



Ministry  
of Justice



# **Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly Update to June 2014**

## **England and Wales**

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics bulletin

Published 20 November 2014

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## Introduction

This report presents the key statistics on activity in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) for England and Wales. It provides information for the latest twelve months (July 2013 to June 2014) with accompanying commentary, analysis and presentation of longer term trends. Where appropriate, comparisons are made with different sources covering activity in the CJS – in particular, numbers of crimes recorded by the police. The information in this publication is for the first two quarters of 2014, in relation to court proceedings and outcomes is provisional.

In this publication, criminal offences are divided into three main offence groups:

- **Indictable** proceedings cover the more serious offences such as violent and sexual offences and robbery. Initial proceedings are heard at magistrates' courts but they then may be passed on to the Crown Court, either for sentencing, or for a full trial with a judge and jury. This group includes both 'indictable only' offences, which can only be tried on indictment in the Crown Court by a judge and jury and 'triable-either-way' offences, which are triable either summarily in a magistrates' court or on indictment in the Crown Court;
- Summary proceedings which cover less serious offences, are almost always handled entirely in the magistrates' courts when dealt with in court, with the majority completed at the first hearing. They are split into two categories:
  - **Summary non-motoring** proceedings, such as TV license evasion and less serious criminal damage; and
  - **Summary motoring** proceedings, such as speeding and driving whilst disqualified.

## Interpretation

This publication presents information for the **latest 12 month period (the twelve months ending June 2014)** alongside the same rolling 12 month periods ending June for the previous ten years. The comparison of 12 rolling month periods has the advantage over reporting on shorter timeframes – for example, covering only the latest quarter – of avoiding misinterpretation of short-term fluctuations caused by seasonality (for example, reduced court volumes every December when many of the courts are closed over the Christmas period), and enables the presentation of longer-term trends across comparable reporting periods.

In this publication:

- the "**latest year**" refers to the **12 months ending June 2014**;
- the "**previous year**" refers to the **12 months ending June 2013**; and
- any other reference period will be referred to explicitly.

Further guidance on the symbols and conventions used in the bulletin is provided in the 'Explanatory Notes' section.

## Further information available

This publication is accompanied by a range of Excel spreadsheet workbooks which contain the following information:

- Overview Tables
- Out of Court Disposal Tables
- Court Proceeding Tables
- Conviction Tables
- Sentencing Tables
- Offending Histories Tables

A technical document titled “A Guide to Criminal Justice Statistics” is available alongside this publication, which provides users with detailed information on the concepts and methods used in its compilation.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly>

The calendar year end publication which is published in May each year contains more information than the quarterly updates.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly-december-2013>.

Additional information published includes:

- CJS Outcomes by Offence 2009 to 2013 (pivot table)
- Motoring Tables / Supplementary Motoring Tables
- Outcomes by Offence Table
- All Courts and Cautions (csv)
- Magistrates’ Court (csv)
- Crown Court (csv)
- Sentencing (csv)
- Record Level (csv)
- Penalty Notices For Disorder by Police Force Area (csv)
- Cautions by Police Force Area (csv)
- Court Outcomes by Police force Area (csv)

## Data Quality issue regarding triable-either-way cases in the magistrates’ court:

Investigations are under way to resolve apparent differences presented in this bulletin and those in results from other data-sources regarding the numbers of triable-either-way cases in 2013 and 2014.

## Changes to Offending Histories Information:

This quarter the following changes have been made:

1. Introduced new tables to ensure all recordable offences are covered, therefore tables now include summary offences recorded on the Police National Computer as well as indictable offences.
2. Introduced a new Data Tool and CSV file to interrogate all data on First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System.
3. Removal of tables on First Time Entrants by police force area. These were tables Q6e – Q6h in the Criminal Justice Statistics Update to March 2014

publication - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly-april-2013-to-march-2014>

We are planning to make further changes to the offending history tables in forthcoming publications. If you have any feedback on the changes made to the offending history tables this quarter or suggestions for changes you would like to see in the future, your feedback would be greatly appreciated.

## **Future Developments**

We are planning to make further changes to this publication, which aim to improve the way information is made available to users. For further details, please see the statistical note and consultation published alongside this bulletin.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-criminal-justice-statistics>

**We would value your feedback, please respond to:**  
[statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

## **Key Findings**

### **Individuals formally dealt with by the Criminal Justice System (CJS)**

The total number of individuals (which includes people and companies) dealt with formally by the CJS in England and Wales has been declining since June 2007. In the year ending June 2014 it was the lowest on record (period 1970 to date).

The use of out of court disposals is now less than half of the peak, in year ending June 2007 and in the latest year there was a decrease of 15%. This compares with a slight decrease (around 4%) in prosecutions, convictions and number of offenders sentenced in the latest year.

Conviction ratio (number of convictions as a proportion of the number of proceedings) in the latest year was 83%. It has remained relatively stable since year ending June 2009 (following on from an increase in the 5 years preceding this).

### **Sentencing**

The average custodial sentence length (ACSL) in the latest year was 15.6 months. It has increased in each year since year ending June 2006, when it was 12.3 months.

The most common sentence for an indictable offence is immediate custody. The immediate custody rate for indictable offences in the latest year was just over 27%, the highest in the decade and has increased in each of the last five years.

### **Criminal Histories**

The number of first time entrants dealt with by the CJS continues to decline and has fallen by 50% since year ending June 2007. The reduction has been much sharper for juveniles (80% over the same period) than adults.

There has been a 25% increase in the number of adult offenders given suspended sentences despite having 15 or more previous cautions or convictions, which is linked to changes to suspended sentences under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012.

### **Sexual and Violence Against The Person Offences**

Prosecutions for sexual offences are the highest in the decade and increased by 19% in the latest year, in line with a 21% increase in recorded crime. Offenders sentenced for sexual offences had an Average Custodial Sentence Length (ASCL) of 59.7 months, a rise of 2.4 months, compared with year ending June 2013.

Violence against the person proceedings for indictable offences have increased by 7% in the latest year. This is in line with an 11% increase in recorded crime.

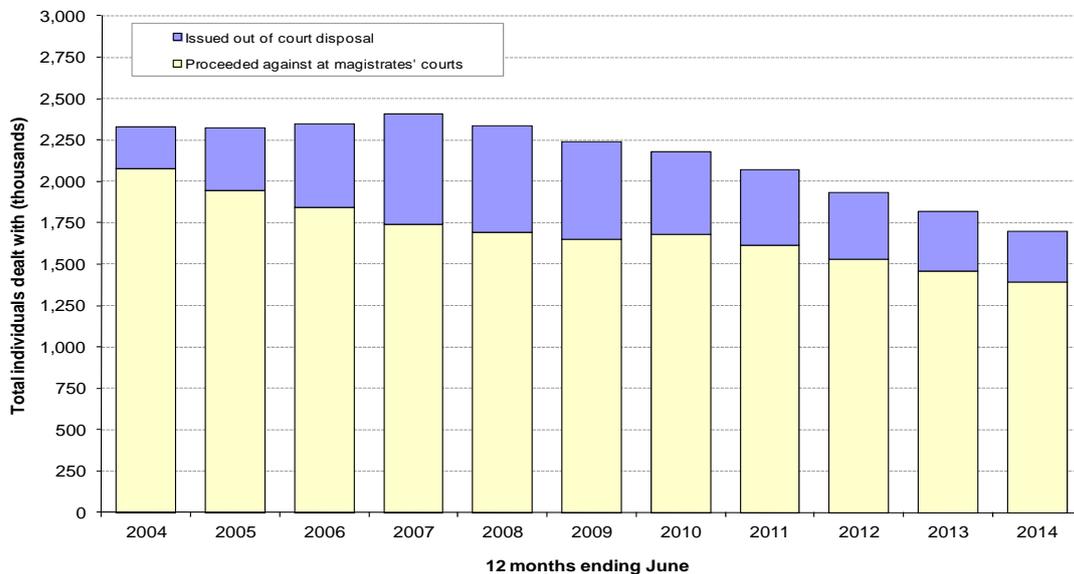
# 1. Overview

## Individuals formally dealt with by Criminal Justice System

Once a suspect has been identified by the police, arrested and charged, the police work with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) in deciding the most appropriate course of action in each case. The decision can be made to not take the offender to court, through a number of available “out-of-court disposals”, or to proceed against the defendant at a magistrates’ court.

The total number of individuals (which includes people and companies) who have been dealt with formally by the CJS in England and Wales, has been declining since the 12 months ending June 2007, with 1.70 million individuals dealt with in the latest 12 month period.

**Figure 1.1: Individuals<sup>1</sup> dealt with formally by the CJS, 12 months ending June 2004 to June 2014**



The total number of individuals formally dealt with by the CJS in England and Wales is generally consistent with total crime and recorded crime trends. In the year ending June 2014 however, despite a reduction in total crime, there was no overall change in recorded crime, yet there was a reduction in individuals formally dealt with by the CJS in England and Wales.

Total crime, as measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales, has fallen since 2002/03. Latest figures in the Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2014 publication<sup>3</sup> show there were an estimated 7.1 million incidents of crime against households and resident adults (aged 16 and over). This represents a 16% decrease compared with the previous year’s survey and is the lowest estimate since the Crime Survey began in 1981.

Recorded crime in England and Wales reduced year on year between year ending June 2004 and year ending June 2013. Recently published police recorded crime

<sup>1</sup> Includes people and companies. Note also that a single individual can be counted more than once in a given year if they are dealt with by the Criminal Justice System on more than one separate occasion.

figures<sup>2</sup> however, showed no overall change from the previous year, with 3.7 million offences recorded in the year ending June 2014.

The total number of individuals (which includes people and companies) dealt with formally by the CJS in England and Wales has been declining since the 12 months ending June 2007. It is now at a record low (period 1970 to date). The use of out of court disposals continues to decline, its use is now less than half of the peak in year ending June 2007 and in the latest year there was a decrease of 15%. This compares with a slight decrease (around the 4% mark) in prosecutions, convictions and number of offenders sentenced in the latest year.

Conviction ratio (number of convictions as a proportion of the number of proceedings) remained relatively stable since year ending June 2009 (following on from an increase in the 5 years preceding this). In the latest 12 month period it was 83%.

