

# CRIME AND JUSTICE

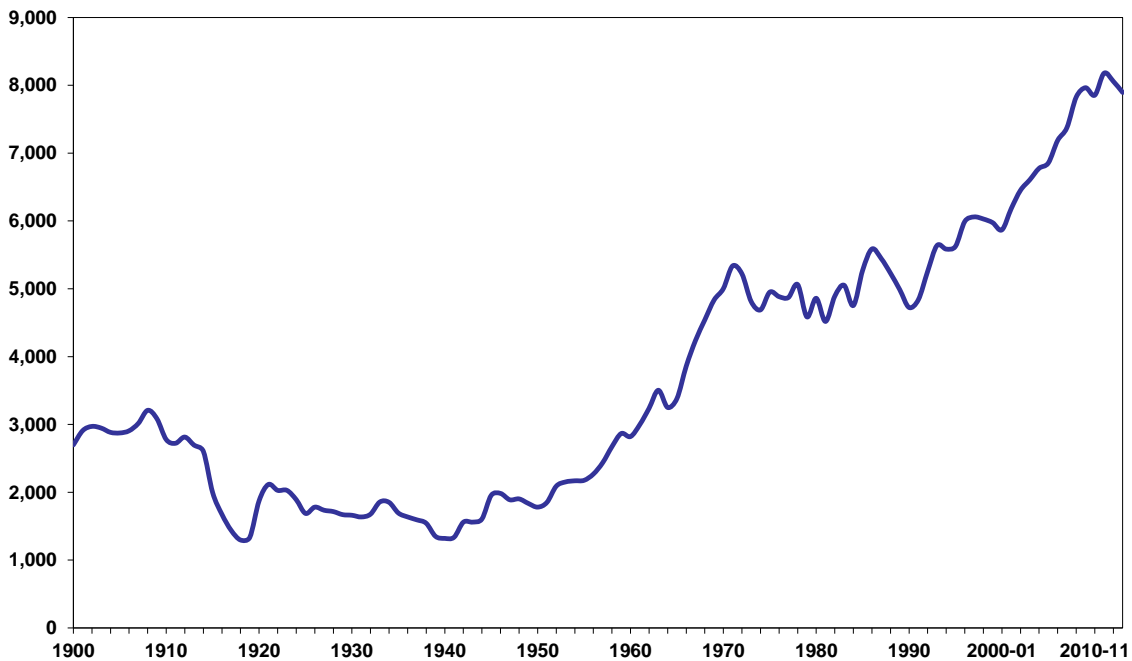
## Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2013-14

18 December 2015

### 1. Introduction

1. This publication presents data up to 2013-14 on Scottish prison population levels and characteristics, receptions to/liberations from prison. It includes population projections to 2022-23 and contextual explanation of the historical drivers of changes in the population.

**Chart 1.1 Average daily prison population (Scotland): 1900 to 2013-14**



2. After a sustained overall increase during the 00s, the prison population has been falling since 2011-12, with a drop of 2 per cent between 2012-13 and 2013-14 to an annual daily average of 7,894.

3. The current set of prison population projections suggests that the daily prison population in Scotland will remain stable over the projection period with an annual average of 7,800.

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## 2. Key points

- After a sustained overall increase since the 00s, the prison population has been falling since 2011-12, with a 2 per cent drop between 2012-13 and 2013-14 to an annual daily average of 7,894. During this period, the sentenced population decreased by 3 per cent, while the remand population remained stable (Tables A.1 and A.3).
- During 2013-14, the average daily population decreased by 2 per cent to 7,462 for men, while the female population fell by 6 per cent to 432. The young persons population showed a marked drop of 18 per cent to 566, and this continues the downward trend observed since the late 00s (Tables A.1 and A.3).
- While receptions tend to show some year on year variation, the overall trend has been downward since 2006-07. Current figures show a small overall drop of 1 per cent, driven by a 2 per cent fall for sentenced receptions combined with a 1 per cent increase for remand receptions (Table A.8).
- The current set of prison population projections suggest that prison population levels in Scotland will remain stable over the projection period with an annual average of 7,800 (Table 4.1). It should be noted that the projections are based on past trends and do not explicitly model the potential impact of future changes in policy or practice on the prison population.

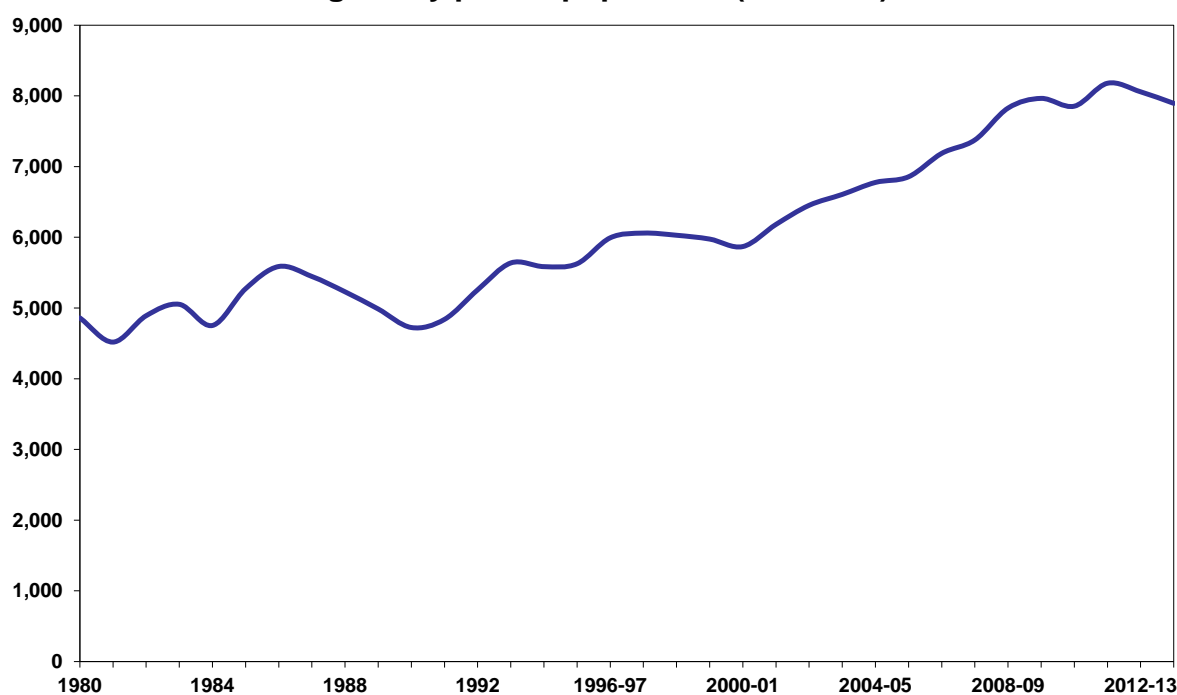
### 3. Prison statistics 2013-14: main findings

#### Prison population

4. After a sustained overall increase during the 00s, the prison population has been falling since 2011-12, with a 2 per cent drop between 2012-13 and 2013-14<sup>1</sup> to an annual daily average of 7,894. (Table A.1). Figures published in the Scottish Prison Service annual reports based on management information confirm that the prison population is currently continuing to fall by about 2 per cent per year<sup>2</sup>.

5. While the underlying longer term trend has been upward since the 90s, there have been shorter-term peaks and troughs over the more recent period before a sustained fall since 2011-12 (Chart 3.1). The current long-term projections suggest a continued levelling-out over the next ten years, and these are discussed in more detail in Section 4. It is also interesting to note that the rise in the prison population since the mid 00s is set against a backdrop of falling levels of recorded crime. These historical trends are analysed in more detail in *Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2011-12* (Annex B).

**Chart 3.1 Average daily prison population (Scotland): 1980 to 2013-14**



6. At a general level, the observed rise in prison population during the 00s has been more marked for certain categories, the main features including:

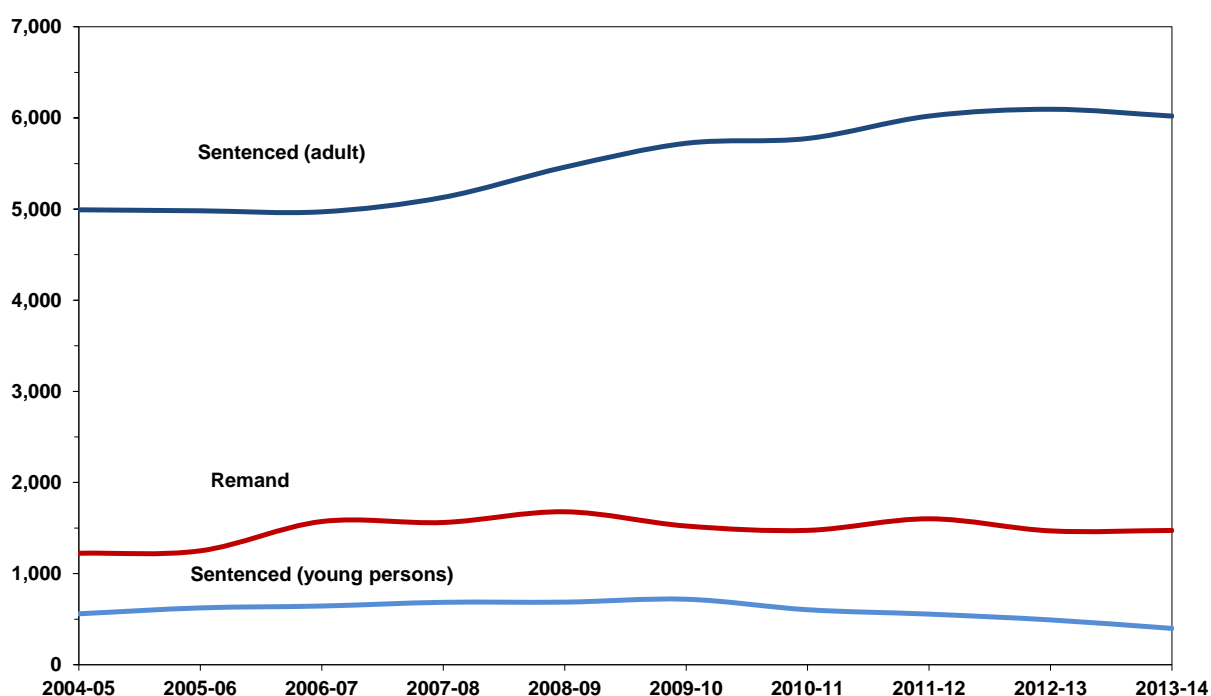
- relatively gradual upward drift in convictions for more serious offences and increased sentence lengths (particularly for sexual crimes) driving an overall increase in the long-term population with sentences of four years and more
- increased use of custodial sentences for lower level crimes and offences, coupled with improved efficiency of the criminal justice system, driving increases in the short-term population during 2008 and 2009

<sup>1</sup> On-going technical difficulties have led to substantial delays in processing the prisons data. These are being released as the backlog is cleared. The data for 2014-15 have been affected by an unrelated critical incident and release of these will be further delayed pending resolution of the issue.

<sup>2</sup> Scottish Prison Service (2015) *Annual report and accounts 2014-15*  
<http://www.sps.gov.uk/Corporate/Publications/Publication-3360.aspx>

- increased use of remand since the mid 00s
- rise in recalls from supervision or licence since the mid 00s, although this group accounts for a relatively small proportion of the prison population.

**Chart 3.2 Average daily prison population by prisoner type: 2004-05 to 2013-14**



7. The current decrease is due to a fall of 3 per cent in the **sentenced** population to 6,419 (Chart 3.2 and Table A.3). The drop is much more marked for young persons (19 per cent compared to 1 per cent for adults). Historical trends for different sentence groups are shown in below in Charts 4.2 and 4.3, and discussed in more detail in *Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2011-12* (Section 3).

8. Prisoners on **remand** or **recalled** from licence or supervision currently constitute just over a quarter of the prison population, and these categories have shown disproportionate increases since the early 00s. The remand population has been stable recently, reaching 1,474 during 2013-14, while the recall population has decreased by 3 per cent to 693 (Table A.1).

9. **Untried** prisoners form about 80 per cent of the remand population, 1,163 compared to 311 for remand prisoners who have been convicted but not sentenced. The untried population has gone up slightly over the past year by 1 per cent, while the population of convicted remand prisoners awaiting sentencing has dropped by 1 per cent.

10. During the 00s, the female population increased more rapidly than the male population and this has reversed over the more recent period. During 2013-14, the average daily population decreased by 2 per cent to 7,462 for **men**, while the **female** population decreased by 6 per cent to 432. The **young persons** population showed a sharp drop of 18 per cent, and this continues the downward trend observed since the late 00s (Table A.1 and Table A.3).

11. The prison population of young persons and women has historically followed a different trajectory to that for the adult male population, and a summary of drivers of

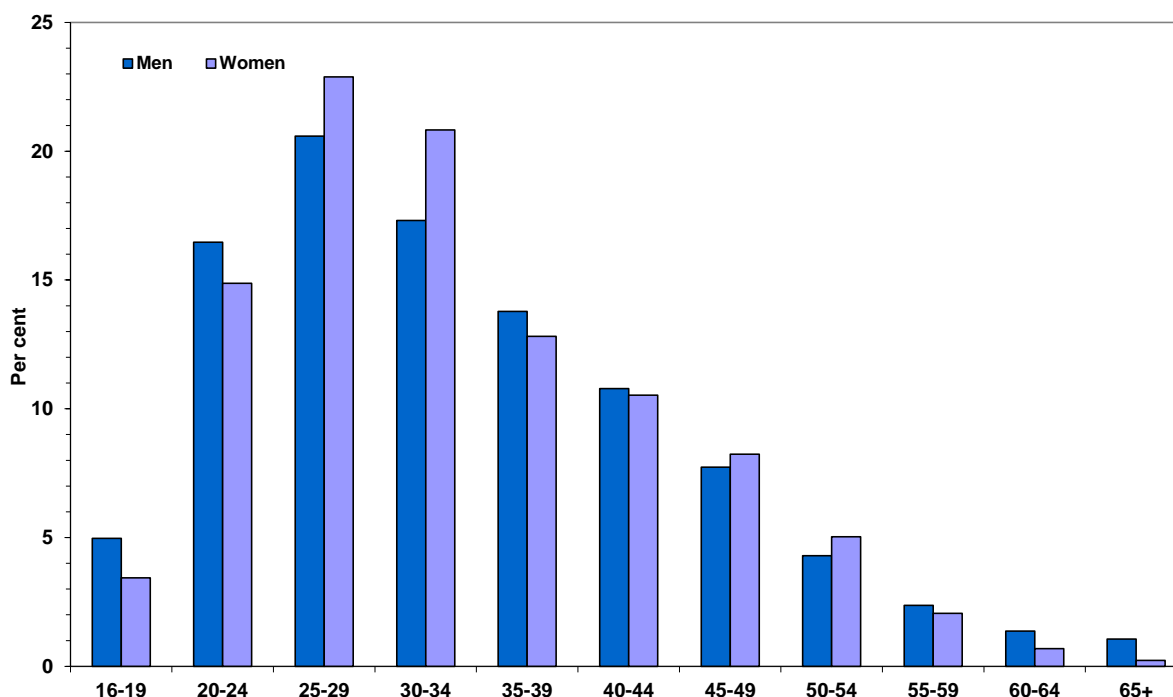
change for these population groups can be found in *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20* (Annex A). The Commission for Women Offenders set up by the Scottish Government in 2011 produced a report examining more effective ways of dealing with women with a view to reducing reoffending. In June 2015, the Scottish Government launched its youth justice strategy *Preventing offending: getting it right for children and young people*.

12. Most of the population figures reported in this bulletin are annual daily averages during 2013-14. However, this will hide what can be substantial fluctuations between +/- 300-400 in the daily prison population due to seasonal effects and a range of other, potentially unforeseeable, events. The prison estate has to accommodate prisoners with differing needs, for instance, remand/sentenced, short/long term, as well as those at different stages of progression and security levels. Some groups need separate accommodation, such as women and young persons, and fluctuations in these groups may therefore cause additional service delivery problems<sup>3</sup>. During the 2013-14 reporting period, the population peaked at 8,056 in September 2013 (Table A.2).

