



CRIMINAL STATISTICS

England and Wales 1999

Statistics relating to Crime and Criminal Proceedings for the year 1999

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Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

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Symbols and conventions

0.0 = less than 50 or less than 0.05%

0 = less than 500 or less than 0.5%

- = nil

.. = not available

* = not applicable 13

Introduction

The statistics in this volume relate to criminal offences recorded by the 43 police forces in England and Wales and to offenders dealt with by formal police cautions, reprimands or warnings, or criminal court proceedings. The previous volume in this series was "Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1998" (Cm 4649). As in previous years, this volume comprises a commentary and tables covering the major topics apart from: ".International Comparisons" which are again being published separately this year (see Appendix 7 under 'annual' for details) and ".Criminal history studies based on the Offenders Index" where no more recent data are available than were published in "Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1998" (Cm 4649). More detailed data for 1999 are to be published separately, in four volumes of supplementary tables. Information on the contents and purchase of the supplementary volumes is given in Appendix 8.

Other publications

Other police and court statistics are published from time to time in Home Office Statistical Bulletins. A list of these bulletins and other publications by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate as well as other government departments is given in Appendix 7.

Enquiries

This publication has been mainly prepared by the Crime and Criminal Justice Unit of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate. This unit under David Moxon deals with research and statistics on the patterns of crime and the administration of justice. Enquiries (except press enquiries) about figures in the publication may be made by email to justice.statsapollo@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or by telephone to the following:

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Press enquiries should be made in the normal way to the Home Office Press Office (020 7273 4600).

Coverage of the statistics in this volume

Although care is taken in completing and analysing the returns, the detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system — for example, there are nearly 2 million court proceedings in a year — which involves the extraction of information from a variety of administrative systems and its eventual placement onto a separate statistical system. Therefore, although some figures in this volume are shown to the last digit, the figures are not necessarily accurate to the last digit shown. Where the statistics shown are rounded, the components may not add exactly to the rounded total because they have been rounded independently. Further information on the coverage and recording practice affecting the statistics is given in Appendix 2.

Offences recorded by the police

Chapters 2 to 4 give detailed statistics of crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales. In interpreting these statistics, it is important to bear in mind their coverage and the recording practices used. Details of recording practice, including the change in counting rules for recorded crime which took place on 1 April 1998, are given in Appendix 2 and chapter 2, and a detailed list of offences is given in Appendix 3. Changes in the number of offences recorded do not necessarily reflect changes in the amount of crime committed because many offences are either not reported to the police or not recorded by them. The question of unrecorded crime is addressed in Chapter 2. The whole problem of interpreting crime statistics is discussed in "Crime Statistics: their use and misuse", by Chris Lewis in **Social Trends** 22, HMSO 1992.

Offenders

Chapters 5 to 8 give statistics of offenders dealt with by a formal police caution, reprimand or warning, court proceedings and the use of various types of sentence or order, and cover such associated subjects as the use of police bail and court remand. The basis of these chapters is different from that of the chapters concerned with offences recorded by the police (see paragraph 35 of

Appendix 2). Again, in interpreting the figures shown, it is important to bear in mind the coverage and reporting practice as set out in the rest of Appendix 2. The effect of changes in legislation on these statistics is set out in paragraphs 49 to 63 of Appendix 1.

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Chapter 1 Summary

A statistical overview of the criminal justice system in 1999 (Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 to 1.3)

1.1 This chapter highlights some of the key statistics for 1999 although in the case of recorded crime, clear-ups, homicides and arrests, the period covered is the financial year 1999/00. It includes some statistics published elsewhere and gives selected long-term trends. A more detailed discussion on trends over the last ten years is given in later chapters. Any trends in recorded crime mentioned below will have been affected by the change in counting rules from 1 April 1998 (see Appendix 2, paragraphs 6 and 7).

Recorded Crime

1.2 There were 5.3 million notifiable offences recorded by the police in 1999/00, a rise of 3.8 per cent over 1998/99. Over twenty years (i.e. since 1979), recorded crime has risen by 83 per cent.

1.3 Property crimes accounted for 83 per cent of the total in 1999/00, amounting to 4.4 million crimes. Burglary fell by 5 per cent and thefts of and from vehicles by 3 per cent in 1999/00, compared with falls of 2 and 4 per cent respectively in 1998/99. Violent crimes rose by 16 per cent in 1999/00 compared with a 6 per cent fall in 1998/99. There were 761 homicides initially recorded in 1999/00.

1.4 Although the proportion of all notifiable offences in which firearms were reported to have been used remained at 0.3 per cent in 1999/00, the number of firearm offences rose. Offences involving firearms other than air weapons rose by 31 per cent in 1999/00 to 6,800, and those involving air weapons rose by 17 per cent to 10,100.

1.5 The recorded crime statistics do not tell the whole story. Figures from the 2000 British Crime Survey suggest that less than half of all offences are reported to the police and less than a quarter are recorded. (1) Reporting and recording rates vary considerably between offences (see paragraph 2.8 of Chapter 2 and paragraphs 1 to 9 of Appendix 2 for more details).

1.6 Changes in the number of people processed through the criminal justice system can be influenced by factors unrelated to the level of crime or the numbers of crimes cleared up. The flows through the criminal justice system are illustrated in Figure 1.1 and a more detailed description of the procedures is given in paragraphs 1 to 40 of Appendix 1.

Detections

1.7 The detection rate was 25 per cent in 1999/00, down from 29 per cent in 1998/99. This fall is partly due to the implementation of new Home Office guidance from April 1998 (see paragraph 2.15 of Chapter 2 for more details). The rate has fallen from 45 per cent in the 1960s and, as figure 1.2 shows, the number of offences detected has not kept pace with the increase in recorded crime over the last 40 years. Since method of detection was first collected in 1985 the proportion of offences detected by charge or summons has fallen from 18 per cent to 14 per cent in 1999/00. The detection rate varies widely according to type of offence, and is generally highest for violent crimes, over half of which are detected.

Figure 1.1 Flows through the Criminal Justice System, 1999

Arrests

1.8 It is estimated that, in 1999/00, 1.3 million arrests for notifiable offences were made in England and Wales (2) . Information collected from 38 police forces (including the Metropolitan Police) indicates that 23 per cent of persons arrested were aged under 18 and 4 per cent under 14. Nearly a third (30 per cent) of arrests were for theft and handling offences, 17 per cent for violence against the person and 8 per cent for drugs offences.

Offenders

1.9 In 1999, 1.7 million offenders were found guilty or cautioned, 5 per cent fewer than in 1998. The number found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences fell 4 per cent to 512,600. The fall was entirely amongst those cautioned.

Cautions

1.10 266,100 offenders were cautioned for all offences in 1999 - 8 per cent fewer than in 1998. Cautions include 6,300 juveniles who were given reprimands or final warnings in Crime and Disorder Act pilot areas. The *cautioning rate* for indictable offences (i.e. the number of offenders cautioned as a percentage of those found guilty or cautioned) fell to 34 per cent, from 37 per cent in 1998.

Figure 1.2 Recorded crime, prosecutions and ‘known’ offenders, 1950-99

Court proceedings

Magistrates’ courts

1.11 Receipts of cases in magistrates’ courts (which includes cases later sent to the Crown Court) fell by 3 per cent in 1999. This fall was due to falls in the number of proceedings for summary non-motoring and summary motoring offences, both down 5 per cent to 560,000 and 810,000 respectively. Proceedings for indictable offences rose slightly, by 1 per cent to 513,000. The overall fall followed rises of 3 per cent in both 1997 and 1998.

1.12 The number of proceedings for defendants finalised was 1.88 million, 4 per cent fewer than in 1998. Looking at individual offences:

- indictable offences increased by 3 per cent, to 513,000;
- summary non-motoring offences fell by 31 per cent to 561,000 having risen by 12 per cent in 1998;
- summary motoring offences were down by 40 per cent to 810,000.

1.13 The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases in magistrates’ courts fell to 120 days in 1999, the lowest it had been since 1993. The fall of 7 days in the average time from offence to completion between 1998 and 1999 was due to falls from 26 to 21 days in the average time from charge or laying of information to first listing, and from 55 to 52 days in the period from first listing to completion. The period from offence to charge or laying of information has remained at 46 days since 1997. The fall in average time from first listing to completion was seen for defendants in committal proceedings as well as those in both guilty and not guilty plea cases and is largely due to a fall in the number of adjournments between 1998 and 1999. Additionally, slightly more improvement was seen for defendants dealt with in youth courts than for those dealt with in adult courts. (4) Among defendants entering a plea in indictable cases heard summarily at magistrates’ courts, 70 per cent pleaded guilty in 1999, six percentage points fewer than in 1998. The proportion of contested cases where the case was dismissed rose 1 percentage point to 27 per cent in 1999 having remained at 26 per cent in 1998 after rising from 24 per cent in 1996 and 23 per cent in 1992 to 1995. The proportion of proof in absence cases, where the defendant has not entered a plea and prosecution evidence is received in the defendant’s absence, also remained at 12 per cent having risen from 11 per cent in 1996 and 7 per cent in 1992. (5)

Crown Court

1.14 Among defendants aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences, 15 per cent were committed for trial at the Crown Court, a further fall of 1 percentage point following the 4 percentage point fall in 1998 due to plea before venue. These effects also led to the number of persons tried at the Crown Court falling in 1999 by 6 per cent to 77,000 following a fall to 81,600 in 1998 from 91,300 in 1997. The proportion of triable either way cases finalised at the Crown Court, that were committed following election by the defendant fell from 35 per cent in 1993 and 1994 to 32 per cent in 1996 and 28 per cent in both 1997 and 1998 before rising to 32 per cent in 1999. (5) In total, 60 per cent of defendants charged with indictable (including triable-either-way) offences pleaded guilty at trial in 1999 and 66 per cent of those pleading not guilty were acquitted.

1.15 The average waiting time for trials in the Crown Court, from committal to the start of hearing, rose from 12.0 weeks in 1997 to 13.4 weeks in 1999 because defendants pleading guilty at the magistrates’ courts under plea before venue are no longer committed for trial.

Sentencing

Fines

1.16 The proportionate use of the fine at magistrates’ courts for indictable offences fell by one percentage point to 34 per cent in 1999 after remaining stable in the previous year. Prior to that it had fallen one percentage point between 1996 and 1997 and more sharply from the 43 per cent recorded in 1992. At the Crown Court its use remained at 3 per cent compared with 6 per cent in 1992.

Community sentences

1.17 The number of community sentences rose by 2 per cent to 151,800 in 1999, compared with a 7 per cent rise the year earlier, and made up 11 per cent of all sentences compared with 10 per cent in both 1997 and 1998.

1.18 The proportionate use of community sentences for indictable offences at magistrates’ courts remained at 29 per cent for the fourth successive year. The position was also relatively stable in the Crown Court with use at 27 per cent. Overall the proportionate use of both community service orders and probation orders for indictable offences has remained around 9-11 per cent since 1993 whilst combination orders and supervision orders were each used on 4 and 3 per cent of occasions respectively, and attendance centre orders on 2 per cent. (6)

Immediate custody

1.19 The number of people given immediate custody at all courts was 105,400 in 1999, up 4,800 or 5 per cent compared to 1998 and the highest figure since at least 1928. There were increases for indictable offences (3 per cent), summary non-motoring offences (11 per cent) and summary motoring offences (9 per cent).

Figure 1.3 Persons sentenced to immediate custody, 1950-99

1.20 Indictable offences accounted for 52 per cent of the increase in custodial sentences with custody used for 23.4 per cent of offenders in 1999, the highest percentage for over 40 years. At magistrates' courts, immediate custody was imposed for 13 per cent of indictable offenders in the last half of 1999 compared with 11 per cent in the first half of 1998 and 6 per cent in 1993. Magistrates' courts accounted for 42 per cent of custodial sentences for indictable offences in 1999 compared with about one-quarter in 1991. At the Crown Court, use of immediate custody for indictable offences rose from 49 per cent in 1993 to 61 per cent in 1996 - the highest recorded figure since the early 1950s - and remained at that level in both 1997 and 1998 before rising again to 63 per cent in 1999. Average custodial sentence lengths for males aged 21 or over increased in 1999 by 0.5 months to 24.1 months at the Crown Court, almost back to the 1997 level of 24.2 months.

The prison population

1.21 The average population in custody in 1999 was 64,770, a reduction of 1 per cent on 1998. The prison population had been greater in 1998 (65,300) than in any previous year. (7)

Criminal careers

1.22 At the time of writing, the most recently available information was that reported in 'Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1998' Cm.4649, published by the Stationery Office (8) .

International Comparisons

1.23 Information collected from other countries on the number of crimes recorded by the police and the prison population was published in this series of publications from 1993 to 1997. As the number of countries covered and the number of offences has increased, more comprehensive information is now published separately (9) .

Table 1.1 Summary of criminal justice statistics, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 1997- 1999

References

- (1) 'The 2000 British Crime Survey', Chris Kershaw, Tracey Budd, Graham Kinshott, Joanna Mattinson, Pat Mayhew, and Andy Myhill, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/00, October 2000.
- (2) For further information see the Section 95 publication 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System, 2000' published by the Home Office.
- (3) The new guidance discouraged repeat cautions and the use of cautions for the most serious offences. Further details are given in paragraph 63 of Appendix 1.
- (4) 'Time Intervals for Criminal Proceeding in Magistrates' Courts - October 1999' (Lord Chancellor's Department Information Bulletin 1/2000).
- (5) Source: Crown Prosecution Service.
- (6) For further information on community sentences see 'Probation statistics, England and Wales' published by the Home Office.
- (7) For further information on the prison population, see 'Prison statistics, England and Wales, 1999' Cm.4805, published by the Stationery Office.
- (8) Further information on the Offenders' Index can be found in Chapter 9 of 'Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1998' Cm.4649, published by the Stationery Office; and also 'The Offenders Index: a short guide to the Offenders Index and its uses' (The Home Office, S1 Division, July 1994).
- (9) Further information on international comparisons can be found in Home Office Statistical Bulletin 04/00, 22 February 2000 'International comparisons of criminal justice statistics', by Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares.

Chapter 2 Recorded crime

Key Points

- From 1998/99 figures reflect new Home Office rules for counting and classifying crime, which were implemented in April 1998. For consistency, comparisons with years prior to 1998/99 are on the old rules basis, except where stated. (Paragraph 2.1; appendix 2)

Recorded Crime

- In 1999/00, 83 per cent of offences recorded by the police were against property (including burglary, theft, criminal damage and fraud). (*Table 2.1; paragraph 2.25*)
- Domestic burglary fell by 6 per cent and non-domestic burglary fell by 3 per cent. (*Table 2.1; paragraph 2.40*)
- Thefts of vehicles fell by 4 per cent and theft from vehicles fell by 2 per cent, totalling just over 1 million offences. (*Table 2.1; paragraph 2.44*)
- Violent crimes rose by 16 per cent, compared to a fall of 6 per cent in 1998/99. (*Tables 2.1; paragraph 2.27*)
- Within violent crime, offences of violence against the person rose by 16 per cent, sexual offences rose by 4 per cent while robberies rose by 26 per cent. (*Tables 2.1, 2.15, 2.16*)
- In total, 5.3 million offences were recorded by the police in 1999/00, an increase of almost 4 per cent. (*Table 2.1; paragraph 2.12*)
- 18 of the 43 police force areas recorded fewer crimes in 1999/00 than in 1998/99. (*Table 2.4; paragraph 2.20*)
- Crime as measured by the British Crime Survey, which includes unrecorded crime, fell by 10 per cent between 1997 and 1999, compared with a fall of about 5 per cent for recorded crime, probably reflecting a change in both reporting and recording of crimes. (*Paragraphs 2.6*)
- Higher crime rates were recorded in metropolitan areas than more rural areas. (*Paragraph 2.21*)

Figure 2.1 Recorded crime by type of offence 1999/00

Detections

- 25 per cent of recorded crimes were detected in 1999/00. (*Table 2.8; paragraph 2.15*)
- Two-thirds of violence against the person offences were detected, compared with 13 per cent of burglaries and 15 per cent of criminal damage. (*Table 2.8*)

General coverage and definitions

2.1 Statistics of recorded crime (or notifiable offences recorded by the police) provide a measure of the amount of crime with which the police are faced. Broadly they include all indictable and triable-either-way offences, plus a few closely associated summary offences. The coverage was extended in April 1998, as part of the revision of the Home Office counting rules (see paragraph 2.2 below). A fuller description of the current coverage of offences and the changes that took place in April 1998 is given in Appendix 2, with a full list of notifiable offences in Appendix 3.

2.2 The statistics are based on rules for both classifying and counting offences which are standard for all the police forces in England and Wales. The counting rules are used by the police to maintain the consistency of recording multiple, continuous and repeated offences. These rules were revised in April 1998, and now place a greater emphasis on counting crimes wherever possible in terms of numbers of victims.

2.3 Guidance on the correct interpretation of crime statistics is provided in an article in the 1992 volume of Social Trends (1).

Table 2A Comparison of the results of the British Crime Survey with recorded crime statistics

The extent of recording (Table 2A)

2.4 Recorded crime statistics provide only a partial picture of crime committed. This is because not all crimes are reported to the police and not all those that are, are recorded by them. Less serious offences are particularly under represented in this way. Moreover, the propensity of the public to report offences to the police is influenced by a number of factors and may change over time. Therefore trends in the numbers of offences recorded may differ from trends in the number of offences committed.

2.5 These factors are apparent when recorded crime statistics are compared with results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) (2) , see figure 2.2 below. However, BCS figures are subject to sampling error, and consequently estimates of changes in the less common offences are imprecise.

2.6 The picture from both the BCS and police measures is not dissimilar for the period 1997 to 1999, as was the case also for the period 1995 to 1997. However, trend differed more according to the two sources across earlier sweeps of the BCS. A detailed discussion of the differences between BCS crime and recorded crime is contained in the BCS.

2.7 The 2000 BCS provides estimates for offences committed in 1999. It shows that, for the sum of offences in categories that can be compared to those recorded by the police, the amount of crime actually committed is perhaps more than **four times** the number of crimes recorded by the police.

2.8 Comparison of BCS estimates of crimes committed with recorded crime statistics reveals that there were:

- **three times** as many **domestic burglaries** committed as recorded;
- **over three times** as many **woundings**;
- **three times** as many **bicycle thefts**;
- **nearly four times** as many **thefts from vehicles**;
- six times as many offences of **vandalism**; and
- **seven times** as many **robberies and thefts from the person**.

2.9 For **thefts of vehicles** BCS and police recorded figures are relatively similar, because victims more readily report such thefts to the police in order to obtain help in recovering their vehicles and for insurance purposes.

Recorded crime (Tables 2.1-2.3 and Figure 2.3)

2.10 Offences included in the recorded crime statistics cover a wide range of crimes, from homicides to minor theft and criminal damage. Commentary on the overall totals is presented in this section, but their interpretation should take account of the trends in the component offences that are described in paragraphs 2.25 to 2.51 below.

2.11 The changes to the counting rules and coverage of offences in April 1998, mentioned in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 above, raised the recorded crime total by an estimated 14 per cent. All of the comparison between 1998/99 and 1999/00 quoted in the text are on the new basis, but underlying trend comparisons with previous years have been made on the old basis.

2.12 The number of recorded crimes rose by 3.8 per cent in 1999/00 to 5.3 million. Since 1989 overall crime has risen by an average 2.8 per cent per year. Over this time, violent crime (i.e. violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery) increased at a higher rate than property crimes; for example violence against the person rose 4.1 per cent per year compared to all burglary which rose 0.5 per cent per year.

2.13 Over twenty years (i.e. since 1979) recorded crime has risen by 83 per cent. The rate per 100,000 population increased from about 5,200 in 1979 to 8,900 in 1999/00 (using the old counting rules basis). On the new basis, the rate was 10,100 in 1999/00 compared to 9,800 in 1998/99.

2.14 Longer-term comparisons of crime levels are beset with problems of consistent coverage, definitions and practices. However, a summary of the main changes occurring since 1900 can be seen on the RDS website.

Detections (Tables 2.8, 2.12 and Figure 2.4)

2.15 In April 1999 the instructions issued to police forces for recording detections changed. The new instructions provide more precise and rigorous criteria for securing a detection, with the underlying emphasis on the successful result of a police investigation. The most significant of these criteria is that there must be sufficient evidence to charge the suspect with a crime (whether or not a charge is actually imposed) so that, if given in court, it would be likely to result in a conviction. Detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner are no longer included, and any detections where no further police action is taken generally have to be approved by a senior police officer or the Crown Prosecution Service.

2.16 The proportion of crimes detected by the police fell from 29 per cent in 1998/99 to 25 per cent in 1999/00. The fall is mainly due to the change in counting rules. On a like for like basis detection rates probably fell around 2 percentage points. A total of 1,336,900 offences were detected in 1999/00, 160,200 less than during the previous financial year. Descriptions of the methods employed to detect crimes and the changes to the counting rules are given in appendix 2.

2.17 There are marked differences in detection rates for different types of offence. This is partly due to the level of investigation that an offence merits but other factors will also play a part. For certain offences the police only become aware of them when there is an offender, for example possession of illegal drugs. Other offences will only be reported to the police when there is an

offender, such as shoplifting. There are also offences where the victim may know the offender, such as harassment, which will increase the probability of a detection.

2.18 In 1999/00 65 per cent of violence against the person offences were detected compared to 13 per cent of all burglaries. In general violent offences have a higher detection rate than crimes against property. Tables 2.14 to 2.20 show the variation in detection rates between offences.

2.19 Of the 25 per cent of all crimes detected three quarters were by means of charge, summons or caution.

Figure 2.4 Recorded crimes detected by method of detection 1999/00

Police force areas (Tables 2.4-2.7, 2.9-2.11 and Figure 2.5)

2.20 In 18 of the 43 police forces in England and Wales the number of recorded crimes fell in 1999/00. The change in crimes recorded ranged from a decrease in Lancashire of 8 per cent to an increase of 16 per cent in the West Midlands and 13 per cent in the Metropolitan Police. A proportion of the increase in the West Midlands (and possibly other forces too) can be attributed to increases in recording levels stemming from a change in the force's crime recording practice.

2.21 In 1999/00, as in previous years, there was considerable variation between police force areas in the number of offences recorded per head of population. The highest recorded crime rates were mostly in the metropolitan police forces (3) and other forces that include conurbations; the lowest rates are in the mainly rural areas. The highest rate was in Greater Manchester with 14,600 offences per 100,000 population, followed by West Midlands (13,900). By contrast, Dyfed-Powys' rate of 4,900 was the lowest.

2.22 Some of the differences between police force areas in recorded crime rates may be down to extraneous factors. For example:

- Victims and offenders of crimes recorded in a police force area do not necessarily live in that area. This is particularly so in the metropolitan areas.
- Variations in reporting practices may also contribute to differences between areas: e.g. retailers' policies towards reporting and prosecuting shop thefts may differ.
- Variations in different forces' recording practices is also a factor. This is detailed in appendix 2, also see box 2 at the end of the chapter.

2.23 Differences in rates by offence groups are described from paragraph 2.27 onwards. Numbers of offences recorded in individual offence classifications in each police force area are published in volume 3 of the Supplementary Tables (see introduction).

2.24 Comparisons of detection rates for individual police forces may reflect differences in the circumstances of offences between areas and variations in recording practice. The figures therefore need to be compared with some caution. The detection rates for the sexual offences, robbery and 'other' offence groups are based on small numbers of offences and are subject to marked random fluctuations.

Figure 2.5 Recorded crime per 100,000 population by police force area 1999/00

Offence group trends (Tables 2.5-2.10, 2.22 and Figure 2.1)

2.25 Of the 5.3 million recorded crimes in 1999/00, 4.4 million or 83 per cent were crimes against property (4), 703,100 or 13 per cent were violent crimes (4) and the remaining 187,500 were other types of crime.

2.26 The main features for each individual offence group are described in the following sections. It is not possible to provide comparisons at police force level for years before 1998/99. This is because the data samples used to produce 1998/99 estimates on the old counting basis (as described in paragraph 2.11 above and appendix 2) are not large enough to provide meaningful figures below England and Wales totals for individual offences and offence groups.

Figure 2.6 Violent crimes recorded by the police 1999/00

Violence against the person (Table 2.15 et al; Figures 2.6, 2.7, 2.8)

2.27 The number of recorded offences of violence against the person increased by 16 per cent to 581,000 in 1999/00, accounting for 11 per cent of all recorded crimes. Some of the increase may be attributed to a delayed reaction to the introduction of the new counting rules in April 1998. This could explain why the new offences that were introduced increased to a greater extent. For example common assault rose 28 per cent and harassment rose 25 per cent. However it cannot be ruled out that the increase is genuine.

2.28 Figures from the 2000 BCS indicate that violence against the person overall has recently moved in the opposite direction to recorded offences. Between 1995 and 1999, all BCS violence fell by 20 per cent, compared to the increases seen in recorded violent crime. The difference between the trends is likely to be a result of changes in the number of offences reported to and recorded by the police and may be affected by the relatively small number of violent crimes measured by the BCS. However, the BCS figures show a general increase between 1981 and 1999, albeit at a lower rate than police recorded violent crimes. See reference 2 for a full discussion of reasons for differences between BCS crimes and police recorded crimes.

2.29 Sixty-five per cent of recorded crimes of violence against the person were detected in 1999/00 compared to 71 per cent in 1998/99. Much of the fall is in the category 'otherwise dealt with' and probably the result of the change in detection rules. In thirty-three forces the rate equalled or exceeded 70 per cent, with Dyfed-Powys recording the highest rate of 97 per cent. By contrast, the Metropolitan Police detected 31 per cent of offences, easily the lowest rate.

2.30 Offences of violence against the person can be roughly divided into more and less serious ones. The more serious ones are those endangering life (see Table 2.14), but the less serious ones predominate in terms of numbers (almost 95 per cent). Over the period 1989/90 to 1999/00 the more serious offences increased at a faster rate (8 per cent a year) than the less serious ones (4 per cent a year).

2.31 Within the more serious offences, the number of homicides rose by 2 per cent to 765 in 1999/00. Chapter 4 has a fuller analysis of homicide statistics.

2.32 Hertfordshire recorded the lowest rate of violence against the person per head of population in 1999/00, with 422 offences per 100,000 population whilst the highest rate was recorded in Gwent (2,472). The national average was 1,108 offences per 100,000 population.

Sexual offences (Table 2.16 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.33 Sexual offences rose by 4 per cent to 37,800, accounting for 5 per cent of all recorded violent crime. Fifty-nine per cent of recorded sexual offences were detected in 1999/00, with this rate ranging among forces from 32 per cent in the Metropolitan Police to 94 per cent in Gwent and Dyfed-Powys.

2.34 Within the category of sexual offences, there was a 9 per cent rise in the number of recorded rapes of a female. Since 1989/90 these offences have increased on average by 9 per cent per year. Much of this rise however is thought to be attributable to both an increase in reporting by the public and changes in police practice (5).

2.35 The Metropolitan Police (including the City of London) recorded the highest rate of sexual offences per head of population, with 120 offences per 100,000 population, compared to 33 in Warwickshire.

Robbery (Table 2.16 et al; Figures 2.6, 2.7)

2.36 Robberies rose by 26 per cent to 84,300 in 1999/00, accounting for 12 per cent of all recorded violent crime, but only 1.6 per cent of all recorded crime. Most of the increase was in the offence of robbery of personal property, which rose by 16,000 to 72,100 (or 28 per cent). The majority of all robberies occurred in metropolitan areas, with Greater Manchester, the Metropolitan Police and West Midlands accounting for almost two-thirds of all robberies.

2.37 Eighteen per cent of all robberies were detected nationally. However, there was considerable variation between forces, ranging from 12 per cent in the Metropolitan Police to 68 per cent in Dyfed-Powys. The variation is likely to reflect the volume of robberies in each force, at least to some degree; the Metropolitan Police had to deal with 36,300 robberies in 1999/00 compared to 28 in Dyfed-Powys.

2.38 A small minority of robberies involves firearms, and additional information about these is given in chapter 3. Most robberies are street-crimes or muggings, and of these there are incidents that could reasonably be classified either as robbery or as theft from the person. Taken together, the number in the two categories increased slightly less, by 24 per cent, than for robbery alone.

2.39 The rate of robbery offences per 100,000 population in England and Wales was 161, compared to 128 in 1998/99. The overall rate of 168 in England was over five times that for Wales (31).

Burglary (Table 2.17 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.40 All recorded burglaries fell by 5 per cent in 1999/00 to 906,500 offences, to account for 17 per cent of total recorded crime. The 906,500 burglaries comprised 442,600 domestic burglaries (a fall of 6 per cent) and 463,900 other burglaries (a fall of 3 per cent).

2.41 Results from the 2000 BCS confirm the fall of domestic burglaries between 1997 and 1999. Twenty-one per cent fewer burglaries were reported to the BCS in 1999 compared to an estimated fall of 13 per cent in burglaries recorded by the police.

2.42 The police detected only 13 per cent of all recorded burglaries in 1999/00 a fall of 6 percentage points compared to 1998/99. Most of the fall was a result of the exclusion of prison visits as a form of detection. (In 1998/99 almost 60,000 burglaries were resolved through prison visits, nearly a third of all detections.) Dyfed-Powys and Gwent recorded the highest detection rate (33 per cent), compared to 8 per cent in Humberside and Staffordshire. Dyfed-Powys also had the lowest rate of burglary, recording 432 per 100,000 population, whereas Humberside recorded the most at 3,650.

Figure 2.7 Recorded crime: average annual percentage change 1989-1999/00 by offence group

Theft and handling stolen goods (Table 2.18; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.43 More than 2.2 million offences of theft and handling stolen goods were recorded in 1999/00, accounting for over 40 per cent of all recorded crimes, a slightly smaller proportion than in 1998/99.

2.44 Over a million of recorded thefts were thefts of or from a vehicle, a fall of 3 per cent on 1998/99 and 5 per cent since 1997/8. In 1999/00 thefts from vehicles fell by 2 per cent and thefts of vehicles fell by 4 per cent. The BCS also shows thefts of and from vehicles falling between 1997 and 1999: by 11 and 16 per cent respectively.

2.45 After vehicle theft, shoplifting is the next biggest category for theft, accounting for one in eight recorded thefts. The number of these offences rose by 4 per cent in 1999/00. The biggest rise among other main categories of theft was one of 21 per cent one in theft from the person.

2.46 Within the theft category overall, detection rates vary widely; from 5 per cent of thefts of a pedal cycle to 67 per cent for thefts from shops (although a large proportion of these offences are reported to the police by the shops only when a suspect has been apprehended). The rate for all theft was 18 per cent.

2.47 The rates of theft per 100,000 population were highest in Nottinghamshire at 5,872 compared to the national average of 4,241 and the lowest in Dyfed-Powys of 1,538. The rate of detection also varied by force, from 10 per cent in the Metropolitan Police force to 46 per cent in Dyfed-Powys.

Fraud and forgery (Table 2.19 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.48 Offences of fraud and forgery rose by 20 per cent in 1999/00 following a rise of 28 per cent in 1998/99. It is likely that some of the increase can be attributed to the change in counting rules, as the number of fraud and forgery offences recorded was particularly affected and some forces may have taken some time to adjust to the new rules.

2.49 Thirty per cent of fraud and forgery offences were detected in 1999/00. The detection rates ranged from 9 per cent in the Metropolitan Police to 84 in Dyfed-Powys. However it is likely that the large difference in detection rates reflects more the mixture of offences within the category as opposed to differences in police performance. For example, cheque and credit card fraud has a detection rate of 25 per cent compared to vehicle document fraud where the rate is 95 per cent. Therefore, if a force records a higher proportion of vehicle document frauds its detection rate is likely to be higher.

Criminal damage (Table 2.20 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.50 Recorded offences of criminal damage rose by 8 per cent to 945,700 compared to a fall of 3 per cent in 1998/99, accounting for 18 per cent of all recorded crime. Within the category there were 375,500 offences of criminal damage to a vehicle (an increase of 5 per cent), 236,000 offences of criminal damage to a dwelling (an increase of 9 per cent), 167,500 offences of criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling (a rise of 5 per cent) and 53,800 offences of arson (a rise of 14 per cent).

Drug offences (Table 2.20 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.51 In 1999/00 121,900 drug offences were recorded, 10 per cent fewer than in 1998/99. 100,600 of them were possession offences and 20,000 were drug trafficking offences.

Box 1

Long-term trends in recorded crime in England and Wales.

The Home Office website contains an historical database produced by Duncan Lavin and Rohith Sengupta of the Home Office's Crime and Criminal Justice Unit. It charts Recorded Crime from 1900 to 1997, and shows how the commonly

recognised offence groupings have evolved through the many legislative and methodological changes during the 20th century.

The database can be found at the website below:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/patterns1.html>

Box 2

Police recording practices in England and Wales.

The Home Office published two papers in July 2000 detailing the results of investigations into individual police force's crime recording methods. The research studies found that there was much variation in the approach to recording crime between police forces.

'On the Record: Thematic Inspection Report on Police Crime Recording, the Police National Computer and Phoenix Intelligence System Data Quality', (2000), HMIC.

'Review of Police Forces' Crime Recording Practices', (2000) Morgan, Harris and Burrows J., Home Office Research Study 204

The publications are available on the Home Office website: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>

Table 2A Comparison of the results of the British Crime Survey with recorded crime statistics

Table 2.1 Recorded crime - summary of key figures 1989-1999/00

Table 2.2 Recorded crime and number per 100,000 population 1950-1999/00

Table 2.3 Recorded crime per 100,000 population by offence group 1988-1999/00

Table 2.4 Recorded crime by police force area 1994-1999/00

Table 2.5 Recorded crime by police force area and offence group 1999/00

Table 2.6 Recorded crime per 100,000 population by police force area and offence group 1999/00

Table 2.7 Percentage change in numbers of notifiable offences recorded by police force area and offence group 1998/99-1999/00

Table 2.8 Recorded crime which was cleared up by offence group 1989-1999/00

Table 2.9 Recorded crime which were cleared up by police force area and offence group 1999/00

Table 2.10 Recorded crime: clear-up rate by offence group and police force area 1999/00

Table 2.11 Recorded crime: clear-up rate by police force area 1989-1999/00

Table 2.12 Recorded crime: offences cleared up by the police by method of clear-up 1988-1999/00

Table 2.13 Recorded crime - burglary 1999/00

Table 2.14 Recorded crime - thefts of and from motor vehicles 1999/00

Table 2.15 Recorded crime - offences of violence against the person 1989-1999/00

Table 2.16 Recorded crime - sexual offences and offences of robbery 1989-1999/00

Table 2.17 Recorded crime - offences of burglary 1989-1999/00

Table 2.18 Recorded crime - offences of theft and handling stolen goods 1989-1999/00

Table 2.19 Recorded offences - offences of fraud and forgery 1989-1999/00

Table 2.20 Recorded crime - offences of criminal damage and drug offences 1989-1999/00

Table 2.21 Recorded crime - Other offences 1989-1999/00

Table 2.22 Recorded crime by offence group 1989-1999/00

References

- (1) 'Crime statistics: their use and misuse', Lewis C.G., Social Trends 1992, HMSO.
- (2) 'The 2000 British Crime Survey', Kershaw C., Budd T., Kinshott G., Mattinson J., Mayhew P., & Myhill A., (2000) Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/00.
- (3) Crimes against property are here defined as offences in the burglary, theft, fraud and forgery, and criminal damage offence groups. Violent crime, or crimes against the person, comprises offences in the violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offence groups. Tables 2.15-2.23 show details of the composition of these groups. The distinction is somewhat arbitrary in as much as some offences such as robbery could be regarded as being crime against both property and persons. They have here been grouped with offences against the person in order to bring together offences which present a direct personal threat.
- (4) 'A question of evidence? Investigating and prosecuting rape in the 1990s', (1999) Harris J., Home Office Research Study 196.
- (5) The metropolitan police force areas are taken to be: Metropolitan Police, City of London, West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Northumbria.

Chapter 3 Recorded crime in which firearms were reported to have been used or misappropriated

Key Points

- In 1999/00, there were 6,843 offences recorded in which firearms other than air weapons were reported to have been used. This was 31 per cent higher than in 1998/99, and the highest number since 1993. The rise in recorded firearm offences in Scotland from 1998 to 1999 was 32 per cent. (*Table 3.3*)
- There were 10,103 offences in which air weapons were used, the highest number recorded. This was 17 per cent higher than in 1998/99. Nearly three-quarters of these offences were of criminal damage. (*Tables 3.3, 3.4*)
- The proportion of all notifiable offences in which firearms (including air weapons) are used is small, 0.3 per cent in 1999/00. The proportion excluding air weapons was 0.1 per cent. (*Table 3.2*)
- The proportion of homicides involving firearms in 1999/00 was 8.1 per cent. The proportion of robberies involving firearms (including air weapons) has remained in the 4 to 5 per cent range for the last three years. The *number* of firearm robberies increased by 32 per cent between 1998/99 and 1999/00, close to the general increase in recorded robberies of 26 per cent. (*Tables 3.2, 3.1, Figure 3.1*)
- Weapons were fired in only 21 per cent of firearm offences excluding those involving air weapons. (*Tables 3.5, 3.6*)

Figure 3.1 Offences in which firearms were reported to have been used: criminal damage, robbery, and other offences

Introduction

3.1 This chapter looks at notifiable offences recorded by the police ('offences' hereafter) in which firearms were reported to have been used ('firearm offences'). One cannot always be certain whether a real firearm was actually used. This is because unless a weapon is fired, or recovered after a crime, there is no way of knowing for certain whether it was real or an imitation (or whether it was loaded or unloaded). The categorisation of firearms will depend on descriptions by victims and witnesses, or on other evidence. Imitation weapons are used in some offences, and supposed firearms in others (i.e. something was concealed which was presumed to be a firearm). There is also a residual category of 'other' weapons (e.g. CS gas).

3.2 This chapter starts with an overview of firearms offences, drawing a distinction between offences involving air weapons, and those involving other firearms. It also takes up trends over time. There is then a section on the extent of injuries from firearm offences, including injuries to police officers. This section also looks at the dangerousness of different types of firearms if they are fired. After this, firearm robberies are discussed, then the number of firearms misappropriated.

3.3 There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998 in which both the methods of counting and the coverage for recorded crime were revised. Resulting from this, the offences covered by this chapter from that time have increased in number. It is not possible to accurately assess the effect of this change on firearms offences. However, in some offence groups there is likely to be little effect on numbers of firearm offences recorded, including homicide, violence against the person endangering life, robbery, and burglary.

3.4 The figures may have been more affected for more minor violence and criminal damage. In violence against the person offences, the new counting rules have greatly expanded the coverage of less serious violence. Also, as offences under the Firearms Act are now included, this will increase the number of offences recorded under 'other offences'. Criminal damage figures from 1998/99 no longer exclude offences where the value of the criminal damage is under £20, and this will have an impact on the number of air weapon offences.

Air weapon offences

3.5 During 1999/00, 10,103 of the 16,946 firearms offences (60 per cent) involved air weapons (*Table 3.3*). The number of air weapon offences notified was 17 per cent higher than in 1998/99. Nearly three-quarters of air weapon offences involved criminal damage (*Table 3.4*). As air weapon offences are much larger in number than offences involving other firearms, this means that approaching half of all firearm offences involved criminal damage (*Table 3.1*).

Offences involving firearms other than air weapons

3.6 Table 3A shows figures for firearms offences other than those involving air weapons from 1995 to 1999/00. In each offence category, there has been an increase of about a third in offences involving firearms. As said, the figures for robbery and burglary

are unlikely to have been affected by counting rule changes. For criminal damage there might have been some small inflationary effect (even though air weapon offences are excluded). The same might apply to ‘other’ offences. For violence against the person, the biggest increase in 1999/00 over the previous year was for ‘other’ violence offences (which rose by 44 per cent). Some of the increase here may be due to expanded coverage, in particular ‘possession of weapons’ and/or ‘harassment’.

Table 3A Offences involving firearms (other than air weapons) by offence group, 1995 to 1999/00

The types of offences involved

3.7 Robbery accounted for 56 per cent of offences in which firearms other than air weapons were used. Violence against the person accounted for 33 per cent of offences, and burglary for just 5 per cent. Violence against the person includes homicide; just under 1 per cent of all offences involving firearms other than air weapons were homicides. Criminal damage constituted only 2 per cent of offences. Changes in these proportions since 1997/98 will have been affected by the increased number of violence against the person offences recorded since the change in counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998. In 1997/98, violence against the person involving firearms comprised 30 per cent of firearms offences.

The type of firearms used

3.8 Firearms identified as handguns are used most often, in 54 per cent of non-air weapon offences. Shotguns (both long-barrelled and sawn off) were used in 10 per cent. ‘Supposed’ firearms and imitation firearms were involved in 11 and 12 per cent of these offences respectively (Table 3.4). As said above, some firearms taken to be real may actually be imitation weapons, and some ‘supposed’ firearms may be items disguised to look like firearms.

3.9 Figure 3.2 shows the trend between 1989 and 1999/00 in the use of firearms of different types, including air weapons. Shotgun offences rose in 1999/00, but are still less than half of their 1993 level (Table 3.3).

3.10 The number of handgun offences rose to a peak in 1993, but fell sharply in 1994 and 1997, near which level they remained until they increased by 37 per cent in 1999/00. A large part of this increase is due to the increased number of handgun robberies. Handguns of more than .22 calibre had to be handed in by 1 October 1997 as a result of the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1997; handguns of less than .22 calibre had to be handed in by 1 March 1998.

Figure 3.2 Firearm offences, by type of principal weapon

3.11 These trends have altered the proportionate use of different types of firearms. In 1989, handguns accounted for 44 per cent of offences, but in 1999/00 it was 54 per cent. In 1989, shotguns accounted for 29 per cent of offences, but only 10 per cent in 1999/00. Details are in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3 The proportion of handguns, shotguns and other guns used in firearms offences 1989 and 1999/00 (all offences excluding air weapons)

The proportion of offences in which firearms are used

3.12 The proportion of *all* notifiable offences involving firearms is small. Including air weapons, it was 0.3 per cent in 1999/00 (Table 3.2). The figure has not varied much since 1989 (it has been either 0.2 or 0.3 per cent). Excluding air weapon offences, the proportion of all offences involving firearms was lower still, at 0.1 per cent.

3.13 The use of firearms, though, differs across offence type (air weapon offences are included here). Proportionately, firearms are used most in homicides. The figures vary somewhat across years, due to the small numerical base; in 1999/00, 8.1 per cent of offences *initially* recorded as homicide involved firearms. The figure changes slightly to 8.5 per cent on the basis of *currently* recorded homicides in 1999/00 (see Chapter 4). The proportion of robberies in which firearms were used in 1999/00 was 4.7 per cent, similar to the previous two years. Firearm robberies are looked at in more detail later.

How firearms were used

3.14 As well as being fired, firearms can be used as a threat, or as a blunt instrument. When air weapons are involved, they are nearly always fired (95 per cent of offences), although they usually only caused property damage (Table 3.5). In contrast, other firearms were actually fired in only 21 per cent of offences in 1999/00 (1,413 offences). They were mainly used only as a threat, and occasionally as a blunt instrument. Table 3B shows the differences according to the type of firearm involved. Rifles and other firearms (including CS gas) were fired most often (in 38 per cent of offences in which they were used), followed by shotguns (24 per cent). Handguns were fired least often (9 per cent). In 1991, these figures were 15 per cent, 20 per cent and 7 per cent respectively; air weapons were fired in 95 per cent of such offences.

Injuries

3.15 In 1999/00, 3,172 offences involving firearms (including air weapons) caused injury, either because they were fired or used as a blunt instrument (Table 3.7). This was 19 per cent of all firearm offences. Because air weapons are frequently used and are usually fired, they generated the largest number of injuries (1,977 in 1999/00), 62% of all offences causing injury. Twenty per cent of air weapon offences caused injury of some sort. However, injury was slight in over nine out of ten of these cases (details are in Table 3.8).

3.16 In offences involving non-air weapons, 17 per cent caused injury, similar to the previous year. Injuries were often more serious than with air weapon offences. A fatality resulted in 0.9 per cent of these offences (62 offences), and there was serious injury in 3 per cent (200 offences). In terms of *all* firearm offences, whether or not they caused injury or involved air weapons, fatal or serious injury occurred in 2.6 per cent of offences (433 offences). This was a similar proportion to the previous year, but lower than in 1989 for instance, when 4.4 per cent of all offences (417 offences) involved fatal or serious injury.

The dangerousness of different types of firearms

3.17 In 1999/00, offences involving shotguns, handguns, and other non-air weapons caused injury in 14%, 10% and 30% of incidents respectively (Tables 3.3 and 3.7). However, a better assessment of the extent to which different types of guns cause injury needs to take account of how often each type of weapon is fired. Table 3B shows, by type of firearm, the proportion which were fired and not fired, and the proportion which caused injury *if they were fired* (fuller figures are in Table 3.6). Shotguns caused more serious injury if they were fired (44 per cent did so) than handguns (38 per cent).

Table 3B Offences in which firearms were used, by type of firearm, whether fired, and degree of injury caused

Injuries to police officers

3.18 No police officers were seriously injured on duty by firearms during 1999/00, for the second year in succession. Ten officers had slight injuries. There were eleven injuries in 1998/99, and six in 1997/98 (Table 3C). Some variation between years is to be expected with such small numbers.

Table 3C Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which a police officer on duty was injured by a firearm

Robberies

3.19 The number of robberies in which firearms were used rose between 1989 and 1993 (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1). It subsequently reduced to less than half of the 1993 figure, but has shown an increase of 32 per cent in the last year. This rise is close to the overall rise of 26 per cent in all robberies recorded by the police over the same period. However, the 1999/00 figure for firearm robberies is still less than two thirds of the 1993 peak.

3.20 Firearms were reported to have been used in 4.7 per cent of all robberies in 1999/00, a slightly higher figure than in 1998/99 (4.4 per cent), but much lower than in 1991 (11.7 per cent). Table 3.2 shows details. The proportion of (non-air weapon) firearm robberies in 1999/00 which involved a firearm being fired was 7 per cent.

The location of firearm robberies

3.21 Figure 3.4 shows some of the locations of firearm robberies over the period 1989 to 1999/00. The number of robberies targeted at **banks and building societies** has fallen substantially since 1991. Offences **against garages and post offices** increased between 1989 and 1992, but have decreased subsequently. Offences in **shops** (a broad category) rose substantially until 1993, and then dropped in 1994 and 1997; the current year shows an increase of 43 per cent over 1998/9. **Public highway** offences rose fairly steadily until 1994 and declined afterwards, but have shown a 51% increase in 1999/00 to exceed the 1994 level. Included among these offences are attacks on security vans and street robberies. Offences in **other premises or in open spaces** (not shown in Figure 3.4) were highest in 1993 and have decreased since, and remain at a level less than half the 1993 peak. These offences include those where the location was not known.

Figure 3.4 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by location of offence, 1989-1999/00

3.22 Figure 3.5 illustrates these trends in another way in showing how the profile of offences against different locations has changed between 1989 and 1999/00. The most notable change has been in relation to banks and building societies: they comprised 24 per cent of all firearm robberies in 1989, but only 5 per cent in 1999/00. There has been a switch of targets towards shops and public highway offences.

Figure 3.5 The location of firearm robberies in 1989 and 1999/00: percentage of all offences

The types of firearms involved in robberies

3.23 Air weapons featured in only 2 per cent of firearm robberies in 1998/99 (Table 3.9). Firearms described as handguns

featured in 65 per cent of incidents, and sawn-off or long-barrelled shotguns in 9 per cent. Eleven per cent of incidents were reported to have involved 'supposed' firearms (i.e. a firearm not actually seen, or not identified as to type). Some research suggests that the proportion of real guns used in robberies may be only about half the estimate obtained from the police (Morrison and O'Donnell, 1994 - see ref (1)).

Misappropriated firearms

3.24 Because of their potential for subsequent use in crime, there is concern about the number of firearms which are misappropriated (misappropriated firearms are defined as those stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly. For simplicity, they are referred to as 'stolen' hereafter). During 1999/00, 3,002 firearms were recorded by the police as being stolen (Table 3.11). Air weapons featured prominently, accounting for over half of the thefts (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6 Number of firearms misappropriated, by type of firearm, 1999/00

3.25 The introduction of a new statistical return in 1995 altered the base of counting from the number of *offences* involving firearm theft, to the number of *firearms* stolen (see Appendix 2, paragraph 13). Compared to 1998/99, the overall number of weapons stolen in 1999/00 rose by 11 per cent, but remaining substantially below the peak 1995 figure (Table 3.11).

Use of licensed firearms in homicide

3.26 Most firearms used in crime will be illegally rather than legally held. Since there are no sound estimates of the proportion of each, two special exercises have been carried out looking at firearms used in homicide, for which most information is likely to be available from the police. The first exercise covered homicides between 1992 and 1994, and the second homicides between 1995 and 1998. Police forces reported 417 relevant homicides. There was information for 288 on whether the firearm was legally held or not. For 111 homicides, the police were also able to say whether the firearm was stolen.

3.27 In 16 per cent of the 288 homicides, the firearms used were legally held by the perpetrator or the victim (45 cases). In 11 homicides, the firearms were believed to have been stolen. These were very likely to have been legally held by the owner (see Appendix 2, paragraph 13). In total, then, *at least* 56 of the full total of 417 homicides (13 per cent) were committed with a firearm legally held by someone: either the perpetrator, the victim or an original owner from whom the firearm had been stolen.

3.28 For homicides that could be classified as to circumstance, and whether the firearm was legally held or not, the proportion involving a legally held firearm was highest for domestic homicides (28 of 90 offences). Details are in Table 3D. No legally held firearms were used in homicides to do with organised crime or drugs.

3.29 Other analysis of the 417 homicides showed that 64 per cent of the domestic incidents involved shotguns, whereas 72 per cent of the firearms used in homicides connected with organised or drug related crime were handguns.

Table 3D Firearm homicides by circumstances of offence, and whether firearm legally held

Firearms Acts Offences

3.30 Table 3.13 presents information on persons found guilty or cautioned for offences under the Firearms Acts. The three most common indictable offences were:- (i) possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition; (ii) possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence; and (iii) possessing firearms or ammunition without a certificate. These three offences accounted for more than two-thirds of all indictable offences under the Firearms Acts.

3.31 Prohibited weapons cannot legally be possessed without the authority of the Secretary of State. They include weapons for discharging tear gas or an electrical discharge as well as automatic weapons. Thus an aerosol container of tear gas or a stun gun is classified as a prohibited firearm. Handguns of more than .22 calibre had to be handed in by 1 October 1997 as a result of the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1997. (All handguns had to be handed in by 1 March 1998).

3.32 There was an 18 per cent decrease between 1998 and 1999 in the total number of findings of guilt or cautions for indictable offences under the Firearms Acts, down from 3,313 to 2,724. Over the same period, convictions and cautions for summary offences under the Firearms Acts decreased by 16 per cent, from 1,401 offences to 1,171.

Figure 3.1 Offences in which firearms were reported to have been used: criminal damage, robbery and other offences 1989-1999/00

Figure 3.2 Firearm offences, by type of principal weapon 1989-1999/00

Figure 3.3 The proportion of handguns, shotguns and other guns used in firearms offences 1989 and 1999/00 (all offences excluding air weapons)

Figure 3.4 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by location of offence, 1989-1999/00

Figure 3.5 The location of firearms robberies 1989 and 1999/00: percentage of all offences

Figure 3.6 Number of firearms misappropriated, by type of firearm, 1999/00

Table 3A Offences involving firearms (other than air weapons) by offence group, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1997/98, 1998/99 and 1999/00

Table 3B Offences in which firearms were used, by type of firearm, whether fired and degree of injury caused 1999/00

Table 3C Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which a police officer on duty was injured by a firearm 1989-1999/00

Table 3D Firearm homicides by circumstances of offence, and whether firearms legally held 1992-1998

Table 3.1 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group 1989-1999/00

Table 3.2 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used: proportion of all notifiable offences of that type by certain offence groups 1989-1999/00

Table 3.3 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon 1989-1999/00

Table 3.4 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group and principal weapon 1999/00

Table 3.5 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by how involved and principal weapon 1999/00

Table 3.6 Injury caused in offences in which firearms were used by type of firearm and whether fired, 1999/00

Table 3.7 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have caused injury by type of principal weapon 1989-1999/00

Table 3.8 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have caused injury by degree of injury and type of principal weapon 1999/00

Table 3.9 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon 1989-1999/00

Table 3.10 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by location of offence 1989-1999/00

Table 3.11 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been misappropriated by type of principal weapon 1989-1999/00

Table 3.12 Firearms misappropriated in notifiable offences recorded by the police by type of weapon and location 1999/00

Table 3.13 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1997 by type of offence 1994-1999

References:

- (1) Morrison, S. and O'Donnell, I. (1994). *Armed Robbery: a study in London*. Occasional Paper No. 15. Oxford: Centre for Criminological Research, University of Oxford.

Chapter 4 Homicide

Key points

- 761 deaths were initially recorded as homicides in 1999/00, two per cent more than in 1998/99.
(*Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1*)
- Two-thirds of victims were male.
(*Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2*)
- Women were more likely to be strangled or poisoned (15 per cent for each method) than men (4 percent and 5 per cent respectively). Both men and women were most likely to have been killed with a sharp instrument (33 per cent men and 24 per cent women). Firearms were used in 9 per cent of all homicides.
(*Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2*)
- The main suspect was someone known to 49 per cent of male victims and 61 per cent of female victims.
(*Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3*)
- Children under a year old were most at risk of homicide, at 59 homicides per million population. The overall risk was 14 per million
(*Table 4.6 and Figure 4.4*)

Figure 4.1 Offences recorded by the police as homicide 1946-1999/00 England and Wales

Offences initially recorded as homicide and their outcomes (Tables 4.1, 4.2 and Figure 4.1)

4.1 Homicide includes the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. (Terms used in the chapter are explained in Appendix 2, paragraphs 16-20). At the time of writing, court proceedings were still ending in 44 per cent of the offences initially recorded as homicide in 1999/00. The outcome may result in some offences being reclassified when final data is available, for example where it is concluded that death was accidental. More complete figures from recent years are a better guide to the outcome of cases initially recorded as homicide. Nor should too much importance be placed on the pattern of homicides based on 1999/00 figures. This is because homicides are rare, and considerable year-on-year variation is to be expected both in the numbers and types of homicides recorded.

4.2 The 761 deaths initially recorded as homicides in 1999/00 are two per cent up on the figure for 1998/99 (Table 4.1). The 1999/00 figure is the highest total of the century. Twenty-five of the deaths recorded in 1999/00 and 15 of those in 1998/99 are victims of Dr Harold Shipman. Excluding these incidents would have seen an increase of less than one per cent in homicides initially recorded in 1999/00. Over the past 20 years the average annual increase in homicides was 1.0 per cent, which compares with 8.5 per cent for the more serious offences of violence against the person. The number of homicides currently recorded for 1999/00 is 728.

4.3 Table 4.2 shows how deaths initially recorded as homicides are *eventually* recorded. Of the 761 offences first recorded during 1999/00, 33 were no longer recorded as homicides by 11 September 2000 when recording closed down for the purpose of the analysis in this chapter. Court proceedings had resulted in findings of guilt in respect of 199 victims and proceedings were pending for a further 338. The suspects responsible for the deaths of 34 victims had committed suicide or died. No suspects had been identified in relation to 116 victims (including 18 cases where all suspects were acquitted).

4.4 Taking as a guide the more complete figures for the past six years (1993-1998/99), around 14 per cent of deaths initially recorded as homicides in 1999/00 may be reclassified. For the rest, about two thirds will result in conviction, and there will be no suspect for around 10 per cent. For 8 per cent, court proceedings will not be initiated, for example because the suspect died or committed suicide, or will be concluded without conviction or acquittal.

Victims (Tables 4.3 to 4.6 and Figures 4.2 to 4.4)

4.5 Two-thirds of the victims of currently recorded homicide were male (Table 4.3). The proportion of female victims in 1999/00 (34 per cent) was much lower than in 1989 when it was 42 per cent.

Method of killing

4.6 Table 4.3 shows that, overall, the most common method of killing in 1999/00 was with a sharp instrument (30 per cent). Nine per cent of homicide victims were shot. The method of killing men and women differs somewhat. More men were killed with a sharp instrument (33 per cent) than women (24 percent) in 1999/00. More men are also killed by being hit or kicked, or shot. In contrast, women were much more likely to be strangled or asphyxiated (15 per cent) than men (4 per cent). These patterns have been fairly consistent for the years shown in the table. In 1999/00, more women were also killed by poison or drugs (15 per cent) than men (5 per cent). This is due in part to the number of victims of Dr Harold Shipman. If his victims are excluded, the proportion of women killed by poison or drugs is reduced to 6 per cent.⁷³

Figure 4.2 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by apparent method of killing and sex of victim England and Wales 1999/00, 728 offences

Relationship between victims and suspect

4.7 In 1999/00, nearly half of male victims (49 per cent) and 61 per cent of female ones knew the main or only suspect before the offence took place (Table 4.4). While only six per cent of men were killed by current or former partners or lovers, the figure was considerably higher for women (37 per cent), although this is the second lowest in the years covered by this table. Fewer women (26 per cent) were killed by strangers than was the case for men (33 per cent). However, this figure for women is the highest seen over the same period. It includes the victims of Dr Harold Shipman, who are classified as being killed by someone in the course of employment. If these victims were excluded, the proportion of women killed by strangers would have been 18 per cent. Up to the beginning of September 2000, no suspect had been identified for 16 per cent of the homicides recorded during 1999/00.

Figure 4.3 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by relationship of victim to principal suspect England and Wales 1999/00, 728 offences

The reasons for the homicides

4.8 A quarrel, revenge, or loss of temper reportedly accounted for 35 per cent of all homicides in 1999/00, an unusually low proportion. This is probably due to a higher proportion classified as 'other circumstances' (Dr Shipman) or where the reason for the homicide could not be ascertained. Where a suspect (or suspects) was known to the victim (Table 4.5) nearly half took place during a quarrel, an act of revenge, or loss of temper whereas when the suspect was unknown to the victim this was the circumstance for a fifth of the homicides. Only five per cent of homicides were carried out in furtherance of theft or gain. Homicides where the suspect appeared to be mentally disturbed, and where there was no apparent motive, comprised three per cent of homicides in 1999/00.

Risks for different age groups

4.9 The age group most at risk, as in other years, were children under 1 (Table 4.6). At 59 offences per million population, this is the second highest rate year since 1989, but variation is to be expected when the number of offences is so small. Those most at risk (apart from small infants) are males aged between 16 and 49. The pattern is not so clear cut for females with similar rates for those aged 16 to 49 and over 70.

Figure 4.4 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by age of victim England and Wales 1999/00

Suspects (Tables 4.7 to 4.11)

4.10 In 1999/00, 841 suspects were identified for the 761 offences initially recorded. Proceedings had been concluded, by early September 2000, for 323 suspects and 437 had court proceedings pending. The outcomes for the other 81 are as follows:

Committed suicide or died	28
Not proceeded against, discharged at committal, or committed for trial for a lesser offence	53

4.11 Among those convicted, over a half were found guilty of murder (Table 4.7). The proportion found guilty of murder as opposed to manslaughter or infanticide has generally been on an upward trend since at least 1967, when 25 per cent of those convicted of homicide were found guilty of murder.

4.12 In court proceedings, 85 per cent of the suspects were indicted for murder; the average between 1989 and 1998/99 was 86 per cent (Table 4.8). The proportion of those indicted for all types of homicide in 1999/00 who were not convicted of a

homicide was 28 per cent; the average rate between 1989 and 1998/99 was 27 per cent.

Previous homicide convictions

4.13 One person was convicted of a homicide recorded in 1999/00 who had been convicted of homicide on a previous occasion (Table 4.10). Among the people who had been convicted of homicides which took place between 1989 and 1999/00, 39 had been previously convicted of homicide, 13 for murder (Table 4.11). Seven were still serving a custodial sentence for homicide when they were convicted of their subsequent offence. Tables 4.10 and 4.11 include all previous homicide convictions (where known) wherever they took place, but the second offences must have occurred in England or Wales.

Table 4.1 Offences initially recorded by the police as homicide by current classification

Table 4.2 Offences initially recorded as homicide by outcome

Table 4.3 Offences currently recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim

Table 4.4 Offences currently recorded as homicide by relationship of victim to principal suspect and sex of victim

Table 4.5 Offences currently recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect

Table 4.6 Offences currently recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim

Table 4.7 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide

Table 4.8 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings

Table 4.9 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence

Table 4.10 Suspects convicted of homicide by previous homicide convictions

Table 4.11 Suspects convicted of homicide who had previously been convicted of homicide by type of homicide

Chapter 5 Offenders cautioned or found guilty

Key points

Offenders found guilty or cautioned ('known offenders')

- The number of 'known offenders' fell by 5 per cent to around 1.7 million in 1999. For indictable offences the number fell to 512,600, a fall of 4 per cent compared to 1998.
(Table 5.8, paragraph 5.4)
- The number of known offenders fell for most indictable offence groups. The decrease was entirely among offenders cautioned, specifically within the drug and theft and handling stolen goods offence groups.
(Tables 5.1 and 5.9, paragraphs 5.6 and 5.23)

Offenders found guilty

- 1,408,500 offenders were found guilty in 1999, 4 per cent fewer than in 1998. There was a decrease for summary non-motoring offences but a small increase for indictable offences.
(Table 5.6, paragraph 5.13)
- 632,900 offenders were found guilty of summary motoring offences, 5 per cent fewer than in 1998 and the lowest number recorded for forty years.
(Table 5.6, paragraph 5.4)

Cautioning

- 266,100 offenders were cautioned in 1999, 8 per cent fewer than in 1998.
(Table 5.1, paragraph 5.19)
- For indictable offences the number cautioned fell by 21,000 or 11 per cent to 170,600. The decrease was concentrated in drug offences, theft and handling stolen goods and violence against the person. The *cautioning rate* (excluding motoring offences) fell 3 percentage points to 34 per cent in 1999, and the fall was across most offence groups.
(Tables 5.1 and 5.3, paragraphs 5.20 to 5.23)
- 6,300 juvenile offenders were given reprimands or final warnings under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in the seven areas piloting them.
(Table 5A, Paragraphs 5.4 and 5.18)

Introduction

Figure 5.1 Proportion of offenders found guilty or cautioned by indictable offence group in 1989 and 1999

5.1 This chapter covers the total number of offenders convicted by the courts during the year and those formally cautioned by the police by offence, age and sex. It also includes information from research studies concerning use and effectiveness of cautioning.

5.2 There is a short fall in the provisions of data for magistrates' courts for all offences in 1999. The estimates of the number of convictions for these shortfalls are: 300 indictable offences, 300 summary non motoring offences and 600 summary motoring offences. See paragraph 6.2 of Chapter 6 and paragraphs 27 and 28 of Appendix 2 for more detail. No allowance for these shortfalls has been made to either tables or charts within this chapter.

5.3 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced reprimands and warnings to replace cautions for juvenile offenders (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). These were piloted for 18 months from 30 September 1998 in a few selected areas and became nation-wide from 1 June 2000. For the purpose of this chapter they have been counted as cautions although the total number reported is given in paragraph 5.18 and at Table 5A.

Offenders found guilty or cautioned (known offenders) (Tables 5.8 and 5.10)

5.4 An estimated 1.7 million offenders were found guilty or cautioned (known offenders) in 1999, a fall of 5 per cent compared

to 1998. Most offenders (82 per cent) were male, of which around 11 per cent were aged 17 or under. 512,600 (or 31 per cent) of these known offenders were cautioned or convicted of indictable offences, 4 per cent fewer than in 1998. Convictions remained unchanged, but the number of cautions fell by 21,000. The fall in the number of cautions, which is concentrated in drug offences (down 9,000, mainly among class B drug offences) and theft and handling stolen goods (down 8,000, mainly among handling stolen goods) probably reflects less use of stop and search and a consequent decline in the number of arrests. Provisional figures for arrests following stop and search suggest that arrests in 1999/2000 were about 10 per cent down on the previous year (arrests for drugs were 15 per cent down). Summary non-motoring offenders fell 5 per cent to 529,200, following an increase of 10 per cent in 1998. Fluctuations in summary non-motoring offences are influenced greatly by numbers of proceedings brought under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (e.g. TV licence evasion) and Vehicle Excise & Registration Act 1994 (e.g. failure to pay duty on vehicles). Offenders under the former, which showed a fall of 20,800, account for seventy per cent of the decrease of nearly 30,000. The remaining 632,900 offenders were found guilty of summary motoring offences (formal cautions are not given for motoring offences), 5 per cent less than last year and the lowest for approximately 40 years. This fall however, is directly related to the increasing use of fixed penalty notices (see paragraphs 2 and 62 of Appendix 1) for summary motoring offences.

Indictable offences (Tables 5.9 and 5.11 to 5.19)

5.5 The number of known offenders fell for all indictable offence groups apart from robbery (which stayed the same), fraud and forgery and criminal damage (both showing small increases of 350 and 190 respectively). Almost half the drop was accounted for by drug offenders. Trends in the figures for some offence groups (i.e. violence against the person, theft and handling stolen goods, indictable criminal damage and indictable motoring offences) are affected by reclassification of some offences as summary in October 1988 (see tables 5.11, 5.14, 5.16 and 5.19).

5.6 The main changes in numbers of known offenders by offence group between 1998 and 1999 were:

- (a) the number of known offenders in the indictable *violence against the person* offence group fell 6 per cent to 56,900, the fall registered equally between the more and less serious offences (see table 5.11 for definition). However with the inclusion of the summary offence of common assault there was an overall increase of 2,500 or 3 per cent in known offenders.
- (b) *sexual* offenders fell 500 to 5,800, continuing the downward trend from 10,700 recorded in 1989. Over half (55 per cent) of sexual offenders were cautioned or convicted of indecent assault on a female. The number of rape offenders was approximately 690, a fall of 1 per cent compared to 1998 but an increase of 79 or 13 per cent on 1989. There was a 2 percentage point fall in the conviction rate between 1989 and 1999; this is thought to reflect an increase in the reporting of acquaintance rape, which is more difficult to prove.
- (c) *burglary* offenders fell 6 per cent to 37,000, of which *domestic burglary* offenders decreased 7 per cent to 19,100 and *non-domestic burglary* offenders decreased 5 per cent to 17,900.
- (d) the number of *robbery* offenders remained at 6,200.
- (e) overall *theft* (including summary unauthorised and summary aggravated vehicle taking) offenders fell slightly by less than 1 per cent to 220,700. Theft from shops rose by 2 per cent and accounted for 55 per cent of all theft offenders, continuing the increase from 39 per cent in 1989. *Handling stolen goods* fell 9 per cent to 22,000 and *theft from vehicles* fell by 1 per cent to 7,900, the lowest level since the offence was classified in the Theft Act 1968.
- (f) there was a small rise of 350 or 1 per cent in the number of *fraud and forgery* offenders, which increased to 27,500.
- (g) *criminal damage* (indictable plus summary) offenders rose by 3 per cent to 70,400. The majority of the increase was for the summary offence of criminal damage (to the value of £5,000 and malicious damage) which rose 1,700 to 56,600.
- (h) *drug* offenders fell 9 per cent from their record high of 107,000 to 98,100. This was the first fall recorded since 1986. 86 per cent were guilty of unlawful possession which has increased almost 3 fold compared to 1989. Since 1993, when recording of class of drug possessed began, there has been a disproportionate increase in possession of Class A drugs (over 260 per cent) compared to Class B (63 per cent). In 1999 possession of Class A increased 14 per cent, in contrast to possession of Class B which fell 12 per cent. There was a 9 per cent drop in the number of offenders involved in the production, supply and possession with intent to supply a controlled drug, again concentrated in Class B drugs. There was an overall increase of 2,200 (or 13 per cent) in the number of Class A drug offenders compared to a decrease of 11,300 (13 per cent) for all Class B drug offenders.
- (i) *Indictable motoring* offenders (including summary driving whilst disqualified) showed a small rise of 600 offenders in 1999 at 33,900. All the increase was in driving whilst disqualified which rose 1,500; indictable motoring fell by nearly 900.

Summary Offences (Tables 5.10, 5.11 and 5.20 to 5.22)

5.7 Overall summary non-motoring offenders decreased by 30,000 in 1999. This was mainly accounted for by falls in TV licence evasion (21,000), motor vehicle licence offences (9,000), drunkenness (5,000) and prostitution (3,000) offset by a 6,000 increase in common assault.

5.8 Drunkenness offenders decreased by 9 per cent to 49,000, the lowest number of offenders since 1995.

5.9 Common assault offenders rose 6,100 (or 17 per cent) to 41,700 in 1999. Just over one third of the increase was in the number of offenders cautioned, which rose to 15,300. Offenders against public order showed a slight fall of 450 to 45,300. These two offences were included in the definition of notifiable offences from 1 April 1998.

Indictable offenders relative to the population (Tables 5.23 and 5.24, Figures 5.2 and 5.3)

5.10 A person found guilty or cautioned on two or more separate occasions during the year is counted more than once, so the rates shown in tables 5.23 and 5.24 and figures 5.2 and 5.3 over-estimate the proportion of the population who are known indictable offenders in any one year. On this over-estimated basis, the overall rate of known offending for indictable offences was 1,118 per 100,000 population in 1999, a decrease of 52 over 1998. The rate fell for both sexes across all age groups. The highest rate of offending was 7,816 per 100,000 population for males aged 18-20, the highest rate for females was 1,549 in the 15-17 age group.

Figure 5.2 Offenders found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group

5.11 There is evidence to suggest that there may have been an increase in the police use of informal cautions for young offenders. A survey (2) in 16 police forces of persons arrested in late 1995 revealed that:

- (a) in those police forces other than the Metropolitan Police, 63 per cent of persons arrested or reported were prosecuted, 20 per cent were cautioned and 16 per cent were disposed of by other means of clear-up (including informal warnings and instances where there was sufficient evidence to charge the offender, but no useful purpose would be served by proceeding further);
- (b) the corresponding proportions for arrests for the Metropolitan Police were 66, 24 and 10 per cent;
- (c) disposals by other means were most frequently used for those aged 16 or under—37 per cent for 10-13 year olds and 19 per cent for 14-16 year olds by forces other than the Metropolitan Police. The corresponding proportions for arrests by the Metropolitan Police were 45 per cent and 32 per cent. Increased use of informal methods would help to explain the substantial fall in the number of juveniles (particularly males aged 10-14) found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population for indictable offences since 1988.

5.12 The peak age of known offending for males in 1999 was 18 (the same since 1988) at 8,112 per 100,000 population, over 900 fewer than in 1998. The rates for males fell for all age groups other than for 14 and 20 year olds. The peak age for females remained at 15, at 1,639 per 100,000 population. The peak age for females has fluctuated over the past ten years mainly between 14 and 15 but did rise to 18 in 1997. The rates for females fell for the majority of age groups other than the ages of 20, 21-24, 25-29 and 30-40 years.

Figure 5.3 Persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group, 1999

Offenders found guilty by the courts (Tables 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8, Figure 5.4)

5.13 The number of offenders found guilty in 1999 fell by 4 per cent to 1,408,500. Over half of the decrease was for summary motoring offences which fell 5 per cent to 632,900. The number of offenders found guilty of summary non-motoring offences fell by 6 per cent to 433,600, mainly due to a large decrease in the number of persons found guilty under the Wireless and Telegraphy Acts (TV licence evasion—see paragraph 5.4). The number of offenders found guilty of indictable offences rose slightly by 300 or less than 1 per cent to 342,000.

5.14 The number of males found guilty for all offences in 1999 fell to 1,178,000, a fall of 4 per cent. Within this total there was an increase of 5 per cent to 79,300 in the number of males under 18.

5.15 The number of females found guilty in 1999 fell by 7 per cent to 220,000. There was however a small increase of just under 300 in the number of females aged under 15.

5.16 There were increases in 1999 in only three indictable offence groups: robbery, theft and handling stolen goods and fraud

and forgery. The largest increase was for theft and handling stolen goods which rose by 5,500 (or 4 per cent) to 131,200. None of the decreases were large. The biggest fall was for the ‘other’ indictable offence group which fell 1,700 (or 3 per cent) to 47,900.

Figure 5.4 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned (1) for indictable and summary offences

Offenders cautioned by the police (Tables 5.1 to 5.3, 5.11 to 5.20 and Figures 5.5 to 5.8)

5.17 A police caution is a formal warning, given by a senior police officer, to a person who admits to having committed a criminal offence which could have led to a prosecution (see paragraphs 2 and 63 of Appendix 1). Cautioning gives a range of less serious offenders a chance to reform without obtaining a criminal record, and many such offenders are not subsequently convicted in court.

5.18 From 1 June 2000 the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 nationally removed the use of cautions for persons under 18 and replaced them with reprimands and final warnings (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). Piloting of reprimands and final warnings began in seven areas from the end of September 1998. In the final quarter of 1998 over 1,100 reprimands and around 600 final warnings were recorded locally. In 1999, according to centrally recorded data, 4,256 juveniles were reprimanded and 2,051 given final warnings. These have been included with cautions in this publication except for Table 5A below which gives the proportionate use of reprimands and final warnings within the seven pilot areas by age group and type of offence. It is thought that the centrally recorded data for these new disposals may be subject to a small amount of under-recording.

Table 5A Number and proportion of persons given reprimands and final warnings within the seven pilot areas by age group and type of offence, 1999

As expected, for older juveniles the percentage given reprimands falls and those given final warnings increases. Overall two-thirds of juveniles within the pilot areas were given reprimands and one-third received a final warning.

Figure 5.5 Number of offenders cautioned for all offences by sex, 1989-1999

5.19 266,100 offenders were cautioned in 1999, 8 per cent fewer than in 1998. The number of males and females cautioned fell by 8 and 6 per cent respectively.

5.20 The total cautioned for indictable offences fell by 11 per cent to 170,600. The overall drop of 21,000 was concentrated in drug offences (down 9,000), theft and handling stolen goods (down 8,000) and violence against the person (down 2,000). The number of offenders cautioned for summary offences fell by less than 1 per cent to 95,600.

5.21 The *cautioning rate* for indictable offences, that is the number of offenders cautioned as a percentage of those found guilty or cautioned (excluding motoring offences), fell to 34 per cent. The *rate* is the lowest since 1991 but still 5 percentage points higher than in 1989. The fall in the *cautioning rate* occurred for both males and females across all age groups, with the biggest fall occurring in the 10-11 male age group, down 4 percentage points to 87. The *cautioning rate* of 34 is one percentage point higher than the *rate* published in the recent Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 19/200 (3) which included indictable motoring offences.

Figure 5.6 Offenders cautioned for indictable offences as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences by age and sex

5.22 *Cautioning rates* fell for most indictable offences groups in 1999, generally by between 1 and 3 percentage points although the fall for drug offences was 5 percentage points.

5.23 The main changes in the number of offenders cautioned and the *cautioning rate* by offence group between 1998 and 1999 were:

- (a) 21,200 offenders were cautioned for *violence against the person*, 2,300 fewer than in 1998. The *cautioning rate* also fell 2 percentage points to 37 per cent despite the *rate* for the more serious offences increasing by 3 percentage points to 15 per cent.
- (b) *sexual* offenders cautioned fell by 12 per cent to 1,500 and the *cautioning rate* by 2 percentage points to 25 per cent.
- (c) *burglary* cautions decreased by 8 per cent to 7,700, the lowest recorded figure since 1979. The *cautioning rate* remained at 21 per cent.

- (d) *theft and handling stolen goods* cautions fell by 10 per cent to 75,400 with the *cautioning rate* down by 3 percentage points to 37 per cent. There was a 10 per cent fall in the numbers cautioned for *shoplifting*. Cautions for this offence accounted for nearly two thirds of the 75,400, and a decrease of 5 percentage points in the *cautioning rate* to 39 per cent.
- (e) *fraud and forgery* cautions fell by 3 per cent to 7,200 and the *cautioning rate* fell 1 percentage point to 26 per cent.
- (f) the numbers cautioned for *criminal damage* rose by 300 to 3,000 with the *cautioning rate* also rising 2 percentage points to 22 per cent.
- (g) *drug* offenders cautioned fell 16 per cent to 49,400 and the *cautioning rate* by 5 percentage points to 50 per cent.

Figure 5.7 Offenders cautioned for indictable offences by offence group 1989 to 1999

Figure 5.8 Persons cautioned as a proportion of the total number of persons found guilty of, or cautioned, for various indictable offence groups and summary offences, 1989 and 1999

5.24 A recent Home Office Statistical Bulletin (3) reported that 1,800 offenders were cautioned for the most serious (indictable only) offences in 1999, approximately 100 more than in 1998. The *cautioning rate* increased by 1 percentage point to 12 (see paragraphs 2 and 63, Appendix 1).

5.25 Numbers cautioned in 1999 for summary non-motoring offences fell by less than 1 per cent to 95,600. While the majority of these offences saw a fall in the numbers cautioned there was an increase of 3,800 for the offence of common assault (up 33 per cent). The *cautioning rate* rose by 1 percentage point to 18 per cent compared to 34 per cent for indictable (excluding motoring) offences. The main reason for this large difference is that a substantial proportion of summary non-motoring offences comprises Social Security, Revenue law and Wireless Telegraphy Acts (e.g. TV licence evasion) offences. Police involvement is rare in such cases and therefore the option of a caution as opposed to prosecution is not available.

Effectiveness of cautioning

5.26 Table 5B below illustrates how criminal histories of those cautioned have varied over time. These figures come from special studies of offenders, in England and Wales, cautioned in one week in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994 and 1997. The increase in the percentage of those cautioned with no previous criminal history, from 71 per cent in 1994 to 77 per cent in 1997, is in line with Home Office circular 18/94 which specifically discouraged repeat cautioning and cautioning for the most serious offences (see paragraphs 2 and 63, Appendix 1) (there was a less pronounced increase in this percentage between 1991 and 1994). The proportion of those cautioned with previous cautions has fallen, from 15 per cent in 1994, to 11 per cent in 1997 and those with past convictions has fallen from 17 per cent in 1994 to 13 per cent in 1997.

Table 5B Criminal history of a sample of offenders cautioned in England and Wales

5.27 Table 5C shows that the effectiveness of cautioning appears to decline after the first caution. In 1994 only 11 per cent with no previous criminal history were subsequently convicted within two years. This compares with a subsequent conviction rate of 30 per cent with one previous caution and 42 per cent for those who had two or more previous cautions.

Table 5C Two year subsequent conviction rate for offenders cautioned in 1991 and 1994 samples

Cautioning rates by police force area (Tables 5.4 and 5.5)

5.28 Surrey, Dyfed-Powys and Gloucestershire had the highest *cautioning rates* for indictable offences in 1999, at 51, 44 and 43 per cent respectively. The lowest *cautioning rates* were in Durham, Lincolnshire and West Yorkshire at 24 per cent or less. There was a fall in the *cautioning rate* in the majority of police force areas with falls between 1 and 8 percentage points.

5.29 A Home Office study (4) reported significant differences between police forces in their average *cautioning rate* for 14 to 17 year old males, with more than a 35 percentage point difference between the highest and the lowest. Thus, according to the authors of this study, despite various Home Office circulars on cautioning over the last decade emphasising the need for consistent decision making, consistency has not yet been achieved. This study also found that 25 of the 42 forces did not know how their *cautioning rate* compared with the average for England and Wales. The majority of the remaining forces were unable to give any explanation as to why their rates differed from the national averages.

References

- (1) Drunkenness offences include ‘simple drunkenness’—Licensing Act 1872, section 12; Licensing Act 1902, section 8; Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Act 1985, sections 1(4) and 2(2); and ‘drunkenness with aggravation’—Criminal Justice Act 1967, section 91. Offences of driving whilst under the influence of alcohol are not included in these figures.
- (2) ‘Police Disposals of notifiable offences cleared up following arrest or report, by age, gender and offence.’ Home Office Statistical Findings, Issue 2/96.
- (3) ‘Cautions, court proceedings and sentencing, England and Wales, 1999’, Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 19/00.
- (4) ‘Police cautioning in the 1990’s.’, Home Office Research Findings, Issue No. 52

Table 5.1 Offenders cautioned by sex and type of offence

Table 5.2 Offenders cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

Table 5.3 Offenders cautioned as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

Table 5.4 Persons cautioned for indictable (excluding motoring) offences as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned by police force area, sex and age group

Table 5.5 Persons cautioned for summary (excluding motoring) offences as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned by police force area, sex and age group

Table 5.6 Offenders found guilty at all courts by sex and type of offence

Table 5.7 Offenders found guilty at all courts by type of offence, sex and age group

Table 5.8 Offenders found guilty or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

Table 5.9 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned by sex and type of offence

Table 5.10 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

Table 5.11 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of violence against the person by offence

Table 5.12 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable sexual offences by offence

Table 5.13 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of burglary and robbery by offence

Table 5.14 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of theft and handling stolen goods by offence

Table 5.15 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of fraud and forgery by offence

Table 5.16 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of criminal damage by offence

Table 5.17 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable drug offences

Table 5.18 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence

Table 5.19 Offenders found guilty (1)at all courts for motoring offences by offence

Table 5.20 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for selected summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence

Table 5.21 Persons found guilty or cautioned for offences of drunkenness by sex

Table 5.22 Persons found guilty or cautioned for offences involving under age drinking under the Licensing Act 1964

Table 5.23 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable offences and number per 100,000 population in

the age group by sex and age

Table 5.24 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable offences and number per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age

Table 5.25 Persons found guilty of, or cautioned for indictable (excluding motoring) offences by police force area, per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age group

Table 5.26 Home population by sex and age group

Chapter 6 Court proceedings

Key points

- 1.88 million defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts in 1999, 3 per cent fewer than in 1998. The number of proceedings for summary non-motoring and summary motoring offences fell by 5 per cent to 560,000 and 810,000 respectively while those for indictable offences rose by 1 per cent to 513,200.
(Table 6A)
- The number of proceedings discontinued, as a proportion of all cases finalised, has remained around 12 per cent since 1994. The proportion of cases written off fell from 10 per cent in 1994 and 1995, to 8 per cent in 1996, 7 per cent in 1997 and 1998, and to 6 per cent in 1999.
(Table 6.2)
- Inclusive of guilty pleas, convictions in cases involving the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) remained almost unchanged between 1992 and 1999 at 98 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing in magistrates' courts. In 1999 73 per cent of contested hearings involving the CPS following a plea of not guilty resulted in conviction, the same as in 1997 and down from 74 per cent in 1998.
(Table 6.2)
- Convictions in the Crown Court remained almost unchanged between 1992 and 1997 at 90-91 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing, inclusive of guilty pleas, before falling to 89 per cent of cases in 1998 and 88 per cent of cases in 1999. Convictions following a plea of not guilty rose gradually from 56 per cent of contested hearings in 1992 to 60 per cent in 1997 before falling to 57 per cent in 1998 and staying the same in 1999.
(paragraph 6.7)
- The introduction of plea before venue from 1 October 1997 led to major changes in 1998 figures and a continuing, although smaller change, in 1999:-.....
 - The number of defendants committed for sentence to the Crown Court, following summary conviction at magistrates' courts, rose by 6 per cent in 1999 following a 160 per cent rise in 1998 while there was a reduction in the number of defendants committed for trial;
(Paragraph 6.14 and figure 6.2)
 - An increase of 1 percentage point to 55 per cent in the proportion of all defendants proceeded against for indictable offences in magistrates' courts who pleaded guilty in a summary trial;
.(Table 6.4)
 - *A reduction of 1 percentage point to 15 per cent in the committal rate for persons aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences;*
(Table 6.5)
 - *The average waiting time from committal by magistrates' courts to the start of Crown Court hearing for those remanded in custody and those remanded on bail rising in 1999 to 9.6 and 15.1 weeks respectively.*
(Table 6B)
 - *A reduction in the guilty plea rate at the Crown Court for indictable offences from 67 per cent in 1997 to 62 per cent in 1998 and 60 per cent in 1999.*
(Table 6C)
 - A reduction in the number of adjournments was responsible for a fall of 7 days to 120 days in the average time from offence to completion for indictable offences at magistrates' courts in 1999.
(Table 6.4)
 - The proportion of defendants pleading guilty at the Crown Court in 1999 varied from 34 per cent for sexual offences to 76 per cent for burglary and 91 per cent for summary offences.
(Table 6C)

Introduction

6.1 This chapter is concerned with the number of defendants against whom proceedings for criminal offences were completed in magistrates' courts or the Crown Court. Just under 5 per cent of all those proceeded against are dealt with at the Crown Court. Details of procedures relevant to this chapter are given in paragraphs 6 to 17 of Appendix 1. The coverage and basis used in compiling the statistics is given in paragraphs 23 to 39 of Appendix 2.

6.2 For the reasons outlined in paragraphs 26 to 29 of Appendix 2, there have been various shortfalls in the data in recent years including 1999. Estimates of these shortfalls are included in table 6A and figure 6.1. For practical reasons it is not possible to include these estimates in the main tables of this chapter and the numerous other tabulations of court proceedings data produced by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office.

Table 6A Defendants proceeded against in magistrates' courts by type of offence, adjusted for shortfalls in data, 1989-1999

Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts (Tables 6A, 6.1 - 6.4 and Figure 6.1)

6.3 In 1999 1.88 million defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts, a fall of 68,000 or 3 per cent on 1998 following a rise of 97,000 in 1998. This fall was due to falls in the number of proceedings for summary non-motoring and summary motoring offences, both down 5 per cent to 560,000 and 810,000 respectively. Proceedings for indictable offences rose slightly by 1 per cent to 513,000.

6.4 Various changes in legislation since 1988 have affected trends in the numbers proceeded against by type of offence, shown in figure 6.1, including the introduction of a charging standard for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 60 of Appendix 1).

Figure 6.1 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence

6.5 Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) figures (see Table 6.2) on the number of proceedings discontinued, as a proportion of all cases finalised, has remained at 12 per cent since 1994. Discontinued proceedings include cases where the witnesses fail to appear, refuse to give evidence or refuse to change their evidence; where evidence is excluded because of material irregularity in its collection; and where defendants wait until the hearing day to produce driving documents showing that no offence has been committed. They also include cases discontinued on public interest grounds. The CPS can proceed only where there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.

6.6 Inclusive of guilty pleas, convictions in cases involving the CPS remained almost unchanged between 1992 and 1999 at 98 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing in magistrates' courts. In 1999 73 per cent of contested hearings involving the CPS following a plea of not guilty resulted in conviction, the same as in 1997 and down from 74 per cent in 1998.

6.7 Convictions in the Crown Court remained almost unchanged between 1992 and 1997 at 90-91 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing, inclusive of guilty pleas, before falling to 89 per cent of cases in 1998 and 88 per cent of cases in 1999. Convictions following a plea of not guilty rose gradually from 56 per cent of contested hearings in 1992 to 60 per cent in 1997 before falling to 57 per cent in 1998 and staying the same in 1999.

6.8 The CPS also writes off cases where it is not possible to proceed because the defendant cannot be found by the police, or has died, or the case has been adjourned sine die. The proportion of cases written off has fallen since it was 10 per cent in 1995. It fell to 8 per cent in 1996, to 7 per cent in 1997, stayed the same in 1998 and then fell to 6 per cent in 1999. (The increase since 1993 was mainly due to cases where a bench warrant for the arrest of a defendant who has failed to appear at court has remained unexecuted for at least three months.) Where the defendant is subsequently traced, proceedings are recommenced.

6.9 Home Office figures on the outcome of court proceedings at magistrates' courts are shown in Table 6.3. They show that over 97 per cent of defendants tried by magistrates in 1999 were found guilty. For indictable offences, 96 per cent were found guilty compared to 98 per cent for summary non-motoring and summary motoring offences. The number of defendants found guilty at all courts for indictable offences as a percentage of the total number proceeded against was 67 per cent in 1999, the same as in 1998. Previously there had been a fall from 78 per cent in 1987 to 63 per cent in 1994 followed by a rise to 65 per cent in 1995, and further rises to 66 per cent in 1996 and 67 per cent in 1998.

6.10 The CPS and Home Office figures shown in Tables 6.2 and 6.3 are collected from two separate information systems administered by the CPS and the magistrates' courts/police, which have different counting rules. The detailed differences, in so far as these are understood, are explained in paragraph 6.11 below. Work continues on seeking to resolve these differences, and for the most up-to-date position reference should be made to the contact points given at the front of this volume. One of the difficulties in reconciling the two sets of figures is that those cases recorded by the CPS as written off (bench warrant unexecuted, cases adjourned sine die, defendant not traced) cannot currently be separately identified in the Home Office collection system.

6.11 The figures on early termination etc. in Table 6.3:

- (a) may be heavily influenced by improved recording procedures arising from the increased use of computerisation in

magistrates' courts;

- (b) include cases where a charge is changed 'mid-term' or where a person is charged with two or more offences and one offence is dropped, even though the proceedings continue in relation to alternative or remaining charges. It is estimated from a small sample of proceedings that in around a fifth to a quarter of proceedings recorded as terminated early for an indictable offence, there was subsequently a conviction for an offence which could be deemed to be part of the same case;
- (c) are subject to inconsistent recording between individual courts over whether a case is discontinued, withdrawn, discharged or dismissed. The latter probably explains why the number of defendants discharged under section 6 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 is overstated in comparison with the corresponding CPS statistics (see Table 6.2).

6.12. The Lord Chancellor's Department (LCD) supplies information about average times for criminal cases at magistrates' courts. There was a change in February 1999 in the methodology used to calculate the statistics: the rules which previously excluded longer cases were not applied. Table 6.4 includes figures under the old and new methodologies for 1999, comparisons made in this chapter use the old methodology. The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases at magistrates' courts in 1999 was 120 days, the lowest it had been since 1993. The fall of 7 days in the average time from offence to completion between 1998 and 1999 was due to falls from 26 to 21 days in the average time from charge or laying of information to first listing, and from 55 to 52 days in the period from first listing to completion. The period from offence to charge or laying of information has remained at 46 days since 1997. The fall in average time from first listing to completion was seen for defendants in committal proceedings as well as those in both guilty and not guilty plea cases and is largely due to a fall in the number of adjournments between 1998 and 1999. Additionally, slightly more improvement was seen for defendants dealt with in youth courts than for those dealt with in adult courts. In 1999 it took an average of 34 days from first listing to completion for defendants pleading guilty to indictable offences, whereas for defendants in paper committal proceedings the average was 74 days.

6.13 LCD figures also show that the proportion of all defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts for indictable offences who pleaded guilty fell from 54 per cent in 1989 to 48 per cent in 1993 before rising to 50 per cent in each of the years 1994 to 1997. The proportion rose sharply to 54 per cent in 1998 and rose slightly in 1999 to 55 per cent. There was a similar fall in the proportion of committals following the introduction of plea before venue from October 1997 (see next paragraph) which enables defendants to indicate their plea before the mode of trial decision is taken. Broadly similar changes have occurred for summary offences although plea before venue and the sharp rise in 1998 did not apply to them. There are a number of possible explanations for the drop in the proportion of defendants pleading guilty since 1989, including:

- (a) increases in cautioning which can be used only when the offence is admitted (see Chapter 5);
- (b) increases in the proportion of summary non-motoring offences tried in the absence of the defendant (LCD figures show the proportion of summary non-motoring offences tried in the absence of the defendant rose from 10 per cent in June 1989 to 34 per cent in June 1998 before falling back slightly to 33 per cent in 1999); and
- (c) changes in legislation concerning the classification of offences (see Appendix 1, paragraphs 59b to 59c) and changes in procedure (see Appendix 1, paragraph 50d).

Committals

6.14 Prior to the introduction of Plea before venue on 1 October 1997, magistrates had to decide on mode of trial in triable-either-way cases without the defendant being given the opportunity to plead. The new provisions enable the defendant to indicate their plea in the magistrates' court before the mode of trial decision is taken. If the defendant indicates a guilty plea they will be convicted following summary trial and they may be committed for sentence to the Crown Court if magistrates consider that the offence warrants a more severe sentence than they have power to impose. Where a defendant indicates a not guilty plea the magistrate considers the appropriate mode of trial (as prior to 1 October 1997).

Figure 6.2 Persons committed at magistrates' courts to the Crown Court for sentence or trial, 1995-1999

6.15 The broad effect of plea before venue has been to redistribute triable-either-way caseload between magistrates' courts and the Crown Court and to influence caseload mix at both courts. Magistrates' courts now deal with more defendants pleading guilty for triable-either-way offences who would have been previously dealt with at the Crown Court. The fall in committals for trial from magistrates' courts is balanced by a rise in committals for sentence (see figure 6.2).

6.16 In 1999 92,600 persons were committed at magistrates' courts for either trial or sentencing at the Crown Court, a small increase of 100 persons on 1998. The pattern established in 1997 of a rise in the number committed for sentence and a fall in the number committed for trial continued, albeit less vigorously, in 1999. Between 1997 and 1998 the number of persons sent to

the Crown Court for sentencing increased over 160 per cent, in 1999 the rise was 6 per cent to 20,400 persons. Between 1997 and 1998 the number of persons committed for trial at the Crown Court fell by 16 per cent, in 1999 the fall was 1 per cent to 72,300.

6.17 CPS statistics show that 68 per cent of triable-either-way cases tried at the Crown Court in 1999 were committed because magistrates had declined jurisdiction, rather than because the defendant elected to be tried at the Crown Court. This proportion increased steadily from 63 per cent in 1992 to 72 per cent in 1998 before falling back to 68 per cent in 1999.

Youth and young adult defendants (Table 6.1)

6.18 The number of youths aged 10 to 17 proceeded against for indictable offences remained at 80,000 after rising for five successive years following a decline from 66,000 in 1989 to 60,000 in 1993. These changes are due, at least in part, to changes in the use of cautioning for this age group (see chapter 5). The number of young adults (those aged 18 and over but under 21) proceeded against for indictable offences rose to 88,000 in 1999 having declined from 102,000 in 1991 to 79,000 in 1996 before rising to 81,000 in 1997 and 86,000 in 1998.

Mode of trial and business at the Crown Court (Tables 6B & 6C, 6.5 - 6.7 and Figure 6.2)

6.19 About 431,000 persons aged 18 or over were proceeded against for indictable offences in 1999, an increase of 0.5 per cent compared to 1998, following two successive annual rises.

6.20 The proportion of persons aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences who were committed for trial was 15 per cent in 1999. This represents a further fall of 1 percentage point following the 4 percentage point fall in 1998 due to plea before venue. This proportion had remained around 19-20 per cent since 1994. For either-way offences, the proportion committed for trial remained at 12 per cent having fallen to this level in 1998 after remaining around 16-17 per cent since 1994.

Figure 6.3 Percentage of defendants aged 18 and over proceeded against at magistrates' courts for triable-either-way offences who were committed for trial by offence group, 1994, 1997-1999

6.21 Figure 6.3 shows the effects of introducing plea before venue in October 1997 on committals for trial by offence group in 1998 and 1999. The changes seen in 1998 stabilised in 1999 with little change being seen in any group of committals for trial dealt with in the Crown Court.

6.22 The average waiting time for trials at the Crown Court from committal by magistrates' courts to start of the main court hearing, fell between 1994 and 1997 from 13.5 to 8.7 weeks for those remanded in custody and from 17.7 to 13.1 weeks for those remanded on bail. Due to plea before venue these times rose in 1998 to 9.4 and 14.5 weeks respectively, and in 1999 to 9.6 and 15.1 weeks respectively.

Table 6B Average waiting times in the Crown Court for cases committed for trial by remand status, 1989 to 1999

6.23 The continuing effect of plea before venue on the number of defendants for whom trials at the Crown Court were completed in 1999 was to decrease the total by 4,600 (6 per cent) to about 77,000. The effect on numbers sentenced after being convicted at magistrates' courts was to increase them by 9 per cent to 20,000 in 1999. This pattern is different from the one seen last year when the rise in persons committed for sentence after conviction was very much higher.

6.24 From 1 July 1995, the Home Office received all its data on trials at the Crown Court from the Court Service's CREST computer system. For trials completed after this date information can now be analysed by the final plea recorded at the completion of the trial. Table 6C shows the proportion of defendants pleading guilty and the proportion of those pleading not guilty in 1999 who were convicted.

Table 6C Proportion pleading guilty and conviction rate following a not guilty plea for persons tried at the Crown Court, by offence group, 1999

6.25 The proportion of defendants pleading guilty at the Crown Court in 1999 varied from 34 per cent for sexual offences to 76 per cent for burglary and 91 per cent for summary offences.

6.26 Plea before venue also affected the overall proportion of defendants pleading guilty for all types of offence at the Crown Court. In 1999 the proportion was 60 per cent, a fall of 2 percentage points over 1998. This was a smaller fall than the one of 5 percentage points seen in 1998, but it continues to reflect the greater proportion of guilty pleas now retained in magistrates' courts for triable-either-way offences.

