



Scottish Borders Area Command

The Lothians and Scottish Borders



Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Quarter 3 – 2021/2022

The data provided in this report is for information purposes only and is not official crime statistics. This report has been generated to allow Partnership Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. Due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, incidents or road accidents and the management of crime enquiries, there is likely to be differences between the information in this report and the final Police Scotland statistics. It would not be appropriate to refer to, quote or use any data in this report as official statistics.



Our Vision

Sustained excellence in service and protection.

Our Purpose

To improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland.

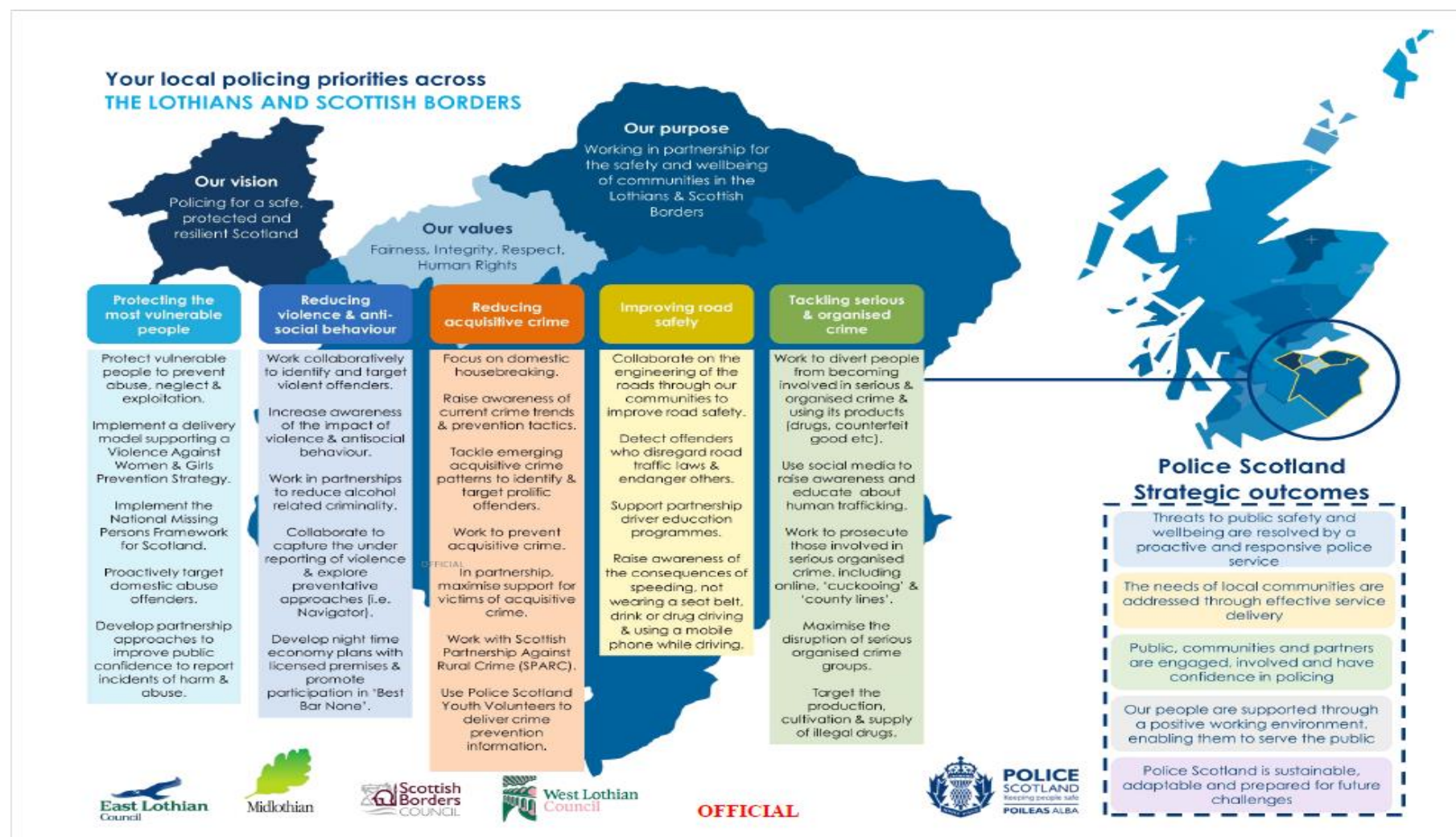
Our Values

Integrity, Fairness and Respect.

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Lothian and Scottish Borders Division Policing Priorities



Introduction

Crimes and offences are grouped under recognised categories for statistical purposes. The Scottish Government defines these categories, as follows;

- Group 1 – Non Sexual Crimes of Violence
- Group 2 – Sexual Crimes
- Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty
- Group 4 – Fire-raising, Malicious Mischief etc.
- Group 5 – Other (Pro-activity) Crimes
- Group 6 – Miscellaneous Offences
- Group 7 - Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

Police Scotland publishes management information on an annual and quarterly basis by local authority and police division, as well as at a national level. These reports are produced to demonstrate Police Scotland's commitment to transparency. Police Scotland publishes all of these reports on the 'Our Performance' section of the Police Scotland website. The reports can be accessed here:

<http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/our-performance/>

The Scottish Borders Policing Plan uses the following Police performance indicators, and these have been mirrored in the Scrutiny Report to maintain parity of understanding:

1. Protecting the most vulnerable people;
2. Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour;
3. Reducing acquisitive Crime;
4. Improving road safety;
5. Tackling Serious and Organised Crime.

All figures quoted in this report are for the period April 2021 to December 2021 and are compared against the same reporting period from the previous year. Where figures are quoted on rate per 10,000 population, these are based on Scottish Borders's population of **115,510 in 2019** (Scottish Government figures, published April 2020).

Scottish Borders Performance Summary

Scottish Borders Performance Summary Report

Reporting Period: April – December 2021

Total Crime: (Group1-5) 2,842

Crime Increase: 9.68%

Protecting the most vulnerable peopleDomestic
Bail Offences

-16.1%



47 (9 less)

Domestic
Crime
Detection rate
-4%

Q3 – 73.3%

Reducing Violence and Antisocial BehaviourCommon
Assault

36.29%



875 (233 more)

Robbery

-23.08 %



8 (2.4 less)

Reducing Acquisitive CrimeAll
Housebreaking

-11.35 %



139 (17.8 less)

All
Housebreaking
Detection rate

5.28%



Q3 35.25%

Improving road safetyRoad Traffic
Casualties
46.75%

113 (36 more)

Serious Organised Crime

Drug supply

-33.69%



37 (18.8 less)

OFFICIAL

Executive Summary

Q3 has brought with it many challenges, not just for policing, but for other emergency services and wider society as a whole. Owing entirely to the determination, dedication and flexibility of our staff, we have weathered recent storms, both literal and metaphorical and have continued to deliver a standard of service of which we can be proud.

