



## CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

01 MAY 2015

### POLICE PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR EDINBURGH: APRIL 2014 – MARCH 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.

Some boxes are not coloured because the performance information is monitored for information purposes but does not directly indicate improving or deteriorating performance e.g. “Stop and Seaches Conducted.”

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 increased in this reporting period by 1.1% on LYTD but decreased 1.1% on the 5 year average. Within the individual crime groups, Group 1 crimes of violence have decreased by -3.4% against LYTD and decreased 25.0% against the 5-year average. Group 2 (Crimes of Indecency) has increased by 21.1 % and Group 3 (Crimes of Dishonesty) has increased by 0.2% 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 233 incident compared to LYTD. This equates to a +0.7% increase in the total volume.
- 4.6 In respect of **violent crime**, there is currently a decrease of 8.0% in serious assaults with 24 fewer victims. The number of robberies YTD (310) represents 31 more victims compared to LYTD, and is an increase of 11.1% against the previous year but a -19.1% 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 72.7% and 70.6% respectively. Common assaults have decreased by -4.9% YTD with 329 fewer victims and a detection rate of 62.1%.
- 4.7 Offences involving the **supply of drugs** have decreased by 34.4% YTD and **possession of drugs** offences have increased by 11.8% YTD. Disrupting serious and organised crime groups and preventing the harm caused to our communities is a national and local priority. We will continue to contribute towards this goal and this is likely to impact drugs supply offences.
- 4.8 **Crimes of dishonesty (Group 3)** have increased by 0.2% overall against LYTD and by 4.0% against the 5-year average. Domestic dwelling housebreakings have increased by 11.6% against LYTD, equating to 238 more victims. It is acknowledged that there is a 6.4% increase in motor vehicle crime compared to LYTD driven by theft and attempt theft of motor

vehicles. This is an improvement on the 13.4% increase reported last quarter.

- 4.9 The detection rate for acquisitive crime is 25.4%, representing a decrease of 4.3% against LYTD and 7.4% against the 5-year average. Following the Operation RAC last year E Division has continued to perform strongly in respect the detection rate for domestic dwelling housebreakings of 32.0%, an increase of 2.6% against LYTD.
- 4.10 The number of **domestic abuse incidents** (5,647) shows an increase against the previous year (5,465), of 3.3%. A detection rate of 81.0% 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 33.3% against LYTD with eight fatalities recorded. The number of people seriously injured has increased from 150 to 154 (2.7%) against LYTD.
- 4.12 Reports of crimes of indecency, within the **Public Protection** category, have increased from 855 LYTD to 1035 YTD, representing a rise of 21.1% against LYTD and 36.2% against the 5-year average. A YTD detection rate of 67.5% equates to 699 of the recorded 1035 crimes being detected and an increase of +2.0% compared with the five year average. Within the Group 2 crimes, rape detection is 68.1% with 141 of the 207 recorded crimes being solved (up 18.1% compared with the five year average).
- 4.13 **Hate crime** detection is currently 70.4%, a slight decrease of 2.0% 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:

- Theft by Housebreaking
- Theft of and from motor vehicles,
- Increased private space violence and robbery,
- 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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Date

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Service  
Reference

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**Edinburgh Policing Performance Scrutiny Report APPENDIX 1**  
**Performance Indicators – 1 April 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014**

Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-March 2015	Apr 2013-March 2014	Victims	% Change from last year	5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
1	Total No Group 1: Crimes of Violence	828	857	29 more	-3.4%	1104.0	<p><b>Context:</b> Group one crime has decreased overall. This is driven by Serious Assault (-24), Abduction (-15), Culpable Homicide (-6) and Other Group 1 Offences (-9). By contrast there has been an increase in the number of robberies (+31). Serious assault and robbery are discussed in more detail below.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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><b>Further response:</b> 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>
2	Murder	6	8	2 fewer	-25.0%	7.4	<p><b>Context:</b> Reported murder is down 25.0% on last year to date. This equates to two fewer victims.</p>
3	Attempted Murder	22	28	6 fewer	-21.4%	33.2	<p><b>Context:</b> Att Murder is down in South, East and Central subdivisions and the same as last year in West &amp; Pentlands and North subdivisions. This is a drop against the 5-year average.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 1 above.</p>
4	Culpable Homicide (common law)	0	1	1 fewer	-100.0%	0.4	<p><b>Context:</b> 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.</p>

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5	Culpable Homicide (other)	1	6	5 fewer	-83.3%	3.2	<b>Context:</b> This category contains legislative offences including causing death by dangerous or careless driving and also cases of corporate homicide.
6	Serious Assault detection rate	72.7%	74.3%		-1.6%	64.3%	<b>Context:</b> The detection rates across the Division range from 62.6% in Central to 85.5% in North. <b>Standard Actions:</b> As section 1 above <b>Further response:</b> All undetected serious assaults are subject to ongoing review by senior detective officers. The detection rate has increased significantly over the 5 year average.
7	Serious Assault	275	299	24 fewer	-8.0%	337.4	<b>Context:</b> The overall number of serious assaults has reduced despite a significant proportion occurring in private spaces making prevention work challenging. In fact the division has demonstrated a -20.5% reduction in the number of serious assaults committed in the street/open spaces. <b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 1 above. <b>Further Actions:</b> 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	70.7%	68.1%		2.6%	51.5%	<b>Context:</b> Detection rates are better than last year (+2.6%) and significantly better than the 5 years average (+19.2%). <b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 1 above. <b>Further Response:</b> As Section 6 above.

