



## Appendices 24/25 Q3

### Table of Contents

Appendix A- Complaints Against Police.....	2
Allegation Categories and Type .....	2
Appendix B- Crime .....	3
Violent Crime.....	3
Violence Against Women and Girls .....	4
Hate Crime .....	5
Appendix C- Community Wellbeing .....	6
Community Events.....	6
Protecting Vulnerable People .....	6
Road Policing .....	7
Taser Deployments .....	9

**Appendix A- Complaints Against Police**

**Allegation Categories and Type**

<b>Allegation Category and Type</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>PYTD</b>	<b>% change from PYTD</b>
<b><i>Off Duty - TOTAL</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-80.0%</b>
Miscellaneous Offences	0	5	-100.0%
Other	1	0	x
<b><i>On Duty - TOTAL</i></b>	<b>860</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
Assault	68	92	-26.1%
Corrupt Practice	0	4	-100.0%
Discriminatory Behaviour	29	28	3.6%
Excessive Force	89	72	23.6%
Incivility	155	154	0.6%
Irregularity in Procedure	425	374	13.6%
Neglect of Duty	13	5	160.0%
Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	33	25	32.0%
Other - Criminal	11	14	-21.4%
Other - Non Criminal	10	8	25.0%
Traffic Irregularity/Offence	12	16	-25.0%
Unlawful/Unnecessary Arrest or Detention	15	17	-11.8%
<b><i>Quality Of Service - TOTAL</i></b>	<b>241</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>-18.9%</b>
Policy/Procedure	51	72	-29.2%
Service Delivery	94	98	-4.1%
Service Outcome	96	127	-24.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>

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**Appendix B- Crime**

**Violent Crime**

The table below provides a breakdown of non-sexual crimes of violence.

Crime	PYTD	5 Year Avg	2024/25	% Chng / 5yr Avg	% Chng / Prev Year	Detection % Change from 5 Year Average	Detection % Change from PYTD	Detection Rate 24/25
Murder	10	7.6	8	5.3%	-20.00%	-5.3%	-20.0%	100.0%
Culpable homicide (common law)	0	0.4	1	150.0%	0.00%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Culpable homicide	4	4.2	4	-4.8%	0.00%	20.2%	-25.0%	125.0%
Attempted murder	22	39.8	20	-49.7%	-9.09%	15.6%	-9.1%	100.0%
Serious Assault	481	574.6	415	-27.8%	-13.72%	5.0%	3.5%	67.7%
Common Assault	6,209	6,079.0	6,616	8.8%	6.56%	2.4%	1.7%	59.4%
Robbery (inc. assault with intent to rob)	272	255.2	243	-4.8%	-10.66%	6.7%	-3.3%	76.1%

Murder has noted a decrease from PYTD, but a slight increase from 5-year average with 8 murders recorded this year, 10 PYTD and a 5-year mean of 7.6. Detection rate for murder 2024/25 remains at 100%.

Culpable homicides have noted a slight increase of 1 compared to PYTD. The detection rate for these offences is currently 100% and 125%.

Attempted murders have noted decreases of 49.75% compared to 5-year mean, and a decrease of 9.09% from PYTD. Attempted murder detection rates are currently 100%.

Serious assault has noted an 13.72% decrease from PYTD and 27.8% decrease from 5-year mean. Serious assault detection rates have increased from PYTD and 5-year average with a current detection rate of 67.7%.

Common assault has noted a 6.56% increase from PYTD and 8.8% increase from 5-year mean. Detection rates have noted an increase of 2.4% from 5-year average and 1.7% PYTD with a current detection rate of 59.4%.

Robbery has noted a decrease of 10.66% from PYTD and a decrease of 4.8% from a 5-year average. Robbery detection rates are 76.1%.

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**Violence Against Women and Girls**

The table below outlines crimes usually associated with Violence against Women and Girls.

