



CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

06 FEBRUARY 2015

POLICE PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR EDINBURGH: APRIL 2014 – DECEMBER 2014

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to highlight Police performance in the City of Edinburgh and provide further detail on issues such as emerging trends, threats or particular successes and areas of concern.
- 1.2 The Edinburgh Policing Performance Scrutiny Report table contains the current information on performance against selected performance indicators. This covering report provides complementary information to ensure a rounded picture of issues affecting policing in the city.
- 1.3 The format of this report generally follows that of the Local Policing Plan priorities (i.e. Violence/Disorder & ASB, Serious Crime, Domestic Abuse etc) as they appear on the Scrutiny Report table.
- 1.4 The colour coding on the table is intended to provide a visual representation of variations in performance. It is based on the following protocol:

1.5 Column 3 –

Green: performance better than previous year.

Red: performance worse than previous year.

Amber: either no or very limited variation in performance either way compared to last year – often such variations are anticipated fluctuations which routinely occur in the normal course of business.

The numbers in the fourth column show previous year data; and in the seventh column show figures for the 3/5 year average depending on the amount of data available.

- 1.6 There will normally be contextual information provided on current performance which shows significant improvement or reduction against that achieved previously.

2 OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

The Committee is invited to:-

- 2.1 Note the contents of this report and the associated tables and make known any issues for consideration of action by Police Scotland.

3 CRIME GROUP DEFINITIONS

For clarity of understanding, the following is a breakdown of the main crime types contained within the groups (this list is not exhaustive):

3.1 Group 1 Violent Crime

Murder, Culpable Homicide, Attempted Murder, Serious Assault, Robbery, Threats & Extortion, Cruel & Unnatural Treatment of Children, Abduction

3.2 Group 2 Crimes of Indecency

Rape, Assault with intent to rape / ravish, Indecent Assault, Sexual Assault, Prostitution related crime

3.3 Group 3 Crimes of Dishonesty

Housebreaking, Opening Lockfast Places, Thefts from and of Motor Vehicles, common Theft, Theft by Shoplifting, Fraud

3.4 Group 4

Fireraising, Vandalism, Reckless Conduct (with and without firearms)

3.5 Group 5 Other Crimes

Possession of Offensive Weapons, Carrying of Knives, Supply & Possession of Drugs, Other Drug Crimes (inc importation and production)

3.6 Group 6 Miscellaneous Offences

Minor Assault, Breach of the Peace, Threatening & Abusive Behaviour, Stalking, Urinating, Racially Aggravated Conduct / Harassment, Drunk & Incapable

3.7 Group 7 Offences Relating to motor Vehicles

Dangerous and Careless Driving, Drink/Drug driving offences, Speeding, Driving while disqualified, Driving without a licence, Failure to insure, Seatbelt and mobile phone offences.

4 DETAILED OVERVIEW

- 4.1 Overall crime rates have decreased in this reporting period by 1.4% on LYTD, equating to 311 fewer victims of crime. Within the individual crime groups, Group 1 crimes of violence have increased by 2.2% against LYTD but decreased 20.0% against the 5-year average. Group 2 (Crimes of Indecency) has increased by 5.9% and Group 3 (Crimes of Dishonesty) has fallen by 1.4% against LYTD.
- 4.2 The 44 performance indicators currently used in the table reflect the aspirations of Edinburgh Division to achieve continuous improvement in service delivery to the communities in this area.
- 4.3 They contain information produced by Police Scotland, which is relevant to national priorities and also reflects the objectives in the Edinburgh Local Policing Plan.
- 4.4 Together, they help to provide information on trends in performance that is expanded by the contextual information and actions shown in the final column. The scrutiny table provides detail of how significant the variations in performance were, and whether it varied in respect of the previous year or the 5 year average or both.
- 4.5 Instances of **disorder** have increased by 24 incident compared to LYTD.
- 4.6 In respect of **violent crime**, there is currently a decrease of 4.8% in serious assaults with 10 more victims. The number of robberies YTD (242) represents 29 more victims on LYTD, and is an increase of 13.6% against the previous year and a 12.4% reduction against the 5-year average. Please note that the definition of robbery has changed since last year making direct comparison challenging. Detection rates for serious assaults and robberies are 71.4% and 74.0% respectively. Common assaults have decreased by 6.98% YTD with 354 fewer victims and a current detection rate of 62.5%.
- 4.7 Offences involving the **supply of drugs** have decreased by 43.9% YTD and **possession of drugs** offences have increased by 21.5% YTD. It can be expected that the continued use of intelligence led stop and search activity as a tactic to disrupt, detected and deter crime will see this rise in the forthcoming months.
- 4.8 **Crimes of dishonesty (Group 3)** have decreased by 1.4% overall against LYTD and by increased by 3.3% against the 5-year average. Domestic dwelling housebreakings have decreased by 8.2% against LYTD, equating to 128 fewer victims. It is acknowledged that there is a 13.4% increase in motor vehicle crime compared to LYTD driven by theft and attempt theft of motor vehicles. This is an improvement on the 15% increase reported last quarter.
- 4.9 The detection rate for acquisitive crime is 24.9%, representing a decrease of 3.9% against LYTD and 7.4% against the 5-year average. However, following the success of Operation RAC last year E Division has continued to perform very strongly in respect of domestic dwelling housebreakings with a current detection rate of 35.6%, an increase of 11.1% against LYTD.
- 4.10 The number of **domestic abuse incidents** (4,276) shows an increase against the previous year (4,111), of 4.0%. A detection rate of 79.9% for

