# Statistical Bulletin 

## Criminal Justice Series

Price $£ 2.00$

## RECORDED CRIME IN SCOTLAND, 2005/06

## 1. Introduction

1.1 This bulletin presents statistics on crimes and offences recorded and cleared up by the eight Scottish police forces in 2005/06. It forms part of the Scottish Executive series of statistical bulletins on the criminal justice system. Statistics on crimes and offences recorded by the police provide a measure of the volume of crime with which the police are faced.
1.2 Data from 2004/05 onwards shows the impact of the implementation of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS), which was expected to increase the numbers of minor crimes recorded by the police, such as minor crimes of vandalism and minor thefts. However, it was expected that the SCRS would not have much impact on the figures for the more serious crimes such as serious assault, sexual assault, robbery or housebreaking.

Chart 1 Crimes and offences recorded by the police 1930-1994 then 1995/96-2005/06


## A Scottish Executive National Statistics Publication

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## 2. Main points

- The total number of crimes recorded by the police decreased by 5 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06. In 2005/06, the Scottish police recorded 417,785 crimes.
- The number of non-sexual crimes of violence recorded by the police decreased by 7 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06, to a total of 13,726.
- The number of crimes of indecency decreased by 10 per cent, from 7,324 in 2004/05 to 6,558, the lowest total in 4 years.
- Within the indecency group, recorded cases of rape \& attempted rape increased by 5 per cent to reach 1,161 , the highest number ever recorded. This reflects continued pro-active efforts by police to encourage the reporting of such crimes, and the continued reporting of historical crimes.
- The number of crimes of dishonesty decreased for the seventh consecutive year to stand at 187,798 cases in 2005/06. Only one category of crimes of dishonesty showed an increase, theft by opening a lockfast place.
- Recorded cases of vandalism (including fire-raising and malicious mischief) decreased by 1 per cent to total 127,889 in 2005/06. There had been a significant increase in the numbers of cases of vandalism recorded in 2004/05, following the introduction of the SCRS.
- The clear-up rates in 2005/06 for all crime groups show little change to those for 2004/05, with the exception of that for vandalism, which has increased by one and a half percentage points.
- In 2005/06 the police recorded 593,816 offences, a decrease of 6 per cent from the number in $2004 / 05$. This was largely due to a decrease in speeding offences.
- Seven of the 8 forces showed a decrease in the number of crimes recorded in 2005/06 compared to $2004 / 05$, ranging from 2 per cent to 13 per cent. The number of crimes recorded in Grampian rose slightly, by under 2 per cent.


## 3. Commentary: Introduction

3.1 Trends in the recorded crime figures since 2004/05 have been affected by the introduction of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) which, as anticipated, increased the numbers of minor crimes recorded by the police, such as minor crimes of vandalism and minor thefts.
3.2 Unfortunately it was not possible to estimate the exact impact of the new recording standard on the recorded crime figures because, around the time that the new standard was implemented, police also introduced centralised call centres which encouraged the reporting of incidents to the police. It had been hoped that the underlying trends in crime would be monitored through a new, much larger, Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey (SCVS). Unfortunately, this has not proved possible.
4. Commentary: Recorded crime in Scotland
4.1 The total number of crimes recorded by the police in $2005 / 06$ was $417,785,5$ per cent less than in 2004/05 (see chart 1 and table 1). Apart from an increase in 2004/05, an anticipated effect of the introduction of the SCRS, levels of recorded crimes have generally been decreasing, and 2003/04 was the only year with a lower level of recorded crime for nearly a quarter of a century.

## Chart 2 Crimes recorded by the police by crime group, 1976-1994 then 1995/96-2005/06


4.2 The number of non-sexual crimes of violence recorded by the police decreased by a further 7 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06, to total 13,726 , which is the lowest level since 1997/98 (see chart 2 and table 1). Within this category recorded robberies decreased by 5 per cent to total 3,553 , the lowest level for over 25 years. Other non-sexual crimes of violence decreased by 6 per cent from 3,224 to 3,022 , while the number of serious assaults etc. (which includes crimes of murder and attempted murder) recorded decreased by 8 per cent to 7,151 , with Strathclyde accounting for most of the decrease.
4.3 The number of crimes in the indecency group decreased from 7,324 in 2004/05 to 6,558 in 2005/06, a 10 per cent decrease (see chart 2 and table 1 ). Within this group recorded cases of rape and attempted rape increased by 5 per cent to reach 1,161, the highest number ever recorded. This partially reflects pro-active efforts by the police to encourage the reporting of such crimes, including those that have occurred in the past. Cases of indecent assault increased by 1 per cent to 1,508 in 2005/06 and the number of crimes of lewd and indecent behaviour decreased by 5 per cent to 2,651 in 2005/06. The number of crimes recorded in the "other" sub-group decreased by 36 per cent to total 1,238 in 2005/06.
4.4 The number of crimes of dishonesty decreased for the seventh consecutive year, by 11 per cent, to stand at 187,798 cases in 2005/06 (see chart 2 and table 1). Three categories of crimes of dishonesty showed particularly large decreases. These were housebreaking, theft from a motor vehicle by opening a lockfast place and fraud. The number of housebreakings fell by 10 per cent during 2005/06, reflecting decreases in both domestic and non-domestic premises, and at 31,319 is nearly one half of the level recorded in the early 1990 's. Thefts from motor vehicles decreased by 19 per cent to 16,453 and frauds decreased by 40 per cent to 11,074 . It is thought that one major reason for this has been the introduction of 'chip and pin'.
4.5 Recorded cases of vandalism (including fire-raising and malicious mischief) decreased by one per cent to total 127,889 in 2005/06 (see chart 2 and table 1).
4.6 Within the other crimes group, crimes of handling an offensive weapon increased by 1 per cent to 9,628 in 2005/06 (see chart 2 and table 1). Recorded drugs crimes increased by 6 per cent from 41,823 in 2004/05 to 44,247 in 2005/06, following a small reverse in 2004/05 in the trend seen over the last few years. The 8 per cent increase in crimes against public justice reflects an increase in the granting (and enforcement of) additional bail conditions in order to provide safeguards over and above the standard bail conditions.
4.7 The number of crimes cleared up by the police decreased by 2 per cent from 195,203 in 2004/05 to 190,918 in 2005/06 (see chart 3 and table A1), although this is in the context of an overall decrease in the number of crimes recorded. Clear up rates for the different crime groups mentioned previously show little change to those for 2004/05, with the exception of that for vandalism, which has increased by one and a half percentage points.

