

Sentencing young people

Draft impact assessment

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Introduction

1. This document fulfils the Scottish Sentencing Council's statutory duty¹ to provide an assessment of the costs and benefits to which the implementation of the 'Sentencing young people' guideline is likely to give rise and an assessment of the likely impact of the guideline on the criminal justice system in general.

Rationale and aims of the new guideline

2. The Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 contains provision enabling the Council to prepare guidelines with regards to the sentencing of particular categories of offenders.²
3. The Council believes that a guideline on sentencing young people will:
 - increase public knowledge and confidence by explaining the process of sentencing a young person and how it differs from sentencing an older person;
 - increase understanding by ensuring that young people and others interested in a particular case know what is happening during the sentencing process and what the sentence is;
 - assist judges and lawyers in the criminal courts, particularly through identifying the main factors that should be considered when sentencing a young person; and
 - promote consistency in the sentencing of young people.
4. As this guideline refers to a specific type of offender, it will necessarily be quite different in nature from an offence specific guideline. As a result, some sections of this impact assessment may be less relevant than they will be for future guidelines.

Current sentencing practice

¹ Under [section 4 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#).

² Under [section 3\(3\)\(c\) of the Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#).

5. The 'Sentencing young people' guideline will be applicable to all sentencing decisions in Scotland where the person being sentenced is a young person for the purposes of this guideline, which is defined as someone who is under the age of 25. The Council has also considered the possibility of defining a young person as someone who is under the age of 21 and this impact assessment will consider both of these options.
6. Analysis of current sentencing practice and trends in Scotland is published by the Scottish Government as part of the Criminal Proceedings statistical bulletin, available at <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubCriminalProceedings>. The data presented as part of this assessment have been provided by the Scottish Government and are based upon the Criminal Proceedings 2017-18 dataset. Data tables can be found in annex A and are split into under 21s, 21-24 inclusive and 25 and over (who are provided for reference).
7. In 2017-18, the most recent year for which data are available, a total of 17,272 young people were convicted who would have been covered by this guideline if it were to apply to anyone under the age of 25. If the guideline were to apply only to those under 21, a total of 7,453 people would have been covered.
8. Of the 17,272 young people aged under 25 convicted in 2017-18, a total of 2,255 were sentenced to custody, or 13%. For under 21s, this rate was 818 out of 7,453, or 11%. The majority of these periods of imprisonment were for less than one year.³

Key assumptions

9. In assessing the impact of any new guideline, the Council considers how, if at all, it will affect sentencing, the business of the courts, the operation of the wider criminal justice system and society in general. Such assessments are based upon research and analysis conducted during the creation of the guideline, consultation with external stakeholders,

³ The figures predate the extension of the presumption against short term sentences of 12 months or less, which came into force in July 2019. Data on the initial impact of the extended presumption were published by the Scottish Government on 25 February 2020 and are available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/extended-presumption-against-short-sentences-monitoring-information-july-2019-december-2019/>. However, these were not available at the time this assessment was finalised. More up to date figures will be considered in the final impact assessment. The proportion of under 25s sentenced to custody may therefore change.

including judges, and, where appropriate, relevant experiences in other jurisdictions. In this case, we are not aware of any relevant evidence around the impact of codification of analogous sentencing in other jurisdictions⁴.

10. This assessment also requires strong assumptions to be made regarding sentencers' behaviour in response to the new guideline as it is not possible to predict how it will impact sentencing across all possible scenarios. Where possible, these assumptions will be based upon previous evidence and experiences but this evidence base is limited. As a result, assumptions regarding the impact of the guideline must have a large degree of uncertainty about them. To account for this, where an estimate of change is required, this impact assessment considers costs based on indicative levels of change.
11. This impact assessment does not attempt to include any future changes to sentencing behaviours that are not a result of the implementation of this guideline (e.g. historic trends in sentencing, changes to the presumption against short sentences, or the impacts of other guidelines unless specifically considered with reference to interaction with this guideline).
12. **It is assumed that the 'Sentencing young people' guideline will influence judicial approaches to sentencing and increase consistency in approach.**
13. **It is assumed that the 'Sentencing young people' guideline will result in a change in sentencing practice for those aged 21 to 24 inclusive, with a greater emphasis on rehabilitation.**

Impacts on the criminal justice system as a result of implementing the new guideline

Changes to sentencing

Approaches to sentencing

⁴ The analogous guideline for use in England and Wales covers only those aged up to 18 and came into force in July 2017. No assessment has yet been published on the impact of this guideline.

