

CRIME AND JUSTICE

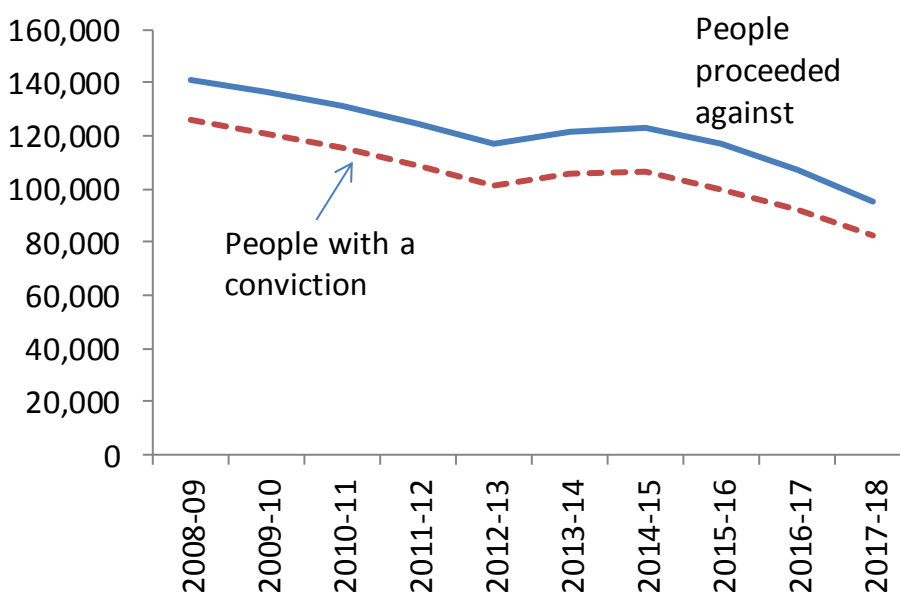
Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2017-18

This bulletin forms part of the Scottish Government series of statistical bulletins on the criminal justice system. Statistics are presented on criminal proceedings concluded in Scottish courts and on a range of measures available as alternatives to prosecution, which are issued by the police and by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service. Detailed figures for 2017-18 are presented, along with selected trends for the last ten years.

Further detailed tables are published as background statistics on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice Statistics [website](#).

A total of 95,254 people were **proceeded against** in court in 2017-18, a fall of 11% on 2016-17 (107,362 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at a similar rate, down 10% to 82,716 from 2016-17 (92,347). This continues the general downward trend of the last ten years with the exception of the short term rise in court activity between 2012-13 and 2014-15. Convictions in 2017-18 were around 34% lower than the ten-year high of 125,893 in 2008-09.

Chart 1: Number people proceeded against and those convicted



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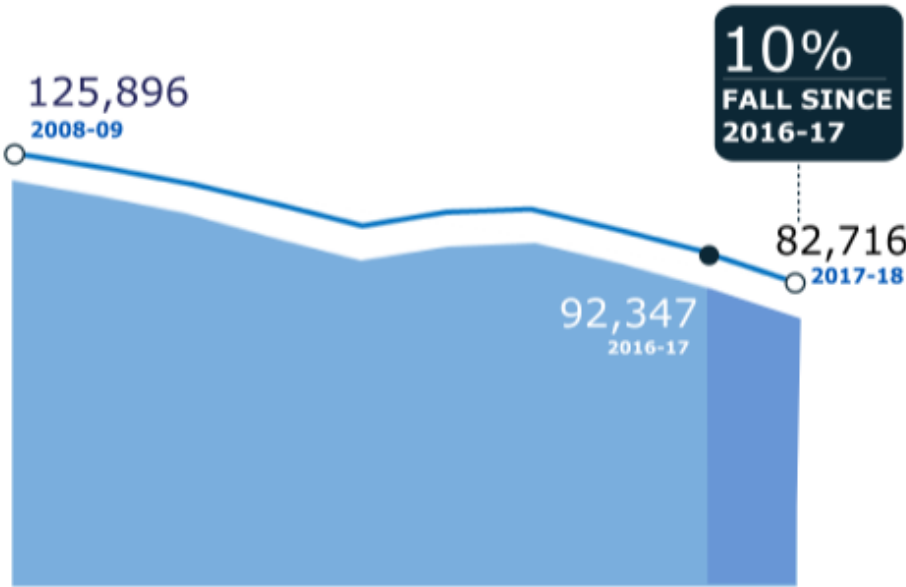
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CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN SCOTLAND 2017-2018



COURT ACTIVITY DECREASED IN 2017-18 AND CONTINUES THE DOWNWARD TREND OF THE LAST TEN YEARS

CONVICTIONS IN SCOTLAND



Since 2008-09

the average length of custodial sentences increased by

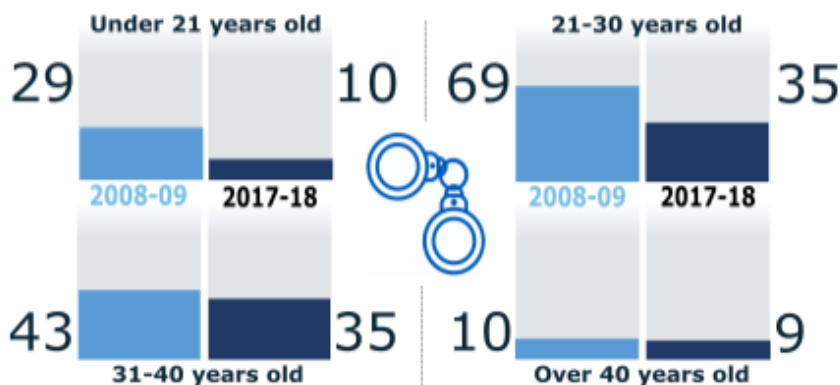


Corresponds with

a decline in use of short custodial sentences of up to 3 months

41% → 27%
of all custodial sentences

Since 2008-09 the fall in convictions per 1,000 population has been driven by a decrease for the under-30s



Nearly half of sentences were financial penalties



Key points

Court proceedings and convictions

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

- A total of 95,254 people were **proceeded against** in court in 2017-18, a fall of 11% on 2016-17 (107,362 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at a similar rate, down 10% to 82,716 from 2016-17 (92,347). This reflects the nine per cent fall in the number of criminal reports received by COPFS.
- This continues the general downward trend of the last ten years and is in contrast to the rises in court activity seen between 2012-13 and 2014-15. Conviction rates have remained relatively stable over the last ten years, currently down slightly by two percentage points from 89% in 2008-09 to 87% in 2017-18. They have risen by one percentage point since 2016-17.
- The number of convictions for **rape and attempted rape** is close to three times the amount in 2010-11 (36 convictions), and increased by eight per cent in 2017-18 to 107, compared to 99 in 2016-17. This is in contrast to the number of proceedings for these crimes decreasing by two per cent from 251 in 2016-17 to 247 proceedings in 2017-18. The number of convictions in 2017-18 is almost three times as many as in 2010-11, the year with the lowest number of convictions in the 10 year period.
- Convictions for **non-sexual crimes of violence** increased by five per cent in 2017-18 to 1,812, compared to 1,724 in 2016-17. The number of convictions for homicide increased by 13 to 90 convictions, although, as can be seen in the [latest published homicide statistics](#), given that more than one person can be convicted of homicide involving a single victim, this doesn't necessarily mean that more people have been killed this year. The number of **attempted murder and serious assault** convictions increased by five per cent to 1,168, with convictions for **robbery** increasing by nine per cent to 404, the highest since 2013-14. **Other non-sexual crimes of violence** fell by seven per cent to the lowest level in the last ten years (150 convictions).
- Convictions for **crimes of dishonesty** dropped by nine per cent in 2017-18, down to 9,801 convictions from 10,809 in 2016-17. This continues the decline of the last ten years with convictions now 44% lower than in 2008-09 (17,429).

Court sentences

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

- The total number of convictions fell by 10%, whilst those resulting in a **custodial sentence** fell at a slower rate, down six per cent in 2017-18 (from 12,705 in 2016-17 to 11,973). Custodial sentences represented 14% of all convictions in 2017-18, a proportion that has remained relatively stable since 2008-09.
- The **average length of custodial sentence** for all crimes, excluding life sentences, in 2017-18 was around ten and a half months (318 days), which is four days (one per cent) longer than in 2016-17 (314 days). This continues the long-term upward trend in sentence length, with the average sentence length now 21% longer than in 2008/09 (263 days).
- The crime type with the longest average sentences (excluding life sentences) in 2017-18 was **rape and attempted rape**, which increased by three per cent to 2,567 from 2,502 days in 2016-17.
- Sentences of **3 to 6 months** have been the most predominant sentence length since 2011-12, accounting for 36% of all custodial sentences in 2017-18. Prior to 2011-12 sentences of up to 3 months were the most common custodial sentence, dropping from 41 per cent in 2008-09 to 27% in 2017-18.
- Twenty per cent (16,830) of all convictions in 2017-18 resulted in a main penalty of a **community sentence**, accounting for a higher proportion than ten years ago, up six percentage points from 14% in 2008-09.
- In 2017-18 there was a 10% fall in the number of community sentences, down from 18,646 in 2016-17.
- There has been a 15% reduction in the number of **Community Payback Orders**, from 15,979 in 2016-17 to 13,601 in 2017-18. At the same time, use of other types of community sentences has increased. There has been a 22% increase in the use of **Restriction of Liberty Orders**, from 2,204 to 2,691 and the number of **DTTOs** rose by 24%, from 418 in 2016-17 to 518 in 2017-18.

Characteristics of offenders

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

- The number of **convictions per 1,000 population** has declined over the last ten years from 26 in 2008-09 to 17 in 2017-18. This fall has been driven by a decline for males, down to 28 convictions per 1,000 population in 2017-18 from 46 in 2008-09. The rate for females has also declined over the ten year period although much more gradually, from eight convictions per 1,000 population in 2008-09 to six in 2017-18.
- Over the past 10 years the number of convictions per 1,000 population for younger people (under-21s and 21-30s) has fallen much more quickly than the numbers for older people, although they are falling in all groups.
- Whilst the total number of convictions for almost all age and gender groups has fallen compared to 2016-17, there has been a relatively large rise in custodial sentences for women aged 31-40, from 378 in 2016-17 to 496 in 2017-18, this in a group where the number of proceedings has fallen by five per cent since 2016-17.

Aggravators

([Tables 12 and 13](#))

- There were 9,782 convictions with a domestic abuse identifier recorded, a 10% decrease from 2016-17 (10,836 convictions). This is third consecutive fall following four consecutive annual increases, although levels are still 14% higher than in 2010-11 (8,566 convictions). The statutory domestic abuse aggravator was introduced in 2017-18, and was recorded in 4,253 convictions (43% of all cases with a domestic abuse identifier).

Bail

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

- The number of **bail orders** decreased by 13% from 42,277 in 2016-17 to 36,853 in 2017-18. Over the last decade, numbers have fallen by 30%, down from 52,593 bail orders in 2008-09. This is consistent with the longer term trends in volumes of cases coming to court.
- There were 6,940 **bail-related offences** in 2017-18 (e.g. breach of bail conditions, such as failure to appear in court after being granted bail), a 10% fall compared to 2016-17 (7,702 bail related offences). Less than one in five bail orders result in a bail-related offence. This is around the same as last year and is two percentage points higher than in 2008-09 (17%).
- In 2017-18 there were 17,644 **undertakings** to appear in court, an increase of 22% from the number in 2016-17 (14,442 undertakings). This is the first increase since 2010-11, although total numbers remain 35% below the peak of 27,297 undertakings issued in that year.

Police disposals ([Tables 17](#) to [18](#))

- In 2017-18, 11,008 people received an **Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (ASBFPN)** as a main penalty, a fall of 28% from 15,384 in 2016-17. It is thought that some of the ongoing decline may be due to Police Scotland issuing revised guidance around the use of ASBFPNs.
- There were 17,291 **Recorded Police Warnings** issued during 2017-18, a fall of 12% from 19,672 in 2016-17, the first full year of their use. RPWs were introduced in January 2016 to replace and extend the **Formal Adult Warnings (FAW)** system, and their use has become one of the standard ways of dealing with low levels of offending behaviour.

Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service ([Tables 19](#) to [22](#))

- In 2017-18 22,686 people were issued a **fiscal fine** as a main penalty, an increase of four per cent from 21,823 in 2016-17, and the first annual increase since 2012-13.
- In 2017-18, 6,544 **Crown Office Fixed Penalty Notices (COFP)** were issued to people as a main penalty, a decrease of 22% from 8,430 in 2016-17. This is the fourth annual decline with the number issued being close to a quarter of the level in 2013-14 (23,487 COFPs).

Introduction

This bulletin presents statistics on the number of people dealt with by the Scottish Criminal Justice System. The statistics are derived from data held on the Criminal History System (CHS), a central hub used for the electronic recording of information on people accused and/or convicted of perpetrating a criminal act. The CHS is maintained by Police Scotland, who are also responsible for managing its operation.

Changes made to this year's report

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

The **Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016** created a statutory aggravation of domestic abuse. This part of the legislation came into force on 24 April 2017, and the first statistics on use of the new **statutory domestic abuse aggravator** appear in this bulletin. Figures on the pre-existing non statutory also appear alongside.

Fiscal Warnings have been added to the information provided on Crown Office disposals. Data is presented from 2012-13 onwards.

Orders for Lifelong Restriction (OLR) have been removed from the calculation of the average length of prison sentences. Similar to life sentences, OLRs are indeterminate sentences so it is not possible to meaningfully incorporate these sentences into the average sentence length calculations for determinate sentences.

Routes through the Criminal Justice System

[Chart 2](#) depicts the various possible routes through the criminal justice system. People who are accused of a crime can be dealt with in a variety of ways: they can be dealt with directly by the police or the police can send a report to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) for review. The COPFS can decide to take no further action, to issue a direct measure or to proceed against the individual in court. The number of people passing through the Criminal Justice System at a particular point in time depends in part on levels of crime made known to the police, as well as the measures that are available for use by criminal justice organisations at that time, as these can influence the point at which action is taken.

At each of the stages presented in [Chart 2](#) information is logged on the CHS regarding the status of the accused. The COPFS and the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS) make updates on their own systems which are fed back electronically to Police Scotland's CHS. When an offender's case reaches its final conclusion it is considered completed and the case is "disposed" of from the criminal justice system. The option used to complete the case is referred to as the method of "disposal", whether it is a court disposal used by SCTS or non-court disposal employed by the COPFS or the police.

Recorded Crime

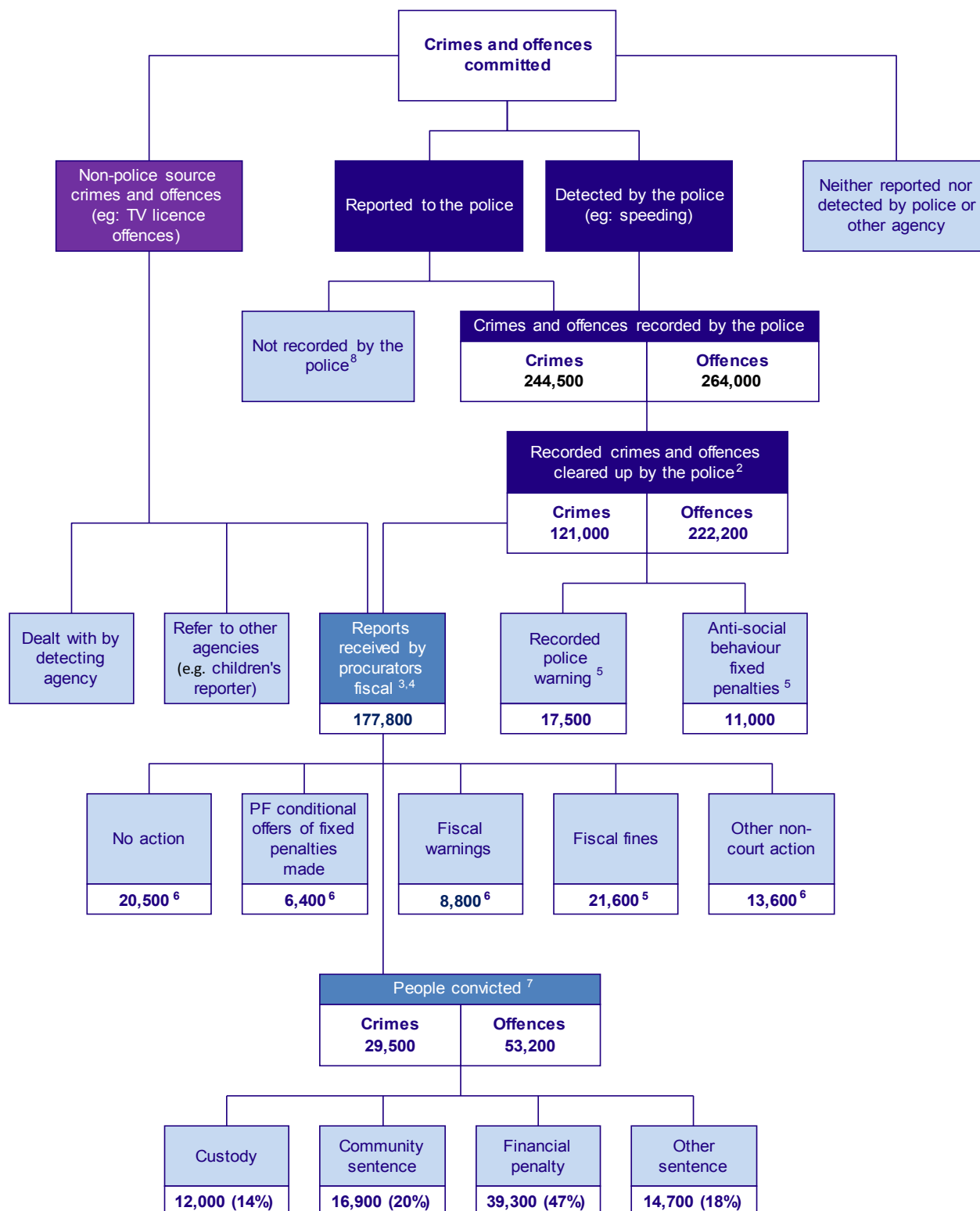
The statistical publication, [Recorded Crime in Scotland 2017-18](#), was published on 25th September 2018. The Recorded Crime publication and this Criminal Proceedings publication divide violations of criminal law into (a) crimes and (b) offences (see [Annex D](#) for further detail). This distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes.

As shown in [Chart 2](#), the total number of crimes recorded by the police in Scotland in 2017-18 was 244,504, two per cent higher than in 2016-17 (238,921). This is the second-lowest level of recorded crime since 1974. The proportion of recorded crimes 'cleared up' by the police decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 50.0% in 2016-17 to 49.5% in 2017-18. A crime is regarded as 'cleared-up' where there is sufficient evidence under Scots law to justify consideration of criminal proceedings.

The total number of offences recorded by the police decreased by nine per cent from 288,691 in 2016-17 to 264,027 in 2017-18. It should be noted that the number of offences recorded by the police generally tends to be affected more by police activity and operational decisions than the number of crimes.

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

Chart 2: Overview of action within the criminal justice system 2017-18¹



1. Figures rounded to the nearest 100, and based on activity during 2017-18.
 2. Crimes recorded in 2017-18 may not be cleared up or dealt with until 2017-18 or later.
 3. A report to the procurator fiscal may involve more than one crime or offence and more than one alleged offender.
 4. Reports to the fiscal on non-criminal matters such as sudden deaths, are not included in this total.
 5. Number of people from CHS, Recorded Police Warning also includes 200 Formal Adult Warnings.
 6. Number of cases; [data from Crown Office](#).
 7. Figures for people with a charge proved count the number of occasions on which a person is convicted.
 8. It may be deemed that an incident does not warrant recording e.g. if there is a lack of evidence that a crime was committed.
 A number of outcomes may result in subsequent prosecutions or referrals to other agencies, for example if a condition such as payment of a fixed penalty is not complied with. For simplicity, these pathways are not shown in the diagram.

Police disposals and referrals

[Chart 2](#) also shows that following a crime being cleared up, Police Scotland will either send a report to the COPFS to decide what action should be taken or will deal with the case directly. [Section 15](#) of this report contains statistics on the following non-court disposals available to the police when dealing with a case directly:

- **Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices** (ASBFPNs) as provided for in the [Antisocial Behaviour etc \(Scotland\) Act 2004](#) for a range of offences including drunken-related behaviours and playing loud music;
- **Recorded Police Warnings** (RPW) were introduced on 11th January 2016 to deal with a wider range of low level offences. A warning can be issued on the spot, or a notice issued retrospectively. This scheme replaced and extended Formal Adult Warnings, with statistics in this publication covering the second full year of RPWs being in use; and
- Actions which are used specifically for juveniles (aged 8 to 17) such as **Restorative Justice Warnings** and **Early and Effective Interventions** (EEI).

There are further options available to the police that we are not able to provide data on such as conditional offers of a fixed penalty notice for moving motor vehicle offences. **A full listing of the range of disposals available can be seen in [Annex D](#).**

COPFS disposals and referrals ([Section 16](#))

In 2017-18, the COPFS received 177,801 criminal reports (from the police and other specialist reporting agencies), a decrease of nine per cent compared with 2016-17 (195,731). Where there is sufficient evidence and it is in the public interest to take action, prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options the COPFS has for dealing with people they have received a report for and, where appropriate, they may issue a direct measure. Statistics for the following non-court disposals are included in this publication:

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

There are further actions that the COPFS can take that are not included in this report such as diverting cases to social work and other agencies and referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA).

A full listing of the range of disposals available can be seen in [Annex D](#).

Court disposals

The majority of statistics in this publication provide information on criminal cases brought to court and are contained in [sections 1](#) to [14](#). The outcomes possible for the person proceeded against are:

- The person is **convicted**, either after pleading guilty or being found guilty after evidence has been heard in court;
- The person is **acquitted** following a **not guilty verdict**;
- The person is **acquitted** following a **not proven verdict**;
- The person has their **plea of not guilty accepted** by the prosecutor or the case against them is **deserted**.

Comparability with other statistics

Please note that the statistics presented in Chart 2 are taken from multiple data sources which are not strictly comparable and there is no direct relationship between the number of crimes and offences recorded by the police and the number of follow-up actions taken by other agencies within the criminal justice system. For example, in the recorded crime statistics a single crime or offence recorded by the police may have more than one perpetrator, each of whom would be counted separately in the criminal proceedings statistics. There are also some offences included in this bulletin, such as failure to pay a television licence, which are reported directly to the procurator fiscal by specialist reporting agencies such as TV Licensing and therefore are not included in the police recorded crime statistics.

There are other comparability issues in that crimes or offences recorded and cleared up by the police may not be fully processed by the procurator fiscal or the courts in the same year. There is also the possibility that the crime or offence recorded by the police may be altered by the COPFS during their marking process.

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

► WHAT IS COVERED BY THESE STATISTICS?

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



What is NOT covered by these statistics

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

Commentary

1. Trends in people proceeded against and convicted

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

Unless otherwise stated, references in this bulletin to the crime or offence group for which a person is proceeded against or convicted relate to the **main charge** involved. The main charge is the crime or offence receiving the most severe penalty if one or more charges are proved in a single proceeding (as defined in [Annex C](#)). The final column of Table 4(a) provides counts of individual offences with a charge proved regardless of whether or not they were the main offence involved. Please note that where a person is subject to multiple separate proceedings, they will be counted multiple times in the figures presented in this bulletin.

A total of 95,254 people were **proceeded against** in court in 2017-18, a fall of 11% on 2016-17 (107,362 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at a similar rate, down 10% to 82,716 from 2016-17 (92,347). This continues the general downward trend of the last ten years. It is in contrast to the rises in court activity seen between 2012-13 and 2014-15 which was a result of a short term rise in the number of motor vehicle offence cases reaching court. Convictions in 2017-18 were 34% lower than the ten-year high of 125,893 in 2008-09.

The fall in the number of convictions in the last year has been driven by a fall in **breach of the peace** convictions (down 11% to 13,555 convictions in 2017-18), **common assault** convictions (down 13% to 9,810 convictions in 2017-18) and **speeding** convictions (down 12% to 9,405 convictions in 2017-18), although the conviction rates are almost unchanged. There have been falls in convictions for most crime categories.

2. Trends in conviction rates

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

Conviction rates are calculated by dividing the number of people convicted by the number of people proceeded against. Eighty-seven per cent of people proceeded against in court in 2017-18 were convicted after being found guilty of at least one charge (82,716 people). This is a one percentage point increase from 2016-17 but still is two percentage points less than in 2008-09 when 89% of people were convicted. The overall picture is one of relative stability.

Conviction rates are highest for motor vehicle offences, with 94% of people proceeded against being convicted in 2017-18. In particular, **speeding offences** had a conviction rate of 98% whilst the lowest rate was for **rape and attempted rape** (43%), four percentage points higher than in 2016-17. The conviction rate for rape and attempted rape has been the lowest of all crimes in each of the last ten years. Further detail for acquittals can be seen in [section 3](#) with respect to **rape and attempted rape**.

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

- **Sexual assault**, down 16 percentage points from 79% in 2008-09 to 63% in 2017-18 (although this is the highest rate since 2013-14); and
- **Mobile phone offences**, down eight percentage points from 95% in 2008-09 to 87% in 2017-18.
- It should also be noted that conviction rates for seat belt offences, and for miscellaneous offences relating to drunkenness, and urinating etc have fallen by around 10% since 2008/09, but the total number of proceedings for such offences has fallen by more than 90% in that period, meaning that there is more likely to be excessive variability in these relatively small figures.

3. Acquittals by crime type

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

As outlined in section 2, there was an overall conviction rate of 87% in 2017-18 (calculated by dividing the number of people convicted by the number of people proceeded against). Five per cent were **acquitted on a ‘not guilty’** verdict, and around one per cent were **acquitted on a ‘not proven’** verdict. The remaining seven per cent either had a plea of **‘not guilty’** accepted or their case was deserted by the prosecution or the court. These proportions are broadly unchanged over the last four years.

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

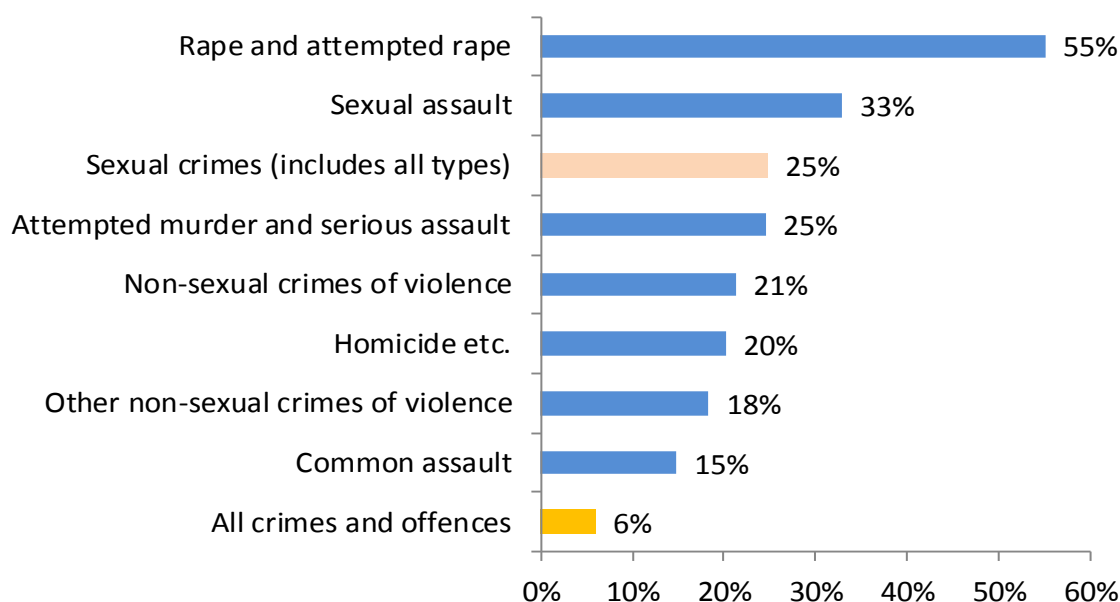


Chart 3 shows the crime types with the highest acquittal rates in comparison with the overall rate of six per cent in 2017-18:

- The highest rate was seen for **rape and attempted rape**, where 55% or 136 people of the 247 proceeded against were acquitted;

- There were also high acquittal rates for **sexual assault** (33% had their case acquitted); and
- Crimes of **attempted murder and serious assault** and **other non-sexual crimes of violence** had relatively high acquittal rates in comparison with the six per cent average for all crimes and offences, standing at 25% and 18% respectively.

