

Continuing our Platform for Success

2011/12

Quarter 2 Performance Report



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

Keeping our communities safe

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
1.1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
2. SERVICE RESPONSE	9
2.1 COMMUNITY FOCUS	9
Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds (NI)	9
Time taken to respond to emergency incidents (NI) (In Grampian Police, this refers to 'Grade 1' calls where an emergency response is required)	9
Handling of non-emergency calls (NI)	10
First to Finish (LI)	11
Number of Emails (LI)	11
Complaints about Police Officers and Police Staff (NI) and Quality of Service Allegations (NI)	12
User satisfaction with service provided (NI)	12
3. PUBLIC REASSURANCE & COMMUNITY SAFETY	15
3.1 COMMUNITY FOCUS	15
Antisocial Behaviour	15
Number of recorded ASB community crimes and offences and detection rates (NI) (SOA)	16
ASB Incidents (LI) (SOA)	17
Vandalism (LI) (SOA)	17
Level of detected youth crime (NI) (SOA)	18
3.2 PUBLIC PROTECTION	19
MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements)	19
Child Protection / Getting It Run For Every Child (GIRFEC)	19
3.3 ROAD CASUALTY REDUCTION	20
ACPOS Scottish Road Policing Framework	20
Education	20
Enforcement	20
Engineering	21
Number of persons killed and injured in road accidents (NI) (SOA)	21
3.4 OTHER INDICATORS	22
National Comparisons	22
Number of recorded crimes and offences (NI)	22
Detection Rate for Recorded Crimes and Offences (NI)	24
Number of racist incidents, racially motivated crimes and offences and detection rates (NI) (SOA)	25
Number of Special Constables and hours they are on duty (NI)	25
4. CRIMINAL JUSTICE & TACKLING CRIME	26
4.1 SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUGS	26
Weight of Class A drug seizures and number of supply and possession with intent to supply offences recorded (NI) (SOA)	27
Local drug indicators (LI) (SOA)	27
4.2 VIOLENCE	28
Non Sexual Violence (LI) (SOA)	28
Percentage of complainers and offenders under the influence of alcohol (LI)	29
Serious Assault (LI)	29
Serious Sexual Offences (LI)	30
Robbery (LI)	31

4.3 OTHER INDICATORS.....	32
Number and percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal within 28 calendar days (NI).....	28
Number and percentage of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter within 14 calendar days (NI).....	32
Use of Police Direct Measures: Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs) (NI)	34
Use of Police Direct Measures: Formal Adult Warnings (NI)	34
Use of Police Direct Measures: Restorative Justice Warning & Conference Scheme (NI)	35
Undertaking Cases (LI)	35
Level of Counter Terrorism Advice Delivered to Communities (NI)	36
Prevent.....	36
Pursue.....	36
Prepare	37
Protect.....	37
5. SOUND GOVERNANCE & EFFICIENCY	38
5.1 SERVICE RECONFIGURATION	38
Number of Police Officers and Police Staff (NI)	38
Recruitment (LI)	38
Staffing Profile by Declared Disability, Ethnicity and Gender (NI).....	39
Turnover rates for Police Officers and Police Staff (NI).....	40
Proportion of working time lost to sickness absence (NI).....	40
Staff Performance (LI).....	41
5.2 OTHER INDICATORS.....	41
Value of efficiency savings generated (NI)	41
Procurement (LI)	41
Expenditure on Salaries, Operating Costs and Capital (NI)	42
Expenditure per Resident (NI)	42
Proportion of salary costs accounted for by overtime (NI)	42
6. CONTEXT INDICATORS.....	43
Number of telephone calls and incidents (NI).....	43
Number of sudden death reports to Procurator Fiscal (NI)	43
Number of missing person incidents (NI) and number of missing persons and levels of risk (LI)	44
Number of Registered Sex Offenders in the community (NI).....	44
Legal Services (LI)	44
Number of domestic abuse incidents (NI)	44
Number of drug related deaths (LI).....	45
Number of Problem Drug Users (NI)	45
Number of individuals brought into custody (NI).....	45
Number of Freedom of Information requests and questions (NI)	45
Disclosure (LI).....	45
7. APPENDIX A.....	46
7.1 INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION	46
7.1.1 Force Priorities.....	46
7.1.2 National Indicators (NI)	46
7.1.3 Local Indicators (LI)	47
7.1.4 Single Outcome Agreement (SOAs).....	47
7.1.5 Baselines and "Traffic Lights"	48
7.2 ACRONYMS.....	49

7.3 FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION..... 50

1. INTRODUCTION & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Service Response

Grampian Police continues to exceed national targets for responding to emergency calls. This quarter we received 13,849 emergency calls, a rise on the previous quarter, of which 98.6% were answered within 10 seconds. 95% of emergency response incidents were responded to within the Force target time which is the highest figure across the last six quarters.

First to Finish

In order to make our Officers more visible and accessible, it is our aim to resolve as many calls as possible at the first point of contact. The proportion of calls resolved at the first point of contact in quarter 2 increased to 57%, compared to 51% in quarter 1. This brings positive benefits to our Local Policing Teams and the communities that they serve, by resolving enquiries without the need for Operational Police Officer involvement.

Public Satisfaction

Public satisfaction remains high. A survey of individuals contacting the Police showed that individuals are satisfied with their initial contact with Police (92.9%) and satisfied with their treatment by Officers (90%). Just over 8% of survey respondents expressed some form of dissatisfaction with the way in which Grampian Police dealt with their matter.

Antisocial Behaviour - A Continued Focus

ASB continues to be a focus for Grampian Police with sustained Operations in each of the three territorial Divisions, tackling the issues giving our communities the greatest cause for concern. While the number of recorded ASB incidents has increased by 3% compared to quarter 2 last year, the number of recorded ASB community crimes has reduced by 26.7%. This highlights the impact these Operations are having on tackling ASB.

Vandalism Continues to Fall

Reported acts of vandalism continued to show a downward trend compared to the previous two quarters and also against the same quarter last year. The detection rate showed a slight rise.

Road Casualty Reduction

Compared to quarter 2 last year, the number of fatal and serious collisions has decreased. Fewer people have died on our roads, compared to this time last year. However, despite this the numbers of those killed or injured on our roads continue to give cause for concern with figures showing a slight rise in this period, albeit they are lower than the same quarter last year. While efforts to work with partners and educate motorcyclists as well as young and inexperienced drivers continue, there has been an alarming rise in the number of young drivers (17 – 25 years) who were reported for drink or drug driving offences. During this quarter, 31% of those charged with such an offence were between the age of 17-25 years. Over some weekends young drivers accounted for half of those reported.

Crime Figures Slightly Down

A total of 6275 Group 1-4 crimes were recorded this quarter. While this represents 108 crimes less than in the previous quarter, it shows a comparable figure compared to the same period last year.

Violent Crime

An increase in street robberies, occurring predominantly in Aberdeen, has largely accounted for the overall increase in violent crime this quarter. In the previous quarter, robberies were at their lowest level for four years.

Detection Rates

The majority of detection rates across the different crime groups continue to be below the 3 year average. The detection rates in groups 2 and 4 have improved from quarter 1. We recognise the challenges in relation to detection rates and we will continue to build on every opportunity to detect crimes.

Serious Organised Crime Groups Disrupted

Quarter 2 saw significant drug recoveries and the disruption of 6 organised crime groups. One Operation resulted in the recovery of 2 kilograms of heroin with an estimated street value of £200,000. In another, whilst working with British Transport Police to disrupt trafficking routes, drugs with an estimated street value of almost £460,000 were recovered. During this quarter, drugs with an estimated worth of almost £747,000 were recovered along with almost £31,000 of cash. Additionally, criminal assets worth an estimated £140,000 were also seized.

Children's Reporter

The existing national indicator which we currently report on is redundant and no longer reflects the focus of our work in making sure that we identify and deliver the best outcome for the child. We now focus on more early intervention processes which aim to divert young people away from the Children's Reporter.

A new national indicator is currently being developed to better reflect the focus of this intervention work.

Sound Governance and Efficiency

During the period the numbers of Police Officers and Police Staff has continued to fall. While not yet completely clear, the Force's budgetary position is better known since the recent announcement of the Spending Review by the Scottish Government. A recruitment process for Police Officers will recommence so that Police Officer numbers are not further eroded.