### Population profile

13. The prison population on 30 June 2013 was 7,883, of which 94 per cent were men (Table A.4). The age profile of women prisoners tends to be somewhat older than that for men (Chart 3.3).

**Chart 3.3 Age distribution of prisoners by sex: 30 June 2013**



14. Just under three fifths (59 per cent) of the prison population had a medium supervision level, and 9 per cent had a high supervision level. The remaining third had a low level of supervision (Table A.4, see Section 5 for details on supervision levels).

<sup>3</sup> See the *Scottish Prison Service* delivery plans for more discussion on operational issues in relation to overcrowding.

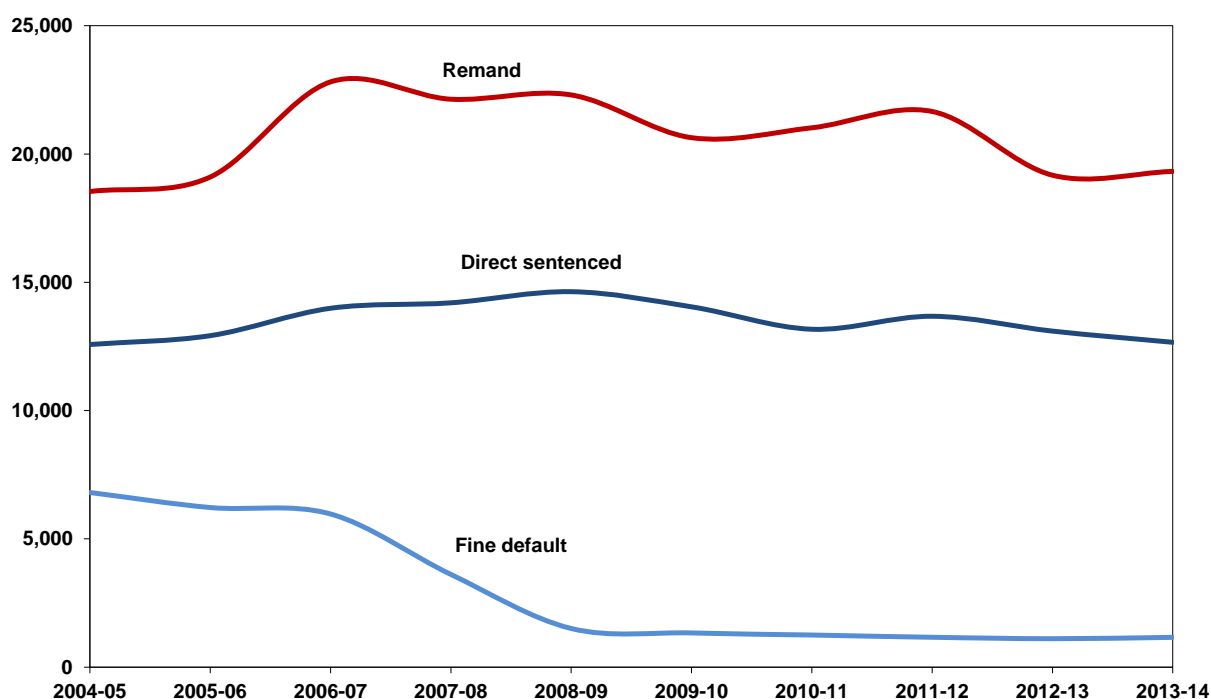
15. The crime category with the largest population of sentenced prisoners on 30 June 2013 was non-sexual violent crime (37 per cent), followed by the other crimes category (18 per cent). The latter category consists mainly of drugs-related crimes, which make up 11 per cent of the total (Table A.5, see Section 5 for classification of crimes/offences). This pattern does not vary much from year to year.

16. The incarceration rate per 100,000 16+ population is highest for Dundee (322) and Glasgow (313), followed by West Dunbartonshire (265). Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire and North and East Ayrshire also have relatively high imprisonment rates. Aberdeenshire has the lowest rate (49), followed by East Dunbartonshire (55), Orkney Islands (61), and East Renfrewshire (67) (Table A.6). There is a strong correlation between imprisonment rates and area deprivation, and more information can be found in the 2005 report by Roger Houchin *Social exclusion and imprisonment in Scotland*.

### Receptions

17. Although receptions<sup>4</sup> can show a degree of variation from year to year (Chart 3.4), the overall trend has been downward after a sharp increase during the mid-00s, primarily driven by a marked rise in remand receptions (Table A.8). Current figures for 2013-14 show a slight drop of 1 per cent compared to the previous year to 33,626. **Sentenced** receptions have decreased by 2 per cent, while **remand** receptions have increased slightly by 1 per cent during 2013-14 and are more prone to year on year fluctuation.

**Chart 3.4 Prison receptions by custody type: 2004-05 to 2013-14**



#### *Direct sentenced receptions*

18. The bulk of the general rise in **direct sentenced** receptions (excluding recalls and fine default) up to 2008-09 is due to increasing volumes of lower level crimes and offences. These include crimes against public justice (such as contempt of court, failure to appear, perjury and bail offences), drug-related crimes, handling offensive

<sup>4</sup> Counting conventions are described in more detail in Section 5.

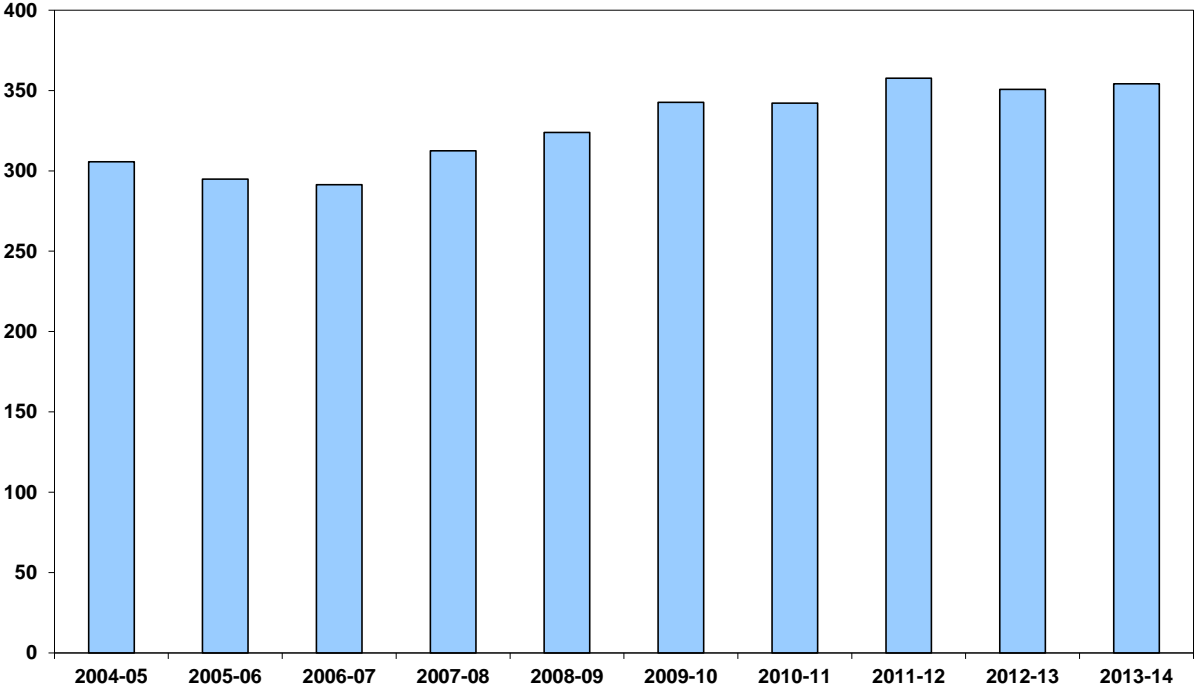


weapons, common assault and breach of the peace (Table A.11, see Section 5 for classification of crimes/offences). Trends for receptions by crime type are discussed in more detail in *Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2011-12* (Annex B).

19. In terms of types of crimes and offences, the most notable area of change during 2013-14 are receptions for crimes of violence (down by 14 per cent and falling since 2011-12) and dishonesty (down by 7 per cent and part of a longer term decrease since the mid 90s). Receptions for crimes against public justice have increased by 19 per cent, and sexual crimes have also increased by a fifth, although the latter only account for 3 per cent of direct sentenced receptions (Table A.11).

20. The average sentence length has fluctuated somewhat over the last 10 years, with a general upward trend to 354 days for 2013-14 (Table A.12 and Chart 3.5). Readers should note that where several sentences are to be served consecutively, the sentence length recorded is the total length of the combined sentences. The average sentence length shown here may therefore differ somewhat from that recorded in the *Scottish Government criminal proceedings data*.

**Chart 3.5 Average sentence length (days): 2004-05 to 2013-14**

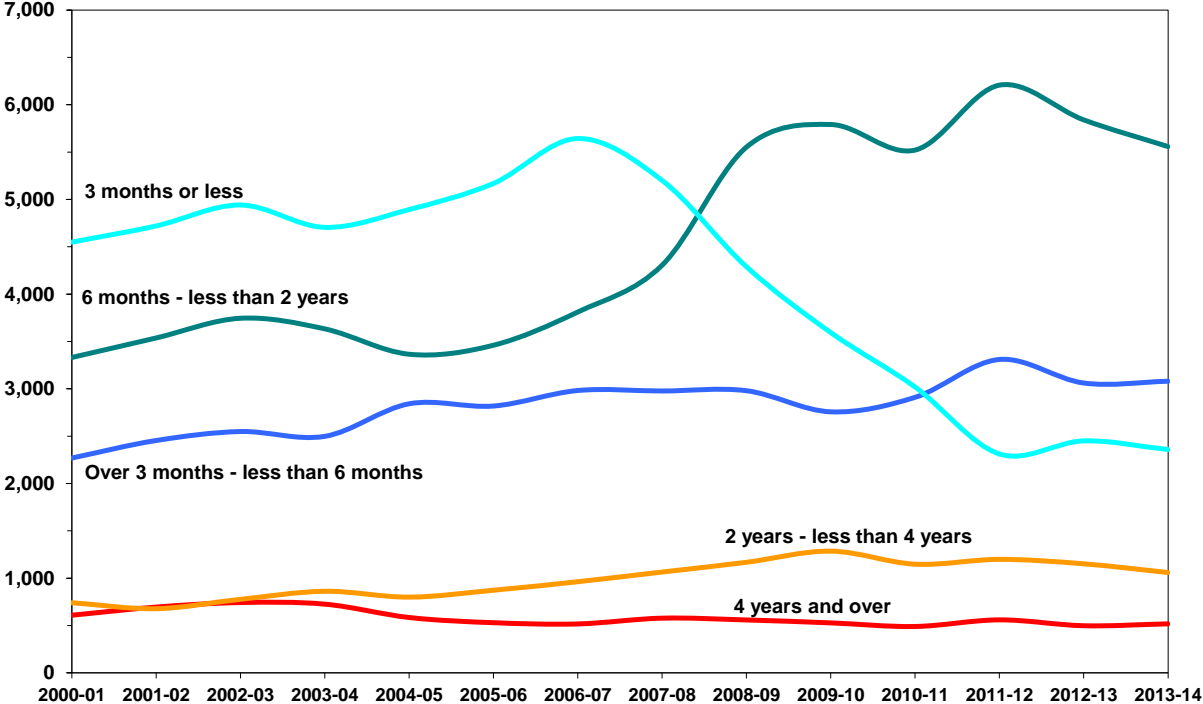


21. The shift in balance between less serious and more serious crimes highlighted in §18 appears to have had a short term impact between 2003-04 and 2006-07 in terms of a drop in the average sentence length. However, a general increase in receptions for crimes of violence over the 90s and 00s will have had a greater impact on the prison population in the longer term as these tend to result in heavier sentences (see Annex A in *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20* for a discussion of the longer term trends).

22. The receptions data show that the fall in the prison population since 2011-12 has been influenced by several factors impacting over different timescales. Most recently, this appears to be driven in part by a fall in the number of receptions for sentences between six months and two years after the sharp increase observed

since the mid-00s (Chart 3.6). There has also been a more gradual levelling out of mid-range sentences between two and four years, combined with longer term decreases since the early 00s for sentences of four years or more. These changes are less marked in terms of relative volumes, but will have a disproportionate impact on the population in the longer term. In contrast, it can be seen that the marked fall since the late 00s in the number of receptions for very short sentences under three months has had little impact on the overall population.

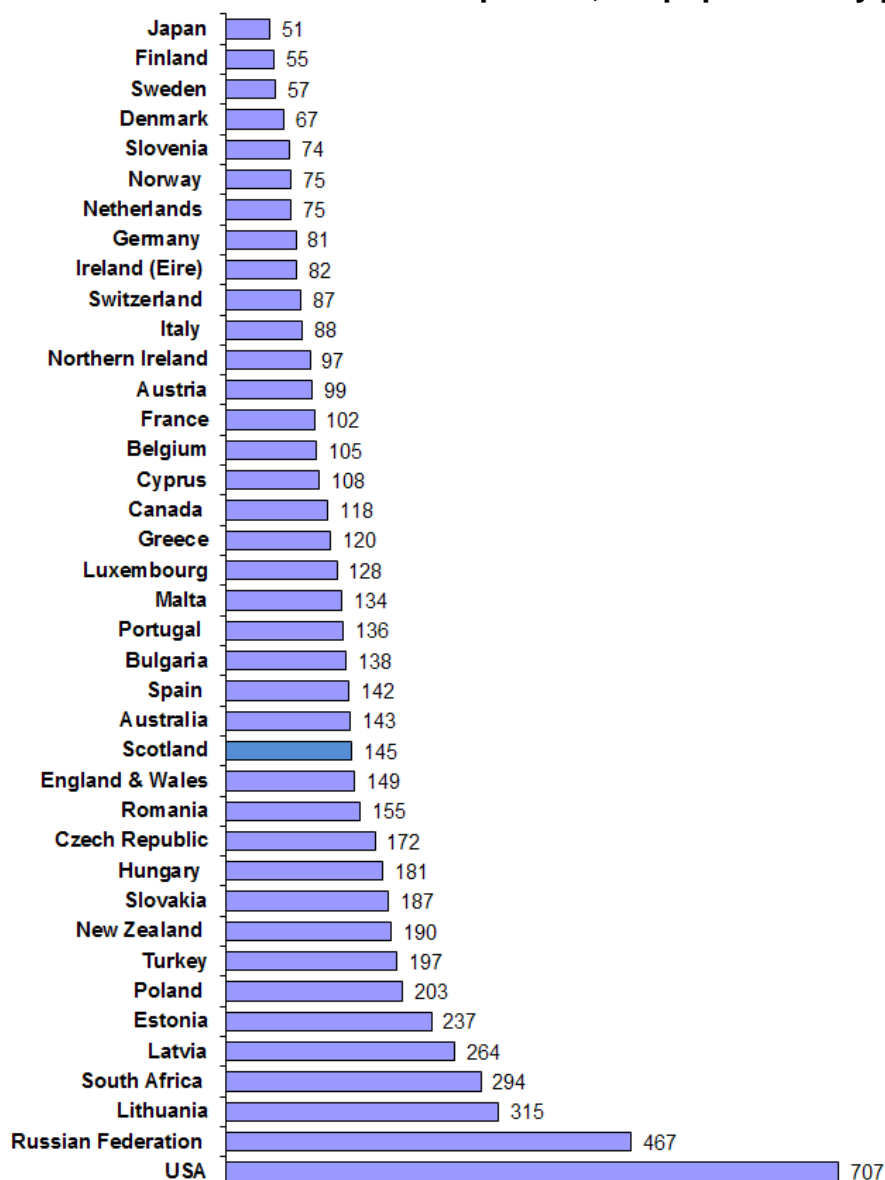
**Chart 3.6 Receptions by sentence length: 2000-01 to 2013-14**



**International comparisons**

23. Scotland’s incarceration rate per 100,000 total population is 145, similar to England and Wales (149) and Spain (142) (Chart 3.7). This is higher than most other European Union countries, particularly the Nordic countries, but substantially lower than the US, the Russian Federation and the Baltic states (Table A.15). These comparisons are shown for general illustrative purposes and should be treated with caution due to the different justice systems and recording rules in operation. Further information, including time series, can be found in the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE) publications.

