



Motoring Offenders in Wales, 2015

14 December 2016
SB 58/2016

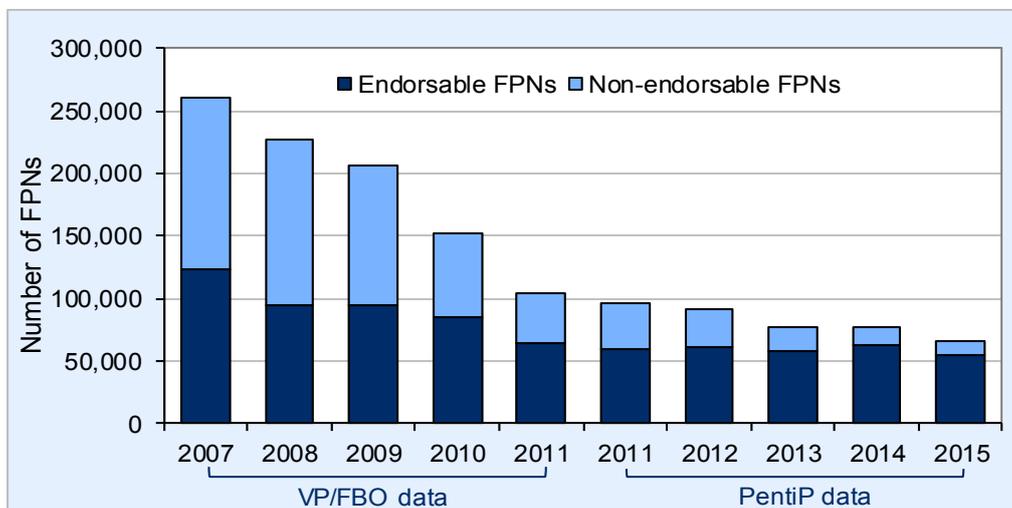
Key points

In 2015 the total number of **Fixed Penalty Notices** (FPNs) for motoring offences issued by the police (including traffic wardens) in Wales was 66,513, which is a 13 per cent decrease on 2014. Speed limit offences comprised 51,009 of these ([Chart 1](#) and [Table 2](#)).

There were a total of 57,216 motoring offenders who were dealt with by the **Magistrates court** in 2015, an increase of 5 per cent on 2014 ([Table 4](#)).

In 2015, there were 63,483 **screening breath tests** carried out and 8 per cent of these had a positive result. These 2015 figures represent a 16 per cent decrease in the number of tests undertaken and a 6 per cent reduction in the number of positive tests when compared to the 2014 figures ([Table 7](#)).

Chart 1: Endorsable and non-endorsable fixed penalty notices (FPNs) issued in Wales, 2007-2015



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Home Office data

Note: For 2007 to 2011 data are drawn from VP/FPO. Data for 2011 to 2015 have been extracted from PentiP - See Notes section.

About this bulletin

This annual statistical bulletin contains data relating to motoring offences on:

- FPNs by police & traffic wardens (2008 – 2015)
- Court proceedings against motoring offenders (2008 – 2015)
- Screening breath tests (1992 – 2015).

Both endorsable and non-endorsable FPNs are referred to in this bulletin.

Civil parking enforcements, carried out by local authorities, are not covered in this bulletin.

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Introduction

Court Proceedings which relate to FPNs cover the use of police powers to issue on-the-spot fines for various motoring offences (*e.g. parking offences or speeding offences*). These FPNs can either be **endorsable** (points added to a driving licence), or **non-endorsable** (no points added to a driving licence).

Motoring offences can be dealt with by official police action either through **FPNs** or through **court proceedings**. In addition to official police action, Welsh local authorities have civil parking enforcement powers. This means that responsibility for parking enforcement in their areas no longer lies with the police (and Traffic Wardens) but lies with the local authority (as set out by Part 6 of the Traffic Management Act 2004, replacing Part II and schedule 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1991).

Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs)

How many FPNs were issued by the Police in Wales in 2015?

In 2015, police (including traffic wardens) in Wales issued 66,513 FPNs for motoring offences, which was a 13.4 per cent decrease on 2014 ([Table 2](#)). This decrease consisted of a 12 per cent decrease in endorsable FPNs (a reduction of 7,498) and a 19.8 per cent decrease in non-endorsable FPN's (a reduction of 2,813).

