A consultation on the future of Recorded Crime and Police Activity Statistics

Summary of responses and a discussion of next steps

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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Contents

Introduction

The aim of this paper

This paper provides a summary of responses to the consultation on the production and dissemination of Scotland's recorded crime statistics, and on the possible development of new statistical products covering other types of policing activity.

The purpose of the consultation was to gather views on how best to ensure that Scotland's recorded crime statistics remain of high value, through their relevance to those who use them, and their capacity to support understanding of the important issues relating to crime in Scotland (alongside other complementary sources of official statistics and research).

The feedback we received has helped inform our long term strategy for the delivery of crime and policing statistics, which we will continue to develop going forward. This paper summarises the written responses to the consultation and the feedback gathered at the related consultation events. It then outlines a package of changes to the production of Scotland's recorded crime statistics, as part of a wider section on the next steps to progress this work.

Background to the consultation

Scottish Government statisticians produce an annual National Statistics bulletin on crimes and offences recorded by the police in Scotland. These provide a measure of the volume of criminal activity with which the police are faced. The latest release for 2020-21 can be found at: Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2020-21.

Since April 2020 the Scottish Government has also published a monthly Official Statistics bulletin on recorded crime. The role of this product was to inform users about the impact of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic on crime in Scotland. The latest release for February 2022 can be found at: Recorded Crime in Scotland - Monthly Official Statistics.

Further to these, the Scottish Government produces several annual statistical bulletins which provide information on a range of criminal activity dealt with by the police, including statistics on homicide, drug seizures, crimes and offences involving firearms and domestic abuse incidents. These can be found at: Crime and justice statistics.

The Scottish Crime Recording Board consulted users on the annual National Statistics. This included gathering their views on suggested changes to how crimes and offences were grouped within the statistics, and in the way findings are presented within the bulletin. The consultation also asked about the frequency of publication, and the use made of the monthly Official Statistics.

While the statistics listed above include a wide range of crime related matters that come to the attention of the police, their coverage of non-criminal incidents dealt with by officers on a daily basis is very limited. In this context, the consultation also sought feedback on the possible future development of new statistical products on wider measures of police activity.

The consultation opened on 22 October 2021 and closed on 10 December 2021. The full consultation document is available online at: [The future of recorded crime and police activity statistics: consultation](#).

Consultation events

Scottish Government statisticians facilitated a user event during the consultation period. This was open to all organisations and individuals with an interest in the topic, and was advertised via the ScotStat network and on the Citizen Space consultation hub webpage.

Five people from a range of organisations attended the event, which was held online. Statisticians gave a presentation on the areas covered in the consultation and attendees had the opportunity to discuss further, provide feedback and ask questions. Any feedback collected was in addition to the written responses received through the Citizen Space consultation hub. Key topics discussed included proposed alternative ways to group and present statistics on recorded crime, dissemination of these statistics and the possible development of new police activity statistics.

In addition to the above, separate events were also run for Scottish Government policy colleagues and Police Scotland. Statisticians presented the questions contained in the consultation and facilitated discussion, giving stakeholders an opportunity to provide any feedback (which was in addition to their response through the consultation hub).

Overview of responses

Alongside the feedback collated from the events hosted during the consultation period, we received a total of 17 written responses to the consultation. These included responses from 14 organisations and three individuals. A list of organisations which responded to the consultation can be found in [Annex A](#) and a copy of the responses received, for those who gave their permission to publish them, are available on the [consultation webpage](#).

The following findings reflect the feedback received from both the consultation events and the written responses. In general, the opinions expressed by those taking part were broadly similar across those two areas.

Respondents were broadly supportive of many of the proposals presented in this consultation. Whilst for some questions there was clear majority agreement amongst respondents, in other areas opinions were more varied.

In terms of the way crimes and offences are grouped for police recorded crime statistics, users were keen to see a greater amount of disaggregation compared to the current approach. There was also a broad consensus that common assault should be re-classified as a crime, and split into with and without injury. In terms of dissemination, respondents generally supported reducing the frequency of the monthly recorded crime statistics publications, suggesting that quarterly releases would best suit their needs.

As found in the previous consultation on this topic[1], mixed feedback remained on some of the definitions suggested for the grouping of crimes and offences. This included the proposal to split sexual crimes into with and without physical contact. Some users noted this may suggest the statistics are minimising the seriousness of what might be termed as 'non-contact' sexual offending. However, on the other hand, it was noted that a sexual crimes without physical contact group could give a good proxy for online sexual offending.

Similarly, there was some concern about the definition being proposed for splitting common assault into with and without injury. It was noted that it should be made clear that this is solely a presentational split to provide more detail for users, and is not intended to minimise the seriousness of the impact common assault, both with and without injury, has on victims.

Finally, almost all users who provided feedback on the possible development of new police activity statistics on non-criminal incidents, said that they would find these of value.

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[1] A previous consultation on police recorded crime was run in 2019: [Official Statistics - recorded crime and related topics: consultation responses - summary - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)](#)

Summary of responses

Table 1 below includes a high level summary of all responses and feedback received as part of this consultation. Further detail on the responses to each section of the consultation is presented in the following chapters.

Table 1: Summary of responses

Topic	Where they offered a view, respondents were:
Proposal to introduce new crime grouping structure	Generally supportive of greater disaggregation compared to the current approach.
Proposal for splitting common assault into with injury and without injury	Continued support that common assault should be reclassified as a crime, and split into with and without injury. Broadly content with the proposed definition of Common Assault with and without injury, with a few minor amendments suggested.
Dissemination of Annual National Statistics on Recorded Crime	Supportive of having commentary to contextualise the findings and in favour of Excel format tables to present the data. Supportive of comparisons being provided between findings from recorded crime and the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, as well as information on cyber-crime.
Dissemination of Monthly Official Statistics on Recorded Crime	Supportive of reducing the frequency of the monthly statistics publications, suggesting quarterly releases would best suit their needs.
Recorded Crime Statistics User Guide	Supportive of the User Guide as a complementary document to the statistical bulletin.
Future developments for Recorded Crime Statistics	Generally supportive of the potential addition of demographic characteristics for those involved in crime. Supportive of the level of geographical disaggregation currently offered. Unclear if an interactive data exploring tool would be useful, those responding do not routinely use crime statistics data from statistics.gov.scot

	Generally not supportive of the potential development of a Crime Severity Score[2].
Production of new Police Activity Statistics	Supportive of the potential production of new statistics on non-criminal incidents recorded by Police Scotland.
Use of Police Activity Statistics	Interested in various potential uses of these statistics to widen the understanding of police activity and inform policy and decision making.

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[2] England and Wales currently publish a Crime Severity Score (as experimental statistics): Crime Severity Score (Experimental Statistics) - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Part One: Proposal to introduce new crime groups in 2022

Introduction

Part One of the consultation built on earlier engagement with users in 2019[3], where they were asked to consider an alternative way to group and present recorded crime statistics.

Proposal to introduce new crime grouping structure

This consultation aimed to conclude the discussion through asking users if they had a preference between two options, one which retained fewer broader groups and a second that was more granular, with 16 groups. These were developed in response to the feedback received in 2019, reflecting the mixed views regarding the degree of granularity users wanted in the grouping structure.

- The first, (Option A) retained fewer broader groups for crimes and offences, and continues to present one group for non-sexual crimes of violence and one group for sexual crimes

- The second, (Option B) took the more granular approach with 16 suggested groups, several more than at present, and is similar to the alternative groups presented to users in the 2019 consultation

Of the 17 written responses, seven did not note a preference. Six noted support for the granular approach (Option B), with some stating this appeared clearer and more transparent. Three responses preferred Option A, noting that the broader groups with more sub-categories would provide more concise and uncluttered headline figures, while ensuring detailed information is available from the sub-categories. Finally, one response stated a preference for Option B, but with elements of Option A (in particular keeping sexual crimes as one group).

Of those users who expressed an opinion on the grouping structure at the consultation events, most favoured a granular approach as a way to have more detailed information.

Option B suggested dividing sexual crimes into two groups: sexual crimes with physical contact and sexual crimes without physical contact. Some respondents highlighted concern that the split into with and without physical contact may suggest the statistics are minimising the seriousness and impact of what might be termed as 'non-contact' sexual offending. On the other hand, it was noted that the sexual

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[3] A report summarising the responses received through this earlier engagement was published in June 2021, following some delay due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the resultant increase in demand for associated analysis: Official Statistics - recorded crime and related topics: consultation responses - summary - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

crimes without physical contact group could give a good proxy for online sexual offending.

Proposal for splitting common assault into with injury and without injury

Common assault is currently classified as a miscellaneous offence. The earlier consultation in 2019 found users agreed that the reclassification of common assault from an offence to a crime would add value to the statistics. Respondents were also supportive of separating common assault into with and without injury, however some concern was raised regarding the definitions that might be used to do this.

