

Fill in : Sample allocation number

--	--	--	--

JOB 3258

SEE QUOTA SHEET

REVIEW OF SUMMARY JUSTICE (REF 3258)

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

This questionnaire is the property of George Street Research Limited, 24 Broughton Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3RH. Telephone 0131 478 7518.

Interviewer Name Interviewer Number

Date of Interview

Respondent's Name.....

Respondent's Address

.....

.....

Telephone number

Length of Interview :

CLASSIFICATION

Sex (one code only)

Male

Female

1

2

Class of CIE (one code only)

AB

C1

C2

DE

1

2

3

4

Age (one code only)

Write in exact age in years _____

Working status (one code only) (see Q36 A-F)

Working (include looking for work)

1

Type of industry/business of chief income earner (CIE)

Write in

Not working

2

Declaration

I declare that this interview was conducted by me with the above named respondent in accordance with survey instructions and MRS code of conduct.

Signed Date

READ OUT TO ALL

Good, I am an interviewer from George Street Research. We are carrying out a survey for the Scottish Executive about people's opinions of the summary justice system in Scotland. Summary justice is the way less serious cases are dealt with by courts sitting without juries. Would you be willing to give me your views, it doesn't matter whether you know much about the system at present or not, we simply want your views on how it should work?

Q1 Please tell me if you are employed in any of these professions:

SHOW CARD A – CODE ONE ONLY

Group A: Police, Procurator Fiscal Service, Court Service, Criminal Justice Social Work	1	THANK AND CLOSE
Group B: Teacher, Prison Service, Central Government	2	GO TO Q2
Other	3	GO TO Q2

KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDES TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM

READ OUT TO ALL

The first few questions are about how the court system in Scotland works at present. First of all can you tell me....

SHOW CARD B

Q2 Which of these do you think currently operate in Scotland?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

A. High Court	1
B. Crown Court	2
C. District Court	3
D. Sheriff Court	4
E. Drugs Court	5
F. Magistrates Court	6
Don't know	7

READ OUT TO ALL

The 2 main courts dealing with summary justice in Scotland are the sheriff and the district courts. A sheriff presides over a sheriff court and a magistrate/justice presides at the district court.

Q3 Can you tell me what the main differences are between sheriffs and magistrates/justices in terms of their qualifications for presiding over courts, and the types of case they are likely to deal with?
WRITE IN OR CODE

Sheriff	Magistrate/Justice

Don't know	1
------------	---

READ OUT TO ALL

We are now going to focus on summary justice. There are two different ways in which cases can be dealt with by the court system in Scotland. We have outlined the main differences here <SHOW CARD C> and you can refer to this throughout the rest of the interview, to remind yourself of the type of procedures that we are talking about.

Let me stress, the rest of the interview will be about the summary procedure which deals with:

- ⇒ Less serious offences
- ⇒ Cases where no jury is involved
- ⇒ Cases which will be heard at either the district or sheriff court.

LAY JUSTICE OR PROFESSIONAL JUDGES

In the district courts, decisions about guilt and sentences are made by an unpaid Lay Magistrate, assisted with legal advice from the Clerk of the Court. Lay Magistrates are not legally trained. In Sheriff Courts these decisions are made by a paid legally qualified, professional Sheriff with at least 10 years prior legal experience. SHOW CARD D TO CLARIFY TERMS INCLUDING CLERK OF COURT, LAY MAGISTRATE AND SHERIFF. We'd now like your opinions on using lay, unpaid people to make decisions as opposed to the professional paid judiciary like sheriffs.

BLUE SHUFFLE PACK

Q4 On these cards are things that could be said to apply to either the unpaid lay magistrates or to paid professional sheriffs or equally to both. Please use these cards to tell me which, in your view, you think apply more to lay judiciary, which would apply more to professional judiciary and which apply to both equally. CODE EACH PART A-J

	Lay	Sheriffs	Equally	Don't Know
A. In touch with people's views	1	2	3	4
B. Treat people fairly	1	2	3	4
C. Consistent in the way they deal with cases	1	2	3	4
D. Aware of national concerns and priorities	1	2	3	4
E. Deal with cases quickly	1	2	3	4
F. Impartial, not prone to prejudice	1	2	3	4
G. Represent the views of society at large	1	2	3	4
H. Have a local knowledge	1	2	3	4
I. Understand the law	1	2	3	4
J. Are experienced in dealing with cases	1	2	3	4

Q5 Are there any other benefits of using either lay judiciary or professional sheriffs which are not mentioned on these cards?

