#### Police Scotland Quarter 1 YTD Performance Report: April to June 2024

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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.

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**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](https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/u55jyhyb/performance-framework-report-24-25.pdf). 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](#Violence)

#### Key Insights

* [Road Fatalities](#Fatalities)
* [Nitazenes](#Nitazenes)

#### National Insights

[Drink, Drug Driving Offences](#DrinkDrug)

#### Local Insights

[Dumfries & Galloway (V) Assaults on Officers](#DumfriesAssaults)

#### Proactive/Preventative Policing

[Missing Persons Investigations](#MissingPersons)

[Road Policing Campaigns](#RoadPolicingCampaigns)

[The Banking Protocol](#TheBankingProtocol)

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 - This visualisation is a key to each of the 13 local policing divisions per region. This is to assist with viewing the disaggregated data included within this report.

North region includes A – North East, D – Tayside and N – Highland & Island;
East region includes C – Forth Valley, E – Edinburgh, J – The Lothians & Scottish Borders and P – Fife;
West region includes G – Greater Glasgow, U – Ayrshire, Q – Lanarkshire, 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.

Group 1-8 Recorded YTD Comparison: This table shows Group 1-8 recorded YTD comparisons from 2019/20 to 2023/24 YTD, the five-year mean and the % change from PYTD and five-year mean.
Group 1: 17567 in 2019/20; 14891 in 2020/21; 17,036 in 2021/22; 17834 in 2022/23; 18896 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 17245; and 18859 in 2024/25. This is down 0.2% on PYTD and up 9.4% on five-year mean.
Group 2: 3454 in 2019/20; 3006 in 2020/21; 3866 in 2021/22; 3690 in 2022/23; 3904 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 3584; and 3864 in 2024/25. This is down 1.0% on PYTD and up 7.8% on five-year mean.
Group 3: 28567 in 2019/20; 2218 in 2020/21; 22039 in 2021/22; 26122 in 2022/23; 26909 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 25171; and 28475 in 2024/25. This is up 5.8% on PYTD and up 13.1% on five-year mean.
Group 4: 12416 in 2019/20; 10032 in 2020/21; 11416 in 2021/22; 11500 in 2022/23; 11192 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 11311; and 10386 in 2024/25. This is down 7.2% on PYTD and down 8.2% on five-year mean.
Group 5: 16824 in 2019/20; 18985 in 2020/21; 17504 in 2021/22; 15489 in 2022/23; 16192 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 16999; and 16450 in 2024/25. This is up 1.6% on PYTD and down 3.2% on five-year mean.
Group 6: 15954 in 2019/20; 16529 in 2020/21; 15438 in 2021/22; 14147 in 2022/23; 12971 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 15008; and 13780 in 2024/25. This is up 6.2% on PYTD and down 8.2% on five-year mean.
Group 7: 2862 in 2019/20; 3504 in 2020/21; 3417 in 2021/22; 3234 in 2022/23; 3392 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 3282; and 3629 in 2024/25. This is up 7.0% on PYTD and up 10.6% on five-year mean.
Group 8: 31812 in 2019/20; 26901 in 2020/21; 32746 in 2021/22; 28391 in 2022/23; 28502 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 29670; and 31583 in 2024/25. This is up 10.8% on PYTD and up 6.4% on five-year mean.
Total Crimes & Offences: 129456 in 2019/20; 116066 in 2020/21; 123462 in 2021/22; 120407 in 2022/23; 121958 in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 122269.8; and 127026 in 2024/25. This is up 4.2% on PYTD and up 3.9% on five-year mean.

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.

Group 1-8 Detection Rate YTD Comparison: This table shows Group 1-8 detection rate YTD comparisons from 2019/20 to 2023/24 YTD, the five-year mean and the % point change from PYTD and five-year mean.
Group 1: 68.1% in 2019/20; 75.9% in 2020/21; 66.7% in 2021/22; 67.3% in 2022/23; 65.3% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 68.4%; and 68.0% in 2024/25. This is up 2.7% points on PYTD and down 0.4% points on five-year mean.
Group 2: 53.0% in 2019/20; 56.6% in 2020/21; 55.9% in 2021/22; 54.7% in 2022/23; 55.4% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 55.1%; and 57.0% in 2024/25. This is up 1.6% points on PYTD and up 1.9% points on five-year mean.
Group 3: 37.1% in 2019/20; 44.5% in 2020/21; 33.0% in 2021/22; 31.3% in 2022/23; 31.4% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 35.3%; and 34.5% in 2024/25. This is up 3.1% points on PYTD and down 0.8% points on five-year mean.
Group 4: 27.9% in 2019/20; 36.7% in 2020/21; 29.9% in 2021/22; 27.7% in 2022/23; 27.7% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 29.8%; and 30.3% in 2024/25. This is up 2.6% points on PYTD and up 0.5% points on five-year mean.
Group 5: 91.7% in 2019/20; 87.2% in 2020/21; 90.6% in 2021/22; 91.9% in 2022/23; 89.2% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 90.0%; and 91.6% in 2024/25. This is up 2.4% points on PYTD and up 1.6% points on five-year mean.
Group 6: 84.9% in 2019/20; 86.8% in 2020/21; 81.0% in 2021/22; 81.7% in 2022/23; 77.2% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 82.6%; and 80.2% in 2024/25. This is up 3.0% points on PYTD and down 2.4% points on five-year mean.
Group 7: 64.8% in 2019/20; 62.2% in 2020/21; 62.9% in 2021/22; 64.5% in 2022/23; 62.4% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 63.3%; and 62.3% in 2024/25. This is down 0.1% points on PYTD and down 1.0% points on five-year mean.
Group 8: 90.4% in 2019/20; 95.6% in 2020/21; 91.4% in 2021/22; 88.2% in 2022/23; 87.7% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 90.6%; and 87.7% in 2024/25. This is no change on PYTD and down 2.9% points on five-year mean.
Overall Detection rate: 67.6% in 2019/20; 73.5% in 2020/21; 68.6% in 2021/22; 65.0% in 2022/23; 63.6% in 2023/24; a five-year mean of 67.6%; and 68.8% in 2024/25. This is up 5.1% points on PYTD and up 1.2% points on five-year mean.

#### 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 Visualisation: This line graph has a y-axis showing the volume of young people accused of violent crime ranging from 0 up to 2000. The x-axis shows the age at time of offence ranging from 6 years old to 18 years old. The graph shows a slight rise in volume of crime from 6 years old up to 11 years old before a sharp rise is noted peaking at age 14. The volume of crime then decreases down to age 17 before another small rise is noted for those aged 18.


The age of complainers of violent crimes for which a young person has been acused 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 which a Young Person is Accused 2023/24 Visualisation: This line graph has a y-axis showing the volume of complainers ranging from 0 up to 2000. The x-axis shows the age at time of offence ranging from 0 years old to 60 years old. The graph shows a sharp rise in volume of complainers aged 11 to 14 before dropping significantly for those aged 20. Slight fluctuations are then noted between the ages of 20 up to 60.