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Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-March 2015	Apr 2013-March 2014	Victims	% Change from last year	5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
9	Robbery	310	279	31 more	11.1%	383.2	<p><b>Context:</b> This category also includes assault with intent to rob. The increase of 11.1% is driven by increases robberies in shops (+18) and other public spaces (+11). Other public spaces includes for example, government buildings, leisure/sports venues, universities etc. 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.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> A problem profile has been commissioned and this has been used to inform a divisional action plan to reduce the number of reported robberies.</p>
10	Petty (Common) assault detection rate	62.1%	67.3%		-5.2%	63.1%	<p><b>Context:</b> The reduction in detection rates is set against a drop in the reported number of petty assaults. The majority of common assaults occur in the street/open spaces and focused prevention work continues to reduce the number of reported crimes.</p>
11	Petty (common ) assault	6,336	6,665	329 fewer	-4.9%	6,536.0	<p><b>Context:</b> Petty assault has decreased by -4.9% YTD with reductions in North, East and West &amp; Pentlands command areas. There are decreases in both private and public space, particularly in streets, shops and pubs/clubs.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> Patrol plans and staffing profiles are designed to have staff available at the times and locations where incidents in public are likely to occur.</p>

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Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-March 2015	Apr 2013-March 2014	Victims	% Change from last year	5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
12	Stop and searches conducted	24,400	29,767		-18.0%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The number of stop and searches carried out within the Division has reduced by 18.0% 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.
13	Positive Stop and Search Ratio	29.4%	19.7%		9.7%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The ratio of positive stop and searches has increased by 9.7% to 29.4%. 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. <b>Standard Actions:</b> Stop and search is used to prevent and deter violent crime within Edinburgh and remove weapons and drugs from the community.
14	Number of complaints regarding disorder	31,604	31,371	233 more	0.7%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Reports of disorder are up 233 incidents on last year. This equates to 0.7% increase in total volume YTD. <b>Standard Actions:</b> 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	13.2%	16.9%		-3.7%	18.5%	<b>Context:</b> The YTD vandalism detection rate is a reduction on last year and the 5-year average. East Subdivision shows a small increase in detection rates, all other subdivisions are down compared to LYTD. <b>Standard Actions:</b> Community officers are committed to addressing quality of life issues in our city.

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Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-March 2015	Apr 2013-March 2014	Victims	% Change from last year	5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
16	Vandalism	5,491	5,388	103 more	1.9%	6,671.8	<b>Context:</b> There is an increase in vandalism of 1.9% against last year. <b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 14 above.
17	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where appropriate byelaws exist)	11	2		450.0%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> 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- December 2014	Apr 2013- December 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	344	524		-34.4%	684.0	<p><b>Context:</b> 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><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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 organised 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><b>Further Response:</b> 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	27.1%	26.3%		0.8%	32.1%	<p><b>Context:</b> The detection rate of 27.1% represents an increase of 0.8% against LYTD.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> Following the success of Operation RAC, dwelling housebreakings are allocated to Community Investigation Units who have an extensive</p>

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Serious Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014- December 2014	Apr 2013- December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
							knowledge of the repeat and high tariff offenders. This process and knowledge expedites the detection of these crimes.
20	Domestic Dwelling Theft by housebreaking (including attempts)	2,288	2,050	238 more	11.6%	2,012.2	<p><b>Context:</b> It is acknowledged that recorded domestic dwelling housebreakings have increased. In response the division is working in partnership with neighbouring divisions to effectively challenge travelling criminals and utilising specialist resources secured through the national Operational Support Division to support prevention activity going forward.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> As section 19 above.</p>
21	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	67.0%	71.9%		-4.9%	72.7%	<p><b>Context:</b> Detection rates are high by comparison to overall acquisitive crime</p>
22	Theft by shoplifting	3,138	3,367	229 fewer	-6.8%	3,571.6	<p><b>Context:</b> This represents a decrease against last year and, more significantly, against the 5-year average.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> For financial reasons stores occasionally elect not to introduce additional security measures, despite Police Scotland crime prevention advice, which could enhance prevention.</p>

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Serious Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-December 2014	Apr 2013-December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
23	Total Acquisitive Crime	22,448	22,406	42 more	0.2%	21,585.4	<p><b>Context:</b> It is acknowledged that there has been a small increase in the volume of recorded acquisitive crime. However, in context this represents less than 0.2% of the total volume. The division is committed to reducing offending and is engaged in targeted operations to challenge acquisitive crime such as housebreaking and motor vehicle crime. This includes working in partnership with internal and external partners to ensure that high tariff offenders are managed effectively through the Criminal Justice System.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 19 and 22 above.</p>

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Tackling Domestic Abuse							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014- December 2014	Apr 2013- December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
24	Total domestic abuse incidents	5,647	5,465		3.3%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> 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 182 incidents. <b>Standard Actions:</b> 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. <b>Further Response:</b> 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	56.7%	54.0%		2.7%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> This figure represents a slight increase against LYTD. <b>Standard Actions:</b> 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

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							investigation within Edinburgh and throughout the country.
26	Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	4,242	4,682		-9.4%	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> Despite an increase in domestic related incidents, there has been a reduction of 440 crimes recorded, equating to a decrease of -9.4%.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> As section 25 above.</p>
27	Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate	81.0%	76.4%		4.6%	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> The rate for this reporting period is 4.6% higher than last year.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> As section 25 above.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> 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.</p>
28	Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a prescribed timeframe (24hrs)	96.7%	-		-	NA	<p><b>Context:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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 96.7% of such instances.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> Further discretionary visits may be carried out, and enquiries to establish the whereabouts of the offender may be required.</p>

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Road Policing and Road Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014- December 2014	Apr 2013- December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
29	Number of people killed	8	6	2 more	33.3%	-	<p><b>Context:</b> This period shows a 33.3% 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><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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><b>Further Response:</b> 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	154	150	4 more	2.7%	-	<p><b>Context:</b> There have been 4 more casualties year to date, resulting in the decrease of 2.7%.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 29 above.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> As Section 29 above.</p>
31	Dangerous driving offences	129	130		-0.8%	126.4	<p><b>Context:</b> The reduction in detection of offences represents a decrease of -0.8% against last year, equivalent to one offence.</p>
32	Speeding offences	1,465	2,203		-33.5%	1,144.4	<p><b>Context:</b> The decrease compared to LYTD (-33.5%) actually represents an increase on the position at the end of last quarter (-45.5%). Nevertheless 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</p>

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No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014- December 2014	Apr 2013- December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
							<p>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 for enforcement of the legislation and education of drivers.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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><b>Further Response:</b> 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	109	98		11.2%	131.4	<p><b>Context:</b> The Division continues to perform well against LYTD with a current increase in detections of 11.2%.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> Intelligence gathering and sharing along with directed tasking is resulting in a continued strong performance in this area.</p>
34	Driving Licence offences	420	649		-35.3%	705.4	<p><b>Context:</b> The reduction in detections of 229 offences represents a decrease of 35.3% against last year and similarly to the 5-year average.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 32 above.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> As Section 32 above.</p>

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Road Policing and Road Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-December 2014	Apr 2013-December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
35	Insurance offences	1,136	1,477		-23.1%	1,570.4	<b>Context:</b> The reduction in detections of 341 offences represents a decrease of 23.1% against last year and similarly to the 5-year average. <b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 32 above. <b>Further Response:</b> As Section 32 above.
36	Seat Belt offences	870	1,752		-50.3%	1,601.4	<b>Context:</b> The reduction in detections of 882 offences represents a decrease of 50.3% against last year. This is an increase of 2.6% compared with the last reporting period (-52.9%) and a further increase compared with the period before that (-59.2%). <b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 32 above. <b>Further Response:</b> As Section 32 above.
37	Mobile Phone offences	1,091	2,064		-47.1%	2,218.2	<b>Context:</b> The reduction in detections of 973 offences represents a decrease of -47.1% against last year. This is an increase of 3.8% compared to the last reporting period (-50.9%) <b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 32 above. <b>Further Response:</b> As Section 32 above.

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Protecting the Public							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014- December 2014	Apr 2013- December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
38	Number of Group 2 - Crimes of Indecency	1035	855	180 more	21.1%	760.0	<p><b>Context:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> Staffing levels have been increased within the Public Protection Unit.</p>
39	Group 2 crimes detection rate	67.5%	71.1%		-3.6%	65.5%	<p><b>Context:</b> The detection rate has decreased compared with last year but it has increased 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.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> As Section 38 above.</p>
		68.1%	65.8%		2.3%	50.1%	

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Protecting the Public							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014-December 2014	Apr 2013-December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
40	Rape detection rate						<p><b>Context:</b> Detection rates are strong in this crime type and exceed LYTD and significantly exceed the five year average.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions &amp; Further Response:</b> As 38 above</p>
41	Hate crimes and offences – detection rate	70.4%	72.4%		-2.0%	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> This detection rate is a reduction of –2.0% on LYTD. This represents an increase of +2.3% compared to the last reporting period. 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 protected characteristics, being disability, race, religion or belief, transgender identity and sexual orientation.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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.</p> <p>All hate crimes and incidents are recorded on the Vulnerable Persons Database ensuring appropriate measures of care and intervention are in place.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> 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</p>

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Protecting the Public							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014- December 2014	Apr 2013- December 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
							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.

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Community Confidence							
No.	Performance Indicator	Apr 2014- December 2014	Apr 2013- December 2013		% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response
42	Complaints received about the Police	511	NDA			NDA	
43	Complaints per 10,000 incidents	30.6	NDA			NDA	
44	Number of allegations recorded	606	NDA			NDA	

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