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SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

# Prisons in Scotland

*Report for 1980*

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## REVIEW OF 1980 BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCOTTISH PRISON SERVICE

1. The main events and developments in the Scottish Prison Service in 1980, and the relevant statistics, are detailed in the various chapters and appendices which follow. This brief review picks out the most significant of these for special comment.

### **Prison Population**

2. The average daily population of the Scottish penal establishments in 1980 was 4,860—somewhat higher than in 1979, when the numbers were affected by industrial action in the Sheriff and High Courts, but broadly comparable with the position in the earlier years of the 1970s. The overall capacity of the system is over 5,000. There has been, therefore, no serious general overcrowding. The distribution of places does not, however, match requirements in all respects. In several establishments the number of places available for untried inmates and for inmates serving short-term sentences is far from adequate; and many long-term inmates classified as suitable for training cannot be accommodated in training halls because there are insufficient places for them. These short-comings in the system are a cause for serious concern.

3. The Bail (Scotland) Act 1980, which substituted for money bail a system of bail on conditions, came into operation on 31 March 1980. It is too early to say with any certainty whether the Act has had the effect of reducing the number of remand inmates but the impression is that it has not resulted in any dramatic reduction. Certain provisions in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980 affect penal establishments—particularly those relating to the sentencing of young offenders—but it is difficult to forecast what effect these will have on the population. Detailed planning for the implementation of the new sentencing provisions for young offenders is proceeding but it is unlikely that they will be brought into effect before the spring of 1982. The implementation of the new arrangements will see the end of the semi-determinate sentence of borstal training and the fixed 3 months' sentence of detention centre training and their replacement by a system of determinate sentences of detention. Sentences of 28 days to 4 months passed by the courts on young male offenders will, unless certain circumstances apply, be served in a detention centre.

### **Follow-up to the May Report**

4. During the year two of the major recommendations of the May Committee were implemented. The Committee's recommendations on pay and allowances for prison officers and governors were brought into effect from 1 January 1980; and in August the Secretary of State announced his intention to accept the case advanced by the Committee for an Inspectorate of Prisons "distanced" from the Prison Service. Subsequently, the post of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland was approved and Mr D. A. P. Barry, CBE, was appointed to fill the post on 1 January 1981. The Chief Inspector is supported by a Deputy Chief Inspector and an Assistant Inspector, both of

whom are experienced members of the governor grade. The principles and procedures applying to the work of the Chief Inspector and his team are set out in Appendix 2.

5. The Committee also drew attention to the value of a more open approach to the public and the media on the part of the Prison Service. The Department accepted this view, and to this end have organised a series of attributable briefings for the press at which governors and senior staff at Headquarters explain the system and answer questions. Consideration has also been given to new arrangements which would allow governors in charge of penal establishments to establish more direct working relationships with the media and to respond attributably to requests for information about their establishments.

6. The Committee observed that there had been no amending legislation to reconstitute visiting committees for adult prisons following the reorganisation of local government in Scotland, and that there was a need for proper and adequate training, instruction and information to be made available to members of visiting committees for all types of establishment. As foreshadowed in last year's report, visiting committees for adult prisons were reconstituted, following the approval by Parliament of the necessary amending legislation, in January 1980. As a first step in providing training and information for visiting committee members, a conference was held at the Scottish Prison Service college in October. The conference, which was attended by representatives from all Scottish establishments, covered a wide range of topics of importance to visiting committee members. It will be followed up by the issue of guidance on the role of visiting committees and, in particular, on their procedures at disciplinary hearings. It is intended to hold further training sessions for new visiting committee members and existing members in future years.

7. Most of the Committee's other recommendations were directed at the Prison Service in England and Wales, but many had implications for Scotland as well. In order that the major issues covered by the Report which called for some form of action might be considered in depth, it was decided to establish a range of working groups to study these in the Scottish context and to make recommendations on the ways in which the Scottish Prison Service might respond. Seven such working groups have been formed to study objectives and regimes; organisation and management; staff roles; physical resources; staff mobility, transfers and promotion; staff training; and industrial relations. The working groups on training and industrial relations are made up of representatives of management and the trade unions; the other groups include staff both from Headquarters and the field, selected for their personal knowledge and experience of the subject under consideration. The recommendations of the groups will be considered by management after consultation with the trade unions.