Chart 3 Clear up rates for crimes recorded by the police by crime group, 1976-1994 then 1995/96-2005/06

Clear up rates by crime group, 1976-1994 then 1995/96-2005/06

4.8 The number of offences recorded by the police decreased by 6 per cent from 632,982 in $2004 / 05$ to 593,816 in 2005/06, with an increase in only one of the four categories of miscellaneous offences (see chart 1 and table 2). This was largely due to significant increases in the number of offences recorded of urinating and consumption of alcohol in designated places. Motor vehicle offences recorded declined overall, largely due to a decrease of 20 per cent in recorded speeding offences.

## 5 Commentary: Recorded crimes and offences by police force

### 5.1 Central

The total number of crimes recorded in the Central police force area decreased by 2 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06 to 19,423 (see table 5). There has been a decrease of 9 per cent in crimes of dishonesty, but an increase of 157 recorded crimes of indecency ( 64 per cent), due to the continued impact of historical reporting, with over 40 per cent of these crimes being historical in nature.

Chart 4 Total number of crimes recorded per 10,000 population in 2005/06 by police force area


### 5.2 Dumfries \& Galloway

Crimes recorded in the Dumfries \& Galloway police force area decreased overall by 9 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06 to total 9,732 (see table 5). There were decreases in most crime groups, particularly crimes of dishonesty ( 22 per cent). Increases were seen in crimes of indecency, where again there was a high proportion of historical reporting (increasing from 21 per cent in 2004/05 to 40 per cent in 2005/06), and other crimes. The number of miscellaneous offences recorded decreased by 9 per cent.

### 5.3 Fife

The number of crimes recorded in the Fife police area decreased by 13 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06 to total 30,319 (see table 5), particularly in crimes of dishonesty ( 19 per cent). This has been attributed to the effectiveness of CCTV as a deterrent and the introduction of 'chip and pin'. Increased security regarding motor vehicles and local initiatives encouraging people to be more security conscious have also helped. There was a 7 per cent decrease in miscellaneous offences recorded.

### 5.4 Grampian

The number of recorded crimes in the Grampian police force area increased by less than 2 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06 to total 41,602 crimes (see table 5). Again, the force is seeing a significant level of historical reporting of crimes of indecency, suggesting an increased public confidence and willingness to report such matters to the police. Acquisitive crime in the area is linked to the number of individuals using class ' A ' controlled drugs. Proactive measures taken by the force have resulted in a reduction in domestic housebreaking, which may have displaced some activity towards car crime. There has been a decrease of 23 per cent in speeding offences recorded, which can be attributed to the practice of giving prior notice of speed enforcement locations and initiatives, so that offences are prevented rather than detected. The number of vehicle defect offences fell steeply, by 51 per cent, which may be partly as a result
of several high profile media articles throughout the area highlighting the dangers associated with defective vehicles.

### 5.5 Lothian \& Borders

Recorded crime in the Lothian \& Borders police force area decreased by 4 per cent to total 80,571 (see table 5). There were significant reductions in non-sexual crimes of violence, possibly because of increased police numbers on the street during the G8 summit, and a reduction in historical reporting contributed to a decrease in crimes of indecency. There has been an increase in housebreakings in the city of Edinburgh, possibly because criminals are redirecting their activities from credit card fraud, following the introduction of 'chip and pin'. There has been a significant reduction in speeding offences recorded ( 29 per cent), which can be largely attributed to a variety of Public Relations and Education Campaigns highlighting the consequences of speeding.

### 5.6 Northern

The number of crimes recorded in the Northern police force area decreased by just under 2 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06 to total 15,413 (see table 5). There were reductions in all crime groups apart from 'other crimes', where there was a significant increase in the number of drug crimes recorded. This was due to force initiatives in being more proactive and targeting suppliers in particular. There was an increase in the number of speeding offences recorded, which is thought to be partly due to the targeting of known areas where speeding is likely to occur.

### 5.7 Strathclyde

The number of recorded crimes in the Strathclyde police force area decreased by 4 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06 to total 191,273 (see table 5). There were reductions in all crime groups apart from 'other crimes', where there was an increase in crimes against public justice due primarily to an increase in bail offences. There was an increase in 'the miscellaneous offences' category due to an increase in consumption of alcohol in designated areas, which is an indicator of police pro-activity. It is hoped that early intervention can reduce, indirectly, the risk of other more serious crimes such as vandalism, breach of the peace, violence etc.