I would like to highlight three areas of particular interest in Q3;

- Between COP 26 and the rise of the Omicron variant, our resources, like many others, have been stretched. Never before have we achieved so much with so little and my officers and staff have made some significant sacrifices, particularly during the festive period, to ensure the public receive the service they expect. Hopefully with both events now firmly in our rear-view mirror, we can now enjoy a more sustained period of stability.
- The weather has, at least on two occasions, been very unfavourable, with flooding events in Hawick and Storm Arwen, particularly in Berwickshire, requiring substantial responses from both Police and our partners. While I was very impressed by the collaborative effort, we have undertaken to review our arrangements to ensure all learning is captured and any improvements identified and implemented without delay.
- Online / Non-contact crime. This is a problem that has grown in recent years, and continues to grow globally. The Borders has not escaped this trend and it is distressing to hear of vulnerable victims being defrauded of their life savings or extorted out of significant sums of cash through on-line scammers. The upset, embarrassment and harm posed by on-line sexualised criminality is also something we are keen to tackle. Protecting victims from crime that occurs within the privacy and seclusion of their own homes is a challenge and the diversity of our victims' profiles make the job of targeting effective preventative messaging difficult. I aim to focus on this messaging and other preventative work in the coming months.

I trust you will find this report helpful and informative.

Vincent Fisher

Chief Inspector

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Missing Persons																																		
<div><p>YTD - Categories of Missing Person over 3 year period - Scot Borders (JB)</p><table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Adult</th><th>Cared for Adults</th><th>Child</th><th>Looked after Child</th><th>Grand Total</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>■ Apr - Dec 2019/20</td><td>113</td><td>17</td><td>89</td><td>17</td><td>236</td></tr><tr><td>■ Apr - Dec 2020/21</td><td>115</td><td>20</td><td>39</td><td>7</td><td>181</td></tr><tr><td>■ Apr - Dec 2021/22</td><td>131</td><td>25</td><td>74</td><td>10</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>Change %</td><td>15.93</td><td>47.06</td><td>-16.85</td><td>-41.18</td><td>1.69</td></tr></tbody></table></div>							Adult	Cared for Adults	Child	Looked after Child	Grand Total	■ Apr - Dec 2019/20	113	17	89	17	236	■ Apr - Dec 2020/21	115	20	39	7	181	■ Apr - Dec 2021/22	131	25	74	10	240	Change %	15.93	47.06	-16.85	-41.18	1.69
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<p>The Lothians & Scottish Borders (J) Division and the communities of Scottish Borders recognise that protecting people, particularly those considered vulnerable, is a policing priority. Within the remit of protecting people is the work and investigations carried out to trace people who are reported missing. To put the scale of this work into context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Police Scotland, on an annual basis undertake over 22,000 investigations into missing people;• In the Lothians and Scottish Borders Division this equates to the following;<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Year 2017 / 2018 – 2390 missing person investigations;• Year 2018 / 2019 – 2581 missing person investigations;• Year 2019 / 2020 – 1786 missing person investigations.• Year 2020 / 2021 – 1468 missing person investigations. <p>Recognising the vulnerability associated with missing people, particularly those that are young or suffering from mental health challenges, Police Scotland has adopted a rigorous investigation structure and management approach to incidents involving missing people.</p> <p>The overall recorded number of missing people has increased from 181 last year to 240 this year, a 32.6% increase. The increase is only 1.7% when comparing to the 2019/20 figure which was prior to the implementation of COVID restrictions.</p> <p>The National Missing Persons Framework seeks to provide a cohesive and effective multi-agency response when a person is reported missing. This framework highlights three areas of vulnerability, below is a summary of the ongoing work in each of the 3 areas.</p>																																			

Adults living with dementia who go missing - Herbert Protocol – this protocol has been fully implemented. The Herbert protocol is essentially a preventative tool that requires family and carers of dementia sufferers to record information that will assist police and other agencies in the event the dementia sufferer goes missing. While gathering the information, the families and carers are prompted to consider and improve safety and security arrangements which lessen the risk of people going missing in the first place. Work continues to raise awareness and increase participation.

Patients who go missing from NHS premises – Training will commence within Huntlyburn and East Brig on the 27th of January 2022. This training is to highlight and ensure awareness of NHS protocols around the actions the staff should take and what information to provide when reporting someone missing. A checklist is provided so that they know what information to provide and what actions they should take prior to calling the Police. The NHS Acute Standard Operating Procedure is still awaiting sign off, with current pressures on staffing within the NHS a date has not yet been set for the sign off of this protocol.

Looked after and accommodated Children who go missing from residential Care – This protocol ensures consistency of response, and effective distribution of responsibilities and actions, between foster carers, residential units, social work and Police in the event a looked after child goes missing. Implementation was complicated by a desire locally to amend the national guidance to include children missing from home. We held regular meetings with partners to establish a workable solution and it is anticipated training among staff in residential units will commence soon, with foster carers following shortly thereafter.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Domestic Abuse Incidents		
	5yr Average	Q3 2021/22	% Change
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents	831.4	967	16.31
Total Crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	463.8	663	42.95
Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime	42.94	45.60	2.67
Total crimes and offences detection rate	71.26	73.30	2.04
Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	31.8	47	47.80
<p>Domestic abuse continues to be a priority for the Scottish Borders and every incident reported is subject to intense, intrusive, scrutiny by a range of trained officers. This ensures a robust and consistent approach to tackling domestic abuse on every occasion. We continue to work closely with support and advocacy services and prompt referral through our concern hub allows support and engagement to take place at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>At the end of quarter 3 of 2021/2022 there were 967 domestic abuse incidents reported to police, which equates to an increase of 16.3% compared to the 5 year average. Whilst preventing domestic abuse in its entirety would be our collective aim it is encouraging to see the increased confidence in reporting matters to us where the figures show improvements in the number of offences identified which enables further opportunities to stop and prevent further incidents through Criminal Justice processes. The detection rate for domestic crimes during quarter 3 is 73.3% which is up 2.04% when compared to the 5 year average.</p> <p>Multi Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) meetings were introduced nationally in 2013 to ensure perpetrators of domestic abuse 'receive a robust and effective response'. The aim of MATAC is to effectively tackle offending by perpetrators who present the greatest risk of harm in order to achieve positive outcomes for victims and their families. In Quarter 3 there was 1 MATAC referral in the Scottish Borders.</p> <p>We will seek remands or bail conditions where appropriate and proactively check bail conditions are being adhered to. We have detected 47 bail offences YTD, a rise of 47.8% when compared to the five year average, which is testament to our commitment to keeping people safe.</p> <p>The Local Policing Plan gave rise to the Domestic Abuse Prevention Delivery Group, where tactics are devised and developed to reduce domestic offending. Our messaging is shared by partner agencies to increase our reach and effectiveness. The work of this group extends beyond domestic abuse to include prevention of violence against women and girls more generally. While the pandemic has limited some of our more face-to-face prevention activity, we have a strong social media presence and continue to use those platforms to get our messages across.</p> <p>Our 16 days of action campaign to end violence against women took place between 25th November and the 10th of December 2021. During this period police carried out leaflet and poster handouts at a number of locations across the Scottish Borders. In addition officers attended at the 'Reclaim the Night' candle lit vigil in Hawick. The campaign was supported through our social media outlets and those of our key partners.</p>			

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Hate Crime
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Scottish Borders			
	5 year average	Q3 2021/22	Q3 Per 10,000
Hate Incidents	59.2	106	9.18
Hate Crimes *	48.6	100	8.66
Hate Crime Detection Rate	76.54	64.00	

Official Hate Crime statistics include all crime types with a hate crime aggravator added. The aggravators being;

- Disability, Race, Religion or belief, Sexual Orientation, Transgender Identity

A hate crime is “any crime which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated (wholly or partly) by malice and ill-will towards a social group”.

- There has been an increase of 51.4 Hate Crimes in quarter 3 when compared to the 5 year average.
- The detection rate for Hate Crime at the end of quarter 3 is 64% which is a decrease of 13.54% when compared to the 5 year average.
- Police Officers were the victims in 18.5% of reported Hate Crimes in the Scottish Borders this year to date.
- Breaking down these Hate Crimes to protected characteristic shows 46% relate to Race, 3% to Religion, 18% to Disability, 22% to Sexual Orientation and 11% to Transgender

For further information on Hate Crime you can visit the Police Scotland website via the following link:

[Hate crime - Police Scotland](#)

Hate crime has historically been underreported, and significant effort over the years has gone into encouraging more people to come forward. It is encouraging to see more people are prepared to do this, perhaps assisted by our online and third-party reporting mechanisms, and the increases we’ve seen are perhaps more indicative of this willingness, rather than a sign of deterioration in offending behaviour.

There is no discernible patterns in terms of times, dates or places, although a proportion of victims do find themselves subject to multiple crimes. Sergeant Stephen Granger has recently undertaken extensive work with one such victim in Peebles who has been very complimentary of the service provided, and whose situation has improved significantly of late.

Very few hate crimes result in damage to property or physical injury to the person with most involving derogatory comments, knocking on doors and running away, or in a recent case, a transgender person was refused access to a female toilet in a bar. Irrespective of how hate behaviours manifest themselves we recognise the harm it causes individuals, families, groups and communities. We are committed to encouraging respectful tolerant interactions where everyone involved feels respected and valued.

As police officers we find ourselves victim to around a fifth of hate crimes, usually when dealing with unruly arrested persons. We understand that in heated situations such as this, people are inclined to say things with the express intention of causing maximum offence, but we cannot simply accept this as being part of the job.

Our robust stance on hate crime serves to educate offenders and other members of the public on what is and more importantly what is not acceptable in a modern, respectable society.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.		Sexual Crimes (Group 2)			
Crime Type	5 Year average	Q3 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2021/22 Detection Rate
Group 2	163.4	261	59.73%	22.6	51.34%
Rape & Attempt Rape	36.6	41	12.02%	3.55	48.78%
Indecent/Sexual Assault	63.2	102	61.39%	8.83	52.94%
Other Group 2	63.6	118	85.53%	10.22	50.85%

Tackling the types of criminality that pose the greatest threat and risk is, and will always be, a priority for officers in the Scottish Borders. We endeavour to instil confidence in victims of sexual crime to report incidents, providing assurance we will be sensitive, thorough, and professional in our investigations. We undertake to work with partners to provide victims with the best support possible, to be resolute in our pursuit of perpetrators and manage offenders closely to minimise the risk of further offending or harm.

A comparison between this year to date compared with the five year average of Sexual Crime in the Scottish Borders shows the following;

- There has been a 59.73% increase in recorded Sexual Crime (Group 2) in Q3 when compared with the 5 year average.
- Group 2 Detection rate for quarter 3 is 51.34%, this is a decrease of 16.8% when compared to the 5 year average.
- Reports of Rape (including attempts) are up from 36.6 to 41.
- Reports of Indecent and Sexual Assaults are up from 63.2 to 102.
- 45.21% of all Group 2 crimes relate to 'Other Crimes' (this category includes, communicating indecently, communications act and threatening / disclosing intimate images). Many of the crimes recorded are non-contact offences perpetrated over the internet, which reflects the increased use of online systems during the pandemic.
- There has been an 85.53% increase in 'Other' Group 2 crimes (up from 63.6 to 118 when compared to the 5 year average).
- 23.19% of all Group 2 crimes YTD are Domestic Crimes.
- 72% of all Group 2 crimes YTD take place in private space.
- 35.87% of Group 2 crimes YTD are non-recent crimes.

The dip in overall solvency for Group 2 crime in the Scottish Borders is influenced predominantly by the increase in online offending and threats to distribute intimate images - crimes that require complex and often lengthy, technical enquiries. These crimes, often perpetrated by suspects overseas, are simply more difficult to detect. As society as a whole becomes more digitised, and we have seen an acceleration of this process during the pandemic, the opportunity for such offending increases. As the night-time economies continue to recover from the pandemic, we hope to reinvigorate our Bystander Programme which seeks to educate bar staff on the signs of predatory sexual behaviour and how to safely and effectively intervene at an early stage to avoid those behaviours escalating to the point of sexual offending.