The Scottish Crime Recording Board therefore undertook further work to refine the definitions that would underpin the splitting of common assault into with and without injury, and asked for further feedback on this as part of this consultation.

There was again broad consensus that common assault should be reclassified as a crime, and split into with and without injury. Most of the respondents answering this question were content with the suggested definition (seven out of the nine offering a view), although there was some concern around the treatment of those cases that include spitting/coughing and the potential spreading of infection. One respondent noted that where infection occurs, a serious assault or a crime of culpable and reckless conduct might be more appropriate (rather than a common assault) and this definition may cause confusion when coding a crime.

It was also noted that it should be made clear to users that this is a presentational split to provide them with further details on the nature of crime, and is not intended to suggest common assault without injury is any less serious to victims.

Similarly, at consultation events there was general support for the suggested definitions of common assault into with and without injury.

Part Two: Dissemination of Recorded Crime Statistics

Introduction

Part Two of the consultation sought users' views on the way both the annual National Statistics and monthly Official Statistics on recorded crime in Scotland are presented and disseminated. This included questions on the content of these publications, their frequency and any potential analytical developments.

Annual National Statistics on Recorded Crime

The most recent National Statistics annual bulletin was published on 28 September 2021: Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2020-21. The bulletin provides in-depth commentary, including comparisons with findings from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) and presents tables within the document as well as in Excel format. The 2020-21 edition of the annual bulletin included a new cyber-crime chapter, presenting the latest available information on recorded cyber-crime in Scotland.

Where an opinion was expressed, respondents were all supportive of the commentary for the annual statistics as a valuable way of understanding and contextualising the findings. While some were in favour of reducing the length of the bulletin, with more background information being provided in a separate User Guide, others retained a preference for a comprehensive commentary.

Where an opinion was given, users found the information on cyber-crime in the 2020-21 bulletin useful. Many also expressed interest in the potential development of reports that rotate around certain themes, alongside a more general summary of long term trends on recorded crime. It was however highlighted that some form of consistency in the way topics are chosen, and discussion with users, should be taken into account.

Most respondents were also in favour of having Excel format tables, and removing them from the bulletin. It was noted it would be important to replicate the current table layout to ensure continuity and that different accessibility requirements for different people should be considered when assessing possible formats. One additional comment noted that it may be useful to identify new ways of reaching out to people, highlighting to users what is available in the data and what it means to them and organisations across Scotland.

The clear majority of respondents who provided an opinion on analysis comparing police recorded crime statistics with the SCJS said that they found this useful. Some noted this helps them understand the level of crime that is not reported to the police and it adds value to any conclusions on trends in criminal activity. The table

showing the comparative strengths and limitations of the two sources was highlighted as a useful tool by one respondent.

Monthly Official Statistics on Recorded Crime

To inform users about the impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the type and volume of crime recorded by the police in Scotland, the Scottish Government began publishing an associated monthly Official Statistics bulletin from April 2020. The most recent edition relates to February 2022, and is available at: Recorded Crime in Scotland - Monthly Official Statistics.

Where a preference was expressed, respondents were in favour of reducing the frequency of the monthly statistics publications, suggesting quarterly releases would best suit their needs. One attendee at a user event noted that it may be useful to monitor recorded crime on a monthly basis during the recovery period following the pandemic.

Recorded Crime Statistics User Guide

The User Guide provides detailed information on the recorded crime bulletin. It is designed to be a useful reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the updates, issues and classifications which are crucial to the production and presentation of crime statistics in Scotland.

Of those respondents who provided an answer on the use of the User Guide, they referred to this as a useful document which complements the statistical bulletin, especially for information on changes to long established reporting formats.

Future developments

Part Two of the consultation also asked users their views on the potential development of a range of analytical pieces of work which would accompany the recorded crime statistics. These could include:

- Individual level data and demographic characteristics
- Additional levels of geography
- Open data and interactive data exploring tool
- Crime severity score

There was general agreement amongst respondents that the demographic characteristics of those involved in crime would be a helpful addition. This was seen as a possible development to explore after the roll out of the new Police Scotland National Crime Management System. Some respondents noted that if this type of data was made available, metadata and contextual information would need to be provided to ensure it is used in a suitable and responsible manner.

In terms of geography, the clear majority of respondents were in favour of the current level of disaggregation offered for these statistics (i.e. national and local

authority levels). Feedback showed that some users were conscious of possible confidentiality issues which could arise if using lower level geographies. However, one noted that a better picture of crime experienced in island communities as well as remote rural areas, would be beneficial.

Most respondents said they do not use data from the open data platform statistics.gov.scot. However, one response noted that while data in this format is useful for building secondary products (e.g. comparing local authorities), it may not be the preferred option for users who are not familiar with open data conventions. It was also mentioned that removing the disparity between statistical releases in Excel format and the limited subset of data made available on statistics.gov.scot would be welcome.

There was mixed feedback on the potential development of an interactive data exploring tool (similar to that available for the SCJS). Many responses did not provide specific views on this, however some noted this may be a way to give people more options to access the data. Another comment suggested that regular statistical releases could reference unified tables that get incrementally updated with each release, instead of including self-contained tables relating to individual releases, and that an interactive tool would complement this enhanced way of offering data.

The consultation also asked if users would be interested in the development of a Crime Severity Score[4], a tool designed to reflect the relative harm of offending, rather than how many crimes there are. It would give some crime/offence categories a higher weight than other ones, based on sentencing information.

While one response favoured this potential development as a way of providing information for targeting the allocation of resources to areas of greater harm, there was general disagreement with the development of a Crime Severity Score. Specifically, some users were unsure about how a crime severity score could be assessed objectively and had concerns that the score could be interpreted and used incorrectly.

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[4] England and Wales currently publish a Crime Severity Score (as experimental statistics): Crime Severity Score (Experimental Statistics) - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Part Three: Police Activity Statistics

Introduction

Part Three of the consultation invited users to provide feedback on what other areas of policing in Scotland they would like to see the potential production of new statistics on, including how such data should be made available. For example, these may include the volume and type of incidents recorded by the police and information on incidents that involve a missing person.

Production of new Police Activity Statistics

Almost all who provided a response to this part of the consultation said that they would find the production of new Official Statistics on incidents recorded by Police Scotland of value.

There was interest in finding out more about what type of information could be produced in relation to incidents, and it was acknowledged that there would be a need to assess any limitations of this data.

In terms of subject areas, respondents showed interest for statistics to be made available on a range of non-criminal incidents dealt with by the police, especially those that have a public welfare or community safety dimension (e.g. youth-related incidents, missing persons, anti-social behaviour, incidents relating to mental ill health etc.).

More information is provided in the published responses on the consultation webpage.

Use of Police Activity Statistics

Responses to this part of the consultation reported various potential uses of Police Activity Statistics, if these were made available. These would range from:

- developing a better understanding of the local population
- identifying new patterns and trends to support policy analysis and future direction
- helping inform where the greater demand is for operational policing, allowing for informed allocation of resource and funding, as well as for comparative performance over time

Similarly, interest in these subject areas was also shown at the consultation events, with Police prevention activity and police contact with vulnerable individuals also noted as an important area.

Outcome and next steps

Overview

We would like to once again extend our thanks to all who participated in the consultation process. All suggestions, even those not explicitly stated within this document, have been considered by the Scottish Crime Recording Board. Responses to the consultation have been published (where permission was granted) and are available to view on the [consultation webpage](#).

The Scottish Crime Recording Board has considered the responses to this consultation, along with other feedback received from the associated events run during the consultation period and feedback from the previous consultation. Taking all this into account, the Scottish Crime Recording Board have approved a number of changes to the recorded crime statistics. These include that:

- the current set of crime and offence groups will be replaced with a new set based on Option A (as described in the consultation). The 2021/22 annual Recorded Crime in Scotland National Statistics will be the first to reflect this change.
- common assault will be reclassified as a crime rather than an offence
- stalking will be reclassified as a crime rather than an offence
- common assault will be split into common assault with injury and common assault without injury, with the timing to be confirmed for the introduction of this change
- the annual Recorded Crime in Scotland National Statistics bulletin will be published in June, brought forward from September
- the annual Recorded Crime in Scotland National Statistics bulletin will be redesigned to ensure it meets accessibility requirements and statistical best practice
- the Recorded Crime Monthly Official Statistics will be discontinued following publication of the March 2022 bulletin in April 2022
- the Monthly Official Statistics will then be replaced with a quarterly release of National Statistics, which will present the latest rolling 12-month period.

As discussed in [Part Two](#) and [Part Three](#), the 2021 consultation also asked for feedback on potential future developments for statistics on recorded crime and police activity. This evidence will be used to inform longer term planning of these statistics, and we will keep users informed of any developments via [ScotStat](#).

