A Guide to Ministry of Justice Statistics
Contents

Introduction 3
National Statistics 4
Freedom of Information 5
Civil justice 6
Family justice 8
Coroners and burials 9
Criminal justice overview statistics 10
Courts 14
Prison and probation 17
Sentencing 20
Reoffending 21
List of Topics 22
Explanation of terms 29
**Introduction**

Ministry of Justice publishes a range of statistics relating to the operation of the criminal and civil justice systems, on aspects of criminal justice policy, and on other areas of the department's responsibility.

This guide is designed to make it easier to navigate through the department’s publications. It also contains a list of topics to help find statistics relating to specific areas of the department's work.

The key areas covered by Ministry of Justice statistics include:

- Freedom of information statistics
- Civil justice statistics
- Family statistics
- Coroners and burials statistics
- Criminal justice overview statistics
- Court statistics
- Prison and probation statistics
- Sentencing statistics
- Reoffending statistics.
Certain publications are designated as National Statistics. These are produced and released in accordance with the National Statistics Code of Practice and are marked 'NS'.

The term 'National Statistics' is an accreditation quality mark which stands for a range of qualities such as relevance, integrity, quality, accessibility, value for money and freedom from political influence.

Data deemed to be National Statistics provide an up-to-date, comprehensive and meaningful description of the UK's economy and society. They comply with the professional principles and standards set out in a statistical code of practice – currently the National Statistics Code of Practice and its 12 supporting Protocols. This Code has been replaced by the UK Statistics Authority's Code of Practice.

Quality is central to National Statistics. The quality of these statistical outputs, and the methods used to compile them, are reviewed on a regular basis.

More information on National Statistics can be found on the Office for National Statistics website
Freedom of Information

The Ministry of Justice has responsibility for freedom of information policy in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and publishes information on the handling of requests. The publication in this section is:


Freedom of information: statistics on implementation in central government
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/freedomofinformationquarterly.htm

The freedom of information statistics bulletin is a quarterly publication. It presents statistics on handling of requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act by over 40 central government bodies, including all departments of state. The statistics presented in the quarterly reports cover the initial handling of requests by the monitored bodies, including the timeliness of responses, request outcomes, and the use of exemptions when withholding requested information.

An annual statistics report is also published alongside the quarterly report for the fourth quarter (October–December) of each year. This draws together the quarterly statistics for each calendar year and analyses the longer-term trends. It also includes additional statistics on internal reviews, appeals to the Information Commissioner, and the duration of public interest test extensions.
Civil justice

Civil justice in England and Wales is mainly dealt with in the county courts and, in more complex cases, the High Court. Civil justice covers a very wide range – from quite small or simple claims, for example damaged goods or recovery of debt, to large claims between multi-national companies. The key statistics collected by Ministry of Justice are:

- Mortgage and landlord possession statistics (NS)
- Company winding up and bankruptcy petition statistics (NS)
- Judicial and Court Statistics
- Court Statistics Quarterly.

**Mortgage and landlord possession statistics (NS)**


The mortgage and landlord possession statistics is a quarterly National Statistics publication. This bulletin presents the numbers of mortgage and landlord possession actions in the county courts of England and Wales each quarter, including claims issued and orders made.

The figures do not indicate how many properties have actually been repossessed. Repossessions can occur without a court order being made while not all court orders result in repossession. Figures showing the actual number of repossessions are published on a quarterly basis by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) and the Council of Mortgage Lenders (CML). Further information can be found on the following websites:


www.cml.org.uk/cml/statistics

**Company winding up and bankruptcy petition statistics (NS)**

http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/companywindingupandbankruptcy.htm

The company winding up and bankruptcy petition statistics is a quarterly National Statistics publication. This bulletin presents the numbers of company winding up petitions and individual bankruptcy petitions made by creditors and debtors that were issued in the High Court and county courts of England and Wales during each quarter.
Judicial and court statistics
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/judicialandcourtstatistics.htm

Judicial and court statistics is an annual publication. This Ministry of Justice report presents a comprehensive set of statistics on judicial and court activity in England and Wales. A chapter of this publication is on Civil Justice. This includes information on the county courts, including “money” claims and non-“money” claims such as mortgage and landlord possession claims, judgments and enforcement.

Court statistics quarterly

This is a quarterly publication. This bulletin presents some statistics on activity in the county courts in England and Wales for the quarter. It provides much of the same statistics as the annual Judicial and Court Statistics bulletin (see above), but on a more timely publication schedule.
Family justice

Ministry of Justice is responsible for family justice. In this area typical cases are to do with divorce and child welfare. Family justice statistics can be found in the following Ministry of Justice publications:

- Judicial and Court Statistics
- Court Statistics Quarterly.