### 5.8 Tayside

The number of recorded crimes in the Tayside police force area decreased by 8 per cent in $2005 / 06$ to total 29,452 (see table 5). There has been a decrease in non-sexual crimes of violence which was attributable to a proactive approach to alcohol fuelled crimes of violence. This was due to operations involving the police working closely with licensees during the summer months and festive period to ensure as little violence as possible occurred when alcohol had been consumed. There was an increase in crimes of indecency, however a large proportion of this increase is due to historic crimes being reported, some of which happened in the early 1970's.

Chart 5 Number of crimes of domestic housebreaking recorded by the police per $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ population in 2005/06


## 6 Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey

6.1 The preceding sections of this bulletin described the volume and types of crime recorded and cleared up by the eight police forces in Scotland during 2005/06. The recorded crime 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. Thus, statistics recorded by the police may not accurately reflect the underlying trend in all crime.
6.2 Crime surveys can be a useful source of information by providing a fuller picture of the extent of and trends in most types of household and personal victimisation. The information provided by such surveys complements the information compiled by the police forces and provides another useful indicator, 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. Fieldwork for the 2006 Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey (SCVS), which asks about crimes and offences experienced in 2005/06, is currently underway and results should be available in Summer 2007.
6.3 Findings from the $2004 \mathrm{SCVS}^{1}$ are summarised in bullet form below. Further details can be found in the summary findings paper available at http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/07/14152750/0

- Estimates derived from the 2004 Scottish Crime Survey suggest that around 930,000 crimes were committed against individuals and private households in Scotland between 1 April 2003 and 31 March 2004. This represents a decrease from the number of crimes captured by the Scottish Crime Survey in 2002, which stood at just over 1 million.
- According to the survey, over 60 per cent of crimes experienced in 2003/04 were against property; motor vehicle and property vandalism accounts for two thirds of these. The remaining 40 per cent of crimes were committed against individuals. Almost one in four crimes ( $24 \%$ ) involved violence, but most of these involved minor assaults, which are almost 10 times more prevalent than serious assaults.
- Overall, 44 per cent of crimes captured by the survey came to the attention of the police. In about three-quarters of reported incidents, the offence was reported by the respondent or someone else in the household. Where the incident had not been reported to the police, the main reasons given were that the police would not have been able to do anything ( $35 \%$ of unreported incidents), the incident was too trivial $(35 \%)$ or the police would not have been interested (19\%).

[^0]| Crimes recorded by the police, Scotland, 1996/97-2005/06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Table } 1 \\ \text { Number \& Percentage } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crime group | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | $\begin{array}{r} 2005 / 06 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { hange } \\ 05 / 06 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total crimes | 440,687 | 421,002 | 434,096 | 435,481 | 418,494 | 426,249 | 418,281 | 414,214 | 438,121 | 417,785 | -5 |
| Non-sexual crimes of violence | 14,233 | 13,394 | 14,693 | 15,831 | 14,812 | 15,653 | 16,074 | 15,187 | 14,728 | 13,726 | -7 |
| Serious assault etc ${ }^{1}$ | 6,631 | 6,195 | 6,716 | 7,326 | 6,892 | 7,546 | 7,593 | 7,514 | 7,768 | 7,151 | -8 |
| Robbery | 5,118 | 4,551 | 5,027 | 4,931 | 4,293 | 4,592 | 4,636 | 4,161 | 3,736 | 3,553 | -5 |
| Other ${ }^{2}$ | 2,484 | 2,648 | 2,950 | 3,574 | 3,627 | 3,515 | 3,845 | 3,512 | 3,224 | 3,022 | -6 |
| Crimes of indecency | 5,941 | 7,414 | 7,071 | 5,882 | 5,727 | 5,994 | 6,623 | 6,786 | 7,324 | 6,558 | -10 |
| Rape \& Attempted Rape | 633 | 764 | 797 | 755 | 690 | 788 | 924 | 1,037 | 1,109 | 1,161 | 5 |
| Indecent Assault | 1,122 | 1,271 | 1,348 | 1,139 | 1,034 | 1,249 | 1,354 | 1,436 | 1,497 | 1,508 | 1 |
| Lewd and indecent behaviour | 2,493 | 3,016 | 2,871 | 2,319 | 2,356 | 2,404 | 2,770 | 2,593 | 2,786 | 2,651 | -5 |
| Other | 1,693 | 2,363 | 2,055 | 1,669 | 1,647 | 1,553 | 1,575 | 1,720 | 1,932 | 1,238 | -36 |
| Crimes of dishonesty | 285,785 | 266,886 | 276,974 | 275,557 | 253,295 | 242,878 | 224,785 | 211,004 | 210,365 | 187,798 | -11 |
| Housebreaking | 61,636 | 55,636 | 55,784 | 52,863 | 47,729 | 45,515 | 40,586 | 36,432 | 34,959 | 31,319 | -10 |
| Theft by opening a lockfast place (OLP) | 8,388 | 10,512 | 12,109 | 11,553 | 10,606 | 8,200 | 7,766 | 7,405 | 7,849 | 8,263 | 5 |
| Theft from a motor vehicle by OLP | 48,923 | 39,828 | 39,476 | 38,003 | 32,001 | 32,659 | 30,361 | 26,839 | 20,403 | 16,453 | -19 |
| Theft of a motor vehicle | 32,504 | 27,857 | 29,290 | 28,881 | 25,555 | 23,146 | 20,881 | 17,604 | 15,633 | 14,041 | -10 |
| Shoplifting | 26,174 | 26,984 | 30,766 | 32,144 | 32,264 | 31,570 | 28,299 | 27,948 | 28,534 | 28,247 | -1 |
| Other theft | 81,726 | 79,971 | 80,107 | 81,222 | 76,649 | 75,951 | 73,214 | 72,488 | 77,586 | 72,128 | -7 |
| Fraud | 15,779 | 16,181 | 18,368 | 20,620 | 20,043 | 17,395 | 15,828 | 15,277 | 18,307 | 11,074 | -40 |
| Other | 10,655 | 9,917 | 11,074 | 10,271 | 8,448 | 8,442 | 7,850 | 7,011 | 7,094 | 6,273 | -12 |
| Fire-raising, vandalism etc | 86,025 | 81,036 | 77,624 | 81,197 | 85,781 | 94,944 | 97,598 | 103,732 | 128,566 | 127,889 | -1 |
| Fire-raising | 3,221 | 2,712 | 2,470 | 2,269 | 2,403 | 2,910 | 3,767 | 4,163 | 4,698 | 4,856 | 3 |
| Vandalism etc | 82,804 | 78,324 | 75,154 | 78,928 | 83,378 | 92,034 | 93,831 | 99,569 | 123,868 | 123,033 | -1 |
| Other crimes | 48,703 | 52,272 | 57,734 | 57,014 | 58,879 | 66,780 | 73,201 | 77,505 | 77,138 | 81,814 | 6 |
| Crimes against public justice | 16,320 | 16,559 | 17,701 | 18,439 | 18,637 | 20,881 | 22,744 | 25,755 | 25,615 | 27,668 | 8 |
| Handling an offensive weapon | 6,513 | 6,191 | 7,102 | 8,084 | 8,070 | 9,039 | 9,362 | 9,278 | 9,545 | 9,628 | 1 |
| Drugs | 25,754 | 29,435 | 32,819 | 30,374 | 32,081 | 36,750 | 40,938 | 42,275 | 41,823 | 44,247 | 6 |
| Other | 116 | 87 | 112 | 117 | 91 | 110 | 157 | 197 | 155 | 271 | 75 |

