



POLICE
SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe

Public Protection Committee

North East Division
Aberdeen City

April - September 2019



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Introduction

I am pleased to present the latest Public Protection Committee Report on behalf of Police Scotland, North-East Division. This report provides a detailed account of Police Performance in Aberdeen City in support of agreed priorities, both local and national, during Quarters 1 and 2 from 1 April and 30 September 2019.

In this reporting period we have continued to see a decrease in Crimes of Violence and Acquisitive Crime which we know through engagement are areas of particular concern for communities within the City. Of particular note are the significant reductions in Thefts by Housebreaking, Robbery and Common Assault, supporting community feedback that Aberdeen is one of the safest cities in Scotland in which to live and work.

We have pursued every opportunity to tackle Serious and Organised Crime recognising the balance between protecting vulnerable people and taking action against those intent on exploiting our local communities. The increased seizure of criminal assets demonstrates the breadth of tactics being deployed in this holistic approach.

As ever, we do not work in isolation, indeed the positive results outlined in this report are testament to the effective partnerships within the City and the collective goal of improving the lives of the communities we serve.

A particular example of the strength of partnerships in the City was the successful delivery of Offshore Europe 2019 in September. Detailed planning combined with the diligence and professionalism of the partners during the event ensured the safety of delegates and members of the public, including those exercising their right to protest, and that a positive image of the City was portrayed.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of our Local Policing Teams, including our Police Staff, Special Constables and indeed our Police Scotland Youth Volunteers who work tirelessly in support of their communities. I would also like to record my thanks for the support received from our colleagues in national teams as we strive to deliver increasingly effective and sustainable Policing across the City.

Regards

Campbell Thomson
Chief Superintendent
North East Division
Police Scotland



Staffing

	Authorised Establishment	September 2019	Difference
Police Officers ¹	1114.0 FTE	1092.9 FTE	-21.1 FTE
	September 2018	September 2019	Difference
Police Staff ¹	117.35 FTE	119.37 FTE	+2.02 FTE

¹ North East Division (Aberdeenshire, Moray and Aberdeen City) Full Time Equivalent (FTE)

A number of anticipated factors influence the fluctuation of Officer numbers in the Division, such as retirements, transfers and resignations. Presently we are below our authorised establishment for Police Officers by **21.1 FTE** but above for Police Staff by **2.02 FTE**.

There are currently 88 probationers working within Aberdeen City and there are 13 Officers currently undergoing training at the Scottish Police College who will join their teams in the coming months.

These teams are supported by **23** Special Constables whose continued support is invaluable and as with Police Officers, we actively seek to bring new Special Constables into the Division through our ongoing recruitment processes.



Complaints About the Police

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	%Change 2019 v 2018
Overall Satisfaction of How Police Dealt With Your incident ²	N/A	87.0%	86.6%		+0.4%
Complaints Received About The Police	N/A	130	117	+13	+11.1%
Number of Complaints Per 10,000 Police Incidents	N/A	33.2	29.9	+3.3	+11.0%
On Duty Allegations Raised	N/A	153	156	-3	-1.9%
Off Duty Allegations Raised	N/A	1	0	+1	-
Quality of Service Allegations	N/A	14	26	-8	-30.8%
Total Allegations	N/A	168	182	-14	-7.7%

² North East Division (Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray)

Levels of overall satisfaction remain high at **87%**, an increase of **0.4%** on 2018's figure and above the **83.3%** national average. Through weekly and monthly surveys we ensure that any learning points and areas for improvement are identified and subsequently shared across the Division with the aim of improving and developing the service provided. We see a reflection of this level of satisfaction in the letters of thanks we regularly receive from members of the public.

This reporting period has seen a moderate increase in Complaint numbers with a slight decrease in Allegation numbers. It is pleasing to note the significant drop in Quality of Service Allegations, down **over 30%** on last year's figure.

From extensive experience we understand that a significant percentage of Complaints stem from a lack of awareness regarding Police powers and procedures. As such the majority of Complaints received across the North East are resolved through the Front Line Resolution process which affords the complainer an opportunity to ask questions and receive an explanation regarding the actions taken by Police.

