**SCOTTISH POLICE
AUTHORITY**
ÙGHDARRAS POILIS NA H-ALBA

Agenda Item 2.1

Meeting	Policing Performance Committee
Date	18 September 2024
Location	Video Conference
Title of Paper	Quarterly Policing Performance Report – Quarter 1 2024/25
Presented By	Tom McMahon, Director of Strategy and Analysis
Recommendation to Members	For Discussion
Appendix Attached	Yes – Appendix A: 2024/25 Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report

PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to provide the Policing Performance Committee with an update in relation to Police Scotland's Performance at the end of Quarter 1 2024/25.

This paper will specifically provide a report in relation to:
Agenda item 2.1 – 2024/25 Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report.

Members are invited to discuss the content of this report.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Strategic planning arrangements for policing in Scotland are laid out in the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. The Scottish Police Authority (SPA) is responsible for developing a Strategic Police Plan for policing that reflects the Scottish Government's national outcomes, strategic police priorities and justice strategy.

1.2 Police Scotland is responsible for producing an Annual Police Plan (APP) that sets out the arrangements to deliver against the Strategic Police Plan.

1.3 As required by legislation, the SPA hold the Chief Constable to account for delivery against the strategic plan. This is done through scrutiny of Police Scotland's quarterly performance reports.

1.4 The Performance and Accountability Framework 2024/25 was introduced on 01 April 2024 by Police Scotland. This is the first report of this reporting cycle in support of this framework.

2. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE REPORT TOPIC

2.1 The Performance and Accountability Framework 2024/25 is aligned to Police Scotland's five strategic outcomes, underpinned by 15 strategic objectives as detailed in the Annual Police Plan.

2.2 Our operational focus in 2024/25 is on threat, harm, and risk, focusing on prevention, problem solving and proactivity, and looking after our hard-working officers and staff to enable our people to deliver our vital public service. We will work to strengthen community policing across Scotland and engage widely as we begin to change the way in which we prioritise and deliver services to focus in the right areas.

2.3 Our outcomes focused Performance Framework is linked to our strategic planning processes and aligns to the five Strategic Outcomes (Public Safety and Wellbeing; Needs of Local Communities; Confidence in Policing; Working Environment; Sustainable and Adaptable Service) as detailed in the 2024/25 Annual Police Plan.

2.4 The Chief Constable's Priorities are at the centre of our approach to performance. Our Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment provides the evidence base for our areas of highest Threat, Harm and Risk (Force Control Strategy), Annual Policing Plan and Performance Framework.

2.5 Our Values and Code of Ethics underpin our approach to performance management which is vital to maintain and strengthen public confidence and trust in the Service. Learning from others and sharing best practice is critical and we will benchmark with other relevant bodies where possible, using the PEEL Assessment Framework as appropriate.

2.6 The Measures of Progress form the basis of this quarterly report. We also highlight a performance focus on Young People and Violence; key insights on Road Fatalities and Nitazenes; a national insight on Drink, Drug Driving Offences; a local insight on Dumfries & Galloway Assaults on Police Officers; and Proactive/Preventative Policing sections on Missing Persons Investigations, Road Policing Campaigns and The Banking Protocol.

2.7 The 2024/25 Quarter 1 YTD report is presented with a balance of quantitative and qualitative data which continues to evolve.

2.8 A full copy of the 2024/25 Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report is provided at Appendix A.

2.9 This 2024/25 Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report is presented for discussion with members of the Policing Performance Committee.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

3.1 There are no financial implications in this report.

4. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no personnel implications in this report.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are no legal implications in this report.

6. REPUTATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 There are no reputational implications in this report.

7. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no social implications in this report.

8. COMMUNITY IMPACT

8.1   There are no community implications in this report.

9. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Equality data is provided where appropriate and available. Throughout the document we have highlighted any updates that are linked to our new Joint Equality Outcomes.

10. ENVIRONMENT IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no environmental implications in this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are invited to discuss the content of this report.

Police Scotland

Quarter 1
Year to Date
Performance

Report April to June 2024

POLICE SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe
POILEAS ALBA

Contents

This is the 2024/25 Quarter 1 performance report covering the period 01 April to 30 June 2024. All data is correct at the published date and was extracted at the start of July 2024. The data is extracted from Police Scotland internal systems which are dynamic and continuously updated as investigations progress.

This report contains the most up to date recorded crime data that was available at the start of July 2024 for Quarter 1 of the reporting year 2024/25. Further detailed Police Scotland Management Information can be found here: **https://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/what-we-do/how-we-are-performing/**

Introduction by the Deputy Chief Constable

The first quarter of 2024-25 highlights the varied nature of police work, with our officers responding to community needs on a daily basis.

With the introduction of the Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act, we have seen an expected increase in the number of hate incidents and hate crimes recorded compared to previous years. This was driven by a significant increase in the number of online reports received following the implementation of the Act and online reports have since reduced.

We also highlight our successful partnership working to reduce missing person reports and drive preventative measures around repeat missing persons.

The success of the Banking Protocol, which continues to be a significant prevention tool in the fight against fraud is welcomed. During this reporting period, 230 incidents were recorded and £1.14million worth of fraud prevented.

We recognise that the threat of becoming a victim of cybercrime remains ever present and our investment in our Policing in a Digital World programme is ongoing.

The report also outlines the ongoing work officers are doing alongside partners to reduce the tragedy and harm of road casualties, following a concerning increase in deaths recorded during this period, up from 29 to 44. Campaigns during the reporting period to support road safety education and enforcement include Operation Close Pass; the national seatbelt campaign and the fatal five campaign. Our prevention and enforcement work will continue as we strive to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on our roads.

These regular performance reports provide valuable insight into the increasingly complex nature of policing our dedicated and professional officers and staff deal with and how their work supports our strategic outcomes.

Bex Smith
Deputy Chief Constable Crime and Criminal Justice

Executive Summary

Introduction

This is the first Quarterly report of the 2024/25 performance cycle, reporting on our **Performance and Accountability Framework**. Our operational focus in 2024/25 is on threat, harm, and risk, focusing on prevention, problem solving and proactivity, and looking after our hard-working officers and staff to enable our people to deliver our vital public service. We will work to strengthen community policing across Scotland and engage widely as we begin to change the way in which we prioritise and deliver services to focus in the right areas.

Our outcomes focused Performance Framework is linked to our strategic planning processes and aligns to the Strategic Outcomes as detailed in the Annual Police Plan 2024/25, these being:

- **Public Safety and Wellbeing** – threats to public safety and wellbeing are resolved by a proactive and responsive police service

- **Needs of Local Communities** – the needs of local communities are addressed through effective service delivery

- **Confidence in Policing** – the public, communities and partners are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing

- **Working Environment** – our people are supported through a positive working environment, enabling them to serve the public

- **Sustainable and Adaptable Service** – Police Scotland is sustainable, adaptable and prepared for future challenges

The Chief Constable's Priorities are at the centre of our approach to performance. Our Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment provides the evidence base for our areas of highest Threat, Harm and Risk (Force Control Strategy), Annual Policing Plan and Performance Framework.

Our Values and Code of Ethics underpin our approach to performance management which is vital to maintain and strengthen public confidence and trust in the Service. Learning from others and sharing best practice is critical and we will benchmark with other relevant bodies where possible, using the PEEL Assessment Framework as appropriate. This report begins with review of overall crimes and offences before moving on to a performance focus taking a deep dive into young people and violence alongside key insights on road fatalities and Nitazenes.

Measures of Progress towards Strategic Outcomes - Insights and Exceptions follow with national/local insights and examples of good proactive/preventative policing during this quarter also identified and highlighted. These include:

Performance Focus
- **Young People and Violence**

Key Insights
- **Road Fatalities**
- **Nitazenes**

National Insights
- **Drink, Drug Driving Offences**

Local Insights
- **Dumfries & Galloway (V) Assaults on Officers**

Proactive/Preventative Policing
- **Missing Persons Investigations**
- **Road Policing Campaigns**
- **The Banking Protocol**

The crime and incident data tables show bar charts and sparklines within our reporting template. From June 2024, in line with Scottish Government, Police Scotland have realigned how we report crimes and offences using crime groups Group 1-8, the tables in this report reflect this change.

The period with the highest volume of crimes/incidents is highlighted in red in the bar chart sparkline.

The six-month sparklines cover the period January to June 2024 whilst the five-year sparklines cover Quarter 1 YTD from 2020/21 to 2024/25. Local insights include disaggregated data.

The following is a key to each of the 13 local policing divisions included in these comparisons:

Divisional Identification Key		
North Region	**East Region**	**West Region**
A - North East	C - Forth Valley	G - Greater Glasgow
D - Tayside	E - Edinburgh	U - Ayrshire
N - Highland & Islands	J - The Lothians & Scottish Borders	Q - Lanarkshire
	P - Fife	L - Argyll & West Dunbartonshire
		K - Renfrewshire & Inverclyde
		V - Dumfries & Galloway

This report will continue to help the SPA Board and the public to understand the complexities of delivering an effective police service, how we are evolving as a service, how we face the challenges of modern policing and ensure we are delivering performance in line with our organisational values.

Overall Crimes and Offences

The following table show management information relating to crimes and offences recorded by Police Scotland during Quarter 1 of 2024/25.

The following table shows recorded crimes and offences over the last five years by crime group including the overall total.

The total number of overall crimes and offences shows an increase compared to last year, up 4.2%, (5,068 more crimes and offences) and have also increased against the five year mean (up 3.9%, 4,757 more crimes and offences). This is driven by increases in Group 3, 7 and 8 crimes and offences.

Recorded YTD Comparison	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Five-Year Mean	2024/25	% Change PYTD	% Change Five-Year Mean
Group 1 Non-sexual crimes of violence	17,567	14,891	17,036	17,834	18,896	17,245	18,859	⬇ -0.2%	⬆ 9.4%
Group 2 Sexual crimes	3,454	3,006	3,866	3,690	3,904	3,584	3,864	⬇ -1.0%	⬆ 7.8%
Group 3 Crimes of dishonesty	28,567	22,218	22,039	26,122	26,909	25,171	28,475	⬆ 5.8%	⬆ 13.1%
Group 4 Damage and reckless behaviour	12,416	10,032	11,416	11,500	11,192	11,311	10,386	⬇ -7.2%	⬇ -8.2%
Group 5 Crimes against society	16,824	18,985	17,504	15,489	16,192	16,999	16,450	⬆ 1.6%	⬇ -3.2%
Group 6 Antisocial offences	15,954	16,529	15,438	14,147	12,971	15,008	13,780	⬆ 6.2%	⬇ -8.2%
Group 7 Miscellaneous offences	2,862	3,504	3,417	3,234	3,392	3,282	3,629	⬆ 7.0%	⬆ 10.6%
Group 8 Road traffic offences	31,812	26,901	32,746	28,391	28,502	29,670	31,583	⬆ 10.8%	⬆ 6.4%
Total Crimes and Offences	129,456	116,066	123,462	120,407	121,958	122,269.8	127,026	⬆ 4.2%	⬆ 3.9%

NOTE: As a result of changes to the application that captures our direct measures, 12,837 ticket offences were not automatically counted in the recorded/detected offence outputs. A manual adjustment has been made at the end of Quarter 1 to include these in the overall totals. Work is ongoing to resolve this issue.

This table shows the detection rate over the last five years by group including the overall detection rate. The overall detection rate, for all crimes and offences, is showing an increase compared to the previous year (up 5.1 percentage points) and also an increase compared to the five year mean (up 1.2 percentage points). Processes around detection rates are multi-faceted and complex.

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

Detection Rate YTD Comparison including Pentip	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Five-Year Rate	2024/25	% Point Change PYTD	% Point Change Five-Year Mean
Group 1 Non-sexual crimes of violence	68.1	75.9	66.7	67.3	65.3	68.4	68.0	⬆ 2.7	⬇ -0.4
Group 2 Sexual Crimes	53.0	56.6	55.9	54.7	55.4	55.1	57.0	⬆ 1.6	⬆ 1.9
Group 3 Crimes of Dishonesty	37.1	44.5	33.0	31.3	31.4	35.3	34.5	⬆ 3.1	⬇ -0.8
Group 4 Damage and reckless behaviour	27.9	36.7	29.9	27.7	27.7	29.8	**30.3**	⬆ 2.6	⬆ 0.5
Group 5 Crimes against society	91.7	87.2	90.6	91.9	89.2	90.0	91.6	⬆ 2.4	⬆ 1.6
Group 6 Antisocial offences	84.9	86.8	81.0	81.7	77.2	82.6	**80.2**	⬆ 3.0	⬇ -2.4
Group 7 Miscellaneous offences	64.8	62.2	62.9	64.5	62.4	63.3	**62.3**	⬇ -0.1	⬇ -1.0
Group 8 Road traffic offences	90.4	95.6	91.4	88.2	87.7	90.6	**87.7**	⬇ 0.0	⬇ -2.9
Overall Detect Rate	67.6	73.5	68.6	65.0	63.6	67.6	**68.8**	⬆ 5.1	⬆ 1.2

Benchmarking Overall Total of Reported Crimes

The most recent police-recorded crime statistics for England and Wales, covering the 2023/24 period (April 2023 to March 2024), indicated a 1% decrease in reported crimes. In contrast, when benchmarked to Police Scotland's data for the same period, reported crimes increased by 4% compared from the previous year.

Performance Focus

Deep Dive: Young People and Violence

Further analysis of violent crime and threatening or abusive behaviour involving young people has been undertaken since that present in the 2023/24 Quarter 4 report.

Key findings include:

- Of the 13,695 violent crimes recorded last year (financial year 2023/24) where a young person was identified as an accused, the majority (63.2%) were common assaults and a further 31.7% were for threatening or abusive behaviour. These two crime types account for 19 out of 20 of violent crimes where a young person has been identified as an accused.

- Approximately two-thirds of the accused were male, compared to one-third female. Complainers for these violent crimes, however, were more likely to be female (55%) than male.

- There is a sharp rise in the number of young people accused of violent crimes from the age of 11 to the age of 14, followed by reduced numbers between 15-17 and then a slight rise again for 18 year olds.

Number of Violent Crimes for which a Young Person was Accused - 2023/24
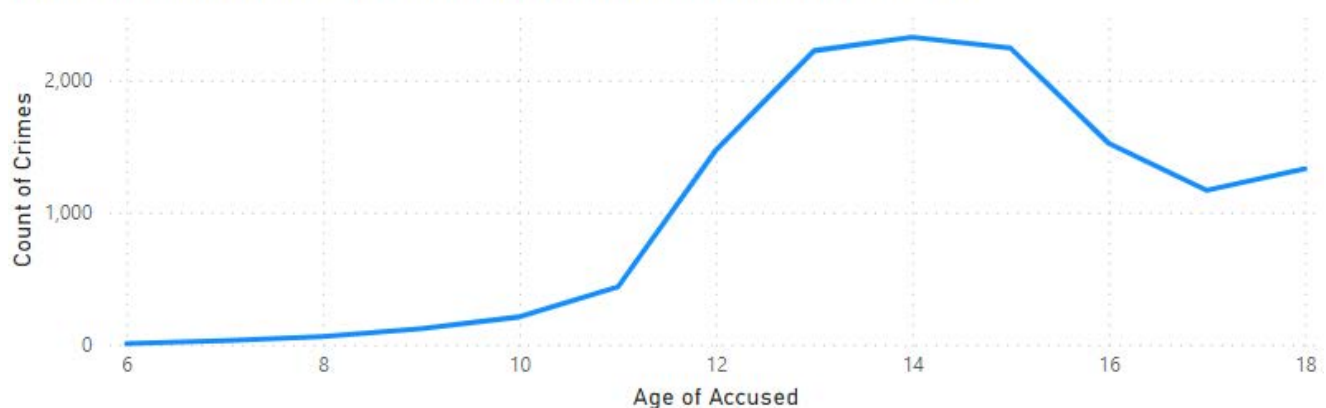
- The age of complainers of violent crimes for which a young person has been accused rises sharply between 11 and 14 years-old. The number of complaints by age then decreases between 15 and 20 after which it shows increases again slightly for complainers above 30 years of age.