2. SERVICE RESPONSE

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

2.1 COMMUNITY FOCUS

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

Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds (NI)

Proportion of 999 Calls Answered within 10 seconds	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total 999 calls	13616	13147	14176	12379	13210	13849
Answered within 10 seconds	13225	12832	13860	12094	13063	13656
% Answered within 10 seconds	97.1%	97.6%	97.8%	97.7%	98.9%	98.6%

National Target – 90%.

The total number of 999 calls has decreased marginally in quarter 2 when compared to quarter 1, however is still well above the national target of 90%.

98.6% of 999 calls were answered within 10 seconds

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

Time Taken to Respond to Emergency Incidents	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total number of emergency response incidents	1268	1221	1148	1063	1057	1136
Total number responded to within Force target response time*	1168	1138	1065	944	994	1079
% responded to within Force target response time	92.1%	93.2%	92.8%	88.8%	94.0%	95.0%
Average response time (minutes/seconds)**	6m16s	6m13s	6m25s	5m36s	5m31s	5m44s

*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 2, the Aberdeen Division average response time was 4m52s, for Aberdeenshire it was 7m58s and it was 5m20s in Moray.

The total number of emergency response incidents has increased this quarter compared to quarter 1, as has the total number responded to within the target response time. The proportion of incidents responded to within the target time is now 95%, a continual increase since quarter 4 last year.

95.0% of emergency response incidents were responded to within the Force target time.

Handling of non-emergency calls (NI)

Non-Emergency Call Performance	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Non-emergency calls received	93437	90803	84561	83218	92450	92564
Non-emergency calls answered	91993	88555	82978	81169	89622	89391
% Answered	98.5%	97.5%	98.1%	97.5%	96.9%	96.6%
Number of calls abandoned/lost	1444	2248	1583	2049	2828	3173
% Abandoned/lost	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%
Number of calls answered within 40 seconds	85449	82919	78930	76281	83440	81398
% of non-emergency calls answered within 40 seconds	91.5%	91.3%	93.3%	91.7%	90.3%	87.9%

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 number of non emergency calls received has increased by 114 since quarter 1 to 92,546. The number of calls answered by the Force has decreased, resulting in the percentage answered decreasing slightly to 96.6%. There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of calls lost or abandoned since quarter 3 2010/11. This slight overall dip in Service Centre performance can be attributed to a number of staff abstractions as reported previously in quarter 1, predominantly caused by the mentoring of new staff members.

First to Finish (LI)

	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Number of Contacts	92450	92564
Number Resolved at first point of contact	46982	52881
% Resolved at first point of contact	51%	57%
Number Resolved by Force Service Delivery Unit (FSDU)	760	607
% Resolved by Force Service Delivery Unit (FSDU)	0.9%	0.7%

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

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

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

The percentage of contacts resolved at first point of contact has increased by 6% in quarter 2 to 57% when compared to quarter 1. This improvement in performance can be attributed to ongoing training being undertaken within the FSDU and a better understanding within the Unit as to what constitutes a First to Finish process.

Number of Emails (LI)

	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Number of Emails Received	4533	5043	4088	4856	4633	6287

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

The number of emails received in quarter 2 increased by over a third (35.7%, 1654 more emails) compared to quarter 1. This is the highest number of emails recorded since this indicator was introduced.

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

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

Complaints	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Complaints	171	143	148	179	141	149
Complaints per 10,000 population**	3.14	2.62	2.72	3.28	2.56	2.71
Number of on duty closed allegations	216	194	185	184	231	185
Number of off duty closed allegations	9	7	1	0	0	1
Number of closed allegations where action is taken*	59	34	25	32	45	35
Number of Quality of Service closed allegations	35	42	36	69	44	39
Number of Quality of Service closed allegations per 10,000 population**	0.64	0.77	0.66	1.27	0.80	0.71

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

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

*** Population in Grampian 2010/11 – 544,980, 2011/12 – 550,620*

The total number of complaints this quarter is similar to quarter 1 of this year and quarter 2 of last year. The number of closed allegations where action is taken has reduced by 10 to 35.

Allegations where action is taken accounted for less than 20% of all closed allegations recorded during the quarter. The main action taken during the quarter referred to advice being provided to staff members outwith Police regulations. Following enquiry, no further action was required in the majority of cases.

The fluctuation in figures recorded in quarter 2 is not assessed as being significant at this time.

User satisfaction with service provided (NI)

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 the use of telephone surveys conducted by the Force Service Centre (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.

The figures provided below relate to surveys conducted with individuals who were in contact with Grampian Police between January and March 2011. These results were due to have been reported in quarter 1, however due to resourcing issues within the Force, these are included in this report.

670 individuals were asked to participate in the survey. 644 agreed, giving a response rate of 96.1%.

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Satisfaction with initial Police contact	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Very satisfied	56.8%	58.7%	52.5%	58.0%	58.4%
Fairly satisfied	37.7%	36.3%	41.4%	35.9%	34.5%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.6%	2.8%
Fairly Dissatisfied	1.4%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%
Very Dissatisfied	1.2%	0.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%
No response	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.5%

The percentage of survey respondents who were satisfied with initial Police contact decreased by 1% compared to last quarter to 92.9%.

Satisfaction with the actions taken by Police to resolve the enquiry	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Very satisfied	55.3%	59.5%	55.9%	57.6%	58.3%
Fairly satisfied	34.7%	28.8%	31.7%	31.0%	29.7%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	3.0%	3.7%	4.8%	3.0%	4.0%
Fairly Dissatisfied	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%	4.2%	3.4%
Very Dissatisfied	2.7%	2.4%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%
No response	0.8%	2.1%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%

The percentage of respondents who were satisfied with action taken by Police to resolve their enquiry reduced by 0.6% to 88%.

Kept adequately informed on progress	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Yes	35.3%	39.6%	41.6%	30.8%	33.2%
No	21.9%	21.2%	19.7%	17.4%	15.7%
Not applicable	42.4%	38.9%	38.5%	51.8%	50.2%
No response	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%

33.2% of respondents felt they were adequately informed on progress. This is an increase from last quarter, however is notably lower than the first 3 quarters of 2010/11.

Satisfaction with their treatment by staff at initial contact	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Very satisfied	60.5%	65.5%	62.5%	62.5%	61.0%
Fairly satisfied	34.5%	28.5%	29.5%	30.8%	31.7%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	1.1%	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	3.1%
Fairly Dissatisfied	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%
Very Dissatisfied	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%	1.5%	0.9%
No response	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.7%

The percentage of respondents who were satisfied with their treatment by staff at initial contact has reduced slightly from 93.3% to 92.7%.

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Satisfaction with treatment by Officers who attended	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Very satisfied	57.5%	71.7%	66.4%	64.0%	61.8%
Fairly satisfied	34.2%	21.6%	28.4%	27.6%	28.2%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	2.5%	2.3%	1.3%	3.2%	3.4%
Fairly Dissatisfied	1.8%	2.7%	1.0%	2.4%	2.3%
Very Dissatisfied	2.9%	0.7%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%
No response	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.6%

Satisfaction with treatment by Officers who attended decreased from 91.6% to 90.0%.

Satisfaction with the overall way Grampian Police dealt with the matter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12
Very satisfied	54.0%	60.1%	57.9%	58.9%	58.5%
Fairly satisfied	34.5%	28.8%	29.2%	27.6%	28.9%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	3.6%	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	4.5%
Fairly Dissatisfied	3.6%	3.5%	4.4%	4.5%	3.4%
Very Dissatisfied	3.2%	2.0%	3.1%	3.6%	3.0%
No response	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%

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

Despite performance in all the individual areas decreasing slightly compared to last quarter, the overall percentage of respondents who were satisfied with the way that Grampian Police dealt with the matter has increased from 86.5% to 87.4%.

3. PUBLIC REASSURANCE & COMMUNITY SAFETY

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

3.1 COMMUNITY FOCUS

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

Antisocial Behaviour

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

During quarter 2 of 2011/12, the Force has continued to focus on ASB through a number of Operations and initiatives across the Force area. These include Operation Maple² in Aberdeen, which has successfully tackled drug supply and misuse, vandalism, ASB, underage drinking and quality of life issues such as littering and dog fouling. Particular emphasis was placed on the Nigg area during quarter 2, where concerns raised by the local community were targeted specifically under Operation Euphorbia³.