Where Complaints are not resolved by Front Line Resolution our Service Delivery team ensure a full investigation making use of the support and assistance of the National Professional Standards Department where appropriate. This model ensures consistent and timeous investigations which are important components in any Complaint handling process.



Anti-Social Behaviour, Violence and Disorder

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 5 Year Av
Common Assault - Recorded	1,574.6	1,381	1,389	-193.6	-12.3%
Common Assault - Detection Rate	72.9%	71.0%	69.8%		-1.9%
Robbery - Recorded	50.0	38	59	-12	-24.0%
Robbery - Detection Rate	84.8%	100.0%	86.4%		+15.2%
Vandalism - Recorded	1,089.4	804	840	-285.4	-26.2%
Vandalism - Detection Rate	25.6%	26.2%	26.1%		+0.6%
Fire Raising - Recorded	60.0	46	60	-14	-23.3%
Reports of Street Drinking	99.4	54	124	-45.4	-45.7%
Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct	174.6	106	165	-68.6	-39.3%
Racially Aggravated Harassment / Conduct	44.8	52	34	+7.2	+16.1%
Racially Aggravated Harassment / Conduct - Detection Rate	91.5%	84.6%	88.2%		-6.9%
Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 2018
Group 1 Crimes - Recorded ³	N/A	224	250	N/A	N/A
Group 1 Crimes - Detection Rate	N/A	81.3%	78.0%		N/A
Serious Assault - Recorded ⁴	N/A	78	93	-15	-16.1%
Serious Assault - Detection Rate	N/A	93.6%	100.0%		-6.4%
Hate Crime - Recorded	N/A	124	113	+11	+9.7%
Hate Crime - Detection Rate	N/A	76.6%	76.9%		-0.3%

³ Crimes of Violence include Murder, Attempted Murder, Culpable Homicide, Cruelty, Neglect and Un-natural Treatment of Children and Adults, Abduction, Robbery, Assault with intent to Rob, Serious Assault, and Threats and extortion.

⁴ April 2016 - implementation of broader definition of what constitutes a Serious Assault, 5 year comparison is therefore not possible at this point.

Group 1 Crime encapsulates all forms of serious non-sexual Violent Crime and a range of diverse offences. This reporting period has seen the inclusion of Section 1 of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act to this category of offences. These offences relate to Coercive or Controlling Behaviour and are 'mapped' to Group 1 Crime reflecting the gravity of this type of offending.



It is important to highlight that these offences were not included in last year's figure and as such there is no comparison with the 2018 figures shown. However, and encouragingly, when the domestic related offences which were recorded during this reporting period are excluded, the 'like for like' comparison with last year's figure means that in fact we have a more significant decrease than the 26 crimes shown.

In general terms, Violent Crime has decreased over this reporting period, continuing the downward trend set in previous years. While this is positive it is however no cause for complacency and our approach to tackling violence is constantly evolving. From a preventative perspective, the strong partnerships within the City ensure agencies work collaboratively to address problem areas and individuals based on the analysis of risk. In relation to the detection of crime, Local Policing Teams are supported by Specialist Officers ensuring the prompt and effective pursuit of every investigative opportunity.

Robbery has decreased significantly, demonstrating a **24% reduction** compared to the 5 Year Average and a reduction of 21 crimes when compared to 2018. Significantly the detection rate for Robbery has **risen** in the same period to **100%**. This strong performance is testament to the scrutiny placed on the prevention and detection of such offences.

A well-developed City Centre partnership ensures a diverse range of agencies are involved in tackling violence with a focus on creating a culture of responsible drinking, tackling priority offenders and supporting Licensed premises.

This partnership also underpins the planning process for the weekend night-time economy ensuring the appropriate level of resource from all agencies is deployed to maximise public safety and minimise the risk of Violence and Disorder. The success of this approach is demonstrated by Aberdeen's status as a 'Purple Flag' city. The Purple Flag award recognises excellence in the management of the night-time economy including aspects such as the strength of the partnership and reduction in violent crime and has been awarded to Aberdeen City Centre annually for the past six years.

