



Irish Crime Classification System (ICCS)

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1 *Historical Perspective*

The origins of the crime classification system used by An Garda Síochána stretches back to the 1920s. Various changes have been made to the classification since then, the most recent of which took place with the introduction of the Garda PULSE (Police Using Leading Systems Effectively) system, introduced in late 1999. Its introduction was primarily to service the information needs of the policing business area, but it also heralded major changes in the recording and compilation of crime statistics.

In the pre-PULSE era, Garda crime statistics were based on the legal distinction made between *Indictable* and *Non-Indictable* categories. (In general, indictable offences are those capable of being heard before a judge and jury in Circuit or High Courts while non-indictable offences are heard at the District Court level.) This categorisation was often taken as referring to notions of “serious” and “less serious” crime incidents. Since the introduction of PULSE, this classification system has no longer been used having been replaced by a concept of *Headline* and *Non-Headline* crime. This has formed the basis of the statistics in Garda Annual Reports since 2000, as well as quarterly statistics since their regular publication in the last few years. It also formed the basis of the quarterly *Headline Crime Statistics* releases from the CSO since it began publication in October 2006.

On the occasion of its first crime release, the CSO signalled its intention to address the issue of crime classification as a matter of priority. An important consideration was the recognition that a system was needed that went beyond offences recorded by An Garda Síochána. It was felt that a new system needed to be integrative and capable of handling the many offences not normally dealt with by the police. The introduction of the new Irish Crime Classification System (ICCS) is the result of a high level of engagement between the CSO and An Garda Síochána and has been greatly helped by advice from the Advisory Group on Crime Statistics. The Advisory Group includes representatives from the main Government Departments and Agencies involved in the crime and justice area, as well as having academic involvement to reflect wider user/research needs.

Some characteristics of former classification systems are given below.

1.1 **Overly legal/historical emphasis**

Both the *Indictable/Non-Indictable* and *Headline/Non-Headline* categorisations were firmly grounded in legal and historical distinctions. The language used to describe crime incidents was legalistic in nature. This language often mirrored phrases included in the original legislation. For instance, “Rape Section 4” was a term used to describe a crime incident. It is doubtful if this phrase was generally used or understood by many outside the criminal justice system. Also, phrases, or terms from the legislation were used in the classification in situations where there was potential for some confusion between their legal and everyday interpretations. For instance, “Abduction” had a very particular legal meaning in the classification (referring to victims under 16 years of age). Once again, it is doubtful whether this legally nuanced use was fully understood by the wider audience.

As well as specifically legal orientations, the old classification systems were also affected by changing perceptions of seriousness over time. The historical perspective

came to be the standard way that information was presented. This approach did not always recognise changing public attitudes or public priorities. Thus, concepts of seriousness became entrenched in public reporting. For instance, the 1961 Road Traffic Act created many offences. Included amongst these are driving under the influence of alcohol and speeding. However, the Act also provided for parking offences, taking of vehicle offences and a range of other offences. It is beyond argument to say that drink-driving and speeding are behaviours with a perceived seriousness today that far exceeds that in 1961. Therefore, including all of the offences (created under the Act) in a crime classification under a heading such as Road Traffic Offences is simply no longer tenable.

In many instances it is difficult to assess precisely what was a legal effect and what was a historical effect (for every element of earlier classifications). However, both of the former classifications became anachronistic largely because of legal and historical effects. Another consequence arises from a legalistic approach to crime classification. Changes in legislation may result in the creation of a comprehensive set of related offences or it may instead deal with miscellaneous offences where existing legislation has been deemed inadequate. Thus, on occasion, a legalistic crime classification better reflects the timing of legislation than it does the particular criminal offences created by an Act. For instance, the public order legislation of 1994 created a trespass offence (entering a building or its curtilage with intent to commit an offence) while the miscellaneous housing legislation of 1997 created offences relating to trespassing/squatting. A legalistic approach would lead to the introduction of a new classification for the housing offences rather than incorporate the two into an integrated classification scheme.