Operation Acorn⁴ has been dealing with concerns raised by communities in the Mastrick and Northfield Local Policing Team (LPT) areas, mainly relating to ASB and youth annoyance. The process of allocating ownership of persistent offenders to identified LPT Officers to deal with has resulted in a notable reduction in youth calls in the identified areas.

High visibility patrols in collaboration with Aberdeen City Wardens continue at weekends and specific week nights dealing with individuals engaging in ASB. A number of people have been reported for offences including Drug Possession, Vandalism and Assault.

Operation Moravia has continued in Moray in quarter 2. The Operation has enhanced public reassurance within the Moray community that Moray is a hostile area to contemplate committing crime.

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

³ Operation Euphorbia was launched to tackle anti-social behaviour along with the misuse of alcohol and drugs in the Nigg, Cove, Kincorth and Garthdee areas of Aberdeen. The initiative was part of a campaign to improve the quality of life for residents in the area.

⁴ Operation Acorn is aimed at dealing with the recurrent issues of antisocial behaviour, linked to youth annoyance, street drinking and at times general unruly and intimidating behaviour in Northfield and Mastrick.

Operation Avon⁵ initiatives have continued in Moray this quarter in partnership with other agencies tackling underage drinking in order to reduce the opportunities for juveniles to commit ASB related crimes.

Number of recorded ASB community crimes⁶ and offences and detection rates (NI) (SOA)

Recorded	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Offences Recorded	4474	3890	2703	2691	2993	2850
Number Detected	2493	2241	1657	1520	1549	1589
Detection Rate	55.7%	57.6%	61.3%	56.5%	51.8%	55.8%

The SPPF indicator for ASB community crimes has been revised and now comprises 13 offences instead of 23. The list of offences are detailed in the footnote below.

Compared to quarter 2 last year, the number of recorded ASB offences has decreased by 26.7% (1040). The detection rate when compared to quarter 2 last year has decreased slightly to 55.8%, however has increased when compared to quarter 1. This increase is mainly attributable to an improvement in vandalism detection rates, achieved through heightened focus and scrutiny during Divisional tasking processes.

The detection rate is also in part due to an improvement in the detection rates for Breach of ASB Orders in Moray Division. Vehicle offences associated with ASB have also shown an increase, both in terms of recorded offences and detection rates, partially attributable to the success of Operation Trinity⁷.

An amendment to Breach of the Peace legislation which came into Force in quarter 3 2010/11 accounts for the decrease in figures from quarter 3 2010/11 onwards.

26.7% fewer ASB Community Crimes were recorded in quarter 2 this year compared to the same quarter last year.

⁵ Operation Avon is a multi agency initiative running in Moray Division to tackle substance misuse, predominantly alcohol.

⁶ ASB Community Crimes and Offences are Fireraising, Vandalism, Breach of ASB Order, Breach of the Peace, Urinating or defecating in a public place, Drunk and Incapable, Riotous behaviour whilst drunk or refusing to leave licensed premises, Confiscation of alcohol from person under 18, Consumption of alcohol in designated places, byelaws prohibiting, Persisting to play music etc, Offences relating to ASB on public transport and Vehicle Nuisance.

⁷ Operation Trinity was launched in Aberdeen Division during quarter 2 and is an intelligence led Operation focusing on the nuisance caused by the dangerous and illegal use of motorcycles. Operation Trinity is supported by Grampian Fire and Rescue and a number of local businesses.

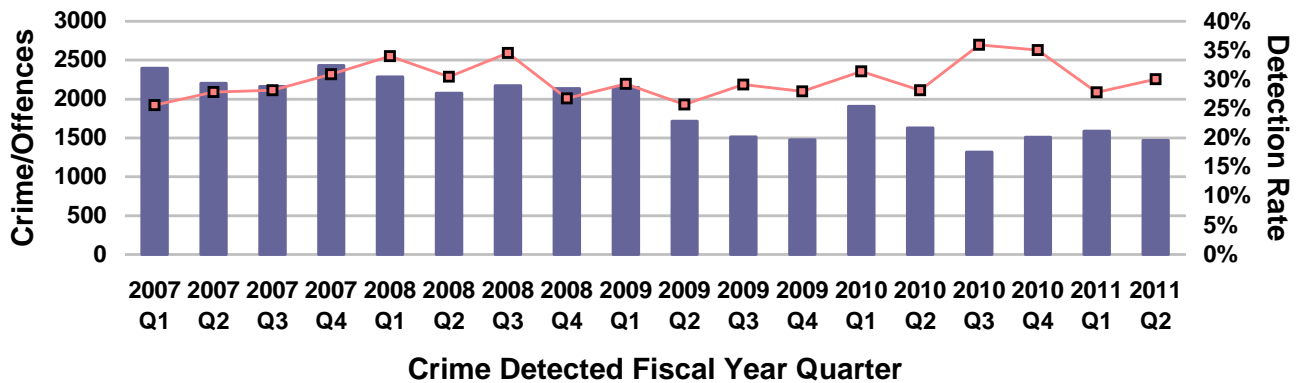
ASB Incidents (LI) (SOA)

ASB Incidents recorded on STORM	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	4111	3947	3901	3650	4180	4099
Aberdeenshire	1980	2014	1972	1581	2070	2018
Moray	1076	1061	1088	963	1086	1119
Total	7167	7022	6961	6194	7336	7236

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

Compared to quarter 2 last year, the number of ASB incidents recorded on STORM has increased overall across the Force by 214 incidents (3.0%), however has decreased when compared to quarter 1 this year.

Vandalism (LI) (SOA)



Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12	
Recorded	1906	1629	1315	1509	1589	1467	
Detected	599	459	473	529	442	441	
Detection Rate	31.4%	28.2%	36.0%	35.1%	27.8%	30.1%	

The number of recorded vandalisms this quarter has decreased compared to both last quarter and quarter 2 2010/11. This equates to 122 and 162 less offences of recorded vandalism respectively. Operations such as Maple in Aberdeen Division and Moravia in Moray Division are having a positive impact on vandalism figures, alongside other smaller more localised Operations.

Whilst the detection rate is still shown in red (below the 3 year average for detection rate), it has shown a notable improvement of 2.3% compared to quarter 1 and is only 0.6% away from being shown in amber (exceeding the 3 year average detection rate).

Level of detected youth crime (NI) (SOA)

Crimes Detected	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	832	664	614	693	678	612
Aberdeenshire	432	297	243	286	361	266
Moray	208	168	139	208	175	97
Total	1472	1129	996	1187	1214	975

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

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

Number of Children and Young People Responsible	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	512	455	406	471	447	394
Aberdeenshire	405	262	202	248	274	213
Moray	168	126	114	143	138	82
Total	1085	843	722	862	859	689

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

The number of children and young people responsible for committing crimes has reduced by 154 offences (18.3%) compared to quarter 2 last year. Previous experience has highlighted that this recorded figure will continue to increase during future quarters as Police enquiries are completed and more crimes are detected. It is therefore assessed that the current quarterly figure will increase.

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

A local multi agency Youth Action Group has been formed and is regularly attended by an LPT Sergeant. This group which involves Aberdeen City Council, Grampian Fire and Rescue Service and various voluntary groups considers persons who frequently come to the attention of the Police and ways to put early intervention work in place. The group set up a schedule of diversionary activities for the summer months which were well supported.

3.2 PUBLIC PROTECTION

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

MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements)

As reported previously, the Sex Offender Community Disclosure Scheme went live in the Grampian area in January 2011. During quarter 2, 4 applications were made with no resulting disclosures under the scheme. Since its inception, 14 applications have been made, with no disclosures.

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

A business case has been prepared and circulated to the North East GIRFEC Group for approval prior to forwarding to the Scottish Government for funding the development of a Grampian wide strategy to embed key elements of the GIRFEC reform programme. The proposal involves the following:

- The development of a pan Grampian "named person" approach as a priority.
- The establishment of a suite of information for stakeholders, including members of the public about key North East aspects of GIRFEC.
- The continuing development and implementation of the wider GIRFEC agenda to include the lead professional, national practice model, single planning process with a single child's plan and the approach to management of concerns and risks appropriately.

