

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

An National Statistics Publication for Scotland

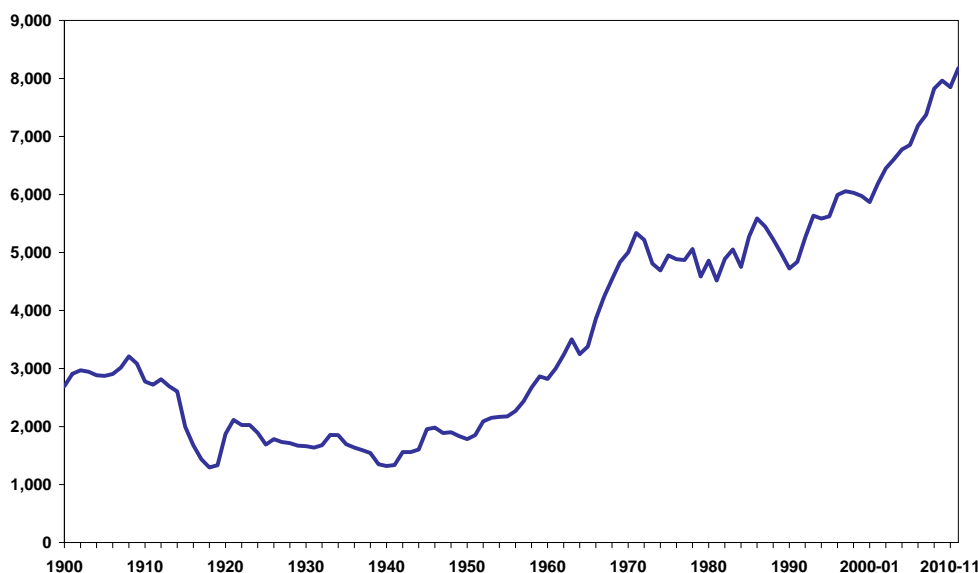


Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2011-12 29 June 2012

1. Introduction

1. This publication shows data up to 2011-12 on Scottish prison population levels and characteristics, receptions to/liberations from Scottish prisons, and international comparisons. This year it includes prison population projections to 2020-21 which were previously published separately, as well as additional background information and analyses.

Chart 1.1 Average daily prison population (Scotland): 1900 to 2011-12



2. After the slight dip observed last year, the prison population has increased by 4 per cent to an annual daily average of 8,178 for 2011-12.

3. The latest set of prison population projections suggest that the daily prison population in Scotland will increase from an annual average of 8,300 in 2012-13 to 9,500 by 2020-21.

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2. Key points

- After the slight dip observed last year, the prison population has increased by 4 per cent to an annual daily average of 8,178 for 2011-12. This represents a return to the overall rate of growth observed over the past decade, and population levels remain very high in relation to the current design capacity of about 7,840.
- The current increase is driven by a marked increase of 11 per cent in the adult remand population and a somewhat smaller increase of 4 per cent for the adult direct sentenced population ([Table A.1](#)).
- The total sentenced population (including recalls) has increased by 3 per cent, primarily due to marked increases in sentences between three months and two years (9 per cent overall), and more modest increases for the life sentence and recall populations which have increased by 5 and 3 per cent respectively ([Table A.3](#)).
- During 2011-12, the average daily population increased by 4 per cent to 7,710 for men, while the female population increased by 8 per cent to 468. The young offender sentenced population showed a marked drop of 8 per cent to 556 ([Table A.1](#) and [Table A.3](#)).
- Receptions tend to show some year on year variation: the overall trend has been downward since 2006-07, although the most recent figures show an increase of 3 per cent for both remand and sentenced receptions ([Table A.9](#)).
- The latest set of prison population projections suggest that the daily prison population in Scotland will increase from an annual average of 8,300 in 2012-13 to 9,500 by 2020-21 ([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.

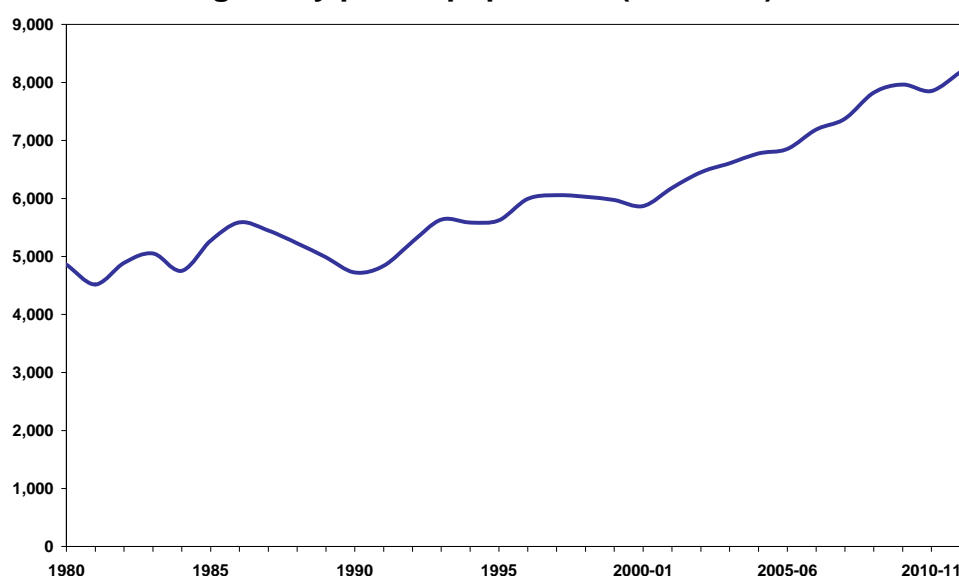
3. Prison statistics 2011-12: main findings

Prison population

4. After the slight dip observed last year, the prison population¹ has increased by 4 per cent to an annual daily average of 8,178 for 2011-12 (Table A.1). This represents a return to the overall rate of growth observed over the past decade, and population levels remain very high in relation to the current design capacity of about 7,840².

5. The prison population has shown short-term peaks and troughs over the past 20 years while the underlying longer term trend has been upward (Chart 3.1). The latest long-term projections suggest a continuing upward trend 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 over the past five years or so is set against a backdrop of relatively stagnant or falling levels of recorded crime, and this is discussed further in Annex B.

Chart 3.1 Average daily prison population (Scotland): 1980 to 2011-12



6. At a general level, there are several drivers behind the increase in prison population over the past couple of decades:

- increase in convictions for more serious offences and increased sentence lengths driving the general upward trend of the long-term prison population
- increase in the number of convicted offenders getting custodial sentences for lower level crimes and offences, coupled with improved efficiency of the criminal justice system, driving the increases in the short-term population seen during 2008 and 2009
- increased numbers of prisoners held on remand, particularly during 2006-07, 2008-09 and over the past year.

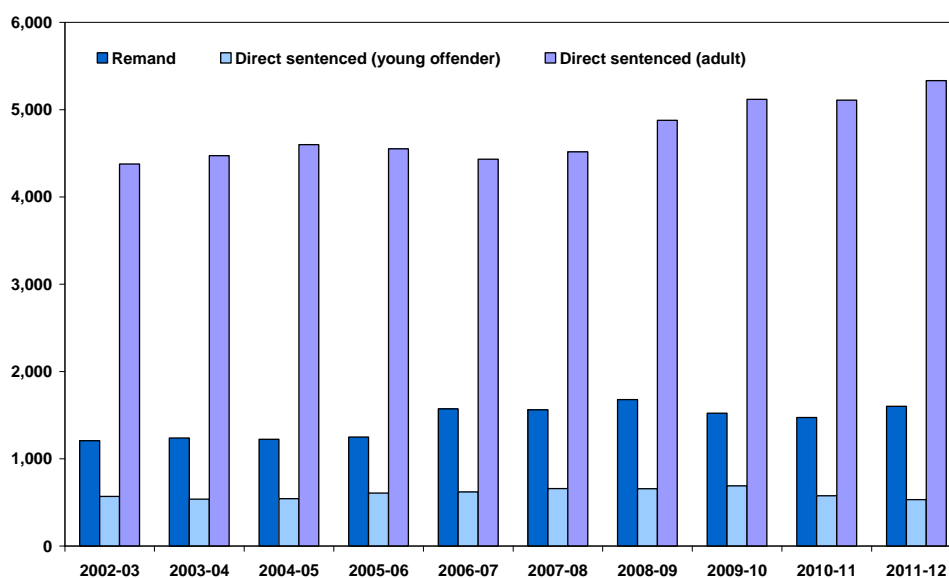
¹ Excludes prisoners on early release, such as home detention curfew. See [Notes on tables](#) section for further detail on the population count.

² UK: Scotland entry in the [International Centre for Prison Studies World Prison Brief](#) (figure as at April 2012). The design capacity of a prison is the number of inmates intended for a facility based on minimum standards (these are described in §27 of the Audit Scotland 2008 report [Managing increasing prisoner numbers in Scotland](#)).

- increased numbers of recalls from supervision or licence over the past ten years, although this group accounts for a relatively small proportion of the prison population.

7. The current increase is primarily due to marked increases of 11 per cent in the adult remand population and a somewhat smaller increase of 4 per cent for the adult direct sentenced population (Table A.1, Chart 3.2).

Chart 3.2 Average daily prison population by category of prisoner: 2002-03 to 2011-12



8. Overall, the **sentenced population** has increased by 3 per cent, reaching 6,578 in 2011-12. This is primarily due to marked increases in sentences between 3 months and two years (9 per cent overall), and more modest increases for the life sentence and recall populations which have increased by 5 and 3 per cent respectively (Table A.3). The increase in the population serving medium term sentences between six months and four years has been the most marked over the past two decades and trends for different sentence groups are discussed in more detail in *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20* (Annex A).

9. Prisoners on **remand** or **recalled** from licence or supervision currently constitute just over a quarter of the prison population, although these categories have shown disproportionate increases over the past decade. The picture has become somewhat more complex over the past few years. The current annual rate of growth for the remand population is 9 per cent, reaching 1,600 during 2011-12, while the recall population has increased by 3 per cent to 701 (Table A.1).

10. **Untried** prisoners form the bulk of the remand population, 1,237 compared to 363 for remand prisoners who have been **convicted but not sentenced**. The untried population has gone up over the past year by 11 per cent, while the population of convicted remand prisoners awaiting sentencing has remained unchanged.

11. Since 2000, the female population has increased more rapidly than the male population. During 2011-12, the **average daily population** increased by 4 per cent to 7,710 for **men**, while the **female population** increased by 8 per cent to 468. The **young offender population** showed a marked drop for sentenced and a slight decrease for remand (8 and 1 per cent respectively), and this continues the

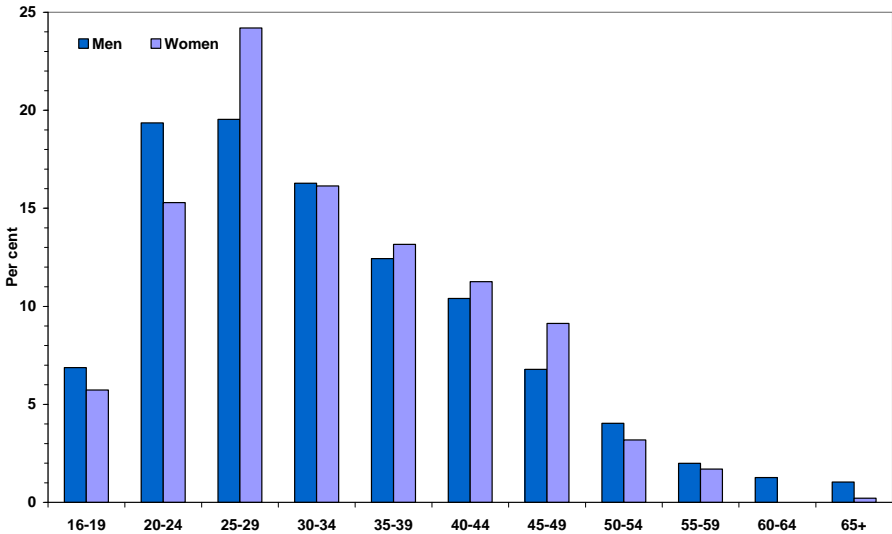
downward trend observed since 2009-10 (Table A.1 and Table A.3). Historical trends for women and young offenders are discussed in more detail in *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20* (Annex A), and the Commission for Women Offenders set up by the Scottish Government in 2011 has recently published a report examining more effective ways of dealing with women offenders with a view to reducing reoffending.

12. Most of the population figures reported in this bulletin are annual daily averages during 2011-12: the population peaked at 8,461 in March 2012 (Table A.2). More generally, seasonal effects and a range of other, potentially unforeseeable, events may result in short-term fluctuations in the prison population which can be of the order of +/- 300-400. 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 offenders, and fluctuations in these groups therefore cause additional service delivery problems³.

Population profile

13. The prison population on 30 June 2011 was 8,106, 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 2011



14. Three fifths of the prison population had a medium supervision level, and 7 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).

15. The crime category with the largest population of sentenced prisoners on 30 June 2011 was non-sexual violent crime (35 per cent), followed by the other crimes category (20 per cent). The latter category consists mainly of drugs-related crimes, which make up 13 per cent of the total (Table A.5, see Section 5 for classification of crimes/offences). This pattern is identical to that from the previous year.

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

16. The incarceration rate per 100,000 16+ population is highest for Dundee (377) and Glasgow (332), followed by West Dunbartonshire (275). Inverclyde, North and East Ayrshire and North Lanarkshire also have relatively high imprisonment rates. Orkney has the lowest rate (54), followed by Aberdeenshire (58), Scottish Borders (61), and East Dunbartonshire (64) (Table A.6). There is a strong correlation between imprisonment rates and area deprivation, and more details on this can be found in the 2005 report by Roger Houchin *Social exclusion and imprisonment in Scotland*.

