

RECORDED CRIME IN SCOTLAND, 2013-14
Confirmed Date

1. Introduction

**Few introductory paragraphs about publication and some key headline stats.
Graph of recorded crime over time.**

CONTENTS

Page

1. Introduction	1
2. Main points	3
3. Commentary: Introduction	3
4. Commentary: Recorded crimes and offences in Scotland.....	5
5. Commentary: crime group level	5
6. Scottish Crime and Justice Survey	7
7. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin.....	8
8. Classification of Crimes and Offences.....	14

List of Tables (review)

Table 1: Crimes recorded by the police, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 2: Offences recorded by the police, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 3: Crimes and offences cleared up by the police, as a percentage of those recorded, Scotland, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Table 4: Crimes and offences recorded in Scotland per 10,000 population, 2013-14

Table 5: Crimes and offences recorded by local authority area, 2013-14

Table 6: Percentage of crimes and miscellaneous offences cleared up, by local authority area, 2013-14

Table 7: Number of crimes recorded by the police per 10,000 population¹ by local authority area, 2013-14

Table 8: Number of crimes recorded by the police, rate per 10,000 population and index of rate for selected crimes, by local authority area, 2013-14

Table A1: Crimes and offences¹ recorded and cleared up by the police, 2009-10 to 2013-14

Table A4: Theft by housebreaking (including attempts and housebreaking 'with intent'), 2004-05 to 2013-14

Table A5: Theft of, and from, motor vehicles recorded by the police, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Table A6: Crimes of Handling an offensive weapon recorded by the police, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Table A7: Drug crimes recorded by the police, 2004-05 to 2013-14 ..

Table A8: Racially aggravated offences by police force area, 2004-05 to 2013-14
Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Charts (review)

Chart 1: Crimes and offences recorded by the police, 1970 to 1994 then 1995-96 to 2012-13

Chart 2: Crimes recorded by the police by crime group, 1971 to 1994 then 1995-96 to 2012-13

Chart 3: Clear up rates for crimes recorded by the police by crime group, 1976 to 1994 then 1995-96 to 2012-13

Chart 4: Total number of crimes recorded per 10,000 population in 2012-13 by police force area**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Chart 5: Number of domestic housebreaking crimes recorded by the police per 10,000 population in 2012-13.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2. Main points

3. Commentary: Introduction

- 3.1 The statistics on crimes and offences are used to inform National Outcome 9 – ‘we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger’. The statistics are also used by a wide variety of users and stakeholders to monitor trends, for policy research and development, and for research purposes.
- 3.2 The term “crime” is *generally* used for the more serious criminal acts; the less serious are termed “offences”. The distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes and the “seriousness” of the offence is *generally* related to the maximum sentence that can be imposed. This distinction has been consistently used since the publication of these statistics began.
- 3.3 Crimes relate to Groups 1 to 5; Non-sexual crimes of violence, Sexual crimes, Crimes of dishonesty, Fire-raising, vandalism etc. and Other crimes. Note that crimes within Group 2 were previously termed Sexual offences as this corresponds to the name of the legislation implemented on 1 December 2010 covering these crimes. However, this has in the past caused some confusion as to whether this group was being included in crimes or offences. To emphasise that these are crimes, as they always have been, this group has been renamed Sexual crimes. Offences relate to Groups 6 and 7, namely, Miscellaneous offences and Motor vehicle offences. For further information on crime and offence groups, see [Section 8](#).
- 3.4 This statistical bulletin covers the ten year period since the introduction of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) in 2004-05, which has helped maintain a consistent approach to recording crime. The SCRS and counting rules are available via the following web link: **insert link once this has been made available**.
- 3.5 On 1 April 2013, the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 was implemented, replacing the previous eight police forces, the Scottish Police Services Authority and the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency. The Police Service of Scotland is now responsible for operational policing in Scotland and will be held to account by the Scottish Police Authority.

The statistics set out in this bulletin cover the year immediately following the establishment of Police Scotland and is the first for which data has been extracted using the new SCOMIS system, a management information system implemented on 1 April 2013 which collates data for the eight legacy police force systems.