Endorsable FPNs accounted for 82.9 per cent (55,147 FPNs) and non endorsable FPNs accounted for 17.1 per cent (11,366 FPNs). Speed limit offences accounted for 51,009 FPNs (76.7 per cent), whilst obstruction, waiting and parking offences accounted for 5,719 (8.6 per cent) of all FPNs issued. Seat belt offences accounted for 1,708 FPNs (2.6 per cent), whereas the use of hand held mobile phone devices whilst driving accounted for 894 FPNs (1.3 per cent) ([Chart 2](#)).

Outcomes of FPNs in Wales in 2015

In 2015, 98.6 per cent (65,554 FPNs) of the FPNs issued by the police in Wales were paid, while a fine was automatically registered at court for the remaining 1.4 per cent (953 FPNs). In 2015, the number of fines paid decreased by 11.4 per cent (a reduction of 8,444 FPNs) and the number of fine registration certificate issued also decreased by 65.5 per cent (a reduction of 1,810 FPNs) compared to 2014 data.

What are the patterns and trends in FPNs motoring offences?

The total number of motoring offences dealt with by police action has fallen sharply since 2007 down from 260,569 FPNs to 66,513 FPNs, which is the lowest recorded number of FPNs for this time period ([Chart 1](#)). Since 2011 FPNs have decreased annually apart from in 2014, when there was a 0.3 per cent increase when compared to 2013 ([Chart 1](#)).

Chart 2 shows the broad categories of FPNs issued in Wales highlighting speed limit offences as the largest group, accounting for just over 9 times any other group in 2015. Speed limit offences increased whereas all other categories decreased between 2011 and 2015.

Between 2014 and 2015, the broad categories of FPNs changed as follows:

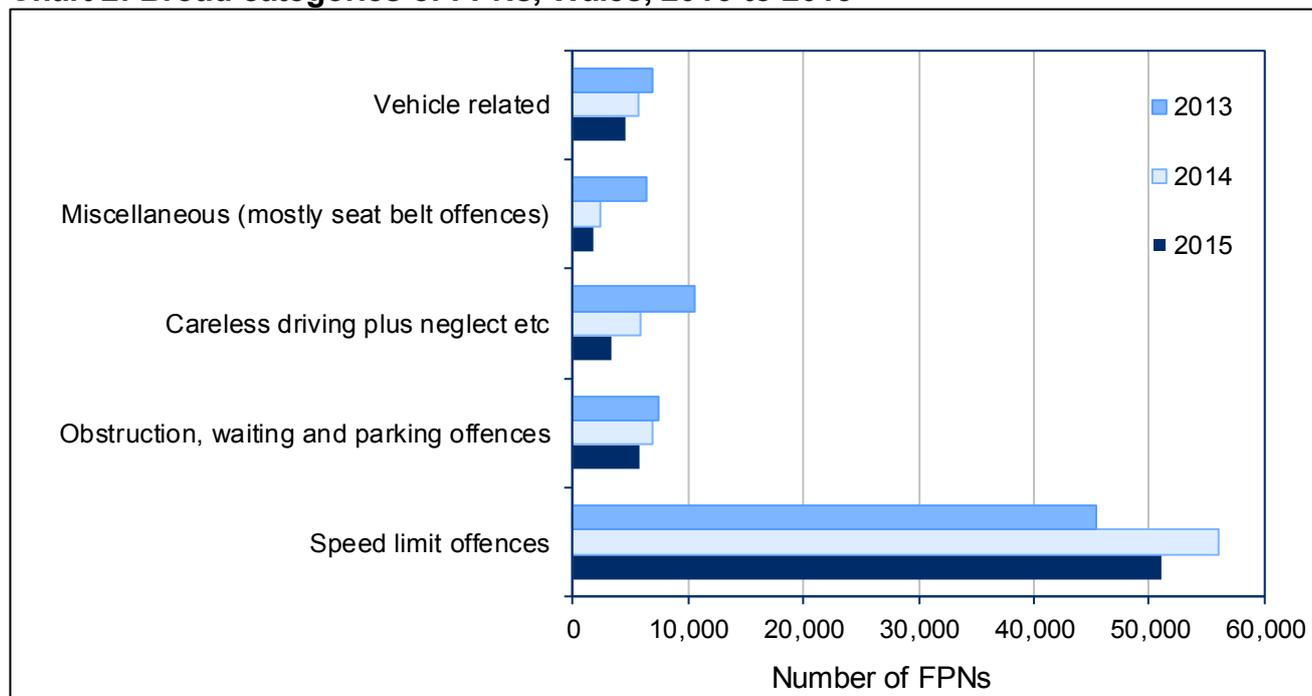
- Vehicle related offences ↓ -19%
- Miscellaneous (mostly seat belt offences) ↓ -23%
- Careless driving plus neglect ↓ -42%
- Obstruction, waiting and parking offences ↓ -17%
- Speed limit offences ↓ -9%

Table 1, below, sets out how the broad categories in the chart have been derived from the detailed categories shown in table 3.

Table 1: Broad categories definition table

Broad Category	Offence Group	Detailed category
Vehicle Related	Licence, insurance and record keeping offences	- Driving licence related offences
		- Using or keeping a heavy goods vehicle if levy not paid
	Operators license offences	- Vehicle insurance offences
		- vehicle registration and excise licence offences
	Vehicle test and condition offences	- Work record or employment offences
		- Operators licence offences
Lighting and noise offences	- Vehicle test offences	
	- Vehicle or part in dangerous or defective condition	
Other offences	- Lighting offences	
	- Noise offences	
Speed limit offences		- Load offences
Careless driving plus neglect etc	Careless driving	- Offences peculiar to motor cycles
		- Speed limit offences
Careless driving plus neglect etc	Neglect of traffic signs and directions and of pedestrian rights	- Use offences involving careless driving (excluding use of hand-held mobile phone when driving)
		- Use of hand-held mobile phone while driving
Obstruction, waiting and parking offences		- Motorway offences (other than speeding)
		- Neglect of traffic directions
Miscellaneous motoring offences		- Neglect of pedestrian rights
		- Obstruction, waiting and parking offences
Miscellaneous motoring offences		- Miscellaneous motoring offences (excl seat belt offences)
		- Seat belt offences

Chart 2: Broad categories of FPNs, Wales, 2013 to 2015



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Home Office data

Table 2: Endorsable and non-endorsable fixed penalty notices (FPNs) issued in Wales by outcome, 2011 to 2015

	<i>Number</i>				
	Endorsable FPNs	Non-Endorsable (driver present) FPNs	Non-Endorsable (driver absent) FPNs	All Non-Endorsable FPNs	Total FPNs
2011					
Penalty paid	57,175	13,231	15,737	28,968	86,143
Fine Registered	2,462	4,712	3,161	7,873	10,335
Total	59,637	17,943	18,898	36,841	96,478
2012					
Paid w ithin 28 days	59,091	12,058	11,954	24,012	83,103
Fine Registration Certificate issued	2,028	4,317	2,574	6,891	8,919
Total	61,119	16,375	14,528	30,903	92,022
2013					
Paid w ithin 28 days	55,438	9,987	5,566	15,553	71,144
Fine Registration Certificate issued	1,521	2,549	1,354	3,903	5,424
Total	57,112	12,536	6,920	19,456	76,568
2014					
Paid w ithin 28 days	62,134	6,457	5,407	11,864	73,998
Fine Registration Certificate issued	448	1,111	1,204	2,315	2,763
Total	62,645	7,568	6,611	14,179	76,824
2015					
Paid w ithin 28 days	55,024	5,451	5,079	10,530	65,554
Fine Registration Certificate issued	117	385	451	836	953
Total	55,147	5,836	5,530	11,366	66,513

Source: Welsh Government analysis of Home Office "Police Powers and Procedures England and Wales", Table FPN.04 data

Table 3: Endorsable and non-endorsable fixed penalty notices (FPNs) issued in Wales by offence, 2013 to 2015