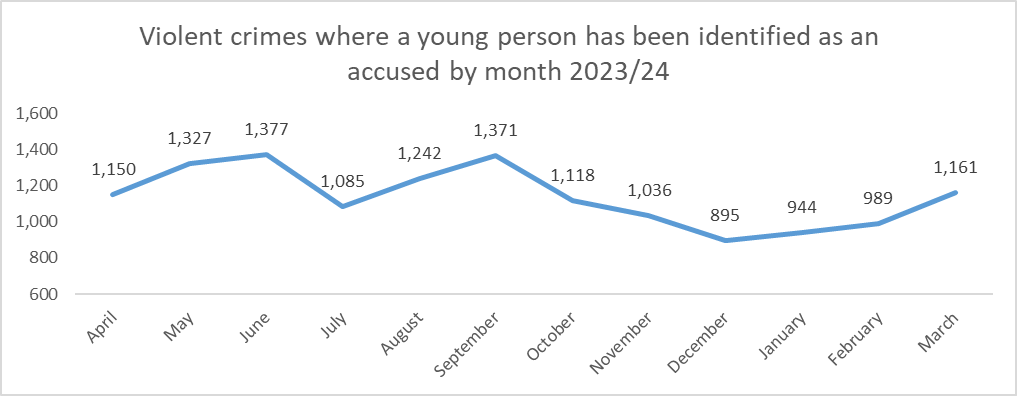

Just over a quarter of these crimes are committed in an open space, and just under a quarter in residential schools/accommodation. The third most likely location is educational premises which account for approximately 10% of youth-accused violent crime where a location-type is identified.

2024/25 Offenders Under 18 by Locus Type: This bar chart has a y-axis showing the volume of under 18 offenders per locus ranging from 0 up to 1000. The x-axis shows the different locus types of open space, residential, educational, commercial, public utilities, transportation, recreational, agricultural, not known and religious. The blue dotted line shows the percentage of offenders under 18.


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 Child Identified as Accused in 2023/24 by location: This bar chart has a y-axis showing the volume of violent crime by a child ranging from 0 up to 2000. The x-axis shows the 13 territorial divisions with the dark blue bar showing total crimes and the light blue bar showing crimes within an education location. The breakdown per division is:
North East: 1234 total crimes (209 in education location)
Tayside: 895 crimes (114 in education location)
Highlands & Islands: 575 crimes (32 in education location)
Forth Valley: 771 crimes (105 in education location)
Edinburgh City: 1143 crimes (86 in education location)
Lothian & Scottish Borders: 1258 crimes (198 in education location)
Fife: 1084 crimes (190 in education location)
Greater Glasgow: 2087 crimes (88 in education location)
Ayrshire: 1229 crimes (154 in education location)
Lanarkshire: 1785 crimes (86 in education location)
Argyll & West Dunbartonshire: 469 crimes (29 in education location)
Renfrewshire & Inverclyde: 519 crimes (24 in education location)
Dumfries & Galloway: 645 crimes (72 in education location)

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.



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**  **average** | **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 |

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.

Road Fatalities in Quarter 1: This bar chart has a y-axis showing the volume of road fatalities ranging from 0 up to 10. The x-axis shows the 13 territorial divisions with the blue bars showing total fatalities per division which are broken down as follows: North East (A): 6; Forth Valley (C): 2; Tayside (D): 5; Edinburgh City (E): 1; Greater Glasgow (G): 2; Lothian & Scottish Borders (J): 3; Renfrewshire & Inverclyde (K): 1; Argyll & West Dunbartonshire (L): 3; Highlands & Islands (N): 9; Fife (P): 3; Lanarkshire (Q): 2; Ayrshire (U): 6 and Dumfries & Galloway (V): 1


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](#OngoingCampaigns).

#### 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** |  | **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

The Overall Violent Crime Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 17,203 overall violent crimes PYTD compared to 17,141 YTD (down 0.4% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 4,852 crimes in January; a low of 4,789 crimes in February; 5,583 crimes in March; 5,404 crimes in April; a high of 6,035 crimes in May and 5,702 crimes in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for overall violent crimes is 15,971.2 compared to 17,141 YTD (up 7.3% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 13,881 crimes in 2020/21; 15,800 crimes in 2021/22; 16,447 crimes in 2022/23; a high of 17,203 crimes in 2023/24 and 17,141 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate comparison) shows the detection rate for overall violent crimes was 67.2% in PYTD compared to 69.5% in YTD (up 2.3% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 76.3% in 2020/21; a low of 67.0% in 2021/22; 68.3% in 2022/23; 67.2% in 2023/24 and 69.5% in 2024/25 YTD. 


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)

Non Sexual Crimes of Violence (Group 1) Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 18,896 non-sexual crimes of violence PYTD compared to 18,859 YTD (down 0.2% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 5,382 crimes in January; a low of 5,320 crimes in February; 6,101 crimes in March; 5,957 crimes in April; a high of 6,628 crimes in May and 6,274 crimes in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for non-sexual crimes of violence is 17,242.0 compared to 18,859 YTD (up 9.4% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 14,888 crimes in 2020/21; 17,034 crimes in 2021/22; 17,834 crimes in 2022/23; a high of 18,896 crimes in 2023/24 and 18,859 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate comparison) shows the detection rate for non-sexual crimes of violence was 65.3% in PYTD compared to 68.0% in YTD (up 2.7% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 75.9% in 2020/21; 66.7% in 2021/22; 67.3% in 2022/23; a low of 65.3% in 2023/24 and 68.0% in 2024/25 YTD.

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

Group 2 Sexual Crime Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 3,904 group 2 sexual crimes PYTD compared to 3,864 YTD (down 1.0%% on last year. The six month sparkline shows 1,124 crimes in January; a low of 1,118 crimes in February; 1,194 crimes in March; 1,191 crimes in April; a high of 1,384 crimes in May and 1,289 crimes in June 2024.

There were 3,001 recent group 2 sexual crimes PYTD compared to 2,857 YTD (down 4.8% on last year) and 903 non-recent group 2 sexual crimes PYTD compared to 1,007 YTD (up 11.5% on last year). Six month sparkline figures have not been included for recent/non recent group 2 crime.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for group 2 sexual crimes is 3,584.0 compared to 3,864 YTD (up 7.8% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 3,006 crimes in 2020/21; 3,866 crimes in 2021/22; 3,690 crimes in 2022/23; a high of 3,904 crimes in 2023/24 and 3,864 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for recent group 2 sexual crimes is 2,700.8 compared to 2,857 YTD (up 5.8% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 2,247 crimes in 2020/21; 2,891 crimes in 2021/22; 2,855 crimes in 2022/23; a high of 3,001 crimes in 2023/24 and 2,857 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for non-recent group 2 sexual crimes is 883.2 compared to 1,007 YTD (up 14.0% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 759 crimes in 2020/21; 975 crimes in 2021/22; 835 crimes in 2022/23; 903 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 1,007 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate/proportion comparison) shows the detection rate for group 2 sexual crimes was 55.4% in PYTD compared to 57.0% in YTD (up 1.6% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows 56.6% in 2020/21; 55.9% in 2021/22; a low of 54.7% in 2022/23; 55.4% in 2023/24 and a high of 57.0% in 2024/25 YTD.

The proportion of recent sexual crime was 76.9% in PYTD compared to 73.9% in YTD (down 3.0% points on last year) . The five-year proportion recent sparkline shows 74.8% in 2020/21; 74.8% in 2021/22; a high of 77.4% in 2022/23; 76.9% in 2023/24 and a low of 73.9% in 2024/25 YTD.

The proportion of non-recent sexual crime was 23.1% in PYTD compared to 26.1% in YTD (up 3.0% points on last year). The five-year proportion recent sparkline shows 25.2% in 2020/21; 25.2% in 2021/22; a low of 22.6% in 2022/23; 23.1% in 2023/24 and a high of 26.1% in 2024/25 YTD.


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

Rape Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 618 rape crimes PYTD compared to 705 YTD (up 14.1% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 205 crimes in January; a low of 196 crimes in February; 211 crimes in March; 206 crimes in April; a high of 257 crimes in May and 242 crimes in June 2024.