Age of Complainer for Violent Crimes for which a Young Person is Accused - 2023/24
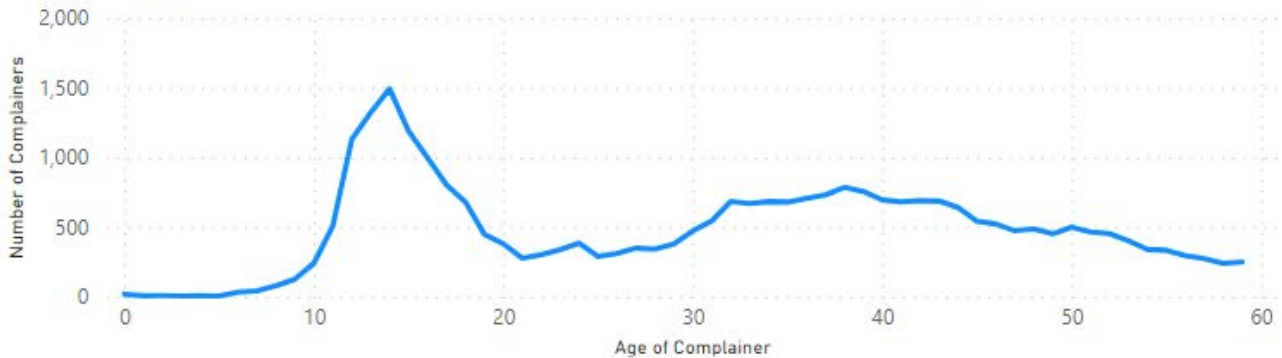

- Just over a quarter of these crimes are committed in an open space, and just under a quarter in residential schools/accommodation. The third most likely location is educational premises which account for approximately 10% of youth-accused violent crime where a location-type is identified.
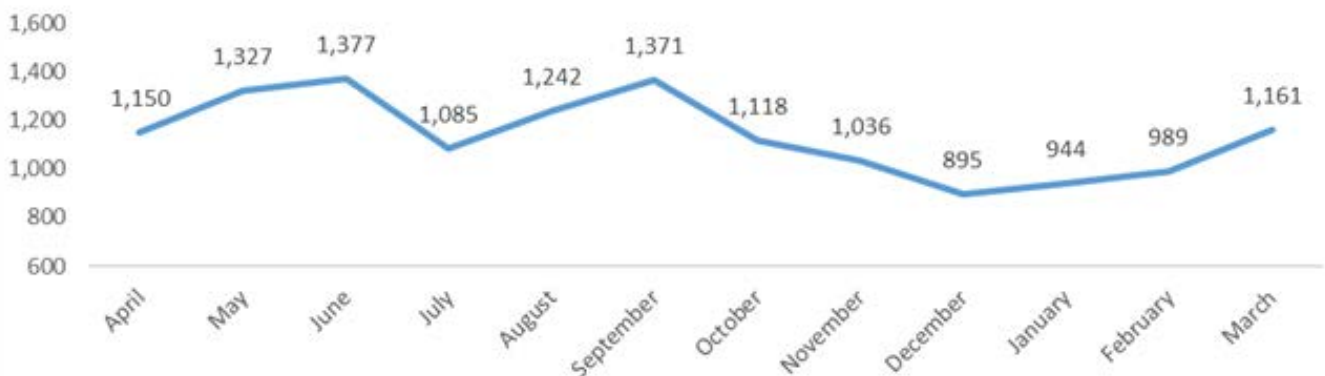
2024/25: OFFENDERS UNDER 18 BY LOCUS TYPE
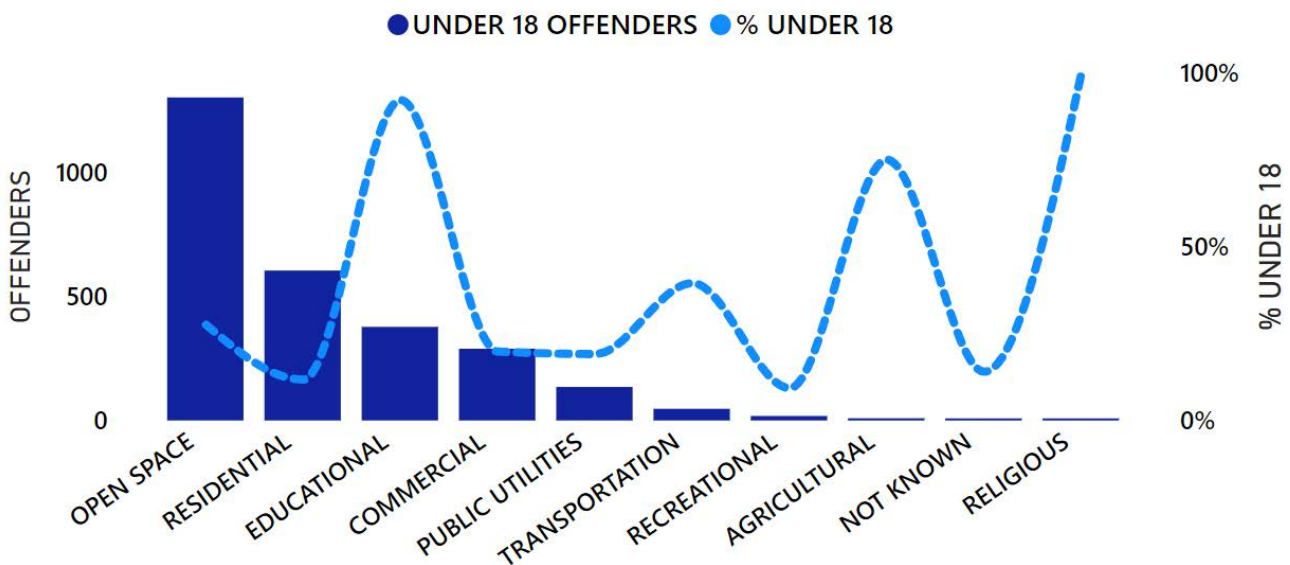
- Greater Glasgow and Lanarkshire divisions saw the highest volume of youth-accused violent crimes during the year, however North East, Lothian & Borders and Fife divisions saw the highest volume of school-based offending.

Number of Violent Crimes with a young person identified as accused - total and education premises - 2023/24
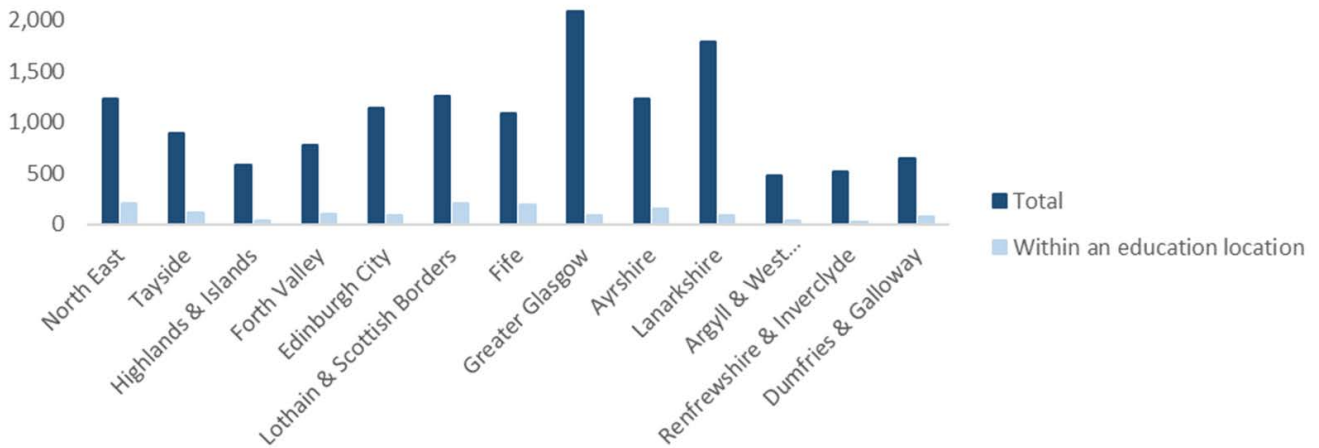
- Peak months for violence where young people have been identified as the accused are May, June and September. This is likely due to the combined factor of good weather making public spaces busier, and school term-times. July, for example, sees the lowest level of youth-accused violent crime between the months of April and October.

Violent crimes where a young person has been identified as an accused by month 2023/24

April 1,150 | May 1,327 | June 1,377 | July 1,085 | August 1,242 | September 1,371 | October 1,118 | November 1,036 | December 895 | January 944 | February 989 | March 1,161

- Approximately 5% of these crimes had a marker relating to the presence of weapons – this can include crimes where a weapon may be present but has not actually have been used to cause injury to another person. Where a weapon was identifiable, the most common was knife (38.9% of crimes with an identifiable weapon) followed by blunt objects (16.4%) and bottles (14.0%).

- 1,920 young people were identified as having committed more than one violent crime within the 2023/24 financial year – this was 22% of all the young people accused of violent crimes.

- Of these repeat offenders, 205 (2.3%) were accused of 5 or more violent crimes in the year

- 22 (0.3%) were accused of 10 or more violent crimes.

Analysis and collaboration with key partners is ongoing in relation to this issue.

Police Scotland's Children and Young People (CYP) Unit co-located with the Scottish Prevention Hub at the Edinburgh Futures Institute, University of Edinburgh.

This national partnership between Public Health Scotland, Police Scotland, and the Edinburgh Futures Institute at Edinburgh University, is taking a whole-systems approach focused on primary prevention, to impact on wellbeing inequalities in Scotland. This will be achieved by bringing together research, policy, evidence and practice to:

- Utilise data, evidence and insights to promote and deliver a collective approach - including the scoping of a live common data platform for Scotland for health, justice, local authority and education data.

- Develop research strategies including building and extending of existing network. Shape a national repository and toolkits to inform what works evidence (in all its forms) - data, evidence and insights. (e.g. practical interventions) for local or national action on identified issues and challenges.

- Build capability and capacity for complex collaboration - continuing to scope leadership development landscape in Scotland to assess gaps and opportunities for building the capacity and capability for whole systems working.

- Transform learning experiences through sharing, inspiring and empowering - developing a learning network and a variety of educational products to transform learning experiences for leaders and future leaders across the system.

The needs and views of children will be considered at the forefront of any approach to this concern, ensuring a child's rights approach is taken, in conformity with the UNCRC (Implementation) (Scotland) Act 2024.

The implementation of Child's Rights Impact Assessments is progressing to ensure all policies and strategies have a recorded assessment of how they impact on children's rights.

Key Insight: Road Fatalities

Police Scotland is working with partners towards the Road Safety Framework to 2030. The Framework sets out a vision for Scotland to have the best road safety performance in the world by 2030 and an ambitious long term goal where no one is seriously injured or killed on our roads by 2050. The Framework builds on what has already been achieved here in Scotland over the last decade. It sets out new strategic outcomes for road safety, built around the safe system approach, coupled with a comprehensive performance management system to monitor progress.

For the first time, mode specific targets are being created to focus attention by partners on priority areas. Transport Scotland will also establish new Local Partnership Forums to expand and grow the connections between national and local road safety across Scotland.

The following table provides the 2030 target reductions, the reductions achieved in 2023 (against the 2014/18 figure adjusted statistical baseline), and an indication whether or not the reductions achieved are tracking those sought under the framework.

Scottish Road Safety Targets 2030	Target reduction	2023 reduction	Currently on track?
People killed	-50%	-11%	No
People seriously injured	-50%	-29%	Yes
Children (aged < 16) killed	-60%	-23%	No
Children (aged < 16) seriously injured	-60%	-33%	No

Note: Extracted from Transport Scotland's Key Reported Road Casualties Scotland 2023, which notes 'Statistics in this publication are provisional. Final figures will be published within Reported Road Casualties Scotland in October 2024. Figures may change as a result of late returns and amendments to the data. These changes are likely to be small.'

In May of Quarter 1 2024/25 there was a significant increase in the number of fatalities on Scotland's roads, with 21 recorded fatalities compared to seven in April and 16 in June.

Some of these fatalities are still being investigated for possible medical or other related causes and may subsequently be removed from official figures.

Car drivers and motorcycle riders accounted for six fatalities each during this month, with five pedestrians also killed. Over the course of this quarter the Highlands and Islands Division have accounted for the highest number of fatalities (nine; 20.5% of total).

Seven of these fatalities have been car drivers/passengers and two motorcycle riders.

The other northern Scotland divisions (the North East and Tayside) have recorded six and five fatalities respectively.
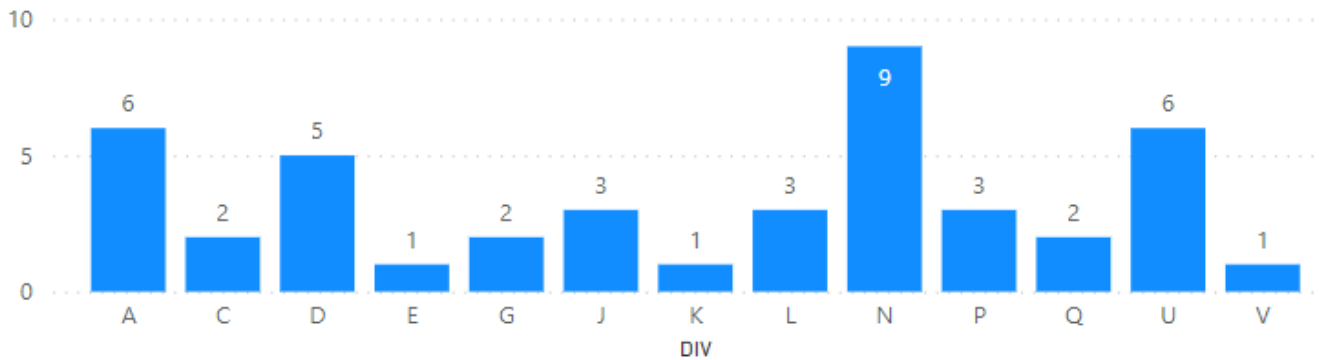
In combating road deaths Police Scotland runs campaigns throughout the year. The Fatal Five Campaign and National Seatbelt Campaign have recently concluded and other campaigns, such as Driver Engagement North and the Motorcycle Safety Campaign are ongoing.

These campaigns allow us to direct resources to vulnerable road user groups and priority locations to improve road safety, with the results being analysed to improve their effectiveness. The full details of these and other campaigns is provided in the **Road Policing Section**.

Key Insight: Nitazenes

Nitazenes are synthetic opioids which have been recovered in Scotland and across the UK.

Scotland currently is disproportionately impacted per head of population regarding nitazene/xylazine related deaths in the UK. Nitazenes have been detected across Scotland in a variety of drug preparations and in fatalities. Their prevalence is currently low, and their significance in fatalities is unclear. Forensic Services support the work of Public Health Scotland through the Rapid Action Drug Alerts and Response (RADAR) who published an alert about Nitazene-type drugs in January 2023.

The majority of nitazenes are manufactured in China and were first detected in European drug markets in 2019 and in Scotland in 2021. Public Health Scotland advise that the drug has been detected in numerous locations throughout Scotland and is several hundred times more potent than heroin and 20 times more potent than other synthetic opioids like fentanyl.

This means that a very small quantity is required to create the desired effect, with a high risk of respiratory problems, depression and death. The drug is also administered in various different ways. Nitazenes are found to be commonly mixed with other drugs, including heroin.

The potency of nitazenes increases the risk of overdose by users seeking higher strength drugs, with many unaware of the presence of the nitazenes within their supply. Police Scotland is working alongside partner agencies to tackle the threat posed to our communities by all drugs, including nitazenes.

This includes improving information sharing between Public Health Scotland, Scottish Ambulance Service, and Police Scotland regarding non-fatal overdoses. Analysis of this data will improve resource allocation and the introduction of a more effective and efficient referral pathway enabling appropriate partner intervention and support.

Through the carrying of naloxone by all officers, promoting support services to people with addiction and their families, and our public health approach in substance harm and prevention we aim to better the lives of people with addiction and safeguard them from harmful drugs such as nitazene.

Police Scotland are continually working to establish the source of nitazenes, routes of importations, confirming adulteration points and determining whether there is a co-ordinated supply of these prohibited substances into Scotland.

Performance Framework Outcomes and Objectives

The following is a summary of the strategic outcomes and objectives contained within the Annual Police Plan 2024/25.

Outcomes	Outcomes Objectives
Threats to public safety and wellbeing are resolved by a proactive and responsive police service	- Keep people safe in the physical and digital world - Design services jointly to tackle complex public safety and wellbeing challenges - Support policing through proactive prevention
The needs of local communities are addressed through effective service delivery	- Understand our communities and deliver the right mix of services to meet their needs - Support our communities through a blend of local and national expertise - Support the changing nature of communities
The public, communities and partners are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing	- Embed the ethical and privacy considerations that are integral to policing and protection into every aspect of the service - Protect the public and promote wellbeing across Scotland by providing services that are relevant, accessible and effective - Work with local groups and public, third and private sector organisations to support our communities
Our people are supported through a positive working environment, enabling them to serve the public	- Prioritise wellbeing and keep our people safe, well equipped and protected - Support our people to be confident leaders, innovative, active contributors and influencers - Support our people to identify with and demonstrate Police Scotland values and have a strong sense of belonging
Police Scotland is sustainable, adaptable and prepared for future challenges	- Use innovative approaches to accelerate our capacity and capability for effective service delivery - Commit to making a positive impact through outstanding environmental sustainability - Support operational policing through the appropriate digital tools and delivery of best value

Evidencing progress towards our outcomes

Gathering our data, narrative and insights together provides us with an evidence base that demonstrates how we are achieving our outcomes

Measures of Progress towards Strategic Outcomes – Insights and Exceptions

Strategic Outcome 1

Threats to public safety and wellbeing are resolved by a proactive and responsive police service.

Objectives:

- Keep people safe in the physical and digital world
- Design services jointly to tackle complex public safety and wellbeing challenges
- Support policing through proactive prevention

All data is classed as Management Information and is not considered official statistics. All data is sourced from Police Scotland internal systems.

Violent Crime

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Overall Violent Crime	17,203	17,141	⬇ -0.4%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Overall Violent Crime	15,971.2	17,141	⬆ 7.3%	
Recorded Detection Rate Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Overall Violent Crime	67.2%	69.5%	⬆ 2.3%	

Note: Overall violent crime is comprised of murder, culpable homicide (common law), attempted murder, serious assault, robbery, common assault and common assault (of emergency worker).

Common assaults account for 91.8% of overall violent crime, meaning that this crime type is the primary driver behind overall violent crime trends. The slight decrease from last year, larger increase from the five year mean and increase in detection rate for overall violent crime outlined in the table above are all echoed in the common assault figures.

There have been fifteen homicides recorded during the quarter, two fewer than last year and three fewer than the five year average. Attempted murders and serious assaults have also decreased. Robberies, of which 477 crimes have been recorded during the quarter, were at their highest level for the period since 2011.

Despite the increased numbers of robberies this period, many of the key elements of this crime type have not changed. The majority of robberies continue to be committed by unemployed males against other male victims, with personal effects, particularly clothing and alcohol, remaining some of the most commonly stolen types of property being targeted. Urban and deprived areas constitute most mapped instances of robbery.

Whilst the majority of robberies do not involve weapons, there has been a slight increase in the likelihood of weapons being used in this crime type, with around one crime in ten recorded as involving a weapon, most commonly knives.

Almost 40% of crime reports detail violent physical action towards the victim, most commonly punching, grabbing or kicking. There has been an increase in the likelihood of robberies involving physical violence, although the extent and seriousness of injuries resulting from robberies has not increased.

