



SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT SCRUTINY PANEL

SCRUTINY OF POLICE SCOTLAND PERFORMANCE IN WEST LOTHIAN

REPORT BY HEAD OF HOUSING, CUSTOMER AND BUILDING SERVICES

A. PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report is to update Panel Members on the Performance of Police Scotland in West Lothian for the period 1st January 2021- 31st March 2021.

B. RECOMMENDATION

Panel members are asked to note the contents of the report covering the period 1st January 2021- 31st March 2021.

C. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

I Council Values	Being honest, open and accountable; Focusing on our customers' needs; Making best use of our resources; and Working in partnership.
II Policy and Legal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment, Equality Issues, Health or Risk Assessment)	The production and Council approval of the Local Police and Local Fire and Rescue Plan is a statutory requirement of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.
III Implications for Scheme of Delegations to Officers	None at this stage.
IV Impact on performance and performance Indicators	There is no direct impact however this report is part of the agreed process for strategic performance reporting.
V Relevance to Single Outcome Agreement	This report will have a positive impact on the following SOA indicators: We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities; People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life changes.
VI Resources – (Financial, Staffing and Property)	The council contributes to directly and in partnership to the delivery of the plan.
VII Consideration at PDSP	N/A

VIII Consultations

Council Executive, Community Planning
Partners, Elected Members.

D. TERMS OF REPORT

Police Scotland Strategic Plan sets out the local Policing priorities and objectives for West Lothian and is a statutory requirement of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

Council Executive has agreed that the monitoring of performance against the plans will be reported and considered on a quarterly basis by the Services for Community Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel. This report covers the period 1st January 2021- 31st March 2021.

E. CONCLUSION

This report updates the Panel on the performance framework which will be used to enable members of the Services for the Community Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel (PDSP) to scrutinise the work of Police Scotland.

F. BACKGROUND REFERENCES

None.

Appendix 1: West Lothian Policing Scrutiny Performance Report Q4 2020-2021.

G. Contact Person:

Ann Marie Carr
Head of Housing Customer and Building Services.

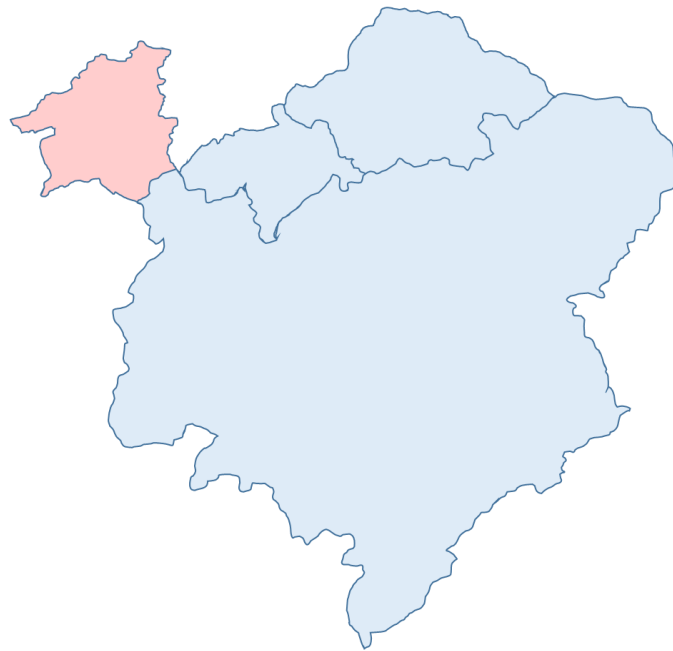
Date of meeting: 1st June 2021

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West Lothian Area Command

The Lothians and Scottish Borders



Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Quarter 4 – 2020/2021

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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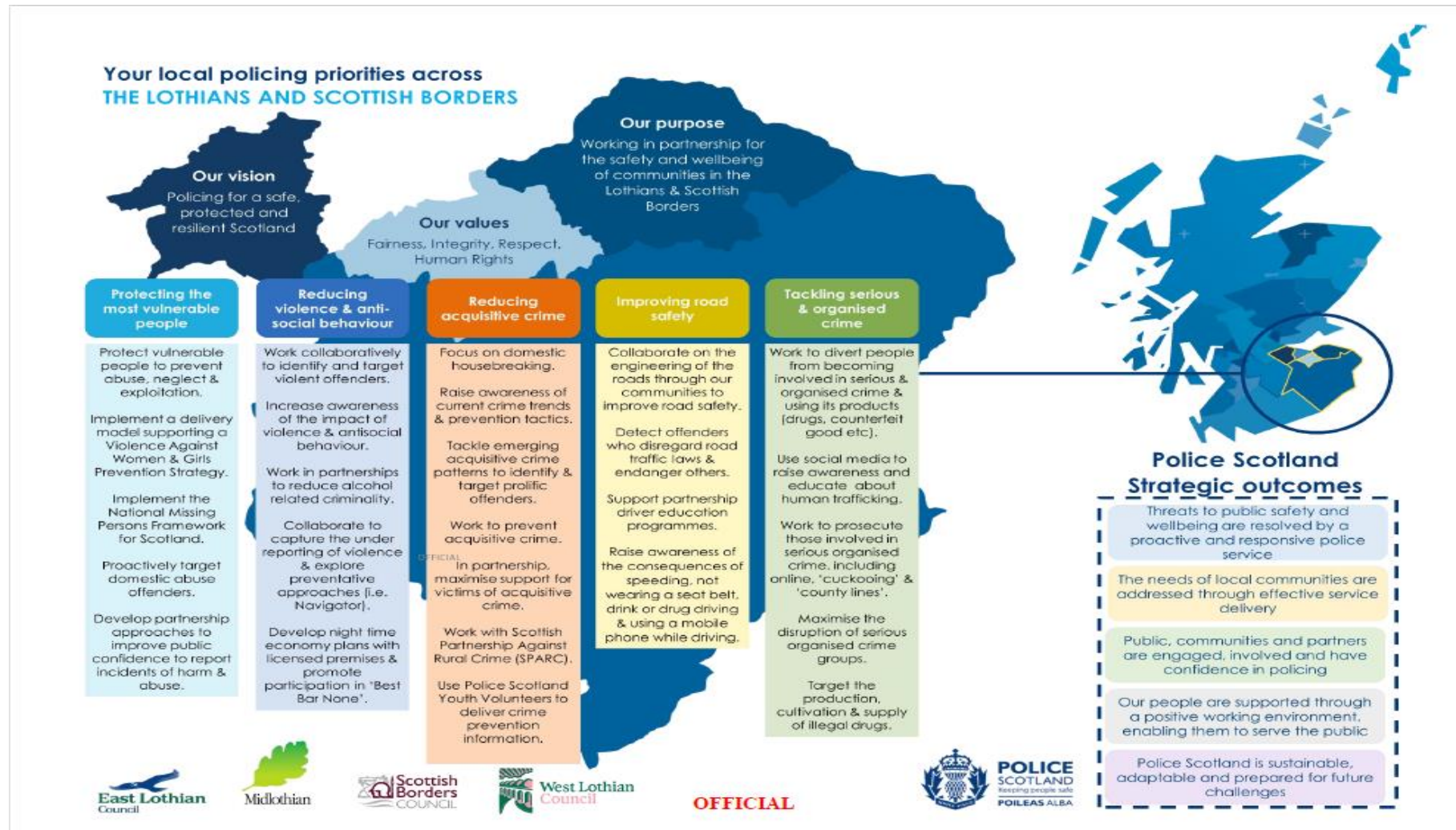
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The Lothians and Scottish Borders Division Policing Priorities



