

Sustaining and Developing our Platform for Success 2010/11

Quarter 1 Performance Report



GRAMPIAN
P·O·L·I·C·E

Keeping our communities safe

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION & HIGHLIGHTS	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Introduction 1.2 Highlights 	
2. SERVICE RESPONSE	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Community Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds (NI) (PPR) Time taken to respond to emergency incidents (NI) (PPR) Handling of non-emergency calls (NI) (PPR) 2.2 Force Reputation and Standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints about Police Officers and Police Staff (NI) (PPR) and Quality of Service Complaints (NI) (PPR) User satisfaction with service provided (NI) (PPR) 	
3. PUBLIC REASSURANCE & COMMUNITY SAFETY	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Antisocial Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of recorded ASB community crimes and offences and detection rates (NI) (PPR) Level of detected youth crime (NI) (PPR) (SOA) 3.2 National Security 3.3 Public Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of racist incidents, racially motivated crimes and offences and detection rates (NI) (PPR) (SOA) 3.4 Road Casualty Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons killed and injured in road accidents (NI) (PPR) (SOA) 3.5 Other Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of recorded crimes and offences (NI) (PPR) Detection rate for recorded crimes and offences (NI) (PPR) Number of Special Constables and hours they are on duty (NI) (PPR) 	
4. CRIMINAL JUSTICE & TACKLING CRIME	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Serious Organised Crime & Drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight of Class A drug seizures and number of supply and possession with intent to supply offences recorded (NI) (PPR) (SOA) 4.2 Violence (SOA) 4.3 Other Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal within 28 calendar days (NI) (PPR) Number and percentage of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter within 14 calendar days (NI) (PPR) Use of Police Direct Measures: Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices, Formal Adult Warnings, and Restorative Justice Warning and Conference Scheme (NI) (PPR) 	
5. SOUND GOVERNANCE & EFFICIENCY	32
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Efficiency and Productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Police Officers and Police Staff (NI) (PPR) Staffing profile by declared disability, ethnicity and gender (NI) Turnover rates for Police Officers and Police Staff (NI) (PPR) Proportion of working time lost to sickness absence for Police Officers and Police Staff (NI) (PPR) 5.2 Other Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value of efficiency savings generated (NI) Expenditure on salaries, operating costs and capital (NI) Expenditure per Resident (NI) Proportion of salary costs accounted for by overtime (NI) (PPR) 	

6. CONTEXT INDICATORS

37

Number of telephone calls and incidents (NI) (PPR)
Number of sudden death reports to Procurator Fiscal (NI) (PPR)
Number of missing person incidents (NI) (PPR)
Number of Registered Sex Offenders in the community (NI) (PPR)
Number of domestic abuse incidents (NI) (PPR)
Number of problem drug users (NI)
Number of individuals brought into custody (NI) (PPR)
Number of Freedom of Information requests and questions (NI)

7. APPENDIX

39

7.1 Interpretation of Information

- 7.1.1 Force Priorities
- 7.1.2 National Framework Indicators (NI)
- 7.1.3 Local Indicators (LI)
- 7.1.4 Single Outcome Agreements (SOA)
- 7.1.5 Baselines and 'Traffic Lights'

7.2 Acronyms

7.3 Further Sources of Information

1. INTRODUCTION & HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report refers to quarter 1 of the financial year 2010/11 (1 April 2010 – 30 June 2010).

'Sustaining and Developing our Platform for Success' was published on 1 April 2010. It continues to promote the Force Mission and the strategy for delivery, upon which this Quarterly Report is focused. The Force Mission is being achieved through delivery of the Force Priorities, which include crime/disorder and business/organisational issues. The purpose of this report is to inform the Force Executive Board (FEB) and the Joint Police Board (JPB) of progress towards achieving that Mission.

This report is structured around the four 'areas of policing' identified within the Scottish Policing Performance Framework (SPPF), i.e. Service Response, Public Reassurance and Community Safety, Criminal Justice and Tackling Crime, and Sound Governance and Efficiency. Together, these represent the full range of policing related activities of Grampian Police and our partners. Each area of policing is covered by one section of this report.

The Force Priorities fit within the framework, as shown overleaf, for 2010/11. National Indicators (NI) are included within each section of the report, as are a range of Local Indicators (LI). Force level information is further broken down to Local Authority and lower local levels within divisional Public Performance Reports (PPR) and these indicators are highlighted with the PPR acronym. Further information on these, or any indicators, can be obtained by contacting Superintendent MacColl, at Willie.MacColl@grampian.pnn.police.uk.

Where possible, indicators have been highlighted as being included in Single Outcome Agreements (SOAs), so that progress on these can be monitored throughout the year.

As the new financial year began, the Force's 3 year average baselines and aspirational performance levels were revised. The continuing trend of improving performance across the Force over the last few years is contributing to making baseline and aspirational performance even more challenging.

Some comparisons have been drawn in this report to the national picture across Scotland, where deemed useful and informative. These comparisons are taken from the HMICS SPPF Annual Report 2008/09.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

	Service Response	Public Reassurance & Community Safety	Criminal Justice & Tackling Crime	Sound Governance & Efficiency	Context
Force Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Focus Force Reputation & Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antisocial Behaviour National Security Public Protection Road Casualty Reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious Organised Crime & Drugs Violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency and Productivity 	
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 and 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> <i>Value of net criminal assets identified for restraint through criminal proceedings by the SCDEA</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 	<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 <i>Scottish Police College course utilisation rate</i> 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"> ASB Incidents Vandalism Proactive Enforcement Operations & High Visibility Patrols Legal Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Drug Indicators Violence Serious Assault Robbery Use of alternatives to court: Undertaking Cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment Staff Performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CrimeFiles Number of missing persons and levels of risk Number of Drug Related Deaths Disclosure Legal Services

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

1.2 HIGHLIGHTS

Local Policing Teams

During Quarter 1, the Force introduced Local Policing Teams (LPTs), aligned to our commitment to Community Focus and quality of service, an approach designed after wide consultation. Each LPT is headed by an Inspector and aims to increase visibility and accessibility and maximise front line policing effectiveness.

Feedback has been clear during quarter 1, with communities across the Force highlighting drug and alcohol abuse, antisocial behaviour and antisocial driving as areas of particular concern. Some examples of the variety of work carried out by LPT's in response to these issues have been proactive work at Aberdeen's Beach Boulevard targeting antisocial driving and in Torry targeting street level drug dealing. In Aberdeenshire young driver events have been held in Peterhead and Banchory and a multi-agency problem solving partnership has been initiated in Kintore to tackle vandalism and youth annoyance. Operation Monarch in Buckie resulted in 40 cars being stopped and 17 people reported for road traffic offences and a number of partnership Operation Avon's have targeted antisocial behaviour across Moray.

Criminal Justice & Tackling Crime

The first quarter since the formation of the Major Investigation Teams has seen fourteen Organised Crime Groups from London, the West Midlands and Merseyside disrupted, along with seizures of large quantities of drugs, including heroin and crack cocaine, with a street value of almost £320,000 and £86,000 cash.

Road Casualty Reduction

Since Operation Zenith was launched in April 2010, aimed at reducing the number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured on north east roads, the number of collisions and injuries on Grampian's roads in quarter 1 has reduced 26%.

Detection Rates

The detection rates for crimes of violence and crimes of indecency are higher than the rates for quarter 1 last year. The full implications of recent disclosure obligations and the issues in respect of solicitor access are the subject of ongoing assessment as to their potential impact upon these areas.

Public Reassurance and Community Safety

The Force's detection rate for Vandalism is at the highest level in a year and a half, having increased by 3.6% since quarter 4.

The number of children and young people committing crimes is continuing to reduce.

Service Response

More than 97% of 999 calls were answered within ten seconds – well above national targets.

Force Reputation and Standards

More than 94% of people surveyed were satisfied with initial police contact and 90% were happy with actions taken by police to resolve their enquiry.

2. SERVICE RESPONSE

The area of Service Response relates to how Grampian Police respond to the public. The priorities identified to deliver a high standard of Service Response are *Community Focus* and *Force Reputation & Standards*.

2.1 COMMUNITY FOCUS

- 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) (PPR)

Proportion of 999 Calls Answered within 10 seconds	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total 999 calls	14900	15039	13984	12595	13595
Answered within 10 seconds	14087	14493	13452	12355	13205
% Answered within 10 seconds	94.5%	96.4%	96.2%	98.1%	97.1%

National Target – 90%.

While the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds fell 1% in quarter 1 when compared to quarter 4 of 2009/10, the underlying trend remains positive. Despite this, the percentage of calls answered within 10 seconds is still well above the national target of 90%. Since quarter 3 of 2008/09, the Force has consistently achieved this target.

