



POLICE
SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe

Public Protection Committee

North East Division
Aberdeen City

April 2017 – March 2018



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Introduction

I present the Public Protection Committee Report on behalf of Police Scotland, North East Division. This report provides a detailed account of Police Performance in Aberdeen City in support of agreed priorities, both local and national, for April 2017 - March 2018.

It is pleasing to yet again report significant decreases in crime and continued improvement in detection rates overall.

The further reduction in Violent Crime and continued strong detection rates gives me some assurance that we continue in a positive direction and this is further enhanced by the sizeable reductions in Acquisitive Crime and associated Vehicle Thefts which have provided considerable challenge in previous years.

It is pleasing to note again that our roads are safer and we see a further reduction in the number of persons killed or seriously injured on City roads. The targeting of criminals using our roads has been equally positive, as reflected within the report.

We have also significantly increased our proactivity to target Serious Organised Criminals and will continue to do so with the support of partners and indeed most importantly the Public.

Much of the content of the report reflects on the collaborative methods which we are now deploying across the City. Through the returns, we continue to see the real benefits for our Communities in working within both the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans, valuing our part within the Community Planning Partnership.

Although a positive report, we will never become complacent and always strive to improve as we face new challenges. That said, I would like to acknowledge the work of Chief Inspectors Martin Mackay and Kevin Wallace and their teams in the City, while recognising the support from our internal and external partners and indeed our Communities who collectively have been responsible for the positive results reported herein.

Regards

Campbell Thomson
Chief Superintendent
North East Division
Police Scotland



Staffing

	Authorised Establishment	March 2018	Difference
Police Officers ¹	1115 FTE	1104.77 FTE	-10.23 FTE
	March 2017	March 2018	Difference
Police Staff ¹	123.72 FTE	118.15 FTE	-5.57 FTE

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

The North East has seen a fluctuation in Authorised officer establishment over the year with a series of recruitments addressing previous short falls and the ongoing impact of those leaving the organisation through retirement. We remain in a positive position when compared to previous years and are at this reporting point, slightly below our authorised establishment.

We currently have **109** Probationary Constables within Aberdeen City.

The Police Scotland recruitment model is now operating quarterly recruitment processes and this continues to see Officers committed to the North East to support any reduction, with **13** Officers arriving in the North East (**8** within Aberdeen City) in June 2018 to address the above detailed shortfall.

Additionally in June 2018 another **29** Officers will start their policing career at the Scottish Police College, with anticipated arrival on our streets of the North East in September 2018.



Complaints About the Police

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 2017
Overall Satisfaction of How Police Dealt With Your incident ²	N/A	82.4%	85.2%		-2.8%
Complaints Received About The Police	N/A	270	283	-13.0	-4.6%
Number of Complaints Per 10,000 Police Incidents	N/A	34.3	34.6	-0.3	-0.1%
On Duty Allegations Raised	N/A	346	351	-5.0	-1.4%
Off Duty Allegations Raised	N/A	6	2	+4.0	+200.0%
Quality of Service Allegations	N/A	65	129	-64.0	-49.6%
Total Allegations	N/A	417	482	-65.0	-13.9%

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

On the whole the public satisfaction levels across the North East remain high and is an area which is closely monitored and managed. The weekly and monthly survey of our customers allows us to capture learning, identify areas for improvement and share this across the organisation to further enhance our performance and meet the expectations of the Public.

We have seen a slight reduction in the overall satisfaction in respect of how we dealt with incidents, which have dropped by **2.8%** and this continues to be the focus of our attention, as above, seeking to minimise such incidences.

We have seen a small reduction in the total number of complaints when compared to last year, a fall of 13 to 270, though these in context amount to 34.3 complaints per 10,000 incidents dealt with, or present from 0.3% of all incidents.

Our dedicated Service Delivery team ensure that every Complaint or Allegation is fully investigated, making use of the support and assistance of the National Professional Standards Department where appropriate.



Antisocial Behaviour, Violence and Disorder

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 5 Year Av.
Group 1 Crimes - Recorded ³		377	398		
Group 1 Crimes - Detection Rate		87.3%	79.9%		
Serious Assault - Recorded ⁴		193	224		
Serious Assault - Detection Rate		93.8%	86.2%		
Common Assault - Recorded	3,523.4	2,973	3,182	-550.4	-15.6%
Common Assault - Detection Rate	71.2%	67.1%	71.7%		-4.1%
Robbery - Recorded	103.6	108	115	+4.4	+4.2%
Robbery - Detection Rate	68.7%	83.3%	73.0%		+14.6%
Vandalism - Recorded	2,437.6	1,995	2,081	-442.6	-18.2%
Vandalism - Detection Rate	27.5%	22.5%	25.8%		-5.0%
Fire Raising - Recorded	156.4	101	114	-55.4	-35.4%
Public Reports of Street Drinking	186.4	72	87	-114.4	-61.4%
Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct	466.6	167	228	-299.6	-64.2%
Racially Aggravated Harassment / Conduct	135.4	89	93	-46.6	-34.3%
Racially Aggravated Harassment / Conduct - Detection Rate	88.8%	93.3%	84.9%		+4.5%
Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 2017
Hate Crime - Recorded	N/A	259	230	+29.0	+12.6%
Hate Crime - Detection Rate	N/A	71.0%	59.6%		+11.4%

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

⁴ April 2016 - implementation of broader definition of what constitutes a Serious Assault.