[^1]| Offence group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 \% change 04/05-05/06 |  |
| Total offences | 460,416 | 496,168 | 520,465 | 499,405 | 494,989 | 526,071 | 517,545 | 607,621 | 632,982 | 593,816 | -6 |
| Miscellaneous offences | 149,340 | 156,587 | 153,296 | 151,944 | 154,853 | 163,497 | 169,563 | 180,963 | 214,302 | 219,491 | 2 |
| Minor Assault ${ }^{1}$ | 48,281 | 50,244 | 51,614 | 54,568 | 54,057 | 55,392 | 54,956 | 57,355 | 73,711 | 72,281 | -2 |
| Breach of the peace | 71,469 | 73,285 | 71,688 | 71,332 | 70,197 | 72,734 | 74,690 | 77,883 | 89,920 | 89,615 | 0 |
| Drunkenness | 9,773 | 9,640 | 8,358 | 7,620 | 7,789 | 7,764 | 7,279 | 7,534 | 7,234 | 6,984 | -3 |
| Other | 19,817 | 23,418 | 21,636 | 18,424 | 22,810 | 27,607 | 32,638 | 38,191 | 43,437 | 50,611 | 17 |
| Motor vehicle offences | 311,076 | 339,581 | 367,169 | 347,461 | 340,136 | 362,574 | 347,982 | 426,658 | 418,680 | 374,325 | -11 |
| Dangerous and careless driving | 17,145 | 16,233 | 15,751 | 13,247 | 12,019 | 12,183 | 12,680 | 12,036 | 13,062 | 12,956 | -1 |
| Drunk driving | 11,771 | 11,118 | 10,581 | 10,904 | 10,758 | 11,476 | 11,838 | 11,571 | 11,061 | 11,257 | 2 |
| Speeding | 85,634 | 95,613 | 119,692 | 123,438 | 113,904 | 126,760 | 117,167 | 199,213 | 210,120 | 167,724 | -20 |
| Unlawful use of vehicle | 78,311 | 77,300 | 75,976 | 80,690 | 83,272 | 88,702 | 92,941 | 91,271 | 71,094 | 69,048 | -3 |
| Vehicle defect offences | 56,852 | 62,331 | 63,822 | 47,994 | 46,845 | 45,512 | 46,466 | 37,194 | 27,022 | 23,932 | -11 |
| Other | 61,363 | 76,986 | 81,347 | 71,188 | 73,338 | 77,941 | 66,890 | 75,373 | 86,321 | 89,408 | 4 |