14. The sentencing young people guideline will promote consistency in approaches to sentencing.
15. The guideline sets out a principle-based approach to the sentencing of young people, with a particular emphasis on ensuring that sentencing is fair and proportionate.
16. In addition, the guideline highlights the importance of courts assessing the maturity of young people when considering culpability. Work with judicial stakeholders indicates that this reflects current practice, rather than representing a change in practice, and judges did not expect this guideline would substantially change their practice. However, we do anticipate that there will be an increased emphasis placed on rehabilitation as a purpose of sentencing for those aged 21 to 24 inclusive and that a greater emphasis may be placed on assessing the maturity of those within this age group. It is not possible to estimate the degree to which this will result in different disposals.
17. It is possible that any change in approaches to sentencing for those aged under 21 (those already subject to different sentencing rules under the current statutory regime) may result in a change to some sentencing outcomes in individual cases but it is assumed that the overall effect on sentencing outcomes in general will be neutral.

Referring and remitting of cases to the children's hearings system

18. The guideline creates an expectation that, where competent, the court should refer cases to the children's hearings system for advice and then consider whether to remit the case for disposal if so advised. This is a change from current statutory duties – which permit the court to refer cases in certain circumstances but do not place any expectation on the court to do so – and is likely to increase the number of referrals for advice and consequentially the number of remittances for disposal.
19. Under section 49 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, courts have discretionary powers to refer cases for advice when the person who has offended is under 16 and not the subject of a supervision order; when the person is the subject of a supervision order, and is being dealt with in the High Court; or, in summary proceedings

when the person is aged between 16 and 17 and a half years old, is not the subject of a supervision order, and has pled guilty or been found guilty.

20. Table 1, below, provides figures for the number of under 16s convicted by financial year.

In recent years the number of under 16s being prosecuted on an annual basis is extremely small and any changes in practice in this area are expected to have a negligible impact on the criminal justice system.

Table 1: Under 16s convicted by financial year.⁵

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Under-16s convicted	124	106	67	47	36	16	12	14	17	8

21. The number of young people aged between 16 and 18 sentenced in the High Court is also very low – between 15 and 25 a year over the last five years. The court may only refer these cases for advice where the young person concerned is subject to a compulsory supervision order. Although data are not held on how many of these people are subject to a compulsory supervision order even an extreme scenario of 20 young people, all being subject to a compulsory supervision order and no advice hearings having previously been requested by the court does not leave a large population who might be impacted by any change in practice. Even if all 20 cases resulted in an advice hearing being requested as a result of this guideline where one would not have been requested previously, this would not result in a significant impact.

22. There is a significant number of young people aged between 16 and 17 and a half years old who are disposed of on summary complaints, however, where the court has the power to refer the case to the children's hearings system for advice. It should be noted that if these young people are on a compulsory supervision order already, referral by the court to the children's hearings system is mandatory. It is not possible to differentiate between these cases based on the data held by the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS), however. As can be seen from table 2, below, while these numbers

⁵ Data provided by the Scottish Government.

have been decreasing year on year, there are still over 1,000 young people who fall into this discretionary referral category.

Table 2: Young people aged 16-17.5 disposed of within the period shown, by summary court type⁶

Court type	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Sheriff Court - Summary	1,102	1,115	1,085	939	903
Justice of the Peace Court	229	191	172	166	141
National	1,331	1,306	1,257	1,105	1,044

23. As no increase in the number of cases has been seen in the past five years, this assessment assumes a flat rate of 1,044 cases potentially eligible for referral.

24. Data provided by the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) indicates that the number of referrals for advice from courts for young people aged between 16 and 17 and a half years old has held fairly steady at between 120 and 125 a year for the past three years. It is not possible to identify whether these are mandatory referrals, or discretionary referrals, nor whether they come from solemn or summary proceedings.

25. It follows that, of the 1,044 cases currently under consideration, the number of cases that would not currently be referred for advice is between 919 and 1,044. For the sake of simplicity, this assessment will be based on an assumption that 1,000 cases is a reasonably representative number.

