

Scottish Policing Performance Framework

**Annual Report
2012-13
November 2013**



Introduction

This is the sixth and final annual report on the Scottish Policing Performance Framework (SPPF) produced by the Scottish Government. It reports on the last year of performance of the eight legacy police forces, the Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA) and the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency (SCDEA), before the implementation of [Police and Fire Reform \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#) creating the [Scottish Police Authority](#) (SPA) and the [Police Service of Scotland](#) (PSoS) which came into being on 1 April 2013.

Since April 2007, the Scottish Policing Performance Framework (SPPF) has enabled an assessment of how police forces are performing. It has also supported service managers to understand and reflect on performance to improve the policing delivered to communities.

The new policing landscape creates significant opportunity for more detailed and transparent performance reporting; in the first six months of the new service regular performance reporting has taken place at a local and national level. Locally, each of the 32 local scrutiny bodies already do or will soon receive regular performance reports from local commanders providing detailed performance information on policing performance in their area. Nationally, the SPA has established a regular performance reporting process with a report on performance by the Chief Constable published in advance of each public Board meeting and scrutinised by members at that meeting.

Working with partners, the SPA is now developing a new national framework for monitoring and managing the performance of policing in Scotland. This builds on the good practice developed through the SPPF and will evolve that performance framework to align a range of the existing SPPF indicators with a selection of other indicators under the Scottish Government's four Strategic Police Priorities and the seven Strategic Objectives for Policing. This approach will allow the SPA to ensure policing is delivering against the objectives set out at the start of the year, as well as comparing trends in performance pre and post reform. The first full release of data from this new national policing performance framework will be published in the SPA Annual Report for 2013-14.

In addition, the SPA is currently working with partners with a view to producing national policing performance data that could be published in advance of their annual report. Following the release of data within the SPA annual report, the publication of national policing performance data will become more regular during the course of 2014/15.

If you have any queries or would like any more information on these plans for the future of policing performance information please contact:

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SPPF Background

The [2011-12](#) report was the first joint report between the Scottish Government and the Association of Chief Police Officers Scotland (ACPOS). The [2009-10](#) and [2010-11](#) annual reports were published by the Scottish Government, with the previous two annual publications on the SPPF ([2007-08](#) and [2008-09](#)) published by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS).

The SPPF has been the product of significant collaborative working between ACPOS, the eight Scottish police forces, the Scottish Government, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS), Audit Scotland, the Scottish Police Authorities Conveners' Forum and the Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA).

The Framework

The SPPF was the result of collaboration between the Senior Strategic Steering Group (SSSG) organisations. Its key aims were:

- To develop a single suite of performance measures that reflects the breadth and variety of policing activity across Scotland.
- To create a framework that supports managers throughout the police service in understanding, reflecting on and improving performance so that forces can provide more effective policing in Scottish communities.
- To provide a mechanism for better accountability at local and national levels, through the publication of consistent and transparent performance information that will support the Scottish Government, Police Authorities and the general public in their understanding of policing performance.
- To provide a basis for robust performance management and, in turn, performance improvement.

The SPPF is divided into four sections, which form the structure of this report. These four sections are designed to cover the breadth of policing activity. High level objectives have been identified within each of the four sections, reflecting the fundamental aims of the policing activities they represent. These are:

Service Response

- Improve public satisfaction with service delivery
- Increase public confidence in policing

Public Reassurance and Community Safety

- Support the delivery of safer communities
- Preserve and restore public order
- Investigate crime effectively
- Contribute to the reduction of crime
- Contribute to increased public reassurance

Criminal Justice and Tackling Crime

- Contribute to an effective, efficient and accessible criminal justice system
- Assist in safeguarding national security
- Tackle serious organised crime

Sound Governance and Efficiency

- Manage resources effectively and efficiently
- Operate in a manner that is ethical, accountable and transparent

The performance indicators contained in each of the four sections are divided into three areas:

- **Outcomes** (what is achieved)
- **Activities** (the activity or process used)
- **Inputs** (the resources committed)

Additionally, there is a further section on **Context Measures**, which is intended to be used in conjunction with the performance indicators to provide contextual information about the demands placed on police forces and the environment within which they operate.

The Report

The SPPF annual report is intended to be used in conjunction with the SPPF Technical Notes 2012-13, which provide definitions and background information on the indicators, the methodology used for the data collection, and sources for indicators where data are gathered from third parties and is published alongside this report. The report is intended to be a starting point for identifying best practice, areas for improvement and changing trends.

A set of [supplementary tables](#) in Excel format, including all of the tables in this 2012-13 report and all of the additional information contained in annual reports prior to 2011-12 is available alongside this report on the Scottish Government website.

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1 Service Response

This area of policing relates to the quality of service provided by forces in dealing with the public. It covers aspects of forces' engagement with the public including initial contact, responding to incidents and providing feedback. It also relates to the public's overall confidence in policing.

1.1 Complaints about police officers and police staff

The number of complaints and allegations made against the police gives an indication of the level of dissatisfaction of users in relation to their contact with police officers and police staff, and demonstrates action being taken by the police forces in response to these incidents.

Table 1.1.1: Total number of complaints cases received

Force ¹	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Rate per 10,000 population, 2012-13
Central	198	264	243	211	285	225	7.5
Dumfries & Galloway	139	183	163	162	157	162	10.7
Fife	309	410	340	291	334	240	6.6
Grampian	-	-	631	641	592	516	9.0
Lothian & Borders	788	991	899	843	884	791	8.3
Northern	165	159	273	256	300	336	11.0
Strathclyde	-	-	1,661	1,456	1,365	1,585	7.0
Tayside	-	-	487	469	463	450	10.9
Scotland	-	-	4,697	4,329	4,380	4,305	8.1

1. More detailed statistics in relation to police complaints received by the Police Investigation & Review Commissioner (PIRC) are available from their website: <http://pirc.scotland.gov.uk/>.

Table 1.1.2: Number of closed allegations

Force	On duty					Off duty				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	268	378	311	440	464	39	21	19	20	35
Dumfries & Galloway	164	135	199	127	250	15	9	7	6	1
Fife	390	397	520	600	343	24	13	19	30	4
Grampian	-	951	779	887	795	-	30	17	12	7
Lothian & Borders	946	1,329	1,215	1,457	1,553	116	62	55	64	47
Northern	-	482	436	596	530	-	11	15	12	17
Strathclyde	-	2,782	2,553	1,894	1,917	0	182	244	189	138
Tayside	-	544	607	704	756	0	29	36	39	39
Scotland	-	6,998	6,620	6,705	6,608	194	357	412	372	288

Table 1.1.3: Percentage of closed allegations where action has been taken

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	14	19	21	27	33	21
Dumfries & Galloway	79	59	22	21	18	10
Fife	22	16	10	15	19	24
Grampian	-	-	24	19	21	16
Lothian & Borders	6	11	17	12	16	11
Northern	-	-	12	15	18	15
Strathclyde	-	-	14	15	17	12
Tayside	-	-	11	12	16	17
Scotland	-	-	16	15	18	14

Please note that one complaint could contain multiple allegations. The current performance indicator does not afford more detailed analysis of the actual number of all allegations, focusing on closed allegations only.

The total number of complaints received in 2012-13 is down 75 complaints from 2011-12, and down nearly 400 complaints from 2009-10. Five of the eight forces have had drop in complaints from 2011-12. Fife had the biggest drop in complaints down 94 from 2011-12 followed by Lothian & Borders down 93 from 2011-12.

After a fall in 2011-12 the number of complaints in Strathclyde have returned to around the levels seen in previous years.

1.2 Quality of service complaints

Complaints from the public may be related to the service provided or policies followed by the force rather than the conduct of police officers or police staff. Quality of service complaints relate to policing policy, practice or procedure; policing presence, time of response and type of response and failure to take action or a lack of satisfaction with the action taken.

Table 1.2.1: Number of quality of service closed allegations contained within complaint cases

Force ¹	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Rate per 10,000 population, 2011-12
Central	79	65	26	81	70	2.3
Dumfries & Galloway	105	90	82	98	119	7.9
Fife	74	70	110	135	90	2.5
Grampian	-	285	182	234	131	2.3
Lothian & Borders	129	142	97	153	182	1.9
Northern	10	61	99	76	84	2.8
Strathclyde	-	239	263	227	217	1.0
Tayside	-	63	55	87	85	2.1
Scotland	-	1,015	914	1,091	978	1.8

1. More detailed statistics in relation to police complaints received by the Police Investigation & Review Commissioner (PIRC) are available from their website: <http://pirc.scotland.gov.uk/>.

Over recent years, the number of quality of service closed allegations has fluctuated around the 1,000 level, although there has been a fall of 10.4 per cent in the most recent year.

1.3 User satisfaction with service provided

While the user satisfaction surveys contain agreed set questions, the method, question order and presentation of the survey is at the discretion of forces. This can therefore significantly change the interpretation of the questions and therefore the responses. As a result of this, the data from the surveys should not be used to carry out comparisons between forces.

The figures given in Table 1.3.1 and Table 1.3.2 give a high-level summary of the results of these surveys. More detailed data are available in the [supplementary tables](#).

Table 1.3.1: Number of surveys issued and percentage returned

Force	Number of Surveys Issued					Return Rate (%)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	1,318	1,835	2,391	1,485	2,091	33	34	29	29	22
Dumfries & Galloway	829	1,254	1,400	1,400	1,400	52	37	35	37	37
Fife	2,740	2,280	1,900	1,855	2,000	24	21	24	21	21
Grampian	2,617	2,885	2,716	2,635	2,568	93	93	97	99	97
Lothian & Borders	3,464	3,600	3,600	3,600	2,700	33	52	49	40	39
Northern	-	-	-	-	318	-	-	-	-	9
Strathclyde	4,372	1,918	816	789	5,001	20	75	77	83	92
Tayside	3,600	4,800	3,600	3,600	3,600	29	30	37	35	35
Scotland	-	-	-	-	19,678	-	-	-	-	55

1. Grampian Police has conducted telephone surveys for all years.
2. Northern Constabulary carried out their first user satisfaction in 2012-13.
3. Strathclyde Police started conducting telephone surveys in 2009-10, which has resulted in less surveys being issued and a higher return rate.

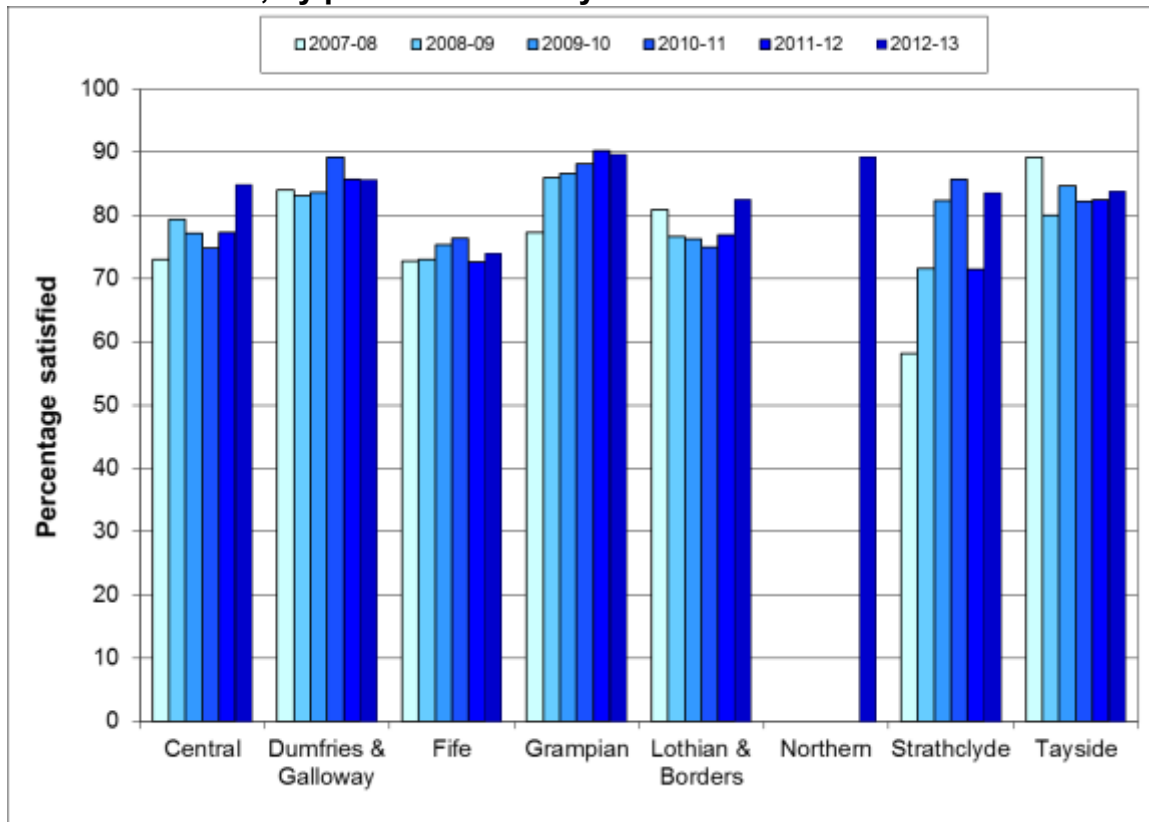
Table 1.3.2: Percentage of users satisfied/dissatisfied with the overall way the police dealt with the incident

Force	Satisfied ¹					Disstisfied ²				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	79	77	75	77	85	9	12	12	11	8
Dumfries & Galloway	83	84	89	86	86	7	8	4	4	6
Fife	73	75	76	73	74	12	12	11	14	12
Grampian	86	87	88	90	90	8	7	7	5	6
Lothian & Borders	77	76	75	77	83	12	13	13	12	8
Northern	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	4
Strathclyde	72	82	86	72	84	18	11	8	4	7
Tayside	80	85	82	82	84	8	6	7	7	5
Scotland	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	7

1. The response 'Satisfied' is made up of those who answered the question with the response 'Very Satisfied' or 'Fairly Satisfied'.

2. The response 'Dissatisfied' is made up of those who answered the question with the response 'Very Dissatisfied' or 'Fairly Dissatisfied'. Please note that the figures in Table 1.3.2 do not include responses of 'Neither satisfied or dissatisfied', so the percentages will not add up to 100 per cent. Percentages are calculated using the number of valid responses, which excludes those that did not respond to the question.

Chart 1.3.1: Percentage satisfied with the overall way that the police dealt with the incident, by police force and year



Northern Constabulary ran their first survey in 2012-13.

1.4 Public confidence in the police

The data for this indicator are taken from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS). Respondents were asked how confident they were in their local police force's ability to undertake specific aspects of their work, principally relating to detecting, investigating and preventing crime.

More detailed data on public attitudes towards the police and other crime and justice issues is available in the Scottish Government [Scottish Crime and Justice Survey](#).

Please note that the most recent SCJS results are from 2010-11, as the survey is carried out biennially, with the next survey covering financial year 2012-13. The results for 2012-13 SCJS are scheduled to be released in a forthcoming publication of the main findings after which an addendum reporting the SPPF SCJS indicators will be subsequently published.

Table 1.4.1: Percentage of respondents to the 2010-11 SCJS who are confident in the police to:

Force	Prevent crime	Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from the public	Deal with incidents as they occur	Investigate incidents after they occur	Solve crime	Catch criminals
Central	42	63	62	70	60	55
Dumfries & Galloway	56	64	67	74	66	62
Fife	49	64	67	72	65	61
Grampian	52	57	58	69	65	58
Lothian & Borders	49	61	66	71	62	59
Northern	58	70	73	77	68	67
Strathclyde	49	59	64	69	63	61
Tayside	51	65	71	72	65	59
Scotland	50	61	65	71	64	60

Table 1.4.2: Percentage of respondents from all forces who are confident in the police to:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Prevent crime	46	48	50
Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from the public	54	58	61
Deal with incidents as they occur	58	61	65
Investigate incidents after they occur	64	68	71
Solve crime	57	60	64
Catch criminals	55	57	60

Public confidence in the police, as measured by the SCJS, has improved consistently between 2008-09 and 2010-11 in each of the six indicators shown in Table 1.4.2.