## **Sentencing**

The Average Custodial Sentence Length (ACSL), which excludes life and indeterminate sentences, has increased in each year since June 2006. In the 12 months ending June 2014 it was 15.6 months, compared with 15.0 months in the previous 12 month period and 12.3 months in the 12 months ending June 2006. The more rapid increase in ACSL since the 12 months ending June 2012 is due in part to the LASPO Act, which abolished Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection (IPPs) and replaced them with new Extended Determinate Sentences (EDS). IPP and life sentences are not considered when calculating the ACSL, but EDS are included.

The most common sentence for an indictable offence is immediate custody which is consistent with the previous two years, before which a community sentence was the most common. The immediate custody rate for indictable offences in the 12 months ending June 2014 was just over 27%, the highest in the decade and has increased in each of the last five years.

## **Criminal Histories**

First time entrants to the CJS has been declining for 6 years and are down by 50% from the peak in June 2007 and was 163,400 in the latest year. The reduction has been much sharper for juveniles (80% over the same period), reflecting a decreasing use of out of court disposals (reprimands, warning or youth cautions) for juveniles. However, per head of population, the rate of juvenile first time entrants remains higher than for adults.

There has been driven by a 25% increase in the number of adult offenders given suspended sentences despite having 15 or more previous cautions or convictions. The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 amended the provisions relating to suspended sentence orders to allow for, amongst other things, custodial sentences of two years or less to be suspended where previously only

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2014/stb-crime-stats--year-ending-june-2014.html>

custodial sentences of 12 months or less could be suspended. This change applied to offenders sentenced on or after 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2012.

## **Sexual Offences**

There have been recent changes to sexual offence trends in the CJS. Prosecutions for sexual offences are the highest in the decade and increased by 19% in the latest year (this compares to a 21% increase in recorded crime). Current, rather than historic offences account for the majority of the increase in recorded crime for sexual offences (73% within the last 12 months). The increase in recorded crime and prosecutions for sexual offences is likely to be partly due to the Operation Yewtree investigation, connected to the Jimmy Savile inquiry and the resulting media attention. This investigation has led to a greater number of victims coming forward to report sexual offences to the police. Improved compliance with the recording standards for sexual offences in some police forces may also be a factor.

Sexual offence convictions increased by 6% in the latest year and sexual offence 'trials' at Crown Court have also increased by 6%. The conviction ratio (number of convictions as a proportion of the number of proceedings) for sexual offences has decreased from just under 59% in the year ending June 2013, to 52% in the latest period. The fall in conviction ratio can be explained as prosecutions include cases which may not be finished, i.e. the trial is ongoing. Sexual offence cases take a longer time to go through the court system than the majority of other offence groups<sup>3</sup> and there are a higher number of outstanding cases. Of those tried at all courts for sexual offences in the latest 12 month period, 68% were convicted – this figure has remained stable for the last 2 years.

Offenders sentenced for sexual offences had an ACSL of 59.7 months. This has risen by 2.4 months, compared with year ending June 2013 and reflects a wider increase in the past 10 years. The custody rate has also increased in each of the last three 12 month periods and was 60% in the 12 months ending June 2014. Only robbery has a higher custody rate (64%).

## **Violence Against The Person**

Total violence against the person crime, as measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales, has seen a 23% fall in the latest year, whereas police recorded figures for violence against the person increased by 11%. The renewed focus on the quality of crime recording is thought to have prompted improved compliance with national recording standards in some police forces and led to this apparent increase in recorded crime. Violence against the person proceedings for indictable offences have increased by 7% in the latest year, convictions remained relatively stable and the conviction ratio has decreased by 4 percentage points, to just under 68%.

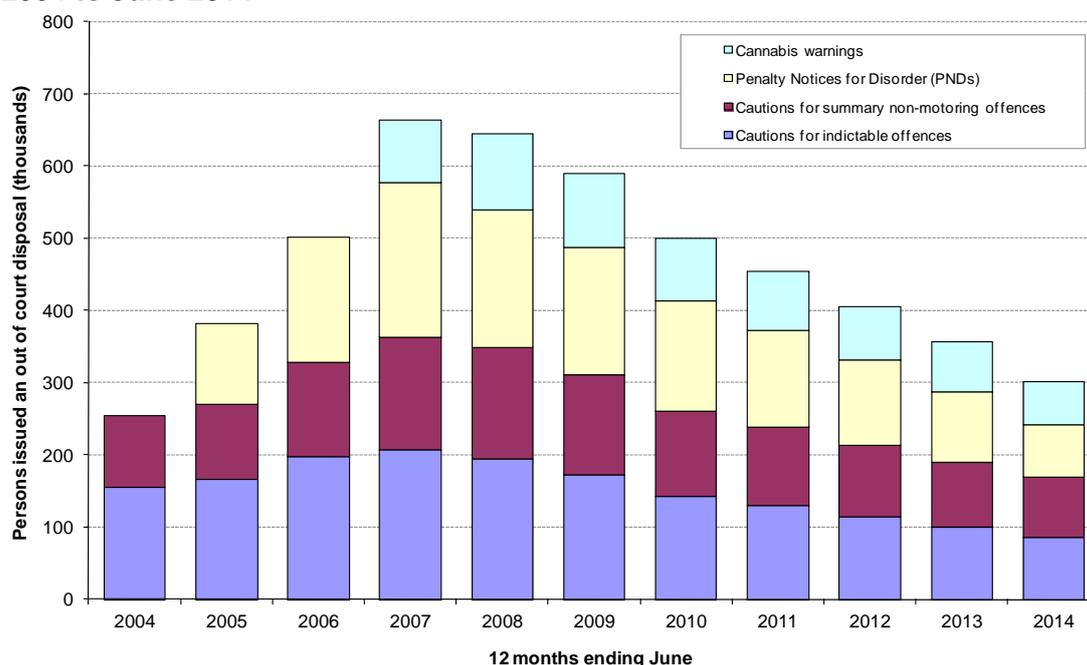
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<sup>3</sup> See Court Statistics Quarterly: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/court-statistics-quarterly-april-to-june-2014>

## 2. Out of Court Disposals

Until the introduction of Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) in 2004 and formal warnings for possession of cannabis in 2005<sup>4</sup>, the only out of court disposal available to police was a caution. Since the 12 months ending June 2004, the use of out of court disposals increased rapidly and peaked in the 12 months ending June 2007, before decreasing year on year – 301,800 individuals were issued with an out of court disposal in the latest year. The increase to the 12 months ending June 2007 coincided with the introduction in 2001 of a target to increase offences brought to justice. The decrease post June 2007 coincided with the replacement of the target in April 2008, with one placing more emphasis on bringing serious crimes to justice. The latter target was subsequently removed in May 2010.

**Figure 2.1: Out of court disposals issued, by disposal, 12 months ending June 2004 to June 2014**



The use of out of court disposals has decreased by just over a half since the year ending June 2007 peak. In the last year alone, there was a decrease of 15% in total individuals who were issued with an out of court disposal.

The largest decline in the use of out of court disposals in the last year has been in Penalty Notice for Disorder (PNDs), which decreased by just over a quarter. Total cautions have decreased by 11% and cannabis warnings by 12% over the same period. The reduction in PNDs follows the cancellation of the use of PNDs for under 18 year olds, from 8th April 2013.

In the latest period, just under half of PNDs (with known outcome: i.e. paid in full or not paid in full excluding unknowns) were paid in full - a decrease of 11 percentage points compared with the year ending June 2013 and a low for the 10 year period.

In the latest 12 months, cautions for indictable offences (including triable either way offences) decreased by 11%, to just over 86,000. Cautions for theft and drug offences make up just under three quarters of all indictable offence cautions.

<sup>4</sup> The number of cannabis warnings issued in the 12 months ending June 2006 is not available.

There were just over 500 cautions for indictable only offences (excluding triable either way) in the 12 months ending June 2014 (including conditional cautions that we can't currently differentiate from simple cautions). This follows guidance issued to Police Forces on 14th November 2013, which stated that the use of adult simple cautions for indictable only offences should be stopped, except in exceptional circumstances. In the 7 month period since the guidance (December 2013 to June 2014) just over 200 adult cautions for indictable only offences have been issued. Legislation in the forthcoming Criminal Justice and Courts Bill will put these changes to adult simple cautions on a statutory footing.

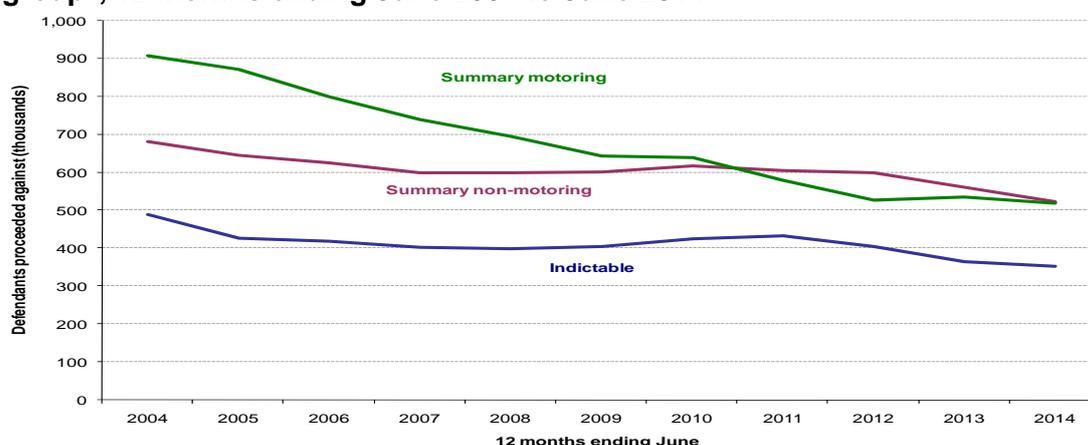
The overall cautioning rate (proportion of offenders who were either cautioned or convicted, that were given a caution) for the latest 12 months was 19%, which has declined from a peak of 31% in year ending June 2007. This coincided with the replacement in April 2008, of a target to increase offences brought to justice with more emphasis targeted on serious crime.

### 3. Court Proceedings and Remand

Virtually all criminal cases proceeding to court in England and Wales start in a magistrates' court. Since the 12 months ending June 2004, the number of defendants proceeded against at magistrates' court has declined almost year on year – down to 1.39 million defendants in the latest period – driven primarily by decreases in summary motoring offences brought before magistrates. The biggest decreases have been for vehicle insurance offences, driving licence related offences and driving after consuming alcohol, or taking drugs offences.