crimes of domestic abuse highlights the continued emphasis and focus placed on the investigation into crimes of this nature.

- 4.11 **Road Policing and Road Crime** continues to be addressed by Community Officers augmented by officers from both the local Edinburgh Divisional Road Policing Unit and the national Trunks Road Policing Group. The number of people killed on the roads within E Division has increased by 100% against LYTD with eight fatalities recorded. The number of people seriously injured has decreased from 112 to 109 (-2.7%) against LYTD.
- 4.12 Reports of crimes of indecency, within the **Public Protection** category, have increased from 657 LYTD to 696 YTD, representing a rise of 5.9% against LYTD and 19.5% against the 5-year average. A YTD detection rate of 71.0% equates to 494 of the recorded 696 crimes being detected. Within the Group 2 crimes, rape detection is currently 71.1% with 96 of the 135 recorded crimes being solved.
- 4.13 **Hate crime** detection is currently 68.1%, a slight decrease of 5.6% against LYTD. A review of the process around the investigation of hate crimes within the Division has resulted in increased scrutiny and management. Weekly analysis maximises investigative opportunities which will see this detection rate increase.
- 4.14 **Community Confidence and Engagement** remains at the heart of local policing, and the **number of complaints about the police** and the nature of such complaints can be a measure of how well this is being achieved.

5 RISKS AND THREATS

- 5.1 Some of the risks and threats which continue to be present are:

- Increased private space violence and robbery,
- Theft of and from motor vehicles,
- Increasing prevalence of New Psychoactive Substances,

Edinburgh Division continues to focus on intervention and enforcement to address the above issues through the work of the Divisional Violence Reduction Unit, Community Policing Teams, Community Investigation Units and the Police Scotland flexi teams. In addition, pro-active CID place a heavy emphasis on serious and organised crime.

6 RECENT OPERATIONAL UPDATES

- 6.1 Operation Wolf – referred to within Appendix 1, was an operation supported by City of Edinburgh Council which saw Police officers across the Division take part in various enforcement days throughout the year. This operation targeted those involved in violent crime, anti social behaviour, drugs, hate crime and domestic abuse.

Operation Wolf continues to be repeated providing days of action focusing on key areas within the city to challenge offenders.

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 None

8 APPENDICES

8.1 Edinburgh Policing Performance Scrutiny Report (Appendix 1)

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Service
Reference

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Edinburgh Policing Performance Scrutiny Report APPENDIX 1
Performance Indicators – 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2014

Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
1	Total No Group 1: Crimes of Violence	664	650	14 more	2.2%	829.6	<p>Context: The increase in Group 1 crimes is driven by increases in the Cruel and Unnatural Treatment of Children (+29.2%), Robbery (+13.6%) and Serious Assault (+4.8%). These are offset by reductions in murder, attempt murder, culpable homicide and abduction (collectively 27 fewer victims). Cruel and Unnatural Treatment of Children are predominantly pro-actively identified. They are also recorded in a victim led manner so that if a parent leaves 3 children home alone, three crimes are recorded and not one. This is likely to be under-reported and an increase in identified offences suggests that this year we have made more positive interventions in the lives of vulnerable victims. The ultimate disposal for these offences, whilst also carrying potential criminal sanctions, tends to result in diversion to social services to help improve the quality of young peoples' lives. Serious assault and robbery are discussed in more detail below.</p> <p>Standard Actions: Group 1 crimes of violence are scrutinised on a daily basis and at present there are no clear trends. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the scrutiny and investigation of such incidents.</p> <p>Further response: Operation Wolf, supported by City of Edinburgh Council, saw Police officers take part in various enforcement days throughout the year, targeting violent crime, anti-social behaviour, drugs, hate crime and domestic abuse. Operation Wolf continues to run using "days of action" target specific areas of the city.</p>