26. Discussions with stakeholders and the figures above indicate that courts do not currently refer a significant percentage of cases to the children's hearings system for advice. It could be assumed that the introduction of this guideline would change this. However,

⁶ Data provided by SCTS. The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service uses a live operational case management system for the processing of court business. The information held on the system is structured for these operational needs, rather than for statistical reporting or research purposes.

judicial engagement on the guideline has not indicated an expectation that judicial practices would change as a result of the guideline. Consequently, it is not possible to state with any certainty the degree of change in practice that is anticipated as a result of this guideline.

27. For the purposes of the current assessment, costings have been calculated based on increases in referrals of 250, 500, 750 and 1,000 cases (25%, 50%, 75% and 100% of the eligible cases not currently referred, respectively). While these figures may seem significant, they should be viewed in light of the 30,000+ children's hearings currently held per year.
28. Any of the additional cases referred for advice could be eligible for remittance to the children's hearings system for disposal. Currently, based on data provided by SCRA, remittances were 63%, 72% and 73% of total referrals over the last three years. While it cannot be assumed that the remittance rate would remain the same for any additional referrals resulting from the application of this guideline (the nature of the offending or the circumstances of the individuals being sentenced may differ substantively, for example), we do not have any other data to base estimates of remittance rates upon. As a consequence, costs are based on steady remittance rate as an indicative value.
29. Costs per hearing are not currently available from SCRA. As a result, it is not possible at this stage to provide further details of potential costs or on any increased workload for SCRA as a result of this guideline.
30. Both SCRA and the Children's Hearings System (CHS) have indicated that they would expect to be able to cope with the increased workload associated with an increase in referrals.
31. As well as costs associated with the running of additional hearings, it is anticipated that an increase in referrals and remittances to the children's hearings system will result in a consequential increase in legal aid costs associated with representation of young people at these hearings. Costs detailed below are based on case level costs, not hearing level costs. As a result, the total average cost is based upon both cases which included only a referral for advice and cases which included both referral for advice and remittance for

disposal. As such, the figures detailed below incorporate costs to account for current rates of remittance.

32. The Scottish Legal Aid Board (SLAB) has indicated that there are three areas of potential increased cost as a result of increased referrals to the children’s hearings system. These are increased ABWOR costs (‘assistance by way of representation’, a type of advice and assistance that allows for representation at hearings), increased children’s legal advice and assistance costs (covering advice outwith the hearing), and increased criminal summary and criminal ABWOR costs (representing the potential increase in additional hearings not covered within the fixed fee criminal legal aid).

33. It should be noted that current rates of legal aid applications for these areas of payment do not map to the current number of referrals. ABWOR claims paid for the most recent year numbered only 17, compared to 125 referrals (approximately 14% of all referrals). It is unclear why this is the case and whether or not this rate of uptake would apply to any additional referrals, as the nature of the offence and of the person who committed it may differ significantly for the currently referred cohort. However no other data are available on the likely uptake in legal aid. As a consequence, an ABWOR uptake rate of 14% will be assumed.

34. Based on data provided by SLAB, the estimated additional ABWOR costs are detailed below in table 3.

Table 3: Estimated additional ABWOR costs

Number of additional referrals	250	500	750	1000
Number of additional ABWOR claims (14% of referrals)	35	70	105	140
Cost per ABWOR claim (based on	£312.56	£312.56	£312.56	£312.56

2018/19 average costs)				
Estimated total additional ABWOR costs (to the nearest £1,000)	£11,000	£22,000	£33,000	£44,000

35. Based on the data held by SLAB, it is not possible to identify how many young people referred to the children's hearings system by the court claimed legal aid in relation to children's legal advice and assistance. Consequently, this assessment uses the 14% rate used for ABWOR costs for indicative purposes.

36. Based on data provided by SLAB, the estimated additional children's legal advice and assistance costs are detailed below in table 4.

Table 4: Estimated additional children's legal advice and assistance costs

Number of additional referrals	250	500	750	1000
Number of additional children's legal advice and assistance claims (14% of referrals)	35	70	105	140
Cost per children's legal advice and assistance claim (based on 2018/19 average costs)	£113.25	£113.25	£113.25	£113.25

Estimated total additional children's legal advice and assistance costs (to the nearest £1,000)	£4,000	£8,000	£12,000	£16,000

37. It is worth noting that “relevant persons” (those with an interest in the young person’s life, such as a parent, guardian or sibling) may also make claims for children’s legal advice and assistance in relation to referrals to the children’s hearings system. SLAB does not expect that relevant persons are likely to apply in significant numbers in this circumstance (where a young person is already getting legal aid). As a result, no impact is anticipated from this aspect.