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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/>

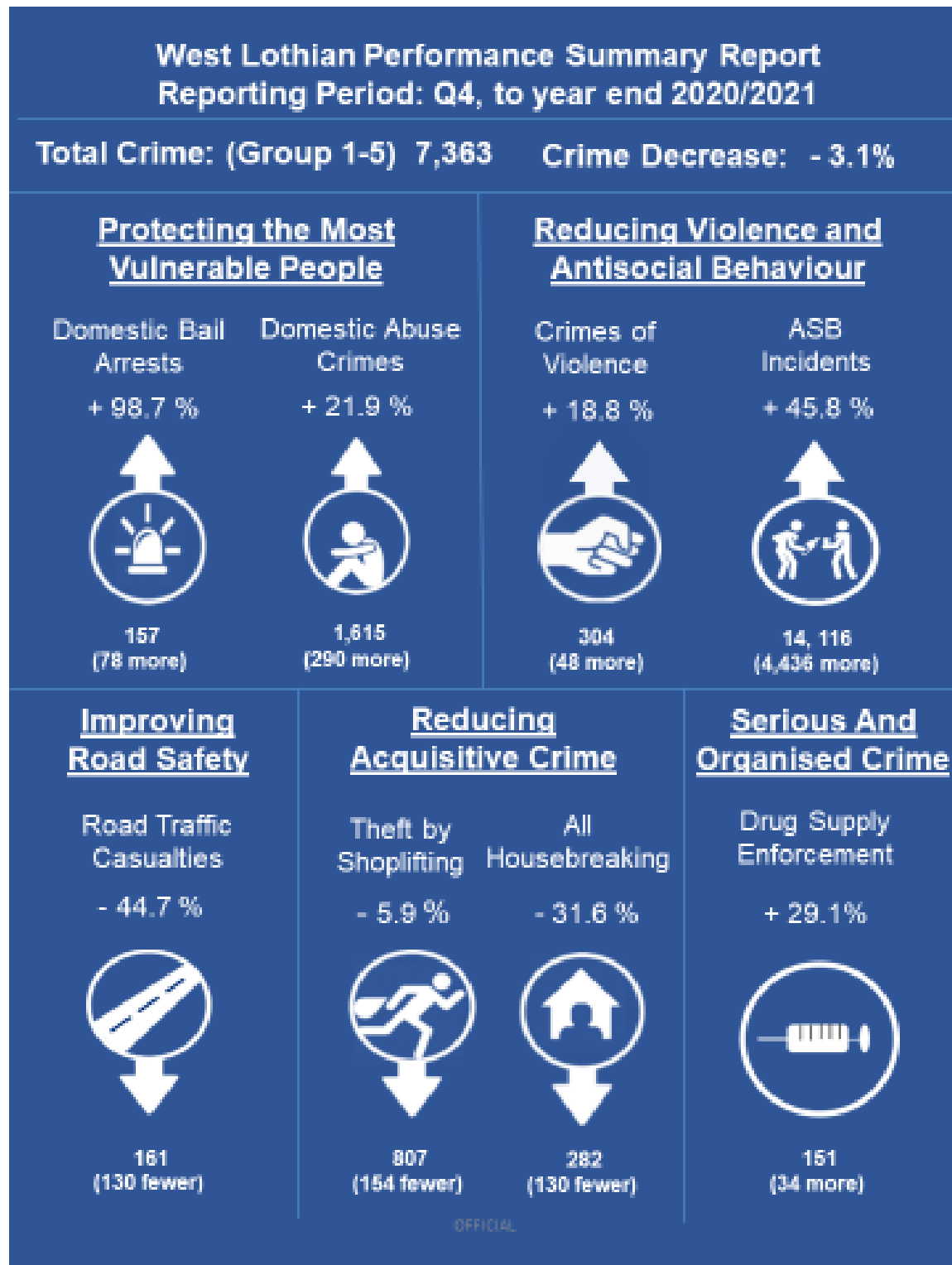
The West Lothian Policing Plan uses the following Police performance indicators, and these have been mirrored in the Scrutiny Report to maintain parity of understanding:

1. Protecting the Most Vulnerable People
2. Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour
3. Acquisitive Crime
4. Improving Road Safety
5. Tackling Serious and Organised Crime

All figures quoted in this report are for the period April 2020 to March 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 West Lothian's population of **183,100 in 2019** (Scottish Government figures, published April 2020).

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West Lothian Performance Summary



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Executive Summary – Q4, West Lothian

No agency, organisation, business, group family or individual can look back on the year to March 2021 without referencing the global Covid-19 health crisis. Our approach throughout the pandemic has been to engage with the public, explain the legislation and encourage compliance. Where that approach is exhausted or ignored, we then move to enforcement powers, but as a last resort.

The impacts on Police have been significant and varied. We have had to understand and apply new Legislation and new Regulations, and tried to manage public expectations. There have undoubtedly been new demands, not least in relation to Anti-Social behaviour, but in other areas too, in particular online offences. Through necessity, we have altered at least in part the way we engage with our communities and deal with incidents. We have sought to strike the balance between maximising visibility and limiting unnecessary direct public contact. We have increased the use of phone reporting and promoted the use of diary appointments. Although still a work in progress, we have and will continue to energise our use of social media.

The management of prisoners, and attendance at incidents where Covid-19 is suspected or confirmed has presented significant challenge, and necessitated new approaches. We have altered protocols, and have seen our officers and staff show huge flexibility around PPE and distancing. Internally, we have focused to wellbeing and welfare, and managed challenges around absence and self-isolation. Our staff and officers have shown remarkable mental fortitude and flexibility to help create a new "business as usual".

Opportunities for traditional community and partner engagement have reduced and changed; opportunities to work with young people in education settings have been limited. We implemented targeted patrols in relation to travel restrictions, accessed national units in support, including Roads Policing and the Force Reserve Unit, and latterly provided attention to the Vaccination Centres.

With there being very limited night-time economy activity during the year, we tipped our public space deployments accordingly. Planned events, including Gala days, did not require attention. Mental health issues, it would appear linked to the pressures of lockdown and changes in lifestyle, created additional pressures, which have affected us as first responders. We accessed the ACAST system to try to recover some capacity.

Violent crime rose; the majority took place behind closed doors, and where the victim and perpetrator were known to each other. Domestic and sexual violence remains underreported; we increased targeted repeat offenders by pro-active enforcement of bail conditions. Responding to community intelligence we increased attention to the supply of drugs, and focused to disrupting organised crime. Domestic and overall Housebreaking fell significantly, for reasons that are comparatively easy to understand.