There were 368 recent rape crimes PYTD compared to 413 YTD (up 12.2% on last year) and 250 non-recent rape crimes PYTD compared to 292 YTD (up 16.8% on last year). Six month sparkline figures have not been included for recent/non recent rape crime.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for rape crimes is 584.0 compared to 705 YTD (up 20.7% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 477 crimes in 2020/21; 638 crimes in 2021/22; 603 crimes in 2022/23; 618 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 705 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for recent rape crimes is 344.0 compared to 413 YTD (up 20.1% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 262 crimes in 2020/21; 364 crimes in 2021/22; 387 crimes in 2022/23; 368 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 413 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for non-recent rape crimes is 240.0 compared to 292 YTD (up 21.7% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 215 crimes in 2020/21; 274 crimes in 2021/22; 216 crimes in 2022/23; 250 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 292 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate/proportion comparison) shows the detection rate for rape crimes was 48.9% in PYTD compared to 53.2% in YTD (up 4.3% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 57.4% in 2020/21; 56.7% in 2021/22; 56.9% in 2022/23; a low of 48.9% in 2023/24 and 53.2% in 2024/25 YTD.

The proportion of recent rape crimes was 59.5% in PYTD compared to 58.6% in YTD (down 0.9% points on last year) . The five-year proportion recent sparkline shows a low of 54.9% in 2020/21; 57.1% in 2021/22; a high of 64.2% in 2022/23; 59.5% in 2023/24 and 58.6% in 2024/25 YTD.

The proportion of non-recent rape crimes was 40.5% in PYTD compared to 41.4% in YTD (up 0.9% points on last year). The five-year proportion recent sparkline shows a high of 45.1% in 2020/21; 42.9% in 2021/22; a low of 35.8% in 2022/23; 40.5% in 2023/24 and 41.4% in 2024/25 YTD.


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)

Child Sexual Abuse Online Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 558 online child sexual abuse crimes PYTD compared to 516 YTD (down 7.5% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 158 crimes in January; 190 crimes in February; a high of 237 crimes in March; 168 crimes in April; 180 crimes in May and 168 crimes in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for online child sexual abuse crimes is 489.6 compared to 516 YTD (up 5.4% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows 509 crimes in 2020/21; 505 crimes in 2021/22; a low of 438 crimes in 2022/23; a high of 558 crimes in 2023/24 and 516 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate comparison) shows the detection rate for online child sexual abuse crimes was 62.9% in PYTD compared to 67.8% in YTD (up 4.9% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a low of 59.9% in 2020/21; 69.1% in 2021/22; a high of 69.9% in 2022/23; 62.9% in 2023/24 and 67.8% in 2024/25 YTD.


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

Domestic Abuse Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 15,613 domestic abuse incidents PYTD compared to 16,405 YTD (up 5.1% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 5,242 incidents in January; a low of 4,841 incidents in February; 5,170 incidents in March; 5,225 incidents in April; a high of 5,770 incidents in May and 5,410 incidents in June 2024.

There were 9,189 domestic abuse crimes PYTD compared to 10,070 YTD (up 9.6% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 2,948 crimes in January; a low of 2,707 crimes in February; 2,855 crimes in March; 3,269 crimes in April; a high of 3,453 crimes in May and 3,348 crimes in June 2024.

There were 439 domestic abuse of female crimes PYTD compared to 563 YTD (up 28.2% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 165 crimes in January; a low of 159 crimes in February; 186 crimes in March; a high of 195 crimes in April; 182 crimes in May and 186 crimes in June 2024.

There were 18 domestic abuse of male crimes PYTD compared to 30 YTD (up 66.7% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 7 crimes in January; 11 crimes in February; 7 crimes in March; a low of 5 crimes in April; a high of 15 crimes in May and 10 crimes in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for domestic abuse incidents is 15,781.6 compared to 16,405 YTD (up 4.0% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a high of 17,029 incidents in 2020/21; 15,408 incidents in 2021/22; a low of 15,048 incidents in 2022/23; 15,613 incidents in 2023/24 and 16,405 incidents in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for domestic abuse crimes is 9,705.4 compared to 10,070 YTD (up 3.8% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows 10,021 crimes in 2020/21; 9,856 crimes in 2021/22; 9,437 crimes in 2022/23; a low of 9,189 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 10,070 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The three-year mean for domestic abuse of female crimes is 406.8 compared to 563 YTD (up 38.4% on three-year mean). The three-year sparkline shows a low of 428 crimes in 2022/23; 439 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 563 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The three-year mean for domestic abuse of male crimes is 21.2 compared to 30 YTD (up 41.5% on three-year mean). The three-year sparkline shows 25 crimes in 2022/23; a low of 18 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 30 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate/proportion comparison) shows the proportion of domestic abuse incidents resulting in a crime 42.4% in PYTD compared to 39.7% in YTD (down 2.7% points on last year). The five-year proportion rate sparkline shows 43.1% in 2020/21; a high of 44.0% in 2021/22; 43.5% in 2022/23; 42.4% in 2023/24 and a low of 39.7% in 2024/25 YTD.

The detection rate for domestic abuse crimes was 63.4% in PYTD compared to 61.5% in YTD (down 1.9% points on last year) . The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 72.8% in 2020/21; 68.3% in 2021/22; 65.3% in 2022/23; 63.4% in 2023/24 and a low of 61.5% in 2024/25 YTD.

The detection rate for domestic abuse of female crimes was 72.7% in PYTD compared to 71.9% in YTD (down 0.8% points on last year). The three-year detection rate sparkline shows a low of 70.8% in 2022/23; a high of 72.7% in 2023/24 and 71.9% in 2024/25 YTD.

The detection rate for domestic abuse of male crimes was 55.6% in PYTD compared to 53.3% in YTD (down 2.3% points on last year). The three-year detection rate sparkline shows a low of 44.0% in 2022/23; a high of 55.6% in 2023/24 and 53.3% in 2024/25 YTD.

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.

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

During the reporting period DSDAS applications have increased by 23.2% overall with a 26.5% increase in Power to Tell (PTT) applications and a 16.4% increase in Right to Ask (RTA) applications compared to the same period last year.

#### 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
This line graph shows the volume of Naloxone administrations each month in 2023 (blue) and 2024 to date (orange). In 2023 there were 10 in January, 15 in February, 26 in March, 30 in April, 38 in May, 36 in June, 34 in July, 39 in August, 28 in September, 22 in October, 14 in November and 18 in December. In 2024 there have been 14 in January, 18 in February, 19 in March, 22 in April, 26 in May, 21 in June and 19 in July. 

#### 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

Missing Persons Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 4,806 missing persons investigations PYTD compared to 3,878 YTD (down 19.3% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 1,119 investigations in January; 1,190 investigations in February; 1,278 investigations in March; 1,146 investigations in April; a high of 1,412 investigations in May and 1,320 investigations in June 2024.

There were 1,469 missing persons investigations - missing previously PYTD compared to 1,112 YTD (down 24.3% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 459 missing previously in January; 488 missing previously in February; 528 missing previously in March; 465 missing previously in April; a high of 547 missing previously in May and 497 missing previously in June 2024.

There were 381 missing persons investigations - missing from NHS PYTD compared to 347 YTD (down 8.9% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 93 missing from NHS in January; 118 missing from NHS in February; 101 missing from NHS in March; a high of 122 missing from NHS in April; 114 missing from NHS in May and 111 missing from NHS in June 2024.

There were 924 missing persons investigations - missing from RCH PYTD compared to 747 YTD (down 19.2% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 205 missing from RCH in January; 212 missing from RCH in February; 243 missing from RCH in March; 215 missing from RCH in April and a high of 286 missing from RCH in both May and June 2024.