Judicial and court statistics
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/judicialandcourtstatistics.htm

Judicial and court statistics is an annual publication. This Ministry of Justice report presents a comprehensive set of statistics on judicial and court activity in England and Wales. A chapter of this publication is on Family Justice. This includes information on the family courts, including matrimonial matters, ancillary relief, domestic violence and matters affecting children.

Court statistics quarterly

This is a quarterly publication. This bulletin presents some statistics on activity in the family courts in England and Wales for the quarter. It provides much of the same statistics as the annual Judicial and Court Statistics bulletin (see above), but on a more timely publication schedule.
Coroners and burials

Ministry of Justice is responsible for the law and policy governing coroners and deals with the operation of the current coroner system. It is also responsible for burials. Burial grounds, memorials and the burial and exhumation of human remains are regulated under burial legislation in the interests of public health and the decent and respectful treatment of the dead. The key statistics published by Ministry of Justice are:

- Coroners: statistics on deaths reported (NS)
- Burial grounds: the results of a survey of burial grounds in England and Wales.

Coroners: statistics on deaths reported (NS)
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/coronersannual.htm

The coroner statistics bulletin is an annual National Statistics publication. It presents statistics about coroners' work during each calendar year, including the number of deaths reported to coroners in England and Wales, post-mortems held, inquests opened (including those for treasure and treasure trove), and inquest verdicts returned. These figures are used to monitor coroners' workload, throughput of cases, and percentages of post-mortems and inquests.

Burial grounds: the results of a survey of burial grounds in England and Wales
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/burialgrounds050607.htm

The burial grounds survey was undertaken in 2006. The survey aimed to capture information on all burial grounds of any nature, ranging from fully-functioning modern cemeteries to centuries-old churchyards. Its purpose was to establish the identity, nature, location, operational status, capacity and management arrangements of every burial ground in England and Wales. This is the first time a survey of this type and scale has been undertaken and there are currently no plans to repeat it.
Criminal justice overview statistics

The publications in this section are overview statistics of the criminal justice system. The statistics published include:

- Arrests for recorded crime (notifiable offences) and the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) (NS)
- Criminal statistics (NS)
- Motoring offences and breath test statistics (NS)
- Race and the criminal justice system
- Women and the criminal justice system
- Youth justice statistics
- Criminal justice system performance information.

Arrests for recorded crime (notifiable offences) and the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) (NS)

http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/arrestsfornotibleoffences.htm

Arrests for recorded crime (notifiable offences) and the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) is an annual National Statistics publication. It is presented on a financial year basis and covers the number of persons arrested for recorded crime (notifiable offences) by type of offence, age, sex, and police force area in England and Wales. The publication also includes information relating to police stops and searches of persons and vehicles including the reasons for the searches. In future these statistics will be published by the Home Office.

Criminal statistics (NS)

http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/criminalannual.htm

Criminal Statistics is an annual National Statistics publication. It covers offenders dealt with by formal police cautions, reprimands or warning, or criminal court proceedings in England and Wales. The order of chapters follows the flow of cases through the criminal justice system. More detailed data for the calendar year covered are published separately in six volumes of supplementary tables.
The key areas covered in the report include:

**Out of court disposals:**
- Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs)
- Offenders cautioned.

**Criminal Court:**
- Remands (includes police bail, the Crown Court, magistrates’ courts, outcome of cases according to remand history and failure to appear at court)
- Court proceedings (includes the Crown Court, magistrates’ court, youth and young adult offenders and appeals against conviction and sentence)
- Offenders found guilty (includes conviction rates, number of offenders found guilty by the courts and juveniles found guilty by the courts)
- Offences brought to justice (OBTJs)
- Motoring offences dealt with by the courts (includes court proceedings, findings of guilt, sentencing, disqualifications and endorsements).

**Motoring offences and breath test statistics (NS)**
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/motoringoffences.htm

Motoring offences and breath test statistics is an annual National Statistics publication. It covers the number of motoring offences and breath tests dealt with by the police action (fixed penalty notices, written warnings and vehicle defect rectification schemes) and court proceedings by type of offence and police force area in England and Wales. The accompanying volume on offences relating to motor vehicles includes more detailed data at police force area level. In future these statistics will be published by the Home Office.

The 2007 publication covering the period up to 2006 was the last statistical bulletin in this series. From 2008 the motoring offences covered in the bulletin were included in the Criminal Statistics (NS) publication. The ‘Breath Test Statistics’ became the responsibility of the Home Office and are published in “Police Powers and Procedures, England and Wales”.

**Race and the criminal justice system**
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/raceandcjs.htm

Race and the criminal justice system is an annual publication. The publication reports statistical information on the representation of black and minority ethnic groups as suspects, offenders and victims within the criminal justice system and on employees within criminal justice agencies.
This publication fulfils a statutory obligation, under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, for the Secretary of State to publish, annually, information relating to the criminal justice system with reference to avoiding discrimination on the ground of race.

The key areas covered in the report include:

- Victims
- Suspects
- Offenders
- Practitioners.

