



SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's
Chief Inspector of Constabulary
for Scotland

Report for the Year ended 31st December

1974

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland,
by Command of Her Majesty
June, 1975*

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ANNUAL REPORT of DAVID GRAY, Esq., O.B.E., Q.I.P.M. **NCJRS**

Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland

for the Year ended 31st December **MAY 11 1976**
1974

To The Right Honourable WILLIAM ROSS, M.B.E., M.P., **ACQUISITIONS**
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to present my report on police forces in Scotland for the year ended 31st December, 1974.

2. The review of police and civilian establishments commenced in 1971 was completed during the year. Command and divisional structures of forces were subjected to detailed examination with a view to releasing as many police officers as possible for outdoor operational duty where there is the greatest need for police to make our streets safe.

3. Since 1971 when the reviews began, 1,793 police officers and 1,487 civilians have been added to the authorised establishment of the Scottish police service. Substantial increases were approved late in 1974 and it will take chief constables some time to recruit up to strength. Nevertheless, there are now in post in the police service in Scotland 1,260 more police and 893 more civilians than there were at the end of 1970. In addition to increased personnel, the service has been greatly strengthened by the provision of new buildings, many more vehicles and many hundreds of additional personal and mobile radios. The establishment review has produced the following increases since 1970 :—

- 2 Assistant Chief Constables
- 15 Chief Superintendents
- 14 Superintendents
- 74 Chief Inspectors
- 106 Inspectors
- 278 Sergeants

It is no exaggeration to say that promotion prospects in the police service in Scotland are not only better than ever before but that the service offers outstanding opportunities for the bright and progressive officer to attain high rank.

4. Wastage still remains too high for the good of the service. During the year 450 officers left before qualifying for pension and the loss of training and experience involved in their premature departure is a serious matter. Unsocial hours and some aspects of police work deter some people and these are among the issues being considered in the current review of police pay being carried out by the Police Council for the United Kingdom. The service is doing a great deal to improve job satisfaction by better management methods and it is gratifying to

note that many senior officers and police authorities are showing an increasing interest in the factors which cause these losses.

5. We have in the Scottish Police College an important means of ensuring that police officers understand their work and find satisfaction in it. The College is the focal point for national police training but its principal function is in the training of probationer constables and supervisory officers. The attitudes adopted there influence police officers throughout their careers and it is important that accommodation, treatment and tuition should be of the highest possible standard. A great deal of preparatory work has gone into devising new schemes of training and when these are implemented probationer and supervisory officer alike should have a better understanding of their work and a closer identification with the service.

6. Crimes made known to the police in 1974 were 14 per cent above the 1973 figure. This more than cancels the favourable figures for the previous two years and suggests that the respite from the long upward trend in crime may have been temporary. The biggest increase has been in crimes of housebreaking but crimes of violence and cases of carrying offensive weapons also show an increase. Some encouraging decreases in crime and disorder have occurred in areas where police community involvement projects are proceeding. These point the way to progress elsewhere and I earnestly hope that some independent assessment of police achievements and potential in these areas of deprivation will be made in the near future.

7. The special general speed limits in force during the beginning of 1974 undoubtedly helped to reduce accidents and casualties—the casualty figures being the lowest for 12 years. New road systems and engineering improvements, greater use of seat belts and more intensive programmes of road safety education, particularly in schools, have all played an important part in producing these significant results. Together with engineers and school staffs, the police continue to play their part in reducing loss of life and injury on roads. During the year additional manpower was allocated to forces for road safety work and the amount of training given to adults and children substantially increased. The police are responsible for the enforcement of road traffic laws and for the investigation of road accidents. Police traffic officers patrol our roads day and night and help improve driving standards by example, encouragement and, when necessary, prosecution. The police service is also establishing closer links with schools and is more than ever able to help school staffs provide road safety education for pupils. At the end of the year some chief constables designate had been allocated responsibility for road safety, in some cases jointly with the roads engineer. It is to be hoped that all of the new regional authorities will decide to assign some responsibility for road safety work to chief constables.

