

SCOTTISH POLICE  
AUTHORITY

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Public SPA Board Meeting</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>24<sup>th</sup> August 2017</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>Stirling Court Hotel, Stirling</b>
<b>Title of Paper</b>	<b>Performance Summary Report Quarter 1</b>
<b>Item Number</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Presented By</b>	<b>Iain Livingstone, Deputy Chief Constable</b>
<b>Recommendation to Members</b>	<b>For Noting</b>
<b>Appendix Attached:</b>	<b>YES</b>

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to provide Members of the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) with the Police Scotland 2017/18 Quarter 1 Performance Summary.

## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Police Scotland produces quarterly performance reports to account for progress towards delivery of the Annual Police Plan, and Key Performance Indicators covering operational and corporate business areas.

## **2. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE REPORT TOPIC**

- 2.1 This 2017/18 Quarter 1 (Q1) Performance Summary report takes the form of a graphically designed output. All data provided are provisional and should be treated as management information.
- 2.2 SPA officers continue to have access to a shared bank of evidence with a much greater volume of information available to them to carry out scrutiny of performance. This collaborative process continues to evolve quarter on quarter.

## **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 3.1 There are no financial implications in this report.

## **4. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1 There are no personnel implications associated with this paper.

## **5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 There are further legal implications in this paper to those listed above.
- 5.2 The quarterly performance reporting process complies with the legislative requirements set out in Section 39 of The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

## **6. REPUTATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 Police Scotland's approach to performance is a key organisational drive. It is vital that the culture and management which surrounds performance meets public expectations and can withstand external scrutiny.

**7. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 There are no social implications associated with this paper.

**8. COMMUNITY IMPACT**

8.1 There are no community implications associated with this paper.

**9. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 There are no equality implications associated with this paper.

**10. ENVIRONMENT IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 There are no equality implications associated with this paper.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Members are invited to note the contents of the Police Scotland 2017/18 Quarter 1 Performance Summary Report.



**POLICE SCOTLAND**  
Keeping people safe

# 2017/18

## Performance Summary Report

Reporting Period: Q1 2017/18

# Total Crime **1.7%** 63,483 crimes YTD

Incidents Recorded

**3.7%**



447,652 Incidents YTD

Call Volume

**2.5%**



666,301 Calls YTD

User Satisfaction

**1.1%**



94.9% Satisfied with their initial contact

Domestic Abuse

**0.6%**



14,981 Incidents Recorded YTD

Overall Violent Crime

**0.8%**



16,811 Crimes YTD

Sexual Crime

**3.5%**



2,948 Crimes YTD

Road Safety and Road Crime

**20%**



40 People Killed on the Roads YTD

Acquisitive Crime

**2.0%**



29,395 Crimes YTD

16/17



**8,120,024**

POCA

17/18



**8,248,813**

POCA Compared to PYTD

Counter Terrorism



The threat level from INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM remains at SEVERE meaning an attack is highly likely.

## Introduction

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This document provides a summary of Police Scotland's performance for Q1 2017/18. The document will be submitted to the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) for the full board meeting on 24th August 2017.

Within each section, reference is made to Police Scotland's operational priorities which have been outlined in the Police Scotland Annual Police Plan for 2017/18. This report will examine past performance and give assessment analysing threats, risks and emerging issues.

The operational priorities identified are:

- **Violence, Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour**
- **Serious Organised Crime**
- **Counter Terrorism and Domestic Extremism**
- **Protecting People at Risk of Harm**
- **Road Safety and Road Crime**
- **Acquisitive Crime**

Areas out-with the operational priorities have been considered and reported on where appropriate.

The report references the crime groups used by the Scottish Government to report recorded crime statistics and an explanation of these crime groups can be found in the appendix.

Summary information against Corporate Functions has also been included in this report, reflecting the desire to include relevant corporate indicators within the Performance Framework. This high level information is

condensed, recognising the separate process for such functions to report into respective SPA Sub-Committees.

Unless stated otherwise, numerical comparisons are to the same period in the previous year to date. Where possible trend information is considered in the context against the 5 year average and against expected levels which are referred to as upper and lower confidence levels.

All data are management information not official statistics. All data are sourced from Police Scotland internal systems and are correct as at 2nd July 2017.

## Executive Summary

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### Total Crime Volume

Following a proposal from Police Scotland to the Scottish Crime Recording Board (SCRB), we now record a separate crime for possession of a weapon when used in the commission of a crime. Prior to 1st April 2017, offensive weapons crimes were subsumed into main crimes (e.g. Serious Assaults). This change to recording practices has had an impact on the volume of overall crime. During quarter 1, total Crime has increased by 1.7% however this is largely driven by the changes to recording practices and without these additional charges total crime would have risen by 0.1%. This change allows us to fully understand the complete picture of weapon use and possession across Scotland.

Overall violent crime has increased by 0.8% this year mainly driven by an increase in robberies. A review of robberies has taken place and Police Scotland's Robbery Guidance Document was published in May 2017 providing police officers and staff with consistent, clear and practical guidance in relation to the investigation and reporting of robbery.

Sexual Crimes increased by 3.5% this year continuing the general increase observed over recent years. Police Scotland fully acknowledges that there is under reporting of all forms of sexual crime. The reasons for this are complex; however, Police Scotland are absolutely committed to working closely with partners, especially third sector support and advocacy services, to encourage survivors of rape and sexual crime to report. As such, Police Scotland welcomes the increase in reporting and will continue to strive to proactively identify victims of rape and sexual crime. The percentage of rapes reported within 0-2 days has increased to the highest recorded level, this is very encouraging and ensures that victims receive early support, evidential opportunities are maximised and perpetrator risk can be quickly assessed and managed.

On Road Safety and Road Crime, work continues to make our roads safer through a range of education and enforcement activities with our partners. This has led to a year to date reduction of 20% people killed on roads across Scotland.

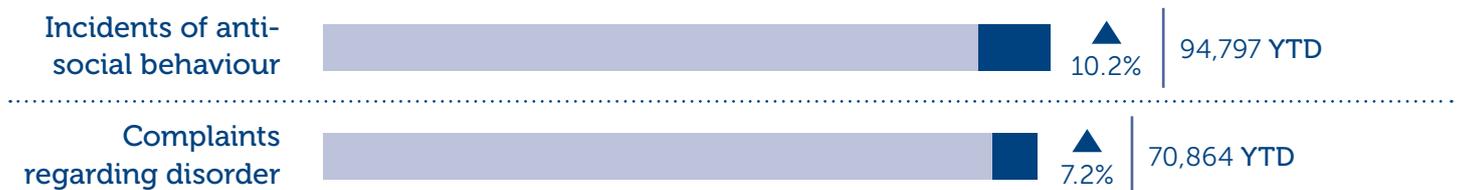
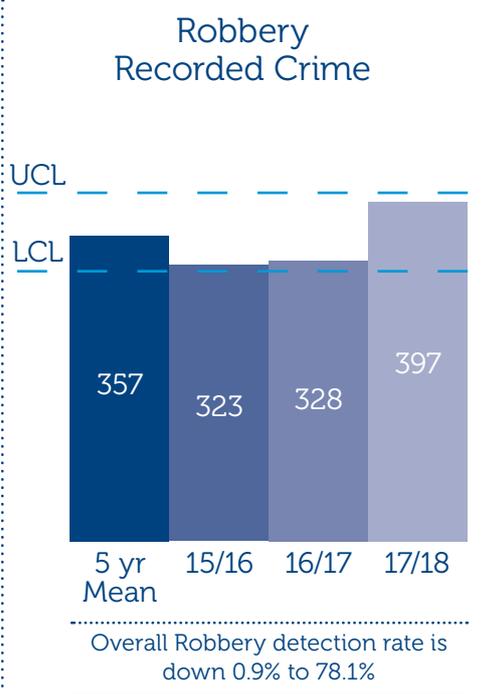
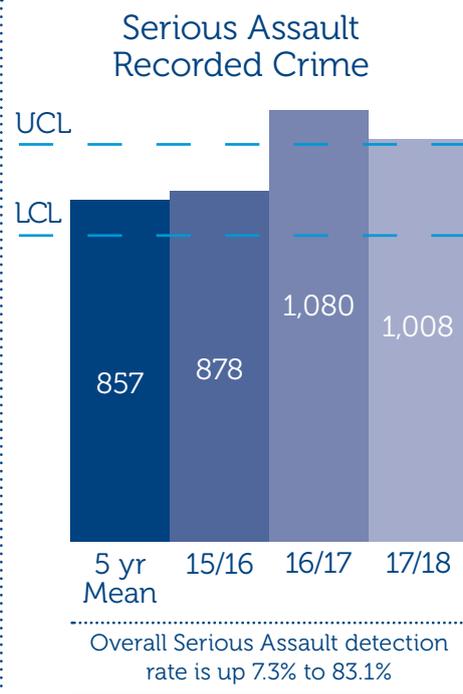
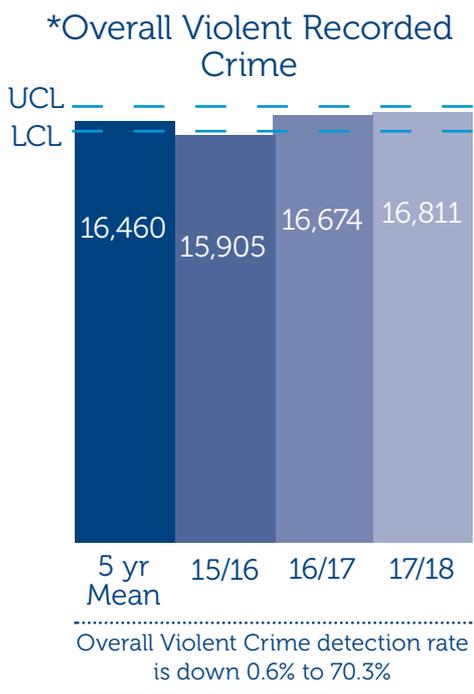
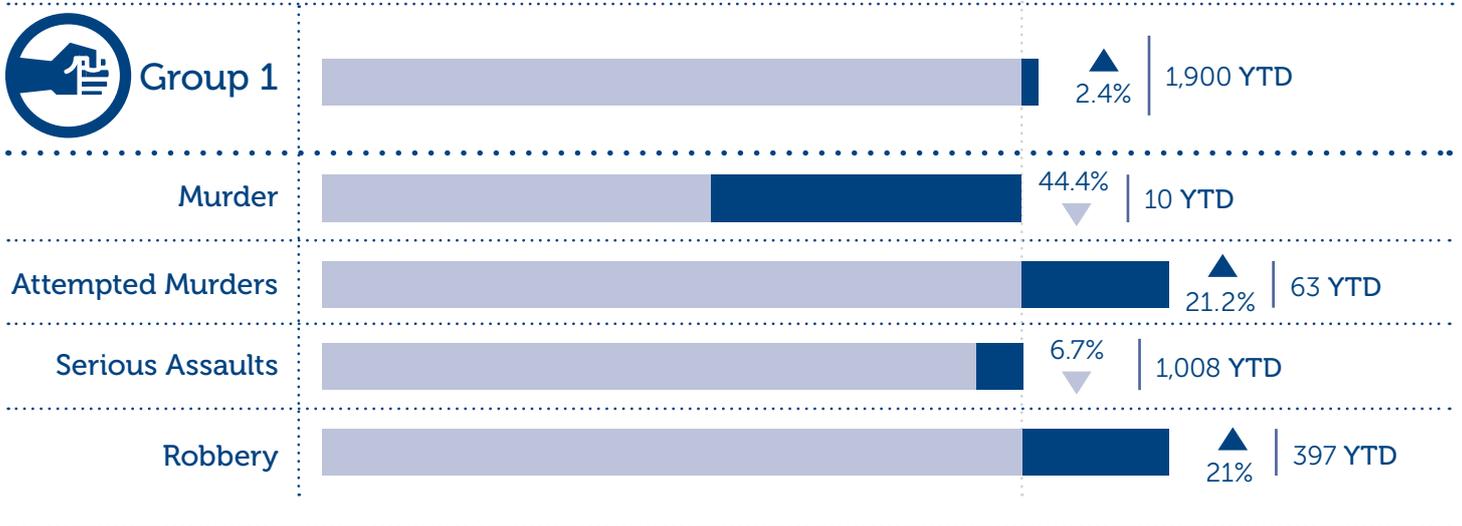
Crimes of Dishonesty increased by 2% this year. One of the main drivers in the overall increase in crime is an increase in Fraud. The Force Acquisitive Crime Board has instigated an analysis of Fraud which will provide a clearer understanding of the areas where increases are being experienced (e.g. Cyber related Fraud). However, there has been reductions in both Housebreaking and Motor Vehicle Crimes this year. Domestic Housebreakings are at their lowest level in 5 years.

