

Continuing our Platform for Success

2011/12

Quarter 1 Performance Report



GRAMPIAN
P.O.L.I.C.E

Keeping our communities safe

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1. INTRODUCTION & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

"Continuing our Platform for Success" was published on 1 April 2011. This strategy document promotes the Force Mission and the strategy for delivery, upon which this report is focused.

The Force Mission is achieved through delivery of the Force Priorities, which includes crime/disorder and business/organisational issues.

The purpose of this report is to inform the Force Executive Board (FEB) and the Grampian Joint Police Board (GJPB) of progress towards achieving that Mission.

The report is structured around the four 'areas of policing' identified within the Scottish Policing Performance Framework (SPPF):

- *Service Response*
- *Public Reassurance and Community Safety*
- *Criminal Justice and Tackling Crime*
- *Sound Governance and Efficiency*

Together, these encompass the full range of policing related activities of Grampian Police and our partners. This report is split into sections, each section covering one of the policing areas listed above.

The Force Priorities for 2011/12 fit within the SPPF framework. National Indicators (NI) are included within each section of the report, as are a range of Local Indicators (LI).

The following new SPPF indicator has been introduced into *the Criminal Justice and Tackling Crime* area of the SPPF this year:

- Level of Counter Terrorism Advice Delivered to Communities

In addition, the following local indicators have been introduced into this report:

- Service Response
 - First to finish
 - Number of emails
- Criminal Justice and Tackling Crime
 - Number of Organised Crime Groups disrupted
 - Class A Drug street value seized
 - Serious Organised Crime and Drugs (SOC&D) cash productions
 - Seizures under Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) legislation
 - Non Sexual Violence
 - Percentage of complainers and offenders under influence of alcohol
 - Serious Sexual Offences

Further information on these, or any indicators, can be obtained by contacting Superintendent MacColl, at Willie.MacColl@grampian.pnn.police.uk.

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	Service Response	Public Reassurance & Community Safety	Criminal Justice & Tackling Crime	Sound Governance & Efficiency	Context
Force Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Focus National Security Public Protection Road Casualty Reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Focus Serious Organised Crime & Drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service Reconfiguration 	
SPPF National Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints about Police Officers and Police staff Quality of Service complaints User satisfaction with service provided <i>Public confidence in the police</i> Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds Time taken to respond to emergency incidents Handling of non-emergency calls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of recorded crimes and offences and detection rates Number of racist incidents, racially motivated crimes and detection rates Number of recorded ASB community crimes and offences and detection rates Level of detected youth crime Number of persons killed or injured in road accidents <i>Offenders managed under MAPPA who are re-convicted or breach conditions</i> <i>Perception of general crime rate in local area</i> <i>Victimisation rates for personal and household crime</i> <i>Level of personal and household crime and the proportion reported to the police</i> <i>Volume of forensic services provided</i> Number of Special Police Constables and hours they are on duty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Percentage of criminal cases dealt with in 26 weeks</i> <i>Overall re-conviction rate</i> Number and percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal within 28 calendar days Number and percentage of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter within 14 calendar days <i>Number of individuals reported to the Procurator Fiscal where proceedings were not taken</i> Weight of Class A drug seizures and number of supply and possession with intent to supply offences recorded Use of Police Direct Measures <i>Value of net criminal assets identified for restraint through criminal proceedings by the SCDEA</i> Level of Counter Terrorism Advice Delivered to Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value of efficiency savings generated by Forces <i>Value of efficiency savings generated by the SPSA</i> Proportion of working time lost to sickness absence Turnover rates for Police Officers and Police staff Proportion of salary costs accounted for by overtime Number of Police Officers and Police staff Staffing profile by declared disability, ethnicity and gender Expenditure on salaries, operating costs and capital Expenditure per resident <i>SPSA expenditure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of telephone calls and incidents Number of sudden deaths reported to the Procurator Fiscal Number of missing person incidents Number of registered sex offenders in the community Number of domestic abuse incidents Number of problem drug users Number of individuals brought into custody Number of Freedom of Information requests and questions
Local Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First to Finish Number of Emails received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASB Incidents Vandalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Drug Indicators Non-sexual violence Percentage of Complainers and Offenders under the Influence of Alcohol Serious Assault Serious Sexual Offences Robbery Use of alternatives to court: <i>Undertaking Cases</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment Staff Performance Procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of missing persons and levels of risk Legal Services Number of Drug Related Deaths Disclosure

Indicators in italics are reported on centrally by other agencies - data not available for this report.

1.3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Service Response – Continued Improvement

Grampian Police continues to exceed national targets for responding to emergency calls. This quarter we received 13,210 emergency calls, of which 98.9% were answered within 10 seconds.

Antisocial Behaviour – Continued Focus

Nearly a third less (32.6%) community crimes were recorded this quarter compared to the same quarter in 2010/11. This reduction is as a result of the continued partnership approach in dealing with these quality of life issues. Antisocial behaviour remains a priority for the Force, with Operations in all three Divisions focussing on issues that cause our communities concern.

Crime Figures Down

A total of 6478 Group 1 - 4 crimes were recorded this quarter, 487 less crimes than quarter 1 in 2010/11.

Non Sexual Violent Crime Falling

Recorded crimes of non sexual violence are at their lowest level during the last four years. This means 20 less victims of serious assault this quarter compared to quarter 1 in 2010/11. The excellent partnership work with licensing boards and licensees and the use of Exclusion Orders and Pub Watch schemes are all factors having an impact on the number of recorded crimes of violence.

Fewer Robberies

Robberies are at their lowest level during the last four years, and detection rates have improved this quarter. The Force continues to concentrate on this crime type with Local Policing Teams aware of maximising investigative opportunities and learning from best practice.

Serious Organised Crime Groups Disrupted

Quarter 1 saw a number of significant drugs recoveries and disruptions to Organised Crime Groups (OCGs). Officers from across the Force have continued to pursue those blighting our communities with the scourge of drugs. This effort led, in one single investigation, to the recovery of approximately 12 kilograms of Cannabis and £5000 from a male in Aberdeen city centre. These drugs had a potential street value of £118,000.

On a further intelligence led Operation, two significant drug seizures were made. in Aberdeen. 'Crack' Cocaine with a street value of £172,500 was also recovered during another intelligence led Operation. This represents one of the largest single seizures of this drug in Scotland.

These results are the culmination of excellent collaborative working throughout the Force as we continue to make the Grampian area a hostile environment for OCGs to operate in.

Road Policing – Sustained Emphasis on Changing Road User Behaviour

The award winning Operation Zenith was re-launched this quarter, maintaining the focus on reducing the number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured on north east roads. Thirteen less motorcycle collisions were recorded in quarter 1 compared to quarter 1 in 2010/11.

Detection Rates Challenging

Due to the journey of continuous improvement within the Force during the past three years, detection rate targets for 2011/12 remain increasingly challenging.

Maximising Financial Savings

In a challenging financial climate, and a reducing workforce, the Force remains focused on making financial savings with a continued reduction in the proportion of salary costs accounted for by overtime for both Police Officers and Police Staff.

2. SERVICE RESPONSE

The area of Service Response relates to how Grampian Police respond to the public. The Force priority identified to deliver a high standard of Service Response is *Community Focus*.

2.1 COMMUNITY FOCUS

- We will engage and work with partners and the community to deliver improved policing services based on the principles of a community focused approach.

Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds (NI)

Proportion of 999 Calls Answered within 10 seconds	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total 999 calls	13616	13147	14176	12379	13210
Answered within 10 seconds	13225	12832	13860	12094	13063
% Answered within 10 seconds	97.1%	97.6%	97.8%	97.7%	98.9%

National Target – 90%.

The total number of 999 calls has increased this quarter compared to quarter 4 2010/11. The proportion of calls answered within the 10 second target time has improved and is the highest since quarter 1 2010/11 at 98.9%.

98.9% of 999 calls were answered within 10 seconds

Time taken to respond to emergency incidents (NI) (In Grampian Police, this refers to 'Grade 1' calls where an emergency response is required)

Time Taken to Respond to Emergency Incidents	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total number of emergency response incidents	1268	1221	1148	1063	1057
Total number responded to within Force target response time*	1168	1138	1065	944	994
% responded to within Force target response time	92.1%	93.2%	92.8%	88.8%	94.0%
Average response time (minutes/seconds)**	6m16s	6m13s	6m25s	5m36s	5m31s

**The Force target response times for Grade 1 incidents are 10 minutes for Aberdeen Division and 25 minutes for Aberdeenshire and Moray Divisions.*

***This relates to the average response times for all Grade 1 incidents as per the National Indicator. In quarter 1, the Aberdeen Division average response time was 4m38s, for Aberdeenshire it was 7m3s and it was 6m48s in Moray.*

The Force performance with regards to responding to emergency incidents has improved this quarter. The total number of emergency response incidents has continued to decrease since quarter 1 2010/11, with 1057 incidents recorded in quarter 1 2011/12. The proportion of emergency incidents responded to within the target times has improved and is at the highest level since quarter 1 2010/11 at 94%. The average response time has also improved, recording an average time of 5 minutes 31 seconds. Response times in each Division were below the target times of 10 minutes for Aberdeen and 25 minutes for Aberdeenshire and Moray.

94.0% of emergency response incidents were responded to within the Force target time.

Handling of non-emergency calls (NI)

Non-Emergency Call Performance	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Non-emergency calls received	93437	90803	84561	83218	92450
Non-emergency calls answered	91993	88555	82978	81169	89622
% Answered	98.5%	97.5%	98.1%	97.5%	96.9%
Number of calls abandoned/lost	1444	2248	1583	2049	2828
% Abandoned/lost	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%
Number of calls answered within 40 seconds	85449	82919	78930	76281	83440
% of non-emergency calls answered within 40 seconds	91.5%	91.3%	93.3%	91.7%	90.3%

This indicator relates to calls handled by the Force Service Centre (FSC) and not those received directly at stations.