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

4. People convicted by court type

[\(Table 3\)](#)

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

- The **high court**, which deals with the most serious crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery. The maximum penalty that may be imposed is up to life imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine. The exact maximum in a given case will be determined by any limit provided for in the statute creating the offence being prosecuted. A single judge hears cases with a jury of 15 people.
- **Sheriff Courts**, which deal with the majority of cases in Scotland. These can either be **solemn**, where the Sheriff sits with a jury of 15 people or **summary**, where the Sheriff sits alone¹. The maximum penalty that may be imposed for summary cases (in most circumstances²) is 1 year's imprisonment and/or a £10,000 fine. For solemn cases the maximum penalty is 5 years' imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.
- **Justice of the Peace** courts deal with the less serious crimes, such as speeding, careless driving and breach of the peace. They are chaired by a justice of the peace or "lay magistrate" who has been appointed from the local community and trained in criminal law and procedure.

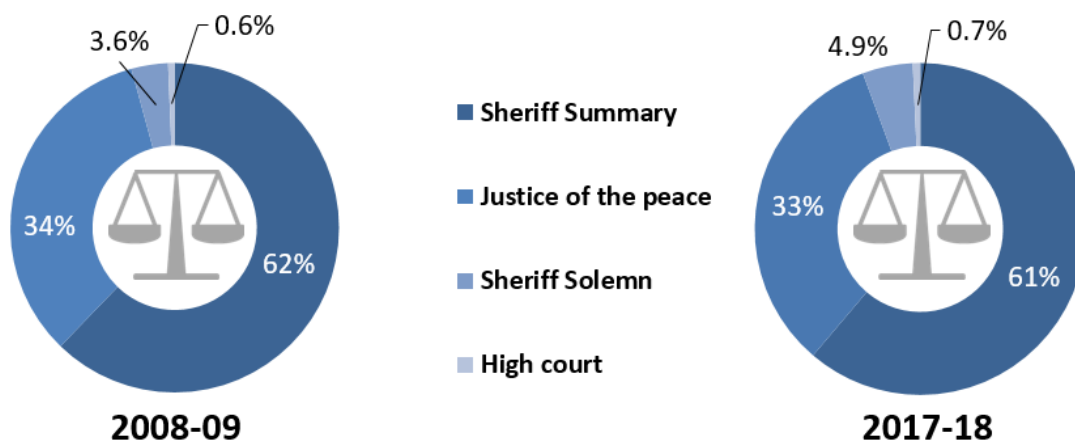
[Chart 4](#) shows that 61% of convictions in 2017-18 were in sheriff summary courts, one percentage point less than when levels were at 62% in 2008-09, although all of the intervening years were lower, likely due to summary justice reform shifting some business from sheriff courts to Justice of the Peace (JP) courts.

However, JP courts now account for 33% of convictions in 2017-18 compared to 34% in 2008-09, its lowest level in the last decade, showing a reduction in cases coming to summary court.

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

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

Chart 4: Proportion of convictions by court type, 2008-09 to 2017-18



A total of 82,716 people were convicted in 2017-18, a fall of 10% on levels in 2016-17 (92,347). There was also an 11% fall in the numbers of proceedings. The annual change varied by court type with:

- Activity in **Justice of the Peace** courts has fallen by 13% from 31,489 convictions in 2016-17 to 27,410 in 2017-18. The decline follows relatively high levels in 2013-14 and 2014-15 of over 41,000 convictions in each year, which can be attributed, in part, to a rise in motor vehicle offence business, which are the types of offences JP courts tend to deal with. Convictions for miscellaneous and motor offences have fallen to a greater extent than crimes overall this year, which may help to explain this proportionate decline in JP business.
- Convictions in **Sheriff Summary** courts fell by nine per cent to 50,635 in 2017-18 from 55,496 in 2016-17. This is the second largest fall in sheriff summary convictions since 2009-10.
- The number of convictions in **Sheriff solemn** courts decreased by 14% in 2017-18 to 4,068 convictions from 4,713 in 2016-17. This is the lowest number of convictions in these courts since 2009-10.
- The number of **high court** convictions decreased by seven per cent in 2017-18 to 603 convictions (from 649 in 2016-17) and activity remains historically low. Please note that recording delays are typical for high court activity due to the complex nature of cases held there. As a result, the total number of high court convictions for the most recent year may be slightly underestimated.

5. People convicted by crime/ offence

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

This publication divides breaches of criminal law into (a) crimes and (b) offences. This distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes. Although the breaches allocated under “crimes” can be considered to be more serious, there are

some “offences” that have more severe punishments associated with them than “crimes”. See [Annex D](#) for a full listing of the classification.

A total of 82,716 people were convicted in 2017-18, a decline of 10% on levels in 2016-17 (92,347). In 2017-18 “crimes” made up 29,486 of the total number of convictions (36%) while “offences” stood at 53,230 (64%). The rate of decline was marginally higher for offences in the year to 2017-18 (down 12%) than for crimes (down nine per cent). The largest components of these decreases are in convictions related to ‘other crimes’, including ‘crimes against public justice’ and ‘drugs’; and there are continuing falls in a range of motoring offence convictions.

6. People convicted by crime group

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

Non-sexual crimes of violence

Non-sexual crimes of violence include the crimes of homicide, attempted murder & serious assault, robbery and other violent crime (see [Annex D](#) for a full listing). Convictions for these types of crimes rose by five per cent in 2017-18 to 1,812, from 1,724 in 2016-17. Non-sexual crimes of violence and Sexual crimes were the only two crime groups where the number of convictions increased compared to 2016-17, though the number of convictions for non-sexual crimes of violence remains 32% lower than in 2008-09 (2,659 convictions).

The largest increase for an individual crime type within non-sexual crimes of violence was for **homicide**, up 17% from 77 convictions in 2016-17 to 90, although this remains lower than any year in the 2008-14 period. The number of convictions for **robbery** also increased by nine per cent from 370 convictions in 2016-17 to 404 in 2017-18. The number of convictions for **attempted murder and serious assault** has gone up by five per cent to 1,168 in 2017-18, but remains 32% below its 2008-09 level (1,709 convictions).

Convictions for **other non-sexual crimes of violence** continued their long-term fall, declining by seven per cent from 162 convictions in 2016-17 to 150 in 2017-18.

Sexual crimes

The number of convictions for **sexual crimes** increased marginally in 2017-18 to 1,053 convictions. Numbers of convictions remain historically high and are 39% higher than their lowest point in the last decade in 2010-11 (756 convictions). The rise likely reflects a corresponding rise in the number of people being proceeded against in court, up 61% since 2010-11 from 933 proceedings to 1,502 in 2017-18, although this number was at a high in 2014-15 at 1,644.

The number of convictions for **rape and attempted rape** increased by eight per cent (from 99 in 2016-17 to 107 in 2017-18). The number of proceedings for these crimes fell slightly this year to 247 from 251 in 2016-17, down two per cent. At the same time, the number of convictions for rape and attempted rape have nearly tripled since 2010-11 (36 convictions). The conviction rate for **rape and attempted rape** increased this year by four percentage points to 43%, although remains below the recent peak of 56% in 2012-13. Please note that recording delays are typical for high court activity due to the complex nature of cases held there. As a result the number of convictions for rape and attempted rape for 2017-18 may be slightly underestimated.

The number of **sexual assault** convictions has risen by 14% in 2017-18, to 302 convictions. This is the highest number in ten years, and has doubled since 2011-12 (151 convictions).

Chart 5: Sexual crime type convictions, 2008-09 to 2017-18

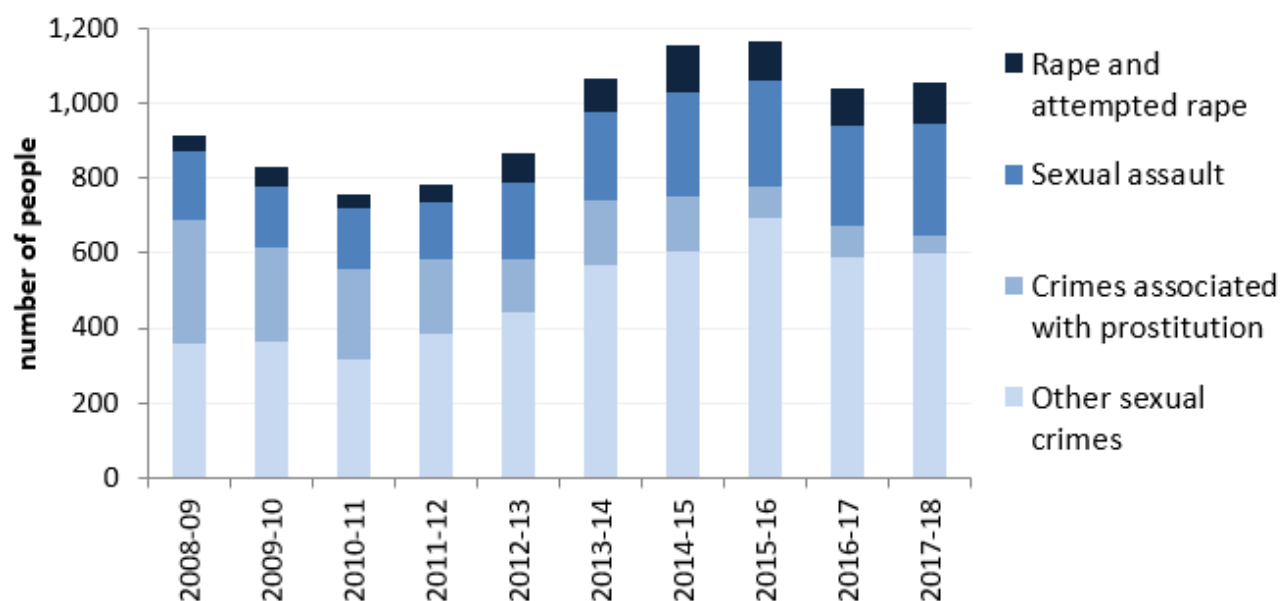


Chart 5 shows that over the last decade, it is **other sexual crimes**³ that have grown as a proportion of all sexual crimes to make up the majority. “Other sexual crimes” made up 42% of all sexual offence convictions in the year where there were fewest convictions (2010-11, 315 convictions) but their share rose to 60% by 2015-

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

16 (694 convictions), before falling back to 57% in 2016-17, where it remains in 2017-18 (597 convictions). The longer-term growth in the proportion of this crime type has been partly driven by increases in convictions for “taking, distribution, possession etc of indecent photos of children”, and for “communicating indecently”.

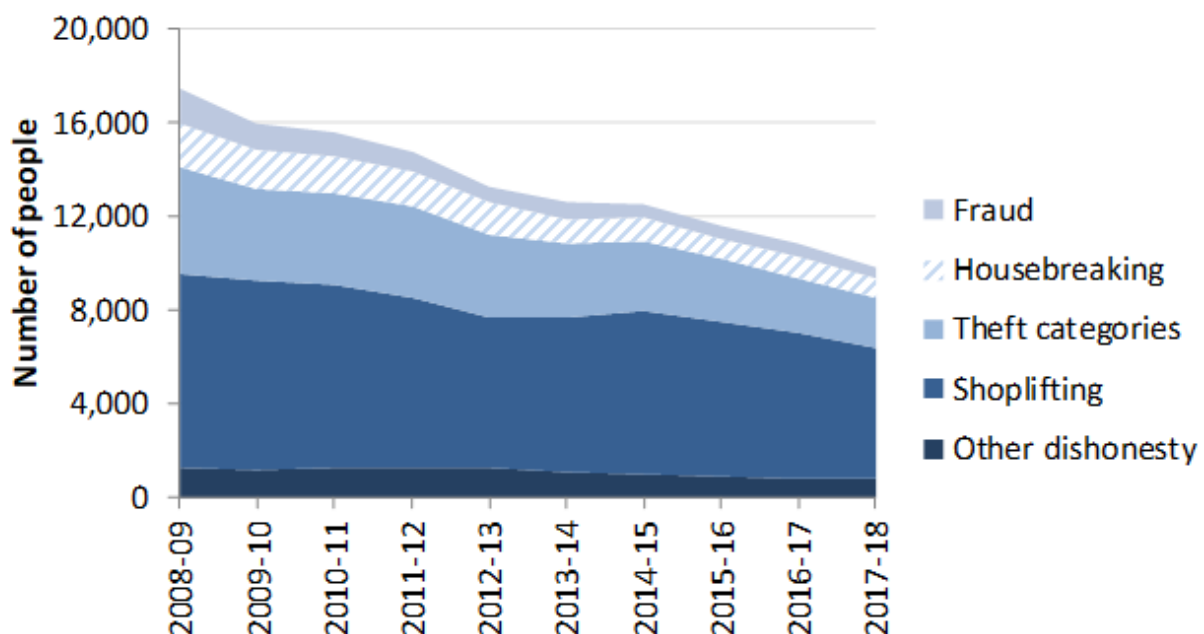
The proportion of convictions for sexual crimes classed as **Crimes associated with prostitution** fell by half this year to four per cent (47 convictions), 86% lower than in 2008-09. There was an increase in **sexual assault** convictions, up from 26% in 2016-17 to 29% (302 convictions) in 2017-18.

Crimes of dishonesty

Convictions for **crimes of dishonesty** have steadily declined in the last ten years down from 17,429 in 2007-08 to 9,801 convictions in 2017-18 (a drop of 44%).

The total number of proceedings has declined at a similar rate, down 43% from 19,585 in 2008-09 to 11,073 in 2017-18. This is reflective of fairly stable conviction rates for crimes of dishonesty, which have varied between 86% and 89% over the last ten years.

Chart 6: Convictions for Crimes of Dishonesty 2008-09 to 2017-18



“Theft categories” includes “theft of a motor vehicle”, “Theft from a motor vehicle”, “Theft by opening lockfast places” and “other theft”

Overall convictions for crimes of dishonesty declined by nine per cent in 2017-18, down to 9,801 convictions from 10,809 in 2016-17. There were declines in all crime types within crimes of dishonesty between 2016-17 and 2017-18, including:

- **Housebreaking** convictions decreased by seven per cent from 873 to 809 convictions; and

- **Fraud** convictions down by 14% from 545 to 469; this is now 67% lower than in 2008-09 (1,438 convictions).

7. People convicted by offence group

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

There were 53,230 “offence” convictions in 2017-18. As a proportion of all offences, **common assault** and **breach of the peace** made up 44%, while **speeding** and **unlawful use of a vehicle** accounted for 31%. These proportions have remained at broadly similar levels since 2008-09.

Motor vehicle offences

Motor vehicle offence convictions declined by 10% from 30,579 convictions in 2016-17 to 27,637 in 2017-18. This drop continues a downward trend following the marked rise of 14% in motor vehicle offences in 2013-14. There have since been changes in guidelines issued to officers around these types of offences. Since 2014-15, overall declines have occurred for each of the motor vehicle offence groups except **dangerous and careless driving** (up one per cent to 3,805 this year compared to 2016-17), which has increased every year since 2014-15.

The crime groups within motor vehicle offence convictions which decreased the most between 2016-17 and 2017-18 were for:

- **Seat belt offences** down 72% from 312 convictions to 86;
- **Mobile phone offences** down 42% from 1,477 to 859; and
- **Vehicle defect offences** down 27% from 1,335 to 980.

There were 3,649 in 2017-18 convictions for **driving under the influence** which is very similar to the figure of 3,634 in 2016-17, and number of convictions are broadly unchanged since 2014-15. It is to be noted that the **alcohol limit for drivers was reduced from 80 mg to 50 mg per 100 ml blood** in December 2014.

Miscellaneous Offences

The vast majority of “miscellaneous offences” are **breach of the peace** and **common assault** offences. Both groups showed decreases in convictions between 2016-17 and 2017-18:

- **Breach of the peace** category, down 11% from 15,304 to 13,555 convictions; and
- **Common assault**, down 13% from 11,240 to 9,810 convictions.

8. Headlines in court sentencing

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

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

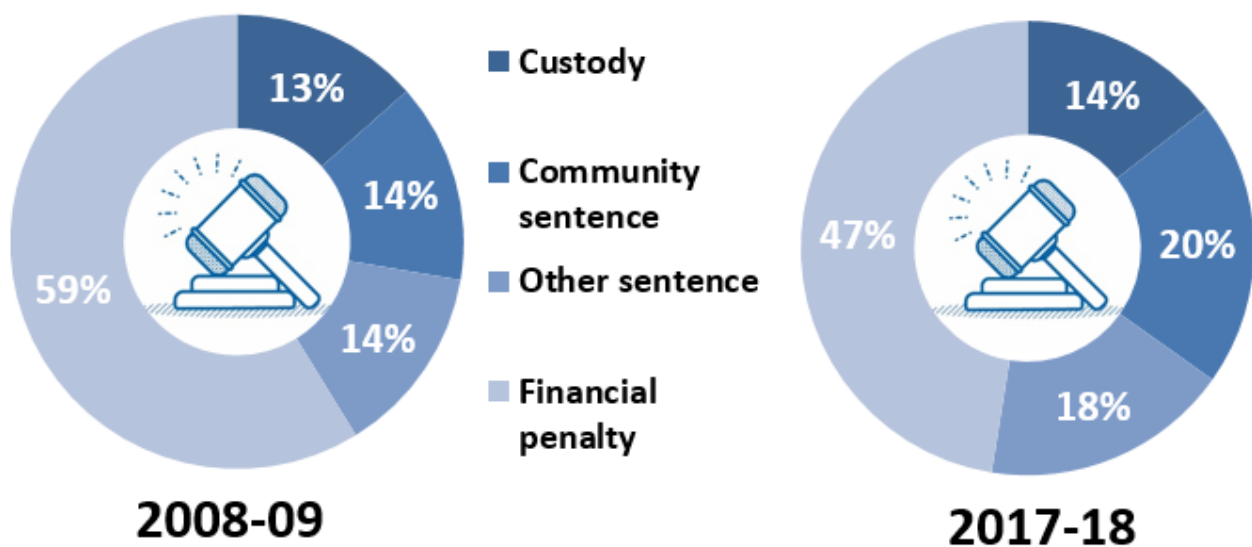
[Sections 9-12](#) provide statistics on these types of punishments. In addition, for less serious cases or where it is felt the main punishment types are not suitable, the individual found guilty can be “**admonished**” (given a verbal warning from the sheriff). A full listing of the range of court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

Of all people convicted during 2017-18:

- 47% were issued **financial penalties** (39,260);
- 20% were issued **community sentences** (16,830); and
- 14% were issued **custodial sentences** (11,973).

A further 18% of people were issued **other sentences** (14,653), which are mostly admonishments.

Chart 7: Sentences imposed, 2007-08 and 2017-18



9. Custodial Sentences

([Tables 7](#), [8a-c](#), [9](#) and [10a-d](#))

Custodial sentences comprise convicted people who are sent to prison or a young offenders institution. The number of custodial sentences given is affected by a range of factors, including the number of convictions in any given year and the types of crimes for which people are being convicted. The number of custodial sentences fell by six per cent (from 12,705 in 2016-17 to 11,973 in 2017-18). The number of custodial sentences has generally declined since the peak of 16,946 in 2008-09 and is now 29% below that level. Custodial sentences represented 14% of all convictions in 2017-18. This proportion has remained relatively stable over the last ten years, fluctuating between 13 and 15%.

Extended sentences and Supervised Release Orders

Extended sentences and supervised release orders are for offenders who have served time in prison but have an additional post-release supervision period attached to their sentence (see [Annex D](#) for more details). There has been a fall in their use this year (from 538 to 450), although the total used has been over 400 (with a peak of 542) since 2010-11.

Please note that we do not have information on the length of the supervision period on our dataset, just the length of the custodial part of the sentence.

Length of custodial sentences

Courts will consider the full facts and circumstances of a case before deciding an appropriate sentence in a given case. This includes whether or not the offender has been convicted before and whether there are any mitigating circumstances. These statistics do not take into account the factors influencing the sentencing decisions.

All of the 27 people issued **life sentences** in 2017-18 received these for murder⁴. When a court imposes a life sentence, a minimum period in custody, called the “punishment part” is set by the court before the prisoner can be considered for release on licence by the parole board. “On licence” means that a life prisoner is subject to recall to prison if they breach the terms of their release in their lifetime.

Average custodial sentence

Information on the minimum custodial period of a life sentence is not available from the criminal proceedings database, therefore it is not possible to incorporate these sentences into the average sentence length. The **average length of custodial sentences** for all crimes, excluding life sentences, in 2017-18 was just under ten and a half months (318 days), which is one per cent longer than in 2016-17 (314

⁴ Murder carries a mandatory life sentence upon conviction. Although an Order for Lifelong Restriction is a sentence that lasts for the rest of a person’s life, it is not treated as a life sentence for the purpose of these statistics.

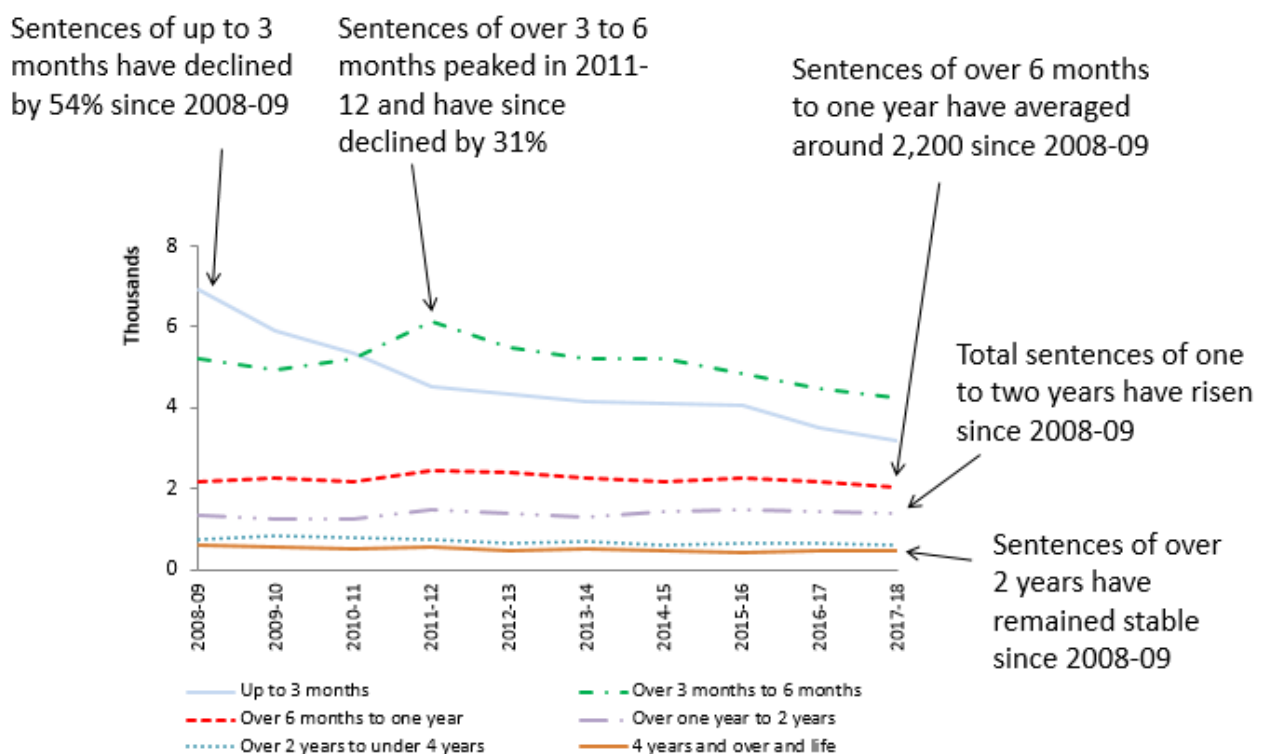
days). Over the longer term, there has been a general upward trend in sentence length, and they are now 21% longer than in 2008/09 (263 days).

Categories of custodial sentence length

The [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) commenced in February 2011 and introduced a presumption against short sentences (3 months or less). This presumption states that a court must not pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term of 3 months or less unless it considers that no other method of dealing with the person is appropriate.

Chart 8 illustrates patterns of custodial sentence length by specific categories. In 2008-09 the most common length was “**up to 3 months**” (6,914 people), which made up 41% of custodial sentences. Over the ten-year period, levels have dropped with sentences of “**up to 3 months**” making up 27% of custodial sentences in 2017-18. These sentences started to fall before the presumption was introduced.

Chart 8: Length of Custodial Sentences, 2008-09 to 2017-18



Figures show that:

- Custodial sentences of “**over 3 months to 6 months**” accounted for 31% of custodial sentences in 2008-09 (5,230 people) and rose to 39% (6,153 people) by 2011-12. Thirty-six per cent of sentences were between 3 and 6 months in 2017-18.

- Sentences of “**over 6 months to 1 year**” made up 13% of all sentences in 2008-09 (2,158 people), rising to 17% by 2017-18 (2,040 people);
- Similarly, the share of custodial sentences “**over one year to 2 years**” has been increasing. They made up eight per cent in 2008-09 (1,318 people), rising to 12% by 2017-18 (1,393 people); and
- The proportion of custodial sentences of “**2 years to under 4 years**” and “**4 years and over**” the longest categories of custodial sentence, have remained broadly constant over the last ten years, at around five and four per cent of all custodial sentences respectively.

10. Custodial Sentences by type of crime

([Tables 9](#) and [10a-d](#))

Custodial Sentences for Non-sexual Crimes of Violence

Homicide comprises murder, culpable homicide (i.e. unlawful killing but without intent to do so) and the statutory crimes of causing death by dangerous or careless driving, causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, driving illegally when involved in a fatal accident and corporate homicide.

Seventy per cent, or 62 of the 90 people convicted of homicide in 2017-18 were given a **custodial sentence**, a slight decrease on the 2016-17 figure of 74%. During the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14, the proportion of homicide convictions receiving custodial sentences was greater than 80%. Since then, it has ranged from 69% to 74%, this year’s rate of 70% being at the low end of that range. This can, in part, be attributed to a higher proportion of “**causing death by careless driving**” crimes making up the total of homicide convictions since 2014-15 and the fact that these types of homicide tend to attract non-custodial sentences. Furthermore, compulsion orders, made when the court is satisfied that the accused has a mental disorder requiring treatment are not counted as custodial sentences.

Around 43% of custodial sentences for homicide were life sentences imposed for murder (27 people), a fall compared to 2016-17 (53%, 30 people). The remainder, who were convicted for other types of homicide, were given an average sentence of around six and a half years (2,405 days), over a year (506 days) longer than in 2016-17 (1,899 days) and the longest average for homicide (excluding murder) in ten years.

Other changes in average custodial sentences for non-sexual crimes of violence between 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as follows:

- A decrease of four per cent for “**attempted murder and serious assault**” (38 days less, to 949 days in total);
- A decrease of five per cent for **robbery** (down 40, to 790 days); and

- An increase of 25% for **other non-sexual crimes of violence**, (up by 171 to 846 days), this makes it the highest value in the last decade. It should be noted that this is the smallest category of crimes within the group, and average sentences are therefore more variable.

