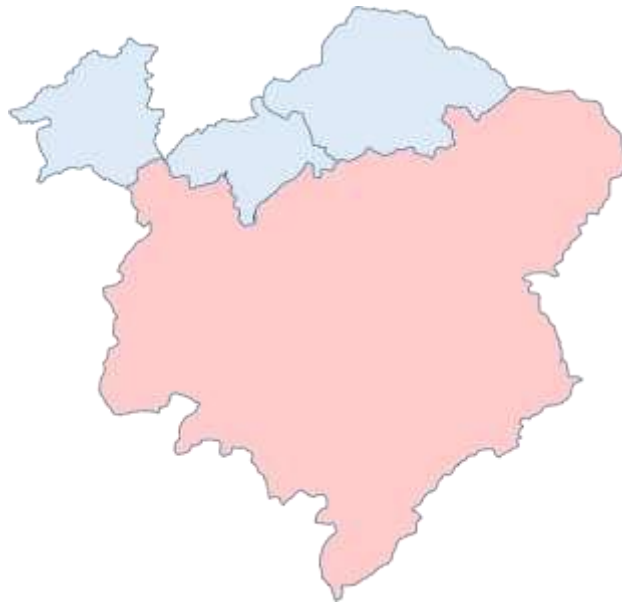


OFFICIAL



Scottish Borders Area Command

The Lothians and Scottish Borders



Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Quarter 3 – 2022/2023

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.

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL



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.

OFFICIAL

Contents of Report

Lothians and Scottish Borders Division Policing Priorities	4
Introduction	5
<i>Performance Summary Report</i>	6
Executive Summary	7
Protecting the most vulnerable people	
<i>Missing Persons</i>	8
<i>Domestic Abuse Incidents</i>	9
<i>Racially Aggravated Conduct</i>	11
<i>Crime (Group 2)</i>	12
<i>Drugs supply, Production & Cultivation</i>	14
Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	
<i>Crimes of Violence (Group 1)</i>	15
<i>Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour</i>	17
Reducing Acquisitive Crime	
<i>Dishonesty (Group 3)</i>	19
<i>Housebreaking</i>	20
Improving Road Safety	
<i>Road Safety</i>	21
Tackling Serious & Organised Crime	
<i>Tackling Serious & Organised Crime</i>	23
<i>Complaints About the Police</i>	24
<i>Scottish Borders CAT team – Q3 Update</i>	25
Appendix	
<i>Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview</i>	26-29
<i>Scottish Borders Crime Overview</i>	30-32

Lothians and Scottish Borders Division Policing Priorities

Your local policing priorities across THE LOTHIANS AND SCOTTISH BORDERS

Our vision
Policing for a safe, protected and resilient Scotland

Our values
Fairness, Integrity, Respect, Human Rights

Our purpose
Working in partnership for the safety and wellbeing of communities in the Lothians & Scottish Borders

Protecting the most vulnerable people

Protect vulnerable people to prevent abuse, neglect & exploitation.

Implement a delivery model supporting a Violence Against Women & Girls Prevention Strategy.

Implement the National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland.

Proactively target domestic abuse offenders.

Develop partnership approaches to improve public confidence to report incidents of harm & abuse.

Reducing violence & anti-social behaviour

Work collaboratively to identify and target violent offenders.

Increase awareness of the impact of violence & antisocial behaviour.

Work in partnerships to reduce alcohol related criminality.

Collaborate to capture the under reporting of violence & explore preventative approaches (i.e. Navigator).

Develop night time economy plans with licensed premises & promote participation in 'Best Bar None'.

Reducing acquisitive crime

Focus on domestic housebreaking.

Raise awareness of current crime trends & prevention tactics.

Tackle emerging acquisitive crime patterns to identify & target prolific offenders.

Work to prevent acquisitive crime.

In partnership, maximise support for victims of acquisitive crime.

Work with Scottish Partnership Against Rural Crime (SPARC).

Use Police Scotland Youth Volunteers to deliver crime prevention information.

Improving road safety

Collaborate on the engineering of the roads through our communities to improve road safety.

Detect offenders who disregard road traffic laws & endanger others.

Support partnership driver education programmes.

Raise awareness of the consequences of speeding, not wearing a seat belt, drink or drug driving & using a mobile phone while driving.

Tackling serious & organised crime

Work to divert people from becoming involved in serious & organised crime & using its products (drugs, counterfeit good etc).

Use social media to raise awareness and educate about human trafficking.

Work to prosecute those involved in serious organised crime, including online, 'cuckooing' & 'county lines'.

Maximise the disruption of serious organised crime groups.

Target the production, cultivation & supply of illegal drugs.

OFFICIAL

POLICE SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe
POILEAS ALBA

Police Scotland Strategic outcomes

- Threats to public safety and wellbeing are resolved by a proactive and responsive police service
- The needs of local communities are addressed through effective service delivery
- Public, communities and partners are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing
- Our people are supported through a positive working environment, enabling them to serve the public
- Police Scotland is sustainable, adaptable and prepared for future challenges

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 2022 to December 2022 and are compared against the five year average, unless otherwise stated. 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 Report Reporting Period: April 22 – December 2022

Total Crime: (Group1-5) 2,630

Crime Decrease: 2.61%

Protecting the most vulnerable people

Domestic
Bail Offences

4.8%



39 (1.8 more)

Domestic Crime
Detection rate

-2.8%



Q3 – 68.7%

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour

Common Assault

22.54%



860 (158.2 more)

Robbery

60%



16 (6 more)

Reducing Acquisitive Crime

All Housebreaking
Detection rate

18.6%



Q3 -14.01%

All Housebreaking

-17.83%



129 (28 less)

Improving Road Safety

Road Traffic
Casualties

-18.33%



98 (22 less)

Serious Organised Crime

Drug supply

2.36%



52 (1.2 more)

Scottish Borders Performance Summary

Executive Summary

In November, 49 new recruits started their basic training at the Scottish Police College, all destined for the Lothian & Scottish Borders Division. Of those, 14 are due to join us here in the Scottish Borders. They will begin with their allocated teams on 1 March. While we have been running targeted recruitment campaigns in the Borders for some time now, this will be the highest number of recruits to be deployed here in a single intake for years.