1.5 Percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds

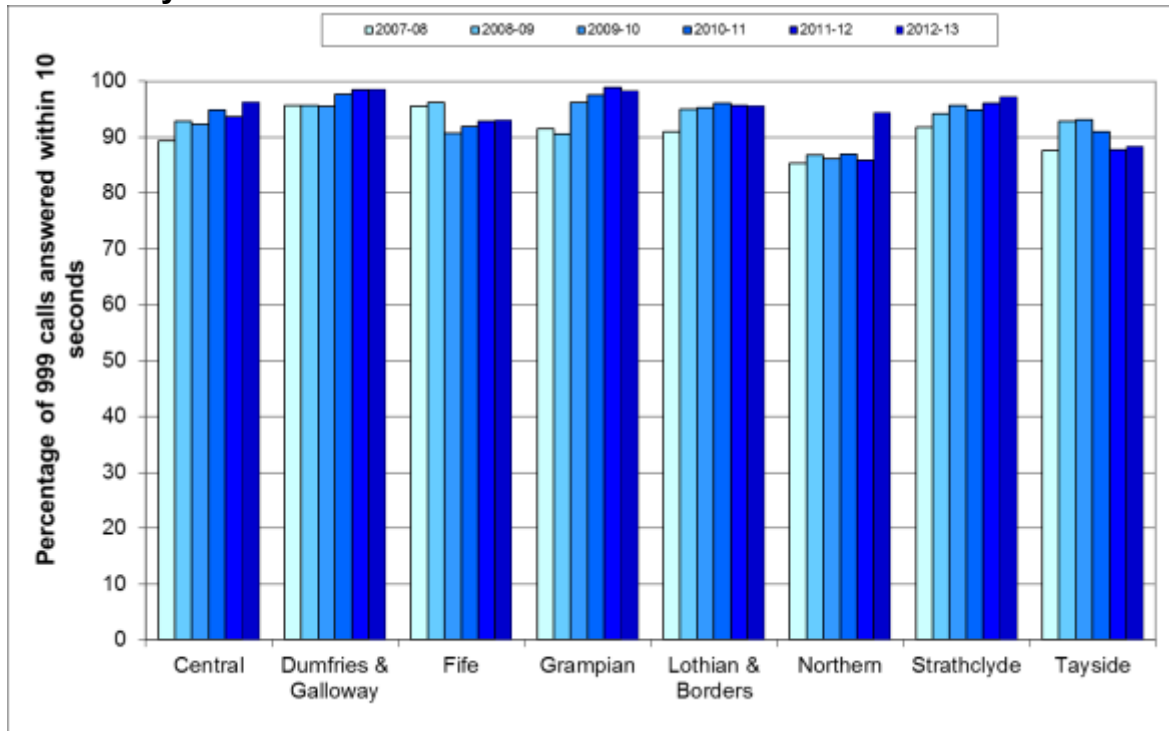
The time taken to answer 999 calls is a useful measure of the quality of service that forces provide in emergency situations.

Table 1.5.1: Percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Number of 999 calls, 2012-13
Central	89	93	92	95	94	96	25,851
Dumfries & Galloway	96	96	96	98	99	99	9,960
Fife ¹	96	96	91	92	93	93	40,514
Grampian	92	91	96	98	99	98	52,183
Lothian & Borders	91	95	95	96	96	96	104,608
Northern	85	87	86	87	86	94	17,860
Strathclyde	92	94	96	95	96	97	264,087
Tayside	88	93	93	91	88	88	46,687
Scotland	91	94	95	95	95	96	561,750

1. The 2011-12 figures for Fife Constabulary are for the period 1/4/2011 to 21/3/2012 - data are not available for the remainder of the year due to an upgrade to their telephone system on 22/3/2012.

Chart 1.5.1: Percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds, by police force and year



The overall percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds for 2012-13 was 96 per cent, up one percentage point from 2011-12 and up 5 percentage points from 2007-08.

1.6 Time taken to respond to emergency response calls

Time is often critical in emergency situations, so the time taken to respond to emergency calls is another useful measure of the quality of service provided by the police.

Table 1.6.1: Number of emergency response incidents, percentage responded to within target time and average response time

Force	Number of emergency response incidents			Percentage responded to within target time ¹			Average response time (seconds)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	8,798	9,421	11,645	86	83	86	462	507	479
Dumfries & Galloway	847	802	585	78	82	81	483	506	536
Fife ²	19,697	1,646	2,388	-	-	-	409	357	366
Grampian	4,700	4,341	3,496	92	95	95	368	323	344
Lothian & Borders ³	22,383	22,504	22,944	87	88	88	511	514	510
Northern ⁴	-	3,116	2,777	-	68	66	-	921	975
Strathclyde	14,269	12,213	13,666	-	-	-	822	777	777
Tayside ⁵	49,782	29,446	41,042	63	58	56	1,025	1,079	664
Scotland	-	83,489	98,543	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Strathclyde Police do not have a force target time and therefore are unable to report on this indicator.
2. From September 2010 onwards Fife Constabulary recorded only Grade 1 calls as emergency response incidents, prior to this they recorded both Grade 1 and 2 calls as emergency response incidents. From September 2010 onwards Fife Constabulary no longer have a target response time for emergency response incidents.
3. The figures for Lothian & Borders Police have been revised for all years to include all Grade 1 calls (the 2010-11 report gave figures for those incidents classified as '999' and '999 mobile' only).
4. The emergency response incident figure for Northern Constabulary is for urban calls only.
5. Tayside Police changed their call grading process at the start of 2011-12, resulting in fewer calls being classified as emergency response incidents.

Comparisons of the number of emergency response incidents between forces are distorted due to the differences in ICT (Information and Communication Technology) systems and lack of common standards.

Changes in the average time taken to respond to an emergency incident between years are not necessarily comparable, as these are affected by external factors like roadworks and congestion. The overriding principle for all officers attending an emergency response incident is that their own and the safety of the public is paramount.

1.7 Handling of non-emergency calls

In addition to dealing with emergency calls, the police forces also deal with more routine enquiries. The data in Table 1.7.1 provides measures of both the volume of calls handled and the quality of service provided in response to these calls.

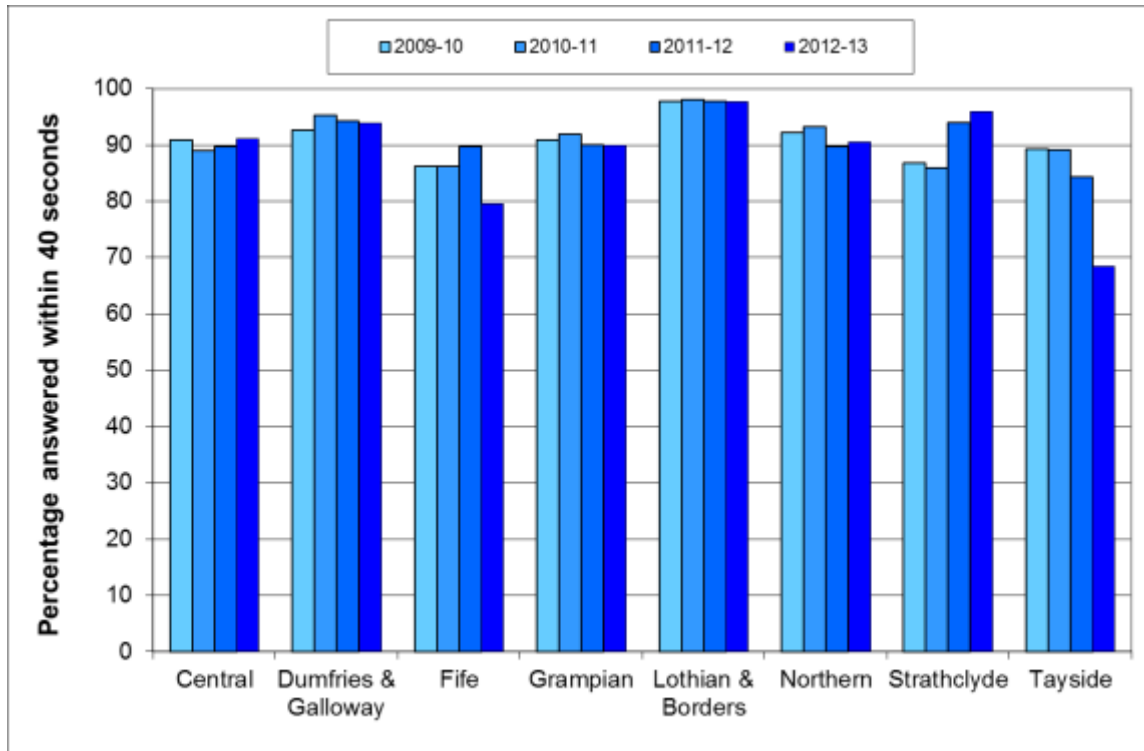
Table 1.7.1: Number of non-emergency telephone calls¹ and proportion answered within 40 seconds

Force	Number of non-emergency telephone calls				Percentage of calls answered within 40 seconds			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	286,594	282,110	269,281	248,631	91	89	90	91
Dumfries & Galloway	167,932	157,532	151,244	149,754	93	95	94	94
Fife	322,765	313,889	292,617	285,976	86	86	90	80
Grampian	355,053	352,019	355,098	345,931	91	92	90	90
Lothian & Borders	705,633	656,731	644,349	602,184	98	98	98	98
Northern	445,335	389,291	396,069	343,979	92	93	90	91
Strathclyde ²	1,485,864	1,369,983	1,098,145	1,007,972	87	86	94	96
Tayside	267,974	254,441	246,108	244,956	89	89	84	68
Scotland	4,037,150	3,775,996	3,452,911	3,229,383	90	90	92	91

1. Due to system limitations some forces are unable to distinguish between calls generated internally and those generated externally. Therefore the number of non-emergency calls will represent more than just those received from the public.

2. Changes to Strathclyde Police telephony systems from early March 2011 have resulted in over 200,000 local calls not being included in their figures. This explains a large part of the fall in the number of non-emergency telephone calls for Strathclyde.

Chart 1.7.1: Percentage of non-emergency telephone calls answered within 40 seconds



The number of non-emergency calls received by forces dropped consistently from 2009-10 to 3.23 million in 2012-13, and current levels are 6 per cent lower than last year and 20 per cent lower than in 2009-10. Six out of the eight forces answered at least 90 per cent of non-emergency calls within 40 seconds in 2011-12.

101 was launched as the new non-emergency number for contacting the police across Scotland on Thursday 21st February 2013. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and in the future it will replace all of the legacy non-emergency numbers. While 101 performance information was not reported separately until June 2013, 101 calls have been included as part of non-emergency figures reported in Table 1.7.1.

2 Public Reassurance and Community Safety

This area of policing relates to how forces respond to issues that impact on local communities. It includes forces and their partners' contribution to the prevention, investigation and detection of crime. It also relates to community engagement and the public's overall perception and experience of crime and disorder in their local area.

2.1 Number of recorded crimes and offences, and detection rates

Crimes and offences are classified using the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS). This was introduced by ACPOS in 2004, aiming to, among other things, improve the consistency of crime recording across Scotland. The SCRS classifies crimes and offences as follows:

Crimes

- Group 1 - Crimes of Violence: includes murder, attempted murder, serious assault, robbery and assault with intent to rob, threats and extortion and cruelty to children
- Group 2 - Sexual Offences: includes rape, assault with intent to rape; indecent assault and sexual offences against children.¹
- Group 3 - Crimes of Dishonesty: includes thefts including housebreaking or opening lockfast places (OLP), thefts of and from motor vehicles and fraud
- Group 4 - Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.: Includes vandalism, malicious mischief, fire-raising and reckless conduct
- Group 5 - Other Crimes: The crime types included in this group are often crimes against society rather than individuals, such as handling offensive weapons, drug-related crimes and crimes against public justice (including contempt of court, perjury and bail offences).

Offences

- Group 6 - Offences (Miscellaneous): Includes 'antisocial behaviour'-type offences like breach of the peace, common assault and alcohol-related offences
- Group 7 - Offences (Road Traffic): Includes speeding, seat belt offences and motor vehicle defects

¹ The [Sexual Offences \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#) came into force on 1 December 2010, which has affected Group 2 crimes. See section 6.2 for more information.

Table 2.1.1: Number of recorded crimes and offences, 2012-13

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Crimes									
Violence	347	109	327	496	1,464	406	3,966	415	7,530
Sexual Offences	392	133	581	956	1,331	471	3,337	492	7,693
Dishonesty	6,656	2,124	7,854	13,932	28,389	4,337	63,352	9,255	135,899
Vandalism, fire-raising and malicious conduct, etc.	3,261	1,277	3,445	6,012	10,411	2,809	28,078	4,064	59,357
Other crimes	3,278	1,708	3,023	4,470	8,194	3,332	34,868	3,580	62,453
Offences									
Miscellaneous	9,917	3,701	9,824	18,061	22,695	8,871	120,721	9,624	203,414
Road traffic	24,295	17,313	13,107	30,150	42,849	18,869	162,915	23,639	333,137
Total	48,146	26,365	38,161	74,077	115,333	39,095	417,237	51,069	809,483

Table 2.1.2: Number of recorded crimes

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	19,825	18,931	16,727	16,131	16,213	13,934
Dumfries & Galloway	8,391	7,509	6,950	6,769	6,039	5,351
Fife	25,362	24,075	21,120	18,668	17,848	15,230
Grampian	35,725	34,969	30,856	30,906	29,027	25,866
Lothian & Borders	70,619	70,925	64,862	60,178	57,466	49,789
Northern	16,134	16,117	14,152	13,584	13,556	11,355
Strathclyde	182,454	179,254	160,835	153,670	154,750	133,601
Tayside	26,904	26,047	22,759	22,486	19,063	17,806
Scotland	385,414	377,827	338,261	322,392	313,962	272,932

Table 2.1.3: Number of recorded crimes per 10,000 population

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	692	655	576	549	548	466
Dumfries & Galloway	567	506	468	457	408	355
Fife	707	668	584	511	486	416
Grampian	674	653	572	561	523	451
Lothian & Borders	775	770	697	634	597	520
Northern	569	564	492	468	466	372
Strathclyde	827	811	727	692	694	594
Tayside	687	661	573	558	470	432
Scotland	753	734	654	617	597	514

Chart 2.1.1: Number of recorded crimes per 10,000 population, by police force

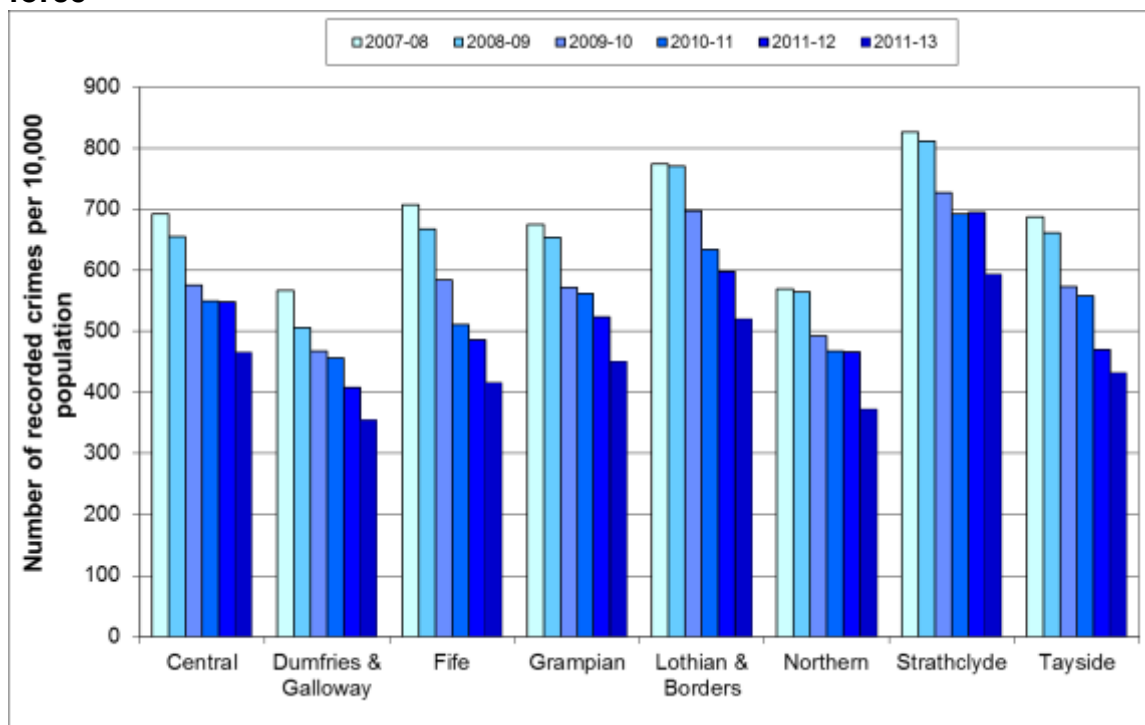


Table 2.1.4: Detection rate for recorded crimes

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	60	58	59	61	56	59
Dumfries & Galloway	61	66	71	69	72	72
Fife	55	55	55	55	60	65
Grampian	47	49	48	49	48	45
Lothian & Borders	44	44	43	44	44	44
Northern	63	63	62	63	67	68
Strathclyde	44	45	47	45	46	50
Tayside	56	58	58	57	58	55
Scotland	48	49	49	49	49	51

Table 2.1.5: Number of recorded offences

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	40,227	39,865	36,829	34,627	38,657	34,212
Dumfries & Galloway	24,477	24,153	20,011	22,097	22,522	21,014
Fife	38,498	34,879	34,908	25,419	25,627	22,931
Grampian	58,464	56,377	49,240	53,153	52,310	48,211
Lothian & Borders	89,467	88,339	89,345	75,567	72,846	65,544
Northern	28,222	30,714	28,107	25,617	26,757	27,740
Strathclyde	241,364	245,335	269,928	255,516	270,213	283,636
Tayside	50,792	41,974	36,602	37,275	35,430	33,263
Scotland	571,511	561,636	564,970	529,271	544,362	536,551

Table 2.1.6: Number of recorded offences per 10,000 population

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	1,405	1,380	1,268	1,179	1,306	1,144
Dumfries & Galloway	1,654	1,629	1,347	1,491	1,521	1,393
Fife	1,073	968	965	696	698	626
Grampian	1,103	1,053	912	965	942	841
Lothian & Borders	981	959	960	796	757	685
Northern	996	1,076	978	882	919	909
Strathclyde	1,094	1,110	1,220	1,150	1,212	1,261
Tayside	1,297	1,065	922	926	873	808
Scotland	1,117	1,092	1,093	1,014	1,036	1,010

Table 2.1.7: Detection rate for recorded Group 6 offences¹

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	94	90	90	88	83	87
Dumfries & Galloway	92	91	90	89	89	91
Fife	89	88	87	89	92	93
Grampian	77	77	76	73	75	73
Lothian & Borders	76	79	78	76	77	75
Northern	93	91	92	91	92	91
Strathclyde	84	83	84	83	85	88
Tayside	91	89	91	87	87	84
Scotland	84	83	84	83	84	86

1. Group 7 motor vehicle offences have been excluded from Table 2.1.7 because certain motor vehicle offences are not always recorded in cases where the police forces are unable to clear-up the offence (e.g. speeding offences where the driver is untraceable). Clear-up rates for motor vehicle offences in these circumstances are artificial.