A call is considered answered when a member of staff speaks to the caller.

It has been agreed nationally by practitioners that targets for answering calls are for 92% of all calls to be answered and for 90% of calls answered to be answered in less than 40 seconds.

Whilst the number of non-emergency calls has continued to decrease each quarter during 2010/11, there has been an increase in calls received this quarter compared to quarter 4 2010/11.

The proportion of calls answered, and the proportion answered within the target time, have both shown a downward trend since quarter 1 2010/11.

Whilst performance has decreased, the Force remains above national targets in relation to proportion of calls answered and time taken to answer calls. Vacancies in the Force Service Centre (FSC), new personnel starting, and abstracting existing staff to mentor the new personnel have contributed to this.

We received 92450 non emergency calls in quarter 1 and answered 90.3% of those calls within 40 seconds.

First to Finish (LI)

	Q1 11/12
Number of Contacts	92450
Number Resolved at first point of contact	46982
% Resolved at first point of contact	51%
Number Resolved by Force Service Delivery Unit (FSDU)	760
% Resolved by Force Service Delivery Unit (FSDU)	0.9%

The FSC handles all non emergency telephone calls, whilst the Force Service Delivery Unit (FSDU) carries out police enquiries and investigations¹, primarily by telephone, with the sole intention of providing an excellent service to the public while saving valuable operational Police Officer time.

This new local indicator, First to Finish has been introduced to monitor how effectively the FSC resolves queries arising from telephone contact made without having to pass the caller to another resource within the Force.

Data from this indicator allows the FSC to make any refinements to processes in place in order to continually improve the ability to deal with calls and resolve them. The greater the proportion of contacts resolved by the FSC reduces the demand on operational staff, allowing them to dedicate that time to policing their communities.

Further analysis will be undertaken once data is available for subsequent quarters.

Number of Emails (LI)

	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Number of Emails Received	4533	5043	4088	4856	4633

Various communication methods are available to allow the public to make contact with Grampian Police. Whilst the telephone is the main method of communication, contact through email is another popular choice.

This new local indicator illustrates the number of emails received from members of the public.

¹ The optimum staffing of the unit is one Sergeant and eight Constables. The general type of calls the FSDU can deal with include reports of careless/inconsiderate driving, unlawful removals, certain domestic and racial incidents, frauds, 'E' crime, neighbour issues, breach of the peace and assault.

Complaints about Police Officers and Police Staff (NI) and Quality of Service Allegations (NI)

Complaints	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Complaints	171	143	148	179	141
Complaints per 10,000 population**	3.14	2.62	2.72	3.28	2.56
Number of on duty closed allegations	216	194	185	184	231
Number of off duty closed allegations	9	7	1	0	0
Number of closed allegations where action is taken*	59	34	25	32	45
Number of Quality of Service closed allegations	35	42	36	69	44
Number of Quality of Service closed allegations per 10,000 population**	0.64	0.77	0.66	1.27	0.8

Complaints within this indicator refer to on duty, off duty and quality of service allegations

**Action includes action by Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service, action in terms of police conduct regulations/staff discipline procedures or action outwith police conduct regulations/staff discipline procedure, e.g., diversion to training or redeployment.*

*** Population in Grampian 2010/11 – 544980, 2011/12 – 550,620*

There have been 38 less complaints in quarter 1 2011/12 compared to quarter 4 2010/11, bringing the total to 141 for this quarter. Quarter 4 last year did see an unusual rise in the number of complaint cases.

The number of 'on duty' closed allegations increased for the first time since quarter 1 last year. This is likely to be due to the significant number of allegations contained within a number of complaint cases.

The number of allegations where action has been taken increased this quarter for the first time since quarter 2 last year. The majority of these relate to 'irregularity in procedure', whereby a member of the Force is provided with advice and guidance regarding standard practices as set out in policies or standard operating procedures (SOPs).

3. PUBLIC REASSURANCE & COMMUNITY SAFETY

The area of Public Reassurance and Community Safety includes proactive and neighbourhood based work areas. Priorities identified in this area of policing are: *Community Focus, National Security, Public Protection and Road Casualty Reduction.*

3.1 COMMUNITY FOCUS

- We will engage and work with partners and the community to deliver improved policing services based on the principles of a community focused approach.

Antisocial Behaviour

For the 2011/12 financial year, Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) forms part of the Community Focus Force Priority.

During quarter 1 of 2011/12, the Force has continued to focus on ASB through a number of Operations and initiatives across the Force area. These include Operation Maple² in Aberdeen, which has continued to respond to issues including vandalism, ASB and quality of life issues, such as littering and dog fouling. Emphasis has been placed on working with Aberdeen City Council Wardens and engaging in educating the community, alongside enforcement activities.

Operation Acorn³ dealt with issues highlighted by the local communities and features in the Quarterly Local Policing Team (LPT) updates for both areas. Police are working with established partners to ensure that there is a wider understanding of the problems and any measures to address these issues are undertaken together where possible.

In Aberdeenshire, Operation Claridon utilised partnership funding to enable visible Police patrolling and engagement in the Banchory area to prevent and detect vandalism and ASB.

This quarter saw the launch of Operation Moravia in Moray Division, a long term community focused policing strategy for LPTs to support communities across Moray. The operation addresses drug dealing, violence and anti-social behaviour and has the full support and involvement of partner agencies including NHS Grampian, Moray Council, Grampian Fire and Rescue Service and Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS).

² This Operation aimed to tackle drugs, violence and anti-social behaviour in Aberdeen, supported by Grampian Fire & Rescue Service, Grampian NHS and Aberdeen City Council.

³ This Operation is aimed at dealing with the recurrent issues of antisocial behaviour, linked to youth annoyance, street drinking and at times general unruly and intimidating behaviour in Northfield and Mastrick.

Number of recorded ASB community crimes⁴ and offences and detection rates (NI) (SOA)

Recorded	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Offences Recorded	4475	3890	2701	2691	3015
Number Detected	2493	2241	1657	1520	1567
Detection Rate	55.7%	57.6%	61.3%	56.5%	52.0%

The SPPF indicator for ASB community crimes has been revised and now comprises 13 offences instead of 23. The list of offences are detailed in the footnote below. Despite this adjustment, analysis confirms and recognises improvement in this area.

There are nearly a third (32.6%) less ASB offences this quarter compared to quarter 1 2010/11, a reduction of 1460. However, the number of offences has increased by 324 since quarter 4 2010/11 to 3015.

The detection rate for ASB crimes has decreased compared to all quarters in 2010/11. This may have been impacted upon by changes in legislation regarding Breach of the Peace and the low vandalism detection rate. This reduction will continue to be monitored closely to establish if there is any trend which requires to be addressed.

Nearly a third (32.6%) less ASB community crimes in quarter 1 2011/12 compared to quarter 1 2010/11.

ASB Incidents (LI) (SOA)

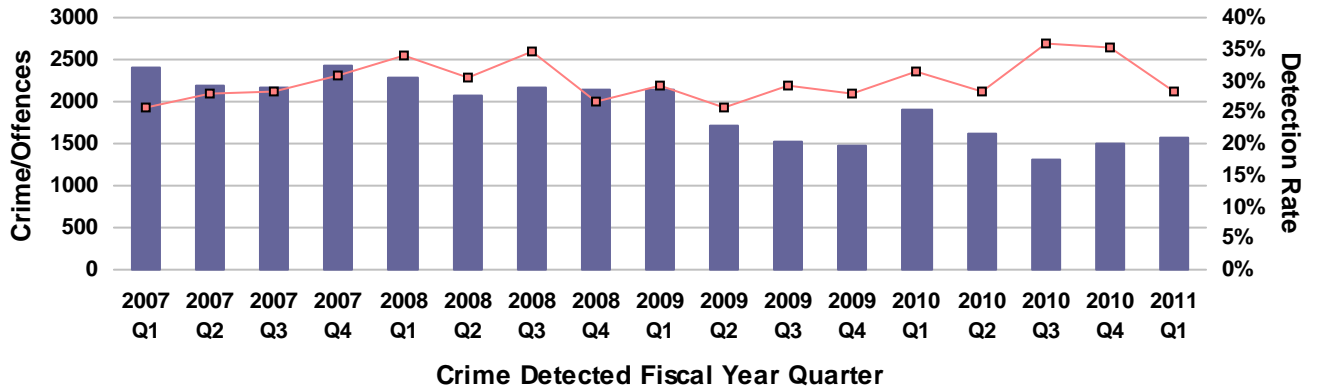
ASB Incidents recorded on STORM	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	4111	3947	3901	3650	4178
Aberdeenshire	1980	2014	1972	1581	2070
Moray	1076	1061	1088	963	1086
Total	7167	7022	6961	6194	7334

ASB Incidents are a count of Incidents recorded on the STORM Command and Control system under the Incident Class Descriptions: Alcohol in a Public Place, Breach of the Peace, Disturbance, Drunk Man, Drunk Female, Neighbour Dispute, Noisy Music, Underage Drinking, Youth Disorder. From 03/11/2010 ASB Incidents counts Disturbance, Drinking in Public, Neighbour Dispute, Noise and Public Nuisance.

When compared to quarter 1 last year, the number of ASB incidents has increased marginally, by 167 incidents (2.3%), with each Division showing an increase. When compared to the last quarter of 2010/11, the number of ASB incidents has increased by 1140 (18.4%). The most notable increases are in relation to incidents of noise and public nuisance, which invariably are influenced by light nights and fair weather.

⁴ ASB Community Crimes and Offences are Fireraising, Vandalism, Breach of ASB Order, Breach of the Peace, Urinating or defecating in a public place, Drunk and Incapable, Riotous behaviour whilst drunk or refusing to leave licensed premises, Confiscation of alcohol from person under 18, Consumption of alcohol in designated places, byelaws prohibiting, Persisting to play music etc, Offences relating to ASB on public transport and Vehicle Nuisance.