Crime	PYTD	5 Year Avg	2024/25	% Chng / 5yr Avg	% Chng / Prev Year	Detection % Change from 5 Year Average	Detection % Change from PYTD	Detection Rate 24/25
Domestic Abuse (of female)	136.0	130.0	192.0	47.7%	41.2%	5.1%	-2.5%	65.1%
Rape	254.0	237.0	357.0	50.6%	40.6%	7.7%	15.1%	50.1%
Attempted rape	18.0	10.4	15.0	44.2%	-16.7%	21.5%	26.7%	60.0%
Sexual assault	499.0	510.6	639.0	25.1%	28.1%	1.5%	-10.4%	48.5%

Domestic abuse of females has noted a 41.2% increase compared to PYTD and 47.7% increase from the 5-year mean. Detection rates for domestic abuse are 5.1% above the 5-year mean with current detection rates being 65.1%.

Rape has noted a 40.6% increase compared to PYTD, and an increase of 50.6% from 5-year mean. This increase is reflective of 23/24 figures which also noted increases in reporting.

Attempted Rape has noted a 16.7% reduction from PYTD, but a 44.2% increase from 5-year mean. Detection rates for rape and attempted rape have noted increases from PYTD.

Sexual assault has noted increases of 28.1% from PYTD and 25.1% from 5-year mean. Sexual assault detection rates have increased slightly on the 5-year mean with a current detection rate of 48.5%.

*\*\* It is important to note that these figures relate to recorded crimes not the number victims, with many victims reporting more than offence. \*\**

**16 Days Campaign**

As part of Police Scotland's commitment to tackling Domestic Abuse, Greater Glasgow Division commenced a programme of events and action in support of the 16 Days Campaign. These include a targeted social media campaign, shared learning inputs and presentations to partners and colleagues from across internal and external organisations and Days of Actions targeting high tariff offenders and supporting victims.

G Division also took part in the successful White Ribbon event hosted by Network Rail on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2024 and were also present at the Carter Centre Campaign event "Inform Women, Transform Lives" and the launch of the "Where We Stop" application aimed at young people involved in Domestic Abuse.

This is particularly relevant given the recent rise in children and young person's involvement in domestic abuse which continues to be a priority from Greater Glasgow Division.

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**Hate Crime**

There have been 136 hate incidents YTD compared to 183 hate incidents PYTD. This is a decrease of 25.7% from PYTD, but an increase of 21.6% from 5-year mean.

Hate crimes have seen a 57.7% increase from PYTD and 38.8% increase from 5 year mean with 1692 crimes recorded this year compared with 1073 PYTD and a 5 year mean of 1219.

Hate crime detections are currently 61.1% which is an increase of 12.1% from PYTD and 7% from 5-year rate.

	YTD	PYTD	5 Year Mean	% change from 5yr mean	% Change PYTD
Hate Incidents	136	183	111.8	21.6	-25.7
Hate Crimes	1692	1073	1219	38.8	57.7
Hate Crime Detection Rates	66.1%	54.1%	59.1%	7%	12.1%

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**Appendix C- Community Wellbeing**

**Community Events**

**Recruitment Events**

Safer Communities officers attended a recruitment event aimed at supporting women in the African community, organised in collaboration with Sharpen Her, the African Women's Network, and Job Centre Plus. The event highlighted employment and training opportunities in Glasgow and was attended by several partner agencies.

**Protecting Vulnerable People**

**The Compassionate Distress Response Service**

The Compassionate Distress Response Service (CDRS), in collaboration with Public Health, has been successfully implemented across Glasgow's GK and GU subdivisions. The service offers a more appropriate response for individuals in distress, prioritizing clinical intervention only when necessary, and has received positive feedback from response teams.

**Age Scotland**

Police Scotland have recently agreed a new Information sharing agreement with Age Scotland, that allows Greater Glasgow Division to share contact details of vulnerable older persons who require further age specific support and engagement.