Prosecutions decreased by 4% in the year ending June 2014, compared with the previous year, with decreases seen in all three main offence groups (indictable, summary motoring and summary non-motoring). The largest decline was seen for summary non-motoring offences which showed a 7% decrease, compared with the previous 12 month period. Both indictable offences and summary motoring offence prosecutions decreased by 3%.

**Figure 3.1: Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts, by offence group<sup>5</sup>, 12 months ending June 2004 to June 2014**



The recent decline in indictable prosecutions is driven by decreases in theft, drug and miscellaneous crime against society offences (e.g. failing to surrender to bail). Prosecutions for sexual offences, violence against the person offences, fraud offences and public order offences have however all increased broadly in line with recorded crime figures<sup>6</sup>. In the latest year, sexual offence prosecutions have risen by 19%, violence against the person prosecutions by 7%, public order offence prosecutions by 6% and fraud offence prosecutions by 5%.

Around 6% of all defendants proceeded against are passed on to the Crown Court for trial. Since the 12 months ending June 2011, the volume of completed trials at the Crown Court has declined, in line with the decline in prosecutions – with just over 83,000 defendants tried at the Crown Court in the latest year, compared with just over 105,000 in the 12 months ending June 2011. On 28th May 2013, committal hearings were abolished nationally as part of wider measures to speed up justice and improve efficiencies in the justice system. As a result cases are now being sent straight to the Crown Court as soon as it is clear the matter is serious enough, rather than having to await a committal hearing.

<sup>5</sup> Regarding the 2013 and 2014 figures for indictable offences, please see the introduction which discusses a data quality issue.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2014/stb-crime-stats--year-ending-june-2014.html>

Police remands are decisions made by a police officer, on whether to detain or bail a defendant pending their first appearance in court, or send a notice summoning them to appear in court. In the latest year, there were 1.45 million defendants directed to appear at magistrates' courts (including those who failed to appear). The proportion of defendants remanded in custody by the police remained stable at 11% in the last 12 months, compared with the previous year. The proportion of defendants arrested and bailed by police decreased to 28% in the latest year, from 29% in the previous year, whilst the proportion being summonsed increased from 59%, to 60%.

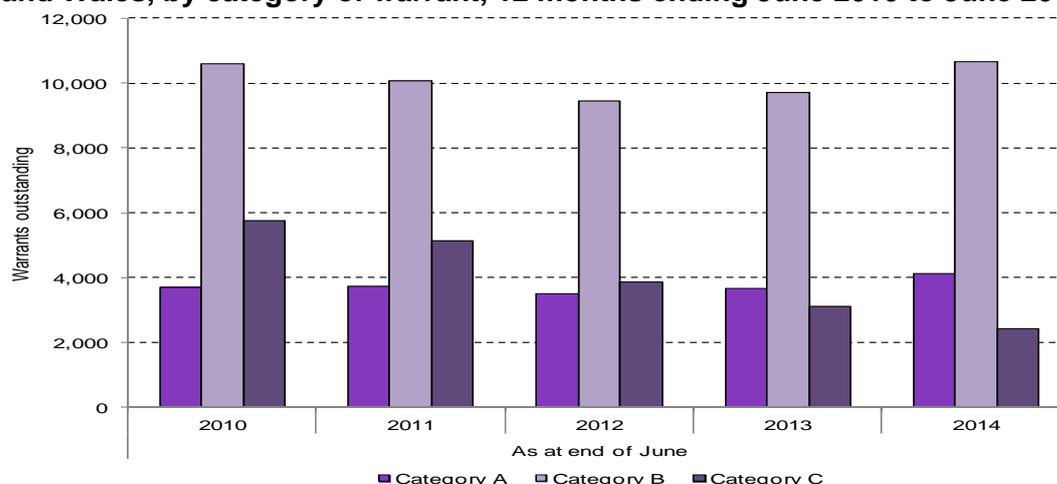
Court remands are the court's decision on whether a defendant charged with a criminal offence should be held in custody, or released on bail during the period up to and including the trial, or while awaiting sentence. In the latest year, bail was granted to 22% of defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts, while 5% were remanded in custody and the remaining 73% had their case concluded at the magistrates' courts without being remanded.

Defendants are more likely to be remanded in custody for indictable offences than summary offences – as a result, the proportion of defendants remanded in custody at the Crown Court is higher than at magistrates' courts. In the latest year, the proportion of defendants tried at the Crown Court who were remanded in custody was 36% (up from 35% in the previous 12 month period) and the proportion remanded on bail was 47% (down from 48% in the previous 12 month period). Of those remanded in custody at the Crown Court, 72% were convicted and sentenced to immediate custody (compared to 73% in the previous year).

Failure To Appear (FTA) warrants are issued by courts when defendants do not attend court on a specified date, having either been summonsed or granted bail at an earlier stage. In the latest year, police forces in England and Wales received a total of 70,800 FTA warrants from the courts, of which 86% were executed.

There were just over 17,000 FTA warrants outstanding at the end of June 2014. The number of outstanding FTA warrants fell year-on-year, between year ending June 2008 and June 2013, prior to a small increase in the latest year.

**Figure 3.2: Number of Failure to Appear (FTA) Warrants outstanding in England and Wales, by category of warrant, 12 months ending June 2010 to June 2014**

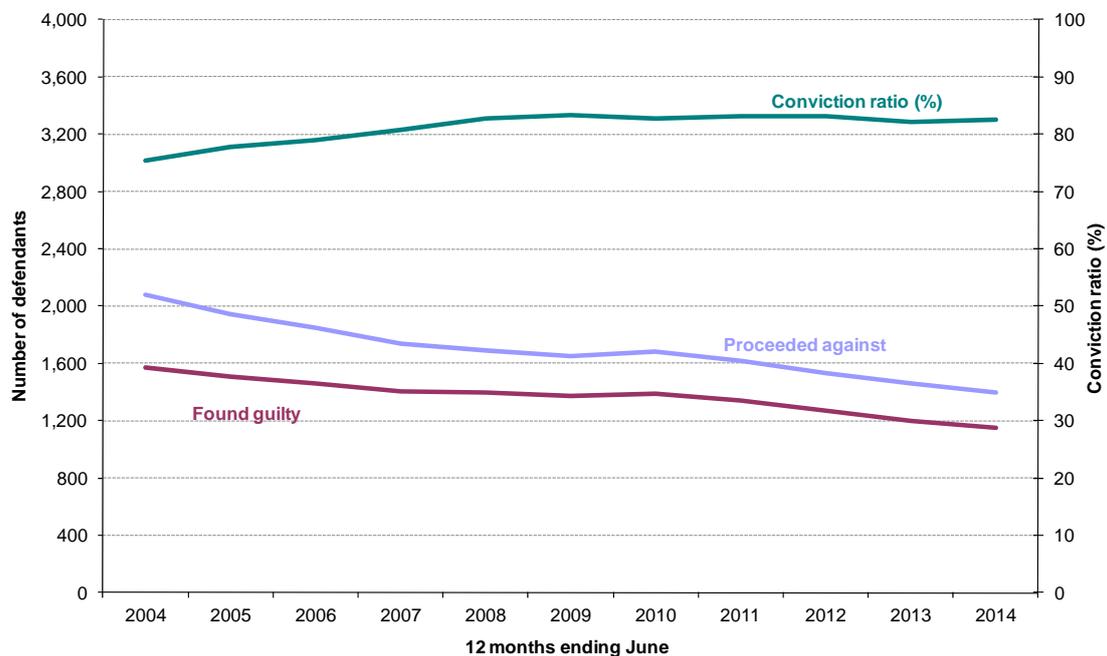


## 4. Offenders Found Guilty

Trends in the number of offenders convicted (defendants who plead or are found guilty) and sentenced at all courts are driven by a number of factors, including the number of individuals dealt with through the courts (the trend in prosecutions) and the proportion of those individuals who plead or are found guilty. Conviction ratios are calculated as the number of convictions as a proportion of the number of proceedings. This gives a measure of the relative number of defendants who are found guilty within a given year for a certain offence, when compared with the number who are prosecuted that year for the same offence. Convictions and prosecutions both decreased by 4% in the year ending June 2014, compared with the previous year

Since the 12 months ending June 2004, convictions have declined almost year on year, in line with declining numbers of individuals proceeded against. The decline in convictions has not been as steep as for proceedings. As a result, the conviction ratio increased from 75% in the 12 months ending June 2004, to 83% in the 12 months ending June 2009 and has since remained stable, fluctuating between 82% and 83%. In the latest year it was 83%. The complex nature of the CJS means there are a number of possible factors contributing to this change – for example, changes in guilty plea rates, the mix of cases handled in and out of court, impacts of operational changes and so on – and it is difficult to separately identify the impacts of different factors.

**Figure 4.1: Prosecutions at magistrates' courts and convictions at all courts, with conviction ratio, 12 months ending June 2004 to June 2014**



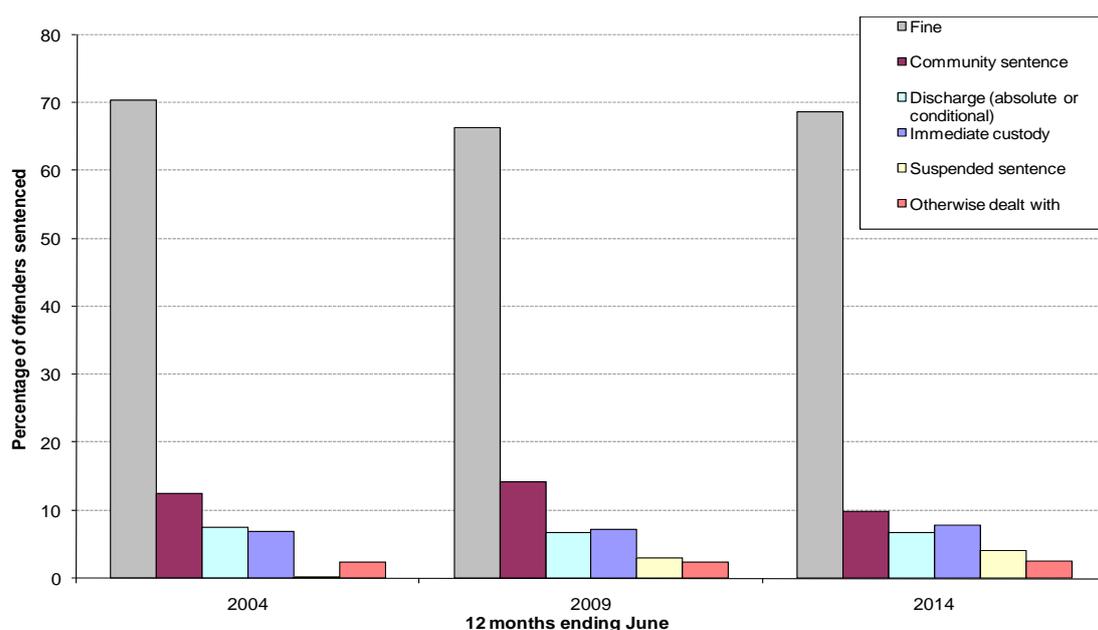
Conviction ratio for indictable offences fell just over a percentage point compared to the previous year, to just over 80% in the latest period. The largest decreases were in sexual offences and violence against the person offences conviction ratio.