38. SLAB has provided an estimated cost of £61.80 per summary deferred sentence hearing for each additional hearing beyond the two post-conviction hearings included within the fixed fee paid to solicitors. It is not possible to estimate the extent to which increased referral rates would result in increased hearings over and above two post-conviction hearings. As a worst case scenario estimate, it will be assumed that all referrals result in one additional hearing over and above the two included post-conviction hearings.

39. Based on data provided by SLAB, the estimated additional hearing costs are detailed below in table 5.

Table 5: Estimated additional hearing costs

Number of additional referrals	250	500	750	1000
Cost per additional hearing (based	£61.80	£61.80	£61.80	£61.80

on estimated costs)				
Estimated total additional hearing costs (to the nearest £1,000)	£15,000	£31,000	£46,000	£62,000

40. In total, estimated additional costs to the legal aid budget range between £30,000 and £122,000 per annum, or between 0.03% and 0.1% of the total SLAB budget for 2018/19.⁷

Other potential changes to sentencing practice

41. It may be the case that sentencers interpret the guideline in a different fashion than that intended by the Council, which could result in the guideline having unexpected consequences for sentencing practice which cannot be predicted. The Council has taken steps to mitigate this risk by engaging with members of the judiciary to estimate any likely changes in practice.

Changes to court business

42. With regard to those cases discussed above where a referral may be made to the children's hearings system, there is the potential for additional court hearings to be required should advice not be provided on time and sentencing have to be further deferred. While both SCRA and CHS have indicated that they would expect to be able to provide advice to the courts within the required timeframe, there is an anticipated additional cost to the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS) associated with any increase in referral numbers. This is detailed in table 6, below.

⁷ Scottish Legal Aid Board Annual Report and Accounts, <https://www.slab.org.uk/app/uploads/2019/09/2018-19-SLAB-Annual-Accounts.pdf>, accessed on 28/11/2019.

Table 6: Estimated additional costs to SCTS associated with increased referral rates to the children’s hearings system⁸

Number of additional referrals	250	500	750	1000
Estimated additional costs	£15,000	£30,000	£45,000	£60,000

43. It is anticipated that advice will be sought from the children’s hearings system simultaneously with background reports being sought from criminal justice social work departments, meaning no additional time will be required for most cases. However, there may be some cases where referrals do result in increased time between conviction and disposal.

44. As the guideline encourages courts to seek all relevant reports in relation to young people, the SCTS estimate that 10% of cases may be additionally adjourned for the production of reports. This would have an additional cost of £50,000 per annum to the SCTS assuming young person is defined as anyone under the age of 25. If the lower figure of anyone under the age of 21 was used, the cost would be estimated to be around £22,000 per annum (based on the assumption that any additional adjournments would be distributed evenly by the age of the young person involved).

45. Psychological reports are sometimes sought by the courts. These reports cost £2532 each and this cost is borne by the SCTS. It is not possible to estimate the increase, if any, in the number of psychological reports that the introduction of this guideline may cause.

46. Assuming a young person is defined as under 25 and no additional psychological reports are ordered, the total additional estimated costs to the SCTS are between £65,000 and £110,000 per annum, or between 0.04% to 0.07% of total expenditure in 2018/19.

⁸ Data provided by SCTS.

47. It is possible that, by codifying the sentencing process in the form of a guideline to which the court must have regard, the introduction of the guideline *may* increase the number of appeals against sentence, with appeals being lodged due to a court's perceived failure to take the guideline into account. It is not possible to estimate the magnitude, if any, of this change. Conversely, it is also possible that the number of appeals may decrease as a result of increased consistency in approaches to sentencing.
48. As the guideline contains a step requiring that courts clearly explain the sentencing decision to the young person, it *may* lead to an increase in the number of occasions on which reasons are stated in courts for the sentence which is being imposed, an increase in the length of such statements, or both. This could have an impact on the amount of business a court was able to conduct in any given day. However, it is impossible at this stage to estimate the scale, if any, of the change this guideline may cause and so the overall impact cannot be predicted. In addition, this step reflects an existing requirement in the principles and purposes of sentencing guideline to state reasons as clearly as possible and so it is anticipated that courts will already be doing this.
49. It may be the case that as the number of potentially applicable guidelines increases, courts begin to see an impact on the duration of sentencing hearings as a result of having to consider a guideline or guidelines before imposing sentence. Any increase in relation to this guideline is expected to be very minimal and limited to the early stages of guideline use. It is anticipated that courts will incorporate the guideline into their sentencing approach quickly and no substantive changes will be observed over the longer term.

Changes to the provision of disposals

50. It is anticipated that this guideline will result in an increase in the number of cases being remitted to the children's hearings system for disposal (see paragraph 25). It is assumed, based on discussions with stakeholders, that these cases will be those at the less serious end of criminal activity. As a consequence, it is anticipated that a number of cases which would have resulted in one of the less severe disposals (such as low level community payback orders or restriction of liberty orders) will instead result in remittance to the

children's hearings system and a subsequent compulsory supervision order. It should be noted that this may require a movement of resources from criminal justice social work departments to children and families social work departments. We anticipate this impact will be spread across local authorities and will not be a significant impact compared to the absolute number of cases dealt with by social work departments.

51. Based on discussions with stakeholders, there are not anticipated to be structural concerns with an increase in compulsory supervision orders, although it is worth noting that local social work departments may see a short term impact as workloads are re-distributed.
52. The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) has indicated that a substantive shift in attitudes to when people cease to be considered a "young person" within the criminal justice system may result in a re-assessment of how services are provided within the prison estate. This would apply particularly to those aged between 21 and 25. However, this would be a long-term change and not solely as a direct response to the introduction of this guideline.
53. It is also anticipated that the increased emphasis on rehabilitation may result in a small number of cases being given non-custodial sentences where they may otherwise have been sentenced to a period of detention or imprisonment. It is impossible to estimate the extent to which this will happen, however based on stakeholder engagement it is not expected to be a significant number.

Impacts on equality in the criminal justice system

54. This guideline will, by definition, only impact on those being sentenced who are aged under 25. As a measure designed to facilitate sentencing of young people of different ages, the guideline will affect young people of different ages differently. For the reasons set out in the consultation document, the Council believes this differential impact to be justified.
55. We do not anticipate any disproportionate impacts within this age group.

Costs and benefits

Costs

56. As detailed above, some additional costs are anticipated with the introduction of this guideline, particularly around the children’s hearings system (see paragraphs 18 to 40), and additional court hearings (see paragraphs 43 to 46).

57. Total estimated additional costs to the criminal justice system are detailed in table 7, below.

Table 7: Estimated total costs to the criminal justice system (excluding unknown costs to SCRA)

Number of additional referrals to the children’s hearing system	250	500	750	1000
Estimated total additional costs – SLAB	£30,000	£61,000	£91,000	£122,000
Estimated total additional costs – SCTS	£65,000	£80,000	£95,000	£110,000
Grand total	£95,000	£141,000	£186,000	£232,000

58. There is an additional risk that social work departments may incur additional costs over the short term if the information requested by courts is expanded to include an assessment of maturity. Discussions with stakeholders suggest that this cost would be relatively short term as new policies, procedures and proformas would be introduced to account for these new data.

59. Discussions with stakeholders have also raised concerns that an increase in referrals and remittances to the children’s hearings system may result in a decrease in public confidence in the criminal justice system. It is not possible to estimate the degree to

which this would be the case, if at all. However, it is worth noting that a degree of public education about the disposals available to the children's hearings system and the levels of effectiveness of those disposals may be required to address these potential concerns.

60. As mentioned previously, a possibility exists of an increase in appeals, with an attendant increase in resources required to sift and hear these appeals, as well as in legal fees for such actions (both privately and publicly funded) and the resources required by the Scottish Prison Service to service prisoners' needs during their appeals. However, such an increase is not certain to occur and the magnitude is impossible to estimate. Similarly, any decrease would have a commensurate cost saving associated with it but is equally difficult to estimate. This impact is shared with previous guidelines and, as in those guidelines' impact assessments, arises from the same aspect of codification of previously unwritten practice.

61. Although it is not possible to provide a cost estimate at this stage, we anticipate that any additional costs as a result of appeals would be minimal.

Benefits

62. The sentencing young people guideline is intended to increase transparency and understanding of how courts, in a general sense, make sentencing decisions.

63. As with the Council's previous guidelines, the increased transparency associated with this guideline is expected to provide the wider public with a greater understanding of the sentencing process, with a particular focus on understanding the ways in which sentencing young people is a different exercise from sentencing older people.

64. The guideline will also promote consistency in the approach to sentencing, contributing to one of the Council's statutory objectives.

65. Discussions with stakeholders have suggested that increased use of the children's hearings system may also result in improved life chances and reduced levels of reoffending for young people compared to being disposed of via the adult criminal justice system. However, it is not possible to provide an estimate of these impacts at this stage.

66. Similarly, it is also hoped that, by emphasising rehabilitation and reinforcing the individualistic approach taken by the Scottish courts to the sentencing of young people, the guideline will help to ensure opportunities for rehabilitation are fully considered, thereby helping to reduce reoffending and contributing to economic benefits to the criminal justice system in the long-term. It is not possible to provide an estimate of these impacts at this stage.

Annex A

1. Data on the number of people convicted per year for financial years 2008-09 to 2017-18, split by age group, gender and main penalty⁹ are detailed in table 8, below.
2. Data split by age, gender, main offence category¹⁰ and main penalty for 2017-18 is presented in table 9, below. Figures in this table are given as percentages of the total number of cases disposed of by way of the main penalty (e.g. 13% of the men under 21 sentenced to custody were convicted of a non-sexual crime of violence).
3. Data on the duration of periods of custody, split by age group, gender, main offence category and main penalty are detailed in tables 10 (men) and 11 (women), below.
4. Violations of criminal law are divided by the Scottish Government, 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. A breakdown of this classification system can be found at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/criminal-proceedings-scotland-2017-18/pages/41/>. For consistency with published statistics, the figures reported here are presented in the same classifications.

⁹ The most serious penalty which a person was given in a case.

¹⁰ The category the most serious offence of which a person is convicted in a case fell into.

Table 8: Young people convicted per year by gender, main penalty and age group.

			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All	Male Person	All	106,300	101,613	97,042	90,902	84,347	87,988	88,659	83,018	76,491	68,179
		Under 21	20,536	17,328	15,145	13,135	10,358	9,187	8,628	8,417	7,600	6,371
		21-24	17,321	16,701	15,285	14,102	12,686	12,502	12,190	11,104	9,983	8,384
		25 and over	68,443	67,584	66,612	63,665	61,303	66,299	67,841	63,497	58,908	53,424
	Female Person	All	19,581	19,424	18,531	17,437	16,557	17,590	17,920	16,944	15,855	14,535
		Under 21	2,830	2,511	2,228	1,952	1,616	1,429	1,448	1,358	1,219	1,082
		21-24	2,908	2,792	2,605	2,271	2,195	2,019	2,021	1,820	1,617	1,435
		25 and over	13,843	14,121	13,697	13,214	12,746	14,142	14,451	13,766	13,019	12,018
Custody	Male Person	All	15,593	14,522	14,018	14,582	13,500	12,959	12,748	12,574	11,709	10,840
		Under 21	2,858	2,601	2,014	2,050	1,588	1,238	1,137	1,190	1,008	759
		21-24	2,925	2,631	2,577	2,429	2,177	1,913	1,860	1,774	1,614	1,340
		25 and over	9,810	9,290	9,427	10,103	9,735	9,808	9,751	9,610	9,087	8,741
	Female Person	All	1,353	1,280	1,302	1,368	1,290	1,213	1,293	1,192	996	1,133
		Under 21	182	175	168	160	116	83	84	72	52	60
		21-24	264	225	201	226	171	152	148	122	92	97
		25 and over	907	880	933	982	1,003	978	1,061	998	852	976
Community sentence	Male Person	All	14,954	13,483	12,977	14,090	14,395	15,249	15,508	15,863	15,625	14,033
		Under 21	4,607	3,640	3,446	3,292	2,743	2,635	2,522	2,497	2,356	1,946
		21-24	2,459	2,394	2,233	2,497	2,528	2,566	2,546	2,438	2,423	1,894
		25 and over	7,888	7,449	7,298	8,301	9,124	10,048	10,440	10,928	10,846	10,193
	Female Person	All	2,967	2,866	2,638	2,847	2,868	3,027	3,077	3,086	3,021	2,797
		Under 21	593	559	453	433	428	340	378	341	310	264
		21-24	460	384	421	385	410	382	404	364	332	291
		25 and over	1,914	1,923	1,764	2,029	2,030	2,305	2,295	2,381	2,379	2,242