The purpose of this new process allows direct engagement with elderly and isolated people in our communities whilst offering positive engagement and friendship from trained and qualified organisations. Also, closing the loop on elderly support meaning there is always an organisation Police can refer into who can then take on the duty of daily or weekly contact with that individual.

**Tripartite Audit- Adult Support Protection Team**

The Police Adult Support Protection (ASP) Team, Glasgow Social Work and Health undertook an annual Tripartite Audit of 83 ASP cases to help underpin a robust multi-agency evaluation programme. This involved scrutiny activity and inspection of information across a wide range of Partnership records.

The aim was to ensure that agencies have acted appropriately whilst identifying and improving activity in Health, Social Care and Police to make services better for people.

The Audit tool utilised closely mirrored the approach taken by the Care Inspectorate when undertaking the National Inspection process, with additional questions added to reflect specific learning themes linked to local ASP arrangements.

A total of 83 cases were sampled from a wide range, including those at the ASP investigation stage and some of which progressed to "duty to enquire", "no further action" or "signpost elsewhere" outcomes.

Three indicators were audited with each one defined by a set of outcomes crucial to ASP practice and measured via questions on the audit tool. The responses to questions were recorded and graded with file readers asked to rate each indicator section to help identify positive practice, areas for development and assurance of the effectiveness of our ASP processes.

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Developing services to create engagement for young people within the Glasgow City Centre is a key priority in tackling youth crime and disorder. In collaboration with Glasgow City Health and Social Partnership, the Common Ground Youth Project has seed funding to trial a new youth engagement model in early 2025. This will be for a 12-week period and a youth hub will be located in the City Centre during the pilot.

One Community Scotland will also launch their own youth initiative in the City Centre, and this has received long-term funding with 2 youth workers being recruited with the focus on engaging and supporting BME youths. Thanks to local Police efforts both projects have secured accommodation for the projects within the St Enoch Centre.

In December 2024 the Violence Reduction Unit seconded an officer from G Division to work on a project which replicates the Glasgow Street Pastor model which has great outcomes with vulnerable adults in the city.

In short it will involve deploying a team of volunteers (around 12) from organisations varying in backgrounds/experiences on Friday and Saturday late afternoon to early evening to enhance the safeguarding of the young people congregating in the City Centre who are becoming involved in anti-social behaviour and violence.

The team of volunteers would take an early intervention approach and engage with the young people to prevent any outbreaks in the first instance and also signpost to relevant agencies where any vulnerabilities are identified. The volunteers will be easily identifiable and have access to the Glasgow City Centre Network Radio which links into the Police. These three projects should deliver for the city, and it is anticipated they will have a positive impact on youth engagement in the City Centre.

### **PSYV EVENTS**

PSYV members hosted a series of inputs by the charity People First to raise awareness of hate crime. These sessions, delivered by individuals with learning disabilities, shared personal experiences of hate and encouraged open discussions on why challenging ignorance and promoting respect is vital.

PSYV also supported Fearless, the youth service of Crimestoppers, during their launch of a campaign on sextortion. The event was attended by key figures including the Minister for Victims and Community Safety and ACC Steve Johnson. The campaign, which focuses on online safety and sexual exploitation, was promoted through divisional social media, with PSYV members receiving training on the topic.

### **Road Policing**

During Q3 a number of Road Policing Safety initiatives took place across Glasgow City including increased patrols focusing on the Festive Drink/Drug Drive campaign and social media campaigns reinforcing the #Don'tRiskIt, #ArriveAlive and #Fatal5.

On 7<sup>th</sup> December between 1700-0300 road policing cars targeted the main roads in and out of the city centre, including those joining the M8 / M74 from exit routes from the city centre. Road Checks were conducted at St Vincent Street / Newton Street (2200-0000) and then High Street / Salt Market (0000-0200). This action resulted in-

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5 x	Drink Drivers
18 x	Negative Breath tests
1 x	No licence
4 x	No Insurance
4 x	S165 recoveries
3 x	Speeders
4 x	Careless driving
2 x	Red lights
1 x	Seatbelts

In total, 86 vehicles stopped.