## 5. Sentencing

The most common sentence given to all offenders is a fine (just over two thirds of offenders sentenced in the last 12 months had this sentence outcome). This is due mainly to the large number of fines issued for summary offences at the magistrates' court. Offenders sentenced for summary offences accounted for three quarters of all sentences issued in the latest year. In the last 12 months, Summary Offences were dealt with almost entirely in the magistrates' courts and in 85% of these cases, fines were issued.

The number of persons given a custodial sentence has fallen over the last two years by 12%, reflecting a decrease in the overall number of offenders being sentenced, down by 9% over the same period. Despite the fall in the number of custodial sentences, the prison population has continued to increase, at an annual growth of between 1% and 2%. Most recently this has been driven by increases in the remand population, and a greater number of adult sentenced sex offender prisoners.

**Figure 5.1: Sentencing outcomes (percentages of all offenders sentenced) at all courts, 12 months ending June 2004, June 2009 and June 2014**



Immediate custody is the third most common sentence after fines and community sentences, with just under 8% of offenders being sentenced to immediate custody in the latest 12 months. The immediate custody rate (proportion of persons sentenced to prison) peaked at just over 8% in 12 months ending June 2012, having previously risen 1.5 percentage points between the 12 months ending June 2007 and June 2012.

The use of Suspended Sentence Orders (SSOs) rose steadily between the 12 months ending June 2006 and June 2011 – as a result of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which made SSOs more readily available. More recently the Legal Aid Sentencing and Punishment Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012 made further changes to the availability of SSOs, which have been accompanied by an 8% increase in SSOs for indictable offences between the 12 months ending June 2013 and June 2014.

The proportion of offenders given community sentences has fallen since the 12 months ending June 2005, with a greater rate of decline in more recent years.

Immediate custody is the most common sentence for indictable offences. The immediate custody rate for indictable offences in the 12 months to June 2014 was just over 27%, the highest in the decade and has increased in each of the last five years. The overall increase has been primarily driven by an increase in the custody rate for particular indictable offences including sexual, drug, theft, robbery and criminal damage.

In the latest year, 21% of offenders sentenced for indictable offences received community sentences, 19% a fine, and 12% a Suspended Sentence Order (SSO). Over a quarter of offenders sentenced for indictable offences, were sentenced at the Crown Court – of these, 57% received an immediate custodial sentence, reflecting the fact that the most serious offences are likely to be tried on indictment in the Crown Court, by a judge and jury.

The average custodial sentence length (ACSL), which excludes life and indeterminate sentences, has increased in each year since June 2006. In the 12 months ending June 2014 it was 15.6 months, compared with 15.0 months in the previous 12 month period and 12.3 months in the 12 months ending June 2006. Several factors have contributed to this increase:

- A change in the case-mix of people getting custodial sentences. In the 12 months ending June 2004, indictable offences (which have a higher ACSL compared to summary offences) accounted for 75% of all immediate custodial sentences, compared to 84% in the latest period.
- The Criminal Justice and Immigration Act (CJIA) in 2008 restricted the use of Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection (IPPs). This coincided with an increase in determinate sentences of 10 years or more.
- The LASPO Act, which was passed on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2012, abolished IPPs and replaced them with new Extended Determinate Sentences (EDS). Unlike IPPs, EDS are included in ACSL calculation. Furthermore it legislated that adult offenders will receive mandatory life sentences for a second serious sexual or violent offence.
- Between 12 months ending June 2006 and June 2014, there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of offenders sentenced to short sentences of more than three and up to six months (from 26% to 19%); while there has been an increase in the proportion of offenders sentenced to more than 18 months and up to three years (from 10% to 13%).
- The proportion of determinate sentences of five years or longer (but less than life) has been increasing steadily since 12 months ending June 2011, with these accounting for 5% of all custodial sentences in 12 months ending 2014 compared with 3% of all custodial sentences in the same period in 2011.

The ACSL for Indictable Offences rose by 0.6 months compared to the previous year, from 17.5 months to 18.1 months and has risen from 15.7 months in year ending June 2004. There was no change in the ACSL for Summary motoring and Summary non motoring offences, where ACSL was 3.1 months and 2.6 months respectively. The greatest uplift in the ACSL compared with the previous year has been for

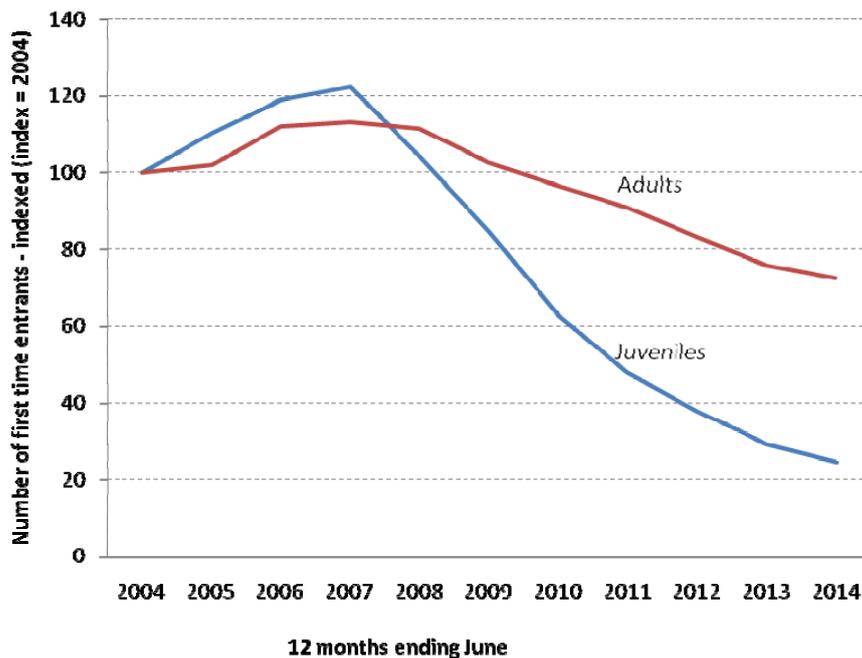
indictable robbery offences, sexual offences and drug offences, which increased by 2.5, 2.4 and 2.1 months respectively. The ACSL for indictable sexual offences in the last 12 month period was 59.7 months, the highest of any offence group.

Due to recording issues, an estimate has been made, using both sentencing and prison population data, of the number of persons sentenced to immediate custody since 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2012 who were given an EDS. The best current estimate is that 1,047 offenders were sentenced to an EDS between 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2012 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014, with an ACSL of 8.1 years.

## 6. Offending Histories

The number of new entrants to the criminal justice system has continued to fall since its peak in the 12 months ending June 2007. Whilst the number and proportion of convicted offenders who have long criminal records has been increasing over the last 10 years. The reduction seen in the number of first time entrants has been much sharper for juveniles than for adults.

**Figure 6.1 Change in number of juvenile and adult first time entrants to the criminal justice system, 12 months ending June 2004 (index=100) to 12 months ending June 2014**



In the 12 months ending June 2014, just over 104,100 adult offenders convicted of an indictable offence had 15 or more previous convictions or cautions (long criminal records) at the time. Just under 2 in every 5 adults (38.9%) convicted in the 12 months ending June 2014 had a long criminal record compared to just over a quarter (26.9%) in the same period 10 years ago.

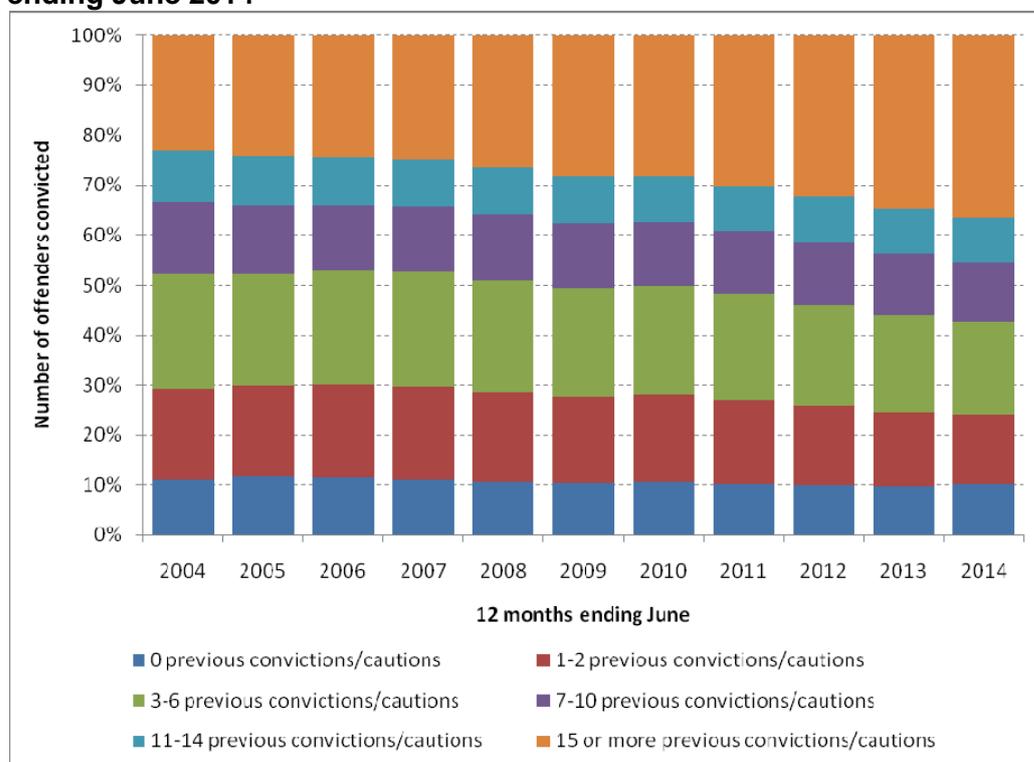
The number of adult offenders given a suspended sentence for an indictable offence has increased by 15% in the last 12 months. This has been driven by a 25% increase in the number of adult offenders given suspended sentences despite having 15 or more previous cautions or convictions. The LASPO Act 2012 amended the provisions relating to suspended sentence orders so as to allow for, amongst other things, custodial sentences of two years or less to be suspended where previously only custodial sentences of 12 months or less could be suspended. This change applied to offenders sentenced on or after 3 December 2012.