Once approved by the North East Group, the business case will be forwarded to the Scottish Government. Following that, a process to release funds to implement the above will be commenced.

3.3 ROAD CASUALTY REDUCTION

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

ACPOS Scottish Road Policing Framework

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

The work undertaken under the framework in quarter 2 is summarised below:

Education

Operation Zenith continued during the second quarter of the year, focusing on motorcycle casualty reduction. A number of motorcycle education initiatives have taken place including traditional 'Bikesafe' days with this year seeing the highest ever levels of attendance and additional courses having to be run. The influence of Zenith is believed to have impacted on the increase in numbers participating in these events.

Twenty motorcycle injury collisions were recorded in quarter 2, resulting in one fatality and 20 individuals seriously injured. This was a reduction from 27 injury collisions recorded in quarter 1 of the year. Whilst road casualties have a number of causation factors, Operation Zenith is viewed as having a positive impact on the overall context of motorcycle use in Grampian.

Since the commencement of Operation Zenith in 2009, there have been 43 less motorcyclists injured on our roads and 4 less motorcycle fatalities. Annually, there has been a gradual decrease in motorcycle injuries and fatalities.

Aside from motorcyclists, a range of other road safety initiatives are ongoing, including a city centre pedestrian strategy in collaboration with NHS Grampian and First Group, aimed at addressing the high number of pedestrian related road traffic collisions that occur within Aberdeen City.

Enforcement

The main focus of enforcement activity during quarter 2 has been on motorcycle routes throughout the Force area as part of Operation Zenith. A number of key events and targeted patrols aimed at reducing motorcycle casualties were conducted on key sections of the North East road network.

As mentioned last quarter, we continue to be concerned by the high numbers of young drivers being detected committing drink driving offences. Specific focus will be dedicated to this issue, particularly as we draw closer to the ACPOS Festive Drink/Drug Driving Campaign. During quarter 2, 211 people were reported for drink/drug driving offences and of those, nearly a third (31%) were drivers aged between 17 and 25. During some weekend periods, young drivers accounted for half of all drink/drug drivers detected.

Engineering

We have continued to liaise with local authority roads engineers and trunk road management agents throughout quarter 2. NESCAMP (North East Safety Camera Partnership) have worked closely with Aberdeenshire Council on the development of a route management programme for the A947 Aberdeen to Banff road which will result in improvements to signage concerning speed limits.

Encouragement

As reported previously, work continues with Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), ACPOS and COPFS to develop an Inexperienced Driver Diversion Scheme. This will mean COPFS have the potential to offer offenders reported for predetermined road traffic offences with an alternative to prosecution. It is hoped that the Grampian Force area will act as a pilot for this scheme in Scotland.

A number of Young Driver Roadshows took place during quarter 2 including events in Turriff, Aboyne and Huntly. These events seek to promote road safety messages at a local level. A number of drivers, passengers, friends, families and members of communities have learnt about road safety messages through these events.

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

Persons Killed or Injured in Road Accidents (National Indicator)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Fatal Injury Collisions	9	8	10	5	5	6
Serious Injury Collisions	66	89	62	60	52	59
Slight Injury Collisions	179	223	192	201	167	178
Total Collisions	254	320	264	266	224	243
Adults Killed	9	9	11	4	5	7
Adults Seriously Injured	71	99	69	60	52	69
Adults with Slight Injuries	212	244	251	229	172	221
Children Killed	0	0	0	1	0	0
Children Seriously Injured	4	9	7	3	9	8
Children with Slight Injuries	15	45	19	21	21	19
Total KSI	84	117	87	68	66	84
Total Injuries (Fatal, Serious, Slight)	311	406	357	318	259	323

The total number of collisions has decreased notably when compared to quarter 2 last year, with reductions in all collision categories. Furthermore, there have also been reductions in the number of adults and children injured across all categories. Whilst these figures are positive, this quarter has still seen 7 adults killed in road collisions. We will continue our effort to influence driver behaviour and strive to reduce this figure even further.

Whilst the total number of collisions has decreased since quarter 2 2010/11, there has been an increase on quarter 1 2011/12.

3.4 OTHER INDICATORS





National Comparisons

Performance data for national comparisons relates to quarter 1 2011/12 and is taken from the ACPOS Police Service in Scotland Performance Report Quarter 1 2011/12.

In comparison to all other Scottish Forces, we recorded offences above the Scottish average per 10,000 members of the population for groups 2 and 3. Groups 1 and 4 recorded offences were all below the Scottish average. Our group 2 detection rate was below the Scottish average, with detection rates in groups 1, 3 and 4 above the Scottish averages.

The number of offences recorded under groups 5, 6 and 7 are impacted upon by the level of law enforcement activity against each group. As this level of activity varies across Forces dependent on their individual priorities and resource deployment, no national comparisons have been included for these crime groups.

Number of recorded crimes and offences (NI)

Crime Group	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12	
Group 1	229	198	183	181	144	217	
Group 2	304	209	231	268	282	289	
Group 3	4346	4037	3867	3930	4101	4074	
Group 4	2084	1807	1490	1699	1856	1695	
Group 5	1581	1434	1164	1298	1340	1417	
Group 6	5199	4648	4410	4535	4882	4978	
Group 7*	9144	9222	6642	9930	10046	8661	

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

Group 1 – 4

In quarter 2, 6275 crimes were recorded in groups 1-4. This is 24 more crimes compared to quarter 2 last year.

Group 1 – Crimes of Violence

For the first time since quarter 1 last year, the number of recorded crimes of violence has increased. The majority of this increase is accounted for by an increase in Robberies and Serious Assaults, mainly in Aberdeen Division.

Group 2 – Crimes of Indecency

The number of recorded sexual offences has increased slightly compared to quarter 1, however is 80 offences above quarter 2 last year.

Work undertaken by the Short Life Working Group (SLWG) reviewing serious sexual offences has concluded that we are adhering appropriately to recording guidelines in relation to sexual offences.

Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty

With the exception of quarter 1, the group 3 figures are below the 3 year average.

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

Compared to both quarter 1 this year and quarter 2 last year, the number of recorded group 4 crimes has fallen and with the exception of quarter 3 last year, is the lowest recorded figure since quarter 4 2009/10.

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

Despite a number of our staff being heavily committed to a historical Operation during quarter 2, which affected our ability to proactively tackle offences such as drug supply, we recorded the highest number of group offences since quarter 2 last year.

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

The number of recorded group 6 offences is at its highest since quarter 1 last year.

Group 7 – Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

In quarter 2 8661 offences relating to motor vehicles were recorded. This is lower than quarter 1 and quarter 2 last year.

Detection Rate for Recorded Crimes and Offences (NI)

Crime Group	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12	
Group 1	81.2%	76.3%	82.0%	81.8%	79.9%	78.8%	
Group 2	65.8%	56.0%	53.2%	59.0%	58.2%	59.2%	
Group 3	38.3%	35.4%	41.0%	35.6%	36.9%	35.9%	
Group 4	30.6%	28.3%	34.4%	33.9%	29.1%	30.4%	
Group 5	99.2%	100.8%	97.8%	95.1%	95.1%	94.8%	
Group 6	69.3%	74.4%	75.7%	74.1%	73.6%	72.6%	
Group 7*	94.7%	95.0%	93.7%	96.2%	96.5%	95.1%	

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

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

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

Group 1 – Crimes of Violence

The detection rate for crimes of violence has slipped slightly from last quarter. This reduction has placed the rate below the baseline and thus, it is shown in red. As predicted, the quarter 1 rate increased from the 75.8% reported in the quarter 1 report to 79.9%.

Group 2 – Crimes of Indecency

Although it is still shown in red, the detection rate for sexual offences appears to be on an upward trend and is at its highest since quarter 1 last year. The good practice learned from the review carried out by the SLWG examining serious sexual offences should highlight some areas where we can seek to improve on our detection rate.

Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty

For the third quarter in a row, the group 3 detection rate is below the baseline at 35.9%.

Group 4 – Fire-raising, Malicious and Reckless Conduct

In quarter 2, the group 4 detection rate has increased from last quarter, primarily due to a specific focus on increasing vandalism detection rates.