Home detention curfew

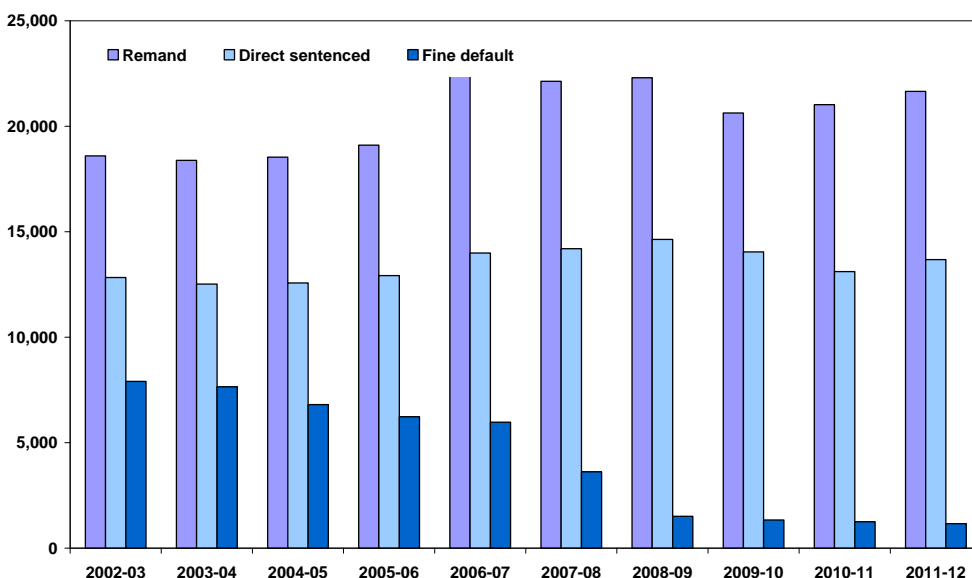
17. Release on home detention curfew (HDC) for low risk prisoners nearing the end of their sentence was implemented in July 2006. The average daily population on HDC has been falling slightly since a peak of about 370 in 2008-09 and 2009-10 to about 360 over the past two years. The number of releases from prison on HDC was 1,942, an increase of 7 per cent compared to the previous year (Table A.8). The rate of recall in terms of the number of recalls as a proportion of releases during a period gives an annual nominal recall rate of 20 per cent. A detailed analysis of the use of HDC since 2006 can be found in the Scottish Government research report *Evaluation of the use of Home Detention Curfew and the Open Prison Estate in Scotland*.

Receptions

18. Receptions⁴ tend to show some year on year variation (Chart 3.4): the overall trend has been downward since 2006-07, although the most recent figures show an increase of 3 per cent. **Remand** receptions have on the whole drifted downward since 2006-07, but have picked up over the past two years: the most recent figures show an increase of 3 per cent (Table A.9).

19. Sentenced receptions have also increased over the past year by 3 per cent, driven by increases in the adult direct sentenced group, after a drop over the previous two years (Table A.9).

Chart 3.4 Prison receptions by custody type: 2002-03 to 2011-12



⁴ Counting conventions are described in more detail in Section 5.

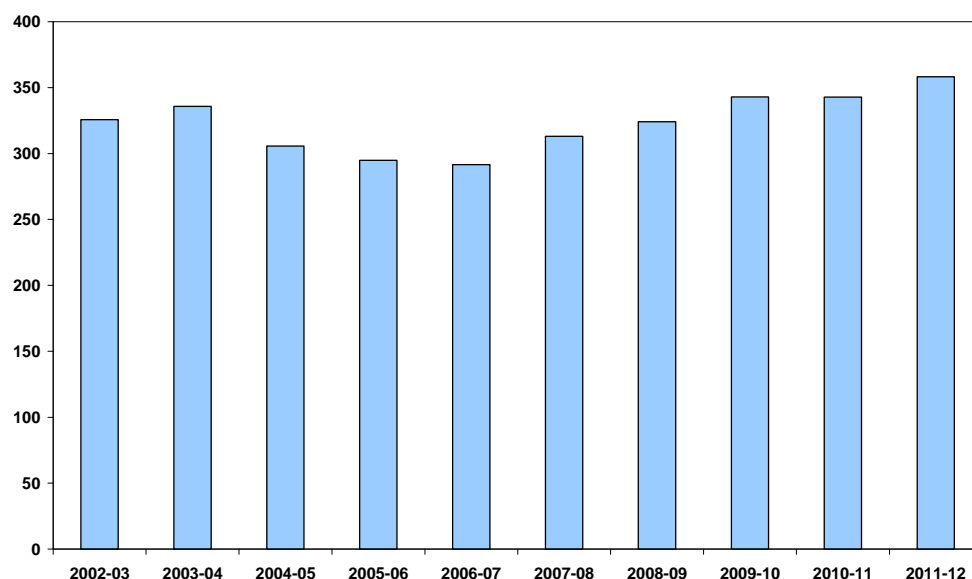
Direct sentenced receptions

20. The bulk of the general rise in direct sentenced receptions up to 2008-09 is due to increasing volumes of lower level crimes and offences. These include handling offensive weapons, drugs-related crimes, crimes against public justice (such as contempt of court, perjury and bail offences), common assault and breach of the peace (Table A.12, see Section 5 for classification of crimes/offences). The rate of increase has been particularly marked since 2003-04, with some degree of levelling-off in recent years as noted in §19. Trends for receptions by crime type are discussed in more detail in *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20* (Annex A).

21. In terms of types of crimes and offences, the most notable area of change over the past year are receptions for crimes of violence, particularly robbery (up by 28 per cent) and serious assault (up by 11 per cent). Drugs related crimes have fallen by 7 per cent (Table A.12).

22. The average sentence length has fluctuated somewhat over the past 10 years, with a consistent increase over the past four years to 358 days for 2011-12 (Table A.13 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 will therefore differ somewhat from that recorded in the *Scottish Government criminal proceedings data*.

Chart 3.5 Average sentence imposed (days): 2002-03 to 2011-12



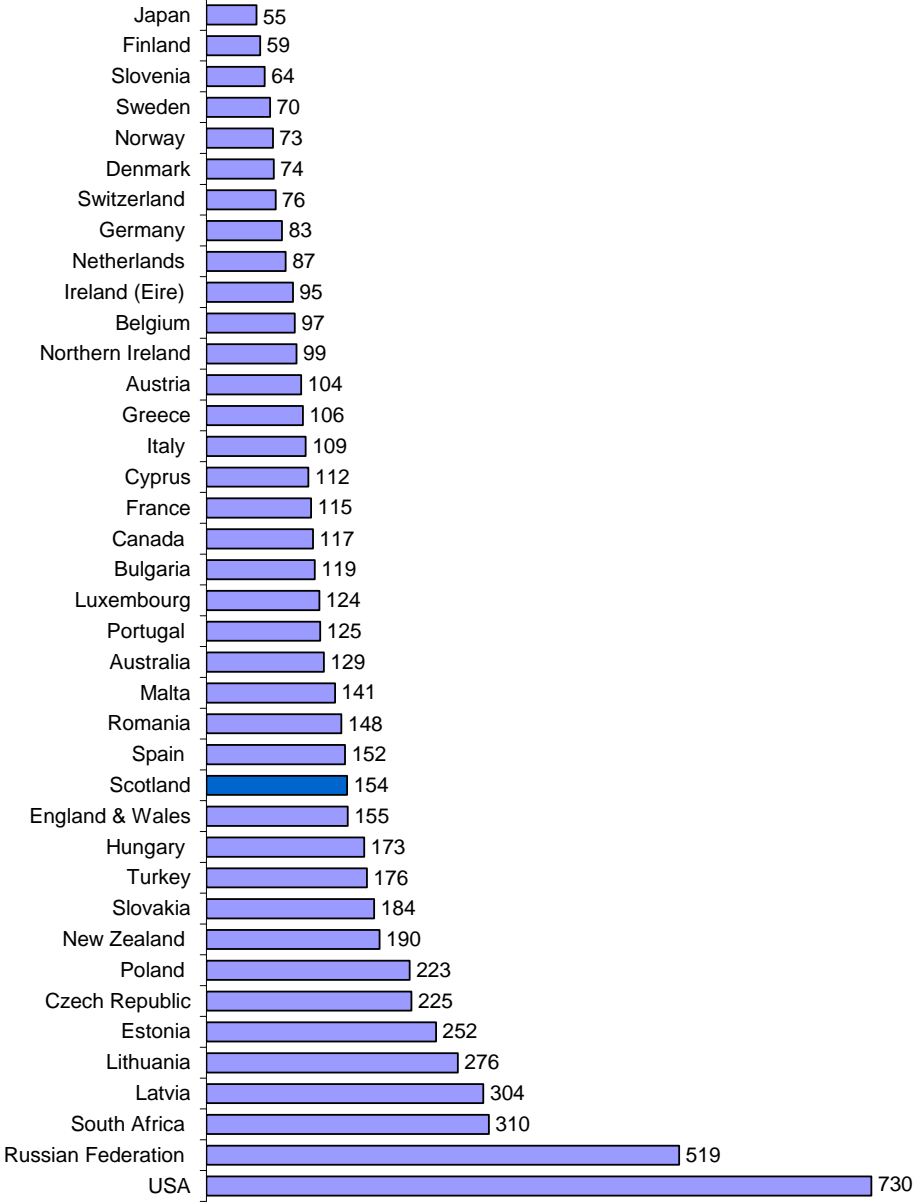
23. The shift in balance between less serious and more serious crimes highlighted in §20 appears to have had a short term impact between 2003-04 and 2006-07 in terms of a drop in the average sentence length. However, the increase in receptions for crimes of violence over the past 20 years will have a greater impact on the prison population in the longer term as these tend to result in heavier sentences (Table A.12, see Annex A in *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20* for a discussion of the longer term trends).

International comparisons of prison population

24. Scotland's incarceration rate per 100,000 population is 154, similar to England and Wales (155) and Spain (152) (Chart 3.6). 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.16). 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 information, including time series, can be found in the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE) publications.

Chart 3.6 Incarceration rate per 100,000 population by jurisdiction: 2011



Trends in the prison population

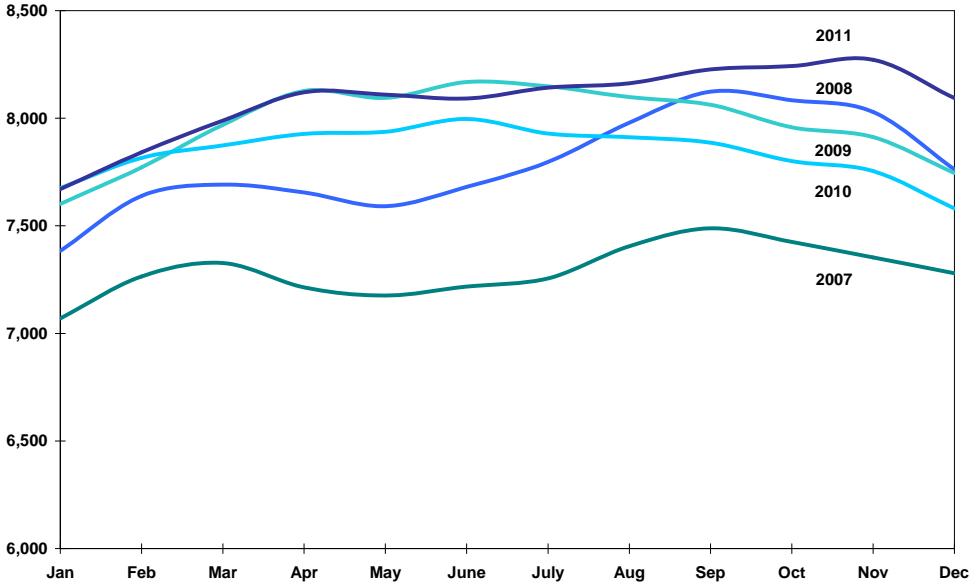
25. The prison population has been increasing steadily since the early 2000s, with a particularly marked rate of increase between 2005-06 and 2008-09.

Seasonality

26. What is also notable is how seasonality has varied over the past five years. Population levels have traditionally shown an increase in March-April which follows a marked dip over December-January (Chart 3.7). 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 3.7 Average daily prison population: January 2007 to December 2011



27. In 2007, the population shows the expected seasonal patterns, as does 2011 to some extent, apart from a more long-lived gradual increase in the second half of the year. This is in contrast to 2008, where there were marked increases during the second half of the year, while 2009 and 2010 show big increases until the mid-year, followed by a gradual decline.

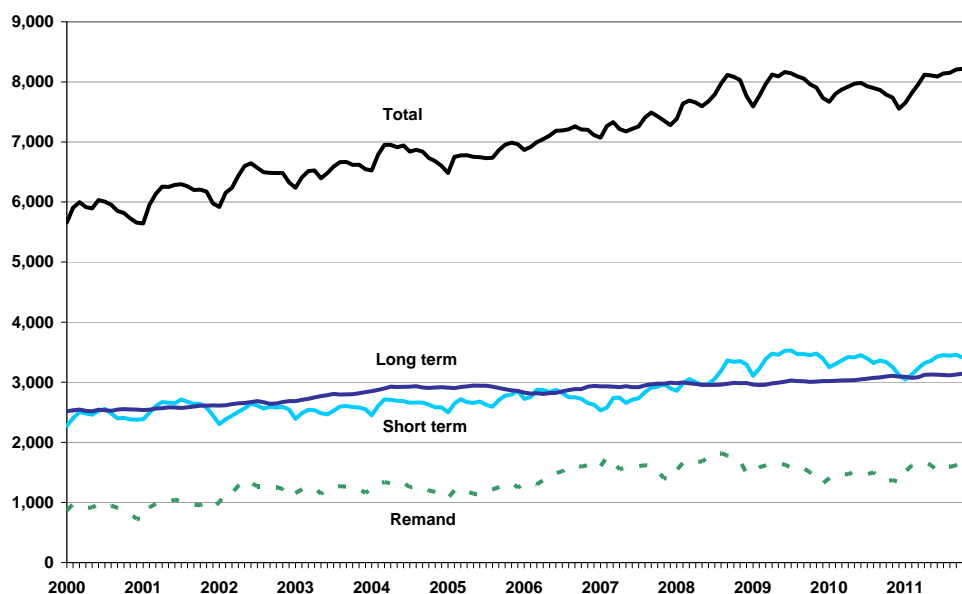
Prisoner type

28. While there has been an increase in numbers overall, the patterns of change have not been the same for all segments of the prison population (Chart 3.8). The increase in the long-term population sentenced to four years or more has been gradual over the years, from an average daily population of about 2,500 in 2000 to 3,100 in the second half of 2010 and during 2011.

29. The average daily population of remand prisoners increased sharply during 2006 from about 1,200, stabilising at 1,600 in 2007 before increasing further during 2008 to reach a peak of 1,800. This was the main reason for the increased prison population in 2006 and one of the contributing factors to the high prison population in 2008. The more recent figures show a consistent fall overall since mid 2008 to about 1,400 during the second half of 2010, followed by a increase to about 1,600 during 2011.

30. However, the main driver for the record population levels seen during 2008 and 2009 were the numbers of short-term prisoners sentenced to less than four years. The average daily population for this group increased steadily since 2007, from approximately 2,600 to 3,000, with the rate of increase accelerating markedly during 2008 and 2009 to reach 3,500. Population levels then dropped slightly by about 100 during the latter half of 2010, staying at about 3,400 during 2011. The main increase has been for the medium term sentences, as discussed in §8.

Chart 3.8 Average daily prison population: January 2000 to December 2011



Note: Long-term population includes recalls and life sentences.