8. I am happy to report that the considerable work of planning for regionalisation was well forward at the end of the year. For over two years chief constables in each proposed regional force area have worked as a team serviced by specialist working parties and trained O. & M. teams and advised by guardian boards representing all ranks in the service. A committee of chief constables and an O. & M. working party have been studying problems of a national nature. A steering committee under my chairmanship, which was established by the Police Advisory Board for Scotland, acts as a panel of reference. At the end of the year six of the new regions had appointed a chief constable designate. It is pleasing to note that

in preparing for regionalisation chief constables have stressed the importance of maintaining existing and developing closer links with people and authorities in the new large regions. Ways of helping district authorities, community councils and schools councils, are being examined. The new local authority structure provides the police with an opportunity to adjust their role to meet an exciting challenge which chief constables designate are fully prepared for.

9. H.M. Inspectors meet representatives of police authorities in every area and discuss their police force with them. Some police authorities take a lively interest in the policing of their areas and endeavour to reflect, in regular detailed and constructive dialogue with the chief constable, the public attitude to the police and their work. These authorities are concerned to know how the force appears to the Inspectorate; they keep a close eye on the 'social' role of the police; and they carefully inspect the records of complaints against the police. But not all authorities do this and it is to be hoped that one consequence of the fundamental rethinking of the role of local authorities in preparing for regionalisation will be an active and constructive interest in police matters on the part of all regional authorities and joint committees.

10. The police service in Scotland is coping well with the growing problems of crime, disorder and increased traffic. Attitudes and methods are willingly changed to meet new situations. The service is progressive, well led and morale is good. The police are showing a greater understanding of the need to communicate with the public, with public services and with representatives of press, television and radio. The general state of efficiency is very good and public confidence in the police service in Scotland is at a high level.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID GRAY.

April, 1975.

CHAPTER I

Awards

For Gallantry

1. The Queen's Gallantry Medal, which was instituted on 20th June, 1974 to take the place of the British Empire Medal wherever that award has hitherto been used for the recognition of gallantry, was awarded for the first time in Scotland to Constable J. I. McNicol of the City of Dundee Police Force for his part in the arrest of an armed criminal on 27th March, 1974. Constable D. A. Edward of the same force and Mr. D. C. M. McKay, Dundee, both received the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for the part played by them in the same incident.

2. Sergeant G. I. Sinclair, City of Aberdeen Police, was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for the attempted rescue of a boy from Aberdeen Harbour on 27th March, 1974.

3. The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct was received by Constables G. Harvey, J. Oswald, W. Neil and E. Neish of City of Glasgow Police for the arrest of an armed criminal on 26th January, 1974.

Other Awards

4. Honours awarded during the year were :—

New Year Honours List

Chief Constable J. K. McLellan, Lanarkshire Constabulary	C.B.E.
Deputy Chief Constable J. R. Kelso, City of Glasgow Police Force	O.B.E.
Constable J. R. Isbister, Northern Constabulary	B.E.M.
Chief Superintendent N. McDonald, D.S.M., Argyllshire Constabulary	Queen's Police Medal
Chief Superintendent M. C. McIntosh, Renfrew and Bute Constabulary	Queen's Police Medal

Queen's Birthday Honours List

Deputy Chief Constable R. M. M. Campbell, City of Edinburgh Police	O.B.E.
Sergeant R. A. McTaggart, City of Glasgow Police	B.E.M.
Chief Constable A. Campbell, Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary	Queen's Police Medal
Chief Superintendent A. McGarvey, G.M., lately of City of Glasgow Police	Queen's Police Medal

Sir James Duncan Medal Trust

5. It gives me great pleasure to record the award of certificates during 1974 for gallantry and devotion to civic duty shown by the following persons :—

Mr. Eric Leslie Duguid, 38 Wallfield Crescent, Aberdeen, prevented a man who was armed with a loaded air rifle from entering a hotel in Aberdeen and, after a struggle in which the rifle was discharged, succeeded in overpowering him.

Mr. Douglas Coupar MacDonald McKay, 48 Thurso Crescent, Dundee, assisted the police in apprehending and restraining a man armed with a loaded starting pistol who had broken into a hardware shop in Dundee and who, to Mr. McKay's knowledge, had already fired the pistol at a police officer.

Mrs. Jane Hall, 23 Galt Avenue, Irvine, Ayrshire, apprehended a young man who had broken into a shop despite being assaulted by him. Mrs. Hall, who suffers from a serious heart complaint, was persistent in her efforts until help arrived.