### Total Incidents/Call Volumes

The total number of incidents has increased by 3.7% in the first quarter this year compared to the same period last year. The increases were in Public Reported Incidents of Antisocial Behaviour (+10.2%), Transport related incidents (+3.0%), Crime related incidents (+5.8%) and Other Incidents (+1.0%). Call volumes are down 2.5% this year. Grade of Service for answering 999 and 101 calls has remained above the 90% target.

# Violence, Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour

**Police Scotland will work in partnership to reduce harm caused by public and private space violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour, Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime.**

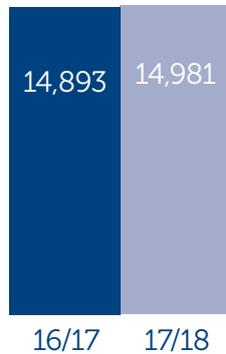


\*Overall Violent Crimes - Murder | Culpable Homicide | Attempted Murder | Serious Assault | Robbery and Common Assault

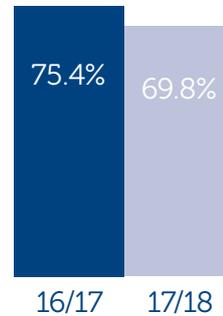
## Domestic Abuse



Domestic Incidents



Domestic Abuse Detection Rates



## Assessment

Overall violent crime has increased by 0.8% in quarter one compared to the same period last year (137 more) and has increased by 2.1% compared to the 5 year average. Notably robberies have increased by 21.0% compared to the previous year (69 more) and are 11.3% up on the 5 year average.

A review of the increasing number of robberies has been undertaken and a number of commonalities have been identified; robberies are most commonly being committed in public spaces, knives continue to be the most prevalent weapon type, crimes are committed most commonly between 2300 and 0300 hours, the majority of perpetrators are male and the most common stolen items are mobile phones, cash, jewellery and drugs.

Police Scotland's Robbery Guidance Document was published in May 2017, providing police officers and staff with consistent, clear and practical guidance in relation to the investigation and reporting of robbery.

### Knives/Offensive Weapons Recording

Police Scotland approached the Scottish Crime Recording Board (SCRB) to propose that the current subsuming rule in relation to the recording of knives and offensive weapons be amended in order to record a separate crime for possession of a weapon when used in commission of a crime. This request was made to support a more complete picture of weapon use and possession in Scotland. It will provide for a more accurate assessment of the number of weapons offences taking place and it will assist in the tasking and direction of resources to tackle the issue.

Previously, Police Scotland were bound to only record the possession of knives or offensive weapons that were found in the possession of an individual who had not gone on to use the weapon in other crimes. When a knife or offensive weapon was used in the commission of a serious crime such as serious assault or robbery, it wasn't recorded as a separate crime but subsumed into the substantive crime. This meant that we were unable to map out the true picture of knife and weapon crime in Scotland, without an enhanced level of analysis.

From 1 April 2017 both the substantive crime and the possession of the weapon used are now being recorded as separate crimes where these crimes occur in public places, schools or prisons. This has been approved and instructed by the SCRB.

As a result of this change in recording, there has been a significant increase in the number of knives and offensive weapons recorded in Q1 management figures. This will provide far better and more accurate information about the number of weapons offences taking place and will assist in the tasking and direction of resources to tackle this issue.

## Stop & Search

Police Scotland have consulted with a number of academics and the Analysis and Performance Unit (APU) to develop an analytical product that will provide Local Area Commanders with data that will assist in the monitoring and use of stop and search. Local Area Commanders will have a better understanding of stop and search activity, allowing them to direct resources to impact on local area issues and priorities including knife crime and robbery.

## National Governance / Support

Police Scotland aims to reduce public space violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour through the effective deployment of resources, prevention techniques, enforcement operations and education and awareness activity.

The National Violence Prevention Board has been working with partners to develop work around their Violence Prevention Approach. This includes, for example, building a shared evidence base by focusing on research work exploring the links to violence from over consumption of alcohol.

In November this year a national partnership Violence Prevention Conference is to take place (supported by the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) and Scottish Government) which will focus on the prevention of violence across Scotland. In addition there is ongoing prevention partnership work being carried out with Public Health and Community Justice.

Through the Violence & ASB Tactical Group further violence prevention activity is ongoing across the Force following the launch of the Safe Summer action on violence campaign on 28 June 2017.

The three month national campaign will tackle alcohol-related violence, offensive weapons, disorder and anti-social behaviour and will be delivered by local police divisions which will target hot spots specific to their local violence profile.

An associated communications plan has been developed to support the aims of the campaign and deliver the identified key messages around the causes of violent crime, anti-social behaviour, weapons and the consumption of alcohol.

Divisions will use enhanced intelligence-led policing and predictive analysis tools to identify root causes of disorder at a local level and direct resources to specifically tackle the people involved in those crimes in the right time and place.

This work is being supported by the publication of a 'Violence, Disorder & ASB Tactical Options' document which is sharing good practice across the country.

## Violence Prevention & Licensing Coordination Unit

The unit have been active providing support and governance in relation progressing the roll out of the 'Licensing Administration Tool' which provides streamlined access to licensing related information from various police systems which is then utilised within the 'Innkeeper Licensing Management System' to identify and tackle emerging issues and problems. The tool will be rolled out across the force during the current financial year.

## Safer Communities Prevention Task Force (SCPTF)

A new streamlined governance structure has reduced the bureaucracy surrounding the tasking bids to ensure that requests for support, in particular for SCPTF resources are processed quickly and are transparent.

Deployments of the SCPTF have supported a number of operations throughout the Force including supporting the work of the firearms licensing staff by visiting registered firearms dealers to ensure compliance and governance processes were being implemented with a view to reducing the risk of firearms moving from lawful to unlawful possession. SCPTF also supported CT Awareness Week (12th-18th June), engaging and reassuring the public at crowded places across 7 cities within Scotland.

## Community Improvement Partnership (CIP)

During the review period the Wheatley Executive have confirmed that the CIP funding will be extended for another 5 years (circa £3.5 million) to continue the partnership approach, in particular to tackle violence and ASB through seven strategic outcomes in order to enhance community wellbeing and provide a safe environment to live and work.

The new partnership agreement between relevant agencies has been drafted and approved which ratifies the revised deployment model and provides governance. It is predicated on an iteration of Police Scotland's Business Intelligence Toolkit (BIT), namely a 'Community Assessment Report' which identifies communities within the Wheatley estate that require the additional support of the CIP team and other partners.

A crucial part of this partnership is the sharing of information, therefore a new ISP has been drafted and is being progressed with Police Scotland and Scottish Fire & Rescue which will cement the relationship and result in more streamlined process for sharing data. This data will assist Registered Social Landlords hold their occupiers to account for their actions and where appropriate enable their legal team to seek orders e.g. ASBOs through the criminal justice system. The Wheatley Group / CIP anticipate that this work will provide a model which can be transferable and be up-scaled to other housing providers.

In furtherance of this approach the CIP Team have deployed predominately in the Milton and Govan areas of Glasgow to prevent violence / ASB and work with partners to increase public reassurance. This work has supported operations e.g. Operation ENGAGEMENT (which is an investigation into the continuing feud between the Lyons and Daniel Organised Crime Groups) undertaken by local and national policing areas.

### **Domestic Abuse**

The number of reported Domestic Abuse Incidents year to date is 14,981. This is a increase of 0.6% or 88 incidents compared to the same period last year.

The Domestic Abuse detection rate is down 5.6% to 69.8% compared to the same period last year.

### **Non Consensual Sharing of Intimate Images**

Section 2 of the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 went live across Scotland on Monday 3 July 2017 meaning anyone who shares an intimate image without consent could be sentenced to a custodial sentence of up to five years.

Recent technological developments mean that it is easier than ever before to take and share pictures with friends, family and the wider world. Unfortunately, a small number of people have used this technology to threaten, harass and abuse others. This behaviour can take many forms, the most widely reported is the non-consensual sharing of intimate images, typically of partners or ex-partners.

This type of activity often involves images which were meant to be private being shared with the wider public, often on websites specifically set up for this purpose. There have been occasions where the names and contact details of victims have been posted with the pictures, leaving them fearing for their safety and scared to go out in public.

In other cases, threats to publish such photos on the internet have been used by abusive partners or ex-partners to control victims, often as part of a campaign of intimidation or control. As such, this type of activity is often characterised by a motivation to humiliate and can be a form of Domestic Abuse.

The Domestic Abuse Coordination Unit (DACU) are working alongside Criminal Justice to ensure that appropriate guidance in relation to the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 – Section 2 Intimate Images, is available for all officers.

DACU have been working with representatives from the Scottish Government and Police Scotland's Corporate Communications department to provide feedback for media campaigns relating to the implementation of the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 – Section 2 Intimate Images, which came into effect on 3 July 2017.

### **Equally Safe Campaign**

'Equally Safe' is Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls. DACU are assisting with the identification of priorities and actions in relation to the delivery plan of the Justice Expert Group.

### **Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS)**

From 1 October 2015 to 30 June 2017, 1,896 applications (955 Power to Tell and 941 Right to Ask) have been submitted to the DSDAS. Of these applications, 878 have resulted in disclosure. It should be noted however, that the DSDAS process can take up to 45 days to complete. As there remains a number of applications still to complete the 45 day process, the numbers of associated disclosures may increase.

The success of the domestic abuse online reporting facility continues. Between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2017 Police Scotland received 224 reports of domestic abuse via the Website compared to 173 reports received during the same period in 2016.

### **Hate Crime**

The volume of Hate Crimes has increased by 1.4% compared to the same period last year to 1,760 (25 more). Police Scotland are keen to support increased reporting of Hate Crime. All strands of Hate Crime have increased with the exception of Racist crimes which are down 2.1% compared to the same period last year.

The detection rate for Hate Crimes reduced by 7.0% to 64.8% compared to Q1 2016/17.

### **Response to Critical Incidents**

Safer Communities Equality and Diversity staff perform the role of a 'Community Reassurance Cell' which is activated post any significant/critical incident and has been activated following each of the most recent UK Terror Attacks. This process allows for relevant liaison with Scottish Government and for appropriate reassurance messages to be conveyed to key community contacts/groups across Scotland.

### **Hate Crime Campaign**

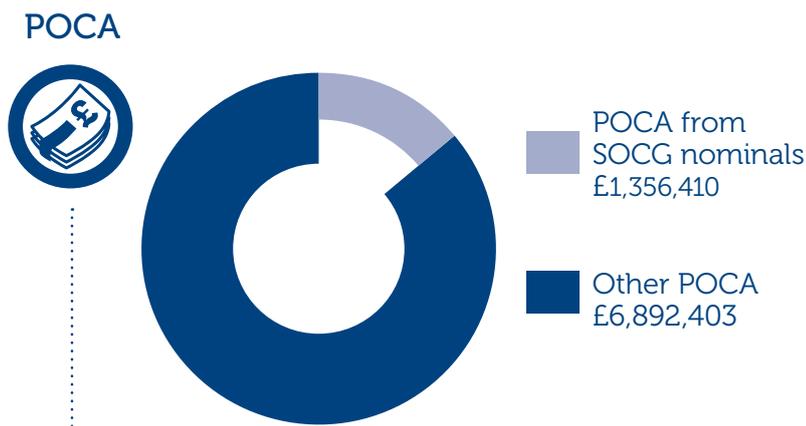
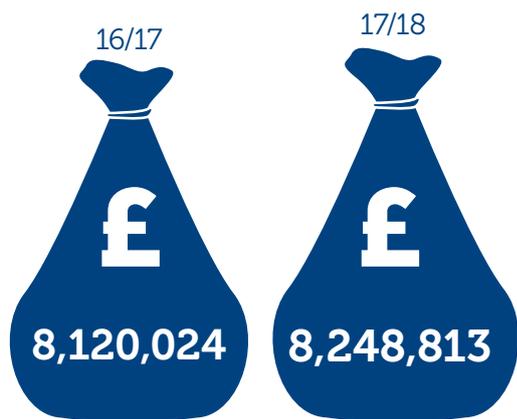
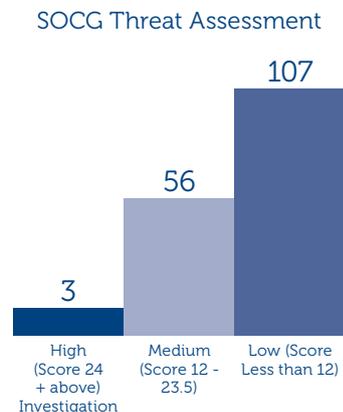
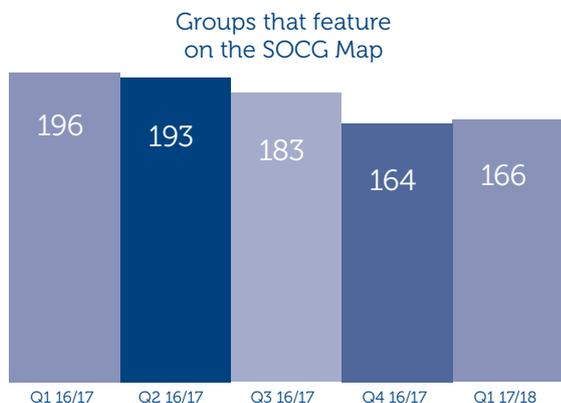
Plans are underway to deliver an anti-hate crime campaign in October 2017, in partnership with the Scottish Government, COPFS and other key partners. This campaign will coincide with and support National Hate Crime Awareness Week.