	Non-			Non-			Non-		
	Endorsable	Endorsable	Total	Endorsable	Endorsable	Total	Endorsable	Endorsable	Total
Speed limit offences	45,371	24	45,395	56,047	9	56,056	51,004	5	51,009
Obstruction, waiting and parking offences	7	7,351	7,358	4	6,875	6,879	9	5,710	5,719
Neglect of traffic directions	4,568	491	5,059	2,806	401	3,207	1,904	319	2,223
Seat belt offences	.	6,366	6,366	.	2,204	2,204	.	1,708	1,708
Vehicle test offences	.	2,197	2,197	.	1,540	1,540	.	1,209	1,209
Use of hand-held mobile phone while driving	4,832	.	4,832	2,245	.	2,245	894	.	894
Vehicle registration and excise licence offences	.	1,098	1,098	.	864	864	.	732	732
Vehicle insurance offences	831	.	831	488	.	488	571	.	571
Vehicle or part in dangerous or defective condition	685	307	992	515	270	785	389	180	569
Load offences	62	329	391	59	425	484	56	420	476
Lighting offences	.	575	575	.	503	503	.	387	387
Work record or employment offences	.	413	413	.	618	618	.	241	241
Driving licence related offences	150	.	150	152	20	172	121	83	204
Noise offences	.	181	181	.	208	208	.	185	185
Miscellaneous motoring offences (excluding seat belt offences)	.	52	52	.	177	177	.	133	133
Use offences involving careless driving (excluding mobile phone use)	422	19	441	185	11	196	115	9	124
Neglect of pedestrian rights	169	24	193	139	19	158	68	21	89
Motorway offences (other than speeding)	15	14	29	5	10	15	16	4	20
Offences peculiar to motor cycles	.	14	14	.	6	6	.	11	11
Using or keeping a heavy goods vehicle if levy not paid	18	18	.	6	6
Operators license offences	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	3	3
Total	57,112	19,456	76,568	62,645	14,179	76,824	55,147	11,366	66,513

Source: Welsh Government analysis of Home Office data

Court Proceedings

This part of the bulletin covers the number of motoring offenders prosecuted. Data collections for the number of motoring offenders prosecuted started in 2008 and in previous years this section covered the number of motoring offences dealt with by the courts.

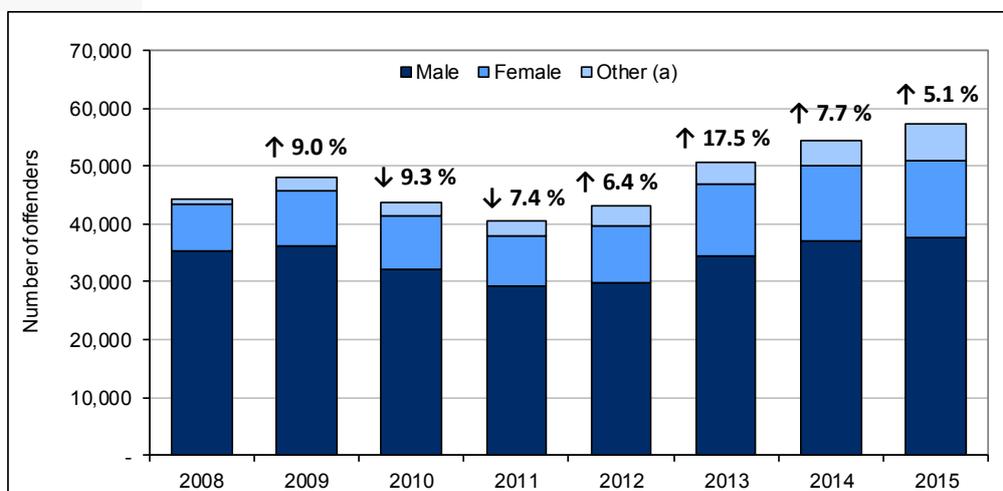
How many motoring offenders were prosecuted by magistrates' courts in Wales?

In 2015, 57,216 motoring offenders were prosecuted by magistrates' courts in Wales, an increase of 5.1 per cent since 2014. The number of motoring offenders has been increasing since this data collection began in 2008 and the latest figure represents a 29.5 per cent increase on the 2008 level ([Table 4](#) and [Chart 3](#)). Of the 57,216 motoring offenders, vehicle insurance offences and speed limit offences were the highest offence groups prosecuted for and accounted for 18,596 and 15,918 offenders respectively. A further 7,099 offenders were prosecuted for vehicle registration and excise licence offences and 3,150 offenders were prosecuted for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs ([Table 4](#)).

When compared to the 2014 figures, there were increases in offenders prosecuted for vehicle insurance offences (6.3 per cent), vehicle registration and excise licence offences (67 per cent) and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (0.7 per cent) whereas there was a decrease in those prosecuted for speed limit offences (6.2 per cent) in 2015.

