



Meeting	Policing Performance Committee
Date	16 September 2025
Location	Video Conference
Title of Paper	Police Scotland Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report: April to June 2025
Presented By	DCC Operational Policing
Recommendation to Members	For Discussion
Appendix Attached	Yes: Appendix A: Police Scotland Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report: April to June 2025

PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to provide the Policing Performance Committee with an update in relation to Police Scotland's Performance at the end of Quarter 1 2025/26.

This paper will specifically provide a report in relation to:
Agenda item 2.2 – Police Scotland Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report: April to June 2025.

Members are invited to discuss the content of this report.

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Strategic planning arrangements for policing in Scotland are laid out in the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. The Scottish Police Authority (SPA) is responsible for developing a Strategic Police Plan for policing that reflects the Scottish Government's national outcomes, strategic police priorities and justice strategy.
- 1.2 Police Scotland is responsible for producing an Annual Police Plan (APP) that sets out the arrangements to deliver against the Strategic Police Plan.
- 1.3 As required by legislation, the SPA hold the Chief Constable to account for delivery against the strategic plan. This is done through scrutiny of Police Scotland's quarterly performance reports.
- 1.4 The Performance and Accountability Framework 2025/26 was introduced on 01 April 2025 by Police Scotland. This is the first report of this reporting cycle in support of this framework.

2. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE REPORT TOPIC

- 2.1 Our 2030 vision provides the service with a clear, aspirational direction of travel to shape the development of Police Scotland. The purpose of the 2030 Vision is not only to motivate our workforce to deliver, but also to support strategic decision making around service investment priorities and our portfolio of change
- 2.2 Our 2030 Vision is for safer communities, less crime, supported victims and a thriving workforce with this report structured under each of these pillars. The 2030 Vision, along with the Chief Constable's priorities (Trust, Confidence and Performance), remain aligned to the following five Strategic Outcomes set out in the Joint Strategy for Policing: Public Safety and Wellbeing; Needs of Local Communities; Confidence in Policing; Working Environment; Sustainable and Adaptable Service.
- 2.3 We are using overarching, targeted Strategic Indicators to draw together a suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which provides scope to detail the qualitative aspects of performance and show how we are performing in these areas. Management Information (MI) and supporting evidence will be used to highlight exceptions within the data.

- 2.4 In line with Scottish Government reporting, data comparisons within this report are now made, where possible, against both Quarter 1 (year-to-date vs previous year-to-date) and the rolling 12-month period (year-to-date vs previous year-to-date). We will no longer include five-year mean comparisons in the quarterly performance report. Within this report, the rolling 12-month period will compare July to June YTD against July to June PYTD.
- 2.5 We continue to identify and draw out key insights, with these displayed at the beginning of the report. During Quarter 1 the following key insights have been identified and highlighted: rise in user satisfaction and public confidence; benefits achieved following improvements in our custody centres; the reduction in the level of violence involving children; and the increase in antisocial behaviour offending.
- 2.6 Examples of proactivity and/or preventative policing activity also continues to be highlighted, with the following of note during Quarter 1: Fatal 5 Campaign; Police Scotland Engagement with Young Persons; Retail Crime Taskforce (RCTF); Operation INTENSITY; Operation PORTALEdge; Proceeds of Crime; User Experience Survey Follow Up; Proportionate Response to Crime (PRTC); Effectiveness of Officer Safety Training (OST) in Preventing Injuries from Assaults; and Professional Standards Disseminated Learning.
- 2.7 A full copy of the Police Scotland Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report: April to June 2025 is provided at Appendix A.
- 2.8 The Police Scotland Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report: April to June 2025 is presented for discussion with members of the Policing Performance Committee.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 There are no financial implications in this report.

4. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are no personnel implications in this report.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no legal implications in this report.

6. REPUTATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 There are no reputational implications in this report.

7. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no social implications in this report.

8. COMMUNITY IMPACT

8.1 There are no community implications in this report.

9. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Equality data is provided where appropriate and available.

10. ENVIRONMENT IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no environmental implications in this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are invited to discuss the content of this report.



SCOTTISH POLICE
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Police Scotland

Quarter 1 Year to Date Performance

Report: April to June 2025





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This is the 2025/26 Quarter 1 performance report covering the period 01 April 2025 to 30 June 2025. All data is correct at the published date and was extracted at the start of July 2025. The data is extracted from Police Scotland internal systems which are dynamic and continuously updated as investigations progress.

This report contains the most up to date recorded crime data that was available at the start of July 2025 for Quarter 1 of the reporting year 2025/26.

Further detailed Police Scotland Management Information can be found here: <https://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/what-we-do/how-we-are-performing/>



Deputy Chief Constable Foreword

The period April to June presented a challenging operating environment for our officers and staff, illustrated by year on year increases across crime groups one to five.

The period April to June presented a challenging operating environment for our officers and staff, illustrated by year on year increases across crime groups one to five.

Serious and organised crime can affect and blight communities across the country, and our ongoing work to address this across the central belt through Operation Portaledge continues, totalling 80 crimes reported across six divisions, with 54 arrests made during the period.

This has been supported by Operation Intensity, addressing drugs, firearms and organised criminality in a number of local policing divisions, from Argyll to Tayside, resulting in more than £600,000 of cash and firearms being seized, 46 warrants being executed, and 11 children being safeguarded.

Homicide crimes have reduced significantly from the first quarter of the previous year, and on the rolling 12-month period. However, attempted murders in Quarter 1 reached their highest figure in recent years, 83, representing a nearly 11 per cent increase on the previous year. All homicides recorded during the period have been, or are expected to be, detected.

There has been a three per cent increase in violent crime from last year, primarily due to steadily rising levels of common assaults being recorded – this crime type accounting for the vast majority of all violent crimes.

Possession of offensive weapons has increased from last year, while serious assaults are now at their lowest level in recent years, follow a decrease of more than one-fifth in the past quarter, and we have observed a seven per cent decrease in robberies over the 12-month period.

Of note, is that the number of children accused of violent crime has decreased significantly.

Reports of rape have reached their highest volume than previously recorded, increasing by 13 per cent, predominantly among females over the age of 16, which has risen by almost 16 per cent from the previous year. The reporting of non-recent rape also now accounts for more than 40 per cent of all rapes recorded.

Additionally, an increase in the number of domestic abuse and violence against women and girls being reported is of concern. Applications to the Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scotland scheme have also increased, highlighting its continued use and greater awareness of it in an effort to prevent domestic abuse.

As we experience this increased reporting, I want to thank officers and staff who work hard to deliver for communities, and this report outlines that policing has maintained or improved upon detection rates across four of the one to five crime groups during this period.

At the same time, we've delivered proactive work including hundreds of arrests through a co-ordinated response to retail crime, and a significant increase in positive drug wipes as part of our commitment to road safety.

I want to thank officers and staff for their commitment, professionalism and hard work in an intensifying operating environment. This is underlined by a concerning year on year increase in assaults on officers and staff, while our close monitoring of workforce wellbeing reflects pressure on our people.

This report seeks to provide meaningful insights into how we are delivering on our Annual Police Plan and vision to achieve safer communities, less crime, supported victims, and a thriving workforce.



Jane Connors LVO QPM

Deputy Chief Constable Operational Policing



Introduction

This is the first quarterly report of the 2025/26 performance cycle, reporting based on our Performance and Accountability Framework for 2025/26. This year's Performance and Accountability Framework is set out to measure performance, progress and impact across all areas of Police Scotland's [2030 Vision](#).

Our 2030 vision provides the service with a clear, aspirational direction of travel to shape the development of Police Scotland. The purpose of the 2030 Vision is not only to motivate our workforce to deliver, but also to support strategic decision making around service investment priorities and our portfolio of change.

Our 2030 Vision is for safer communities, less crime, supported victims and a thriving workforce with this report structured under each of these pillars. The 2030 Vision, along with the Chief Constable's priorities (Trust, Confidence and Performance), remain aligned to the following five Strategic Outcomes set out in the Joint Strategy for Policing:

- **Public Safety and Wellbeing** – Threats to public safety are resolved by a proactive and responsive service;
- **Needs of Local Communities** – The needs of local communities are addressed through effective service delivery;
- **Confidence in Policing** – The public, communities and partners are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing;
- **Working Environment** – Our people are supported through a positive working environment, enabling them to serve the public;
- **Sustainable and Adaptable Service** – Police Scotland is sustainable, adaptable and prepared for future challenges.

Although reporting will be displayed against the 2030 Vision, this alignment ensures Police Scotland will continue to operate, evidence progression and contribute to the overarching outcomes.

We are using overarching, targeted Strategic Indicators to draw together a suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which provides scope to detail the qualitative aspects of performance and show how we are performing in these areas. Management Information (MI) and supporting evidence will be used to highlight exceptions within the data.

In line with Scottish Government reporting, data comparisons within this report are now made, where possible, against both Quarter 1 (year-to-date vs previous year-to-date) and the rolling 12 month period (year-to-date vs previous year-to-date). We will no longer include five-year mean comparisons in the quarterly performance report.

The 12 month timeframe will always encompass the most recent 12 month period. It is a dynamic, shifting period which will remove any short-term effects of seasonality in our reporting. Within this report, the rolling 12 month period will compare July to June YTD against July to June PYTD.

We continue to identify and draw out key insights, with these displayed at the beginning of the report. During Quarter 1 the following key insights have been identified and highlighted:

- Rise in user satisfaction and public confidence;
- Benefits achieved following improvements in our custody centres;
- The reduction in the level of violence involving children; and
- The increase in antisocial behaviour offending.

Examples of proactivity and/or preventative policing activity also continues to be highlighted, with the following of note during Quarter 1:

- Fatal 5 Campaign
- Police Scotland Engagement With Young Persons
- Retail Crime Taskforce (RCTF)
- Operation INTENSITY
- Operation PORTALEdge
- Proceeds of Crime
- User Experience Survey Follow Up
- Proportionate Response to Crime (PRTC)
- Effectiveness of Officer Safety Training (OST) in Preventing Injuries from Assaults
- Professional Standards Disseminated Learning

Strong performance will show the steps we are taking to achieve the outcomes within the 2030 Vision. The Quarter 1 Performance Report illustrates how we are striving towards these outcomes through quantitative data analysis and qualitative supporting evidence.



Key Insights

Group 1

19,453 crimes

↑ 3.9%

68.4% det rate

↑ 0.1%

Group 2

4,083 crimes

↑ 7.1%

61.4% det rate

↑ 4.3%

Group 3

29,798 crimes

↑ 7.8%

35.2% det rate

➡ no change

Group 4

10,482 crimes

↑ 2.2%

32.1% det rate

↑ 1.9%

Group 5

17,878 crimes

↑ 13.1%

89.9% det rate

↓ -4.0%

Children Accused of Violent Crime

2,164 crimes

↓ -15.9%

2,521 under 18

↓ -20.9%

VAWG

19,003 crimes

↑ 4.8%

8,703
Domestic

↑ 8.5%

Shoplifting

13,383 crimes

↑ 25.4%

47.6% det rate

↓ -2.4%

Hate Crime

2,467 crimes

↓ -1.7%

64.5% det rate

↑ 0.3%

Offensive Weapons

3,207 crimes

↑ 7.0%

76.7% det rate

↓ -1.7%

Rise in User Satisfaction and Public Confidence

User satisfaction and public confidence are both up when compared to both the previous year-to-date and the previous rolling 12 month period as illustrated in the following table.

Trust and Confidence	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
User Experience survey: overall satisfaction	69.4%	70.7%	↑ 1.3%	68.9%	70.9%	↑ 2.0%
Your Police survey: Confidence in local policing	46.9%	53.6%	↑ 6.7%	49.5%	51.5%	↑ 2.0%

User experience remains high with reported overall satisfaction increasing by 1.3 percentage points on PYTD in our User Experience survey. Overall, 70.7% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with their overall experience in Quarter 1. A 2.0 percentage point increase is also noted when comparing the current rolling 12 month period to the previous 12 months.

Five of the seven User Experience touchpoints have noted an increase in Quarter 1 compared to the same quarter last year whilst, in the rolling 12 month comparisons, all touchpoints note an increase throughout July 2024 to June 2025 compared to July 2023 to June 2024.

In the Your Police survey, Quarter 1 saw a significant increase of 6.7 percentage points compared to the same period last year with public confidence sitting at 53.6%.

A 2.0 percentage point increase is also noted when comparing the current rolling 12 month period to the previous 12 months.

It is recognised that how policing is perceived locally can have a positive or negative impact on public confidence. The Quarter 1 increase in public confidence is supported by increases in those feeling very safe or fairly safe in their area (up 4.9 percentage points), those who agree that local police are friendly and approachable (up 3.7 percentage points), and those who agree that police listen to local concerns (up 7.3 percentage points).

In the Trust Index survey, results continue to remain relatively consistent, with public trust generally sitting between 75% to 80%. In Quarter 1 of this year, the trust index score is 77%.

The increases noted in public confidence, satisfaction and trust align with some of the findings of the Scottish Government's Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2023/24 on the public perceptions of the police and crime in Scotland:

- Most adults expressed confidence in the local police force's capability across various aspects of police 'effectiveness,' including their ability to deal with incidents as they occur and solve crimes.
- Over two thirds (71%) of respondents thought that the local crime rate had stayed the same or reduced in the two years prior to interview.
- The majority of adults in Scotland said they felt very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark (75%) and when in their home alone at night (95%).
- Fewer than half of adults (45%) however said the police in their local area do an excellent or good job. Males and those living in urban areas were less likely to feel positively about the police than comparator groups.

Criminal Justice Improvements

Over the past 12 months in particular, Criminal Justice Services Division (CJSD) have brought renewed effort through several workstreams and initiatives to address some of the worsening criminal justice trends of recent years by addressing a number of key areas and issues, some of which are outlined below.

The impacts of these improvements will continue to be monitored over the course of the year and links to the benefits across the wider justice system will be assessed.

The reduction in the number of people coming into police custody is aligned to our approach to deal with less serious offending at the closest point to the commission of the crime. This ensures victims' views are always considered early and proportionate disposals can be given through the use of police direct measures where strict criteria are met. Planned Voluntary interview pathways additionally allow front line officers the ability to interview those suspected of lower-level crime without the need for arrest or depriving of liberty through the formal custody process.

These approaches focus on an overarching proportionate approach to criminality where there is no wider risk of harm to any individual or risk to public safety, whilst reducing demand on front line officers ensuring officers remain visible within local communities.

Keeping people who have been arrested in police custody needs to be proportionate and needs to take account of legislation and Lord Advocates guidelines. Whilst there has been a reduction in the number of people kept in police custody, the decision to release a person considers a number of factors, including public safety.

Reduction in number of times arrested persons brought into police custody

After almost three years of a continuous increase in the number of times arrested persons have been brought into police custody, Quarter 1 is the second successive quarter where custody throughput has fallen. 25,055 arrested persons were brought into police custody during Quarter 1, a reduction of 4.0% from the previous year. There are several contributing factors to this decrease.

Planned Voluntary Interview Pathway saves over 12,000 hours of officers' time

The Planned Voluntary Interview Pathway (PVIP) is an alternative pathway to interview, which allows officers to undertake interviews of suspect persons on a voluntary attendance basis, out with the custody environment, but within one of 130 approved police stations.

Officers assess if a crime is suitable for investigation using the pathway by determining if the crime is low level or minor in nature. Officers then follow the clear guidance given to plan and conduct interviews in a fair and transparent manner.

The process still ensures that persons being interviewed are afforded their legal rights and protections but negates the need to travel to, and be processed through, a custody centre.

After a successful trial period, PVIP has been in use across Police Scotland for seven months. Each person interviewed under PVIP is one less person being arrested and taken to a custody centre leading to reduced demand on custody, reduced travel for officers and therefore returning officers back to local communities more quickly. On average, it takes officers 30 minutes when using the PVIP compared to three hours if bringing someone into custody.

For the period 04 November 2024 to 31 July 2025, management information shows that 2,424 interviews have been conducted via PVIP, saving a total of 12,605 hours in officer time.

Increased Usage of Direct Measures

Police Scotland direct measures are issued to deal with low level offending at the closest point of commission to the offence, to avoid the need for the offender to be taken to a custody setting.