This uplift will take us as close to budgeted establishment as we have been, certainly in the two years I have been local area commander. This is fantastic news for the region and while further training will be required before these recruits are as experienced and effective as they need to be, their arrival provides some much needed respite for all those who have worked so hard throughout the many resourcing challenges we've faced in recent times. It also allows those who have been waiting patiently, to finally be released to specialist and national posts.

Also on the horizon is the launch of COS (Core Operating System), a single crime recording and case management platform which will replace the legacy systems that have been in place since before the inception of Police Scotland. This will speed up data analysis and publication and give us further confidence around the accuracy of our figures.

Although it did not occur within Q3, the abduction of an 11 year old girl in Galashiels attracted significant attention and merits mention now. As you will no doubt know, a 53 man has been arrested and charged and the circumstances surrounding her disappearance are currently subject to criminal proceedings. To protect those proceedings, I can't discuss the case in detail, but I do wish to recognise the huge collective effort that followed the missing person report being received. The response from the public was tremendous, as was that of our partner agencies and voluntary groups. Local and national officers and assets were mobilised and the willingness to help and the determination of everyone to find the missing girl was evident from the outset. I wish to recognise their efforts and publicly thank all those involved in the search and recovery operation.

There have been a number of other high profile incidents in recent weeks too, but I will cover those in the Q4 report.

Also of particular note is the work of Operation Jabiru; a pro-active team, supported by SB-CAT, established to tackle drug supply, violence and acquisitive crime across the Borders. While the team initially responded to a flare up of drug-related incidents in Hawick, their work has led them to numerous towns and villages across the Borders and their efforts have benefitted many people and communities here. More detail on the results they have achieved is included in the Organised Crime Section of this report.

I also hope to seek from the board, final ratification of the proposed Local Police Plan from 2023-2026

CI Vincent Fisher
Local Area Commander

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Missing Persons
<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.• Year 2021 / 2022 – 1565 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>Owing to staff absence, validated figures in terms of missing person incidents recorded during Q2 are unavailable, although it is clear incidents involving missing adults, cared for adults and children are all in decline. This is excellent news and evidences the various protocols introduced in recent years are having a positive effect. Where we have seen a rise this quarter is among looked after children. This is attributable to a small number of children who go missing on multiple occasions and we work closely with our partners to ensure care arrangements are appropriate and that all reasonable steps are taken to reduce the likelihood of them going missing again. Some children are accommodated within the Scottish Borders, although are managed by local authorities in other parts of the country. This does present some challenges as the powers conferred by English, Welsh and NI courts can be at odds with accepted practice and levels of training in our children’s homes.</p> <p>Our missing person coordinator has recently returned from a period of absence, and while figures are not available for publication as yet, it is hoped all relevant figures will be included in a Q4 round-up of the year.</p>	

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Domestic Abuse Incidents
---	---------------------------------

	5yr Average	Q3 2022/23	% Change
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents	876.2	896	2.26
Total Crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	514	630	22.57
Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime	42.62	45.54	2.92
Total crimes and offences detection rate	71.53	68.73	-2.80
Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	37.2	39	4.84

This year to date 896 incidents of domestic abuse have been reported in the Scottish Borders, this is an increase of 2.26% on the 5 year average and compares with a to a 16% increase seen nationally. The detection rate, at the time of writing, has since risen to 68.73% and is expected to climb further as enquiries complete. The national detection rate is 64% and the national conversion rate 41%; the Borders rates being higher by 4.73% and 4.54% respectively.

While the rise in reports of domestic offending may understandably give rise to concern, it is important to understand that this may not reflect an increase in domestic offending per se. We and our partners have for many years promoted the reporting of domestic abuse, either directly or via third parties, and the confidence victims, their families and friends now have to report domestic offending, is encouraging. We routinely see types of incidents reported now, that we simply wouldn't ten or twenty years ago. We see every report of domestic abuse as an opportunity to intervene, support and protect victims from harm.

To that end, 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.

Our Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) review all domestic incidents which are reported to police. In many instances they carry out extensive protracted enquires identifying and approaching previous partners, in some cases unearthing further victims and further non-recent criminality that would otherwise have gone unreported, to present the best possible case to the Procurator Fiscal. Demand in terms of DSDAS (Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland) continues to rise allowing us to inform those in a relationship of their partner's previous domestic offending. The enthusiasm with which all partners have embraced this relatively new legislation is hugely encouraging and while in other areas of Scotland, the referrals are primarily police generated, the Borders sees referrals coming in from a number of partner agencies.

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 those perpetrators who present the greatest risk of harm in order to achieve positive outcomes for victims and their families. During quarter 3 there were 2 MATAC referral's in the Scottish Borders, 5 in total this year to date.

We will seek remands or bail conditions where appropriate and proactively check bail conditions are being adhered to. We have detected 39 bail offences this year to date, a rise of 4.84% when compared to the five year average, this is testament to our commitment to tackling the scourge of domestic abuse and keeping people safe. A Borders Court was the first in Scotland to impose electronic bail, which involves electronically tagging the perpetrator to

OFFICIAL

ensure they either stay within their address during curfew hours, or stay away from particular addresses. It naturally follows, that with this new measure in place, more bail offences are being detected.

