

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>SPA Board Meeting</b>
<b>Date and Time</b>	<b>27 August 2014, 13.00hrs</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>Clydebank Town Hall, Clydebank</b>
<b>Title of Paper</b>	<b>SPA Policing Performance Report</b>
<b>Item Number</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Presented By</b>	<b>Tom McMahon</b>
<b>For Approval / For Information – please annotate</b>	<b>For information</b>
<b>Appendix Attached: Yes, 7</b>	<b>Performance on a Page April to June 2014 and other supporting documentation</b>

**PURPOSE**

1. To provide Members with strategic level information on policing in Scotland for the period Apr-Jun 2014.

**UPDATE**

2. The first “Performance on a Page” report on policing in Scotland was presented to the Board on 26 February 2014. This report follows the same format and is attached as one of the Appendices.

‘Performance on a Page’ (PoP) is an integral part of SPA’s Performance Framework, which includes:-

- a self-assessment programme to enable SPA to assess the delivery of its own functions;
- a set of strategic level corporate support indicators or business metrics;
- reports on progress against the Scottish Government’s four Strategic Police Priorities, objectives and commitments; and
- a set of key policing performance indicators - Performance on a Page.

PoP currently contains a suite of strategic-level indicators, chosen to help determine whether the four strategic policing priorities set out by Scottish Ministers, the SPA Strategic Objectives, the commitments set out by Police Scotland and the policing principles set out in Section 37 of Police Reform Act are being delivered in an efficient and effective way. The indicators are both qualitative and quantitative.

## **Scottish Police Authority: Policing Performance Analysis Apr-Jun 2014**

All statistics are provisional and should be treated as management information. All data post reform are provided by Police Scotland, extracted from Police Scotland management information systems, and are correct as at the published date on the report. Pre-reform historic crime data are derived from returns submitted to Scottish Government for inclusion in the Recorded Crime Statistical Bulletin.

The National Statistics on police recorded crime in Scotland in 2013-14 are due to be published by the Scottish Government in the autumn.

### **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: MAKING COMMUNITIES SAFER**

#### Recorded Crime and detection rates

This analysis is derived from figures which are provisional management information, taken from a static copy of the ScOMIS operational database as at end June 2014 and published by PSoS in August.

#### **Recorded crime**

The number of recorded crimes in crime groups 1-4<sup>1</sup> in Scotland in the period Apr-Jun 2014/15 was 49,976, a 6.0% decrease compared with the same period a year earlier. Detection rates for groups 1-4 overall were 36.4 in the period Apr-Jun 2014, 0.4 percentage points lower compared with 36.9 in Apr-Jun 2013. The number of recorded crimes in crime groups 1-5 in Scotland in the period Apr-Jun 2014 was 65,573, a decrease of 6.0% compared with the same period a year earlier, when the number of recorded crimes was 69,741. The detection rate for Groups 1 -5 in Apr-Jun 2014 was 50.7%, slightly lower than 51.0% in Apr-Jun 2013. This change is not statistically significant.

Between the periods Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014, recorded crime<sup>2</sup> decreased in each of the crime groups 1 – 5, with the greatest reduction – 14,571 to 13,453 or 7.7% - in group 4 (fire-raising, malicious mischief etc.). Within group 4, most of the decrease is due to reductions in the levels of vandalism. (In Apr-Jun 2014, recorded crimes in group 4 represented 27% of all group 1-4 recorded crimes and 20.5% of all group 1-5 recorded crimes).

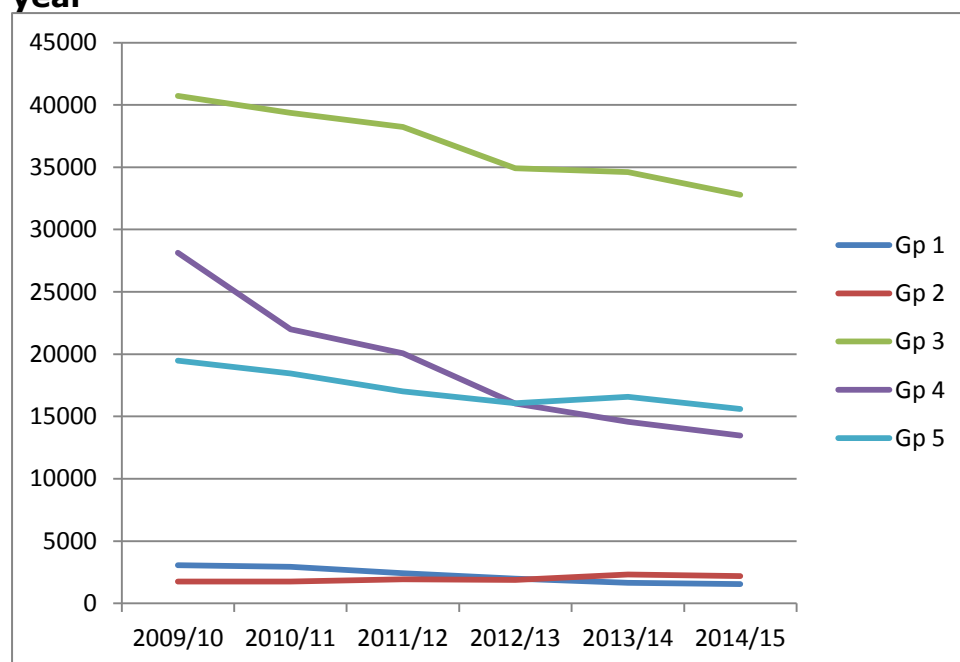
The following set of charts show the trends in recorded crime and detection rates in Apr-Jun each year from 2009/10 to 2014/15 for each of groups 1-5.

---

<sup>1</sup> Definitions of crime groups 1-5 are set out in Appendix 2

<sup>2</sup> Both sets of figures are derived from ScOMIS

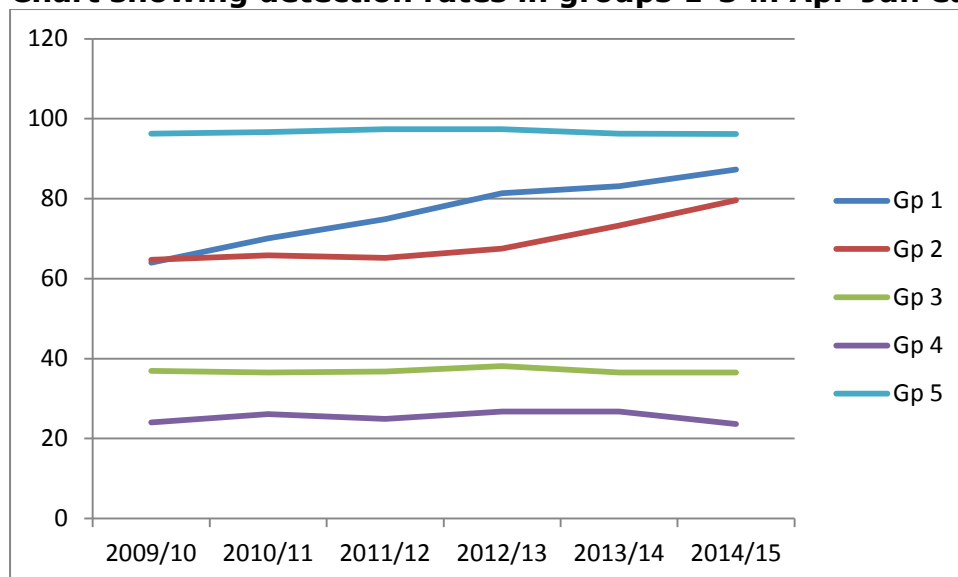
**Chart showing recorded crimes in each of groups 1-5 in Apr-Jun each year<sup>3</sup>**



	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Gp 1	3070	2942	2423	1987	1649	1542
Gp 2	1757	1747	1930	1868	2325	2187
Gp 3	40720	39352	38239	34906	34613	32794
Gp 4	28146	22003	20063	16022	14571	13453
Gp 5	19465	18442	17009	16052	16583	15597

<sup>3</sup> In both charts, figures prior to Apr-Jun 2013/14 are from the Recorded Crimes series published by Scottish Government. Figures for Apr-Jun 2013/14 and Apr-Jun 2014/15 are management information from ScOMIS

**Chart showing detection rates in groups 1-5 in Apr-Jun each year**



	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Gp 1	64	70.1	74.9	81.4	83.1	87.3
Gp 2	64.7	65.8	65.2	67.5	73.3	79.6
Gp 3	36.9	36.5	36.8	38.1	36.5	36.5
Gp 4	24	26.1	24.9	26.8	26.8	23.6
Gp 5	96.3	96.7	97.4	97.4	96.3	96.2

Detection rates in groups 1 and 2 increased over the period (significantly since 2012/13), remained unchanged in group 3 and decreased in group 4.

### Road casualty reduction

This is a priority area for PSoS. The statistics have now been broken down further to show number of people killed (including children) and number of children killed. The number of people killed or seriously injured fell between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014, from 463 to 448. Within that, the number of people killed (including children) rose over the same period from 46 to 53, representing a 15.2% increase although the number of children killed fell from 3 to 0.<sup>14</sup>

The reduction targets for road accident casualties are based upon the Scottish Government's Road Safety Framework for Scotland, to be achieved by 2020, with interim targets set for 2015. These are shown below. Appendix 5 provides more information on road casualty statistics as does HMICS's recent Thematic Review of Road Policing (<http://www.hmics.com/publications/hmics-thematic-inspection-road-policing>).