Direct measures come in the form of antisocial behaviour fixed penalty notices (ASB FPNs) and recorded police warnings (RPWs).

Following the implementation of the revised Lord Advocates guidelines on Police Direct Measures, both metrics have seen an increase in usage when compared to last year. 930 ASB FPNs were issued compared to 230 last year (an increase of 304.3%), and 7,010 RPWs handed out compared to 6,226 last year (a 12.6% increase).

Police Scotland are also working with partners in Community Justice Scotland on a street referral and support model to divert those who are issued direct measures from re-offending.

Reduction in number of arrested persons held for court

Quarter 1 saw a 13.9% reduction in the number of persons arrested held for court compared to the same period last year (9,676 compared to 11,244). This equates to 38.6% of arrested persons being held for court compared to 43.1% last year.

CJSD have worked alongside the Deputy Crown Agent from COPFS to deliver custodial disposal workshops to over 80% of custody sergeants within Police Scotland, with further workshops for the remaining officers planned.

These decision making workshops were designed to provide better criminal justice outcomes by outlining the parameters of which cases will be accepted at court, aiming to result in less rejections at court after accused persons appear from police custody.

This has contributed to a 14.4% increase in the number of arrested persons being released on an undertaking, with 6,871 recorded this year compared to 6,006 in Quarter 1 of 2024/25. This equates to 27.4% of arrested persons being released on an undertaking, up from 23.0% last year.

Reduction in number of children being brought into police custody

Police Scotland will now record and report on children in custody in line with the Children (Care and Justice) (Scotland) Act 2024. This defines a child as anyone under the age of 18. This Act brings all under 18s within the scope of the children's hearings system and ensures consistent treatment within the criminal justice system.

There has been a 14.4% reduction in the number of children arrested and brought into police custody and not held overnight. Those held overnight has reduced by 17.0% and those held over 24 hours has reduced by 11.9%.

CJSD continues to apply considerable scrutiny to children brought into and held in police custody and will continue to make efforts to work with partners to reduce the numbers coming in, as well as the length of time they are held. Suitable local authority provision would greatly assist in aiding this as a number of those held overnight or longer than 24 hours are due to a lack of alternative safe and secure accommodation being a main factor in why children are held within police custody.

Reduction in number of productions received and accumulated

There has been a 15.4% decrease in the number of productions received by Police Scotland (126,813 received, down from 149,920 last year). This decrease can be attributed to the national rollout of Digital Evidence Sharing Capability (DESC) which has resulted in fewer physical items being lodged due to digitalisation of items such as CCTV, discs and paper certificates.

35,475 productions have been accumulated, a decrease of 54.0% from last year's total of 77,136. This equates to an accumulation rate of 28.0%, compared to 51.5% for the same period last year. This can be attributed to the introduction of national production disposal teams dedicated to assisting Productions Management Officers (PMOs).

Reduction in Violence Amongst Young People

Overall, the level of violence involving children has fallen compared to last year. There were 1,914 violent crimes where an identified accused was a child during the quarter, compared to 2,301 last year. The proportion of violent crime (where any accused is identified) that involved a child was 17.5% compared to 19.5% last year.

There has also been a decrease in children identified as accused of weapons offences during the period, with 436 offences recorded compared to 475 last year. The majority (57.3%) related to use of a weapon during another crime while the rest were for possession. 52 weapons offences during the period occurred in schools, compared to 43 last year. These were mostly in secondary schools, although 11 crimes took place in primary schools.

Despite these reductions in weapons and overall violence levels, however, there has been an increase in serious violence perpetrated by children. Attempted murders where a child has been accused have increased from five in the first quarter last year to 17 this year. These 17 serious crimes involved 20 children and accounted for almost a quarter (23.6%) of all attempted murders where an accused has been identified. This proportion last year was 7.2%.

There has been a large decrease in serious assaults for which children are accused – 51 crimes during the quarter compared to 93 in the same period last year.

There were two homicides recorded during the quarter that involved four accused under the age of 18. The same period last year saw three such crimes with three accused under 18.

Increase in Antisocial Behaviour

An increase in antisocial behaviour offences has been seen during the first quarter of 2025/26. The majority of this stems from threatening or abusive behaviour offences which has risen by 8.0% from last year and accounts for 82.5% of all Group 6 crime. All Group 6 crime types have increased from last year except for hate aggravated conduct (including stirring up hatred) which saw a decrease of 9.7%.

While the number of publicly reported incidents of antisocial behaviour had been decreasing steadily year-on-year since a significant rise during the COVID-19 pandemic, this period saw the first increase, up 1.0%. This slight increase was primarily due to rises in the North and East regions and was driven by higher levels of public nuisance calls (up 8.8% from the same period last year), neighbour disputes (up 9.3%) and communications incidents (up 6.3%).

Tayside saw the highest increase in their incidents of ASB (up 8.1% against last year) due to a 29.5% rise in public nuisance calls driven by high call volumes in mid-May and mid-June 2025.



Vision 2030: Safer Communities

We work with partner organisations to prevent harm and reduce demand

KPI: Partner demand – Percentage of non-crime incidents

Suspected Drugs Related Deaths

Drugs	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of suspected drug related deaths	261	299	↑ 14.6%	1,159	1,100	↓ -5.1%
Number of naloxone administrations by police officers	70	72	↑ 2.9%	250	215	↓ -14.0%

1,100 suspected drug related deaths in last 12 months, 299 in reporting year

There has been an increase of 38 suspected drug related deaths (DRD) in the first quarter of this year, however a decrease of 59 when compared to the rolling 12 month figures.

Public Health Scotland note that the unregulated drugs market in Scotland continues to evolve with noticeable increases in synthetic drugs which are increasingly toxic and unpredictable.

There has been a noticeable rise in the availability of new synthetic drugs like nitazenes, bromazolam, and xylazine, whose potency can present a higher risk of overdose and harms. These drugs, often mixed with other substances, can cause harmful effects.

Public Health Scotland produce regular [Rapid Action Drug Alerts and Response \(RADAR\) reports](#) on the current drug-related indicators in order to inform action to prevent drug harms and deaths. In March 2025 Public Health Scotland issued a [caution in the rise in fatal and near fatal overdoses in people using heroin](#), with testing identifying a nitazene-type opioid in some heroin samples linked to these overdoses.

Over the coming months Police Scotland will be working with Public Health Scotland and the Scottish Ambulance Service to strengthen our Near Fatal Overdose Pathway.

This will see us working closely to share data on near fatal overdoses to create better understanding of locations and the nature of these issues, helping to direct assistance where it is most required.

Naloxone administered 72 times by police officers since April 2025

All Police Scotland frontline officers, up to the rank of inspector, continue to carry naloxone as part of their regular equipment. Compared to the previous year, reporting by division has shown an increase of two incidents where naloxone was administered by officers and staff.

Missing Persons Demand

Missing Persons Demand	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of missing persons Investigations	3,867	3,605	↓ -6.8%	15,432	14,439	↓ -6.4%
Number of missing persons Initial PW-25 incidents	11,627	10,923	↓ -6.1%	44,962	42,651	↓ -5.1%
Number of missing persons missing previously	486	433	↓ -10.9%	1,870	1,765	↓ -5.6%
Number of missing persons by type child	1,350	1,310	↓ -3.0%	5,285	5,394	↑ 2.1%
Number of missing persons by type care experienced young person	1,003	811	↓ -19.1%	3,843	3,253	↓ -15.4%
Number of missing persons from NHS locations	346	337	↓ -2.6%	1,361	1,325	↓ -2.6%
Number of missing persons traced deceased	18	28	↑ 55.6%	116	107	↓ -7.8%
Number of missing persons with mental health marker	1,192	1,161	↓ -2.6%	4,844	4,525	↓ -6.6%

3,605 missing persons investigations YTD

The number of missing person investigations in Quarter 1 has decreased by 262 (down 6.8%) compared to the same period last year. The number of missing persons missing previously and the number of investigations with a mental health (MH) marker have all decreased compared to the same period last year.

The number of missing persons found deceased has increased by ten from the previous year to date (55.6%) but have recorded a decrease in the rolling 12 month period of nine (down 7.8%). While figures are relatively low, the year-to-date increase in outcomes where persons are found deceased will continue to be monitored by the National Missing Persons Unit.

Decrease in children and young people with experience of care going missing

The notable decreases can be found when considering what 'type' of person goes missing. Care Experienced Young Person (192 less, down 19.1%) are recording the largest decreases compared to the same period last year. Investigations involving children and care experienced young people in Quarter 1 have increased from Quarter 4 by 11.3% (216 more) but have decreased by 9.9% (232 less) from the same period last year.

Key areas of support in respect of children missing from Children's Houses is the "Not at Home" protocol which allows for a tolerable risk to be carried by staff around a child or young person not being at home. The "Not at Home" policy continues to be promoted via Police Scotland's divisional missing person co-ordinators as an option to be considered as part of a child or young person's care and prevention plan.

The Philomena protocol is another inclusive process where carers use a form to collate all relevant information in relation to each individual child. The form is held by the carers and shared with Police at the time of a missing person report and the information would be used to inform the investigation before returning the form back to the carer.

Emphasis and best practise around conducting effective Return Discussions that examines the causes of missing episodes will likely contribute to the decreasing volume of persons who were reported missing previously.

Mental Health

Mental Health Taskforce

The police are regularly the first point of contact for people in mental health distress or crisis, and we have a crucial role in working with and supporting those who seek assistance. Many of these contacts have a policing purpose such as an allegation of criminality or increased levels of risk, however, there are occasions where Police are not best placed to meet those needs.

The Police & Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 sets out the general duties expected of a police constable such as the prevention and detection of crime, maintain order in our communities as well as our primary objective of protecting the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities.

The duty to protect life is reinforced by Article 2 of the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR).

The Police Scotland Mental Health Taskforce was created to reset the parameters of our contribution to a system-wide approach to mental health, working closely with partners to ensure people get the right support at the earliest opportunity whilst also enabling officers to focus more on core policing duties.

61,188 Mental Health-related Incidents

Mental Health-related Incidents	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Number of mental health-related incidents	60,759	61,188	↑ 0.7%

The number of mental health-related incidents recorded across Police Scotland during Quarter 1 has increased by 429 (up by 0.7%) compared to the same recording period last year.

During Quarter 1, mental health-related incidents represented 17.8% of all incidents reported to Police Scotland which was an increase on last year for the same reporting period which recorded 17.5% of all incidents were mental-health related.

Mental Health Dashboard

Mental health-related incidents are recorded on the mental health dashboard. The mental health dashboard methodology counts incidents where specific mental health associated keywords or phrases are recorded within the comment text of the incident.

The definition of mental health-related incidents within this dataset is therefore broad and does not imply the strength, or the extent of a mental health association.

It captures multiple incident types and can include domestic incidents, missing person incidents, neighbour disputes and disturbances, amongst others, where mental health is an element within that incident.

Mental Health Index (MHI)

The Scottish Government's Mental Health Index for Police Scotland (MHI) has been developed to support individuals experiencing high-level distress or mental health crisis by helping connect officers with the relevant mental health clinician to identify the correct course of action.

MHI provides the most up to date, accurate information for both office hours and out-of-hours single point of contact for their division's NHS Health Board.

It is designed to enhance officers' confidence to enable them to deal with a mental health related incident.

Police Scotland have been working in partnership with the Scottish Government, NHS Health Boards and Scottish Ambulance Service to create the Mental Health Index to ensure accuracy of provision, provide guidance, support and consistency by way of a point of reference for unplanned access to urgent mental health assessments.



Road Safety

Road Safety	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of people killed on our roads	41	43	↑ 4.9%	158	154	↓ -2.5%
Number of people seriously injured on our roads	526	340	↓ -35.4%	1,986	1,701	↓ -14.4%
Number of children killed on our roads	1	0	↓ -100.0%	5	1	↓ -80.0%
Number of children seriously injured on our roads	42	26	↓ -38.1%	182	134	↓ -26.4%

People killed or seriously injured down over last 12 months

There has been an increase of two people killed on Scotland's roads in the first quarter of the year compared to the previous year. When looking at the rolling 12 month period however there has been a decrease of four fatalities.

The increase in fatalities in the current period is partly due to the increase in motorcycle fatalities, which have increased from ten last year to 15 this year. In response, and as part of our in-depth Road Fatalities Study, a dedicated analyst has been appointed to assist with analytical reports.

The first of these reports was an in-depth motorcycle fatalities study which was completed and shared with partners in May 2025, the results of which will be used to seek to better safeguard motorcyclists.

The Scottish Government, in partnership with Police Scotland, have developed a working group to explore opportunities and develop engagement strategies moving forward. One example is Rider Refinement, an initiative providing rider training by police and IAM RoadSmart instructors.

We are also in the midst of our Motorcycle Safety Campaign which runs from 21 March to 26 September. This campaign, which coincides with the peak Spring/Summer riding period, promotes safe and responsible riding and driving across Scotland's roads. Road Policing and National Motorcycle Unit officers carry out dedicated patrol activity on popular biker routes, and routes with a history of serious injury and fatal collisions involving riders.

Several Weekends of Action, targeting popular bank holiday riding dates, are included, plus a Fortnight of Action that ran from 02 to 15 June to coincide with the UK-wide 2Wheels initiative co-ordinated by the National Police Chiefs' Council.

Alongside the Motorcycle Safety Campaign, Police Scotland continues to run several other road safety campaigns throughout the year. The National Speed Campaign ran from 17 to 23 March and saw 460 speeding offences detected by officers, with Safety Camera Unit detections adding a further 1,229. Other ongoing campaigns include the Fitness to Drive Matters which aims to work with partners and older road users to reduce numbers killed or seriously injured in collisions.

Road Policing have now secured funding from Transport Scotland's Road Safety Framework Fund to support the roll-out of Fitness to Drive Assessments, in conjunction with the charity Driving Mobility's DriveAbility Scotland team. The funding will cover 100 assessments in the North of Scotland, providing greater opportunity for older people to access this help than would otherwise be possible from their Glasgow base.

Rise in overall fatalities in Official Scottish Government figures

The Scottish Government published official [road safety figures](#) on 03 June 2025, showing an increase of 13 overall fatalities in Scotland: 160 in 2024 compared to 147 in 2023, a 9% rise. Serious injuries decreased by 1% over the previous year, and overall casualties reduced by 4%.

Within her published statement commenting on the statistics, the Cabinet Secretary for Transport Fiona Hyslop reaffirmed that casualty reduction remains an absolute priority for the Scottish Government and road safety partners.

Children killed or seriously injured significantly reduced on both periods

There were no children killed on Scotland's roads in Quarter 1, compared to one child killed in the same time period the previous year. In the rolling 12 month figures there has been one child killed, compared to five in the previous rolling 12 month period.

Criminal Justice

21.8% rise in volume of cases submitted into Criminal Justice System

CJ Arrested Persons Management Information	24/25 PYTD	25/26 FYTD	% Change
Volume of cases submitted into Criminal Justice System	34,312	41,780	↑ 21.8%
Number of times arrested persons brought into custody	26,093	25,055	↓ -4.0%
Number of arrested persons held for court	11,244	9,676	↓ -13.9%
Proportion of arrested persons held for court	43.1%	38.6%	↓ -4.5%
Number of arrested persons held for court in relation to a new case	7,107	5,894	↓ -17.1%
Proportion of arrested persons held for court in relation to a new case	63.2%	60.9%	↓ -2.3%
Number of arrested persons released on an undertaking	6,006	6,871	↑ 14.4%
Proportion of arrested persons released on an undertaking	23.0%	27.4%	↑ 4.4%
Proportion of persons released on investigative liberation	5.8%	6.6%	↑ 0.8%

In April 2025, in response to an increase in the national backlog of Standard Prosecution Reports (SPR's) awaiting quality assurance, a change of business process was implemented in two of the north divisions whereby first line managers and not Case Management were allocated the quality assurance role of checking Standard Prosecution Reports (SPR's).

In advance of this change, there has been a focus on reducing a backlog of SPRs with resources deployed to reduce this.

The consequence of this is an increased number of SPRs to the COPFS over the reporting period and this accounts for the significant increase in cases submitted into the Criminal Justice System.