6.27 Thirty four per cent of those pleading not guilty at the Crown Court in 1999 were convicted, 2 percentage points less than in 1998. Conviction rates following a not guilty plea varied widely by offence, with the highest rates being for summary offences (76 per cent), indictable motoring offences (55 per cent) and drug offences (49 per cent), and the lowest for indictable criminal damage (21 per cent).

6.28 The 66 per cent who were acquitted following a not guilty plea include those discharged by the judge where no evidence was offered (for example because witnesses refused to testify). Court Service data show that the proportion of cases discharged by the judge after a not guilty plea increased in 1998 to 34 per cent from 32 per cent in 1998 and 27 per cent in 1997.

6.29 CPS data show that of contested cases before a jury, 43 per cent resulted in an acquittal in 1999, the same as in 1998.

Table 6.1 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence

Table 6.2 Cases completed by the Crown Prosecution Service at magistrates' courts by type of disposal and hearings by case result

Table 6.3 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence and result

Table 6.4 Defendants proceeded against at magistrate's courts— average time for criminal cases by offence type and stage of proceedings, percentage dealt with on first appearance, average number of times case listed and average length of adjournments

Table 6.5 Persons aged 18 and over proceeded against and committed for trial at the Crown Court for indictable (including triable either way) offences by offence group and sex

Table 6.6 Persons aged 18 and over proceeded against and committed for trial at the Crown Court for triable either way offences by offence group and sex

Table 6.7 Defendants appearing at the Crown Court for trial or for sentence after summary conviction by age, reason for appearance and year of sentence or of conclusion of trial



Chapter 7

Sentencing

Key points

Sentencing

- 1.41 million offenders were sentenced in 1999, 4 per cent fewer than in 1998.
(Paragraph 7.8)
- Sentences for summary non-motoring offences fell by 6 per cent to 434,000 and those for summary motoring offences fell by 5 per cent to 633,000. Those for indictable offences increased marginally to 342,000.
(Paragraph 7.8)
- The number of 10 to 17 year olds sentenced for indictable offences rose for the sixth successive year.
- The increase was mainly among 10-14 year olds.
(Tables 7.8 to 7.10)
- More females in all age groups were sentenced for indictable offences in 1999.
(Tables 7.6 to 7.10)

Figure 7.1 Persons sentenced for indictable offences, by age

Immediate custody

- 105,400 people were sentenced to immediate custody, up 5 per cent on the previous year.
(Table 7.13)
- Magistrates' courts use of custodial sentences for indictable offences increased from 11 per cent in the first half of 1998 to 13 per cent in the last half of 1999. The Crown Court's use of these sentences also increased, to 63 per cent in 1999.
(Paragraphs 7.18 and 7.20, table 7B)
- The average length of Crown Court sentences for males aged 21 and over rose from 23.6 months in 1998 to 24.1 months in 1999, almost back to the 1997 level of 24.2 months.
(Table 7.15)

Figure 7.2 Average sentence length for principal offences at the Crown Court for males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences by offence group

Community sentences

- 151,800 offenders were given a community sentence, 2 per cent more than in 1998.
(Paragraph 7.11)

Figure 7.3 Persons sentenced to community sentences for all types of offence by type of order

Fines

- 70 per cent of all offenders were fined. The use of fines for indictable offences decreased from 28 per cent in 1998 to 27 per cent in 1999, having declined from 40 per cent in 1989.
(Paragraph 7.9 and Table 7.3)

Other sentences and disposals

- The use of the *discharge* for indictable offences fell by 1 percentage point to 17 per cent.
(Table 7.3)
- 631 young offenders were sentenced under *section 53 of the Children & Young Persons Act 1933*, compared with 603 in 1998, 748 in 1997, 635 in 1996 and around 400 in both 1994 and 1995.
(Table 7.18)
- 104,100 offenders were ordered to pay *compensation orders*, 1,500 more than in 1998.
(Table 7.20)

- 1,000 offenders - 15 per cent of those eligible - received a *confiscation order* under the Drug Trafficking Acts 1986 and 1994. This proportion represents a steady fall from 26 per cent in 1994.
(Table 7.21)
- The number of *forfeiture orders* has risen in nearly every year from 12,900 in 1989 to 38,100 in 1999, with particularly large increases of 6,500 and 5,000 in 1995 and 1996 respectively.
(Table 7.22)
- Parents were ordered to pay the fine in 10 per cent of cases where 10-17 year olds were fined for indictable offences, the same as in 1998. There was also no change in the proportion of compensation orders (23 per cent) paid for by parents.
(Table 7.23)
- The *breach rates* for probation and community service orders were 18 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. Both have increased since 1994 from lows of 10 and 24 per cent. The rate for combination orders was 29 per cent, an increase of 4 percentage points on 1998.
(Table 7.24)

Introduction

7.1 This chapter covers the initial sentencing of offenders at all courts, but takes no account of changes which may result from an appeal. Offenders include both individuals and corporate bodies; some tables cover individuals only and thus care should be taken in comparisons between tables.

7.2 As the final stage in the investigation and trial process, sentencing reflects (a) the number and type of offences committed, reported to the police and cleared up by them, (b) the extent to which the police decide to charge, (c) subsequent decisions by the Crown Prosecution Service and (d) the court. Changes in any of these (for example, the use of cautioning by the police in recent years) will affect the number, type and seriousness of the offences before a court.

7.3 The main sentences available to the courts are covered in paragraphs 20 to 46 of Appendix 1. Changes in legislation relevant to sentencing practice are covered in paragraphs 49 to 58 of Appendix 1 and are illustrated, with other influences, in Figure 7.4. Sentences reflect the facts of the offence and the circumstances of the offender, as described in paragraph 18 of Appendix 1, but severity of sentencing can also change over time reflecting the climate of opinion, guidelines or guidance issued and other factors.

Figure 7.4 Proportion of persons sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences by type of court, 1989 to 1999

7.4 The implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (CJA 1991) on 1 October 1992 and amendments made to it by the Criminal Justice Act 1993 in August/September 1993, made important changes to sentencing procedures and practice (see paragraphs 50 to 52 of Appendix 1). Chapter 7 of the 1993 issue of Criminal statistics described the major changes in sentencing during 1992 and 1993. Subsequently the sentencing pattern remained fairly stable in the 18 months from mid-1993 to the end of 1994. Two Home Office Statistical Bulletins (issue numbers 25/93 and 20/94) give the results from a special data collection exercise, aimed at providing a more detailed analysis of the effects of the 1991 and 1993 Acts. 152

7.5 The quality of the sentencing data is discussed in paragraphs 23 to 29 of Appendix 2. There have been various shortfalls in the data in the 1990s with 1999 being such a year and some attempt has been made to estimate the effects. While it has not been possible to include these estimates in the main tables, the figures in Table 7A have been adjusted for the shortfalls.

7.6 Much of this chapter deals with indictable offences (including those which are triable either way - see paragraph 6 of Appendix 1 for definitions) and provides data for age groups 10-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-20 and 21 and over in line with the workings of the criminal justice system. Immediate custody includes adults given unsuspended imprisonment, persons between 15 and 20 years of age detained in a young offenders institution, those sentenced under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (which allows the Crown Court to pass custodial sentences on offenders under 18 of length up to the adult maximum, or of indeterminate length) and 12-14 year olds given secure training orders under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, implemented at the start of 1998.

7.7 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 brought in several new offences and orders (see paragraphs 44 to 46 of Appendix 1). These were implemented or piloted from 30 September 1998 or later. This chapter counts the new indictable offences within the most appropriate offence group. The small number of new orders piloted nationally in the criminal courts in 1998 and 1999 are counted under 'otherwise dealt with' (see paragraphs 7.49 and 7.50 for data on the numbers of orders recorded from the pilots up to the end of 1999).

Overview of sentencing in 1999 (Tables 7A, 7.1-7.3, 7.12, 7.13, Figures 7.3 and 7.5)

7.8 1.41 million offenders were sentenced in 1999, 4 per cent fewer than in 1998. Those for summary non-motoring offences decreased by 6 per cent to 434,000 due mainly to falls in proceedings under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (mainly TV licence evasion) and proceedings for motor vehicle licence offences. Sentences for summary motoring offences also fell, by 5 per cent to 633,000. In contrast those for indictable offences increased marginally by almost 1,000 to 342,000.

Table 7A Offenders sentenced for all offences by type of sentence or order, adjusted for shortfalls in data, 1994 to 1999

7.9 *Fines* were used for 70 per cent of offenders, down by 2 percentage points on 1998. Use of fines for summary motoring offences decreased to 89 per cent having remained unchanged at 90 per cent between 1995 and 1998. For summary non-motoring offences use of fines fell by 3 percentage points, to 77 per cent, which largely reflected the fall in proceedings under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts and for motor vehicle licence offences for which fines are almost always used. The use of fines for indictable offences also fell by one percentage point to 27 per cent which breaks the stable position since 1996 after sharp falls from 40 per cent in 1989.

7.10 The use of *absolute and conditional discharges* for indictable offences fell by 1 percentage point to 17 per cent.

Community sentences

7.11 The number of *community sentences* rose by 2 per cent to 151,800 in 1999, compared with a 7 per cent rise the year earlier, and made up 11 per cent of all sentences compared with 10 per cent in both 1997 and 1998.

7.12 Since 1994, the number of community sentences has increased by 10 per cent for indictable offences, 70 per cent for summary non-motoring offences and 10 per cent for summary motoring offences. Over the same period, the number of males given a community sentence has increased by 13 per cent to 129,500, and for females there has been a 55 per cent increase to 22,200.

7.13 Overall the proportional use of probation orders for indictable offences has remained at around 11 per cent since 1994, and the use of Community Service Orders has stayed at 9 per cent. The use of Combination Orders has increased steadily since their introduction in 1992 and they now account for 4 per cent of all sentences for indictable offences, the same as in 1998.

Custodial sentences

7.14 The number of offenders sentenced to *immediate custody* for all offences increased by 5 per cent to 105,400 in 1999. This is 52 per cent higher than in 1994. The increases in 1999 were 3 per cent for indictable offences, 11 per cent for summary non-motoring offences and 9 per cent for summary motoring offences.

7.15 76 per cent of all custodial sentences in 1999 were for indictable offences. 23.4 per cent of those convicted of an indictable offence received a custodial sentence, the highest percentage for over 40 years, and compares with 15 per cent in the early 1990s.

Figure 7.5 Persons sentenced to immediate custody by type of offence and type of court

7.16 Following implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (see paragraph 51e of Appendix 1) the number of offenders given a *fully suspended sentence* fell from 22,000 in 1992 to 3,800 in 1993. Since then there have been between 3,200 and 3,500 suspended sentences per annum. In 1999 there were 3,200.

Sentencing by type of court

Magistrates' courts (Tables 7B, 7.13, 7.15 and 7.16, Figures 7.6 and 7.7)

7.17 1.33 million offenders were sentenced at magistrates' courts in 1999, down 4 per cent from 1998. Of these 20 per cent (268,000) were sentenced for indictable offences, one percentage point higher than in 1998.

Figure 7.6 Persons sentenced for indictable offences at magistrates' courts, by type of sentence

7.18 The gradual decline over recent years in the use of the discharge and fine with a compensating increase in the use of custody continued for indictable offences in 1999 reflecting a general shift upwards in sentencing tariffs.

- Fines were used for 34 per cent of indictable offences, down from 35 per cent in 1998.
- Discharges also fell by one percentage point to 21 per cent compared with 24 per cent in 1994.

- The proportionate use of community sentences remained at 29 per cent for the fourth successive year, up from 27 per cent in 1994.
- The use of immediate custody increased from 11 per cent in the first two quarters of 1998 to 13 per cent in the last two quarters of 1999 (quarterly figures, table 7B) about twice the level in the early 1990s.

Table 7B Percentage of offenders sentenced for indictable offences, who received various types of sentence by type of court and period, 1994 to 1999.

The Crown Court (Tables 7B-7D, 7.1, 7.11, 7.13, 7.15, 7.16, Figures 7.7 and 7.8)

7.19 77,200 offenders were sentenced at the Crown Court in 1999, 4 per cent fewer than in 1998.

7.20 The Crown Court in recent years has shown similar trends to those in magistrates' courts for indictable offences: a slow decline in the use of fines and discharges (although used relatively little), a stability in the use of community sentences (making up 27 per cent of sentences in 1999) and an increase in the use of immediate custody to 63 per cent in 1999. This percentage represents an increase of two percentage points over 1998 and compares with 56 per cent in 1995 and 43 to 44 per cent in the early 1990s with most of the increase occurring since 1992.

Figure 7.7 Persons sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court, by type of sentence

Plea data at the Crown Court

7.21 From 1 July 1995, the Home Office received all of its data on trials at the Crown Court from the Court Service's CREST computer system. For trials completed after this date, information can now be analysed by the final plea recorded on the completion of the trial. Table 7C shows information on sentencing by plea for males aged 21 or over.

7.22 Of those males aged 21 or over who pleaded not guilty to an indictable offence but were convicted, 75 per cent were given immediate custody compared with 62 per cent for those pleading guilty. The average sentence length was 40 months for a not guilty plea, compared to 24 months for a guilty plea. The proportionate use of community sentences was 14 per cent for a not guilty plea, compared to 26 per cent for a guilty plea. However, these figures make no allowance for previous convictions and the wider circumstances of individual cases which may influence sentencing decisions.

7.23 Table 7C, in grouping offences, combines offences with very different guilty plea rates and sentencing patterns. This makes the average figures for a group hard to interpret. If, for example, it is common to plead not guilty to the more serious offences in a group then this will be reflected in a higher average sentence length for not guilty pleas regardless of sentence discounts. To try and disentangle this, table 7D shows plea rates and information on custodial sentences for some of the more common offence classes within each group.

7.24 For many offences the custody rate is lower for those pleading guilty than for those pleading not guilty. This may be because certain mitigating factors (eg remorse) will be absent in the latter cases. The difference in custody rates tends to be smaller for offences such as burglary and theft where a high proportion plead guilty and in offences such as rape where a non-custodial sentence is very unlikely.

7.25 Despite the availability of discounts for guilty pleas (paragraph 18(iii) of Appendix 1 explains how discounts arise), average sentence lengths were not always shorter for those who pleaded guilty to a particular offence. This will reflect a number of factors including the timeliness of the guilty plea, the nature of the offence, and the circumstances and criminal history of the offender. In particular it is likely that for some offences, such as other wounding and indecent assault on a female, those pleading guilty may originally have been charged with more serious offences (wounding or rape in these examples) and are, therefore, at the more serious end of the offences within the class shown. For offences where guilty pleas did attract a lower average sentence, the implied discount was commonly around 30% although for some offences (eg criminal damage or drugs) it was much larger.

Table 7C Percentage of males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court, who received various types of sentence and average sentence length by offence group and plea

Table 7D Males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court: plea rates and custodial sentencing for selected offences

Sentencing by indictable offence group (Tables 7C and 7.2 to 7.5)

7.26 There have been changes in recent years which have had an impact on sentencing patterns by offence:

(a) With effect from April 1992, the Aggravated Vehicle Taking Act 1992 created additional triable either way offences. Previously these offences would probably have been classified as the summary offence of unauthorised taking of a conveyance, which itself was reclassified as summary in October 1988 (see paragraph 59b of Appendix 1).

(b) The new charging standard for wounding/assault in August 1994 (see paragraph 60 of Appendix 1) contributed to the sharp rise of 7,100 in 1995 in the number of offenders sentenced for common assault.

(c) There have been substantial changes in the types of sentence passed for driving whilst disqualified, which was reclassified as summary in October 1988. At least partly as a result of sentencing guidelines issued in 1993 by the Magistrates' Association, the proportions given immediate custody increased substantially between 1992 and 1997 - from 20 to 36 per cent.

Table 7E Change in the proportionate use of various sentences between 1994 and 1999, by indictable offence group and type of sentence or order

7.27 Table 7E summarises the changes in table 7.3 in sentencing patterns by indictable offence group between 1994 and 1999:

(a) *The use of fines* has fallen by 4 percentage points from 31 per cent in 1994 to 27 per cent in 1999. The fall has been sharpest for indictable motoring offences (down from 66 per cent in 1994 to 53 per cent in 1999), sexual offences (14 to 4 per cent), fraud and forgery (25 to 17 per cent) and theft and handling (down from 32 to 24 per cent).

(b) The use of *community sentences* has increased by 1 percentage point to 29 per cent. However this masks increases of 6 percentage points for fraud and forgery and motoring offences, an increase of 5 percentage points to 38 per cent for violence against the person and a decrease of 7 percentage points to 38 per cent for burglary offences.

(c) *The use of fully suspended sentences* remained constant below 0.5 per cent.

(d) Although the use of *immediate custody* at 23.4 per cent continued to rise (see paragraph 7.15), this figure has increased from 17 per cent in 1994. This rise has occurred across all indictable offence groups but has been steepest for sexual offences (up from 45 to 61 per cent) and burglary (up from 34 to 49 per cent).

Sentencing of non-juveniles by age group

Persons aged 21 or over (Tables 7.10, 7.13, 7.14 and Figure 7.1)

Males

7.28 195,100 males aged 21 or over were sentenced for indictable offences in 1999 - 1 per cent less than in 1998. Although the fine remained the most common disposal (31 per cent), its use has fallen over the last decade. The proportion of adult males given community sentences remained at 24 per cent for the fifth year, following a rise from 14 per cent in 1989.

7.29 The use of immediate custody for indictable offences rose by one percentage point to 28 per cent in 1999. This compares with a low of 17 per cent in 1990. Average sentence lengths decreased from 17.3 months in 1997 to 16.0 months in 1998 and further again to 15.6 months in 1999. The drop since 1997 mainly reflects a steady rise in the use of custodial sentences of less than 3 months, which began in 1994, and a fall in the use of custodial sentences of greater than 6 months. The use of sentences of less than 3 months rose by two percentage points to 12 per cent in 1994 before increasing further to 18 per cent in 1997 and 23 per cent in 1999. In contrast the use of sentences of 6 months or more but less than 12 months steadily decreased from 23 per cent in 1993 to 15 per cent in 1999.

Figure 7.8 Average sentence length of sentences imposed for principal offences (1) on males aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences by type of court

Females

7.30 34,800 females aged 21 or over were sentenced for indictable offences, 3 per cent more than in 1998. Fines represented 22 per cent of sentences, continuing a downward trend from 34 per cent in 1989. Discharges were used in 25 per cent of cases, 2 percentage points lower than in 1998, while the use of community sentences increased to 32 per cent after remaining at 31 per cent between 1996 and 1998 and increasing steadily from 20 per cent in 1989.

7.31 Compared to the previous year the proportion sentenced to immediate custody in 1999 increased by one and a half percentage points to 15.5 per cent. This compares with 7 per cent in 1989.

Persons aged 18 to 20 (Tables 7.9, 7.13, 7.14 and Figure 7.1)

Males

7.32 52,300 males aged between 18 and 20 were sentenced for indictable offences, 1 per cent more than in 1998. The number hit a low of 46,200 in 1996 after reaching 65,400 in 1990. 29 per cent of sentences for this age group were fines, a small (1 per cent) decrease from 1998 and following a sharp fall in the use of fines down from 43 per cent in 1989. The use of community sentences remained unchanged at 30 per cent.

7.33 Use of immediate custody for this group also remained static at 24 per cent. This is after a fairly steady increase from 15 per cent in 1990 to 25 per cent in 1997. Average sentence lengths increased from a low of 11.6 months in 1995 to 13.4 months in 1997, before falling back to 12.4 months in 1998 and 12.1 months in 1999. As for older males, a greater proportion of sentences of less than 3 months have been used since 1993. These increased from 12 per cent in that year to 17 per cent in 1997 and 21 per cent in 1999. Also since 1993 the use of sentences of 6 months or more but less than one year decreased from 25 to 17 per cent.

Females

7.34 7,600 females in the 18 to 20 age group were sentenced for indictable offences, a rise of 7 per cent from 1998. This follows rises of 11 and 15 per cent in 1997 and 1998 respectively following a fall from 8,300 in 1990 to 5,600 in 1996. The proportionate use of immediate custody remained at 11 per cent, over three times the rate in the early 1990's.

Sentencing of juveniles by age group (Tables 7.5-7.8, 7.13, 7.14, 7.18 and 7.19, Figures 7.1, 7.9 and 7.10)

7.35 50,500 juveniles (aged under 18) were sentenced for indictable offences compared with 49,600 in 1998, a 2 per cent increase. The rise occurred across the 10-11 and 12-14 age groups with little change in the 15-17 age group.

Figure 7.9 Percentage of male offenders aged 15 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences or orders.

Aged 15 to 17

Males

7.36 35,000 males aged 15 to 17 were sentenced for indictable offences, the same as in 1998. This stability follows a rise from a low of 26,200 in 1993, which occurred after a fall from 36,600 in 1989. This fall is thought to have resulted from greater use of informal action by the police.

7.37 The cautioning rate (ie the number cautioned as a proportion of those sentenced or cautioned) for 15 to 17 year old males was 45 per cent, down 3 percentage points from 1998, and continued the decline of earlier years.

7.38 For those sentenced in this age group, a discharge remains the most common single disposal - 24 per cent of those sentenced in 1999 were discharged. Fines accounted for 14 per cent of sentences, continuing a period of relative stability after sharp falls from 30 per cent in 1989 to 12 per cent in 1993.¹⁶²

7.39 Community sentences have consistently made up 42-43 per cent of sentences for this group since 1993, after rising from 34 per cent in 1989.

7.40 5,600 15 to 17 year old males were sentenced to immediate custody for an indictable offence including 500 sentenced under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act. The use of immediate custody fell from 13 per cent of sentences in 1989 to 10 per cent in 1990 before climbing to 16-17 per cent between 1996 and 1999. The proportion of sentences of less than four months rose from 32 per cent in 1997 to 35 per cent in 1998 and 36 per cent in 1999 which, in part, explains the decreases in average sentence lengths from 11.1 months in 1997 to 10.2 and 9.9 months in 1998 and 1999 respectively.

Females

7.41 The cautioning rate for females aged 15 to 17 in 1999 was 64 per cent, also 3 percentage points lower than in 1998. This continued a fall from 77 per cent in 1994. The number sentenced increased by 100 to 5,200 in 1999 and continues a rise from a low of 3,100 in 1993. As in 1998 two fifths of those sentenced received a discharge, compared with a high of 53 per cent in

1992, and a further two fifths were given a community sentence - this proportion has steadily increased from 26 per cent in 1989. The proportion sentenced to custody remained at 6 per cent, compared with 2 per cent between 1989 and 1992.

Aged 12 to 14

Males

7.42 8,300 males aged 12 to 14 were sentenced for indictable offences, an increase of 8 per cent from 1998. Previously the number sentenced had decreased from 6,100 in 1989 to 4,700 in 1992.

7.43 The cautioning rate for males aged 12 to 14 fell by 3 percentage points to 69 per cent. This compares with a rate of 81 per cent in 1994.

7.44 The use of the discharge for males in this age group decreased by 3 percentage points to 39 per cent after having varied relatively little over the previous decade. This decrease was offset by a similar increase in 'otherwise dealt with' sentences. 48 per cent were given a community sentence and 6 per cent a fine reflecting little change since 1993.

Females

7.45 1,400 females aged 12 to 14 were sentenced for indictable offences in 1999 which is double the total in 1990. One half of those sentenced in this group received a discharge. This proportion has fallen from 60-64 per cent in the early 1990's. The cautioning rate for this group was 87 per cent, continuing a fall from 94 per cent in 1994.

Aged 10 to 11

Males

7.46 The number of males in this age group sentenced for indictable offences rose by just over 160 between 1998 and 1999 to 555 compared with a low of 209 in 1993. It is thought that informal action has affected these figures over the years.

7.47 The cautioning rate for 10-11 year old males was 87 per cent, down from 95 per cent in 1994. Of those sentenced, 54 per cent received a discharge, 30 per cent a supervision order and 7 per cent an attendance centre order.

Females

7.48 47 females aged 10 to 11 were sentenced for indictable offences in 1999. Of these, 28 or three-fifths received a discharge. The cautioning rate for this group was 96 per cent continuing the gradual fall experienced in the previous two years.

Figure 7.10 Percentage of male offenders aged 10 to 14 sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences or orders.

Data on orders given out in courts under the Crime and Disorder Act pilots

7.49 Action plan, reparation and parenting orders in respect of juveniles, and child safety orders for children under 10 years of age, were piloted in seven areas and drug treatment and testing orders in a further three (see paragraphs 45 and 46 of Appendix 1 for descriptions of these orders). The youth justice orders began to be piloted in October 1998 while the first drug treatment and testing order was made in November 1998. In addition to 2 child safety orders in total being recorded by March 2000, the following numbers of offenders (or recipients in the case of parenting orders) received other orders under the pilots in 1998 and 1999:

Type of order	1998	1999
Action plan order	63	618
Reparation order	132	907
Parenting orders	5	242
Drug treatment and testing order	5	172

7.50 Both action plan and reparation orders were given for a variety of indictable and summary offences committed by juveniles with shoplifting and criminal damage of £5,000 or less accounting for nearly 40 per cent of reparation orders. Parenting orders were placed upon parents mainly as a result of their child committing a criminal offence or not attending

school. Drug treatment and testing orders were given mainly for a variety of theft offences although burglary, handling stolen goods and drug possession also figured prominently.

7.51 More information on the youth justice pilots can be found on the Home Office website (www.homeoffice.gov.uk) and directly from the Juvenile Offenders Unit, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AT either by telephone (020 7273 3297) or by e-mail (public-enquiry.jou@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)". More information on piloting the drug treatment and testing orders can be found in Research Findings No. 128 "Drug Treatment and Testing Orders: the 18-month evaluation" by *Paul Turnbull, Tim McSweeney and Mike Hough*. Copies may be obtained from: Communications Development Unit, Room 201, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AT. Telephone: 020 7273 2084 or e-mail publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

Table 7.1 Offenders sentenced by type of court, type of sentence or order and type of offence

Table 7.2 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences by offence group and type of sentence or order

Table 7.3 Percentage of offenders sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences by offence group and type of sentence or order

Table 7.4 Offenders sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order

Table 7.5 Persons sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences by age group, sex and type of sentence or order

Table 7.6 Persons aged 10 to 11 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

Table 7.7 Persons aged 12 to 14 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

Table 7.8 Persons aged 15 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

Table 7.9 Persons aged 18 to 20 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

Table 7.10 Persons aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

Table 7.11 Persons sentenced at the Crown Court for indictable offences after committal for trial or sentence by type of sentence

Table 7.12 Persons sentenced to community sentences by type of community sentence, sex and type of offence

Table 7.13 Persons sentenced to immediate custody by sex, type of offence and type of court

Table 7.14 Males sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences by length of sentence

Table 7.15 Proportion of males aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate imprisonment for indictable offences and the average length of sentence given by offence group and type of court

Table 7.16 Proportion of females aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate imprisonment for indictable offences and average length of sentence given by offence group and type of court

Table 7.17 Percentage of persons sentenced for indictable offences who received immediate custody and average sentence length given by age group, police force area and type of court

Table 7.18 Persons sentenced under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 by offence group

Table 7.19 Persons sentenced under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 by sentence length

Table 7.20 Offenders ordered to pay compensation by type of court and offence

Table 7.21 Offenders ordered to pay confiscation order for drug trafficking offences by amount

Table 7.22 Offenders given forfeiture orders by type of court and offence

Table 7.23 Persons aged 10 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences whose parents were ordered to pay fines or compensation

Table 7.24 Offenders breaching original sentence or order by type of sentence or order breached and the number, and proportion, given an immediate custodial sentence for the breach

Chapter 8

Use of police bail and court remand

Key points

- 54 per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts in 1999 were summoned and 46 per cent were arrested and charged by the police.
(Table 8.1)
- For the second successive year, the police held 15 per cent of those arrested and charged in custody until their first court appearance.
(Table 8.3)
- 98,000 persons were remanded in custody by magistrates in 1999, 15 per cent of all those remanded.
(Table 8.4)
- 28 per cent of those committed for trial at the Crown Court in 1999 were committed in custody.
(Table 8.6)
- 63 per cent of those committed on bail to the Crown Court for trial, and 79 per cent of those so committed in custody, eventually pleaded guilty in 1999.
(Table 8.7)
- 79 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been committed in custody to the Crown Court for trial, and 41 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been so committed on bail, were sentenced to immediate custody in 1999.
(Table 8.7)
- 43 per cent of those remanded in custody before trial at either magistrates' courts or the Crown Court were sentenced to custody; 16 per cent received a community sentence, and 23 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with.
(Table 8.8)
- 45,200 persons were proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail in 1999, a fall of 1,300 over 1998 and reversing the rise over recent years.
(Table 8.5)
- For the second year running, 12 per cent of those bailed failed to appear at court.
(Table 8.9)

Introduction

8.1 This chapter covers the use of bail and custody by the police following arrest and charge and also remands on bail or in custody during magistrates' and Crown Court proceedings. Failure to appear to bail or summons has also been included. Procedures relating to police bail and court remand are described in paragraphs 3-5 of Appendix 1. The statistics in this chapter relate to the number of persons remanded in each year in each set of proceedings, rather than the number of remand decisions (a person may be remanded several times during a set of proceedings). Also, cases are recorded in the year in which the final court decisions were made, which is not necessarily the same as the year in which the courts made the remand decisions. Further details of the coverage and basis for the figures in this chapter are given in paragraphs 23-39 of Appendix 2.

Quality of data

8.2 For magistrates' court proceedings, the number of remands and more importantly the number in custody, are believed to be under-recorded in total (see paragraph 30 of Appendix 2). For a number of police forces, the breakdown of magistrates' court remand into bail and custody, and the recording of police bail and custody is not accurate. The national totals quoted in previous years included estimates for some forces with particularly poor data. For proceedings in the Crown Court, more accurate remand data have been available since July 1995 when information started to be received direct from the Crown Court Computer System (CREST).

8.3 Figures in this chapter on remands in custody are not directly comparable with the number of persons received on remand into Prison Service establishments (published annually in 'Prison statistics, England and Wales'). This is mainly because the criminal statistics figures relate to the year of the final court decision, rather than the year of the initial reception into prison on remand, which may be different. The 3,600 cases involving Voluntary Bills of Indictment and Notices of Transfer have been omitted from some Crown Court analyses.

8.4 Small changes to the level of outcome detail shown in some tables were introduced with 1995 data to bring this chapter in line with the remainder of the volume. There were also changes in the definitions used for indictable and summary offences for further consistency with other chapters. The most significant change was in the treatment of summary offences of criminal damage which were previously included with indictable offences. Revised figures are shown from 1991.

Police bail (Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3)

8.5 In 1999, 54 per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts were summoned, 39 per cent were arrested and bailed and 7 per cent (143,000) were arrested and held in custody until their first court appearance. There has been a decline in the use of summons since a peak of 65 per cent in 1991. This seems to be stabilising with the 1997 and 1998 proportion being the same at 55 per cent, and a small fall of one percentage point in 1999 to 54 per cent. The proportions of persons arrested and charged who were held in custody by the police until their first court appearance has increased slightly to 18 per cent for indictable offences but remained at 15 per cent for all offences for the second year. The proportion of persons arrested, charged and held in custody by the police until their first court appearance for summary motoring offences showed a substantial increase from 9 per cent in 1997 to 12 per cent in 1998 before falling back to 11 per cent in 1999.

Remands by magistrates' courts (Table 8.4)

8.6 31 per cent of all persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts were remanded at some stage during proceedings, with 98,000 remanded in custody (15 per cent of those remanded). The majority of those remanded in custody appeared for indictable offences. Magistrates may adjourn without remanding an individual at all appearances for summary offences up to conviction, and at all appearances for a triable either way offence up to determination for trial at the Crown Court or summary conviction, provided that the accused initially appeared in answer to a summons and has not subsequently been remanded.

Committals for trial at the Crown Court (Tables 8.6 and 8.7)

8.7 The effect of plea before venue has been to reduce the number of persons committed for trial. The numbers of persons so committed fell from a peak of 87,700 in 1997 through 73,400 in 1998 to 72,300 in 1999. The pattern of proportionate custodial remand has also changed. In 1999, 20,100 persons were committed in custody for trial at the Crown Court, about 28 per cent of all those committed and an increase of 1 percentage point on 1998. The proportion of committals in custody was highest for persons committed for robbery (51 per cent) and burglary (46 per cent). The majority (at least 68 per cent) of those committed in custody for trial or sentence were finally given a custodial sentence at the Crown Court.

Outcome of cases according to remand history (Tables 8.5, 8.7 and 8.8)

8.8 The outcome of court proceedings differs considerably according to the remand history of those proceeded against, largely because the latter reflects the seriousness of the charges. Most of those not remanded were dealt with for summary offences, and indictable offences accounted for the majority of those remanded on bail or in custody. A significant number of those remanded (31 per cent of those remanded in custody and 10 per cent of those bailed) were committed to the Crown Court for trial or sentence. Analysis of the final court outcome according to remand history therefore needs to take account of what happened at both courts. Table 8.7 has been compiled from Crown Court data and shows the remand status of cases immediately before trial or sentence for those cases completed at the Crown Court in 1999. The figures in Table 8.5 refer to those cases completed at the magistrates' court in 1999. There will always be a delay of months or years before cases committed from the magistrates' court are completed at the Crown Court: differences between Tables 8.5 and 8.7 reflect this delay.

8.9 Sixty three per cent of those remanded on bail before trial at the Crown Court, and 79 per cent of those similarly remanded in custody, eventually pleaded guilty. Fifty five per cent of those who pleaded not guilty and were remanded in custody to the Crown Court before trial, and 64 per cent of those pleading not guilty after having been similarly remanded on bail, were acquitted or not proceeded against. Seventy nine per cent of those pleading guilty who were remanded in custody to the Crown Court before trial, and 41 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been so remanded on bail, were sentenced to immediate custody. Thirty per cent of those remanded to the Crown Court for trial on bail, and 67 per cent of those so remanded in custody, received a custodial sentence. Forty six percent of those remanded to the Crown Court for sentence on bail, and 76 per cent of those so remanded in custody also received a custodial sentence.

8.10 Eight per cent of those remanded on bail at either court were sentenced to immediate custody, 18 per cent were fined, 20 per cent were given community sentences and 30 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with. For those remanded in custody at either court, 43 per cent were sentenced to immediate custody, 16 per cent to community sentences and 23 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with.

Failure to appear at court (Tables 8.5 and 8.9)

8.11 Twelve per cent of those bailed in 1999 failed to appear at court, the same as in 1998. Prosecutions for the offence of failing to surrender to bail fell with 45,200 offenders being prosecuted for this offence in 1999.

8.12 If a person bailed on committal or at the Crown Court fails to appear, a bench warrant is issued by the Crown Court; some 3,600 bench warrants were issued in 1999. In all 45,400 of those dealt with at the Crown Court had been bailed at the Crown Court and 9 per cent of these failed to appear.

Table 8.1 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts by type of offence and how directed to appear

Table 8.2 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts by type of offence, how directed to appear and outcome

Table 8.3 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts who were arrested and charged and held in custody by the police, by type of offence

Table 8.4 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts who were remanded by magistrates, by type of offence and type of remand

Table 8.5 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of court remand and outcome of proceedings

Table 8.6 Persons committed for trial and committals in custody by offence group

Table 8.7 Persons appearing at the Crown Court by type of remand before trial, plea and outcome of proceedings

Table 8.8 Persons proceeded against by type of remand and final outcome at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court

Table 8.9 Persons remanded on bail at magistrates' or Crown courts: proportion who failed to appear by offence group

Appendix 1

Procedures within the Criminal Justice System and legislation affecting the statistics

Introduction

1. The text of this appendix is based on extracts from the October 2000 publication, "A Guide to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales" by Becca Chapman and Stephen Niven (1) . The procedures and sentences described relate mainly to the period from the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 on 1 October 1992 to the end of 1999. **No account is taken of changes introduced in 2000 by means of legislation, circulars etc.**

Detection and charging

2. Following the detection of an alleged offender for a crime, the options open to the police are:

No further action-The police may decide to take no action because they consider there is insufficient evidence to prosecute or that an informal warning may be sufficient. This will include cases where the suspects are children under ten years and are below the age of criminal responsibility. (2)

Cautioning-A caution can be given when there is sufficient evidence for a conviction and it is not considered to be in the public interest to institute criminal proceedings. Additionally, the offender must admit guilt and consent to a caution in order for one to be given. A formal caution may be given by, or on the instructions of, a senior police officer. Cautions have traditionally been most used for juvenile and first time offenders.

Reprimands and warnings-these were piloted under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in selected areas between September 1998 to May 2000 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000. They replace the system of cautioning for young offenders aged under 18. Reprimands can be given to first-time offenders for minor offences. Any further offending results in either a final warning or a charge. The final warning triggers immediate referral to a local youth offending team which will assess the young person and, unless they consider it inappropriate, prepare a rehabilitation programme (or 'change' programme, as it is now known) designed to tackle the reasons for the young person's offending behaviour and to prevent any future offending. This assessment will usually involve contacting the victim to assess whether victim/offender mediation or some form of reparation to the victim or community is appropriate.

Fixed penalties-The police may issue a fixed penalty notice for a wide range of motoring offences. Unpaid notices are registered as a fine by magistrates' courts without any court appearance being necessary. The court will then pursue payment of the amount.

Charging-If there is sufficient evidence of guilt, and none of the options above is appropriate and available, the police will formally charge the suspect. When an accused person is charged, the law requires that they are brought before a magistrates' court as soon as possible. There are three main methods of ensuring the defendant attends court. The first is that they have been held in custody by the police to appear as soon as practicable. Secondly, they may have been released on bail to attend court. Finally, a person may be summoned to appear in court. Generally, an arrest warrant may only be issued where (a) the offence is triable only on indictment (see below), or is punishable with imprisonment or (b) the address of the accused is not sufficiently established for a summons to be served.

No branch of the government or the judiciary can direct a police officer or the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to bring criminal proceedings (or not to do so) in a particular case (3) -this includes Ministers of the Crown. The Crown Prosecutor reviews, in accordance with criteria set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors, all charges brought by the police (except for specified minor offences). If the CPS considers there is insufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction or that prosecution is not in the public interest, it may discontinue the proceedings at any time before the start of the trial or committal (4) . Alternatively, it may consider that the evidence supports a different charge. The CPS discontinued about 165,000 cases in 1999.

In most situations, any person or group of people may bring a private prosecution and commence criminal proceedings. These

often occur when the CPS has decided not to prosecute. If the prosecution fails, those bringing the case may be ordered to pay costs by the court, and even if the case succeeds, the costs of bringing the prosecution are not met by public funds. In certain circumstances, the CPS can take over a private prosecution either to continue or discontinue the proceedings.

As well as the CPS, other bodies also bring prosecutions. The main organisations who do this are:

- Customs and Excise
- The TV Licensing Records Office
- The Inland Revenue
- The Serious Fraud Office
- The Department of Trade and Industry
- The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA)
- The Department of Social Services
- The Health and Safety Executive
- Local Authorities
- The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

In magistrates' courts, 75 per cent of prosecutions are brought by the CPS. In the Crown Court the figure is about 95 per cent.

Remands

3. When adjourning a hearing, or committing a defendant to the Crown Court for trial or sentence, a magistrates' court may remand the defendant either in custody or on bail. There is a statutory right to bail, but this may be denied in specific circumstances: namely where the court has substantial grounds for believing that if a defendant were remanded on bail, he or she would fail to surrender to custody; commit an offence while on bail; interfere with witnesses; or otherwise obstruct the course of justice (5) . The prosecution may, in certain circumstances, appeal to a Crown Court Judge against the decision by a magistrates' court to grant bail (6) . The appeal must be made within 48 hours. Bail may also be denied for the protection of the defendant. Where the defendant appears before the court accused or convicted of an offence allegedly committed on bail, the court need not grant bail. If a person who is summoned or released on bail fails to appear without good reason, they are said to have absconded and the court may issue a warrant for arrest. In addition to the general grounds for refusing bail, special conditions apply for young people under the age of 17 remanded in custody (paragraph 5).

4. Those charged with, or convicted of, homicide or rape where the defendant has a previous conviction for any of those offences should only be granted bail if there are exceptional circumstances which justify it (7) . A magistrates' court has the power to remand a defendant in custody for up to eight days in the first instance but thereafter may remand him/her for up to 28 days, provided that the defendant is present in court and has previously been remanded in custody for the same offence (8) .

5. Young people under 17 who are charged and not released on bail will usually be remanded to local authority accommodation. Conditions such as a curfew can be imposed on the child and the authority. Also since June 1999, courts have had the power under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to order a secure remand direct to local authority accommodation. This is available for females aged 12 to 16 and males aged 12 to 14 where the child is charged with or convicted of a violent or sexual offence, or an offence where an adult could be sentenced to 14 years or more imprisonment. It is also available for the same age groups if there is a recent history of absconding while remanded to local authority accommodation and if the young person is charged or convicted of an imprisonable offence committed while remanded. Additionally, the court must be of the opinion that only a remand to secure accommodation would be adequate to protect the public. In the case of boys aged 15 and 16, secure remands (ordered under the same conditions as above) will generally be to prison service accommodation. In exceptional cases where the boy is deemed vulnerable, the remand may be made to secure local authority accommodation (9) .

Categories of offences

6. Criminal offences are split into three categories as follows:

(i) Triable only on indictment

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

(ii) Triable-either-way

These offences may be tried either at the Crown Court or at a magistrates' court. These offences include criminal damage where the value is £5,000 or greater, theft, burglary and drink driving.

(iii) Summary

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

Proceedings at Magistrates' Courts

7. An estimated 1,884,000 defendants were proceeded against in magistrates' courts in 1999; 513,000 for indictable offences (including triable-either-way), 561,000 for summary non-motoring offences and 810,000 for summary motoring offences.

8. Currently, in the case of *indictable-only* offences, magistrates must consider (in *committal* proceedings) whether there is a case to answer. If the magistrates decide that there is, the case will be committed to the Crown Court. Since the 1996 Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act, this process has been simplified, and is known as a committal 'on the papers'. Only documentary evidence is now considered. Witnesses are not called or cross-examined. In serious or complex fraud cases, and those involving child witnesses, there is provision for the prosecutor to lodge a notice with the magistrates' court, stating that the case should be immediately *transferred* to the Crown Court. These cases then automatically transfer, and a judge is assigned to the case and hears any application to dismiss the charges.

Measures under the Crime and Disorder Act to speed up the justice process for defendants charged with indictable-only offences are being piloted and evaluated. These measures mean that an offender charged with indictable-only offences is sent immediately to the Crown Court. Magistrates may consider bail and other minor issues, but they do not consider whether there is a case to answer. 9. For a *triable-either-way* offence, magistrates have to decide whether to try the case themselves or to commit the case for trial to the Crown Court. Fourteen per cent of defendants proceeded against for triable-either-way cases were committed to the Crown Court for trial in 1999, and a further four per cent of defendants in triable-either-way cases were committed for sentence.

10. Since October 1997, magistrates have been able to hear the defendant's plea before making a decision on where the case should be tried. This procedure is known as 'Plea Before Venue' (10). Under the new system, if the defendant indicates a guilty plea, the magistrates are required to convict the offender, and either pass sentence or commit the defendant to the Crown Court for sentence if the magistrates feel that the appropriate sentence is beyond their powers (magistrates can sentence up to six months in prison and fine up to £5,000). If the defendant indicates a not guilty plea, the magistrates must decide whether they consider the case is too serious to be dealt with summarily. Hence, under this new procedure, some defendants who would have been committed for trial to the Crown Court under the old system will be dealt with entirely by proceedings in magistrates' courts or be committed for sentence to the Crown Court thereby reducing the numbers committed for trial. A comparison of 1998 figures with those for 1997 shows that the number of defendants committed for sentence increased by 11,900 and the number committed for trial decreased by 14,300. These changes are likely to reflect the influence of plea before venue proceedings. 208

11. When the charge is for several offences, some of which are triable-either-way and others summarily, and the triable-either-way offences are transferred for trial, certain specific summary offences may also be included on the indictment, including driving while disqualified, common assault and taking a motor vehicle without authority. However, the Crown Court may only pass sentences that are within magistrates' powers for these offences.

12. Even if the magistrates decide not to commit the case to Crown Court, the defendant may elect to be tried by jury. In 1999, 32 per cent of committals to the Crown Court for trial for triable-either-way offences were as a result of defendant election.

Proceedings before magistrates

13. On summary trial the court will read the charge to the accused and ask whether they plead guilty or not guilty. If the accused pleads not guilty, the court will hear evidence and may convict the accused or dismiss the case. Over 90 per cent of defendants on summary trial plead guilty. In this case, the court will usually hear an outline of the case from the prosecution and then proceed to the sentencing stage. However, where the defendant pleads guilty and then says something which indicates a defence to the charge or says, for example, that the plea is entered 'to get the case over with', the guilty plea must be rejected. If the prosecutor appears but the accused fails to appear as requested then the court, on proof of service of summons, may proceed in their absence or adjourn the hearing or, in certain cases, issue a warrant for arrest. If the accused appears but the prosecutor does not, the court may dismiss the case or adjourn the trial. Where the offender is convicted, the court may proceed to sentence immediately or may adjourn if further information is required before sentencing. Defendants may be invited to

plead guilty for certain summary (mostly motoring) offences by post and therefore avoid a court appearance.

Trial at the Crown Court

14. Just over four per cent of those proceeded against are dealt with by the Crown Court. Of these, around 60 per cent plead guilty (11) . As at the magistrates' court, in these cases the judge will move to the sentencing stage of the process. A jury is not involved in these cases.

15. Crown Court trial for defendants pleading not guilty is before a judge and jury. A jury consists of 12 persons randomly selected from a list of all those persons aged 18 to 70 who registered as electors and are neither ineligible nor disqualified. These jurors take an oath:

"I swear by Almighty God that I will faithfully try the defendant and give a true verdict according to the evidence."

The duty of the jury is to listen to the evidence and to give their verdict as to whether the accused is guilty or not guilty. The accused and the prosecution have the right to challenge any juror if it is believed they are known to someone involved in the case or if they appear unable to understand the proceedings. The verdict of the jury in criminal proceedings need not be unanimous but must be at least ten to two. If the verdict is guilty, the judge of the court pronounces sentence. The court may order a convicted offender to pay the whole or any part of the costs incurred by the prosecution. On acquittal, the court may order the payment of defence costs from the central funds.

Proceedings involving young persons

16. Young people aged between 10 and 17 inclusive are mainly dealt with in the youth courts by specially trained magistrates. The youth court was introduced from 1 October 1992 and replaced the juvenile court, established in 1908, which dealt with offenders only up to and including those aged 16 (12) . In youth courts, no person is allowed to be present unless authorised by the court, except for the members and officers of the court, parties to the case (normally including parents/guardians), their legal representatives, witnesses and bona fide representatives of the media. Proceedings may be reported in the press but the young person may not generally be identified.

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

(a) he or she is charged with homicide (e.g. murder or manslaughter), when they must be sent to the Crown Court for trial;

(b) he or she is aged 14 or over and is charged with a 'grave crime' (an offence for which an adult could be imprisoned for at least 14 years), indecent assault or dangerous driving. These cases may be sent to the Crown Court if magistrates decide that if convicted, the appropriate sentence would be more than they have the power to give;

(c) he or she is charged jointly with another person aged 18 or more, when both should be dealt with in the Crown Court.

Sentencing

18. Under a statutory framework for sentencing introduced in the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (and amended by the Criminal Justice Act 1993), courts are generally required to impose sentences which reflect the seriousness of the offence or offences committed by the offender. The Act does not define 'seriousness'. The Court of Appeal has provided guidance on interpretation since the Act came into effect in October 1992. In deciding what sentence to impose, the judge or magistrate will take account of:

(i) The facts of the offence, which have been presented in court, including any aggravating or mitigating factors. In addition, a defendant pleading guilty may wish to admit other similar offences and such offences may be taken into consideration for the purpose of sentence without the offender being formally convicted of them and with no separate penalty being imposed.

(ii) The circumstances of the offender. In the Crown Court, the prosecution will provide a statement known as 'the antecedents' covering details of the offence, previous convictions and sentences. In addition, a pre-

sentence report (PSR) giving fuller information may be prepared for the court by a probation officer. This report contains information about the character, personality and social and domestic background of the defendant; educational record and information about employment (if any), assessment of impact on victim and risk of reoffending. It will include a proposal as to what community sentence (e.g. probation order) would be most suitable for the offender if the court was to decide that such a sentence would be appropriate. In some cases, a specific sentence report (SSR) will be prepared by the Probation Service. This is similar to a PSR, but focuses only on the suitability of a particular sentence. SSRs speed up the process when it is likely that a particular sentence-most often community service or a probation order-will be given.

(iii) Plea in mitigation. If a defence lawyer is present, they will make a speech in mitigation on behalf of the offender to give the court the defendant's explanation of the offence and any other matters going in the defendant's favour. This might include information about an early guilty plea. Pleading guilty at an early stage in the proceedings usually leads to a shorter sentence-this is known as a sentence discount. Judges and magistrates are required, when sentencing an offender who has pleaded guilty, to take into account the stage at which the guilty plea was entered, and the circumstances in which the plea was made (7) . If a discounted sentence is passed, this must be stated in court. The Court of Appeal states that a discount of one-third should normally be given for a timely guilty plea.

19. For summary offences the majority of offenders are fined, 89 per cent (update) for motoring offences and 78 per cent for non-motoring in 1999. For "indictable only" and triable either way offences, much greater use is made of a variety of sentences or orders. The principal penalties are:

(a) Imprisonment- adults

20. Imprisonment is the most severe penalty available to the courts, and is only available for more serious offences. Courts have the power to impose a sentence up to a maximum term specified by the Act of Parliament which created the particular offence. Under the Criminal Justice Act 1991, a custodial sentence can normally only be imposed if the offence is 'so serious' that only such a penalty can be justified for the offence or to protect the public from serious harm from a violent or sexual offender. The maximum custodial penalty reflects the gravity of the worst possible case and is thus high for the most serious offences, e.g. life imprisonment for murder (for which it is mandatory), rape, robbery or manslaughter and 14 years for domestic burglary. A magistrates' court may not sentence to more than six months (or less than five days) for any one offence and no longer than 12 months in total, where sentences are being imposed for two or more triable-either-way offences and are to run consecutively. Where an offender is sentenced to imprisonment for several offences, the sentences may be ordered by the court to run either consecutively or concurrently, depending on a number of factors. Consecutive sentences will generally be appropriate, for example, where different types of offending behaviour are concerned.

21. The Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 requires courts to impose minimum sentences on offenders committing repeat, serious offences. These include a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment for anyone 210 over the age of 18 convicted of a serious offence who has a previous conviction for a similar offence. These serious offences include murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, rape, violent offences (such as grievous bodily harm), and armed robbery. This sentence is automatic unless the court finds exceptional circumstances. There is also provision for a minimum prison sentence of seven years for a person over the age of 18, convicted of a class A drug trafficking offence who has two or more previous convictions for similar offences; and a minimum of three years imprisonment for a third offence of domestic burglary. These sentences should be imposed unless the court finds that they would be unjust in all the circumstances.

(b) Custodial penalties for young offenders

22. The use of custodial penalties for those aged under 21 declined in the late 1980's/early 1990's. The Criminal Justice Act 1991 (13) made a number of changes in the custodial sentencing arrangements for young offenders. It set a common minimum age of 15 for both boys and girls for the imposition of a sentence of detention in a young offender institution (previously the minimum age was 14 for boys and 15 for girls). The Act also set two months as a minimum period for which young offenders of either sex aged 15 to 17, may be sentenced to detention in a young offender institution (the previous minima for those under 17 was 21 days for males and 4 months for females). The maximum determinate sentence for 15 to 17 years olds was increased to 2 years in February 1995, having previously been 1 year. For young offenders aged 18-20, the minimum is 21 days and the maximum is the same as the adult maximum for the offence. 23. An important part of the activities of a Young Offender Institution is to prepare the offender for his return to the outside community. A flexible but coherent programme of activities is provided, aimed at assisting the offender to develop personal responsibility, self-discipline, physical fitness and to obtain suitable employment after release. Youths of compulsory school age must receive a minimum of 15 hours education a week.

Vocational training and work form an important part of the regime for older inmates. Links with families and the community are maintained as far as possible.

24. Youths aged 14-17 convicted at the Crown Court may be sentenced to be detained for up to the adult maximum, including life (14) for offences carrying maximum sentences of 14 years or more imprisonment in the case of an adult, or for the offences of causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and, for those aged 16 and 17, indecent assault. This also applies to offenders aged 10-13 convicted of murder or manslaughter.

25. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 extended these provisions to 10-13 year olds. As of January 1995 10-13 year olds convicted at the Crown Court of offences carrying maximum sentences of 14 years or more imprisonment in the case of an adult etc may also be detained for up to the adult maximum. Detainees may be held either in Prison Service establishments or in local authority secure or open community homes or Department of Health Youth Treatment Centres. The youngest detainees are automatically held outside Prison Service establishments.

26. The 1994 Act also introduced *secure training orders* which were eventually implemented from 1 March 1998 but no longer existed after 31 March 2000. These were given to offenders aged 12-14 who had committed an imprisonable offence, having been convicted of at least three already, and had either breached a supervision order under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 or been convicted of an imprisonable offence whilst subject to such an order. The order was made up of a period of detention in a secure training centre followed by a period of supervision and could last from 6 months to 2 years with detention taking up one half of the total time.

(c) Life imprisonment

27. Life imprisonment, or its equivalent, **must** be imposed on all persons aged ten and over convicted of murder. It is also available for a number of the most serious crimes, including manslaughter, robbery, rape, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, aggravated burglary and certain firearms offences. For these offences, the court may choose instead to impose a prison sentence of a specified length or a non-custodial penalty. Additionally, there is a requirement for a life sentence for those convicted of a second serious offence (paragraph 21).

28. There is no entitlement to release during a life sentence but offenders may be considered for release on licence. All life sentence prisoners are initially released under the supervision of a probation officer. The reporting conditions of the licence may be lifted after a period of time if the individual has demonstrated that such restrictions are unnecessary.

29. For those serving a mandatory life sentence (i.e. for murder), release may only be authorised by the Home Secretary on the recommendation of the Parole Board and after consulting the Lord Chief Justice and, if available, the trial judge. Anyone found guilty of murder committed when under the age of 18 must be sentenced to 'detention during Her Majesty's pleasure' (14). A person aged under 18 convicted of an offence other than murder for which a life sentence may be passed on an adult may be sentenced to 'detention for life' (14). A person convicted of murder who is aged 18 or over at the time of the offence but under 21 on conviction must be sentenced to 'custody for life'. This is also the maximum penalty when an offender aged 18 to 20 is convicted of any other offence for which an adult offender would be liable to life imprisonment.

30. For discretionary lifers (offenders who receive life sentences as a maximum, rather than a mandatory sentence or who are sentenced to life for repeat offences), the sentencing court is able to specify a term after which the prisoner should be eligible for release procedures. When this term has been served the discretionary life sentence prisoner is entitled to require the Home Secretary to refer the case to the Parole Board. The Board has the power to direct the Home Secretary to release the prisoner on licence if satisfied that custody is no longer necessary for the protection of the public. For discretionary life prisoners, the Home Secretary has no power to reject a recommendation by the Parole Board. These arrangements apply to prisoners of all ages, including young offenders.

(d) Suspended sentence- adults (21 or over) only

31. Where the court decides that the offence is sufficiently serious to justify a sentence of not more than two years imprisonment, the sentence may be suspended for between one and two years if there are exceptional circumstances for doing so. In the rare cases where a suspended sentence is passed, the court should consider adding a fine or compensation order. The suspended prison sentence is not served at all, unless the offender commits a further imprisonable offence during its operational period.

(e) Community service orders

32. An offender aged 16 or over who is convicted of an offence for which a court can send an adult to prison may be required to perform unpaid work on behalf of the community. Such orders involve a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 240 hours to be completed within 12 months. The work is under the direction of a community service organiser, working within the Probation Service. A wide variety of work is done including, for example, outdoor conservation projects, building adventure playgrounds, and painting and decorating for the elderly or disabled.

(f) Probation and supervision orders

33. An offender aged 16 or over may be sentenced to a probation order for a period ranging from six months to three years. A court may make a probation order in the interests of securing the rehabilitation of the offender; protecting the public from harm; or preventing the commission of further offences. Probation orders require the offender to be supervised by a probation officer. Additionally the court has the power to include any other requirement considered appropriate. This could include residence at a specified address, activities, attendance at a probation centre, treatment for a mental condition and treatment for drug or alcohol dependency. Some probation centres run courses which offenders may attend for up to 60 days as a requirement of a probation order.

34. For a young person aged 17 or under, an equivalent supervision order may be made for periods up to three years. The supervisor for such orders may either be a probation officer, the local authority (in the person of a local authority social worker) or a member of a youth offending team. They are required to meet with their supervisor at regular intervals and may also be required to undertake what are known as 'specified activities' to help them address their offending behaviour. The Crime and Disorder Act allows an element of reparation to be attached to the order. This works in the same way as the Reparation Order (paragraph 45(i)).

(g) Combination orders

35. This order was introduced in October 1992 by the Criminal Justice Act 1991. It combines elements of both probation supervision and community service and may be given to any offender aged 16 or over. The maximum duration of the probation element of the combination order is three years and the minimum 12 months. When a combination order is made, probation supervision continues for at least as long as community service is being performed. The minimum number of community service hours is 40 and the maximum 100. 212

(h) Curfew Orders

36. Curfew orders require an offender to remain, for specific periods, at a specific address. Electronically monitored curfew orders have been available nationally since December 1999 (16). This involves the offender wearing an electronic 'tag' which, in combination with equipment located at the curfew address, monitors when the offender is at the address. If the offender leaves the address during curfew hours, or attempts to move or damage the equipment or tag, the private sector companies which monitor the schemes are alerted. Curfew orders can be made in addition to another community penalty.

(i) Fines

37. A court may fine an offender for any offence (except murder or treason), although a court may not normally impose a fine for a more serious offence except in conjunction with another penalty. The fine is the most commonly used disposal for offences dealt with by magistrates' courts. Since the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1993 courts have been required to fix an amount for the fine which reflects the seriousness of the offence, but which also takes account of the financial circumstances of the offender.

38. The maximum fine that can be imposed by a magistrates' court varies with the seriousness of the offence. The maximum is currently £5,000 and this "statutory maximum" applies to almost all offences, which are triable either way. The maximum fines for summary offences are set by reference to a standard scale (a small number of offences, mainly relating to environmental and planning matters, have special maxima of £20,000). Since 1 October 1992 the maxima have been as follows:

£200
£500

for a level 1 offence
"" " 2 "

£1,000	"" " 3 "
£2,500	"" " 4 "
£5,000	"" " 5 "

As examples taking a motor vehicle without consent is a level 5 offence; careless driving is a level 4 offence; and TV licence evasion is a level 3 offence. The maximum fine that can be imposed on a young person (aged 14-17) is £1,000 and a child (aged under 14) may not be fined more than £250. At the Crown Court, no similar limits apply.

(j) Discharges

39. A court may discharge a person either absolutely or conditionally where the court takes the view that it is not necessary to impose punishment. An absolute discharge, requires nothing from the offender and imposes no restrictions on future conduct. The majority of discharges are, however, conditional discharges where the offender remains liable to punishment for the offence if he is convicted of a further offence within whatever period the court specifies (but not more than three years).

(k) Compensation

40. In cases involving death, injury, loss or damage, the courts are required to consider making a compensation order, and to give reasons where no such order is made. A compensation order can also be made in addition to any other sentence or order, or can be the only sentence imposed for a particular offence. A magistrates' court can order compensation up to a maximum of £5,000 per offence, but there is no such limit in the Crown Court. However, courts are required to have regard to the means of the offender when deciding whether to make a compensation order and when deciding on its amount. When the defendant makes payments against financial penalties, compensation orders are paid off before fines.

(l) Further sentences and orders (other than under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998- see m) below)

41. A range of other punishments are used largely to a lesser extent. These include binding over orders (either to keep the peace or be of good behaviour), attendance centre orders, confiscation orders, exclusion orders and disqualification from driving. Under *attendance centre orders*, offenders under 21 may be ordered to take part for a set number of hours in a structured programme of activities on Saturdays. 42. When a defendant stands convicted before the Crown Court of a drug trafficking offence, the Court is required to determine whether he has benefited from drug trafficking at any time, and if so, to make a *confiscation order* (17). The amount to be recovered is what the court assesses to be the value of the defendant's proceeds from drug trafficking, or that which can be realised. The courts have general power to penalise a defendant by making an order for the *forfeiture* of property associated with the offence (18). 213

43. The death penalty for murder was abolished in 1965 (19), but was retained, although unused, for treason and some other miscellaneous offences. It was abolished for these remaining offences under section 36 of the Crime and Disorder Act in September 1998.

(m) Orders under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

44. The purpose of this major piece of legislation, which received Royal Assent on 31 July 1998, was to tackle crime and disorder and help create safer communities. It introduced a range of orders, available both in the criminal and civil courts, for young offenders (including those aged under 10, the age of criminal responsibility) and offenders in general. Some of the orders required piloting in selected areas for 18 months from 30 September 1998, some were implemented nationally either from 30 September 1998 or later and a few still had not been implemented by the end of 1999.

45. The orders introduced for, and in respect of, **young offenders** which affected sentencing by the end of 1999 were as follows:

- (i) *Reparation order* (piloted from 30 September 1998 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000)- requiring a young offender to make reparation to the victim of the offence or to the community at large. The

order is not to exceed 24 hours in aggregate and cannot be combined with a custodial sentence nor with the community sentences specified in Section 67(4)(b) of the Act.

(ii) *Action plan order* (piloted from 30 September 1998 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000)-a new community sentence specifically tailored to address the cause of a child or young person's offending behaviour. It requires the offender to comply with a three month action plan, supervised by a probation officer, a social worker or a member of a youth offending team, and is made to prevent re-offending or to rehabilitate the offender. An element of reparation may only be included with the victim's consent. It may not be combined with a custodial sentence or with the other community sentences specified in Section 69(4)(b).

(iii) *Improvements to the supervision order* (some provisions implemented from 30 September)-sections 71 and 72 of the Act amend the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 strengthening the penalty of a supervision order for serious young offenders. Section 71 strengthens the order by enabling conditions requiring reparation to the victim of the offence or the community at large to be attached as part of the order and simplifies the conditions which must be satisfied before the courts can impose a requirement to live in local authority accommodation as part of the order. Section 72 provides a number of options for courts for dealing with a breach of any supervision order.

(iv) *Parenting orders* (piloted from 30 September and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000)-are designed to help and support parents or guardians in addressing their child's anti-social or offending behaviour and are available in criminal, civil and family proceedings courts. The court must be satisfied that making such an order is desirable in the interests of preventing further offending and requires the parent or guardian to attend counselling or guidance sessions for up to three months and may also offer encouragement to exercise a measure of control over the child for up to 12 months, for example, ensure school attendance.

(v) *Child safety orders*-(piloted from 30 September and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000) are aimed at children under ten. They are designed to prevent children becoming involved in criminal or anti-social behaviour and are available in a magistrates' family proceedings court. The order places a child under the supervision of a responsible officer who may be either a local authority social worker or a member of a youth offending team. It may also impose requirements ensuring the child receives appropriate care, protection and support and is subject to proper control or to prevent a repetition of the behaviour which led to the order being made. The orders are for up to 3 months or, exceptionally, up to 12 months.

46. Three further orders could be made under the Act since 1998:-

(i) *Drug treatment and testing orders* (piloted from 30 September 1998 and due to be implemented in late 2000) are aimed at those aged 16 or over who are convicted of crimes committed to fund their drug habit and who show a willingness to co-operate with treatment and subsequent testing. The orders last between six months and three years.

(ii) *Sex Offender Orders* (implemented on 1 December 1998) are civil orders which are applied for by the police against any sex offender whose behaviour in the community gives the police reasonable cause for concern that an order is necessary to protect the public from serious harm. The orders are preventative and require sex offenders to register under the Sex Offenders Act 1977 while they are in effect. The minimum duration of an order is five years.

(iii) *Anti-Social Behaviour Orders* (implemented from 1 April 1999) are civil orders which can be applied for by the police or local authority, in consultation with each other, against an individual (aged 10 or over) whose behaviour is anti-social. They are intended to be used to put an end to persistent or serious anti-social behaviour within a community. Applications are made to the magistrates' court acting in its civil capacity and the duration of an order, if made, must be for at least 2 years. Breach of an order is a criminal offence, carrying a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.

Appeals

47. In criminal matters, the Crown Court deals mainly with appeals by persons convicted in magistrates' courts against their conviction or sentence or both. Appeals may be limited to conviction only or to part of a sentence (e.g. a compensation order or driving disqualification) and the Crown Court may, if it considers it appropriate, vary all or part of a sentence. The Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal hears appeals in criminal matters from the Crown Court. Courts are constituted by the Lord

Chief Justice and Lords Justices assisted by High Court Judges as required. A further appeal may be made to the House of Lords where it has been certified by the Court of Appeal Criminal Division that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the decision. The Attorney General has the power to refer unduly lenient sentences for offences triable on indictment to the Court of Appeal. This power was extended in January 1994 to certain triable-either-way cases.

48. The Criminal Cases Review Commission was set up as a result of The Criminal Appeal Act 1995, which followed an investigation by the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice into the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System. The Commission is an independent body responsible for investigating suspected miscarriages of criminal justice. If a case has already been through the appeals system and has not succeeded for any reason, the individual may apply to the Commission. The Commission may then investigate the case and will decide whether or not to refer the case to the appropriate appeal court.

Legislation affecting criminal statistics

49. The coverage of the criminal statistics in this volume, may have been affected by the following changes in legislation over the past 30 years, which have altered the range of offences, modes of trial and penalties available:

Criminal Justice Act 1967

Criminal Law Act 1967

Sexual Offences Act 1967

Firearms Act 1968

Theft Act 1968

Children and Young Persons Act 1969

Criminal Damage Act 1971

Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Criminal Justice Act 1972

Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973

Criminal Law Act 1977

Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973

Criminal Law Act 1977

Criminal Justice Act 1982

Mental Health Act 1983

Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984

Prosecution of Offences Act 1985

Sexual Offences Act 1985

Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol, etc.) Act 1985

Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986

Public Order Act 1986

Criminal Justice Act 1987

Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988

Criminal Justice Act 1988

Firearms (Amendment) Act 1988

Licensing Act 1988

Football Spectators Act 1989

Children Act 1989

Road Traffic Act 1991

Criminal Justice Act 1991

Aggravated Vehicle Taking Act 1991

Criminal Justice Act 1993

Bail (Amendment) Act 1994

Police and Magistrates' Courts Act 1994

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994

Criminal Appeals Act 1995

Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996

Offensive Weapons Act 1996

Protection from Harassment Act 1997

Crime (Sentences) Act 1997

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Changes in legislation since 1992

50. The main principles of the sentencing framework introduced by the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*, in October 1992, were:-

- (a) The severity of the sentence should reflect primarily the seriousness of the offence. In line with this, the Act provided that previous convictions could only be taken into account where the circumstances of the previous offence disclosed aggravating factors of the current offence, and that the court could combine only two offences in considering whether custody or a community penalty was justified (but see paragraph 52a) below).
- (b) Custody should generally be reserved for the most serious offences. However, custodial sentences may also be passed to protect the public from serious harm from violent or sexual offenders. Sentences longer than justified by the seriousness of the offence may be passed on the same grounds.
- (c) Community sentences should play a full role in sentencing for offences which are not so serious that custody is justified. They should not simply be "alternatives to custody".
- d) The way young people are dealt with should closely reflect their age and development, including bringing 17 year olds within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and renaming it as the youth court.

51. This led to changes in the sentences available to the courts, including:-

- (a) The introduction of combination orders, whereby elements of probation supervision and community service work are combined in a single order given for one offence.
- (b) The introduction of the "unit fine scheme" at magistrates' courts, whereby the fine imposed reflected both the seriousness of the offence as measured in units and the court's assessment of the offender's disposable weekly income, (but see paragraph 52b) below).
- (c) Making probation orders, supervision orders and combination orders available for 16 and 17 year olds.
- (d) Abolishing the sentence of detention in a young offender institution for 14 year old boys and changing the minimum and maximum sentence lengths for 15 to 17 year olds to two and twelve months respectively, (but see paragraph 53b) below).
- (e) Abolishing partly suspended sentences of imprisonment and restricting the use of a fully suspended sentence of imprisonment to cases where a court decides that although the offence is so serious as to justify an immediate custodial sentence of not more than two years imprisonment, there are exceptional circumstances which justify suspension.
- (f) Reducing the maximum term of imprisonment for non-domestic burglary from 14 to 10 years and for theft from 10 to 7 years.

52. The *Criminal Justice Act 1993* made the following changes to the provisions in the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*:

- (a) From 16 August 1993, the provisions described in paragraph 50a) were repealed. Thus, in considering the seriousness of any offence, account may be taken of any previous convictions or of failure to respond to previous sentences and, in considering whether custody or a community sentence is justified, the court may look at all the offences currently before it.
- (b) From 20 September 1993, the "unit fine scheme" in magistrates' courts (see paragraph 51b) was abolished. All courts are now required to fix an amount for the fine which reflects the seriousness of the offence, but which also takes account of the financial circumstances of the offender.

53. The *Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994* created several new offences, with effect from November 1994, mainly in the area of Public Order, but also including male rape. Most of the remaining provisions of the Act were implemented in 1995, including:

- (a) Extension of the provisions of section 53 of the *Children and Young Persons Act 1993* for 10 to 13 year

olds, with effect from 9 January 1995. 216

- (b) Increasing the maximum sentence length for 15 to 17 year olds to 2 years with effect from 3 February 1995 (see paragraph 51d).
- (c) No bail for those defendants charged or convicted of homicide or rape after previous convictions for such offences and no right to bail for persons accused or convicted of committing an offence while on bail, with effect from 10 April 1995.
- (d) The upper limit for offences of criminal damage to be proceeded against as if triable only summarily was increased from £2,000 to £5,000 with effect from 3 February 1995 (see paragraph 58i)).
- (e) The introduction of provisions for the reduction of sentences for early guilty pleas, with effect from 3 February 1995.
- (f) Increasing the maximum sentence length for certain firearm offences, with effect from 3 February 1995.
- (g) Relaxation of the requirements for pre-sentence reports (PSR's) with effect from 3 February 1995.

54. The implementation (in January 1996) of the *Criminal Appeals Act 1995* extended the powers of magistrates' courts to re-open cases to rectify mistakes.

55. The main provisions of the *Offensive Weapons Act 1996*, implemented on 4 July 1996 were:

- (a) The maximum penalty for the offence of carrying an offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse (section 1 of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953) was increased from two to four years).
- (b) The summary offence of having an article with a blade or point in a public place (section 139 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988) was made an either way offence with a maximum penalty of two years.

56. The new criminal offences created by the *Protection from Harassment Act 1997* with effect from 16 June 1997 were:

- (a) Putting people in fear of violence (triable either way). This offence carries a maximum penalty of five years immediate custody or unlimited fine or both.
- (b) Offence of harassment (summary offence). This carries a maximum penalty of six months immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

57. Provisions of the *Crime (Sentences) Act 1997* implemented on 1 October 1997 included, for persons aged 18 or over:

- (a) An automatic life sentence for a second serious violent or sexual offence unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- (b) A minimum sentence of seven years for an offender convicted for a third time of a class A drug trafficking offence unless the court considers this to be unjust in all the circumstances.
- (c) A new section 38A of the Magistrates' Courts' Act 1980 extending the circumstances in which a magistrates' court may commit a person convicted of an offence triable either way to the Crown Court for sentence. It was implemented in conjunction with section 49 of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, which involves the magistrates' courts in asking defendants to indicate plea before the mode of trial decision is taken and compels the court to sentence or commit for sentence any defendant who indicates a guilty plea.

58. The *Crime and Disorder Act 1998*, in addition to introducing a range of criminal and civil orders (see paragraphs 5, 44-46), introduced the following nine new offences based on existing offences but carrying higher maximum penalties when there is evidence of a racist motive or racial hostility in connection with the offence:

- (a) Racially aggravated offence of *harassment* (triable either way) under the *Protection from Harassment Act 1997*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.
- (b) Racially aggravated offence of *putting people in fear of violence* (triable either way) under the *Protection from Harassment Act 1997*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 7 years immediate custody or a

£5,000 fine.

(c) Racially aggravated offence of *intentional harassment, alarm or distress* (triable either way) under the *Public Order Act 1986*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

(d) Racially aggravated offence of *fear or provocation of violence* (triable either way) under the *Public Order Act 1986*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

(e) Racially aggravated offence of *harassment, alarm or distress* (summary offence) under the *Public Order Act 1986*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of a £2,500 fine.

(f) Racially aggravated offence of *wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm* (triable either way) under the *Offences Against the Person Act 1861*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 7 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

(g) Racially aggravated offence of actual bodily harm (triable either way) under the *Offences Against the Person Act 1861*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 7 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

(h) Racially aggravated offence of common assault (triable either way). This offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

(i) Racially aggravated offence of criminal damage (triable either way) under the *Criminal Damage Act 1971*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 14 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

Previous legislation and changes in the criminal justice system

59. A summary is given below of the main effects of other changes in legislation over the period 1989 to 1992 on the range of sentences available to the courts:

(a) Court powers to make care orders in criminal proceedings were abolished under the *Children Act 1989* (14 October 1991).

(b) With effect from 1 April 1992, the *Aggravated Vehicle-Taking Act 1992* created an aggravated form of the offence of taking a motor vehicle without the owner's consent or driving or being carried in a conveyance, knowing that it has been taken without consent. The aggravated offence is triable either way.

(c) The *Road Traffic Act 1991*, with effect from 1 July 1992, amended the offence of reckless driving to dangerous driving and introduced new offences including causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.

60. A *charging standard for assault* was introduced on 31 August 1994. The standard advises which offence, Act and Section it is most appropriate for a suspect to be charged with, depending on the nature of the injury and also the intent on the part of the suspect. It aims to promote consistency between the police and prosecution on the appropriate level of charge to be brought.

61. Judgements by the Court of Appeal may affect sentencing. For example, a judgement in the *Billam* case (February 1986) resulted in substantially longer sentences for rape offences, by setting new guidelines.

62. The extended fixed penalty system was introduced on 1 October 1986 and resulted in a substantial fall in court proceedings after this date. This was partly due to the increased range of offences for which a fixed penalty notice could be given and partly because of a change in the method of enforcement of unpaid penalties. For notices issued before 1 October 1986, no court appearance was necessary if the penalty was paid, but if it was not paid, proceedings could be instituted for the original offence or for failure to complete a statutory statement of ownership. For notices issued after this date, the motorist can opt for court proceedings if he wishes. However, if he simply fails to pay the fixed penalty, a fine will automatically be registered at his local court without court proceedings taking place.

63. A circular (59/1990) was issued in July 1990, with the purpose of establishing national standards for cautioning. The issue of this and earlier circulars, resulted in an extension in the practice of **cautioning**. A revised circular was issued in draft on 29 October 1993 and in its final form (18/1994) on 15 March 1994, with the aim of discouraging both multiple cautions and the use of cautions for the most serious offences. This last circular was re-enforced in February 1999 when the Association of Chief

Police Officers issued a circular to help police forces in their interpretation of the circular with the specific intention of seeking greater consistency in cautioning between forces.

References

- (1) "A Guide to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales", Becca Chapman and Stephen Niven (Home Office, October 2000). Copies of this publication are available, free, from RDS Communication and Development Unit, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (020 7273 2084).
- (2) s.50 Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 as amended by s.16 Children and Young Persons Act, 1963.
- (3) "Decision making in two English Police Forces", J.B. Morgan and D.W.B. Webb (Exeter, 1984).
- (4) S.23 Prosecution of Offences Act 1985.
- (5) Bail Act 1976
- (6) Bail (Amendment) Act 1993.
- (7) Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
- (8) S.128A Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.
- (9) Secure remands are allowed for under section 23 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, but amended under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- (10) Crime (Sentences) Act 1997.
- (11) 61 per cent in 1999. Due to plea before venue procedures this figure has dropped from 67 per cent in 1997.
- (12) s.70 Criminal Justice Act, 1991.
- (13) S.63 Criminal Justice Act, 1991.
- (14) s.53 Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.
- (15) s.8 Criminal Justice Act, 1988.
- (16) s.12 Criminal Justice Act 1991
- (17) s.38(1) Drug Trafficking Offences Act, 1986 .
- (18) s.27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 and s.43 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, as extended by s.69 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1988.
- (19) Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act, 1965.

Appendix 2

Coverage and recording practice affecting the statistics

Recorded crime

1. The term 'recorded crime' covers notifiable offences, that is, those offences recorded by the police which are reported to the Home Office. All indictable and triable either way offences are included. However, certain summary offences are also covered, e.g. unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle. (For definitions of offence categories, see paragraph 6 in appendix 1). Attempts are also included (normally with the substantive offence) and all property offences, although the value of property stolen may have been very small. Many offences of a minor nature are notifiable because of the legal category into which they fall, rather than the seriousness of the incident. For example, an incident in which a child forcibly takes something from another child could, if reported, be recorded as a robbery. A list of offences that are covered is given in Appendix 3.
2. Although the title of the recorded crime series has changed from time to time, the types of offence covered have remained largely unaltered up to 1997. However, from April 1998 the coverage was extended to include all indictable and triable either way offences, as well as a few closely associated summary ones.
3. Recorded crime statistics represent all those offences that have been recorded by the 43 Home Office police forces. The most important non-Home Office police forces (British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence and United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority) have also provided crime figures since 1989, but these are not included in the main series, except when the offence has also been recorded by a local Home Office force.
4. The **recording process** starts when someone reports to the police that an offence has been committed or when the police observe or discover an offence. The police make an initial examination of the facts to determine if there is *prima facie* evidence that an offence has been committed; a crime report may then be made out. The age and other characteristics of offenders are not usually known at the time of recording the crime. Apart from the value of property stolen in offences of burglary, robbery and theft, information is not regularly recorded centrally on the circumstances and details of offences, except for offences in which firearms were reported to have been used and homicides; details of these offences are given in Chapters 3 and 4 respectively.
5. Statistics of notifiable offences recorded by the police relate to the offence as initially recorded; this offence may differ from the one for which a suspect or suspects are finally proceeded against. Chapter 4 shows how court decisions alter the classification of offences recorded as homicide. Some offences consist of continuous or repetitive activity; in other cases, several people may be the victim of the same criminal act, while some criminal acts may involve the infringement of various distinct parts of the criminal law. Over the years, rules have been adopted to aid consistency across police forces in determining the number of different offences involved. The counting rules which applied up to March 1998 were introduced on 1 January 1980, and are described as 'old rules' in paragraph 6 and in chapter 2 where comparative figures on the old rules are also included for 1998/9. Some of these data are sample based, and a full description of the methodology is given in 'Recorded Crime Statistics, England and Wales, April 1998 to March 1999', Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/99.
6. Revised counting rules were implemented in April 1998, and are described in chapters 1-3 as 'new rules'. Under the new rules, the statistics wherever possible measure one crime per victim. This is broadly similar to the old rules, particularly for violent crimes, although in some property crimes, an incident comprising a series of offences against different victims (e.g. in a secure car park) was previously recorded as one offence. The main specific change in the rules has been in fraud, where all victims are counted under the new rules, whereas only those reporting the offence to the police were counted under the old rules. This has had a substantial effect on cheque and credit card fraud, involving multiple usage of a stolen card or cheques. A police investigation may reveal victims (i.e. the owners of goods and services defrauded) who had not reported this to the police. These appear as offences under the new rules but not the old rules.
7. There is no change to the rule that states that only the most serious offence is counted where several offences involving the same offender and victim are committed in one incident. This is known as the 'principal offence rule'. The most serious offence is determined where appropriate by maximum sentence, although the new rules state that a violent offence (i.e. violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery) should be deemed more serious than a non-violent one. If offences involving the same offender and victim are reported at different times, they should be counted separately. This is the 'finished incident rule', using the premise that for recording purposes an incident is regarded as finished when it comes to the notice of the police. If, for example, a person reports to the police that he has been harassed, assaulted and robbed on several occasions, it should be

counted as one offence of robbery. If he reports later on that the offender has returned to assault him again, then this should be counted separately as one offence of assault.

8. The detailed counting rules and other guidance issued centrally are followed by all police forces, but many decisions still have to be taken locally about the recording, classification and counting of criminal incidents. Collectively, such decisions have an effect on the comparability of figures for different areas. For example, decisions need to be taken about whether a reported offence did actually occur and whether it is appropriate to record it; it might arise, for example, in the apparent theft of small sums of money. A broken window might be an accident, criminal damage or attempted burglary; the theft of a child's bicycle may not be recorded if it turns up soon afterwards and there is doubt about whether the intention was to permanently deprive the owner. In other cases, decisions have to be made about whether a group of offenders were acting together, whether a series of incidents formed one continuous offence, whether different offences in one incident should be counted separately, and so on.

9. Differences between police force areas in the number of offences recorded per head of population, may indicate differences in the amount of crime committed but may also be caused by other factors. The use of recorded offence rates per 100,000 population, makes some allowance for the number of potential victims and offenders in each police force area, but offences are not necessarily committed by, or against, residents of the police force area in which the offence is recorded. This is particularly so in the metropolitan areas. Variations in reporting and recording practices may also contribute to difference between areas. For example, retailers may adopt differing practices towards reporting theft from shops to the police and in prosecuting offenders. Also, the reporting of criminal damage to public property may vary because of differences in practice by local authorities and other similar bodies.

Offences cleared up

10. The counting rules for clear-ups changed with effect from 1 April 1999. The new instructions provide more precise and rigorous criteria for recording a detection, with the underlying emphasis on the successful result of a police investigation. The most significant of these criteria is that there must be significant evidence to charge the suspect with a crime (whether or not a charge is actually imposed) so that, if given in court, it would be likely to result in a conviction. Detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner are no longer included, and any detections where no further police action is taken generally have to be approved by a senior police officer or the Crown Prosecution Service. An offence is said to be cleared up in the following circumstances:

- a person has been **charged** or **summonsed** for the offence.
- a person has been **cautioned**.
- the offence has been **taken into consideration** (TIC) by the court.

or where **no further action** is taken, the case is not proceeded with e.g. because the offender is under the age of criminal responsibility, the offender has died, because the victim or an essential witness is permanently unable to give evidence, or no useful purpose would be served by proceeding with the charge.

11. The **clear-up rate**, or detection rate, is the ratio of offences cleared up in a year to offences recorded in the year. Some offences cleared up in one year will have been recorded in the previous year. Some offences have high clear-up rates because there is a high likelihood of the victim being able to identify the offender, eg. most sexual offences, or because the knowledge of the offence directly identifies the offender, eg. handling stolen goods, going equipped for stealing and trafficking in controlled drugs.

Recorded crime in which firearms were reported to have been used

12. The police report separately on recorded crime in which firearms were reported to have been used. The principal weapon recorded is that which caused the greatest injury, the greatest damage to property or, if equal or no injury or damage, that considered by the police to be the most dangerous. The weapon need not have been located by the police, and in many instances, the categorisation of weapon type rests on the description by the victim, or other evidence. "Air weapon" includes air pistols, air rifles and air guns; "other weapon" shown in some tables, includes starting guns, rifles, imitation weapons, prohibited firearms (which includes CS gas) and supposed firearms.

13. Research (S Morrison and I O'Donnell 'Armed Robbery: A Study in London' University of Oxford Centre for Criminological Research Occasional Paper No 15, 1994) suggests that the proportion of real guns used in robberies, as opposed to imitations, may be only just over half of any estimate obtained from the police records on which these tables are based. This is because unless the firearm is fired or recovered after the crime there is no way of identifying imitations and replicas.

14. From 1995 the recording system for offences in which firearms were reported to have been used was substantially revised. Offences in which air weapons were used no longer need to be individually notified, but are recorded for each force on aggregate returns. Similarly, offences involving the misappropriation of firearms are no longer individually notified (misappropriation is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc. or handled dishonestly). So far as offences in which firearms were misappropriated are concerned, the new aggregate return covers the number of individual weapons misappropriated rather than the number of offences in which firearms were misappropriated, as previously. Figures for 1995 onwards are therefore not directly comparable with the figures for earlier years.

15. In line with the decision to publish statistics of recorded crime on a financial year basis from April 1998, those offences in which firearms are reported to have been used are also now published on this basis. Calendar and financial year figures for 1997 and 1997/98 have been included in chapter 3 to facilitate comparisons with years both before and after this change. In addition, the counting rule changes for recorded crime and the increased offence coverage introduced on 1 April 1998 will mean that direct comparisons with previous years for some offence groups are not possible. This is discussed at paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4 of chapter 3.

Homicide

16. The term 'homicide' covers the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Murder and manslaughter are common law offences, which have never been defined by statute, although they have been modified by statute. Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without any malice either expressed or implied. A particular category in some of the tables is 'section 2' manslaughter which refers to the provisions of section 2 of the Homicide Act 1957, which allowed for the defence of diminished responsibility. The Infanticide Act of 1922 (amended 1938) created the offence of infanticide in the case of a woman who caused the death of a child under twelve months while 'the balance of her mind was disturbed by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effects of giving birth to the child or by reason of the effect of lactation consequent upon the birth of the child'. Offences of causing death by dangerous or careless driving and offences where death has occurred following aggravated vehicle taking are not covered in chapter 4 (in the financial year 1999/2000 there were 317 offences of causing death by dangerous or careless driving recorded by the police and 37 offences of causing death by aggravated vehicle taking which are not included).

17. In chapter 4, offences are shown according to the year in which the offence was initially recorded by the police as homicide; this is not necessarily the year in which the incident which led to the death took place, nor the year in which any court decision was made. The statistics all refer to the position at 8 September 2000, subsequent court hearings or other information received will change the figures given.

18. Where an offence is initially recorded by the police as homicide, it remains so classified unless the police or the courts decide later that no offence of homicide took place.

19. A suspect in a homicide case is defined as (i) a person who has been arrested in respect of an offence initially classified as homicide and has been charged with homicide or (ii) a person who is suspected by the police of having committed the offence but is known to have died or committed suicide prior to arrest. More than one suspect may be tried for one offence and sometimes no suspect is ever brought to trial. Hence the number of suspects is not the same as the number of offences.

20. In line with the decision to publish statistics of recorded crime on a financial year basis from April 1998, homicide offences are also now published on this basis. Calendar and financial year figures for 1997 and 1997/8 have been included in chapter 4 to facilitate comparisons both before and after this change.

Police cautioning

21. The statistics cover a formal police caution by, or on the instructions of, a senior police officer. They exclude informal warnings and other informal action, written warnings or cautions issued for motoring offences and warnings or cautions given by non-police bodies, eg. a department store in the case of shoplifting. Where a person has been cautioned for one or more indictable offences and, at the same time, for one or more summary non-motoring offences, the indictable offence with the highest maximum penalty has been given.

22. From September 1998 and during the whole of 1999 certain police force areas piloted the new scheme of reprimands and warnings under the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). The scheme replaced police cautions for young offenders from June 2000.

Court proceedings

23. The complexities of the criminal justice system and the constraints on resources in collating and processing data, necessarily limit the amount of information collected routinely and so only the final outcome of proceedings at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court (where applicable) is recorded. The statistics of court proceedings are based on returns made by the police to the Home Office's Data Collection Unit (see paragraph 25 also). Although these include offences where there has been no police involvement, such as those prosecutions instigated by government departments and private organisations and individuals, the reporting of these types of offences is known to be incomplete. Moreover, it is thought that for some police force areas, the reporting of court proceedings, in particular those relating to motoring offences (see paragraph 26) and to TV Licence evasion (see paragraph 27), may also be less than complete; the extent of under-reporting may vary from year to year and this could be responsible in part for the annual variations in the published statistics.

24. Input is not checked for keying errors. Since 1990, due to the delays in implementing new computing procedures, corrective action on non-keying errors has been reduced. The quality of data for standard list offences (see appendices 4 and 5) is similar to previous years, but there was a resulting deterioration in the quality of the data on summary proceedings from 1990. The collection of information on the number of offences taken into consideration by the court when passing sentence, was discontinued in 1990.

25. In recent years, an increasing proportion of returns have been received on magnetic tape or disk from magistrates' courts or police computer systems. *Over 40* per cent of all defendants proceeded against in magistrates' courts in 1999 were covered by these returns. From 1 July 1995, the Home Office received all its data on trials and sentences at the Crown Court directly from the Court Service's CREST computer system. For trials completed after this date, information can now be analysed by the final plea recorded at the completion of the trial.

26. It has become apparent that since 1987, there has been a shortfall in the counting of magistrates' courts proceedings provided by the *Metropolitan Police*, for cases where the defendant has been charged rather than summoned. This led to inconsistencies in the number committed for trial by magistrates' courts and the number tried by the Crown Court. However, comparisons with data from other sources, such as the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Crown Prosecution Service, show that year-on-year changes and other figures in the court proceedings statistics, are consistent with statistics from these other sources. With effect from 1 August 1992, the Metropolitan Police have coded information from court registers rather than charge sheets. This has led to increases in the numbers recorded as proceeded against in magistrates' courts in both 1992 and 1993 for indictable offences and non-motoring offences. Additionally, since January 1991, the Metropolitan Police have coded information for summonses for motoring offences from court registers. Previously they had used forms prepared by their Divisional Process Units. 223

27. *South Wales* police in 1994, *West Mercia* police in 1996 and Lancashire police in 1999 were not able to supply all the returns for summary proceedings within the required timescale. In 1995, as a result of an error in data processing procedures, there was a shortfall in the recording of data for four offence classifications, namely:

- (a) Motor vehicle licence offences (code 170);
- (b) Other offences against revenue law (code 172);
- (c) Wireless Telegraphy Acts offences (code 191);
- (d) Miscellaneous summary motoring offences (code 825).

28. The following estimates have been constructed on the short-falls in the number proceeded against and the number convicted (sentenced) in magistrates' courts for each year since 1989, arising from the circumstances described in the previous two paragraphs:

England and Wales	Number (thousands)										
Type of Offence	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999

Proceedings in magistrates' courts

Indicatable	18.8	19.6	20.5	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Summary non-motoring	8.0	8.2	8.1	4.2	-	8.9	81.2	1.0	-	-	0.5
Summary motoring	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	13.6	10.0	2.5	-	-	0.8
All offences	76.9	77.8	28.6	17.1	-	22.5	91.2	3.5	-	-	1.8

Convicted (sentenced) in magistrates' courts

Indictable	9.1	9.3	9.2	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Summary non-motoring	5.8	5.8	5.6	2.9	-	6.9	70.3	0.8	-	-	0.3
Summary motoring	33.8	33.0	-	-	-	10.1	4.8	2.0	-	-	0.6
All offences	48.8	48.1	14.8	8.7	-	17.0	75.1	2.8	-	-	1.2

29. Because of the nature of the offences affected, the impact of the error in data processing procedures in 1995 has mainly had an effect on those fined (68,800 for summary non-motoring offences and 4,600 for summary motoring offences) and to a lesser extent, the number discharged (1,500 and 100 respectively). The effect on the number convicted has also been proportionally greater for females, see below:

Sex/Age group	England and Wales, Magistrates' courts, 1995				Thousands
	Convicted/sentenced		Fined		
	Summary non-motoring	Summary motoring	Summary non-motoring	Summary motoring	
Males					
Under 21	0.7		0.1		0.7
Over 21	30.7		3.5		30.0
All ages	31.4		3.6		30.6
Females					
Under 21	0.8		-		0.8
Over 21	38.0		1.0		37.2
All ages	38.9		1.0		38.0
Other offenders	0.1		0.2		0.1
Total	70.3		4.8		68.8
					4.6

30. Although some information on the use of remands during proceedings is collected, the amount of detail recorded is limited and does not identify separately every individual offence, except where the data has been supplied directly from a court computer system. Moreover, it is known that in some police force areas, information on remand decisions is not always readily available to those coding court proceedings returns. In certain cases, the return may be mistakenly coded as if no remand had taken place. For magistrates' court proceedings, the number of remands and more importantly, the number which are in custody, are believed to be under-recorded in total. The extent of under-recording is not known, as only 224 limited checks are available with independently collected data. However, it is clear that the breakdown of remands into bail and custody cases is not accurate for a number of forces, and estimates have to be made to provide national figures. The accuracy of data about Crown Court remand decisions has improved as a result of data being returned directly from the Crown Court computer system, see paragraph 25, with more detailed analyses being possible from 1996.

31. The tables on court proceedings relate to proceedings completed in the year. A defendant will appear more than once in the tables if proceedings were completed against that defendant on more than one occasion during the year. In the statistics, the term 'other defendants' is used to denote companies and other businesses, local authorities, public bodies, etc.

32. The main breakdown in the tables is by offence, into indictable and summary (see paragraph 6 of appendix 1). The former term includes both indictable only and triable either way offences. A defendant is recorded only once for each set of court proceedings, against the principal offence involved (see paragraph 33).

33. Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence is as follows:

(a) where a defendant is found guilty of one offence and acquitted of another, the offence selected is the one for which he is found guilty;

(b) where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence is imposed;

(c) where the same disposal is imposed for two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the most severe.

Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offences with different maximum penalties are separately coded, may affect the selection of the principal offence at stage (c) above. Such changes are likely to be most apparent for proceedings in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.

34. The offence shown in the tables on court proceedings as the one for which the court took its final decision, is not necessarily the same as the offence for which the defendant was initially prosecuted, eg the court may accept a plea of guilty on a lesser charge. Unless otherwise stated, the sentence shown is the most severe sentence or order given for the principal offence (ie the principal sentence); thus, secondary sentences given for the principal offence and sentences for non-principal offences are not counted in the tables, with the exception of those on compensation, confiscation and forfeiture where one of the first three disposals may be counted.

35. The basis of chapters 5 to 8 is different from that of the chapters concerned with offences recorded by the police for the following reasons:

(a) the police statistics cover only those offences which come under 'recorded crime' and not other types of offence;

(b) the offence can be "cleared up" without any offender being dealt with, eg. the person may be under the age of criminal responsibility or the police may decide to take no further action, or if proceeded against, without a conviction resulting;

(c) an offender may be dealt with by the police or the courts in a later year than that in which the offence was recorded as "cleared up" by the police.

36. In order to reduce the number of returns supplied by police forces, the detailed offence descriptions within '*Drug offences*' have been revised with effect from 1 January 1993, so that both the class and type of drug can be identified.

37. A defendant appearing at the Crown Court on the same occasion both for trial and for sentence after summary conviction, is counted twice in the tables.

38. The term '*immediate imprisonment*' includes partly suspended sentences (before 1 October 1992); sentences with no part suspended are referred to as '*unsuspended imprisonment*'. For persons aged 21 and over, '*immediate custody*' is equivalent to immediate imprisonment; immediate custody for persons aged 14 and under 21, comprises detention in a young offender institution from 1 October 1988. For those aged 10 and under 18 it also includes detention under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (see paragraphs 24 and 25, Appendix 1) and, for those aged 12 and under 15, secure training orders from 1 March 1998 (see paragraph 26, Appendix 1).

39. The term '*community sentence*' refers to probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders and curfew orders.

Time intervals at magistrates' courts

40. Until 1999 information on the time taken to complete proceedings in magistrates' courts was collected in three sample weeks each year. In February and October, information about time intervals was collected for all indictable cases or cases triable either way which were disposed of in the sample weeks. In June, information was collected for indictable, triable either way and summary offences. From 2000 onwards the survey is being conducted quarterly, again on a sample weeks basis, with information on summary offences collected twice a year in the sampled weeks within the first and third quarter.

41. Responsibility for the collection and dissemination of these statistics passed to the Lord Chancellor's Department(LCD) on 1 January 1994 (contact point: Jo Peacock at the LCD on 020 7210 8508).

Ethnic Monitoring

42. Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 requires the Secretary of State to publish such information as he considers expedient in order to enable those involved in the criminal justice system to become aware of the financial implications of their decisions, or to avoid improper discrimination on grounds of race, sex or any other improper grounds. The Home Office published a series of documents in 1992, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998 and 1999 on the issue of race within the criminal justice system. These documents bring together both points relating to the Government's policy on race as well as statistical information.

43. The 1999 document, 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System', outlines current developments in ethnic monitoring and presents data on the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) stops and searches, victims and homicide, arrests and cautions, prosecutions and sentencing, the prison population, racist incidents, police complaints and employment by criminal justice agencies.

Concluding comments

44. Although care is taken in collating and analysing the returns used to compile figures in this report, the data are of necessity subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system. Consequently, although some figures in this report are shown to the last digit in order to provide a comprehensive record of the information collected, they are not necessarily accurate to the last digit shown. Where the statistics shown are rounded figures, the components may not add exactly to the rounded total because they have been rounded independently.

Appendix 3

Notifiable offences recorded by the police

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for crime recorded by the police and notifiable to the Home Office. In general, attempting, conspiring, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

The main coverage for each offence classification is given in Appendix 4. A few associated summary offences, also included in the coverage, are listed below each classification.

Violence against the person

1. Murder.
2. Attempted murder.
3. Threat or conspiracy to murder.
- 4.1 Manslaughter.
- 4.2 Infanticide.
- 4.3 Child destruction.
- 4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving.
- 4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.
5. Wounding or other act endangering life.
6. Endangering railway passenger.
7. Endangering life at sea.
- 8A. Other wounding.
- 8B. Possession of weapons.
- 8C. Harassment.
Causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress.
Fear or provocation of violence.
Harassment, alarm or distress.
- 8D. Racially-aggravated other wounding (see 8A).
- 8E. Racially-aggravated harassment (see 8C).
11. Cruelty to and neglect of children.
Allowing persons under 16 to take part in performances endangering life or limb.
Training of persons under 12 for dangerous performances.
Taking children to nurse for reward.
Exposing child to risk of burning.
Allowing child or young person to be in brothel.
Neglecting to provide for safety at children's entertainment.
Permitting child to be in verminous condition.
12. Abandoning a child under the age of two years.

13. Child abduction.

14. Procuring illegal abortion.

15. Concealment of birth.

37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.

104. Assault on a constable.

Vagrant violently resisting a constable.

Resisting or obstructing constable in execution of his duty.

105A. Common assault.

Common assault and battery.

Assault on County Court officer.

Assault on person assisting a constable.

Assault on prison custody officer.

Assault on officer in secure training centre.

Resisting or wilfully obstructing a prison custody officer.

Resisting or wilfully obstructing a custody officer.

Assault on court security officer.

Resisting or wilfully obstructing court security officer.

105B. Racially aggravated common assault (see 105A).

Sexual offences

16. Buggery (1) .

17. Indecent assault on a male.

18. Gross indecency between males.

19A. Rape of a female.

19B. Rape of a male.

20. Indecent assault on a female.

21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13.

22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16.

23. Incest.

24. Procuration.

25. Abduction.

26. Bigamy.

27. Soliciting or importuning by a man.

Kerb-crawling.

Persistently soliciting of women for the purpose of prostitution.

74. Gross indecency with a child.

Burglary

28. Burglary in a dwelling.

29. Aggravated burglary in a dwelling.

30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling.

31. Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling.

Robbery

34A. Robbery of business property.

34B. Robbery of personal property.

Theft and handling stolen goods

37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking.

Aggravated vehicle taking where the only aggravating factor is criminal damage of £5000 or under.

39. Theft from the person of another.

40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter.

41. Theft by an employee.

42. Theft or unlawful taking of mail.

43. Abstracting electricity.

44. Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle.

Take or ride a pedal cycle without consent etc.

45. Theft from a vehicle.

46. Theft from a shop.

47. Theft from an automatic machine or meter.

48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle.

Unauthorised taking of motor vehicle (2) .

49. Other theft or unauthorised taking.

Unauthorised taking of conveyance other than a motor vehicle or pedal cycle.

54. Handling stolen goods.

126. Vehicle interference and tampering.

Interference with a motor vehicle.

Tampering with motor vehicles.

Fraud and forgery

51. Frauds by company directors etc.

52. False accounting.

53A. Cheque and credit card fraud.

53B. Other fraud.

Unauthorised access to computer material.

55. Bankruptcy and insolvency offences.

60. Forgery or use of false drug prescription (in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971).

61. Other forgery, etc.

814. Fraud, forgery etc. associated with vehicle or driver records.

Fraud, forgery etc. associated with driving licence.

Fraud, forgery etc. associated with insurance certificate.

Fraud, forgery etc. associated with registration and licensing documents.

Fraud, forgery etc. associated with work records.

Fraud, forgery etc. associated with operator's licence.

Fraud, forgery etc. associated with test certificate.

Criminal damage

56. Arson.

58A. Criminal damage to a dwelling (3) .

58B. Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling (3) .

58C. Criminal damage to a vehicle (3) .

58D. Other criminal damage (3) .

58E. Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling (see 58A).

58F. Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling (see 58B).

58G. Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle (see 58C).

58H. Racially-aggravated other criminal damage (see 58D).

59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage.

Drug offences

92A. Trafficking in controlled drugs.

92B. Possession of controlled drugs.

92C. Other drug offences.

Failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.

Supply of intoxicating substance.

Supply etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs.

Other notifiable offences

33. Going equipped for stealing, etc.

35. Blackmail.

36. Kidnapping.

62. High treason and other offences against Treason Acts.

63. Treason felony.

64. Riot.

65. Violent disorder.

66. Other offences against the State and public order.

67. Perjury.

68. Libel.

75. Betting, gaming and lotteries.

76. Aiding suicide.

78. Immigration Act offences.

79. Perverting the course of justice.

80. Absconding from lawful custody.

81. Firearms Acts offences.

82. Customs & Excise and Inland Revenue offences.

83. Bail offences.

84. Trade description offences.

85. Health and safety at work offences.

86. Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material.

87. Protection from eviction.

89. Adulteration of food.

90. Knives Act 1997 offences.

91. Public health offences.

94. Planning laws.

99. Other indictable or triable either way offences.

139. Indecent exposure.

Indecent exposure with intent to insult any female. Exposing the person in any street etc. or in view thereof, or in any place or public resort with intent to insult any female.

Exposing person.

802. Dangerous driving.

Aiding, abetting, causing or permitting dangerous driving.

References

(1) The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 introduced a specific offence of rape of a male. From 1995, male victims of forced buggery are classified as male rape.

(2) Became summary offences on 12 October 1988 under Criminal Justice Act 1988.

(3) Includes criminal damage endangering life and summary offences of criminal damage.

Appendix 4A

Indictable and triable either way offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 1999. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

(S) Denotes a standard list offence. (TEW) Denotes a triable either way offence.

Violence against the person

1. Murder:(S)

1. Of persons aged 1 year or over.
2. Of infants under 1 year of age.

2. Attempted murder.(S)

3. Threat or conspiracy to murder:(S)

1. Making threats to kill.(TEW)
2. Conspiring or soliciting, etc. to commit murder.
3. Assisting offender by impeding his apprehension or prosecution in a case of murder.

4. Manslaughter, etc:(S)

1. Manslaughter.
2. Infanticide.
3. Child destruction.
4. Causing death by dangerous driving.
5. Manslaughter due to diminished responsibility.
6. Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.

37. Aggravated vehicle taking.(S)

1. Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.(TEW)

5. Wounding or other act endangering life:(S)

1. Wounding, etc. with intent to do grievous bodily harm, etc. or to resist apprehension.
2. Shooting at naval or revenue vessels.
4. Attempting to choke, suffocate, etc. with intent to commit an indictable offence (garrotting).
5. Using chloroform, etc. to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence.

6. Burning, maiming, etc. by explosion.
7. Causing explosions or casting corrosive fluids with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
8. Impeding the saving of life from shipwreck.
9. Placing, etc. explosive in or near ships or buildings with intent to do bodily harm, etc.
10. Endangering life or causing harm by administering poison.
11. Causing danger by causing anything to be on road, interfering with a vehicle or traffic equipment.(TEW)
13. Possession, etc. of explosives with intent to endanger life.
14. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group I).
15. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group II).
16. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group III).
17. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group I)
18. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group II)
19. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group III)
20. Contravention of use etc. of Chemical Weapons.
21. Contravention of Sec. 11—premises or equipment for producing chemical weapons.

[Group I—Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.

Group II—Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.

Group III—Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]

6. Endangering railway passenger:(S)

1. By placing, etc. anything on railway, taking up rails, changing points and signals, etc.
2. By throwing anything at railway carriages, etc.
3. By unlawful acts, omission or neglect.(TEW)
4. Destroying, damaging etc a Channel Tunnel train or the Tunnel system or committing acts of violence likely to endanger safety of operation.

7. Endangering life at sea:(S)

1. Sending unseaworthy ship to sea.(TEW)
2. Master of ship not waiting to save lives in collision.(TEW)
3. Endangering ship, life or limb on shipboard by breach of duty.(TEW)
4. Master of ship failing to render assistance to persons in danger at sea.(TEW)
5. Taking or sending a ship to sea with loadline submerged.(TEW)
6. Owner or master of ship contravening cargo ship construction and survey rules.(TEW)
7. Misconduct of master or member of crew endangering ship or persons on board ship.(TEW)
8. Drunkenness, etc. on duty.(TEW)

9. Contravention of deck cargo regulations (load lines etc.)(TEW)
 10. Intentionally makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate(load lines etc.)(TEW)
 11. Using etc. in navigation any unsafe lighter, barge or like vessel, likely to endanger human life.(TEW)
 12. Concerted disobedience, persistent and wilful neglect of duty, or impedes progress of voyage or navigation of ship.(TEW)
8. Other wounding, etc:(S)
1. Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)
 2. Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy.
 3. Setting spring guns, etc. to injure trespassers.
 4. Causing bodily harm by furious driving.
 5. Assault on persons preserving wreck.
 6. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.(TEW)
 9. Obstructing, assaulting or arresting upon civil process, clergyman performing service.(TEW)
 11. Possession of offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse.(TEW)
 13. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group I).
 14. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group II).
 15. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).
 16. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group I).
 17. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group II).
 18. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group III).
 20. Assault with intent to resist apprehension or assaulting a person assisting a constable.(TEW)
 21. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to be dangerously out of control in a public place injuring any person.(TEW)
 22. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to enter a non-public place and injure any person.(TEW)
 23. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm, with intent to cause fear of violence (Group I)
 24. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group II)
 25. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group III)
 26. Having an article with a blade or point in a public place.(TEW)
 27. Having an article with a blade or point on school premises.(TEW)
 28. Possession of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse on school premises.

(TEW)

29. Breach of the conditions of an injunction against harassment.(TEW)
30. Putting people in fear of violence.(TEW)
31. Breach of restraining order.(TEW)
32. Breach of Anti-Social Behaviour Order.(TEW)
33. Racially aggravated wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)
34. Racially aggravated actual bodily harm (assaults occasioning ABH).(TEW)
35. Racially aggravated common assault. (TEW)
36. Racially aggravated intentional harrassment, alarm or distress.(TEW)
37. Racially aggravated offence of harassment. (TEW)
38. Racially aggravated putting people in fear of violence.(TEW)

[Group I —Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.

Group II —Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.

Group III—Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]

11. Cruelty to or neglect of children:(S)

2. Neglecting to provide for apprentice or servant.(TEW)
3. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(TEW)

12. Abandoning child aged under two years.(S)(TEW)

13. Child abduction.(S)(TEW)

14. Procuring illegal abortion:(S)

1. Administering or using drugs or using instruments to procure abortion.
2. Procuring drugs, etc. to cause abortion.

15. Concealment of birth.(S)(TEW)

Sexual offences

16. Buggery:(S)

2. By a man with a male person of the age of 16 or over without consent (*sub classification used only for non-consensual buggery offences committed before 3 November 1994*).
5. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home committing buggery or an act of gross indecency on a male patient.
6. Man committing buggery or an act of gross indecency with mentally disordered male patient who is subject to his care.
11. Assault with intent to commit buggery.

Buggery and Attempted Buggery offences under the Sexual Offences Act 1956 Sec 12 as amended by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec.143

12. Buggery by a male of a male under 16.
 13. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged 16 or 17.
 14. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged 16 or 17.
 15. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a male aged 16 or over.
 16. Buggery by a male with another male not included in 12, 13, 14 or 15 above.
 17. Buggery by a male with a female under 16.
 18. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a female aged 16 or 17.
 19. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a female aged 16 or 17.
 20. Buggery by a male aged 16 or 17 with a female aged 16 or over.
 21. Buggery by a male with a female not included in 17, 18, 19 or 20 above.
 22. Buggery with an animal.
17. Indecent assault on a male:(S)
11. Indecent assault on male person under 16 years.(TEW)
 12. Indecent assault on male person 16 years or over.(TEW)
18. Indecency between males:(S)
2. By a man with another male person other than as classified below.(TEW)
 3. Gross indecency by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
 4. Gross indecency by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
 5. Gross indecency by a male aged under 18 with another male.(TEW)
 6. Gross indecency by a male aged 18 or over with another male aged 18 or over.(TEW)
19. Rape:(S)
2. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman who is a defective.
 3. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home having unlawful sexual intercourse with female patient.
 4. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with mentally disordered female patient who is subject to his care.
 7. Rape of a female aged under 16.
 8. Rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 9. Rape of a male aged under 16.
 10. Rape of a male aged 16 or over.
 11. Attempted rape of a female aged under 16.
 12. Attempted rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 13. Attempted rape of a male aged under 16.
 14. Attempted rape of a male aged 16 or over.

20. Indecent assault on a female:(S)

1. On females under 16 years of age.(TEW)
2. On females aged 16 years and over.(TEW)

21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13.(S)

22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(S)(TEW)

23. Incest:(S)

1. Incest with girl under 13.
2. Other incest.
3. Inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse.(TEW)

24. Procuration:(S)

1. Procuring female for immoral purpose, or using drugs to obtain or facilitate sexual intercourse.
2. Householder permitting unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(TEW)
3. Detention of female in brothel or other premises.
5. Person responsible for girl under 16 causing or encouraging her prostitution, etc.
6. Living on earnings of prostitution or exercising control over prostitute.(TEW)
7. Procuring, permitting or causing the prostitution, etc. of female defective.
10. Man procuring an act of buggery between two other men which by reason of s.1(1) of the Sexual Offences Act 1967, is not an offence.(TEW)
11. Man or woman living, wholly or in part, on the earnings of male prostitution.(TEW)
12. Male of or over the age of 21 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male under 18 of an act of gross indecency with another male.(TEW)
13. Male procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male of gross indecency with another male, other than in 24/12 above.(TEW)

25. Abduction:(S)

1. Abduction of female having interest in property.
2. Abduction of female by force.
3. Abduction of unmarried girl under 16.
4. Abduction of unmarried girl under 18.
5. Abduction of female defective.

26. Bigamy.(S)(TEW)

27. Soliciting by a man.(S)(TEW)

74. Gross indecency with a child:(S)

1. With boys.(TEW)
2. With girls.(TEW)

Burglary

28. Burglary in a dwelling:(S)

1. Burglary, with the intent to commit, or the commission of an offence triable only on indictment.
2. Burglary with violence or the threat of violence.
3. Other burglary in a dwelling.(TEW)

29. Aggravated burglary in a dwelling (including attempts).(S)

30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling:(S)

1. Burglary, with the intent to commit, or the commission of an offence triable only on indictment.
2. Other burglary other than in a dwelling.(TEW)

31. Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling (including attempts).(S)

Robbery

34. Robbery, and assault with intent to rob:(S)

1. Robbery.
2. Assault with intent to rob.

Theft and handling stolen goods

37. Aggravated vehicle taking.(S)

2. Injury to person, damage to property or car.(TEW)

39. Theft from the person of another.(S)(TEW)

40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter.(S)(TEW)

41. Theft by an employee.(S)(TEW)

42. Theft or unauthorised taking from mail.(S)(TEW)

43. Abstracting electricity.(S)(TEW)

44. Theft of pedal cycle.(S)(TEW)

45. Theft from vehicle:(S)

10. From motor vehicle.(TEW)

11. From other vehicle.(TEW)

46. Theft from shops.(S)(TEW)

47. Theft from automatic machine or meter.(S)(TEW)

48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle:(S)

1. Theft of motor vehicle.(TEW)

49. Other theft or unauthorised taking:(S)

10. Offence under the Theft Act 1968, s.1, not classified elsewhere.(TEW)

11. Removal of article on show from places open to the public.(TEW)

12. Theft of conveyance other than motor vehicle or pedal cycle.(TEW)

54. Handling stolen goods:(S)

1. Receiving stolen goods.(TEW)

2. Undertaking or assisting in the retention, removal, disposal or realisation of stolen goods, or arranging to do so.(TEW)

Fraud and forgery

51. Frauds by company directors, etc:(S)

1. False statements by company director, etc.(TEW)

3. Other fraud by company director.(TEW)

52. False accounting.(S)(TEW)

53. Other fraud:(S)

1. Obtaining property by deception.(TEW)

2. Obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception.(TEW)

4. Conspiracy to defraud.

5. Purporting to act as a spiritualistic medium for reward.(TEW)

6. Taking marks from HM property in any store.(TEW)

8. Fraudulent issue of money order by Post Office servant.

10. Fraudulently retaining, secreting, etc. postal packet or mail bag.(TEW)

11. Fraudulently printing, mutilating or re-issuing stamp.(TEW)

13. Frauds by farmers in connection with agricultural charge.(TEW)

14. Cheating at play, etc.(TEW)

15. Dishonestly destroying, defacing or concealing a document.(TEW)

16. Dishonestly procuring execution of a document.(TEW)

20. Railway frauds.(TEW)

21. Frauds in connection with sale of land, etc.(triable only on indictment).

22. Frauds in connection with sale of land, etc.(triable-either-way).(TEW)

23. Obtaining services by deception (except railway frauds).(TEW)

24. Evasion of liability by deception (except railway frauds).(TEW)

25. Making off without payment.(TEW)

26. Assisting another to retain the benefit of criminal conduct. (TEW)

27. Acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of criminal conduct.(TEW)

28. Concealing or transferring proceeds of criminal conduct.(TEW)

29. Disclosure of information likely to prejudice an investigation.(TEW)

- 30. Insider dealing.(TEW)
 - 31. Obtaining a money transfer by deception.(TEW)
 - 32. Dishonestly retaining a wrongful credit.(TEW)
 - 33. Dishonest representation for obtaining benefit etc. (TEW)
 - 34. Unauthorised access with intent to commit or facilitate commission of further offences.(TEW)
 - 35. Unauthorised modification of computer material.(TEW)
 - 99. Other fraud.(TEW)
55. Bankruptcy offence.(S)(TEW)
60. Forgery, or use, of false prescription (in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971).(S)
- 21. Forgery or copying false instrument.(TEW)
 - 22. Using a false instrument or a copy of a false instrument.(TEW)
61. Other forgery, etc. (including coinage and hallmarking offences):(S)
- 21. Forgery or copying false instrument.(TEW)
 - 22. Using a false instrument or a copy of a false instrument.(TEW)
 - 23. Possess false instrument or materials to make false instrument.(TEW)
 - 24. Making counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 25. Pass, etc. counterfeit coin or note as genuine.(TEW)
 - 26. Possess counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 27. Possess materials or dies to make counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 28. Reproduce British currency note or make imitation British coins.(TEW)
 - 29. Melting down or breaking up metal coin without licence.(TEW)
 - 30. Person in the course of trade or business altering, etc. hallmark or describing unhallmarked article as gold, etc.(TEW)
 - 31. Make or possess counterfeit die or hallmark, etc.(TEW)

Criminal damage

56. Arson:(S)
- 1. Endangering life.
 - 2. Not Endangering life.(TEW)
57. Criminal damage endangering life (excluding arson).(S)(TEW)
58. Other criminal damage.(S)(TEW)
- 1. Racially aggravated other criminal damage (TEW)
59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage:(S)
- 11. Threat.(TEW)

12. Possession with intent (Offences against the Person Act 1861, s.64).

13. Possession with intent (Criminal Damage Act 1971, s.3).(TEW)

Drug offences

77. Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990.(S)

50. Manufacturing a scheduled substance.(TEW)

51. Supplying a scheduled substance to another person.(TEW)

52. Failing to comply with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State concerning transaction documentation, record keeping and inspection information furnishing and consignment labelling.(TEW)

Person has a controlled drug in his possession on a ship.

53. Class A (TEW)

54. Class B (TEW)

55. Class C (TEW)

59. Class unspecified (TEW)

Person is knowingly concerned in the carrying or concealing of a controlled drug on a ship.

56. Class A (TEW)

57. Class B (TEW)

58. Class C (TEW)

60. Class unspecified (TEW)

92. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Unlawful importation of a controlled drug.

1. Class unspecified (TEW)

3. Class A (TEW)

4. Class B (TEW)

5. Class C (TEW)

Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug.

2. Class unspecified (TEW)

6. Class A (TEW)

7. Class B (TEW)

8. Class C (TEW)

Production or being concerned in production of a controlled drug.

10. Class A Cocaine(TEW)

11. Class A Heroin(TEW)

12. Class A LSD(TEW)

13. Class A MDMA(TEW)

- 14. Class A Crack(TEW)
- 15. Class A Methadone(TEW)
- 19. Other Class A(TEW)
- 20. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)
- 21. Class B Cannabis(TEW)
- 25. Other Class B(TEW)
- 27. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)
- 28. Other Class C(TEW)
- 29. Class unspecified(TEW)

Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug.

- 30. Class A Cocaine(TEW)
- 31. Class A Heroin(TEW)
- 32. Class A LSD(TEW)
- 33. Class A MDMA(TEW)
- 34. Class A Crack(TEW)
- 35. Class A Methadone(TEW)
- 39. Other Class A(TEW)
- 40. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)
- 41. Class B Cannabis(TEW)
- 45. Other Class B(TEW)
- 47. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)
- 48. Other Class C(TEW)
- 49. Class unspecified(TEW)

Having possession of a controlled drug.

- 50. Class A Cocaine(TEW)
- 51. Class A Heroin(TEW)
- 52. Class A LSD(TEW)
- 53. Class A MDMA(TEW)
- 54. Class A Crack(TEW)
- 55. Class A Methadone(TEW)
- 59. Other Class A(TEW)
- 60. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)
- 61. Class B Cannabis(TEW)

- 65. Other Class B(TEW)
- 67. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)
- 68. Other Class C(TEW)
- 69. Class unspecified(TEW)

Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply.

- 70. Class A Cocaine(TEW)
- 71. Class A Heroin(TEW)
- 72. Class A LSD(TEW)
- 73. Class A MDMA(TEW)
- 74. Class A Crack(TEW)
- 75. Class A Methadone(TEW)
- 79. Other Class A(TEW)
- 80. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)
- 81. Class B Cannabis(TEW)
- 85. Other Class B(TEW)
- 87. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)
- 88. Other Class C(TEW)
- 89. Class unspecified(TEW)

93. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes.

- 10. Class A Cocaine(TEW)
- 11. Class A Heroin(TEW)
- 12. Class A LSD(TEW)
- 13. Class A MDMA(TEW)
- 14. Class A Crack(TEW)
- 15. Class A Methadone(TEW)
- 19. Other Class A(TEW)
- 20. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)
- 21. Class B Cannabis(TEW)
- 25. Other Class B(TEW)
- 27. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)
- 28. Other Class C(TEW)
- 29. Class unspecified(TEW)

30. Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc. or concealing drugs etc.(TEW)
40. Other indictable/Triable either way offences relating to drugs.(TEW)
49. Concealing or transferring the proceeds of drug trafficking.(TEW)
50. Assisting another person to retain the benefit of drug trafficking.(TEW)
51. Acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of drug trafficking.(TEW)
52. Failure to disclose knowledge or suspicion of money laundering.(TEW)
53. Disclosure of information likely to prejudice an investigation.(TEW)
54. Prejudicing an investigation by making unlawful disclosures.(TEW)

Other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences)

33. Going equipped for stealing, etc.(S)(TEW)
35. Blackmail.(S)
36. Kidnapping:(S)
 1. Kidnapping.
 2. Hijacking.
 3. False imprisonment.
62. High treason.(S)
63. Treason felony.(S)
64. Rioting:(S)
 1. Riot.
65. Violent disorder.(S)(TEW)
66. Other offences against the State or Public Order:(S)
 1. Causing an affray.(TEW)
 3. Placing or dispatching articles to cause bomb hoax.(TEW)
 4. Communicating false information alleging the presence of bombs.(TEW)
 5. Admitting spectators to, or to remain on, unlicenced premises.(TEW)
 6. Threats of attack on United Nations workers.
 8. Breach of Sex Offender Order (anything prohibited from doing by Order).(TEW)
 9. Racially aggravated fear or provocation of violence.(TEW)
99. Other offences.(TEW)
67. Perjury:(S)
 1. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable on indictment only].
 2. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute)

[triable-either-way].(TEW)

68. Libel.(S)

75. Betting, gaming and lotteries:(S)(TEW)

Betting.

2. Accepting bets whilst not being the holder of a permit.(TEW)

12. Restriction of Pool Betting.(TEW)

13. Restriction of betting on tracks.(TEW)

15. Totalisator on licensed tracks.(TEW)

19. Totalisator operator contravening provisions of Sch. 5 other than paragraph 11(2) of Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963.(TEW)

21. Permitting unlicenced premises to be used for pool betting.(TEW)

22. Permitting unlicenced premises to be used, etc. for other betting.(TEW)

31. Breach of conditions at non-commercial amusements.(TEW)

32. Breach of conditions at commercial amusements.(TEW)

33. Offences concerning general, small, private, society or local lotteries.(TEW)

34. Use of machines at non-commercial entertainments (Gaming Act 1968, s.33).(TEW)

35. Other uses of machines for amusement purposes (Gaming Act 1968, s.34).(TEW)

Gaming.

40. Unlawful gaming—Charge made. Levy on stakes or winnings.(TEW)

41. Gaming (a) when not present on premises or (b) on behalf of another person not present on premises. (TEW)

42. Non-member or holder of licence participating in gaming.(TEW)

43. Non-member, etc. participating in gaming at registered club or miners' welfare institute.(TEW)

44. Restrictions on games to be played.(TEW)

45. Charges for taking part in gaming.(TEW)

46. Levy on stakes or winnings.(TEW)

47. Provision of credit for gaming.(TEW)

48. Exclusion of persons under 18 years of age.(TEW)

49. Gaming on Sunday between prohibited hours.(TEW)

50. Person without Gaming Board certificate performing function at gaming.(TEW)

51. Special provisions relating to Bingo clubs.(TEW)

52. Regulation of licenced club premises.(TEW)

53. Hours during which gaming is permitted.(TEW)

54. Permitted hours of gaming:- restrictions attached to licence.(TEW)

55. Restriction of use of parts of premises.(TEW)
 56. Restrictions on sale, etc. of gaming machines.(TEW)
 57. Use of machines by virtue of licence or registration.(TEW)
 58. Gaming by machine at entertainments not held for private gain.(TEW)
 59. Restrictions on advertisements relating to gaming by machine.(TEW)
 60. Contravention of the regulations as to the promotion of lotteries that form part of the National Lottery.
(TEW)
 61. False representations as to the National Lottery.(TEW)
76. Aiding suicide.(S)
78. Immigration Act 1971, s.25(1):(S)
1. Assisting entry of illegal entrant.(TEW)
 2. Assisting entry of an asylum claimant.(TEW)
 3. Carrying out arrangements for securing or facilitating the obtaining of leave to remain in the UK by means believing to include deception.(TEW)
79. Perverting the course of justice.(S)
1. Attempt to pervert the course of Public Justice.
 2. Intimidating a juror or witness or person assisting in investigation of offence.(TEW)
 3. Harming or threatening to harm a witness, juror or person assisting in investigation.(TEW)
80. Absconding from lawful custody.(S)
81. Firearms offences:(S)
1. Non-compliance with condition of firearm certificate—aggravated form.(TEW)
 3. Possessing, etc. firearms or ammunition without firearm certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 4. Possession of a shotgun without a certificate.(TEW)
 7. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group I).(TEW)
 8. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group II).(TEW)
 9. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 10. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group II).(TEW)
 11. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 12. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group II).(TEW)
 13. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group I).(TEW)
 14. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group II).(TEW)
 15. Shortening a shot gun or other smooth bore gun (Group I).(TEW)
 16. Conversion of firearms (Group I).(TEW)

17. Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition (Group I).(TEW)
26. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group I).(TEW)
27. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group II).(TEW)
28. Having small-calibre pistol outside premises of licensed pistol club.(TEW)
29. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group I).(TEW)
30. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group II).(TEW)
35. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group I).(TEW)
36. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group II).(TEW)
37. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group III).(TEW)
38. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group I). (TEW)
39. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group II). (TEW)
40. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).(TEW)
41. Holder of visitors permit(small calibre pistol) failing to comply with conditions.(TEW)
42. Failure to transfer firearms or ammunition in person (Group I).(TEW)
43. Failure to give notice in writing to the Chief Officer of Police of transfers involving firearms (Group I). (TEW)
44. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of deactivation, destruction or loss of firearms or ammunition (Group I).(TEW)
45. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of events taking place outside Great Britain involving firearms and ammunition (sold or otherwise disposed of lost etc.)(Group I).(TEW)
69. Failure to comply with instructions in firearm certificate when transferring firearms to person other than registered dealer; failure to report transaction to police.(TEW)

[Group I —Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.

Group II —Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.

Group III —Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]

82. Revenue Law offences:(S)

2. Triable-either-way.(TEW)

83. Failing to surrender to bail:(S)

1. Absconding by person released on bail.(TEW)
2. Agreeing to indemnify sureties in criminal proceedings.(TEW)

84. Trade Descriptions Act and similar legislation:(S)

1. False trade descriptions.(TEW)
2. False or misleading indication as to price of goods and contravening regulations regarding price of goods. (TEW)
3. False statements.(TEW)

4. Fair Trading Act 1973, ss. 22 and 23.(TEW)
 5. Prices Act 1974.(TEW)
 6. Furnishing false information in response to notice, or to enforcement officer.(TEW)
 7. Disclosing restricted information.(TEW)
 8. Unauthorised use of Trade mark etc in relation to goods; Falsification of Register etc.(TEW)
 9. Makes for sale or hire, imports, possesses or distributes articles which infringes the copyright.
Makes, imports or distributes illicit recordings.(TEW)
85. Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974:(S)
1. Fail to maintain safe system of work.(TEW)
 2. Contravene improvement or prohibition notice.(TEW)
 3. Contravene information notice.(TEW)
 4. False statements.(TEW)
 5. Offences against regulations.(TEW)
86. Obscene publications etc and protected sexual material:(S)
1. Possessing obscene material for gain.(TEW)
 2. Taking or making indecent photographs or pseudo- photographs of children.(TEW)
 3. Displaying indecent matter.(TEW)
 4. Supplying video recording of unclassified work.(TEW)
 5. Persons video recording of unclassified work for the purpose of supply.(TEW)
 6. Defendant has protected material, or copy of it, in possession otherwise than while inspecting it etc.(TEW)
 7. Defendant gives, or reveals, protected material, or copy of it, to any other person.(TEW)
 8. Person who has been given, or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to any person other than the defendant.(TEW)
 9. Person who has been given or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to the defendant when not supposed to.(TEW)
87. Protection from Eviction Act 1977:(S)
1. Unlawful eviction.(TEW)
 2. Harassment of tenant.(TEW)
89. Adulteration of food or drugs:(S)
1. General protection of public against injurious food and drug products.(TEW)
 4. Rendering food injurious to health.(TEW)
 5. Selling food not complying with food safety requirements.(TEW)
 6. Selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded.(TEW)
 7. Falsely describing or presenting food.(TEW)

8. Obstruction etc. of officers; failure to give information.(TEW)

90. Public Health:(S)

1. Unlawful marketing of knives—selling or hiring.(TEW)

2. Unlawful marketing of knives—offers or exposes to sell or hire.(TEW)

3. Unlawful marketing of knives—has in possession for purpose of sale or hire.(TEW)

4. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife—the material suggests or indicates that the knife is suitable for combat.(TEW)

5. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife—the material is otherwise likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving use of the knife as a weapon.(TEW)

91. Public Health offences:(S)

1. Public Health offences relating to food and drugs.(TEW)

2. Hygiene offences in connection with sale, etc. of food to the public.(TEW)

Environmental Protection Act 1990

7. Carrying on a process without authority or not complying with conditions of granted authority.(TEW)

8. Transfer of authorisation, failing to notify authority.(TEW)

9. Failing to comply with or contravening any enforcement or prohibition notice.(TEW)

10. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by an authority in a notice under Sec. 19(2).(TEW)

11. Making a statement known to be materially false or misleading or recklessly making a statement which is materially false or misleading in compliance with a requirement under Part I of the Act

or in order to obtain authorisation or variation of authorisation for oneself or any other person.(TEW)

12. Intentionally making a false entry in any record required under Sec. 7.(TEW)

13. Intentionally deceiving by forgery or using a document issued under Sec 7.(TEW)

14. Failing to comply with an order issued under Sec. 26.(TEW)

15. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled (but not special) waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)

16. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition of controlled special waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)

17. Handling, controlling or transferring controlled waste without taking reasonable measures.

Failing to comply with the Secretary of States' requirements.(TEW)

18. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, otherwise in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)

19. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)

20. Making a false statement in an application concerning a licence.(TEW)

21. Contravening regulations made under sec.62 controlling special waste.(TEW)
 22. Depositing waste (not controlled waste) in an area prescribed by the Secretary of State.(TEW)
 25. Importing, acquiring, keeping, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms without carrying out risk assessment and giving prescribed notice and information to the Secretary of State.(TEW)
 26. Importing or acquiring, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms in certain cases or circumstances or without consent. Failing to dispose of organisms quickly and safely when required.(TEW)
 27. Failing to identify risks of importing or acquiring genetically modified organisms, importing or acquiring modified organisms despite the risks, not taking all reasonable steps to prevent risk of damage to the environment as a result of keeping modified organisms. Releasing or marketing modified organisms without regard to the risks of damage to the environment.(TEW)
 28. Failing to keep a record of a risk assessment or failing to give the Secretary of State further information. (TEW)
 29. Contravening a prohibition notice.(TEW)
 30. Obstructing an inspector where he believes imminent danger is involved.(TEW)
 31. Failure to comply with any requirement to provide relevant information.(TEW)
 32. Making a false statement.(TEW)
 33. Making a false entry in any required record.(TEW)
 34. Forging, using, making or processing a document purporting to have been issued under sec.111.(TEW)
 35. Contravening regulations made to control the import, use, supply and storage of any specified injurious substance or article.(TEW)
 36. Contravening regulations made to prohibit or restrict the import or export of waste.(TEW)
 37. Contravening conditions of a waste management licence.(TEW)
 38. Obstructing an inspector exercising his powers to seize, render harmless or take samples from an article or substance believed to be a cause of imminent danger to the environment or serious harm to human health. (TEW)
 39. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by a waste regulation authority or the Secretary of State; furnishing any information known to be materially false or misleading.(TEW)
 40. Fail to comply with a notice or fail to furnish information.(TEW)
 41. Obstructing an authorised person in the execution of his powers under Sec.109.(TEW)
 42. Failure to comply with Regulations.(TEW)
94. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and similar legislation(S)
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
1. Non compliance with enforcement notice.(TEW)
 2. Contravention of stop-notice.(TEW)
 3. Contravention of discontinuance of use etc order.(TEW)
 4. Procuring a certificate using false or misleading information or withholding information.(TEW)
 5. Discloses information obtained while on land to manufacturing process or trade secrets.(TEW)

6. Contravening tree preservation order.(TEW)

7. Triable either way offences.(TEW)

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

8. Failure to comply with conditions of Listed Building consent.(TEW)

9. Failure to comply with Listed Building enforcement notice.(TEW)

Planning (Hazardous Substances Act 1990)

10. Contravention of hazardous substances control.(TEW)

99. Other indictable offences:(S)

1. Incitement to sedition.(TEW)

4. Keeping disorderly house.(TEW)

5. Bribery of voter.(TEW)

6. Personation or other offence at election.(TEW)

23. Offences against Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, ss. 50, 68 and 170.(TEW)

24. Offences against the Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981.(TEW)

28. Offences against the Insurance Companies Act 1982, ss. 14, 71(2), and 81.(TEW)

29. Assisting offender (original offence triable on indictment only).

30. Assisting offender (original offence triable-either-way).(TEW)

32. Unauthorised disclosure of information about a prisoner.(TEW)

34. Failure to possess a licence or to obey the conditions of the Licence under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995.(TEW)

35. Make a statement to the Licensing Authority (or someone acting on their behalf) which is false in a material particular under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995.(TEW)

36. Offences relating to chemical weapons.(TEW)

37. Offences relating to the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and regulations made under it.(TEW)

38. Conspiring in the UK to commit overseas TEW offences.(TEW)

99. Other offences.(TEW)

Indictable motoring offences (1)

802. Dangerous driving.(TEW)(S) (2)

814. Fraud, forgery, etc. associated with vehicle or driver records:

1. Forgery, etc. licence.(TEW)

2. Vehicle insurance—with intent to deceive, forgery, etc.(TEW)

3. Registration and licensing—forgery, deception.(TEW)

4. Work record—falsification.(TEW)

5. Operator's license—using, etc. with intent to deceive.(TEW)

6. Test certificate—fraud.(TEW)

References

(1) Those motoring offences which are triable either way are treated as Standard List offences when dealt with at the Crown Court on indictment—but see footnote (2) below.

(2) Added to the Standard list as from 1 January 1996 (code 802).

Appendix 4B

Indictable only offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 1999. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

(S) Denotes a standard list offence.

Violence against the person

1. Murder:(S)

1. Of persons aged 1 year or over.
2. Of infants under 1 year of age.

2. Attempted murder.(S)

3. Threat or conspiracy to murder:(S)

2. Conspiring or soliciting, etc. to commit murder.
3. Assisting offender by impeding his apprehension or prosecution in a case of murder.

4. Manslaughter, etc:(S)

1. Manslaughter.
2. Infanticide.
3. Child destruction.
4. Causing death by dangerous driving.
5. Manslaughter due to diminished responsibility.
6. Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.

5. Wounding or other act endangering life:(S)

1. Wounding, etc. with intent to do grievous bodily harm, etc. or to resist apprehension.
2. Shooting at naval or revenue vessels.
4. Attempting to choke, suffocate, etc. with intent to commit an indictable offence (garrotting).
5. Using chloroform, etc. to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence.
6. Burning, maiming, etc. by explosion.
7. Causing explosions or casting corrosive fluids with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
8. Impeding the saving of life from shipwreck.
9. Placing, etc. explosive in or near ships or buildings with intent to do bodily harm, etc.
10. Endangering life or causing harm by administering poison.

13. Possession, etc. of explosives with intent to endanger life.
14. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group I).
15. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group II).
16. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group III).
17. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group I)
18. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group II)
19. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group III)
20. Contravention of use etc. of Chemical Weapons.

21. Contravention of Sec. 11—premises or equipment for producing chemical weapons.

[Group I —Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.

Group II —Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.

Group III —Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]

6. Endangering railway passenger:(S)

1. By placing, etc. anything on railway, taking up rails, changing points and signals, etc.
2. By throwing anything at railway carriages, etc.
4. Destroying, damaging etc a Channel Tunnel train or the Tunnel system or committing acts of violence likely to endanger safety of operation.

8. Other wounding, etc:(S)

2. Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy.
3. Setting spring guns, etc. to injure trespassers.
4. Causing bodily harm by furious driving.
5. Assault on persons preserving wreck.

13. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group I).

14. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group II).

15. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).

16. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group I).

17. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group II).

18. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group III).

23. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm, with intent to cause fear of violence (Group I)

24. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group II)

25. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group III)

[Group I — Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.

Group II — Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.

Group III — Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]

14. Procuring illegal abortion:(S)

1. Administering or using drugs or using instruments to procure abortion.

2. Procuring drugs, etc. to cause abortion.

Sexual offences

16. Buggery:(S)

2. By a man with a male person of the age of 16 or over without consent (*sub classification used only for non-consensual buggery offences committed before 3 November 1994*).

5. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home committing buggery or an act of gross indecency on a male patient.

6. Man committing buggery or an act of gross indecency with mentally disordered male patient who is subject to his care.

11. Assault with intent to commit buggery.

Buggery and Attempted Buggery offences under the Sexual Offences Act 1956 Sec 12 as amended by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec.143

12. Buggery by a male of a male under 16.

13. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged 16 or 17.

14. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged 16 or 17.

15. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a male aged 16 or over.

16. Buggery by a male with another male not included in 12, 13, 14 or 15 above.

17. Buggery by a male with a female under 16.

18. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a female aged 16 or 17.

19. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a female aged 16 or 17.

20. Buggery by a male aged 16 or 17 with a female aged 16 or over.

21. Buggery by a male with a female not included in 17, 18, 19 or 20 above.

22. Buggery with an animal.

19. Rape:(S)

2. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman who is a defective.

3. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home having unlawful sexual intercourse with female patient.

4. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with mentally disordered female patient who is subject to his care.

7. Rape of a female aged under 16.
 8. Rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 9. Rape of a male aged under 16.
 10. Rape of a male aged 16 or over.
 11. Attempted rape of a female aged under 16.
 12. Attempted rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 13. Attempted rape of a male aged under 16.
 14. Attempted rape of a male aged 16 or over.
21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13.(S)
23. Incest:(S)
1. Incest with girl under 13.
 2. Other incest.
24. Procuration:(S)
1. Procuring female for immoral purpose, or using drugs to obtain or facilitate sexual intercourse.
 3. Detention of female in brothel or other premises.
 5. Person responsible for girl under 16 causing or encouraging her prostitution, etc.
 7. Procuring, permitting or causing the prostitution, etc. of female defective.
25. Abduction:(S)
1. Abduction of female having interest in property.
 2. Abduction of female by force.
 3. Abduction of unmarried girl under 16.
 4. Abduction of unmarried girl under 18.
 5. Abduction of female defective.
- Burglary**
28. Burglary in a dwelling:(S)
1. Burglary, with the intent to commit, or the commission of an offence triable only on indictment.
 2. Burglary with violence or the threat of violence.
29. Aggravated burglary in a dwelling (including attempts).(S)
30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling:(S)
1. Burglary, with the intent to commit, or the commission of an offence triable only on indictment.
31. Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling (including attempts).(S)
- Robbery**
34. Robbery, and assault with intent to rob:(S)

1. Robbery.
2. Assault with intent to rob.

Fraud and forgery

53. Other fraud:(S)

4. Conspiracy to defraud.
8. Fraudulent issue of money order by Post Office servant.
21. Frauds in connection with sale of land, etc.(triable only on indictment).

Criminal damage

56. Arson:(S)

1. Endangering life.
59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage:(S)
12. Possession with intent (Offences against the Person Act 1861, s.64).

Other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences)

35. Blackmail.(S)

36. Kidnapping:(S)

1. Kidnapping.
2. Hijacking.
3. False imprisonment.

62. High treason.(S)

63. Treason felony.(S)

64. Rioting:(S)

1. Riot.
66. Other offences against the State or Public Order:(S)
6. Threats of attack on United Nations workers.

67. Perjury:(S)

1. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable on indictment only].

68. Libel.(S)

76. Aiding suicide.(S)

79. Perverting the course of justice.(S)

1. Attempt to pervert the course of Public Justice.

80. Absconding from lawful custody.(S)

99. Other indictable offences:(S)

29. Assisting offender (original offence triable on indictment only).

Appendix 4C

Triable either way offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 1999. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

(S) Denotes a standard list offence. (TEW) Denotes a triable either way offence.

Violence against the person

3. Threat or conspiracy to murder:(S)

 1. Making threats to kill.(TEW)

37. Aggravated vehicle taking.(S)

 1. Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.(TEW)

5. Wounding or other act endangering life:(S)

 11. Causing danger by causing anything to be on road, interfering with a vehicle or traffic equipment.(TEW)

6. Endangering railway passenger:(S)

 3. By unlawful acts, omission or neglect.(TEW)

7. Endangering life at sea:(S)

 1. Sending unseaworthy ship to sea.(TEW)

 2. Master of ship not waiting to save lives in collision.(TEW)

 3. Endangering ship, life or limb on shipboard by breach of duty.(TEW)

 4. Master of ship failing to render assistance to persons in danger at sea.(TEW)

 5. Taking or sending a ship to sea with loadline submerged.(TEW)

 6. Owner or master of ship contravening cargo ship construction and survey rules.(TEW)

 7. Misconduct of master or member of crew endangering ship or persons on board ship.(TEW)

 8. Drunkenness, etc. on duty.(TEW)

 9. Contravention of deck cargo regulations(load lines etc.)(TEW)

 10. Intentionally makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate(load lines etc.)(TEW)

 11. Using etc. in navigation any unsafe lighter, barge or like vessel, likely to endanger human life.(TEW)

 12. Concerted disobedience, persistent and wilful neglect of duty, or impedes progress of voyage or navigation of ship.(TEW)

8. Other wounding, etc:(S)

 1. Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)

6. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.(TEW)
 9. Obstructing, assaulting or arresting upon civil process, clergyman performing service.(TEW)
 11. Possession of offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse.(TEW)
 20. Assault with intent to resist apprehension or assaulting a person assisting a constable.(TEW)
 21. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to be dangerously out of control in a public place injuring any person.(TEW)
 22. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to enter a non-public place and injure any person.(TEW)
 26. Having an article with a blade or point in a public place.(TEW)
 27. Having an article with a blade or point on school premises.(TEW)
 28. Possession of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse on school premises. (TEW)
 29. Breach of the conditions of an injunction against harassment.(TEW)
 30. Putting people in fear of violence. (TEW)
 31. Breach of Restraining Order.(TEW)
 32. Breach of Anti-Social Behaviour Order. (TEW)
 33. Racially aggravated wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)
 34. Racially aggravated actual bodily harm (assaults occasioning ABH).(TEW)
 35. Racially aggravated common assault. (TEW)
 36. Racially aggravated intentional harrassment, alarm or distress.(TEW)
 37. Racially aggravated offence of harassment. (TEW)
 38. Racially aggravated putting people in fear of violence.(TEW)
11. Cruelty to or neglect of children:(S)
2. Neglecting to provide for apprentice or servant.(TEW)
 3. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(TEW)
12. Abandoning child aged under two years.(S)(TEW)
13. Child abduction.(S)(TEW)
15. Concealment of birth.(S)(TEW)
- Sexual offences**
17. Indecent assault on a male:(S)
11. Indecent assault on male person under 16 years.(TEW)
 12. Indecent assault on male person 16 years or over.(TEW)
18. Indecency between males:(S)
2. By a man with another male person other than as classified below.(TEW)

3. Gross indecency by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
 4. Gross indecency by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
 5. Gross indecency by a male aged under 18 with another male.(TEW)
 6. Gross indecency by a male aged 18 or over with another male aged 18 or over.(TEW)
20. Indecent assault on a female:(S)
1. On females under 16 years of age.(TEW)
 2. On females aged 16 years and over.(TEW)
22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(S)(TEW)
23. Incest:(S)
3. Inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse.(TEW)
24. Procuration:(S)
2. Householder permitting unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(TEW)
 6. Living on earnings of prostitution or exercising control over prostitute.(TEW)
 10. Man procuring an act of buggery between two other men which by reason of s.1(1) of the Sexual Offences Act 1967, is not an offence.(TEW)
 11. Man or woman living, wholly or in part, on the earnings of male prostitution.(TEW)
 12. Male of or over the age of 21 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male under 18 of an act of gross indecency with another male.(TEW)
 13. Male procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male of gross indecency with another male, other than in 24/12 above.(TEW)
26. Bigamy.(S)(TEW)
27. Soliciting by a man.(S)(TEW)
74. Gross indecency with a child:(S)
1. With boys.(TEW)
 2. With girls.(TEW)
- Burglary**
28. Burglary in a dwelling:(S)
3. Other burglary in a dwelling.(TEW)
30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling:(S)
2. Other burglary other than in a dwelling.(TEW)
- Theft and handling stolen goods**
37. Aggravated vehicle taking.(S)
2. Injury to person, damage to property or car.(TEW)
39. Theft from the person of another.(S)(TEW)

40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter.(S)(TEW)

41. Theft by an employee.(S)(TEW)

42. Theft or unauthorised taking from mail.(S)(TEW)

43. Abstracting electricity.(S)(TEW)

44. Theft of pedal cycle.(S)(TEW)

45. Theft from vehicle:(S)

 10. From motor vehicle.(TEW)

 11. From other vehicle.(TEW)

46. Theft from shops.(S)(TEW)

47. Theft from automatic machine or meter.(S)(TEW)

48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle:(S)

 1. Theft of motor vehicle.(TEW)

49. Other theft or unauthorised taking:(S)

 10. Offence under the Theft Act 1968, s.1, not classified elsewhere.(TEW)

 11. Removal of article on show from places open to the public.(TEW)

 12. Theft of conveyance other than motor vehicle or pedal cycle.(TEW)

54. Handling stolen goods:(S)

 1. Receiving stolen goods.(TEW)

 2. Undertaking or assisting in the retention, removal, disposal or realisation of stolen goods, or arranging to do so.(TEW)

Fraud and forgery

51. Frauds by company directors, etc:(S)

 1. False statements by company director, etc.(TEW)

 3. Other fraud by company director.(TEW)

52. False accounting.(S)(TEW)

53. Other fraud:(S)

 1. Obtaining property by deception.(TEW)

 2. Obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception.(TEW)

 5. Purporting to act as a spiritualistic medium for reward.(TEW)

 6. Taking marks from HM property in any store.(TEW)

 10. Fraudulently retaining, secreting, etc. postal packet or mail bag.(TEW)

 11. Fraudulently printing, mutilating or re-issuing stamp.(TEW)

 13. Frauds by farmers in connection with agricultural charge.(TEW)

- 14. Cheating at play, etc.(TEW)
 - 15. Dishonestly destroying, defacing or concealing a document.(TEW)
 - 16. Dishonestly procuring execution of a document.(TEW)
 - 20. Railway frauds.(TEW)
 - 22. Frauds in connection with sale of land, etc.(triable-either-way).(TEW)
 - 23. Obtaining services by deception (except railway frauds).(TEW)
 - 24. Evasion of liability by deception (except railway frauds).(TEW)
 - 25. Making off without payment.(TEW)
 - 26. Assisting another to retain the benefit of criminal conduct. (TEW)
 - 27. Acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of criminal conduct.(TEW)
 - 28. Concealing or transferring proceeds of criminal conduct.(TEW)
 - 29. Disclosure of information likely to prejudice an investigation.(TEW)
 - 30. Insider dealing.(TEW)
 - 31. Obtaining a money transfer by deception.(TEW)
 - 32. Dishonestly retaining a wrongful credit.(TEW)
 - 33. Dishonest representation for obtaining benefit etc. (TEW)
 - 34. Unauthorised access with intent to commit or facilitate commission of further offences.(TEW)
 - 35. Unauthorised modification of computer material.(TEW)
 - 99. Other fraud.(TEW)
55. Bankruptcy offence.(S)(TEW)
60. Forgery, or use, of false prescription (in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971).(S)
- 21. Forgery or copying false instrument.(TEW)
 - 22. Using a false instrument or a copy of a false instrument.(TEW)
61. Other forgery, etc. (including coinage and hallmarking offences):(S)
- 21. Forgery or copying false instrument.(TEW)
 - 22. Using a false instrument or a copy of a false instrument.(TEW)
 - 23. Possess false instrument or materials to make false instrument.(TEW)
 - 24. Making counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 25. Pass, etc. counterfeit coin or note as genuine.(TEW)
 - 26. Possess counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 27. Possess materials or dies to make counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 28. Reproduce British currency note or make imitation British coins.(TEW)
 - 29. Melting down or breaking up metal coin without licence.(TEW)

30. Person in the course of trade or business altering, etc. hallmark or describing unhallmarked article as gold, etc.(TEW)

31. Make or possess counterfeit die or hallmark, etc.(TEW)

Criminal damage

56. Arson:(S)

2. Not Endangering life.(TEW)

57. Criminal damage endangering life (excluding arson).(S)(TEW)

58. Other criminal damage.(S)(TEW)

1. Racially aggravated other criminal damage (TEW)

59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage:(S)

11. Threat.(TEW)

13. Possession with intent (Criminal Damage Act 1971, s.3).(TEW)

Drug offences

77. Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990.(S)

50. Manufacturing a scheduled substance.(TEW)

51. Supplying a scheduled substance to another person.(TEW)

52. Failing to comply with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State concerning transaction documentation, record keeping and inspection information furnishing and consignment labelling.(TEW)

Person has a controlled drug in his possession on a ship.

53. Class A (TEW)

54. Class B (TEW)

55. Class C (TEW)

59. Class unspecified (TEW)

Person is knowingly concerned in the carrying or concealing of a controlled drug on a ship.

56. Class A (TEW)

57. Class B (TEW)

58. Class C (TEW)

60. Class unspecified (TEW)

92. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Unlawful importation of a controlled drug.

1. Class unspecified (TEW)

3. Class A (TEW)

4. Class B (TEW)

5. Class C (TEW)

Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug.

2. Class unspecified (TEW)

6. Class A (TEW)

7. Class B (TEW)

8. Class C (TEW)

Production or being concerned in production of a controlled drug.

10. Class A Cocaine(TEW)

11. Class A Heroin(TEW)

12. Class A LSD(TEW)

13. Class A MDMA(TEW)

14. Class A Crack(TEW)

15. Class A Methadone(TEW)

19. Other Class A(TEW)

20. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)

21. Class B Cannabis(TEW)

25. Other Class B(TEW)

27. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)

28. Other Class C(TEW)

29. Class unspecified(TEW)

Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug.

30. Class A Cocaine(TEW)

31. Class A Heroin(TEW)

32. Class A LSD(TEW)

33. Class A MDMA(TEW)

34. Class A Crack(TEW)

35. Class A Methadone(TEW)

39. Other Class A(TEW)

40. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)

41. Class B Cannabis(TEW)

45. Other Class B(TEW)

47. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)

48. Other Class C(TEW)

49. Class unspecified(TEW)

Having possession of a controlled drug.

50. Class A Cocaine(TEW)

51. Class A Heroin(TEW)

52. Class A LSD(TEW)

53. Class A MDMA(TEW)

54. Class A Crack(TEW)

55. Class A Methadone(TEW)

59. Other Class A(TEW)

60. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)

61. Class B Cannabis(TEW)

65. Other Class B(TEW)

67. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)

68. Other Class C(TEW)

69. Class unspecified(TEW)

Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply.

70. Class A Cocaine(TEW)

71. Class A Heroin(TEW)

72. Class A LSD(TEW)

73. Class A MDMA(TEW)

74. Class A Crack(TEW)

75. Class A Methadone(TEW)

79. Other Class A(TEW)

80. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)

81. Class B Cannabis(TEW)

85. Other Class B(TEW)

87. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)

88. Other Class C(TEW)

89. Class unspecified(TEW)

93. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes.

10. Class A Cocaine(TEW)

11. Class A Heroin(TEW)

- 12. Class A LSD(TEW)
- 13. Class A MDMA(TEW)
- 14. Class A Crack(TEW)
- 15. Class A Methadone(TEW)
- 19. Other Class A(TEW)
- 20. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)
- 21. Class B Cannabis(TEW)
- 25. Other Class B(TEW)
- 27. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)
- 28. Other Class C(TEW)
- 29. Class unspecified(TEW)

- 30. Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc. or concealing drugs etc.(TEW)
- 40. Other indictable/Triable either way offences relating to drugs.(TEW)
- 49. Concealing or transferring the proceeds of drug trafficking.(TEW)
- 50. Assisting another person to retain the benefit of drug trafficking.(TEW)
- 51. Acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of drug trafficking.(TEW)
- 52. Failure to disclose knowledge or suspicion of money laundering.(TEW)
- 53. Disclosure of information likely to prejudice an investigation.(TEW)
- 54. Prejudicing an investigation by making unlawful disclosures.(TEW)

Other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences)

- 33. Going equipped for stealing, etc.(S)(TEW)
 - 65. Violent disorder.(S)(TEW)
 - 66. Other offences against the State or Public Order:(S)
 - 1. Causing an affray.(TEW)
 - 3. Placing or dispatching articles to cause bomb hoax.(TEW)
 - 4. Communicating false information alleging the presence of bombs.(TEW)
 - 5. Admitting spectators to, or to remain on, unlicenced premises.(TEW)
 - 8. Breach of Sex Offender Order (anything prohibited from doing by Order).(TEW)
 - 9. Racially aggravated fear or provocation of violence.(TEW)
 - 99. Other offences.(TEW)
67. Perjury:(S)

2. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable-either-way].(TEW)

75. Betting, gaming and lotteries:(S)(TEW)

Betting.

2. Accepting bets whilst not being the holder of a permit.(TEW)

12. Restriction of Pool Betting.(TEW)

13. Restriction of betting on tracks.(TEW)

15. Totalisator on licensed tracks.(TEW)

19. Totalisator operator contravening provisions of Sch. 5 other than paragraph 11(2) of Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963.(TEW)

21. Permitting unlicenced premises to be used for pool betting.(TEW)

22. Permitting unlicenced premises to be used, etc. for other betting.(TEW)

31. Breach of conditions at non-commercial amusements.(TEW)

32. Breach of conditions at commercial amusements.(TEW)

33. Offences concerning general, small, private, society or local lotteries.(TEW)

34. Use of machines at non-commercial entertainments (Gaming Act 1968, s.33).(TEW)

35. Other uses of machines for amusement purposes (Gaming Act 1968, s.34).(TEW)

Gaming.

40. Unlawful gaming—Charge made. Levy on stakes or winnings.(TEW)

41. Gaming (a) when not present on premises or (b) on behalf of another person not present on premises. (TEW)

42. Non-member or holder of licence participating in gaming.(TEW)

43. Non-member, etc. participating in gaming at registered club or miners' welfare institute.(TEW)

44. Restrictions on games to be played.(TEW)

45. Charges for taking part in gaming.(TEW)

46. Levy on stakes or winnings.(TEW)

47. Provision of credit for gaming.(TEW)

48. Exclusion of persons under 18 years of age.(TEW)

49. Gaming on Sunday between prohibited hours.(TEW)

50. Person without Gaming Board certificate performing function at gaming.(TEW)

51. Special provisions relating to Bingo clubs.(TEW)

52. Regulation of licenced club premises.(TEW)

53. Hours during which gaming is permitted.(TEW)

54. Permitted hours of gaming:- restrictions attached to licence.(TEW)

55. Restriction of use of parts of premises.(TEW)
56. Restrictions on sale, etc. of gaming machines.(TEW)
57. Use of machines by virtue of licence or registration.(TEW)
58. Gaming by machine at entertainments not held for private gain.(TEW)
59. Restrictions on advertisements relating to gaming by machine.(TEW)
60. Contravention of the regulations as to the promotion of lotteries that form part of the National Lottery.
(TEW)
61. False representations as to the National Lottery.(TEW)
78. Immigration Act 1971, s.25(1):(S)
1. Assisting entry of illegal entrant.(TEW)
 2. Assisting entry of an asylum claimant.(TEW)
 3. Carrying out arrangements for securing or facilitating the obtaining of leave to remain in the UK by means believing to include deception.(TEW)
79. Perverting the course of justice.(S)
2. Intimidating a juror or witness or person assisting in investigation of offence.(TEW)
 3. Harming or threatening to harm a witness, juror or person assisting in investigation.(TEW)
81. Firearms offences:(S)
1. Non-compliance with condition of firearm certificate—aggravated form.(TEW)
 3. Possessing, etc. firearms or ammunition without firearm certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 4. Possession of a shotgun without a certificate.(TEW)
 7. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group I).(TEW)
 8. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group II).(TEW)
 9. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 10. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group II).(TEW)
 11. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 12. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group II).(TEW)
 13. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group I).(TEW)
 14. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group II).(TEW)
 15. Shortening a shot gun or other smooth bore gun (Group I).(TEW)
 16. Conversion of firearms (Group I).(TEW)
 17. Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition (Group I).(TEW)
 26. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group I).(TEW)
 27. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group II).(TEW)
 28. Having small-calibre pistol outside premises of licensed pistol club.(TEW)

29. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group I).(TEW)
30. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group II).(TEW)
35. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group I).(TEW)
36. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group II).(TEW)
37. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group III).(TEW)
38. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group I).(TEW)
39. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group II).(TEW)
40. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).(TEW)
41. Holder of visitors permit (small calibre pistol) failing to comply with conditions. (TEW)
42. Failure to transfer firearms or ammunition in person (Group I). (TEW)
43. Failure to give notice in writing to Chief Officer of Police of transfers involving firearms (Group I). (TEW)
44. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of deactivation, destruction or loss of firearms or ammunition. (Goup I). (TEW)
45. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of events taking place outside Great Britain involving firearms and ammunition (sold or otherwise disposed of lost etc) (Group I). (TEW)

69. Failure to comply with instructions in firearm certificate when transferring firearms to person other than registered dealer; failure to report transaction to police.(TEW)

[Group I —Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.

Group II —Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.

Group III —Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]

82. Revenue Law offences:(S)

2. Triable-either-way.(TEW)

83. Failing to surrender to bail:(S)

1. Absconding by person released on bail.(TEW)
2. Agreeing to indemnify sureties in criminal proceedings.(TEW)

84. Trade Descriptions Act and similar legislation:(S)

1. False trade descriptions.(TEW)
2. False or misleading indication as to price of goods and contravening regulations regarding price of goods. (TEW)
3. False statements.(TEW)
4. Fair Trading Act 1973, ss. 22 and 23.(TEW)
5. Prices Act 1974.(TEW)
6. Furnishing false information in response to notice, or to enforcement officer.(TEW)
7. Disclosing restricted information.(TEW)

8. Unauthorised use of Trade mark etc in relation to goods; Falsification of Register etc.(TEW)
 9. Makes for sale or hire, imports, possesses or distributes articles which infringes the copyright.
Makes, imports or distributes illicit recordings.(TEW)
85. Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974:(S)
1. Fail to maintain safe system of work.(TEW)
 2. Contravene improvement or prohibition notice.(TEW)
 3. Contravene information notice.(TEW)
 4. False statements.(TEW)
 5. Offences against regulations.(TEW)
86. Obscene publications etc and protected sexual material:(S)
1. Possessing obscene material for gain.(TEW)
 2. Taking or making indecent photographs or pseudo- photographs of children.(TEW)
 3. Displaying indecent matter.(TEW)
 4. Supplying video recording of unclassified work.(TEW)
 5. Persons video recording of unclassified work for the purpose of supply.(TEW)
 6. Defendant has protected material, or copy of it, in possession otherwise than while inspecting it etc.(TEW)
 7. Defendant gives, or reveals, protected material, or copy of it, to any other person.(TEW)
 8. Person who has been given, or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to any person other than the defendant.(TEW)
 9. Person who has been given or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to the defendant when not supposed to.(TEW)
87. Protection from Eviction Act 1977:(S)
1. Unlawful eviction.(TEW)
 2. Harassment of tenant.(TEW)
89. Adulteration of food or drugs:(S)
1. General protection of public against injurious food and drug products.(TEW)
 4. Rendering food injurious to health.(TEW)
 5. Selling food not complying with food safety requirements.(TEW)
 6. Selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded.(TEW)
 7. Falsely describing or presenting food.(TEW)
 8. Obstruction etc. of officers; failure to give information.(TEW)
90. Public Health:(S)
1. Unlawful marketing of knives—selling or hiring.(TEW)
 2. Unlawful marketing of knives—offers or exposes to sell or hire.(TEW)

3. Unlawful marketing of knives—has in possession for purpose of sale or hire.(TEW)
4. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife—the material suggests or indicates that the knife is suitable for combat.(TEW)
5. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife—the material is otherwise likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving use of the knife as a weapon.(TEW)

91. Public Health offences:(S)

1. Public Health offences relating to food and drugs.(TEW)
2. Hygiene offences in connection with sale, etc. of food to the public.(TEW)

Environmental Protection Act 1990

7. Carrying on a process without authority or not complying with conditions of granted authority.(TEW)
8. Transfer of authorisation, failing to notify authority.(TEW)
9. Failing to comply with or contravening any enforcement or prohibition notice.(TEW)
10. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by an authority in a notice under Sec. 19(2).(TEW)
11. Making a statement known to be materially false or misleading or recklessly making a statement which is materially false or misleading in compliance with a requirement under Part I of the Act or in order to obtain authorisation or variation of authorisation for oneself or any other person.(TEW)
12. Intentionally making a false entry in any record required under Sec. 7.(TEW)
13. Intentionally deceiving by forgery or using a document issued under Sec 7.(TEW)
14. Failing to comply with an order issued under Sec. 26.(TEW)
15. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled (but not special) waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)
16. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition of controlled special waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)
17. Handling, controlling or transferring controlled waste without taking reasonable measures. Failing to comply with the Secretary of States' requirements.(TEW)
18. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, otherwise in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)
19. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)
20. Making a false statement in an application concerning a licence.(TEW)
21. Contravening regulations made under sec.62 controlling special waste.(TEW)
22. Depositing waste (not controlled waste) in an area prescribed by the Secretary of State.(TEW)
25. Importing, acquiring, keeping, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms without carrying out risk assessment and giving prescribed notice and information to the Secretary of State.(TEW)
26. Importing or acquiring, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms in certain cases or circumstances or without consent. Failing to dispose of organisms quickly and safely when required.(TEW)

27. Failing to identify risks of importing or acquiring genetically modified organisms, importing or acquiring modified organisms despite the risks, not taking all reasonable steps to prevent risk of damage to the environment as a result of keeping modified organisms. Releasing or marketing modified organisms without regard to the risks of damage to the environment.(TEW)
 28. Failing to keep a record of a risk assessment or failing to give the Secretary of State further information. (TEW)
 29. Contravening a prohibition notice.(TEW)
 30. Obstructing an inspector where he believes imminent danger is involved.(TEW)
 31. Failure to comply with any requirement to provide relevant information.(TEW)
 32. Making a false statement.(TEW)
 33. Making a false entry in any required record.(TEW)
 34. Forging, using, making or processing a document purporting to have been issued under sec.111.(TEW)
 35. Contravening regulations made to control the import, use, supply and storage of any specified injurious substance or article.(TEW)
 36. Contravening regulations made to prohibit or restrict the import or export of waste.(TEW)
 37. Contravening conditions of a waste management licence.(TEW)
 38. Obstructing an inspector exercising his powers to seize, render harmless or take samples from an article or substance believed to be a cause of imminent danger to the environment or serious harm to human health.(TEW)
 39. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by a waste regulation authority or the Secretary of State; furnishing any information known to be materially false or misleading.(TEW)
 40. Fail to comply with a notice or fail to furnish information.(TEW)
 41. Obstructing an authorised person in the execution of his powers under Sec.109.(TEW)
 42. Failure to comply with Regulations.(TEW)
94. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and similar legislation(S)
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
1. Non compliance with enforcement notice.(TEW)
 2. Contravention of stop-notice.(TEW)
 3. Contravention of discontinuance of use etc order.(TEW)
 4. Procuring a certificate using false or misleading information or withholding information.(TEW)
 5. Discloses information obtained while on land to manufacturing process or trade secrets.(TEW)
 6. Contravening tree preservation order.(TEW)
 7. Triable either way offences.(TEW)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
8. Failure to comply with conditions of Listed Building consent.(TEW)
 9. Failure to comply with Listed Building enforcement notice.(TEW)

Planning (Hazardous Substances Act 1990)

10. Contravention of hazardous substances control.(TEW)

99. Other indictable offences:(S)

1. Incitement to sedition.(TEW)

4. Keeping disorderly house.(TEW)

5. Bribery of voter.(TEW)

6. Personation or other offence at election.(TEW)

23. Offences against Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, ss. 50, 68 and 170.(TEW)

24. Offences against the Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981.(TEW)

28. Offences against the Insurance Companies Act 1982, ss. 14, 71(2), and 81.(TEW)

30. Assisting offender (original offence triable-either-way).(TEW)

32. Unauthorised disclosure of information about a prisoner.(TEW)

34. Failure to possess a licence or to obey the conditions of the Licence under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995.(TEW)

35. Make a statement to the Licensing Authority (or someone acting on their behalf) which is false in a material particular under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995.(TEW)

36. Offences relating to chemical weapons.(TEW)

37. Offences relating to the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and regulations made under it.(TEW)

38. Conspiring in the UK to commit crimes overseas TEW offences.(TEW)

99. Other offences.(TEW)

Indictable motoring offences (1)

802. Dangerous driving.(TEW)(S) (2)

814. Fraud, forgery, etc. associated with vehicle or driver records:

1. Forgery, etc. licence.(TEW)

2. Vehicle insurance—with intent to deceive, forgery, etc.(TEW)

3. Registration and licensing—forgery, deception.(TEW)

4. Work record—falsification.(TEW)

5. Operator's license—using, etc. with intent to deceive.(TEW)

6. Test certificate—fraud.(TEW)

References

(1) Those motoring offences which are triable either way are treated as Standard List offences when dealt with at the Crown Court on indictment—but see footnote (2) below.

(2) Added to the Standard list as from 1 January 1996 (code 802).

Appendix 5

Summary offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 1999. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

(S) Denotes a standard list offence.

101. Adulteration of food, drugs, etc.

Assault

104. Assault on a constable.(S)

105. Common assault, etc.(S)

106. Betting, Gaming and Lotteries.

107. Brothel keeping.(S)

108. Cruelty to animals.

109. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(S)

110. Diseases of Animals Acts.

111. Offences in relation to dogs.

112. Education Acts.

Explosives, Firearms, etc

113. Explosives Acts.

115. Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Act.

116. Fishery Laws.

117. Friendly Societies Acts.

Game Laws

118. Night poaching

119. Day poaching.

120. Unlawful possession of game, etc.

121. Other offences against Game Law.

Highways Acts

122. Obstructions, other than those caused by vehicles.

123. Nuisances, other than those caused by vehicles.

124. Other offences, other than those caused by vehicles.

125. Offences against public order.

126. Interference with motor vehicle.(S)

130. Stealing and unauthorised taking of a conveyance.(S)

131. Aggravated vehicle taking—criminal damage of £5,000 or under.(S)

135. Offences related to horsedrawn vehicles.

136. Offences connected with hand carts and barrows.

137. Offences connected with pedal cycles.

139. Indecent exposure.(S)

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Intoxicating Liquor Laws

140. Drunkenness, simple.

141. Drunkenness, with aggravation.

142. Offence by licenced person, etc.

143. Other offences against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.

144. Offences in relation to juvenile smoking.

Labour Laws

145. Intimidation.

146. Shops Acts.

147. Employment of Children Acts.

148. Other offence against Labour Laws.

149. Criminal damage, £5,000 or less, and malicious damage.(S)

150. Merchant Shipping Acts.

151. Social Security offences.

152. Offences against the Social Security Administration Act 1992, s.114 (1) .

Naval, Military and Air Force Law

153. Army.

154. Navy.

155. Air Force.

156. Parks, commons and other open spaces.

157. Offence by pawnbroker.

158. Reporting restrictions.

160. Pedlars Acts.

Certain local regulations

- 161. Allowing chimney to be on fire.
- 162. Disorderly behaviour.
- 163. Pedestrian and non-motor vehicular street offences.
- 164. Other offences against certain local regulations.

Prostitution

- 165. Kerb-crawling.
- 166. Offence by prostitutes.
- 167. Aiding and abetting offences by prostitutes.
- 168. Public Health offences.
- 169. Railway offences.

Revenue Laws

- 170. Motor Vehicle licences.
- 172. Other offences against Revenue Laws.
- 173. Stage Carriage and Public Service Vehicles offences.
- 179. Offences in relation to Sunday trading.
- 180. Trams and Trolley Vehicles.
- 181. Unlawful possession.

Vagrancy offences

- 182. Begging.
- 183. Sleeping out.
- 185. Found in enclosed premises, possessing picklocks.(S)
- 188. Other offences against Vagrancy Acts.
- 189. Weights and Measures Acts.
- 190. Wild Birds Protection Acts.
- 191. Wireless Telegraphy Acts.
- 192. Video Recordings Act 1984.
- 193. Drug offences.(S)
- 194. Offences against Immigration Act 1971.(S)
- 195. Other offences (excluding motoring).

[Criminal Justice Act 1991 Secs 38 and 65 (sub classes 66 and 67).(S)

Impersonating a police officer (sub-classes 91,92 and 93).(S)]

Motoring offences

803. Driving etc, after consuming alcohol or taking drugs.

[Driving etc while having a breath, urine or blood alcohol concentration in excess of the prescribed limit (sub-class 02).(S) (1)]

804. Careless driving.

805. Accident offences.

807. Driving Licence related offences.

[Driving whilst disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence (sub-class 01).(S) (1)]

809. Vehicle Insurance Offences.

810. Vehicle Registration and Excise Licence offences.

811. Work record or employment offences.

812. Operator's Licence offences.

813. Vehicle Test offences.

815. Vehicle, or part, in dangerous or defective condition.

816. Speed limit offences.

817. Motorway offence (other than speeding).

818. Neglect of traffic directions.

819. Neglect of pedestrian rights.

820. Obstruction, waiting and parking offences.

821. Lighting offences.

822. Noise offences.

823. Load offences.

824. Offences peculiar to motor cycles.

825. Miscellaneous offences (including trailer offences)

References

(1) Added to the Standard list of offences as from 1 January 1996 (codes 803.2 and 807.1).

Appendix 6

Glossary of terms in common usage

Whenever possible, offence descriptions in Criminal statistics are based on the wording of the statute creating the offence. Thus a number of terms in daily use will not be found in the volume. The following glossary may assist in guiding the reader to the appropriate offence classification:

Term	Description	Classification
ABH	Assault causing actual bodily harm	8.06
Baby battering	Deliberate injury of a baby or young child in a domestic context sometimes resulting in the death of the victim	Parts of 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 & 109
Bail jumping	Failing to surrender to bail	Most of 83
Bilking	Dishonestly making off without paying for goods or services	Part of 53
Breaking and entering	An obsolete term for burglary	28-31
Computer crime/white collar crime	No firm description exists but usually associated with some types of fraud and forgery	Parts of 51, 52, 53, 55 & 65
Drug trafficking	Importation, exportation, production, supply and possession with intent to supply drugs	Parts of 92
GBH	Causing grievous bodily harm	Parts of 5 & 8
Hijacking	Unlawfully assuming control of an occupied aircraft or vehicle (although the Hijacking Act 1971 refers only to aircraft)	Part of 36
Hooliganism	Rowdy and disorderly group behaviour in public	Parts 66, 125, 162 & 195
Hostage taking/holding	False imprisonment of third party to strengthen claim or bargaining position	Part of 36
Joy riding	Aggravated vehicle taking	37.01, 37.02 & 131
Money laundering	Assisting an offender to retain the benefit of his drug trafficking proceeds	Part of 93
Mugging	Street robbery of personal property	Part of 34
Pickpocketing	Theft from the person	39
Shoplifting	Theft from shops	46
Smuggling	Evasion of customs seizure or duty	Parts of 77, & 99
Squatting	Entering and remaining on premises is not in itself a criminal offence. It becomes an offence in a number of circumstances, primarily where a trespasser refuses to leave on being requested to do so by a displaced residential occupier	Part of 195
Stalking	Following person putting them in fear of violence	8.30 & 195.94
Vandalism	Criminal damage	56-59 & 149

Not infrequently, the terms 'theft', 'burglary' and 'robbery' are confused. The following definitions are given for guidance; they are a simplified version of those used in the Theft Act 1968 and are therefore less precise.

- Theft: The dishonest appropriation of another's property with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of it.
- Burglary: Entering a building as a trespasser with the intention of committing theft, rape, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. If a person commits the above offence whilst in possession of a weapon or explosive the offence becomes aggravated burglary for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life.
- Robbery: The use or threat of force to a person immediately before or at the time of a theft.

Appendix 7

Statistics on the criminal justice system

The main annual publications containing statistics on the criminal justice system:

Judicial statistics, England and Wales, 1999, TSO

Prison statistics, England and Wales, 1999, TSO, (Cm 4430)

Probation statistics, England and Wales, 1998 (Home Office)

Available free from: Research, Development & Statistics Directorate, Communication & Development

Unit, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 2084—Email address:
publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for 1999/00 TSO, (HCP 895)

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons, 1999/00, TSO, (HCP 548)

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis 1998-99, (Metropolitan Police)

Available from: Directorate of Public Affairs, Metropolitan Police, Room 1320, New Scotland Yard,
London SW1H 0BG (Tel: 020 7230 3506)

Report of the Parole Board for 1999/00, TSO, (HCP 894)

Prison Service annual report and accounts, 1999/00, TSO (HC 622)

Home Office Statistical Bulletins

Copies of these bulletins are available free from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communication & Development Unit, Home Office, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 2084—Email address:
publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Annual

Breath Test Statistics, England and Wales

Cautions, Court Proceedings and Sentencing, England and Wales

Firearm Certificate Statistics, England and Wales

Life Licensees—Reconvictions and Recalls: England and Wales

Motoring Offences, England and Wales (including companion volume of Supplementary tables)

Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE, England and Wales

Police Complaints and Discipline, Deaths in Police Custody, England and Wales

Projection of Long Term Trends in the Prison Population

Statistics of Drug Addicts Notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom

Statistics of Drugs Seizures and Offenders Dealt With, United Kingdom

Statistics of Mentally Disordered Offenders, England and Wales

Statistics on the Operation of Prevention of Terrorism Legislation, Great Britain

Summary Probation Statistics, England and Wales

The Prison Population

International comparisons of Criminal Justice Statistics

Reconvictions of offenders sentenced or discharged from prison, England and Wales

Twice yearly

Recorded Crime Statistics, England and Wales

Occasional

Demographic Changes and the Criminal Justice System (HOSB 41/89)

Criminal Proceedings for Offences Involving Violence Against Children, May 1988 (HOSB 42/89)

Adjournments in Magistrates' Courts (HOSB 1/90)

Effect of Reclassification of Offences in the 1988 Criminal Justice Act (HOSB 18/92)

Main Sources of Statistical Data on the Criminal Justice System Collected by Central Government (HOSB 35/92)

Reconvictions of those given Probation and Community Service Orders in 1987 (HOSB 18/93)

Monitoring of the Criminal Justice Act 1991—Data from a Special Data Collection Exercise (HOSB 25/93)

Ethnic Origins of Probation Staff 1992 (HOSB 27/93) Parole Recommendations and Ethnic Origin, England and Wales (HOSB 2/94)

The Criminal Histories of those Cautioned in 1985, 1988 and 1991 (HOSB 8/94)

Monitoring of the Criminal Justice Acts 1991 and 1993—Results From A Special Data Collection Exercise (HOSB 20/94)

The Ethnic Origin of Prisoners (HOSB 21/94)

Criminal Careers of Those Born Between 1953 and 1973 (HOSB 14/95)

Restricted Patients—Reconvictions and Recalls by the end of 1995: England and Wales (HOSB 1/97)

Reconvictions of Prisoners Discharged from Prison in 1993, England and Wales (HOSB 5/97)

Reconvictions of those commencing Community penalties in 1993, England and Wales (HOSB 6/97)

Ethnicity and Victimisation: Findings from the 1996 British Crime Survey (HOSB 6/98)

The 1998 British Crime Survey (HOSB 21/98)

Burglary of domestic dwellings: Findings from the British Crime Survey (HOSB 4/99)

Reconvictions of Offenders Sentenced or Discharged from Prison in 1995, England and Wales (HOSB 19/99)

International comparison of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998 Statistics

Home Office publications under Section 95 of The Criminal Justice Act 1991

Copies are available free from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Information & Publications Group, Home Office, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 2084—Internet email address: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>—Email address:rds.ho@gtnet.gov.uk)

Under the provisions of Section 95 the Home Secretary is obliged to publish information each year which will:

- (a) enable persons engaged in the administration of criminal justice to become aware of the financial implications of their decisions; or
- (b) facilitate the performance by such persons of their duty to avoid discriminating against any persons on the grounds of race or sex or any other improper ground.

Section 95 publications

Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System, 1999*

Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System, 1999*

Research Finding No 103 'The cost of criminal justice by Richard Harries

Ethnic differences in decisions on young defendants dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service, Section 95 Findings No 1

*Available from Communications & Development Unit,Room 201, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 2084—Fax: 020 7273 0211. Email: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk. Both publications are also available on the RDS website: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>

Home Office Research Studies (HORS) (detailed research reports)

Home Office Research Studies from 143 onwards are available subject to availability on request from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communication & Development Unit, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 2084—Internet email address:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>—Email address: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

196. A question of evidence? Investigating and prosecuting rape in the 1990s
Jessica Harris and Sharon Grace

197. Drug misuse declared in 1998: results from the British Crime Survey
Malcom Ramsay, Sarah Partridge

198. Modelling and predicting property crime trends in England and Wales.
Sanjay Dhiri, Sam Brand, Richard Harries and Richard Price

199. The right of silence: the impact of the Criminal Justice Act 1994
Tom Bucke, Robert Street and David Brown

200. Attitudes to Crime and Criminal Justice: Findings from the 1998 British Crime Survey
Joanna Mattinson and Catriona Mirrless-Black

201. 'Tell Them So They Listen': Messages from Young People in Custody
Juliet Lyon, Catherine Dennison and Anita Wilson

203. An evaluation of the use and effectiveness of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997
Jessica Harris

204. Review of police forces' crime recording practices
John Burrows, Roger Tarling, Alan Mackie, Rachel Lewis and Geoff Taylor

207. The ‘Road to Nowhere’: the evidence for travelling criminals
Paul Wiles and Andrew Costello

209. Youth crime: Findings from the 1998/99 Youth Lifestyles Survey
Claire Flood-Page, Siobhan Campbell, Victoria Harrington and Joel Miller

210. The extent and nature of stalking: findings from the 1998 British Crime Survey
Tracey Budd, Joanna Mattinson with the assistance of Andy Myhill

212. Drug Treatment and Testing Orders: Final evaluation report
Paul J Turnbull, Tim McSweeney, Russell Webster, Mark Edmunds and Mike Hough

Research Findings
(summary research reports)

Home Office Research Findings are available subject to availability on request from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communications & Development Unit, Home Office, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne’s Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 0171 273 2084—Internet email address:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>—Email address: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

111. Attitudes to Crime and Criminal Justice: Findings from the 1998 British Crime Survey
Joanna Mattinson and Catriona Mirrlees-Black

113. Policing and the Public: Findings from the 1998 British Crime Survey
Helen Yeo and Tracey Budd

115. A Seven-Year Reconviction Study of HMP Grendon Therapeutic Community
Ricky Taylor

117. Victim Support: Findings from the 1998 British Crime Survey
Mike Maguire and Jocelyn Kynch

119. Drug Use Among Arrestees
Trevor Bennett and Rae Sibbitt

124. Victim and Witness Intimidation: Key Findings from the British Crime Survey
Roger Tarling, Lizanne Dowds and Tracey Budd

125. Underage drinking: Findings from the 1998-99 Youth Lifestyles Survey
Victoria Harrington

126. Youth Crime: Findings From The 1998/99 Youth Lifestyles Survey
Siobhan Campbell and Victoria Harrington

128. Drug Treatment and Testing Orders—The 18-Month Evaluation
Paul Turnbull, Tim McSweeney and Mike Hough

129. Stalking: Findings From The 1998 British Crime Survey
Tracey Budd and Joanna Mattinson

In addition, other government departments produce publications which include criminal statistics data.

The publications are as follow:

Office for National Statistics publications

Annual Abstract of Statistics, TSO

Regional Trends, TSO

Welsh Assembly publications

Available from: Economic and Statistical Services Division, Welsh Assembly, Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ

Digest of Welsh Statistics

Welsh Social Trends

Scottish Executive publications

Copies of these publications may be ordered from: The Stationery Office Bookshop, 71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, EH3 9AZ (Telephone: 0131 622 7050)

Scottish Abstract of Statistics

The following Statistical Bulletins are available in the Criminal Justice Series:

Prison Statistics Scotland, 1997(CrJ/1998/7)

Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1998 (CrJ/1999/8)

Prison Statistics Scotland, 1998 (CrJ/1999/9)

Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland, 1998 (CrJ/2000/1)

Recorded Crime in Scotland, 1999 (CrJ/2000/2)

Liquor Licensing Statistics, 1999 (CrJ/2000/3)

Firearm Certificates Statistics, Scotland 1999(CrJ/2000/4)

Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland, 1 April-31 December 1999 (CrJ/2000/5)

Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland, 1999(CrJ/2000/6)

Northern Ireland Office publication

A commentary on Northern Ireland crime statistics

Central Office of Information publication

Britain 2000: An official handbook, TSO

The Stationery Office (mail, telephone and fax orders only), PO Box 29, Norwich NR3 1GN. General enquiries: 0870 6005522; Fax orders: 0870 600 5533. Email: book.orders@theso.co.uk. Internet:

<http://www.ukstate.com>

Appendix 8

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Supplementary tables Volumes 1 to 4

Detailed annual figures for 1999 are published separately in volumes of supplementary tables. These volumes may be purchased from the Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communications and Development Unit, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT

(Tel: 020 7273 2084 Fax: 020 72220211 Email: publication.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk Internet: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm1>. Their contents and price are listed below:

Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 1999 Volumes 1 and 2 (combined)—proceedings in magistrates' courts and the Crown Court—£15.00 net

Volume 1—Proceedings in magistrates' courts

Table S1.1(A)	Defendants proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Tables S1.1(A)(i)	Defendants 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(A)(ii)	Defendants proceeded against for other summary offence (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(B)(ii)	Persons aged 10 and under 12 proceeded against for other summary offence (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Tables S1.1(C)(i)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(C)(ii)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 proceeded against or other summary offence (excluding motoring offence, by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Tables S1.1(D)(i)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(D)(ii)	Persons aged 14 and under 18 proceeded against or other summary offence (excluding motoring offence, by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Tables S1.1(E)(i)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(E)(ii)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 proceeded against for other summary offence (excluding motoring offence, by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(F)	Persons aged 21 and over proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Tables S1.1(F)(i)	Persons aged 21 and over 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(F)(ii)	Persons aged 21 and over proceeded against for other summary offence (excluding motoring offence, by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.2	Persons fined for all offences by amount of fine, sex and type of offence
Table S1.3	Persons sentenced to unsuspended imprisonment by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length
Table S1.4	Persons sentenced to young offender institution by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length
Table S1.5(A)	Offenders ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation and type of offence
Table S1.5(B)	Percentage of offenders ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation and type of offence

Volume 2— Proceedings in the Crown Court

Table S2.1(A)	Defendants tried and /or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(A)(i)	Persons ‘otherwise dealt with’ by offence, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(C)(i)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 ‘otherwise dealt with’ by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(D)(i)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 ‘otherwise dealt with’ by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(E)(i)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 ‘otherwise dealt with’ by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(F)	Persons aged 21 and over tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(F)(i)	Persons aged 21 and over ‘otherwise dealt with’ by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.2	Defendants tried and/or sentenced by Crown Court centre and result
Table S2.3	Persons fined for all offences by amount of fine, sex and type of offence group
Table S2.4	Persons sentenced to unsuspended imprisonment by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.5	Persons sentenced to Young Offender Institution by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.6	Offenders ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation and type of offence
Table S2.7	Percentage of offenders in each offence group ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation
Annex A	Offenders convicted and sentenced at all courts by offence, sex and result

Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 1999 Volume 3— Recorded offence, firearms offence and court proceedings by police force area, cautions— £12.50 net

	Notifiable offences recorded by the police
Table S3.1	By police force area, 1998/99
Table S3.1(A)	In which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group and police force area 1998/99
	Persons found guilty of all offences at magistrates’ courts by police force area, sex and type of offence
Table S3.2(A)	Total persons
Table S3.2(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.2(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.2(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.2(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.2(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
	Persons proceeded against at magistrates’ courts for indictable offence by police force area, sex and result
Table S3.3(A)	Total persons

Table S3.3(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.3(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.3(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.3(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.3(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
	Persons found guilty of all offences at the Crown Court by police force area, sex and type of offence
Table S3.4(A)	Total persons
Table S3.4(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.4(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.4(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.4(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.4(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
	Persons tried and/or sentenced at the Crown Court for indictable offences by police force area, sex and result
Table S3.5(A)	Total persons
Table S3.5(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.5(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.5(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.5(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.5(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
	Persons cautioned by police force area, sex and offence group
Table S3.6(A)	Total persons
Table S3.6(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.6(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.6(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.6(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.6(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
	Persons cautioned by police force area, sex and age
Table S3.7(A)	For indictable offences
Table S3.7(B)	For summary offences
	Persons cautioned by offence, sex and age
Table S3.8(A)	For indictable offences
Table S3.8(B)	For summary offences
Table S3.8(C)	Other offenders found guilty or cautioned

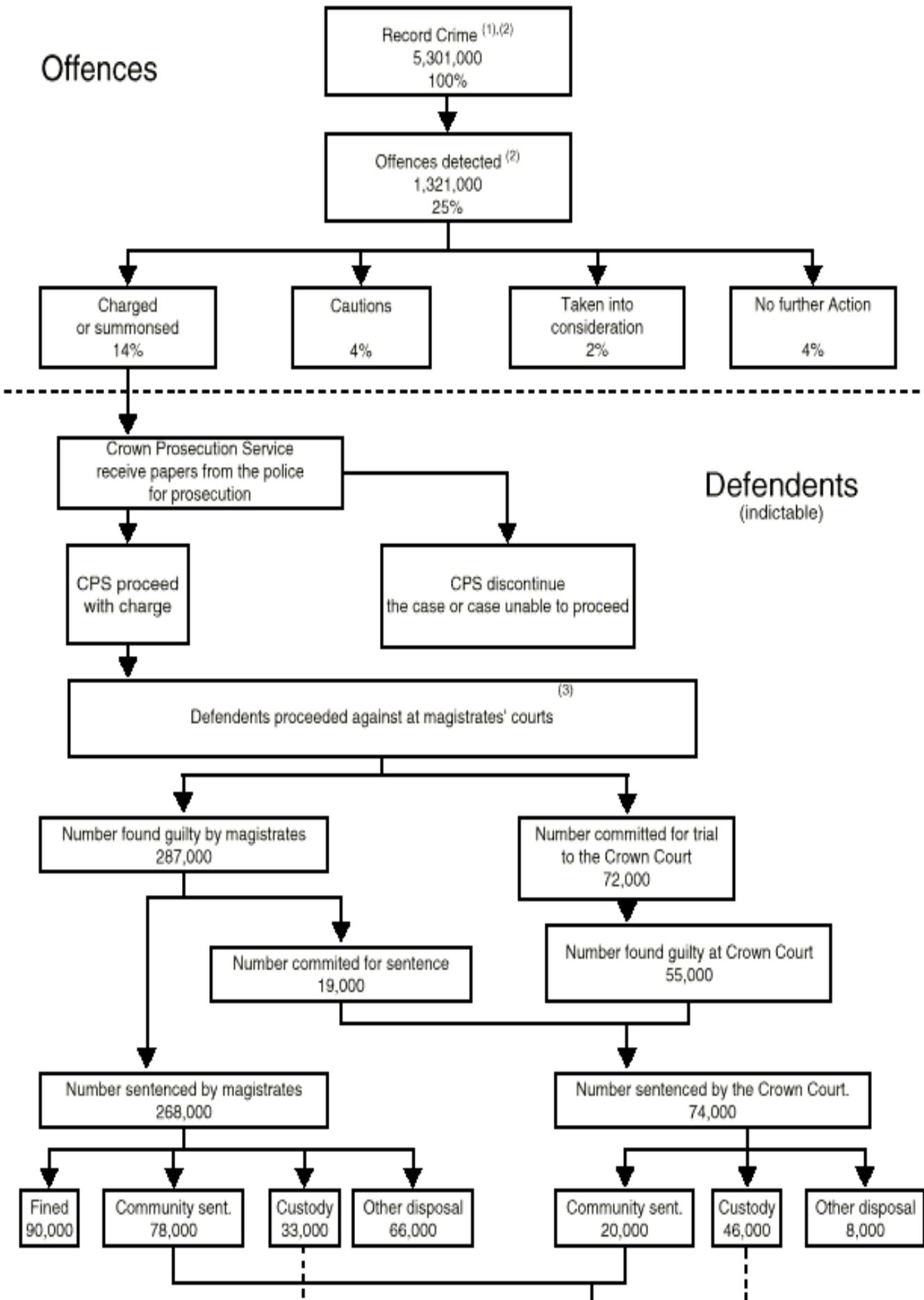
Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 1999 Volume 4— Proceedings in magistrates' courts— data for individual Petty Sessional Divisions— £12.50 net

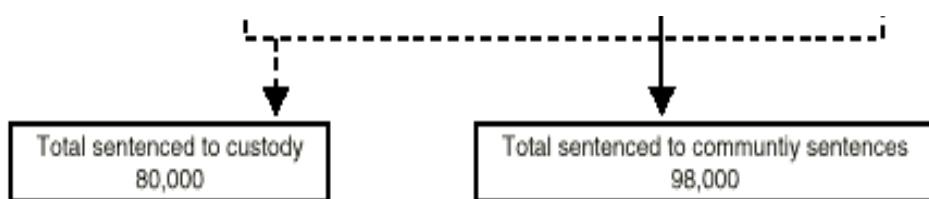
Table S4.1(A)	Sentencing indicators for All indictable offence
Table S4.1(B)	Persons aged 10-17 for all indictable offences
Table S4.1(C)	Persons aged 18-20 for all indictable offences

Table S4.1(D)	Persons aged 21 and over for all indictable offences
Table S4.1(E)	Females all ages for all indictable offences
Table S4.2	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
Table S4.3	Common assault
Table S4.4	Assault on a constable
Table S4.5	Burglary in a dwelling
Table S4.6	Theft, excluding shoplifting
Table S4.7	Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle
Table S4.8	Receiving stolen goods
Table S4.9	Criminal damage
Table S4.10	Possession of class B drugs
Table S4.11	Public Order Act 1986 (s4)—fear of provocation of violence
Table S4.12	Driving whilst disqualified
Table S4.13	Driving without insurance
Table S4.14	Driving or attempting to drive with excess alcohol

Copies of the tables in supplementary volume 4 are also available from the address given above on "floppy" discs, suitable for use with a personal computer (PC). The Home Office Court Appearance System (HOCAS), a specially written "macro", enables easy access to the tables via a menu for those with access to the EXCEL spreadsheet package, eg to browse through tables, extract data, produce additional charts etc.

Figure 1.1 Flows through the Criminal Justice System, 1999



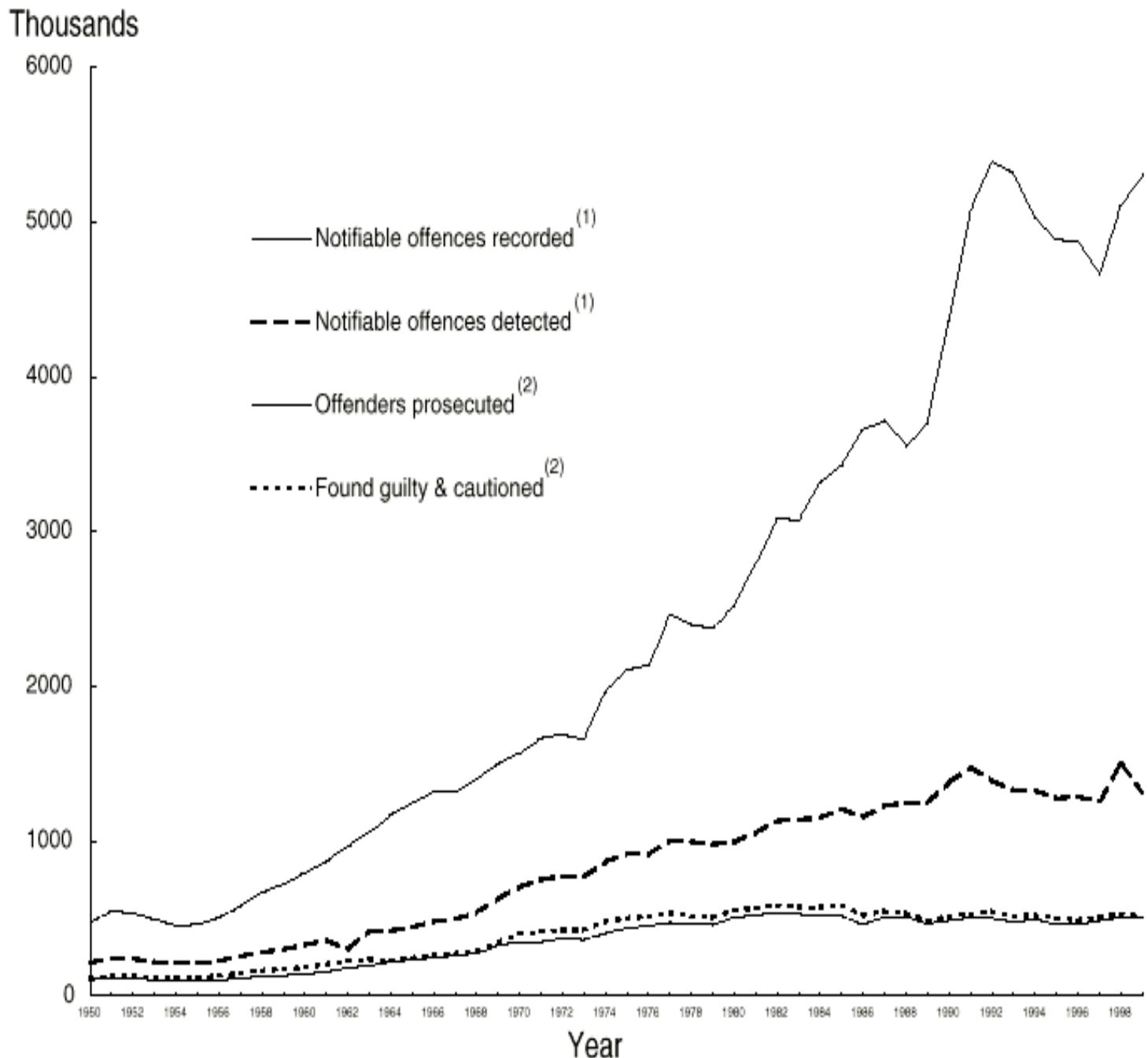


(1) Covers all indictable, including triable either way, offences plus a few closely associated summary offences.