Group 5 – Other Crimes

The group 5 detection rate has continued to decrease. This has been the subject of recent discussions at the FTTCG and plans are in place to reiterate the advice given to Officers last year to ensure detection rates are optimised.

Group 6 – Miscellaneous Offences

The detection rate for group 6 is following the same trend as group 5 with a gradual decline over the past 3 quarters.

Group 7 – Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

The group 7 detection rate has decreased for the first time in 2 quarters to 95.1%, however is still above the baseline and therefore, shown in green.

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

Racist Incidents	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Recorded	166	146	133	105	140	136

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

Racially Motivated Crimes	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Recorded	246	188	217	181	220	223
Detected	164	146	139	121	155	125
Detection Rate	66.7%	77.7%	64.1%	66.9%	70.5%	56.1%

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

Compared to quarter 1, the number of racist incidents has decreased slightly and the number of racially motivated crimes has increased slightly. While the quarter 2 detection rate is low compared to the last 5 quarters, it is anticipated that this rate may increase as investigations are concluded and crimes detected.

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

Special Constables (Headcount)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Number of Special Constables	173	182	190	197	191	180
Hours they are on duty	8019	7935	8986	9379	8855	7629
Average hours on duty	46.6	43.6	47.3	47.6	46.4	42.4

The number of Special Constables reduced in quarter 2 to 180, the lowest number since quarter 2 last year. The reduction in the number of hours the Special Constables are on duty is a seasonal trend where the summer holiday period restricts the number of hours Specials are available to commit to the Force. The average number of hours on duty for those 180 Special Constables was 42.4, the lowest in the last 6 quarters.

4. CRIMINAL JUSTICE & TACKLING CRIME

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

4.1 SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUGS

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

During the first quarter of the year, significant resources within the Major Investigation Teams (MITs) were committed to long running historic Operations, which had a negative impact on performance in terms of Drug Search Warrants, Stop Searches and Supply and Possession charges. This abstraction has impacted on the intelligence flow which supports and initiates proactive activity during quarter 2.

Quarter 2 has seen a reduction in the commitment to these historic Operations and as such, we have had capacity to disrupt Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and have also recovered notable amounts of Class A drugs. Operation Steel resulted in the recovery of two kilograms of Heroin, with a projected street value of £200,000, along with the arrest and subsequent remand of the Principal members of the OCG.

Work has also been progressing on Operation Kobe⁸ which resulted in the arrest and remand of the main subject in relation to drugs offences. A significant Fraud investigation is now underway in respect of this individual.

Operation Shield was launched in quarter 2 and has seen considerable success. This is an Operation which seeks to work alongside partners such as British Transport Police (BTP) to make the Force a hostile environment for drug traffickers through targeting transport routes and other disruptive techniques. Thus far, drugs with an estimated street value of £460,000 have been recovered during the initial stages of the Operation.

⁸ Operation Kobe is a CMBA led Operation into the drug dealing activities of an individual within the Force area.

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

National Drug Indicators	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
All Offences for Supply and Possession with intent to supply ⁹ (NI)	212	179	119	139	166	141
Supply and Possession with intent to supply Class A drugs (NI)	106	96	45	58	61	37
Weight of Class A Drug Seizures (grams) (NI)	2765.02	4284.99	4689.38	3516.9	3692.01	7810
Quantity of Class A Drug Seizures (tablets) (NI)	7	3	21	0	10	2
Millilitres of Class A Drug Seizures (NI)	5672	557	447	1035	450	681

Local drug indicators (LI) (SOA)

Local Drug Indicators	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Supply and Possession with intent to supply Class B&C drugs (LI)	92	63	57	65	83	61
Possession of Class A drugs (LI)	184	134	97	111	101	87
Possession of Class B & C drugs (LI)	413	349	269	371	458	358

The number of drug supply and possession charges decreased during quarter 2, predominantly due to the number of MIT staff abstracted to other enquiries as mentioned previously. Despite this however, the recovery of Class A drugs has increased along with the continued disruption of OCGs.

Local Serious Organised Crime & Drugs Indicators	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Number of Organised Crime Groups Disrupted	14	9	9	9	6	6
Class A Drug Street Value Seized	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£326,230	£746,650
SOC&D Cash Productions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£65,740	£30,879
Seizures Under POCA Legislation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£185,594	£139,191

Statistics for 2010/11 concerning the value of drugs seized, cash productions and Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) seizures do not exist. However, the Force has processes in place to capture this data on a quarterly basis from 2011/12 onwards.



During quarter 2, seizures under POCA included a Confiscation Order for £104,000 from a couple who were charged in relation to a cannabis cultivation and being concerned in the supply of cannabis and cocaine from their home address in Aberdeenshire Division in 2007 and 2008.

⁹ Supply and Possession with intent to supply are counted from the Crime recording system CrimeFile based on the number of charges. To distinguish between Class A, B & C related charges involves counting charges dependent on a drug Modifier applied to them, relevant to the drug class. In a minority of charges this has not yet been applied, due to a number of reasons, such as awaiting the return of laboratory test results. Therefore, the sum of Class A and B & C drugs charges will not always equal the total number of charges.

4.2 VIOLENCE

Non Sexual Violence¹⁰ (LI) (SOA)

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

Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12	
Recorded	129	113	125	121	97	140	
Detected	104	87	95	100	74	112	
Detection Rate	80.6%	77.0%	76.0%	82.6%	76.3%	80.0%	

The number of recorded non sexual violent crimes recorded in quarter 2 was 140, the highest figure since quarter 4 2008/09, with increases in Robberies and Serious Assaults contributing to the overall increase. The detection rate has increased by 3.7% to 80.0% in quarter 2.

During quarter 2, Aberdeen Division ran Operation Glendee in collaboration with the Security Industry Authority (SIA) to educate Door Stewards in respect of their authority and care for customers. This can have a positive impact on violent crime as Door Stewards are encouraged to intervene at an early stage. The General Enquiries Department (GED) instigated Operation Hallfield which focused on educating licensees of Members Clubs in relation to drunkenness on the premises.

Preparatory work has been conducted with external agencies in relation to the next phase of the National Violence Reduction campaign entitled '*Have you got the bottle*', which focuses on raising the awareness of alcohol related violence.

In consultation with First Group, we have identified suitable locations and timings for 'night buses' to be provided to encourage revellers to leave the city centre. These have been running for around 6 weeks and initial indications are positive.

¹⁰ Non Sexual Crimes of Violence are: Murder, Culpable Homicide, Attempted Murder, Serious Assault, Assault & Robbery, Assault with intent to Rob.



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

Crime	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q1 11/12
Complainers	56.1%	54.0%	44.0%	53.0%	50.9%	47.9%
Offenders	50.0%	47.1%	36.9%	39.1%	36.2%	45.5%

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

The figures for Complainers have remained relatively stable with just under half (47.9%), under the influence of alcohol. The figure for Offenders has increased to the highest level since quarter 2 last year to 45.5%.

Serious Assault (LI)

Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12	
Recorded	80	66	64	65	61	81	
Detected	69	52	53	60	48	66	
Detection Rate	86.3%	78.8%	82.8%	92.3%	78.7%	81.5%	

Following the low levels of recorded Serious Assaults since quarter 2 last year, the figure increased to 81 offences in quarter 2 this year, with the majority of the increase occurring in Aberdeen Division.

The detection rate in this quarter has increased compared to last quarter and is now only 2.1% away from being shown in amber (exceeding the 3 year average detection rate). There is the potential that as a number of enquiries are concluded, the detection rate will increase.

Initiatives across all Divisions have commenced highlighting the potential effects of the over consumption of alcohol as this remains a primary factor in a number of violent crimes. The Force continues to work closely with partners through enforcement, education, early intervention and diversionary schemes to impact on these figures.

Serious Sexual Offences (LI)

	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Rape/Having Intercourse with Older Child	33	31	31	37	63	51
Number Detected	6	11	16	14	17	16
Detection Rate	18.2%	35.5%	51.6%	37.8%	27.0%	31.4%
Sexual Assault by Penetration	0	0	7	15	11	36
Number Detected	N/A	N/A	5	8	5	22
Detection Rate	N/A	N/A	71.4%	53.3%	45.5%	61.1%

The increase in offences compared to last year coincides with the introduction of the new legislation which has the effect of widening the definition of serious sexual offences.