Despite an increase in the total number of stolen property items, the estimated value of stolen property has decreased from approximately £123,000 last year to £94,000 this year.

Cities, particularly Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee, are the most likely places for robberies to take place. While Glasgow saw the largest volume of robbery crimes recorded, Dundee saw the highest rate for robberies when population levels were considered.

Non Sexual Crimes of Violence (Group 1)

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Non Sexual Crimes of Violence (Group 1)	18,896	18,859	⬇ -0.2%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Non Sexual Crimes of Violence (Group 1)	17,242.0	18,859	⬆ 9.4%	
Recorded Detection Rate Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Non Sexual Crimes of Violence (Group 1)	65.3%	68.0%	⬆ 2.7%	

While common assaults now account for the majority (83.7%) of group 1 crime, trends within a number of crime types not counted as part of overall violent crime above continue to impact on non-sexual crimes of violence.

While threats & extortion continue to be recorded in higher levels than they historically would, this period saw the first decrease compared to the previous year since changes to recording standards effecting the recording of crimes being committed from outside the UK took effect in 2020. Due to the difficult nature in detecting these types of crime, the reduction in numbers has helped improve the group 1 detection rate which increased from 65.3% for this period last year to 68.0% for this period.

There has also been an increase in the number of cruel and unnatural treatment of children crimes recorded. While some of this is connected to investigations into non-recent crimes, a large part of the increase comes from multiple crimes and/or multiple victims being recorded within a small number of residences across multiple police divisions.

Recent crimes tend to involve parental neglect and/or custody issues, with the presence of drugs and/or alcohol also noted in several cases.

Stalking crimes have also seen an increase this quarter compared to last year and the period's five year average. 256 crimes of stalking have been recorded between April and June 2024 which represents an increase of 24.3% from last year and an increase of 19.4% from the five year mean.

Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 offences are also recorded under group 1. Quarter 1 saw both domestic abuse of female (563 crimes) and domestic abuse of male (30 crimes) at their highest levels for this period since the legislation was implemented.

Public Protection – Equality Outcome 4

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Group 2 Sexual Crime	3,904	3,864	⬇ -1.0%	
Group 2 Sexual Crime - Recent	3,001	2,857	⬇ -4.8%	n/a
Group 2 Sexual Crime - Non Recent	903	1,007	⬆ 11.5%	n/a
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Group 2 Sexual Crime	3,584.0	3,864	⬆ 7.8%	
Group 2 Sexual Crime - Recent	2,700.8	2,857	⬆ 5.8%	
Group 2 Sexual Crime - Non Recent	883.2	1,007	⬆ 14.0%	
Recorded Detection Rate/Proportion Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Group 2 Sexual Crime Detection Rate	55.4%	57.0%	⬆ 1.6%	
Group 2 Sexual Crime - Proportion Recent	76.9%	73.9%	⬇ -3.0%	
Group 2 Sexual Crime - Proportion Non Recent	23.1%	26.1%	⬆ 3.0%	

Note: Detection rate comparison used for Group 2 Sexual Crime. Proportion comparison used for Group 2 Sexual Crime – Recent and Group 2 Sexual Crime – Non Recent.

Overall sexual crime noted a slight decrease compared to last year, down 1.0%, (40 fewer crimes) but increased against the five year mean (up 7.8%, 280 more crimes).

The detection rate of overall sexual crime is 57.0%, an increase of 1.6 percentage points against last year.

Non recent sexual crime continues to increase with the proportion of non-recent sexual crime recorded increasing from 23.1% last year to 26.1% during the reporting period this year.

Rape

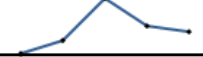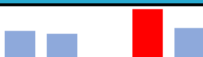| Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Rape Crime	618	705	⬆ 14.1%	
Rape Crime - Recent	368	413	⬆ 12.2%	n/a
Rape Crime - Non Recent	250	292	⬆ 16.8%	n/a
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Rape Crime	584.0	705	⬆ 20.7%	
Rape Crime - Recent	344.0	413	⬆ 20.1%	
Rape Crime - Non Recent	240.0	292	⬆ 21.7%	
Recorded Detection Rate/Proportion Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Rape Crime Detection Rate	48.9%	53.2%	⬆ 4.3%	
Rape Crime - Proportion Recent	59.5%	58.6%	⬇ -0.9%	
Rape Crime - Proportion Non Recent	40.5%	41.4%	⬆ 0.9%	

Note: Detection rate comparison used for Rape Crime. Proportion comparison used for Rape Crime - Recent and Rape Crime - Non Recent.

Rapes reported to Police Scotland increased during Quarter 1 compared to last year (up 14.1%, 87 more crimes) and increased against the five-year mean (up 20.7%, 121 more crimes).

Rape of a female over 16 noted the greatest increase and is the driver behind the overall increase in rape.

Child Sexual Abuse (online)

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Online Child Sexual Abuse Crime	558	516	⬇ -7.5%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Online Child Sexual Abuse Crime	489.6	516	⬆ 5.4%	
Recorded Detection Rate Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Online Child Sexual Abuse Crime	62.9%	67.8%	⬆ 4.9%	

Online child sexual abuse crimes decreased compared to the same period last year (down 7.5%, 42 crimes) but increased against the five-year mean (up 5.4%, 27 crimes).

The number of online child sexual abuse crimes recorded each month from April to June have been relatively static.

Overall, the detection rate for online child sexual abuse is 67.8%, an increase compared to last year (62.9% and the five year mean (64.9%).

Child Sexual Abuse (online) – Crime Types

All classifications of online child sexual abuse noted an increase compared to last year, except for grooming, communicating indecently male and female under 13, and taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children (from Apr 2011).

Grooming of children for the purposes of sexual offences decreased by one crime compared to last year and by four crimes against the five-year mean.

The number of communicating indecently with male / female under 13 crimes are down 32.6% (31 crimes) compared to last year and also down slightly against the five year mean. Taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children (from Apr 2011) decreased by 20.3% (38 crimes) against the previous year and note a small decrease against the five-year mean.

Domestic Abuse

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change		Six-Month Sparkline
Domestic Abuse Incidents	15,613	16,405	⬆	5.1%	
Domestic Abuse Crime	9,189	10,070	⬆	9.6%	
Domestic Abuse of Female (DASA)	439	563	⬆	28.2%	
Domestic Abuse of Male (DASA)	18	30	⬆	66.7%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	Five-Year Mean	YTD	% Change		Five-Year Sparkline
Domestic Abuse Incidents	15,781.6	16,405	⬆	4.0%	
Domestic Abuse Crime	9,705.4	10,070	⬆	3.8%	
Domestic Abuse of Female (DASA) - (3 Year Mean)	406.8	563	⬆	38.4%	
Domestic Abuse of Male (DASA) - (3 Year Mean)	21.2	30	⬆	41.5%	
Recorded Detection Rate/Proportion Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Point Change		Five-Year Sparkline
Domestic Abuse Incidents - Proportion Crimes	42.4%	39.7%	⬇	-2.7%	
Domestic Abuse Crime Detection Rate	63.4%	61.5%	⬇	-1.9%	
Domestic Abuse of Female (DASA) Detection Rate	72.7%	71.9%	⬇	-0.8%	
Domestic Abuse of Male (DASA) Detection Rate	55.6%	53.3%	⬇	-2.3%	

Police Scotland has moved to a new single national crime recording system (National Unifi), which is capable of recording domestic related crimes. Previously due to limitations in legacy crime recording systems domestic crime was recorded and counted in Vulnerable Person Database. Therefore, from 01 April 2024 all crime data (including domestic abuse) will come from the same system.

An example of the differences in methodology is provided as follows.

National Unifi Methodology: count of crimes when Crime Type is Domestic Abuse of Male/Female OR crime contains a domestic aggravator:

- " Domestic Abuse",

- " Domestic Abuse Statutory Aggravation",

- " Domestic Abuse Statutory Aggravation Involving A Child

VPD Methodology: count of incident charge when VPD record contains a domestic aggravator.

Domestic crimes have increased compared to last year, up 9.6% (881 crimes) and against the five year mean (up 3.8%, 365 crimes). Domestic incidents also noted an increase, up 5.1% (792 incidents) against last year and up 4.0% (624 incidents) against the five-year mean.

Overall DASA crimes increased by 29.8% (136 crimes) with DASA of a female increasing by 124 crimes and DASA of a male increasing by 12 crimes compared to last year.

One domestic homicide has been recorded since April 2024.

Drugs Harm/Supply

Naloxone Administrations

The national rollout of Naloxone to all operational officers, up to and including the rank of Inspector, concluded on 31 August 2023. Funding for 2024/25 has been approved by Scottish Government and provided to local NHS Health Boards. Local Policing divisions have been advised accordingly to permit maintenance of Naloxone stocks. At the time of writing there have been 538 naloxone administrations by Police Scotland.

Figures for the number of naloxone administration by Police Scotland month-by-month during 2023 and 2024 are as follows:

Naloxone Administrations 2023 - 2024
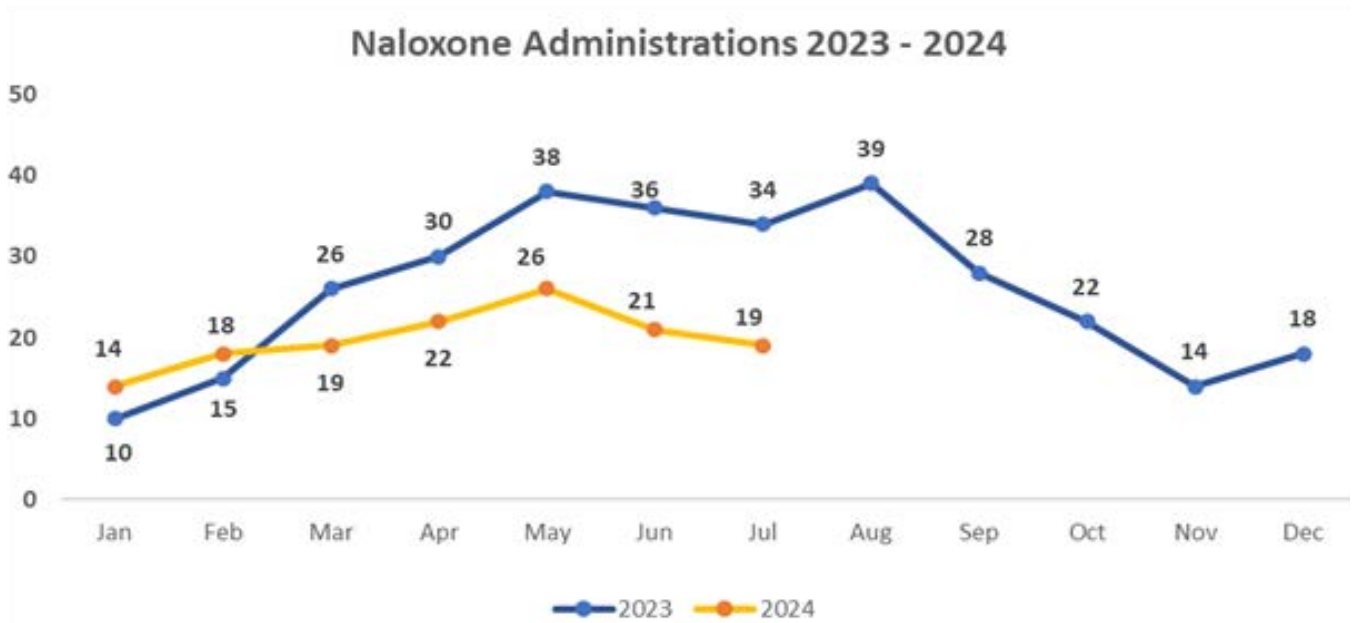
Drug Related Death Dashboard

The latest Scottish Government Drug Related Deaths (DRD) dashboard was published on 11 June 2024. During the period January to March 2024, Police Scotland recorded 320 suspected drug deaths.

There were 1,219 suspected drug deaths over the 12 months to March 2024, 10% (114) more than the 12 months to March 2023.

Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCG's)

Serious Organised Crime Group Mapping (SOCGM) is a tool used by law enforcement in Scotland to map the characteristics of the individuals and groups that are known through intelligence and operational activity.

The figures below are reflective of the SOCGM picture in Scotland as at 2024/25 Quarter 1.

The number of mapped operations has increased by three since 2023/24 Quarter 4 and now stands at 108. The number of individuals being investigated by police and partners in Scotland has decreased by 1.7% to 1,686.

Between Quarter 4 2023/24 and Quarter 1 2024/25, 31 mapped operations experienced a decrease in their risk score, 21 an increase in risk score and 34 mapped operations experienced no change in score. During this Quarter, eight mapped operations were archived at the SOCG Management Board (SOCGMB) as a result of successful operational activity.

The archived SOCGs had been involved in drugs, human trafficking (labour exploitation), violence and cybercrime.

Proceeds of Crime

Mechanism	Amount
Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) – Year to date figures for POCA represent those provided to COPFS and CRU for consideration of confiscation and forfeiture	£9,699,768
Confiscations Orders	£2,445,154
Civil Recoveries Unit	£1,747,069

Disruption Activity

Since the start of 2024, Police Scotland officers have seized illegal drugs, including thousands of cannabis plants which, if sold, would have an estimated street value of more than £10 million.

Officers have discovered large-scale cannabis cultivations across the country, the most significant in Greenock, Paisley, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Inverness, being grown in vacated industrial units and empty shops.

The following are some examples of the work our officers have carried out in the current Quarter.

April 2024

- On 02 April officers searched a premises in Townhead, Glasgow and recovered cannabis with an estimated street value of £259,600. A 33-year-old male was arrested and charged in connection.

- Drugs with an estimated street value of £426,000 were recovered on 19 April following a vehicle stop near Lesmahagow. A 34-year-old male was arrested and charged in connection with the recovery.

- A man was arrested and charged with drug offences on 26 April after officers stopped a vehicle near Baillieston. Cannabis with an estimated street value of £286,000 was recovered along with £10,000 in cash.

- On 08 April 2024 a confiscation order was granted for the sum of £1,092,920 against a significant member of a known SOCG. The male was arrested in April 2020 following large quantities of cash being recovered from linked Glasgow properties. The male subsequently pled guilty to money laundering charges allowing the confiscation process to proceed.

May 2024

- Three people were arrested and charged after heroin with an estimated street value of £199,000 was recovered within a flat in Edinburgh on 07 May.

- Cannabis, both herbal and plants, was recovered in Edinburgh on 08 May and a male was arrested and charged. The drugs have an estimated street value of £303,000.

- Cocaine with an estimated street value of around £1.35 million, along with other drug related equipment, were recovered in Glasgow on 23 May. Three men have been arrested and charged in connection.

- Over 1,300 cannabis plants with an estimated street value of between £265,000 and £796,000 were seized at an industrial unit near Cumnock on 23 May.

June 2024

- On 06 June officers seized cocaine with an estimated street value of £1.8 million from a property in Robroyston, Glasgow. A 38-year-old male was arrested and charged in connection.

- Cannabis with an estimated street value of £500,000 was recovered from a vehicle on 15 June. The vehicle was stopped on the M74 near Lesmahagow and a 43-year-old male was arrested and charged in connection.

- Cannabis plants with an estimated street value of £240,000 were recovered from a property in Aberdeen on 27 June. A 24-year-old male was arrested and charged in connection.

Missing Persons

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Missing Persons Investigations	4,806	3,878	⬇ -19.3%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing Previously	1,469	1,112	⬇ -24.3%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from NHS	381	347	⬇ -8.9%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from RCH	924	747	⬇ -19.2%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from Foster Care	152	73	⬇ -52.0%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Mental Health Marker	1,449	1,194	⬇ -17.6%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Missing Persons Investigations	4,163.8	3,878	⬇ -6.9%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing Previously	1,297.8	1,112	⬇ -14.3%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from NHS	370.8	347	⬇ -6.4%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from RCH	809.6	747	⬇ -7.7%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from Foster Care	104.2	73	⬇ -29.9%	
Missing Persons Investigations - Mental Health Marker	1,316.0	1,194	⬇ -9.3%	
Proportion YTD Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Six-Month Sparkline**
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing Previously	30.5%	28.8%	⬇ -1.7%	n/a
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from NHS	7.9%	9.0%	⬆ 1.1%	n/a
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from RCH	19.2%	19.3%	⬆ 0.1%	n/a
Missing Persons Investigations - Missing from Foster Care	3.2%	1.9%	⬇ -1.3%	n/a
Missing Persons Investigations - Mental Health Marker	30.2%	30.8%	⬆ 0.6%	n/a

The number of missing person investigations has significantly decreased by 947 (down 19.7%) compared to the same period last year. The number of repeat missing persons and the number of investigations with a mental health marker have all decreased compared to the same period last year and from the five-year mean. This quarter has recorded the third lowest number of missing persons in the last three years.

There has been a gradual increase in missing persons from the previous two quarters; an increase of 210 more missing persons than the previous quarter and an increase of 308 from Quarter 3 2023/24.

The notable decreases can be found when considering what 'type' of person goes missing. Care Experienced Young People (253 less, down 20.1%), and Child (355 less, down 20.9%) are recording the most significant decreases compared to the same period last year.

When considering where people go missing from, it remains that most people go missing from their home address.

This has decreased from the previous year to date along with all other missing from locations.

Foster Care Address has recorded the highest percentage decrease from the previous year to date (79 less, down 52.0%) followed by Residential Childrens Houses (177 less, down 19.2%).

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Fife and City of Edinburgh Divisions

The Majority of Divisions have recorded decreases in missing persons investigations compared to the previous year to date with Fife and City of Edinburgh recording the largest decreases.

Police led partnership engagement has positively impacted in the reduction of missing persons reports especially from NHS premises and care establishments, this is particularly evident in the City of Edinburgh and Fife divisions. Best practice shared between policing divisions and partners is also impacting on the quality of return home interviews, which in turn feeds a preventative measures approach, impacting positively for repeated missing persons or those in need of an intervention or support to improve their wellbeing outcomes.