**Chart 3.7 Incarceration rate per 100,000 population by jurisdiction: 2014**



Source: [International Centre for Prison Studies World Prison Brief](#)

Note: Figures for Scotland are based on administrative data provided directly by the Scottish Prison Service to the ICPS. Rate for Scotland is based on the total national population estimate for the purposes of comparability. This will give a somewhat lower rate than that reported in §16, which is based on the 16+ population.

### Trends in the prison population

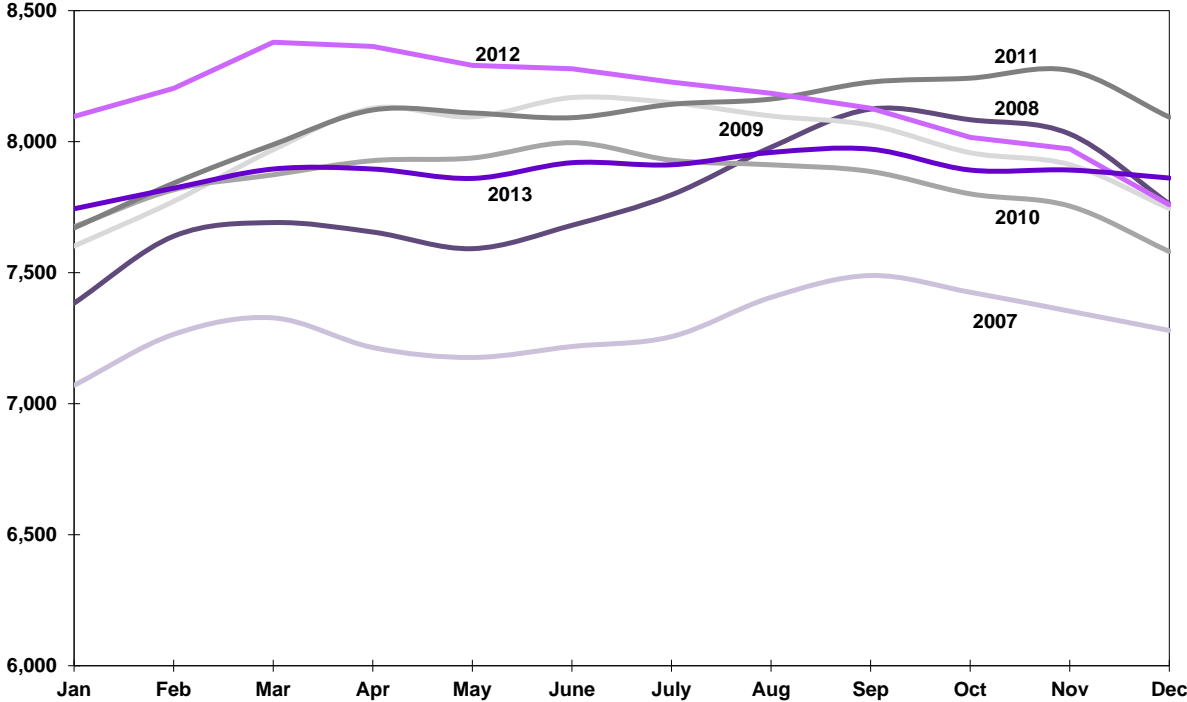
24. The prison population increased steadily since the early 00s, with a particularly marked rate of increase between 2005-06 and 2008-09. Since 2011-12, the trend has been consistently downward, falling by about 2 per cent per year (see §4).

#### *Seasonality*

25. What is notable is how seasonal patterns have changed since 2009. Population levels have traditionally shown a marked dip over December and January followed by an increase in March and April (Chart 3.8). There also tends to be a lull over the summer months before the figures rise again to peak in the autumn. The seasonal lows mainly reflect slowdowns associated with holiday periods, such as reduced number of court sitting days, although the most recent dip at the end of 2010

has been attributed in part to the extreme weather conditions during that period affecting the propensity to commit crimes, as well as police capacity to respond.

**Chart 3.8 Average daily prison population: 2007 to 2013**



26. In 2007, the population shows the expected seasonal patterns, while in 2008, there are more marked increases during the second half of the year. 2009 and 2010 show big increases until the mid-year, followed by a drop. The population then increases during 2011 and the early part of 2012, apart from the seasonal dip over the Christmas period, falling over the rest of 2012 before levelling out during 2013 at similar levels to 2010.

**Potential influences**

27. A range of factors have contributed to changes in the prison population: legislative change, as well as shifts in policy and practice around police activity, prosecution and sentencing, will affect the prison population to some extent, both in the short and long term. Since the mid 00s, there have been a series of initiatives primarily aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal court system, including increased sentencing powers, reforms to bail procedures and changes to public prosecution policy. Over the same period, there have been increasing volumes of prison receptions for certain crimes and offences such as crimes against public justice, handling offensive weapons, common assault and breach of the peace (see *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20* for more details).

28. At a general level, the falling population observed since 2011-12 follows a downward trend since the late 00s in the number of custodial sentences, and court convictions in general<sup>5</sup>, suggesting that some of these impacts on the prison population during the mid to late 00s may have washed out of the system in recent years.

<sup>5</sup> Scottish Government (2014) *Criminal proceedings in Scotland, 2013-14*. <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/1343>

29. Other changes in policy and practice, particularly in terms of the use of community sentences, are also likely to impact on sentencing patterns and affect the prison population in the longer term. In particular, the Scottish Prisons Commission report *Scotland's choice* made recommendations regarding greater use of community sentences, a position which has been supported in the Scottish Government paper *Protecting Scotland's communities: fair, fast and flexible justice*. One of the key principles in the Prisons Commission report was that custody should be used only when it is needed to reflect the seriousness of the crime and for those who pose a risk of harm, while community sentences should be the norm for less serious crimes.

30. One response has been the introduction of the [Community Payback Order](#) and a presumption against custodial sentences of three months or less in February 2011. The Community Payback Order gives courts the flexibility to impose one or more of a range of requirements, depending on the nature of the crime and any underlying issues that need to be addressed in order to prevent re-offending.

31. While the data suggest there has been little impact to date of the presumption on use of very short sentences over and above the secular trend, it is still relatively early days in terms of assessing the overall impact of these changes as this will depend on how they are implemented by the judiciary over the longer term. More detailed analyses can be found in in *Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2011-12* (Annex D) and *Criminal proceedings in Scotland, 2013-14* (Section 3.6).

32. The recently enacted [Prisoners \(Control of Release\) \(Scotland\) Act 2015](#) may also impact on the prison population in the medium to longer term as it fundamentally reforms the system of automatic early release by ending the current practice of automatic release for long-term prisoners at the two-thirds point of their sentence. The scale of impact will depend on a range of factors including the future flow of long-term prisoners and how the changes in release practice are implemented by the relevant authorities. Estimates of potential impact can be found in the associated [financial memorandum](#).

#### 4. Prison population projections: 2013-14 to 2022-23

33. The current set of prison population projections suggests that the daily prison population in Scotland will remain stable over the projection period with an annual average of 7,800 (Table 4.1). These projections take into account trends in the prison population up to 2013. It should be noted that the projections are based on past trends and do not explicitly model the potential impact of future changes in policy or practice on the prison population.

**Prison population projections: December 2011 and December 2013**  
**Table 4.1**

	<b>December 2011</b> <b>(average daily population)</b>	<b>December 2013</b> <b>(average daily population)</b>
2013-14	8,400	7,894 (actual)
2014-15	8,600	7,800
2015-16	8,700	7,800
2016-17	8,900	7,900
2017-18	9,000	7,800
2018-19	9,200	7,800
2019-20	9,300	7,800
2020-21	9,500	7,800
2021-22		7,800
2022-23		7,800

Note: Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 and exclude the home detention curfew population (about 360 in 2013-14).

34. In part due to the falling population since 2011-12, the current projections reflect a marked levelling out compared to earlier projections. This also reflects the relatively low population levels observed during 2010 and a general slowing down of the rate of increase since 2009.

35. The prison environment is designed to accommodate the differing needs of diverse types of prisoners, for instance, in terms of custody type, sentence length and stage, and security level. The prison service also holds young persons and women, and therefore must provide services which are appropriate to their needs and which may be different in some respects from those required by the predominantly adult male population (see the Scottish Prison Service *Strategy framework for the management of women offenders in custody*). About 7 per cent of prisoners are young persons, while women currently constitute 6 per cent of the prison population in Scotland.

36. The prison population of young persons and women has historically followed a different trajectory to that for the adult male population, and to this end, Annex A in *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20* provides a summary of drivers of change for these population groups. The population of female prisoners is not projected separately as part of the main projections since this is a small volatile population which is difficult to model accurately. It should be noted that since 2011-12, the female population has been falling more sharply compared to men (see §10).

#### Methodology

37. Reception data for different sentence categories are projected separately for adults (21 and over) and young persons (under 21) and then converted into populations.

38. Some groups of prisoners are treated differently from the direct sentenced group for the projections (details shown in Table B.1 in Annex B):

- Remand receptions are projected as a proportion of direct sentenced receptions during 2013.
- Part of the prison population consists of persons who have been previously released under licence or supervision but subsequently recalled into custody. Recall cases are regularly reviewed by the [Parole Board for Scotland](#) to assess suitability for release, and it is difficult to estimate how long such prisoners will remain in custody. Therefore this population is projected as a proportion of the long-term population.
- Receptions of fine defaulters are held constant at 2013 levels. This group spends very short periods in custody (around three days) and so any change in the number of receptions makes very little difference to the resulting projected population.
- The population of other types of prisoners is also very low and held constant at 2013 levels.

39. Projected receptions are converted into populations using an approximation of the time spent in custody, or time served factor, for each sentence band (see [Table B.2](#) in [Annex B](#) for more detail on time served factors).

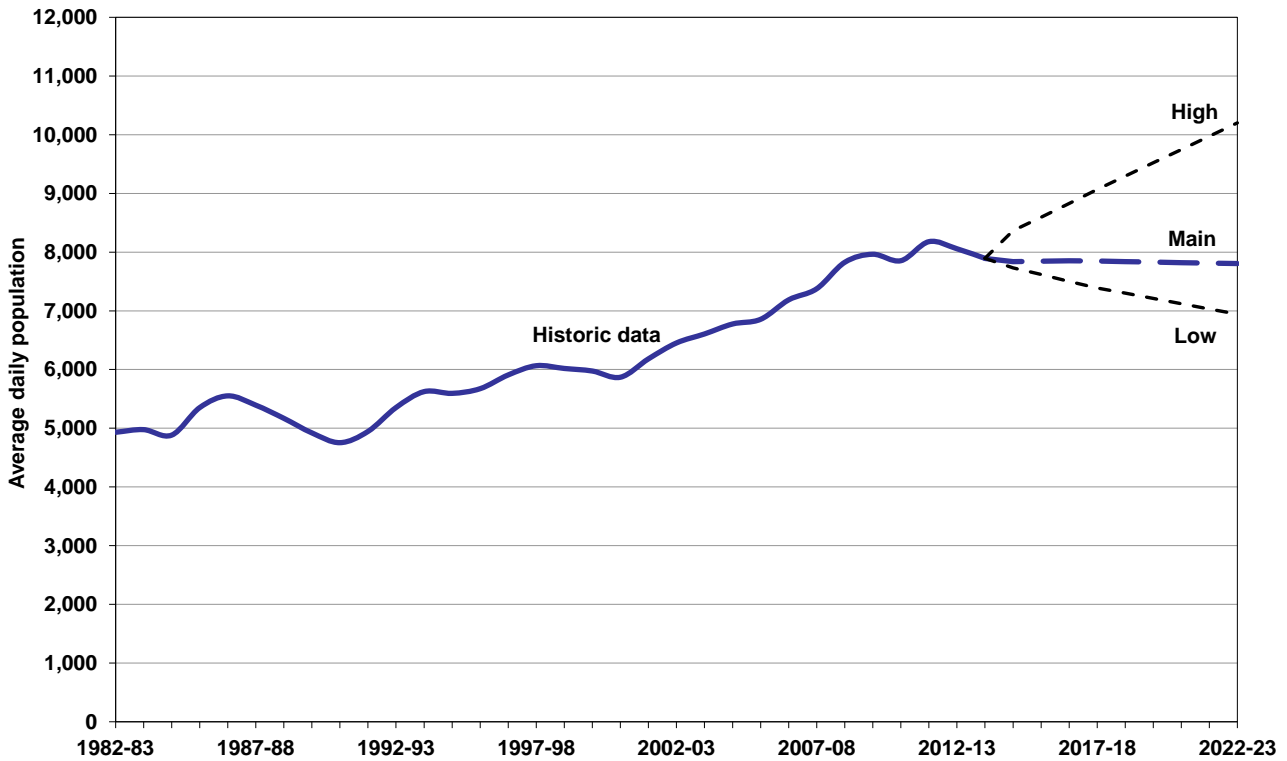
40. **Projections are based on past trends and do not explicitly model the potential impact of future changes in policy or practice on the prison population.** The projection model was run using reception data to December 2013. The underlying trends assumed for all categories of sentenced receptions are trends in receptions since 1972, but the projected trends are based on a range of time periods in order to model more accurately changes of different magnitudes over different time scales.

*Sensitivity of population projections: high and low variants*

41. A range of methods are required to compensate for the inherent volatility of the population over time, particularly for the smaller groups. Three time periods are used to take account of short, medium and long term trends: these are most recent 10 years, the most recent 25 years, and 1972 to the present. Two different approaches are used: exponential smoothing models the seasonal variation over the year using monthly data, while linear regression models underlying trends using annual data. This gives six projection variants for each sentence category.

42. The main projection is the combination of the most likely projection variant for each sentence category. The sensitivity of the projection to the choice of variant is shown by the upper and lower limits for the range of plausible projections, based on the highest and lowest plausible variant for each sentence category (Chart 4.1).

**Chart 4.1 Prison population projections: 2013-14 to 2022-23**



43. At present, ten years is the shortest time period used to establish a trend. This makes the projections less volatile in relation to potential short lived spikes in the figures. However, in periods of fluctuation such as that observed over the past few years, it is difficult to predict to what extent an initial spike may turn out to be the leading edge of a change in trend, as appears to be the case at present, or whether there will be a reversion back to earlier trend patterns. To illustrate the inherent uncertainty involved in making such projections over the longer term, Table B.3 in Annex B shows the historical accuracy of projections over the last two decades.

44. In this case, the rapid and sustained population increase observed between 2006 and 2009 appears to have levelled out and reversed slightly over the recent period. The choice of main variant for the 2013 projections reflects this and gives lower average daily population figures than the December 2011 projections (Table 4.2).