INTERVIEWER MAKE SURE IT IS CLEAR IF COMMENT RELATES TO LAY JUSTICE OR SHERIFF

Q6 Are there any other disadvantages of using lay judiciary as opposed to professional sheriffs which are not mentioned on these cards?

INTERVIEWER MAKE SURE IT IS CLEAR IF COMMENT RELATES TO LAY JUSTICE OR SHERIFF

Q7 If you were accused of an offence would you prefer to be tried by a lay magistrate or by a professional judge? CODE ONE ONLY

Lay magistrate	1
Professional judge	2
Doesn't matter	3
Don't know	4

SHOW CARD E
 READ OUT TO ALL

Different courts have different sentencing powers in terms of the amount of fine which can be imposed and the length of imprisonment which can be imposed. The types of crimes and offences dealt with by the summary courts (district and sheriff courts) are shown on this card. Currently, the district court deals with the more minor offences i.e. the district court does not deal with dangerous driving, housebreaking, most indecency cases and fire raising. These more serious offences are dealt with by the sheriff court.

Lay magistrates in England currently have greater sentencing powers than those in Scotland.

Q8 If lay magistrates in Scotland were to be given greater sentencing powers, that would enable District Courts to deal with a range of more serious cases (such as the types of offence shown on this showcard). Looking at their sentencing powers do you think that the sentencing powers of the lay magistrates in Scotland are appropriate, or should they be increased (for example, to the English levels) or decreased?

	Appropriate/ No change	Increase	Decrease	Change to what? WRITE IN	Don't Know
Fine	1	2	3	£	4
Imprisonment	1	2	3	_____ days/months (delete)	4

REPEAT SHOW CARD E
 READ OUT TO ALL

Sheriffs in Scotland, sitting without a jury, currently cannot sentence people to more than 6 months imprisonment or fine people more than £5,000.

Q9 If sheriffs were given increased sentencing powers, this would enable the Sheriff Courts in Scotland to deal with more serious offences, such as drugs offences, without a jury. Looking at their current sentencing powers do you think that the sentencing powers of the sheriffs sitting without a jury in Scotland are appropriate, or should they be increased or decreased?

	Appropriate/ No change	Increase	Decrease	Change to what? WRITE IN	Don't Know
Fine	1	2	3	£	4
Imprisonment	1	2	3	_____ days/months (delete)	4

SHOW CARD F

Q10 People get information about cases involving less serious crimes and offences from many sources. Of the sources listed on the card, which ones would you say provide you personally, with the most information about these types of cases?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

A. Personal Experience	1
B. Relatives' and/or Friends' Experiences	2
C. Word of Mouth/Information from others	3
D. Broadsheet newspapers (e.g. Scotsman, Herald)	4
E. Tabloid newspapers (e.g. Sun, Express)	5
F. Local Newspaper	6
G. Local TV/Radio	7
H. National TV/Radio	8
I. Government Publications	9
J. Books	10
K. Internet	11
L. School/College/Evening Class	12
Other (please specify)	13

SHOW CARD G

READ OUT TO ALL

Thinking about the 2 main types of courts which deal with summary justice in Scotland (the Sheriff Courts and the District Courts) ...

Q11 From what you know or have heard, how good a job do you think the Sheriff Courts do in terms of administering summary justice in Scotland?

CODE ONE ONLY

Very Good	1	GO TO Q12
Good	2	GO TO Q12
Poor	3	GO TO Q13
Very Poor	4	GO TO Q13
Don't Know/ Not Applicable	5	GO TO Q14

ASK IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1 OR 2 AT Q11

Q12 What is good about the Sheriff Courts? WRITE IN

GO TO Q14

ASK IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED 3 OR 4 AT Q11

Q13 What is poor about the Sheriff Courts? WRITE IN

GO TO Q14

REPEAT SHOW CARD G

Q14 From what you know or have heard, how good a job do you think the District Courts do in terms of administering summary justice in Scotland?

CODE ONE ONLY

A. Very Good	1	GO TO Q15
B. Good	2	GO TO Q15
C. Poor	3	GO TO Q16
D. Very Poor	4	GO TO Q16
Don't Know/ Not Applicable	5	GO TO Q17

ASK IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1 OR 2 AT Q14

Q15 What is good about the District Courts? WRITE IN

GO TO Q17

ASK IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED 3 OR 4 AT Q14

Q16 What is poor about the District Courts? WRITE IN

GO TO Q17

SHOW CARD H

Q17 How confident would you say you are overall, that the current summary court system in Scotland:

ROTATE ORDER TICK START – SINGLE CODE FOR EACH OPTION

Tick start		A) Very confident	B) Quite Confident	C) Adequate	D) Not at all confident	Don't know/ Not Applicable
	Is fair in the way it deals with people accused of crimes and offences in that guilty people are convicted and the innocent are acquitted?	1	2	3	4	5
	Is fair in the way it deals with victims of crime?	1	2	3	4	5
	Deals with young offenders appropriately?	1	2	3	4	5
	Deals with racist crime appropriately?	1	2	3	4	5
	Deters re-offending?	1	2	3	4	5
	Deals with cases quickly?	1	2	3	4	5

EXPECTATIONS OF THE SYSTEM

READ OUT TO ALL

The next few questions are about how you think that the summary court system should operate.

SHOW CARD I

Q18 The system is designed to try and achieve lots of different goals, some of which we have listed on this card. Imagine that you are in charge of the summary justice system and you need to prioritise these goals. If you were allowed just 3 to be your top priorities, which would they be?

<INTERVIEWER – RECORD RESPONSE IN COLUMN 1 – Q18)

REPEAT SHOW CARD I

Q19 Out of these 3 which would you place as the overall top priority?

INTERVIEWER CODE ONE ONLY IN COLUMN 2 (Q19)

	Q18 CODE 3 ONLY	Q19 SINGLE CODE
A. Deter re-offending	1	1
B. Be fair to those accused of crimes/offences	2	2
C. Be fair to the victims of crime	3	3
D. Deal with cases quickly	4	4
E. Be economical in terms of costs	5	5
F. Work in a way that is easy for the public to understand	6	6
G. Make sure that guilty people don't get off	7	7
H. Punish those guilty of crime adequately	8	8
I. Deal with those found guilty of crimes in a consistent manner	9	9
J. Involve people from all walks of life in administering justice	10	10
K. Be accountable for what it does	11	11
L. Increase community safety	12	12

ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION

SHOW CARD J

READ OUT TO ALL

Not all cases get tried in a court. The Procurator Fiscal Service receives a report on alleged crimes and offences from the police and then decides whether or not to proceed to prosecution, to take alternative action or take no proceedings. If someone is given an alternative to prosecution, they will usually be a first offender and it will be for a minor offence. They will not attract a criminal record for their alleged crime.

Q20 Some of the different types of alternatives that can be used in Scotland today are listed on this card. Before today, which of these had you ever heard of? CODE ALL THAT APPLY

A. A Procurator Fiscal written / verbal warning	1
B. Fiscal fine/ Fiscal Fixed penalty (for a road traffic offence)/Conditional offer	2
C. Diversion to a mediation and reparation service e.g. a young offenders' mediation project	3
D. Diversion to a scheme involving Social Work, Psychiatric or Psychological intervention	4

Q21 At present, the upper limit for a fiscal fine is £100. Do you think this is appropriate or should it be changed? CODE ONE ONLY

Appropriate	1	GO TO Q23
Changed- increased	2	GO TO Q22
Changed-decreased	3	GO TO Q23
D/K	4	GO TO Q23

Q22 How much do you think the upper limit of a fiscal fine should be increased to ?

£ _____

SHOW CARD K

Q23 Suppose that the Procurator Fiscal was able to order an offender to pay compensation to the victim as an alternative rather than the case proceeding to court. As a result, court time would not be taken up, and the accused person would not attract a criminal record. What is your view on the idea of such fiscal compensation orders? CODE ONE ONLY

A. Strongly in favour	1
B. In favour	2
C. Against	3
D. Strongly against	4
Don't Know/ Not Applicable	5

REPEAT SHOW CARD K

Q24 Overall, what would you say your opinion is on the use of alternatives to prosecution?

CODE ONE ONLY

A. Strongly in favour	1
B. In favour	2
C. Against	3
D. Strongly against	4
Don't Know/ Not Applicable	5

Q25 Why do you say that? WRITE IN

POSSIBLE CHANGES TO THE SYSTEM: PRIORITISATION OF CASES

READ OUT TO ALL

A variety of factors affect how quickly a case can come to court and it can sometimes take a long time for cases to come to court. Some people have suggested that certain sorts of case should receive priority and jump the queue.

SHOW CARD L

Q26 To what extent would you agree or disagree with there being a system where certain cases received priority in this way, over others? CODE ONE ONLY

A. Agree strongly	1	GO TO Q27
B. Agree	2	GO TO Q27
C. Disagree	3	GO TO Q29
D. Disagree strongly	4	GO TO Q29
Don't Know/ Not Applicable	5	GO TO Q29

ASK IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1 OR 2 AT Q26

SHOW CARD M

Q27 If such a system was in place and you could decide which cases to put at the front of the queue which of these would you prioritise?

CODE ALL MENTIONED

A. Cases where the victim is a child	1
B. Cases where the offender is young	2
C. Cases where the accused has offended persistently	3
D. Drugs cases	4
E. Cases of Domestic Violence	5
F. Cases with a racial aspect	6
G. Cases where witnesses are vulnerable and/or may be intimidated	7
H. None of the above	8

Q28 Are there any other circumstances where you would prioritise a case? WRITE IN

SENTENCING

SHOWCARD N

Q29 In some countries if an accused person pleads guilty at an early stage in the prosecution process, their sentence may be reduced. There are different views on this. Some people say that the sentence should fit the crime and sentences should never be reduced. Others say that pleading guilty at an early stage saves victims and witnesses coming to court and saves the costs of a trial. How do you feel about this approach being used in Scotland? CODE ONE ONLY

A. Strongly in favour	1
B. In favour	2
C. Against	3
D. Strongly against	4
Don't Know/ Not Applicable	5

Q30 Why do you say that? WRITE IN

Q31 Let's assume someone was charged with a Breach of the Peace, pled "Not Guilty", was tried, found guilty and fined £150. How much do you think they should have been fined if they had pled "Guilty" to begin with? CODE ONE ONLY

Same	1	GO TO Q33
More	2	GO TO Q32
Less	3	GO TO Q32

ASK IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED 2 OR 3 AT Q31

Q32 How much less/more?

£	%
---	---

RECORD AMOUNT

RECORD % REDUCTION OR INCREASE IF EXPRESSED THIS WAY

Q33 And finally, bearing in mind all we've covered in the interview, on balance do you think we should continue to use lay magistrates for some summary cases or move to a wholly professional judiciary system?

READ OUT. CODE ONE ONLY

Yes – continue with using lay magistrates	1
No – stop using lay magistrates and move to a wholly professional system	2
Don't know	3

CLASSIFICATION

To help us interpret your answers, please can you tell me....

SHOW CARD O

Q34 Which of these best describes who lives in your household?

CODE ONE ONLY

A. Single adult of non-pensionable age, no children of 15 or under	1
B. Single adult of above pensionable age, no children of 15 or under	2
C. 2 adults of non-pensionable age, no children of 15 or under	3
D. 2 adults only, one or both of pensionable age, no children of 15 or under	4
E. 3 or more adults of any age, no children of 15 or under	5
F. 1 adult of any age and 1 or more children of 15 or under	6
G. 2 adults of any age and 1 or 2 children of 15 or under	7
H. 2 adults of any age and 3 or more children of 15 or under	8
I. 3 or more adults and 1 or more children of 15 or under	9
Other - please specify	10

SHOW CARD P

Q35 To which of these groups do you consider yourself to belong?