Road Safety

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Road Safety - People Killed	29	44	⬆ 51.7%	
Road Safety - People Seriously Injured	493	366	⬇ -25.8%	
Road Safety - People Slightly Injured	939	651	⬇ -30.7%	
Road Safety - Children Killed	2	1	⬇ -50.0%	
Road Safety - Children Seriously Injured	41	27	⬇ -34.1%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Road Safety - People Killed	28.0	44	⬆ 57.1%	
Road Safety - People Seriously Injured	407.4	366	⬇ -10.2%	
Road Safety - People Slightly Injured	942.8	651	⬇ -31.0%	
Road Safety - Children Killed	1.0	1	➡ 0.0%	
Road Safety - Children Seriously Injured	37.4	27	⬇ -27.8%	

In the current period there has been an increase of 15 (up 51.7%) fatalities compared to the previous year.

The number of children killed has decreased by one, and there have been decreases in the number of people seriously and slightly injured (127 fewer, down 25.8% and 288 fewer, down 30.7% respectively). It should be noted that at the time of writing some of those killed in the current figures are being investigated for medical or other causational factors and may be removed from total figures.

The Scottish Government recently published the fatality and injury statistics for the year 2023. These were:

- 155 fatalities in 2023 compared to 171 in 2022, a decrease of 16 (9%).

- 1,930 seriously injured in 2023 compared to 1,778 in 2022, an increase of 152 (9%).

- 5,788 overall casualties in 2023 compared to 5,630 in 2022, an increase of 158 (3%).

In May this year the Cabinet Secretary for Transport, alongside the publishing of the casualty figures, reaffirmed the Scottish Government's commitment to attain road safety targets and to achieve the Vision Zero goal of no-one being seriously injured or killed on Scotland's roads by 2050.
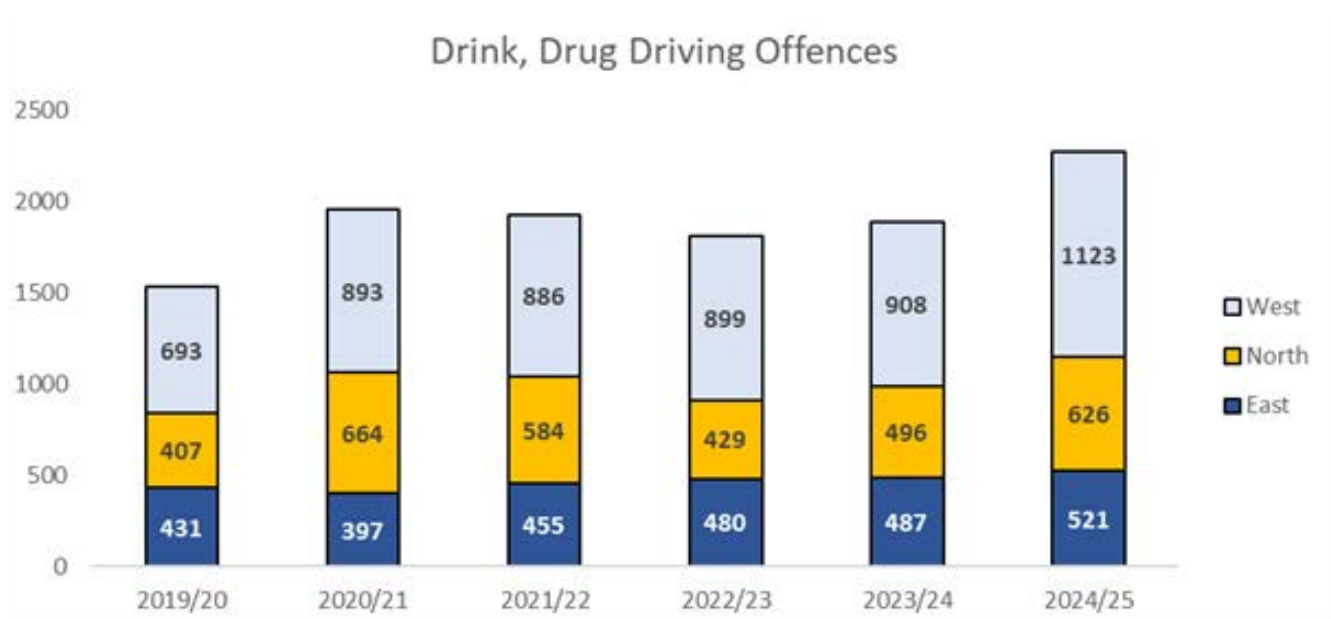
Key Insight: Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen above monthly upper control limit in April and May 2024.
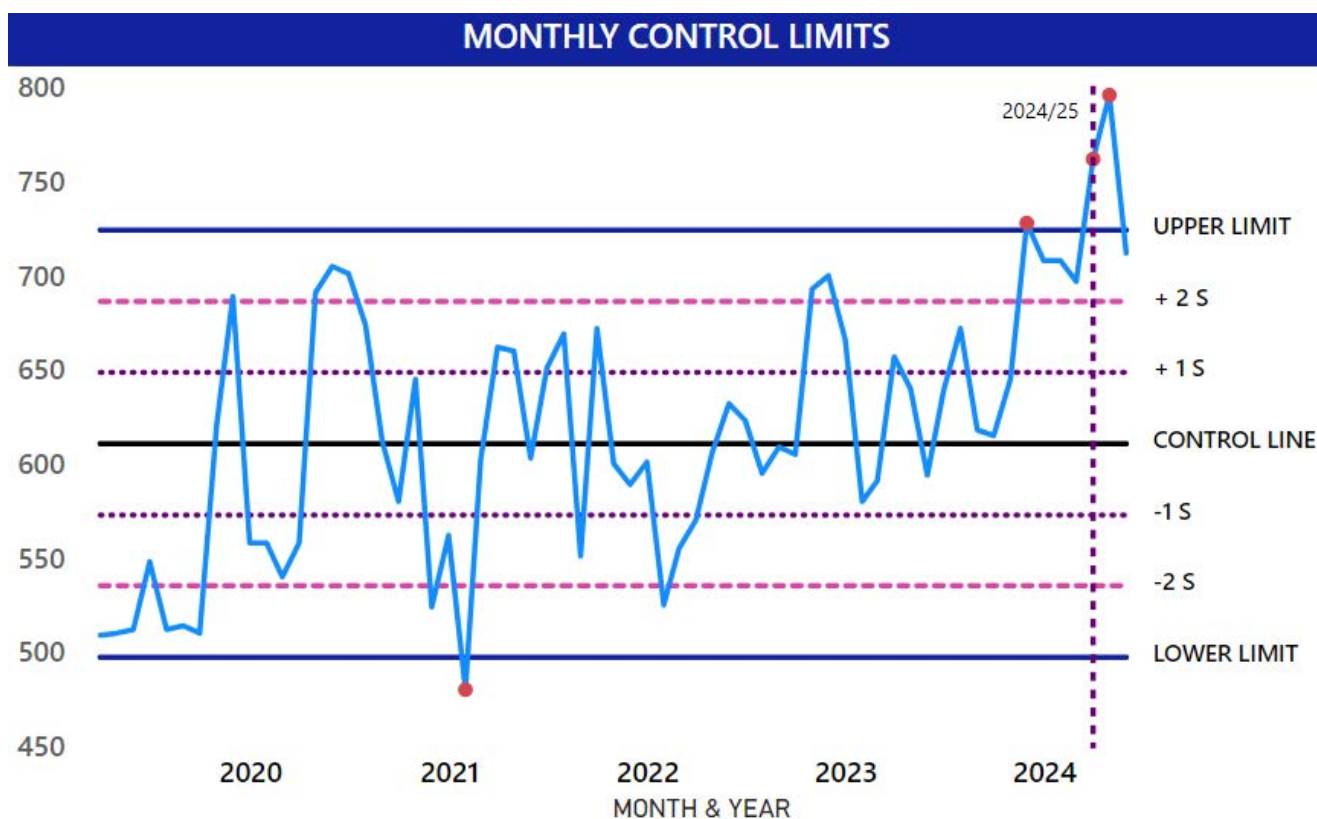
The above chart shows the proactive increase in drink, drug driving offences recorded over the displayed period.

Since December 2023 the number of offences have been above or close to the upper limit, with May 2024 being the highest number of these offences recorded.

These increases are as a result of our campaign work across the country as well as analysis which enables us to identify optimum times and locations to increase our effectiveness in keeping Scotland's roads safer.

Drink, Drug Driving Offences

Year	East	North	West
2019/20	431	407	693
2020/21	397	664	893
2021/22	455	584	886
2022/23	480	429	899
2023/24	487	496	908
2024/25	521	626	1123

The number of drink, drug driving offences (including those for failing to provide a specimen) across the Force have increased by 379 (20%) compared to Quarter 1 in the previous year.

Each region in the Force have recorded increases in the current period compared to the previous year and both the East and West have recorded the highest numbers in the last five years. The West increased by 215 (23.7%), the East by 34 (7%), and North by 130 (26.2%).

Proactive/Preventative Policing – Road Policing Campaign Updates

During this quarter several campaigns have been resulted, all of which are aimed at proactively preventing fatalities and injuries on Scotland's roads with a strong focus on protecting Vulnerable Road Users and/or targeting motorists committing Fatal 5 offences.

Fatal Five Campaign – This campaign ran from 29 March to 14 April and focused on the factors which increase the likelihood of a collision and the injury/survivability, namely speeding, drink and drug driving, using a handheld mobile phone, careless driving, and not wearing a seatbelt (the Fatal 5). This campaign sought to influence road users against these adverse behaviours, increasing the safety of our roads through appropriate interaction and enforcement. During the course of the campaign 1,069 relevant offences were detected by police officers and our Safety Camera Unit colleagues detected an additional 4,161 speeding offences.

Operation Close Pass/Give Cycle Space – Running from 06 to 19 May, this is an ongoing education, engagement and enforcement campaign. Road policing officers work with Community officers to carry out pro-active initiatives during which a trained police cyclist uses cycle-cams to corroborate observations of careless or dangerous driving including failing to afford sufficient road space. Throughout the fortnight of activity work included three 'chat-on-the-mat' warnings in Kirkintilloch; 14 warnings issued to motorists in the east, south-east and north of Glasgow; four warnings in Inverclyde; and five 'chat-on-the-mat' warnings and three additional speed warnings in east Edinburgh. All work included accompanying social media and local press coverage.

National Seatbelt Campaign – Running from 03 to 16 June Road Policing carried out engagement and enforcement amongst motorists to encourage wider compliance, with supporting social media work ahead of and during the initiative. A total of 32 offenders were reported during the course of the campaign.

There are several ongoing campaigns at this time:

Driver Engagement North, which initially launched in the Highlands and Islands and has since been extended to the rest of the North of Scotland, sees participants using a desktop driving simulator to assist older road users and their families make informed choices about their fitness to drive safely. The project has evaluated well and further funding has now been secured from Transport Scotland to expand Driver Engagement into the East and West of Scotland.

Fitness to Drive Matters sees us working with our partners and older road users to reduce numbers killed or seriously injured in collisions. Funding has been secured from Transport Scotland's Road Safety Framework Fund to cover 100 assessments in the North of Scotland.

The New Driver Early Intervention Scheme is being rolled out nationally and partners, such as Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, have adopted the scheme to deliver it as part of their work. The scheme is aimed at 17-25 year-olds to positively influence this vulnerable group of road users, whilst providing a reminder of their responsibilities toward themselves and other road users. Several local authorities have adopted the scheme for delivery to modern apprentice/skills and employability students. Empowering young people with information allows them to make informed decisions when starting their driving careers, with a view to improving road safety for all.

Motorcycle Safety Campaign started on 29 March and will run to 27 September.

This campaign runs through the peak of the Spring/Summer riding period and promotes safe and responsible riding and driving across Scotland's roads. During the initiatives by Road Policing Units across Scotland in support of last year's campaign saw 2,993 riders stopped, with 372 offences detected. An additional 195 offences committed by other road users were also detected during the initiative. Rider Refinement West has also been launched, given positive feedback that has been received from attendees in other parts of the country. A full evaluation will be undertaken to inform future direction.

Ongoing Operations

There are also several ongoing operations:

- **Operation TUTELAGE**: This is a UK-wide initiative aimed at reducing the number of uninsured drivers. A Criminal Justice led initiative, uninsured vehicles are identified using Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) to generate 'Insurance Advisory Letters' to registered keepers to inform them that an offence has occurred. From launch in 2021 to 18 June 2024 a total of 38,301 letters have been issued in Scotland. The compliance rate is 82.1%.

- **Operation TRAMLINE**: Police Officers are deployed on busy commuter routes in vehicles that drivers would not typically associate with police, such as lorry tractor units and minibuses. This provides high vantage point observation of driver behaviour with the aim to engage, educate and enforce legislation in respect of the Fatal 5, in particular distraction offences such as using a handheld mobile phone.

Stop and Search

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Stop and Search Compliance Rate	99.0%	99.0%	➜ 0.0%	n/a

9,116 stop and search incidents were recorded by Police Scotland during the first quarter of 2024/25. This includes 343 searches under warrant. The number of searches recorded this year was 11.0% more than last year but 7.5% fewer than the five-year mean.

24.4% of searches recorded during the period were positive – this is a decrease in the positive rate from this period last year of 7.0% points and a decrease of 11.0% points from the five-year mean positive rate. 1,747 searches led to the recovery of drugs, 245 recovered weapons and 200 recovered stolen property.

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

During the first quarter of the year, 8,383 stop and search records were audited for compliance. An audit involves the records being reviewed by line managers and thereafter quality control checked by the National Stop and Search Unit to ensure their adherence to the Stop and Search Code of Practice introduced in May 2017.

Of the stop and searches reviewed this year, 7,417 (88.5%) were deemed compliant and recorded correctly on the stop and search database. A further 879 (10.5%) were compliant with the code of practice but required amendment to their details to ensure they were appropriately recorded.

87 (1.0%) records were deemed as not recordable under the code of practice or recorded in error and deleted from the database. The typical reasons for deletion include where a person is searched after being arrested, as a result of a duplicate record or where no physical search of a person has actually taken place.

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

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

Strategic Outcome 2

The needs of local communities are addressed through effective service delivery.

Objectives:

- Understand our communities and deliver the right mix of services to meet their needs
- Support our communities through a blend of local and national expertise
- Support the changing nature of communities

Call Handling Challenge

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change
Call Handling - Total number of 999 Calls	231,688	194,676	⬇ -16.0%
Call Handling - Total number of 101 Calls	366,978	346,250	⬇ -5.6%
Call Handling - Total number of 999/101 Calls	598,666	540,926	⬇ -9.6%
Call Handling - 999/101 Calls resulting in no incident/crime	178,338	148,142	⬇ -16.9%
Recorded YTD % Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**
Call Handling - % of calls resulting in no incident/crime	29.8%	27.4%	⬇ -2.4%

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	Change
Average 999 calls answer time	11 seconds	9 seconds	down 2 seconds
Average 101 calls answer time	7 minutes 38 seconds	5 minutes 7 seconds	down 2 minutes 31 seconds

Police Scotland received a total of 540,926 calls in Quarter 1, a decrease of 9.6% compared to last year. 999 calls decreased by 16.0% when compared to the same period last year (down from 231,688 to 194,676) and the volume of 101 calls received decreased by 5.6% (down from 366,978 to 346,250).

The handling of 999 calls remains our highest priority. Police Scotland aim to achieve an average speed of answer for 999 calls within 10 seconds, a target required by all 44 UK Police Forces. During the reporting period, Police Scotland achieved an average answer time of 9 seconds, which is 2 seconds less than that achieved last year.

Of note, during 2023, Police Scotland experienced an unexpected increase in 999s calls which continued until November of that year. Several factors attributed to this increase, extreme weather both good and inclement, various events and changes to legislation relating to XL Bully dogs, with the most significant being an update to the Android operating system that caused mobile telephones using this operating system to inadvertently call 999 which resulted in many thousands of dropped calls.

This in turn caused further additional contacts as members of the public sought advice and guidance. As such, this comparison is against what was an historic high level of demand in 2023 for Police Scotland and all UK Forces.

When compared to same reporting period in 2022, 999s have seen an increase of 5.2% for Police Scotland (up from 185,110 to 194,676) this increase is similar for all UK Forces where there is a 6.4% increase.

Several factors regularly impact demand during this reporting period. Events such as end of season high profile football matches, periods of warm sunny weather, music festivals, beach events and public holidays. During these times significant increases in call volumes can impact our average speed of answer time.

In April 2024 the Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021 came into effect. While having a significant impact on demand across Police Scotland in general, the new Act had a minimal impact on call handling demands due to the facility to report Hate Crime online.

Average answer time for 101 calls also decreased, by 2 minutes 31 seconds, to 5 minutes 7 seconds.

It is important to note that it is the same Service Advisors who handle all 999/101 calls and ContactUs Emails. When there is a surge in 999 calls, we will re-prioritise Service Advisors from Non-Emergency (101) calls and emails as we aim to answer the 999 calls under 10 seconds. Therefore, there is a direct link between any increase in 999 volumes and the average speed of answer for 101 – non-emergency calls performance.

Our call volumes and trends continue to be monitored closely to ensure that we are prepared for any unexpected increases to maintain an average speed of answer targets.

Service Demand – Additional Contact Methods

C3 Division receives additional contacts such as incoming calls from other partner agencies and alarm calls. There have been 30,411 of these types of contacts for this reporting period, representing a small decrease of around 2% in emergency service partner calls and a decrease of around 12.1% in total alarms calls.

Emergency service partner calls are received via dedicated numbers from Scottish Fire and Rescue, Scottish Ambulance Service, Mountain Rescue, Coast Guard, Mental Health Pathway (NHS 24), OmniCrash and Oil Industry Agency. The reason for such calls varies and each are dealt with by a Service Advisor in the most appropriate manner.