The investigation of sexual crime, alongside the management of offenders and support of victims is achieved through close partnership working. The support offered to victims of Sexual Crime by partner agencies is essential and we continue to refer victims to these agencies.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Drug Supply, Production & Cultivation				
Drugs Supply	5 year average	Q3 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2021/22 Detection Rate
Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	55.8	37	-33.69%	3.2	70.27%

Tackling substance misuse remains a priority and local policing teams continue to respond to intelligence in relation to drug misuse. Detections in relation to Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation are down by 18.8 crimes (33.69%) when compared to the 5 year average.

Drug supply offences always require some form of laboratory work to confirm the substances concerned. The laboratory have faced significant challenges throughout the pandemic, which coincided with a significant upgrade and refurbishment. This has led to extended lead times for analysis and it may be several months before crimes of this type can finally be marked as solved, however policing activity to disrupt and detect such crimes continues as a priority.

To ensure Police Scotland remain focused on Tackling Substance Misuse the following activities take place;

- Daily Briefings are circulated to all Response and Community Officers to keep them up-to-date with recent intelligence.
- Uniformed officers engage with members of the Community to gain additional intelligence re illegal drug activity.
- Intelligence is tasked out for further development to make it actionable.
- We work with our partners in the Alcohol and Drug Partnership to ensure we have the most up-to-date information to circulate to our officers regarding drug trends in our area.
- Our Schools Officers maintain regular contact with our schools to ensure we are aware of any concerns regarding drug activity amongst our youths.
- Our Antisocial Behaviour Unit monitor all reported incidents and collate data on areas where it is suspected drug activity is taking place, this informs patrol matrix tasking for officers.
- We participate in the Drug Deaths Review group which considers any learning points for all agencies involved.
- We use Social Media to encourage reporting of Criminal Behaviour through 101, 999 or Crimestoppers.

During Q3 SB-CAT officers continued to carryout intelligence led stop and searches, with quantities of drugs being recovered. Of note, a vehicle was stopped and one individual within was found in possession of heroin with a street value of £10,000.

Following a call from a member of the public, a small cannabis cultivation was discovered at an address in Hawick. Class B drugs to the value of £3,600 were seized, and one female was reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

A proactive stop and search led to an individual from Galashiels being found in possession of Class A drugs worth £400, plus a crossbow. He has been reported to the Procurator Fiscal. Further substances found within the vehicle have been sent for analysis, with further charges likely.

Another proactive stop and search saw a driver in Peebles make off from police. He was pursued and thereafter ran from his vehicle, however was swiftly caught. In his vehicle was class A drugs to the value of £900, plus a further three figure sum of cash, which was seized.

During checks of vulnerable properties following Storm Arwen officers discovered a cannabis cultivation in one such property. Plants with a potential street value of £16,500 were recovered and one male has been reported to the procurator fiscal.

Reports were received in Galashiels around a male who was using vulnerable persons and their address for his own illicit gain by selling drugs, a practice often referred to as cuckooing. Officers attended to investigate and the male made off from the address. He was swiftly caught and found in possession of Class A and B drugs. A search of his house was conducted, with further Class A drugs with a potential street value of £3,000 being recovered, as well as an extendable baton and a can of suspected irritant spray (suspected to be a Section 5 Firearm). The male has been reported to the Procurator Fiscal and remanded in custody.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Crimes of Violence (Group 1)				
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Crime Type	5 year average	Q3 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2021/22 Detection Rate
Group 1	75.8	125	64.91%	10.82	58.40%
Serious Assault	37	49	32.43%	4.24	61.22%
Robbery	10.4	8	-23.08%	0.69	100.00%
Common Assault	642	875	36.29%	75.75	66.51%

*Common assaults are not recorded as group 1 crimes.

Reducing violence is another policing priority for both the Scottish Borders and the wider Lothian & Scottish Borders (J) Division. We recognise the impact violence has on our communities and work collectively to reduce this.

There has been a 64.91% increase in violent crime in the Scottish Borders compared to the five year average, equating to an increase of 49.2 crimes. There has been a 20.2% increase when compared to LYTD. The detection rate for overall violent crime is 58.4%, a decrease of 19.7% when compared to the 5 year average.

The increase in violent crime is mainly attributed to the following crimes when compared to the 5 year average:

- The 32% increase in Serious Assaults across the Scottish Borders which is an increase of 12 crimes.
- The 385% increase in reports of threats and extortion which equates to an actual increase of 26.2 crimes.
- DASA (Domestic Abuse Scotland Act) offences were not introduced until April 2019, as such there is insufficient data for a 5 year average. However there is an increase of 15.4% when compared to LYTD (from 13 to 15).

As referenced in earlier reports, and as can clearly be seen above, threats and extortion, and in particular 'Sextortion', accounts for a significant proportion of Group 1 offending and is the greatest single contributor to the percentage rises we continue to experience both here in the Borders and nationally.

Sextortion involves the threat of sharing sexual information, images or clips to extort money from people, whether images actually exist or not. These crimes are often perpetrated overseas and are challenging to detect. If we extract this type of criminality from our detection rate calculations, our solvency rises from 58.4% to 75%.

Our messaging remains the same, sometimes the people you meet online are not who they say they are. We want people to be aware of the risks and stay safe online and if there has been an incident, to have the confidence to report it to police. Every report will be treated seriously, handled in a sensitive manner, and victims will be treated with respect.

Common Assaults in the Scottish Borders have increased by 36.29% against the five year average, the detection rate was 66.51% at the end of quarter 3. These figures include domestic assaults, which remain high, and are

detailed earlier in this report. There have been 95 Assaults on Emergency Service Workers, which increased this year by over 40.9%, (from 67.4 to 95). 91.58% of Assaults on Emergency Service Workers were assaults on Police Officers, 8.42% were on NHS staff.

Robbery in the Borders has dropped below the 5 year average and we have detected 100% of the 8 crimes reported.

Looking forward, Scottish Borders officers will continue to work proactively to reduce violence through a variety of enforcement methods, including but not limited to – engagement with Licensed Premises and patrols targeting night-time economy as pubs and other venues return to normal; continuation of pro-active bail checks; targeted activity against those wanted on warrant.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour		Reducing Antisocial Behaviour			
Indicator	5 Year Average	2021-22 Q3	Change	TYTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2021/22 Detection Rate
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	4496.6	4228	-5.97		
Vandalism (Including Malicious Mischief)	595.8	610	2.38%	52.81	29.67%
Fire-raising	31	27	-12.90%	2.34	55.56%
Breach of the Peace and S38 CJ&L(S) A 2010	678.6	702	3.45%	60.77	78.21%

The number of Anti-Social behaviour incidents has decreased by 5.97% this year-to-date when compared to the 5 year average. This is a total reduction of 268.6 incidents.