#### **Regimes**

8. The Scottish Prison Service has traditionally attached very great importance to the value of involvement in community service as part of the treatment and training of inmates. As in previous years, it is gratifying to be able to

report that inmates and staff have undertaken a wide range of projects which are of benefit to the community or which provide resources for old people, others in need, and those who are mentally or physically handicapped. The scope and variety of the help and services provided can be judged from the extensive list of projects detailed in Chapter 2 of this report.

9. The relationship between over-indulgence in alcohol and the offences committed by those sentenced to custody has long been recognised, and the problem has been the subject of increasing attention in the Prison Service, with the valuable collaboration of Alcoholics Anonymous and the Councils on Alcoholism. At Cornton Vale Institution and at Low Moss Prison special programmes (more fully described in Chapter 3) have been developed to help inmates to understand and deal with problems arising from excessive drinking while at liberty. Both programmes rely heavily on the contribution made by the staff at these establishments and also on the direct help and advice given by the voluntary organisations. The Department have agreed to sponsor a research project on the effectiveness of the Low Moss programme.

10. The Standing Committee on Difficult Prisoners set up to advise the Department on the treatment of especially difficult prisoners and, in particular, on the operation of the Inverness Unit, has submitted a report covering its work to the end of 1980. The report gives details of the number of prisoners whose temporary transfer to the Inverness Unit has been authorised by the Secretary of State and comments on the reaction of inmates to conditions in the Unit. The Standing Committee, which has an independent Chairman and whose membership includes a psychiatrist and representatives of the Scottish Governors' Committee and the Scottish Prison Officers' Association, is fully represented on the review board which meets each month to consider the case of any prisoner detained in the Unit.

#### **Staff**

11. During the year the number of staff in the Scottish Prison Service rose to its highest ever level. This was partly due to buoyant recruitment and partly to a very marked drop in the number of staff leaving the Service other than on retirement—both factors no doubt related to the reduction in employment opportunities generally. As a result of this the Department were obliged, for almost the first time since the Second World War, to stop recruiting; and no appointments to the Service have been offered since September.

12. In the field of industrial relations Scotland was fortunate in not being affected by the industrial dispute which led to widespread industrial action in the Prison Service in England and Wales. The Scottish staff attendance system is quite different from the systems operated South of the Border, and the claims for payments for meal breaks which were the subject of dispute in England and Wales did not arise in Scotland. Industrial disputes of a local nature which did occur in 4 establishments in Scotland resulted in industrial action which was relatively short-lived. On the more positive side, in November 1980 there took place a meeting of the Scottish Prison Service Whitley Council at which for the first time all trade unions with staff working in Scottish penal establishments were represented. Until then the Trade Union Side of the Whitley Council had consisted solely of representatives of the Scottish Prison Officers' Association. It is gratifying that the Association felt able to come

together with the other trade unions which have members in the Prison Service so that matters affecting the Service might be constructively discussed in a joint forum with management.

13. Throughout the year the men and women who staff our penal establishments continued to perform their duties in a manner which reflects credit on the Service. The work they are called upon to do is often difficult, and sometimes dangerous. They are from time to time the subject of ill-informed criticism and, on occasion, can be the victims of unfounded and malicious allegations. Despite this the vast majority bring to their work a cheerfulness and a genuine concern for those in their care that earn the respect of all with whom they come into contact.

#### **Honours**

14. It is pleasing to record that many members of staff, and others associated with the Service, were honoured by Her Majesty The Queen during 1980. In the New Year Honours List, Mrs Jean Baird-Smith, Chairman of the Polmont Borstal Institution Visiting Committee, was appointed to be an Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. In the Queen's Birthday Honours List, D. A. P. Barry, then Chairman of the Parole Board for Scotland, was appointed to be a Commander of the Order; Alexander E. Larg, formerly Chairman of the Visiting Committee for Noranside Borstal Institution, was appointed to be an Officer; Thomas McLaughlan, Governor Class III, Edinburgh Prison, was appointed to be a Member; and Senior Officer Alexander W. Cameron, HM Young Offenders Institution, Glenochil, was awarded the British Empire Medal (Civil Division).