Also, Ireland is a common law jurisdiction with a written constitution. In essence, this means that some offences in place today are common law offences originating from judicial decisions rather than legislation. Common law developments have, on occasions, influenced whether particular offences were indictable or non-indictable in nature. Moreover, this influence has also impacted on some offences created by legislation. In all, the indictable/non-indictable aspect of offences resulted in a situation where it was never been straightforward to classify new offences into existing categories. The default situation has been that new types of offence have been added to the list and treated as either *Indictable* or *Non-Indictable*, *Headline* or *Non-Headline*, depending on the classification system in use at the time.

1.2 Comparability over time, capacity issues, blending of operational and statistical

In any set of statistics, it is useful to make comparisons over time. When the data are not organised by consistent underlying principles, comparison can become difficult. In the area of crime statistics, it has not proved possible (to date) to clearly identify all of the underlying principles that can be built on into the future. It is possible to speculate that the task of providing these foundations fell between many stools and did not become the responsibility of any Agency/Department in particular.

For instance, the priority of An Garda Síochána (in the area of criminal activities) has always been the operational need to act on crime reports, and commence prosecutions where possible. The operational priority also extends to the need to support the rights of victims and offenders. When such operational priorities clashed with another priority (for instance, record keeping for the purpose of producing statistics), then the operational priorities were, of course, paramount. A similar

imperative operated in other areas of the justice system, whereby managing operational workload was the first priority.

However, the information needed for operational (and administrative) needs and that needed for public reporting (including statistical reporting) and policy development (including evaluation) are moving closer together. This feature is by no means unique to the crime and criminal justice area. Modern systems (such as PULSE) capture, close to source, the information needed for all operational purposes. It is then a logical progression to capture, in the same place (if not necessarily at the same time) additional details which can be used (as background or explanatory information) to generate relevant and timely statistical information.

The introduction of PULSE was a huge organisational shift as it abolished old paper-based systems. In its design, a good deal of attention was paid to the inclusion of data items to be used as additional (or explanatory) information for both organisational and public reporting. However, it was never the case that these benefits could be realised quickly. Therefore, many of the additional data items which are provided for in the system are, over time, becoming increasingly prioritised by An Garda Síochána and others.

1.3 Coherence between sources of information in the Crime and Justice area

Agencies involved in the crime and criminal justice system have evolved separately, when seen from an information perspective. Over the last number of years, this has been changing. An example is the current co-operation that exists between the Garda Síochána and the Courts Service in the area of recording court outcomes and automating the transfer of same to Garda records. Thus, formerly separate IT systems are linked together with major benefits to all stakeholders involved. There are other examples of similar co-operation between Agencies within the broad justice system.

Over time, different ways of classifying crime incidents (or offences) have been used in the various organisations involved in the criminal justice area. For instance, a robbery offence involving four offenders may be classified as a single event by the Gardai. It may, however, result in four separate referrals to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Thus, what may be classified as one event by one organisation may be classified as more than one event (or unit) by another. Indeed, it is inevitable that each organisation will have reasons to maintain distinctions into the future. However, these different ways of classifying and reporting have not facilitated users of the information. There is a clear need to improve the coherence between sources of information in the criminal justice area and the introduction of a robust classification system is a fundamental step in this direction.

2. Present and Future Perspectives - Rationale Used in the Development of ICCS

2.1 Accessibility, Clarity

The CSO and An Garda Síochána, in conjunction with the Advisory Group, quickly established that the major priority in the development of the ICCS was to facilitate users of the data. To that end, the ICCS is written, to the greatest extent possible, in language which is in common use. However, there are times where some legal terms, such as the titles of particular Acts, are appropriate but these occasions are self-explanatory and kept to a minimum.

In developing the ICCS, the CSO, An Garda Síochána and other Advisory Group members took into account classification systems from around the world. The Australian system was the most relevant in this respect. This was because of the modernity of the Australian Standard of Offence Classification (ASOC). A decision was taken to adopt the principle of ASOC and to move away from a legalistic approach. The characteristics of criminal offences that were taken into account in the development of ASOC are similar to those used for the ICCS. Having taken the decision to adopt the ASOC approach, the developers proceeded to adapt the aspects of ASOC and to make them more relevant in an Irish context. A major design consideration was data availability.