Custodial Sentences for Sexual Crimes

As shown in chart 9, custody was the most frequently used disposal for “**rape and attempted rape**”, being imposed on 97% of people with a charge proven. Custodial sentences for “rape and attempted rape” attracted the longest average custodial sentence of all crime types (other than life sentences for murder). The average sentence length for this kind of crime increased in 2017-18, up 65 days (three per cent) to 2,567 days (just over seven years), the highest average sentence for rape and attempted rape of the last ten years. There is no clear recent trend in average sentence length for rape and attempted rape.

Sexual assault sentences were, on average, 45 days (five per cent) longer than in 2016-17, rising to 986 days (around 2 years and 7 months) in 2017-18. This is the third increase in sentence lengths in four years since the decade low of 871 days in 2013-14.

Custodial Sentences for Crimes of Dishonesty

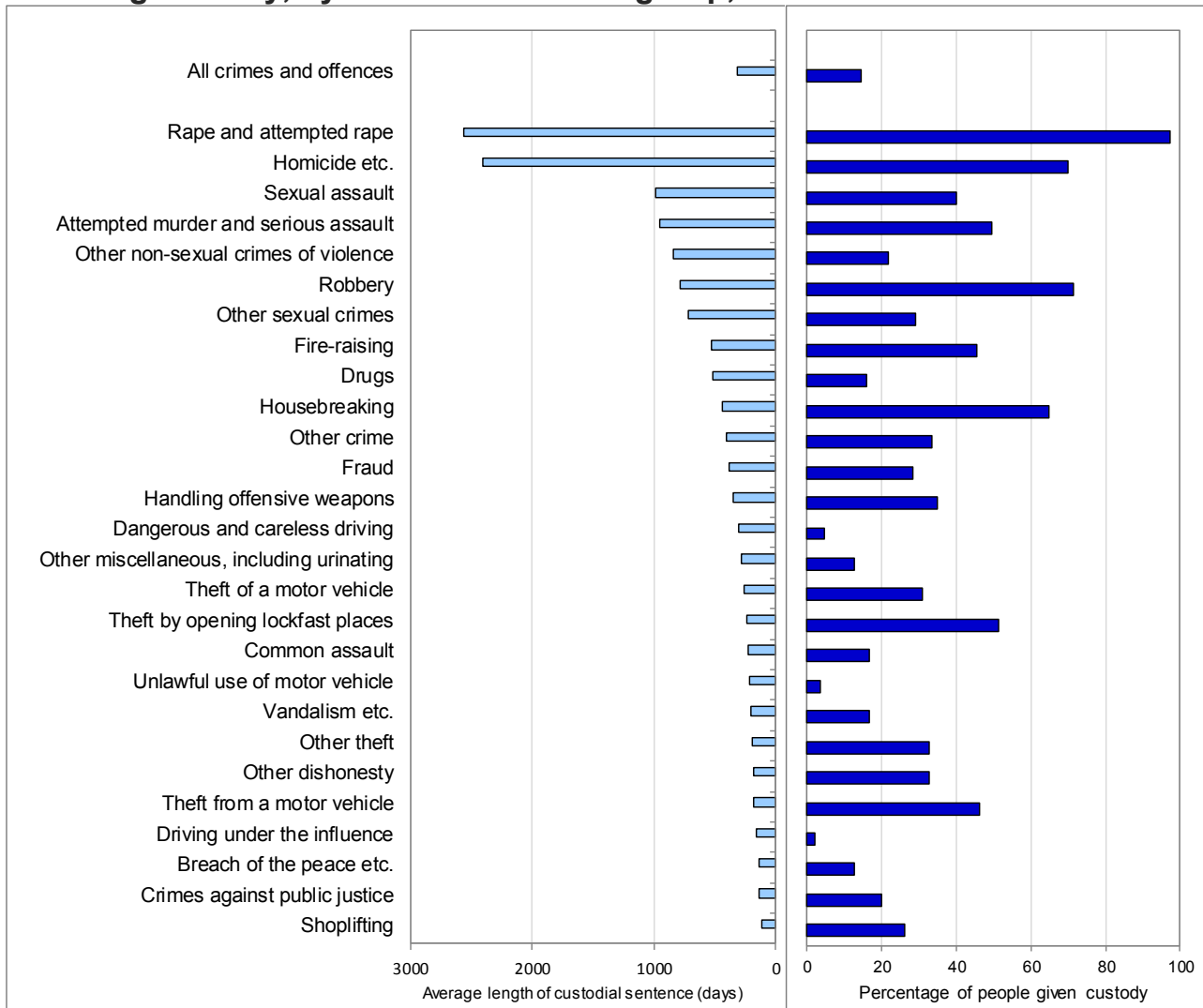
Overall, the average custodial sentence length for crimes of dishonesty increased from 206 days in 2016-17 to 209 days in 2017-18; a rise of one per cent, and 67 days longer (47%) than in 2008-09 when the average was 142 days. The most notable change within this category is the 16% increase in average sentence length for fraud, now just over a year (387 days).

Other notable trends for crimes of dishonesty included:

Around 65% of **housebreaking** convictions received custodial sentences in 2017-18, up three per cent from 2016-17. This is the highest proportion of housebreaking convictions for which custodial sentences have been imposed in the last decade, a period during which the proportion has increased in almost every year. In 2017-18, the average custodial sentence for **housebreaking** was almost 15 months (443 days), an eight-day (two per cent) decrease from 2016-17 when it was 451 days. The average sentence length is almost twice the length it was in 2008-09 (223 days).

The proportion of convictions for **fraud** that resulted in a custodial sentence was 28% in 2017-18, an increase of two percentage points on the previous year. The average sentence length has increased by 73% since 2008-09 up to 387 days, the highest average sentence in ten years.

Chart 9: Average sentence length (excluding life sentences) and proportion receiving custody, by crime and offence group, 2017-18¹



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

Custodial Sentences for Handling Offensive Weapons

Sections 47 and 49 of the [Criminal Law \(Consolidation\) \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#) make provision for the offences of:

- Carrying offensive weapons;
- Having in a public place an article with a blade or point.

These two offences make up the crime group “**handling offensive weapons**”, statistics for which are presented in the standard tables accompanying this publication. As shown in Table A, there were 1,451 people convicted of “handling offensive weapons” in 2017-18, of which the majority were for carrying knives i.e. “**having in a public place an article with a blade or point**” (941 convictions). These changes represent a small increase from last year, but numbers of convictions are around half of what they were in 2008-09. The remainder related to crimes for other weapons such as baseball bats, bottles and pieces of wood. Firearm offences are not included in the “handling offensive weapons” category but are included within “**other miscellaneous offences**”.

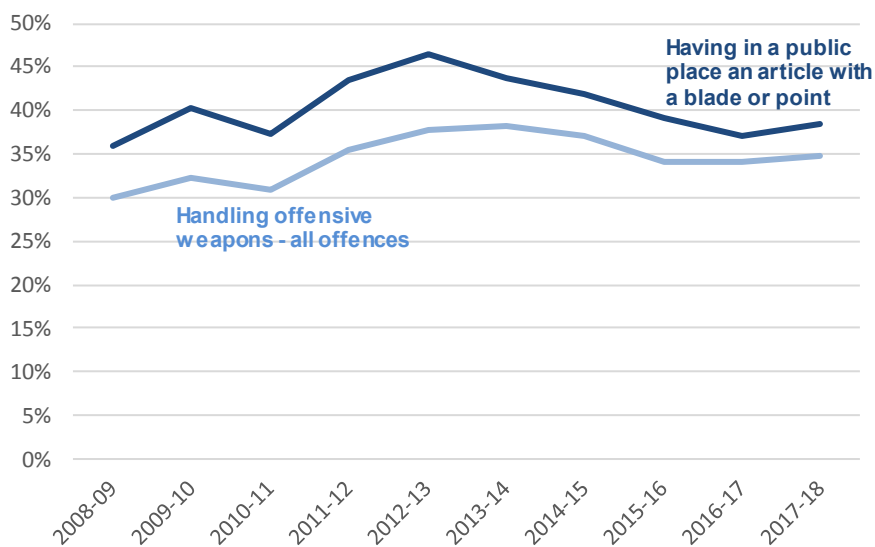
Statistics for carrying knives are not published separately in the standard tables accompanying this bulletin but are presented below alongside trends for all “handling offensive weapons”.

Table A: Sentencing for handling offensive weapons

		2008-09	2016-17	2017-18
"Handling offensive weapons" (as published in tables 4b, 9 and 10c) Having in a public place an article with a blade/point or carrying other offensive weapons.	Number convicted	3,516	1,436	1,451
	% receiving a custodial sentence	30%	34%	35%
	Average custodial sentence (days)	260	392	353
Knife offences only: "Having in a public place an article with a blade or point"	Number convicted	1,838	917	941
	% receiving a custodial sentence	36%	37%	38%
	Average custodial sentence (days)	277	422	365

The proportion of convictions **for handling offensive weapons** which received a custodial sentence increased slightly in 2017-18 to 35%, although there has been little change in this rate over the last few years. The rate is currently five percentage points higher than it was in 2008-09. Similarly, the proportion of custodial sentences given specifically for **knife offences** has returned to a level similar to that seen at the start of the last decade (38% in 2017-18 compared to 36% in 2008-09), with a general increase and subsequent fall during the intervening period.

Chart A: Proportion of convictions leading to a custodial sentence for handling offensive weapons and knife offences



The average custodial sentence length for handling offensive weapons is 36% higher than it was in 2008-09, increasing from 260 days in 2008-09 to 353 days in 2017-18. In 2017-18, the average sentence length for this type of offence fell by 10% to 353 days from the outlier of 392 days in 2016-17, taking it to the lowest average since 2012-13. The trend over the last ten years is similar for knife offences, with the average custodial sentence length being around three per cent longer than that of handling offensive weapons at 365 days in 2017-18.

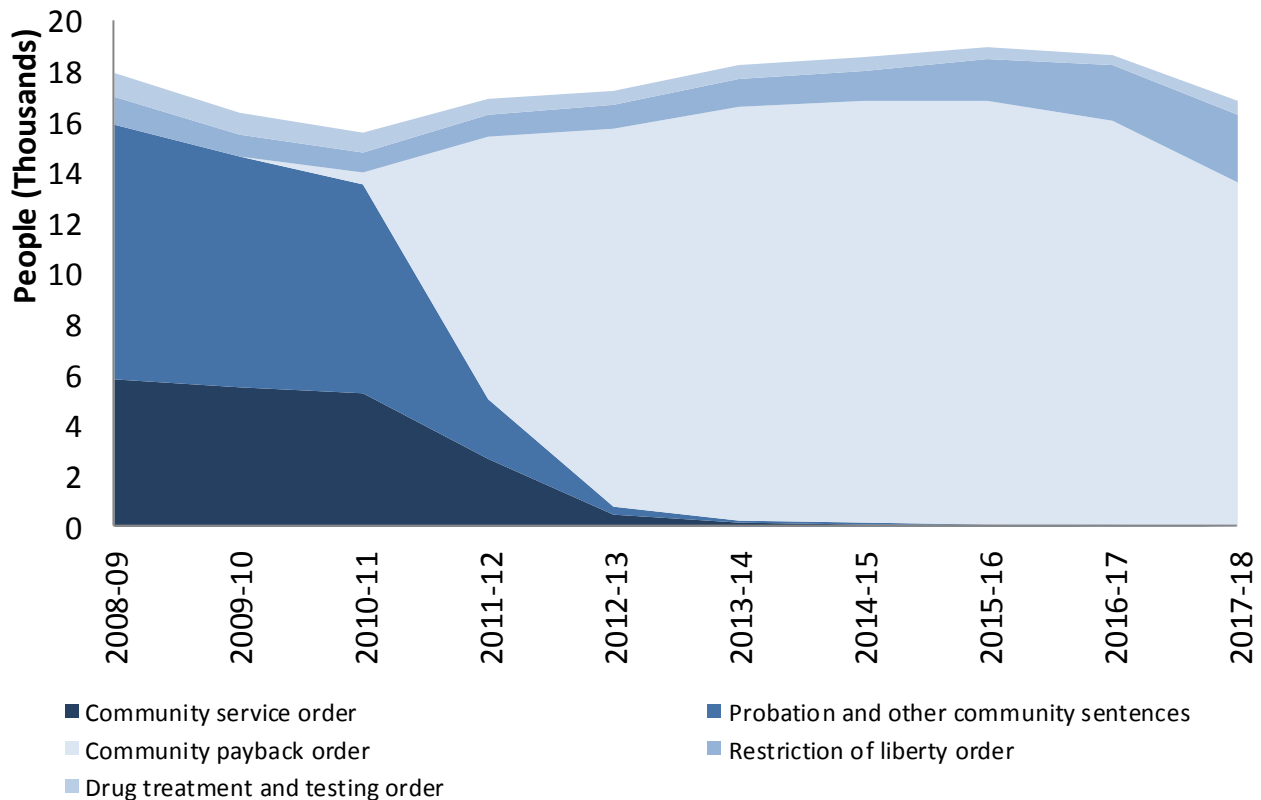
11. Community Sentences

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

Community sentence is a collective term for the ways that courts can punish someone convicted of committing an offence other than by serving a custodial sentence. There is a wide range of options available in the Scottish courts, which are listed at [Annex D](#).

Twenty per cent (or 16,830) of all convictions in 2017-18 resulted in a main penalty of a community sentence. These account for a higher proportion (20%) of the total court sentences than ten years ago, up from 14% in 2008-09, although close to unchanged since 2015-16. There was a decrease of 10% in the number of community sentences in 2017-18 from 18,646 in 2016-17, which is in line with the overall decrease in the number of disposals.

Chart 10: Persons issued community sentences, 2008-09 to 2017-18



Community Payback Orders (CPO) enable the courts to impose a range of requirements including unpaid work and supervision as well as being put through a programme of rehabilitation to address their behaviours (see [Annex D](#) for full details). CPOs replaced probation and community service orders for offences committed on or after 1st February 2011. This is reflected in the statistics, as the number of people receiving CPOs rose sharply between 2010-11 (461 CPOs) and 2013-14 (16,379 CPOs). Numbers declined by 15% in the year to 2017-18 to 13,601 people, representing 81% of all community sentences, and the first time that the numbers of CPOs fell as a proportion of all convictions.

A **Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO)** is a court order that requires a person to remain within a location, usually their home, at times specified by the court. A person's compliance with the order is monitored electronically. RLOs made up 16% of people receiving community sentences in 2017-18 (2,691 RLOs), rising 22% from 2,204 in 2016-17. Please note that these statistics on RLOs will not match the [statistics published by G4S](#), the Scottish Government's contractor for electronic monitoring. This is because the statistics in this publication are representative of the main charge in a set of proceedings and will not include RLOs issued for secondary charges. By contrast the G4S figures count all RLOs issued by the courts relating to all charges.

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) are designed to reduce or stop offending by addressing problem drug use through the provision or access to a closely monitored treatment programme. The number of DTTOs rose by 24% from 418 in 2016-17 to 518 in 2017-18. This is the first increase after eight consecutive annual declines, but levels are still 41% lower than in 2008-09 (885 DTTOs).

Community sentences are available for courts to use in any case where the offence is punishable by imprisonment. In 2017-18 the crimes/offences with greater than 40% of community sentences were for:

Other sexual crimes – 353 people, or 59% of court disposals for these crimes;

Sexual Assault – 156 people, or 52%;

Theft from a motor vehicle – 95 people, or 43%;

Fire-raising – 177 people, or 42% of court disposals;

Other non-sexual crimes of violence – 63 people, or 42%; and

Theft of a motor vehicle – 100 people, or 41%.

12. Financial penalties and other sentences

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

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

The number of **financial penalties** has been in general decline over the last ten years, dropping from 73,991 in 2008-09, when they accounted for 59% of all disposals. Numbers have continued to decline in the latest year, down by 13% from 44,946 in 2016-17 to 39,260 in 2017-18. They now account for fewer than half (47%) of all disposals.

The median⁵ **fine** imposed by courts on individuals (excluding companies) in 2016-17 was £230, in cash terms⁶. The median fine has increased by 15% over the last 10 years, up from £200 in 2008-09.

The use of **compensation orders** as a main penalty increased by eight per cent to 786 in the year to 2017-18, only the third rise in the last ten years. Numbers remain 32% lower than in 2008-09 (1,153). The median value for compensation orders has risen at a faster rate than for fines, up from £180 in 2008-09 to £285 in 2017-18. Please note that compensation orders can be given as an additional punishment to a single offence and hence the median is based on either the main or secondary penalty for specific offences.

Other sentences

“Other sentences” are mostly admonishments (a verbal warning from the sheriff). In 2017-18, 13,861 people were admonished, which represented 17% of all convictions. This has increased from 13% in 2008-09, although has remained almost unchanged since 2015-16. In 2017-18 the crimes for which admonishments were most frequently given (where there were more than 1,000 convictions overall) were:

- **Shoplifting** with 33% of all convictions being admonishments (1,850 convictions);
- **Crimes against public justice** with 33% (2,633 convictions); and
- **Breach of the peace etc.** with 29% (3,886 convictions).

⁵ The median value is the midpoint of a ranked series of data so that very high or very low values do not impact excessively on the calculated average.

⁶ Year-on-year comparisons for fines and compensation orders are in cash terms, and have therefore not been adjusted for inflation.

13. Aggravators

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

Codes can be recorded on the Criminal History System (CHS) by Police Scotland or COPFS to provide additional information relating to the nature of a charge. Some of these codes (aggravators) are created by legislation. These must be proved in court. For example, someone who commits an assault which is motivated by malice towards the victim as a result of their religion would have their offence recorded under common assault with an aggravator code of religious hatred.

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

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

Information on people convicted of charges with a domestic abuse identifier is also published.

Please note that statistics on **bail aggravators**, which identify offences that were committed while the offender was on bail, are not included in this publication but are available for download from the "[Additional data](#)" page.

Statistics on aggravators

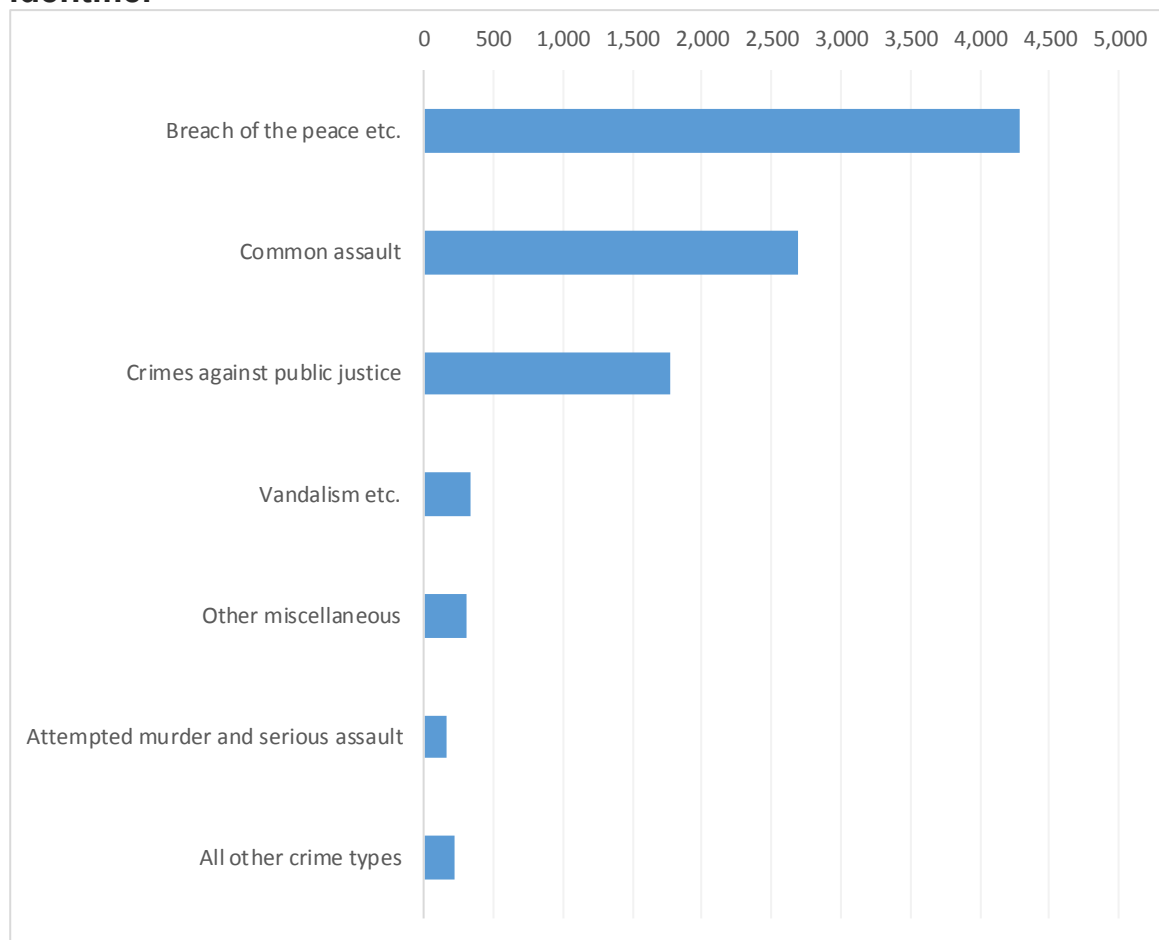
Please be aware that a single proceeding can have more than one aggravator recorded against it e.g. "domestic" and "disability". In this case the same proceeding would be counted twice in the aggravator tables but once in the main court tables.

Domestic abuse

There were 9,782 convictions with a domestic abuse identifier in 2017-18, a 10% decrease from 2016-17 (10,836 convictions). Levels are still 14% higher than when numbers were at their lowest (2010-11, 8,566 convictions). The fall is proportionate to the overall fall in numbers of proceedings.

The new statutory domestic aggravator, in use for the first time in 2017-18, has been applied to 4,253, or 43% of convictions with a domestic identifier – it is never applied to a proceeding without the non-statutory identifier. Some of the cases with a domestic abuse identifier disposed of in 2017-18 will relate to offences committed prior to the introduction of the statutory aggravator.

Chart 11: The number of convictions by crime with a domestic abuse identifier



In 2017-18 the vast majority of people convicted of an offence with a domestic abuse identifier recorded were **male** (8,618 convictions or 88%). This proportion has declined by three percentage points since 2008-09 when the proportion of males convicted with a domestic abuse identifier recorded stood at 91%.

In 2017-18 the most common crime types with a domestic abuse identifier recorded against a conviction were:

- **Breach of the peace**, which made up 44% of domestic abuse convictions (4,286 convictions). The vast majority of these breach of the peace-type convictions (88% or 3,759 convictions) were for offences of “threatening or abusive behaviour” or stalking.
- **Common assault** (28% or 2,696 convictions); and
- **Crimes against public justice** (18% or 1,771 convictions).

Other aggravators

After the domestic abuse aggravator, the next most common types of aggravators recorded in 2017-18 were:

- **Racial** (650 convictions);
- **Sexual orientation** (354 convictions); and
- **Religious** (249 convictions).

Convictions with racial and religious aggravators have fallen by 10% since 2016-17, which mirrors the overall trend in convictions. In contrast, convictions with aggravators relating to sexual orientation fell by only one per cent and with aggravators relating to disability increased by nine per cent.

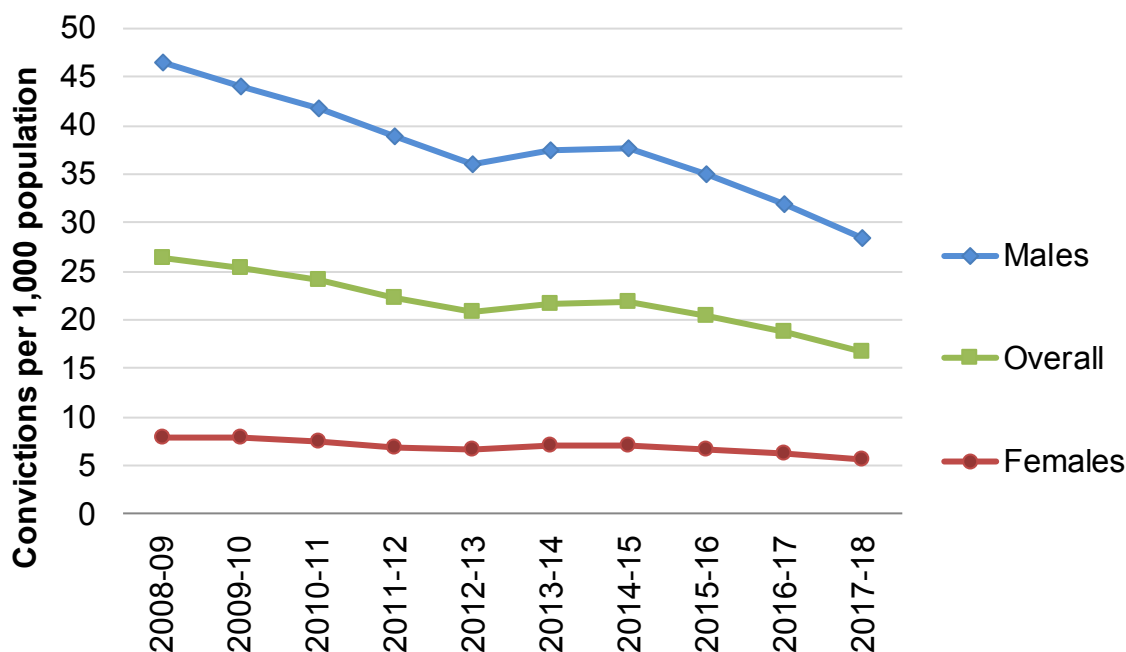
14. Age and Gender

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

In 2017-18 there were 17 convictions per 1,000 population (approaching one in every 60 people). There were more convictions for males at 28 convictions per 1,000 population compared to six for females.

The overall number of convictions per 1,000 population has declined over the last ten years from 26 convictions per 1,000 population in 2008-09. The number dropped to 21 convictions per 1,000 by 2012-13 and after two years of small rises, has now been falling since 2014-15. The decline has been driven by a decrease for males, down to 28 convictions per 1,000 population in 2017-18 from 46 in 2008-09. The number for females has remained more stable over the ten years, with an overall decline from eight to six convictions per 1,000 population in 2017-18.

Chart 12: Convictions per 1,000 population by gender, 2008-09 to 2017-18



Over the past 10 years, the gap between the number of convictions per 1,000 population for younger people compared to older people has become smaller. This has been driven by a steep fall in the number of convictions per 1,000 population for younger people, especially younger men. For older people (aged 31 or above), the number has also been on a downward trend over the last decade, but the fall has not been as consistent as for younger people and has been more gradual.

In 2008-09, the age group with the highest numbers of convictions per thousand population was those aged 18-20 with 81 convictions per 1,000 population. Since then, the age group with the highest number of convictions per 1,000 population has increased. In 2017-18, the highest number of convictions per 1,000 population was for the 21-30 age group overall (35 per 1,000), although looking at women specifically, the highest number of convictions per thousand population falls into the slightly older 31-40 age group.

Convictions by gender/age and crime type

Males accounted for 82% of all convictions in 2017-18, one percentage point lower than 2016-17. More males than females were convicted in all crime/offence categories except for **offences associated with prostitution** (66% of all convictions were for females).

Whilst females accounted for 18% of all convictions, they accounted for relatively higher proportions of convictions for the following crime types in 2017-18:

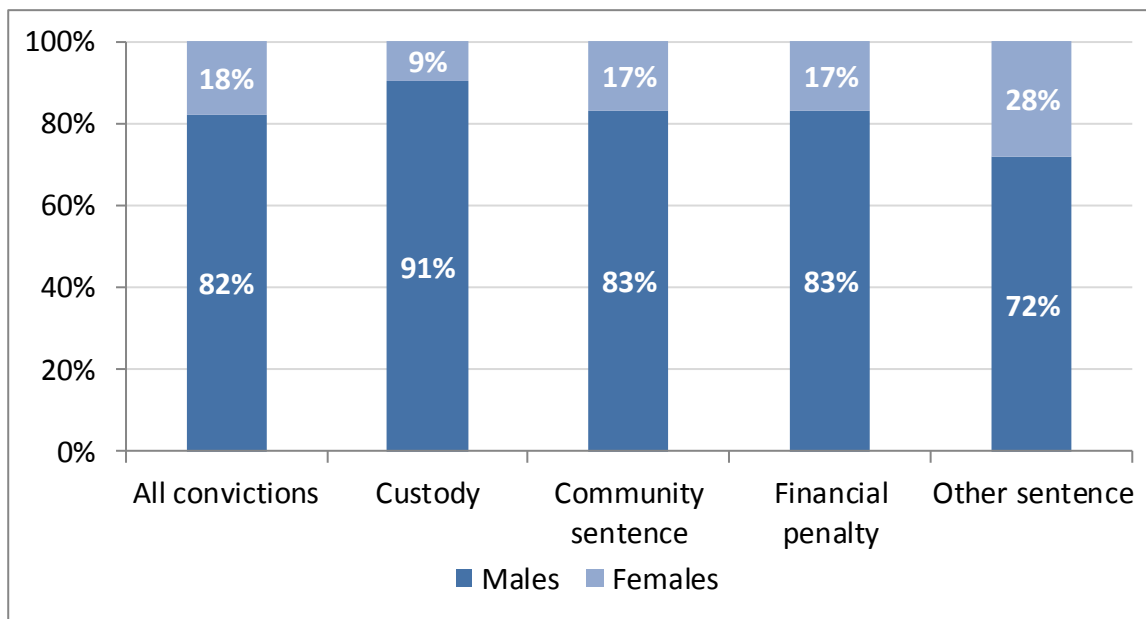
- 49% (74 convictions) of **other non-sexual crimes of violence**. The vast majority of these were for “cruelty to and unnatural treatment of children” convictions;
- 37% (173 convictions) of all **fraud** convictions; and
- 33% (37 convictions) of all ‘**other crimes**’ convictions.

Compared to older people, a larger proportion of convictions for **people under 21** are for **crimes of public justice** and **common assault**. For example, more than a quarter (28%) of convictions for females under 21 were for common assault with the corresponding figure for males being 16%. By contrast common assault accounted for smaller proportions of convictions for both men and women aged over 40 (10 and 11% for males and females respectively).

Convictions for **motor vehicle offences** accounted for higher proportions of convictions for those aged over 40; 41% of males and females convicted. This compares to the under 21-age group where 22% of males and females respectively were convicted of motor vehicle offences.

Sentencing by gender and age

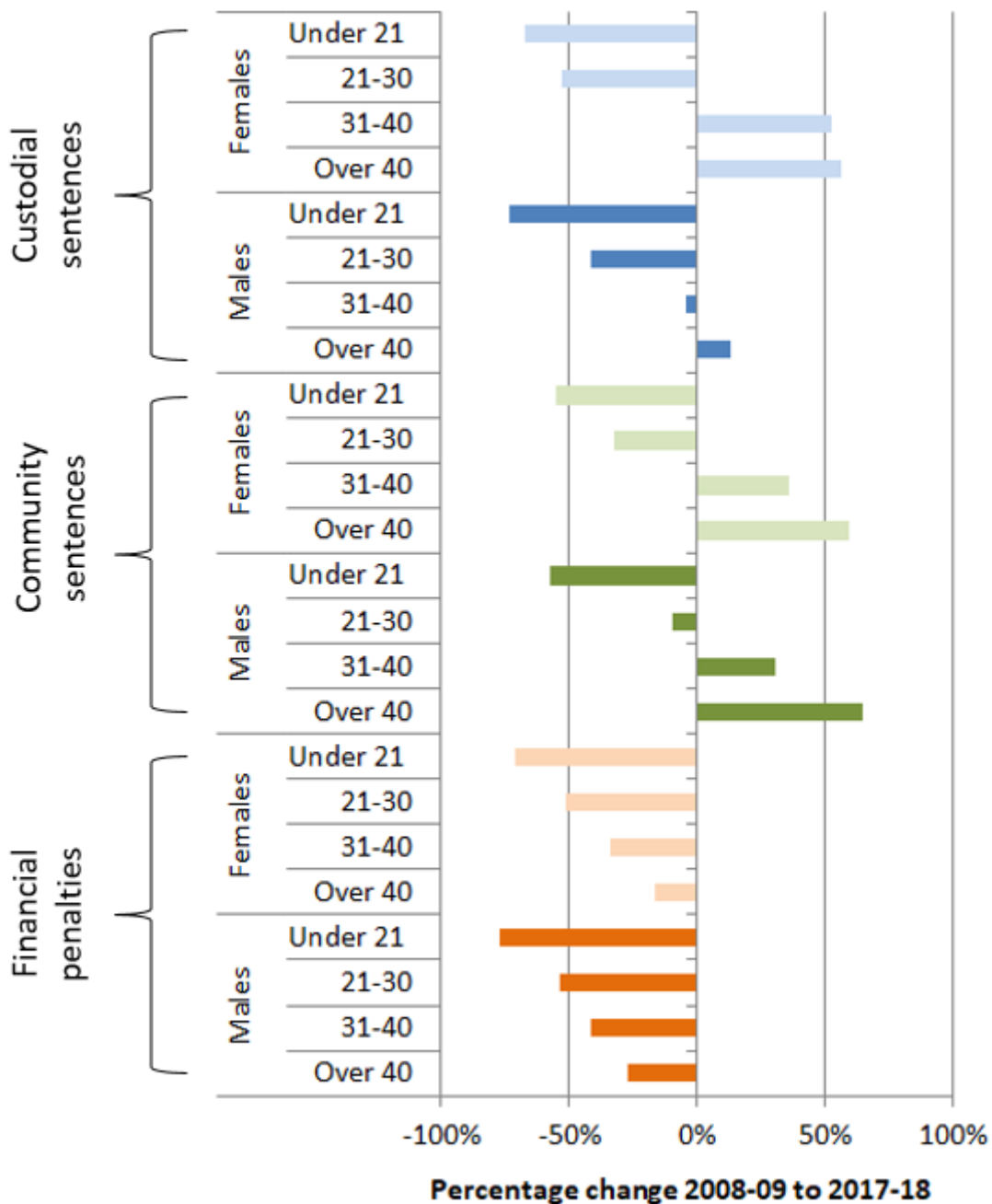
Chart 13: Total Convictions and Disposal Type by gender, 2017-18



Overall, males are more likely to receive a custodial sentence than females. This is illustrated by males accounting for 82% of all people convicted in 2017-18 but representing a higher proportion of all **custodial sentences** (91%). Females were more likely to be issued with an “**Other sentence**” with 28% of these types of punishments having been given to females compared to the 18% of all convictions that females represent.

Please note that sentencing decisions are reflective of a number of factors such as the severity of the crime and whether the individual has offended in the past. In addition, the decision on what type of punishment is reasonable will be based on the personal circumstances of the offender. These statistics do not take account of these factors. The [Reconviction Rates in Scotland](#) National Statistics present analyses on the last sentence received in a financial year, by the number and type of previous crimes and sentences.

Chart 14: Change in number of disposals by age and gender, 2008-09 to 2017-18



[Table 11](#) illustrates different patterns by age and gender over the last ten years. Chart 14 above summarises the main changes between 2008-09 and 2017-18. In summary:

- In every disposal group, there are falls in numbers of convictions. This fits with the overall fall in convictions, although the largest and most consistent falls are seen in **financial penalties**.
- **Financial penalties** are the disposal types where the trend is in decline for all age-gender groups, with the largest decreases being for the under 21 year-old males, and generally larger falls for younger ages.

- With respect to **custodial sentences**, numbers for males have fallen by 29% per cent (with a notable decrease of 73% for under-21s), whereas numbers of custodial sentences for females have only decreased by 16%, with more than 50% falls for under 30s, and more than 50% increases for over 30s; and
- **Community sentences** have seen a fall of six per cent, although all of the decreases are seen in the under-30s age groups, the over-30s increasing by similar proportions. The number of community sentences for females and males over 40 has increased by 65% and 60% respectively since 2008-09.

15. Police Disposals

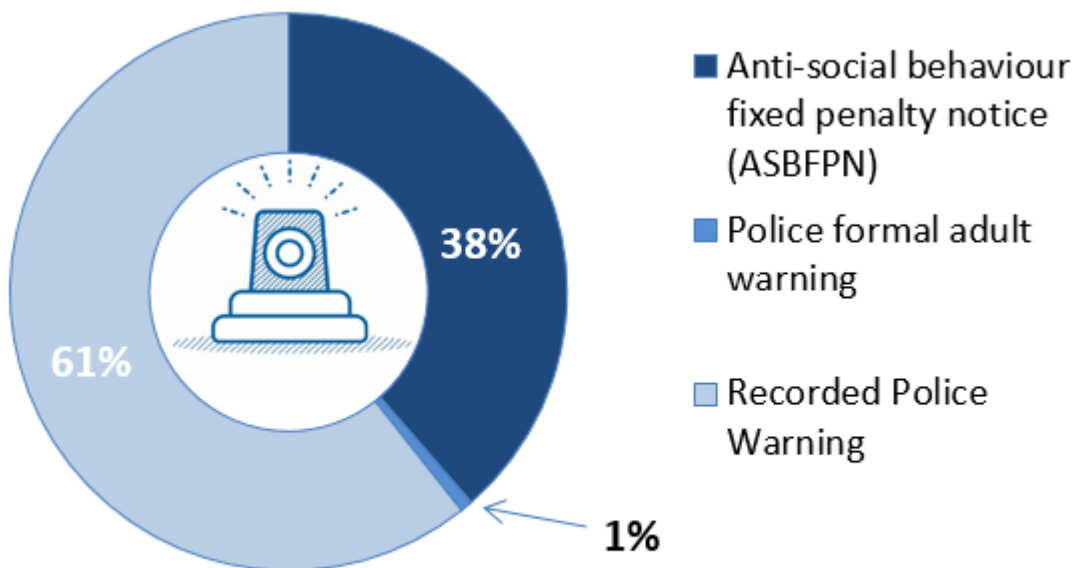
([Tables 17 - 20](#))

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

In 2008-09, there were 58,846 police disposals, the peak of the last decade occurred in 2009-10 at 72,173, but there has now been an overall 41% decline from 2008-09 to 34,681.

At their peak, ASBFPNs accounted for around three-quarters of the police disposals presented in this publication, but their use has declined since 2013-14 to make up only 38% this year, the most used police disposal in 2017-18 (61%) now being Recorded Police Warnings. It is important to note, however, that there are other types of police measures not included in these statistics such as fixed penalty notices for moving motor vehicle offences and other youth justice measures. A more detailed listing of the disposals available in this publication can be seen in [Annex D](#).

Chart 15: Police disposals by type in 2017-18

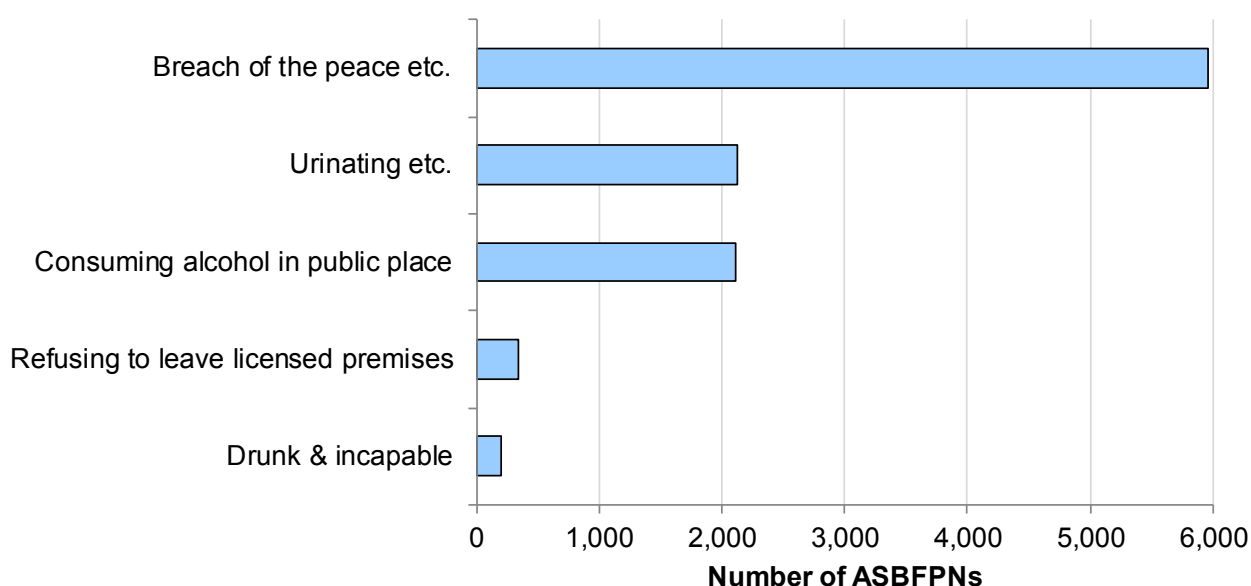


Excludes police fixed notices for cars, motor vehicle offences and measures specifically for dealing with young people

Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices

Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs) allow the police to issue offenders a £40 fine for a range of offences including drunken-related behaviours and playing loud music. In 2017-18, 11,008 people received an ASBFPN as a main penalty, a decrease of 28% from 15,384 in 2016-17. Levels have decreased for the fourth year in a row after a period of relative stability between 2010-11 and 2013-14 (over 50,000 ASBFPNs per annum). It is thought that some of the decline may be due to Police Scotland issuing revised guidance around the use of ASBFPN, and there may be some displacement by the use of Recorded Police Warnings.

Chart 16: Most common offences for Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs), 2017-18



In 2017-18 the vast majority of ASBFPNs were issued for three offence types:

- 5,962 for **breach of the peace** (54%);
- 2,122 for **urinating etc.** in circumstances causing annoyance to others (19% of total); and
- 2,108 for **consuming alcohol in a public place** (19%).

Males received 84% of all ASBFPNs in 2017-18 (9,263 people) with the most common offences being for **breach of the peace etc.** (51% of ASBFPNs issued to males) followed by **urinating etc.** (22%). ASBFPNs issued to females (1,744 people in total) were primarily issued for breach of the peace (69% of ASBFPNs to females) and consuming alcohol in a public place (16%).

Recorded Police Warnings

The use of **Recorded Police Warnings (RPWs)** grew quickly after their introduction in January 2016, becoming the most used police disposal in 2016-17

(19,672 issued). In 2017-18, use has fallen by 12% to 17,291, but they now make up 50% of all police disposals, compared to 47% in 2016-17.

77% of RPWs were issued in 2017-18 for offences that fall into the 'Other' category. This includes things such as possession of drugs, threatening or abusive behaviour and shoplifting. Similarly to ASBFPNs, the majority of the rest were public nuisance offences such as **consuming alcohol in a public place** (10%) and **breach of the peace** (five per cent). Males received 72% of all RPWs in 2017-18, a lower proportion than received ASBFPNs, but a higher proportion of males (11%) received an RPW for **consuming alcohol in a public place** than females (6%).

The introduction of RPWs was coincident with the phasing out of Formal Adult Warnings (FAWs) and use fell by 91% between 2015-2016 and 2016-17. Only 203 FAWs were recorded in 2017-18, and they should disappear from the records completely in the near future.

Police disposals for children and young people involved in offending

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

Please note that these statistics are not a full measure of disposals for under-18s as there are a number of other measures managed by the police and other public bodies that we cannot quantify levels for.

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

- Increasingly, the **Whole System Approach (WSA)** is used to deal with young people aged 8 to 17. Following the preventing offending framework in 2008 and a WSA pilot in 2010, this approach was rolled out across Scotland in 2011 to encourage justice partners to channel young people away from the adult courts and hearing system. One approach used by the police to respond to the needs of children who offend is **Early and Effective Intervention (EEI)**. Early and Effective Intervention is a multi-agency response to low level offending, typically offences of a less serious nature, which might previously have automatically resulted in referral to the Children's Reporter. The EEI process runs differently in each Local Authority and the involvement of the police can be different in each Local Authority. For these reasons, the statistics presented here should be seen as a minimum indication of EEI activity.
- Other young people are referred to the **Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA)**, which manages the children's hearing system. This is a needs based system, including responding to occasions when children offend, rather than exposing them to the adult courts, which can be a damaging experience. The police can use a number of ways to refer individuals to SCRA such as **restorative justice warnings**, the disposal for which statistics are available. It is important to note that other organisations such as COPFS, social work and educational bodies can also make referrals to SCRA, though such referrals are not included in the statistics in this report, and can be found elsewhere⁷.
- Depending on their age and the nature of the offence some young people who have offended move through the Criminal Justice System in the same way as adults i.e. they are issued a disposal by the police, COPFS or the adult courts. This tends to happen for young people accused of more serious crimes with activity for these cases included within the statistics elsewhere in

⁷ http://www.scra.gov.uk/resources_articles_category/official-statistics/

the report. No one under the age of 12 can be prosecuted in the adult courts in Scotland.

- The focus of EEs is to respond as quickly as possible to offending behaviour by children and young people and to put in place appropriate support with the aim of reducing the likelihood of reoffending. Practices vary by local authority with a range of agencies (police, education, social work and the third sector) being involved.

Trends in Police Disposals for Young People

In terms of police disposals specifically aimed at young people involved in offending, **Restorative Justice Warnings** have been in decline from 2,457 people in 2008-09 to 378 people in 2017-18, but numbers have fluctuated since 2014-15.

By contrast, the number of young people referred for **EEI** increased steadily since their introduction in 2008-09 rising to 2,598 people by 2011-12. In the three years between 2011-12 and 2015-16 numbers more than doubled to 6,654 people as the use of these practices became more commonplace. In 2017-18, the total number fell by seven per cent to 5,707, though this is in the context of an overall fall in police disposals of 17%.

16. Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service Disposals

(Tables 19-22)

When a report is submitted by the police to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options for dealing with people who have been charged. The COPFS can decide to take no action e.g. if there is insufficient evidence, or if it is not in the public interest to proceed. Alternatively, the COPFS can decide to use a non-court direct measure such as a fiscal fine or a diversion from prosecution.

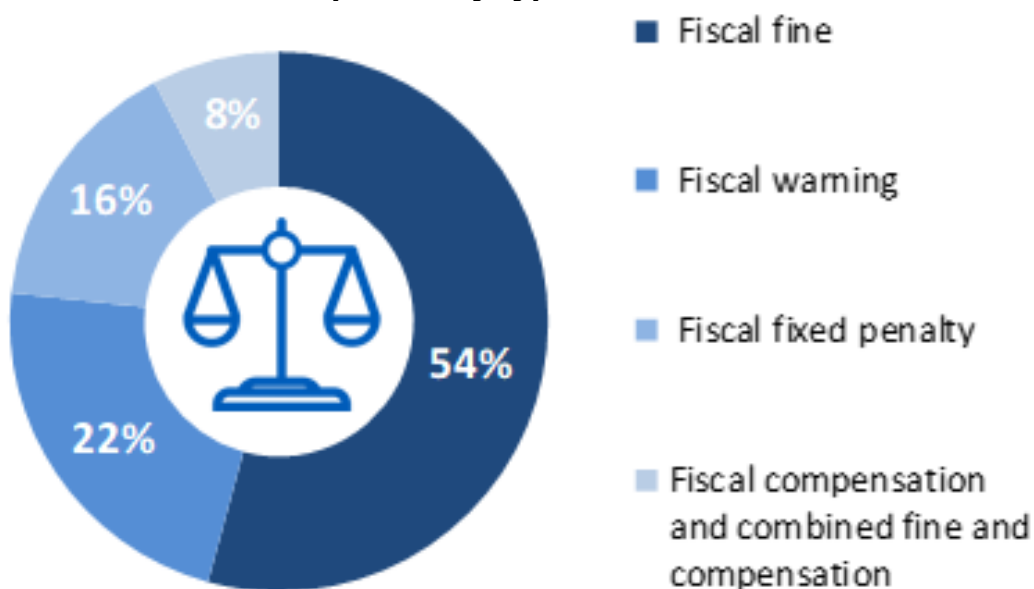
Of the COPFS disposals included in this publication for 2017-18, around 54% were fiscal fines (22,686 people) with a further 15% being fiscal fixed penalties (6,544). The newly-included category of Fiscal Warnings made up 22% of all COPFS disposals (9,389). The remainder were made up of compensation orders, where the accused pays a prescribed sum of money to court and it is then remitted to the victim, and combined offers which comprise a fine and a compensation element. A full listing of the range of disposals available can be seen in [Annex D](#).

Procurator Fiscal Warnings (FW) are reported for the first time this year, and have been included from 2012-13 onwards (earlier figures obtained from COPFS can be seen in table 1). These disposals provide a method of dealing with a case that doesn't involve prosecution, and if someone receives a FW, they can't be prosecuted for that specific offence in the future. Different recording practices before this date meant that it wasn't possible to present older figures.

In 2017-18, there has been an increase of eight per cent from 8,662 Fiscal Warnings in 2016-17 to 9,389. The numbers have been relatively steady at between 8,600 and 9,400 per year since 2013-14, apart from a spike of around 14,000 in 2015-16.

Fiscal Work Orders (FWO) were introduced across Scotland in April 2015 and provide the COPFS with the option of offering an alleged offender a period of unpaid work of between 10 and 50 hours, as an alternative to prosecution. Successful completion of the order discharges the right to prosecute. We are currently unable to derive statistics on Fiscal Work Orders due to uncertainty around the recording of this information on the Criminal History System. Work is ongoing to resolve this issue, with the intention of publishing FWO statistics in the future.

Chart 17: COPFS Disposals by type, 2017-18



Fiscal fines

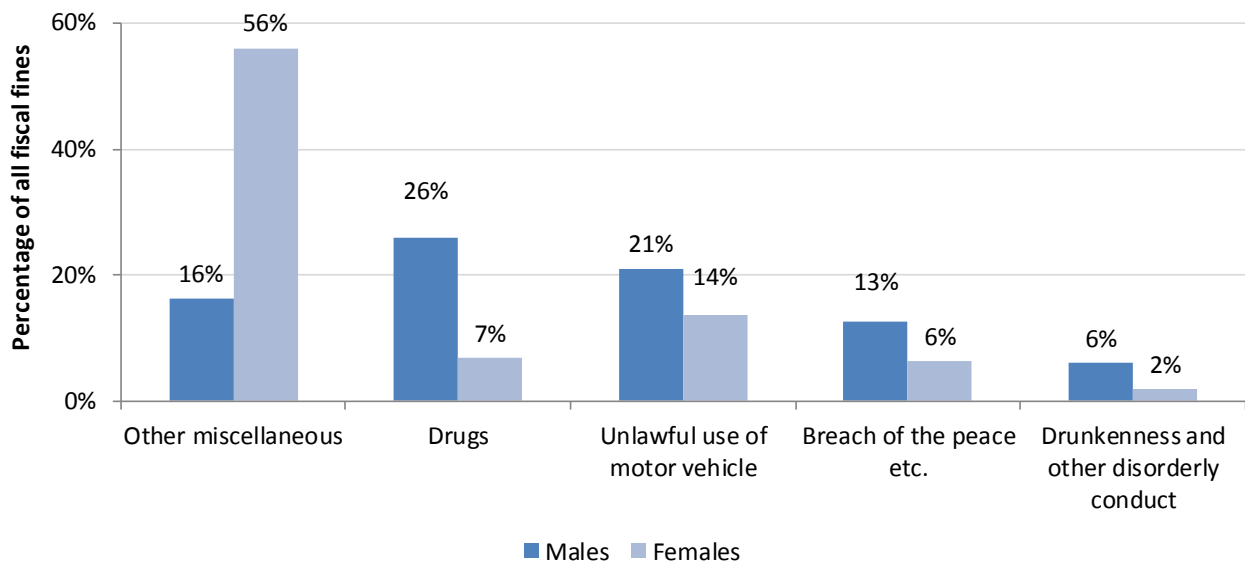
Fiscal fines of between £50 and £300 can be offered to the alleged offender by the COPFS as an alternative to prosecution. Where a fiscal fine is accepted, the accused cannot be prosecuted, but if the fine is unpaid, it can be enforced through the courts. If the fine is actively rejected, prosecution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

In 2017-18 there were 22,686 people issued a fiscal fine as a main penalty, an increase of four per cent from 21,823 in 2016-17, the first such increase since their use peaked in 2012-13. Fiscal fines were most commonly issued for the following crimes:

- 31% were for **Other miscellaneous offences** (7,002 fines);
- 19% were for **Drugs** (4,284 fines); and
- 18% were for **Unlawful use of vehicle**, which totalled 4,167 fines.

The majority (63%) of all fiscal fines in 2017-18 were issued to males (14,331 fines). The most noticeable differences for males and females for which fiscal fines were issued are presented in Chart 18. For example 26% of fiscal fines issued to males were for drugs offences compared to seven per cent for females and 19% of fiscal fines overall.

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



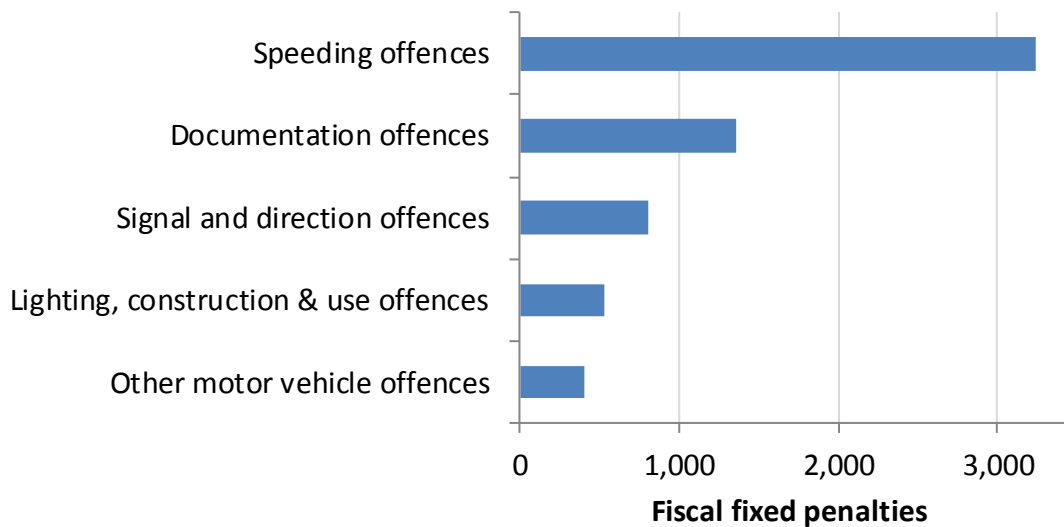
Fiscal fixed penalties

Crown Office Fixed Penalties (COFPs) are generally issued for certain road traffic/motor vehicle offences and can involve a fine or a fine and points. The amount of the fine is prescribed by law. In 2017-18, 6,544 COFPs were issued to people as a main penalty, a decrease of 22% from 8,430 in 2016-17. This is the fourth annual decline, with the number issued now being only 28% of the level in 2013-14 (23,487 COFPs). This is related to a fall in the number of Road Traffic offences reported by the police.

The decrease was driven by a fall in penalties for:

- **“Other motor vehicle offences”** (including mobile phone offences and seatbelt offences) down 60% to 406 from 1,008.
- **“Signal and direction offences”** down 20% to 812 from 1,013; and
- **“Documentation offences”** down 19% to 1,365 from 1,691.

Chart 19: Most common offences for Fiscal Fixed Penalties, 2017-18



The most common crime COFPs were issued for in 2017-18 was for speeding offences (3,236 penalties), which made up almost half (49%). After this COFPs were most commonly issued for the following crimes:

- 21% were for **Documentation offences** (such as using a vehicle without a test certificate, without a licence or failure to insure), totalling 1,365;
- 12% were for **Signal and direction offences**, totalling 812 penalties; and
- 8% were for **“Lighting, construction and use offences”**, which includes mobile phone and seatbelt offences, totalling 529 penalties.

In 2017-18, more than three-quarters (78% or 5,199 of COFPs were issued to males and a third (33% or 2,174) of all COFPs were issued to males aged over 40.

17. Bail and undertakings

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

When a person has been arrested or charged by the police, the police may decide to keep the person in custody. The police will submit a report to the COPFS in respect of the person in custody and where the COPFS decide that he or she is to be prosecuted, they will appear at court on the first lawful day after they were taken into police custody. At this point the accused may apply for **bail** and the sheriff or judge will decide whether the accused should be released on bail until they next need to appear in court for later stages of the proceedings.

In some circumstances, where the individual is not merely cited to appear at a later date, the police may decide to release the individual on an **undertaking**. This means the accused will have their initial appearance in court at a later date.

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

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

Bail orders made, and by main crime type

The number of bail orders decreased by 13% from 42,277 in 2016-17 to 36,853 in 2017-18. Over the longer term, numbers have fallen by 30% since 2008-09, and there have only been two years in which there was an increase (in 2011-12 and 2013-14).

In the year to 2017-18, there were annual decreases in most categories, the exceptions being in **sexual crimes** (up 16% to 1,590 bail orders) and **handling offensive weapons** (up 12% to 1,422).

Bail-related offences

Bail-related offences cover the offences of breach of bail conditions (e.g. interfering with a witness) and failure to appear in court after being granted bail. There were 6,940 convictions for bail-related offences in 2017-18, a decrease of 10% on 2016-17 (7,702).

The proportion of bail-related offences as a percentage of all bail orders granted in 2017-18 was 19%. This has remained fairly constant since 2008-09.

Undertakings

In 2017-18 there were 17,644 undertakings to appear in court, a rise of 22% from 2016-17 (14,442 undertakings). This is the first increase since 2010-11 when there was a peak of 27,297 undertakings, and the total had declined every year since. This may be related to changes introduced by the [Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) 2016 Act - Part I \(Police powers\)](#), which transferred written undertaking provisions from the [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#).

More than three-quarters of undertakings were issued to males in 2017-18 (13,405 people), compared to 79% of all undertakings in 2009-10, the first year for which this data is available. The proportion of young people being issued with an undertaking has continued to decline with 14% of undertakings being issued to under-21 year olds in 2017-18 compared to 25% in 2009-10.

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Table 1 Summary of known action in the Scottish Criminal Justice System, 2008-09 to 2017-18

	Thousands									
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Crimes and offences recorded by the police										
Crimes	377	338	323	314	273	270	256	246	239	245
Offences ¹						501	379	339	289	264
Crimes and offences cleared up by the police										
Crimes	185	167	157	155	140	139	129	127	119	121
Offences ¹						472	351	308	254	222
Police disposals										
Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices	48	61	54	54	55	56	43	29	15	11
Formal adult warnings	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	3	*	*
Recorded Police Warnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	17
Early & Effective Interventions and Restorative Justice Warnings	3	3	2	4	5	5	5	7	6	6
Children's Panel referrals										
Offence referrals to Reporter to Children's Panel ²	25	21	16	12	8	7	7	7	7	9
Procurator Fiscal action										
Total criminal reports received (COPFS cases)	285	276	266	276	281	294	244	226	196	178
Fiscal fines (CHS people) ^{3,4}	38	36	36	42	48	47	36	34	22	23
Fiscal fines (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	37	34	33	41	46	47	35	33	21	22
Fiscal fixed penalties (CHS people) ³	18	19	20	21	22	23	15	11	8	7
Fiscal fixed penalties (COPFS cases) ⁵	20	18	20	21	22	24	15	11	8	6
Compensation orders (CHS people) ³	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Compensation orders (COPFS cases) ⁵	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	*	1	1
Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders (CHS people) ^{3,4}	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
Fiscal warnings (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	15	14	13	12	13	8	8	13	8	9
No action (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	32	30	29	32	35	28	27	26	21	21
Other non-court disposals ⁶ (COPFS cases)	9	8	8	8	10	13	13	10	11	10
People proceeded against in court	141	136	131	125	117	122	123	117	107	95

1. Since 2013-14, not all offence categories in recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous years data. Please see Annex 2 of the Recorded Crime in Scotland publication for further information.

2. A referral may relate to more than one offence. Figures exclude cases jointly referred to the Children's Reporter and the Procurator Fiscal. These types of cases are included in the Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal (COPFS) action totals.

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

4. Figures relate to cases which were closed as offer paid/accepted/deemed accepted.

5. Number of cases of highest disposal as recorded on the COPFS information system.

6. Includes cases diverted from prosecution by the COPFS, e.g. to the Children's Reporter, cases transferred within COPFS and cases rolled up with other ongoing cases.

Table 2(a) People proceeded against in court by main crime/offence and outcome of court proceedings, 2017-18¹

Main crime or offence	PNGA ^{2,3} or deserted ⁴	Acquitted not guilty	Acquitted not proven	Charge proved	Total
All crimes and offences	6,681	4,833	1,024	82,716	95,254
All crimes	3,154	1,503	441	29,486	34,584
Non-sexual crimes of violence	223	402	148	1,812	2,585
Homicide etc	1	17	6	90	114
Attempted murder and serious assault	134	306	117	1,168	1,725
Robbery	69	47	19	404	539
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	19	32	6	150	207
Sexual crimes	77	260	112	1,053	1,502
Rape and attempted rape	4	88	48	107	247
Sexual assault	22	107	52	302	483
Crimes associated with prostitution	5	1	-	47	53
Other sexual crimes	46	64	12	597	719
Crimes of dishonesty	995	232	45	9,801	11,073
Housebreaking	102	19	14	809	944
Theft by opening lockfast places	17	3	-	148	168
Theft from a motor vehicle	5	3	1	82	91
Theft of a motor vehicle	64	17	5	245	331
Shoplifting	393	15	2	5,629	6,039
Other theft	220	95	11	1,627	1,953
Fraud	63	32	3	469	567
Other dishonesty	131	48	9	792	980
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	220	127	24	1,812	2,183
Fire-raising	14	10	4	125	153
Vandalism etc.	206	117	20	1,687	2,030
Other crimes	1,639	482	112	15,008	17,241
Crimes against public justice	815	225	43	8,054	9,137
Handling offensive weapons	118	150	35	1,451	1,754
Drugs	703	107	33	5,390	6,233
Other crime	3	-	1	113	117
All offences	3,527	3,330	583	53,230	60,670
Miscellaneous offences	2,326	2,689	519	25,593	31,127
Common assault	1,120	1,614	289	9,810	12,833
Breach of the peace etc.	1,040	922	189	13,555	15,706
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	8	-	-	42	50
Urinating etc.	1	1	-	14	16
Other miscellaneous	157	152	41	2,172	2,522
Motor vehicle offences	1,201	641	64	27,637	29,543
Dangerous and careless driving	136	221	29	3,805	4,191
Driving under the influence	67	107	12	3,649	3,835
Speeding	116	39	1	9,405	9,561
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	606	50	4	6,917	7,577
Vehicle defect offences	60	15	2	980	1,057
Seat belt offences	9	2	-	86	97
Mobile phone offences	38	87	8	859	992
Other motor vehicle offences	169	120	8	1,936	2,233

1. Excludes people against whom proceedings are started but which are dropped before they reach court.

2. Plea of not guilty accepted.

3. Includes cases where proceedings are dropped after a person has been called to court, e.g. if witnesses fail to attend.

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

Table 2(b) People proceeded against in court by main crime/offence and percentage outcome of court proceedings, 2017-18¹

Main crime or offence	Row per cent					
	PNGA ^{2,3} or deserted ⁴	Acquitted not guilty	Acquitted not proven	Charge proved	Total	Not proven as % of all acquitted
All crimes and offences	7	5	1	87	100	17
All crimes	9	4	1	85	100	23
Non-sexual crimes of violence	9	16	6	70	100	27
Homicide etc	1	15	5	79	100	26
Attempted murder and serious assault	8	18	7	68	100	28
Robbery	13	9	4	75	100	29
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	9	15	3	72	100	16
Sexual crimes	5	17	7	70	100	30
Rape and attempted rape	2	36	19	43	100	35
Sexual assault	5	22	11	63	100	33
Crimes associated with prostitution	9	2	-	89	100	-
Other sexual crimes	6	9	2	83	100	16
Crimes of dishonesty	9	2	-	89	100	16
Housebreaking	11	2	1	86	100	42
Theft by opening lockfast places	10	2	-	88	100	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	5	3	1	90	100	25
Theft of a motor vehicle	19	5	2	74	100	23
Shoplifting	7	-	-	93	100	12
Other theft	11	5	1	83	100	10
Fraud	11	6	1	83	100	9
Other dishonesty	13	5	1	81	100	16
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	10	6	1	83	100	16
Fire-raising	9	7	3	82	100	29
Vandalism etc.	10	6	1	83	100	15
Other crimes	10	3	1	87	100	19
Crimes against public justice	9	2	-	88	100	16
Handling offensive weapons	7	9	2	83	100	19
Drugs	11	2	1	86	100	24
Other crime	3	-	1	97	100	100
All offences	6	5	1	88	100	15
Miscellaneous offences	7	9	2	82	100	16
Common assault	9	13	2	76	100	15
Breach of the peace etc.	7	6	1	86	100	17
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	16	-	-	84	100	-
Urinating etc.	6	6	-	88	100	-
Other miscellaneous	6	6	2	86	100	21
Motor vehicle offences	4	2	-	94	100	9
Dangerous and careless driving	3	5	1	91	100	12
Driving under the influence	2	3	-	95	100	10
Speeding	1	-	-	98	100	3
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	8	1	-	91	100	7
Vehicle defect offences	6	1	-	93	100	12
Seat belt offences	9	2	-	89	100	-
Mobile phone offences	4	9	1	87	100	8
Other motor vehicle offences	8	5	-	87	100	6

1. Excludes people against whom proceedings are started but which are dropped before they reach court.

2. Plea of not guilty accepted.

3. Includes cases where proceedings are dropped after a person has been called to court, e.g. if witnesses fail to attend.

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

Table 3 People convicted by type of court, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Type of court	Number									
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All court types	125,893	121,041	115,581	108,424	101,019	105,664	106,584	99,962	92,347	82,716
High court ^{1,2}	810	769	706	765	708	704	594	603	649	603
Sheriff solemn	4,533	4,223	4,022	4,141	4,293	4,181	4,748	4,986	4,713	4,068
Sheriff summary ³	78,329	69,773	65,360	64,264	60,055	59,205	59,918	59,224	55,496	50,635
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	42,221	46,276	45,493	39,254	35,963	41,574	41,324	35,149	31,489	27,410

Type of court	Per cent									
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All court types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
High court ^{1,2}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheriff solemn	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Sheriff summary ³	62	58	57	59	59	56	56	59	60	61
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	34	38	39	36	36	39	39	35	34	33

Type of court	Index: 2008-09=100									
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All court types	100	96	92	86	80	84	85	79	73	66
High court ^{1,2}	100	95	87	94	87	87	73	74	80	74
Sheriff solemn	100	93	89	91	95	92	105	110	104	90
Sheriff summary ³	100	89	83	82	77	76	76	76	71	65
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	100	110	108	93	85	98	98	83	75	65

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

2. The figures for the most recent year, and to an extent earlier years, may be underestimated due to late recording of disposals. See annex notes B16 to B18.

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

4. Includes District courts up to 2009-10.

Table 4(a) People proceeded against by main crime/offence, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Main crime or offence	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ¹	% change 2016-17 to 2017-18	All offences proceeded, 2017-18 ²
All crimes and offences	140,666	136,303	131,142	124,842	116,685	121,793	123,333	116,833	107,362	95,254	-11	176,093
All crimes	53,674	50,351	49,105	48,066	44,093	42,982	42,794	42,027	38,492	34,584	-10	70,018
Non-sexual crimes of violence	3,574	3,430	3,557	3,434	3,175	2,655	2,586	2,641	2,567	2,585	1	3,378
Homicide etc	136	144	139	134	148	113	111	111	93	114	23	120
Attempted murder and serious assault	2,382	2,210	2,098	2,047	2,033	1,633	1,641	1,740	1,700	1,725	1	2,079
Robbery	703	677	687	771	668	585	505	522	525	539	3	725
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	353	399	633	482	326	324	329	268	249	207	-17	454
Sexual crimes	1,114	1,016	933	972	1,179	1,455	1,644	1,615	1,513	1,502	-1	4,008
Rape and attempted rape	114	117	80	93	138	219	271	216	251	247	-2	526
Sexual assault	231	218	216	218	314	373	453	447	443	483	9	1,436
Crimes associated with prostitution	355	264	270	217	167	185	176	117	98	53	-46	73
Other sexual crimes	414	417	367	444	560	678	744	835	721	719	0	1,973
Crimes of dishonesty	19,585	17,902	17,630	17,040	15,366	14,654	14,249	13,236	12,311	11,073	-10	22,473
Housebreaking	2,172	1,886	1,813	1,880	1,706	1,276	1,168	1,017	1,022	944	-8	1,672
Theft by opening lockfast places	408	367	338	337	312	284	254	234	217	168	-23	404
Theft from a motor vehicle	437	340	318	295	238	167	131	120	105	91	-13	288
Theft of a motor vehicle	975	772	647	669	553	442	446	417	380	331	-13	1,358
Shoplifting	8,826	8,617	8,369	7,817	6,986	7,070	7,426	7,092	6,725	6,039	-10	10,914
Other theft	3,596	3,213	3,391	3,571	3,308	3,155	2,865	2,552	2,208	1,953	-12	4,043
Fraud	1,623	1,292	1,228	925	761	825	693	679	654	567	-13	1,813
Other dishonesty	1,548	1,415	1,526	1,546	1,502	1,435	1,266	1,125	1,000	980	-2	1,981
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	4,964	4,452	3,991	3,623	3,174	3,024	2,944	2,712	2,395	2,183	-9	4,339
Fire-raising	283	223	194	176	170	161	159	143	140	153	9	249
Vandalism etc.	4,681	4,229	3,797	3,447	3,004	2,863	2,785	2,569	2,255	2,030	-10	4,090
Other crimes	24,437	23,551	22,994	22,997	21,199	21,194	21,371	21,823	19,706	17,241	-13	35,820
Crimes against public justice	11,789	11,200	11,244	11,806	11,249	11,111	11,430	11,589	10,304	9,137	-11	19,779
Handling offensive weapons	4,134	3,457	2,953	2,838	2,226	2,104	1,989	1,883	1,790	1,754	-2	3,273
Drugs	8,261	8,694	8,553	8,125	7,492	7,782	7,766	8,181	7,412	6,233	-16	12,518
Other crime	253	200	244	228	232	197	186	170	200	117	-42	250
All offences	86,992	85,952	82,037	76,776	72,592	78,811	80,539	74,806	68,870	60,670	-12	106,075
Miscellaneous offences	39,677	37,411	34,976	35,853	34,746	35,939	38,789	39,688	36,061	31,127	-14	59,086
Common assault	16,511	16,079	15,812	16,341	15,017	14,744	15,766	16,374	14,867	12,833	-14	24,180
Breach of the peace etc.	18,003	16,168	13,958	14,608	15,069	16,262	18,522	19,418	18,026	15,706	-13	29,864
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	960	768	670	352	257	358	283	165	80	50	-38	433
Urinating etc.	82	54	55	28	44	47	47	31	17	16	-6	95
Other miscellaneous	4,121	4,342	4,481	4,524	4,359	4,528	4,171	3,700	3,071	2,522	-18	4,514
Motor vehicle offences	47,315	48,541	47,061	40,923	37,846	42,872	41,750	35,118	32,809	29,543	-10	46,989
Dangerous and careless driving	4,002	3,713	3,495	3,198	3,095	3,899	3,778	3,989	4,168	4,191	1	5,392
Driving under the influence	7,516	6,529	5,648	5,562	5,009	4,318	3,845	3,730	3,824	3,835	0	5,121
Speeding	13,696	14,490	13,172	12,602	12,195	14,281	14,251	12,630	10,874	9,561	-12	10,111
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	13,812	13,271	12,137	9,899	8,671	9,474	9,242	7,076	7,921	7,577	-4	16,455
Vehicle defect offences	1,614	1,792	1,902	1,623	1,374	1,740	1,724	1,661	1,429	1,057	-26	2,442
Seat belt offences	1,282	2,267	2,743	2,047	2,132	2,604	2,293	527	326	97	-70	226
Mobile phone offences	2,386	3,018	3,916	2,896	2,937	3,415	3,606	2,645	1,710	992	-42	1,144
Other motor vehicle offences	3,007	3,461	4,048	3,096	2,433	3,141	3,011	2,860	2,557	2,233	-13	6,098

1. Figures for some categories dealt with by the high court - including homicide, rape and major drug cases - may be underestimated due to late recording of disposals - see annex notes B16 to B19.

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

Table 4(b) People convicted by main crime/offence, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Main crime or offence	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ¹	% change 2016-17 to 2017-18	All offences proved, 2017-18 ²
All crimes and offences	125,893	121,041	115,581	108,424	101,019	105,664	106,584	99,962	92,347	82,716	-10	115,671
All crimes	46,799	43,552	42,288	40,671	36,979	36,210	36,505	35,738	32,570	29,486	-9	41,722
Non-sexual crimes of violence	2,659	2,463	2,540	2,461	2,143	1,803	1,745	1,776	1,724	1,812	5	2,044
Homicide etc	116	118	117	111	115	93	81	84	77	90	17	92
Attempted murder and serious assault	1,709	1,511	1,419	1,365	1,285	1,043	1,053	1,118	1,115	1,168	5	1,256
Robbery	563	533	526	606	520	448	386	384	370	404	9	473
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	271	301	478	379	223	219	225	190	162	150	-7	223
Sexual crimes	914	832	756	784	866	1,066	1,153	1,163	1,040	1,053	1	2,220
Rape and attempted rape	42	57	36	49	77	91	125	105	99	107	8	223
Sexual assault	182	159	160	151	204	236	276	278	266	302	14	778
Crimes associated with prostitution	333	250	245	200	142	169	145	86	84	47	-44	53
Other sexual crimes	357	366	315	384	443	570	607	694	591	597	1	1,166
Crimes of dishonesty	17,429	15,951	15,613	14,772	13,250	12,579	12,526	11,605	10,809	9,801	-9	14,162
Housebreaking	1,860	1,604	1,540	1,498	1,365	1,037	979	858	873	809	-7	1,116
Theft by opening lockfast places	349	312	284	291	247	218	212	196	184	148	-20	228
Theft from a motor vehicle	387	297	270	250	200	143	112	101	94	82	-13	152
Theft of a motor vehicle	733	572	483	450	373	272	318	302	270	245	-9	555
Shoplifting	8,287	8,098	7,853	7,267	6,500	6,532	6,942	6,596	6,248	5,629	-10	7,633
Other theft	3,113	2,768	2,871	2,961	2,720	2,577	2,341	2,093	1,796	1,627	-9	2,361
Fraud	1,438	1,142	1,067	811	624	681	602	545	545	469	-14	963
Other dishonesty	1,262	1,158	1,245	1,244	1,221	1,119	1,020	914	799	792	-1	1,154
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	4,375	3,836	3,362	3,016	2,583	2,504	2,442	2,233	1,972	1,812	-8	2,350
Fire-raising	244	190	159	146	133	130	133	116	114	125	10	163
Vandalism etc.	4,131	3,646	3,203	2,870	2,450	2,374	2,309	2,117	1,858	1,687	-9	2,187
Other crimes	21,422	20,470	20,017	19,638	18,137	18,258	18,639	18,961	17,025	15,008	-12	20,946
Crimes against public justice	10,350	9,744	9,822	10,170	9,767	9,672	10,013	10,177	9,033	8,054	-11	11,631
Handling offensive weapons	3,516	2,838	2,445	2,265	1,709	1,684	1,586	1,489	1,436	1,451	1	1,876
Drugs	7,318	7,699	7,531	6,990	6,449	6,720	6,868	7,144	6,371	5,390	-15	7,264
Other crime	238	189	219	213	212	182	172	151	185	113	-39	175
All offences	79,094	77,489	73,293	67,753	64,040	69,454	70,079	64,224	59,777	53,230	-11	73,949
Miscellaneous offences	34,165	31,508	29,187	29,470	28,587	29,169	31,120	31,659	29,198	25,593	-12	37,105
Common assault	13,647	12,966	12,600	12,762	11,648	11,213	11,762	12,080	11,240	9,810	-13	13,906
Breach of the peace etc.	16,003	14,077	12,114	12,544	12,961	13,731	15,585	16,298	15,304	13,555	-11	20,046
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	898	705	624	309	220	306	250	148	69	42	-39	138
Urinating etc.	81	47	43	20	32	41	43	29	13	14	8	43
Other miscellaneous	3,536	3,713	3,806	3,835	3,726	3,878	3,480	3,104	2,572	2,172	-16	2,972
Motor vehicle offences	44,929	45,981	44,106	38,283	35,453	40,285	38,959	32,565	30,579	27,637	-10	36,844
Dangerous and careless driving	3,696	3,405	3,167	2,858	2,811	3,574	3,411	3,569	3,759	3,805	1	4,397
Driving under the influence	7,222	6,232	5,351	5,287	4,735	4,091	3,681	3,537	3,634	3,649	0	4,291
Speeding	13,589	14,357	12,955	12,381	12,034	14,125	14,007	12,370	10,686	9,405	-12	9,698
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	12,740	12,175	11,052	9,001	7,855	8,515	8,303	6,324	7,164	6,917	-3	12,357
Vehicle defect offences	1,483	1,662	1,723	1,504	1,243	1,611	1,580	1,537	1,335	980	-27	1,716
Seat belt offences	1,257	2,199	2,673	1,982	2,052	2,539	2,172	481	312	86	-72	139
Mobile phone offences	2,265	2,856	3,603	2,641	2,663	3,096	3,162	2,281	1,477	859	-42	910
Other motor vehicle offences	2,677	3,095	3,582	2,629	2,060	2,734	2,643	2,466	2,212	1,936	-12	3,336

1. Figures for some categories dealt with by the high court - including homicide, rape and major drug cases - may be underestimated due to late recording of disposals - see annex notes B16 to B19.

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

Table 4(c) Conviction rate¹ by main crime/offence, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Main crime or offence	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All crimes and offences	89	89	88	87	87	87	86	86	86	87
All crimes	87	86	86	85	84	84	85	85	85	85
Non-sexual crimes of violence	74	72	71	72	67	68	67	67	67	70
Homicide etc	85	82	84	83	78	82	73	76	83	79
Attempted murder and serious assault	72	68	68	67	63	64	64	64	66	68
Robbery	80	79	77	79	78	77	76	74	70	75
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	77	75	76	79	68	68	68	71	65	72
Sexual crimes	82	82	81	81	73	73	70	72	69	70
Rape and attempted rape	37	49	45	53	56	42	46	49	39	43
Sexual assault	79	73	74	69	65	63	61	62	60	63
Crimes associated with prostitution	94	95	91	92	85	91	82	74	86	89
Other sexual crimes	86	88	86	86	79	84	82	83	82	83
Crimes of dishonesty	89	89	89	87	86	86	88	88	88	89
Housebreaking	86	85	85	80	80	81	84	84	85	86
Theft by opening lockfast places	86	85	84	86	79	77	83	84	85	88
Theft from a motor vehicle	89	87	85	85	84	86	85	84	90	90
Theft of a motor vehicle	75	74	75	67	67	62	71	72	71	74
Shoplifting	94	94	94	93	93	92	93	93	93	93
Other theft	87	86	85	83	82	82	82	82	81	83
Fraud	89	88	87	88	82	83	87	80	83	83
Other dishonesty	82	82	82	80	81	78	81	81	80	81
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	88	86	84	83	81	83	83	82	82	83
Fire-raising	86	85	82	83	78	81	84	81	81	82
Vandalism etc.	88	86	84	83	82	83	83	82	82	83
Other crimes	88	87	87	85	86	86	87	87	86	87
Crimes against public justice	88	87	87	86	87	87	88	88	88	88
Handling offensive weapons	85	82	83	80	77	80	80	79	80	83
Drugs	89	89	88	86	86	86	88	87	86	86
Other crime	94	95	90	93	91	92	92	89	93	97
All offences	91	90	89	88	88	88	87	86	87	88
Miscellaneous offences	86	84	83	82	82	81	80	80	81	82
Common assault	83	81	80	78	78	76	75	74	76	76
Breach of the peace etc.	89	87	87	86	86	84	84	84	85	86
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	94	92	93	88	86	85	88	90	86	84
Urinating etc.	99	87	78	71	73	87	91	94	76	88
Other miscellaneous	86	86	85	85	85	86	83	84	84	86
Motor vehicle offences	95	95	94	94	94	94	93	93	93	94
Dangerous and careless driving	92	92	91	89	91	92	90	89	90	91
Driving under the influence	96	95	95	95	95	95	96	95	95	95
Speeding	99	99	98	98	99	99	98	98	98	98
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	92	92	91	91	91	90	90	89	90	91
Vehicle defect offences	92	93	91	93	90	93	92	93	93	93
Seat belt offences	98	97	97	97	96	98	95	91	96	89
Mobile phone offences	95	95	92	91	91	91	88	86	86	87
Other motor vehicle offences	89	89	88	85	85	87	88	86	87	87

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

Table 5 Numbers of people convicted per 1,000 population by sex and age, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Type of accused ¹	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All People^{2,3}										
Total⁴	26	25	24	22	21	22	22	20	19	17
under 16 ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-17	50	39	32	27	20	16	15	15	15	13
18-20	81	71	62	54	45	42	41	40	36	31
21-30	69	65	60	55	51	51	49	45	41	35
31-40	43	43	43	41	40	42	44	41	38	35
41-50	22	23	23	22	22	24	25	24	22	20
51-60	9	10	10	10	10	11	12	11	10	9
Over 60	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2
Males										
Total⁴	46	44	42	39	36	37	38	35	32	28
under 16 ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-17	87	67	55	45	34	28	26	26	25	22
18-20	140	123	108	94	77	72	69	68	61	52
21-30	117	110	103	94	86	86	84	77	70	60
31-40	73	73	72	69	67	71	74	68	63	57
41-50	38	38	38	38	37	41	42	40	36	33
51-60	16	17	17	16	16	19	20	19	18	16
Over 60	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4
Females										
Total⁴	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
under 16 ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-
16-17	12	11	7	7	6	4	4	3	4	4
18-20	20	18	17	14	12	12	12	12	10	9
21-30	22	20	19	17	16	16	15	14	13	11
31-40	14	15	15	14	13	15	16	15	14	14
41-50	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8
51-60	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3
Over 60	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	1	1

1. A person who had a charge proved more than once within an individual year will be counted more than once .

2. Figures in the table are calculated as ratios per 1,000 of the Scottish population.

3. Includes sex not known; excludes companies.

4. Includes age not known; uses mid-year population estimate for those aged 8 upwards.

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

Table 6(a) Males¹ convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2017-18

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(Per cent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	6,371	22,349	19,216	20,243	68,179	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	2,799	8,130	7,433	6,010	24,372	44	36	39	30	36
Non-sexual crimes of violence	254	662	421	257	1,594	4	3	2	1	2
Homicide etc	9	27	19	27	82	*	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	188	455	266	177	1,086	3	2	1	1	2
Robbery	54	154	106	36	350	1	1	1	*	1
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	3	26	30	17	76	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual crimes	119	213	192	483	1,007	2	1	1	2	1
Rape and attempted rape	14	19	21	53	107	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual assault	32	55	41	171	299	1	*	*	1	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	5	2	9	16	-	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	73	134	128	250	585	1	1	1	1	1
Crimes of dishonesty	565	2,074	2,762	2,005	7,406	9	9	14	10	11
Housebreaking	122	254	245	156	777	2	1	1	1	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	15	33	50	47	145	*	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	9	22	29	22	82	*	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	52	99	43	29	223	1	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	163	964	1,622	1,180	3,929	3	4	8	6	6
Other theft	106	431	448	317	1,302	2	2	2	2	2
Fraud	20	94	94	88	296	*	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	78	177	231	166	652	1	1	1	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	311	638	353	243	1,545	5	3	2	1	2
Fire-raising	30	34	19	23	106	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	281	604	334	220	1,439	4	3	2	1	2
Other crimes	1,550	4,543	3,705	3,022	12,820	24	20	19	15	19
Crimes against public justice	898	2,399	1,854	1,604	6,755	14	11	10	8	10
Handling offensive weapons	207	457	332	313	1,309	3	2	2	2	2
Drugs	437	1,668	1,497	1,078	4,680	7	7	8	5	7
Other crime	8	19	22	27	76	*	*	*	*	*
All offences	3,572	14,219	11,783	14,233	43,807	56	64	61	70	64
Miscellaneous offences	2,196	7,085	5,738	5,945	20,964	34	32	30	29	31
Common assault	1,001	2,755	2,048	1,924	7,728	16	12	11	10	11
Breach of the peace etc.	1,081	3,843	3,256	3,370	11,550	17	17	17	17	17
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	3	5	8	13	29	*	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	1	2	2	9	14	*	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	110	480	424	629	1,643	2	2	2	3	2
Motor vehicle offences	1,376	7,134	6,045	8,288	22,843	22	32	31	41	34
Dangerous and careless driving	357	1,092	667	1,116	3,232	6	5	3	6	5
Driving under the influence	149	800	822	1,181	2,952	2	4	4	6	4
Speeding	295	2,175	2,125	3,218	7,813	5	10	11	16	11
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	441	2,129	1,547	1,478	5,595	7	10	8	7	8
Vehicle defect offences	39	260	232	367	898	1	1	1	2	1
Seat belt offences	3	38	23	15	79	*	*	*	*	*
Mobile phone offences	10	263	255	211	739	*	1	1	1	1
Other motor vehicle offences	82	377	374	702	1,535	1	2	2	3	2

1. Excludes companies and gender not known.

Table 6(b) Females¹ convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2017-18

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(Per cent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	1,082	4,030	4,796	4,627	14,535	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	324	1,388	2,047	1,355	5,114	30	34	43	29	35
Non-sexual crimes of violence	12	82	83	41	218	1	2	2	1	2
Homicide etc	1	2	4	1	8	*	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	8	36	22	16	82	1	1	*	*	1
Robbery	3	15	27	9	54	*	*	1	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	29	30	15	74	-	1	1	*	1
Sexual crimes	1	9	33	3	46	*	*	1	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	2	1	-	3	-	*	*	-	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	5	25	1	31	-	*	1	*	*
Other sexual crimes	1	2	7	2	12	*	*	*	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	74	584	1,068	669	2,395	7	14	22	14	16
Housebreaking	5	15	9	3	32	*	*	*	*	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	1	2	-	3	-	*	*	-	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	5	11	3	3	22	*	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	37	401	794	468	1,700	3	10	17	10	12
Other theft	16	89	143	77	325	1	2	3	2	2
Fraud	3	38	67	65	173	*	1	1	1	1
Other dishonesty	8	29	50	53	140	1	1	1	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	35	91	75	66	267	3	2	2	1	2
Fire-raising	2	5	6	6	19	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	33	86	69	60	248	3	2	1	1	2
Other crimes	202	622	788	576	2,188	19	15	16	12	15
Crimes against public justice	147	378	454	320	1,299	14	9	9	7	9
Handling offensive weapons	24	47	35	36	142	2	1	1	1	1
Drugs	26	180	293	211	710	2	4	6	5	5
Other crime	5	17	6	9	37	*	*	*	*	*
All offences	758	2,642	2,749	3,272	9,421	70	66	57	71	65
Miscellaneous offences	525	1,349	1,377	1,376	4,627	49	33	29	30	32
Common assault	300	655	615	512	2,082	28	16	13	11	14
Breach of the peace etc.	192	571	612	630	2,005	18	14	13	14	14
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	4	7	1	13	*	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous	32	119	143	233	527	3	3	3	5	4
Motor vehicle offences	233	1,293	1,372	1,896	4,794	22	32	29	41	33
Dangerous and careless driving	47	150	124	252	573	4	4	3	5	4
Driving under the influence	37	152	181	327	697	3	4	4	7	5
Speeding	60	439	463	630	1,592	6	11	10	14	11
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	64	390	429	439	1,322	6	10	9	9	9
Vehicle defect offences	5	24	30	23	82	*	1	1	1	1
Seat belt offences	1	3	1	2	7	*	*	*	*	*
Mobile phone offences	2	43	49	26	120	*	1	1	1	1
Other motor vehicle offences	17	92	95	197	401	2	2	2	4	3

1. Excludes companies and gender not known.

Table 7(a) People convicted by main penalty, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Main penalty	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% change 2016-17 to 2017-18
Total	125,893	121,041	115,581	108,424	101,019	105,664	106,584	99,962	92,347	82,716	-10
Custody	16,946	15,802	15,320	15,950	14,790	14,172	14,041	13,766	12,705	11,973	-6
Prison	13,709	12,760	12,810	13,356	12,728	12,402	12,324	12,031	11,160	10,747	-4
Young offenders institution	2,960	2,679	2,082	2,105	1,606	1,244	1,155	1,184	998	763	-24
Supervised release order	206	179	230	267	265	286	325	351	316	287	-9
Extended sentence	70	175	185	212	174	223	217	190	222	163	-27
Order for life-long restriction	1	9	13	10	17	17	20	10	9	13	44
Community sentence	17,921	16,349	15,615	16,937	17,263	18,276	18,585	18,949	18,646	16,830	-10
Community payback order	-	-	461	10,380	14,940	16,379	16,770	16,763	15,979	13,601	-15
Restriction of liberty order	1,143	931	831	845	919	1,078	1,174	1,643	2,204	2,691	22
Drug treatment & testing order	885	807	806	642	607	589	525	474	418	518	24
Community service order	5,784	5,471	5,306	2,642	479	141	68	40	18	6	-67
Probation and other community sentences ¹	10,109	9,140	8,211	2,428	318	89	48	29	27	14	-48
Financial penalty	73,991	72,491	67,576	59,320	53,429	57,797	56,779	49,872	44,946	39,260	-13
Fine	72,838	71,452	66,492	58,395	52,661	56,923	55,939	49,100	44,221	38,474	-13
Compensation order	1,153	1,039	1,084	925	768	874	840	772	725	786	8
Other sentence	17,035	16,399	17,070	16,217	15,537	15,419	17,179	17,375	16,050	14,653	-9
Admonition ²	16,398	15,687	16,421	15,577	15,011	14,839	16,427	16,501	15,233	13,861	-9
Absolute discharge, no order made	412	522	460	476	361	465	660	788	688	673	-2
Remit to children's hearing	209	175	170	140	133	94	67	77	101	95	-6
Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	16	15	19	24	32	21	25	9	28	24	-14
Average amount of penalty											
Custody (days) ³	263	281	277	289	284	295	287	291	314	318	
Fine (£) ^{4,5}	200	180	180	200	200	180	200	200	200	230	
Compensation order (£) ^{5,6}	180	180	190	200	200	200	200	200	250	285	

1. Includes supervised attendance orders, community reparation orders and anti-social behaviour orders. 2. Includes a small number of court cautions and dog-related disposals.

3. Excludes company fines. 4. Calculated as the median. 5. As main or secondary penalty.

Table 7(b) Percentage of people convicted by main penalty, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Main penalty	Percentage									
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	125,893	121,041	115,581	108,424	101,019	105,664	106,584	99,962	92,347	82,716
Custody	13	13	13	15	15	13	13	14	14	14
Prison	11	11	11	12	13	12	12	12	12	13
Young offenders institution	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Supervised release order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extended sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order for life-long restriction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community sentence	14	14	14	16	17	17	17	19	20	20
Community payback order	-	-	-	10	15	16	16	17	17	16
Restriction of liberty order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Drug treatment & testing order	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Community service order	5	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation and other community sentences	8	8	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial penalty	59	60	58	55	53	55	53	50	49	47
Fine	58	59	58	54	52	54	52	49	48	47
Compensation order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other sentence	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	17	17	18
Admonition	13	13	14	14	15	14	15	17	16	17
Absolute discharge, no order made	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Remit to children's hearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8(a) People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2017-18

Main crime or offence	Prison	Young	Supervised	Extended sentence	Order for	Community	Restriction	Drug	Community	Probation	Compen sation order	Admonition	Absolute discharge	Remit to Children's hearing	Insanity,	Total	
		offenders institution	release order		lifelong restriction	payback order	of liberty order	treatment and testing order	service order	and other community sentences					guardianship, hospital order		
All crimes and offences	10,747	763	287	163	13	13,601	2,691	518	6	14	38,474	786	13,861	673	95	24	82,716
All crimes	6,936	492	242	158	13	6,177	1,467	432	1	10	6,421	402	6,476	192	53	14	29,486
Non-sexual crimes of violence	666	71	151	68	7	434	147	7	-	2	138	35	64	12	5	5	1,812
Homicide etc	51	7	-	5	-	17	4	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	90
Attempted murder and serious assault	380	45	101	45	7	305	106	-	-	2	112	35	17	8	3	2	1,168
Robbery	208	19	46	16	-	62	25	6	-	-	12	-	6	1	2	1	404
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	27	-	4	2	-	50	12	1	-	-	11	-	39	3	-	-	150
Sexual crimes	284	23	-	88	5	462	42	1	-	7	71	6	47	14	1	2	1,053
Rape and attempted rape	66	9	-	27	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	107
Sexual assault	90	4	-	25	2	137	14	1	-	4	11	4	5	5	-	-	302
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	21	-	22	1	-	-	47
Other sexual crimes	127	10	-	36	1	323	27	-	-	3	39	2	20	7	1	1	597
Crimes of dishonesty	2,956	140	26	-	-	1,737	444	299	1	1	1,624	189	2,323	46	14	1	9,801
Housebreaking	452	56	16	-	-	123	66	24	-	-	27	10	30	1	4	-	809
Theft by opening lockfast places	73	2	1	-	-	28	8	2	-	-	12	3	16	-	3	-	148
Theft from a motor vehicle	36	2	-	-	-	14	15	6	-	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	82
Theft of a motor vehicle	67	5	4	-	-	77	22	1	-	-	42	3	20	1	3	-	245
Shoplifting	1,457	25	1	-	-	784	156	191	-	-	1,051	79	1,850	34	1	-	5,629
Other theft	507	23	3	-	-	375	63	58	-	-	285	57	246	7	3	-	1,627
Fraud	126	7	-	-	-	132	40	4	-	1	94	22	43	-	-	-	469
Other dishonesty	238	20	1	-	-	204	74	13	1	-	109	14	114	3	-	1	792
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	278	44	16	1	1	502	82	10	-	-	408	159	288	17	4	2	1,812
Fire-raising	38	8	9	1	1	42	9	2	-	-	3	2	8	1	-	1	125
Vandalism etc.	240	36	7	-	-	460	73	8	-	-	405	157	280	16	4	1	1,687
Other crimes	2,752	214	49	1	-	3,042	752	115	-	-	4,180	13	3,754	103	29	4	15,008
Crimes against public justice	1,443	147	12	1	-	1,639	346	29	-	-	1,710	8	2,633	64	18	4	8,054
Handling offensive weapons	426	48	31	-	-	426	132	9	-	-	209	1	146	13	10	-	1,451
Drugs	846	18	6	-	-	950	268	77	-	-	2,249	1	949	26	-	-	5,390
Other crime	37	1	-	-	-	27	6	-	-	-	12	3	26	-	1	-	113
All offences	3,811	271	45	5	-	7,424	1,224	86	5	4	32,053	384	7,385	481	42	10	53,230
Miscellaneous offences	3,331	248	42	5	-	6,212	1,018	70	5	4	7,518	371	6,277	441	41	10	25,593
Common assault	1,466	127	34	4	-	2,751	498	26	2	3	2,587	221	1,890	174	21	6	9,810
Breach of the peace etc.	1,597	107	7	1	-	2,989	430	38	-	-	4,147	108	3,886	224	17	4	13,555
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	17	-	16	2	-	-	42
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	267	14	1	-	-	467	89	6	3	1	767	42	485	41	3	-	2,186
Motor vehicle offences	480	23	3	-	-	1,212	206	16	-	-	24,535	13	1,108	40	1	-	27,637
Dangerous and careless driving	159	16	1	-	-	316	66	6	-	-	3,127	7	102	4	1	-	3,805
Driving under the influence	73	-	-	-	-	505	74	7	-	-	2,932	-	54	4	-	-	3,649
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	9,307	-	81	1	-	-	9,405
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	240	7	2	-	-	344	66	3	-	-	5,545	3	684	23	-	-	6,917
Vehicle defect offences	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	908	-	67	1	-	-	980
Other motor vehicle offences ¹	7	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	2,716	3	120	7	-	-	2,881

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 8(b) People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2017-18

Main crime or offence	2017-18					2016-17				
	Custody	Community sentence	Financial penalty	Other	Total	Custody	Community sentence	Financial penalty	Other	Total
All crimes and offences	14	20	47	18	100	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	27	27	23	23	100	65	48	17	46	36
Non-sexual crimes of violence	53	33	10	5	100	8	4	*	1	2
Homicide etc	70	23	3	3	100	1	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	49	35	13	3	100	5	2	*	*	1
Robbery	72	23	3	2	100	2	1	*	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	22	42	7	29	100	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual crimes	38	49	7	6	100	3	3	*	*	1
Rape and attempted rape	97	1	-	2	100	1	*	-	*	*
Sexual assault	40	52	5	3	100	1	1	*	*	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	2	4	45	49	100	*	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	29	59	7	5	100	1	2	*	*	1
Crimes of dishonesty	32	25	18	24	100	26	15	5	16	12
Housebreaking	65	26	5	4	100	4	1	*	*	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	51	26	10	13	100	1	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	46	43	6	5	100	*	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	31	41	18	10	100	1	1	*	*	*
Shoplifting	26	20	20	33	100	12	7	3	13	7
Other theft	33	30	21	16	100	4	3	1	2	2
Fraud	28	38	25	9	100	1	1	*	*	1
Other dishonesty	33	37	16	15	100	2	2	*	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	19	33	31	17	100	3	4	1	2	2
Fire-raising	46	42	4	8	100	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	17	32	33	18	100	2	3	1	2	2
Other crimes	20	26	28	26	100	25	23	11	27	18
Crimes against public justice	20	25	21	34	100	13	12	4	19	10
Handling offensive weapons	35	39	14	12	100	4	3	1	1	2
Drugs	16	24	42	18	100	7	8	6	7	7
Other crime	34	29	13	24	100	*	*	*	*	*
All offences	8	16	61	15	100	35	52	83	54	64
Miscellaneous offences	14	29	31	26	100	30	43	20	46	31
Common assault	17	33	29	21	100	14	19	7	14	12
Breach of the peace etc.	13	26	31	30	100	14	21	11	28	16
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	2	14	40	43	100	*	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	13	26	37	24	100	2	3	2	4	3
Motor vehicle offences	2	5	89	4	100	4	9	63	8	33
Dangerous and careless driving	5	10	82	3	100	1	2	8	1	5
Driving under the influence	2	16	80	2	100	1	3	7	*	4
Speeding	-	*	99	1	100	-	*	24	1	11
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	4	6	80	10	100	2	2	14	5	8
Vehicle defect offences	*	*	93	7	100	*	*	2	*	1
Other motor vehicle offences ¹	*	1	94	4	100	*	*	7	1	3

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 8(c) People convicted by gender, main crime/offence and main penalty, 2017-18

Main crime or offence	Male					Female				
	Total	(percentages)				Total	(percentages)			
		Custody	Community sentence	Financial penalty	Other		Custody	Community sentence	Financial penalty	Other
All crimes and offences	68,179	16	21	48	15	14,535	8	19	45	28
All crimes	24,372	29	27	24	20	5,114	16	29	20	36
Non-sexual crimes of violence	1,594	56	31	10	3	218	31	47	3	18
Homicide etc	82	72	22	4	2	8	50	38	-	13
Attempted murder and serious assault	1,086	50	35	13	2	82	39	45	6	10
Robbery	350	74	20	3	3	54	54	44	-	2
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	76	39	32	12	17	74	4	53	3	41
Sexual crimes	1,007	39	50	7	4	46	7	15	24	54
Rape and attempted rape	107	97	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	299	40	52	5	3	3	67	33	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	16	6	6	81	6	31	-	3	26	71
Other sexual crimes	585	30	59	6	4	12	8	42	25	25
Crimes of dishonesty	7,406	36	25	18	21	2,395	19	27	19	35
Housebreaking	777	65	26	5	4	32	50	31	3	16
Theft by opening lockfast places	145	52	25	10	13	3	33	67	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	82	46	43	6	5	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	223	33	41	17	9	22	9	36	36	18
Shoplifting	3,929	30	20	21	30	1,700	18	21	19	42
Other theft	1,302	35	30	21	14	325	22	31	23	24
Fraud	296	38	27	27	7	173	12	55	21	12
Other dishonesty	652	36	34	14	15	140	16	49	21	14
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	1,545	21	32	32	15	267	9	36	27	28
Fire-raising	106	48	39	5	8	19	32	63	-	5
Vandalism etc.	1,439	18	32	34	16	248	7	34	29	30
Other crimes	12,820	21	26	29	24	2,188	12	28	22	38
Crimes against public justice	6,755	21	25	22	31	1,299	12	25	16	46
Handling offensive weapons	1,309	37	39	15	10	142	18	41	11	30
Drugs	4,680	17	23	43	17	710	11	30	34	25
Other crime	76	38	30	18	13	37	24	27	3	46
All offences	43,807	9	17	62	13	9,421	3	14	58	24
Miscellaneous offences	20,964	16	29	32	23	4,627	7	25	25	43
Common assault	7,728	19	34	30	17	2,082	7	31	23	39
Breach of the peace etc.	11,550	14	27	32	27	2,005	7	17	26	51
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	29	3	14	48	34	13	-	15	23	62
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	1,657	16	23	40	21	527	5	34	29	33
Motor vehicle offences	22,843	2	5	88	4	4,794	*	4	91	5
Dangerous and careless driving	3,232	5	11	81	3	573	*	6	90	4
Driving under the influence	2,952	2	16	80	2	697	*	16	82	2
Speeding	7,813	-	*	99	1	1,592	-	-	99	1
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	5,595	4	7	79	10	1,322	*	3	84	13
Vehicle defect offences	898	*	*	93	7	82	-	-	90	10
Other motor vehicle offences ¹	2,353	*	1	94	4	528	-	*	94	5

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 9 Percentage of people convicted receiving custodial sentences by main crime/offence, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Main crime or offence	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All crimes and offences	13	13	13	15	15	13	13	14	14	14
All crimes	25	26	26	27	28	27	26	25	26	27
Non-sexual crimes of violence	55	58	53	60	60	61	59	58	57	53
Homicide etc	98	91	83	83	82	88	69	73	74	70
Attempted murder and serious assault	53	56	53	62	56	60	58	57	55	49
Robbery	71	73	72	78	78	76	79	78	74	72
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	19	27	27	21	23	24	25	17	22	22
Sexual crimes	24	31	26	27	34	34	32	33	37	38
Rape and attempted rape	98	93	94	94	92	92	93	90	94	97
Sexual assault	52	62	46	45	48	46	38	43	54	40
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	3	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	2
Other sexual crimes	23	27	28	24	28	29	24	24	26	29
Crimes of dishonesty	29	29	30	31	32	32	33	32	31	32
Housebreaking	45	49	53	54	54	55	58	62	62	65
Theft by opening lockfast places	36	37	38	40	45	42	37	37	49	51
Theft from a motor vehicle	45	39	41	45	42	39	51	40	45	46
Theft of a motor vehicle	27	24	27	29	31	26	27	31	34	31
Shoplifting	27	26	27	28	28	29	31	29	26	26
Other theft	27	29	28	28	30	30	31	29	30	33
Fraud	21	21	23	24	29	23	22	30	26	28
Other dishonesty	27	29	31	33	32	33	30	34	31	33
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	11	12	13	15	15	15	14	16	16	19
Fire-raising	31	30	35	41	47	38	35	43	43	46
Vandalism etc.	10	11	12	13	13	14	13	15	15	17
Other crimes	22	22	21	22	22	21	20	19	19	20
Crimes against public justice	20	22	20	21	21	21	21	20	19	20
Handling offensive weapons	30	32	31	36	38	38	37	34	34	35
Drugs	19	19	19	19	17	16	14	14	16	16
Other crime	31	27	26	32	35	35	26	26	36	34
All offences	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	8
Miscellaneous offences	12	12	13	15	15	14	13	13	13	14
Common assault	15	15	16	17	17	16	16	16	15	17
Breach of the peace etc.	11	12	13	14	14	14	13	12	12	13
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	*	1	*	2	1	1	*	2	3	2
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	8	6	7	11	11	11	11	11	12	13
Motor vehicle offences	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Dangerous and careless driving	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	5
Driving under the influence	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	5	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	4
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Other motor vehicle offences ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 10(a) People receiving a custodial sentence by main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2017-18¹

Main crime or offence	Total	(Numbers)							Average length of sentence (days) ^{2,3}	(Percentages)					
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over	Life		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over including life etc
All crimes and offences	11,943	3,182	4,264	2,040	1,393	610	427	27	318	27	36	17	12	5	4
All crimes	7,815	2,100	2,351	1,222	1,167	543	405	27	382	27	30	16	15	7	6
Non-sexual crimes of violence	947	6	42	139	348	215	170	27	951	1	4	15	37	23	21
Homicide etc	62	-	-	-	2	5	28	27	2,405	-	-	-	3	8	89
Attempted murder and serious assault	566	4	23	74	228	131	106	-	949	1	4	13	40	23	19
Robbery	286	2	14	57	111	70	32	-	790	1	5	20	39	24	11
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	33	-	5	8	7	9	4	-	846	-	15	24	21	27	12
Sexual crimes	397	11	27	60	99	52	148	-	1,274	3	7	15	25	13	37
Rape and attempted rape	103	-	-	-	2	6	95	-	2,567	-	-	-	2	6	92
Sexual assault	120	5	11	16	32	24	32	-	986	4	9	13	27	20	27
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	882	-	-	-	-	100	-
Other sexual crimes	173	6	16	44	65	21	21	-	720	3	9	25	38	12	12
Crimes of dishonesty	3,117	961	1,264	491	292	102	7	-	209	31	41	16	9	3	*
Housebreaking	523	27	104	130	194	67	1	-	443	5	20	25	37	13	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	76	10	40	17	5	4	-	-	233	13	53	22	7	5	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	37	4	25	7	-	1	-	-	179	11	68	19	-	3	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	76	9	30	24	11	2	-	-	257	12	39	32	14	3	-
Shoplifting	1,482	654	710	112	6	-	-	-	119	44	48	8	*	-	-
Other theft	532	131	239	121	31	9	1	-	192	25	45	23	6	2	*
Fraud	133	16	38	38	25	12	4	-	387	12	29	29	19	9	3
Other dishonesty	258	110	78	42	20	7	1	-	187	43	30	16	8	3	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	338	97	119	67	35	16	4	-	257	29	35	20	10	5	1
Fire-raising	56	2	6	17	21	8	2	-	530	4	11	30	38	14	4
Vandalism etc.	282	95	113	50	14	8	2	-	204	34	40	18	5	3	1
Other crimes	3,016	1,025	899	465	393	158	76	-	284	34	30	15	13	5	3
Crimes against public justice	1,603	839	560	150	39	11	4	-	133	52	35	9	2	1	*
Handling offensive weapons	505	41	138	150	144	31	1	-	353	8	27	30	29	6	*
Drugs	870	139	178	162	208	115	68	-	518	16	20	19	24	13	8
Other crime	38	6	23	3	2	1	3	-	408	16	61	8	5	3	8
All offences	4,128	1,082	1,913	818	226	67	22	-	196	26	46	20	5	2	1
Miscellaneous offences	3,622	1,040	1,687	628	190	56	21	-	190	29	47	17	5	2	1
Common assault	1,630	285	767	395	130	48	5	-	226	17	47	24	8	3	*
Breach of the peace etc.	1,709	663	804	190	47	5	-	-	142	39	47	11	3	*	-
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	100	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	282	91	116	43	13	3	16	-	279	32	41	15	5	1	6
Motor vehicle offences	506	42	226	190	36	11	1	-	240	8	45	38	7	2	*
Dangerous and careless driving	176	12	55	70	31	7	1	-	307	7	31	40	18	4	1
Driving under the influence	73	8	53	12	-	-	-	-	158	11	73	16	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	249	18	114	108	5	4	-	-	220	7	46	43	2	2	-
Vehicle defect offences	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	100	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences ⁴	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	104	43	57	-	-	-	-

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

2. Excludes life sentences.

3. Average sentence length figures for some categories may be underestimated slightly due to late recording of some high court disposals.

4. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 10(b) People receiving a custodial sentence by gender, main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2017-18¹

Main crime or offence	Male								Female							
	Total	(Percentages)							Total	(Percentages)						
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to less than 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over including life etc	Up to 3 months		Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to less than 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over including life etc		
All crimes and offences	10,812	25	35	18	12	5	4	1,131	40	39	11	7	2	1		
All crimes	7,010	25	29	16	16	7	6	805	40	36	11	9	3	1		
Non-sexual crimes of violence	879	1	4	14	37	23	21	68	1	10	22	40	13	13		
Homicide etc	58	-	-	-	3	9	88	4	-	-	-	-	-	100		
Attempted murder and serious assault	534	1	4	13	40	23	19	32	-	6	9	47	22	16		
Robbery	257	*	4	18	39	26	12	29	3	14	34	41	7	-		
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	30	-	13	20	23	30	13	3	-	33	67	-	-	-		
Sexual crimes	394	3	7	15	25	13	38	3	33	-	33	33	-	-		
Rape and attempted rape	103	-	-	-	2	6	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sexual assault	118	3	9	14	26	20	27	2	50	-	-	50	-	-		
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other sexual crimes	172	3	9	25	38	12	12	1	-	-	100	-	-	-		
Crimes of dishonesty	2,673	29	40	17	10	4	*	444	40	45	9	5	1	*		
Housebreaking	507	5	20	25	37	13	*	16	6	19	25	44	6	-		
Theft by opening lockfast places	75	13	53	21	7	5	-	1	-	-	100	-	-	-		
Theft from a motor vehicle	37	11	68	19	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Theft of a motor vehicle	74	12	39	31	15	3	-	2	-	50	50	-	-	-		
Shoplifting	1,170	43	48	8	1	-	-	312	47	47	5	-	-	-		
Other theft	461	24	44	24	6	2	*	71	27	51	15	7	-	-		
Fraud	113	12	27	31	19	9	3	20	15	35	15	20	10	5		
Other dishonesty	236	44	31	16	6	2	*	22	27	18	18	23	14	-		
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	315	28	37	20	10	5	1	23	43	17	22	13	4	-		
Fire-raising	50	4	12	28	38	14	4	6	-	-	50	33	17	-		
Vandalism etc.	265	32	41	18	5	3	1	17	59	24	12	6	-	-		
Other crimes	2,749	33	30	16	14	6	3	267	49	31	10	7	2	1		
Crimes against public justice	1,445	51	35	10	3	1	*	158	65	34	1	-	-	-		
Handling offensive weapons	480	8	26	30	29	6	*	25	8	44	28	20	-	-		
Drugs	795	15	21	18	24	14	8	75	29	19	23	20	7	3		
Other crime	29	10	59	10	7	3	10	9	33	67	-	-	-	-		
All offences	3,802	25	46	21	6	2	1	326	40	45	11	3	1	-		
Miscellaneous offences	3,303	27	47	18	5	2	1	319	41	44	11	3	1	-		
Common assault	1,475	16	47	25	8	3	*	155	30	50	15	4	1	-		
Breach of the peace etc.	1,570	37	48	12	3	*	-	139	55	39	4	1	1	-		
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	257	32	42	15	4	1	6	25	32	36	20	8	4	-		
Motor vehicle offences	499	8	44	38	7	2	*	7	-	86	-	14	-	-		
Dangerous and careless driving	175	7	31	40	17	4	1	1	-	-	-	100	-	-		
Driving under the influence	70	11	71	17	-	-	-	3	-	100	-	-	-	-		
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	246	7	45	44	2	2	-	3	-	100	-	-	-	-		
Vehicle defect offences	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other motor vehicle offences ²	7	43	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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

2. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 10(c) Average length of custodial sentence in days, by main crime/offence, 2008-09 to 2017-18^{1,2}

Main crime or offence	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% change 2016-17 to 2017-18
All crimes and offences	263	281	277	289	284	295	287	291	314	318	1
All crimes	306	327	318	336	333	350	339	345	379	382	1
Non-sexual crimes of violence	906	903	875	947	891	971	971	899	955	951	-*
Homicide etc	2,329	2,201	2,264	2,206	2,392	2,335	2,022	1,913	1,899	2,405	27
Attempted murder and serious assault	886	915	919	993	876	955	998	913	987	949	-4
Robbery	807	761	813	834	804	907	927	770	830	790	-5
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	510	529	271	484	446	676	443	756	675	846	25
Sexual crimes	1,339	1,279	1,212	1,250	1,278	1,238	1,324	1,249	1,230	1,274	4
Rape and attempted rape	2,543	2,280	2,090	2,264	2,450	2,507	2,381	2,549	2,502	2,567	3
Sexual assault	1,090	1,210	1,383	1,215	1,078	871	887	1,021	941	986	5
Crimes associated with prostitution	403	183	185	540	-	1,089	-	1,096	-	882	-5
Other sexual crimes	1,069	916	805	832	807	873	843	706	743	720	-3
Crimes of dishonesty	142	151	154	165	166	168	181	193	206	209	1
Housebreaking	223	242	255	267	266	315	382	423	451	443	-2
Theft by opening lockfast places	150	171	169	190	214	198	231	215	254	233	-8
Theft from a motor vehicle	146	162	172	156	154	161	169	185	192	179	-7
Theft of a motor vehicle	158	159	151	182	174	216	198	213	235	257	9
Shoplifting	98	101	105	116	114	113	116	115	118	119	1
Other theft	137	156	159	167	162	165	191	188	192	192	-
Fraud	224	226	236	220	270	262	250	332	334	387	16
Other dishonesty	143	164	133	164	171	176	190	199	181	187	3
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	176	198	194	220	213	226	235	240	272	257	-6
Fire-raising	447	470	555	702	496	511	641	553	628	530	-16
Vandalism etc.	128	158	144	145	159	184	174	190	208	204	-2
Other crimes	268	294	300	285	285	302	264	264	302	284	-6
Crimes against public justice	96	102	112	116	113	121	120	128	129	133	3
Handling offensive weapons	260	269	289	312	343	375	369	364	392	353	-10
Drugs	544	575	575	542	578	604	517	476	539	518	-4
Other crime	183	659	155	260	258	343	310	641	597	408	-32
All offences	162	167	177	184	178	179	178	188	190	196	3
Miscellaneous offences	159	164	174	181	175	177	174	183	187	190	2
Common assault	181	195	202	212	206	206	216	215	219	226	3
Breach of the peace etc.	109	115	123	136	135	142	138	145	146	142	-3
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	38	31	33	73	97	35	40	60	152	21	-86
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	326	283	243	216	210	205	168	234	246	279	13
Motor vehicle offences	176	188	202	207	202	203	218	229	220	240	9
Dangerous and careless driving	230	241	289	283	261	275	315	324	281	307	9
Driving under the influence	142	137	130	145	146	141	151	156	141	158	12
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	174	189	204	207	207	200	200	202	215	220	2
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
Other vehicle	80	123	152	100	93	97	118	60	128	104	-19

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

2. Figures for some categories dealt with by the High Court - including homicide, rape and major drug cases - may be underestimated slightly due to late recording of disposals - see annex B16 to B18.

Table 10(d) People receiving a custodial sentence by length of sentence, 2008-09 to 2017-18

Year	Total ¹	Over 2						
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 2 years	years to less than 4 years	4 years and over	Life
2008-09	16,924	6,914	5,230	2,158	1,318	721	524	59
2009-10	15,781	5,919	4,957	2,250	1,269	834	504	48
2010-11	15,296	5,332	5,229	2,192	1,264	776	455	48
2011-12	15,926	4,529	6,153	2,437	1,478	755	523	51
2012-13	14,769	4,339	5,471	2,418	1,390	666	436	49
2013-14	14,139	4,140	5,223	2,247	1,301	707	475	46
2014-15	14,008	4,103	5,229	2,172	1,433	620	419	32
2015-16	13,736	4,067	4,852	2,252	1,482	646	410	27
2016-17	12,665	3,502	4,463	2,148	1,426	647	449	30
2017-18	11,943	3,182	4,264	2,040	1,393	610	427	27

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

Table 11 People convicted by main penalty, gender and age, 2008-09 to 2017-18

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% change 16-17 to 17-18	
Total¹	125,893	121,041	115,581	108,424	101,019	105,664	106,584	99,962	92,347	82,716	-10	
Males²	Total	106,300	101,613	97,042	90,902	84,347	87,988	88,659	83,018	76,491	68,179	-11
	Under 21	20,536	17,328	15,145	13,135	10,358	9,187	8,628	8,417	7,600	6,371	-16
	21-30	38,899	37,316	35,177	32,761	30,337	30,706	30,156	28,124	25,781	22,349	-13
	31-40	24,755	24,149	23,564	22,467	21,568	22,837	23,762	22,104	20,701	19,216	-7
	41-100	22,110	22,820	23,156	22,539	22,084	25,258	26,113	24,373	22,409	20,243	-10
Females²	Total	19,581	19,424	18,531	17,437	16,557	17,590	17,920	16,944	15,855	14,535	-8
	Under 21	2,830	2,511	2,228	1,952	1,616	1,429	1,448	1,358	1,219	1,082	-11
	21-30	7,314	7,010	6,573	5,989	5,873	5,656	5,514	5,178	4,666	4,030	-14
	31-40	5,069	5,132	4,984	4,853	4,492	5,001	5,313	4,998	4,965	4,796	-3
	41-100	4,368	4,771	4,746	4,643	4,576	5,504	5,645	5,410	5,005	4,627	-8
Custody¹	Total	16,946	15,802	15,320	15,950	14,790	14,172	14,041	13,766	12,705	11,973	-6
Males²	Total	15,593	14,522	14,018	14,582	13,500	12,959	12,748	12,574	11,709	10,840	-7
	Under 21	2,858	2,601	2,014	2,050	1,588	1,238	1,137	1,190	1,008	759	-25
	21-30	6,718	6,156	6,074	6,059	5,486	5,021	4,984	4,755	4,418	3,948	-11
	31-40	3,841	3,582	3,776	4,094	3,974	4,025	3,904	3,916	3,673	3,677	*
	41-100	2,176	2,183	2,154	2,379	2,452	2,675	2,723	2,713	2,610	2,456	-6
Females²	Total	1,353	1,280	1,302	1,368	1,290	1,213	1,293	1,192	996	1,133	14
	Under 21	182	175	168	160	116	83	84	72	52	60	15
	21-30	682	581	588	620	599	491	483	400	325	321	-1
	31-40	325	295	324	349	345	395	488	462	378	496	31
	41-100	164	229	222	239	230	244	238	258	241	256	6
Community sentence¹	Total	17,921	16,349	15,615	16,937	17,263	18,276	18,585	18,949	18,646	16,830	-10
Males²	Total	14,954	13,483	12,977	14,090	14,395	15,249	15,508	15,863	15,625	14,033	-10
	Under 21	4,607	3,640	3,446	3,292	2,743	2,635	2,522	2,497	2,356	1,946	-17
	21-30	5,303	5,036	4,696	5,249	5,590	5,674	5,764	5,762	5,754	4,794	-17
	31-40	2,988	2,768	2,724	3,168	3,403	3,797	3,970	4,136	4,064	3,909	-4
	41-100	2,056	2,039	2,111	2,381	2,659	3,143	3,252	3,468	3,451	3,384	-2
Females²	Total	2,967	2,866	2,638	2,847	2,868	3,027	3,077	3,086	3,021	2,797	-7
	Under 21	593	559	453	433	428	340	378	341	310	264	-15
	21-30	1,177	1,013	1,020	1,014	1,063	1,030	1,014	967	903	798	-12
	31-40	735	773	661	769	735	882	862	949	952	997	5
	41-100	462	521	504	631	642	775	823	829	856	738	-14
Financial Penalty¹	Total	73,991	72,491	67,576	59,320	53,429	57,797	56,779	49,872	44,946	39,260	-13
Males²	Total	63,240	61,480	57,359	50,260	45,144	48,436	47,734	42,012	37,572	32,747	-13
	Under 21	9,886	8,462	7,071	5,365	4,061	3,697	3,343	3,037	2,673	2,240	-16
	21-30	23,102	22,258	20,360	17,798	15,812	16,479	15,553	13,867	12,309	10,632	-14
	31-40	15,074	14,942	14,085	12,261	11,185	12,005	12,455	10,727	9,879	8,763	-11
	41-100	15,178	15,818	15,843	14,836	14,086	16,255	16,383	14,381	12,711	11,112	-13
Females²	Total	10,739	11,007	10,210	8,983	8,174	9,282	9,041	7,860	7,373	6,511	-12
	Under 21	1,206	1,061	909	746	530	519	533	444	382	347	-9
	21-30	3,754	3,818	3,382	2,907	2,705	2,772	2,604	2,311	2,121	1,831	-14
	31-40	2,890	3,011	2,843	2,463	2,192	2,551	2,557	2,177	2,169	1,910	-12
	41-100	2,889	3,117	3,076	2,867	2,747	3,440	3,347	2,928	2,701	2,423	-10
Other sentence¹	Total	17,035	16,399	17,070	16,217	15,537	15,419	17,179	17,375	16,050	14,653	-9
Males²	Total	12,513	12,128	12,688	11,970	11,308	11,344	12,669	12,569	11,585	10,559	-9
	Under 21	3,185	2,625	2,614	2,428	1,966	1,617	1,626	1,693	1,563	1,426	-9
	21-30	3,776	3,866	4,047	3,655	3,449	3,532	3,855	3,740	3,300	2,975	-10
	31-40	2,852	2,857	2,979	2,944	3,006	3,010	3,433	3,325	3,085	2,867	-7
	41-100	2,700	2,780	3,048	2,943	2,887	3,185	3,755	3,811	3,637	3,291	-10
Females²	Total	4,522	4,271	4,381	4,239	4,225	4,068	4,509	4,806	4,465	4,094	-8
	Under 21	849	716	698	613	542	487	453	501	475	411	-13
	21-30	1,701	1,598	1,583	1,448	1,506	1,363	1,413	1,500	1,317	1,080	-18
	31-40	1,119	1,053	1,156	1,272	1,220	1,173	1,406	1,410	1,466	1,393	-5
	41-100	853	904	944	906	957	1,045	1,237	1,395	1,207	1,210	*

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

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

Table 12 People convicted with an aggravator recorded against the main charge by gender, 2008-09 to 2017-18 ^{1,2,3}

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% change 2016-17 to 2017-18
Male and Female											
All aggravators	7,981	9,642	9,519	10,040	10,481	12,294	13,751	13,828	12,256	11,105	-9%
Domestic	7,108	8,844	8,566	8,877	9,292	11,077	12,441	12,376	10,836	9,782	-10%
<i>Of which also statutory:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,253	-
Racial	583	563	614	626	696	699	701	761	719	650	-10%
Religious	290	235	275	370	272	256	241	247	278	249	-10%
Sexual orientation	-	-	56	155	194	227	320	369	356	354	-1%
Disability	-	-	5	9	21	30	40	68	53	58	9%
Transgender	-	-	3	3	6	5	8	7	14	12	-14%
Male											
All aggravators	7,250	8,627	8,492	8,933	9,184	10,715	11,884	11,980	10,694	9,713	-9%
Domestic	6,495	7,944	7,665	7,927	8,176	9,693	10,796	10,741	9,508	8,618	-9%
<i>Of which also statutory:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,820	-
Racial	482	468	520	512	569	569	573	633	586	518	-12%
Religious	273	215	254	349	255	239	213	230	259	231	-11%
Sexual orientation	-	-	48	135	164	186	265	316	290	295	2%
Disability	-	-	2	8	16	23	33	55	40	41	3%
Transgender	-	-	3	2	4	5	4	5	11	10	-9%
Female											
All aggravators	731	1,015	1,027	1,107	1,297	1,579	1,867	1,848	1,562	1,392	-11%
Domestic	613	900	901	950	1,116	1,384	1,645	1,635	1,328	1,164	-12%
<i>Of which also statutory:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	-
Racial	101	95	94	114	127	130	128	128	133	132	-1%
Religious	17	20	21	21	17	17	28	17	19	18	-5%
Sexual orientation	-	-	8	20	30	41	55	53	66	59	-11%
Disability	-	-	3	1	5	7	7	13	13	17	31%
Transgender	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	2	3	2	-33%

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

2. Caution is required when comparing changes over the longer term or shortly after an aggravator code is introduced.

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

Table 13 People convicted with an aggravator recorded against the main charge by crime type, 2017-18^{1,2}

Main crime or offence	Domestic Abuse	DA - Statutory	Disability	Racial	Religious	Sexual orientation	Trans-gender
All crimes and offences	9,782	4,253	58	650	249	354	12
All crimes	2,481	961	3	35	5	7	1
Non-sexual crimes of violence	185	43	-	11	2	5	-
Homicide etc	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	159	36	-	8	2	2	-
Robbery	13	6	-	2	-	2	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	9	1	-	1	-	1	-
Sexual crimes	70	21	1	-	-	-	1
Rape and attempted rape	28	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	12	2	1	-	-	-	1
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	30	18	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes of dishonesty	82	27	-	1	-	-	-
Housebreaking	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other theft	58	22	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other dishonesty	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	341	144	1	11	2	1	-
Fire-raising	6	2	-	1	1	-	-
Vandalism etc.	335	142	1	10	1	1	-
Other crimes	1,803	726	1	12	1	1	-
Crimes against public justice	1,771	716	1	6	1	1	-
Handling offensive weapons	27	10	-	4	-	-	-
Drugs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crime	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
All offences	7,301	3,292	55	615	244	347	11
Miscellaneous offences	7,290	3,292	55	614	244	347	11
Common assault	2,696	1,244	5	104	13	26	1
Breach of the peace etc.	4,286	1,917	47	431	203	304	10
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urinating etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous	308	131	3	79	28	17	-
Motor vehicle offences	11	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dangerous and careless driving	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Each crime/offence may have one or more aggravator codes associated with it. A crime/offence will be counted under each aggravator code associated with it. e.g. A homicide with a 'racial' and 'religious' aggravator will appear once in the racial aggravator column and once under the religious aggravator column.
 2. Statutory Domestic Abuse (DA) aggravators are not included in the overall total - they always accompany the main DA aggravator.

Table 14 Bail orders made by main charge, 2008-09 to 2017-18¹

Year	Non-sexual crimes of violence	Sexual crimes	Crimes of dishonesty	Fire-raising vandalism etc.	Handling an offensive weapon	Drug offences	Other crimes	Common assault	Breach of the peace	Miscellaneous offences	Motor vehicle offences	Unknown ²	Total ³
	Number												
2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,593	52,593
2009-10	3,294	863	8,429	2,981	2,189	3,074	7,795	8,777	6,377	2,403	1,673	28	47,922
2010-11	3,420	825	8,477	2,696	2,070	2,879	7,695	8,413	5,739	2,298	1,672	19	46,221
2011-12	3,240	960	8,378	2,732	2,001	2,769	8,157	8,740	6,404	2,590	1,596	28	47,606
2012-13	2,530	1,046	7,583	2,492	1,542	2,645	7,548	7,913	6,077	2,937	1,681	35	44,039
2013-14	2,510	1,414	7,651	2,487	1,584	2,321	8,148	8,976	7,429	2,936	1,715	14	47,196
2014-15	2,426	1,574	6,707	2,406	1,471	2,571	8,034	8,967	7,723	2,927	1,730	12	46,560
2015-16	2,601	1,434	6,400	2,456	1,243	2,646	7,960	8,668	7,215	2,925	1,768	20	45,346
2016-17	2,454	1,370	6,163	2,510	1,265	2,346	7,138	7,652	6,764	2,663	1,924	18	42,277
2017-18	2,286	1,590	5,570	2,231	1,422	1,907	6,765	6,086	4,934	2,285	1,759	13	36,853
	Percentage of total ⁴												
2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
2009-10	7	2	18	6	5	6	16	18	13	5	3	*	100
2010-11	7	2	18	6	4	6	17	18	12	5	4	*	100
2011-12	7	2	18	6	4	6	17	18	13	5	3	*	100
2012-13	6	2	17	6	4	6	17	18	14	7	4	*	100
2013-14	5	3	16	5	3	5	17	19	16	6	4	*	100
2014-15	5	3	14	5	3	6	17	19	17	6	4	*	100
2015-16	6	3	14	5	3	6	18	19	16	6	4	*	100
2016-17	6	3	15	6	3	6	17	18	16	6	5	*	100
2017-18	6	4	15	6	4	5	18	17	13	6	5	*	100

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

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

3. Row totals do not equal the sum of the main charges for some years as bail can be granted following the lodging of an appeal.

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

Table 15 Bail-related Offences¹ with a conviction, 2008-09 to 2017-18

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% change 2016-17 to 2017-18
All bail-related offences:	9,098	8,363	8,261	8,860	8,462	8,003	8,547	8,589	7,702	6,940	-10
Bail-related offences as a percentage of bail orders made	17	17	18	19	19	17	18	19	18	19	
Court:											
High Court	35	15	27	20	16	26	38	20	18	20	11
Sheriff Solemn	275	222	227	209	224	236	330	344	309	236	-24
Sheriff Summary ²	8,398	7,638	7,527	8,105	7,878	7,429	7,836	7,883	7,073	6,377	-10
Justice of the Peace ³	390	488	480	526	344	312	343	342	302	307	2
Age:											
Under 21	2,580	2,292	2,051	2,146	1,811	1,412	1,355	1,384	1,302	953	-27
21-30	3,394	3,081	3,111	3,290	3,169	2,936	3,043	2,994	2,671	2,338	-12
31-40	1,874	1,696	1,777	1,999	1,987	2,050	2,262	2,301	2,084	2,092	0
41-100	1,250	1,294	1,322	1,425	1,495	1,605	1,887	1,910	1,645	1,557	-5
Gender:											
Male	7,911	7,316	7,215	7,758	7,267	6,939	7,413	7,364	6,597	5,923	-10
Female	1,187	1,047	1,046	1,102	1,195	1,064	1,134	1,225	1,105	1,017	-8
Main result of proceedings:											
Custody	2,275	2,197	2,083	2,220	2,117	2,018	2,147	2,013	1,659	1,615	-3
Community	1,795	1,473	1,464	1,520	1,685	1,644	1,811	1,853	1,794	1,453	-19
Monetary	2,267	1,916	1,818	1,922	1,679	1,508	1,555	1,509	1,342	1,161	-13
Other	2,761	2,777	2,896	3,198	2,981	2,833	3,034	3,214	2,907	2,711	-7

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

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

3. Includes District courts up to 2009-10.

Table 16 Undertakings to appear in court, by gender and age, 2009-10 - 2017-18^{1,2}

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

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

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

Table 17 People given police disposals by disposal type, 2008-09 to 2017-18

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% change 16-17 to 17-18
All police disposals¹	58,846	72,173	64,171	65,765	68,184	68,289	53,275	44,084	41,928	34,681	-17
Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notice (ASBFPN)	48,462	61,236	54,360	53,688	54,879	55,623	42,923	29,392	15,384	11,008	-28
Police formal adult warning	7,828	8,386	7,517	8,458	8,435	7,263	4,807	3,377	297	203	-32
Police Restorative Justice Warning (PRW)	2,457	2,313	1,715	986	620	448	242	392	359	378	5
Early and Effective Intervention	99	238	579	2,598	4,149	4,926	5,283	6,654	6,121	5,707	-7
Recorded Police Warning ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,214	19,672	17,291	-12

1. Includes counts of no further action.

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

Table 18 People given ASBFPNs, by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2017-18¹

Main crime or offence	Male					Female				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Male	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Female
Total number of ASBFPNs	2,054	3,450	1,851	1,908	9,263	367	568	427	382	1,744
Riotous behaviour while drunk in licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to leave licensed premises	49	111	82	52	294	7	23	8	15	53
Urinating etc.	434	875	358	347	2,014	38	40	13	17	108
Drunk & incapable	15	29	40	86	170	2	9	12	16	39
Drunk in charge of child	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Loud music etc.	12	26	12	19	69	11	18	5	6	40
Vandalism	36	50	25	20	131	3	5	5	5	18
Consuming alcohol in public place	385	509	437	503	1,834	56	66	84	68	274
Breach of the peace etc.	1,122	1,850	896	881	4,749	250	407	300	255	1,212
Malicious mischief	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive behaviour at football and threatening communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per cent by ASBFPN type	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Riotous behaviour while drunk in licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to leave licensed premises	2	3	4	3	3	2	4	2	4	3
Urinating etc.	21	25	19	18	22	10	7	3	4	6
Drunk & incapable	1	1	2	5	2	1	2	3	4	2
Drunk in charge of child	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Loud music etc.	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	2
Vandalism	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Consuming alcohol in public place	19	15	24	26	20	15	12	20	18	16
Breach of the peace etc.	55	54	48	46	51	68	72	70	67	69
Malicious mischief	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive behaviour at football and threatening communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 19 People given COPFS disposals by disposal type, 2008-09 to 2017-18¹

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% change 16-17 to 17-18
All COPFS disposals	62,828	59,108	60,099	67,341	87,591	82,446	63,114	62,468	41,818	41,824	0
Fiscal fine	38,418	36,057	35,604	42,184	47,968	47,324	36,314	34,476	21,823	22,686	4
Fiscal fixed penalty	18,092	18,592	20,357	21,067	21,669	23,487	15,487	10,748	8,430	6,544	-22
Fiscal warning	-	-	-	-	14,527	8,864	8,697	14,049	8,662	9,389	8
Fiscal combined fine + compensation	1,405	2,030	2,195	2,713	2,334	1,933	1,986	2,671	2,217	1,979	-11
Fiscal compensation	1,992	1,985	1,838	1,322	1,023	783	597	506	669	1,217	82
Fiscal fixed penalties (Pre-SJR)	2,921	444	105	55	70	55	33	18	17	9	-47

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

Table 20 Males given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2017-18¹

Main crime or offence	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total ¹	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	1,270	4,398	3,859	4,801	14,331	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	746	2,013	1,547	1,287	5,593	59	46	40	27	39
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	-	2	-	1	3	-	*	-	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	-	2	-	1	3	-	*	-	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	142	411	509	511	1,573	11	9	13	11	11
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	1	1	1	-	3	*	*	*	-	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	104	322	401	419	1,246	8	7	10	9	9
Other theft	27	63	83	76	249	2	1	2	2	2
Fraud	3	15	11	7	36	*	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	7	10	13	9	39	1	*	*	*	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	38	71	19	25	153	3	2	*	1	1
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	38	71	19	25	153	3	2	*	1	1
Other crimes	566	1,529	1,019	750	3,864	45	35	26	16	27
Crimes against public justice	27	54	37	34	152	2	1	1	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	539	1,475	982	716	3,712	42	34	25	15	26
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	524	2,385	2,312	3,514	8,738	41	54	60	73	61
Miscellaneous offences	420	1,498	1,467	2,238	5,623	33	34	38	47	39
Common assault	49	175	109	165	498	4	4	3	3	3
Breach of the peace etc.	246	639	432	504	1,821	19	15	11	10	13
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	52	175	250	379	856	4	4	6	8	6
Urinating etc.	16	31	35	40	122	1	1	1	1	1
Other miscellaneous	57	478	641	1,150	2,326	4	11	17	24	16
Alcohol byelaw offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litter offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications act offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle offences	104	887	845	1,276	3,115	8	20	22	27	22
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	104	871	829	1,208	3,015	8	20	21	25	21
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	*	*
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	16	16	67	99	-	*	*	1	1

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

Table 21 Females given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2017-18¹

Main crime or offence	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total ¹	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	306	2,268	2,649	3,129	8,355	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	95	434	573	566	1,668	31	19	22	18	20
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	-	2	6	1	9	-	*	*	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	2	5	-	7	-	*	*	-	*
Other sexual crimes	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	*	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	61	243	337	393	1,034	20	11	13	13	12
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	51	217	303	364	935	17	10	11	12	11
Other theft	7	17	25	17	66	2	1	1	1	1
Fraud	2	4	2	7	15	1	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	1	5	7	5	18	*	*	*	*	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	4	10	7	7	28	1	*	*	*	*
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	4	10	7	7	28	1	*	*	*	*
Other crimes	30	179	223	165	597	10	8	8	5	7
Crimes against public justice	3	8	9	5	25	1	*	*	*	*
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	27	171	214	160	572	9	8	8	5	7
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	211	1,834	2,076	2,563	6,687	69	81	78	82	80
Miscellaneous offences	172	1,489	1,744	2,127	5,533	56	66	66	68	66
Common assault	18	49	43	53	163	6	2	2	2	2
Breach of the peace etc.	54	147	180	150	531	18	6	7	5	6
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	7	23	74	49	153	2	1	3	2	2
Urinating etc.	-	4	3	3	10	-	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	93	1,266	1,444	1,872	4,676	30	56	55	60	56
Alcohol byelaw offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litter offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications act offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle offences	39	345	332	436	1,154	13	15	13	14	14
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	39	345	331	435	1,152	13	15	12	14	14
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	*	*	*

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

Table 22 Fiscal fixed penalties by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2017-18¹

Main crime or offence	Males					Females				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Male	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Female
Total number of Fiscal fixed penalties	250	1,369	1,326	2,174	5,119	62	365	374	624	1,425
Serious driving offences ²	19	28	26	68	141	4	11	5	32	52
Speeding offences	55	605	691	1,168	2,519	25	180	198	314	717
Signal and direction offences	40	130	125	295	590	11	46	47	118	222
Lighting, construction & use offences	38	138	120	181	477	4	17	15	16	52
Documentation offences	76	348	251	363	1,038	11	94	92	130	327
Other motor vehicle offences ³	22	118	113	99	352	6	17	17	14	54
Non-motor vehicle offences ⁴	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Per cent by Fiscal fixed penalty type	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Serious driving offences ²	8	2	2	3	3	6	3	1	5	4
Speeding offences	22	44	52	54	49	40	49	53	50	50
Signal and direction offences	16	9	9	14	12	18	13	13	19	16
Lighting, construction & use offences	15	10	9	8	9	6	5	4	3	4
Documentation offences	30	25	19	17	20	18	26	25	21	23
Other motor vehicle offences ³	9	9	9	5	7	10	5	5	2	4
Non-motor vehicle offences ⁴	-	*	-	-	*	2	-	-	-	*

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

2. In some circumstances fiscal fixed penalties can be issued for contraventions of Section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (driving without due care and attention).