<sup>14</sup> An analysis of road policing casualties based on Transport Scotland statistics broken down by gender and road type is attached at Appendix 4

<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>* Baseline for improvement</b>	<b>2015 interim reduction target</b>	<b>2020 reduction target</b>
<b>People killed (includes children)</b>	292	30% <b>(41% achieved by 2013)</b>	40%
<b>People seriously injured</b>	2605	43% <b>(36% achieved by 2013)</b>	55%
<b>Children killed (aged &lt;16 years)</b>	15	35% <b>(61% achieved by 2013)</b>	50%
<b>Children seriously injured</b>	325	50% <b>(56% achieved by 2013)</b>	65%

#### Public protection

The number of domestic abuse incidents recorded has risen from 14,189 in Apr-Jun 2013 to 14,870 in Apr-Jun 2014 – an increase of 4.8%. The percentage of those incidents subsequently classified as a crime, also rose between the same two periods, from 54.2% to 57.3%.

The number of children referred to partner agencies is currently not available.

### **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: RESPONDING TO MAJOR EVENTS AND THREATS**

HMICS report on Thematic Review of CONTEST Prepare 2013 stated that “Police Scotland, working with partners, is prepared to respond to and recover from a terrorist incident”. It also made eight recommendations for further improvement. These are set out at Appendix 3.

Action against Serious and Organised Crime in 2013/14 saw 728 nominal arrests, over £37million identified for restraint or seized under POCA legislation and £45,648,839 deprived to SOCG through intervention tactics.

### **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: DELIVERING AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE, INCLUDING REFORM BENEFITS**

The performance measures for this area are currently under development with a view to reporting a wider suite of corporate metrics to reflect the effectiveness and efficiency of the business. Performance results are as follows:

#### Total Workforce Numbers (Full-time Equivalent)

The number of FTE police officers and police staff as at 30 June 2014 was 17,318 and 5,806 respectively<sup>5</sup>. Police officer numbers are still above 17,234, which represents 1,000 extra officers since March 2007.

<sup>5</sup> A Scottish Government publication on police officer numbers was published on 5<sup>th</sup> August

### Working Time Lost through Sickness Absence

Proportion of working time lost to sickness absence has fallen for both police officers and police staff, from 4.4% to 4.1% and from 4.7% to 4.5% respectively over the period. Previous annual figures from SPPF suggest current levels for police officers and police staff are returning to the lower levels experienced pre-reform (4.2% and 4.6% respectively in SPPF 2012/13).

### Reports to the Procurator Fiscal

The percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal has fallen between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014, from 90.6% to 86.9%. This figure is still above the target rate of 80%.

### Emergency Incidents

Under development

## **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: INCREASING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND REDUCING FEAR OF CRIME**

### Increasing public confidence and reducing fear of crime

Latest figures from Scottish Household Survey were published on 13 August. The following is an extract from that publication

Results from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2013 show that overall ratings of neighbourhood have been consistently high, with over nine in ten typically saying their neighbourhood is a 'very' or 'fairly' good place to live. The percentage of people who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live has been gradually increasing over recent years. In 2013, 55.2% of respondents said their neighbourhood was a very good place, this is the same as in 2012. This proportion has decreased from 55.9% since 2011, although remains higher than 51.7% in 2007. These ratings have remained broadly stable from 2009. In 2013, around six per cent of adults rated their neighbourhood as being fairly or very poor.

People living in accessible and remote rural areas are the most likely to rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live (69% and 73% respectively). In contrast, the percentage of people living in urban areas and accessible towns rating their neighbourhood as a 'very good' place to live is lower, ranging between 49% and 62%. These findings are broadly consistent with previous years.

The variations by levels of deprivation reveal further area-based differences as the proportion rating their neighbourhood as very good increases significantly as deprivation declines. Of those living in the 10% most deprived areas of Scotland, 27% rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, compared to 76% in the 10% least deprived areas. Also in the 10% most deprived areas, around four fifths (81%) rate their neighbourhood as either a fairly good or very good place to live. However, this proportion rises as deprivation decreases, with 99% of

those living in the 10% least deprived areas rating their neighbourhood as fairly or very good.

#### User satisfaction

Overall user satisfaction expressed by the public with the way police dealt with the incident reported now stands at 82.8%, slightly higher than 82.4%, as at end year 2013/14<sup>6</sup>. The SPPF figure for 2012/13 pre-reform was 84%. The figures are not strictly comparable given differences in collecting procedures by legacy forces who were given discretion to choose their own method, question order and presentation. Appendix 7 sets out some of the conclusions of the Performance sub-group set up to look at issues around comparability of user satisfaction data. This issue will be discussed further when the Performance Steering Group meets in September.

#### Complaints about the Police

The number of complaint cases against police officers and staff has fallen from 1,180 cases in Apr-Jun 2013 to 1,014 cases in Apr-Jun 2014

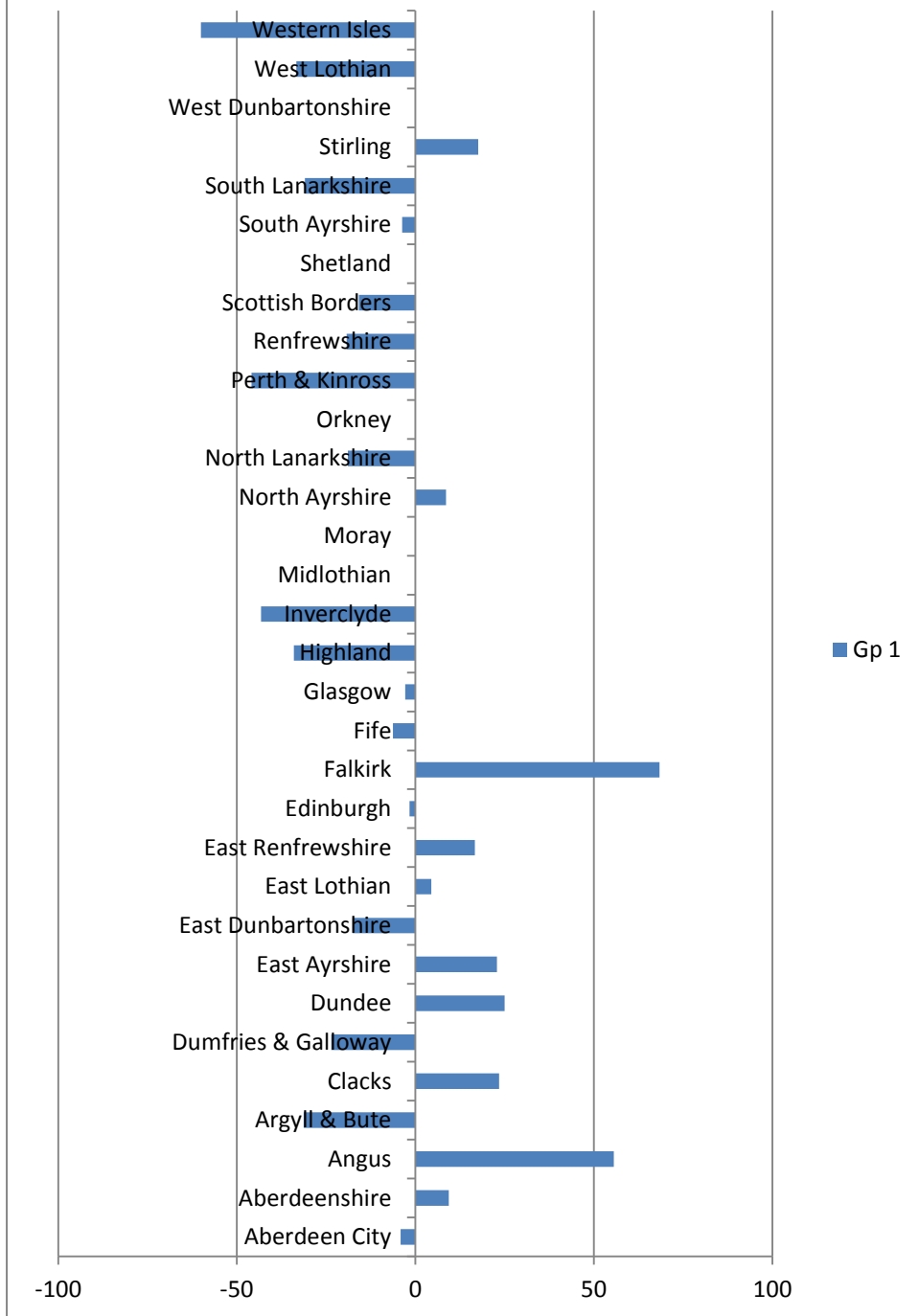
#### Key points arising from Local Police Area Analysis

Please note that tables showing numbers of recorded crimes and detection rates in Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014 can be found at Appendix 4.