CODE ONE ONLY

White	
A. Scottish	1
B. Other British	2
C. Irish	3
D. Other white background	4
E. Mixed ethnicity	5
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	
F. Indian	6
G. Pakistani	7
H. Bangladeshi	8
I. Chinese	9
J. Any other Asian background	10
Black, Black Scottish, Black British	
K. Caribbean	11
L. African	12
M. Any other black background	13
N. Other ethnic background, SPECIFY	14

SHOW CARD Q

Q36 Please tell me which of these applies to you? CODE ONE ONLY

A. Self-employed	1
B. Employed full-time	2
C. Employed part-time	3
D. Government work or training scheme	4
E. Unemployed and seeking work	5
F. Unable to work due to short-term illness or injury	6
G. Permanently retired from work	7
H. Looking after home or family	8
I. In full time education (school)	9
J. In full time education (further / higher education)	10
K. Permanently sick or disabled	11
Don't know	12

SHOW CARD R

Q37 Within the past 2 years have you ever been involved in summary justice in Scotland in any of these ways: CODE ALL THAT APPLY

A. Victim of an offence which was reported to the police	1	GO TO Q38
B. Accused	2	GO TO Q38
C. Witness	3	GO TO Q38
D. Close friend or relative of Victim of an offence which was reported to the police	4	GO TO Q38
E. Close friend or relative of Accused	5	GO TO Q38
F. Close friend or relative of Witness	6	GO TO Q38
G. Spectator at court	7	GO TO Q40
H. None of these	8	GO TO Q40

ASK IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, OR 6 AT Q37
SHOW CARD S

Q38 What was the outcome of the case? CODE ONE ONLY

A. Accused found guilty	1
B. Accused found not guilty	2
C. Crime not proven	3
D. Case still live/on remand	4
E. Case Discontinued	5
Don't know	6
Other	7

SHOW CARD T

Q39 How satisfied were you with the outcome? CODE ONE ONLY

A. Very Satisfied	1
B. Satisfied	2
C. Unsatisfied	3
D. Very unsatisfied	4
Don't Know/ Not Applicable	5

Thank you for taking part in this survey. The Scottish Executive has asked George Street Research to undertake further research, in your area, about issues that emerge from this survey.

Q40 Would you be willing to take part in further research?

Yes	1
No	2

Showcard A

Group A: Police, Procurator Fiscal
Service, Court Service,
Criminal Justice Social Work

Group B: Teacher, Prison Service, Central
Government

Showcard B

- A. High Court
- B. Crown Court
- C. District Court
- D. Sheriff Court
- E. Drugs Court
- F. Children's Panel
- G. Magistrates Court

Showcard C

Scottish courts deal with criminal cases using 2 different procedures.

Solemn procedure refers to the most serious cases, which are dealt with by a judge sitting with a jury.

Summary procedure refers to the less serious cases which are dealt with by one or more judges sitting without a jury.

Scottish Courts

There are 3 main types of criminal court in Scotland.

The High Court deals with the most serious cases and is outwith the remit for this research.

The Sheriff Court deals with a wide range of cases – the more serious cases with a jury. Most are summary cases in which the judge sits alone. There are 49 Sheriff Courts, situated throughout Scotland. They are presided over by **paid professional judges known as Sheriffs**.

District Courts came into being in 1975 and are situated in each local authority area. They deal with cases under summary procedure only. They are presided over by **one or more unpaid lay magistrates** assisted by a clerk of court who is a lawyer and can advise on legal issues.

Showcard D

LAY MAGISTRATE

There are just under 4,000 lay magistrates in Scotland who deal with criminal cases in the district courts. They are unpaid, but qualified in basic law, procedures and sentencing.

Lay magistrates make decisions on guilt and on sentence. They receive legal advice on cases from a legally trained CLERK TO THE COURT who is on hand to advise when required.

SHERIFF

In the sheriff court, sheriffs deal with criminal cases. In summary procedure, sheriffs sit alone without a jury and decide on guilt and on sentence. Sheriffs are paid and legally qualified. They are appointed from amongst solicitors and advocates with at least 10 years seniority.