All Group 4 Crimes, which include Vandalism and Fire-raising have increased 3.6% when compared to the five year average.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Unit monitors incidents of an Anti-Social nature, ensuring repeat locations and perpetrators are identified early, intervention opportunities are explored in full, and where required, enforcement activity undertaken.

The CAT and Community Policing Teams continue to work together to tackle reports of youth disorder across the Scottish Borders.

During quarter 3 targeted foot and mobile patrols have been carried out, paying particular attention to youth hot spot areas in Peebles, Jedburgh, and Kelso.

In Peebles, a bottle marking initiative has been carried out with the assistance of local licensed premises, which assists in the event of youth disorder and alcohol seizures in tracing back its point of purchase.

In Kelso, the area of the Square was given attention for youth ASB and motoring offences. On these particular weekends, young people were behaving, as were the drivers. ASB associated with the Vibe nightclub in Kelso has been raised with patrols carried out and officers present at closing time over the weekends. A meeting has been held between the licensee and police to attempt to address issues. Patrols will carry on going forward, but there has been a noticeable reduction in incidents reported there.

During December the focus for ASB has been the annual festive initiative – Operation Frankincense. This has focused on High Visibility patrols of areas with higher footfall due to the time of year.

Redeployable CCTV Cameras were be deployed in Peebles in response to youth-related ASB.

Due to two fire-raising incidents in Hawick, the CAT were tasked to progress enquiries and trace those involved. A swift, detailed enquiry led to one person being arrested and charged with offences regarding threats, with further enquiry ongoing regards the fire-raising element. The person responsible was remanded in custody however has since been released on bail.

During Q3 joint visits with Trading Standards were carried out at all fireworks retailers emphasising highlighting recent changes in legislation. Social media posts were circulated re legislation and safety.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Dishonesty (group 3)													
<table><tr><th>5 Year Average</th><th>Q3 2021/22</th><th>Change</th><th>YTD Per 10,000 population</th><th>Q3 2021/22 Detection Rate</th></tr><tr><td>1043.8</td><td>1049</td><td>0.50%</td><td>90.81</td><td>29.46%</td></tr></table>					5 Year Average	Q3 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2021/22 Detection Rate	1043.8	1049	0.50%	90.81	29.46%
5 Year Average	Q3 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2021/22 Detection Rate										
1043.8	1049	0.50%	90.81	29.46%										
<p>Given the wide range of ‘acquisitive crimes’ this priority is covered in 2 sections within this report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dishonesty (covered in this section);- Housebreaking (covered in the next). <p>YTD 2021/2022 overall Group 3 crimes have increased by 5.2 crimes (0.5%) when compared to the five year average (This overall figure incorporates housebreaking crimes).</p> <p>When compared with the 5 year average data the following points are worthy of note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of Q3 the Group 3 detection rate was 29.46% which is down 6.8% compared to the five year average;• There has been a 31.1% decrease in Motor Vehicle crime;• There has been a 7.7% decrease in Theft Shoplifting;• There has been a 140.1% increase in Frauds (148.8 crimes). 60% of those crimes being cybercrimes. <p>Of the 1049 Group 3 crimes recorded this year to date, Common Theft accounts for the greatest proportion at 282 crimes, followed by Fraud at 255 and Shoplifting at 198.</p> <p>During Q3 CAT have executed drugs warrants in Galashiels and Duns, with Class A and B drugs seized. Further warrants were executed in Hawick with a large quantity of counterfeit clothing seized along with £6000 in cash. Enquiries are ongoing with the various brands and a male will be reported to the Procurator Fiscal. A further house search in Hawick resulted in the recovery of various items of stolen property. One male has been reported for a variety of offences in relation to these items. Also, following a series of crimes in Kelso, CAT executed a search warrant and arrested a male, who was subsequently charged with multiple offences and is currently in prison awaiting trial.</p> <p>Scottish Borders Partnership against Rural Crime (SBPARC) continues to meet regularly to address local priority rural crime. Hare Coursing and Fish Poaching days of action were carried out in partnership with local landowners and the Tweed Commission.</p> <p>We continued to distribute free SelectaDNA forensic marking kits & signs and crime prevention advice to farmers and rural business. These can be requested by Farmers / Rural businesses using the Contact Us Form on the Police Scotland Website.</p>														

No Cold Calling Zones - In partnership with Innerleithen community council, a new zone was set up covering 100 houses with a high proportion of elderly residents (road signs and house packs). This brings the total number of zones in the Scottish Borders to 56.

A survey of a potential new zone area in Melrose was carried out with the aim of rolling out the new zone in Q4. Any community organisation wishing to refresh their zone (those with the old Lothian and Borders Police signs) or interested in setting up a new zone should contact their local community policing team.

During Q3 we highlighted prevention advice re current Telephone Bank Scams and worked in partnership with SBC Trading Standards to supply telephone call blockers to vulnerable victims. Drop-in scam prevention events were held by the Community Policing Team at Peebles Nationwide Building Society.

A Bike Security Drop-In was held at the Enduro World Series Tweed Valley Event at Innerleithen in October. Local Officers and VeloEye offered free Bike Marking and Security Advice.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime		Housebreaking			
Crime Type	5 Year Average	Q3 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2021/22 Detection Rate
Dwelling HB	61.2	65	6.21%	5.63	30.77%
Non Dwelling (Sheds, Garages) HB	40.2	13	-67.66%	1.13	30.77%
Other (Business) HB	55.4	61	10.11%	5.28	40.98%
All HB	156.8	139	-11.35%	12.03	35.25%

All housebreaking (including attempts) crimes have decreased by 11.35% when compared to the 5 year average.

Further breakdown of the data provided in this report:

- There were 3.8 more reports of dwelling housebreakings in the Scottish Borders compared to the 5 year average;
- There has been a 10.11% (5.6 crimes) increase in business housebreakings;
- Detection rates for all Housebreakings is 35.25% up 5.28% on the five year average;
- Detection rate for Business Housebreaking is 40.98% up 6.33% when compared to the 5 year average.

Housebreakings differ in their nature; from the low-value, crude and locally perpetrated, often committed by individuals to fund drug habits, to higher value, sophisticated crimes, committed by organised gangs from across the country. The two can be linked, and where cash or commodity is recovered from organised gangs, this can fuel a spate of lower level criminality as they try to recoup their losses.