### **Scottish Government Review of Hate Crime**

The Scottish Government have commissioned a review of the current hate crime legislation, which is being carried out by Lord Bracadale and is anticipated to be delivered in early 2018. The review will consider if the existing legislation continues to be fit for purpose; whether changes need to be made or if the legislation should be extended to cover other groups. Staff from the Equality and Diversity Unit are engaging with the review team and offering considerations from a policing perspective.

## Serious Organised Crime

**Police Scotland will work in partnership to prevent harm caused to individuals, communities and businesses by Serious Organised Crime and enhance our understanding and response to cyber threats and internet enabled crime.**



17/18 Breakdown of POCA Activity

## Assessment

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The number of Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCGs) on the map increased by two during Q1, but the number of high threat groups has halved from six to three.

Proceeds Of Crime Act activity is up 1.6% compared to last year and stands at over £8.2m. Police Scotland continues to focus on the quality of cases presented to Crown Office Prosecution Services which should result in increased amounts confiscated. The 83.6% of POCA that is not linked to SOCGs is reflective of both the wide ranging nature of financial crime and the assets available for confiscation.

### Serious Crime Prevention Orders (SCPO)

Police Scotland and partners remain dedicated to exploiting new opportunities in the fight against organised criminal gangs. SCPOs are a relatively new legislative tool designed to disrupt those posing a threat to the communities of Scotland through their involvement in Serious Organised Crime (SOC).

### Positive Lifestyles Approach

Encompassing the overarching aim to divert People from becoming involved in Serious Organised Crime (SOC) and using its products, the Positive Lifestyle Project is a range of co-ordinated activities undertaken by Police Scotland and a range of organisations from all sectors.

The initial project within Polmont Young Offenders Institute (YOI) involved the design and delivery of the Teambuilding & Leadership Course at Polmont YOI, which aimed to help reduce the level and severity of offending, while breaking down barriers between Police and young people, building trust, while helping aid their rehabilitation and successful reintegration into communities post release.

Following initial indications of success, the approach has been expanded and modified recently for female prisoners, with plans to extend into the full adult prison estate, with discussions at an advanced stage for delivery at HMP Grampian and HMP Low Moss.

### Firearms

Following significant firearms recoveries in Glasgow and the central belt earlier this year, large scale investigative and forensic analysis continues to provide disruption opportunities against rival organised crime groups assessed to be engaged in ongoing feuds. Supported by resources from both Local Policing and the Specialist Crime Division and utilising Home Office Large or Major Enquiry System (HOLMES)", further seizures of firearms and ammunition, illicit drugs and cash have been made. A significant number of arrests have also been made. Notably, in April a 36 year old male was arrested

in connection with the attempted murder of Ross Monaghan involving a shooting near a primary school in Glasgow in January.

In April 2017, seven individuals linked to Police Scotland Operation SCHMIDT (Bank ATM attacks) were convicted at Liverpool Crown Court. Sentences totalling 92 years were given to the members of the SOCG. Following their arrest in Arbroath in 2016 as part of a firearms operation, the members of the SOCG were tried and convicted of conspiracy charges following a joint operation between Police Scotland and the North West Regional Organised Crime Unit. In addition to their prison sentences these individuals are now subject of Serious Crime Prevention Orders, which requires them to provide prior notification to the police of any intention to travel to Scotland for a five year period following release from prison.

Police Scotland has enhanced our approach to the firearms threat. These improvements involve closer joint working with partners at a UK wide level, including the National Crime Agency and the National Ballistics Intelligence Service.

### Cybercrime

May 2017 saw a global cyber-attack infect systems in 150 countries, with the NHS in the UK being amongst the worst hit. In Scotland 13 of the 14 NHS Trusts, including the ambulance service, were targeted in the ransomware attack and the episode has increased fears about internet security across the country. The attack has been considered the largest cyber-attack on record.

Police Scotland worked with key partners including National Crime Agency, National Cyber Security Centre, Europol and key industry, public, private and third sector partners sharing security information and mitigating the threat and risk. The main achievements:

- A coordinated national response.
- Updated security advice circulated to 121 public bodies.
- Enhanced cyber security and effectiveness.
- Implementation of review and learning outcomes

The last quarter has seen unprecedented terrorism attacks south of the border. Police Scotland has supplemented resources to these investigations with the secondment of specialist Cybercrime resources to assist with the wider Police enquiry.

## Developing the service to counter cyber threats.

Quarter 1 saw implementation of Police Scotland's Cyber Crime Strategy and review of all aspects of cyber policing. Achievements include;

- Increasing awareness of Cybercrime issues throughout policing.
- Increase in police Scotland Cybercrime Unit Infrastructure across North and East command areas.
- Staff Training
- Internal access for all staff to the Cybercrime investigative toolkit and Prevention advice via the Police Scotland Intranet

The above has been complimented by utilising the existing Police Scotland Web Constables cadre, who have participated in regular training/awareness sessions regarding Cyber Prevention, and who receive regular updates regarding online matters. This program provides Local Policing Divisions with increased capacity to support communities by delivering consistent, up to date prevention advice. This training will form part of continuous professional development for staff concerned.

## Drugs & New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Tackling the harms around drug and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) supply remain a priority for Police Scotland as part of our overall response in tackling serious organised crime. Over two-thirds of Scotland based SOCGs continue to be involved in illicit drug trafficking and supply.

Specialist Crime Division and local policing resources continue to target those SOCGs who pose the most significant threats to communities through the supply of illicit drugs and NPS.

On 31 May 2017, the Westminster Parliament passed legislation to move control of a number of benzodiazepines from under the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. These controlled substances include Etizolam, which had been identified as an emerging risk in all local policing divisions in Scotland, and is assessed to have been a contributing factor in a number of drug related deaths. The control of Etizolam and other benzodiazepines under MDA legislation makes possession an offence and provides greater powers of search and seizure and longer sentences to be imposed on those found guilty in the supply of these drugs. This legislative change in respect of Etizolam and other benzodiazepines is a direct result of previous submissions by Police Scotland to the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs on the case for their control under MDA legislation.

The well-established 'Choices for Life' (CFL) brand and resources remain at the forefront of Police Scotland's awareness and prevention messages amongst young people about the dangers of drugs and NPS, alcohol, smoking and online safety. In May 2017 a review of CFL

commenced, which will examine the programme of activity, including website and online media, delivery and one-off events. The review will be improvement focused and will examine the extent to which components of CFL reflect the most recent evidence on what is effective in substance use prevention. Police Scotland Safer Communities are working closely with Scottish Government, Young Scot and Mentor Scotland to conduct this review. Timescale for completion of the review is September 2017.

## Money Laundering & Organised Fraud

In response to a complaint detectives launched an enquiry uncovering a criminal business enterprise that targeted the vulnerable. Edwin McLaren targeted dozens of victims over the course of several years orchestrating a highly complex series of mortgage frauds. The fraud consisted of targeting the elderly and vulnerable who had been in financial difficulty and convincing them to sign over their homes before duping them into transferring the proceeds of the sale to a bank account controlled by McLaren.

Police Scotland uncovered a network of banking transfers and legal documentation for 24 properties involved in this £1.7 million fraudulent conspiracy. With the assistance of specialist prosecutors from Crown, McLaren was sentenced at the High Court in Glasgow for a total of 11 years imprisonment having been found guilty in May 2017.

Police Scotland's Project Jackal is committed to identifying criminal business networks that expose the vulnerable for financial gain.

Emil Wakulicz came to police attention during an investigation into money laundering initiated by Police Scotland. He was identified as a suspect after large amounts of cash were regularly being deposited into various UK bank accounts. This led police to his business, Diamond Massage, which employed vulnerable women from Eastern Europe forcing them to work as prostitutes. The evidence provided exposed the business model he used to exploit Polish women - providing sexual services across a number of UK locations.

This evidence included analysis of the business model which detailed the marketing, finance and business methods used. This business model enabled Wakulicz to accumulate a portfolio of Scottish properties, largely funded through this illegal, exploitative and harmful activity. In April 2017, Emil Wakulicz pleaded guilty to charges linked to living off immoral earnings. He was sentenced at Edinburgh Sheriff Court to two years and five months in prison.

## Illegal use of IPTV

In April experts from across Europe met at the Scottish Police College to discuss the emerging threats in intellectual property crime particularly the illegal use of Internet protocol television (IPTV). UK online searches for illicit streaming devices have risen by 143% in the past year

which demonstrates the rapid growth in devices being used for illicit purposes.

The seminar, hosted at the Scottish Police College is for European industry experts including stakeholders from the public, private and third sectors all committed to working with Law Enforcement Agencies to ensure we have the knowledge and capability to address this emerging threat. The conference was an opportunity to share ideas, knowledge and investigative techniques to address the issues of piracy across Scotland.

Issues discussed included the diverse nature of the criminality; efforts by industry bodies to provide technical solutions to intellectual property criminality; and the ever-changing business models adopted by organised criminal groups to diversify into this highly-profitable field.

The event is an example of how Police Scotland are responding to changing crime patterns. Through our partnership working approach with other Law Enforcement agencies and the private sector we are leading the way in the protection of intellectual property and committed to keeping people safe from internet-based criminality, displaying a commitment to transforming the service and providing our officers with the knowledge and tools to investigate emerging digital crime trends.

## Counter Terrorism

**Police Scotland will work in partnership to protect our communities by reducing and mitigating the risk and impact of terrorism and domestic extremism.**

### INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM



an attack is highly likely

### NORTHERN IRELAND RELATED TERRORISM (NIRT)



an attack is a strong possibility

## Assessment

The threat from the ongoing conflict in Syria remains the highest priority in Scotland, mirroring the UK threat however on a lower level. Current operational activity within Scotland remains consistent with previous quarters, however demand for CT resources has increased significantly. Police Scotland has provided significant resource support to the UK CT network over this quarter following the terrorist attacks in Manchester and London. Northern Ireland Related Terrorism (NIRT) also remains a key priority to Scotland due to the close cultural and historical links between Scotland and Northern Ireland. Within the quarter, Domestic Extremism related activity is again of interest with the recent UK terrorist attacks acting as a possible catalyst for an increase in protest activity. As has been witnessed before, these require a significant response to police these demonstrations and any resultant counter protests.

### Prepare: Mitigate Risk & Impact

During the last quarter a number of terrorist incidents took place in the UK including:

Manchester Arena attack on 22 May 2017, London Bridge attack 3 June 2017, Finsbury Park attack 19 June 2017. Following the Manchester terrorist attack and the subsequent raising of the UK Terror Threat level to CRITICAL, Police Scotland mobilised a full CT response

in support of the UK CT network and a Gold command structure was formed and a number of actions instigated. Police Scotland also supported the UK CT Network in response to the attack by supplying 69 officers in a variety of specialist roles

'Stay Safe' messaging and protective security advice continued to be provided across Scotland to Crowded Places and identified partners and organisations including tourism locations, public buildings, shopping centres, sporting and entertainment venues. There has been significant engagement in relation to security at the Scottish Parliament, following the Westminster attack on March 2017.

### Pursue: Terrorists

Police Scotland continues to support the UK CT Network and currently has 14 officers seconded to the Metropolitan Police, in support of several specialist roles.

During the last quarter, OCCTU has continued to develop professional, bespoke CT training for our officers and staff, to ensure that our specialist CT cadres are 'match-fit'.

During the last quarter, Police Scotland contributed to a national piece of work to develop a process for dealing with large volumes of witnesses who travel to Scotland, following a terrorist attack outside Scotland or overseas. This process has now been agreed across the UK CT

Network. Family Liaison Coordination also features within this response, to ensure a consistent national approach. This process was recently deployed following the terrorist attack in Westminster, allowing for the identification of potential witnesses from almost 100 inbound flights from London to Scotland per day.