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No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
2	Murder	5	6	1 fewer	-16.7%	4.8	Context: Reported murder is down 16.7% on last year to date. This equates to one fewer victims.
3	Attempted Murder	18	25	7 fewer	-28.0%	25.6	Context: Att Murder is down across all subdivisions with the exception of North who report 7 YTD and LYTD. This represents a drop against the 5-year average. Standard Actions: As Section 1 above.
4	Culpable Homicide (common law)	0	0	None	-	0.2	Context: Culpable homicide refers to intentional killing that is not murderous or an unlawful act where death was neither intended nor probable. No offences have been recorded this year.
5	Culpable Homicide (other)	1	5	4 fewer	-80.0%	2.8	Context: This category contains legislative offences including causing death by dangerous or careless driving and also cases of corporate homicide.
6	Serious Assault detection rate	71.4%	72.9%		-1.5%	64.0%	Context: The detection rates across the Division range from 56.8% in Central to 85.4% in North. Standard Actions: As section 1 above Further response: Work is ongoing in prioritising and reviewing crime reports containing a named suspect. This work has the aim of expediting the detection of offenders. Furthermore all undetected serious assaults are subject to ongoing review.
7	Serious Assault	220	210	10 more	4.8%	251.0	Context: There has been a larger increase in private space assaults compared to public space with increases in both domestic and non-domestic offences. It will be challenging to reduce these crimes throughout the year as serious assault in private residencies is experiencing the greatest increase. The

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No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
							majority of serious assaults continue to occur at the weekend, mainly linked to the consumption of alcohol. Standard Actions: As Section 1 above. Further Actions: As Section 1 above. The management of high tariff violent offenders and circulation of priority locations, along with partnership working, will aim to reduce the frequency of private space assaults. This is managed by a dedicated team of officers in the Edinburgh VOW unit.
8	Robbery detection rate	74.0%	70.9%		3.1%	51.3%	Context: As section 6 above, with the exception that detection rates range from 63.6% in Central to 82.8% in South. Robbery detection rates have increased over the last quarter despite an increase in the number of private space robberies. Standard Actions: As Section 1 above. Further Response: As Section 6 above.
9	Robbery	242	213	29 more	13.6%	288.6	Context: This category also includes assault with intent to rob. The increase of 13.6% is driven by increases in North, South and East. Street robberies account for the largest proportion (57.8%), followed by private space robberies which account for 23.0% of all robberies. The definition of robbery for crime classification purposes has changed since last year which broadens the criteria of behavior classified as robbery. This resulted in crimes being recorded as robberies which in previous reporting periods would not have been. Standard Actions: Crimes of robbery are scrutinised closely and subject to focused investigation. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the investigation of such incidents and detection rates are consistently high.

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							Further Response: A problem profile has been commissioned and this has been used to inform a divisional action plan to reduce the number of reported robberies.
10	Petty (Common) assault detection rate	62.5%	67.2%		-4.7%	62.2%	Context: The reduction in detection rates is set against a drop in the reported number of petty assaults. South by comparison has noted a small increase in detection rates compared to LTYP (+0.9%)
11	Petty (common) assault	4,786	5,140	354 fewer	-6.9%	4975.0	Context: Petty assault has decreased by 6.9% YTD with reductions in all Area Commands. There are decreases in both private and public space, particularly in streets and pubs/clubs. The most common location for common assault is within private residencies. Standard Actions: Patrol plans and staffing profiles are designed to have staff available at the times and locations where incidents in public are likely to occur.
12	Stop and searches conducted	19,142	23,660		-19.1%	NDA	Context: The number of stop and searches carried out within the Division has reduced by 19.1% against last year. This tactic will continue to be used in an ethical and intelligence-led manner through specific tasking, with the intention of reducing disorder and violent crime in Edinburgh. Please see context below for further detail.
13	Positive Stop and Search Ratio	30.2	20.7		17.9%	NDA	Context: The ratio of positive stop and searches has increased by 9.5% to 30.2%. This is indicative of the intelligence led, targeted and ethical manner in which this tactic is employed to reduce violence and disorder. The increasing prevalence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) has seen an increase in positive stop and searches.

