

Summary Extract from HMIC Report, “[Rape Monitoring Group, Local area data for 2014/15, Suffolk](#)”, November 2015

1. Summary of data on rape for Suffolk

This section provides a summary of the response to cases of rape within the local area over a period of 12 months at several stages of the criminal justice process. Each individual data set is then examined in the following pages, along with the national picture.

Be aware that there is a time lag between every stage of the criminal justice process: between recording of the crime, referral to the CPS for charging, prosecution, conviction and sentencing. As such, the data, and the numbers referred to in these tables, and in more detail in each section of the digest, may not belong to the same cohort of cases and will, therefore, not be directly comparable.

Figure 1.1: Police-recorded data supplied by the Home Office/Office for National Statistics – these are counted by offence

Financial year		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Recorded rapes	Adult	134	144	116	132	241
	Child	74	93	86	70	122
Transferred or cancelled crimes	Adult	27	31	28	10	25
	Child	7	6	2	4	5

Recorded rapes refer to all crimes of rape reported to, and recorded by, the police that must be notified to the Home Office, in one financial year.

The above figures for adult and child are for offences against both women and men. In 2014/15 across England and Wales, 95 percent of recorded rape offences against adults were against women, and 80 percent of recorded rape offences against children under 16 were against girls.

A recorded crime can become a transferred or cancelled crime (formerly a no-crime) where additional verifiable information determines that no crime has been committed, or for administrative reasons (e.g. it is a duplicate crime for one already recorded or the offence took place in another forces' area). **Transferred or cancelled crimes** refer to the number of rape offences against adults/children that have been recorded and then later changed to a transferred or cancelled crime, in one financial year.

Figure 1.2: Crown Prosecution Service data – these are counted by suspect/defendant

Financial year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Referrals	84	68	58	44	38
Charges	24	26	21	30	28

Referrals refers to the number of suspects whose case is referred by the police to the CPS for a decision on whether or not to charge with rape, in one financial year.

Charges refer to the number of defendants that the CPS decides to prosecute, on the basis that there is enough evidence and it is in the public interest to proceed, in one financial year.

Volumes of charges in this summary are for CPS data and will differ in number from police-recorded data on charge/summons, given in section 3.

Figure 1.3: Ministry of Justice data – these are counted by defendant

Calendar year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prosecutions	26	23	22	18	33
Convictions	10	14	11	9	15

Prosecutions refers to the number of defendants proceeded against at a magistrates' court for the principal offence¹⁶ of rape, in one calendar year.

Convictions refer to the number of defendants found guilty of the principal offence of rape, in one calendar year.

¹⁶ Where more than one offence is considered in a court case, the offence that would/did attract the most severe sentencing outcome is deemed to be the principal offence and other offences also dealt with in that case would be ignored. If two offences in the same case attract the same sentence, the offence with the statutory maximum sentence is deemed the principal offence.