**Women and the criminal justice system**

http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/womencriminaljusticesystem.htm

Women and the criminal justice system is a summary report bringing together statistics produced by a range of agencies relating to the experience of women within the criminal justice system.

The publication fulfils a statutory obligation under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, for the Secretary of State to publish information relating to the criminal justice system with reference to avoiding discrimination on the ground of sex.

The key areas covered in the report include:

- Victims and witnesses
- Defendants and offenders (including pre-court, court proceedings, offender management and re-offending)
- Practitioners.

**Youth justice statistics**


The youth justice workload statistics is an annual publication. The areas covered include:

- offences which have resulted in a disposal
- court remands
- disposals
- intensive supervision and surveillance programmes
- custody
- key performance indicators
- resources.
Criminal justice system performance information

The Criminal justice system performance information is a quarterly publication. It presents an overview on key metrics about the Criminal Justice System (CJS). It contains information on:

- The number of Offences Brought to Justice
- Public Confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System
- Victim and Witness Satisfaction
- Asset Recovery
- Confiscation Orders
- Enforcement.
Courts

Ministry of Justice collects statistics on court proceedings, timeliness and cost. The key publications in this area are:

- Judicial and court statistics
- Court statistics quarterly
- Her Majesty’s Courts Service court user survey
- Time intervals for criminal proceedings in magistrates’ courts (NS).

Judicial and court statistics
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/judicialandcourtstatistics.htm

Judicial and court statistics is an annual publication. This Ministry of Justice report presents a comprehensive set of statistics on judicial and court activity in England and Wales. This report was formerly entitled “Judicial Statistics” (for the 2005 edition and earlier years) and prior to the 2007 edition was published by the Department for Constitutional Affairs and its predecessors.

The key areas covered by the publication include:

- The appellate courts (includes the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the House of Lords / Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal Criminal Division and Civil Division, the High Court Queen’s Bench Division, the High Court Chancery Division and the High Court Family Division)
- County courts (non-family cases: includes “money” claims and non-“money” claims such as mortgage and landlord possession claims, judgments and enforcement)
- Family courts (includes matrimonial matters, ancillary relief, domestic violence and matters affecting children)
- Crown Court (includes caseload, trials, defendants, timeliness and juror statistics)
- Magistrates’ courts (includes caseload, trials, and enforcement, plus data on the timeliness of cases from the Time Intervals Survey)
- The Mental Capacity Act (includes applications made to the Court of Protection, final orders under the Mental Health Act, powers of attorney and deputyships)
- Offices of the Supreme Court (includes the Office of the Official Solicitor and Public Trustee and Tipstaff)
- The Judiciary (includes number of judges in post, judges’ sitting days, and the Magistracy).
For the statistics on the work of the county, family, Crown and magistrates’ court, Judicial and Court Statistics forms a more detailed annual compendium of the figures already published in the more timely Court Statistics Quarterly bulletin (see below).

Statistics on the work of the Tribunals Service and the Tribunals judiciary are not included in this report. Detailed information can be found separately in Tribunals Service annual report, available at the following website:

http://www.tribunals.gov.uk/Tribunals/Publications/publications.htm

**Court statistics quarterly**


This is a quarterly publication. This bulletin presents statistics on activity in the county, family, Crown and magistrates’ courts in England and Wales for the quarter. It provides much of the same statistics regarding the work of these court types as the annual Judicial and Court Statistics bulletin (see above), but on a more timely publication schedule.

**Her Majesty’s Courts Service court user survey**

http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/hmcsusersurvey.htm

Her Majesty’s Courts Service court user survey presents results from this annual survey. It measures the satisfaction of court users, both public and professional, across England and Wales. The publication covers overall satisfaction, the pre-court experience, experiences at court, improving the court experience and differences in users’ experiences.

**Time intervals for criminal proceedings in magistrates’ courts (NS)**

http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/timeintervals.htm

Time intervals for criminal proceedings in magistrates’ courts is a quarterly National Statistics publication, presenting results from the quarterly Time Intervals Survey of criminal cases completed in magistrates’ courts in England and Wales. The statistics provide estimates of the duration of criminal cases completed in the magistrates’ courts, from the date of offence to the date the case is dealt with. This information is provided for all defendants, adult defendants, youth defendants, and by the type of case.
Average time from arrest to sentence for persistent young offenders (NS)

http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/averagetimearresttosentencepyo.htm

Average time from arrest to sentence for persistent young offenders was a monthly National Statistics publication. The release presented figures derived from the Police National Computer, to monitor a 1997 pledge to halve the arrest-to-sentence time for this offender group (from 142 to 71 days) in England and Wales. This pledge was discontinued with effect from the end of 2008. As a result, this bulletin ended with the December 2008 edition, published on 12 March 2009.
Prison and probation

Ministry of Justice holds information about prisons and probation. This includes probation caseload, the number of offenders in custody and prison population projections. The publications in this area are:

- Offender management caseload statistics (annual) (NS)
- Population in custody
- Prison population projections (NS)
- Probation statistics brief
- End of custody licence releases and recalls statistics
- Licence recalls and returns to custody
- Statistics of mentally disordered offenders (NS)
- Story of the prison population 1995–2009
- Safety in custody statistics.