6. The Sir James Duncan Medal Trust Fund was instituted on 7th September, 1964 by Sir James Alexander Lawson Duncan, Baronet, Jordanstone, Alyth, Perthshire, a former Member of Parliament for South Angus, for the purpose of providing medals and certificates to be awarded in recognition of outstanding bravery on the part of members of the public in assisting any police force in Scotland in the maintenance of law and order. To date, three medals (one of which was posthumous) and 42 certificates have been awarded.

7. Sir James Duncan died on 30th September, 1974 and I take this opportunity of recording, on behalf of the police service, the debt of gratitude owed to Sir James for his thoughtful and generous gesture.

CHAPTER II

Administration

Personnel

8. At the end of 1973 there were 825 vacancies in authorised establishment which was then 12,277. During 1974, 1,008 police officers were recruited but, due to the loss of 741 officers through retirement, dismissal, death and voluntary resignation, the net gain in actual strength was 267 (see Table 1). Increases in establishment of three forces brought the authorised total at the end of the year to 13,021, of which there is an actual strength of 11,719—a total of 1,302 vacancies.

Wastage

9. Total wastage from all causes was 741 and this comprised 639 males and 102 females. Table 2(a) gives an analysis by cause. Natural wastage in 1974 of 166 officers who retired on pension or gratuity, 6 probationers who were discharged as unlikely to become efficient officers and 17 probationers who left the service after failing to reach a satisfactory standard, shows an improvement on the 1973

figure, particularly in regard to probationers. The figure of 189 officers who left during their probationary period and 261 trained officers who resigned before attaining retirement age gives cause for concern. In recent years I have been increasingly conscious of this problem of premature wastage. Despite efforts by chief constables almost 21 per cent more officers prematurely left the service in 1974 than in the previous year. Efforts to recruit are therefore to that extent nullified and until the causes of this loss are identified and corrected it will be difficult to recruit up to authorised establishment. One police authority is at present considering a scientific investigation of the position and such an initiative may have valuable lessons, not only for that force but for the whole country.

Establishment

10. The following table shows the increases in authorised establishment by rank which have been made in the Scottish police over the past four years :—

	31.12.70	31.12.74	Increases
Chief Constable/Assistant Chief Constable	39	41	2
Chief Superintendent	51	66	15
Superintendent	115	129	14
Chief Inspector	163	237	74
Inspector	542	648	106
Sergeant	1,569	1,847	278
Constable	8,749	10,053	1,304
	<u>11,228</u>	<u>13,021</u>	<u>1,793</u>

The civilian establishment has been increased since 1970 by 1,487, as shown in the following table :—

	31.12.70	31.12.74	Increases
Clerical	890	1,413	523
Technical	596	985	389
Traffic Wardens	615	1,190	575
	<u>2,101</u>	<u>3,588</u>	<u>1,487</u>

The ratio of policemen and civilians—the adjusted establishment—to population was 1 : 314 at the end of the year. The ratio at the end of 1970 was 1 : 390.

11. Last year I referred to the urgent need to employ police officers only on work in which they require police powers or experience and I am pleased to report that a growing number of officers have been released from duties now covered by traffic wardens, clerical and technical personnel. Four years ago the establishment of traffic wardens, clerical and technical personnel was 2,101 ; at the end of 1974 this figure had risen to 3,588.

12. Some police authorities have resisted civilianising of posts and some are antagonistic to employing retiring police officers. Police regulations require constables and sergeants to retire at the age of 55 because men over that age are seldom able to stand up to the rigours of police work. Yet these men still have considerable potential in posts where physical strength and stamina are not necessary. Retirement results in a loss of rent allowance and free uniform. Most

constables and sergeants wish to go on working after they retire from the police service and it seems sensible to employ them as civilians in the police departments where their knowledge and long experience are invaluable.

Recruiting

13. Achieving a strength equal to establishment is the concern of every police officer and undoubtedly it is the example of, and efforts by, the operational officers that produces the best results. In 1974, 1,008 men and women were recruited to the Scottish Police, a 12½ per cent increase on 1973. While this is encouraging it gives no cause for complacency and the Steering Committee on Central Recruitment continues to explore every possible means of reinforcing recruiting efforts. There has been some criticism of 'misleading advertisements' but I am satisfied that police recruiting posters do no more than present the police service in the most attractive light. Policemen are men of action who engage in a variety of tasks. Admittedly there are periods on lonely night shift or during a rough weekend when police work is anything but attractive but the whole point in advertising is to draw attention to the many real attractions of a police career.

