



Agenda Item  
3.3

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Meeting</b>                   | <b>Policing Performance Committee</b>                            |
| <b>Date</b>                      | <b>6 December 2023</b>   |
| <b>Location</b>                  | <b>MS Teams</b>  |
| <b>Title of Paper</b>            | <b>Recent Trends and Patterns in Crime Across Scotland</b>       |
| <b>Presented By</b>              | <b>Amanda Coulthard, Head of Strategy &amp; Performance, SPA</b> |
| <b>Recommendation to Members</b> | <b>For Discussion</b>  |
| <b>Appendix Attached</b>         | <b>Yes<br/>Recent trends in Group 1-5 detection rates</b>        |

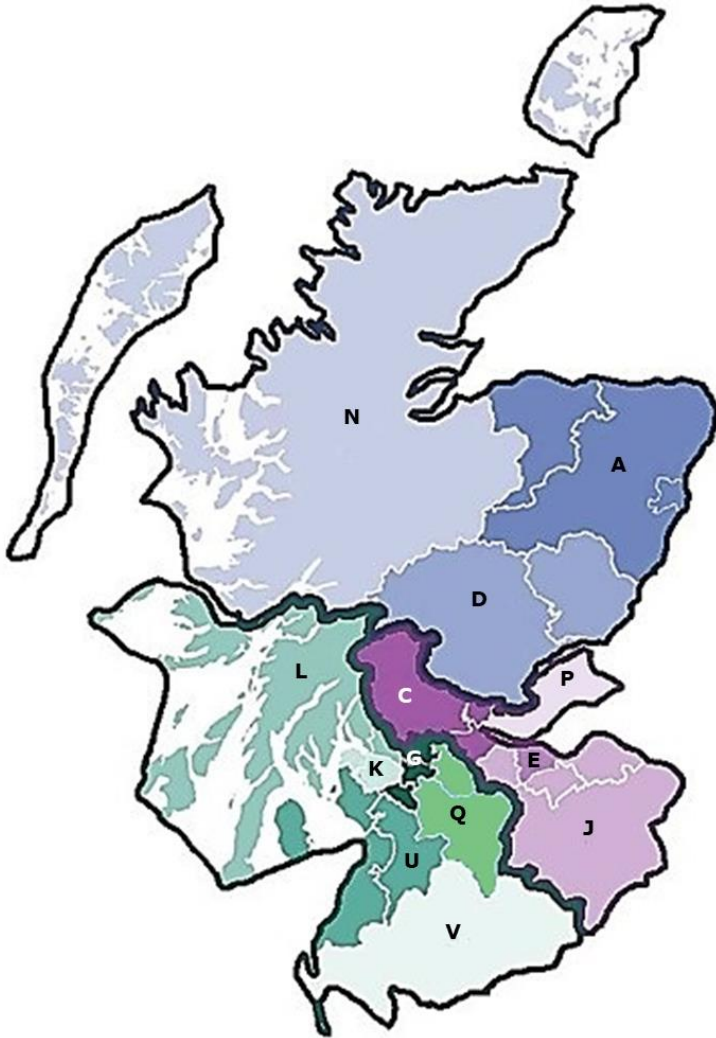
**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this paper is to provide the Policing Performance Committee with a study into the varying and changing levels of crime reported across communities in Scotland over recent years. This supports the ongoing discussion on policing in Scotland, being a national service, delivered locally and how Police Scotland take this complexity into account, when designing services and allocating resources to deliver a sustainable policing model.

## 1 Background and Context

- 1.1 In his Deputy Chief Constable's introduction to the [quarter 1 2023/24](#) performance report presented to the September Policing Performance Committee, DCC Alan Speirs highlighted that "policing is asked to respond to **increasing and increasingly complex** community and individual needs".
- 1.2 There is a rising number of calls for service which are assessed through criteria, based on threat risk and harm. In discussing the quarterly performance report in September, assurance was given to the Committee that the areas which encounter the greatest demand, and which carry the greatest threat, risk, and harm in terms of keeping people safe, are prioritised. DCC Speirs' introduction concluded that "effective policing continues to be provided for our communities right across the country day in, day out."
- 1.3 Although a minority of these calls result in a crime being recorded, the ability of Police Scotland to respond to crime remains a driver of public trust and confidence. Effective local oversight and scrutiny ensures that local divisions and Police Scotland overall, are accountable to the communities they serve. Ensuring that local scrutiny discussions and perspectives are reflected through the work of the SPA Policing Performance Committee is critical and is enhanced significantly by attendance at the Committee from COSLA Community Wellbeing spokesperson, Councillor Chalmers.
- 1.4 This detailed study of recent recorded crime trends and patterns, at a local authority level, shows the varying demands through crime across Scotland, which Police Scotland is challenged with responding to, in order to deliver on the commitment to a safe, protected and resilient Scotland. The dataset used for this study is publicly available on the [Police Scotland website](#).
- 1.5 In recognising that policing is delivered locally for local communities and individuals, it is important that those services are flexible and adaptable and reflect both the changing diversity of need across our mix of urban, rural, and remote geographies across Scotland, as well as the different levels of deprivation and disadvantage experienced in different communities.
- 1.6 There are 32 Local Authority areas in Scotland, served by 13 Local Policing Divisions aligned across 3 regions. This is shown in the figure below with Police Scotland Divisions in each region identified


by a single letter code alongside the corresponding local authority areas.



|       | Division                         | Local Authority  |
|-------|----------------------------------|--|
| EAST  | C – Forth Valley                 | - Clackmannanshire<br>- Falkirk<br>- Stirling                          |
|       | E – Edinburgh                    | - City of Edinburgh  |
|       | J – Lothians & Scottish Borders  | - East Lothian<br>- Midlothian<br>- Scottish Borders<br>- West Lothian |
|       | P – Fife                         | - Fife   |
| NORTH | A – North East                   | - Aberdeen City<br>- Aberdeenshire<br>- Moray                          |
|       | D – Tayside                      | - Angus<br>- Dundee City<br>- Perth & Kinross                          |
|       | N – Highland & Islands           | - Eilean Siar<br>- Highland<br>- Orkney Islands<br>- Shetland Islands  |
| WEST  | G – Greater Glasgow              | - East Dunbartonshire<br>- East Renfrewshire<br>- Glasgow City         |
|       | K – Renfrewshire & Inverclyde    | - Inverclyde<br>- Renfrewshire   |
|       | L – Argyll & West Dunbartonshire | - Argyll & Bute<br>- West Dunbartonshire                               |
|       | Q – Lanarkshire                  | - North Lanarkshire<br>- South Lanarkshire                             |
|       | U – Ayrshire                     | - East Ayrshire<br>- North Ayrshire<br>- South Ayrshire                |
|       | V – Dumfries & Galloway          | - Dumfries & Galloway  |

1.7 This variation and diversity impacts on need and demand in each local community. Therefore, in designing local policing services, supported by national specialist capabilities, Police Scotland must take into consideration these varying and changing local needs and priorities as the key building blocks from which a national service delivers for all local communities.

1.8 The overall national position and trends in terms of national crime rates, as shown in the table below, provide a strategic context for discussions on operational policing, however the national picture does not give insight into local needs, demands or priorities.

|  |                    | Scotland |         |  | England and Wales |           |                 |
|--|--------------------|----------|---------|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Group  | Measure            | 2021-22  | 2022-23 | 2023-24<br>( <i>annualised based on Q1</i> ) | 2021-22           | 2022-23   | % diff. 2022-23 |
| 1                     | Number of crimes   | 10,079   | 10,322  | 11,652                                       |                   |           |                 |
|  | Per 10k population | 18.4     | 18.9    | 21.3   |                   |           |                 |
| 2                     | Number of crimes   | 15,170   | 14,602  | 15,720                                       | 193,514           | 194,947   | +22%            |
|  | Per 10k population | 27.8     | 26.7    | 28.8   | 32.5              | 32.7      |                 |
| 3                     | Number of crimes   | 91,283   | 103,393 | 111,420                                      |                   |           |                 |
|  | Per 10k population | 167.1    | 189.3   | 203.9  |                   |           |                 |
| 3 (excluding fraud)  | Number of crimes   | 75,653   | 86,514  |  | 1,497,458         | 1,723,566 | +83%            |
|  | Per 10k population | 138.5    | 158.4   |  | 251.3             | 289.2     |                 |
| 4                   | Number of crimes   | 44,339   | 43,123  | 45,316                                       |                   |           |                 |
|  | Per 10k population | 81.2     | 78.9    | 82.9   |                   |           |                 |
| 5                   | Number of crimes   | 60,396   | 59,374  | 66,464                                       |                   |           |                 |
|  | Per 10k population | 110.5    | 108.7   | 121.7  |                   |           |                 |

1.9 This study shows that national trends are not replicated uniformly across our communities and that the picture is a complex and challenging one, with areas of higher and lower crime density and both increasing and decreasing crime levels across our local authority areas.

1.10 The knowledge of and focus on local communities' needs and priorities is what informs the design of local services, as reflected through the recently revised Local Police Plans for each Local Authority area in Scotland. Local Police Plans for the period 2023-26 have recently been endorsed through local governance processes in each area, describing the priorities for the area and describing the local planned policing approach to these.

- 1.11 Local Scrutiny arrangements are in place in each Local Authority area across Scotland and give an opportunity for this rich local data to be collaboratively and constructively discussed between the local police leadership team, local elected representatives and local stakeholders and partners. This local level, effective scrutiny of policing delivery in the community is considered and collated, with highlights informing reporting to the Policing Performance Committee through the standing COSLA update item.
- 1.12 As included elsewhere on the agenda, work is progressing within Police Scotland in partnership with local stakeholders, to review local policing provision through the Local Policing Service Delivery Review. This programme is currently examining a range of evidence including local tests of change to inform a redesign of the local policing landscape.
- 1.13 The detail presented in this paper forms an element of the available evidence that can inform this wider exercise, exploring local variation using publicly available data, examining the changing nature of variation in crime density and detection rates across different communities in Scotland.
- 1.14 It should be noted that the most recent year data (2023/24) is based on an extrapolation of a single quarter and does not therefore take into account the known seasonal nature of certain crime types.

## **2. Recent Trends and Patterns**

- 2.1 This study examines data for crime groups 1-5 across Scotland for the period April 2021 to June 2023, considering the overall density of each crime group and the rate per 10,000 of population. Data at a national and local level are provided for each crime group in order to identify trends and performance patterns. All figures are taken from publicly available data published by Police Scotland on a quarterly basis.
- 2.2 The charts and narrative demonstrate the varying levels of crime density and over the study time period, the areas where there is a rising, falling or stable trend.

### Group 1 Crimes

- 2.3 Group 1 Crimes are defined as non-sexual crimes of violence. This includes crimes such as homicide, attempted murder, serious assault, and domestic abuse.

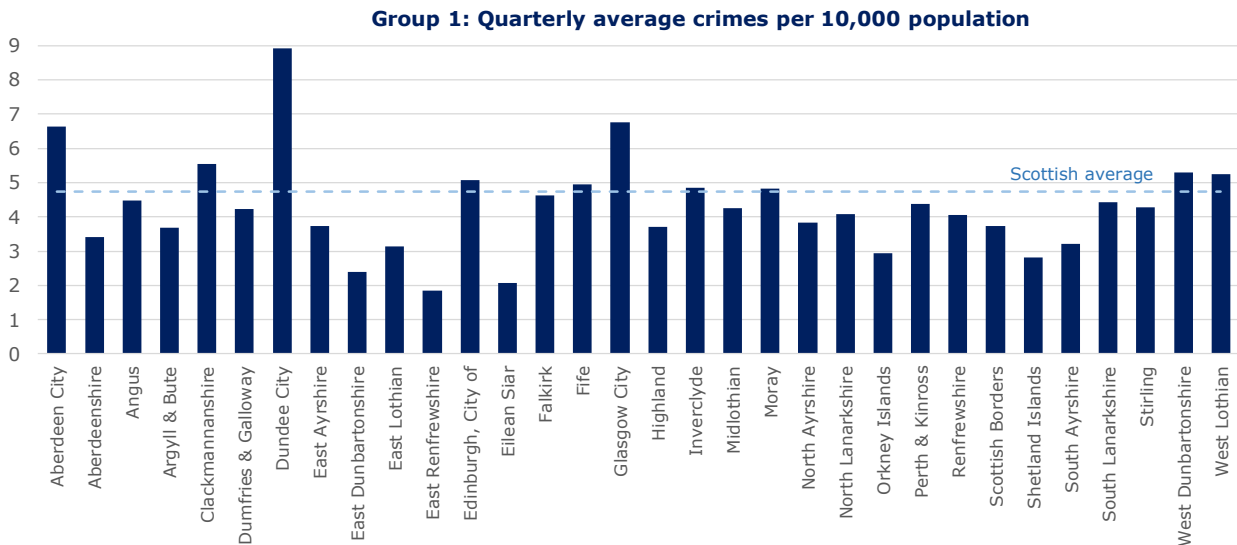
2.4 The Scotland-wide statistics for Group 1 are provided in the table below, showing an increase in number and rate per 10,000 population over the last three years.



| Group 1            | Scotland |         |  |
|--------------------|----------|---------|--|
|                    | 2021-22  | 2022-23 | 2023-24<br><i>(annualised based on Q1)</i> |
| Number of crimes   | 10,079   | 10,322  | 11,652                                     |
| Per 10k population | 18.4     | 18.9    | 21.3                                       |

Average Crime Density at a Local Level

2.5 Group 1 quarterly average crime density across the period for each local authority area is shown in the chart below. The highest density is in Dundee City at 8.9 crimes per 10,000 population per quarter, followed by Glasgow City at 6.8 and Aberdeen City at 6.6. The lowest density is in East Renfrewshire at 1.8 crimes per 10,000 population.