(2) In the financial year 1999/00.

(3) See table 6.3 for numbers of proceedings terminated early and defendants discharged at the committal proceedings stage or dismissed.

Figure 1.2 Recorded crime, prosecutions and 'known' offenders, 1950-99



(1) Data from 1950-1997 exclude criminal damage of £20 or under. From 1998 the figures are based on the new counting rules and are for financial years. They include all criminal damage.

(2) Indictable offences with allowance for under-recording where appropriate.

Figure 1.3 Persons sentenced to immediate custody, 1950-99

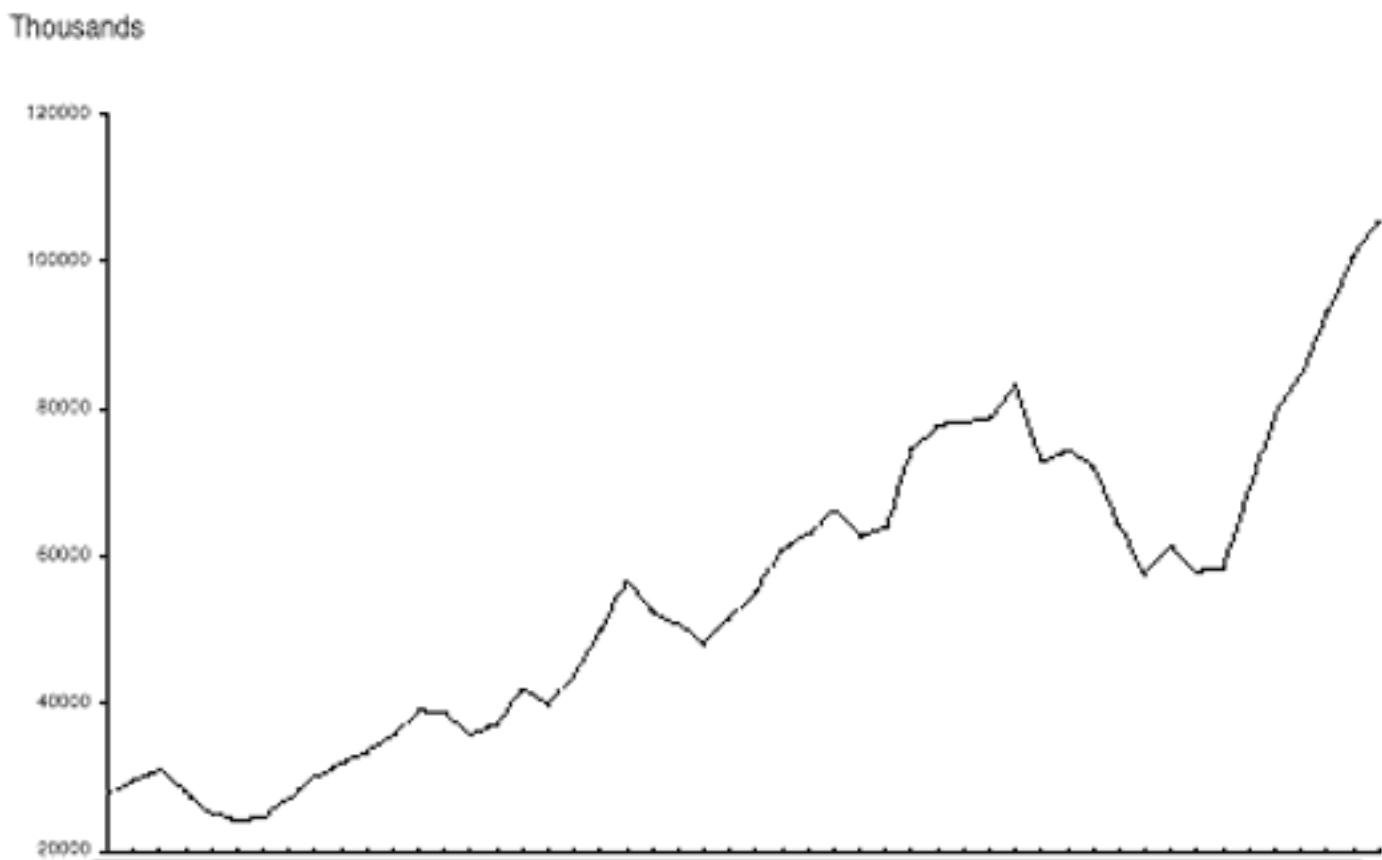


Table 1.1 Summary of criminal justice statistics, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 1997-1999

England and Wales	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991 ⁽⁶⁾	1997	1998 ⁽⁷⁾	1999 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	Thousands (% change)
Notifiable offences									
- offences recorded by the police ⁽¹⁾	525	807	1,666 ⁽²⁾	2,794	5,075	4,461	5,109	5,301	+4
- offences detected	247	361	775 ⁽²⁾	1,056	1,479	1,258	1,497	1,321	-12
- clear-up rate (percentage)	47	45	45 ⁽²⁾	38	29	28	29	25	
Number of offenders cautioned ⁽³⁾	8 ⁽⁶⁾	70	109	154	279	282	288	266	-8
<i>of which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	8 ⁽⁶⁾	25	77	104	180	189	192	171	-11
Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts	736	1,161	1,796	2,294	1,985	1,855	1,952	1,882	-4
<i>of which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	122	159	374	523	510	487	510	513	+1
Defendants found guilty at magistrates' courts	705	1,121	1,648	2,042	1,438	1,312	1,408	1,351	-4
<i>of which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	115	151	282	402	269	249	282	287	+2
Defendants sentenced at the Crown Court after summary conviction	3	4	14	14	7	6	18	20	+8
Defendants tried at the Crown Court	20	34	48	79	100	91	82	77	-6
Defendants found guilty at the Crown Court	18	31	40	63	81	73	62	57	-8
Total offenders found guilty at both courts	723	1,152	1,688	2,105	1,519	1,386	1,470	1,408	-4
<i>of which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	133	182	342	465	347	320	342	342	0
Total offenders found guilty or cautioned ⁽⁵⁾	723 ⁽⁶⁾	1,222	1,797	2,259	1,796	1,668	1,758	1,675	-5
<i>of which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	133 ⁽⁶⁾	207	419	568	527	509	533	513	-4

(1) Excluding other criminal damage of value £20 and under. Includes estimates for criminal damage over £20 for Merseyside and Metropolitan Police.

(2) Adjusted to take account of the Criminal Damage Act 1971.

(3) Excludes motoring offences. Cautions, written warnings and all fixed penalties for summary motoring offences are not covered in this volume but are published in the Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Motoring offences'.

(4) Indictable offences include those triable either way.

(5) Includes allowances for missing data for those proceeded against, convicted, sentenced at magistrates' courts, see paragraphs 24 to 27 of Appendix 2.

(6) Caution figures were not collected until 1954.

(7) Notifiable offences data are for the financial year 1998/99.

(8) Notifiable offences data are for the financial year 1999/00.

Figure 2.1 Recorded crime by type of offence 1999/00

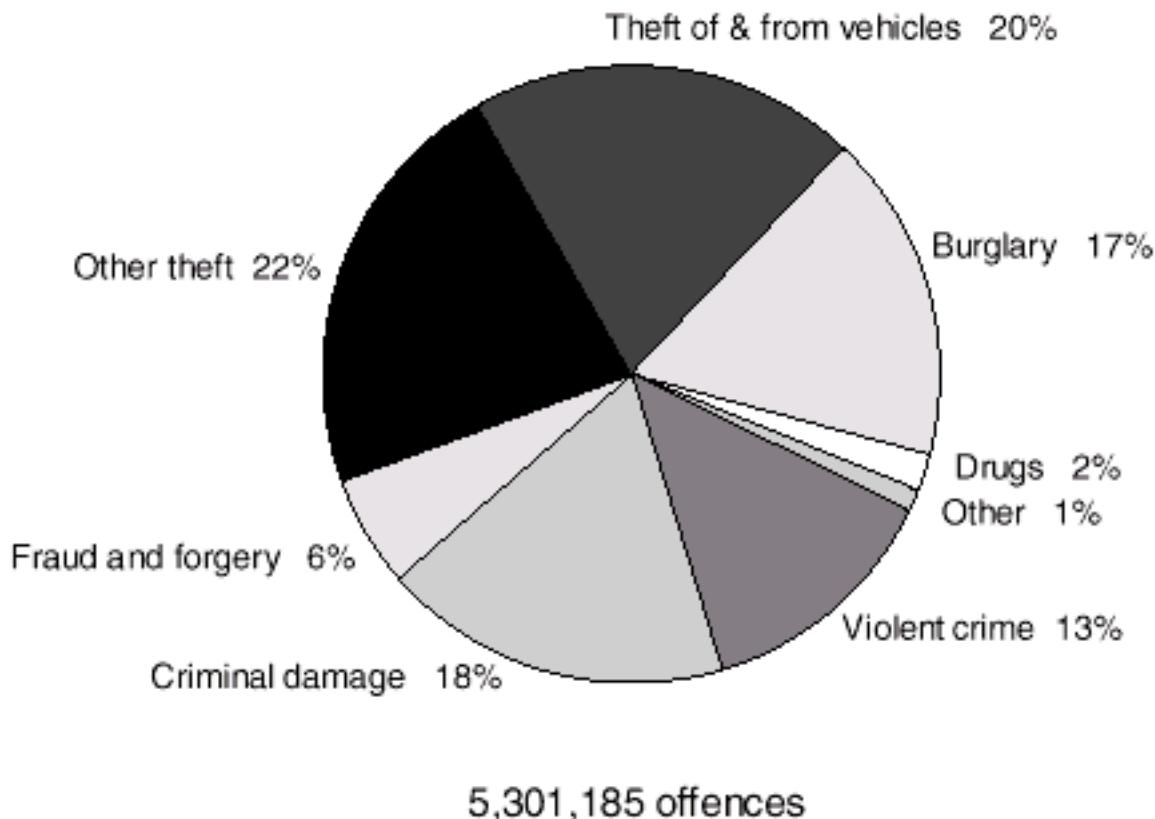


Figure 2.2 Indexed trend in comparable crime, 1981 to 1999

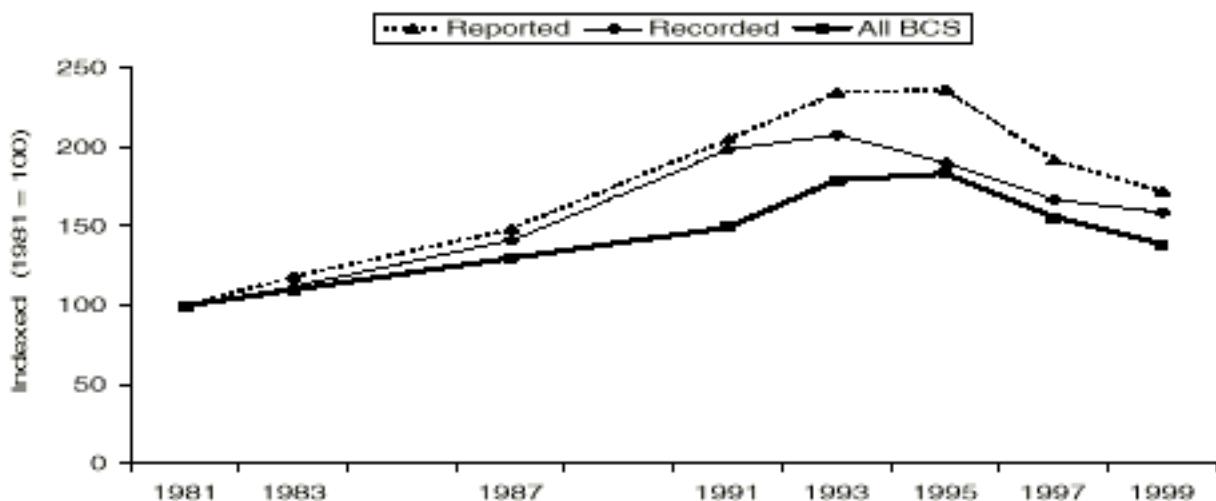


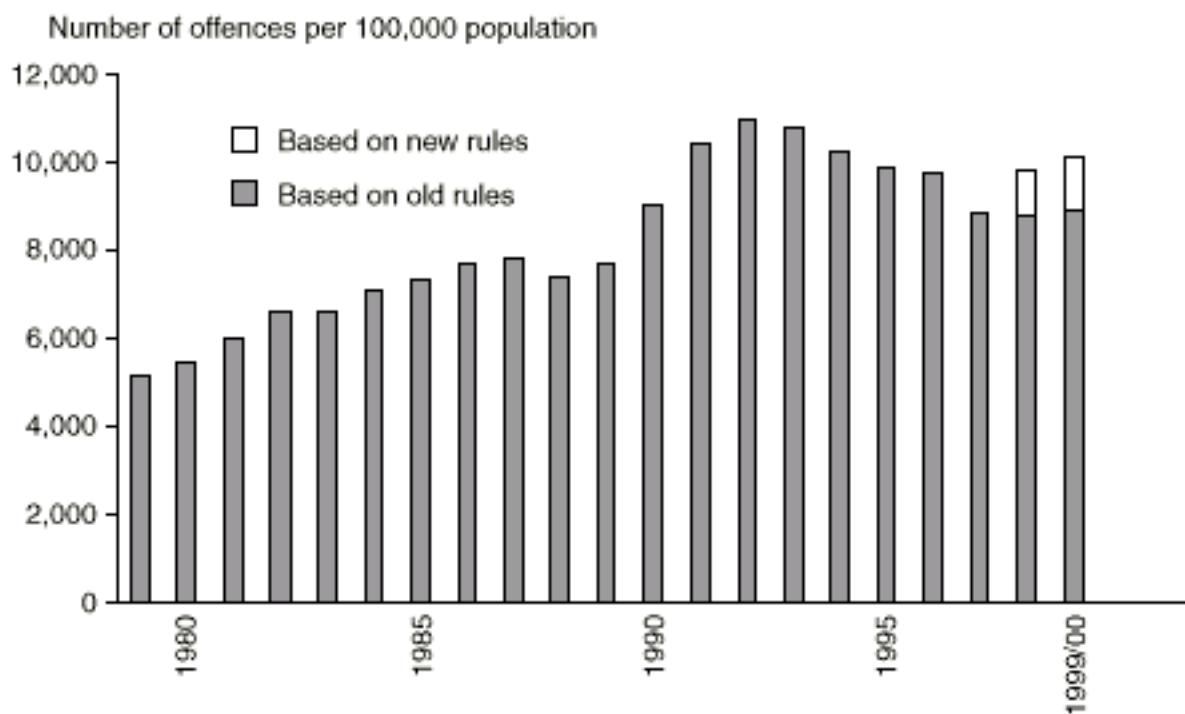
Figure 2.3 Recorded crime per 100,000 population 1980-1999/00

Figure 2.4 Recorded crimes detected by method of clear-up 1999/00

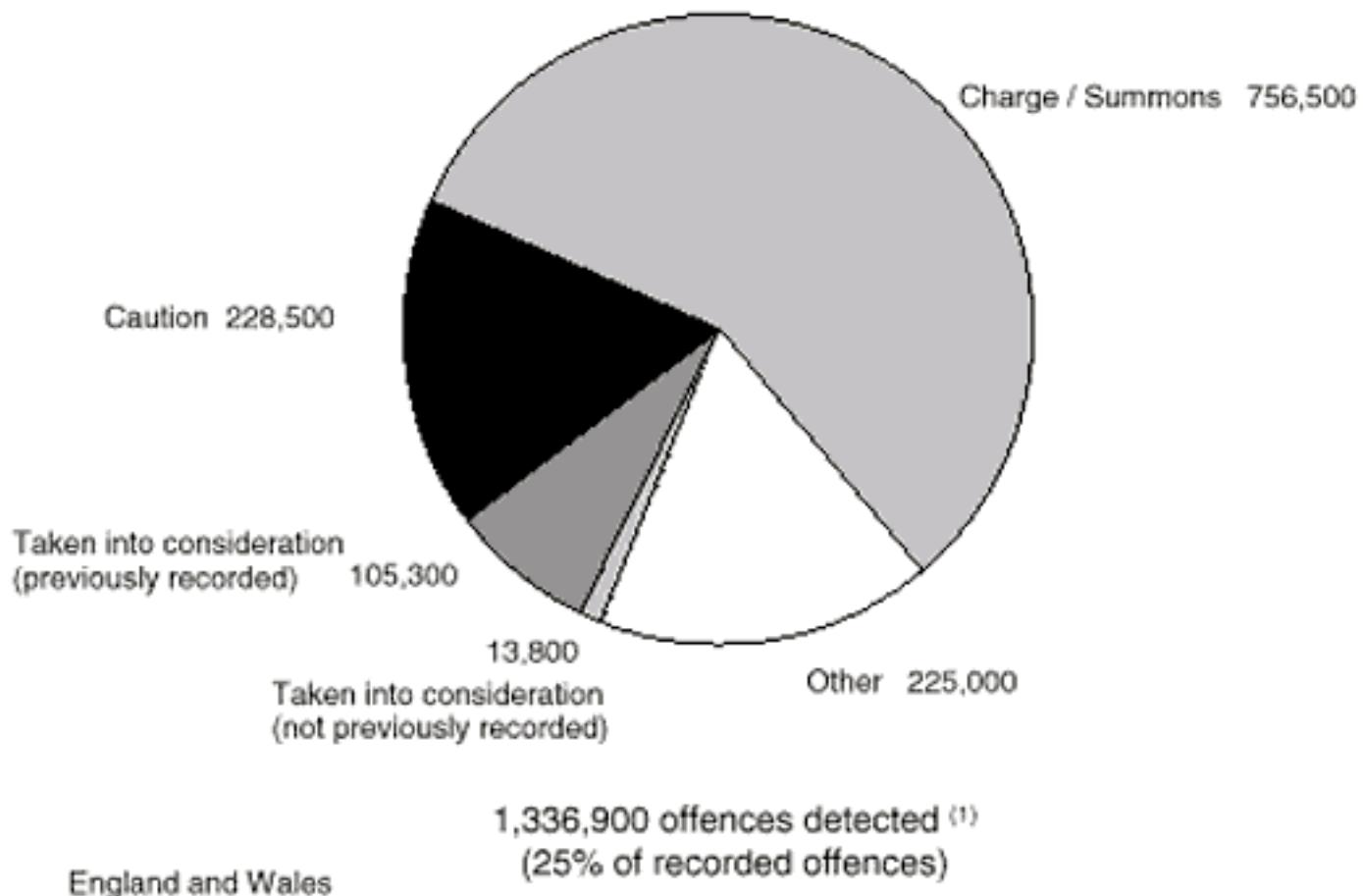
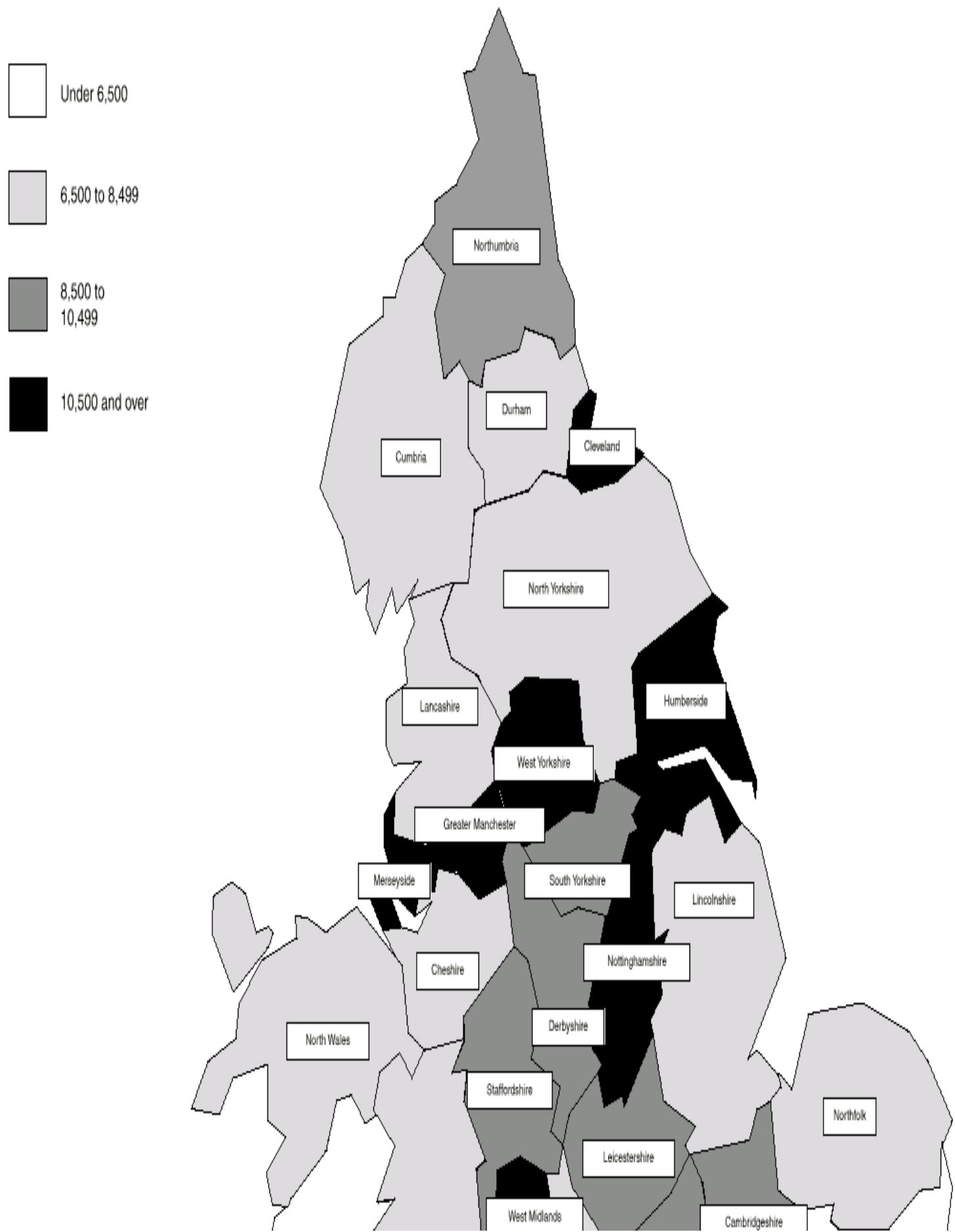


Figure 2.5 Recorded crime per 100,000 population by police force area 1999/00



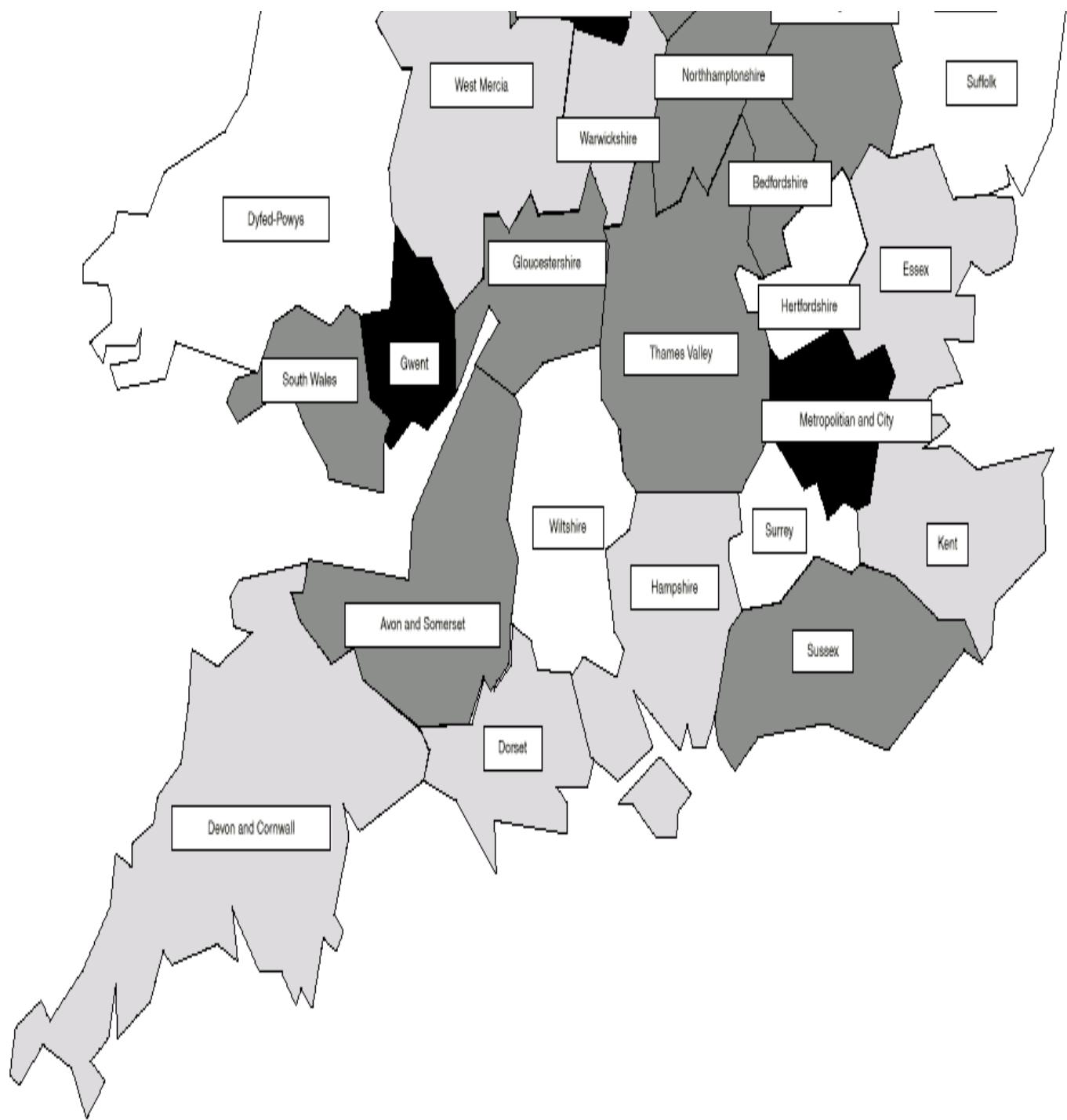


Figure 2.6 Violent crimes recorded by the police 1999/00

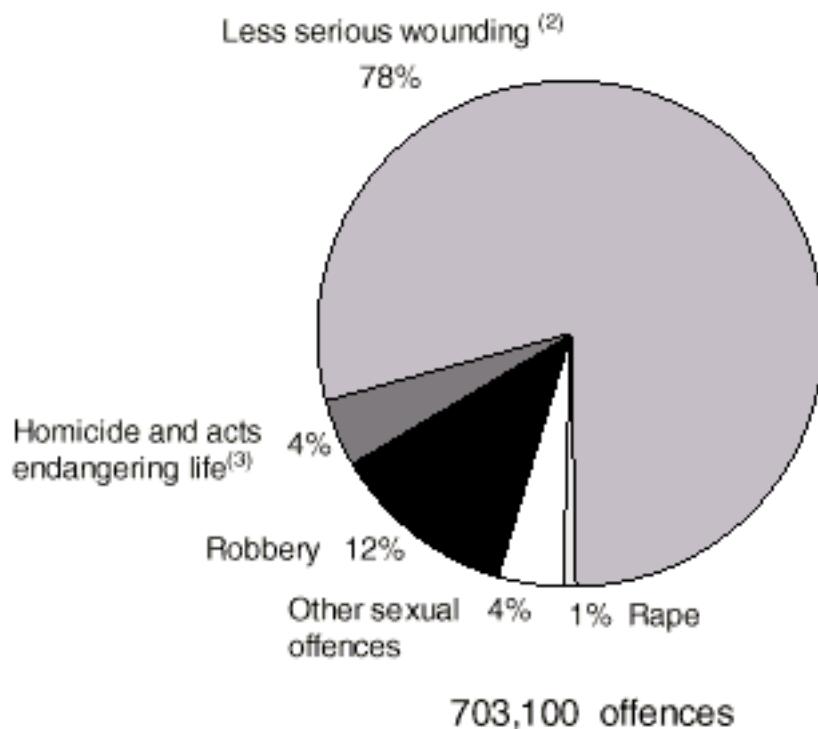


Figure 2.7 Recorded crime: average annual percentage change 1989-1999/00 by offence group

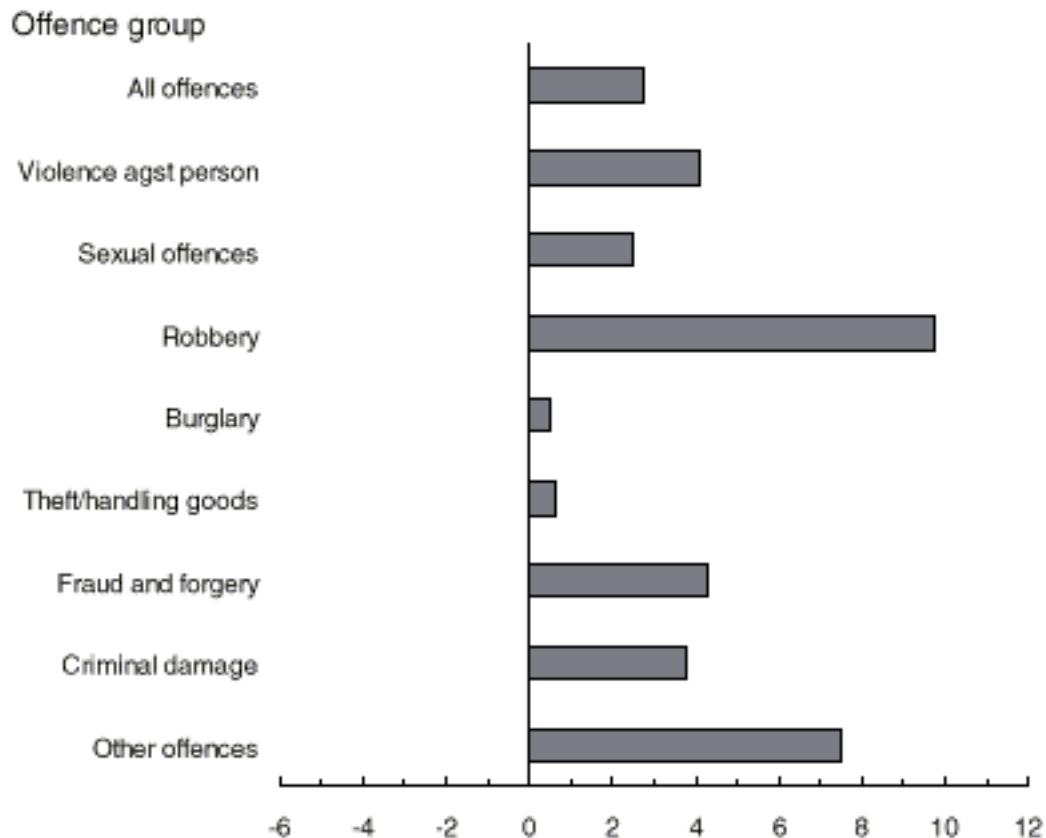
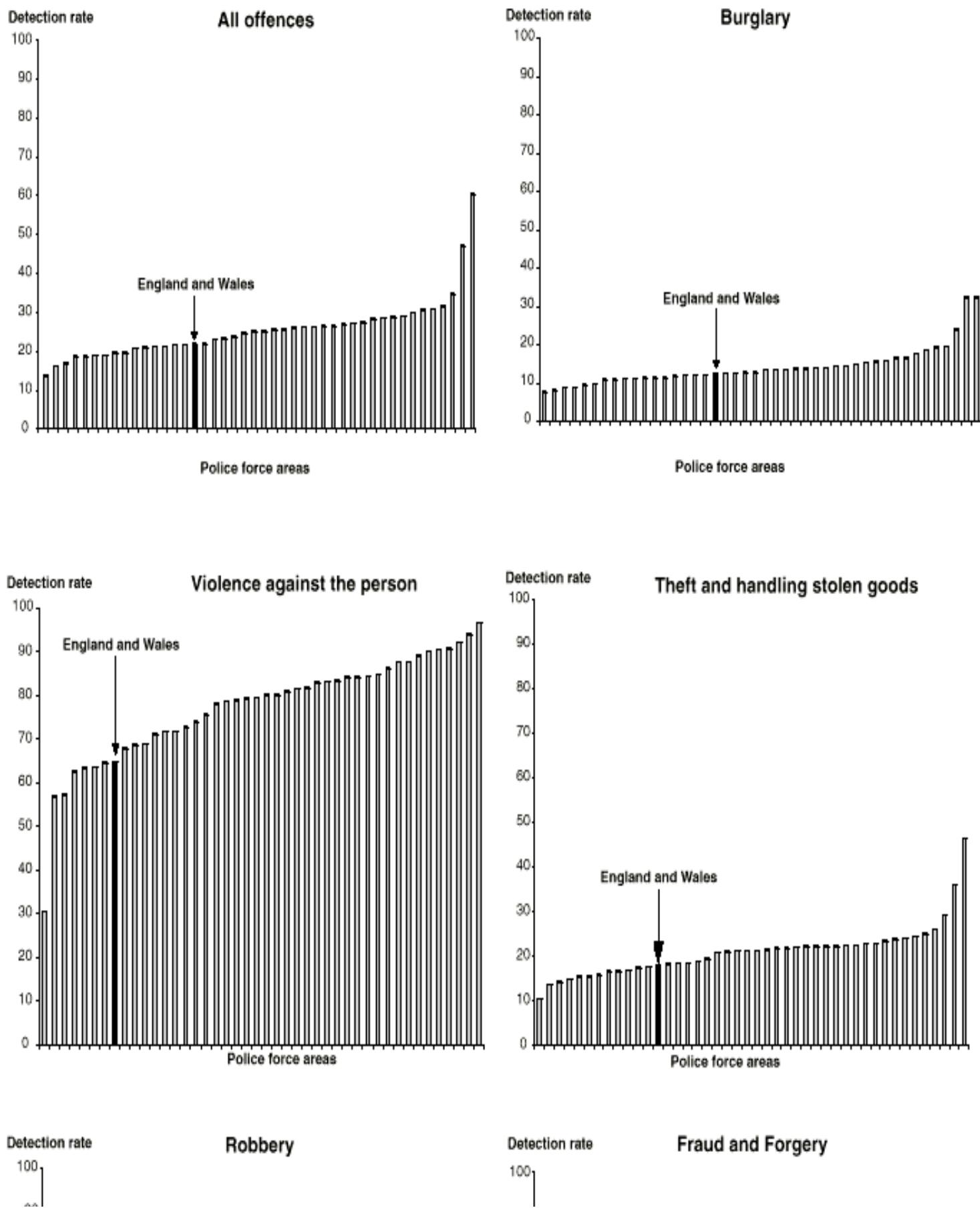


Figure 2.8 Detection rates for offence groups in police force areas 1999/00

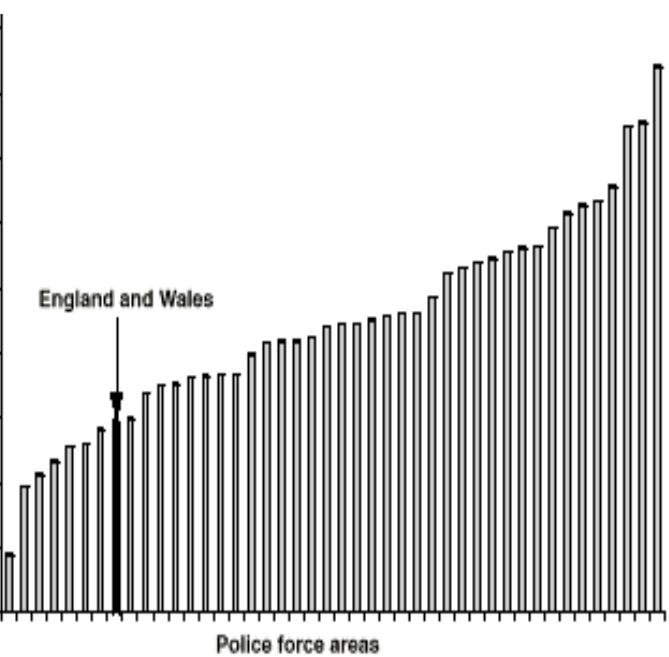
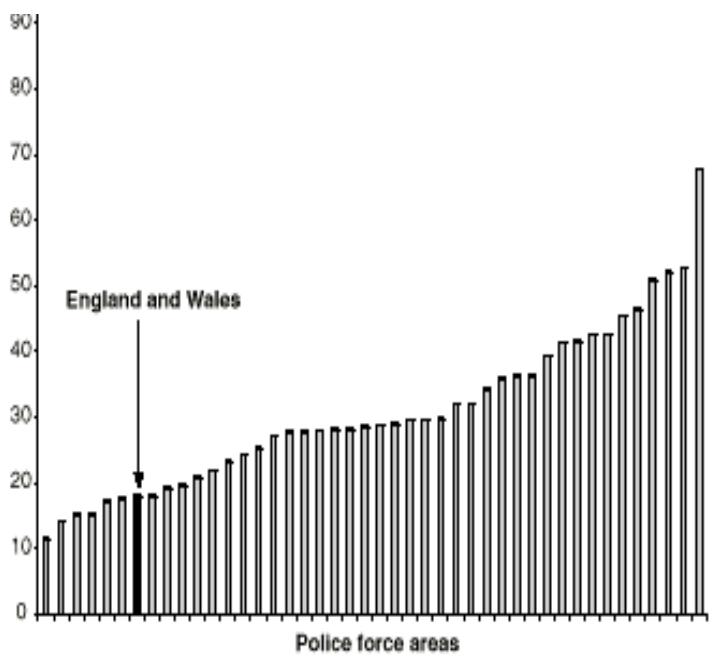


Table 2A Comparison of the results of the British Crime Survey with recorded crime statisticsEngland and Wales 1999⁽¹⁾

Offences	Notifiable offences recorded by the police		BCS best estimate of number committed (Thousands)	Best estimate of percentage recorded
	Total (Thousands)	Adjusted for comparison ⁽²⁾ (Thousands)		
Violence against the person:				
Wounding	218	186	634	29%
Common assault	213	177	2,206	8%
Other, not covered by BCS	140
Burglary				
Burglary in a dwelling	449	452	1,284	35%
Other, not covered by BCS	465
Robbery and theft from the person	151	139	967	14%
Theft and handling stolen goods:				
Theft from vehicle (with loss)	569	505	1,811	28%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	310	280	333	84%
Theft from vehicle (no loss) and attempted theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle	234	210	812	26%
Theft of a pedal cycle	131	136	397	34%
Other, not covered by BCS	902
Criminal Damage	971	488	2,853	17%
Other, not covered by BCS	509
Total ⁽²⁾	5,261	2,573	11,297	23%

(1) Recorded crimes for the calendar year are estimates due to changes in the counting rules.

(2) Adjustments necessary because of the sample structure and coverage of the BCS. Details of the adjustments are given in Appendix C of the 2000 British Crime Survey (England and Wales).

Table 2.1 Recorded crime – summary of key figures

England and Wales	Number of offences (thousands)												
Offence group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾
Violence against the person of which:	177.0	184.7	190.3	201.8	205.1	218.4	212.6	239.3	250.8	256.1	230.8	502.8	581.0
More serious offences	13.9	14.7	15.8	17.8	18.0	19.6	19.2	22.4	23.6	24.3	26.9	27.0	30.4
Less serious offences	163.0	170.0	174.5	184.0	187.1	198.8	193.4	216.9	227.2	231.8	203.9	475.7	550.6
Sexual offences of which:	29.7	29.0	29.4	29.5	31.3	32.0	30.3	31.4	33.2	34.2	34.9	36.2	37.8
Rape	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.4
Indecent assault on a female	15.4	15.8	15.8	16.2	17.4	17.6	16.9	17.6	18.7	19.0	19.5	19.5	20.7
Other sexual offences	11.1	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	8.3	7.8	7.9	8.3	7.8	9.0	8.7
Robbery	33.2	36.2	45.3	52.9	57.8	60.0	68.1	74.0	63.1	62.7	66.2	66.8	84.3
<i>Total violent crime</i>	239.9	249.9	265.1	284.2	294.2	310.3	310.9	344.8	347.1	352.9	331.8	605.8	703.1
Burglary of which:	825.9	1,006.8	1,219.5	1,355.3	1,369.6	1,256.7	1,239.5	1,164.6	1,015.1	988.4	951.9	953.2	906.5
Burglary in a dwelling	437.7	529.2	624.9	708.2	727.3	678.9	643.6	602.1	519.3	501.6	473.0	473.3	442.6
Burglary in other building	388.2	477.7	594.5	647.0	642.3	577.8	595.8	562.5	495.8	486.8	478.9	479.8	463.9
Theft and handling stolen goods of which:	2,012.8	2,374.4	2,761.1	2,851.6	2,751.9	2,564.6	2,452.1	2,383.9	2,165.0	2,145.0	2,126.7	2,191.4	2,223.6
Theft from the person	29.4	30.1	35.4	39.1	47.7	51.1	59.7	59.3	57.8	57.9	63.1	63.1	76.3
Theft from a shop	223.0	250.3	281.3	288.7	275.6	269.0	275.8	282.1	274.0	273.5	281.5	282.0	292.5
Theft of a pedal cycle	134.5	166.3	212.2	222.2	190.7	176.8	169.5	149.0	139.1	140.0	125.2	128.6	131.2
Theft from a vehicle	628.9	773.1	913.3	961.3	925.8	842.7	813.1	799.6	710.3	695.5	680.9	685.9	669.2
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	393.4	494.2	581.9	587.9	597.5	541.7	508.4	493.5	407.2	400.5	390.9	391.8	374.7
<i>Theft of & from vehicles</i>	1,022.3	1,267.3	1,495.2	1,549.2	1,523.3	1,384.4	1,321.5	1,293.0	1,117.6	1,096.0	1,071.8	1,077.7	1,043.9
Other theft	558.7	613.6	685.6	702.6	664.1	627.5	584.0	562.7	466.9	469.6	472.9	564.3	599.9
Handling stolen goods	44.9	46.8	51.5	49.8	50.4	55.7	41.6	37.9	33.6	32.4	27.7	27.7	23.3
Fraud and forgery	134.5	147.9	174.7	168.6	162.8	145.3	133.0	136.2	134.4	136.2	173.7	279.5	334.8
Criminal damage of which:	630.1	733.4	821.1	892.6	906.7	928.3	914.0	951.3	877.0	861.8	834.4	879.6	945.7
Arson	23.7	26.5	30.1	33.7	32.3	30.6	30.0	31.1	31.5	32.1	39.6	47.3	53.8
Other criminal damage	606.4	707.0	791.1	858.9	874.5	897.7	884.0	920.2	845.5	829.8	794.7	832.3	891.9
Drug offences	9.2	10.0	11.4	13.8	14.8	18.3	21.3	22.1	23.2	23.3	21.3	135.9	121.9
Other notifiable offences of which:	18.4	21.1	23.2	25.6	26.1	29.4	29.4	33.6	36.6	37.6	42.0	63.6	65.7
Going equipped for stealing	6.8	8.4	9.7	9.2	8.6	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.2
Other offences	11.7	12.8	13.5	16.4	17.5	21.6	22.7	27.4	30.5	31.6	36.1	57.8	60.5
Total	3,870.7	4,543.6	5,276.2	5,591.7	5,526.3	5,253.0	5,100.2	5,036.6	4,598.3	4,545.3	4,481.8	5,109.1	5,301.2

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.1 Recorded crime—summary of key figures (continued)

England and Wales

Percentage change from previous year

Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾	Average annual percentage change 1989/90 99/00 ⁽²⁾
Violence against the person of which:	+4	+3	+6	+2	+6	-3	+13	+5	-10	+16	+4.1
More serious offences	+5	+8	+12	+1	+9	-2	+17	+5	+11	+13	+8.1
Less serious offences	+4	+3	+5	+2	+6	-3	+12	+5	-12	+16	+3.7
Sexual offences of which:	-2	+1	0	+6	+2	-5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+2.5
Rape	+3	+19	+2	+11	+10	+2	+17	+11	+11	+11	+9.7
Indecent assault on a female	+3	0	+3	+7	+1	-4	+5	+6	+3	+6	+2.9
Other sexual offences	+11	-3	-5	+2	0	-12	-6	+1	-6	-3	-1.9
Robbery	+9	+25	+17	+9	+4	+13	+9	-15	+6	+26	+9.7
<i>Total violent crime</i>	+4	+6	+7	+4	+5	0	+11	+1	-6	+16	+4.9
Burglary of which:	+22	+21	+11	+1	-8	-1	-6	-13	-4	-5	+0.5
Burglary in a dwelling	+21	+18	+13	+3	-7	-5	-6	-14	-6	-6	-0.3
Burglary in other building	+23	+24	+9	-1	-10	+3	-6	-12	-2	-3	+1.3
Theft and handling stolen goods of which:	+18	+16	+3	-3	-7	-4	-3	-9	-1	+1	+0.6
Theft from the person	+2	+18	+10	+22	+7	+17	-1	-3	+9	+21	+10.3
Theft from a shop	+3	+12	+12	-5	-2	+3	+2	-3	+3	+4	+2.4
Theft of a pedal cycle	+24	+28	+5	-14	-7	-4	-12	-7	-11	+2	-0.7
Theft from a vehicle	+23	+18	+5	-4	-9	-4	-2	-11	-2	-2	+0.2
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	+26	+18	+1	+2	-9	-6	-3	-17	-2	-4	-1.1
<i>Theft of & from vehicles</i>	+24	+18	+4	-2	-10	-5	-2	-14	-2	-3	-0.3
Other theft	+10	+12	+2	-5	-6	-7	-4	-4	+1	+6	+0.6
Handling stolen goods	+4	+10	-3	+1	+10	-25	-9	-11	-15	-16	-6.3
Fraud and forgery	+10	+18	-4	-3	-11	-8	+2	-1	+28	+20	+4.3
Criminal damage of which:	+16	+12	+9	+3	+2	-2	+4	-8	-3	+8	+3.8
Arson	+12	+14	+12	-4	-5	-2	+4	+1	+24	+14	+6.5
Other criminal damage	+17	+12	+9	+2	+3	-2	+4	-8	-4	+7	+3.6
Drug offences	+9	+14	+21	+7	+24	+16	+4	+5	-9	-10	+7.1
Other notifiable offences of which:	+13	+11	+14	+4	+17	+6	+10	+7	+4	+3	+7.5
Going equipped for stealing	+24	+16	-5	-7	-9	-13	-7	-2	-3	-12	-6.9
Other offences	+9	+6	+21	+7	+23	+5	+22	+12	+14	+5	+12.0
Total	+17	+16	+6	-1	-5	-3	-1	-9	-1	+4	+2.8

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.2 Recorded crime and number per 100,000 population

England and Wales	Number of offences and number per 100,000 population				
Year	Number of offences ⁽¹⁾ (Thousands)	Number of offences ⁽²⁾ (Thousands)	Number of offences against property ⁽²⁾ (Thousands)	Number of offences ⁽¹⁾ per 100,000 population	Number of offences ⁽²⁾ per 100,000 population
1950	..	479.4	450.0 ⁽³⁾	..	1,094
1955	..	462.3	430.0 ⁽³⁾	..	1,040
1960	..	800.3	760.0 ⁽³⁾	..	1,742
1965	..	1,243.5	1,190.0 ⁽³⁾	..	2,598
1970	..	1,568.4	1,484.2	..	3,221
1975	..	2,105.6	1,984.7	..	4,283
1976	..	2,135.7	2,008.6	..	4,346
1977	2,636.5	2,463.0	2,330.4	5,368	5,014
1978	2,561.5	2,395.8	2,264.1	5,215	4,878
1979	2,536.7	2,376.7	2,238.6	5,159	4,833 ⁽⁴⁾
1980	2,688.2	2,520.6	2,378.9	5,459	5,119
1981	2,963.8	2,794.2	2,645.4	5,971	5,630
1982	3,262.4	3,088.3	2,928.1	6,577	6,226
1983	3,247.0	3,071.0	2,903.3	6,546	6,191
1984	3,499.1	3,313.8	3,139.5	7,047	6,674
1985	3,611.9	3,426.4	3,239.0	7,258	6,885
1986	3,847.4	3,660.0	3,465.1	7,707	7,331
1987	3,892.2	3,716.2	3,498.0	7,773	7,421
1988	3,715.8	3,550.2	3,311.3	7,396	7,066
1989	3,870.7	3,706.2	3,438.7	7,681	7,355
1990	4,543.6	4,363.6	4,082.6	8,986	8,630
1991	5,276.2	5,075.3	4,775.6	10,403	10,007
1992	5,591.7	5,383.5	5,059.9	10,943	10,535
1993	5,526.3	5,317.1	4,981.9	10,777	10,369
1994	5,253.0	5,032.4	4,674.4	10,212	9,783
1995	5,100.2	4,885.9	4,524.3	9,880	9,465
1996	5,036.6	4,868.4	4,467.9	9,719	9,395
1997	4,598.3	4,460.6	4,053.8	8,841	8,576 ⁽⁵⁾
1997/8	4,545.3	4,428.8	4,014.9	8,739	8,515
1998/9	4,481.8	..	4,086.7 ⁽⁶⁾	8,584	.. ⁽⁶⁾
1998/9	5,109.1	..	4,303.7 ⁽⁶⁾	9,785	..
1999/00	5,301.2	..	4,410.5 ⁽⁶⁾	10,111	..

(1) Including all criminal damage.

(2) Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

(3) Estimated.

(4) Break in series due to revised counting rules from 1980.

(5) Change from calendar year to financial year.

(6) Break in series due to expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.3 Recorded crime per 100,000 population by offence group

England and Wales

Number of offences per 100,000 population

Year	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	<i>Total violent crime</i>	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug ⁽³⁾ offences	Other offences
1988	7,396	315	53	63	431	1,628	3,844	266	1,182	16	30
1989	7,681	351	59	66	476	1,639	3,994	267	1,250	18	37
1990	8,986	365	57	72	494	1,991	4,696	293	1,451	20	42
1991	10,403	375	58	89	523	2,404	5,444	345	1,619	22	46
1992	11,025	398	58	104	560	2,672	5,622	332	1,760	27	50
1993	10,777	400	61	113	574	2,671	5,367	318	1,768	29	51
1994	10,212	424	62	117	603	2,443	4,986	282	1,805	36	57
1995	9,880	412	59	132	602	2,401	4,750	258	1,771	41	57
1996	9,719	462	61	143	665	2,247	4,600	263	1,836	43	65
1997	8,841	482	64	121	667	1,952	4,163	258	1,686	45	70
1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	8,739	492	66	120	678	1,900	4,124	262	1,657	45	72
1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	8,584	442	67	127	636	1,823	4,073	333	1,598	41	80
1998/9 ⁽²⁾	9,785	963	69	128	1,160	1,826	4,197	535	1,685	260	122
1999/00 ⁽²⁾	10,111	1,108	72	161	1,341	1,729	4,241	639	1,804	232	125

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(3) Before 1 April 1998 the only drug offence was "trafficking".

Table 2.4 Recorded crime by police force area

England and Wales 1994-1999/00

Police force area	Number of offences						Percentage change							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997 ⁽¹⁾	1998 ⁽¹⁾	1998 ⁽²⁾	1999 ⁽²⁾	1994	1995	1996	1997/8	1998/9	
					-98	-99								
Avon and Somerset	167,975	152,886	156,557	143,128	144,556	131,955	150,089	147,104	-9	+2	-9	-9	-2	
Bedfordshire	52,501	51,104	52,004	47,426	45,250	43,947	49,076	53,607	-3	+2	-9	-3	+9	
Cambridgeshire	61,732	67,652	69,513	60,050	58,864	59,678	67,256	68,722	+10	+3	-14	+1	+2	
Cheshire	74,926	73,202	66,214	60,363	60,716	59,414	65,119	64,528	-2	-10	-9	-2	-1	
Cleveland	81,732	79,719	78,608	64,445	63,634	63,726	67,030	65,185	-2	-1	-18	0	-3	
Cumbria	42,492	41,230	39,739	35,810	35,777	35,171	40,202	37,729	-3	-4	-10	-2	-6	
Derbyshire	85,915	82,380	78,896	73,792	74,436	74,047	84,459	85,650	-4	-4	-6	-1	+1	
Devon and Cornwall	109,396	102,193	103,121	94,828	92,800	88,484	110,644	110,361	-7	+1	-8	-5	0	
Dorset	55,415	54,582	49,731	44,104	43,536	43,903	52,755	52,332	-2	-9	-11	+1	-1	
Durham	65,029	57,817	51,849	47,976	47,311	44,178	50,413	48,796	-11	-10	-7	-7	-3	
Essex	105,995	98,097	100,758	90,158	89,380	87,147	95,797	102,777	-7	+3	-11	-2	+7	
Gloucestershire	60,371	55,448	53,675	47,533	46,044	44,000	48,206	50,993	-8	-3	-11	-4	+6	
Greater Manchester	338,110	327,994	327,976	307,403	315,000	336,172	362,450	377,086	-3	-0	-6	+7	+4	
Hampshire	141,272	134,319	135,915	124,306	121,042	115,008	128,253	135,174	-5	+1	-9	-5	+5	
Hertfordshire	54,887	55,891	54,441	50,050	49,426	46,255	49,309	52,741	+2	-3	-8	-6	+7	
Humberside	135,826	128,393	126,931	121,330	123,722	119,290	130,691	121,442	-5	-1	-4	-4	-7	
Kent	155,344	155,251	147,980	122,955	118,892	110,244	129,340	124,918	0	-5	-17	-7	-3	
Lancashire	127,300	124,921	122,487	119,755	116,947	105,161	118,085	108,866	-2	-2	-2	-10	-8	
Leicestershire	99,150	93,607	94,124	81,259	81,183	81,714	93,397	94,577	-6	+1	-14	+1	+1	
Lincolnshire	47,767	48,015	47,069	43,381	41,792	39,718	46,670	46,170	+1	-2	-8	-5	-1	
London, City of	5,272	5,727	4,831	5,130	5,137	6,035	7,144	7,775	+9	-16	+6	+17	+9	
Merseyside	136,825	153,385	145,956	125,979	125,312	130,606	140,874	148,172	+12	-5	-14	+4	+5	
Metropolitan Police	853,478	817,082	841,784	791,732	778,279	767,880	934,254	1,052,047	-4	+3	-6	-1	+13	
Norfolk	56,075	51,716	55,314	53,332	52,580	51,167	57,129	59,387	-8	+7	-4	-3	+4	
Northamptonshire	57,607	56,524	57,378	54,047	53,645	55,842	65,466	61,240	-2	+2	-6	+4	-6	
Northumbria	204,057	194,141	169,656	140,166	134,457	132,588	151,298	142,279	-5	-13	-17	-1	-6	
North Yorkshire	62,153	63,539	56,919	50,252	50,297	48,372	55,309	53,554	+2	-10	-12	-4	-3	
Nottinghamshire	152,592	151,371	144,060	128,015	125,097	123,680	135,255	136,875	-1	-5	-11	-1	+1	
South Yorkshire	157,089	154,293	151,577	130,960	125,907	124,427	133,059	131,700	-2	-2	-14	-1	-1	
Staffordshire	93,757	91,495	92,155	89,957	89,820	84,495	91,919	98,852	-2	+1	-2	-6	+8	
Suffolk	39,393	38,233	37,095	35,639	35,262	34,280	39,908	43,355	-3	-3	-4	-3	+9	
Surrey	46,783	44,313	42,014	38,440	38,015	36,376	42,467	46,288	-5	-5	-9	-4	+9	
Sussex	107,105	110,300	118,086	111,624	110,320	111,468	130,402	136,566	+3	+7	-5	+1	+5	
Thames Valley	186,268	178,702	172,194	157,423	154,014	161,646	176,477	191,875	-4	-4	-9	+5	+9	
Warwickshire	42,592	38,906	38,926	35,725	35,604	35,659	38,485	38,593	-9	0	-8	0	0	
West Mercia	83,949	80,013	82,254	76,762	75,330	69,451	81,782	84,797	-5	+3	-7	-8	+4	
West Midlands	315,755	318,087	317,892	278,975	277,970	276,512	314,628	364,887	+1	+0	-12	-1	+16	
West Yorkshire	289,716	283,938	268,716	244,142	242,646	246,438	273,809	260,237	-2	-5	-9	+2	-5	
Wiltshire	38,147	36,428	35,911	33,039	32,831	32,984	38,189	38,461	-5	-1	-8	0	+1	
England	4,991,748	4,852,894	4,790,306	4,361,391	4,312,831	4,259,118	4,847,095	5,045,698	-3	-1	-9	-1	+4	
Dyfed-Powys	21,602	19,419	19,072	18,098	17,994	17,858	24,588	23,709	-10	-2	-5	-1	-4	
Gwent	38,431	33,034	44,572	47,268	47,043	47,381	58,738	60,132	-14	+35	+6	+1	+2	
North Wales	43,451	41,645	41,024	40,684	38,658	36,570	43,848	44,606	-4	-1	-1	-5	+2	
South Wales	157,748	153,249	141,578	130,886	128,811	120,890	134,820	127,040	-3	-8	-8	-6	-6	

Wales	261,232	247,347	246,246	236,936	232,506	222,699	261,994	255,487	-5	0	-4	-4	-2
England and Wales	5,252,980	5,100,241	5,036,552	4,598,327	4,545,337	4,481,817	5,109,089	5,301,185	-3	-1	-9	-1	+4

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.5 Recorded crime by police force area and offence group

England and Wales 1999/00

Police force area	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
Avon and Somerset	147,104	12,921	759	2,381	16,061	27,804	71,130	8,518	20,519	2,017	1,055
Bedfordshire	53,607	5,104	402	615	6,121	7,913	25,135	4,760	8,048	1,081	549
Cambridgeshire	68,722	6,090	418	548	7,056	12,377	32,072	3,251	12,110	1,011	845
Cheshire	64,528	5,800	379	466	6,645	12,805	27,150	2,192	12,627	1,854	1,255
Cleveland	65,185	3,025	414	839	4,278	15,621	30,278	2,744	10,812	992	460
Cumbria	37,729	5,142	224	90	5,456	5,455	14,687	1,310	8,943	1,360	518
Derbyshire	85,650	10,019	546	584	11,149	15,536	36,023	4,739	15,207	1,659	1,337
Devon and Cornwall	110,361	12,479	936	487	13,902	17,307	48,566	6,925	18,490	3,784	1,387
Dorset	52,332	3,487	306	241	4,034	8,466	23,658	5,866	8,408	1,379	521
Durham	48,796	5,397	251	236	5,884	9,083	19,835	1,314	10,654	1,259	767
Essex	102,777	9,879	975	626	11,480	14,967	45,238	5,470	21,766	2,421	1,435
Gloucestershire	50,993	4,240	323	291	4,854	9,308	23,639	3,284	7,990	1,285	633
Greater Manchester	377,086	40,184	2,258	8,634	51,076	75,374	146,094	20,043	75,201	4,919	4,379
Hampshire	135,174	15,378	1,384	732	17,494	18,778	58,127	6,393	28,125	4,155	2,102
Hertfordshire	52,741	3,703	348	420	4,471	8,689	23,358	2,935	11,560	1,180	548
Humberside	121,442	9,085	717	950	10,752	32,230	51,561	3,745	20,739	1,534	881
Kent	124,918	12,984	872	827	14,683	19,722	52,325	7,387	24,806	3,644	2,351
Lancashire	108,866	9,803	754	1,058	11,615	21,360	44,459	4,024	22,776	3,135	1,497
Leicestershire	94,577	11,153	800	1,023	12,976	15,632	37,247	8,398	16,889	1,478	1,957
Lincolnshire	46,170	3,866	325	178	4,369	10,719	19,551	1,641	8,391	975	524
London, City of	7,775	525	21	49	595	420	4,640	1,214	409	357	140
Merseyside	148,172	14,639	935	2,663	18,237	25,638	62,230	4,794	30,822	4,838	1,613
Metropolitan Police	1,052,047	156,880	9,189	36,317	202,386	129,145	426,235	105,150	151,590	26,233	11,308
Norfolk	59,387	6,382	415	297	7,094	10,243	25,660	3,251	10,978	1,561	600
Northamptonshire	61,240	5,128	287	481	5,896	11,302	26,159	4,225	11,736	1,157	765
Northumbria	142,279	13,563	983	1,389	15,935	26,459	58,175	5,022	30,436	4,209	2,043
North Yorkshire	53,554	5,101	294	212	5,607	10,402	24,326	2,551	8,617	1,408	643
Nottinghamshire	136,875	13,629	987	1,768	16,384	26,458	60,570	6,195	23,692	1,846	1,730
South Yorkshire	131,700	7,605	645	1,122	9,372	32,412	55,045	4,794	25,305	3,614	1,158
Staffordshire	98,852	13,183	760	697	14,640	19,155	38,723	4,885	18,442	1,650	1,357
Suffolk	43,355	5,303	389	223	5,915	6,214	17,422	2,182	9,547	1,410	665
Surrey	46,288	5,370	505	224	6,099	6,640	18,886	3,808	8,602	1,510	743
Sussex	136,566	16,924	1,003	1,020	18,947	19,437	59,196	8,615	26,361	2,323	1,687
Thames Valley	191,875	13,870	1,002	1,659	16,531	31,185	96,123	14,191	28,630	3,635	1,580
Warwickshire	38,593	2,188	169	224	2,581	7,741	17,326	2,383	7,439	776	347
West Mercia	84,797	8,213	585	359	9,157	14,313	36,339	4,210	17,410	2,137	1,231
West Midlands	364,887	42,615	2,319	10,092	55,026	68,780	140,305	26,856	61,422	6,536	5,962
West Yorkshire	260,237	17,738	1,806	3,088	22,632	58,896	110,654	11,533	48,106	5,852	2,564
Wiltshire	38,461	4,519	358	258	5,135	5,718	16,746	2,086	7,151	1,172	453
England	5,045,698	543,114	36,043	83,368	662,525	869,704	2,124,893	322,884	890,756	113,346	61,590

Dyfed-Powys	23,709	5,519	292	28	5,839	2,072	7,374	1,136	4,417	2,030	841
Gwent	60,132	13,774	503	216	14,493	7,656	19,721	2,586	12,253	2,214	1,209
North Wales	44,606	5,739	373	146	6,258	6,892	17,647	1,570	10,102	1,586	551
South Wales	127,040	12,890	581	519	13,990	20,144	53,985	6,597	28,154	2,690	1,480
Wales	255,487	37,922	1,749	909	40,580	36,764	98,727	11,889	54,926	8,520	4,081
England and Wales	5,301,185	581,036	37,792	84,277	703,105	906,468	2,223,620	334,773	945,682	121,866	65,671

Table 2.6 Recorded crimes per 100,000 population by police force area and offence group

England and Wales 1999/00

Number of offences per 100,000 population

Police force area	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
Avon and Somerset	9,882	868	51	160	1,079	1,868	4,778	572	1,378	135	71
Bedfordshire	9,631	917	72	110	1,100	1,422	4,516	855	1,446	194	99
Cambridgeshire	9,548	846	58	76	980	1,720	4,456	452	1,682	140	117
Cheshire	6,556	589	39	47	675	1,301	2,758	223	1,283	188	128
Cleveland	11,717	544	74	151	769	2,808	5,442	493	1,943	178	83
Cumbria	7,655	1,043	45	18	1,107	1,107	2,980	266	1,814	276	105
Derbyshire	8,829	1,033	56	60	1,149	1,602	3,713	489	1,568	171	138
Devon and Cornwall	7,080	801	60	31	892	1,110	3,116	444	1,186	243	89
Dorset	7,571	504	44	35	584	1,225	3,423	849	1,216	200	75
Durham	8,029	888	41	39	968	1,494	3,264	216	1,753	207	126
Essex	6,703	644	64	41	749	976	2,950	357	1,420	158	94
Gloucestershire	9,151	761	58	52	871	1,670	4,242	589	1,434	231	114
Greater Manchester	14,630	1,559	88	335	1,982	2,924	5,668	778	2,918	191	170
Hampshire	7,633	868	78	41	988	1,060	3,282	361	1,588	235	119
Hertfordshire	6,004	422	40	48	509	989	2,659	334	1,316	134	62
Humberside	13,752	1,029	81	108	1,218	3,650	5,839	424	2,348	174	100
Kent	7,934	825	55	53	933	1,253	3,323	469	1,575	231	149
Lancashire	7,630	687	53	74	814	1,497	3,116	282	1,596	220	105
Leicestershire	10,184	1,201	86	110	1,397	1,683	4,011	904	1,819	159	211
Lincolnshire	7,409	620	52	29	701	1,720	3,138	263	1,347	156	84
London, City of	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Merseyside	10,513	1,039	66	189	1,294	1,819	4,415	340	2,187	343	114
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	13,784	2,047	120	473	2,640	1,685	5,604	1,383	1,977	346	149
Norfolk	7,515	808	53	38	898	1,296	3,247	411	1,389	198	76
Northamptonshire	9,945	833	47	78	957	1,835	4,248	686	1,906	188	124
Northumbria	9,981	951	69	97	1,118	1,856	4,081	352	2,135	295	143
North Yorkshire	7,214	687	40	29	755	1,401	3,277	344	1,161	190	87
Nottinghamshire	13,268	1,321	96	171	1,588	2,565	5,872	601	2,297	179	168
South Yorkshire	10,099	583	49	86	719	2,485	4,221	368	1,940	277	89
Staffordshire	9,314	1,242	72	66	1,379	1,805	3,649	460	1,738	155	128
Suffolk	6,460	790	58	33	881	926	2,596	325	1,423	210	99
Surrey	5,884	683	64	28	775	844	2,401	484	1,093	192	94
Sussex	9,110	1,129	67	68	1,264	1,297	3,949	575	1,759	155	113
Thames Valley	9,142	661	48	79	788	1,486	4,580	676	1,364	173	75
Warwickshire	7,616	432	33	44	509	1,528	3,419	470	1,468	153	68
West Mercia	7,462	723	51	32	806	1,260	3,198	370	1,532	188	108
West Midlands	13,884	1,621	88	384	2,094	2,617	5,338	1,022	2,337	249	227
West Yorkshire	12,315	839	85	146	1,071	2,787	5,236	546	2,276	277	121
Wiltshire	6,352	746	59	43	848	944	2,766	345	1,181	194	75
England	10,194	1,097	73	168	1,339	1,757	4,293	652	1,800	229	124

Dyfed-Powys	4,946	1,151	61	6	<i>1,218</i>	432	1,538	237	921	423	175
Gwent	10,791	2,472	90	39	<i>2,601</i>	1,374	3,539	464	2,199	397	217
North Wales	6,785	873	57	22	<i>952</i>	1,048	2,684	239	1,537	241	84
South Wales	10,251	1,040	47	42	<i>1,129</i>	1,625	4,356	532	2,272	217	119
Wales	8,710	1,293	60	31	<i>1,383</i>	1,253	3,366	405	1,872	290	139
England and Wales	10,111	1,108	72	161	<i>1,341</i>	1,729	4,241	639	1,804	232	125

(1) Including City of London.

* Not applicable.

Table 2.7 Percentage change in numbers of notifiable offences recorded by police force area and offence group 1998/9–1999/00

Police force area	England and Wales										Percentage change
	Total offences	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	
Avon and Somerset	-2	+5	-8	+30	+7	-5	-1	-14	0	-6	-8
Bedfordshire	+9	+6	+17	+16	+8	+11	+11	+16	+2	-5	0
Cambridgeshire	+2	+14	-3	+25	+14	-3	0	+36	+2	-13	-1
Cheshire	-1	-12	-39	+17	-13	-2	+1	+2	+9	-25	+2
Cleveland	-3	+2	+12	-8	+1	-5	-5	+21	+1	-11	+2
Cumbria	-6	-8	+12	-24	-8	-6	-11	-6	+6	-16	-9
Derbyshire	+1	+18	-2	+16	+17	-7	-2	+13	+6	-2	+9
Devon and Cornwall	0	+6	+7	+5	+6	-3	-2	-2	+4	-2	+7
Dorset	-1	+24	-3	+18	+21	-8	-1	-7	+1	+25	+5
Durham	-3	+9	+3	+37	+10	-10	-2	0	-4	-9	0
Essex	+7	+23	+11	+20	+22	-0	+2	+25	+16	+5	-3
Gloucestershire	+6	+31	-6	+7	+26	-8	+1	+30	+22	+12	+19
Greater Manchester	+4	+12	+5	+13	+12	-5	+1	+27	+12	-10	+3
Hampshire	+5	+22	+30	+24	+23	-5	+1	+25	+12	-1	-7
Hertfordshire	+7	+12	+8	+68	+15	+4	+2	+27	+14	-1	+22
Humberside	-7	-3	-3	+13	-2	-6	-11	+5	-3	-6	-10
Kent	-3	+5	-6	+16	+5	-14	-9	+30	+8	-6	-1
Lancashire	-8	-5	-14	+8	-5	-12	-11	-9	+7	-24	-18
Leicestershire	+1	+12	+5	+6	+11	-9	-3	+16	+12	+3	-13
Lincolnshire	-1	-9	-17	+19	-9	+5	+1	-40	+9	-21	-16
London, City of	+9	+3	-32	+69	+4	-19	+9	+41	+38	-29	+9
Merseyside	+5	+20	-8	+7	+16	-3	+5	-2	+12	-14	-2
Metropolitan Police	+13	+19	+13	+38	+22	+4	+11	+31	+11	-18	+1
Norfolk	+4	+17	-18	+35	+15	+1	0	+31	+6	+2	-12
Northamptonshire	-6	-2	-6	+9	-2	-7	-10	-5	0	-10	-8
Northumbria	-6	+9	+4	+3	+8	-16	-7	+1	-4	+7	0
North Yorkshire	-3	+6	-1	+25	+6	-7	-5	0	+3	-10	-5
Nottinghamshire	+1	+13	+4	+35	+14	-8	+1	+31	-1	-8	+9
South Yorkshire	-1	+16	-1	+15	+14	-6	-4	+21	+5	-9	+6
Staffordshire	+8	+30	+34	+37	+31	-6	+2	+28	+18	-14	+34
Suffolk	+9	+39	-4	+59	+36	0	+2	+4	+21	-11	+6
Surrey	+9	+29	-13	+31	+24	-4	+5	+27	+14	-3	+25
Sussex	+5	+15	+10	+9	+14	-7	+3	+11	+11	+4	+20
Thames Valley	+9	+29	+14	+25	+27	+1	+7	+20	+10	-5	+4
Warwickshire	0	+6	-13	+32	+6	-4	-2	-1	+8	14	-5

West Mercia	+4	+17	-5	+2	+15	-2	0	+6	+13	-11	+15
West Midlands	+16	+37	+17	+38	+36	-3	+11	+71	+22	-9	+34
West Yorkshire	-5	+6	+2	+1	+5	-13	-4	+9	-2	-13	-7
Wiltshire	+1	+3	-11	+32	+3	-7	0	+8	+8	-2	-8
England	+4	+15	+5	+26	+16	-5	+2	+21	+8	-10	+3
Dyfed-Powys	-4	+18	-8	-33	+16	-21	-4	-19	-2	-18	-1
Gwent	+2	+21	+11	+25	+21	-9	-5	+8	+5	-10	+12
North Wales	+2	+22	+12	+15	+21	-5	+1	-16	+5	-16	-11
South Wales	-6	+13	-19	+2	+11	-15	-6	+4	-7	-8	+11
Wales	-2	+18	-4	+7	+17	-12	-5	-1	-2	-13	+5
England and Wales	+4	+16	+4	+26	+16	-5	+1	+20	+8	-10	+3

Table 2.8 Recorded crimes which were cleared up by offence group

Offence group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾
Number of offences cleared up (thousands)												
Violence against the person	136.1	141.7	147.1	153.6	156.6	168.5	163.5	183.5	197.0	200.5	358.0	376.6
Sexual offences	22.2	22.0	22.4	22.1	23.4	24.3	22.9	23.9	25.4	25.7	24.6	22.3
Robbery	8.8	9.6	10.6	11.7	12.5	13.1	15.4	19.1	17.2	17.1	15.2	15.2
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>167.1</i>	<i>173.3</i>	<i>180.1</i>	<i>187.4</i>	<i>192.5</i>	<i>205.9</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>226.5</i>	<i>239.5</i>	<i>243.2</i>	<i>397.7</i>	<i>414.1</i>
Burglary	225.2	255.9	285.8	268.4	266.4	268.9	259.7	244.9	229.9	224.5	185.0	114.4
Theft and handling stolen goods	630.5	709.8	763.3	693.6	634.0	606.7	566.8	558.7	524.4	519.4	482.5	397.2
Fraud and forgery	89.4	89.8	97.0	88.6	82.9	75.6	65.9	67.1	64.6	63.9	101.7	99.1
Criminal damage	108.1	120.5	120.0	115.3	113.5	123.6	134.2	136.9	142.7	142.7	149.2	145.7
Drug offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	131.5	117.8
Other notifiable offences	26.6	30.0	33.2	37.6	39.0	45.7	48.5	53.6	57.2	58.0	181.0	48.6
Total	1,247.0	1,379.4	1,479.5	1,390.9	1,328.2	1,326.4	1,276.9	1,287.7	1,258.2	1,251.7	1,497.1	1,336.9
Percentage cleared up ⁽³⁾												
Violence against the person	77	77	77	76	76	77	77	77	79	78	71	65
Sexual offences	75	76	76	75	75	76	76	76	77	75	68	59
Robbery	26	26	23	22	22	22	23	26	27	27	23	18
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>59</i>
Burglary	27	25	23	20	19	21	21	21	23	23	19	13
Theft and handling stolen goods	31	30	28	24	23	24	23	23	24	24	22	18
Fraud and forgery	66	61	55	53	51	52	50	49	48	47	36	30
Criminal damage	23	22	19	17	16	17	19	17	19	19	17	15
Drug offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	97	97
Other notifiable offences	96	96	96	96	95	94	96	96	96	95	91	74
Total	34	32	29	26	25	26	26	26	28	28	29	25

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(3) Offences cleared up as a percentage of the total number of offences recorded by the police.

Table 2.9 Recorded crimes which were cleared up by police force area and offence group

Police force area	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences	Number of offences
											Vehicle crime ^c
Avon and Somerset	32,041	8,211	471	363	3,552	10,130	3,115	3,486	1,951	762	3,691
Bedfordshire	13,313	3,670	210	122	761	4,613	931	1,527	1,081	398	1,729
Cambridgeshire	17,395	4,878	292	139	2,193	4,899	1,146	2,179	1,015	654	1,557
Cheshire	19,884	5,002	320	168	1,746	6,171	1,185	2,219	1,851	1,222	1,641
Cleveland	14,093	1,928	346	162	1,422	6,765	821	1,275	941	433	1,296
Cumbria	14,830	4,516	196	46	1,065	4,297	990	1,897	1,359	464	1,432
Derbyshire	23,846	7,956	344	174	1,743	6,238	1,991	2,806	1,567	1,027	2,268
Devon and Cornwall	38,743	11,309	851	203	2,416	10,911	3,685	4,384	3,788	1,196	3,567
Dorset	13,498	2,506	193	68	1,034	4,436	2,156	1,391	1,337	377	1,256
Durham	15,713	4,982	228	101	1,149	4,382	987	1,871	1,248	765	1,396
Essex	30,503	8,202	650	176	2,194	10,070	2,181	3,567	2,405	1,058	3,492
Gloucestershire	15,552	3,576	228	84	1,826	4,996	1,464	1,613	1,259	506	1,565
Greater Manchester	88,470	28,608	1,470	1,326	6,757	24,695	7,054	10,266	4,845	3,449	9,642
Hampshire	42,935	12,561	1,024	266	2,194	12,835	2,928	5,263	4,103	1,761	3,714
Hertfordshire	14,153	2,924	255	117	1,306	4,953	1,311	1,722	1,141	424	2,348
Humberside	22,534	5,875	289	165	2,498	7,669	1,593	2,519	1,379	547	2,090
Kent	41,015	11,023	700	344	3,123	12,430	2,508	5,404	3,605	1,878	4,455
Lancashire	31,851	7,719	573	314	3,009	10,432	2,110	3,318	3,124	1,252	3,458
Leicestershire	28,722	8,123	430	297	2,144	7,889	3,525	3,134	1,445	1,735	2,831
Lincolnshire	12,931	3,162	260	76	1,251	4,251	912	1,700	878	441	1,248
London, City of	2,498	299	8	7	101	816	749	121	327	70	146
Merseyside	38,648	10,096	623	482	3,130	12,078	2,622	3,496	4,794	1,327	3,623
Metropolitan Police	166,196	48,122	2,955	4,208	12,748	44,429	9,565	15,471	23,827	4,871	13,061
Norfolk	18,063	5,112	267	83	1,189	5,313	1,927	2,122	1,564	486	1,374
Northamptonshire	19,945	4,662	245	190	2,112	6,532	1,863	2,472	1,171	698	2,926
Northumbria	43,413	10,986	577	448	3,449	13,967	2,827	5,158	4,199	1,802	4,781
North Yorkshire	16,652	4,547	205	73	1,170	5,385	1,680	1,597	1,389	606	1,243
Nottinghamshire	29,367	8,546	535	370	2,914	9,340	1,446	3,147	1,764	1,305	2,599
South Yorkshire	32,404	6,419	516	306	3,616	11,572	2,214	3,152	3,589	1,020	3,420
Staffordshire	22,221	7,558	287	171	1,578	6,450	1,269	2,568	1,486	854	1,979
Suffolk	15,575	4,416	245	118	988	4,525	1,372	1,992	1,412	507	1,297
Surrey	14,818	3,976	287	72	864	4,188	1,725	1,800	1,453	453	1,556
Sussex	33,953	11,627	546	224	2,663	9,381	2,217	3,928	2,185	1,182	2,766
Thames Valley	38,735	9,432	527	388	3,730	13,099	3,025	3,936	3,576	1,022	4,647
Warwickshire	8,667	1,711	103	67	945	2,882	877	1,028	766	288	1,093
West Mercia	24,307	6,532	400	131	2,037	7,759	1,752	2,606	2,093	997	2,393

West Midlands	99,286	32,285	1,385	1,798	9,507	25,898	7,617	10,155	6,406	4,235	10,329
West Yorkshire	65,245	14,955	1,424	873	9,786	20,092	4,200	5,839	5,771	2,305	7,291
Wiltshire	12,815	3,776	242	74	891	3,818	964	1,520	1,138	392	1,244
England	1,234,830	341,788	20,707	14,794	106,801	370,586	92,504	133,649	109,232	44,769	122,444
Dyfed-Powys	15,411	5,339	275	19	676	3,424	957	1,863	2,030	828	1,374
Gwent	31,755	12,967	471	113	2,489	7,097	1,460	3,826	2,211	1,121	3,479
North Wales	15,840	5,182	331	68	1,006	4,289	997	1,875	1,585	507	1,495
South Wales	39,079	11,303	492	237	3,381	11,787	3,209	4,525	2,731	1,414	5,965
Wales	102,085	34,791	1,569	437	7,552	26,597	6,623	12,089	8,557	3,870	12,313
England and Wales	1,336,915	376,579	22,276	15,231	114,353	397,183	99,127	145,738	117,789	48,639	134,757

(1) Vehicle crime includes theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking, vehicle interference/tampering, criminal damage to a vehicle and racially aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle.

Table 2.10 Recorded crime: clear-up rate by offence group and police force area

Police force area	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences	Percentages
							and forgery				Vehicle crime ⁽¹⁾
Avon and Somerset	19	64	62	15	13	14	37	17	97	72	8
Bedfordshire	21	72	52	20	10	18	20	19	100	73	10
Cambridgeshire	22	80	70	25	18	15	35	18	100	77	8
Cheshire	26	86	84	36	14	23	54	18	100	97	9
Cleveland	19	64	84	19	9	22	30	12	95	94	7
Cumbria	35	88	88	51	20	29	76	21	100	90	15
Derbyshire	24	79	63	30	11	17	42	18	94	77	10
Devon and Cornwall	30	91	91	42	14	22	53	24	100	86	11
Dorset	22	72	63	28	12	19	37	17	97	72	8
Durham	28	92	91	43	13	22	75	18	99	100	10
Essex	26	83	67	28	15	22	40	16	99	74	12
Gloucestershire	27	84	71	29	20	21	45	20	98	80	11
Greater Manchester	20	71	65	15	9	17	35	14	99	79	8
Hampshire	27	82	74	36	12	22	46	19	99	84	10
Hertfordshire	23	79	73	28	15	21	45	15	97	77	13
Humberside	16	65	40	17	8	15	43	12	90	62	7
Kent	29	85	80	42	16	24	34	22	99	80	12
Lancashire	25	79	76	30	14	23	52	15	100	84	11
Leicestershire	26	73	54	29	14	21	42	19	98	89	11
Lincolnshire	25	82	80	43	12	22	56	20	90	84	12
London, City of	31	57	38	14	24	18	62	30	92	50	19
Merseyside	22	69	67	18	12	19	55	11	99	82	8
Metropolitan Police	14	31	32	12	10	10	9	10	91	43	5
Norfolk	26	80	64	28	12	21	59	19	100	81	9
Northamptonshire	29	91	85	40	19	25	44	21	101 ⁽²⁾	91	15
Northumbria	27	81	59	32	13	24	56	17	100	88	12
North Yorkshire	27	89	70	34	11	22	66	19	99	94	9
Nottinghamshire	19	63	54	21	11	15	23	13	96	75	7
South Yorkshire	21	84	80	27	11	21	46	12	99	88	9
Staffordshire	20	57	38	25	8	17	26	14	90	63	8
Suffolk	32	83	63	53	16	26	63	21	100	76	13
Surrey	28	74	57	32	13	22	45	21	96	61	13
Sussex	21	69	54	22	14	16	26	15	94	70	7
Thames Valley	17	68	53	23	12	14	21	14	98	65	7
Warwickshire	19	78	61	30	12	17	37	14	99	83	9
West Mercia	25	80	68	36	14	21	42	15	98	81	10

West Midlands	24	76	60	18	14	18	28	17	98	71	10
West Yorkshire	21	84	79	28	17	18	36	12	99	90	9
Wiltshire	29	84	68	29	16	23	46	21	97	87	13
England	21	63	57	18	12	17	29	15	96	73	9
Dyfed-Powys	60	97	94	68	33	46	84	42	100	98	33
Gwent	47	94	94	52	33	36	56	31	100	93	24
North Wales	31	90	89	47	15	24	64	19	100	92	12
South Wales	26	88	85	46	17	22	49	16	102 ⁽²⁾	96	12
Wales	34	92	90	48	21	27	56	22	100	95	16
England and Wales	22	65	59	18	13	18	30	15	97	74	9

(1) Vehicle crime includes theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking, vehicle interference and tampering, criminal damage to a vehicle and racially aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle.

(2) Offences cleared up in current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year.

Table 2.11 Recorded crime: clear-up rate by police force area

Police force area	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	Percentages	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾
Avon and Somerset	33	29	24	17	17	21	23	24	26	26	24	22	
Bedfordshire	34	19	19	20	21	22	22	33	35	35	33	25	
Cambridgeshire	38	38	36	27	25	25	19	24	27	28	29	25	
Cheshire	52	50	41	29	26	30	31	34	36	34	37	31	
Cleveland	36	25	33	32	27	19	25	24	25	23	23	22	
Cumbria	49	43	40	37	38	37	40	36	40	41	44	39	
Derbyshire	37	32	28	22	21	21	20	21	25	26	31	28	
Devon and Cornwall	36	32	29	18	25	27	27	30	32	34	36	35	
Dorset	42	35	41	32	33	30	28	27	29	30	31	26	
Durham	42	34	30	30	30	32	30	30	31	30	33	32	
Essex	32	29	32	29	32	36	33	29	27	28	29	30	
Gloucestershire	36	33	35	24	20	24	27	23	24	26	31	31	
Greater Manchester	30	32	36	35	34	34	24	17	20	20	25	23	
Hampshire	32	32	28	26	26	27	28	28	30	30	35	32	
Hertfordshire	44	30	33	26	21	24	28	30	32	33	34	27	
Humberside	35	37	32	23	16	17	19	20	20	21	22	19	
Kent	32	25	23	27	25	29	26	32	31	31	34	33	
Lancashire	40	44	40	37	35	33	34	33	29	29	34	29	
Leicestershire	40	36	29	30	28	30	29	31	34	34	34	30	
Lincolnshire	42	43	46	39	37	32	39	42	48	46	40	28	
London, City of	20	21	20	20	22	27	23	27	26	28	33	32	
Merseyside	45	44	45	42	39	33	27	29	31	31	31	26	
Metropolitan Police	17	17	17	16	17	23	25	23	26	25	22	16	
Norfolk	40	37	37	34	28	34	31	32	37	36	37	30	
Northamptonshire	43	35	31	30	27	31	28	34	35	35	33	33	
Northumbria	40	40	35	17	20	22	23	24	26	26	30	31	
North Yorkshire	35	40	36	33	30	25	23	25	26	26	33	31	
Nottinghamshire	35	35	27	26	29	28	23	28	28	26	25	21	
South Yorkshire	43	44	36	26	20	24	24	23	29	32	32	25	
Staffordshire	43	39	37	30	29	31	32	34	35	34	32	22	
Suffolk	43	41	37	39	37	35	34	33	37	39	41	36	
Surrey	33	27	23	22	20	30	31	29	33	35	40	32	
Sussex	31	26	23	23	24	24	28	29	26	26	25	25	
Thames Valley	33	26	22	19	21	22	23	25	24	25	25	20	
Warwickshire	35	29	24	23	21	24	25	24	27	29	26	22	
West Mercia	39	46	35	34	29	29	28	26	28	27	34	29	
West Midlands	39	36	31	27	27	25	24	23	24	25	30	27	
West Yorkshire	38	34	28	25	18	20	21	24	27	27	27	25	
Wiltshire	46	44	40	37	35	36	32	29	32	32	38	33	
England	33	31	29	25	25	26	26	26	28	28	28	24	
Dyfed-Powys	52	50	50	53	50	53	57	58	61	62	69	65	
Gwent	54	51	47	44	45	47	50	50	51	51	55	53	
North Wales	44	40	26	22	26	30	22	22	24	26	42	26	

Region	1997/98 ⁽¹⁾	1998/99 ⁽¹⁾	1997/98 ⁽²⁾	1998/99 ⁽²⁾	1997/98 ⁽¹⁾	1998/99 ⁽¹⁾	1997/98 ⁽²⁾	1998/99 ⁽²⁾	1997/98 ⁽¹⁾	1998/99 ⁽¹⁾	1997/98 ⁽²⁾	1998/99 ⁽²⁾
South Wales	39	36	29	30	28	24	29	32	36	36	39	31
Wales	43	40	35	35	34	32	34	37	41	41	46	40
England and Wales	34	32	29	26	25	26	26	26	28	28	29	25

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.12 Recorded crime: offences cleared up by the police by method of clear-up

Year	Method of clear-up						Total recorded offences	
	Charge/ summons	Caution	Taken into consideration		No further action			
			Previously recorded	Not previously recorded	Interview of convicted prisoner	Other		
Numbers of offences (thousands)								
1988 ⁽³⁾	637	136	115	98	188	76	1,249	3,550
1989	657	132	91	77	199	90	1,247	3,706
1990	687	151	121	88	221	111	1,379	4,364
1991	691	167	178	84	246	114	1,479	5,075
1992	644	197	146	63	230	110	1,391	5,383
1993	604	197	125	57	221	124	1,328	5,317
1994	604	187	103	50	236	151	1,331	5,032
1995	558	181	90	37	235	176	1,277	4,886
1996	576	166	98	34	211	203	1,288	4,868
1997	579	173	102	26	180	198	1,258	4,461
1997/8	585	172	102	24	174	196	1,252	4,429 ⁽³⁾
1998/9	756	240	105	26	119	251	1,497	5,109
1999/00	766 ⁽⁴⁾	231 ⁽⁴⁾	99 ⁽⁴⁾	14 ⁽⁴⁾	.. ⁽⁵⁾	228 ⁽⁴⁾	1,337	5,301
Cleared up as percentage of recorded								
1988 ⁽³⁾	18	4	3	3	5	2	35	
1989	18	4	2	2	5	2	34	
1990	16	3	3	2	5	3	32	
1991	14	3	4	2	5	2	29	
1992	12	4	3	1	4	2	26	
1993	11	4	2	1	4	2	25	
1994	12	4	2	1	5	3	26	
1995	11	4	2	1	5	4	26	
1996	12	3	2	1	4	4	26	
1997	13	4	2	1	4	4	28	
1997/8	13	4	2	1	4	4	28 ⁽³⁾	
1998/9	15	5	2	1	2	5	29	
1999/00	14 ⁽⁴⁾	4 ⁽⁴⁾	2 ⁽⁴⁾	0 ⁽⁴⁾	.. ⁽⁵⁾	4 ⁽⁴⁾	25	

(1) Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 or under.

(2) Estimated from returns from 40 police forces.

(3) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(4) Estimated based on returns from 42 police forces.

(5) New instructions, which clarify the detecting of crime, were introduced on 1 April 1999. Therefore detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner are no longer included.

Table 2.13 Recorded crime—burglary

England and Wales

Police force area	Burglary in a dwelling					Burglary in a building other than a dwelling					
	Offences recorded	Offences cleared up		Attempts		Offences recorded	Offences cleared up		Attempts		
		1999/00	Number	%	Number	%	1999/00	Number	%	Number	%
Avon and Somerset	13,121	2,208	17	15	1,947	15	14,683	1,344	9	1,655	11
Bedfordshire	3,709	512	14	19	718	19	4,204	249	6	707	17
Cambridgeshire	5,259	1,300	25	14	721	14	7,118	893	13	730	10
Cheshire	5,379	1,062	20	9	486	9	7,426	684	9	452	6
Cleveland	7,717	860	11	15	1,160	15	7,904	562	7	879	11
Cumbria	2,222	495	22	6	144	6	3,233	570	18	204	6
Derbyshire	6,427	1,025	16	17	1,066	17	9,109	718	8	1,075	12
Devon and Cornwall	7,416	1,096	15	9	683	9	9,891	1,320	13	780	8
Dorset	3,524	559	16	13	454	13	4,942	475	10	550	11
Durham	4,044	625	15	5,039	524	10
Essex	5,868	1,221	21	13	734	13	9,099	973	11	917	10
Gloucestershire	4,160	1,156	28	14	576	14	5,148	670	13	485	9
Greater Manchester	40,953	3,880	9	15	5,986	15	34,421	2,877	8	4,150	12
Hampshire	7,372	1,074	15	11	793	11	11,406	1,120	10	1,071	9
Hertfordshire	3,501	610	17	7	258	7	5,188	696	13	279	5
Humberside	13,040	1,347	10	16	2,033	16	19,190	1,151	6	2,372	12
Kent	8,177	1,733	21	15	1,248	15	11,545	1,390	12	1,344	12
Lancashire	10,561	1,698	16	11	1,171	11	10,799	1,311	12	775	7
Leicestershire	7,803	1,204	15	15	1,207	15	7,829	940	12	989	13
Lincolnshire	4,626	672	15	14	644	14	6,093	579	10	535	9
London, City of	27	2	7	4	1	4	393	99	25	32	8
Merseyside	13,606	2,002	15	8	1,097	8	12,032	1,128	9	1,432	12
Metropolitan Police	79,504	7,454	9	14	11,336	14	49,641	5,294	11	6,231	13
Norfolk	3,956	609	15	11	448	11	6,287	580	9	652	10
Northamptonshire	4,907	1,105	23	13	641	13	6,395	1,007	16	708	11
Northumbria	12,539	1,944	16	14	1,714	14	13,920	1,505	11	1,507	11
North Yorkshire	4,343	544	13	11	475	11	6,059	626	10	389	6
Nottinghamshire	12,612	1,596	13	15	1,894	15	13,846	1,318	10	806	6
South Yorkshire	16,169	2,106	13	12	1,897	12	16,243	1,510	9	1,220	8
Staffordshire	9,073	918	10	15	1,390	15	10,082	660	7	950	9
Suffolk	2,332	553	24	12	277	12	3,882	435	11	366	9
Surrey	2,903	490	17	12	340	12	3,737	374	10	411	11
Sussex	9,596	1,744	18	13	1,259	13	9,841	919	9	981	11
Thames Valley	15,498	2,398	15	15	2,255	15	15,687	1,332	8	1,786	11
Warwickshire	3,189	510	16	14	435	14	4,552	435	10	336	7
West Mercia	5,668	1,220	22	10	563	10	8,645	817	9	573	7
West Midlands	35,583	5,617	16	15	5,260	15	33,197	3,890	12	3,478	10
West Yorkshire	29,623	6,438	22	16	4,682	16	29,273	3,348	11	2,782	10
Wiltshire	2,149	468	22	11	245	11	3,569	423	12	331	9
Dyfed-Powys	696	282	41	2	12	2	1,376	394	29	42	3
Gwent	3,148	1,261	40	6	181	6	4,508	1,228	27	148	3
North Wales	2,219	504	23	3	62	3	4,673	502	11	130	3

South Wales	8,883	1,772	21	844	10	11,761	1,009	14	1,915	9
England and Wales	442,602	65,874	15	58,761	13	463,866	48,479	10	45,770	10

Table 2.14 Recorded crime—thefts of and from motor vehicles

England and Wales

Police force area	Theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicle						Theft from a vehicle		
	Offences recorded	Offences cleared up		Number of offences less attempts	Vehicles recovered ⁽¹⁾		Offences recorded	Offences cleared up	
		1999/00	Number	%	Number	%		1999/00	%
Avon and Somerset	10,953	1,190	11	9,565	7,538	79	23,458	1,286	5
Bedfordshire	4,531	614	14	3,798	2,950	78	9,911	661	7
Cambridgeshire	3,596	479	13	3,523	2,491	71	8,847	475	5
Cheshire	4,594	532	12	4,053	1,724	43	7,582	442	6
Cleveland	4,402	476	11	4,329	3,025	70	8,628	408	5
Cumbria	1,373	341	25	1,281	839	65	4,041	403	10
Derbyshire	5,472	766	14	4,503	3,311	74	12,649	778	6
Devon and Cornwall	4,366	1,013	23	4,305	3,413	79	17,072	1,094	6
Dorset	2,998	393	13	2,525	1,832	73	8,429	461	5
Durham	3,605	478	13	5,521	364	7
Essex	7,174	1,101	15	6,311	3,287	52	13,255	1,295	10
Gloucestershire	2,531	570	23	2,077	1,636	79	7,713	490	6
Greater Manchester	42,493	4,491	11	34,724	27,136	78	45,439	1,976	4
Hampshire	7,159	1,075	15	6,442	4,706	73	16,204	1,001	6
Hertfordshire	3,452	719	21	3,090	2,229	72	9,126	958	10
Humberside	6,812	816	12	6,600	3,993	61	15,068	547	4
Kent	8,248	1,150	14	8,120	5,864	72	14,217	1,349	9
Lancashire	6,504	1,038	16	5,920	3,607	61	14,308	1,239	9
Leicestershire	6,052	881	15	5,119	1,550	30	12,888	1,230	10
Lincolnshire	1,998	336	17	1,970	1,738	88	4,873	444	9
London, City of	212	76	36	199	71	36	399	21	5
Merseyside	16,775	1,708	10	14,770	8,632	58	16,960	791	5
Metropolitan Police	62,791	5,323	8	59,132	36,696	62	112,206	2,615	2
Norfolk	2,983	398	13	2,679	2,307	86	7,445	405	5
Northamptonshire	3,921	1,009	26	3,878	2,861	74	8,334	920	11
Northumbria	10,395	1,418	14	10,367	7,359	71	15,804	1,626	10
North Yorkshire	2,622	410	16	2,494	1,363	55	5,974	376	6
Nottinghamshire	7,035	765	11	..	3,037	..	17,681	857	5
South Yorkshire	11,918	1,435	12	10,902	6,972	64	17,605	1,038	6
Staffordshire	6,003	644	11	5,021	3,026	60	11,598	542	5
Suffolk	1,742	342	20	1,497	1,033	69	4,759	466	10
Surrey	2,091	410	20	1,721	911	53	5,364	568	11
Sussex	7,721	832	11	7,030	3,054	43	17,419	738	4
Thames Valley	14,492	1,682	12	11,737	8,608	73	35,972	1,708	5
Warwickshire	2,519	351	14	2,512	1,503	60	6,102	309	5
West Mercia	4,690	825	18	4,076	3,000	74	11,053	717	6
West Midlands	33,230	4,539	14	29,227	15,007	51	43,801	2,659	6
West Yorkshire	21,197	2,912	14	21,014	18,624	89	37,101	2,385	6
Wiltshire	1,615	301	19	1,314	851	65	4,983	434	9
Dyfed-Powys	868	316	36	853	406	48	1,335	378	28
Gwent	3,393	995	29	3,365	2,062	61	5,714	1,174	21
North Wales	2,310	473	20	2,255	1,801	80	5,191	361	7

South Wales	15,850	2,745	17	14,635	7,760	53	17,203	1,479	9
England and Wales	374,686	48,368	13	328,933	219,813	67	669,232	39,468	6

(l) As a percentage of offences recorded less attempts.