Local Officers have also been involved in supporting the national 'One Punch' campaign which highlights the impact of violence on the victim and perpetrator. This campaign has seen Officers supporting conventional and social media campaigns and undertaking pro-active Policing operations working alongside partners from Criminal Justice Social Work to tackle violent offending and associated Anti-Social Behaviour.

Cumulatively, this approach has seen a **12.3% reduction** in Common Assault against the 5 Year Average and a **16.1% reduction** in Serious Assault across the City in comparison to 2018.

In addition to Violent Crime, we continue to focus on the impact Anti-Social Behaviour has on the quality of life of our communities. As part of a wider Anti-Social Behaviour strategy in Aberdeen City centre, local Officers successfully utilised legislation to instigate a Dispersal Zone during the summer months. This approach was taken following a rise in youth anti-social offending in the area and in response to feedback from residents and businesses. This proved to be successful both in terms of demonstrating a significant decrease in such offences during the period, which has been successfully sustained, but also in relation to positive feedback from affected communities.



Locality projects in Northfield, Mastrick and Torry have also seen significant work alongside local partners in diverting young people away from destructive, disruptive behaviour while targeting recidivist offenders in a graded approach.

This approach has also had a positive impact in relation to instances of Street Drinking and Disorderly Behaviour which have **reduced** over the reporting period by **45.7%** and **39.3%** respectively. Working extensively with partners, the Policing response to these particular offences includes signposting individuals towards the relevant support to address offending behaviour with the intention of creating a sustainable solution.

Hate Crime

The number of reported Hate Crimes has **increased** by **11** crimes however, as in previous years, a significant number of the 124 crimes reported relate to comments made to Police Officers and Emergency Services Workers in the course of their duties.

Hate Crimes are isolated incidents across the City and not borne out of any long-standing underlying issues, with no particular trends identified.

The detection rate has remained virtually constant and is still well above the current Force average for such crime.



Acquisitive Crime

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 5 Year Av
Crimes of Dishonesty - Recorded	3,476.0	2,761	2,725	-715.0	-20.6%
Crimes of Dishonesty - Detection Rate	41.8%	42.4%	44.8%		+0.6%
Housebreakings - Recorded	404.6	198	246	-206.6	-51.1%
Motor Vehicle Crime - Recorded ⁵	505.6	271	350	-234.6	-46.4%
Motor Vehicle Crime - Detection Rate	22.8%	26.2%	27.1%		+3.4%
Theft of Motor Vehicle - Recorded	174.0	98	126	-76.0	-43.7%
Common Theft - Recorded	858.2	652	668	-206.2	-24.0%
Common Theft - Detection Rate	27.8%	26.5%	27.7%		-1.3%
Theft by Shoplifting - Recorded	1,052.0	1,069	988	+17	+1.6%
Theft by Shoplifting - Detection Rate	72.1%	65.9%	69.9%		-6.3%

⁵ Theft from secure motor vehicle; Theft from insecure motor vehicle; Theft of a motor vehicle; Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle.

Rates of Acquisitive Crime have risen slightly since the same reporting period last year however this is against the context of a **significant overall reduction of 20.6%** when compared to the 5 Year Average.

These low levels of Acquisitive Crime are contrary to the national trend and while there is a slight decrease in the detection rate compared to 2018 it is again above the 5 Year Average. While these levels of success are welcomed, this area remains one of significant focus, recognising the importance to communities of a robust Policing response to protecting their property.

When examining these results in more detail the most significant results are demonstrated in relation to Theft by Housebreaking which has **decreased by 48** crimes compared to the same period last year and by **51.1%** compared to the 5 Year Average. This is a result of a robust governance process into the investigation of these crimes and a significant investigative focus from Local Policing Teams supported by CID colleagues.

While we will be undeterred in targeting recidivist offenders, individuals in our communities can take simple steps to optimise personal security, including locking their homes and vehicles and removing items from open display. We explore innovative ways to remind people of the crucial part they play in preventing crime, maximising our use of social media to highlight initiatives and operations aimed at raising awareness of emerging issues and help promote crime prevention.