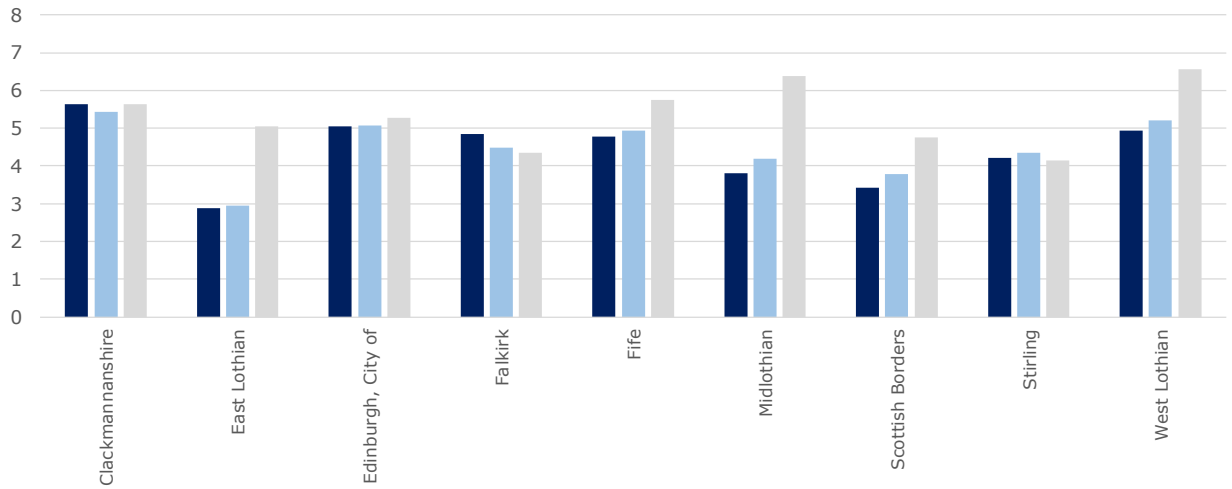
Variation in Crime Density

2.6 Group 1 quarterly average crime density for each financial year in each local authority area, split by regional groups, is shown in the following three charts. Analysis shows a downward trend for Falkirk, Angus, the Shetland Islands and Glasgow City, while crime density is stable in Clackmannanshire, City of Edinburgh, Stirling, Aberdeen City, and East Dunbartonshire. There is an overall increase in crime density in all other areas, contributing to an overall increase in crime density for Scotland as a whole.

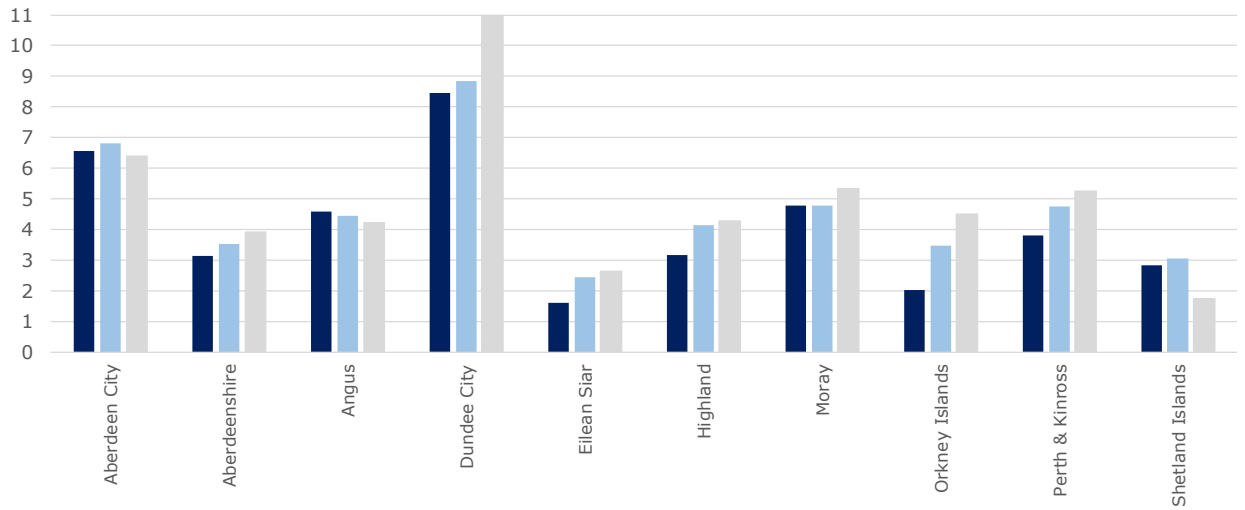


Group 1: Quarterly average crimes per 10,000 population  
Trends over time - East

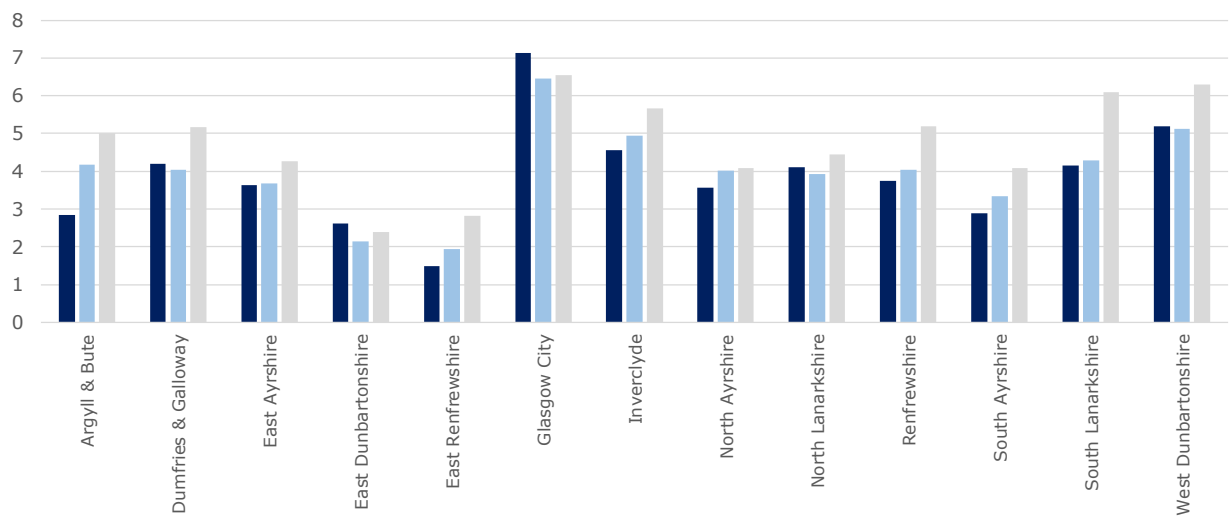
2021-22  
2022-23  
2023-24 to date



North



West



Group 2 Crimes

- 2.7 Group 2 crimes are sexual crimes. These include rape and attempted rape, sexual assault, crimes associated with prostitution, sexual exposure and public indecency, and actions involving indecent photographs of children.
- 2.8 As can be seen in the table below Scotland-wide statistics for Group 2 show a decrease in rate per 10,000 population in the last financial year but a projected increase this year.
- 2.9 As there is a closely comparable definition used in England and Wales the comparable rate is shown for England and Wales. The England and Wales figures for 2022-23 recorded were 22% higher than Scotland in 2022/23.

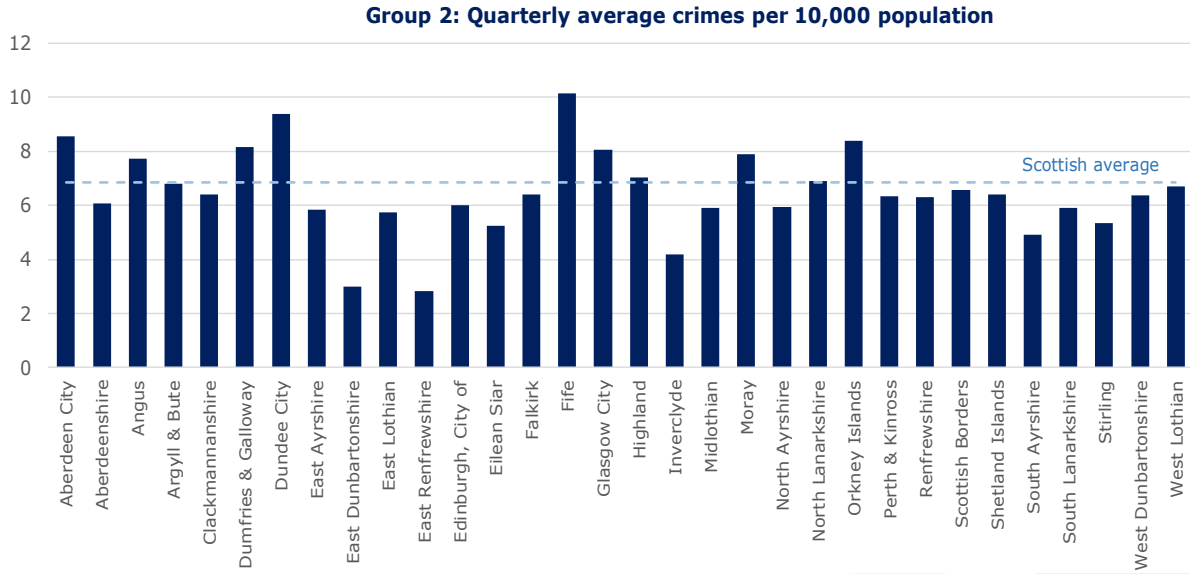


| Group 2            | Scotland |         |  | England & Wales |         |                      |
|--------------------|----------|---------|--|-----------------|---------|----------------------|
|                    | 2021-22  | 2022-23 | 2023-24<br><i>(annualised based on Q1)</i> | 2021-22         | 2022-23 | % difference 2022-23 |
| Number of crimes   | 15,170   | 14,602  | 15,720                                     | 193,514         | 194,947 | +22%                 |
| Per 10k population | 27.8     | 26.7    | 28.8                                       | 32.5            | 32.7    |                      |

Average Crime Density at a Local Level

- 2.10 The chart below shows the Group 2 quarterly average crime density across the period for each local authority area, arranged by region. The highest density across the period is in Fife at 10.1 crimes per 10,000 population per quarter, followed by Dundee City at 9.4 and Aberdeen City at 6.8. The lowest density is again in East Renfrewshire at 2.8 crimes per 10,000 population, followed closely by East Dunbartonshire at 3.0.



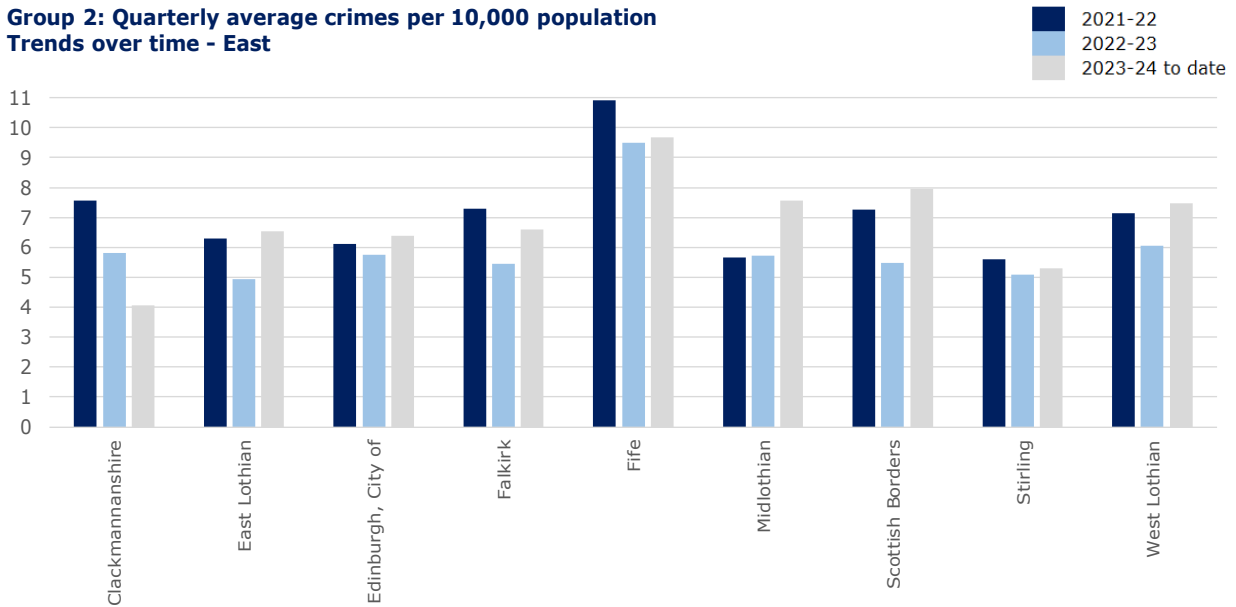


Variation in Crime Density

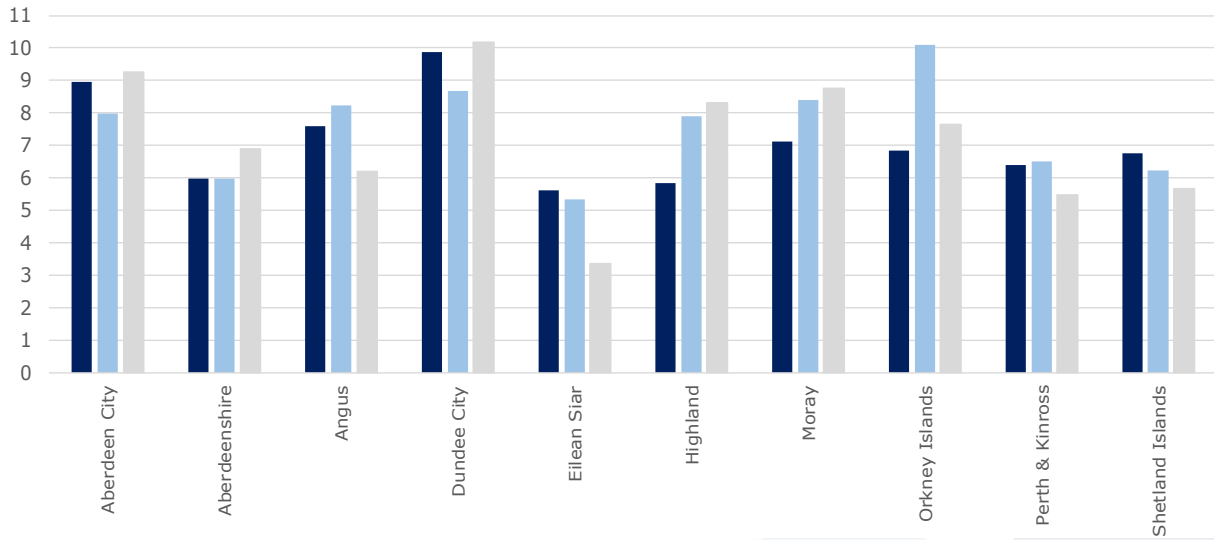
2.11 Group 2 quarterly average crime density for each financial year in each local authority area is shown in the following charts, separated by region.

2.12 This shows a downward trend in Clackmannanshire, Eilean Siar, Perth & Kinross, the Shetland Islands, Dumfries and Galloway, and East Dunbartonshire, while year on year increases in crime rate are shown in Midlothian, Aberdeenshire, Highland, Moray, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, South Ayrshire, and South Lanarkshire.

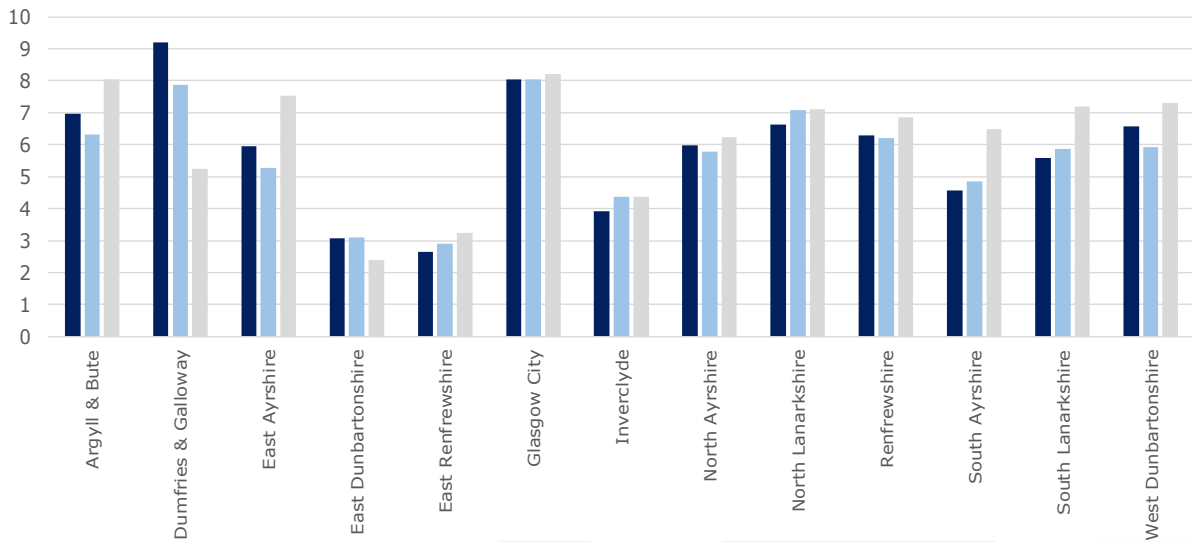
**Group 2: Quarterly average crimes per 10,000 population Trends over time - East**



North




West




Group 3 Crimes

2.13 Group 3 crimes are defined as crimes of dishonesty, referred to as acquisitive crimes. This includes housebreaking, theft of/from a vehicle, shoplifting, and fraud.

2.14 The Scotland-wide statistics for Group 3 are provided in the table below, showing a steady increase in in density and rate per 10,000 population over the last three years.

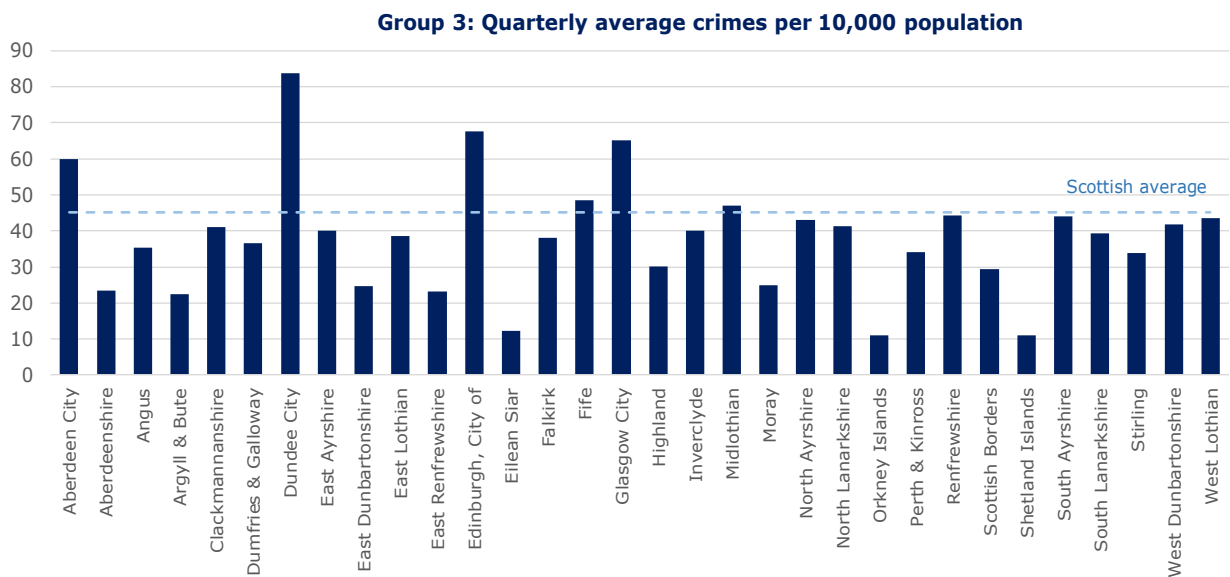
|  | Scotland         |         |         |  |
|---|------------------|---------|---------|--|
|   | Group 3          | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24<br><i>(annualised based on Q1)</i> |
|   | Number of crimes | 91,283  | 103,393 | 111,420                                    |
| Per 10k population  | 167.1            | 189.3   | 203.9   |  |

2.15 The England and Wales figures for acquisitive crime exclude fraud, as this is a separate crime category. To enable a comparison the table below presents the Scottish figures with fraud removed. This continues to show an increase in crime density when fraud is excluded.

|  | Scotland                |         | England & Wales |           |           |                      |
|---|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
|   | Group 3 excluding fraud | 2021-22 | 2022-23         | 2021-22   | 2022-23   | % difference 2022-23 |
|   | Number of crimes        | 75,653  | 86,514          | 1,497,458 | 1,723,566 | +83%                 |
| Per 10k population  | 138.5                   | 158.4   | 251.3           | 289.2     |           |                      |

Average Crime Density at a Local Level

2.16 The chart below shows the Group 3 quarterly average crime density across the period for each local authority area, arranged by region. The highest density across the period is in Dundee City at 83.8 crimes per 10,000 population, followed by the City of Edinburgh at 67.6 and Glasgow City at 65.0. The lowest densities are in the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, and Eilean Siar at 10.9, 11.0 and 12.3 crimes per 10,000 population, respectively.

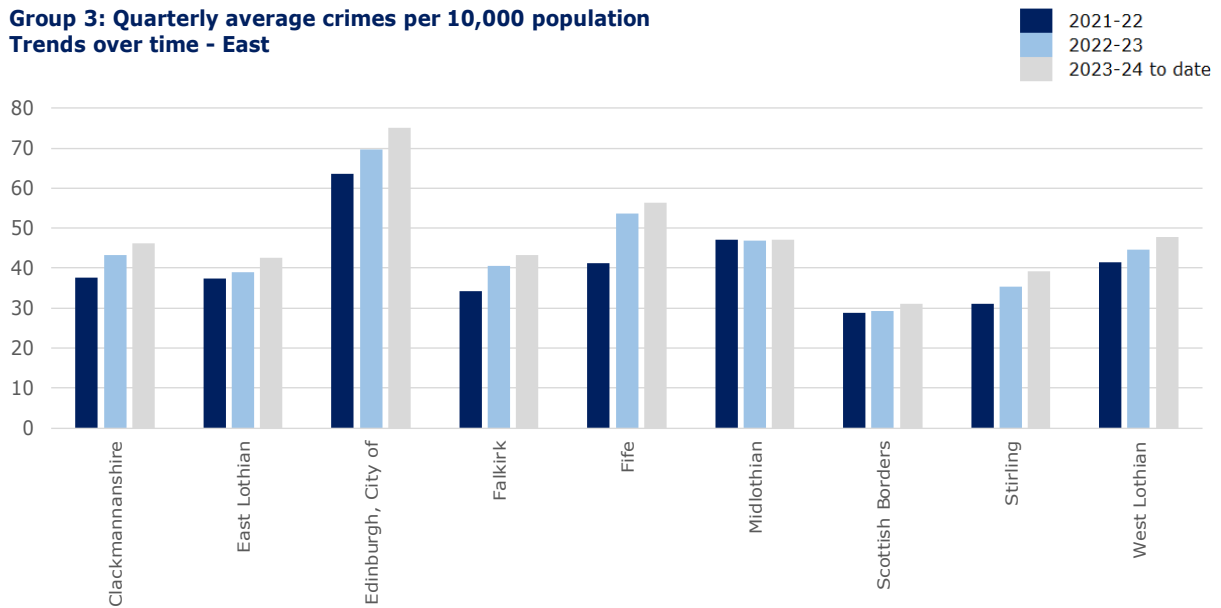


Variation in Crime Density

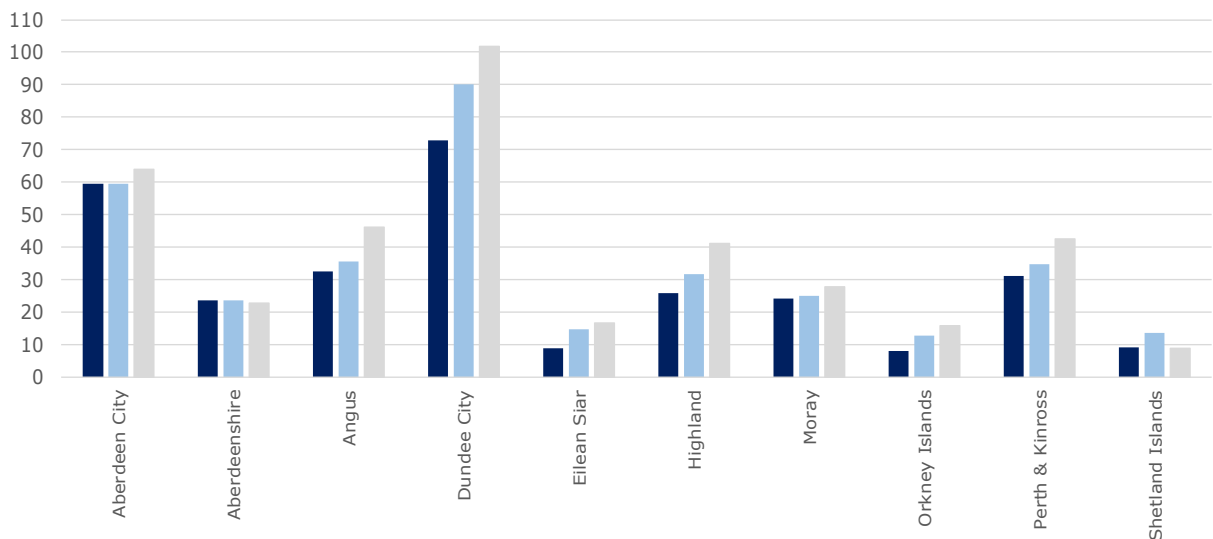
2.17 The charts below show the Group 3 quarterly average crime density for each financial year in each local authority area, separated by region.

2.18 Aberdeenshire and East Ayrshire are the only areas showing a downward trend over the period. Most areas show an increase, which is in line with the overall increase in crime density for Scotland as a whole in relation to acquisitive crime, and in particular fraud.

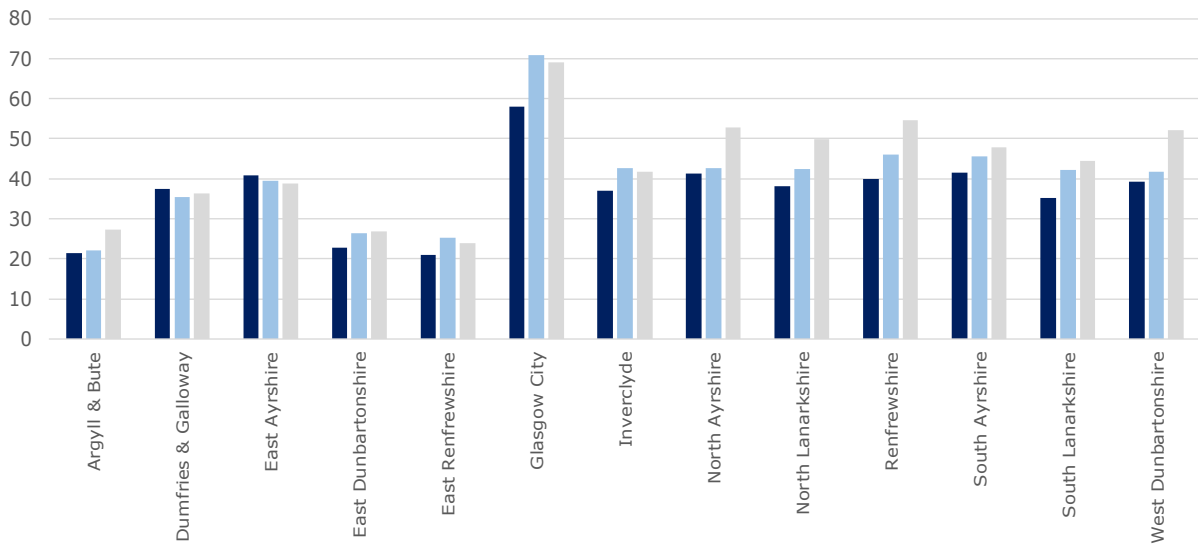
**Group 3: Quarterly average crimes per 10,000 population  
Trends over time - East**