Violence

Group 1 Crime is a term used to encapsulate all forms of serious non-sexual Violent Crime and includes an entire spectrum of crimes and offences including Murder and Attempts, Threats, Serious Assault and Robbery. The total number of these crimes and offences has dropped from **398** in 2016/17 to **377** in 2017/18. A downward trend in overall Violence has continued during this reporting period, whilst our



detection rate has increased by **7.6%** with an increased use of forensic and CCTV capture providing us with investigative opportunities. These crimes are always investigated by experienced investigators within CID and the Divisional Alcohol and Violence Reduction Unit and a number of positive changes to our structure and supervisory cover has ensured that these crimes are prioritised resulting in quicker detections, more effective and timeous investigation and preventing further offending.

When other areas of Violence are considered, it is clear that this downward trend continues with **31** fewer victims of Serious Assault during 2017/18 and a further increase in detection rates to **93.8%**. It is not possible to give a wider perception of trend, given previously reported changes to the definition of Serious Assault do not allow an effective 5 Year evaluation, however the decrease is significant and allows us for the first time to establish and build upon a new baseline. As reported in previous reports there is very often a fine line between Assault and Serious Assault, regularly falling to the form of medical treatment provided and the opinion of a clinician.

When Assaults are assessed, this downward trend continues with over **550** less victims this year, albeit the detection rate has dropped slightly. This drop appears to be attributable to a drop in 'street' offences where again witnesses and CCTV provide significant evidential opportunities and the remaining offences are generally occurring in a 'domestic' setting where the enquiry is potentially more challenging.

Whilst there is still a strong demand placed on Police resources over weekends in terms of overall vulnerability, there is a noticeable drop in offences at or near licensed premises. The positive work with the licensed trade through the City Centre Partnership and the awarding of the Purple Flag for the 5th successive year are indicators of strong partnership arrangements and cohesive working arrangements which are effectively tackling Violence across the City.

Robbery has seen a slight drop between 2017/18 and the previous year albeit the figures are still slightly higher than the 5 Year Average. An assessment of this crime type reveals that very often these are crimes which occur between people who are known to each other, who are known to us in a criminal context and relate to disputes over property, illicit commodity or debt. These investigations are robustly managed by the CID, with senior management oversight and North East Division exploit every investigative opportunity to disrupt whatever criminal activity is the cause of this crime and ultimately detect the offence. The detection rate for Robberies is extremely strong at **83.3%** with only a small number of these crimes remaining undetected.

Antisocial Behaviour

Antisocial Behaviour continues to show a significant downward trend with decreases across all areas including Vandalism **18.2%**, Fire-Raising **35.4%** and Street Drinking **61.4%**. The work undertaken by the Community Safety Hub and their partners to challenge, disrupt and identify Antisocial Behaviour at an early stage has been invaluable in allowing us to target partnership activity and Police resources more effectively. The gradual increase in new purpose built school buildings with the integrated CCTV and crime prevention measures has undoubtedly contributed to the decrease in Vandalism to these premises which were frequently the target of this form of crime.

A number of proactive operations have taken place during the course of 2017/18 in order to target Antisocial Behaviour with Street Sport activity in a number of areas designed to provide meaningful diversionary work across some of our Antisocial Behaviour hotspots. The analytical work of the Community Safety Hub has allowed more effective information sharing between the Council and their partners and Antisocial Behaviour interventions have been successful in challenging and curtailing



Antisocial Behaviour across communities such as Torry (Operation Smallwood) and Northfield (Oldtown Place Engagement Project).

Hate Crime

Hate Crime includes any crime where the motive is assessed by any individual as being motivated by prejudice. This crime type has been subject to a procedural review and shows an increase of **12%** during the reporting period however the majority of which relate to disturbances where ill-informed and offensive comments have been made towards door staff or professionals as well as Police Officers and other Public Sector workers resulting in the recording of a Hate Crime. Very often these form part of wider disturbances or other criminal activity. Crimes motivated by religious prejudice are very rare and despite the UK being subject to an increase in terrorist attacks during this period, there was no increase in this form of crime.

Acquisitive Crime

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 5 Year Av.
Crimes of Dishonesty - Recorded	7,985.2	6,013	7,378	-1,972.2	-24.7%
Crimes of Dishonesty - Detection Rate	38.8%	46.0%	42.2%		+7.2%
Housebreakings - Recorded	1,025.4	728	1,055	-297.4	-29.0%
Motor Vehicle Crime - Recorded ⁵	1,266.6	684	979	-582.6	-46.0%
Motor Vehicle Crime - Detection Rate	21.4%	29.7%	24.8%		+8.3%
Theft of Motor Vehicle - Recorded	400.6	251	335	-149.6	-37.3%
Common Theft - Recorded	2,159.4	1,487	1,735	-672.4	-31.1%
Common Theft - Detection Rate	25.2%	31.9%	27.2%		+6.7%
Theft by Shoplifting - Recorded	1,971.2	1,990	2,209	+18.8	+1.0%
Theft by Shoplifting - Detection Rate	74.9%	73.0%	72.9%		-1.9%

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

Acquisitive Crime covers all crime where property is stolen and includes all forms of Housebreaking (including sheds, garages and commercial premises), Theft, Shoplifting and Theft of and from Motor Vehicles. This crime type has shown a significant drop during the last year with a drop of **24.7%** against the 5 Year Average. As with Violence, whilst the number of crimes has dropped it is reassuring to note that our detection rates have increased with a strong focus locally on preventing crime in the first instance and where it is has occurred making every effort to detect it.