I currently lead on Theme 4 within the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership work plan (the Borders is a good place to grow up, live in and enjoy a full life) and one of the four outcomes under that theme is that fewer people experience domestic abuse in the Scottish Borders. I am currently working with partners to ensure everyone within the Borders who has a public interface, knows what to look for and how to report concerns around domestic abuse.

We also ran our #IsThisMe campaign during Q3, which called upon men to reflect, take action and stop domestic abuse before it starts.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Hate Crime
---	-------------------

	5 year average	Q3 2022/23	Q3 Per 10,000
Hate Incidents	72	102*	8.83
Hate Crimes *	61.4	102	8.83
Hate Crime Detection Rate	73.29	60.78	

*We recognise the anomaly with this figure, clarification has been sought and we will provide an update in Q4

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”.

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

[Hate crime - Police Scotland](#)

Like domestic abuse, 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 so, 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.

Very few hate crimes result in damage to property or physical injury to the person. This year-to-date assaults have accounted for only 7% of all hate crimes. Most hate crimes, around 87% YTD, involve derogatory comments. 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.

While it is recognised that detection rates have fallen (albeit they have risen again slightly as at time of writing), the quality of the enquiries conducted, and the care and attention victims receive has not deteriorated. The challenge remains that allegations of any sort of criminality require corroborative evidence if they are to be progressed through the courts, and there are instances where such evidence does not exist, notwithstanding our best efforts to find it. All reports of hate crime are monitored and reviewed by the Deputy Area Commander.

As police officers we continue to find ourselves victim to around 14% 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.

A proportion of hate crimes and incidents are perpetrated by children, and our schools officers continue in their efforts to educate children to be more respectful and tolerant and to understand the damage their words and actions can do, particularly when directed towards particular social groups. We have delivered a number of Hate Crime inputs and others designed to counter the glamorisation of violence.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Sexual Crimes (Group 2)
---	------------------------------------

Crime Type	5 Year average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Group 2	189.6	190	0.21%	16.45	61.58%
Rape & Attempt Rape	40.2	45	11.94%	3.9	71.11%
Indecent/Sexual Assault	74	66	-10.81%	5.71	59.09%
Other Group 2	75.4	79	4.77%	6.84	58.23%

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.

At the end of quarter 3 Sexual Crime in the Scottish Borders shows an increase of 0.21% this year-to-date when compared to the five year average. Comparing this year to last, reports of sexual crime are down by 26.9% (from 260 last year to 190 this year, a reduction of 70 crimes).

The detection rate is down 3.1% when compared to the 5 year average but up 9.3% when compared to last year to date.

21% of all Group 2 crimes are domestic crimes, as discussed earlier in this report every domestic incidents is subject to intense scrutiny to ensure a robust and consistent approach to tackling domestic abuse.

Like Domestic Abuse Investigations, in many instances extensive protracted enquires are carried out, in some cases unearthing non-recent criminality that would otherwise have gone unreported, this assists in presenting the best possible case to the Procurator Fiscal. In October Police received a report of a rape which had occurred in July. Whilst carrying out enquiries a further 3 offences were identified in relation to a further 3 victims, these crimes dated back to 2014. As a result of the enquiry a 26 year old male was charged with 4 sexual offences in November and a report was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal.

70% of all Group 2 crimes occur within a private residence.

It is also important to understand that a proportion of sexual crime is non-recent (33% TYTD), and can often date back many years or even decades. This too is indicative of a societal change where victims are more inclined to talk about and disclose their experiences. Regardless of when the reported crimes were actually committed, our investigations remain thorough and our approach, sensitive and supportive.

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 organisations.

During quarter 3 we continued to raise awareness of Police Scotland’s That Guy Campaign. The campaign aims to reduce rape, serious sexual assault and harassment by having frank conversation’s with men about male sexual entitlement. Campaign posters were distributed and displayed in Borders College/Heriot Watt and on Border Buses. For further information on the campaign visit [About the That Guy campaign | That Guy \(that-guy.co.uk\)](https://www.that-guy.co.uk).

OFFICIAL

After much work and anticipation, the Oakleaf Centre forensic medical suite in the Borders General Hospital is now open. The opening of the suite means survivors of rape and sexual assault from the Borders can receive the support they need in a suitable environment without having to travel out with the area. The suite supports the national SARCS service (NHS Sexual Assault Response Coordination Service) which allows survivors to access a forensic medical examination where appropriate, with or without police involvement, and can be reached 24/7 on 0800 148 88 88.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.

**Drug Supply,
Production & Cultivation**

Drugs Supply	5 year average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	50.8	52	2.36%	4.5	65.38%

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 up 2.36% when compared to the 5 year average.

Drug supply offences always require some form of laboratory work to confirm the substances concerned are controlled. The laboratory faced significant challenges during 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. Where laboratory analysis returns a negative result, the matter would be no-crimed. Policing activity to disrupt and detect drug production and supply 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 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 learning points for all agencies involved.
- We participate in the Non-Fatal Overdose group which ensures support is offered immediately.
- We use Social Media to encourage reporting of Criminal Behaviour through 101, 999 or Crimestoppers.
- During Q3 our community policing team contributed to a drug trends multiagency MS Teams event which was led by the Crew charity.
- During Q3 Operation Jabiru was launched in the Scottish Borders an update on this operation can be found under the Organised Crime Section.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Crimes of Violence (Group 1)
---	-------------------------------------

Crime Type	5 year average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Group 1	85.4	126	47.54%	10.91	58.73%
Serious Assault	38.8	38	-2.06%	3.29	89.47%
Robbery	10	16	60.00%	1.39	50.00%
Common Assault	701.8	860	22.54%	74.45	67.56%

*Common assaults are not recorded as group 1 crimes.