The detection rate for Rape is still low, however has improved since last quarter. The detection rate for Sexual Assault by Penetration has improved considerably when compared to the last two quarters.

In recent months, three television 'soap' programmes have featured storylines containing rape which are then followed by advice and Rape Crisis references. It is widely acknowledged that increases in the reporting of rape often follow such references. This may account for some of the sexual offences reporting during quarter 2.

A SLWG has spent a considerable proportion of the last quarter reviewing serious sexual offences recorded since 1 April 2011 in order to ensure we are recording all offences appropriately and accurately and also to ensure we are utilising all investigative opportunities to achieve the maximum detection rate. The SLWG has now completed its review and the findings and recommendations from the review will be submitted to the FTTCG in the early part of quarter 3.

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

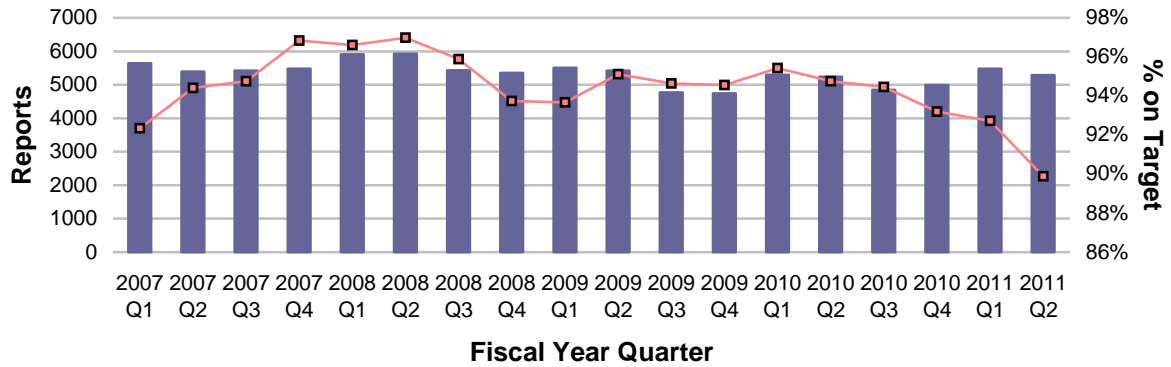
Robbery (LI)

Fiscal Year Quarter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12	
Recorded	40	35	44	45	28	49	
Detected	25	23	26	28	20	35	
Detection Rate	62.5%	65.7%	59.1%	62.2%	71.4%	71.4%	

Following a particularly low number of recorded Robberies in quarter 1, the figure increased to 49 in quarter 2. This is the highest quarterly figure since quarter 3 2008/09. Analysis has shown that the majority of these crimes are street robberies. Two specific groups of offenders were identified as being responsible and were reported for these offences. No specific pattern was identified, however the victim being under the influence of alcohol was a predominant factor. Towards the end of the quarter, the number of student victims increased, as the new university year commenced.

4.3 OTHER INDICATORS

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



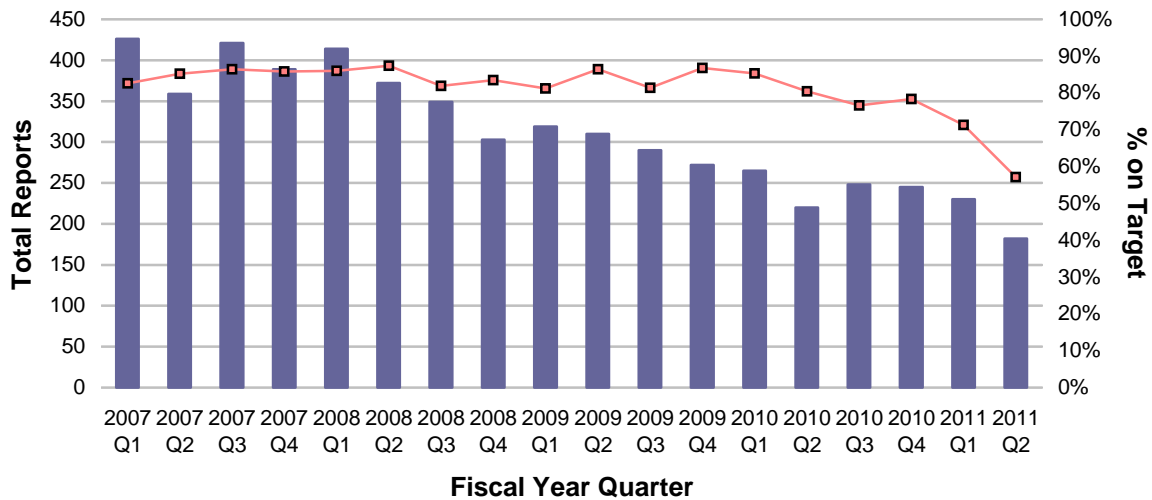
Reports to PF	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12	
Total Reports	5299	5242	4850	4996	5483	5291	
Number submitted within 28 days	5057	4967	4581	4656	5084	4756	
% on Target	95.4%	94.8%	94.5%	93.2%	92.7%	89.9%	

National Target - 80% Submitted within 28 days.

The percentage of reports submitted to the Procurator Fiscal (PF) within 28 days has remained well above the national target of 80% in quarter 2 at 89.9%.

Over the last year, the percentage of reports on target has gradually declined. Part of the reason for this decline is our focus on improving the quality of report content to reduce the number of reports being returned to the reporting Officer for amendment. Furthermore, the number of staff working within the Reports Unit has decreased over the last 12 months, resulting in increased processing times and workloads for individuals.

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



Reports to Children's Reporter	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12	
Total Reports	265	220	248	245	230	182	
Reports submitted within 14 days	226	177	190	192	164	104	
% on Target	85.3%	80.5%	76.6%	78.4%	71.3%	57.1%	

National Target - 80% Submitted within 14 days.

The percentage of reports submitted to the Children's Reporter within 14 days decreased further in quarter 2 to 57.1%.

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

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

A new National Indicator is currently being developed to better reflect the focus of intervention work.

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

Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices Issued	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	403	402	330	258	354	347
Aberdeenshire	171	156	97	110	198	165
Moray	54	58	75	69	56	56
Total Issued	628	616	502	437	608	568
Total Complied With (Paid)	420	428	323	292	391	293
% Complied With	66.9%	69.5%	64.3%	66.8%	64.3%	51.6%

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.

As mentioned last quarter, discussions are also taking place with the local Criminal Justice Board with a view to expanding the use of Direct Measures in general.

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

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

Formal Adult Warnings (FAWs) Issued	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	244	303	276	243	242	230
Aberdeenshire	120	94	81	50	90	42
Moray	51	37	34	37	49	29
Total	415	434	391	330	381	301

The quarter 1 figure for Formal Adult Warnings (FAWs) issued has decreased in quarter 2 to the lowest figure in the last 6 quarters. It was reported in the quarter 1 report that each quarter had decreased since the start of 2010/11, however the quarter 1 figure has since increased.

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

Restorative Justice Warnings Issued and Conferences held	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	15	5	14	15	8	17
Aberdeenshire	27	40	16	9	12	19
Moray	10	8	1	6	3	2
Total	52	53	31	30	23	38

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 downward trend of Restorative Justice Warnings and Conferences held is assessed as being attributable to the decrease in the overall number of crimes committed by young people.

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

Undertaking Cases (LI)

% of cases that are on Undertaking, by Procurator Fiscal Area	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	19.6%	17.8%	18.1%	15.6%	16.1%	18.5%
Banff	15%	15.0%	14.5%	26%	18.9%	9.9%
Elgin	15.2%	10.7%	13.5%	12.1%	11.9%	12.2%
Peterhead	15.2%	12.8%	17.5%	11.8%	13%	17.2%
Stonehaven	10.0%	7.1%	8.0%	5.5%	5.5%	7.9%
Total	17.4%	15.1%	16.4%	14.1%	14.1%	16.2%

The percentage of cases dealt with by undertaking increased in quarter 2 for the first time in 3 quarters. The figures are now back in line with the figures from last year.