Offender management caseload statistics (annual) (NS)

http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/prisonandprobation.htm

Offender management caseload statistics is an annual National Statistics publication. For those under probation service supervision, the report shows the main characteristics of offenders, activities relating to pre- and post-release supervision and breaches of community sentences. For those in prison, the report presents the main characteristics of the prison population, receptions and releases.

The key areas covered in the report include:

- Trends in Probation Service and custodial flows and caseload
- Court reports produced by the Probation Service
- Offenders starting Probation Service supervision
- Offenders on the Probation Service caseload
- Completion of court orders and serious further offences (SFOs)
- Receptions into prison establishments
- Characteristics of the prison population (including sentenced and remand population)
- Adjudications (breaches of prison discipline)
- Releases and recalls from prison
- Mentally disordered offenders.
Population in custody
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/populationincustody.htm

Population in custody is a monthly publication. It contains figures on the population in prison establishments, police cells, secure children’s homes and secure training centres.

The publication also contains more detailed information on the make-up of the prison population by custody type (remand, sentenced or non-criminal), offence group, sentence length, sex, age group and establishment.

On a quarterly basis (March, June, September and December each year) information on the population of foreign nationals within prison, by establishment and nationality, is also included.

Prison population projections (NS)
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/prisonpopulation.htm

Prison population projections is an annual National Statistics publication. It gives the projected monthly prison population in England and Wales for the next five years. Sub-population estimates are presented alongside the effects of legislation, sentencing activity, and so on relevant to the prison population. Estimates are broken down by gender, custody type (remand/sentenced) and month.

Probation statistics brief
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/probationquarterly.htm

The probation statistics brief is a quarterly publication. It contains information about the workload of Probation Service in England and Wales. This includes statistics about the use of community sentences, offenders being supervised pre- or post- release from a custodial sentence, and on the number of court reports written by the Probation Service.

End of custody licence releases and recalls statistics
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/endofcustodylicence.htm

The end of custody licence (ECL) releases and recall statistics were published monthly during the operation of the scheme (which ran from June 2007 to April 2010, with the first releases occurring on 29 June 2007 and no releases after 9 April 2010). The publication contains numbers released from prison on end of custody licence and offenders recalled back to prison during the end of custody licence period. It also has details on releases by offence group, sentence length, age, ethnic group and establishment, and recalls by reason for recall.
Licence recalls and returns to custody
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/licence-recalls.htm
Licence recalls and returns to custody statistics are published quarterly. The publication includes the numbers of offenders recalled back to prison and later returned or not returned to custody. It also contains details on all offenders recalled since 1984, the numbers returned to custody and details of those not returned to custody by offence group and local criminal justice area. The publication also includes performance against targets by recall type, service, agency and local criminal justice area.

Statistics of mentally disordered offenders (NS)
Statistics of mentally disordered offenders was an annual National Statistics publication. It has now been incorporated into offender management caseload statistics. However, historical data is still available from this publication. It summarises information about people subject to a restriction order (restricted patients) admitted to, detained in, or discharged from psychiatric hospitals (high security and other hospitals in England and Wales which admit mentally disordered offenders). These statistics are broken down by gender, age group, legal category and type of hospital. The publication also covers discharges, disposals and re-offending of restricted patients.

Story of the prison population 1995–2009
This one off report provides a summary of what happened to the prison population between 1995 and 2009 and the major factors contributing to the changes.

Safety in custody statistics
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/safer-custody.htm
Safety in custody statistics is an annual publication. It analyses deaths, self-harm and violence in prison custody, looking at trends across age, gender and time in prison custody.
Sentencing

If a defendant in a court case is found guilty of a crime, a judge or magistrate will decide on a suitable sentence. Ministry of Justice reports on these sentences. The key publications on sentencing are:

- Sentencing statistics (NS)
- Sentencing statistics brief
- Local variations in sentencing in England and Wales
- Knife possession sentencing quarterly brief

**Sentencing statistics (NS)**
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/sentencingannual.htm

Sentencing statistics is an annual National Statistics publication. It presents long term trends in sentencing in England and Wales. Both indictable and summary offences are addressed. Trends in custody, community sentences, fines and other disposals are presented with separate figures for magistrates' courts and the Crown Court. Gender and age based sub-groupings are presented as well as sentence length break downs and criminal histories.

**Sentencing statistics brief**
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/sentencingquarterly.htm

Sentencing statistics brief is a quarterly publication. It presents high level trends in sentencing in England and Wales. Trends on indictable offences are presented for magistrates' courts and the Crown Court for various sub groups based on gender, age and type of disposal.