This is anticipated to continue into the second quarter of the year, until all divisions are directly reporting and a consistent volume of submissions is achieved.

This revised operating model will see Local Policing supervisors responsible for checking and submitting case directly to COPFS and is something which has been worked on in close collaboration with COPFS.

Context around number of persons brought into police custody, held for court and released on undertaking can be found under the Key Insights section of this document.

Reduction in Children being brought into and kept in Custody

CJ Children Arrested Management Information	24/25 PYTD	25/26 FYTD	% Change
Number of Children Arrested and Accepted into Police Custody (not held overnight)	776	664	↓ -14.4%
Number of children arrested and held overnight	224	186	↓ -17.0%
Number of children held over 24 hours	59	52	↓ -11.9%

The number of children being brought into and kept in custody continues to decline across all measures.

This is a welcome and continuing trend which has been reasonably consistent of recent years and previous quarters.

Volume of individuals declaring addiction issues remains broadly static

CJ Addiction Issues Management Information	24/25 PYTD	25/26 FYTD	% Change
Number of persons arrested who have declared current or historic alcohol addiction issues	3,616	3,574	↓ -1.2%
Proportion of persons arrested who have declared current or historic alcohol addiction issues	13.7%	13.9%	↑ 0.2%
Number of persons arrested who have declared current or historic drug addiction issues	4,240	3,824	↓ -9.8%
Proportion of persons arrested who have declared current or historic drug addiction issues	16.1%	14.9%	↓ -1.2%

The numbers and proportion of individuals declaring vulnerabilities continues to remain broadly static. The only significant change is to the numbers declaring current or historic drug addiction issues, however, the small

reduction in the corresponding proportion of throughput indicates this is more likely linked to the overall reduction in throughput and this is likely the driver.

Increased usage of Fixed Penalty Notices and Direct Measures

Fixed Penalty Notices / Direct Measures	24/25 PYTD	25/26 FYTD	% Change
Number of Fixed Penalty Notices issued	230	930	↑ 304.3%
Number of Direct Measures issued	6,226	7,010	↑ 12.6%

Both metrics have seen an increase in usage following the implementation of the revised Lord Advocates guidelines.

Volume of productions received down 15.4%

CJ Productions Management Information	24/25 PYTD	25/26 FYTD	% Change
Number of productions received	149,920	126,813	↓ -15.4%
Number of productions disposed	72,784	91,338	↑ 25.5%
Number of productions accumulated	77,136	35,475	↓ -54.0%
% of productions accumulated in terms of total received	51.5%	28.0%	↓ -23.5%

A decrease in productions received from the previous year can be attributed to the national rollout of DESC and the increase in items disposed can be attributed to the introduction of national production disposal teams.

Volume of individuals declaring mental health issues remains broadly static

Mental Health Incidents	24/25 PYTD	25/26 FYTD	% Change
Number of persons arrested who have declared current or historic Mental Health issues	11,108	10,794	↓ -2.8%
Proportion of persons arrested who have declared current or historic Mental Health issues	42.1%	41.9%	↓ -0.2%

The numbers and proportion of individuals declaring current or historic mental health issues continues to remain broadly static.

32.4% Increase in partner referrals

External Force Requests	24/25 PYTD	25/26 FYTD	% Change
Number of times people in custody seen one or more times by NHS partners within custody suites	2,510	2,530	↑ 0.8%
Number of persons in police custody who are referred to partners	238	315	↑ 32.4%

Despite a reduction in throughput the number of health assessments in custody has remained static.

The increase in the partner referrals has mainly been seen in Tayside Division because of a new partnership working practise involving more regular and operational meetings with the services providing support. This allows real time monitoring of referral numbers, sharing of best practice across neighbouring local authorities, and for issues and concerns to be raised and addressed promptly.

This model is being rolled out across Scotland and representatives from these local groups will form the membership of the National Arrest referral working group – aligning with priority action 4 of the Scottish Government National Strategy for Community Justice.

KPI: Number of proactive crimes

Group 6 Crimes

Group 6 Offences	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of Group 6 Crimes	12,499	14,254	↑ 14.0%	46,977	50,810	↑ 8.2%
Detection Rate of Group 6 Crimes	78.6%	79.3%	↑ 0.7%	68.9%	68.6%	↓ -0.3%

|| Rise in antisocial offending

The number of antisocial offences recorded by Police Scotland has increased. The majority of this stems from threatening or abusive behaviour offences which has risen by 8.0% from last year and accounts for 82.5% of all Group 6 crime. All Group 6 crime types have increased from last year except for hate aggravated conduct (including stirring up hatred) which saw a decrease of 9.7%.

10.8% of threatening or abusive behaviour offences, where an accused is identified, involves a child being accused. This proportion has decreased slightly from last year when it was 11.7% of crimes. The overall number of threatening or abusive behaviour offences where a child is accused has fallen by 6.0%.

Antisocial Behaviour and Disorder	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported by the public	69,391	70,119	↑ 1.0%	268,526	265,542	↓ -1.1%
Number of complaints regarding disorder	48,358	48,616	↑ 0.5%	187,467	184,150	↓ -1.8%

While the number of publicly reported incidents of antisocial behaviour had been decreasing steadily year-on-year since a significant rise during the COVID-19 pandemic, this period saw the first increase, albeit by just 1.0%.

This slight increase was primarily due to rises in the North and East regions and was driven by higher levels of public nuisance calls (up 8.8% from the same period last year), neighbour disputes (up 9.3%) and communications incidents (up 6.3%).

The rolling 12 month period did see a slight decrease of 1.1% compared to the 12 months before that.

Tayside saw the highest increase in their incidents of ASB (up 8.1% against last year) due to a 29.5% rise in public nuisance calls driven by high call volumes in mid-May and mid-June 2025.

Complaints of disorder also saw a slight increase (up 0.5%) this quarter compared to last year. This increase was also largest in Tayside (up 6.8%) with most other divisions seeing very slight increases or decreases. As with incidents of ASB, complaints of disorder have decreased compared to the rolling 12 month period (down 1.8%).

ASB incidents related to young people has been increasing across Tayside Division but is primarily occurring in Dundee city centre.

Tayside Division have implemented a trial of amended duties at weekends in response and the impact is being monitored by the local analyst unit, as well as any potential negative impact from resources being drawn from elsewhere.

The Partnership, Interventions & Preventions (PIP) team are co-ordinating joint working around the Hilltown multi-story flat complex within Dundee Area Command where there are issues of ASB, disorder and wider crime. A partner approach analysis has been conducted for consultation with stakeholders.

Finally, there has been further multi-agency work ongoing specific to the issue of ASB driven by young people. Police Scotland has fed into local Community Learning and Development work which aims to improve the provision of youth work in the area.

Stop and Search

Stop and Search	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Stop Search Compliance Rate	98.9%	99.0%	↑ 0.1%	99.1%	99.0%	↓ -0.1%

Police Scotland's use of stop and search is a necessary and significant power, and intelligence-led stop and search is a valuable and effective policing tactic that helps us keep people safe. Our approach is guided by the core principle that every person has the right to be treated with dignity and respect.

We are committed to transparency and accountability, ensuring that our decisions are based on objective, intelligence-led evidence, never on protected characteristics.

By ensuring that every search is objective, intelligence led and in line with our Code of Practice, we aim to build public confidence and demonstrate that this tactic is used fairly and proportionately.

Ultimately, our goal is to maintain public trust and confidence in our use of the tactic, demonstrate that stop and search is a tool for keeping communities safe, not a means of harassment, and that its use is part of our shared vision to create a Scotland where everyone feels secure and protected.

Stop and Search Compliance with the Code of Practice

During the first quarter of 2025/26, 10,788 stop and search records were audited. An audit involves the records being reviewed by line managers and thereafter quality control checked by the National Stop and Search Unit to ensure their adherence to the Stop and Search Code of Practice introduced in May 2017.

213 of these records have been returned to local management for further details and are still awaiting responses.

Of the remaining 10,575 records, 90.2% were deemed compliant with the Code of Practice and another 8.9% were compliant but required amendment to their details to ensure they were appropriately recorded. The total compliance rate for stop and search that have finished the audit process during the quarter was 99.0%.

102 (1.0%) records were deemed as not recordable under the code of practice or recorded in error and deleted from the database. The typical reasons for deletion include where a person is searched after being arrested, as a result of a duplicate record or where no physical search of a person has actually taken place.

It should be noted that the total number of records audited for compliance will be lower than the total number of searches raised during the period due to the timescales required to fully review all records.

2,239 drugs, 293 weapons and 226 stolen property all recovered during searches

11,576 stop and search incidents were recorded by Police Scotland during the quarter. This includes 450 searches under warrant. The number of searches recorded this year was 26.7% more than last year.

24.7% of searches recorded during the period were positive. This is an increase in the positive rate from this period last year of 0.2 percentage points.

2,239 searches led to the recovery of drugs, 293 recovered weapons and 226 recovered stolen property.

Searches of Young People led to an increase in recovered weapons

Of the searches that recovered weapons, 37 involved weapons being recovered from 12-15 year olds (33 PYTD), and a further 32 from 16-17 year olds (21 PYTD).

Recent years have generally seen an increase in the number of weapons recovered from young people, particularly 16–17 year olds, via stop and search, whereas the number of searches that recovered drugs from children has been decreasing, although there was a rise in drug recoveries amongst 12-15 year olds this quarter compared to the same period last year.

13 of the searches that recovered weapons were conducted for a care and welfare reason, and a further 10 were conducted for the protection of life search reason.

More information about stop and search statistics as well as stop and search data files can be found on the Police Scotland website: [Stop Search Data](#).

Police Scotland' National Stop and Search Unit worked alongside young people, partners Staf and One Community and the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit to develop an animation and lesson to raise awareness of Stop Search which can be found here [Let's Talk | Staf \(Scottish Throughcare and Aftercare Forum\)](#).

They explored the powers of stop and search, the reasons it is used, and helped police officers understand young people's thoughts, views, and experiences of stop and search.

As a result, the young people collaborated with [Braw Talent](#), a not-for-profit creative studio, to produce two animations. The young people led the creative process, developing the scripts, characters, props and voiceovers, and developing an accompanying [learning guide](#).

Road Traffic Offences

Road Traffic Offences	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of Positive Drug Wipes (Road Traffic)	726	925	↑ 27.4%	2,857	3,524	↑ 23.3%
Number of Group 8 (Road Traffic) Offences	27,693	34,629	↑ 25.0%	108,031	119,553	↑ 10.7%
Detection Rate of Group 8 (Road Traffic) Offences	87.8%	87.2%	↓ -0.6%	88.0%	87.5%	↓ -0.5%
Number of Safety Camera Unit Detections	25,993	25,559	↓ -1.7%	85,511	81,330	↓ -4.9%

Over 27% increase in positive drug wipes offences

The number of positive drug wipes has increased by 199 in this Quarter compared to the previous year, an increase of 27.4%. There has also been an increase in the rolling 12 month figures, with 667 more drug wipes than the previous 12 month period.

Please note that not all positive drug wipes equate to a positive lab result or crime having occurred. A positive drug wipe provides an initial indication and grounds for a blood specimen being granted at a police station, which could prove negative at the lab.

The increase in the number of positive drug wipes has been due to more drug wipe testing kits being utilised as well as proactive work through our regular campaign work on Scotland's roads alongside partners. Our Fatal 5 Campaign ran from 01 to 28 April in alignment with a National Police Chiefs' Council UK-wide campaign.

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Fatal 5 Campaign

The Fatal 5 campaign focuses on educating and protecting drivers against risk-taking driving behaviours of drink and drug driving, speeding, using a handheld mobile phone, careless driving, and not wearing a seatbelt. Each of these behaviours increases the likelihood of a collision and often its severity/survivability.

During the course of the campaign, Police Scotland officers detected a total of 3,862 Fatal 5 offences, with our Safety Camera Unit colleagues detecting an additional 6,653 speeding offences. Of these detections, 820 (21.2%) were for drink/drug driving offences.

This compares with 1,541 officer detections last year and 1,897 Safety Camera Unit speeding detections. This year's campaign was extended from two to four weeks to reflect the significant road safety challenge threat Fatal 5 offending represents.

Group 8 Offending up 25% on PYTD

There has been a 25% (6,936) increase in Group 8 offences in Quarter 1 compared to the same period last year. The rolling 12 month figures show an increase of 11,522 (10.7%) compared to the previous 12 months.

Large increases have been recorded in the offences of vehicle defects (1,177, 64.3%), unlawful use of motor vehicle (2,357, 26.4%) and speeding offences (1,276, 38.1%). Nearly all Group 8 offences have recorded increases this quarter compared to the same period last year.

This increase can be partly attributed to greater proactivity in policing divisions and extending the period over which Police Scotland's road safety campaigns have been conducted.

This was observed during the Fatal 5 campaign which ran from 01 to 28 April, an extension of two weeks over the previous campaign. This resulted in an increase of 2,321 (150.6%) offences recorded by Police Scotland officers and 4,756 (250.7%) increase in speeding offences detected by Safety Camera Unit colleagues.



Vision 2030: Less Crime

We work with partner organisations to prevent harm and reduce demand

KPI: Number of crimes/detection rate (by crime group i.e. Non-sexual crimes of violence, Acquisitive crime, Crimes against Society etc.)

Detection Rates

The crime tables in this section include the detection rate and the percentage changes from previous year to date and in the rolling 12 month period.

Processes around detection rates are multi-faceted and complex. They can be split into three broad headings: Demand; Organisational and Audit. The following could be considered some of the influencing factors both in terms of time to detect, and capability to detect: increases in historical crimes; training; cyber-related crime; resourcing challenges; and evidential demand increase.

Group 1-5 Crimes

3.0% increase in Overall Violent crime

Overall Violent Crime	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of overall violent crimes	17,076	17,594	↑ 3.0%	64,182	64,654	↑ 0.7%
Detection rate of overall violent crimes	69.6%	69.2%	↓ -0.4%	70.5%	70.0%	↓ -0.5%

Police Scotland’s commitment to reducing violence and ensuring the fair use of our powers is fundamentally about creating a safe and nurturing environment where everyone can thrive. Our data and statistics are not just operational metrics; they are a vital tool for understanding the root causes of violence, which often originate from early adversity and trauma.

By using a public health approach, our data helps us to target interventions and resources proactively, building on the strengths of our communities and giving every individual the opportunity to live free from harm.

This transparent, data-driven approach to policing is about more than just where to place resources; it is about building the trust and positive relationships that are essential for a safer, more resilient Scotland for everyone.

Overall violent crime rose by 3.0% from last year and is up 0.7% from the rolling 12 month period. This is primarily due to steadily rising levels of common assaults being recorded. Common assaults accounted for 93.0% of all violent crime.

Significant reduction in Homicide crimes

Homicide Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of homicide crimes	17	8	↓ -52.9%	60	35	↓ -41.7%
Detection rate of homicide crimes	105.9%	112.5%	↑ 6.6%	105.0%	100.0%	↓ -5.0%

There were eight homicides during the quarter compared to 17 in Quarter 1 last year. The rolling 12 month period is also down from 60 last year to 35.. These predominantly took place in private, urban residential dwellings although a few occurred outdoors, often coinciding with periods of good weather. The majority of homicides recorded during the period involved the use of a knife or sharp implement.

All homicides recorded during the period have been, or are expected to be, detected.

It is important to note that the above figures are based on homicides recorded between 01 April and 30 June 2025. Since the start of July, a higher than usual number of homicides have been recorded and it is likely that the Quarter 2 period will see a number of crimes similar to, or even higher, than is usual for the July to September period.

10.7% YTD increase in attempted murders

Attempted Murder Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 FYTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of attempted murder crimes	75	83	↑ 10.7%	259	260	↑ 0.4%
Detection rate of attempted murder crimes	104.0%	90.4%	↓ -13.6%	99.6%	91.5%	↓ -8.1%

83 attempted murders during the period is the highest in recent years and represents a 10.7% increase from last year. Almost a quarter (20) of these crimes involved the use of a vehicle and there were eight attempted murders involving fire, of which six were recorded in Greater Glasgow Division.