The majority of these prolific offenders already have in excess of 15 previous offences on their record where the group progressing from their 15<sup>th</sup> to their 16<sup>th</sup> conviction or caution has been falling since 12 months ending June 2009. This suggests that the increasing numbers of convictions for those with long criminal records are being driven by groups of offenders who already have in excess of 15

previous sanctions (on average around 32 previous sanctions) and not merely by those progressing from their 15<sup>th</sup> to their 16<sup>th</sup> offence.

Over the last four years, the proportion of offenders cautioned or convicted for recordable summary offences with no previous conviction or caution has remained stable at around 29%.

**Figure 6.2 Percentage of offenders convicted of indictable offences, by number of previous convictions or cautions, 12 months ending June 2004 to 12 months ending June 2014**



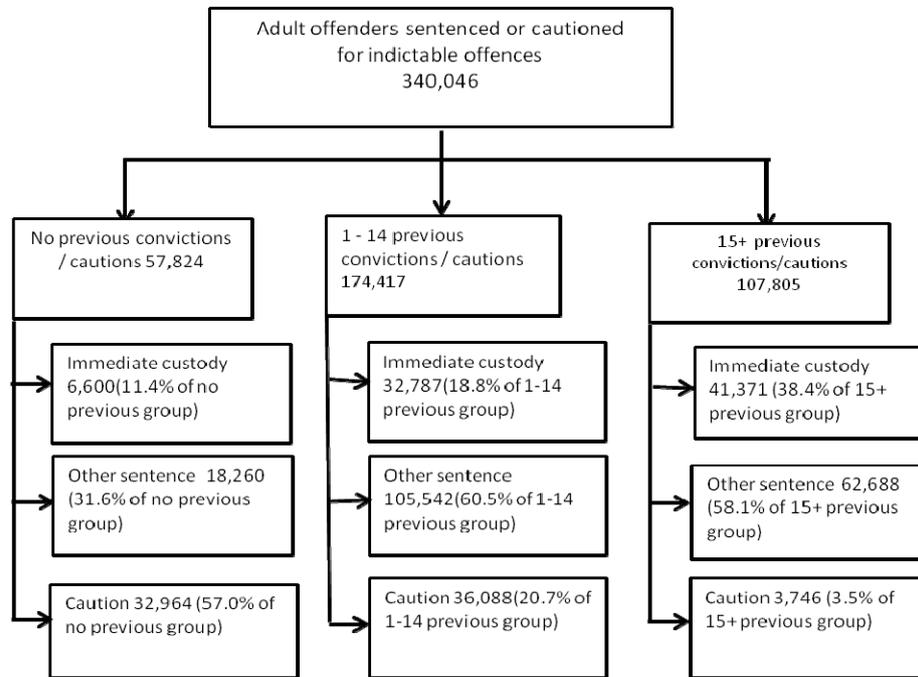
In the 12 months ending June 2014, 60% of those convicted of an indictable offence with 15 or more previous cautions and convictions were convicted for offences related to theft – by comparison, only 23% of those with no previous convictions or cautions were convicted for theft offences. Of those convicted for theft offences in the last 12 months, around 50% of their first offence were for theft and around 50% of all their previous offences were also theft.

Of all those convicted for sexual offences in the latest 12 months, around 46% of their first offences were under this same category and just under 6% of all their previous offences were also sexual offences. The number of first-time offenders convicted for sexual offences has increased by 45% since 12 months ending June 2004.

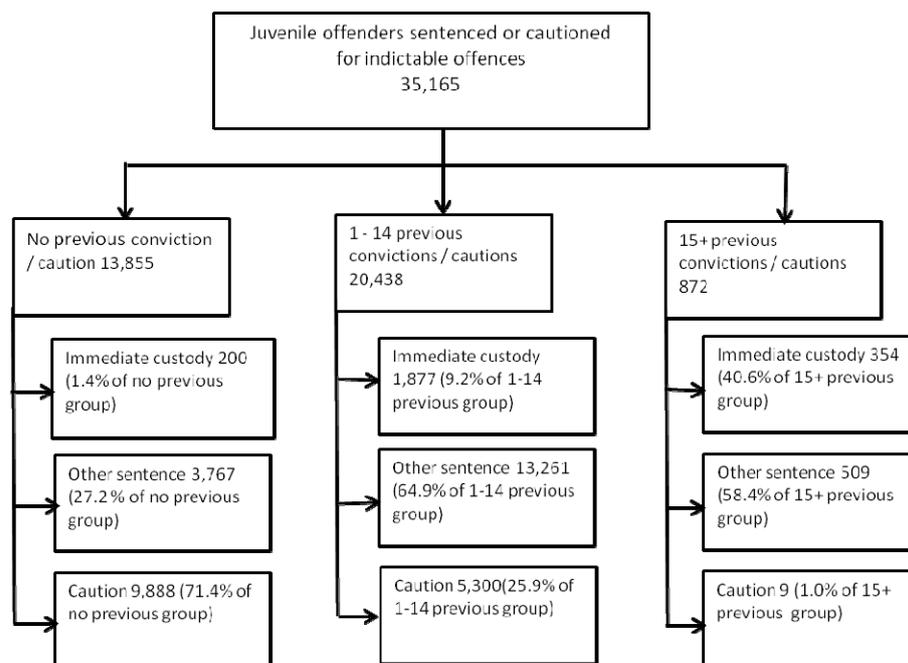
As might be expected, given that sentencing decisions will typically take into account previous offending history, the proportion of offenders receiving immediate custody for an indictable offence is higher for those groups of offenders with longer criminal histories. In the 12 months ending June 2014, 38% of adults with 15 or more previous convictions or cautions received a custodial sentence for indictable offences compared to 11% for adults with no previous history of offending. The equivalent figures for juveniles were 41% and 1% respectively.

The most common disposal given in the 12 months ending June 2014 for offenders committing an indictable offence with no previous criminal history was a caution, with this accounting for 71% of juveniles in this group and 57% of adults.

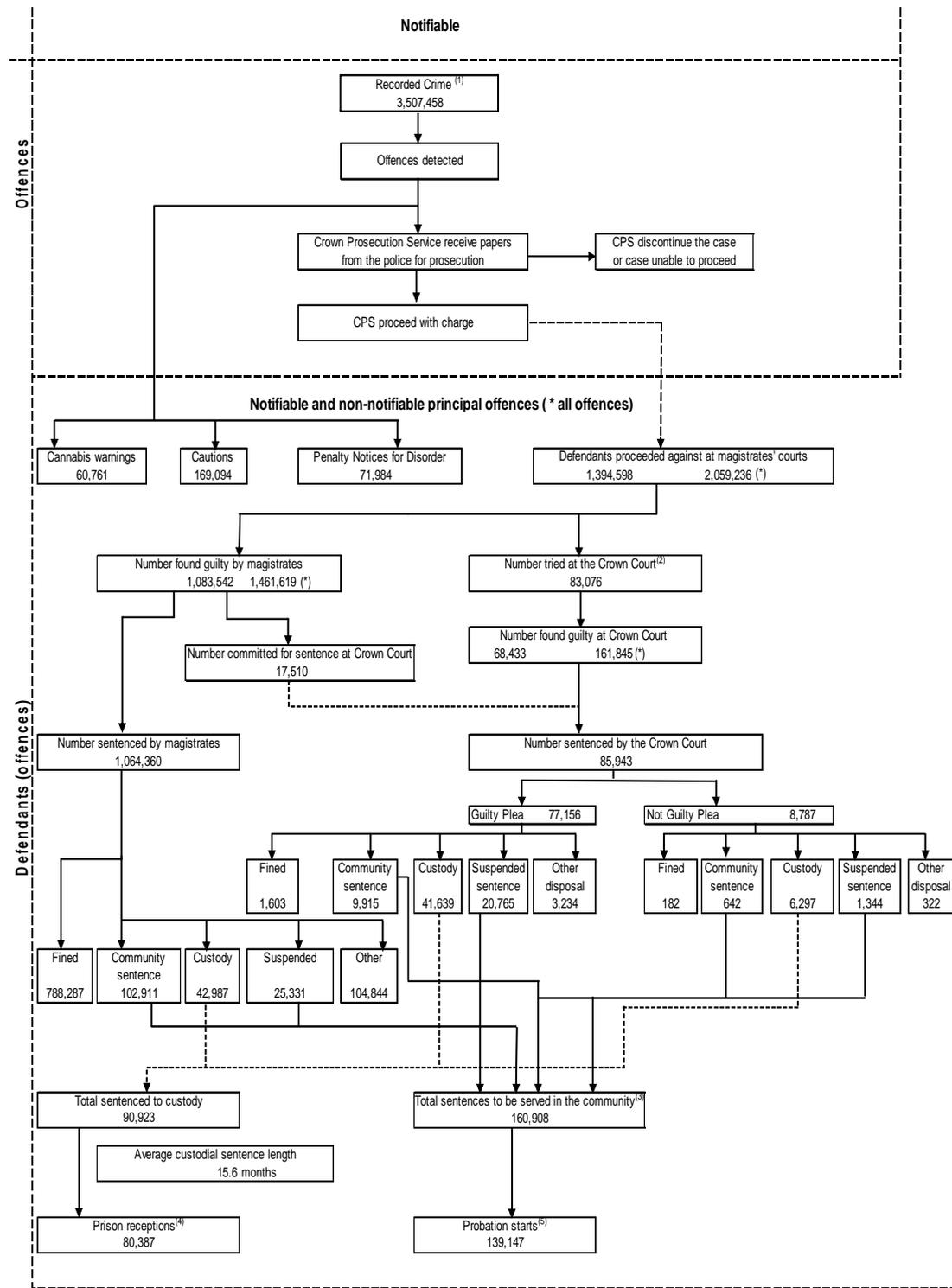
**Figure 6.3 Flow chart showing number of adult offenders cautioned and convicted for indictable offences in England and Wales in 12 months ending June 2014, by previous criminal history and type of disposal received**



**Figure 6.4 Flow chart showing number of juvenile offenders cautioned and convicted for indictable offences in England and Wales in 12 months ending June 2014, by previous criminal history and type of disposal received**



# Flows through the Criminal Justice System, 12 months ending June 2014



(1) Covers all indictable offences, including triable either way, plus a few closely associated summary offences. Excludes fraud offences. Due to the staggered move of recording fraud offences by Police Forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding fraud.