Vandalism (LI) (SOA)



Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	
Recorded	1906	1629	1314	1508	1577	
Detected	599	459	473	529	445	
Detection Rate	31.4%	28.2%	36.0%	35.1%	28.2%	

Vandalism has increased this quarter by 69 offences to 1577 compared to quarter 4 2010/11. Increases were noted in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire. Moray noted a decrease in the number of offences recorded.

Operation Moravia in Moray is having an impact on a number of policing areas including vandalism, where the detection rate has increased to 35.3%.

Detection rates overall for the Force have decreased since quarter 4 to 28.2%. This area is closely monitored at the Force Tactical Tasking & Co-ordinating Group (FTTCG) in order to ensure all opportunities to maximise detections are explored.

Level of detected youth crime (NI) (SOA)

Crimes Detected	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	831	660	601	683	583
Aberdeenshire	432	296	242	282	308
Moray	207	168	139	201	146
Total	1470	1124	982	1166	1037

Figures for youth crime relate to those crimes (groups 1-6) where a child or young person (aged 8-17 inclusive) has been identified and charged with an offence.

The figures for youth crime in each quarter are dependent on the number of crimes detected. For example as crimes are detected from previous quarters, figures increase.

Number of Children and Young People Responsible	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	511	455	404	465	389
Aberdeenshire	405	260	202	246	230
Moray	167	126	114	136	105
Total	1083	841	720	847	724

This indicator is a count of the number of children and young people (aged 8-17 inclusive) who committed crimes (Crime Groups 1-6) i.e. where a child or young person appears as status 'accused'.

The number of children and young people responsible for committing crimes has reduced by 359 offences (33.2%) compared to quarter 1 last year, and 123 offences (14.5%) compared to quarter 4. Previous experience has highlighted that this recorded figure will continue to increase during future quarters as Police enquiries are completed and more crimes detected. It is therefore assessed that the current quarter figure will increase.

The number of children and young people committing crimes is showing a downward trend. A contributing factor in relation to the number of juvenile offenders is the work of the Youth Justice Management Unit (YJMU), who continue to develop and refine their processes, particularly in relation to early intervention.

3.2 PUBLIC PROTECTION

- We will safeguard children, young people and vulnerable adults from risk of physical, emotional and sexual abuse or neglect and effectively manage offenders through internal and partnership processes.

Adult Protection

At NHS Grampian a single point of contact (SPOC) has been identified within health inpatient services to enable Police to make contact with this SPOC to raise concerns regarding adults at risk of harm who have come to police attention, but who may pose a further risk to other fellow inpatients. NHS Grampian and PPU are formalising the process to support this point of contact for both NHS Grampian and Grampian Police staff.

MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements)

As reported previously, the Sex Offender Community Disclosure Scheme went live in the Grampian area in January 2011. During quarter 1, 6 applications were made with no resulting disclosures under the scheme. Since its inception, 12 applications have been made, with no disclosures.

Strategic Offender Management Group (SOMG)

During Quarter 1, the Strategic Offender Management Group (SOMG) has been instrumental in ensuring that the management of risk presented by offenders has been enhanced and a number of offenders who present imminent risk of causing serious harm have been effectively dealt with.

Child Protection / Getting It Run For Every Child (GIRFEC)

In June 2011, the Chief Constable chaired a meeting between the Grampian GIRFEC Strategy Group and representatives of the Scottish Government GIRFEC Implementation Team. It had been previously agreed that each of the local authorities would carry out a scoping exercise to establish their current position with the implementation of GIRFEC.

After discussion it was agreed that whilst each area was at different stages in respect of implementation it might be more useful to look at some form of self assessment as there were issues around the use of common language and the "named person" approach, especially in the case of older children. It was further agreed that this needed to be carried out on a pan Grampian basis and that any self evaluation had to be based on whether or not the needs of children were being met.

It was agreed that the Head of Children's Services in Aberdeenshire Council and the Head of the Public Protection Unit, Grampian Police would work on a proposal, including governance issues and report back to the group.

3.3 ROAD CASUALTY REDUCTION

- We will work with partners and the public to achieve road casualty reduction by using the key themes of enforcement, education, engineering and personal responsibility.

ACPOS Scottish Road Policing Framework

The ACPOS Scottish Road Policing Framework was published in 2009. Based on five pillars: *education, enforcement, engineering, encouragement* and *evaluation*, the framework aims to reduce deaths and injuries on Scotland's roads by 2020.

Our work undertaken under the framework in quarter 1 is summarised below:

Education

Our focus on reducing motorcycle collisions has continued in 2011/12, with the re-launch of Operation Zenith in quarter 1. Twenty seven motorcycle collisions were recorded in quarter 1, a reduction of 40 from 2010/11 and 52 from 2009/10. These reductions are encouraging and Operation Zenith has continued to receive recognition, winning the 'Best Transport Partnership' award at the National Transport Awards.

As a result of the ongoing Service Reconfiguration Programme, the number of staff within the Road Safety Unit is decreasing. Road Policing Department have commenced planning for this reduction, with Police Staff Road Safety Advisors becoming more involved in mainstream road safety delivery, currently undertaken by Police Constables who will be leaving the Unit. As reported previously, the new activities focus predominantly on identified vulnerable user groups including young and inexperienced drivers and motorcyclists and aims to make more efficient and targeted use of partnership resources.

Enforcement

The national ACPOS Summer Drink Drive campaign ran for a two week period in June, however high profile patrols and road checks continued for the duration of June. Drink drive offences increased from 68 in June last year to 71 in June this year. Whilst this increase is not notable in itself, the increasing number of young drivers (17-25 years old), committing this offence is concerning. Between 20 – 35% of all drink drive offences recorded from month to month are committed by drivers within this age group. Work is ongoing to determine what further action can be taken to reduce this statistic.

Engineering

Partnership working continues with local authorities, especially in support of Operation Zenith. Liaison and a close working relationship between Road Safety staff, trunk road agents and local authorities has resulted in a number of engineering improvements, such as interactive signing at key junctions and signing upgrades at repeat motorcycle locations following joint site visits.

Encouragement

Work continues with the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), ACPOS and COPFS to develop a driver diversion scheme, which will enable COPFS to offer offenders reported for predetermined road traffic offences with an alternative to prosecution. This will take the form of a nationally approved driver improvement/behaviour input, which if successfully completed, will remove the driver from the formal prosecution process. Grampian Police aim to trial this on behalf of ACPOS later this year.

Road Safety Grampian held young driver road shows at Inverurie and Peterhead. These towns were where young driver related issues have been topical during quarter 1. The road shows play an important part in changing young driver attitudes, with casualty figures slowly improving.

Number of persons killed and injured in road accidents (NI) (SOA)





Persons Killed or Injured in Road Accidents (National Indicator)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Fatal Injury Collisions	9	8	10	5	5
Serious Injury Collisions	66	89	62	60	52
Slight Injury Collisions	179	223	192	201	167
Total Collisions	269	320	264	266	224
Adults Killed	9	9	11	4	5
Adults Seriously Injured	71	99	69	60	52
Adults with Slight Injuries	212	244	251	229	172
Children Killed	0	0	0	1	0
Children Seriously Injured	4	9	7	3	9
Children with Slight Injuries	15	45	19	21	21
Total KSI	84	117	87	68	66
Total Injuries (Fatal, Serious, Slight)	311	406	357	318	259

The number of serious and slight injury collisions shows a downward trend since quarter 2 of 2010/11, along with a downward trend in the number of adults seriously or slightly injured.

Five adults were killed this quarter, the same level as quarter 4 2010/11. No child fatalities occurred this quarter, however, the number of children seriously injured has increased and the number of children with slight injuries remains at 21. The injury figure for young children is being monitored by the Road Policing Department.

3.4 OTHER INDICATORS

Number of recorded crimes and offences (NI)

Crime Group	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	
Group 1	230	198	183	182	153	
Group 2	304	210	227	276	274	
Group 3	4346	4037	3869	3916	4185	
Group 4	2085	1807	1490	1700	1866	
Group 5	1580	1434	1165	1300	1359	
Group 6	5199	4648	4410	4530	4905	
Group 7*	9144	9222	6642	9930	10046	

**Group 7 includes both recorded offences on CrimeFile. Vehicle Penalty and Fixed Penalty Offences (VPFPO) and Pensys statistics – i.e. Road Traffic Fixed Penalty Offences.*

Group 1 – 4

A total of 6478 crimes were recorded in quarter 1 2011/12. This is an increase of 404 crimes (6.7%) compared to quarter 4 2010/11, however, a decrease of 7% (487 less crimes) on quarter 1 2010/11.

Group 1 – Crimes of Violence

There has been a continued decrease in crimes of violence since quarter 1 2010/11, with 153 crimes recorded this quarter. This is the lowest level of recorded group 1 crimes during the last four years.

Within this group, there have been fewer offences in Assault & Robbery, Attempted Murder, Cruelty, Neglect and Unnatural Treatment of Children and Serious Assault compared to quarter 4.

Excellent performance with regard to recorded Group 1 crimes – the lowest level of recorded crimes during the last four years

Group 2 – Crimes of Indecency

Recorded crimes of indecency remains stable (274 recorded crimes) compared to quarter 4 and have decreased by 30 crimes compared to the same quarter in 2010/11. However, performance in this group remains below the average overall performance over the last three years.

Performance against this group is closely monitored through the FTTCG to ensure all investigative opportunities are exploited and the new sexual offences legislation is fully implemented.

Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty

Crimes of dishonesty have increased by 269 (9.8%) on quarter 4. This increase is primarily due to thefts of bicycles, a seasonal trend noted in quarter 1 and 2 in each of the last 4 years. British Summer Time (BST), and the associated better weather and lighter nights sees an increase in the prevalence of bicycles in the community, which is historically recognised as an opportunistic crime.