### **Prevent: Radicalisation**

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed a duty on Police Scotland to show 'due regard' to the need to stop people being drawn into terrorism. This has served to re-emphasise the importance placed on the 'Prevent' strategy alongside the other strands of CONTEST.

The statutory Prevent Duty Guidance for Scotland states that Police Scotland will: 'Ensure Prevent is embedded into all aspects of policing, including core front-facing service delivery teams and with specific emphasis on Public Protection Units, (PPU's), in recognising the importance of safeguarding vulnerability'.

To assist in raising awareness, the Safer Communities Prevent Delivery Unit has developed a Prevent Awareness Raising Module. Completion of the training is mandatory for all Police Scotland officers and staff up to, and including, the rank of Chief Superintendent or Head of Department equivalent.

The mandatory e-learning will ensure that the Scottish Police Authority, via Police Scotland, is complying with its duties. Further work will be carried out by the Prevent Delivery Unit with PPU's to support them and ensure they have a requisite, more in depth, understanding of Prevent due to their role within the overall safeguarding process.

### **Protect: Provide Security Advice**

#### **Stockholm Incident 7 April 2017**

Following the terrorist incident in Stockholm, Sweden, the National Protect update was shared with all Policing Divisions and partners through the Cross Sector Safety and Security Communications network. HGV advice and guidance was shared with the Road Haulage Association, Freight Transport Association, Drinks Industry Haulage and Scottish Business Resilience Centre.

#### **Paris Incident 20 April 2017**

Following the shooting of French Police Officers in Paris on 20 April 2017, Police Scotland reviewed protective security for the French Consulate in Edinburgh and the three polling stations in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen ahead of the first round of French Presidential elections on Sunday 23 April 2017. Following review a recommendations paper was submitted with all recommendations approved for implementation.

### **Counter Terrorism Awareness Week (CTAW)**

CTAW was delivered between 12 and 18 June 2017. The overarching theme of CT Awareness Week was 'Working Together', anticipating an emphasis on stakeholder / commercial engagement with a focus on crowded places / events / festivals. Partners agencies who actively engaged during CTAW included BTP and Civil Nuclear Constabulary.

High visibility reassurance patrols and engagement were conducted at key crowded places and iconic sites in the seven Scottish cities. Given that recent terrorist incidents have occurred in cities around the world this supported high profile reassurance and engagement activity in these areas. However, all Local Policing Divisions contributed to the initiative.

Throughout the week, key messages were pushed out across Police Scotland's social media channels. Partners were actively encouraged to follow and share the Police Scotland Facebook page and @policescotland Twitter accounts and to follow #CTAW2017 and #YourViewCounts. Police Scotland cascaded a CTAW edition of their Protect Scotland - Scottish Region Counter Terrorism Protective Security newsletter, in partnership with the Scottish Business Resilience Centre and the Cross Sector Safety and Security Communications network.

### **World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS)**

In April 2017, Police Scotland delivered a presentation to WINS International Best Practice Workshop. The mission of WINS is to provide an international forum for those accountable for nuclear and radioactive material security to share and promote the implementation of best security practices. Their vision is to help improve security of nuclear and high hazard radioactive materials in order that they are secure from unauthorized access, theft, sabotage and diversion and cannot be utilised for terrorist or other nefarious purposes.

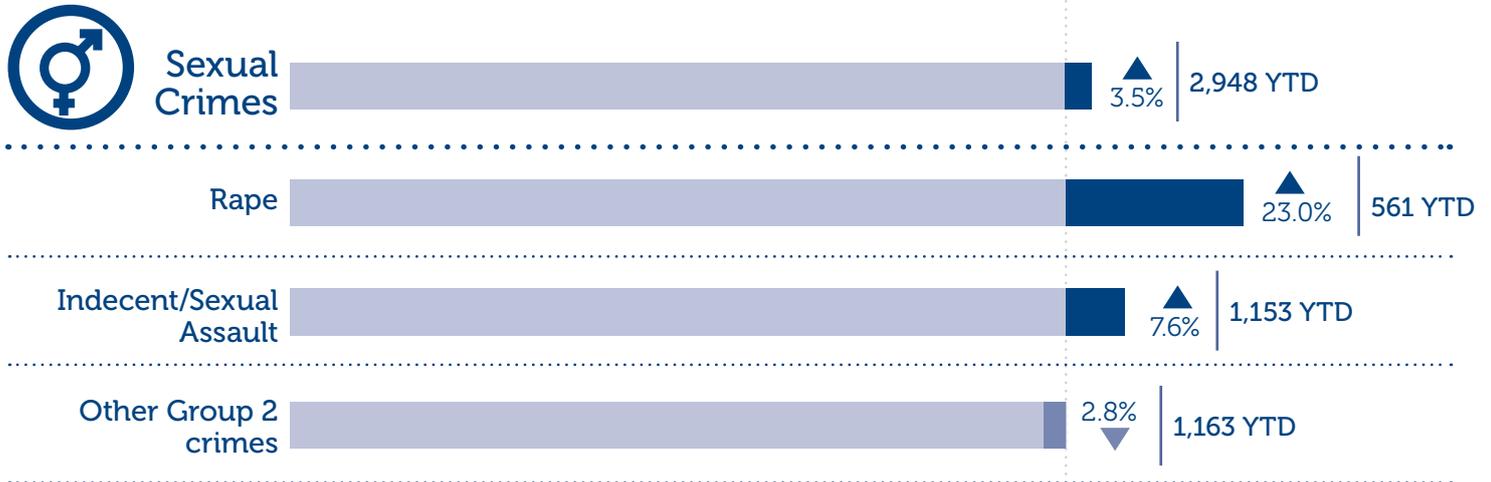
During the presentation, it was illustrated how the role of the CTSA fits in with the Governmental Contest Strategy, how that gives them clear direction in the types of infrastructure and sites they work to protect and impart practical experience and examples of positive and negative 'Security Cultures' across a broad range of environments. This is not only related to those who hold radioactive sources but all areas where CTAs engage.

### **Domestic Extremism**

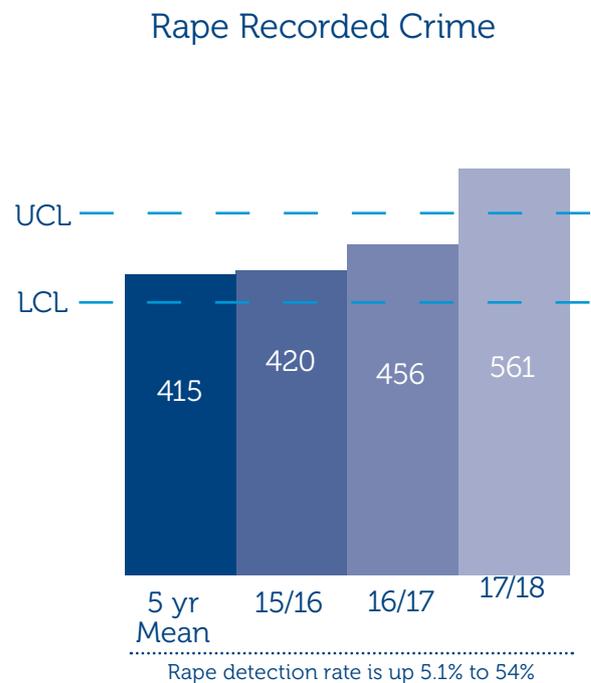
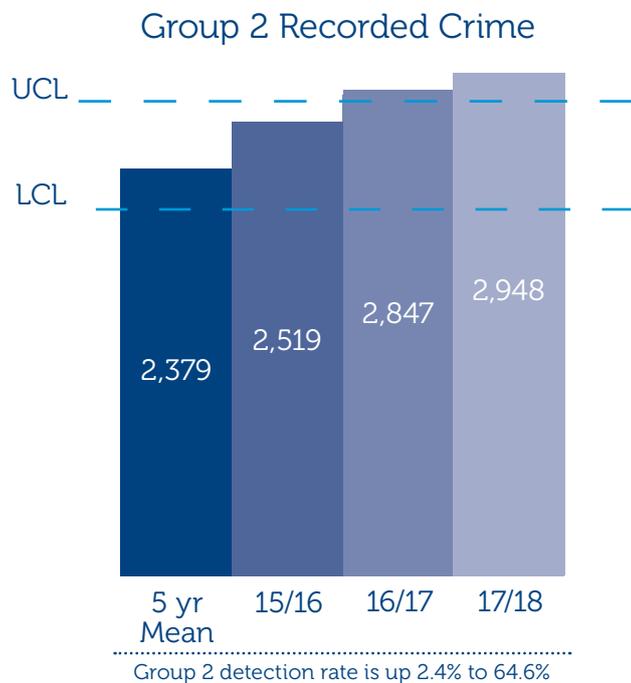
During the last quarter, Police Scotland continued to work closely with our law enforcement partners to mitigate the risk from domestic extremists and we will continue to closely monitor individuals and groups that are involved / suspected to be involved in the Domestic Extremism arena and explore all opportunities to disrupt and detect their activities.

## Protecting People at Risk of Harm

Police Scotland will work in partnership to protect those at risk of harm and reduce the impact of all forms of neglect, abuse and sexual crime.



Non recent rapes account for **38.7%** of all rapes recorded.



## Assessment

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The general increasing trend in reported Group 2 Sexual Crimes continued in 2017/18. Police Scotland fully acknowledges that there is under reporting of all forms of sexual crime. The reasons for this are complex; however, Police Scotland are absolutely committed to working closely with partners, especially third sector support and advocacy services, to encourage survivors of rape and sexual crime to report. As such, Police Scotland welcome the increased reporting and will continue to strive to proactively identify victims of rape and sexual crime.

### Rape & Other Sexual Crime

Overall Group 2 crimes increased by 3.5% (101 more) when compared to PYTD and Rapes increased by 23.0% (105 more) compared to PYTD and by 35.3% against the 5 year average. The number of crimes of Rape of a Female over 16 years of age in Quarter 1 2017/18 increased by 46.0% when compared to PYTD. This is welcomed, with Divisions highlighting greater victim confidence, the benefits of the 'Support to Report' partnership and proactive investigations using the 'task force' model for repeat perpetrators. In one division alone, 3 victims/survivors accounted for 16 crime reports.

It was also identified that the percentage of Rape of a Female over 16 years of age crimes reported within 0 to 2 Days increased. 39.0% were reported within 0 to 2 days which is the highest recorded since 2013/14. While Police Scotland have ensured messages are victim focused, acknowledging that disclosing rape can be difficult, such a rise in very recent reporting is very encouraging. This ensures that victims receive early support; evidential opportunities are maximised and perpetrator risk can be quickly assessed and managed.

This welcomed upward trend in reporting has been similarly experienced by Rape Crisis Scotland'.

Detection rate for Group 2 (64.6%) crimes saw a slight increase when compared to previous year. Detection rate for Rapes at the end of Quarter 1 2017/18 was 54.0% which is a slight increase compared to the previous year (48.9%) but a decrease of 11.2% compared to the 5 year average.

### Non Recent Sexual Crimes

Non recent is a term used to describe a sexual crime that is reported more than one year after it was committed. 38.7% of Rapes recorded during 2017/18 were non recent. 26.7% of these crimes were detected compared to 38.1% of those committed within the last year. Variances in detections were noted throughout the country and it was assessed that there does not appear to be any correlation between low detection rates and high non-recent proportions.

26.9% of Group 2 crimes were non recent, of which 28.8% were detected. This is compared to 46.9% of those committed within the year being detected.

### Operation FORSETI

The Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry (SCAI) commenced the first phase of Public Hearings on 31 May 2017. The first phase will see various state, religious and major care providers outline the history and governance of their establishments as well as detailing their roles in providing residential care for children. Operation FORSETI continues to support the work of the inquiry through the identification, retrieval and preparation of documentation relating to institutions which the inquiry has requested.

A bespoke IT solution was launched on 20 June 2017 to assist with cataloguing Public Protection files relevant to the SCAI and other National operations.

The systems uses the Gazetteer to accurately map the locations of the various institutions where abuse has been reported and is designed to link victim and/or perpetrator nominal details. Officers involved in the cataloguing of files have received training in the use of the application.

As of 30 June 2017, the total number of Public Protection files reviewed by the Search, Locate and Back Record Conversion team was 147,000. This has resulted in 4,247 files having been assessed as being relevant to the SCAI terms of reference or other national operations.

### Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The Scottish Government's CSE National Group delivered eight CSE workshops across Scotland, reaching 31 Local Authority areas. The workshops fell under the Awareness and Prevention strand of the National CSE Work Plan and were facilitated by Local Child Protection Committees.