The Imperial Service Medal was awarded to Chief Officers N. D. Ironside, A. McNab, C. H. Heale, R. M. Smart, C. D. Smith, and J. F. Wood; Borstal Matron Miss J. B. Fraser; Principal Officers G. W. Bayne, A. F. Curr, D. D. McArthur, M. Morrison and I. Thomson; Senior Officer A. R. Cordiner; and Works Officer A. S. Allan.

#### **Visits**

15. The Prison Service is grateful to the many people who during the course of the year demonstrated their interest in the Service by visiting penal establishments. The Rt Hon George Younger, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, visited Dungavel Prison and Mr Malcolm Rifkind, MP, Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment, visited Cornton Vale Institution, Noranside Borstal Institution and the Scottish Prison Service College. There were also a number of visits to establishments by other Members of Parliament, including members of the All Party Group on Penal Reform and Members of the European Parliament. The Very Reverend Professor Robin Barbour, then Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, visited Cornton Vale Institution and his successor, the Rt. Reverend William B. Johnston, visited Inverness Prison. Three members of the Church of Scotland Home Board visited Dumfries Young Offenders Institution and Penninghame Open Prison. Members of the Parole Board visited Dumfries Young Offenders Institution, Dungavel Prison and Penninghame Open Prison. Among the many visitors from overseas was a party of 20 members of the Danish Prison

Service who were guests of the Prison Service College for 4 days. A programme of visits to establishments was arranged for them and the group was entertained at a function in the College. Visits were also made by officials and others from Australia, Botswana, Federal Republic of Germany, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Tasmania, the United States of America.

### Outside Agencies

59. Many organisations, local and national, provided services on a voluntary basis to inmates and their families. These included Alcoholics Anonymous, Marriage Guidance Councils, the Scottish Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, the Salvation Army, local churches, Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the Cyrenians and other groups offering hostel accommodation, Gamblers Anonymous and Citizens' Advice Bureaux. The Department is again indebted to these organisations and to many individuals for the excellent service and help given.

60. The Prison Visitor Scheme operated successfully in several establishments. These visitors played a vital, supportive role and one that is much appreciated by inmates. Prison visitors also assisted in certain establishments with the arrangements for special escorted leave scheme for inmates.

61. The WRVS again provided canteen facilities for inmates and their families at visiting times and, in some establishments, toy library facilities were available to provide amusement for young children during visits. These facilities contributed much to the informality of visits and were greatly appreciated by all concerned.

62. The Scottish Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders provided bus services to Penninghame and Dungavel Prisons, to Polmont, Castle Huntly and Noranside Borstal Institutions and to Longriggend Remand Institution. The invaluable service simplified travelling arrangements to these establishments for visitors, some of whom might not otherwise have been able to visit. SACRO were also involved with the Department in the provision of a Visitors Centre at Perth Prison which opened in 1980. In addition, SACRO operated a successful befrienders scheme for "visitless Glasgow inmates" at Polmont Borstal.

## CHAPTER THREE

### Health and Hygiene

#### General

63. The general health of inmates has been satisfactory, but the number who seek medical attention is large and has shown a steady increase over the past few years, as the following table shows.

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
No of First Attendances	53,739	54,014	63,885	67,422	80,979	71,935	75,493

64. This increasing number of first attendances does not denote any change in the pattern of morbidity, but is a reflection of the facilities provided and the demands made upon them. In the paragraphs which follow, the figures in brackets are those for 1979.

65. Of the 75,493 first attendances on sick parades in 1980, 72,855 were

male patients and 2,638 were females. A great many reported sick for minor complaints, but the most common problems were disorders affecting:—