Performance in this group is now below the average overall performance over the last three years.

Group 4 – Fire-raising, Malicious and Reckless Conduct *(including Vandalism)*

Whilst the number of offences has increased by 166 crimes on quarter 4 to 1866, performance remains good as the Force continues to have less recorded crimes than the average performance over the last three years.

Group 5 – Other Crimes *(including Resisting Arrest, Obstruction, Perverting the Course of Justice, Bail Offences and Drugs Offences)*

Positively, 59 more offences were recorded during quarter 1 compared to quarter 4 2010/11, bringing the Group 5 crime total to 1359. This is primarily due to an increase in focus and proactivity, specifically in relation to drugs offences.

Group 6 – Miscellaneous Offences *(including Minor Assault, Breach of the Peace, Racially Aggravated Offences, Licensing Offences and Telecommunications Offences)*

Quarter 1 saw an increase of 8.3% (375 more crimes) in group 6 recorded crimes compared to quarter 4. Most notably, increases were recorded with regard to Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (153 more crimes) and Breach of the Peace (116 more crimes), due to changes in legislation.

Group 7 – Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

In quarter 1, 116 more offences were recorded, bringing the total number of group 7 offences to 10,046. This reflects the enforcement work undertaken by Road Policing aiming to influence a change in road user behaviour.

National Comparisons

Data to allow national comparison for quarter 1 2011/12 with Scottish average figures was not available at the time of preparing this report. Comparisons will be provided in future quarterly performance reports and will work one quarter behind. E.g. quarter 2 performance report will contain national comparison information for quarter 1; quarter 3 performance report will contain national comparison information for quarter 2 etc.

Detection Rate for Recorded Crimes and Offences (NI)

Crime Group	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	
Group 1	80.9%	76.3%	82.0%	81.3%	75.8%	
Group 2	65.8%	55.7%	54.2%	57.2%	59.9%	
Group 3	38.3%	35.4%	41.0%	35.8%	36.6%	
Group 4	30.6%	28.3%	34.4%	33.9%	29.2%	
Group 5	99.3%	100.8%	97.7%	95.0%	94.6%	
Group 6	69.3%	74.4%	75.7%	74.2%	73.7%	
Group 7*	94.7%	95.0%	93.7%	96.2%	96.5%	

**Group 7 detection rates include detected offences recorded in CrimeFile, VPFPO and Pensys statistics i.e. Road Traffic Fixed Penalty Offences.*

Note: The standard method of calculation depends on the date of detection. This counts crimes detected during the period, even though they were recorded in a previous quarter. Hence, detection rates may occasionally exceed 100%.

Due to the journey of continuous improvement within the Force during the past three years, detection rate targets for 2011/12 remain increasingly challenging.

Group 1 – Crimes of Violence

The detection rate for crimes of violence, at 75.8%, is at its lowest level for over two years (since quarter 4 2008). Detection rates remain below the average performance over the last three years.

Group 2 – Crimes of Indecency

Group 2 detection rates have improved from 57.2% in quarter 4 to 59.9% this quarter. Detection rates remain below the average performance over the last three years.

Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty

An improvement in the detection rate for crimes of dishonesty is noted from 35.8% in quarter 4 to 36.6% in quarter 1. Detection rates, however are below the average performance over the last three years.

Group 4 – Fire-raising, Malicious and Reckless Conduct

In quarter 1 the detection rate for group 4 offences decreased by nearly 5% (4.7%) to 29.2% compared to quarter 4. Detection rates are below the average performance over the last three years.

Group 5 – Other Crimes

The detection rate for group 5 crimes has continued to decrease from a high of 100.8% in quarter 2 2010/11 to 94.6% this quarter. Detection rates are below the average performance over the last three years.

Group 6 – Miscellaneous Offences

In quarter 1 the detection rate of 73.7% is the lowest rate since quarter 1 2010/11. Detection rates are below the average performance over the last three years.

Group 7 – Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

The group 7 detection rate of 96.5% remains at an excellent performance level.

Number of racist incidents, racially motivated crimes and offences and detection rates (NI) (SOA)

Racist Incidents	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Recorded	166	146	133	105	140

The numbers shown above are incidents recorded in STORM Command and Control system.

Racially Motivated Crimes	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Recorded	246	188	218	179	219
Detected	164	146	140	109	147
Detection Rate	66.7%	77.7%	64.2%	61.0%	67.1%

Racially Motivated Crimes include the direct charges of racially aggravated conduct and harassment, and any other crime or offence which has been perceived as racially motivated by the victim.

Whilst a rise in racist offences is showing in quarter 1 2011/12 when compared with quarter 4 2010/11, it must be noted that when comparing quarter 1 of this current year against quarter 1 of the previous year a decrease of 27 offences (11%) has been realised. It is noted that quarter 1, for a reason as yet unknown, appears to present the highest amount of racist offences, a trend experienced throughout Scotland⁵. It is of note that the detection rate in quarter 1 2011/12 is at its highest since Quarter 2 2010/11 and is improved upon from both quarter 1 2010/11 and the last quarter of 2010/11.

It is anticipated that if the level of offences follows the same pattern as previous years the final 2011/12 figures will show an overall decrease.

As always the Force will continue, in conjunction with relevant partners, to monitor the level of racist offences being reported and will examine the quarter 1 trend experienced in more depth.

Legislation surrounding the recording of hate crimes changed on 1 April 2011. These changes mean that if a crime is committed with a racial element, there is no requirement now for an additional Racially Aggravated Conduct crime to be recorded. It is anticipated that the number of recorded racially motivated crime should decrease.

Number of Special Constables and hours they are on duty (NI)

Special Constables (Headcount)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Number of Special Constables	173	182	190	197	191
Hours they are on duty	8019	7935	8986	9276	7753
Average hours on duty	46.6	43.6	47.3	47.1	40.6

The Force continues to utilise the Special Constable resource, having the second highest number of Special Constables across the eight Forces. A total of 7,753 hours on duty were undertaken in quarter 1. A delay in the recording of hours on duty means that the quarter 1 figure will increase.

⁵ Scottish Government Statistical Bulletin for Racist Incidents

4. CRIMINAL JUSTICE & TACKLING CRIME

The Force Priorities in this area are *Serious Organised Crime and Drugs (SOC&D)* and *Community Focus (Violence strand)*.

4.1 SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUGS

- We will reduce harm caused by Serious Organised Crime and Drugs and in particular, Controlled Drugs, within the communities we serve.

During quarter 1, significant Major Investigation Team (MIT) resources have been involved in a number of ongoing Operations, which has resulted in the disruption of 9 Organised Crime Groups operating in the Grampian Police area.

Quarter 1 saw a number of significant recoveries from Organised Crime Groups (OCGs). On 15 June 2011, Officers from the MITs recovered approximately 12 kilograms of cannabis and £5000 from a male in Aberdeen city centre. These drugs had a potential street value of £118,000.

As part of an intelligence led Operation, two significant seizures of 'crack' cocaine were made. On 8 June 2011, 'Crack' cocaine with a street value of £17,500 was recovered in the Northfield area of Aberdeen and on 24 June 2011, 1.2 kilograms of 'Crack' cocaine with a street value of £155,000 was recovered from a male in the Garthdee area of Aberdeen. This is one of the largest single seizures of this drug in Scotland.

These results are the culmination of excellent collaborative working between the MITs and the Force Intelligence Section (FIS), which will continue in future operations.

Crack Cocaine with a street value of £172,500 was seized during quarter 1.

Weight of Class A drug seizures and number of supply and possession with intent to supply offences recorded (NI) (SOA)

National Drug Indicators	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
All Offences for Supply and Possession with intent to supply ⁶ (NI)	212	179	119	140	178
Supply and Possession with intent to supply Class A drugs (NI)	106	96	45	58	65
Weight of Class A Drug Seizures (grams) (NI)	2765.02	4284.99	4689.38	3516.9	3692.01
Quantity of Class A Drug Seizures (tablets) (NI)	7	3	21	0	10
Millilitres of Class A Drug Seizures (NI)	5672	557	447	1035	450

There has been a continued increase in supply and possession with intent to supply charges since quarter 3 2010/11. During quarter 1, 178 Drug Supply charges were libelled, of which over a third (65) related specifically to Class A drugs.

Local drug indicators (LI) (SOA)

Local Drug Indicators	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Supply and Possession with intent to supply Class B&C drugs (LI)	92	63	57	65	81
Possession of Class A drugs (LI)	184	134	98	111	100
Possession of Class B & C drugs (LI)	413	349	269	371	448

Local Serious Organised Crime & Drugs Indicators	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Number of Organised Crime Groups Disrupted	14		9		9
Class A Drug Street Value Seized	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£326,230
SOC&D Cash Productions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£65,740
Seizures Under POCA Legislation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£185,594

The new local indicators recording value of drugs seized, cash productions and Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) seizures do not have statistics for 2010/11. However, the Force has processes in place to capture this data on a quarterly basis from this point onwards.




During quarter 1, figures for 2011/12 include POCA Confiscation Orders for historical criminal cases where Orders have only recently been made. These include confiscation of £81,744 in relation to a historical conviction for being concerned in the production of methyamphetamine and £60,000 in relation to a 2009 conviction for producing and being concerned in the supply of cannabis.

⁶ Supply and Possession with intent to supply are counted from the Crime recording system CrimeFile based on the number of charges. To distinguish between Class A, B & C related charges involves counting charges dependent on a drug Modifier applied to them, relevant to the drug class. In a minority of charges this has not yet been applied, due to a number of reasons, such as awaiting the return of laboratory test results. Therefore, the sum of Class A and B & C drugs charges will not always equal the total number of charges.