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

There has been a 47.54% increase in violent crime in the Scottish Borders compared to the five year average, equating to an increase of 40.6 crimes. When this year’s figures are compared to the last year to date there is no change. The detection rate for overall violent crime is 58.73%, a decrease of 12.7% 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 146% increase in reports of threats and extortion which equates to an actual increase of 18.4 crimes.
- DASA (Domestic Abuse Scotland Act), offences which were not introduced until April 2019. As such there is insufficient data for a 5 year average, however there is an increase of 40% (6 crimes) when compared to LYTD (from 15 to 21).
- There has been a 60% increase in Robbery and Assaults with Intent to Rob (from 10 to 16).

As referenced in earlier reports, threats and extortion, and in particular ‘Sextortion’, account for a significant proportion of Group 1 offending and is the greatest single contributor to the percentage rises we continue to experience here in the Borders when comparing to the 5 year average.

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 59% to 68%. A trend is emerging in a move from demanding cash (albeit transferred electronically) to gift cards and alike which can be exchanged for Crypto Currency more readily.

When comparing to last year to date we can see a change in the trend at the end of quarter 3 there was an 8.8% reduction in threats and extortion when comparing to last year to date.

As mentioned above there has been an increase of 6 Robberies at the end of Q3 when compared to the five year average. There is no discernible pattern to these Robberies in terms of time, date or location although most seem opportunistic in nature and potentially drug related. 75% of the aforementioned Robberies were committed by people that were known to the complainer. Few involved the use of weapons and a number could be described as dubious, potentially linked to the cost of living crisis.

OFFICIAL

Common Assaults in the Scottish Borders have increased by 22.5% against the five year average, but there has been a decrease of 2.6% when comparing to last year to date. The detection rate this year to date is 67.6% this year, this is up 1.9% on last year to date. Approximately 42% of common assaults were recorded as taking place in private spaces, the remaining 58% taking place in public spaces. Domestic Assaults account for 29% of all common assaults. The vast majority of all common assaults with a domestic marker took place in private space. About 17% of domestic assaults were non-recent.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Reducing Antisocial Behaviour
---	--------------------------------------

Indicator	5 Year Average	2022-23 Q3	Change	TYTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	4160.2	3289	-20.94		
Vandalism (Including Malicious Mischief)	603.2	515	-14.62%	44.58	26.41%
Fire-raising	29	44	51.72%	3.81	59.09%
Breach of the Peace and S38 CJ&L(S) A 2010	681.4	656	-3.73%	56.79	76.37%

The number of Anti-Social behaviour incidents has decreased by 20.94% % this year-to-date when compared to the 5 year average. This is a total reduction of 693.8 incidents and is reflective of the exceptionally high demand we saw during periods of Covid restriction, artificially inflating the five year average.

Overall, Group 4 Crimes have reduced by 9.8% when compared to the five year average, a decrease of 65 crimes. A proportion of the reported breaches of the peace and S38 CJ&L(S) Act offences will have a domestic element to them, and Police officers and staff too will be victims in some cases.

You'll note the rise in fire-raising's continues, this quarter this was a result of a spate of 8 incidents across Jedburgh. A 58 year old male has been charged with these offences and a report has been submitted to the procurator fiscal.

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. This work is carried out in partnership with the Anti-Social Behaviour Unit at Scottish Borders Council. Antisocial Behaviour Patrols form part of our daily patrol matrix as well as our weekend plans and targeted patrols are carried out by response and community officers at peak times for ASB in hotspot areas.

Youth ASB patrols continued in areas known for antisocial behaviour. Current taskings include Peebles – School Brae, Haylodge and Old Town; Galashiels – Transport Interchange and TD1 Youth Club; Hawick – Kenilworth Avenue and Burnfoot Primary School, Newtown St Boswells – Primary School and Sergeants Park area. In total 14 youth warning letters were sent out regarding these issues this month. SBCAT officers continued with attention in the area of Moneynut Woods, Duns regarding the ongoing issue of off-road bikes.

During Q3 our mobile CCTV cameras have been deployed in hotspot areas in Kelso and Selkirk. These camera's are deployed with the hope of deterring any future instances of anti-social behaviour and providing evidence to support charges against criminal behaviour. We are currently working with SBC to procure more mobile CCTV cameras that use the latest technology.

Our schools officers continue to work in partnership to engage with pupils and deliver inputs. During Q3 in partnership with the Fire and Rescue Service we delivered inputs regarding keeping safe on bonfire night. Other topics that our officer have delivered inputs on are Social Media, Antisocial Behaviour, the people who help us, and rights, respect and behaviour.

OFFICIAL

Our officers also hosted a school safety workshop at Burnfoot Primary school in partnership with Scottish Ambulance Service and Scottish Fire and Rescue. The event covered topics such as bike safety, CPR, water safety, internet safety, drug misuse and energy drinks.

Officers for the Hawick Community Policing team worked with Hawick High School and the British Army to deliver a resilience and life skills activity.

During the festive campaign our community officers carried out patrols at the school Christmas dances, foot patrols were also carried out at town centres and retail areas across the Scottish Borders. In addition violence and anti-social behaviour patrols were carried out in areas surrounding our licensed premises and areas known to be frequented by youths who cause damage and disorder.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Dishonesty (Group 3)
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------

5 Year Average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
1059.2	1029	-2.85%	89.08	27.50%

Given the wide range of ‘acquisitive crimes’ this priority is covered in 2 sections within this report:

- Dishonesty (covered in this section);
- Housebreaking (covered in the next).