---

<sup>6</sup> The figure for 2013/14 is only for part of the year as surveying began in September 2013

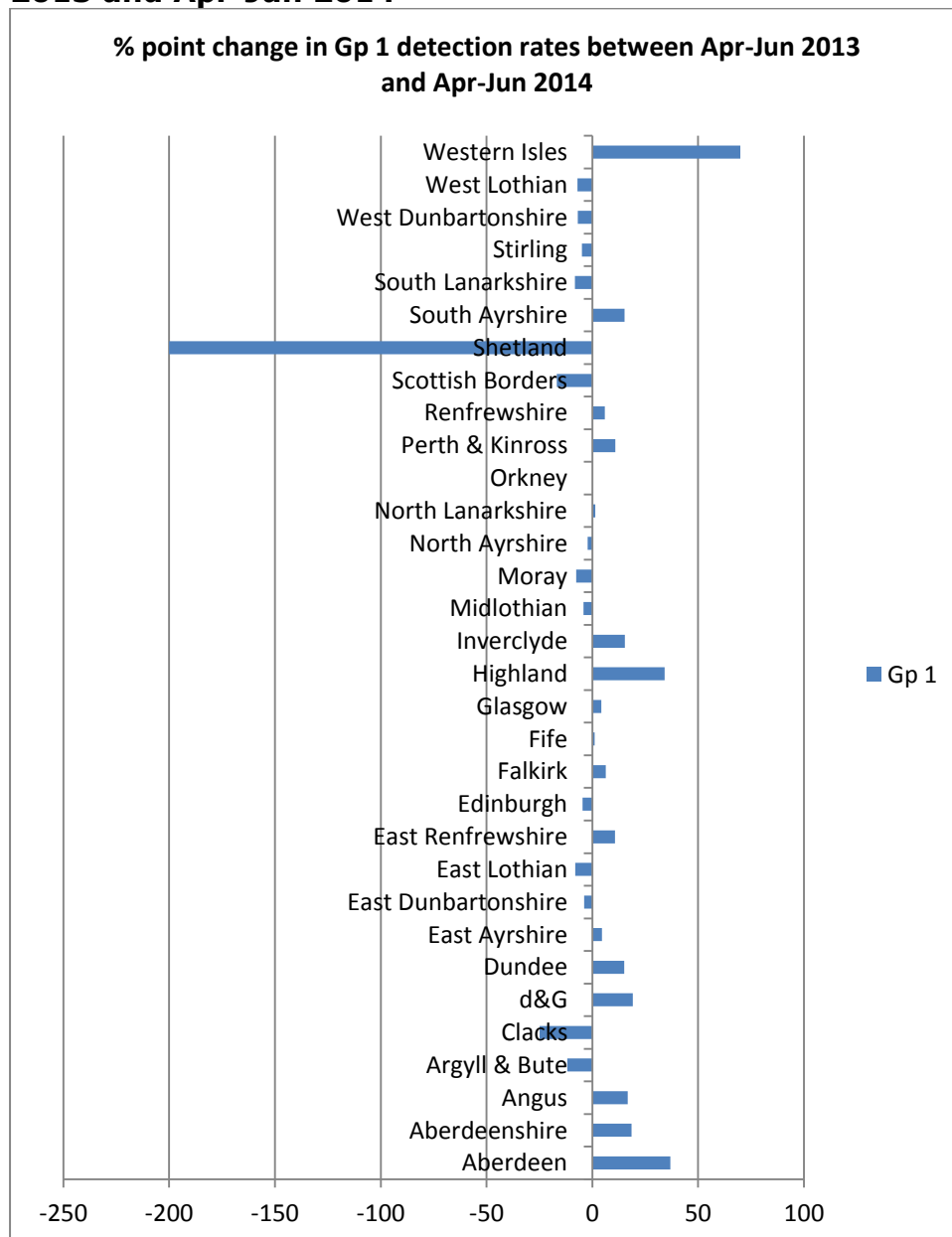
## Gp 1 recorded crimes - % change between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014





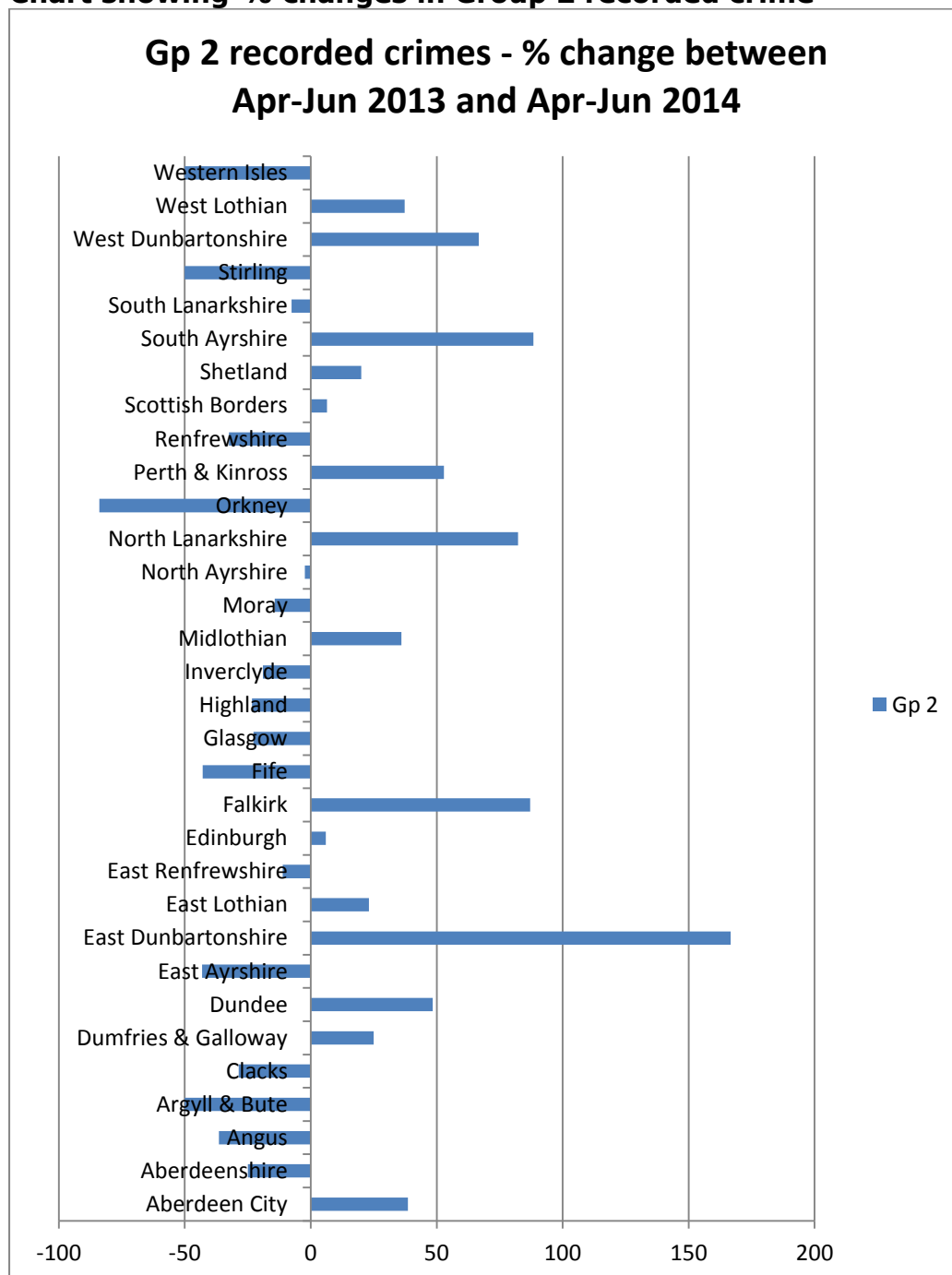
The chart on the previous page shows the % change in recorded group 1 crimes (crimes of violence) between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014. Great caution is needed in interpreting these figures as they are based on management information and in small authorities, often on very small numbers leading to large % changes. For example in Falkirk, the large % increase is due primarily to an increase in serious assault, from 12 in Apr-Jun 2013 to 26 in Apr-Jun 2014. The main point to note is that out of 32 authorities, 16 recorded decreases in group 1 crimes, 11 recorded increases and 5 had no change.

**Chart showing % point changes in detection rates between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014**



The numerical difference or % point change in detection rates in Gp 1 for the period Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014 are shown in the chart above. Shetland's high % decrease is due to a fall in crimes of violence from 3 to 1 between Apr-Dec 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014.