Table 3 Percentage
Crimes and offences cleared up by the police as a percentage of those recorded, Scotland, 1996/97-2005/06

| Crime / Offence group | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total crimes | 37 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 45 | 46 |
| Non-sexual crimes of violence | 51 | 54 | 59 | 58 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 59 |
| Serious assault etc ${ }^{1}$ | 57 | 60 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 60 | 59 | 61 | 61 |
| Robbery | 28 | 28 | 38 | 35 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 37 |
| Other | 84 | 83 | 84 | 79 | 76 | 78 | 81 | 79 | 79 | 81 |
| Crimes of indecency | 76 | 75 | 79 | 76 | 80 | 77 | 79 | 77 | 75 | 75 |
| Rape \& Attempted Rape | 77 | 71 | 79 | 77 | 80 | 78 | 78 | 75 | 69 | 72 |
| Indecent Assault | 60 | 61 | 68 | 59 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| Lewd and indecent behaviour | 68 | 66 | 71 | 68 | 76 | 72 | 77 | 73 | 73 | 76 |
| Other | 96 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 93 | 90 |
| Crimes of dishonesty | 29 | 31 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 37 |
| Housebreaking | 17 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 26 |
| Theft by opening a lockfast place (OLP) | 22 | 22 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 30 | 37 |
| Theft from a motor vehicle by OLP | 13 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 15 |
| Theft of a motor vehicle | 25 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| Shoplifting | 77 | 78 | 81 | 79 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 79 | 77 | 77 |
| Other theft | 19 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| Fraud | 77 | 75 | 78 | 75 | 79 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 80 | 76 |
| Other | 82 | 88 | 87 | 91 | 93 | 91 | 91 | 85 | 79 | 79 |
| Fire-raising, vandalism etc | 21 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 23 |
| Fire-raising | 19 | 18 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 26 |
| Vandalism etc | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 23 |
| Other crimes | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 |
| Crimes against public justice | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 |
| Handling an offensive weapon | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 97 |
| Drugs | 98 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 98 |
| Other | 78 | 91 | 85 | 85 | 77 | 73 | 78 | 74 | 73 | 85 |
| Miscellaneous offences | 89 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 83 | 84 |
| Minor Assault ${ }^{1}$ | 75 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 69 | 70 |
| Breach of the peace | 94 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 88 | 90 |
| Drunkenness | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Other | 97 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 93 |

[^2]Table 4a


Table 5


1. Figure for 2004/05 revised to take account of amended figures from Grampian
Number of crimes recorded by the police and percentage cleared up by council area, 2005/06
Number \& Percentage

Table 7

| (ex |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

Table 8

| Serious <br> assault | Offensive weapons | Domestic housebreaking | Vandalism ${ }^{1}$ | All crimes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 69 | 81 | 246 | 111 | 148 |
| 41 | 38 | 50 | 73 | 59 |
| 33 | 36 | 51 | 69 | 66 |
| 78 | 60 | 50 | 72 | 64 |
| 78 | 97 | 98 | 102 | 97 |
| 58 | 49 | 42 | 91 | 80 |
| 83 | 69 | 149 | 104 | 134 |
| 105 | 106 | 102 | 92 | 84 |
| 75 | 64 | 72 | 71 | 53 |
| 27 | 38 | 48 | 87 | 64 |
| 49 | 45 | 96 | 79 | 60 |
| 58 | 86 | 180 | 107 | 133 |
| 46 | 38 | 13 | 53 | 52 |
| 52 | 58 | 66 | 79 | 78 |
| 59 | 40 | 116 | 116 | 104 |
| 272 | 285 | 135 | 133 | 160 |
| 86 | 70 | 28 | 75 | 73 |
| 154 | 159 | 116 | 121 | 107 |
| 62 | 71 | 120 | 153 | 112 |
| 43 | 66 | 47 | 97 | 78 |
| 135 | 134 | 124 | 107 | 99 |
| 114 | 109 | 82 | 113 | 95 |
| 41 | 27 | 2 | 56 | 36 |
| 32 | 29 | 40 | 71 | 70 |
| 142 | 125 | 104 | 91 | 95 |
| 42 | 50 | 31 | 77 | 63 |
| 29 | 46 | 22 | 59 | 47 |
| 102 | 69 | 67 | 88 | 79 |
| 117 | 101 | 84 | 89 | 80 |
| 49 | 76 | 73 | 76 | 84 |
| 190 | 188 | 115 | 129 | 121 |
| 68 | 60 | 69 | 116 | 97 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Number of crimes recorded by the police, rate per $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ population and index of rate for selected crimes by council area, 2005/06


1. Includes vandalism, malicious damage and malicious mischief only.

|  | Number and Percentage |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 |
| Police strength at end financial year (whole-time equivalent - WTE) | 15,143 | 15,361 | 15,583 | 16,018 | 16,221 |
| Number of crimes recorded ${ }^{1}$ | 426,249 | 418,281 | 414,221 | 438,121 | 417,785 |
| Crimes recorded per 1,000 population | 84 | 83 | 82 | 87 | 82 |
| Crimes recorded per WTE police officer | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| Number of crimes cleared up | 190,845 | 193,145 | 196,480 | 195,203 | 190,918 |
| Crimes cleared up per WTE police officer | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Number of offences recorded | 526,071 | 517,545 | 607,621 | 632,982 | 593,816 |
| Offences recorded per 1,000 population | 104 | 102 | 120 | 125 | 117 |
| Offences recorded per WTE police officer | 35 | 34 | 39 | 40 | 37 |
| Number of offences cleared up | 504,219 | 494,980 | 583,686 | 589,451 | 552,261 |
| Offences cleared up per WTE police officer | 33 | 32 | 37 | 37 | 34 |