(2) Defendants tried at the Crown Court in a given year may have been committed for trial by a magistrate in a previous year.

(3) Includes community sentences and suspended sentence orders.

(4) Receptions for offenders given a custodial sentence (figures include fine defaulters).

(5) Offenders starting Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order supervision by the Probation Service.

\* Total number of all offences in comparison with the total number of defendants on a principal offence basis.

# Overview Tables

Table Q1.1 - Individuals entering the Criminal Justice System, 12 months ending June 2009 to 12 months ending June 2014

England and Wales	12 months ending						Percentage change 12 months ending June 2013 to June 2014
	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014	
<b>Out of court disposals</b>	<b>589,986</b>	<b>499,769</b>	<b>453,630</b>	<b>405,386</b>	<b>356,436</b>	<b>301,839</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>
Cannabis warnings	102,339	86,361	81,012	74,282	68,817	60,761	-11.7%
Penalty Notices for Disorder <sup>(1)</sup>	176,123	152,895	133,486	117,462	97,568	71,984	-26.2%
Cautions	311,524	260,513	239,132	213,642	190,051	169,094	-11.0%
<b>Defendants proceeded against</b>	<b>1,649,393</b>	<b>1,682,303</b>	<b>1,616,686</b>	<b>1,528,859</b>	<b>1,459,489</b>	<b>1,394,598</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>
Indictable offences <sup>(2)</sup>	405,458	425,903	433,522	404,200	364,525	353,489	-3.0%
Summary offences	1,243,935	1,256,400	1,183,164	1,124,659	1,094,964	1,041,109	-4.9%
<b>Offenders convicted</b>	<b>1,373,628</b>	<b>1,391,646</b>	<b>1,342,805</b>	<b>1,272,174</b>	<b>1,199,998</b>	<b>1,151,975</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
Indictable offences	322,672	337,015	351,201	330,512	297,088	283,717	-4.5%
Summary offences	1,050,956	1,054,631	991,604	941,662	902,910	868,258	-3.8%
<b>Prison receptions<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>98,059</b>	<b>92,053</b>	<b>90,032</b>	<b>89,772</b>	<b>84,016</b>	<b>80,387</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>
<b>Probation starts<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>168,781</b>	<b>166,659</b>	<b>164,224</b>	<b>155,663</b>	<b>144,804</b>	<b>139,147</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>

(1) Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder issued to offenders aged 16 and over.

(2) Indictable offences include those triable-either-way.

(3) Receptions for offenders given a custodial sentence (includes fine defaulters).

(4) Offenders starting Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order supervision by the Probation Service.

Table Q1.2 - Offenders sentenced by principal sentence, 12 months ending June 2009 to 12 months ending June 2014

England and Wales	12 months ending						Percentage change 12 months ending June 2013 to June 2014
	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014	
<b>Total offenders sentenced<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>1,372,237</b>	<b>1,389,421</b>	<b>1,341,662</b>	<b>1,270,752</b>	<b>1,197,735</b>	<b>1,150,303</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
<b>Total persons sentenced<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1,363,716</b>	<b>1,381,186</b>	<b>1,334,083</b>	<b>1,264,078</b>	<b>1,191,374</b>	<b>1,143,924</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
Immediate custody (persons)	99,802	99,550	103,770	103,809	94,021	90,923	-3.3%
Suspended sentence (persons)	42,275	46,456	48,976	46,862	44,938	47,440	5.6%
Community sentence (persons)	195,570	188,401	184,149	165,836	133,786	113,468	-15.2%
Fines (all offenders)	909,932	927,363	874,299	833,895	812,606	790,072	-2.8%
Other disposals (all offenders)	124,658	127,651	130,468	120,350	112,384	108,400	-3.5%
Average custodial sentence length (months) <sup>(3)</sup>	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.6	4.0%
<b>Percentage of those sentenced</b>							<b>Percentage point change</b>
Immediate custody (persons)	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.2	7.9	7.9	0.1
Suspended sentence (persons)	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	0.4
Community sentence (persons)	14.3	13.6	13.8	13.1	11.2	9.9	-1.3
Fines (all offenders)	66.7	67.1	65.5	66.0	68.2	69.1	0.9
Other disposals (all offenders)	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	0.0

(1) The time lag between conviction and sentencing for cases committed for sentence at Crown Court can result in small differences between total offenders convicted and sentenced within reporting years.

(2) For sentences of immediate custody, suspended sentence and community sentence, 'persons' is the same as 'offenders', as 'others' (such as companies or public bodies) cannot receive these sentences.

(3) Average custodial sentence length excludes life and indeterminate sentences.

Table Q1.3 - Recorded crime and notifiable offence<sup>(1)</sup> outcomes, 12 months ending June 2004 to 12 months ending June 2014

England and Wales	12 months ending											Percentage change 12 months ending June 2013 to June 2014 <sup>(7)</sup>
	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007	June 2008	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014 <sup>(7)</sup>	
Recorded crime <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	5,759,023	5,445,282	5,404,754	5,235,697	4,798,678	4,582,441	4,195,021	4,025,748	3,781,149	3,529,342	3,507,458	-0.6%
Out of court disposals	259,752	349,651	532,830	621,530	601,222	545,297	458,209	416,779	372,111	327,967	279,281	-14.8%
Cannabis warnings <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	..	..	69,769	86,730	104,986	102,339	86,361	81,012	74,282	68,817	60,761	-11.7%
Penalty Notices for Disorder <sup>(5)</sup>	6,459	70,005	118,504	150,718	128,963	116,773	101,117	86,812	73,362	59,196	40,833	-31.0%
Cautions	253,293	279,646	344,557	384,082	367,273	326,185	270,731	248,955	224,467	199,954	177,687	-11.1%
Proceedings	1,137,654	1,033,375	1,006,261	986,099	971,116	968,413	1,010,089	1,004,984	958,673	880,305	852,949	-3.1%
Convictions	726,441	710,645	711,161	717,369	744,413	754,161	754,664	757,517	732,791	676,933	664,745	-1.8%
Offences taken into consideration <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	84,411	91,552	102,582	106,660	94,854	88,483	73,298	69,211	59,186	50,565	37,003	-26.8%
Proven offences <sup>(6)</sup>	1,070,604	1,151,848	1,346,573	1,445,559	1,440,489	1,387,941	1,286,171	1,243,507	1,164,088	1,055,465	981,029	-7.1%

(1) Notifiable offences include the more serious types of crimes that can be tried in the Crown Court (i.e. indictable and triable either way offences), plus a few of the remaining crimes that can only be tried in the magistrates' courts (i.e. summary offences).

(2) Data on recorded crime, cannabis warnings and offences taken into consideration are not classified as national statistics.

(3) Excludes fraud offences. Due to the staggered move of recording fraud offences by Police Forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding fraud.

(4) Cannabis warning and offences taken into consideration figures are provisional and will be revised following Home Office validation. Financial year 2014/15 will be published in 2015 by the Home Office.

(5) Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder issued to offenders aged 16 and over.

(6) Includes out of court disposals, convictions and offences taken into consideration.

(7) The year to June 2014 figure for Cannabis warnings and offences taken into consideration, excludes data from the British Transport Police for April - June 2014, as this is not yet available.

Table Q1.4 - Recorded crime and notifiable offence<sup>(1)</sup> outcomes by offence group, 12 months ending June 2013 and 12 months ending June 2014

Offence Group	12 months ending	Recorded crime <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Cannabis warnings <sup>(2)(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>	Penalty Notices for Disorder <sup>(6)</sup>	Cautions	Proceedings	Convictions
Violence against the person	June 2013	598,077	-	-	66,890	198,622	135,056
	June 2014	666,696	-	-	60,716	196,706	135,083
Sexual offences	June 2013	55,915	-	-	1,607	28,809	19,608
	June 2014	67,805	-	-	1,384	34,161	19,685
Robbery	June 2013	62,366	-	-	170	14,888	10,629
	June 2014	56,165	-	-	99	13,140	8,567
Theft offences	June 2013	1,886,841	-	25,537	40,393	238,755	201,862
	June 2014	1,817,621	-	17,236	35,381	233,599	199,374
Criminal damage and arson	June 2013	525,242	-	3,010	22,572	66,047	52,225
	June 2014	500,305	-	1,674	20,971	61,430	49,298
Drug offences	June 2013	207,165	68,817	15,512	41,432	101,083	88,710
	June 2014	192,925	60,761	11,865	36,297	96,209	86,545
Possession of weapons offences	June 2013	19,982	-	-	3,846	22,437	16,310
	June 2014	20,902	-	-	3,223	21,877	16,684
Public order offences	June 2013	130,880	-	15,137	14,606	75,447	56,960
	June 2014	138,362	-	10,058	12,872	67,258	52,892
Miscellaneous crimes against society	June 2013	42,874	-	-	4,519	88,123	63,191
	June 2014	46,677	-	-	3,715	83,106	62,528
Fraud offences	June 2013	N/A	-	-	3,919	46,094	32,382
	June 2014	N/A	-	-	3,029	45,463	34,089
<b>Total notifiable offences</b>	<b>June 2013</b>	<b>3,529,342</b>	<b>68,817</b>	<b>59,196</b>	<b>199,954</b>	<b>880,305</b>	<b>676,933</b>
	<b>June 2014</b>	<b>3,507,458</b>	<b>60,761</b>	<b>40,833</b>	<b>177,687</b>	<b>852,949</b>	<b>664,745</b>

(1) Notifiable offences include the more serious types of crimes that can be tried in the Crown Court (i.e. indictable and triable either way offences), plus a few of the remaining crimes that can only be tried in the magistrates' courts (i.e. summary offences).

(2) Data on recorded crime and cannabis warnings are not classified as national statistics.