The significant reduction in Road Traffic Collision injuries is a genuine good news story. The quieter roads during the first lockdown period in particular was a factor, but we have maintained attention to the key arterial routes where most serious injuries and fatalities occur, supported national campaigns, and promoted online preventions programmes.

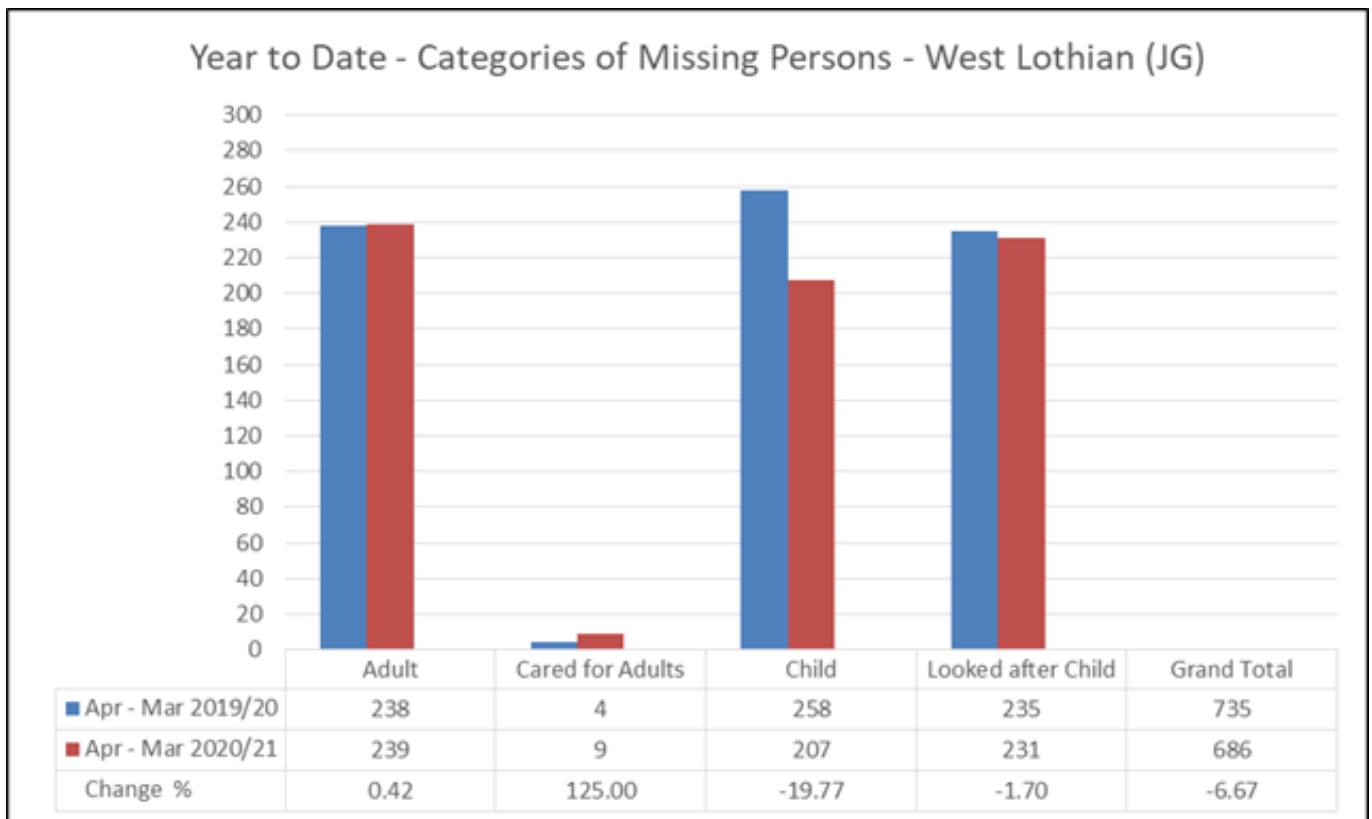
2021/22 will bring a new series of challenges and opportunities. We expect to return to normality with regard to our own local events, in all likelihood towards the end of 2021. We will help resource major policing operations for the Euro football championships, G7 and COP26. Our focus will remain to the priority business within the Local Police Plan, and work with partners to reinvigorate again our preventions activity in relation to Violent, Sexual and Domestic Crime in particular, but also to Roads Safety, Housebreaking, and Drugs and Serious and Organised Crime. All things being equal, ASB will return to expected normal patterns in line with all 5 year averages; as ever, we take nothing for granted, and look forward to working with all our partners and our communities, in what is sure to be another busy year.

Chief Inspector Alun Williams
Local Area Commander, West Lothian
May 2020

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Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Missing Persons and Mental Health
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Missing Persons

Protecting vulnerable people is a priority for The Lothians & Scottish Borders (J) Division. Within the wider remit of protecting people is the work and investigations carried out to trace people who are reported missing.

We end Q4 continuing our ongoing work with partners to complete the roll out of the LAC protocol through the monthly joint agency strategy group, and working with St John's Hospital staff regarding refreshed NHS protocols relating to missing persons. Under Public Protection Unit (PPU) leadership we have established an implementation group to deliver the Herbert Protocol to Care homes, NHS and 3rd sector. Still in early stages, we believe that there are real opportunities to make a difference to safeguard some of the most vulnerable people in the area from going missing, or maximising the likelihood of a swift and safe return. This work will continue in 2021/22, and we will report on developments in future reporting periods.

The overall volume of missing persons reports this year has fallen slightly. We continue to focus on working with staff at St John's Hospital and at Young Person's Units, in attempts to reduce demand. Community and PPU officers continue to seek engagement with Looked After and Accommodated Children in particular, particularly to try to encourage changes in risk behaviours.

In March 2021 Police Scotland introduced the location sharing app "[what3words](#)" for operational use. We use a bespoke, emergency services only "Lite" version, which assists officers in a number of ways, but would like to take opportunities to promote this app to the general public; it allows individuals to provide an exact location within 3 metres, which could prove helpful in a number of situations should the individual have cause to contact the emergency services.

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Mental Health – ACAST.

As has been described in previous scrutiny papers, our officers have had cause to deal with an increasing number of people who have been experiencing mental health crisis. With thanks to our partners in NHS Lothian, during 2020 we were able to agree protocols allowing operational officers to access the Acute Care and Support Team (ACAST) in West Lothian, a Mental Health Community Triage System.

Police officers dealing with individuals apparently suffering from a mental health or emotional episode would normally need to take the individual to A&E for MH assessment, waiting with them until complete. Now they are able to call direct a Mental Health Nurse (MHN) to seek direction and advice. Appropriate in circumstances where risk presents at the lower end of a scale, the NHS staff member can consider the circumstances immediately. If the person does not meet the criteria, officers will still be directed to bring the person for face to face assessment at St John's Hospital.

Where satisfied that attendance at hospital is neither required nor proportionate, the MHN can speak to the person direct, offer advice and reassurance, provide coping strategies at source, make onward referrals, or make an appointment for a follow up at a future date instead. The NHS commitment to this system is pivotal to the success of the scheme, and the MHN triage aspect key.