4.4 NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Level of Counter Terrorism Advice Delivered to Communities (NI)

	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Number of Briefings/Presentations Delivered by Force	45	40
Number of Non Police Attendees	529	185

In delivering activity to counter the threats from Terrorism and Extremism, Grampian Police are led by intelligence assessed UK Threat levels. The threat level from International Terrorism during quarter 2 was assessed as SUBSTANTIAL, indicating that there was a strong possibility of an attack in the UK.

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

Prevent

The Grampian Police Prevent Coordinator's work has focused on the delivery of briefings and structured workshops to raise awareness of the causes of radicalisation. In this context, the All Communities Together (ACT) Now events and the Workshops to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) continue to be delivered to a range of partner audiences.

The UK Government has published recommendations for the future of Prevent work in England and Wales. These recommendations are in line with the approach taken in Scotland over recent years, although some of the terminology has changed. The ACPOS Prevent Delivery Plan is currently being updated to make it consistent with the revised language in the UK Government document, although it is not anticipated the fundamentals of Scottish Prevent work will change.

Pursue

During quarter 2, an Operation was run to coincide with a busy passenger period at Aberdeen Airport as a result of Offshore Europe 2011. The Operation ran with the assistance of Divisional Officers, Roads Policing Officers and the Dog Unit. The Operation successfully achieved raising the profile of Ports Policing at Aberdeen Airport and small ports across Grampian.

Tailored Operations have been run by the Force during quarter 2 aimed at maintaining high levels of protective border security against threats from within the UK and overseas.

The Aberdeen Airport runway expansion was completed during quarter 2.

Prepare

Work has continued during quarter 2 with the Force Operational Planning Department on the review of Counter Terrorism (CT) tactical options for the Force after a recent external inspection.

The Force has participated in two table top exercises at Aberdeen Airport during quarter 2, one of which was a multi agency event and part of Aberdeen Airport's annual licensing regime.

Protect

Two Project Griffin¹¹ events have been delivered by Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSAs) during quarter 2. These covered the education and energy sectors. Ownership of Project Griffin is due to be transferred to the National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) in the near future, with relevant national tasking being generated as a result.

CTSA's have continued to promote protective security advice and activity through the recently introduced NaCTSO Vulnerability Self Assessment Tool to Crowded Places contracts.

An Offshore Security Awareness Course for Offshore Installation Managers has been developed. An initial pilot course was held at BP North Sea Headquarters with 15 attendees. Evaluation has proven extremely positive and discussions are to take place with a view to future courses taking place.

¹¹ Operation 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.

5. SOUND GOVERNANCE & EFFICIENCY

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

5.1 SERVICE RECONFIGURATION

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

Number of Police Officers and Police Staff (NI)

Total Staff (Headcount)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Police Officers	1607	1593	1572	1568	1549	1524
Police Staff	835	818	796	754	704	696
Cadets	17	14	24	16	10	12
Total	2459	2425	2392	2338	2263	2232
Total Staff (Full Time Equivalent FTE)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Police Officers	1570.6	1558.2	1534.9	1530.2	1509.6	1485.9
Police Staff	725.4	719.6	693.8	660.7	620.14	613.6

Twenty six Officers left the Force in quarter 2, giving a quarter end total Police Officer figure of 1524. Just under half of leavers retired with 30 years service, along with 12 leaving for other employment.

Recruitment (LI)

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

Six Special Constables were recruited by the Force in quarter 2. As many of our Specials are now joining as regular Officers following the commencement of recruitment and several resigning due to inactivity, the target of 200 active Specials by April 2012 will be challenging to achieve.

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

Police Officers (Headcount)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Number of declared disabled Officers in post	26	28	44	61	72	84
% with a declared disability	1.6%	1.8%	2.9%	3.9%	4.6%	5.5%
Declared Ethnicity as White	1435	1420	1401	1398	1382	1361
Declared Ethnicity as Black and Minority	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ethnicity Unknown/Not Declared	169	170	168	167	164	160
% declared ethnicity as Black or Minority Ethnic	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Females	427	423	419	421	419	412
Males	1180	1170	1153	1147	1130	1112
% Female	26.6%	26.6%	26.7%	26.9%	27.1%	27.0%

Police Staff	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Number of declared disabled Officers in post	28	29	35	39	44	50
% with a declared disability	3.4%	3.6%	4.4%	5.2%	6.3%	7.2%
Declared Ethnicity as White	643	637	622	587	545	537
Declared Ethnicity as Black and Minority	4	4	4	4	4	3
Ethnicity Unknown/Not Declared	188	177	170	163	155	154
% declared ethnicity as Black or Minority Ethnic	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
Females	557	548	534	507	470	465
Males	278	270	262	247	234	231
% Female	66.7%	66.9%	67.1%	67.2%	66.8%	66.8%

The number of Officers declaring a disability continues to increase, with 84 reported in quarter 2, representing 5.5% of Police Officers. Police Staff declaring a disability also continues to increase in number and now stands at 50, representing 7.2% of Police Staff.

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

Turnover rates for Police Officers and Police Staff (NI)

Police Officers	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Staff Leaving (Headcount)	14	24	21	11	22	26
Average Staff Employed (Headcount)	1604	1600	1583	1570	1559	1537
% Staff Turnover	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%

Police Staff	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Staff Leaving (Headcount)	41	35	25	45	60	18
Average Staff Employed (Headcount)	841	827	807	775	729	700
% Staff Turnover	4.9%	4.2%	3.1%	5.8%	8.2%	2.6%

Twenty six Police Officers left the Force in quarter 2, along with 18 members of Police Staff. The Police Staff figure has levelled off after the voluntary redundancy / early retirement scheme which ran at the end of 2010/11 and the early part of 2011/12.

Proportion of working time lost to sickness absence (NI)

Police Officers	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Days Available	88379	88436	87552	86925	86469	85329
Total Days Lost	2888	2643	3270	3390	3193	2947
% Working Time Lost to Sickness Absence	3.3%	3.0%	3.7%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%

Police Staff	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Days Available	46788	46004	44968	43260	40656	38948
Total Days Lost	1951	1693	1694	1861	1144	1439
% Working Time Lost to Sickness Absence	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.3%	2.8%	3.7%

For the third quarter in a row, the proportion of working time lost to sickness absence has continued to fall for Police Officers, with the lowest figure recorded for in the last 4 quarters at 3.5%. The Police Staff figure has increased compared to last quarter and is at the same level as quarter 2 last year. These figures are in line with anticipated seasonal trends.

Staff Performance (LI)

Staff Performance (LI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total PDRs issued	525	395	478	568	562	475
Total PDRs complete	519	392	464	496	374	80
% of PDRs complete	98.9%	99.2%	97.1%	87.3%	66.5%	16.8%

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.

In quarter 2, the percentage of PDR's completed was 16.8%. The 27.4% reported for quarter 1 has since increased to 66.5%.

5.2 OTHER INDICATORS

Value of efficiency savings generated (NI)

Efficiency Savings	Target 2010/11	2010/11	Target 2011/12	2011/12
Efficiency Savings	£5,025,000	6,489,627.41	No target received from ACPOS as yet	£1,402,764.70

The Force is working towards a 3% efficiency saving and work continues to identify savings across the Force. In quarters 1 and 2, over £1 million savings have been realised.

Procurement (LI)

Procurement	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Procurement savings achieved Cashable/Non Cashable (£)	189300	31255	59679	47331	95169	37302
Value of Sponsorship achieved (£)	36599	19000	500	339333	20900	10000
% Invoices paid on time*	95.8%	94.2%	98.0%	96.0%	92.3%	97.6%

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

During quarter 2 the Force achieved sponsorship of £10,000. This will assist the funding of the Northsound 1 'On the Beat' campaign. 'On the Beat' is a ten week campaign which commenced at the end of the quarter. It features a number of our staff talking on the radio about specific Policing issues including dealing with ASB, personal safety and domestic violence.

Expenditure on Salaries, Operating Costs and Capital (NI)

Salaries £000's	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Police Officer salaries	15668	15912	16962	16532	15656	15610
Police Staff salaries	5267	5280	5244	7833	5327	4188
Operating Costs (all non-employee expenditure)	3770	3277	3170	6218	4472	2511
Capital Expenditure	10	115	268	2445	26	361
Total	24715	24584	25644	33028	25481	22670
Police Officer salaries % total costs	63.4%	64.7%	66.1%	50.1%	61.4%	68.9%
Police Staff salaries % total costs	21.3%	21.5%	20.4%	23.7%	20.9%	18.5%

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

Police Officer salaries dropped for a third consecutive quarter in quarter 2, in line with the number of leavers. Police Staff salaries have also dropped considerably since the previous quarter. This is reflective of the increased costs in the previous quarter incurred for Police Staff by the Voluntary Redundancy / early retirement scheme which ran at the end of the last financial year.