**Prison population projection variants: December 2011 and December 2013 Table 4.2**

	December 2011			December 2013		
	High variant	Main variant	Low variant	High variant	Main variant	Low variant
2013-14	9,300	8,400	7,700		7,894 (actual)	
2014-15	9,700	8,600	7,700	8,400	7,800	7,700
2015-16	10,000	8,700	7,800	8,600	7,800	7,600
2016-17	10,300	8,900	7,800	8,800	7,900	7,500
2017-18	10,500	9,000	7,900	9,100	7,800	7,400
2018-19	10,800	9,200	7,900	9,300	7,800	7,300
2019-20	11,000	9,300	8,000	9,500	7,800	7,200
2020-21	11,300	9,500	8,000	9,700	7,800	7,100
2021-22				10,000	7,800	7,000
2022-23				10,200	7,800	6,900

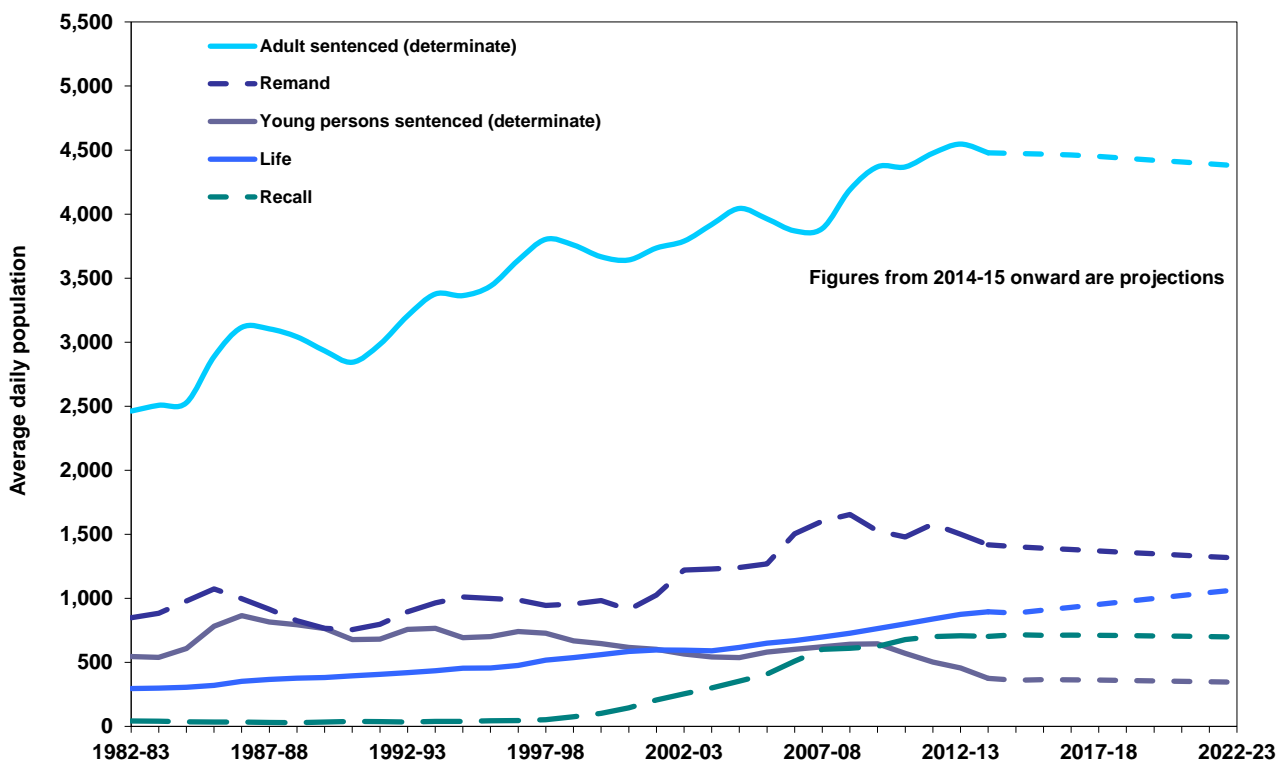
Note: Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 and exclude the home detention curfew population (about 360 in 2013-14).



45. It may also be noted that the high variant for the December 2013 projections is relatively high compared to the main projection. This is due to several factors. Receptions for sentences between six months and four years have shown sustained increases since the mid 00s. In addition, receptions for sentences of four years and over have fluctuated substantially over this period. The high variant therefore represents the scenario where receptions for medium length sentences continue to increase, and receptions for long-term sentences do not stabilise at lower levels.

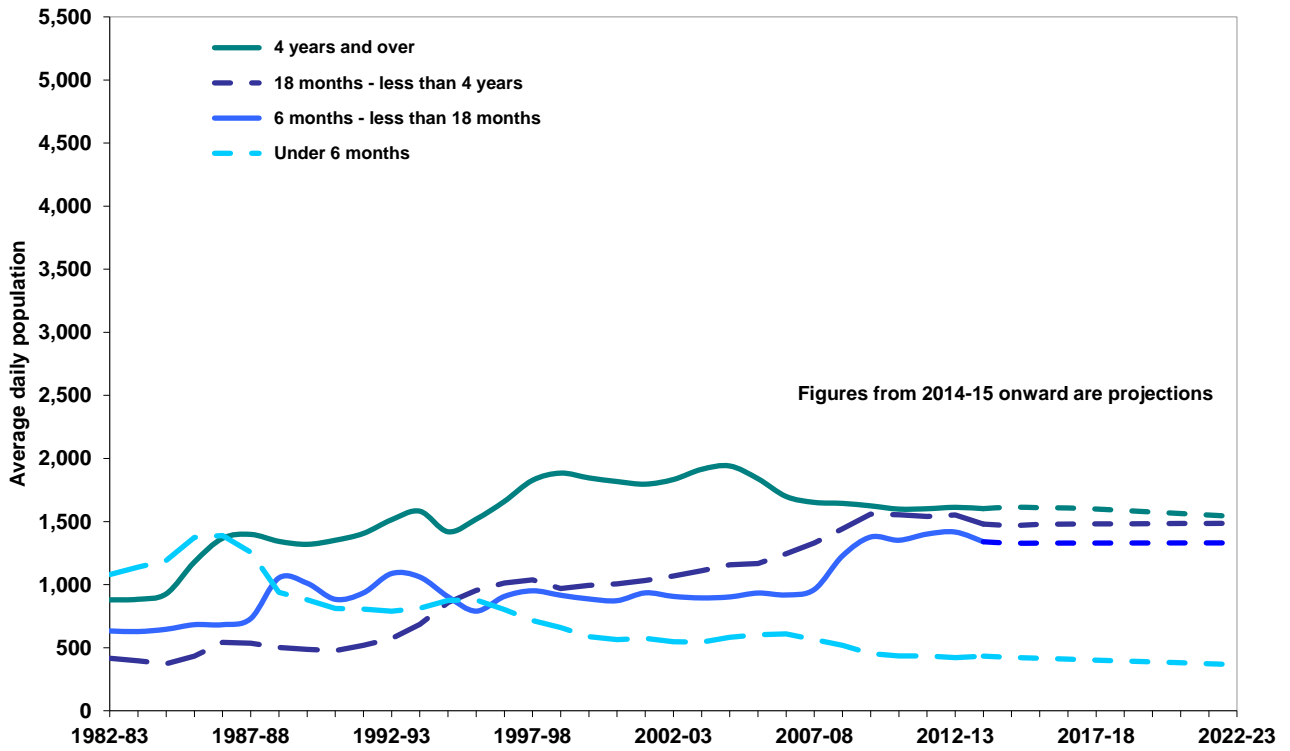
46. Charts 4.2 and 4.3 provide more detail on the main drivers of the population and potential future trends (the scale on both graphs is the same in order to make them easier to compare in terms of magnitude of effect). It can be seen from Chart 4.2 that the primary driver in terms of volume are adult determinate sentence prisoners (including fine default, but excluding life and recalled prisoners).

**Chart 4.2 Prison population projections by custody/sentence type**



47. Chart 4.3 shows it is the population with sentences between 6 months to under four years, as well as the long-term population to a somewhat lesser extent, which have shown the most marked increases in the past. The increase for the long-term population has been more gradual. However, it can also be seen that there is substantial fluctuation in the short to medium term for some groups, and short-lived but relatively extreme changes in the population may mask longer term underlying trends.

### Chart 4.3 Prison population projections by sentence length



## 5. Notes and definitions

### Coverage and data collection

48. Before April 1996, population and reception information was collected from the penal establishments via monthly manual statistical returns. In April 1996, a computerised Prisoner Records System (PRS) was introduced by the Scottish Prison Service to enable on-line recording of information on individual prisoners.

49. In July 2004, an improved computerised information system (PR2) was introduced. Due to the way some information is recorded on the new system, some of the tables published in earlier bulletins cannot be reproduced.

50. There are currently 15 penal establishments in Scotland. In addition, there are four legalised police cells which could be used to detain prisoners. These tend to be located in more rural areas and are primarily used to detain prisoners temporarily for court attendance.

51. There is one dedicated young offender institution in Polmont and two young offender institutions incorporated in the main prison at Cornton Vale and Grampian. Cornton Vale continues to be the only all-female establishment in the Scottish Prison Service estate. Some persons aged 21 or over may be received into young offender institutions and a small number of young persons under 21 may be held in adult prisoners if warranted by special circumstances, such as proximity to courts.

### Counting conventions

52. Prison **receptions** provide a useful indication of flows through the prison service but are not equivalent to **persons received**. If a person enters prison on remand or having been sentenced by one court, this is counted as one reception. Where a person subsequently receives a custodial sentence after a period on remand or while serving another custodial sentence, this constitutes a further reception. If several custodial sentences are imposed on the same person by two or more courts in one day, this counts as several receptions.

53. Receptions are the main unit of analysis as this allows highly disaggregated analyses by type of custody and crime type. Individuals may enter the prison system more than once on different types of custody (remand or sentenced) and charged with different crimes, so it is difficult to carry out meaningful disaggregated analyses at individual level on a routine basis as the most appropriate analysis will depend on the specific nature of the enquiry. To give indicative figures of how these two measures relate to each other, in 2010-11 there were about 36,000 receptions involving some 20,500 individuals. This relationship will depend on a range of factors, such as the extent to which charges are 'rolled up' and result in one sentence, or individuals subject to cases in different courts.

54. Admissions represent another measure of flow which reflects the number of separate episodes in custody. This may be useful in some cases, for instance assessing the number and type of induction procedures required, and costs associated with this process. Again, it is difficult to use admissions as a standard basis for analysis as the appropriate use will vary with the particular issue under consideration.

55. Direct sentenced prison receptions (this excludes receptions for fine default and recalls from supervision or licence) are counted differently from custodial court disposals published in the Scottish Government publication *Criminal proceedings in Scotland*. Most of this difference can be explained by the fact that when a person is given consecutive

custodial sentences for several separate sets of charges from the same court on the same day, this is counted as two custodial sentences in the court statistics, but only one direct sentenced reception. The criminal proceedings publication is therefore the best information source for trends in sentencing as it better reflects actual sentencing practice.

56. The table below illustrates the difference between direct sentenced prison receptions and custodial court disposals based on the standard counting convention for each data collection, and gives an estimate of the equivalent court-derived 'receptions' using the same counting convention as prison statistics.

**Comparison of direct sentenced prison receptions to court derived 'receptions': Scotland**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Custodial court disposals	15,082	16,758	16,761	16,938	15,788	15,268
Court derived 'receptions'	11,536	12,981	13,023	13,429	12,571	12,068
Direct sentenced receptions	12,921	13,992	14,203	14,638	14,051	13,170

Sources: Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services courts proceedings database and prisons data.

Notes: Due to a change in recording for 2007-08, courts data exclude cases where the main charge is breach of social work order. Court-derived 'receptions' have been estimated by excluding multiple sets of charges on the same day.

57. Only the main crime or offence is used for persons convicted of more than one criminal act. The main crime or offence is the most serious, assumed to be that for which the longest sentence was imposed. Where sentences are to be served consecutively, the length of the sentence recorded is the sum of the sentences. For concurrent sentences, the period of the longest sentence is given. These sentences represent the period which would be served in the absence of any early release, such as home detention curfew or parole.

**Fine default**

58. From 1996-97, fine default information includes a separate category of non-offence (non-offence receptions are contempt of court and breach of a supervised attendance order). These receptions are excluded from any calculation of average fine amount.

59. Receptions for compensation order default are included in the fine default figures as these receptions are not separately identifiable from the recorded data.

**Unruly certificates**

60. Before 2010, children could be remanded in custody on an 'unruly certificate' under Sections 24 and 297 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975. This is where a child over the age of 14 appears before a court charged with a crime or offence and the court considers that release on bail or detention by a local authority is not appropriate because of the child's unruly character. The child may then be detained in the prison system on the authority of the court. The unruly certificate arrangements apply to children aged over 14 and, normally, under 16, although an upper age limit of 18 applies where a child is under a supervision requirement from a children's hearing.

61. These sections of legislation were repealed through the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010.

**Home detention curfew**

62. From July 2006, prisoners became eligible for early release from custody on home detention curfew (HDC). The provisions for HDC are contained in the Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005. This allows short term prisoners assessed as presenting a low risk of reoffending, to be released on licence between two weeks and four

months early. The maximum period was extended to six months in April 2008, and the scheme extended to certain categories of long-term prisoners. People released on an HDC licence are subject to electronically monitored restrictions on their movements for up to 12 hours per day for the remainder of their sentence.

**63. There have been on-going problems with processing home detention curfew data received as part of the data extract from the Scottish Prison Service and these are therefore not included in this publication.** It is planned to review this set of statistics going forward as other data sources for HDC are available and may be more suitable.

64. The Scottish Prison Service publish weekly home detention curfew figures based on administrative data on the SPS [website](#). The Scottish Government's current electronic monitoring contractor G4S publish annual management reports including information on number and length of HDC licenses issued, characteristics of licensees and completion rates. These reports are available from G4S ([Vicky.McNeice@uk.g4s.com.cjism.net](mailto:Vicky.McNeice@uk.g4s.com.cjism.net)).

### **Supervision level**

65. This is the internal assessment of risk in custody used by the Scottish Prison Service. Prior to April 2002, there were four security categories which could be assigned to a prisoner, from category A, the highest security level, to category D the lowest. In April 2002, a new prisoner supervision system, specifically designed to assist the effective management of prisoners and to enhance public safety, was implemented giving supervision levels of High/Medium/Low.

### **Community Justice Authorities**

66. The Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 established new Community Justice Authorities (CJAs) to create a more coherent and flexible system of offender management through improved partnership working between the different agencies involved in the criminal justice system.

### **CJA structure**

<b>Tayside</b>	Angus Dundee City Perth and Kinross
<b>South West Scotland</b>	Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire North Ayrshire South Ayrshire
<b>Fife and Forth Valley</b>	Clackmannanshire Falkirk Fife Stirling
<b>Glasgow Northern</b>	Glasgow City Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Eilean Siar Highland Moray Orkney Islands Shetland Islands
<b>Lothian and Borders</b>	Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian Scottish Borders West Lothian

<b>Lanarkshire</b>	North Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire
<b>North Strathclyde</b>	Argyll and Bute East Dunbartonshire East Renfrewshire Inverclyde Renfrewshire West Dunbartonshire

67. Between 2012 and 2014, in-depth consultations with partners and stakeholders across the country resulted in the development of a new model for delivering community justice in Scotland. This model is designed to encourage a collaborative approach to local service delivery through Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs). The existing Community Justice Authorities will be disestablished in 2017 and a new national oversight body established. Information on the new model for community justice in Scotland can be found on the [community justice](#) section of the Scottish Government website.

### Classification of crimes/offences

68. The classification of crimes and offences used by the Scottish Government for criminal statistics contains approximately 350 codes. The detailed offence information contained on the warrants on the Prisoner Records system is mapped to the relevant classification code using the following classification.

#### CRIMES

##### *NON-SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE*

##### **Homicide**

(Also referred to as **Violence**)

Comprises murder and culpable homicide (including the statutory crimes of causing death by dangerous driving or causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs).

##### **Serious assault and attempted murder**

Referred for short in the text as “serious assault”.

##### **Robbery**

Includes offences involving intent to rob.

##### **Other**

Includes threats, extortion and cruel and unnatural treatment of children.

##### *CRIMES OF INDECENCY*

##### **Rape & attempted rape**

(Also referred to as **Indecency**).

##### **Sexual assault**

Includes, contact sexual assault (13-15 yr old or adult 16+), other sexually coercive conduct (adult 16+), sexual offences against children under 13, sexual activity with children aged 13-15, other sexual offences involving children aged 13-15, and lewd and libidinous practices

##### **Prostitution**

##### **Other**

Includes incest, unnatural crimes, public indecency, sexual exposure, procurement and other sexual offences

##### *CRIMES OF DISHONESTY*

##### **Housebreaking**

(Also referred to as **Dishonesty**)

Includes business as well as domestic premises.

##### **Theft by opening a lockfast place**

##### **Theft of/from a motor vehicle**

##### **Shoplifting**

##### **Other theft**

Includes theft of pedal cycles.

##### **Fraud**

Includes statutory fraud, except social security benefit fraud.

##### **Other**

Includes forgery, reset and embezzlement.