1. Respiratory System: . . . . . 15,227 (12,104). The majority suffered from common cold, 10,075 (8,047) or non-streptococcal throat, 2,946 (2,412), but there were 514 cases of influenza, 15 cases of acute bronchitis or pneumonia and 549 recorded cases of chronic bronchitis.
2. Skin: . . . . . 7,427 (6,684) of which 1,748 (1,758) were said to be of infective origin (i.e. boils, cellulitis or impetigo). This is a comparatively small number in relation to the prison population and is an indication of the high degree of personal hygiene which is maintained.
3. Teeth: . . . . . 7,015 (6,327) inmates reported sick with dental complaints and received appropriate courses of treatment.
4. Stomach and Bowels: . . . . . 4,860 (4,793). Of these by far the greatest number, 3,714, were unspecified digestive disorders. The incidence of diarrhoeal disease remained very small, a total of 943 (946) cases being reported from all establishments. 49 cases of salmonellosis were reported during a single outbreak at one establishment.
5. Nervous System: . . . . . 3,471 (2,896) initial attendances were for nervous disorders. The greatest number of these were broadly diagnosed as suffering from neuroses and personality disorders. This number does, however, reflect the presence in the prison population of a large number of emotionally disturbed or mentally unstable inmates.
6. Infestations: . . . . . Pediculosis 1,119 (1,256) and scabies 495 (521). Only 33 cases of pediculosis and 29 cases of scabies were said to commence after imprisonment. This is a further indication of the careful attention to establishment hygiene.

#### **Injuries**

66. 275 inmates were treated for self-inflicted injuries, a few of which were with possible suicide intent. 108 of those incidents occurred before admission to prison. 11 required treatment in NHS hospitals.

67. 481 inmates received treatment for injuries inflicted by other persons, 42 of these prior to admission. 6 required treatment in NHS hospitals.

68. A further 6,203 incidents of injury were recorded. Most of these were of a minor nature, many occurring at work or during recreation, but 17 fractures and 27 other injuries required the assistance of NHS hospitals.

69. One inmate was treated for a bite on his finger, by a catfish! This, perhaps, illustrates the variety of activities within prisons as well as the variety of medical practice.

#### **Other Significant Illness**

70. In addition to these most common reasons for attendance on sick parades there are many other cases of acute, chronic and serious illness which require the continuing care of the medical and nursing staff.

71. 55 (62) inmates, 53 male and 2 female, were treated for pulmonary tuberculosis during their sentence, but in all, except one, the infection had commenced before admission. Only one patient required transfer to NHS hospital.



72. There has been over the past few years an encouraging fall in the number of inmates treated or under surveillance for pulmonary tuberculosis:—

1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
150	91	76	81	71	71	62	55

73. However, it is appreciated that the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in high risk groups, such as penal institutions, merits a continuing need for careful surveillance. Mass radiography units continue to visit establishments at regular intervals; 2,243 male and 93 female inmates were screened during the year.

74. The planned radiological facilities within Barlinnie Prison Hospital will be of considerable value in the routine screening of any admissions to that Prison considered to be medical risks.

75. 54 (44) cases of gonorrhoea, 45 (32) males and 9 (12) females, were diagnosed. One female was found to suffer from syphilis. There were 120 cases, 107 female and 13 male, of other sexually transmitted disease. All were satisfactorily treated within penal establishments.

76. 82 inmates suffered from diabetes mellitus and all were very satisfactorily treated within prisons. Medical diets are well presented where required.

77. Cardiovascular disease is an important cause of morbidity. 182 males suffered from ischaemic heart disease and 13 from cerebro-vascular disease. Only 3 required admission to NHS hospitals.

#### **Institutional Hygiene and Dietary**

78. In all establishments the staff pay close attention to maintaining a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene. In older buildings a continuing work programme is providing satisfactory modern toilet facilities. Despite the large turnover of inmates a strict and effective control is maintained over communicable diseases.

79. The incidence of pediculosis infestation found on admissions is half that of five years ago. This reflects the decrease of the pandemic affecting the general population at that time. Care with the inspection and treatment of admissions is still very important, but modern insecticides, which are being used with increasing effectiveness, have made this much less unpleasant for inmates and nursing staff.

80. The incidence of diarrhoeal disease remains low. An outbreak of food poisoning due to Salmonella Heidelberg did occur at Penninghame Open Prison. 49 cases were notified as occurring in inmates and staff. This infection, which was also present in the surrounding community, was quickly under control without ill effect and all laboratory investigations were eventually negative.

81. Varied diets are provided and staff seek to maintain a high standard of cooking kitchens which undergo regular maintenance and modernisation. In many establishments fresh kitchen produce is supplied from the prison farms and gardens.

### **Mental Health**

82. Each year a large number of inmates are treated for disturbances broadly classified as neuroses and personality disorders. In addition, in 1980, 14 males and 6 females were diagnosed as suffering from psychoses.