There were 152 missing persons investigations - missing from Foster Care PYTD compared to 73 YTD (down 52.0% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 22 missing from Foster Care in January; 31 missing from Foster Care in February; 26 missing from Foster Care in March; 21 missing from Foster Care in April; a low of 18 missing from Foster Care in May and a high of 34 missing from Foster Care in June 2024.

There were 1,449 missing persons investigations with a mental health marker PYTD compared to 1,194 YTD (down 17.6% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 350 with a mental health marker in January; 374 with a mental health marker in February; 377 with a mental health marker in March; 396 with a mental health marker in April; a high of 403 with a mental health marker in May and 395 with a mental health marker in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for missing persons investigations is 4,163.8 PYTD compared to 3,878 YTD (down 6.9% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 2,978 investigations in 2020/21; 4,386 investigations in 2021/22; 4,771 investigations in 2022/23; a high of 4,806 investigations in 2023/24 and 3,878 investigations in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for missing persons investigations – missing previously is 1,297.8 compared to 1,112 YTD (down 14.3% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 957 missing previously in 2020/21; 1,389 missing previously in 2021/22; a high of 1,562 missing previously in 2022/23; 1,469 missing previously in 2023/24 and 1,112 missing previously in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for missing persons investigations – missing from NHS is 370.8 compared to 347 YTD (down 6.4% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 218 missing from NHS in 2020/21; 441 missing from NHS in 2021/22; a high of 467 missing from NHS in 2022/23; 381 missing from NHS in 2023/24 and 347 missing from NHS in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for missing persons investigations – missing from RCH is 809.6 compared to 747 YTD (down 7.7% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 639 missing from RCH in 2020/21; 897 missing from RCH in 2021/22; 841 missing from RCH in 2022/23; a high of 924 missing from RCH in 2023/24 and 747 missing from RCH in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for missing persons investigations – missing from Foster Care is 104.2 compared to 73 YTD (down 29.9% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 63 missing from Foster Care in 2020/21; 86 missing from Foster Care in 2021/22; 147 missing from Foster Care in 2022/23; a high of 152 missing from Foster Care in 2023/24 and 73 missing from Foster Care in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for missing persons investigations with a mental health marker is 1,316.0 compared to 1,194 YTD (down 9.3% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 1,007 with a mental health marker in 2020/21; a high of 1,475 with a mental health marker in 2021/22; 1,455 with a mental health marker in 2022/23; 1,449 with a mental health marker in 2023/24 and 1,194 with a mental health marker in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (proportion YTD comparison) shows the proportion of missing persons investigations – missing previously was 30.5% PYTD compared to 28.8% YTD (down 1.7% points on last year).

The proportion of missing persons investigations – missing from NHS was 7.9% PYTD compared to 9.0% YTD (up 1.1% points on last year).

The proportion of missing persons investigations – missing from RCH was 19.2% PYTD compared to 19.3% YTD (up 0.1% points on last year).

The proportion of missing persons investigations – missing from Foster Care was 3.2% PYTD compared to 1.9% YTD (down 1.3% points on last year).

The proportion of missing persons investigations with a mental health marker was 30.2% PYTD compared to 30.8% YTD (up 0.6% points on last year).

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

Road Casualties Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 29 people killed PYTD compared to 44 YTD (up 51.7% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 9 people killed in January; 14 people killed in February; a high of 24 people killed in March; a low of 7 people killed in April; 21 people killed in May and 16 killed in June 2024.

There were 493 people seriously injured PYTD compared to 366 YTD (down 25.8% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 129 people seriously injured in January; 135 people seriously injured in February; a high of 138 people seriously injured in March; 122 people seriously injured in April; 132 people seriously injured in May and a low of 112 people seriously injured in June 2024.

There were 939 people slightly injured PYTD compared to 651 YTD (down 30.7% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 253 people slightly injured in January; 252 people slightly injured in February; a high of 256 people slightly injured in March; 233 people slightly injured in April; 255 people slightly injured in May and a low of 163 people slightly injured in June 2024.

There were 2 children killed PYTD compared to 1 YTD (down 50.0% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 1 child killed in January, March and May 2024 with no children killed in February, April and June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for people killed is 28.0 PYTD compared to 44 YTD (up 57.1% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 14 people killed in 2020/21; 24 people killed in 2021/22; 35 people killed in 2022/23; 29 people killed in 2023/24 and a high of 44 people killed in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for people seriously injured is 407.4 compared to 366 YTD (down 10.2% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 281 people seriously injured in 2020/21; 416 people seriously injured in 2021/22; 430 people seriously injured in 2022/23; a high of 493 people seriously injured in 2023/24 and 366 people seriously injured in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for people slightly injured is 942.8 compared to 651 YTD (down 31.0% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 528 people slightly injured in 2020/21; 891 people slightly injured in 2021/22; 875 people slightly injured in 2022/23; a high of 939 people slightly injured in 2023/24 and 651 people slightly injured in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for children killed is 1.0 compared to 1 YTD (No change from five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows 1 child killed in 2020/21 and 2024/25; a high of 2 children killed in 2021/22 and 2023/24; and a low of no children killed in 2022/23 YTD.

The five-year mean for children seriously injured is 37.4 compared to 27 YTD (down 27.8% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 17 children seriously injured in 2020/21; 45 children seriously injured in 2021/22; a high of 47 children seriously injured in 2022/23; 41 children seriously injured in 2023/24 and 27 children seriously injured in 2024/25 YTD.

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%).

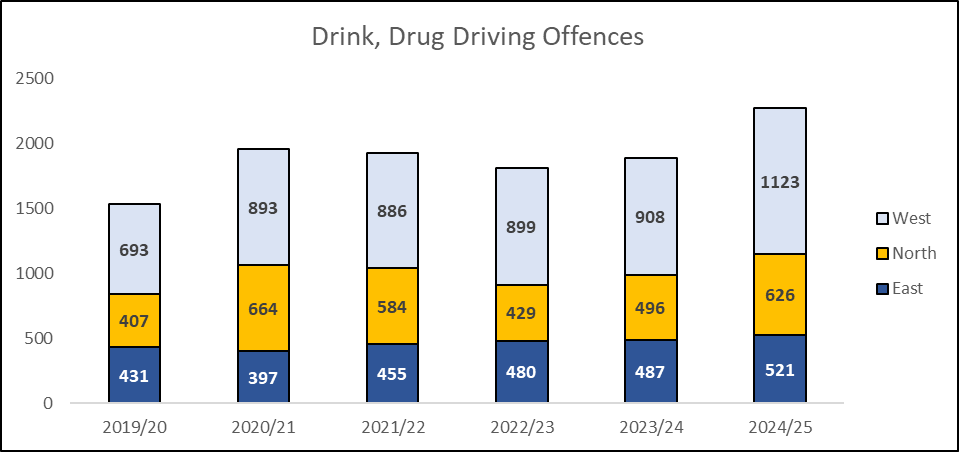
In May this year the Cabinet Secretary for Transport, alongside the publishing of the casualty figures, reaffirmed the Scottish Government’s commitment to attain road safety targets and to achieve the Vision Zero goal of no-one being seriously injured or killed on Scotland’s roads by 2050.

#### Key Insight: Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen above monthly upper control limit in April and May 2024.

Drink Drug Driving Offences Control Limits Visualisation: This visualisation shows drink drug driving offences over a six year period compared to the monthly control limits. Drink Drug Driving Offences were below lower confidence limits in January 2019 (415) and February 2019 (425) whilst June 2020 (705) and July 2020 (701) were both above upper confidence limits. After an extended period within upper and lower confidence limits, a significant increase is noted in the last four months of 2023/24. December 2023 (742), January 2024 (747), February 2024 (751) and March (726). April and May 2024 have recorded the highest monthly volume over the six year period and are both showing as being above upper control limits.