Showcard E

Sentencing Powers

<i>Lay Magistrates in Scotland</i>	Up to £2,500 fine Up to 60 days imprisonment
<i>Lay Magistrates in England and Wales</i> <i>Sheriffs in Scotland</i>	Up to £5,000 Up to 6 months imprisonment

The main crimes and offences dealt with by Summary Courts (Sheriff and district courts):

- Motor Vehicle offences, e.g. dangerous and careless driving, drunk driving, unlawful use of motor vehicle
- Crimes of violence, e.g. assault, domestic violence
- Crimes of dishonesty, e.g. theft, housebreaking, fraud
- Miscellaneous offences, e.g. breach of the peace, carrying offensive weapons, drugs offences
- Criminal damage, e.g. fire raising, vandalism
- Crimes of indecency, e.g. sexual assault, lewd and indecent behaviour

The main sentences imposed by the Summary Courts can be classified very broadly into:

- Fine and/or compensation
- Custody
- Community Sentence, such as Probation or a Community Service Order
- Other sentence such as Admonition

The fine is by far the most commonly used sentence in the summary courts.

Showcard F

- A. Personal Experience
- B. Relatives' and/or Friends' Experiences
- C. Word of Mouth/Information from others
- D. Broadsheet newspapers (e.g. Scotsman, Herald)
- E. Tabloid newspapers (e.g. Sun, Express)
- F. Local Newspaper
- G. Local TV/Radio
- H. National TV/Radio
- I. Government Publications
- J. Books
- K. Internet
- L. School/College/Evening Class

Showcard G

- A. Very Good
- B. Good
- C. Poor
- D. Very Poor

Showcard H

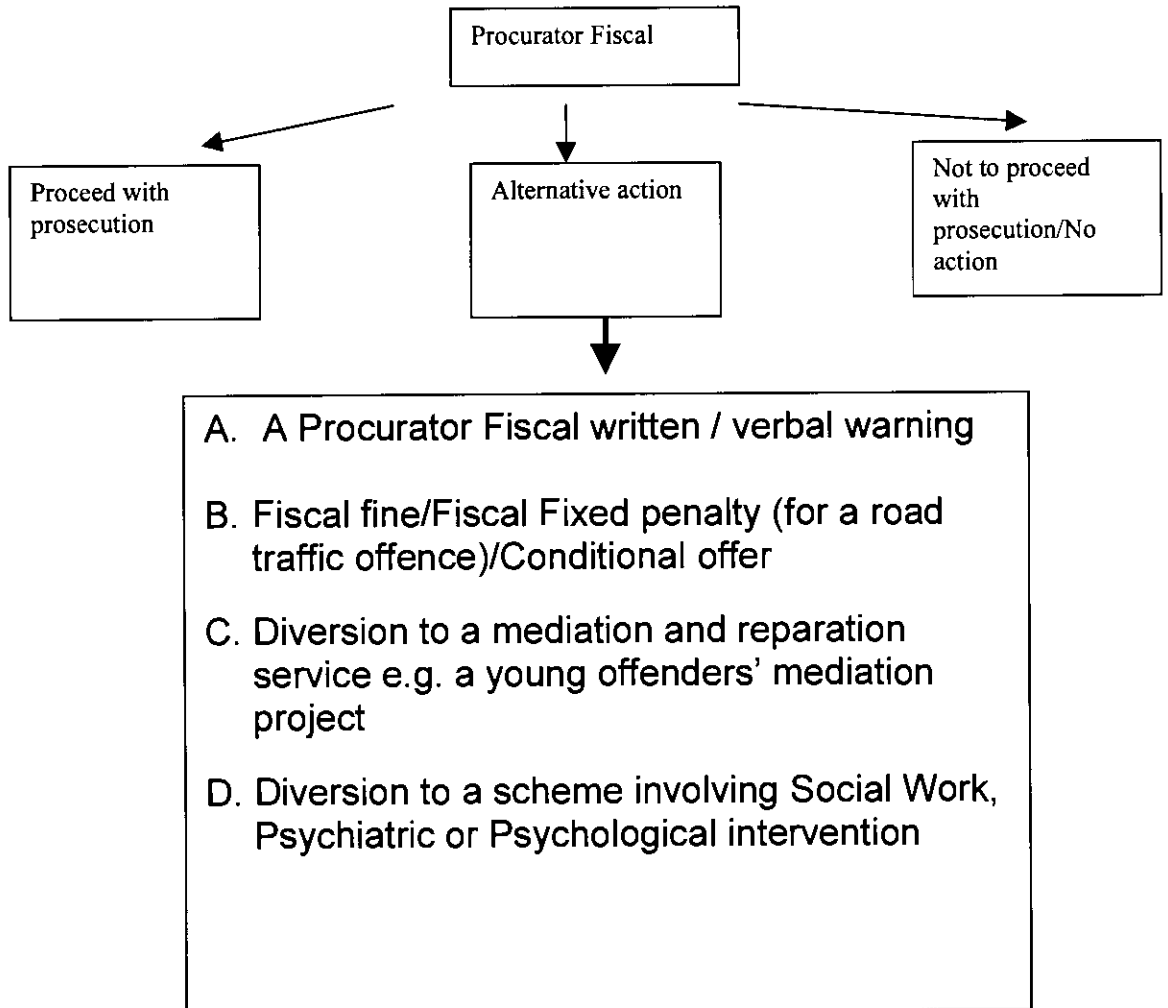
- A. Very confident
 - B. Quite Confident
 - C. Adequate
 - D. Not at all confident
-