The intelligence led approach to tackling Acquisitive Crime aims to ensure that the appropriate resource is dedicated to the right area at the right time. Further evidence of the continued success in this approach can be drawn from the figures in relation to Thefts of Motor Vehicles



within the City with **28 fewer** Thefts compared to the same period last year and a **43.7% decrease** in comparison to the 5 Year Average.

Theft by housebreaking (including attempts) - Detection Rates	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018- Sept 2018	% Change 2019 v 5 Year Av.
Overall	23.1%	26.8%	30.9%	+3.7%
Dwelling House	27.7%	36.9%	37.4%	+9.2%
Non-Dwelling (e.g. Sheds)	14.6%	21.6%	29.7%	+7.0%
Other Premises (e.g. Commercial)	36.5%	15.0%	20.5%	-21.5%

Housebreaking refers to a variety of buildings including sheds, garages, shops as well as dwelling houses.

As with the detection rates for overall Acquisitive Crime, the detection rate for Domestic Housebreakings across the City has **improved by 9.2%** when compared to the 5 Year Average and **3.7%** for overall Housebreakings recorded.



Road Safety and Road Crime

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 2018
People Killed/Seriously Injured	N/A	19	25	-6	-
Children Killed/Seriously Injured	N/A	1	0	+1	-
People Killed	N/A	0	2	-2	-
Children Killed ⁶	N/A	0	0	0	-
Advice/Education Given to Motorists ⁷	N/A	9,975	12,617	-2,642	-20.9%
Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 5 Year Av
Mobile Phone Offences	296.8	53	87	-243.8	-82.1%
Speeding Offences	899.4	522	679	-377.4	-42.0%
Drink/ Drug Driving Offences	151.6	122	141	-29.6	
Dangerous Driving	43.4	51	34	+7.6	+17.5%
Disqualified Driving	48.2	39	34	-9.2	-19.1%
Detected Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles	3983.8	2,625	2,836	-1358.8	-34.1%
Parking Fixed Penalties Issued ⁸	702.4	300	495	-402.4	-57.3%

⁶ Child is under 16 years of age.

⁷ North East Division (Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray) figures by Road Policing Officers.

⁸ North East Division (Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray).

While the number people killed and seriously injured on City roads has decreased there is still a significant amount of work required to improve Road Safety.

Our commitment to the North East Scotland Strategic Road Casualty Group remains resolute and is driven locally through Operation CEDaR (Challenge, Educate, Detect and Reduce). We continue to identify and target routes with significant collision histories, appropriately balancing enforcement and education in order to improve road user awareness and safety.

Our activity continues to be aligned to the Priority Focus Areas contained in the Scottish Government's National Road Safety Framework, namely: speed, motorcyclists, pre-drivers, young drivers, older drivers, cyclists and pedestrians.

Led by an increase in Police motorcyclists in the North East, our annual Motorcycle Road Casualty Reduction operation ran during the summer months, with a number of dedicated weekends of action focusing on key problem areas or routes.



To support this the 'Rider Refinement' training scheme, designed to improve motorcycle riding standards, took place for a second year delivered by Road Safety partners in the north of Scotland. It is part funded by Transport Scotland's Road Safety Framework Fund and supported by the local authorities.

Road Policing officers and local Officers also attended a number of community road safety events as well as performance car shows and rally events, highlighting the Road Safety message and the measures motorists can take to prepare for the winter months.

Focusing on mobile phone use and distractions within the vehicle, local Road Policing Officers joined colleagues nationally in a week long initiative to raise awareness of the issue. This along with the increase in penalty points and fines, and the growing use of hands free technology, may account for the reduction in recorded offences.

Work continued in relation to improving the safety of cyclists on the roads with Operation 'Close Pass' coming to the North East for a number of days of action. Working with Road Safety partners, Officers in plain clothes with helmet cameras stopped a number of drivers passing cyclists without affording them sufficient space. Drivers were shown the footage from the rider's perspective to show the dangers of their driving. The operation has gained positive local and national coverage.

As you are aware the North East has recently benefitted from the roll out of Mobile Digital Devices to Officers affording greater flexibility to spend concerted periods away from Police Offices, providing a visible presence and focusing on priority routes.