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.



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

Stop Search Visualisation: This section (recorded YTD comparison) shows the stop and search compliance rate was 99.0% PYTD compared to 99.0% YTD (no change from last year). 
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](https://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/how-we-do-it/stop-and-search/data-publication/).

### 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

Call Handling Visualisation

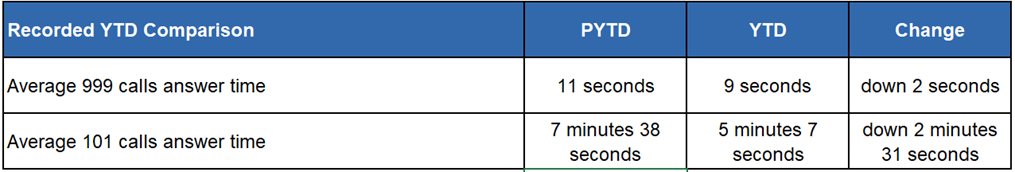
The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 231,588 calls to 999 PYTD compared to 194,676 YTD (down 16.0% on last year).

There were 366,978 calls to 101 PYTD compared to 346,250 YTD (down 5.6% on last year).

There were 598,666 calls to both 999/101 combined PYTD compared to 540,926 YTD (down 9.6% on last year).

There were 178,338 calls PYTD which resulted in no incident/crime compared to 148,142 YTD (down 16.9% on last year).

The second section (recorded YTD % comparison) shows 29.8% of calls resulted in no incident/crime in PYTD compared to 27.4% YTD (down 2.4% points from last year).



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.

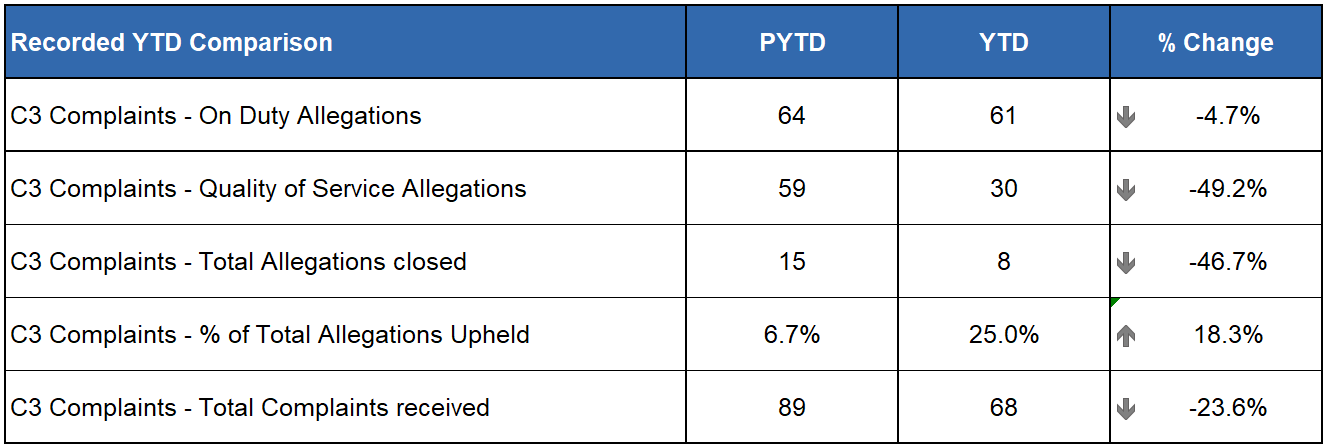
Further to the C3 One framework, C3 Division hosted the first Neurodiversity drop-in session at Govan and was open to all individuals who are neurodiverse or are carers, parents, family members to someone who is neurodiverse. There are plans to extend the drop-in sessions to other C3 sites and recurring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

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

Hate Crime Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 2,066 hate incidents PYTD compared to 3,040 YTD (up 47.1% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 527 incidents in January; 602 incidents in February; 609 incidents in March; 980 incidents in April; a high of 1,065 incidents in May and 995 incidents in June 2024.

There were 1,711 hate crimes PYTD compared to 2,742 YTD (up 60.3% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 442 crimes in January; 493 crimes in February; 476 crimes in March; 870 crimes in April; a high of 974 crimes in May and 898 crimes in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for hate incidents is 1,984.6 compared to 3,040 YTD (up 53.2% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 1,874 incidents in 2020/21; 2,059 incidents in 2021/22; 2,139 incidents in 2022/23; 2,066 incidents in 2023/24 and a high of 3,040 incidents in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for hate crimes is 1,746.0 compared to 2,742 YTD (up 57.0% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 1,704 crimes in 2020/21; 1,836 crimes in 2021/22; 1,847 crimes in 2022/23; 1,711 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 2,742 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate comparison) shows the detection rate for hate crimes was 59.8% in PYTD compared to 58.3% in YTD (down 1.5% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 72.0% in 2020/21; 66.7% in 2021/22; 62.0% in 2022/23; 59.8% in 2023/24 and a low of 58.3% in 2024/25 YTD.

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 Quarter 1

| 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 Quarter 1

| 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

ASB/Disorder Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 73,921 antisocial behaviour incidents PYTD compared to 68,826 YTD (down 6.9% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 19,800 incidents in January; 19,944 incidents in February; 22,045 incidents in March; 21,915 incidents in April; a high of 24,786 incidents in May and 22,125 incidents in June 2024.

There were 52,582 complaints regarding disorder PYTD compared to 48,068 YTD (down 8.6% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 13,579 complaints in January; 13,684 complaints in February; 15,098 complaints in March; 15,158 complaints in April; a high of 17,348 complaints in May and 15,562 complaints in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for antisocial behaviour incidents is 92,480.2 compared to 68,826 YTD (down 25.6% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a high of 132,051 incidents in 2020/21; 95,500 incidents in 2021/22; 74,504 incidents in 2022/23; 73,921 incidents in 2023/24 and a low of 68,826 incidents in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for complaints regarding disorder is 68,201.0 compared to 48,068 YTD (down 29.5% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a high of 104,195 complaints in 2020/21; 69,894 complaints in 2021/22; 52,532 complaints in 2022/23; 52,582 complaints in 2023/24 and a low of 48,068 complaints in 2024/25 YTD.


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

Crimes of dishonesty Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 26,909 group 3 crimes of dishonesty PYTD compared to 28,475 YTD (up 5.8% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 8,921 crimes in January; a low of 8,662 crimes in February; 9,033 crimes in March; 9,380 crimes in April; a high of 9,717 crimes in May and 9,378 crimes in June 2024.

There were 2,127 housebreaking crimes PYTD compared to 1,940 YTD (down 8.8% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a high of 812 crimes in January; 713 crimes in February; 654 crimes in March; 646 crimes in April; 675 crimes in May and a low of 619 crimes in June 2024.

There were 2,905 motor vehicle crimes PYTD compared to 2,717 YTD (down 6.5% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 864 crimes in January; a low of 742 crimes in February; 872 crimes in March; 868 crimes in April; a high of 985 crimes in May and 864 crimes in June 2024.