Table 2.15 Recorded crime – offences of violence against the person

England and Wales												Number of offences			
Offence												Offences cleared up 1999/(0)(3)			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8(2)	1998/9(2)	1998/9(3)	1999/(0)(3)	Number	Percentage
1 Murder															
4.1 Manslaughter	641	669	725	687	670	726	745	679	739	748	750	750	765	693	91
4.2 Infanticide															
2 Attempted murder	376	476	555	568	661	651	634	674	652	661	676	676	749	626	84
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	3,579	4,162	4,712	5,487	5,638	6,844	7,044	8,533	9,340	9,661	11,112	11,212	13,434	8,053	60
4.3 Child destruction	2	0	2	0	3	7	8	2	5	6	9	9	1	1	100
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving															
4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	393	419	416	277	292	278	242	320	291	325	348	349	317	293	92
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	"	"	"	19	17	14	21	34	12	18	30	30	37	21	57
5 Wounding or other acts of endangering life	8,926	8,920	9,408	10,741	10,701	11,033	10,445	12,169	12,531	12,833	13,960	14,006	15,135	10,026	66
6 Endangering railway passenger	9	9	11	20	17	10	12	12	11	7	15	15	7	7	100
More serious offences	13,926	14,655	15,829	17,799	17,999	19,563	19,151	22,423	23,581	24,259	26,900	27,047	30,445	19,720	65
7 Endangering life at sea	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100
8A Other wounding															
8B Possession of weapons	162,843	169,764	174,245	183,717	186,765	198,383	193,016	216,467	226,795	231,360	203,313	23,635	23,792	22,294	94
8C Harassment												79,534	88,625	69,369	78
8D Racially-aggravated other wounding ⁽¹⁾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,687	1,160	43
8E Racially-aggravated harassment ⁽¹⁾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10,758	4,180	39
11 Cruelty to or neglect of children	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,300	2,631	2,113	80
12 Abandoning a child aged under two years	34	23	47	40	45	51	46	65	56	54	41	42	51	38	75
13 Child abduction	140	208	196	216	275	343	355	374	390	391	490	502	577	314	54
14 Procuring illegal abortion	5	5	3	1	2	3	5	7	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
15 Concealment of birth	12	9	19	14	16	11	15	4	5	6	10	10	4	4	100
104 Assault on a constable	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21,510	26,115	25,684	98
105 Common assault	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	151,469	189,783	103,668	55
105B Racially-aggravated common assault ⁽¹⁾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,275	1,407	33
Less serious offences	163,036	170,010	174,510	183,978	187,103	198,791	193,437	216,917	227,246	231,811	203,856	475,741	550,591	356,859	65
Total violence against the person	176,962	184,665	190,339	201,777	205,102	218,354	212,588	239,342	250,827	256,070	230,756	502,788	581,036	376,579	65

(1) From 1 April 1999 these offences were collected separately, prior to that they would have been included in the original categories.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(3) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.16 Recorded crime – sexual offences and offences of robbery

Offence	England and Wales											Number of offences			
												Offences cleared up 1999/00 ⁽¹⁾			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽²⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾	Number	Percentage	
16 Buggery ⁽¹⁾	1,138	1,120	1,127	1,255	1,279	1,258	818	728	645	657	567	566	437	341	78
17 Indecent assault on a male	2,878	3,043	3,070	3,119	3,340	3,205	3,150	3,130	3,503	3,885	3,672	3,683	3,614	2,473	68
18 Gross indecency between males	2,022	1,159	965	892	671	683	727	553	520	483	353	354	286	246	86
19 Rape – of a female – of a male	3,305	3,391	4,045	4,142	4,589	5,032	4,986	5,759	6,281	6,523	7,139	7,132	7,809	4,192	54
20 Indecent assault on a female	15,376	15,783	15,792	16,235	17,350	17,579	16,876	17,643	18,674	18,979	19,463	19,524	20,664	11,274	55
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13	300	304	315	253	268	275	178	171	148	156	153	153	181	98	54
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	2,471	2,140	1,949	1,563	1,443	1,446	1,260	1,261	1,112	1,084	1,133	1,135	1,270	930	73
23 Incest	471	435	389	344	484	316	185	157	183	189	139	139	121	95	79
24 Procuration	113	176	138	130	136	196	207	132	131	142	155	215	138	119	86
25 Abduction	298	356	411	354	354	388	364	313	277	258	242	240	251	78	31
26 Bigamy	82	74	75	83	90	81	86	98	75	106	126	129	83	66	80
27 Soliciting or importuning by a man	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,107	973	975	100
74 Gross indecency with a child	1,279	1,063	1,147	1,158	1,280	1,512	1,287	1,215	1,269	1,314	1,271	1,293	1,365	1,032	76
Total sexual offences	29,733	29,044	29,423	29,528	31,284	31,971	30,274	31,391	33,165	34,151	34,915	36,174	37,792	22,276	59
34A Robbery of business property	33,163	36,195	45,323	52,894	57,845	60,007	68,074	74,035	63,072	62,652	66,172	10,698	12,148	3,012	25
34B Robbery of personal property												56,137	72,129	12,219	17
Total violent crime	239,858	249,904	265,085	284,199	294,231	310,332	310,936	344,768	347,064	352,873	331,843	605,797	703,105	414,086	59

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.17 Recorded crime – offences of burglary

England and Wales												Number of offences			
Offence												Offences cleared up 1999/00 ⁽¹⁾			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽⁰⁾	1998/9 ⁽⁰⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾	Number	Percentage
28 Burglary in a dwelling	436,271	527,634	622,969	705,924	724,573	676,412	641,063	599,372	516,346	498,578	470,005	470,465	439,609	64,405	15
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	1,449	1,527	1,977	2,307	2,703	2,470	2,582	2,756	2,919	3,015	2,955	2,884	2,993	1,469	49
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	388,043	477,422	594,210	646,733	641,946	577,444	595,385	562,019	495,396	486,408	478,508	479,425	463,372	48,318	10
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	167	230	308	310	362	356	454	436	414	431	410	410	494	161	33
Total burglary	825,930	1,006,813	1,219,464	1,355,274	1,369,584	1,256,682	1,239,484	1,164,583	1,015,075	988,432	951,878	953,184	906,468	114,353	13

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.18 Recorded crime - offences of theft and handling stolen goods

Offence	England and Wales											Number of offences			
												Offences cleared up 1999/00 ⁽¹⁾			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾	Number Percentage	
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking	"	"	"	2,355	4,859	5,170	6,170	7,794	8,031	8,143	9,811	10,098	10,416	5,391	52
39 Theft from the person of another	29,434	30,126	35,432	39,111	47,743	51,119	59,692	59,331	57,767	57,894	63,054	63,118	76,254	4,819	6
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	42,990	43,517	44,795	42,924	41,034	37,257	36,471	37,955	38,301	38,765	44,199	44,375	44,764	13,312	30
41 Theft by an employee	19,849	19,417	17,264	15,112	12,951	13,651	14,357	16,314	17,156	17,476	17,872	17,900	17,468	11,557	66
42 Theft or unauthorised taking of mail	4,396	5,185	7,692	8,771	6,791	5,118	4,641	3,902	3,638	3,692	4,919	4,931	5,856	592	10
43 Abstracting electricity	4,477	3,770	3,349	3,109	2,964	2,729	2,600	2,473	3,325	2,978	2,454	2,454	2,157	1,793	83
44 Theft of pedal cycle	134,473	166,296	212,169	222,242	190,685	176,825	169,476	148,970	139,092	140,031	125,178	128,557	131,240	6,915	5
45 Theft from vehicle	628,912	773,079	913,276	961,340	925,819	842,680	813,094	799,552	710,333	695,498	680,937	685,919	669,232	39,468	6
46 Theft from shop	222,974	250,301	281,276	288,672	275,607	269,017	275,802	282,052	274,015	273,509	281,457	281,972	292,494	194,768	67
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	17,255	18,038	19,552	22,589	19,275	14,286	12,465	13,041	13,595	12,662	15,211	15,343	19,077	3,260	17
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	393,399	494,209	581,901	585,501	592,660	536,579	502,280	485,695	399,208	392,381	381,080	381,709	364,270	42,977	12
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	469,734	523,649	592,918	610,076	581,068	554,480	513,493	488,979	466,917	469,592	472,869	479,306	510,573	46,001	9
54 Handling stolen goods	44,867	46,822	51,495	49,836	50,445	55,697	41,568	37,888	33,574	32,352	27,677	27,746	23,298	22,049	95
126 Vehicle interference and tampering	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	48,011	56,521	4,281	8
Total theft and handling stolen goods	2,012,760	2,374,409	2,761,119	2,851,638	2,751,901	2,564,608	2,452,109	2,383,946	2,164,952	2,144,973	2,126,718	2,191,439	2,223,620	397,183	18

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.19 Recorded crime—offences of fraud and forgery

England and Wales												Number of offences			
Offence												Offences cleared up 1999/00 ⁽²⁾			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾	Number	Percentage
51 Fraud by company director	25	53	24	35	34	41	29	39	15	15	39	159	165	114	69
52 False accounting	2,106	2,001	1,623	1,710	1,427	1,532	1,295	1,728	1,820	1,711	1,203	1,304	1,103	876	79
53A Cheque and credit card fraud	121,756	133,866	159,136	153,734	147,979	128,608	120,699	125,609	124,389	126,790	165,221	142,311	173,857	44,112	25
53B Other fraud												122,074	145,448	42,046	29
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	82	79	96
60 Forgery, or use of, false drug prescription	1,196	1,009	968	1,111	1,037	1,073	844	1,071	941	799	838	842	871	631	72
61 Other forgery etc	9,407	10,980	12,991	12,010	12,359	14,035	10,149	7,778	7,233	6,917	6,427	6,762	6,173	4,583	74
814 Vehicle/driver document fraud	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,028	7,074	6,686	95
Total fraud and forgery	134,490	147,909	174,742	168,600	162,836	145,289	133,016	136,225	134,398	136,232	173,728	279,503	334,773	99,127	30

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.20 Recorded crime – offences of criminal damage and drug offences

England and Wales												Number of offences			
Offence												Offences cleared up 1999/00 ⁽³⁾			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽⁴⁾	1998/9 ⁽⁴⁾	1998/9 ⁽⁵⁾	1999/00 ⁽⁵⁾	Number	Percentage
56 Arson	23,715	26,469	30,090	33,748	32,254	30,595	29,985	31,068	31,516	32,051	39,636	47,273	53,794	4,755	9
57 Criminal damage endangering life	212	228	246	208	301	259	373	316	372	"	"	"	"	"	"
58 Other criminal damage ⁽¹⁾	604,584	705,181	789,153	857,049	872,441	895,411	881,558	917,448	842,445	"	"	"	"	"	"
	440,053	525,202	588,323	648,817	663,296	674,878	667,261	749,272	704,717	"	"	"	"	"	"
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	221,070	234,575	42,163	18
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	827,104	792,275	157,958	166,770	27,428	16
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	354,730	374,218	42,415	11
58D Other criminal damage	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	95,222	108,318	25,664	24
58E Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling ⁽²⁾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,452	190	13
58F Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ⁽²⁾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	756	201	27
58G Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle ⁽²⁾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,232	225	18
58H Racially-aggravated other criminal damage ⁽²⁾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	590	143	24
59 Threat, etc. to commit criminal damage	1,573	1,567	1,652	1,618	1,750	2,064	2,075	2,442	2,739	2,691	2,459	3,333	3,977	2,554	64
Total criminal damage ⁽¹⁾	630,084	733,445	821,141	892,623	906,746	928,329	913,991	951,274	877,072	861,846	834,370	879,586	945,682	145,738	15
	465,553	553,466	620,311	684,391	697,601	707,796	699,694	783,098	739,344	"	"	"	"	"	"
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	9,201	9,998	11,379	13,809	14,840	18,340	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	21,788	19,956	19,248	96
92B Possession of controlled drugs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	112,576	100,598	97,370	97
92C Other drug offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,581	1,312	1,171	89
Total drug offences	9,201	9,998	11,379	13,809	14,840	18,340	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	135,945	121,866	117,789	97

(1) Including offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

(2) Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

(3) From 1 April 1999 these offences were collected separately, prior to that they would have been included in the original categories.

(4) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(5) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.21 Recorded crime—Other offences

England and Wales												Number of offences			
Offence												Offences cleared up 1999/(W) ⁽¹⁾			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽²⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	Number	Percentage	
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	6,768	8,377	9,721	9,211	8,571	7,795	6,275	6,275	6,132	6,006	5,852	5,866	5,208	4,780	92
35 Blackmail	863	831	954	1,062	933	960	856	957	877	927	1,036	1,038	1,137	529	47
36 Kidnapping	516	545	766	929	1,051	1,079	1,247	1,429	1,559	1,652	2,046	2,049	2,339	1,445	62
62 High treason and other offences against Treason Acts	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	0	0	0	0	0
63 Treason felony	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	0	0	0	0	0
64 Riot	12	29	9	14	14	41	12	4	6	6	3	2	6	4	67
65 Violent disorder	1,611	1,849	1,517	1,723	1,663	1,792	1,669	2,027	2,060	2,113	2,460	2,500	2,804	2,336	83
66 Other offence against the State or public order	3,976	4,716	5,504	6,732	7,539	10,288	11,794	14,112	16,240	16,736	17,334	18,638	19,600	15,619	80
67 Perjury	378	332	312	374	327	314	287	246	309	348	314	329	217	178	82
68 Libel	6	8	5	4	-	6	-	-	5	3	3	3	4	2	50
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	48	23	17	74
76 Aiding suicide	13	11	12	10	6	13	10	9	14	12	8	8	6	5	83
78 Immigration offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	505	427	411	96
79 Perverting the course of justice	1,414	1,705	1,989	2,345	2,817	3,531	4,394	5,914	6,779	7,108	9,216	9,265	9,637	8,357	87
80 Absconding from lawful custody	2,366	2,497	2,269	2,874	2,581	2,607	1,547	1,410	1,379	1,372	1,294	1,301	1,559	1,429	92
81 Firearms Acts offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,325	3,143	2,878	92
82 Customs and Revenue offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	119	96	110	115 ⁽³⁾
83 Bail offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	66	143	126	88
84 Trade descriptions etc	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	263	245	236	96
85 Health and Safety offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	3	4	133 ⁽³⁾
86 Obscene publications etc	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	603	643	549	85
87 Protection from eviction	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	68	66	22	33
89 Adulteration of food	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	69	46	39	85
90 Knives Act 1997 offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	99	66	68	103 ⁽³⁾
91 Public health offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	12	10	83
94 Planning laws	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	1	100
99 Other offences	502	233	185	296	615	974	863	1,253	1,283	1,362	2,408	2,537	3,559	2,184	61
139 Indecent exposure	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10,327	9,476	2,292	24
802 Dangerous driving	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,589	5,205	5,008	96
Total other	18,425	21,133	23,243	25,574	26,117	29,400	29,433	33,635	36,643	37,645	41,974	63,635	65,671	48,639	74

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(3) Offences cleared up in current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year.

Table 2.22 Recorded crime by offence group

England and Wales	Numbers and percentages												
Offence group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾
Violence against the person	176,962	184,665	190,339	201,777	205,102	218,354	212,588	239,340	250,827	256,070	230,756	502,788	581,036
Sexual offences	29,733	29,044	29,423	29,528	31,284	31,971	30,274	31,391	33,165	34,151	34,915	36,174	37,792
Robbery	33,163	36,195	45,323	52,894	57,845	60,007	68,074	74,035	63,072	62,652	66,172	66,835	84,277
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>239,858</i>	<i>249,904</i>	<i>265,085</i>	<i>284,199</i>	<i>294,231</i>	<i>310,332</i>	<i>310,936</i>	<i>344,766</i>	<i>347,064</i>	<i>352,873</i>	<i>331,843</i>	<i>605,797</i>	<i>703,105</i>
Burglary	825,930	1,006,813	1,219,464	1,355,274	1,369,584	1,256,682	1,239,484	1,164,583	1,015,075	988,432	951,878	953,184	906,468
Theft and handling stolen goods	2,012,760	2,374,409	2,761,119	2,851,638	2,751,901	2,564,608	2,452,109	2,383,946	2,164,952	2,144,973	2,126,718	2,191,439	2,223,620
Fraud and forgery	134,490	147,909	174,742	168,600	162,836	145,289	133,016	136,225	134,398	136,232	173,728	279,503	334,773
Criminal damage	630,084	733,445	821,141	892,623	906,746	928,329	913,991	951,274	877,042	861,846	834,370	879,586	945,682
Drug offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23,336	21,306	135,945	121,866
Other notifiable offences	27,626	31,131	34,622	39,383	40,957	47,740	50,705	55,758	59,796	37,645	41,974	63,635	65,671
Total notifiable offences	3,870,748	4,543,611	5,276,173	5,591,717	5,526,255	5,252,980	5,100,241	5,036,552	4,598,327	4,545,337	4,481,817	5,109,089	5,301,185
Violence against the person	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.1	9.8	11.0
Sexual offences	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Robbery	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>13.3</i>
Burglary	21.3	22.2	23.1	24.2	24.8	23.9	24.3	23.1	22.1	21.7	21.2	18.7	17.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	52.0	52.3	52.3	51.0	49.8	48.8	48.1	47.3	47.1	47.2	47.5	42.9	41.9
Fraud and forgery	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.9	5.5	6.3
Criminal damage	16.3	16.1	15.6	16.0	16.4	17.7	17.9	18.9	19.1	19.0	18.6	17.2	17.8
Drug offences	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.3
Other notifiable offences	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2
Total notifiable offences	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Figure 3.1 Offences in which firearms were reported to have been used: criminal damage, robbery and other offences
1989-1999/00

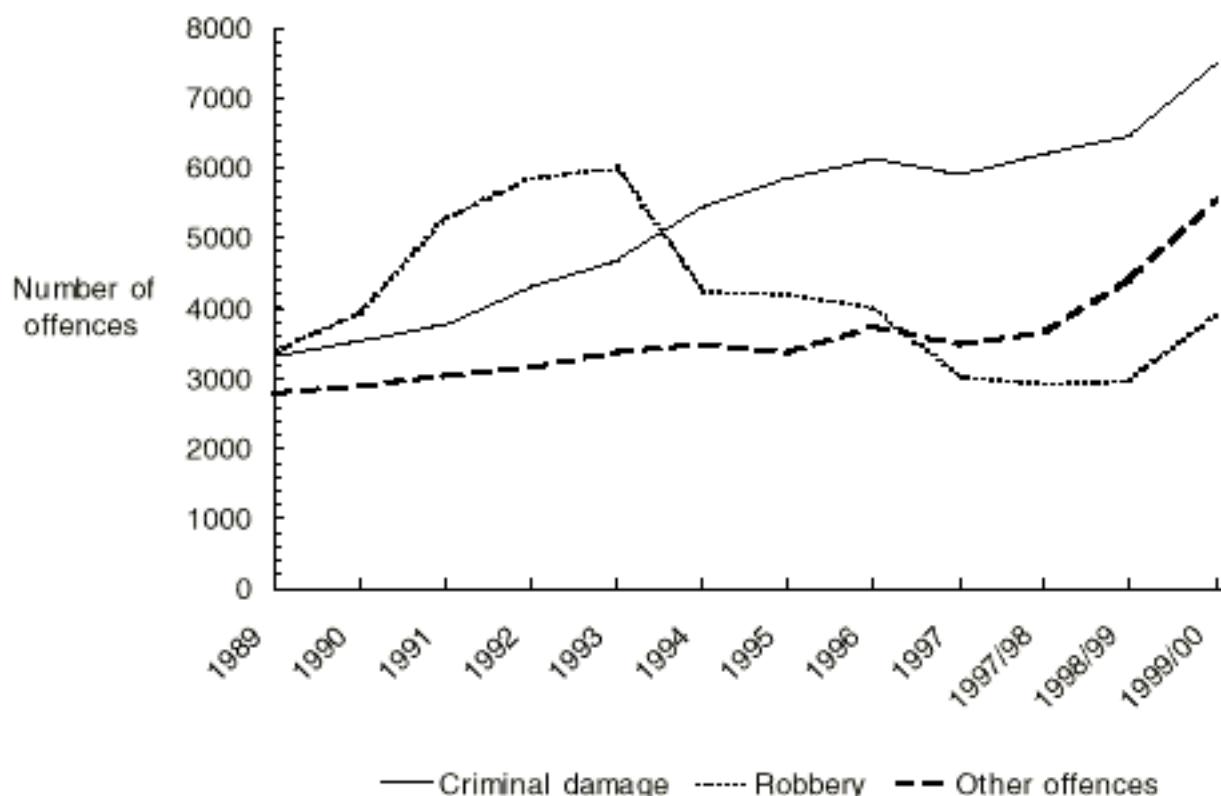


Figure 3.2 Firearm offences, by type of principal weapon 1989-1999/00

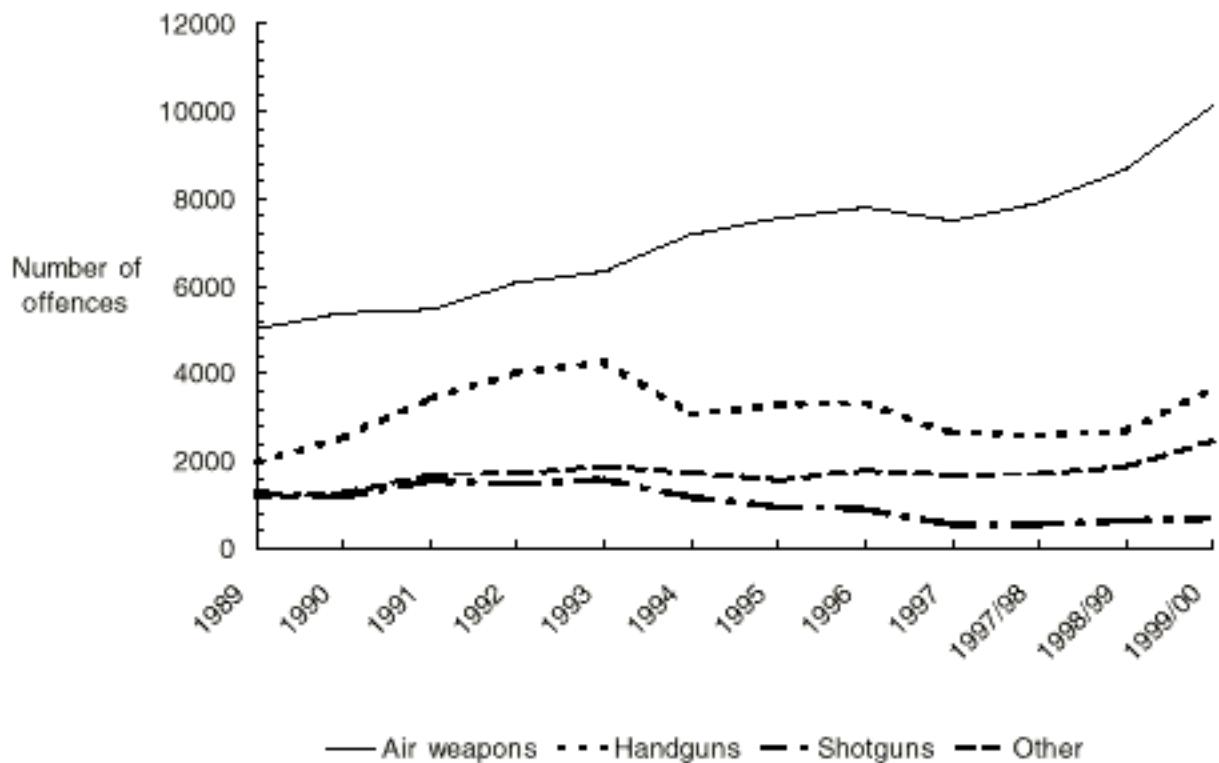


Figure 3.3 The proportion of handguns, shotguns and other guns used in firearms offences 1989 and 1999/00 (all offences excluding air weapons)

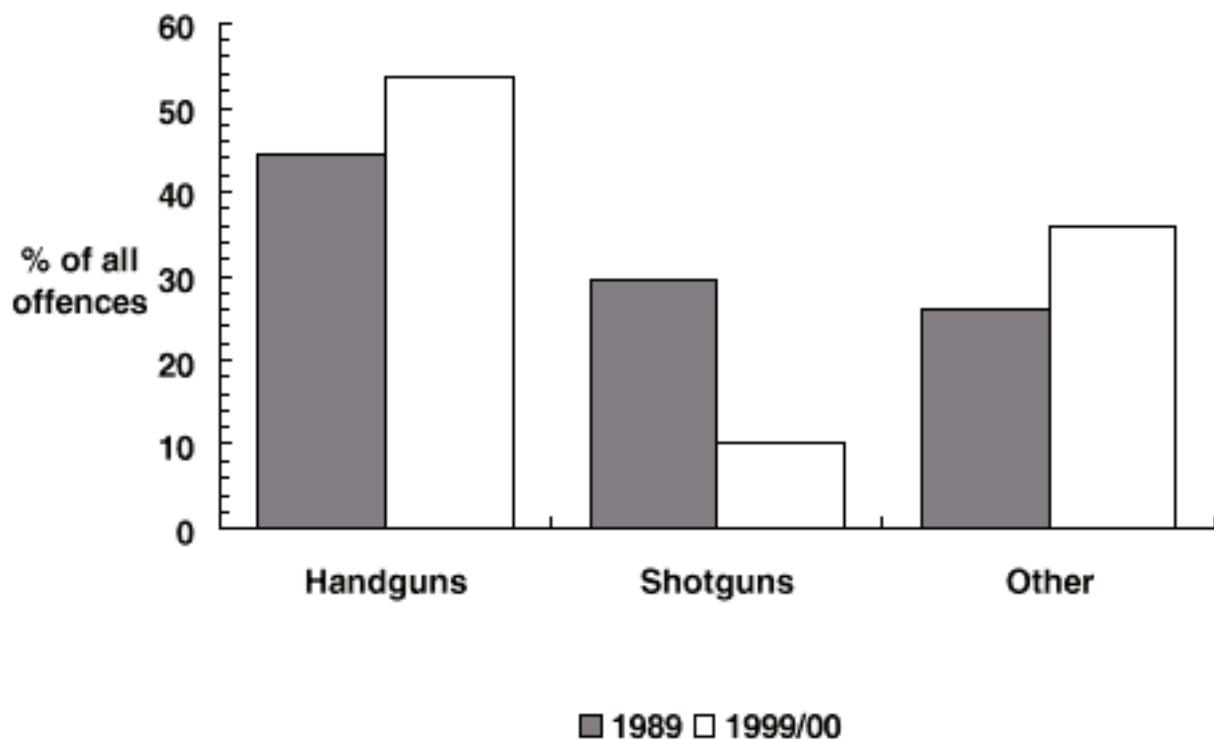


Figure 3.4 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by location of offence, 1989-1999/00

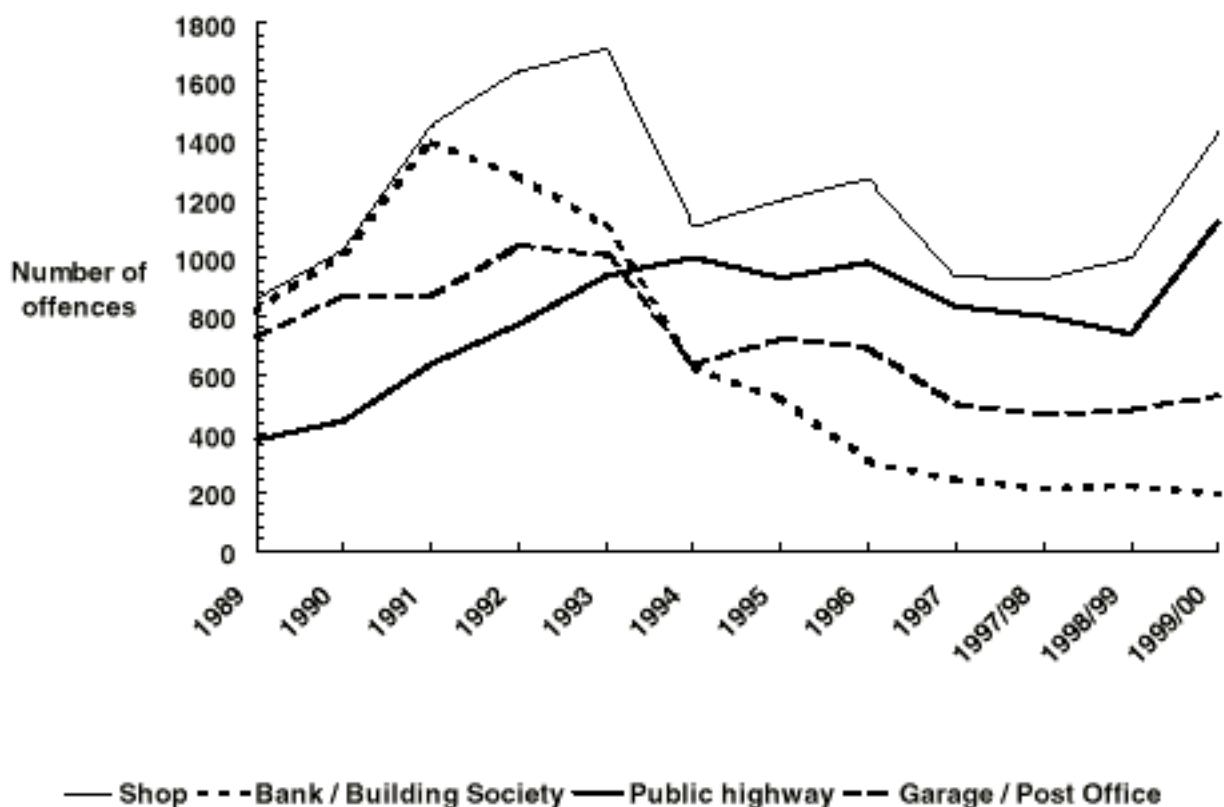


Figure 3.5 The location of firearms robberies 1989 and 1999/00: percentage of all offences

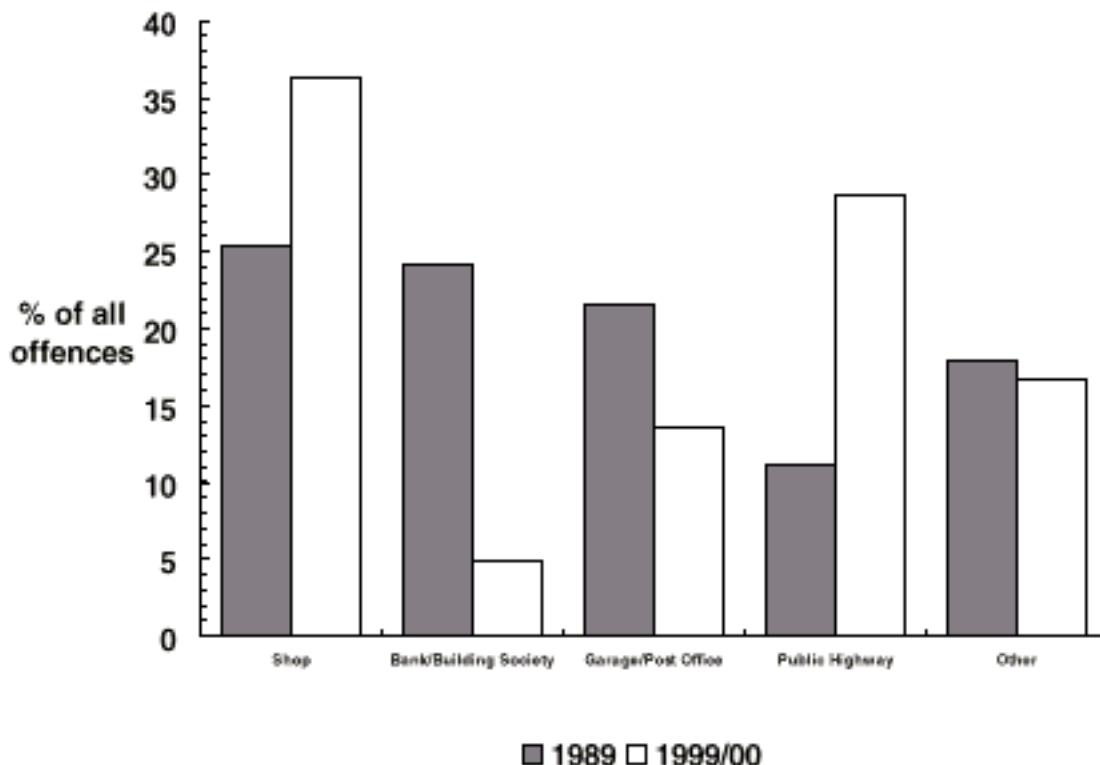


Figure 3.6 Number of firearms misappropriated, by type of firearm, 1999/00

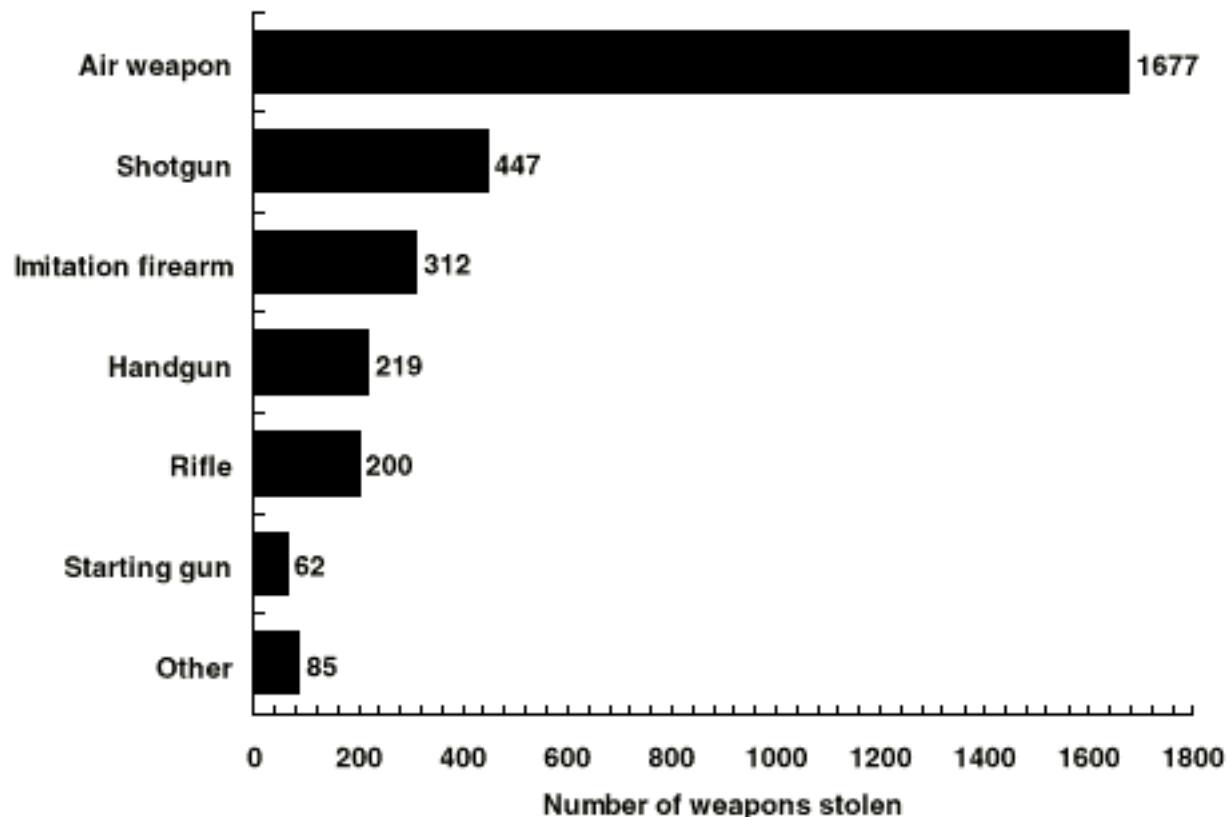


Table 3A Offences involving firearms (other than air weapons) by offence group, 1995 to 1999/00

England and Wales						Number of offences
Year	All offences	Violence against the person	Robbery	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Other
1995	5,866	1,206	4,094	223	133	210
1996	6,063	1,462	3,932	257	155	257
1997	4,904	1,386	2,930	265	108	215
1997/98	4,903	1,463	2,836	284	98	222
1998/99	5,209	1,746	2,890	238	104	231
1999/00	6,843	2,264	3,831	309	135	304

Table 3B Offences in which firearms were used, by type of firearm, whether fired, and degree of injury caused

England and Wales 1999/00

Percentage of offences

	% fired	% not fired ⁽¹⁾	Of those fired			%
			% Fatal or serious injury	% Slight injury	% No injury	
Shotguns	24	76	44	5	51	
Handguns	9	91	38	9	52	
Rifles/other ⁽²⁾	38	62	5	69	26	
Air weapons	95	5	2	19	80	

(1) Includes incidents in which firearms were used as a blunt instrument to cause injury (see Table 3.5).

(2) Starting guns, imitation weapons, supposed type unknown, prohibited firearms (including CS gas) and other firearms.

Table 3C Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which a police officer on duty was injured by a firearm

England and Wales	Number of offences			
Year	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury ⁽¹⁾	Slight injury
1989	11	1	2	8
1990	5	1	2	2
1991	7	—	5	2
1992	10	1 ⁽²⁾	3	6
1993	10	1	3	6
1994	21	—	12	9
1995	15	1	9	5
1996	9	—	4	5
1997	6	—	2	4
1997/98	6	—	3	3
1998/99	11	—	—	11
1999/00	10	—	—	10

(1) A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

(2) Special constable.

Table 3D Firearm homicides by circumstances of offence, and whether firearm legally held

England and Wales 1992–1998	Legal status of firearm known			Number of offences
	Legally held ⁽¹⁾	Not legally held	Total	
Circumstances of homicide				Not known
Organised crime, drugs related, contract killing etc.	—	75	75	43
Domestic	28	62	90	6
Robbery or gain	2	33	35	17
Arguments, jealousy, revenge	6	49	55	16
Other	9	24	33	47
Total	45	243	288	129

(1) Two domestic homicides cases involved firearms legally held by the victim.

Table 3.1 Notifiable offences recorded by the Police in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group

Year	England and Wales						Number of offences		
	All offences ⁽¹⁾	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
		Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding)	Other					
1989	9,502	6,181	45	581	1,914	3,390	133	118	3,321
1990	10,373	6,829	60	663	1,855	3,939	154	158	3,544
1991	12,129	8,352	55	861	1,795	5,296	176	169	3,777
1992	13,341	9,023	56	868	1,895	5,859	182	163	4,318
1993	14,067	9,382	74	1,058	1,743	6,012	237	258	4,685
1994	13,167	7,717	66	1,074	1,790	4,239	259	289	5,450
1995	13,434	7,577	70	894	1,779	4,206	279	349	5,857
1996	13,876	7,753	49	810	2,027	4,013	300	554	6,123
1997	12,410	6,504	59	628	2,148	3,029	316	324	5,906
1997/98	12,805	6,608	54	696	2,250	2,938	333	337	6,197
1998/99 ⁽¹⁾	13,874	7,408	49	724	2,910	2,973	319	433	6,466
1999/00	16,946	9,481	62	759	3,881	3,922	329	528	7,465

(1) There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98. Please see paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.

Table 3.2 Notifiable offences recorded by the Police in which firearms were reported to have been used: proportion of all notifiable offences of that type by certain offence groups

England and Wales						Percentages
Year	All offences ⁽¹⁾	Violence against the person			Robbery	Criminal damage ⁽¹⁾
		Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding)	endangering life		
1989	0.2	7.0	4.5	1.2	10.2	0.7
1990	0.2	8.9	4.9	1.1	10.9	0.6
1991	0.2	7.6	5.9	1.0	11.7	0.6
1992	0.2	8.2	5.1	1.0	11.1	0.6
1993	0.3	11.0	6.1	0.9	10.4	0.7
1994	0.3	9.1	5.7	0.9	7.1	0.8
1995	0.3	9.4	4.9	0.9	6.2	0.8
1996	0.3	7.2	3.7	0.9	5.4	0.8
1997	0.3	8.0	2.7	0.9	4.8	0.8
1997/98	0.3	7.2	3.0	1.0	4.7	0.8
1998/99	0.3	6.5	2.8	0.6	4.4	0.7
1999/00	0.3	8.1	2.6	0.7	4.7	0.8

(1) There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98. Please see paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.

Table 3.3 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon

England and Wales						Number of offences
Year	All weapons ⁽¹⁾	All weapons excluding air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Other weapon excluding air weapon	Air weapon
1989	9,502	4,465	1,313	1,983	1,169	5,037
1990	10,373	4,993	1,193	2,537	1,263	5,380
1991	12,129	6,665	1,569	3,430	1,666	5,464
1992	13,341	7,243	1,494	4,023	1,726	6,098
1993	14,067	7,730	1,592	4,273	1,865	6,337
1994	13,167	6,002	1,190	3,087	1,725	7,165
1995	13,434	5,866	984	3,318	1,564	7,568
1996	13,876	6,063	933	3,347	1,783	7,813
1997	12,410	4,904	580	2,648	1,676	7,506
1997/98	12,805	4,903	565	2,636	1,702	7,902
1998/99 ⁽¹⁾	13,874	5,209	642	2,687	1,880	8,665
1999/00	16,946	6,843	693	3,685	2,465	10,103

(1) There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98. Please see paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.

Table 3.4 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group and principal weapon

England and Wales 1999/00		Number of offences							
Principal weapon	All offences	All offences excluding criminal damage	Homicide ⁽¹⁾	Violence against the person	Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage	
				Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding)	Other				
Long-barrelled shotgun	353	319	6	99	49	138	13	14	34
Sawn-off shotgun	340	337	13	38	34	217	23	12	3
Handgun	3,685	3,666	42	310	407	2,561	204	142	19
Rifle	67	54	0	23	13	12	1	5	13
Imitation firearm	823	820	0	50	455	228	22	65	3
Supposed firearm	762	715	0	133	106	432	24	20	47
Other firearm	813	797	1	26	459	243	22	46	16
All weapons excluding air weapon	6,843	6,708	62	679	1,523	3,831	309	304	135
Air weapon	10,103	2,773	0	80	2,358	91	20	224	7,330
Total	16,946	9,481	62	759	3,881	3,922	329	528	7,465

(1) These figures may not agree with those in Table 4.3 in Chapter 4, Homicide, because (a) in this table, cases are included where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) the homicide figures are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

Table 3.5 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by how involved and principal weapon

England and Wales 1999/00		Number of offences				
Principal weapon	Total	Fired causing injury	Fired causing property damage only	Fired, no injury or property damage	Used as a blunt instrument	Used as a threat
Shotgun	693	80	59	25	20	509
Handgun	3,685	150	44	121	202	3,168
Rifle	67	8	11	21	0	27
Imitation firearm	823	23	1	40	27	732
Supposed/unidentified firearm	762	55	60	33	16	598
Other firearm	813	607	12	63	7	124
All weapons excluding air weapon	6,843	923	187	303	272	5,158
Air weapon	10,103	1,963	7,305	357	14	464
Total	16,946	2,886	7,492	660	286	5,622

Table 3.6 Injury caused in offences in which firearms were used by type of firearm and whether fired

England and Wales 1999/00

Number of offences and percentages

Principal weapon	Total	Fired				Not fired ⁽²⁾	
		Fatal injury	Serious injury ⁽¹⁾	Slight injury	No injury		
Shotgun	693	19	52	9	84	164	529
		12%	32%	5%	51%	100%	
						24%	76%
Rifle/other	2,465	1	43	649	241	934	1,531
		0.1%	5%	69%	26%	100%	
						38%	62%
Handgun	3,685	42	80	28	165	315	3,370
		13%	25%	9%	52%	100%	
						9%	91%
Air weapon	10,103	—	170	1,793	7,662	9,625	478
		—	2%	19%	80%	100%	
						95%	5%
Total	16,946	62	345	2,479	8,152	11,038	5,908
		0.6%	3%	22%	74%	100%	
						65%	35%

(1) A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

(2) Includes some injuries caused when firearm used as a blunt instrument or a threat.

Table 3.7 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have caused injury⁽¹⁾ by type of principal weapon

England and Wales						Number of offences
Year	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Other weapon excluding air weapon	Air weapon
1989	2,164	402	164	123	115	1,762
1990	2,152	406	163	160	83	1,746
1991	2,132	503	188	230	85	1,629
1992	2,319	597	183	290	124	1,722
1993	2,348	770	219	393	158	1,578
1994	2,241	650	179	317	154	1,591
1995	2,056	646	146	299	201	1,410
1996	1,981	769	104	279	386	1,212
1997	1,972	778	71	314	393	1,194
1997/98	2,074	804	74	317	413	1,270
1998/99 ⁽²⁾	2,378	864	73	239	552	1,514
1999/00	3,172	1,195	100	352	743	1,977

(1) By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.

(2) There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98. Please see paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.

Table 3.8 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have caused injury⁽¹⁾ by degree of injury and type of principal weapon

England and Wales 1999/00	Number of offences			
Type of weapon	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury ⁽²⁾	Slight injury
Shotgun	100	19	53	28
Handgun	352	42	95	215
Other weapon excluding air weapon	743	1	52	690
All weapons excluding air weapon	1,195	62	200	933
Air weapon	1,977	0	171	1,806
All weapons	3,172	62	371	2,739

(1) By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.

(2) A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

Table 3.9 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon

Year	Number of robberies									
	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Long-barrelled shotgun	Sawn-off shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Imitation firearm	Supposed firearm	Other firearm	Air weapon
1989	3,390	3,300	280	524	1,772	10	235	438	41	90
1990	3,939	3,817	280	448	2,233	27	279	511	39	122
1991	5,296	5,140	381	650	2,988	28	314	735	44	156
1992	5,859	5,708	407	605	3,568	20	276	779	53	151
1993	6,012	5,881	440	603	3,670	20	236	875	37	131
1994	4,239	4,124	278	386	2,479	16	203	680	82	115
1995	4,206	4,094	245	299	2,647	14	169	644	76	112
1996	4,013	3,932	237	247	2,575	11	178	538	146	81
1997	3,029	2,930	121	178	1,854	10	186	460	121	99
1997/98	2,939	2,836	98	168	1,811	9	190	447	113	103
1998/99	2,973	2,890	138	193	1,814	4	163	419	159	83
1999/00	3,922	3,831	138	217	2,561	12	228	432	243	91

Table 3.10 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by location of offence

Year	Total	Number of robberies							
		Shop, stall etc	Garage, service station	Post office	Bank	Building society	Resi- dential	Public highway	Other premises or open space
1989	3,390	858	410	319	236	581	100	378	508
1990	3,939	1,022	508	360	296	720	95	441	497
1991	5,296	1,451	508	362	471	924	127	636	817
1992	5,859	1,632	578	464	584	696	212	773	920
1993	6,012	1,711	452	554	498	607	233	940	1,017
1994	4,239	1,106	292	342	288	336	178	1,001	696
1995	4,206	1,193	331	392	240	281	176	930	663
1996	4,013	1,267	309	385	159	144	178	984	587
1997	3,029	933	208	290	134	111	103	832	418
1997/98	2,939	928	188	276	123	91	119	800	414
1998/99	2,973	998	198	282	129	95	109	741	421
1999/00	3,922	1,425	213	315	113	81	152	1,120	503

Table 3.11 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been misappropriated⁽¹⁾ by type of principal weapon

England and Wales								Number of offences ⁽²⁾
Year	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other
1989	1,821	810	509	142	79	62	167	52
1990	2,089	953	495	193	116	65	206	61
1991	2,500	1,179	600	206	141	51	238	85
1992	2,750	1,404	590	282	139	49	230	56
1993	3,190	1,571	622	347	209	68	311	62
1994	2,830	1,476	554	270	130	68	259	73
1995 ⁽³⁾	3,915	1,980	728	398	232	73	416	88
1996	3,679	1,942	624	294	201	88	457	73
1997	2,912	1,451	539	305	193	57	273	94
1997/98	2,885	1,453	524	270	155	55	346	82
1998/99	2,711	1,520	395	242	179	48	228	99
1999/00	3,002	1,677	447	219	200	62	312	85

(1) Misappropriated is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly.

(2) For the years 1989 to 1994, more than one firearm may have been misappropriated in each offence.

(3) From 1995, the figures relate to the number of firearms misappropriated.

Table 3.12 Firearms misappropriated⁽¹⁾ in notifiable offences recorded by the police by type of weapon and location

Location	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Number of offences
Residential	1,931	1,028	334	142	125	35	224	43
Office	24	14	2	2	1	1	4	0
Factory	68	22	30	1	3	0	2	10
Store	130	99	8	2	4	2	9	6
Goods vehicle	16	7	3	1	4	1	0	0
Private car	160	94	36	3	14	2	8	3
School	22	9	0	1	0	10	2	0
Military establishment	24	3	1	0	17	0	1	2
Gun club	21	16	1	0	3	0	0	1
Other premises	606	385	32	67	29	11	62	20
Total	3,002	1,677	447	219	200	62	312	85

(1) Misappropriated is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly.

Table 3.13 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1997 by type of offence

England and Wales							Number of persons
Offence	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Cautioning ⁽¹⁾ rate (1999)%
Indictable offences							
Possession of firearms with intent to endanger life or injure property	46	116	207	240	225	111	10
Using firearms with intent to resist arrest	19	27	15	9	9	10	0
Possessing firearms at time of committing, or being arrested for, an offence	59	70	61	77	84	70	41
Possessing firearms with intent to commit an indictable offence or resist arrest	129	113	82	71	86	62	8
Possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence	..	89	188	223	295	449	41
Possessing firearms or ammunition without certificate (Section 1) ⁽²⁾	558	599	647	705	484	411	36
Shortening a shotgun	34	29	24	14	8	2	0
Possessing shotgun without certificate	1,002	885	700	609	425	239	55
Selling firearms to person without a certificate	24	18	18	29	20	16	50
Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition	581	879	1,002	1,053	1,303	1,038	22
Carrying loaded firearm in public place	204	189	151	174	180	133	37
Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime	114	141	152	151	157	143	3
Other indictable offences	26	69	34	43	37	40	33
Total indictable offences	2,796	3,224	3,281	3,398	3,313	2,724	30

Summary offences

Non-compliance with condition of firearms certificate (Section 1) ⁽²⁾	54	64	98	91	59	50	52
Carrying loaded air weapon in public place	614	511	575	540	589	458	62
Trespassing with firearm on land	159	180	154	139	137	95	59
Person under 17 acquiring firearm subject to control under Section 1	30	36	28	27	16	16	69
Making false statement in order to procure grant or renewal of firearm or shotgun certificate	107	95	100	71	46	20	75
Non-compliance with condition							

of shotgun certificate	144	125	189	189	107	124	51
Person under 14 having an air weapon or ammunition	95	92	82	60	50	66	82
Person under 17 having an air weapon in a public place	462	396	301	297	284	251	78
Other summary offences	143	131	123	107	113	91	55
Total summary offences	1,808	1,630	1,650	1,521	1,401	1,171	64
All offences	4,604	4,854	4,931	4,919	4,714	3,895	40

(1) Proportion of those found guilty or cautioned who were cautioned.

(2) Section 1 includes all firearms except shotguns and air weapons as defined in Section 1(3)(a) and 1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968.

Figure 4.1 Offences recorded by the police as homicide 1946-1999/00 England and Wales

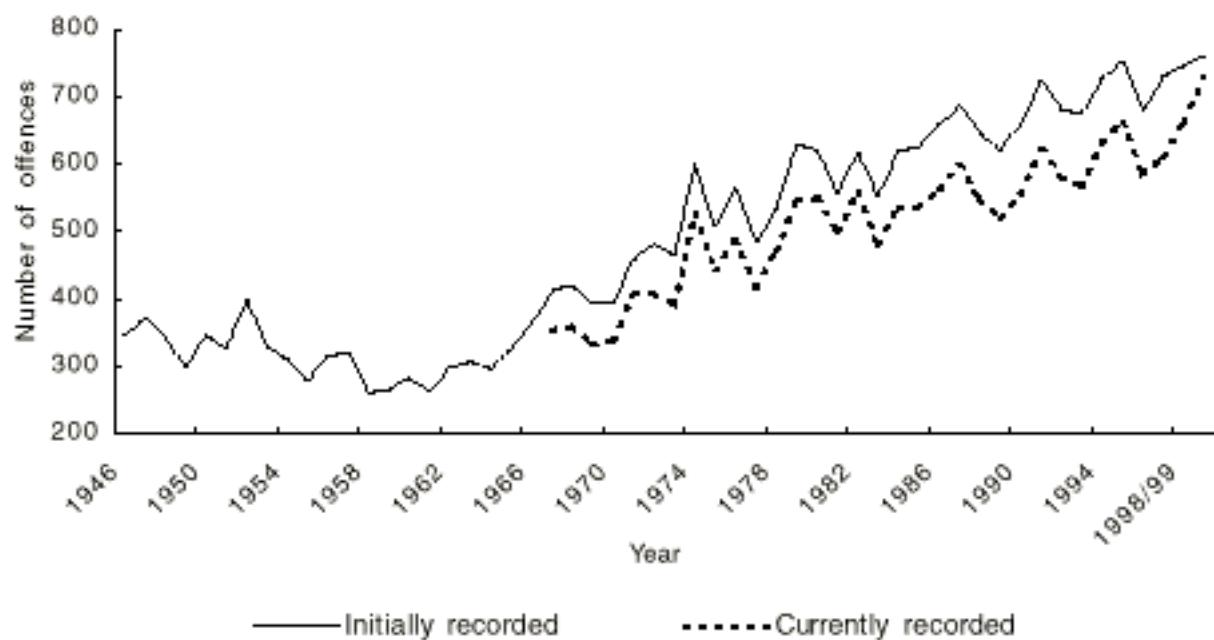


Figure 4.2 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by apparent method of killing and sex of victim England and Wales 1999/00, 728 offences

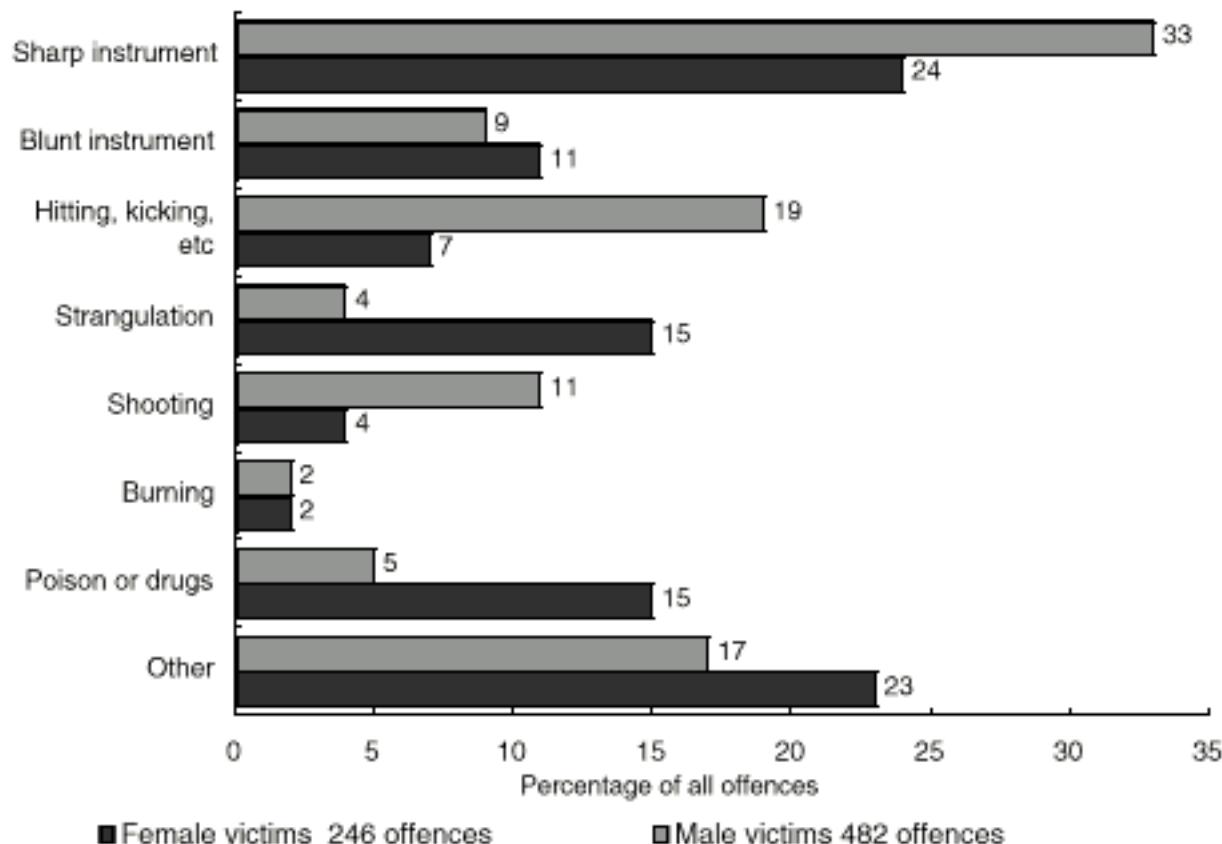


Figure 4.3 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by relationship of victim to principal suspect England and Wales 1999/00, 728 offences

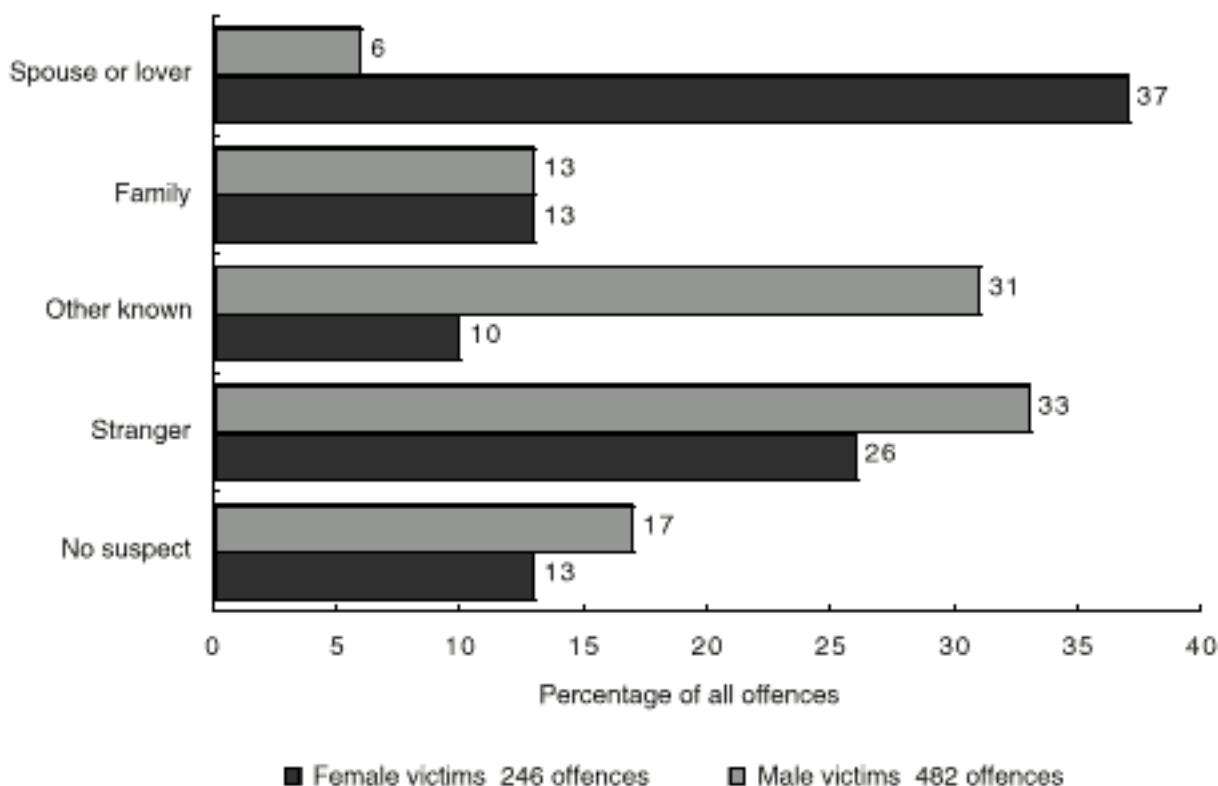


Figure 4.4 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by age of victim England and Wales 1999/00

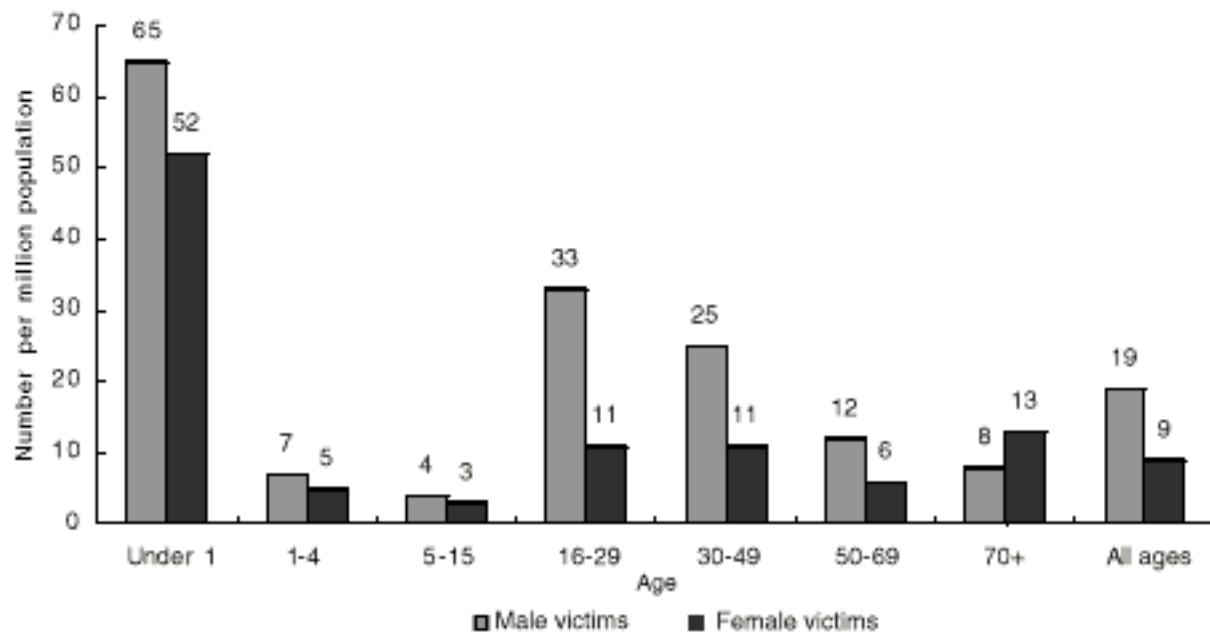


Table 4.1 Offences⁽¹⁾ initially recorded by the police as homicide by current classification⁽²⁾

Year	England and Wales	Number of offences and number per million population		
		Offences initially recorded as homicide ⁽³⁾	Offences no longer recorded as homicide	Offences currently recorded as homicide
			Number	Number per million population
1946		347	"	"
1947		371	"	"
1948		341	"	"
1949		298	"	"
1950		346	"	"
1951		328	"	"
1952		400	"	"
1953		327	"	"
1954		311	"	"
1955		279	"	"
1956		315	"	"
1957		321	"	"
1958		261	"	"
1959		266	"	"
1960		282	"	"
1961		265	"	"
1962		299	"	"
1963		307	"	"
1964		296	"	"
1965		325	"	"
1966		364	"	"
1967		414	60	354
1968		420	60	360
1969		395	63	332
1970		396	57	339
1971		459	52	407
1972		480	71	409
1973		465	74	391
1974		599	73	526
1975		508	65	443
1976		565	77	488
1977		484	66	418
1978		535	64	471
1979		629	83	546
1980		621	72	549
1981		556	57	499
1982		618	61	557
1983		552	70	482
1984		619	82	537
1985		625	89	536

1986	660	97	563	11.2
1987	686	87	599	11.9
1988	645	98	547	10.9
1989	622	101	521	10.3
1990	661	106	555	10.9
1991	725	102	623	12.2
1992	681	100	581	11.3
1993	675	109	566	11.0
1994	727	95	632	12.2
1995	753	90	663	12.8
1996	679	94	585	11.2
1997	735	123	612	11.7
1997/98	731	119	612	11.7
1998/99	745	82	663	12.6
1999/00	761	33	728	13.8

- (1) A separate offence is recorded for each victim of homicide, so that in an incident in which several people are killed, the number of homicides counted is the total number of persons killed.
- (2) As at 11 September 2000; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.
- (3) Because of differences in recording practice with respect to 'no crimes' and problems with dates of recording in the three financial years shown, figures in this table do not always agree with those shown in Table 2.15.

Table 4.2 Offences initially recorded as homicide by outcome

England and Wales	Number of offences											
Outcome	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Offences initially recorded as homicide	622	661	725	681	675	727	753	679	735	731	745	761
Offences no longer recorded as homicide ⁽¹⁾	101	106	102	100	109	95	90	94	123	119	82	33
Offences currently recorded as homicide ⁽¹⁾												
Decided at court to be homicide:												
Murder	177	174	182	191	210	216	248	226	214	200	222	99
Sec 2 Manslaughter	83	83	84	84	66	73	58	50	46	49	38	14
Other Manslaughter	151	166	205	182	180	188	194	173	176	183	188	86
Infanticide	1	4	5	6	5	2	3	4	3	4	7	-
Total	412	427	476	463	461	479	503	453	439	436	455	199
Court decision pending	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	12	23	33	78	338
Proceedings not initiated or concluded without conviction or acquittal:												
Suspect found by the court to be insane	6	1	2	6	1	5	3	1	4	6	5	3
Suspect died	2	6	6	1	4	1	10	8	2	2	3	3
Suspect committed suicide	35	35	52	40	30	42	41	35	36	30	35	31
Proceedings discontinued or not initiated	3	8	11	6	9	14	15	21	25	24	14	38
Total	46	50	71	53	44	62	69	65	67	62	57	75
Currently no suspect:												
All suspects acquitted	20	29	38	27	23	29	34	18	27	24	20	18
No suspects charged	43	49	38	38	38	56	52	37	56	57	53	98
Total	63	78	76	65	61	85	86	55	83	81	73	116
Total offences currently recorded as homicide	521	555	623	581	566	632	663	585	612	612	663	728

(1) As at 11 September 2000 figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 4.3 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim

England and Wales

Number of offences and percentages

101d

261 272 262 201 200 206 202 203 214 216 202 260 102 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

(1) As at 11 September 2000, figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) Including asphyxiation.

(3) These figures may not agree with those in Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8 in Chapter 3 (Recorded Crime in which firearms were reported to have been used or stolen) because (a) the firearms figures include cases where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) homicide figures include shooting by crossbows, are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

(4) Excluding death by careless/dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle taking.

Table 4.4 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by relationship of victim to principal suspect and sex of victim

England and Wales																			Number of offences and percentages									
Relationship	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00					
Male victims																			Percentages									
Number of offences																												
Victim acquainted with suspect:																												
Son or daughter	26	33	24	27	24	19	31	34	33	30	36	35	9	10	7	8	7	5	7	9	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
Parent	8	15	13	7	11	7	15	9	6	7	9	9	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Current or former spouse, cohabitant or lover	27	26	28	31	18	33	38	24	31	31	30	27	9	8	8	9	5	9	6	8	8	7	6					
Other family	12	11	11	11	10	12	17	18	12	10	8	17	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	4				
Friend or acquaintance	87	98	108	118	108	107	137	115	127	137	164	146	29	29	32	34	31	28	31	31	32	34	37	30				
Other associate	11	26	12	18	18	24	3	5	6	8	6	3	4	8	4	5	5	6	1	1	2	2	1	1				
Total	171	209	196	212	189	202	241	205	215	223	253	237	57	61	58	61	55	53	54	55	54	55	57	49				
Victim not acquainted with suspect:																												
Police or prison officer on duty ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person in course of employment	4	6	3	8	7	11	11	7	13	14	19	7	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	1				
Acts of terrorism ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	11	3	1	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other stranger ⁽⁵⁾	76	66	86	79	103	100	127	120	104	103	118	150	25	19	26	23	30	26	29	32	26	26	27	31				
Total	92	76	94	92	115	112	139	129	117	117	137	161	31	22	28	26	34	30	31	34	29	29	31	33				
No suspect ⁽⁴⁾	38	57	46	44	39	64	64	40	65	62	54	84	13	17	14	13	11	17	14	11	16	15	12	17				
Total	301	342	336	348	343	378	444	374	397	402	444	482	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

For footnotes, see page 81.

Table 4.4 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by relationship of victim to principal suspect and sex of victim (continued)

England and Wales																			Number of offences and percentages									
Relationship	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00					
Female victims																												
Number of offences																												
Victim acquainted with suspect:																												
Son or daughter	20	18	42	26	29	39	24	25	18	18	28	21	9	8	15	11	13	15	11	12	8	9	13	9				
Parent	7	9	9	6	11	14	9	7	20	13	7	6	3	4	3	3	5	6	4	3	9	6	3	2				
Current or former spouse, cohabitant or lover	109	95	122	106	93	97	93	95	99	100	75	92	50	45	43	45	42	38	42	45	46	48	34	37				
Other family	8	10	6	11	8	3	5	7	8	6	10	5	4	5	2	5	4	1	2	3	4	3	5	2				
Friend or acquaintance	29	34	41	36	40	40	38	25	26	28	38	23	13	16	14	15	18	16	17	12	12	13	17	9				
Other associate	6	2	4	6	4	6	1	3	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1				
Total	179	168	224	191	185	199	170	162	171	165	158	149	81	79	78	82	83	78	77	77	80	79	72	61				
Victim not acquainted with suspect:																												
Police or prison officer on duty ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person in course of employment ⁽⁵⁾	1	-	1	3	-	-	4	5	4	4	19	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	9	13				
Acts of terrorism ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other stranger ⁽⁵⁾	26	26	35	22	21	33	23	29	21	21	23	32	12	12	12	9	9	13	11	12	10	10	11	13				
Total	27	26	36	26	21	33	27	34	26	26	42	65	12	12	13	11	9	13	12	16	12	12	19	26				
No suspect ⁽⁴⁾	14	19	27	16	17	22	22	15	18	19	19	32	6	9	9	7	8	9	10	7	8	9	9	13				
Total	220	213	287	233	223	254	219	211	215	210	219	246	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						

For footnotes, see next page.

Table 4.4 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by relationship of victim to principal suspect and sex of victim (continued)

England and Wales																			Number of offences and percentages									
Relationship	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00				
Total victims																												
Number of offences																												
Victim acquainted with suspect:																												
Son or daughter	46	51	66	53	53	58	55	59	51	48	64	56	9	9	11	9	9	8	10	8	8	10	8					
Parent	15	24	22	13	22	21	24	16	26	20	16	15	3	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	2				
Current or former spouse, cohabitant or lover	136	121	150	137	111	130	131	119	130	131	105	119	26	22	24	24	20	21	20	20	21	21	16	16				
Other family	20	21	17	22	18	15	22	25	20	16	18	22	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3				
Friend or acquaintance	116	132	149	154	148	147	175	140	153	165	202	169	22	24	24	27	26	23	26	24	25	27	30	23				
Other associate	17	28	16	24	22	30	4	8	6	8	6	5	3	5	3	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Total	350	377	420	403	374	401	411	367	386	388	411	386	67	68	67	69	66	63	62	63	63	62	53					
Victim not acquainted with suspect:																												
Police or prison officer on duty ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person in course of employment ⁽⁵⁾	5	6	4	11	7	11	15	12	17	18	38	39	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	6	5				
Acts of terrorism ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	11	3	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other stranger ⁽⁵⁾	102	92	121	101	124	133	150	149	125	124	141	182	20	17	19	17	22	21	23	25	20	20	21	25				
Total	119	102	130	118	136	145	166	163	143	143	179	226	23	18	21	20	24	23	25	28	23	23	27	31				
No suspect ⁽⁴⁾	52	76	73	60	56	86	86	55	83	81	73	116	10	14	12	10	10	14	13	9	14	13	11	16				
Total	521	555	623	581	566	632	663	585	612	612	663	728	100	100	100	100	100	100										

(1) As at 11 September 2000; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) Includes cases where no suspect has been charged.

(3) All victims shown in the period covered by the table were police officers.

(4) Until a suspect is identified, the relationship is not classified, except where the victim was a police officer or prison officer on duty or where the offence was attributed to an act of terrorism.

(5) Includes not known.

(6) Includes 15 of Dr Shipman's victims in 1998/99 and 25 in 1999/00.

Table 4.5 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect

Apparent circumstances ⁽²⁾	England and Wales																		Number of offences and percentages											
	1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997/98 1998/99 1999/00									1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997/98 1998/99 1999/00																				
	Number of offences									Aquaintance									Percentages											
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	215	240	285	292	215	229	274	252	247	254	258	181	61	64	68	72	57	57	67	69	64	65	63	47						
In furtherance of theft or gain	16	19	18	12	16	13	19	12	15	11	14	7	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	2					
Attributed to acts of terrorism ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
While resisting or avoiding arrest ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	2	3	4	1	5	3	2	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
The result of offences of arson	8	-	5	1	3	6	10	6	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other circumstances ⁽⁷⁾	41	25	27	32	40	41	25	34	35	36	31	49	12	7	6	8	11	10	6	9	9	9	8	13						
Not known:																														
Suspect committed suicide ⁽⁸⁾	29	33	49	36	30	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	9	12	9	8	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Suspect mentally disturbed	26	32	18	11	31	38	29	27	34	30	22	19	7	8	4	3	8	9	7	7	9	8	5	5						
Other ⁽⁹⁾	13	25	14	18	34	33	52	35	50	52	81	126	4	7	3	4	9	8	13	10	13	13	20	33						
Total	350	377	420	403	374	401	411	367	386	388	411	386	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

For footnotes, see page 84.

Table 4.5 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect (continued)

Apparent circumstances ⁽²⁾	England and Wales																		Number of offences and percentages							
	1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997/98 1998/99 1999/00									1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997/98 1998/99 1999/00																
	Number of offences																		Stranger ⁽³⁾							
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	51	56	73	60	51	57	84	77	62	65	74	73	30	31	36	34	27	25	33	35	27	29	29	29	21	
In furtherance of theft or gain	28	24	25	29	25	34	35	26	35	32	29	27	16	13	12	16	13	15	14	12	15	14	12	8		
Attributed to acts of terrorism ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	11	3	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	6	2	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
While resisting or avoiding arrest ⁽⁶⁾	-	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	4	2	3	-	4	6	10	8	10	8	2	5	2	1	1	-	2	3	4	4	4	4	1	1		
The result of offences of arson	3	1	1	2	2	2	6	4	2	2	-	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	1		
Other circumstances ⁽⁷⁾	20	14	18	13	15	17	21	20	33	32	48	62	12	8	9	7	8	7	8	9	15	14	19	18		
Not known:																										
Suspect committed suicide ⁽⁸⁾	6	2	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Suspect mentally disturbed	2	2	1	1	3	8	10	9	8	9	6	3	1	1	-	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	1		
Other ⁽⁹⁾	46	73	75	64	87	102	85	72	75	75	92	164	27	41	37	36	45	44	34	33	33	33	37	48		
Total	171	178	203	178	192	231	252	218	226	224	252	342	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

For footnotes, see next page.

Table 4.5 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect (continued)

England and Wales

Number of offences and percentages

(1) As at 11 September 2000, figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In a very small number of cases, the circumstances of a homicide could be classified in more than one row in the table and an assessment has been made of the principal circumstances, against which the offence is shown.

(3) Including cases where there is no suspect.

(4) Offences 'attributed to acts of terrorism' include all bombings and political assassinations so attributed even where there is no individual suspect and also other homicides where there are strong grounds for believing that the killers were terrorists.

(5) Of which, attributed to acts of terrorism connected with Northern Ireland: 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997/98 1998/99 1999/00

(6) Homicides 'while resisting or avoiding arrest' only include cases where a police officer or a person actively assisting a police officer was killed. Cases in which an innocent bystander was killed during an arrest, or where it is thought that a member of the public may have been killed while attempting to apprehend the killer for some offence when no police officer was present, are included in 'other circumstances'.

(7) It is not possible to show separately offences committed in the course of furtherance of a sexual attack as there is often insufficient information available.

(8) Prior to 1995 if a suspect committed suicide the circumstances were automatically classified as unknown. From 1995 on apparent circumstances have been coded, where known.

(9) Where no suspect has been found it is not always possible to establish the circumstances in which a homicide was committed or the reason for its commission.

Table 4.6 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim

England and Wales		Number of offences and number per million population											
Age	Sex	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
		Number of offences											
Under 1 year	Male	9	14	16	15	15	9	9	17	23	20	23	21
	Female	7	10	12	12	12	15	8	10	10	10	19	16
	Total	16	24	28	27	27	24	17	27	33	30	42	37
1 and under 5 years	Male	15	13	13	11	13	9	13	11	11	7	15	9
	Female	15	8	24	10	14	15	6	9	9	9	8	6
	Total	30	21	37	21	27	24	19	20	20	16	23	15
5 and under 16 years	Male	10	16	10	7	7	12	22	15	18	16	13	14
	Female	6	6	18	13	8	16	22	18	12	10	12	11
	Total	16	22	28	20	15	28	44	33	30	26	25	25
16 and under 30 years	Male	95	95	109	106	110	113	131	129	123	118	136	161
	Female	71	59	78	56	67	86	56	56	49	56	50	51
	Total	166	154	187	162	177	199	187	185	172	174	186	212
30 and under 50 years	Male	102	110	117	137	134	157	172	136	153	163	163	192
	Female	71	70	96	88	73	68	71	78	75	73	57	80
	Total	173	180	213	225	207	225	243	214	228	236	220	272
50 and under 70 years	Male	55	78	58	57	50	59	85	53	54	64	73	66
	Female	29	31	30	31	21	30	33	23	28	28	37	35
	Total	84	109	88	88	71	89	118	76	82	92	110	101
70 years and over	Male	15	16	13	15	14	19	12	13	15	14	21	19
	Female	21	29	29	23	28	24	23	17	32	24	36	47
	Total	36	45	42	38	42	43	35	30	47	38	57	66
Total all ages	Male	301	342	336	348	343	378	444	374	397	402	444	482
	%	58	62	54	60	61	60	67	64	65	66	67	66
	Female	220	213	287	233	223	254	219	211	215	210	219	246
	%	42	38	46	40	39	40	33	36	35	34	33	34
	Total	521	555	623	581	566	632	663	585	612	612	663	728
		Number of offences per million population in each group											
Under 1 year	Male	26	43	45	42	44	26	27	52	69	60	71	65
	Female	21	33	35	35	37	49	22	32	32	32	62	52
	Total	23	38	40	39	40	37	25	42	51	46	66	59
1 and under 5 years	Male	11	10	9	8	9	6	9	8	8	5	11	7
	Female	12	5	18	7	10	11	4	7	7	7	6	5
	Total	11	8	14	8	10	9	7	7	8	6	9	6
5 and under 16 years	Male	3	5	3	2	2	3	6	4	5	4	3	4
	Female	2	3	5	4	2	5	6	5	3	3	3	3
	Total	3	5	4	3	2	4	6	5	4	4	3	3

16 and under	30 years	Male	17	18	20	19	21	22	26	26	25	24	28	33
		Female	13	11	16	11	13	17	12	12	10	12	11	11
		Total	15	14	17	15	17	20	19	19	18	18	19	22
30 and under	50 years	Male	15	16	17	19	18	21	23	18	20	21	21	25
		Female	11	10	14	13	10	9	10	10	10	10	8	11
		Total	13	13	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16	14	18
50 and under	70 years	Male	11	16	12	11	10	12	16	11	10	12	13	12
		Female	5	6	6	6	4	6	6	4	5	5	7	6
		Total	8	11	9	9	7	9	11	7	8	9	10	9
70 years and over		Male	8	8	6	7	6	9	5	7	7	6	9	8
		Female	7	9	8	6	8	7	6	6	9	7	10	13
		Total	7	8	7	7	7	7	6	5	8	6	10	11
Total all ages		Male	12	14	13	14	14	15	17	15	15	16	17	19
		Female	8	8	11	9	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	9
		Total	10	11	12	11	11	12	13	11	12	12	13	14

(1) As at 11 September 2000; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

Table 4.7 Suspects convicted of homicide⁽¹⁾ by type of homicide

England and Wales	Convicted of homicide					Number of persons
Year offence initially recorded	Total indicted for homicide	Total	Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter	Infanticide
1965	247	205	57	47	84	17
1966	303	254	72	51	109	22
1967	346	251	64	47	122	18
1968	374	272	76	50	120	26
1969	367	271	78	58	122	13
1970	386	299	99	65	120	15
1971	418	327	91	72	146	18
1972	450	337	85	85	150	17
1973	427	321	83	77	152	9
1974	537	424	125	96	188	15
1975	503	383	99	77	203	4
1976	530	394	108	92	188	6
1977	457	362	116	94	146	6
1978	529	424	137	90	189	8
1979	595	475	169	109	190	7
1980	537	423	140	88	186	9
1981	543	448	167	87	187	7
1982	525	441	161	102	172	6
1983	523	417	153	80	174	10
1984	579	451	171	77	201	2
1985	595	457	166	76	207	8
1986	662	506	208	84	211	3
1987	677	515	216	78	220	1
1988	642	493	189	74	222	8
1989	633	458	198	83	176	1
1990	626	443	186	70	183	4
1991	712	502	197	76	224	5
1992	708	504	215	78	205	6
1993	681	501	224	62	210	5
1994	649	491	228	69	191	3
1995	742	553	272	54	224	3
1996	716	530	258	50	218	4
1997	688	499	247	46	203	3
1997/98	684	506	228	47	227	4
1998/99	681	490	241	38	204	7
1999/00 ⁽²⁾	323	232	121	13	98	-

(1) As at 11 September 2000; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In addition there were 437 suspects for whom court proceedings were not completed by 11 September 2000.

Table 4.8 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings⁽¹⁾

England and Wales

Number of persons and percentages

Indictment and outcome	Number of persons												Male suspects											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Indictment ⁽²⁾																								
Number of persons																								
Murder	480	501	561	559	528	506	595	543	515	489	501	245	86	89	88	91	86	87	89	85	84	81	85	84
Manslaughter	76	64	74	56	84	74	71	95	98	111	91	45	14	11	12	9	14	13	11	15	16	19	15	16
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	556	565	635	615	612	580	666	638	613	600	592	290	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome:																								
Not convicted of homicide ⁽³⁾																								
Not tried—count to remain on file ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	9	7	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Found unfit to plead	4	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Convicted of lesser offence	40	41	33	37	25	25	26	15	22	19	25	3	7	7	5	6	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	1
Acquitted on all counts	104	118	155	135	129	111	133	136	136	122	113	72	19	21	24	22	21	19	20	21	22	20	19	25
Committed suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	150	160	191	176	156	141	163	160	170	154	152	79	27	28	30	29	25	24	24	25	28	26	26	27
Convicted of homicide:																								
Number of persons																								
Murder	190	179	187	197	216	208	263	244	235	217	225	113	34	32	29	32	35	36	39	38	38	36	38	39
Sec. 2 manslaughter	62	62	62	68	49	60	44	41	34	36	31	9	11	11	10	11	8	10	7	6	6	6	5	3
Other manslaughter	154	164	195	174	191	171	196	193	174	193	184	89	28	29	31	28	31	29	29	30	28	32	31	31
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Total	406	405	444	439	456	439	503	478	443	446	440	211	73	72	70	71	75	76	75	72	74	74	73	
Total	556	565	635	615	612	580	666	638	613	600	592	290	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

For footnotes, see page 89.

Table 4.8 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings⁽¹⁾ (continued)

England and Wales

Number of persons and percentages

Indictment and outcome	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	
Female suspects																								
Number of persons												Percentages												
Indictment ⁽²⁾																								
Murder	66	54	69	74	57	59	65	66	57	56	73	30	86	89	90	80	83	86	86	85	76	67	82	91
Manslaughter	11	6	6	16	10	10	10	10	18	27	12	3	14	10	8	17	14	14	13	13	24	32	13	9
Infanticide	-	1	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	2	3	3	3	-	1	3	-	1	4	-
Total	77	61	77	93	69	69	76	78	75	84	89	33	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome:																								
Not convicted of homicide: ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
Not tried—count to remain on file ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Found unfit to plead	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Convicted of lesser offence	12	6	6	7	5	2	9	1	4	4	8	-	16	10	8	8	7	3	12	1	5	5	9	-
Acquitted on all counts	12	17	13	20	19	15	16	22	15	19	30	11	16	28	17	22	28	22	21	28	20	23	34	33
Committed suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25	23	19	28	24	17	26	26	19	24	39	12	32	38	25	30	35	25	34	33	25	29	44	36
Convicted of homicide:																								
Murder	8	7	10	18	8	20	9	14	12	11	16	8	10	11	13	19	12	29	12	18	16	13	18	24
Sec. 2 manslaughter	21	8	14	10	13	9	10	9	12	11	7	4	27	13	18	11	19	13	13	12	16	13	8	12
Other manslaughter	22	19	29	31	19	20	28	25	29	34	20	9	29	31	38	33	28	29	37	32	39	40	22	27
Infanticide	1	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	-	1	7	6	6	7	4	4	5	4	5	8	-
Total	52	38	58	65	45	52	50	52	56	60	50	21	68	62	75	70	65	75	66	67	75	71	56	64
Total	77	61	77	93	69	69	76	78	75	84	89	33	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

For footnotes, see next page.

Table 4.8 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings⁽¹⁾ (continued)

England and Wales													Number of persons and percentages											
Indictment and outcome	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	
Number of persons													Total suspects										Percentages	
Indictment ⁽²⁾																								
Murder	546	555	630	633	585	565	660	609	572	545	574	275	86	89	88	89	86	87	89	85	83	80	84	85
Manslaughter	87	70	80	72	94	84	81	105	116	138	103	48	14	11	11	10	14	13	11	15	17	20	15	15
Infanticide	-	1	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	633	626	712	708	681	649	742	716	688	684	681	323	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome:																								
Not convicted of homicide ⁽³⁾																								
Not tried—count to remain on file ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	11	7	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Found unfit to plead	5	-	-	2	-	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	2	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	3	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Convicted of lesser offence	52	47	39	44	30	27	35	16	26	23	33	3	8	8	5	6	4	4	5	2	4	3	5	1
Acquitted on all counts	116	135	168	155	148	126	149	158	151	141	143	83	18	22	24	22	22	19	20	22	22	21	21	26
Committed suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	175	183	210	204	180	158	189	186	189	178	191	91	28	29	29	29	26	24	25	26	27	26	28	28
Convicted of homicide:																								
Murder	198	186	197	215	224	228	272	258	247	228	241	121	31	30	28	30	33	35	37	36	33	35	37	
Sec. 2 manslaughter	83	70	76	78	62	69	54	50	46	47	38	13	13	11	11	11	9	11	7	7	7	7	6	4
Other manslaughter	176	183	224	205	210	191	224	218	203	227	204	98	28	29	31	29	31	29	30	30	30	33	30	30
Infanticide	1	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Total	458	443	502	504	501	491	553	530	499	506	490	232	72	71	71	71	74	75	74	74	73	74	72	72
Total	633	626	712	708	681	649	742	716	688	684	681	323	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) As at 11 September 2000; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In addition there were 437 suspects for 1999/00, for whom court proceedings were not completed by 11 September 2000.

(3) The offences for which these persons were indicted may nevertheless remain currently recorded as homicide.

(4) This usually implies that the suspect has been dealt with for some less serious offence.

Table 4.9 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence⁽¹⁾

Hospital order	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Probation/Supervision	1	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	5	-
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	-
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	52	38	58	65	45	52	50	52	56	60	50	21

For footnotes, see next page.

Table 4.9 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence⁽¹⁾ (continued)

imprisonment: ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
4 years and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital order	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Probation/Supervision	1	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	5	-
Total	1	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	-
Total	458	443	502	504	501	491	553	530	499	506	490	232

(1) As at 11 September 2000; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) The results of appeals, apart from those occurring since the beginning of 1997, have been taken into account in compiling the table.

(3) Including detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure under s.53(1) Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and custody for life.

(4) Including detention under s.53(2) Children and Young Persons Act 1933, partly suspended sentences and young offender institution.

Table 4.10 Suspects convicted of homicide by previous homicide convictions⁽¹⁾

England and Wales	Number of persons											
Year offence initially recorded	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Total number convicted of homicide	458	443	502	504	501	491	553	530	499	506	490	232
Number previously convicted of homicide:	4 ⁽²⁾	7	4	7 ⁽²⁾	4	3 ⁽³⁾	6	—	1 ⁽²⁾	1 ⁽²⁾	1	1 ⁽²⁾
While serving sentence for homicide	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
After release or termination of sentence for previous homicide conviction	4	6	2	6	2	2	6	—	1	1	1	1

(1) As at 11 September 2000; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In addition, one suspect of an offence who committed suicide had previously been convicted of homicide.

(3) In addition, one suspect was found 'unfit to plead' to their previous homicide.

Table 4.11 Suspects convicted of homicide who had previously been convicted of homicide by type of homicide⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 1989–1999/00	Total	Homicide offence of previous conviction			Number of persons
Homicide offence of latest conviction		Murder	Section 2 Manslaughter	Other Manslaughter	
Murder	28	10	2	—	16
Section 2 manslaughter	6	2	1	—	3
Other manslaughter	5	1 ⁽²⁾	—	—	4
Total	39	13 ⁽³⁾	3 ⁽⁴⁾	—	23 ⁽⁵⁾

(1) As at 11 September 2000; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In addition, one suspect was found 'unfit to plead' to their previous homicide.

(3) In addition, two suspects of homicide who committed suicide had previously been convicted of murder.

(4) In addition, one suspect of homicide who committed suicide had previously been convicted of Section 2 manslaughter.

(5) In addition, one suspect of homicide who committed suicide had previously been convicted of manslaughter.

Figure 5.1 Proportion of offenders found guilty or cautioned by indictable offence group in 1989 and 1999

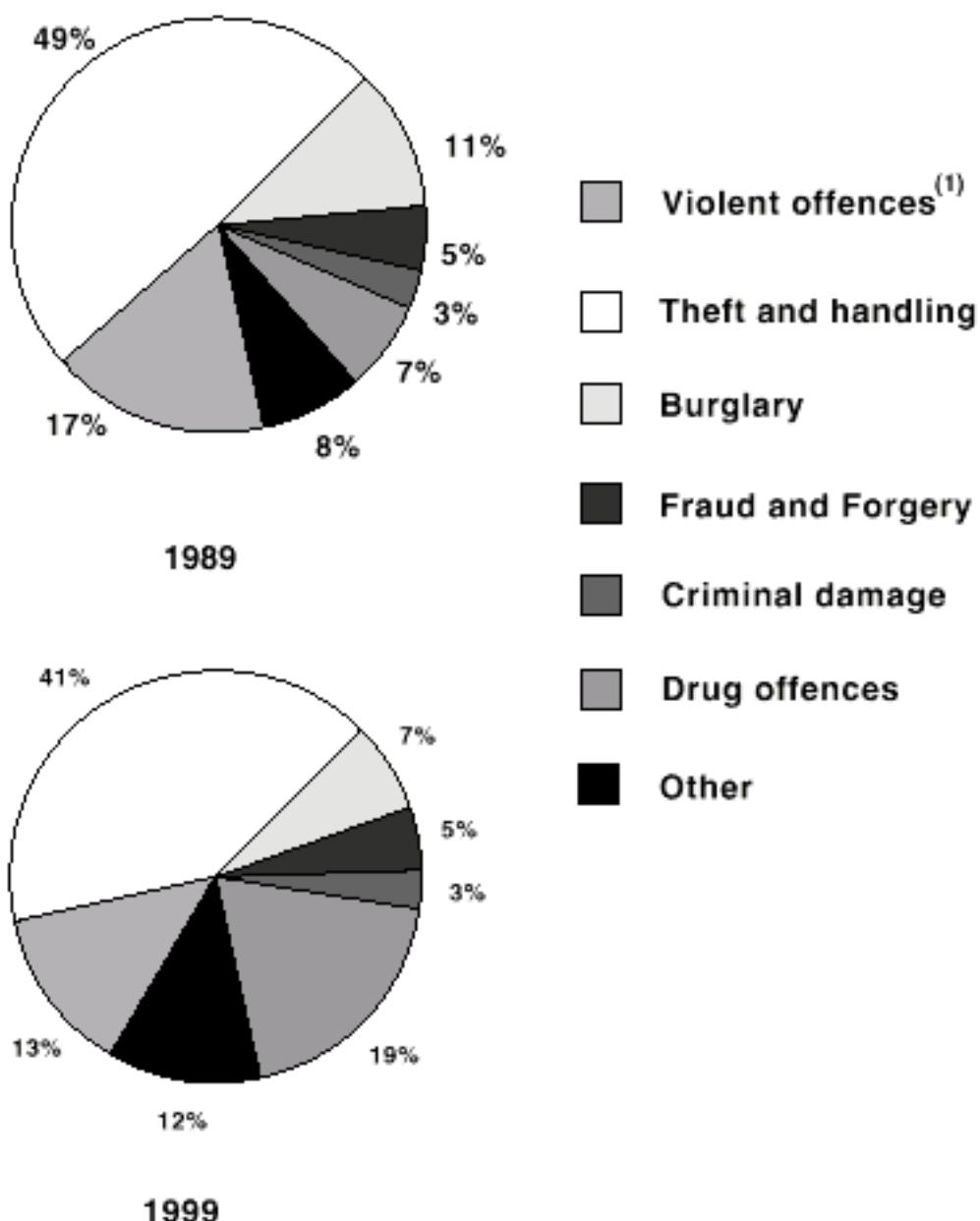
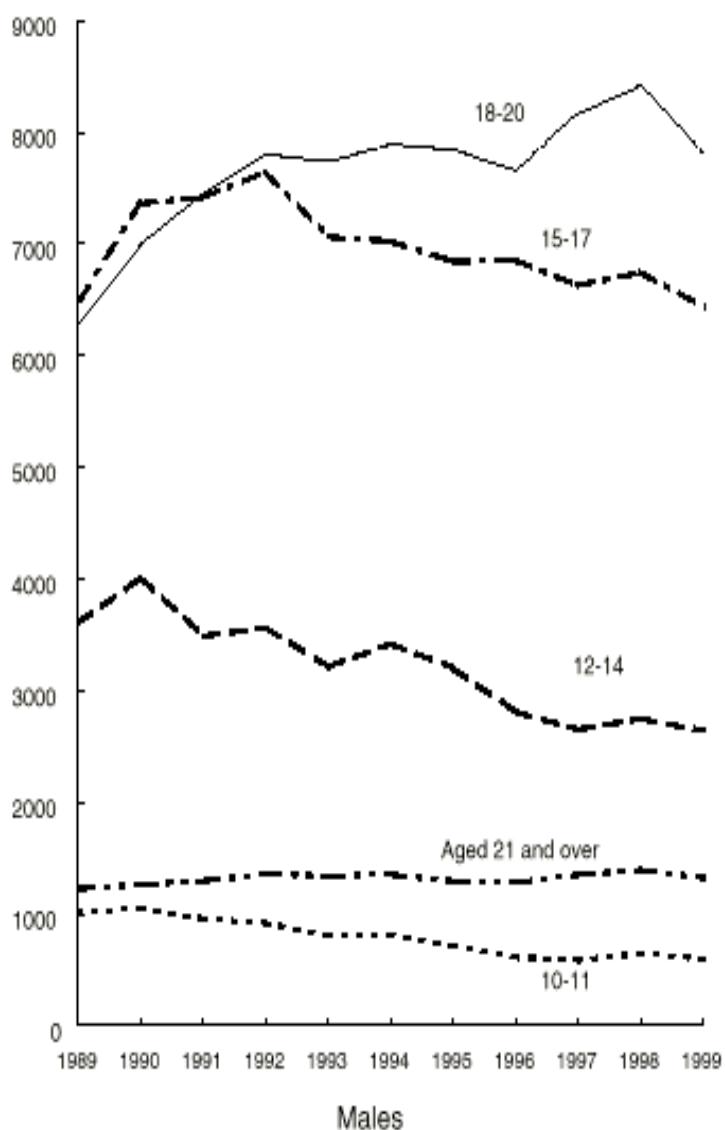


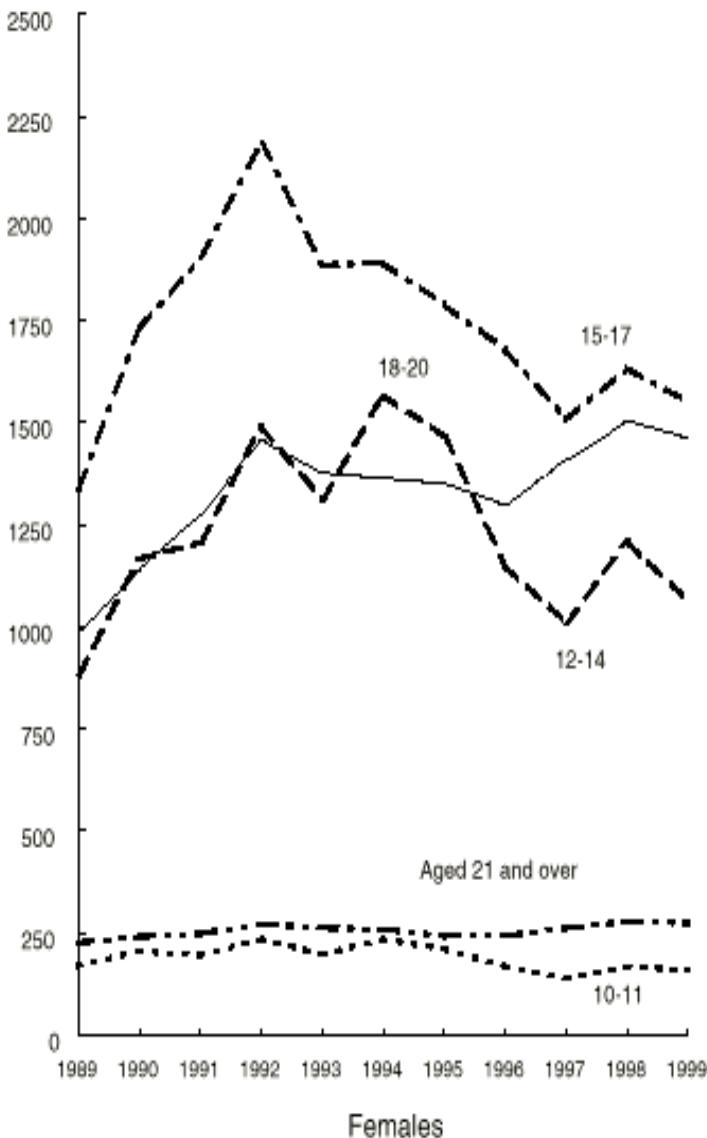
Figure 5.2 Offenders found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group

England and Wales

Number per 100,000 population



Number per 100,000 population



(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies etc. are included with males 21 and over.