Potential influences

31. There have been a series of initiatives over the past decade, primarily aimed at improving the efficiency of the criminal court system as a result of the [Bonomy](#) and [McInnes](#) reviews of high and sheriff summary court procedures, as well as the [Sentencing Commission for Scotland](#) review of the use of bail and remand. These include:

- *Increased sentencing powers*
 - Maximum sentence for sheriff solemn cases increased from three to five years (May 2004)
 - Maximum sentence for sheriff summary cases increased from three to 12 months, with additional penalties for failing to comply with bail conditions (December 2007)
 - Increased powers for Justice of the Peace courts to deal with a wider range of road traffic offences (March 2008).
- *Reforms to bail procedures*
 - Judges to provide reasons for granting/refusing bail
 - 'Exceptional circumstances' test for bail where an accused in solemn proceedings for a violent, sexual or drug trafficking offence has a previous similar solemn conviction
 - Attitude of prosecutor no longer restricts the power of the court so the court can now refuse bail even if the prosecutor does not oppose bail (December 2007).
- *Changes in public prosecution policy*
 - Revised Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) policy on knife crime with a presumption of prosecution in solemn courts and opposition to bail for repeat offenders (June 2006, further tightening of policy on knife crime with guidelines issued June 2011)

- Revised COPFS case marking guidelines with a presumption in favour of action and an outcome focused approach to increase likelihood of conviction. Where court action is appropriate, this will take place in the lowest appropriate forum (March 2008).
- *Legal Aid reform*
 - Payments to solicitors front-loaded to encourage early pleas (June 2008).

32. These changes are likely to have contributed to the observed increases in the prison population between 2006 and 2009 but the effect appears to have washed out to some extent.

33. Changes in police activity, both in the short and long term, may affect the prison population to some extent. For instance, over the past ten years there have been increasing volumes of prison receptions for relatively low-tariff crimes and offences such as crimes against public justice, handling offensive weapons, common assault and breach of the peace (see Annex A in [Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20](#) for more details). However, while this may reflect an increased police focus in these areas, the trend will also be affected by prosecution and sentencing practice, such as those described above.

34. Other changes in policy and practice, particularly in terms of alternatives to custody, 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 strong recommendations regarding greater use of alternatives to custody, a position which has been endorsed 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 offence and for those who pose a risk of harm, while community sentences should be the norm for less serious offenders.

35. 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. It is still early days in terms of assessing the likely impact of these changes on the prison population in the short to medium term as this will depend on how they are implemented by the judiciary. Prison population figures for 2011-12 suggest there has been little impact on the population with sentences of three months or less over and above the secular trend ([Annex D](#)). However, readers should note that in cases where several sentences are to be served consecutively, the sentence length recorded is the total length of the combined sentences. The prisons data will therefore underestimate the number of short sentences, and users are advised to use the [Scottish Government criminal proceedings data](#) if they wish a more accurate reflection of trends in sentencing.

36. Implementing the recommendations of the [Bowen](#) review of sheriff and jury procedure may also impact on the prison population, although again it is too early to determine the nature and timing of such impacts.

4. Prison population projections: 2011-12 to 2020-21

37. The latest set of prison population projections suggest that the daily prison population in Scotland will increase from an annual average of 8,300 in 2012-13 to 9,500 by 2020-21 (Table 4.1). These projections take into account recent trends in the prison population, including the latest available monthly data for 2011. 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 2010 and December 2011
Table 4.1

	December 2010 (average daily population)	December 2011 (average daily population)
2011-12	8,000	8,178 (actual)
2012-13	8,300	8,300
2013-14	8,600	8,400
2014-15	8,800	8,600
2015-16	9,000	8,700
2016-17	9,100	8,900
2017-18	9,200	9,000
2018-19	9,400	9,200
2019-20	9,500	9,300
2020-21		9,500

Note: Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 and exclude the home detention curfew population. This currently stands at about 370 (average daily population).

38. While the prison population has been relatively high during 2011, the current projections reflect some degree of flattening out compared to earlier projections. This is in part due to the low population levels observed during 2010 and a general slowing down of the rate of increase since 2009. While the latest projections show slightly lower numbers than the December 2010 projections, they continue to confirm the steady upward trend observed since 2000.

39. 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 offenders 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 10 per cent of prisoners are young offenders, while women currently constitute 6 per cent of the prison population in Scotland and have shown a much sharper rate of growth than the global population, practically doubling over the past ten years.

40. The prison population of young offenders 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. Indicative figures based on separate analyses are shown in Annex C.

Methodology

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

data used are derived from the Scottish Prison Service PR2 management information system.

42. Some groups of prisoners are treated differently from the direct sentenced group for the projections (details shown in [Table C.1](#) in [Annex C](#)):

- Remand receptions are projected as a proportion of direct sentenced receptions during 2011.
- 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 2011 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 2011 levels.

43. 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 C.2](#) in [Annex C](#) for more detail on time served factors).

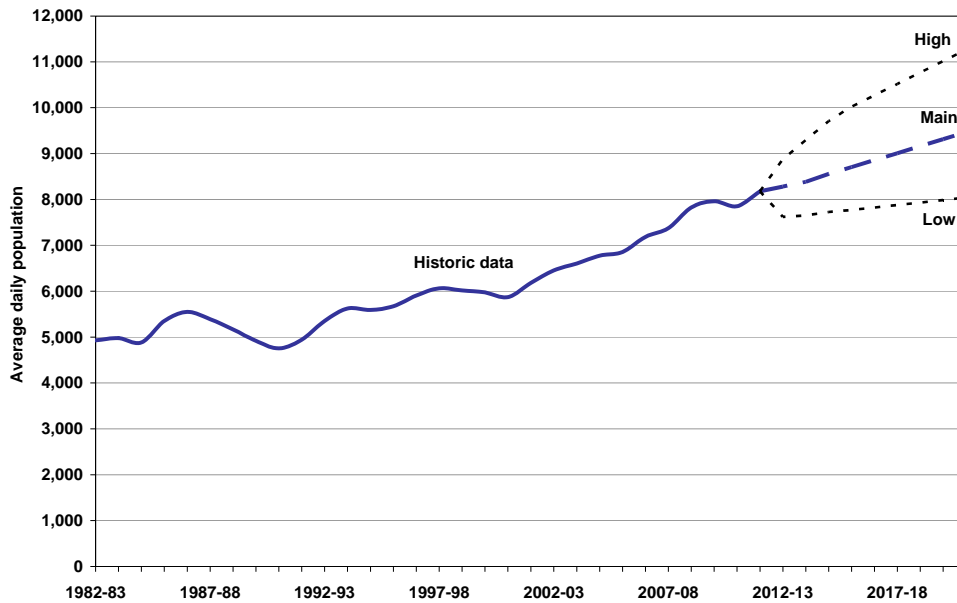
44. **Projections are based on past trends and do not explicitly model the potential impact of future changes in policy or practice on the prison population.** The projection model was run using reception data to December 2011. The underlying trends assumed for all categories of sentenced receptions 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

45. 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.

46. 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: 2011-12 to 2020-21



47. 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 rapid change such as the ones 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, or whether there will be a reversion back to earlier trend patterns, as appears to be the case at present. To illustrate the inherent uncertainty involved in making such projections over the longer term, [Table C.3 in Annex C](#) shows the historical accuracy of past projections over the past two decades.

48. In this case, the rapid population increase observed between 2006 and 2009 appears to have tailed off. Although the overall trend is still upward, the rate of increase has slowed down. The choice of main variant for the 2011 projections reflects this in that it is in line with the rate of change over the past ten years and gives somewhat lower average daily population figures than the December 2010 projections (Table 4.2).

Prison population projection variants: December 2010 and December 2011 Table 4.2

	December 2010			December 2011		
	High variant	Main variant	Low variant	High variant	Main variant	Low variant
2011-12	8,300	8,000	7,000		8,178 (actual)	
2012-13	8,700	8,300	6,800	8,900	8,300	7,600
2013-14	9,100	8,600	6,800	9,300	8,400	7,700
2014-15	9,400	8,800	6,800	9,700	8,600	7,700
2015-16	9,700	9,000	6,800	10,000	8,700	7,800
2016-17	9,900	9,100	6,900	10,300	8,900	7,800
2017-18	10,200	9,200	6,900	10,500	9,000	7,900
2018-19	10,400	9,400	6,900	10,800	9,200	7,900
2019-20	10,700	9,500	7,000	11,000	9,300	8,000
2020-21				11,300	9,500	8,000

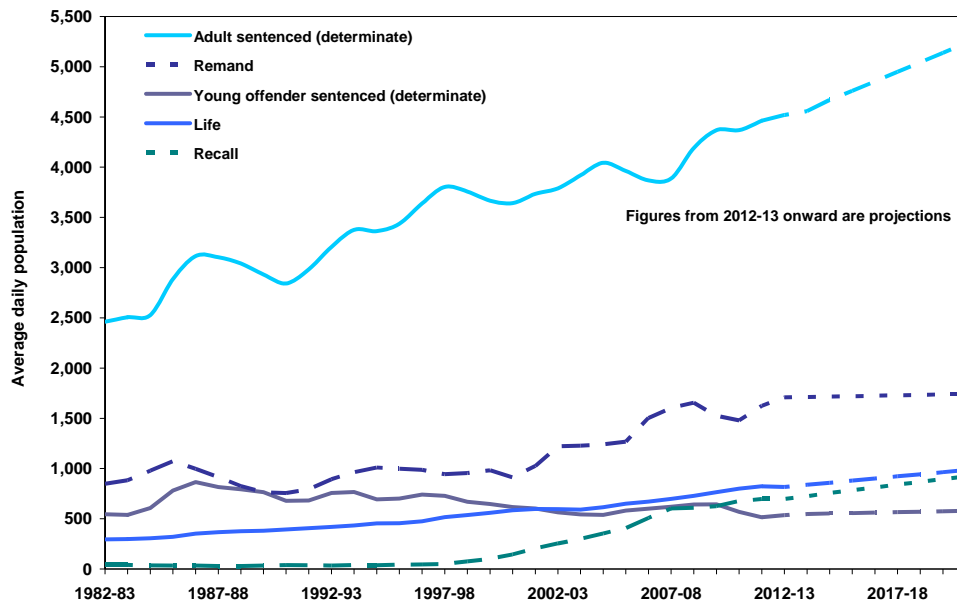
Note: Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 and exclude the home detention curfew population. This currently stands at about 370 (average daily population).

49. It may also be noted that the high variant for the December 2011 projections is somewhat higher than that for December 2010. This is due to several factors. Receptions for sentences between six months and four years have shown sustained increases over the past five years. In addition, receptions for sentences of four years and over have fluctuated substantially over the past four years. The high variant therefore represents the scenario where receptions for medium length sentences continue to increase as they have

done over the past five years, and receptions for long-term sentences do not stabilise at lower levels.

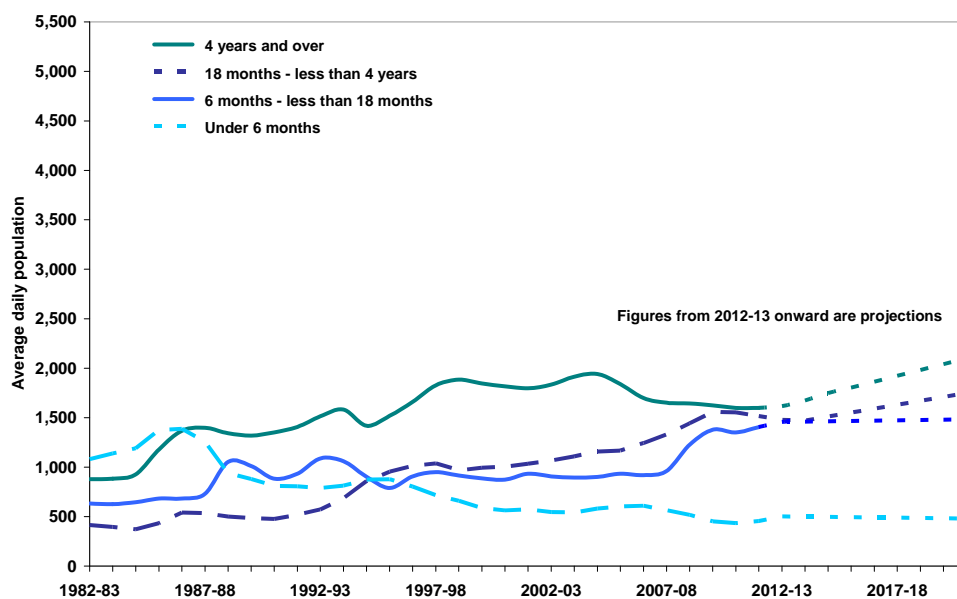
50. Charts 4.2 and 4.3 provide more detail on the main drivers of the population and potential future trends (the scale on both graphs is the same in order to make them easier to compare in terms of magnitude of effect). It can be seen from Chart 4.2 that the primary driver in terms of volume are adult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

Chart 4.2 Prison population projections by custody/sentence type



51. As highlighted in §8, it is the population with medium term sentences from 18 months to under four years, as well as the long-term population to a somewhat lesser extent, which have shown the most marked increases (Chart 4.3). 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

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. There are currently 16 penal establishments in Scotland. In addition, there are nine 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.

55. There is one dedicated young offender institution in Polmont and one young offender institution incorporated in the main prison at Cornton Vale. 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 offenders under 21 may be held in adult prisoners if warranted by special circumstances, such as proximity to courts.

Counting conventions

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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

62. 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.

63. 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

64. 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.

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

Home detention curfew

66. 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. Offenders are subject to electronically monitored restrictions on their movements for up to 12 hours per day for the remainder of their sentence.

Supervision level

67. 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

68. 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

Tayside	Angus Dundee City Perth and Kinross
South West Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire North Ayrshire South Ayrshire
Fife and Forth Valley	Clackmannanshire Falkirk Fife Stirling
Glasgow Northern	Glasgow City Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Eilean Siar Highland Moray Orkney Islands Shetland Islands
Lothian and Borders	Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian Scottish Borders West Lothian
Lanarkshire	North Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire
Northern Strathclyde	Argyll and Bute East Dunbartonshire East Renfrewshire Inverclyde Renfrewshire West Dunbartonshire

Classification of crimes/offences

69. 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

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

Driving under the influence

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.

70. 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). This change has not yet been fully implemented for the current publication, and crimes previously classified as lewd and libidinous practices have been included in the category of other in the interim.

71. During 2011-12, some crimes recorded in the Scottish Government prisons statistics were reclassified to bring them into line with the crime code classification used in Scottish Government criminal proceedings statistics. This resulted in some changes from previous figures, and the following table provides an indication of scale of the difference for the categories most affected. The reclassification does not appear to have affected the overall trends to any great extent.