Protecting People at Risk of Harm

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 5 Year Av
Group 2 Crimes - Recorded ⁹	330.6	298	390	-32.6	-9.9%
Group 2 Crimes - Detection Rate	65.3%	56.7%	60.5%		-8.6%
Rape - Recorded	47.4	45	60	-2.4	-5.1%
Rape - Detection Rate	65.8%	48.9%	58.3%		-16.9%
Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 2018
Domestic Abuse Incidents Reported	N/A	1,225	1,203	+22	+1.8%
Domestic Abuse Crimes - Detection Rate	N/A	62.7%	69.0%		-6.3%

⁹ Group 2 Crimes of Indecency include Rape, Assault with intent to Rape, Indecent Assault, Sexual Assault, Prostitution related crime and others with an indecent element.

Recorded Group 2 Crimes including Rape have seen a welcome decrease over this reporting period. Detection rates have reduced when compared to the 5 Year Average but remain close to last year's figure. The detection rate at the time of writing is recorded at **61.1%** and **57.8%** for Group 2 Crimes and Rape respectively. Protecting People at Risk of Harm will remain an absolute priority for the Division as we continue to protect the most vulnerable and target offenders, while working in partnership.

Each Local Authority area has a Group 2 'Champion' who provides an oversight of these crimes in their respective area. This provides an additional layer of scrutiny ensuring all lines of enquiry are considered and progressed. Those crimes dealt with by the Public Protection Unit have robust supervisory governance through Detective Sergeants.

Rape investigations are led by a Senior Investigating Officer, always of at least Detective Inspector rank. These investigations involve protracted enquiries with every possible evidential opportunity considered and explored. A number of these investigations are reflective of the national picture of non-recent case reporting where timescales are out with the generally accepted 'forensic window.' Trace evidence and CCTV opportunities have in most cases been lost making them particularly challenging.

Investigations of this nature are resource intensive with Specialist Officers, on occasion sensitively approaching potential victims and taking time to explain the process and support them to a point where they are able to provide evidence.

It is vitally important that these protracted enquiries are dealt with thoroughly and they often take some considerable time to complete. As a consequence, detection rates vary throughout each reporting period.



Significant focus has been given to preventative campaigns in relation to sexual offending which have been promoted with the support of partners in the private, public and Third Sectors. An example of this is the national '#GetConsent' campaign which is currently ongoing, stressing the importance of consent in sexual relationships and providing education around this theme. Widely promoted via social media streams across the partnership, the campaign has also benefited from the support of Aberdeen and Robert Gordons Universities and Licensed premises within the City who have displayed campaign literature.

Domestic Abuse remains a priority and while incidents have risen slightly in the reporting period this is entirely accounted for by the number of reports in relation to offences under Section 1 of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018. When these offences are discounted from the figures there is a **decrease** in incidents from the previous year.

The Section 1 Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 offence relates to Coercive or Controlling Behaviour and Officers locally have been heavily involved in work to promote knowledge and understanding of the new legislation, delivering inputs to schools and partners in Social Work and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service to assist in the identification of signs of abuse and intervention opportunities for those most vulnerable.

Recognising the importance of early identification of signs of Domestic Abuse, we have ensured two days of comprehensive 'Domestic Abuse Matters' training for every Officer up to the rank of Chief Inspector enhancing understanding and awareness.

There is strict governance around all aspects of Domestic Abuse as well as extensive multi-agency work to ensure the safety and support of victims and robust enforcement in relation to offenders.

We continue to work with partners to ensure high risk victims are provided additional support and protection while proactively targeting the highest tariff offenders, whether that be through Local Officers, the Public Protection Unit or the Domestic Abuse Task Force who are a national resource with a base in Aberdeen.

During and post investigations, the safety of victims and their children/families are absolute priorities. Investigating Officers and the Divisional Partnership Coordination Unit work closely with victims and our partners to put in place appropriate safety plans, providing advice and access to services as well as providing physical security measures to assist in preventing further harm.

Additional layers of investigation, management and scrutiny of perpetrators is provided by the Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) process, where the objective is to protect people at risk of harm by targeting higher risk perpetrators. Victims can also be further assisted with the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process, which aims to reduce future harm to the most vulnerable victims and their families.