The number of crimes recorded by Scotland's police forces in 2012-13 was just under 273,000, 13 per cent less than in 2011-12 and 29 per cent down on 2007-08. There was a decrease in the number of offences recorded in 2012-13 to just over 536,500, six per cent fewer than in 2007-08.

The number of recorded crime per 10,000 population for Scotland was 514. Strathclyde and Lothian & Borders police forces have the highest recorded crime per 10,000 of population of the eight legacy forces, with 594 and 520 crime per 10,000 population respectively.

Detection rates in Scotland for crimes and offences have both increased by just under two percentage points in the last year.

More detailed data on recorded crimes and offences, including a breakdown by crime/offence group, are available in the supplementary tables and in the Scottish Government statistical bulletin series on recorded crime.

2.2 Number of racist incidents, racially motivated crimes and offences, and detection rates

A racist incident is defined as 'Any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person'.

A crime or offence is classified as being racially motivated if it is identified as being, at least in part, racially motivated. As a result, this definition includes more than the specific offences of racially aggravated harassment and racially aggravated conduct.

Table 2.2.1: Number of recorded racist incidents

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	336	378	245	280	333	313
Dumfries & Galloway	68	99	84	67	70	69
Fife	157	138	137	210	224	181
Grampian	378	517	574	550	497	381
Lothian & Borders	1,502	1,097	1,160	1,102	1,354	1,223
Northern	141	142	117	111	127	109
Strathclyde	2,395	2,287	2,328	2,273	2,474	2,031
Tayside	380	368	284	284	270	207
Scotland	5,357	5,026	4,929	4,877	5,349	4,514

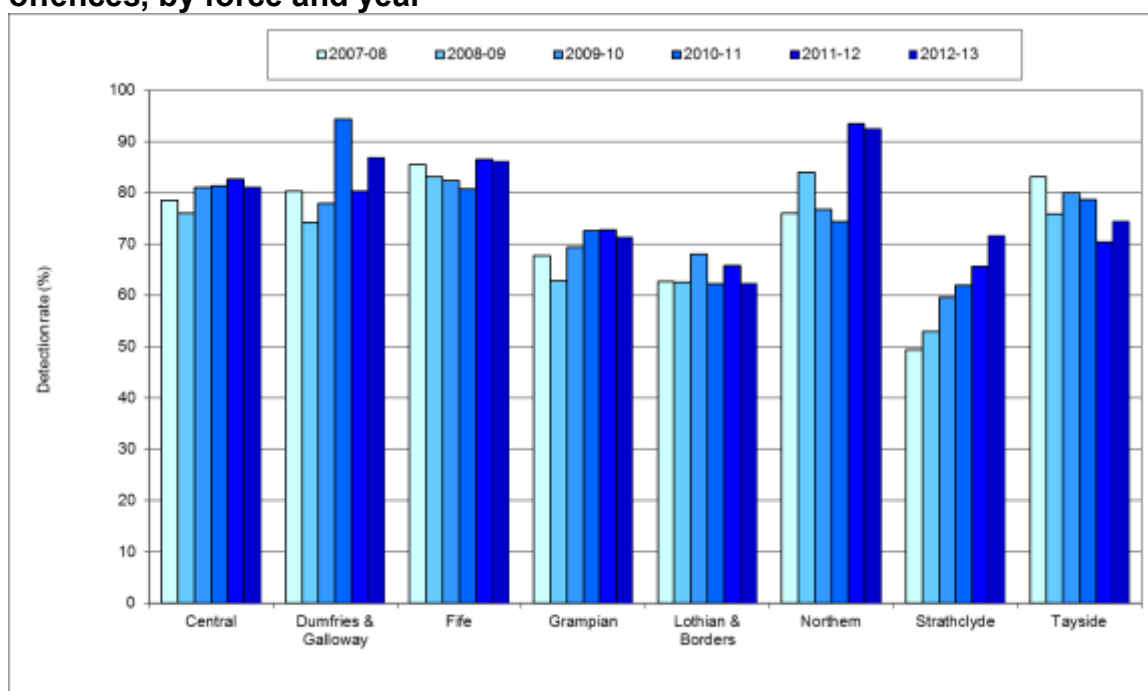
Table 2.2.2: Number of racially motivated crimes and offences recorded

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	339	355	343	321	443	345
Dumfries & Galloway	66	89	86	70	66	76
Fife	200	189	254	239	260	208
Grampian	406	854	879	890	797	505
Lothian & Borders	1,105	1,397	1,348	1,389	1,721	1,480
Northern	71	94	86	78	92	79
Strathclyde	3,102	2,822	2,888	2,795	2,933	2,305
Tayside	279	368	324	327	310	239
Scotland	5,568	6,168	6,208	6,109	6,622	5,237

Table 2.2.3: Detection rate for recorded racially motivated crimes and offences

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	78	76	81	81	83	81
Dumfries & Galloway	80	74	78	94	80	87
Fife	86	83	82	81	87	86
Grampian	68	63	69	73	73	71
Lothian & Borders	63	63	68	62	66	62
Northern	76	84	77	74	93	92
Strathclyde	49	53	60	62	66	72
Tayside	83	76	80	79	70	74
Scotland	59	61	66	67	69	71

Chart 2.2.1: Detection rate for recorded racially motivated crimes and offences, by force and year



There were just over 4,500 racist incidents recorded in Scotland in 2012-13 the lowest figure since 2007-08. Racially motivated crimes and offences were also at their lowest level since 2007-08 with 5,200 recorded, 21 per cent lower than in 2011-12.

Detection rates for racially motivated crimes continued to increase with a detection rate of 71 per cent, two percentage points higher than 2011-12. Over the last six years detection rates have increased by 12 percentage points.

More detailed data on racist incidents are available in the Scottish Government statistical bulletin series on [Racist Incidents recorded by Police](#).

2.3 Number of recorded antisocial behaviour community crimes and offences, and detection rates

Antisocial behaviour covers a broad range of crimes and offences that can cause concern in local communities.

This indicator has been reviewed since the publication of the 2010-11 SPPF, to better represent antisocial behaviour community crimes and offences. The data in Table 2.3.1 has been produced using the revised definition for this indicator. Figures in this section are not directly comparable with the data for recorded antisocial behaviour community crimes and offences published in the 2010-11 SPPF and earlier years.

Table 2.3.1: Number of antisocial behaviour community crimes and offences recorded, and detection rates

Force	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Detection rate, 2012-13
Central	9,982	9,168	7,890	6,490	64
Dumfries & Galloway	4,602	3,844	3,034	2,520	77
Fife	12,290	9,441	7,152	5,708	69
Grampian	17,169	13,760	11,078	9,982	55
Lothian & Borders	21,382	20,371	18,879	14,665	44
Northern	10,461	8,195	6,694	5,059	71
Strathclyde	134,958	108,866	94,390	85,728	74
Tayside	12,323	12,347	9,396	7,848	66
Scotland	223,167	185,992	158,513	138,000	68

All eight police forces reported a reduction in the number of recorded antisocial behaviour crimes and offences, with 138,000 recorded in Scotland in 2012-13, 13 per cent less than the previous year. The national detection rate for these types of crimes and offences was 68 per cent.

This drop in part due to the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, which created a new offence for Threatening or Abusive Behaviour. Offences classified under this new category are not included in Table 2.3.1. Previously these offences would have been classified as breach of the peace, and so were included in the overall antisocial behaviour figures. More details are provided in Section 6.2.

2.4 Number of persons killed or injured in road traffic collisions

The data in this section covers the number of road traffic collisions, and the resulting fatalities and injuries, to give an indication of the impact of the work that the police forces do to reduce road casualties.

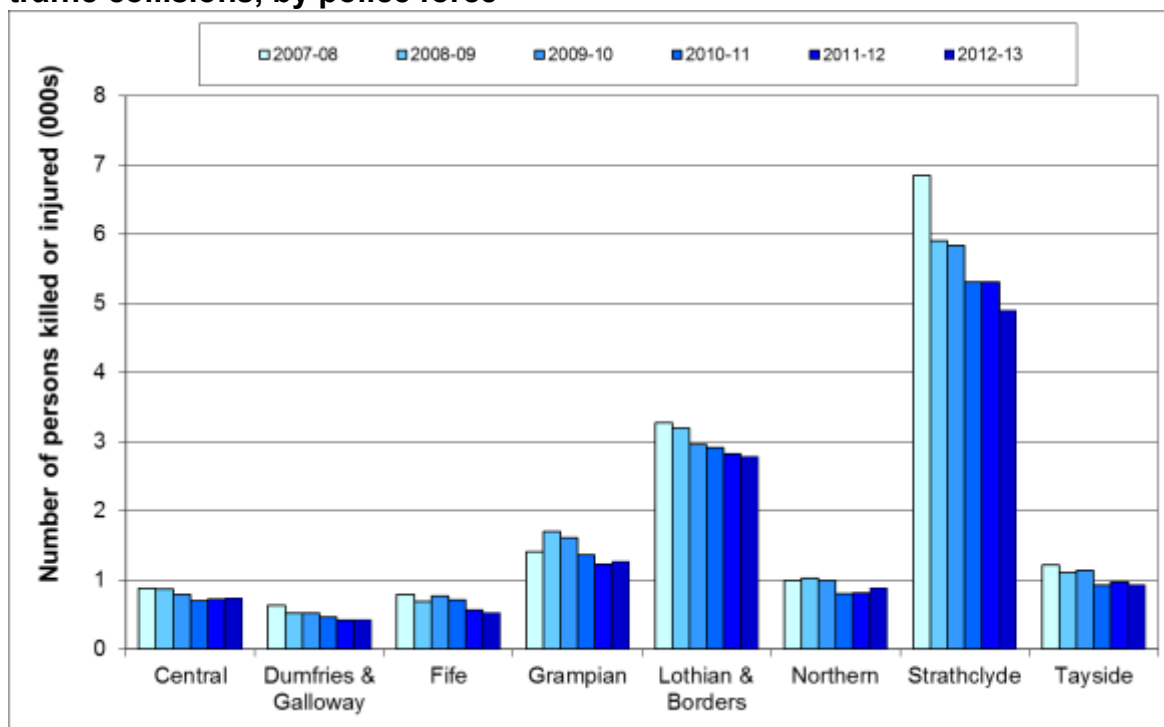
Table 2.4.1: Number of road traffic collisions resulting in slight, serious and/or fatal injury

Force	Fatal			Serious			Slight		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	8	7	13	104	103	117	429	439	433
Dumfries & Galloway	5	8	7	61	77	63	293	232	248
Fife	13	12	7	87	83	86	440	349	324
Grampian	33	19	23	279	289	279	791	685	718
Lothian & Borders	20	24	26	333	320	316	1,946	1,855	1,774
Northern	21	23	13	97	88	87	434	444	474
Strathclyde	69	57	42	618	561	556	3,439	3,569	3,170
Tayside	32	16	18	160	167	156	539	569	569
Scotland	201	166	149	1,739	1,688	1,660	8,311	8,142	7,710

Table 2.4.2: Number of persons (including children) killed or injured in road traffic collisions

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	902	856	789	686	721	741
Dumfries & Galloway	629	520	520	459	418	418
Fife	784	693	761	718	579	556
Grampian	1,574	1,694	1,605	1,374	1,227	1,264
Lothian & Borders	3,235	3,134	2,870	2,835	2,737	2,713
Northern	1,024	1,050	1,016	834	783	848
Strathclyde	6,920	5,963	5,878	5,366	5,378	4,938
Tayside	1,230	1,117	1,146	934	979	936
Scotland	16,298	15,027	14,585	13,206	12,822	12,414

Chart 2.4.1: Number of persons (including children) killed or injured in road traffic collisions, by police force



There were 4.8 per cent fewer road traffic collisions resulting in fatal, serious and light injuries recorded in 2012-13 compared to the previous year.

The number of persons (including children) killed or injured in road traffic collisions fell for a fifth consecutive year, with 24 per cent fewer killed or injured in 2012-13 compared to 2007-08.

The figures in this section should be taken in the context of national targets, to be met by 2020, relative to the baseline of the average level observed over the period 2004-08:

- 40 per cent reduction in people killed by year end 2020
- 55 per cent reduction in people seriously injured by year end 2020
- 50 per cent reduction in children aged under 16 killed by year end 2020
- 65 per cent reduction in children aged under 16 seriously injured by year end 2020.

Data for this indicator is supplied by Transport Scotland, and more information on progress being made against these targets is available from the Transport Scotland website at:

<http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/analysis/statistics/TrendRoadAccident>

2.5 Offenders managed under Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) who are reconvicted or breach conditions

The purpose of MAPPA is to manage Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's) and certain violent offenders who pose a risk of serious harm to others, with the aims of maintaining public safety and the reduction of serious harm. The agencies involved in MAPPA are the Police, Scottish Prison Service, Local Authority Criminal Justice Social Work Departments and Health Authorities.

Unlike the 2009-10 SPPF annual report, and to be in line with the 2010-11 MAPPA annual report, the MAPPA data have been reported using the eight Community Justice Authority (CJA) areas.

Table 2.5.1: Total number of cases managed under MAPPA, the number of offenders convicted of a further sexual or violent event, and the number of offenders returned to custody for a breach of licence

MAPPA Area	Total number of cases managed under MAPPA			Number convicted of a further sexual or violent offence/Group 1 or 2 crime ¹			Number returned to custody for a breach of licence ²		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ³	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fife & Forth Valley	538	611	579	3	2	7	10	17	7
Glasgow	571	508	519	11	7	5	14	18	12
Lanarkshire	417	341	421	5	11	10	13	7	13
Lothian & Borders	738	690	745	4	17	13	15	10	11
North Strathclyde	266	315	315	1	8	1	5	12	8
Northern	609	745	595	8	6	9	16	3	18
South West Scotland	449	325	438	5	8	1	18	3	11
Tayside	327	411	420	2	9	5	11	13	11
Scotland	3,915	3,946	4,032	39	68	51	102	83	91

1. The data in relation to reconviction was amended from "convicted of a further sexual or violent offence" to "convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime" for 2011-12. Group 1 (crimes of violence) and group 2 (sexual offences) include a wider range of offences than was previously counted.
2. Including those returned to custody because of a conviction of a serious sexual or violent offence.
3. Please also note that the number of registered sex offenders *in the community* broken down by legacy police force areas is provided in [Section 5.4](#) of this publication.

The number of cases managed under MAPPA has remained stable in recent years at a national level, although numbers have varied more at local CJA level.

In the years prior to 2011-12, data relative to reconviction of RSOs were gathered on the basis of whether they had been convicted of a further crime of sexual harm, or non-sexual violence. As highlighted by Table 2.5.1 footnote one, it is likely that the increase in the number reconvictions of RSOs in 2011-12 was at least partly due to the change in definition.

2.6 Perception of the general crime rate in the local area over the last two years

The data for this indicator are taken from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS). Respondents were asked how much the crime rate in their local area had changed since two years ago.

More detailed data on public attitudes towards the police and other crime and justice issues are available in the Scottish Government [Scottish Crime and Justice Survey](#).

Please note that the most recent SCJS results are from 2010-11, as the survey is carried out biennially, with the next survey covering financial year 2012-13. The results for 2012-13 SCJS are scheduled to be released in a forthcoming publication of the main findings after which an addendum reporting the SPPF SCJS indicators will be subsequently published.