In order to assess the comparability of data extracted from ScOMIS with the data published in previous statistical bulletins, an extensive data quality exercise has been carried out for the five year period 2008-09 to 2012-13. A Technical report has been produced detailing this Quality Assurance work and this is available via the following weblink:

Insert link here

Insert summary conclusions here which will help users understand the outcome of this work and the resulting impact on the recorded crime statistics and the comparability with the rest of the time series.

- 3.6 The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) 2012-13 provides a complementary measure of crime compared with police recorded crime statistics. The survey provides information on the criminal justice system, on people's experience of civil justice problems and people's perception of crime. It also provides estimates of progress for two of the 50 national indicators in the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework: Improve people's perceptions about the crime rate in their area and Reduce crime victimisation rates. Further information on the National Performance Framework can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms>

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey can also provide an estimate of the proportion of crimes not reported to the police. In 2012-13, it was estimated that 39% of crimes, as defined by the SCJS, were reported to the police ([Section 6](#)).

- 3.7 There have been no major legislative changes throughout 2013-14 which impact on the comparability of the statistics.

On 1 March 2012, the **Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications Act 2012** was implemented. The Act introduced two new offences, Offensive behaviour at football and Threatening communications. These two offences are included in the Breach of the peace etc. category throughout the bulletin.

The **Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009** came into force on 1 December 2010. The Act replaces a number of common law crimes including Rape, Clandestine injury to women and Sodomy with new statutory sexual offences. The Act provides a statutory description of consent, which is defined as free agreement and provides a non-exhaustive list of factual circumstances during which consent will be deemed to be absent.

The Act created a number of new 'protective' offences, which criminalise sexual activity with children and mentally disordered persons. There are separate offences concerning young children (under 13 years) and older children (13-15 years).

The new legislation will only apply to offences committed from 1 December 2010. Any offences committed prior to this date will be recorded using the previous legislation.

The new legislation resulted in some increases in Sexual crimes. However, it is likely that the effect will be to change the distribution of these crimes among the subcategories. For example, some crimes previously categorised as Lewd and libidinous practices will now be classified as Sexual assault.

The introduction of the new legislation resulted in some crimes that would previously have been classified as either Breach of the peace etc. or Other miscellaneous offences being classified as Sexual crimes. Most of these are now classed as Other sexual crimes. However, it is not possible to quantify the number of crimes that this change affects.

Any Sexual crime which occurred prior to 1 December 2010 will be recorded in line with the appropriate legislation in place at that time. If the conduct occurred both prior to and after 1 December 2010 the appropriate offences under the old and new legislation are recorded. Caution should therefore be taken when comparing Sexual crimes with previous years.

4. Commentary: Recorded crimes and offences in Scotland

This section looks at the crime groups at a fairly high level and at the trends and the overall breakdown. We can drill down further into the data to look at what is driving change where this is useful.

5. Commentary: crime group level

This section replaces the police force level commentary and will look in more detail at each of the crime groups, top 32 level crimes and LA level data, along with longer term time trends.

In addition, this is an opportunity to link in with our other more detailed level publications and explain the differences in each source. For example, in group 1 we can provide information linking to our homicide statistical bulletin. In group 6 we can bring the racist incidents data collection to the attention of readers (racially aggravated conduct and racially aggravated harassment).

We could also mention known operations which may have an impact on the statistics – for example the housebreaking operation which was heavily featured in the media in the lead up to the festive period, the Yewtree effect on sexual offences.

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

Group 4

Group 5

Group 6

Group 7

6. Scottish Crime and Justice Survey

- 6.1 The preceding sections of this bulletin describe the volume and types of crime recorded and cleared up by Police Scotland during 2013-14. The recorded crime bulletin series is generally a useful indicator of trends in recorded crime. However, not all crimes are reported to the police and the propensity of the public to report crime to the police also changes over time.
- 6.2 Crime surveys can be a useful source of information by providing a fuller picture of both the extent of, and the trends in, most types of household and personal victimisation. The information provided by such surveys complements the information compiled by the police forces, as well as exploring other issues such as the impact of crime on victims, public anxieties and reactions to crime and attitudes towards the police and other parts of the criminal justice system.
- 6.3 Findings from the 2012-13 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS), which asked about crimes and offences experienced between the beginning of April 2012 and the end of March 2013 are available at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/03/9823>