In addition, the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS) gives those in a relationship, or those concerned for them (including friends, relatives and professionals), the 'Right to Ask' or 'Power to Tell' about an individual whom they suspect may have a history of violent or abusive behaviour towards a previous partner.



Serious Organised Crime

	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 5 Year Av
Proceeds of Crime Act Seizures ¹⁰	£101,665.22	£185,433.87	£115,779.77	+£83,768.65	+82.4%
Drug Possession Offences	787.4	866	880	+78.6	+10.0%
Drug Supply Offences	109.6	139	111	+29.4	+26.8%
Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2018 - Sept 2018	Difference	% Change 2019 v 2018
Drug Deaths	N/A	14	20	-6	-

¹⁰ A Division (Aberdeenshire, Moray & City) reported seizures (reported figures only, this may mean that the money might finally be returned to the defender, forfeit at court or seized and remitted to Crown office Procurator Fiscal Service).

The City continues to be affected by Organised Crime Groups (OCG's), primarily from England. Local Policing Teams supported by Specialist Officers continue to proactively target these groups whilst supporting vulnerable members of our communities who are often at most risk of harm or exploitation.

Enforcement operations during this reporting period have resulted in Proceeds of Crime Act Seizures **increasing by 82.4%**, Drug Possession Offences **increasing by 10.0%** and Drug Supply Offences **increasing by 26.8%**, thus demonstrating our continued focus in this area.

Education and awareness raising is essential in our approach to tackling the harm caused by OCG's. By working in communities, local Officers have improved public confidence to report suspicious or criminal activity, contributing to our intelligence led approach and to the creation of a hostile environment for those intent on causing harm in our communities.

As described in previous reports, a number of OCG's operate on a 'County Lines' format, whereby gangs from locations in England utilise vulnerable individuals to transport drugs to Aberdeen on their behalf and organise drug deals via a dedicated mobile telephone that may still be in England. Thereafter, they may take over the home address of vulnerable individuals in Aberdeen as a base for drug dealing, commonly referred to as 'Cuckooing'.

The Aberdeen City Cuckooing Initiative, which is a partnership approach to disrupting Serious Organised Crime while protecting the most vulnerable members of the community, commenced in Aberdeen City during this reporting period. This has seen **97** people being visited with **27** of those confirmed as victims of Cuckooing and provided with support, **51.9%** of whom continue to engage with the partnership support offered.

Drug deaths have decreased in the reporting period and while this is welcome it will not lead to complacency. Recognising our role in identifying and supporting the most vulnerable in our communities we continue to work collaboratively with partners in order that people affected by substance addiction and dependency can find assistance.



Counter Terrorism and Domestic Extremism

The North East CONTEST Multi-Agency Board and the associated Prevent Delivery Group continue to deliver the national CONTEST strategy in the North East of Scotland. The Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare principles are the continued focus of the strategy which aims to reduce the risk from terrorism to the UK.

Prevent involves safeguarding people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism and at a local level this involves close working relationships between partner agencies to identify persons at risk. Thereafter, the collaborative approach continues as plans are developed and implemented to divert those at risk. Positive multi-agency engagement with the community is crucial in this approach and the excellent working relationships between partner agencies and the combined vision for empowered, resilient and sustainable communities assists in the delivery of this objective.

Protect has the aim of strengthening our protection against a terrorist attack. Traditionally the local multi-agency work has been aimed at providing advice and guidance in relation to the protecting and safeguarding of physical locations, sharing best practice for cost effective, proportionate physical security for community and commercial buildings utilising the principles of a national program known as Action Counters Terrorism (ACT). Whilst this work continues with tailored inputs, advice and guidance, there is an emerging threat in relation to cyber-attacks and multi-agency work will also be focused towards this area in the future. The Police Scotland Cyber Crime Prevention Unit continues to engage with local businesses to highlight the 'Cyber Essentials' principles which provides guidance for maintaining cyber security against the ever-changing threat of cyber-attacks.

Prepare involves mitigating the impact of a terrorist incident if it occurs. With a number of important national infrastructure sites in the area linked to local and national industry, an international airport and **developing infrastructure projects in Aberdeenshire** (as well as existing sites), there is a program of multi-agency exercises covering a number of different scenarios and locations which assist in the progression of the Prepare priority.