Figure 5.3 Persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group, 1999

England and Wales Number per 100,000 population

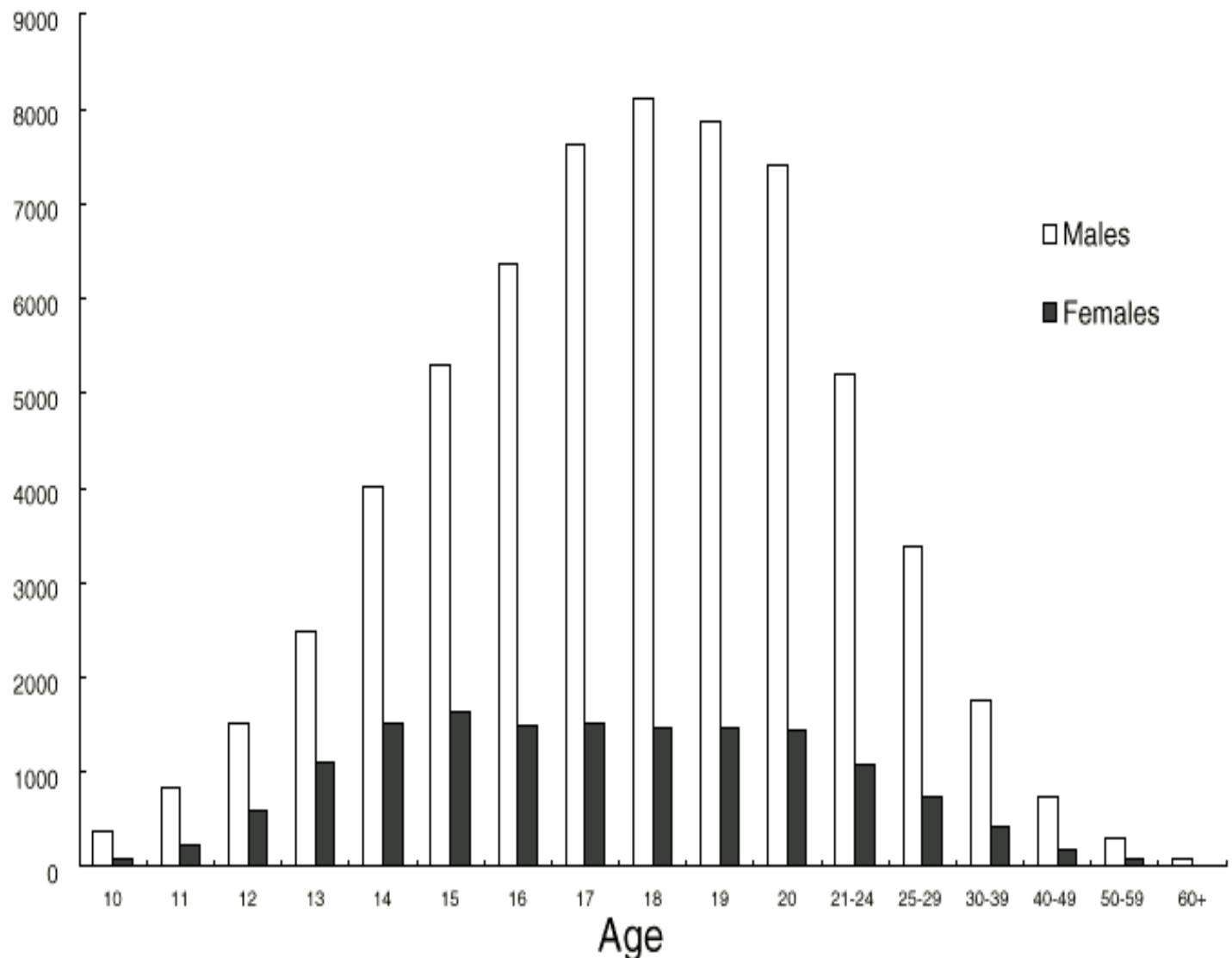
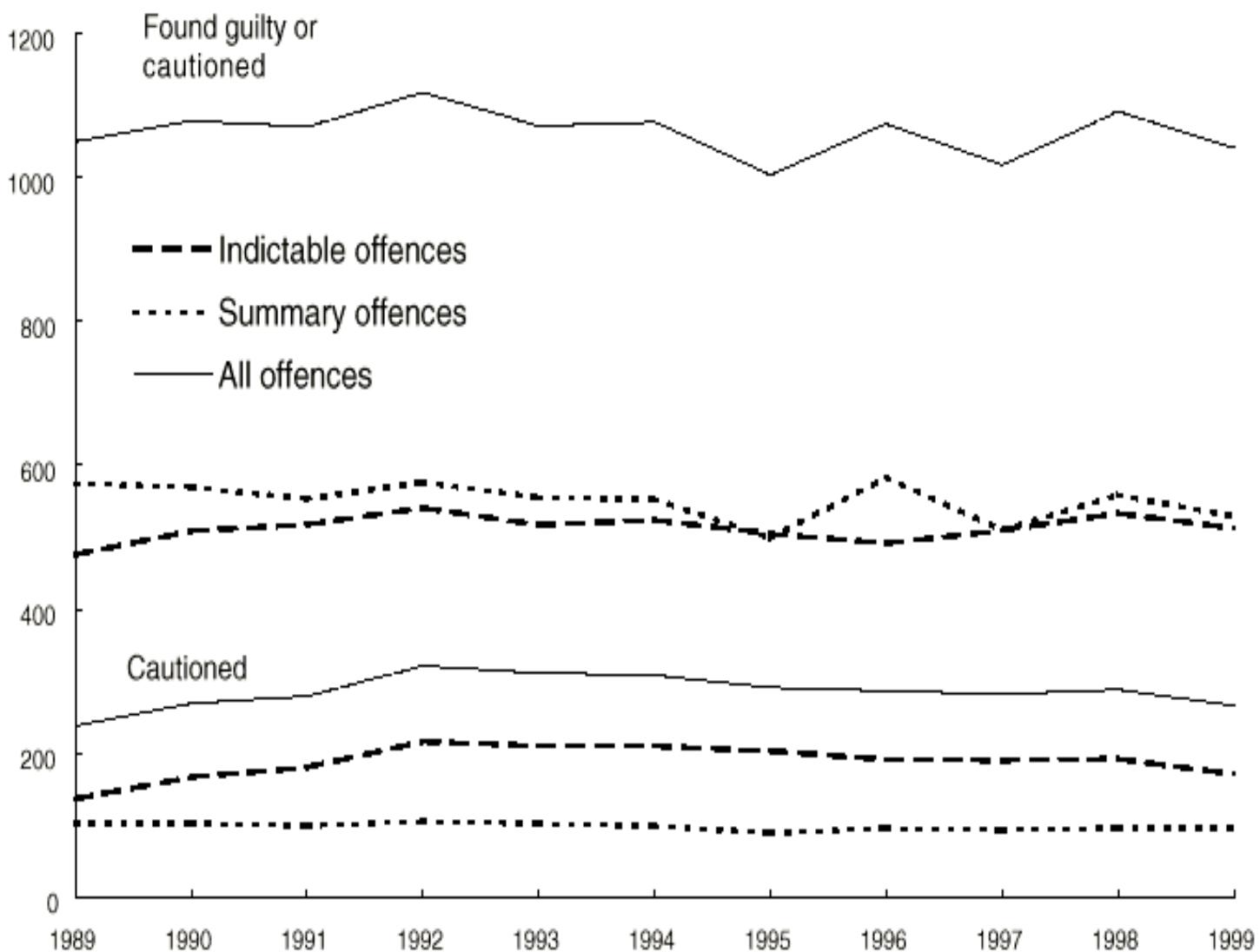


Figure 5.4 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned (1) for indictable and summary offences**England and Wales**

(1) Excluding all motoring offences, for which written warnings are used.

Figure 5.5 Number of offenders cautioned for all offences by sex, 1989-1999

England and Wales

Thousands

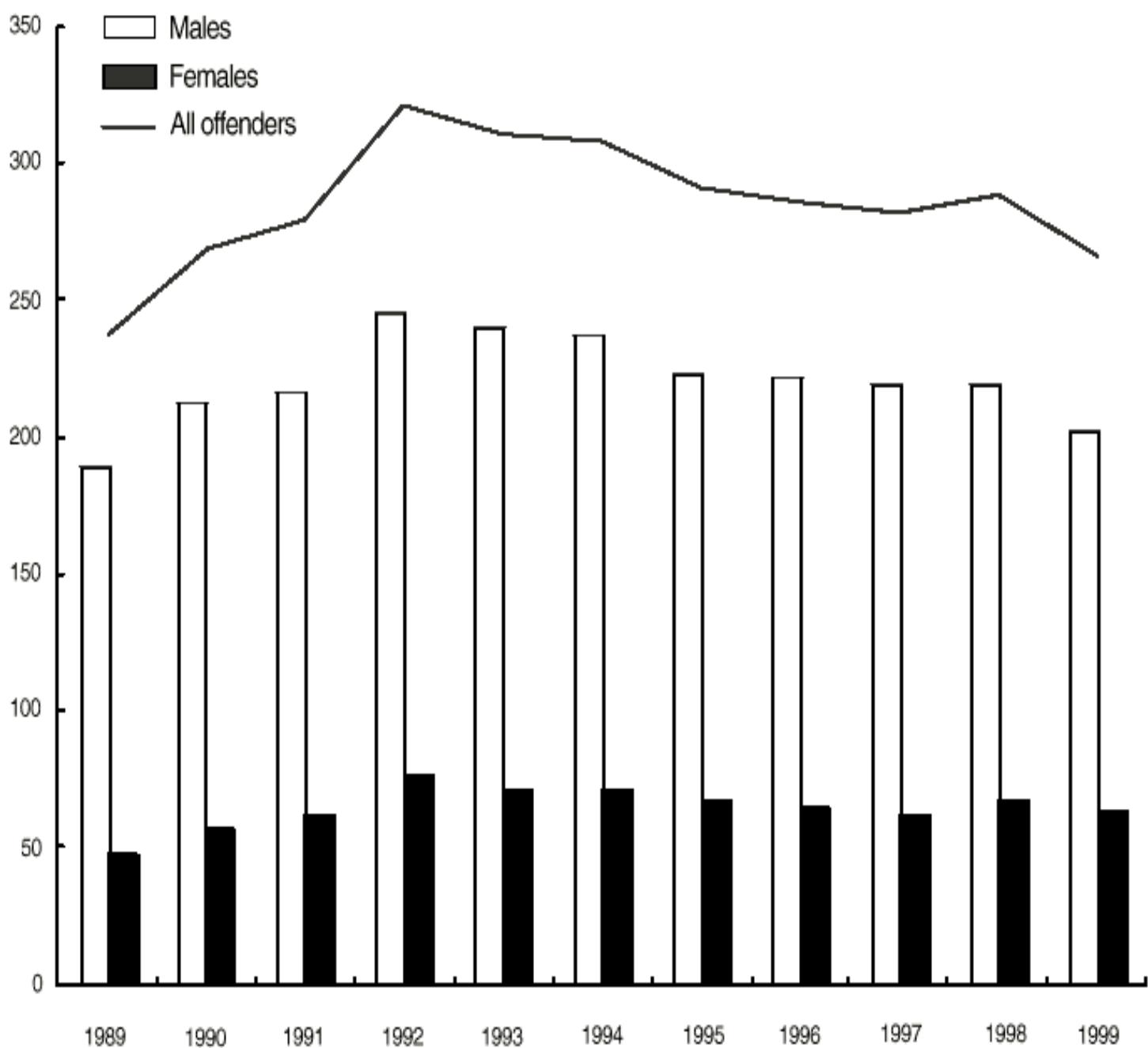
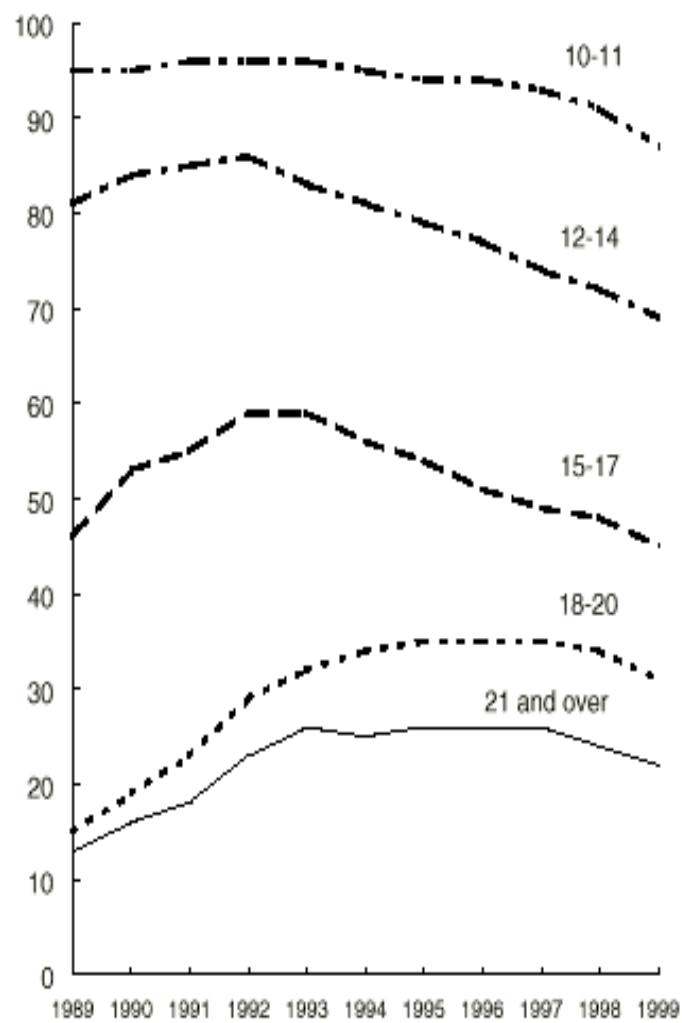


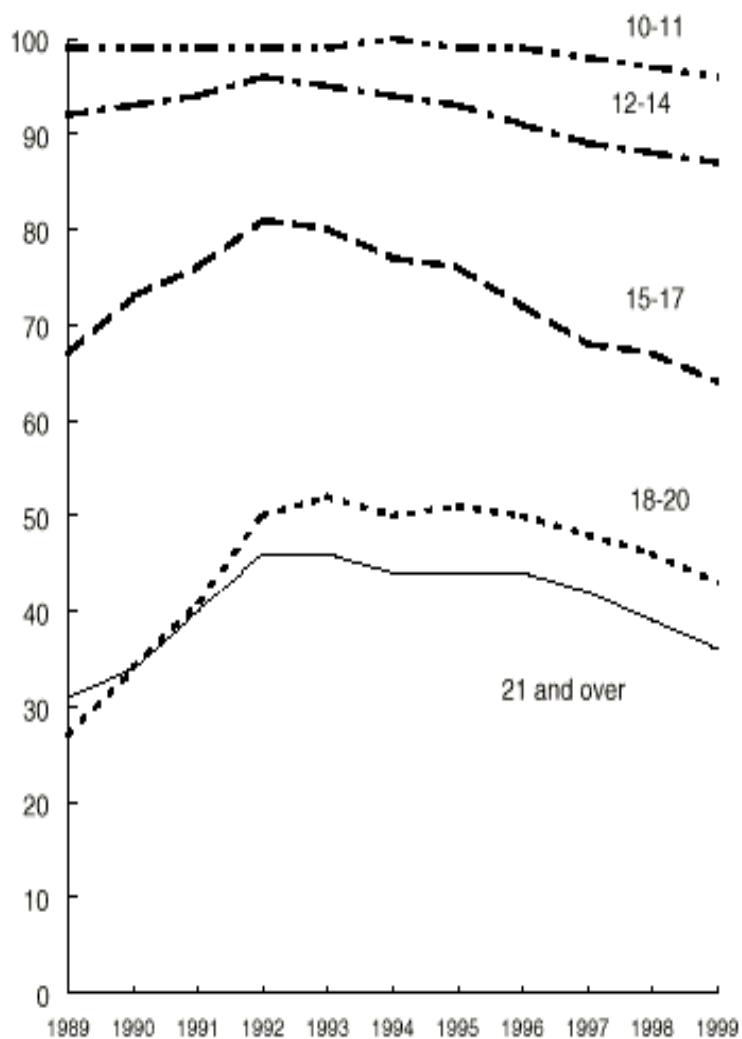
Figure 5.6 Offenders (1) cautioned for indictable offences (2) as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences by age and sex

England and Wales Percentage



Males

England and Wales Percentage



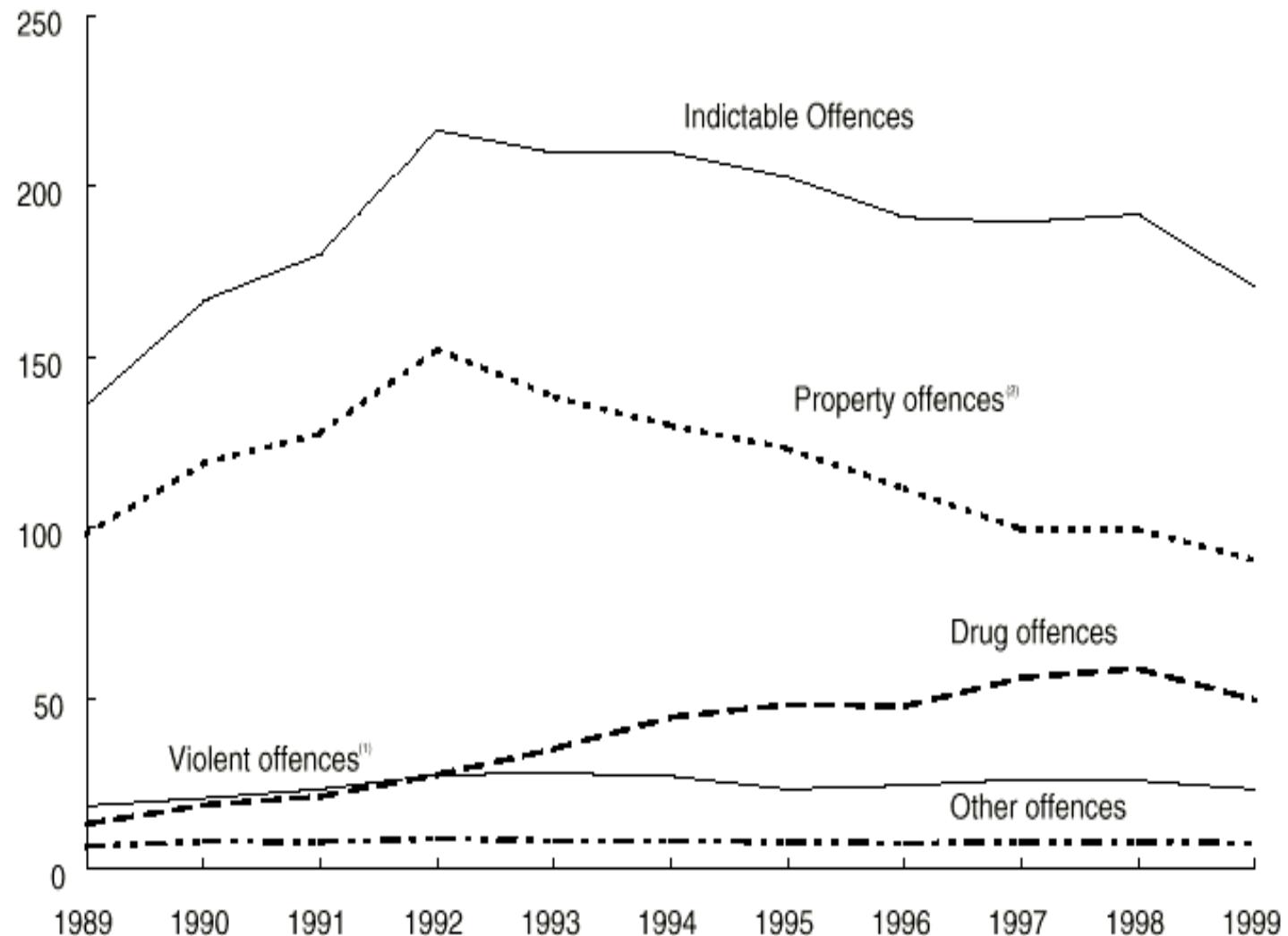
Females

(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies etc. are included with males aged 21 and over.

(2) Excluding motoring offences.

Figure 5.7 Offenders cautioned for indictable offences by offence group 1989 to 1999

England and Wales Thousands



(1) Violent offences includes violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery

(2) Property offences includes burglary, theft & handling stolen goods fraud and forgery

(3) Other offences includes criminal damage and other indictable offences

Figure 5.8 Persons cautioned as a proportion of the total number of persons found guilty of, or cautioned, for various indictable offence groups and summary offences, 1989 and 1999

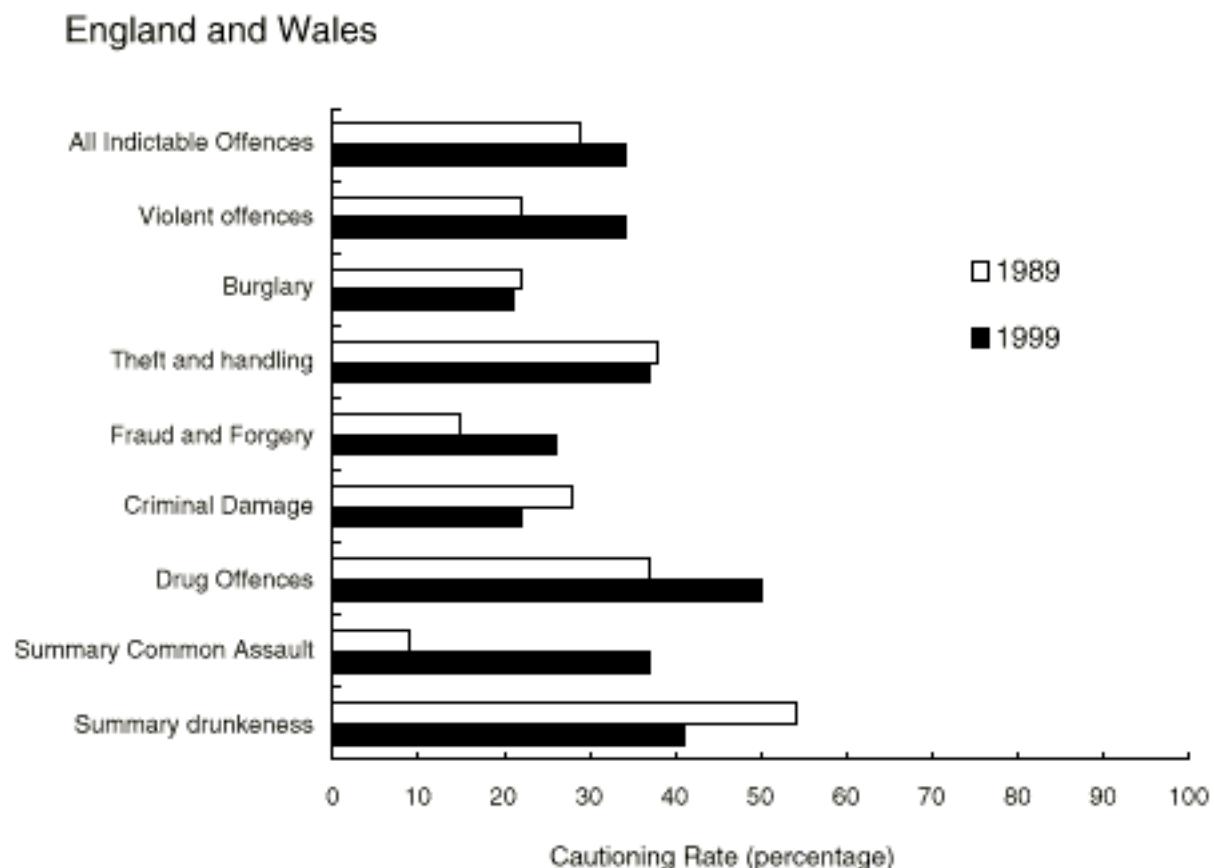


Table 5A Number and proportion of persons given reprimands and final warnings within the seven pilot areas by age group and type of offence, 1999

	Age 10-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 10-17
	Number			
Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]				
Indictable offences	329	1,766	2,342	4,437
Summary (excluding motoring)	142	751	977	1,870
Total offences	471	2,517	3,319	6,307
Reprimands				
Indictable offences	80	70	62	66
Summary (excluding motoring)	76	73	67	70
Total offences	79	71	63	67
Final Warnings				
Indictable offences	20	30	38	34
Summary (excluding motoring)	24	27	33	30
Total offences	21	29	37	33

Table 5B Criminal history of a sample of offenders cautioned in England and Wales

England and Wales	Percentages				
Criminal history before the sample caution	Percentage of offenders in sample				
	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997
No previous court appearance and					
— no previous caution	81	76	69	71	77
— one previous caution	9	10	10	8	7
— two or more previous cautions	2	3	6	3	2
Previous court appearance and					
— no previous caution	6	9	11	13	11
— one previous caution	2	1	2	2	1
— two or more previous cautions	1	1	2	2	1

Table 5C Two year subsequent conviction rate for offenders cautioned in 1991 and 1994 samples

England and Wales	Percentages	
Criminal history before the sample caution	Percentage of offenders subsequently convicted within two years	
	1991	1994
No previous court appearance and		
— no previous caution	11	11
— one previous caution	22	30
— two or more previous cautions	45	42
Previous court appearance and		
— no previous caution	24	32
— one previous caution	(33)	(40)
— two or more previous cautions	46	(47)

() indicates percentage based on fewer than 50 offenders.

Table 5.1 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned by sex and type of offence

England and Wales	Number of offenders (thousands)										
Sex and type of offence	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Males⁽¹⁾											
Indictable offences											
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	11.1	12.6	14.6	17.5	18.1	17.6	15.5	16.7	18.4	18.4	16.6
Sexual offences	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4
Burglary	11.1	13.1	12.2	13.1	11.7	10.5	9.5	9.3	8.6	7.5	6.8
Robbery	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Theft and handling stolen goods	56.4	67.2	70.9	82.8	75.7	69.9	66.0	60.1	52.7	51.4	46.4
Fraud and forgery	2.7	3.2	3.7	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6
Criminal damage	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6
Drug offences	11.8	16.9	19.1	24.8	31.6	39.9	43.4	42.4	50.0	52.3	43.5
Other (excluding motoring offences)	2.7	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.7
Total	102.8	124.2	131.4	155.0	153.6	153.6	149.3	142.6	143.3	142.9	126.1
Summary offences											
(excluding motoring offences)	86.9	88.2	85.3	90.0	86.3	83.6	73.8	79.2	75.7	76.9	76.1
All offences											
(excluding motoring offences)	189.7	212.4	216.7	245.1	239.9	237.2	223.2	221.8	219.0	219.8	202.3
Females											
Indictable offences											
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	3.6	4.2	4.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.7
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Burglary	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Robbery	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	25.5	32.6	37.7	47.5	41.4	40.9	38.9	33.6	30.1	32.2	29.1
Fraud and forgery	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Criminal damage	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Drug offences	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.8
Other (excluding motoring offences)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Total	33.2	42.1	48.5	61.1	55.9	56.2	53.3	48.2	46.0	48.8	44.5
Summary offences											
(excluding motoring offences)	15.2	14.6	13.6	15.1	15.5	15.1	14.8	16.2	17.0	19.2	19.4
All offences											
(excluding motoring offences)	48.4	56.7	62.1	76.2	71.4	71.3	68.1	64.4	63.1	68.1	63.9

Table 5.2 Offenders cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

England and Wales 1999

	All offenders	Males						Females						Other offenders
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	
		Number (thousands)												
Indictable offences														
Violence against the person	21.2	16.6	0.3	2.3	3.8	2.3	7.9	4.7	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	2.1	-
Sexual offences	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Burglary	7.7	6.8	0.7	2.5	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	-
Robbery	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	75.4	46.4	2.2	10.7	12.2	5.8	15.5	29.1	0.9	7.1	6.5	3.3	11.2	-
Fraud and forgery	7.2	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.0
Criminal damage	3.0	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
Drug offences	49.4	43.5	0.0	0.9	7.8	12.1	22.7	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	3.7	0.0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	4.6	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	-
Total (excluding motoring offences)	170.6	126.1	3.7	18.3	28.7	22.7	52.7	44.5	1.0	8.8	9.3	5.7	19.6	0.0
Summary offences														
(excluding motoring offences)	95.6	76.1	2.0	9.7	16.1	13.0	35.3	19.4	0.2	2.3	3.9	2.7	10.3	0.0
All offences														
(excluding motoring offences)	266.1	202.3	5.6	28.1	44.8	35.8	88.0	63.9	1.2	11.1	13.2	8.4	29.9	0.0

Offenders cautioned as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned

	All offenders	Offenders cautioned as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned												
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	
Indictable offences														
Violence against the person	37	34	94	75	47	28	27	57	(87)	80	62	47	50	-
Sexual offences	25	25	(65)	67	47	38	16	50	-	(60)	(91)	(43)	(42)	-
Burglary	21	19	87	62	27	8	5	46	(100)	80	52	28	24	-
Robbery	9	9	(71)	36	11	2	2	16	(100)	(48)	14	(7)	4	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	37	31	88	72	46	24	19	53	96	90	68	43	39	-
Fraud and forgery	26	24	(82)	81	53	29	18	32	(100)	87	60	37	27	(25)
Criminal damage	22	21	76	54	29	16	9	27	(89)	52	29	24	19	-
Drug offences	50	50	(94)	84	74	61	41	53	(100)	86	80	65	46	(100)
Other (excluding motoring offences)	9	8	(65)	42	18	7	6	14	(100)	57	27	13	10	-
Total (excluding motoring offences)	34	31	87	69	45	31	22	48	96	87	64	43	36	0
Summary offences														
(excluding motoring offences)	18	17	88	70	46	26	11	17	92	75	56	32	11	0
All offences														
(excluding motoring offences)	26	25	87	69	46	29	16	31	95	84	62	39	20	0

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.3 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

England and Wales

Percentages

Year	All offenders ⁽¹⁾	Males ⁽¹⁾						Females																	
		All ages		Aged 10-11		Aged 12-14		Aged 15-17		Aged 18-20		Aged 21 and over		All ages		Aged 10-11		Aged 12-14		Aged 15-17		Aged 18-20		Aged 21 and over	
		All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	Ages	All	
Indictable offences⁽²⁾																									
1989	29	26	95	81	46	15	13	44	99	92	67	27	31												
1990	33	30	95	84	53	19	16	49	99	93	73	34	34												
1991	36	32	96	85	55	23	18	54	99	94	76	41	40												
1992	41	36	96	86	59	29	23	61	99	96	81	50	46												
1993	41	37	96	83	59	32	26	60	99	95	80	52	46												
1994	41	37	95	81	56	34	25	59	100	94	77	50	44												
1995	41	37	94	79	54	35	26	59	99	93	76	51	44												
1996	40	36	94	77	51	35	26	56	99	91	72	50	44												
1997	38	35	93	74	49	35	26	52	98	89	68	48	42												
1998	37	33	91	72	48	34	24	51	97	88	67	46	39												
1999	34	31	87	69	45	31	22	48	96	87	64	43	36												
Summary offences⁽²⁾																									
1989	18	20	95	80	43	15	16	11	98	90	58	25	8												
1990	18	21	95	82	48	16	16	10	97	91	62	23	7												
1991	18	21	95	82	50	20	16	9	94	89	63	23	6												
1992	18	22	96	84	57	26	16	9	99	91	68	25	6												
1993	18	22	97	85	63	30	16	10	95	89	74	28	7												
1994	18	21	97	82	60	29	15	9	99	86	67	27	6												
1995 ⁽³⁾	18	20	94	78	56	28	13	11	95	80	65	25	7												
1996	16	19	95	79	55	29	12	10	97	82	60	23	6												
1997	18	19	94	77	50	28	12	14	94	78	52	28	10												
1998	17	18	92	73	47	26	11	15	98	79	53	28	10												
1999	18	18	88	70	46	26	11	17	92	75	56	32	11												

(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies, etc. are included with males aged 21 and over.

(2) Excluding all motoring offences.

(3) In 1995, there was a shortfall in recording data for certain summary offences for persons found guilty (see paragraph 27 of Appendix 2).

Table 5.4 Persons cautioned for indictable (excluding motoring) offences as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned by police force area, sex and age group

England and Wales 1999

Percentages

	All persons	Males						Females					
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Avon and Somerset	33	31	89	79	54	32	22	45	94	91	69	42	34
Bedfordshire	40	35	82	81	55	32	26	58	100	95	72	48	44
Cambridgeshire	34	32	86	55	40	35	25	46	100	75	67	40	37
Cheshire	26	23	90	73	47	24	12	39	85	91	61	30	27
Cleveland	29	26	87	62	36	19	18	39	96	81	53	28	30
Cumbria	35	33	91	68	47	30	22	43	80	84	59	36	33
Derbyshire	30	27	82	63	43	26	18	43	100	78	59	37	34
Devon and Cornwall	38	36	91	80	57	38	27	50	100	88	73	49	41
Dorset	29	26	89	76	52	31	14	41	100	85	63	37	27
Durham	22	18	71	49	22	13	12	39	92	76	48	29	29
Essex	33	29	97	67	46	28	19	49	100	87	57	41	39
Gloucestershire	43	40	91	82	63	40	28	54	100	91	72	37	44
Greater Manchester	32	29	88	69	44	26	18	46	96	89	65	42	34
Hampshire	31	28	81	66	42	25	16	46	95	87	55	33	29
Hertfordshire	37	32	92	79	56	34	20	55	100	84	73	49	40
Humberside	28	24	94	71	38	20	13	45	100	86	58	35	31
Kent	39	36	91	68	48	34	28	54	93	86	62	47	45
Lancashire	26	24	82	60	40	29	14	37	93	84	59	35	26
Leicestershire	27	25	93	70	44	25	15	38	100	81	53	35	27
Lincolnshire	24	21	86	77	37	15	10	40	100	96	62	24	25
Merseyside	32	31	83	67	50	33	20	37	94	84	66	47	26
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	41	39	91	74	54	43	31	54	90	88	74	58	43
Norfolk	32	29	79	70	47	32	19	42	89	80	56	40	30
Northamptonshire	33	29	83	42	29	32	27	52	100	67	50	50	52
Northumbria	39	35	85	64	37	31	28	53	99	83	57	42	44
North Yorkshire	29	25	82	70	42	26	15	43	100	86	60	36	29
Nottinghamshire	30	25	85	62	35	23	16	48	94	91	61	38	34
South Yorkshire	26	23	81	60	38	21	15	37	100	77	57	29	27
Staffordshire	34	30	90	75	44	28	21	49	100	88	67	44	35
Suffolk	37	33	84	75	48	33	24	53	100	92	65	41	44
Surrey	51	48	97	86	63	47	38	65	100	95	83	63	53
Sussex	39	35	92	84	60	39	23	53	100	92	72	49	41
Thames Valley	29	26	90	77	47	23	13	46	93	93	73	32	33
Warwickshire	40	38	85	67	54	38	27	53	100	86	67	46	42
West Mercia	36	33	77	73	47	33	23	56	100	89	72	44	44
West Midlands	33	30	87	65	38	26	22	52	99	87	61	47	43
West Yorkshire	24	21	81	59	35	21	13	40	98	85	57	37	29
Wiltshire	39	34	93	84	51	32	22	53	100	92	70	52	36
England	34	31	87	69	45	31	22	48	95	87	64	43	37
Dyfed-Powys	44	41	100	83	58	42	31	57	95	91	68	51	47
Gwent	40	37	87	75	50	34	29	52	100	85	63	54	40
North Wales	33	29	95	69	49	32	18	46	100	87	61	38	32
South Wales	26	23	84	63	34	19	15	41	93	88	58	33	28
Wales	34	30	90	70	44	29	21	47	97	88	61	42	35

England and Wales	34	31	87	69	45	31	22	48	96	87	64	43	36
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Table 5.5 Persons cautioned for summary (excluding motoring) offences as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned by police force area, sex and age group

England and Wales 1999

Percentages

	All persons	Males						Females					
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Avon and Somerset	12	12	94	76	54	16	6	12	71	70	58	22	7
Bedfordshire	19	19	92	78	43	25	12	19	-	74	53	30	12
Cambridgeshire	31	29	97	71	39	24	21	44	100	61	53	38	40
Cheshire	16	16	79	65	42	24	9	18	100	80	64	41	10
Cleveland	24	26	98	66	57	44	16	18	100	80	63	47	11
Cumbria	19	19	90	66	40	20	11	22	80	67	63	22	14
Derbyshire	17	17	87	68	48	27	10	19	80	71	55	41	12
Devon and Cornwall	23	23	86	74	60	31	16	22	50	80	78	33	13
Dorset	9	8	88	51	40	8	4	11	100	74	58	9	4
Durham	24	23	72	56	36	19	16	32	100	74	44	26	24
Essex	11	11	90	69	43	16	6	9	100	68	54	17	5
Gloucestershire	15	16	80	84	53	29	9	14	-	78	48	32	8
Greater Manchester	18	19	92	69	48	25	10	15	91	80	60	32	10
Hampshire	15	15	86	63	39	17	8	14	67	65	52	16	8
Hertfordshire	11	11	74	72	48	20	5	12	-	61	55	22	7
Humberside	14	15	95	72	46	21	7	11	100	72	54	16	6
Kent	38	37	96	67	45	35	31	49	100	68	53	51	44
Lancashire	19	20	52	42	39	29	15	18	100	78	59	36	11
Leicestershire	12	12	87	71	42	14	7	13	100	74	61	22	8
Lincolnshire	13	14	88	74	39	12	8	12	100	88	48	17	7
Merseyside	38	42	88	69	60	59	34	28	100	74	71	67	21
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	12	12	91	78	43	16	7	12	100	83	36	27	9
Norfolk	17	16	78	63	41	20	9	23	100	54	52	47	14
Northamptonshire	16	18	67	38	26	30	15	12	-	33	36	28	10
Northumbria	29	29	86	67	42	32	23	27	93	66	51	34	20
North Yorkshire	13	13	67	65	30	17	8	14	100	68	39	15	8
Nottinghamshire	17	16	93	65	43	18	9	19	67	81	55	27	12
South Yorkshire	22	23	89	72	49	34	14	17	100	80	63	37	10
Staffordshire	26	25	91	66	39	24	18	29	88	64	54	33	20
Suffolk	17	17	63	74	48	21	11	18	100	56	46	29	12
Surrey	29	28	100	75	65	43	17	31	100	93	69	58	20
Sussex	21	22	86	84	64	33	14	18	-	85	70	31	11
Thames Valley	19	18	87	79	54	21	9	25	100	76	69	31	14
Warwickshire	17	17	92	77	53	29	9	13	100	75	45	35	8
West Mercia	25	24	90	75	53	33	16	27	100	68	70	56	16
West Midlands	19	20	92	70	51	37	12	19	93	80	73	44	11
West Yorkshire	14	15	82	63	41	25	8	12	100	74	61	24	7
Wiltshire	18	17	95	78	49	24	11	19	100	86	61	26	12
England	18	18	88	69	46	26	11	17	91	74	56	32	11
Dyfed-Powys	12	11	33	55	36	14	8	16	100	58	48	28	10
Gwent	30	30	100	82	58	33	21	28	100	86	68	39	18

North Wales	23	23	96	78	48	24	14	24	100	83	69	39	13
South Wales	14	14	79	69	47	17	8	12	100	75	58	19	7
Wales	19	19	90	74	49	23	12	18	100	80	62	30	11
England and Wales	18	18	88	70	46	26	11	17	92	75	56	32	11

(I) Including City of London.

Table 5.6 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts by sex and type of offence

England and Wales										Number of offenders (thousands)	
Sex and type of offence	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Males⁽¹⁾											
Indictable offences⁽²⁾											
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	51.2	48.1	43.3	39.8	35.5	33.9	26.4	27.3	31.3	33.3	32.1
Sexual offences	7.2	6.5	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Burglary	42.0	42.1	44.7	43.0	39.2	37.0	34.4	31.3	30.7	29.7	28.2
Robbery	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2
Theft and handling stolen goods	107.9	107.5	108.1	103.9	99.5	99.1	94.9	93.6	96.1	101.2	105.1
Fraud and forgery	17.6	17.2	16.6	15.6	13.6	14.2	13.4	12.6	12.9	14.5	14.7
Criminal damage	8.7	10.3	9.3	9.0	8.6	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.9
Drug offences	20.2	22.1	21.2	20.6	19.9	25.3	28.5	30.4	36.3	43.7	43.5
Other (excluding motoring offences)	26.4	29.7	31.6	33.1	34.2	35.5	38.2	39.2	42.4	43.9	42.4
Motoring offences	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	8.9	8.5	7.6
Total	296.6	298.8	295.7	284.9	269.8	274.6	264.7	262.5	277.8	294.4	293.0
Summary offences⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	351.9	341.4	324.0	322.5	307.0	308.4	295.2	335.0	315.4	353.2	339.2
Motoring offences	663.8	645.1	649.4	653.3	597.5	573.6	576.7	579.5	575.5	586.6	556.2
Total	1,015.8	986.5	973.4	975.8	904.4	882.0	871.9	914.5	890.9	939.7	895.5
All offences⁽²⁾	1,312.4	1,285.2	1,269.1	1,260.7	1,174.3	1,156.6	1,136.6	1,177.0	1,168.7	1,234.2	1,188.5
Females											
Indictable offences⁽²⁾											
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.6
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Burglary	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Robbery	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Theft and handling stolen goods	26.6	26.8	25.5	24.0	22.1	22.5	21.2	20.9	22.3	24.5	26.1
Fraud and forgery	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.3	5.6
Criminal damage	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Drug offences	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	5.2
Other (excluding motoring offences)	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.5
Motoring offences	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	43.0	44.0	41.9	40.0	37.8	39.5	37.5	38.0	42.2	47.3	49.0
Summary offences⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	120.4	125.9	130.3	149.2	146.1	146.3	114.8	153.4	101.2	109.6	94.4
Motoring offences ⁽³⁾	58.9	59.5	63.7	69.8	67.2	65.2	65.7	69.5	73.7	78.6	76.6
Total	179.2	185.3	194.1	219.0	213.3	211.5	180.5	222.9	174.9	188.3	171.0
All offences⁽²⁾	222.2	229.4	236.0	259.0	251.1	251.0	218.0	261.0	217.1	235.6	220.0

Table 5.7 Offenders found guilty at all courts by type of offence, sex and age group

England and Wales 1999

Number of offenders (thousands)

Type of offence	All offenders	Males						Females												Other offenders		
		All ages		Aged 10-11		Aged 12-14		Aged 15-17		Aged 18-20		Aged 21 and over		All ages		Aged 10-11		Aged 12-14		Aged 15-17		
Indictable offences																						
Violence against the person	35.7	32.1	0.0	0.8	4.3	5.7	21.3	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sexual offences	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	29.3	28.2	0.1	1.6	5.8	6.3	14.4	1.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery	5.6	5.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.2	2.2	0.4	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Theft and handling stolen goods	131.2	105.1	0.3	4.1	14.4	18.7	67.7	26.1	0.0	0.8	3.1	4.4	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fraud and forgery	20.3	14.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.2	11.8	5.6	-	0.0	0.3	0.7	4.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Criminal damage	10.9	9.9	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.7	5.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drug offences	48.7	43.5	0.0	0.2	2.7	7.8	32.8	5.2	-	0.0	0.2	0.7	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	47.9	41.1	0.0	0.4	3.4	7.7	29.6	5.5	-	0.1	0.5	0.8	4.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motoring offences	8.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	6.1	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	342.0	291.7	0.6	8.3	35.1	52.6	195.0	49.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	7.6	34.7	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summary offences																						
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	433.6	337.1	0.3	4.2	18.7	37.7	276.3	94.4	0.0	0.8	3.0	5.8	84.7	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motoring offences	632.9	549.5	0.0	0.5	11.6	57.1	480.2	76.6	-	0.0	0.4	5.0	71.2	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,066.5	886.6	0.3	4.8	30.3	94.8	756.5	171.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	10.8	155.9	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All offences	1,408.5	1,178.3	0.8	13.1	65.4	147.4	951.5	220.0	0.1	2.1	8.7	18.4	190.7	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 5.8 Offenders found guilty or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

Type of offence	All offenders	Number of offenders (thousands)												
		Males					Females							
		Total	10-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21+	Total	10-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21+	
Indictable offences														
1997 Found guilty	320.1	276.5	0.3	6.8	33.6	48.4	187.3	42.2	0.0	1.0	4.6	6.3	30.4	1.3
Cautioned	189.4	143.3	3.7	19.2	32.0	25.2	63.2	46.0	0.9	8.4	9.5	5.7	21.5	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	509.4	419.8	4.0	26.0	65.7	73.6	250.5	88.3	0.9	9.4	14.1	12.0	51.9	1.3
1998 Found guilty	341.7	292.9	0.4	7.7	35.2	51.8	197.9	47.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	7.1	33.7	1.5
Cautioned	191.7	142.9	4.1	19.7	32.0	25.7	61.5	48.8	1.1	10.1	10.3	5.9	21.4	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	533.5	435.9	4.5	27.3	67.2	77.5	259.3	96.1	1.1	11.4	15.4	13.1	55.2	1.5
1999 Found guilty	342.0	291.7	0.6	8.3	35.1	52.6	195.0	49.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	7.6	34.7	1.3
Cautioned	170.6	126.1	3.7	18.3	28.7	22.7	52.7	44.5	1.0	8.8	9.3	5.7	19.6	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	512.6	417.8	4.2	26.7	63.8	75.4	247.7	93.4	1.1	10.2	14.5	13.4	54.3	1.3
Summary offences														
(excluding motoring offences)														
1997 Found guilty	416.5	313.1	0.1	2.5	16.1	33.9	260.5	101.2	0.0	0.4	2.9	6.0	91.8	2.3
Cautioned	92.7	75.7	1.7	8.2	16.1	12.9	36.9	17.0	0.1	1.6	3.2	2.3	9.9	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	509.3	388.8	1.8	10.7	32.2	46.8	297.3	118.2	0.1	2.0	6.0	8.3	101.7	2.3
1998 Found guilty	462.8	350.8	0.2	3.3	18.2	38.2	291.0	109.6	0.0	0.5	3.3	6.7	99.1	2.3
Cautioned	96.2	76.9	1.8	8.8	16.1	13.2	37.0	19.2	0.1	2.0	3.7	2.6	10.8	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	559.0	427.8	2.0	12.1	34.2	51.4	328.0	128.9	0.1	2.5	7.0	9.3	109.9	2.4
1999 Found guilty	433.6	337.1	0.3	4.2	18.7	37.7	276.3	94.4	0.0	0.8	3.0	5.8	84.7	2.1
Cautioned	95.6	76.1	2.0	9.7	16.1	13.0	35.3	19.4	0.2	2.3	3.9	2.7	10.3	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	529.2	413.3	2.2	14.0	34.8	50.7	311.6	113.8	0.2	3.1	6.9	8.5	95.1	2.1
Summary motoring offences														
1997 Found guilty	649.3	567.8	0.0	0.4	9.8	57.1	500.5	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.1	68.1	7.7
1998 Found guilty	665.2	578.2	0.0	0.4	10.3	58.1	509.3	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.5	72.7	8.4
1999 Found guilty	632.9	549.5	0.0	0.5	11.6	57.1	480.2	76.6	-	0.0	0.4	5.0	71.2	6.7
All offences														
1997 Found guilty	1,385.8	1,157.4	0.4	9.8	59.5	139.4	948.3	217.1	0.0	1.5	8.0	17.4	190.3	11.3
Cautioned	282.1	219.0	5.4	27.4	48.1	38.1	100.0	63.1	1.0	10.0	12.7	8.0	31.4	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	1,667.9	1,376.4	5.8	37.1	10.8	177.5	1,048.3	280.2	1.0	11.4	20.7	25.4	221.7	11.3
1998 Found guilty	1,469.7	1,222.0	0.6	11.4	63.7	148.1	998.2	235.6	0.0	1.9	8.9	19.3	205.5	12.2
Cautioned	287.9	219.8	5.9	28.5	48.1	38.9	98.5	68.1	1.2	12.0	14.1	8.6	32.2	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	1,757.6	1,441.8	6.5	39.9	111.8	187.0	1,096.7	303.6	1.2	13.9	22.9	27.9	237.7	12.2
1999 Found guilty	1,408.5	1,178.3	0.8	13.1	65.4	147.4	951.5	220.0	0.1	2.1	8.7	18.4	190.7	10.2
Cautioned	266.1	202.3	5.6	28.1	44.8	35.8	88.0	63.9	1.2	11.1	13.2	8.4	29.9	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	1,674.6	1,380.5	6.5	41.2	110.2	183.2	1,039.5	283.9	1.3	13.3	21.9	26.9	220.6	10.2

Table 5.9 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts or cautioned by sex and type of offence

England and Wales	Number of offenders (thousands)										
Sex and type of offence	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Males⁽¹⁾											
Indictable offences⁽²⁾											
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	62.3	60.6	57.8	57.3	53.6	51.5	41.8	43.9	49.6	51.7	48.7
Sexual offences	10.6	9.9	8.7	8.3	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.7
Burglary	53.2	55.2	56.9	56.1	50.9	47.5	43.9	40.5	39.2	37.2	35.0
Robbery	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7
Theft and handling stolen goods	164.3	174.7	178.9	186.7	175.3	169.0	160.9	153.7	148.9	152.6	151.5
Fraud and forgery	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	18.8	19.1	18.8	17.6	17.5	19.1	19.3
Criminal damage	12.1	14.0	12.7	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.2	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.5
Drug offences	32.0	39.0	40.4	45.4	51.5	65.1	71.9	72.8	86.2	96.0	87.1
Other (excluding motoring offences)	29.1	33.4	35.4	37.4	38.0	39.0	41.7	43.1	46.7	48.1	46.1
Motoring offences ⁽⁴⁾	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	8.9	8.5	7.6
Total	399.3	423.0	427.0	439.9	423.5	428.2	414.0	405.1	421.1	437.3	419.1
Summary offences⁽²⁾											
(excluding motoring offences)	438.9	429.6	409.3	412.5	393.2	392.0	369.0	414.2	391.1	430.1	415.4
All offences⁽²⁾											
(excluding motoring offences)	838.2	852.6	836.4	852.5	816.7	820.2	783.0	819.3	812.2	867.4	834.5
Females											
Indictable offences⁽²⁾											
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	7.9	8.6	8.7	9.7	9.4	9.7	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.9	8.2
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burglary	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Robbery	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Theft and handling stolen goods	52.1	59.4	63.1	71.5	63.5	63.4	60.1	54.5	52.4	56.8	55.2
Fraud and forgery	6.1	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.7	8.0	8.2
Criminal damage	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Drug offences	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.5	7.0	7.9	8.7	10.4	11.5	11.0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.4
Motoring offences ⁽⁴⁾	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	76.2	86.1	90.5	101.1	93.7	95.7	90.8	86.3	88.3	96.1	93.4
Summary offences⁽²⁾											
(excluding motoring offences)	135.5	140.4	143.9	164.3	161.6	161.4	129.7	169.6	118.2	128.9	113.8
All offences⁽²⁾											
(excluding summary motoring offences)	211.7	226.6	234.4	265.4	255.3	257.1	220.4	255.9	206.5	225.0	207.2

Table 5.10 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

Type of offence	All offenders	Percentages											
		Males						Females					
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Number of offenders (thousands)													
Indictable offences													
Violence against the person	56.9	48.7	0.3	3.1	8.1	8.0	29.2	8.2	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	4.2
Sexual offences	5.8	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Burglary	37.0	35.0	0.9	4.1	8.0	6.9	15.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7
Robbery	6.2	5.7	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Theft and handling stolen goods	206.7	151.5	2.5	14.8	26.6	24.5	83.2	55.2	0.9	7.9	9.6	7.7	29.1
Fraud and forgery	27.5	19.3	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.0	14.3	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	6.3
Criminal damage	13.9	12.5	0.4	1.6	2.3	2.0	6.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Drug offences	98.1	87.1	0.0	1.0	10.6	19.9	55.5	11.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.9	8.1
Other (excluding motoring offences)	52.5	44.8	0.0	0.8	4.1	8.3	31.6	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	4.6
Motoring offences ⁽¹⁾	8.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	6.1	0.5	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	512.6	417.8	4.2	26.7	63.8	75.4	247.7	93.4	1.1	10.2	14.5	13.4	54.3
Summary offences													
(excluding motoring offences)	529.2	413.3	2.2	14.0	34.8	50.7	311.6	113.8	0.2	3.1	6.9	8.5	95.1
All offences													
(excluding motoring offences)	1,041.7	831.1	6.4	40.6	98.6	126.1	559.3	207.2	1.3	13.2	21.4	21.9	149.4
Percentages													
Indictable offences													
Violence against the person	11	12	8	12	13	11	12	9	5	11	12	8	8
Sexual offences	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—
Burglary	7	8	20	15	12	9	6	2	6	4	3	2	1
Robbery	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	—
Theft and handling stolen goods	40	36	58	55	42	33	34	59	86	78	66	58	54
Fraud and forgery	5	5	1	1	2	4	6	9	1	1	5	8	12
Criminal damage	3	3	8	6	4	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1
Drug offences	19	21	1	4	17	26	22	12	0	1	6	14	15
Other (excluding motoring offences)	10	11	1	3	6	11	13	7	0	2	4	7	8
Motoring offences ⁽¹⁾	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	—	0	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Offenders found guilty only; motoring offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

Table 5.11 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of violence against the person by offence

England and Wales

Number of offenders

Offence	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Offenders cautioned 1999		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences													
1 Murder ⁽¹⁾	189	180	201	182	211	192	214	257	275	256	252	-	-
2 Attempted murder	66	74	56	51	62	66	57	56	70	68	76	6	(8)
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	593	598	576	590	516	559	566	565	663	709	698	241	35
4.1 Manslaughter ⁽¹⁾	267	183	219	281	219	197	195	232	244	266	234	-	-
4.2 Infanticide	4	3	7	6	6	3	2	4	3	2	8	-	-
4.3 Child destruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
4.4 Causing death by reckless driving	327	313	319	280	225	202	221	215	207	203	173	-	-
4.5 Diminished responsibility ⁽¹⁾	40	22	21	12	30	50	44	22	27	15	22	-	-
4.6 Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs	*	*	*	1	24	44	52	58	62	63	46	-	-
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	*	*	*	22	17	10	11	22	7	18	8	1	(13)
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	1,873	1,757	1,643	1,813	1,774	1,858	1,802	1,977	2,034	1,986	1,857	235	13
6 Endangering railway passenger	47	44	32	20	30	20	40	24	23	34	42	19	(45)
More serious offences	3,406	3,174	3,074	3,258	3,114	3,201	3,205	3,432	3,615	3,620	3,418	503	15
7 Endangering life at sea	1	4	6	2	5	2	3	4	4	-	3	-	-
8 Other wounding, etc.	66,283	65,642	63,011	63,331	59,413	57,500	45,778	47,792	53,955	56,155	52,603	20,364	39
9 Assault ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	208	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11 Cruelty to or neglect of children	290	349	343	360	391	430	492	514	559	674	803	334	42
12 Abandoning child aged under 2 years	6	10	18	11	9	11	17	9	9	14	15	14	(93)
13 Child abduction	66	42	61	49	42	53	69	76	54	65	89	18	(20)
14 Procuring illegal abortion	3	31	2	1	2	-	-	3	6	4	-	-	-
15 Concealment of birth	5	3	9	8	4	4	1	-	3	3	3	1	(33)
Less serious offences	66,862	66,081	63,450	63,762	59,866	58,000	46,360	48,398	54,590	56,915	53,516	20,731	39
Total indictable violence against the person	70,268	69,255	66,524	67,020	62,980	61,201	49,565	51,830	58,205	60,535	56,934	21,234	37
Summary offences													
105 Common assault ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3,745	5,805	6,859	9,145	10,538	14,034	25,054	26,691	28,012	35,631	41,741	15,335	37
Total indictable and summary violence against the person offences	74,013	75,060	73,383	76,165	73,518	75,235	74,619	78,521	86,217	96,166	98,675	36,569	37

(1) Figures may not agree with those shown in table 4.7 which relate to a different recording definition.

(2) Reclassified from an indictable offence to a summary offence in 1989 following the Criminal Justice Act 1988.

(3) A new charging standard was introduced for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.12 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable sexual offences by offence

Offence	England and Wales										Number of offenders		
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Offenders cautioned 1999	Number	Percentage
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		
16 Buggery	335	336	302	277	245	250	191	132	137	163	122	11	9
17 Indecent assault on a male	713	831	710	720	667	635	668	631	608	565	606	149	25
18 Indecency between males	1,718	1,298	954	1,055	862	917	757	523	545	382	177	99	56
19 Rape													
- of a female	613	561	559	529	482	460	578	573	599	656	631	30	5
- of a male							9	24	45	46	61	3	(5)
20 Indecent assault on a female	4,119	3,990	3,791	3,695	3,471	3,390	3,321	3,344	3,401	3,246	3,189	778	24
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13													
179	179	182	168	148	143	109	122	94	60	78	76	24	(32)
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16													
1,384	1,288	1,073	924	723	705	603	576	472	511	436	247	57	
23 Incest	200	181	157	127	127	96	62	62	64	72	42	6	(14)
24 Procuration	520	444	305	186	180	234	157	106	109	94	66	18	(27)
25 Abduction	30	26	20	22	43	20	14	8	4	8	4	2	(50)
26 Bigamy	41	39	33	44	42	47	39	36	30	38	47	19	(40)
27 Soliciting by a man	580	464	471	333	330	343	198	128	136	170	44	28	(64)
74 Gross indecency with a child	297	370	300	326	304	274	213	216	231	264	272	55	20
Total sexual offences	10,729	10,010	8,843	8,386	7,619	7,480	6,932	6,453	6,441	6,293	5,773	1,469	25

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.13 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of burglary and robbery by offence

England and Wales

Number of offenders

Offence	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Offenders cautioned 1999		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Number	Percentage
28 Burglary in a dwelling	20,420	22,142	22,390	22,698	21,911	22,112	21,476	20,234	20,930	20,183	18,834	2,683	14
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	320	244	238	254	277	240	241	296	279	246	252	16	6
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	34,507	35,409	36,762	35,665	30,839	27,102	24,058	21,793	19,865	18,681	17,846	4,987	28
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	95	67	46	43	66	37	38	25	36	31	18	3	(17)
Total burglary	55,342	57,862	59,436	58,660	53,093	49,491	45,813	42,348	41,110	39,141	36,950	7,689	21
34 Robbery	4,960	5,379	5,416	5,730	5,798	5,534	5,750	6,539	6,246	6,162	6,202	576	9

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.14 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of theft and handling stolen goods by offence

Offence	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Number of offenders		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences													
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking	*	*	*	1,322	5,403	6,297	6,302	6,172	6,050	5,708	5,461	647	12
39 Theft from the person of another	1,905	1,690	2,206	2,343	2,936	3,122	4,873	6,187	6,344	6,119	6,237	546	9
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	2,883	2,789	2,586	2,343	1,955	2,068	2,048	2,074	2,223	2,416	2,590	1,269	49
41 Theft by an employee	6,978	6,830	6,482	6,062	4,756	4,712	5,175	5,392	5,731	6,365	6,428	3,625	56
42 Theft or unauthorised taking from mail	487	444	446	385	396	375	294	346	281	295	270	88	33
43 Abstracting electricity	2,638	2,199	1,764	1,658	1,579	1,397	1,279	1,133	1,287	1,175	1,003	307	31
44 Theft of a pedal cycle	3,940	4,665	4,526	4,714	3,657	3,316	3,161	2,757	2,591	2,547	2,318	1,053	45
45 Theft from vehicle	12,654	14,200	14,481	14,151	12,541	11,414	9,889	9,689	8,667	7,998	7,910	3,262	41
46 Theft from shops	92,874	106,956	116,007	131,353	119,141	115,494	116,592	111,002	107,717	119,777	122,184	47,834	39
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	2,190	1,849	1,531	1,692	1,598	1,254	1,002	805	876	830	850	381	45
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle ⁽¹⁾	6,479	5,910	6,151	5,436	4,288	3,675	3,455	3,062	2,922	2,649	2,506	1,126	45
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	54,696	56,508	53,219	51,047	45,022	39,548	35,301	32,365	30,903	29,307	26,888	10,446	39
54 Handling stolen goods	28,703	30,107	32,680	35,692	35,528	39,707	31,621	27,125	25,637	24,159	22,022	4,859	22
Total indictable theft and handling stolen goods	216,427	234,147	242,079	258,198	238,800	232,379	220,992	208,109	201,229	209,345	206,667	75,443	37
Summary offences													
130 Stealing or unauthorised taking of a conveyance ⁽¹⁾	24,172	26,843	26,708	20,827	14,884	13,302	11,902	11,752	11,072	11,348	11,958	4,503	38
131 Aggravated vehicle taking, Criminal damage of £5,000 or under ⁽²⁾	151	712	782	1,046	1,372	1,313	1,643	2,057	276	13
Total indictable and summary theft and handling stolen goods offences	240,599	260,990	268,787	279,176	254,396	246,463	233,940	221,233	213,614	222,336	220,682	80,222	36

(1) Reclassified from an indictable offence to a summary offence in 1989 following the Criminal Justice Act 1988.

(2) Under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Section 46 the previous limit of £2,000 rose to £5,000 as from February 1995.

Table 5.15 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of fraud and forgery by offence

England and Wales

Number of offenders

Offence	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Offenders cautioned 1999		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Number	Percentage
51 Fraud by company director, etc.	91	103	93	92	64	57	67	87	51	78	63	3	(5)
52 False accounting	743	752	733	627	576	587	619	844	1,238	1,801	1,760	143	8
53 Other fraud	22,496	22,759	22,775	23,429	21,178	21,035	19,807	19,394	19,442	21,760	22,191	6,080	27
55 Bankruptcy offence	145	131	129	116	82	49	41	49	65	203	204	-	-
60 Forgery, or use of, false drug prescription	148	137	129	143	162	189	215	210	199	222	198	67	34
61 Other forgery etc.	2,740	2,665	2,955	3,122	3,515	4,065	4,360	3,231	3,168	3,095	3,095	912	29
Total fraud and forgery	26,363	26,547	26,814	27,529	25,577	25,982	25,109	23,815	24,163	27,159	27,511	7,205	26

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.16 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of criminal damage by offence

Offence	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Number of offenders		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Offenders cautioned 1999	Number
Indictable offences													
56 Arson	3,315	3,393	2,831	2,717	2,598	2,646	2,492	2,228	2,500	2,404	2,475	1,095	44
57 Criminal damage endangering life	94	85	64	82	70	88	67	116	128	114	119	19	16
58 Other criminal damage	9,197	11,334	10,578	10,563	10,288	10,967	10,276	10,130	10,069	10,547	10,648	1,671	16
59 Threat, etc. to commit criminal damage	524	539	500	452	513	633	577	496	581	624	633	218	34
Total indictable criminal damage	13,130	15,351	13,973	13,814	13,469	14,334	13,412	12,970	13,278	13,689	13,875	3,003	22
Summary offences													
149 Criminal damage £5,000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ or less and malicious damage	50,806	50,096	45,731	45,089	43,763	45,847	47,701	51,099	52,333	54,837	56,552	28,664	51
Total indictable and summary criminal damage offences	63,936	65,447	59,704	58,903	57,232	60,181	61,113	64,069	65,611	68,526	70,427	31,667	45

(1) Criminal damage over £400 but below £2,000 was reclassified from an indictable offence to a summary offence in 1989 following the Criminal Justice Act 1988.

(2) Under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Section 46 the previous limit of £2,000 rose to £5,000 as from February 1995.

Table 5.17 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable drug offences

Offence	England and Wales											Number of offenders	
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned											Offenders cautioned 1999	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Number	Percentage
Unlawful importation of a controlled drug	1,367	1,248	1,172	1,266	1,162	1,184	1,032	1,136	1,246	1,219	1,187	16	1
Class A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	579	685	3	0
Class B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	417	385	6	2
Class C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	5	—	—
Class (unspecified)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	207	112	7	6
Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug	30	33	35	26	50	76	93	79	69	64	33	8	(24)
Class A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	12	4	(33)
Class B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	10	2	(20)
Class C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	—	—	—
Class (unspecified)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	11	2	(18)
Production, supply and possession with intent to supply a controlled drug	4,648	5,191	5,534	7,017	7,970	9,657	11,991	12,441	13,247	13,120	11,908	1,642	14
Class A	"	"	"	"	1,852	1,960	2,581	3,235	3,922	3,948	4,374	200	5
Class B	"	"	"	"	5,973	7,554	9,209	8,910	9,004	8,933	7,257	1,377	19
Class C	"	"	"	"	42	75	105	144	158	130	135	38	28
Class (unspecified)	"	"	"	"	103	68	96	152	163	109	142	27	19
Possession of a controlled drug	28,921	35,922	37,143	41,304	47,273	60,606	65,935	66,990	81,027	92,152	83,958	47,342	56
Class A	"	"	"	"	3,863	4,877	6,448	8,067	10,403	12,297	13,986	4,266	31
Class B	"	"	"	"	42,530	54,972	58,629	57,998	69,638	78,874	69,247	42,560	61
Class C	"	"	"	"	59	118	168	291	394	429	323	164	51
Class (unspecified)	"	"	"	"	821	639	690	634	592	552	402	352	88
Other drug offences	669	860	794	659	544	626	763	886	1,105	1,001	975	342	35
Total drug offences	35,635	43,254	44,678	50,272	56,999	72,149	79,814	81,532	96,694	107,556	98,061	49,350	50

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.18 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence

England and Wales											Number of offenders		
Offence	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Offenders cautioned 1999		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Number	Percentage
33 Going equipped for stealing etc.	3,174	3,842	4,561	4,804	4,641	4,047	3,512	3,065	2,977	2,833	2,504	463	18
35 Blackmail	308	252	257	267	215	229	206	204	201	217	189	23	12
36 Kidnapping etc.	239	217	263	284	309	306	342	392	422	369	399	22	6
62 Treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
63 Treason felony	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
64 Riot	30	3	10	31	18	3	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
65 Violent disorder	2,652	2,309	1,652	1,270	1,153	962	915	1,028	994	1,094	975	190	19
66 Other offence against the State or public order	3,784	4,020	4,662	5,029	5,409	6,345	7,400	8,210	9,691	10,459	9,665	2,102	22
67 Perjury	256	218	236	235	233	265	241	197	225	218	151	37	25
68 Libel	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
75 Betting or gaming offence	170	108	94	89	68	68	42	43	40	49	33	8	(24)
76 Aiding suicide	5	9	3	3	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	—	—
78 Assisting entry of illegal immigrant	20	34	48	61	29	55	120	127	143	139	170	15	9
79 Perverting the course of justice	639	777	826	1,051	1,054	1,380	1,752	2,034	2,339	2,650	2,599	355	14
80 Absconding from lawful custody	168	186	217	283	280	330	309	296	268	292	309	24	8
81 Firearms Act offence	2,681	3,448	3,232	3,171	2,388	2,544	2,809	2,728	2,778	2,614	2,022	580	29
82 Revenue law offence	88	84	73	78	77	55	68	111	78	89	81	2	(2)
83 Failing to surrender to bail etc.	9,836	12,669	15,360	16,918	19,545	20,810	21,851	23,033	26,221	26,822	26,845	93	0
84 Trade Descriptions Act and similar offences	1,201	1,148	1,170	1,322	1,521	1,317	1,712	1,585	1,488	1,557	1,109	33	3
85 Health and Safety at work, etc. Act 1974	1,216	1,171	1,066	1,083	926	792	841	799	794	894	918	1	0
86 Possession of obscene material for gain etc.	191	210	302	282	312	350	489	529	510	437	438	78	18
87 Protection from Eviction Act 1978	101	106	98	114	85	108	77	54	35	35	28	3	(11)
89 Adulteration of food	1,203	1,577	696	779	612	441	336	310	294	338	252	1	0
90 Knives Act 1997 etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
91 Public health	1,280	1,525	1,242	1,139	839	511	466	510	536	657	704	—	—
94 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	478	347	372	319	294	1	0
99 Other (excluding motoring offences)	2,170	2,323	2,388	2,485	2,275	2,437	2,196	2,287	2,144	2,530	2,813	579	21
Total	31,413	36,236	38,460	40,780	41,990	43,358	46,176	47,901	52,558	54,618	52,499	4,610	9

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

(1) Up to 1994 included in other (excluding motoring offences).

Table 5.19 Offenders found guilty⁽¹⁾ at all courts for motoring offences by offence

England and Wales	Number of offenders										
Offence	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Indictable offences											
Dangerous driving	4,674	5,180	5,196	4,676	4,395	4,354	4,747	4,314	4,535	4,413	4,008
Other indictable motoring offences	6,608	5,967	6,067	6,008	6,423	7,655	6,452	5,580	4,952	4,545	4,094
Total indictable motoring offences	11,282	11,067	11,263	10,684	10,818	12,009	11,199	9,894	9,487	8,958	8,102
Summary offences											
Driving whilst disqualified ⁽²⁾	17,996	18,977	19,952	19,274	22,500	24,167	24,394	23,246	23,533	24,340	25,812
Total indictable and summary motoring offences	29,278	30,044	31,215	29,958	33,318	36,176	35,593	33,140	33,020	33,298	33,914

(1) Motoring offences may attract written warnings; (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

(2) Reclassified from an indictable offence to a summary offence in 1989 following the Criminal Justice Act 1988.

Table 5.20 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for selected summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence

England and Wales

Number of offenders

Offence	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Offenders cautioned 1999		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Number	Percentage
104 Assault on a constable	12,437	12,875	11,257	11,206	11,378	12,036	12,282	12,395	13,083	12,822	12,737	1,658	13
105 Common assault	3,745	5,805	6,859	9,145	10,674	14,034	25,054	26,691	28,012	35,631	41,741	15,335	37
108 Cruelty to animals	1,215	1,287	1,181	1,257	1,125	919	943	952	1,098	1,098	1,006	41	4
109 Cruelty to or neglect of children	3	8	8	3	2	6	3	5	2	3	—	—	—
113 Explosives Act	83	44	56	47	14	28	19	36	33	15	23	3	(13)
115 Firearms Act 1968	3,885	4,058	3,448	2,405	1,777	1,790	1,616	1,650	1,519	1,401	1,157	747	65
125 Offences against Public Order	48,401	46,124	38,966	38,083	35,264	36,207	37,203	41,553	42,725	45,797	45,348	14,553	32
126 Interference with a motor vehicle	2,970	3,254	3,869	3,775	3,879	3,871	3,487	3,306	3,140	3,172	3,353	575	17
130 Stealing or unauthorised taking of a conveyance	24,172	26,843	26,708	20,827	14,884	13,302	11,902	11,752	11,072	11,348	11,958	4,503	38
131 Aggravated vehicle taking													
- Criminal Damage of £2,000 or under	*	*	*	151	712	782	1,046	1,372	1,313	1,643	2,057	276	13
139 Indecent exposure	1,331	1,294	1,124	1,106	1,014	885	813	740	807	743	649	213	33
140 Drunkenness simple	41,766	39,556	35,227	29,515	23,115	21,052	10,544	9,409	9,279	8,215	6,610	3,099	47
141 Drunkenness with aggravation	51,056	46,658	40,123	39,255	36,792	36,838	32,137	40,723	45,196	45,372	42,410	17,241	41
151 Social Security Offences	7,497	5,624	3,136	5,107	6,121	6,333	10,911	10,595	8,482	5,910	4,970	4	0
152 Offences against Social Security Act 1975	817	245	113	55	41	50	12	10	13	8	8	—	—
165 Kerb Crawling	1,225	1,631	1,489	1,396	1,073	1,394	1,270	1,290	1,020	893	736	85	12
166 Offence by Prostitutes	15,159	14,362	13,501	12,571	11,161	9,865	8,849	8,790	9,100	8,614	5,360	1,973	37
167 Aiding and abetting offences by prostitutes	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	11	—	3	—	—
170 Motor vehicle licence offences ⁽¹⁾	103,849	99,618	108,447	114,392	113,872	118,546	116,326	131,035	136,943	168,282	159,654	58	0
191 Wireless/Telegraphic Act offences ⁽¹⁾	123,673	126,378	138,710	170,304	168,725	162,872	113,807	164,881	77,033	76,638	55,838	18	0
Other summary non-motoring offences ⁽¹⁾	131,109	134,406	119,041	116,209	113,215	112,591	110,456	116,600	119,371	131,382	133,545	35,171	26
Total Summary non-motoring	574,394	570,070	553,263	576,810	554,838	553,401	498,683	583,787	509,252	558,987	529,163	95,553	18

(1) In 1995 there was a shortfall in the data for offenders found guilty for motor vehicle licence offences (estimated at 11,400), Wireless Telegraphic Act offences (57,400) and other offences against revenue law (1,600).

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.21 Persons found guilty or cautioned for offences of drunkenness by sex

England and Wales

Number and number per 100,000 population

Year	Number												Number found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population ⁽¹⁾	
	Found guilty			Cautioned			Found guilty or cautioned							
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females		
1989	42,910	40,049	2,861	49,912	45,851	4,061	92,822	85,900	6,922	223	427	32		
1990	37,838	35,302	2,536	48,554	44,566	3,988	86,392	79,868	6,524	207	396	30		
1991	29,355	27,314	2,041	45,995	42,571	3,424	75,350	69,885	5,465	180	346	25		
1992	23,813	22,195	1,618	44,957	41,039	3,918	68,770	63,234	5,536	164	311	26		
1993	18,799	17,534	1,265	41,108	37,014	4,094	59,907	54,548	5,359	142	267	25		
1994	20,196	18,912	1,284	37,694	33,969	3,725	57,890	52,881	5,009	137	259	23		
1995	19,792	18,486	1,306	22,889	20,518	2,371	42,681	39,004	3,677	101	189	17		
1996	24,229	22,523	1,706	25,903	22,976	2,927	50,132	45,499	4,633	118	221	21		
1997	28,795	26,674	2,121	25,680	22,436	3,244	54,475	49,110	5,365	128	237	25		
1998	30,834	28,426	2,408	22,753	19,402	3,351	53,587	47,828	5,759	125	229	26		
1999	28,680	26,101	2,579	20,340	17,033	3,307	49,020	43,134	5,886	114	205	27		

(I) Based on the population aged 14 and over as the number of offenders aged under 14 is so small.

Table 5.22 Persons found guilty or cautioned for offences involving under age drinking under the Licensing Act 1964

England and Wales						Number
Year	Persons under 18 buying intoxicating liquor ⁽¹⁾			Selling intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 ⁽²⁾		
	Found guilty	Cautioned	Found guilty or cautioned	Found guilty	Cautioned	Found guilty or cautioned
1989	519	1,795	2,314	388	657	1,045
1990	299	1,390	1,689	273	454	727
1991	103	777	880	155	245	400
1992	34	593	627	87	189	276
1993	7	382	389	70	165	235
1994	19	317	336	83	153	236
1995	15	336	351	108	161	269
1996	19	336	355	119	178	297
1997	24	252	276	125	171	296
1998	24	143	167	157	76	233
1999	21	94	115	115	69	184

(1) Section 169(2) Licensing Act 1964.

(2) Section 169(1) Licensing Act 1964.

Table 5.23 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences and number per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age

England and Wales

Year	All persons	Males						Females					
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Number of persons cautioned													
1989	136.0	102.8	5.9	26.4	31.3	10.9	28.3	33.2	1.0	6.9	8.9	3.0	13.5
1990	166.3	124.2	6.5	29.9	38.1	15.1	34.6	42.1	1.3	9.1	11.7	4.2	15.8
1991	179.9	131.4	6.1	26.9	38.5	18.4	41.4	48.5	1.2	9.7	13.1	5.5	19.0
1992	216.2	155.0	5.8	29.2	41.1	23.8	55.1	61.1	1.4	12.8	15.2	7.3	24.4
1993	209.6	153.6	5.1	26.4	37.1	24.5	60.6	55.9	1.2	11.6	12.8	6.7	23.6
1994	209.8	153.6	5.0	27.3	35.5	25.0	60.7	56.2	1.4	13.8	12.4	6.1	22.4
1995	202.6	149.3	4.5	24.7	35.3	24.8	60.0	53.3	1.3	12.7	12.2	6.0	21.1
1996	190.8	142.6	3.8	21.3	33.0	24.3	60.2	48.2	1.0	9.8	10.9	5.6	20.9
1997	189.4	143.3	3.7	19.2	32.0	25.2	63.2	46.0	0.9	8.4	9.5	5.7	21.5
1998	191.7	142.9	4.1	19.7	32.0	25.7	61.5	48.8	1.1	10.1	10.3	5.9	21.4
1999	170.6	126.1	3.7	18.3	28.7	22.7	52.7	44.5	1.0	8.8	9.3	5.7	19.6
Number of persons found guilty													
1989	336.7	293.7	0.3	6.1	36.8	63.7	186.8	43.0	0.0	0.6	4.4	8.2	29.8
1990	339.7	295.7	0.3	5.7	35.0	65.8	188.8	44.0	0.0	0.7	4.4	8.3	30.6
1991	335.4	293.5	0.3	4.9	32.3	65.3	190.8	41.9	0.0	0.6	4.0	8.1	29.2
1992	322.8	282.8	0.2	4.7	28.9	58.9	190.1	40.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	7.3	28.5
1993	305.9	268.2	0.2	5.3	26.2	53.0	183.5	37.8	0.0	0.6	3.1	6.3	27.7
1994	312.8	273.2	0.3	6.6	28.7	50.3	187.4	39.5	0.0	1.0	3.8	6.2	28.6
1995	300.7	263.2	0.3	6.8	30.2	47.4	178.6	37.5	0.0	1.0	4.0	5.7	26.8
1996	299.1	261.1	0.2	6.4	32.5	46.3	175.6	38.0	0.0	1.0	4.2	5.7	27.2
1997	318.7	276.5	0.3	6.8	33.6	48.4	187.3	42.2	0.0	1.0	4.6	6.3	30.4
1998	340.3	292.9	0.4	7.7	35.2	51.8	197.9	47.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	7.1	33.7
1999	340.7	291.7	0.6	8.3	35.1	52.6	195.0	49.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	7.6	34.7
Number of persons found guilty or cautioned													
1989	472.7	396.5	6.2	32.6	68.1	74.6	215.1	76.2	1.0	7.5	13.2	11.2	43.3
1990	506.0	419.9	6.9	35.6	73.1	80.9	223.4	86.1	1.3	9.8	16.2	12.6	46.4
1991	515.3	424.8	6.3	31.8	70.8	83.7	232.2	90.5	1.2	10.3	17.1	13.5	48.3
1992	539.0	437.9	6.0	33.9	70.0	82.7	245.2	101.1	1.5	13.4	18.8	14.6	52.9
1993	515.5	421.8	5.3	31.7	63.3	77.5	244.1	93.7	1.2	12.2	15.9	13.0	51.3
1994	522.5	426.8	5.3	33.9	64.2	75.3	248.1	95.7	1.5	14.7	16.2	12.3	51.0
1995	503.3	412.6	4.8	31.5	65.4	72.2	238.6	90.8	1.3	13.7	16.1	11.7	47.9
1996	489.9	403.7	4.1	27.7	65.6	70.5	235.8	86.3	1.1	10.7	15.2	11.3	48.0
1997	508.1	419.8	4.0	26.0	65.7	73.6	250.5	88.3	0.9	9.4	14.1	12.0	51.9
1998	532.0	435.9	4.5	27.3	67.2	77.5	259.3	96.1	1.1	11.4	15.4	13.1	55.2
1999	511.2	417.8	4.2	26.7	63.8	75.4	247.7	93.4	1.1	10.2	14.5	13.4	54.3
Number of persons found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population													
1989	1,073	1,859	1,017	3,604	6,499	6,300	1,224	336	168	882	1,338	986	226
1990	1,146	1,962	1,053	4,015	7,365	6,995	1,262	379	206	1,165	1,728	1,138	241
1991	1,159	1,969	956	3,489	7,416	7,444	1,296	396	194	1,206	1,905	1,272	248
1992	1,210	2,022	918	3,564	7,648	7,805	1,357	441	235	1,491	2,183	1,458	271
1993	1,153	1,941	806	3,212	7,065	7,739	1,341	408	197	1,311	1,886	1,376	262
1994	1,166	1,956	813	3,420	7,027	7,891	1,355	416	235	1,567	1,889	1,364	259
1995	1,118	1,879	715	3,202	6,844	7,845	1,295	393	211	1,466	1,788	1,350	242
1996	1,088	1,839	613	2,811	6,857	7,662	1,280	374	167	1,149	1,679	1,297	243
1997	1,123	1,901	586	2,651	6,627	8,171	1,352	381	138	1,009	1,507	1,408	262
1998	1,170	1,962	648	2,748	6,746	8,418	1,393	414	167	1,209	1,632	1,503	278
1999	1,118	1,867	599	2,642	6,436	7,816	1,324	400	159	1,061	1,549	1,461	273

(1) For motoring offences, only persons found guilty are included; these offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

Table 5.24 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable offences⁽¹⁾ and number per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age

England and Wales

Sex and age	Number per 100,000 population										Number of persons (thousands)													
	found guilty or cautioned					Found guilty or cautioned					Found guilty					Cautioned								
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Males																								
10	495	448	380	376	424	371	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2
11	1,130	994	856	797	873	833	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4
12	1,966	1,912	1,614	1,507	1,636	1,508	6.4	6.3	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	5.7	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.0
13	3,345	3,059	2,643	2,464	2,675	2,473	11.1	10.0	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	9.2	8.1	7.0	6.2	6.6	6.1
14	4,913	4,620	4,161	3,979	3,974	4,006	16.4	15.3	13.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9	12.4	11.1	9.7	8.7	8.5	8.2
15	6,186	6,046	5,674	5,382	5,632	5,296	20.0	20.2	19.0	17.8	18.5	17.4	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.0	13.2	12.9	11.5	10.2	10.5	9.5
16	6,918	6,666	6,634	6,423	6,616	6,370	20.6	21.6	21.5	21.5	22.0	21.0	9.2	9.9	10.7	10.9	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.6	10.5	9.4
17	8,062	7,934	8,427	8,111	7,964	7,627	23.7	23.6	25.1	26.3	26.8	25.4	12.7	12.9	14.3	15.1	15.7	15.5	10.9	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.0	9.9
18	8,930	8,688	8,646	9,307	9,043	8,112	27.3	25.6	25.5	27.8	29.4	27.3	17.2	15.9	15.9	17.7	18.9	18.2	10.1	9.7	9.5	10.2	10.5	9.1
19	7,829	7,929	7,533	8,259	8,728	7,878	24.9	24.3	23.1	24.3	26.2	25.7	16.9	16.1	15.2	16.1	17.7	18.1	8.1	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.6
20	6,989	6,988	6,879	6,982	7,418	7,419	23.1	22.3	22.0	21.5	22.0	22.4	16.2	15.4	15.2	14.6	15.2	16.3	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.1
21 and under 25	4,899	4,855	4,681	5,096	5,300	5,198	74.9	71.4	68.9	71.3	70.6	66.4	56.1	52.4	50.5	52.1	51.9	50.8	18.7	19.1	18.4	19.2	18.6	15.6
25 and under 30	3,286	3,210	3,166	3,366	3,529	3,375	69.8	67.2	66.2	69.7	71.9	67.3	55.7	52.6	51.5	54.2	56.7	54.7	14.1	14.6	14.7	15.5	15.2	12.6
30 and under 40	1,617	1,559	1,591	1,723	1,830	1,769	62.8	62.4	63.7	70.8	76.7	75.2	48.5	47.9	48.7	54.5	60.6	60.9	14.3	14.6	15.0	16.4	16.1	14.3
40 and under 50	735	681	669	700	751	731	25.7	23.9	23.5	24.7	26.0	25.2	18.5	17.3	16.7	17.9	19.4	19.5	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	5.8
50 and under 60	367	340	334	345	339	313	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.8	10.1	9.7	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.9	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	
60 and over	108	91	91	92	88	86	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7
Total	1,956	1,879	1,839	1,901	1,962	1,867	426.8	412.6	403.7	419.8	435.9	417.8	273.2	263.2	261.1	276.5	292.9	291.7	153.6	149.3	142.6	143.3	142.9	126.1
Females																								
10	118	99	77	70	84	77	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
11	351	328	260	206	252	243	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
12	875	812	655	542	653	586	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8
13	1,664	1,514	1,231	1,017	1,291	1,093	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.0	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.1
14	2,144	2,062	1,554	1,469	1,705	1,524	6.8	6.5	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	6.1	5.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.9
15	2,114	2,029	1,749	1,519	1,781	1,639	6.4	6.4	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	5.3	5.3	4.4	3.6	4.2	3.7
16	1,842	1,687	1,620	1,472	1,567	1,484	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.0
17	1,689	1,626	1,664	1,532	1,550	1,525	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	
18	1,589	1,530	1,452	1,616	1,565	1,478	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	
19	1,336	1,336	1,293	1,421	1,573	1,461	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
20	1,184	1,201	1,161	1,195	1,365	1,443	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
21 and under 25	902	870	861	968	1,056	1,076	13.1	12.2	12.1	12.9	13.4	13.1	7.5	6.9	6.9	7.6	8.3	8.4	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.7
25 and under 30	667	638	627	693	730	731	13.6	12.8	12.6	13.7	14.1	13.8	8.5	7.8	7.7	8.7	9.3	9.5	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.3
30 and under 40	376	355	368	395	428	429	14.2	13.8	14.3	15.7	17.3	17.5	8.4	8.1	8.6	9.5	11.0	11.5	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.0
40 and under 50	172	162	161	172	193	184	6.0	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5
50 and under 60	91	76	82	83	86	81	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
60 and over	24	21	20	19	19	18	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	
Total	416	393	374	381	414	400	95.7	90.8	86.3	88.3	96.1	93.4	39.5	37.5	38.0	42.2	47.3	49.0	56.2	53.3	48.2	46.0	48.8	44.5

(1) For motoring offences, only persons found guilty are included; these offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

Table 5.25 Persons found guilty of, or cautioned for indictable (excluding motoring) offences by police force area, per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age group

England and Wales 1999

	All persons	Males						Females							
		Total	Aged 10-17	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Total	Aged 10-17	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Avon and Somerset	1,385	1,400	2,010	289	1,571	3,659	5,835	1,084	1,318	662	88	650	1,085	1,189	2,184
Bedfordshire	985	1,572	2,870	586	2,145	5,207	7,915	1,089	408	1,136	220	1,258	1,682	1,558	254
Cambridgeshire	864	1,440	2,989	379	2,331	5,427	6,074	976	298	674	57	773	992	823	224
Cheshire	1,020	1,689	2,903	385	2,102	5,521	7,423	1,246	375	815	103	877	1,251	1,381	273
Cleveland	1,634	2,599	4,789	1,125	3,802	8,416	11,561	1,733	713	1,529	293	1,516	2,404	3,572	451
Cumbria	1,234	2,070	4,962	963	4,172	8,380	11,093	1,316	435	1,160	171	1,174	1,814	2,377	279
Derbyshire	758	1,277	2,465	360	2,137	4,260	6,673	888	251	633	50	678	1,010	1,235	165
Devon and Cornwall	792	1,354	2,101	261	1,573	3,932	5,216	1,057	270	551	26	475	1,000	1,146	200
Dorset	767	1,292	2,446	327	1,723	4,545	5,893	935	282	813	76	933	1,191	1,319	184
Durham	1,014	1,695	3,981	595	2,984	7,274	8,359	1,005	363	1,077	159	1,154	1,628	1,401	224
Essex	761	1,265	2,683	439	2,021	4,945	5,883	854	282	813	73	955	1,195	1,165	180
Gloucestershire	1,001	1,639	3,054	606	2,464	5,314	8,256	1,151	390	1,086	272	1,106	1,628	2,018	235
Greater Manchester	1,433	2,373	4,675	918	3,681	8,425	8,516	1,678	530	1,195	253	1,318	1,743	1,640	381
Hampshire	1,006	1,677	4,142	906	3,365	7,188	6,715	1,058	357	1,275	191	1,640	1,701	1,122	204
Hertfordshire	676	1,103	2,112	207	1,552	4,112	5,534	746	259	871	119	933	1,332	968	151
Humberside	1,101	1,818	3,591	694	2,905	6,500	7,097	1,275	413	1,143	132	1,327	1,706	1,491	262
Kent	1,045	1,737	3,461	541	2,959	6,060	7,946	1,202	388	1,109	214	1,152	1,693	1,554	249
Lancashire	1,277	2,117	3,425	523	2,720	6,254	8,952	1,576	473	964	149	968	1,536	1,701	352
Leicestershire	908	1,521	2,817	337	1,959	5,390	5,722	1,060	307	665	82	572	1,168	1,175	210
Lincolnshire	852	1,451	3,080	363	2,494	5,610	8,517	947	288	796	39	805	1,316	1,428	187
Merseyside	1,307	2,236	3,804	597	2,673	7,237	8,137	1,664	444	744	95	666	1,283	1,020	375
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	1,312	2,194	3,879	457	2,609	7,649	7,975	1,648	462	1,072	169	1,137	1,668	1,342	343
Norfolk	868	1,426	2,761	542	2,179	4,907	7,312	1,004	336	969	194	948	1,529	1,463	220
Northamptonshire	1,073	1,790	2,557	135	1,605	5,264	8,637	1,318	375	387	25	155	870	1,911	299
Northumbria	1,604	2,617	6,141	1,742	5,068	10,286	10,329	1,651	649	2,047	416	2,382	2,841	2,321	383
North Yorkshire	937	1,546	2,959	294	2,237	5,431	6,760	1,089	363	1,083	178	1,212	1,576	1,592	227
Nottinghamshire	1,200	1,910	4,199	873	3,759	7,066	7,256	1,288	513	1,522	354	1,753	2,126	1,803	320
South Yorkshire	1,202	1,967	3,467	741	2,351	6,608	8,760	1,402	455	1,065	126	1,065	1,765	1,816	315
Staffordshire	871	1,438	2,719	638	2,145	4,790	6,357	1,001	313	911	169	952	1,396	1,152	198
Suffolk	823	1,362	2,633	475	1,992	4,876	6,389	961	303	815	130	721	1,407	1,323	200
Surrey	773	1,318	2,790	347	1,953	5,217	7,292	818	252	688	64	746	1,042	1,248	155
Sussex	803	1,372	2,496	271	1,645	4,932	6,414	1,004	290	853	73	825	1,440	1,226	192
Thames Valley	608	1,019	1,961	281	1,365	3,690	4,717	683	202	508	56	482	841	851	129
Warwickshire	802	1,363	3,003	397	2,032	5,786	7,721	858	256	754	64	554	1,438	1,145	157
West Mercia	878	1,507	2,754	427	1,870	5,211	9,094	998	272	805	57	859	1,262	1,343	163
West Midlands	1,412	2,385	4,573	930	3,350	8,444	10,043	1,597	472	1,183	213	1,188	1,875	1,740	302
West Yorkshire	1,417	2,358	4,103	872	3,246	7,319	7,991	1,761	505	1,077	198	1,031	1,760	1,670	365
Wiltshire	882	1,400	2,996	488	2,332	5,462	7,312	910	381	1,204	103	1,335	1,847	1,508	230
England	1,088	1,813	3,448	586	3,733	6,230	7,414	24,836	394	993	154	1,045	1,536	1,445	268
Dyfed-Powys	1,420	2,367	4,209	831	3,796	6,857	10,012	1,700	516	1,337	346	1,455	1,885	2,047	340
Gwent	1,490	2,506	4,616	1,041	3,811	8,114	14,029	1,679	518	1,245	306	1,292	1,884	2,177	353
North Wales	1,076	1,807	3,331	649	2,813	5,753	7,988	1,295	393	1,046	265	1,263	1,363	1,617	264
South Wales	1,293	2,141	4,206	737	3,102	7,873	7,740	1,485	484	1,192	167	1,285	1,832	1,369	338

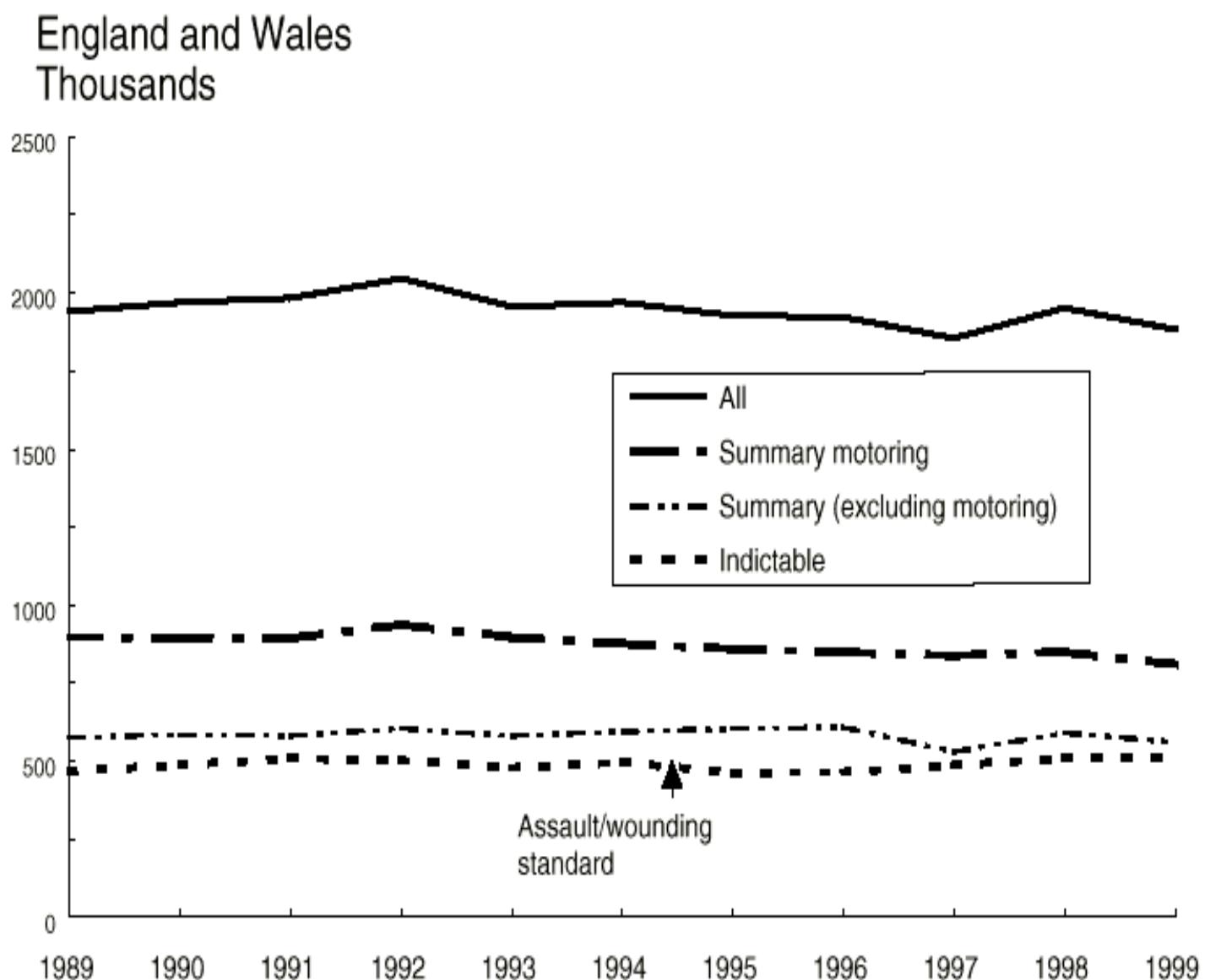
Wales	1,302	2,173	4,096	793	3,290	7,285	9,143	1,515	475	1,191	234	1,308	1,747	1,653	324
England and Wales	1,100	1,833	3,486	598	2,638	6,396	7,701	1,292	398	1,005	159	1,061	1,549	1,457	271

(1) Including City of London.