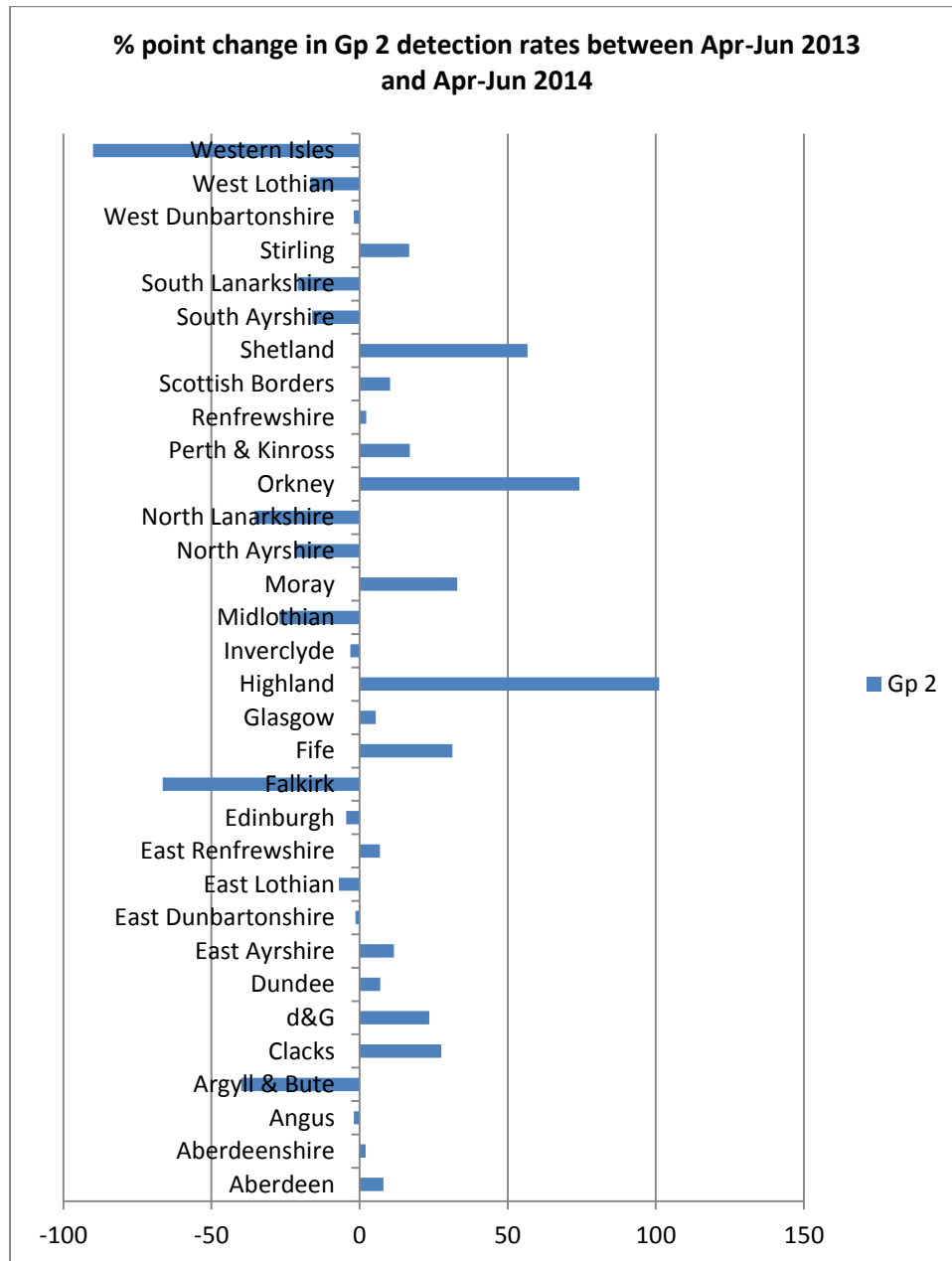
Chart showing % changes in Group 2 recorded crime



Again, caution is required in the interpretation of the figures. Seventeen authorities showed decreases in numbers of recorded group 2 crimes (sexual crimes), the most noteworthy are the larger authorities of Glasgow and Fife. The decrease in Glasgow was primarily due to a decrease in rape and sexual assault and prostitution related crimes while in Fife the decrease was due to decreases

in rape and sexual assault and a large decrease in other group 2 crimes. Of those larger authorities showing increases, rape and sexual assault were the main reasons for the increases in North Lanarkshire, sexual assault in South Ayrshire, rape, prostitution and other group 2 crimes in Dundee and other group 2 crimes in Falkirk.

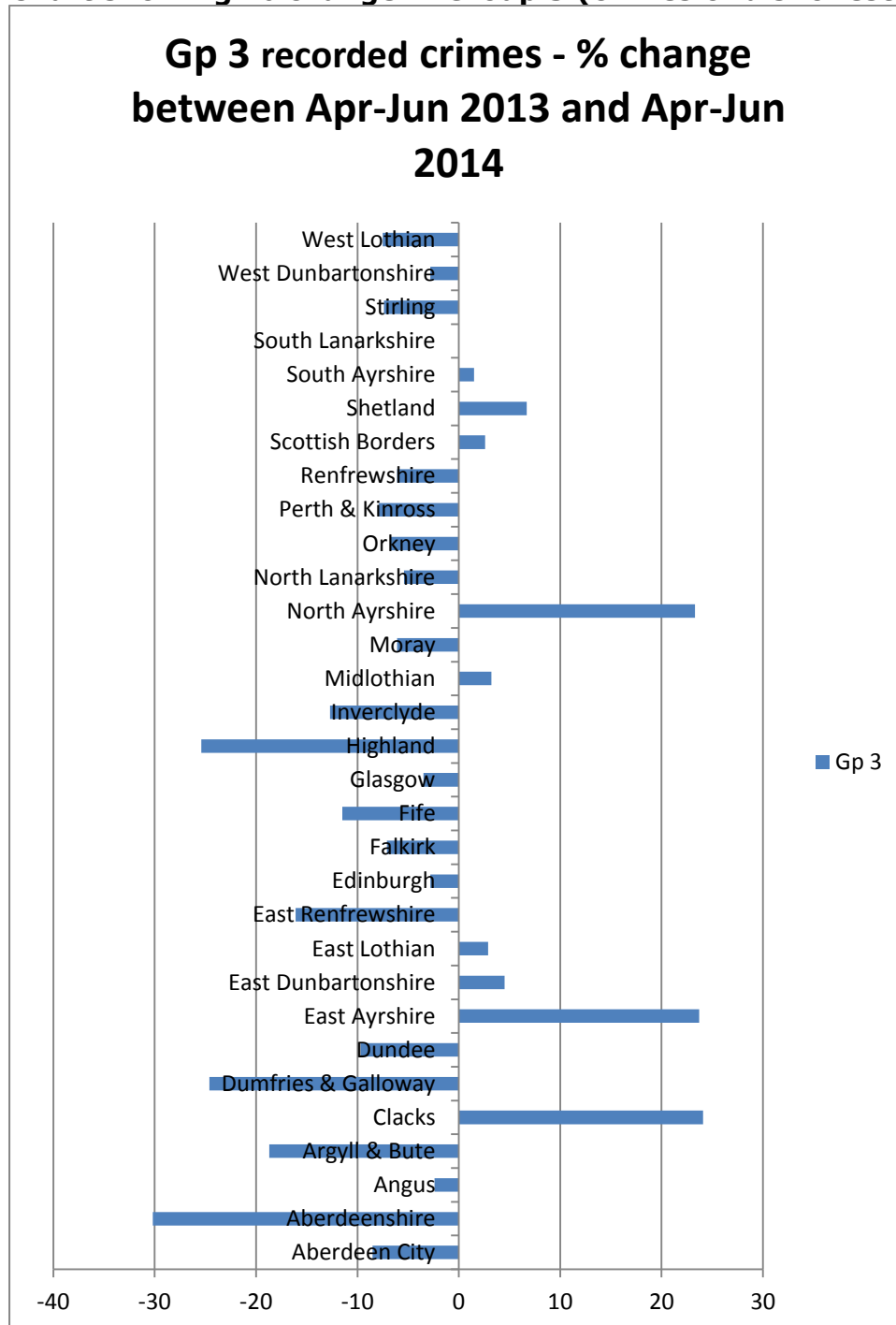
**Chart showing % point changes in detection rates between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014**



The numerical difference or % point change in detection rates in Gp 2 for the period Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014 are shown in the chart above. Large % changes in small authorities are due to the small numbers of recorded and detected crime underpinning the calculations. In Highland, however, detection rates in Gp 2 are very high, over 100% in all subcrimes in the Group except

assault with intent to rape. This suggests that more historic crimes are being detected

**Chart showing % change in Group 3 (crimes of dishonesty)**



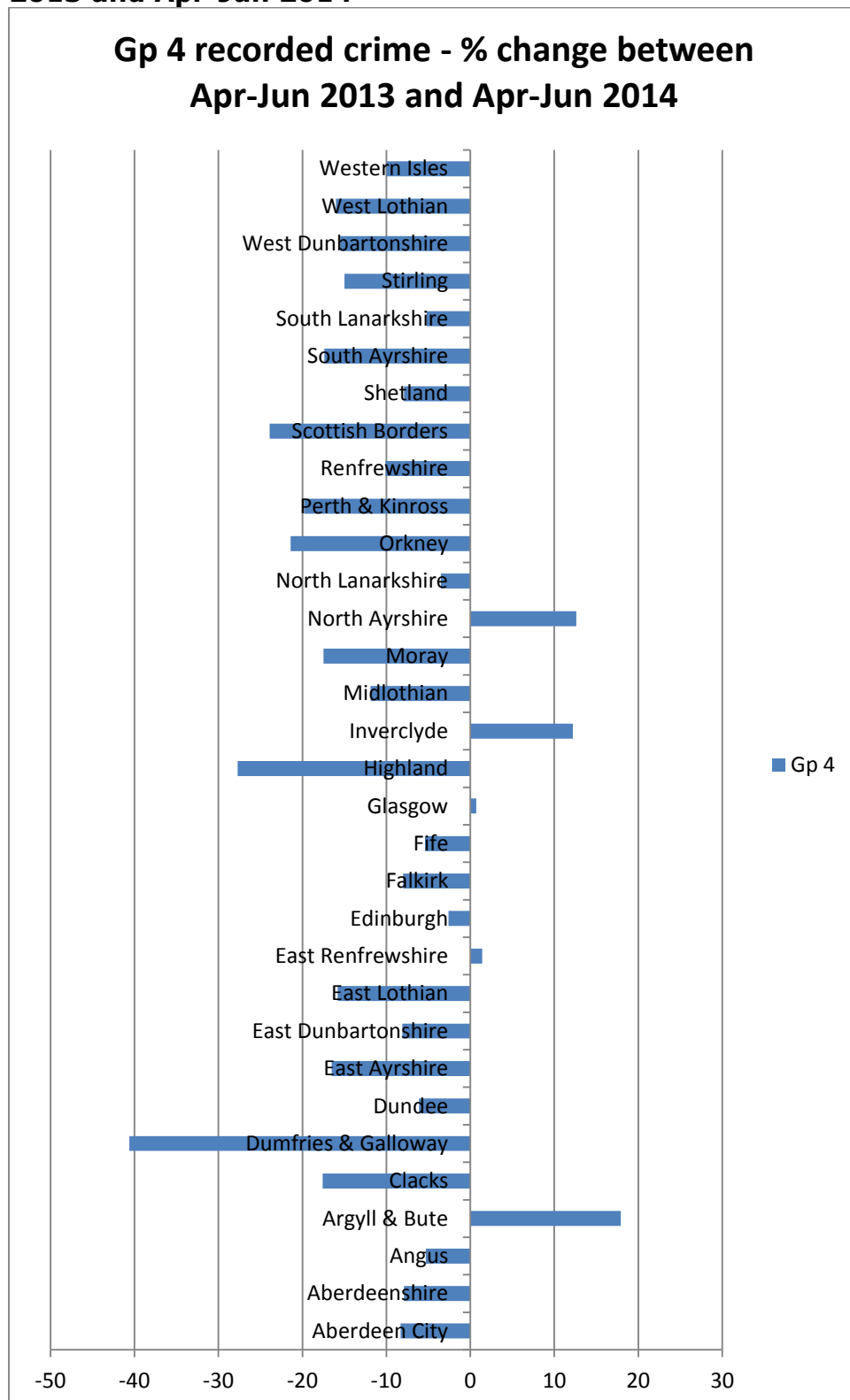
In group 3 crimes of dishonesty, 9 authorities showed % increases while 22 showed decreases and 1 remained unchanged. Of the larger authorities showing increases, in both North Ayrshire and East Ayrshire it was primarily due to group 3 increases in domestic housebreaking and common theft and shoplifting. Of the larger authorities showing decreases (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) the main reasons for the decreases are housebreaking and theft.