##### *FIRE-RAISING, VANDALISM ETC*

##### **Fire-raising**

##### **Vandalism**

Includes malicious mischief, vandalism and reckless conduct with firearms.

##### *OTHER CRIMES*

##### **Crimes against public justice**

Includes perjury, contempt of court, bail offences and failing to appear at court.

##### **Handling an offensive weapon**

Comprises carrying offensive weapons, restriction of offensive weapons legislation. (This crime category was previously included under the non-sexual crimes of violence group.)

##### **Drugs**

Includes importation, possession and supply of controlled drugs.

##### **Other**

Includes conspiracy and explosives offences.

## OFFENCES

### MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

**Common assault**

Also sometimes termed petty or minor assault

**Breach of the peace**

**Drunkenness**

**Other**

Includes offences against local legislation, Revenue and Excise Acts, Licensing Acts, Wireless Telegraphy Acts / Communication Acts.

### MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENCES

**Dangerous and careless driving**

**Driving under the influence**

Prior to 1992 this was known as "reckless and careless driving".

Comprises driving or in charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs, blood alcohol content above limit and failing to provide breath, blood or urine specimens.

**Speeding**

Includes the small number of motorway and clearway offences, as these are mostly speeding-related.

**Unlawful use of vehicle**

Comprises driving while disqualified, without a licence, insurance, test certificate, vehicle tax and registration and identification offences.

**Vehicle defect offences**

Comprises construction and use and lighting offences.

**Other**

Includes parking, record of work offences, neglect of traffic directions, failing to stop after accident and mobile phone offences.

69. This classification now includes revised categories for crimes of indecency due to implementation of the [Sexual Offences \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#) in December 2010 (see [Sexual Offences Act 2009 – a note on comparability of data](#) for further details).

## Annex A Tables

### Notes on tables

70. 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.

71. Where figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest whole number, the rounded components do not always add to the totals, which are calculated and rounded independently. Please note that some percentages in the tables are based on very small numbers and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

72. Population figures **exclude prisoners on early release** such as home detention curfew, but include prisoners on temporary release such as extended home leave. Prisoners may be classified as unlawfully at large due to abscond (not returning from temporary release as scheduled), being subject to recall due to breach of home detention curfew conditions, or escape: **unlawfully at large prisoners are currently included** in the population counts.

73. The table on breaches of discipline and punishments in prison previously published in this bulletin is published in the [Scottish Prison Service annual reports](#). These also include figures on the number of escapes and absconds during the year.

74. The following symbols are used throughout.

- Nil
- \* Less than 0.5
- n/a Not available/applicable



# Average daily population in penal establishments by type of custody: 2004-05 to 2013-14

**Table A.1**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change over past year
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>7,187</b>	<b>7,376</b>	<b>7,827</b>	<b>7,964</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>7,894</b>	<b>-2</b>
<i>Remand</i>	1,223	1,250	1,572	1,561	1,679	1,522	1,474	1,601	1,469	1,474	*
Untried	1,036	1,032	1,329	1,306	1,415	1,170	1,112	1,238	1,155	1,163	1
Convicted awaiting sentence	188	218	243	255	264	352	362	363	314	311	-1
Young persons	261	285	361	355	334	305	262	258	198	167	-16
Adults	962	965	1,211	1,206	1,344	1,217	1,212	1,342	1,271	1,307	3
<i>Sentenced</i>	5,553	5,606	5,615	5,815	6,148	6,442	6,380	6,578	6,588	6,420	-3
Young persons (direct sentence)	545	607	621	658	658	690	576	533	473	383	-19
Adults (direct sentence)	4,599	4,553	4,433	4,516	4,879	5,120	5,111	5,332	5,392	5,334	-1
Fine defaulters	51	47	46	28	11	9	9	8	9	9	1
Recalls from supervision/licence	351	397	515	611	600	622	682	702	713	693	-3
Others	5	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	1	-	-	*	1	-	1	1	1	*	-
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	1	*	1	-
<b>Men</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>7,413</b>	<b>7,538</b>	<b>7,418</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>7,598</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>-2</b>
<i>Remand</i>	1,138	1,166	1,471	1,444	1,545	1,417	1,369	1,493	1,362	1,368	*
Untried	980	975	1,257	1,232	1,330	1,107	1,044	1,171	1,086	1,093	1
Convicted awaiting sentence	159	191	213	213	215	311	325	322	276	275	-1
<i>Sentenced</i>	5,305	5,355	5,362	5,560	5,868	6,121	6,049	6,217	6,236	6,094	-2
Young persons (direct sentence)	515	583	591	634	632	662	545	506	452	365	-19
Adults (direct sentence)	4,386	4,332	4,217	4,294	4,632	4,835	4,825	5,012	5,072	5,037	-1
Fine defaulters	47	44	43	26	10	8	9	8	9	9	*
Recalls from supervision/licence	350	395	511	604	593	615	670	690	702	683	-3
Others	5	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	1	-	-	*	1	-	1	1	1	*	-
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	1	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	-
<b>Women</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>-6</b>
<i>Remand</i>	85	84	101	117	133	105	105	108	107	106	-1
Untried	56	57	72	75	85	63	68	67	69	70	2
Convicted awaiting sentence	29	27	29	42	49	41	38	41	38	36	-5
<i>Sentenced</i>	247	251	253	256	280	321	331	361	353	326	-8
Young persons (direct sentence)	30	24	30	24	26	28	32	28	21	17	-18
Adults (direct sentence)	212	221	216	223	247	286	286	320	319	297	7
Fine defaulters	4	4	3	2	1	1	*	*	1	1	-
Recalls from supervision/licence	1	2	4	7	7	6	13	13	11	10	-
Others	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-

**Average daily population and maximum number by penal establishment:  
2013-14**

**Table A.2**

	Average daily population			Maximum number <sup>1</sup>		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>Prisons</i>						
Aberdeen <sup>2</sup>	132	3	<b>135</b>	239	6	<b>243</b>
Addiewell	700	-	<b>700</b>	710	-	<b>710</b>
Barlinnie	1,319	-	<b>1,319</b>	1,468	-	<b>1,468</b>
Cornton Vale	-	204	<b>204</b>	-	264	<b>264</b>
Dumfries	191	-	<b>191</b>	210	-	<b>210</b>
Edinburgh	791	104	<b>895</b>	828	112	<b>938</b>
Glenochil	687	-	<b>687</b>	740	-	<b>740</b>
Grampian <sup>3</sup>	12	2	<b>14</b>			
Greenock	190	52	<b>242</b>	201	54	<b>253</b>
Inverness	129	*	<b>129</b>	148	2	<b>149</b>
Kilmarnock	505	-	<b>505</b>	514	-	<b>514</b>
Low Moss	732	-	<b>732</b>	792	-	<b>792</b>
Open Estate	238	-	<b>238</b>	259	-	<b>259</b>
Perth	664	-	<b>664</b>	712	-	<b>712</b>
Peterhead <sup>4</sup>	75	-	<b>75</b>	140	-	<b>140</b>
Shotts	532	-	<b>532</b>	543	-	<b>543</b>
<i>Young Offender Institutions <sup>5</sup></i>						
Cornton Vale	-	10	<b>10</b>	-	29	<b>29</b>
Grampian	2	*	<b>3</b>	40	3	<b>43</b>
Polmont <sup>6</sup>	563	57	<b>620</b>	605		<b>605</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>7,894</b>	7,601	473	<b>8,056</b>

Notes:

1. The figures in these columns cannot be added to produce a total maximum number as the individual establishment figures relate to different days during the year.
2. Aberdeen closed in January 2014.
3. Grampian opened in March 2014. Maximum figures not shown as transfer of prisoners not complete.
4. Peterhead closed in December 2013.
5. A small number of persons aged 21 or over may be received into young offender institutions and small number of young persons under 21 may be held in adult prisons if warranted by special circumstances, such as proximity to courts.
6. During 2013-14, the population of Polmont included a number of women as a result of refurbishments at Cornton Vale. These are not included in the maximum numbers for Polmont.

## Average daily sentenced prison population by sentence length: 2004-05 to 2013-14

**Table A.3**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change over past year
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,551</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>5,814</b>	<b>6,147</b>	<b>6,441</b>	<b>6,378</b>	<b>6,576</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>6,419</b>	<b>-3</b>
Fine default	51	47	46	28	11	9	9	8	9	9	1
Less than 3 months	81	101	124	116	98	89	78	50	54	55	2
3 months - less than 6 months	450	442	444	426	402	350	347	383	355	364	3
6 months - less than 2 years	1,161	1,214	1,160	1,226	1,568	1,768	1,683	1,822	1,771	1,715	-3
2 years - less than 4 years	884	913	959	1,058	1,099	1,211	1,183	1,172	1,192	1,077	-10
4 years or over (excluding life)	1,957	1,841	1,701	1,653	1,642	1,630	1,596	1,599	1,619	1,597	-1
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	612	650	666	696	726	763	800	838	875	908	4
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	351	397	515	611	600	622	682	702	713	693	-3
Others	5	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Young persons</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>-19</b>
Fine default	5	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Less than 3 months	9	14	13	13	11	8	6	3	3	3	2
3 months - less than 6 months	55	57	58	58	50	45	37	34	26	27	5
6 months - less than 2 years	212	241	241	244	268	307	242	246	200	170	-15
2 years - less than 4 years	118	142	136	175	165	182	164	137	129	91	-29
4 years or over (excluding life)	131	127	143	136	134	126	103	94	95	73	-23
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	19	26	30	31	30	22	23	19	21	18	-11
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	8	11	19	25	28	28	26	22	18	15	-16
Others	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adults</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>5,722</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>-1</b>
Fine default	46	43	41	26	10	8	8	8	9	9	*
Less than 3 months	71	87	111	102	88	81	72	47	50	51	2
3 months - less than 6 months	395	386	386	367	352	305	310	349	329	337	2
6 months - less than 2 years	949	972	918	982	1,300	1,461	1,441	1,577	1,571	1,545	-2
2 years - less than 4 years	766	771	823	883	935	1,029	1,019	1,035	1,063	986	-7
4 years or over (excluding life)	1,826	1,713	1,558	1,517	1,509	1,504	1,492	1,506	1,524	1,524	*
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	592	623	637	664	696	741	776	819	854	890	4
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	343	385	496	586	572	594	656	681	695	678	-2
Others	4	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Men</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>5,362</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>6,048</b>	<b>6,215</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>-2</b>
Fine default	47	44	43	26	10	8	9	8	9	9	*
Less than 3 months	75	94	116	108	91	83	73	45	49	50	3
3 months - less than 6 months	421	415	419	402	375	324	319	352	331	339	2
6 months - less than 2 years	1,075	1,120	1,070	1,133	1,464	1,644	1,554	1,689	1,628	1,580	-3
2 years - less than 4 years	831	862	903	1,002	1,035	1,128	1,114	1,096	1,128	1,022	-9
4 years or over (excluding life)	1,905	1,791	1,651	1,605	1,593	1,580	1,537	1,528	1,548	1,538	-1
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	595	633	649	678	707	739	773	807	841	872	4
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	350	395	511	604	593	615	670	690	702	683	-3
Others	5	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Women</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>-8</b>
Fine default	4	4	3	2	1	1	*	*	1	1	-
Less than 3 months	6	7	8	8	7	7	5	5	5	4	-15
3 months - less than 6 months	30	27	25	24	28	26	28	31	24	25	3
6 months - less than 2 years	86	94	90	93	104	124	130	133	143	135	-5
2 years - less than 4 years	52	51	56	56	64	83	70	76	64	55	-14
4 years or over (excluding life)	52	49	49	48	49	50	59	71	71	59	-17
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	16	17	18	18	19	24	26	31	34	36	5
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	1	2	4	7	7	6	13	13	11	10	-6
Others	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Civil prisoners are excluded from this table.

**People in custody by age, ethnic origin, religion,  
and supervision level: 30 June 2013** **Table A.4**

	Male	Female	All
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,446</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>7,883</b>
<b>Age</b>			
Under 16	-	-	-
16	14	1	15
17	62	1	63
18	124	6	130
19	170	7	177
20	190	12	202
21	208	13	221
22	275	12	287
23 - 24	553	28	581
25 - 29	1,463	91	1,554
30 - 34	1,347	100	1,447
35 - 39	965	60	1,025
40 - 44	798	39	837
45 - 49	529	31	560
50 - 54	354	18	372
55 - 59	182	14	196
60 - 64	102	1	103
65 or over	110	3	113
<b>Ethnic background</b>			
White	7,181	422	7,603
Pakistani	66	2	68
Indian	11	1	12
Bangladeshi	2	-	2
Chinese	10	1	11
Other Asian	38	1	39
Black-African	44	2	46
Black-Caribbean	38	-	38
Black-Other	20	3	23
Mixed	19	4	23
Other	17	1	18
<b>Religion</b>			
Church Of Scotland	2,077	68	2,145
Roman Catholic	1,701	83	1,784
Other Christian	333	24	357
Muslim	198	3	201
Buddhist	19	1	20
Sikh	10	1	11
Jewish	9	-	9
Hindu	5	-	5
Other	71	7	78
None	3,023	250	3,273
<b>Supervision level</b>			
High	642	32	674
Medium	4,354	273	4,627
Low	2,450	132	2,582

Note: See Section 5 for details on [supervision levels](#).

**Main crime/offence of people in custody by sex and custody type:  
30 June 2013**

**Table A.5**

	Number						Percentage					
	Remand			Sentenced			Remand			Sentenced		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
<b>Total crimes &amp; offences</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>6,148</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Crimes</b>	1,071	74	1,145	4,703	269	4,972	83	75	82	76	80	77
<i>Non-sexual crimes of violence</i>	360	23	383	2,247	124	2,371	28	23	27	37	37	37
Homicide	39	5	44	817	59	876	3	5	3	13	17	14
Serious assault and attempted murder	200	9	209	953	46	999	15	9	15	16	14	15
Robbery	100	9	109	427	19	446	8	9	8	7	6	7
Other	21	-	21	50	-	50	2	-	2	1	-	1
<i>Sexual crimes</i>	56	2	58	457	4	461	4	2	4	7	1	7
Rape and attempted rape	40	-	40	206	1	207	3	-	3	3	*	3
Sexual assault	11	-	11	76	-	76	1	-	1	1	-	1
Other <sup>1</sup>	5	2	7	175	3	178	*	2	1	3	1	3
<i>Crimes of dishonesty</i>	242	25	267	759	71	830	19	25	19	12	21	13
Housebreaking	73	1	74	245	2	247	6	1	5	4	1	4
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	9	-	9	28	-	28	1	-	1	*	-	*
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	7	-	7	17	-	17	1	-	1	*	-	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	5	-	5	22	1	23	*	-	*	*	-	*
Shoplifting	49	15	64	199	37	236	4	15	5	3	11	4
Other theft	54	6	60	152	16	168	4	6	4	2	5	3
Fraud	12	2	14	36	8	44	1	2	1	1	2	1
Other	33	1	34	60	7	67	3	1	2	1	2	1
<i>Fire-raising, vandalism etc</i>	53	1	54	110	7	117	4	1	4	2	2	2
Fire-raising	6	1	7	41	3	44	*	1	1	1	1	1
Vandalism etc	47	-	47	69	4	73	4	-	3	1	1	1
<i>Other crimes</i>	360	23	383	1,130	63	1,193	28	23	27	18	19	18
Crimes against public justice	205	14	219	196	11	207	16	14	16	3	3	3
Handling offensive weapons	87	-	87	244	5	249	7	-	6	4	1	4
Drugs	59	9	68	662	45	707	5	9	5	11	13	11
Other	9	-	9	28	2	30	1	-	1	*	1	*
<b>Offences</b>	227	25	252	811	59	870	17	25	18	13	17	13
<i>Miscellaneous offences</i>	220	25	245	722	58	780	17	25	18	12	17	12
Common assault	107	12	119	420	38	458	8	12	9	7	11	7
Breach of the peace	11	2	13	44	1	45	1	2	1	1	*	1
Other	102	11	113	258	19	277	8	11	8	4	6	4
<i>Motor vehicle offences</i>	7	-	7	89	1	90	1	-	1	1	*	1
Dangerous and careless driving	2	-	2	29	1	30	*	-	*	*	*	*
Driving under the influence	2	-	2	15	-	15	*	-	*	*	-	*
Unlawful use of vehicle	3	-	3	44	-	44	*	-	*	1	-	1
Other	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	*	-	*
<b>Unknown charge</b>	-	-	-	608	9	617	-	-	-	10	3	10
<b>Other jurisdiction charge</b>	-	-	-	26	1	27	-	-	-	*	*	*

Notes: Civil prisoners are excluded from this table. Cases where the charge is unknown are predominantly recall cases. See Section 5 for definitions of [main crime/offence](#).