A total of 12,307 calls were received in response to Media Appeals (Option 1 on 101). The percentage of these calls to 101 remains consistent at 2.9% for Quarter 1 compared with 3% for last year.

A total of 64,653 calls were received for Incident Updates (Option 3 on 101). The percentage of these calls to 101 remains consistent at 15.3% for Quarter 1 compared with 15.1% for last year.

Efforts continue to signpost callers to more appropriate methods of contact, including via "Contact Us – email facility" and the online reporting facilities via the force website.

"Contact Us" emails and online reports, for some crime types, can be completed online. Each one of these reports is assessed by a Service Advisor using the Threat Harm Risk Investigation Vulnerability and Engagement (THRIVE) model.

The use of "Contact Us" emails has seen a similar reduction in demand, in line with the reduction in call volumes. Police Scotland received 47,457 emails in this reporting period, a 5.3% decrease compared to the same period last year. Emails are assessed the same way as calls using the THRIVE assessment.

There is also the facility to submit online reports for matters in the categories of Domestic Abuse, Hate, Stalking, Harassment and 'Other.' New legislation significantly impacted the volume of online reports received, with an increase of 384% during this reporting period, almost all of which make allegations under the Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021.

Despite this there was an overall 7.7% reduction of contacts handled by the C3 Division when compared with the same period last year.

HMICS Assurance Review of Police Scotland Contact Assessment Model (CAM)

C3 Division are leading Police Scotland's response to the HMICS Assurance Review of the Contact Assessment Model (CAM).

Steady progress continues to be made since the last update provided in Quarter 4 2023/24. Of the eight recommendations reported by HMICS, three have been submitted for closure, two of which have been discharged by HMICS. Of the 48 supporting actions, only six remain open, with two further recommendations currently being proposed for closure. C3 Division are currently engaged in collaborative work with Local Policing, Organisational Support, Digital Division and Policing Together Division to complete the recommendations.

HMICS Thematic Inspection of Police Response to Missing Persons in Scotland

C3 Division were fully engaged in supporting this HMICS inspection and this included facilitating an on-site audit of missing person calls. HMICS are in the process of assessing their findings and an interim report is due to be produced at the end of July.

Policing Together Campaign

C3 ONE is C3 Division's commitment to Police Scotland's EDI Strategy – 'Policing Together'. Its vision is to ensure that C3 Division is welcoming, inclusive, and representative of the communities we serve and that our people demonstrate our values.

In December 2023, C3 Division launched a four-year plan for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion, aligned with Policing Together, and Police Scotland's Equality and Diversity Strategy. The C3 ONE strategy was approved at the Policing Together Tactical Group following extensive consultation with the Diversity and Staff Associations.

In this quarter, C3 Division identified SPOCs to assist Policing Together's British Sign Language (BSL) Working Group which was set up to develop and improve service delivery for BSL communities across Scotland.

An action plan was created by Policing Together Division which feature actions supported by the C3 SPOCS.

The tackling of Sexism, Equality and Misogyny was also addressed this quarter when C3 hosted in person workshops which took place in June at Govan and Bilston. These workshops provide an opportunity for officers and staff to engage in the current organisational focus to remove barriers to equality and understand how to remove sexist and misogynistic behaviours from our organisation.

Division hosted the first Neurodiversity drop-in session at Govan and was open to all individuals who are neurodiverse or are carers, parents, family members to someone who is neurodiverse. There are plans to extend the drop-in sessions to other C3 sites and recurring as a quarterly event.

LGBT Charter

C3 Division is currently working towards achieving the LGBT Charter, working in conjunction with LGBT Youth Scotland. This seeks to enhance awareness and has initiated work to ensure the Division is supporting all protected characteristic groups.

The current step in achieving LGBT Charter accreditation is the deployment of LGBT Youth Scotland's training across the Division. One hundred C3 staff members were identified to undertake the training available on the external Moodle platform. This training is near to being fully achieved which will equip the trained staff members with the knowledge and understanding to help bring us a step closer to achieving the LGBT Charter. Once the training is complete and feedback is received from LGBT Youth Scotland, the learning will be consolidated and expanded to over 70% of C3 staff through subsequent briefings and workshops.

C3 Complaints and Allegations

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
C3 Complaints - On Duty Allegations	64	61	⬇	-4.7%
C3 Complaints - Quality of Service Allegations	59	30	⬇	-49.2%
C3 Complaints - Total Allegations closed	15	8	⬇	-46.7%
C3 Complaints - % of Total Allegations Upheld	6.7%	25.0%	⬆	18.3%
C3 Complaints - Total Complaints received	89	68	⬇	-23.6%

In total, 72.1% of complaint cases received year-to-date for C3 Division were Frontline Resolved by the PSD National Complaints Assessment and Resolution Unit (NCARU).

This rate also remains at 72.1% when early and subsequent resolution by PSD or Specialist officers are included. These figures demonstrate that most complaints against C3 Division during this period have been non-criminal and non-serious in nature, with a majority resolved through simple explanation, apology or assurance.

The volume of complaints against C3 Division has decreased by 23.6% YTD, with a total of 68 received compared to 89 received PYTD. Decreases are visible across all three Command Areas: North (down 33.3%, 10 cases in total), East (down 15.4%, 22 cases in total) and the West (down 25.0%, 36 cases in total).

Incivility (41) remains the most common allegation type. However, those have decreased by 21.2% from the same period 2023/24, which accounts for 11 less allegations.

Low volume increases are visible in relation to Service Outcome (up five) and Irregularity in Procedure (up four) allegations, however neither of those represent an increase when compared to the five-year average (down one and two respectively). It is therefore assessed that those do not represent a wider increase at this time.

Whilst there have been decreases in the number of C3 complaints and allegations compared to last year, the percentage of total allegations upheld has increased by 18.3%. It is noted however that this is due to the following two factors:

This is compared purely to the PYTD, which was a particularly low volume year in terms of CAP investigation closures. The YTD is still lower than YTD figures between 2019/20 and 2022/23.

The volume of closures YTD has been unusually low (eight) and as a result the upheld rate of 25% is based on only two upheld allegations. A common issue of low volumes having an exaggerated effect on percentages.

Hate Crime

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Hate Incidents	2,066	3,040	⬆ 47.1%	
Hate Crimes	1,711	2,742	⬆ 60.3%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Hate Incidents	1,984.6	3,040	⬆ 53.2%	
Hate Crimes	1,746.0	2,742	⬆ 57.0%	
Recorded Detection Rate Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Hate Crimes	59.8%	58.3%	⬇ -1.5%	

Please note due to changes in legislation introduced on 01 April 2024, direct comparisons to previous years should not be made and are for illustrative purposes only.

Hate crime continues to be that which is predominantly aggravated by racial or sexual orientation, amounting to 71.6% of total aggravators across the reporting period.

Most hate crime is non-violent and is perpetuated through verbal means as threatening and abusive behaviour or as community and public order offences.

A review of UNIFI data, academic literature, partner agency and charitable organisations reports found a number of causes influence hate crime.

- Social psychological causes (e.g. conscious or unconscious prejudice; active discrimination and marginalisation of the 'out group')
- Education
- Threat Perception and Socio-Economic Causes (e.g. cost of living, job insecurity)
- Political Environment (e.g. political instability, elections, polemic political rhetoric/policies)
- Trigger Events (e.g. terror attacks)

Bulletin Description: Where hate crimes were reported 2024/25 Q1

Bulletin Description	Count of Crimes with at least one Aggravator	% of Total Hate Crime in 2024/25
Threatening and abusive behaviour	1,147	42.0%
Hate Aggravated assault (incl stirring up hatred)	561	20.6%
Common Assault	346	12.7%
Community and Public Order Offences	288	10.6%
Vandalism (incl. reckless damage etc.)	106	3.9%
Common Assault of Emergency Worker	34	1.2%
Other Possess of offensive weapon/knife (NEC) (used in criminal activity)	32	1.2%
Sexual Assault	23	1.0%
Fraud	17	1.0%
Other crimes against public justice	17	1.0%

Hate Aggravator Description across 2024/25 Q1

Aggravator Description	Number of Aggravators	% of Aggravator Total
Racial	1,507	52.3%
Sexual Orientation	556	19.3%
Disability	342	11.9%
Religious	207	7.2%
Age	186	6.5%
Transgender	76	2.6%
Variations in Sex Characteristics	5	0.2%

Please note above figures extracted at later time than headline figures and are representative of 2,729 crimes in Quarter 1.

Demographic Analysis

Offenders/Accused:

- 1,788 offenders/accused are identified across the reporting period. 82.6% (N=1476) were distinct offenders/accused.

- 52.9% of offenders/accused are aged between 19 – 45 years of age (N=780). The median age for offenders/accused is 32 across the reporting period. 26% are aged 18 year or under (N=305).

- 78.1% (N=1,152) of offenders/suspects are identified as male and 21.6% (N=319) as female

- The highest rate of female offenders (28.5%) are those aged 13 – 18 years.

- The highest rate of male offenders are aged 26 – 35 and 36 – 45 years, accounting for 22.1% (N=255) and 19.3% (N=283) of male offending respectively.

Victim/Complainer:

- 1,657 victims across 2,729 hate crimes 86.7% (N=1,433) are distinct victims.

- The majority (39.77%; N=570) of victims are aged between 26 – 45 years of age. Across the reporting period the median age of victims is 36. Unlike the offender/accused data there are a lower number of victims under the age of 18 (11.3%; N=162).

- 66.9 (N=952) of victims are identified as male and 33.2% (N=476) identified as female.

- Analysis of both male and female victims finds that there are no major variation in findings, with the greatest number of victims being aged between 26 – 45 years old. However, the significant number of 'blank' entries across 'age group' fields is indicative of wider data recording challenges.

The Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021

The Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021 went live across Scotland on the 01 April 2024. From that date, Police Scotland saw significant demand relating to reported hate crime. The vast majority of these, which ran to over 7000 incidents in the first week, were made anonymously using the online reporting template.

Policing Together Division and C3 Division worked closely, and the vast majority of these reports were found to be non-criminal and did not meet the threshold for a non-crime hate incident. There was no notable impact on front line resources.

There was significant demand on policing in terms of FOI and media requests relating to preparedness for the legislation.

All of these demands have since returned to normal levels and managed as business as usual.

Hate Strategy for Scotland

A dedicated team of staff was pulled together to develop a new Responding to Hate Policy and supporting Standard Operating Procedure. These are now finalised following local and mandatory consultation and due for imminent publication and support the overarching Scottish Government Hate Strategy For Scotland.

British Sign Language (BSL)

The "BSL face to face interpreting DPIA" is with ACC Policing Together for sign off which will allow the Visually Recorded Interviews (VRI) Data Protection Impact Assessment(DPIA) to progress. Meetings continue to be held with procurement and other departments to discuss contract options to announce an award for an app.

Smart Thinking have been contacted and discussions are ongoing to bid for funds to further BSL work e.g. BSL courses. Plans are being made with the Joint Investigative Interviews(JII) team to deliver training to BSL interpreters. The BSL Short Life Working Group(SLWG) met on 31 July 2024 to discuss the roll out of the BSL plan for Police Scotland and SPA.

Anti-social Behaviour and Disorder

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change		Six-Month Sparkline
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	73,921	68,826	⬇	-6.9%	
Complaints Regarding Disorder	52,582	48,068	⬇	-8.6%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**		**Five-Year Sparkline**
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	92,480.2	68,826	⬇	-25.6%	
Complaints Regarding Disorder	68,201.0	48,068	⬇	-29.5%	

The number of incidents of anti-social behaviour, and the number of complaints of disorder, recorded by Police Scotland in the first quarter of 2024/25 was at its lowest level for the period in recent years. In addition to these measures, the recent changes to the crime recording groups means that group 6 crime is now collectively termed "anti-social offences". This crime group include offences such as breach of the peace, consuming alcohol in designated places, drunk & incapable behaviour, hate aggravated conduct, threatening or abusive behaviour, urinating in public and other alcohol related offences.

There were a total of 13,780 anti-social offences recorded during the quarter (6.2% more than the same period last year and 8.2% fewer than the five-year mean). Threatening or abusive behaviour made up most of the anti-social offences, accounting for 81.0% of the crimes in this category.

Hate aggravated conduct (556 crimes) increased by 23.6% from last year and 23.4% from the five-year mean. Breach of the peace was up from last year, although has decreased by 12.3% from the five-year mean.

The annual "It'll cost you" Proxy Purchase campaign launched on 01 July 2024 and ran until 12 August 2024. This was led by the Scottish Alcohol Industry Partnership. This campaign continues to be supported by the Minister for Victims and Community Safety, Siobhian Brown, who attended the official launch in Ayr on 25 July 2024.

Policing Together Division continues to support Scottish Government and local authorities for any potential Firework Control Zones within their respective areas ahead of bonfire night 2024.

This new legislation was introduced under the Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022 to support local initiatives to tackle the misuse of pyrotechnics. Every request for a Firework Control Zone requires to undergo a consultation phase prior to being approved as a designated zone.

Any enforcement required from Police Scotland will be considered under Operation Moonbeam, the national public order response to prevent violence and disorder over the bonfire period.

Policing Together Division are one of the key stakeholders to support the Scottish Government's Working Group on Antisocial behaviour following their publication on 'Reviewing Scotland's Approach to Antisocial Behaviour.' It is anticipated that the Working Group will develop conclusions and recommendations in conjunction with Scottish Government and CoSLA.

Crimes of Dishonesty

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change		Six-Month Sparkline
Group 3 Crimes of Dishonesty	26,909	28,475	⬆	5.8%	
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	2,127	1,940	⬇	-8.8%	
Motor Vehicle Crime - Total	2,905	2,717	⬇	-6.5%	
Theft by Shoplifting	8,880	10,758	⬆	21.1%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	Five-Year Mean	YTD	% Change		Five-Year Sparkline
Group 3 Crimes of Dishonesty	25,171.0	28,475	⬆	13.1%	
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	2,423.6	1,940	⬇	-20.0%	
Motor Vehicle Crime - Total	2,979.6	2,717	⬇	-8.8%	
Theft by Shoplifting	6,995.0	10,758	⬆	53.8%	
Recorded Detection Rate Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Point Change		Five-Year Sparkline
Group 3 Crimes of Dishonesty	31.4%	34.5%	⬆	3.1%	
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	27.9%	32.9%	⬆	5.0%	
Motor Vehicle Crime - Total	30.4%	30.7%	⬆	0.3%	
Theft by Shoplifting	47.6%	49.7%	⬆	2.1%	

Crimes of dishonesty continue to increase compared to the previous year (up 5.8%) and the five-year mean (up 13.1%). It should be noted that the five-year mean has been affected by the COVID-19 period where there was a significant decrease in the number of crimes of dishonesty recorded. Comparing to the first year before COVID-19 (2019/20) the current figures are slightly decreased (92 fewer, down 0.3%).

If Theft by Shoplifting is removed from the overall crimes of dishonesty total there is a slight decrease of 312 crimes (down 1.7%) compared to the previous year. Aside from Theft by Shoplifting, which has risen by 21.1% compared to the previous year, there have also been significant increases in Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle (37 more crimes, up 31.6%) and Opening Lockfast Places (not motor vehicle) which increased by 88 crimes (up 28.1%).

Despite the overall increase in crimes of dishonesty there were decreases in Housebreaking (including attempts) other premises, which decreased by 197 (down 28.8%) and in Theft from a Motor Vehicle, insecure, which decreased by 175 (down 16.6%).

Shoplifting

Crimes of shoplifting account for 37.8% of all crimes of dishonesty and are continuing the upwards trend observed in the previous two years. Shoplifting crimes have increased by 2,349 (up 27.9%) compared to the pre-COVID-19 year of 2019/20. Compared to the same period last year there has been an increase of 1,878 crimes (up 21.1%) and all regions of Scotland are experiencing increases for this crime type. Detections for shoplifting crimes have increased by 2.1%.

Housebreaking

Overall housebreaking crimes have decreased by 187 crimes (down 8.8%) and also decreased by 484 crimes (down 20%) compared to the five-year mean. Both housebreakings from dwellings and other premises have recorded decreases compared to the previous year (55 fewer, down 5.3% and 197 fewer, down 28.8% respectively), whilst housebreaking from non-dwelling properties have increased by 65 (up 15.9%). Compared to the pre-COVID-19 year of 2019/20 there has been an overall decrease of 1,262 (down 39.4%) crimes. The housebreaking detection rate has increased by 5% compared to the previous year.

Vehicle Crime

Motor vehicle crime has decreased compared to the previous year (188 fewer, down 6.5%) and compared to the five-year mean (263 fewer, down 8.8%). There has been a significant decrease in motor vehicle crime compared to the pre-COVID-19 period, with 767 (down 22%) fewer crimes. The only crime under this grouping which has increased compared to the previous year is Attempt Theft of Motor Vehicle which has observed an increase of 37 crimes (up 31.6%). Detections for motor vehicle crimes have slightly increased by 0.3%.

Fraud

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	Six-Month Sparkline
Fraud	4,086	3,954	⬇ -3.2%	
Recorded Five-year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Fraud	3,495.0	3,954	⬆ 13.1%	
Recorded Detection Rate Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	**Five-Year Sparkline**
Fraud	15.4%	18.8%	⬆ 3.4%	

Crimes of fraud have seen a slight decrease this quarter compared to the same period last year, with 132 fewer crimes (down 3.2%).

Compared to the five-year mean there remains an increase of 13.1% and the current total is still higher than the pre-COVID-19 period by 1,480 (up 59.8%).

The detection rate for fraud has seen a 3.4 percentage point increase compared to the same period last year, however this remains 14.3 percentage points below the pre-COVID-19 detection rate.

Proactive/Preventative Policing - Identifying Vulnerable Victims of Fraud: The Banking Protocol

The Banking Protocol is a multi-agency initiative between law enforcement, banking institutions and Trading Standards. Its aim is to identify vulnerable victims at the earliest opportunity, who are in the process of being defrauded of funds from their bank accounts by unscrupulous criminals and to intervene to prevent these crimes. The Protocol is designed to provide a standardised method for how these concerns are dealt with and reported to police and to stop multiple victimisations.