**Chart showing % point changes in detection rates between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014**



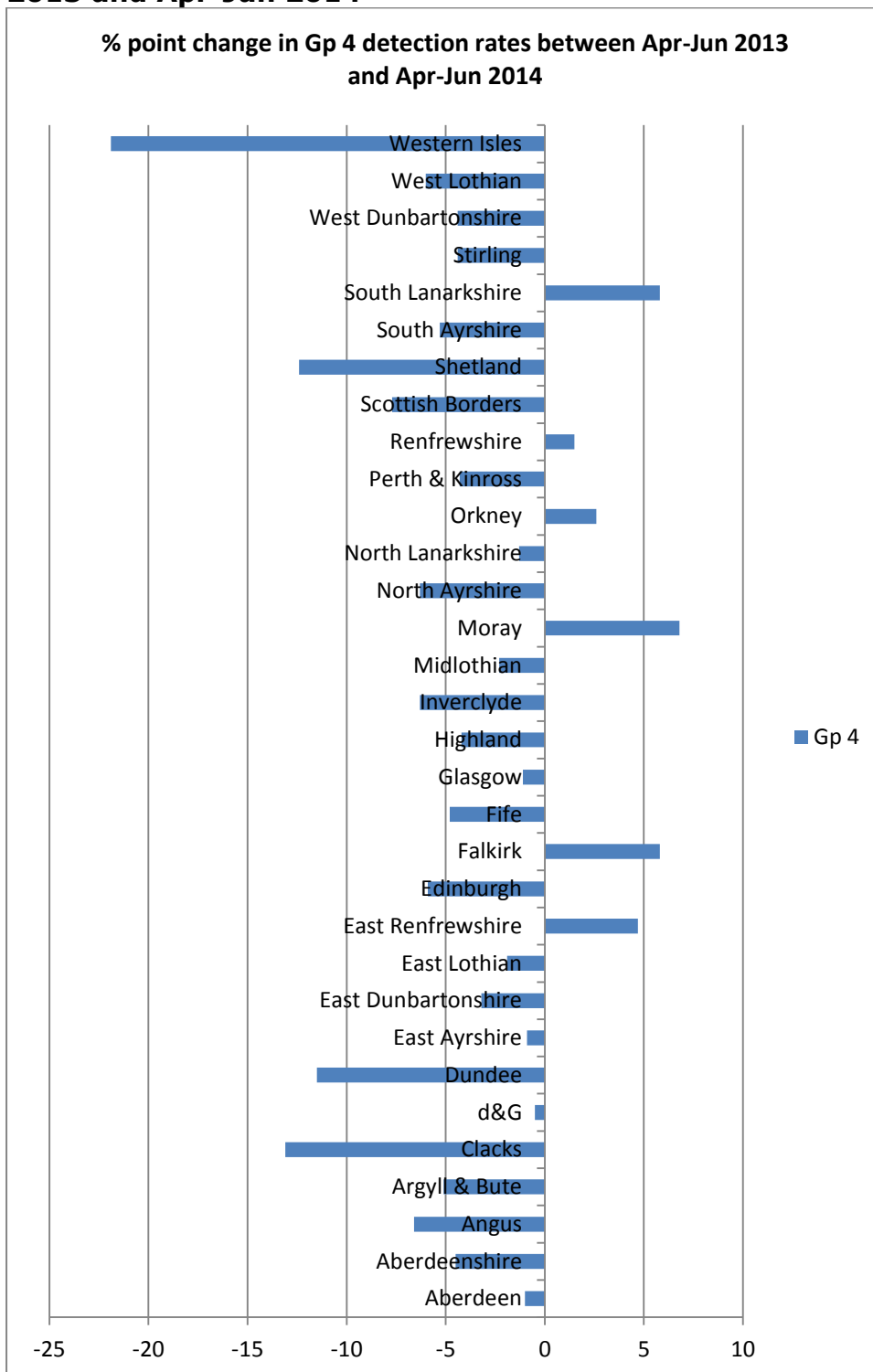
The numerical difference or % point change in detection rates in Gp 3 for the period Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014 are shown in the chart above. Again, the more dramatic % changes are in small authorities where small numbers underpin the detection rate calculations.

**Chart showing % change in group 4 recorded crime between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014**



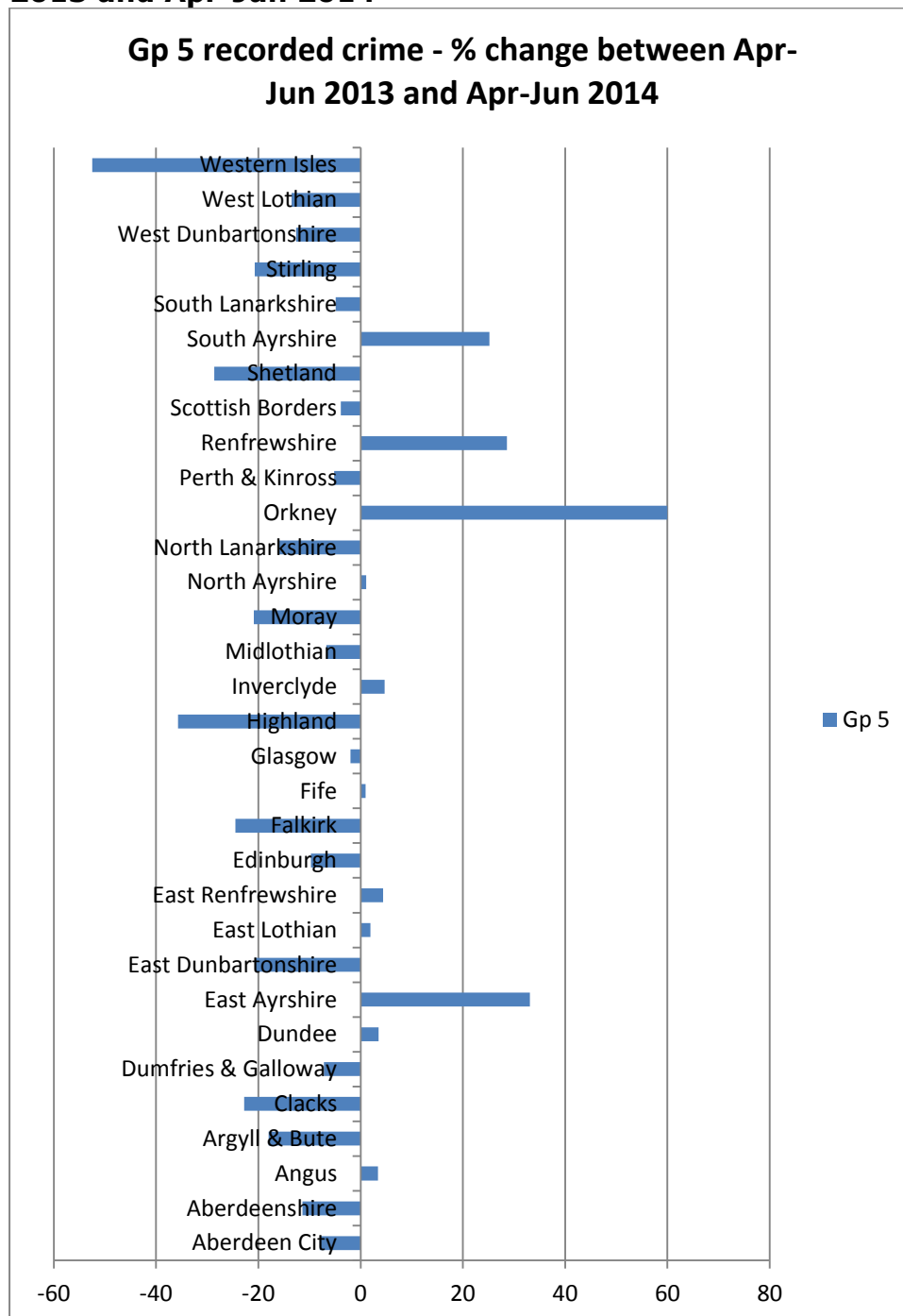
The above chart for group 4 recorded crime shows increases in 5 authorities and decreases in 27. The primary reason for the decreases was a reduction in vandalism/malicious mischief.