**Local variations in sentencing in England and Wales**

This one off study describes geographic variation in custodial sentencing in England and Wales for the period 2003 to 2006, and the possible reasons for it. It demonstrates that variation in sentencing practices across the Criminal Justice Areas cannot be explained by differences in the make up of sentencing caseloads.

**Knife possession sentencing quarterly brief**

Knife possession sentencing is a quarterly publication. It contains key statistics describing trends in cautioning and sentencing, probation supervision and the prison population for offences involving the possession of a knife or offensive weapon in England and Wales.
Reoffending

Ministry of Justice calculates rates of reoffending of both adults and juveniles. The key publications in this area are:

- Reoffending of adults (NS)
- Local adult reoffending
- Reoffending of juveniles (NS).

**Reoffending of adults (NS)**
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingofadults.htm

Reoffending of adults is an annual National Statistics publication. It covers the reoffending of adults released from custody or commencing a court order under probation supervision in England and Wales. This includes breakdowns by age, gender, offence group, offending history, disposal and ethnicity.

**Local adult reoffending**

Local adult reoffending is a quarterly publication. It presents statistics on the reoffending of adults under supervision of the Probation Service in England and Wales. Data are available at the regional, probation area and local authority level. The local adult reoffending measure has been developed as a more timely source of information on trends in reoffending and to inform progress in reducing reoffending at the local level. As such, this measure is substantially different to the annual National Statistics approach which uses a broader measure of reoffending, covering both adults and juveniles and includes all reoffending by people who have left prison or commenced community sentences.

**Reoffending of juveniles (NS)**
http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm

Reoffending of juveniles is an annual National Statistics publication. It covers the reoffending of juveniles released from custody or commencing out-of-court or non-custodial court disposals in England and Wales. This includes breakdowns by age, gender, offence group, offending history, disposal and ethnicity.
List of Topics

This section of the report contains a list of topics related to the work of Ministry of Justice with the names of publications where statistics can be found on these topics. Where statistics are published in more than one report, the difference between the information is summarised in brackets.

**Adjudications:** Offender management caseload statistics

**Admiralty Court:** Judicial and court statistics

**Ancillary relief:** Judicial and court statistics (long term trends), Court statistics quarterly (quarterly figures)

**Appellate courts:** Judicial and court statistics

**Applications for contact:** Judicial and court statistics

**Applications for residence:** Judicial and court statistics

**Asset Recovery:** Criminal justice system performance information

**Average hearing time:** Judicial and court statistics (long term trends by case type and plea type), Court statistics quarterly (quarterly trends by case type and plea type)

**Average waiting time for defendants:** Judicial and court statistics (long term trends by case type, plea type and whether on bail or in custody), Court statistics quarterly (quarterly trends by case type and plea type)

**Bail:** Criminal statistics

**Bankruptcy:** Company winding up and bankruptcy petition statistics (quarterly statistics, broken down by creditor’s petition or debtor’s petition and region/area), Judicial and court statistics (long term trends, broken down by creditor’s petition or debtor’s petition)

**Breath tests:** Motoring offences and breath test statistics

**Burial grounds:** Burial grounds: the results of a survey of burial grounds in England and Wales

**Care orders:** Judicial and court statistics

**Cautions:** Criminal statistics

**Cemeteries:** Burial grounds: the results of a survey of burial grounds in England and Wales
Civil Division of the Court of Appeal: Judicial and court statistics

Commercial Court: Judicial and court statistics

Community sentences: Sentencing statistics (number of community sentences broken down by age of offender and offence type), Sentencing statistics brief (quarterly statistics broken down by gender, type of court, offence type and type of order), Offender management caseload statistics (completion of court orders) Probation statistics brief (quarterly figures on the number and type of court orders by area and gender, number of court reports and terminations)

Companies Court: Judicial and court statistics

Company winding up petitions: Company winding up and bankruptcy petition statistics (quarterly statistics, broken down by region/area), Judicial and court statistics (long term trends)

Confiscation Orders: Criminal justice system performance information

Conviction rates: Criminal statistics

Coroners: Coroners: statistics on deaths reported

Court of Appeal Criminal Division: Judicial and court statistics

Court of Protection: Judicial and court statistics

Cracked trials: Judicial and court statistics (long term trends and broken down by area), Court statistics quarterly (number of cracked trials broken down by quarter)

Criminal histories: Sentencing statistics

Custody, trends in: Sentencing statistics (length of sentence, type of court, age, gender and offence group), Sentencing statistics brief (quarterly trends), Offender management caseload statistics (annual) (NS) (long term trends in receptions into prison), Population in custody (trends updated quarterly)

Deaths: Coroners: statistics on deaths reported

Deaths in custody: Safety in custody statistics

Deputyships: Judicial and court statistics

Divorce: Judicial and court statistics (long term trends), Court statistics quarterly (quarterly figures)