The percentage change in motoring offenders prosecuted by the magistrates' court fluctuated annually between 2008 and 2015, with annual increases of 5.1 to 17.5 per cent recorded for some years, and annual decreases of 7.4 to 9.3 per cent ([Chart 3](#)). In 2015, the number of vehicle insurance offenders and speed limit offenders has increased 87 and 93 per cent respectively when compared to 2008. However, the number of offenders prosecuted for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and careless driving have been steadily declining for the most part since 2008 ([Table 4](#)).

Chart 3: Motoring offenders proceeded against at magistrates' courts by gender, 2008-2015



Source: Welsh Government analysis of criminal justice statistics, Ministry of Justice data

(a) Includes offences committed by 'other defendants' such as companies and public bodies and persons with 'unstated' gender. Percentages refer to the annual percentage change in total prosecutions when compared to the previous year

Table 4: Motoring offenders: proceedings at magistrates' courts (a)

	<i>Number</i>							
	2008 (b)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Causing death or bodily harm	23	28	27	24	39	22	39	39
Dangerous driving	273	309	228	225	209	189	208	209
Driving, etc. after consuming alcohol or taking drugs	4,600	4,580	3,503	3,493	3,288	3,102	3,127	3,150
Careless driving	1,674	1,768	1,537	1,453	885	856	823	898
Accident offences	439	482	429	385	341	428	354	340
Unauthorised taking or theft of motor vehicles	733	801	664	630	484	397	437	446
Driving licence related offences	2,335	2,088	1,715	1,622	1,330	1,415	1,211	1,291
Vehicle insurance offences	9,924	10,227	8,675	8,120	7,942	13,499	17,496	18,596
Vehicle registration and excise licence offences	7,460	9,476	9,324	8,694	8,386	5,914	4,251	7,099
Work record and employment	182	178	88	55	52	61	54	42
Vehicle test offences	1,085	1,401	852	692	420	478	240	400
Vehicle/driver records fraud and forgery	46	38	49	30	26	19	30	20
Vehicle or part in dangerous or defective condition	527	589	541	536	372	402	469	493
Speed limit offences	8,267	8,598	8,569	7,834	11,406	15,145	16,962	15,918
Neglecting road regulations	1,332	1,728	1,755	827	900	1,291	1,192	939
Miscellaneous offences	5,289	5,863	5,717	5,842	6,956	7,332	7,552	7,336
Total offences	44,189	48,154	43,673	40,462	43,036	50,550	54,445	57,216

Source: Welsh Government analysis of criminal justice statistics, Ministry of Justice data

Motoring offenders by gender

Of the 57,216 motoring offenders in 2015, 66 per cent were male (37,781 offenders), 23 per cent were female (13,258 offenders) and 'others' accounted for the remaining 11 per cent (6,177 offenders) ([Chart 3](#)). The 'others' group refers to offences committed by "other defendants" such as companies or public bodies and persons with "unstated" genders. The majority of both male and female offenders were prosecuted for vehicle insurance offences, speed limit offences, vehicle registration and excise licence offences and driving after consuming alcohol or taking drugs.

In 2015, the number of male offenders prosecuted for speeding and vehicle insurance has increased by 78.7 per cent and 28.9 per cent respectively, when compared to 2008. This differs to female offenders which have increased by 133.8 per cent and 176.2 per cent for the same offenders. Using the same time points, the number of convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs has fallen for both genders with a greater decrease observed in males (34.7 per cent) when compared to females (17.2 per cent).

Further tables on this are available on our [StatsWales website](#).

Motoring offenders by Police Force Area

When looking at motor offenders prosecuted at the magistrates' courts by police force area in 2015, South Wales had the largest number of all motoring offenders (61 per cent), followed by North Wales (16 per cent), Dyfed Powys (15 per cent) and Gwent (8 per cent) ([Table 5](#)). When compared to 2014, the number of prosecutions has increased in all areas apart from Gwent.

In North Wales (3,246 offenders), Dyfed Powys (3,262 offenders) and Gwent (1,488 offenders) the largest group of motoring offenders was speed limit offences, whereas in South Wales, the largest category was for vehicle insurance offences (15,034 offenders), which increased by 7 per cent when compared to 2014. In each of the four police force areas, speed limit offences, miscellaneous offences and vehicle insurance offences were the largest.