Police Scotland played a key role in the strategic decision making around the locations, content and purpose of the workshops ensuring Local Policing perspectives were included. 'The National Child Abuse Investigation Unit provided inputs, highlighting the importance of intelligence capture; partnership working and organisational learning.

The events also provided an overview of national developments and encouraged Child Protection Committees to discuss implementation at a local level, share learning and discuss what action is, or can be, delivered locally to improve our collective response to children and young people at risk of sexual abuse, including exploitation.

Over 400 colleagues attended the workshops from a range of organisations and disciplines including

Police Scotland, NHS, Scottish Children's Reporter Administration, Children's Hearing Scotland, Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, Local Authorities and Third Sector agencies.

### Children & Young People

Stop to Listen is a multi-agency pilot being run in conjunction with Children 1st across four Local Authority areas namely Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Perth and Kinross and North Ayrshire which aims to improve child centred responses to child sexual abuse and exploitation. This involves reviewing current practices, policies and culture to identify changes which would better promote better experiences for children and young people and lead to improved long term outcomes. The Stop to Listen pilots will be evaluated to see what difference this has made for children and young people.

As part of the Child Protection Improvement Programme (CPIP), the first meeting of the Child Protection Leadership Group was held on 22 June.

The group will meet four times a year and its remit is to support, strengthen and improve, from a national perspective, activity on child protection across Scotland. The Leadership Group will identify where there is potential for collaborative solutions to be developed and promoted nationally in order to deliver more effective, consistent protection and support for children and families and to reduce duplication of effort. The Leadership Group will also provide scrutiny and advice to Scottish Government on proposed policy changes.

The group will bring their knowledge and expertise to inform work on child protection, identify any risks and issues which impact on the delivery of actions and act as advocates for improvements by influencing change in their own organisations and beyond.

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The National FGM Conference was held at the Scottish Police College on 9 June 2017. FGM is an issue for many communities and awareness of this practice and how it affects individuals and families is vital if a positive impact is to be made. Delegates heard from survivors and professionals and there was opportunity for delegates to improve overall understanding and collective response to FGM.

### Forensic Medical Provision

On 30 March 2017, the HMICS Strategic Overview of Provision of Forensic Medical Services to Victims of Sexual Crime report was published and outlined ten recommendations for consideration.

In light of this review, a Task Force led by the Chief Medical Officer has been established by the Scottish Government. Detective Chief Superintendent Boal

represents Police Scotland on the Task Force and also the Regional Delivery of Services and Premises and Infrastructure Working Groups.

### Human Trafficking

Following the launch of the Scottish Government Human Trafficking Strategy on 30 May 2017, which details the approach to eliminate human trafficking within Scotland, Police Scotland were allocated to lead Action area two of the strategy: 'identify perpetrators and disrupt their activity'.

To progress this action area, Police Scotland have established a multi-agency group consisting of key law enforcement partners and support services. The group held their first on 22 June 2017, with attendees from Scottish Government, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, Home Office Immigration Enforcement, Border Force, British Transport Police, Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, National Crime Agency, Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA), Migrant Help, Border Policing Command, National Intelligence Bureau and all Territorial Divisions.

The aim of the group is to share experiences and best practice to tackle trafficking and exploitation and explore opportunities to enhance collaborative working. The results of the group will be measured against the implementation of all aspects of the strategy and from the outcomes of investigations where all resources are utilised.

### Operation ACERVOSE

On 15 May 2017, the National Human Trafficking Unit coordinated Police Scotland's response to a UK wide National Crime Agency and EU-wide Joint Action Day against the high level threat that is posed by criminals who deliberately traffic human beings into conditions of labour exploitation.

Operation ACERVOSE was conducted in the UK from 15 to 19 May 2017. The strategic objective of ACERVOSE was to intensify police and law enforcement activity against this aspect of Human Trafficking. ACERVOSE focused on labour exploitation and in particular within the maritime and fisheries sector.

Around 500 officers including 50 from partner agencies visited 80 premises and locations in all 13 geographical divisions of Scotland including fisheries, car washes and nail bars. This included a public awareness raising element signposting the public and victims to support services and the newly introduced Modern Slavery Helpline, which has a UK wide remit. Police Scotland officers were supported by colleagues from HM Revenue and Customs, Immigration Enforcement, British Transport Police and the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority.

## HMP Polmont – Rape & Sexual Offence Sessions

During April and May 2017, the National Rape Task Force worked with staff from Safer Communities and the Scottish Prison Service to deliver inputs to both male and female inmates in relation to rape and sexual crime as part of the Positive Lifestyle Project. The inputs were aimed at providing education to inmates to help them understand what constitutes an offence in an effort to prevent offending and to prevent them from becoming future offenders or victims. It is also intended to give

confidence that should they become a victim or should they know someone who is a victim to report offending to the police, knowing they will be listened to. During this work, opportunities were identified for staff from the Domestic Abuse Coordination Unit to also work with Scottish Prison Service to deliver similar inputs aimed at preventing domestic abuse. Following a review of this joint approach it has been agreed that the National Rape Task Force will continue to support this work over the coming months.

## Registered Sex Offender Management

The Remote Monitoring Software pilot has continued to support the pro-active policing of certain Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs). The software has enabled lifestyle and on-line activity/habits intelligence to be obtained which would not previously have been available. This assists in developing a clearer picture and understanding of the offender and can enhance risk management arrangements.

To date, no breaches or re-offending have been identified. While too early to confirm, it is suspected the presence of the software itself acts as a deterrent and affords the opportunity for early identification of risk.

## Missing Persons

### Missing Person Investigations

The National Missing Persons Unit (NMPU) has issued force-wide and divisional statistics for the 2016-17 financial year. Key facts include:

- 62% of all missing persons are children
- 93% of missing persons return within 3 days (and 99% within 2 weeks)
- Most missing persons found deceased were males who had not been missing previously

The overall number of investigations in 2017-18 remains in line with the previous year.

## Abertay University

The Third International Conference on Missing Adults and Children took place on 14-16 June at Abertay University. ACC Cowie delivered the keynote address and there were several Police Scotland presentations.

Dr Penny Woolnough is an established academic partner in the field of missing persons. Having worked with Grampian Police in 2005 to develop 'Understanding, Planning and Responding' (which informs missing person search plans), Dr Woolnough will meet with the NMPU in September to discuss an update of the 2005 study with information available from the Police Scotland missing person database.

## Alzheimer Scotland

On 30 August, Alzheimer Scotland will launch its 'Purple Alert' initiative, a mobile phone app to improve public awareness of any missing person with dementia. The NMPU has been invited to attend the event alongside other supporting partners.

## Missing People Charity

Missing People provides support services throughout the UK, including advice for friends and relatives. The charity is endorsed by the Scottish Government and is particularly useful for missing persons who may be reluctant to engage with the police. The NMPU is developing bespoke cards and leaflets to promote the charity's services in Scotland.

## Partnership Protocol – Looked After and Accommodated Children

The NMPU is progressing an evaluation by the Centre For Excellence For Looked After Children (Celcis) of the partnership protocol for looked after and accommodated missing children, the results of which are expected shortly. It is anticipated that, following any recommended amendments to the protocol, a national rollout will begin later this year.

### **Unidentified Remains and Long-Term Missing Persons**

The unidentified remains section of the National Long-term Missing Persons Database went live in early May 2017 and is helping to match long-term missing persons to historical unidentified human remains. The NMPU continues to support territorial divisions through enquiry with financial and other agencies to trace long-term missing persons.

### **Future ICT for Missing Person Investigations**

The NMPU is supporting ICT and Digital Transformation to identify a single national application to replace legacy systems for the management of missing person investigations.

### **Overseas Investigation**

The NMPU continues to provide investigative support to Spanish police and assistance in Scotland to the family of Lisa Brown, who went missing in Spain in 2015.

## Road Safety and Road Crime

**Police Scotland will work in partnership to influence driver and road user behaviour, reduce road casualties and detect and deter all types of criminality on our roads.**



People Killed



20%

40 Killed YTD

Children Killed (aged <16)



66.7%

1 Killed YTD

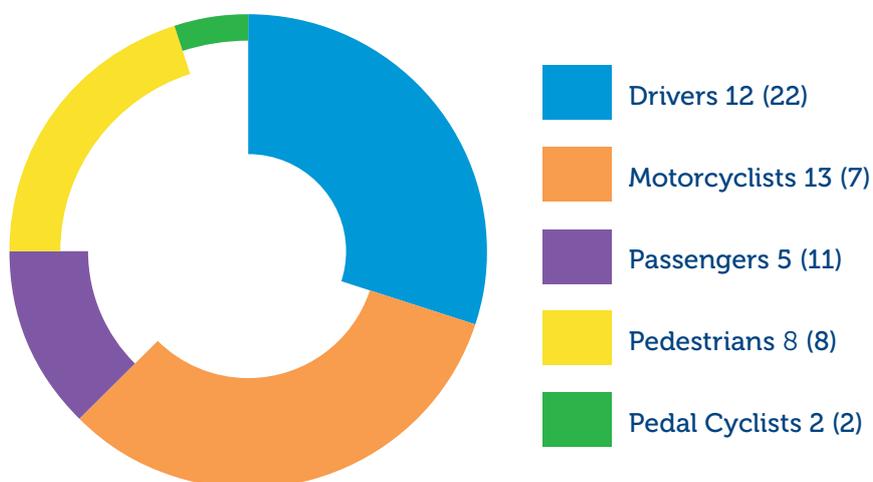
People Seriously Injured



18.6%

349 Seriously Injured YTD

Road Deaths by Casualty Class 2017-18 (PYTD)



## Assessment

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### Speed including motorcyclists

Whilst speed enforcement is a daily task performed by Road Policing (RP) officers, a dedicated Speeding Campaign was held between Monday 17 and Sunday 23 April. The campaign focused on speeding, inappropriate speed, careless and dangerous driving.

Enforcement was conducted based on casualty statistics, locally selected priority routes and community concerns. The campaign was supported by the three Area Safety Camera Units.

During the week, Road Policing detected over 1,600 speeding offences, equally balanced between warnings and police reports. This number compares to 1042 speeders detected during the previous week. The data comparison represents:

- 186% rise in total speeding detections during the speeding campaign from the previous week.
- 148% rise in number of people reported during the speeding campaign from the previous week.
- 233% rise in the number of people warned for speeding during the speeding campaign from the previous week.

### Motorcycle Safety Campaign – National (6 month campaign)

The annual Motorcycle Safety Campaign is the seasonal (March to Sept) initiative that focuses on motorcycle safety, including engagement, education and enforcement.

The increased use of recreational motorcycles on rural roads across Scotland raises the risks associated with serious injury collisions due to the lack of physical protection afforded to riders and pillionists by motorcycles.

Inappropriate speed/speeding and loss of control on left hand bends have been identified as the main causation factors in collisions involving motorcycles.

All Road Policing officers contribute towards this 6 month campaign. High visibility patrols and enforcement are carried out on key motorcycling routes. Officers engage with motorcyclists, offering advice and guidance where appropriate. There is particular focus on weekends identified as being of greater likelihood of increased motorcycle traffic such as public holiday weekends and national motorsport events. Cognisance of dry, warm weather and the lighter nights are also a factor in Road Policing planning and deployment.

A comprehensive media strategy accompanies this campaign with regular engagement in both traditional print and social media.

During the reporting period there have been four weekends of action:

- 14 – 17 April (Easter weekend)
- A total of 592 offences were detected, which included 19 offences involving motorcycles.
- 29 April – 1 May (Public Holiday weekend)
- A total of 661 offences were detected, which included 84 offences involving motorcycles.
- 27 – 29 May (Spring Bank Holiday weekend and Isle of Man TT races)
- A total of 768 offences were detected, which included 85 offences involving motorcycles.
- 16 – 18 June (British Superbikes race meeting, Knockhill, Fife)

A total of 956 offences were detected, which included 77 offences involving motorcycles.

There was an enhanced deployment of marked Police vehicles, including motorcycles, on the key routes leading to the venue. In addition, the Safety Camera Units deployed in support of this campaign, detecting 33 speeding vehicles on the A876 (near to Kincardine).

### Pre-drivers, drivers aged 17-25 and older drivers

In support of scheduled Vulnerable Road User Campaign an intervention and prevention event was delivered on the A9 at the House of Bruar, involving staff from Perth and Dingwall Tactical Road Policing Group and N Divisional Road Policing Unit. The site chosen, with support of House of Bruar Management is a prominent location on a key section of the A9 trunk road between Perth and Inverness.

The focus was on older drivers who were provided with advice on fitness to drive, health, wellbeing and eyesight. Inputs were also provided by the Safety Camera Unit and willing volunteers were also afforded the opportunity to utilise a Driving Assessment Simulator.