Investigations in relation to the housebreakings committed by organised crime groups are more complex and protracted and it can be the case that crimes will remain undetected for a period of time while sufficient evidence is gathered from a number of scenes and sources which result in a number of related crimes all being detected at once. It is worthy of note that a number of high profile perpetrators have recently been arrested and held in custody which will hopefully have a positive effect on rates of acquisitive crime.

We work closely with colleagues in other local policing areas, and indeed from forces in the north of England, to ensure all intelligence is gathered and assessed, and that our response to such criminality is as cohesive and effective as possible.

During Q3 crime prevention surveys were carried out on request at wide range of public, private, commercial and domestic buildings including four museums, MSP offices and to support Firearms Licensing. Secure By Design work was carried out in partnership with developers and architects including a new social housing development in Kelso, a new assisted living development in Galashiels and a new forensic examination suite at the Borders General Hospital.

Improving road safety	Road Casualties
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	Q3 2020/21	Q3 2021/22	% Change
Fatal	3	6	100%
Serious	29	46	58.62%
Slight	45	61	35.55%
Total	77	113	46.75%
Children (aged<16) Killed	0	0	-
Children (aged<16) Seriously Injured	0	3	-

	5 Year Average	Q3 2021/22	Change
Dangerous driving	37.8	46	21.69%
Disqualified driving	15.2	13	-14.47%
Driving Licence	92.2	77	-16.49%
Insurance	227	165	-27.31%
Drink/Drug Driving Detections	80.6	78	-3.23%

As referenced in previous scrutiny reports, the pandemic and consequent lockdowns, led to a dramatic fall in traffic volume on our roads, and this was particularly noticeable in the Scottish Borders. It naturally follows that with so few vehicles on the road, the likelihood of becoming involved in a collision was dramatically reduced. It also naturally follows that as restrictions ease and traffic volumes increase, the likelihood will also increase. Uncertainty around foreign travel, the popularity of the 'Staycation' and the popularity of the Scottish Borders as a tourist destination, has undoubtedly contributed to the casualty numbers in the table above.

The table below illustrates how many safety camera sites were visited during last year and this quarter, how many deployment hours there were, and how many detections were made. It should be noted that the primary purpose of the Safety Camera Unit is to positively influence driver behaviour. The fewer offences detected, the greater the impact the safety camera is having on that particular stretch of road. The most effective camera sites are those where no offences are detected, indicating full compliance with the speed limits. The establishment of a Safety Camera Unit base in the Scottish Borders has improved operational effectiveness here.

Safety Camera Site Visits						
	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21		2020-21	2021-22
Visits	39	45	29		517	503
Enforcement hours	94.6	118.3	72.0		962	1139
Activations	32	83	29		862	1322
Activations per Enforcement Area	0.3	0.7	0.4		0.9	1.2

Road safety remains a key priority for us in the Scottish Borders and patrolling of the roads continues to form part of our daily tasking. This activity also contributes to our efforts to tackle acquisitive and serious and organised crime through transportation of controlled drugs and other commodity.

During Q3 officers have also carried out further work with Junior Road Safety Officers in Berwickshire, giving them an overview of our speed detection equipment, discussing the speed of vehicles and other road safety issues. The JRSOs then feed this back to their school via presentations.

Tackling Serious & Organised Crime	Tackling Serious & Organised Crime
	<p>Police in the Scottish Borders continue to target those involved in serious and organised crime. While it may be difficult to believe such groups operate in the Scottish Borders, they do, and many instances of lower lever criminality; violence, drug misuse or acquisitive crime, can be linked back to them.</p> <p>We continue to tackle these groups at a local level through the gathering and development of intelligence, pro-active stop and searches, and through the execution of search warrants and execution of powers under the proceeds of crime act. We also receive support from national divisions to assist in tackling the wider criminal network and to disrupt the flow of drugs and other criminal commodities into the Scottish Borders.</p> <p><u>During Q3</u></p> <p>County Lines/Cuckooing</p> <p>Cuckooing/County Lines and SOC awareness training was carried out in NHS Borders, Registered Social Landlords in Borders Housing Network, mental health teams and learning disability teams.</p> <p>The National SOC Interventions Unit are delivering Housing Association inputs in the division in February to spot the signs of Serious Organised Crime. This will cover awareness raising around Serious Organised Crime/ Drug dealing/ Cannabis cultivations/ Human trafficking signs/ County Lines/ Cuckooing/ Fraud and signposting for reporting. Essentially any local authority employee who visits private dwellings during the course of their duties would benefit from this.</p> <p>Non-Fatal Overdoses</p> <p>A report was recently presented at the meeting of the November Scottish Borders Critical Services Oversight Group in respect of the development of a multi-agency engagement and recording of all Non-Fatal Overdoses (NFOD) in the Scottish Borders. The report was compiled by Susan Elliot ADP Co-ordinator and outlines a process whereby as of 24th May 2021, a multiagency group meets twice weekly (Monday and Thursday) at 10.00am to review referrals for all people notified as having experienced an NFO and ensure any relevant actions identified are completed.</p> <p>Membership on this group consists of representation from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement Support Team (ES Team) • NHS Borders Addictions Service (BAS) • We Are With You (WAWY) • Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS) • Emergency Department, BGH • Police Scotland • ADP Support Team <p>Details of individuals having who have suffered a NFOD in the past 24 hours are subject to review, passed to substance abuse teams and support agencies allowing an immediate intervention and safeguarding process to commence and ultimately work towards reducing the risk of fatal over dose.</p> <p>The report highlighted real benefits in providing earlier intervention and support to those impacted.</p>

Divisional Initiatives-

Fearless from Crimestoppers is to be put into effect in all High Schools in the division, with funding for this in place, the timescale for implementation is February/March 2022. This will provide a valuable resource for young people to anonymously report concerns/intelligence and for them to seek information about all different types of crime and where to access further information, advice, help or support.

Threat Level



[The National Threat Level is SUBSTANTIAL.](#)

The UK National Threat Level has been lowered to SUBSTANTIAL meaning an attack is likely.

The Covid 19 pandemic has highlighted the risk of online grooming and radicalisation of young and vulnerable people during lockdown with pupils being home-schooled and spending more time online than normal.

The focus of both Police and The Lothians and Scottish Borders Contest Group has been to raise awareness of the Prevent strand of the CONTEST Strategy. This has been achieved through hosting online sessions for School Campus Officers and partner agencies providing information regarding the National Prevent Referral Form and promoting websites such as www.actearly.uk and www.ltai.info

We appreciate that explaining terrorism and extremism to young people can be difficult. Counter Terrorism Policing has provided information and guidance per the link below to educate at home or in school.