Financial penalty	Male Person	All	63,240	61,480	57,359	50,260	45,144	48,436	47,734	42,012	37,572	32,747
		Under 21	9,886	8,462	7,071	5,365	4,061	3,697	3,343	3,037	2,673	2,240
		21-24	10,291	9,998	8,748	7,599	6,539	6,550	6,157	5,325	4,625	3,946
		25 and over	43,063	43,020	41,540	37,296	34,544	38,189	38,234	33,650	30,274	26,561
	Female Person	All	10,739	11,007	10,210	8,983	8,174	9,282	9,041	7,860	7,373	6,511
		Under 21	1,206	1,061	909	746	530	519	533	444	382	347
		21-24	1,494	1,544	1,396	1,123	1,020	984	911	776	732	632
		25 and over	8,039	8,402	7,904	7,114	6,624	7,779	7,597	6,640	6,259	5,532
Other	Male Person	All	12,513	12,128	12,688	11,970	11,308	11,344	12,669	12,569	11,585	10,559
		Under 21	3,185	2,625	2,614	2,428	1,966	1,617	1,626	1,693	1,563	1,426
		21-24	1,646	1,678	1,727	1,577	1,442	1,473	1,627	1,567	1,321	1,204
		25 and over	7,682	7,825	8,347	7,965	7,900	8,254	9,416	9,309	8,701	7,929
	Female Person	All	4,522	4,271	4,381	4,239	4,225	4,068	4,509	4,806	4,465	4,094
		Under 21	849	716	698	613	542	487	453	501	475	411
		21-24	690	639	587	537	594	501	558	558	461	415
		25 and over	2,983	2,916	3,096	3,089	3,089	3,080	3,498	3,747	3,529	3,268

Table 9: People convicted by age group, gender, main offence category and main penalty.

Age	Type of Accused		Custody	Community sentence	Monetary	Other
Under 21	Male Person	All crimes and offences	100	100	100	100
		<i>A:All crimes:sub-total</i>	67	53	23	52
		<i>B:All offences:sub-total</i>	33	47	77	48
		Non-sexual crimes of violence	13	6	1	1
		Sexual crimes	4	4	-	-
		Crimes of dishonesty	19	10	3	10
		Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	6	6	4	5
		Other crimes	26	27	15	35
		Miscellaneous offences	29	41	26	42
		Motor vehicle offences	3	6	51	6
	Female Person	All crimes and offences	100	100	100	100
		<i>A:All crimes:sub-total</i>	57	42	14	31
		<i>B:All offences:sub-total</i>	43	58	86	69
		Non-sexual crimes of violence	7	3	-	-
		Sexual crimes	-	-	-	-
		Crimes of dishonesty	8	8	4	8
		Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	5	4	2	4
		Other crimes	37	27	8	19
		Miscellaneous offences	42	53	26	66
		Motor vehicle offences	2	5	60	3
21-24	Male Person	All crimes and offences	100	100	100	100
		<i>A:All crimes:sub-total</i>	62	48	21	48
		<i>B:All offences:sub-total</i>	38	52	79	52
		Non-sexual crimes of violence	11	4	1	-

		Sexual crimes	2	3	-	-
		Crimes of dishonesty	17	11	4	9
		Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	4	5	3	3
		Other crimes	29	26	14	35
		Miscellaneous offences	34	43	24	43
		Motor vehicle offences	5	8	55	9
	Female Person	All crimes and offences	100	100	100	100
		<i>A:All crimes:sub-total</i>	63	50	16	34
		<i>B:All offences:sub-total</i>	37	50	84	66
		Non-sexual crimes of violence	11	7	-	1
		Crimes of dishonesty	29	15	5	13
		Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	3	4	2	3
		Other crimes	20	23	8	18
		Miscellaneous offences	36	44	23	60
		Motor vehicle offences	1	6	61	6
25 and over	Male Person	All crimes and offences	100	100	100	100
		<i>A:All crimes:sub-total</i>	65	46	17	45
		<i>B:All offences:sub-total</i>	35	54	83	55
		Non-sexual crimes of violence	8	3	-	-
		Sexual crimes	4	4	-	-
		Crimes of dishonesty	26	14	4	16
		Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	3	3	1	2
		Other crimes	25	22	11	27
		Miscellaneous offences	30	44	20	46
		Motor vehicle offences	5	10	64	9
	Female Person	All crimes and offences	100	100	100	100
		<i>A:All crimes:sub-total</i>	73	54	16	48
		<i>B:All offences:sub-total</i>	27	46	84	52
		Non-sexual crimes of violence	5	3	-	1