During the event over 60 older drivers engaged with staff with the overall feedback being that it was a positive and worthwhile use of resource aimed at improving road safety and/or preventing road crime.

A number of similar, yet smaller scale, activities have taken place at prominent commercial locations in Perthshire during Q1 2017/18. A high profile Intervention & Prevention Event (older drivers) event will be repeated on a similar scale during Q2 2017/18.

## Cyclists and Pedestrians

### Cycling Scotland – Give Everyone Cycle Space / Close Pass (24 April) – national campaign

Cycling Scotland launched their annual Give Everyone Cycle Space campaign in Edinburgh on 24 April. Road Policing supported this event and used it to launch the Close Pass scheme, an initiative designed by West Midlands Police to educate drivers who don't give sufficient space to cyclists whilst overtaking them.

A 5 week pilot scheme was trialled recently in Edinburgh and has already received significant social media interest. The scheme has been funded by Road Safety Scotland and Cycling Scotland. It involves a plain clothes officer riding a pedal cycle fitted with front and rear facing video cameras. On occasions where a vehicle passes too close to the pedal cycle a marked police vehicle stops the driver and a 10 minute roadside education package is offered as an alternative to prosecution. Should this be declined, drivers can be reported for careless driving. The results to date provide that over 100 drivers have been educated in safer overtaking of pedal cycles. Social media has been a critical element of the pilot with in excess of 814,000 views of the initial Facebook post.

### Vulnerable Road User campaign (19 – 26 June) – national campaign

Road Policing undertook a Vulnerable Road Users (VRU) campaign between 19 and 26 June 2017. It was designed to focus on pedestrian and cycle safety and timed to be delivered just prior to the school holidays beginning.

The VRU campaign considered innovative ways to engage with all road users in an effort to reduce road casualties and make our roads safer. This year Road Policing provided road safety advice to young road users via primary and secondary schools. The Close Pass pilot scheme continued to be delivered in the Edinburgh area, focusing on pedal cyclist safety and driver behaviour. One particular focus area was Holyrood Park and was supported by Historic Scotland and Park Rangers. This resulted in 9 drivers receiving Close Pass educational inputs. In addition, letters were sent to hauliers, asking them to consider an increased number of pedestrians, cyclists and children using the roads over the holidays.

During the week, over 170 pedestrians and 165 cyclists engaged with Road Policing officers. The campaign was also supported by the three Area Safety Camera Units with over 900 offences detected during the campaign.

## Engage and proportionate enforcement

A Drink / Drug Drive Campaign ran between 5 and 11 May 2017. This campaign is usually held in June, lasting for 2 weeks. However, a RP analytical report suggested that May and August were statistically the months where Scotland's road users were at their highest risk of being killed or seriously injured because the driver was under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Over the duration of the week 121 drivers were detected following 3,619 breath tests.

## Detect and deter all types of criminality on our roads.

Operation Scandium was an operation established to assist with the development and implementation of legislation contained within the Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 1995, introducing a new regulatory framework for Scrap Metal Dealers. The operation commenced in July 2015 through to March 2017 and was fully funded through a grant from Transport Scotland.

Visits formed part of an agreed three phased approach; engagement, education and enforcement. This strategy greatly improved communications and relationships between enforcement bodies and the Scrap Metal Industry. This has also assisted with the smooth implementation of the new legislation.

Road Policing led in the planning and delivery of the days of action with key partners involved including Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, Scottish Business Resilience Centre, Department for Work Pensions, Her Majesty Revenue and Customs, Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency, Scottish and Southern Energy, Home Office Immigration Enforcement, British Telecom and Scottish Power Energy Networks.

The agencies contribution greatly increased the effectiveness of the operational deployments and sharing of good practice across the disciplines on alternative enforcement options on metal theft.

In excess of 420 Scrap Metal dealers premises visits were conducted pre and post legislation to ensure awareness of the forthcoming legislation change and latterly compliance checks.

Analysis of metal thefts indicated a 52% reduction in reported metal theft.

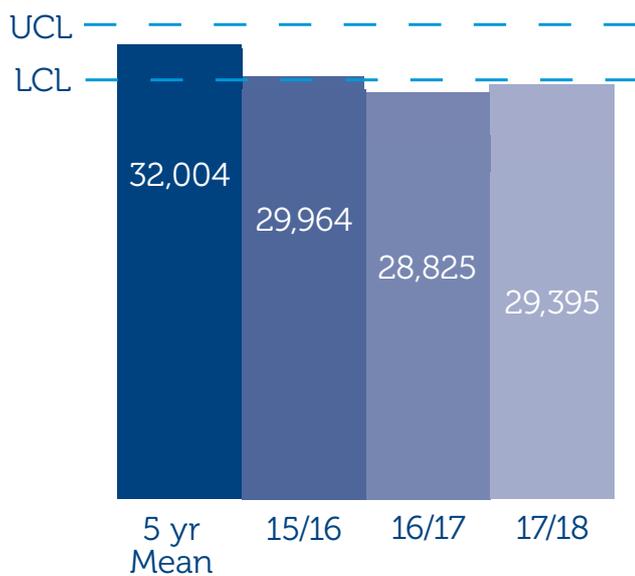
The cost of metal theft reduced by £1 million compared to the previous 14 month period.

Road Policing were primarily responsible for stopping over 6000 vehicles during the multi-agency days of action. During stop/checks, vehicle occupants were made aware of the new legislation and in excess of 1,400 offences were detected.

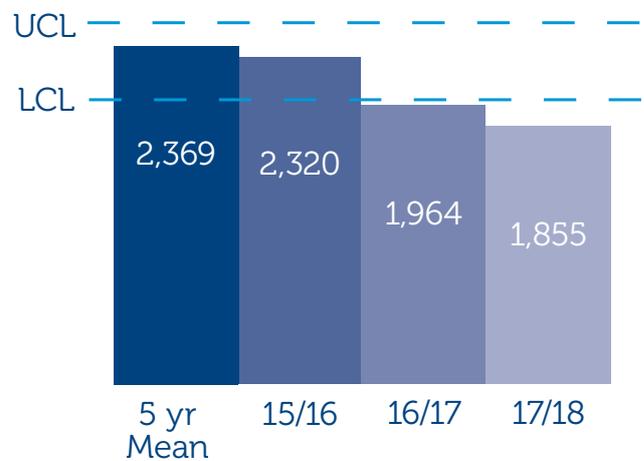
## Acquisitive Crime

**Police Scotland will work in partnership to create an environment designed to prevent and reduce the threat of Acquisitive Crime.**

Group 3 Recorded Crime



Domestic Housebreaking Crimes



## Assessment

Oversight of this business area is performed by the Acquisitive Crime Strategic Board chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable. Additionally, an Acquisitive Crime Tactical Group has been established to examine emerging trends, cross-divisional issues and to share best practice and resources to target specific problematic individuals or groups that affect communities.

The Force Acquisitive Crimes Mini-site is now up and running offering comprehensive guidance, examples of good practice around the country, and tactical options for the investigation, detection and reduction of acquisitive crime.

### Housebreaking

Significant efforts to reduce Domestic Housebreaking crime levels and improve detection rates have taken place across the Force.

1,855 Domestic Housebreaking crimes were recorded for April - June 2017. This is the lowest level in the last 5 years and is below the lower expected limit. Total Housebreaking is down this year by 0.8%; Domestic and Non Domestic Housebreaking continue to show lower levels and remain below the lower expected limits. Housebreaking – Other Premises is up 11.7% this year, although remains within expected levels.

The Detection Rate for Domestic Housebreaking is 26.8% which is higher than last year but below the 5 year rate of 27.6%.

Operation Halt was an initiative piloted in the Edinburgh area where convicted housebreakers were visited by officers immediately prior to release from prison. The purpose of the visit was to assess the support network in place upon their release, for example, access to Social Services / Employment / Family. The rationale behind this being that if a person had a reasonable support network then the likelihood of re offending would be lessened. Partner agencies were then engaged to address any areas that were identified as possible triggers. Similar schemes are now being looked at across Scotland.

### Doorstep crime

Analysis indicates that doorstep/bogus caller crime is an ongoing concern across Scotland, however divisions are affected to differing degrees.

Doorstep/Bogus caller crime can be divided into two categories: opportunistic and organised. Opportunistic crime is generally carried out by low level criminals at a local level. This is typically distraction theft, where the offender poses as an official or utility worker to gain access to a property with the intention of committing theft. Organised bogus crime has been shown to be committed by teams of career criminals, often with familial ties, who target specific areas and will travel great distances to do so.

Force Operation MONARDA, designed to tackle doorstep crime, bogus workers etc. ran from 22 – 29 May 2017 and amongst other things involved a concerted multi-media focus involving press releases to conventional media, a social media campaign and information booklets for distribution. Presentations on doorstep/bogus caller crime were also given to relevant groups. For example, in the Highlands and Islands under Operation Monarda there was a joint initiative with NHS Highland to attach information leaflets to repeat prescriptions dispensed at local pharmacies. The rationale behind this being that elderly and vulnerable members of society are more likely to require repeat prescriptions and are likely to read information on leaflets rather than access information on social media, etc.

Recent temporal analysis shows an increase in incidents, attributable in part to an increase in bogus caller incidents particularly relating to telephone frauds:

- Changes in the victim profile provide that victims are becoming younger and the proportion of male victims is increasing.
- During the period examined, 59% of the victims of bogus crime were female. This is a decrease from more than 70% for a similar period in the previous year.
- The financial impact on victims was more than £600,000; this is £250,000 more than for a similar period in the previous year.
- There has been an increase in incidents of cyber-enabled bogus crime, such as telephone frauds.

### Fraud

2,258 Fraud Crimes were recorded April - June 2017. This is the highest level of crime in the last 5 years over this period and is 28.4% above last year and 26.0% above the 5 year average.

Analysis is ongoing to assess this increase and provide recommendations to inform the Acquisitive Crime Board.

## Public Confidence

Ensuring broad engagement across our increasingly diverse communities and capturing feedback in terms of satisfaction with service received, as well as wider public confidence in our service is critical to ensuring long term relevance and legitimacy. Acknowledging the need for a more co-ordinated strategic approach to how this is achieved, was the basis for the setting up of the Public Confidence Steering Group, chaired by Assistant Chief Constable Cowie.

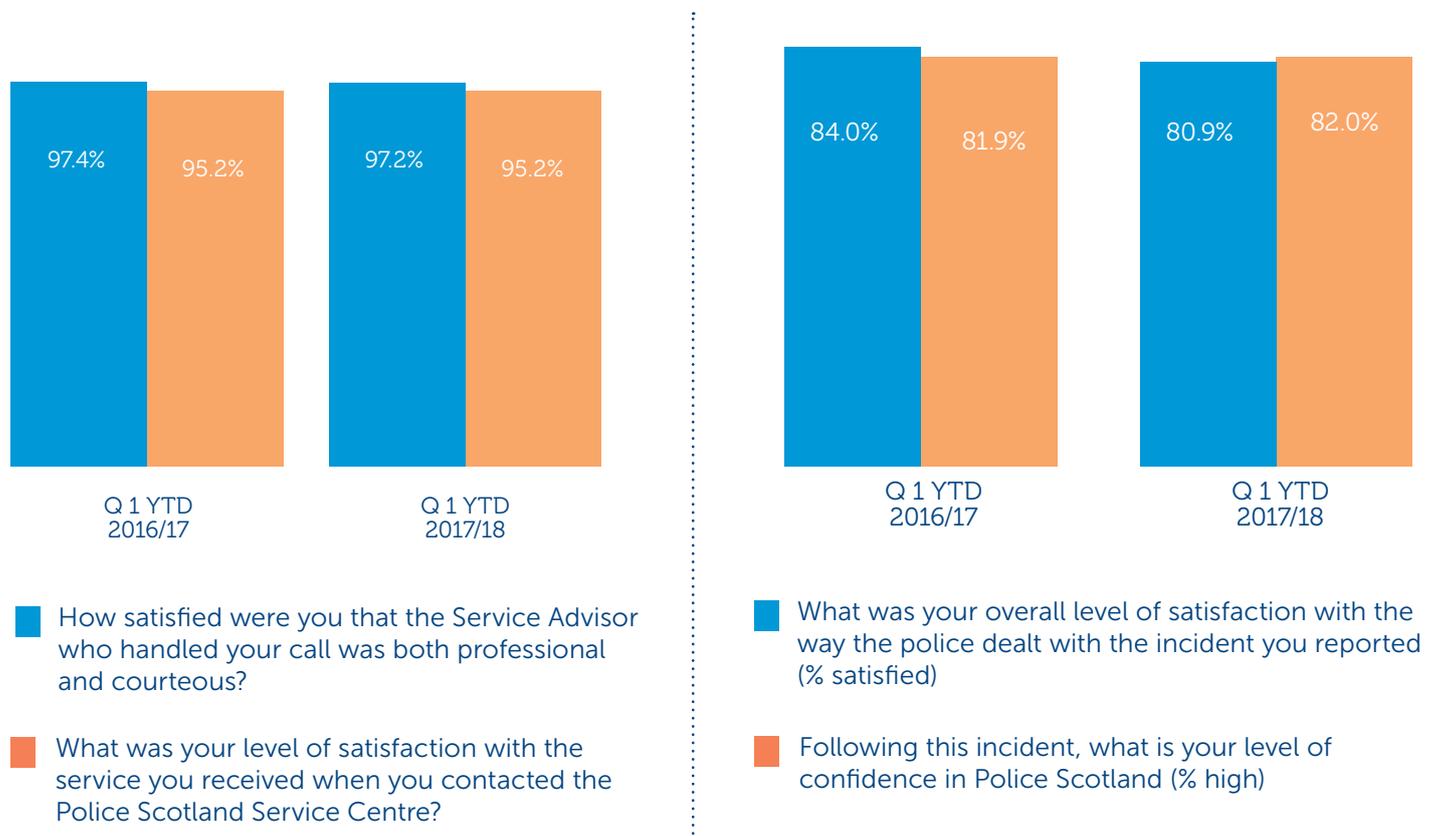
The second meeting of the Public Confidence Steering Group has now taken place, supported by a comprehensive Situational Assessment report, detailing

levels of confidence and satisfaction in policing across Scotland from various perspectives. Acknowledged gaps in evidence and corresponding recommendations, will form the basis of work across the organisation over the forthcoming year. The development of an evidence base for long term improvement in this aspect of policing will be supported and informed by academic research and review. At present, confidence and satisfaction measures are being captured from both external (Scottish Crime and Justice Survey) and internal (User Satisfaction Survey) sources.