The ACAST system frees up capacity at A&E/Out of Hours, whilst ensuring that those people who met the criteria, receive the most appropriate support at source. Based on 2 officers and (a conservative estimate) 4 hours for each incident requiring an assessment in person at St John's Hospital, in March an estimated 96 policing hours were freed up.

Since implementation towards the end of Q1, over 300 people have been diverted from escorted hospital attendance through ACAST. This equates to a remarkable 2400 hours (or 240 full 10 hour shifts), of "saved" officer time.

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Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Domestic Abuse Incidents		
Domestic Abuse	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	% Change
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents	2,280	2,662	+ 16.8%
Total Crimes and offences in Domestic Abuse incidents	1,325	1,615	+ 21.9%
Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime	42.8%	43.3 %	+ 0.5%
Total crimes and offences detection rate	67.2%	68.8%	+ 1.6%
Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	79	157	+ 98.7%

Domestic Abuse will always be a priority matter for all West Lothian officers. By the end of Q4, officers had recorded 2,662 domestic incidents, 382 more than the previous year, during which 1,615 crimes were recorded. This crime figure is 21.9% higher than last year, and follows the pattern that we have seen all year; Covid-19 lifestyle and household related changes present as the key contributory factors in this increase.

By the end of the year we had made 78 more pro-active arrests of perpetrators who were in Breach of Bail conditions, relating to domestic offences, almost exactly twice the total of 2019/20.

The Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS) has two main triggers for disclosure. The Right to Ask is open to anyone who has concerns about a new partner's abusive past or has concerns about another person's new partner. An example of this would be a parent concerned about their child's new partner. The Power to Tell is when we receive information or intelligence about the safety of a person who may be at risk.

We welcome a 40% increase in DSDAS referrals in West Lothian compared with the same period in 2020. This is a prevention tactic, and ensures that disclosures in potentially higher tariff circumstances are being made, in order that victims can make informed decisions about their relationship and review safety measures.

J Div Domestic Abuse Prevention Delivery Group.

This is an established internal Domestic Abuse forum, which promotes new tactics and best practice across the Division (East Lothian, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian).

For a six week period from 26th February, the [#GetConsent](#) campaign was widely promoted through social media. It was designed to educate male perpetrators, aged 18-35 years old and within a relationship, on the issue of consent, to prevent them from offending, with the single proposition that 'Sex without consent is rape'. Campaign messages can still be accessed via the Police Scotland website ([scotland.police.uk/get consent](https://scotland.police.uk/get-consent)).

Looking forward, the DAPDG has a number of prevention activities planned. We will create video clips for promotion through social media where local officers and Police Staff will provide messages and advice regarding domestic abuse. The group has engaged with 6 of the largest employers in West Lothian to identify Points of Contact who will promote Police Scotland Domestic Abuse campaigns within their own organisations.

In late Q4 we promoted National Stalking Awareness week 19-23rd April 2021. There is ongoing liaison with DASAT to ensure preventions messages were shared on a multi-agency basis. We also supported the Victim Support Scotland "Your Space" campaign during Q4, which highlighted the emotional impacts of Domestic Abuse and practical help that is available to the victims of crime.

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Protecting the most vulnerable people.		Hate Crime		
Crime Type	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	% Change	Q4 2020/21 Detection Rate
Hate Incidents	211	263	+ 24.6%	
Hate Crimes	175	237	+ 35.4%	69.6% (- 0.1%)

Please note that in respect of recorded Hate Crimes, this section references;

- Criminal Law Consolidation 1995 S50a(1)(B)&(5) Cause Distress & Alarm
- Racially Aggravated Harassment (Criminal Law (Consolidation) (S) Act 1995 S50a(1)(A)) Racist

Official Hate Crime statistics include all crime types which have a hate crime aggravator added to the crime. The aggravators are Disability, Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation and Transgender Identity.

Despite the ongoing challenges presented by restrictions, our preventions officers have continued to promote the ongoing roll-out of the Keep Safe Campaign and Third Party Reporting, raising awareness of disability hate crime.

The overall number of hate crimes and incidents have increased from this time last year, as shown in the table above. As described in previous reports, we assess that again, Covid-19 and in particular, dynamics between households, is a key factor in these increases. Local restrictions appear to be a factor in increased tensions where they otherwise have not existed to date. In March, 11 of the 26 crimes in West Lothian related to Sexual Orientation, which is unusually high and we will monitor and consider targeted preventions activity going forward.

We continue to encourage reporting of hate incidents and hate crime – these are areas we know to be underreported, and only with awareness can we support victims, identify repeat victims, locations, offer support and preventions activity. These enquiries are subject to additional scrutiny. We continue to share all relevant information with our Safer Neighbourhoods Team and Housing providers. Perpetrators should understand the partners will not tolerate Hate Crime and that offending can place the perpetrators tenancy at risk.

Despite a recorded rise by more than a third from this point last year, detection rates are almost exactly the same. We continue to seek the strongest sanction at court.

Other patterns within this crime type remain constant – other than neighbour issues, victims are primarily shop workers, police officers and to a point other emergency service workers, who are verbally abused in the course of their daily work duties.

We support national campaigns regarding those matters and review with local employers, prevention and evidence gathering opportunities, whilst continuing to press a zero tolerance approach.

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Protecting the most vulnerable people.		Sexual Crimes (Group 2)		
Crime Type	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	Change	Q4 2020/21 Detection Rate
Group 2	431	414	- 3.9%	56.8% (- 1.2%)

Tackling criminality that poses the greatest threat and risk is and will always be, a priority for officers in West 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.

By the end of Q4, reports of all Sexual Crime had reduced 3.9% by 17 crimes, to 414 in comparison to last year. The overall solvency rate for Group 2 crime in West Lothian at the end of 2020/21 fell by 1.2%, influenced predominantly by the increase in online offending and threats to distribute intimate images - crimes which require complex and often lengthy technical enquiries.

Rape and Sexual Crime is typically underreported and Police Scotland continue to work closely with partner agencies to ensure victims of crime are supported in reporting these crimes.

As has been a constant pattern; over half of all such reports in Q4 relate to historic matters, some having occurred many years previously.

There were 62 Rape and Assault with Intent to Ravish crimes reported. Detection rates rose slightly to 64.5% from last year.

Recent vs Non Recent - Rape/Attempt

Category	Count	Percentage
Recent	34	55%
Non-recent	28	45%

Case Study

During Q4, Response and specialist Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit officers investigated a repeat domestic offender. Through detailed enquiries and partner consultation, the likelihood that he may have offended against his previous partners was considered and the case was raised at MARAC. In light of the complexity and tariff, the investigation was taken forward by the Bathgate based (national) Domestic Abuse Taskforce.

Previous partners were approached by investigators; 4 individuals engaged with officers and a series of unreported historic offences, dating between 2011 and 2020, within those relationships were disclosed. In March 2021 the male was arrested and charged with 24 offences, including 2 x Attempt Murder, 11 Assaults or Assaults to Injury and both Breaches of Bail, and Breaches of Non Harassment Order. He presented to court and was remanded pending future court appearance.