4.2 VIOLENCE

Non Sexual Violence⁷ (LI) (SOA)

In line with the revision of crimes being monitored under the Violence strand of the Community Focus Force priority, Rape, and Assault with Intent to Rape have been removed from the violence figures and the section re-named 'Non Sexual Violence'. Figures for last year have been recalculated based on this revision.

Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	
Recorded	129	113	125	121	98	
Detected	104	87	95	100	74	
Detection Rate	80.6%	77.0%	76.0%	82.6%	75.5%	

Quarter 1 shows the lowest recorded figure for non sexual violent crimes during the last four years with 98 crimes recorded, however, the detection rate is at the lowest for over two years (since quarter 4 2008) at 75.5%. Given a number of enquiries are still ongoing, it is anticipated that this detection rate will increase as investigations are completed.

We have in place now a rigorous review of all violent crimes to ensure all investigative opportunities are progressed and to confirm that each offence is recorded correctly. The Weekend Policing Plan⁸ has been readjusted based on analysis, to ensure we have appropriate staffing levels at key identified times during the weekend throughout the city centre. We are continuing to work closely with our partners including taxi marshals, street pastors and Alcohol and Drug Partnerships (ADPs) to provide early intervention and assistance to those who are vulnerable due to the consumption of alcohol.

The Force is now seeing the benefit of excellent partnership work with licensing boards and licensees in relation to the stewardship of premises and events and the use of Exclusion Orders and Pub Watch schemes to prevent known offenders entering licensed premises. It is assessed that all these factors are having an impact on the number of recorded crimes of violence.

⁷ Non Sexual Crimes of Violence are: Murder, Culpable Homicide, Attempted Murder, Serious Assault, Assault & Robbery, Assault with intent to Rob.

⁸ The Weekend Policing Plan is a briefing note compiled by Aberdeen Division Intelligence Unit for the information of all Police Officers and Police Staff involved in weekend policing. It is used to brief partners and assists in the direction of resources.

Percentage of complainers and offenders under the influence of alcohol (LI)

Crime	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Complainers	57.6%	55.8%	45.6%	54.1%	50.9%
Offenders	50.0%	47.1%	42.3%	42.1%	42.5%



This is a new local indicator which reports the involvement of alcohol in reported non sexual violent crimes. This is an area where the Force is working in partnership to influence the night time economy and attempt to reduce the number of non sexual violent crimes and the involvement of alcohol.

Over half of complainers (50.9%) are under the influence of alcohol when a non sexual violence crime is reported.

Analytical work on alcohol and violent crime in Aberdeen City Centre examined the level of complainers and accused under the influence of alcohol during the commission of violent crimes. A number of recommendations arising from this analysis have already been implemented.

This quarter has seen the launch of Licensing Exclusion Orders within Aberdeen City Centre. Favourable comments have been noted from members of the public, licensees and the media in respect of this enforcement initiative.

Serious Assault (LI)

Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	
Recorded	80	66	64	65	60	
Detected	69	52	53	60	48	
Detection Rate	86.3%	78.8%	82.8%	92.3%	80.0%	

Serious Assault figures are at the lowest recorded level during the last four years with a total of 60 crimes recorded, this means 20 less victims of serious assault. The detection rate is currently 80% and is below the average performance recorded over the last three years.

As mentioned earlier, our improving performance in relation to Serious Assaults is assessed to be due to our more robust investigation techniques and the maximising of all investigative opportunities, along with our continued work with partners in relation to dealing with the night time economy where alcohol is a contributing factor to incidents of violence.



Serious Sexual Offences (LI)

	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Rape/Having Intercourse with Older Child	33	31	31	47	73
Number Detected	6	11	16	18	21
Detection Rate	18.2%	35.5%	51.6%	38.3%	28.8%
Sexual Assault by Penetration	0	0	6	8	8
Number Detected	N/A	N/A	5	4	1
Detection Rate	N/A	N/A	83.3%	50.0%	12.5%

The increase in offences coincides with the introduction of the new legislation which has the effect of widening the definition of serious sexual offences. The detection rates have dropped to their lowest levels for a year. Given a number of enquiries are still ongoing, it is anticipated that this detection rate will increase as investigations are completed. Work is ongoing in respect of Group 2 crime across the Force and also across the country to identify good practice when dealing with these crimes.

Commonly serious sexual offences category can include a number of historical crimes which can have a disproportionate impact on detection rates as enquiries are protracted and cases can be difficult to detect. While recording guidelines have been revised of late, this area is something that the Force continues to focus on.

Robbery (LI)

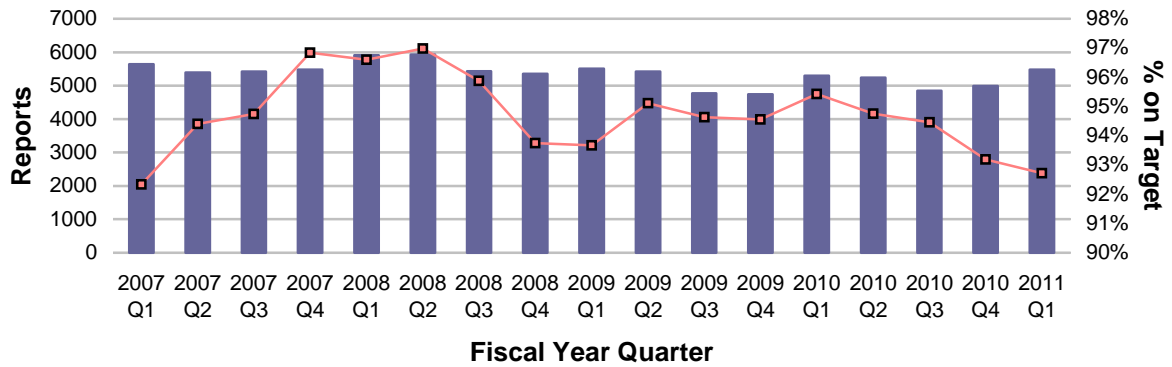
Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	
Recorded	40	35	44	45	29	
Detected	25	23	26	28	20	
Detection Rate	62.5%	65.7%	59.1%	62.2%	69.0%	

Sixteen less robberies occurred in quarter 1, a reduction of over a third (36%) compared to quarter 4. This performance is an improvement on the best quarterly performance of the last three years. Robbery detections have also improved since quarter 4 with a 69% detection rate for quarter 1. This detection rate indicates good performance, exceeding the average overall performance over the last three years.

Our performance in relation to Robberies is improving as LPTs mature. The Force continues to concentrate on this crime type with Local Policing Teams aware of maximising investigative opportunities and learning from best practice.

4.3 OTHER INDICATORS

Number and percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal within 28 calendar days (NI)



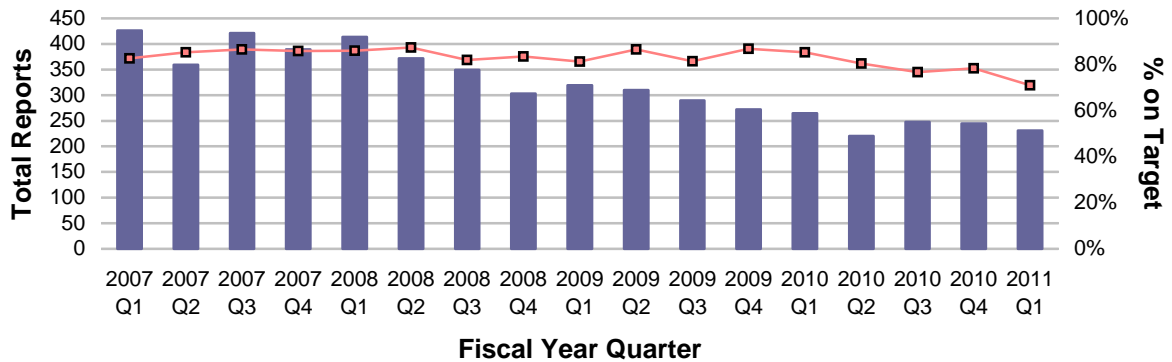
Reports to PF	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	
Total Reports	5299	5242	4850	4996	5480	
Number submitted within 28 days	5057	4967	4581	4656	5081	
% on Target	95.4%	94.8%	94.5%	93.2%	92.7%	

National Target - 80% Submitted within 28 days.

The percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal (PF) within 28 days has remained well above the national target of 80% in quarter 1 at 92.7%.

The Force continually performs well in respect of this indicator. When broken down, some Divisions perform better than others and efforts are underway to even out these variations.

Number and percentage of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter within 14 calendar days (NI)



Reports to Children's Reporter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	
Total Reports	265	220	248	245	231	
Reports submitted within 14 days	226	177	190	192	164	
% on Target	85.3%	80.5%	76.6%	78.4%	71.0%	

National Target - 80% Submitted within 14 days.

The number of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter within 14 days in quarter 4 decreased further to 71.0%. This is the third quarter the figure has been below the target of 80%.

As reported previously, the reason for the deteriorating performance is due to the introduction of more early intervention processes, which aim to divert young people away from the Children's Reporter. These new processes mean the length of time taken to reach a decision on the most appropriate intervention required is longer, making the target harder to achieve. Our focus has moved away from submission within the target and instead concentrates on ensuring we achieve the best possible outcome for each child.

The percentage of reports received by YJMU that are subsequently submitted to the Reporter continues to decline. Grampian Police continues to be recognised as being at the leading edge of innovation on youth justice, with advanced plans to spread the use of the system to 16 and 17 year olds through the Youth Justice Development Programme project.

Use of Police Direct Measures: Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs) (NI)

Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices Issued	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	403	402	330	258	350
Aberdeenshire	171	156	97	110	194
Moray	54	58	75	69	56
Total Issued	628	616	502	437	600
Total Complied With (Paid)	420	428	323	292	307
% Complied With	66.9	69.5	64.3	66.8	51.2%

The percentage of ASBFPNs complied with may not reflect the true picture of compliance, as individuals have a 28 day period in which to pay the penalty issued. As such, not all tickets issued, particularly in March, may have been complied with.