97.1% of all 999 calls were answered within 10 seconds.

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

Time Taken to Respond to Emergency Incidents	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total number of emergency response incidents	1277	1189	1185	1059	1268
Total number responded to within Force target response time*	1172	1093	1099	986	1168
% responded to within Force target response time	91.8%	91.9%	92.7%	93.1%	92.1%
Average response time (minutes/seconds)**	6m34s	6m32s	6m12s	5m59s	6m16s

**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 5m22s, for Aberdeenshire it was 8m15s and it was 6m45s in Moray Division.*

In total, 92.1% of emergency response incidents were responded to within the Force target response times, with the average time taken to respond to emergency incidents in quarter 1 being 6 minutes and 16 seconds. The average response times in all 3 Divisions were ahead of the targets of 10 minutes in Aberdeen and 25 minutes in Aberdeenshire and

Moray.

92.1% of emergency incidents were responded to within Force target response times.

Handling of non-emergency calls (NI) (PPR)

Non-Emergency Call Performance	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Non-emergency calls received	94258	92460	86004	82331	93437
Non-emergency calls answered	91470	89841	84078	80981	91993
% Answered	97.0%	97.2%	97.8%	98.4%	98.5%
Number of calls abandoned/lost	2788	2619	1926	1350	1444
% Abandoned/lost	3.0%	2.8%	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%
Number of calls answered within 40 seconds	84152	81438	79116	78052	85449
% of non-emergency calls answered within 40 seconds	89.3%	88.1%	92.0%	94.8%	91.5%

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.

The percentage of non-emergency calls increased in quarter 1, compared to quarter 4. Quarters 1 and 2 have been the peak quarters in each of the last 4 years, which appears to be a seasonal trend. The percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 40 seconds decreased to 91.5%. This level of performance remains above the national target of 90%, with our staff continually focused on maintaining this level of performance and improving it further for all types of calls. The percentage of calls abandoned or lost has halved since quarter 1 of 2009/10, with only 1.5% of calls either abandoned or lost in quarter 1 of 2010/11.

98.5% of non-emergency calls were answered, with only 1.5% of calls lost or abandoned.

In addition, during quarter 1, 4533 emails were dealt with by the FSC, demonstrating the Force's commitment to using every available method of communication in order to get closer to the communities we serve.

2.2 FORCE REPUTATION AND STANDARDS

- Maintain professional and ethical standards of behaviour from all our staff in order to improve the delivery of quality policing services and to enhance public trust and confidence.

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

Complaints	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total Complaints	160	159	160	152	171
Complaints per 10,000 population**	2.96	2.95	2.96	2.82	3.14
Number of on duty closed allegations	239	208	211	293	216
Number of off duty closed allegations	8	6	7	9	9
Number of closed allegations where action is taken*	67	57	69	46	59
Number of Quality of Service closed allegations	78	63	66	78	35
Number of Quality of Service closed allegations per 10,000 population**	1.45	1.17	1.22	1.45	0.64

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

**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 2009/10 – 539630, 2010/11 - 544980*

Amendments to the SPPF for 2010/11 mean that the total number of complaints now includes Quality of Service allegations, as well as on and off duty complaints. As such, the figures for total complaints have been updated for previous quarters to reflect the new counting rules. Furthermore, as detailed in the 2009/10 Annual Report, complaints are now counted per 10,000 population rather than per 10,000 incidents. This will provide a more balanced picture of complaints across Scotland.

During quarter 1, we recorded 3.14 complaints per 10,000 population, showing continued stability in the number of complaints over the last year. 0.64 Quality of Service allegations per 10,000 population were closed. This reflects a lower number of Quality of Service closed allegations compared to each quarter last year. This has been caused by a revision in recording practices to ensure that where an Officer is named, this is properly recorded as an on or off duty complaint, rather than a quality of service allegation, hence fewer actual Quality of Service allegations recorded. As an important area of feedback, learning points are identified and shared across the Force.

User satisfaction with service provided (NI) (PPR)

Statistics on the level of service user satisfaction are required to be reported on an annual basis to the Scottish Government and other authorities. Gathering this data involves telephone surveys conducted by the FSC, who aim to carry out 200 surveys each month (600 per quarter) of individuals who have been in contact with Grampian Police. Statistics for previous quarters are regularly updated as surveys for previous quarters are completed. Statistics for the current quarter will also change in subsequent quarters once all surveys are completed.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

During quarter 1, 696 people were asked to participate in the survey. Of those, 658 people agreed, giving a response rate of 94.5%, an increase of 1.8% when compared to quarter 4 of 2009/10.

Satisfaction with initial Police contact	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Very satisfied	56.1%	59.0%	58.7%	58.6%	56.8%
Fairly satisfied	35.3%	32.1%	35.1%	35.7%	37.7%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	3.4%	4.5%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%
Fairly Dissatisfied	2.6%	2.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Very Dissatisfied	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%
No response	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%

In quarter 1, satisfaction with initial Police contact increased slightly by 0.2% to 94.5% when compared to quarter 4 of 2009/10.

Satisfaction with the actions taken by Police to resolve the enquiry	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Very satisfied	52.7%	53.2%	55.4%	58.6%	55.3%
Fairly satisfied	31.9%	30.3%	31.3%	30.3%	34.7%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	5.9%	5.7%	4.9%	4.4%	3.0%
Fairly Dissatisfied	4.4%	5.0%	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%
Very Dissatisfied	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	2.4%	2.7%
No response	2.0%	2.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%

Satisfaction with action taken to resolve the enquiry has increased in quarter 1 to 90.0%, an increase of 1.1% from quarter 4.

Kept adequately informed on progress	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Yes	34.2%	35.2%	39.9%	35.4%	35.3%
No	22.9%	23.6%	23.1%	21.8%	21.9%
Not applicable	42.9%	41.2%	37.0%	42.6%	42.4%
No response	0%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.4%

35.3% of survey respondents in quarter 1 were adequately informed on progress. This is almost identical to the quarter 4 2009/10 figure and equates to almost two thirds of respondents, once those to which the question was not applicable, were removed.

Satisfaction with their treatment by staff at initial contact	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Very satisfied	64.7%	62.1%	61.6%	63.3%	60.5%
Fairly satisfied	27.7%	31.0%	32.3%	30.0%	34.5%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	3.0%	3.3%	2.7%	2.4%	1.1%
Fairly Dissatisfied	2.5%	2.1%	1.4%	1.2%	2.1%
Very Dissatisfied	1.4%	0.8%	1.5%	2.1%	1.1%
No response	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%

The number of respondents who were satisfied with treatment by staff at initial contact increased by 1.7% in quarter 1 to 95.0%, compared to quarter 4 of 2009/10.

Satisfaction with treatment by officers who attended	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Very satisfied	67.6%	68.0%	62.8%	69.8%	57.5%
Fairly satisfied	25.2%	23.7%	28.5%	22.9%	34.2%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%	2.5%
Fairly Dissatisfied	1.5%	2.1%	2.8%	1.3%	1.8%
Very Dissatisfied	1.5%	1.4%	2.5%	0.3%	2.9%
No response	1.1%	2.4%	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

The level of satisfaction with treatment by Officers who attended has decreased by 1% to 91.7% in quarter 1, compared to quarter 4.

Satisfaction with the overall way Grampian Police dealt with the matter	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Very satisfied	54.4%	53.0%	54.9%	57.8%	54.0%
Fairly satisfied	31.1%	31.5%	32.8%	28.6%	34.5%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	6.1%	5.4%	5.8%	6.2%	3.6%
Fairly Dissatisfied	5.0%	6.2%	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%
Very Dissatisfied	2.2%	2.5%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%
No response	1.2%	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%

Some of these statistics may have been updated from those recorded in previous reports.

Overall satisfaction with the way in which Grampian Police dealt with the matter has increased by 2.1% to 88.5%, compared to quarter 4.

Through our commitment to Community Focus, we will work to ensure our standards of service improve and meet public expectations.

94.5% of survey respondents were satisfied with initial Police contact.

90.0% of survey respondents were satisfied with actions taken by Police to resolve the enquiry.

95.0% of survey respondents were satisfied with treatment by staff at initial contact.

91.7% of survey respondents were satisfied with treatment by Officers who attended.

88.5% of survey respondents were satisfied with the overall way in which Grampian Police dealt with the matter.

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: *Antisocial Behaviour, National Security, Public Protection and Road Casualty Reduction.*

3.1 ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

- Deal with unacceptable conduct, which negatively impacts on the quality of life within the communities we serve, in conjunction with Local Authority strategies.