1. Figure for 2004/05 revised to take account of amended figures from Grampian

Crimes of indecency recorded by the police, Scotland, 1996/97-2005/06
Table 42

| Crimes of indecency | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | $\begin{array}{r} 2005 / 06 \\ 04 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ange } \\ & 5 / 06 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sexual assault : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rape ${ }^{1}$ | 469 | 596 | 607 | 586 | 549 | 631 | 743 | 845 | 900 | 975 | 8 |
| Assault with intent to rape | 164 | 168 | 190 | 169 | 141 | 157 | 181 | 192 | 209 | 186 | $-11$ |
| Indecent assault | 1,122 | 1,271 | 1,348 | 1,139 | 1,034 | 1,249 | 1,354 | 1,436 | 1,497 | 1,508 | 1 |
| Lewd and indecent behaviour : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lewd and libidinous practices | 1,426 | 1,916 | 1,850 | 1,384 | 1,589 | 1,584 | 1,970 | 1,790 | 1,928 | 1,835 | -5 |
| Indecent exposure | 1,067 | 1,100 | 1,021 | 935 | 767 | 820 | 800 | 803 | 858 | 816 | -5 |
| Other : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Incest | 89 | 77 | 70 | 40 | 48 | 43 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 29 | 7 |
| Illegal Homosexual acts | 147 | 193 | 134 | 179 | 141 | 108 | 130 | 152 | 117 | 98 | -16 |
| Sexual intercourse with girl under 16 | 262 | 283 | 240 | 205 | 167 | 169 | 269 | 277 | 321 | 365 | 14 |
| Offences relating to prostitution | 1,118 | 1,748 | 1,564 | 1,204 | 1,269 | 1,184 | 1,092 | 1,216 | 1,391 | 684 | -51 |
| Other crimes of indecency | 77 | 62 | 47 | 41 | 22 | 49 | 48 | 39 | 76 | 62 | -18 |
| TOTAL | 5,941 | 7,414 | 7,071 | 5,882 | 5,727 | 5,994 | 6,623 | 6,786 | 7,324 | 6,558 | -10 |

[^3]| Number \& Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | $2005 / 06$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ange } \\ & 5 / 06 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 61,636 | 55,636 | 55,784 | 52,863 | 47,729 | 45,515 | 40,586 | 36,432 | 34,959 | 31,319 | -10 |
| Domestic : | 39,774 | 37,017 | 37,482 | 35,654 | 32,172 | 30,593 | 27,341 | 24,646 | 23,613 | 21,232 | -10 |
| Dwelling | 30,845 | 28,350 | 28,433 | 26,959 | 24,307 | 22,742 | 20,196 | 18,231 | 17,368 | 15,135 | -13 |
| Non-dwelling | 8,929 | 8,667 | 9,049 | 8,695 | 7,865 | 7,851 | 7,145 | 6,415 | 6,245 | 6,097 | -2 |
| Other | 21,862 | 18,619 | 18,302 | 17,209 | 15,557 | 14,922 | 13,245 | 11,786 | 11,346 | 10,087 | -11 |
| Percentage domestic | 65\% | 67\% | 67\% | 67\% | 67\% | 67\% | 67\% | 68\% | 68\% | 68\% |  |

Theft of and from motor vehicles recorded by the police, 1996/97-2005/06

| Number \& P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crime category | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% change } \\ 04 / 05-05 / 06 \end{array}$ |
| Theft from motor vehicle of which : | 60,450 | 50,225 | 49,723 | 48,076 | 40,942 | 41,348 | 38,525 | 34,474 | 27,921 | 23,569 | -13 |
| Theft by opening a lockfast place (OLP) | 34,158 | 28,412 | 27,927 | 27,423 | 23,565 | 23,628 | 22,536 | 20,287 | 15,012 | 12,162 | -14 |
| OLP with intent to steal | 10,537 | 8,131 | 8,147 | 7,371 | 5,667 | 6,201 | 5,293 | 4,424 | 3,367 | 2,634 | -17 |
| Attempted theft OLP | 4,228 | 3,285 | 3,402 | 3,209 | 2,769 | 2,830 | 2,532 | 2,128 | 2,024 | 1,657 | -17 |
| Other theft | 11,527 | 10,397 | 10,247 | 10,073 | 8,941 | 8,689 | 8,164 | 7,635 | 7,518 | 7,116 | -5 |
| Theft of motor vehicle | 25,206 | 21,891 | 22,920 | 22,370 | 19,883 | 18,215 | 16,486 | 14,011 | 12,339 | 11,317 | -7 |
| Attempted theft of motor vehicle | 7,298 | 5,966 | 6,370 | 6,511 | 5,672 | 4,931 | 4,395 | 3,593 | 3,294 | 2,724 | -16 |
| Total motor vehicle theft | 92,954 | 78,082 | 79,013 | 76,957 | 66,497 | 64,494 | 59,406 | 52,078 | 43,554 | 37,610 | -11 |


| Drugs crimes recorded by the police, Scotland, 1996/97-2005/06 Table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mber | centage |
| Crime category | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 \% change |  |
| Illegal importation of drugs | 39 | 24 | 32 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 2,200 |
| Illegal cultivation of drugs | 287 | 220 | 184 | 106 | 131 | 144 | 205 | 249 | 254 | 297 | 17 |
| Possession of drugs with intent to supply | 7,057 | 7,823 | 8,690 | 8,032 | 9,024 | 10,130 | 9,940 | 9,284 | 9,078 | 9,293 | 2 |
| Possession of drugs | 18,088 | 21,096 | 23,515 | 21,776 | 22,470 | 26,188 | 30,510 | 32,463 | 32,268 | 34,440 | 7 |
| Drugs, other offences, incl money laundering | 283 | 272 | 398 | 453 | 455 | 284 | 280 | 275 | 222 | 194 | -13 |
| Total | 25,754 | 29,435 | 32,819 | 30,374 | 32,081 | 36,750 | 40,938 | 42,275 | 41,823 | 44,247 | 6 |