Expenditure per Resident (NI)

Finance	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Expenditure on salaries and operating (£000s)	24705	24469	25376	30583	25455	22309
Population	544980	544980	544980	544980	550,620	550,620
Spend per resident (£)	£45.33	£44.89	£46.56	£56.11	£46.22	£40.51

Expenditure per resident reduced in quarter 2 to £40.51. This is the lowest quarterly figure we have recorded since the indicator was introduced.

Proportion of salary costs accounted for by overtime (NI)

Police Officers	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Payroll Costs (£000's)	15668	15912	16962	16532	15656	15610
Total Overtime Costs (£000's)	428	537	577	1143	390	508
% Overtime Costs	2.7%	3.4%	3.4%	6.9%	2.5%	3.3%

Police Staff	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Payroll Costs (£000's)	5267	5280	5244	7833	5327	4188
Total Overtime Costs (£000's)	36	38	43	50	27	24
% Overtime Costs	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%

Overtime costs increased in quarter 2 for Police Officers and Police Staff to 3.3% and 0.6% respectively.

6. CONTEXT INDICATORS

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

In summary, for quarter 2 2011/12:

- The total number of 999 calls and the number of non-emergency calls increased compared to quarter 1 2011/12 and quarter 2 2010/11.
- The total number of STORM incidents increased compared to quarter 1 2011/12 and decreased compared to quarter 2 2010/11.
- There were 23 less sudden deaths compared to quarter 1 2011/12 and 17 fewer when compared to quarter 2 last year.
- Compared to quarter 1, there were 87 fewer missing persons and incidents.
- There are 4 more Registered Sex Offenders in quarter 2 than there were in quarter 1.
- The number of domestic abuse incidents increased by 10 compared to last quarter.
- There were 14 less drug related deaths in quarter 2 than in quarter 1.

Number of telephone calls and incidents (NI)

Telephone Calls	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Total Number of 999 Calls	13616	13147	14176	12379	13210	13849
Total Number of Non-Emergency Calls	93437	90803	84561	83218	92450	92564

STORM Incidents (Command and Control System)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	21656	21320	19389	18678	20789	20694
Aberdeenshire	12395	12566	11901	10133	11822	11991
Moray	5358	5366	5128	5045	5555	5886
Total	39409	39252	36418	33856	38166	38571

Number of sudden death reports to Procurator Fiscal (NI)

Sudden Deaths	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Sudden Deaths	121	116	139	147	156	133

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

Missing Person Incidents (NI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Aberdeen	427	363	337	305	392	346
Aberdeenshire	164	110	111	115	134	102
Moray	80	86	88	101	109	100
Total	671	559	536	521	635	548

Missing Persons (LI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
High Risk	57	68	55	53	57	68
Medium Risk	120	128	141	101	136	124
Low Risk	453	377	317	320	368	282
Total	630	573	513	474	561	474

Number of Registered Sex Offenders in the community (NI)

Registered Sex Offenders (NI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Registered Sex Offenders in the Community	283	272	278	277	267	271

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

Legal Services (LI)

Offender Management – Legal Services	Q1 10//11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
SOPO	37	39	40	41	40	43
Interim SOPO	3	5	4	5	6	4
RSHO	2	2	2	2	2	2
Interim RSHO	2	2	1	1	2	2

Number of domestic abuse incidents (NI)

Domestic Abuse	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Incidents	780	684	763	777	869	879

Number of drug related deaths (LI)

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

The number of drug related deaths in quarter 2 was 8, more comparable to the figures recorded for the majority of 2011/12. The reasons for the high figures during quarter 4 of last year and quarter 1 of this year are likely to be due to a combination of factors. Of these, the general shortage of heroin has perhaps had the greatest influence, forcing people to change their drug-taking habits, turning to available methadone and benzodiazepines, with or without the added influence of alcohol. The increased prevalence of methadone and benzodiazepines in drug related deaths tends to support this hypothesis, with decline in the number of needles being exchanged across the region also tending to add weight to this, an indication of reduced heroin injecting.

From 20 August 2011 to the end of the quarter, there were no drug-related deaths in Grampian, the longest single period without such a death since pre 2000.

Number of Problem Drug Users (NI)

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

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

Number of individuals brought into custody (NI)

Custodies	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Individuals Brought into Custody	5144	4915	4566	4841	4943	4787

Number of Freedom of Information requests and questions (NI)

Freedom of Information (FOI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Number of requests	159	152	146	215	145	171
Number of questions within requests	518	568	473	771	705	789

Disclosure (LI)

Disclosure (LI)	Q1 10/11	Q2 10/11	Q3 10/11	Q4 10/11	Q1 11/12	Q2 11/12
Data Protection requests received	690	638	505	609	640	635
% completed within 40 calendar days (target: 100%)*	100%	99%	99%	98%	100%	98%
Part V enquiries from Disclosure Scotland	643	759	625	473	396	530
% completed within 14 calendar days (target: 90%)*	7%	3%	45%	87%	94%	97%

7. APPENDIX A

7.1 INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION

7.1.1 Force Priorities

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

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

7.1.2 National Indicators (NI)

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

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

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

Crime Trend Information

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

Quarter on Quarter Comparison

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

7.1.3 Local Indicators (LI)

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

7.1.4 Single Outcome Agreement (SOAs)

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

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7.1.5 Baselines and "Traffic Lights"

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Force recognises that we require to build on every opportunity to detect crimes as we move forward in what will be a demanding period as transition to a National Police Service takes effect. In the interim, the Force will retain the (traffic light) system by which we judge performance and against which we are judged. The system has developed against several years of very positive outcomes and sets a high standard for future performance. The fact that a box is red does not always point to poor performance but reflects the challenge that we currently face.

7.2 ACRONYMS

ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
ACPOS	Association of Chief Police Officers Scotland
ACT	All Communities Together
ASB	Antisocial Behaviour
ASBFPN	Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice
ASBO	Antisocial Behaviour Order
ASP	Adult Support and Protection
BTP	British Transport Police
COPFS	Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service
CT	Counter Terrorism
CTSA	Counter Terrorism Security Advisor
FAW	Formal Adult Warning Scheme
FCR	Force Control Room
FEB	Force Executive Board
FOI	Freedom Of Information
FSC	Force Service Centre
FSDU	Force Service Delivery Unit
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FTTCG	Force Tactical Tasking Coordinating Group
GED	General Enquiries Department
GIRFEC	Getting it Right for Every Child
GJPB	Grampian Joint Police Board
GROS	General Register Office for Scotland
HMICS	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
LI	Local Indicator
LPT	Local Policing Team
NESCAMP	North East Safety Camera Partnership
NHS	National Health Service
NI	National Indicator
NIRT	Northern Ireland Related Terrorism
OCG	Organised Crime Group
PDR	Performance and Development Review
PF	Procurator Fiscal
POCA	Proceeds of Crime Act
PPR	Public Performance Reporting
PPU	Public Protection Unit
QOS	Quality of Service
RJ	Restorative Justice
RJW	Restorative Justice Warning
RSHO	Risk of Sexual Harm Order
RSO	Registered Sex Offender
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
SIA	Security Industry Authority
SLWG	Short Life Working Group
SOA	Single Outcome Agreement
SOC&D	Serious Organised Crime & Drugs
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOPO	Sexual Offences Prevention Order
SPI	Statutory Performance Indicator
SPPF	Scottish Policing Performance Framework
SPSA	Scottish Police Services Authority
SPR	Standard Police Report
TTCG	Tactical Tasking and Coordinating Group
UK	United Kingdom
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 2010 Population Estimates Scotland'. Data for the Grampian Police area can be found at:

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

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

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

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

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

This report will be published at:

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

Further information on the SPPF can be found at:

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

The 2010/11 ACPOS Annual Performance Report 2010/11 can be accessed at:

<http://www.acpos.police.uk/SPPF/Index.html>