Lanarkshire, in particular, has seen a large increase in attempted murders this period, with 19 recorded this year compared to seven last year.

Attempted murders in this one division have accounted for 22.9% of all attempted murders recorded in Scotland.

During the period, Lanarkshire division saw six attempted murders recorded that were of a domestic nature and all involved some form of strangulation/choking. One attempted murder involved a serious organised crime linked feud and another four were disputes between associates/acquaintances. Seven attempted murders in the division involved striking/attempting to strike with a vehicle.

Serious Assaults at lowest level in recent years

Serious Assault Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of serious assault crimes	844	658	↓ -22.0%	3,091	2,664	↓ -13.8%
Detection rate of serious assault crimes	71.3%	81.0%	↑ 9.7%	76.9%	81.5%	↑ 4.6%

Serious assaults were also at their lowest level in recent years, with 658 crimes recorded representing a decrease of 22.0% from last

year and a decrease of 13.8% from the rolling 12 month period.

Robbery crimes down 7.1% over last 12 month period

Robbery Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of robbery crimes	480	485	↑ 1.0%	1,940	1,803	↓ -7.1%
Detection rate of robbery crimes	77.7%	73.0%	↓ -4.7%	75.2%	74.4%	↓ -0.8%

Robberies saw a slight increase from last year (up 1.0%).

The 485 robberies recorded in Quarter 1 was, however, the highest number of robberies recorded for this period in recent years.

16,302 Common assault crimes recorded YTD

Common Assault Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of common assault crimes	15,604	16,302	↑ 4.5%	58,832	59,892	↑ 1.8%
Detection rate of common assault crimes	69.0%	68.4%	↓ -0.6%	69.8%	69.0%	↓ -0.8%

Of the 16,302 common assaults recorded so far this year, 2,256 were against emergency workers, of which 2,008 (89.0%) were police officers or staff.

Just over a third (34.9%) of common assaults resulted in an injury.

Possession of Offensive Weapons crimes up 7.0%

Offensive Weapons	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of possession of offensive weapons crimes	2,997	3,207	↑ 7.0%	10,768	11,413	↑ 6.0%

Of the 3,207 weapons offences recorded during the period, 1,942 (60.6%) related to the use of a weapon in another criminal activity. This is an increase from last year of 11.4% and the highest number of crimes relating to the use of weapons in other criminal activities in recent years. The remaining 1,265 (39.4%) offences were for possession of the weapon not used in a crime which was a very slight increase (1.0%) from last year.

There were 63 weapons offences relating to schools during the quarter, of which 34 related to possession and 29 involved the use of a weapon in another criminal activity. While the possession charges have decreased slightly, this is the highest number of crimes for use of weapon in a school since changes to offensive weapon recording were introduced in 2021/22.

Additionally (not included in the previous table), there were two crimes relating to the use of a corrosive substance in another criminal activity, and a further four crimes relating to possession of a corrosive substance, during the period.

All six crimes took place in the West of Scotland and typically involved the substance ammonia. The four possession offences involved individuals linked to drugs offences and the two uses of corrosive substance in another crime involved assaults whereby ammonia was thrown on another person.

KPI: Number/Proportion of youth violent crimes

Overall reduction in violence involving children

Under the terms of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child (UNCRC) (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024, Police Scotland are required to meet children's basic needs and help them reach their full potential. The UNCRC defines a child as a person under 18 years of age. Under the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019 a child; cannot be held criminally responsible for harmful behaviour that amounts to a crime or offence that occurred when the child was aged under 12; and cannot be arrested or charged with offences.

Overall, the level of violence involving children has fallen compared to last year. There were 1,914 violent crimes where an accused was a child has been identified during the quarter, compared to 2,301 last year. The proportion of violent crime (where any accused is identified) that involved a child was 17.5% compared to 19.5% last year.

There has also been a decrease in children identified accused of weapons offences during the period, with 436 offences recorded compared to 475 last year. The majority (57.3%) related to use of a weapon during another crime while the rest were for possession. 52 weapons offences during the period occurred in schools, compared to 43 last year.

These were mostly in secondary schools, although 11 crimes took place in primary schools.

As part of the wider initiative the Violence Prevention and Licensing Coordination Unit have crafted a National Toolkit to guide local policing divisions on incidents involving weapons within schools. Engagement with partners in Education has resulted in an Advisory Group being established to focus on safeguarding of children and the wider education community as well as prevention and intervention activities.

The majority of violence involving children occurs in city/town centres and commercial premises, although there is also a considerable volume in divisions such as Renfrewshire & Inverclyde and Lanarkshire linked to care settings and directed at care workers. While most violence by children is targeted at other children, care workers, teachers, emergency workers, and retail staff are also subjected to it.

Despite the reductions in weapons offences and overall violent crime levels there has been a concerning increase in serious violence perpetrated by children. Attempted murders by children have increased from five in the first quarter last year to 17 this year.

These 17 serious crimes involved 20 children and accounted for almost a quarter (23.6%) of all attempted murders where an accused has been identified. This proportion last year was just 7.2%.

The increased number of these attempted murders resulted in these crimes occurring across more of the country. During this period last year, five divisions saw children accused of attempted murder. This year saw nine divisions.

Bladed articles, striking with motor vehicles, and the use of flammable materials were all used in attempted murders involving children this year, and there has also been an increase in these crimes involving adults as co-accused.

There were two homicides recorded during the quarter that involved four accused under the age of 18. The same period last year saw three such crimes with three accused under 18.

Police Scotland recognises the profound public concern and grief following the tragic death of a child, and we are equally focused on reports of children reportedly carrying weapons. Police Scotland wants to be very clear: any incident of this nature is a serious matter.

While official figures reflect a decrease in homicides involving children over time, we treat every case with the utmost gravity, recognising that these are not just statistics but individual tragedies. Our ongoing work is dedicated to understanding and preventing these isolated incidents, ensuring the safety of every child.

Violence and violence affecting young people touches many aspects of policing and our focus is incorporated into our Strategic Violence, Disorder and ASB group which unites several important partnerships. Collectively, this group is essential in shaping and driving efforts to reduce violence and mitigate associated harm.

Recently, a violence affecting young people sub-group has been established, Operation STARDROP, to support ongoing efforts and provide a focused approach on this matter. Led by a Superintendent, this group will focus on activities and outcomes defined to develop, gather and share best practice and learning in Pursue, Prepare, Prevent and Protect thematic areas of our Violence Prevention Strategy both internal and external to Police Scotland.

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Police Scotland Engagement with Young Persons

Police Scotland recognises that engaging with children and young people helps shape its approaches and ensures an understanding of the issues affecting them. These interactions are designed to build trust, support prevention and education, and empower young people to make positive life choices and contribute their voices.

A range of programmes across Scotland facilitate this engagement:

- **Positive Choices Course (HMPYOI Polmont):** Delivered in partnership with the Scottish Prison Service and other organisations, this course offers support and education to young people in custody. Since 2015, over 500 young people have participated, with a completion rate of approximately 80%.
- **Prevention Through Education:** Specially trained police staff deliver lessons on topics like substance harm, cyber safety, hate crime, and domestic abuse in schools, promoting informed decision-making and stronger police-youth relationships.
- **Secure Children's Houses Collaboration:** Police and SPA Forensics run a four-day course in secure care settings, promoting understanding of forensic work and building relationships. Programmes have been delivered at Rossie Trust and Kibble Centre, with more planned.

- **Let's Talk Workshops:** In 2024, young people with care experience or from minority backgrounds participated in workshops on stop and search, sharing insights with Police Scotland to inform more sensitive practices.
- **Pitchin' In:** A programme created after a youth football disorder incident, this initiative promotes positive citizenship, decision-making, and reduces offending through partnerships with football organisations and schools.
- **Kibble Specialist Officer:** A Police Scotland officer is embedded within Kibble Education & Care Centre, engaging daily with young people to provide guidance and build trust.
- **Police Scotland Youth Volunteers (PSYV):** Open to 13–15-year-olds, PSYV offers training, certification, and volunteering opportunities, fostering leadership and community safety.

Police Scotland understands that while engagement is vital, police powers must sometimes be used—but always proportionately and with a trauma-informed approach.

Recognising the lasting effects of certain interactions, officers are trained to minimise harm and support recovery.

In support of this, Police Scotland is hosting a workshop in August 2025, bringing together professionals and researchers to improve services for young people affected by violence.

KPI: Number of crimes/detection rate

(by crime group i.e. Non-sexual crimes of violence, Acquisitive crime, Crimes against Society etc.) (cont.)

Group 1 Non-sexual Crimes of Violence

|| Group 1 Crime up 3.9% YTD

Group 1 Non-Sexual Crimes of Violence	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of Group 1 crimes	18,717	19,453	↑ 3.9%	70,921	71,915	↑ 1.4%
Detection rate of Group 1 crimes	68.3%	68.4%	↑ 0.1%	68.9%	68.6%	↓ -0.3%

Over the last 12 months, common assaults accounted for 83.3% of all Group 1 Crime, and the increases in that crime type have contributed to the slight rises in total Group 1 Crime levels.

That said, many Group 1 crime types that are not counted under overall violent crime have also seen increases.

These include Cruel & Unnatural Treatment of Children (rolling 12 month YTD up 23.8%) and Stalking (rolling 12 month YTD up 12.0%).

Crimes of Threats & Extortion have decreased after a long period (since 2020) of rising. Crimes over the last 12 months were down 19.8% compared to the previous rolling 12 month period.

Group 2 Sexual Crimes

|| Sexual crime up 7.1%

Group 2 Sexual Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of Group 2 crimes	3,813	4,083	↑ 7.1%	14,271	15,129	↑ 6.0%
Detection rate of Group 2 crimes	57.1%	61.4%	↑ 4.3%	57.8%	58.3%	↑ 0.5%

Group 2 sexual crimes continue to note high levels of reporting, up 7.1% on last year and 6.0% on the rolling 12 months. The detection rate has also increased in both the year to date and the rolling 12 month comparisons.

We have been working closely with Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) in terms of rape investigations to increase the quality of cases, helping to increase our detection rate.

We are also publishing more on how we investigate sexual crimes, helping to potentially increase confidence in reporting crimes.

We have received feedback from Rape Crisis Scotland and the National Advocacy Project, showing 75% of victims were satisfied with the police response.

The increase in Group 2 sexual crime is driven by rape, communicating indecently, and taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children (from Apr 2011).

Highest volume of Rape crimes recorded

Rape Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of rape crimes	691	781	↑ 13.0%	2,448	2,843	↑ 16.1%
Detection rate of rape crimes	54.1%	56.6%	↑ 2.5%	53.7%	53.6%	↓ -0.1%

Rape continues on an upward trajectory, noting levels of recording higher than previously recorded, up 13.0% on the previous year, and also notes an increase in the rolling 12 month figures.

Overall rape is driven by the increase in females over 16 years, up almost 16% compared to the previous year.

Non-recent rapes account for 40.5% of all rapes reported, this is a slight decrease when compared to the previous year.

Sexual Assault of a female over 16 increased

Sexual Assault Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of sexual assault crimes	1,342	1,321	↓ -1.6%	4,951	5,108	↑ 3.2%
Detection rate of sexual assault crimes	56.0%	60.9%	↑ 4.9%	57.0%	56.5%	↓ -0.5%

Overall, sexual assault crimes are down against last year but note an increase on the rolling 12 month period.

Although sexual assaults have decreased overall, there is a notable increase in the number of sexual assaults committed against a female over 16, up almost 8% compared to last year.

Online Child Sexual Abuse crimes up 19%

Online Child Sexual Abuse Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of online child sexual abuse crimes	499	594	↑ 19.0%	1,954	2,084	↑ 6.7%
Detection rate of online child sexual abuse crimes	70.3%	73.1%	↑ 2.8%	74.5%	73.6%	↓ -0.9%

Online Child Sexual Abuse crimes have increased by 19.0% compared to the previous year and by 6.7% compared to the previous rolling 12 month period.

Taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children (from Apr 2011) is the main driver for the increase in online child sexual abuse crimes, up 47.6% (70 crimes) compared to the previous year.

Both the number of crimes and detections of online child sexual abuse and exploitation have noted an increase compared to the previous year. Robust investigation in this area continues to tackle these crimes resulting in numerous investigations with multiple charges.

Disclosure Scheme Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS) applications increase by 17.7% highlighting continued use and greater awareness of the scheme in Scotland to aid prevention of domestic abuse.

Domestic Abuse	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of domestic abuse incidents	16,436	16,775	↑ 2.1%	61,595	65,300	↑ 6.0%
Number of domestic abuse crimes	11,114	10,946	↓ -1.5%	36,127	40,719	↑ 12.7%
Detection rate of domestic abuse crimes	63.1%	71.4%	↑ 8.3%	77.4%	68.6%	↓ -8.8%
Proportion of domestic abuse incidents resulting in a crime	67.6%	65.3%	↓ -2.3%	58.7%	62.4%	↑ 3.7%
Number of DASA (Domestic Abuse Scotland Act) crimes (of female)	553	705	↑ 27.5%	2,014	2,559	↑ 27.1%
Number of DASA (Domestic Abuse Scotland Act) crimes (of male)	26	49	↑ 88.5%	125	183	↑ 46.4%

During the reporting period, the proportion of domestic abuse incidents resulting in a crime has decreased in comparison to the previous year. This is as a result of a reduction in the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded. In contrast, the rolling 12 month figures note an increase in the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded.

Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 (DASA) crimes have increased 30.2% overall with DASA of a female being the main driver for the rise (up 27.5%, 152 crimes). DASA crimes over the rolling 12 month period has also increased, up by 28.2% overall.

Disclosure Scheme Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS) applications have increased by 17.7% during Quarter 1 2025/26, compared to the previous year.

Both Power to Tell and Right to Ask application types have increased, with Right to Ask increasing by 36.2% over the period.

This increase in DSDAS applications highlights our continued use and greater awareness of the scheme aiding our ability to enhance prevention of domestic abuse in Scotland.

Police Scotland continue to drive prevention activity through the use of the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS), protection of victims through participation in Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs), and the targeting of high risk offenders through the Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) process.

We developed ‘You, Me, Together’ in partnership with Education Scotland; a resource aimed at young people aged between 12-18 years, available on the ‘I Am Me’ platform. It targets domestic abuse in young people’s relationships, including themes of coercive control, inappropriate relationships, and peer pressure.

The resource is built around a short film with a story line of coercive control between young persons in a school setting. It focuses on the ‘warning signs’ of escalation, isolation, emotional abuse, and the devastating effects it can have on a victim, their life, and their family.

We released six continuous professional development modules online, available to all officers and staff. These cover topics such as the effects of trauma, domestic abuse and children, and multi-agency tools for keeping people safe.

This is aimed at getting it right from the outset in terms of our response, ensuring adequate safety planning and engagement with other agencies, preventing offending and affording victims the best opportunities to stay safe.

Almost two thirds of crimes committed against a female victim are violent in nature

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Number of VAWG crimes	18,133	19,003	↑ 4.8%
Number of VAWG crimes (Domestic)	8,019	8,703	↑ 8.5%

During Quarter 1 of 2025/26, crimes of violence against women and girls (VAWG) has increased 4.8% compared to the previous year. The number of VAWG crimes with a domestic element has increased by 8.5% compared to the previous year.

Of all crimes committed against a female victim, 61.3% were violent in nature, a slight increase compared to the previous year.

This equates to just over 200 crimes of violence being committed against a woman or girl in Scotland each day. Common assault, threatening or abusive behaviour, and sexual assault are the most common crime types committed.

Group 3 Crimes of Dishonesty

29,798 Crimes of Dishonesty in YTD (up 7.8%)

Group 3 Crimes of Dishonesty	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of Group 3 crimes	27,636	29,798	↑ 7.8%	110,718	112,421	↑ 1.5%
Detection rate of Group 3 crimes	35.2%	35.2%	→ 0.0%	34.3%	35.3%	↑ 1.0%

Crimes of Dishonesty have increased 7.8% compared to the same period last year, primarily driven by the rise in Shoplifting offences. When Shoplifting is excluded, the remaining Crimes of Dishonesty show a 3.2% decrease.