Crime Grouping Structure

The Scottish Crime Recording Board have decided that the current set of crime and offence groups will be replaced with a new set based on Option A. This will retain a

similar number of groups to the current structure, but will provide more detail at the second level of disaggregation, with a 'top-50' sub-category structure.

We will continue to include additional tables within the statistics which will break down categories further for particular types of crimes where there is a known user interest. The new grouping structure is presented below for information.

Table 2: New Grouping Structure compared to the Current Grouping Structure

Current Crime Groups	New Crime Groups
Non-sexual crimes of violence Homicide etc. (incl. causing death by driving) Attempted murder & serious assault Robbery Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 Other violence	**Non-sexual crimes of violence** Murder and culpable homicide Death by dangerous driving Serious assault and attempted murder Common assault Robbery Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 Other non-sexual violence
Sexual crimes Rape & attempted rape Sexual assault Crimes associated with prostitution Other sexual crimes	**Sexual crimes** Rape & attempted rape Sexual assault Causing to view sexual activity or images Communicating indecently Threatening to or disclosing intimate images Indecent photos of children Crimes associated with prostitution Other sexual crimes
Crimes of dishonesty Housebreaking Theft by opening a lockfast place (OLP) Theft from a motor vehicle by OLP Theft of a motor vehicle Shoplifting Other theft Fraud Other dishonesty	**Crimes of dishonesty** Housebreaking Theft by opening lockfast places Theft from a Motor Vehicle Theft of motor vehicle Shoplifting Other theft Fraud Other dishonesty
Fire-raising, vandalism etc. Fire-raising Vandalism etc.	**Damage and reckless behaviour** Vandalism Reckless conduct Fire-raising

Other crimes
Crimes against public justice
Handling offensive weapons
  Not used in other criminal activity
  Used in other criminal activity
Drugs
Other
	Crimes against society
	Crimes against public justice
	Weapons possession (not used)
	Weapons possession (used)
	Drugs – Supply
	Drugs – Possession
	Other crimes against society

Coronavirus restrictions	**Coronavirus restrictions**

Current Offence Groups		New Offence Groups
Miscellaneous offences Common assault Breach of the peace etc. Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct Urinating etc. Other	→	**Antisocial offences** Threatening and abusive behaviour Racially aggravated conduct Drunkenness & other disorderly conduct Urinating etc. **Miscellaneous offences** Community and public order offences Environmental offences Licensing offences Wildlife offences Other misc. offences
Motor vehicle offences Dangerous and careless driving Driving under the influence Speeding Unlawful use of vehicle Vehicle defect offences Seat belt offences Mobile phone offences Other	→	**Road traffic offences** Dangerous & careless driving Driving under the influence Speeding Unlawful use of motor vehicle Vehicle defect offences Seat belt offences Mobile phone offences Other road traffic offences

provides a breakdown of all crime codes for the new crime grouping structure.

Overview of Grouping changes

The changes which are going to be made are highlighted below.

Non-sexual crimes of violence

- Split Homicide etc. into two categories: Murder and culpable homicide, and Death by dangerous driving

- Reclassify Common assault as a crime, sitting as its own category within the Non-sexual crimes of violence group (in 2020-21 there were just over 52,000 common assaults)

- Reclassify Stalking as a crime, sitting within the Other non-sexual violence category of the Non-sexual crimes of violence group (in 2020-21 there were around 900 offences of stalking)

- Move Female genital mutilation from Non-sexual crimes of violence – Other non-sexual violence to Non-sexual crimes of violence – Serious assault and attempted murder

Sexual crimes

- Split Other sexual crimes into five categories:
    - Causing to view sexual activity or images
    - Communicating indecently
    - Threatening to or disclosing intimate images
    - Indecent photos of children
    - Other sexual crimes

Crimes of dishonesty

- No changes

Damage and reckless behaviour

- Change the name from Fire-raising, vandalism etc. to Damage and reckless behaviour
- Split Vandalism etc. into two categories: Vandalism and Reckless conduct

Crimes against society

- Change name from Other crimes to Crimes against society
- Split Drug crimes into two categories: Drugs – possession and Drugs – supply

Coronavirus Restrictions

- No changes

Offences

- Split the Miscellaneous offences group into two groups: Antisocial offences and Miscellaneous offences (multiple new categories)
- Remove Common assault and Stalking (reclassifying as Non-sexual crimes of violence)
- Change name from Motor vehicle offences to Road traffic offences
- Crime codes relating to the (mis)use of bikes moved from Miscellaneous offences to Road traffic offences

As noted above, these changes will collectively result in a 'Top 50' sub-category structure, compared to the current 'Top 35'.

Implementing the new groups

The new crime groups will be first used within the Recorded Crime annual National Statistics for 2021/22, due for publication in June 2022.

As highlighted in the consultation, it should be noted that the grouping of criminal acts is a purely statistical exercise that has no impact on how a case will be investigated or prosecuted. The new groups will be backdated within the statistics so that there is no discontinuity to the time series, and for the year of 2021/22 only, we will also publish tables using the old groups within an Annex.

Several other statistical publications make use of the crime groups, including for example criminal proceedings and domestic abuse incidents. Plans are currently being developed to ensure that these products also make a smooth transition to the new groups, protecting time series analysis and keeping users informed. More information will be provided to users of these statistics via ScotStat.

Common assault

The move to the new grouping structure includes reclassifying common assault as a crime, rather than an offence. The Scottish Crime Recording Board also agreed that common assault should be split into with and without injury and that new crime codes would be introduced to help identify police officer/staff victims of all types of assault.

In splitting common assault into common assault with injury and common assault without injury, we will be asking Police Scotland to record these crimes differently, and as such this will involve introducing new crime codes. Police Scotland are currently moving to a new national crime management system, which is being rolled out on a division by division basis.

To ensure that the new information on common assault is recorded consistently and to prevent duplication of work, the Scottish Crime Recording Board have agreed to wait until Police Scotland's new crime management system has been rolled out to all divisions before implementing this change.

The addition of the new crime codes to identify common assault and serious assault of police officer/staff will also be implemented once the new system has been fully rolled out.

Technical Report on statistical impact of changing to new groups

To ensure no break or discontinuity to time series analysis, all tables within the 2021-22 statistics will be back revised.

Those users who are familiar with the existing time series data for police recorded crime (based on the current groups) may nonetheless notice some change as we switch to the new groups. The numbers of crimes and offences in certain groups will change and in some instances, the trend over time may also change.

This is due to the fact that common assault and stalking are being reclassified as crimes, rather than offences. This means that these cases will be removed from the miscellaneous offences group and added to the non-sexual crimes of violence group. This in turn will add common assault and stalking to Scotland's recorded crime total (and remove them from the offences total).

The below analysis outlines the impact of all grouping changes on (i) the total number of crimes and offences, (ii) the non-sexual crimes of violence group and (iii) the calculation of crime clear up rates. It also presents how the 10 year and 1 year trends will be impacted by the grouping change (using 2011-12 to 2020-21 data, which is the latest published for the recorded crime National Statistics).

Impact on Recorded Crime totals

The recorded crime totals will be higher under the new grouping structure due to the reclassification of common assault and stalking as crimes. In 2020-21 there were 52,052 common assaults and 889 cases of stalking recorded. By reclassifying these as crimes, this will increase the recorded crime total by just over a fifth.

Chart 1 below shows the crime totals for the current and new groupings, highlighting the impact of the changes.