<https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/advice-for-young-people/>

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Complaints	Executive Summary
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April 2021 – December 2021				
	Number of Complaints about the Police		Number of Complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents	
Complaints received about the Police	92		42.98	
	On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
Total Allegations Recorded	84	1	52	137

The breakdown above details the total number of Complaints about the Police, received in relation to the Scottish Borders area command as at 31st December 2021.

The breakdown below provides further detail on the Allegation Category and Type. As can be seen there has been an 11.6% decrease in the overall number of Complaints about the Police when comparing LYTD and YTD.

Area	Allegation Category and Type	LYTD	YTD	% change
Scottish Borders Council	On Duty - TOTAL	95	84	-11.6%
	Assault	1	7	600.0%
	Corrupt Practice	2	0	-100.0%
	Discriminatory Behaviour	0	1	x
	Excessive Force	5	7	40.0%
	Incivility	21	23	9.5%
	Irregularity in Procedure	53	36	-32.1%
	Neglect of Duty	1	0	-100.0%
	Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	5	3	-40.0%
	Other - Criminal	0	1	x
	Other - Non Criminal	3	4	33.3%
	Traffic Irregularity/Offence	2	2	0.0%
	Unlawful/Unnecessary Arrest or Detention	2	0	-100.0%
	Service Outcome	35	28	-20.0%
	Grand Total	161	137	-14.9%

Scottish Borders CAT team – Q3 Update

The SB CAT Strategic Oversight Group, comprising around a third of elected members in the Borders along with representatives of SBC and Police, continues to direct CAT tasking. Decisions are based on sound analytical evidence of ASB and other community issues relevant to the Local Policing Plan and Community Partnership Plan. The following highlights some of the more significant work done.

Road safety – along with continuing to work with the junior road safety officers, SBCAT have undertaken 38 road checks during Q3 and identified 32 road traffic offences. 4 vehicles were seized as a result to insure against third party risk and 2 drivers were issued with ASBO warnings.

Drugs – Along with some of the highlighted success executions of MDA warrants highlighted above, during Q3 SBCAT executed 6 MDA warrants with a 100% success rate for recoveries. SBCAT further undertook 28 MDA person searches with a success rate of 57%. Having a high degree of success helps maintain public confidence in intelligence led MDA searches which sits above the national average of around 33%.

Youth ASB – SBCAT continues to work with partners in an effort to reduce the impact of ASB across the region. A consistent and maintained success has been observed in Eyemouth where SBCAT were deployed during 2021 resulting in a reduced volume of calls to the area for reported youth ASB. The reduced number of calls have been sustained during Q3.

Q3 seen a further reduction in the amount of Youth Warning Letters, with only 18 letters being issued. What has further been seen in relation to youth warning letters is the reduction in repeat names, which indicates that individuals are not coming to police attention on more than 1 occasion and the system is having the desired effect. Further work is being undertaken with partners and voluntary agencies to divert those repeat names in to more productive activities across the region.

During December a spate of vandalisms occurred in Innerleithen to local community locations such as the “sharing shed” and Community Garden. SBCAT were tasked to undertake a swift enquiry in an effort to identify those responsible. Following a swift and thorough investigation 3 youths were identified and charged with a number of vandalisms across the area.

Quad Bikes – The successful introduction of the police quad bikes continues to be seen, with deployments being undertaken in relation to high risk missing person’s enquiries and to tackle localised issues such as off road motorcycles in the Monynut area of Berwickshire. The quads further assisted following the destruction of Storm Arwen in visiting remote areas to ensure those registered as vulnerable without electricity were safe and well.

Appendix

Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview

Lothian and Scottish Borders Division	5 Year Average	2021/22 Q3	Per 10,000 Q3 2021/22	Detection Rates 2021/22
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	417.8	597	11.98	63.99
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	1.4	7	0.14	85.71
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	0	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	3.4	1	0.02	100.00
Attempted murder	12.6	21	0.42	90.48
Serious assault	196.4	214	4.3	73.36
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	70.4	70	1.41	71.43
Domestic Abuse (of female)	N/A	91	1.83	79.12
Domestic Abuse (of male)	N/A	4	0.08	50.00
Domestic Abuse (Total)	N/A	95	1.91	77.89
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	50	42	0.84	78.57
Threats and extortion	28.4	97	1.95	11.34
Other group 1 crimes	28.4	50	1	62.00
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	768.4	1066	21.4	55.72
Rape	144.6	191	3.83	60.21
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	5.6	8	0.16	37.50
<i>Rape and attempted rape - Total</i>	150.2	199	3.99	59.30
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	13.8	8	0.16	25.00
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	205.6	319	6.4	46.71
Lewd & libidinous practices*	76	69	1.39	75.36
<i>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</i>	295.4	396	7.95	51.26
<i>Prostitution related crime - Total*</i>	0.4	2	0.04	100.00
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	42	46	0.92	89.13
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	58	114	2.29	57.89
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	33.4	24	0.48	66.67
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	27.2	25	0.5	48.00
Public indecency (common law)	11.2	5	0.1	20.00
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	103.8	173	3.47	56.65
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	14	12	0.24	91.67
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	32.8	70	1.41	37.14
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	0	-
<i>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</i>	322.4	469	9.41	57.78
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	6793	5872	117.87	27.11
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	322	265	5.32	33.21
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	318.4	149	2.99	12.75
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	302.2	199	3.99	33.17
<i>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</i>	942.6	613	12.31	28.22