The number of Housebreakings reported during 2017/18 has dropped from a 5 Year Average of **1025** to **728**, a drop of **29%** with an overall increase in our detection rate to **26%**. It is particularly heartening to note that the detection rate for Domestic Housebreaking has increased significantly through effective targeting, intelligence gathering and investigative work to **40.5%**. Detection rates of this level are unprecedented and are paying dividends as we continue to target those who commit Acquisitive Crime and work with our partners towards this local priority.

Theft by housebreaking (including attempts) - Detection Rates	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	% Change 2018 v 5 Year Av.
Overall	20.9%	26.1%	24.5%	+5.2%
Dwelling House	23.2%	40.5%	23.4%	+17.3%
Non-Dwelling (e.g. Sheds)	15.8%	15.2%	25.3%	-0.6%
Other Premises (e.g. Commercial)	28.2%	34.1%	24.6%	+5.9%

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



During 2017/18, **251** motor vehicles including motorcycles were stolen across Aberdeen City down **37.5%** from last year and **159** vehicles less than the 5 Year Average. The vast majority of cars are subsequently recovered by Police and are generally opportunistic crimes linked to insecure vehicles or houses however thefts of motorcycles tend to be more targeted and stolen for longer term Antisocial Behaviour or further criminality. The multi-agency Operation Trinity has previously targeted this behaviour and was run again during the summer of 2017 targeting Antisocial Behaviour and recovering stolen motorcycles. The success of the Antisocial Behaviour element of Operation Trinity has for 2018 seen it rebranded Operation Armour and now also targets the theft and reset of motorcycles.

Theft by Shoplifting has dropped across the City with an **18.8%** decrease in recorded crime of this type with a total of **1,990** incidents recorded across the City and **73%** of these crimes being detected. Previously we have reported that there is nothing to indicate an Organised Crime element or influence to the crime type however during this period there have been indications of organised Shoplifting teams from other areas of the United Kingdom targeting retailers in Aberdeen City. This is likely to be displacement activity from other areas and we will continue to adopt a robust approach together with national campaigns to make Aberdeen a hostile environment for this type of crime.

We have recently introduced a new problem solving team where four Officers based on bicycles are now located within the City Centre Community Policing Team. They have responsibility for developing existing relationships with retailers and shopping centres and this approach is already paying dividends in terms of targeting repeat offenders, specific areas and reducing demand for stolen property through licensed premises checks.



Road Safety and Road Crime

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 2017
People Killed/Seriously Injured	N/A	37	53	16.0	-30.2%
Children Killed/Seriously Injured	N/A	2	8	6.0	-75.0%
People Killed	N/A	2	2	0.0	0.0%
Children Killed ⁶	N/A	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Advice/Education Given to Motorists ⁷	N/A	20,483	24,509	-4,026.0	-16.4%
Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 5 Year Av.
Mobile Phone Offences	698.7	184	378	-514.7	-73.7%
Speeding Offences	1,598.8	1,262	1,273	-336.8	-21.1%
Drink/ Drug Driving Offences	313.0	268	280	-45.0	-14.4%
Dangerous Driving	82.6	89	74	+6.4	+7.7%
Disqualified Driving	90.8	119	104	+28.2	+31.1%
Detected Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles	8,548.6	5,850	6,829	-2,698.6	-31.6%
Parking Fixed Penalties Issued ⁹	2,362.8	1,250	832	-1,112.8	-47.1%

⁶ Child is under 16 years of age.

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

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

⁹ North East Division (Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray).

Road Safety is regarded as a priority for a wide range of partners across the North East, which is also reflected in public opinion, and indeed our North East Division Your View Counts Quarter 4 public survey, which placed Road Safety as the Public's number one concern in the North East. This area sees a considerable amount of collaborative working, which is evidenced through the Grampian wide North East Scotland Road Casualty Reduction Strategy and Representative Group. The work of this widely representative group is seeing positive returns, with the number of people killed or seriously injured within the City reducing by **30.2%**, from **53** last year to **37**, while the figure for children has dropped by **75%** to **2**.

As we know however the tragic consequences and impact of even one fatality is one too many and we must continue to work in partnership to reduce this even further.

Divisionally, the work stream is reflected through Operation CEDAR (Challenge, Educate, Detect and Reduce), the strategic approach which addresses not only the Road Safety, but the Road Crime aspect.



The latter focusing on criminals and their access to the road network of the North East. Restricting their access and denying an ability to use vehicles to further their illegal activities, positively impacts on the safety and security of our communities, the reduction in Vehicle Crime reflected in the Acquisitive Crime section.

Operationally our local community Officers are supported by a range of specialist staff, including Divisional Road Policing Officers with specific responsibility for Aberdeen City and a trunk Road Policing team, who further target this area, focusing on the arterial trunk roads which run through the City. These Road Policing Officers are able to evidence their contact with members of the Public where advice or education has been delivered (across the North East), which over this year has involved **20,483** drivers. While this is a reduction of **16.4%** on the previous year, this is a sizable section of the motoring public of the North East, who invariably enjoy a positive experience, with preventative advice and learning; the full value of which perhaps cannot be fully measured.

The deployment of Divisional and Specialist staff over the year has very much been driven by our analytical products and the input from our communities. Statistical analysis indicates our most common collision routes, which are the focus of Road Policing patrols and a randomised scheduled enforcement model which ensures our presence cannot be predicted or anticipated, encouraging drivers to take a considerate approach at all times. This work also sees targeted Operations and national focus at periods of increased risk, with work this year including festive / summer drink driving, winter roads, commercial goods and passenger vehicles and vulnerable road users.

Community input has allowed us to focus on local issues and this year project work with schools, and community groups, including a Locality Partnership Charter in Tillydrone have sought to achieve long term improvements and learning through working directly with communities, pupils, parents and local drivers challenging attitudes and changing practices. Further speed checks and road checks have been used to good effect to raise awareness and tackle road safety issues and the criminal use of our roads, with targeted presence where required. Operations have been used to ensure the safety of the City Taxis, address commuter behaviours and address Health and Safety concerns, including the commercial use of the Torry harbour areas, which have all seen benefits.

The deployment of staff to focus on the antisocial use of motorcycles across the City has again this year seen benefit. In its tenth year, the Operation Trinity (Operation Armour) model which focuses on Disruption, Detection and Diversion, has constantly evolved to meet the evolving challenges, this past year linking with Aberdeen City Council around the AMPED (Aberdeen Motorcycle Project for Educational Development) Project, achieving local diversion of young people. Over the summer of 2017, their focused activity again reduced the number of calls relating to Antisocial Behaviour use of motorbikes within the City by **66%**.

Depriving criminals of access to our roads and preventing them driving illegally has been promoted over the year, which is reflected in the acquisitive section of the report. We have also seen a determined effort across Divisional and specialist resources, with known offenders and those involved in Acquisitive Crime and the transportation and distribution of drugs, being taken into custody with drugs and property recovered. The targeting of these groups and indeed the work of Operation Trinity/Armour, goes some way to explaining the rise in the reported incidences of Disqualified Drivers and Dangerous Driving on our roads, both annually and on the 5 Year Averages (**31.1%** and **7.7%** respectively), while more widely the levels of offending is reducing. Through the appropriate use of specialist resources we will continue to target these groups of road users.



Protecting People at Risk of Harm

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 5 Year Av
Group 2 Crimes - Recorded ¹⁰	546.4	623	700	+76.6	+14.0%
Group 2 Crimes - Detection Rate	66.0%	59.4%	65.1%		-6.6%
Rape - Recorded	80.8	77	84	-3.8	-4.7%
Rape - Detection Rate	63.4%	46.8%	64.3%		-16.6%
Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 2017
Domestic Abuse Incidents Reported	N/A	2,757	2,513	+244.0	+9.7%
Domestic Abuse Crimes - Detection Rate	N/A	67.2%	71.4%		-4.2%

¹⁰ Group 2 Crimes of Indecency include Rape, Assault with intent to Rape, Indecent Assault, Sexual Assault, Prostitution related crime and others with an indecent element.

This year the number of Group 2 Crimes (those with a sexual element) recorded has dropped by **76.6** over the previous year, which can be considered as a positive. Work in this area would be reflective of the long running period of confidence building within the Public which has seen an increased willingness in the reporting of such crimes over recent years; though the most recent reduction breaks that pattern.

A similar pattern has been seen through the reporting and recording of Rape, where close partnership working and working with vulnerable groups has seen an increased willingness to engage and report offences. Officers from the Public Protection Unit have been engaging with victims at Rape Crisis, who may have been reluctant to report crimes. These Officers provide re-assurance to victims that they will be listened to and crimes will be thoroughly investigated. This year recorded incidents of Rape have, like Group 2 Crimes, seen a reduction from **84** to **77**.

Annual and indeed monthly crime reporting figures in relation to Group 2 Crime can be irregular and therefore challenging to predict, which is seen in the Group 2 Detection Rate which has seen a small reduction of **5.7%** and the Rape detection figures which can be impacted by the period of review and extended enquiry timescales. The reporting of these offences are often outwith the generally accepted 'forensic window' (non-recent). This trend presents investigative challenges given a significant line of potential evidence is absent. That being the case, every investigation is carefully considered within the Public Protection Unit with all Rape investigations being led by an experienced Senior Investigating Officer and tightly managed to ensure all other potential lines of enquiry are exhausted with a view to securing a positive conclusion.