Such cases are unusual, but offer some small insight to the significance and complexities of these types of enquiries and the breadth of the offences under consideration, many of which are non-recent, but which affect current reporting cycles.

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Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Drug Supply, Production & Cultivation										
<table><tr><th>Drugs Supply</th><th>Q4 2019/20</th><th>Q4 2020/21</th><th>Change</th></tr><tr><td>Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation</td><td>117</td><td>151</td><td>+ 29.1%</td></tr></table>				Drugs Supply	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	Change	Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	117	151	+ 29.1%
Drugs Supply	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	Change								
Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	117	151	+ 29.1%								
<p>As ever, we act primarily on community intelligence and encourage reporting direct to police by phone, online, in person, via remote reporting sites and / or anonymously through Crimestoppers (0800 555111).</p> <p>By the end of the year we had libelled 151 drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation offences, compared to 117 last year, an increase of over 29%. As will always be the case, we await lab test results before reporting additional drugs Supply offences.</p> <p>Of particular note within these drugs enforcement activities, two West Lothian men were arrested and charged after PCT officers enforced a warrant at a Business Park in Broxburn in January. Cannabis plants valued at over £750,000 were recovered. Enquiries are ongoing regarding other offences and links to Organised Crime and a report has been submitted to the Procurator Fiscal.</p> <p>Our School Campus Officers were able to deliver a very limited number of one-to-one and group inputs relating to the detrimental effects of drugs. During these inputs, the links between drugs and Serious & Organised Crime was discussed. Clearly as schools return to normality and officers can again engage with young people, we will seek to revisit Divert and Deter messages.</p> <p>Our close relationship with HMP Addiewell continues, and we have recorded 57 instances where drugs have been brought into prison, up from the total last year of 15. This almost fourfold increase is almost certainly linked to Covid, and in particular longer periods of lockdown coupled with significantly fewer physical visits for residents. Letters and packages have been intercepted by prison staff as they enter in the postal system. In all cases we will attempt to identify the sender. Meantime we continue with our Operation Accumulator perimeter patrols and targeted presence in the vicinity of the prison, and have a series of dates planned during Q1.</p>											

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Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour.	Crimes of Violence (Group 1)
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Crime Type	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	Change	Q4 2020/21 Detection Rate
Group 1	256	304	+18.8%	74.3% (- 1.2%)
Serious Assault	121	121	0%	77.7% (+ 2.5%)
Robbery	52	39	-25.0%	74.4% (+ 3.2%)
Common Assault *	1,819	2,010	+10.5%	68.9% (+ 4.4%)

*Common assaults not recorded as Group 1 crimes, but will be referenced in this section

Reducing violence is a policing priority for all areas within The Lothian & Scottish Borders Division of Police Scotland. We recognise the impact violence has in our communities and the desire from these communities that we work to prevent such incidents and where they have occurred, swiftly identify the perpetrators.

Detection rates for crimes of violence remain strong, led predominantly by CID and Proactive Crime Team officers. Reports of Serious Assault year were exactly the same as last year, with solvency sitting at 74.4%. Reports of Robbery fell by a quarter whilst detection rose 3.2% to 74.4%.

Following recent patterns, within a small overall increase in Group 1 crime, Threats and Extortion rose by 23, from 10 to 33. This crime type is often referenced as "Sextortion" - cyber-enabled extortion which involves the threat of sharing sexual information, images or clips to extort money from people, whether images actually exist or not. Reports of so-called 'sextortion' have increased significantly across the country and West Lothian is in line with the national trends. Police Scotland national data provides that two thirds of the extortions demanded money from the victim to avoid disclosure of sexual images or footage they had unwittingly provided to criminals. Sextortion victims in Scotland in 2020 were aged between 10 – 85, with the majority (64%) aged 25 and under.

Nationally, most victims were male (60%). Around half of female victims were aged 10 – 17, with just over half of male victims aged between 13 – 23 years. Girls and young women aged under 18 were most vulnerable to being targeted for images. Young men in their late teens/early twenties were the most vulnerable to being targeted for money. Over all age groups (national figures):

- 85% of the complainers targeted to obtain money were male
- 94% of the complainers targeted to obtain images/video were female.

Our messaging is simple - sometimes the people you meet online are not who they say they are. We want people to be aware of the risks and stay safe online and if there has been an incident, to have the confidence to report it to police. Every report will be treated seriously, sensitively and victims will be treated with respect.

Within the Group 1 figures, one particular incident of note from 18th February 2021 saw two local men undertake a short lived, violent spree through part of Livingston. Both were arrested by officers and reported for a sexual assault, an assault by stabbing and attempt to stab another person and two robberies. All weapons were recovered and both were remanded in custody.

Common Assault in West Lothian increased by over 10% compared to last year. Detection rose by 4.4% to 68.9%, driven by local operations. These figures include domestic assaults, which remain high, and which are described later in this report. There were 64 additional Assaults on Emergency Service Workers, which increased this year by over 49%, (from 130 to 194), the pressures of Covid-19, including mental health issues, apparently being the key reason.

Looking forward, West Lothian Officers will continue to proactively work to reduce violence through a variety of enforcement methods, including but not exclusively – engaging Licensed Premises and reinvigorating our Night-time Economy detail, Operation Lenticular, as the pubs re-open; continuation of pro-active bail checks; targeted activity against those wanted on warrant.

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Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour.		Reducing Antisocial Behaviour		
Indicator	Q4 2019-20	Q4 2020-21	Change	Q4 2020/21 Detection Rate
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	9,680	14,116	+ 45.8%	
Vandalism (including Malicious Mischief)	1,473	1,296	- 12.0%	25.3% (+ 2.9%)
Fireraising	110	100	- 9.1%	17.0% (+ 6.1%)
Breach of the Peace and S38 CJ&L(S)A 2010	1,268	1,541	+ 21.5%	75.3% (- 1.5%)

Recent patterns relating to Anti-Social Behaviour continue; once again the “traditional” key crimes within ASB – Vandalism and Fireraising - continue to fall, following the 5 year long downward trend. The year-end figure for ASB incidents was at a remarkable 14,116, which is well on the way to be half more than last year. This has been discussed in previous PDSP meetings – in short, the Covid pandemic has created an entirely new band of ASB complaint, including Breaches of the Peace, which engulfs and masks the otherwise ongoing 5 year decrease in all other ASB in West Lothian.

We may never see figures and demands like this again.

Meantime, we continue to work with our partners and follow the same approach to the public health crisis as we have for months – maintaining visibility, and utilising the 4 E’s – Engage, Explain, Encourage and Enforce, while we move towards a return to a sense of normality, all things being equal, in the coming months.

We had cause to deal with a gathering at the cross in Armadale on 21st March 2021, which was not compliant with Covid distancing guidelines. Individuals celebrating their football team winning the League gathered and for a period of time officers facilitated a group up to 300 in number, who dispersed after officer interventions within the hour. We received a number of complaints and negative online comments. It was disappointing that so many chose to ignore the “stay home, stay safe” Covid messaging. We altered our approach for subsequent dates, although it fair to say that this gathering presents now as something of a unique outpouring of celebration.