Domestic violence related orders: Judicial and court statistics (long term trends, applications and orders), Court statistics quarterly (quarterly figures)
Emergency protection orders: Judicial and court statistics

End of custody releases: End of custody licence releases and recalls statistics

Enforcement of financial penalties: Judicial and court statistics (annual trends), Criminal justice system performance information (value of assets recovered each quarter)

Failure to appear at court: Criminal statistics

Family statistics: Judicial and court statistics (long term trends), Court statistics quarterly (broken down by quarter)

Fines: Sentencing statistics (long term trends by gender, offence group, court type, average fine amounts and compensation), Sentencing statistics brief (quarterly figures broken down by gender, age, type of court and offence group), Offender management caseload statistics (annual number of fine defaulters), Population in custody (number of defaulters, updated quarterly)

Foreign nationals within prison: Population in custody

Freedom of information: Freedom of information: statistics on implementation in central government

Funding of Crown Court representation: Judicial and court statistics

High Court Family Division: Judicial and court statistics

High Court Queen's Bench Division: Judicial and court statistics

House of Lords: Judicial and court statistics

Ineffective trials: Judicial and court statistics (long term trends and broken down by area), Court statistics quarterly (number of cracked trials broken down by quarter)

Inquests: Coroners: statistics on deaths reported

Judges’ sitting days: Judicial and court statistics

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council: Judicial and court statistics

Judiciary: Judicial and court statistics

Juror statistics: Judicial and court statistics
Juveniles: Time intervals for criminal proceedings in magistrates' courts (NS), Criminal statistics, Race and the criminal justice system, Reoffending of juveniles, Youth justice statistics, Offender management caseload statistics (prison receptions and probation workload), Population in custody (number in prison updated quarterly)

Knife crime: Knife possession sentencing quarterly brief

Landlord possession proceedings: Mortgage and landlord possession statistics

Length of criminal case (magistrates' courts): Time intervals for criminal proceedings in magistrates' courts

Licence recalls: Licence recalls and returns to custody (detailed information), Offender management caseload statistics (long term trends), Population in custody (number of recalls updated quarterly)

Litigation costs: Judicial and court statistics

Magistracy: Judicial and court statistics

Mental Capacity Act: Judicial and court statistics

Mental Health Act: Judicial and court statistics

Mentally disordered offenders: Statistics of mentally disordered offenders (historical data), Offender management caseload statistics

Money claims: Judicial and court statistics (long term trends by area, value of claim and judgements by default), Court statistics (quarterly figures)

Mortgage possession proceedings: Mortgage and landlord possession statistics

Motoring offences: Criminal statistics (long term trends by offence and area, type of court, findings of guilt, sentences imposed and disqualifications), Motoring offences and breath test statistics (type of action, type of offence, offences detected by cameras and breath tests)

Offences brought to justice (OBTJs): Criminal statistics (by offence group and area), Criminal justice system performance information (annual statistics by offence group and area)

Official Solicitor: Judicial and court statistics

Patents Court: Judicial and court statistics

Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs): Criminal statistics
**Persistent young offenders**: Judicial and court statistics (average time from arrest to sentence), Average time from arrest to sentence for persistent young offenders (monthly data by type of court and quarterly and annual data by area)

**Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE)**: Arrests for recorded crime (notifiable offences) and the operation of certain police powers under PACE

**Post-mortems**: Coroners: statistics on deaths reported

**Powers of attorney**: Judicial and court statistics

**Prison population**: Offender management caseload statistics (long term trends for receptions and characteristics of prison population by type of reception, gender, age ethnicity and offence group), Population in custody (monthly figures), Prison population projections (prison number projections), Story of the prison population 1995–2009 (reasons for the increase in prison population)

**Probate**: Judicial and court statistics

**Probation Service**: Offender management caseload statistics (long term trends in case load, court reports, and supervision) Probation statistics brief (quarterly figures on the number and type of court orders by area and gender, number of court reports and terminations)

**Prohibited steps orders**: Judicial and court statistics

**Proportion of guilty pleas**: Judicial and court statistics (long term trends), Court statistics quarterly (quarterly figures)

** Prosecutions**: Criminal statistics

**Public Confidence**: Criminal justice system performance information

**Public Trustee**: Judicial and court statistics

**Publicly funded legal services**: Judicial and court statistics

**Race**: Race and the criminal justice system (overview through CJS), Offender management caseload statistics (population in prison broken down by ethnic group)

**Receptions into prison**: Offender management caseload statistics
Releases from and recalls to prison: Offender management caseload statistics (long term trends for number of discharges, sentence length and time served, temporary licence, end of custody licence and home detention curfew), End of custody licence releases and recalls statistics (monthly statistics by offence group, gender, age, sentence length, ethnic group, establishment, reasons for recall and reoffending), Licence recalls and returns to custody (numbers recalled and not returned to custody, total recalls, recalls by agency and recalls by area)