In respect of prevention initiatives, the 'Ask For Angela' campaign has been running successfully in Aberdeen and is likely to roll out across the North East. This campaign promotes the premise that if an individual goes to the bar and asks for 'Angela' the bar staff will know they need some help getting out of their situation and will call them a taxi or assist them discreetly – with a minimum of fuss.



This has provided training for staff in licenced premises to support any member of the Public using their premises, who feels uncomfortable with the actions of any persons towards them. It is anticipated that this will prevent any Sexual Crime being instigated once the person leaves the licenced premises. North East Division is also working in partnership with the 'Stop It Now' charity to raise public awareness and encourage potential offenders to engage with the charity for help.

Domestic offending continues to be a priority for both Operational and specialist staff, where the long term building of confidence in vulnerable victims is still an important part of dealing with not only an obvious domestic incident, but the more obscure and potentially indirectly associated incidents. This does increase the numbers of reported Domestic Incidents as does our preventative use of proactive offender checks and victim support visits, allowing us to intervene at an earlier point, with victims at the heart of our considerations.

The importance of this issue has seen it introduced through the Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside Locality Partnership, through an Improvement charter which the Local Community Policing Inspector has led on. This has seen the creation of a subgroup and partnership approach to tackle the issue on a number of fronts, specific to the regeneration area. The remaining two Locality Partnerships are also showing an interest in taking this work into their own communities, essentially tackling some previously hard to reach communities.

Work is ongoing with partners to create practitioner guidance for Domestic Abuse and Child Protection in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire, to ensure risks to children exposed to domestic violence are recognised and managed appropriately. This is being led by the Child Protection Committees with input from partners who attend the Aberdeen Violence Against Women Partnership.

We continue to invest in our own staff to enhance our service within this area, with the delivery of training following the Scottish Government passing the Domestic Abuse Bill on 1 February 2018 which introduces psychological abuse, such as coercive and controlling behaviour, as a criminal act. Expected to be enacted in June, this will again enhance the support and protection which can be afforded to victims of Domestic Abuse.

North East Division are working in partnership with the Barnardo's charity where a Child Sexual Exploitation Advisor is embedded with Police to identify any child or young person at risk of, or has been the victim of, sexual abuse/exploitation. The Child Sexual Exploitation Advisor is also providing inputs to schools and Children's Homes about the dangers of sexual abuse/exploitation and delivers prevention advice. This is in addition to the ongoing work of School Liaison and School Based Officers in providing inputs to Primary and Secondary School children on the dangers of online activity.



Serious Organised Crime

Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	Difference	% Change 2018 v 5 Year Av
Proceeds of Crime Act Seizures ¹¹	£146,782.24	£398,245.03	£291,365.84	+£251,462.79	+171.3%
Drug Possession Offences	1,433.8	1,629	1,488	+195.2	+13.6%
Drug Supply Offences	230.0	240	179	+10.0	+4.3%
Drug Deaths ¹²	34.4	66	53	+31.6	+91.7%

¹¹ A Division (Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray) reported seizures (reported figures only, this may mean that the money might finally be returned to the defender, forfeit at court or seized and remitted to Crown office Procurator Fiscal Service).

¹² Figure provided by NHS Grampian and relates to Aberdeen City only.

Organised Crime Groups impact on our communities in a number of ways and we are committed to proactively targeting those who cause harm to these communities and prey on the vulnerable. The increases recorded in Drug Possession (**13.6%**) and Supply (**4.3%**) offences demonstrates the attention which is being given to this area, which remains a priority across all staff teams. The significant increase in the Proceeds of Crime Act seizure to over **£398,000** this year, which is **171.3%** higher than the 5 Year Average, reaffirms this position.

The successful targeting of groups involve not only the recovery of their proceeds, but the removal of harmful substances from our communities. To this end, the collation of information and intelligence is key and this is very much fed by the communities within which the harm is being caused. Creating the confidence to report suspicious activity to us is grounded on the belief and understanding that we will take action to deal with their concerns. Over the reporting period, we have executed **155** drug search warrants across the City, much of which have been raised from community intelligence.

The use of Heroin, Crack Cocaine, Cocaine and Cannabis remain the most prevalent drugs of choice within the City, which is reflected in the sizable seizures of these.

These drugs however are often combined with other prescribed or illegal drugs and alcohol, which in combination can lead to fatal consequences. This is reflected in the increase in Drugs Deaths across the City, which have risen to **66** deaths this year. There are no patterns at this stage, albeit they appear lifestyle related with many of the deaths relating to individuals who have been abusing Controlled Drugs for a number of years. Mixed-drug intoxication is the predominant cause of death.

The influence of Organised Crime Groups are reflected not simply through the supply of drugs within the communities, but through linked criminality. One such example relates to the Attempted Theft of an ATM from within the City and the Theft of a Vehicle by criminals from an English based Organised Crime Group.

The geographic location of Aberdeen within the North East and its key location within the heart of the local and national transport infrastructure has led to well-rehearsed operational activities in the area of the joint bus and rail station, the Airport and the arterial trunk roads approaching and passing through the City. This multi-divisional activity frequently deploys on an intelligence led response, successfully removing Controlled Drugs and money from their networks and disrupting their criminal activities, bringing respite to our communities.