This is embedded into our local policing structures through Local CONTEST Liaison Officers (LCLOs) based throughout our City in each of the Community Policing Teams, and our Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSAs). LCLOs carry out activities within their local policing area, where necessary assisted by experts or specialists from national departments. LCLOs and Border Policing colleagues visit local ports, engaging with harbour masters and key staff, forging important working relationships to maintain border security. This approach assists to blend national and local requirements whilst ensuring the interests and needs of local communities are at the forefront of everything we do. Planning for a safe 2020 is well under way as we continue to work with all of these partners to ensure that our infrastructure, events and public places remain safe from a terrorist attack.

We continue as a lead partner within the North East Division Pan-Grampian Multi-Agency CONTEST Group and recent work with Health, Education and Business partners has seen training delivered to members of the public working in these sectors in respect of the Prevent strategy. Over the coming months, further training will be delivered with the aim of increasing awareness among the public on the role they can play in preventing vulnerable people from seeking affiliation to relevant groups or ideologies.



Miscellaneous

Stop and Search

Indicator	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019 (positive)
Consensual	0	0
Legislative	1,557	475
Number of Consensual Stop and Searches Refused	0	-



Response time stages

Police response times are based on incident handling and measure the time taken from the initial input to the incident (first keystroke in a new incident) to the time of arrival of the resource at scene (officer updating the ACR via their airwave). The police response time is thereafter broken down into its component parts, giving an indication of efficiency at each stage.

Incident Handling – Service Centre

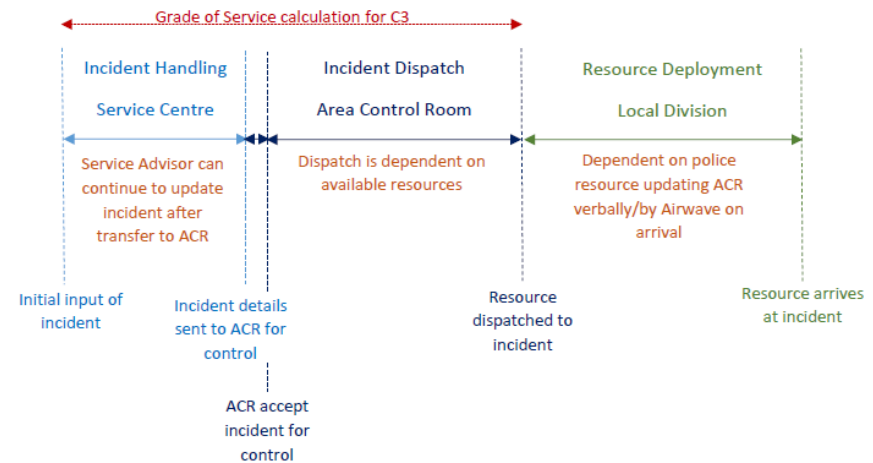
This is the measure of time from creation of a command and control incident by a service adviser until the time the incident is sent to the relevant ACR for control. For East and West regions this calculation is the difference between two timestamps: time the incident is created (first keystroke on a new incident, known as initial input) and the time the incident is sent to the ACR for control. This measure is not presently available for the North region.

This measure is specifically for police response to incidents reported by the public, but is not a measure of the amount of time a member of the public spends speaking to a service adviser. Instead this measures the length of time a service adviser retains an incident on STORM Unity until notifying the ACR. The incident may continue to be updated by the service adviser with real time information even after it has been accepted at the ACR for control and a resource has been dispatched.

Resource Deployment – Local Division

This is the measure of time from the first resource being dispatched to the incident location until the time first resource arrives at scene (not necessarily the first resource that was dispatched, but the resource which arrived fastest). The arrival time relies on the resource which arrives at scene to update the ACR, either verbally via their airwave or preferably by automatic means via their airwave by pressing the appropriate soft key.

This measure is specifically for police response to incidents reported by the public and may be considered as the “travel time”.