- Estimates derived from the 2012-13 SCJS suggest that around 815,000 crimes were **committed** against individuals and private households in Scotland between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013¹. This is 22% lower than estimated in 2008-09. The estimate for 2012-13 suggests that nearly one in six adults (17%) had been the victim of at least one household or personal crime.
- According to the survey, 71% of crimes experienced in 2012-13 were against property with property vandalism accounting for one in three (32%) of all crimes recorded. 29% of crimes were committed against individuals, with 28% involving assaults and 1% involving robbery.
- The 2012-13 survey estimates that 39% of crimes captured by the survey came to the attention of the police, the same reporting rate as in 2010-11. Where the incident had not been reported to the police, the main reasons given were that police could not have done anything about it (37% of unreported incidents), the incident was too trivial (36%), and police would not be interested (15%).
- **An analytical paper on looking at the SCJS and Recorded Crime statistics for 2012-13 was published on DATE and is available on the Crime and Justice Statistics web pages. Update and link accordingly.**
- For more information about the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, please contact [REDACTED] : telephone 0131 244 6176 or e-mail scjs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

¹ This figure is calculated by simply adding 'all household crime' and 'all personal crime' together. However, it should be noted that that this is only an approximation as the different weights for each of these measures do not allow for this to be calculated precisely.

7. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin

Returns

- 7.1 The statistical return from which most of the figures in this bulletin are taken is a simple count of the numbers of crimes and offences recorded and cleared up by the police. One return is made from Police Scotland for each local authority in Scotland and these are aggregated to give a national total. Amendments (such as the deletion of incidents found on investigation not to be criminal) which arise after the end of the financial year are not generally incorporated. However, due to the implementation of the ScOMIS management information systems in Police Scotland, it may be possible to reassess whether a revisions policy should be put in place. This will be considered for future publications and users consulted accordingly if it is thought that this would be a useful change in practice.
- 7.2 **Reference to user guide and its contents along with a web link once it's been produced and made available.**
- 7.3 In 1993, information was collected for the first time from other police forces, such as the British Transport Police. This practice has been continued, but these figures have **not** been included in the main body of this bulletin. Thus, in addition to those crimes and offences referred to throughout this bulletin there were in total, X,XXX crimes and X,XXX offences recorded by the British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence Police and Civil Nuclear Constabulary in 2013-14. The crime clear up rate was XX% and the offence clear up rate was XX%.
- 7.4 The figures included in the Motor vehicle offences group do not include *stationary* motor vehicle offences dealt with by the issue of a fixed penalty ticket. However, offences dealt with under the vehicle defect rectification scheme and offences for which the procurator fiscal offers a fixed penalty are included in the figures. In addition to this, *moving* traffic offences which are the subject of a police conditional offer of a fixed penalty are also included, e.g. speeding, traffic directions offences.
- 7.5 Under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, the estimated costs of responding to statistical surveys and data collection are to be published.

The estimated cost of compliance for supplying and validating the data for this bulletin is: **£X,XXX**.

Details of the calculation methodology are available on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice website at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/costcalculation>

Recording issues

7.6 In one criminal incident, several crimes or offences may occur - e.g. a house may be broken into and vandalised and the occupants assaulted. In this example, crimes of housebreaking (which would include the vandalism) and assaults would be recorded. In multiple offence incidents more than one offence may be counted rather than one for the incident as a whole; that is, the counting system is offence based rather than incident based. An offence may have more than one victim - for example in robberies - and be committed by more than one offender - e.g. some assaults and housebreakings (note that for murder, attempted murder and culpable homicide, the number of crimes recorded is equal to the number of the victims). Thus the statistics in this bulletin are not directly comparable with statistics on action taken against offenders, as one offence may lead to several persons being charged. Equally, an offender may be charged with several offences.

7.7 In Scotland, assault is a common law offence. In order to distinguish between serious and common assaults, police forces use a common definition of what a serious assault is.

“An assault or attack in which the victim sustains injury resulting in detention in hospital as an inpatient, for the treatment of that injury, or any of the following injuries whether or not detained in hospital;

- Fractures (the breaking or cracking of a bone. Note – nose is cartilage not bone, so a ‘broken nose’ should not be classified unless it meets one of the other criteria)
- Internal injuries
- Severe concussion
- Lacerations requiring sutures which may lead to impairment or disfigurement
- Any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement.”

7.8 Attempts to commit an offence are included in the statistics, in general in the same group as the substantive offence.