There were 8,880 theft by shoplifting crimes PYTD compared to 10,758 YTD (up 21.1% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 3,238 crimes in January; 3,284 crimes in February; 3,436 crimes in March; a high of 3,696 crimes in April; 3,621 crimes in May and 3,441 crimes in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for group 3 crimes of dishonesty is 25,171.0 compared to 28,475 YTD (up 13.1% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows 22,218 crimes in 2020/21; a low of 22,039 crimes in 2021/22; 26,122 crimes in 2022/23; 26,909 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 28,475 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for housebreaking crimes is 2,423.6 compared to 1,940 YTD (down 20.0% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a high of 2,727 crimes in 2020/21; a low of 1,935 crimes in 2021/22; 2,127 crimes in 2022/23; 2,127 crimes in 2023/24 and 1,940 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for motor vehicle crimes is 2,979.6 compared to 2,717 YTD (down 8.8% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows 2,935 crimes in 2020/21; a low of 2,509 crimes in 2021/22; a high of 3,065 crimes in 2022/23; 2,905 crimes in 2023/24 and 2,717 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The five-year mean for theft by shoplifting crimes is 6,995.0 compared to 10,758 YTD (up 53.8% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 4,846 crimes in 2020/21; 5,465 crimes in 2021/22; 7,375 crimes in 2022/23; 8,880 crimes in 2023/24 and a high of 10,758 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate comparison) shows the detection rate for group 3 crimes of dishonesty was 31.4% in PYTD compared to 34.5% in YTD (up 3.1% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 44.5% in 2020/21; 33.0% in 2021/22; a low of 31.3% in 2022/23; 31.4% in 2023/24 and 34.5% in 2024/25 YTD. 

The detection rate for housebreaking crimes was 27.9% in PYTD compared to 32.9% in YTD (up 5.0% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows 32.2% in 2020/21; 28.4% in 2021/22; a low of 26.6% in 2022/23; 27.9% in 2023/24 and a high of 32.9% in 2024/25 YTD. 

The detection rate for motor vehicle crimes was 30.4% in PYTD compared to 30.7% in YTD (up 0.3% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 42.2% in 2020/21; 32.6% in 2021/22; a low of 27.8% in 2022/23; 30.4% in 2023/24 and 30.7% in 2024/25 YTD. 

The detection rate for theft by shoplifting crimes was 47.6% in PYTD compared to 49.7% in YTD (up 2.1% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 79.2% in 2020/21; 58.0% in 2021/22; 53.4% in 2022/23; a low of 47.6% in 2023/24 and 49.7% in 2024/25 YTD. 

Crimes of dishonesty continues 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 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

Fraud Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 4,086 fraud crimes PYTD compared to 3,954 YTD (down 3.2% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a high of 1,365 crimes in January; 1,359 crimes in February; 1,339 crimes in March; 1,341 crimes in April; 1,343 crimes in May and a low of 1,270 crimes in June 2024.

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for fraud crimes is 3,495.0 compared to 3,954 YTD (up 13.1% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a low of 2,970 crimes in 2020/21; 3,948 crimes in 2021/22; 3,997 crimes in 2022/23; a high of 4,086 crimes in 2023/24 and 3,954 crimes in 2024/25 YTD.

The third section (recorded detection rate comparison) shows the detection rate for fraud crimes was 15.4% in PYTD compared to 18.8% in YTD (up 3.4% points on last year). The five-year detection rate sparkline shows a high of 31.1% in 2020/21; 17.1% in 2021/22; 18.5% in 2022/23; a low of 15.4% in 2023/24 and 18.8% in 2024/25 YTD. 

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**** |
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| 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

CJ Volume of Cases Visualisation: This section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 27,558 cases submitted into criminal justice system PYTD compared to 28,580 YTD (up 3.7% on last year).


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

CJ Arrested Persons in Custody Visualisation: This section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 26,324 times arrested persons were brought into custody PYTD compared to 26,401 YTD (up 0.3% on last year).


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.

CJ Arrested Persons Held for Court Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows arrested persons were held for court 11,279 times in the PYTD compared to 10,930 YTD (down 3.1% on last year). Arrested persons were held for court new case 7,462 times in the PYTD compared to 7,189 YTD (down 3.7% on last year).

The second section (recorded YTD % comparison) shows the proportion of arrested persons held for court was 42.9% in the PYTD compared to 41,4% YTD (down 1.5% points on last year). The proportion of arrested persons held for court new case was 66.2% in the PYTD compared to 65.8% YTD (down 0.4% points on last year).

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.

CJ Arrested Persons Released/Re-arrested Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 6,048 arrested persons were released on an undertaking in the PYTD compared to 5,988 YTD (down 1.0% on last year). 157 persons were re-arrested in the PYTD compared to 156 YTD (down 0.6% on last year).

The second section (recorded YTD % comparison) shows the proportion of arrested persons released on an undertaking was 23.0% in the PYTD compared to 22.7% YTD (down 0.3% points on last year). The proportion of persons released on investigative liberation was 0.9% in the PYTD compared to 0.9% YTD (no change from last year).

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

CJ Children Arrested Visualisation

This section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 438 younger children were arrested but not held overnight in the PYTD compared to 446 YTD (up 1.8% on last year). 26 younger children were arrested and held overnight in the PYTD compared to 54 YTD (up 107.7% on last year) and 6 younger children were held over 24 hours in the PYTD compared to 8 YTD (up 33.3% on last year).

439 older children were arrested but not held overnight in the PYTD compared to 409 YTD (down 6.8% on last year). 128 older children were arrested and held overnight in the PYTD compared to 170 YTD (up 32.8% on last year) and 62 older children were held over 24 hours in the PYTD compared to 51 YTD (down 17.7% on last year).

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

CJ Police Direct Measures Visualisation: This section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 1,254 ASB fixed penalty notices were issued in the PYTD compared to 1,047 YTD (down 16.5% on last year) and 5,527 recorded police warnings were issued in the PYTD compared to 5,273 YTD (down 4.6% on last year).


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

CJ Vulnerability Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 3,254 persons were arrested with alcohol addiction issues in the PYTD compared to 3,616 YTD (up 11.1% on last year). 4,331 persons were arrested with drug addiction issues in the PYTD compared to 4,240 YTD (down 2.1% on last year) and 11,326 persons were arrested with mental health issues in the PYTD compared to 11,108 YTD (down 1.9% on last year).

The second section (recorded YTD % comparison) shows the proportion of persons arrested with alcohol addiction issues was 12.5% in the PYTD compared to 13.7% YTD (up 1.2% points on last year). The proportion of persons arrested with drug addiction issues was 16.6% in the PYTD compared to 16.1% YTD (down 0.5% points on last year) and the proportion of persons arrested with mental health issues was 43.5% in the PYTD compared to 42.1% YTD (down 1.4% points on last year).

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.

CJ NHS Partners Visualisation: This section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 2,017 people in custody were seen by NHS partners in the PYTD compared to 1,853 YTD (down 8.1% on last year).


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

CJ Referred to Partners Visualisation: This section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 314 arrested persons were referred to partners in PYTD compared to 238 YTD (down 24.2% on last year).


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

CJ Productions Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 152,799 productions were received in the PYTD compared to 149,920 YTD (down 1.9% on last year). 74,514 productions were disposed in the PYTD compared to 72,784 YTD (down 2.3% on last year) and 78,285 productions were accumulated in the PYTD compared to 77,136 YTD. Down 1.5% on last year.

The second section (recorded YTD % comparison) shows 51.2% of productions were accumulated in terms of total received in the PYTD compared to 51.5% YTD (up 0.3% points on last year).


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 |
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#### 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](https://consult.scotland.police.uk/strategy-insight-and-innovation/your-police-2023-2024/) – 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](https://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/how-we-do-it/research-and-insights/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](https://consult.scotland.police.uk/strategy-insight-and-innovation/publicprotectionfeedbackform/) 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](https://consult.scotland.police.uk/strategy-insight-and-innovation/involving-you-in-the-future-of-our-estate/) – 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](https://consult.scotland.police.uk/) 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](https://consult.scotland.police.uk/learning/) 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.