(3) Excludes fraud offences. Due to the staggered move of recording fraud offences by Police Forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding fraud.

(4) The year to June 2014 figure for Cannabis warnings excludes one quarter of data from British Transport Police for April - June 2014, as this is not yet available.

(5) Cannabis warning are provisional and will be revised following Home Office validation. Financial year 2014/15 will be published in 2015 by the Home Office.

(6) Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder issued to offenders aged 16 and over.

**Table Q1.5 - Summary of criminal justice statistics, 12 months ending June 2004 to 12 months ending June 2014**

England and Wales	12 months ending											Thousands
	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-10	Jun-11	Jun-12	Jun-13	Jun-14	Percentage change 12 months ending June 2013 to June 2014
Crime measured by Crime Survey for England and Wales <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	11,295	10,774	11,016	11,022	10,476	10,034	9,420	9,718	8,966	8,377	7,075	-16.0
Notifiable offences												
- offences recorded by the police <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Number of offenders cautioned <sup>(5)</sup>	254	269	328	363	348	312	261	239	214	190	169	-11.0%
of which for indictable offences <sup>(6)</sup>	155	166	197	207	194	172	143	130	114	99	86	-13.4%
Number of offenders issued Penalty Notices for Disorder		113	174	214	192	176	153	133	117	98	72	-26.2%
of which for indictable offences <sup>(6)</sup>	..	12	30	45	44	54	57	52	48	41	29	-29.1%
Number of offences detected by means of cannabis warnings (all indictable) <sup>(3)(7)(8)</sup>	..	..	70	87	105	102	86	81	74	69	61	-11.7%
Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts	2,079	1,943	1,845	1,741	1,693	1,649	1,682	1,617	1,529	1,459	1,395	-4.4%
of which for indictable offences <sup>(6)</sup>	489	427	420	402	398	405	426	434	404	365	353	-3.0%
Defendants found guilty at magistrates' courts	1,507	1,450	1,399	1,345	1,331	1,300	1,311	1,259	1,195	1,133	1,084	-4.4%
of which for indictable offences <sup>(6)</sup>	271	251	254	247	250	253	260	271	257	233	218	-6.3%
Defendants sentenced at the Crown Court after summary conviction	16	16	19	17	18	18	17	19	21	19	18	-7.0%
Defendants tried at the Crown Court	79	77	75	79	85	91	101	105	95	83	83	0.1%
Defendants found guilty at the Crown Court	60	59	58	61	68	73	81	84	77	67	68	2.0%
of which for indictable offences <sup>(6)</sup>	58	57	55	58	65	70	77	80	74	64	66	2.2%
<b>Total offenders found guilty at both courts</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
of which for indictable offences <sup>(6)</sup>	329	308	309	305	315	323	337	351	331	297	284	-4.5%
Total offenders found guilty or cautioned <sup>(5)</sup>	1,821	1,779	1,785	1,770	1,747	1,685	1,652	1,582	1,486	1,390	1,321	-5.0%
of which for indictable offences <sup>(6)</sup>	484	474	506	512	509	494	480	481	444	397	370	-6.7%
<b>Total sentenced (offenders)</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
Magistrates' court	1,490	1,433	1,379	1,328	1,312	1,292	1,292	1,238	1,172	1,112	1,064	-4.3%
Crown Court	77	75	77	78	85	91	98	104	98	86	86	0.1%
Sentence												
Custody	108	103	99	93	99	100	100	104	104	94	91	-3.3%
Suspended Sentence	3	4	22	39	42	42	46	49	47	45	47	5.6%
Community Sentence	196	203	199	192	193	196	188	184	166	134	113	-15.2%
Fine	1,102	1,053	994	943	920	910	927	874	834	813	790	-2.8%
Other Sentences	157	145	142	139	144	125	128	130	120	112	108	-3.5%

(1) The offenders dealt with outside of court and defendants proceeded against at magistrates' court in a given year may not relate to the same cases measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (known until 1 April 2012 as the British Crime Survey) or those recorded to the police within the same year. The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates relate to crimes experienced in the 12 months prior to interview. Further, offenders found guilty in a given year may have been proceeded against in an earlier year.

(2) In 2014 ONS completed a re-weighting programme which incorporated using Census 2011 population estimates and made small changes to the method (see [methodological paper](#) for more information). The re-weighting was carried out for all financial year datasets and the year ending June 2010, all other time periods have not been re-weighted and still use pre Census 2011 population estimates.

(3) Data on recorded crime and cannabis warnings are not classified as national statistics.

(4) Excludes fraud offences. Due to the staggered move of recording fraud offences by Police Forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding fraud.

(5) 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 and breath tests'.

(6) Indictable offences include those triable-either-way.

(7) Cannabis warning figures are provisional and will be revised following Home Office validation. Financial year 2014/15 will be published in 2015 by the Home Office.

(8) The year to June 2014 figure for Cannabis warnings and offences taken into consideration, excludes data from the British Transport Police for April - June 2014, as this is not yet available.

Table Q1.6 - "Proven Offenders" in the criminal justice system, by offence group and outcomes, 12 months ending June 2013 and 12 months ending June 2014

England and Wales

Offence Group	12 months ending	Cannabis warnings <sup>(1)</sup>	Penalty Notices for Disorder <sup>(2)</sup>	Cautions	Proceedings	Conviction		Proven Offenders <sup>(4)</sup>	Sentenced <sup>(5)</sup>	Discharged	Fine	Community Sentence	Suspended Sentence	Otherwise dealt with	Custody	Custody Rate (%) <sup>(6)</sup>	Average Custodial Sentence Length
						Convictions	Ratio (%) <sup>(3)</sup>										(months) <sup>(7)</sup>
Violence against the person	Jun-13	-	-	9,018	34,304	24,565	71.6	33,583	24,301	892	1,327	4,780	5,312	1,343	10,647	43.8	24.3
	Jun-14	-	-	8,242	36,549	24,715	67.6	32,957	24,504	974	1,471	3,597	5,699	2,303	10,460	42.7	24.1
Sexual offences	Jun-13	-	-	1,440	9,431	5,530	58.6	6,970	5,507	79	123	1,434	502	112	3,257	59.1	57.3
	Jun-14	-	-	1,230	11,216	5,848	52.1	7,078	5,840	92	131	1,375	591	128	3,523	60.3	59.7
Robbery	Jun-13	-	-	164	10,668	7,438	69.7	7,602	7,430	22	14	2,102	541	87	4,664	62.8	37.9
	Jun-14	-	-	94	9,707	6,095	62.8	6,189	6,115	16	16	1,594	448	111	3,930	64.3	40.4
Theft and handling stolen goods	Jun-13	-	25,537	33,918	140,498	122,832	87.4	182,287	121,852	22,276	16,181	34,920	9,877	6,876	31,722	26.0	9.2
	Jun-14	-	17,236	29,584	135,630	117,560	86.7	164,380	116,794	21,826	16,774	28,017	10,243	9,201	30,733	26.3	9.1
Criminal damage and Arson	Jun-13	-	-	3,170	6,427	4,918	76.5	8,088	4,826	951	640	1,793	305	377	760	15.7	24.7
	Jun-14	-	-	1,972	4,129	2,987	72.3	4,959	2,940	505	325	938	260	258	654	22.2	25.1
Drug offences	Jun-13	68,817	15,512	37,955	63,970	57,802	90.4	111,269	57,091	9,864	21,011	10,475	4,499	2,457	8,785	15.4	29.6
	Jun-14	60,761	11,865	33,283	59,663	53,926	90.4	99,074	53,372	8,925	20,254	7,989	5,304	2,008	8,892	16.7	31.7
Possession of weapons offences	Jun-13	-	-	3,434	13,299	9,937	74.7	82,188	9,815	544	773	3,713	1,905	293	2,587	26.4	12.8
	Jun-14	-	-	2,892	13,109	9,762	74.5	73,415	9,690	513	807	3,429	2,011	340	2,590	26.7	13.5
Public order offences	Jun-13	-	-	3,107	16,552	15,755	95.2	18,862	15,702	1,008	2,495	2,729	2,312	2,365	4,793	30.5	7.6
	Jun-14	-	-	2,886	17,611	16,776	95.3	19,662	16,724	1,153	2,993	2,539	2,667	2,515	4,857	29.0	7.1
Miscellaneous crimes against society	Jun-13	-	-	3,941	53,650	36,394	67.8	40,335	36,320	2,966	10,363	7,288	4,175	3,006	8,522	24.0	9.3
	Jun-14	-	-	3,267	49,299	33,111	67.2	36,378	33,009	2,326	9,238	6,031	4,550	2,693	8,171	25.3	9.7
Fraud offences	Jun-13	-	-	3,350	15,726	11,917	75.8	15,267	11,730	1,094	1,094	3,870	2,876	236	2,560	21.8	14.7
	Jun-14	-	-	2,683	16,576	12,937	78.0	15,620	12,761	1,317	1,366	4,310	3,094	266	2,408	18.9	14.7
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(8)</sup></b>	Jun-13	<b>68,817</b>	<b>41,049</b>	<b>99,497</b>	<b>364,525</b>	<b>297,088</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>506,451</b>	<b>294,574</b>	<b>39,696</b>	<b>54,021</b>	<b>73,104</b>	<b>32,304</b>	<b>17,152</b>	<b>78,297</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>
	Jun-14	<b>60,761</b>	<b>29,101</b>	<b>86,133</b>	<b>353,489</b>	<b>283,717</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>459,712</b>	<b>281,749</b>	<b>37,647</b>	<b>53,375</b>	<b>59,819</b>	<b>34,867</b>	<b>19,823</b>	<b>76,218</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Summary non-motoring	Jun-13	-	56,519	90,554	559,912	446,236	79.7	593,309	446,396	39,900	327,341	48,970	9,003	8,241	12,941	2.9	2.6
	Jun-14	-	42,883	82,961	522,252	420,144	80.4	545,988	420,408	36,138	310,691	43,576	9,185	8,701	12,117	2.9	2.6
Summary motoring offences	Jun-13	-	-	-	535,052	456,674	85.4	456,674	456,765	5,501	431,244	11,712	3,631	1,894	2,783	0.6	3.1
	Jun-14	-	-	-	518,857	448,114	83.4	448,114	448,146	4,329	426,006	10,073	3,388	1,762	2,588	0.6	3.1
<b>Summary Offences</b>	Jun-13	-	56,519	90,554	1,094,964	902,910	82.5	1,049,983	903,161	45,401	758,585	60,682	12,634	10,135	15,724	1.8	2.7
	Jun-14	-	42,883	82,961	1,041,109	868,258	83.4	994,102	868,554	40,467	736,697	53,649	12,573	10,463	14,705	1.7	2.7
<b>All Offences</b>	Jun-13	<b>68,817</b>	<b>97,568</b>	<b>190,051</b>	<b>1,459,489</b>	<b>1,199,998</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>1,556,434</b>	<b>1,197,735</b>	<b>85,097</b>	<b>812,606</b>	<b>133,786</b>	<b>44,938</b>	<b>27,287</b>	<b>94,021</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>
	Jun-14	<b>60,761</b>	<b>71,984</b>	<b>169,094</b>	<b>1,394,598</b>	<b>1,151,975</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>1,453,814</b>	<b>1,150,303</b>	<b>78,114</b>	<b>790,072</b>	<b>113,468</b>	<b>47,440</b>	<b>30,286</b>	<b>90,923</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>

(1) Data on cannabis warnings are not classified as national statistics. The year to June 2014 figure for Cannabis warnings excludes data from the British Transport Police for April - June 2014, as this is not yet available.