YTD 2022/2023 overall Group 3 crimes have decreased by 30.2 crimes (2.85%) when compared to the five year average (This overall figure incorporates housebreaking crimes). This is slightly more than the national figure of 2%, but our detection rates are slightly behind the national average of 30.8%.

When comparing TYTD with the five year average the largest increase has been seen in frauds, where there has been an increase of 46% which equates to an actual increase of 64 crimes. When comparing TYTD compared to LYTD there has been a 17.8% reduction in frauds.

The increase in fraud is mirrored nationally. 59% of frauds in the Scottish Borders relate to Cybercrimes and as mentioned earlier, these crimes 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, the opportunity for such offending increases.

We still however continue to receive reports of ‘conventional’ frauds, and these require a more conventional investigative approach. During Q3 a 34 year old man was charged for fraudulently obtaining £16000 to carry out construction work that he failed to do. A report has been submitted to the procurator fiscal.

During Q3 our community policing team and SBCAT officers have continued with prevention activities aimed at reducing acquisitive crime. SBCAT attended at the Scottish Borders Partnership Against Rural Crime walk and talk event at Buckholm Farm, Galashiels in October. During the event local farmers were given updates on local and national rural crime picture and the most up to date crime prevention advice.

A meeting was also held in partnership with the Forestry and Land Scotland regarding bike theft, as a result of the meeting warning signage has been issued and distributed.

Our officers continue to issue Selecta DNA kits to the victims of quad bike and machinery thefts and crime prevention surveys have been carried out at Large Agricultural Suppliers, Farms and Domestic properties.

We continue to develop our working relationship with Northumbria Constabulary and we recently paid a visit to their Rural Crime Team in Alnwick along with representatives from our own National and Rural Acquisitive Crime Unit. We were introduced to a number of rural crime volunteers and coordinators and we are now developing a paper to present to our own senior leadership board seeking permission to pilot RCVs here in the Borders. The RCVs are mostly farmers and gamekeepers who act as eyes and ears on the ground, feeding back information via radio in real time. They know the countryside, they know how things should look and more importantly what looks out of place. I will keep you updated on progress.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Housebreaking
-----------------------------------	----------------------

Crime Type	5 Year Average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Dwelling HB	64	50	-21.88%	4.33	14.00%
Non Dwelling (Sheds, garages) HB	34.6	44	27.1%	3.81	11.36%
Other (Business) HB	58.4	35	-40.07	3.03	34.29%
All HB	157	129	-17.83%	11.17	18.60%

All housebreaking (including attempts) crimes have decreased by 17.83% 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.

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.

In October we saw an example of this when a 26 and 30 year old male were charged with two Business Housebreakings and an attempted business breaking which they committed in June 2022. A report has been submitted to the Procurator Fiscal for both these cases.

There is evidence to suggest separate organised crime groups are working more collaboratively and employing technology such as drones to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their criminal enterprises. We too 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.

In other positive news, on the 5th of December a member of public returned home to find 2 suspicious males in her porch. Police attended and located the male's close by. As result, stolen property was recovered and a 55 and a 58 year old man were charged with a theft housebreaking and an attempt theft housebreaking. Again, a report has been submitted to the procurator fiscal.

We continue to push the prevention message, encouraging businesses and homeowners to take security measures to protect their property from thieves and to improve the chances of their property being recovered in the event they do fall victim.

Improving road safety	Road Casualties		
------------------------------	------------------------	--	--

	Q3 2021/22	Q3 2022/23	Change
Fatal	6	11	83%
Serious	48	38	-21%
Slight	66	49	-26%
Total	120	98	-18.33%
Children (aged<16) Killed	0	0	-
Children (aged<16) Seriously Injured	3	2	-33%

	5 Year Average	Q3 2022/23	Change
Dangerous driving	36.4	42	15.38%
Disqualified driving	14.8	8	-45.95%
Speeding	217.6	54	-75.18%
Driving Licence	89	54	-39.33%
Insurance	213.4	142	-33.46%
Seat Belts	19.6	20	2.04%
Mobile Phones	28	21	-25.00%
Drink/Drug Driving Detections	73.4	102	38.96%

Tragically 11 people died in fatal collisions on Borders roads during Q3. Of note, and as touched upon during the last board, six people lost their lives in four separate collisions over a fifteen day period in November. Such loss of life in such a short time period is rare and is at odds with the more general trend I illustrated in the Q2 report. There has been a further fall in numbers in terms of slight and serious injury which is encouraging. Serious injuries and slight injuries have reduced by 21% and 26% respectively when comparing Q3 of this year to Q3 of last. This is significant.

We continue to promote and encourage drivers young and old to undertake additional training through the Drivewise initiative. This can be accessed by calling 01896 757575.

In 2019, Section 5A of the Road Traffic Act 1988 was implemented in Scotland, bringing us in line with England and Wales. While Section 4 of the same act makes it an offence to drive while 'unfit' through drink or drugs, this new legislation removes the burden of proof in terms of a driver's fitness. Seventeen drugs, each with a legal concentration in blood are specified in regulation and drivers are initially detected by way of a roadside drug wipe. They are thereafter arrested and conveyed to a police station where bloods are taken and submitted for laboratory analysis. This offence is included in the drink / drug drive detection rates, and given it didn't exist prior to October 2019, has had a bearing on our percentage increase against the five year average.

The prevalence of dash cams has assisted us in securing evidence against more drivers who drive dangerously. Work on a national 'Dash cam Portal' project has slowed while further work is undertaken to integrate it with a larger and wider storage and transmission of electronic evidence project.

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-22	Nov-22	Dec-22		2021-22	2022-23
Visits	43	39	28		113	110
Enforcement hours	112.9	106.7	85.1		285	305
Activations	186	34	46		144	266
Activations per Enforcement Area	1.6	0.3	0.5		0.5	0.9

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.