Number of recorded ASB community crimes¹ and offences and detection rates (NI) (PPR) (SOA)

Recorded	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Disregard for community/personal wellbeing	2489	2552	2390	2151	2416
Acts directed at people	293	374	366	355	392
Environmental damage	2248	1843	1612	1582	2107
Misuse of public space	92	133	99	93	131
Total	5122	4902	4467	4181	5046

Detection Rates	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Disregard for community/personal wellbeing	82.1%	78.4%	82.1%	81.5%	75.6%
Acts directed at people	62.5%	55.3%	57.7%	61.4%	54.3%
Environmental damage	29.3%	26.5%	29.5%	28.4%	31.1%
Misuse of public space	97.8%	101.5%	100.0%	98.9%	99.2%
Total	58.1%	57.8%	61.5%	60.1%	56.0%

The number of ASB Community Crimes in quarter 1 has returned to a more usual level following the lows experienced in quarters 3 and 4, which were assessed as caused by the extreme winter weather. The 5046 recorded in quarter 1 2010/11 remains lower than the same quarter last year.

The overall detection rate for ASB decreased from 60.1% in quarter 4 of 2009/10 to 56.0% in quarter 1 2010/11. Positively, the detection rates for Environmental Damage, including vandalism and Misuse of Public Space offences increased.

Roads Policing Officers contributed to reducing ASB by issuing 32 ASB warnings to drivers who drove in a careless or inconsiderate manner. They also seized 158 vehicles across the Force. These seizures were in relation to uninsured vehicles and also where ASB warnings have not been complied with.

¹ ASB Community Crimes and Offences are split into 4 headings; *Disregard for community/personal wellbeing, Acts directed at people, Environmental damage and Misuse of public space.* Further information on these can be found within the SPPF at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/public-safety/Police/Performance>.

ASB Incidents (LI) (SOA)

ASB Incidents recorded on STORM	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	2535	2663	1911	1741	2227
Aberdeenshire	1296	1453	1204	1048	1252
Moray	814	719	608	532	650
Total	4645	4835	3723	3321	4129

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, Drunk Man, Drunk Female, Neighbour Dispute, Noisy Music, Underage Drinking, Youth Disorder.

The number of ASB incidents in quarter 1 increased across all Divisions, resulting in a Force increase of 24.3% when compared to quarter 4, however this total is lower than during the same period last year. Similar to ASB crimes, the figures recorded in quarters 3 and 4 of 2009/10 were notably lower than in the other quarters of 2009/10. An increase in ASB incidents and reported crimes was to be expected, as quarters 1 and 2 are usually higher periods for this type of crime.

Divisions continue to work closely with communities and partners to develop and deliver ASB operations and interventions to achieve the aims of the Scottish Government strategy 'Promoting Positive Outcomes'.

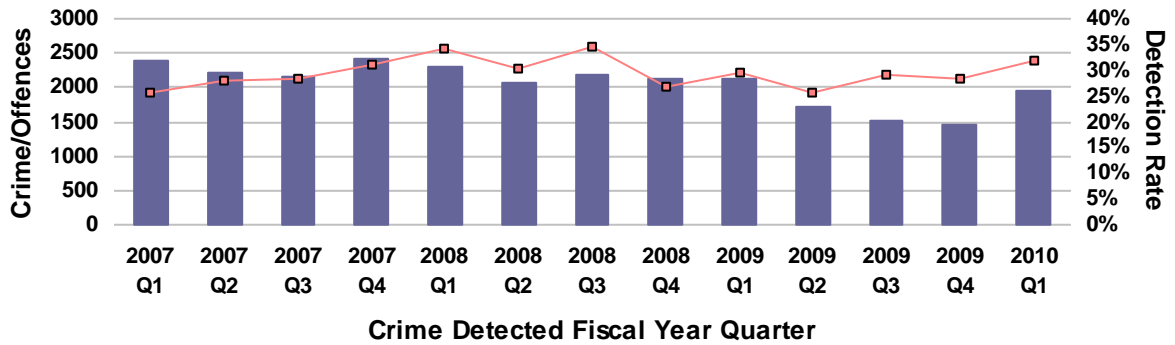
Aberdeen Division is continuing to work on Problem Solving Partnership (PSP) initiatives, alongside our partners in relation to local problems. An example of this relates to problems with ASB, drug misuse and the fear of crime in the city centre and Crown Street areas of Aberdeen. Partnership working between the Police, homeless hostel managers and local retailers is addressing these issues.

In Aberdeenshire Division, School Liaison Officers and the ASB Coordinator are undertaking multi-agency training organised by SACRO (Safeguarding Communities – Reducing Offending), in order to ensure we adopt focused approaches to resolving neighbour disputes and ASB conflict in schools.

In Moray Division, as the number of foreign nationals employed by local businesses increases as we approach the summer season, the Diversity Liaison Officer has been visiting businesses and delivering help and advice to foreign nationals on UK legal requirements.

Operation Scrambler was launched across the Hazlehead, Mastrick and Northfield Local Policing Teams of Aberdeen Division on 28 June 2010 to tackle the annual increase in youths illegally riding motorcycles and the associated ASB caused as a result of this. The Operation will continue for approximately 6 weeks into quarter 2 and an update will be given in the Quarter 2 Performance Report.

Vandalism (LI) (SOA)



Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11	
Recorded	2140	1717	1513	1457	1953	
Detected	629	441	441	413	623	
Detection Rate	29.4%	25.7%	29.1%	28.3%	31.9%	

Recorded vandalism in quarter 1 increased by 496, an increase of 34.0% from quarter 4. Positively, detection rates increased 3.6% to the highest level in the past 6 quarters. Performance is better than during the same period last year and remains better than average.

The detection rate for Vandalism is at the highest level for 6 quarters.

Level of detected youth crime (NI) (PPR) (SOA)

Crimes Detected	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	714	799	681	671	725
Aberdeenshire	348	362	333	312	352
Moray	246	225	166	213	166
Total	1308	1386	1180	1196	1243

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

The figures for youth crime in each quarter are dependent on the number of crimes detected. Figures therefore can fluctuate across quarters as crimes are detected.

In quarter 1, the number of crimes and offences committed by children and young people increased by 3.9% to 1243. Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Divisions recorded increases and Moray Division recorded a decrease, compared to quarter 4.

An example of effective youth engagement throughout the Force is the ongoing Street Sports programme which is regularly attended by young people, particularly in the Torry and Northfield areas of Aberdeen. Coordinated by Robert Gordon University, the scheme takes sport to young people in their own communities. We assist by identifying areas that would benefit from Street Sport.

Number of Children and Young People Responsible	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	511	530	503	477	432
Aberdeenshire	340	300	265	274	327
Moray	191	177	136	155	132
Total	1042	1007	904	906	891

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 persons responsible for committing crimes reduced in quarter 1 to 891. As with crimes detected, this figure will likely increase in future reports as more crimes are detected. Despite this, the figures for quarters 3 and 4 of 2009/10 are both over 100 lower than quarters 1 and 2, confirming that fewer children and young people are committing crimes. This may be as a result of the development of early intervention processes by the Youth Justice Management Unit (YJMU), as reported in the 2009/10 Annual Report (this is reported within the Child Protection section relating to the 'Whole System' approach). The Quarter 2 Force Performance Report will confirm if this is an ongoing trend.

3.2 NATIONAL SECURITY

- Counter the threat from Terrorism and Domestic Extremism.

The UK Government long term strategy for countering International Terrorism, CONTEST 2, aims to reduce the risk from International Terrorism and to allow people to go about their daily lives freely and with confidence. The strategy is divided into the 4 strands of Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare.

Prevent – terrorism by tackling its causes and the radicalisation of individuals

Delphinus Multi Agency groups are now established in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire and an information sharing protocol has been agreed. In Moray, a group has also been formed and it met for the first time in July 2010.

Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) events have been delivered to Higher Education Institutions (HEI's), Local Authority and Scottish Prison Service partners during quarter 1. Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils, along with Aberdeen University, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen College, Banff and Buchan College and HMP Aberdeen and Peterhead have all committed to participating in these workshops.

Pursue – terrorists and those who sponsor them

Operation Lightning² briefings have been rolled out to Force Control Room staff to ensure their awareness of up to date Operation Lightning recording and processes. In addition, a meeting was held with the Royal Air Force (RAF) to review procedures in relation to the reporting of Operation Lightning incidents at RAF sites.

During May 2010, the Special Branch Ports Unit was involved in a national intelligence gathering operation. This coincided with enhanced activity relating to the All Energy Conference held at Aberdeen Exhibition and Conference Centre.