The North East has a strong partner focused Serious Organised Crime Governance Group who meet on a regular basis, with National Agency representation along with City based Public, Private, and Local Authority representation. Over the year this has generated close working arrangements and agreements seeing Officers deploying with Trading Standards, Health & Safety Executive, Home Office Immigration Enforcement amongst others to carry out visits to workplaces and other locations across the City. This activity has seen products seized, properties being closed down, individuals checked out and on occasions persons identified regarding criminal, residency and deportation based enquiries.



Counter Terrorism and Domestic Extremism

During the reporting period the United Kingdom experienced two significant terrorist acts which resulted in the increase in the overall threat assessment from Severe (an attack is highly likely) to Critical (an attack is expected imminently) for a total of 8 days. This was unprecedented in recent times and resulted in additional resources being deployed to key sites and increased vigilance across law enforcement and partners. Preventative messaging, reassurance patrols and education have become day business around contact with crowded places, faith groups and iconic locations and are embedded into our local policing structures through Local CONTEST Liaison Officers (LCLO's) and Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSAs) and the benefits of establishing and developing these relationships were effective whilst dealing with our local response to these national issues.

Aberdeen City continues to be a lead partner within the North East Division Pan-Grampian Multi-Agency CONTEST Group. This group drives the local CONTEST Action Plans which are supported by the existing Pan-Grampian partnership structures including Education, Emergency Services, Resilience and Third Sector Partners.

Working with colleagues in Borders Policing Command, LCLO's engage and support key personnel at the Harbour and Airport in the City to ensure they remain fully briefed on the Counter Terrorism picture, risks and prevention measures required at individual sites. A new group focusing upon the City Centre travel hub has been established to coordinate response and preventative measures at the rail and bus hub and the integrated shopping and entertainment venue at Union Square.

Exercise Border Reiver took place in Scotland during October 2017 which tested the Police response to a Counter Terrorist Incident. This was a three day event which challenged Police on dealing with a complex scenario and confirmed their ability to deal with such matters. A more locally directed table top exercise took place recently focusing upon the multi-agency response to a terrorists attack and was well received across partners and the business community.



Miscellaneous

Stop and Search

Indicator	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018 (positive)
Consensual	1	0
Legislative	1,960	658
Number of Consensual Stop and Searches Refused	1	N/A



Response Times

A Division Comparison - Response Times

Note 1 - Data extracted and provided by APU from STORM Unity on for A Division showing data from 00:00:00 on the first of each month until 23:59:59 on the last day of each month. Figures include all resourced incidents (except diary calls) including those which have been generated by police, e.g. pre-planned events such as firearms operations or spontaneous deployment to deal with ongoing crime.

Note 2 - Data extracted and provided by APU from STORM Unity on for A Division showing data from 00:00:00 on the first of each month until 23:59:59 on the last day of each month. Figures are based on resourced incidents where a call is received from the Public, incident raised and transferred to ACR, then a resource dispatched which subsequently arrives at scene. Linked incidents and diary calls are excluded. Any incidents not dispatched within the grade of service timescales that are left open/scheduled for a future date will be included in the average calculation.

Protect communities by monitoring the average length of time taken to attend at the scene of Emergency (Grade 1) classified incidents

Grade 1 Incidents	A Division												
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Numbers based on all resourced incidents ¹ :													
Monthly Number of Grade 1 Incidents	388	406	359	464	421	369	369	324	369	280	295	301	314
Monthly number of Calls achieving Grade of Service	339	363	324	426	389	352	348	302	351	260	278	284	292
% of Calls achieving Grade of Service	87.4%	89.4%	90.3%	91.8%	94.2%	95.4%	94.3%	93.2%	95.1%	92.9%	94.2%	94.4%	93.0%



Grade 1 Incidents	A Division												
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Numbers based on responding to public²:													
Monthly Number of Grade 1 Incidents	382	399	344	455	410	355	355	317	366	272	288	295	309
Monthly Number of Calls achieving Grade of Service	336	356	309	417	379	340	336	295	349	253	271	279	287
% of Calls achieving Grade of Service	88.0%	89.2%	89.8%	91.6%	92.4%	95.8%	94.6%	93.1%	95.4%	93.0%	94.1%	94.6%	92.9%
Public response stage breakdown²:													
Incident Handling - Service Centre (monthly avg. time)	00:03:18	00:00:32	00:00:40	00:00:28	00:00:30	00:00:30	00:00:30	0:00:30	0:00:29	0:00:31	0:00:30	0:00:27	0:00:30
Incident Dispatch - Area Control Room (monthly avg. time)		00:02:28	00:02:00	00:02:03	00:01:48	00:02:06	00:02:42	0:01:53	0:01:46	0:02:19	0:01:54	0:01:56	0:01:58
Resource Deployment - Local Division (monthly avg. time)	00:13:48	00:13:48	00:13:52	00:12:44	00:12:24	00:16:38	00:13:14	0:12:33	0:13:04	0:12:36	0:12:55	0:11:40	0:12:10
Overall Response Time (monthly avg. time)	00:17:07	00:17:13	00:17:02	00:15:43	00:15:11	00:19:34	00:16:41	0:15:18	0:15:37	0:15:43	0:15:41	0:14:21	0:14:59



Incident handling and incident dispatch times must be below 5 minutes to achieve Grade of Service for Grade 1 incidents. Table shows the percentage of calls which achieve this grade of service.