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No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
							Standard Actions: The use of stop and search will continue in order to further reduce violent crime within Edinburgh and remove weapons and drugs from the community.
14	Number of complaints regarding disorder	24,269	24,245	24 more	0.1%	NDA	Context: Reports of disorder are up 24 incidents on last year. This equates to less than a 0.1%. increase in total volume YTD. Standard Actions: The examination of incidents of disorder down to Ward and beat level allows for the appropriate deployment of resources at a local level. High visibility patrols are directed in accordance with intelligence and information about incidents of recurring disorder involving particular locations or individuals.
15	Vandalism detection rate	14.0%	17.1%		-3.1%	18.5%	Context: The YTD vandalism detection rate is a reduction on last year and the 5-year average. This takes place against a reduction in the number of reports of vandalism received. Standard Actions: Community officers remain committed to addressing quality of life issues in our communities.
16	Vandalism	3,869	3,962	93 fewer	-2.3%	5,137.4	Context: There is a decrease in vandalism of 2.3% against last year. Standard Actions: As Section 14 above.
17	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where appropriate byelaws exist)	8	2		300.0%	NDA	Context: This offence requires that the offender be given the opportunity to desist before the act becomes criminal. Proportionate and fair use of warnings means that this offence is rarely completed.

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Serious Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
18	Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation	249	444		-43.9%	595.2	<p>Context: Operation Amend resulted in over 80 convictions for drugs offences during the first quarter of last year, accounting for much of the difference when compared to this year to date.</p> <p>Standard Actions: Community officers have an important role in disrupting local drug dealing. Many of the operations undertaken in this respect are assisted by intelligence gained by these officers and the tasking process around persons believed to be associated with organized crime groups. Similarly the Edinburgh DVRU contribute with a significant number of seizures resulting from their pro-active enforcement of drugs legislation and the Community Investigation Units also undertake proactive drug investigations locally.</p> <p>Further Response: Edinburgh Division is supported in its efforts against drug related crime by the Specialist Crime Division. SCD has a national coordinating role and undertakes activities against groups and individuals operating at higher levels in the drugs trade. Success against perpetrators at local and national level is achieved through close working relationships between the constituent parts of Police Scotland.</p>
19	Domestic Dwelling theft by housebreaking (including attempts) detection rate	35.6%	24.5%		11.1%	35.7%	<p>Context: The detection rate of 35.6% represents a significant increase against LYTD.</p> <p>Standard Actions: Following the success of Operation RAC, dwelling housebreakings are allocated to Community Investigation Units who have an extensive knowledge of the repeat and high tariff offenders. This process and knowledge expedites the detection of these crimes.</p>
20	Domestic Dwelling Theft by	1,433	1,561	128 fewer	-8.2%	1,509.4	Context: Recorded domestic dwelling housebreakings have

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Serious Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
	housebreaking (including attempts)						decreased considerably against last year, by 8.2%, equating to 128 fewer victims. Local performance ranges from a 6.2% increase in North to a 30.5% decrease in East. Standard Actions: As section 19 above.
21	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	69.9%	73.1%		-4.2%	73.0%	Context: Detection rates are high by comparison to overall acquisitive crime and an increase on the previous quarter (+3.9%).
22	Theft by shoplifting	2,304	2,528	224 fewer	-8.9%	2690.4	Context: This represents a decrease against last year and, more significantly, against the 5-year average. Standard Actions: Bail exclusion orders are routinely requested for repeat offenders in order to minimize the impact of recidivist thieves and prevent them entering relevant areas of the city. The relationship with retailers across the city provide a basis for engagement which ensure that potential crime prevention opportunities are explored and recidivist offenders are circulated on a regular basis. Further Response: For financial reasons stores occasionally elect not to introduce additional security measures, despite Police Scotland crime prevention advice, which could enhance prevention.
23	Total Acquisitive Crime	17,058	17,297	239 fewer	-1.4%	16,518.4	Context: This decrease is driven by reductions in dwelling housebreakings, common theft and shoplifting. Standard Actions: As Section 19 and 22 above.