Percentage difference between revised and original figures for 2010-11

	Average daily population			Receptions		
	Original figure	Revised figure	% change	Original figure	Revised figure	% change
Serious assault/attempted murder	1,351	1,244	-8	1,086	823	-24
Crimes against public justice	231	305	32	1,011	1,097	9
Handling offensive weapons	428	355	-17	884	797	-10
Common assault	606	655	8	1,887	2,088	11

Annex A Tables

Notes on tables

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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: 2002-03 to 2011-12

Table A.1

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% change over past year
Total	6,453	6,606	6,776	6,856	7,187	7,376	7,826	7,963	7,853	8,178	4
<i>Remand</i>	1,207	1,237	1,223	1,250	1,572	1,561	1,679	1,522	1,474	1,600	9
Untried	1,055	1,075	1,036	1,032	1,329	1,306	1,415	1,170	1,112	1,237	11
Convicted awaiting sentence	152	163	188	218	243	255	264	352	362	363	*
Young offenders	273	256	261	285	361	355	334	305	262	258	-1
Adults	933	981	962	965	1,211	1,206	1,344	1,217	1,212	1,342	11
<i>Sentenced</i>	5,246	5,369	5,553	5,605	5,615	5,815	6,147	6,441	6,379	6,578	3
Young offenders (direct sentence)	569	539	544	607	621	658	657	690	576	534	-7
Adults (direct sentence)	4,379	4,474	4,599	4,553	4,433	4,518	4,879	5,120	5,111	5,332	4
Fine defaulters	56	55	51	47	46	28	11	9	9	9	-4
Recalls from supervision/licence	235	293	351	397	514	610	599	621	681	701	3
Others	6	7	5	1	*	*	-	-	-	*	-
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	*	*	1	-	-	*	1	-	1	1	-
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	1	-
Men	6,171	6,293	6,444	6,521	6,833	7,005	7,414	7,539	7,419	7,710	4
<i>Remand</i>	1,125	1,150	1,138	1,166	1,471	1,444	1,545	1,417	1,369	1,492	9
Untried	1,000	1,016	980	976	1,257	1,232	1,330	1,107	1,044	1,170	12
Convicted awaiting sentence	126	134	159	191	213	213	215	311	325	322	-1
<i>Sentenced</i>	5,046	5,143	5,306	5,355	5,363	5,561	5,869	6,122	6,050	6,218	3
Young offenders (direct sentence)	548	515	515	583	591	634	633	662	545	506	-7
Adults (direct sentence)	4,206	4,279	4,387	4,333	4,219	4,296	4,633	4,836	4,827	5,013	4
Fine defaulters	51	50	47	43	43	26	10	8	9	8	-5
Recalls from supervision/licence	235	291	350	395	510	603	592	614	669	689	3
Others	5	7	5	1	*	*	-	-	-	*	-
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	*	*	1	-	-	*	1	-	1	1	-
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	-
Women	282	314	332	334	353	371	412	424	434	468	8
<i>Remand</i>	81	88	85	84	101	117	133	105	105	108	2
Untried	55	59	56	57	72	74	85	63	68	67	-1
Convicted awaiting sentence	26	29	29	27	29	42	49	41	38	41	8
<i>Sentenced</i>	200	226	247	250	252	255	278	319	329	360	9
Young offenders (direct sentence)	20	24	30	24	30	24	25	28	32	28	-12
Adults (direct sentence)	173	196	212	221	215	222	246	284	284	319	12
Fine defaulters	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	*	*	-
Recalls from supervision/licence	1	2	1	2	4	7	7	6	13	13	-
Others	1	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-

Average daily population and maximum number by penal establishment:

2011-12

Table A.2

	Average daily population			Maximum number ¹		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>Prisons</i>						
Aberdeen	237	4	241	257	7	262
Addiewell	774	-	774	807	-	807
Barlinnie	1,528	-	1,528	1,682	-	1,682
Cornton Vale	-	289	289	-	381	381
Dumfries	203	-	203	217	-	217
Edinburgh	841	73	913	947	113	957
Glenochil	736	-	736	756	-	756
Greenock	203	54	257	246	66	311
Inverness	140	4	144	154	6	159
Kilmarnock	634	-	634	654	-	654
Low Moss ²	11	-	11	367	-	367
Open Estate ³	267	-	267	292	-	292
Perth	699	-	699	730	-	730
Peterhead	146	-	146	152	-	152
Shotts	555	-	555	598	-	598
<i>Young Offenders Institutions</i>						
Cornton Vale	-	44	44	-	58	58
Polmont	737	-	737	784	-	784
Total	7,710	468	8,178	7,974	504	8,461

Notes:

1. The figures in these columns cannot be added to produce a total 'maximum number' since the individual establishment figures relate to different days during 2011-12.
2. The new prison at Low Moss opened in March 2012.
3. The Open Estate previously operated from two sites at Noranside and Castle Huntly. Noranside was closed in November 2011.

**Average daily population of sentenced offenders by sentence length:
2002-03 to 2011-12**

Table A.3

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% change over past year
Total	5,245	5,367	5,551	5,605	5,614	5,814	6,146	6,440	6,377	6,576	3
Fine default	56	55	51	47	46	28	11	9	9	9	-4
Less than 3 months	88	68	81	101	124	116	98	89	78	50	-36
3 months - less than 6 months	433	403	450	442	444	426	402	350	347	383	10
6 months - less than 2 years	1,176	1,163	1,161	1,214	1,159	1,226	1,567	1,767	1,682	1,822	8
2 years - less than 4 years	814	857	884	913	959	1,058	1,099	1,211	1,183	1,172	-1
4 years or over (excluding life)	1,839	1,932	1,957	1,841	1,702	1,654	1,643	1,631	1,597	1,600	*
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	599	590	612	650	666	696	726	763	800	838	5
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	235	293	351	397	514	610	599	621	681	701	3
Others	6	7	5	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
Young offenders	579	552	558	624	644	684	686	719	604	556	-8
Fine default	7	6	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	-
Less than 3 months	13	9	9	14	13	13	11	8	6	3	-56
3 months - less than 6 months	63	51	55	57	58	59	50	45	37	34	-8
6 months - less than 2 years	231	216	212	241	241	243	267	307	242	246	2
2 years - less than 4 years	112	111	118	142	136	175	165	182	164	137	-16
4 years or over (excluding life)	131	132	130	127	143	136	134	126	103	94	-9
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	19	19	19	26	30	31	30	22	23	19	-18
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	3	7	8	11	19	25	28	28	26	22	-19
Others	*	1	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults	4,666	4,816	4,993	4,981	4,970	5,130	5,460	5,722	5,774	6,020	4
Fine default	49	49	46	43	41	26	10	8	8	8	-1
Less than 3 months	76	59	71	87	111	102	88	81	72	47	-35
3 months - less than 6 months	370	353	395	386	386	367	352	305	310	349	13
6 months - less than 2 years	945	947	949	972	918	983	1,300	1,460	1,440	1,576	9
2 years - less than 4 years	702	746	766	771	823	883	935	1,029	1,019	1,035	2
4 years or over (excluding life)	1,708	1,799	1,827	1,713	1,559	1,518	1,510	1,505	1,493	1,507	1
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	579	571	592	623	637	664	696	741	776	819	6
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	233	286	343	385	495	585	571	593	655	680	4
Others	5	6	4	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
Men	5,045	5,142	5,304	5,355	5,362	5,560	5,868	6,121	6,049	6,216	3
Fine default	51	50	47	43	43	26	10	8	9	8	-5
Less than 3 months	83	62	75	94	116	108	91	83	73	45	-38
3 months - less than 6 months	407	378	421	415	419	402	375	324	319	352	10
6 months - less than 2 years	1,119	1,084	1,075	1,120	1,070	1,133	1,464	1,644	1,554	1,689	9
2 years - less than 4 years	766	817	831	862	904	1,002	1,035	1,128	1,114	1,096	-2
4 years or over (excluding life)	1,793	1,878	1,905	1,792	1,652	1,607	1,595	1,582	1,539	1,529	-1
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	586	573	595	633	649	678	707	739	773	807	4
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	235	291	350	395	510	603	592	614	669	689	3
Others	5	7	5	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
Women	200	226	247	250	252	254	278	319	329	360	9
Fine default	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	*	*	-
Less than 3 months	5	5	6	7	8	8	7	7	5	5	-9
3 months - less than 6 months	26	25	30	27	25	24	28	26	28	31	10
6 months - less than 2 years	57	79	86	94	90	92	103	123	129	133	3
2 years - less than 4 years	48	41	52	51	55	56	64	83	70	76	9
4 years or over (excluding life)	46	54	52	49	49	47	48	49	58	71	23
Life/Section 205/206 sentences	13	17	16	17	18	18	19	24	26	31	18
Persons recalled from supervision/licence	1	2	1	2	4	7	7	6	13	13	1
Others	1	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Civil prisoners are excluded from this table.

**Offenders in custody by age, ethnic origin, religion,
and supervision level: 30 June 2011** **Table A.4**

	Male	Female	All
Total	7,635	471	8,106
Age			
Under 16	-	-	-
16	29	1	30
17	95	3	98
18	173	7	180
19	228	16	244
20	254	13	267
21	289	19	308
22	302	10	312
23 - 24	633	30	663
25 - 29	1,492	114	1,606
30 - 34	1,243	76	1,319
35 - 39	949	62	1,011
40 - 44	794	53	847
45 - 49	518	43	561
50 - 54	308	15	323
55 - 59	152	8	160
60 - 64	97	-	97
65 or over	79	1	80
Ethnic background			
White	7,334	456	7,790
Black	102	6	108
Indian	11	2	13
Pakistani	75	-	75
Bangladeshi	7	-	7
Chinese	42	2	44
Other Asian	33	3	36
Mixed	21	2	23
Other	10	-	10
Religion			
Church Of Scotland	2,311	75	2,386
Roman Catholic	1,724	116	1,840
Church Of England	82	8	90
Baptist	5	1	6
Episcopalian	3	1	4
Christian	213	18	231
Muslim	181	2	183
Buddhist	27	3	30
Jehovah's Witness	2	-	2
Sikh	6	2	8
Hindu	4	-	4
Jewish	4	1	5
Mormon	6	-	6
Other	64	7	71
None	3,003	237	3,240
Supervision level			
High	561	31	592
Medium	4,533	313	4,846
Low	2,541	127	2,668

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

**Main crime/offence of offenders in custody by sex and custody type:
30 June 2011**

Table A.5

	Number						Percentage					
	Remand			Sentenced			Remand			Sentenced		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Total crimes & offences	1,378	123	1,501	6,257	348	6,605	100	100	100	100	100	100
Crimes	1,125	86	1,211	4,664	293	4,957	82	70	81	75	84	75
<i>Non-sexual crimes of violence</i>	433	24	457	2,226	118	2,344	31	20	30	36	34	35
Homicide	51	3	54	816	51	867	4	2	4	13	15	13
Serious assault and attempted murder	266	14	280	940	40	980	19	11	19	15	11	15
Robbery	94	7	101	409	24	433	7	6	7	7	7	7
Other	22	-	22	61	3	64	2	-	1	1	1	1
<i>Crimes of indecency</i>	57	-	57	373	4	377	4	-	4	6	1	6
Rape and attempted rape	27	-	27	162	1	163	2	-	2	3	*	2
Sexual assault	14	-	14	24	-	24	1	-	1	*	-	*
Other ¹	16	-	16	187	3	190	1	-	1	3	1	3
<i>Crimes of dishonesty</i>	211	23	234	746	64	810	15	19	16	12	18	12
Housebreaking	67	1	68	257	5	262	5	1	5	4	1	4
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	6	1	7	15	1	16	*	1	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	8	-	8	19	-	19	1	-	1	*	-	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	11	-	11	21	-	21	1	-	1	*	-	*
Shoplifting	39	14	53	199	35	234	3	11	4	3	10	4
Other theft	48	5	53	130	15	145	3	4	4	2	4	2
Fraud	9	1	10	44	5	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	23	1	24	61	3	64	2	1	2	1	1	1
<i>Fire-raising, vandalism etc</i>	41	4	45	98	6	104	3	3	3	2	2	2
Fire-raising	7	1	8	37	3	40	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vandalism etc	34	3	37	61	3	64	2	2	2	1	1	1
<i>Other crimes</i>	383	35	418	1,221	101	1,322	28	28	28	20	29	20
Crimes against public justice	163	15	178	147	12	159	12	12	12	2	3	2
Handling offensive weapons	101	1	102	245	11	256	7	1	7	4	3	4
Drugs	105	19	124	810	76	886	8	15	8	13	22	13
Other	14	-	14	19	2	21	1	-	1	*	1	*
Offences	253	37	290	932	43	975	18	30	19	15	12	15
<i>Miscellaneous offences</i>	242	36	278	806	41	847	18	29	19	13	12	13
Common assault	117	19	136	507	28	535	8	15	9	8	8	8
Breach of the peace	22	2	24	115	5	120	2	2	2	2	1	2
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	103	15	118	184	8	192	7	12	8	3	2	3
<i>Motor vehicle offences</i>	11	1	12	126	2	128	1	1	1	2	1	2
Dangerous and careless driving	2	1	3	36	-	36	*	1	*	1	-	1
Driving under the influence	3	-	3	16	-	16	*	-	*	*	-	*
Speeding	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	*	-	*
Unlawful use of vehicle	6	-	6	71	2	73	*	-	*	1	1	1
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	*	-	*
Unknown charge	-	-	-	645	11	656	-	-	-	10	3	10
Other jurisdiction charge	-	-	-	16	1	17	-	-	-	*	*	*

Notes: Civil prisoners are excluded from this table. Cases where the charge is unknown are predominantly recall cases. 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 lewd and libidinous practices pending implementation of the new classification for crimes of indecency.