Please note for North Divisions the incident handling and dispatch times are combined due to system limitations.

Protect communities by monitoring the average length of time taken to attend at the scene of Grade 2 classified incidents													
Grade 2 Incidents	A Division												
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Numbers based on all resourced incidents¹:													
Monthly Number of Grade 2 Incidents	3,660	3,623	3,378	3,680	3,615	3,279	3,346	3,072	3,488	3,070	2,884	3,045	3,143
Monthly number of Calls achieving Grade of Service	2,901	3,178	2,925	3,214	3,211	2,926	2,979	2,726	3,109	2,765	2,604	2,744	2,818
% of Calls achieving Grade of Service	79.3%	87.7%	86.6%	87.3%	88.8%	89.2%	89.0%	88.7%	89.1%	90.1%	90.3%	90.1%	89.7%
Numbers based on responding to public²:													
Monthly Number of Grade 2 Incidents	3,360	3,471	3,225	3,536	3,502	3,141	3,227	2,963	3,328	2,974	2,785	2,942	3,052
Monthly Number of Calls achieving Grade of Service	2,882	3,045	3,797	3,095	3,114	2,809	2,870	2,634	2,971	2,677	2,523	2,658	2,938
% of Calls achieving Grade of Service	85.8%	87.7%	86.7%	87.5%	88.9%	89.4%	88.9%	88.9%	89.3%	90.0%	90.6%	90.3%	89.7%



Grade 2 Incidents	A Division												
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Public response stage breakdown²:													
Incident Handling - Service Centre (monthly avg. time)	00:12:43	00:00:49	00:00:50	00:00:44	00:00:46	00:00:44	00:00:46	0:00:45	0:00:43	0:00:44	0:00:42	0:00:44	0:00:41
Incident Dispatch - Area Control Room (monthly avg. time)		00:09:22	00:11:00	00:11:03	00:09:47	00:10:00	00:09:27	0:10:45	0:07:57	0:09:46	0:07:25	0:09:23	0:08:59
Resource Deployment - Local Division (monthly avg. time)	00:25:55	00:25:47	00:26:03	00:23:39	00:23:26	00:22:49	00:22:53	0:23:11	0:25:15	0:21:47	0:22:39	0:22:35	0:23:57
Overall Response Time (monthly avg. time)	00:38:39	00:36:58	00:38:20	00:35:52	00:34:40	00:34:00	00:33:33	0:35:25	0:34:29	0:32:51	0:31:26	0:33:04	0:34:22

Incident handling and incident dispatch times must be below 15 minutes to achieve Grade of Service for Grade 2 incidents. Table shows the percentage of calls which achieve this grade of service.

Please note for North Divisions the incident handling and dispatch times are combined due to system limitations.



Protect communities by monitoring the average length of time taken to attend at the scene of Grade 3 classified incidents													
Grade 3 Incidents	A Division												
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Numbers based on all resourced incidents¹:													
Monthly Number of Grade 3 Incidents	5,199	4,063	3,702	3,869	3,963	3,829	3,850	3,334	3,480	3,204	3,116	3,366	3,713
Monthly number of Calls achieving Grade of Service	2,479	2,762	2,416	2,577	2,677	2,569	2,657	2,337	2,476	2,284	2,187	2,352	2,572
% of Calls achieving Grade of Service	47.7%	68.0%	65.3%	66.6%	67.5%	67.1%	69.0%	70.1%	71.1%	71.3%	70.2%	69.9%	69.3%
Numbers based on responding to public²:													
Monthly Number of Grade 3 Incidents	3,783	3,547	3,227	3,365	3,466	3,344	3,387	2,889	2,975	2,786	2,694	2,925	3,217
Monthly Number of Calls achieving Grade of Service	2,453	2,368	2,038	2,192	2,291	2,188	2,282	1,964	2,036	1,916	1,841	1,983	2,149
% of Calls achieving Grade of Service	64.8%	66.8%	63.2%	65.1%	66.1%	65.4%	67.4%	68.0%	68.4%	68.8%	68.3%	67.8%	66.8%



Grade 3 Incidents	A Division												
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Public response stage breakdown²:													
Incident Handling - Service Centre (monthly avg. time)	03:06:26	00:01:28	00:02:41	00:00:59	00:00:57	00:00:59	00:00:59	0:01:13	0:00:57	0:02:31	0:00:55	0:00:55	0:01:29
Incident Dispatch - Area Control Room (monthly avg. time)		02:23:36	02:41:33	02:26:35	02:29:42	02:35:10	02:27:56	2:27:36	2:27:32	2:11:20	2:20:48	2:46:21	2:07:59
Resource Deployment - Local Division (monthly avg. time)	01:05:56	00:57:54	00:54:16	00:47:52	00:59:52	01:00:56	00:57:52	0:52:21	0:57:20	0:45:46	1:00:04	0:55:08	0:54:08
Overall Response Time (monthly avg. time)	04:12:22	03:14:58	03:30:41	03:05:58	03:23:37	03:29:25	03:21:46	3:16:02	3:17:57	2:54:28	3:19:49	3:32:17	3:01:14

Incident handling and incident dispatch times must be below 40 minutes to achieve Grade of Service for Grade 3 incidents. Table shows the percentage of calls which achieve this grade of service.