Remands: Criminal statistics (long term trends, outcome of remand cases, type of court, offence group and plea), Offender management caseload statistics (long term trends in remand receptions and characteristics of the remand population), Population in custody (monthly remand population in custody), Prison population projections (projected remand population)

Reoffending of adults: Reoffending of adults (gender, age, offence group, reoffences, previous offending history, disposal and ethnicity), Local adult reoffending (rates by probation area and local authority)

Reoffending of juveniles: Reoffending of juveniles

Satisfaction of court users: Her Majesty's Courts Service court user survey

Secure children's homes: Population in custody

Secure training centres: Population in custody

Self harm in custody: Safety in custody statistics


Special guardianship orders: Judicial and court statistics (long term trends), Court statistics quarterly (quarterly figures)

Supervision by the probation service: Offender management caseload statistics (long term trends), Probation statistics brief (quarterly data)

Supreme Court: Judicial and court statistics

Supreme Court Costs Office: Judicial and court statistics

Technology and Construction Court: Judicial and court statistics

The High Court – Chancery Division: Judicial and court statistics

Tipstaff: Judicial and court statistics
Victims: Her Majesty's Courts Service court user survey (overall satisfaction, drivers of satisfaction, pre-court experience, in court experience), Criminal justice system performance information (satisfaction with the CJS), Women and the criminal justice system (experience of female victims)

Violence in custody: Safety in custody statistics

Witnesses: Her Majesty's Courts Service court user survey (overall satisfaction, drivers of satisfaction, pre-court experience, in court experience), Criminal justice system performance information (satisfaction with the CJS), Women and the criminal justice system (experience of female witnesses)

Women: Women and the criminal justice system (overview), Offender management caseload statistics (long term trends), Probation statistics brief (quarterly data), Population in custody (updated quarterly)

Youth justice workload: Youth justice statistics (overview), Offender management caseload statistics (long term trends), Population in custody (updated quarterly)
Explanation of terms

This section explains some of the terms used in the report.

**Adjudications**
Breaches of prison discipline which are dealt with by prison governors and independent adjudicators. Prison governors may also refer the most serious offences to the police.

**Ancillary Relief**
This refers to a number of different types of order used to settle financial disputes during divorce proceedings. Examples include: periodical payments, pension sharing, property adjustment and lump sums, and they can be made in favour of either the former spouse or the couple’s children.

**Application**
The act of asking the court to make an order.

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

**Conviction**
When a person is found or pleads guilty for an offence in a court.

**County courts (non-family)**
There are currently around 220 county courts in England and Wales. The vast majority of civil cases (as opposed to criminal cases) which do not involve family matters are heard in the county courts. These cases are typically related to debt (these generally being issued for a specified amount of money), the repossession of property, personal injury (these generally being issued for an unspecified amount of money), and insolvency. Particularly important, complex or substantial cases are instead dealt with in the High Court. All county courts are assigned at least one District Judge, and some at least one Circuit Judge.

**‘Cracked’ trial**
A trial where, on the day, an acceptable plea is offered by the defendant or the prosecution offers no evidence against the defendant.
Crown Court
The Crown Court is a unitary court which sits in approximately 77 different locations across England and Wales. It deals with serious criminal cases.

Community Order
This new Order was introduced under the CJA03 and replaced all existing community sentences for adults. Under this order, one or more of 12 possible requirements must be added, such as supervision, unpaid work and drug treatment.

Defendant
A person or company against whom a charge is brought in court.

Disposal
The end result of a trial or hearing at court. In many cases these are sentences, but other disposals are possible, for example where there is no finding of guilt.

End of Custody Licence (ECL)
On 19 June 2007 the then Lord Chancellor announced the introduction of a presumption in favour of release from custody on licence for prisoners serving between 4 weeks and 4 years for the final 18 days of their sentence subject to meeting strict eligibility criteria and providing a release address. The first releases under this scheme occurred on 29 June 2007. Prisoners who would normally be subject to supervision on release (prisoners serving 12 months or more, or under 22 years of age) are required to meet their probation officer after release and to have regular contact after that in line with their supervision plan. All prisoners released on ECL are liable to recall if they are reported to have misbehaved during the period of the licence.

It was announced on 22 February 2010 that the scheme would end on 12 March 2010. All prisoners who were eligible for release on ECL on or before 12 March would be released. Prisoners who had, by 22 February, been formally notified under form ECL3 of release dates up to and including 9 April, would also be released. No prisoners would be released on ECL after 9 April 2010.

Family courts
Family matters are dealt with in England and Wales at either Family Proceedings Courts (when members of the family panel sit to hear a family case in magistrates’ courts), Care Centres (county courts) or in the Family Division of the High Court. Family courts deal with matters such as: parental disputes, local authority intervention to protect children, matrimonial cases such as divorce petitions, the financial provisions for children after divorce or relationship breakdown, domestic violence remedies and adoption.
Fixed penalties
The police may issue a fixed penalty notice for a wide range of offences and can be used by people other than the police. Unpaid notices are registered as a fine by magistrates' courts without any court appearance being necessary. The court will then pursue payment of the amount.