Quality of Recruits

14. The economic climate affects recruiting but the service tries to maintain the highest possible standards in its personnel. A balance of academic and practical ability, good character and intelligence and sound common sense is essential in every officer. Of the 1,008 persons recruited in 1974, 925 were on 'first appointment'. Of these, 223 had Scottish Certificates of Education at higher level and 330 at ordinary level, while 77 recruits had other national certificates. It is important to the service that a flow of well educated recruits is maintained.

Graduate Entry

15. It is gratifying to report that the number of graduates serving at the end of the year was 58, seven having been recruited in 1974. They hold the following ranks :—

Chief Constables	4
Assistant Chief Constables	1
Chief Superintendents	1
Superintendents	2
Chief Inspectors	7
Inspectors	10
Sergeants	10
Constables	23

Cadets

16. The service will depend more and more in future on recruits gained through the cadet scheme. 266 male and 87 female cadets were recruited during 1974 and 181 male and 43 female cadets joined the police service. Actual cadet strength is 568 and the total authorised establishment is 819. Although 57 posts were added to the authorised establishment in 1974 actual strength showed a net gain of 59 by comparison with the 1973 figure.

Personnel Management

17. The recommendations of the Police Advisory Board Working Party on Staff Appraisal have now been implemented in eighteen out of the twenty Scottish forces and, of the two remaining, one is considering adopting the system and the other is using the system in part. There has been a remarkable acceptance of the principles involved and means of improving it are continually being sought. Training courses in counselling are shortly to commence in order to obtain the greatest benefit from the system and develop two-way exchange of views. I am convinced that much can be done to improve performance, job satisfaction and morale by intelligent staff management.

Special Constables

18. There has been an improvement during the year in the relations between police officers and the special constabulary and a better understanding of the role of the special constable. The contribution of the special constabulary goes far beyond operational assistance in times of emergency ; in fact it is most important in the field of public relations and where the special constabulary is strong relations with the public are good. The actual strength of the special constabulary could be improved from the present figure of 3,963 and I hope that the Report of the Working Party on the Special Constabulary, to which I referred in my last report, will point the way forward. There is certainly a continuing need for this form of public service.

Appointments and Substantive Promotion

19. Appointments and substantive promotions of men and women officers made from within forces during the year were :—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
To chief constable	—	—
„ assistant chief constable	1	—
„ chief superintendent	17	—
„ superintendent	34	—
„ chief inspector	70	1
„ inspector	110	2
„ sergeant	204	6

20. It continues to be the case that there has been little movement of officers between forces on promotion. This is unfortunate as a great deal is to be gained by such interchange as evidenced by the work of groups engaged in the preparation for regionalisation. These groups, who form committees and working parties, pool information and develop ideas gained from the experience within different forces thus formulating policy for regional forces.

21. During the year additional posts for male officers of four chief superintendents, 10 superintendents, 31 chief inspectors, 40 inspectors and 81 sergeants were created while additional posts for female officers of one chief inspector and one sergeant were also created.

22. The number of men who have qualified by examination for promotion to the rank of inspector is 2,944 and to sergeant 3,289. There are 46 women qualified

for promotion to the rank of inspector and 58 have passed the examination for promotion to sergeant.

Organisation

23. Social change and new concepts of policing cause changes in organisation essential to efficiency. The most recent trend in one force is for more uniformed foot patrol augmented by area policing and support units producing a balanced and flexible cover. Functional control has continued in two forces and the structure of at least one regional force has been based upon this concept. Civilianisation of administrative and other functions not requiring police expertise continues to develop. Recent events have underlined the importance of moderating the process of civilianisation. But the police service must continue to operate without regard to political or industrial disputes and it is important that it should not be possible to cripple the organisation by the withdrawal of civilian labour.

Policewomen

24. On 1st September, 1974 policewomen were given equal pay with men. For some time now women have been employed more often on outdoor operational duty. It is pleasing to note that during the year many more women constables took their place alongside men working night and day and taking their share of the rough and tumble. The process of integration is continuing and during 1975 it is hoped it will be completed.

Police Research

25. The work of the Police Scientific Development Branch, aided by the Police Research Services Unit, continues and provides technical support to police forces. Computer-assisted command and control systems have been developed in recent years and one such system will be brought into use in Glasgow in April, 1975. The resultant availability of management information to all levels of operational control will allow a more efficient service to the public. Speedy retrieval of information becomes increasingly important in the struggle to control rising crime rates and deal with growing traffic problems. Sophisticated technical equipment is essential to facilitate the best deployment of resources.

26. The management of certain functions has been computer-assisted in some forces for several years and the benefits of regular printouts of information on crime trends and road accidents is already well known. The printouts provide a very ready means of identifying potential trouble spots, areas of high crime risk, accident areas and traffic problems.

27. Dundee City Police are in process of computerising criminal records, crime intelligence, criminal intelligence, staff appraisal records, firearms records and stolen property as the first steps in development of computer-assisted management.

Complaints

28. During the year there were 1,536 complaints against officers—six more than in the previous year. Of these, 456 were found to be groundless and 394 were subsequently withdrawn by the complainers ; 476 cases were reported to

Procurators Fiscal (criminal proceedings were taken in eight cases, no proceedings in 368 cases and, at the end of the year, no decision had been taken in 100 cases) ; disciplinary proceedings were taken in 5 cases, officers were warned in 55 cases ; a letter of apology or explanation was sent in 52 cases ; and 98 cases were under investigation at the end of the year. The Inspectorate have a statutory responsibility to keep themselves informed as to the manner in which complaints are dealt with and great care is taken during inspections to fulfil this responsibility. Police authorities have a similar duty.

Discipline

29. A total of 116 officers, comprising one chief inspector, one inspector, 11 sergeants and 103 constables were dealt with under the Police (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations. The total in 1973 was 103.

30. Five constables were dismissed ; one sergeant and four constables resigned prior to culmination of proceedings ; two sergeants and seven constables resigned as an alternative to dismissal ; four sergeants were reduced in rank ; one chief inspector, two sergeants and 23 constables were reduced in pay ; 32 constables were fined ; one inspector, one sergeant and 24 constables were reprimanded ; one sergeant and eight constables were cautioned. Of the total of 116 cases, 28 were brought under the paragraph of the Discipline Code which relates to being found guilty in court of a crime or offence mainly in respect of motoring offences. Two appeals against punishment were made during the year ; one was allowed and one was carried over to 1975. Given the nature of police work which so often brings the police into conflict with the public, the foregoing figures illustrate the high standard of conduct of the vast majority of police officers.

Police Buildings

31. During the year a new force headquarters was opened in Edinburgh, a divisional headquarters at Coatbridge, six sub-divisional headquarters and ten other offices. In addition, a horse and dog training centre was opened in Pollok Estate, Glasgow. These new buildings have brought about a much-needed improvement in the working conditions for the police and have also provided a modern service to the public. A substantial building programme is continuing.

Police Housing

32. The policy of permitting as many police officers as possible to occupy their own homes continues and by the end of the year the number increased from 3,527 to 3,867. Regionalisation will, it is hoped, benefit police officers in some county forces who meantime are debarred from purchasing a house because in their police area there is no great centre of population where they can settle.

CHAPTER III

Uniform Policing

33. Each year separate chapters of this report are devoted to the specialist branches of the police service and comment is made on the particular aspects of their work dealing with crime, administration, traffic and training. In this chapter I deal with police work usually referred to as general uniform duties which in 1974 were performed by about 75 per cent of Scotland's police officers as shown in Table 4. Street duties form the bulk of general uniform duties and it is worth recalling that in the past I have stressed the importance of the role of our uniform officers as the front line troops in the fight to keep down crime and make our streets safe for the citizen.

Importance of Constable

34. Irrespective of rank, every member of a police force is a constable and the ranks most often called upon to make immediate operational decisions are the federated ranks between constable and inspector. Statutorily a constable's duties are to guard, patrol and watch so as to prevent the commission of offences, to preserve order and to protect life and property. During his tour of duty he has to be ready at a moment's notice to make an arrest, quieten troublemakers, deal with threats of bombings, violent demonstrations, picketing and vandalism ; to take command at the scene of a serious crime or accident, or to rescue someone from danger. The constable is there to protect the liberty of the subject as well as to enforce the law and is ever ready to come firmly between the law-abiding citizen and any who would threaten his liberty or his right to do that which is lawful.

35. The policeman is all too often described as a member of a force : it would be more correct to describe him as a member of a service for a great deal of the constable's time is spent in giving help and advice on countless occasions which go unrecorded and often unnoticed. All this and more is expected of the federated ranks of constable. It is to their lasting credit that these officers meet the demands made on them with good humour, courtesy and understanding. The fact that as members of a disciplined body they are answerable for any error of judgement or lack of tact in their dealings with the public is an additional hazard faced by the constables. Particularly at the present time when there is a growing unwillingness to accept authority, when discipline is unpopular and unfettered liberty is claimed by so many who are really seeking licence.

The Role of the Constable

36. In the previous paragraphs I refer to the basic duties of the police which have virtually remained unchanged for 150 years. In carrying out his duties the constable's aim is to keep his beat peaceful, orderly and free of crime. While that has always been his aim the constant changes in our society have required him to adjust, and go on adjusting, the methods used to achieve the aim. Indeed, I would

like to see added to the statutory duties mentioned in the previous paragraphs the following further duty :—

“ the constable’s guarding, patrolling and watching should be done so as to encourage public support for the maintenance of law and order.”

Our society is less orderly than at any time during the past 40 years. Authority and the law are constantly being challenged and, as it is the constable who has to deal with the unruly demonstrators or hostile picket line, he is seen as representing the establishment and suffers accordingly. Changes in training fit the constable to face provocation and insults without loss of temper or resort to violence. Those few who are provoked beyond endurance risk charges under a strict discipline code and also public criticism. The calmness of the policeman in moments of stress tends to be accepted as a matter of course, while the occasional lapse by an individual excites comment ; but it should be remembered that the police officer too is under strain and the pressures today are such that it is remarkable that there are comparatively few instances of failure.

37. Violence, disorder and spectacular crimes draw attention from the daily work of the constable which is always towards integration with the people on his beat or section. The policeman must keep in contact with and help the householder, the shop-keeper, the people on the streets, the staff and children in the schools, the delinquent and non-delinquent. He is an all important and essential part of our community life. His place in it must be recognised, developed and preserved if our peace-keeping system of policing is to survive.

38. Leaders of the police service in Scotland are fully alive to the dangers facing society and the police service and in every area there is growing evidence of their determination to maintain the constable’s peace-keeping, preventive and service role and to stress his importance to the community. This is particularly difficult in city areas but, despite the growth of crime and traffic problems and the shortage of manpower, during the year Mr. Smith and I found more and more beat constables in every area taking part in community activities, co-operating with parents and children, meeting with representatives of churches, schools, tenants’ associations, youth clubs, social workers, housing, cleansing and parks departments. Constables have established and run successful youth clubs, street football leagues, organised camping holidays and befriended young delinquents. In some areas policemen are nominated to befriend lads released on licence from borstal. In several areas of multiple deprivation policemen have emerged as natural community developers. In one problem area a young woman social worker found that she and her colleagues were only able to keep their discotheque operating because of the discreet but effective support given by the local police and that one young policeman who organised a street football league became a local hero—children would greet the social worker with the news that they had seen the policeman in his uniform or that he had waved to them from the patrol car and, far from his profession being a barrier, the children found glamour and excitement in being on speaking terms with a policeman.

39. In one rapidly expanding area in Renfrew and Bute the tell-tale signs of impending serious trouble in the form of vandalism and unruliness amongst teenagers were noticed by the police who took action to bring together householders and others in this area in a form of community council. The police play a prominent part in the work of this council which has helped to halt and make good

the deterioration which had set in. I could quote many more examples of successful police initiative in this type of community work.

Community Involvement Branches

40. The development of the peace-keeping role of the policemen through integration with his public is the aim of the community involvement branches set up by chief constables in nearly all Scottish forces as a result of the Secretary of State’s recommendation in 1971. Branch staffs never exceed 2 per cent of establishment as their task is to provide work programmes and support for the all important front line beat constable.