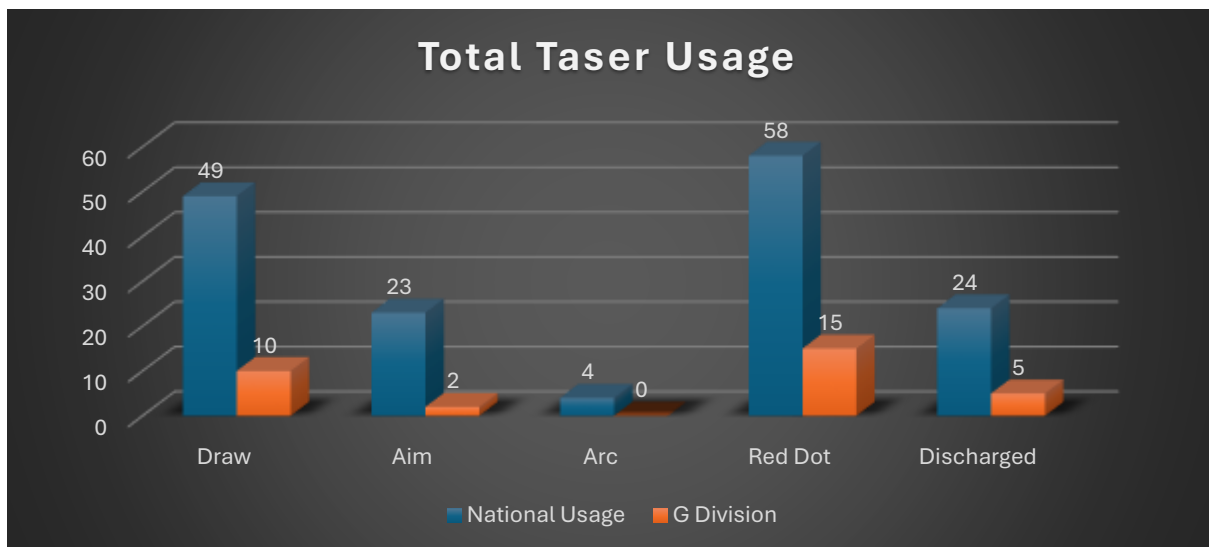


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**Taser Deployments**

Across Greater Glasgow Division for Q3 there were 10 incidents of a Taser being drawn (16.94% of total incidents), 2 incidents of a Taser being aimed at a subject (8% of total incidents), 0 arc incidents, 15 incidents of a red dot being used (20.54% of total incidents and 5 incidents where a taser was discharged (17.24% of total incidents)

Total Taser Usage				
	Total	National	G Division	% Comp
Draw	59	49	10	16.94%
Aim	25	23	2	8.00%
Arc	4	4	0	0.00%
Red Dot	73	58	15	20.54%
Discharged	29	24	5	17.24%



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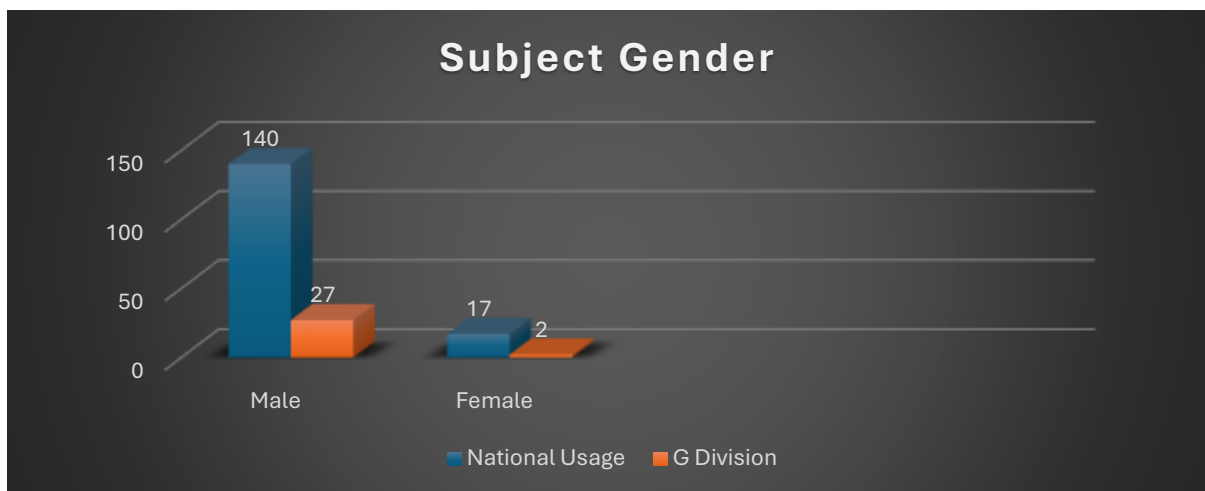
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**Gender**

- There were 167 male recipients of a taser deployment across the force area with 27 being within G Division (**16.17% which is a decrease from 22.96% from Q2**).
- There were 19 female recipients across the force area with 2 being within G Division (**10.53% which is a decrease from 18.18%**).
- There were 4 incidents where gender was not stated 3 of those incidents being within G Division (75%).

Subject Gender				
	Total	National	G Division	Comp %
Male	167	140	27	16.17%
Female	19	17	2	10.53%
Not Stated*	4	1	3	75.00%

\*Not Stated: This can include Subject not traced or an animal (i.e. Dog)



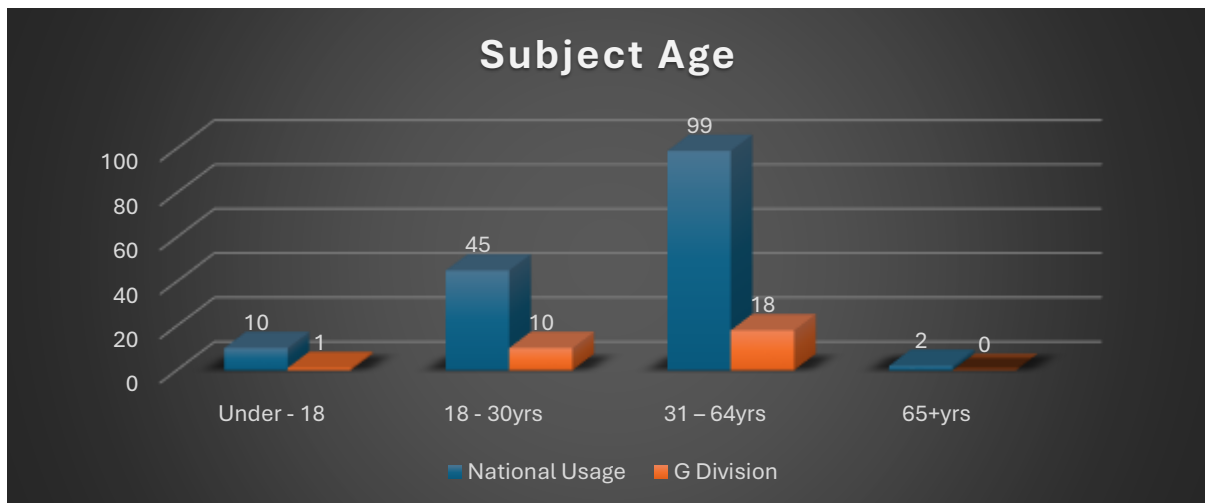
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**Age**

- Across PSOS there were 11 recipients of a taser deployment were under 18 years of age with 1 being within G Division which is the same as Q2.
- There were 55 recipients of a taser deployment were aged between 18-30 years with 10 being within G Division (**18.18% which is a decrease from Q2 30.76%**).
- Nationally 117 recipients were aged 31-64 years with 18 being within G Division (**15.38% which is a decrease from Q2 20.51%**).
- There were 0 incidents in G Division involving a subject 65+
- There 5 incidents in total across PSOS where a subjects age was not stated with 3 of them being in G Division (60%). This is first time this metric has been recorded.