Overall Response Time

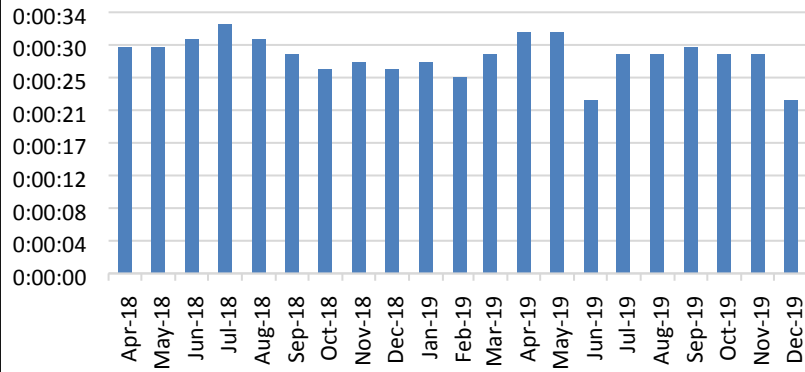
This is the overall measure from the first point of contact with the Police to the resource arriving at scene. A calculation is made between the times of initial input on STORM until the time the first resource arrives at scene.

Incident Handling (Service Centre) Time

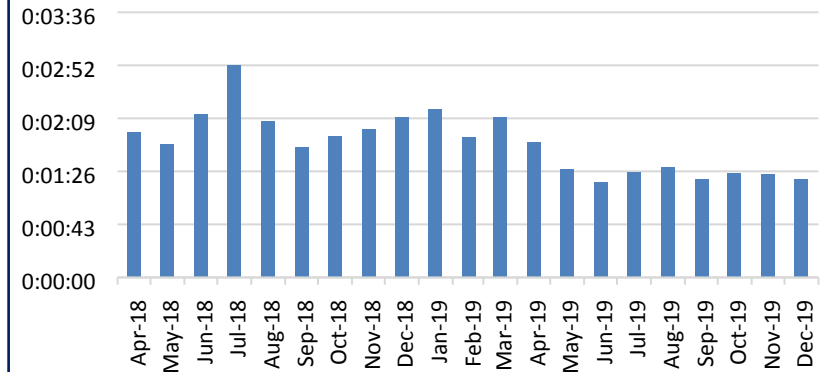
One of the time stamp fields which is used to calculate this time is overwritten each time the incident is transferred to the ACR. For instance if a call was disposed but subsequently reopened for updates and transferred to the ACR, this time would be corrupted. This can cause the AVERAGE incident handling time to be skewed in such a way that it appears to take longer to handle a call than it does to take the call and attend the incident.. As a result any incidents which have a transfer to ACR time which is later than the first resource allocated to incident time is discounted. This only affects this one timestamp, all others are unaffected. The incident is only excluded from this part of the process but is nevertheless included in the volume of incidents excluded from the data.



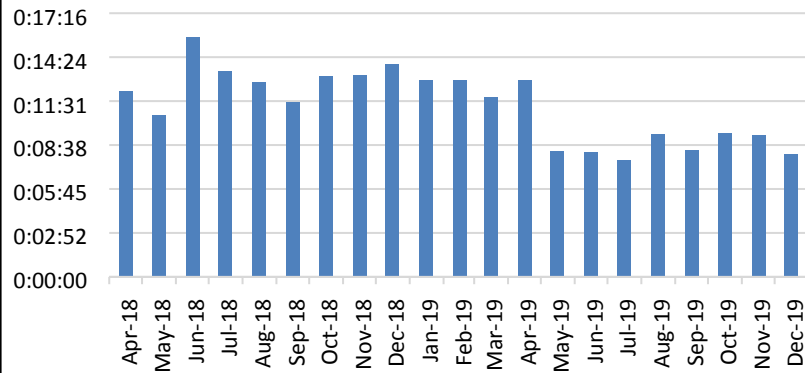
Grade 1 - Incident Handling - Service Centre
(monthly avg. time)



Grade 1 - Incident Dispatch - Area Control Room
(monthly avg. time)



Grade 1 - Resource Deployment - Local Division
(monthly avg. time)



Grade 1 - Overall Response Time (monthly avg. time)