In the last part of Q4, we saw new complaint regarding the Anti-Social Use of motor vehicles, in particular so called “boy racer” challenges in and around Livingston in particular. Some driver conduct has been anti-social (noise, nuisance) and some criminal (driving offences); we have engaged a large number of drivers in recent weeks and have plans under Operation Kazoo for specific planned activity with our roads policing colleagues throughout Q1 2021/22.

Our priority location during Q4 regarding ASB has been Howden Park, where lighter nights and better weather saw large numbers of young people regularly congregate, creating local community concern. This is a re-emergence of an issue from Q2 and Q3 in particular. Various enforcement actions took place, and we have a plan of activity into the Spring and Summer months.

Finally, following new rounds of complaints, we have again committed to taking action against the use of off road motorbikes at different locations in the Local Authority area, and this work will run throughout Q1 and Q2 under Operation Orientalis, whilst we engage partner agencies and landowners regarding longer term solutions.

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Reducing Acquisitive Crime.	Dishonesty (Group 3)			
Crime Type	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	Change	Q4 2020/21 Detection Rate
Total Group 3	3,933	3,469	-11.8%	29.1% (+ 3.3%)

Dealing with Acquisitive Crime to Protect People by reducing the financial and personal pressure on individuals and communities remains a priority. By the end of the year overall reported Group 3 crimes of Dishonesty decreased by 464 with detection rates at 29.1%. Further breakdown of the data provided in the table above provides the following.

Thefts of vehicles have decreased by 49 crimes compared to last year. There were 241 Thefts from insecure Vehicles, down by 130 incidents and overall motor vehicle crime fell by 31%, from 741 to 511 crimes.

Common Theft and Theft by Shoplifting remain the volume crimes under the Dishonesty heading, accounting for 1832 out of the 23469 crimes of dishonesty for the year.

Rural crime, including the theft of plant and equipment is at comparatively low levels, however they have a high impact on local small businesses. In Q4 we established a Rural Crime Prevention Partnership, which is supporting intelligence gathering, preventions activity and helping us target our enforcement.

The Covid lockdown has led to more people being at home and apparently spending time online. This seems aligned to a rise in Crimes of Fraud by 170 crimes to 54 - the vast majority of these incidents related to online or telephone crimes. Victims are of all ages and we continue to use social media and other methods to support preventions messages and national campaigns.

We have been asked in a number of forums about Theft of Dogs. This crime is on the rise nationally and we would encourage all dog owners to consider physical security, CCTV/lights and signage, particularly where dogs are kept in outdoor runs and kennels and also to have dogs chipped. Thefts of dogs have been very uncommon in West Lothian, although there have been two occasions in 2020/21 where Dogs have been stolen – once in November, where working dog was taken, but after a social media blitz, traced safe and well in Carlisle by the owner. We have identified and reported an individual regarding that theft. Sadly, a second incident occurred in March, where a dog and a bitch were taken after a targeted theft from kennels. We have not recovered the dogs. These matters are clearly hugely distressing for the owners and whilst there are no local patterns or repeat locations in West Lothian and no indication that pets might be targeted, we would encourage vigilance.

Core business continues of course and we have had cause to deal with a number of repeat offenders. On 19th January, Proactive Crime Team officers investigating a series of thefts from and of vehicles in the south of Livingston arrested a recidivist offender under Operation Rampion. Property was recovered and the male reported for 15 theft related charged and breaches of bail conditions. He appeared at court and a trial date is awaited. We advertised this good work on social media and took the opportunity to remind the public to secure their vehicles and leave no valuable within overnight, messages we will echo in Q1.

Looking ahead to Q1 and Q2, our PCT plans activity in relation to Operation Hutchen, which is an ongoing investigation into the theft of Transit vans occurring across the central belt of Scotland (500 in last year). This will be part of a multi division response and which will incorporate a prevention campaign targeted at van owners.

Overall detection has improved by 3.3%, a similar rate to that of Housebreaking, which features in the next section.

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Reducing Acquisitive Crime.		Housebreaking		
Crime Type*	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	Change	Q3 2020/21 Detection Rate
Dwelling HB	140	98	- 30.00%	25.5% (- 3.5%)
Non Dwelling HB (Sheds, garages)	100	87	- 13.00%	13.8% (- 1.3%)
Other (Business) HB	172	97	- 43.60%	41.2% (+ 18.5%)
All HB *	412	282	- 31.6%	27.3% (+ 3.9%)

*All Crime Types include Attempt Theft Housebreakings

There were 130 fewer reports of Housebreaking in West Lothian compared to last year, continuing a recent positive trend. Of particular note, within this figure, there were 42 fewer dwelling housebreakings compared to last year end, a 30% reduction.

It is fair to suggest that due to Covid-19 restrictions, fewer domestic dwellings were unoccupied through the day and evenings. With more businesses being closed or staff working from home rather than on-site, we continued to focus our patrols to vulnerable industrial units as well as main arterial routes in and out of West Lothian, providing additional attention to premises potentially more vulnerable to attack. That seems to have been a factor in our improved solvency in this area, up by 18.5% to over 41%, which in turn has carried the overall detection up by 3.9%.

Housebreakings to Business premises fell by 13 incidents, and officers continue to promote target hardening, preventions and security advice to try to promote further improvement, not least as business start to reopen and return to some form of “new normal”.

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Improving Road Safety.

Road Casualties

Road Traffic Collision - Injury	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	Change
Fatal	4	4	0%
Serious	67	55	- 17.9%
Slight	220	102	- 53.6%
Total	291	161	- 44.7%

Road Traffic Offences	Q4 2019/20	Q4 2020/21	Change
Dangerous Driving	82	108	+ 31.7%
Speeding	113	145	+ 28.3%
Disqualified Driving	43	49	+ 13.9%
Driving Licence	191	257	+ 34.6%
Insurance	562	743	+ 32.2%
Seat Belts	48	37	- 22.9%
Mobile Phone	44	30	- 31.8%
Drink/Drug Driving Detections	214	217	+ 1.4%

Although there were no fatal road traffic collisions in West Lothian during Q4, four people lost their lives in road traffic collisions during the year. This is the same total as last year. Three of these incidents have resulted in drivers being reported to the procurator fiscal.

Road Policing officers continue to make enquiries into the fatal Hit and Run road traffic collision on 20/09/2020, which occurred on the B792 near to Torphichen, where a pedestrian was struck and killed by a Nissan Qasquai motor car. We are committed to finding answers for his family, and Operation Darumburgh continues.

Despite these four tragic deaths, the Road Casualties picture in West Lothian has improved. It would be unfair and unrealistic to not link the quieter roads during Q1, Q2 and to a point Q3, as a result of Covid travel restrictions, to these results. Although there has been much discussion about designated 20 mph enforcement, we have focused our resources to the faster main arterial routes and rural roads, where injury collisions are more common.

The overall reduction by over 40% in Road Traffic Collisions is welcome. Although 12 fewer people were seriously injured, the massive 53% drop in Slight Injury collisions, (118 fewer injured people), is a genuine good news story.