83. The diagnosis of alcoholism has again increased, 921 (800) cases being identified. 752 (635) were males and 169 (165) females. 53 of these, 25 male and 28 female, required treatment for delirium tremens. Many others would require treatment for varying degrees of withdrawal symptoms.

84. Since 1971, a special alcoholic unit has operated at Low Moss Prison, at first under the auspices of the Glasgow Council on Alcoholism, but for the last 2 years under arrangements made by the prison staff and, in particular, by 2 prison officers who have been trained as counsellors by the Scottish Council on Alcoholism. There are now 2 separate units, catering for a total of 22 inmates. The men live in the units but work a normal day in the prison with counselling and group therapy being carried out in the evening and at week-ends.

85. In 1979 a special programme was developed at Cornton Vale Institution for inmates with a drink problem. Those taking the programme, which lasts for 4 weeks, are volunteers. Its aim is to enable a group of women offenders (7 or 8 at a time) to share their experiences of the relationship with alcohol so that they gain insight into their own behaviour and to have an opportunity to explore ways of realistically changing their way of life on their release. The groups are led by prison officers who have received special training in this field and outside speakers are invited to talk to the groups about a wide range of relevant topics.

86. The diagnosis of dependence on hard drugs shows little variation over recent years, 18 (14), of which 6 (5) were males and 12 (9) females. However, 51 (21), 25 (15) males and 26 (6) females, were recorded as dependent on other drugs. There are many more admissions who, if not actually dependent, have a clear history of drug abuse.

87. Epilepsy is a common condition in a prison population and during the year 573 males and 20 females required treatment and supervision.

88. The majority of inmates who suffer disease or disturbance of the nervous system are treated within establishments by the medical and nursing staff. However, 13 patients, 10 male and 3 female, were transferred to mental hospitals. 7 were convicted prisoners and 6 were untried. 5 required the special security of the State Hospital.

### **Mortality**

89. During the year there were no deaths within establishments.

90. Two male prisoners were given early release from their sentences on medical grounds. Each suffered from terminal malignant disease, one from mesothelioma of the lung and the other from carcinoma of the stomach, and both subsequently died in a NHS hospital.

91. Five other inmates died after transfer to NHS hospitals. Two of these died of cardiovascular disease, one of diabetes and cardiovascular disease and

one the result of malignant disease. One borstal boy died following abdominal surgery.

92. One adult male committed suicide by jumping from an upper gallery; he died shortly afterwards in Hospital.

93. The numbers of deaths by suicide over the past 10 years are:—

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
3	2	3	2	1	4	3	4	3	1

#### National Health Service Facilities

94. Many inmates are referred to NHS clinics and NHS laboratory facilities are readily available to prison Medical Officers.

95. During the year 242 male and 27 female inmates were admitted to NHS General Hospitals.

96. Blood Transfusion Service Units continue to visit establishments and this year 1,676 pints were donated by inmates and 125 pints by staff.

#### Dental Services

97. General dental services are provided by visiting NHS dental practitioners.

98. At present, 12 dental practitioners attend various establishments on a regular basis.

99. Over the past few years the existing dental surgeries have been refurbished and re-equipped to a high standard and full facilities are available. Some small establishments do not have dental surgeries, but very adequate arrangements exist for inmate patients to be taken to a neighbouring prison or to local community dental surgeries for treatment.

100. Many inmates who have not sought or received dental treatment whilst at liberty do so while in custody. The total number of requests for dental treatment in recent years are as follows:—

	<i>Year</i>				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number Requesting Dental Treatment	5,860	5,916	7,395	6,327	7,015

#### Medical and Nursing Staff

101. General medical services continue to be provided by 3 full-time Medical Officers and 22 part-time Medical Officers.

102. Several Medical Officers are General Practice Trainers and they are able to introduce young doctors, undergoing vocational training, to this branch of medical practice, giving them an insight into the prison environment and enabling them to develop an understanding of the problems faced by offenders and their families both during and after sentence.

103. Consultant psychiatric services are purchased from the appropriate Area Health Boards. At present 16 Consultant Psychiatrists visit on a regular basis.