While the objectives underpinning the development of ASOC were adopted, the actual work of creating groupings and sub-groupings (and their labelling) was then done as if from first principles. Nonetheless, the similarities between ICCS and ASOC are striking. This may seem surprising, given that Australia is made up of distinct States (and Territories), with different laws and different policing structures. Ireland has one police force with one set of laws and therefore uniformity is more easily attainable. While both countries are common law jurisdictions, it is unlikely that this had much bearing on the similarities - these seem to arise because the chosen factors influencing the treatment (in statistical terms) of specific crime types are the same.

2.2 Comprehensiveness of ICCS, Coverage of Crime Types and “Total” Crime

Until now the major focus of users in Ireland has been on police recorded crime statistics. This is because Garda crime statistics have been particularly visible and have been regularly published. However, it must be stressed that there are many other agencies with responsibility for law enforcement and prosecution. Agencies with these roles include the Office of the Revenue Commissioners, the Department of Social and Family Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of the Environment, the Office for Corporate Enforcement, the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner and all Local Authorities. There are many others. (Indeed, the CSO itself has the power to initiate proceedings against individuals or businesses for breaches under the Statistics Act, 1993!)

Garda recorded crime is only one part of the picture since, by definition, it only includes crime that is reported or otherwise becomes known to the Gardai. Any concept of “total crime levels” or changes over time in total crime levels must take

this into account. It is therefore impossible to make definitive statements about total crime levels in Ireland by considering Garda recorded offences only. For a fuller picture, reference needs to be made to other sources, such as Crime and Victimisation surveys.

There is a major difference between the ways in which indictable and non-indictable offences generally come to the notice of Gardaí. Indictable offences (such as burglaries and thefts, for instance) are generally reported to Gardaí. Non-indictable offences (such as traffic and liquor licensing offences, for instance), on the other hand, are generally discovered by Gardaí in the course of their operational activities. Consequently, indictable offences generally reflect reported offences while non-indictable offences generally reflect police operational activities. Counting both together results in an important consequence: the total figure is not indicative of a total crime level. For this (and other) reasons the ICCS does not provide for a grand total. Instead the classification consists of 16 groups and a total figure for each group and sub-group. Thus, the classification results in a shift away from a notional concept of a total crime level.

The ICCS has been developed in a way that facilitates its usefulness across organisations. To this end, a detailed mapping will be made available which facilitate the mapping of individual offences to ICCS codes.

While the ICCS will initially be populated with Garda recorded crime only, this will not always be the case. The groupings within the classification have been developed with a view to incorporating offences investigated and processed by other agencies. For instance, groupings exist to accommodate tax offences (corporate and individual persons), environmental offences, breaches of data protection etc.

The ICCS will be used for the first time on the occasion of the publication of *Garda Recorded Crime Statistics, 2003-2006*. This will be published by CSO on Wednesday, 23rd April.

2.3 Continuity and future changes to ICCS, Version Control

The version of ICCS published today is termed ICCS Version 1.0 and will initially be populated with Garda recorded crime incidents only. Over time, this coverage will be expanded to include offences dealt with by other Departments and Agencies. There are (and will be) overlaps in situations whereby the Gardaí and other Departments/Agencies can process the same types of criminal incident. This will be highlighted in the appropriate categories at the appropriate times. (For instance, litter offences are included in the ICCS and will initially be populated with offences processed by the Gardaí. However, this is only a small proportion of the number of litter offences that are processed: most are dealt with by Local Authorities.)

It is inevitable that revisions to ICCS will be needed over time. Changes will always be flagged and explained and a retrospective series will be given when possible. The ICCS will evolve from its current Version 1.0, but the most current version will always be available on the CSO web-site (www.cso.ie).

Along with ICCS Version 1.0, a shorter condensed classification (ICCS Version 1.0) has also been prepared. This is a direct mapping from ICCS, and thus any changes to ICCS will automatically be pushed through to ICCS. The version numbers in current use will always be the same. Both ICCS and ICCS will be used in annual reporting.