Numbers in custody by local authority and age/sex: 30 June 2011 Table A.6

	Adult			Young offender			All			Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population ¹
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	
Total	6,856	431	7,287	779	40	819	7,635	471	8,106	187
Tayside	586	51	637	49	3	52	635	54	689	204
Angus	73	5	78	6	1	7	79	6	85	93
Dundee City	386	36	422	35	1	36	421	37	458	377
Perth & Kinross	127	10	137	8	1	9	135	11	146	117
South West Scotland	655	41	696	89	4	93	744	45	789	185
Dumfries & Galloway	129	8	137	7	-	7	136	8	144	116
East Ayrshire	182	10	192	31	2	33	213	12	225	227
North Ayrshire	199	13	212	33	-	33	232	13	245	220
South Ayrshire	145	10	155	18	2	20	163	12	175	187
Fife and Forth Valley	624	32	656	86	3	89	710	35	745	137
Clackmannanshire	67	6	73	10	1	11	77	7	84	203
Falkirk	129	7	136	18	-	18	147	7	154	122
Fife	336	14	350	39	2	41	375	16	391	129
Stirling	92	5	97	19	-	19	111	5	116	155
Glasgow City	1,442	75	1,517	140	6	146	1,582	81	1,663	332
Northern	630	58	688	87	5	92	717	63	780	112
Aberdeen City	292	28	320	40	3	43	332	31	363	195
Aberdeenshire	100	12	112	5	-	5	105	12	117	58
Eilean Siar	12	1	13	4	-	4	16	1	17	78
Highland	159	11	170	27	1	28	186	12	198	108
Moray	48	3	51	8	1	9	56	4	60	83
Orkney Islands	7	1	8	1	-	1	8	1	9	54
Shetland Islands	12	2	14	2	-	2	14	2	16	88
Lothian and Borders	809	42	851	97	3	100	906	45	951	119
East Lothian	60	3	63	4	-	4	64	3	67	84
Edinburgh, City of	504	26	530	62	2	64	566	28	594	141
Midlothian	66	4	70	7	-	7	73	4	77	115
Scottish Borders	46	4	50	7	-	7	53	4	57	61
West Lothian	133	5	138	17	1	18	150	6	156	113
Lanarkshire	862	49	911	114	10	124	976	59	1,035	199
North Lanarkshire	480	28	508	59	5	64	539	33	572	217
South Lanarkshire	382	21	403	55	5	60	437	26	463	181
Northern Strathclyde	676	40	716	94	2	96	770	42	812	158
Argyll & Bute	46	6	52	7	-	7	53	6	59	78
East Dunbartonshire	51	1	52	3	-	3	54	1	55	64
East Renfrewshire	53	1	54	2	-	2	55	1	56	78
Inverclyde	129	3	132	24	-	24	153	3	156	238
Renfrewshire	232	18	250	31	1	32	263	19	282	201
West Dunbartonshire	165	11	176	27	1	28	192	12	204	275
Outwith Scotland	235	19	254	7	1	8	242	20	262	
No fixed abode	335	24	359	16	3	19	351	27	378	
Unidentifiable address	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	

Notes: See Section 5 for details on [Community Justice Authorities](#). Details on the length of sentence of offenders 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 2011. 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.16** which is based on the total population.

Liberations from prison by custody type/sentence length and local authority: 2011-12 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/license	Others	Total
Total	8,787	337	3,307	3,241	3,110	511	25	431	43	19,792
Tayside	827	10	305	380	302	34	3	78	-	1,939
Angus	145	5	39	56	27	2	-	11	-	285
Dundee City	498	2	177	235	214	26	2	64	-	1,218
Perth & Kinross	184	3	89	89	61	6	1	3	-	436
South West Scotland	695	32	322	366	352	45	1	29	8	1,850
Dumfries & Galloway	101	7	76	49	62	13	-	8	-	316
East Ayrshire	214	9	98	116	92	15	1	9	4	558
North Ayrshire	273	9	60	99	105	12	-	7	4	569
South Ayrshire	107	7	88	102	93	5	-	5	-	407
Fife and Forth Valley	964	34	331	367	314	34	1	47	3	2,095
Clackmannanshire	107	10	21	41	26	10	-	5	2	222
Falkirk	223	5	96	77	66	4	-	4	-	475
Fife	485	16	170	186	175	17	-	31	1	1,081
Stirling	149	3	44	63	47	3	1	7	-	317
Glasgow City	1,967	30	798	565	606	101	8	79	12	4,166
Northern	807	64	362	369	314	52	2	32	3	2,005
Aberdeen City	293	43	106	146	158	20	2	14	1	783
Aberdeenshire	82	10	48	41	55	9	-	3	-	248
Eilean Siar	12	1	12	13	4	2	-	-	-	44
Highland	305	5	141	113	61	13	-	12	2	652
Moray	72	5	47	45	23	7	-	3	-	202
Orkney Islands	17	-	6	8	6	-	-	-	-	37
Shetland Islands	26	-	2	3	7	1	-	-	-	39
Lothian and Borders	1,058	62	314	352	335	47	1	38	10	2,217
East Lothian	65	1	40	41	28	5	-	2	3	185
Edinburgh, City of	604	33	157	190	220	23	-	26	3	1,256
Midlothian	88	5	19	29	19	6	-	4	-	170
Scottish Borders	84	5	32	36	19	5	-	3	1	185
West Lothian	217	18	66	56	49	8	1	3	3	421
Lanarkshire	1,088	18	349	345	393	70	3	35	1	2,302
North Lanarkshire	605	12	189	181	227	37	2	21	1	1,275
South Lanarkshire	483	6	160	164	166	33	1	14	-	1,027
Northern Strathclyde	855	72	307	323	300	58	4	37	6	1,962
Argyll & Bute	101	12	46	40	25	4	1	4	-	233
East Dunbartonshire	57	2	16	23	24	4	-	3	-	129
East Renfrewshire	36	-	13	10	18	2	2	2	1	84
Inverclyde	162	-	57	83	53	12	1	8	-	376
Renfrewshire	313	6	92	89	90	24	-	16	4	634
West Dunbartonshire	186	52	83	78	90	12	-	4	1	506
Outwith Scotland	168	5	49	48	93	24	1	12	-	400
No fixed abode	353	10	167	125	100	46	1	44	-	846
Unidentifiable address	5	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	10

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 offenders are in the [web tables](#) accompanying this publication (Tables A.7a-b).

Prisoners released on home detention curfew (HDC): 2007-08 to 2011-12

Table A.8

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Average daily population on HDC ¹	310	370	373	358	365
Young offenders	55	51	37	36	23
Adults	255	319	336	322	342
Men	274	325	333	320	323
Women	36	45	40	38	42
Number of HDC releases	2,082	2,056	1,885	1,820	1,942
Young offenders	410	296	190	180	115
Adults	1,672	1,760	1,695	1,640	1,827
Men	1,857	1,804	1,674	1,614	1,698
Women	225	252	211	206	244
Number of recalls to custody from HDC ²	511	458	394	381	381
Young offenders	133	71	50	36	26
Adults	378	387	344	345	355
Men	459	407	347	344	321
Women	52	51	47	37	60
Number of re-admissions to custody from HDC ³	66	69	52	35	30
Young offenders	13	13	3	5	2
Adults	53	56	49	30	28
Men	63	60	48	30	30
Women	3	9	4	5	-

Notes: See Section 5 for details of the [HDC scheme](#). Population figures for 2011-12 are provided directly from the Scottish Prison Service PR2 system due to data issues.

1. Figures exclude prisoners recorded as unlawfully at large. This is due to a time lag in recording the outcome of recall procedures in certain cases, which results in an over-estimate of the HDC population if these cases are included. Figures for 2010-11 have been revised upward by about 15% as a result of cleaning outstanding cases recorded as unlawfully at large. Counting conventions for prisoners recorded as unlawfully at large are described in more detail in the [notes on tables](#).

2. Figures for 2007-08 were revised in the 2009-10 data release as a result of technical difficulties in recording the outcome of recall procedures in certain cases. The revised figures are about 10% lower than those published in the original 2007-08 release.

3. Re-admissions typically involve a voluntary return to custody.

Receptions to penal establishments by type of custody: 2002-03 to 2011-12

Table A.9

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% change over past year
Total	39,783	39,076	38,347	38,746	43,506	40,450	38,986	36,521	36,012	37,002	3
<i>Remand</i>	18,595	18,385	18,539	19,105	22,812	22,136	22,303	20,637	21,023	21,659	3
<i>Unruly certificate</i> ¹	26	22	20	24	29	15	10	5	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced</i>	20,957	20,437	19,652	19,488	20,430	18,229	16,566	15,824	14,943	15,331	3
Young offenders	3,299	2,880	2,674	2,933	2,985	2,760	2,449	2,324	1,862	1,805	-3
Direct sentenced	2,225	2,004	1,948	2,162	2,287	2,357	2,264	2,144	1,709	1,688	-1
Fine defaulters	1,074	876	726	771	698	403	185	180	153	117	-24
Adults	17,438	17,293	16,708	16,209	16,977	15,057	13,696	13,060	12,560	13,035	4
Direct sentenced	10,604	10,517	10,627	10,759	11,705	11,846	12,374	11,907	11,461	11,989	5
Fine defaulters	6,834	6,776	6,081	5,450	5,272	3,211	1,322	1,153	1,099	1,046	-5
Recalls from supervision/licence	220	264	270	346	468	412	421	440	521	491	-6
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	3	1	6	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	n/a
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	11	12	6	4	4	11	4	12	22	12	-45
<i>Legalised police cells</i> ²	191	219	124	125	231	57	102	43	n/a	n/a	n/a
Men	36,674	35,856	35,201	35,692	40,089	37,059	35,603	33,545	32,980	33,902	3
<i>Remand</i>	16,881	16,601	16,787	17,374	20,810	19,966	20,057	18,792	19,130	19,680	3
<i>Unruly certificate</i> ¹	24	21	19	24	26	14	10	5	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced</i>	19,569	19,020	18,265	18,171	19,042	17,013	15,433	14,699	13,828	14,210	3
Young offenders	3,126	2,707	2,520	2,818	2,811	2,629	2,321	2,193	1,725	1,697	-2
Direct sentenced	2,102	1,885	1,827	2,074	2,157	2,244	2,145	2,019	1,576	1,588	1
Fine defaulters	1,024	822	693	744	654	385	176	174	149	109	-27
Adults	16,224	16,053	15,479	15,012	15,775	13,982	12,701	12,079	11,592	12,032	4
Direct sentenced	10,014	9,858	9,897	10,015	10,902	11,017	11,468	11,010	10,568	11,045	5
Fine defaulters	6,210	6,195	5,582	4,997	4,873	2,965	1,233	1,069	1,024	987	-4
Recalls from supervision/licence	219	260	266	341	456	402	411	427	511	481	-6
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	3	1	6	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	n/a
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	11	12	6	4	3	10	3	11	20	12	-40
<i>Legalised police cells</i> ²	186	201	118	119	208	54	99	38	n/a	n/a	n/a
Women	3,109	3,220	3,146	3,054	3,417	3,391	3,383	2,976	3,010	3,100	3
<i>Remand</i>	1,714	1,784	1,752	1,731	2,002	2,170	2,246	1,845	1,893	1,979	5
<i>Unruly certificate</i> ¹	2	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced</i>	1,388	1,417	1,387	1,317	1,388	1,216	1,133	1,125	1,115	1,121	1
Young offenders	173	173	154	115	174	131	128	131	137	108	-21
Direct sentenced	123	119	121	88	130	113	119	125	133	100	-25
Fine defaulters	50	54	33	27	44	18	9	6	4	8	100
Adults	1,214	1,240	1,229	1,197	1,202	1,075	995	981	968	1,003	4
Direct sentenced	590	659	730	744	803	829	906	897	893	944	6
Fine defaulters	624	581	499	453	399	246	89	84	75	59	-21
Recalls from supervision/licence	1	4	4	5	12	10	10	13	10	10	-
<i>Sentenced by court martial</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Civil prisoners</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	n/a
<i>Legalised police cells</i> ²	5	18	6	6	23	3	3	5	n/a	n/a	n/a

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. Figures from 2010-11 onward are not available due to technical difficulties.

**Sentenced receptions to penal establishments by sentencing court:
2002-03 to 2011-12**

Table A.10

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	20,737	20,173	19,382	19,142	19,962	17,817	16,145	15,384	14,422	14,840
High	1,270	1,291	948	848	868	852	791	776	709	735
Sheriff (solemn & summary procedure)	15,184	14,707	14,862	15,406	16,126	14,961	14,375	13,604	12,810	13,109
District & Stipendiary Magistrate ¹	4,204	4,071	3,468	2,787	2,872	1,891	882	915	823	896
Other	79	104	104	101	96	113	97	89	80	100
	%									
High	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Sheriff (solemn & summary procedure)	73	73	77	80	81	84	89	88	89	88
District & Stipendiary Magistrate ¹	20	20	18	15	14	11	5	6	6	6
Other	*	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 Justice of the Peace courts from March 2008.

Direct sentenced receptions by age and sex: 2002-03 to 2011-12

Table A.11

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% change over past year
Total	12,829	12,521	12,575	12,921	13,992	14,203	14,638	14,051	13,170	13,677	4
Under 16	4	5	-	2	3	5	5	1	-	-	-
16	135	96	122	134	159	130	109	89	73	71	-3
17	373	354	318	372	388	407	375	323	223	230	3
18	483	455	498	513	554	585	583	572	428	386	-10
19	600	511	537	568	582	619	590	546	447	482	8
20	630	583	473	573	601	611	602	613	538	519	-4
21 - 30	6,285	6,154	5,917	5,690	6,099	6,370	6,419	6,130	5,692	5,737	1
31 - 40	3,056	3,073	3,192	3,412	3,639	3,526	3,784	3,545	3,601	3,865	7
41 - 50	882	919	1,155	1,211	1,518	1,457	1,640	1,691	1,654	1,811	9
Over 50	381	371	363	446	449	493	531	541	514	576	12
Men	12,116	11,743	11,724	12,089	13,059	13,261	13,613	13,029	12,144	12,633	4
Under 16	4	4	-	2	3	5	5	1	-	-	-
16	129	94	116	134	147	125	104	84	71	70	-1
17	353	336	300	363	376	384	351	293	208	221	6
18	452	439	473	487	517	563	553	543	377	370	-2
19	571	469	507	544	552	583	566	514	420	441	5
20	593	543	431	544	562	584	566	584	500	486	-3
21 - 30	5,931	5,755	5,490	5,285	5,639	5,913	5,935	5,676	5,244	5,290	1
31 - 40	2,869	2,892	2,982	3,160	3,411	3,289	3,501	3,279	3,325	3,583	8
41 - 50	845	858	1,083	1,146	1,428	1,365	1,534	1,557	1,523	1,652	8
Over 50	369	353	342	424	424	450	498	498	476	520	9
Women	713	778	851	832	933	942	1,025	1,022	1,026	1,044	2
Under 16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	6	2	6	-	12	5	5	5	2	1	-50
17	20	18	18	9	12	23	24	30	15	9	-40
18	31	16	25	26	37	22	30	29	51	16	-69
19	29	42	30	24	30	36	24	32	27	41	52
20	37	40	42	29	39	27	36	29	38	33	-13
21 - 30	354	399	427	405	460	457	484	454	448	447	*
31 - 40	187	181	210	252	228	237	283	266	276	282	2
41 - 50	37	61	72	65	90	92	106	134	131	159	21
Over 50	12	18	21	22	25	43	33	43	38	56	47

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: 2002-03 to 2011-12 Table A.12