Protect – potential targets of terrorism

The first Project Argus³ event specifically for NHS staff was held in Aberdeen in June and was attended by 40 members of NHS Grampian management. Scoping is meantime ongoing with a view to holding further events in the forthcoming quarter.

During quarter 1, Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSAs) delivered Project Griffin⁴ events to various energy sector companies in Aberdeen and also one for staff at Aberdeen College. Project Griffin and Argus events continue to be valuable in developing partnership options for countering threats and preparing for the consequences of any extremist or terrorist attack.

² Operation Lightning is a national intelligence gathering operation to record, research, investigate and analyse suspicious sightings and activity. The aim of the operation is the early identification of potential hostile reconnaissance of key locations and vulnerable premises by terrorists.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

Prepare – to respond to the consequences of a terrorist incident, in order that any disruption is minimised

During June, a tabletop exercise was held at Aberdeen Airport to test the Airport Hijack Plan. A number of representatives attended from the Force, along with participants from UK Border Agency (UKBA).

Alongside the Force Information Security Officer, CTSA's have commenced work on a National Counter Terrorism Security Office task to survey Force Headquarters as part of the Emergency Services Critical National Infrastructure (CNI). This work will continue over the next quarter.

3.3 PUBLIC PROTECTION

- Safeguard children, young persons and vulnerable adults, from risk of physical, emotional and sexual abuse or neglect and effectively manage offenders through the development of internal and partnership processes.

Child Protection

As reported last quarter, Aberdeen City Council have appointed staff to implement and oversee the Getting it Right For Every Child (GIRFEC)⁵ process and they have now commenced work. Along with partners from health and education sectors, the team is responsible for pre-screening child concern reports prior to progression into the GIRFEC process. Staff from the Force's YJMU are currently involved in the screening process for youth justice cases. The Force is meantime reviewing options for how we interface with the City Council's team.

The Scottish Government has provided funding for the Grampian area to deliver a youth justice 'whole system' approach programme, designed to respond to offending by under 18's. The primary purpose is to provide diversion and intervention for offenders under the age of 18, rather than reporting them to the Children's Reporter, with the overall aim of reduce offending amongst young people. Through work between different partners, including Aberdeen City Council, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), Scottish Court Service and the voluntary sector, the programme aims to develop processes which will allow for community alternatives to custody for young people. Early outcomes of the pilot have seen a significant reduction in reporting to the Children's Reporter.

During quarter 1, Aberdeen Division initiated new proceedings for dealing with offenders under the age of 18. All 16 and 17 year olds, if the offence allows, are now released on written undertaking. This will result in discussion around diversion from prosecution or a speedier appearance in court. Aberdeen Sherriff Court now provide custody timescales for young people, allowing a faster route through the court process.

Child Rescue Alert (CRA) was launched nationally on 25 May 2010 to coincide with International Missing Children's Day. CRA seeks the assistance of the public when a child has been abducted and is feared to be at serious risk of harm. The aim is to engage quickly with the entire community via television and radio in the search for the child, offender, or a specific vehicle by reporting sightings to the Police. The Force has signed up to the protocol and awareness raising has been carried out at FCR and Senior Investigating Officer (SIO) level.

⁵ Getting it Right For Every Child is about getting multi-agency partners, including the Police, to work together at a much earlier stage of intervention, to support a child or young person, so that the right service at the right time is in place for the child's particular needs.

3.4 ROAD CASUALTY REDUCTION

- Achieve a steady reduction in the numbers of those killed and seriously injured, with the ultimate vision of a future where no one is killed on the roads in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire and Moray and the injury rate is much reduced.

Earlier this year, the Scottish Government announced new Road Casualty Targets to be reached by 2020, with a progress check in 2015. These are:

- Fatal Casualties 30% reduction by 2015, 40% reduction by 2020.
- Serious Casualties 43% reduction by 2015, 55% reduction by 2020.
- Slight Casualties 10% reduction by 2020.
- Child Fatalities 35% reduction by 2015, 50% reduction by 2020.
- Child Serious Casualties 50% reduction by 2015, 65% reduction by 2020.

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

Persons Killed or Injured in Road Accidents (National Indicator)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Fatal Injury Collisions	5	9	6	6	9
Serious Injury Collisions	69	82	77	50	64
Slight Injury Collisions	254	237	269	198	177
Total Collisions	328	328	352	254	250
Adults Killed	5	10	6	8	9
Adults Seriously Injured	69	98	93	51	67
Adults with Slight Injuries	306	280	327	236	210
Children Killed	0	1	0	0	0
Children Seriously Injured	3	7	7	6	4
Children with Slight Injuries	29	30	20	19	16
Total KSI	77	116	106	65	80
Total Injuries (Fatal, Serious, Slight)	412	426	453	320	306

The SPPF indicator counting the number of persons killed or injured in road accidents has been enhanced and now also records the number of collisions per quarter, broken down into fatal, serious injury and slight injury.

During quarter 1, 9 fatal injury collisions occurred, resulting in 9 adult fatalities. This is an increase of 3 from quarter 4 and the highest number since quarter 2 of 2009/10.

The number of adults seriously injured increased from 51 to 67, while the number of adults suffering slight injuries decreased from 236 to 210, compared to quarter 4. The number of seriously injured children decreased from 6 to 4 and the number of slightly injured children decreased from 19 to 16.

Overall, the number of collisions and injuries in quarter 1 2010/11 are better than most quarters in 2009/10.

Proactive enforcement operations & high visibility directed patrols (LI)

Proactive Enforcement Operations	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Operations	19	21	27	21	16
Local Contributory Offences	29	14	53	4	37
Other Offences	138	153	114	150	84
Educated	5	277	608	168	422

High Visibility Directed Patrolling Activity	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Hours on Patrol	1268	287	303	337	421
Local Contributory Offences	57	8	1	6	3
Other Offences	2151	116	148	259	319
Educated	2381	621	561	741	651
Injury Collisions	None	None	2 Serious	1 Fatal	None

Through education and enforcement, we are continuing our effort to influence road user behaviour with a clear message to the public regarding their personal responsibilities as road users. Our consistency of approach has improved through intelligence led policing. This has reduced time spent on directed patrols but is providing a much more focused effort, resulting in the education of 651 motorists and the detection of 319 offences during directed patrols in quarter 1.

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.

During quarter 1, work undertaken as part of the framework included young driver road show events held at towns across the Force. These events are designed to engage with young drivers and their passengers within their own environments.

As noted in the Annual Report, Operation Zenith commenced at the start of quarter 1, aimed at reducing motorcycle fatalities. Focusing on motorcycle safety throughout the Force, the operation, in collaboration with Grampian Fire and Rescue Service, has identified specific routes frequented by motorcyclists, which are now included in our directed patrols, particularly on Sundays.





The local approach to the enforcement pillar of the framework is to target offences which are directly linked to KSI collisions, for example, careless or dangerous driving. This enforcement activity focuses primarily on young drivers.

The road building scheme which has recently commenced on the A96 at Fochabers has involved considerable partnership engagement. Similarly, partnership work has been ongoing in conjunction with COPFS in relation to the Grampian pilot of an ACPOS Young Driver Diversion Scheme. COPFS are fully supportive of the pilot and we aim to deliver

the product later in the financial year.

3.5 OTHER INDICATORS

Number of recorded crimes and offences (NI) (PPR)

Crime Group	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11	
Group 1	224	198	181	185	244	
Group 2	215	249	215	232	307	
Group 3	4052	4084	3868	3711	4408	
Group 4	2356	1948	1699	1657	2202	
Group 5	1323	1463	1256	1502	1654	
Group 6	4956	5054	4788	4568	5255	
Group 7*	8039	7487	6164	7304	9217	

**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 – Crimes of Violence

The number of Group 1 crimes recorded during quarter 1 increased to 244, the highest figure since quarter 4 2008/09. The majority of the increase can be attributed to an increase in the number of Serious Assaults and also an increase in Threats and Extortion charges. The increase in Threats and Extortion charges has partly been caused by a change in crime recording guidance on the Group 6 offence of Breach of the Peace.

Group 2 – Crimes of Indecency

Group 2 crimes in quarter 1 increased by 75 compared to quarter 4. All Divisions recorded increases. Offences of an historical nature account for 12-18% of crimes recorded in each of the last 7 years. More than half of this increase can be accounted by an increase in offences relating to Prostitution, which have increased from 50 in quarter 4 2009/10 to 94 in quarter 1. This increase is due to positive enforcement work being carried out by the Force in relation to prostitution.

Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty

697 more Group 3 crimes of dishonesty were recorded in quarter 1 than in quarter 4, which is assessed as being a one off high period. An increase in domestic housebreakings has accounted for part of the increase, along with an 18.6% increase in Shoplifting offences, rising from 719 in quarter 4 to 853 in quarter 1. The Domestic Housebreakings have been targeted, following a short period of increase in Aberdeen City, with a number of offenders charged and reported to the PF, subsequently reducing crimes again. No cause for the increase in shopliftings is evident, but this is being monitored through Divisional TTCGs.

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

545 more Group 4 crimes were recorded in quarter 1 than in quarter 4. 496 of these crimes are accounted for by an increase in recorded vandalisms.

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

Positively, 152 more Group 5 offences were recorded in quarter 1 than in quarter 4. This is also the highest quarterly figure for 13 quarters. Possession of Offensive Weapon charges, including possession of articles with blades or points increased from 61 in quarter 4 to 117 in quarter 1. Drug possession charges increased from 618 to 676, an increase of 9.4% from quarter 4.

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

Recorded Group 6 offences increased by 687 when compared to quarter 4. The number of Minor Assaults increased from 1710 in quarter 4 to 2030 in quarter 1, an increase of 18.7%. There have also been increases in racially motivated offences and licensing offences.

Group 7 – Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

In quarter 1, 1913 more offences were recorded than in quarter 4, a result of the aforementioned work targeting motorcyclists and young drivers.

Detection Rate for Recorded Crimes and Offences (NI) (PPR)

Crime Group	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11	
Group 1	75.9%	88.9%	82.9%	83.8%	77.0%	
Group 2	59.5%	88.0%	63.3%	72.8%	61.9%	
Group 3	33.2%	37.1%	37.2%	44.4%	37.9%	
Group 4	30.1%	28.2%	30.4%	29.9%	32.1%	
Group 5	94.2%	95.3%	91.0%	94.5%	95.2%	
Group 6	76.6%	72.0%	77.3%	74.1%	69.1%	
Group 7*	95.0%	93.4%	93.6%	95.7%	94.7%	

**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%.

Overall 5 out of the 7 Crime Groups have better detection rates than in quarter 1 last year.

Group 1 – Crimes of Violence

The detection rate for Group 1 crimes decreased to 77.0% in quarter 1, compared to quarter 4. It is anticipated that this will increase as more crimes are detected and it remains higher than during the same period last year.

Group 2 – Crimes of Indecency

The detection rate for Group 2 crimes decreased to 61.9% in quarter 1. Again, it is anticipated that this figure will increase in the next report as crimes are detected and it is higher than the same period last year. A change to reporting mechanisms has been implemented in quarter 1. This will be monitored to assess the impact on detection rates.

Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty

The detection rate for crimes of dishonesty has fallen by 6.5% when compared to quarter 4, although quarter 4 was unusually high. The rate is higher than all the other quarters in 2009/10.

Group 4 – Fire-raising, Malicious and Reckless Conduct

Whilst still shown in amber, the detection rate of 32.1% for group 4 crimes is at the highest level since quarter 3 of 2008/09 and is above average.

Group 5 – Other Crimes

The Group 5 detection rate increased to 95.2% in quarter 1, which is encouraging performance given the challenging nature of the baseline level for this group.

Group 6 – Miscellaneous Offences

The quarterly detection rate for Group 6 has decreased to 69.1%, which is assessed to be a one off dip, rather than a trend.

Group 7 - Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

The Group 7 quarterly detection rate of 94.7% is a consistent excellent level of performance.

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

Racist Incidents	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Recorded	119	161	149	144	156

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

Racially Motivated Crimes	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Recorded	183	245	246	205	232
Detected	127	185	175	122	129
Detection Rate	69.4%	75.5%	71.1%	59.5%	55.6%

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.

The number of racist incidents recorded in quarter 1 increased slightly to 156. In line with this increase in incidents, the number of racially motivated crimes also increased, from 205 to 232. The detection rate reduced to 55.6%. No particular cause for this reduction has been identified and it will be monitored.

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

Special Constables (Headcount)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Number of Special Constables	181	167	173	179	173
Hours they are on duty	8005	7670	8002	7680	6748

The number of Special Constables decreased by 6 to 173 in quarter 1. It is anticipated that this small drop in numbers will be offset by an intake of 18 new Special Constables during quarter 2. The total number of hours they were on duty also decreased to 6748. We are continuing to actively seek new recruits from all our communities to boost the service provided.

4. CRIMINAL JUSTICE & TACKLING CRIME

The Force has 2 Control Strategy Priorities in this area – *Serious Organised Crime and Drugs* and *Violence*.

4.1 SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUGS

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

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

National Drug Indicators	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
All Offences for Supply and Possession with intent to supply ⁶ (NI)	138	173	170	236	195
Supply and Possession with intent to supply Class A drugs ⁶ (NI)	90	103	108	148	103
Weight of Class A Drug Seizures (grams) (NI)	1951.4	11515.2	2691.5	3076.6	1176.9
Quantity of Class A Drug Seizures (tablets) (NI)	123	3	15.5	1	8
Millilitres of Class A Drug Seizures (NI)	310	519	1094	969	8

This is the first full quarter reporting period following the formation of the new Major Investigation Teams (MITs). These teams were established following a re-organisation of Crime Management Operations which includes the former drug, crime, fraud and financial investigation units, fully supported by the Force Intelligence Section, to allow the organisation to deploy more resources and target organised crime more effectively. They include financial investigation experts and specialist services such as forensics, who will also be able to work more closely with Divisional CID officers on major enquiries.

Since their inception in March 2010 and during quarter 1, the activity of the MITs led to the active targeting and disruption of 14 Organised Crime Groups from London, the West Midlands, Merseyside and local based groups. This was in response to the national organised crime mapping which identified around 30 such groups operating in our Force area. This process continues to be refined and the means by which we measure disruption such as arrests, seizures of cash and drugs and charges are being developed nationally. The following are examples of significant seizures made⁷ :

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.

⁷ These seizure statistics are based on presumptive testing of drugs seized and will differ slightly from the table above which relies on formal laboratory test results.

- 750 grams of Heroin with a 'street' value of £75,250
- 330 grams of 'Crack' Cocaine with a 'street' value of £37,500
- 622.59 grams of Cocaine with a 'street' value of £44,400
- 1.2 kilograms of Mephedrone with a 'street' value of £42,000
- 1.5 kilograms of Amphetamine with a 'street' value of £87,210
- 7 litres of Methadone with a 'street' value of £1,400
- 10,117 Benzylpiperazine (BZP) tablets with a 'street' value of £30,351
- Approximately £86,000 in cash.

MIT staff also worked with Local Policing Teams in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire and Moray, which resulted in local officers tackling issues affecting local communities, thus giving communities the confidence that their Officers are listening to and working for them.

During the reporting period, there continued to be recoveries of the Class 'B' drug Mephedrone, including a significant seizure which is detailed above. Intelligence indicates that Mephedrone continues to be abused, despite its recent reclassification as a controlled drug and this along with the demand for similar synthetic drugs will continue to be monitored closely along with partners.

Local drug indicators (LI) (SOA)

Local Drug Indicators	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Supply and Possession with intent to supply Class B&C drugs ⁶ (LI)	41	54	32	67	71
Possession of Class A drugs (LI)	143	188	144	190	184
Possession of Class B & C drugs (LI)	251	328	255	364	414

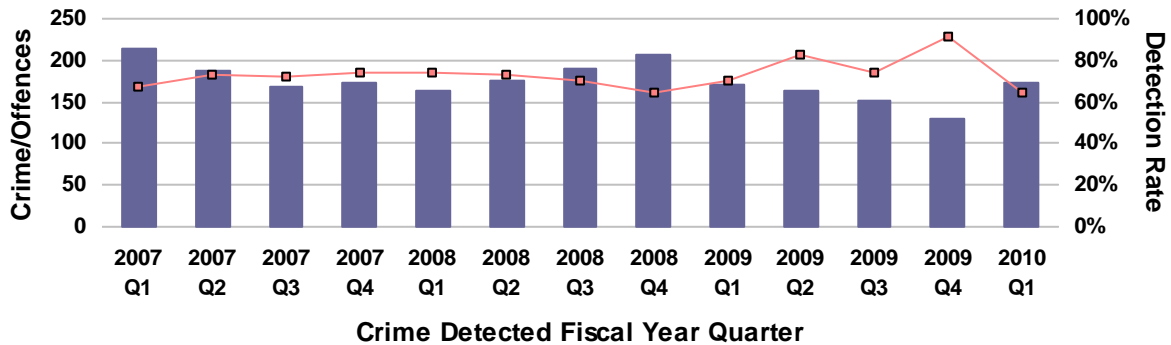
Possession offences for all classes of drugs are higher than the same period last year and this is a further result of the successful approach to targeting drugs in communities by LPTs.