Reporting practices

7.9 These statistics do not of course reveal the incidence of all crime committed. Not all incidents are reported to the police. The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) 2012-13 estimated that 39% of crimes, as defined by the SCJS, were reported to the police. The two reasons most commonly given by victims for not reporting to the police were that the police would not have been able to do anything (37%) incident was considered by them to be too trivial (36%) or the.

7.10 Some crimes and offences, for example, speeding or possession of drugs, have no victim other than perhaps the perpetrator and are discovered and recorded as a result of police activity rather than by being reported to the police by the public. Hence, the strength and deployment of the police forces mainly determine the numbers of such crimes and offences recorded.

Quality of the statistics

Explain a bit about the quality assessment processes that go into preparation of the statistics. (Police QA, JAS QA and final sign off.

Bit about Technical report again here

HMICS audit reports

User guide – prepare, publish and link from here.

Crimes and offences cleared up

7.11 The definition of "cleared up" is noted below. This definition came into force with effect from 1 April 1996.

A crime or offence is regarded as cleared up where there exists a sufficiency of evidence under Scots law, to justify consideration of criminal proceedings notwithstanding that a report is not submitted to the procurator fiscal because either

(i) by standing agreement with the procurator fiscal, the police warn the accused due to the minor nature of the offence, or

(ii) reporting is inappropriate due to the non-age of the accused, death of the accused or other similar circumstances.

For some types of crime or offence the case is cleared up immediately because the offender is "caught in the act", e.g. motor vehicle offences. In Scots law, the confession of an accused person to a crime would not in general be sufficient to allow a prosecution to be taken, as corroborative evidence is required. Thus, a case cannot be regarded as "cleared up" on the basis of a confession alone. In some cases there is sufficient evidence but a prosecution cannot be brought, for example, because the accused has left the country. In such cases, the offender is said to have been traced and the crime is regarded as cleared up. The other terms in the definition describe the various actions that must be taken by the police against offenders.

7.12 Certain motor vehicle offences are not always recorded in cases where police forces are unable to clear up the offence (e.g. speeding offences where the driver is untraceable). Clear up rates for motor vehicle offences in these circumstances are artificial. Thus, clear up rates for the Motor vehicle offences group are not included in the bulletin.

7.13 Clear up rates in excess of 100% can arise where crimes and offences recorded in one year are cleared up during the following year.

Classification

- 7.14 Contraventions of Scottish criminal law are divided for statistical purposes into crimes and offences. "Crime" is *generally* used for the more serious criminal acts; the less serious termed "offences", although the term "offence" may also be used in relation to serious breaches of criminal law. The distinction is made only for working purposes and the "seriousness" of the offence is *generally* related to the maximum sentence that can be imposed.
- 7.15 The detailed classification of crimes and offences used by The Scottish Government to collect criminal statistics contains about 475 codes. These are grouped in the bulletin as shown in [Section 8](#).
- 7.16 For 2013-14 there have been a number of changes to the standard breakdowns included in the bulletin tables.
Detail here the changes to the table format and the online web tables which allow users to interactively select tables at LA level.
- 7.17 Clearly, only a limited selection of tables can be included in any statistical bulletin. Further analysis of recorded crime statistics can be supplied on request. This includes available information relating to time periods other than those covered in the bulletin. In certain cases a fee is charged. For details of what can be provided, please telephone Jan Young on 0131 244 5428 or e-mail JusticeAnalysts@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

Comparisons with England and Wales

- 7.18 Recorded crime statistics for England and Wales are not directly comparable with those in Scotland. The recorded crime statistics for Scotland are collected on the basis of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard, which was introduced in 2004. Like its counterpart in England and Wales, it aims to give consistency in crime recording.

The main principles of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard itself are similar to the National Crime Recording Standard for England/Wales with regard to when a crime should be recorded. However there are various differences between the respective Counting Rules in that they specify different approaches for counting the number of crimes that should be recorded as a result of a single incident.

For example, crimes recorded in England and Wales tend to be incident based where the Principle Crime Rule states that if the sequence of crimes in an incident, or a complex crime, contains more than one type of crime, then the most serious crime should be counted. For example, an incident where an intruder breaks into a home and assaults the sole occupant would be recorded as two crimes in Scotland, while in England and Wales it would be recorded as one crime.