- A. Is fair in the way it deals with people accused of crimes and offences in that guilty people are convicted and the innocent are acquitted?
- B. Is fair in the way it deals with victims of crime?
- C. Deals with young offenders appropriately?
- D. Deals with racist crime appropriately?
- E. Deters re-offending?
- F. Deals with cases quickly?

Showcard I

- A. Deters re-offending
- B. Is fair to those accused of crimes/offences
- C. Is fair to the victims of crime
- D. Deals with cases quickly
- E. Is economical in terms of costs
- F. Works in a way that is easy for the public to understand
- G. Makes sure that guilty people don't get off
- H. Punishes those guilty of crime adequately
- I. Deals with those found guilty of crimes in a consistent manner
- J. Involves people from all walks of life in administering justice
- K. Should be accountable for what it does
- L. Increases community safety

Showcard J



Showcard K

- A. Strongly in favour
- B. In favour
- C. Against
- D. Strongly against

Showcard L

- A. Agree strongly
- B. Agree
- C. Disagree
- D. Disagree strongly

Showcard M

- A. Cases where the victim is a child
- B. Cases where the offender is young
- C. Cases where the accused has offended persistently
- D. Drugs cases
- E. Cases of Domestic Violence
- F. Cases with a racial aspect
- G. Cases where witnesses are vulnerable and/or may be intimidated
- H. All of the above
- I. None of the above

Showcard N

- A. Single adult of non-pensionable age, no children
- B. Single adult of above pensionable age, no children
- C. 2 adults of non-pensionable age, no children
- D. 2 adults only, one or both of pensionable age, no children
- E. 3 or more adults of any age, no children
- F. 1 adult of any age and 1 or more children
- G. 2 adults of any age and 1 or 2 children
- H. 2 adults of any age and 3 or more children
- I. 3 or more adults and 1 or more children

Showcard O

White

- A. Scottish
- B. Other British
- C. Irish
- D. Other white background
- E. Mixed ethnicity

Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

- F. Indian
- G. Pakistani
- H. Bangladeshi
- I. Chinese
- J. Any other Asian background

Black, Black Scottish, Black British

- K. Caribbean
- L. African
- M. Any other black background
- N. Other ethnic background

Showcard P

- A. Self-employed
- B. Employed full-time
- C. Employed part-time
- D. Government work or training scheme
- E. Unemployed and seeking work
- F. Unable to work due to short-term illness or injury
- G. Permanently retired from work
- H. Looking after home or family
- I. In full time education (school)
- J. In full time education (further / higher education)
- K. Permanently sick or disabled

Showcard Q

- A. Victim of an offence which was reported to the police
- B. Accused
- C. Witness
- D. Close friend or relative of Victim of an offence which was reported to the police
- E. Close friend or relative of Accused
- F. Close friend or relative of Witness
- G. Spectator at court

Showcard R

A. Accused found guilty

B. Accused found not guilty

A. Crime not proven

B. Case still live/on remand

A. Case discontinued

SHOW CARD S

- A. Very Satisfied
- B. Satisfied
- C. Unsatisfied
- D. Very unsatisfied