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Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	173	109	2.19	22.94
Theft of a motor vehicle	339.2	272	5.46	38.60
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	460.6	194	3.89	15.98
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	27.6	28	0.56	21.43
<i>Motor vehicle crime - Total</i>	1000.4	603	12.1	27.69
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	105	105	2.11	4.76
Common theft	1888.2	1621	32.54	19.56
Theft by shoplifting	1830.6	1472	29.55	44.70
Fraud	547.4	1115	22.38	11.21
Other Group 3 Crimes	478.8	343	6.89	42.86
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	3271.4	3047	61.17	27.77
Fireraising	194.2	175	3.51	28.57
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	2912.6	2638	52.95	25.40
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	5.8	2	0.04	200.00
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	152.4	223	4.48	54.71
Other Group 4 Crimes	6.4	9	0.18	0.00
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	3112.8	3035	60.92	93.77
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	101.8	121	2.43	90.91
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	108.2	123	2.47	91.87
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	69.6	129	2.59	75.19
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	46.6	69	1.39	73.91
<i>Total offensive/bladed weapons</i>	326.2	442	8.87	83.94
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	68	30	0.6	83.33
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	187.2	133	2.67	75.94
Bringing drugs into prison	16.6	9	0.18	55.56
<i>Supply of drugs - Total</i>	271.8	172	3.45	76.16
Possession of drugs	1359.8	1123	22.54	98.31
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	10.4	7	0.14	42.86
<i>Total drugs crimes</i>	1642	1302	26.14	95.08
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	1.8	0	0	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	575.8	743	14.91	95.42
Other Group 5 crimes	567	548	11	96.35
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	7380.6	7945	159.49	67.06
Common Assault	2984.8	3407	68.39	57.44
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	297	331	6.64	100.60
<i>Common Assault - Total</i>	3281.8	3738	75.04	61.26
Breach of the Peace	184.4	81	1.63	88.89
Threatening & abusive behaviour	2701.4	2769	55.58	75.30
Stalking	80	69	1.39	76.81
<i>BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</i>	2965.8	2919	58.6	75.71
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	96.8	100	2.01	90.00
Drunk and incapable	43.6	19	0.38	100.00
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	49.2	15	0.3	100.00
Other alcohol related offences*	31.2	21	0.42	90.48

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<i>Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	124	55	1.1	96.36
Wildlife offences*	25	30	0.6	16.67
Other Group 6 offences	887.2	1103	22.14	61.65
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	5438.2	4971	99.79	79.12
Dangerous driving offences	179.2	227	4.56	85.90
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	405.4	430	8.63	83.49
Driving while disqualified	97.8	68	1.37	97.06
Driving without a licence	423.4	433	8.69	97.92
Failure to insure against third party risks	1082	983	19.73	98.37
Driving Carelessly	407.6	529	10.62	85.44
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	98.4	52	1.04	90.38
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	503.2	433	8.69	99.54
Other Group 7 offences	1309.8	1401	28.12	44.75

Scottish Borders Recorded Crime Overview

Scottish Borders	5 Year Average	2021/22 Q3	Per 10,000 Q3 2021/22	Detection Rates 2021/22
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	75.8	125	10.82	58.4
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0.6	1	0.09	100
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	1.2	1	0.09	100
Attempted murder	2.4	3	0.26	133.33
Serious assault	37	49	4.24	61.22
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	10.4	8	0.69	100
Domestic Abuse (of female)	N/A	15	1.3	80
Domestic Abuse (of male)	N/A	0	-	-
Domestic Abuse (Total)	N/A	15	1.3	80
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	8.6	6	0.52	100
Threats and extortion	6.8	33	2.86	12.12
Other group 1 crimes	3.6	9	0.78	77.78
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	163.4	261	22.6	51.34
Rape	35.2	41	3.55	48.78
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	1.4	0	-	-
Rape and attempted rape - Total	36.6	41	3.55	48.78
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	2	0	-	-
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	47.6	89	7.7	47.19
Lewd & libidinous practices*	13.6	13	1.13	92.31
Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total	63.2	102	8.83	52.94
Prostitution related crime - Total*	0	0	-	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	9.2	16	1.39	87.5
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	12	36	3.12	50
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	5.8	7	0.61	85.71
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	2.6	4	0.35	50
Public indecency (common law)	2.2	2	0.17	50
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	21.4	30	2.6	40
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	3.6	3	0.26	66.67
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	6.8	20	1.73	25
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	-	-
Other Group 2 crimes - Total	63.6	118	10.22	50.85
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	1043.8	1049	90.81	29.46
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	61.2	65	5.63	30.77
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	40.2	13	1.13	30.77
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	55.4	61	5.28	40.98
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	156.8	139	12.03	35.25
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	27	22	1.9	45.45
Theft of a motor vehicle	48	34	2.94	26.47

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Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	57.4	32	2.77	15.63
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	4	6	0.52	33.33
Motor vehicle crime - Total	136.4	94	8.14	27.66
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	19.2	32	2.77	6.25
Common theft	339.6	282	24.41	23.05
Theft by shoplifting	214.6	198	17.14	54.55
Fraud	106.2	255	22.08	12.94
Other Group 3 Crimes	71	49	4.24	53.06
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	649.4	673	58.26	32.24
Fireraising	31	27	2.34	55.56
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	595.8	610	52.81	29.67
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	1.4	1	0.09	100
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	20.8	34	2.94	58.82
Other Group 4 Crimes	0.4	1	0.09	0
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	658.8	734	63.54	93.73
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	17.4	11	0.95	100
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	22.8	22	1.9	100
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	11.6	23	1.99	78.26
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	6.2	12	1.04	91.67
Total offensive/bladed weapons	58	68	5.89	91.18
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	12.4	7	0.61	85.71
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	43.4	30	2.6	66.67
Bringing drugs into prison	0	0	-	-
Supply of drugs - Total	55.8	37	3.2	70.27
Possession of drugs	301	323	27.96	93.19
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	3.4	0	-	-
Total drugs crimes	360.2	360	31.17	90.83
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	0	0	-	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	121.2	174	15.06	97.13
Other Group 5 crimes	119.4	132	11.43	98.48
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	1595	1915	165.79	70.97
Common Assault	574.6	780	67.53	62.18
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	67.4	95	8.22	102.11
Common Assault - Total	642	875	75.75	66.51
Breach of the Peace	65	21	1.82	95.24
Threatening & abusive behaviour	592	664	57.48	77.86
Stalking	21.6	17	1.47	70.59
BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total	678.6	702	60.77	78.21
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	13.2	11	0.95	100
Drunk and incapable	18.6	9	0.78	100
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	0.2	0	-	-
Other alcohol related offences*	6.4	6	0.52	83.33
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)	25.2	15	1.3	93.33
Wildlife offences*	12.8	10	0.87	40

OFFICIAL

Other Group 6 offences	223.2	302	26.14	65.89
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	1313.4	992	85.88	81.45
Dangerous driving offences	37.8	46	3.98	93.48
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	80.6	78	6.75	75.64
Driving while disqualified	15.2	13	1.13	100
Driving without a licence	92.2	77	6.67	100
Failure to insure against third party risks	227	165	14.28	98.18
Driving Carelessly	123.8	123	10.65	86.99
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	32.4	19	1.64	94.74
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	133	111	9.61	100.9
Other Group 7 offences	240.4	265	22.94	47.92