- 7.19 Differences in legislation and common law have also to be taken into account when comparing the crime statistics for England/Wales and Scotland.
- 7.20 [Crime Statistics for England and Wales](#) are published quarterly on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website.

Users and uses of the Statistics

Check for additional information following the results of the user consultation.

7.21 The statistics on crimes and offences are used to inform **National Outcome 9** – we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger’. The statistics are also used by a wide variety of users and stakeholders to monitor trends, for policy, research and development, and for research purposes. Users of information on recorded crime include:

The statistics are useful in terms of providing information to help assess the effectiveness of justice programmes (see references below to Scotland Performs, National Outcomes, the Strategy for Justice in Scotland and the Justice Dashboard) as well as to the **Building Safer Communities Programme** and schemes such as **No Knives, Better Lives**.

The data are also used to answer Parliamentary Questions, Ministerial Correspondence and Freedom of Information requests as well as to provide briefing material to ministers.

Recorded Crime statistics are used by a variety of stakeholders including:

Consider how best to present this information and also how to present other uses of the statistics

We are made aware of new users, and their uses of the data, on an on-going basis and we will continue to include their contributions to the development of recorded crime statistics in Scotland.

Further information on uses and users of the statistics are available in the recorded crime user guide, available via the following weblink:

Prepare, publish and link here

User review of the geographical breakdown at which Recorded Crime statistics are presented

7.22 In previous bulletins in the series, data have been collected from and presented for the eight legacy police force areas. However, following the implementation of Police Scotland on 1 April 2013, data are for a single police service. As a result it is no longer appropriate to present data at police force level. However, data continues to be collected at local authority level and so LA breakdowns are not affected by this change.

7.23 In April 2014, Justice Analytical Services carried out a survey of users of the Recorded Crime in Scotland Statistical bulletin series to seek their views on the most appropriate geographical level at which users would want data to be made available. A copy of the report and recommendations can be viewed online via the following link:

[Weblink to consultation report here](#)

7.24 **[Present key findings here](#)**

7.25 The tables which accompany this statistical bulletin ([link](#)) have been updated to reflect the geographical changes and allow users to access more data at local authority level. However, we always welcome feedback on the content of our statistical bulletins and users are welcome to submit their comments to: justiceanalysts@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

UK Statistics Authority – Assessment Report

7.26 The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Assessment Report, which was published in June 2009, can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-2---recorded-crime-in-scotland--24-february-2009.pdf>.

7.27 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- =The relevant legislation for this category was implemented in 2007-08.
- ~ =The relevant legislation for this category was implemented in 2010-11.
- * = Crimes within this category were not separately identifiable before 2009-10.

8. Classification of Crimes and Offences

CRIMES

Group 1: Non-Sexual Crimes Of Violence

Homicide -

(Also referred to as **Crimes of Violence**)

Includes:

- Murder
- Culpable homicide
 - Causing death by dangerous driving
 - Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs
 - Causing death by careless driving
 - Illegal driver involved in fatal accident
 - Corporate homicide

Attempted murder and serious Assault -

Includes:

- Attempted murder
- Serious assault

An assault is classified as **serious** if the victim sustained an injury resulting in detention in hospital as an in-patient or any of the following injuries whether or not he/she was detained in hospital: fractures, internal injuries, severe concussion, lacerations requiring sutures which may lead to impairment or disfigurement or any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement.

Robbery -

Robbery and assault with intent to rob

Other -

Includes:

- Threats and extortion
- Cruel and unnatural treatment of children.
- Abortion
- Concealment of pregnancy
- Possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life, commit crime etc.
- Abduction
- Ill treatment of mental patients
- Drugging

Group 2: Sexual Crimes

Rape & attempted rape -

Includes:

- Rape
- Attempted rape

Sexual assault -

Includes:

- Contact sexual assault (13-15 yr old or adult 16+)
- Sexually coercive conduct (13-15 yr old or adult 16+)
- Sexual crimes against children under 13 years
- Lewd and libidinous practices

Crimes associated with prostitution -

Includes:

- Crimes relating to prostitution
- Soliciting services of person engaged in prostitution
- Brothel keeping
- Immoral traffic
- Procuration

Other -

Includes:

- Other sexually coercive conduct
- Other sexual crimes involving 13-15 year old children
- Taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children
- Incest
- Unnatural Crimes
- Public indecency
- Sexual exposure
- Other sexual crimes