Chart 1: Total crimes recorded by police under current and new groupings, 2011-12 to 2020-21

Numbers indicate 10-year trend and one-year change

383,936

314,188

New groupings

Current groupings

305,220

299,452

246,516 246,511

| 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 | 14-15 | 15-16 | 16-17 | 17-18 | 18-19 | 19-20 | 20-21 |
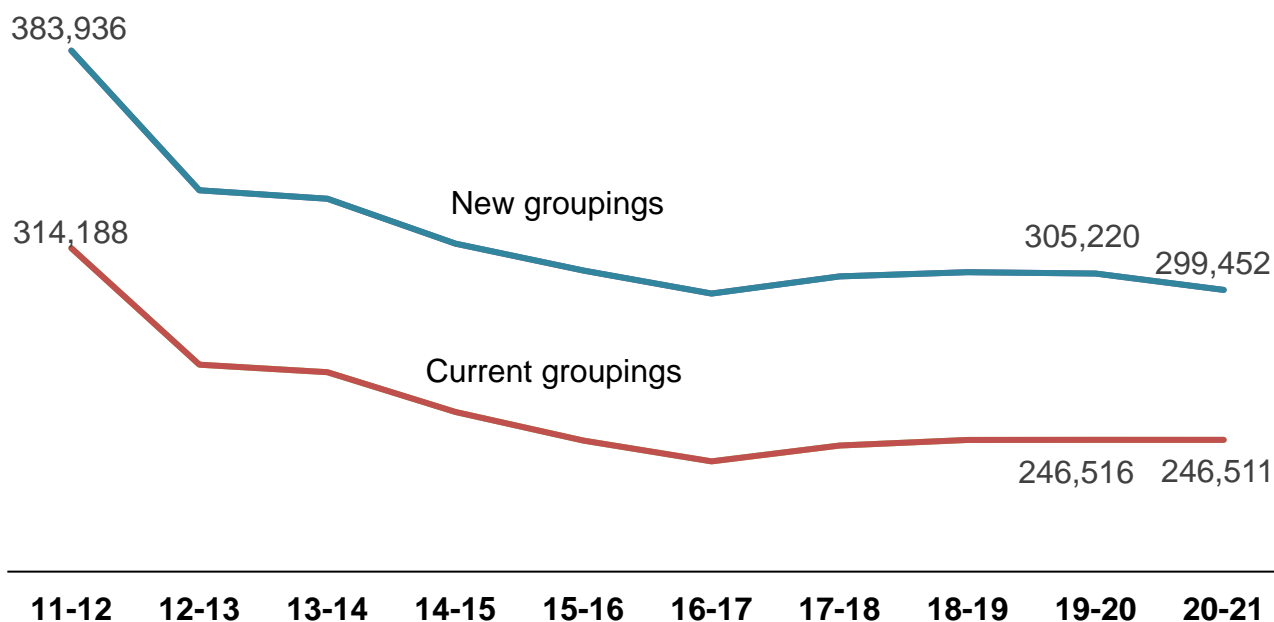
When looking at the most recent annual change, there is a small difference between the current grouping structure and the new grouping structure. The current groups show no change in the number of recorded crimes between 2019-20 and 2020-21, and the new groups show a 2% decrease over the same time period.

When looking at the longer term time series, there is a negligible impact between the current grouping structure and the new grouping structure. Both show a 22% decrease in recorded crime between 2011-12 and 2020-21.

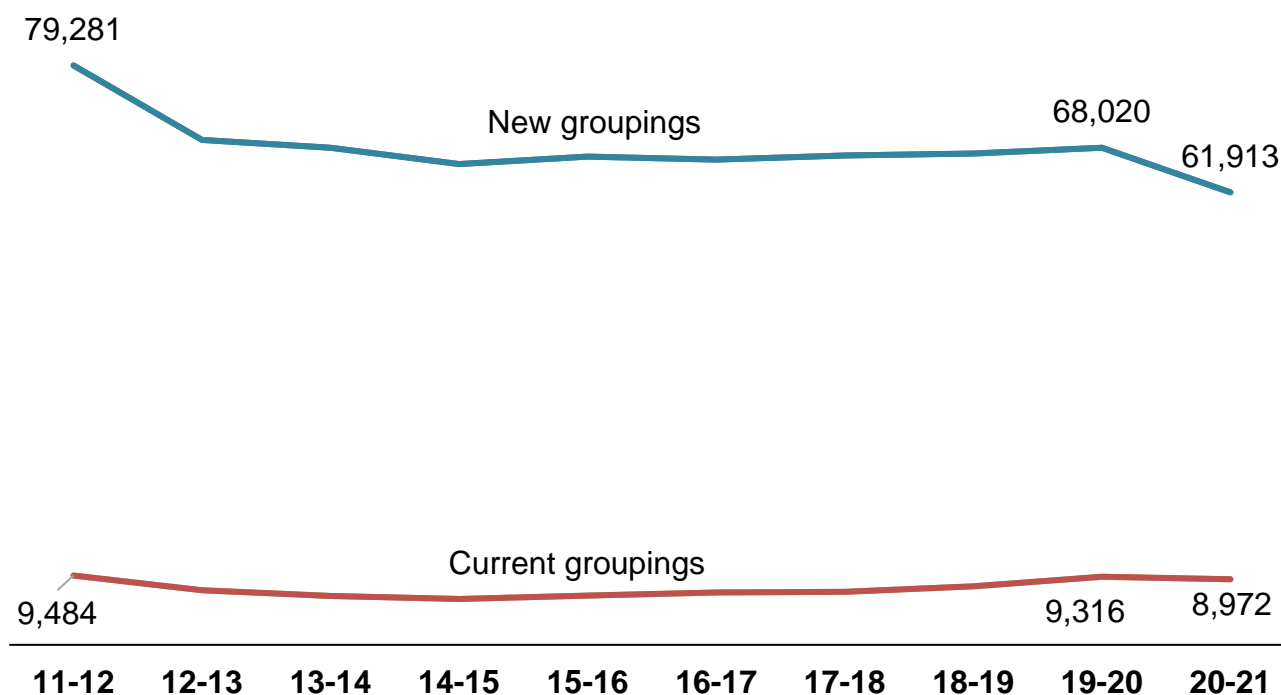## Impact on Non-sexual crimes of violence

The non-sexual crimes of violence group will see the largest impact with the introduction of the new grouping structure. In 2020-21 there were 8,972 crimes recorded in the non-sexual crimes of violence group. This will expand to over 60,000 crimes using the new grouping structure, as common assault and stalking are moved into the group.

Whilst this is a significant change, as highlighted in Part One, feedback from users and stakeholders suggests that there is broad support for this move. By combining common assault with the existing non-sexual crimes of violence, this will present activity which is reasonably similar in scope to both the headline measure of non-sexual violence used in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey and the equivalent recorded crime statistics for England & Wales (notwithstanding broader comparability issues in terms of how crime is counted north and south of the border). It would also be similar (though not identical) to the measure of violent crime presented in Police Scotland's quarterly performance reports.

Chart 2 below shows non-sexual crimes of violence totals for the current and new groupings, highlighting the impact of the changes.

Chart 2: Total non-sexual crimes of violence recorded by police under current and new groupings, 2011-12 to 2020-21
Numbers indicate 10-year trend and one-year change

79,281

New groupings

68,020

61,913

Current groupings

9,484

9,316   8,972

| 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 | 14-15 | 15-16 | 16-17 | 17-18 | 18-19 | 19-20 | 20-21 |

When looking at the most recent annual change, there is some difference between the current grouping structure and the new grouping structure. The current non-sexual crimes of violence group shows a 4% decrease between 2019-20 and 2020-21, and the new non-sexual crimes of violence group (expanded to include common assault and stalking) shows a 9% decrease over the same time period.

When looking at the longer term time series, there is a larger impact between the current grouping structure and the new grouping structure. The current non-sexual crimes of violence group shows a 5% decrease between 2011-12 and 2020-21, and the new non-sexual crimes of violence group shows a larger 22% decrease over the same time period.

The reason for this difference in the longer term comparison, is that the current non-sexual crimes of violence group is quite narrowly defined. This meant the inclusion of very specific types of violence, such as new crimes under the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 and the increase in threats/extortion (linked to the growth in cyber-crime) offset much of the long term reduction in serious assault and robbery. With the far more voluminous cases of common assault dominating the re-drawn group, a wider statistical definition of non-sexual violence will now be used.

Impact on Recorded Offence total

The offence totals will be lower under the new grouping structure, due to the reclassification of common assault and stalking as crimes. In 2020-21 there were 52,052 common assaults and 889 cases of stalking recorded, by reclassifying these as crimes, this removes just over a fifth of all offences in 2020-21. As noted above, all tables in the 2021-22 statistics will be back-revised to ensure no break to time series analysis. Such an approach finds only a small impact over the past eight years in terms of changes over time.

Chart 3 below shows the offence total for both the current and new grouping structure, highlighting the impact of the changes. The data starts at 2013-14, as previous years are not comparable.