SBCAT were out in December as part of the Winter Safety Campaign carrying out static checks in Earlston, Duns, Coldstream, Eyemouth, Peebles, Galashiels and Stow. A number of drivers were given advice regarding winter safety and in particular tyre tread depths. Speed checks were also conducted outside Earlston High School with 6 drivers being warned and 1 driver being reported for having no insurance. 10 traffic tickets were issued in December.

Our Community Policing Teams carried out further speed checks with our Junior Road Safety Officers from Chirnside and Coldstream. Officers have also carried out speed checks and deployed pop up bob during Q3. Road safety social media posts were issued providing advice on winter conditions and how to prepare for such weather.

The Force has updated its policy on Community Speedwatch and we are now content to proceed with a number of pilots. We have made arrangements with our colleagues and volunteers in Fife to visit the Borders with a view to briefing community officers and potential volunteers here on the scheme.

We also now participate in the national Older Drivers' Forum with a view to identifying tactics and best practise that could be adopted here. Having been successfully piloted in the North of the country, funding for a further two driving simulators has been secured so officers in the East and West will have access to the machines too.

Tackling Serious & Organised Crime	Tackling Serious & Organised Crime
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Over 30 people have been arrested for a range of offences following a period of proactive intelligence-gathering and enforcement in the Scottish Borders.

In October 2022, Operation Jabiru was launched and a team of officers were put in place to proactively gather intelligence and execute warrants targeting criminals operating within the region.

Over Q3, this proactive unit has carried out 49 searches at properties in connection with drugs, firearms, organised crime and other offences.

This has resulted in the recovery of three firearms which are currently subject to further investigation, as well as over £18,000 in cash, and luxury goods worth in excess of £50,000 believed to be proceeds of criminal activity.

In addition, significant quantities of Class A, B and C drugs have been seized from addresses in Hawick, Galashiels, Kelso and Jedburgh.

The largest seizure, as part of Operation Jabiru, was on Friday, 20 January, 2023, when officers executed warrants at two addresses in Galashiels – Halliburton Place and Gala Park Gardens.

During these searches, various items associated with drug dealing, including scales, mobile phones and measuring spoons were discovered, along with large quantities of heroin and cocaine.

In total, drugs with a potential value of over £100,000 were seized. A 42 year old male and 26 year old female have been reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

Officers have also worked collaboratively with colleagues across England to enhance information-sharing between all forces and target travelling crime groups committing offences both North and South of the border.

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>

OFFICIAL

Complaints	Executive Summary
-------------------	--------------------------

April 2022 – June 2022				
	Number of Complaints about the Police		Number of Complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents	
Complaints received about the Police	109		58.55	
	On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
Total Allegations Recorded	109	0	60	169

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 2022.

The breakdown below provides further detail on the allegation category and type. As can be seen there has been a 0.6% 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	109	14.7%
	Off Duty - TOTAL	1	0	-100.00%
	Other	1	0	-100.00%
	Assault	7	1	-85.7%
	Discriminatory Behaviour	1	0	-100.0%
	Excessive Force	8	6	-25.0%
	Incivility	23	26	13.0%
	Irregularity in Procedure	42	63	50.0%
	Neglect of Duty	0	1	x
	Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	7	1	-85.7%
	Other – Criminal	1	0	-100.0%
	Other - Non Criminal	4	2	-50.0%
	Traffic Irregularity/Offence	2	9	350.0%

Scottish Borders CAT team – Q3 Update

As stated on previous occasions, the work of the SBCAT spans all many of the local and national policing priorities. While some of the undernoted has already been included elsewhere in this report, it has been replicated below for ease of reference.

ROAD SAFETY & ROAD CRIME

In October SBCAT carried out mobile patrols and static checks in the Scottish Borders to tackle road crime and antisocial driving. The following offences were detected by SBCAT in October; 2 x careless driving, 2 x no insurance, 1 x drink driver, 3 x no MOT, 2 ASBO vehicle warning and 1 x no seatbelt.

Throughout November SBCAT conducted checks for the Winter Safety Campaign, checking vehicles and in particular tyre tread depth. Advice was given to a number of drivers. We were also involved in a vehicle pursuit after which the driver was charged with a number of offences including drink driving.

SBCAT continued the Winter Safety Campaign in December, carrying out static checks in Earlston, Duns, Coldstream, Eyemouth, Peebles, Galashiels and Stow. A number of drivers were given advice regarding winter safety and tyre tread depths.

Speed checks have also been completed outside schools and where there is a recognised casualty profile.

52 Parking tickets were issued by SBCAT in various towns throughout the Borders including Galashiels, Kelso, Hawick, Selkirk, Jedburgh and Peebles.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

During October SBCAT executed 2 search warrants at premises in Kelso. At one address 14.8g of Cocaine was seized along with 21.5g of Cannabis. At the other address 74g of Cannabis were recovered along with other items indicative of supply.

Whilst on high visibility mobile patrols officers stopped and searched 2 vehicles in Hawick with the recovery of 11g of Cocaine and personal amounts of cannabis and magic mushrooms.

SBCAT assisted with the execution of six drugs warrants in Galashiels and Hawick during November. During these over £5000 cash has been recovered, along with cannabis, heroin and diazepam.

In December further Misuse of Drugs warrants were carried out in Galashiels, Kelso, Hawick and Peebles. Proactive stop & searches also resulted in the recovery of cannabis near Lauder.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

SBCAT carried out youth ASB patrols in areas known for antisocial behaviour, including Peebles – School Brae, Haylodge and Old Town; Galashiels – Transport Interchange and TD1 Youth Club; Hawick – Kenilworth Avenue and Burnfoot Primary School, Newtown St Boswells – Primary School and Sergeants Park area. In total 14 youth warning letters were sent out as a result of this. We were also deployed over the bonfire night weekend to address any reports of ASB.