## User Satisfaction Survey

This is an in-house assessment of quality of service, captured monthly, in relation to how reported incidents and crimes have been dealt with. Understanding how service users assess the Force's response to reported incidents is crucial to continuous improvement. Comparison of internal and external measures provides a broader understanding of opinion.

### % Customer Satisfaction (YTD)



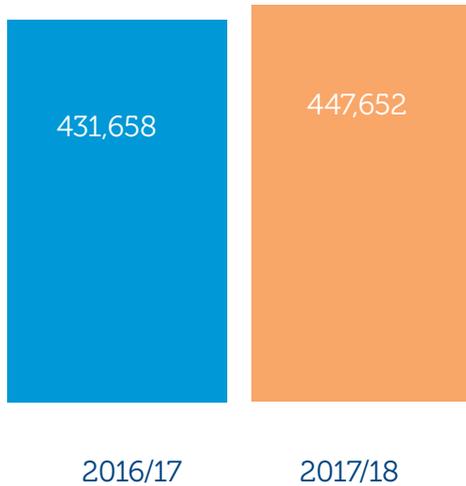
## Police Investigations & Review Commissioner Referrals (PIRC)

The Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC) conduct independent investigations into the most serious incidents involving the police. Such incidents are referred by the police or the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS). Below shows the number and reason for referrals per quarter and current overall investigative status of the referrals.

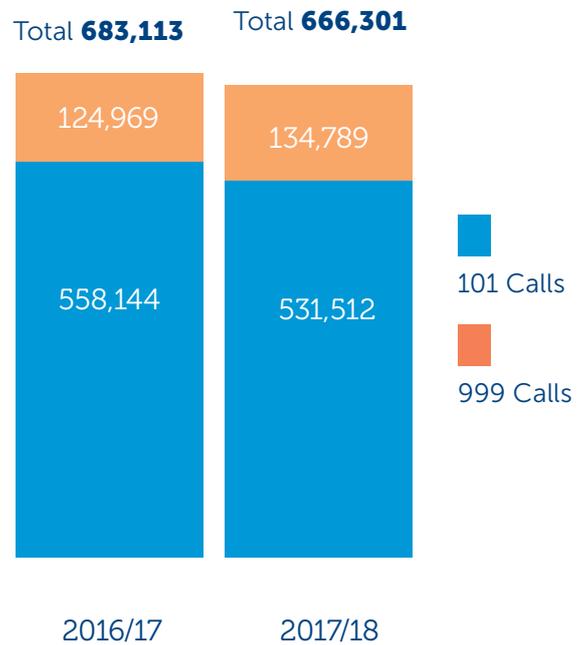
Referrals					Investigative Status				
Period	Number of Referrals	Investigations by PIRC	No Investigation by PIRC	Awaiting Decision by PIRC	Period	Live	Closed	At COPFS	Awaiting Decision by PIRC
2015/16 Q4	17	8	9	0	2015/16 Q4	1	13	3	0
2016/17 Q1	26	5	21	0	2016/17 Q1	0	22	4	0
2016/17 Q2	27	13	14	0	2016/17 Q2	3	17	7	0
2016/17 Q3	33	7	26	0	2016/17 Q3	5	26	2	0
2016/17 Q4	46	14	31	1	2016/17 Q4	13	32	0	1
2017/18 Q1	27	6	20	1	2017/18 Q1	6	20	0	1

Reason for Referrals							
Period	Crown Directed Investigation	Death in Police Custody	Death following Police Contact	Serious Injury in Police Custody	Serious Injury following Police Contact	Discharge of Police Firearm/ Taser	Presentation of Police Firearm/ Taser
2015/16 Q4	0	1	3	1	2	4	6
2016/17 Q1	0	1	4	3	8	2	8
2016/17 Q2	2	1	7	4	5	3	5
2016/17 Q3	2	2	4	3	11	1	10
2016/17 Q4	6	0	8	3	15	2	12
2017/18 Q1	1	1	3	5	6	4	7

**Incidents Recorded by Police Scotland (YTD Q1)**



**Call Volume Recorded by Police Scotland (YTD Q1)**



## Assessment

### Contact Command and Control

- The number of incidents reported to Police Scotland increased by 15,995 (from 431,658 to 447,652). This is an increase of 3.7%.
- The number of calls received by Police Scotland in Q1 reduced by 16,812 (from 683,113 to 666,301). This is a decrease of 2.5%.
- Over the last quarter – April to June the average Grade of Service for answering 999 and 101 calls has remained above the 90% target<sup>1</sup>.

During Q1 a further 8 risk and vulnerability courses ran in the period with these now fully encompassing all areas and locations of the business including Service Centre and ACR's. There has been a continued focus on Active Shooter training especially in the days after the Manchester and London attacks to therefore ensure C3 staff are aware of their roles and responsibilities.

During Q1 94.0% of places available on training courses were taken, this is up 10% compared to Q4 last year where only 84.0% of places were filled.

### Developing C3 Capability through Change Management

On the 28th March 2017, the Service Centre and Area Control Room (ACR) in Aberdeen closed. This complex transition passed smoothly. Performance and service

delivery have since been closely monitored to ensure continued good performance. A comprehensive programme of debriefing activity has also been undertaken, in order to ensure that learning can be taken forward into the final stage of the Programme in Inverness.

Following the Scottish Police Authority Board meeting in June 2017, ACC John Hawkins, Senior Responsible Owner for the C3IR Programme, advised SPA members that he will present two papers in respect of the remaining stages of the C3IR Programme. The papers in relation to the creation of the National Database Enquiry Unit (NDEU) in Inverness and to seek approval to close Inverness Service Centre and ACR will now be presented at the SPA Board meeting scheduled for 28th September 2017. This is to allow for further engagement to be carried out.

The approval to close the Inverness Service Centre and ACR, will result in all calls to Police Scotland thereafter being answered within the Police Scotland Service Centre (PSSC) and incidents for Highland and Islands Division being managed within ACR North.

All police controllers within ACR North, who will assume responsibility for controlling incidents in N Division at migration, are attending a 2 day training / familiarisation visit to Inverness, where they are receiving a number of formal presentations, but also, importantly, being given the opportunity to shadow our staff within Inverness and ask any questions which they may have. This training has been particularly well received.

<sup>1</sup>Answering 999 calls within 10 seconds and 101 calls within 40 seconds.

The Programme is subject to rigorous assurance activity, with one key component of this being the Gateway Review, which was held on 4th and 5th July 2017, where Police Scotland's readiness to proceed in respect of Inverness was examined. The review categorised the programme as being 'GREEN,' which means:

"Successful delivery of the project/programme to time, cost and quality appears highly likely and there are no major outstanding issues that at this stage appear to threaten delivery significantly."

This provides further confidence in Police Scotland's now established approach to safely delivering change.

### **Criminal Justice Services**

In January 2016, Police Scotland introduced Recorded Police Warnings (RPW), this replaced the previously used Formal Adult Warnings (FAW) scheme. The RPW scheme has successfully provided officers with increased discretion and flexibility - providing a suitable means to dispose of minor offences which is both timely and proportionate without the need for a Standard Prosecution Report (SPR) to be submitted to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS). The introduction of the scheme has minimised police bureaucracy whilst maximising operational availability to deal with other crimes and offences.

Between 11 January 2016 and 10 January 2017, the first full year of the RPW scheme, 20,843 RPWs were issued by officers nationally. This is more than a 450% increase in the number of FAWs issued in 2015, the year prior to the introduction of the RPW scheme. The high volume of RPWs issued positively demonstrates how well the introduction of the RPW scheme has been received. This equates to over 13,000 fewer SPRs submitted to COPFS, saving officers time and effort in the compilation and submission of these.

Feedback from officers has also been positive, highlighting that the scheme is working well, saving them valuable time whilst allowing them to deliver a more proportionate disposal for minor offending. The RPW scheme has been designed so that a number of high volume, commonly committed offences routinely attended by officers can be dealt with 'on the spot' and expediently. The offender knows at the time of the offence that an RPW is being issued and is left with a 'ticket' outlining the time, date, locus and nature of the offence. In addition to the 'on the spot' issue, RPWs can also be issued from custody and retrospectively, for instance, where an offender is subsequently identified for a minor offence.

### **Emergency Events and resilience planning**

CIMplexity exercises are taking place at Tulliallan in July and September 2017. Piloted in November 2012, for Chief Inspector and Superintendent ranks and their police staff equivalents, the exercise provides knowledge

about ethical leadership around Critical Incidents. It now benefits from an updated Scottish context and operational focus, whilst still enjoying the participation of members of the force executive along with external partners. These include community advisors, colleagues from the third and justice sectors, business leaders, Scottish Government, HMICS, Equality & Human Rights Commission, COPFS and our own Diversity Staff Associations. The exercise considers strategic decision making around a Critical Incident scenario, set against the values of Police Scotland and asks delegates to bring experiences and perspective from whichever area they come from. The feedback to date has been overwhelmingly positive.

### **Scotland v England 07 June 2017**

Over 1,000 police officers from across the service were actively engaged in duties in and around the national stadium, keeping fans, the public and road users safe and ensuring that opportunities for disorder were kept to an absolute minimum.

In total there were 16 arrests in and around the stadium for minor public order offences. This was a massive success for both the planning and policing operation on the day, as the last competitive game between the two in 1999, finished with almost 200 arrests. After the match Police Scotland's corporate national and divisional Facebook pages were inundated with positive messages.