2.4 Technical Characteristics of ICCS

The ICCS is a hierarchical classification system with three levels. There are 16 *Level 1* headings (main groupings), denoted by a two digit numeric code. Each *Level 2* (sub-grouping) heading is denoted by a three-digit numeric code, the first two of which are the codes for its *Level 1* parent. Similarly, at *Level 3* (the most detailed level), there are four digits, the first three of which are those of its parent *Level 2* sub-grouping.

ICCS*c* is a condensed version of ICCS. Offences (or crimes) are categorised into the same *Level 1* groups as ICCS. However, at the level of a sub-group, the code is alphanumeric. It is the two digits of the *Level 1* group with a letter appended.

In deciding on the classification structure, various aspects of criminal acts were considered. It became obvious quickly that there could not and should not be a strictly hierarchical set of characteristics to be applied consistently. Such an approach would have been too constraining into the future. This then would have led to too many major revisions of ICCS. In general, all other things being equal (especially relevance), users don't want major revisions.

The characteristics of criminal acts considered were, inter alia, seriousness, nature/vulnerability of the victim, intent, violence and acquisitive nature of the act. All of these were considered in terms of current data availability as well as likely future data availability.

When deciding on a classification system, the choice is often between a top-down approach and a bottom-up one. In other words, should the classification be geared totally towards current data availability (at one extreme) or towards an idealistic view of what would be best as a classification structure (at the other extreme)? This was a debate that was not necessary in the development of ICCS. This was largely due to the prescience shown by An Garda Síochána when introducing PULSE in 1999. The detailed categorisation (in recording to the system) introduced at that time meant that a practical approach could be taken. This approach is not idealistic nor is it constrained by too many data availability considerations.

2.5 Other Characteristics of ICCS

Individual users will probably disagree with, or be initially surprised by, some classification decisions. For instance, drink-driving and speeding are now classified as negligent acts and included with acts of a similar behavioural nature. Bigamy and Prostitution offences are no longer included as crimes of a sexual nature. They are now categorised under Public Order and Other Social Code Offences. This terminology is intended to convey a concept of social code offences (which can also be considered as breaches of public order).

Abortion (or more correctly, illegal abortion) is no longer included with homicide offences. Because of its nature, it is now considered as a miscellaneous offence which is not elsewhere classified (*nec*). Also, Homicide Offences (01) are limited to occasions where actual death occurs. This group does not contain attempts or threats to murder - this has proven to be a source of confusion in previous classification systems.

None of the above decisions (as well as all other decisions) are intended to make any statements about offence seriousness. The order of Level 1 groupings does not convey increasing or decreasing seriousness. However, within Level 2 sub-groupings, the order in which the offence types are shown does imply a notion of offence seriousness. This measure of seriousness is usually based on the potential maximum sentence available to a judge.

ICCS and ICCSc are also available as spreadsheet documents on the CSO website www.cso.ie.

3. Irish Crime Classification System

3.1 Irish Crime Classification System (ICCS)

IRISH CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (ICCS)
<p>01 HOMICIDE OFFENCES</p> <p>011 MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER/INFANTICIDE</p> <p>0111 Murder</p> <p>0112 Manslaughter</p> <p>0113 Infanticide</p> <p>012 DANGEROUS DRIVING LEADING TO DEATH</p> <p>0121 Manslaughter (traffic fatality)</p> <p>0122 Dangerous driving causing death</p>
<p>02 SEXUAL OFFENCES</p> <p>021 RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT</p> <p>0211 Rape of a male or female</p> <p>0212 Defilement of a boy or girl less than 17 years old</p> <p>0213 Sexual offence involving mentally impaired person</p> <p>0214 Aggravated sexual assault</p> <p>0215 Sexual assault (not aggravated)</p> <p>022 OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES</p> <p>0221 Incest</p> <p>0222 Child pornography offences</p> <p>0223 Child pornography - obstruction of warrant</p> <p>0224 Gross indecency</p>
<p>03 ATTEMPTS/THREATS TO MURDER, ASSAULTS, HARASSMENTS AND RELATED OFFENCES</p> <p>031 ATTEMPTS/THREATS TO MURDER</p> <p>0311 Murder-attempt</p> <p>0312 Murder-threat</p> <p>032 ASSAULTS</p> <p>0321 Assault causing harm</p> <p>0322 Poisoning</p> <p>0323 Assault or obstruction of Garda/official, resisting arrest</p> <p>0324 Minor assault</p> <p>033 HARASSMENT AND RELATED OFFENCES</p> <p>0331 Harassment, stalking, threats</p> <p>0332 Coercion</p> <p>0333 Menacing phone calls</p> <p>0334 Incitement to hatred offences</p> <p>0335 Demanding payment of debt causing alarm</p>
<p>04 DANGEROUS OR NEGLIGENT ACTS</p> <p>041 DANGEROUS OR NEGLIGENT OPERATION OF A VEHICLE</p> <p>0411 Dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm</p> <p>0412 Driving/In charge of a vehicle while over legal alcohol limit</p>