**Chart showing % point changes in detection rates between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014**



The numerical difference or % point change in detection rates in Gp 4 for the period Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014 are shown in the chart above. Again, the dramatic % changes are in small authorities where small numbers underpin the calculations.

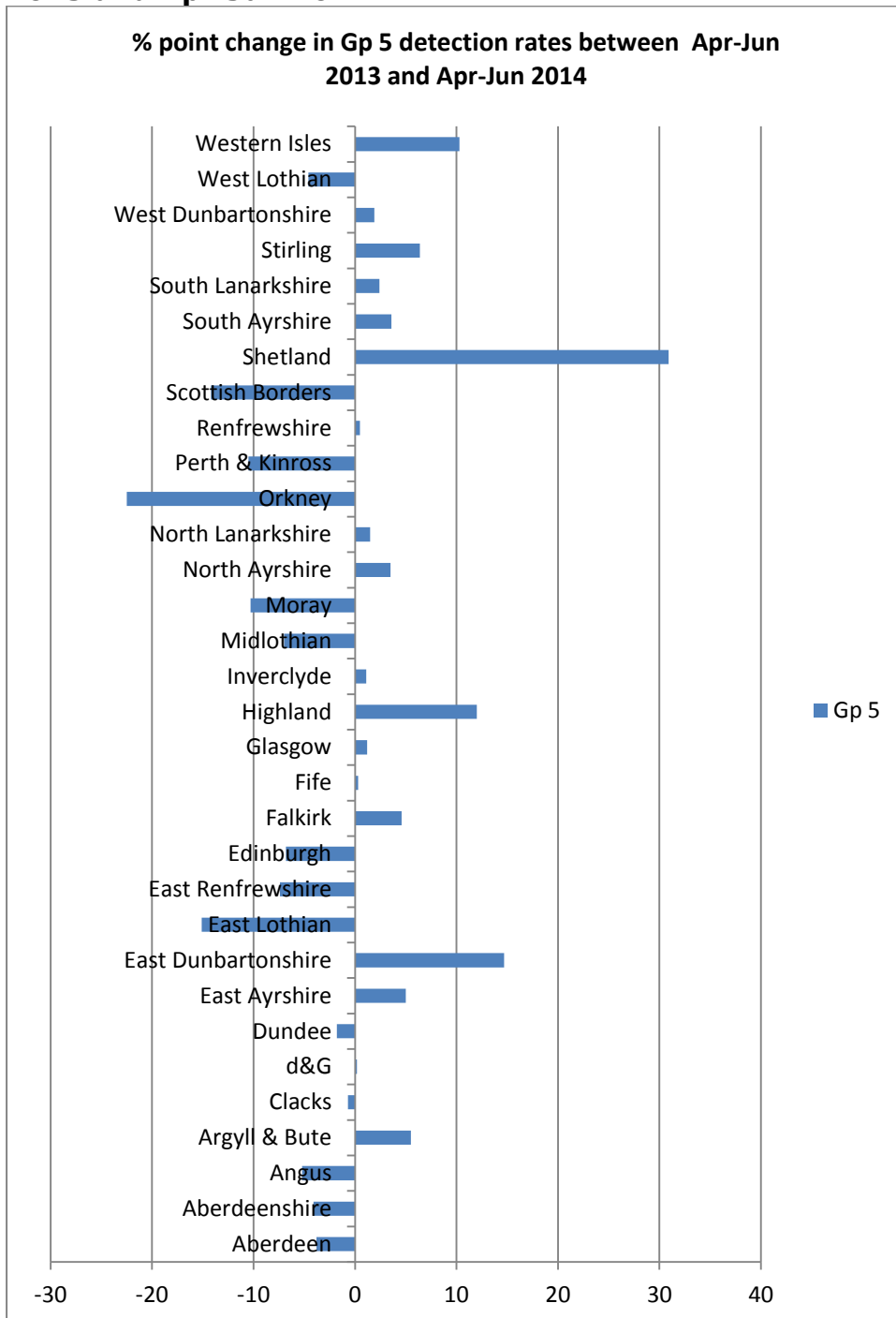
**Chart showing % change in group 5 recorded crime between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014**



Group 5 recorded crimes increased in 11 authorities and decreased in 21 authorities. In those authorities with decreases, the main reasons were a fall in drug offences and offensive weapons. Of those recording increases in group 5, it was mostly for the same reasons. Fourteen authorities had increases in the number of bail offences recorded.



**Chart showing % point changes in detection rates between Apr-Jun 2013 and Apr-Jun 2014**



**RECOMMENDATION**

Members are invited to note the information in the update and in the Appendices.

## Appendix 1

### PERFORMANCE ON A PAGE

#### STRATEGIC POLICING PRIORITY 1: MAKING COMMUNITIES SAFER

##### Strategic Objectives:

- Work in Partnership to improve safety for the citizens of Scotland and reduce crime.
- Ensure that all communities, including the most vulnerable, have access to the police service and are given the support they need to feel safe.

	Apr 13 - June 13	Apr 14 - June 14	Volume Change	% change
<b>1 Crime</b>				
Group 1 recorded crime (Violence)	1,649	1,542	-107	-6.5%
Group 2 recorded crime (Indecency)	2,325	2,187	-138	-5.9%
Group 3 recorded crime (Dishonesty)	34,613	32,794	-1819	-5.3%
Group 4 recorded crime (Vandalism, reckless damage etc.)	14,571	13,453	-1118	-7.7%
Total Groups 1-4 recorded crime	53,158	49,976	-3182	-6.0%
Total Groups 1-5 recorded crime	69,741	65,573	-4168	-6.0%
<b>2 Detection rate</b>				
	%	%		% pt change
Group 1	83.1	87.3		4.2
Group 2	73.3	79.6		6.3
Group 3	36.5	36.5		0.0
Group 4	26.8	23.6		-3.2
Groups 1-4	36.9	36.4		-0.4
Groups 1-5	51.0	50.7		-0.3
<b>3 Road casualty Reduction</b>				
Number of People killed or seriously injured (includes children)	463	448	-15	-3.2%
Total Number of People killed (includes children)	46	53	7	15.2%
Number of people slightly injured	2,331	2,036	-295	-12.7%
Number of Children killed / seriously injured (under 16 years)	41	36	-5	-12.2%
Number of Children killed	3	0	-3	-100.0%
Number of Children slightly injured	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>4 Youth Crime</b>				
Number of young people who offend (difference may be due to different recording practice. Source system in now iVPD)	5,421	3,017	-2,404	-44.3%
Number of young people who offend who are referred to an EEI Co-ordinator	1,593	1,582	11	-0.7%
<b>5 Public Protection</b>				
Domestic Abuse Incidents recorded	14,189	14,870	681	4.8%
Proportion of domestic abuse incidents which result in a crime	50.9%	57.9%		7.0%
Domestic Abuse crime detection rate	81.6%	84.1%		2.5%
Number of children referred to partner agencies (no longer a KPI so not routinely captured)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Adult at Risk referrals made to partner agencies (comparative data not available as significant difference due to source system now iVPD)	n/a	6,560	n/a	n/a
Number of offenders managed under MAPPA	3,344	3,502	158	4.7%
<b>6 Requirement for Specialist Police Support Functions</b>				
Number of formal requests for specialist services (no longer a KPI so not captured)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of formal requests granted (no longer a KPI so not captured)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

iVPD stands for Interim Vulnerable Persons Database. It facilitates the recording of concern reports for vulnerable people across Police Scotland. Concerns are recorded under six thematic areas: Adult Concerns (including Adult Support & Protection); Child Concerns (including Child Protection); Domestic Abuse; Youth Offending; Hate Concerns; Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC). It was rolled out across the country on a staggered basis throughout the second half of 13/14.

## STRATEGIC POLICING PRIORITY 2: RESPONDING TO MAJOR EVENTS AND THREATS

### Strategic Objectives:

- Enhance Scotland's global reputation as a safe place.
- Ensure that there is equitable access to services across all of Scotland's communities where and when needed.

- 7 **Readiness to respond to Natural Hazards and Major Events** Preparations are underway for the Ryder Cup. Reports on progress can be found at <http://www.scotland.police.uk>.
- 8 **Action against Terrorism** HMICS report on Thematic review of CONTEST Prepare 2013 can be found at <http://www.hmics.com/publications/>
- 9 **Action against Serious and Organised Crime (SOCG)** (Annual figures for 2013/14) 728 SOCG nominal arrests, £37,200,011 identified for restraint or seized under POCA legislation; £45,648,839 deprived to SOCG through intervention tactics.

## STRATEGIC POLICING PRIORITY 3: DELIVERING AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE, INCLUDING REFORM BENEFITS

### Strategic Objective:

- Deliver the benefits of reform effectively and efficiently.