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Tackling Domestic Abuse							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
24	Total domestic abuse incidents	4,276	4,111		4.0%	NDA	Context: Proactive work and targeting of repeat offenders and strong levels of support for victims have potentially impacted on the confidence of victims to report incidents. This is represented in the YTD increase of 165 incidents. Standard Actions: Enforcement of bail conditions for perpetrators, signposting assistance available to victims from other agencies and advice on the availability of civil law remedies are all part of the police response. If evidence exists to arrest and charge, then perpetrators are likely to appear in court from custody on the next lawful day and will then be subject to activity centering on the compliance with bail conditions. All cases of domestic abuse are now recorded on the Police Scotland Vulnerable Persons Database. This ensures the ongoing welfare of the victim is considered, in addition to building a comprehensive picture of offending. Further Response: National guidance is available to officers ensuring a consistency in approach to dealing with an incident, and is supplemented by activities and tactics available to assist in reducing the likelihood of repeat offending.
25	Proportion (%) of domestic abuse incidents which result in a crime report	56.9%	55.0%		1.9%	NDA	Context: This figure represents a slight increase against LYTD. Standard Actions: There is national guidance available related to the investigation and reporting of domestic abuse crimes and offences ensuring a consistent approach to crime classification and a thorough level of investigation within Edinburgh and throughout the country.
26	Total crimes and offences	3,161	3,650		-13.4%	NDA	Context: Despite an increase in domestic related incidents,

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	in domestic abuse incidents						there has been a reduction of 489 crimes recorded, equating to a decrease of 13.4%. Standard Actions: As section 25 above.
27	Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate	79.9%	76.2%		3.7%	NDA	Context: High detection rates arising from thorough investigation may contribute to reductions in the incidence of domestic abuse by highlighting to the perpetrator the likelihood of arrest and subsequent criminal proceedings as a consequence of their action. The rate for this reporting period is 3.7% higher than last year. Standard Actions: As section 25 above. Further Response: The dedicated divisional Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) investigates violent and repeat offenders or where protracted investigation is required. Further assistance may be obtained from the regional Domestic Abuse Task Force in respect of "high tariff" perpetrators who present the greatest risk of harm to victims.
28	Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a prescribed timeframe (24hrs)	97.2	-		-	NA	Context: Bail conditions are often imposed by the court on the perpetrator. Early checks, within the period during which the victim is deemed most vulnerable, can improve the safety of the victim. Standard Actions: Following the offender's release from custody, attendance at a victim's home address allows for a check on their welfare. In every case in Edinburgh, police have made efforts to visit the victim within 24 hours, being successful in 97.2% of such instances. This is now a very consistent compliance rate. On occasion, and for a variety of reasons, it may not be possible to meet 'face to face' with the victim within the timescales, despite the Police carrying out all enquiry which can be reasonably expected. Further Response: Further discretionary visits may be carried out, and enquiries to establish the whereabouts of the offender may be required.

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Road Policing and Road Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
29	Number of people killed	8	4	4 more	100.0%	-	<p>Context: This period shows a 100% increase on LYTD. This equates to 7 incidents (one of which resulted in both driver and passenger being killed). Driver error is the most common causative factor.</p> <p>Standard Actions: Police use analysis of collision data to highlight roads, which may present a particular risk and produce a plan to address the factors that can contribute to that risk. This may include the use of static or mobile speed cameras, high visibility patrol and enhanced publicity about driver behaviour.</p> <p>Further Response: In some instances where data identifies a particular risk, there will be special initiatives to counter this such as the upcoming festive drink / drive.</p>
30	Number of people seriously injured	109	112	3 fewer	-2.7%	-	<p>Context: There have been 3 fewer casualties year to date, resulting in the decrease of -2.7%.</p> <p>Standard Actions: As Section 29 above.</p> <p>Further Response: As Section 29 above.</p>
31	Dangerous driving offences	94	103		-8.7%	96.6	<p>Context: The reduction in detection of offences represents a decrease of 8.7% against last year. This reflects that substantially more offences have been recorded since the last reporting period which reflected a drop compared with LYTD of over 17%.</p>
32	Speeding offences	1,042	1,913		-45.5%	1,052	<p>Context: The decrease in speeding detections is acknowledged. Roads Policing officers are currently deployed in areas of particular significance to provide a high visibility presence and education. It is anticipated that this approach will reduce road casualties through prevention and raised awareness of the dangers of excessive speed. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for</p>