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% change over past year
Total crimes & offences	12,829	12,521	12,575	12,921	13,992	14,203	14,638	14,051	13,170	13,677	4
Crimes	9,013	8,718	8,608	8,659	9,297	9,479	9,836	9,635	9,003	9,149	2
<i>Non-sexual crimes of violence</i>	1,418	1,505	1,440	1,399	1,400	1,520	1,601	1,574	1,455	1,625	12
Homicide	119	154	153	114	127	146	126	119	108	110	2
Serious assault and attempted murder	714	774	775	803	802	873	974	920	823	915	11
Robbery	523	517	448	405	403	418	440	434	397	508	28
Other	62	60	64	77	68	83	61	101	127	92	-28
<i>Crimes of indecency</i>	215	242	232	269	232	192	232	271	210	233	11
Rape and attempted rape	55	54	55	63	54	51	43	55	40	49	23
Sexual assault	24	34	36	22	14	11	9	7	11	37	236
Other ¹	136	154	141	184	164	130	180	209	159	147	-8
<i>Crimes of dishonesty</i>	4,979	4,517	4,282	4,013	4,084	3,805	4,013	3,753	3,602	3,639	1
Housebreaking	1,208	1,132	1,030	908	952	802	801	786	748	785	5
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	180	173	113	118	110	127	116	105	101	102	1
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	164	164	166	124	118	151	134	92	90	100	11
Theft of a motor vehicle	369	248	219	173	189	144	172	124	119	109	-8
Shoplifting ²	1,683	1,560	1,518	1,563	1,520	1,427	1,489	1,417	1,388	1,362	-2
Other theft	855	758	814	714	687	669	742	707	651	665	2
Fraud	141	138	125	149	187	199	257	230	209	184	-12
Other	379	344	297	264	321	286	302	292	296	332	12
<i>Fire-raising, vandalism etc</i>	301	352	345	381	386	427	434	421	413	370	-10
Fire-raising	45	61	50	73	70	80	82	63	58	65	12
Vandalism etc	256	291	295	308	316	347	352	358	355	305	-14
<i>Other crimes</i>	2,100	2,102	2,309	2,597	3,195	3,535	3,556	3,616	3,323	3,282	-1
Crimes against public justice	567	556	625	744	1,030	1,145	1,110	1,116	1,097	1,112	1
Handling offensive weapons	571	539	673	791	965	989	1,044	977	797	821	3
Drugs	950	992	987	1,005	1,113	1,289	1,325	1,461	1,370	1,271	-7
Other	12	15	24	57	87	112	77	62	59	78	32
Offences	3,763	3,735	3,911	4,235	4,661	4,689	4,782	4,387	4,136	4,473	8
<i>Miscellaneous offences</i>	2,335	2,356	2,694	3,063	3,504	3,646	3,894	3,700	3,571	3,953	11
Common assault	1,289	1,332	1,513	1,667	1,856	1,987	2,155	2,103	2,088	2,148	3
Breach of the peace ³	899	853	997	1,140	1,370	1,373	1,396	1,351	1,040	539	-48
Drunkenness	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	-
Other	144	169	183	255	275	285	341	245	440	1,263	187
<i>Motor vehicle offences</i>	1,428	1,379	1,217	1,172	1,157	1,043	888	687	565	520	-8
Dangerous and careless driving	176	174	152	142	170	174	154	122	109	103	-6
Driving under the influence	196	178	187	163	194	166	164	129	116	108	-7
Speeding	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	n/a
Unlawful use of vehicle	1,039	1,015	865	850	774	688	559	420	333	304	-9
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	-
Other	16	12	11	17	13	15	9	11	5	4	-20
Unknown charge	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	n/a
Other jurisdiction charge	53	68	56	25	34	35	20	29	31	54	74

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 offenders by sex are in the [web tables](#) accompanying this publication (Tables A.12a-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 lewd and libidinous practices pending implementation of the new classification for crimes of indecency.
2. Earlier publications included shoplifting in other theft prior to 2004-05: these categories were revised for the 2009-10 release to ensure a consistent time series.
3. 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:
2002-03 to 2011-12**

Table A.13

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% change over past year
Total	12,829	12,521	12,575	12,921	13,992	14,203	14,638	14,051	13,170	13,677	4
Less than 30 days	355	328	355	380	465	484	530	528	415	323	-22
30-59 days	989	950	817	910	1,136	1,021	898	704	662	486	-27
60-89 days	1,201	1,149	1,540	1,977	2,264	2,113	1,682	1,520	1,349	947	-30
90 days/3 months	2,396	2,277	2,180	1,902	1,778	1,583	1,178	842	593	555	-6
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	2,549	2,498	2,842	2,818	2,982	2,977	2,980	2,756	2,909	3,307	14
6 months - less than 2 years	3,745	3,633	3,365	3,460	3,812	4,304	5,552	5,791	5,519	6,209	13
2 years - less than 4 years	777	862	800	873	963	1,065	1,168	1,287	1,149	1,199	4
4 years & over (excluding life)	743	726	585	530	517	581	560	530	492	560	14
Life/Section 205	74	98	91	71	75	75	90	93	82	91	11
Average sentence imposed (days)	326	336	306	295	291	313	324	343	343	358	4
Young offenders	2,225	2,004	1,948	2,162	2,287	2,357	2,264	2,144	1,709	1,688	-1
Less than 30 days	74	58	59	57	58	76	69	50	43	28	-35
30-59 days	149	142	101	110	137	154	127	87	78	44	-44
60-89 days	189	158	201	321	301	287	223	191	158	90	-43
90 days/3 months	405	382	322	315	283	240	193	135	79	69	-13
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	410	353	412	410	483	466	414	396	336	352	5
6 months - less than 2 years	768	691	653	706	809	862	977	995	779	884	13
2 years - less than 4 years	135	121	136	154	151	176	186	226	166	159	-4
4 years & over (excluding life)	82	87	55	74	54	82	60	52	60	54	-10
Life/Section 205	13	12	9	15	11	14	15	12	10	8	-20
Average sentence imposed (days)	290	304	286	301	283	316	314	348	349	366	5
Adults	10,604	10,517	10,627	10,759	11,705	11,846	12,374	11,907	11,461	11,989	5
Less than 30 days	281	270	296	323	407	408	461	478	372	295	-21
30-59 days	840	808	716	800	999	867	771	617	584	442	-24
60-89 days	1,012	991	1,339	1,656	1,963	1,826	1,459	1,329	1,191	857	-28
90 days/3 months	1,991	1,895	1,858	1,587	1,495	1,343	985	707	514	486	-5
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	2,139	2,145	2,430	2,408	2,499	2,511	2,566	2,360	2,573	2,955	15
6 months - less than 2 years	2,977	2,942	2,712	2,754	3,003	3,442	4,575	4,796	4,740	5,325	12
2 years - less than 4 years	642	741	664	719	812	889	982	1,061	983	1,040	6
4 years & over (excluding life)	661	639	530	456	463	499	500	478	432	506	17
Life/Section 205	61	86	82	56	64	61	75	81	72	83	15
Average sentence imposed (days)	333	342	309	294	293	312	326	342	342	357	4
Men	12,116	11,743	11,724	12,089	13,059	13,261	13,613	13,029	12,144	12,633	4
Less than 30 days	334	304	335	346	419	438	486	479	362	285	-21
30-59 days	934	882	745	833	1,040	941	809	634	608	440	-28
60-89 days	1,126	1,064	1,427	1,848	2,118	1,973	1,561	1,401	1,259	880	-30
90 days/3 months	2,255	2,126	2,032	1,763	1,660	1,494	1,099	781	547	501	-8
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	2,394	2,347	2,649	2,681	2,796	2,801	2,770	2,539	2,664	3,025	14
6 months - less than 2 years	3,547	3,406	3,119	3,214	3,541	3,983	5,160	5,396	5,080	5,756	13
2 years - less than 4 years	736	818	758	822	911	996	1,099	1,203	1,078	1,132	5
4 years & over (excluding life)	720	703	569	515	500	560	543	507	469	531	13
Life/Section 205	70	93	90	67	74	75	86	89	77	83	8
Average sentence imposed (days)	330	341	311	299	295	316	328	347	347	363	5
Women	713	778	851	832	933	942	1,025	1,022	1,026	1,044	2
Less than 30 days	21	24	20	34	46	46	44	49	53	38	-28
30-59 days	55	68	72	77	96	80	89	70	54	46	-15
60-89 days	75	85	113	129	146	140	121	119	90	67	-26
90 days/3 months	141	151	148	139	118	89	79	61	46	54	17
Over 3 months - less than 6 months	155	151	193	137	186	176	210	217	245	282	15
6 months - less than 2 years	198	227	246	246	271	321	392	395	439	453	3
2 years - less than 4 years	41	44	42	51	52	69	69	84	71	67	-6
4 years & over (excluding life)	23	23	16	15	17	21	17	23	23	29	26
Life/Section 205	4	5	1	4	1	-	4	4	5	8	60
Average sentence imposed (days)	257	263	227	238	237	275	271	292	294	302	3

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: 2011-12

Table A.14

	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)	
Total											
Serious assault and attempted murder	908	964	1	-	*	*		2	45	30	22
Robbery	506	849	1	*	*	-		5	45	33	16
Housebreaking	785	321	*	*	3	2		19	66	9	1
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	102	242	2	3	1	2		31	59	2	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	100	190	3	2	9	7		33	43	3	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	109	271	2	5	5	4		24	54	7	-
Shoplifting	1,362	155	6	6	12	6		38	33	1	-
Fraud	184	255	3	7	4	3		27	49	5	1
Drugs	1,271	587	2	3	3	1		10	48	24	8
Common assault	2,147	243	1	3	5	5		29	53	4	1
Breach of the peace	539	174	4	7	12	7		34	35	1	*
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	304	226	2	2	2	1		23	71	*	-
Young offenders											
Serious assault and attempted murder	199	867	-	-	-	-		2	54	27	17
Robbery	118	640	-	-	-	-		3	62	31	3
Housebreaking	107	264	1	-	6	6		21	62	6	-
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	10	283	-	-	-	-		10	90	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	9	231	-	11	-	-		33	56	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	24	326	-	-	-	13		17	58	13	-
Shoplifting	50	144	4	8	22	10		24	32	-	-
Fraud	9	177	11	22	-	-		22	33	11	-
Drugs	58	516	2	-	-	-		14	57	24	3
Common assault	377	268	1	1	4	4		27	58	4	1
Breach of the peace	69	205	4	3	7	13		38	30	3	1
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	19	240	5	-	-	-		11	84	-	-
Adults											
Serious assault and attempted murder	709	991	1	-	1	*		2	43	30	23
Robbery	388	912	1	*	*	-		5	40	34	20
Housebreaking	678	330	*	*	3	2		19	67	9	1
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	92	237	2	3	1	2		34	55	2	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	91	186	3	1	10	8		33	42	3	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	85	256	2	6	6	1		26	53	6	-
Shoplifting	1,312	155	6	6	12	6		38	33	1	-
Fraud	175	259	3	6	5	3		27	50	5	1
Drugs	1,213	590	2	3	3	1		10	48	24	8
Common assault	1,770	238	2	3	5	5		30	52	4	*
Breach of the peace	470	169	3	8	13	6		34	35	1	-
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	285	225	2	2	2	1		24	70	*	-
Men											
Serious assault and attempted murder	857	959	1	-	*	*		2	46	29	22
Robbery	473	874	1	*	*	-		4	44	33	17
Housebreaking	770	323	*	*	3	2		18	66	9	1
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	98	239	2	3	1	2		32	58	2	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	100	190	3	2	9	7		33	43	3	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	108	274	2	4	5	4		24	55	7	-
Shoplifting	1,137	153	5	6	13	6		37	32	1	-
Fraud	157	264	3	5	4	3		28	50	6	1
Drugs	1,154	597	2	3	3	1		10	48	25	8
Common assault	1,961	248	1	2	5	5		29	53	4	1
Breach of the peace	510	175	3	8	12	7		34	35	1	*
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	300	227	2	2	1	1		22	71	*	-
Women											
Serious assault and attempted murder	51	1,043	-	-	-	-		2	35	37	25
Robbery	33	488	-	-	-	-		12	58	30	-
Housebreaking	15	213	-	-	-	13		47	40	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP)	4	314	-	-	-	-		25	75	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle (by OLP)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	1	34	-	100	-	-		-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	225	165	6	4	9	6		39	36	*	-
Fraud	27	199	4	15	4	7		19	48	4	-
Drugs	117	483	2	3	3	2		9	54	23	4
Common assault	186	196	3	4	4	6		33	49	1	-
Breach of the peace	29	156	7	-	14	7		41	31	-	-
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	4	138	-	-	25	-		50	25	-	-

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:
2002-03 to 2011-12** **Table A.15**

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	7,908	7,652	6,807	6,221	5,970	3,614	1,507	1,333	1,252	1,163
Under 21	1,074	876	726	771	698	403	185	180	153	117
21 - 30	3,898	3,757	3,184	2,914	2,737	1,704	708	627	588	579
31 - 40	2,072	2,181	1,967	1,733	1,678	1,000	406	350	345	301
41 - 50	666	624	719	617	703	424	171	141	127	128
Over 50	198	214	211	186	154	83	37	35	39	38
Men	7,234	7,017	6,275	5,741	5,527	3,350	1,409	1,243	1,173	1,096
Under 21	1,024	822	693	744	654	385	176	174	149	109
21 - 30	3,539	3,441	2,918	2,681	2,539	1,573	665	582	551	542
31 - 40	1,862	1,980	1,800	1,580	1,532	921	376	324	322	286
41 - 50	623	575	663	563	654	395	158	129	114	122
Over 50	186	199	201	173	148	76	34	34	37	37
Women	674	635	532	480	443	264	98	90	79	67
Under 21	50	54	33	27	44	18	9	6	4	8
21 - 30	359	316	266	233	198	131	43	45	37	37
31 - 40	210	201	167	153	146	79	30	26	23	15
41 - 50	43	49	56	54	49	29	13	12	13	6
Over 50	12	15	10	13	6	7	3	1	2	1
Length of sentence										
Less than 7 days	1,252	1,150	1,087	973	915	517	128	83	83	93
7 days	3,338	3,135	2,576	2,332	2,274	1,358	560	541	499	408
8-13 days	923	951	937	855	805	473	155	96	100	103
14 days	1,805	1,798	1,559	1,490	1,401	861	405	375	351	361
15-29 days	490	516	542	485	478	337	213	189	173	158
30-59 days	88	90	94	73	90	59	40	37	38	27
Over 60 days	12	12	12	13	7	9	6	12	8	13
Average sentence imposed (days)	10	11	11	11	11	11	13	15	15	17
Fine outstanding										
Less than £50	218	192	174	137	128	73	25	11	14	11
£50 - less than £100	1,147	1,011	834	689	732	438	126	113	107	88
£100 - less than £200	2,578	2,399	2,095	1,892	1,810	1,020	370	307	287	244
£200 - less than £500	3,129	3,184	2,816	2,723	2,555	1,592	660	591	541	532
£500 - less than £1,000	655	701	720	655	626	399	260	238	228	216
£1,000 - less than £2,500	109	110	134	114	110	84	62	59	68	62
£2,500 - less than £5,000	12	8	9	8	5	4	4	6	1	7
£5,000 or more	1	5	3	3	3	2	-	8	6	2
Non-offence	59	42	22	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
Average fine outstanding (£)	249	263	278	277	277	286	339	536	1,181	481

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.15a).