ASBFPNs have been established as a means of dispensing justice, while minimising Police bureaucracy and maximising Officers' time spent on the streets. ASBFPNs are issued at an Officer's discretion, for minor offences as defined by the Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act 2004, which include drunken behaviour, Vandalism, Breach of the Peace and Malicious Mischief.

The introduction in October 2010 of the statutory Breach of the Peace offence has caused issues in terms of a consistent approach to the issuing of ASBFPNs. This resulted in low figures for quarters 3 and 4 in 2010/11. However, the quarter 1 2011/12 figures suggest this issue has been overcome.

The application of ASBFPNs for this new offence is under discussion between ACPOS and COPFS, with further guidance expected in the near future. Discussions are also taking place at the local Criminal Justice Board with a view to expanding the use of Direct Measures in general.

As is normal with each quarter, the percentage of ASBFPNs complied with is lower than previous quarters. However, it is predicted that as late payments are made, this figure will increase. The current Grampian Police compliance rate is usually around 65%, which is well above the national average of 44%.

Use of Police Direct Measures: Formal Adult Warnings (NI)

Formal Adult Warnings (FAWs) Issued	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	247	302	272	239	198
Aberdeenshire	118	94	81	50	61
Moray	51	37	33	35	32
Total	416	433	386	324	291

The number of Formal Adult Warnings (FAWs) issued has fallen continuously since quarter 2 last year. A revision of procedures regarding when it is appropriate to issue a FAW, in line with nationally agreed procedures, has accounted for the fall in figures. As mentioned previously, the expansion of Direct Measures is being discussed.

Use of Police Direct Measures: Restorative Justice Warning & Conference Scheme (NI)

Restorative Justice Warnings Issued and Conferences held	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	15	5	14	15	8
Aberdeenshire	27	40	16	9	12
Moray	10	8	1	6	3
Total	52	53	31	30	23

The Restorative Justice Warning and Conference Scheme is used in accordance with the Scottish Government's 'National Standards for Youth Justice Service', to provide a coordinated and consistent approach to youth offending, while working with partners to reduce youth crime and antisocial behaviour.

The number of Restorative Justice (RJ) warnings issued reduced in quarter 1 for the 5th successive quarter. This reduction is most likely due to the overall number of crimes committed by young people falling.

Although resource intensive, the use of RJ warnings is considered to be effective, as previous analysis has shown that over half (56%) of offenders do not re-offend.

Undertaking Cases (LI)

% of cases that are on Undertaking, by Procurator Fiscal Area	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	19.7	17.9	18.1%	16.1%	15.9%
Banff	14.9	15.0	14.5%	19.7%	18.8%
Elgin	15.1	10.6	13.5%	12.9%	11.6%
Peterhead	15.2	12.6	17.5%	12.9%	13.0%
Stonehaven	10.0	7.3	8.0%	5.9%	5.5%
Total	17.4%	15.2%	16.4%	14.5%	13.9%

Quarter 1 has reduced by 0.6% compared to quarter 4 and 3.5% compared to quarter 1 2010/11.

4.4 NATIONAL SECURITY

- We will raise awareness, work with our communities and take action to counter the threat from Terrorism and Domestic Extremism.

Level of Counter Terrorism Advice Delivered to Communities (NI)

	Q1 11/12
Number of Briefings/Presentations Delivered by Force	45
Number of Non Police Attendees	529

In delivering activity to counter the threats from Terrorism and Extremism, Grampian Police are led by intelligence assessed UK Threat levels. The threat level from International Terrorism during quarter 1 is assessed as SEVERE⁹, which is reflective of an attack being highly likely and occurring without warning.

The threat of International Terrorism comes from a diverse range of sources, including Al Qaida and associated networks, and those who share Al Qaida's ideology but do not have direct contact with them. Simultaneously, the threat level from Northern Ireland Related Terrorism to the UK mainland remains at SUBSTANTIAL indicating that there is a strong possibility of an attack in the UK.

Prevent

The Multi-Agency Delphinus Groups in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire and Moray are continuing to make progress in identifying possible causes of radicalisation in their areas and developing measures to address these.

The Grampian Police Prevent Co-ordinator is continuing to engage with local public sector bodies and other identified stakeholders. The focus of this work is on the delivery of briefings and structured workshops to raise awareness of the causes of radicalisation and on ensuring our communities know when and how to report concerns to the Police.

Pursue

During quarter 1, Grampian Police ran a Force wide Operation which sought to provide enhanced policing to the various ports within the Force area. Utilising staff from Crime Management Business Area (CMBA), Roads Policing, Dog Section and Divisional Officers, and working in conjunction with United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA), various port operators such as British Airports Authority (BAA) and Harbour Boards, the policing presence at ports was heightened, enhancing the reassurance we provide to communities as they go about their daily business.

⁹ On 11 July 2011, the Threat level to the UK from International Terrorism was lowered from SEVERE to SUBSTANTIAL (an attack on the UK remains a strong possibility).

Bespoke Operations have been initiated by the Force aimed at gathering information at local level in relation to any threat posed by individuals travelling on specific inter-connector routes into and out of Aberdeen Airport. This activity aims to maintain high levels of protective border security against threats from within the UK and overseas.

In response to the current civil and political unrest ongoing in several Middle Eastern and North African countries, we have continued our efforts to identify individuals upon arrival at Aberdeen Airport, who have travelled from these locations to ensure their wellbeing and gather information of any further developing situations abroad.

Protect

Launched in March 2011, Project Kraken is a national Counter Terrorism (CT) project aimed at enhancing the intelligence picture provided by civilian maritime port users in relation to national security and criminal matters. The project works in conjunction with key maritime stakeholders, including harbourmasters, marina managers and representatives of harbour trusts and continues to be publicised through a series of inputs across the Force area. To date, Grampian Police has taken the lead on providing briefings to divisional staff, partner agencies and local businesses linked to the port environments across the Force area.

Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSAs) have continued to deliver Project Griffin¹⁰ events within the Force area. Four events were held in quarter 1 in the retail and energy sectors. A series of events for Aberdeen City Council are being planned.

Project Argus¹¹ events have also been held in this quarter and have focused on the retail, energy and transport sectors.

Twenty eight delegates responsible for security and business continuity issues across a number of organisations attended '*Securing Your Business*' event held in partnership with the Robert Gordon University.

Prepare

We continue to seek to improve preparedness to deal with a CT incident. During quarter 1, a number of Police Officers underwent practical training in relation to a CT arrest scenario.

Officers have also participated in an exercise at Aberdeen Airport, utilising resources from various departments across the Force. The learning points gained from this exercise will be studied in detail and will prove beneficial for the future.

¹⁰ Project Griffin is an internationally acclaimed Counter Terrorism protective security initiative aimed at the business, retail and commercial communities, with the aim of providing an understanding of terrorism and extremism and the practical measures that can be taken to counter this in our communities.

¹¹ Project Argus is a National Counter Terrorism Security Office initiative, exploring ways to prevent, handle and recover from a terrorist attack, by taking businesses through a simulated terrorist attack.

5. SOUND GOVERNANCE & EFFICIENCY

The area of Sound Governance and Efficiency develops the way Grampian Police is governed and managed, ensuring the organisation is effective and accountable to the public, the Grampian Joint Police Board (GJPB) and other stakeholders. It also considers whether the Force is being run efficiently and effectively. The Force Priority, *Service Reconfiguration* focuses on this area.

5.1 SERVICE RECONFIGURATION

- In a challenging financial climate we will continue to support the Force Mission by directing and delivering reconfigured policing services for the communities of the North East.

Number of Police Officers and Police Staff (NI)

Total Staff (Headcount)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Police Officers	1607	1593	1572	1568	1549
Police Staff	835	818	796	754	704
Cadets	17	14	24	16	10
Total	2459	2425	2392	2338	2263
Total Staff (Full Time Equivalent FTE)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Police Officers	1570.6	1558.2	1534.9	1530.2	1509.6
Police Staff	725.4	719.6	693.8	660.7	620.14

The Force continues to manage the Force establishment to ensure that staff are located in the right place, making sure that resources in LPTs are maintained and critical support functions are adequately staffed.

The continued freeze on recruitment for Police Officers and Police Staff (external recruitment for specialist posts only), along with natural wastage (retirals and leavers) recognised a reduction in the number of Police Officers to 1549 from 1568 in the previous quarter. Although Police Staff numbers reduced from 754 to 704, 40 of the leavers were as a direct result of the Voluntary Severance Package offered to staff during 2010/11 who were not recorded until after 31 March 2011.

Recruitment (LI)

Recruitment		Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Recruits: Police Officers		21	10	0	7	3
Police Staff		29	18	3	3	10
Special Constables		0	17	12	16	0
Cadets		0	0	10	0	0
Police Staff Internal Transfers		2	3	0	4	15
Police Staff Permanent Promotions		6	0	0	1	0
Police Staff Temporary Promotions		1	0	0	1	8
Police Officers Permanent Promotions		5	9	4	4	0
Police Officers Temporary Promotions		5	11	6	7	4

Three cadets were formally accepted into the Force as Probationary Constables this quarter. Ten Police Staff were externally recruited. These posts were specialist posts to support areas including the FSC and Force Control Room (FCR).

During quarter 1, whilst no Special Constables have been recruited, a media strategy, involving radio and local press advertisements and marketing, has been initiated to support future recruitment. Since the media launch, there has been an increase in applications received compared to previous years.