Frequent Licensed Premises Checks were carried out in the lead up to Christmas. High Visibility foot patrols were also undertaken to deter antisocial behaviour during the festive period, in particular on Hogmanay. Young Drivers who cause nuisance are frequently engaged with and ASB driving warnings issued where required. In Galashiels a large number of such drivers gathered in January, which was monitored by SBCAT. Conditional Offers were issued for No MOT and Careless Driving.

RURAL / ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Officers from SBCAT again joined with officers from Northumbria police, Dumfries & Galloway and Roads Policing officers in November to carry out a second Operation Checkpoint, the initiative to tackle rural crime by conducting a series of checkpoints along the English / Scottish border. We will continue to support this and take an active part. This operation now spans a week and includes 10 police forces in England and Scotland. Static road checks are being carried out on backshifts in rural areas, to tackle the ongoing issue of quad bike theft. We have also attended local events such as the SPARC event with our partners to promote prevention opportunities, update the rural crime picture and to receive information and concerns from members of the rural community.

Op Jardiniere is a new Divisional wide operation to tackle rural crime. The Scottish Borders focus led by SBCAT was on off-road biking at Monynut, along with static and mobile checks in Berwickshire to deter acquisitive crime and hare coursing. One vehicle was issued with an ASB driving warning for driving off road. In December two males were arrested by SBCAT after carrying out housebreakings in the area. The stolen items were recovered and both males charged with offences. SBCAT also assisted with the recovery of a quad bike near West Linton following a theft.

Appendix

Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview

Lothian and Scottish Borders Division	5 Year Average	2022/23 Q3	Per 10,000 Q3 2022/23	Detection Rates 2022/23
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	451.2	613	12.31	59.54
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	2.2	1	0.02	100.00
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	0	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	2.6	4	0.08	100.00
Attempted murder	13	18	0.36	88.89
Serious assault	195.6	208	4.18	76.44
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	68.8	53	1.06	67.92
Domestic Abuse (of female)	0	123	2.47	69.92
Domestic Abuse (of male)	0	7	0.14	57.14
Domestic Abuse (Total)	0	130	2.61	69.23
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	48.8	41	0.82	100.00
Threats and extortion	42.8	128	2.57	4.69
Other group 1 crimes	31.6	30	0.6	40.00
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	838	815	16.36	48.34
Rape	152.6	154	3.09	56.49
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	5.2	11	0.22	63.64
<i>Rape and attempted rape - Total</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>56.97</i>
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	13	1	0.02	200.00
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	239.4	243	4.88	46.09
Lewd & libidinous practices*	73.4	54	1.08	18.52
<i>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</i>	<i>325.8</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>5.98</i>	<i>41.61</i>
<i>Prostitution related crime - Total*</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-</i>
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	40.2	46	0.92	93.48
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	69.8	75	1.51	61.33
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	29.4	11	0.22	36.36
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	25.4	25	0.5	40.00
Public indecency (common law)	8.2	6	0.12	100.00
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	121	123	2.47	34.96
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	13	11	0.22	54.55
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	46.6	55	1.1	32.73
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	0	-
<i>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</i>	<i>353.6</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>7.07</i>	<i>50.00</i>
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	6587.6	6049	121.43	24.35
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	289.4	252	5.06	19.44
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	261.4	210	4.22	16.67
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	279.6	190	3.81	37.37
<i>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</i>	<i>830.4</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>13.09</i>	<i>23.77</i>

OFFICIAL

Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	160.8	109	2.19	7.34
Theft of a motor vehicle	332.6	319	6.4	35.42
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	417.6	221	4.44	9.50
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	27.4	20	0.4	20.00
<i>Motor vehicle crime - Total</i>	938.4	669	13.43	21.82
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	107.2	95	1.91	12.63
Common theft	1792.4	1935	38.84	14.68
Theft by shoplifting	1773.4	1377	27.64	47.35
Fraud	679	998	20.03	12.93
Other Group 3 Crimes	466.8	323	6.48	29.41
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	3183.4	2987	59.96	23.47
Fireraising	180.8	208	4.18	24.52
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	2821.2	2562	51.43	21.78
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	4.6	2	0.04	50.00
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	169	209	4.2	42.58
Other Group 4 Crimes	7.8	6	0.12	33.33
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	3198.2	2982	59.86	93.33
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	109.4	119	2.39	93.28
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	113.2	124	2.49	87.90
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	96.2	104	2.09	72.12
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	60.4	54	1.08	57.41
<i>Total offensive/bladed weapons</i>	379.2	401	8.05	81.30
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	54.6	29	0.58	96.55
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	173.4	157	3.15	70.70
Bringing drugs into prison	16.2	9	0.18	55.56
<i>Supply of drugs - Total</i>	244.2	195	3.91	73.85
Possession of drugs	1372.8	1122	22.52	98.40
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	9	12	0.24	66.67
<i>Total drugs crimes</i>	1626	1329	26.68	94.51
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	1	1	0.02	100.00
Bail offences (other than absconding)	621.6	707	14.19	95.19
Other Group 5 crimes	570.4	544	10.92	96.88
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	7508	7645	153.46	66.45
Common Assault	3079.2	3576	71.78	58.00
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	310.8	322	6.46	100.31
<i>Common Assault - Total</i>	3390	3898	78.25	61.49
Breach of the Peace	137.6	50	1	104.00
Threatening & abusive behaviour	2726	2509	50.37	72.46
Stalking	73.4	63	1.26	74.60
<i>BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</i>	2937	2622	52.63	73.11
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	102	53	1.06	98.11
Drunk and incapable	37.2	19	0.38	94.74
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	34	11	0.22	100.00
Other alcohol related offences*	27.8	24	0.48	104.17