In terms of Quarter 1 of the reporting year 2024/25, the Banking Protocol recorded 230 incidents accounting for £1,143,537 of fraud being prevented.

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

A recent example during May involved a 58-year-old male who fell victim to a romance scam. He was contacted by a female residing in Florida, she requested £66,000 in order to release £15 million from an estate. Banking Protocol was invoked preventing the loss of £66,000 to the customer.

Cybercrime

Policing in a Digital World (PDWP) aims to transform how Police Scotland respond to the evolving threat of cybercrime. The following details several of the current projects and workstreams that have developed over the last quarter.

There is currently an ongoing review of the Cybercrime Digital Forensic landscape covering the five main themes of people, wellbeing, processes, technology and estates. The Rights Based Pathway is designed and used to support decision making, maintain public trust and confidence in the organisation in respect of its adoption and use of technology. The success of the Pathway has overseen the introduction of technologies including

Child Abuse Image Database (CAID), Facial Matching (FM) and CAID Image Classifier by the organisation to enhance our response to tackling Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.

The Police Cyber Alarm Project (PCA) will develop and introduce a framework for engaging and supporting local businesses to strengthen their own network resilience. It will also develop proactive engagement activities which will be specific and targeted based on intelligence and developed information, as well as improving investigative capabilities and evidential capture opportunities. We are working towards a launch of the PCA in Autumn 2024.

Ransomware continues to pose a significant threat to businesses across the UK, with criminal groups continuing to cause disruption to companies in several key industry areas. During this reporting period, Police Scotland received five new reports of ransomware, which is consistent with the number reported during the same period in 2023 and the previous four years with around 40-50 reported to Police Scotland.

Whilst the number of reported incidents has remained static the number of active ransomware groups continues to increase year-on-year with significant impact on businesses and organisations. Investigations are technically challenging due to data sets, geopolitical climate and Criminal Justice challenges. It is estimated that 90% of ransomware attacks are conducted by Russians/linked to Russia.

Investment scams involving cryptocurrency continue to be a common threat to communities, with criminals actively using social media to advertise fraudulent investment platforms, often falsely claiming endorsement from celebrities to convince potential victims to invest. Police Scotland have recently expanded their cryptocurrency tracking capability, with several officers across the country receiving training in the use of specialist tools and techniques to trace the movement of cryptocurrency assets.

During this reporting period, Police Scotland have supported 39 cryptocurrency tracking enquiries across the country, which is an 11% increase on the number reported during the same period in 2023.

Capability to investigate cryptocurrency crimes was previously only held by Cyber Investigations, this is now being expanded with resources being available in ECFIU and Local Divisions to progress their own investigations.

Police Scotland's Digital Forensic Dogs (Digi Dogs) are now fully deployed and working well with the teams. The dogs have proven to be highly successful, consistently performing well and achieving results almost daily by locating digital devices. Some examples include a Digi Dog discovering a USB device in the Aberdeen area, which was found to contain child sexual abuse material, in the Edinburgh area an air tag for a domestic stalking crime, and in Glasgow a murder victim's phone.

Cybercrime support all operational divisions and departments through Digital Forensic support and investigative support from Cyber Investigations. Technical skills and experience support wide ranging investigations from device analysis in everyday investigations to specialist forensic strategies for complex investigations.

Cybercrime also have technical experience in cyber investigation to support colleagues progress investigations involving complex methods common in the digital age which many frontline officers do not have the skillset or training to progress.

The Cybercrime Gateway continues to scrutinise all submission for digital forensic work and reject non-compliant submission.

Continuous improvement messaging and good practice is shared and we are working on drop in sessions to educate wider across PSOS and COPFS.

The NUIX (New Universal Intelligence Xchange) platform is an application that rapidly expedites digital enquiries where evidential data requires to be identified from a device.

It is not only cost saving, but also eliminates the old process of numerous visits to the cybercrime lab by an officer and can quickly provide new leads and/or connections.

The NUIX application is used internationally within Law Enforcement Agencies and the private sector.

NUIX is being utilised to support wider investigations across the country, and training delivered by the Cybercrime Training and Capability Project has upskilled officers throughout the Force and has allowed this capability to be used more effectively.

Digital Forensic kiosks are also being rolled out force-wide to ensure more officers nationally are capable to utilise this resource and provide consistent training.

Criminal Justice

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change
Volume of cases submitted into Criminal Justice System	27,558	28,580	⬆ 3.7%

This represents a continued increase in the number of cases being submitted. Some of this increase can be attributed to the continued SPR backlog work, however this is not the sole reason and a caveat must be recorded that the process of collating this data has changed as the Core Operation Solution National Case System was rolled out across the country last year.

Police Custody

Arrested Persons

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change
Number of times arrested persons brought into custody	26,324	26,401	⬆ 0.3%

This is the ninth consecutive quarter when custody throughput has risen since the COVID-19 pandemic, however the increase is minimal in comparison to previous increases.

The continued increase in warrant arrests may account for some of this increase.

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Number of times arrested persons held for court	11,279	10,930	⬇	-3.1%
Number of arrested persons held for court new case	7,462	7,189	⬇	-3.7%
Recorded YTD % Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Point Change	
Proportion of arrested persons held for court	42.9%	41.4%	⬇	-1.5%
Proportion of arrested persons held for court new case	66.2%	65.8%	⬇	-0.4%

The number of persons held for court has shown a decrease and this corresponds with significant work being conducted by Criminal Justice Services Division (CJSD) to increase understanding of the requirements of the Criminal Justice Act and to encourage the use of undertakings and alternative disposals. Work in this regard remains ongoing.

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Number of arrested persons released on an undertaking	6,048	5,988	⬇	-1.0%
Number of persons re-arrested	157	156	⬇	-0.6%
Recorded YTD % Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Point Change	
Proportion of arrested persons released on an undertaking	23.0%	22.7%	⬇	-0.3%
Proportion of persons released on investigative liberation	0.9%	0.9%	➡	0.0%

Investigative Liberation figures are relatively similar to that of last year, with no change in the proportion or persons released on investigative liberation. CJSD continues to deliver an education piece on the use of this as an investigative tool.

Children brought into Police Custody / Held for Court

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Number of younger children arrested not held overnight	438	446	⬆	1.8%
Number of younger children arrested and held overnight	26	54	⬆	107.7%
Number of younger children held over 24 hours	6	8	⬆	33.3%
Number of older children arrested not held overnight	439	409	⬇	-6.8%
Number of older children arrested and held overnight	128	170	⬆	32.8%
Number of older children held over 24 hours	62	51	⬇	-17.7%

The number of younger children being brought into custody has increased slightly; however, this can partially be explained by the increases in throughput nationally. The numbers held overnight, whilst still a small proportion of the total number, have almost doubled from the last YTD. Significant scrutiny is put into any decision to hold a child in custody overnight and this increase will be monitored over the next quarter. Work is ongoing with the Children and Young People's Centre for Justice (CYCJ) to develop a programme of work to examine a child's journey through police custody and review any changes that could be made to processes and facilities to improve this.

Police Direct Measures

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Number of ASB Fixed Penalty Notices Issued	1,254	1,047	⬇	-16.5%
Number of recorded police warnings issued	5,527	5,273	⬇	-4.6%

Currently, there are tight restrictions around the issue of ASB Fixed Penalty Notices and Recorded Police Warnings, as they cannot be issued to anyone on bail for any offence, only one direct measure can be issued in a six-month period, and there are limited offences eligible for such measures. There are plans for an internal relaunch of direct measures, including a fully automated system and more simplistic guidance, which it is hoped will see these figures rise over future quarters.

Vulnerability

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Number of persons arrested with alcohol addiction issues	3,254	3,616	⬆	11.1%
Number of persons arrested with drug addiction issues	4,331	4,240	⬇	-2.1%
Number of persons arrested with Mental Health issues	11,326	11,108	⬇	-1.9%
Recorded YTD % Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	
Proportion of persons arrested with alcohol addiction issues	12.5%	13.7%	⬆	1.2%
Proportion of persons arrested with drug addiction issues	16.6%	16.1%	⬇	-0.5%
Proportion of persons arrested with Mental Health issues	43.5%	42.1%	⬇	-1.4%

The number of persons who have declared current or historic alcohol addiction issues has increased, however those reporting other vulnerabilities of drug addiction and mental health are beginning to show a decrease.

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Number of people in custody seen by NHS partners	2,017	1,853	⬇	-8.1%

As individuals entering custody and disclosing vulnerabilities decreases, the number of healthcare referrals whilst in custody has decreased correspondingly.

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Number of arrested persons referred to partners	314	238	⬇	-24.2%

The number of partner referrals continued to drop within the first quarter of the year. This is due to the temporary freeze on any development of the arrest referral process pending the development of a new arrest referral pathway, following the instruction from ICO to cease using consent as the basis for referrals.

The new arrest referral pathway has gone live at the beginning of July and coincides with a relaunch of the arrest referral scheme. It is hoped and anticipated that a significant increase in the number of arrest referrals will be seen over the rest of the financial year.

Productions

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Total number of productions received	152,799	149,920	⬇	-1.9%
Total number of productions disposed	74,514	72,784	⬇	-2.3%
Total number of productions accumulated	78,285	77,136	⬇	-1.5%
Recorded YTD % Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**	
% of productions accumulated in terms of total received	51.2%	51.5%	⬆	0.3%

The number of new productions has fallen. Productions continues to see challenges in staffing and complications / delays in obtaining release notices from COPFS, resulting in a small reduction in the total number of productions disposed, however despite this there has been an overall reduction in the number of productions accumulated.

Strategic Outcome 3

The public, communities and partners are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing.

Objectives:

- Embed the ethical and privacy considerations that are integral to policing and protection into every aspect of the service
- Protect the public and promote wellbeing across Scotland by providing services that are relevant, accessible and effective
- Work with local groups and public, third and private sector organisations to support our communities

Public Confidence and Experience of Policing

Police Scotland continues to measure and enhance understanding of public confidence, trust and user experience within local and specialist policing – delivering engagement and insights for performance, scrutiny, local police planning and service improvement across portfolios.

This work includes keeping public, colleagues and communities engaged and involved with financial and proposed service changes so that the service can continue to police by consent and ensure our policing model meets the needs of communities. Our focus is on high risk, threat and harm in adapting how we do things to connect with communities for enhancing safety and protection.

We are able to adapt our policing approaches, online reporting and communications to address public concerns and handle interactions fairly and sensitively, with our values and human rights at the centre.

The areas we know impact public confidence, trust and user experience can be addressed by focusing on:

- Police culture, values and behaviours particularly how we show up for and support victims and communities.
- Ease of contact, accessibility and availability of local and specialist police services.
- Community safety and resilience through crime prevention and protection.
- Keeping communities informed about what policing is doing to manage crime and concerns within local communities.

Research and Engagement Activities

Our continuous national surveys, community engagement and research enable the service to understand what we do well, what is influencing confidence, and where we need to focus efforts for enhancing the user experience.

Your Police 2023-24 survey – our local police survey is open to anyone who lives in Scotland at any time to share their views and feedback on policing in their area, including feelings of safety. The survey is one of the largest of its kind in the UK, with our 2023/24 survey closing with 15,281 total responses. Our 2024/25 Your Police survey has launched and continues to receive a strong response, with 900 responses so far for Quarter 1.

User Experience Surveys – our independent surveys to measure and enhance people's experience of contacting Police Scotland. The local policing experience survey is sent via text message to 12,000 people who have contacted the police each month, 3,834 responses were received in Quarter 1. The methodology for capturing user experience feedback now includes victim-survivors of sexual and domestic crime and hate crime. Our **victim-survivor feedback** has received 26 responses in Quarter 1; our hate crime user experience survey received 259 responses.

Last year we introduced a public Trust Index survey to a broadly representative sample of around 1,000 adults in Scotland each quarter. Respondents are asked about the service to understand their sentiment towards policing and what may be impacting trust in Police Scotland as an institution or brand.

Estates engagement – an open and inclusive national conversation on our estates transformation programme and engagement with proposed changes to local estates was launched on our public engagement hub in December 2023 and will continue to support all proposals within local areas. 28 bespoke consultations have been completed so far since launch.

Our public **Engagement Hub** provides visibility and transparency of national and local engagement activities including 'you said, we listened, we did / doing' feedback. The engagement hub also shows **case studies of community engagement** within local policing, including police-academic research collaborations, aligned to the drivers of public confidence.
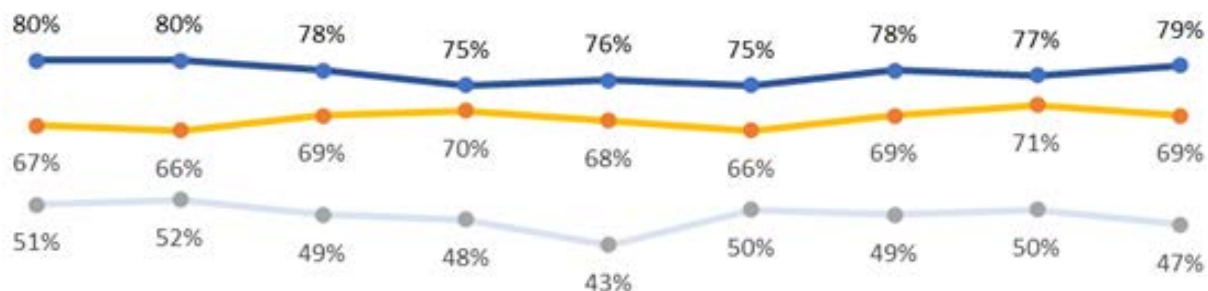
Key Findings

There are differences between confidence, trust, and user experience, which considered together, provide a rich story about how policing is perceived and experienced. Public confidence is about our legitimacy and enables us to continue to police by consent. Public trust is about our brand and reputation, associated with organisational competence i.e. professionalism, responsiveness, reliability, and knowledge. User experience measures satisfaction with contacting the police across critical elements in the end-to-end journey.

Public confidence, trust, and user experience are summarised in the following figure. There are moderate decreases on user experience and public confidence on the previous quarter, while public trust increased by two percentage points. While overall user experience and trust remains broadly consistent over time, public confidence in local policing can fluctuate.

Within the benchmarked YouGov monthly tracker, public confidence in Scottish policing is increasing, with confidence at 50% in Quarter 1 (+5% on the previous quarter) and agreement that police are doing a good job at 55% (up 4% points), compared to the UK averages of 40% (no change on previous quarter) and 51% (up 1% point) respectively.

	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Q3 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	Q1 2023/24	Q2 2023/24	Q3 2023/24	Q4 2023/24	Q1 2024/25
Trust n=	1001	1005	1012	1004	1006	1001	1002	1002	1003
UE n=	3752	3783	3933	3908	3885	3826	3935	3845	3834
YP n=	945	10243	3781	1929	275	8071	2598	3755	857

Trust Index (Source: Progressive Ltd) Base = 9,036
User Experience (Source: Progressive Ltd) Base = 34,701
Public Confidence (Your Police) Base = 32,454

Experience of contact and determinants of user satisfaction

Findings show high and stable levels of satisfaction with contact. Figures for Quarter 1 are summarised below and where there have been changes on the previous quarter:

- Ease of contact – 74% (down 4% points)
- Treatment by staff member during initial contact – 86% (no change)
- Staff understanding what they needed – 87% (down 1% point)
- Police providing the appropriate response – 65% (down 2% points)
- Treatment by officers who attended the incident - 82% (down 2% points)
- Being adequately informed about progress – 50% (down 3% points).

Positive experiences are correlated most strongly with receiving an appropriate response, satisfaction with attending officers, and feeling adequately informed about case progress. Users tell us their experience was positive because contact was 'easy' with quick answer times using 101/999; service advisors and attending officers took the time to listen and understand their needs, bringing empathy to interactions.

Since 2020, the percentage of users feeling the police provided the appropriate response to their reported incidents has decreased from 70% to 63% in 2023. However, from 2024 this has started to increase to 66% (January to June 2024).

In contrast, satisfaction with attending officers and feeling staff properly understood needs has remained high and stable since 2020, at 82% and 89% respectively.

Since 2020, the percentage of respondents who feel they were adequately informed about the progress made with what they reported has fallen, from a high of 58% in 2020, dropping 3% every year to 50% in 2024 (the percentage "Not sure" has remained stable at 7-8%).

Respondents highlight having an expectation for more follow-up information after a crime or incident had been reported to know that it was being dealt with and to avoid having to call again, to avoid putting more strain on the system. The importance of adhering to timeframes in relation to when feedback has been promised was also mentioned by some respondents.

Our Modernised Contact and Engagement (MCE) Programme is developing our capability to enhance 'self-service' opportunities as set out within our Public Contact and Engagement Strategy.

Factors influencing confidence in local policing

- We know that confidence is closely affected by how policing is experienced and perceived locally. In Quarter 1, 75% (down 3% points from the previous quarter) of survey respondents reported feeling very safe or fairly safe in their area; 58% (down 3% points) agreed that local police are friendly and approachable; and 27% (down 3% points) agree local police listen to local concerns.

- Pearson correlation analysis in Quarter 1 shows public confidence is associated with further areas measured using our Your Police survey. There is a strong positive relationship between public confidence and people's perception of police doing a good job in their local area (r = 0.678). The public's awareness of police activity in their local area has decreased in Quarter 1, with 5% more respondents disagreeing their local police are doing a good job in their local area than in the previous quarter ("Don't know" and "Neither agree nor disagree" trends have remained stable over time).

- Open-text feedback indicates mixed perceptions and awareness about police activities locally. Some respondents are not certain about whether the police are addressing local concerns and how they are keeping people safe.