Staffing Profile by Declared Disability, Ethnicity and Gender (NI)

Police Officers (Headcount)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Number of declared disabled Officers in post	26	28	44	61	72
% with a declared disability	1.6%	1.8%	2.9%	3.9%	4.6%
Declared Ethnicity as White	1435	1420	1401	1398	1382
Declared Ethnicity as Black and Minority	3	3	3	3	3
Ethnicity Unknown/Not Declared	169	170	168	167	164
% declared ethnicity as Black or Minority Ethnic	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Females	427	423	419	421	419
Males	1180	1170	1153	1147	1130
% Female	26.6%	26.6%	26.7%	26.9%	27.1%

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Police Staff	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Number of declared disabled Officers in post	28	29	35	39	44
% with a declared disability	3.4%	3.6%	4.4%	5.2%	6.3%
Declared Ethnicity as White	643	637	622	587	545
Declared Ethnicity as Black and Minority	4	4	4	4	4
Ethnicity Unknown/Not Declared	188	177	170	163	155
% declared ethnicity as Black or Minority Ethnic	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Females	557	548	534	507	470
Males	278	270	262	247	234
% Female	66.7%	66.9%	67.1%	67.2%	66.8%

The number of officers declaring a disability continues to increase, with 72 reported for quarter 1, representing 4.6% of Police Officers. Police Staff declaring a disability also continues to increase in number and now stands at 44, representing 6.3% of Police Staff.

Declaring a disability does not mean that officers are unfit for operational duties, but simply that they have a condition as defined in the Equalities Act which may or may not require the Force to make "reasonable adjustments" to enable them to carry out their role. Closer working with our Occupational Health provider has resulted in greater numbers identifying themselves as having some form of disability. It does not mean that the Force now have more staff with a disability which prevents them from carrying out their day to day role.

Turnover rates for Police Officers and Police Staff (NI)

Police Officers	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Staff Leaving (Headcount)	14	24	21	11	22
Average Staff Employed (Headcount)	1604	1600	1583	1570	1559
% Staff Turnover	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%

In quarter 1, 22 Police Officers left the Force. Reasons for leaving included retiral (9 Officers) and other employment (4 Officers).

Police Staff	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Staff Leaving (Headcount)	41	35	25	45	60
Average Staff Employed (Headcount)	841	827	807	775	729
% Staff Turnover	4.9%	4.2%	3.1%	5.8%	8.2%

The high percentage staff turnover rate for Police Staff in quarter 1 (8.2%) is partly as a result of 40 staff accepting the voluntary redundancy / early retirement scheme offered. This means that 5.4% of the 8.2% turnover relates to voluntary redundancy, and the remaining 20 leavers (2.8%) are through natural wastage.

Proportion of working time lost to sickness absence (NI)

Police Officers	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Days Available	88379	88436	87552	86925	86469
Total Days Lost	2888	2643	3270	3390	3216
% Working Time Lost to Sickness Absence	3.3%	3.0%	3.7%	3.9%	3.7%

Police Staff	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Days Available	46788	46004	44968	43260	40656
Total Days Lost	1951	1693	1694	1861	1146
% Working Time Lost to Sickness Absence	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.3%	2.8%

A reduction in the proportion of working time lost to sickness absence is noted this quarter compared to quarter 4 in both Police Officers and Police Staff. Compared to the same quarter last year however, whilst Police Staff absence has reduced by 1.4%, Police Officer absence has increased by 0.4%. This increase reflects the number of Officers on long term sickness, a number of whom are currently undergoing assessment within the ill health retiral process.

Staff Performance (LI)

Staff Performance (LI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total PDRs issued	531	404	482	568	574
Total PDRs complete	527	397	448	397	157
% of PDRs complete	99.3%	98.3%	93.0%	69.9%	27.4%

Each quarter's statistics are updated in each quarterly report, as the number of PDRs completed increases over time.

The level of completion of Performance and Development Reviews (PDRs) is updated in each quarterly report and this continues to improve for each quarter as time progresses.

5.2 OTHER INDICATORS

Value of efficiency savings generated (NI)

Efficiency Savings	Target 2010/11	2010/11	Target 2011/12	2011/12
Efficiency Savings	£5,025,000	6,489,627.41	No target received from ACPOS as yet	£464,957.89

Whilst no formal target has been provided from ACPOS via the Scottish Government, the Force is working towards a 3% efficiency saving and work continues to identify savings across the Force. In quarter 1, over £400,000 savings have been realised.

Procurement (LI)

Procurement	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Procurement savings achieved Cashable/Non Cashable (£)	189300	31255	59679	47331	95169
Value of Sponsorship achieved (£)	36599	19000	500	339333	20900
% Invoices paid on time*	95.8%	94.2%	98.0%	96.0%	92.3%

Figures to the end of each quarter may change, reflecting transactions and payments for goods and services received prior to the end of the quarter but not yet invoiced. *On time is recognised as within 30 days.

During quarter 1, a number of procurement projects have commenced which will realise savings in subsequent quarters this year. These included new contracts with regard to dog food, print services and clinical waste collection.

Sponsorship work will continue at a Business Area level with the Procurement Unit co-ordinating funding secured on behalf of the Force.

Expenditure on Salaries, Operating Costs and Capital (NI)

Salaries £000's	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Police Officer salaries	15668	15912	16962	16532	15656
Police Staff salaries	5267	5280	5244	7944	5327
Operating Costs (all non-employee expenditure)	3770	3277	3170	6218	4472
Capital Expenditure	10	115	268	2445	26
Total	24715	24584	25644	33139	25481
Police Officer salaries % total costs	63.4%	64.7%	66.1%	49.86%	61.4%
Police Staff salaries % total costs	21.3%	21.5%	20.4%	24.0%	20.9%

Year end financial figures for 2009/10 may change, reflecting updates during the annual finalisation of accounts and external audit.

Police Officer salaries dropped in quarter 4 compared to quarter 3, while Police Staff salaries increased. This increase can be attributed to the costs incurred as a result of the voluntary redundancy / early retirement scheme offered by the Force.

Expenditure per Resident (NI)

Finance	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Expenditure on salaries and operating (£000s)	24705	24469	25376	30694	25445
Population	544980	544980	544980	544980	550,620
Spend per resident (£)	£45.33	£44.89	£46.56	£56.32	£46.21

Expenditure per Resident in quarter 1 2011/12 was £46.21 per resident. This is based on the mid 2010 population figure of 550,620. This expenditure is broadly in line with the projected expenditure of the Force for the first quarter.

Proportion of salary costs accounted for by overtime (NI)

Police Officers	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Payroll Costs (£000's)	15668	15912	16962	16532	15656
Total Overtime Costs (£000's)	428	537	577	1143	390
% Overtime Costs	2.7%	3.4%	3.4%	6.9%	2.5%

Police Staff	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Payroll Costs (£000's)	5267	5280	5244	7833	5327
Total Overtime Costs (£000's)	36	38	43	50	27
% Overtime Costs	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%

It is encouraging to note that overtime costs have decreased for Police Officers and Police Staff, in line with the Force's aim to maximise efficiencies across all areas of Police expenditure.

6. CONTEXT INDICATORS

Context indicators can be used in conjunction with performance indicators in this report. They are not measures of performance, but are designed to provide wider information on the demands placed on the Force and the environment in which we operate.

In summary, for quarter 1 2011/12:

- the total number of 999 calls increased and the number of non-emergency calls increased compared to quarter 4 2010/11
- the total number of STORM incidents increased compared to quarter 4 2010/11
- there were 2 less sudden deaths compared to quarter 1 2010/11 and 28 less sudden deaths compared to quarter 4 2010/11
- Compared to quarter 4 2010/11, the number of missing person incidents increased as did the number of missing persons (85 more people went missing), however, both figures were less than the numbers recorded in quarter 1 2010/11
- there were 10 less Registered Sex Offenders in the community compared to the previous quarter
- the number of domestic abuse incidents increased compared to last quarter and quarter 1 2010/11
- the number of drug related deaths has increased to 22 this quarter (13 more than the same quarter the previous year and 10 more than the previous quarter).

Number of telephone calls and incidents (NI)

Telephone Calls	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Total Number of 999 Calls	13616	13147	14176	12379	13210
Total Number of Non-Emergency Calls	13225	12832	13860	12094	13063

STORM Incidents (Command and Control System)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	21656	21320	19389	18678	20789
Aberdeenshire	12395	12566	11901	10133	11822
Moray	5358	5366	5128	5045	5554
Total	39409	39252	36418	33856	38165

Number of sudden death reports to Procurator Fiscal (NI)

Sudden Deaths	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Sudden Deaths	121	116	139	147	119

Number of missing person incidents (NI) and number of missing persons and levels of risk (LI)

Missing Person Incidents (NI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Aberdeen	427	363	337	305	392
Aberdeenshire	164	110	111	115	134
Moray	80	86	88	101	109
Total	671	559	536	521	635

Missing Persons (LI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
High Risk	57	68	55	53	56
Medium Risk	120	128	141	101	136
Low Risk	453	377	316	320	364
Total	630	573	513	474	559

Number of Registered Sex Offenders in the community (NI)

Registered Sex Offenders (NI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Registered Sex Offenders in the Community	283	272	278	277	267

These statistics are a snap shot at the end of each quarter and reflect the number of offenders within the community.

Legal Services (LI)

Offender Management – Legal Services	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
SOPO	37	39	40	41	40
Interim SOPO	3	5	4	5	6
RSHO	2	2	2	2	2
Interim RSHO	2	2	1	1	2

Number of domestic abuse incidents (NI)

Domestic Abuse	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Incidents	780	684	763	777	975

The rise in quarter 1 2011/12 is attributed to standardisation of recording procedures across the three Divisions.

