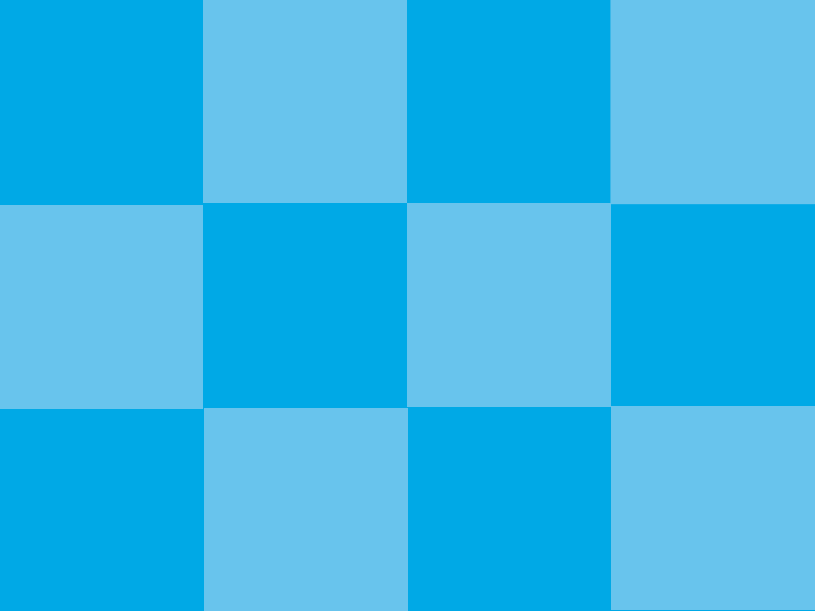




Central Scotland Police
annual report | 2001 - 2002

01-02



together
for safer
communities

together for safer communities



contents

Chief Constable's Statement	2
Force Policy Group and Structure	4
Convener's Statement	5
Review of Force Performance	6
Safer Central	10
Crime	16
Community Safety	22
Road Policing	24
Local Interest	26
People	30
Change	32
Giving Something Back	33
Clackmannanshire Statistics	34
Falkirk Statistics	36
Stirling Statistics	38
Force Statistics	40
Performance Targets	45

chief constable's statement



Andrew Cameron QPM BA
chief constable

The Force was very focused at the start of the year in that it was recognised that communities wished their police to continue to tackle a number of issues which affected the quality of life across the Force area.

Group disorder, violence, misuse of drugs and vandalism were all high on the agenda. Fortunately, the Safer Central policing programme, which had been launched in the Great Hall at Stirling Castle in February the previous year, was well established having been built upon from the very sound community policing emphasis which already existed. It provided the organisational structure to respond to the concerns and expectations of communities. This style of policing is simple in that, based upon intelligence/information supplied by community groups, the Force has organised itself to tackle, in a robust way, the minority group which, unless properly and firmly policed, can cause havoc to law-abiding citizens, both young and old. Safer Central disorder hotspots are systematically policed with, in the main, groups of youths being dealt with for causing fear and alarm due to unruly behaviour. Nearly 500 letters were sent to parents advising them of concerns the police and members of the community had about their behaviour and over 900 people were reported to the prosecuting authorities for Breach of the Peace.

In addition, the Force is working closely with the three Local Authority Councils to identify ways of diverting teenagers away from criminality. Importantly, members of the community who have had cause to report problems at these hotspots, are kept abreast

of police action. All too often, members of the public feel that their concerns are not being given the appropriate attention and this is often due to the police failing to make contact and reassure them of the determination to deal with disorder issues. I must emphasise that I am clearly of the view that parents of this minority group of youths need to take ownership of the problem and accept parental responsibility.

The fight against misuse of drugs and in particular to arrest drug dealers, has gone from strength to strength. Why? Because communities and the Force are unwilling to accept that dealers can continue to prey on our youngsters. The outcome, 288 drug dealers arrested - a record number for the Force - is only part of the success, with full details contained in the Safer Central Section. At least 100 other dealers are on our waiting list. Be assured, the Force is fully committed to eradicating this waiting list. Alcohol abuse is equally damaging to the quality of life in our communities. A strong emphasis has been placed on high visibility policing in and around licensed premises. Why? It is a proven fact that violence and disorder results from excessive consumption of alcohol. Safer Central operations have concentrated on increasing visits to public houses, clubs and off-sales, with the focus on preventing trouble and giving reassurance to the law-abiding

patrons who simply want to enjoy a social evening. In my view, there is nothing more reassuring than stepping out into the street from licensed premises to be met by a significant presence of friendly reassuring police officers. Be assured that will continue.

The Force also focused on the problem of violence and it is with considerable disappointment that I have to report a significant increase in the level of violence across the Force. We must, however, consider carefully the reasons for the increase. Over 100 offensive weapons have been seized under proactive Safer Central activity, which has contributed to the percentage increase and a large number of violent acts have been committed in private premises, often outwith the control of the police. That being said, I consider it to be a Force priority to tackle the seriously worrying trend of increased levels of violence in our communities. High profile targeted policing will be the main weapon against violent crime.

Vandalism has also been a key priority of the Force. It costs hundreds of thousands of pounds each year to repair damage caused by wanton acts of vandalism. I am pleased to report that my officers reported over 1,200 people for acts of malicious damage and we will continue to focus our attention on individuals who fail to consider the impact on communities by virtue of their wholly irresponsible behaviour.

Road safety is a key priority for the Force and whilst I am delighted to report that the Force is well ahead of reaching nationally set targets to reduce the level of deaths and serious accidents on our roads, I am dismayed at the huge rise in motorists caught drunk driving. 547 drivers were reported to the Procurator Fiscal, compared to 369 the previous year. This is clearly unacceptable and I would wish to reassure law-abiding motorists of a Force commitment to robustly seek out those motorists who not only put their own lives at risk but the lives of innocent drivers, passengers, including children, by driving while impaired through drink or drugs.

Reported crime has increased by 6%. However, that figure is inflated through Safer Central activities to arrest drug dealers, take offensive weapons off the streets, and deal with fraudsters. If the self-generated work of the police force in these areas is subtracted, the actual increase in crime is less than 1%. The detection rate of 64% is one of the highest in the United Kingdom and this is undoubtedly due to the support of communities and the professionalism of my staff. I would wish to have on record my admiration of staff who very clearly give a message to criminals in this Force area: you are more than likely to be caught - nearly 7 out of 10 are!

Community safety has progressed significantly over the year with the Force Diversity Strategy being driven forward. An ethnic minority Lay Advisor Group has been formed which involves representation from all minority groups discussing and advising upon relevant issues with myself.

The Group is also involved in the auditing of training programmes and police procedures to ensure consideration is given to ethnic minority issues across all aspects of policing.

The year has proved to be challenging for the Force but, I would submit, a very successful one. Challenging in that policing in partnership with the community and a whole range of other organisations is unpredictable to the extent that, at any given time, plans have to be adjusted and staff redeployed to deal with serious incidents. A prime example of this was the enquiry relating to the sudden disappearance of Gary Linn on 31 August - a married man with three young children who disappeared for no apparent reason. Quite rightly, this resulted in the Force embarking upon one of its biggest ever investigations, with vast areas of the Force, including a sizeable landfill site, being searched and detailed criminal investigations being undertaken by a team of over 30 officers. Sadly, Mr Linn's body was found in May of this year and a report on the circumstances has been submitted to the Procurator Fiscal.

In order to sustain performance it is essential to critically examine how the Force does business, how it is organised and how it deploys staff. The three phase strategic review is addressing these issues and as a result of phase two, the equivalent of 47 constables will be returned to community policing over the next 18 months. The third phase of the review has commenced and this will identify resource needs over the next 3 - 5 years.

Full match funding by the three constituent Authorities of Grant Aided Expenditure set by

the Scottish Executive has enabled the Force to focus on the real issues of policing and recruit an additional 12 Force support staff, which will free up more time for police officers to spend in their communities. I am grateful for the financial support which is vital if the Force is to sustain and improve performance. In particular, I would wish to record my appreciation to all members of the Joint Police Board and in particular the Convener, Councillor Ian Miller of Falkirk Council, and Vice-Convener Councillor Tommy Brookes of Stirling Council, for their unstinting support and advice throughout the year.

It is also important that recognition be given for the assistance and support given by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Councillors and officials of the three Councils, Members of Parliament, Members of the Scottish Parliament, Scottish Executive, the Regional Procurator Fiscal and the District Procurators Fiscal. Most importantly, it is essential that I record my admiration and appreciation of all members of the Force, including Special Constables who voluntarily give up their free time to serve communities, for their outstanding commitment, professionalism and level of achievement over the year.

In conclusion, I would want to emphasise that Central Scotland Police will continue to be totally focused on delivering a quality of policing commensurate with the expectations of the communities we have the privilege of serving - together we can make our communities safer!



Community **safety** has progressed significantly over the year with the **Force Diversity Strategy** being driven forward.

force policy group

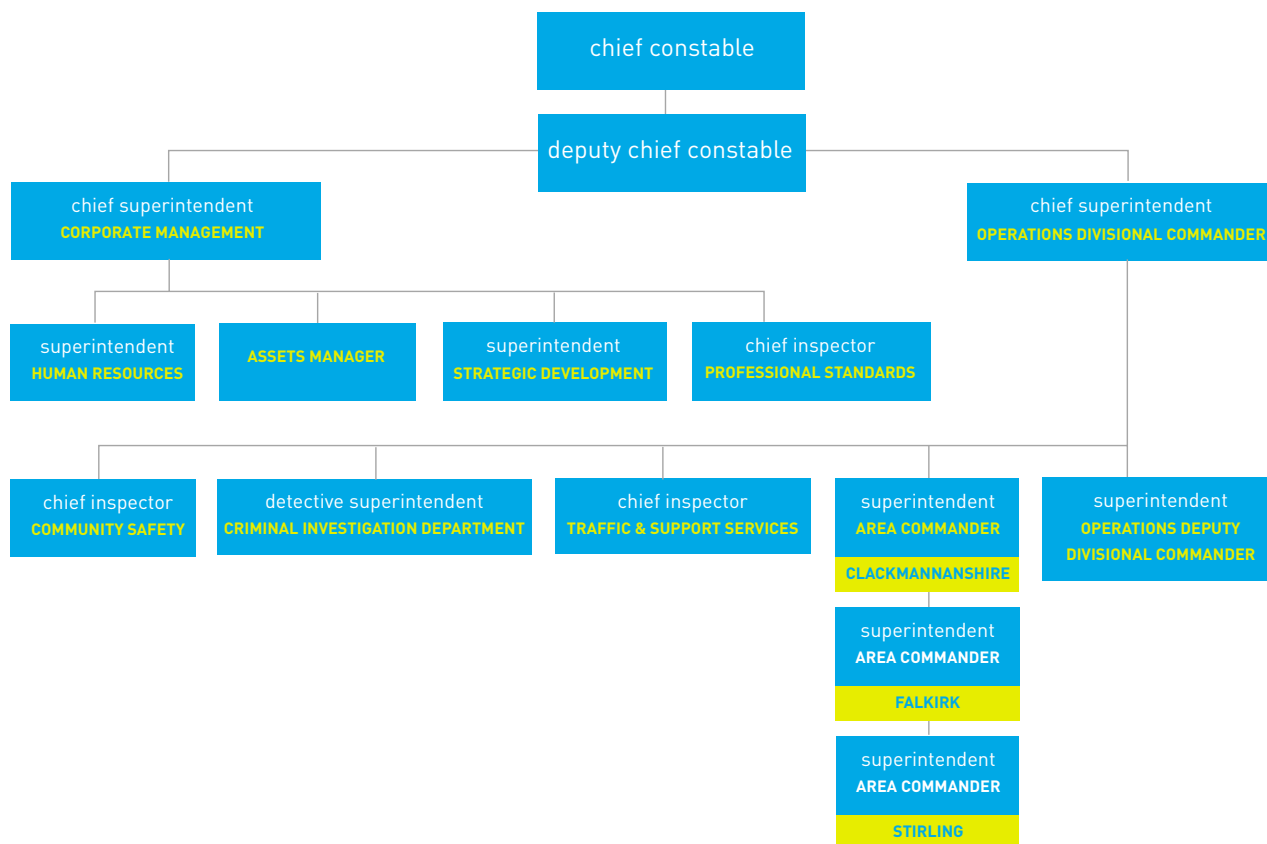


The above photograph shows the Force Policy Group, which comprises of the Chief Constable Andrew Cameron (seated left), Deputy Chief Constable James Keenan (seated right) and standing, left to right, Chief Superintendent Corporate Management Colin Mather, Chief Superintendent Operations Alex Robertson and Assets Manager Roddy Shearer.

This Group are primarily responsible for setting the strategic direction of the Force, deciding upon and introducing policy to achieve the Force aims and objectives.

Force Structure

The current force structure is as depicted in the diagram below.



message from the convener



Ian Miller

This has been another highly successful year for Central Scotland Police that has seen them maintaining one of the lowest levels of recorded crime in the UK, tackling the scourge of drugs effectively and returning one of the highest overall detection rates of all UK forces.

The Chief Constable and his officers, with the assistance of substantial funding from the Joint Police Board and our full support, have delivered their Safer Central policing philosophy with significant effect. Higher numbers of visible, uniformed officers at peak periods, aimed at reassuring communities and focused on tackling issues of most concern such as street disorder, youth crime, drugs misuse and associated crime.

In particular, the Force has performed admirably in tackling drug dealers, with a dramatic increase in the number of 'suppliers' being arrested. The impact of crime and behaviour associated with drug misuse cannot

be underestimated and reducing such negative aspects will remain a priority for the Board.

Central Scotland Joint Police Board has always been aware of the public's overwhelming demand to see more officers on the streets and we are committed to meeting that demand. To this end, our commitment to the ideals and success of Safer Central has been clearly shown by the recent decision to provide full Grant Aided Expenditure (GAE) matched funding for the coming year, the second year in a row, and we support the Chief Constable's efforts to maximise his resources by implementation of the Comprehensive Strategic Review.

The Board are pleased to have played their part in maintaining Central Scotland as a safe environment to live, work and invest, but we are not complacent and know that there are further challenges ahead and areas where improvement can be made. I am confident that our future is full of promise and safe.

Ian Miller
Convener
 Central Scotland Joint Police Board

Central Scotland Joint Police Board Members 2001/02

Councillor Ian Miller, [Falkirk Council \(Convener\)](#)
 Councillor Tommy Brookes, [Stirling Council \(Vice-Convener\)](#)
 Councillor David Alexander, [Falkirk Council](#)
 Councillor William Anderson, [Falkirk Council](#)
 Councillor William Buchanan, [Falkirk Council \(from 6 March 2002\)](#)
 Councillor Harry Constable, [Falkirk Council](#)
 Councillor Linda Gow, [Falkirk Council \(to 5 March 2002\)](#)
 Councillor Keith Brown, [Clackmannanshire Council](#)
 Councillor Robert Elder, [Clackmannanshire Council \(to 5 March 2002\)](#)
 Councillor Walter McAdam, [Clackmannanshire Council \(from 6 March 2002\)](#)
 Councillor Ann Dickson, [Stirling Council](#)
 Councillor Tom Hazel, [Stirling Council](#)
 Councillor Pat McCafferty, [Falkirk Council](#)
 Elizabeth Morton, [Clerk to the Board](#)
 Bill Dickson, [Board Treasurer](#)

review of force performance

What did we say we would do in 2001/2002?

In his foreword to the Force Annual Report for 2000/2001, the Chief Constable highlighted some priorities:

- have more police officers visible in the community
- ensure maximum number of personnel involved in operational policing
- target drugs suppliers
- deal with those who participate in anti-social behaviour
- maintain a concerted effort to promote road safety

Although these were the key areas identified by the Chief Constable, there were other objectives and targets set which guided the efforts of the Force during the year. These are shown on the opposite page.

For almost three-quarters of these key issues the target was met or an improvement in performance was recorded. However there were some where performance was disappointing, which will lead to renewed activity in the coming year.

What did we do in 2001/2002?

The key priorities outlined above were tackled under the banner of Safer Central, and the following results were achieved:

- increase of over 8% in the proportion of the public satisfied with foot patrol
- regular involvement in patrol duties of staff normally working in office roles
- increase of more than 30% in reported offences of supplying drugs
- additional 137 persons reported for acts of vandalism
- reduction in road deaths and serious injuries of 8%

These were clear successes and a tribute to the hard work and commitment of all members of staff.

However there were issues where we fell short of our targets, including reduction in the number of crimes of violence; reduction in the level of racially motivated incidents; increase in the proportion of non 999 calls answered within 10 seconds; and increase in the proportion of complainers receiving updates.

objectives

FORCE OBJECTIVE No. 1

To prevent, detect and reduce crimes of most concern to our communities and thereby improve community safety

		Target	Actual	
1.1	To increase the number of offences for 'supply and possession with intent to supply drugs'	+10.0%	+31.1%	■ ■
1.2	To increase the number of drug seizures	+10.0%	+48.8%	■ ■
1.3	To increase the crime detection rate	+2.0%	+6.0%	■ ■
1.4	To reduce the number of crimes of violence	-4.0%	+50.2%	■
1.5	To increase the detection rate for crimes of violence	+1.0%	+1.0%	■ ■
1.6	To reduce the number of housebreakings	-3.0%	-10.3%	■ ■
1.7	To increase the detection rate for housebreakings	+2.0%	+7.5%	■ ■
1.8	To reduce the number of vehicle crimes	-3.0%	-4.3%	■ ■
1.9	To increase the vehicle crime detection rate	+2.0%	+3.7%	■ ■

FORCE OBJECTIVE No. 2

To make high profile policing a priority and reduce anti social behaviour and the fear of crime

2.1	To reduce vandalism	-4.0%	+0.4%	■
2.2	To reduce the level of racially motivated incidents per 1,000 population	-4.0%	+24.2%	■
2.3	To increase the detection rate for racist incidents	+3.0%	+1.2%	■
2.4	To reduce the number of calls relating to public disorder	-5.0%	Not reported	Not reported
2.5	To increase the proportion of the public satisfied with foot patrol	+4.0%	+8.1%	■ ■
2.6	To increase the proportion of the public satisfied with mobile patrol	+4.0%	-2.9%	■

FORCE OBJECTIVE No. 3

To reduce the number of road deaths and injuries

3.1	To reduce the number of road deaths and injuries	-6.0%	-8.1%	■ ■
3.2	To reduce the number of child road deaths and injuries	-8.0%	-11.1%	■ ■
3.3	To reduce the slight casualty rate	-1.0%	-4.7%	■ ■

FORCE OBJECTIVE No. 3

To deliver a quality service by promoting the highest professional standards and the principles of Best Value

4.1	The proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds	Maintain 2000/01	No Change	■ ■
4.2	To reduce the proportion of days lost to sickness per police officer	-5.0%	-14.0%	■ ■
4.3	To reduce the proportion of days lost to sickness per support staff member	-7.0%	-9.7%	■ ■
4.4	To reduce the number of complaints per 100 officers	-8.0%	-11.6%	■ ■
4.5	To increase the proportion of non 999 calls answered within 10 seconds	+4.0%	-13.8%	■
4.6	To increase the proportion of Standard Police Reports to the Procurators Fiscal within 21 days	+7.0%	+6.6%	■
4.7	To increase the proportion of Standard Police Reports to the Reporter to the Children's Panel within 14 days	+10.0%	+5.0%	■
4.8	To increase the proportion of urgent calls attended within target	+3.0%	+0.9%	■
4.9	To increase the proportion of complainers reporting crime who received updates	+5.0%	-16.2%	■
4.10	To increase the proportion of complainers initially satisfied	+3.0%	+1.8%	■
4.11	To increase the proportion of complainers satisfied overall	+4.0%	-0.6%	■
4.12	To increase the number of domestic violence referrals	+2.0%	+10.2%	■ ■

KEY ■ ■ Target achieved or surpassed ■ Improvement on last year, but target not fully met ■ Worse than last year, target not met

review of force performance

What will we do to improve in 2002/2003?

The rise in violent crime is a trend found across all Scottish forces, with much of it occurring in private rather than public places. We will direct our efforts in the coming year to seeking the causes for this, and to bringing in measures to combat it.

The number of racially motivated incidents recorded rose by 37 from 153 to 190, although it should be noted that they peaked in the third quarter of the year in the aftermath of the events of 11 September. The figure of 66 incidents shown for that period was 25 more than the average of the remaining three quarters of the year. The Force began developing its Diversity Strategy towards the end of 2001, and this will be the main vehicle to help address the key issue of reducing racially motivated incidents.

The public can telephone us at any of the 22 offices in the Force area, but differing staffing levels and opening hours at each of these mean that the time taken to pick-up the call can vary. Indeed, at peak times, up to 15% of non 999 calls may go unanswered. The Force recognises that this level of service is not acceptable, and, during the coming year, will invest in the creation of a centralised call-handling facility. Here, all calls will be received by fully trained staff, and we anticipate that a great number of them will be resolved at this first point of contact.

Central Scotland Police is keen to continuously improve customer satisfaction, which often hinges upon how well we communicate with the public. We have recently established a Policing Management Unit which will promote the provision of timely feedback to people who have used our service, so as to keep them updated on our response to their complaint.

Planning for the Future

During the latter part of 2001/2002, staff in the Strategic Development Department prepared a Strategic Business Plan to cover the next three years, and the Annual Business Plan for financial year 2002/2003. The first of these provides guidance on the long-term direction the Force will take, whilst the second highlights the operational goals and strategies that we will pursue over the next twelve months.

Next year's Annual Report will review their progress, and assess the level of achievement of the key priorities and targets contained in them.

What the Communities Said

The Force undertook its three yearly Community Consultation Survey during August and September of 2001. We sent out 3,000 questionnaires to a representative sample of the population, and received over 1,000 replies. The top five policing priorities highlighted by the respondents were detecting violent crime; responding to urgent calls; detecting drugs offences; providing

high visibility policing; and tackling youth crime and associated issues.

All of these already feature in our current Force objectives, and it was encouraging to note that over 90% of the participants in the survey agreed that the key issues and targets identified were realistic and meaningful to them.

This aligns well with our overall approach of tailoring our policing services to meet the needs and aspirations of the communities.

This match between Force aims and public wishes is summed up by one respondent - "realistically, if the force objectives are delivered, that would meet with my expectations."



Central Scotland Police gained the government Charter Mark for **excellence** in public service for a third consecutive time. The Force was one of the few organisations in Scotland to receive this accolade, which has now been held since 1995.

Best Value

Part of the commitment to achieving Best Value is to make best use of the resources available, whether financial, physical or human. Over the past year our approach has been, in the main, to review the deployment of resources with strategic outcomes in mind, rather than target individual and specific functions, although some such assessments have been carried out. The foremost element of our activities was Phase 2 of the Comprehensive Strategic Review outlined in last year's Annual Report. The recommendations arising from this process have led to current and planned implementation of a number of new functions and processes. These have a common and consistent theme of releasing police time and effort to be redirected to front-line policing work and, in addition to centralised call-handling as already mentioned, include:

Policing Management Unit (PMU) - the unit will gather, analyse and disseminate information to managers, to help them direct and target resources to where and when they are most needed.

Centralised Input Bureau (CIB) - Crime and Road Accident reports will be entered onto the Force information system by CIB operators rather than by officers, who will telephone details to an operator or to a digital recording system (Voicebank) for subsequent input.

Computer Assisted Resource Management (CARM) - this system will provide electronic rostering and resource availability to help minimise unnecessary abstractions from operational duties, and maximise front-line presence.

Budget Spends

The Revenue Budget may be described as the means to meet the day-to-day running costs of the Force such as salaries, fuel and stationery. The Capital Budget provides funding for purchase or replacement of those assets which form the infrastructure of the organisation, for example vehicles, buildings and information technology.

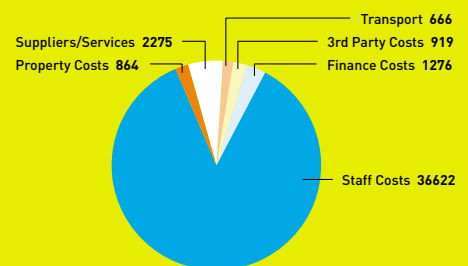
The gross expenditure on the Revenue Budget was just over **£42.6 million**, although when income of **£4.8 m** was offset against this, it produced a net figure of **£37.8 million**.

The spread of expenditure is shown in the following chart:

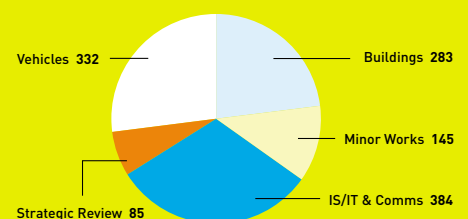
The capital programme produced total expenditure of just over £1.2 million, which was apportioned between the different elements as shown below:

The Assets Manager has responsibility for the preparation and monitoring of the Force budgets, and has the lead management role for associated functions such as fleet, estates, purchasing and catering.

Revenue Expenditure (£000)



Capital Expenditure (£000)



safer central

“It is clear that the first year of Safer Central has been a great success”

- Rt Hon Jim Wallace, MSP, Justice Minister, 19 April 2002

The main aim of the **Safer Central** policing philosophy is to impact on the quality of life issues which are of greatest concern to people who live, work and visit the Central Scotland Police area by utilising **high profile, high visibility** and **intelligence led** policing - putting the ‘bobby’ back on the beat, **effectively!**

Safer Central is an intelligence led process, prioritising areas of need, and focusing resources appropriately and effectively. It involves additional officers over and above normal core policing resources and has impacted greatly on the many areas that have been tackled. Initiatives and the methodology undertaken are described on the following pages.



Safer Central - Drugs - Operation Overlord

Operation Overlord started on the 1st of March 2001 to tackle drug dealers in our local communities. Many of these dealers and their customers are petty criminals who commit crime to feed their habit and it is this group of individuals who are responsible for lowering the quality of life for many in our communities.

Funding from the Joint Police Board allowed an additional 20 staff to be seconded and a further 71 officers were trained in basic surveillance in order to maximise the opportunities for community constables and local officers to be at the forefront of enforcement within their own areas and work in partnership with the force Drugs Unit.

A number of high profile operations were carried out throughout the year whereby local councillors and MP's were invited to attend, together with the media, in order to promote Operation Overlord within their communities. Following drugs operations, communities were leafleted by community constables to alert

them to the police action and encourage further information. This led to the amount of intelligence gathered from the community doubling from 2000 the previous year to in excess of 4000.

The quantity and quality of intelligence allowed more dealers houses to be searched and officers working directly under the banner of **Operation Overlord** secured -

- 332 cases of possession of controlled drugs - this equates to one person caught with drugs per day
- 184 dealers were charged - one almost every two days (Force total - 288 dealers)
- 504 cases of supplying controlled drugs
- 197 houses searched - this equates to almost 4 houses being searched every week
- Drugs valued at £262, 057 recovered in total
- An approximate 27,200 drug deals removed from the streets
- £163,350 of cash recovered

The Force will not be complacent with this impressive performance and will continue in the fight against drugs throughout the coming year.



In June 2001 two addresses were searched in the Alloa area and in addition to drugs -

- a home made gun
- £2145 of cash
- an electric stun gun capable of discharging 10,000 volts were recovered!

After several weeks of surveillance in Falkirk, a man was found in possession of heroin worth £20,000. During interview, he admitted that he was supplying in excess of £35,000 of heroin a week!

A man on bail for murder hid heroin in a residential home for the elderly in Stirling. When police searched his home they recovered

- diazepam
- heroin
- methadone
- cannabis resin

The man was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment.

During a house search in the Falkirk area, an 8 year-old child handed the officers heroin worth over £500 belonging to the parents. As a result, a man was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

safer central

Street Crime

Youth Disorder

Youth disorder can impact on the quality of life in communities. A great deal of work was undertaken in the past year, much in partnership with local authority Community Education Departments, tackling the problem of youth disorder on our streets.

Police officers, out of uniform and casually dressed, with colleagues from Community Education, were involved in Detached Youth Work on our streets in an effort to break down barriers and seeking to provide innovative alternatives to 'hanging about street corners'. This included a joint project with Community

Education and the Army, taking selected youngsters away from their community on residential courses, examining discipline issues. It has been a very fruitful and rewarding initiative with youngsters themselves reporting it to be a 'life changing' experience, broadening their outlook on life. Following a pilot in

Clackmannanshire, Community Constables reported real progress in breaking down barriers. On two occasions, shortly after the original course, officers dealing with disturbances involving young people were actively supported by youngsters who had been on the course who tried to diffuse the situations.

Public Drinking and Under-age Drinking

The consumption of alcohol plays a major part in contributing to disorder and great effort has been made in educating young people on the dangers of this.

It has also been a major feature of work undertaken from an enforcement perspective under the Safer Central banner. A policy of education and co-operation has also been employed, resulting in almost 500 letters being sent to parents regarding their children's behaviour rather than formal reporting procedures.

The support of the licenced trade has also been important in progressing this issue and over 5,150 visits to licenced premises (an average of 99 visits per week) have been undertaken.

Street Disorder

Dedicated Safer Central operations were responsible for detecting:

- 899 persons reported for Breach of the Peace (24% of the force total)
- 100 persons reported for carrying offensive weapons (28% of the force total)
- 1178 reports of vandalism (38% of the force total)
- 323 reports of assaults (13% of the force total)
- 430 people reported for contravention of the Public Drinking Bye-Laws
- Over 150 people reported for urinating offences - a quality of life issue, which is offensive to many.



Certain targets were not achieved, particularly in relation to the reduction of violent crime and offensive weapons, but it would appear that in this area, as well as being a national trend, the force has been a victim of its own success. Increased patrols and presence within problematic areas meant greater proactivity and led to more searches for weapons than ever before, as well as increased reporting of violent crimes, which accounts for the overall increase in this category.

A large proportion of serious, violent crime still occurs within private dwellings, where the victim knows the assailant and in relative terms, Central Scotland is a very safe place to be.

Safer Central has also contributed to the force performance in relation to crimes of dishonesty including:

- Housebreakings being reduced by 10%
- Car crime being reduced by 4%
- An overall force detection rate of almost 64%!

The last figure prompted the Justice Minister, Rt Hon Jim Wallace MSP to comment



“This detection rate (64%) is most striking”

Visibility

Our communities consistently tell us that they are reassured by a visible police presence and without doubt high profile uniformed patrols provide a significant deterrent to the criminal element and reassure those who feel vulnerable or are unduly fearful of crime.

As part of Safer Central's patrol strategy, a policy of deploying officers into 'Hot Spots', which have consistently attracted complaints relating to disorder, anti-social behaviour, violence and public drinking, was developed. The emphasis was on high visibility policing but also, on occasion, covert patrols were undertaken.

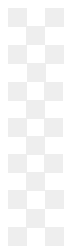
'Hot Spots' impact on the quality of life of those affected by them and through Safer

Central these people are consulted to confirm and ensure that our efforts are making a positive and sustainable impact.

Weekend Policing Plans

Weekend policing plans have been developed to tackle the problem of anti social behaviour and other related issues throughout the Force area. These plans predominantly focus on a high profile police presence in the evenings in town centres and other identified 'hot spots'

with the intention of preventing, detecting and reducing the fear of crime. These plans have been an effective deterrent, particularly with regard to drink related disorder and town centres have developed a reputation of being 'safer' areas to spend a night out.



Safer Central Activity Teams were regularly employed to supplement core policing resources, utilising personnel who are normally office based during the week, complemented by Special Constables, in order to undertake planned, focused operations.



safer central

Road Safety

Road Safety has been a prominent feature of Safer Central activity with children's safety a particular emphasis. A 'Schools Out' summer safety campaign saw a decrease in child casualties of 10% over the summer period compared to the previous year. The campaign ran from the week before the school summer break until two weeks after the schools returned in the new term and focused primarily on speed, seat belts, unsafe parking and child cyclists.

Drink Driving

There was an increase of 60% in reported drink driving cases, and whilst this is a trend of some concern it has to be seen in the context of greatly increased proactivity.

Under Safer Central, traffic officer patrols dedicated to the targeting and detection of drink drivers were increased by up to 50% and with a re-emphasis of the social unacceptability of drink driving through the local press, there was increased reporting of drink driving offenders.

For three years between 1998 and 2000 an average of 330 drivers were reported for drink driving whereas a total of 547 drivers were reported during this year, with much of this increase directly attributed to proactive Safer Central operations.

DVLA/Police Joint Operations

Abandoned vehicles are a problem for a number of reasons - they are generally not taxed or insured, which means they are illegal and a danger to other road users as well as being an eyesore. More worrying is when they are in a poor state of repair and are dangerous to children in particular.

Police officers and staff from the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency, who are empowered to remove abandoned, untaxed vehicles from a road, conducted several joint operations throughout the year and achieved excellent results.

- 182 vehicles seized and removed during 2001/02
- 17 were reclaimed by owners
- 165 were destroyed.





Jim Wallace and Chief Constable Andrew Cameron

First Anniversary

To celebrate the success of Safer Central as an enduring and sustainable process, the first anniversary of Safer Central was marked with an event at The Falkirk Wheel Conference Facility.

The event was attended by the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Justice, the Rt. Hon Jim Wallace QC MSP, who joined Chief Constable Andrew Cameron to present a review of Safer Central's first year and provide an overview of future development.

The Minister was very complimentary and particularly taken with the endorsement by members of our communities who were very supportive of Safer Central and the methods adopted. He said: "It is quite clear to me that in Central Scotland there is a strong community approach to making the area a safer place to live. The police have listened to the concerns

of the local people and have responded. Everyone in Central Scotland is playing their part and the results speak for themselves."

The event was designed to heighten public confidence and ensure community safety is kept high on the agenda from a community partnership perspective.

Central Scotland Police is justly proud of its record on partnership approaches to community issues and has made it one of its main objectives over the past year to ensure that the community in general was informed of the diversity of practices it employs in delivering its service.

A feature of much of the work undertaken has been the willingness of partner agencies to embrace and support the objectives of Safer Central, providing practical support in the multi-agency delivery of service, with one of the main contributors being the community itself.

Gaining the trust and confidence, but more importantly, the support of the community is the overriding principle of Safer Central.



Central Scotland Police is justly proud of its record on **partnership** approaches to **community issues** and has made it one of its **main objectives**

crime



Gary Linn

Gary Linn Enquiry

Snap-On Tools salesman Gary Linn was last seen alive by his family on Friday 31 August 2001. He left his home in Kilsyth to carry out his business and later that day was seen in the Stenhousemuir area with his Snap-On Tools van.

A missing person enquiry was commenced and it was quickly established that Gary Linn's disappearance was suspicious. His van was found burned out in the Midlothian area and the tools from the van were missing.

An extensive investigation began which involved more than two hundred officers. The investigation team uncovered evidence that indicated Gary Linn was dead. The Underwater Search Unit, Search Teams and Search Dogs were utilised in an effort to find Mr Linn's body. Forensic Archaeologists, pathologists, and HOLMES (Home Office Large Major Enquiry System) have all been utilised in the investigation.

Part of the investigation led to around thirty officers searching a major Landfill site in the Polmont area. The planning and preparation for this search was critical because of the health and safety issues involved. This search took 10 weeks and involved extremely hazardous conditions for the 30 officers, who were mainly volunteers. Specialist protective equipment had to be purchased for the search teams and they all required a series of inoculations. The conditions endured by these officers were some of the worst they have experienced.

A Family Liaison Officer was appointed to assist Mrs Linn, who has three young sons, in

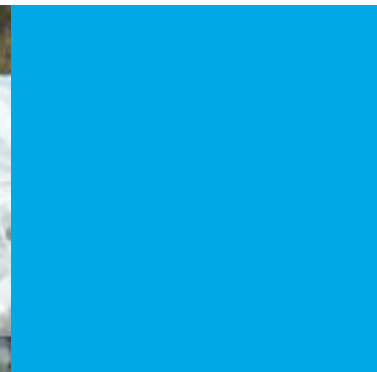
understanding the investigation and to assist her in dealing with the disappearance of her husband.

A media strategy was also established which involved several high publicity appeals by the investigating officers and Mr Linn's wife, including television broadcasts and newspaper broadcasts.

Mr Linn's body was eventually found in the Midlothian area on 17 May 2002, some ten months after his disappearance. A male person has since been apprehended and is the subject of a report to the Procurator Fiscal in respect of Gary's disappearance and death.



Forensic Pathologists



Landfill Site

CCTV

CCTV has now become a powerful tool in the detection of crime. Central Scotland has extensive CCTV coverage in the larger town centre areas covering businesses, public areas, licensed premises and homes. In the areas covered by CCTV there are fewer incidents of public disorder and people can feel safer. Many companies have invested in their own CCTV systems in an effort to deter crime, and also to assist in the detection of crime when it does occur.



CCTV Operator

Amongst numerous successes, the following is of note:

In the early hours of the morning CCTV operators in Stirling were scanning the town when they saw three young men who had been ejected from a club for their drunken behaviour. As they walked into the town they encountered another young man and a scuffle began. The CCTV operators zoomed in on the young man and noticed that one of the group of three appeared to punch him on the back. The man responsible ran away.

With careful observations the CCTV operators realised a red patch was emerging on the young man's back and suspected he may have been stabbed. They summoned urgent assistance from the ambulance service and had police officers attend the scene quickly.

On the officers approach to the situation they could be kept fully informed over their radios as to what was developing. The man responsible was followed on another camera in a nearby street and could clearly be seen carrying the knife. As the officers got closer he threw the knife into nearby bushes and again this was caught on camera.

The victim in this case was taken to hospital with a serious stab wound and fortunately made a full recovery, probably due to the fact he was treated so quickly. The man responsible was charged with attempted murder and pled guilty. He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. CCTV undoubtedly played a vital role in saving one young man's life and in ensuring that another was captured for a particularly violent and unprovoked attack.



Central Scotland has extensive CCTV coverage in the larger town centre areas covering businesses, public areas, licensed premises and homes.

crime

Supermarket CCTV

Many of the shops and supermarkets in the area have invested in CCTV, not only to protect their interests but in the interests of their customers. Early in 2002 in the Falkirk area there was a series of thefts of handbags from supermarket trolleys. The victims of these crimes tended to be elderly women who were particularly distressed by losing their valuables. By the time the victims discovered their handbags missing the thief had left the store.

Information regarding this spate of crimes was circulated amongst staff in local supermarkets and by using the CCTV system in one store, the culprit was identified as a 28 year old female, who was known to the police. The staff remained vigilant and it was not long before she returned to one of the stores intent on further crime. She was quickly identified by the staff and captured by the police.



Last year **200** DNA matches were made in Central Scotland

DNA

DNA is rapidly becoming one of our most useful investigative tools. DNA is a substance deposited by everyone and when it is traced at a crime scene it can often lead to the identification of the offender. Articles such as cigarette ends, blood, hair, dandruff, chewing gum, drinking containers can all carry traces of DNA which can be utilised for analysis.

The law now gives police powers to take samples of DNA from arrested or detained persons and these samples are analysed and the results kept on a computer database for comparison with those taken from crime scenes. Last year over 200 DNA matches were made in Central Scotland. Some of the main identifications were;

Theft by Housebreaking	84
Motor Vehicle Crimes	38
Drug Related Crime	16
Vandalism	17
Theft	10
Assault	4

In a recent case a car that was stolen in Strathblane was later recovered and a scene of crime examination revealed a cigarette end which was foreign to the car. DNA analysis of the cigarette end revealed traces of DNA and identified the culprit. After extensive enquiry he was found to be responsible for vehicle thefts amounting to the value of £164,000 across the whole of Scotland.

Crime Trends

The Force continues to have a low level of reported crime, with crimes and offences per 10,000 population standing at 612, one of the lowest in Scotland and the UK. A primary objective of Central Scotland Police continues to be to reduce crime, making the Central Scotland Police area a safe place to reside, work and visit. This objective is central to the Force Crime Management Strategy.



Reported crime for the year shows an increase of **6.14%**, whilst our detection rate has risen from **58%** to an exceptionally high **64%**, possibly the highest in the UK.



The increase in reported crime requires to be put into context, however, as pro-activity in certain areas inevitably leads to an increase in figures. The **6.14%** increase is an additional **994** reported crimes. Of the **994** increase, **466 (2.88%)** relate to drug offences, **107 (0.66%)** relate to offensive weapons being seized by the police and **276 (1.7%)** relate to fraud offences where we have pro-actively targeted financial institutions for information about cheque and credit card misuse cases.

Taking these facts into account the actual percentage increase is only **0.9%** when the self generated crimes under the Safer Central Campaign are subtracted.

crime trends

A break down of reported crime under the major crime groups can be summarised as follows, which should be read in conjunction with the overall Force crime statistics.

Crimes Involving Dishonesty



There has been a considerable decrease of **304** crimes of dishonesty committed and the detection rate has risen to **54%**.

Theft by housebreaking, and similar crimes, have dropped by **12%**, and the detection rate has risen to **35%**. Crimes relating to the thefts of and from motor vehicles have fallen by **4%** and the detection rate has risen to **37%**.

Reported frauds and utterings have risen by 33%, largely due to better communications with financial institutions resulting in faster and more accurate reporting of uttering of stolen cheques and credit cards. Intelligence gained as a result of this has also helped investigate theft by housebreaking crimes since many of the cheque books and credit cards used fraudulently are stolen from domestic housebreakings.

Non Sexual Crimes of Violence

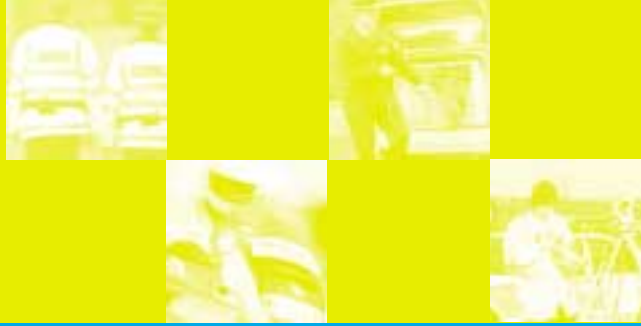
907 crimes have been committed this year compared to 627 last year equating to an increase of 45%, with the detection rate for such crimes remaining very high at 94%.

Whilst there has been a significant increase in this crime category, examination reveals that a high proportion of serious violent crimes occurred in private premises and were alcohol related, involving people known to each other. Accordingly, such crimes are extremely difficult to police or indeed prevent.



An increase of **107** offences in relation to carrying weapons is almost entirely due to the pro-active policing methods under Safer Central, with increased searches being carried out. In this instance the Force has been a victim of its own success. Similarly, increased foot patrols at peak times in hot spots, and the alertness of staff operating CCTV have also contributed to the increased reporting of assaults.

There has been an increase of 28 child neglect cases, 14 robberies and 14 cases of Possessing a Firearm with Intent. In relation to robberies, analysis shows that drug activity continues to play a major part in the majority of incidents and 40% of the firearms offences were linked to two specific incidents where there were multiple charges against the accused.



Crimes Involving Indecency



There has been an increase of **123** crimes involving indecency this year. Detection rates have however increased to **92%**.

There has been an increase in rape charges, indecent assaults and lewd and libidinous practices, due partly to a change in the recording procedures for such crimes and also an increase in the reporting of historical multi-victim abuse cases. Some of the cases reported occurred in the 1960s. This is a positive sign that victims are now becoming more willing to come forward and report these crimes to the police.

Fireraising, Malicious and Reckless Conduct



There has been an increase of **3%** in these crimes and the overall detection rate has increased to **47%**. The main category in this area is vandalism which has shown a slight increase, although the detection rate has risen from **40% to 45%**. Fireraisings have increased by **28%** whilst the detection rate has increased from **46% to 56%**.

Other Crimes

This category of reported crime shows an increase of 34% this year, due to increased pro-activity and the detection rate is over 99%.



Drug possession cases have increased by **313 (35%)** and the number of supply cases has increased by **152 (32%)**. This is indicative of the sustained increase in activity targeting drug offenders. Appropriately targeted resources have resulted in greater amounts of drugs being seized by officers with deals with a street value of over **£232,250** being recovered.

community safety

Community Safety is the practice of making people safer and feeling safer by analysing information, developing policies and working in partnership in order to direct our policing activity.

A focus has been on Race and Diversity issues over past months including:



■ **Diversity Strategy** - launched in May 2001 at Grangemouth marking the end of the development phase of the strategy and the commencement of implementation. The launch was well attended by local community members who supported the considerable efforts made by Central Scotland Police.

■ **Lay Advisors Group** - comprising people from minority ethnic communities throughout our police area, the Group was formed and meets every three months with the Chief Constable to discuss how the force activities and policies impact on their communities.

■ **RAHMAS** - the force continues to be a major player in RAHMAS, contributing over 80% of all racist incidents recorded by the partnership and leading a review of the process that made 29 recommendations for change. We have been involved in a number of RAHMAS Case Conferences, tackling underlying problems facing repeat victims of racist incidents.

■ **Community Network** - the force established liaison officers with each of the various minority ethnic groups with the remit to contact senior members from the communities on a regular basis, offering support and assistance where required.

■ **Post 11 September Support** - a number of measures were taken to reassure certain minority ethnic communities after the events of September 11 and guidance was issued directing additional patrols in key areas. The Chief Constable and Deputy made visits to both local Islamic Centres and to a meeting of a newly formed Indian Community Group.



■ **LGBT Helpline** - a dedicated helpline has recently been established and it is hoped that it will lead to increased confidence amongst members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community to report homophobic crime.

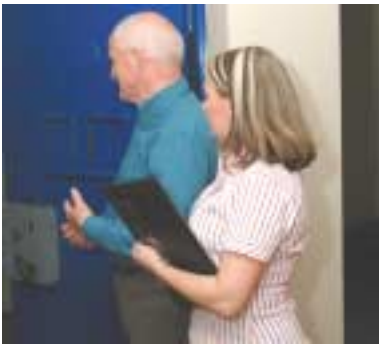
■ **Racist Incident Aide-Memoire** - to inform our officers of the new definition of a racist incident and help ensure an appropriate response to such incidents, an aide-memoire was produced and circulated throughout the force.

■ **Travellers Policy** - in conjunction with Local Authorities a force policy on dealing with travellers has been developed, clearly laying out officer's responsibilities whilst ensuring the rights of travelling people are acknowledged.

Other activities include:

■ Lay Visitors Scheme

Assistance was given to the Joint Police Board to help launch their Lay Visitors scheme on 1 June 2001. The scheme enables independent community members to observe, comment and report on the conditions under which prisoners are held at police stations and to ensure that their care meets statutory and national guidelines, including prisoner's rights as well as the physical state of the custody area.



Lay Visitors

A pool of 13 lay visitors have since carried out over 65 unannounced visits throughout the force, where they have spoken to those in police custody, checked the facilities and reported any concerns.

Some of the issues raised by visitors have included:

- Improvements to the shower area at Falkirk
- Paint walls of cell complex at Alloa
- Defective cell light and toilet at Stirling

Central Scotland Police were the second force in Scotland to implement such a scheme and welcome this independent assessment of procedures and practice.

Drugs Education

■ As part of the dual attack on the menace of drug misuse, education has played a major part alongside enforcement. Numerous awareness-raising presentations were carried out by the force Drugs Education Officer, Sergeant Caird Forsyth, including those to:

- Primary 7 pupils
- Youth Workers
- Children's Panel
- School teachers responsible for drugs education to pupils
- Local Council departments
- University Staff and students
- Prison officers

■ Such information was made available to all police officers by use of our Intranet and supplemented by an Aide Memoire, which advises on Forth Valley Substance Action Team, Family Support Projects, Treatment Services and First Aid.

■ The department has also been active in assisting the development of policies for business premises in relation to dealing with alcohol and drug misuse. This was refined even further and exemplified when a specific Drugs policy was developed, in partnership with a local licensee, involving joint training of staff, for their licensed clubs and premises throughout the area.

road policing

Putting the Brakes on Speeders

Central Scotland Police has fully supported all seasonal and special initiatives aimed at reducing speeding, but also targets the problem consistently throughout the year. This approach is applied to all types of roads in the Force area.

Officers from the Road Policing Unit have detected vehicles travelling at speeds of up to 108 mph on the motorways, but lesser speeds in a different road environment can cause equal danger and disruption.

The Force Camera Unit, using its portable speed camera equipment, can often be a valuable deterrent on our urban roads. One good example of the potential impact saw the Unit carry out a series of checks on a road with a 30 mph limit, where speeding vehicles were causing road safety dangers, and having a detrimental effect on the quality of life for residents.

The number of offenders dropped by almost 80% over the period of the checks, and has since remained at a low level.

Educating Them Early

Our Road Safety Officers are two civilian members of staff who aim to deliver the Force message on road safety to over 20,000 children each year, in partnership with local teachers. They are hugely experienced in catching the interest and attention of their audience, and play a vital role in the long-term strategy which has seen such dramatic drops in child casualties. This year, for the first time in several years, there were no child pedestrians or cyclists killed on the roads in our force area.



Reductions across all main categories of injury over the past year
 - total road deaths and serious injuries down by over **8%**; those
 involving children dropped by more than **11%**;
 numbers of slight casualties almost **5%** less.

4E's = Enforcement, Encouragement, Education, Engineering

The number of vehicles on the roads is increasing steadily, with the consequent potential for greater numbers of accidents and casualties. Happily, in common with other forces, Central Scotland Police can report further drops in such figures during 2001-2002.

The approach adopted to achieve this is the combination of enforcement with encouragement and education. We also are able to collaborate with our partners in the Roads Authorities to bring about engineering changes to roads and signage which influence road safety.

The following incident illustrates how the different elements of our approach can combine to good effect.



Enforcement - Officers from the Road Policing Unit caught a motor cyclist doing speeds in excess of 100 mph on the A84 road to Crianlarich. Members of local communities had complained about this dangerous speeding problem, and the rider's actions clearly warranted his being charged with the offence.

Encouragement - The two constables then went on to highlight to the motorcyclist the dangers of speeding, both for himself and for other road users. They explained the potential for serious injury being caused, and urged him to take a more responsible attitude to driving.

Education - A few days later, the rider contacted the Road Policing Unit and asked to be enrolled on a 'Bikesafe' course, which provides advanced driver education and instruction for motorcyclists.

Engineering - As part of a safety strategy for this particular route, the Roads Authority has already replaced missing and damaged road signs, and is considering the erection of road message boards similar to those seen on some motorways.

A Growing Menace - Central Scotland Police targets consistently the unacceptable practice of drink driving, but another, equally unacceptable behaviour is emerging as people use vehicles while under the influence of drugs. All officers in the Road Policing Unit have been trained to carry out Field Impairment Tests to help detect offenders. These cover such factors as co-ordination, balance and comprehension, and of 8 tests conducted recently, later forensic evidence confirmed that on 7 occasions the officers' suspicions about consumption of drugs by the driver were correct.



547 people were charged with drink driving in the last year. This is a massive **increase** on previous years, and Central Scotland Police will continue to target offenders through frequent and widespread **enforcement activities**.

local interest

It is not possible to include all the events and incidents of a whole year in one annual report but a few articles of interest are shown below....

The Grand Opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal

The Millennium Link with the spectacular Falkirk Wheel at its centre is one of the most ambitious and breathtaking canal restoration projects in Europe.

The opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal in May 2001 marked completion of the first stage of the project, recreating the connection between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The canal, which originates in Grangemouth from the River Carron, runs for 9 miles through the Central Scotland Area and ends in Bowling in the Strathclyde area.

The formal opening of the canal took place at Lock 16 in Camelon and was attended by in excess of 10,000 visitors and local people. The celebration encompassed a ribbon cutting ceremony followed by the first boat to sail through the locks. There was a weekend flotilla from east to west and a children's parade with most of primary schools in the area represented. The main parade, with a host of bands and performers went from Lock 16 in Camelon to Callendar Park to join the Big in Falkirk event.

More than 30 police officers and support staff worked closely with Falkirk Council and British Waterways Scotland to ensure a safe and successful event. It turned out to be one of the sunniest days of the summer which meant that families could enjoy the day to the full.



Big In Falkirk

Big In Falkirk is Scotland's National Street Arts Festival, which was established in May 2000 as an annual multi-art form, outdoor festival. May 2001 was its second year and it linked with the Grand Opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal.

The 2-day event was held in Callendar Park during two days of glorious sunshine. It included contemporary music, street theatre, a French Market and a spectacular pyrotechnic display. An estimated 75,000 visitors attended with the vast majority being families. The event was a great success overall which enhanced the profile of the Falkirk area as a festival location within Scotland.

The event was planned under the auspices of a multi-agency steering group chaired by Falkirk Council, and included Police, the other Emergency Services, Forth Valley Primary Care Trust and UZ Ltd.

Significant policing resources were deployed including police officers, special constables and support staff, to ensure the safety of the

public for the duration of the event. Police Officers dealt with a number of incidents of disorder, however, the event was well managed with incidents being quickly and effectively attended to and diffused. It turned out to be a very successful and enjoyable weekend for those who attended.

Operation Quarantine

In the spring of 2001, residents, who had been enjoying the peace and tranquillity of rural living in the Clackmannanshire area, suffered a spate of thefts of their expensive garden equipment. It is not unknown for this type of theft to have connections in neighbouring Force areas and a check with Fife and Tayside swiftly uncovered they were suffering a spate of similar crimes.

Operation Quarantine, a joint initiative between the three forces, was set up. Its purpose was to pool resources and intelligence, and also to increase patrols on rural roads. A high profile media campaign was set up to ask residents to be extra vigilant.

As is often the case, the smallest detail can be of great importance and in this instance, one resident remembered a red car with an unusual sticker on it. Another alert resident noted the number of a vehicle seen in an isolated location. All these details were instrumental in the

positive identification of a specific vehicle and the eventual identification of the man responsible. He was charged with crimes in all three force areas.



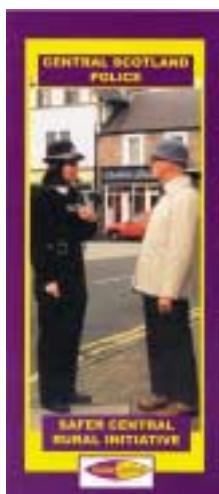
The purpose of **Operation Quarantine** was to pool **resources** and **intelligence**, and also to increase patrols on rural roads.

local interest

Rural Initiative

As part of the Safer Central strategy the 'Rural Initiative' was instigated as a multi-agency approach to disrupt the potential threat of criminal activity within the rural areas of the Dunblane and Callander Local Command Units.

Partnerships were forged with Forest Enterprise, Loch Lomond and Trossachs Interim Committee, Forth Valley Primary Care Trust, Royal Mail, Stirling Council Mobile Library Service and Rural Stirling Housing Association. The objective was to encourage the staff of these organisations to work together in order to identify and report anything suspicious whilst out and about in their area.



The Rural Initiative commenced with the 'Rural Road-show', when officers from the Community Safety Department, along with representatives from other agencies, went to some of the outlying villages and provided crime prevention and personal safety advice. Leaflets were distributed which were designed to make members of the community aware of the type of information that assists the police in reducing and detecting crimes.

The next stage was the ongoing intelligence gathering, involving all the partners. In order to keep the members of staff from the partner agencies up to date with the issues in their areas a weekly bulletin was circulated. As a result of this type of co-operation, items of information have been received from staff from the partner agencies indicating crimes which had previously been unreported. In general the information gained has been useful to the partnership agencies as well as the police. One of the agencies has been able to target their resources to augment existing police patrols, which has been to the benefit of the community.

The initiative is still in its infancy and a more detailed evaluation will be available over time, although initial figures would tend to indicate a reduction in crime over the same period last year.

Cowie Call Point

In March 2002, Central Scotland Police and Nexfor, a large manufacturing company, announced an innovative partnership to the Cowie Community Forum. The Forum represents the interests of the local community and has been supported over a number of years by Nexfor.

Nexfor provided £17,000 for a project to return the Area Constable for Cowie back to a base within the village. The funding allowed office space to be made available for him in the Going Local Office at the Old School House in Cowie. In March 2002 work began to convert an office into a suitable venue for PC Livingston to base his daily duties.

The partnership with Nexfor is innovative and it is hoped that this venture will benefit the local community by giving a more local point of contact with the police and allow a stronger working partnership with the council services for the village.



Tanker Incident

On Christmas Eve 2001 officers were called to an unusual road accident in Grangemouth: a collision involving a petrol tanker, containing 39,000 litres of petrol, which began leaking onto the road. Surrounding roads had to be closed off because of the danger posed by leaking petrol and traffic management and coordination was undertaken by Central Scotland Police.

The fire service sprayed foam onto the spillage and with the co-operation of Falkirk Council Emergencies Planning Department, SEPA (Scottish Environmental Protection Agency), East of Scotland Water and a number of other agencies, the situation was stabilised. A co-ordinated approach to this incident with the police at the forefront resulted in the minimum amount of disruption to the public.



people

The Human Resources Department (HRD) is primarily about the people who work for Central Scotland Police. A glance at the revenue budget figures on page 9 shows that over 80% of our expenditure is on staffing costs, and it is clear that the best way to deliver a quality service to the public is by having as many of those staff as possible available to deal with calls, and to maintain a strong presence in the communities.

To do this successfully we need to have the right people, properly trained and adequately supported, and working in an environment where an appropriate balance is achieved between their work commitments and personal lives.

Therefore, HRD not only focuses on the main traditional functions such as recruitment and training, but also on the health, safety, welfare and development of all our staff.



new recruits

New Faces

The recruitment of police officers, special constables and members of support staff is a very busy and dynamic process. Central Scotland Police appears to have some attraction as an employer, with over 1200 applications received in total over the past year for the diverse posts available.

Following the normal stringent selection processes, the Force appointed 11 regular officers, 26 Special Constables and 52 members of support staff. The fact that 37 jobs in the last category were newly created posts highlights the changes the Force is undertaking in delivering its services, and the vital role that HRD plays in providing the right people to fill these roles.

Special Constables



New special constables with Chief Constable and staff from HRD

WHO are they? - unpaid volunteers who come from all walks of life.

How many are there? - currently a total strength of 73, although 18 of these are still undertaking the intensive training programme, run over 12 weeks, which prepares them for operational duty. Special Constables are given exactly the same safety training as regular officers, which includes the use of baton, handcuffs and CS Incapacitant spray.

What do they do? - they have the same powers as regular officers, and help with the tasks that such officers perform. Their work is varied, often demanding and immensely appreciated by the public and their colleagues in Central Scotland Police.

Why do they do it? - the common thread is a real commitment to a unique form of voluntary service which supports regular officers and supports the community.

CS Incapacitant Spray - Protecting the Protectors

This is a valuable piece of defensive equipment for officers, which provides an additional means to defuse violent situations. Its deterrent value is shown by the fact that, although officers have drawn the spray on 28 occasions, it has only been discharged 6 times, as the mere sight of the canister had the desired calming effect on the other 22 occasions.



The substance is released in a fine jet stream and causes discomfort to the eyes, nose and throat and a burning sensation on the skin. However these effects are short-lived with significant recovery taking place within 15 minutes of decontamination.

Officers have to submit a report every time a spray canister is drawn, whether used or not, and the high level of control which such procedures promote has meant that there have been no complaints so far about the manner in which CS Spray was used at any incident.

Looking After Our Staff

Central Scotland Police has recently moved towards a far more proactive and comprehensive approach to Occupational Health with the intention of keeping our workforce healthy and at work, whilst providing appropriate and meaningful support to those who are absent.

This support will be given by members of HRD and by colleagues of the absentee, both through access to services and by providing the liaison which maintains a link to the Force.

The ultimate aim is to reduce sickness absence levels by encouraging and maintaining the adoption of a healthy life style among staff, to their own personal benefit and that of the organisation as well.

A New Face and a New Approach

The Force was delighted to welcome Patricia Shields to the post of Healthcare Services Manager from an Occupational Health background which included industry, the NHS and higher education.



Patricia Shields

Patricia sees her appointment as an opportunity to introduce an innovative, high quality and confidential OH service for all employees, with a unique blend of internal management and external sourcing of required services.

Her ultimate aim is to help deliver improved levels of health and of safety within the workplace through health surveillance and health promotion.

change

Policing Management Unit (PMU)

The Policing Management Unit (PMU), located at Police Headquarters, was created in February 2002 and is part of the force strategy in implementing the intelligence led policing philosophy of the National Intelligence Model.



Headed by Chief Inspector Tom Sneddon and staffed by experienced detective and uniformed officers as well as support workers the staff took up post after rigorous training.

The primary functions of the PMU are:

- 1 To 'manage crime' embracing investigation, quality of service and victim care issues.
- 2 To turn local intelligence into action.
- 3 To research, develop and analyse information with a view to providing direction to front line officers and managers alike.

A factor in the force's ability to maintain one of the highest crime detection rates in the UK is the way in which crime is managed. Recorded crime is examined thoroughly to ensure that all positive lines of enquiry are pursued and all victims of crime are updated of the progress of their complaint.

Centralised Data Input Bureau



It was established from recent activity analysis, that an unacceptable amount of officer time was being spent inputting data to our computer systems. If this was reduced, then officers could spend longer on operational patrol within their communities. As a consequence, a Centralised Data Input Bureau (CIB) at Force Headquarters, supported by new technology including a computerised Voicebank recording and transcription system, was recently introduced.

The force recruited twelve new support staff operators to carry out data entry on behalf of operational officers across the force. Officers now telephone the new Central Input Bureau and talk directly to operators who enter information onto our databases. If the operators are all engaged, officers can leave information on the computerised Voicebank system. This process is much more efficient and frees up more time for policing.

Mrs Ann Rogerson, CIB Supervisor.

"I joined Central Scotland Police after 30 years in the insurance industry and now look forward to leading a new team, which supports front line officers by reducing the burden of administration. Our job is to give officers more time to do what they are best at - Policing."

giving something back

Giving Something Back

A variety of events were held throughout the year catering for different groups but all with the common aim of raising money for charities or giving something back to the community. These include the events below, although there were many others, but space does not allow us to show them all.

Charity Ball

Central Scotland Police Charity Ball was held at the Inchyra Hotel, Falkirk on 16th February 2002 raising over £6,000 for distribution to local charitable causes. The picture shows representatives of various benefiting charities and Charity Ball committee members at a presentation to receive their cheques from the Chief Constable.

Burns Supper

The 13th annual charity Burns Supper was held within Falkirk Town Hall on 31 January 2002 attracting almost 400 guests and celebrities including Sheriff Ian Simpson (Immortal Memory) and comedian Gary Denis (Toast to the Lassies). The impressive sum of £12,000 was raised, with the theme for this year's donations being targeted at young people. The picture shows top table guests at the Supper.

Charity Golf Tournament

On 17th May 2001 at Alloa Golf Club, Central Scotland Police held a celebrity Charity Golf tournament and raised £2,300 for Rachel House, Kinross. Celebrities attending included Gordon Smith, Archie McPherson, Scott Hastings and Jim Watt. The tournament is organised by ex police sergeant Andrew Matheson who now works as a support staff receptionist at Falkirk. The picture shows Norma Adam of CHAS receiving the cheque from the Chief Constable.

HQ Open Day

The 25th anniversary of the opening of the Police Headquarters building at Randolphfield was marked by a Force Open Day on Saturday 30 June 2001 when the doors were opened to the public. A day of bright sunny weather saw a large crowd treated to numerous displays from all Force departments including Road Policing, Training, Dog Section, Underwater Unit, Crime Management, Drugs Unit and many other inputs, some by partners such as the Fire Service and Mountain Rescue Teams. The day was a resounding success, with an estimated 10,000 visitors, and it is planned to carry out similar events throughout the force in future.



Charity Ball



Burns Supper



Charity Golf tournament



HQ Open Day

clackmannanshire statistics

crimes of most concern to communities

CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02		
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED
GROUP ONE (CRIMES OF VIOLENCE)						
Murder	0	0	-	2	2	100.00
Attempted Murder	8	8	100.00	20	20	100.00
Culpable Homicide	2	2	100.00	0	0	-
Serious Assault	44	38	86.36	57	53	92.98
Offensive Weapon	43	43	100.00	76	75	98.68
Robbery	9	7	77.78	12	9	75.00
Threats	4	3	75.00	5	3	60.00
Child Neglect	9	9	100.00	17	17	100.00
Possess firearm with intent	0	0	-	5	5	100.00
GROUP TWO (CRIMES OF INDECENCY)						
Homosexual Acts	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00
Rape	6	6	100.00	7	7	100.00
Assault with intent to Rape	1	1	100.00	2	2	100.00
Indecent Assault	6	4	66.67	5	4	80.00
Lewd and libidinous practices	3	3	100.00	20	20	100.00
Indecent exposure	7	3	42.86	8	5	62.50
Other Sexual offences	1	1	100.00	0	0	-
GROUP THREE (CRIMES OF DISHONESTY)						
Theft by housebreaking	345	92	26.67	315	108	34.29
Housebreaking with intent	58	11	18.97	59	21	35.59
Attempted housebreaking with intent	58	11	18.97	54	20	37.04
Theft by opening lockfast place motor vehicle	159	29	18.24	142	51	35.92
Opening lockfast place with intent motor vehicle	29	10	34.48	28	17	60.71
Attempted opening lockfast place with intent m/v	15	4	26.67	12	4	33.33
Theft of motor vehicle	84	49	58.33	81	46	56.79
Attempted theft of motor vehicle	22	12	54.55	26	15	57.69
Theft from motor vehicle	63	14	22.22	50	14	28.00
Theft by opening lockfast place non motor vehicle	46	18	39.13	60	38	63.33
Opening lockfast place with intent non motor vehicle	11	2	18.18	18	7	38.89
Attempted opening lockfast place with intent non m/v	3	2	66.67	4	2	50.00
Theft	385	162	42.08	329	171	51.98
Theft of pedal cycle	47	15	31.91	32	4	12.50
Theft by shoplifting	214	195	91.12	196	185	94.39
Reset	14	14	100.00	22	22	100.00
Embezzlement	3	2	66.67	4	4	100.00
Fraud	89	81	91.01	93	87	93.55
Uttering	36	32	88.89	24	20	83.33
GROUP FOUR (CRIMES OF VANDALISM, FIRERAISING ETC.)						
Fireraising	18	7	38.89	18	8	44.44
Vandalism	771	237	30.74	734	308	41.96
Reckless Discharge	11	11	100.00	11	11	100.00



CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02		
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED
GROUP FIVE (OTHER CRIMES)						
Escape / rescue	1	1	100.00	3	3	100.00
Resist Arrest	48	48	100.00	96	96	100.00
Impersonate Police Officer	0	0	-	0	0	-
Obstruct Constable	18	18	100.00	20	20	100.00
Attempt to pervert the course of justice	29	29	100.00	33	33	100.00
Other bail	49	49	100.00	34	34	100.00
Produce drugs	1	1	100.00	0	0	-
Supply drugs	80	79	98.75	88	88	100.00
Possess drugs	162	162	100.00	195	195	100.00
Other drugs	2	2	100.00	2	2	100.00
TOTAL GROUPS ONE TO FIVE	3081	1588	51.54	3119	1948	62.46
(Includes crimes other than those listed above)						
GROUP SIX (OFFENCES)						
Petty assault	377	349	92.57	531	512	96.42
Breach of the Peace	551	544	98.73	675	660	97.78
False emergency / hoax calls	0	0	-	1	1	100.00
Firearm Acts	7	7	100.00	14	14	100.00
Intoxicating liquor Laws	8	8	100.00	20	20	100.00
Police Acts and Byelaws	53	53	100.00	57	57	100.00
Environmental Acts	15	15	100.00	15	15	100.00
GROUP SEVEN (MOTOR VEHICLES)						
Driving dangerously / carelessly	41	40	97.56	43	42	97.67
Drink driving / in charge	0	0	-	3	3	100.00
Excess alcohol / in charge	69	69	100.00	49	49	100.00
Refuse breath test at locus	12	12	100.00	7	7	100.00
Refuse breath test at station	11	11	100.00	7	7	100.00
Speeding	771	771	100.00	768	766	99.74
Others	1492	1478	99.06	1865	1853	99.36

falkirk statistics

crimes of most concern to communities

CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02		
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED
GROUP ONE (CRIMES OF VIOLENCE)						
Murder	2	2	100.00	1	1	100.00
Attempted Murder	25	25	100.00	31	31	100.00
Culpable Homicide	2	2	100.00	1	1	100.00
Serious Assault	105	95	90.48	136	124	91.18
Offensive Weapon	114	111	97.37	167	165	98.80
Robbery	28	19	67.86	47	34	72.34
Threats	14	14	100.00	20	20	100.00
Child Neglect	13	13	100.00	20	20	100.00
Possess firearm with intent	7	7	100.00	8	7	87.50
GROUP TWO (CRIMES OF INDECENCY)						
Homosexual Acts	0	0	-	2	2	100.00
Rape	4	4	100.00	13	13	100.00
Assault with intent to Rape	3	3	100.00	4	4	100.00
Indecent Assault	21	21	100.00	34	32	94.12
Lewd and libidinous practices	28	26	92.86	50	50	100.00
Indecent exposure	23	16	69.57	31	22	70.97
Other Sexual offences	6	6	100.00	3	3	100.00
GROUP THREE (CRIMES OF DISHONESTY)						
Theft by housebreaking	722	276	38.23	693	264	38.10
Housebreaking with intent	189	81	42.86	144	62	43.06
Attempted housebreaking with intent	121	45	37.19	116	31	26.72
Theft by opening lockfast place motor vehicle	286	88	30.77	259	54	20.85
Opening lockfast place with intent motor vehicle	47	16	34.04	33	7	21.21
Attempted opening lockfast place with intent m/v	44	10	22.73	39	8	20.51
Theft of motor vehicle	387	180	46.51	388	170	43.81
Attempted theft of motor vehicle	125	57	45.60	87	40	45.98
Theft from motor vehicle	196	53	27.04	186	45	24.19
Theft by opening lockfast place non motor vehicle	174	66	37.93	255	130	50.98
Opening lockfast place with intent non motor vehicle	65	24	36.92	54	18	33.33
Attempted opening lockfast place with intent non m/v	8	2	25.00	13	7	53.85
Theft	1238	503	40.63	1127	507	44.99
Theft of pedal cycle	213	64	30.05	194	46	23.71
Theft by shoplifting	881	792	89.90	837	772	92.23
Reset	27	27	100.00	55	55	100.00
Embezzlement	9	9	100.00	6	6	100.00
Fraud	365	317	86.85	455	391	85.93
Uttering	48	38	79.17	130	116	89.23
GROUP FOUR (CRIMES OF VANDALISM, FIRERAISING ETC.)						
Fireraising	51	27	52.94	82	51	62.20
Vandalism	1555	649	41.74	1541	673	43.67
Reckless Discharge	9	9	100.00	15	13	86.67



CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02		
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED
GROUP FIVE (OTHER CRIMES)						
Escape / rescue	6	6	100.00	6	6	100.00
Resist Arrest	134	134	100.00	174	174	100.00
Impersonate Police Officer	0	0	-	2	2	100.00
Obstruct Constable	25	25	100.00	45	45	100.00
Attempt to pervert the course of justice	141	138	97.87	191	191	100.00
Other bail	95	95	100.00	187	187	100.00
Produce drugs	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00
Supply drugs	236	236	100.00	247	246	99.60
Possess drugs	383	383	100.00	557	557	100.00
Other drugs	3	3	100.00	5	5	100.00
TOTAL GROUPS ONE TO FIVE	8358	4885	58.45	8905	5603	62.92
(Includes crimes other than those listed above)						
GROUP SIX (OFFENCES)						
Petty assault	1411	1294	91.71	1567	1438	91.77
Breach of the Peace	1879	1817	96.70	1995	1961	98.30
False emergency / hoax calls	4	3	75.00	3	3	100.00
Firearm Acts	29	29	100.00	25	25	100.00
Intoxicating liquor Laws	106	105	99.06	122	117	95.90
Police Acts and Byelaws	134	134	100.00	262	260	99.24
Environmental Acts	22	22	100.00	52	52	100.00
GROUP SEVEN (MOTOR VEHICLES)						
Driving dangerously / carelessly	182	179	98.35	195	192	98.46
Drink driving / in charge	12	12	100.00	34	34	100.00
Excess alcohol / in charge	205	205	100.00	233	233	100.00
Refuse breath test at locus	29	29	100.00	36	36	100.00
Refuse breath test at station	35	35	100.00	50	50	100.00
Speeding	2594	2594	100.00	2811	2810	99.96
Others	5646	5623	99.59	7906	7864	99.47

stirling statistics

crimes of most concern to communities

CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02		
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED
GROUP ONE (CRIMES OF VIOLENCE)						
Murder	0	0	-	1	1	100.00
Attempted Murder	10	10	100.00	10	9	90.00
Culpable Homicide	0	0	-	0	0	-
Serious Assault	43	37	86.05	80	68	85.00
Offensive Weapon	79	79	100.00	100	100	100.00
Robbery	29	25	86.21	21	18	85.71
Threats	4	3	75.00	12	12	100.00
Child Neglect	7	7	100.00	20	20	100.00
Possess firearm with intent	0	0	-	8	8	100.00
GROUP TWO (CRIMES OF INDECENCY)						
Homosexual Acts	3	3	100.00	3	3	100.00
Rape	7	7	100.00	18	18	100.00
Assault with intent to Rape	1	1	100.00	3	3	100.00
Indecent Assault	15	14	93.33	27	26	96.30
Lewd and libidinous practices	21	21	100.00	33	33	100.00
Indecent exposure	12	8	66.67	18	14	77.78
Other Sexual offences	0	0	-	1	0	0.00
GROUP THREE (CRIMES OF DISHONESTY)						
Theft by housebreaking	436	122	27.98	348	101	29.02
Housebreaking with intent	98	44	44.90	66	21	31.82
Attempted housebreaking with intent	56	16	28.57	40	13	32.50
Theft by opening lockfast place motor vehicle	172	19	11.05	228	105	46.05
Opening lockfast place with intent motor vehicle	20	3	15.00	17	5	29.41
Attempted opening lockfast place with intent m/v	15	1	6.67	15	4	26.67
Theft of motor vehicle	160	79	49.38	149	79	53.02
Attempted theft of motor vehicle	34	9	26.47	19	5	26.32
Theft from motor vehicle	70	16	22.86	86	21	24.42
Theft by opening lockfast place non motor vehicle	118	44	37.29	94	26	27.66
Opening lockfast place with intent non motor vehicle	18	9	50.00	28	4	14.29
Attempted opening lockfast place with intent non m/v	12	7	58.33	9	3	33.33
Theft	757	291	38.44	701	264	37.66
Theft of pedal cycle	76	11	14.47	69	9	13.04
Theft by shoplifting	575	535	93.04	457	418	91.47
Reset	19	19	100.00	24	24	100.00
Embezzlement	3	2	66.67	5	4	80.00
Fraud	230	186	80.87	350	305	87.14
Uttering	69	63	91.30	61	48	78.69
GROUP FOUR (CRIMES OF VANDALISM, FIRERAIING ETC.)						
Fireraising	29	11	37.93	25	11	44.00
Vandalism	660	311	47.12	722	353	48.89
Reckless Discharge	4	4	100.00	11	9	81.82



CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02		
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED
GROUP FIVE (OTHER CRIMES)						
Escape / rescue	5	5	100.00	3	3	100.00
Resist Arrest	99	99	100.00	129	129	100.00
Impersonate Police Officer	1	1	100.00	0	0	-
Obstruct Constable	22	22	100.00	34	34	100.00
Attempt to pervert the course of justice	92	91	98.91	132	130	98.48
Other bail	54	54	100.00	38	38	100.00
Produce drugs	0	0	-	4	4	100.00
Supply drugs	155	154	99.35	288	285	98.96
Possess drugs	360	358	99.44	466	465	99.79
Other drugs	6	6	100.00	2	2	100.00
TOTAL GROUPS ONE TO FIVE	4759	2904	61.02	5168	3439	66.54
(Includes crimes other than those listed above)						
GROUP SIX (OFFENCES)						
Petty assault	648	612	94.44	799	744	93.12
Breach of the Peace	935	908	97.11	1195	1159	96.99
False emergency / hoax calls	4	4	100.00	4	3	75.00
Firearm Acts	16	16	100.00	11	11	100.00
Intoxicating liquor Laws	71	71	100.00	109	108	99.08
Police Acts and Byelaws	151	150	99.34	221	221	100.00
Environmental Acts	13	13	100.00	32	31	96.88
GROUP SEVEN (MOTOR VEHICLES)						
Driving dangerously / carelessly	155	154	99.35	160	158	98.75
Drink driving / in charge	15	15	100.00	18	18	100.00
Excess alcohol / in charge	163	163	100.00	183	182	99.45
Refuse breath test at locus	22	22	100.00	14	14	100.00
Refuse breath test at station	28	28	100.00	30	30	100.00
Speeding	1787	1786	99.94	2024	2024	100.00
Others	3361	3338	99.32	4802	4755	99.02

force statistics

CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02			
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	
GROUP ONE (CRIMES OF VIOLENCE)							
Murder	2	2	100.00	4	4	100.00	
Attempted Murder	43	43	100.00	61	60	98.36	
Culpable Homicide	4	4	100.00	1	1	100.00	
Culpable Homicide statutory		Not previously categorised			1	1	100.00
Serious Assault	192	170	88.54	273	245	89.74	
Offensive Weapon	236	233	98.73	343	340	99.13	
Robbery	66	51	77.27	80	61	76.25	
Threats	22	20	90.91	37	35	94.59	
Child Neglect	29	29	100.00	57	57	100.00	
Possess firearm with intent	7	7	100.00	21	20	95.24	
Abduction	22	21	95.45	27	27	100.00	
Others	4	4	100.00	2	2	100.00	
TOTAL GROUP ONE CRIMES	627	584	93.14	907	853	94.05	
GROUP TWO (CRIMES OF INDECENCY)							
Incest	0	0	-	1	1	100.00	
Homosexual Acts	4	4	100.00	6	6	100.00	
Rape	17	17	100.00	38	38	100.00	
Assault with intent to Rape	5	5	100.00	9	9	100.00	
Indecent Assault	42	39	92.86	66	62	93.94	
Lewd and libidinous practices	52	50	96.15	103	103	100.00	
Indecent exposure	42	27	64.29	57	41	71.93	
Defilement U13		Not previously categorised			0	0	-
Defilement U16		Not previously categorised			8	7	87.50
Other Sexual offences	7	7	100.00	4	3	75.00	
TOTAL GROUP TWO CRIMES	169	149	88.17	292	270	92.47	
GROUP THREE (CRIMES OF DISHONESTY)							
Theft by housebreaking residence	831	247	29.72	730	291	39.86	
Housebreaking with intent residence	145	58	40.00	126	52	41.27	
Attempted housebreaking with intent residence	118	31	26.27	125	32	25.60	
SUB TOTAL	1094	336	30.71	981	375	38.23	
Theft by housebreaking domestic	304	98	32.24	308	92	29.87	
Housebreaking with intent domestic	71	24	33.80	68	32	47.06	
Attempted housebreaking with intent domestic	51	16	31.37	36	17	47.22	
SUB TOTAL	426	138	32.39	412	141	34.22	
Theft by housebreaking other	368	145	39.40	318	90	28.30	
Housebreaking with intent other	129	54	41.86	75	20	26.67	
Attempted housebreaking with intent other	66	25	37.88	49	15	30.61	
SUB TOTAL	563	224	39.79	442	125	28.28	
TOTAL	2083	698	33.51	1835	641	34.93	
Theft by opening lockfast place motor vehicle	617	136	22.04	629	210	33.39	
Opening lockfast place with intent motor vehicle	96	29	30.21	78	29	37.18	



CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02		
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED
Attempted opening lockfast place with intent m/v	74	15	20.27	66	16	24.24
SUB TOTAL	787	180	22.87	773	255	32.99
Theft of motor vehicle	631	308	48.81	618	295	47.73
Attempted theft of motor vehicle	181	78	43.09	132	60	45.45
Theft from motor vehicle	329	83	25.23	322	80	24.84
SUB TOTAL	1141	469	41.10	1072	435	40.58
TOTAL	1928	649	33.66	1845	690	37.40
Theft by opening lockfast place non motor vehicle	338	128	37.87	409	194	47.43
Opening lockfast place with intent non motor vehicle	94	35	37.23	100	29	29.00
Attempted opening lockfast place with intent non m/v	23	11	47.83	26	12	46.15
TOTAL	455	174	38.24	535	235	43.93
Theft	2380	956	40.17	2157	942	43.67
Theft of pedal cycle	336	90	26.79	295	59	20.00
Theft by shoplifting	1670	1522	91.14	1490	1375	92.28
Reset	60	60	100.00	101	101	100.00
Known thief possessing tools	4	4	100.00	6	6	100.00
Found in building with intent to commit crime	98	89	90.82	140	134	95.71
Prevention of Crime Act	1	1	100.00	2	2	100.00
Embezzlement	15	13	86.67	15	14	93.33
Fraud	684	584	85.38	898	783	87.19
Uttering	153	133	86.93	215	184	85.58
Bankruptcy	9	9	100.00	9	9	100.00
Clandestine possession	1	1	100.00	0	0	-
Currency offences	21	18	85.71	52	45	86.54
Other crimes	1	1	100.00	0	0	-
TOTAL GROUP THREE CRIMES	9899	5002	50.53	9595	5220	54.40
GROUP FOUR (CRIMES OF VANDALISM, FIRERAISING ETC.)						
Fireraising	98	45	45.92	125	70	56.00
Vandalism	2986	1197	40.09	2997	1334	44.51
Reckless Discharge	24	24	100.00	37	33	89.19
Other	85	76	89.41	134	115	85.82
TOTAL GROUP FOUR CRIMES	3193	1342	42.03	3293	1552	47.13
GROUP FIVE (OTHER CRIMES)						
Public Mischief	66	65	98.48	86	85	98.84
False accusation of crime	5	5	100.00	0	0	-
Escape / rescue	12	12	100.00	12	12	100.00
Resist Arrest	281	281	100.00	399	399	100.00
Impersonate Police Officer	1	1	100.00	2	2	100.00
Fail to give name	13	13	100.00	15	15	100.00
Obstruct Constable	66	66	100.00	99	99	100.00

force statistics

CRIME / OFFENCE	2000/01			2001/02			
	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED	% DETECTED	
Attempt to pervert the course of justice	262	258	98.47	356	354	99.44	
Contempt of Court	1	1	100.00	0	0	-	
Reoffend bail		Not previously categorised			0	0	-
Other bail	198	198	100.00	259	259	100.00	
Produce drugs	2	2	100.00	5	5	100.00	
Supply drugs	471	469	99.58	623	619	99.36	
Possess drugs	905	903	99.78	1218	1217	99.92	
Other drugs	11	11	100.00	9	9	100.00	
Other crimes	16	15	93.75	22	20	90.91	
TOTAL GROUP FIVE CRIMES	2310	2300	99.57	3105	3095	99.68	
TOTAL GROUPS ONE TO FIVE	16198	9377	57.89	17192	10990	63.93	
GROUP SIX (OFFENCES)							
Petty assault	2417	2249	93.05	2897	2694	92.99	
Breach of the Peace	3355	3262	97.23	3865	3780	97.80	
False emergency / hoax calls	8	6	75.00	8	7	87.50	
Animal Acts	55	53	96.36	79	77	97.47	
Firearm Acts	52	52	100.00	50	50	100.00	
Fishery Laws	1	1	100.00	2	2	100.00	
Game Laws	0	0	-	4	4	100.00	
Intoxicating liquor Laws	194	193	99.48	251	245	97.61	
Sports Drink offences	1	1	100.00	0	0	-	
Police Acts and Byelaws	338	337	99.70	540	538	99.63	
Environmental Acts	52	52	100.00	99	98	98.99	
Railway acts	4	4	100.00	4	4	100.00	
Road Acts (bicycle)	4	4	100.00	3	3	100.00	
Road Acts (pedestrian)	0	0	-	0	0	-	
Trespass Acts	1	0	0.00	2	2	100.00	
Wireless Telegraphy Acts	2	1	50.00	1	1	100.00	
Other	418	393	94.02	610	599	98.20	
TOTAL GROUP SIX OFFENCES	6902	6608	95.74	8415	8104	96.30	
GROUP SEVEN (MOTOR VEHICLES)							
Driving dangerously / carelessly	378	373	98.68	398	392	98.49	
Drink driving / in charge	27	27	100.00	55	55	100.00	
Excess alcohol / in charge	435	435	100.00	465	464	99.78	
Refuse breath test at locus	63	63	100.00	57	57	100.00	
Refuse breath test at station	74	74	100.00	87	87	100.00	
Speeding	5816	5815	99.98	5603	5600	99.95	
Others	0456	10393	99.40	14573	14472	99.31	
TOTAL GROUP SEVEN OFFENCES	17249	17180	99.60	21238	21127	99.48	

complaints statistics



Following a recommendation by HMCIC the Scottish Police Service have updated their recording procedures to include minor complaint cases and allegations resolved quickly at local level by Superintendents. Now all such cases are included with complaints dealt with by the Deputy Chief Constable as part of the overall statistics.

Previous year's figures did not include these minor complaints. In order to assist with comparison, the figures in column 2000/01 show the number of allegations and cases recorded last year, with the figures in brackets calculated in the same way as this year's figures (i.e. the combined total of complaints resolved locally by a Superintendent and those dealt with by the Deputy Chief Constable).

It should be noted that the figures for 2000/01 vary slightly from those reported in last year's Annual Report when the number of cases investigated, rather than reported, were shown.

	2000/01	2001/02
Assault	51 (51)	57
Incivility	14 (38)	36
Neglect of Duty	7 (44)	28
Irregularity of Procedure	6 (18)	8
Traffic irregularity	3 (6)	3
Oppressive conduct / harassment	15 (22)	15
Unlawful arrest / detention	7 (9)	6
Racially discriminatory behaviour	0 (0)	4
Corrupt or improper practice	15 (15)	5
Other crime	15 (15)	19
Other	1 (14)	11
Total number of allegations	134 (232)	192
Total number of cases	84 (174)	153

The reporting procedures also now include complaints made against Support Staff and Special Constables and a breakdown of these figures are as follows:

No. of complaints involving Police Officers	148
No. of complaints involving Support Staff	8
No. of complaints involving Special Constables	0

Disposal of Complaints

160 complaint cases involving 197 allegations were concluded during the financial year and a comparison with the previous year is as follows:

	2000/01	2001/02
Withdrawn by complainer	9	20
Abandoned due to non co-operation of complainer	11	5
Unsubstantiated by available evidence	14	17
Resolved by explanation to complainer	0	30
Leading to criminal proceedings	2	2
*Leading to criminal conviction	0	1
Leading to 'no proceedings' decision by PF	92	96
Resulting in misconduct hearings	8	1
Resulting in formal warning in terms of misconduct	3	5
Resulting in corrective advice to officers	3	21
Total	142	198

*This figure is also included under 'leading to criminal proceedings'

Formal Misconduct Proceedings

	2000/01	2001/02
No. of cases disposed of	15	12
No. of cases pending	2	5

Disposal of Misconduct Proceedings

	2000/01	2001/02
Cases disposed of by warning in terms of Reg. 5 or 6	4	7
Resignation prior to completion of enquiry	4	1
Counselled	4	0
Resulting in Misconduct Hearings	3	4

Road Accident Statistics

CLASS OF ROAD USER		2000/2001				2001/2002			
		Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Pedestrian	Child	3	20	35	58	0	15	32	47
	Adult	1	13	37	51	5	10	24	39
	OAP	0	5	8	13	0	10	11	21
	TOTAL	4	38	80	122	5	35	67	107
Cyclist	Child	0	3	14	17	0	8	18	26
	Adult	0	4	14	18	0	6	19	25
	OAP	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	8	28	36	0	14	37	51
M/cyclist	Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	2	31	28	61	1	27	39	67
	OAP	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	2	32	29	63	1	28	39	68
Driver / Passenger	Private Car / Taxi	9	125	470	604	10	107	393	510
	PCV/Goods/Other	1	15	77	93	0	7	42	49
	TOTAL	10	140	547	697	10	114	435	559
TOTAL CASUALTIES	16	218	684	918	16	191	578	785	

personnel statistics - establishment

Police

RANK	No. of Officers
Chief Constable	1
Deputy Chief Constable	1
Chief Superintendent	2
Superintendent	6
Chief Inspector	15
Inspector	39
Sergeant	110
Constable	563
TOTAL	737

The figures shown above are notional establishment figures for the force. Actual personnel levels fluctuate, dependant upon retirements and available recruitment opportunities, although a recruitment strategy is in place to ensure that the above levels are averaged throughout the year.

Police Support Staff

Animal Health Inspectors	3
Best Value Officer	1
Cadets	1
Chargehand/Cleaning Staff	30
Clerical/Administration Staff	87
Comms Ops/Snr Comms Ops	33
Crime Desk Operator	2
Custodian/Assistant Custodian	4
Custody Assistant	10
Data Protection/Info Security Officer	2
Driver/Cleaner	7
Driving Instructor	1
Estates Officer	1
Finance Staff	7
Firearms Licensing Staff	6
Fleet Management Staff	5
Human Resources	15
Management Services Staff	5
Photographer/Fingerprint Officer	3
Quality Systems Manager	1
Scenes of Crime Officers	3
Senior Media Officer	1
Technical Staff	18
Traffic Warden Supervisors	2
Traffic Warden	18
Web Manager	1
Womens/Children's Support Worker	2
Total	269

Racial Incidents

RACIAL INCIDENTS	2000/01	2001/02
Recorded Racial Incidents		
Total number reports	169	212
Total number of incidents	153	190
<i>These incidents involved one or more of the following elements:</i>		
Minor assault	34	32
Serious assault	0	1
Verbal abuse	132	159
Graffiti	10	3
Vandalism	14	24
Fireraising	0	1
Other	12	15
Perpetrators detected	201	264
Perpetrators undetected	32	43
<i>Racial motivation as perceived by the victim or person reporting</i>		
YES	49	61
NO	91	101
UNKNOWN	13	28

performance targets



Force Objective no. 1

To prevent, detect and reduce crimes of most concern to our communities and thereby improve community safety

Targets 02/03

1.1	To increase the number of offences for 'supply and possession with intent to supply drugs'	+5%
1.1.1	To increase the number of drug dealers reported	+5%
1.2	To increase the number of drug seizures	+5%
1.3	To increase the crime detection rate	+1%
1.4	To reduce the number of crimes of violence	-12%
1.4.1	To reduce the number of non-residential crimes of violence	-12%
1.5	To increase the detection rate for crimes of violence	+1%
1.6	To reduce the number of housebreakings	-2%
1.7	To increase the detection rate for housebreakings	+1%
1.8	To reduce the number of vehicle crimes	-7%
1.9	To increase the vehicle crime detection rate	+1%

Force Objective no. 2

To make high profile policing a priority, reducing anti social behaviour and fear of crime

Targets 02/03

2.1	To reduce vandalism	-1%
2.2	To reduce the level of racially motivated incidents per 1,000 population	-3%
2.3	To increase the detection rate for racist incidents	+2%
2.4	To reduce the number of calls relating to youth disorder	-4%
2.5	To increase the proportion of the public satisfied with foot patrol	+4%
2.6	To increase the proportion of the public satisfied with mobile patrol	+2%

Force Objective no. 3

To reduce the number of road deaths and injuries

Targets 02/03

3.1	To reduce the number of road deaths and injuries	-1%
3.2	To reduce the number of child road deaths and injuries	-1%
3.3	To reduce the slight casualty rate	-1%

Force Objective no. 4

To deliver a quality service by promoting the highest professional standards and the principles of Best Value

Targets 02/03

4.1	The proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds	maintain 2001/02
4.2	To reduce the proportion of days lost to sickness per police officer	-2%
4.3	To reduce the proportion of days lost to sickness per support staff member	-2%
4.4	To reduce the number of complaints per 100 members of staff	-5%
4.5	To increase the proportion of non 999 calls answered within 10 seconds	+2%
4.6	To increase the proportion of Standard Police Reports to the Procurators Fiscal within 21 days	+3%
4.7	To increase the proportion of Standard Police Reports to the Reporter to the Children's Panel within 14 days	+10%
4.8	To increase the proportion of urgent calls attended within target	+2%
4.9	To increase proportion of complainers reporting crime receiving updates	+10%
4.10	To increase the proportion of complainers initially satisfied	+1%
4.11	To increase the proportion of complainers satisfied overall	+2%
4.12	To increase the number of domestic violence referrals	+3%

www.centuralscotland.police.uk