Shoplifting, Fraud, and Common Theft crimes make up the largest proportion of Crimes of Dishonesty, collectively accounting for 78.4% of all Group 3 crimes YTD.

Fraud Crimes down 4.7% in rolling 12 months comparison

Fraud Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of fraud crimes	3,719	3,772	↑ 1.4%	15,873	15,121	↓ -4.7%
Detection rate of fraud crimes	19.0%	18.4%	↓ -0.6%	17.6%	19.2%	↑ 1.6%

Following a steady increase of Fraud crimes in recent years to a peak of 4,026 in 2023/24, there was a 7.6% decrease in 2024/25.

During the first quarter of 2025/26, the level of Fraud crimes has remained similar to last year, increasing 1.4% (53 crimes).

Fraud and Cyber Crime Reporting and Analysis Service (FCCRAS)

Policing in a Digital World Project (PDWP) continue the development of a Full Business Case that will seek approval for Police Scotland to align to the rest of the UK by joining the FCCRAS, which is led by City of London Police (CoLP) as National Police Chief Council Lead (NPCC) for Cyber and Fraud.

Significant benefits are expected for victims, Police Scotland, and the wider UK law enforcement arena because of this work, which directly aligns to the 2030 Vision and the Three-Year Business Plan.

Engagement is on-going with various key internal and external stakeholders to gather all relevant information and approvals required while articulating these benefits. These stakeholders include Scottish Crime Recording Board, Scottish Police Authority, and City of London Police. Also, an executive team steering group has been initiated between CoLP and Police Scotland, with regular meetings scheduled to review priority issues.

The Banking Protocol prevented over £600,000 worth of fraud in Quarter 1

The Banking Protocol is a multi-agency initiative between law enforcement, banking institutions, and Trading Standards. Its aim is to identify vulnerable victims at the earliest opportunity, who are in the process of being defrauded of funds from their bank accounts by unscrupulous criminals and to intervene to prevent these crimes.

If staff suspect customers are being coerced or the transaction is a result of fraud, the transaction is stopped, and Police are contacted.

In terms of Quarter 1 of the reporting year 2025/26, the Banking Protocol recorded 298 incidents accounting for £625,473 of fraud being prevented.

This initiative continues to succeed in protecting the vulnerable victims of fraud and its success demonstrates the value of the public / private partnership model.

A recent example of this shows that during June 2025, an individual attended the branch to transfer a £9,500 loan to an unknown bank account. Whilst staff spoke with the customer, they noticed they were on a call to a person from Essex. The transfer was prevented and a crime report raised.

Shoplifting Crimes remain at an all-time high

Retail Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of shoplifting crimes	10,674	13,383	↑ 25.4%	40,437	47,381	↑ 17.2%
Number of crimes against retail workers	1,655	1,757	↑ 6.2%	5,899	6,321	↑ 7.2%
Detection rate of shoplifting crimes	50.0%	47.6%	↓ -2.4%	50.8%	48.4%	↓ -2.4%
Detection rate of crimes against retail workers	61.1%	61.1%	→ 0.0%	62.3%	60.9%	↓ -1.4%

Shoplifting has continued to increase over recent years, remaining at an all-time high and now accounting for 44.9% of all Crimes of Dishonesty.

The continued rise in shoplifting crimes across the UK highlights that Police Scotland are not unique in facing growing challenges related to retail crime.

A combination of factors have been assessed as likely in contributing to this increase, including the cost of living, challenges in the retail environment such as increased use of self-service tills and reduced staffing as well as organised crime.

In addition, the potential criminal justice outcomes for those under the age of criminal responsibility and under the age of 25 can make shoplifting seem like a low risk/high reward crime.

Historically there has been a disparity between the number of crimes reported to police and those actually occurring, with retailers citing the mechanisms available to report crimes efficiently, criminal justice outcomes for perpetrators, and delays in the Police response as contributing factors.

The Retail Crime Taskforce have issued a commitment to the industry to deliver a direct Reporting Tool across Scotland, allowing retailers to report crimes direct to Police Scotland in a digital format. This will not only aid retailers but will have a significant positive impact on the front line and C3. Police Scotland will continue to work closely with partners in the Retail Industry as this work progresses.

The Protection of Retail Workers Act 2021 introduced new statutory offences for assaulting, threatening or abusing retail workers.

Common Assault of a Retail Worker has increased 5.6% (44 crimes) compared to the same period last year and Serious Assault of a Retail Worker has remained static on four crimes.

Threatening or Abusive Behaviour of a Retail Worker continue to make up the majority of these crimes with 920 crimes in Quarter 1, a 6.7% increase on last year.

Despite the increase in recorded crimes, the detection rate for Crimes Against Retail Workers has remained at 61.1% due to a 4.4% increase in detections.

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Retail Crime Taskforce (RCTF)

Police Scotland has established a dedicated unit to tackle retail crime across the country. The Retail Crime Taskforce has been set-up to address a rise in offences, such as shoplifting.

The Taskforce was created following a £3m funding allocation from the Scottish Government and will work alongside a range of key stakeholders to deliver a four-strand approach to tackling retail crime – prevent, pursue, protect and prepare.

Uniformed officers will operate within Edinburgh, Glasgow and Lanarkshire, as crime figures show these areas experience the highest levels of retail crime.

Our dedicated Edinburgh team shows what a focused approach can achieve, delivering significant results for the capital's retailers since April.

Key Results since April 2025:

- 234 charges have been brought against retail crime offenders.
- The cases dealt with relate to an estimated £25,000 of stolen goods.
- Approximately £2,000 of stolen property has been recovered by the team.
- The team's work has also led to 230 offender identifications across the city.
- An additional 22 individuals who were wanted on existing warrants have been arrested by the team during their duties.

31 reports have been submitted to the COPFS (Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service) and two Criminally Sought Anti Social Behaviour Orders (CrASBOs) have been granted to ban prolific offenders from specific retail locations, with three more CrASBOs now being sought.

Group 4 Damage and Reckless Behaviour

Small YTD increase in Group 4 crimes

Group 4 Damage and Reckless Behaviour	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of Group 4 crimes	10,252	10,482	↑ 2.2%	40,027	38,925	↓ -2.8%
Detection rate of Group 4 crimes	30.2%	32.1%	↑ 1.9%	30.3%	31.6%	↑ 1.3%

The number of Group 4 crimes has increased by 230 in this Quarter compared to the previous year, an increase of 2.2%. There has however been a decrease in the rolling 12 month figures, with 1,102 fewer crimes than the previous 12 month period.

The main drivers for the rise in the YTD position are increases in Fireraising (up 29.0%, 185 more crimes), Culpable & reckless conduct – not firearms (up 18.2%, 122 more crimes) and Other Group 4 crimes (up 427.3%, 47 more crimes).

Group 5 Crimes Against Society

Group 5 Crimes up 13.1% on PYTD

Group 5 Crimes Against Society	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of Group 5 crimes	15,811	17,878	↑ 13.1%	60,174	64,953	↑ 7.9%
Detection rate of Group 5 crimes	93.9%	89.9%	↓ -4.0%	93.6%	93.2%	↓ -0.4%

The number of Group 5 crimes has increased by 2,067 in this Quarter compared to the previous year, an increase of 13.1%. There has also been an increase in the rolling 12 month figures, with 4,779 more crimes than the previous 12 month period.

Drugs offences feature prominently amongst the main drivers for this increase.

Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs is up 48.5% on PYTD (47 more crimes); Supply of drugs is up 28.5% (249 more crimes); Bringing drugs into prison is up 45.2% (14 more crimes); Other drugs offences is up 51.9% (14 more crimes); and Possession of drugs is up 12.2% (622 more crimes).

Other crimes against public justice also note an increase of 21.0% (698 more crimes). This crime type is impacted by increased offending for Failing to appear after undertaking to police; General attempts to defeat/pervert the course ends of justice; and resisting arrest.

28.5% increase in Supply of Drugs crimes

Supply of Drugs Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of supply of drugs crimes	875	1,124	↑ 28.5%	3,360	4,165	↑ 24.0%
Detection rate of supply of drugs crimes	95.7%	87.4%	↓ -8.3%	95.5%	89.6%	↓ -5.9%

Drug supply crimes have increased by 249 (28.5%) compared to the same Quarter last year, with the rolling 12 month figures also showing an increase of 24.0%. The detection rate has seen a decrease of 8.3 percentage points.

Over the last Quarter Police Scotland has recovered several large quantities of drugs. This includes in April 2025 cannabis worth an estimated £700,000 from a property in Kilmarnock, leading to the arrest of two men; cannabis worth an estimated £700,000 and a five-figure sum of cash from properties in Livingston, Penicuik, Bathgate, Armadale and Edinburgh, leading to three arrests.

In May 2025, a cannabis cultivation worth an estimated £418,000 was recovered, whilst more than £3 million of cannabis was recovered from a warehouse in Cowdenbeath earlier in the month.

In June 2025, a male was jailed for three years and three months after a cannabis cultivation with an estimated value of £6.3 million was discovered in Kirkcaldy's High Street.

Bail Offences up on PYTD and rolling 12 months comparisons

Bail Offences	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of bail offences	3,293	3,481	↑ 5.7%	12,366	12,941	↑ 4.6%

Bail offences are up 5.7% on the previous YTD (188 more offences), whilst a 4.6% increase is noted in the rolling 12 month figures comparison (575 more offences).

The YTD increase is driven by increased offending in both the North region (North East and Tayside) and the East region (Edinburgh and The Lothians & Scottish Borders).

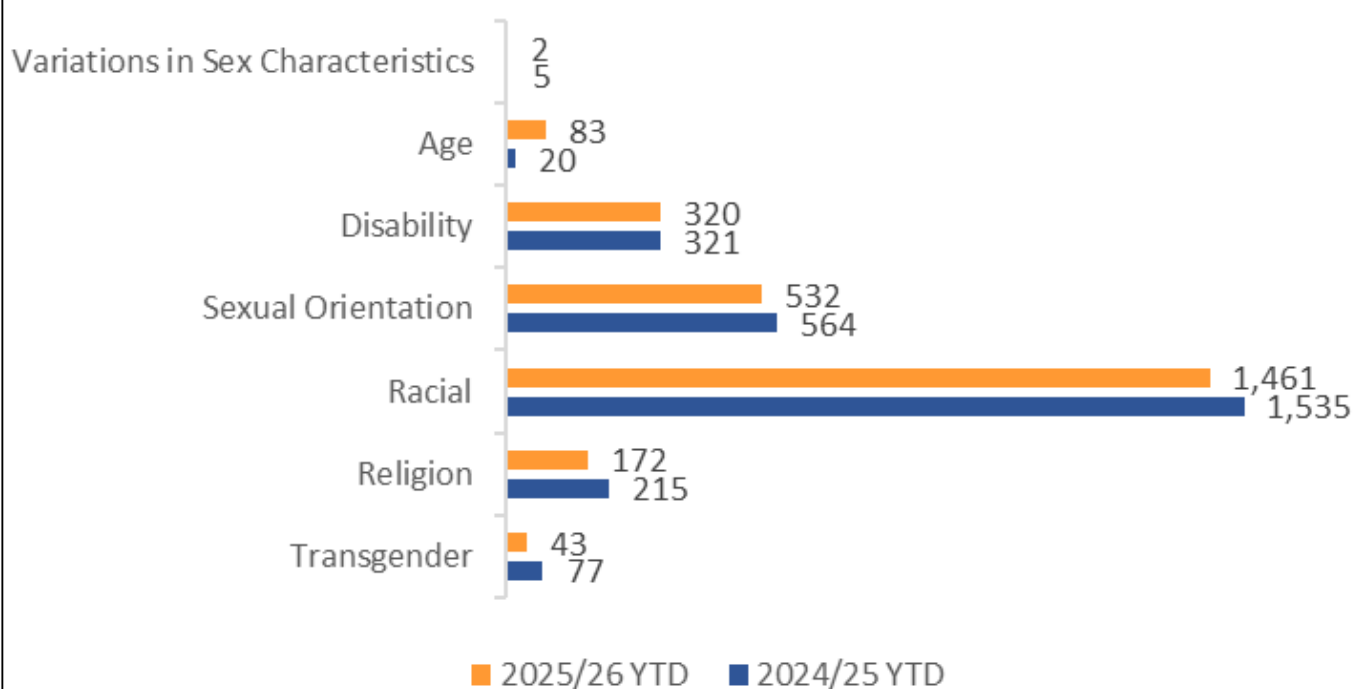
In the West region, whilst increased offending is noted in Greater Glasgow and Argyll & West Dunbartonshire, this is offset by significant decreases recorded in both Ayrshire and Renfrewshire & Inverclyde.

All three regions record similar increases against the rolling 12 months with each contributing to the overall rise in bail offences in that comparable period.

Hate Crimes down 1.7% on PYTD

Hate Crimes	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Number of hate crimes	2,509	2,467	↓ -1.7%
Detection rate of hate crimes	64.2%	64.5%	↑ 0.3%

HATE CRIME BY PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS



Age is the only aggravator that is recording a significant increase. Upon review, a number of months ago, it was noted that the aggravator of age has been mis-recorded by officers and is being attributed to crimes which involve young people or the elderly and not specifically in regard to hate crime being committed.

Policing Together have engaged with all divisions, crime registrars and Equality and Diversity SPOCs and undertaken a significant amount of work to rectify and educate officers in relation to when this aggravator should be used.

We are aware that an IT solution is in development, but this will not be completed until later in the year. Until this solution is completed, we will continue to link in with and support officers in the correct usage of this aggravator.

Undetected Crime Outcomes (Top 3)

The top three undetected crime outcomes during Quarter 1 2025/26 were as follows:

- **Undetected** – live (25,617)
- **Undetected** – no further lines of enquiry (19,475)
- **Undetected** – Proportionate enquiry resolution (3,863)

KPI: Number of cyber crimes

Cybercrime is a crime type, not a crime itself, therefore recording of these crimes relies on a 'Cyber' tag being applied to the relevant crimes on our crime system by officers and staff. As such, these figures are not official statistics. Work is constantly ongoing to improve the accuracy of cybercrime recording.

There have been 2,812 crimes with a cybercrime marker applied over the Quarter 1 period. This is a 28.8% decrease from the same period last year. Of the crimes with the marker applied, Fraud remains the most common with 1,083 cyber tagged crimes followed by Community and Public Order Offences (667 crimes) and Threats and Extortion (243 crimes).

Cyber and Fraud Unit now live

A new Cyber and Fraud Unit (CAFU) has gone live within SCD bringing together existing departments including, Cybercrime Investigations and Digital Forensics, Serious and Organised Crime Financial Investigation, Cyber Harm Prevention, and Policing in a Digital World Programme.

Established as part of the Chief Constable's three-year business plan, it has been introduced to develop our capability and enhance our response to Cyber and Fraud in Scotland.

The CAFU was referenced under the Fraud Strategy and Operating Model Project, led by our Policing in a Digital World Programme (PDWP). This project includes implementation of a revised Cyber and Fraud Target Operating Model (TOM) which will be phased out over the coming years, bringing us more aligned with wider UK Law Enforcement through a four P's approach (Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare).

KPI: Reoffending rate

Reoffending Rates down in four out of five Crime Groups

Reoffending Rate	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Group 1: Non Sexual Crimes of Violence	28.5%	29.8%	↑ 1.3%
Group 2: Sexual Crimes	26.8%	24.8%	↓ -2.0%
Group 3: Crimes of Dishonesty	46.2%	45.2%	↓ -1.0%
Group 4: Damage and Reckless Behaviour	21.5%	21.0%	↓ -0.5%
Group 5: Crimes Against Society	38.0%	37.0%	↓ -1.0%

Groups 2-4 crimes all note slight decreases in their percentage of reoffending during Quarter 1 2025/26 compared to the same period in the previous year, whilst a small increase is noted under Group 1 crimes.

The largest percentage of reoffending continues to be within Group 3 crimes (45.2%) however this is 1.0 percentage point below the same period last year.

The biggest contributory factor remains within Theft by Shoplifting with 53.5% reoffending recorded.

The increase under Group 1 crimes is influenced adversely by reoffending under Common Assaults (23.5%) and Common Assault of an Emergency Worker (25.4%).