**North**



West



Group 4 Crimes

2.19 Group 4 covers fire-raising, malicious mischief, and vandalism.

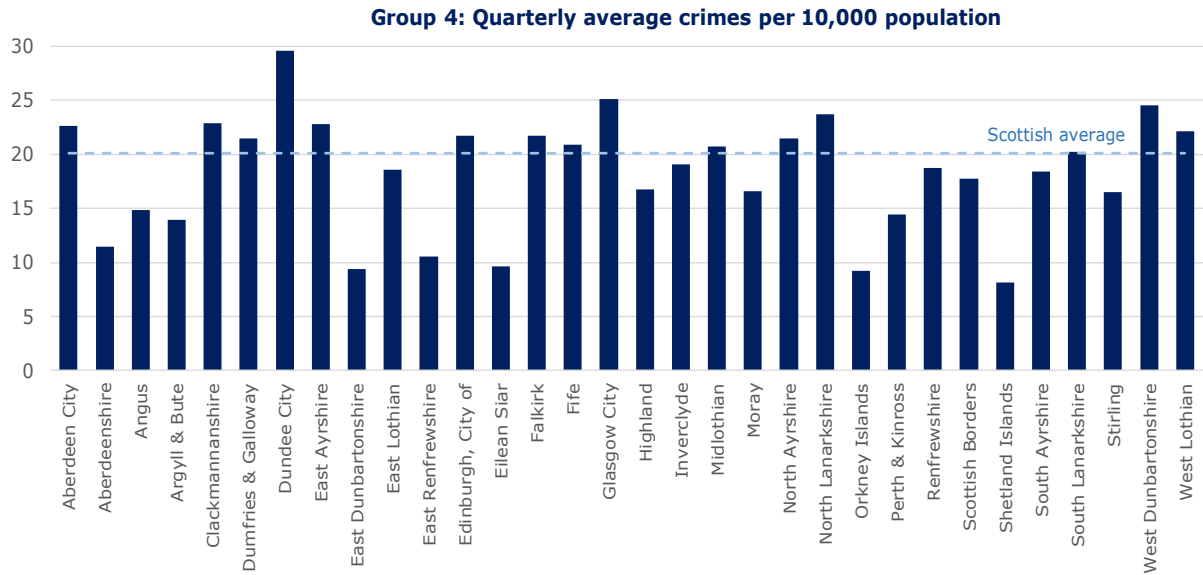
2.20 The Scotland-wide statistics for Group 4 are provided in the table below, showing a decrease in rate per 10,000 population in the last financial year but a projected increase this year.



| Group 4            | Scotland |         |                                     |
|--------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------------------|
|                    | 2021-22  | 2022-23 | 2023-24<br>(annualised based on Q1) |
| Number of crimes   | 44,339   | 43,123  | 45,316                              |
| Per 10k population | 81.2     | 78.9    | 82.9                                |

Average Crime Density at a Local Level

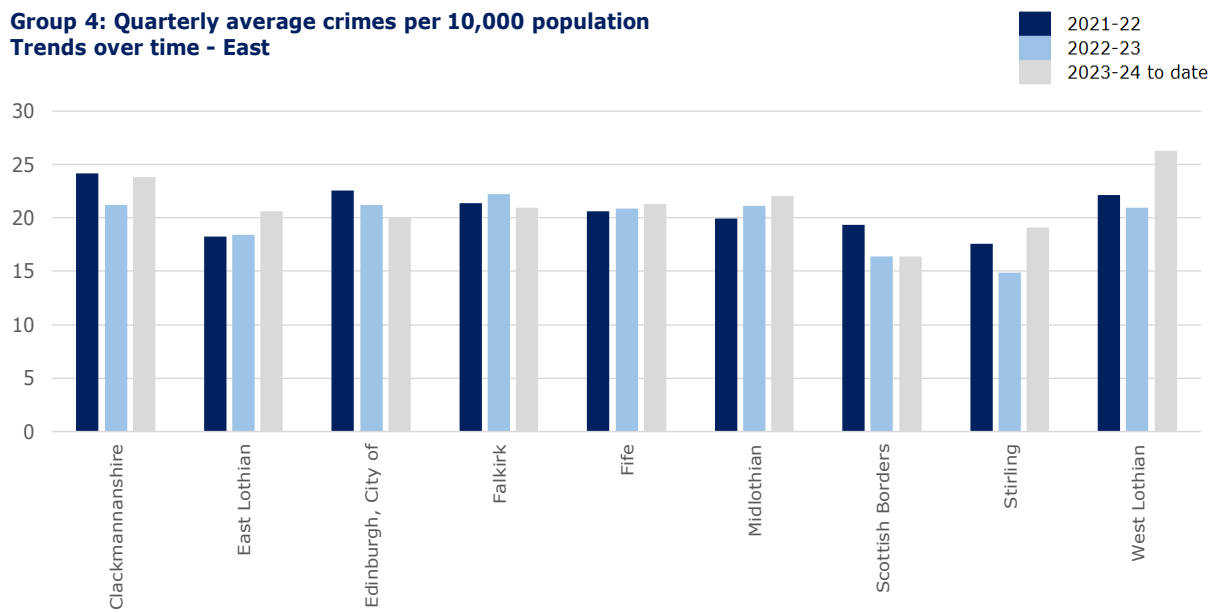
2.21 The chart below shows the Group 4 quarterly average crime density across the period for each local authority area. The highest density across the period is in Dundee City at 29.6 crimes per 10,000 population per quarter, followed by Glasgow City at 25.1 and West Dunbartonshire at 24.5. The lowest density is in the Shetland Islands at 8.1 crimes per 10,000 population, followed by the Orkney Islands at 9.2 and East Dunbartonshire at 9.3.



Variation in Crime Density

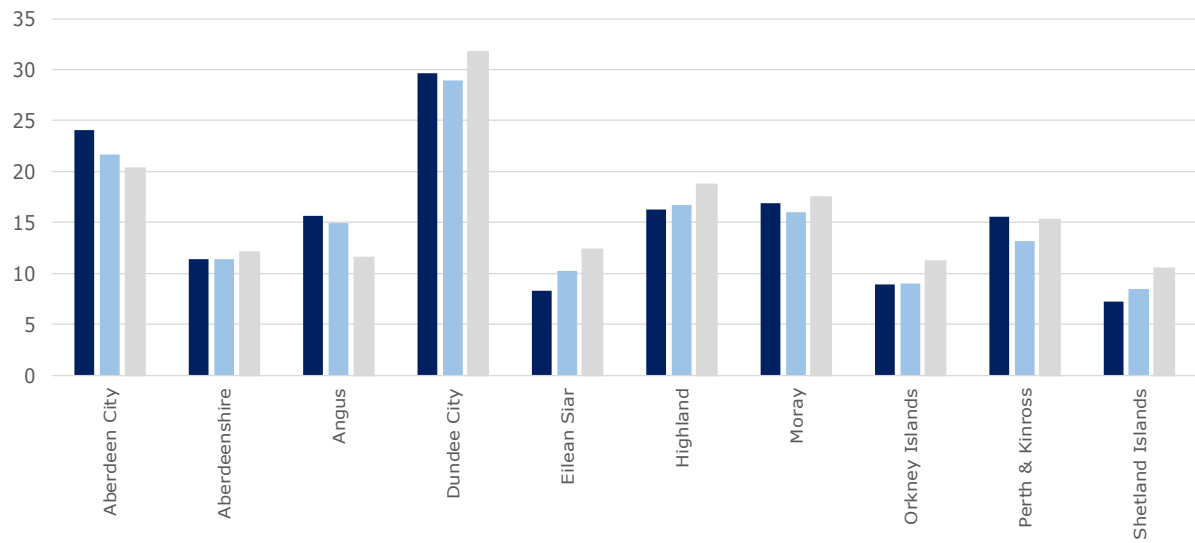
2.22 The charts below show the Group 4 quarterly average crime density for each financial year in each local authority area, showing a downward trend in City of Edinburgh, Scottish Borders, Aberdeen City, Angus, Dumfries & Galloway, North Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire. There is an overall increase in crime density in East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, Aberdeenshire, Eilean Siar, Highland, the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, South Lanarkshire, and West Dunbartonshire.

**Group 4: Quarterly average crimes per 10,000 population**  
Trends over time - East

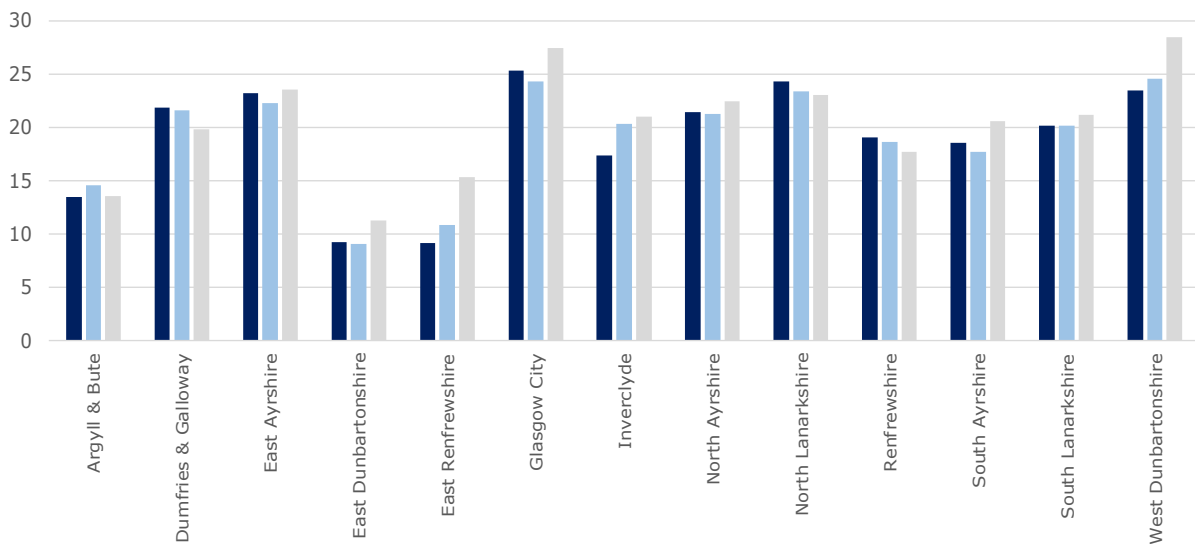




North



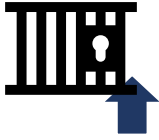
West



Group 5 Crimes

2.23 The Group 5 category is defined as other crimes, which includes handling offensive weapons, production, possession and supply of drugs, and crimes against public justice, such as resisting arrest and bail offences.

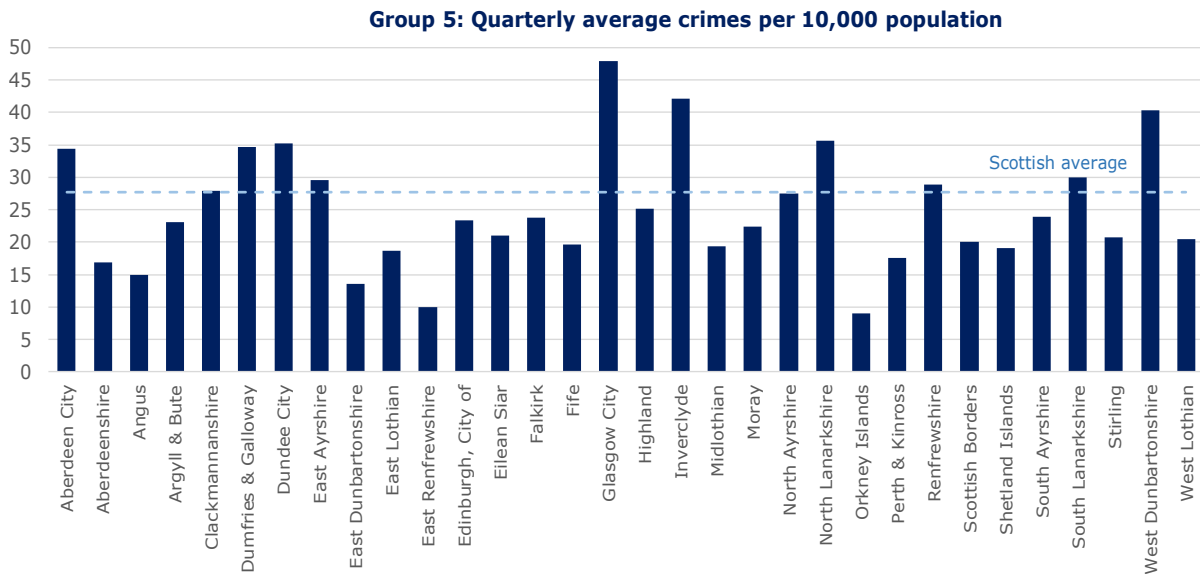
2.24 The Scotland-wide statistics for Group 5 are provided in the table below, showing a decrease in density and rate per 10,000 population in the last financial year but a projected increase this year.



| Group 5            | Scotland |         |  |
|--------------------|----------|---------|--|
|                    | 2021-22  | 2022-23 | 2023-24<br><i>(annualised based on Q1)</i> |
| Number of crimes   | 60,396   | 59,374  | 66,464                                     |
| Per 10k population | 110.5    | 108.7   | 121.7                                      |

Average Crime Density at a Local Level

2.25 The chart below shows the Group 5 quarterly average crime density across the period for each local authority area. The highest density across the period is in Glasgow City at 47.9 crimes per 10,000 population per quarter, followed by Inverclyde at 42.1 and West Dunbartonshire at 40.3. The lowest densities are in the Orkney Islands at 9.0 crimes per 10,000 population and East Renfrewshire at 10.0.