Racially aggravated offences (including harassment and conduct) by police force area, 2001/02-2005/06

| Police force area | 2001/02 |  |  | 2002/03 |  |  | 2003/04 |  |  | 2004/05 |  |  | 2005/06 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Racially aggravated harassment | Racially aggravated conduct | Total | Racially aggravated harassment | Racially aggravated conduct | Total | Racially aggravated harassment | Racially aggravated conduct | Total | Racially aggravated harassment | Racially aggravated conduct | Total | Racially aggravated harassment | Racially aggravated conduct | Total |
| Central | 9 | 127 | 136 | 12 | 184 | 196 | 12 | 252 | 264 | 22 | 331 | 353 | 6 | 344 | 350 |
| Dumfries \& Galloway | 6 | 18 | 24 | 4 | 23 | 27 | 4 | 23 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 37 | 2 | 57 | 59 |
| Fife | 14 | 139 | 153 | 9 | 179 | 188 | 12 | 232 | 244 | 12 | 253 | 265 | 3 | 205 | 208 |
| Grampian | - | - |  | 11 | 287 | 298 | 7 | 258 | 265 | 16 | 368 | 384 | 13 | 384 | 397 |
| Lothian \& Borders | 24 | 106 | 130 | 13 | 153 | 166 | 32 | 270 | 302 | 20 | 338 | 358 | 100 | 784 | 884 |
| Northern | 28 | 34 | 62 | 29 | 29 | 58 | 10 | 47 | 57 | 15 | 77 | 92 | 9 | 80 | 89 |
| Strathclyde | 236 | 840 | 1076 | 336 | 1,026 | 1362 | 307 | 1,181 | 1488 | 422 | 1,417 | 1839 | 357 | 1,616 | 1973 |
| Tayside | 29 | 89 | 118 | 61 | 317 | 378 | 48 | 402 | 450 | 39 | 489 | 528 | 13 | 321 | 334 |
| Scotland | 346 | 1,353 | 1,699 | 475 | 2,198 | 2,673 | 432 | 2,665 | 3,097 | 550 | 3,306 | 3,856 | 503 | 3,791 | 4,294 |

## 8. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin

## Returns

8.1 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. Only returns from the eight Scottish home forces are included in this bulletin. One return is made for each council 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.
8.2 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 the bulletin. Thus, in addition to those crimes and offences referred to throughout the bulletin there were, in total, 3,038 crimes and 5,858 offences recorded by the British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence and Civil Nuclear Constabulary (previously known as the UK Atomic Energy Authority) in 2005/06. The crime clear-up rate was 31 per cent and the offences clear-up rate was 41 per cent.
8.3 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 (some 106,000 offences, mostly parking and waiting offences, or failure to display a valid excise licence, in 2004/05). 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.

## Recording issues

8.4 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 multiple offence incidents, all the offences are 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. The statistics for recorded number of crimes given in this bulletin are also not directly comparable with statistics collected in England and Wales for the recorded number of notifiable offences. This is mainly due to differences in the counting rules; for notifiable offences the counting system is, wherever possible victim based rather than offence based. The Home Office introduced new counting rules for notifiable offences, and expanded their coverage on 1 April 1998.
8.5 In Scotland, assault is a common law offence. In order to distinguish between serious and minor assaults police forces use a common definition of what is a serious assault.
8.6 Attempts to commit an offence are included in the statistics, in general in the same group as the substantive offence.

## Reporting practices

8.7 These statistics do not of course reveal the incidence of all crime committed. Not all incidents are reported to the police. The Scottish Crime Survey, a survey of crime victims, suggested that in Scotland victims reported 49 per cent of incidents to the police in 2002, compared with 58 per cent in 1999, 50 per cent in 1995 and 53 per cent in 1981. The two reasons most commonly given by victims for not reporting to the police were that the incident was considered by them to be too trivial or that the police could not have taken any action in any case.
8.8 Many 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 offences recorded.

## Crimes and offences cleared up

8.9 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. motoring 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.
8.10 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). Clearup rates for motor vehicle offences in these circumstances are artificial. Thus, clear-up rates for the motor vehicle group are not included in the bulletin.
8.11 Clear-up rates in excess of 100 per cent can arise where offences recorded in one year are cleared up during the following year.