104. During the year 7 officers, 6 male and one female, completed their Enrolled Nurse Training. One officer commenced a training course this year and a further 4 were still undergoing training at the end of the year.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Accommodation and Security

#### Major Works

105. The redevelopment of Greenock Prison as a male adult establishment with 180 places continued. Upgrading of the main accommodation block is largely complete; the remaining work involves the provision of accommodation for dining, association and visits, a modernised kitchen, 2 new workshops and classrooms, and the upgrading of the smaller accommodation block.

106. The new games hall and reception area at Polmont Borstal Institution was completed. Inmates who had undertaken a short course in vocational training assisted with the building work under the supervision of works staff. Redevelopment will continue in 1981-82 with the building of a new administration block with gate office, visits accommodation and hospital. Later projects will include a punishment block, new dining halls and a chapel. Plans for a training for freedom hostel with 16 places for young offenders on a site at the Institution are well advanced.

107. Good progress was maintained with the improvement programme at Peterhead Prison where approximately £1m has been allocated over a period of 3 years to improve conditions for inmates and staff. The extension and modernisation of ablutions, including the provision of showers, in one hall is nearing completion; the first phase of the kitchen upgrading, comprising the provision of a new cold room and the extension of the kitchen wall, is complete; the rehabilitation of the main workshop, including re-roofing, installation of new heating plant and dust extraction equipment is well advanced; the foundations were laid for a new multi-purpose recreation hall; and a new staff dining area was provided. Design work is proceeding for the provision of a new 10 cell unit.

108. The construction of a new kitchen at Perth Prison progressed satisfactorily with a view to commissioning in 1981. The building of an extension to the gatehouse at Longriggend Remand Institution to improve visits facilities is nearing completion. Planning is well advanced for the building of a new gatehouse and administration block with visits facilities at Edinburgh Prison. Towards the end of the year contracts were let for a games hall at Castle Huntly Borstal Institution and a chaplaincy centre at Cornton Vale Institution.

109. At Dungavel Prison a social and recreational club for staff was completed and a function hall was added to the club at Noranside Borstal Institution. Construction of a new club at Shotts Prison has begun.



CLASS IV: MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY																				
Total	61	50	11	18	8	5	—	3	2	—	—	4	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire-raising	35	24	11	18	8	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious mischief	26	26	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS V: FORGERY AND CRIMES AGAINST CURRENCY																				
Total	38	24	14	13	5	9	4	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and uttering	17	10	7	7	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coining and other crimes against currency	21	14	7	6	2	7	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS VI: OTHER CRIMES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE																				
Total	573	559	14	162	6	337	5	32	2	20	—	1	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mobbing and rioting	73	71	2	38	—	11	1	18	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury, bribery, etc.	100	95	5	47	3	27	1	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	18	18	—	9	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other crimes	382	375	7	68	3	294	3	2	—	9	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS VII: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES																				
Total	6,521	6,180	341	1,877	101	3,201	207	252	12	535	19	105	2	199	10	—	1	—	—	—
Aliens Acts	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of the peace, etc.	3,397	3,195	202	1,042	71	1,648	106	95	9	280	14	40	2	84	5	—	1	—	—	—
Brothel keeping	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Acts	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education Acts, offences against	47	39	8	—	3	39	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Explosives, offences in relation to	4	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishery Laws, offences against	26	26	—	17	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game Laws, offences against	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, offences against:																				
Drunkenness	431	375	56	25	7	346	49	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Shipping Acts	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations, offences against	58	56	2	7	—	41	2	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Crimes Acts, offences against	66	65	1	24	1	26	—	3	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution	39	1	38	1	6	—	29	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railways, offences in relation to	16	15	1	—	—	13	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue and Excise Laws, offences against	25	25	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road Acts, etc., offences against:																				
Taking a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner	446	446	—	97	—	122	—	47	—	61	—	38	—	77	4	—	—	—	—	—
Drunk driving	255	255	—	60	—	178	—	4	—	10	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other motor vehicle offences	1,108	1,106	2	365	—	506	1	67	—	123	1	16	—	28	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy and Trespass Acts, offences against	141	137	4	61	—	57	4	10	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weights and Measures Acts	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellaneous offences	452	427	25	173	12	189	9	24	3	29	1	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—