The largest regional variation was observed for vehicle registration and excise licence offences which varied from 7 offenders in Gwent up to 6,137 offenders in South Wales. For driving under the influence in 2015, Dyfed Powys and Gwent remained steady whereas there was an increase in South Wales (4.5 per cent) and a decrease in North Wales (7.3 per cent) when compared to 2014 figures.

Table 5: Motoring offenders: proceedings at magistrates' courts by police force area, 2014 and 2015 (a)

	<i>Number</i>							
	North Wales		Dyfed Powys		South Wales		Gwent	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Causing death or bodily harm	9	8	6	9	12	11	12	11
Dangerous driving	70	50	21	18	68	85	49	56
Driving, etc. after consuming alcohol or taking drugs	753	698	516	529	1369	1430	489	493
Careless driving	279	355	257	279	185	176	102	88
Accident offences	132	154	38	33	137	119	47	34
Unauthorised taking or theft of motor vehicles	76	95	49	64	229	204	83	83
Driving licence related offences	351	285	164	226	446	589	250	191
Vehicle insurance offences	1640	1802	931	1162	14055	15034	870	598
Vehicle registration and excise licence offences	442	486	579	469	3228	6137	2	7
Work record and employment	15	5	25	24	6	7	8	6
Vehicle test offences	88	183	24	82	112	104	16	31
Vehicle/driver records fraud and forgery	11	7	8	3	7	10	4	0
Vehicle or part in dangerous or defective condition	125	138	129	238	140	73	75	44
Speed limit offences	2628	3246	3193	3262	8450	7922	2691	1488
Neglect of road regulations	127	56	105	171	720	339	240	373
Miscellaneous offences	1292	1773	1393	1760	3355	2910	1512	893
All offences	8038	9341	7438	8329	32519	35150	6452	4396

Source: Welsh Government analysis of criminal justice statistics, Ministry of Justice data

[Table 6](#) shows the number of offenders found guilty of indictable motoring offences, which covers dangerous driving and vehicle fraud from the magistrates' and crown courts. When looking at the data from both courts, females accounted for only 1 in 20 offenders. In 2015 the total number of persons found guilty of indictable motoring offences from both courts was 276 where the crown court and magistrates' court accounted for 55 and 45 per cent respectively. Looking at the divide by police force, more offenders were found guilty in South Wales in both courts ([Table 6](#)).

Table 6: Persons found guilty of indictable motoring offences, by gender and police force area, 2015 (a)

	North Wales	Dyfed Pow ys	South Wales	Gwent	<i>Number</i> Wales
Magistrates' courts					
Males	25	12	41	37	115
Females	5	1	2	1	9
All persons	30	13	43	38	124
Crown courts					
Males	27	11	69	41	148
Females	1	2	1	0	4
All persons	28	13	70	41	152

Source: Welsh Government analysis of criminal justice statistics, Ministry of Justice data

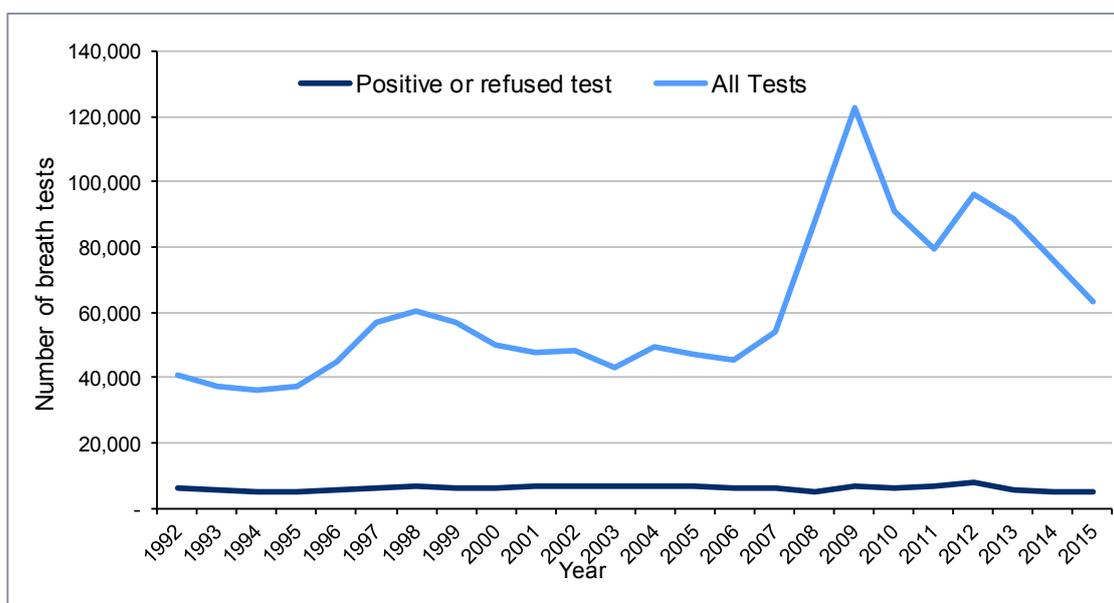
(a) These offences cover dangerous driving and vehicle document fraud.