Table 2.6.1: Percentage perceived change in the local crime rate since two years ago¹

Force	More crime in local area			About the same amount of crime in local area			Less crime in local area		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Central	27	22	22	56	62	64	8	9	9
Dumfries & Galloway	25	23	23	67	67	66	6	7	8
Fife	22	23	22	63	61	62	11	10	10
Grampian	26	25	21	66	65	69	5	7	8
Lothian & Borders	29	24	24	58	62	65	8	9	8
Northern	28	24	18	67	67	76	4	7	4
Strathclyde	29	27	25	58	58	61	11	11	11
Tayside	25	23	19	63	64	70	8	11	8
Scotland	28	25	23	60	61	64	9	10	9

1. The sum of percentages in table totals and in the commentary may not equal the sum of constituent parts due to rounding.

In 2010-11, 74 per cent of adults felt the crime rate in their area stayed the same or reduced in the past two years. This is an improvement of three percentage points since 2009-10.

2.7 Victimization rates for personal and household crimes

The data for this indicator are taken from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS). Respondents are asked about things that may have happened to them in which they may have been the victim of a crime or offence. The responses to these questions are analysed to determine if a crime or offence had been committed, and how the crime or offence should be classified.

More detailed data on the victimisation rate and other crime and justice issues is available in the Scottish Government [Scottish Crime and Justice Survey](#).

Please note that the most recent SCJS results are from 2010-11, as the survey is carried out biennially, with the next survey covering financial year 2012-13. The results for 2012-13 SCJS are scheduled to be released in a forthcoming publication of the main findings after which an addendum reporting the SPPF SCJS indicators will be subsequently published.

Table 2.7.1: Percentage of individuals who have been victims of crime

Force	All crime			Personal crime ¹			Household crime ²		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Central	17	16	16	5	4	5	13	13	12
Dumfries & Galloway	15	13	11	4	4	4	11	10	8
Fife	18	15	14	4	4	3	15	13	11
Grampian	20	17	18	6	5	4	14	13	14
Lothian & Borders	25	27	19	7	9	6	19	21	14
Northern	14	14	12	5	6	5	10	9	8
Strathclyde	21	19	20	7	6	6	15	15	15
Tayside	21	15	15	6	4	4	16	11	12
Scotland	20	19	18	6	6	5	15	15	14

1. Where the person is victimised, covering personal theft, robbery, attempted assault, minor assault (assault involving no or negligible injury) and serious assault (assault involving more serious injury).

2. Where the household is victimised, covering housebreaking, theft of and from motor vehicles, other household theft, theft from a dwelling/theft from outside a dwelling, bicycle theft, and vandalism of property (including motor vehicles).

The percentage of individuals who have been victims of crime was two percentage points lower in 2010-11 than in 2008-09, with the victimisation rate falling in each of the eight police force areas in this period. The victimisation rate for both personal and household crime was one percentage point lower in 2010-11 than in 2009-10 and 2008-09.

2.8 Level of personal and household crime and the proportion reported to police

The data for this indicator are taken from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS). Where a respondent has been the victim of a crime or offence, they are asked if they reported the incident to the police.

More detailed data on the level of crime, the proportion reported to police and other crime and justice issues is available in the Scottish Government [Scottish Crime and Justice Survey](#).

Please note that the most recent SCJS results are from 2010-11, as the survey is carried out biennially, with the next survey covering financial year 2012-13. The results for 2012-13 SCJS are scheduled to be released in a forthcoming publication of the main findings after which an addendum reporting the SPPF SCJS indicators will be subsequently published.

The data on the number of crimes given earlier in this section cover recorded crime only. Not all crimes are reported, though - the figures in the tables in this section give estimates of the actual number of crimes, whether these were reported or not, and the percentage of crimes that were reported to the police.

Table 2.8.1: Estimated number of violent¹ crimes and the proportion reported to police

Force	Number of violent crimes			Per cent reported to police		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Central	13,227	9,680	16,296	37	56	46
Dumfries & Galloway	7,226	5,707	6,776	48	29	58
Fife	14,157	11,375	7,487	34	21	76
Grampian	25,401	17,142	17,188	38	39	55
Lothian & Borders	57,582	71,046	42,005	39	33	44
Northern	15,550	18,310	13,940	51	46	41
Strathclyde	167,542	117,813	109,408	44	37	52
Tayside	15,905	15,046	7,035	66	69	55
Scotland	316,590	266,119	220,136	43	38	51

1. Violent crime includes common assault, serious assault and robbery.

Table 2.8.2: Estimated number of personal¹ crimes and the proportion reported to police

Force	Number of personal crimes			Per cent reported to police		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Central	17,769	15,439	20,253	35	54	42
Dumfries & Galloway	8,900	6,744	9,028	46	35	54
Fife	18,956	15,677	13,505	32	24	65
Grampian	40,177	29,231	32,376	42	37	37
Lothian & Borders	79,925	103,480	73,160	35	29	38
Northern	20,500	23,991	19,602	49	41	48
Strathclyde	216,286	177,310	161,995	40	32	44
Tayside	23,870	24,358	13,766	53	59	46
Scotland	426,383	396,230	343,686	40	34	43

1. Crimes committed against the person responding to the survey, including assault, robbery, theft from the person and other personal theft.

Table 2.8.3: Estimated number of household¹ crimes and the proportion reported to police

Force	Number of household crimes			Per cent reported to police		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Central	29,002	23,750	25,572	37	49	42
Dumfries & Galloway	11,026	10,300	8,006	41	46	48
Fife	37,176	29,269	28,264	38	38	37
Grampian	50,111	44,367	49,579	38	45	38
Lothian & Borders	139,546	150,325	99,441	37	37	44
Northern	19,656	19,715	16,132	41	42	37
Strathclyde	284,416	241,158	265,452	35	36	31
Tayside	47,493	30,305	38,010	38	49	40
Scotland	618,426	549,189	530,456	37	39	36

1. Crimes committed against the household of a person responding to the survey, including housebreaking, theft of and from motor vehicles, other household theft, theft from a dwelling/theft from outside a dwelling, bicycle theft, and vandalism of property (including motor vehicles).

For each type, the estimated number of crimes was lower in 2010-11 than 2009-10, with 17 per cent fewer violent crimes, 13 per cent fewer personal crimes and household crimes down by three per cent. Just over half of violent crimes were

reported to the police in 2010-11, compared to 43 per cent in 2008-09, with the percentage of personal crimes reported also increasing over this period. The percentage of household crimes reported to the police fell from 39 per cent in 2009-10 to 36 per cent in 2010-11.

2.9 Volume of forensic services provided

Forensic services are provided to the eight police forces by the SPSA. The data in this section are intended to measure the volume of forensic services provided.

Table 2.9.1: Number of scenes examined and percentage where evidence was recovered

Year	Number of scenes attended for examination				Percentage where evidence recovered			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	1,479	1,610	1,630	2,289	72	71	83	82
Dumfries & Galloway	589	696	508	499	91	60	54	45
Fife	4,302	2,257	2,270	1,339	82	67	64	61
Grampian	4,147	4,609	4,780	3,424	52	66	66	67
Lothian & Borders	8,046	7,647	7,410	6,937	67	67	65	67
Northern	444	537	637	747	85	53	62	57
Strathclyde	12,837	14,967	18,806	15,703	49	50	46	44
Tayside	6,597	5,026	3,927	3,742	73	59	60	60
Scotland	38,441	37,349	39,968	34,680	63	61	60	56

Chart 2.9.1: Number of scenes attended by forensic services

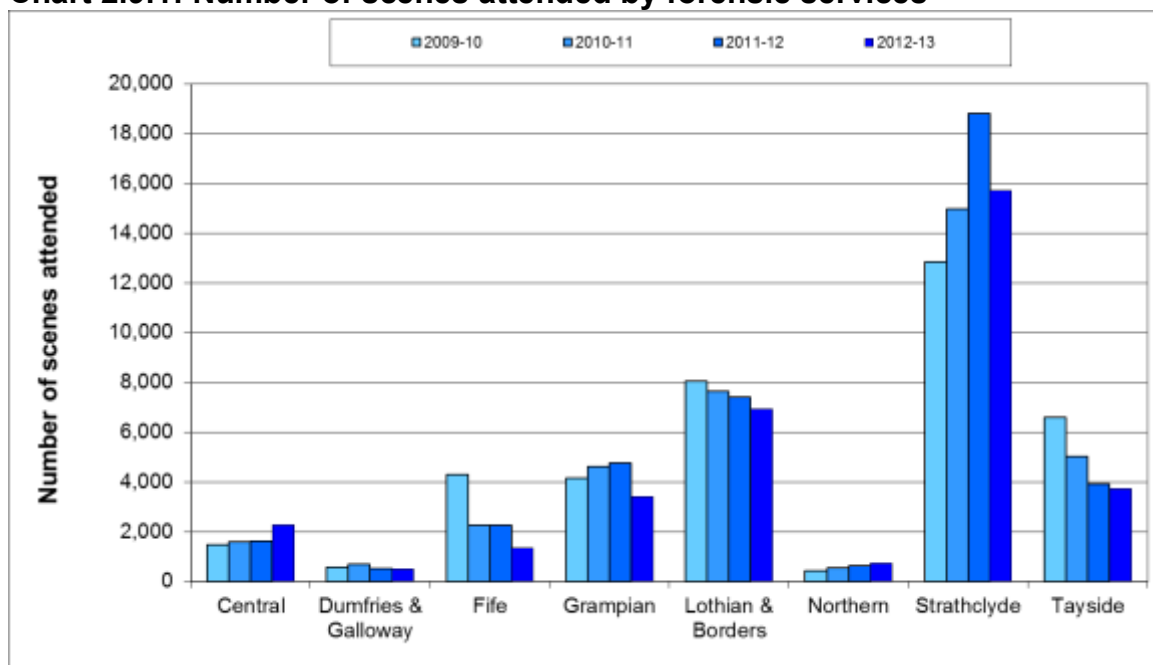


Table 2.9.2: Volume of forensic services provided, 2012-13

Service type	Biology	Drugs	Chemistry	Fingerprints
Central	817	263	66	408
Dumfries & Galloway	148	165	23	65
Fife	394	175	82	181
Grampian	667	367	147	942
Lothian & Borders	1,547	884	680	1,374
Northern	306	166	19	117
Strathclyde	6,000	3,963	1,213	5,024
Tayside	811	533	349	621
Other	7	71	60	6
Scotland	10,697	6,587	2,639	8,738

1. Includes blood traces and extraction of DNA from evidence found at the scene.
2. Includes analysis of paint and glass, fire debris, accelerants, footmarks and toolmarks, etc.
3. Includes analysis of substances to establish if they are controlled etc.
4. Examination and identification of fingerprints recovered from the scenes of crime.

There was a 13 per decrease in the number of scenes examined in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12. Fifty-nine per cent of this decrease is due to the fall in the number of scenes visited in Strathclyde, but Central and Northern were the only forces to have an increase in the number of scenes attended over that period.

In the last four years, five of the eight legacy police forces have seen a downward trend in the number of scenes visited. Central, Northern and Strathclyde have seen an overall increase in the number of scenes visited in the last four years.

2.10 Number of Special Constables and the hours they are on duty

The SPPF Technical Notes include two indicators on special constables, in sections 2 and 4. To avoid repetition, this report includes these data in Section 4.7 only.

3 Criminal Justice and Tackling Crime

This area of policing relates to how forces and their partners contribute to the effective and efficient operation of the criminal justice system. It also relates to how forces and partner agencies tackle the issues around national security and serious organised crime.

3.1 Percentage of criminal cases dealt with within 26 weeks

The police have a significant role to play at several stages of the criminal justice process. This section contains data on the percentage of cases where a verdict is reached within 26 weeks of the accused being cautioned and charged by the police.

Table 3.1.1: Percentage of sheriff summary court cases dealt with within 26 weeks

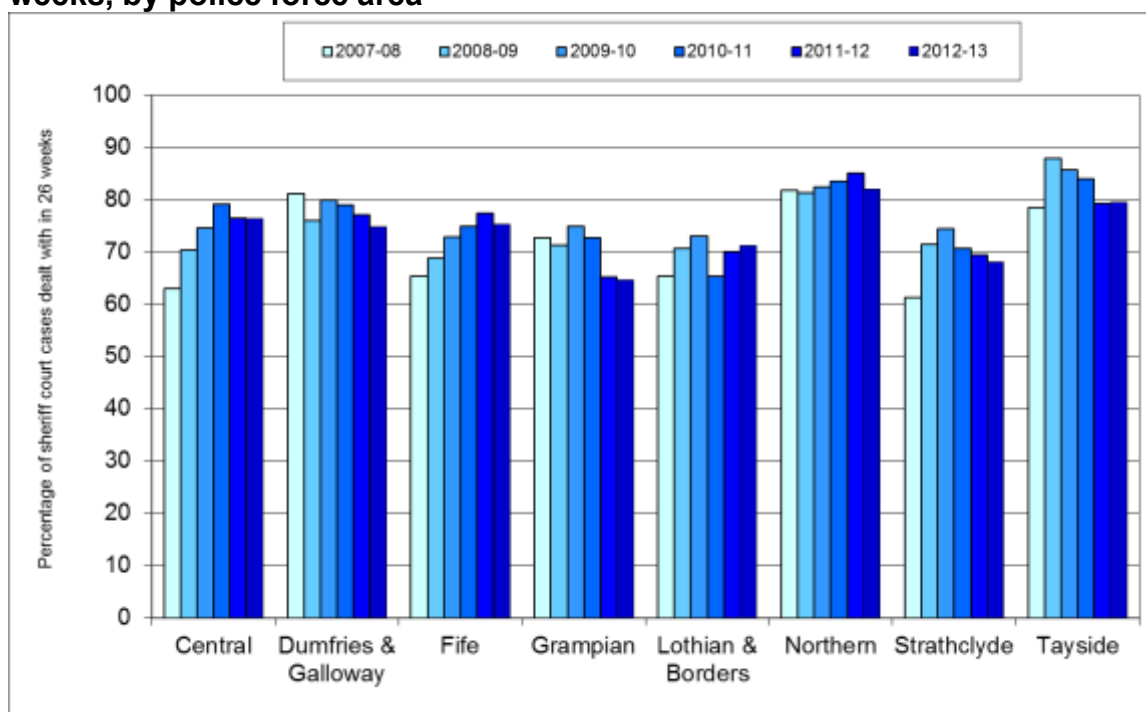
Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total cases - 2012-13
Central	63	70	75	79	76	76	4,445
Dumfries & Galloway	81	76	80	79	77	75	1,527
Fife	65	69	73	75	77	75	3,969
Grampian	73	71	75	73	65	65	4,870
Lothian & Borders	65	71	73	65	70	71	7,488
Northern	82	81	82	83	85	82	3,273
Strathclyde	61	71	74	71	69	68	25,335
Tayside	79	88	86	84	79	80	4,922
Scotland	67	73	76	73	72	71	55,829

Table 3.1.2: Percentage of District Court/Justice of the Peace Court¹ cases dealt with within 26 weeks

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total cases - 2012-13
Central	77	80	84	81	81	79	2,100
Dumfries & Galloway	89	88	88	87	85	85	2,922
Fife	79	76	84	77	86	86	1,960
Grampian	81	79	82	80	79	77	3,297
Lothian & Borders	78	82	83	79	79	84	4,904
Northern	81	82	86	83	85	87	2,264
Strathclyde	59	67	71	67	69	70	21,447
Tayside	86	89	89	88	87	89	3,479
Scotland	69	75	78	74	76	77	42,373

1. Data for Glasgow & Strathkelvin Stipendiary Court are included in the Justice of the Peace data. Justice of the Peace Courts replaced District Courts between March 2008 and February 2010.

Chart 3.1.1: Percentage of sheriff summary court cases dealt within 26 weeks, by police force area



The percentage of sheriff court cases dealt with within 26 weeks fell by one percentage point to 71 per cent in 2012-13. Northern had the best performance with 82 per cent of sheriff summary cases dealt with within 26 weeks, but had the

second lowest number of cases. Strathclyde had the largest case load with 45 per cent of the 55,829 sheriff summary cases in Scotland, but the second lowest performance with 68 per cent of sheriff summary cases dealt with within 26 weeks.

3.2 Overall reconviction

Some offenders continue to offend after their release from a custodial sentence or being given a non-custodial sentence. Looking at the average number of reconvictions within a year after their original conviction may give some indication of the effectiveness of the efforts made to prevent and deter reoffending behaviour, although users should note that reconviction rates are also affected by systemic changes in the criminal justice system, such as policing priorities and practice, prosecution/sentencing policy, and legislative changes. It should also be noted that not all offences which are committed are reported to the police, while some of those that are reported do not result in an offender being identified, charged and a report being sent to the Procurator Fiscal.

One year reconviction frequency rates, or number of reconvictions within a year per 100 offenders, are published as annual statistical reports on reconviction of offenders.