The number of Possession charges for Class B & C drugs is at the highest level since quarter 1 2009/10.

4.2 VIOLENCE

- Target violence to make Grampian a safer place to visit, work and live in.

Violence⁸ (LI) (SOA)



Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11	
Recorded	170	163	152	129	172	
Detected	120	135	113	118	111	
Detection Rate	70.6%	82.8%	74.3%	91.5%	64.5%	

Crimes of Violence remain at a similar level to quarter 1 last year and while the traffic light indicator is now amber for the first time since quarter 2, 2009/10, this continues to represent above average performance.

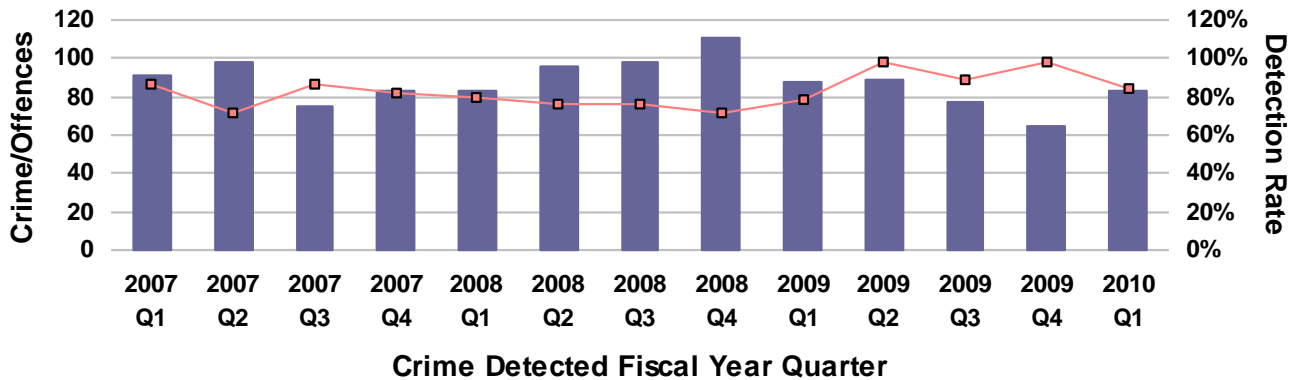
Crimes involving the most serious violence, including Murder and Attempted Murder have decreased when comparing quarter 1 year on year, although as discussed under Group 1 crime, Serious Assaults have increased slightly in quarter 1.

The detection rate is currently at 64.5%, however it is anticipated this will increase in the forthcoming quarter as ongoing investigations reach their conclusion.

The additional implications of the disclosure requirements which have recently been adopted and the evolving issues associated with solicitor access are being monitored to assess their impact in terms of detection rate performance across all crimes of violence.

⁸ Priority Crimes of Violence: Murder, Culpable Homicide, Attempted Murder, Serious Assault, Assault & Robbery, Assault w.i. Rob, Rape and Assault with Intent to Rape.

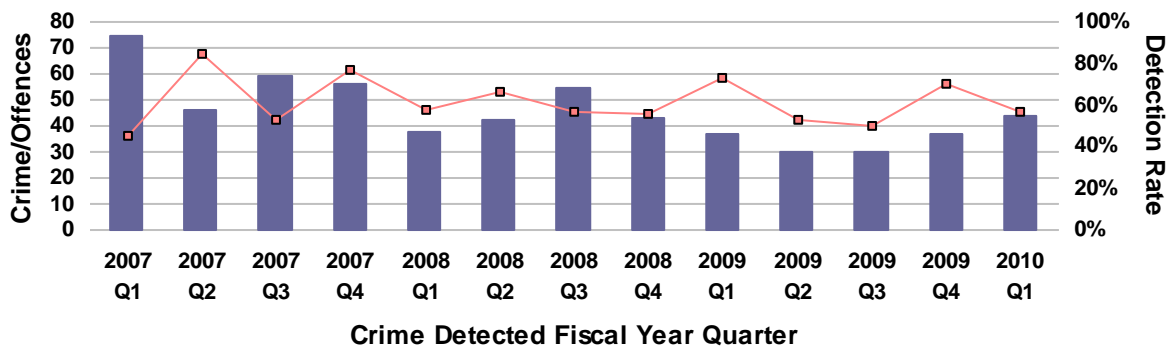
Serious Assault (LI)



Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11	
Recorded	88	89	77	65	83	
Detected	69	87	68	64	70	
Detection Rate	78.4%	97.8%	88.3%	98.5%	84.3%	

The number of Serious Assaults remains below the quarter 1 level in 2009/10, despite having increased from 65 in quarter 4 to 83 in quarter 1 2010/11. Serious Assault remains the most prevalent violence offence across the Force. The detection rate fell from 98.5% to 84.3%. Both of these levels are better than average performance and improved since quarter 1 last year. As more of these assaults are detected, it is anticipated the detection rate will increase.

Robbery (LI)



Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11	
Recorded	37	30	30	37	44	
Detected	27	16	15	26	25	
Detection Rate	73.0%	53.3%	50.0%	70.3%	56.8%	

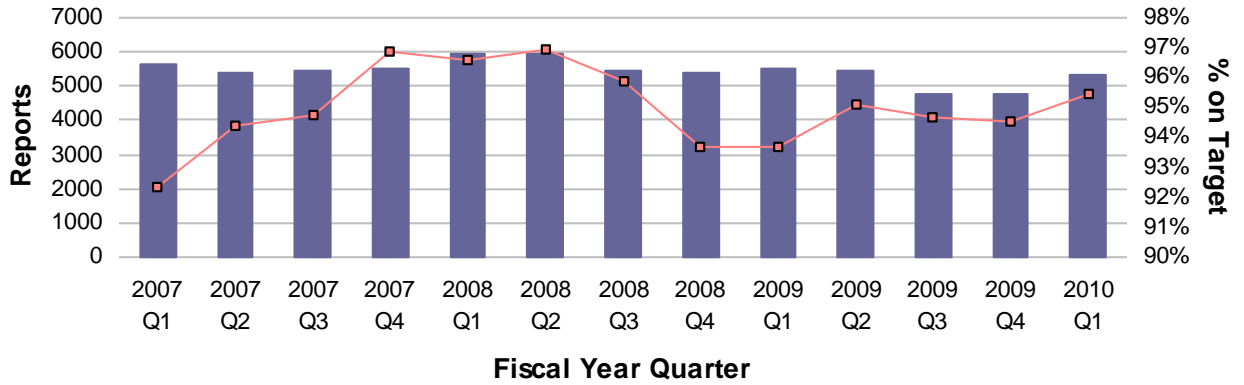
The number of Robberies recorded in quarter 1 increased slightly from 37 to 44. The detection rate has fallen to 56.8%, however, it is expected that as more crimes are detected, this will increase.

The reaffirmed focus of Operation Berlin⁹ in Aberdeen aims to reduce robberies in the forthcoming quarter as well as increasing the detection rates.

⁹ Operation Berlin is an ongoing operation in Aberdeen Division, aimed at reducing violence and in particular Robberies.

4.3 OTHER INDICATORS

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

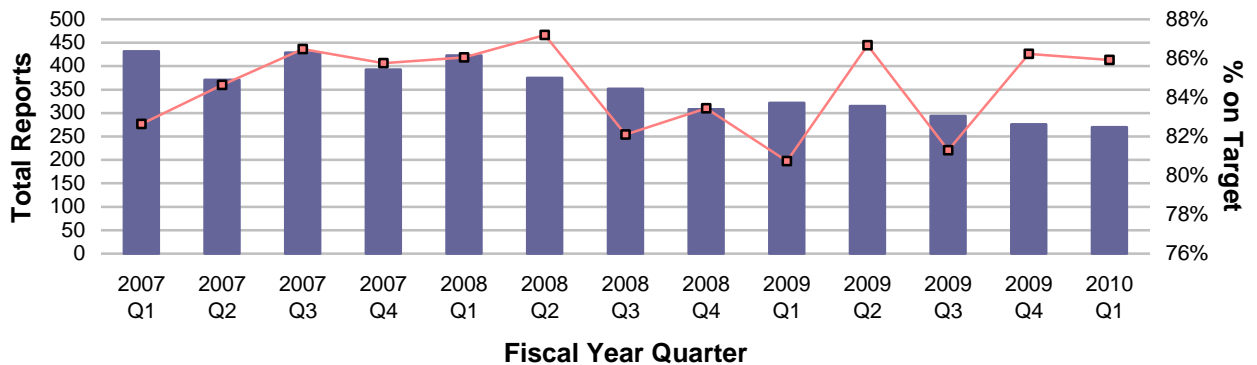


Reports to PF	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11	
Total Reports	5520	5441	4778	4740	5307	
Within 28 Days	5171	5176	4522	4481	5064	
% on Target	93.7%	95.1%	94.6%	94.5%	95.4%	

National Target - 80% Submitted within 28 days.

The percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal (PF) within the target of 28 days increased by over 1% when compared to quarter 4. Our performance in this area is consistently improving and in every quarter, we have been significantly above the national target of 80%.

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



Reports to Children's Reporter	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11	
Total Reports	322	315	294	276	270	
Within 14 Days	260	273	239	238	232	
% on Target	80.7%	86.7%	81.3%	86.2%	85.9%	

National Target - 80% Submitted within 14 days.

The number of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter within the target of 14 days decreased slightly to 85.9% when compared to the previous quarter, however still remains well above the national target of 80%.

The gradual reduction in the number of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter is due to the commencement of the 'whole system' approach in responding to offending by young people under the age of 18. As mentioned earlier in the report, the majority of 16 and 17 year old offenders are now dealt with by means of written undertaking and as such, reducing the number of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter.

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

Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices Issued	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	444	405	407	331	396
Aberdeenshire	190	169	144	135	169
Moray	111	107	87	66	51
Total Issued	745	681	638	532	616
Total Complied With (Paid)	486	419	415	360	349
% Complied With	65.2%	61.5%	65.0%	67.7%	56.7%

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 number of ASBFPNs issued during quarter 1 increased to 616, with a compliance rate of 56.7%. This will increase further in the next report as more are complied with within the 28 day limit. As such, the quarter 4 figure has been revised and the compliance rate now sits at 67.7%, which is significantly above the national average of 45%.

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

Formal Adult Warnings (FAWs) Issued	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	281	346	324	227	195
Aberdeenshire	148	112	74	85	79
Moray	70	49	38	40	42
Total	499	507	422	352	316

Formal Adult Warnings issued during quarter 1 decreased to 316, however as with each quarter, this figure will be revised once other crimes are detected and offenders warned. As mentioned in the Annual Report, a number of FAW's were being issued for offences that did not fall within the agreed classification of offences listed in the National Protocol. This accounts for the decrease over the latter period of 2009/10 and quarter 1 of 2010/11.

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

Restorative Justice Warnings Issued and Conferences held	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	2	18	18	14	9
Aberdeenshire	25	27	42	34	13
Moray	2	11	19	8	11
Total	29	56	79	56	33

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 Warnings Issued and Conferences held decreased in quarter 1 to 33, similar to the lower level experienced in quarter 1 last year.

Undertaking Cases (LI)

% of cases that are on Undertaking, by Procurator Fiscal Area	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	20.1	20.4	23.7	22.4	19.7
Banff	18.4	12.2	15.0	14.9	14.9
Elgin	13.1	19.0	18.4	15.6	15.1
Peterhead	15.9	14.6	19.0	17.0	15.2
Stonehaven	10.8	8.3	8.4	10.5	10.0
Total	17.4%	17.9%	20.5%	19.7%	17.4%

The percentage of undertaking cases in quarter 1 reduced to 17.4% from 19.7% in quarter 4. The Force maximises opportunities to deal with cases by means of undertaking wherever possible, to assist in the efficient management of Court time.

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 JPB and other stakeholders. It also considers whether the Force is being run efficiently and effectively. To continue to improve this area, the Force Priority, which has been identified is *Efficiency and Productivity*.

5.1 WORKFORCE MODERNISATION

- Maximise frontline resources through effective and efficient resource and financial management, to ensure suitably trained staff are in place to deliver our mission.

Number of Police Officers and Police Staff (NI) (PPR)

Total Staff (Headcount)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Police Officers	1577	1594	1592	1600	1607
Police Staff	843	868	857	847	835
Cadets	17	17	30	23	17
Total	2437	2479	2479	2470	2459
Total Staff (Full Time Equivalent FTE)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Police Officers	1542.78	1559.52	1556.77	1565.16	1570.6
Police Staff	732.08	750.73	742.13	735.81	725.4

The number of Police Officers within the Force at the end of quarter 1 was a record high of 1607. 835 members of Police Staff are employed by the Force.

Recruitment (LI)

Recruitment	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Recruits: Police Officers	30	31	12	22	21
Police Staff	41	41	11	19	29
Special Constables	12	0	12	13	0
Cadets	0	0	16	0	0
Police Staff Internal Transfers	1	1	5	2	2
Police Staff Permanent Promotions	1	4	4	6	6
Police Staff Temporary Promotions	0	1	0	0	1
Police Officers Permanent Promotions	19	16	8	5	5
Police Officers Temporary Promotions	12	16	11	9	5

Recruitment of Police Officers during quarter 1 remained similar to the level in quarter 4. Recruitment of Police Staff increased. No Special Constables or Cadets were recruited during quarter 1.

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

Police Officers (Headcount)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Declared disability	9	16	17	25	26
No declared disability	1568	1578	1575	1575	1581
% with a declared disability	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%
Declared Ethnicity as White	1437	1439	1435	1431	1435
Declared Ethnicity as Black and Minority	4	4	4	4	3
No declared ethnicity	136	151	153	165	169
% declared ethnicity as Black or Minority Ethnic	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Females	408	416	418	422	427
Males	1169	1178	1174	1178	1180
% Female	25.9%	26.1%	26.3%	26.4%	26.6%

Police Staff	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Declared disability	20	22	21	26	28
No declared disability	823	846	836	821	807
% with a declared disability	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%
Declared Ethnicity as White	675	701	685	665	643
Declared Ethnicity as Black and Minority	4	4	4	4	4
No declared ethnicity	164	163	168	178	188
% declared ethnicity as Black or Minority Ethnic	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Females	571	587	576	568	557
Males	272	281	281	279	278
% Female	67.7%	67.6%	67.2%	67.1%	66.7%

The percentage of Police Officers with a declared disability remained at 1.6% for the second quarter in a row. The percentage of Police Staff with a declared disability increased from 3.1% to 3.4%.

The proportion of female Police Officers increased slightly, continuing the increasing trend of the last four years.

Turnover rates for Police Officers and Police Staff (NI) (PPR)

Police Officers	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total Staff Leaving (Headcount)	10	14	14	14	14
Average Staff Employed (Headcount)	1567	1586	1593	1596	1604
% Staff Turnover	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%

Police Staff	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total Staff Leaving (Headcount)	43	16	22	29	41
Average Staff Employed (Headcount)	844	856	863	852	841
% Staff Turnover	5.1%	1.9%	2.6%	3.4%	4.9%

The turnover rate for Police Officers in quarter 1 remained at 0.9%. This is the same level of consistency for the fourth quarter in a row. Turnover for Police Staff increased to 4.9%, which is the highest turnover rate since quarter 1 2009/10.

Proportion of working time lost to sickness absence (NI) (PPR)

Police Officers	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total Days Available	85985	87068	87609	87866	88379
Total Days Lost	2916	2463	3152	2930	2963
% Working Time Lost to Sickness Absence	3.4%	2.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.4%

Police Staff	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total Days Available	46648	47292	47768	47320	46788
Total Days Lost	1847	1943	2376	2313	1951
% Working Time Lost to Sickness Absence	4.1%	4.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.2%

Levels of sickness absence increased marginally by 0.1% for Police Officers and decreased 0.7% for Police Staff in quarter 1.

Staff Performance (LI)

Staff Performance (LI)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total PDRs issued	572	429	498	586	591
Total PDRs complete	555	415	471	450	202
% of PDRs complete	97.0%	96.7%	94.6%	76.8%	34.2%

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. It is assessed that due to the high number of staff transfers associated with the Aberdeen Division Restructure, the number of completed PDR's during quarter 1 has been affected.

5.2 OTHER INDICATORS

Value of efficiency savings generated (NI)

Efficiency Savings	Target 2009/10	2009/10	Target 2010/11	2010/11
Efficiency Savings	£3,335,000	£4,389,363.30	£5,025,000	£2,237,077.37

The target for efficiency savings in 2010/11 is £5,025,000. In quarter 1, we achieved savings of £2,237,077. These initial savings suggest that we should once again meet the annual target.

Procurement (LI)

Procurement	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Procurement savings achieved Cashable/Non Cashable (£)	115855	46160	49475	40951	189300
Value of Sponsorship achieved (£)	112150	84240	114690	54599	36599
% Invoices paid on time*	89.7%	92.6%	92.6%	85.1%	95.8%

*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.*

Procurement savings in quarter 1 increased significantly, while the value of sponsorship achieved, decreased slightly, compared to quarter 4.