Chart 3: Total offences recorded by police under current and new groupings, 2013-14 to 2020-21
Numbers indicate eight-year trend and one-year change
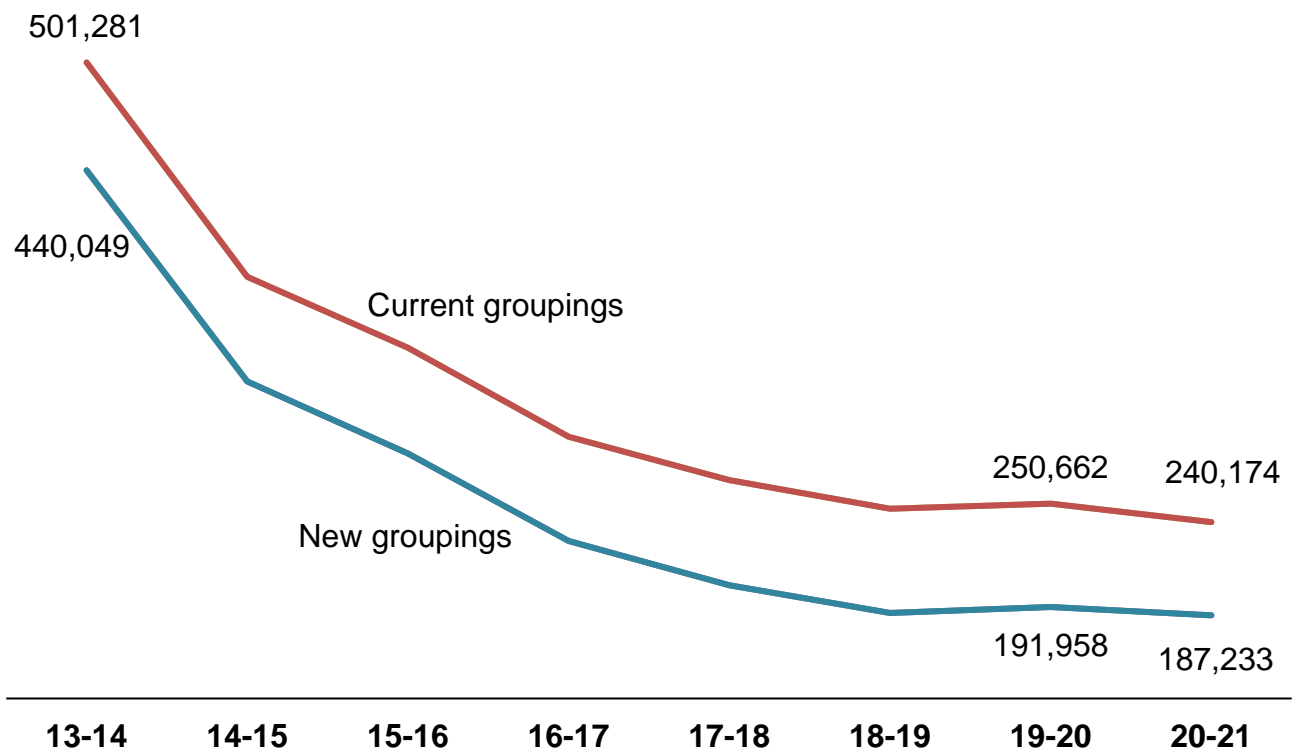
When looking at the most recent annual change, there is a small difference between the current grouping structure and the new grouping structure. The current offence groups show a 4% decrease in between 2019-20 and 2020-21, with the new offence groups showing a 2% decrease over the same time period.

When looking at the longer term time series, there is a slightly larger difference between the current grouping structure and the new grouping structure. The current offence groups show a 52% decrease between 2013-14 and 2020-21, with the new offence groups showing a 57% decrease over the same time period.

Impact on Clear up rates

Crime clear up rates (i.e. broadly the proportion of cases where police have identified a perpetrator) will also be affected by the introduction of the new grouping structure. Given common assault and stalking have higher clear up rates than recorded crime as a whole, their inclusion in Scotland's crime total leads to a higher national clear up rate (from 56.3% to 59.3% in 2020-21). There is a much more limited impact on clear up rates for the non-sexual crimes of violence group, as these are very similar to common assault. As with all of the analysis, we will back revise this change in the statistics so that there is no discontinuity to the time series.

Chart 4 below shows total crime clear up rates for the current and new groupings, highlighting the impact of the changes.

Chart 4: Recorded crime clear up rates under current and new groupings, 2011-12 to 2020-21
Numbers indicate 10-year trend and one-year change
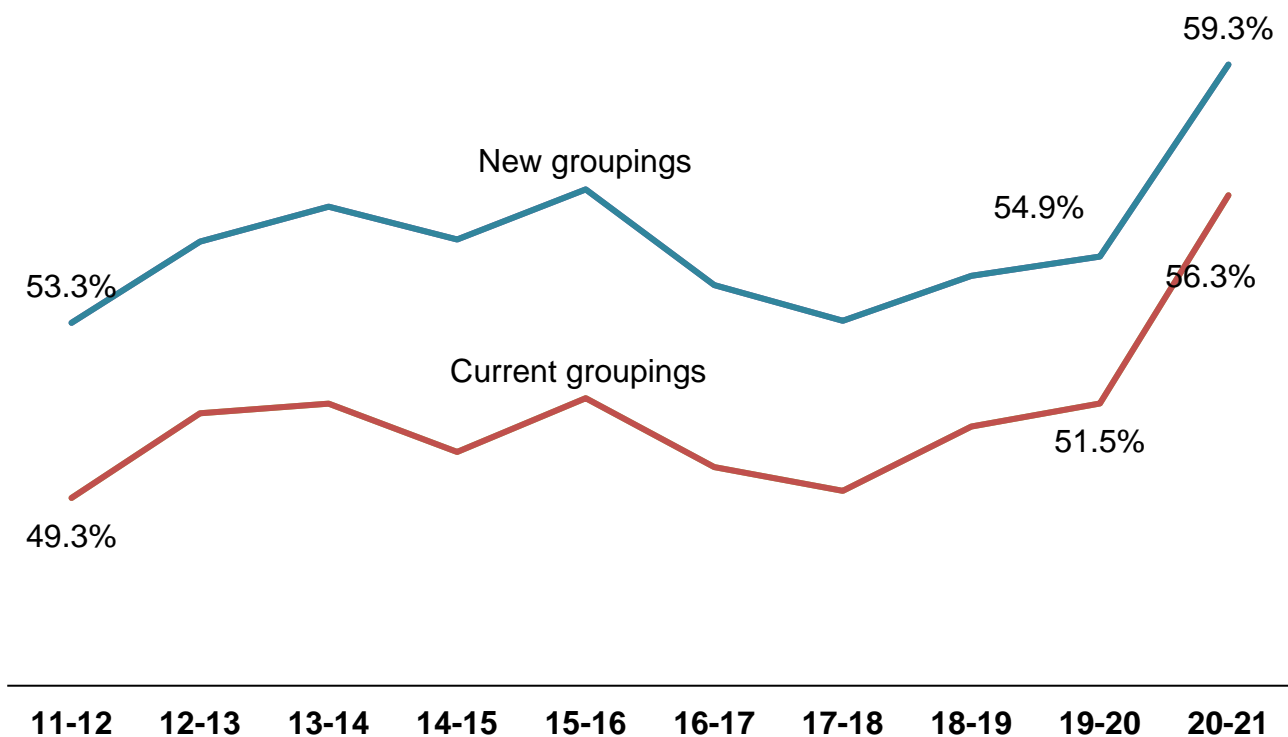
Moving to the new grouping structure leads to a higher clear up rate for recorded crime. In 2020-21, the recorded crime clear up rate using the new grouping structure is 3.0 percentage points higher than when using the current grouping structure. This is reasonably similar to the change in 2011-12, where the clear up rate for recorded crime using the new grouping structure was 4.0 percentage points higher.

Chart 5 below shows non-sexual crimes of violence clear up rates for both the current and new groupings, highlighting the impact of the changes.

Chart 5: Recorded non-sexual crimes of violence clear up rates under current and new groupings, 2011-12 to 2020-21
Numbers indicate 10-year trend and one-year change

| 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 | 14-15 | 15-16 | 16-17 | 17-18 | 18-19 | 19-20 | 20-21 |
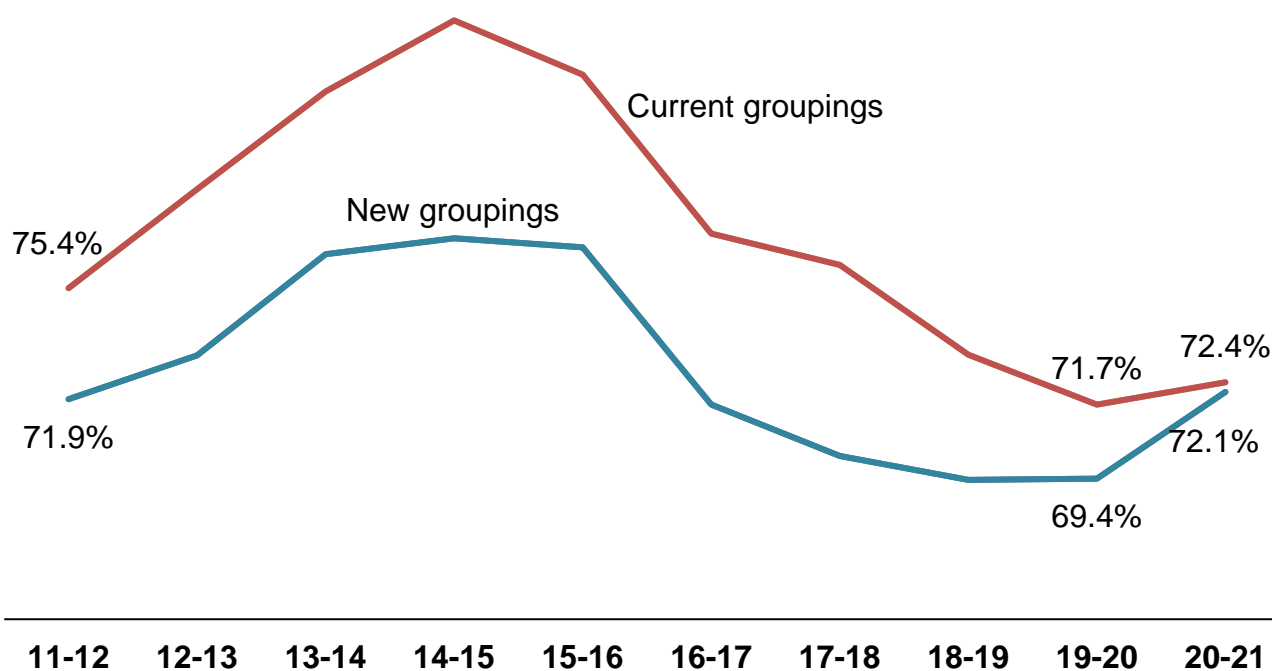
Based on the latest year, the clear up rate for non-sexual crimes of violence remains broadly unaffected by the introduction of the new grouping structure. In 2020-21 the clear up rate using the new grouping structure was 0.3 percentage points lower than when using the current grouping structure.

Dissemination of Recorded Crime Statistics

Frequency of publications

As presented in Part Two, where a preference was expressed, respondents to the consultation were generally in favour of reducing the frequency of the Monthly Recorded Crime Official Statistics publications, suggesting quarterly releases would best suit their needs.

The Scottish Crime Recording Board have therefore decided to discontinue the Monthly Official Statistics, with the final publication being for March 2022 (released in April 2022).

The Monthly Official Statistics will then be replaced with a quarterly release of National Statistics, which will present the latest rolling 12-month period. Our intention is that the first three quarterly products released each year (those covering the latest year ending June, September and December) would be;

- Similar in length to the current monthly publications,

- Will report data for a rolling year, ending with the most recent quarter, and

- Will also include a 5-year rolling time series.

Each year, the quarterly release that corresponds with a full financial year (covering year ending March or Q4) will in effect become the new annual statistics, with longer time series analysis and additional commentary. This approach brings Scotland broadly into line with England & Wales, and their quarterly releases of recorded crime statistics by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

As part of the transition to a quarterly release schedule, and to ensure that we are publishing data in as timely a manner as possible - we will bring forward the Annual National Statistics publication to June, rather than September. As such the 2021-22 Annual National Statistics will be published on the 28 June 2022.

The planned publication timetable for the new quarterly releases of National Statistics is shown below.

Year ending	Publication Month
30 June (Q1)	August
30 September (Q2)	November
31 December (Q3)	February
31 March (Q4) (Annual bulletin)	June

Future Developments

The Scottish Crime Recording Board and Justice Analytical Services will consider the feedback from the Future developments section of the consultation in due course, and will use this feedback to inform longer term plans for the production and dissemination of Recorded Crime Statistics.

The majority of the potential future developments discussed in the consultation are linked to the implementation of Police Scotland's new crime management system. The Scottish Government will work with Police Scotland to consider any potential improvements to recorded crime data and will keep users informed of any developments via ScotStat.

Police Activity Statistics

As presented in Part Three, feedback from the consultation shows most responses are favourable to some data on non-criminal incidents being produced. Justice Analytical Services have been working with Police Scotland to get a better

understanding of the data available, how this is collected and any associated limitations.

Over the coming months Justice Analytical Services will review the data further and prepare an overview paper discussing what information is available, the completeness of variables of interest, the dataset's limitations and any additional information we received from the consultation around users' needs and their requirements.

Once this paper is complete, Justice Analytical Services will consider next steps. It is likely that any resultant publications will first be produced as [experimental statistics](). This would allow users to feedback whether the metrics we formulate meet their needs.

Updates and Contact Details

There are a variety of ways users can hear about upcoming Police Activity and Recorded Crime Statistics related work. The Police Activity and Recorded Crime Statistics (PARCS) team welcome any input and suggestions from users.

ScotStat:

Alerts to updates on Police Activity and Recorded Crime related activity (such as new publications) are circulated via ScotStat. Registered users can receive notification of new publications and related activity.

Please note that the Scottish Government moved to a new system on the 1st March 2022. While the underlying system is changing, the ScotStat branding will be retained and the new system will serve the same function. Existing ScotStat users should re-register with the new system to continue to receive updates. Further information and a signup form is available at the following link: ScotStat Register: Guidance

SG Justice Analysts Twitter

The @SGJusticeAnalys Twitter page posts updates on research and statistics on crime and justice in Scotland.

Contact the PARCS team by email

Users can get in touch with the Police Activity and Recorded Crime Statistics team to ask further questions or provide feedback on any of our publications at any time by getting in touch over email: Justice_Analysts@gov.scot.

Annex A: List of organisations who responded to the consultation

Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership

Audit Scotland

Cyber Resilience Unit - Scottish Government

Fair Play For Women

HMICS

NFU Scotland

Police Scotland

Scotland's Campaign against Irresponsible Drivers (SCID)

Scottish Police Authority

Scottish Sentencing Council

Scottish SPCA

Scottish Women's Aid

The Association of Scottish Police Superintendents

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents

Annex B: Breakdown of crime codes for the new grouping structure

Crimes

Non-sexual crimes of violence

Murder and culpable homicide
Murder
Culpable Homicide (Common Law)
Corporate Homicide
Death by dangerous driving
Causing death by dangerous driving
Death by careless driving when under influence drink or drug
Causing death by careless driving
Illegal driver involved in fatal accident
Serious assault and attempted murder
Attempted Murder
Serious Assault
Causing injury etc. by Culpable & Reckless Conduct
Illegal driver, disqualified/unlicensed etc. causing serious injury
Serious assault of retail worker
Female genital mutilation
Common assault
Common Assault
Minor assault of an emergency worker
Common Assault of a Retail Worker
Robbery
Robbery and Assault with intent to rob
Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018
Domestic Abuse of Male
Domestic Abuse of Female
Other non-sexual violence
Threats and Extortion
Cruelty (neglecting &c) to & unnatural treat. of children
Child Stealing (Plagium)
Exposing child under 7 to risk of burning
Abortion
Concealment of Pregnancy
Possess firearm w intent to endanger life, committ crime &c
Abduction
Ill treatment of mental patients
Cruel and unnatural treatment of an adult
Drugging
Chemical weapon offences
Forced Marriage
Slavery or Forced Labour
Human Organ Offfences

Offence of stalking

Sexual crimes

Rape & attempted rape
Rape
Rape of male (16+)
Rape of female (16+)
Rape of older male child (13-15 years)
Rape of older female child (13-15 years)
Rape of young male child (Under 13)
Rape of young female child (Under 13)
Assault with intent to Rape
Assault with intent to rape male (16+)
Assault with intent to rape female (16+)
Assault with intent to rape older male child (13-15)
Assault with intent to rape older female child (13-15)
Assault with intent to rape young male child (under 13)
Assault with intent to rape young female child (under 13)
Sexual assault
Sexual assault
Sexual assault by penetration of male (16+)
Sexual assault by penetration of female (16+)
Sexual assault by penetration of male (13-15 years)
Sexual assault by penetration of female (13-15 years)
Sexual assault of male (16+)
Sexual assault of female (16+)
Sexual assault of older male child (13-15 years)
Sexual assault of older female child (13-15 years)
Sexual coercion of male (16+)
Sexual coercion of female (16+)
Sexual coercion of older male child (13-15 years)
Sexual coercion of older female child (13-15 years)
Assault by penetration of young male child (under 13)
Assault by penetration of young female child (under 13)
Sexual assault of young male child (under 13)
Sexual assault of young female child (under 13)
Cause young male child (under 13) to participate in sexual activity
Cause young female child (under 13) to participate in sexual activity
Sexual Intercourse with girl under 13
Lewd and Libidinous practices
Causing to view sexual activity or images
Coercing a person into being present/ looking at sexual activity
Cause young child to be present/ look at sexual activity (under 13)
Sexual exposure to a young child (under 13)
Causing an older child (13-15) to be present/ look at sexual activity
Sexual exposure older child (13-15)

Public indecency
Sexual exposure
Communicating indecently
Communicating indecently
Communicating indecently with young child (under 13)
Communicate indecently older child (13-15)
Threatening to or disclosing an intimate image
Threatening to disclose an intimate image
Disclosure of an intimate image
Indecent photos of children
Taking, distribution etc indecent photos of children
Taking, distribution, possession etc of indecent photos of children
Crimes associated with prostitution
Procuration (excluding homosexual acts)
Brothel keeping
Immoral traffic
Offences related to prostitution
Procuration of Homosexual Acts
Soliciting services of person engaged in prostitution
Other sexual crimes
Indecency w males comb w sodomy
Incest
Illegal Homosexual Acts
Attempt to commit unnatural crimes
Voyeurism young child (under 13)
Intercourse with older male child (13-15)
Intercourse with older female child (13-15)
Penetrative sexual activity with older male child (13-15)
Penetrative sexual activity with older female child (13-15)
Sexual activity with older male child (13-15)
Sexual activity with older female child (13-15)
Cause older male child (13-15) to participate in sexual activity
Cause older female child (13-15) to participate in sexual activity
Older male child (13-15) engaging in sexual conduct with another older child
Older female child (13-15) engaging in sexual conduct with another older child
Voyeurism older child (13-15)
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)
Voyeurism
Sexual Intercourse with child under 16
Carnal knowledge of mentally disordered person
Householder permitting carnal knowledge of mentally disordered person
Abducting girl under 18 woman mental disordered
Person with custody & care of girl or other causing her seduction
Clandestine Injury
Conspiracy to commit sexual acts outside the U.K.
Grooming of children for purposes of sexual offences
Procuration of sexual services from child under 18
Procuration of child under 18 for pornography

Sexual abuse of trust of person under 18
Sexual abuse of trust of mentally disordered person
Bestiality
Administering a substance for sexual purposes
Possession of extreme pornography
Communication Act 2003 (sexual)

Crimes of dishonesty

Housebreaking
Theft by Housebreaking
Housebreaking with intent to steal
Attempted Housebreaking with intent to enter and steal
Theft by Housebreaking domestic property (dwelling)
Theft by Housebreaking domestic property (non-dwelling)
Theft by Housebreaking other property
Housebreaking with intent to steal domestic property (dwelling)
Housebreaking with intent to steal domestic property (non-dwelling)
Housebreaking with intent to steal other property
Attempted Housebreaking with intent to enter and steal domestic property (dwelling)
Attempted Housebreaking with intent to enter and steal domestic property (non-dwelling)
Attempted Housebreaking with intent to enter and steal other property
Theft by opening lockfast places
Theft by OLP
Theft by opening lockfast places (excl motor vehicles)
OLP (excl motor vehicles) with intent to steal
Attempted OLP (excl motor vehicle) with intent to steal
Theft from a motor vehicle
Theft by OLP from a motor vehicle
OLP with intent to steal from a motor vehicle
Attempted OLP with intent to steal from motor vehicle
Theft of motor vehicle
Theft of motor vehicle and contents incl. taking and driving
Attempted theft of a motor vehicle
Shoplifting
Theft by shoplifting
Other theft
Theft not elsewhere classified (excl motor vehicles)
Theft of Pedal Cycle
Theft from motor vehicle not classified elsewhere
Fraud
Fraud (Including Statutory Fraud)
Other dishonesty
Prevention of Crimes
Vagrancy and known thief
In building with intent to steal

Reset
Breach of Trust and Embezzlement
Forgery and Uttering (excl currency off)
Bankruptcy
Clandestine removal of boats
Clandestine removal of other property
Corruption
Currency Offences
Other criminal conduct, money laundering related offences
insider dealing
Proceeds of Crime

Damage and reckless behaviour

Fire-raising
Fire-raising excluding Muirburn
Wilful and malicious fireraising
Fire-raising - Muirburn
Vandalism
Vandalism, reckless damage + malicious mischief
Computer Misuse Act 1990 - causing damage
Vandalism
Reckless Damage
Malicious Damage
Reckless Conduct
Reckless conduct with firearms
Flying aircraft to danger life or property
Endangering rail passengers
Reckless driving at common law
Culpable neglect of duty
Endangering ship by breach of duty
Vandalism (combined with 33001 Mal dam & mal mischief 1/1/92)
Supply of glue sniffing kits
Reckless Conduct (not with firearms)
Culpable and reckless conduct involving aircraft

Crimes against society

Crimes against public justice
Contempt of Court
Election etc. offences
Public mischief (inc wasting police time)
Falsely accusing (named) person of crime
Escape and rescue (inc custody + prison)
Resisting arrest
Assisting person suffering from mental disorder to escape
Breach of interdict.
Personation of police
Failing to give name or remain with constable
Witness failing to give name to constable

Obstructing constable in pursuance of duty
Concealing offensive weapon from constable during search
Defence witnesses, offences by
Defence witn fail to appear for recogn/to give/ prevaricating in evidence
General attempts to pervert course of justice
Failure to notify police/provision of false information
Protection of vulnerable groups
Contempt of court
Failing to appear after undertaking to police
Failing to observe condition of court bail (Bail (Scotland) Act 1980)
Publishing info re person < 16 on trial
Not appearing for trial following bail
Re-offending while on bail
Bail offences other than absconding/re-offending
Accused failing to appear at trial diet
Witness, offences by
Prevarication on oath etc
Perjury and subordination
Breach of non harassment order (criminal court)
Breach of non harassment order (civil court)
Breach of anti social behaviour order
Breach of sex offender order
Breach of parenting order
Breach of risk of sexual harm order (SHO) or interim risk of SHO
Breach of football banning order
Breach of adult at risk banning order
Breach of violent offender order
Breach of Domestic abuse interdict
Breach of Forced Marriage Protection Order
Breach of Trafficking & Exploitation Order
Restriction of Offensive Weapons
Weapons possession (not used)
Possession of an offensive weapon
Restriction of offensive weapon
Having in a public place an article with a blade or point
Having in a 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
Possession of an offensive weapon (not elsewhere specified) in a school
Having in a school an article with a blade or point
Weapons possession (used)
Possession of offensive weapon used in other criminal activity
Having in a public place an article with a blade or point used in other criminal activity
Possession of offensive weapon in a prison used in other criminal activity
Having in a prison an article with a blade or point used in other criminal activity
Possession of offensive weapon in a school used in other criminal activity
Having in a school an article with a blade or point used in other criminal activity

Drugs - Supply
Illegal importation of drugs
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs
Supply, possession with intent to supply etc. of drugs
Drugs, money laundering related offences
Bringing drugs into prison
Psychoactive Substance: Production, supply or possession in custody
Psychoactive Substance: Other Offences
Drugs, other offences
Drugs - Possession
Possession of drugs
Other crimes against society
Treason
Sedition
Official Secrets Act
United Nations Sanctions Offences
Protection of Cultural Property
Mobbing and Rioting
Public processions etc
Trespass, crimes against public order
Raves, crimes against public order
Obstruct or hinder other emergency worker in pursuance of duty
Terrorism - money laundering offences
Terrorism, money laundering related offences
Prevention of Terrorism, other offences
Explosive Substances Act 1883
Unlawful use of explosives
Reckless blasting
Conspiracy
Offences Relating to Serious Organised Crime
Sacrilege
Wrecking
Piracy and Hijacking

Coronavirus restrictions

Coronavirus restrictions
Coronavirus restrictions
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Fail to provide info (SPR)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Fail to provide info (£60)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Fail to provide info (£120)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Fail to provide info (£240)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Fail to provide info (£480)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Provide false/misleading info (SPR)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Provide false/misleading info (£60)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Provide false/misleading info (£120)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Provide false/misleading info (£240)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Provide false/misleading info (£480)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Fail to quarantine (SPR)

Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Fail to quarantine (£480)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Contravene a requirement (SPR)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Contravene a requirement (£480)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Provide false/misleading passenger info (SPR)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Provide false/misleading passenger info (£480)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Obstruct (passenger info) (SPR)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Obstruct (passenger info) (£60)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Obstruct (passenger info) (£120)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Obstruct (passenger info) (£240)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Obstruct (passenger info) (£480)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Obstruct (quarantining) (SPR)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Obstruct (quarantining) (£480)
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Operator fail to provide passenger info
Coronavirus HEPR Intl Travel - Testing offences

Offences

Antisocial offences

Threatening and abusive behaviour
Threatening and abusive behaviour of a retail worker
Breach of the peace
Threatening or abusive behaviour
Offensive behaviour at football (under the Offensive behaviour at football and threatening communication Scotland Act 2012)
Threatening communications (under the Offensive behaviour at football and threatening communication Scotland Act 2012)
Racially aggravated conduct
Racially aggravated harassment
Racially aggravated conduct
Drunkenness & other disorderly conduct
Drunk and incapable and habitual drunkenness
Drunk and disorderly
Drunk in charge of a child
Drunk and attempting to enter licensed premises
Drunk or drinking in unlicensed premises
Disorderly on licensed premises
Drunk in or attempting to enter designated sports ground
Refusing to quit licensed premises
Consumption of alcohol in designated places, byelaws prohibited
Antisocial behaviour offences
Urinating etc.
Urinating etc.