- People who self-reported as having recently (in the past 12 months) been a victim or witness of crime (n=332) and those living in areas most affected by poverty (n=186) reported the least confidence in local police. When asked what the police could do to support the community more, the key themes for these groups were related to **visibility** and **policing and partner responses for tackling crime/harm** in communities.

Public trust score and predictors

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

The Trust Index score in June 2024 was 79%, up from 77% in the previous quarter. The Trust Index score combines data from eight organisational characteristics (professionalism, compassion, responsiveness, reliability, knowledge, experience, trustworthiness, and modernity).

Most people continue to feel Police Scotland upholds its core values, with the proportion of respondents who felt police uphold the values of Respect (68%), Human Rights (67%), Fairness (66%) and Integrity (69%). There has been a significant increase in all values compared to this time last year. This will continue to be monitored to identify and understand contributing factors.

The Trust Index Survey in Quarter 1 asked 1,003 participants to provide an example of something in the media that had impacted their opinion of policing and Police Scotland in the news recently. The most common response at 31% (n=249) was categorised as "No / None / Unsure / NA etc." This aligns with what we know from our Your Police survey.

People often have little awareness of what their local police or Police Scotland are doing in terms of their business-as-usual activities. The second most frequent response (12% n=197) was in reference to the M9 crash Fatal Accident Inquiry which has featured in the news during this quarter. This was often cited along with themes such as "Don't investigate / solve crimes" and "Lack of resources / budget cuts."

Themes with positive sentiment towards trust in policing were "Doing their job" (6% n=49); "Fast / effective response" and "Good communication" (inc. social media) (3% n=21).

Complaints about the Police

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change	6 Month Sparkline
Number of complaints from members of the public	1,912	1,736	⬇ -9.2%	
Number of allegations from members of the public	3,154	2,805	⬇ -11.1%	
Number of PIRC Complaint Handling Reviews (CHRs)	43	27	⬇ -37.2%	n/a
Number of allegations considered by PIRC (CHRs)	229	105	⬇ -54.1%	n/a
Number of On Duty Assault allegations referred to PIRC	86	101	⬆ 17.4%	n/a

Recorded Five-year Comparison	Five-Year Mean	YTD	% Change	Five-Year Sparkline
Number of complaints from members of the public	1,746	1,736	⬇ -0.6%	n/a
Number of allegations from members of the public	3,102	2,805	⬇ -9.6%	n/a

Recorded YTD % Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Point Change	6 Month Sparkline
% of closed allegations which were upheld	14.8%	11.6%	⬇ -3.2%	n/a
% of reviewed allegations handled to a reasonable standard	63.8%	68.6%	⬆ 4.8%	n/a
% of On Duty Assault allegations subject to PIRC investigations	24.4%	22.8%	⬇ -1.6%	n/a

PSD Summary

The total number of complaints from members of the public are down 9.2% (176 fewer complaints) on last year and down 0.6% (10 fewer complaints) on the five-year mean. Allegations are down 11.1% (349 fewer allegations) on last year and down 9.6% (297 fewer allegations) on the five-year mean.

The Professional Standards Department (PSD) has resolved 801 complaints (46.1%) by Frontline Resolution (FLR) compared with 48.8% in the same period last year. This includes early resolution and subsequent resolution by PSD / specialist officers.

There were 844 allegations attached to completed complaint investigations (criminal and non-criminal) with 11.6% of these being upheld.

Allegations of On Duty Assault (breaches of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights), plus any associated criminal allegations, are now referred to the PIRC. In total, 101 allegations of On Duty Assault referrals were made to the PIRC during this period (up 17.4% on last year). Of those, 23 are subject to the Police Investigations & Review Commissioner (PIRC) investigation (22.8%). However, as of 01 July 2024, 32 of these referrals are awaiting a decision from PIRC regarding possible investigation. The remaining 46 cases have been marked as no investigation by PIRC.

PIRC submitted 27 Complaint Handling Reviews (CHRs) to Police Scotland for consideration during this period.

This nationally equates to 1.6% of all complaints. The 27 CHRs received from PIRC considered 105 allegations, with 72 (68.6%) assessed to have been handled to a reasonable standard. This is an increase of 4.8% points from the same period in 2023/24. These CHRs included 28 recommendations.

Statutory referrals to PIRC facilitate independent and transparent scrutiny in relation to serious incidents involving the police. Police Scotland made 65 referrals to PIRC resulting in four investigations (6.2%) in Quarter 1 2024/25. This is a decrease of 11.7% points compared to the same period last year.

There were 124 preliminary conduct assessments undertaken YTD which is up 2.5% (three more assessments) on the same period last year. 33 assessments have required a misconduct/gross misconduct investigation with the remaining assessments either misconduct – no investigation (70) or no misconduct (21).

PSD Disseminated Learning during this Quarter

PSD is committed to promoting a culture of organisational and individual learning. Learning from CHRs and other sources are disseminated through bulletins, individual feedback and used to inform training packages. This learning can therefore influence and improve our service.

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

- Police Scotland should consider supervisory oversight (ACR and Response) for disturbance calls, where individuals involved are identified as having been involved in previous domestic incidents. Police Scotland should remind officers that in relation to calls involving reported violence in domestic settings or private premises, the requirement for officers to personally engage with all present to ensure their wellbeing and safety, in order to understand and mitigate any ongoing risk.

- Police Scotland review the guidance contained in Section 4 of the Domestic Abuse SOP which outlines roles and responsibilities including those of Supervisory Officers. In instances where Police Scotland officers attend a domestic incident outwith their sub-division or command area, the SOP is silent on oversight arrangements. It does not specify whether management responsibility sits with attending officers own line managers or the duty supervisor with geographical responsibility for the location of the incident. It is recommended that the SOP is revised to provide clarity to ensure effective management overview.

Strategic Outcome 4

Our people are supported through a positive working environment, enabling them to serve the public.

Objectives:

- Prioritise wellbeing and keep our people safe, well equipped and protected
- Support our people to be confident leaders, innovative, active contributors and influencers
- Support our people to identify with and demonstrate Police Scotland values and have a strong sense of belonging

Assaults on Police Officers and Police Staff

Recorded YTD Comparison	PYTD	YTD	% Change		Six-Month Sparkline
Assault of emergency workers (police officer/staff) offences	1,744	1,811	⬆	3.8%	
Number of assault RIDDORS	6	6	➡	0.0%	n/a
Number of assault RIDDORS per 1k employment	1.8	1.8	➡	0.0%	n/a
Recorded Five-Year Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Change**		**Five-Year Sparkline**
Assault of emergency workers (police officer/staff) offences	1,815.8	1,811	⬇	-0.3%	
Number of assault RIDDORS	10.0	6	⬇	-40.0%	n/a
Recorded YTD % Comparison	**PYTD**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**		**Six-Month Sparkline**
Percentage of assaults leading to injury	25.9%	25.6%	⬇	-0.3%	n/a
Recorded Five-Year % Comparison	**Five-Year Mean**	**YTD**	**% Point Change**		**Three-Year Sparkline**
Percentage of assaults leading to injury	32.9%	25.6%	⬇	-7.3%	n/a

In Quarter 1 there have been 1,811 assaults on officers/staff this is an average of 20 assaults per day and an increase of 3.8% (67 more) compared to the previous year. However, assaults on officers and staff have decreased compared to the five-year mean (down 0.3%, 4.8 fewer).

Additionally, in Quarter 1 the injury rate (25.6%) on officers/staff has remained similar to the previous year, deceasing by 0.3 percentage points. Additionally, 58 officers/staff required hospital treatment in Quarter 1 as the result of being assaulted, this is a decrease of 14 (down 19.4%) compared to the previous year.

Local Insight: Dumfries and Galloway (V) Assaults on Officers Above Limits
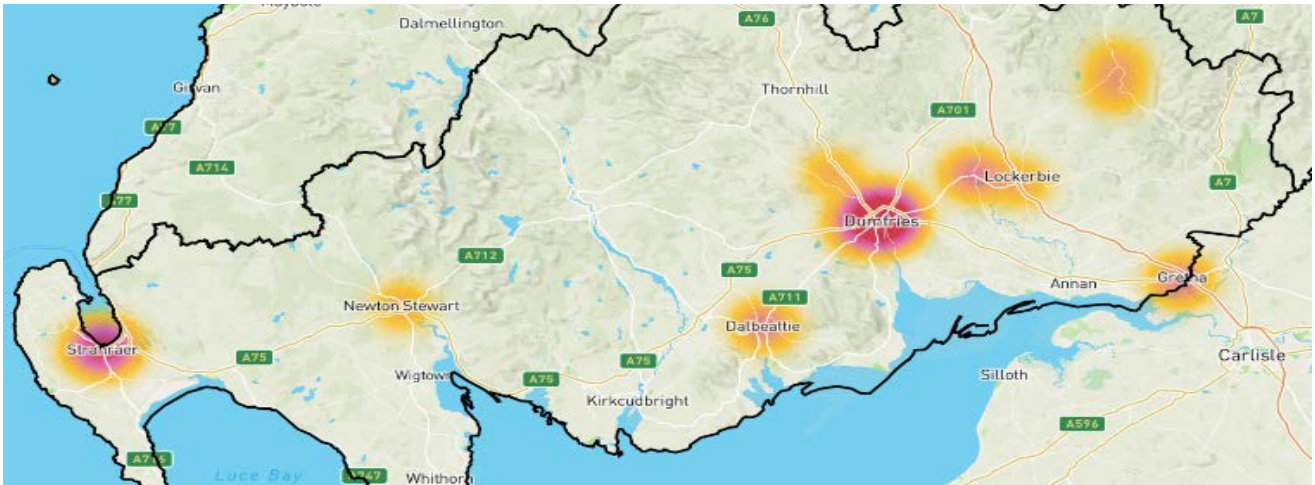
## ASSAULTS PER 1K INCIDENTS ATTENDED

● 2024/25 ● 2023/24
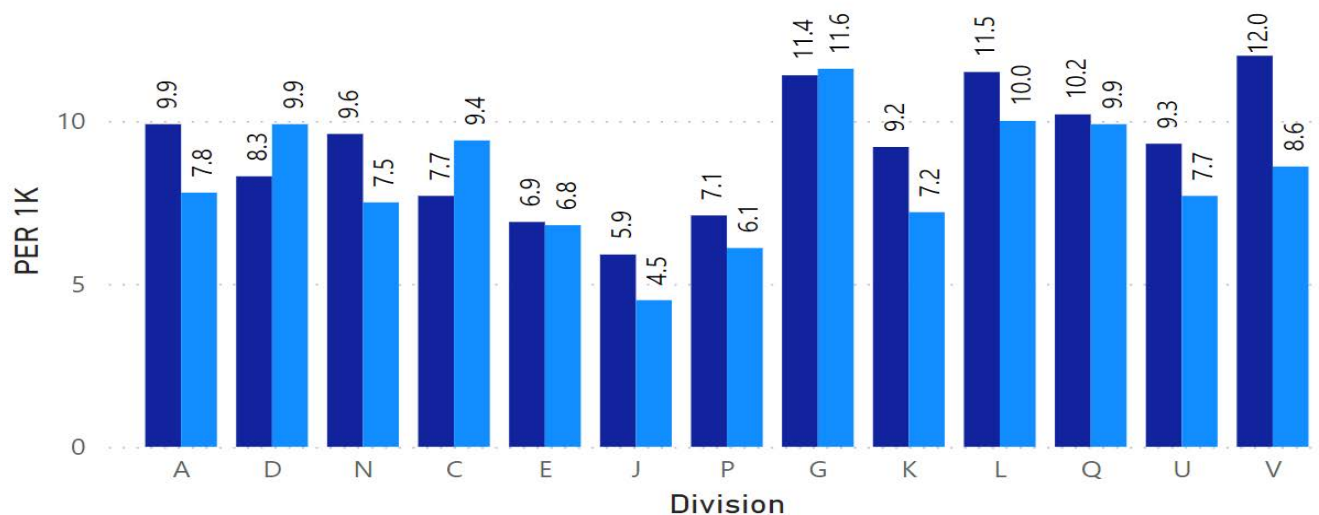
Dumfries & Galloway (V) Division in Quarter 1 have recorded a total of 68 assaults on officers and staff, and assaults have increased from the previous year (20 more, up 41.7%) and the five-year mean (22.6 more, up 49.8%). Additionally, for every 1,000 incidents attended 12 officers/staff were assaulted, the highest amongst any division.

May 2024 saw Dumfries & Galloway Division above their monthly control limits, and May accounted for 59% of the total assaults in Quarter 1 (recording a total of 40 assaults against officers/staff).

From the heat map above, the main hot spots of these assaults were: Dumfries and Stranraer. Dumfries area command (VA) has seen the greatest rise in assaults within the Division during Quarter 1. Although the number of offenders within VA has risen by just one, (compared to the previous year) the total number of assaults has increased by 21. In VA the age group of 18 and under had the most offenders (six), in which one female committed nine assaults on officers/staff over three incidents.

People and Development

People Strategy Objective 1 - We prioritise wellbeing and keep our people safe, protected and well-equipped.
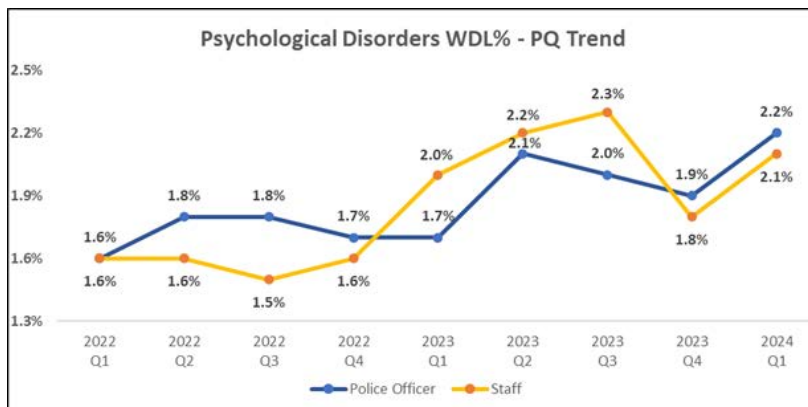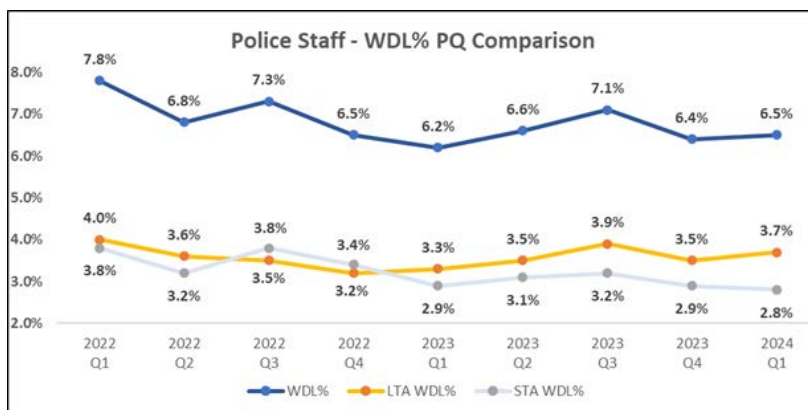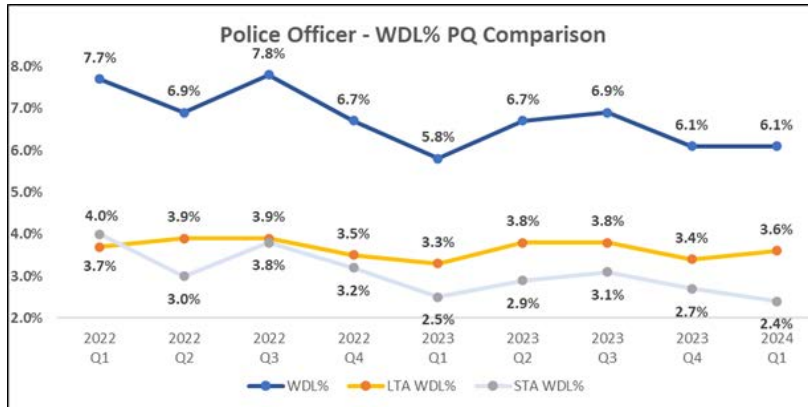
The graphs show a downward trend in the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence for both our officers and staff (down 1.2% points in the last 2 years for officers and down 1.3% points for staff). This is driven by the reduction in short-term absence, rather than long-term absence, which remains relatively unchanged.

Whilst not unique to Police Scotland, mental health issues remain the most common cause of long-term absence within our organisation, and we continue to work tirelessly to put in place practices and measures to support the physical and mental wellbeing of our workforce.

Health and Wellbeing

As a commitment in the Annual Police Plan and People Strategy, we continue to ensure our new Occupational Health and Employee Assistance contracts (EAP) are well embedded into the organisation. The first month (April) of the new EAP saw increased engagement with the service with some of the key headlines provided below.

- 1,125 officers and staff accessed the new EAP portal.

- 186 incoming calls (compared to 140 in April 2023 with previous provider).

- 112 officers and staff triaged into clinical support (compared to 57 in April 2023 with previous provider).

- 27 officers and staff received 'in the moment' support (a type of counselling or support that is provided in real-time, at the very moment when a person is experiencing a particular issue, emotional distress, or crisis).

- 98 officers and staff received counselling support (telephone, virtual, enhanced telephone counselling) (compared to 32 in April 2023 with previous provider).

- Top three reporting issues were anxiety, stress, and family difficulties.

In support of our focus to provide a proactive programme to build our workforce resilience, Lifelines Scotland have been awarded more funding, allowing the project to continue until the end of March 2025.

This affords the possibility that Lifelines will be able to assist Police Scotland with consolidation of our facilitator programme, including working on ongoing continuous professional development.