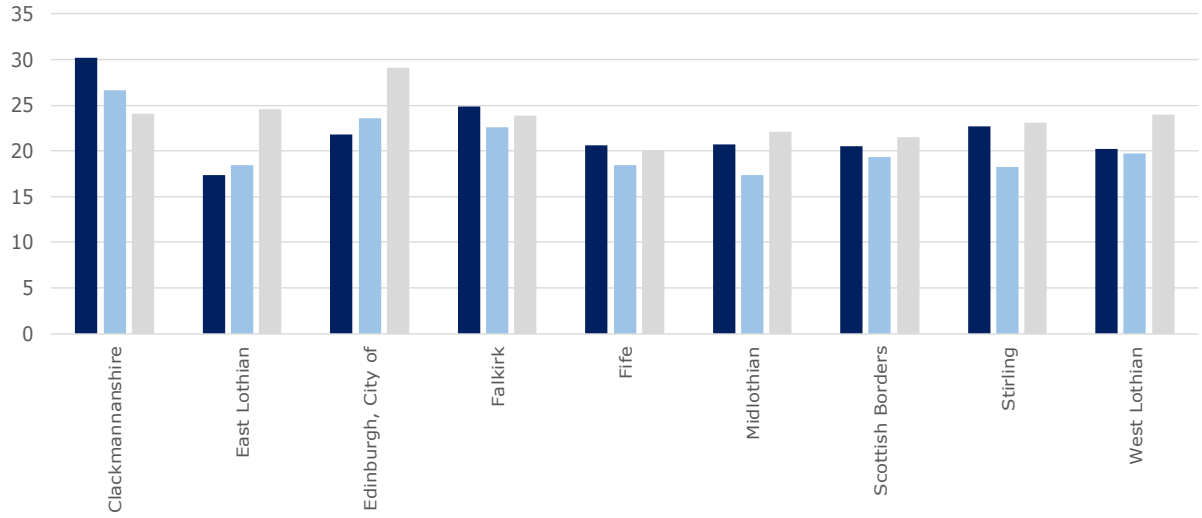


Variation in Crime Density

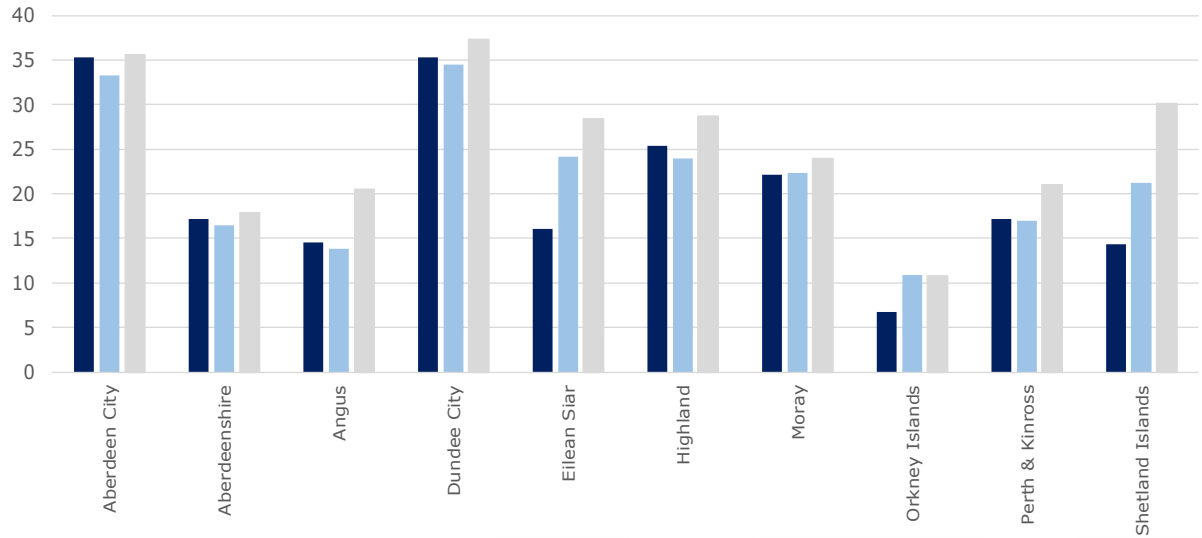
2.26 The charts below show the Group 5 quarterly average crime density for each financial year in each local authority area. A downward trend is shown in Clackmannanshire and Dumfries & Galloway, while crime density is relatively stable in Falkirk, Fife, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, and South Lanarkshire. There is an overall increase in crime density in all other areas.

Group 5: Quarterly average crimes per 10,000 population  
Trends over time - East

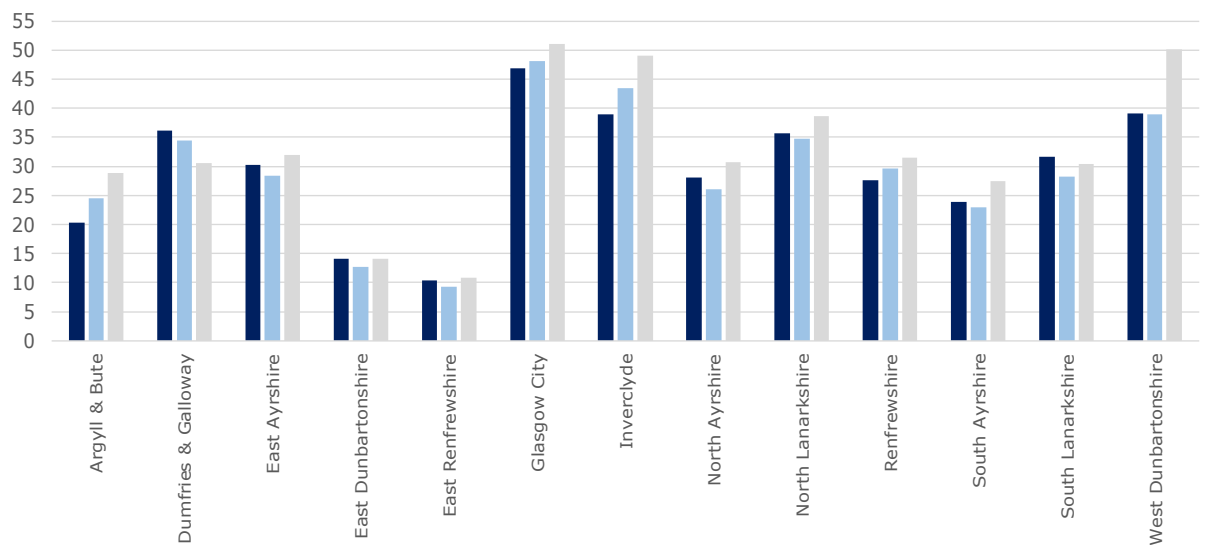
2021-22  
2022-23  
2023-24 to date



North



West



### **3. Crime Pattern Conclusions**

- 3.1 The local authority level data outlined above demonstrates the level of variance below the national statistics. There is evidence of variation in crime density across urban, rural, and remote communities but also across our major cities. There is a differing variation across the time period with some local authorities seeing some crime groups rise whilst others are seeing those crime groups fall.
- 3.2 This indicates that there cannot be a one size fits all approach to policing and that even within the categorisation of urban, semi urban, rural, and remote there are local variances which may be further influenced by local socio-economic and other societal drivers.
- 3.3 Although there will be similarities across communities, each local approach will need to be examined and implemented with consideration to the relevant local context and resources and tactics applied accordingly.
- 3.4 It is through understanding this variation that policing delivery is optimised and oversight, both local and national, makes a greater contribution in understanding and advocating for policing.

### **4. Variation in Detection Rates**

- 4.1 A similar study has been carried out using published detection rates across Scotland, included as Appendix 1 to this paper.
- 4.2 The variation in detection rates across communities shown in this study, and the changing nature of these rates, provides another valuable source of evidence and insight to inform the Local Policing Service Delivery Review. It will also provide a key measure of effectiveness through which the success of the programme may be assessed both through local scrutiny arrangements and the Policing Performance Committee.

### **5. Notes on Comparability**

- 5.1 It is not possible to provide a comparison of detection rates in Scotland against England and Wales owing to the different definitions and data collation approaches.
- 5.2 It is also important to note that recorded crime statistics for England and Wales are not directly comparable with those in Scotland. The recorded crime statistics for Scotland are collected on the basis of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS), which was introduced in 2004. This standard, like its counterpart in England and Wales, aims to give consistency in crime recording across Scotland but is not an international standard.

- 5.3 The main principles of the SCRS, regarding when a crime should be recorded, are similar to the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) for England and Wales. However, there are differences between the respective Counting Rules which specify different approaches for counting the number of crimes that should be recorded as a result of a single incident.
- 5.4 Differences in legislation and common law also must be taken into account when comparing the crime statistics for England and Wales and Scotland.
- 5.5 This does not mean that comparative analysis is not possible, but it does require a level of explanation and the application of reasonable judgement in applying adjustment to the source data to allow a comparison to be made which contributes to the identification of effective practice from which learning could be explored. For this paper it has not been possible to compare Groups 1, 4 or 5 with England and Wales due to significant differences in crime categorisation methodologies.

## **6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 There are no direct financial implications in this report.

## **7. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 There are no direct personnel implications in this report.

## **8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 There are no direct legal implications in this report.

## **9 REPUTATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 There are no direct reputational implications in this report.

## **10 SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 10.1 There are no direct social implications in this report.

## **11 COMMUNITY IMPACT**

- 11.1 There are no direct community implications in this report.

## **12 EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

12.1 There are no direct equalities implications in this report.

## **13 ENVIRONMENT IMPLICATIONS**

13.1 There are no direct environment implications in this report.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Members are invited to discuss the content of this report.



## Appendix 1: Detection Rates

### Group 1

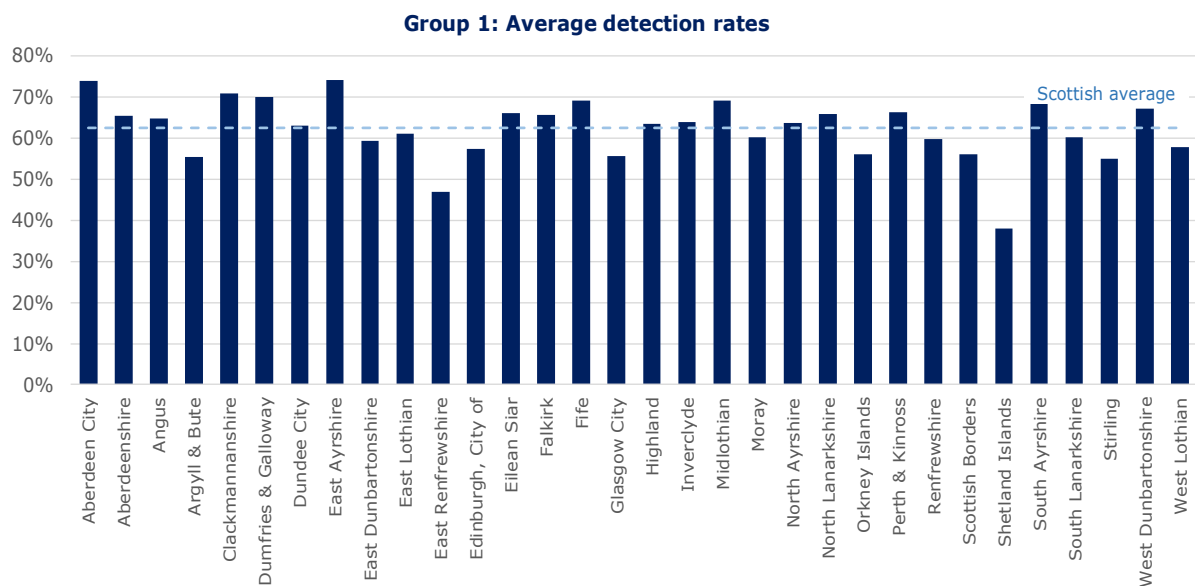
Group 1 crimes are defined as non-sexual crimes of violence. This includes such crimes as homicide, attempted murder, serious assault, and domestic abuse.

Detection rates for Group 1 have decreased for Scotland over the same period, from 65% in 2021-22, to 61% in 2022-23, and 56% to date this year.

### Average Local Detection Rates

The chart below shows the Group 1 average detection rate across the period for each local authority area.

The highest detection rates are in Aberdeen City and East Ayrshire, both with an average of 74%. All areas are above 50% except East Renfrewshire (47%) and the Shetland Islands (38%).

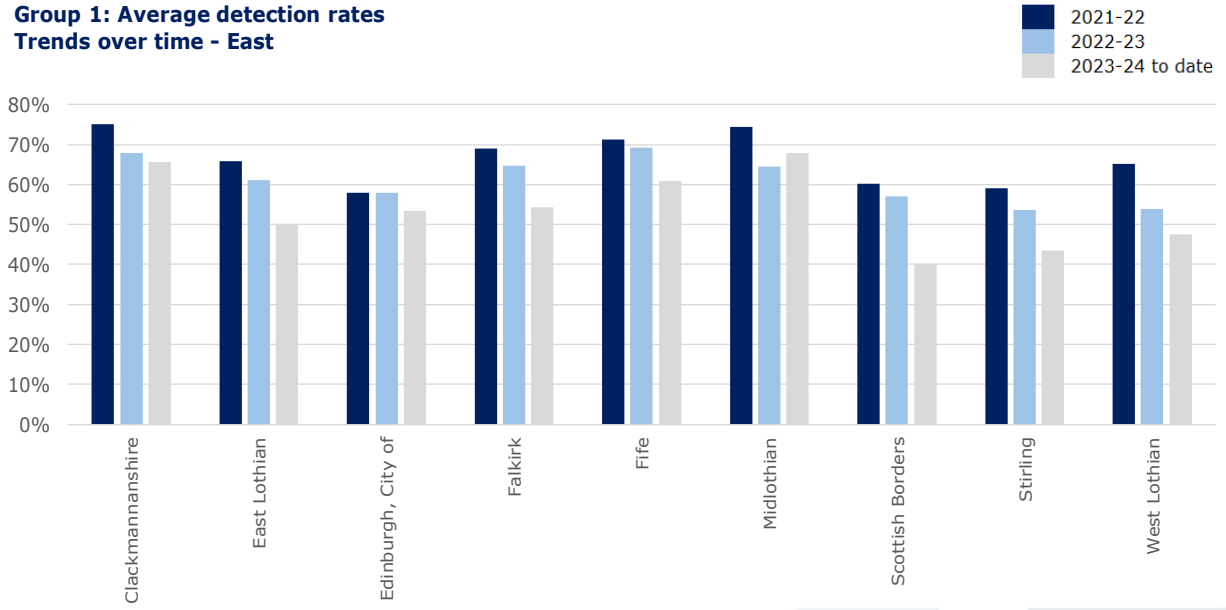


### Variation in Detection Rates

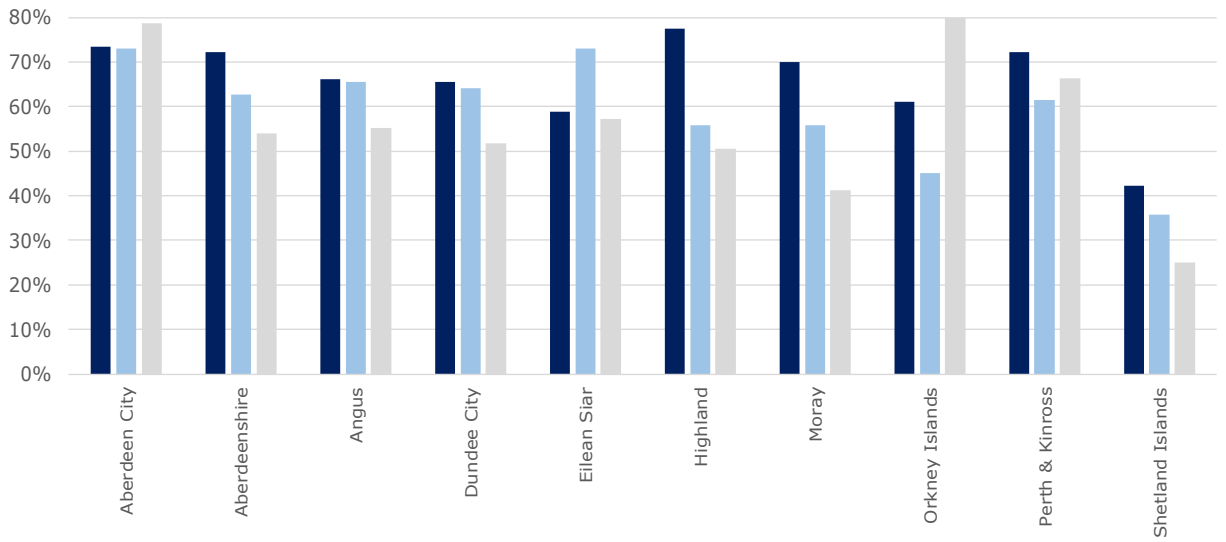
The charts below show the Group 1 quarterly variation in detection rates for each financial year in each local authority area.