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Road Policing and Road Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
							<p>enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers.</p> <p>Standard Actions: Analysis of road safety data can identify locations where enforcement and prevention might be most effective, and resources from community teams and divisional roads policing officers can be deployed accordingly. Routine patrolling by community officers and divisional roads policing officers ensure that offences are dealt with appropriately, resulting in enforcement and/or education.</p> <p>Further Response: At ward level in Edinburgh, road safety and, predominantly speeding, is often identified as a local community priority through the process of the policing Plan consultation and, as such, features in Multi Member Ward Plans.</p>
33	Disqualified driving offences	86	67		28.4%	102.8	<p>Context: The Division continues to perform well against LYTD with a current increase in detections of 28.4%.</p> <p>Standard Actions: Intelligence gathering and sharing along with directed tasking is resulting in a continued strong performance in this area.</p>
34	Driving Licence offences	334	516		-35.3%	549.2	<p>Context: The reduction in detections of 182 offences represents a decrease of 35.3% against last year and similarly to the 5-year average. This is 12 detections fewer than the difference reported in the last reporting period indicating a substantial increase in the number of offence detected in the last quarter.</p> <p>Standard Actions: As Section 32 above.</p> <p>Further Response: As Section 32 above.</p>
35	Insurance offences	879	1,148		-23.4%	1186.0	<p>Context: The reduction in detections of 269 offences</p>

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No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
							represents a decrease of 23.4% against last year and similarly to the 5-year average. Standard Actions: As Section 32 above. Further Response: As Section 32 above.
36	Seat Belt offences	701	1,489		-52.9%	1,277.8	Context: The reduction in detections of 788 offences represents a decrease of 52.9% against last year. This is an increase of 6.3% compared to the last reporting period (-59.2%). Standard Actions: As Section 32 above. Further Response: As Section 32 above.
37	Mobile Phone offences	833	1,695		-50.9%	1,651.8	Context: The reduction in detections of 862 offences represents a decrease of -50.9% against last year. This is an increase of 4.5% compared to the last reporting period (-55.4%) Standard Actions: As Section 32 above. Further Response: As Section 32 above.

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Protecting the Public							
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38	Number of Group 2 - Crimes of Indecency	696	657	39 more	5.9%	582.2	Context: The rise in Group 2 crime can be attributed to confidence in reporting of sexual offences and the pro-active investigation of offending histories has led to an increase in the recording of historic sexual offences. In the majority of crimes of indecency, the victim knows the perpetrator – the number carried out by strangers remains extremely low. Standard Actions: All such crimes are investigated with the same thoroughness regardless of when they were committed. The Public Protection Unit oversees all crimes of indecency and these are scrutinised daily to progress the investigations expeditiously and appropriately. Further Response: Extensive partnership working has taken place and is ongoing within Edinburgh around the vulnerability of persons as a result of alcohol consumption and the city centre nighttime economy.
39	Group 2 crimes detection rate	71.0%	69.9%		1.1%	65.1%	Context: The detection rate has increased compared with last year and in comparison to the 5-year average. Such is the nature of reporting, as detailed above, enquiries can be protracted and detection rates can fluctuate month to month, influenced by the historical reporting aspect. Standard Actions: As Section 38 above.
40	Rape detection rate	71.1%	64.1%		7.0%	48.6%	Context: Detection rates are strong in this crime type and exceed LYTD and significantly exceed the five year average. Standard Actions & Further Response: As 38 above

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Edinburgh Policing Performance Scrutiny Report APPENDIX 1
Performance Indicators – 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2014

Protecting the Public								
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response	
41	Hate crimes and offences – detection rate	68.1%	73.7%		-5.6%	NDA	<p>Context: This detection rate is a reduction of –5.6% on LYTD. The promotion of third party reporting and increased confidence in reporting may explain some of this discrepancy. A hate crime is categorised in respect of personal characteristics, being disability, race, religion or belief, transgender identity and sexual orientation.</p> <p>Standard Actions: Hate crime within Edinburgh is monitored by the Prevention, Intervention and Partnerships team who provide a conduit between the victim and representative groups should that be required. Victims of hate crime can be amongst the most vulnerable persons in the community, and investigation of such crime receives particular focus. All hate crimes and incidents are recorded on the Vulnerable Persons Database ensuring appropriate measures of care and intervention are in place.</p> <p>Further Response: Additional support to victims of such crime is often an important element of the response. Crime reports can be further scrutinised by lay advisors to ensure appropriate enquiry and action is taken and necessary consideration given to the victim in respect of welfare and vulnerability. Hate Crime management analysis is carried out weekly to maximise investigative opportunities and to ensure appropriate recording in compliance with guidelines.</p>	

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Community Confidence							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-Sept 2014	Apr 2013-Sept 2013		% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
42	Complaints received about the Police	360	NDA			NDA	
43	Complaints per 10,000 incidents	28.4	NDA			NDA	
44	Number of allegations recorded	460	NDA			NDA	

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