Table 3.2.1: One year reconviction frequency rates by police force: 2004-05 to 2010-11 cohorts

Force								Number released from prison or receiving a non-custodial sentence in 2010-11
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Central	63.2	68.5	70.7	67.1	63.0	55.5	56.6	2,406
Dumfries & Galloway	67.7	62.7	66.3	56.6	53.3	49.0	48.9	1,222
Fife	61.0	62.4	60.9	57.9	56.8	55.5	44.3	2,828
Grampian	66.9	64.2	59.3	65.1	65.8	59.4	54.6	3,971
Lothian & Borders	52.0	53.2	49.7	48.8	53.0	51.8	45.9	6,207
Northern	56.9	61.6	55.6	49.9	48.6	44.3	36.2	2,027
Strathclyde	61.3	57.5	58.6	56.5	59.7	55.7	49.5	21,822
Tayside	66.6	72.2	75.1	66.7	76.0	67.9	65.6	3,636
Scotland	61.0	60.0	59.7	57.3	59.8	55.6	50.2	44,126¹

Source: Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Scottish Offenders Index

1. There are seven index convictions in 2010-11 for which the police force is unknown.

The one year reconviction frequency rate for the 2010-11 cohort of offenders was 50.2 reconvictions for every 100 offenders, a drop of 11 reconvictions or 18 per cent compared to 2004-05. Over the last seven years there has been a substantial reduction in the reconviction frequency rate for seven of the eight police force areas.

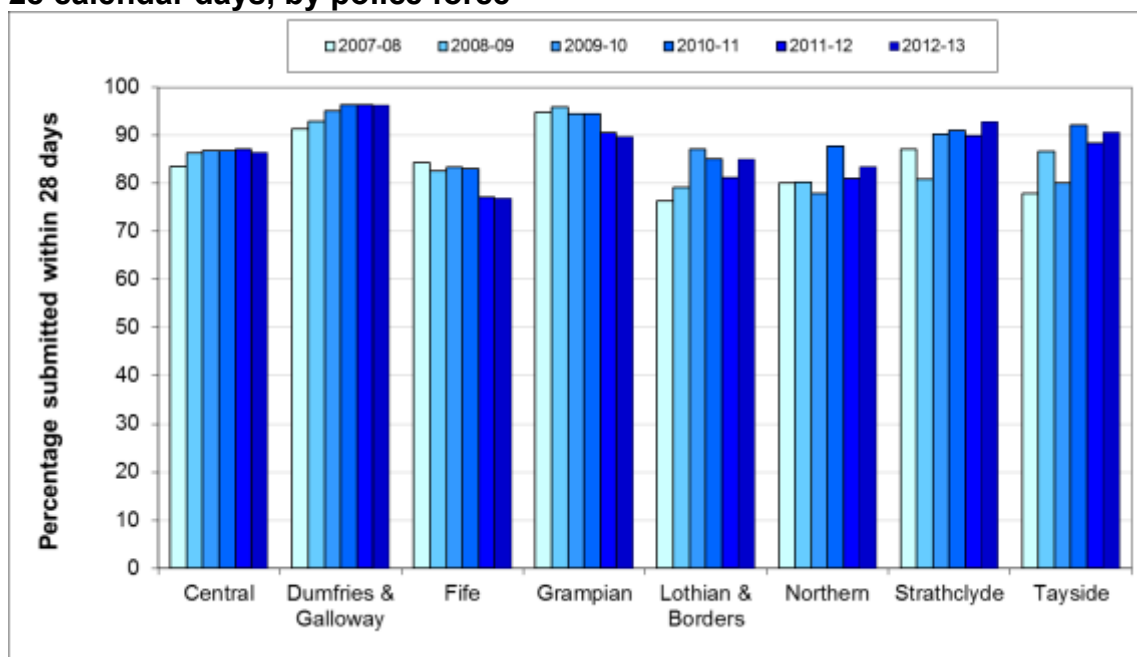
3.3 Number and percentage of reports received by the Procurator Fiscal within 28 calendar days

The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) and ACPOS have agreed a target for the submission of reports to the Procurator Fiscal that 80 per cent of reports should be submitted within 28 days of the last person in the report being cautioned and charged to the report leaving the police forces.

Table 3.3.1: Percentage of police reports submitted within 28 calendar days of caution and charge

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Reports submitted - 2012-13
Central	84	86	87	87	87	86	12,213
Dumfries & Galloway	91	93	95	96	96	96	9,070
Fife	84	83	83	83	77	77	12,027
Grampian	95	96	94	94	91	90	16,730
Lothian & Borders	76	79	87	85	81	85	26,924
Northern	80	80	78	88	81	84	12,291
Strathclyde	87	81	90	91	90	93	136,783
Tayside	78	87	80	92	88	91	14,354
Scotland	85	83	88	90	88	90	240,392

Chart 3.3.1: Percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal within 28 calendar days, by police force



In 2012-13, 90 per cent of reports to the Procurator Fiscal were submitted within 28 calendar days, an increase of two percentage points from 2011-12. Four of the eight legacy police forces achieved 90 per cent plus in 2012-13 with Strathclyde submitting 93 per cent of their 136,783 SPRs within 28 days. Strathclyde submitted 57 per cent of the total SPRs submitted to the Procurator Fiscal in Scotland in 2012-13.

3.4 Number of detected crimes and offences by children and young people

This section presents data on the number of crimes and offences committed by children and young people. **Please note that a number of legacy forces have revised the number of children and young persons who have committed detected crimes and offences for this 2012-13 report.** More details are provided in [section 6](#).

It should also be noted that **the statistics in this section are not directly comparable with the figures on recorded crimes and offences given in section 2.1.** The children and young people crime figures include detected crimes and offences only, while section 2.1 includes all crimes and offences, whether detected or undetected.

As the children and young people crime data includes only detected crimes, it is possible that differences in the number of crimes or offences may be caused by varying detection rates rather than variations in the actual level of youth offending.

Table 3.4.1: Number of recorded crimes and offences detected which were committed by children and young people (aged 8-17 inclusive), 2012-13, groups 1 to 6

Force	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Crimes									
Violence	31	5	28	35	122	26	258	28	533
Indecency	94	19	106	95	129	32	292	42	809
Dishonesty	519	131	503	873	1,501	469	2,611	381	6,988
Vandalism, fireraising, malicious conduct, etc.	558	242	686	659	868	541	2,044	486	6,084
Drugs/other crimes	362	146	227	366	653	194	3,310	208	5,466
Offences									
Miscellaneous	1,699	407	1,389	1,660	2,302	1,024	13,723	1,033	23,237
Total	3,263	950	2,939	3,688	5,575	2,286	22,238	2,178	43,117

Table 3.4.2: Number of recorded crimes detected which were committed by children and young people (aged 8-17 inclusive) – groups 1 to 5

Force	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	3,596	4,019	2,503	2,346	1,564
Dumfries & Galloway	1,457	1,085	913	733	543
Fife	2,996	2,409	1,918	1,868	1,550
Grampian	3,857	3,347	3,197	2,831	2,028
Lothian & Borders	7,671	6,023	4,695	4,317	3,273
Northern	2,976	2,554	1,993	1,893	1,262
Strathclyde	15,450	12,703	10,556	9,969	8,515
Tayside	3,200	2,639	2,170	1,452	1,145
Scotland	41,203	34,779	27,945	25,409	19,880

Table 3.4.3: Number of recorded offences detected which were committed by young people (aged 8-17 inclusive) – group 6

Force	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	1,816	1,605	1,348	1,964	1,699
Dumfries & Galloway	1,018	809	631	536	407
Fife	2,897	2,395	1,679	1,824	1,389
Grampian	2,889	2,589	2,344	2,122	1,660
Lothian & Borders	4,700	3,998	3,275	3,043	2,302
Northern	2,229	1,643	1,455	1,446	1,024
Strathclyde	20,069	20,054	16,072	15,248	13,723
Tayside	1,751	1,405	1,292	1,023	1,033
Scotland	37,369	34,498	28,096	27,206	23,237

Table 3.4.4: Number of 8-17 year olds who have committed detected crimes or offences

Force	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	2,191	2,022	1,683	1,522	1,281
Dumfries & Galloway	847	872	692	606	480
Fife	2,788	2,404	2,002	1,964	1,580
Grampian	3,009	2,856	2,628	2,344	1,901
Lothian & Borders	4,882	4,296	3,567	3,273	2,657
Northern	1,851	1,521	1,440	1,404	1,083
Strathclyde	-	18,565	15,413	14,216	12,983
Tayside	3,450	2,930	2,588	1,982	1,761
Scotland	-	35,466	30,013	27,311	23,726

As outlined in the SPPF Technical Notes published alongside this report, there are number of known issues which affect the quality of this indicator. This means, for example, that direct comparison between the “Number of crime and offences committed by young people (8-17 year olds)” and the “Number of 8-17 year olds who have committed crimes and offences” cannot be made.

As a result of these quality issues a number of legacy forces have revised the number of children and young persons who have committed detected crimes and offences for this report. More details are provided in [section 6](#).

2012-13 saw a continuation of the downward trend in the number of recorded crimes and offences detected which were committed by young people. In 2012-13 there were 22 per cent fewer detected crimes and 15 per cent fewer detected offences committed by young people than in 2011-12, and there were 13 per cent fewer children and young people detected committing crimes and offence. The number of detected crimes committed by children and young people in 2012-13 decreased to around half the level seen in 2008-09.

All eight legacy police forces reported a fall in recorded crimes detected and seven of the eight police forces reported a fall in recorded offences detected since 2011-12.

3.5 Percentage of children and young people diverted to the Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) processes

This new indicator has been introduced to provide a context to the overall number of children and young people (aged 8 to 17 years inclusive) who have committed crimes and offences (group 1-6) and how they have been dealt with by police and replacing the indicator Number and Percentage of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter within 14 calendar days.

This new indicator is still undergoing testing to ensure legacy forces interpreted the technical note consistently. At this time the data will not be published.

Related information is available from the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration website: <http://www.scra.gov.uk/home/index.cfm>.

3.6 Number of individuals reported to the Procurator Fiscal where proceedings were not taken

Where the police believe that someone should be prosecuted, they send a Standard Prosecution Report to the COPFS. In some cases, however, the COPFS will decide not to prosecute. Table 3.6.1 shows the percentage of individuals where a decision is taken to not proceed with prosecution.

More detailed data, including a breakdown of the reasons for not proceeding with prosecution, are available in the [supplementary tables](#).

Table 3.6.1: Percentage of subjects included in Standard Prosecution Reports (SPRs) marked 'No Proceedings'

Force						Number of
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	subjects reported - 2012-13
Central	14	14	14	17	17	13,470
Dumfries & Galloway	9	8	7	10	11	9,894
Fife	14	11	14	13	13	13,009
Grampian	13	14	13	15	15	20,470
Lothian & Borders	13	12	14	15	14	33,166
Northern	15	17	16	18	17	13,920
Strathclyde	13	12	12	12	15	148,805
Tayside	11	13	11	12	12	15,997
Scotland	13	13	13	13	15	268,731

The Scotland-wide percentage of subjects (individuals) included in SPRs that are marked 'No Proceedings' has increased from 2011-12 by two percentage points to 15 per cent. The percentage for legacy Strathclyde increased by three percentage points.

3.7 Weight of Class A drug seizures and number of supply and possession with intent to supply offences recorded

The amount of drugs seized is measured by weight for powder, by number for tablets and partial tablets and by volume for liquids. The amount seized, however, is not necessarily a representative indicator of the impact of police operations in this area, as the amount of drugs seized in a given year can be influenced by, for example, its purity or a small number of large seizures during the year.

Table 3.7.1: Weight of class A drug seizures
Weight (g)

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	3,756	15,116	1,158	2,254	2,321	3,409
Dumfries & Galloway	9,560	33,594	5,624	11,709	3,309	3,572
Fife	7,755	11,590	19,764	14,075	17,877	9,963
Grampian	17,369	26,514	19,181	15,165	18,906	17,233
Lothian & Borders	25,309	47,438	41,029	44,758	26,546	14,624
Northern	3,292	1,767	859	4,561	3,925	4,618
Strathclyde	24,476	63,795	79,451	125,289	118,121	84,281
Tayside	32,502	14,112	13,977	9,317	10,682	20,058
Scotland	124,019	213,926	181,043	227,128	201,687	157,758

Tablets

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	18,979	9	259	114	39	326
Dumfries & Galloway	13,663	131	2,419	74	687	20,390
Fife	3,152	2,063	418	147	1,100	2,822
Grampian	665	1,061	142	31	163	141
Lothian & Borders	3,558	5,080	4,167	838	194	535
Northern	2,797	975	209	514	711	634
Strathclyde	142,003	127,063	6,743	5,919	15,879	4,957
Tayside	2,707	5,203	1,286	1,490	6,087	484
Scotland	187,524	141,584	15,642	9,127	24,860	30,289

Liquids (ml)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	0	0	385	730	482	1,152
Dumfries & Galloway	926	1,246	1,469	85	1,796	752
Fife	180	1,990	2,251	2,367	7,259	1,826
Grampian	2,991	5,453	2,892	7,619	1,825	532
Lothian & Borders	9,119	12,342	6,980	5,305	15,022	7,135
Northern	962	496	781	357	1,803	161
Strathclyde	2,553	4,464	6,196	11,293	9,349	1,660
Tayside	772	343	3,446	1,809	828	1,434
Scotland	17,503	26,334	24,400	29,565	38,364	14,652

Table 3.7.2: Percentage of recorded offences for supply and possession with intent to supply that relate to class A drugs

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Recorded offences - 2012-13
Central	44	49	40	40	34	31	233
Dumfries & Galloway	70	57	45	60	31	36	284
Fife	60	40	35	25	25	20	345
Grampian	63	61	56	49	30	34	383
Lothian & Borders	58	72	59	62	40	34	882
Northern	22	42	46	32	18	28	198
Strathclyde	60	50	48	41	34	31	2,563
Tayside	43	54	54	36	39	32	280
Scotland	56	55	49	46	33	32	5,168

In 2012-13, the number of tablets seized increased by 22 per cent; the volume of liquid drugs seized decreased by 62 per cent; and the weight of class A drugs dropped by 22 per cent compared to 2011-12.

The percentage of recorded offences for supply of drugs and possession of drugs with intent to supply that relate to class A drugs decreased by one percentage points between 2011-12 and 2012-13 to 32 per cent of recorded offences. This is the fifth consecutive year the percentage of recorded offences for supply and possession with intent to supply has fallen.

This indicator focuses solely on Class A drug seizures and the number of supply and possession with intent to supply offences relates to class A. It should be

recognised however that this may not be the prevalent drug within a force area and that a number of seizures, and supply and possession with intent to supply offences are for Class B and Class C drugs.

3.8 Police direct measures for adults

This indicator provides a measure of the level of alternatives to prosecution available to forces which have been introduced in recent years when dealing with relevant offences, including:

- Antisocial behaviour fixed penalty notices: The offender may pay a fixed penalty (currently £40) instead of being prosecuted;
- Formal police warning scheme;

The data in this section gives information on the utilisation and effectiveness of these measures.

Table 3.8.1: Percentage of antisocial behaviour fixed penalty notices complied with

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Number issued - 2012-13
Central	65	58	56	60	48	51	2,899
Dumfries & Galloway	69	70	67	63	68	67	483
Fife	58	58	62	64	69	70	1,806
Grampian	67	65	65	67	65	59	2,727
Lothian & Borders	55	59	63	63	62	60	2,781
Northern ¹	-	-	72	67	66	65	1,443
Strathclyde	53	46	41	39	35	37	43,810
Tayside	59	56	57	56	58	59	1,487
Scotland²	-	-	46	44	41	42	57,436

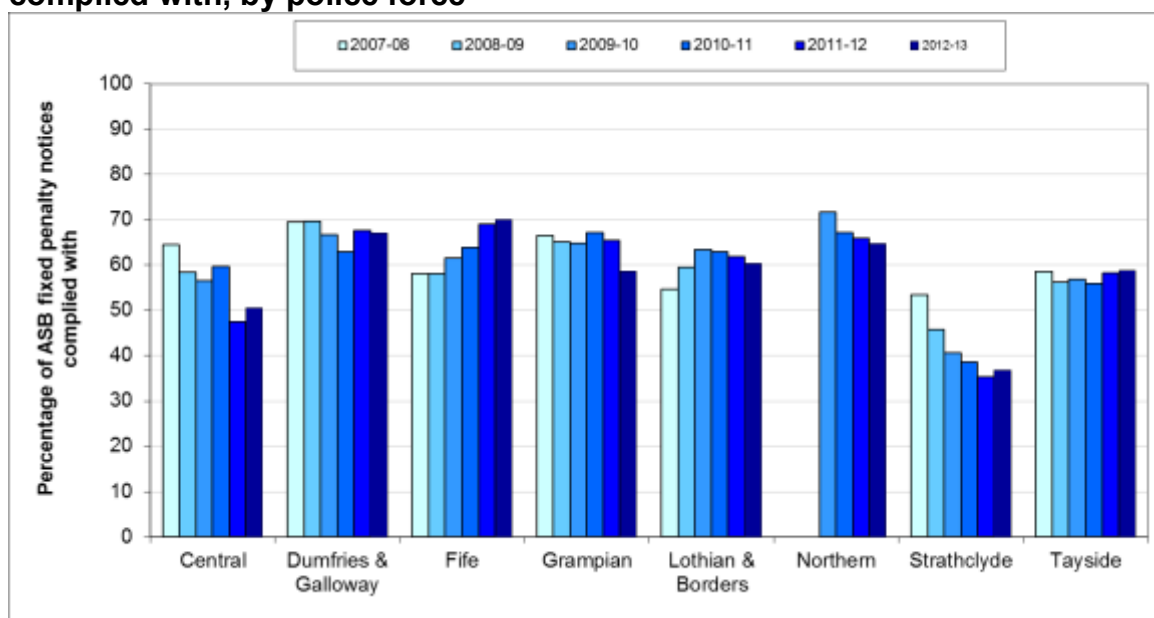
1. Northern Constabulary were unable to provide figures for the number of fixed penalty notices complied with in 2007-08 and 2008-09.