Subject Age				
	Total	National	G Division	Comp %
Under - 18	11	10	1	9.09%
18 - 30yrs	55	45	10	18.18%
31 – 64yrs	117	99	18	15.38%
65+yrs	2	2	0	0.00%
N/S	5	2	3	60.00%



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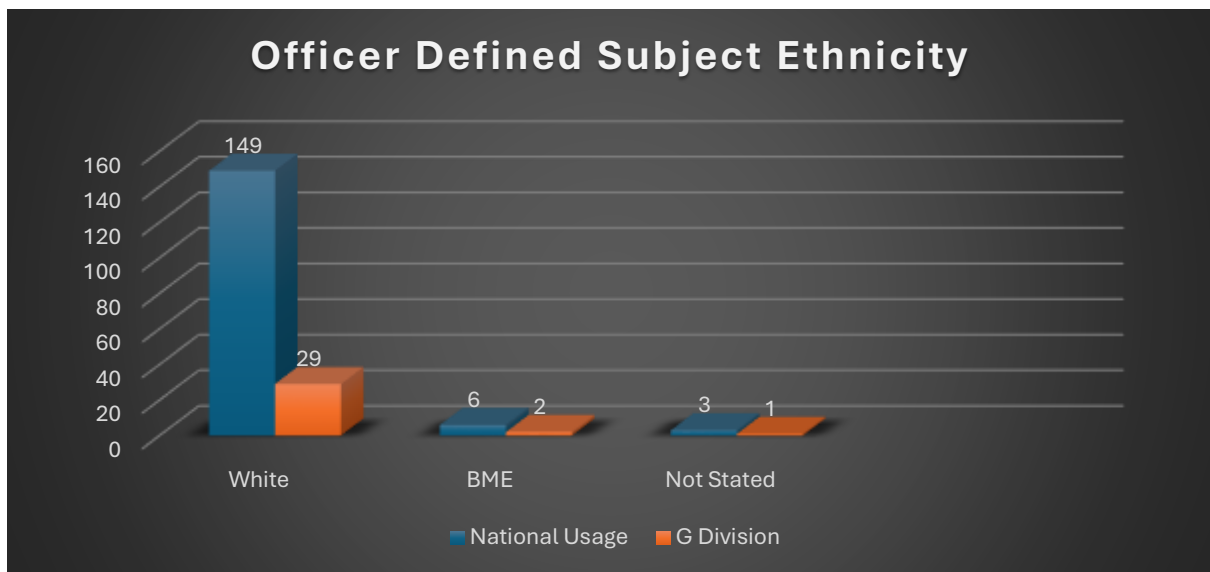
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**Ethnicity**

- There were 178 recipients of a taser deployment across PSOS who defined as white with 29 being from G Division (**16.29% which is a decrease from Q2 22.62%**).
- Across PSOS there were 8 recipients who defined as BME with 2 being from G Division which is the same as Q2
- There were 4 recipients who did not state their ethnicity with 1 being within G Division which is the same as Q2 (25%)

Officer Defined Subject Ethnicity				
	Total	National	G Division	Comp %
White	178	149	29	16.29%
BME	8	6	2	25.00%
Not Stated	4	3	1	25.00%

\*Not Stated: This can include. Subject not traced or an animal (i.e. Dog)