Trust, User Experience & Public Confidence Visualisation

The visualisation shows the Trust Index scores from 9,036 respondents; User Experience satisfaction from 34,701 respondents and Your Police Public Confidence from 32,454 respondents covering the periods: quarter 1 2022/23 through to quarter 1 2024/25.

The dark blue line shows the trust index score was 80% from 1,001 respondents in quarter 1 2022/23; 80% from 1,005 respondents in quarter 2 2022/23; 78% from 1,012 respondents in quarter 3 2022/23; 75% from 1,004 respondents in quarter 4 2022/23; 76% from 1,006 respondents in quarter 1 2023/24; 75% from 1,001 respondents in quarter 2 2023/24; 78% from 1,002 respondents in quarter 3 2023/24; 77% from 1,002 respondents in quarter 4 2023/24; and 79% from 1,003 respondents in quarter 1 2024/25.

The orange line shows user experience satisfaction was 67% from 3,752 respondents in quarter 1 2022/23; 66% from 3,783 respondents in quarter 2 2022/23; 69% from 3,933 respondents in quarter 3 2022/23; 70% from 3,908 respondents in quarter 4 2022/23; 68% from 3,885 respondents in quarter 1 2023/24; 66% from 3,826 respondents in quarter 2 2023/24; 69% from 3,935 respondents in quarter 3 2023/24; 71% from 3,845 respondents in quarter 4 2023/24 and 69% from 3,834 respondents in quarter 1 2024/25.

The light blue line shows Your Police public confidence was 51% from 945 respondents in quarter 1 2022/23; 52% from 10,243 respondents in quarter 2 2022/23; 49% from 3,781 respondents in quarter 3 2022/23; 48% from 1,929 respondents in quarter 4 2022/23; 43% from 275 respondents in quarter 1 2023/24; 50% from 8,071 respondents in quarter 2 2023/24; 49% from 2,598 respondents in quarter 3 2023/24; 50% from 3,755 respondents in quarter 4 2023/24 and 47% from 857 respondents in quarter 1 2024/25

#### 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

#### Professional Standards Visualisation The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 1,912 complaints from members of the public PYTD compared to 1,736 YTD (down 9.2% on last year). The six month sparkline shows 543 complaints in January; 588 complaints in February; a high of 635 complaints in March; 625 complaints in April; 597 complaints in May; and a low of 514 complaints in June 2024. There were 3,154 allegations from members of the public PYTD compared to 2,805 YTD (down 11.1% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 836 allegations in January; 907 allegations in February; a high of 998 allegations in March; 995 allegations in April; 941 allegations in May; and 869 allegations in June 2024. There were 43 PIRC complaint handling reviews (CHRs) PYTD compared to 27 YTD (down 37.2% on last year); There were 229 allegations considered by PIRC (CHRs) PYTD compared to 105 YTD (down 54.1% on last year); and there were 86 on duty assault allegations referred to PIRC PYTD compared to 101 YTD (up 17.4% on last year). The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for complaints from members of the public was 1,746 complaints compared to 1,736 YTD (down 0.6% on five-year mean). The five-year mean for allegations from members of the public was 3,102 allegations compared to 2,805 YTD (down 9.6% on five-year mean). The third section (recorded YTD % comparison) shows 14.8% of closed allegations were upheld PYTD compared to 11.6% YTD (down 3.2% points on last year); 63.8% of reviewed allegations were handled to a reasonable standard PYTD compared to 68.6% YTD (up 4.8% points on last year); and 24.4% of these cases were subject to PIRC investigations PYTD compared to 22.8% YTD (down 1.6% points on last year).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

Assaults on Police Officers/Police Staff Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison) shows 1,744 assaults of emergency workers (police officer/staff) offences PYTD compared to 1,811 YTD (up 3.87% on last year). The six month sparkline shows a low of 473 assaults in January; 499 assaults in February; 551 assaults in March; 596 assaults in April; a high of 644 assaults in May; and 571 assaults in June 2024.

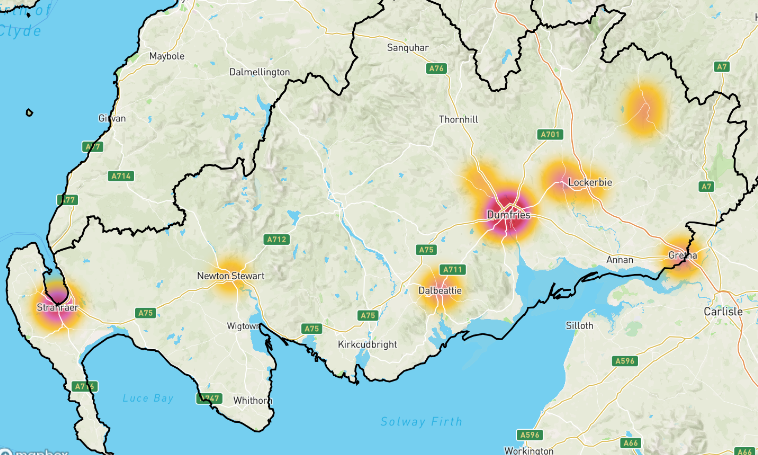
There were 6 assaults RIDDORS PYTD compared to 6 YTD (no change from last year); and there were 1.8 assault RIDDORS per 1k employment PYTD compared to 1.8 YTD (no change from last year).

The second section (recorded five-year comparison) shows the five-year mean for assaults of emergency workers (police officer/staff) offences was 1,815.8 compared to 1,811 YTD (down 0.3% on five-year mean). The five-year sparkline shows a high of 1,944 assaults in 2020/21; 1,826 assaults in 2021/22; 1,806 assaults in 2022/23; a low of 1,744 assaults in 2023/24; and 1,811 assaults in 2024/25 YTD.
The third section (recorded YTD % comparison) shows 25.9% of assaults leading to injury PYTD compared to 25.6% YTD (down 0.3% points on last year).
The fourth section (recorded five-year % comparison) shows the five-year mean for assaults leading to injury was 32.9% compared to 25.6% YTD (down 7.3% points on five-year mean).


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 1,000 Incident Attended, Against Officers/Staff by Local Policing Division Visualisation: 
This visualisation shows the number of assaults against officers/staff per 1,000 incidents attended per division in 2024/25 (dark blue) compared to 2023/24 (light blue). The breakdown for each local policing division is:

North East (A): 9.9 YTD compared to 7.8 PYTD
Tayside (D): 8.3 YTD compared to 9.9 PYTD
Highlands & Islands (N): 9.6 YTD compared to 7.5 PYTD
Forth Valley (C): 7.7 YTD compared to 9.4 PYTD
Edinburgh City (E): 6.9 YTD compared to 6.8 PYTD
Lothian & Scottish Borders (J): 5.9 YTD compared to 4.5 PYTD
Fife (P): 7.1 YTD compared to 6.1 PYTD
Greater Glasgow (G): 11.4 YTD compared to 11.6 PYTD
Renfrewshire & Inverclyde (K): 9.2 YTD compared to 7.2 PYTD
Argyll & West Dunbartonshire (L): 11.5 YTD compared to 10.0 PYTD
Lanarkshire (Q): 10.2 YTD compared to 9.9 PYTD
Ayrshire (U): 9.3 YTD compared to 7.7 PYTD
Dumfries & Galloway (V): 12.0 YTD compared to 8.6 PYTD


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

Police Officer WDL% PQ Comparison Visualisation: This visualisation shows the WDL percentages (dark blue), LTA WDL percentages (orange) and STA WDL percentages (light blue) from quarter 1 2022 to quarter 1 2024 for police officers. 
The WDL percentages were 7.7% in Q1 2022; 6.9% in Q2 2022; 7.8% in Q3 2022; 6.7% in Q4 2022; 5.8% in Q1 2023; 6.7% in Q2 2023; 6.9% in Q3 2023; 6.1% in Q4 2023; and 6.1% in Q1 2024.
The LTA WDL percentages were 3.7% in Q1 2022; 3.9% in Q2 2022; 3.9% in Q3 2022; 3.5% in Q4 2022; 3.3% in Q1 2023; 3.8% in Q2 2023; 3.8% in Q3 2023; 3.4% in Q4 2023; and 3.6% in Q1 2024. 
The STA WDL percentages were 4.0% in Q1 2022; 3.0% in Q2 2022; 3.8% in Q3 2022; 3.2% in Q4 2022; 2.5% in Q1 2023; 2.9% in Q2 2023; 3.1% in Q3 2023; 2.7% in Q4 2023; and 2.4% in Q1 2024.