KPI: Level of threat, harm and risk

Serious Organised Crime Groups

**11 Children Safeguarded as
part of Operation INTENSITY**

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Operation INTENSITY

Police Scotland has made around 100 arrests, seized more than 200 kilograms of illegal drugs, taken three firearms off the street and safeguarded 11 children as part of a significant investigation to dismantle a Scottish organised crime gang.

Operation Intensity, which began in May 2023, involved officers from the Organised Crime and Counter Terrorism Unit targeting a criminal network operating across the country, including in Dumfries, Ayrshire, and Central Scotland.

Intelligence indicated the group was well resourced and was exploiting vulnerable people in some of our most deprived communities to fund their crimes. Couriers travelling by car were used to operate dealing lines, who were then resupplied from safe houses.

The arrests, in both rural and urban areas, took place within a number of local divisions, spanning from Argyll to Tayside.

Forty-six search warrants were executed as part of executive action to disrupt the gang, which resulted in large quantities of drugs, including cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, pills and herbal cannabis being seized.

More than £600,000 in cash and firearms, including a handgun, air weapon and a BB gun, were also recovered with ammunition from the addresses.

Alongside this enforcement activity, 11 children were safeguarded after officers identified they were at risk from the gang as part of their criminal activities. They were referred to partner agencies or passed into the care of family members.

54 Arrests to date during Operation PORTALEDGE

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Operation PORTALEDGE

Throughout March to May 2025, there was an escalation in violence and dangerous incidents linked to an ongoing feud between opposing members of rival organised crime groups based in Edinburgh and the surrounding area. As the feuding escalated these incidents were spreading across the central belt and into the West of Scotland. Given the scope of the wider criminal network, this feud has involved members based internationally with intelligence and media coverage suggesting connections with those located in the United Arab Emirates.

To date there have been 80 crimes reported across six divisions. The incidents vary from firearms discharges at addresses, to attempted murders, to a common theme of weaponizing fire and targeting cars, dwellings and business premises.

Of the 80 reported crimes, there have now been 54 arrests made. This response has involved officers and staff across Local and Specialist policing divisions supported with partners from SPA Forensics, SFRS, SPS, SAS and COPFS.

So far, more than 8,000 homes have been visited, and more than 1,600 vehicles have been stopped, as officers continue to gather information with the support of our communities across Scotland.

County Lines Groups

Proceeds of Crime
opportunities result
in seizure of almost
£5.8m

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Proceeds of Crime

SOC Specialist Proceeds of Crime Unit identify and exploit POCA Opportunities to assist in tracing assets derived from proceeds of crime.

During Quarter 1, 62 Restraints were submitted to Proceeds of Crime Unit, totalling £4,735,165. There were a further 145 Cash Seizures totalling £945,745, four Listed Assets totalling £30,950 and three Account Freezing Orders for £81,438 which were all submitted to Civil Recovery

The total POCA figures during Quarter 1 was £5,819,748, significantly disrupting serious and organised crime.

During Quarter 1 of 2025/26, 65 Confiscation Orders were granted, depriving £1,942,321 off ill-gotten gains from criminals.



Vision 2030: Supported Victims

Users are satisfied with the service provided

KPI: User Experience question – Based on your overall experience, how satisfied are you with your police service?

User Experience: Survey Results

Overall Satisfaction remains high and stable at 70.7%

User Experience: Survey Results	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
User Experience: overall satisfaction	69.4%	70.7%	↑ 1.3%	68.9%	70.9%	↑ 2.0%
User Experience: Ease of contact	74.0%	76.2%	↑ 2.2%	73.5%	75.7%	↑ 2.2%
User Experience: Treatment by staff member during initial contact	85.9%	86.2%	↑ 0.3%	85.2%	86.0%	↑ 0.8%
User Experience: Staff understanding what they needed	87.1%	88.2%	↑ 1.1%	86.9%	87.8%	↑ 0.9%
User Experience: Police providing the appropriate response	65.0%	64.1%	↓ -0.9%	64.3%	65.9%	↑ 1.6%
User Experience: Treatment by officers who attended the incident	82.1%	84.8%	↑ 2.7%	82.2%	83.6%	↑ 1.4%
User Experience: Being adequately informed about progress	50.2%	48.8%	↓ -1.4%	49.9%	51.2%	↑ 1.3%

User experience is high and has been relatively stable recently with reported satisfaction increasing by 1.3 percentage points on PYTD.

Overall, 70.7% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with their overall experience.

Our breakdown of the contact touchpoints below demonstrates high and stable levels of satisfaction. Ease of contact 76.2%; Treatment by staff member during initial contact 86.2%;

Staff understanding what they needed 88.2%; Police providing the appropriate response 64.1%; Treatment by officers who attended the incident 84.8%; and Being adequately informed about progress 48.8%.

Proactive/Preventative Policing – User Experience Survey Follow Up

To enhance our understanding of user experience, particularly around the consistently low satisfaction scores relating to users not feeling “adequately informed about case progress”, Strategy, Insight & Engagement have introduced a new three-month follow-up survey.

This builds on the original survey, which is completed by service users one-month after the reported incident, to capture more complete insights across the user journey, especially in cases that are more complex / ongoing.

By linking one-month and three-month responses via unique IDs we’re able to track how users’ satisfaction may be changing (or not changing) over time.

This approach, developed with our partners at Progressive Ltd. is designed to give us a more nuanced evidence base to inform future service improvements in this area.

In addition, the Modernised Contact and Engagement Programme are working to put in place the technology outlined in our Public Contact and Engagement Strategy. This includes options for self-service so that victims of crime can keep track of their reports.

Positive experiences are correlated most strongly with receiving an appropriate response, satisfaction with attending officers and feeling adequately informed about case progress.

Respondents tell us their experience was positive because contact was ‘easy’ with quick answer times using 101/999; service advisors and attending officers taking the time to listen to and understand their needs, bringing empathy and compassion to interactions.

Five of the seven User Experience touchpoints have noted an increase in Quarter 1 compared to the same quarter last year whilst, in the rolling 12 month comparisons, all touchpoints note an increase throughout July 2024 to June 2025 compared to July 2023 to June 2024.

KPI: Your Police Question – % respondents that have confidence in local policing

Your Police: Survey Results

Confidence in local policing up 6.7% on same period last year

Your Police: Survey Results	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Your Police: Confidence in local policing	46.9%	53.6%	↑ 6.7%	49.5%	51.5%	↑ 2.0%
Your Police: Police listen to concerns of local people	27.1%	32.2%	↑ 5.1%	28.6%	31.8%	↑ 3.2%
Your Police: Very safe / fairly safe in their area	74.8%	78.6%	↑ 3.8%	78.4%	80.6%	↑ 2.2%

Quarter 1 saw an increase in public confidence (up 6.7 percentage points) to 53.6% when compared to the same period last year. This is also up 7.3 percentage points from Quarter 4.

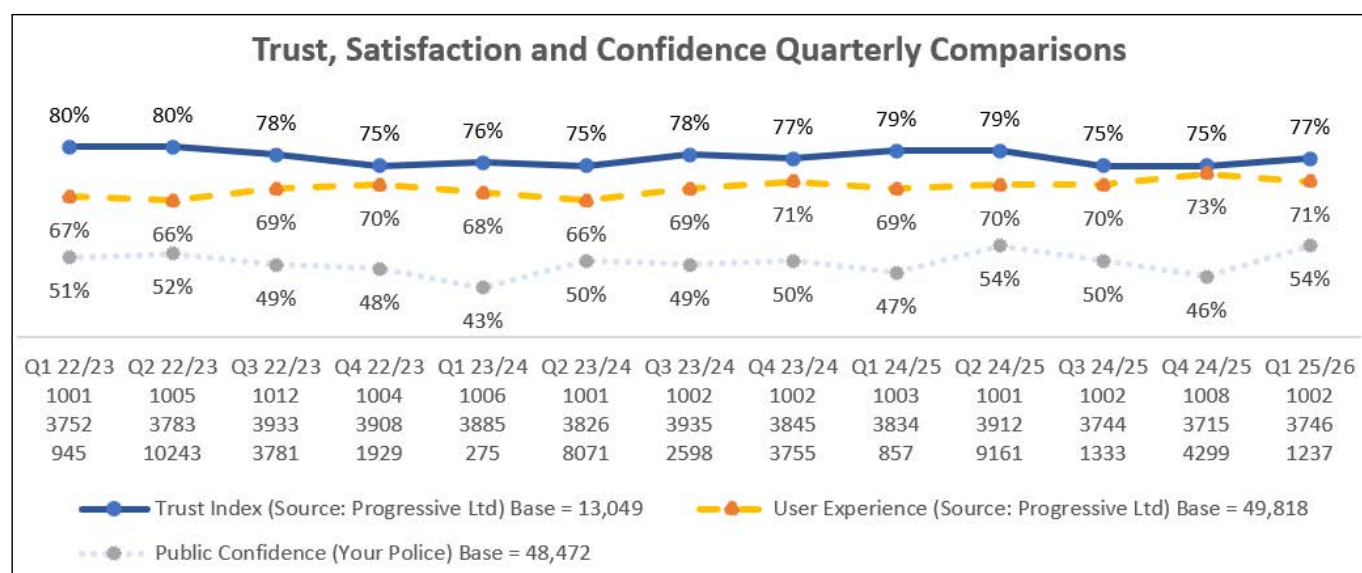
We know that confidence is closely affected by how policing is perceived locally. In Quarter 1, 78.6% (up 4.9 percentage points from the previous quarter) of our Your Police survey respondents reported feeling very safe or fairly safe in their area; 62.0% (up 3.7 percentage points) agreed that local police are friendly and approachable; and 32.2% (up 7.3 percentage points) agree local police listen to local concerns.

All three measures record positive increases when comparing Quarter 1 YTD to Quarter 1 PYTD and the rolling 12 months (July 2024 to June 2025) against the previous rolling 12 months.

Trust Index Score of 77% noted in Quarter 1

Results have remained relatively stable, between 75%-80% since the Trust Index survey was introduced in June 2022.

The score in June 2025 was consistent with the last wave (March 2025) and this time last year (June 2024).



KPI: Percentage of repeat victims by male/female

Your Care Cards (YCC)

Over 20,000 Your Care Cards
Issued during Quarter 1

Your Care Cards Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Yes - Accepted	20,849	20,516	↓ -1.6%
No - Offered and Declined	25,027	25,274	↑ 1.0%
No - Not Suitable	3,532	3,573	↑ 1.2%
No - Unable to Issue	2,572	2,435	↓ -5.3%
Percentage of Your Care Cards Accepted	41.4%	41.2%	↓ -0.2%

Police Scotland recently updated the 'Your Care Card' (YCC) (formerly the Victim Care Card) to be more accessible and person centred. This was due to specific feedback during victim consultation which supported modernisation, rebranding and improved accessibility.

Police Scotland undertook a review of the language and layout of the VCC and consulted with victims' groups, which led to creation of the Your Care Card. The card contains information and contact details for support services and links to the Victim's Code for Scotland and the Standards of Service for Victims and Witnesses. It also includes a Quick Reference (QR) Code to access more information about support to victims or witnesses on the Police Scotland website.

Police Scotland now also offer the option to email the card directly to victims. Police Scotland continues to scope opportunities for further technical advancements to support officers in delivering a high-quality service to victims and witnesses of crime.

In 2024, 44% of those who were offered the YCC accepted, whereas 50% of those who were offered declined.

During Quarter 1, a total of 20,516 victims accepted Your Care Cards (YCC). This is 41.2% of the total cards offered (down 0.2 percentage points from the percentage accepted in the same period last year). Over 25,000 victims were offered a card but declined.

KPI: Number of victims referred to partners

Victim Support Scotland (VSS)

No Change in percentage of victims accepting a referral to Victim Support Scotland

Victim Support Scotland (VSS) Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Yes - Accepted	1,965	1,957	↓ -0.4%
No - Declined	36,671	33,710	↓ -8.1%
No - May Self Refer	8,686	11,473	↑ 32.1%
Not Applicable / Unknown	4,535	4,595	↑ 1.3%

In total, 1,957 victims (3.9%) accepted a referral to Victim Support Scotland. This is unchanged from the same period last year where 3.9% of victims also accepted a referral.

A further 11,473 victims in the YTD said they may self-refer.

KPI: Number of contacts handled within service level agreements

Call Handling Data

999 calls answered in average answer time of eight seconds

Call Handling Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Number of 999 calls received	194,676	201,446	↑ 3.5%
Number of other emergency calls (partners) received	23,400	24,354	↑ 4.1%
Number of alarm calls received	7,011	6,426	↓ -8.3%
Average speed of answer for 999 calls - Police Scotland data (seconds)	9	8	↓ -11.1%
Average speed of answer for 999 calls - BT data (seconds)	11.3	10.7	↓ -5.3%
Total number of 101 non-emergency calls received by Police Scotland	660,460	663,927	↑ 0.5%
Total number of 101 non-emergency calls received by Service Centre	423,310	416,752	↓ -1.5%
Number of discontinued (abandoned) 101 non-emergency calls	101,734	108,913	↑ 7.1%
Percentage of discontinued (abandoned) 101 non-emergency calls	29.0%	32.0%	↑ 3.0%

Police Scotland received a total of 896,153 calls, an increase of 1.2% compared to the same period last year. The number of 999 calls increased by 3.5% compared to the same period last year but 101 calls were down by 2%.

An average answer time of eight seconds was achieved during Quarter 1 which is one second quicker than the time achieved last year for the same period.

Several factors have impacted demands including end of season high profile football events, extended periods of warm sunny weather and various events such as music events, school holidays, Royal Highland Show and public holidays. During these events significant increases in call volumes can impact our average speed of answer time.

The average answer time for 101 calls increased by two minutes seven seconds. It is important to note that it is the same Service Advisors who handle all 999/101 calls and "ContactUs" emails.

When there is a surge in 999 calls, we re-prioritise Service Advisors to answer 999 calls under 10 seconds. Therefore, there is a direct link between any increase in 999 volumes and the average speed of answer for 101 calls.

Our call volumes and trends continue to be monitored closely to ensure that we are prepared for any unexpected changes in demand and maintain average speed of answer times within targets.

The 101 non-emergency discontinued rate increased by 3% (up from 29% to 32%) for this reporting period; during periods of high demand a recorded message informs callers of an increased waiting time for answer, and they may choose to discontinue the call and contact 101 later or use the online "ContactUs" facility.

Increase in volume of Contactus emails received

Digital / Contact Us Enquiries	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Total digital online enquiries	60,818	59,379	↓ -2.4%
Total number of Contactus received	47,457	55,330	↑ 16.6%
Number of Contactus emails received into Service Centre	15,359	17,602	↑ 14.6%
Number of Contactus forms received into Service Centre	32,098	37,728	↑ 17.5%
Number of Contactus enquiries diverted from 101	10,705	11,567	↑ 8.1%
Total number of online reports received	13,361	4,049	↓ -69.7%

In contrast to a decrease in 101 calls, the use of "ContactUs" emails noted a significant increase in demand, up almost 17% compared to the same period last year. Emails are assessed the same way as calls using the THRIVE assessment.

The number of enquiries diverted from 101 to "ContactUs" during this reporting period increased by 8% (up from 10,705 to 11,567).

The 70% decrease in the 'Total Number of Online Reports Received', compared to Quarter 1 of 2024, can be attributed to the large volume of online reports Police Scotland received in relation to the implementation of The Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021.

Our call volumes and trends continue to be monitored closely to ensure that we are prepared for any unexpected changes in demand and maintain average speed of answer times within targets.

Number of repeat contacts up almost 60%

Repeat Contacts	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Total number of repeat contacts (individuals via 101 or Contactus)	1,605	2,565	↑ 59.8%
Total number of repeat "callers"	55	86	↑ 56.4%
Total number of repeat "emailers"	56	100	↑ 78.6%

Currently repeat contacts data is a manual count of individuals who make repeat contact via "ContactUs" or 101. This new measure is being captured to enable improvements and appropriate support for the associated individuals. During the reporting period there is a recorded increase of 59.8% (up from 1,605 to 2,565) of unique individuals who have made multiple contacts.