Group 3: Crimes Involving Dishonesty

(Also referred to as **Dishonesty**)

Housebreaking -

Includes commercial as well as domestic premises

Theft by opening a lockfast place (OLP) -

- Theft by opening lockfast places (excl. motor vehicle)
- OLP (excl. motor vehicle) with intent to steal
- Attempted OLP excl. motor vehicle with intent to steal

Theft from a motor vehicle by (OLP) - Includes :
• Theft by OLP from a motor vehicle
• OLP with intent to steal from a motor vehicle
• Attempted OLP with intent to steal from a motor vehicle

Theft of motor vehicle -
• Theft of a motor vehicle & contents
• Attempted theft of a motor vehicle

Shoplifting - Shoplifting

Other theft - Includes :
• Theft of pedal cycles
• Theft from a motor vehicle not elsewhere classified

Fraud - Including statutory fraud

Other crimes of dishonesty - Includes:
• Forgery
• Reset
• Embezzlement
• Corruption

Group 4: Fire-Raising, Vandalism Etc.

Fire-raising - Includes:
• Fire-raising
• Muirburn

Vandalism, etc. - Includes:
• Malicious mischief
• Vandalism
• Reckless conduct with firearms

Group 5: Other Crimes

Crimes against public justice - Includes:
• Perjury
• Resisting arrest
• Bail offences (other than absconding or re-offending)
• Wasting police time

Handling offensive weapons -

Includes:

- Possession of an offensive weapon
- Restriction of offensive weapons
- Having in a public place an article with a blade or point
- Having in prison an article with a blade or point
- Possession of a firearm in a prison
- Possession of an offensive weapon (not elsewhere specified) in a prison

Drugs -

Includes:

- Importation of drugs
- Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs
- Possession and supply of controlled drugs
- Related money laundering offences
- Bringing drugs into prison

Other -

Includes:

- Treason
- Conspiracy
- Explosives offences
- Wrecking, piracy and hijacking
- Crimes against public order

OFFENCES

Group 6: Miscellaneous Offences

Common assault -

Prior to 2011-12 this was known as "Minor assault"

Includes:

- Common assault
- Common assault on an emergency worker

Breach of the peace etc. -

Includes:

- Breach of the peace
- Threatening or abusive behaviour
- Offence of stalking
- Offensive behaviour at football
- Threatening communications (Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications Act 2012)

Drunkenness -

Includes:

- Drunk and disorderly
- Drunk and incapable
- Drunk in charge of a child
- Drunk and attempting to enter licensed premises
- Drunk or drinking in unlicensed premises
- Disorderly on licensed premises

- Drunk and attempting to enter a sports ground
- Refusing to quit licensed premises

Other -

Includes:

- False/Hoax calls
- Offences involving children
- Offences involving animals/plants
- Offences against local legislation
- Offences against liquor licensing laws
- Labour laws
- Naval military and air force laws
- Offences against environmental legislation
- Consumer protection acts

Group 7: Motor Vehicle Offences

Dangerous and careless driving -

Prior to 1992 this was known as "Reckless and careless driving"

Driving Under the Influence -

Prior to 2011-12 this was known as "Drunk driving"

Includes:

- Driving or in charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs
- Blood alcohol content above limit
- Failing to provide breath, blood or urine specimens

Speeding -

Includes:

- Speeding in restricted areas
- Other speeding offences

Unlawful use of vehicle -

Includes:

- Driving while disqualified

- Driving without a licence
- Driving without insurance
- Driving without a test certificate
- Vehicle tax and registration and identification offences

Vehicle defect offences -

Includes:

- Construction and use regulations
- Lighting offences

Other

Includes:

- Mobile phone offences
- Seat belt offences
- Accident offences
- Parking offences

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

[REDACTED],
Justice Analytical Services,
[REDACTED]

e-mail: Justiceanalysts@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: [REDACTED],

e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this <statistical bulletin / social research publication>:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- are available via an alternative route <specify or delete this text>
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact <email address> for further information.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, [REDACTED]

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at www.scotland.gov.uk/scotstat
Details of forthcoming publications can be found at www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics

ISSN < ISSN number >

ISBN < ISBN number >

Crown Copyright

You may use or re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. See: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/