The table above highlights our overall increase in pro-activity around driving offences noticeably with regards to dangerous driving and driving without documents (licence, insurance), or whilst disqualified. There having been no real night-time economy of which to speak, there was still a rise in Drink and Drug driving offences detected, and we await lab analysis regarding a number of other potential offences.

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Tackling Serious & Organised Crime.	Tackling Serious & Organised Crime
	<p>As indicated in a previous section, West Lothian officers continue to disrupt organised crime groups by targeting drugs supply offences, gathering intelligence and generating enforcement opportunities.</p> <p>An emerging trend in Serious and Organised Crime is the ordering of drug related packages online. West Lothian Officers have been working in partnership with UKBA in an effort to proactively target persons conducting online drug purchases. Due to this multi-agency approach, a substantial number of packages have been intercepted during Q4, and enquiries are continuing. Addresses in Livingston were visited under warrant from where officers recovered a number of items which provided further intelligence and support disruption activity.</p> <p>Separately, officers have recently refreshed all of the intelligence/information received on certain nominals in West Lothian. They have been placed these nominals into three “achievable” groups – terminology that indicates there will be specific, targeted development, disruption, deterrence, and detection activity. All local officers have been fully briefed to identifying methods to disrupt and deter these individuals on a daily basis. In January Road Policing officers acting on intelligence seized a £12k vehicle from a nominal linked to a particular group and linked it to other offences in West Lothian. Targeted disruption and enforcement will continue into Q1.</p> <p>Overall cash and asset seizures under the Proceeds of Crime Act for the year in West Lothian exceeded £104,000.</p> <p>Following the recovery of apparent counterfeit currency in March 2021, Proactive Crime Team and Community Officers progressed enquiries regarding numerous instances of counterfeit notes being tendered at West Lothian and, following liaison with Retailers Against Crime Scheme (RACS), Edinburgh retail outlets. Local men were identified as being involved and officers effected two search warrants at properties in Uphall and Bathgate. In total over £10,500 in suspected counterfeit currency has been seized under warrant, in addition to quantities of illegal drugs. Further enquiry is under way with the National Crime Agency regarding these crimes and links to organised crime and a report will be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal.</p> <p><u>Threat Level</u></p> <div data-bbox="150 1335 209 1393"></div> <p>The National Threat Level is SUBSTANTIAL.</p> <p>The UK National Threat Level has been lowered to SUBSTANTIAL meaning an attack is likely.</p> <p>The current Covid 19 pandemic has highlighted the risk of online grooming and radicalisation of young and vulnerable people during lockdown with pupils being home-schooled and spending more time online than normal.</p> <p>The focus of both Police and The Lothians and Scottish Borders Contest Group has been to raise awareness of the Prevent strand of the CONTEST Strategy. This has been achieved through hosting online sessions for School campus Officers and partner agencies providing information regarding the National Prevent Referral Form and promoting websites such as www.actearly.uk and www.ltai.info</p> <p>We appreciate that explaining terrorism and extremism to young people can be difficult. Counter Terrorism Policing has provided information and guidance per the link below to educate at home or in school.</p> <p>https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/advice-for-young-people/</p>

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Complaints.	Complaints About The Police - Executive Summary
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April 2020 – March 2021				
	Number of Complaints about the Police		Number of Complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents	
Complaints received about the Police	189		36.5	
	On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
Total Allegations Recorded	208	0	105	313

The breakdown above details the total number of Complaints about the Police, received in relation to the West Lothian area command as at 31st March 2021. Some complaints will contain more than one allegation. The breakdown below provides further detail on the Allegation Category and Type; complaints relating to 'Quality of Service - Policy/Procedure' allegations express dissatisfaction with the standard procedures applied by Police. These are therefore not considered as complaints regarding individual officers, but against the organisation.

Allegation Category and Type	Previous YTD	This YTD	% change
Off Duty - TOTAL	1	0	-100.0%
Crimes of Indecency	1	0	-100.0%
On Duty - TOTAL	276	208	-24.6%
Assault	12	10	-16.7%
Corrupt Practice	0	1	-
Discriminatory Behaviour	9	2	-77.8%
Excessive Force	14	16	+14.3%
Incivility	51	33	-35.3%
Irregularity in Procedure	157	122	-22.3%
Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	7	4	-42.9%
Other - Criminal	8	4	-50.0%
Other - Non Criminal	9	12	+33.3%
Traffic Irregularity/Offence	5	2	-60.0%
Unlawful/Unnecessary Arrest or Detention	4	2	-50.0%
Quality Of Service - TOTAL	88	105	+19.3%
Policy/Procedure	11	22	+100.0%

Lessons Learnt.

Police Scotland are continuously looking to learn from public feedback, particularly when a complaint is made about the police. In particular by the end of Q4, the increase in Quality of Service complaints can be attributed almost exclusively to Covid related matters – both where members of the public felt that officers should have been more interventionist and also those contrary views where complaint was received that police were acting beyond their powers. Not all are complete as yet, but we anticipate that the majority will resolve through explanation.

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Appendix

Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview

Lothian and Scottish Borders Division	2019/20 Q4	2020/21 Q4	Per 10,000 Q4 2020/21	Detection Rates 2020/21
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	562	660	13.25	76.82
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	3	1	0.02	100.00
Culpable homicide (at common law)	1	-	-	x
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	6	6	0.12	116.67
Attempted murder	13	17	0.34	100.00
Serious assault	252	244	4.9	84.02
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	93	97	1.95	77.32
Domestic Abuse (of female)	67	108	2.17	83.33
Domestic Abuse (of male)	2	3	0.06	100.00
Domestic Abuse (Total)	69	111	2.23	83.78
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	71	59	1.18	98.31
Threats and extortion	20	86	1.73	23.26
Other group 1 crimes	34	39	0.78	79.49
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	1058	1130	22.68	63.45
Rape	219	177	3.55	70.06
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	9	5	0.1	120.00
<i>Rape and attempted rape - Total</i>	228	182	3.65	71.43
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	19	12	0.24	66.67
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	286	295	5.92	65.08
Lewd & libidinous practices*	119	74	1.49	63.51
<i>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</i>	424	381	7.65	64.83
<i>Prostitution related crime - Total*</i>	2	-	-	x
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	50	72	1.45	94.44
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	54	114	2.29	58.77
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	35	55	1.1	40.00
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	36	39	0.78	66.67
Public indecency (common law)	7	5	0.1	60.00
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	144	175	3.51	52.57
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	22	19	0.38	105.26
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	56	88	1.77	47.73
Other Group 2 crimes	-	-	-	x
<i>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</i>	404	567	11.38	59.96
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	9150	7910	158.78	33.07
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	436	254	5.1	33.86
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	326	293	5.88	12.29