2. Restorative justice warnings are no longer included in this indicator.

Table 3.8.2: Number of police formal warnings issued

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	559	680	765	594	597	409
Dumfries & Galloway	233	179	225	187	238	219
Fife	1,044	1,068	1,076	902	909	526
Grampian	-	1,814	1,767	1,571	1,446	1,034
Lothian & Borders	-	856	1,158	942	1,056	990
Northern	-	65	108	156	213	231
Strathclyde	111	843	1,629	1,703	2,428	2,800
Tayside	-	196	195	176	213	250
Scotland	-	5,701	6,923	6,231	7,100	6,459

Chart 3.8.1: Percentage of antisocial behaviour fixed penalty notices complied with, by police force



In 2012-13, there were almost 57,450 anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices issued across Scotland. This is an increase of 4.6 per cent on the previous year and a 15 per cent increase from 2008-09. Strathclyde issued over three quarters of the antisocial behaviour fixed penalty notices in 2012-13.

Across Scotland the percentage of antisocial behaviour fixed penalty notices complied with was 42 per cent, an increase of one percentage point from the previous year, but four percentage points lower than 2009-10. Strathclyde has the lowest percentage of issued antisocial behaviour fixed penalty notices complied at 37 per cent, although this represents an increase of two percentage points from 2011-12.

3.9 Value of net criminal assets identified for restraint through criminal proceedings by the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency (SCDEA)

A number of organisations, including the SCDEA, work to identify and recover the proceeds of crime. The SCDEA use the confiscation provisions of the Proceeds of Crime Act to underline the concept that crime doesn't pay. When assets are confiscated, a person's benefit from criminality is calculated and on conviction an equal amount is returned to the state, where this is recoverable.

Table 3.9.1: Value of net criminal assets identified for restraint through criminal proceedings by the SCDEA (£'000s)

Year	Scotland
2007-08	4,650
2008-09	13,000
2009-10	22,000
2010-11	9,100
2011-12	5,200
2012-13	1,600

Table 3.9.1 demonstrates the value of assets identified for restraint through criminal proceedings by the SCDEA has fluctuated year on year depending on the type and level of activity undertaken to identify assets for restraint.

3.10 Level of counter-terrorism advice delivered to communities

Scotland's police forces have an important role in ensuring that the public and key partners have an awareness of the threat of terrorism and of their role in countering terrorism. The data in Table 3.10.1 give a measure of the contribution that the police service in Scotland makes in safeguarding national security through providing briefings and presentations.

The briefings and presentations included within this indicator relate to Protect and Prevent events such as Project ARGUS, Project Griffin, ACT Now and Workshop Raising Awareness of Prevent, as well as briefings provided for the business community by force Counter Terrorism Security Advisors and Counter Terrorism Local Profile briefings to partners.

Table 3.10.1: Number of counter-terrorism briefings/presentations delivered, and number of non-police people present

Force	Briefings/ presentations delivered		Number of non-police people present	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Central	302	134	1,535	922
Dumfries & Galloway	203	197	367	232
Fife	158	104	993	659
Grampian	188	114	2,380	1,464
Lothian & Borders	127	303	1,789	3,239
Northern	133	96	320	459
Strathclyde	842	877	9,330	9,472
Tayside	84	136	1,333	1,686
Scotland	2,037	1,961	18,047	18,133

4 Sound Governance and Efficiency

This area of policing relates to how police forces manage their resources and finances. It also relates to their accountability to stakeholders and the public.

4.1 Value of efficiency savings generated by forces

Improvements in the efficiency in the provision of police services plays an important part in the forces' management of resources and finances.

In 2012-13, ACPOS made no requirements to the eight legacy forces to monitor efficiency savings as per the SPPF Technical Notes for 2012-13. Instead, forces' were directed to deliver the Reform Saving Target which formed part of the 2012-13 Budget Announcement. There was an expectation that the eight legacy forces would reduce the cost of policing by £6.6m in 2012-13 as a result of the preparation for police reform. The actual savings made by the eight legacy forces totalled £15.3m.

4.2 Value of efficiencies generated by the Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA)

The SPSA are also required to make efficiency savings. The figures in Table 4.2.1 are a combination of cash-releasing and time-releasing efficiencies.

Table 4.2.1: Value of efficiencies generated by the SPSA (£000)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Efficiencies targets for the SPSA	1,448	1,672	1,655	7,045	3,764
Efficiencies achieved by the SPSA	1,555	2,506	3,928	7,387	4,686

The cash-releasing efficiencies achieved by the SPSA in 2012-13 of £4.7m exceed the target by £0.9m.

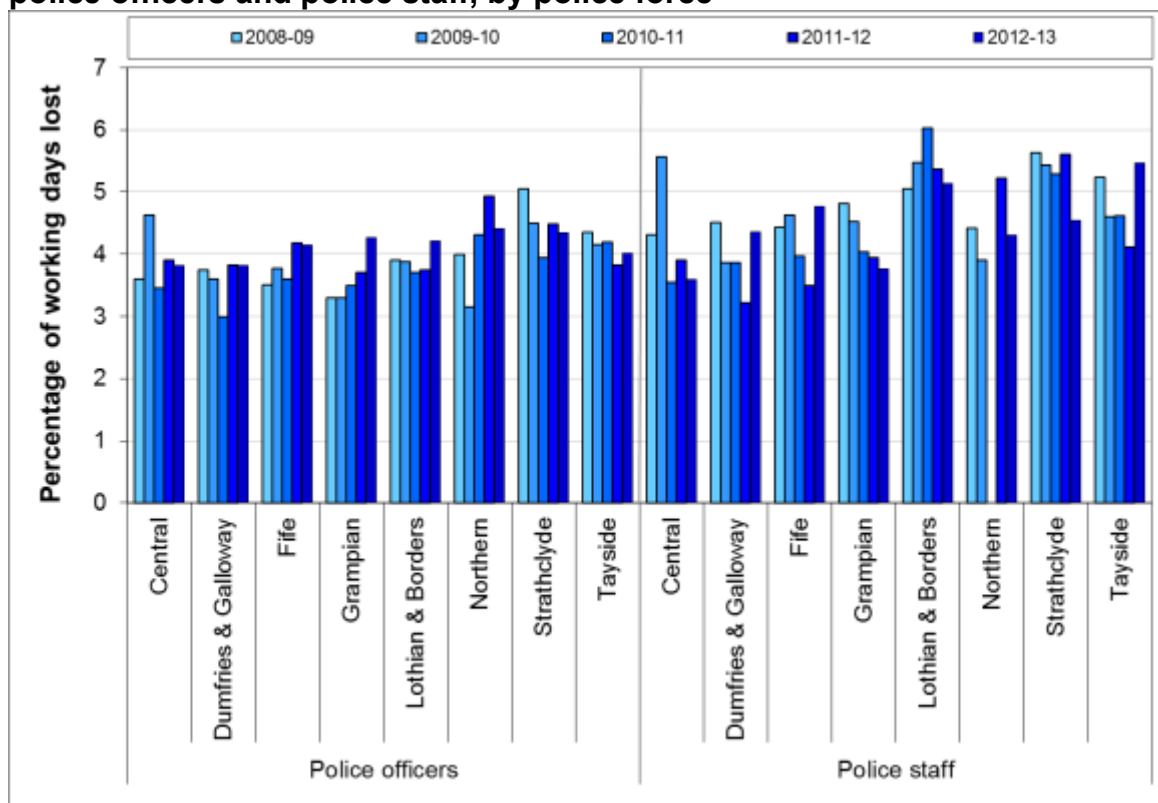
4.3 Percentage of working time lost to sickness absence

Police officers and police staff will not always be available to work, due to illness or injury. Table 4.3.1 gives the percentage of working time lost for these reasons.

Table 4.3.1: Percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence

Force	Police Officers					Police Staff				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	3.6	4.6	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.3	5.6	3.6	3.9	3.6
Dumfries & Galloway	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.2	4.4
Fife	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.5	4.8
Grampian	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
Lothian & Borders	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.1
Northern	4.0	3.1	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.4	3.9	-	5.2	4.3
Strathclyde	5.1	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.6	4.5
Tayside	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.1	5.5
Scotland	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.1	5.0	-	4.8	4.6

Chart 4.3.1: Percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence by police officers and police staff, by police force



In the last year the percentage of working days lost to sickness absence for police officers across Scotland was 4.2 per cent, the same percentage as 2011-12 and 0.2 percentage points lower than 2008-09. Grampian, Lothian & Borders and Tayside were the only legacy police forces that saw an increase in the work days lost to sickness absence from 2011-12 to 2012-13, going up 0.6, 0.5 and 0.2 percentage points respectively.

In 2012-13, the number of work days lost to sickness absence for police staff across Scotland was 4.6 per cent, 0.2 percentage points lower than 2011-12. Dumfries & Galloway, Fife and Tayside were the only legacy police forces that saw an increase in the work days lost to sickness absence from 2011-12 to 2012-13, going up 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 percentage points respectively.

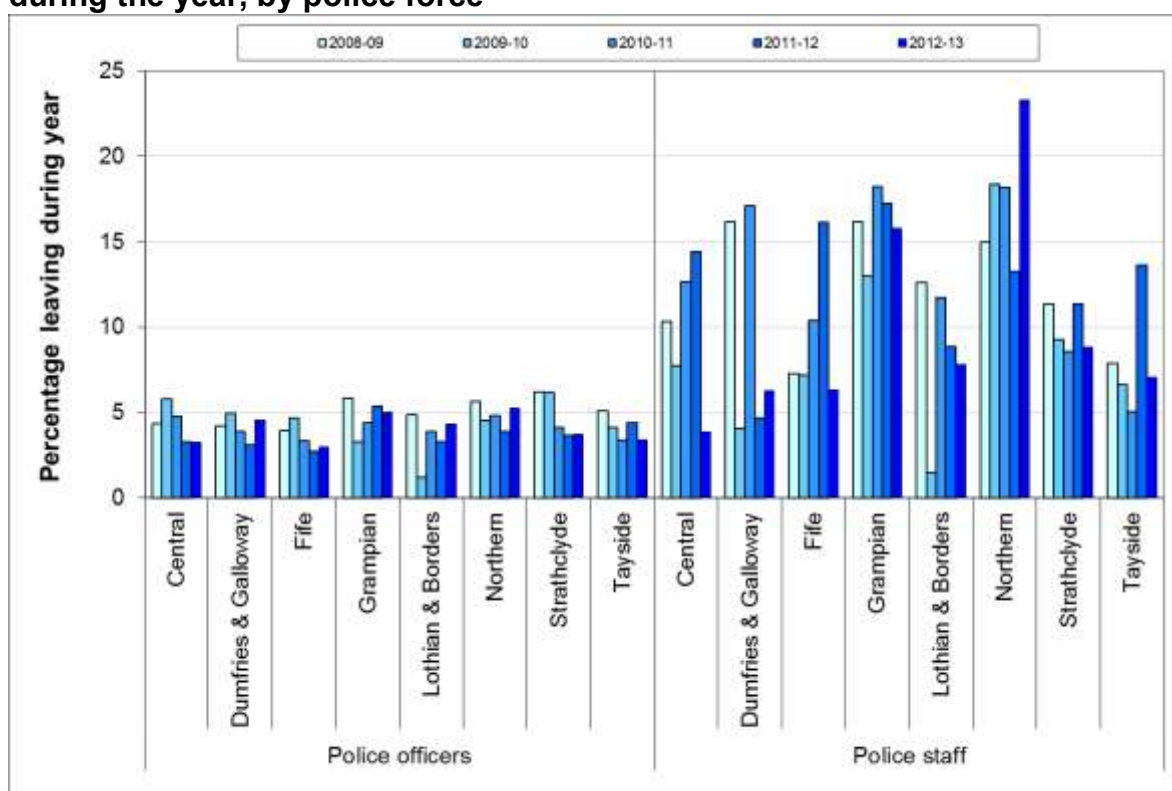
4.4 Turnover rates for police officers and police staff

Turnover rates are expressed as a percentage of the average number of police officers and police staff permanently employed by the force during the year. These are based on headcount figures.

Table 4.4.1: Percentage of police officers and police staff leaving the force in the year

Force	Police Officers					Police Staff				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	4.3	5.8	4.8	3.3	3.3	10.3	7.7	12.7	14.4	3.9
Dumfries & Galloway	4.2	5.0	3.9	3.1	4.6	16.2	4.1	17.1	4.7	6.3
Fife	4.0	4.7	3.3	2.8	3.0	7.3	7.2	10.4	16.1	6.3
Grampian	5.8	3.3	4.4	5.4	5.0	16.2	13.0	18.2	17.2	15.8
Lothian & Borders	4.9	1.2	3.9	3.3	4.3	12.6	1.5	11.7	8.9	7.8
Northern	5.7	4.5	4.8	3.9	5.3	15.0	18.4	18.2	13.2	23.3
Strathclyde	6.2	6.2	4.1	3.6	3.7	11.4	9.3	8.6	11.4	8.8
Tayside	5.1	4.1	3.4	4.4	3.4	7.9	6.6	5.0	13.6	7.0
Scotland	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	11.9	8.1	11.3	12.1	9.6

Chart 4.4.1: Percentage of police officers and police staff leaving the force during the year, by police force



The percentage of police officers leaving the legacy police forces increased by 0.3 percentage points to four per cent in 2012-13. In contrast to police officers, the percentage of police staff leaving the legacy forces was 9.6 per cent, a decrease of 2.5 percentage points from 2011-12.

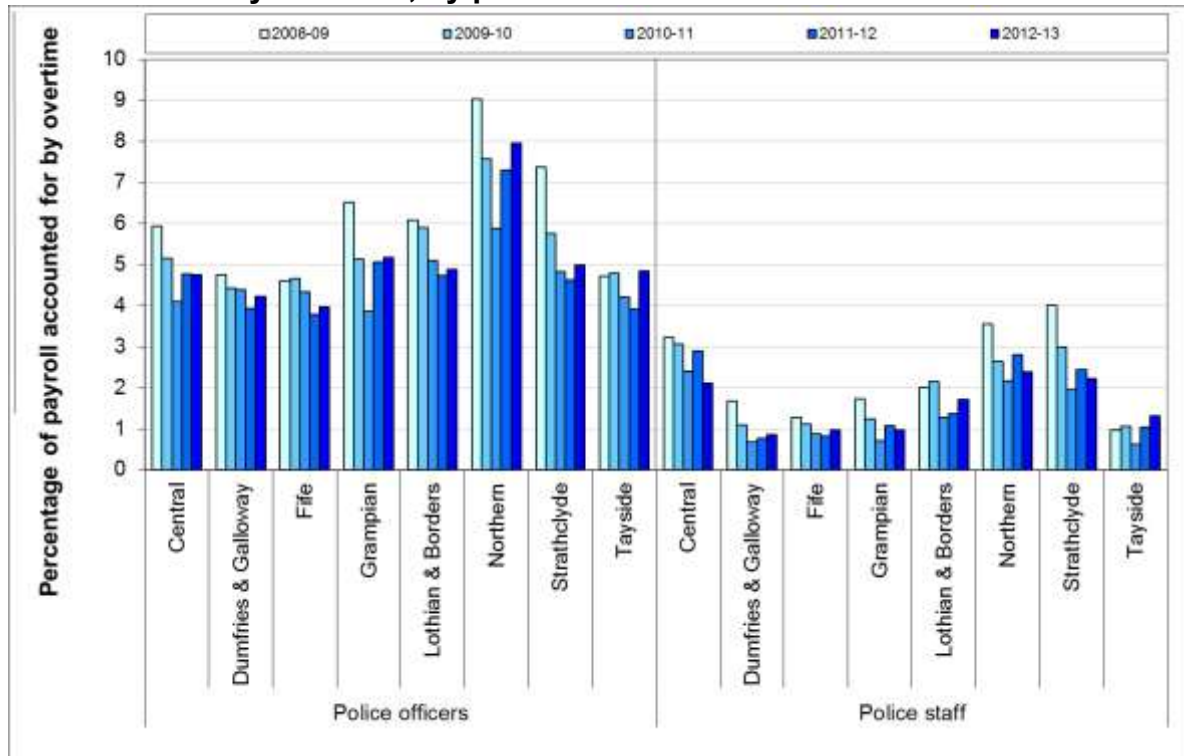
4.5 Percentage of salary costs accounted for by overtime

The nature of police work means that overtime is often necessary due to operational circumstances, for example if there is a major incident or a large-scale event. Too much reliance on overtime, however, may indicate resource allocation issues.