Screening Breath Tests

The number of annual breath tests has fluctuated considerably between 1992 and 2015 from a low of 36,400 tests in 1994 to a peak of 123,000 tests in 2009 ([Chart 4](#)); with large increases in the number of tests in 2008 and 2009 in particular. Over the same time period the number of positive test results has been more stable varying from a high of 7,900 in 2012 to a low of 4,900 in 2015. The number of screening breath tests in 2015 represents a 16.2 per cent reduction in the number of tests when compared to the 2014 figure.

From 2012 to 2015 there has been a downward trend in both the numbers of positive or refused breath tests as well as in the total number of breath tests carried out. However given the data limitations when looking at the longer term trend (*see notes under [Chart 4](#)*) and the large changes in the total number of tests, it is not possible to tell whether the reduction in positive breath tests could be attributable to fewer offences being committed, a change to processing the data or if fewer offences have been detected because of less tests being undertaken.

Chart 4: Motoring Offences: Screening breath tests, 1992 – 2015 (a)(b)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Home Office data

- (a) Every effort is made to ensure that the figures presented are accurate and complete. However, it is important to note that these data have been extracted from large administrative data systems generated by police forces.
- (b) Due to under-reporting, the positive breath tests figure has been replaced by court proceedings for Dyfed-Powys and South Wales police forces since 1998, and for Gwent police force since 2001. From April 2003 Gwent changed to a different system of recording breath tests which resulted in a shortfall of total screenings.

In 2015, there were 63,500 screening breath tests carried out and 4,800 (7.6 per cent) had a positive result, which is a 5.9 per cent reduction in the number of positive tests when compared to 2014 ([Table 7](#)). Furthermore, since 2012 the number of positive tests recorded has decreased annually.

Table 7: Motoring Offences: Screening breath tests (a)

	<i>Number (nearest hundred), Per cent</i>			
	Positive result or refused test (b)	Negative test results	Percentage of specimens proving positive or refused	All tests (c)
2002	6,500	41,700	14	48,200
2003	6,700	36,300	16	43,000
2004	6,800	42,500	14	49,200
2005	6,600	40,400	14	47,000
2006	6,200	39,500	14	45,700
2007	6,200	47,700	11	53,900
2008	5,200	83,000	6	88,200
2009	6,700	116,300	5	123,000
2010	6,000	84,900	7	90,900
2011	7,000	72,600	9	79,600
2012	7,900	88,200	8	96,100
2013	5,800	83,000	6	88,800
2014	5,100	70,700	7	75,800
2015	4,800	58,700	8	63,500

Source: Welsh Government analysis of Home Office data

- (a) Every effort is made to ensure that the figures presented are accurate and complete. However, it is important to note that these data have been extracted from large administrative data systems generated by police forces.
- (b) Due to under-reporting, the positive breath tests figure has been replaced by court proceedings for Dyfed-Powys and South Wales police forces since 1998, and for Gwent police force since 2001.
- (c) From April 2003 Gwent changed to a different system of recording breath tests which resulted in a shortfall of total screenings.

Notes

1 Context

1.1 Related Publications

Equivalent data for England can be found at the links for the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice in section 2 below.

Transport Scotland publish the number of motor vehicle offences recorded by the police by type of offence in the 'Road Transport Vehicles' chapter of the compendium publication titled '[Scottish Transport Statistics](#)'.

The Scottish Government publishes the number of people proceeded against in court for motor vehicle offences in the Statistical Bulletin titled '[Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#)'.