Police Staff WDL% PQ Comparison Visualisation: This visualisation shows the WDL percentages (dark blue), LTA WDL percentages (orange) and STA WDL percentages (light blue) from quarter 1 2022 to quarter 1 2024 for police staff. 
The WDL percentages were 7.8% in Q1 2022; 6.8% in Q2 2022; 7.3% in Q3 2022; 6.5% in Q4 2022; 6.2% in Q1 2023; 6.6% in Q2 2023; 7.1% in Q3 2023; 6.4% in Q4 2023; and 6.5% in Q1 2024.
The LTA WDL percentages were 4.0% in Q1 2022; 3.6% in Q2 2022; 3.5% in Q3 2022; 3.2% in Q4 2022; 3.3% in Q1 2023; 3.5% in Q2 2023; 3.9% in Q3 2023; 3.5% in Q4 2023; and 3.7% in Q1 2024. 
The STA WDL percentages were 3.8% in Q1 2022; 3.2% in Q2 2022; 3.8% in Q3 2022; 3.4% in Q4 2022; 2.9% in Q1 2023; 3.1% in Q2 2023; 3.2% in Q3 2023; 2.9% in Q4 2023; and 2.8% in Q1 2024.

Psychological Disorders WDL% - PQ Trend Visualisation: This visualisation shows the psychological disorders WDL percentages for police officers (blue) and police staff (orange) from quarter 1 2022 to quarter 1 2024 for police staff. 
The psychological disorders WDL percentages for police officers were 1.6% in Q1 2022; 1.8% in Q2 2022; 1.8% in Q3 2022; 1.7% in Q4 2022; 1.7% in Q1 2023; 2.1% in Q2 2023; 2.0% in Q3 2023; 1.9% in Q4 2023; and 2.2% in Q1 2024.
The psychological disorders WDL percentages for police staff were 1.6% in Q1 2022; 1.6% in Q2 2022; 1.5% in Q3 2022; 1.6% in Q4 2022; 2.0% in Q1 2023; 2.2% in Q2 2023; 2.3% in Q3 2023; 1.8% in Q4 2023; and 2.1% in Q1 2024.

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 Visualisation: This visualisation shows the police officer modified duty comparison by Adjusted (dark blue), Recuperative (orange) and IHR retained (light blue) from quarterly from June 2023 to June 2024. 
The adjusted numbers were 959 in June 2023; 1013 in September 2023; 1098 in December 2023; 1144 in March 2024; and 1215 in June 2024.
The recuperative numbers were 854 in June 2023; 845 in September 2023; 827 in December 2023; 800 in March 2024; and 751 in June 2024.
The IHR retained numbers were 49 in June 2023; 56 in September 2023; 54 in December 2023; 52 in March 2024; and 53 in June 2024.

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 data above, 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 9 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 3 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

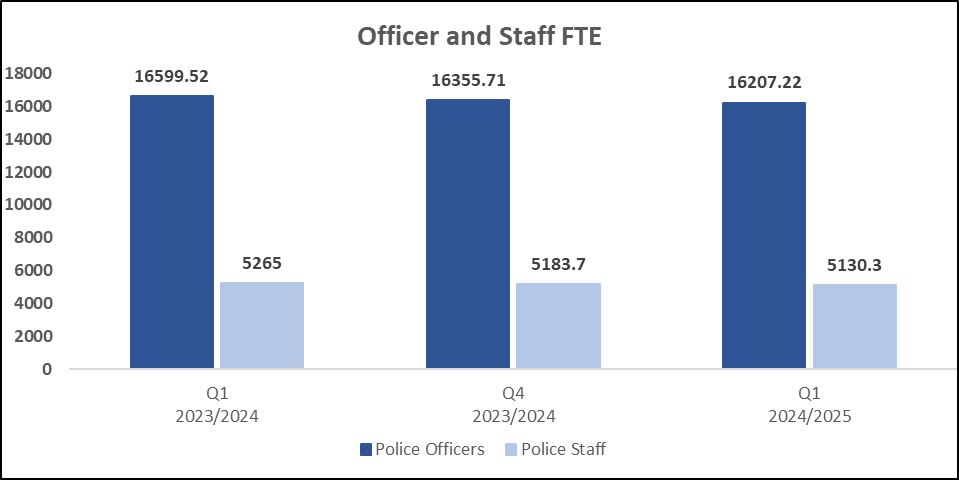
**Grievances**

New Grievances Raised per Quarter Visualisation: This visualisation shows the number of new grievances raised per quarter for police officers (dark blue) and police staff (light blue) from quarter 1 2023/24 to quarter 1 2024/25. 
Q1 2023/24: 17 by police officers and 9 by police staff; Q2 2023/24: 21 by police officers and 8 by police staff; Q3 2023/24: 21 by police officers and 3 by police staff; Q4 2023/24: 16 by police officers and 5 by police staff; and Q1 2024/25: 25 by police officers and 5 by police staff.


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.



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 Visualisation
This visualisation shows the number of RRRDs (dark blue) and toil hours (light blue)in Q1 2023/24, Q4 2023/24 and Q1 2024/25. In Q1 2023/24, there were 64625 RRRDs and 34636 toil hours. In Q4 2023/24, there were 39261 RRRDs and 25454 toil hours. In Q1 2024/25, there were 33407 RRRDs and 24418 toil hours.

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 4 days. This supersedes the previous arrangement which allowed officers to store a bank of up to 5 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 |
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#### 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

Energy Consumption Visualisation

The first section (recorded YTD comparison April to May) shows 11,355,050kWh of gas consumption in PYTD compared to 10,657,444kWh YTD (down 6.1% on last year). There was 8,045,765kWh of electricity consumption PYTD compared to 7,749,904kWh YTD (down 3.7% on last year). There was 46,850m3 of water consumption PYTD compared to 46,903m3 YTD (up 0.1% on last year).

The second section (recorded five-year comparison April to May) shows the five-year mean for gas consumption is 12,722,822kWh compared to 10,657,444kWh YTD (down 16.2% on five-year mean). The five-year mean for electricity consumption is 8,632,290kWh compared to 7,749,904kWh YTD (down 10.2% on five-year mean). The five-year mean for water consumption is 53,931m3 compared to 46,903m3 YTD (down 13.0% on five-year mean).

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.

Fleet Visualisation

This section (recorded quarterly comparison) shows the percentage of Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles in our fleet was 30.0% in 2023/24 quarter 4 compared to 31.0% in 2024/25 quarter 1 (up 1.0% points on previous quarter. The average age of fleet was 3.8 years in 2023/24 quarter 4 compared to 3.93 years in 2024/24 quarter 1 (up 3.4% on previous quarter). The total mileage of electric vehicles (green miles) was 1,444,278 miles in 2023/24 quarter 4 compared to 1,600,395 miles in 2024/25 quarter 1 (up 10.8% on previous quarter).

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.