OFFICIAL

<i>Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	99	54	1.08	100.00
Wildlife offences*	30.4	33	0.66	190.91
Other Group 6 offences	949.6	985	19.77	60.61
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	5319.8	5746	115.34	81.99
Dangerous driving offences	188.2	191	3.83	79.06
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	406.2	491	9.86	94.91
Speeding offences	483.6	263	5.28	98.48
Driving while disqualified	92.8	61	1.22	95.08
Driving without a licence	422.8	352	7.07	97.16
Failure to insure against third party risks	1072.2	928	18.63	99.68
Seat belt offences	95	106	2.13	98.11
Mobile phone offences	133.8	157	3.15	96.18
Driving Carelessly	442.2	549	11.02	87.61
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	90.2	349	7.01	96.28
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	515.6	649	13.03	99.85
Other Group 7 offences	1377.2	1650	33.12	47.88

Scottish Borders Recorded Crime Overview

Scottish Borders	5 Year Average	2022/23 Q3	Per 10,000 Q3 2022/23	Detection Rates 2022/23
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	85.4	126	10.91	58.73
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0.8	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	0.8	2	0.17	100
Attempted murder	2.8	3	0.26	100
Serious assault	38.8	38	3.29	89.47
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	10	16	1.39	50
Domestic Abuse (of female)	0	21	1.82	80.95
Domestic Abuse (of male)	0	0	-	-
Domestic Abuse (Total)	0	21	1.82	80.95
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	7.4	9	0.78	77.78
Threats and extortion	12.6	31	2.68	9.68
Other group 1 crimes	4	6	0.52	0
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	189.6	190	16.45	61.58
Rape	39	43	3.72	69.77
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	1.2	2	0.17	100
Rape and attempted rape - Total	40.2	45	3.9	71.11
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	1.6	0	-	-
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	57.4	60	5.19	63.33
Lewd & libidinous practices*	15	6	0.52	16.67
Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total	74	66	5.71	59.09
Prostitution related crime - Total*	0	0	-	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	10.8	15	1.3	113.33
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	17	14	1.21	78.57
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	6	3	0.26	33.33
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	2.2	4	0.35	25
Public indecency (common law)	1.6	0	-	-
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	23	29	2.51	34.48
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	4	2	0.17	50
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	10.8	12	1.04	33.33
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	-	-
Other Group 2 crimes - Total	75.4	79	6.84	58.23
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	1059.2	1029	89.08	27.5
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	64	50	4.33	14
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	34.6	44	3.81	11.36
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	58.4	35	3.03	34.29
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	157	129	11.17	18.6
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	27.8	21	1.82	9.52

OFFICIAL

Theft of a motor vehicle	46.4	38	3.29	63.16
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	47.8	41	3.55	14.63
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	4.6	6	0.52	33.33
Motor vehicle crime - Total	126.6	106	9.18	32.08
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	22.2	22	1.9	13.64
Common theft	327.2	307	26.58	19.54
Theft by shoplifting	218	211	18.27	50.71
Fraud	139	203	17.57	14.78
Other Group 3 Crimes	69.2	51	4.42	49.02
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	658.6	594	51.42	31.14
Fireraising	29	44	3.81	59.09
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	603.2	515	44.58	26.41
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	1.4	1	0.09	0
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	24.4	33	2.86	66.67
Other Group 4 Crimes	0.6	1	0.09	100
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	707.6	691	59.82	93.63
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	17.6	15	1.3	113.33
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	24.8	19	1.64	94.74
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	16.6	15	1.3	86.67
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	8.6	10	0.87	100
Total offensive/bladed weapons	67.6	59	5.11	98.31
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	9.4	6	0.52	83.33
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	41.4	46	3.98	63.04
Bringing drugs into prison	0	0	-	-
Supply of drugs - Total	50.8	52	4.5	65.38
Possession of drugs	323	324	28.05	96.3
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	2.8	0	-	-
Total drugs crimes	376.6	376	32.55	92.02
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	0	1	0.09	100
Bail offences (other than absconding)	137.8	121	10.48	94.21
Other Group 5 crimes	125.6	134	11.6	95.52
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	1681.2	1814	157.04	72.6
Common Assault	626.8	773	66.92	64.17
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	75	87	7.53	97.7
Common Assault - Total	701.8	860	74.45	67.56
Breach of the Peace	45.6	9	0.78	111.11
Threatening & abusive behaviour	616.6	630	54.54	75.87
Stalking	19.2	17	1.47	76.47
BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total	681.4	656	56.79	76.37
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	14	7	0.61	100
Drunk and incapable	15.8	9	0.78	100
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	0	0	-	-
Other alcohol related offences*	5.8	4	0.35	100
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)	21.6	13	1.13	100

OFFICIAL

Wildlife offences*	14.4	28	2.42	200
Other Group 6 offences	248	250	21.64	63.6
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	1245.2	1334	115.49	84.26
Dangerous driving offences	36.4	42	3.64	85.71
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	73.4	102	8.83	97.06
Speeding offences	217.6	54	4.67	96.3
Driving while disqualified	14.8	8	0.69	87.5
Driving without a licence	89	54	4.67	94.44
Failure to insure against third party risks	213.4	142	12.29	102.11
Seat belt offences	19.6	20	1.73	100
Mobile phone offences	28	21	1.82	100
Driving Carelessly	130.8	169	14.63	84.62
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	30.4	197	17.05	94.42
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	145.2	180	15.58	100.56
Other Group 7 offences	246.6	345	29.87	53.04