An upward trend in detection rate is shown in Aberdeenshire City, the Orkney Islands, and Glasgow City. The detection rate is relatively stable in Midlothian, Eilean Siar. Dumfries & Galloway, and East Ayrshire. There is an overall downward trend in detection rate in all other areas, contributing to the overall decrease in detection for Scotland as a whole.

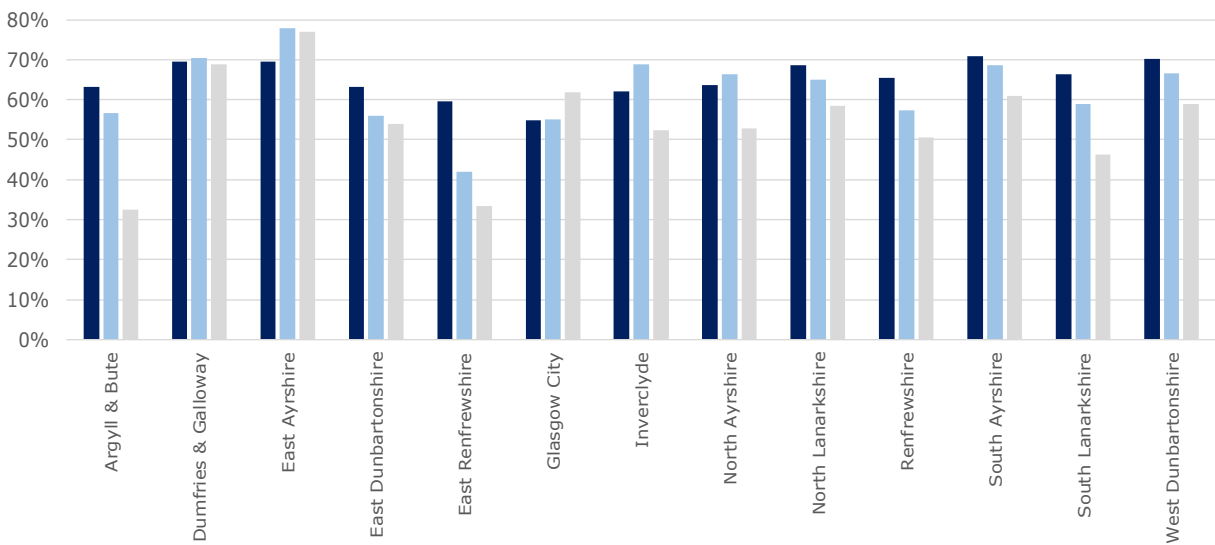
Group 1: Average detection rates  
Trends over time - East



North



**West**



**Group 2**

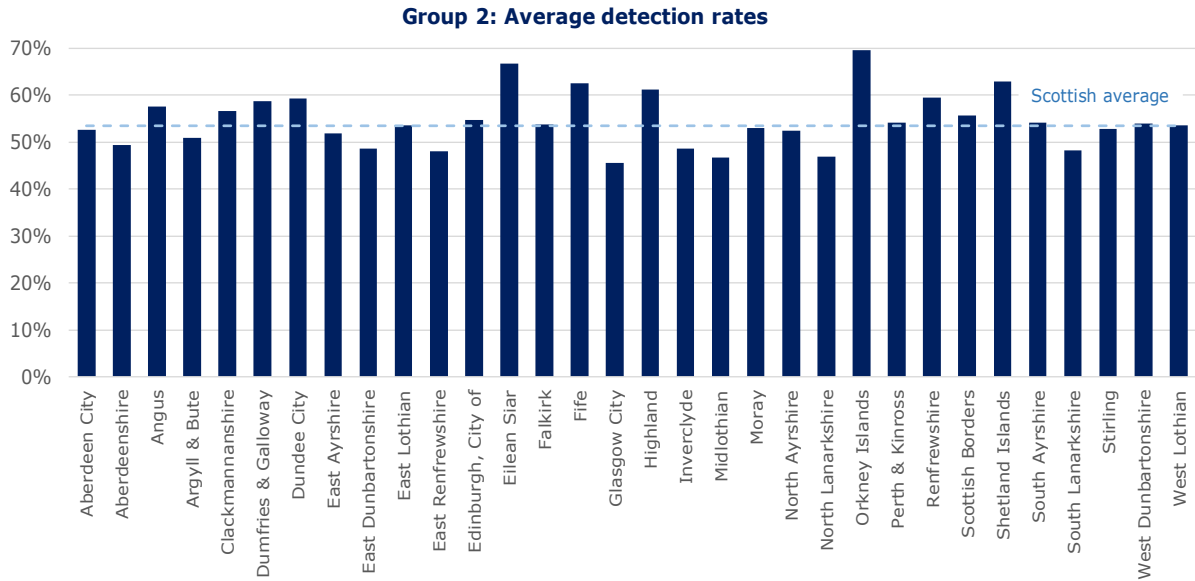
Group 2 crimes are sexual crimes. These include rape and attempted rape, sexual assault, crimes associated with prostitution, sexual exposure and public indecency, and actions involving indecent photographs of children.

Detection rates for Group 2 for Scotland have improved slightly from 53% for 2021-22 and 2022-23, to 55% in the current year to date.

**Average Local Detection Rates**

The chart below shows the Group 2 average detection rate across the period for each local authority area.

The highest detection rate is 70% in the Orkney Islands, followed by 67% in Eilean Siar, 63% in Fife and the Shetland Islands, and 61% in Highland. All other areas are above 50% except Aberdeenshire, East Dunbartonshire, and Inverclyde (all 49%), East Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire (both 48%), Midlothian and North Lanarkshire (both 47%), and Glasgow City (46%).

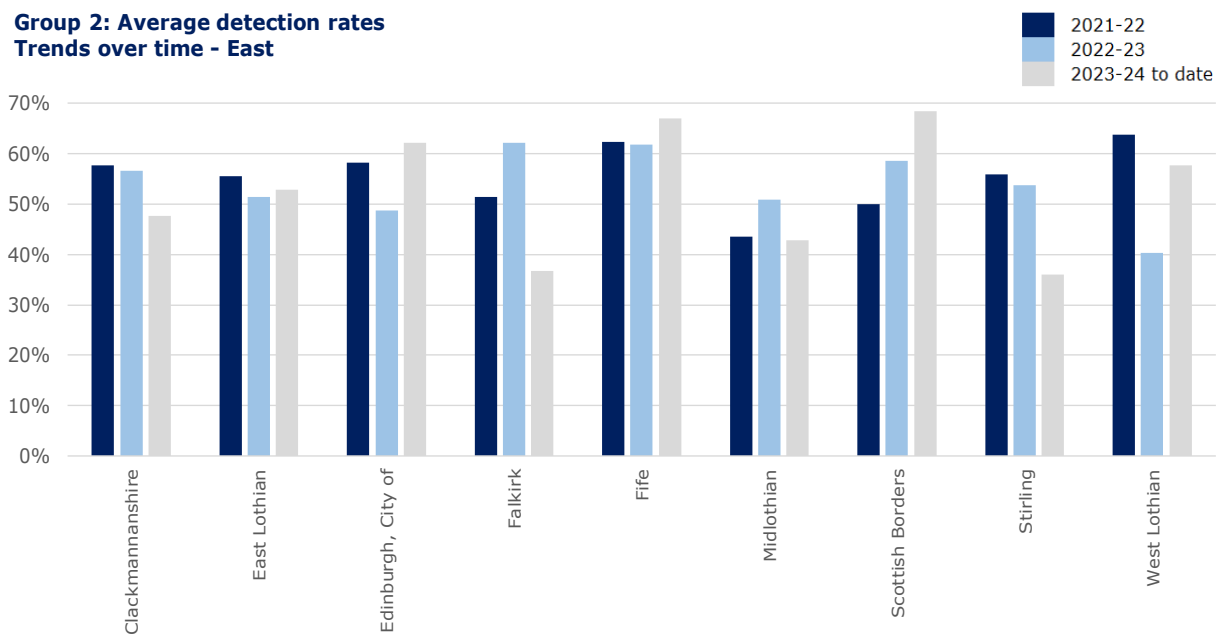


### Variation in Detection Rates

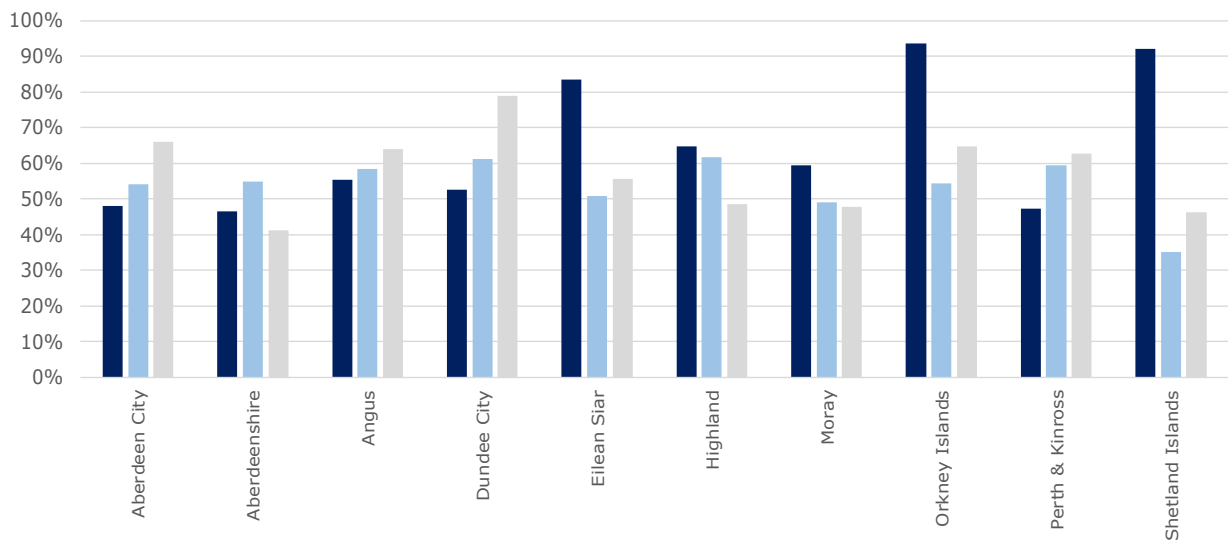
The charts below show the Group 2 quarterly variation in detection rates for each financial year in each local authority area.

An upward trend in detection rate is shown in Scottish Borders, Aberdeen City, Angus, Dundee City, Perth & Kinross, Dumfries and Galloway, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, and North Lanarkshire. There is an overall downward trend in detection rate in most other areas.

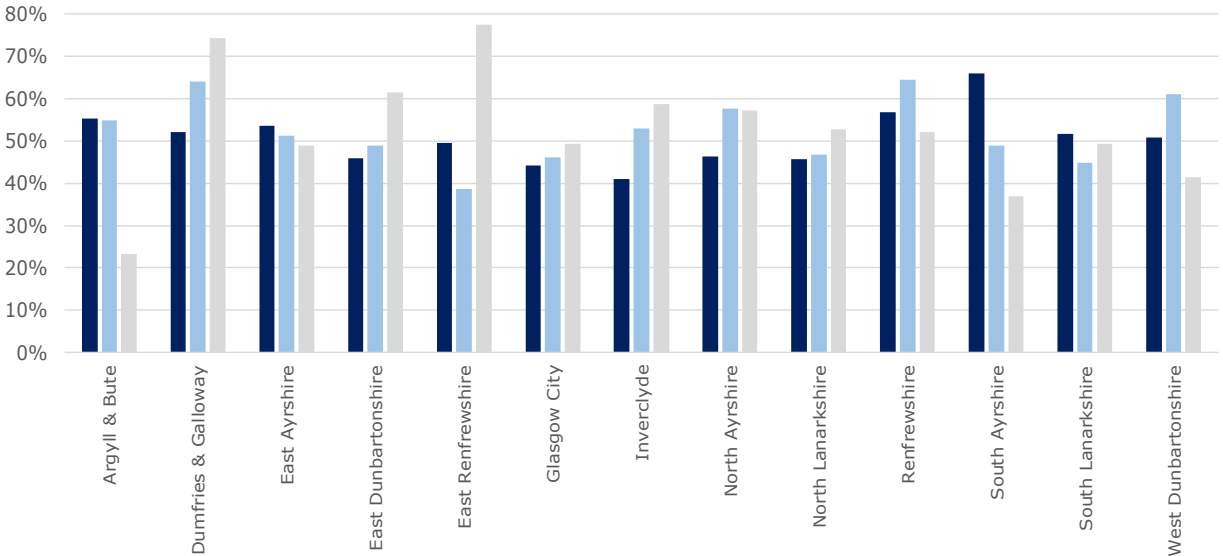
**Group 2: Average detection rates**  
Trends over time - East



**North**



**West**



**Group 3**

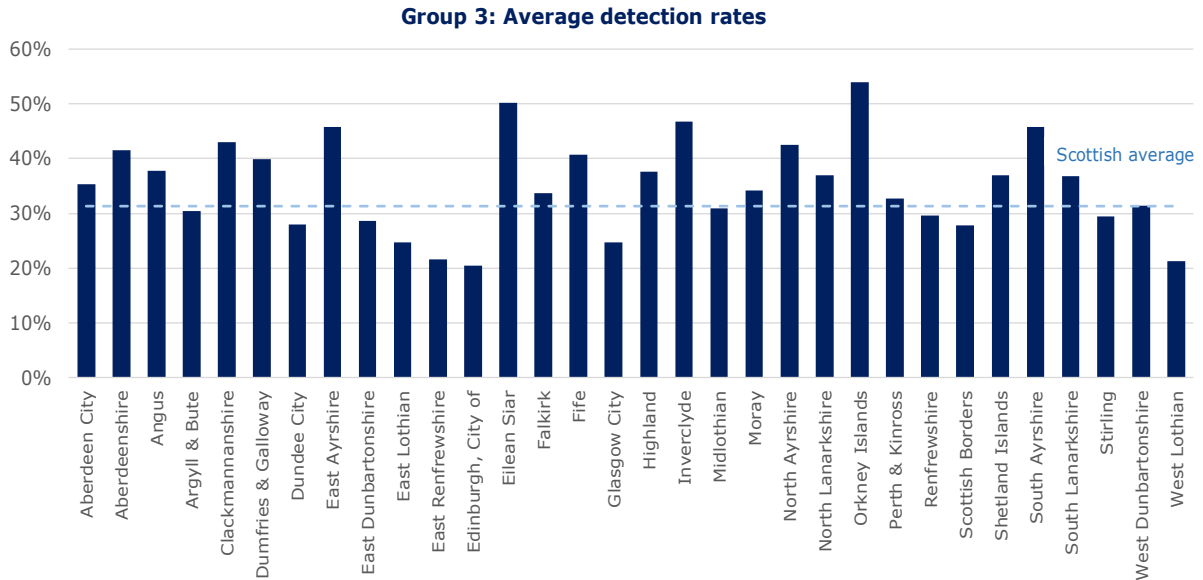
Group 3 crimes are defined as crimes of dishonesty or are also referred to as acquisitive crimes. This includes housebreaking, theft of/from a vehicle, shoplifting, and fraud.

Detection rates for Group 3 for Scotland as a whole have decreased slightly from 32% for 2021-22, to 31% for 2022-23, to 30% in the current year to date.

**Average Local Detection Rates**

The chart below shows the Group 3 average detection rate across the period for each local authority area.

The highest detection rates are 54% in the Orkney Islands, 50% in Eilean Siar, 47% in Inverclyde, and 46% in both East and South Ayrshire. The lowest detection rates are East Renfrewshire (22%), West Lothian (21%), and City of Edinburgh (20%).



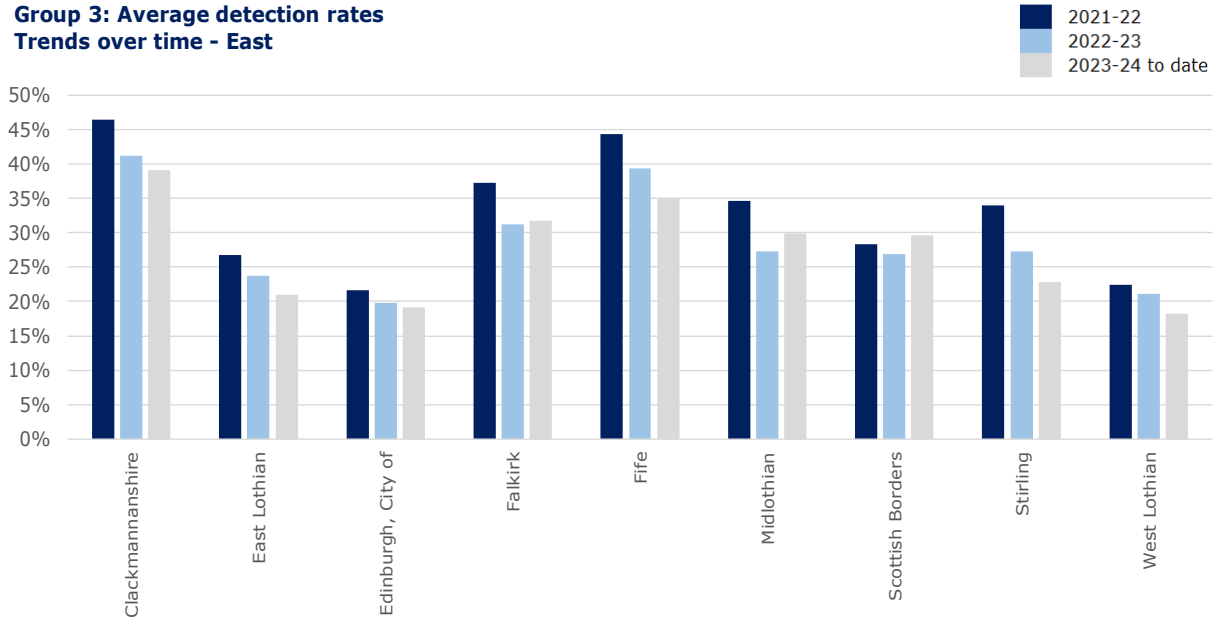
### Variation in Detection Rates

The charts below show the Group 3 quarterly variation in detection rates for each financial year in each local authority area.

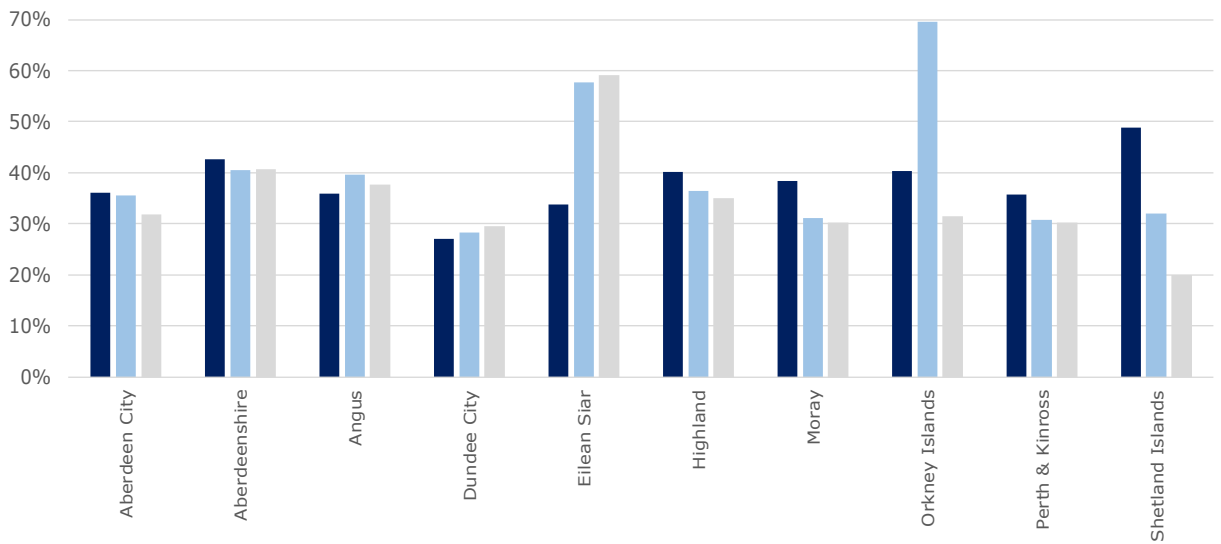
An upward trend is shown in Scottish Borders, Angus, Dundee City, Eilean Siar, East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire. The detection rate is relatively stable in Angus, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, North Ayrshire and South Lanarkshire. There is an overall downward trend in detection rate in all other areas.



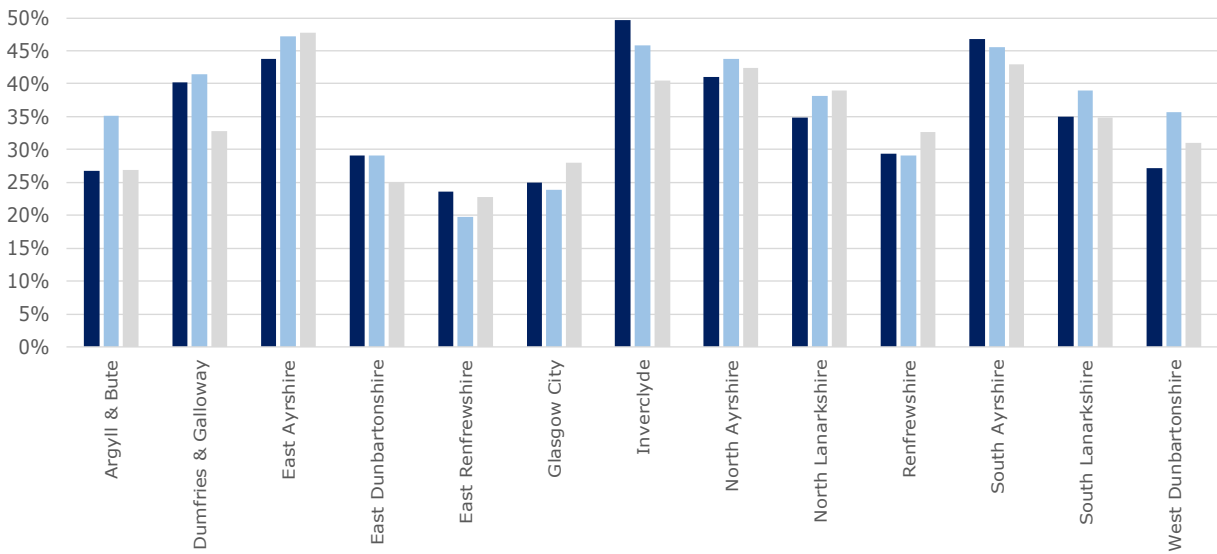
Group 3: Average detection rates  
Trends over time - East



North



**West**



**Group 4**

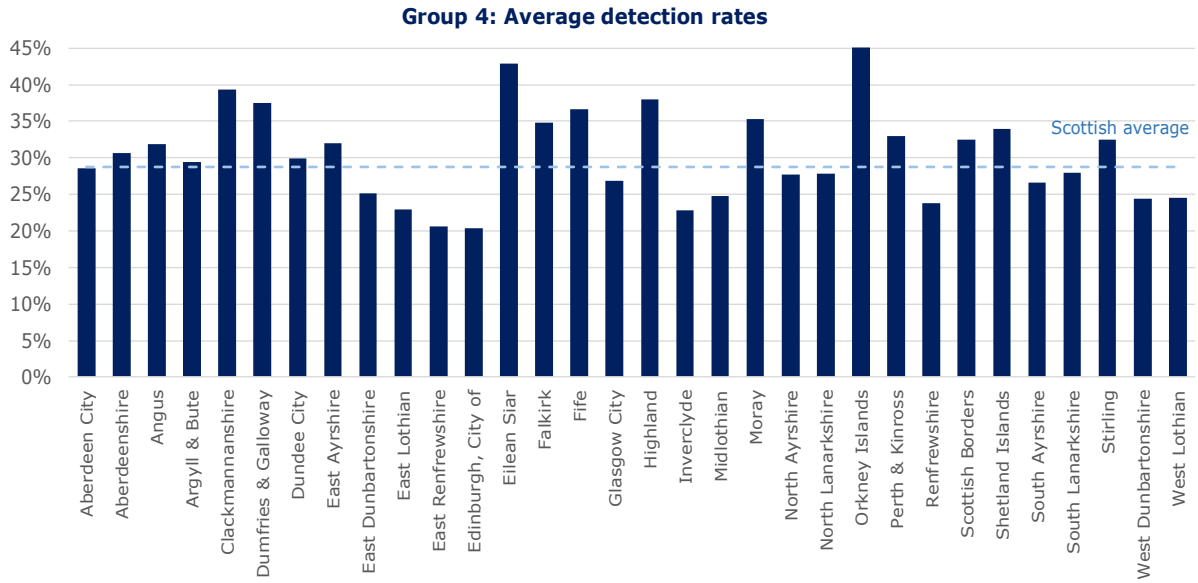
Group 4 covers fire-raising, malicious mischief, and vandalism.

Detection rates for Group 4 for Scotland as a whole have remained stable but low at 29% for 2021-22 and 2022-23, and 28% in the current year to date.

**Average Local Detection Rates**

The chart below shows the Group 4 average detection rate across the period for each local authority area.

The highest detection rates are in the Orkney Islands (45%), Eilean Siar (43%), Clackmannanshire (39%) and Highland (38%). The lowest rates are in City of Edinburgh (20%) and East Renfrewshire (21%).