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Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	370	278	5.58	48.56
<i>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</i>	1132	825	16.56	31.15
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	235	175	3.51	20.57
Theft of a motor vehicle	516	429	8.61	54.55
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	642	419	8.41	24.11
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	36	24	0.48	20.83
<i>Motor vehicle crime - Total</i>	1429	1047	21.02	35.91
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	153	111	2.23	12.61
Common theft	2567	2133	42.82	19.50
Theft by shoplifting	2385	1878	37.7	55.22
Fraud	827	1284	25.77	17.99
Other Group 3 Crimes	657	632	12.69	45.09
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	4196	3763	75.54	28.62
Fireraising	225	186	3.73	20.43
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	3763	3279	65.82	25.92
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	3	8	0.16	25.00
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	190	279	5.6	66.31
Other Group 4 Crimes	15	11	0.22	18.18
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	3995	4695	94.25	94.21
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	150	149	2.99	95.30
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	153	166	3.33	94.58
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	131	123	2.47	91.06
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	69	72	1.45	86.11
<i>Total offensive/bladed weapons</i>	503	510	10.24	92.75
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	61	76	1.53	93.42
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	181	214	4.3	81.78
Bringing drugs into prison	15	57	1.14	8.77
<i>Supply of drugs - Total</i>	257	347	6.97	72.33
Possession of drugs	1866	1915	38.44	96.14
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	14	10	0.2	30.00
<i>Total drugs crimes</i>	2137	2272	45.61	92.21
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	4	1	0.02	100.00
Bail offences (other than absconding)	665	1051	21.1	97.43
Other Group 5 crimes	686	861	17.28	96.40
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	9474	9964	200.02	73.13
Common Assault	4006	3896	78.21	66.58
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	395	448	8.99	98.44
<i>Common Assault - Total</i>	4401	4344	87.2	69.87
Breach of the Peace	113	100	2.01	99.00
Threatening & abusive behaviour	3384	3756	75.4	78.97
Stalking	86	119	2.39	82.35

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<i>BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</i>	3583	3975	79.79	79.57
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	137	130	2.61	92.31
Drunk and incapable	45	30	0.6	103.33
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	33	35	0.7	100.00
Other alcohol related offences*	52	17	0.34	100.00
<i>Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	130	82	1.65	101.22
Wildlife offences*	32	36	0.72	52.78
Other Group 6 offences	1191	1397	28.04	62.06
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	6049	6383	128.13	85.18
Dangerous driving offences	225	273	5.48	82.78
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	541	539	10.82	82.75
Speeding offences	329	248	4.98	99.60
Driving while disqualified	129	121	2.43	101.65
Driving without a licence	451	636	12.77	99.69
Failure to insure against third party risks	1335	1826	36.65	100.11
Seat belt offences	69	48	0.96	97.92
Mobile phone offences	68	43	0.86	100.00
Driving Carelessly	548	575	11.54	89.57
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	69	37	0.74	100.00
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	673	501	10.06	100.80
Other Group 7 offences	1612	1536	30.83	51.17

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West Lothian Recorded Crime Overview

Scottish Borders	2019/20 Q4	2020/21 Q4	Per 10,000 Q4 2020/21	Detection Rates 2020/21
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	256	304	16.88	74.34
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	1	-	-	x
Culpable homicide (at common law)	1	-	-	x
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	2	5	0.28	100.00
Attempted murder	8	8	0.44	100.00
Serious assault	121	121	6.72	77.69
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	52	39	2.17	74.36
Domestic Abuse (of female)	21	52	2.89	82.69
Domestic Abuse (of male)	-	-	-	x
Domestic Abuse (Total)	21	52	2.89	82.69
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	21	24	1.33	95.83
Threats and extortion	10	33	1.83	18.18
Other group 1 crimes	19	22	1.22	81.82
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	431	414	22.98	56.76
Rape	90	61	3.39	62.30
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	8	1	0.06	200.00
Rape and attempted rape - Total	98	62	3.44	64.52
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	5	3	0.17	100.00
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	117	108	6	51.85
Lewd & libidinous practices*	39	30	1.67	53.33
Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total	161	141	7.83	53.19
Prostitution related crime - Total*	-	-	-	x
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	19	26	1.44	92.31
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	19	42	2.33	45.24
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	18	19	1.05	31.58
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	18	13	0.72	69.23
Public indecency (common law)	5	2	0.11	100.00
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	66	74	4.11	52.70
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	9	6	0.33	116.67
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	18	29	1.61	48.28
Other Group 2 crimes	-	-	-	x
Other Group 2 crimes - Total	172	211	11.71	56.87
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	3933	3469	192.58	29.12
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	140	98	5.44	25.51
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	100	87	4.83	13.79
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	172	97	5.38	41.24
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	412	282	15.66	27.30

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Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	110	68	3.78	20.59
Theft of a motor vehicle	241	192	10.66	47.92
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	371	241	13.38	23.24
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	19	10	0.56	10.00
Motor vehicle crime - Total	741	511	28.37	31.90
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	75	39	2.17	17.95
Common theft	1136	1025	56.9	14.34
Theft by shoplifting	961	807	44.8	50.43
Fraud	371	541	30.03	19.04
Other Group 3 Crimes	237	264	14.66	40.15
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	1672	1497	83.11	26.32
Fireraising	110	100	5.55	17.00
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	1473	1296	71.95	25.31
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	1	1	0.06	100.00
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	83	99	5.5	48.48
Other Group 4 Crimes	5	1	0.06	0.00
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	1305	1679	93.21	92.20
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	60	77	4.27	92.21
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	54	70	3.89	95.71
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	77	60	3.33	95.00
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	41	38	2.11	86.84
Total offensive/bladed weapons	232	245	13.6	93.06
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	35	26	1.44	96.15
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	67	68	3.78	85.29
Bringing drugs into prison	15	57	3.16	8.77
Supply of drugs - Total	117	151	8.38	58.28
Possession of drugs	577	593	32.92	96.80
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	9	9	0.5	33.33
Total drugs crimes	703	753	41.8	88.31
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	2	1	0.06	100.00
Bail offences (other than absconding)	169	387	21.48	96.64
Other Group 5 crimes	199	293	16.27	95.56
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	3605	4207	233.55	69.81
Common Assault	1689	1816	100.82	65.80
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	130	194	10.77	97.94
Common Assault - Total	1819	2010	111.59	68.91
Breach of the Peace	30	32	1.78	100.00
Threatening & abusive behaviour	1197	1469	81.55	74.61
Stalking	41	40	2.22	82.50
BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total	1268	1541	85.55	75.34
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	71	61	3.39	88.52

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Drunk and incapable	1	3	0.17	100.00
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	3	6	0.33	100.00
Other alcohol related offences*	14	2	0.11	100.00
<i>Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	18	11	0.61	100.00
Wildlife offences*	2	2	0.11	50.00
Other Group 6 offences	427	582	32.31	55.84
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	2384	2605	144.62	84.45
Dangerous driving offences	82	108	6	80.56
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	214	217	12.05	80.65
Speeding offences	113	145	8.05	99.31
Driving while disqualified	43	49	2.72	104.08
Driving without a licence	191	257	14.27	100.78
Failure to insure against third party risks	562	743	41.25	99.87
Seat belt offences	48	37	2.05	97.30
Mobile phone offences	44	30	1.67	100.00
Driving Carelessly	181	189	10.49	87.83
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	33	28	1.55	100.00
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	270	187	10.38	101.07
Other Group 7 offences	603	615	34.14	47.64