Table 4.5.1: Percentage of total police officer and police staff payroll accounted for by overtime

Force	Police Officers					Police Staff				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	5.9	5.2	4.1	4.8	4.8	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.1
Dumfries & Galloway	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8
Fife	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.8	4.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Grampian	6.5	5.1	3.9	5.1	5.2	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0
Lothian & Borders	6.1	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
Northern	9.0	7.6	5.9	7.3	8.0	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.4
Strathclyde	7.4	5.8	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.2
Tayside	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.3
Scotland	6.6	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.0	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.8

Chart 4.5.1: Percentage of total police officer and police staff payroll accounted for by overtime, by police force



The percentage of police officer payroll accounted for by overtime increased by 0.3 percentage points to five per cent from 2011-12 to 2012-13. This is 1.6 percentage points lower than in 2008-9.

Seven of the eight forces showed an increase in the percentage of payroll accounted for by overtime for police officers. Central was the exception with its position staying the same from the previous year.

The percentage of police staff payroll accounted for by overtime stayed the same for 2012-13 from the previous year, 1.8 per cent.

Four of the eight forces showed a decrease in the percentage of police staff payroll accounted for by overtime. Lothian and Borders had the biggest increase, 0.3 percentage points higher than in 2011-12. Central had the biggest decrease, 0.8 percentage points lower than in 2011-12.

4.6 Relevance of learning provided by the Scottish Police College

The Scottish Police College (SPC) at Tulliallan provides training for police officers and police staff at all levels. Training is only effective, however, if it is used in practice by the people who have been to the college.

To assess this, the question 'To what extent have you utilised the knowledge learned at the SPC in your role?' is included in workplace evaluation carried out approximately six months after the training event; 113 of the 131 evaluations returned (86 per cent) during 2012-13 indicated that police officers and staff had utilised this learning. This was down 2 percentage points from 2011-12.

4.7 Numbers of police officers, police staff and special constables

The capacity to effectively react to service demand is directly related to the number of officers and staff available within the police service in Scotland.

Officer and staff numbers are measured in two ways:

- Headcount - the number of people employed, irrespective of hours worked
- Full-time equivalent (FTE) - takes account of part-time and reduced hours working, expressing officer and staff numbers as the equivalent number of full-time employees

FTE is a more accurate representation of the resources available, as it takes account of the actual working patterns of officers and staff.

Further information on police officer numbers can be found in the Scottish Government statistical bulletin series of [Police Officer Quarterly Strength](#). (Please note that Table 4.7.1 includes officers on career breaks and the Police Officer Quarterly Strength does not include them cause a slight difference between the figures reported in both publications)

It should be noted that data on police officer and staff numbers for 2007-08 are excluded from Table 4.7.1 and Table 4.7.2 because there was an inconsistency with the way the data was recorded compared to 2008-09 onwards.

Table 4.7.1: Number of police officers

	Headcount					Full-time equivalent				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	852	875	883	887	890	844	867	873	876	878
Dumfries & Galloway	528	516	511	519	533	520	508	504	512	526
Fife	1,093	1,097	1,127	1,126	1,131	1,078	1,081	1,111	1,109	1,112
Grampian	1,557	1,600	1,568	1,542	1,570	1,524	1,565	1,530	1,503	1,528
Lothian & Borders	3,002	3,078	3,025	3,066	3,047	2,961	3,028	2,974	3,017	2,997
Northern	784	813	797	791	804	776	803	782	777	789
Strathclyde	8,345	8,522	8,395	8,542	8,540	8,265	8,441	8,317	8,464	8,458
Tayside	1,214	1,223	1,255	1,258	1,268	1,200	1,210	1,238	1,242	1,249
Scotland	17,375	17,724	17,561	17,731	17,783	17,168	17,503	17,328	17,500	17,537

Table 4.7.2: Number of police staff

	Headcount					Full-time equivalent				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	371	397	362	335	343	336	358	327	302	310
Dumfries & Galloway	293	301	260	259	257	252	257	215	221	219
Fife	552	534	527	483	430	526	472	462	423	385
Grampian	845	847	754	693	679	730	736	662	618	601
Lothian & Borders	1,330	1,402	1,257	1,147	1,077	1,215	1,286	1,153	1,061	994
Northern	415	413	393	378	378	356	353	333	316	322
Strathclyde	2,646	2,590	2,523	2,376	2,390	2,556	2,544	2,423	2,282	2,279
Tayside	588	616	615	543	507	511	545	550	485	487
Scotland	7,040	7,100	6,691	6,214	6,061	6,482	6,551	6,123	5,709	5,566

Table 4.7.3: Number of Special Constables

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Hours on duty, 2012-13
Central	118	100	97	90	93	99	14,246
Dumfries & Galloway	95	105	122	130	115	110	11,504
Fife	136	137	135	128	109	113	13,680
Grampian	152	181	179	197	171	156	21,620
Lothian & Borders	171	182	166	170	137	177	24,838
Northern	237	219	174	138	130	114	16,465
Strathclyde	323	455	573	628	549	516	68,648
Tayside	176	199	203	172	152	126	27,007
Scotland	1,408	1,578	1,649	1,653	1,456	1,411	198,008

The number of FTE police officers employed by the eight legacy forces as at 31 March 2013 was 0.2 per cent higher than the number employed as at 31 March 2012.

Police staff numbers in the eight legacy forces fell for the third year in a row, with 5,566 FTE police staff employed as at 31 March 2013; there was a 2.5 per cent decrease in FTE police staff from 31 March 2012.

There were 1,411 Special Constables serving with the eight legacy forces as at 31 March 2013. This was a reduction of three per cent from the number serving at 31 March 2012.

4.8 Staffing profile by disability, ethnicity and gender

As a public body, the police service in Scotland is subject to the 'general duty' set out in the [Equality Act 2010](#), to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations. The data in this section provides a measure of the level of diversity in relation to disability, ethnicity and gender within each police force.

Please note that some small numbers have been suppressed in the tables in this section, if they were published these figures may allow the identification of individuals. An asterisk (*) shows where a figure has been suppressed. Please see section 6.5 on disclosure control for a more detailed explanation. 'Choose not to disclose' and 'Unknown' responses have been excluded from Table 4.8.1 and Table 4.8.2. The data for the full set of responses can be found in the supplementary tables.

Table 4.8.1: Percentage of police officers, police staff and Special Constables by declared disability, 2012-13¹

Force	Police Officers		Police Staff		Special Constables	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Central	3.4	89.0	5.5	90.4	*	49.3
Dumfries & Galloway	1.3	91.4	6.6	89.5	*	74.5
Fife	1.6	90.5	4.0	87.7	0.0	7.1
Grampian	2.0	90.8	4.6	88.4	0.0	69.9
Lothian & Borders	2.5	97.5	6.3	93.7	0.0	100.0
Northern	1.2	88.7	3.4	91.3	*	21.1
Strathclyde	4.5	94.3	10.6	87.9	*	78.1
Tayside	1.7	85.3	3.0	75.9	*	27.7
Scotland	3.3	93.0	7.2	88.4	0.5	62.3

Table 4.8.2: Percentage of police officers, police staff and Special Constables by declared ethnicity, 2012-13¹

Force	Police Officers		Police Staff		Special Constables	
	White	Minority ethnic	White	Minority ethnic	White	Minority ethnic
Central	94.4	*	96.2	*	78.8	*
Dumfries & Galloway	92.7	0.0	96.5	*	82.7	*
Fife	92.1	0.6	91.4	*	7.1	0.0
Grampian	92.8	0.5	92.6	1.3	69.2	*
Lothian & Borders	88.1	1.4	92.4	0.9	59.9	*
Northern	92.2	*	84.8	*	86.0	*
Strathclyde	92.9	1.4	95.9	1.3	97.7	*
Tayside	94.6	1.2	95.7	*	64.6	*
Scotland	92.2	1.1	94.0	1.0	76.1	1.3

Table 4.8.3: Percentage of police officers, police staff and Special Constables by gender, 2012-13

Force	Police Officers		Police Staff		Special Constables	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central	69.6	30.4	31.5	68.5	58.6	41.4
Dumfries & Galloway	70.0	30.0	30.4	69.6	74.5	25.5
Fife	70.8	29.2	28.8	71.2	55.8	44.2
Grampian	71.3	28.7	32.3	67.7	62.2	37.8
Lothian & Borders	73.6	26.4	39.3	60.7	65.0	35.0
Northern	72.8	27.2	24.1	75.9	57.9	42.1
Strathclyde	71.2	28.8	36.0	64.0	62.2	37.8
Tayside	70.6	29.4	35.9	64.1	69.2	30.8
Scotland	71.5	28.5	34.4	65.6	63.0	37.0

In 2012-13, almost three in ten police officers were female in contrast to police staff where almost two-thirds were female. Four out of ten special constables were female.

4.9 Total expenditure on salaries, operating costs and capital

This section provides a high-level breakdown of the expenditure of the eight police forces:

- Salaries includes all salaries paid to police officers and police staff;
- Operating overheads includes non-staff costs incurred as part of police operations;
- Capital covers expenditure on the acquisition and upgrading of physical assets, such as buildings, vehicles and equipment.

Table 4.9.1: Expenditure on salaries (£000)

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	42,331	43,869	45,457	46,721	46,650	47,384
Dumfries & Galloway	26,969	27,495	28,214	28,739	28,085	28,339
Fife	55,886	55,989	57,424	59,592	60,495	57,286
Grampian	78,717	82,303	85,314	87,009	83,262	84,386
Lothian & Borders	147,307	149,930	159,127	169,313	159,906	159,666
Northern	35,860	36,341	40,882	42,069	41,232	41,822
Strathclyde	389,459	391,369	404,237	407,300	406,506	413,771
Tayside	58,635	61,189	65,028	67,289	65,109	65,188
Scotland	835,164	848,485	885,684	908,032	891,245	897,842

Table 4.9.2: Expenditure on operating overheads (£000)

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	7,832	6,805	7,107	6,911	7,288	7,843
Dumfries & Galloway	4,702	4,566	4,898	4,367	5,263	4,555
Fife	9,452	8,964	8,037	7,434	8,409	8,043
Grampian	13,302	16,538	14,146	14,366	17,645	17,645
Lothian & Borders	29,187	27,938	31,872	30,372	34,294	33,288
Northern	8,908	12,338	10,160	8,374	11,627	14,982
Strathclyde	68,041	72,352	73,691	86,175	62,140	66,889
Tayside	12,879	14,571	11,424	8,087	10,870	6,931
Scotland	154,303	164,072	161,334	166,086	157,536	160,176

Table 4.9.3: Expenditure on capital (£000)

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	1,870	1,329	2,394	1,276	1,094	1,497
Dumfries & Galloway	819	894	648	528	755	1,825
Fife	2,443	1,382	1,830	114	2,054	862
Grampian	3,628	3,091	1,703	2,838	2,503	5,296
Lothian & Borders	10,759	11,329	12,553	4,937	4,346	4,680
Northern	2,632	3,314	3,618	1,616	1,022	2,728
Strathclyde	11,920	14,675	10,280	7,901	11,204	16,673
Tayside	2,159	2,066	1,764	2,367	1,845	1,695
Scotland	36,230	38,080	34,790	21,577	24,823	35,256

The total expenditure on salaries across Scotland by the eight forces was £897.8 million, a one per cent increase from the previous year. The changes by force ranged from a decrease of five per cent in Fife to an increase of two per cent in Strathclyde.

The total expenditure on operating overheads by the eight legacy forces was £160 million, an increase of two per cent on the previous year. The changes by force ranged from a decrease of 36 per cent in Tayside to an increase of 29 per cent in Northern.

The combined expenditure on capital by the eight legacy forces was £35.3 million, a 42 per cent increase on the previous year. In absolute terms, the changes by force ranged from a decrease of £1.1 million in Fife to an increase of £5.5 million in Strathclyde.

4.10 Expenditure per resident

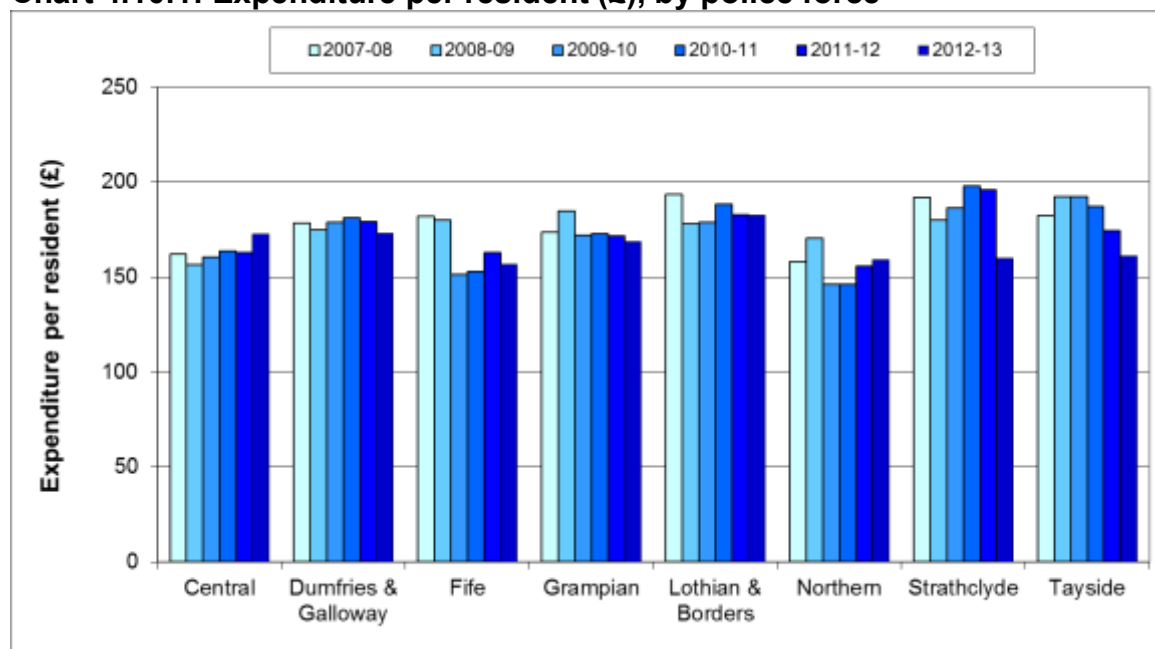
The population in each police force area changes over time, and expenditure on police activity is more representative on a per resident basis, than looking only at total expenditure comparisons.

Table 4.10.1: Expenditure per resident (£)¹

Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	162	156	161	164	163	173
Dumfries & Galloway	179	175	179	181	179	173
Fife	182	180	151	153	163	157
Grampian	174	185	172	173	172	169
Lothian & Borders	194	178	179	188	183	183
Northern	158	170	146	146	156	159
Strathclyde	192	180	186	198	188	186
Tayside	183	192	193	187	174	161
Scotland	185	179	178	184	179	177

1. This indicator has been recalculated as per the technical notes and now excludes ill health pension costs.

Chart 4.10.1: Expenditure per resident (£), by police force



In the year leading up to reform of the police services on 1st April 2013, the expenditure per resident on policing across Scotland fell by £2 per resident, building on a reduction of £5 per resident in the previous year, meaning that spend by resident has fallen by £7 (four per cent) from £184 in 2010-11 to £177 in 2012-13.

Five of the eight legacy forces reported a fall in expenditure per resident from the previous year. The two forces to increase expenditure per resident in 2012-13 were Central and Northern with no change to Lothian and Borders expenditure per resident.

4.11 Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA) expenditure

The aim of this section is to provide details of Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA) expenditure, and thereby inform on the efficiency and effectiveness of the support services provided to Scottish police forces by SPSA.

Table 4.11.1: SPSA expenditure (£000)

Expenditure Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Spend (£000)	%	Spend (£000)	%	Spend (£000)	%	Spend (£000)	%
Forensic Services	25,741	26	26,020	25	27,034	28	27,899	28
Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency	23,795	24	23,687	22	23,909	25	22,884	23
Information Services - ICT	18,519	18	18,594	18	20,003	21	20,399	20
Scottish Police College	12,803	13	13,149	12	9,778	10	9,511	10
Information Services - Criminal Justice	1,357	1	1,377	1	1,869	2	1,875	2
Other ¹	18,673	19	22,567	21	14,049	15	17,436	17
Total Expenditure	100,888	100	105,394	100	96,642	100	100,004	100

1. Areas of expenditure included in the Other category are Board and Secretariat, Corporate Services, Depreciation and cost of capital, and the Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 17 adjustment.