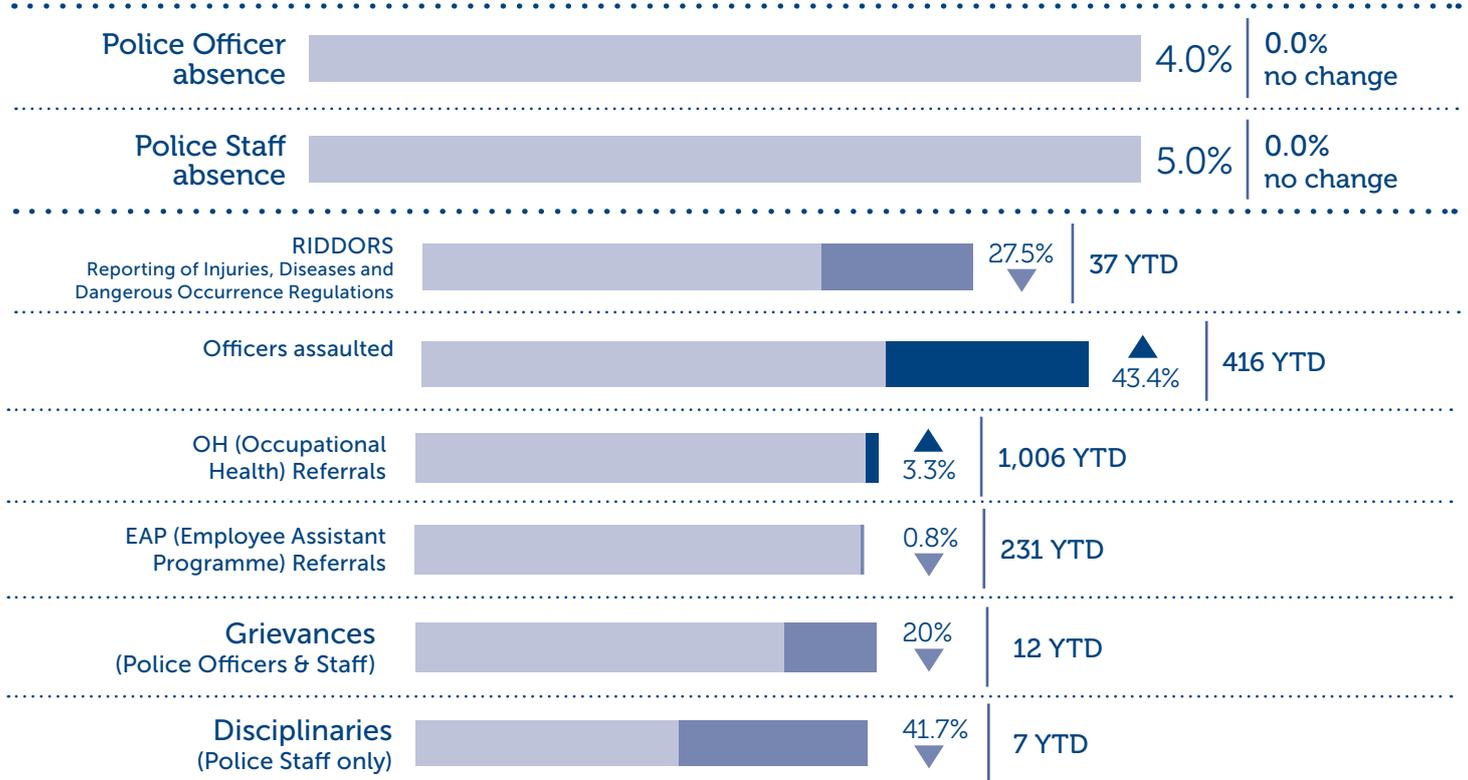
### **Specialist Services**

Police Scotland is to continue armed policing at the Scottish Parliament for the time being, following a review of security as a result of the terrorist attack on Westminster earlier this year.

Following the terrorist attack at Westminster on 22 March 2017 officers armed with Tasers were deployed at the Scottish Parliament, but that was increased to officers with conventional firearms after the attack in Manchester and maintained following the terrorist attack in London. Over the last two and a half months a review of parliamentary security has been completed and a report has been provided to the Scottish Parliament. In support of one of the recommendations contained in the report Police Scotland have made the operational decision to maintain armed police officer presence at the Scottish Parliament on an ongoing basis.

This is an operational contingency to provide protection and reassurance to the public and staff who attend at the Scottish Parliament. This will hopefully never be needed but demonstrates our ability to respond to any eventuality. This decision is proportionate and justified and is in line with the operational response at other devolved legislative assemblies in the UK, and will be reviewed on a quarterly basis in line with our other armed policing standing authorities.

## People and Development



Note: The increase in officers injured due to assaults has been due to Health and Safety re-categorising of near miss due to assault which has been summarised as follows: Reports which detailed an incident where an officer had been assaulted but no injury was sustained would, prior to the 1st of April have been categorised as a "Near Miss" even though physical contact was made. After the 1st of April 2017 this would now be categorised as an "Assault".

## Assessment

The number of Police Officers stands at 17,249 (full time equivalent) which is slightly up on the number at the end of Q1 last year. The number of Police Staff is 5,190 (full time equivalent) at the end of Q1 2017/18 which is down by 267 compared to last year at this point.

The absence rate for Police Officers and Police staff remains at the same levels as last year (4% and 5% respectively).

### Training Delivery

A new on-line probationer training course – 'The Role of Constable' has been designed and developed in Q1. A pilot will take place in July with all 215 new probationers being granted access to this training.

Training Directory – A directory of all national Police Scotland training has been created. As a result Police Scotland now has an accurate picture of live training available to personnel.

### Staff Pay and Reward Modernisation (SPRM)

This project continues with the Job Evaluation phase due to be completed in July at which point Pay Modelling Options Appraisal will begin. Meetings have taken place with staff across the country to gather information on what aspects employees most value in a total reward package.

### Personal Development Conversations (PDC)

The rollout of Personal Development Conversations is a new process at which managers and staff members discuss objectives and development requirements going forward. All staff create a Personal Development Plan to encourage and enable them to best develop their skills for their current and future roles.

# ICT

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## Assessment

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### Invest in our use of information and technology

Following the closure of the Aberdeen Area Control Room (ACR) and Service Centre (SC) on the 28th March 2017, the C3 ICT Transition team have continued to progress stage 6 of the C3IR Programme. The projected ICT Technical Readiness date for stage 6 remains on target and will allow for the previously agreed governance and assurance ahead of the transition of the Inverness ACR and SC.

Work continues on the development of the Operational Data Store (ODS). Current activity is focused on two main areas: 1) the continued expansion of the data available within the ODS, expectation is that the next set of data to be introduced will be Custody, and 2) improvements to the workflow/infrastructure that supports the data flows from the legacy systems to the ODS. This will significantly reduce our Oracle database licensing overhead as well as reducing the integration environment footprint for maintenance and support.

An ICT technical lead has been assigned to work alongside the Emergency Services Network (ESN) operational lead and continue the tri-service Scottish engagement approach to support the delivery of this programme. Representatives from Police Scotland have been engaging with all tactical working groups currently being run by the programme to ensure the organisation has sight of all ongoing developments. The high level plan is continuing to be developed and resource allocation will increase once a transition window for Scotland has been clearly defined.

At the end of Q1 2017/18 Alliance has deployed 9,528 new Windows 8.1/10 desktops which equates to 70% of the total estate. Focus remains on the delivery within Tayside by the end of July 2017 and on C3/North East by the end of September 2017. Deployment in Edinburgh and the Lothians & Scottish Borders has restarted following the successful implementation of Unifi v5. Deployments stand at 856 units or 35% of the region.

The pilot migration for project ADEL at Scottish Police College (SPC) completed on time by the 31st of May. This involved the parallel implementation of Alliance and ADEL for 25 departments previously hosted on the SPC legacy domain. The proposed re-plan of this project was completed and the project team are considering options to reduce timescales and in parallel continuing delivery with existing resources.

The delivery of a National Network continues; Phase one (delivery of a high speed resilient backbone, servicing our Command & Control service, with the exception of a final connection has been delivered. It was expected that this would have been delivered in May however this is now scheduled for delivery by the end of August 2017 and was delayed due to competing priorities. Phase two (Wide Area Network) is in the final phase of authorisation prior to preparing for the invitation to tender.

The key foundation ICT projects namely Alliance, ADEL, Data Centre Rationalisation and the National Network will together deliver a secure, flexible, resilient and efficient national ICT environment. This will allow ICT to support the delivery of our operational and organisational priorities, and provide the enabling foundations that will enable Policing 2026 and the 3 year implementation plan.

### Enhance Cyber and Forensic Capabilities

Over the month of May, ICT responded to the Global WANNACRY cyber-attack, zero devices were compromised within Police Scotland. Additionally the ICT team responded to the raise in threat level to Critical by supporting our operational colleagues with increased on site presence and additional technical support over the weekend of events that followed.

### Transform Corporate Support Services

#### National Intelligence

Work continues to replace the Scottish Intelligence Database (SID) in use by Police Scotland. The business requirements for the new National Intelligence System (NIS) have now been mapped and the business are reviewing these in an effort to simplify delivery.

#### National Custody

The rollout of the National Custody System (NCS) 'Phase One' was successfully completed on 12 January 2017.

'Phase Two', which will support the introduction of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, was due to go live on Friday, 21st July 2017. However, the Cabinet Secretary for Justice has agreed to delay commencement of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 until the necessary legislative 104 Order successfully completes its progress through the Westminster Parliament. The

Cabinet Secretary has further announced that the revised date for CJ act implementation is now planned to be 25th January 2018. Regardless of the delay in implementation of the legislation, ICT will continue to work to the previously agreed timelines.

### ICT Restructure

The target date for completion was previously reported as the end of 2017/18, however this will be delayed. Further planning work is ongoing to enable the ICT management team to review the current status in relation to recruitment challenges.

### Digital Transformation

The Digital Transformation Team (DTT) now sits within Strategic Planning within Organisation Development (OD) and is fully engaged in the support of priority projects – National Custody System, National Intelligence System, iDAP, National Desktop (Alliance and ADEL), ANPR, Core Operational Policing Solution (COPS) and Mobility.

In addition the team are working with the Portfolio Management Office (PMO) and IT to build a 3 year IT delivery plan which will optimise the use of available specialist resource and maximise delivery in respect of 2026 objectives.

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## Fleet

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### Assessment

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Two Key Performance Indicators have been agreed for Fleet which will be reported quarterly.

- Vehicle Availability - current vehicle availability is 98.28% as at 30 June 2017.

For a number of years, vehicle utilisation and vehicle availability has been consistent, when last reported the vehicle availability was 98.28%. This has benchmarked with UK Police fleets where the mean average is 95% across the UK fleets.

- Vehicle Fleet Size - current Vehicle Fleet has 3,451 vehicles.

Increase in live vehicles is due to Capital funding.

The National Vehicle User Group (NVUG) has clear Terms of Reference and meets twice a year to determine future fleet strategy, fleet replacement and Right vehicle Right place Right time for Police Scotland/SPA.

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## Estates

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### Assessment

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The collaborative contract along with the Scottish Fire & Rescue Service for the provision of Hard Facilities Management (FM) Services, awarded to Mitie Technical Facilities Management Ltd, went live on the 1 April 2017. This contract will provide a national database of building systems and assets, deliver national consistency and streamlined processes whilst improving health, safety and compliance on the estate. The tender for Soft FM Services will be issued during July with a start date of 1 April 2018. This will also reduce the running costs of the estate and rationalise processes.

The total number of properties continues to reduce with a further 15 asset disposals and 4 lease terminations during 2016/17. In the first quarter of 2017/18 a further 3 asset disposals have taken place. The Estate total change activities have generated circa £15.8 million in capital receipts and reduced running costs by circa £4.8 million since the inception of Police Scotland.

In the first quarter of 2017/18 a number of mechanical and electrical projects that will reduce carbon emissions are in the process of being designed and implemented, these are planned to take place in fourteen properties. Once implemented these projects are estimated to save around £70,000 annually through reduced utilities expenditure and deliver a 420 tonne reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.

Further projects will be designed and implemented in the second quarter.

# APPENDIX

## Crime Group Overview

The table below shows the crime groups used by the Scottish Government to report recorded crime statistics. Some of the key crimes within each group are shown under the group heading.

<b>GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE</b>	<b>GROUP 5: OTHER CRIMES</b>
Murder	Possession of offensive weapon (incl. restriction)
Culpable Homicide, common law	Carrying of knives/bladed instruments
Culpable Homicide, (others)	Supply of drugs
Attempted Murder	Possession of drugs
Serious Assault (incl. culpable & reckless conduct - causing injury)	Other drug crimes (incl. Importation and production)
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	Other Group 5 crimes
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	<b>GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES</b>
Possession of a firearm w/i to endanger, commit crime etc.	Common Assault
Abduction	Common Assault (of emergency workers)
Other Group 1 crimes	<b>Common Assault - Total</b>
<b>GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES</b>	Threatening & abusive behaviour
Rape	Stalking
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	<b>BOP, S38 &amp; S39 Crim Just &amp; Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</b>
Indecent Assault (common law)	Urinating
Sexual Assault (SOSA 2009)	Racially aggravated harassment
<b>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</b>	Racially aggravated conduct
Prostitution related crime	Drunk and Incapable
Other Group 2 crimes	Consume alcohol in designated place (local bye-law)
<b>GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY</b>	<b>GROUP 7: MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENCES</b>
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Dwelling house	Dangerous driving offences
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Non dwelling & other premises	Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen
<b>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</b>	Speeding offences
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	Driving while disqualified
Theft of a motor vehicle	Driving without a licence
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc)	Failure to insure against third party risks
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	Seat belt offences
<b>Motor vehicle crime - Total</b>	Mobile phone offences
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	Driving Carelessly
Common theft	Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)
Theft by shoplifting	Using a motor vehicle without test certificate
Fraud	Other Group 7 offences
Other Group 3 Crimes	
<b>GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, VANDALISM etc</b>	
Fireraising	
Vandalism	
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	
Other Group 4 Crimes	