Sexual crimes	-	-	-	1
Crimes of dishonesty	42	26	8	23
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	2	3	1	2
Other crimes	23	21	7	21
Miscellaneous offences	27	39	16	46
Motor vehicle offences	1	7	68	7

Table 10: Duration of imprisonment by age and main offence category, men.

Age		Total	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 & over including life
		<i>Number</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 21	All crimes and offences	758	30	34	17	12	4	4
	<i>All crimes:sub-total</i>	511	26	28	20	15	5	5
	Non-sexual crimes of violence	96	1	9	17	38	18	18
	Sexual crimes	33	3	6	21	24	15	30
	Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	43	23	42	19	12	5	0
	Crimes against public justice	132	55	34	9	1	0	1
	<i>All offences:sub-total</i>	247	38	47	11	4	1	0
	Miscellaneous offences	223	39	47	11	2	1	0
	Motor vehicle offences	24	21	46	13	17	4	0
	21-24	All crimes and offences	1,340	26	32	19	13	8
<i>All crimes:sub-total</i>		825	25	26	17	17	10	4
Non-sexual crimes of violence		143	1	3	13	35	33	15
Sexual crimes		21	5	10	10	38	10	29
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.		49	22	45	16	12	2	2
Crimes against public justice		212	58	29	10	3	0	0
<i>All offences:sub-total</i>		515	26	43	23	6	3	0
Miscellaneous offences		450	28	43	20	6	3	0
	Motor vehicle offences	65	12	38	38	9	2	0
25 and over	All crimes and offences	8,714	25	36	18	12	5	4
	<i>All crimes:sub-total</i>	5,674	25	30	16	15	7	6

Non-sexual crimes of violence	640	0	3	14	37	22	23
Sexual crimes	340	2	7	15	24	13	39
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	223	30	34	21	9	5	1
Crimes against public justice	1,101	49	36	10	3	1	0
<i>All offences:sub-total</i>	3,040	24	47	21	6	2	1
Miscellaneous offences	2,630	26	47	18	6	1	1
Motor vehicle offences	410	7	45	40	6	2	0

Table 11: Duration of imprisonment by age and main offence category, women

Age		Total	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 & over including life
		<i>Number</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 21	All crimes and offences	60	32	50	7	8	2	2
	<i>All crimes:sub-total</i>	34	38	32	12	12	3	3
	Non-sexual crimes of violence	4	0	0	0	50	25	25
	Sexual crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	3	33	0	33	33	0	0
	Crimes against public justice	16	63	31	6	0	0	0
	<i>All offences:sub-total</i>	26	23	73	0	4	0	0
	Miscellaneous offences	25	24	76	0	0	0	0
	Motor vehicle offences	1	0	0	0	100	0	0
21-24	All crimes and offences	97	27	52	8	10	2	1
	<i>All crimes:sub-total</i>	61	26	44	8	16	3	2
	Non-sexual crimes of violence	11	0	18	0	55	18	9
	Sexual crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	3	33	33	0	33	0	0
	Crimes against public justice	13	46	54	0	0	0	0
	<i>All offences:sub-total</i>	36	28	64	8	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous offences	35	29	63	9	0	0	0
	Motor vehicle offences	1	0	100	0	0	0	0
25 and over	All crimes and offences	974	42	37	11	7	2	1
	<i>All crimes:sub-total</i>	710	41	36	11	8	3	1
	Non-sexual crimes	53	2	9	28	36	11	13

of violence

Sexual crimes	3	33	0	33	33	0	0
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	17	47	18	24	6	6	0
Crimes against public justice	129	67	32	1	0	0	0
<i>All offences:sub-total</i>	264	44	39	12	3	1	0
Miscellaneous offences	259	45	38	12	3	1	0
Motor vehicle offences	5	0	100	0	0	0	0



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