(2) Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder issued to offenders aged 16 and over.

(3) Conviction ratio is calculated as the number of convictions as a proportion of the number of proceedings.

(4) Defendants who have been proven to have committed an offence (includes convictions, cautions, cannabis warnings and Penalty Notices for Disorder).

(5) Figures are based on defendants sentenced each year. Some of those sentenced may have been found guilty in a previous year so the number of offenders sentenced may exceed the number of guilty defendants.

(6) Custody rate is calculated as the proportion of the total number of persons sentenced who are sentenced to immediate custody.

(7) Average custodial sentence length excludes life and indeterminate sentences.

(8) Indictable offences include those triable-either-way.

Table 1.7 - Number of offences brought to justice (notifiable<sup>1</sup>) across Local Criminal Justice Board areas, 12 months ending June 2013 to 12 Months ending June 2014 <sup>(2)</sup>

CJS Areas	Number of offences (thousands)													
	Recorded Crime <sup>(3)(4)</sup>		Penalty Notice for Disorder		Cannabis Warnings <sup>(3)(5)(6)</sup>		Cautions		Convictions		Offences Taken Into Consideration		Offences Brought to Justice <sup>(7)</sup>	
	12 Month ending June 2013	12 Month ending June 2014	12 months ending June 2013	12 months ending June 2014	12 months ending June 2013	12 months ending June 2014	12 months ending June 2013	12 months ending June 2014	12 months ending June 2013	12 months ending June 2014	12 months ending June 2013	12 months ending June 2014	12 months ending June 2013	12 months ending June 2014
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>3,529.3</b>	<b>3,507.5</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>676.9</b>	<b>664.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>1,055.5</b>	<b>981.0</b>
Avon & Somerset	96.1	96.8	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.6	7.0	6.5	21.1	20.2	2.4	1.9	34.0	31.1
Bedfordshire	35.2	37.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.8	6.3	6.2	0.9	0.6	9.9	9.2
British Transport Police	51.6	48.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.2	5.5
Cambridgeshire	44.5	45.0	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.9	7.9	7.7	0.7	1.0	13.0	12.2
Cheshire	57.3	54.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.8	2.2	11.3	12.3	0.5	0.4	16.2	16.3
Cleveland	39.3	38.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.3	2.6	11.2	10.4	0.5	0.3	16.1	14.2
Cumbria	23.1	23.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.8	7.4	7.3	0.1	0.1	10.3	9.8
Derbyshire	51.4	52.2	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.2	10.7	10.9	0.6	0.6	15.3	15.3
Devon & Cornwall	84.0	84.8	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.8	5.9	5.3	14.1	14.2	1.0	1.2	23.8	23.1
Dorset	39.1	36.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.7	6.4	7.1	0.2	0.4	9.7	9.9
Co. Durham & Darlington	29.8	33.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	3.1	3.0	7.7	8.2	0.6	0.7	12.5	12.7
Dyfed Powys	18.6	18.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	3.5	2.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	10.0
Essex	98.8	100.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	6.0	5.3	18.1	18.4	1.0	0.9	27.8	27.0
Gloucestershire	29.9	29.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.4	5.1	5.3	0.4	0.5	7.9	7.7
Greater Manchester	178.6	184.8	2.0	1.0	3.1	2.1	7.1	6.2	40.2	39.9	2.1	1.9	54.5	51.2
Gwent	34.4	35.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	3.2	2.3	9.0	7.8	0.3	0.2	14.1	11.5
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	105.1	102.4	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.3	5.4	5.1	23.6	21.5	1.0	1.0	34.0	31.2
Hertfordshire	51.3	52.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	4.5	4.0	12.3	11.4	1.0	0.9	21.7	20.0
Humberside	63.9	65.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	3.3	2.7	14.9	14.7	1.2	0.6	21.1	19.3
Kent	100.8	112.0	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	7.8	6.0	17.6	18.8	2.1	0.8	31.1	27.9
Lancashire	92.1	95.6	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	6.2	4.2	24.4	23.3	2.2	0.8	35.6	30.3
Leicestershire	58.2	61.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	3.8	3.2	10.7	10.5	1.7	1.1	18.1	16.3
Lincolnshire	36.8	35.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.0	7.5	6.6	0.5	0.4	11.5	10.0
London	732.9	700.6	3.3	2.7	21.7	18.9	31.5	31.2	103.4	102.1	8.5	4.6	168.5	159.6
Merseyside	90.2	94.2	10.1	6.5	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.6	20.8	20.6	0.4	0.5	37.8	33.9
Norfolk	37.7	39.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	3.5	3.2	9.8	9.9	1.1	1.2	15.9	15.6
North Wales	36.5	37.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.1	8.8	9.2	0.3	0.3	12.6	12.6
North Yorkshire	34.1	34.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.9	9.2	8.9	0.4	0.2	12.5	12.1
Northamptonshire	44.9	41.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.4	7.3	6.6	0.8	0.9	11.5	10.5
Northumbria	69.1	68.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	6.4	6.6	20.6	19.6	1.0	0.8	30.4	29.0
Nottinghamshire	68.4	68.5	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.2	5.8	4.4	13.4	13.7	1.1	0.6	22.3	20.1
South Wales	83.1	84.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	4.6	4.5	21.8	21.9	2.1	1.6	31.8	30.5
South Yorkshire	92.4	92.8	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	3.4	3.3	16.2	16.9	2.8	1.4	25.3	23.7
Staffordshire	57.9	59.6	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	3.6	2.7	10.8	11.2	0.8	0.3	17.3	15.9
Suffolk	38.7	35.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.5	2.1	8.4	8.3	0.6	0.4	12.5	11.6
Surrey	51.7	47.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.2	9.1	8.8	0.5	0.3	14.2	13.3
Sussex	87.0	84.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.3	6.2	5.1	17.2	15.4	0.4	0.1	26.2	22.6
Thames Valley	131.9	124.6	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	7.4	6.9	22.1	19.7	1.4	1.4	36.3	32.1
Warwickshire	28.9	27.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.5	3.9	4.1	0.4	0.4	7.1	6.5
West Mercia	58.8	57.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	4.2	3.5	11.6	10.8	0.2	0.2	17.7	15.8
West Midlands	170.0	173.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	6.0	5.3	34.1	34.8	0.9	0.9	44.4	43.6
West Yorkshire	162.1	155.9	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.5	7.6	7.4	28.5	27.7	5.1	4.3	45.2	42.2
Wiltshire	33.0	32.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.1	6.3	5.8	0.4	0.3	10.0	8.1

(1) Notifiable offences include the more serious types of crimes that can be tried in the Crown Court (i.e. indictable and triable either way offences), plus a few of the remaining crimes that can only be tried in the magistrates courts (i.e. summary offences).

(2) The number of Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) is in part affected by the number of recorded crimes in an area.

(3) Data on recorded crime, cannabis warnings and offences taken into consideration are not classified as national statistics.

(4) Excludes fraud offences. Due to the staggered move of recording fraud offences by Police Forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding fraud.

(5) Cannabis warning and offences taken into consideration figures are provisional and will be revised following Home Office validation. Financial year 2014/15 will be published in 2015 by the Home Office.

(6) The year to June 2014 figure for Cannabis warnings and offences taken into consideration, excludes data from the British Transport Police for April - June 2014, as this is not yet available.

(7) Includes out of court disposals, convictions and offences taken into consideration.



## Revisions Policy

In accordance with Principle 2 of the Code of Practice for Office Statistics, the Ministry of Justice is required to publish transparent guidance on its policy for revisions. A copy of this statement can be found at:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/statistics/mojstats/statistics-revisions-policy.pdf>

The Ministry of Justice aims to avoid the need for revisions to publications unless they are absolutely necessary and put systems and processes in place to minimise the number of revisions.

Within the Ministry of Justice's statistical publications there can be three main reasons for statistics to be revised:

- Changes in how either source administrative systems collect information or a change in statistical methodology to improve accuracy and measurement.
- Receipt of subsequent information which alters our understanding of previous periods (for example – late recording on one of the administrative IT systems used operationally).
- Errors in our statistical systems and processes.

Our policy in handling revisions is to be transparent with users about:

- The need for revisions.
- How and when to expect revisions as part of our standard processes.
- The processes by which other revisions will be communicated and published.

To meet these commitments, all of our statistical publications will:

- Ensure that the need for major revisions for any series are pre-announced on the Ministry of Justice website.
- Include a detailed revisions policy within every release.
- Detail how users will be informed of the need for revisions.
- Give detailed and full explanations as to why the revisions were necessary.

In addition, the annual report from the Head of Profession to the National Statistician will:

- Provide information on how many revisions were required to our publications and the reasons for these.
- Publish a time-series of revisions due to errors in our statistical processes and procedures so we can monitor the quality of our outputs.

## Explanatory Notes

The statistics in this bulletin relate to cases in the Crown Court and magistrates' courts in England and Wales during 12 months ending June 2014. This bulletin subsumes a number of previous bulletins including Criminal Statistics: England & Wales, Quarterly Sentencing Statistics, and Young People aged 10-17 receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction.

### Symbols and conventions

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- = Nil
- \* = Not applicable
- .. = Not available
- (R) = Revised data
- (P) = Provisional data

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