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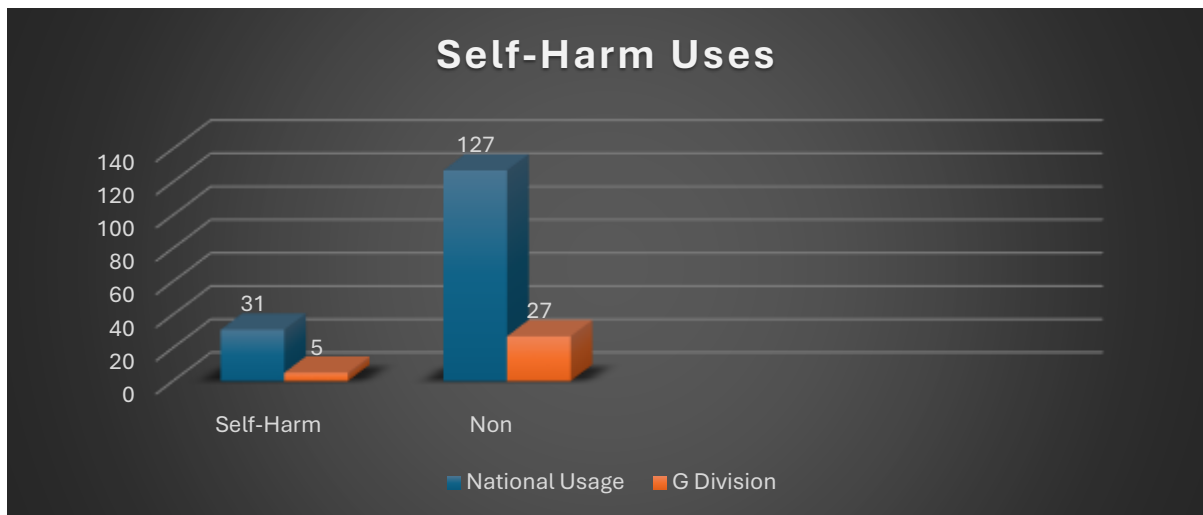
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**Self-Harm**

- Across PSOS there were 36 incidents where the subject was threatening self-harm or threatened self-harm whilst the officers were present. Of this number only 5 were in G division (13.89%)
- Across PSOS there 154 non self-harm incidents with 27 being in G Division (17.53%)

Self-Harm Uses*				
	Total	National	G Division	Comp %
Self-Harm	36	31	5	13.89%
Non	154	127	27	17.53%

\*Officers sent to incidents where the subject was threatening self-harm or threatened self-harm whilst the officers were present



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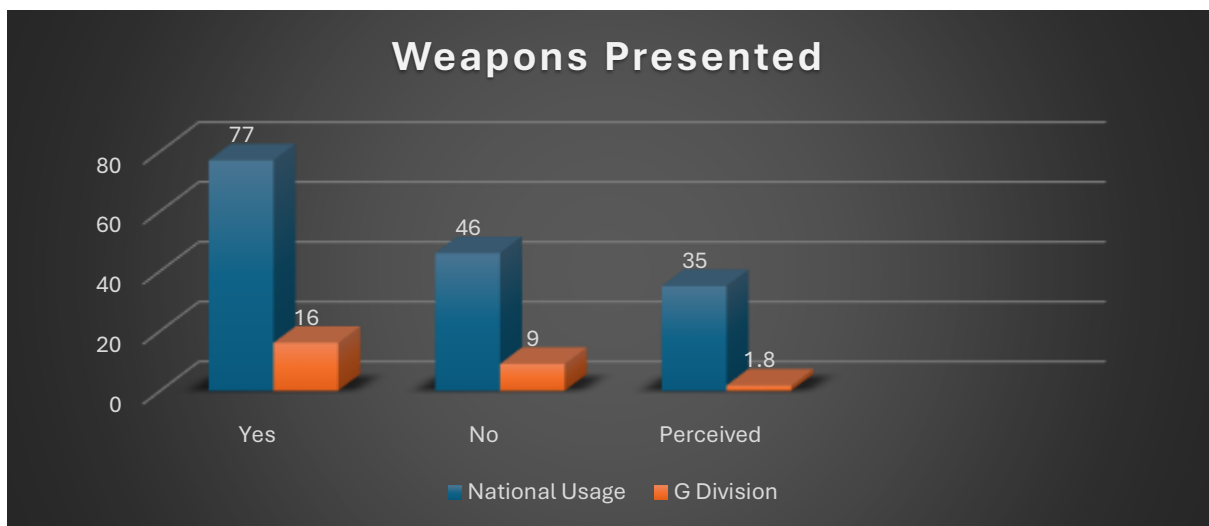
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**Weapons Presented**