IRISH CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (ICCS)
0413 Driving/In charge of a vehicle under the influence of drugs 0414 Dangerous/careless driving and motorway offences 0415 Speeding 042 OTHER DANGEROUS OR NEGLIGENT ACTS 0421 Endangerment with potential for serious harm/death 0422 Abandoning a child, child neglect and cruelty 0423 Unseaworthy/Dangerous use of boat or ship 0424 False alarm/Interference with aircraft or air transport facilities 0425 Endangering traffic offences
05 KIDNAPPING AND RELATED OFFENCES 051 FALSE IMPRISONMENT, ABDUCTION 0511 False Imprisonment 0512 Abduction of person under 16 years of age
06 ROBBERY, EXTORTION AND HIGHJACKING OFFENCES 061 ROBBERY 0611 Robbery of an establishment or institution 0612 Robbery of cash or goods in transit 0613 Robbery from the person 062 EXTORTION OFFENCES 0621 Blackmail, extortion 063 HIJACKING OFFENCES 0631 Carjacking, highjacking/unlawful seizure of aircraft/vessel
07 BURGLARY AND RELATED OFFENCES 071 BURGLARY 0711 Aggravated burglary 0712 Burglary (not aggravated) 0713 Possession of an article (with intent to burgle, steal, demand)
08 THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES 081 THEFT/TAKING OF VEHICLE AND RELATED OFFENCES 0811 Theft/Unauthorised taking of vehicle 0812 Interfering with vehicle (with intent to steal item or vehicle) 082 THEFT (NOT VEHICLE) 0821 Theft from person 0822 Theft from shop 0823 Theft from vehicle 0824 Theft/Unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle 0825 Theft of, or interference with, mail 0826 Theft of other property 083 HANDLING STOLEN PROPERTY 0831 Handling or possession of stolen property
09 FRAUD, DECEPTION AND RELATED OFFENCES 091 FRAUD, FORGERY AND FALSE INSTRUMENT OFFENCES 0911 Fraud, deception, false pretence offences 0912 Forging an instrument to defraud

IRISH CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (ICCS)
<p>0913 Possession of an article for use in fraud, deception or extortion</p> <p>0914 Falsification of accounts</p> <p>0915 Offences under the Companies Act</p> <p>0916 Offences under the Investment Intermediaries Act</p> <p>0917 Offences under the Stock Exchange Act</p> <p>092 OTHER FRAUD</p> <p>0921 Money laundering</p> <p>0922 Embezzlement</p> <p>0923 Fraud against the European Union</p> <p>0924 Importation/Sale/Supply of tobacco</p> <p>093 COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY AND RELATED OFFENCES</p> <p>0931 Counterfeiting notes and coins</p> <p>094 CORRUPTION</p> <p>0941 Corruption (involving public office holder)</p>
<p>10 CONTROLLED DRUG OFFENCES</p> <p>101 IMPORTATION/MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS</p> <p>1011 Importation of drugs</p> <p>1012 Cultivation or manufacture of drugs</p> <p>102 POSSESSION OF DRUGS</p> <p>1021 Possession of drugs for sale or supply</p> <p>1022 Possession of drugs for personal use</p> <p>103 OTHER DRUG OFFENCES</p> <p>1031 Forged or altered prescription offences</p> <p>1032 Obstruction under the Drugs Act</p>
<p>11 WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES</p> <p>111 EXPLOSIVES, CHEMICAL WEAPONS OFFENCES</p> <p>1111 Causing an explosion</p> <p>1112 Making of explosives</p> <p>1113 Possession of explosives</p> <p>1114 Chemical weapons offences</p> <p>112 FIREARMS OFFENCES</p> <p>1121 Discharging a firearm</p> <p>1122 Possession of a firearm</p> <p>113 OFFENSIVE WEAPONS OFFENCES (NEC)</p> <p>1131 Possession of offensive weapons (not firearms)</p> <p>114 FIREWORKS OFFENCES</p> <p>1141 Fireworks Offences (for sale, IGNITING etc.)</p>
<p>12 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>121 CRIMINAL DAMAGE</p> <p>1211 Arson</p> <p>1212 Criminal damage (not arson)</p> <p>122 ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE</p> <p>1221 Litter offences</p>
<p>13 PUBLIC ORDER AND OTHER SOCIAL CODE OFFENCES</p>