**Prison population and incarceration rate per 100,000 population
by jurisdiction: 2011** **Table A.16**

	Prison population	Rate per 100,000	Population at
Australia	29,106	129	30 June 2011
Austria	8,694	104	3 June 2011
Belgium	10,561	97	1 March 2010
Bulgaria	9,006	119	1 January 2010
Canada	39,009	117	31 March 2009
Cyprus	900	112	1 September 2010
Czech Republic	23,734	225	27 April 2012
Denmark	4,091	74	1 April 2011
England & Wales	87,092	155	27 April 2012
Estonia	3,381	252	1 October 2011
Finland	3,189	59	1 January 2011
France	76,428	115	1 March 2012
Germany	68,099	83	30 November 2011
Greece	11,934	106	1 September 2010
Hungary	17,210	173	31 December 2011
Ireland (Eire)	4,279	95	30 October 2011
Italy	66,695	109	31 March 2012
Japan	69,876	55	31 December 2011
Latvia	6,780	304	1 January 2011
Lithuania	9,139	276	1 January 2011
Luxembourg	645	124	1 September 2011
Malta	580	141	August 2011
Netherlands	14,488	87	30 September 2011
New Zealand	8,433	190	31 December 2011
Northern Ireland	1,810	99	27 April 2012
Norway	3,602	73	1 May 2011
Poland	85,245	223	31 March 2012
Portugal	13,285	125	1 April 2012
Romania	31,689	148	17 April 2012
Russian Federation	741,600	519	1 April 2012
Scotland ¹	8,106	154	30 June 2011
Slovakia	10,031	184	31 December 2010
Slovenia	1,311	64	26 May 2011
South Africa	157,375	310	31 August 2011
Spain	70,675	152	31 March 2012
Sweden	6,669	70	1 October 2011
Switzerland	6,065	76	7 September 2011
Turkey	132,369	176	31 March 2012
USA	2,266,832	730	31 December 2010

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

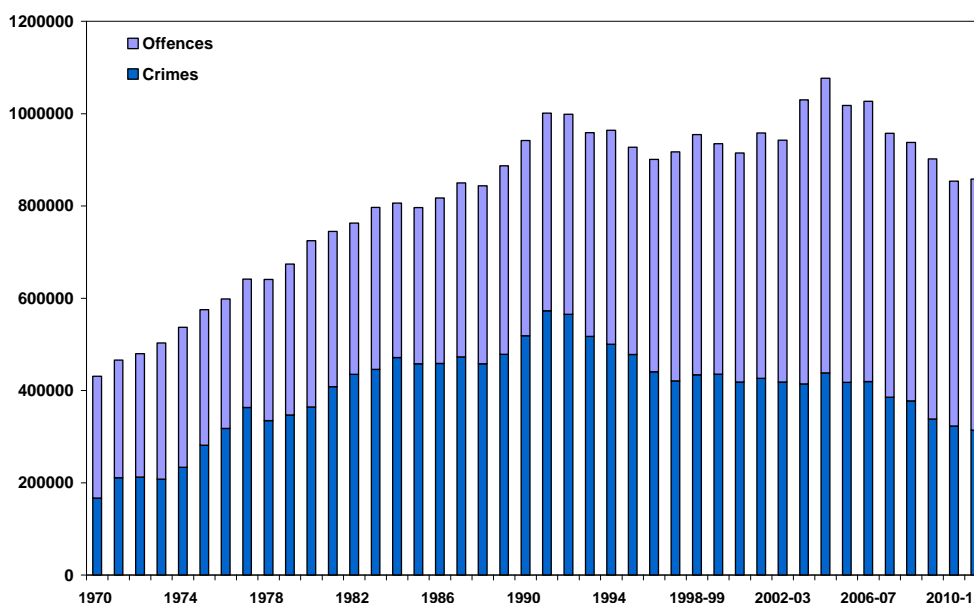
Note: Comparisons of the prison population in different jurisdictions should be treated with caution due to the different justice systems and recording rules in operation. Further details, including time series, can be found in the [Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics \(SPACE\) publications](#).

1. Rate based on estimated total national population for purposes of comparability across jurisdictions, as well as snapshot populations in most cases. **This will give a somewhat lower rate than that reported in Table A.6**, which is based on the 16+ population.

Annex B Historic trends in recorded crime and victimisation in Scotland: impact on the prison population

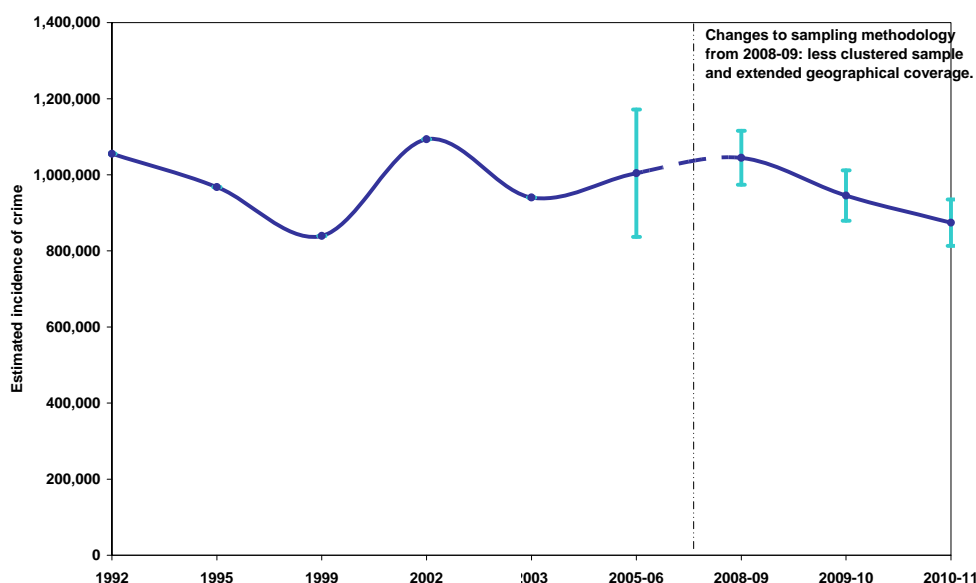
77. The total number of crimes and offences recorded by the police has been decreasing since 2004-05, with the number of crimes dropping steadily since the early 90s (Chart B.1). Crime and victimisation surveys provide a fuller picture of offending, and a similar pattern of falling incidence of crime can be seen in the past three sweeps of the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (Chart B.2).

Chart B.1 Recorded crime in Scotland: 1970 to 2011-12



Source: Scottish Government *Recorded Crime in Scotland 2011-12*

Chart B.2 Estimated incidence of crime: 1992 to 2010-11



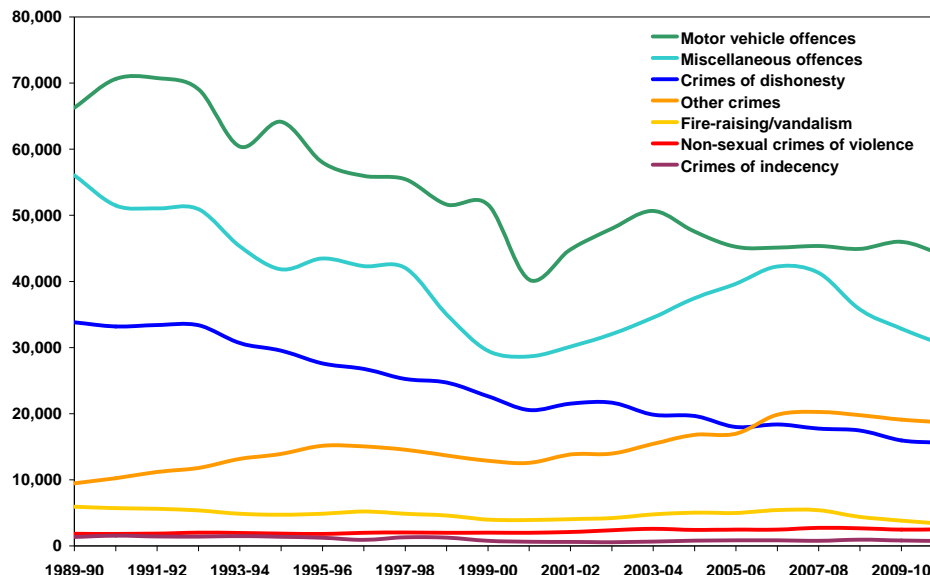
Source: Scottish Government *2010-11 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey*

Note: Years refer to data collection period. Confidence intervals (95%) shown from 2005-06 onward.

78. The fall in both recorded crime and levels of victimisation have been strongly driven by decreasing levels of property crimes, in part due to improvements in home/car security,

increased affordability of consumer goods, and easier access to credit. On the other hand, the number of charges proven shows sustained increases in the number of cases involving crimes such as handling weapons and drug-related crime over the past 20 years, coupled with a shorter term increase between 2000-01 and 2007-08 in lower level offences such as common assault and breach of the peace (Chart B,3).

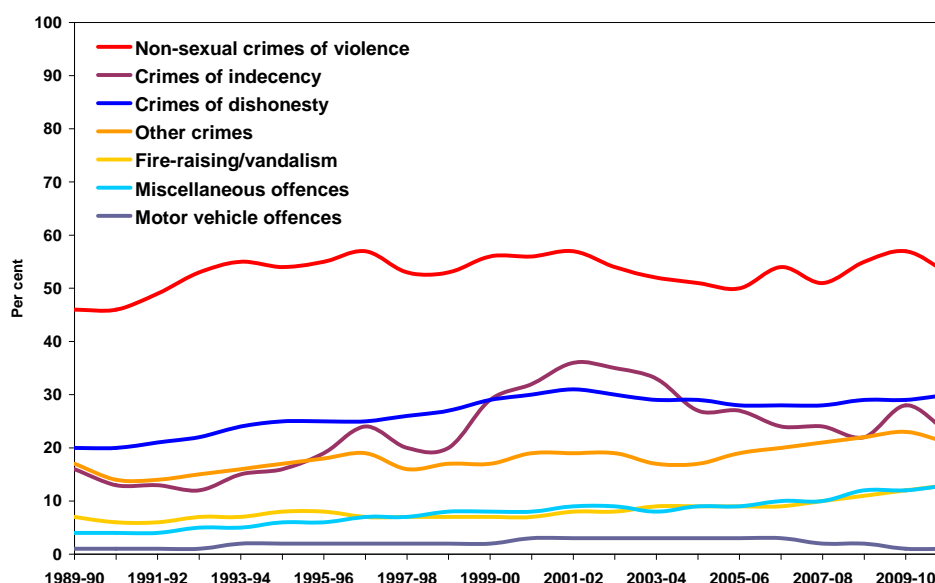
Chart B.3 Charges proven (Scotland): 1989-90 to 2010-11



Source: Scottish Government criminal proceedings dataset

79. At the same time, the proportion of convicted offenders getting custodial sentences has increased: in 1989-90, 7 per cent of convicted offenders got a custodial sentence, rising to 13 per cent in 2010-11. This has particularly been the case for certain offence types such as crimes of violence and indecency, crimes of dishonesty and other crimes, including drugs related crimes, handling weapons and crimes against public justice (bail offences, contempt of court, perjury). The number of custodial sentences for lower level ‘incivilities’ type offences, such as common assault and breach of the peace, has also risen, particularly over the past 10 years (Chart B.4).

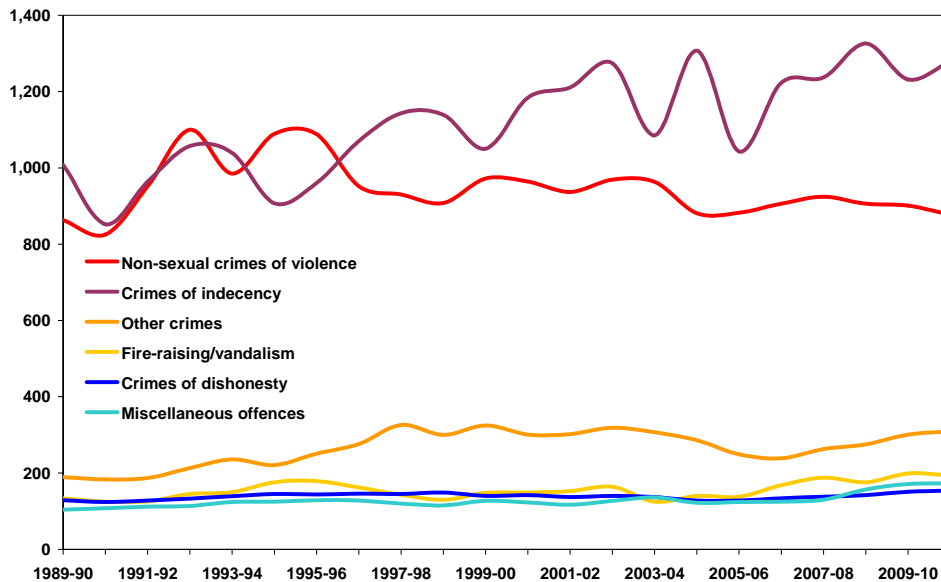
Chart B.4 Charges proven resulting in a custodial sentence (%): 1989-90 to 2010-11



Source: Scottish Government criminal proceedings dataset

80. There is some indication of sentence lengths drifting upward over the years, most strikingly for crimes of indecency. Sentence lengths for violent crime have also shown a degree of upward fluctuation, as have other lower level crimes, although this trend is not as marked (Chart B.5).

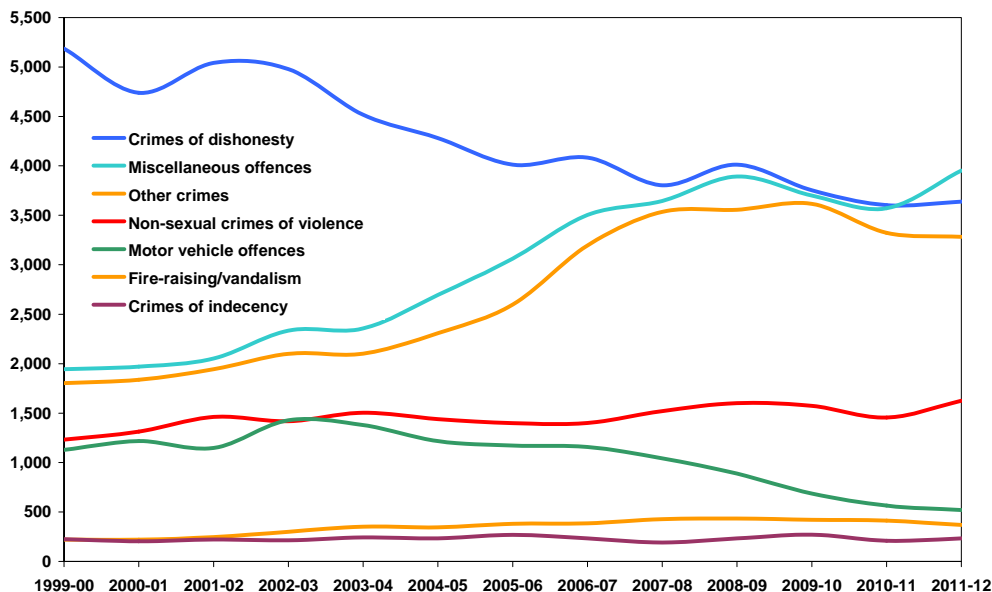
Chart B.5 Average sentence length (days): 1989-90 to 2010-11



Source: Scottish Government criminal proceedings dataset

81. It is therefore a combination of **more punitive sentencing** for certain crimes along with an **increasing emphasis on lower level crimes and offences** over the past two decades which has contributed to the pattern of prison receptions seen in Chart B.6 and led to an increased prison population, particularly for medium-term sentences as described in [Section 4](#).