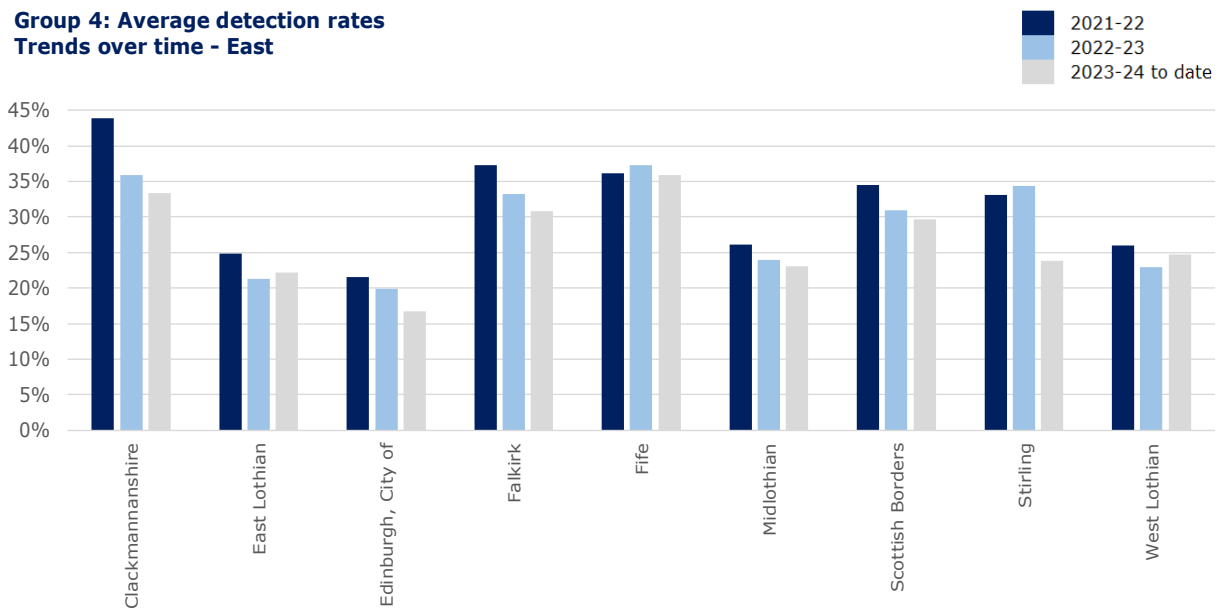


### Variation in Detection Rates

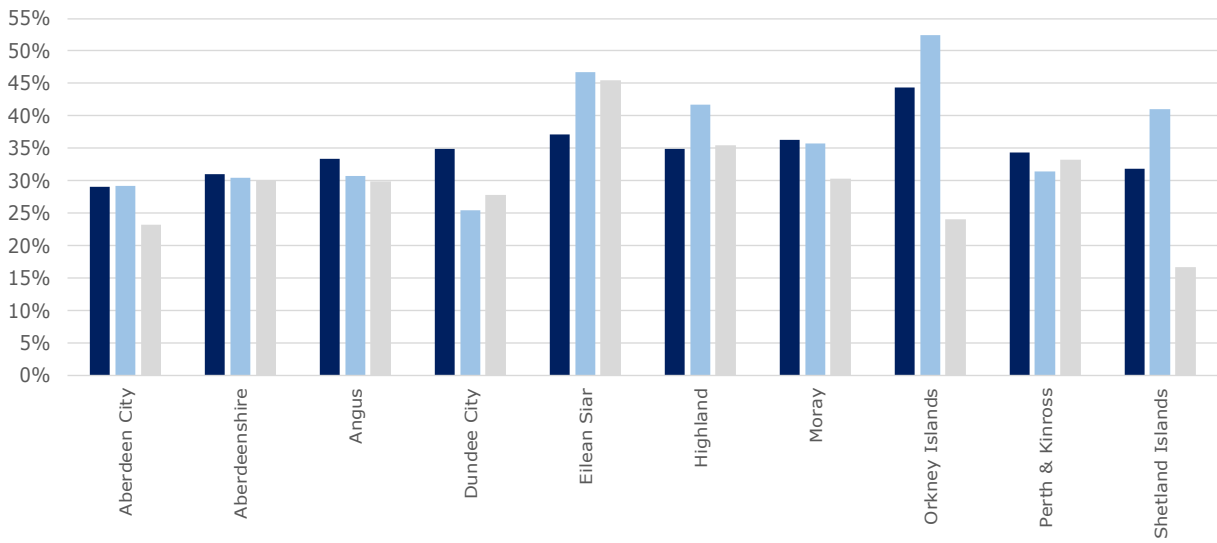
The charts below show the Group 4 quarterly variation in detection rates for each financial year in each local authority area.

A slight upward trend in detection rate is shown in East Ayrshire, Inverclyde, and Renfrewshire, while rates are steady in Fife, Aberdeenshire, Perth & Kinross, Argyll & Bute, Glasgow City, and South Lanarkshire. There is an overall downward trend in detection rate in all other areas.

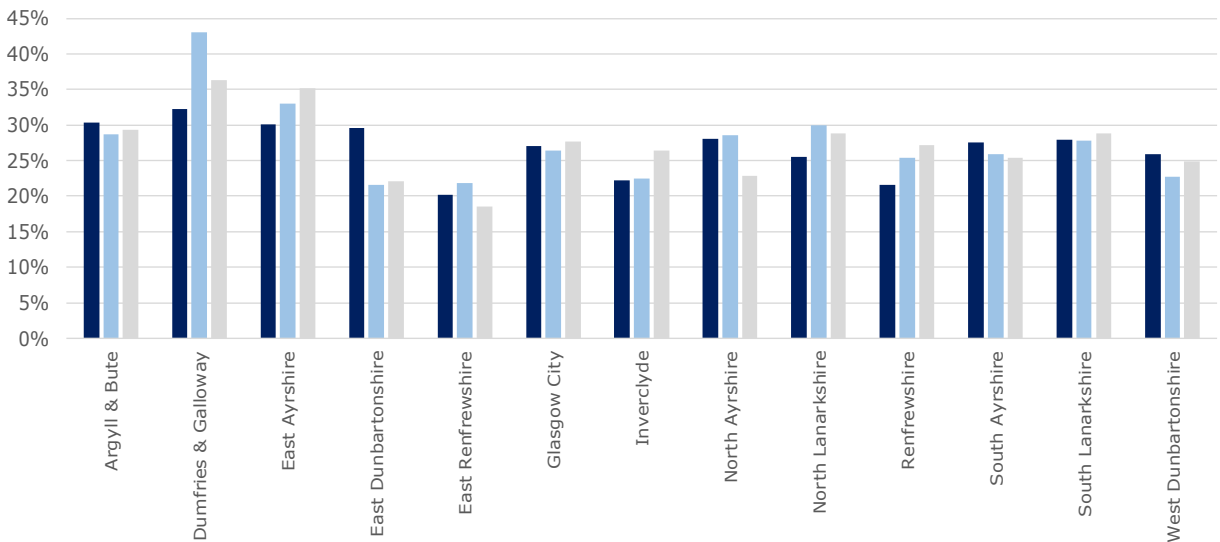
**Group 4: Average detection rates  
Trends over time - East**



North



West



**Group 5**

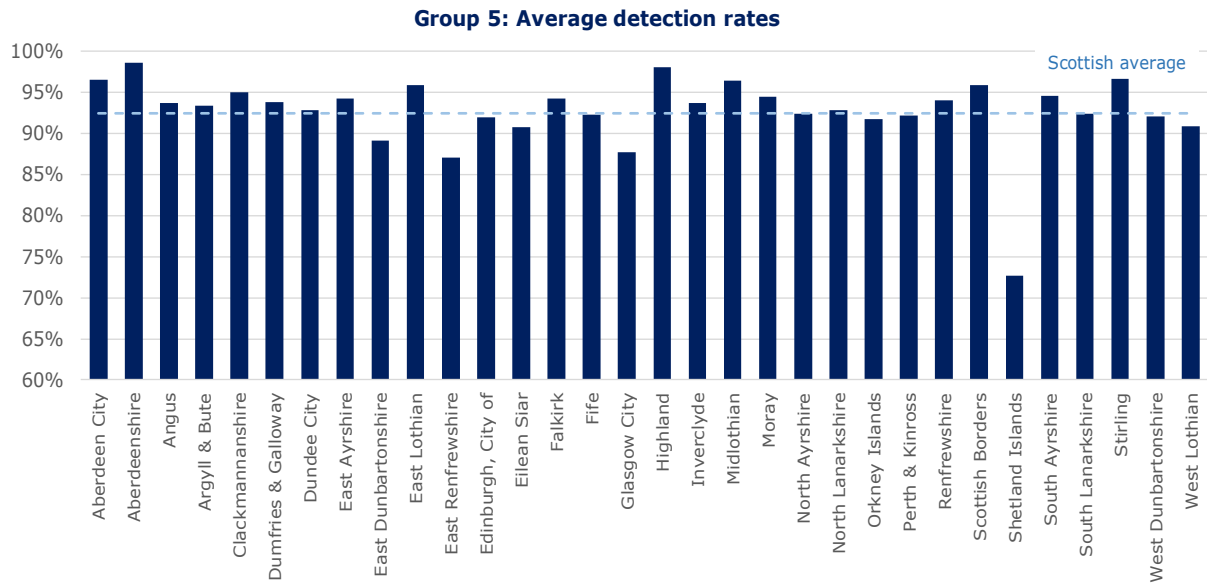
The Group 5 category is defined as other crimes, which includes handling offensive weapons, production, possession and supply of drugs, and crimes against public justice, such as resisting arrest and bail offences.

Detection rates for Group 5 for Scotland as a whole were 93% for 2021-22 and 2022-23, falling to 87% in the current year to date.

**Average Local Detection Rates**

The chart below shows the Group 5 average detection rate across the period for each local authority area.

The highest detection rates are in Aberdeenshire (99%), Highland (98%) and Stirling (97%). All areas are above 90% except the Shetland Islands (73%), East Renfrewshire (87%), Glasgow City (88%), and East Dunbartonshire (89%).

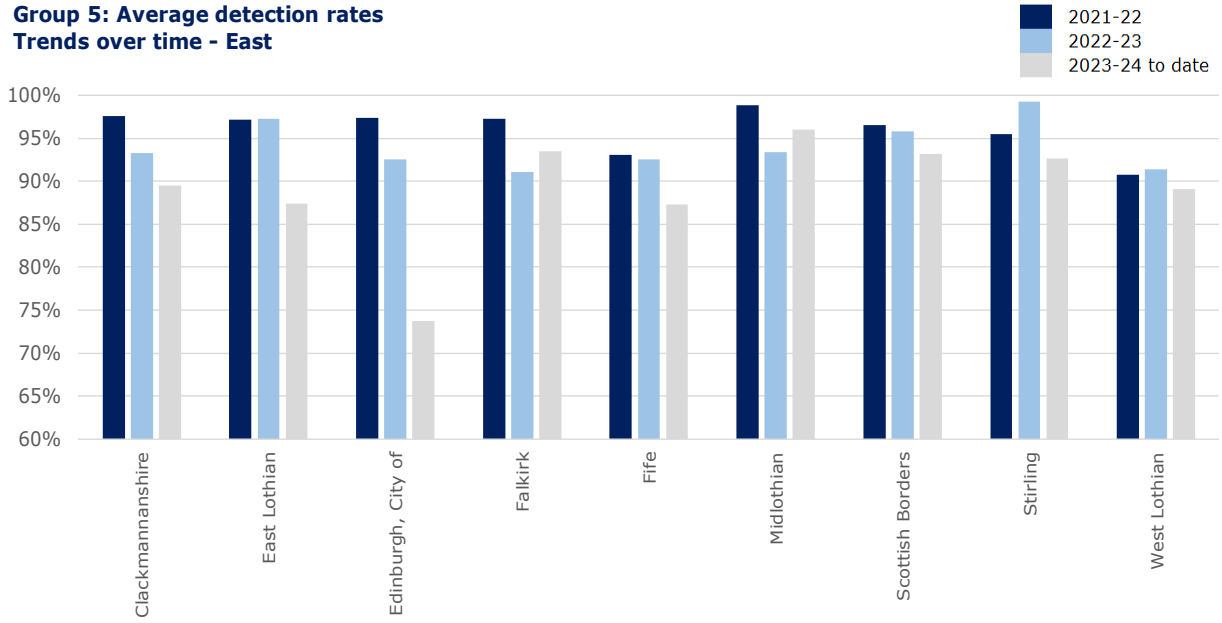


### Variation in Detection Rates

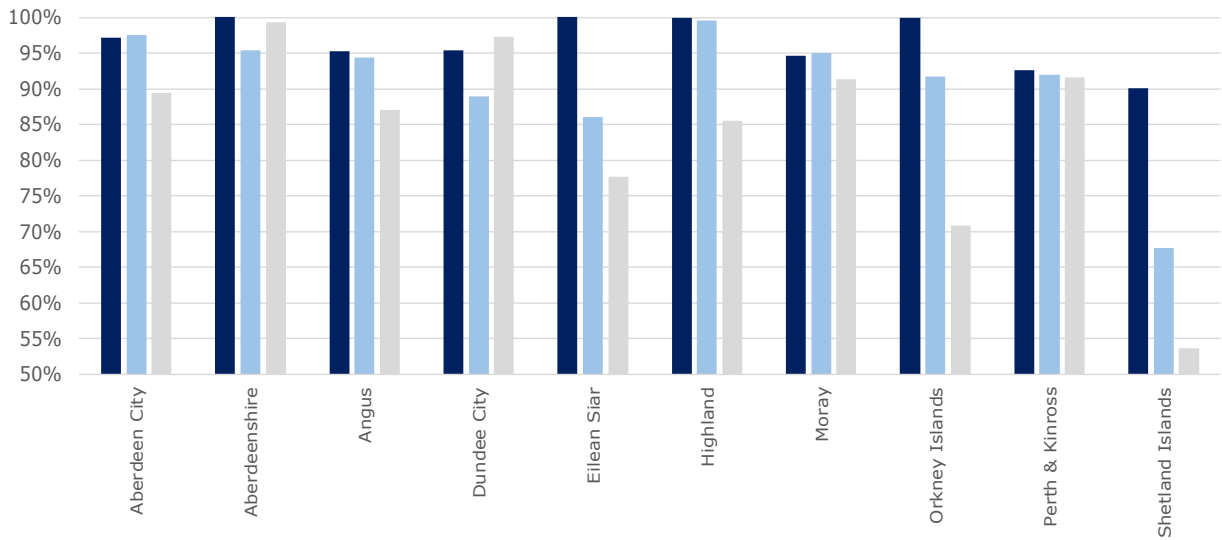
The charts below show the Group 5 quarterly variation in detection rates for each financial year in each local authority area.

An upward trend in detection rate is shown in East and South Ayrshire. The detection rate is relatively stable in West Lothian, Perth & Kinross, Argyll & Bute, and East Renfrewshire. There is an overall downward trend in detection rate in all other areas, contributing to the overall decrease in detection for Scotland as a whole.

Group 5: Average detection rates  
Trends over time - East



North





West