IRISH CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (ICCS)

131 DISORDERLY CONDUCT

- 1311 Affray/Riot/Violent disorder
- 1312 Public order offences
- 1313 Drunkenness offences
- 1314 Air rage-disruptive or drunken behaviour on aircraft

132 TRESPASS OFFENCES

- 1321 Forcible entry and occupation (not burglary)
- 1322 Trespass on lands or enclosed areas

133 LIQUOR LICENSING OFFENCES

- 1331 Liquor licensing offences
- 1332 Registered clubs offences
- 1333 Special restaurant offences

134 PROSTITUTION OFFENCES

- 1341 Brothel keeping
- 1342 Organisation of prostitution
- 1343 Prostitution, including soliciting etc.

135 REGULATED BETTING/MONEY, COLLECTION/TRADING OFFENCES

- 1351 Offences under the Betting Acts
- 1352 Collecting money without permit, unauthorised collection
- 1353 Offences under Gaming and Lotteries Acts
- 1354 Permit/License offences for casual/street trading

136 SOCIAL CODE OFFENCES (NEC)

- 1361 Bestiality
- 1362 Indecency
- 1363 Allowing a child (under 16 years) to beg
- 1364 Bigamy
- 1365 Begging

14 ROAD AND TRAFFIC OFFENCES (NEC)**141 DRIVING LICENCE/INSURANCE OFFENCES**

- 1411 Driving licence-failure to have, produce, etc.
- 1412 Insurance-failure to have, produce, display, etc.

142 VEHICLE TAX/REGISTRATION OFFENCES

- 1421 No tax, non-display of tax, unregistered vehicle etc.
- 1422 Misuse of Trade Licence

143 ROADWORTHINESS/REGULATORY OFFENCES

- 1431 Misuse of trailers, weight and other offences
- 1432 Obstruction under Road Traffic Acts
- 1433 Other road offences

144 ROAD TRANSPORT/PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLE OFFENCES

- 1441 Road Transport - carriage of goods offences
- 1442 Public Service Vehicle offences
- 1443 Light rail offences (Luas)

15 OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT, JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORGANISATION OF CRIME**151 OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT AND ITS AGENTS**

IRISH CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (ICCS)

- 1511 Treason
- 1512 Breaches of Offences Against the State Acts
- 1513 Breaches of Official Secrets Act
- 1514 Impersonating member of An Garda Síochána
- 1515 Electoral offences including personation
- 1516 Public mischief-annoying phone calls, wasting police time
- 1517 Criminal Assets Bureau offences
- 1518 Non compliance with Garda direction

152 ORGANISATION OF CRIME AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIME

- 1521 Criminal organisation offences (organised crime)
- 1522 Conspiracy to commit a crime

153 PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE

- 1531 Perjury
- 1532 Interfering with a jury (embracery)
- 1533 Assisting offenders
- 1534 Public mischief, pervert course of justice, conceal offence

154 OFFENCES WHILE IN CUSTODY AND RELATED OFFENCES

- 1541 Escape or help to escape from custody
- 1542 Prison offences

155 BREACH OF JUSTICE/COURT ORDER

- 1551 Breach of Domestic Violence Order (protection, safety, barring)
- 1552 Breach of bail
- 1553 Failure to comply under Sex Offenders Act
- 1554 Breach of order under Family Law Act
- 1556 Other failure to comply with court order, jury summons, warrant etc.