1. Includes prostitution.

## Numbers in custody by local authority and age/sex: 30 June 2013 Table A.6

	Adult			Young persons			All			Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population <sup>1</sup>
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,886</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>7,296</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>7,446</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Tayside</b>	573	38	<b>611</b>	47	-	<b>47</b>	620	38	<b>658</b>	<b>191</b>
Angus	79	7	<b>86</b>	7	-	<b>7</b>	86	7	<b>93</b>	96
Dundee City	351	26	<b>377</b>	24	-	<b>24</b>	375	26	<b>401</b>	322
Perth & Kinross	143	5	<b>148</b>	16	-	<b>16</b>	159	5	<b>164</b>	133
<b>South West Scotland</b>	597	46	<b>643</b>	58	3	<b>61</b>	655	49	<b>704</b>	<b>162</b>
Dumfries & Galloway	106	6	<b>112</b>	6	1	<b>7</b>	112	7	<b>119</b>	94
East Ayrshire	165	18	<b>183</b>	13	1	<b>14</b>	178	19	<b>197</b>	195
North Ayrshire	186	11	<b>197</b>	30	-	<b>30</b>	216	11	<b>227</b>	200
South Ayrshire	140	11	<b>151</b>	9	1	<b>10</b>	149	12	<b>161</b>	170
<b>Fife and Forth Valley</b>	663	41	<b>704</b>	48	-	<b>48</b>	711	41	<b>752</b>	<b>137</b>
Clackmannanshire	65	2	<b>67</b>	9	-	<b>9</b>	74	2	<b>76</b>	180
Falkirk	126	6	<b>132</b>	4	-	<b>4</b>	130	6	<b>136</b>	106
Fife	379	23	<b>402</b>	26	-	<b>26</b>	405	23	<b>428</b>	141
Stirling	93	10	<b>103</b>	9	-	<b>9</b>	102	10	<b>112</b>	148
<b>Glasgow City</b>	1,406	74	<b>1,480</b>	79	5	<b>84</b>	1,485	79	<b>1,564</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>Northern</b>	602	51	<b>653</b>	65	3	<b>68</b>	667	54	<b>721</b>	<b>98</b>
Aberdeen City	277	22	<b>299</b>	31	2	<b>33</b>	308	24	<b>332</b>	171
Aberdeenshire	82	12	<b>94</b>	9	-	<b>9</b>	91	12	<b>103</b>	49
Eilean Siar	17	-	<b>17</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	17	-	<b>17</b>	74
Highland	155	14	<b>169</b>	19	-	<b>19</b>	174	14	<b>188</b>	98
Moray	48	3	<b>51</b>	4	1	<b>5</b>	52	4	<b>56</b>	72
Orkney Islands	9	-	<b>9</b>	2	-	<b>2</b>	11	-	<b>11</b>	61
Shetland Islands	14	-	<b>14</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	14	-	<b>14</b>	74
<b>Lothian and Borders</b>	840	47	<b>887</b>	69	3	<b>72</b>	909	50	<b>959</b>	<b>120</b>
East Lothian	73	5	<b>78</b>	2	-	<b>2</b>	75	5	<b>80</b>	97
Edinburgh, City of	494	25	<b>519</b>	46	3	<b>49</b>	540	28	<b>568</b>	138
Midlothian	62	5	<b>67</b>	1	-	<b>1</b>	63	5	<b>68</b>	99
Scottish Borders	60	2	<b>62</b>	7	-	<b>7</b>	67	2	<b>69</b>	73
West Lothian	151	10	<b>161</b>	13	-	<b>13</b>	164	10	<b>174</b>	123
<b>Lanarkshire</b>	866	48	<b>914</b>	107	6	<b>113</b>	973	54	<b>1,027</b>	<b>192</b>
North Lanarkshire	469	23	<b>492</b>	66	3	<b>69</b>	535	26	<b>561</b>	205
South Lanarkshire	397	25	<b>422</b>	41	3	<b>44</b>	438	28	<b>466</b>	179
<b>Northern Strathclyde</b>	688	28	<b>716</b>	79	5	<b>84</b>	767	33	<b>800</b>	<b>154</b>
Argyll & Bute	69	-	<b>69</b>	5	1	<b>6</b>	74	1	<b>75</b>	101
East Dunbartonshire	48	-	<b>48</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	48	-	<b>48</b>	55
East Renfrewshire	47	1	<b>48</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>	47	2	<b>49</b>	67
Inverclyde	121	2	<b>123</b>	15	1	<b>16</b>	136	3	<b>139</b>	207
Renfrewshire	239	14	<b>253</b>	39	1	<b>40</b>	278	15	<b>293</b>	204
West Dunbartonshire	164	11	<b>175</b>	20	1	<b>21</b>	184	12	<b>196</b>	265
<b>Outwith Scotland</b>	246	11	<b>257</b>	4	-	<b>4</b>	250	11	<b>261</b>	
<b>No fixed abode</b>	402	26	<b>428</b>	4	2	<b>6</b>	406	28	<b>434</b>	
<b>Unidentifiable address</b>	3	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	3	-	<b>3</b>	

Notes: See Section 5 for details on [Community Justice Authorities](#). Details on the length of sentence of people in custody are published in the [web tables](#) accompanying this publication (Table A.6a).

1. The imprisonment rate is based on the National Records of Scotland mid-year 16+ population estimates for 2013. The Scotland level rate includes prisoners with home addresses outwith Scotland and those with no fixed abode. **This rate will be somewhat higher than the rate recorded in Table A.15** which is based on the total population.

## Liberations from prison by custody type/sentence length and local authority: 2013-14 Table A.7

	Remand	Fine default	Less than 6 months	6 months - less than 1 year	1 year - less than 4 years	4 years or over	Life/Section 205 /206 sentences	Recalls from supervision/licence	Others	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,033</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18,598</b>
<b>Tayside</b>	664	10	262	311	267	25	2	53	5	1,599
Angus	118	3	47	50	19	3	-	8	-	248
Dundee City	377	3	123	176	176	18	1	37	4	915
Perth & Kinross	169	4	92	85	72	4	1	8	1	436
<b>South West Scotland</b>	762	36	292	337	282	37	4	35	3	1,788
Dumfries & Galloway	120	5	46	44	53	16	-	8	-	292
East Ayrshire	228	6	93	109	74	10	-	6	-	526
North Ayrshire	278	18	87	102	87	8	2	12	1	595
South Ayrshire	136	7	66	82	68	3	2	9	2	375
<b>Fife and Forth Valley</b>	938	26	330	320	302	44	2	42	2	2,006
Clackmannanshire	95	1	26	36	28	1	-	6	-	193
Falkirk	214	6	72	78	77	11	1	5	1	465
Fife	522	16	188	146	158	21	1	27	1	1,080
Stirling	107	3	44	60	39	11	-	4	-	268
<b>Glasgow City</b>	1,471	39	699	548	545	105	3	62	5	3,477
<b>Northern</b>	725	80	284	331	275	48	2	36	1	1,782
Aberdeen City	237	46	98	138	145	26	1	17	-	708
Aberdeenshire	102	9	38	44	30	10	1	4	1	239
Eilean Siar	8	2	7	9	9	3	-	2	-	40
Highland	271	19	112	101	65	6	-	9	-	583
Moray	90	4	20	25	17	2	-	1	-	159
Orkney Islands	5	-	2	8	7	-	-	1	-	23
Shetland Islands	12	-	7	6	2	1	-	2	-	30
<b>Lothian and Borders</b>	1,269	32	394	314	370	62	3	51	1	2,496
East Lothian	69	-	33	31	33	3	-	3	-	172
Edinburgh, City of	789	24	209	159	214	37	1	35	-	1,468
Midlothian	107	1	31	26	30	10	-	2	-	207
Scottish Borders	79	-	43	38	34	4	-	2	1	201
West Lothian	225	7	78	60	59	8	2	9	-	448
<b>Lanarkshire</b>	982	31	402	397	371	80	5	37	-	2,305
North Lanarkshire	524	17	214	224	209	39	2	25	-	1,254
South Lanarkshire	458	14	188	173	162	41	3	12	-	1,051
<b>Northern Strathclyde</b>	659	69	327	319	319	40	3	61	2	1,799
Argyll & Bute	69	14	45	47	36	8	-	5	-	224
East Dunbartonshire	51	-	30	15	29	5	-	4	-	134
East Renfrewshire	29	-	22	13	18	4	1	3	-	90
Inverclyde	102	5	55	59	57	5	-	13	1	297
Renfrewshire	261	10	101	100	91	12	1	22	1	599
West Dunbartonshire	147	40	74	85	88	6	1	14	-	455
<b>Outwith Scotland</b>	152	7	58	47	74	16	-	10	2	366
<b>No fixed abode</b>	408	14	219	145	116	30	4	32	5	973
<b>Unidentifiable address</b>	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	7

Notes: Figures include only those prisoners who are liberated into the community. This excludes prisoners who are deceased, deported, in a hospital, transferred cross border, repatriated, and liberated on appeal or to immigration authorities. If a prisoner is liberated more than once during the year, they will be counted more than once. Further breakdowns for adults and young persons are in the [web tables](#) accompanying this publication (Tables A.7a-b).

# Receptions to penal establishments by type of custody: 2004-05 to 2013-14

**Table A.8**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change over past year
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,348</b>	<b>38,747</b>	<b>43,504</b>	<b>40,448</b>	<b>38,986</b>	<b>36,518</b>	<b>35,990</b>	<b>37,003</b>	<b>33,837</b>	<b>33,626</b>	<b>-1</b>
<i>Remand</i>	18,539	19,105	22,811	22,136	22,303	20,637	21,022	21,658	19,171	19,323	1
<i>Unruly certificate</i> <sup>1</sup>	20	24	29	15	10	5	-				
<i>Sentenced</i>	19,653	19,489	20,429	18,227	16,566	15,821	14,942	15,333	14,652	14,294	-2
Young persons	2,673	2,935	2,982	2,762	2,447	2,324	1,862	1,804	1,411	1,191	-16
Direct sentenced	1,947	2,164	2,285	2,359	2,262	2,144	1,709	1,687	1,325	1,091	-18
Fine defaulters	726	771	697	403	185	180	153	117	86	100	16
Adults	16,710	16,207	16,980	15,053	13,698	13,057	12,560	13,038	12,788	12,631	-1
Direct sentenced	10,629	10,757	11,707	11,842	12,376	11,904	11,461	11,992	11,764	11,570	-2
Fine defaulters	6,081	5,450	5,273	3,211	1,322	1,153	1,099	1,046	1,024	1,061	4
Recalls from supervision/licence	270	347	467	412	421	440	520	491	453	472	4
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	6	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	n/a
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	6	4	4	11	4	12	22	12	13	9	-31
<i>Legalised police cells</i> <sup>2</sup>	124	125	231	57	102	43	2				
<b>Men</b>	<b>35,201</b>	<b>35,687</b>	<b>40,087</b>	<b>37,053</b>	<b>35,603</b>	<b>33,543</b>	<b>32,980</b>	<b>33,905</b>	<b>30,972</b>	<b>30,791</b>	<b>-1</b>
<i>Remand</i>	16,787	17,370	20,809	19,965	20,057	18,792	19,129	19,681	17,359	17,518	1
<i>Unruly certificate</i> <sup>1</sup>	19	24	26	14	10	5	-				
<i>Sentenced</i>	18,265	18,170	19,041	17,008	15,433	14,697	13,827	14,212	13,600	13,264	-2
Young persons	2,519	2,820	2,808	2,630	2,319	2,193	1,725	1,696	1,327	1,119	-16
Direct sentenced	1,826	2,076	2,155	2,245	2,143	2,019	1,576	1,587	1,250	1,024	-18
Fine defaulters	693	744	653	385	176	174	149	109	77	95	23
Adults	15,480	15,008	15,778	13,976	12,703	12,077	11,592	12,035	11,826	11,687	-1
Direct sentenced	9,898	10,011	10,904	11,012	11,470	11,008	10,568	11,048	10,873	10,689	-2
Fine defaulters	5,582	4,997	4,874	2,964	1,233	1,069	1,024	987	953	998	5
Recalls from supervision/licence	266	342	455	402	411	427	510	481	447	458	2
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	6	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	n/a
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	6	4	3	10	3	11	20	12	13	9	-31
<i>Legalised police cells</i> <sup>2</sup>	118	119	208	54	99	38	2				
<b>Women</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>3,417</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>-1</b>
<i>Remand</i>	1,752	1,735	2,002	2,171	2,246	1,845	1,893	1,977	1,812	1,805	*
<i>Unruly certificate</i> <sup>1</sup>	1	-	3	1	-	-	-				
<i>Sentenced</i>	1,388	1,319	1,388	1,219	1,133	1,124	1,115	1,121	1,052	1,030	-2
Young persons	154	115	174	132	128	131	137	108	84	72	-14
Direct sentenced	121	88	130	114	119	125	133	100	75	67	-11
Fine defaulters	33	27	44	18	9	6	4	8	9	5	-44
Adults	1,230	1,199	1,202	1,077	995	980	968	1,003	962	944	-2
Direct sentenced	731	746	803	830	906	896	893	944	891	881	-1
Fine defaulters	499	453	399	247	89	84	75	59	71	63	-11
Recalls from supervision/licence	4	5	12	10	10	13	10	10	6	14	133
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	n/a
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	n/a
<i>Legalised police cells</i> <sup>2</sup>	6	6	23	3	3	5					

Notes: Receptions do not equate to persons received since someone receiving a custodial sentence after a period on remand, or several custodial sentences at different times or from different courts, will be counted more than once. [Counting conventions](#) are described in more detail in Section 5.

1. The legislation under which children may be remanded in custody on an unruly certificate was repealed in 2010. See Section 5 for details on [unruly certificates](#)

2. Reporting on legalised police cells was discontinued in 2010-11 due to closures and very low volumes of usage of these facilities.



## Sentenced receptions to penal establishments by sentencing court: 2004-05 to 2013-14

Table A.9

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,383</b>	<b>19,142</b>	<b>19,962</b>	<b>17,815</b>	<b>16,145</b>	<b>15,381</b>	<b>14,422</b>	<b>14,842</b>	<b>14,199</b>	<b>13,822</b>
High	948	848	868	849	790	775	707	736	694	664
Sheriff (solemn & summary procedure)	14,863	15,406	16,126	14,962	14,376	13,602	12,812	13,109	12,533	12,260
Justice of the peace court <sup>1</sup>	3,468	2,787	2,872	1,891	882	915	823	896	868	811
Other	104	101	96	113	97	89	80	101	104	87
	<b>%</b>									
High	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sheriff (solemn & summary procedure)	77	80	81	84	89	88	89	88	88	89
Justice of the peace court <sup>1</sup>	18	15	14	11	5	6	6	6	6	6
Other	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Excludes receptions of people recalled from supervision/licence as court details are normally unavailable.

1. Includes district courts up to 2009-10, and the stipendiary magistrates' court in Glasgow.

## Direct sentenced receptions by age and sex: 2004-05 to 2013-14

Table A.10

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change over past year
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,576</b>	<b>12,921</b>	<b>13,992</b>	<b>14,201</b>	<b>14,638</b>	<b>14,048</b>	<b>13,170</b>	<b>13,679</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>-3</b>
Under 16	-	2	2	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
16	123	134	160	131	109	87	72	71	42	35	-17
17	318	372	388	407	375	325	221	229	187	116	-38
18	496	512	554	585	583	572	432	385	304	232	-24
19	539	575	583	618	590	545	446	483	363	331	-9
20	471	569	598	614	600	614	538	519	429	377	-12
21 - 30	5,922	5,688	6,100	6,367	6,418	6,127	5,692	5,739	5,460	4,970	-9
31 - 40	3,188	3,412	3,640	3,526	3,786	3,546	3,600	3,864	3,812	3,914	3
41 - 50	1,156	1,211	1,518	1,456	1,641	1,690	1,655	1,813	1,867	1,967	5
Over 50	363	446	449	493	531	541	514	576	625	719	15
<b>Men</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>12,087</b>	<b>13,059</b>	<b>13,257</b>	<b>13,613</b>	<b>13,027</b>	<b>12,144</b>	<b>12,635</b>	<b>12,123</b>	<b>11,713</b>	<b>-3</b>
Under 16	-	2	2	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
16	117	134	148	126	104	82	70	70	40	34	-15
17	300	363	376	384	351	295	206	220	175	111	-37
18	471	486	517	563	553	543	381	369	289	215	-26
19	509	551	553	581	566	513	419	442	347	314	-10
20	429	540	559	587	564	585	500	486	399	350	-12
21 - 30	5,494	5,281	5,640	5,910	5,934	5,674	5,243	5,292	5,028	4,604	-8
31 - 40	2,978	3,160	3,412	3,288	3,503	3,280	3,325	3,582	3,557	3,600	1
41 - 50	1,084	1,146	1,428	1,364	1,535	1,556	1,524	1,654	1,716	1,818	6
Over 50	342	424	424	450	498	498	476	520	572	667	17
<b>Women</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>-2</b>
Under 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	6	-	12	5	5	5	2	1	2	1	-50
17	18	9	12	23	24	30	15	9	12	5	-58
18	25	26	37	22	30	29	51	16	15	17	13
19	30	24	30	37	24	32	27	41	16	17	6
20	42	29	39	27	36	29	38	33	30	27	-10
21 - 30	428	407	460	457	484	453	449	447	432	366	15
31 - 40	210	252	228	238	283	266	275	282	255	314	23
41 - 50	72	65	90	92	106	134	131	159	151	149	-1
Over 50	21	22	25	43	33	43	38	56	53	52	-2

Notes: Receptions do not equate to persons received since someone receiving a custodial sentence after a period on remand, or several custodial sentences at different times or from different courts, will be counted more than once. [Counting conventions](#) are described in more detail in Section 5.

## Direct sentenced receptions by main crime/offence: 2004-05 to 2013-14 Table A.11

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change over past year
<b>Total crimes &amp; offences</b>	<b>12,576</b>	<b>12,921</b>	<b>13,992</b>	<b>14,201</b>	<b>14,638</b>	<b>14,048</b>	<b>13,170</b>	<b>13,679</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Crimes</b>	<b>8,609</b>	<b>8,659</b>	<b>9,298</b>	<b>9,477</b>	<b>9,837</b>	<b>9,632</b>	<b>9,001</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>8,769</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>-3</b>
<i>Non-sexual crimes of violence</i>	1,440	1,399	1,401	1,518	1,600	1,572	1,454	1,627	1,438	1,231	-14
Homicide	153	114	128	146	126	118	108	111	108	94	-13
Serious assault and attempted murder	775	803	802	871	973	918	821	915	812	691	-15
Robbery	448	405	403	418	440	434	398	509	454	384	-15
Other	64	77	68	83	61	102	127	92	64	62	-3
<i>Sexual crimes</i>	232	269	232	192	232	271	210	234	310	373	20
Rape and attempted rape	55	63	54	51	43	53	40	51	70	88	26
Sexual assault	36	22	14	11	9	8	12	37	92	117	27
Other <sup>1</sup>	141	184	164	130	180	210	158	146	148	168	14
<i>Crimes of dishonesty</i>	4,282	4,013	4,084	3,805	4,013	3,753	3,602	3,644	3,509	3,250	-7
Housebreaking	1,030	908	952	802	801	786	748	785	735	553	-25
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	113	118	110	127	116	105	101	102	106	86	-19
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	166	124	118	151	134	92	90	100	77	49	-36
Theft of a motor vehicle	219	173	189	144	172	124	119	109	108	74	-31
Shoplifting	1,518	1,563	1,520	1,427	1,489	1,417	1,388	1,363	1,272	1,360	7
Other theft	814	714	687	669	742	707	651	666	724	653	-10
Fraud	125	149	187	199	257	230	209	186	162	148	-9
Other	297	264	321	286	302	292	296	333	325	327	1
<i>Fire-raising, vandalism etc</i>	345	381	386	427	434	421	414	370	380	373	-2
Fire-raising	50	73	70	80	82	63	58	65	71	48	-32
Vandalism etc	295	308	316	347	352	358	356	305	309	325	5
<i>Other crimes</i>	2,310	2,597	3,195	3,535	3,558	3,615	3,321	3,278	3,132	3,269	4
Crimes against public justice	626	744	1,030	1,145	1,112	1,116	1,097	1,112	1,224	1,455	19
Handling offensive weapons	673	791	965	990	1,044	977	798	819	681	674	-1
Drugs	987	1,005	1,113	1,288	1,325	1,460	1,367	1,270	1,140	1,078	-5
Other	24	57	87	112	77	62	59	77	87	62	-29
<b>Offences</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>4,387</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>4,259</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>-4</b>
<i>Miscellaneous offences</i>	2,694	3,063	3,503	3,646	3,894	3,700	3,573	3,952	3,822	3,741	-2
Common assault	1,513	1,667	1,855	1,987	2,155	2,103	2,089	2,146	2,002	1,556	-22
Breach of the peace <sup>2</sup>	997	1,140	1,370	1,373	1,396	1,351	1,041	539	290	217	-25
Other	184	256	278	286	343	246	443	1,267	1,530	1,968	29
<i>Motor vehicle offences</i>	1,217	1,172	1,157	1,043	887	687	565	520	437	366	-16
Dangerous and careless driving	152	142	170	174	154	122	109	103	95	93	-2
Driving under the influence	187	163	194	166	163	129	116	108	114	76	-33
Unlawful use of vehicle	865	850	774	688	559	420	333	304	219	190	-13
Other	13	17	19	15	11	16	7	5	9	7	-22
<b>Unknown charge</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Other jurisdiction charge</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-7</b>

Notes: Receptions do not equate to persons received since someone receiving a custodial sentence after a period on remand, or several custodial sentences at different times or from different courts, will be counted more than once (see Section 5 for more detail on [counting conventions](#)). Further breakdowns for adults and young persons by sex are in the [web tables](#) accompanying this publication (Tables A.11a-f). During 2011-12, some crime categories were reclassified to align with the current crime code classifications used in the Scottish Government criminal proceedings statistics. This resulted in some changes from previous figures, although this does not appear to have affected the overall trends. The classification for crimes of indecency has also been changed due to changes in legislation. The main changes are shown in the notes on [crime categories](#) in Section 5. See Section 5 for definitions of [main crime/offence](#).

1. Includes prostitution.

2. The fall in this offence category may be due in part to changes in recording offences involving threatening/abusive behaviour or [stalking](#) as a result of the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#). These would have previously been recorded under the common law offence of breach of the peace, but are currently classified under the category of other miscellaneous offences.

## Direct sentenced receptions by sentence length, age and sex: 2004-05 to 2013-14

**Table A.12**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change over past year
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,576</b>	<b>12,921</b>	<b>13,992</b>	<b>14,201</b>	<b>14,638</b>	<b>14,048</b>	<b>13,170</b>	<b>13,679</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>-3</b>
Less than 30 days	355	380	465	484	530	528	415	322	333	282	-15
30-59 days	817	910	1,136	1,021	898	704	662	486	488	495	1
60-89 days	1,540	1,977	2,264	2,113	1,683	1,520	1,349	948	1,028	1,046	2
90 days/3 months	2,181	1,902	1,778	1,583	1,178	842	593	556	601	536	-11
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	2,842	2,818	2,982	2,977	2,980	2,757	2,910	3,310	3,061	3,080	1
6 months - less than 2 years	3,365	3,460	3,811	4,305	5,552	5,791	5,521	6,207	5,840	5,558	-5
2 years - less than 4 years	800	873	963	1,065	1,168	1,286	1,148	1,199	1,152	1,060	-8
4 years & over (excluding life)	585	530	517	578	559	528	490	560	498	518	4
Life/Section 205	91	71	76	75	90	92	82	91	88	86	-2
Average sentence imposed (days)	306	295	291	313	324	343	342	358	351	354	1
<b>Young people</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>-18</b>
Less than 30 days	59	57	58	76	69	50	43	28	15	12	-20
30-59 days	101	110	137	154	127	87	78	44	47	39	-17
60-89 days	201	322	300	287	222	191	158	90	88	77	-13
90 days/3 months	322	315	283	240	193	135	79	69	65	51	-22
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	412	410	481	466	414	396	336	352	257	240	-7
6 months - less than 2 years	652	707	809	864	976	995	779	883	668	544	-19
2 years - less than 4 years	136	154	151	176	186	226	166	160	130	92	-29
4 years & over (excluding life)	55	74	54	82	60	52	60	53	39	33	-15
Life/Section 205	9	15	12	14	15	12	10	8	16	3	-81
Average sentence imposed (days)	286	301	283	316	314	348	349	365	348	340	-2
<b>Adults</b>	<b>10,629</b>	<b>10,757</b>	<b>11,707</b>	<b>11,842</b>	<b>12,376</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>11,461</b>	<b>11,992</b>	<b>11,764</b>	<b>11,570</b>	<b>-2</b>
Less than 30 days	296	323	407	408	461	478	372	294	318	270	-15
30-59 days	716	800	999	867	771	617	584	442	441	456	3
60-89 days	1,339	1,655	1,964	1,826	1,461	1,329	1,191	858	940	969	3
90 days/3 months	1,859	1,587	1,495	1,343	985	707	514	487	536	485	-10
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	2,430	2,408	2,501	2,511	2,566	2,361	2,574	2,958	2,804	2,840	1
6 months - less than 2 years	2,713	2,753	3,002	3,441	4,576	4,796	4,742	5,324	5,172	5,014	-3
2 years - less than 4 years	664	719	812	889	982	1,060	982	1,039	1,022	968	-5
4 years & over (excluding life)	530	456	463	496	499	476	430	507	459	485	6
Life/Section 205	82	56	64	61	75	80	72	83	72	83	15
Average sentence imposed (days)	309	294	293	312	326	342	341	357	351	356	1
<b>Men</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>12,087</b>	<b>13,059</b>	<b>13,257</b>	<b>13,613</b>	<b>13,027</b>	<b>12,144</b>	<b>12,635</b>	<b>12,123</b>	<b>11,713</b>	<b>-3</b>
Less than 30 days	335	346	419	438	486	479	362	284	296	254	-14
30-59 days	745	833	1,040	941	809	634	608	440	445	458	3
60-89 days	1,427	1,848	2,118	1,973	1,562	1,401	1,259	881	928	965	4
90 days/3 months	2,033	1,763	1,660	1,494	1,099	781	547	502	550	493	-10
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	2,649	2,681	2,796	2,801	2,770	2,540	2,665	3,028	2,855	2,843	*
6 months - less than 2 years	3,118	3,213	3,540	3,983	5,160	5,396	5,082	5,754	5,392	5,121	-5
2 years - less than 4 years	758	821	911	996	1,099	1,202	1,077	1,132	1,087	997	-8
4 years & over (excluding life)	569	515	500	556	542	505	467	531	484	501	4
Life/Section 205	90	67	75	75	86	89	77	83	86	81	-6
Average sentence imposed (days)	311	299	295	315	328	347	346	362	356	360	1
<b>Women</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>-2</b>
Less than 30 days	20	34	46	46	44	49	53	38	37	28	-24
30-59 days	72	77	96	80	89	70	54	46	43	37	-14
60-89 days	113	129	146	140	121	119	90	67	100	81	-19
90 days/3 months	148	139	118	89	79	61	46	54	51	43	-16
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	193	137	186	176	210	217	245	282	206	237	15
6 months - less than 2 years	247	247	271	322	392	395	439	453	448	437	-2
2 years - less than 4 years	42	52	52	69	69	84	71	67	65	63	-3
4 years & over (excluding life)	16	15	17	22	17	23	23	29	14	17	21
Life/Section 205	1	4	1	-	4	3	5	8	2	5	150
Average sentence imposed (days)	227	239	237	277	271	292	294	302	287	283	-2

Notes: Receptions do not equate to persons received since someone receiving a custodial sentence after a period on remand, or several custodial sentences at different times or from different courts, will be counted more than once. [Counting conventions](#) are described in more detail in Section 5. Average sentence imposed excludes life and Section 205 sentences.

# Sentence length for direct sentenced receptions by main crime/offence, age and sex: 2013-14

## Table A.13

	Number received	Average sentence (days)	Percentage sentenced to							
			< 30 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days-3 months	Over 3 months - less than 6 months	6 months - less than 2 years	2 years - less than 4 years	4 years & over (excluding life)
<b>All</b>										
Serious assault and attempted murder	682	960	1	*	*	*	2	43	34	19
Robbery	381	893	1	-	1	1	5	45	29	20
Housebreaking	552	363	1	1	1	2	17	64	12	1
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	86	240	1	1	8	1	26	57	6	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	49	221	-	2	8	10	27	51	2	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	74	216	-	1	5	9	24	59	-	-
Shoplifting	1,360	148	5	8	14	5	35	33	*	-
Fraud	148	302	1	2	3	3	20	61	9	1
Drugs	1,078	634	1	3	4	3	10	43	25	10
Common assault	1,556	239	1	2	6	4	31	53	3	*
Breach of the peace	217	181	4	8	16	5	32	33	2	-
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	190	209	5	1	4	3	23	65	1	-
<b>Young persons</b>										
Serious assault and attempted murder	108	804	-	-	-	-	3	48	35	14
Robbery	72	674	-	-	-	1	4	64	22	8
Housebreaking	62	250	-	2	5	3	24	65	2	-
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	12	209	-	-	-	-	42	58	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	4	129	-	-	-	50	25	25	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	6	213	-	-	-	33	17	50	-	-
Shoplifting	33	159	3	6	24	3	30	33	-	-
Fraud	4	358	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Drugs	30	501	-	3	-	-	13	60	17	7
Common assault	203	228	1	1	8	3	35	47	3	-
Breach of the peace	19	178	-	5	37	5	16	37	-	-
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	7	149	-	-	14	14	29	43	-	-
<b>Adults</b>										
Serious assault and attempted murder	574	989	2	*	*	*	2	42	34	20
Robbery	309	945	1	-	1	*	5	40	30	22
Housebreaking	490	377	1	1	1	1	17	64	13	1
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	74	245	1	1	9	1	23	57	7	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	45	229	-	2	9	7	27	53	2	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	68	216	-	1	6	7	25	60	-	-
Shoplifting	1,327	148	5	8	13	5	35	33	*	-
Fraud	144	300	1	2	3	3	21	60	10	1
Drugs	1,048	637	2	3	4	3	10	43	25	10
Common assault	1,353	241	1	2	6	4	30	54	3	*
Breach of the peace	198	181	5	9	14	5	33	33	3	-
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	183	211	5	1	3	2	22	66	1	-
<b>Men</b>										
Serious assault and attempted murder	644	970	1	*	*	*	2	43	34	19
Robbery	355	928	1	-	1	*	4	43	30	21
Housebreaking	542	363	1	1	1	2	17	64	12	1
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	83	244	1	1	8	-	25	58	6	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	49	221	-	2	8	10	27	51	2	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	71	220	-	1	4	10	24	61	-	-
Shoplifting	1,162	145	5	8	14	5	36	31	*	-
Fraud	109	321	-	1	2	5	18	62	11	1
Drugs	988	639	2	3	4	3	10	43	25	10
Common assault	1,411	242	1	2	6	4	30	53	3	*
Breach of the peace	205	180	3	9	16	5	32	33	2	-
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	187	211	4	1	4	3	22	66	1	-
<b>Women</b>										
Serious assault and attempted murder	38	791	-	-	-	-	3	42	42	13
Robbery	26	418	4	-	4	4	8	73	8	-
Housebreaking	10	334	-	-	-	-	20	70	10	-
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	3	145	-	-	-	33	33	33	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	3	122	-	-	33	-	33	33	-	-
Shoplifting	198	168	4	7	14	5	31	40	-	-
Fraud	39	248	3	5	5	-	26	56	5	-
Drugs	90	573	1	4	1	-	14	48	22	9
Common assault	145	214	1	1	8	6	34	48	3	-
Breach of the peace	12	203	17	-	8	-	33	33	8	-
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	3	54	67	-	-	-	33	-	-	-

Notes: Receptions do not equate to persons received since someone receiving a custodial sentence after a period on remand, or several custodial sentences at different times or from different courts, will be counted more than once. [Counting conventions](#) are described in more detail in Section 5. Figures exclude life and Section 205 sentences.