Table 5.26 Home population by sex and age group

England and Wales											Thousands	
Sex	Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Males	10-11	613.7	652.1	663.4	655.7	652.5	652.0	664.6	681.4	687.3	702.5	711.1
	12-14	903.5	886.0	910.1	951.9	985.8	990.4	984.7	981.3	995.1	1,010.3	1,031.0
	15-17	1,047.1	992.3	954.8	915.8	895.4	914.2	956.1	990.9	996.5	991.6	988.8
	18-20	1,183.6	1,157.0	1,124.4	1,059.5	1,001.9	954.1	920.6	901.0	920.6	964.3	998.6
	21 and over	17,578.1	17,710.0	17,924.7	18,070.2	18,201.0	18,310.1	18,426.4	18,530.6	18,620.2	18,711.1	18,841.1
	Total aged 10 and over	21,325.9	21,397.3	21,577.5	21,653.1	21,736.6	21,820.8	21,952.3	22,085.2	22,219.7	22,379.8	22,570.6
Females	10-11	580.2	617.8	628.3	620.7	616.5	617.5	630.3	645.2	651.2	666.7	675.3
	12-14	853.9	837.2	856.3	898.2	933.3	938.6	932.7	928.5	942.7	957.0	977.5
	15-17	990.0	936.7	898.0	861.9	842.2	859.9	902.8	938.3	943.9	938.0	933.1
	18-20	1,135.7	1,104.4	1,065.0	1,002.2	947.7	903.4	869.9	851.6	870.2	913.7	638.3
	21 and over	19,152.8	19,251.3	19,421.1	19,527.1	19,613.3	19,688.2	19,743.3	19,790.0	19,826.1	19,867.8	20,233.8
	Total aged 10 and over	22,712.6	22,747.5	22,868.9	22,910.2	22,953.0	23,007.6	23,078.9	23,153.5	23,234.2	23,343.2	23,457.9
Persons	10-11	1,193.8	1,269.9	1,291.9	1,276.4	1,268.9	1,269.5	1,294.9	1,326.6	1,338.5	1,369.2	1,386.3
	12-14	1,757.4	1,723.2	1,766.6	1,850.2	1,919.1	1,928.9	1,917.4	1,909.8	1,937.7	1,967.3	2,008.6
	15-17	2,037.1	1,929.1	1,852.8	1,777.8	1,737.7	1,774.1	1,858.8	1,929.2	1,940.5	1,929.6	1,921.8
	18-20	2,319.3	2,261.4	2,189.3	2,061.7	1,949.6	1,928.9	1,790.5	1,752.6	1,790.8	1,878.0	1,636.9
	21 and over	36,730.9	36,961.3	37,345.9	37,597.4	37,814.3	37,998.4	38,169.6	38,320.6	38,446.3	38,578.9	39,074.9
	Total aged 10 and over	44,038.5	44,144.8	44,446.4	44,563.4	44,689.6	44,828.4	45,031.2	45,238.7	45,453.9	45,722.9	46,028.5

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Figure 6.1 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence (1)(2)

(1) Includes estimates for shortfalls in recording of data, see paragraphs 26 to 29 of Appendix 2.

(2) Further details of the changes in legislation affecting this series are given in paragraphs 50 to 58 of Appendix 1.

Figure 6.2 Persons committed at magistrates' courts to the Crown Court for sentence or trial, 1995-1999

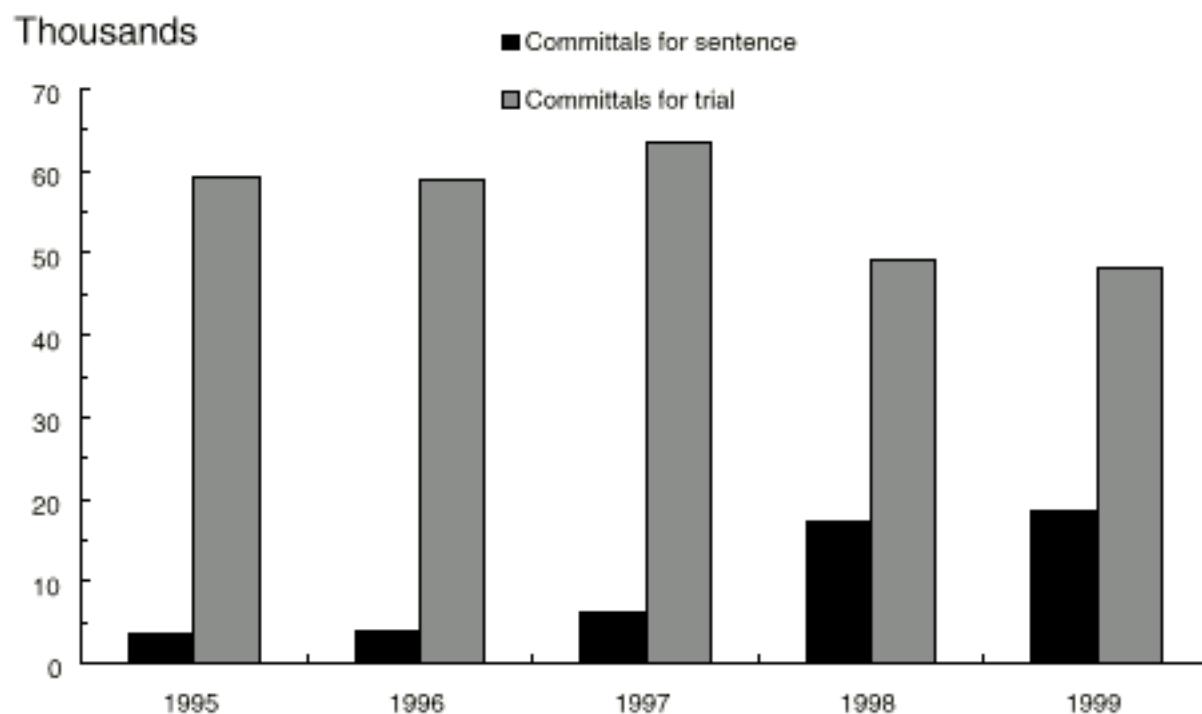
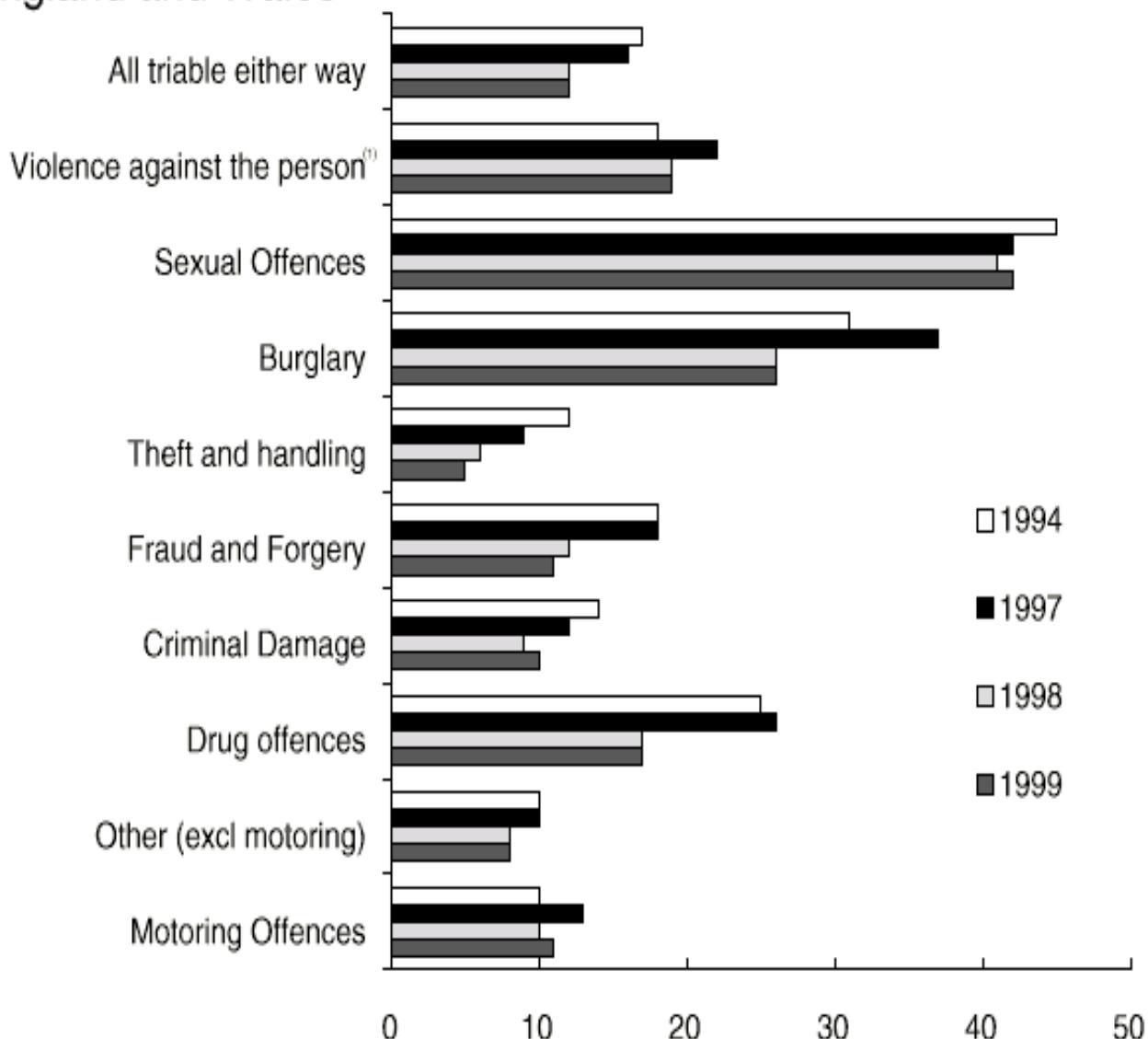


Figure 6.3 Percentage of defendants aged 18 and over proceeded against at magistrates' courts for triable-either-way offences who were committed for trial by offence group, 1994, 1997-1999

England and Wales



(1) The proportion committed for trial increased as a result of the charging standard for wounding/assault offences (see paragraph 50 of Appendix 1)

Table 6A Defendants proceeded against in magistrates' courts by type of offence, adjusted for shortfalls in data, 1989-1999

England and Wales	Number (thousands) and percentages										
Type of offence	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Estimated shortfall in data (thousands)											
Indictable											
Indictable	18.8	19.6	20.5	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Summary non-motoring	8.0	8.2	8.1	4.2	-	8.9	81.2	1.0	-	-	0.5
Summary motoring	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	13.6	10.0	2.5	-	-	0.8
All offences	76.9	77.8	28.6	17.1	-	22.5	91.5	3.5	-	-	1.8
Number proceeded against with allowance for shortfall (thousands)											
Indictable											
Indictable	467.9	488.2	509.6	503.2	478.8	497.3	463.5	464.7	486.7	510.5	513.2
Summary non-motoring	576.5	585.1	581.4	605.7	580.8	595.7	604.2	608.7	530.6	591.8	560.8
Summary motoring	896.7	896.0	893.5	938.2	896.6	879.7	859.7	849.7	838.0	849.6	809.8
All offences	1,941.0	1,969.3	1,984.5	2,047.0	1,956.3	1,969.7	1,927.5	1,923.0	1,855.3	1,951.9	1,883.6
Change on a year earlier (percentages)											
Indictable											
Indictable	4	4	-1	-5	4	-7	-	5	5	1	
Summary non-motoring	1	-1	4	-4	3	1	1	-13	12	-5	
Summary motoring	-	-	5	-4	-2	-2	-1	-1	1	-5	
All offences	1	1	3	-4	1	-2	-	-4	5	-3	

Table 6B Average waiting times in the Crown Court for cases committed for trial⁽¹⁾ by remand status, 1989 to 1999

England and Wales	Weeks		
	Remand status		
	Custody	Bail	All cases ⁽²⁾
1989	10	13	12
1990	10	13	12
1991 ⁽³⁾	10	13	13
1992 ⁽³⁾	11	15	14
1993 ⁽³⁾	13	16	16
1994	13.5	17.7	16.7
1995	12.4	17	16.1
1996	9.5	14.3	13.1
1997	8.7	13.1	12.0
1998	9.4	14.5	13.2
1999	9.6	15.1	13.4

Source: Court Service

(1) From committal by magistrates' courts to start of Crown Court hearing.

(2) Includes bench warrant issues, indictment to lie on file, found unfit to plead, other.

(3) Phased implementation of a new computerised recording system (CREST) between the end of 1991 and the beginning of 1994 led to a change in recording practice. Waiting times before and after this period are not comparable.

Table 6C Proportion pleading guilty and conviction rate following a not guilty plea for persons tried at the Crown Court, by offence group, 1999

England and Wales	Number (thousands) and percentages		
Offence group	Total number tried (thousands)	Percentage pleading guilty ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of those pleading not guilty convicted ⁽¹⁾
Indictable offences			
Violence against the person	17.4	48	31
Sexual offences	5.3	34	35
Burglary	9.6	76	32
Robbery	5.8	63	39
Theft and handling stolen goods	9.0	61	33
Fraud and forgery	3.6	61	37
Criminal damage	2.0	62	21
Drug offences	9.9	70	49
Other (ex. motoring offences)	10.8	63	28
Motoring offences	1.3	68	55
All indictable offences	74.6	60	34
Summary offences⁽²⁾			
Offences (ex. motoring offences)	2.0	93	73
Motoring offences	0.4	81	80
All summary offences	2.4	91	76
All offences	77.0	61	35

(1) Excludes those not tried (i.e. bench warrants issued, indictment to lie on file, unfit to plead, defendant died etc.)

(2) See paragraph 14 Appendix 1.

Table 6.1 Defendants⁽¹⁾ proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence

England and Wales

Year	Total number proceeded against (thousands)	Number of defendants (thousands)			Percentage		
		Indictable offences	Summary offences		Indictable offences	Summary offences	
			Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences		Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences
Persons aged 10 and under 18							
1989	119	66	32	20	56	27	17
1990	115	66	29	20	57	26	17
1991 ⁽²⁾	106	64	26	17	60	24	16
1992 ⁽²⁾	99	62	23	14	63	23	14
1993 ⁽²⁾	91	60	19	12	66	21	14
1994	102	68	22	12	67	22	11
1995	110	71	26	12	65	24	11
1996	120	75	31	14	62	26	12
1997	123	76	33	14	62	27	11
1998	131	80	37	14	61	28	11
1999	136	80	40	16	59	29	12
Persons aged 18 and under 21							
1989	261	93	72	96	35	28	37
1990	267	99	69	99	37	26	37
1991 ⁽²⁾	258	102	60	96	40	23	37
1992 ⁽²⁾	241	96	53	92	40	22	38
1993 ⁽²⁾	220	89	45	85	41	21	39
1994	214	87	46	81	41	21	38
1995	208	80	47	81	38	23	39
1996	213	79	52	82	37	24	39
1997	217	81	52	84	37	24	39
1998	228	86	58	84	38	25	37
1999	226	88	57	81	39	25	36
Defendants aged 21 and over⁽¹⁾							
1989	1,484	290	464	730	20	31	49
1990	1,509	304	478	727	20	32	48
1991 ⁽²⁾	1,591	323	488	780	20	31	49
1992 ⁽²⁾	1,690	332	526	832	20	31	49
1993 ⁽²⁾	1,645	329	517	799	20	31	49
1994	1,631	342	519	770	21	32	47
1995	1,519	313	450	756	21	30	50
1996	1,587	311	525	751	20	33	47
1997	1,516	330	445	740	22	29	49
1998	1,593	345	497	751	22	31	47
1999	1,520	345	464	712	23	31	47

All defendants⁽¹⁾

1989	1,864	449	568	847	24	30	45
1990	1,892	469	577	846	25	31	45
1991 ⁽²⁾	1,956	489	573	894	25	29	46
1992 ⁽²⁾	2,030	490	601	938	24	30	46
1993 ⁽²⁾	1,956	479	581	897	24	30	46
1994	1,947	497	587	863	26	30	44
1995	1,836	464	523	850	25	28	46
1996	1,919	465	608	847	24	32	44
1997	1,855	487	531	838	26	29	45
1998	1,952	510	592	850	26	30	44
1999	1,882	513	560	809	27	30	43

(1) Including "other defendants" i.e. companies, public bodies, etc.

(2) Improvements in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to increases in the numbers in these years (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

Table 6.2 Cases completed by the Crown Prosecution Service at magistrates' courts by type of disposal and hearings by case result

England and Wales

Number (thousands) and percentages

	Number (thousands)						Percentage					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cases completed by type of disposal												
Discontinued ⁽¹⁾	159.8	156.6	153.3	161.5	162.7	164.7	12	12	12	12	12	12
Written off ⁽²⁾	132.0	125.4	102.2	92.9	88.5	86.1	10	10	8	7	7	6
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽³⁾	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committed for trial	104.6	92.6	96.7	106.3	94.2	88.3	8	7	8	8	7	6
Bound over	23.6	19.7	20.0	22.7	24.9	26.7	2	2	2	2	2	2
Heard in court	939.3	914.8	900.2	942.7	987.9	993.3	69	70	71	71	73	73
Total proceeded against⁽⁴⁾	1,361.0	1,310.5	1,274.4	1,327.8	1,359.1	1,359.8	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hearings by case result												
Guilty plea	762.8	738.2	732.3	762.3	806.7	816.5	81	81	81	81	82	82
Proof in absence	83.5	92.3	95.1	108.8	114.1	114.9	9	10	11	12	12	12
Convicted after trial	71.7	65.3	55.1	53.2	49.5	45.1	8	7	6	6	5	5
Dismissal ⁽⁵⁾	21.3	19.1	17.7	18.3	17.7	16.8	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total hearings	939.3	914.8	900.2	942.7	987.9	993.3	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Crown Prosecution Service

(1) Proceedings discontinued under s 23(3) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 or charge withdrawn.

(2) Defendants cannot be traced, bench warrant unexecuted, adjourned sine die etc.

(3) Sec. 6 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980.

(4) Excludes advice cases and other proceedings.

(5) Sec. 9 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980.

Table 6.3 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence and result

England and Wales Results	Number (thousands) and percentages					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of defendants (thousands)						
Indictable offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	127.3	123.6	121.9	123.3	126.5	123.5
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	16.4	13.9	15.5	15.6	17.1	19.0
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	16.6	13.0	12.3	11.3	11.5	11.0
Committed for trial	88.5	78.9	81.0	87.3	73.2	72.1
All found guilty	248.5	234.1	233.9	249.2	282.3	287.1
All proceeded against	497.3	436.5	464.7	486.7	510.5	512.7
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	119.2	101.9	108.6	104.9	119.5	117.1
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	14.0	12.6	12.2	10.8	11.3	11.0
Committed for trial	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
All found guilty	453.3	408.3	486.6	414.6	460.8	431.7
All proceeded against	586.8	523.0	607.6	530.6	591.8	560.0
Summary motoring offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	207.3	191.6	183.9	174.8	171.3	163.5
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	17.3	16.1	14.6	14.4	13.4	13.0
Committed for trial	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All found guilty	638.2	641.9	648.5	648.7	664.7	632.4
All proceeded against	863.1	849.7	847.2	838.0	849.6	809.0
All offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	453.9	417.1	414.4	403.0	417.3	404.2
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	16.7	14.2	15.7	15.7	17.2	19.1
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	47.9	41.9	39.1	36.5	36.2	34.9
Committed for trial	88.7	79.0	81.3	87.7	73.4	72.3
All found guilty	1,340.1	1,284.2	1,368.9	1,312.5	1,407.8	1,351.2
All proceeded against	1,947.2	1,836.3	1,919.5	1,855.3	1,951.9	1,881.8
Dismissed as a percentage of those dismissed or found guilty (%)						
Indictable offences	6	5	5	4	4	4
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	3	3	2	3	2	2
Summary motoring offences	3	2	2	2	2	2

All offences	3	3	3	3	3	3
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- (1) Includes proceedings discontinued under s.23(3) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985, charge withdrawn and cases "written off" (eg bench warrant unexecuted, adjourned sine die, defendant cannot be traced etc.).
- (2) Sec. 6 of Magistrates' Court Act 1980. Comparison with Crown Prosecution Service data suggests that these figures are overstated (see Table 6.2).
- (3) Sec. 9 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980.

Table 6.4 Defendants proceeded against at magistrate's courts—average time for criminal cases by offence type and stage of proceedings, percentage dealt with on first appearance, average number of times case listed and average length of adjournments⁽¹⁾

England and Wales

Offence type	Average number of days			Percentage of defendants dealt with on first court appearance	Average number of times case listed in court	Average length of adjournments in days	Percentage of defendants pleading		Number of defendants in sample (thousands)
	From offence to charge or laying of information	From charge or laying of information to first listing	From first listing to completion				Guilty ⁽²⁾	Not guilty ⁽²⁾	
	From offence to completion								
Indictable offences (including triable either way)									
1989	122	40	22	61	22	3.5	24	54	16
1990	127	40	22	64	22	3.5	26	53	17
1991	128	42	22	65	21	3.6	25	51	17
1992	129	43	22	64	20	3.4	27	48	19
1993 ⁽³⁾	120	39	25	56	21	3.3	24	48	19
1994 ⁽³⁾	128	43	25	60	20	3.5	24	50	19
1995 ⁽³⁾	130	43	26	61	20	3.6	24	50	19
1996 ⁽³⁾	132	45	28	60	19	3.6	23	50	17
1997 ⁽³⁾	135	46	29	60	20	3.6	23	50	17
1998 ⁽³⁾	127	46	26	55	22	3.4	23	54	17
1999 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	120	46	21	52	23	3.3	23	55	18
1999 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	124	46	21	56	23	3.3	24	55	18
Summary non-motoring offences									
1989	125	66	37	22	70	1.6	39	65	12
1990	134	69	40	25	69	1.6	43	63	13
1991	135	71	39	26	66	1.6	40	56	11
1992	137	79	37	21	70	1.5	42	52	10
1993 ⁽³⁾	132	75	38	19	67	1.6	32	52	10
1994 ⁽³⁾	137	81	37	20	68	1.6	32	47	10
1995 ⁽³⁾	138	80	40	18	75	1.6	30	46	9
1996 ⁽³⁾	133	79	39	15	76	1.5	28	49	8
1997 ⁽³⁾	128	70	36	21	68	1.8	27	47	12
1998 ⁽³⁾	131	78	34	18	72	1.7	28	45	11
1999 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	129	76	33	20	69	1.7	27	42	13
1999 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	133	76	34	23	68	1.8	30	42	13
Summary motoring offences									
1989	155	75	42	38	57	1.9	41	73	11
1990	156	77	41	38	55	2.0	39	71	12
1991	162	76	43	43	55	2.0	41	67	11
1992	163	79	42	41	53	2.0	41	61	12
1993 ⁽³⁾	152	80	38	33	52	2.0	33	59	11
1994 ⁽³⁾	158	84	40	34	53	2.0	32	59	11
1995 ⁽³⁾	153	82	39	32	54	2.0	31	55	10
1996 ⁽³⁾	146	76	40	30	54	2.0	29	57	9
1997 ⁽³⁾	152	83	40	29	57	2.0	29	57	9
1998 ⁽³⁾	153	88	38	27	57	1.9	28	59	8
1999 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	145	83	37	24	59	1.9	28	58	8
1999 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	158	90	38	28	59	1.9	32	58	8

- (1) Based on proceedings in 1 sample week in each of February, June and October for indictable offences, and June only for summary offences (see paragraph 40, Appendix 2).
- (2) Defendants pleading guilty (/not guilty) at a summary trial, as a proportion of those proceeded against in the sample weeks.
- (3) Changes in recording procedures have led to small discrepancies with earlier years. From 1993, cases adjourned sine die are not counted until finally disposed of. In addition, cases are excluded which took more than one year to complete (either charge to first listing, or first listing to completion) for reasons which appear to be beyond the control of the court, for example, where the defendant absconded. It is estimated that this change reduced the average interval from first listing to completion by 2 days for indictable offences. Furthermore from the February 1994 survey onwards, cases where the defendant was charged or summonsed over 10 years after the offence occurred have been excluded.
- (4) From February 1999 survey onwards results are on a new basis (as the rules which previously excluded longer cases are no longer applied). This means that some intervals in 1999 – especially those including first listing to completion – are slightly longer than they would have been on the old basis. Results on the old basis should be used for comparisons with 1998 and earlier years.

Table 6.5 Persons aged 18 and over proceeded against and committed for trial at the Crown Court for indictable (including triable either way) offences by offence group and sex

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands)															
Offence group		Committed for trial															
		Total number proceeded against						Number						Percentage of those proceeded against			
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997
Males																	
Violence against the person ⁽¹⁾		65.9	47.8	49.6	55.1	58.7	58.7	16.3	13.3	14.5	16.5	15.6	15.8	25	28	29	30
Sexual offences		7.3	6.4	5.7	6.2	6.8	6.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	53	51	52	52
Burglary		43.2	37.1	34.9	34.1	32.7	32.0	14.1	11.8	11.6	13.0	9.0	8.9	33	32	33	38
Robbery ⁽²⁾		5.4	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	73	73	73	75
Theft and handling stolen goods		118.5	108.3	105.2	106.3	107.5	110.7	15.6	12.5	11.1	10.4	7.0	6.1	13	12	11	10
Fraud and forgery		20.4	18.6	17.3	17.7	19.4	19.8	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	21	21	21	21
Criminal damage		12.4	11.7	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	17	15	14	14
Drug offences		29.6	32.2	33.9	40.4	46.9	46.6	7.2	8.1	8.9	9.9	7.7	7.5	24	25	26	25
Other (excluding motoring offences)		57.4	61.5	63.3	67.1	69.2	68.0	8.2	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.3	8.2	14	13	14	12
Motoring offences		14.8	13.8	12.0	11.0	10.7	9.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	11	12	13	10
Total		374.8	342.8	340.0	356.3	370.4	370.5	77.2	68.2	68.9	73.4	60.9	59.9	21	20	20	16
Females																	
Violence against the person ⁽¹⁾		6.3	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	22	26	28	27
Sexual offences		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(53)	(35)	(51)	(60)
Burglary		1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	28	26	29	35
Robbery ⁽²⁾		0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	64	69	69	72
Theft and handling stolen goods		26.4	23.8	23.5	24.7	26.5	27.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	9	8	8	5
Fraud and forgery		5.7	5.1	4.9	5.2	6.6	7.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	16	17	17	18
Criminal damage		1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	19	18	18	18
Drug offences		3.4	3.9	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	31	32	33	23
Other (excluding motoring offences)		6.5	7.0	7.3	8.7	9.5	9.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	10	10	10	9
Motoring offences		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5	4	7	5
Total		52.1	47.6	48.0	53.1	58.5	60.5	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.9	6.8	6.8	14	14	14	11
All persons																	
Violence against the person ⁽¹⁾		72.2	52.2	53.9	60.2	64.7	64.4	17.7	14.4	15.7	17.9	17.1	17.2	25	28	29	30
Sexual offences		7.4	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.9	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	53	51	52	51
Burglary		44.8	38.5	36.3	35.7	34.4	33.8	14.5	12.1	12.0	13.6	9.5	9.4	32	31	33	38
Robbery ⁽²⁾		5.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	72	72	73	76
Theft and handling stolen goods		144.8	132.2	128.7	131.1	134.1	138.5	18.0	14.4	12.9	12.1	8.3	7.2	12	11	10	9

Fraud and forgery	26.0	23.7	22.2	22.9	26.1	26.9	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	20	21	20	20	14	14
Criminal damage	13.4	12.6	13.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	17	15	14	15	12	13
Drug offences	33.0	36.1	38.4	45.8	52.9	52.8	8.3	9.3	10.4	11.7	9.1	9.0	25	26	27	26	17	17
Other (excluding motoring offences)	63.9	68.5	70.6	75.8	78.7	77.4	8.9	8.8	9.3	10.0	9.2	9.1	14	13	13	13	12	12
Motoring offences	15.6	14.5	12.7	11.8	11.3	10.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	10	11	12	13	10	11
Total	427.0	390.4	388.0	409.4	428.9	430.9	84.6	74.9	75.9	81.3	67.7	66.7	20	19	20	20	16	15

(1) The proportion committed for trial increased in 1995, as a result of the charging standard for wounding/assault offences (see paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

(2) For persons aged 18 and over, offences of robbery are triable only on indictment.

() Percentages in brackets are based on totals of less than 100.

Table 6.6 Persons aged 18 and over proceeded against and committed for trial at the Crown Court for triable either way offences by offence group⁽¹⁾ and sex

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands)																	
Offence group		Committed for trial																	
		Total number proceeded against						Number						Percentage of those proceeded against					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Males																			
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾		57.6	40.5	41.7	47.1	50.4	50.5	10.5	8.1	8.8	10.5	9.3	9.7	18	20	21	22	18	19
Sexual offences		5.1	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	45	44	43	41	41	42
Burglary		41.7	35.8	33.4	32.4	31.1	30.5	13.1	10.9	10.6	11.9	8.0	7.9	31	31	32	37	26	26
Theft and handling stolen goods		118.5	108.3	105.2	106.3	107.5	110.7	15.6	12.5	11.1	10.4	7.0	6.1	13	12	11	10	7	5
Fraud and forgery		19.6	17.8	16.4	16.8	18.5	18.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.3	19	19	18	18	13	12
Criminal damage		11.9	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.3	11.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	14	13	12	12	9	9
Drug offences		29.6	32.2	33.9	40.4	46.9	46.6	7.2	8.1	8.9	9.9	7.7	7.5	24	25	26	25	16	16
Other (excluding motoring offences)		53.1	57.4	59.2	62.9	64.7	63.6	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.3	10	10	10	10	8	8
Motoring offences		14.8	13.8	12.0	11.0	10.7	9.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	11	12	13	13	10	11
Total		351.9	321.5	317.4	333.3	346.6	346.8	61.2	53.5	53.0	56.7	43.8	42.9	17	17	17	17	13	12
Females																			
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾		5.6	3.8	3.7	4.4	5.2	5.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	16	19	21	21	19	19
Sexual offences		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(51)	(31)	(48)	(59)	(49)	39
Burglary		1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	26	24	28	32	24	25
Theft and handling stolen goods		26.4	23.8	23.5	24.7	26.5	27.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	9	8	8	7	5	4
Fraud and forgery		5.5	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.4	6.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	15	16	15	16	9	9
Criminal damage		0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	13	13	11	12	9	12
Drug offences		3.4	3.9	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	31	32	33	33	23	23
Other (excluding motoring offences)		6.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	8.9	8.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	6	6	6	7	6	5
Motoring offences		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5	4	7	7	5	6
Total		48.0	50.2	45.9	46.1	56.3	58.2	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.3	12	12	12	12	9	9
All persons																			
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾		63.2	44.3	45.4	51.5	55.6	55.5	11.4	8.8	9.6	11.5	10.3	10.7	18	20	21	22	19	19
Sexual offences		5.2	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	45	44	43	42	41	42
Burglary		43.2	37.1	34.6	33.9	32.7	32.0	13.5	11.2	11.0	12.4	8.4	8.3	31	30	32	37	26	26
Theft and handling stolen goods		144.8	132.2	128.7	131.1	134.1	138.5	18.0	14.4	12.9	12.1	8.3	7.2	12	11	10	9	6	5
Fraud and forgery		25.0	22.7	21.2	21.8	24.9	25.8	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.9	18	18	18	18	12	11
Criminal damage		12.8	12.1	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	14	13	12	12	9	10
Drug offences		33.0	36.1	38.4	45.8	52.9	52.8	8.2	9.3	10.4	11.7	9.1	9.0	25	26	27	26	17	17

Other (excluding motoring offences)	59.1	63.9	66.0	71.0	73.6	72.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.7	10	9	10	10	8	8
Motoring offences	15.6	14.5	12.7	11.8	11.3	10.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	10	11	12	13	10	11
Total	402.1	367.4	363.5	384.4	402.9	405.0	67.2	59.0	58.7	63.2	49.1	48.2	17	16	16	16	12	12

(1) For persons aged 18 and over, offences of robbery are triable only on indictment.

(2) The proportion committed for trial increased in 1995, as a result of the charging standard for wounding/assault offences (see paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

() Percentages in brackets are based on totals of less than 100.

Table 6.7 Defendants appearing⁽¹⁾ at the Crown Court for trial or for sentence after summary conviction by age, reason for appearance and year of sentence or of conclusion of trial

England and Wales	Number of defendants (thousands)										
Age and reason for appearance	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Aged 10 and under 18											
Appearing for trial	6.2	6.0	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.3	5.2	5.0	4.9
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
Aged 18 and under 21											
Appearing for trial	21.7	20.8	20.4	18.2	14.5	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.7	12.6	11.8
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	3.8	4.1
Aged 21 and over⁽²⁾											
Appearing for trial	76.6	75.1	74.3	74.9	65.9	69.6	71.8	68.9	71.3	64.0	60.3
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	4.3	13.8	15.0
All ages⁽³⁾											
Appearing for trial	104.4	101.9	100.0	97.8	83.1	85.9	89.0	85.9	91.3	81.6	77.0
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.2	18.4	20.0

(1) Crown Court cases are not necessarily concluded in the same year as the committal and so the figures in this table differ from those in Tables 6.3 and 6.5.

(2) Includes "other defendants" ie. companies, public bodies etc.

Figure 7.1 Persons sentenced for indictable offences, by age Immediate custody

England and Wales
Thousands

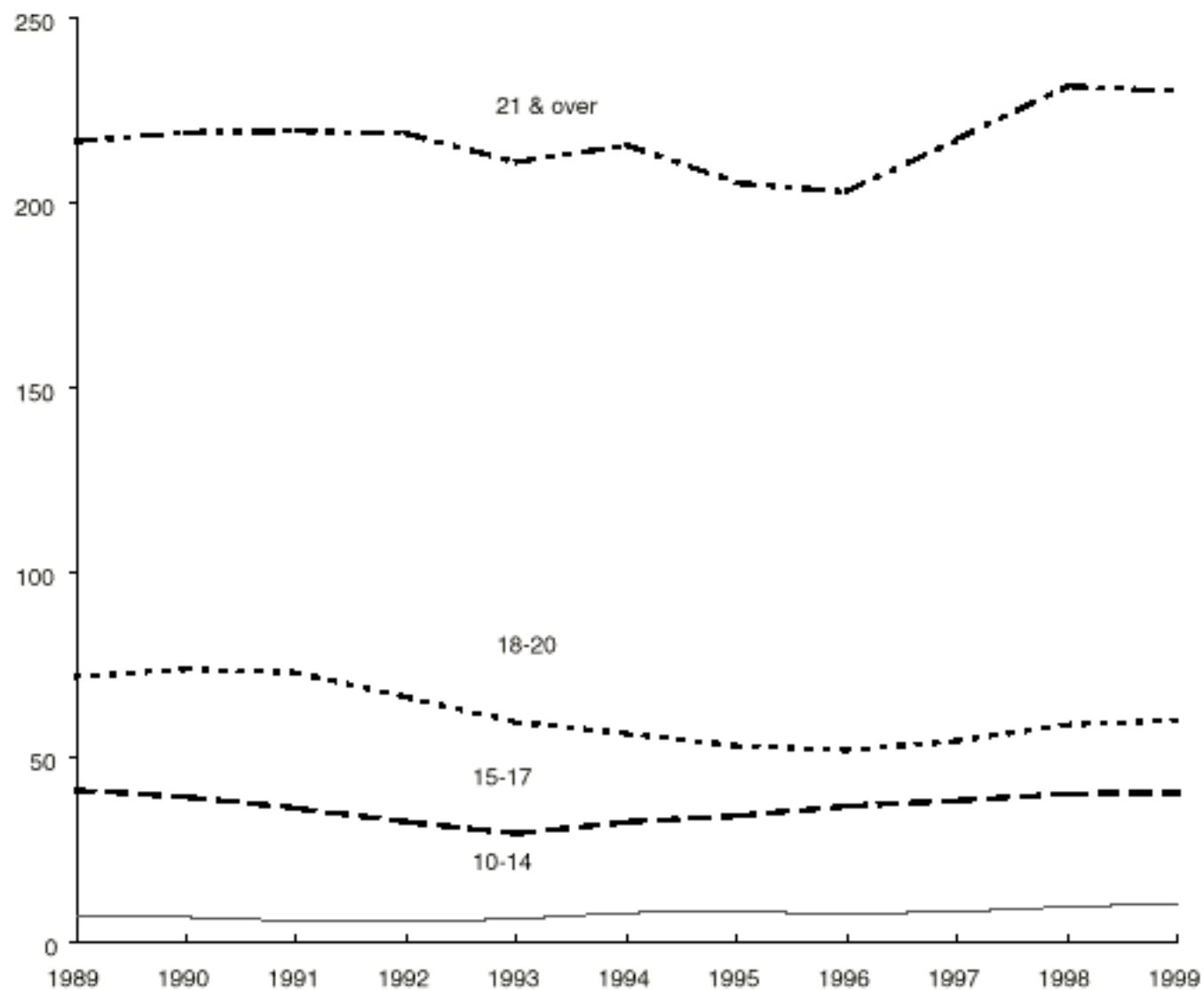
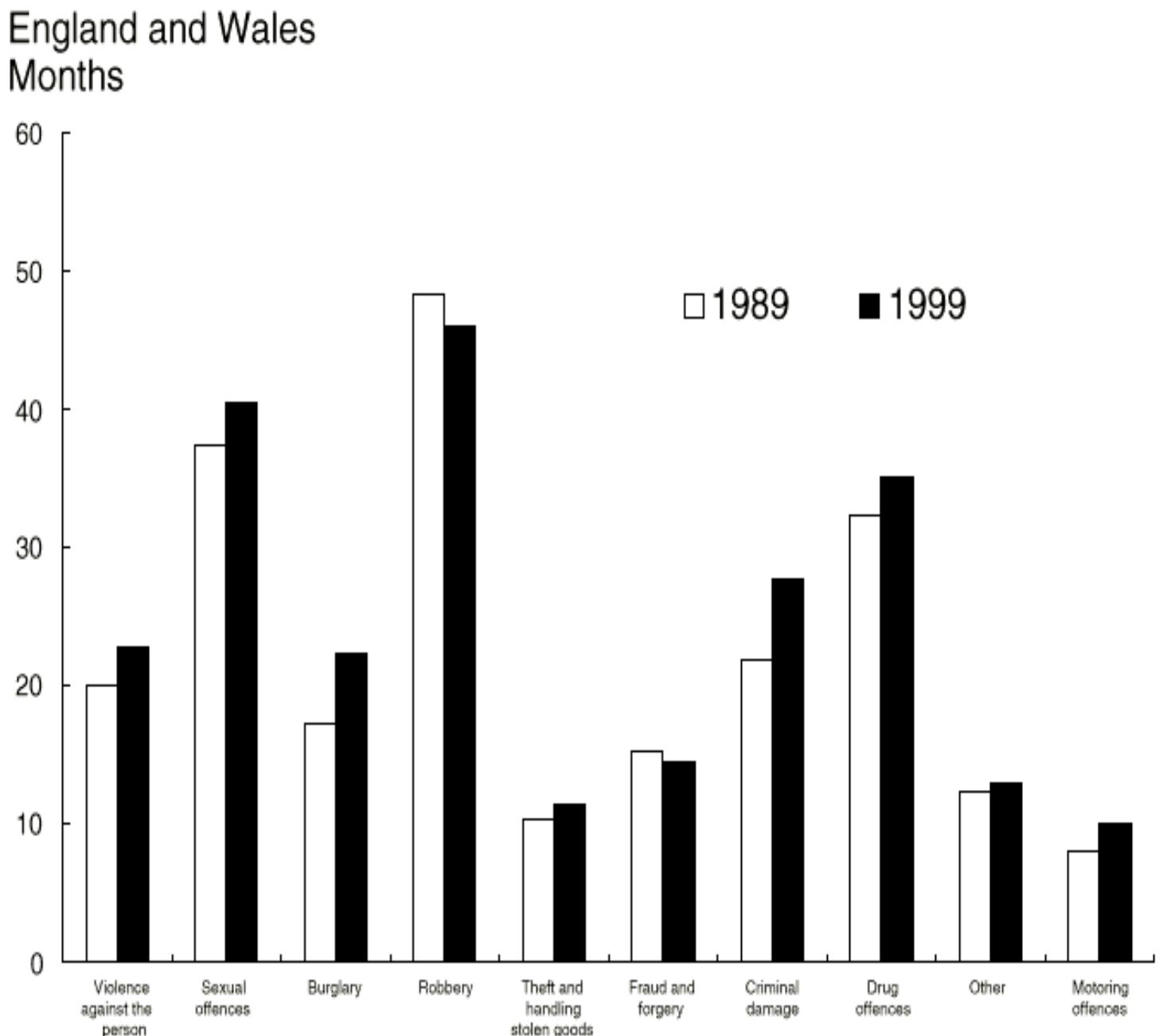


Figure 7.2 Average sentence length for principal offences (1) at the Crown Court for males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences by offence group



(1) See footnotes to Table 7.15.

Figure 7.3 Persons sentenced to community sentences for all types of offence by type of order

England and Wales
Thousands

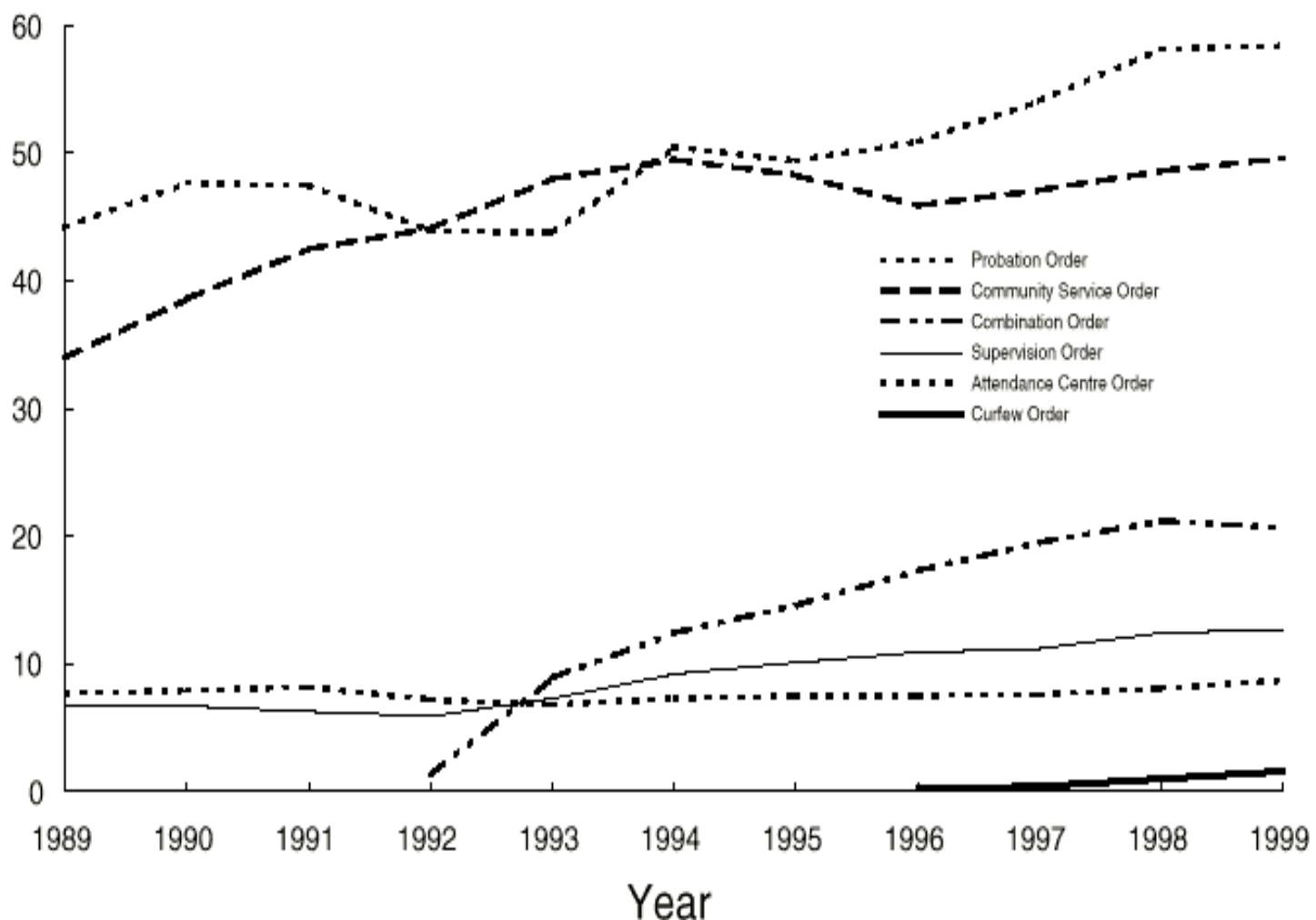


Figure 7.4 Proportion of persons sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences by type of court, 1989 to 1999

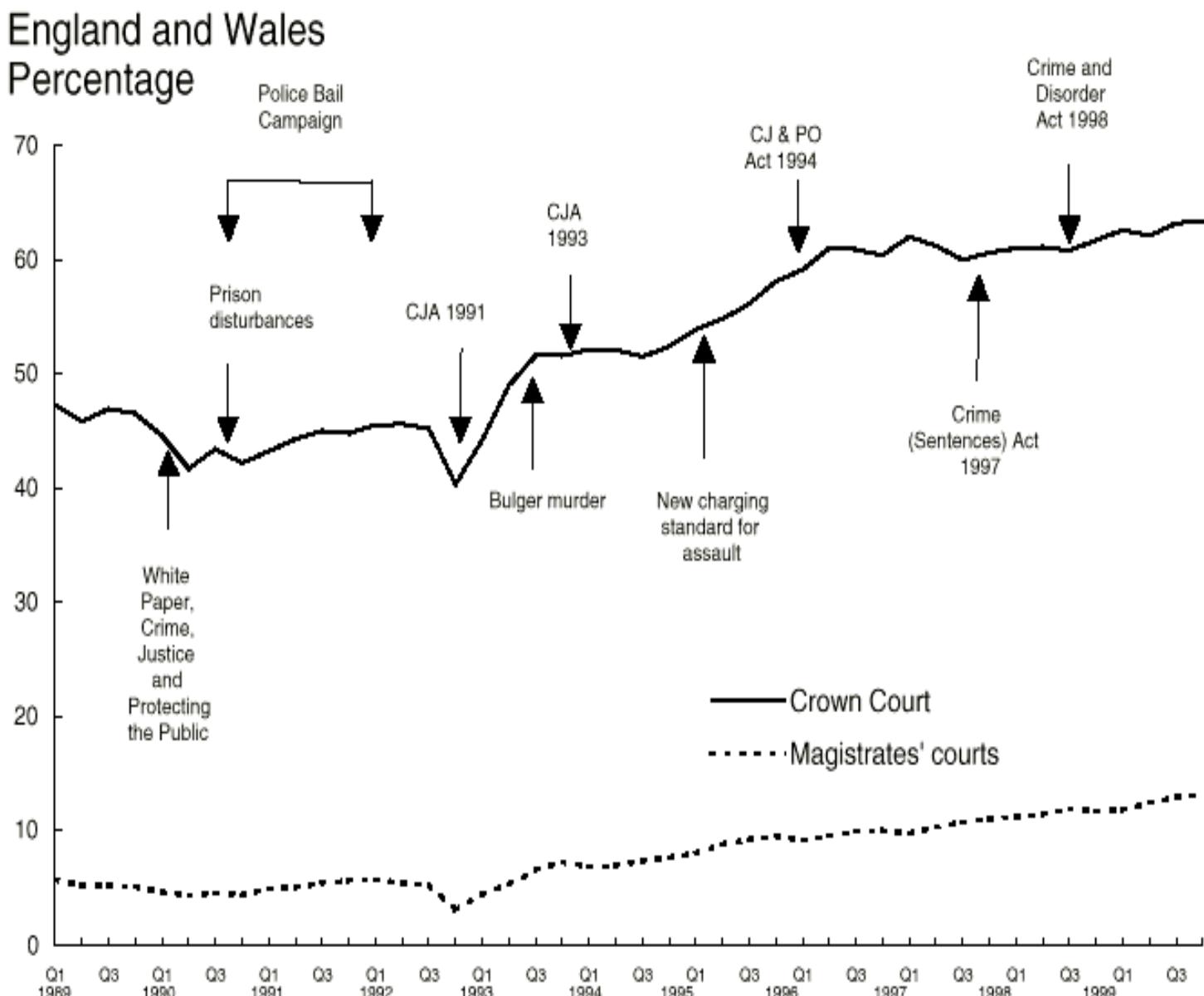


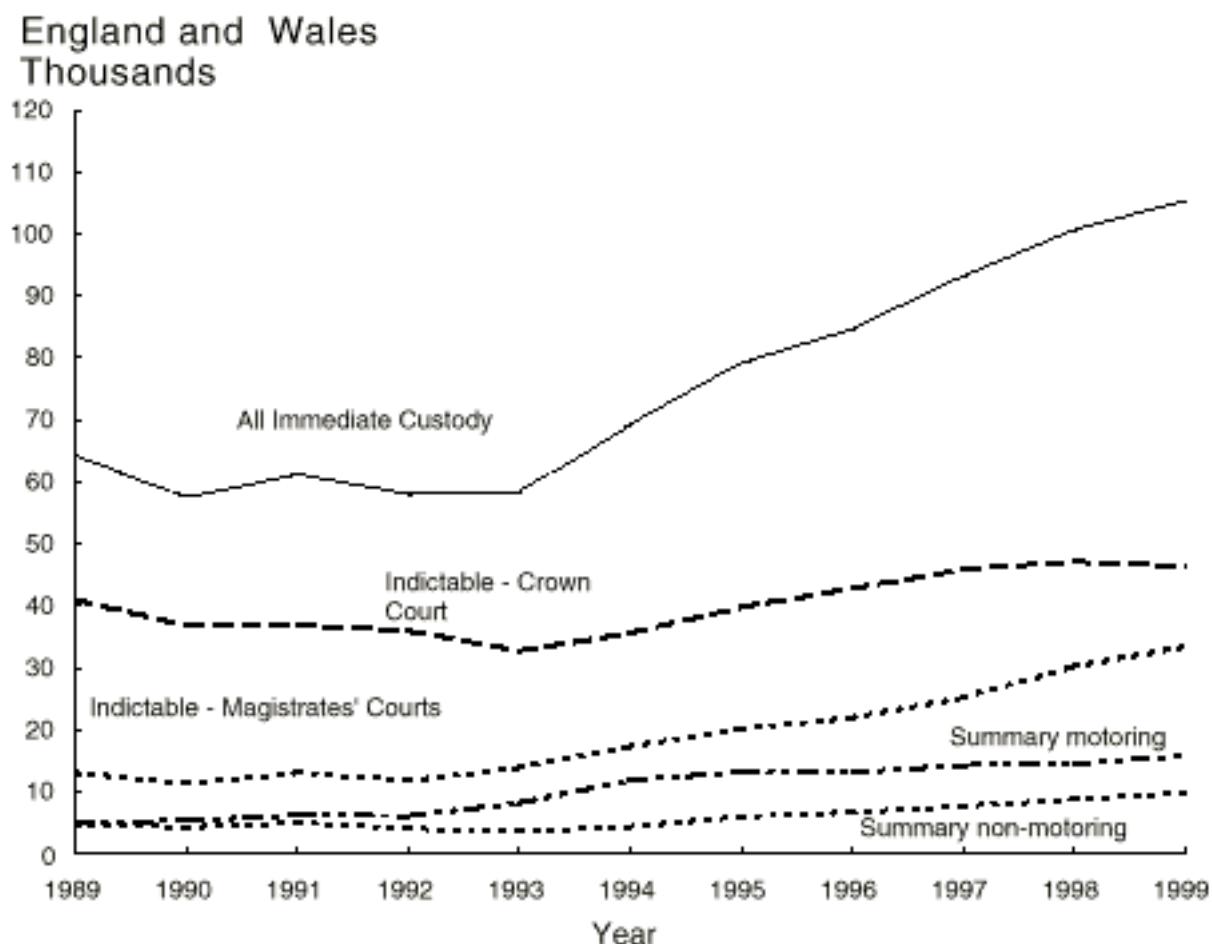
Figure 7.5 Persons sentenced to immediate custody by type of offence and type of court

Figure 7.6 Persons sentenced for indictable offences at magistrates' courts, by type of sentence

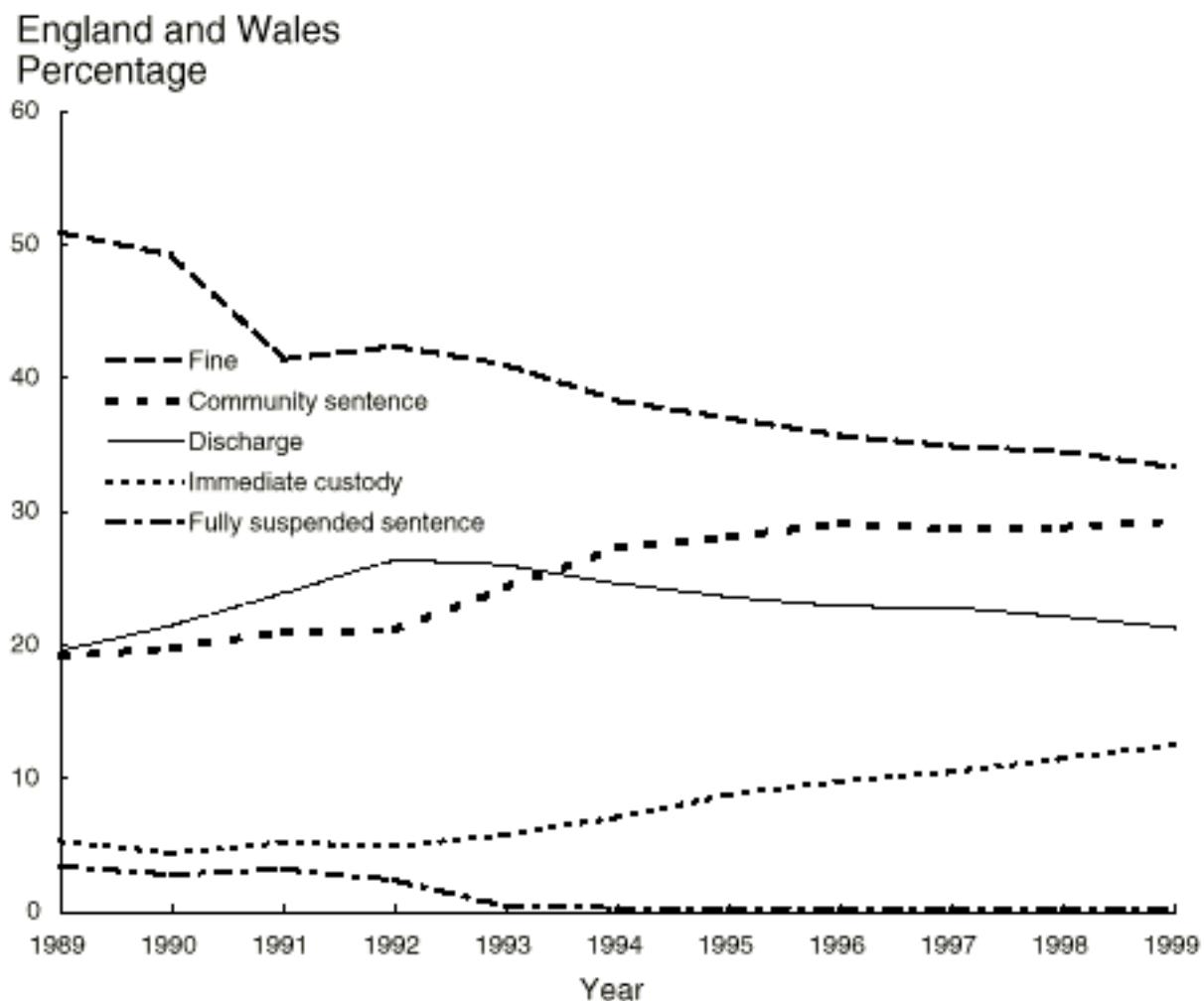


Figure 7.7 Persons sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court, by type of sentence

England and Wales
Percentage

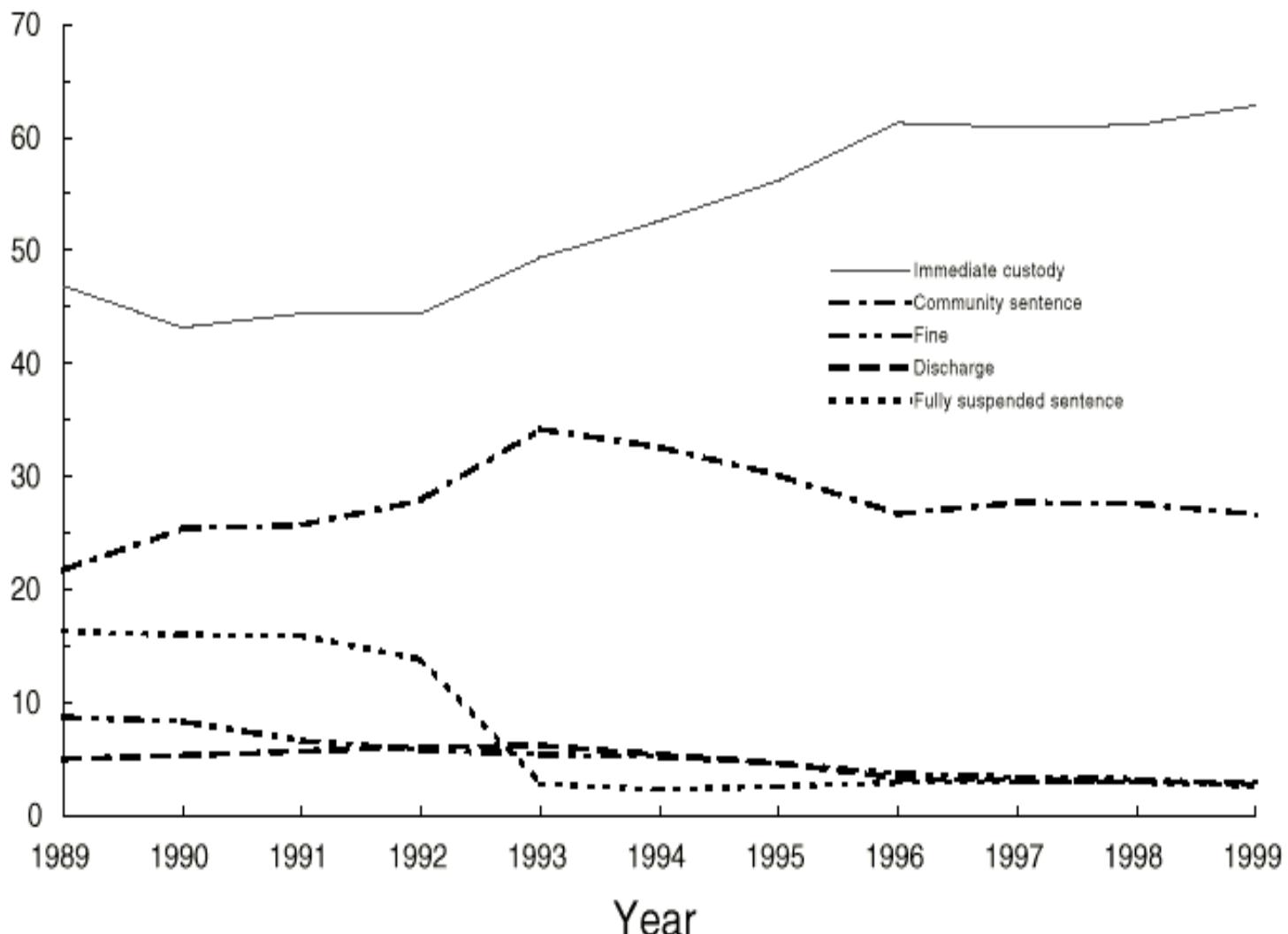
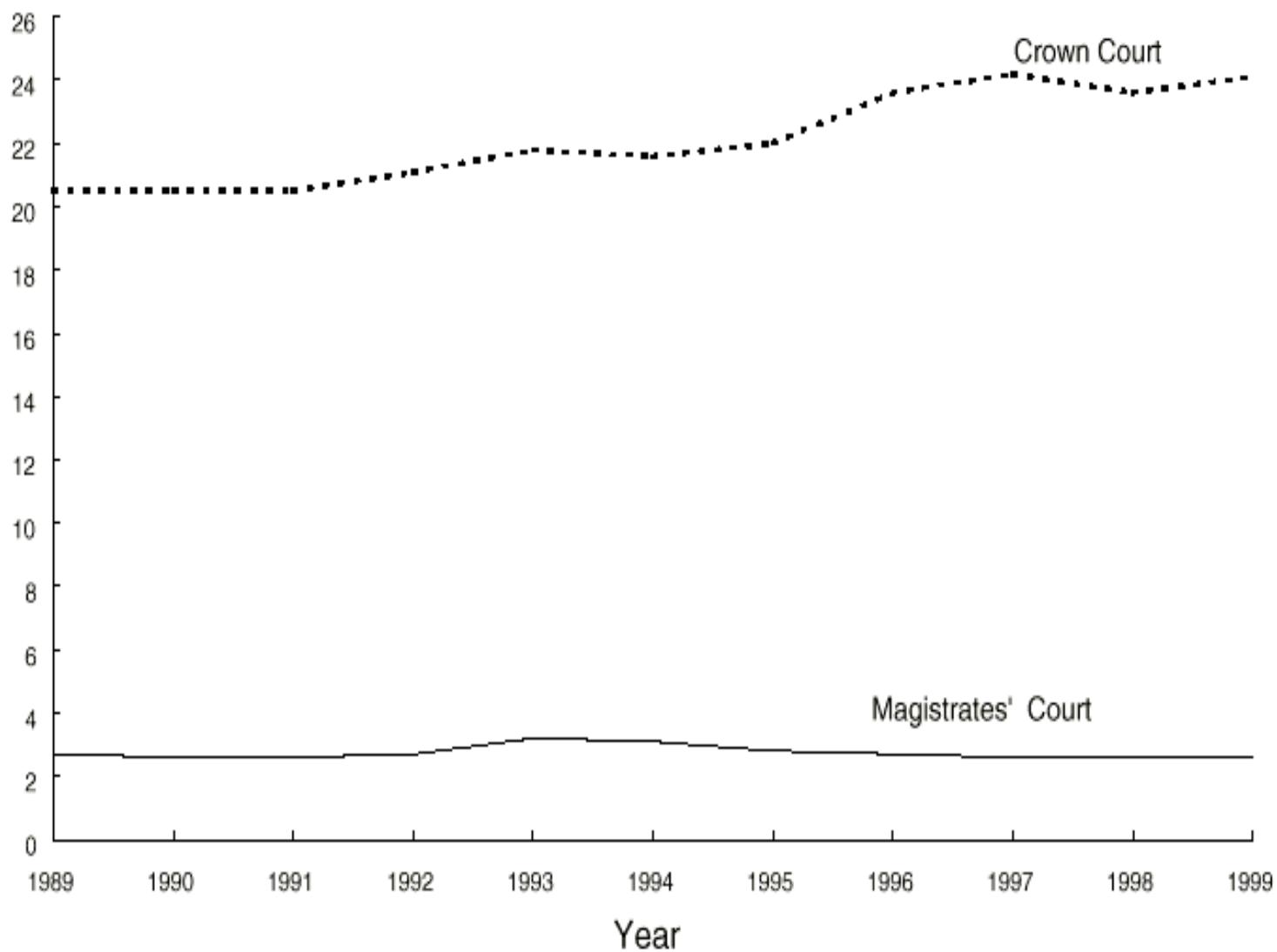


Figure 7.8 Average sentence length of sentences imposed for principal offences (1) on males aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences by type of court

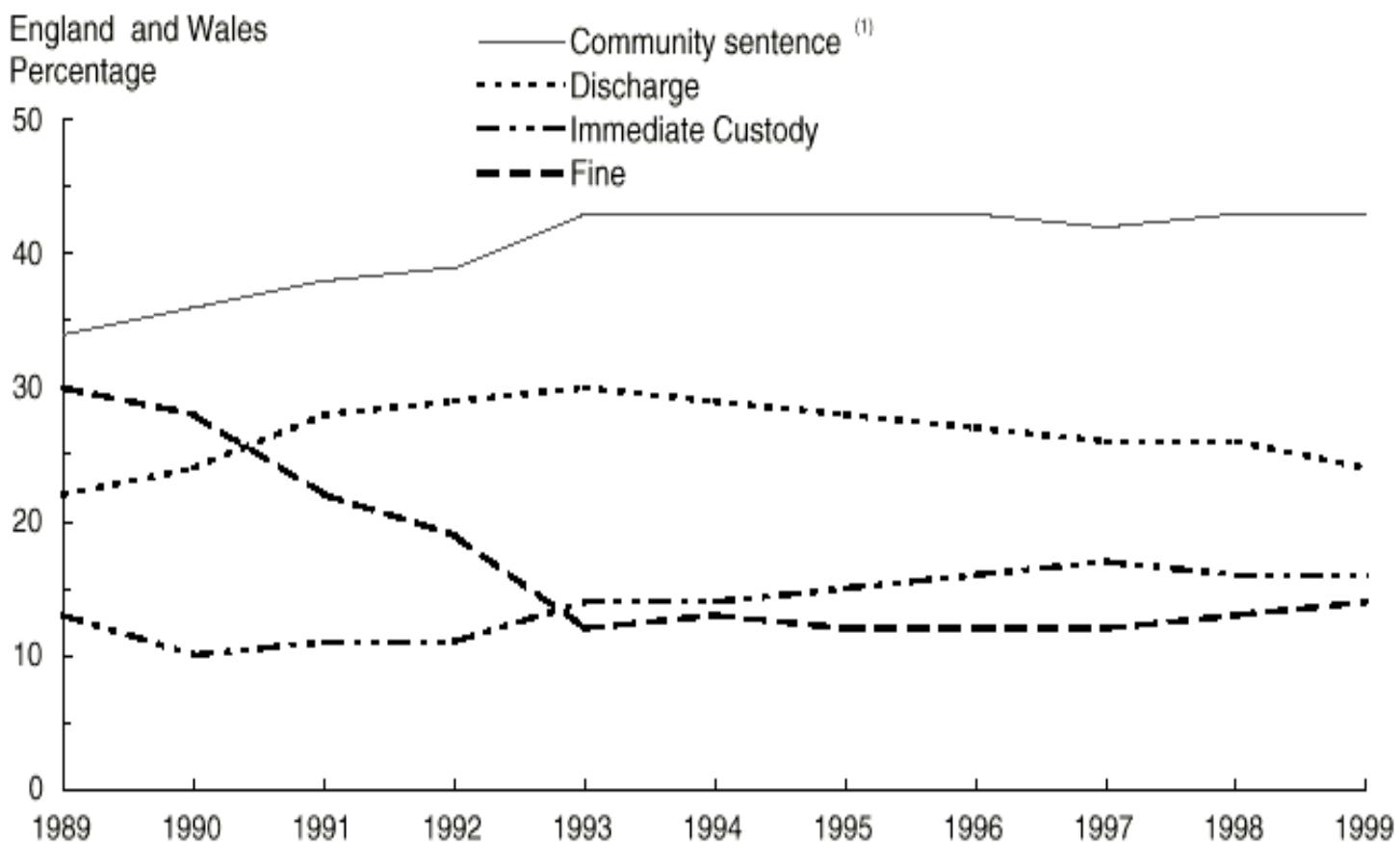
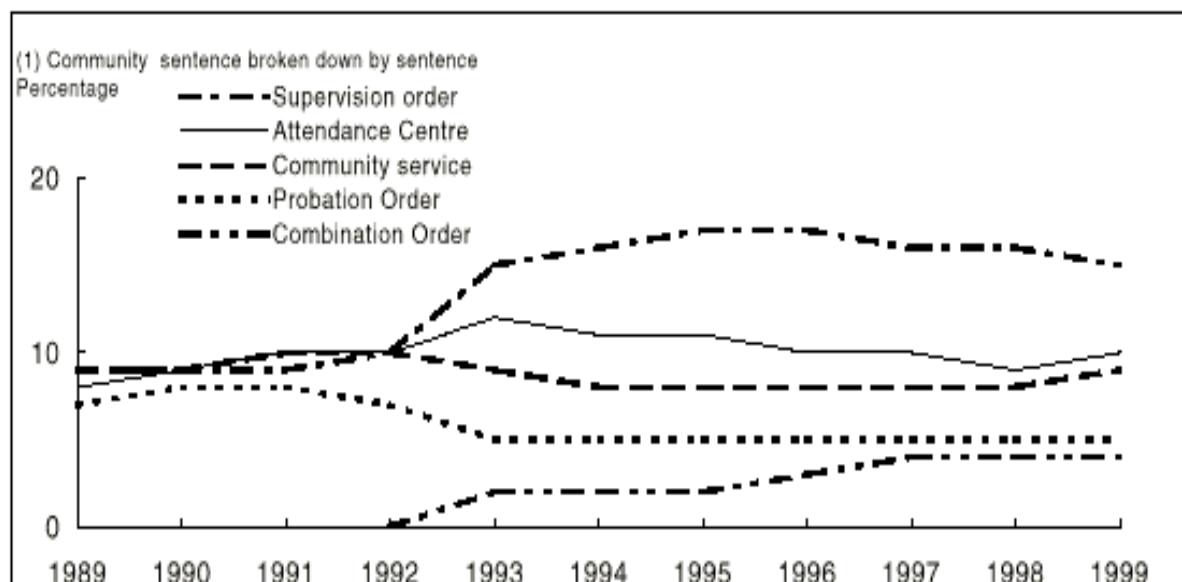
England and Wales

Months



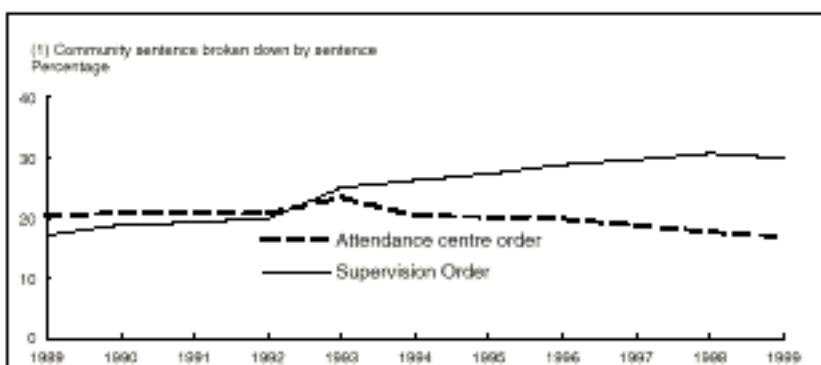
(1) See footnotes to Table 7.15

Figure 7.9 Percentage of male offenders aged 15 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences or orders (1) .



(1) Community sentences exclude curfew orders.

Figure 7.10 Percentage of male offenders aged 10 to 14 sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences or orders.



England and Wales
Percentage

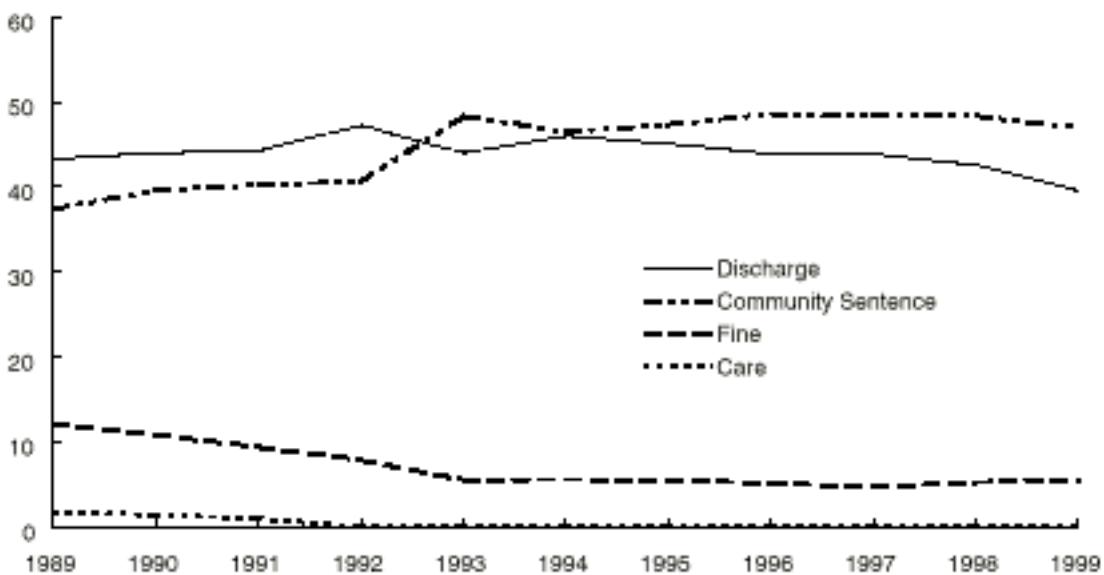


Table 7A Offenders sentenced for all offences by type of sentence or order, adjusted for shortfalls in data, 1994 to 1999

England and Wales	Thousands					
Type of sentence or order	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Absolute discharge	22.8	21.2	20.1	18.3	17.8	15.9
Conditional discharge	110.1	106.2	104.8	109.7	114.7	114.1
Fine	1,069.5	1,070.1	1,075.5	998.7	1,060.7	993.3
Community penalties						
Probation order	50.9	49.4	50.9	54.1	58.2	58.4
Supervision order	9.3	10.1	10.9	11.2	12.4	12.7
Community service order	49.7	48.3	45.9	47.1	48.6	49.6
Attendance sentence order	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.7
Combination order	12.4	14.6	17.3	19.5	21.2	20.8
Curfew order	*	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.6
S.53, C & YP Act 1933	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Secure training order	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2
Young offender institution	16.9	18.8	20.6	22.1	23.5	24.9
Imprisonment						
Fully suspended	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2
Unsuspended	52.6	60.3	64.0	71.0	76.3	79.7
Otherwise dealt with ⁽¹⁾	18.9	19.3	18.8	20.7	22.4	25.6
All sentence or orders	1,424.1	1,429.4	1,440.6	1,384.7	1,468.9	1,409.2
<i>Of which:</i>						
Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	69.8	79.5	85.3	93.8	100.5	105.4
Community sentences ⁽³⁾	129.6	129.9	132.7	140.0	149.5	151.8

(1) Includes cases, where the result of the court proceedings was incorrectly recorded (see paragraph 24 of Appendix 2).

(2) Unsuspended imprisonment, detention in a young offender institution, secure training orders (from 1998) and detention under section 53 of the Children & Young Persons Act 1933.

(3) Probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders and curfew orders.

Table 7B Percentage of offenders⁽¹⁾ sentenced for indictable offences, who received various types of sentence by type of court and period, 1994 to 1999.

England and Wales						Percentage
Type of court/period	Type of sentence or order					Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾ (Thousands) (=100%)
	Discharge	Fine	Community sentence ⁽²⁾	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	
Magistrates' courts						
1994	24	39	27	0	7	244.9
1995	23	37	28	0	9	230.3
1996	23	36	29	0	10	229.4
1997	23	35	29	0	10	242.3
1998	22	35	29	0	12	264.0
1999	21	34	29	0	12	267.7
1998 Q1	23	34	29	0	11	66.7
Q2	22	35	29	0	11	64.3
Q3	22	35	28	0	12	67.0
Q4	21	34	29	0	12	64.5
1999 Q1	21	34	30	0	12	68.8
Q2	21	34	29	0	12	64.8
Q3	21	34	29	0	13	67.1
Q4	21	33	29	0	13	66.9
Crown Court						
1994	5	5	33	2	52	68.5
1995	5	5	30	3	56	71.6
1996	3	4	27	3	60	70.9
1997	3	4	28	3	60	76.6
1998	3	3	28	3	61	77.0
1999	3	3	27	3	63	74.0
1998 Q1	3	4	28	3	61	20.2
Q2	3	3	28	3	61	18.7
Q3	3	3	28	3	61	19.1
Q4	3	3	27	3	62	18.9
1999 Q1	3	3	27	3	62	20.0
Q2	3	3	27	3	62	17.6
Q3	3	3	26	3	63	18.0
Q4	3	3	26	3	63	18.4
All courts						
1994	20	31	28	1	17	313.4
1995	19	30	28	1	20	301.9
1996	18	28	29	1	22	300.3
1997	18	28	28	1	22	318.8
1998	18	27	29	1	23	339.6
1999	17	27	29	1	23	341.7
1998 Q1	18	27	29	1	23	87.0
Q2	18	28	29	1	23	83.1
Q3	18	28	28	1	23	86.2
Q4	17	27	29	1	23	83.4
1999 Q1	17	27	29	1	23	88.8
Q2	17	27	29	1	23	82.5
Q3	17	27	28	1	23	85.1
Q4	17	26	29	1	24	85.3

(1) Includes other offenders, ie. companies, public bodies etc.

(2) Probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders (from 1 October 1992) and curfew orders (from July 1995).

(3) Detention in a young offender institution, unsuspended imprisonment and partly suspended imprisonment (before 1 October 1992), secure training orders (from January 1998) and detention under section 53 of the Children & Young Persons Act 1933.

(4) Includes offenders otherwise dealt with

Table 7C Percentage of males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court, who received various types of sentence and average sentence length by offence group and plea⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 1998

	Total number sentenced ⁽²⁾ (Thousands) (=100%)	Type of sentence (percentages)					Percentage, months
		Discharge	Fine	Community sentence ⁽³⁾	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate Custody ⁽⁴⁾	Average length of sentence (months) (5)
Violence against the person							
Guilty plea	5.7	4	3	30	4	56	21.2
Not guilty plea	2.0	2	4	15	2	73	33.1
Sexual offences							
Guilty plea	1.5	2	1	21	4	70	34.7
Not guilty plea	1.1	1	2	8	2	87	50.8
Burglary							
Guilty plea	4.4	1	..	18	2	79	23.3
Not guilty plea	0.5	1	1	15	1	82	32.2
Robbery							
Guilty plea	1.7	6	1	90	43.7
Not guilty plea	0.5	1	..	4	0	94	55.2
Theft and handling stolen goods							
Guilty plea	3.9	7	4	32	3	53	12.1
Not guilty plea	0.8	7	10	26	3	54	15.8
Fraud and forgery							
Guilty plea	1.6	6	4	31	7	52	15.4
Not guilty plea	0.4	4	5	20	6	66	19.1
Criminal damage							
Guilty plea	0.8	9	7	37	2	39	26.4
Not guilty plea	0.1	4	4	17	3	63	56.7
Drug offences							
Guilty plea	5.1	3	5	20	3	68	32.4
Not guilty plea	1.1	1	3	8	1	86	63.2
Other (ex. motoring) offences							
Guilty plea	4.7	4	6	33	5	50	11.6
Not guilty plea	0.9	2	5	18	3	66	26.2
Motoring offences							
Guilty plea	0.7	2	5	29	3	60	9.7
Not guilty plea	0.2	2	28	22	4	42	9.4
All indictable offences							
Guilty plea	30.1	4	4	26	3	62	23.6
Not guilty plea	7.7	2	4	14	2	75	40.4

(1) Final plea recorded on completion of trial.

(2) Includes offenders otherwise dealt with, excludes offenders committed to the Crown Court for sentence.

(3) Probation orders, Community service orders, combination orders and curfew orders.

(4) Detention in a young offender institution, unsuspended imprisonment and partly suspended imprisonment (before 1 October 1992), secure training orders (from January 1998) and detention under section 53 of the Children & Young Persons Act 1933.

(5) Average for principal offence. Excludes life sentences.

.. Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 7D Males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court: plea rates and custodial sentencing for selected offences

England and Wales 1998

Offence ⁽¹⁾	Pleaded guilty %	Custody rate		Average sentence length (months)	
		Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty
Violence against the person					
Causing death by dangerous driving	64	78	(76)	37.7	(30.7)
Wounding or other act endangering life	57	87	95	43.2	54.7
Threat or conspiracy to murder	72	56	(71)	25.1	(35.2)
Other wounding	79	50	59	14.5	15.2
All	74	56	73	21.2	33.1
Sexual offences					
Rape	34	94	100	71.5	89.8
Indecent assault on a female	60	66	79	24.9	26.0
Indecent assault on a male	63	70	83	32.1	31.0
All	57	70	87	34.7	50.8
Burglary					
In a building other than a dwelling	87	69	66	17.3	23.6
In a dwelling	90	81	85	23.3	31.3
All	89	79	82	23.3	32.2
Theft and handling stolen goods					
Other theft or unauthorised taking	86	53	(51)	13.4	(14.8)
Handling stolen goods	81	49	53	12.5	15.6
Theft from the person of another	81	55	60	13.2	19.0
Theft by an employee	85	52	(46)	11.5	(11.9)
Theft from shops	81	48	36	8.1	8.5
All	82	53	54	12.1	15.8
Fraud and Forgery					
Other forgery	79	43	(73)	12.8	(14.9)
Other fraud	80	56	70	16.1	20.8
All	80	52	66	15.4	19.1
Criminal damage					
Arson	84	60	86	32.3	54.8
All	87	39	63	26.4	56.7
Drug offences					
Trafficking	82	77	90	31.2	47.9
Possession	91	27	29	8.0	10.8
All	82	68	86	32.4	63.2

(1) Only those offences where at least 100 pleaded guilty or not guilty are shown separately.

() Based on less than 50 cases.

Table 7E Change in the proportionate use of various sentences between 1994 and 1999, by indictable offence group and type of sentence or order

England and Wales	Percentage points			
	Type of sentence or order			
	Discharge	Fine	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾
Violence against the person	-8	-4	+5	+9
Sexual offences	-6	-9	0	+16
Burglary	-3	-4	-7	+15
Robbery	-2	0	-1	+4
Theft and handling stolen goods	-3	-8	+2	+8
Fraud and forgery	-4	-7	+6	+5
Criminal damage inc.	-3	-1	+3	+2
Drug offences	-1	-5	+2	+3
Other (ex.motoring)	-4	-8	+2	+4
Indictable motoring offences	-1	-13	+6	+9
All indictable offences	-3	-4	0	+6

(1) Probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders (from 1 October 1992) and curfew orders (from July 1995).