Please note for North Divisions the incident handling and dispatch times are combined due to system limitations.



Breakdown of Grades 4-5													
Grade 4-5 Incidents	A Division												
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Numbers based on all resourced incidents ¹ :													
Monthly Number of Grade 4 Calls	353	302	290	264	311	296	331	223	284	242	257	264	328
Monthly Number of Grade 5 Calls	247	241	218	251	208	210	172	160	175	144	123	188	175
Total Number of Calls Overall	9,847	8,635	7,947	8,528	8,518	7,983	8,068	7,113	7,796	6,940	6,675	7,164	7,673



Crime Recording

Scottish Crime Recording Standard Quarter 3 & 4 Audit 2016/17 <i>(not available at Local Authority level but detailed at Divisional and Force level for information purposes)</i>						
Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime Audit 2016/17 - Quarters 3/4 (October to March)	Test 1 - Incidents			Test 2 - Recorded Crime		
	Incidents Audited	No. of Errors	SCRS Compliance	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance
A Division	193	9	95.34%	127	6	95.28%
Force	2,193	162	92.61%	1,219	89	92.70%
<i>Details of the methodology for Audit 1 can be found in Appendix A</i>						

Audit 2 - Divisional Crime Audit 2016/17 - Quarter 3/4s (October to March)	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance
A Division	342	26	92.40%
Force	3,435	280	91.85%
<i>Details of the methodology for Audit 2 can be found in Appendix A</i>			

Audit 3 - "No Crime" Audit 2016/17 - Quarters 3/4 (October to March)	Number of "No Crimes" Audited	No. of Errors	SCRS Compliance
A Division	100	3	97.00%
Force	944	48	94.92%
<i>Details of the methodology for Audit 3 can be found in Appendix A</i>			

APPENDIX "A" - AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime

The audit sample was selected from Command and Control incidents over a specific four day period with initial call types CR-60 to CR-79 within the Crime category, and incidents with initial call types AB-57 Communications, AB-58 Hate Crime, PW-40 Domestic Incident and PW-76 Child Protection. The incident sample selected for audit ensured, working to a 95% confidence level with a confidence interval of +/-3%, that the sample audited was statistically representative of all incidents of this type recorded during the four day audit period. A formula was applied to the total number of incidents per Command Area and apportioned out between Divisions in that Command Area in order to obtain sample sizes. These were subject to a minimum of 150 and a maximum of 300 per Division.

Compliance in each of the two Tests is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.



The audit tested:

Test 1 – Crime Related Incidents

- That incidents initially inferring a crime or apparent criminal activity and closed as a non-crime contained a satisfactory narrative to eliminate any inference of criminality and fully justify a non-crime disposal.
- That each incident clearly indicated a crime or non-crime as a disposal on the incident text.
- Where an incident was closed as a crime, the corresponding crime record was traced.

Test 2 – Recorded Crime

- The correct application of SCRS on recorded crimes in respect of the Scottish Government Counting Rules and the correct classification of crimes. In terms of compliance with SCRS each individual crime over or under-recorded, or incorrectly classified was counted as having failed the audit.

Audit 2 - Recording of Specific Crime Types (Divisional Crime Audit)

To ensure that a number of different areas of crime recording are represented by Audit 2, samples were obtained from the following categories:

- Assault (Common Assault only)
- Group 1 Crime (Crimes of violence)
- Group 2 Crime (Sexual offences)
- Group 3 Crime (Crimes of dishonesty)
- Group 4 Crime (Damage to property)
- Other Crimes from Groups 5, 6 and 7

While not as statistically representative of all records within the audit period as Audit 1, the sample sizes in Audit 2 were weighted to take into account higher volumes of crime being recorded in some Divisions subject to a minimum of 100 records and a maximum of 300 records.

The audit tested the correct application of SCRS on recorded crimes in respect of the Scottish Government Counting Rules and the correct classification of crimes. In terms of compliance with SCRS each individual crime over or under-recorded, or incorrectly classified was counted as having failed the audit.

Compliance in this audit is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.

Audit 3 - Crime Records Reclassified to "No Crime"

The third principle of SCRS states "once recorded, a crime will remain recorded unless there is credible evidence to disprove that a crime had occurred".

The audit tested the correct application of this principle in respect of recorded crime which was reclassified to "No Crime" following Police enquiry into the reported circumstances. In terms of compliance with SCRS each individual crime reclassified incorrectly was counted as having failed the audit.



The sample sizes in Audit 3 were weighted to take into account the higher number of records reclassified to "No Crime" in some Divisions subject to a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 100.

Compliance in this audit is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.

In order to allow Divisions a reasonable period of time to ensure that records are complete and compliant with SCRS, audits are generally undertaken once a period of three months from the date of the incident/crime has elapsed. Any record incomplete at the time of audit will be audited based on the information available at the time.