The Police Service of Northern Ireland produces statistics on fixed penalty notices: [Fixed penalty notice \(FPN\) and discretionary disposal statistics for traffic offences](#)

The Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service publish the number of defendants disposed of in the magistrates' courts for motoring offences: [Magistrates' Court Bulletin](#)

2 Data Source

The information about fixed penalty notices for driving offences comes from the data series compiled by the Home Office in '[Police Powers and Procedures England and Wales](#)'.

The information on court proceedings reproduces the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Justice in their [criminal justice series](#).

3 Definitions

3.1 Coverage

The coverage in 'Police Powers and Procedures' includes the use of police powers to issue fixed penalty notices for motoring offences. This is broken down by offence type and how they were dealt with (e.g. penalty paid or fine registered at court). The data presented are drawn from returns from police forces in England and Wales.

The figures also include notices issued by police employed traffic wardens for parking offences. It should be stressed here that most traffic wardens are now employed by local authorities, and their activities are not covered here.

The box below shows the local authorities in Wales who have taken over the responsibility for parking enforcement and when this occurred:

Neath Port Talbot	1 June 1999	Pembrokeshire	1 Feb 2011
Carmarthenshire	1 Feb 2004	Powys	1 April 2011
Denbighshire	1 July 2004	Merthyr Tydfil	11 Jan 2012
Conwy	1 Sept 2006	Ceredigion	4 June 2012
Gwynedd	1 April 2007	Rhondda Cynon Taff	1 Aug 2012
Isle of Anglesey	1 April 2007	Bridgend	1 April 2013
Wrexham	1 March 2008	Vale of Glamorgan	1 April 2013
Swansea	1 Sept 2008	Flintshire	1 Oct 2013
Cardiff	5 July 2010		

Statistics on Vehicle Defect Rectification notices for motoring offences no longer appear in this bulletin as they were withdrawn from 2009.

3.2 Breath tests

The police can require a person to take a screening breath test if they have reasonable cause to suspect that the person has been driving or attempting to drive with alcohol in their body (Section 6(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1988), that they have committed a moving traffic offence (Section 6(1)), or that the person has been involved in an accident (Section 6(2)). A person failing to provide a breath test is guilty of an offence, unless there is a reasonable excuse.

3.3 Indictable motoring offences

Indictable motoring offences cover only dangerous driving offences and vehicle document fraud. The table shows the number of people found guilty of the above offences. This differs from the other tables, where the number of proceedings are shown.

4 Symbols

The following symbols have been used throughout the bulletin:

. not applicable

.. not available

5 Key quality information

This section provides a summary of information on this output against five dimensions of quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and Punctuality, Accessibility and Clarity, and Comparability.

5.1 Relevance

The statistics are used both within and outside the Welsh Government to monitor trends in driving offences and as a baseline for further analysis.

Breath test statistics are used to measure the effectiveness of drink–drive campaigns by police forces.

5.2 Accuracy

See section 5.5 below.

5.3 Timeliness and Punctuality

The statistics on court proceedings relate to cases in the magistrates' courts in Wales during 12 months ending December 2015.

5.4 Accessibility and Clarity

This Statistical Bulletin is pre-announced and then published on the [Statistics for Wales](#) website and is accompanied by tables on our [Statswales](#) website. Historically, this information was released in Chapter 5 of 'Welsh Transport Statistics'.

5.5 Comparability and coherence

From June 2012, PentiP, a new national system for processing FPNs, was introduced in police forces across England and Wales, replacing the Vehicle Procedures and Fixed Penalty Office (VP/FPO) system. VP/FPO data, supplied to the Home Office by individual police forces, are presented in this bulletin for the years 2007 to 2011 so that comparisons can be made on the number of FPNs issued during that period. Data for all forces from 2011 have been extracted centrally from PentiP, allowing comparisons to be made from 2011 onwards. In general, PentiP figures are slightly lower than equivalent ones from VP/FPO; PentiP figures for FPNs issued in England and Wales in 2011 are approximately 5% lower than those drawn from VP/FPO.

The user guide ([User Guide to Police Powers and Procedures](#)) contains further information relating to definitions, legislation, procedure and the change to PentiP.

National Statistics status

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

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016 and this release includes none of the national indicators.

Information on indicators and associated technical information - [How do you measure a nation's progress? - National Indicators](#)

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

Further details

The document is available at: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/motoring-offences>

Further tables of data are available at : <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Transport>

Next update

Motoring offenders during 2016 bulletin and StatsWales tables will be published December 2017.

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to stats.transport@wales.gsi.gov.uk.

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