The percentage of invoices paid on time increased to 95.8% and is at the highest rate since quarter 1 2007/08.

Expenditure on Salaries, Operating Costs and Capital (NI)

Salaries £000's	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Police Officer salaries	15518	15579	17004	16003	15668
Police Staff salaries	5066	5254	5343	5547	5267
Operating Costs (all non-employee expenditure)	4505	3013	2807	3821	3770
Capital Expenditure	105	503	353	742	10
Total	25194	24349	25507	26113	24715
Police Officer salaries % total costs	61.6%	64.0%	66.7%	61.3%	63.4%
Police Staff salaries % total costs	20.1%	21.6%	20.9%	21.2%	21.3%

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

Police Officer and Police Staff salaries reduced in quarter 1. Operating costs and capital expenditure also decreased when compared to quarter 4.

Expenditure per Resident (NI)

Finance	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total net revenue expenditure (excluding capital) (£000s)	25089	23846	25154	25371	23890
Population	539630	539630	539630	539630	544980
Spend per resident (£)	46.49	44.19	46.61	47.02	43.84

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

When compared to quarter 4 of 2009/10, expenditure per resident in quarter 1 has reduced slightly to £43.84. This is a result of reduced spending on Police Staff and lower operating costs.

Proportion of salary costs accounted for by overtime (NI) (PPR)

Police Officers	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total Payroll Costs (£000's)	15518	15579	17004	16003	15668
Total Overtime Costs (£000's)	927	754	779	827	428
% Overtime Costs	5.9%	4.8%	4.6%	5.2%	2.7%

Police Staff	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total Payroll Costs (£000's)	5066	5254	5343	5547	5267
Total Overtime Costs (£000's)	80	68	56	58	36
% Overtime Costs	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%

Overtime costs in quarter 1 decreased to 2.7% of total payroll costs for Police Officers and 0.7% for Police Staff. Particularly for Police Officers, this represents significant financial savings for the Force, equating to £499,000 less than quarter 1 last year.

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.

Number of telephone calls and incidents (NI)

Telephone Calls	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Total Number of 999 Calls	14900	15039	13984	12595	13595
Total Number of Non-Emergency Calls	94258	92460	86004	82331	93437

STORM Incidents (Command and Control System)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	22512	22917	19949	18644	21656
Aberdeenshire	12781	13104	12601	11533	12396
Moray	6068	6287	5380	5119	5357
Total	41361	42308	37930	35296	39409

Number of CrimeFiles (LI)

Number of CrimeFiles	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	7073	6897	6600	6435	7608
Aberdeenshire	4167	4136	3461	3387	4311
Moray	2014	1799	1607	1463	1692
Total	13254	12832	11668	11285	13611

Number of sudden death reports to Procurator Fiscal (NI)

Sudden Deaths	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Sudden Deaths	148	142	125	136	123

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

Missing Person Incidents (NI)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Aberdeen	373	333	215	301	427
Aberdeenshire	131	140	114	152	164
Moray	105	121	91	105	80
Total	609	594	420	558	671

Missing Persons (LI)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
High Risk	64	69	53	59	57
Medium Risk	184	177	132	150	115
Low Risk	336	342	266	337	443
Total	584	588	451	546	615

Number of Registered Sex Offenders in the community (NI)

Registered Sex Offenders (NI)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Registered Sex Offenders in the Community	283	260	266	282	276

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 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
SOPO	31	33	34	37	37
Interim SOPO	4	5	4	3	3
RSHO	2	1	1	2	2
Interim RSHO	1	1	2	1	2

Number of domestic abuse incidents (NI)

Domestic Abuse	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Incidents	952	825	808	815	897

Number of drug related deaths (LI)

Drug Related Deaths	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Drug Related Deaths (LI)	4	14	9	11	8

Number of Problem Drug Users (NI)

Annual Statistics	2009/10	2010/11
Problem Drug Users	4340	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 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Individuals Brought into Custody	4876	4871	4738	4842	5144

Number of Freedom of Information requests and questions (NI)

Freedom of Information (FOI)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Number of requests	146	179	173	213	158
Number of questions within requests	624	814	618	692	516

Disclosure (LI)

Disclosure (LI)	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q3 09/10	Q4 09/10	Q1 10/11
Data Protection requests received	655	624	599	841	652
% completed within 40 calendar days (target: 100%)*	100%	99%	99%	99%	100%
Part V enquiries from Disclosure Scotland	749	762	789	666	637
% completed within 14 calendar days (target: 90%)*	97%	96%	92%	94%	10%

7. APPENDIX

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 quarter 1 of 2010/11. The Force Priorities for 2010/11 are:

- Antisocial Behaviour
- Community Focus
- Efficiency & Productivity
- Force Reputation & Standards
- National Security
- Public Protection
- Road Casualty Reduction
- Serious Organised Crime & Drugs
- Violence

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 2009 mid year estimates of population, which record the Grampian population as 544,980 for 2010/11.

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 AGREEMENTS (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.

The SOA Guidance confirmed that the SOA will be subject to annual reviews and that the annual reports to the Scottish Government will be integral parts of the reports to local communities which Councils prepare under their duty of Public Performance Reporting (PPR). Reporting should also inform PPR reports to local communities.

To ensure the Force's statistical reporting processes remain as consistent and efficient as possible, where there is commonality in the region's 3 SOAs, these have been incorporated into our quarterly reporting processes. As such, these are highlighted in this report and within the associated PPR reports compiled by each of the 3 divisions every quarter.

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:

Excellent (Aspirational)	Green
Good (Baseline)	Amber
Below Average	Red

- Performance highlighted in green is classified as excellent, representing an improvement in our best 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 2010/11 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

ACT	All Communities Together
ASB	Antisocial Behaviour
ASBFPN	Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice
CMBA	Crime Management Business Area
CNI	Critical National Infrastructure
COPFS	Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service
CRA	Child Rescue Alert
CTSA	Counter Terrorism Security Advisor
FAWS	Formal Adult Warning Scheme
FCR	Force Control Room
FEB	Force Executive Board
FOI	Freedom Of Information
FSC	Force Service Centre
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GIRFEC	Getting it Right for Every Child
GROS	General Register Office for Scotland
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HMICS	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland
JPB	Joint Police Board
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
LI	Local Indicator
MIT	Major Investigation Team
-	No Data Available
NESCAMP	North East Scotland Safety Camera Partnership
NHS	National Health Service
NI	National Indicator

PDR	Performance and Development Review
PF	Procurator Fiscal
PPR	Public Performance Reporting
PSP	Problem Solving Partnership
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
RAF	Royal Air Force
RJW	Restorative Justice Warning
RSHO	Risk of Sexual Harm Order
RSO	Registered Sex Offender
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
SACRO	Safeguarding Communities – Reducing Offending
SCRS	Scottish Crime Recording Standard
SIO	Senior Investigating Officer
SOA	Single Outcome Agreement
SOPO	Sexual Offences Prevention Order
SPI	Statutory Performance Indicator
SPPF	Scottish Policing Performance Framework
SPR	Standard Police Report
TTCG	Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group
VPFPO	Vehicle Penalty and Fixed Penalty Offences
WRAP	Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent
YJMU	Youth Justice Management Unit

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 2009 Population Estimates Scotland'.

Data for the Grampian Police area can be found at:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/mid-year/mid-2009-pop-est/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

Sustaining and Developing our Platform for Success, 2010 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>

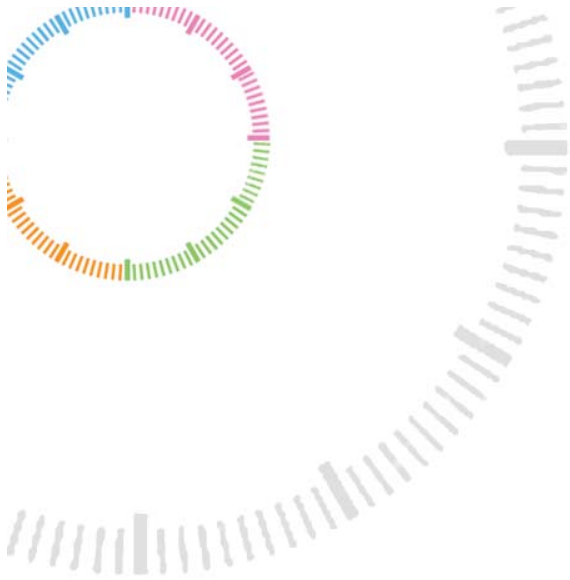
Further information on the SPPF can be found at:

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

The SPPF Annual Report 2008/09 produced by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland can be accessed at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/01/14104924/0>

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED



GRAMPIAN
P·O·L·I·C·E

Keeping our communities safe

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED