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East Lothian Area Command

The Lothians and Scottish Borders



Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Quarter 2 – 2021/2022

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

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Our Vision

Sustained excellence in service and protection.

Our Purpose

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

Our Values

Integrity, Fairness and Respect.

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Lothian and Scottish Borders Division Policing Priorities

Your local policing priorities across THE LOTHIANS AND SCOTTISH BORDERS

Our vision
Policing for a safe, protected and resilient Scotland

Our values
Fairness, Integrity, Respect, Human Rights

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

Protecting the most vulnerable people	Reducing violence & anti-social behaviour	Reducing acquisitive crime	Improving road safety	Tackling serious & organised crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect vulnerable people to prevent abuse, neglect & exploitation. Implement a delivery model supporting a Violence Against Women & Girls Prevention Strategy. Implement the National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland. Proactively target domestic abuse offenders. Develop partnership approaches to improve public confidence to report incidents of harm & abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work collaboratively to identify and target violent offenders. Increase awareness of the impact of violence & antisocial behaviour. Work in partnerships to reduce alcohol related criminality. Collaborate to capture the under reporting of violence & explore preventative approaches (i.e. Navigator). Develop night time economy plans with licensed premises & promote participation in 'Best Bar None'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on domestic housebreaking. Raise awareness of current crime trends & prevention tactics. Tackle emerging acquisitive crime patterns to identify & target prolific offenders. Work to prevent acquisitive crime. In partnership, maximise support for victims of acquisitive crime. Work with Scottish Partnership Against Rural Crime (SPARC). Use Police Scotland Youth Volunteers to deliver crime prevention information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate on the engineering of the roads through our communities to improve road safety. Detect offenders who disregard road traffic laws & endanger others. Support partnership driver education programmes. Raise awareness of the consequences of speeding, not wearing a seat belt, drink or drug driving & using a mobile phone while driving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to divert people from becoming involved in serious & organised crime & using its products (drugs, counterfeit good etc). Use social media to raise awareness and educate about human trafficking. Work to prosecute those involved in serious organised crime, including online, 'cuckooing' & 'county lines'. Maximise the disruption of serious organised crime groups. Target the production, cultivation & supply of illegal drugs.

Police Scotland Strategic outcomes

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

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POLICE SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe
POILEAS ALBA

Introduction

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

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

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

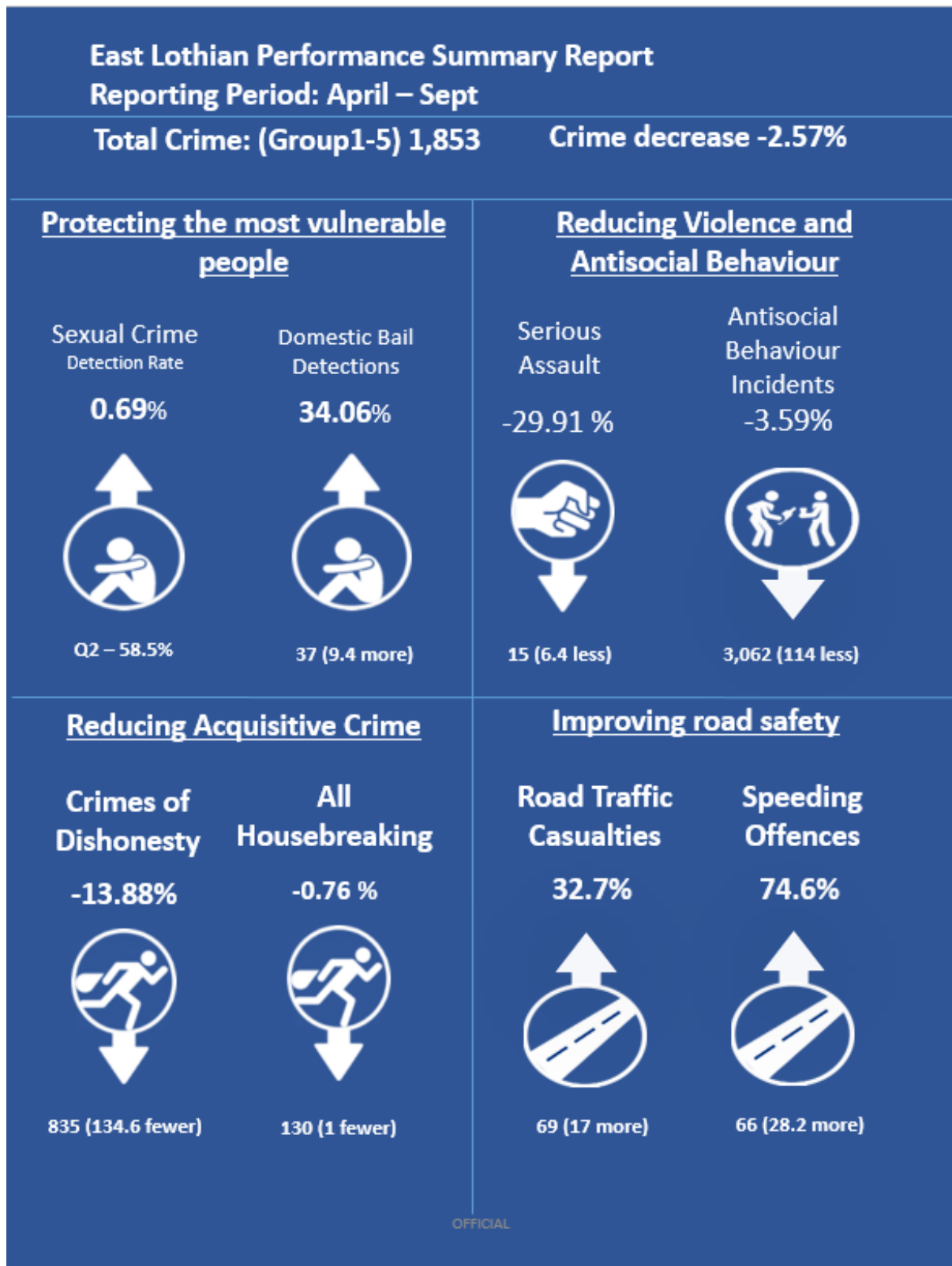
<http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/our-performance/>

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

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

All figures quoted in this report are for the period April to September 2021 and are compared against the same reporting period from the previous year. Where figures are quoted on rate per 10,000 population, these are based on East Lothian's population of 107,090 in **2019** (Scottish Government figures, published April 2020).

East Lothian Performance Summary



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Executive Summary

I am delighted to present this Police scrutiny report relating to our activity within quarter 2, covering March 2021 to September 2021. This has been slightly delayed owing to the commitments required to resource the 26th Conference of Parties in Glasgow (COP26). At the time of writing COP26 is coming to an end, this was the largest and most significant event since the formation of Police Scotland and the largest conference involving world leaders ever held in the UK. The demand on policing throughout Scotland and in East Lothian has been significant and I am proud of the professionalism and commitment shown by my officers in ensuring that the communities in our county have continued to receive the service they rightly expect.

It is now 18 months since our lives were first impacted on significantly due to the pandemic, and as we continue to move towards the new “normal”, protecting the most vulnerable remains an absolute focus for Police Scotland and my officers in East Lothian.

In this reporting period we have seen a significant reduction in Covid related calls and a return to more normal crime levels and demand on our service. Across this reporting period we received 191 calls which were Covid related however this is a just a fraction of what was previously being received. We have continued to host our ‘Pop up’ police events in the outlying towns, encouraging residents to visit and preventing them having to travel should they require police support or advice in person. Throughout the pandemic we kept our front counters open and prioritised those calls from people with vulnerabilities.

The summer months across the county brought the expected increased tourism footfall and we worked very closely with partners to keep everyone safe, minimise the disruption to the local communities and protect the coastline. We undertook initiatives with partners around wild camping, water safety and speeding and this was very well received. We held pop-up events at the beaches during warm and busy days and provided reassurance to visitors and local communities. Our officers continue to attend the Haddington farmers market and have carried out a large number of bike marking events which always go down well and help prevent thefts. As we recover from the pandemic and events and gala days return we will expand these initiatives and ensure we have a greater presence to engage with our communities.

We continue to supply and fit shed alarms for free for vulnerable people and have carried out a great deal of crime prevention visits across the county, both for businesses and homes.

During recent school term time we had some youth related issues involving tensions building between schools in East Lothian and Edinburgh. Due to our well established partnerships and relationships, a multi-agency group was formed to tackle this and in a reasonably short period of time the issue was dealt with but will continue to be monitored.

Within this report you will find that in most occasions we have compared Q2 figures with the 5 year average, however where appropriate both the 5 year average and last year’s figures have been provided. This is down to the Pandemic and the effect it had, not only on society but on how we recorded certain types of calls so it is not possible to accurately compare year on year data.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Missing Persons
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The Lothians & Scottish Borders Division and the communities of East Lothian recognise that protecting people, particularly those considered vulnerable, is a policing priority. Within the remit of protecting people is the work and investigations carried out to trace people who are reported missing. To put the scale of this work into context:

- Police Scotland, on an annual basis undertake over 22,000 investigations into missing people;
- In the Lothians and Scottish Borders Division this equates to the following;
 - Year 2017 / 2018 – 2390 missing person investigations;
 - Year 2018 / 2019 – 2581 missing person investigations;
 - Year 2019 / 2020 – 1786 missing person investigations.
 - Year 2020 / 2021 – 1468 missing person investigations.

Recognising the vulnerability associated with missing people, particularly those that are young or suffering from mental health challenges, Police Scotland has adopted a rigorous investigation structure and management approach to incidents involving missing people.

Across the reporting period we utilised local officers, national specialist resources and partners to search for several missing persons deemed at high risk of harm such as those with suicidal ideations or vulnerabilities. Our continued collaborative approach is vital to ensure the safety of these people and is a great strength of our approach in East Lothian.

As part of our Local Policing Plan 2020-2023 commitments, we implemented the Herbert Protocol across East Lothian and the wider division. This is a nationally recognised protocol which encourages carers, family and friends to provide and put together useful information that can then be used in the event of a vulnerable person going missing. The scheme is designed to help those caring for someone with dementia and is named after George Herbert, a War veteran of the Normandy landings, who had dementia and sadly died while he was ‘missing’ on his way to his childhood home.

We also launched our 'Missing Persons Autism Protocol' which is very similar and is a great tool in assisting us to trace those vulnerable people with autism.

Across East Lothian we continue to have excellent relationships with our young person units and support them to maximise opportunities to support our young people and prevent them from absconding. This quarter there has been a further drop in instances of looked after children going missing of 8.89% and this builds upon the work done last year which saw a 49.4% reduction from 2019. Across two years the drop of over 50% in reports of looked after children going missing is an excellent achievement and reflects the work of the Police and the staff within the units to support our care experienced young people and reduce the opportunities for them to be exposed to risk behaviour.

The other categories of missing people are relatively stable from the previous reporting period with a total reduction of missing person reports of 2.34%, however the combined reduction of 35.9% in instances of missing people across all categories in East Lothian across the last two years has been very welcome.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Domestic Abuse
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	Q2 2020/21	5yr Average	Q2 2021/22	% Change from 5 yr average
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents	631	556.8	588	5.60
Total Crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	342	301.8	339	12.33
Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime	40.1	41.06	39.63	-1.43
Total crimes and offences detection rate	70.5	69.67	71.09	2.05
Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	43	27.6	37	34.06

Domestic Abuse definition

Any form of physical, verbal, sexual, psychological or financial abuse which might amount to criminal conduct and which takes place within the context of a relationship. The relationship will be between partners (married, cohabiting, civil partnership or otherwise) or ex-partners. The abuse can be committed in the home or elsewhere, including online.

Domestic Abuse Scotland Act.

The introduction of the Domestic Abuse Scotland Act 2018, has been welcomed as it recognises the multiple ways in which people are affected by domestic abuse. It has expanded the definition of what domestic abuse is in Criminal Law in Scotland and how police and the courts investigate and prosecute this crime. These crime types are recorded as a group 1 offence (serious crimes).

In East Lothian for the reporting period we have recorded 9 group 1 Domestic Abuse Scotland Act offences all of which have been perpetrated against a female victim. This is 2 less than the same reporting period last year which was 11 crimes with 1 of these perpetrated against a male and 10 against females. Due to the act only coming into force in the last few years we cannot give the 5 year average for this crime type.

As stated in the executive summary it is difficult to quantify the effect that the COVID pandemic has had across society and it may be some years before we can get an accurate assessment of this. The figures provided in the table above give the Q2 figures from 12 months ago as well as the 5 year average. The % change is against the five year average.

Reported domestic abuse incidents

The total number of domestic abuse incidents for this reporting period is 588 which is 32 incidents more than the 5 year average but a reduction of 43 incidents on last year.

Reported domestic abuse crimes

The total number of domestic abuse crimes for this period is 339 which is 3 less than the last reporting period however is 37 more than the 5 year average.

Domestic Incidents which result in a crime being recorded.

When a domestic abuse incident is recorded and then investigated we record the percentage of these incidents which result in a crime being recorded. In this reporting period 39.63% of incidents reported resulted in one or more crimes being recorded, this compares to 40.1% last year and 41.06% for the 5 year average. In the Lothians and Scottish Borders Division the conversion rate for Q2 is 45% and for the Force it is 43.1%.

Domestic abuse is a priority for Police Scotland and for us in East Lothian. We work very closely with our statutory partners and third sector to tackle it at all levels and provide the best support we can to victims and robustly pursue offenders. Solvency for Domestic abuse crimes is 71.09% which is 0.59% higher than last year and 1.42% higher than the 5 year average. Our commitment to pursuing offenders and preventing more crimes and victims of domestic abuse has seen a 34% increase in domestic bail offence detections from the 5 year average.

Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS)

One of the preventative tools we regularly use in East Lothian to prevent domestic abuse is the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS), which gives people the right to ask about the background of their partner. It also allows concerned relatives and friends the right to ask about someone's partner and if they have been abusive in the past. DSDAS also gives Police Scotland the power to tell people that they may be at risk. This information can be given even if it is not asked for.

Where we have information that a person may be at harm of domestic abuse by their partner, we have the power to tell them. DSDAS allows people to make the choice on whether to remain in the relationship. Police Scotland and our partners can then help and support them.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Hate Crime / Incidents
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East Lothian				
	Q2 2020/21	5 year average	Q2 2021/22	Q2 Per 10,000
Hate Incidents	73	50	74	6.9
Hate Crimes	64	48.6	60	5.6
Hate Crime Detection Rate	82.4%	81.48%	61.67%	

Hate Incident definition

Any incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated (wholly or partly), by malice and ill-will towards a social group but which doesn't constitute a criminal offence.

Hate Crime definition

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

Social Groups

There are currently five social groups protected under hate crime legislation; Disability or presumed disability, race or presumed race (including Gypsy traveller groups), religion or presumed religion, sexual orientation or presumed sexual orientation and transgender identity or presumed transgender identity

This period has seen an increase of 1 additional hate incident and 4 less hate crimes compared to last year, however this represents an increase of 24 incidents and 11 crimes compared to the 5 year average. These reports have been scrutinised and assessed and there is no pattern or emerging threat to identify the reason for the increase across the five years and may be down to an increased confidence to report these types of crimes.

9 of the 60 crimes recorded have been for crimes perpetrated against a police officer whilst dealing with an incident. The detection rate for hate crime is currently 61.67% with a number of enquiries still actively under investigation and the expectation is that the detection rate for this will improve.

Every reported hate crime or incident is subject to intrusive daily scrutiny at Inspectorial level. Repeat victims are identified, offered additional support and protection whilst repeat offenders are dealt with robustly. All avenues of enquiry are explored and all evidential and prevention opportunities taken.

Breakdown of crimes.

- Race: 20 crimes
- Sexual orientation: 31 crimes
- Disability: 3 crimes
- Religion: 1 crime

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Sexual Crimes (Group 2)
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Crime Type	5 Year avg	Q2 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10k population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Group 2	93.4	147	57.39%	13.73	58.50%
Rape & Attempt Rape	16.8	31	84.52%	2.89	67.74%
Indecent/Sexual Assault	38.8	63	62.37%	5.88	47.62%
Other Group 2	37.8	53	40.21%	4.95	66.04%

Group 2

This reporting period has seen an increase in overall Group 2 crime, by 53 crimes compared to the 5 year average and an increase of 37 against last year’s figure of 110. The overall detection rate for group 2 crimes is 58.5% which is slightly down on last year’s detection rate at Q2 of 61.8% however is 0.7% above the 5 year average detection rate which is 57.8%

Rape and Att Rape

There has been 31 recorded crimes of rape or attempted rape which is 14 more than the 5 year average and 11 more than what was recorded at Q2 last year. Of these recorded crimes 50% are relating to historical enquiries (more than 1 year old when reported). We actively encourage victims to report crimes, including those of a historic nature and have a number of live enquiries currently under investigation. The current detection rate for this crime type is 67.74%.

Indecent / Sexual Assault

Reported crimes of indecent assaults have risen by 16 crimes compared to the same period last year and this represents an increase of 24 crimes on the 5 year average with a 47.62% detection rate.

Other group 2

53 other group 2 crimes were recorded which is 15 more than the 5 year average and 9 more than 2020/21 at Q2. These figures include 17 offences committed through indecent communications and 7 threats to disclose indecent photos/material. The solvency for these other crimes is 66.04%.

Summary

Tackling criminality that poses the greatest threat and risk is, and will always be, a priority for officers in East Lothian. Rape and Sexual Crime is an area of focus in terms of providing confidence to report, undertaking professional investigations, providing victim support, pursuing perpetrators and managing offenders. The investigation of rape and sexual crime, alongside the management of offenders is achieved through close partnership working.

We actively encourage and support people to report sexual crime and welcome the increase in reported sexual crime as this can evidence an increase in confidence to report these types of crime.

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This week we launched the national 'THAT GUY' campaign. Men must take responsibility for ending sexual violence by changing their attitudes and behaviours towards women as well as challenging those of their peers. This is our latest sexual crime prevention campaign and continues to put the cause of sexual offending where it belongs – with men.

The 'THAT GUY' campaign builds on previous Police Scotland #GetConsent campaigns, targeting men aged 18–35 years who are most likely to commit sexual offences. Its aim is to urge men to take responsibility for their actions and language to help affect a culture change to tackle sexual crime against women. The campaign features a new advert which will run on several online platforms, including social media.

On launching the new campaign our Deputy Chief Constable Malcolm Graham said:

“It’s time that we men reflected on our own behaviours and attitudes – and those of our friends, family and colleagues - towards women in order to prevent rape, sexual assault and harassment. We want all women to be free to live their lives without worrying about their safety. Women are not responsible for the sexual offences committed against them and should be able to go about their daily lives without worrying about being sexually harassed, assaulted or raped. It’s up to men to step up, to not be 'that guy' and to stop sexual offending before it starts.”

Protecting the most vulnerable people. Drug Supply, Production & Cultivation

Drugs Supply	5 year average	Q2 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	24.6	14	-43.09%	1.31	71.43%

The number of drug supply offences has dropped by 9 compared to the 5 year average to 14 which is 6 less than last year’s figure at Q2 of 20. There were 172 crimes recorded for the possession of drugs which is just short of the 5 year average of 179. The detection rate for drug supply is 71.43% and for possession is 99.4%. As of week 32, drug supply figures had increased to 20.

The Non-fatal Overdose process implemented following a recommendation during the Op Juneau review is now an established part of partnership working, resulting in significant improvements in people being able to access effective and early support at a time of crisis. This process has now been replicated across the whole of the division as best practice.

Tackling substance misuse remains a priority and local policing teams continue to respond to intelligence in relation to drug misuse.

To ensure Police Scotland remain focused on tackling substance misuse the following activities take place;

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

We use social media to encourage reporting of criminal behaviour through 101, 999 or Crimestoppers.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Crimes of Violence (Group 1)				
Crime Type	5 year average	Q2 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Group 1	44	55	25.00%	5.14	78.18%
Serious Assault	21.4	15	-29.91%	1.4	60.00%
Robbery	8.6	11	27.91%	1.03	100.00%
Common Assault	361	419	16.07%	39.13	57.76%

*Common assaults are not recorded as group 1 crimes.

Group 1 crime
 There has been an increase of 11 group 1 crimes compared to the 5 year average or 7 more compared to 2020/21 Q2 figures. It is worth noting that the 5 year average does not include all the Domestic Abuse Scotland Act offences (DASA) which only began in 2019. There have been 9 of these recorded this period. It also does not include any Threats and Extortion crimes which was only last year changed to be recorded to the location where the victim resides rather than the perpetrator. Previously these crimes which are generally perpetrated from abroad would not have been recorded as an East Lothian crime. These crimes account for 10 group 1 crimes and can be attributed to the increase in the group 1 figures.

Serious assaults
 Whilst common assaults have increased, serious assaults have seen a very welcome drop by 4 crimes compared to last year and 6 crimes compared to the 5 year average. Detections for this crime type is 60% with many investigations still ongoing.

Robbery
 In this reporting period there has been a small rise in robberies or attempted robberies with 4 more than last year and 2 more than the 5 year average. Solvency for this crime is 100%.

Common assaults
 There have been 419 common assaults recorded which is an increase of 16% on the 5 year average. Whilst last year we saw an 11.2% reduction in recorded common assaults compared to 2019/20 this has been offset by an increase of 15.4% this year. The 419 crimes are made up of 386 common assaults and 33 assaults on emergency workers. Detection rate for Common assault is 57.76%.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour

Reducing Antisocial Behaviour

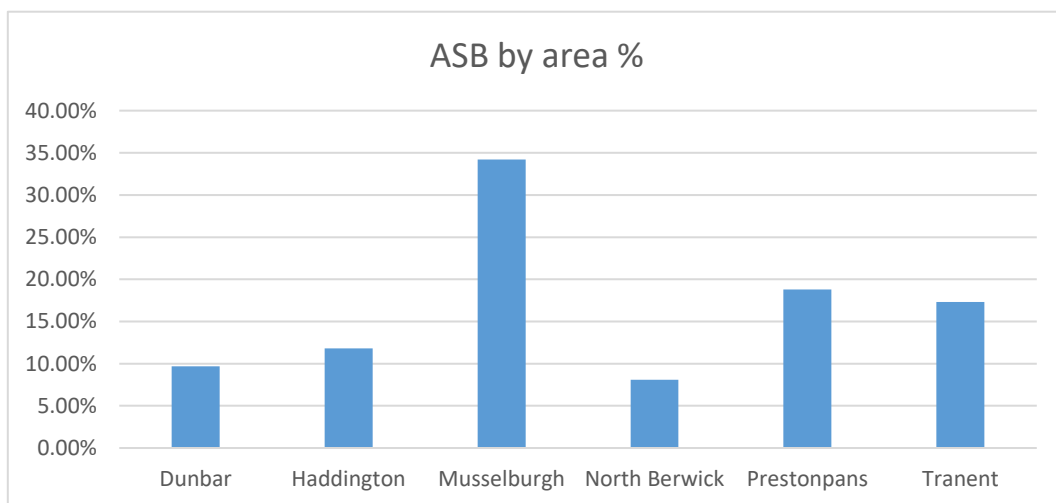
Indicator	5 Year Average	2021-22 Q2	Change	TYTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	3176	3062	-3.59%		
Vandalism (Including Malicious Mischief)	355.4	348	-2.08%	32.5	22.41%
Fire-raising	23	19	-17.39%	1.77	26.32%
Breach of the Peace and S38 CJ&L(S) A 2010	356.4	349	-2.08%	32.59	77.08%

As detailed in previous scrutiny documents, we saw a significant increase in ASB calls during the height of lockdown due to how we code Covid related calls on our IT systems. It was not possible to completely separate ASB calls from Covid related calls which gave the impression there was a steep rise in ASB. As a result it is not an accurate method to compare last year’s ASB calls with those recorded this year so the 5 year average has been used.

As the table above shows, there has been a marked reduction in ASB related calls across all categories with a total reduction of 3.59% compared to the five year average which equates to 114 fewer incidents. This is a very welcome reduction and reflects all the outstanding partnership work ongoing across all agencies to collectively tackle ASB and the root causes of it.

At this time, we do not have any live Problem Solving Partnerships other than a pro-active one to tackle off-road bikers across the county. This is being progressed to tackle the issue and divert youths away from this activity.

To compare the figures to last year there is a 21% reduction in ASB calls which reflect the demand placed upon us through the Covid pandemic. The chart below breaks down all ASB call into localities during this period.



Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Dishonesty & Housebreaking (group 3)
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Crime Type	Q2 2020/21	5 yr avg	Q2 2021/22	Change 5 yr avg	TYTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Total Group 3	721	969.6	835	-13.88%	77.97	25.39%
Dwelling HB	19	43.6	49	12.61%	4.58	46.94%
Non Dwelling	22	44.2	48	8.59%	4.48	2.08%
Other (Business)	23	43.2	33	-23.61%	3.08	30.3%
All HB	64	131	130	-0.76%	12.14	26.15%

Group 3

Group 3 crimes are down by 13.88% which equates to a reduction of 135 on the 5 year average to 835. Detections for this group is 25.39%. It is acknowledged that following the easing of lockdown restrictions we have seen a gradual return to more normal levels of acquisitive crime, particularly housebreakings.

Housebreaking - Dwelling

Theft by housebreakings to domestic properties continues to be priority for us as we understand the impact these crimes have on victims and families. The crimes have risen by 12.61% on the 5 year average however detections have risen from 42.1% last year to 46.94%.

Housebreaking Non-dwelling

Thefts by housebreakings to non-dwelling, which include sheds, garages and outbuilding has increased by 3 crimes on the 5 year average to 48.

All Housebreakings

Across all housebreakings there is a small decrease on the 5 year average of 1 crime with detections at 26.15%.

Other crimes of dishonesty

These crimes include common theft, shopliftings, fraud, and theft from and of motor vehicles and shows a reduction in many areas. Shoplifting is down by 42.8% and common thefts are down by 18.8% from the 5 year average. Fraud, mostly perpetrated online continues to be an issue with a 121% increase on the 5 year average.

Theft from and of Motor vehicles

Theft of motor vehicles is down by 1 crime whilst theft from a motor vehicle is down by 31.6%. The total motor vehicle group 3 crimes are down by 38.4%

Improving road safety	Road Casualties
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	Q2 2020/21	Q2 2021/22	Change
Fatal	1	1	-
Serious	19	18	-5%
Slight	32	50	56%
Total	52	69	32.7

	5 year avg	Q2 2020/21	Change
Total group 7	451	665	47.45%
Dangerous driving	24.8	41	65.32%
Speeding	37.8	66	74.60%
Disqualified driving	10.8	5	-53.70%
Driving Licence	53	52	-1.89%
Insurance	129.6	104	-19.75%
Seat Belts	6.2	3	-51.61%
Mobile Phone	7.6	10	31.58%
Drink/Drug Driving Detections	48.4	54	11.57%

The Covid pandemic continued to affect our roads and coastal areas with significantly increased footfall. This brought additional challenges for all partners. The multi-agency approach to this demand continued successfully with shared information and resources to manage this influx and prevent serious disruption to our local communities. Across the peak summer months local officers were supplemented by national specialist resources and departments, including the Force Reserve, Motorcycle unit and Mounted Branch. Road and speed checks were consistently carried out which contributed to making our roads safer but has resulted in continued increases across our group 7 figures. These figures reflect the pro-active work of officers.

There was unfortunately 1 fatal collision in this period which is the same as the last reporting period, a small decrease in serious collisions and an increase in minor or slight collisions. Crimes of dangerous driving, speeding, using mobile phones when driving and drink/drug driving detections all increased with small reductions in disqualified driving, no insurance and seat belt offences.

The efforts to combat speeding on our county roads is reflected in the significant increase in speeding offences which is up 74.6% on the 5 year average.

20mph speed limits.

We will continue to focus our speeding activity and road checks on an evidenced based approach. There has been demand from local communities for increased activity however we will always only carry out checks and enforcement in the interests of casualty reduction with the exception being at schools.

Tackling Serious & Organised Crime	Tackling Serious & Organised Crime
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The National Threat Level is **SEVERE**. This has just been updated following the terror attack in Liverpool.

Threat levels are designed to give a broad indication of the likelihood of a terrorist attack. They are a tool for security practitioners working across different sectors and the police to use in determining what protective security response may be required. They also keep the public informed and give context to the protective security measures which we all encounter in our daily lives.

The threat level for the UK from international terrorism is set by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC).

Threat Level Definitions:

Critical	An attack is highly likely in the near future
Severe	An attack is highly likely
Substantial	An attack is likely
Moderate	An attack is possible but not likely
Low	An attack is highly unlikely

County Lines

County Lines refers to drug dealers from large cities who expand their operations into smaller towns. They endeavour to exploit young and vulnerable people to sell drugs, carry cash and weapons – bringing violence, coercion and abuse. They may also take over a vulnerable person’s house – known as ‘cuckooing’. This activity does take place in East Lothian and across Scotland in general. We have had days of action and more are planned. Some victims have been identified from the county and we are actively supporting them and targeting those who exploit the vulnerable.

Our officers continue to disrupt organised crime groups by targeting drugs supply offences, gathering intelligence and generating enforcement opportunities. An emerging trend in Serious and Organised Crime is the ordering of drug related packages online. We have been working with partners in an effort to proactively target persons involved in the distribution and supply of drugs and continue to use the Operation Juneau banner.

East Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime

Inspector Fletcher currently chairs the ELPARC and a significant amount of work was done across the summer with days of action and awareness and training sessions carried out. Areas of concern such as Hare coursing and cockle picking have been subject to activity. These crimes can often be related to organised crime groups.

OFFICIAL

Complaints	Executive Summary
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April 2021 – September 2021				
	Number of Complaints about the Police	Previous year	Number of Complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents	
Complaints about Police	50	51	39.06	
	On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
Total Allegations Recorded Q2	42	4	33	79
Previous year	30	0	37	67

The breakdown above details the total number of complaints about the police, received in relation to the East Lothian area command as at 31st March 2021.

The breakdown below provides further detail on the Allegation Category and Type. As can be seen there has been a 17.9% decrease in the overall number of complaints about the police when comparing LYTD and YTD.

Area	Allegation Category and Type	LYTD	YTD	% change
East Lothian	Off Duty - TOTAL	0	4	x
	Incivility	0	1	x
	Other	0	3	x
	On Duty - TOTAL	30	42	40.00%
	Assault	0	1	x
	Excessive Force	1	6	500.00%
	Incivility	10	14	40.00%
	Irregularity in Procedure	16	16	0.00%
	Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	1	1	0.00%
	Other - Criminal	1	0	-100.00%
	Other - Non Criminal	1	1	0.00%
	Traffic Irregularity/Offence	0	3	x
	Quality Of Service - TOTAL	37	33	-10.80%
	Policy/Procedure	10	6	-40.00%
	Service Delivery	8	8	0.00%
	Service Outcome	19	19	0.00%
Grand Total	67	79	17.90%	

East Lothian Recorded Crime Overview Q2

East Lothian	5 Year Average	2021/22 Q2	Per 10,000 Q2 2021/22	Detection Rates 2021/22
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	44	55	5.14	78.18
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	0.2	0	-	-
Attempted murder	1.2	1	0.09	100
Serious assault	21.4	15	1.4	60
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	8.6	11	1.03	100
Domestic Abuse (of female)	x	9	0.84	111.11
Domestic Abuse (of male)	x	0	-	-
Domestic Abuse (Total)	x	9	0.84	111.11
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	3.4	4	0.37	100
Threats and extortion	2	10	0.93	20
Other group 1 crimes	3.2	5	0.47	120
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	93.4	147	13.73	58.5
Rape	16.6	31	2.89	67.74
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	0.2	0	-	-
Rape and attempted rape - Total	16.8	31	2.89	67.74
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	1.8	5	0.47	0
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	26.6	45	4.2	51.11
Lewd & libidinous practices*	10.4	13	1.21	53.85
Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total	38.8	63	5.88	47.62
Prostitution related crime - Total*	0	0	-	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	4.8	5	0.47	100
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	7.2	16	1.49	68.75
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	3.4	1	0.09	0
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	2.4	3	0.28	33.33
Public indecency (common law)	2.6	0	-	-
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	12.6	19	1.77	57.89
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	1.2	2	0.19	100
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	3.6	7	0.65	71.43
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	-	-
Other Group 2 crimes - Total	37.8	53	4.95	66.04
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	969.6	835	77.97	25.39
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	43.6	49	4.58	46.94
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	44.2	48	4.48	2.08
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	43.2	33	3.08	30.3
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	131	130	12.14	26.15
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	31.2	11	1.03	36.36

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Theft of a motor vehicle	49.8	35	3.27	45.71
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	55.6	38	3.55	13.16
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	4.8	7	0.65	14.29
Motor vehicle crime - Total	141.4	91	8.5	28.57
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	13.4	29	2.71	0
Common theft	265	215	20.08	25.12
Theft by shoplifting	267.4	153	14.29	39.22
Fraud	67.6	150	14.01	10.67
Other Group 3 Crimes	83.8	67	6.26	32.84
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	399.4	402	37.54	24.63
Fireraising	23	19	1.77	26.32
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	355.4	348	32.5	22.41
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	1.4	0	-	-
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	18.2	33	3.08	45.45
Other Group 4 Crimes	1.4	2	0.19	0
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	395.4	414	38.66	96.62
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	13.4	21	1.96	85.71
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	11	20	1.87	90
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	6.2	7	0.65	85.71
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	3.2	15	1.4	80
Total offensive/bladed weapons	33.8	63	5.88	85.71
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	5	2	0.19	0
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	19.6	12	1.12	83.33
Bringing drugs into prison	0	0	-	-
Supply of drugs - Total	24.6	14	1.31	71.43
Possession of drugs	179.2	172	16.06	99.42
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	1.4	2	0.19	100
Total drugs crimes	205.2	188	17.56	97.34
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	0.2	0	-	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	72.2	93	8.68	103.23
Other Group 5 crimes	84	70	6.54	95.71
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	857	895	83.57	65.47
Common Assault	333	386	36.04	54.15
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	28	33	3.08	100
Common Assault - Total	361	419	39.13	57.76
Breach of the Peace	16	7	0.65	100
Threatening & abusive behaviour	329.6	333	31.1	76.28
Stalking	10.8	9	0.84	88.89
BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total	356.4	349	32.59	77.08
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	13.2	7	0.65	57.14
Drunk and incapable	5.4	1	0.09	100
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	11.2	8	0.75	100
Other alcohol related offences*	6	6	0.56	100
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)	22.6	15	1.4	100

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Wildlife offences*	3.8	4	0.37	0
Other Group 6 offences	100	101	9.43	55.45
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	566.6	662	61.82	78.4
Dangerous driving offences	24.8	41	3.83	92.68
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	48.4	54	5.04	81.48
Speeding offences	37.8	66	6.16	84.85
Driving while disqualified	10.8	5	0.47	100
Driving without a licence	53	52	4.86	98.08
Failure to insure against third party risks	129.6	104	9.71	99.04
Driving Carelessly	44.6	82	7.66	76.83
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	3.4	6	0.56	100
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	39.8	56	5.23	100
Other Group 7 offences	160.6	183	17.09	46.99

Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview Q2

Lothian and Scottish Borders Division	5 Year Average	2021/22 Q2	Per 10,000 Q2 2021/22	Detection Rates 2021/22
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	280.4	397	7.97	69.77
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0.8	4	0.08	100.00
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	0	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	2.2	1	0.02	100.00
Attempted murder	7	14	0.28	100.00
Serious assault	135.6	149	2.99	74.50
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	46.4	42	0.84	78.57
Domestic Abuse (of female)	-	56	1.12	92.86
Domestic Abuse (of male)	-	2	0.04	100.00
Domestic Abuse (Total)	-	58	1.16	93.10
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	38.2	32	0.64	84.38
Threats and extortion	16.2	64	1.28	9.38
Other group 1 crimes	17.4	33	0.66	81.82
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	508.4	707	14.19	51.34
Rape	92.4	136	2.73	63.97
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	3.4	7	0.14	0.00
<i>Rape and attempted rape - Total</i>	95.8	143	2.87	60.84
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	7.8	5	0.1	0.00
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	138.2	206	4.14	47.09
Lewd & libidinous practices*	53.4	43	0.86	62.79
<i>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</i>	199.4	254	5.1	48.82
<i>Prostitution related crime - Total*</i>	0.2	1	0.02	100.00

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Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	28	35	0.7	71.43
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	36.4	74	1.49	60.81
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	23.2	11	0.22	54.55
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	19.4	19	0.38	36.84
Public indecency (common law)	8.6	5	0.1	20.00
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	66.8	112	2.25	41.96
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	9.8	8	0.16	75.00
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	20.8	45	0.9	31.11
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	0	-
<i>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</i>	213	309	6.2	48.87
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	4499.8	3962	79.53	26.22
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	208	182	3.65	32.42
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	202	106	2.13	10.38
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	208.2	130	2.61	40.00
<i>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</i>	618.2	418	8.39	29.19
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	115	80	1.61	21.25
Theft of a motor vehicle	233.4	164	3.29	46.34
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	317.6	138	2.77	15.94
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	17.6	22	0.44	13.64
<i>Motor vehicle crime - Total</i>	683.6	404	8.11	29.21
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	67.2	71	1.43	2.82
Common theft	1256	1117	22.42	17.64
Theft by shoplifting	1200.6	961	19.29	43.60
Fraud	340.2	748	15.02	11.36
Other Group 3 Crimes	334	243	4.88	39.51
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	2162	2073	41.61	29.18
Fireraising	133.4	129	2.59	26.36
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	1926.4	1790	35.93	26.70
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	4.6	2	0.04	200.00
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	93.2	146	2.93	60.96
Other Group 4 Crimes	4.4	6	0.12	0.00
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	2090.4	2190	43.96	92.69
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	70.8	89	1.79	88.76
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	71.4	91	1.83	94.51
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	51.8	90	1.81	76.67
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	32.8	53	1.06	77.36
<i>Total offensive/bladed weapons</i>	226.8	323	6.48	85.14
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	48.4	22	0.44	81.82
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	118	93	1.87	78.49
Bringing drugs into prison	11.4	5	0.1	60.00
<i>Supply of drugs - Total</i>	177.8	120	2.41	78.33
Possession of drugs	907	829	16.64	95.05
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	7.4	7	0.14	42.86

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<i>Total drugs crimes</i>	1092.2	956	19.19	92.57
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	1.6	0	0	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	393	510	10.24	96.08
Other Group 5 crimes	376.8	401	8.05	94.76
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	4999	5572	111.85	67.16
Common Assault	2003	2301	46.19	57.45
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	192	252	5.06	97.62
<i>Common Assault - Total</i>	2195	2553	51.25	61.42
Breach of the Peace	133.6	60	1.2	91.67
Threatening & abusive behaviour	1849	2020	40.55	74.11
Stalking	57.2	46	0.92	82.61
<i>BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</i>	2039.8	2126	42.68	74.79
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	65.8	78	1.57	85.90
Drunk and incapable	30.2	17	0.34	100.00
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	38.4	12	0.24	100.00
Other alcohol related offences*	20.6	14	0.28	92.86
<i>Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	89.2	43	0.86	97.67
Wildlife offences*	18.4	13	0.26	23.08
Other Group 6 offences	590.8	759	15.24	62.19
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	3720.8	3575	71.76	79.75
Dangerous driving offences	118.6	171	3.43	85.96
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	266.2	293	5.88	80.89
Driving while disqualified	66.6	41	0.82	97.56
Driving without a licence	290.6	325	6.52	97.85
Failure to insure against third party risks	732.4	691	13.87	98.41
Driving Carelessly	272	381	7.65	83.46
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	68.4	44	0.88	88.64
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	329.2	331	6.64	99.40
Other Group 7 offences	866	954	19.15	46.44