- Across PSOS there were 93 incidents where weapons were presented with 16 being in G Division (17.20%).
- Across PSOS there were 55 incidents where weapons were not presented with 9 being in G Division (16.36%)
- Across PSOS there 42 incidents where it was perceived there was a weapon with 7 being in G Division (16.67%)

Weapons Presented				
	Total	National	G Division	% Comp
Yes	93	77	16	17.20%
No	55	46	9	16.36%
Perceived	42	35	7	16.67%

Officers faced the following weapons in Q2: Knives / Axe / Fork / Handcuffs / Metal Table / Telescopic pole / Needles / Glass



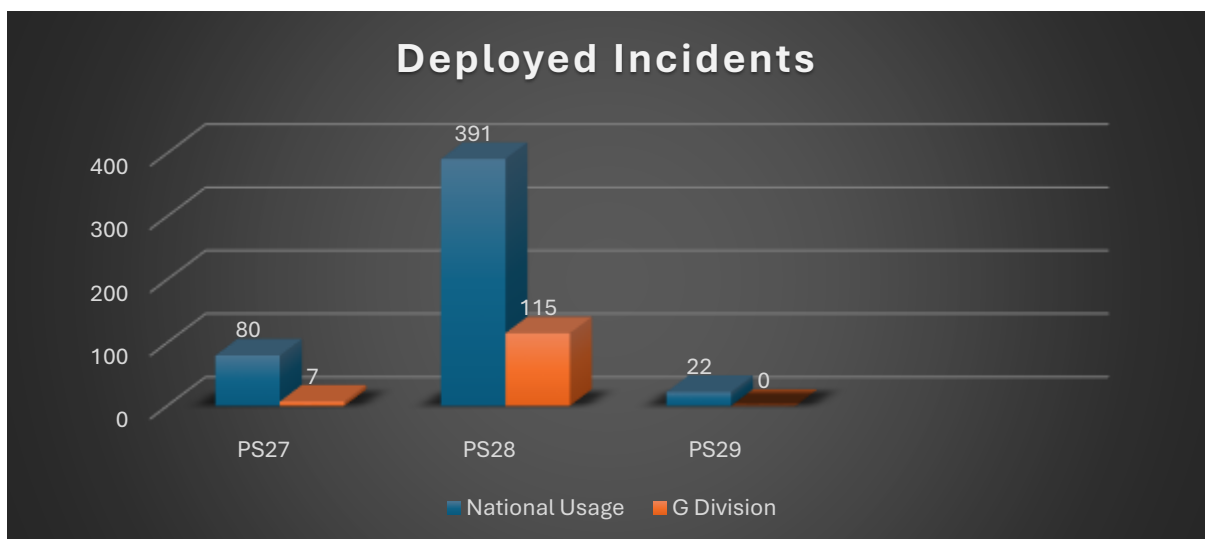
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**Deployed Incidents**

- Across PSOS there were 87 incidents with control room code PS27 which relates to Specially Trained Officer (STO) not tasked to the incident. 7 of these incidents were in G Division (8.05%)
- Across PSOS there were 506 incidents with control room code PS28 which relates to an STO being tasked to the incident by a National Decision Model trained supervisors which is usually the Area Control Room (ACR) Sergeant. 115 of these incidents were in G Division (22.73%)
- Across PSOS there were 22 incidents with control room codes PS28 which relates to No STO available to be tasked to a specific incident. 0 of these incidents were in G Division.

Deployed Incidents				
	Total	National	G Division	% Comparison
PS27	87	80	7	8.05%
PS28	506	391	115	22.73%
PS29	22	22	0	0.00%



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