Repeat contacts are identified on an ongoing basis by Service Centre Team Leaders. The most severe will see action taken at the time to block contact via BT if possible. Reviews then take place each weekday to assess contacts which may require further assessment or intervention.

These are passed to the Resolution Team for progression.

Officers within the Resolution Team maintain a tracker which records the ongoing management of each contact and allows them to prioritise those with the highest impact. They regularly engage with Local Policing Divisions with a view to identifying the best method of intervention in an effort to reduce the impact on the service. They also engage with other UK forces as well as agencies in other jurisdictions where appropriate.

Police Scotland do not currently have a repeat contact definition, and these types of contact are only highlighted if regular or impacting the average speeds of answer, however, The National 101 Working Group has recently

agreed a definition of a Repeat Contact (five or more times in a calendar month via any channel). Police Scotland will be able to obtain this data following system upgrades later this year.

Incident Resolutions

Incident Resolutions	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Number of referrals to the Mental Health Pathway	1,110	1,005	↓ -9.5%
Percentage of calls resolved by C3	65.0%	63.0%	↓ -2.0%
Percentage of calls requiring police attendance	45.0%	47.0%	↑ 2.0%
Number of incidents resulting in a direct crime report	20,127	20,771	↑ 3.2%
Percentage of incidents resulting in a direct crime report	5.2%	5.4%	↑ 0.2%
Proportionate response to crime - Number of direct crime reports	367	3,152	↑ 758.9%
Proportionate response to crime - Percentage of direct crime reports	16.0%	12.0%	↓ -4.0%

Governance and Improvement Team first point of contact resolution

At the commencement of Quarter 1, the Governance team developed and assisted with the implementation of a new first point of contact resolution process for all dropped/abandoned 999 calls made to Police Scotland.

This new process allowed for the implementation of an efficient and safe mechanism for the resolution of a significant portion of these calls at the first point of contact by our Service Advisors.

The vast majority of these being erroneous calls which do not require a Police response.

A bespoke training package was created and training disseminated to all staff with supporting briefing and documentary material supplied along with updates to our C3 Procedures Guide.

Mental Health Pathway

Recent collaborative engagement around our collective response to those suffering from mental health distress has been bolstered with representatives from NHS24, Scottish Ambulance Service and Police Scotland Mental Health task Force (MHTF) meeting with C3 colleagues regularly to discuss innovative

approaches to ensure the right care is provided to those who need it from the right service. This strong collaborative approach seeks to build on new and emerging technological systems being implemented across all partner agencies.

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Proportionate Response to Crime

The Resolution Team saw a comparable year on year return for the number of total incidents received that resulted in a Direct Crime Report – with some seasonal increase in the overall amount of C3 contact resulting in a slight 3.2% increase during Quarter 1 2025.

As the Proportionate Response to Crime model was first implemented in North East (A) Division in 'pilot' form, the Quarter 1 2024 figure is understandably less compared to the present uptake.

March 2024 saw the success of that pilot scheme being afforded SPA recommendation for a phased rollout across other North Division areas. On successful implementation in the pilot areas, national roll out continued and concluded with Proportionate Response to Crime (PRTC) being implemented nationally across all local policing divisions.

Relevant crime reports are channelled through the PRTC process, which continues to deliver excellent service delivery whilst retaining Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) compliance, high standards in data quality and a benefit to communities by reducing demand on Local Policing resources.

Small increase in volume of C3 Complaints

C3 Complaints & Allegations Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Level of complaints received relative to C3s handling of 999/101 calls	72	76	↑ 5.6%
Complaint Allegations received relative to C3 - On Duty	63	75	↑ 19.0%
Complaint Allegations received relative to C3 - Quality of Service	30	23	↓ -23.3%
Total Allegations Closed - Relative to C3	13	12	↓ -7.7%
Percentage of Upheld Total Allegations Closed - Relative to C3	15.4%	0.0%	↓ -15.4%

The volume of complaints against C3 Division has increased by 5.6% YTD, with a total of 76 received compared to 72 received PYTD. Increases are visible in the North and West regions, with a decrease registered in the East.

In total, 81.6% of complaint cases received year-to-date for C3 Division were Frontline Resolved by the PSD National Complaints Assessment and Resolution Unit (NCARU).

This rate rises to 82.9% when early and subsequent resolution by PSD or Specialist officers are included.

These figures demonstrate that most complaints against C3 Division during this period have been non-criminal and non-serious in nature, with a majority resolved through simple explanation, apology or assurance.



Vision 2030: Thriving Workforce

We prioritise wellbeing and keep our people safe, protected, and well-equipped

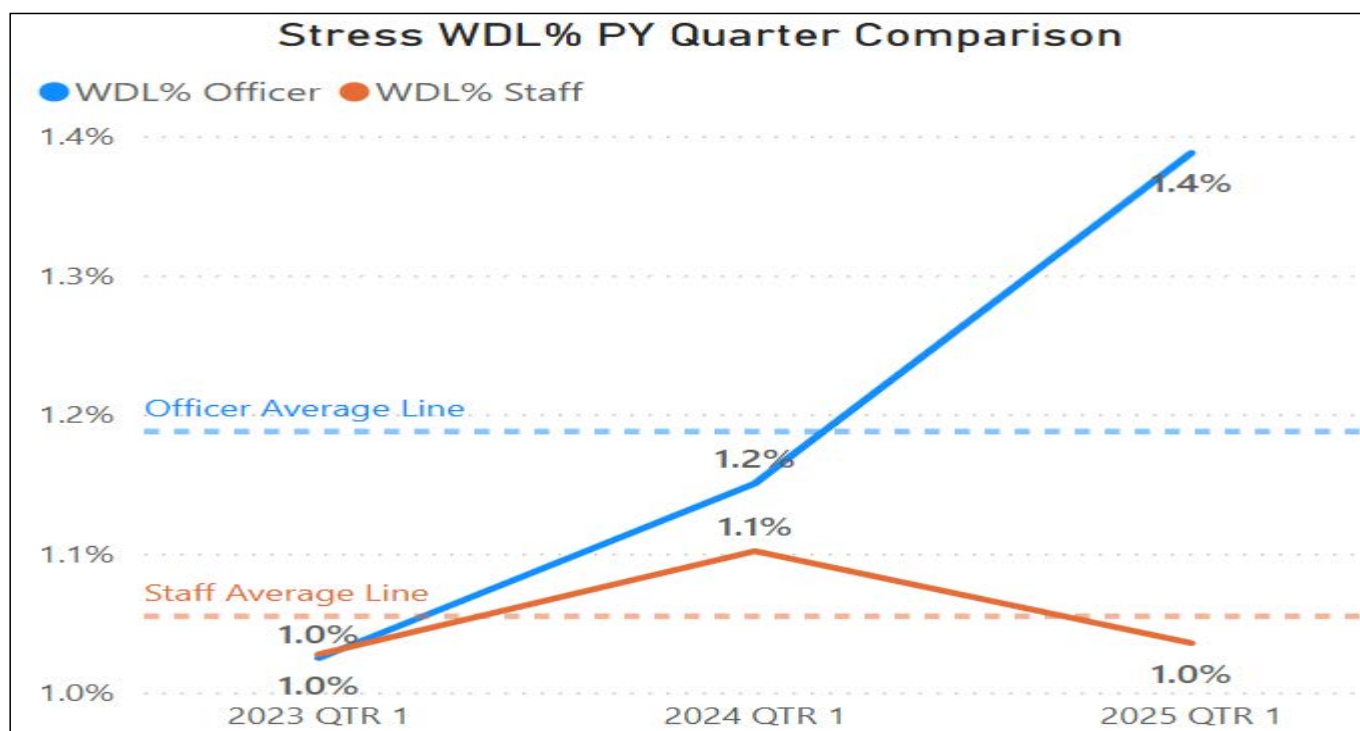
KPI: Our Culture: Absence Rate (Short term / long term)

Absence & Wellbeing

Absence & Wellbeing	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Working days lost (WDL) Police Officers	6.4%	6.7%	↑ 0.3%
Working days lost (WDL) Police Staff	6.7%	6.6%	↓ -0.1%
RRRD Balances (hrs)	33,578	22,617	↓ -32.6%

In Quarter 1, the top 3 reasons for WDL, for both employee types, are Psychological Disorders, Musculo-skeletal and Miscellaneous.

Stress Impact



The percentage of WDL related to stress sits at 1.4% for officers in the current quarter. Looking at the trend over the same quarter in previous years, the percentage of WDL has been increasing over time, increasing by 0.2 percentage points compared to the same time last year.

For police staff, looking at year-on-year changes, although only 0.1 percentage points decrease in comparison to last year, we are now at same level as recorded in 2023/24.

More specifically, Tayside, Renfrewshire & Inverclyde and Ayrshire Divisions recorded the highest WDL% relating to stress for over the force-wide figure of 1%, though smaller cohorts of staff should be noted in these divisions.

Supporting our workforce's wellbeing

Our health and wellbeing teams continue to provide a suite of offerings to keep our people healthy and prevent ill-health and injury.

In Quarter 1 2025/26, our occupational health service:

- Received 1,302 management referrals (for reports/reviews of complex cases) (1,052 Officers/250 Staff).
- The My OH portal is assisting line managers in the making and monitoring of referrals which enables them to support their people appropriately.

Your Wellbeing Assessment (YWA)

- Your Wellbeing Assessment (YWA) is a confidential screening tool (an MOT, but for our mental health).
- The objective of the assessment is to, with consent, put in place support, advice and guidance before an individual may realise that they need it. The assessment is reviewed by a member of Optima Health's mental health team.
- 925 officers and staff have completed the Your Wellbeing Assessment during the period of January to June 2025.
- With 23% and 31% identified (507 officers and staff in total) within the red and amber categories respectively and a proactive approach has been made.

Employee Assistance Programme (EAP)

- We are keen that officers and staff can receive the right support at the right time and are aware of and proactively engage with the avenues of support, with EAP being one of the main pathways.
- There have been 345 contacts with EAP during this period, with 238 new officers and staff progressing through the pathway.
- We have enhanced the support offering for officers and staff with Eye Movement Desensitisation Reprocessing (EMDR) and Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) available to those if deemed clinically appropriate.
- 1,859 clinical sessions have been delivered during this period.
- We have enhanced the support offering for officers and staff with EMDR and CBT available to those if deemed clinically appropriate. 109 sessions were delivered in this period.
- Counselling interventions appear to have led to positive improvements, with an improved average CORE-OM (clinical outcomes in routine evaluation – outcome measure) score from 15.90 (pre) to 10.96 (post), an average change of -4.95.

KPI: Our Culture: Number of Assaults on Police Officers/Staff

Assaults and Injuries Data

10.1% increase in the number of assaults on police officers/staff

Assaults and Injuries Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of assaults on police officers/staff	1,819	2,002	↑ 10.1%	6,811	7,356	↑ 8.0%
Percentage of assaults leading to injury	25.4%	23.3%	↓ -2.1%	24.3%	25.2%	↑ 0.9%
Number of assault RIDDORS	6	7	↑ 16.7%	33	52	↑ 57.6%
Number of assault RIDDORS per 1k employment	0.8	1.0	↑ 25.0%	1.5	2.2	↑ 46.7%

In Quarter 1, a total of 2,002 assaults on police officers/staff have been recorded. This is an increase of 183 assaults (up 10.1%) compared to the same period last year. This equates to an average of 22 assaults on officers/staff per day (two more assaults per day on the figures presented in Quarter 4).

This is replicated across the country, with increases noted in 11 of the 13 Local Policing Divisions. Highland & Islands (down 8.4%) and Dumfries & Galloway (down 13.2%) are the only divisions to record a decrease compared to PYTD. The biggest YTD increases in assaults were in Lanarkshire (78 more crimes, up 33.6%) and Greater Glasgow (37 more crimes, up 9.8%) in the West region followed by Fife (34 more

crimes, up 33.3%) in the East region and Tayside (15 more crimes, up 11.1%) in the North region.

The rolling 12 month figures show 7,456 assaults on police officers/staff from July 2024 to June 2025, up 8.0% (545 more assaults) on the same period in the previous year. This is around 20 assaults per day on average and in line with the figures reported at the year-end.

Despite the increases in assaults, the injury rate for Quarter 1 2025/26 (23.3%) has fallen compared to the previous year (down 2.1 percentage points) however is up slightly on the rolling 12 months comparison (up 0.9 percentage points).

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Effectiveness of Officer Safety Training (OST) in Preventing Injuries from Assaults

Aligned with the Chief Constable's Pledge that 'Your Safety Matters,' the OST department invested in the officers within Inverclyde (KC sub-division) to deliver a pilot to test if additional training dosage would make them safer.

Whilst the trial did not reduce the chance of an officer being assaulted, post-training analysis did however identify that officers were 27% less likely to be injured from an assault in Inverclyde compared to their counterparts in comparable sub-divisions.

Officers within Inverclyde were 53% less likely to be injured post-training compared to those who had yet to receive the training in the sub-division. The lowest rates of injury were noted from officers who had completed five or more training sessions, with the injury rate down 8.6 percentage points compared to officers who had completed one to four sessions.

The overall assessment of the trial indicated that the training was a contributory factor in reducing the volume of injuries from assaults with the risk reducing further based on the number of sessions attended. Further analysis would however be required from a larger sample size to determine the overall effectiveness of the training and the extent to which it helps to reduce officer injuries.

KPI: Our Culture: Financial Sustainability, Improved Fleet Efficiency and Reduction in Utilities Consumption

Financial Sustainability

The 2025/26 budget was approved by the Board at the Authority meeting held on 27 March 2025.

The budget report highlighted the key budgeting assumptions that are sensitive to change, and which could result in a material change to the 2025/26 budget. The overall financial position will continue to be monitored and reported throughout the year.

Revenue budget underspend of £1.1m

The Quarter 1 forecast is reporting an overall breakeven position against budget and funding.

The Quarter 1 forecast position presents a number of challenges, particularly when viewed in the context of the emerging cost pressures. Key risk areas include overtime, ill-health pension costs and non-pay expenditure.

Pay negotiations for 2025/26 are also ongoing, the outcome of which will have an impact on the final out-turn position.

The forecast will be closely monitored alongside the financial threats and opportunities, some of which may crystallise as we move towards the Quarter 2 forecast.

At the end of Quarter 1 we are reporting a £1.1m year-to-date underspend against budget.

Capital budget underspend of £2.2m

The capital forecast at Quarter 1 is £71.3m, £0.3m above the budget position of £71.0m. The forecast overspend is fully funded by additional capital receipts and other grants.

The capital forecast at Quarter 1 requires £8.9m of slippage to be achieved throughout the year.

Finance are engaging regularly with business areas to support delivery of their capital plans, and to ensure there is a pipeline of spend to be brought forward if there is any significant slippage on capital plans.

The year-to-date capital spend is under budget by £2.2m (net of slippage).

Reform budget overspend of £0.5m

The reform forecast at Quarter 1 is £20.7m, £0.4m (fully funded) above the budget position of £20.3m.

The Quarter 1 reform forecast has resulted in the reduction of full year slippage of £7.8m, bringing it down to £8.4m from the original budgeted amount of £16.2m.

The year-to-date capital spend is over budget by £0.5m (net of slippage).

Green miles by electric vehicles up 6.1%

Fleet	24/25 Quarter 4	25/26 Quarter 1	% Change
Average age of fleet (in years)	4	3.93	↓ -1.8%
Proportion of vehicles that are ULEV	33.0%	33.0%	→ 0.0%
Total mileage of electric vehicles (green miles)	1,715,960	1,820,035	↑ 6.1%

The current average Fleet age for Police Scotland's fleet is 3.93 years (down 1.8% from the position in Quarter 4 2024/25).

This fluctuates from one day to the next as it is a live figure taken on the day, considering vehicles awaiting to be replaced and sold.

This will reduce as new vehicles are introduced to the fleet and if the level of capital investment on the fleet is maintained in future years.

In Quarter 1 2025/26, 1,202 ULEV vehicles make up 33% of Police Scotland's overall fleet, this is unchanged from Quarter 4 2024/25. 47% of the unmarked fleet are ULEV (ultra-low emission vehicles).