	Apr 13 - June 13	Apr 14 - June 14	Volume Change	%/pp change
<b>10 Total Workforce Numbers</b>				
Number of FTE police officers (figure as at end June)	17324	17318	-6	0.00
Number of FTE police staff (figure as at end June)	6701	5806	-894	-13.3%
<b>11 Proportion of Working Time lost to Sickness Absence</b>	%	%		
Police officers	4.4%	4.1%		-0.3%
Police staff	4.7%	4.5%		-0.1%
<b>12 Expenditure against Budget</b>	%			
Proportion allocated as pay- related costs	n/a	n/a		n/a
Proportion allocated as non-pay-related costs	n/a	n/a		n/a
<b>13 Expenditure per Resident (as advised last year, this is to be an annual return)</b>				
Total policing expenditure expressed as a cost per resident	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>14 Staff Survey</b>				
This performance measure is under review	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>15 Percentage of Reports submitted to the PF within 28 days</b>				
Number of reports	48,080	55,315	7,235	15.0%
Percentage submitted within 28 days	90.6%	86.9%		-3.7%
<b>16 Time taken to Respond to Emergency Incidents</b>				
Number of incidents (Grade 1 - Emergency) (under development)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average time taken to attend at the scene of an emergency incident(min) (not currently available. ICT solution required)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**STRATEGIC POLICING PRIORITY 4: INCREASING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND REDUCING FEAR OF CRIME**

**Strategic Objectives:**

- Increase public confidence in the police service by understanding and responding to the particular needs of Scotland's diverse communities.
- Promote a culture of excellence.

17	<b>Public Perception of Crime in Local Area (Survey)</b>  Perception of crime in local area - under development ) (Annual Public Perception Survey yet to commence for 14/15)	% YTD	2013/14	%/pp change	
		n/a	n/a	n/a	
18	<b>User Satisfaction with the Service provided by the Police(Survey)</b> (comparison with 13/14 YTD not possible as surveying only commenced in September 2013.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Overall level of satisfaction expressed by the public with the way the police dealt with the incident reported (% satisfied)</li> <li>o Level of satisfaction expressed by the public that Police Scotland treated them fairly when dealing with the incident they reported (% satisfied)</li> <li>o Level of satisfaction expressed by the public that Police Scotland treated them with respect when dealing with the incident they reported (% satisfied)</li> <li>o The public were kept adequately informed about the progress made with the incident they reported (% yes)</li> <li>o Level of satisfaction expressed by the public with the way they were treated by the officers who attended their incident (% satisfied)</li> <li>o Level of satisfaction expressed by the public with the way they were treated by officers when they first contacted the police (% satisfied)</li> <li>o Overall level of satisfaction with the service received when first contacted the police (% satisfied)</li> </ul>	2013/14	% YTD	%/pp change	
		n/a	82.8%	n/a	
		n/a	90.9%	n/a	
		n/a	93.9%	n/a	
		n/a	65.8%	n/a	
		n/a	89.8%	n/a	
		n/a	92.7%	n/a	
		n/a	91.0%	n/a	
19	<b>Public Confidence in the Police (Survey)</b>  Level of confidence expressed by the public in Police Scotland following the incident reported (% high)	2013/14	% YTD	%/pp change	
		n/a	78.8%	n/a	
20	<b>Number of Complaint Cases about Police Officers and Staff</b>	Apr 13 - June 13	Apr 14 - June 14	Volume Change	% change
		1,180	1,014	-166	-14.1%

## **Appendix 2: further subdivisions of crime groups 1-5**

Crime Group 1 – Crimes of violence etc. is further subdivided into:

- Murder;
- Culpable homicide, common law;
- Culpable homicide (other);
- Attempted murder;
- Serious assault (including culpable and reckless conduct – causing injury);
- Robbery and assault with intent to rob;
- Threats and extortion;
- Cruel and unnatural treatment of children;
- Possession of a firearm/I to endanger, commit crime etc.;
- Abduction; and
- Other group 1 crimes.

Crime group 2 – Crimes of indecency is further subdivided into:

- Rape;
- Assault w/I to rape or ravish;
- Indecent assault (common law);
- Sexual assault (SOSA 2009);
- Prostitution related crime; and
- Other group 2 crimes.

Crime Group 3 – Crimes of dishonesty is further subdivided into:

- Housebreaking including attempts – dwelling house;
- Housebreaking including attempts – non-dwelling;
- Housebreaking including attempts – other premises;
- Opening Lockfast Places – motor vehicles;
- Theft of a motor vehicle;
- Theft from a motor vehicle (insecure etc.);
- Attempted theft of a motor vehicle;
- Opening lockfast places – not motor vehicle;
- Common theft;
- Theft by shoplifting;
- Fraud; and
- Other group 3 crimes.

Crime Group 4 – Fire-raising, malicious mischief etc. is further subdivided into:

- Fire-raising;
- Vandalism (including malicious mischief);
- Reckless conduct (with firearms);
- Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms); and
- Other group 4 crimes.

Crime Group 5 – Other crimes is further subdivided into:

- Possession of offensive weapon (including restriction);
- Carrying of knives/bladed instruments;
- Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs;
- Supply of drugs (including possession with intent);
- Bringing drugs into prison;
- Possession of drugs;

- Other drug crimes (including importation); and
- Other group 5 crimes.

### **Appendix 3: Recommendations from HMICS Thematic Review of CONTEST Prepare 2013**

- We recommend that the Police Scotland CONTEST Board seek assurance from each of the 14 local policing divisions that robust arrangements are in place to deliver outcome-based activities in support of CONTEST. (Recommendation 1)
- We recommend that Police Scotland provide further guidance to divisional counter-terrorism leads on the type and degree of information that could be shared for a common purpose with partners in support of CONTEST. (Recommendation 2)
- We recommend that a review is initiated of the benefits or otherwise of having Police Scotland chair the CONTEST Multi-Agency Strategic Board, given that CONTEST should not be regarded as the sole responsibility of policing and requires multi-agency commitment. (Recommendation 3)
- We recommend that Police Scotland and Forensic Services, Scottish Police Authority, finalise the draft Scottish Counter Terrorism Forensic Strategy and test arrangements in advance of the Commonwealth Games 2014. (Recommendation 4)
- We recommend that Police Scotland in conjunction with Forensic Services, Scottish Police Authority, undertake joint strategic and scenario planning to identify operational risks and future gaps in service provision. The outcome will highlight the requirements of Police Scotland relating to forensic services and the future capacity and capability needs of Forensic Services. (Recommendation 5)
- We recommend that in terms of efficiency and effectiveness, an options appraisal be undertaken on the benefits of data integration of the three independent specialist resource data systems. (Recommendation 6)
- We recommend that the approach undertaken by the Counter Terrorism Organisational Learning and Development Group to capture both organisational and individual learning and development be considered across other areas of business assessed as high risk by Police Scotland. (Recommendation 7)
- We recommend that Police Scotland and local partners work together and consider a localised response to CONTEST through local policing plans ([LPP](#)) and single outcome agreements (SOA). (Recommendation 8)

## Appendix 4: Data underpinning LPA level charts

### Recorded crime

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
	Apr- 2013	Apr- 2014	Apr- 2013	Apr- 2014	Apr- 2013	Apr- 2014	Apr- 2013	Apr- 2014	Apr- 2013	Apr- 2014
	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun
Aberdeen City	74	71	88	122	2183	1997	735	674	810	745
Aberdeenshire	32	35	68	51	1050	733	444	409	299	265
Angus	18	28	66	42	490	478	244	231	204	211
Argyll & Bute	16	11	30	15	326	265	145	171	267	219
Clacks	17	21	21	15	224	278	193	159	180	139
Dumfries & Galloway	34	26	68	85	621	468	347	206	430	399
Dundee	48	60	93	138	1305	1179	456	428	460	476
East Ayrshire	35	43	58	33	608	752	406	339	290	386
East Dunbartonshire	17	14	9	24	422	441	160	147	185	147
East Lothian	22	23	26	32	416	428	215	181	156	159
East Renfrewshire	12	14	18	16	304	255	142	144	91	95
Edinburgh	184	181	235	249	5364	5216	1438	1401	1470	1327
Falkirk	38	64	31	58	938	871	424	390	485	366
Fife	80	75	340	194	2129	1885	870	823	868	877
Glasgow	358	348	441	341	6381	6155	2251	2266	3581	3511
Highland	53	35	103	79	967	721	556	402	712	458
Inverclyde	37	21	21	17	466	407	230	258	408	427
Midlothian	24	24	25	34	603	622	295	260	224	209
Moray	13	13	49	42	377	354	206	170	172	136
North Ayrshire	53	63	43	42	767	946	398	448	365	369
North Lanarkshire	111	90	62	113	2009	1900	1100	1062	1348	1132
Orkney	0	0	31	5	30	28	28	22	15	24
Perth & Kinross	37	20	34	52	647	596	243	195	289	274
Renfrewshire	73	59	80	54	1128	1059	476	428	591	760
Scottish Borders	19	16	31	33	345	354	234	178	179	172
Shetland	1	1	5	6	45	48	38	35	35	25
South Ayrshire	27	26	43	81	661	671	281	232	234	293
South Lanarkshire	97	67	66	61	1635	1635	878	832	1064	1012
Stirling	17	20	42	21	526	487	266	226	241	191
West Dunbartonshire	29	29	21	35	527	512	343	290	452	395
West Lothian	63	42	67	92	1087	1005	499	419	438	379
Western Isles	5	2	10	5	32	48	30	27	40	19