Guilty plea
A guilty plea is recorded if a defendant either: (i) pleads guilty to all counts; (ii) pleads guilty to some counts and not guilty to others and no jury is sworn in respect of the not guilty counts; or (iii) pleads not guilty to some or all counts but offers a guilty plea to alternatives which are accepted (providing no jury is sworn in respect of other counts). A case is treated as a guilty plea only if pleas of guilty are recorded in respect of all defendants.

Indictable offence
An indictable offence is an offence which can only be tried at the Crown Court on an indictment after a preliminary hearing to determine whether there is a prima facie case to answer. In some Ministry of Justice publications 'indictable offences' include offences triable only on indictment (indictable only that must be tried at the Crown Court) and 'triable-either-way' offences (that may be tried at the Crown Court or a magistrates’ court). These are generally more serious offences, which are expected to have sentences over six months.

'Ineffective' trial
A trial that does not go ahead on the scheduled trial date due to action or inaction by one or more of the prosecution, the defence or the court and a further listing for trial is required.

Juveniles
Juveniles are those aged between 10 (the age of criminal responsibility) and 17 at the point of sentence (although note in some cases it is the offender’s age when s/he committed the offence that will affect the sentences that are available to the sentencing judge). The majority of juveniles are sentenced at youth courts.

Magistrates’ courts
There are roughly 330 magistrates’ courts across England and Wales. Virtually all criminal court cases start in a magistrates’ court. The less serious offences are handled entirely in magistrates’ courts. More serious offences are passed on to the Crown Court, either for sentencing after the defendant has been found guilty in a magistrates’ court, or for a full trial with a judge and jury. Cases are heard by either two or three lay magistrates (local people who volunteer their services, who may not have formal legal qualifications but will have undertaken a training programme to develop the necessary skills) or by one District Judge (legally qualified, paid, full-time professionals, who are usually based in the larger cities and normally hear the more complex or sensitive cases).
National Statistics
Certain publications are designated as National Statistics. These are produced and released in accordance with the National Statistics Code of Practice and are marked 'NS'. The term 'National Statistics' is an accreditation quality mark which stands for a range of qualities such as relevance, integrity, quality, accessibility, value for money and freedom from political influence.

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

Offence
An act punishable by law.

Offender
An individual or company found guilty or cautioned for breaking the law.

Penalty notices for disorder (PND)
These were piloted in four police force areas commencing August 2002 and introduced nationally from April 2004 under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001. They were introduced as part of the government’s strategy to tackle low-level, anti-social and nuisance offending. The police may issue a PND for one of twenty five offences including three notifiable offences.

Post-release supervision
All prisoners given a custodial sentence of 12 months or more serve a proportion of their sentence in custody and are then released on licence. They are supervised by probation staff before and after release from custody. In addition, offenders with sentences of less than 12 months who are aged under 22 receive a minimum of three months post-release supervision, provided this does not extend beyond their 22nd birthday.

Probation
The National Probation Service generally deals with those aged 18 years and over.

(Those under 18 are mostly dealt with by Youth Offending Teams, answering to the Youth Justice Board.) They are responsible for supervising offenders who are given community sentences and Suspended Sentence Orders by the courts, as well as offenders given custodial sentences, both pre and post their release.
Remands
When adjourning a hearing, or committing a defendant to the Crown Court for trial or sentence, a magistrates’ court may remand the defendant either in custody or on bail.

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

Summary offence
These offences are heard at magistrates’ courts (unless a defendant is tried at the Crown Court for a mixture of indictable and summary offences). These are generally less serious offences which are expected to have sentences less than or equal to 6 months.

Terminations of supervision by the probation service
A period of supervision (e.g. a Community Order) which comes to an end, either because the order has been completed successfully, or because the order has been breached and terminated early for negative reasons (such as failing to comply with its requirements) or because of some other neutral reason, such as the order being quashed by the court or the person having died.

Tribunals Service
The tribunal system of the United Kingdom is part of the national system of administrative justice with tribunals classed as non-departmental public bodies. Though it has grown up on an ad hoc basis since the beginning of the twentieth century, from 2007 reforms were put in place to build a unified system with recognised judicial authority, routes of appeal and regulatory supervision. More information on the work of the tribunals service can be found on their website

http://www.tribunals.gov.uk

Young adults
Young adults are those aged between 18 and 20 at the point of sentence. The range of sentences available to offenders in this age group is broadly similar to adults but if sentenced to immediate custody they will serve it in an institution specific to this age group. Immediate Custody for this age group is referred to as detention rather than imprisonment.
Alternative format versions of this report are available on request from Chandni.Lakhani@justice.gsi.gov.uk