Miscellaneous offences

Community and public order offences

False Calls to Emergency Services + Bomb Hoax
False or hoax calls to emergency services
Bomb Hoaxes
Children & young person offences (not elsewhere classified)
Employment of children
Education Acts
Tattooing of Minors Act 1969
Child Minding and Day Care for Children
Employment of children (non-industrial)
Employment of children (industrial)
Selling loose cigarettes
Not displaying notice cigarettes sold to 16 and over
Selling cigarettes to persons under 16
Offences against selling spray paint to children
Smoking in car with child
Handling obscene material
Sex shop offences
Social Security Offences
Pedlars Act & Off Against Certificates Issued by Local Auth
Licensing offences (Civic Govt (S) Act 1982)
Obstruction of local official
Common stairs offences
Civic Government (S) Act 1982 (not elsewhere classified)
Obstruction by pedestrian
Touting
Weights & Measures Acts
Registration of Business Names
Prices Act 1974
Goods & Services (price control) Acts
Counter Inflation Act 1973
Patents Acts
Copyright Acts
Fair Trading Act 1973
Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976
Consumer Protection Acts
Consumer Credit Act 1974
Trading offences
Accommodation Agencies Act 1953
Nursing Homes (Registration) (S) Act 1938
Rent Acts
Video Recordings Act 1984 (not elsewhere classified)
Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949
General post office/telecommunications offs
Disclosure of information
Interception of Communications Act 1984
Data Protection Act 1984
Computer Misuse Act 1990 - unauthorised access only
Charitable collections offences

Public utilities (gas electricity etc) legislation
Supplementary benefits offences
Sex Discrimination Act 1975
Census Acts
Race Relations Act
Social work and community service offences
Child Support Act 1991
Environmental offences
Petroleum Acts
Energy Acts
Salmon and freshwater fisheries offences
Sea fisheries offences
Factories legislation (not elsewhere classified)
Fire Precautions Acts
Health and Safety at Work Acts
Employment and property protection legislation
Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978
Wages Councils Act 1979
Trade Union & Labour Relations Act 1974
Mines Acts
Shops Acts
Merchant Shipping Acts (not elsewhere classified)
Parks etc
Litter Offences
Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978
Oil pollution in navigable waters
Control of pollution
Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1971
Clean air Acts
Sanitary laws
Food Safety Act 1990
Milk Acts
Control of Food Premises Act 1977
Water (S) Acts
Town and country planning acts
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
Housing (S) Acts
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960
Methylated Spirits (Sale by Retail) (S) Act 1937
Therapeutic Substances Act 1956
Cinematograph Acts
Other Environmental Offences
Contravention of section 6(1) by continuing to operate proscribed process
Failure to comply with or contravention of enforcement or prohibition notice
Other conservation offences
Offences relating to road works
Lighting fires without consent of owner
Lodging without consent of owner

Agricultural offences
Building legislation
Aviation legislation
Archaeological legislation
Licensing offences
Betting
Gaming
Gaming by means of machines
Lotteries and amusements with prizes
Brokers (Licensed) and Auction Acts
Crossbow Offences
Firearms, Miscellaneous Offences
Air weapons licensing offences
Indecent advertisements and obscene publications
Sale of drink to person under 18
Employing a person under 18 in a bar
Licensed person, employee or agent drunk in licensed premise
Permitting riotous behaviour in licensed premises
Permitting betting and gaming offences in licensed premises
Contravening condition of premises with children's certificate
Dealing wholesale other than from permitted premises
Wholesaler selling liquor to person under 18
Wholesaler permitting person under 18 to sell alcohol
License holder of off sales permit person under 18 to sell alcohol
Licensed persons, other offences
Carriage of liquor in contract carriage
Consuming outwith permitted hours
Trafficking without a licence
Club licensing offences
Hawking excisable liquor
Person under 18 buying excisable liquor or consuming in bar
Consuming liquor on licensed premises on credit (other than hotels)
Inducing holder of off-sales license to sell liquor illegally
Purchasing excise liquor for consumption by person under 18
Breaking sales restrictions on licences other than for pubs
Liquor licensing laws, other offences
Alcohol offences, travelling to and from sporting event
Sports ground offences (possessing alcohol etc)
Confiscation of alcohol from person under 18
Liquor licensing laws, other offences
Naval, military and air force, other offences
Pawnbrokers, Firearms Offences
Pawnbrokers and Moneylenders Acts recoded 70000
Hackney carriages offences
Public service vehicles offences
Wildlife offences
Cruelty to animals (ex dogs) inc killing and maiming cattle
Rabies Orders

Animals, offences involving (ex dogs, birds elsewhere classified)
Birds, offences involving
Pet and kept animals
Cruelty to dogs
Failure to pay dog licence
Protection of livestock from dogs
Guard Dogs Act 1975
Dangerous Dogs, Failure to Control, Supervise, Destroy
Dogs bred for fighting
Keeping dogs under prop control, contravention of an order
Hunting with dogs
Cruelty to wild animals
Offences involving badgers
Other wildlife offences
Dogs, other offences
Cruelty to dogs
Failure to pay dog licence
Protection of livestock from dogs
Guard Dogs Act 1975
Possession of salmon or trout unlawfully obtained
Possession of salmon or trout as result of offence
Poaching and game laws
Deer (S) Offences
Other misc. offences
Consumer Safety Act 1978
Hire purchase Acts
Advertisements (Hire Purchase) Act 1967
Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949
Begging
Aliens and Immigration Offences
Offences relating to persons disqualified from working with children
Prevent a person feeding a baby milk in a public place
Keeping and Supply of Explosives
Harbour Acts
Absentees and deserters
Naval military and air force, other offences
Dog Fouling
Smoking in public places
Medical Acts
Dentists Acts
Nurses (S) Acts
Opticians Acts
Venereal Diseases Act 1917
Poisons Act
Medicines Acts
National Health Service (S) Acts
Railways
Bigamy

False declarations
Births deaths marriages, registration offences
Marriage (S) Act 1977
Revenue and excise Offences (excluding Vehicle and Drugs)
Prisons (S) Act 1989 (not elsewhere classified)
Investment legislation
Industrial training and statistics of trade offences
Building Societies Act 1986
Fire services legislation
Emergency powers Acts
Solicitors (S) Acts
Local Government legislation
Architects registration offences
Estate Agents Acts
Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977
Legal Aid and advice legislation
Adoption (S) Act 1978
Theatres Act 1968
Industrial and provident societies offences
Friendly Societies Acts
Credit Union Acts 1979
Lands Valuation (S) Act
Scotland Act offences
Ethical Standards in Public Life
Pensions Acts
Antisocial behaviour, landlord offences
Offences relating to working with vulnerable adults
Offences under the Charities and Trustees Inv Act
Failure to comply with a Property Factor Enforcement Order (PFEO)

Road traffic offences

Dangerous & careless driving
Dangerous driving offences
Driving carelessly
Driving under the influence
Driving motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs
In charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink/drugs
Driving motor vehicle with blood alcohol content above prescribed limit
In charge of motor vehicle while blood alcohol content above limit
Failure to provide breath specimen at roadside
Failure to provide breath, blood or urine specimen at police station
Driving motor vehicle while under influence of controlled drug above prescribed limit
In charge of motor vehicle while under influence of controlled drug above prescribed limit
Speeding
Speeding in Restricted Areas
Other Speeding Offences
Unlawful use of motor vehicle

Vehicle excise License Offences
Using Motor Vehicle Without Test Certificate
Driving While Disqualified from Holding or Obtaining Licence
Driving Without a Licence (including under age)
Driving Licence, Other Offences
Failure to Insure Against Third Party Risks
Insure Against Third Party Risks, Other Offences
Registration or Identification Mark Offences (Not Lighting)
Vehicle defect offences
Lighting Offences, Motor Vehicle
Construction & Use Regulations (Other Than Lighting)
Seat Belt Offences
Seat Belt Offences
Mobile Phone Offences
Mobile Phone Offences
Other road traffic offences
Dangerously riding a bicycle or tricycle
Carelessly or inconsiderately riding a bicycle or tricycle
Drunk when riding a bicycle
Bicycles, other offences
Bicycles, other offences
Pedestrian traffic offences split
Pedestrian traffic offences
Driver's Neglect of Traffic Directions (Not Pedestrian Crossing)
Driver's contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations
Accident Offences
Parking Offences
Failing to Provide Info to Identify Driver of Motor Vehicle
Motorway Traffic Offences
Clearway Offences
Motor Vehicle Records of Work (eg Tachograph) Offences
Other Motor Vehicle offences
Motor Vehicle, Other Offences