The total mileage of electric vehicles (green miles) is 1,820,035 miles during Quarter 1 2025/26. This is an increase of 6.1% (104,075 more miles) compared to Quarter 4 2024/25.

Gas and Electricity consumption down on both comparisons

Consumption Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Gas consumption (kWh)	10,614,824	8,573,355	↓ -19.2%	63,451,954	59,454,284	↓ -6.3%
Electricity consumption (kWh)	7,779,611	7,651,569	↓ -1.6%	46,605,551	44,325,941	↓ -4.9%
Water consumption (m3)	44,037	47,802	↑ 8.5%	259,605	250,760	↓ -3.4%

Gas consumption continues to show a marked reduction during the YTD and rolling 12 months in comparison to the same periods in the previous year. This is likely due to the very warm spring experienced this year, requiring less heat in buildings.

There has been a small reduction in electricity consumption compared to both periods. This points to a long-term reduction driven by previous and current Estate rationalisation and upgrade of electrical infrastructure and office equipment. The pace of annual reduction has slowed, which could be due to increased EV numbers within Fleet. However, there has also been a trend of decline in rate of reduction for both gas and electricity, particularly over the past three years. This pattern is reflected across the Scottish public sector.

Whilst both gas and electricity consumption records that Quarter 1 this year (April & May only) are lower than equivalent timescales in previous years, this is only a very small percentage (16.7%) of consumption over a year. Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 are heavy consumption periods and so we must wait

until Autumn and Winter to gain a more accurate view of performance.

There has been an increase in water consumption in comparison with the same period last year. Further investigation will be required to determine the reason for this. We continue however to see a long-term reduction in water consumption as demonstrated in the rolling 12 months comparison. This is likely due in part to the same driver of estate rationalisation, infrastructure improvement and low occupancy levels within some buildings.

We have begun compiling data for our Public Bodies Duties Climate Change Report for 2024/25. This will be submitted to the SPA for approval before submission date of 30 November 2025.

Creation of our Waste Plan is also underway, as is our Sustainability Strategy that will replace our Environmental Strategy next year. We will continue to work with all relevant departments to ensure that we continue to reduce our environmental impact where possible.

KPI: Our Culture: Number of training days undertaken on new priority

Learning, Training and Development Data

Learning, Training and Development Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
% of days undertaken on training priorities as essential for all officers/staff (not role-specific)	n/a	28.9%	-

This is a new measure that will be baselined this year. Essential training is force-wide training that must be completed by police officers or staff on an ongoing basis e.g. Data Protection, Fire Safety, Operational Safety Training (OST).

It does not include department specific training like armed policing or public order training. Essential training also includes matters marked as a priority at this time through the Strategic Learning & Development Governance Board, such as Body Worn Video (BWV), Digital Evidence Sharing Capability (DESC) and Equality, Diversity & Inclusion (EDI).

In Quarter 1 there were 12,669 days on essential training, equating to 28.9% of all training. Although not directly comparable to this year's figures, previous calculations indicate that there is an average of 12,300 such training days per quarter.

Factors such as operational and divisional priorities and seasonal annual leave can affect the number of training days taken and Quarter 1 this year is within the normal range of variance.

KPI: Workforce Survey: Our organisation creates a safe environment and support systems for colleagues to raise concerns

Complaints Data

Complaints & Allegations both down on PYTD and Rolling 12 months

Complaints & Allegations Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change	Rolling 12 mth PYTD	Rolling 12 mth YTD	% Change
Number of complaints from members of the public	1,887	1,388	↓ -26.4%	7,267	6,301	↓ -13.3%
Number of allegations from members of the public	3,191	2,512	↓ -21.3%	11,586	11,009	↓ -5.0%

The total number of complaints from members of the public are down 26.4% (499 fewer complaints) on the same period last year and down 13.3% (966 fewer complaints) against the rolling 12 months.

The total number of allegations from members of the public are down 21.3% (679 fewer allegations) on the same period last year and down 5.0% (566 fewer allegations) against the rolling 12 months.

Increase in Percentage of complaints handled within statutory timescales or concluded at front line resolution

Complaints & Allegations Handling Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Percentage of complaints handled within statutory timescales	9.5%	20.2%	↑ 10.7%
Percentage of complaints concluded at front line resolution	47.7%	56.2%	↑ 8.5%
Percentage of closed allegations which were upheld	15.1%	16.1%	↑ 1.0%

There were 114 non-criminal (not FLR) complaints closed, with 20.2% closed within the 56 day statutory timescale. This is 10.7 percentage points up on the same period in 2024/25.

A total of 780 complaints (56.2%) were frontline resolved (FLR), compared with 47.7% in PYTD (up 8.5 percentage points).

This includes early resolution and subsequent resolution by PSD/Specialist officers.

In total, 514 allegations were attached to completed complaint investigations (criminal and non-criminal) with 16.1% upheld (up 1.0 percentage points on PYTD).

Reduction in number of allegations considered by PIRC

Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC) Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Number of PIRC Complaint Handling Reviews (CHRs)	27	33	↑ 22.2%
Number of allegations considered by PIRC (CHRs)	105	73	↓ -30.5%
Percentage of these allegations assessed as handled to a reasonable standard	68.6%	38.4%	↓ -30.2%

The Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC) have submitted 33 Complaint Handling Reviews (CHRs) to Police Scotland for consideration during this period (up 22.2% from PYTD). This notionally equates to 2.4% of all complaints.

Overall, 73 allegations were considered (down 30.5% from PYTD), from the 33 CHRs received from PIRC. 28 (38.4%) were assessed to have been handled to a reasonable standard, a 30.2 percentage point decrease from the same period in 2024/25. These CHRs included 37 recommendations.

50% increase in Statutory PIRC Referrals

Statutory PIRC Referral Reasons Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Armed Policing	22	40	↑ 81.8%
Crown Directed Criminality	2	2	→ 0.0%
Death Following Police Contact	0	7	–
Death in Police Custody	0	0	–
Other - Serious Incident	0	0	–
Serious Injury Following Police Contact	9	23	↑ 155.6%
Serious Injury in Police Custody	12	10	↓ -16.7%
STO Taser	21	17	↓ -19.0%
Grand Total	66	99	↑ 50.0%

Statutory referrals to the PIRC facilitate independent and transparent scrutiny in relation to serious incidents involving the police. Police Scotland made 99 referrals to the PIRC. Of those, 10 resulted in an investigation (10.1%). This is a decrease of 4.0 percentage points compared to the same period in 2024/25.

Allegations of On Duty Assault (breaches of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights), plus any associated criminal allegations, are now referred to the PIRC. In total, 61 of these referrals were made during this period (down 38.4% from 2024/25), with 38 subject to PIRC investigation (62.3%). As at 01 July, 17 of these referrals are awaiting a decision from PIRC regarding possible investigation. The remaining six cases have been marked as no investigation by PIRC.

**Misconduct / Gross
Misconduct Investigations
down 22.6%**

Preliminary Conduct Assessments Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Misconduct / Gross Misconduct Investigation	31	24	↓ -22.6%
Misconduct - No Investigation	70	72	↑ 2.9%
No Misconduct	21	10	↓ -52.4%
Grand Total	122	106	↓ -13.1%

There have been 106 preliminary conduct assessments undertaken YTD which is down 13.1% (16 fewer assessments) on the same period last year.

24 assessments have required a misconduct/ gross misconduct investigation, this is down 22.6% (seven fewer investigations) compared to last year.

The remaining assessments resulted in either misconduct – no investigation (72) or no misconduct (10).

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Professional Standards Disseminated Learning

In the last quarter, PSD has disseminated learning from a variety of incidents. The following learning outcomes were of particular note:

- There have been instances of Domestic Abuse calls where officers have not seen victims in person and there have been significant consequences. In order to prevent similar incidents recurring, officers should ensure that they trace the victim in such incidents to ensure their wellbeing;
- There have been a large number of Serious Injury Following Police Contact where Injured Parties have jumped from windows at height when entry had been forced. The learning was that regardless of the height, if it was a pre-planned incident and not spontaneous then a visible uniformed officer should be covering the rear of the property to deter them from jumping;
- Constable C and D, who are not subject of the applicant's complaint, interacted with the applicant for a period of time which was recorded on Body Worn Video (BWV). PIRC observed that, during their interaction, both Constables C and D communicated well with the applicant, using their communication skills to effectively de-escalate the situation. The officers were able to establish a good rapport with the applicant in otherwise difficult and sensitive circumstances. The applicant also commented several times on the positive interaction he had with these officers. In order to promote a culture of learning and improvement, it is vital that examples of good practice and good performance is recognised and highlighted by the PSD complaint handlers. Constables C and D should be advised of our positive recognition of their communication and compassion when interacting with vulnerable members of the public, which is good practice.

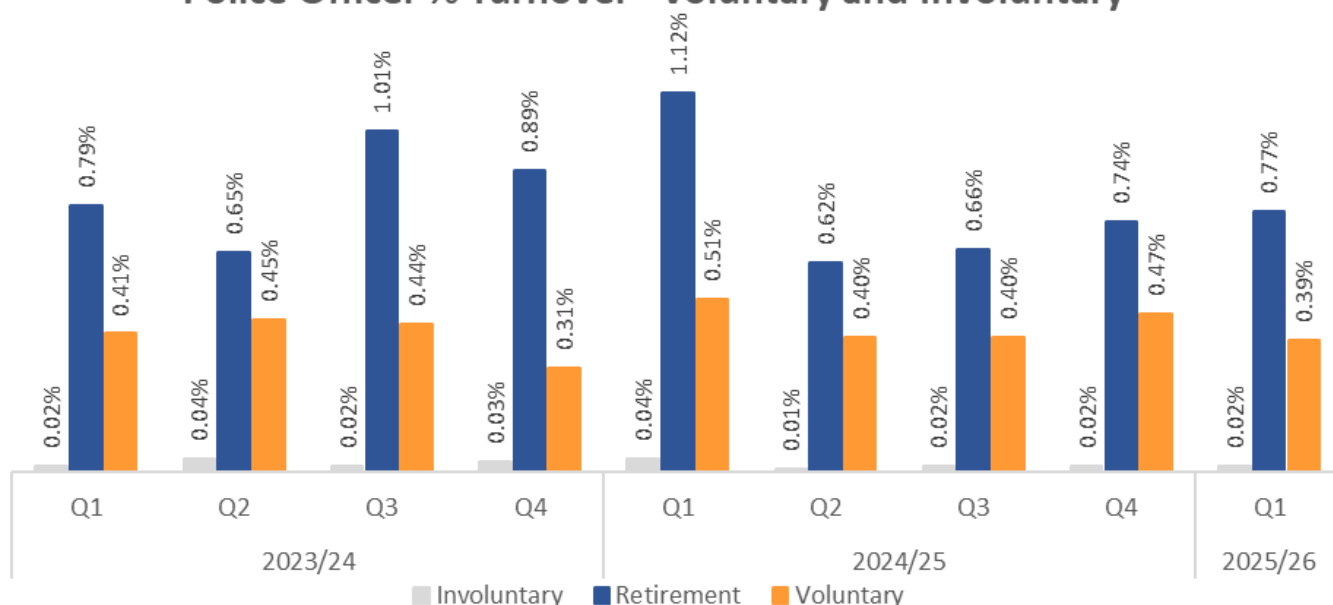
KPI: Our Culture: % turnover by Police Officers/Staff

Workforce Planning Data	24/25 PYTD	25/26 YTD	% Change
Percentage turnover of police officers (Voluntary, not including retirements and involuntary)	0.51%	0.39%	↓ -0.12%
Percentage turnover of police staff (Voluntary, not including retirements and involuntary)	1.22%	0.82%	↓ -0.40%

Turnover

Police Officer voluntary turnover down 0.8% compared to the previous quarter

Police Officer % Turnover - Voluntary and Involuntary

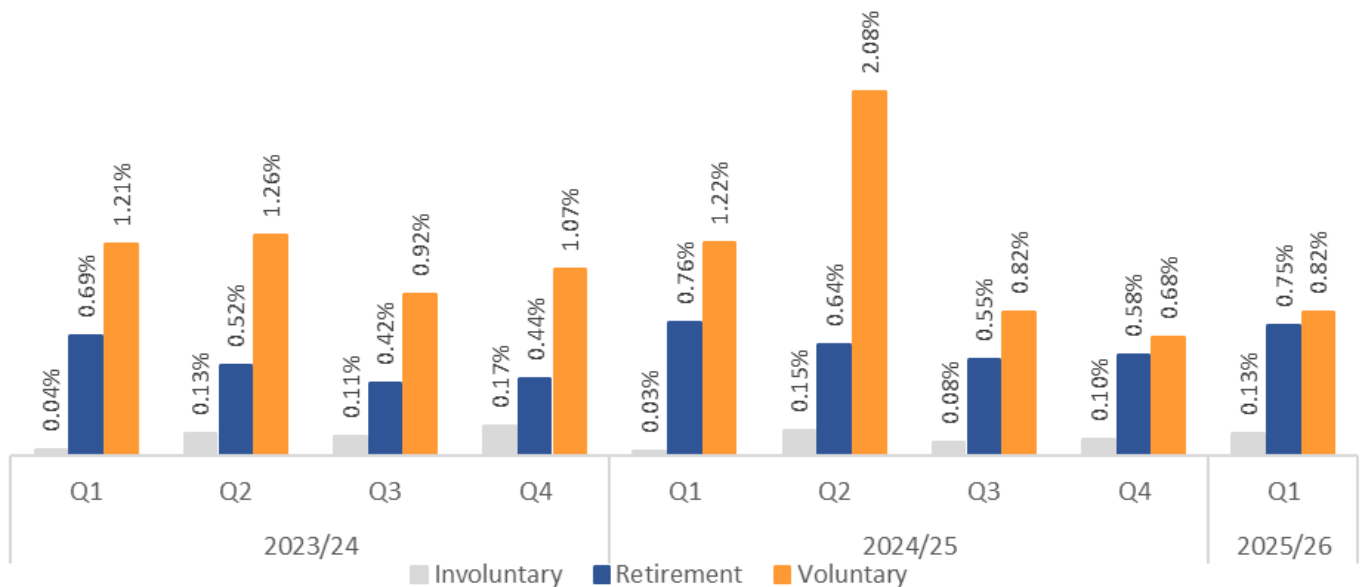


For police officer turnover, a 0.06% reduction in resignations for personal reasons and 0.04% reduction in resignations relating to transferring to another force

are the leading factors in an overall 0.8% reduction in voluntary turnover for this cohort.

Police Staff turnover increased for both voluntary, involuntary and for retirements in comparison to Quarter 4

Police Staff % Turnover - Voluntary and Involuntary



Staff turnover has increased for both voluntary, involuntary and for retirements in comparison to Quarter 4. A 0.26% increase in Voluntary Redundancies last quarter has the largest impact compared to Quarter 4.

Involuntary increases are recorded as a result of 0.04% increase in dismissals and a 0.08% and 0.09% increase in the categories Medical and Pension respectively responsible for this recorded increase for retirements.



Appendix

Crime and incident data is included within this report, illustrating where possible, the Quarter 1 comparison (April to June) and the rolling 12 months comparison (July to June) in the year-to-date vs previous year-to-date.

All data is classed as Management Information and is not considered official statistics. All data is sourced from Police Scotland internal systems. Disaggregated data is available in [Police Scotland Management Information publication](#).

Notes:

- Homicide crimes include the crime types **murder and culpable homicide (common law)**.
- Recent crimes of **Rape** are defined as being reported less than 365 days from the day committed. Non-Recent crimes of Rape are therefore any reported 366 days or more from the day the crime was committed.
- Crimes of **Violence against Women and Girls** refers to any female victim of a Group 1, Group 2, threatening and abusive behaviour crime or any other crime with a domestic element.
- **DASA of a female** and **DASA of a male** crimes refers to crimes under the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018. These crimes are a small part of the overall Domestic Abuse crimes.
- The complete Quarter 1 **utilities (Gas, Electricity and Water)** data is not yet available and so we have provided information based on April to May 2025 of Financial Year 2025/26 with a comparison over the same time period in the previous year. Considering this, all figures provided should be taken as indicative, until the Quarter 1 data set is complete.