(2) Detention in a young offender institution, unsuspended imprisonment, secure training orders and detention under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

Table 7.1 Offenders sentenced by type of court, type of sentence or order and type of offence

England and Wales		Number of offenders (thousands) and percentages								
Type of sentence or order	1998	1999								
		Number of offenders		Percentage of total offenders sentenced						
		Total	Total	Indictable offences	Summary offences	Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences	Summary offences	Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences
Magistrates' courts										
Absolute discharge	17.7	15.8	1.9	4.2	9.6	1	1	2		
Conditional discharge	112.0	111.4	54.8	47.7	8.9	20	11	1		
Fine	1,057.5	989.7	90.0	334.7	565.0	34	78	89		
Community penalties										
Probation order	49.8	50.6	31.6	9.3	9.8	12	2	2		
Supervision order	11.6	11.8	8.4	3.0	0.5	3	1	0		
Community service order	39.5	41.1	22.5	8.9	9.7	8	2	2		
Attendance centre order	8.0	8.6	5.7	2.7	0.2	2	1	0		
Combination order	17.3	17.3	9.1	2.7	5.5	3	1	1		
Curfew order	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0	0	0		
Secure training order	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0		
Young offender institution	13.1	14.5	9.0	2.8	2.7	3	1	0		
Imprisonment										
Fully suspended	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0	0	0		
Unsuspended	39.4	43.3	24.3	6.3	12.7	9	1	2		
Otherwise dealt with	20.6	23.9	8.9	8.2	6.8	3	2	1		
Total	1,388.6	1,330.8	267.7	431.1	632.0	100	100	100		
The Crown Court										
Absolute discharge	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	0	0	—		
Conditional discharge	2.7	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	3	20	1		
Fine	3.3	2.7	2.1	0.3	0.2	3	15	28		
Community penalties										
Probation order	8.3	7.7	7.4	0.3	0.1	10	11	13		
Supervision order	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	1	1	0		
Community service order	9.1	8.5	8.0	0.4	0.1	11	18	6		
Attendance centre order	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	0	0	—		
Combination order	3.9	3.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	4	4	4		
Curfew order	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0	0	0		
S53 C&YP Act 1933	0.6	0.6	0.6	*	*	1	*	*		
Secure training order	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0	—	—		
Young offender institution	10.4	10.3	10.1	0.2	0.1	14	7	8		
Imprisonment										
Fully suspended	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	3	1	1		
Unsuspended	36.9	36.4	35.6	0.4	0.3	48	19	34		
Otherwise dealt with	1.8	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	2	4	4		
Total	80.4	77.2	74.0	2.3	0.9	100	100	100		
All courts										
Absolute discharge	17.8	15.9	2.0	4.2	9.6	1	1	2		
Conditional discharge	114.7	114.0	56.9	48.2	8.9	17	11	1		
Fine	1,060.7	992.4	92.1	335.0	565.3	27	77	89		
Community penalties										
Probation order	58.2	58.4	38.9	9.6	9.9	11	2	2		
Supervision order	12.4	12.7	9.2	3.0	0.5	3	1	0		
Community service order	48.6	49.6	30.5	9.4	9.7	9	2	2		
Attendance centre order	8.1	8.7	5.8	2.7	0.2	2	1	0		
Combination order	21.2	20.7	12.4	2.8	5.5	4	1	1		

Curfew order	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0	0	0
S53 C&YP Act 1933	0.6	0.6	0.6	*	*	0	*	*
Secure training order	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Young offender institution	23.5	24.8	19.1	3.0	2.8	6	1	0
Imprisonment								
Fully suspended	3.4	3.2	2.5	0.2	0.4	1	0	0
Unsuspended	76.3	79.7	59.9	6.8	13.0	18	2	2
Otherwise dealt with	22.4	25.6	10.5	8.3	6.8	3	2	1
Total	1,468.9	1,408.0	341.7	433.5	632.9	100	100	100

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Table 7.2 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences by offence group and type of sentence or order

England and Wales

Offence group and year	Total	Absolute or conditional discharge	Number of offenders (thousands)																
			Fine	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combi- nation order	Curfew order	S53, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution	Imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences			
Violence against the person ⁽¹⁾	1989	55.7	9.3	20.8	3.5	0.6	3.8	0.9	*	*	0.0	*	2.7	4.8	0.5	6.0	2.8	9.2	8.7
	1994	37.6	8.4	6.2	4.1	1.0	5.4	0.9	1.2	*	0.1	*	1.9	0.5	*	6.3	1.6	8.3	12.5
	1995	29.2	5.1	3.9	3.1	0.8	4.3	0.7	1.2	-	0.1	*	1.9	0.5	*	6.4	1.1	8.4	10.1
	1996	30.1	4.8	4.0	3.1	1.0	4.3	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	*	2.3	0.5	*	6.9	1.0	9.3	10.6
	1997	34.5	5.7	4.7	3.8	1.0	4.8	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	*	2.6	0.6	*	7.5	1.0	10.2	12.3
	1998	37.1	5.8	4.9	4.4	1.2	5.4	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.6	*	8.1	1.0	11.1	13.8
	1999	36.0	5.2	4.5	4.3	1.1	5.3	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.5	*	8.0	1.0	11.0	13.7
Sexual offences	1989	7.3	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.4	1.1
	1994	4.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	*	1.8	0.1	2.0	1.2
	1995	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	*	2.2	0.1	2.4	1.1
	1996	4.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	2.3	0.1	2.5	1.1
	1997	4.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	2.3	0.1	2.5	1.1
	1998	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	0.1	*	2.5	0.1	2.7	1.2
	1999	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	*	2.4	0.1	2.6	1.2
Burglary	1989	43.3	4.4	6.2	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.7	*	*	0.0	*	6.1	3.0	0.3	7.3	0.5	13.7	15.5
	1994	38.0	4.0	2.9	6.3	2.2	5.5	1.4	2.0	*	0.1	*	4.9	0.2	*	8.1	0.4	13.0	17.4
	1995	35.5	3.6	2.3	5.3	2.3	4.5	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	*	5.0	0.2	*	8.4	0.3	13.5	15.5
	1996	32.4	3.1	1.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.4	*	5.1	0.2	*	8.4	0.3	13.5	13.5
	1997	31.7	2.7	1.5	4.1	2.2	3.2	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	*	5.2	0.1	*	9.1	0.3	14.3	12.7
	1998	31.1	2.5	1.3	3.9	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.2	*	9.2	0.3	14.5	12.3
	1999	29.3	2.2	1.1	3.6	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	0.2	*	9.1	0.4	14.3	11.2
Robbery	1989	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	*	0.0	*	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	3.2	0.9
	1994	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	0.2	*	1.2	0.0	*	2.0	0.1	3.4	1.2
	1995	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.2	*	1.4	0.0	*	1.9	0.1	3.5	1.4
	1996	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	*	1.9	0.0	*	2.0	0.1	4.2	1.4
	1997	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	*	1.8	0.0	*	1.9	0.1	4.0	1.3
	1998	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	*	1.9	0.1	4.0	1.4
	1999	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	*	2.1	0.1	4.1	1.3
Theft and handling stolen goods	1989	134.3	27.4	56.6	15.1	1.8	8.9	2.1	*	*	0.0	*	3.2	8.2	0.6	9.1	1.4	12.9	27.9
	1994	121.4	32.1	39.0	15.1	2.6	12.3	2.2	2.8	*	0.0	*	3.5	0.6	*	9.5	1.6	13.0	35.1
	1995	116.1	29.9	33.8	14.7	2.9	11.5	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	*	4.0	0.6	*	11.6	1.5	15.6	34.6
	1996	114.4	29.0	31.2	15.6	3.2	10.5	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	*	4.1	0.6	*	12.5	1.6	16.6	35.3
	1997	118.2	29.4	30.4	16.6	3.2	10.3	2.3	4.0	0.1	0.0	*	4.7	0.6	*	14.7	1.8	19.4	36.6
	1998	125.2	31.0	31.3	17.5	3.7	10.4	2.5	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.6	*	16.7	2.0	21.8	38.6
	1999	130.6	31.1	31.8	18.5	3.7	10.4	2.7	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.5	*	19.0	2.8	24.4	40.0
Fraud and forgery	1989	22.4	4.0	7.8	2.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	*	*	-	*	0.2	2.6	0.3	2.4	0.4	3.0	4.6
	1994	18.4	4.1	4.6	2.7	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.6	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.3	*	2.5	0.3	2.7	6.4
	1995	17.2	3.4	3.6	2.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	-	*	0.2	0.4	*	3.1	0.3	3.3	6.3
	1996	16.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	-	*	0.2	0.4	*	3.2	0.2	3.4	6.1
	1997	16.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.4	*	3.3	0.2	3.6	6.5
	1998	19.6	3.8	3.5	3.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	-	*	0.3	0.4	*	3.8	0.3	4.1	7.6
	1999	20.2	3.6	3.5	3.2	0.2	3.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.4	0.4	*	3.6	0.3	4.0	8.3

Table 7.2 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences by offence group and type of sentence or order (continued)

England and Wales

Offence group and year	Total	Absolute or conditional discharge	Number of offenders (thousands)																
			Fine	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combi- nation order	Curfew order	SS3, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution	Imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with					
Criminal damage	1989	9.4	1.8	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	*	*	0.0	*	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.5
	1994	9.9	2.9	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	*	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	*	0.7	0.8	1.0	3.4
	1995	9.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	*	0.7	0.7	1.0	3.4
	1996	9.8	2.8	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	*	0.7	0.7	1.1	3.3
	1997	10.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	*	0.8	0.7	1.1	3.5
	1998	10.7	3.0	2.0	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	*	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.9
	1999	10.7	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	0.9	0.8	1.3	3.9
Drug offences	1989	22.6	1.9	14.1	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	*	*	—	*	0.2	1.2	0.1	3.3	0.0	3.6	1.8
	1994	27.8	4.5	14.5	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.5	*	0.0	*	0.4	0.2	*	3.6	0.1	4.0	4.4
	1995	31.6	4.9	15.5	2.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	0.3	*	4.8	0.1	5.3	5.5
	1996	34.0	5.0	15.7	2.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	*	0.7	0.4	*	5.9	0.2	6.7	6.1
	1997	40.4	6.1	18.8	3.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.8	0.4	*	6.9	0.2	7.7	7.2
	1998	48.8	7.4	23.5	4.1	0.2	2.9	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	*	7.5	0.5	8.5	8.6
	1999	48.9	7.5	23.2	4.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	*	7.6	0.5	8.7	8.6
Other (excluding motoring offences)	1989	28.1	3.1	16.0	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	*	*	—	*	1.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.7	4.0	2.6
	1994	38.9	6.0	20.6	1.8	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	*	0.0	*	1.1	0.3	*	3.6	1.8	4.7	5.5
	1995	41.7	6.4	21.0	2.0	0.3	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	*	1.3	0.3	*	4.5	2.2	5.8	6.1
	1996	43.1	6.0	20.6	2.0	0.4	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	*	1.6	0.4	*	5.1	2.8	6.7	6.6
	1997	47.1	6.4	21.9	2.3	0.5	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	*	1.7	0.4	*	5.6	3.7	7.3	7.4
	1998	49.3	6.2	23.0	2.5	0.5	3.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	*	6.1	3.9	7.9	8.0
	1999	47.6	5.6	21.6	2.3	0.5	3.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	*	5.9	4.5	7.6	7.8
Motoring offences	1989	11.3	0.4	8.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	*	*	—	*	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.8
	1994	12.0	0.8	7.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	*	—	*	0.3	0.1	*	1.0	0.1	1.3	1.8
	1995	11.2	0.7	6.9	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	*	1.2	0.1	1.6	2.0
	1996	9.9	0.6	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	—	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	*	1.1	0.1	1.5	1.8
	1997	9.5	0.5	5.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	—	*	0.4	0.1	*	1.3	0.1	1.7	1.8
	1998	9.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	—	0.0	0.3	0.1	*	1.2	0.1	1.6	1.8
	1999	8.3	0.5	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	0.0	*	1.3	0.1	1.7	1.7
Total	1989	339.0	53.1	135.4	32.3	5.1	23.7	5.5	*	*	0.1	*	16.2	22.7	2.1	35.8	6.5	54.3	66.6
	1994	313.4	63.7	98.2	34.8	7.5	32.9	5.6	8.1	*	0.4	*	13.7	2.4	*	39.3	7.0	53.4	88.9
	1995	301.9	57.3	89.4	32.9	8.1	30.5	5.5	8.9	0.0	0.4	*	15.2	2.5	*	44.8	6.5	60.4	85.8
	1996	300.3	54.9	84.6	33.1	8.5	28.3	5.4	10.2	0.1	0.6	*	16.7	2.6	*	48.1	7.0	65.4	85.8
	1997	318.8	57.5	88.0	35.5	8.7	28.9	5.5	11.6	0.3	0.7	*	17.7	2.8	*	53.4	8.2	71.9	90.5
	1998	341.1	60.5	94.6	38.4	9.5	30.2	5.5	12.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	18.7	2.8	*	57.9	8.9	77.3	97.0
	1999	341.7	58.9	92.1	38.9	9.2	30.5	5.8	12.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	19.1	2.5	*	59.9	10.5	79.8	97.7

(1) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 7.3 Percentage of offenders sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences by offence group and type of sentence or order

England and Wales

Offence group and year		Total	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	SS3, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution	Imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences			
Violence against the person⁽¹⁾		1989	100	17	37	6	1	7	2	*	*	0	*	5	9	1	11	5	16	16
		1994	100	22	16	11	3	14	2	3	*	0	*	5	1	*	17	4	22	33
		1995	100	18	14	11	3	15	2	4	—	0	*	7	2	*	22	4	29	35
		1996	100	16	13	10	3	14	3	5	0	0	*	8	2	*	23	3	31	35
		1997	100	16	14	11	3	14	2	5	0	0	*	8	2	*	22	3	30	36
		1998	100	15	13	12	3	14	2	5	0	0	0	8	2	*	22	3	30	37
		1999	100	14	12	12	3	15	2	6	0	0	0	8	1	*	22	3	31	38
Sexual offences		1989	100	10	33	12	2	1	0	*	*	0	*	3	8	2	28	1	33	16
		1994	100	11	14	18	5	3	1	1	*	0	*	3	2	*	41	2	45	27
		1995	100	8	12	16	4	3	0	1	—	1	*	3	2	*	47	2	51	24
		1996	100	6	8	17	4	3	0	1	0	1	*	3	2	*	52	2	57	25
		1997	100	6	8	16	5	3	0	1	0	1	*	3	2	*	52	2	56	26
		1998	100	5	6	16	5	2	0	2	0	1	—	4	2	*	54	2	59	26
		1999	100	4	4	17	6	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	2	*	55	2	61	27
Burglary		1989	100	10	14	15	4	13	4	*	*	0	*	14	7	1	17	1	32	36
		1994	100	11	8	17	6	14	4	5	*	0	*	13	1	*	21	1	34	46
		1995	100	10	6	15	7	13	4	6	0	0	*	14	0	*	24	1	38	44
		1996	100	9	6	14	7	11	4	6	0	0	*	16	1	*	26	1	42	42
		1997	100	8	5	13	7	10	4	6	0	0	*	16	0	*	29	1	45	40
		1998	100	8	4	13	7	9	3	7	0	0	0	17	1	*	30	1	47	39
		1999	100	7	4	12	6	9	3	6	1	0	0	17	1	*	31	1	49	38
Robbery		1989	100	4	2	4	6	6	4	*	*	1	*	31	2	1	37	1	70	20
		1994	100	4	1	4	9	4	6	2	*	4	*	24	0	*	41	2	69	25
		1995	100	4	1	4	11	4	5	2	—	4	*	26	0	*	37	1	68	26
		1996	100	3	0	3	11	3	5	2	—	5	*	32	0	*	34	1	71	24
		1997	100	3	0	3	11	3	4	3	0	6	*	32	0	*	33	1	71	23
		1998	100	3	0	3	11	3	3	4	0	4	0	33	0	*	34	1	71	24
		1999	100	2	0	4	10	4	3	3	0	5	0	30	1	*	37	1	72	23
Theft and handling stolen goods		1989	100	20	42	11	1	7	2	*	*	0	*	2	6	0	7	1	10	21
		1994	100	26	32	12	2	10	2	2	*	0	*	3	1	*	8	1	11	29
		1995	100	26	29	13	3	10	2	3	—	0	*	3	1	*	10	1	13	30
		1996	100	25	27	14	3	9	2	3	0	0	*	4	1	*	11	1	15	31
		1997	100	25	26	14	3	9	2	3	0	0	*	4	1	*	12	1	16	31
		1998	100	25	25	14	3	8	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	*	13	2	17	31
		1999	100	24	24	14	3	8	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	*	15	2	19	31
Fraud and forgery		1989	100	18	35	12	0	8	0	*	*	0	*	1	12	1	11	2	13	21
		1994	100	22	25	15	0	16	0	3	*	0	*	1	2	*	14	2	15	35
		1995	100	19	21	14	1	17	0	4	0	—	*	1	2	*	18	2	19	36
		1996	100	19	19	15	1	16	0	5	0	—	*	1	2	*	19	1	21	37
		1997	100	19	18	15	1	17	0	5	0	0	*	2	3	*	20	1	21	38
		1998	100	19	18	15	1	16	1	6	0	—	—	2	2	*	19	1	21	39
		1999	100	18	17	16	1	18	1	6	0	0	—	2	2	*	18	2	20	41

Table 7.3 Percentage of offenders sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences by offence group and type of sentence or order (continued)

England and Wales

Offence group and year	Total	Absolute or conditional discharge	Percentage of total offenders sentenced																
			Fine	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combi- nation order	Curfew order	SS3, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution n.s.	Imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences			
Criminal damage	1989	100	19	29	14	3	7	3	*	*	0	*	5	5	0	8	7	13	27
	1994	100	29	19	15	5	8	3	3	*	0	*	3	0	*	7	8	10	34
	1995	100	28	19	15	6	8	3	3	-	0	*	3	0	*	8	7	10	35
	1996	100	29	19	14	6	7	3	4	0	0	*	3	0	*	8	7	11	34
	1997	100	29	19	14	6	7	2	4	0	0	*	3	0	*	8	7	11	33
	1998	100	28	18	15	6	7	3	5	0	0	0	3	1	*	8	6	11	36
	1999	100	27	17	13	7	8	3	5	1	0	0	3	0	*	8	7	12	36
Drug offences	1989	100	8	62	5	0	3	0	*	*	0	*	1	5	1	14	0	16	8
	1994	100	16	52	7	0	7	0	2	*	0	*	1	1	*	13	0	14	16
	1995	100	15	49	7	0	7	0	2	0	0	*	2	1	*	15	0	17	17
	1996	100	15	46	8	1	7	0	3	0	0	*	2	1	*	17	1	20	18
	1997	100	15	46	8	0	6	0	3	0	0	*	2	1	*	17	1	19	18
	1998	100	15	48	8	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	*	15	1	17	18
	1999	100	15	47	9	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	*	16	1	18	18
Other (excluding motoring offences)	1989	100	11	57	3	0	5	1	*	*	0	*	4	6	1	10	3	14	9
	1994	100	15	53	5	1	7	1	1	*	0	*	3	1	*	9	5	12	14
	1995	100	15	50	5	1	7	1	1	0	0	*	3	1	*	11	5	14	15
	1996	100	14	48	5	1	7	1	2	0	0	*	4	1	*	12	7	16	15
	1997	100	14	47	5	1	7	1	2	0	0	*	4	1	*	12	8	16	16
	1998	100	12	47	5	1	7	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	*	12	8	16	16
	1999	100	12	45	5	1	8	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	*	12	10	16	16
Motoring offences	1989	100	3	77	2	0	4	0	*	*	0	*	3	3	0	6	0	9	7
	1994	100	7	66	4	1	8	0	2	*	-	*	2	1	*	9	1	11	15
	1995	100	6	61	5	1	9	0	2	-	0	*	3	0	*	11	1	14	17
	1996	100	6	60	4	1	9	0	3	-	0	*	4	0	*	11	1	15	18
	1997	100	6	57	5	1	10	0	4	0	-	*	4	1	*	13	1	17	19
	1998	100	6	56	5	1	10	1	4	0	-	0	4	1	*	13	1	17	20
	1999	100	6	53	5	1	10	1	4	0	-	0	5	1	*	15	1	20	21
Total	1988	100	16	40	10	1	7	2	*	*	0	*	5	7	1	11	2	16	20
	1994	100	20	31	11	2	10	2	3	*	0	*	4	1	*	13	2	17	28
	1995	100	19	30	11	3	10	2	3	0	0	*	5	1	*	15	2	20	28
	1996	100	18	28	11	3	9	2	3	0	0	*	6	1	*	16	2	22	29
	1997	100	18	28	11	3	9	2	4	0	0	*	6	1	*	17	3	23	28
	1998	100	18	28	11	3	9	2	4	0	0	0	5	1	*	17	3	23	28
	1999	100	17	27	11	3	9	2	4	0	0	0	6	1	*	18	3	23	29

(1) A charging standard for assault on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 7.4 Offenders⁽¹⁾ sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order

England and Wales 1999

Sex and type of offence	Total number of offenders sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Number of offenders (thousands)														
			Fine	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	S53, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution	Imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with			
Males																	
Indictable offences																	
Violence against the person	32.4	4.4	4.2	3.5	0.9	5.0	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.4	7.6	0.9	10.4	12.0
Sexual offences	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	2.6	1.1
Burglary	28.3	2.0	1.1	3.3	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.0	0.1	8.9	0.3	14.0	10.7
Robbery	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.1	3.9	1.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	104.6	22.5	26.8	13.1	3.0	8.9	2.5	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.3	16.3	2.4	21.3	31.4
Fraud and forgery	14.6	2.3	2.9	1.8	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	—	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.2	3.4	5.6
Criminal damage	9.7	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	3.5
Drug offences	43.7	6.3	21.8	3.3	0.2	2.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	6.8	0.5	7.7	7.2
Other (excluding motoring offences)	42.1	4.7	19.2	1.9	0.4	3.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	5.5	3.9	7.1	6.9
Motoring offences	7.8	0.4	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	—	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.6	1.6
Total	292.7	45.4	81.9	29.4	7.8	27.0	5.3	10.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	17.9	1.9	54.5	9.1	73.2	81.2
Summary offences																	
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	339.1	42.0	256.4	8.0	2.5	8.3	2.5	2.6	0.3	* ⁽²⁾	0.0	2.8	0.2	6.4	7.1	9.2	24.2
Motoring offences	556.2	16.2	494.1	8.7	0.5	9.2	0.2	5.2	0.3	*	0.0	2.7	0.3	12.7	6.1	15.4	24.1
Total	895.3	58.2	750.5	16.7	2.9	17.5	2.7	7.8	0.6	*	0.0	5.6	0.5	19.0	13.2	24.6	48.3
All offences	1,188.0	103.6	832.4	46.1	10.7	44.5	8.0	18.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	23.5	2.4	73.5	22.3	97.8	129.5
Females																	
Indictable offences																	
Violence against the person	3.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.7
Sexual offences	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6
Robbery	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Theft and handling stolen goods	26.1	8.6	5.1	5.4	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	—	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.4	3.2	8.6
Fraud and forgery	5.6	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.7
Criminal damage	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Drug offences	5.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	—	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.4
Other (excluding motoring offences)	5.5	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
Motoring offences	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.1
Total	49.0	13.5	10.2	9.5	1.4	3.5	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	5.4	1.4	6.6	16.6
Summary offences																	
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	94.4	10.4	78.7	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.5	3.6
Motoring offences	76.6	2.4	71.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	—	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.0
Total	171.0	12.8	149.8	2.7	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	*	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.9	5.6
All offences	220.0	26.3	160.0	12.2	1.9	5.0	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	6.1	3.3	7.5	22.2

Table 7.4 Offenders⁽¹⁾ sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order (continued)

England and Wales 1999

Sex and type of offence	Total number of offenders sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Number of offenders (thousands)														
			Fine	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	S53, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution	Imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with			
All offenders																	
Indictable offences																	
Violence against the person	36.0	5.2	4.5	4.3	1.1	5.3	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.5	8.0	1.0	11.0	13.7
Sexual offences	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	2.6	1.2
Burglary	29.3	2.2	1.1	3.6	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	0.2	9.1	0.4	14.3	11.2
Robbery	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.1	0.1	4.1	1.3
Theft and handling stolen goods	130.6	31.1	31.8	18.5	3.7	10.4	2.7	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.5	19.0	2.8	24.4	40.0
Fraud and forgery	20.2	3.6	3.5	3.2	0.2	3.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.4	0.4	3.6	0.3	4.0	8.3
Criminal damage	10.7	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	3.9
Drug offences	48.9	7.5	23.2	4.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	7.6	0.5	8.7	8.6
Other (excluding motoring offences)	47.6	5.6	21.6	2.3	0.5	3.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	5.9	4.5	7.6	7.8
Motoring offences	8.3	0.5	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	—	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.7	1.7
Total	341.7	58.9	92.1	38.9	9.2	30.5	5.8	12.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	19.1	2.5	59.9	10.5	79.8	97.7
Summary offences																	
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	433.5	52.4	335.0	9.6	3.0	9.4	2.7	2.8	0.3	*	0.0	3.0	0.2	6.8	8.3	9.8	27.8
Motoring offences	632.9	18.6	565.3	9.9	0.5	9.7	0.2	5.5	0.4	*	0.0	2.8	0.4	13.0	6.8	15.8	26.1
Total	1,066.3	70.9	900.3	19.4	3.5	19.1	2.9	8.3	0.7	*	0.0	5.7	0.6	19.8	15.1	25.5	53.9
All offences	1,408.0	129.9	992.4	58.4	12.7	49.6	8.7	20.7	1.6	0.6	0.2	24.8	3.2	79.7	25.6	105.3	151.6

(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies, etc. are included with males.

Table 7.5 Persons sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences by age group, sex and type of sentence or order

England and Wales

Percentages

Age, sex and year	Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Cautions	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation or supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combi- nation order	Curfew order	SS3, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution	Imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
Males																
Aged 10-11																
1994	5.3	95	3	0	1	*	1	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
1995	4.8	94	4	0	1	*	1	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	0	-
1996	4.1	94	4	0	1	*	1	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	0	-
1997	4.0	93	4	0	2	*	1	*	-	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
1998	4.5	91	5	0	2	*	1	*	-	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
1999	4.2	87	7	1	4	*	1	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	1	0
Aged 12-14																
1994	33.9	81	9	1	5	*	4	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
1995	31.5	78	10	1	6	*	4	*	-	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
1996	27.7	77	10	1	7	*	5	*	-	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
1997	26.0	74	11	1	8	*	5	*	-	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
1998	27.4	72	12	2	9	*	5	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	1
1999	26.7	69	12	2	9	*	5	*	0	0	1	*	*	*	2	1
Aged 15-17																
1994	64.2	55	13	6	9	4	5	1	*	1	*	6	*	*	1	6
1995	65.4	54	13	6	10	4	5	1	-	0	*	6	*	*	1	7
1996	65.5	50	13	6	11	4	5	1	0	1	*	7	*	*	1	8
1997	65.6	49	13	6	11	4	5	2	0	1	*	8	*	*	1	9
1998	67.1	48	14	7	11	4	5	2	0	1	*	8	*	*	1	8
1999	63.7	45	13	8	11	5	5	2	0	1	*	8	*	*	2	9
Aged 18-20																
1994	75.1	33	11	21	8	9	1	3	*	*	*	13	*	*	1	13
1995	72.1	34	10	20	8	9	1	3	-	*	*	14	*	*	1	14
1996	70.4	34	9	19	7	8	1	3	0	*	*	16	*	*	1	16
1997	73.4	34	9	19	7	8	1	4	0	*	*	16	*	*	1	16
1998	77.3	33	9	20	7	8	1	4	0	*	*	16	*	*	1	16
1999	75.0	30	10	20	8	9	1	4	0	*	*	17	*	*	2	17
Aged 21 and over																
1994	247.7	25	12	27	8	9	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	1	15	2
1995	238.5	25	11	25	8	8	*	2	0	*	*	*	*	1	18	2
1996	235.7	26	10	24	8	7	*	2	0	*	*	*	*	1	19	2
1997	249.8	25	10	24	8	7	*	3	0	*	*	*	*	1	20	2
1998	259.1	24	10	24	8	7	*	3	0	*	*	*	*	1	21	2
1999	247.8	21	11	24	9	7	*	3	0	*	*	*	*	1	22	3

Table 7.5 Persons sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences by age group, sex and type of sentence or order (continued)

England and Wales

Percentages

Age, sex and year	Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Cautions	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation or supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combi- nation order	Curfew order	SS3, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution	Imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences	
Females																	
Aged 10-11																	
1994	1.5	100	0	-	0	*	0	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	0
1995	1.3	99	1	-	-	*	0	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-
1996	1.1	99	1	0	0	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	0
1997	0.9	98	1	0	0	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	0	-	0
1998	1.1	97	2	0	0	*	0	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	1
1999	1.1	96	3	0	1	*	1	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	2
Aged 12-14																	
1994	14.7	94	4	0	1	*	1	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	2
1995	13.7	93	4	1	2	*	1	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	0	-	2
1996	10.7	91	5	0	2	*	1	*	-	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	3
1997	9.4	89	6	0	3	*	1	*	-	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	4
1998	11.4	88	6	1	3	*	1	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	4
1999	10.2	87	7	1	4	*	1	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	5
Aged 15-17																	
1994	16.2	77	12	2	6	1	1	0	*	0	*	1	*	*	0	1	8
1995	16.1	76	12	3	6	1	2	0	-	0	*	1	*	*	0	1	9
1996	15.2	72	13	3	8	1	2	0	-	0	*	1	*	*	0	1	11
1997	14.1	68	14	3	9	1	2	1	0	0	*	2	*	*	1	2	13
1998	15.4	67	14	3	10	1	2	1	0	0	*	2	*	*	1	2	13
1999	14.5	64	14	4	10	2	2	1	0	0	*	2	*	*	1	2	14
Aged 18-20																	
1994	12.3	50	18	14	10	4	0	1	*	*	*	3	*	*	1	3	15
1995	11.7	51	17	13	10	4	0	1	-	*	*	4	*	*	1	4	15
1996	11.3	50	16	12	11	4	0	2	0	*	*	4	*	*	1	4	17
1997	12.0	48	16	12	12	4	0	2	0	*	*	5	*	*	1	5	19
1998	13.1	45	15	13	12	4	0	3	0	*	*	6	*	*	1	6	19
1999	13.3	43	16	13	13	5	0	2	0	*	*	6	*	*	1	6	21
Aged 21 and over																	
1994	51.0	44	18	16	11	4	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	5	1	5	16
1995	47.8	44	17	15	11	4	*	1	-	*	*	*	1	6	1	6	17
1996	48.1	43	16	14	12	4	*	2	0	*	*	*	1	7	1	7	17
1997	51.8	42	16	14	12	4	*	2	0	*	*	*	1	8	1	8	18
1998	55.1	39	16	14	13	4	*	2	0	*	*	*	1	9	2	9	19
1999	54.4	36	16	14	14	5	*	2	0	*	*	*	1	10	2	10	21

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 7.6 Persons aged 10 to 11 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

England and Wales

Sex and year	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Supervision order	Attendance centre order	Curfew order	Care order	Number of persons (actual) and percentage		
								S53, C&YP Act 1933	Otherwise dealt with	Total community sentences
Number sentenced for indictable offences										
Males										
1989	316	196	23	48	38	*	7	-	4	86
1990	321	180	38	50	44	*	4	-	5	94
1991	261	153	19	34	49	*	3	-	3	83
1992 ⁽¹⁾	220	135	12	44	28	*	*	-	1	72
1993 ⁽¹⁾	209	122	3	41	36	*	*	2	5	77
1994	278	182	6	55	27	*	*	1	7	82
1995	282	187	13	47	33	-	*	-	2	80
1996	234	153	10	47	22	-	*	-	2	69
1997	287	167	15	67	34	-	*	2	2	101
1998	392	241	9	93	42	-	*	1	6	135
1999	555	298	22	168	38	1	*	3	25	207
Females										
1989	14	9	1	4	-	*	-	-	-	4
1990	17	13	2	1	-	*	1	-	-	1
1991	11	10	-	1	-	*	-	-	-	1
1992 ⁽¹⁾	13	8	2	2	-	*	*	-	1	2
1993 ⁽¹⁾	12	7	-	3	2	*	*	-	-	5
1994	5	3	-	1	1	*	*	-	-	2
1995	16	15	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	1
1996	12	8	2	2	-	-	*	-	-	2
1997	17	11	1	4	-	-	*	-	1	4
1998	29	21	1	5	2	-	*	-	-	7
1999	47	28	2	11	6	-	*	-	-	17
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences										
Males										
1989	100	62	7	15	12	*	2	-	1	27
1990	100	56	12	16	14	*	1	-	2	29
1991	100	59	7	13	19	*	1	-	1	32
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	61	5	20	13	*	*	-	-	33
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	58	1	20	17	*	*	1	2	37
1994	100	65	2	20	10	*	*	0	3	29
1995	100	66	5	17	12	-	*	-	1	28
1996	100	65	4	20	9	-	*	-	1	29
1997	100	58	5	23	12	-	*	1	1	35
1998	100	61	2	24	11	-	*	0	2	34
1999	100	54	4	30	7	-	*	1	5	37
Females										
1989	100	64	7	29	-	*	-	-	-	29
1990	100	76	12	6	-	*	6	-	-	6
1991	100	91	-	9	-	*	-	-	-	9
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	62	15	15	-	*	*	-	8	15
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	58	-	25	17	*	*	-	-	42
1994	100	60	-	20	20	*	*	-	-	40
1995	100	94	-	-	6	-	*	-	-	6
1996	100	67	17	17	-	-	*	-	-	17
1997	100	65	6	24	-	-	*	-	6	24
1998	100	72	3	17	7	-	*	-	-	24
1999	100	60	4	23	13	-	*	-	-	36

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 7.7 Persons aged 12 to 14 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

England and Wales

Sex and year	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Supervision order	Attendance centre order	Curfew order	Care order	S53, C&YP Act 1933	Secure training order	Young offender institution	Otherwise dealt with	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage	
												Number sentenced for indictable offences	
Males													
1989	6.1	2.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	*	0.1	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3
1990	5.7	2.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	*	0.1	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3
1991	4.9	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0
1992 ⁽¹⁾	4.7	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	*	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9
1993 ⁽¹⁾	5.3	2.3	0.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.0	2.6
1994	6.6	3.0	0.4	1.7	1.4	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.0	3.1
1995	6.8	3.0	0.4	1.9	1.4	-	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.3
1996	6.4	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.3	-	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.2
1997	6.8	3.0	0.3	2.0	1.3	-	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.4
1998	7.7	3.2	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	3.8
1999	8.3	3.2	0.5	2.5	1.5	0.0	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.4	0.3	4.0
Females													
1989	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	-	*	-	0.0	-	0.1
1990	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
1991	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
1992 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
1993 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.2
1994	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.3
1995	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	*	-	*	*	0.0	-	0.3
1996	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	-	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.4
1997	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	-	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.4
1998	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.5
1999	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.5
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences													
Males													
1989	100	42	12	17	21	*	2	0	*	4	2	4	38
1990	100	43	11	19	21	*	1	0	*	2	2	2	40
1991	100	43	10	20	21	*	1	0	*	3	2	4	41
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	47	8	20	21	*	*	0	*	2	2	3	41
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	44	6	25	24	*	*	0	*	*	2	0	49
1994	100	45	6	26	21	*	*	0	*	*	1	0	47
1995	100	44	6	28	20	-	*	1	*	*	1	1	48
1996	100	43	5	29	20	-	*	1	*	*	1	1	49
1997	100	43	5	30	19	-	*	2	*	*	1	2	49
1998	100	42	5	31	18	0	*	1	1	*	2	2	49
1999	100	39	6	30	18	0	*	1	2	*	5	3	48
Females													
1989	100	60	15	14	7	*	3	-	*	-	2	-	21
1990	100	64	11	16	5	*	2	0	*	-	2	0	21
1991	100	63	9	17	8	*	1	0	*	-	2	0	25
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	64	7	20	6	*	*	0	*	-	2	0	26
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	60	6	22	10	*	*	0	*	*	2	0	32
1994	100	64	5	22	8	*	*	0	*	*	1	0	30
1995	100	60	7	23	9	-	*	-	*	*	1	-	32
1996	100	56	5	24	12	-	*	1	*	*	1	1	37
1997	100	56	4	25	12	-	*	1	*	*	2	1	38
1998	100	55	6	28	9	0	*	0	0	*	1	0	37
1999	100	51	6	27	10	0	*	1	1	*	4	1	38

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 7.8 Persons aged 15 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

England and Wales

Sex and Year	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Care order	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage					
											S53, C&YP Act 1933	Young offender institution	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences	
Males																
1989	36.6	8.0	10.9	2.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.7	4.6	12.3	
1990	34.8	8.4	9.6	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.7	3.6	12.4	
1991	32.1	8.8	7.1	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	*	*	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.6	3.4	12.1	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	28.8	8.5	5.3	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.1	*	*	0.1	3.2	0.6	3.2	11.1	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	26.2	7.8	3.1	1.2	3.9	2.4	2.4	3.0	0.6	*	*	0.3	3.3	0.5	3.6	11.1
1994	28.6	8.2	3.6	1.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	0.7	*	*	0.4	3.6	0.5	4.0	12.3	
1995	30.1	8.4	3.7	1.4	5.1	2.5	3.2	0.7	—	*	0.3	4.2	0.5	4.5	13.0	
1996	32.5	8.8	3.9	1.6	5.5	2.6	3.2	1.0	0.0	*	0.5	4.8	0.6	5.3	13.9	
1997	33.6	8.8	4.2	1.7	5.4	2.8	3.2	1.2	0.0	*	0.6	5.1	0.6	5.7	14.2	
1998	35.0	9.1	4.7	1.9	5.6	2.9	3.2	1.3	0.1	*	0.5	5.1	0.7	5.6	15.0	
1999	35.0	8.5	4.9	1.9	5.1	3.0	3.3	1.3	0.2	*	0.5	5.1	1.1	5.6	14.9	
Females																
1989	4.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	
1990	4.4	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	
1991	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	3.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	3.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	
1994	3.8	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	
1995	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	—	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	
1996	4.2	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	—	*	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.6	
1997	4.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	
1998	5.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.1	
1999	5.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.1	
Males																
1989	100	22	30	7	9	8	*	*	0	0	12	2	13	34		
1990	100	24	28	8	9	9	*	*	0	0	10	2	10	36		
1991	100	28	22	8	9	10	10	*	*	0	0	10	2	11	38	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	29	19	7	10	10	10	0	*	*	0	11	2	11	39	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	30	12	5	15	9	12	2	*	*	1	12	2	14	43	
1994	100	29	13	5	16	8	11	2	*	*	1	13	2	14	43	
1995	100	28	12	5	17	8	11	2	—	*	1	14	2	15	43	
1996	100	27	12	5	17	8	10	3	0	*	2	15	2	16	43	
1997	100	26	12	5	16	8	10	4	0	*	2	15	2	17	42	
1998	100	26	13	5	16	8	9	4	0	*	1	15	2	16	43	
1999	100	24	14	5	15	9	10	4	0	*	1	15	3	16	43	
Females																
1989	100	44	25	12	9	3	2	*	*	0	0	2	2	2	26	
1990	100	46	23	12	9	3	2	*	*	0	0	2	2	2	27	
1991	100	51	18	11	9	3	3	*	*	0	0	2	2	2	27	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	53	16	9	11	4	3	0	*	*	0	2	3	2	27	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	50	13	6	18	4	4	1	*	*	1	3	1	3	32	
1994	100	50	10	5	19	3	6	1	*	*	0	3	1	4	35	
1995	100	48	11	5	19	4	6	1	—	*	1	4	1	4	36	
1996	100	46	10	7	20	5	6	1	—	*	0	4	1	4	38	
1997	100	42	10	7	21	4	6	2	0	*	1	5	2	6	41	
1998	100	41	10	7	22	4	5	2	0	*	0	6	2	6	41	
1999	100	39	11	8	20	4	5	2	0	*	0	6	3	6	40	

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 7.9 Persons aged 18 to 20 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

England and Wales

Sex and Year	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Young offender institution	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage		
										Number sentenced for indictable offences	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody
Males												
1989	63.5	7.1	27.2	7.9	8.3	0.9	+	*	11.0	1.1	11.0	17.0
1990	65.4	8.4	27.7	8.4	9.0	1.1	+	*	9.7	1.2	9.7	18.6
1991	64.7	9.8	24.0	8.7	9.6	1.3	+	*	10.1	1.2	10.1	19.6
1992 ⁽¹⁾	58.8	9.9	20.6	7.5	9.0	1.2	0.2	*	9.0	1.3	9.0	17.9
1993 ⁽¹⁾	53.1	9.0	18.0	6.2	7.4	0.8	1.6	*	9.0	1.2	9.0	15.9
1994	50.1	8.1	15.5	6.3	6.9	0.7	2.0	*	9.6	1.1	9.6	15.9
1995	47.3	7.1	14.1	5.7	6.3	0.5	2.2	-	10.4	0.9	10.4	14.7
1996	46.2	6.6	13.3	5.3	5.8	0.5	2.4	0.0	11.2	1.0	11.2	14.0
1997	48.1	6.9	14.0	5.4	5.8	0.5	2.7	0.0	11.8	1.1	11.8	14.4
1998	51.6	7.0	15.5	5.6	6.3	0.5	2.9	0.1	12.5	1.1	12.5	15.4
1999	52.3	7.2	15.2	5.8	6.4	0.5	2.9	0.2	12.8	1.3	12.8	15.7
Females												
1989	8.2	2.6	2.9	1.8	0.4	-	*	*	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.2
1990	8.3	2.9	2.8	1.8	0.5	-	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.3
1991	8.1	3.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.0	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3
1992 ⁽¹⁾	7.3	2.9	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.9
1993 ⁽¹⁾	6.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6
1994	6.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.8
1995	5.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	-	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.8
1996	5.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.9
1997	6.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	2.2
1998	7.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	2.5
1999	7.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	2.7
Males												
1989	100	11	43	12	13	1	*	*	17	2	17	27
1990	100	13	42	13	14	2	*	*	15	2	15	28
1991	100	15	37	13	15	2	*	*	16	2	16	30
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	17	35	13	15	2	0	*	15	2	15	30
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	17	34	12	14	1	3	*	17	2	17	30
1994	100	16	31	13	14	1	4	*	19	2	19	32
1995	100	15	30	12	13	1	5	-	22	2	22	31
1996	100	14	29	11	13	1	5	0	24	2	24	30
1997	100	14	29	11	12	1	6	0	25	2	25	30
1998	100	14	30	11	12	1	6	0	24	2	24	30
1999	100	14	29	11	12	1	6	0	24	2	24	30
Females												
1989	100	31	36	22	5	-	*	*	4	2	4	27
1990	100	34	33	21	6	-	*	*	3	2	3	27
1991	100	38	28	21	7	0	*	*	3	2	3	28
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	40	29	19	7	0	0	*	3	2	3	26
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	37	31	17	7	0	2	*	5	2	5	25
1994	100	36	27	20	7	0	2	*	5	2	5	29
1995	100	34	26	20	7	0	3	-	7	2	7	31
1996	100	32	23	22	8	0	4	0	9	2	9	34
1997	100	31	22	23	8	0	4	0	10	2	9	36
1998	100	28	23	23	8	0	5	0	11	2	11	36
1999	100	27	23	23	8	0	4	0	11	2	11	36

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 7.10 Persons aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

England and Wales

Sex and year	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation order	Community service order	Combination order	Curfew order	Imprisonment			Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
								Fully suspended	Partly suspended	Un-suspended			
Number sentenced for indictable offences													
Males													
1989	186.6	21.8	79.5	14.4	10.9	*	*	20.2	1.9	34.0	4.0	35.9	25.3
1990	188.4	24.5	80.2	15.6	12.8	*	*	18.5	1.3	31.4	4.2	32.7	28.4
1991	190.0	28.4	73.6	15.8	14.7	*	*	18.7	1.0	33.3	4.6	34.3	30.5
1992 ⁽¹⁾	190.1	32.5	70.3	16.2	17.1	0.5	*	15.1	0.5	32.8	5.0	33.3	33.8
1993 ⁽¹⁾	183.1	33.0	69.3	17.5	20.7	3.5	*	2.3	*	32.1	4.7	32.1	41.7
1994	187.0	30.1	67.3	20.3	21.1	4.6	*	1.9	*	37.0	4.6	37.0	46.0
1995	178.4	26.0	60.7	19.1	19.2	5.1	0.0	1.9	*	42.0	4.3	42.0	43.3
1996	175.6	24.6	57.1	19.1	17.4	5.7	0.1	2.1	*	44.9	4.6	44.9	42.3
1997	186.6	26.0	59.1	20.4	17.6	6.4	0.2	2.2	*	49.4	5.4	49.4	44.5
1998	197.7	27.0	62.5	21.8	18.0	6.9	0.3	2.1	*	53.2	5.8	53.2	47.0
1999	195.1	26.1	60.0	21.8	17.6	6.6	0.4	1.9	*	54.5	6.3	54.5	46.3
Females													
1989	29.8	8.5	10.1	5.2	0.9	*	*	2.6	0.2	1.8	0.5	2.0	6.1
1990	30.5	9.7	9.7	5.4	1.2	*	*	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.7	6.6
1991	29.2	9.9	8.3	5.0	1.2	*	*	2.5	0.1	1.7	0.5	1.8	6.2
1992 ⁽¹⁾	28.5	10.2	7.7	4.5	1.5	0.1	*	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.6	1.8	6.2
1993 ⁽¹⁾	27.6	9.4	8.6	4.5	1.8	0.4	*	0.4	*	1.9	0.6	1.9	6.7
1994	28.5	9.2	8.0	5.5	1.9	0.6	*	0.4	*	2.3	0.5	2.3	8.1
1995	26.8	8.0	7.0	5.3	1.9	0.7	—	0.5	*	2.8	0.5	2.8	7.9
1996	27.2	7.7	6.8	5.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	*	3.2	0.6	3.2	8.4
1997	30.3	8.3	7.3	6.3	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	*	4.0	0.7	4.0	9.3
1998	33.7	9.0	7.8	7.1	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.7	*	4.7	0.9	4.7	10.6
1999	34.8	8.6	7.8	7.4	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.7	*	5.4	1.0	5.4	11.2
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences													
Males													
1989	100	12	43	8	6	*	*	11	1	18	2	19	14
1990	100	13	43	8	7	*	*	10	1	17	2	17	15
1991	100	15	39	8	8	*	*	10	1	18	2	18	16
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	17	37	9	9	0	*	8	0	17	3	18	18
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	18	38	10	11	2	*	1	*	18	3	18	23
1994	100	16	36	11	11	2	*	1	*	20	2	20	25
1995	100	15	34	11	11	3	0	1	*	24	2	24	24
1996	100	14	33	11	10	3	0	1	*	26	3	26	24
1997	100	14	32	11	9	3	0	1	*	26	3	26	24
1998	100	14	32	11	9	4	0	1	*	27	3	27	24
1999	100	13	31	11	9	3	0	1	*	28	3	28	24
Females													
1989	100	28	34	17	3	*	*	9	1	6	2	7	20
1990	100	32	32	18	4	*	*	8	0	5	2	6	21
1991	100	34	28	17	4	*	*	8	0	6	2	6	21
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	36	27	16	5	0	*	7	0	6	2	6	22
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	34	31	17	6	1	*	2	*	7	2	7	24
1994	100	32	28	19	7	2	*	2	*	8	2	8	28
1995	100	30	26	20	7	3	—	2	*	10	2	10	30
1996	100	28	25	21	7	3	0	2	*	12	2	12	31
1997	100	27	24	21	7	3	0	2	*	13	2	13	31
1998	100	27	23	21	7	3	0	2	*	14	3	14	31
1999	100	25	22	21	8	3	0	2	*	16	3	16	32

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

Table 7.11 Persons sentenced at the Crown Court for indictable offences after committal for trial or sentence by type of sentence

England and Wales

Type of committal	Type of sentence	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number							
Sentenced after committal for trial	Discharge	3,610	3,172	2,242	2,283	2,076	1,951
	Fine	3,429	3,189	2,559	2,538	2,230	1,743
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	21,707	20,811	18,251	20,056	17,085	15,029
	Fully suspended sentence	1,561	1,808	2,041	2,191	1,782	1,540
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	34,376	38,097	40,667	42,890	35,373	33,709
	Otherwise dealt with	927	980	886	841	845	832
	Total	65,610	68,057	66,646	70,799	59,391	54,804
Sentenced after committal for sentence	Discharge	97	93	85	104	238	261
	Fine	98	80	80	91	269	250
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	627	690	732	1,127	4,220	4,629
	Fully suspended sentence	22	35	46	54	404	431
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	1,635	2,084	2,758	3,733	11,712	12,691
	Otherwise dealt with	373	479	517	601	789	786
	Total	2,852	3,461	4,218	5,710	17,632	19,048
Sentenced after committal for trial or sentence	Discharge	3,707	3,265	2,327	2,387	2,314	2,212
	Fine	3,527	3,269	2,639	2,629	2,499	1,993
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	22,334	21,501	18,983	21,183	21,305	19,658
	Fully suspended sentence	1,583	1,843	2,087	2,245	2,186	1,971
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	36,011	40,181	43,425	46,623	47,085	46,400
	Otherwise dealt with	1,300	1,459	1,403	1,442	1,634	1,618
	Total	68,462	71,518	70,864	76,509	77,023	73,852
Percentage							
Sentenced after committal for trial	Discharge	6	5	3	3	3	4
	Fine	5	5	4	4	4	3
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	33	31	27	28	29	27
	Fully suspended sentence	2	3	3	3	3	3
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	52	56	61	61	60	62
	Otherwise dealt with	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sentenced after committal for sentence	Discharge	3	3	2	2	1	1
	Fine	3	2	2	2	2	1
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	22	20	17	20	24	24
	Fully suspended sentence	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	57	60	65	65	66	67
	Otherwise dealt with	13	14	12	11	4	4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sentenced after committal for trial or sentence	Discharge	5	5	3	3	3	3
	Fine	5	5	4	3	3	3
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	33	30	27	28	28	27
	Fully suspended sentence	2	3	3	3	3	3
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	53	56	61	61	61	63
	Otherwise dealt with	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Includes probation order, supervision order, attendance centre order, community service order, combination order and curfew order (from July 1995).

(2) Includes unsuspended imprisonment, Secure training orders, S53 of Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and detention in a young offender institution.

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 7.12 Persons sentenced to community sentences by type of community sentence, sex and type of offence

England and Wales

Type of offence and year	Number of persons sentenced by type of community sentence										Number of persons (thousands) and percentage		
	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Total community sentences			Persons sentenced to community sentences as a percentage of all persons sentenced			
							Persons	Males	Females	All counts	Magistrates' courts	Crown Court	
Indictable offences													
1989	32.3	5.1	23.7	5.5	*	*	66.6	57.0	9.5	19.8	19.1	21.7	
1994	34.8	7.5	32.9	5.6	8.1	*	88.9	77.4	11.5	28.5	27.3	32.6	
1995	32.9	8.1	30.5	5.5	8.9	0.0	85.8	74.4	11.5	28.6	28.1	30.1	
1996	33.1	8.5	28.3	5.4	10.2	0.1	85.8	73.5	12.3	28.7	29.3	26.8	
1997	35.5	8.7	28.9	5.5	11.6	0.3	90.5	76.6	13.8	28.5	28.7	27.7	
1998	38.4	9.5	30.2	5.5	12.8	0.6	97.0	81.4	15.7	28.6	28.8	27.7	
1999 ⁽¹⁾	38.9	9.2	30.5	5.8	12.4	0.9	97.7	81.2	16.6	28.7	29.3	26.6	
Summary non motoring offences													
1989	6.8	1.4	4.5	2.0	*	*	14.7	13.5	1.2	3.1	3.0	26.8	
1994 ⁽¹⁾	6.2	1.3	6.2	1.5	1.1	*	16.3	14.6	1.8	3.6	3.5	32.5	
1995 ⁽¹⁾	7.2	1.6	7.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	20.1	17.7	2.3	4.9	4.8	34.0	
1996 ⁽¹⁾	8.2	2.0	8.5	1.9	2.1	0.0	22.7	19.8	2.9	4.7	4.6	33.5	
1997	8.4	2.1	8.8	2.1	2.3	0.1	23.7	20.6	3.2	5.7	5.6	36.2	
1998	9.4	2.5	8.8	2.4	2.8	0.2	26.1	22.8	3.3	5.7	5.5	33.7	
1999 ⁽¹⁾	9.6	3.0	9.4	2.7	2.8	0.3	27.8	24.2	3.6	6.4	6.3	34.1	
Summary motoring offences													
1989	5.1	0.2	5.7	0.2	*	*	11.3	10.9	0.4	1.6	1.5	21.8	
1994 ⁽¹⁾	9.5	0.4	10.4	0.1	3.2	*	23.6	22.6	1.1	3.7	3.7	30.3	
1995 ⁽¹⁾	9.3	0.4	10.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	24.0	22.7	1.3	3.8	3.8	29.7	
1996 ⁽¹⁾	9.6	0.4	9.1	0.1	4.9	0.0	24.2	22.7	1.4	3.8	3.7	24.9	
1997	10.2	0.5	9.4	0.1	5.5	0.1	25.8	24.0	1.8	4.0	4.0	28.3	
1998	10.4	0.4	9.5	0.1	5.6	0.2	26.2	24.2	2.1	4.0	4.0	28.6	
1999 ⁽¹⁾	9.9	0.5	9.7	0.2	5.5	0.4	26.1	24.1	2.0	4.2	4.1	23.8	
All offences													
1989	44.2	6.7	33.9	7.7	*	*	92.5	81.4	11.1	6.1	5.1	21.8	
1994 ⁽¹⁾	50.5	9.2	49.5	7.3	12.4	*	128.9	114.5	14.3	9.2	8.0	32.6	
1995 ⁽¹⁾	49.4	10.1	48.3	7.5	14.6	0.0	129.9	114.9	15.0	9.7	8.5	30.2	
1996 ⁽¹⁾	50.9	10.9	45.9	7.5	17.3	0.2	132.6	116.0	16.6	9.3	8.3	27.0	
1997	54.1	11.2	47.1	7.6	19.5	0.4	140.0	121.2	18.8	10.2	9.1	27.9	
1998	58.2	12.4	48.6	8.1	21.2	1.0	149.4	128.3	21.1	10.3	9.2	27.9	
1999 ⁽¹⁾	58.4	12.7	49.6	8.7	20.7	1.6	151.6	129.5	22.2	10.8	9.9	26.8	

(1) It is estimated that there are shortfalls in the number of offenders sentenced for summary non motoring and summary motoring offences from 1994 to 1996 and for all offences in 1999 (see paragraph 27, Appendix 2).

Table 7.13 Persons sentenced to immediate custody⁽¹⁾ by sex, type of offence and type of court

England and Wales

Number of persons (thousands) and percentage

Age, sex and year	Total number sentenced to immediate custody	Number of persons sentenced to immediate custody					Persons sentenced to immediate custody as a percentage of all persons of relevant age group sentenced for indictable offences		
		Indictable offences ⁽⁵⁾			Summary offences ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾		Indictable offences		
		All courts	Magistrates' courts	Crown Court	Total non motoring	Total motoring	All courts	Magistrates' courts	Crown Court
Aged 10-14⁽²⁾									
Males									
1989									
1994	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.4	—	(35.2)
1995	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.8	—	40.4
1996	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	1.1	—	35.5
1997	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	1.7	—	38.2
1998	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	27.1
1999	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	31.5
Females									
1989									
1994	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.2	—	(20.0)
1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1996	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	1.2	—	(57.1)
1997	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.6	—	(19.4)
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.4	0.2	(5.6)
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	1.3	0.7	(20.5)
Persons									
1989									
1994	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.3	—	(33.3)
1995	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.7	—	37.1
1996	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	1.2	—	37.4
1997	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	1.6	—	36.5
1998	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	25.0
1999	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.5	30.5
Aged 15-17									
Males									
1989									
1994	4.5	4.0	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	13.9	10.7	58.0
1995	5.2	4.5	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	15.0	10.8	60.0
1996	6.2	5.3	3.1	2.2	0.6	0.3	16.4	10.8	66.2
1997	6.7	5.7	3.1	2.7	0.7	0.3	17.0	10.3	65.4
1998	6.7	5.6	3.1	2.5	0.7	0.3	16.0	10.1	62.2
1999	6.9	5.6	3.2	2.4	0.9	0.4	16.1	10.2	63.0
Females									
1989									
1994	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.4	34.4
1995	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.6	36.3
1996	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.6	35.3
1997	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.1	38.7
1998	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.9	38.1
1999	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.3	41.9
Persons									
1989									
1994	4.7	4.1	2.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	12.7	9.7	56.3
1995	5.4	4.7	3.1	1.6	0.5	0.2	13.7	9.8	58.4
1996	6.4	5.5	3.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	15.1	9.8	64.2
1997	7.0	6.0	3.2	2.8	0.7	0.3	15.7	9.4	63.3

1998	7.0	5.9	3.3	2.6	0.8	0.3	14.7	9.3	60.5
1999	7.3	6.0	3.4	2.6	0.9	0.4	14.8	9.4	61.5
Aged 18–20									
Males									
1989	13.0	11.0	2.7	8.4	1.3	0.6	17.4	5.9	46.6
1994	12.1	9.6	3.5	6.1	1.1	1.5	19.2	8.9	55.6
1995	13.3	10.4	3.8	6.6	1.3	1.6	22.0	10.6	59.4
1996	14.2	11.2	3.9	7.3	1.4	1.6	24.3	11.2	65.3
1997	15.1	11.8	4.1	7.7	1.6	1.8	24.5	11.3	63.8
1998	16.2	12.5	4.7	7.8	1.7	1.9	24.3	12.0	63.8
1999	17.0	12.8	5.1	7.7	2.0	2.3	24.5	12.6	65.1
Females									
1989	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.8	19.1
1994	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.8	26.9
1995	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.8	31.1
1996	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	4.6	35.3
1997	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	9.0	5.0	31.6
1998	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	10.7	6.5	37.2
1999	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	11.3	7.1	39.1
Persons									
1989	13.3	11.4	2.8	8.6	1.3	0.6	15.9	5.3	44.8
1994	12.5	9.9	3.6	6.3	1.1	1.5	17.6	8.1	54.0
1995	13.7	10.8	4.0	6.8	1.3	1.6	20.4	9.7	57.6
1996	14.8	11.7	4.1	7.6	1.4	1.6	22.6	10.4	63.3
1997	15.8	12.4	4.3	8.0	1.6	1.8	22.7	10.5	61.4
1998	17.0	13.3	5.1	8.2	1.8	1.9	22.6	11.3	61.9
1999	18.0	13.7	5.6	8.1	2.0	2.3	22.8	11.9	63.1

Table 7.13 Persons sentenced to immediate custody⁽¹⁾ by sex, type of offence and type of court (continued)

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands) and percentage								
Age, sex and year	Total number sentenced to immediate custody	Number of persons sentenced to immediate custody						Persons sentenced to immediate custody as a percentage of all persons of relevant age group sentenced for indictable offences		
		Indictable offences ⁽²⁾			Summary offences ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾			Indictable offences		
		All courts	Magistrates' courts	Crown Court	Total non motoring	Total motoring		All courts	Magistrates' courts	
Aged 21 and over										
Males										
1989	42.9	35.9	7.3	28.6	2.5	4.5	19.2	5.6	49.8	
1994	49.7	37.0	9.8	27.1	2.9	9.9	19.8	7.2	54.2	
1995	57.2	42.0	11.9	30.1	4.0	11.1	23.6	9.4	58.1	
1996	60.4	44.9	13.3	31.6	4.4	11.0	25.6	10.6	63.3	
1997	66.4	49.4	15.8	33.6	5.1	11.9	26.5	11.8	63.4	
1998	71.0	53.2	19.2	34.1	5.9	11.9	26.9	13.3	64.0	
1999	73.5	54.5	21.3	33.2	6.4	12.7	27.9	14.7	65.6	
Females										
1989	2.1	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	6.8	2.1	25.9	
1994	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.2	8.1	4.0	30.1	
1995	3.1	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	10.3	5.4	31.9	
1996	3.6	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	11.7	5.9	36.4	
1997	4.6	4.0	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	13.1	7.9	36.0	
1998	5.4	4.7	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	14.0	9.1	36.6	
1999	6.1	5.4	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.3	15.5	10.2	41.8	

Persons								
1989	45.0	37.9	7.8	30.1	2.6	4.5	17.5	5.1
1994	52.4	39.3	10.8	28.5	3.0	10.1	18.2	6.7
1995	60.3	44.8	13.1	31.7	4.2	11.3	21.8	8.8
1996	64.0	48.1	14.6	33.5	4.7	11.2	23.7	9.9
1997	71.0	53.4	17.7	35.7	5.4	12.2	24.6	11.2
1998	76.3	57.9	21.7	36.3	6.2	12.2	25.0	12.6
1999	79.7	59.9	24.3	35.6	6.8	13.0	26.1	14.0
All ages								
Males								
1989	61.5	51.6	12.4	39.2	4.6	5.2	17.8	5.9
1994	66.4	50.6	16.1	34.4	4.3	11.6	18.5	7.7
1995	75.7	57.0	18.7	38.3	5.7	13.0	21.7	9.5
1996	80.8	61.6	20.4	41.2	6.4	12.9	23.6	10.4
1997	88.3	67.1	22.9	44.1	7.3	14.0	24.3	11.1
1998	94.0	71.5	27.1	44.4	8.3	14.1	24.5	12.2
1999	97.8	73.2	29.8	43.4	9.2	15.4	25.1	13.2
Females								
1989	2.6	2.5	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	5.8	1.9
1994	3.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	7.1	3.5
1995	3.8	3.3	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.2	8.9	4.6
1996	4.4	3.9	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.2	10.2	5.1
1997	5.5	4.8	2.3	2.5	0.4	0.3	11.4	6.6
1998	6.6	5.8	3.1	2.7	0.5	0.3	12.2	7.8
1999	7.5	6.6	3.6	3.0	0.5	0.4	13.5	8.7
Persons								
1989	64.1	54.1	13.1	41.0	4.8	5.2	16.3	5.3
1994	69.6	53.4	17.3	36.0	4.4	11.8	17.1	7.1
1995	79.5	60.4	20.2	40.2	6.0	13.2	20.1	8.8
1996	85.2	65.4	22.0	43.4	6.7	13.1	21.9	9.7
1997	93.8	71.9	25.2	46.6	7.7	14.3	22.6	10.5
1998	100.6	77.3	30.2	47.1	8.8	14.5	22.8	11.5
1999	105.3	79.8	33.4	46.4	9.8	15.8	23.4	12.5

- (1) Immediate custody for persons aged 14 and under 21 comprises s53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and detention in a young offender institution; for persons aged 21 and over immediate custody is equivalent to immediate imprisonment, which includes partly suspended sentences up to 30 September 1992.
- (2) Under the Criminal Justice Act 1991 a sentence of detention in a young offenders institution for 14 year old boys was abolished as from 1 October 1992.
- (3) It is estimated that there are shortfalls in the number of offenders sentenced for summary non motoring and summary motoring offences from 1994 to 1996 and for all offences in 1999 (see paragraph 27, Appendix 2).
- () Percentage based on less than 100 sentenced.

Table 7.14 Males sentenced to immediate custody⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences by length of sentence

England and Wales

Age	Year	Total	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Average
		number immediate custody ⁽¹⁾ (=100%)	less than 3 months	3 months and less than 4 months	4 months and less than 6 months	6 months and less than 12 months	12 months and less than 2 years	2 years and less than 4 years	4 years or more (excluding life)	sentence length (months)
10-14	1994	21	—	—	—	5	19	57	19	31.7
	1995	59	—	2	2	10	17	59	10	27.0
	1996	76	—	—	1	3	17	71	8	31.3
	1997	122	—	1	1	8	24	46	20	29.9
	1998	171	7	18	7	25	18	22	4	13.5
	1999	264	2	23	8	32	15	15	5	12.6
15	1994	738	22	22	26	19	4	6	1	6.4
	1995	782	19	24	24	18	7	6	3	7.6
	1996	902	20	20	22	13	13	8	3	9.2
	1997	907	21	19	19	12	13	11	5	11.1
	1998	863	21	18	20	15	15	10	2	9.3
	1999	878	25	18	21	11	14	8	3	8.7
16	1994	1,244	17	20	26	25	4	7	1	7.1
	1995	1,431	17	19	27	20	9	5	2	7.4
	1996	1,662	16	17	22	15	15	10	4	10.8
	1997	1,781	19	13	21	15	19	9	4	10.9
	1998	1,796	20	16	20	14	16	10	3	9.8
	1999	1,762	20	16	21	14	18	8	3	9.5
17	1994	1,974	15	18	25	27	6	7	2	7.7
	1995	2,280	15	17	27	21	12	7	3	8.9
	1996	2,749	16	14	23	17	18	9	4	10.8
	1997	2,999	16	15	20	16	20	10	4	11.2
	1998	2,945	17	16	20	16	19	9	3	10.6
	1999	2,956	19	14	20	14	20	10	3	10.5
15-17	1994	3,956	17	19	26	25	5	6	2	7.3
	1995	4,493	17	19	26	20	10	6	2	8.2
	1996	5,313	17	16	23	16	16	9	4	10.5
	1997	5,687	17	15	20	15	19	10	4	11.1
	1998	5,604	19	16	20	15	17	10	3	10.2
	1999	5,596	20	16	20	14	18	9	3	9.9
18	1994	2,932	13	14	15	24	21	9	3	10.9
	1995	3,234	16	13	14	22	20	10	4	11.1
	1996	3,611	16	13	13	19	22	12	5	12.8
	1997	3,944	18	12	13	17	20	15	5	13.1
	1998	4,165	19	12	13	17	22	14	3	12.1
	1999	3,976	21	13	13	16	20	13	3	11.6
19	1994	3,347	14	13	12	24	22	11	4	12.1
	1995	3,653	15	13	13	21	24	10	4	11.5
	1996	3,669	17	12	12	19	23	13	5	12.7
	1997	4,015	17	11	11	19	22	14	5	13.4
	1998	4,401	18	12	12	18	22	14	4	12.4
	1999	4,602	20	12	12	18	21	13	4	12.0
20	1994	3,310	13	14	11	24	23	10	4	12.2
	1995	3,528	16	14	12	21	22	11	4	12.3
	1996	3,894	15	12	10	20	23	15	5	13.5
	1997	3,886	16	11	11	20	22	16	5	13.6

1997	5,819	17	11	11	18	25	15	5	15.0	
1998	3,935	19	12	11	18	22	13	5	12.7	
1999	4,184	20	12	12	18	20	14	5	12.6	
18-20	1994	9,589	14	14	13	24	22	10	4	11.8
	1995	10,415	16	14	13	21	22	11	4	11.6
	1996	11,174	16	12	12	19	23	14	5	13.0
	1997	11,778	17	11	12	18	22	15	5	13.4
	1998	12,501	19	12	12	18	22	14	4	12.4
	1999	12,762	21	12	12	17	20	13	4	12.1
21+	1994	36,757	12	11	10	22	22	14	9	16.6
	1995	41,816	15	11	10	20	21	14	9	16.5
	1996	44,669	16	10	9	18	21	15	10	17.3
	1997	49,120	18	10	10	16	20	16	10	17.3
	1998	52,877	21	10	10	16	19	15	9	16.0
	1999	54,093	23	11	10	15	17	14	9	15.6
All	1994	50,323	13	12	12	23	21	12	7	15.0
	1995	56,783	15	12	11	20	21	13	8	15.0
	1996	61,232	16	11	11	18	21	15	9	16.0
	1997	66,707	18	11	11	17	20	15	8	16.1
	1998	71,153	21	11	11	16	19	14	7	14.9
	1999	72,715	22	11	12	16	18	14	7	14.5

(1) Includes unsuspended imprisonment, Secure training orders, S53 of Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and detention in a young offender institution. However totals exclude Life and sentences under s53(1) of Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

Table 7.15 Proportion of males aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate imprisonment⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences and the average length of sentence given by offence group and type of court

England and Wales

Year	Total indictable offences	Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences (excluding motoring)	Other offences	Motoring
Magistrates' court											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment ⁽¹⁾ (percentage)											
1989	6	5	3	15	*	6	6	6	2	4	2
1990	5	5	4	14	*	5	5	4	1	3	2
1991	6	5	4	15	*	6	6	5	2	4	2
1992	5	5	5	14	*	5	5	4	2	3	3
1993	6	7	8	18	*	5	6	3	1	2	3
1994	7	9	8	22	*	7	7	4	1	4	4
1995	9	12	10	27	*	10	12	5	2	5	5
1996	11	13	12	28	*	12	13	6	3	6	5
1997	12	15	13	31	*	15	15	6	3	7	6
1998	13	17	16	33	*	18	16	6	3	8	7
1999	15	17	22	35	*	20	15	8	4	8	8
Average length of sentence for principal offences ⁽¹⁾ (months)											
1989	2.7	3.0	3.9	3.4	*	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.9	3.7
1990	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.2	*	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.6
1991	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.3	*	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.7
1992	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.3	*	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	3.8
1993	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.7	*	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.8
1994	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	*	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.4	3.9
1995	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	*	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.8
1996	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.5	*	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.7
1997	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.4	*	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.8
1998	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.5	*	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.8
1999	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	*	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	4.0
Crown Court											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment ⁽¹⁾ (percentage)											
1989	50	46	71	60	89	38	41	37	62	45	46
1990	47	44	68	56	87	35	41	37	56	40	44
1991	48	47	69	56	88	36	42	36	55	41	49
1992	47	46	66	55	88	34	40	34	55	41	51
1993	51	51	73	60	91	36	45	35	57	45	48
1994	54	53	71	66	91	41	50	38	58	45	49
1995	58	57	75	70	92	47	51	45	60	49	52
1996	63	62	75	78	94	53	55	48	66	52	55
1997	63	59	77	78	95	55	55	42	66	52	60
1998	64	59	77	79	92	57	57	40	66	53	60
1999	66	60	76	80	91	60	58	41	69	53	63
Average length of sentence for principal offences ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ (months)											
1989	20.5	19.9	37.3	17.2	48.2	10.3	15.2	21.8	32.3	12.3	7.9
1990	20.5	19.2	37.3	16.4	47.6	10.3	15.6	23.5	31.6	11.7	8.2
1991	20.5	19.5	37.8	16.0	48.3	10.0	15.6	22.1	32.6	11.7	8.4
1992	21.1	21.0	38.2	16.0	47.9	10.5	15.9	22.7	31.0	12.6	8.7
1993	21.8	21.8	38.6	16.4	48.2	10.7	15.0	27.1	31.0	12.1	8.2
1994	21.6	22.5	38.7	16.8	50.1	10.9	15.2	28.3	30.3	12.2	8.6
1995	22.0	23.1	39.3	17.7	50.5	11.6	14.3	30.3	31.6	12.2	9.0
1996	23.6	24.7	38.8	20.3	52.5	11.9	16.0	30.0	32.0	12.9	9.3
1997	24.2	23.7	39.7	22.4	53.6	12.8	15.4	34.2	33.2	13.2	9.5
1998	23.6	23.1	41.3	21.9	47.2	12.4	16.1	26.3	32.2	12.5	9.8
1999	24.1	22.7	40.4	22.3	46.0	11.3	14.4	27.7	35.0	12.9	10.0

(1) Up to 30 September 1992, includes partly suspended sentences given for principal offences; the full length (i.e. the suspended and the unsuspended part) of such sentences is included.

(2) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

(3) Excludes life sentences.

Table 7.16 Proportion of females aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate imprisonment⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences and average length of sentence given by offence group and type of court

England and Wales

Year	Total indictable offences	Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other motoring offences (excluding motoring)	Motoring
Magistrates' court											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment ⁽¹⁾ (percentage)											
1989	2	2	—	7	*	2	2	6	2	2	—
1990	2	2	—	7	*	2	1	4	1	1	—
1991	2	2	—	9	*	2	2	4	1	2	1
1992	2	2	—	6	*	2	2	5	1	2	—
1993	3	5	5	8	*	3	3	4	1	1	1
1994	4	5	7	14	*	4	4	5	1	2	1
1995	5	5	17	16	*	6	6	3	2	3	1
1996	6	7	—	14	*	7	5	5	2	3	1
1997	8	8	—	16	*	10	8	2	2	4	1
1998	9	10	(30)	16	*	11	8	7	4	6	1
1999	10	11	(9)	18	*	13	9	4	4	5	2
Average length of sentence for principal offences (months) ⁽¹⁾											
1989	2.5	3.0	—	3.3	*	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.2	—
1990	2.3	2.8	—	2.1	*	2.3	2.9	2.2	3.1	0.9	—
1991	2.4	3.0	—	3.2	*	2.3	2.6	1.3	2.5	1.1	2.0
1992	2.2	2.6	—	2.7	*	2.2	2.7	1.7	3.4	1.0	—
1993	2.6	2.7	4.5	3.4	*	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.1	4.0
1994	2.5	2.7	6.0	2.9	*	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	3.7
1995	2.4	2.8	4.5	3.0	*	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.6	4.1
1996	2.3	2.8	—	3.5	*	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	4.3
1997	2.2	2.5	—	3.4	*	2.2	2.6	1.3	2.0	0.9	4.5
1998	2.2	2.9	4.0	3.1	*	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.3	3.0
1999	2.3	2.8	5.0	3.2	*	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.4	4.3
Crown Court											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment ⁽¹⁾ (percentage)											
1989	26	23	(45)	29	65	22	22	21	46	19	(13)
1990	22	18	(33)	28	65	17	19	22	40	20	(6)
1991	23	20	(43)	27	60	19	23	13	39	21	(8)
1992	24	22	(41)	27	58	21	22	19	39	22	(22)
1993	28	27	(46)	34	68	21	26	21	44	22	(28)
1994	30	27	(50)	42	72	26	26	20	42	24	(39)
1995	32	33	(43)	40	78	28	28	23	40	24	(21)
1996	36	32	(64)	51	80	33	34	30	43	25	(24)
1997	36	33	(48)	51	(75)	32	31	22	46	26	(35)
1998	37	28	(51)	51	73	33	34	23	45	27	(16)
1999	42	31	(47)	63	67	41	37	26	52	32	(27)
Average length of sentence for principal offences ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ (months)											
1989	18.6	17.7	32.0	16.1	29.1	8.1	12.7	24.6	38.6	9.8	6.0
1990	17.7	16.4	20.1	13.3	27.1	9.0	11.6	23.7	34.3	10.8	2.0
1991	18.1	20.3	28.8	13.4	34.4	8.0	11.5	24.5	37.0	13.6	8.5
1992	17.7	21.2	16.9	13.1	26.8	8.7	11.3	25.0	37.8	9.2	6.7
1993	17.7	21.5	27.5	13.9	32.0	8.6	10.4	31.3	31.0	11.5	8.1
1994	18.5	20.5	32.7	14.8	31.4	9.0	10.8	29.9	35.0	10.2	7.3
1995	17.7	18.0	32.2	15.0	26.3	8.9	10.4	31.5	32.5	8.7	6.4
1996	20.0	23.6	15.3	16.4	29.9	9.9	11.1	33.9	32.1	12.1	7.6
1997	19.5	21.6	11.5	18.6	28.4	9.6	11.4	40.8	29.8	9.8	9.1
1998	19.7	21.4	28.1	17.6	30.1	8.4	11.0	29.5	30.4	10.1	8.0
1999	19.6	18.0	13.4	17.0	26.1	8.8	11.2	26.0	33.6	7.8	6.9

(1) Up to 30 September 1992, includes partly suspended sentences given for principal offences; the full length (i.e. the suspended and the unsuspended part) of such sentences is included.

(2) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see

paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

(3) Excludes life sentences.

() Based on less than 100 females sentenced.

Table 7.17 Percentage of persons sentenced for indictable offences who received immediate custody and average sentence length given by age group, police force area and type of court

England and Wales 1999

Percentage of total persons sentenced and average sentence length

Police force area	Persons aged 18 to 20				Persons aged 21 and over			
	Magistrates' courts		Crown Court		Magistrates' courts		Crown Court	
	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months)	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months) ⁽¹⁾	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months)	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months) ⁽¹⁾
Avon and Somerset	14	3.1	49	16.8	17	2.7	54	20.9
Bedfordshire	23	2.2	57	23.3	20	2.3	72	22.0
Cambridgeshire	6	2.8	61	16.1	11	2.6	60	21.1
Cheshire	10	2.8	68	17.2	14	2.3	68	22.3
Cleveland	10	2.6	64	15.0	10	2.4	61	23.8
Cumbria	10	3.3	75	17.5	9	2.9	69	24.0
Derbyshire	14	2.6	63	18.4	16	2.5	61	18.9
Devon and Cornwall	13	3.0	57	18.9	13	2.5	58	22.7
Dorset	13	2.4	54	14.7	18	2.2	64	21.2
Durham	15	2.8	64	17.2	13	2.8	54	19.0
Essex	17	2.2	59	16.8	20	2.2	62	23.1
Gloucestershire	8	3.1	45	18.1	9	2.8	44	23.1
Greater Manchester	13	2.9	66	19.1	17	2.5	64	23.4
Hampshire	12	2.8	56	15.6	11	2.6	59	21.8
Hertfordshire	9	2.5	62	14.4	12	2.8	69	20.4
Humberside	15	3.1	76	17.7	15	2.8	66	24.9
Kent	11	2.9	58	17.8	12	2.8	62	25.0
Lancashire	11	2.6	64	17.6	13	2.3	66	21.3
Leicestershire	13	2.2	67	16.8	15	2.2	58	21.8
Lincolnshire	8	2.7	59	17.6	9	2.8	59	25.9
Merseyside	9	2.5	58	17.1	17	2.2	64	23.5
Metropolitan Police ⁽²⁾	12	2.6	61	23.0	18	2.4	65	30.0
Norfolk	9	2.0	59	12.7	11	2.2	57	20.2
Northamptonshire	12	3.1	75	15.7	16	2.8	75	23.3
Northumbria	13	3.2	60	16.6	12	3.1	58	22.8
North Yorkshire	13	2.6	61	16.7	14	2.8	57	19.3
Nottinghamshire	14	2.6	69	18.4	15	2.5	63	22.0
South Yorkshire	15	2.7	62	17.1	13	2.5	62	20.0
Staffordshire	15	3.3	65	19.0	15	3.0	66	25.2
Suffolk	10	2.3	61	15.6	14	2.0	67	21.8
Surrey	8	2.7	61	16.5	8	2.5	61	21.7
Sussex	13	2.5	64	24.0	17	2.3	70	33.3
Thames Valley	7	2.9	69	19.0	9	2.7	71	24.2
Warwickshire	10	2.7	77	18.6	10	2.7	82	19.6
West Mercia	10	2.7	69	20.4	12	3.0	64	23.2
West Midlands	12	2.8	65	16.5	11	2.8	61	20.7
West Yorkshire	11	2.8	62	19.1	12	2.5	62	24.3
Wiltshire	9	2.6	63	17.0	10	2.7	57	22.8
England	12	2.8	63	18.4	14	2.5	63	24.0
Dyfed-Powys	7	3.2	50	15.0	7	2.8	64	19.6
Gwent	13	2.9	68	17.1	8	2.6	60	20.8
North Wales	10	2.8	72	15.5	12	2.8	74	20.1
South Wales	13	3.3	70	16.1	10	3.1	64	20.1
Wales	11	3.1	68	16.2	10	2.9	65	20.2
England and Wales	12	2.8	63	18.2	14	2.5	63	23.8

(1) Excludes life sentences.

(2) Includes City of London.

Table 7.18 Persons sentenced under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 by offence group

England and Wales	Number of persons					
Offence group	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Section 53(1)	16	10	26	26	10	24
Section 53(2)						
Violence against the person	69	67	97	104	98	111
Sexual offences	22	39	51	56	45	58
Burglary	51	54	101	128	133	101
Robbery	191	192	275	345	241	258
Theft and handling stolen goods	5	6	10	17	18	5
Criminal damage ⁽¹⁾	23	18	33	32	20	29
Drug offences	7	5	13	18	23	29
Other	19	10	29	22	15	16
All offences	387	391	609	722	593	607
Total sentenced to Section 53	403	401	635	748	603	631

(1) Arson.

Table 7.19 Persons sentenced under section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 by sentence length

England and Wales	Number of persons					
Length of sentence	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Under 4 months	3	5	3	4	9	5
Over 4 months and up to 6 months	—	3	3	1	6	16
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	6	15	13	29	32	34
Over 1 year and up to 18 months	17	8	15	23	23	29
Over 18 months and up to 2 years	111	35	43	46	30	38
Over 2 years and up to 3 years	161	167	266	297	264	266
Over 3 years and up to 4 years	52	87	164	184	138	128
Over 4 years and up to 5 years	22	44	54	88	47	49
Over 5 years and up to 7 years	12	20	37	33	27	30
Over 7 years and up to 10 years	—	6	7	11	12	6
Over 10 years	—	—	3	5	3	1
Life	3	1	1	1	2	5
Total sentenced to Section 53(2)	387	391	609	722	593	607
Average sentence length (months) ⁽¹⁾	33.8	39.8	42.2	42.1	39.6	37.7

(1) Excludes life sentences.

Table 7.20 Offenders ordered to pay compensation by type of court and offence⁽¹⁾

England and Wales

Type of court and type of offence	Total number of offenders ordered to pay compensation (thousands)							1999	
	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Offenders ordered to pay compensation as a percentage of all offenders sentenced	Average compensation (£)
Magistrates' court									
Indictable offences									
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	21.7	15.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	10.4	9.9	43	218
Sexual offences	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	28	145
Burglary	9.1	8.1	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.6	4.3	27	182
Robbery	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	45	57
Theft and handling stolen goods	24.1	18.3	17.1	17.0	16.6	17.0	17.8	15	179
Fraud and forgery	8.7	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	31	317
Criminal damage	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	51	196
Drug offences	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	198
Other (excluding motoring offences)	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	4	273
Motoring offences	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	272
Total	70.5	53.9	45.5	44.1	42.9	44.1	43.8	16	207
Summary offences									
(excluding motoring offences)	43.0	36.1	41.3	45.0	47.7	52.3	54.8	13	116
All offences									
(excluding summary motoring offences)	113.6	90.0	86.8	89.1	90.7	96.4	98.6	14	156
As sole or main penalty for all offences									
(excluding summary motoring offences)	6.4	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7		214
Crown Court									
Indictable offences									
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	4.7	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	17	491
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	417
Burglary	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	4	664
Robbery	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	3	1,855
Theft and handling stolen goods	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	7	3,879
Fraud and forgery	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	12	3,927
Criminal damage	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	16	506
Drug offences	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	560
Other (excluding motoring offences)	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	7	1,021
Motoring offences	—	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2	440
Total	12.4	6.4	5.9	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.2	7	1,411
Summary offences									
(excluding motoring offences)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	14	207
All offences									
(excluding summary motoring offences)	12.8	6.6	6.2	5.7	6.5	6.2	5.5	7	1,338

**As sole or main penalty
for all offences**
(excluding summary
motoring offences)

0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1

1,476

(1) Excluding summary motoring offences.

(2) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

Table 7.21 Offenders ordered to pay confiscation order for drug trafficking offences by amount

England and Wales

	Offenders sentenced at Crown Court for drug trafficking					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total sentenced for drug trafficking offences ⁽¹⁾	4,835	6,199	7,373	8,370	6,998	6,577
Confiscation order not made	3,587	4,637	5,816	6,904	5,755	5,568
Confiscation order made						
under £1,000	921	1,117	1,117	1,032	855	682
£1,000 and under £3,000	160	224	217	224	185	147
£3,000 and under £10,000	97	120	118	127	111	99
£10,000 and under £30,000	29	56	64	56	56	45
£30,000 and under £100,000	22	20	32	19	26	23
£100,000 and under £300,000	9	12	6	6	7	9
£300,000 and under £1 million	8	9	1	1	1	2
£1 million and over	2 ⁽²⁾	4	2	1	2	2
Total with order made	1,248	1,562	1,557	1,466	1,243	1,009
Orders made as a percentage of eligible offences	26	25	21	18	18	15
Total amount confiscated (£)	25,373,426	18,337,490	10,471,336	5,620,003	6,970,535	16,107,414
Average amount of confiscation order (£)	20,331	11,740	6,725	3,834	5,608	15,964

(1) Excludes offenders committed for sentence or where the sentence could have been awarded at the magistrates' court.

(2) Includes one confiscation order given at Chelmsford Crown Court in November 1994 for £15,314,000.

Table 7.22 Offenders⁽¹⁾ given forfeiture orders by type of court and offence

England and Wales

Type of court and type of offence	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 Offenders given forfeiture orders as a percentage of all offenders sentenced
Magistrates' court								
Indictable offences								
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	1,472	1,565	1,641	2,470	4,244	4,655	4,468	20
Sexual offences	2	1	2	3	5	1	3	0
Burglary	123	316	296	254	158	164	107	1
Robbery	3	8	8	7	2	7	9	1
Theft and handling stolen goods ⁽²⁾	263	553	555	504	444	468	417	0
Fraud and forgery	30	225	294	222	159	147	181	1
Criminal damage ⁽²⁾	19	45	33	31	38	41	38	0
Drug offences	6,300	8,204	11,003	12,187	14,595	18,228	19,415	52
Other (excluding motoring offences)	874	1,736	1,940	2,050	2,104	2,117	1,887	5
Motoring offences ⁽²⁾	22	97	104	91	74	79	72	1
Total	9,108	12,750	15,876	17,819	21,823	25,907	26,597	10
Summary offences								
(excluding motoring offences)	1,581	2,614	2,981	2,678	1,622	1,449	1,345	0
All offences								
(excluding summary motoring offences)	10,689	15,364	18,857	20,497	23,445	27,356	27,942	4
Crown Court								
Indictable offences								
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	552	408	611	952	1,047	1,059	1,132	9
Sexual offences	14	10	23	64	66	43	69	2
Burglary	157	134	251	317	294	219	230	2
Robbery	145	166	242	384	262	246	271	6
Theft and handling stolen goods ⁽²⁾	61	113	205	289	266	229	163	2
Fraud and forgery	29	91	216	264	198	174	158	4
Criminal damage ⁽²⁾	7	20	22	28	38	47	34	2
Drug offences	906	1,998	4,131	6,439	7,428	7,481	7,232	64
Other (excluding motoring offences)	289	439	656	943	1,009	947	821	8
Motoring offences ⁽²⁾	2	6	16	19	21	20	21	1
Total	2,162	3,385	6,373	9,699	10,629	10,465	10,131	14
Summary offences								
(excluding motoring offences)	12	22	29	48	71	50	59	3
All offences								
(excluding summary motoring offences)	2,174	3,407	6,402	9,747	10,700	10,515	10,190	13

(1) Excluding summary motoring offences.

(2) A changing standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994 which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 60, Appendix 1).

Table 7.23 Persons aged 10 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences whose parents were ordered to pay fines or compensation

England and Wales

Age, sex and year	Parents to pay fine		Parents to pay compensation ⁽¹⁾	
	Number	As a percentage of all fines	Number	As a percentage of all compensation orders
Aged 10-14				
Males				
1994	104	27	708	35
1995	144	37	702	39
1996	102	30	690	43
1997	110	33	789	46
1998	162	38	783	44
1999	163	34	820	43
Females				
1994	16	33	87	32
1995	34	45	112	41
1996	14	31	100	45
1997	11	26	117	49
1998	29	37	149	58
1999	22	26	136	47
Total				
1994	120	28	795	35
1995	178	39	814	40
1996	116	30	790	43
1997	121	32	906	47
1998	191	38	932	46
1999	185	32	956	44
Aged 15-17				
Males				
1994	230	6	992	13
1995	302	8	1,268	17
1996	262	7	1,293	16
1997	304	7	1,386	18
1998	303	6	1,284	17
1999	389	8	1,271	17
Females				
1994	34	9	138	14
1995	49	11	163	19
1996	40	9	204	21
1997	45	10	184	18
1998	48	9	215	20
1999	44	8	190	20
Total				
1994	264	7	1,130	13
1995	351	8	1,431	17
1996	302	7	1,497	17
1997	349	8	1,570	18
1998	351	7	1,499	18
1999	433	8	1,461	18
Aged 10-17				
Males				
1994	334	8	1,700	17
1995	446	11	1,970	21
1996	364	9	1,983	21
1997	414	9	2,175	24
1998	465	9	2,067	23
1999	552	10	2,091	23
Females				
1994	50	12	225	18
1995	83	16	275	24
1996	54	11	304	25
1997	56	12	301	24
1998	77	13	364	28

1770				
1999	66	10	326	26
Total				
1994	384	9	1,925	17
1995	529	11	2,245	21
1996	418	9	2,287	21
1997	470	9	2,476	24
1998	542	10	2,431	23
1999	618	10	2,417	23

(1) Includes compensation orders given in addition to the principal sentence (for the principal offence).

Table 7.24 Offenders breaching original sentence or order by type of sentence or order breached and the number, and proportion, given an immediate custodial sentence for the breach

England and Wales

Year	Partly suspended sentence ⁽¹⁾	Fully suspended sentence	Community service order	Probation order	Combination order	Conditional discharge
Number of offenders breaching orders (thousands)						
1989	0.2	7.0	9.6	8.2	*	8.1
1990	0.2	6.2	11.0	8.9	*	8.7
1991	0.1	6.0	11.3	9.4	*	9.6
1992	0.1	5.6	11.2	8.3	*	9.3
1993	0.0	3.1	10.9	4.8	0	10.0
1994	*	1.5	11.7	4.7	2.8	10.8
1995	*	0.7	12.5	5.4	4.6	10.2
1996	*	0.5	13.0	5.9	5.7	10.4
1997	*	0.5	12.8	6.6	7.4	11.2
1998	*	0.5	13.7	7.9	5.0	12.5
1999	*	0.5	14.7	10.4	6.1	14.2
Number of offenders sentenced (thousands)						
1989	2.2	29.8	33.9	44.2	*	85.4
1990	1.5	27.4	38.6	47.7	*	94.5
1991	1.1	28.1	42.5	47.5	*	102.0
1992	0.6	22.0	44.1	43.9	*	109.8
1993	*	3.8	48.0	43.8	8.9	111.6
1994	*	3.2	49.5	50.5	12.4	108.9
1995	*	3.2	48.3	49.4	14.6	105.6
1996	*	3.4	45.9	50.9	17.3	104.7
1997	*	3.5	47.1	54.1	19.5	109.7
1998	*	3.4	48.6	58.2	21.2	114.7
1999	*	3.2	49.6	58.4	20.7	114.0
Offenders breaching orders as a percentage of offenders sentenced ⁽²⁾						
1989	10	23	28	19	*	10
1990	10	22	30	19	*	10
1991	7	22	29	20	*	10
1992	8	22	27	18	*	9
1993	7	24	24	11	*	9
1994	*	43	24	10	26	10
1995	*	22	26	11	34	9
1996	*	14	28	12	36	10
1997	*	13	28	13	40	10
1998	*	14	29	14	25	11
1999	*	14	30	18	29	12
Number of offenders sentenced to immediate custody ⁽³⁾ for breaching an order (thousands)						
1989	0.2	4.9	2.5	4.0	*	1.6
1990	0.1	4.1	2.3	3.8	*	1.4
1991	0.1	4.2	2.4	4.3	*	1.7
1992	0.0	3.9	2.1	3.8	*	1.4
1993	0.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	*	1.2
1994	*	1.1	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.6
1995	*	0.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5
1996	*	0.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.5
1997	*	0.3	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.6
1998	*	0.4	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.9
1999	*	0.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.1
Proportionate use of immediate custody ⁽³⁾ for breaching an order						
1989	80	70	26	49	*	20
1990	(78)	67	21	42	*	16
1991	(75)	70	21	45	*	18
1992	(68)	70	18	45	*	15
1993	(86)	70	18	37	*	12
1994	*	71	21	38	41	15
1995	*	77	19	34	40	15

1996	*	75	19	31	38	14
1997	*	75	19	30	36	14
1998	*	76	18	29	29	15
1999	*	79	18	28	30	15

(1) Partly suspended sentences were abolished on 30 September 1992.

(2) An approximation to the breach rate because offenders breaching in one year may have been given the sentence or order in an earlier year. The average of the number of sentences for the year indicated and in the previous year has been used as the denominator to provide a better estimate.

(3) Unsuspended or partly suspended imprisonment(up to 30 September 1992) and detention in a young offender institution.

(*) Percentage based on a very small number of offenders.

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 8.1 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ by type of offence and how directed to appear

England and Wales

Thousands of persons and percentages

How directed to appear	Number of persons proceeded against (thousands)												Percentage of persons									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽³⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽³⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁴⁾
Indictable offences⁽²⁾																						
Summoned	87	86	77	74	57	58	56	47	47	53	49	16	15	14	11	11	10	9	8	9	9	
Arrested and bailed	350	381	363	375	394	410	410	422	438	451	450	70	70	72	77	77	76	78	77	75	75	
Arrested and held in custody	73	76	77	71	63	66	72	76	84	95	98	14	15	14	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	
Total	510	541	516	519	513	535	537	545	569	599	596	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Summary offences (other than motoring)																						
Summoned	348	358	392	433	419	422	369	418	333	380	347	68	68	72	72	71	71	68	66	60	61	59
Arrested and bailed	147	148	158	149	149	155	153	200	204	212	217	28	27	25	25	26	26	28	31	36	34	36
Arrested and held in custody	22	21	27	22	17	19	19	20	23	28	28	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	
Total	517	528	576	604	585	595	541	639	560	620	591	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Summary motoring offences																						
Summoned	726	722	787	847	815	780	762	765	743	750	717	86	87	88	87	86	86	84	83	82	82	
Arrested and bailed	98	108	106	103	116	120	133	142	144	145	143	13	12	11	12	13	13	15	15	16	16	
Arrested and held in custody	8	8	9	8	8	9	11	12	15	20	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Total	831	837	902	958	938	909	906	919	902	915	879	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All offences																						
Summoned	1,160	1,164	1,255	1,353	1,291	1,260	1,187	1,231	1,124	1,183	1,113	61	63	65	63	62	62	60	59	55	55	54
Arrested and bailed	594	637	627	628	659	686	696	765	786	808	810	33	31	30	32	34	34	35	36	39	38	39
Arrested and held in custody	103	105	112	100	88	94	101	107	122	143	143	6	6	5	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	
Total	1,857	1,907	1,994	2,081	2,037	2,039	1,984	2,102	2,031	2,134	2,066	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(1) The number of persons directed to appear includes those who failed to appear to a summons or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figures given in other chapters of this volume.

About 182 thousand persons (9% of those directed to appear) failed to appear in 1999.

(2) Including summary offences of criminal damage until 1990. From 1991, these are included with other summary offences.

(3) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 29, Appendix 2).

(4) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 27 to 28, Appendix 1).

Table 8.2 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ by type of offence, how directed to appear and outcomeEngland and Wales 1999⁽²⁾

How directed to appear	Total	Number of persons (thousands)		
		Dealt with by magistrates ⁽³⁾	Committed for trial	Failed to appear ⁽⁴⁾
Indictable offences				
Summoned	49	36	4	9
Arrested and bailed	450	339	46	65
Arrested and held in custody	98	67	22	8
Total	596	441	72	83
Summary offences (other than motoring)				
Summoned	347	341	*(5)	6
Arrested and bailed	217	194	*(5)	23
Arrested and held in custody	28	26	*(5)	2
Total	591	560	*(5)	31
Summary motoring offences				
Summoned	717	662	*(5)	55
Arrested and bailed	143	131	*(5)	13
Arrested and held in custody	18	17	*(5)	1
Total	879	810	*(5)	69
All offences				
Summoned	1,113	1,039	4	69
Arrested and bailed	810	663	46	101
Arrested and held in custody	143	109	22	12
Total	2,066	1,811	72	182

(1) The number of persons directed to appear includes those who failed to appear to a summons or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figures given in other chapters of this volume.

(2) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 27 to 28, Appendix 2).

(3) Including those committed to the Crown Court for sentence.

(4) At any stage before final disposal by magistrates' court.

(5) Not applicable, because summary offences committed for trial will not be counted as principal offences as they must accompany an indictable only or triable-either-way offence.

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 8.3 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ who were arrested and charged and held in custody by the police, by type of offence

England and Wales											Thousands of persons and percentages	
Type of offence	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽³⁾	
Number of persons arrested and charged (thousands)												
Indictable ⁽²⁾	423	457	440	446	456	477	482	498	522	546	547	
Summary (other than motoring)	169	169	184	171	166	174	171	220	227	240	244	
Summary motoring	106	116	115	111	124	129	144	153	159	164	161	
Total	698	741	739	728	746	779	797	872	908	950	953	
Number of persons held in custody by the police until first court appearance (thousands)												
Indictable ⁽²⁾	73	76	77	71	63	66	72	76	84	95	98	
Summary (other than motoring)	22	21	27	22	17	19	19	20	23	28	28	
Summary motoring	8	8	9	8	8	9	11	12	15	20	18	
Total	103	105	112	100	88	94	101	107	122	143	143	
Percentage of persons arrested and charged who were held in custody by the police until first court appearance												
Indictable ⁽²⁾	17	17	17	16	14	14	15	15	16	17	18	
Summary (other than motoring)	13	13	15	13	10	11	11	9	10	12	11	
Summary motoring	7	7	8	7	6	7	7	8	9	12	11	
Total	15	14	15	14	12	12	13	12	13	15	15	

(1) The number of persons directed to appear includes those who failed to appear to a summons or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figures given in other chapters of this volume.

(2) Including summary offences of criminal damage until 1990. From 1991 these are included with other summary offences.

(3) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 29, Appendix 2).

(4) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 27 to 28, Appendix 2).

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 8.4 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ who were remanded by magistrates, by type of offence and type of remand

England and Wales

Type of offence	Number of persons proceeded against (thousands)										Percentage of persons											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽²⁾	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽³⁾
Indictable offences⁽⁴⁾																						
Not remanded	201	199	195	190	184	198	203	189	205	204	203	39	37	38	37	36	37	38	35	36	34	34
Remanded on bail	267	302	282	290	292	301	296	304	301	315	318	52	56	55	56	57	56	55	56	53	53	53
Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾	41	40	40	39	37	36	39	52	64	80	76	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	10	11	13	13
Total	510	541	516	519	513	535	537	545	569	599	596	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Summary offences (other than motoring)⁽⁴⁾																						
Not remanded	443	447	479	510	495	503	448	518	439	470	447	86	85	83	84	84	84	83	81	79	76	76
Remanded on bail	70	76	91	89	85	88	88	113	111	141	132	14	14	16	15	15	15	16	18	19	23	22
Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	7	9	9	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Total	517	528	576	604	585	595	541	639	560	620	591	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Summary motoring offences⁽⁴⁾																						
Not remanded	776	772	835	890	862	829	815	820	796	810	777	93	92	93	93	92	91	90	89	88	89	89
Remanded on bail	52	62	64	65	72	76	86	92	98	96	91	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	10	10
Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	7	9	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total	831	837	902	958	938	909	906	919	902	915	879	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All offences⁽⁶⁾																						
Not remanded	1,419	1,418	1,508	1,590	1,541	1,529	1,466	1,527	1,440	1,484	1,427	76	74	76	76	75	74	73	71	70	69	
Remanded on bail	389	440	437	444	450	465	469	509	510	552	541	21	23	22	21	23	24	24	25	26	26	
Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾	49	48	49	48	45	45	48	67	82	98	98	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	
Total	1,858	1,906	1,994	2,081	2,037	2,039	1,984	2,102	2,031	2,134	2,066	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(1) Total number of persons proceeded against includes those who failed to appear to a summons, or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figures given in other chapters.

(2) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 27 to 28, Appendix 2).

(3) Including summary offences of criminal damage until 1990. From 1991, these are included with other summary offences.

(4) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 29, Appendix 2).

(5) Including those remanded in custody at any stage of proceedings at magistrates' courts who may also have been given bail at some stage of those proceedings.

Table 8.5 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of court remand and outcome of proceedings⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 1999

Thousands and percentages

Outcome	All persons charged or summoned			Total		
	Not remanded by magistrates	Bailed by magistrates	Remanded in custody by magistrates ⁽²⁾	1999	1998	1997
				Number of persons (thousands)		
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	290.8	148.4	19.3	458.5	470.8	455.2
Convicted:						
Discharge ⁽⁴⁾	75.7	47.8	3.8	127.3	129.6	125.1
Fine ⁽⁴⁾	886.6	98.1	6.0	990.6	1,057.5	995.3
Community sentence ⁽⁵⁾	24.9	94.2	12.0	131.1	127.0	117.8
Fully suspended sentence	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Immediate custody ⁽⁶⁾	12.6	25.9	19.5	58.0	52.6	46.5
Total number sentenced ⁽⁷⁾	1,013.6	274.8	43.7	1,332.0	1,388.6	1,305.2
Committed for sentence:						
on bail	1.4	8.1	0.9	10.4	10.1	3.1
in custody	1.1	0.8	8.1	10.0	9.1	4.2
Committed for trial:						
on bail	4.9	43.3	4.0	52.2 ⁽³⁾	53.4 ⁽³⁾	65.2 ⁽³⁾
in custody	1.7	1.1	17.3	20.1 ⁽³⁾	20.0 ⁽³⁾	22.4 ⁽³⁾
Failed to appear to a summons	113.5	*	*	113.5	112.5	111.3
Failed to appear to bail ⁽⁸⁾	*	64.4	4.5	68.9	69.3	64.6
proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail ⁽⁹⁾	*	*	*	45.2	45.5	44.2
Total	1,427.0	541.0	97.7	2,065.7	2,133.7	2,031.3
	Percentage of persons					
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	20	27	20	22	22	22
Convicted:						
Discharge ⁽⁴⁾	5	9	4	6	6	6
Fine ⁽⁴⁾	62	18	6	48	50	49
Community sentence ⁽⁵⁾	2	17	12	6	6	6
Fully suspended sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immediate custody ⁽⁶⁾	1	5	20	3	2	2
Total number sentenced ⁽⁷⁾	71	51	45	64	65	64
Committed for sentence:						
on bail	0	1	1	1	0	0
in custody	0	0	8	0	0	0
Committed for trial:						
on bail	0	8	4	3	3	3
in custody	0	0	18	1	1	1
Failed to appear to a summons	8	*	*	5	5	5
Failed to appear to bail ⁽⁸⁾	*	12	5	3	3	3
proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail ⁽⁹⁾	*	*	*	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 27 to 28, Appendix 2).

(2) Includes those remanded for part of the time in custody and part on bail.

(3) Differ from figures in Table 8.8 which shows cases completed at the Crown Court in 1999.

(4) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 29, Appendix 2).

(5) Includes Probation Orders, Supervision Orders, Community Service Orders, Attendance Centre Orders and Combination Orders.

(6) Includes detention in a young offender institution and unsuspended imprisonment.

(7) Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

(8) It is not known whether the persons prosecuted were remanded partly in custody as well as on bail.

(9) Prosecutions arise from failure to surrender to bail at both magistrates' and Crown Courts; they may not be completed in the same year in which the bail was breached.

Table 8.6 Persons committed for trial and committals in custody by offence group⁽¹⁾

England and Wales										Thousands and percentages	
Offence group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of persons committed for trial (thousands)											
Violence against the person	20.4	20.0	19.6	18.4	17.6	18.4	15.2	16.6	18.9	18.0	18.3
Sexual offences	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7
Burglary	21.1	22.1	22.5	19.4	16.4	15.6	13.1	13.2	15.4	11.2	10.9
Robbery	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	24.9	24.4	24.2	21.4	18.4	18.3	14.7	13.3	12.4	8.5	7.4
Fraud and forgery	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.8
Criminal damage	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0
Drug offences	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.7	7.2	8.4	9.4	10.5	11.9	9.3	9.2
Motoring offences	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
Other offences	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.6	9.4	10.1	11.1	9.9	9.9
Total	100.2	100.5	102.2	94.3	85.9	88.6	78.9	81.2	87.7	73.4	72.3
Number of persons committed for trial in custody⁽²⁾ (thousands)											
Violence against the person	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5
Sexual offences	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Burglary	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.6	5.0	5.0
Robbery	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3
Fraud and forgery	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Criminal damage	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Drug offences	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4
Motoring offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other offences	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
Total	19.2	17.8	18.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	19.6	20.3	22.2	20.0	20.1
Persons committed for trial in custody as percentage of total committed for trial											
Violence against the person	13	13	14	18	19	18	21	19	18	19	19
Sexual offences	26	22	23	24	22	22	25	23	25	25	23
Burglary	31	28	27	32	34	36	42	42	43	45	46
Robbery	43	41	41	44	47	51	48	46	48	49	51
Theft and handling stolen goods	11	10	10	12	13	13	16	17	18	17	17
Fraud and forgery	10	8	8	8	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
Criminal damage	24	22	22	24	28	28	31	26	27	27	29
Drug offences	26	20	21	24	32	27	23	25	25	34	37
Motoring offences	8	9	10	15	15	10	9	10	12	12	12
Other offences	12	11	13	17	20	18	18	17	18	18	18
Total	19	18	18	22	24	23	25	25	25	27	28

(1) There have been small changes in the definitions used for indictable offence groups from 1991 onwards to improve compatibility with other tables in this volume.

(2) Includes those who at any time have been held in custody after committal.

Criminal statistics England and Wales 1999

Table 8.7 Persons appearing at the Crown Court⁽¹⁾ by type of remand before trial, plea and outcome of proceedings

England and Wales 1999

Outcome	Committed for trial						Thousands and percentages		
	On Bail			Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾			Committed for sentence		All Committed ⁽⁶⁾
	Not guilty plea	Guilty plea	All pleas ⁽⁶⁾	Not guilty plea	Guilty plea	All pleas ⁽⁶⁾	On Bail	Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Number of persons (thousands)									
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	14.4	0.2	14.7	4.0	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	20.2
Convicted:									
Discharge	0.2	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.6
Fine	0.5	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6
Community sentence ⁽²⁾	1.6	11.6	13.2	0.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.0	20.5
Fully suspended sentence	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.0
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	3.9	12.2	16.1	2.7	15.8	18.5	4.0	5.6	45.6
Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	6.6	29.0	35.5	3.1	19.8	22.8	8.0	7.3	75.9
Failed to appear	1.5	0.6	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	5.0
Total	22.4	29.8	53.9	7.3	20.0	27.5	8.7	7.4	101.1
Percentage of persons									
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	64	1	27	55	1	15	0	0	20
Convicted:									
Discharge	1	6	4	1	1	1	2	1	3
Fine	2	6	4	0	1	1	2	0	3
Community sentence ⁽²⁾	7	39	24	3	14	11	33	13	20
Fully suspended sentence	1	4	3	0	1	1	4	1	2
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	17	41	30	36	79	67	46	76	45
Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	29	97	66	42	99	83	91	99	75
Failed to appear	7	2	7	3	0	2	9	1	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Crown Court cases are not necessarily concluded in the same year as the committal and so the figures in this table differ from those in Table 8.5.

(2) Probation Orders, Supervision Orders, Community Service Orders, Attendance Centre Orders and Combination Orders.

(3) Includes detention in a young offender institution and unsuspended imprisonment.

(4) Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

(5) Includes those remanded for part of the time in custody and part on bail.

(6) Includes those with no plea recorded; usually where the defendant failed to appear and Voluntary Bill of Indictment or Notice of Transfer cases.

Table 8.8 Persons proceeded against by type of remand and final outcome at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 1999

Final outcome	Not remanded	Bailed	Thousands and percentages	
			Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾	Total
			Number of persons (thousands)	
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	290.8	162.3	25.6	478.7
Convicted:				
Discharge	75.7	49.8	4.4	129.9
Fine	886.6	100.2	6.4	993.2
Community sentence ⁽²⁾	24.9	108.8	17.9	151.6
Fully suspended sentence	0.2	2.5	0.4	3.2
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	12.6	42.2	48.9	103.7
Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	1,013.6	312.4	81.9	1,407.9
Failed to appear to bail	*	68.5	5.5	73.9
Failed to appear to summons	113.5	*	*	113.5
Total	1,417.9	543.2	113.0	2,074.0
		Percentage of persons		
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	21	30	23	23
Convicted:				
Discharge	5	9	4	6
Fine	63	18	6	48
Community sentence ⁽²⁾	2	20	16	7
Fully suspended sentence	0	0	0	0
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	1	8	43	5
Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	71	58	72	68
Failed to appear to bail	*	13	5	4
Failed to appear to summons	8	*	*	5
Total	100	100	100	100

(1) Remand status shown is that given by the court passing sentence.

(2) Probation Orders, Supervision Orders, Community Service Orders, Attendance Centre Orders and Combination Orders.

(3) Includes detention in a young offender institution and unsuspended imprisonment.

(4) Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

(5) Includes those remanded for part of the time in custody and part on bail.

Table 8.9 Persons remanded on bail at magistrates' or Crown courts: proportion who failed to appear by offence group

England and Wales 1999

Thousands and percentages

Offence group	Persons bailed								
	magistrates' courts			The Crown Court			All Courts		
	Total number bailed by magistrates' courts ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Total number bailed by The Crown Court ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Total number bailed by either Court ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear
Indictable	320.3	48.5	15	53.4	5.0	9	373.7	53.5	14
Summary (other than motoring)	125.0	10.3	8	1.6	0.0	0	126.6	10.3	8
Summary motoring	93.0	10.1	11	0.4	0.0	0	93.4	10.1	11
Total	538.3	68.9	13	55.4	5.0	9	593.7	73.9	12

(1) Including those also held in custody at some stage.