Number of drug related deaths (LI)

Drug Related Deaths	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Drug Related Deaths (LI)	9	8	8	12	22

Quarter 1 saw a marked increase in the number of Drug related Deaths recorded and whilst it is very challenging to assess exactly the contributing factors to the different circumstances, particularly given the requirement for toxicological results to focus our intelligence picture, we consider a number of factors impact on this position. These include a period of reduced availability of heroin in circulation, resulting in some drug users turning to other illegal substances, mixing various drugs and ultimately lethal combinations being formed. This is compounded potentially by the tolerance level of some drug users being lowered as a result, but when greater availability is realised, users fail to recognise the reduced tolerance resulting in grave consequences.

The Organisation have been aware and alert to the changing situation and have already this year provided, in conjunction with our partners NHS Grampian Public Health, via the local media and Drug Services providers, (e.g. Drugs Action and Turning Point Scotland) information and advice to our communities highlighting the dangers and risks that can be associated with reduced heroin availability and the use of illegal drugs. The Force have also been working closely with Grampian's Drug and Alcohol Partnerships to continue to develop and support drug referral schemes whereby access to various Drugs Services is made available. In addition, Grampian Police are currently engaging with the Scottish Government National Naloxone programme which is aimed at reducing the amount of Drugs Deaths resulting from heroin overdose and thereby, along with our partners seizing all opportunities to reduce incidences of drug related death in Grampian.

Number of Problem Drug Users (NI)

Annual Statistics	2010/11	2011/12
Problem Drug Users	4153	4153

Figures are based on the report, commissioned by the then Scottish Executive, entitled 'Estimating the National and Local Prevalence of Problem Drug Misuse in Scotland'. This statistic will therefore remain constant until a new national source of data is identified.

Number of individuals brought into custody (NI)

Custodies	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Individuals Brought into Custody	5144	4915	4566	4841	4943

Number of Freedom of Information requests and questions (NI)

Freedom of Information (FOI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Number of requests	159	152	146	215	145
Number of questions within requests	518	568	473	771	702

Disclosure (LI)

Disclosure (LI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Data Protection requests received	690	638	505	609	647
% completed within 40 calendar days (target: 100%)*	100%	99%	99%	98%	100%
Part V enquiries from Disclosure Scotland	643	759	625	473	396
% completed within 14 calendar days (target: 90%)*	7%	3%	45%	87%	N/A

7. APPENDIX A

7.1 INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION

7.1.1 Force Priorities

The purpose of this report is to provide a picture of Grampian Police Force Priorities and how the Force is addressing them. This report identifies work and progress during 2011/12. The Force Priorities for 2011/12 are:

- Community Focus
- National Security
- Public Protection
- Road Casualty Reduction
- Serious Organised Crime & Drugs
- Service Reconfiguration

7.1.2 National Indicators (NI)

The SPPF was launched across Scotland in April 2007 and identified a set of National Indicators to be reported by all Forces. Additional indicators have been introduced each year. The information contained in this report reflects the structure of the information provided within the SPPF, which is still evolving.

In this report, National Indicators have been integrated with Force Priorities, where relevant to that priority, and are now identified by the acronym **(NI)** after the title. Any calculations in this report which record statistics in proportion to population use the General Register's Office for Scotland 2011 mid year estimates of population, which record the Grampian population as 550,620 for 2011/12.

Audit Scotland provide annual direction on Statutory Performance Indicators (SPIs). Previously 9 were set for Police Forces, however, in 2009/10, all indicators within the SPPF became auditable, therefore all NI's are now auditable.

Crime Trend Information

Where historical data is available, this is reported on a quarterly basis to provide comparison and an indication of longer term trends. Where graphs are used, the bars display the number of crimes/offences using the left axis, and the lines relate to the percentage detection rate in the right axis.

Quarter on Quarter Comparison

Where possible, statistics for the same quarter in the last financial year have been provided, and where not available, have been marked '-' (No Data Available). As sources of information build, particularly for new indicators, greater comparison and interpretation of the data will become possible.

7.1.3 Local Indicators (LI)

Where local indicators provide an additional level of information deemed useful in providing further context to the reader, they are included in tables in the document, either within sections on Force Priorities or alongside National Indicators. Local Indicators are identified by the acronym **(LI)** after their title. These Local Indicators are reflective of Force Priorities and local needs.

7.1.4 Single Outcome Agreement (SOAs)

Single Outcome Agreements (SOAs) were introduced in Scotland as a result of the concordat between the Scottish Government and COSLA. An important element of the SOA approach is the annual reporting process. This reporting has a dual purpose to provide an outward focus reporting to the public on the delivery of outcomes in the local area, and second, to report to the Scottish Government a Local Authority or Community Planning Partnership's (CPP's) contribution towards the governance, management and delivery of local services and outcomes. This includes Grampian Police as a statutory partner in the CPP.

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7.1.5 Baselines and "Traffic Lights"

Where appropriate, an aspirational target has been set by the Force for certain indicators. These targets are based on:

1. The baseline set from the average of the past 3 years annual performance data.
2. An aspirational value based on the best annual figure during the past three years.

Where these are applied the following traffic light system is used:

<i>Excellent (Aspirational)</i>	Green
Good (Baseline)	Amber
Below Average	Red

- Performance highlighted in green is classified as excellent, representing an improvement in our best average quarterly performance over the last 3 years,
- Performance highlighted in amber is classified as good performance, indicating that the results achieved exceed the average overall performance over the last three years,
- Performance falling below average is highlighted in red.

Due to continuous improvement within the Force and ongoing excellent levels of performance during the past three years, targets for 2011/12 are increasingly challenging. This is due to the previous excellent performance driving up both the average (baseline) and the best ever (aspirational) targets. It is anticipated that this challenging regime will result increasingly in more targets being categorised as amber, providing evidence of good performance.

7.2 ACRONYMS

ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
ACPOS	Association of Chief Police Officers Scotland
ACT	All Communities Together
ADP	Alcohol and Drug Partnership
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
AP	Adult Protection
APC	Adult Protection Committee
ASB	Antisocial Behaviour
ASBFPN	Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice
ASBO	Antisocial Behaviour Order
ASP	Adult Support and Protection
BAA	British Airports Authority
BOP	Breach of the Peace
BST	British Summer Time
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CJSW	Criminal Justice Social Work
CMBA	Crime Management Business Area
CNI	Critical National Infrastructure
COPFS	Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service
CT	Counter Terrorism
CTSA	Counter Terrorism Security Advisor
DALO	Domestic Abuse Liaison Officer
FAW	Formal Adult Warning Scheme
FCR	Force Control Room
FEB	Force Executive Board
FIS	Force Intelligence Section
FOI	Freedom Of Information
FRU	Force Referral Unit
FSC	Force Service Centre
FSDU	Force Service Delivery Unit
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FTTCG	Force Tactical Tasking Coordinating Group
GIRFEC	Getting it Right for Every Child
GJPB	Grampian Joint Police Board
GROS	General Register Office for Scotland
HEE	Higher Education Establishment
HMICS	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland
IRD	Initial Referral Discussion
JII	Joint Investigative Interview
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
LI	Local Indicator
LPT	Local Policing Team
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
NHS	National Health Service
NI	National Indicator
NIRT	Northern Ireland Related Terrorism
OCG	Organised Crime Group
PDR	Performance and Development Review
PF	Procurator Fiscal
POCA	Proceeds of Crime Act
PPR	Public Performance Reporting
PPU	Public Protection Unit
PRS	Pre Referral Screening
QOS	Quality of Service
RJ	Restorative Justice
RJW	Restorative Justice Warning
RSHO	Risk of Sexual Harm Order
RSO	Registered Sex Offender

<i>RTC</i>	<i>Road Traffic Collision</i>
<i>SLWG</i>	<i>Short Life Working Group</i>
<i>SOA</i>	<i>Single Outcome Agreement</i>
<i>SOC&D</i>	<i>Serious Organised Crime & Drugs</i>
<i>SOLO</i>	<i>Sexual Offences Liaison Officer</i>
<i>SOP</i>	<i>Standard Operation Procedure</i>
<i>SOPO</i>	<i>Sexual Offences Prevention Order</i>
<i>SPI</i>	<i>Statutory Performance Indicator</i>
<i>SPOC</i>	<i>Single Point of Contact</i>
<i>SPPF</i>	<i>Scottish Policing Performance Framework</i>
<i>SPSA</i>	<i>Scottish Police Services Authority</i>
<i>SPR</i>	<i>Standard Police Report</i>
<i>TTCG</i>	<i>Tactical Tasking and Coordinating Group</i>
<i>UK</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
<i>UKBA</i>	<i>United Kingdom Border Authority</i>
<i>VOSA</i>	<i>Vehicle and Operator Services Agency</i>
<i>VPFPO</i>	<i>Vehicle Penalty and Fixed Penalty Offences</i>
<i>WRAP</i>	<i>Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent</i>
<i>YJMU</i>	<i>Youth Justice Management Unit</i>

7.3 FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Census data is provided by the General Register Office for Scotland, and currently uses the most up to date statistics available: the 'Mid 2010 Population Estimates Scotland'. Data for the Grampian Police area can be found at:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/2010/index.html>

Statistics on drug misuse are contained with the Executive Report commissioned by the Scottish Executive entitled, 'Estimating the National and Local Prevalence of Problem Drug Misuse in Scotland'. Figures based on 2006 estimate. The numbers can be found in section 5.1.6 of the Executive Report, which can be found at:

http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/local/Prevalence_2009.pdf

Continuing our Platform for Success, 2011/12 can be accessed at:

<http://www.grampian.police.uk/Publications.aspx?id=59&pid=30;31;5;59>

This report will be published at:

<http://www.grampian.police.uk/Publications.aspx?id=133&pid=30;31;5;133>

Further information on the SPPF can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/public-safety/Police/Performance>

The 2009/10 SPPF Annual Report and the ACPOS Annual Performance Report 2009/10 can be accessed at:

[Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland \(ACPOS\) Performance and Development Review \(PDR\)](http://www.acpos.org.uk/ACPOS%20Performance%20and%20Development%20Review%20(PDR))