Chart B.6 Direct sentenced receptions by main crime/offence: 1999-00 to 2011-12



Source: Scottish Government prisons dataset

Annex C Projection methodology

Projection method and time served factors

Projection method: December 2011

Table C.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 using linear regression
<i>Sentenced young offenders</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 using linear regression
<i>Persons recalled from supervision/licence</i>	Fixed proportion of long-term population
<i>Others</i>	Population held constant

Note: Since 2004, the population of prisoners sentenced to life has been projected directly. This was due to changes in release policy for this group, with lifers being currently eligible for parole once the punishment part of their sentence has been served. This has resulted in larger numbers of long-serving lifers being released than had previously been the case, causing the projection method for lifer receptions to provide unrealistic estimates for the lifer population. The population of lifers is currently projected directly using linear regression over the period 1995 to 2011.

Time served factors: December 2011

Table C.2

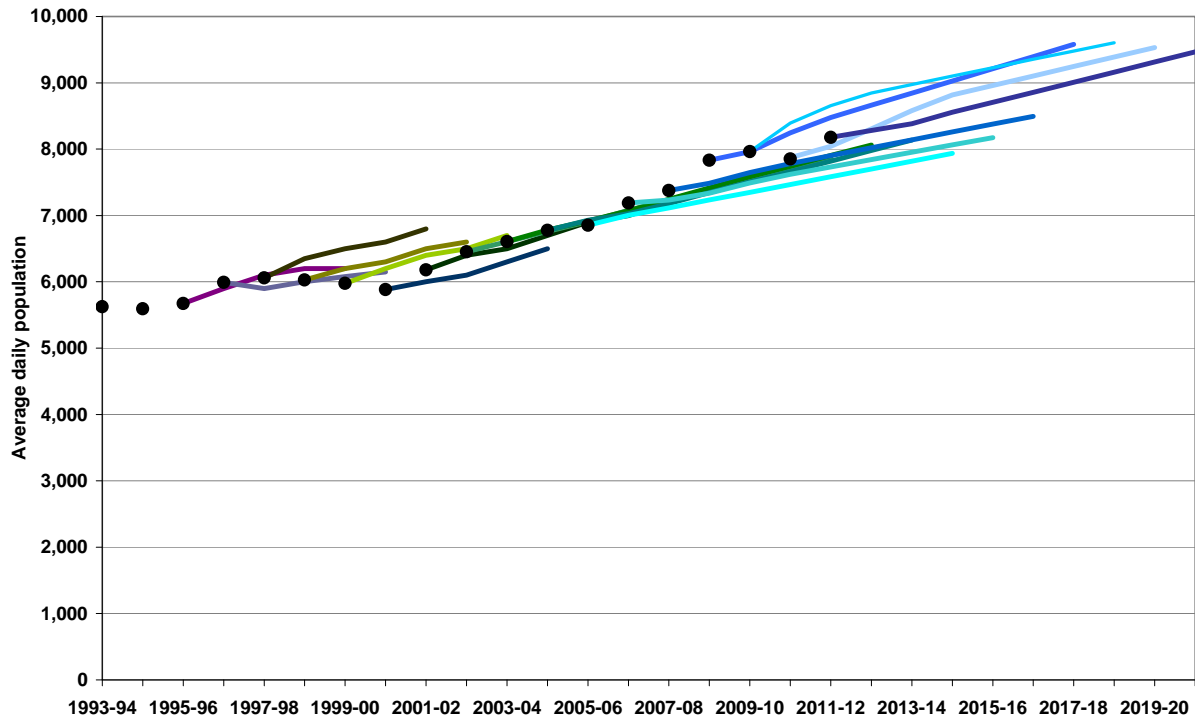
	Time served factors (days)
<i>Remand</i>	27
<i>Sentenced adults</i>	
Fine defaulters	3
Less than 6 months	27
6 months up to 18 months	93
18 months up to 2 years	209
2 years up to 4 years	361
4 years and over, excluding Life	1,150
Life prisoners	n/a
<i>Sentenced young offenders</i>	
Fine defaulters	2
Less than 6 months	22
6 months up to 18 months	88
18 months up to 4 years	253
4 years and over, excluding Life	593
Life/s205/s206 prisoners	n/a
<i>Persons recalled from supervision/licence</i>	n/a
<i>Others</i>	n/a

Note: Time served factors are estimated by dividing the average daily population by the number of receptions. This represents the time spent in custody as a sentenced prisoner, excluding time spent on remand or home detention curfew. For young offenders, this represents the time spent in custody as a young offender.

Accuracy of projections

82. 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 C.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 C.1 Historical accuracy of past projections



83. The prison population currently appears to be in a transition phase similar to that observed in the mid to late 90s, with periods of marked increase followed by short-term drops. This is likely to result 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 C.3). However, it can be noted that the projections over the past few years all indicate long-term average annual increases in the population in the order of 2 per cent.

Accuracy of past projections **Table C.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

Modelling potential trends in the female prison population

84. Women currently constitute 6 per cent of the prison population in Scotland and have shown a much sharper rate of growth than the global population, practically doubling over the past 10 years.

85. The accelerated rate of increase has been due to several factors

- An overall population increase as a result of changes to the criminal justice system since the early 2000s, primarily aimed at improving the efficiency of the criminal court system, along with a general upward drift in severity of sentencing.
- An increased focus in general on the types of crimes women are more likely to commit (notably drugs-related offences, and to a lesser extent, common assault and breach of the peace), combined with consistently high levels of crimes of dishonesty for women at a time when this type of crime has been declining sharply among other groups. The increase in prison receptions for crimes of violence has also been much more marked for women (see Annex A in *Scottish prison population projections: 2010-11 to 2019-20*).

86. Trends in the female prison population are not modelled separately as part of the main prison population projections as the numbers are too small to allow robust projections over the longer term using the same methodology. In order to provide indicative figures for the purposes of planning, the base female population has therefore been modelled directly using linear regression. Due to the differences in methodology, **readers should note that the figures presented here are not commensurate with the main projections shown in Section 4, and should therefore not be used together.**

87. There have been several discontinuities in trend for the female population over the past 20 years, and therefore the choice of regression period will affect the robustness of the estimates in the longer term.

Modelling trends for female prison population: 2012-13 to 2020-21 Table C.4

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total average daily population	8,178	8,300	8,400	8,600	8,700	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,300	9,500
Estimated maximum	8,461	8,600	8,700	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,400	9,500	9,700	9,800
1990 based model										
Female sentenced	360	350	360	370	380	400	410	420	430	440
Female long term	115	110	110	120	120	130	130	130	140	140
Female short term	245	240	240	250	260	270	280	290	290	300
Female remand	108	100	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	130
Average female population	468	450	470	480	500	510	530	550	560	580
Estimated maximum	504	500	520	530	550	570	590	600	620	640
2000 based model										
Female sentenced	360	380	390	410	430	440	460	470	490	510
Female long term	115	120	130	130	140	140	150	150	160	160
Female short term	245	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	350
Female remand	108	110	120	120	130	130	140	140	150	150
Average female population	468	490	510	530	550	570	600	620	640	660
Estimated maximum	504	540	560	590	610	640	660	680	710	730

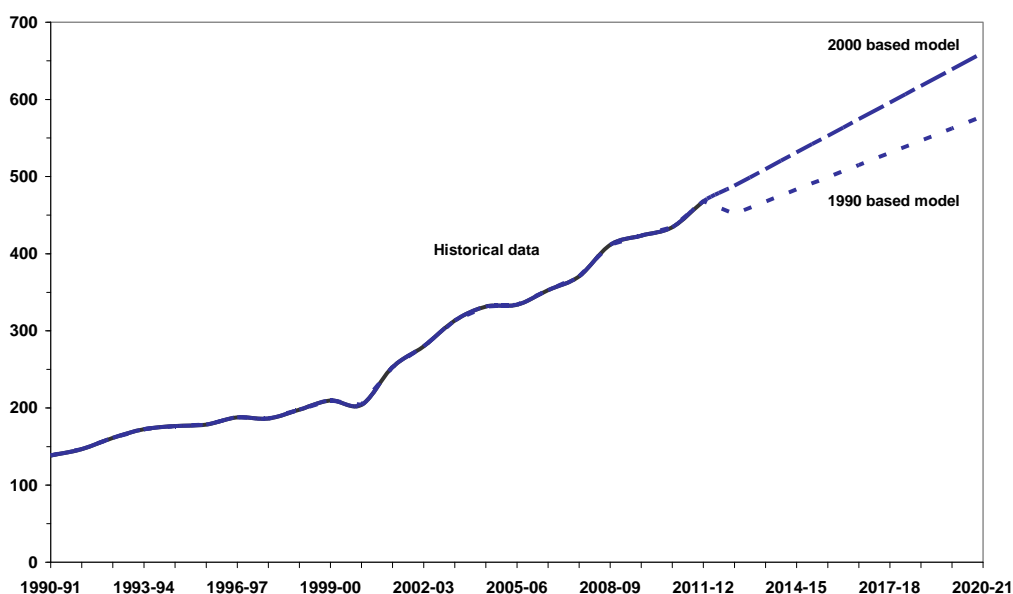
Source: Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services

Notes:

1. It is assumed that the base projections for the total population remain unchanged under the different scenarios, which model the effect of different rates of growth for the female population rather than the impact on the population as a whole. Base projections are for December 2011.
2. Projected figures are estimates and are rounded to nearest 100 for the overall figure, and to the nearest 10 for the female population. Figures for 2011-12 are actual.
3. Life prisoners and recalls are included in the long term population.
4. The breakdown by custody type and sentence length is based on the current female population profile. The estimated maximum is calculated using the average difference over a five year period between the annual daily average and maximum population over the year.
5. Data are derived from a live information management system and updated and quality assured on an on-going basis. The figures shown here may therefore differ slightly from those published previously.

88. The scenarios shown here illustrate the likely range of the estimated future population depending on whether the trend realised over the next 10 years reflects patterns of change since 1990 or 2000, the latter resulting in a more marked rate of growth. The two scenarios give a range for the estimated increase between 25-40 per cent over a 10 year period, reaching an annual daily average of 580-660 by 2020-21 (Table C.4 and Chart C.2).

Chart C.2 Modelled trends for female prison population: 1990 and 2000 based models

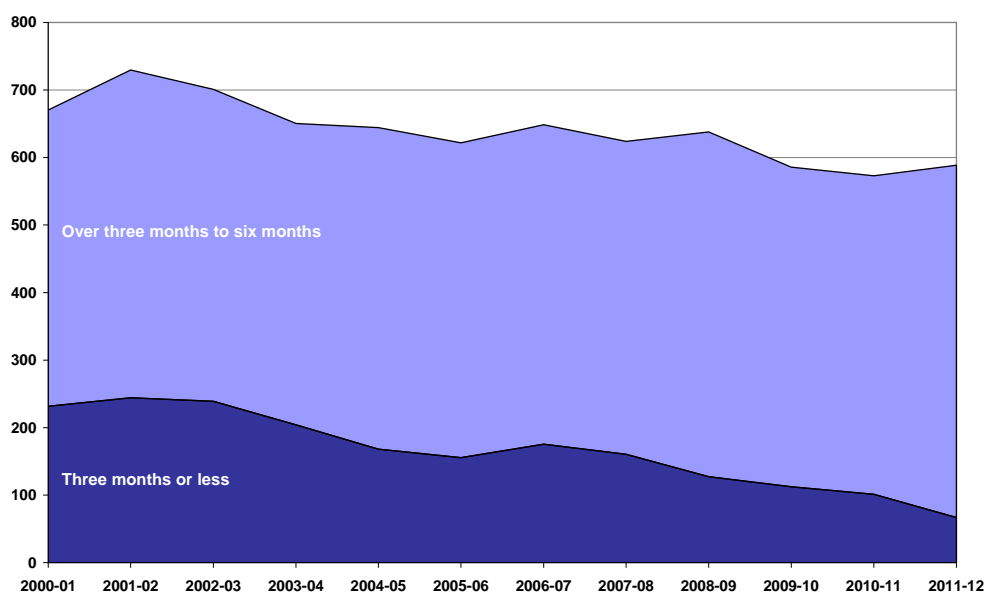


Annex D Trends in the prison population serving very short sentences

89 The prison population serving sentences of three months or less has been falling steadily over the past five years. This decrease has accelerated over the past year with a drop of about a third during 2011-12. While this has been accompanied by an increase of about 10 per cent in the population serving sentences over three months to six months, a similar pattern of change has also occurred during 2004-05 and 2008-09 (Table D.1). Therefore it cannot be inferred from the most recent data alone that there has been a displacement from sentences of three months or less to slightly higher sentences as a result of the presumption against sentences of three months or less implemented in February 2011.

90. Readers should also note that in cases where several sentences are to be served consecutively, the sentence length recorded is the total length of the combined sentences. The prisons data shown here will therefore underestimate the number of cases resulting in very short sentences, and users are advised to use the [Scottish Government criminal proceedings data](#) if they wish a more accurate reflection of trends in sentencing. The sentencing figures for 2011-12 are due to be published toward the end of the year.

Chart D.1 Average daily prison population with very short sentences: 2002-03 to 2011-12:



Annual difference in prison population for very short sentences: 2000-01 to 2011-12

	3 months or less	% change	Over 3 months - 6 months	% change
2000-01	232		439	
2001-02	244	5	485	11
2002-03	239	-2	462	-5
2003-04	204	-15	446	-3
2004-05	168	-18	476	7
2005-06	155	-7	466	-2
2006-07	175	13	473	1
2007-08	160	-9	464	-2
2008-09	127	-21	511	10
2009-10	112	-12	473	-7
2010-11	101	-10	472	*
2011-12	67	-34	522	11

Note: Figures exclude fine defaulters.

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