Duty Modifications

Police Officer - Modified Duty Type PQ Comparison
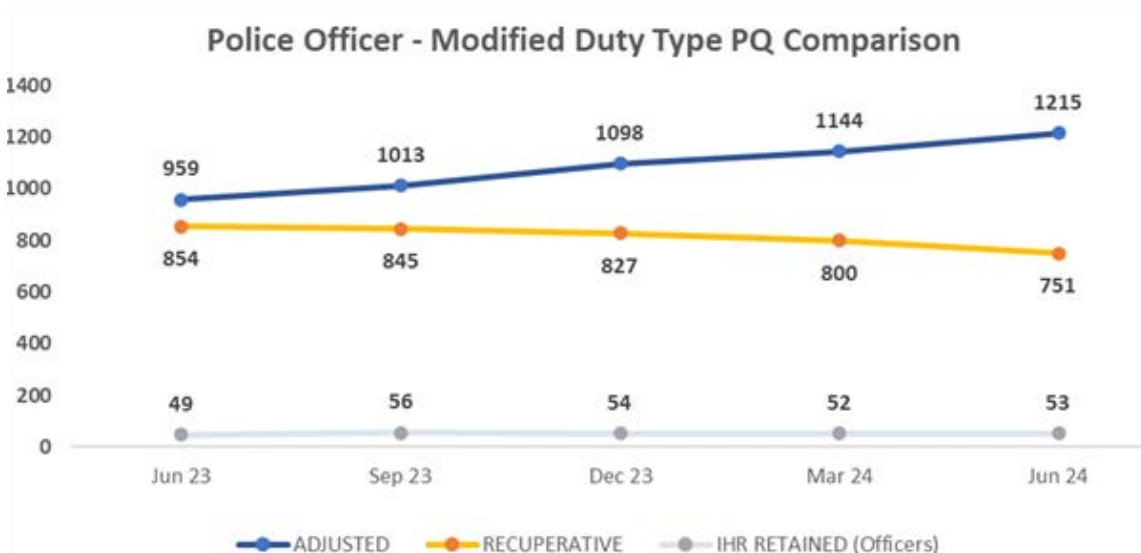
With an ageing officer population and the societal increase in Equality Act disabled, it is expected our figures of those who record a disability will increase. It is a moral imperative that we ensure we maximise our efforts to support our workforce in meaningful employment whilst doing what we can to maximise the capacity of our workforce. This was emphasised in the Policing Productivity Review 2023 where it recommended that "police forces should improve the productive use of medically restricted (recuperative and adjusted) duties officers and staff."

The trend in Police Scotland has been that police officers with duty modifications, both non-deployable and deployable with restrictions have risen over time. That said, police staff have recorded a slight reduction in duty modifications when compared to quarter 1 2023/24. From the previous data, it should be noted that, of the total number of people who have a duty modification, over 40% remain deployable.

In order to ensure we have a flexible and agile workforce that operates to create capacity and efficiency, work has progressed in relation to managing individuals who require modifications to their duties. As a result of the need to decrease officer numbers, it is vital that we look to the roles our officers hold and utilise the operational and specialist skills they have acquired throughout their policing careers within appropriate roles.

Significant efforts have been taken to ensure we have a consistent, transparent and rigorous approach across the organisation in terms of how we assess and deploy employees who require duty modifications.

The first National Duty Modification Panel took place on 09 May 2024, with Police Scotland HR professionals in attendance to support divisional submissions and presentation where required.

The second meeting of this panel took place on 03 July 2024 with scripts having been developed to ensure consistency of approach. A "next step" process map is being developed to clarify the process that will be taken after panel, as well as a full process aide memoir to assist line managers and officers.

The impact of our revised practices around the recording and management of those with duty modifications will continue to be monitored for trends and these will be reported where observed.

People Strategy Objective 3 - Support our people to identify with and demonstrate Police Scotland values and have a strong sense of belonging

Grievances

No. of New Grievances Raised Per Quarter
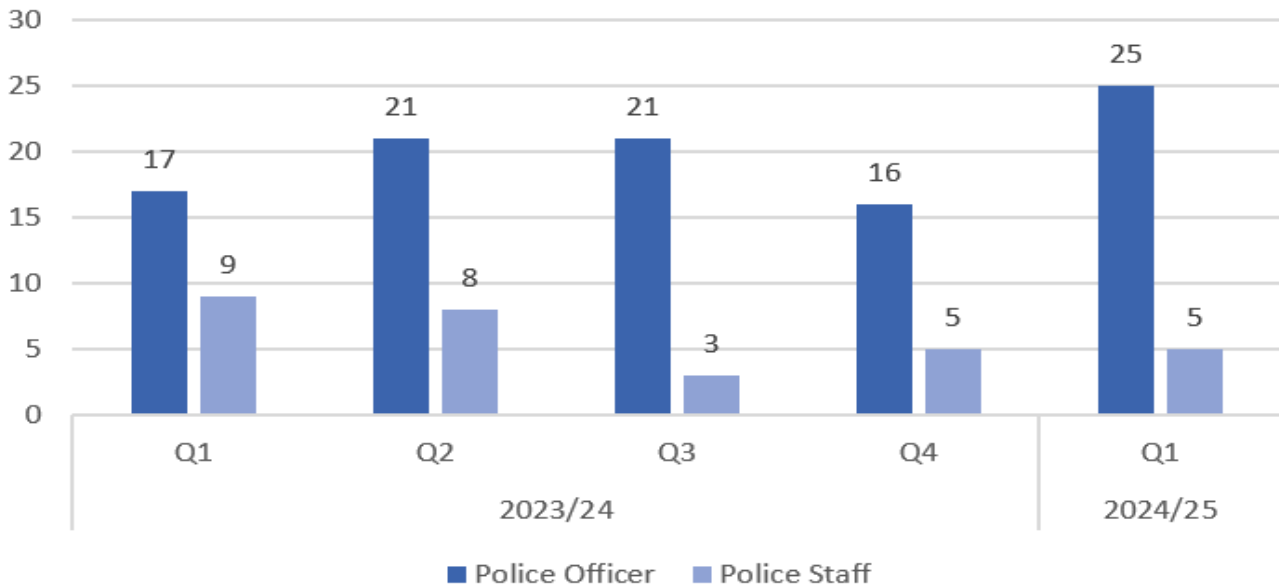
Thirty new grievance cases were opened this quarter. For officers, 25 new cases represent the highest figure when comparing quarterly against the previous year.

Over recent months, an amended approach to explore solutions for early intervention have been added into the grievance procedures, addressing recommendations from the Dame Elish Angiolini review.

This approach has been supported by stakeholders and was launched on 22 July this year, coinciding with the launch of a new mediation platform and guide designed to support the early identification and resolution of workplace issues in advance of formal grievances being raised.

Roles and responsibilities have been highlighted and a commitment to continue delivery of the People Managers Development Programme has been given, which equips leaders with associated skills. Feedback to date on mediation from participants has been excellent and we expect to be able to share information and trends about our new mediation service in future reports.

SWP Outcome 1 - We design our organisation and organise our workforce to create capacity and efficiency.

Officer and Staff FTE

Bar chart showing Officer and Staff FTE across three quarters:
- Q1 2023/2024: Police Officers 16599.52, Police Staff 5265
- Q4 2023/2024: Police Officers 16355.71, Police Staff 5183.7
- Q1 2024/2025: Police Officers 16207.22, Police Staff 5130.3

Over the last quarter much work has been undertaken to develop a representation and understanding of our Current Operating Model (COM) and Target Operating Model (TOM).

Work to capture COM / TOM

The organisational three-year transformation roadmap known as 'Operation Evolve' will drive a comprehensive and coherent programme of work to design and deliver our target operating model. At the most recent Revised Model for Policing Oversight Group, the development of the TOM was discussed and owners and areas of responsibility identified.

In addition, there was discussion over proposed workshops to develop a COM/TOM product for each area (top level) that will contribute to the Police Scotland TOM for October. Members were briefed on progress with mapping the current model and ongoing work. A first draft of COMs will be complete by the end of August this year which will allow work to progress on respective TOMs quickly thereafter.

Police Scotland also confirmed that:

- There will be financial modelling of options and strategic choices, and the financial impact of options on other parts of the service will be assessed.

- Scenarios will be planned within the available financial envelope.

- Organisational culture is considered for each service element, and the TOM work includes Policing Together and organisational standards. Further work is underway around People, including softer data on how people feel about organisational culture.

- Police Scotland intend to deliver a top-level view of the target state for 3-5 years by October 2024.

The need to be explicit about what the service we will do more of and less of, and how it will deal with threats of harm within existing constraints, in a way which can be easily understood by all stakeholders is understood as critical as Police Scotland move away from a demand led operating model to a prioritisation model.

Re-rostered Rest Days (RRRDs) and Time Off in Lieu (TOIL) Balances

RRRD and TOIL Banks
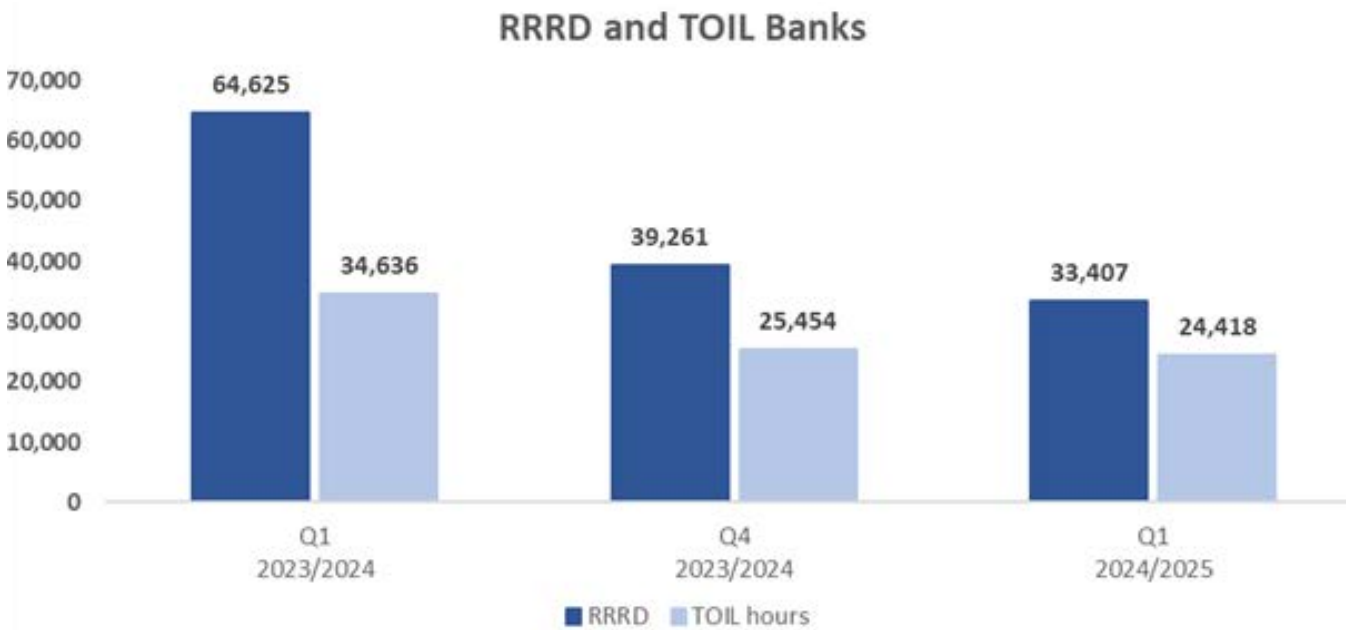
We monitor RRRD & TOIL balances to ensure our workforce get the rest days to which they are entitled. The level of RRRD & TOIL balances also provide an indication of how well we are managing policing demand. The above chart shows a reduction in the balances of both.

This is partly attributable to revised management of RRRDs. This was amended on 02 October 2023 to ensure that all re-rostered rest days are now managed in line with Regulations, meaning that they must be re-rostered within four days.

This supersedes the previous arrangement which allowed officers to store a bank of up to five days. As a result, RRRD & TOIL balances have seen a sustained reduction since the new arrangement was introduced, as well as a reduction in average overtime hours.

Strategic Outcome 5

Police Scotland is sustainable, adaptable and prepared for future challenges.

Objectives:

- Use innovative approaches to accelerate our capacity and capability for effective service delivery
- Commit to making a positive impact through outstanding environmental sustainability
- Support operational policing through the appropriate digital tools and delivery of best value

Finance

Maintaining a Balanced Budget / Financial Sustainability

The 2024/25 budget was approved by the Board at the Authority meeting held on 21 March 2024. The budget report highlighted the key budgeting assumptions that are sensitive to change, and which could result in a material change to the 2024/25 budget. The overall financial position will continue to be monitored and reported throughout the year.

Revenue

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

There are a number of significant offsetting variances that form part of the Quarter 1 forecast. The main underspends of £14.1m relate to Police Officer pay costs of £9.3m as officer numbers are running below the budgeting assumption; one off benefit of £3.0m and other reductions of £1.8m.

Against these underspends, there is an increase in expenditure of £10.1m relating to bids approved by the Revenue Investment Group predominately supporting workforce modernisation, learning training & development, and wellbeing; additional non-pay costs of £3.2m and under-recovery of income of £0.8m.

A number of threats and opportunities are being monitored, some of which may crystallise in the Quarter 2 forecast. A risk tracker will be maintained to cover the expenditure approved at Revenue Investment Group of £10.1m and the remaining VRVER budget of £7.7m, as the forecast assumes that these expenditure items will be delivered by 31 March 2025.

At the end of Quarter 1 we are reporting a £3.7m year-to-date underspend against budget.

Capital

The capital forecast at Quarter 1 is £67.5m, £1.4m (fully funded) above the budget position of £66.1m.

The capital forecast at Quarter 1 requires £3.2m of slippage to be managed down over the year. £3.3m has been achieved to date from the original slippage target of £6.5m.

The capital position and pipeline spend has been reviewed by the Capital Investment Group and any further decisions regarding spend allocations will be reflected in a revised Quarter 1 forecast at an appropriate time.

Committed and uncommitted spend will continue to be monitored throughout the year. The year-to-date capital spend at P3 is under budget by £3.6m (net of slippage).

Reform

The reform forecast at Quarter 1 is £25.1m, £0.1m (fully funded) above the budget position of £25.0m.

The Quarter 1 reform forecast has resulted in the reduction of Financial Year slippage of £3.6m, bringing the total slippage down to £1.9m from the budgeted amount of £5.5m.

Committed and uncommitted spend will continue to be monitored throughout the year.

The year-to-date capital spend at P3 is over budget by £0.5m (net of slippage).

Environmental Challenge

Recorded YTD Comparison (April to May)	PYTD	YTD	% Change	
Consumption Data - Gas (per kWh)	11,355,050	10,657,444	⬇	-6.1%
Consumption Data - Electricity (per kWh)	8,045,765	7,749,904	⬇	-3.7%
Consumption Data - Water (per m3)	46,850	46,903	⬆	0.1%
Recorded Five-Year Comparison (April to May)	Five-Year Mean	YTD	% Change	
Consumption Data - Gas (per kWh)	12,722,822	10,657,444	⬇	-16.2%
Consumption Data - Electricity (per kWh)	8,632,290	7,749,904	⬇	-10.2%
Consumption Data - Water (per m3)	53,931	46,903	⬇	-13.0%

Please note that complete Quarter 1 data is not yet available and so we have provided information based on April and May of Financial Year 2024/25 with a comparison over the same time period for previous years. Considering this, all figures provided above should be taken as indicative, until the Quarter 1 data set is complete.

What can be seen across all utilities is that there is a general downward trend in consumption. This is most noted for gas, and possibly reflects the warmer weather experienced in April of this year – thus reducing our requirement for space heating. However, degree day analysis should be undertaken to determine if this is the case, and only once data is complete for the quarter. In addition, the cooler weather experienced later in the quarter may impact on these figures.

In addition to weather impacts, the Estates Projects team are continuing with boiler upgrades at several sites across the portfolio. In some cases, upgrades will see the replacement of systems that are more than 30 years of age and will greatly improve the efficiency of gas use in our estate.

We have also seen a slight reduction in electricity consumption in comparison with the same time last year, and a more significant reduction against the five-year mean.

This points to a long-term reduction driven by previous and current Estate rationalisation and upgrade of electrical infrastructure and office equipment.

Consumption of water has followed the same trend as gas and electricity. This is likely due in part to the same driver of estate rationalisation, and low occupancy levels within some buildings. However, reviewing individual months over the last five years shows less of pattern within the metadata, with periods of significant high and low consumption contained within this downward trend. Improved monitoring of key sites may help to identify the reason for this.

In addition, we have begun compilation of our annual Climate Change Report to the Scottish Government. This is due to be submitted at the end November 2024 and will cover all work and related emissions for 2023/24. We have contacted key departments, teams and individuals across Police Scotland and SPA to ensure that we gather the required information.

Recorded Quarterly Comparison	23/24 Quarter 4	24/25 Quarter 1	% Change	
Fleet - % of Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles in our Fleet	30.0%	31.0%	⬆	1.0%
Fleet - Average age of fleet (years)	3.8	3.93	⬆	3.4%
Fleet - Total mileage of electric vehicles (green miles)	1,444,278	1,600,395	⬆	10.8%

Police Scotland is working towards implementing the move to an Ultra-Low Emission Fleet as part of the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) approved Fleet Strategy. In Quarter 1 2024/25, 1,082 ULEV vehicles make up 31% of Police Scotland's overall fleet (an increase of 1% point from the previous quarter). 46% of the unmarked fleet are ULEV (ultra-low emission vehicles). This figure remains the same as last quarter.

The total mileage of electric vehicles (green miles) during Quarter 1 2024/25 was 1,600,395. This has increased from 1,444,278 in Quarter 4 2023/24 and is up 10.8%.

The current average Fleet age for Police Scotland fleet is 3.93 years. This fluctuates from one day to the next as it is a live figure taking on the day, considering vehicles awaiting to be replaced and sold. This will reduce as new vehicles are introduced to the fleet and if the level of capital investment on the fleet is maintained in future years.