## Classification

8.12 Contraventions of Scottish criminal law are divided for statistical purposes into crimes and offences. The term "crime" is generally used for the more serious criminal acts; the less serious are 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.
8.13 The detailed classification of crimes and offences used by The Scottish Executive to collect criminal statistics contains about 360 codes. These are grouped in the bulletin as shown on pages 27 and 28.
8.14 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin

$$
\text { - Nil } \quad \text { non-definable percentage change (eg } 1 \text { year has a value of zero) }
$$

8.15 Clearly, only a limited selection of tables can be included in any statistical bulletin. Further analyses of recorded crime statistics can be supplied on request once the bulletin is published. 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 Mrs Anne Reilly on 01312442635 or e-mail: anne.reilly@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

## Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey

8.16 Summary findings from the 2004 Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey were published earlier this year and are available at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/07/14152750/0.
Details of findings reports from previous crime surveys are listed below. These include modular reports which focus on specific crime-related issues.

## Further information

- Drug Misuse in Scotland: Findings from the 2004 Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey
- Scottish Crime Survey 2003
- The 2000 Scottish Crime Survey: First Results: Crime and Criminal Justice Research Findings No. 51
- The 2000 Scottish Crime Survey: Overview Report
- The 2000 Scottish Crime Survey: Analysis of the Ethnic Minority Booster Sample
- Domestic Abuse: Findings from the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey
- Drug Misuse in Scotland: Findings from the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey
- Housebreaking in Scotland: Findings from the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey
- Impact of Crime on Victims: Findings from the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey
- Vehicle Crime in Scotland: Findings from the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey
- Violence in Scotland: Findings from the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey
- Young People and Crime in Scotland: Findings from the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey

All of the above can be found on the Scottish Executive web site www.scotland.gov.uk
For more information about the Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey, please contact Barry Stalker: telephone 01312446934 or e-mail barry.stalker@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

## CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES AND OFFENCES

## Group

## CRIMES

## Non-Sexual Crimes Of Violence

Serious assault etc. -

Robbery -
Other -

## Crimes of Indecency

Rape \& Attempted Rape -
Indecent Assault -
Lewd and indecent behaviour -
(Previously titled "Lewd and libidinous practices")

Other -

## Crimes Involving Dishonesty

Housebreaking -
Theft by opening a lockfast place (OLP) -
Theft from a motor vehicle by OLP -
Theft of motor vehicle -
Shoplifting -
Other theft -

Fraud -

Other -

## (Also referred to as Violence)

Includes murder and culpable homicide (including the statutory crime of causing death by dangerous driving or causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs). Furthermore, 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 was detained in hospital: fractures, internal injuries, severe concussion, loss of consciousness, lacerations requiring sutures which may lead to impairment or disfigurement or any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement.

Includes offences involving intent to rob.
Includes threats and extortion and cruel and unnatural treatment of children.
(Also referred to as Indecency).
Comprises rape and assault with intent to rape.

Comprises lewd and libidinous practices against children and indecent exposure.

Includes offences connected with prostitution.
(Also referred to as Dishonesty)
Includes commercial as well as domestic premises.
-
-
-

Includes theft of pedal cycles.
Includes statutory fraud.
Includes forgery, reset and embezzlement.

Fire-raising -

Vandalism, etc.

## Other Crimes

Crimes against public justice -

Handling offensive weapons -

Drugs -

Other -

## OFFENCES

## Miscellaneous Offences

Minor Assault -

Breach of the peace -
Drunkenness -
Other -

## Motor Vehicle Offences

Dangerous and careless driving -

Drunk driving -

Speeding -

Unlawful use of vehicle -

Vehicle defect offences -
(Also referred to as Vandalism)
-

Includes malicious mischief, vandalism and reckless conduct with firearms.

Includes perjury, resisting arrest, bail offences (other than absconding or re-offending) and wasting police time.

Comprises carrying offensive weapons, restriction of offensive weapons legislation.

Includes importation, possession and supply of controlled drugs.

Includes conspiracy and explosives offences.

Includes offences against local legislation, offences involving animals/plants, offences against liquor licensing laws and offences against environmental legislation.

Prior to 1992 this was known as "reckless and careless driving".

Comprises driving or in charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs, blood alcohol content above limit and failing to provide breath, blood or urine specimens.

Comprises driving while disqualified, without a licence, insurance, test certificate, vehicle tax and registration and identification offences.

Comprises construction and use and lighting offences.

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- Involving users and providers in planning developments in outputs and processes

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Further information on the General Register Office for Scotland is available on the website www.gro-scotland.gov.uk
Most recent Justice Statistical Publications relating to the Crime and Justice theme

| Ref no. | Title | Last published | Price |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| CrJ/2005/10 | Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2004/05 | October 2005 | $£ 2.00$ |
| CrJ/2005/11 | Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland, 2004-05 | October 2005 | $£ 2.00$ |
| Statistics Release | Criminal Appeal Statistics, Scotland, 2004/05 | November 2005 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| CrJ/2005/12 | Homicide in Scotland, 2004/05 | December 2005 | $£ 2.00$ |
| CrJ/2006/1 | Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics, 2004-05 | January 2006 | $£ 2.00$ |
| CrJ/2006/2 | Fire Statistics Scotland, 2004 | February 2006 | $£ 2.00$ |
| CrJ/2006/3 | Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts | April 2006 | $£ 2.00$ |
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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This was a face-to-face survey with a national sample of 3,000 . It ran alongside a larger telephone survey which was subsequently discontinued for methodological reasons.

[^1]:    1. See Annex Note 8.5.
    2. Figure for 2004/05 revised to take account of amended figures from Grampian
[^2]:    1. See Annex 8.5
[^3]:    1. Between 1992 and 1998, Grampian Police included attempted rape in their figures for rape