16 OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (NEC)

161 IMPORTATION/CONTROL/WELFARE OF ANIMALS OFFENCES

- 1611 Illegal importation of animals
- 1612 Control of horses offences
- 1613 Dog ownership offences (licence, control etc.)
- 1614 Offences against animals

162 FISHERIES/MARITIME OFFENCES

- 1621 Breaches of EU fishing quota/related EU regulation
- 1622 Merchant shipping/Maritime safety offences

163 USE OF DATA, ELECTRONIC COUNTERFEIT AND BROADCASTING OFFENCES

- 1631 Unauthorised accessing of data
- 1632 Recording, possession, distribution of counterfeit material
- 1633 Unauthorised broadcasting and illegal signal reception

164 MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

- 1641 Abortion
- 1642 Procuring or assisting in abortion
- 1643 Concealment of birth
- 1644 Destroying/Disposing of a dead body
- 1645 Pawnbroking offences

IRISH CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (ICCS)

1646 Offences in connection with rail travel
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1647 Employment permit offences (relating to non-Irish national)
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1648 Immigration offences/carrier liability

3.2 Irish Crime Classification System – Condensed (ICCSc)

IRISH CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM-CONDENSED (ICCSc)	ICCS Four Digit Code
01 HOMICIDE OFFENCES	
01A MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER/INFANTICIDE	0111-0113
01B DANGEROUS DRIVING LEADING TO DEATH	0121-0122
02 SEXUAL OFFENCES	
02A RAPE OF A MALE OR FEMALE	0211
02B DEFILEMENT OF A BOY OR GIRL LESS THAN 17 YEARS OLD	0212
02C SEXUAL OFFENCE INVOLVING MENTALLY IMPAIRED PERSON	0213
02D AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT	0214
02E SEXUAL ASSAULT (NOT AGGRAVATED)	0215
02F OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	0221-0224
03 ATTEMPTS/THREATS TO MURDER, ASSAULTS, HARASSMENTS AND RELATED OFFENCES	
03A MURDER-ATTEMPT	0311
03B MURDER-THREAT	0312
03C ASSAULT CAUSING HARM, POISONING	0321-0322
03D OTHER ASSAULT	0323-0324
03E HARASSMENT AND RELATED OFFENCES	0331-0335
04 DANGEROUS OR NEGLIGENT ACTS	
04A DANGEROUS DRIVING CAUSING SERIOUS BODILY HARM	0411
04B DRIVING/IN CHARGE OF A VEHICLE WHILE OVER LEGAL ALCOHOL LIMIT	0412
04C DRIVING/IN CHARGE OF A VEHICLE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS	0413
04D DANGEROUS/CARELESS DRIVING AND MOTORWAY OFFENCES	0414
04E SPEEDING	0415
04F ENDANGERMENT WITH POTENTIAL FOR SERIOUS HARM/DEATH	0421
04G ABANDONING A CHILD, CHILD NEGLECT AND CRUELTY	0422
04H DANGEROUS USE OF VESSEL (AIR, SEA) OR FACILITIES	0423-0424
04I ENDANGERING (ROAD) TRAFFIC	0425
05 KIDNAPPING AND RELATED OFFENCES	
05A FALSE IMPRISONMENT	0511
05B ABDUCTION OF PERSON UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE	0522
06 ROBBERY, EXTORTION AND HIGHJACKING OFFENCES	
06A ROBBERY OF AN ESTABLISHMENT OR INSTITUTION	0611
06B ROBBERY OF CASH OR GOODS IN TRANSIT	0612
06C ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON	0613
06D BLACKMAIL OR EXTORTION	0621
06E CARJACKING, HIGHJACKING/UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF OF AIRCRAFT/VESSEL	0631
07 BURGLARY AND RELATED OFFENCES	
07A AGGRAVATED BURGLARY	0711
07B BURGLARY (NOT AGGRAVATED)	0712
07C POSSESSION OF AN ARTICLE (WITH INTENT TO BURGLE, STEAL, DEMAND)	0713
08 THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES	
08A THEFT/TAKING OF VEHICLE AND RELATED OFFENCES	0811-0812
08B THEFT FROM PERSON	0821
08C THEFT FROM SHOP	0822
08D OTHER THEFTS, HANDLING STOLEN PROPERTY	0823-0826,0831
09 FRAUD, DECEPTION AND RELATED OFFENCES	
09A FRAUD, DECEPTION AND RELATED OFFENCES	0911-0917, 0921-0924, 0931, 0941
10 CONTROLLED DRUG OFFENCES	
10A IMPORTATION OF DRUGS	1011