3. Contains a number of other offences, however around a half of fixed penalties given for this group were for mobile phone offences and half were seatbelt offences.

4. Contains bicycle offences and roadworks offences.

Background Notes

Annex A - Data Sources and Data Standards

Court proceedings, Police disposals and COPFS disposals

A.1 Statistical information on the Scottish Government Criminal Proceedings database is derived from data held on the Criminal History System (CHS), a central database used for the electronic recording of information on persons accused and/or convicted of committing a criminal act. The CHS is maintained by Police Scotland and they are responsible for managing its operation and own the majority of the data.

A.2 [Chart 2](#) in the main body of the bulletin depicts how people accused of committing a crime move through the criminal justice system. People can be disposed from the system in a variety of ways, including being dealt with directly by the police, being fined or warned by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) or being proceeded against in court. At each of these stages information is logged on the CHS regarding the status of the accused. The COPFS and the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service (SCTS) make updates on their own systems which are fed back electronically to Police Scotland's CHS. When an offender's case reaches its final conclusion or "disposal" and a sentence is given for guilty offenders, the case is considered completed on the CHS, and after this point, the data is sent to us in the next monthly return.

A.3 The Scottish Government receives individual level returns from the CHS on a monthly basis. These are electronically submitted by Police Scotland for cases that are completed. Information on criminal trials that are on-going or have not been dealt with through the police or COPFS disposals are not included in this report. As the CHS data used to produce this bulletin is provided via an existing automated process, there was no cost to the data provider.

Bail and undertakings

A.4 The source of the statistical data on bail orders and undertakings is also the CHS. The Scottish Government receives monthly files for this data.

Other data sources

A.5 [Chart 2](#) presents a range of summary data other than that derived from the CHS, such as information collected directly from the COPFS, Scottish Government Recorded Crime outputs, [referrals to the Children's Reporter](#) and information on police conditional offers made for motor vehicle offences, based on figures provided from another Police Scotland database. Please see [Annex C](#) for a description on how the counting bases for these data sources differ.

A.6 The population figures used to produce the rates shown in Table 5 are the relevant mid-year estimates prepared by the [National Records of Scotland](#) (NRS).

Data standards for Justice partners

A.7 Data standards are adhered to by organisations inputting data to the CHS in terms of the definitions of data items and their corresponding values. These standards are agreed under the Justice Digital Strategy and ensure there is consistency across the justice organisations in the information they collect. Further information on the data standards can be found [here](#).

A.8 The following protocols also ensure consistency in the data collected:

- The Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service protocol for the handling of errors that may occur in the transmission of data between justice partners' databases;
- The protocol for the investigation/resolution of disputed data between Police Scotland and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service;
- The protocol for sharing electronic information between justice partners.

Further information on these protocols can be seen [here](#).

A.9 The Scottish Government also has representation on a data quality group and is kept informed of any data quality issues relating to the CHS. This group meets around three times a year and includes representatives from Police Scotland, COPFS, Scottish Prison Service and Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service.

A.10 The Scottish Government has implemented a crime code classification framework to ensure consistent and comparable reporting between criminal justice statistical outputs. Please see Annex [B4 - B5](#) and [Annex D](#) for full details.

Annex B - Data Quality, Data Processing and Data confidentiality

Data quality: Data capture

B.1 The Criminal History System (CHS) is an administrative system used to track individuals through the criminal justice system and, as such, was not designed purely for statistical purposes. However, actions and processes have been put in place to ensure that Scottish Government statisticians understand the data.

B.2 Annex A outlines how information is entered on the CHS and that extracts are sent to the Scottish Government from Police Scotland on a monthly basis. The data requirements for these extracts are contained in a joint specification document that has been agreed between Police Scotland and the Scottish Government.

B.3 Monthly extracts are uploaded onto a Scottish Government database at which point validation checks are undertaken to ensure a realistic number of records are added to the database. Checks are also made to ensure values for charges, court locations and disposal type are recognised. If any unexplained patterns or unrecognised codes are identified at the data upload stage, further investigations are undertaken. It may be necessary, at times, to go back to Police Scotland to verify the data.

B.4 Charge codes are the operational codes used to identify the crime or offence and are linked to legislation. New charge codes for crimes and offences under emerging legislation are created by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) on a monthly basis, and shared with the Scottish Government. When new codes are identified at the data upload stage they are verified and then added to a look-up table of recognised codes.

B.5 The Scottish Government is responsible for mapping each charge code to a crime code, which forms the basis of the crime code classification (see [Annex D](#)). There are around 5,300 active charge codes which are mapped to around 400 crime types. This mapping is agreed with individuals from Police Scotland and COPFS. Once any updates and/or amendments have been agreed, the updated charge code list, together with its mapped crime code, is published by the Scottish Government. The latest version of the charge code list can be accessed [here](#):

Data quality: Data validation during production of the statistical bulletin

B.6 As a court proceeding or police/ COPFS non-court disposal can be made up of more than one offence, production of the statistics at 'persons' level requires an intermediary processing stage to be carried out on the CHS data. Where a person is proceeded against for more than one crime or offence in a single proceeding, only the main charge is counted. The main charge is the one receiving the most

severe penalty (or disposal) if one or more charges are proved, and is identified using a look-up table which ranks the disposal types in order of severity.

B.7 For example, custody is ranked higher than a monetary fine, so for a proceeding where there was a mixture of these two types of disposal, the main charge counted for this record would be the charge associated with the custody disposal rather than the charge related to the monetary disposal. Once this dataset is created the following types of validation are carried out:

- Automated validation procedures and manual checks to identify any unrealistic data values e.g. long custodial sentences for petty crimes or short sentences for the most serious of crimes. Effort is also made to clean up records for which key information is missing e.g. missing court locations or age/gender of the offender. These are referred back to Police Scotland, Scottish Court and Tribunal Service (SCTS) or COPFS for correction or for explanation of any unusual circumstances.
- Other checks are carried out as necessary changes to the justice system. For example when new legislation is implemented, checks are undertaken to ensure cases are coming through the system at a realistic rate.
- Trends in the statistics are compared against case processing information published by COPFS and management information provided by SCTS to ensure that the volume of court proceedings are consistent. Information is compared by court type (e.g. high court, sheriff court etc.) to identify any differences.
- Further checks are undertaken by crime type, sentence type and other characteristics to identify any errors. As an extra level of assurance, policy experts within the Scottish Government are consulted to identify why any significant changes may have occurred. Any relevant contextual information is then added to the bulletin.
- Similar consultation is undertaken with COPFS, SCTS and Police Scotland wherein results are shared purely for quality assurance purposes. Insight at an operational level provides invaluable feedback and informs whether further investigation of statistical quality is required.
- Further quality assurance and checking is undertaken on the statistics by members of Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services support staff when preparing the tables, such as ensuring the same totals match in different tables. Scottish Government statisticians, who have not been involved in the production process, check the results further and highlight issues that may have gone unnoticed.

Data quality: Double counting

B.8 In recent years, we have carried out much more extensive quality assurance with external agencies. The purpose of this is to ensure the accuracy and quality of the statistics published. The COPFS have identified that there may be a small number of court proceedings (often involving multiple charges and of a complex nature) which are being recorded as separate court cases which, in fact, should

only be reported as one. The effect of this would be to over-estimate the true number of court proceedings.

B.9 Initial investigations suggest that this affects all crime types, though to varying degrees. Further work will be carried out with a view to quantifying the extent of the problem and identifying whether a change in processing methodology is required.

Data confidentiality

B.10 Court proceedings are held in public and may be reported on by the media unless the court orders otherwise, for example where children are involved. While our aim is for the statistics in this bulletin to be sufficiently detailed to allow a high level of practical utility, care has been taken to ensure that it is not possible to identify an individual or organisation and obtain any private information relating to them.

B.11 We have carried out a [privacy impact assessment](#) on our handling and use of personal data which is available on the Scottish Government's website along with a [privacy notice](#).

B.12 We have assessed the risk of individuals being identified in the tables in this bulletin and have established that no private information can be identified. Where demographic information is provided, this is done either in wider categories of ages (for example tables 6, 22 and 23) or in numbers per 1,000 population (table 5). This ensures that where there are small numbers, individuals cannot be identified.

B.13 Some of the additional data tables we provide alongside this publication have local authority information related to the offender. In the local authority tables, either demographic information is provided or offence-level information is provided, but not a combination of both. Similar to the main publication tables, demographic information is divided into wider age categories to further restrict the ability to identify individuals.

B.14 In terms of security and confidentiality of the data received from the data suppliers, only a small number of Scottish Government employees in the IT and Justice Analytical Services divisions have access to the datasets outlined in the various stages of processing outlined above. The only personal details received by the Scottish Government in the data extract are those which are essential for the analyses in this bulletin.

B.15 The data presented in this publication are drawn from an administrative IT system. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the data, they are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large scale recording system. While the figures shown have been checked as far as practicable, they should be regarded as approximate and not necessarily accurate to the last whole number shown in the tables. They are also updated and quality assured on an on-going basis, and the

figures shown here may therefore differ slightly from those published previously. Where substantive revisions have been made to improve the quality of the data, these will be indicated in the footnotes.

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

Revisions

B.17 The CHS is not designed for statistical purposes and is dependent on receiving timely information from Criminal Justice organisations. A pending case on the CHS should be updated in a timely manner but there are occasions when slight delays happen. Recording delays of this sort generally affect High Court disposals more than those of other types of court, as they are the most complex and lengthy trials. Also, the court may await reports before passing a sentence, so there may be a gap between when the defendant is found guilty and when a sentence is given. We only receive the data when the sentence details are given.

B.18 The figures given in this bulletin reflect the details of court proceedings as recorded on the CHS, that were concluded on or by 31st March 2018, and as provided to the Scottish Government up to the end of October 2018. Any subsequent updates on court disposals made will be incorporated into future bulletins and therefore some figures for 2017-18 (in particular those relating to the High Court) are likely to be subject to minor revisions.

B.19 These recording delays mean that figures for 2017-18 should be considered provisional as future bulletins may provide updates. We estimate that the 2016-17 bulletin contained a small undercount of around 13 people convicted in 2016-17, less than one per cent of all people convicted.

B.20 It should be noted that in the 2016-17 publication, a table contained inaccuracies:

a) In table A (Offensive Communications at Football etc), the figures for two years (2013-14 and 2014-15) were slightly inaccurate they omitted three and two proceedings, and three and one conviction respectively.

B.21 No revisions (except those described in B19 above) have been made to the Criminal Proceedings statistics as described below. When revisions are required, they comply with [Scotland's Chief Statistician's current revisions policy](#).

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

C.1 Individual offenders may be proceeded against on more than one occasion, and within a proceeding, they may be proceeded against for more than one charge. The units of measurement used in this bulletin, which may be different to those in other criminal justice statistics publications, are:

(a) the **person or company proceeded against or convicted**

People are counted once for each occasion they are proceeded against. If a person is proceeded against more than once on the same day, each proceeding will be counted separately. References to ‘people’ include companies.

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

A **person convicted** is defined to be one who had a plea of ‘guilty’ accepted, or who was proved guilty of at least one charge within a proceeding as a result of a trial. Throughout this bulletin, the terms ‘people convicted’ and ‘convictions’ are used interchangeably. If the case does not reach the courts then the main charge within the case that reaches the furthest stage in the criminal justice system e.g. if the case is disposed of via a non-court disposal by the police or the COPFS.

(b) **individual offender**

In the period covered by this bulletin, each offender convicted of a crime or offence will have been assigned a unique reference number by Police Scotland. This enables all convictions relating to an individual offender to be linked together, so that analysis of the number of convictions per offender in any given year, and the number of their previous convictions and reconvictions can be derived. The Scottish Government publishes information on the number of previous convictions and reconvictions in the National Statistics publication [Reconviction rates in Scotland](#).

(c) **individual offences**

In addition to analysing people convicted by the main charge involved, data in relation to individual offences which are proved are also available. These can be seen in [Tables 4a and 4b](#), which show aggregate figures for offences by crime type alongside those based on the main charge.

C.2 Generally, only the initial outcome is included in the court proceedings statistics so that, for example, a person fined is regarded as fined even if he or she subsequently goes to prison in default of payment. Similarly, no account is taken of the outcome of appeals; the exception to this is for those crimes where an appeal is determined prior to publication and the conviction is quashed or the sentence is substituted.

C.3 The number of prosecutions and sentences given could be influenced by operational practices within the justice system. For example there may be times when the police report a particular offence to the procurator fiscal but, when the facts and circumstances are examined, the procurator fiscal decides to proceed with an alternative charge. There are rare occasions when such decisions are made but unfortunately, the charge is not then updated on the computerised records. There is nothing to suggest that the scale of this issue is large enough to alter the overall trends reported.

C.4 A court can impose more than one penalty in appropriate cases. For example, a fine can be imposed in addition to a more severe penalty, such as custody, although the statistics are only based on whichever penalty is deemed to be the main charge. The main additional punishments are generally disqualification from holding or obtaining a driving licence and the endorsement of a driving licence. Please note that although statistics on driving licence disqualifications are not published in this output they are available on request.

C.5 In the court proceedings statistics, the reference year used is the year in which the person is sentenced. For example if a person pleads to, or is convicted for, a charge in 2008-09, but is not sentenced until 2009-10, all events are recorded as occurring in 2009-10. The age of each person is calculated as at the date of sentence or acquittal.

C.6 Figures for sentence lengths imposed include any element imposed for bail aggravation under section 27(1)(b) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, and under section 16 of the Prisoners and Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Act 1993 (where the offender committed an offence following release from custody on licence prior to the end of a previous sentence period imposed).

C.7 **Aggravators** can be recorded by Police Scotland or COPFS to provide additional information relating to the nature of a charge. For example, someone who commits an assault which is motivated by malice towards the victim as a result of their religion might have their offence recorded under “common assault” with an aggravator code of “religious” hatred.

C.8 The set of aggravator codes that are used on the CHS include statutory aggravators which are those introduced through legislation, such as the religious or racial aggravators, and a “domestic” abuse aggravator code, which highlights

particular cases to the police, COPFS or SCTS. Examples of statutory aggravators are:

- Sexual orientation, transgender identity and disability as introduced through the [Offences \(Aggravation by Prejudice\) \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#);
- Racially motivated crime as legislated for under [Section 96 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#);
- Religiously motivated crime as legislation for under [Section 74 of the Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2003](#);
- Bail and undertaking aggravations as introduced in [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#), sections 22 and 27.
- Domestic abuse aggravations, as introduced via the [Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#).

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

C.9 Statistics on offences with a bail aggravator recorded, which identify offences that were committed while the offender was on bail, are available in the [“Additional data”](#) page.

Comparisons with other sources

C.10 Care should be taken when comparing different data sources relating to the criminal justice system. For example **recorded crime** statistics count crimes and offences at the time that they came to the attention of Police Scotland while criminal proceedings statistics report on cases which have concluded in court. This means that a crime may be recorded by the police in one year and court proceedings concluded in a subsequent year. In addition, a person may be proceeded against for more than one crime, or a set of crimes with more than one victim, in a proceeding, but only the main charge is counted in these court proceedings statistics. There is also the possibility that the crime recorded by the police may be altered in the course of judicial proceedings. There are also some offences included in this bulletin, such as failure to pay a television licence, which are reported directly to the procurator fiscal by specialist reporting agencies such as TV Licensing and therefore are not included in the police recorded crime statistics.

C.11 COPFS publish a number of outputs, including [annual figures](#) relating to the number of cases reported to procurators fiscal each year, and the number of cases disposed of each year, by type of disposal. Some of these figures are presented in [table 1](#) clearly marked as cases. Each COPFS case includes at least one charge, similar to criminal proceedings, but may involve more than one offender. The criminal proceedings statistics count individual people disposed of. It is not currently possible to extract information on some of the other COPFS non-court disposals from the CHS e.g. fiscal work orders and no actions.

C.12 The COPFS also publish charge level statistics in publications such as [Hate Crime in Scotland](#) and [Domestic Abuse Charges reported to the COPFS](#). The counting base for these statistics are at individual charge level rather than case level. As Criminal Proceedings statistics only measure the main charge in a case it would be expected that the COPFS figures would be higher. There will also be timing differences since the COPFS figures are based on the year of the report to COPFS, while the Criminal Proceedings figures are based on the year an offender is sentenced.

C.13 Custodial disposals are counted differently from the direct sentenced prison receptions (excluding fine default receptions) published in the Scottish Government [Prison Statistics](#) publications. Most of this difference is because a person given custodial sentences for separate sets of proceedings on the same day is counted as two custodial sentences in the criminal proceedings statistics, but only one direct sentence reception in the prison statistics.

C.14 Community sentence disposals are also counted on a slightly different basis from the statistics in [Criminal Justice Social Work](#) (CJSW) publications. The differences between the two sources include:

- Where two or more identical orders have been issued to run concurrently, the CJSW information only counts one order, whereas the criminal proceedings statistics will count more than one, although only one may be shown for a person where the table only counts the main disposal.
- Criminal proceedings data counts the penalty of first disposal whereas CJSW data includes orders given subsequent to the initial disposal (e.g. as a result of fine default, following an appeal etc.)
- The date on which the order is deemed to be given can vary between the two collections, particularly where the penalty is given on a different date from the plea/verdict.

C.15 Please note that statistics on Restriction of Liberty Orders (**RLOs**) will not match [statistics published by G4S](#), the Scottish Government's contractor for electronic monitoring. This is because statistics in this publication are representative of the main charge in a set of proceedings and will mask RLOs issued for secondary charges. By contrast the G4S figures count all RLOs issued by the courts relating to all charges.

Comparisons with statistics from other countries

C.16 Direct comparisons with statistics from other countries should be taken with care as legal frameworks and legislation for criminal offences differ. In addition, data collection techniques and recording definitions will vary considerably. For example, the Ministry of Justice court statistics are based on information directly captured from the court's operational databases and are typically published by calendar year. By contrast these statistics for Scotland are from the CHS, a police

database that collates information from the COPFS and the SCTS, and are published on a financial year basis.

C.17 Despite international differences, Criminal Proceedings statistics are included in international reports collated by the United Nations and Eurostat such as:

- [European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics](#)
- Various analysis and reports on the [Eurostat website](#).

Annex D - Definitions, Classifications and Notation

D.1 The measures available to a court in sentencing a convicted person depend on a number of matters including what Parliament has legislated for in terms of appropriate penalties and the age of the person.

D.2 In some cases, if the court obtains evidence that the accused is suffering from a mental disorder, they can be assessed as unfit for trial, or acquitted because they were not criminally responsible at the time of the offence with a mental health disposal being issued by the court.

Custodial sentences

D.3 In 2017-18 the custodial sentence measures available to courts, that we have statistics for, included the options to:

- a. **Imprison** the convicted person (if aged 21 or over); sentence to a **Young Offenders' Institution (YOI)** (if aged 16 to 21 and not a child subject to compulsory supervision).
- b. Issue an **Order for Lifelong Restriction (OLR)**. The OLR provides for the lifelong supervision of high-risk violent and sexual offenders and allows for a greater degree of intensive supervision than is the current norm. The OLR is designed to ensure that offenders, after having served an adequate period in prison to meet the requirements of punishment, do not present an unacceptable risk to public safety once they are released into the community. The period spent in the community will be an integral part of the sentence, which lasts for the remaining period of the offender's life.
- c. Impose an **Extended Sentence**. These sentences give additional post-release supervision on licence where it is considered that any existing supervision after the offender's release from custody would be a risk to the public. Extended sentences are imposed on sex offenders or on violent offenders who receive a custodial sentence of four years or more.
- d. Impose a **Supervised Release Order**. These can be used for people sentenced to less than 4 years in custody for offences other than sexual crimes. They mean that the person is compulsorily supervised by a criminal justice social worker for up to one year following release. These orders should only be imposed where the Court believes it would help prevent serious harm. The offender must comply with the reasonable instructions of the supervising officer.

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

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

Community sentences

D.4 Community sentence is a collective term for the ways that courts can punish someone convicted of committing an offence other than by serving a custodial sentence. The following list includes the community sentence options to:

a. Impose a **community payback order** (CPO). These were introduced by the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 and can only be imposed in respect of offence(s) committed on or after 1 February 2011. The CPO replaced provisions for community service orders, probation orders, supervised attendance orders, and the community reparation order.

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

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

c. Impose a **drug treatment and testing order** (DTTO): a measure introduced by the [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#) and rolled out in phases from 1999 onwards. These are designed to reduce or stop offending by addressing problem drug use through the provision or access to a closely monitored treatment programme.

- d. Impose a **probation order**, of which some had conditions such as unpaid work or alcohol treatment attached (for offences committed prior to 1 February 2011).
- e. Impose a **community service order** requiring the offender to undertake unpaid work (for offences committed prior to 1 February 2011).
- f. Impose a **supervised attendance order** which the court can impose as an alternative to custody for people who have defaulted on fines imposed for minor criminal offences (for offences committed prior to 1 February 2011).

Financial penalties

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

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

Other sentences

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

- a. **Admonish** the offender or make an order to find caution (the overwhelming majority of these are admonishments).
- b. Order an **absolute discharge** (with no conviction recorded in summary procedure) or, following a deferral of sentence, make no order.
- c. Remit a child offender to a **children's hearing** (if the accused is a child, under 16 years of age or aged 16 or 17 and subject to a supervision requirement).
- d. Make a **guardianship order** if the accused is suffering from a mental disorder (with no conviction recorded in summary procedure).
- e. Make a **compulsion order** if the accused is suffering from a mental disorder (with a conviction recorded), for a period of six months with regular reviews.

- D.7** The range of options available to the police for minor offences (**Police non-court disposals**) includes:
- a. **Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices** (ASBFPNs) of £40, can be issued for eleven crime/offence types, including drunken-related behaviours and playing loud music, to people aged 16 or over. Payment of the penalty involves no admission of guilt.
 - b. **Recorded Police Warnings** were introduced on the 11th January 2016 to deal with low level offences and replace Formal Adult Warnings. Police recorded warnings can be issued to any person over the age of 16. It is not a finding of guilt but is an alternative to prosecution and can be taken into account within a period of two years should the offender come to the further notice of the police.
 - c. Disposals for young people who offend such as **Early and Effective Interventions** (EEI) and **Restorative Justice Warnings**.
 - d. It should be noted that **Formal Adult Warnings** (FAWs) (issued for minor offences) were withdrawn on the 11th January 2016 and effectively replaced by recorded police warnings.
- D.8** When a report is submitted by the police to the COPFS, prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options for dealing with people who have been charged. COPFS can decide to use a non-court direct measure (**COPFS non-court disposal**) which cover:
- a. **Fiscal fines** of up to £300 for summary offences. Available to fiscals before Summary Justice Reform, but cannot be separately identified in CHS until after SJR in 2008;
 - b. **Fiscal fixed penalties** are generally issued for motor vehicle offences. Available to fiscals before SJR, but cannot be separately identified in CHS until after SJR in 2008;
 - c. **Fiscal warnings** provide a method of dealing with a case without recourse to prosecution – they mean that the person receiving that warning cannot be prosecuted for that offence.
 - d. **Fiscal compensation** orders of up to £5,000 payable to the victim. Only available after SJR, for personal injury, loss, damage, alarm or distress;
 - e. **Combined fiscal fine and fiscal compensation** order; and

f. **Fiscal Work Orders** (FWOs) were introduced across Scotland in April 2015 and provide the COPFS with the option of offering an alleged offender a period of unpaid work of between 10 and 50 hours, as an alternative to prosecution. Successful completion of the order discharges the right to prosecute. Work is ongoing with COPFS and Police Scotland to ensure that these disposals are recorded correctly, and we intend to publish FWO statistics when we are satisfied that they are accurate.

Classification of crimes and offences

D.9 Violations of criminal law are divided, for statistical purposes only, into crimes and offences. There are around 5,300 charge codes, which are the operational codes used within the Criminal Justice System to identify crimes and offences. These charge codes are mapped to around 400 crime codes, which in turn are grouped into 35 broader categories, and further into 7 crime and offence groups. This classification enables consistent and comparable reporting between criminal justice organisations and is presented in the table below.

CRIMES

Group 1: Non-sexual crimes of violence (Also referred to as Crimes of violence)	
Homicide etc.	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder • Culpable homicide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Culpable homicide (common law) – Causing death by dangerous driving – Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs – Causing death by careless driving – Illegal driver involved in fatal accident – Corporate homicide
Attempted murder and serious assault	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempted murder • Serious assault <p>An assault is classified as serious if the victim sustained an injury resulting in detention in hospital as an in-patient or any of the following injuries whether or not he/she was detained in hospital: fractures, internal injuries, severe concussion, lacerations requiring sutures which may lead to impairment or disfigurement or any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement.</p>
Robbery	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery and assault with intent to rob
Other	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats and extortion • Cruel and unnatural treatment of children or adults • Abortion • Concealment of pregnancy • Possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life, commit crime etc. • Abduction • Ill treatment and neglect of patients and vulnerable adults • Drugging

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

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

Drugs	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importation of drugs • Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs • Possession and supply of controlled drugs • Related money laundering offences • Bringing drugs into prison
Other	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treason • Conspiracy • Explosives offences • Wrecking, piracy and hijacking • Crimes against public order

OFFENCES

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

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

Annex E – Legislative and policy changes

Legislative changes

E.1 The [Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) introduced a new statutory aggravator for domestic abuse which came into force in April 2017. This act also covers ‘intimate images’ offences (often known as ‘revenge porn’).

E.2 Sections 79-81 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 (“the 2016 Act”) made significant changes to the sheriff and jury procedures contained in the Criminal Procedure Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (“the 1995 Act”). Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 and were introduced over three dates during the period May to August 2017. This may feed through to average sentence lengths because it allows sentence discounts for early guilty pleas.

E.3 The 2016 Act - Part I (Police powers) came into force on 25 January 2018. The provisions, amongst other matters, transferred written undertaking provisions from the 1995 Act to Part I of the 2016 Act.

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

E.4 On December 5th 2014 the **alcohol limit for drivers in Scotland** was reduced from 80 mg to 50 mg per 100 ml blood.

E.5 The [Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#), which came into effect on 1 March 2012, was repealed on 20 April 2018, although prosecutions under the act were informally ended during 2017. We publish here for completeness a table of proceedings under this act as they stand up to the end of 2017-18, with no further cases anticipated.

People proceeded against under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012¹

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Section 1: Offensive Behaviour at Football							
Convictions	2	67	86	76	130	157	110
Proceedings	2	91	154	90	172	229	139
Section 6: Threatening Communications							
Convictions	-	2	6	3	1	1	4
Proceedings	-	2	7	6	2	1	4
Section 1 and 6							
Total convictions	2	69	92	79	131	158	114
Total proceedings	2	93	161	96	174	230	143
Conviction rate	100%	74%	57%	82%	75%	69%	80%

1- Where main charge

E.6 Aside from the changes mentioned above, there have been no other major legislative changes throughout 2017-18 which impact on the comparability of the statistics. However, it should be noted that legislation introduced in more recent years prior to 2017-18 will continue to have an impact on the statistics as people are charged under the new legislation and proceeded against in court.

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

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

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

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

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