**Fine default receptions by age, sex, sentence length and outstanding fine:  
2004-05 to 2013-14** **Table A.14**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,161</b>
Under 21	726	771	697	403	185	180	153	117	86	100
21 - 30	3,184	2,914	2,740	1,704	708	627	586	578	545	493
31 - 40	1,967	1,733	1,676	1,000	406	350	346	302	322	350
41 - 50	719	617	703	424	171	141	128	128	125	171
Over 50	211	186	154	83	37	35	39	38	32	47
<b>Men</b>	<b>6,275</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>5,527</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,093</b>
Under 21	693	744	653	385	176	174	149	109	77	95
21 - 30	2,918	2,681	2,542	1,573	665	582	549	541	510	467
31 - 40	1,800	1,580	1,530	920	376	324	323	287	295	325
41 - 50	663	563	654	395	158	129	115	122	116	160
Over 50	201	173	148	76	34	34	37	37	32	46
<b>Women</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>68</b>
Under 21	33	27	44	18	9	6	4	8	9	5
21 - 30	266	233	198	131	43	45	37	37	35	26
31 - 40	167	153	146	80	30	26	23	15	27	25
41 - 50	56	54	49	29	13	12	13	6	9	11
Over 50	10	13	6	7	3	1	2	1	-	1
<b>Length of sentence</b>										
Less than 7 days	1,087	973	915	517	128	83	83	92	73	79
7 days	2,576	2,332	2,274	1,358	560	541	499	408	382	398
8-13 days	937	855	805	473	155	96	100	102	93	102
14 days	1,559	1,490	1,401	861	405	375	350	362	331	373
15-29 days	542	485	478	337	213	189	173	158	182	149
30-59 days	94	73	90	59	40	37	38	27	38	44
Over 60 days	12	13	7	9	6	12	9	14	11	16
Average sentence imposed (days)	11	11	11	11	13	15	16	16	15	15
<b>Fine outstanding</b>										
Less than £50	174	137	128	73	25	11	14	11	11	7
£50 - less than £100	834	689	732	438	126	113	107	88	66	74
£100 - less than £200	2,095	1,892	1,810	1,020	370	307	287	243	231	257
£200 - less than £500	2,816	2,723	2,555	1,592	660	591	540	533	511	530
£500 - less than £1,000	720	655	626	399	260	238	228	216	218	228
£1,000 - less than £2,500	134	114	110	84	62	59	68	62	65	54
£2,500 - less than £5,000	9	8	5	4	4	6	1	7	5	8
£5,000 or more	3	3	3	2	-	8	7	2	3	2
Non-offence	22	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Average fine outstanding (£)	278	277	277	286	339	536	1,190	481	424	407

Notes: Receptions do not equate to persons received since someone receiving a custodial sentence after a period on remand, or several custodial sentences at different times or from different courts, will be counted more than once. [Counting conventions](#) and [fine default](#) are described in more detail in Section 5. A breakdown by crime type is shown in the [web tables](#) accompanying this publication (Table A.14a).

**Prison population and incarceration rate per 100,000 population  
by jurisdiction: 2014**

**Table A.15**

	<b>Prison population</b>	<b>Rate per 100,000</b>
Australia	33,600	143
Austria	8,400	99
Belgium	11,800	105
Bulgaria	10,000	138
Canada	40,500	118
Cyprus	900	108
Czech Republic	18,100	172
Denmark	3,800	67
England & Wales	85,800	149
Estonia	3,100	237
Finland	3,000	55
France	68,300	102
Germany	65,700	81
Greece	13,100	120
Hungary	17,800	181
Ireland (Eire)	3,800	82
Italy	54,200	88
Japan	64,900	51
Latvia	5,300	264
Lithuania	9,300	315
Luxembourg	700	128
Malta	600	134
Netherlands	12,600	75
New Zealand	8,600	190
Northern Ireland	1,800	97
Norway	3,800	75
Poland	78,200	203
Portugal	14,200	136
Romania	30,900	155
Russian Federation	671,400	467
<b>Scotland <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>145</b>
Slovakia	10,100	187
Slovenia	1,500	74
South Africa	157,400	294
Spain	65,700	142
Sweden	5,500	57
Switzerland	7,100	87
Turkey	152,500	197
USA	2,228,400	707

Source: [International Centre for Prison Studies World Prison Brief](#)

Downloaded November 2014.

Notes: Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. Comparisons of the prison population in different jurisdictions should be treated with caution due to the different justice systems and recording rules in operation. Further details, including time series, can be found in the [Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics \(SPACE\) publications](#).

1. Figures based on management information provided directly by the Scottish Prison Service to the International Centre for Prison Studies. Rate is based on the total national population estimate. **This will give a somewhat lower rate than that reported in Table A.6**, which is based on the 16+ population.

## Annex B Projection methodology

### Projection method and time served factors

#### Projection method: December 2013

Table B.1

Population	Projection method
<i>Remand</i>	Fixed proportion of direct sentenced receptions
<i>Sentenced adults</i>	
Fine defaulters	Receptions held constant
Less than 6 months	Full reception projection
6 months up to 18 months	Full reception projection
18 months up to 2 years	Full reception projection
2 years up to 4 years	Full reception projection
4 years and over, excluding Life	Full reception projection
Life prisoners	Population projected directly
<i>Sentenced young persons</i>	
Fine defaulters	Receptions held constant
Less than 6 months	Full reception projection
6 months up to 18 months	Full reception projection
18 months up to 4 years	Full reception projection
4 years and over, excluding Life	Full reception projection
Life/s205/s206 prisoners	Population projected directly
<i>Persons recalled from supervision/licence</i>	Fixed proportion of long-term adult population
<i>Others</i>	Population held constant

Note: The population of lifers is currently projected directly using linear regression over the period 1995 to 2013.

#### Time served factors: December 2013

Table B.2

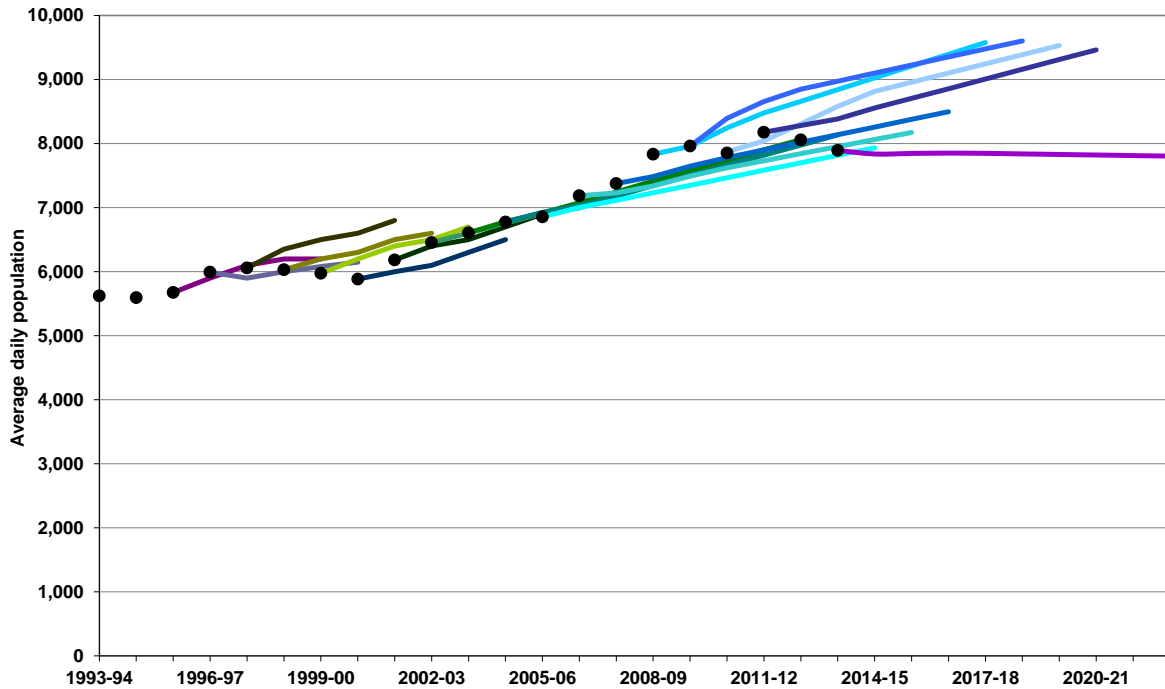
	Time served factors (days)
<i>Remand</i>	27
<i>Sentenced adults</i>	
Fine defaulters	3
Less than 6 months	26
6 months up to 18 months	96
18 months up to 2 years	222
2 years up to 4 years	368
4 years and over, excluding Life	1,165
Life prisoners	n/a
<i>Sentenced young persons</i>	
Fine defaulters	3
Less than 6 months	24
6 months up to 18 months	91
18 months up to 4 years	279
4 years and over, excluding Life	664
Life/s205/s206 prisoners	n/a
<i>Persons recalled from supervision/licenc</i>	n/a
<i>Others</i>	n/a

Note: Time served factors represent the time spent in custody as a sentenced prisoner and are estimated by dividing the average daily population by the number of receptions, and. For young persons, this is the time spent in custody before either release or reclassification to adult prisoners should they become 21.

### Accuracy of projections

75. Projections are based on past trends, and therefore periods of relatively rapid change may result in a loss of accuracy in the short to medium term. Chart B.1 shows the historic trajectory of previous projections compared with the actual annual population. A point of interest is that projections which may have been relatively inaccurate in the short term can turn out to be reasonably accurate in the longer term as the population evolution enters a more stable state.

**Chart B.1 Historical accuracy of past projections**



76. The prison population currently appears to have reached a relatively stable phase compared to the sustained increases observed in the two decades since 2000, stabilising and then falling gradually since 2011-12. The short term falls and rises as the population stabilised have resulted in some fluctuation in the short-term accuracy of the population projections, as measured by the difference between the observed and predicted population for the first full year projected (Table B.3).



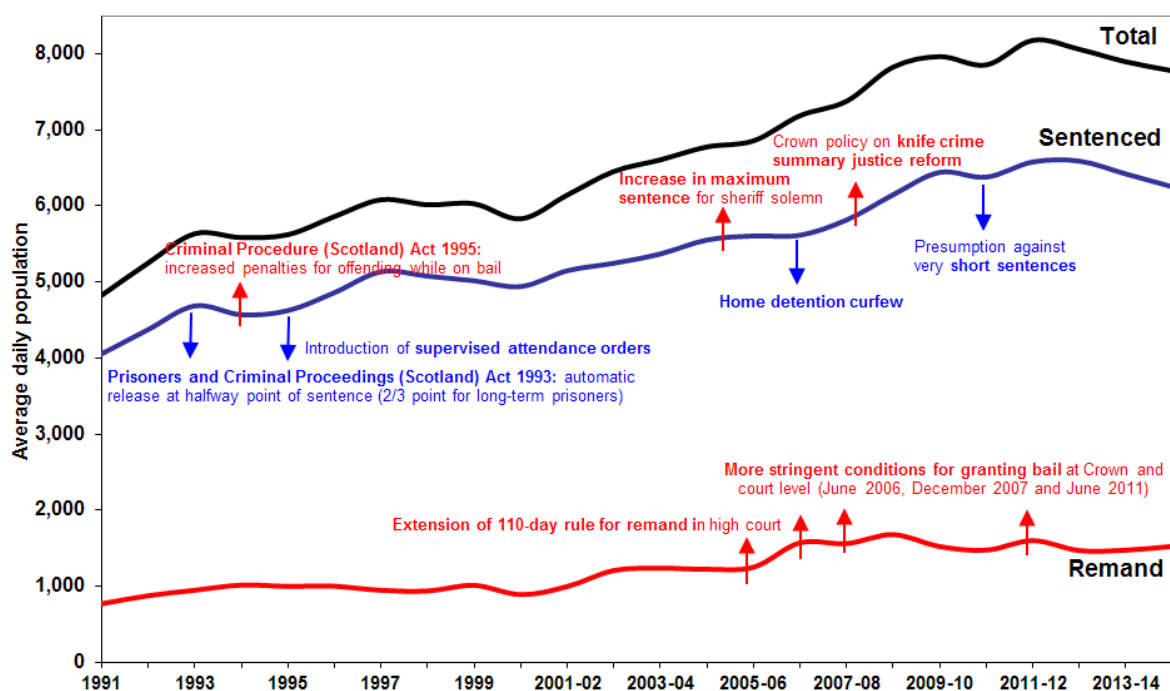
## Accuracy of past projections Table B.3

Year	Difference between observed and predicted	% difference
1996-97	93	2
1997-98	159	3
1998-99	-321	-5
1999-00	-225	-4
2000-01	-317	-5
2001-02	182	3
2002-03	53	1
2003-04	3	*
2004-05	-4	*
2005-06	-73	-1
2006-07	185	3
2007-08	147	2
2008-09	351	4
2009-10	4	*
2010-11	-540	-7
2011-12	135	2
2013-14	-491	-6

Note: On-going technical difficulties have substantially delayed processing data from 2012 onward. To ensure more timely access to the statistics, data for 2012-13 were released as web tables pending publication of 2013-14 data and updated prison projections.

77. From a historical perspective, the recent pattern of change is similar to that observed during the mid-90s where the population levelled out following a period of relatively rapid growth (Chart B.2). Chart B.2 also illustrates some of these legislative, policy and practice changes which may have influenced the prison population over the past 25 years.

**Chart B.2 Influences on the Scottish prison population since the 90s**



Notes: Factors influencing the prison population are discussed in more detail in *Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2011-12*. Population figures for 2014-15 are from the Scottish Prison Service *Annual report and accounts 2014-15*.

78. The change in trend during the mid-90s was in part attributed to changes in release procedures following implementation of the [Prisoners and Criminal Proceedings \(Scotland\) Act 1993](#), where prisoners serving sentences under four years would be released automatically at the halfway point. Prior to this, all prisoners serving sentences of more than 18 months could only be released at the halfway stage subject to approval by the Parole Board for Scotland. However, the 1993 Act was followed by the [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#) which increased penalties for offending while on bail, and is likely to have contributed in part to a subsequent rise in the population over the longer term, along with a range of other factors.

79. The evidence suggests that actual changes in the propensity to commit crimes may have a relatively limited impact on the prison population, compared to how society and the justice system respond in the short, medium and longer term (see Annex B in [Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2011-12](#)). This can also be seen in the context of changes in the prison population for women and young people<sup>6</sup> over the years. For example, a review conducted by the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research concluded that the increase in the number of women in custody could not be explained by increased criminal activity among women, by women committing more serious crimes, or by increased prosecution of women<sup>7</sup>. So while the current projections suggest a period of stability over the next ten years, this will largely depend on how current circumstances may change in future.

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<sup>6</sup> Bateman, T. (2012) *Children in conflict with the law: an overview of trends and developments – 2010-11*. [http://thenajj.org.uk/wp-content/files\\_mf/children\\_in\\_conflict\\_with\\_the\\_law\\_\\_final\\_22.03.12.pdf](http://thenajj.org.uk/wp-content/files_mf/children_in_conflict_with_the_law__final_22.03.12.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Burman, M. and Mclvor, G. (2011) *Understanding the drivers of female imprisonment in Scotland*. SCCJR Briefing 01/2011 <http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/publications/briefing-paper-understanding-the-drivers-of-female-imprisonment-in-scotland/>

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