IRISH CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM-CONDENSED (ICCSc)	ICCS Four Digit Code
10B CULTIVATION OR MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS	1012
10C POSSESSION OF DRUGS FOR SALE OR SUPPLY	1021
10D POSSESSION OF DRUGS FOR PERSONAL USE	1022
10E OTHER DRUG OFFENCES	1031-1032
11 WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES	
11A EXPLOSIVES, CHEMICAL WEAPONS OFFENCES	1111-1114
11B FIREARMS OFFENCES	1121-1122
11C OFFENSIVE WEAPONS OFFENCES (NEC)	1131
11D FIREWORKS OFFENCES	1141
12 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT	
12A ARSON	1211
12B CRIMINAL DAMAGE (NOT ARSON)	1212
12C LITTER OFFENCES	1221
13 PUBLIC ORDER AND OTHER SOCIAL CODE OFFENCES	
13A DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1311-1314
13B TRESPASS OFFENCES	1321-1322
13C LIQUOR LICENSING OFFENCES	1331-1333
13D PROSTITUTION OFFENCES	1341-1343
13E REGULATED BETTING/MONEY, COLLECTION/TRADING OFFENCES	1351-1354
13F OTHER SOCIAL CODE OFFENCES (NEC)	1361-1365
14 ROAD AND TRAFFIC OFFENCES (NEC)	
141 DRIVING LICENCE/INSURANCE OFFENCES	1411-1412
142 VEHICLE TAX/REGISTRATION OFFENCES	1421-1422
143 ROADWORTHINESS/REGULATORY OFFENCES	1431-1433
144 ROAD TRANSPORT/PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLE OFFENCES	1441-1443
15 OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT, JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORGANISATION OF CRIME	
15A OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT AND ITS AGENTS (NEC)	1511-1518
15B ORGANISATION OF CRIME AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIME	1521-1522
15C PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE	1531-1534
15D OFFENCES WHILE IN CUSTODY, BREACH OF COURT ORDERS	1541-1542, 1551-1556
16 OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (NEC)	
161 IMPORTATION/CONTROL/WELFARE OF ANIMALS OFFENCES	1611-1614
162 FISHERIES/MARITIME OFFENCES	1621-1622
163 USE OF DATA, ELECTRONIC COUNTERFEIT AND BROADCASTING OFFENCES	1631-1633
164 MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	1641-1648

Appendix I International Standards, UN Principles

The CSO fully subscribes to the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, which set the international standards for official statistics. A key feature of the UN principles is that national statistical agencies act independently and professionally in their tasks of collecting, processing, analysing and publishing statistics. These principles are reflected in the Statistics Act, 1993 which governs the work of the CSO.

The UN principles are also reflected in the more detailed European Statistics Code of Practice, adopted by the EU member states in 2005. The EU code of practice sets out fifteen principles, with detailed indicators of good practice, in relation to the institutional framework for statistics, the processing of statistics and statistical outputs. The implementation of the EU code of practice is being monitored by a process of peer reviews, conducted by Eurostat together with the national statistical offices.

The text of the European Statistics Code of Practice and the January 2007 peer review of the CSO can be accessed from the CSO website homepage – www.cso.ie. The text of the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics is set out below.

UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizen's entitlement to public information.
2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.
3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.
4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.
5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.
7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.
8. Co-ordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.
9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.
10. Bilateral and multilateral co-operation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Council. Report of the Special Session of the Statistical Commission (New York, 11-15 April 1994), E/1994/29.