Detection rates

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
	Apr- Jun	Apr-Jun	Apr- Jun	Apr- Jun	Apr- Jun	Apr- Jun	Apr- Jun	Apr- Jun	Apr- Jun	Apr- Jun
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Aberdeen City	70.3	107	73.9	82	32.6	37.7	28.4	27.4	97.9	94.1
Aberdeenshire	84.4	102.9	88.2	90.2	22.2	33.6	27.5	23	97.3	93.2
Angus	83.3	100	75.8	73.8	48.8	42.7	37.3	30.7	99	93.8
Argyll & Bute	93.8	81.8	86.7	46.7	41.1	42.6	29.7	24.6	94	99.5
Clacks	105.9	81	85.7	113.3	46.4	45.7	38.9	25.8	97.8	97.1
Dumfries & Galloway	100	119.2	70.6	94.1	60.5	41.7	52.4	51.9	96.5	96.7
Dundee	83.3	98.3	74.2	81.2	45.1	42.8	31.1	19.6	98.7	96.8
East Ayrshire	88.6	93	79.3	90.9	37.5	41.6	23.6	22.7	93.4	98.4
East Dunbartonshire	82.4	78.6	55.6	54.2	20.9	23.6	25	21.8	80.5	95.2
East Lothian	86.4	78.3	53.8	46.9	37.3	39.5	27.9	26	101.3	86.2
East Renfrewshire	75	85.7	55.6	62.5	22.4	26.7	10.6	15.3	100	92.6
Edinburgh	83.7	79	80	75.5	28.3	27.9	24.2	18.3	98.8	92
Falkirk	84.2	90.6	135.5	69	45.4	42.3	30.9	36.7	97.3	101.9
Fife	96.3	97.3	74.4	105.7	62.8	59	44.9	40.1	97.2	97.5
Glasgow	70.7	75	62.8	68.3	32.7	30.7	19.5	18.3	95.1	96.3
Highland	83	117.1	49.5	150.6	39.2	47.9	43	38.8	92.8	104.8
Inverclyde	70.3	85.7	61.9	58.8	37.6	45.2	15.2	8.9	95.3	96.5
Midlothian	87.5	83.3	80	52.9	32.5	27.5	25.8	23.5	96	89
Moray	100	92.3	40.8	73.8	27.3	33.9	23.8	30.6	100	89.7
North Ayrshire	87.9	85.7	86	64.3	36.4	33.5	20.9	14.5	97.8	101.4
North Lanarkshire	82	83.3	100	64.6	38	39	22.9	21.7	96.1	97.5
Orkney	0	0	25.8	100	26.7	42.9	42.9	45.5	93.3	70.8
Perth & Kinross	89.2	100	67.6	84.6	46.4	41.4	42.8	38.5	95.5	85
Renfrewshire	82.2	88.1	73.8	75.9	29.2	34.3	15.3	16.8	95.3	95.8
Scottish Borders	110.5	93.8	80.6	90.9	39.4	41	30.8	23	108.9	94.8
Shetland	300	100	60	116.7	37.8	70.8	55.3	42.9	117.1	148
South Ayrshire	96.3	111.5	100	84	33.9	46.5	22.1	16.8	94	97.6
South Lanarkshire	91.8	83.6	86.4	65.6	36.1	36.8	18.6	24.4	94.4	96.7
Stirling	100	95	73.8	90.5	47.7	35.1	32.7	28.3	94.6	101
West Dunbartonshire	103.4	96.6	76.2	74.3	43.8	39.3	19.5	15.2	95.4	97.2
West Lothian	81	73.8	73.1	56.5	31.3	34.9	22.4	16.5	103	98.4
Western Isles	80	150	170	80	40.6	50	36.7	14.8	95	105.3

## Appendix 5

### Road casualty figures from Transport Scotland, HMICS and PSoS

1. There were a total of 11,493 road casualties reported in 2013, (1,229 or 10% fewer than 2012), the lowest figure recorded. Of these, there were:
  - 172 fatalities: 6 (or 3%) fewer than 2012;
  - 1,667 seriously injured: 315 (or 16%) fewer than 2012; and
  - 9,654 slightly injured: 908 (or 9%) fewer than 2012. (Transport Scotland)<sup>7</sup>
2. There are 5 national targets for casualty reductions by 2020, with interim targets set for the calendar year 2015. In 2013, a reduction compared to the 2004-2008 baseline has been achieved in each case:
  - 172 people were killed in 2013, a reduction of **41** per cent (2015 interim target: 30% reduction, 2020 target: 40% reduction);
  - 1,667 people were seriously injured in 2013, a reduction of **36** per cent (2015 interim target: 43% reduction, 2020 target: 55% reduction);
  - On average, there were 6 children killed each year between 2011 and 2013: a reduction of **61** per cent (2015 interim target: 35% reduction, 2020 target: 50% reduction); and
  - There were 143 children seriously injured in 2013: a reduction of **56** per cent (2015 interim target: 50% reduction, 2020 target: 65% reduction). (Transport Scotland)
3. Again according to Transport Scotland road casualty figures, the number of fatalities has fallen in all 14 Divisions, compared with the 2004-08 baseline figures. The Divisions with the highest number of fatalities were Aberdeenshire and Moray with 26 and Highlands and Islands with 24. The greatest decrease between the baseline and 2013 figures was in Greater Glasgow Division, at 72%. Every local authority area recorded decreases in fatalities between the baseline and 2013, with the exception of Orkney (numbers very low here).
4. In terms of people seriously injured, all Divisions recorded decreases between the 2004-08 baseline figures and 2013 except for Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire and Moray. In terms of local authority areas, only Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray recorded increases in the number of seriously injured between the 2004-08 baseline and 2013.
5. The table below shows all casualty figures (people including children), broken down by type of road, from the 2004-08 baseline to 2013. In terms of people killed in 2013, over 73% were on non-built up roads, compared with 63% in 2012 and over 71% in the baseline period. In terms of people seriously injured, consistently more of these casualties are in built-up roads

---

<sup>7</sup> Transport Scotland produce calendar year statistics on road accidents and road casualties in June (provisional) and October (final) each year. Statistics are provided by Police Scotland on Stats19 form.

	Built-up roads			Non built-up roads			All roads		
	Killed	Serious	All	Killed	Serious	All	Killed	Serious	All
<b>All casualties</b>									
2004-08 average	82	1,309	9,877	209	1,297	7,220	292	2,605	17,097
2011	63	1,003	7,681	122	877	5,104	185	1,880	12,785
2012	66	1,047	7,520	112	935	5,202	178	1,982	12,722
2013 <sup>2</sup> prov.	46	842	6,896	126	825	4,595	172	1,667	11,493
% change on 2012	-30%	-20%	-8%	13%	-12%	-12%	-3%	-16%	-10%
on 04-08 average	-44%	-36%	-30%	-40%	-36%	-36%	-41%	-36%	-33%

6. In terms of child casualties, the number killed on all roads has increased from 2 to 9 between 2012 and 2013. Of the 9 fatalities in 2013, 4 were on built-up roads and 5 on non built-up roads. Again of the 9 child fatalities, 5 were pedestrian, 2 were pedal cyclists and 2 were in a car.

7. Of the 143 children seriously injured in 2013, 107 (75%) were on built-up roads and over 64% were pedestrians.

	Built-up roads			Non built-up roads			All roads		
	Killed	Serious	All	Killed	Serious	All	Killed	Serious	All
<b>All child casualties</b>									
2004-08 average	7	267	1,593	8	59	426	15	325	2,019
2011	3	170	1,026	4	33	290	7	203	1,316
2012	2	162	903	0	33	268	2	195	1,171
2013 prov.	4	107	802	5	36	260	9	143	1,062
% change on 2012	*	-34%	-11%	*	*	-3%	*	-27%	-9%
on 04-08 average	*	-60%	-50%	*	-39%	-39%	*	-56%	-47%

8. Looking at road casualties by gender and age group, the male:female split is roughly 2:1 for both people killed and seriously injured. The figures by age group are fall all casualties and suggest that for males, the highest categories are for 16-22 year olds, 30-39 and 40-49. Historically, figures for 16-22 year olds were the highest but this breakdown has changed over time so that in 2013, number of male casualties aged 16-22 are the lowest of the three groups mentioned (16-22 – 1088, 30-39 – 1092, 40-49 – 1173).

## **Appendix 7: Conclusions of the ACPOS Performance sub-group on Quality of Service surveys – June 2011**

The eight legacy forces used a variety of methodologies to conduct their user satisfaction surveys, the majority using either telephone or postal surveys. The advantages and disadvantages of each methodology were investigated and the conclusions were:

- Postal surveys were cost effective and gave respondents the opportunity to voice, anonymously, their true opinions of the service received. However, response rates are low.
- In comparison, response rates are higher for telephone surveys – around 80-90% - but they are more expensive and resource intensive than postal surveys.

Only Grampian and Strathclyde used telephone surveys and the rest, with the exception of Northern, embedded the SPPF questions on user satisfaction into their existing user satisfaction surveys. This added an extra comparability problem as Forces could choose where to place the questions although it was recognised that placement of the questions could significantly change the interpretation of the question and the resulting responses received. In addition some, forces had a rolling programme, others did an annual survey, others quarterly.

The conclusion is that SPPF figures on user satisfaction, because of differences in methodology set out above, are not comparable. Changes within a force from year to year are obviously valid.

---