The overall expenditure of the SPSA increased by over three per cent to £100.0 million for 2012-13. The biggest increase in expenditure category was 'Other' increasing by 24 per cent to £17.4 million.

5 Context measures

This section contains contextual data about the environment in which the police forces operate, and the demands placed on their services. It provides an aid to the interpretation of the data provided in the previous four sections.

5.1 Number of telephone calls and incidents

The number of non-emergency telephone calls and incidents give an indication of the level of demand from the public for the services provided by the police. They are also key factors in resource deployment and productivity.

Table 5.1.1: Number of non-emergency telephone calls

Force	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Rate per 10,000 population, 2012-13
Central	297,134	286,594	282,110	269,281	248,631	8,313
Dumfries & Galloway	176,142	167,932	157,532	151,244	149,754	9,929
Fife	390,842	322,765	313,889	292,617	285,976	7,809
Grampian	372,340	355,053	352,019	355,098	345,931	6,033
Lothian & Borders	727,660	705,633	656,731	644,744	602,184	6,290
Northern	446,216	445,335	389,291	396,069	343,979	11,270
Strathclyde	1,568,513	1,485,864	1,369,983	1,098,145	1,007,972	4,481
Tayside	322,069	267,974	254,441	246,108	244,956	5,949
Scotland	4,300,916	4,037,150	3,775,996	3,453,306	3,229,383	6,078

Table 5.1.2: Number of incidents

Force	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Rate per 10,000 population, 2012-13
Central	112,016	107,776	107,779	103,413	92,604	3,096
Dumfries & Galloway	79,827	76,998	74,173	69,329	66,062	4,380
Fife	146,864	138,518	137,917	133,401	121,552	3,319
Grampian	160,754	156,891	148,935	147,801	145,267	2,533
Lothian & Borders	363,801	353,104	339,399	327,520	298,797	3,121
Northern	133,608	132,635	128,644	127,481	98,735	3,235
Strathclyde	1,135,802	1,084,383	987,355	919,897	741,130	3,294
Tayside	159,417	180,808	183,537	168,078	150,021	3,643
Scotland	2,292,089	2,231,113	2,107,739	1,996,920	1,714,168	3,226

In 2012-12, there were 3.23 million non-emergency telephone calls made, 6.5 per cent fewer than in 2011-12 and the fifth consecutive decrease in the number of non-emergency calls made since 2007-08. As a rate of population, the number of non-emergency calls varies between legacy police forces, from 4,500 per 10,000 population in Strathclyde to 11,300 per population in Northern.

There were 1.71 million emergency incidents recorded in 2012-13 the lowest level recorded in the SPPF series. This is a 14 per cent decrease from 2011-12 and a 25 per cent decrease from 2008-09.

There is no standard definition of "incident" in use across all forces. Therefore variations in the nature of incidents recorded and the grading occur across forces. However, the forces are migrating to a common command and control application which should ensure greater consistency of recording and grading in the future. This context indicator presents a starting point for comparison of demand levels, especially as these change over time.

5.2 Number of sudden deaths reported to the Procurator Fiscal

The Procurator Fiscal is obliged, by statute, to investigate sudden, suspicious, accidental, unexpected, unexplained or any death occurring in circumstances such as to give rise to serious public concern. All deaths of this nature must be investigated by the police, and a detailed report submitted to the Procurator Fiscal.

While the amount of police resources required for the investigation will vary between cases, the number of cases in Table 5.2.1 gives an indication of the demand that this duty places on forces.

Table 5.2.1: Number of sudden deaths reported to the Procurator Fiscal

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	488	411	415	326	393
Dumfries & Galloway	173	151	162	117	170
Fife	761	717	769	717	613
Grampian	548	551	544	479	456
Lothian & Borders	1,499	1,425	1,287	1,230	1,228
Northern	466	397	382	361	346
Strathclyde	4,067	3,871	4,224	4,485	4,285
Tayside	668	619	579	613	549
Scotland	8,670	8,142	8,362	8,328	8,040

There were over 8,000 sudden deaths reported to the Procurator fiscal in 2012-13, a decrease of 3.5 per cent from the number reported in 2011-12. Only Central and Dumfries & Galloway forces had an increase in the number of sudden deaths reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

5.3 Number of missing person incidents

This indicator records the number of missing person incidents dealt with by individual police forces. The police have a duty to investigate missing person incidents to establish the extent of any criminal behaviour, while a large amount of demand can be placed on police resources to investigate such incidents.

The amount of police resources required for the investigation of these incidents will vary between cases, however the number of incidents in Table 5.3.1 gives an indication of the demand that this duty places on forces.

Table 5.3.1: Number of missing person incidents

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	2,413	2,451	2,148	2,256	2,008
Dumfries & Galloway	779	894	716	739	591
Fife	3,529	3,488	3,170	2,514	2,381
Grampian	2,546	2,181	2,286	2,245	2,027
Lothian & Borders	6,414	6,267	5,193	4,740	4,842
Northern	1,420	1,293	1,221	1,339	1,196
Strathclyde	22,262	20,093	19,080	19,283	17,923
Tayside	2,973	2,663	2,331	2,060	1,831
Scotland	42,336	39,330	36,145	35,176	32,799

In 2012-13, 32,799 missing people incidents were reported to the eight legacy police forces, this is a seven per cent decrease from 2011-12 and the fourth consecutive decrease since 2008-09. Seven of the eight legacy police forces saw fewer missing person incidents reported in 2012-13 than the previous year with Lothian & Borders the exception.

5.4 Number of registered sex offenders in the community

The police service has a role in the handling of registered sex offenders in the community through Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. While the amount of police resource required will vary depending on the circumstances of each individual, the number of sex offenders in Table 5.4.1 gives an indication of the demand that this duty places on forces.

Table 5.4.1: Number of registered sex offenders in the community

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Rate per 10,000 population, 2012-13
Central	166	172	193	195	199	6.7
Dumfries & Galloway	103	110	99	98	102	6.8
Fife	242	236	254	275	284	7.8
Grampian	281	282	272	272	293	5.13
Lothian & Borders	544	599	591	622	654	6.8
Northern	168	176	170	160	175	5.7
Strathclyde	1,182	1,190	1,233	1,259	1,282	5.7
Tayside	298	311	317	341	325	7.9
Scotland	2,984	3,076	3,129	3,222	3,314	6.2

In 2012-13, there were over 3,300 registered sex offenders in the community across Scotland, three per cent higher than the number in 2011-12 and the highest in the last six years.

Tayside force area had the highest rate of sex offenders in the community, eight per 10,000 population; Grampian had the lowest rate with five per 10,000 population.

5.5 Number of domestic abuse incidents

The data in Table 5.5.1 provides a measure of the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police, including self-referrals and referrals from made by other agencies.

Please note that this section includes figures for the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police, not the number of victims. In addition to this, not all incidents of domestic abuse are reported.

More detailed data on domestic abuse are available in the Scottish Government statistical bulletin series on [Incidents of Domestic Abuse recorded by the Police](#).

Table 5.5.1: Number of domestic abuse incidents

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Rate per 10,000 population, 2012-13
Central	3,644	3,385	3,692	3,720	3,484	116
Dumfries & Galloway	1,238	1,180	1,407	1,247	1,413	94
Fife	3,972	4,054	3,844	4,549	4,801	131
Grampian	3,343	3,400	3,676	3,478	4,005	70
Lothian & Borders	9,655	9,649	9,920	10,204	10,703	116
Northern	1,219	1,126	1,140	2,292	2,456	80
Strathclyde	27,593	25,119	27,320	29,372	28,180	125
Tayside	4,037	4,224	4,425	4,828	5,024	122
Scotland	54,701	52,137	55,424	59,690	60,066	114

There were 60,066 domestic abuse incidents recorded by the eight legacy police forces in 2012-13, a less than one per cent increase from 2011-12 and the highest number recorded in the last five years.

In 2012-13, Fife recorded the highest number of domestic abuse incidents per population with 131 per 10,000 population while Grampian recorded the lowest at 70 per 10,000 population.

5.6 Number of problem drug users

The size of the “problem drug user” population which is likely to have an impact on levels of criminality and police resources.

Further information on the estimated number of problem drug users can be found on the Drug Misuse Information Scotland website at:

http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/prevalence2009_10.htm.

Table 5.6.1: Estimated number of problem drug users

Year	2006	2009-10	Rate per 10,000 population, 2009-10
Central	2,100	2,200	76
Dumfries & Galloway	1,500	1,300	87
Fife	3,000	3,300	91
Grampian	4,153	4,900	91
Lothian & Borders	8,300	8,800	95
Northern	1,200	1,600	56
Strathclyde	30,800	32,500	147
Tayside	1,200	5,000	126
Scotland	55,300	59,600	115

In 2009-10, there were an estimated 59,000 problem drug users in Scotland, an eight per cent increase on the number in 2006. All police force areas except Dumfries & Galloway recorded an increase in the estimated number of problem drug users, while more than half of the estimated drug users in 2009-10 were in the Strathclyde police force area.

New data on the estimated number of problem drug users will not be available until next Information Service Division’s (ISD) Substance Misuse Publication is released, provisionally planned for 2014.

5.7 Number of individuals brought into custody

Table 5.7.1 shows the number of custodies, where an individual is arrested or detained and processed at police stations, giving an indication of the demand on forces from this aspect of police activity.

Table 5.7.1: Number of individuals brought into custody

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	13,249	12,381	12,569	13,351	12,839
Dumfries & Galloway	6,496	6,024	6,504	6,523	5,754
Fife	15,747	14,697	14,324	15,284	13,551
Grampian	20,318	19,327	19,466	19,482	19,169
Lothian & Borders	32,276	30,770	29,385	29,478	27,538
Northern	12,196	10,675	10,367	11,075	10,580
Strathclyde	110,330	96,295	87,959	93,197	89,488
Tayside	17,559	16,368	15,521	15,849	13,866
Scotland	228,171	206,537	196,095	204,239	192,785

Just under 192,800 individuals were brought into police custody in 2012-13, a six per cent decrease from 2011-12 and 16 per cent decrease from 2008-09. All eight legacy forces showed a reduction in the number of individuals brought into custody during 2012-13.

5.8 Number of freedom of information requests and questions

The [Freedom of Information \(Scotland\) Act 2002](#) gives the public the right to access information held by public authorities in Scotland, including the police service. The number of freedom of information (Fol) requests received and the number of questions these contain give an indication of the demand that this places on forces.

Table 5.8.1: Number of freedom of information requests

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Number of Fol questions, 2012-13	Average number of questions per request, 2012-13
Central	450	524	513	585	559	5,751	10.3
Dumfries & Galloway	420	467	439	493	529	4,559	8.6
Fife	428	544	520	544	568	4,543	8.0
Grampian	557	711	672	616	663	2,312	3.5
Lothian & Borders	800	869	886	901	870	3,812	4.4
Northern	565	623	524	564	537	1,349	2.5
Strathclyde	777	845	850	1,023	1,017	7,278	7.2
Tayside	514	542	615	609	642	3,415	5.3
Scotland	4,511	5,125	5,019	5,335	5,385	33,019	6.1

There were just under 5,400 Fol requests to the eight legacy police forces in 2012-13, 50 requests more than in 2011-12 and over 870 requests more than were received in 2008-09.

6 Notes on statistics

This section is intended to provide useful extra/background information about the statistics in the report.

6.1 Comparability and revisions to data

The indicators included in the SPPF have been changed, revised, updated and withdrawn since the first annual report was published, depending on how the framework has evolved over time and as the needs of the forces have changed. This does impact on the comparability of data over time, but wherever possible, data has been back revised to account for new definitions allowing for trend analysis to be made available where possible.

The data provided in this report are a snapshot of the data on force systems as at the time the data was extracted. It should be noted, therefore, that these are not final figures due to the ever changing nature of policing and the constant revision of data. Data will change over time as live systems are updated, new incidents come to light and others are reclassified. For this reason, the results in this report may vary from other ACPOS and Scottish Government publications and comparisons between the data reported here and the data contained within other publications, should be made with caution. In addition, although all forces attempt to provide results consistent with the technical notes, differences in practice and recording systems mean caution should be used when comparing results between forces.

The figures are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in live databases and are subject to variance in searching protocols between forces. Our standard practice is to incorporate revisions for previous years in the latest release when these protocols are changed.

6.2 Revisions to section youth crime indicator – section 3.4

As outlined in the SPPF Technical Notes published alongside this report, there are a number of known issues which affect the quality of this indicator. This means, for example, that direct comparison between the “Number of crime and offences committed by young people (8-17 year olds)” and the “Number of 8-17 year olds who have committed crimes and offences” cannot be made.

As a result of these quality issues a number of legacy forces have revised the number of children and young persons who have committed detected crimes and offences for this report.

For example, Strathclyde reported in the 2011-12 SPPF Annual Report that 30,045 children and young persons had committed detected crimes and offences in 2009-10. This has now been revised to 18,565 in this report, a 38 per cent reduction. Before 2012-13, legacy Strathclyde was using an internal standard counting convention for the number of youth offenders which counted a nominal youth offender each time they appeared on a Crime Report (CR). However, following clarification from ACPOS that the SPPF counting convention only required a nominal youth offender counted once each year, legacy Strathclyde data now comply with the ACPOS SPPF counting convention. The effect has been to significantly reduce the number of "youth offenders" counted for this indicator.

Central, Grampian, Lothian & Borders and Northern have also revised their figures for the number of recorded detected crimes and offences committed by children and young people and the number of children and young people who committed detected crimes and offences. Tables 3.4.1 to table 3.4.4 show the revised data for all five forces. While absolute numbers for these forces have changed this year (and historically), our analysis has found that the trends (nationally and by police force area) presented in the tables in this section this year are broadly consistent with the trends reported in the SPPF 2011-12 Annual Report.

6.3 New and altered legislation

Changes in legislation will affect the numbers presented in this report and trends over time. There have been no major legislative change throughout 2012-13 which impact on the comparability of the statistics. The most recent changes include:

On March 1 2012, the [Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#) was implemented. The Act introduced two new offences, offensive behaviour at football and threatening communications. These two offences are included in breach of peace etc. category in group 6 offences.

The [Sexual Offences \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#) came into force on 1 December 2010. The Act replaces a number of common law crimes with new statutory sexual offences. The new legislation will only apply to offences committed from 1 December 2010. Any offences committed prior to this date will be recorded using previous legislation. If the conduct occurred both prior to and after 1 December

2010 the appropriate offences under the old and legislation are recorded. Caution should therefore be taken when comparing Sexual offences with previous years.

There are some crimes, previously recorded under the Communications Act 2003, which will now be recorded under the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009.

On 6 October 2010, section 38 of the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) was implemented. This introduced a new statutory offence of threatening or abusive behaviour. Unlike the common law offence of breach of the peace, where case law has decreed that it is necessary to show a 'public element' to the conduct, there is no requirement in the new legislation to demonstrate the offending behaviour was in a public place.

Section 39 of the 2010 Act introduced the new offence of "Stalking". Formerly conduct which constitutes this new offence would also have been recorded under the common law offence of breach of the peace.

The offences of stalking and threatening and abusive behaviour are included in the breach of the peace etc. category throughout the bulletin. Caution should therefore be taken when comparing this category with previous years.

6.4 Estimated cost of data collection

Under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, the estimated costs of responding to statistical surveys and data collection are to be published.

The estimated marginal cost of compliance for supplying and validating the data for this bulletin (over and above the costs incurred by forces in production of these data for operational purposes) was at least £1,000. However, this is not the total cost incurred as not all of the eight legacy forces provided data to calculate an accurate marginal cost.

Details of the calculation methodology are available on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice website at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/costcalculation>.

6.5 Disclosure control

Some of the indicators included in the SPPF annual report contain potentially disclosive information, i.e. data that could potentially allow the identification of an

individual, directly or indirectly, with the result that some personal or otherwise sensitive information is disclosed.

As a result, some data included in the report has been suppressed in order to maintain the confidentiality of individuals. An asterisk (*) indicates where data has been suppressed, where the data refer to 5 or less individuals.

More information on disclosure control is available on the Scottish Government website at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/sdc>.

6.6 Developments made to indicators in this 2012-13 report

The SPPF Technical Notes 2012-13, published alongside this report, provides detailed descriptions for all amended indicators and miscellaneous changes made to the technical notes.

6.7 Symbols used in the report

The following symbols have been used in this report:

- Data not available
- * Potentially disclosive data
- N/A Not applicable

6.8 Rounding

Please note that throughout this report when calculated figures are included in tables, such as percentages or incidents per 10,000 population, they are rounded but when changes in these figures are calculated this is done using the unrounded figures. Therefore, as a result of rounding, the changes that are quoted in the commentary may differ from those values that would be found by calculating the changes directly from the data included in the tables. The sum of percentages in table totals and in the commentary may not equal the sum of constituent parts due to rounding.

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