41. When branches were first established some police officers questioned the wisdom of deploying scarce manpower on tasks which did not seem to be directly concerned with catching criminals. Experience has shown that support for the police from adults and children who come to know and respect their policeman through community involvement work, is effective in keeping down crime. In my own very long experience as a policeman I have found that one good policeman who is known and respected by the people on his beat can achieve more than two or three who walk aloof, alone and unknown. The latter may produce more offence reports ; the former will help produce a more peaceful neighbourhood.

42. A tribute to the work of community involvement branches was given by Professor Michael Banton when he delivered the ‘ James Smart Lecture ’ in June, 1974 on ‘ Policing a Divided Society ’. He said :—

“ In Scotland you have gone further than the police of any other country known to me to develop a positive conception of the police role instead of seeing the police simply as the agents of the state. I refer to the doctrine of community involvement which is noteworthy for two particular reasons. First, though it has been said many times that community involvement is nothing new, this policy does make explicit the conception of the police officer as a keeper of the peace who plans his work so as to support those elements in every-day human relations which bring people into unconstrained co-operation. Secondly, it avoids the mistakes made in some American police departments whereby community relations was made the responsibility of special units within the police, and other units therefore tended to feel that they did not have to concern themselves about it. Community involvement branches in Scottish forces are responsible for assisting policemen in the territorial divisions to participate in community activities such as tenants’ associations, youth clubs, church organisations, to develop contacts with the schools, and so on. They also have direct responsibility for liaison with social work agencies, for operating juvenile liaison schemes and carrying out crime prevention work.”

43. It is now more than three years since the Secretary of State suggested the setting up of community involvement branches in the Scottish police service and I feel the time has come to make comment on the positive achievements resulting from the work of the branches. The officers who staffed these branches through their early stages are due credit for their efforts. Perhaps the most difficult task confronting them at one time was that of convincing some of their colleagues of the need for a community involvement programme for the police. This task they have accomplished successfully. In paragraph 36 of this report dealing with the

role of the constable I describe some of the work being done by front line policemen as a result of prompting by community involvement branches.

44. It is within areas of social deprivation that the most outstanding progress has been noted. Some of these areas were given additional uniformed officers for the purpose of assisting local authority departments and residents towards creating a stable community structure. The allocation of personnel to these project areas ranges from perhaps only one constable in a small area to a sergeant and three or four constables in a large and difficult area consisting generally of public sector housing. I am able to record that local authority councillors, as well as people from all sections of the community, constantly approach the Inspectorate staff during visits to forces with the warmest praise for the officers engaged on the special projects and the success which attends their work.

45. For too long the police service has kept quiet about its achievements and potential in this peace-keeping role. I would like to see some outside body measure the success of police work in problem areas during the past few years and am confident that the results of such a study would encourage the police and increase their status in the eyes of the public.

46. It is pleasing to note that in preparing for regionalisation chief constables have stressed the importance of continuing the work of these branches which they see as having even greater importance due to the need to maintain and develop close local police/public contacts in the new large regions and to help and work with new district authorities, community councils and schools councils. The new local authority structure provides the police with an opportunity to adjust their role to meet an exciting challenge. My knowledge of the plans being made by chief constables makes me confident that the challenge will be met.

47. Community involvement branches in each force are building a store of knowledge and ideas based on their experience of working with Reporters to Children's Panels and in problem areas during the past four years. The time is now opportune for chief constables to consider pooling these ideas and developing branch training on a national scale.

48. In many forces the sifting of crime and offence reports against children is carried out by juvenile liaison officers who keep contact with and befriend a number of children following their warning by a senior police officer. This formal caution against wrong-doing, in an effort to prevent a slide into delinquency, has proved of great value over the years and has assumed even greater importance since the establishment of Children's Hearings. I spoke with many Reporters to Children's Panels during the year and found that they greatly appreciated the police warning system and also the work of juvenile liaison which is a natural extension of the warning system. Few people today would attempt to portray these police functions as anything other than successful crime prevention measures in which the participation of the child and his parents are essential elements. In this regard I feel I must refer to the experiment in Glasgow where the chief constable has successfully involved the uniformed beat officers in the work of juvenile liaison which hitherto in cities was the province of specialists. This work is carried on, with the agreement of the parents, by the area constable who keeps contact with and befriends potential delinquent children living on his beat. Work of this kind amply demonstrates the extent of the preventive role undertaken by the uniformed police officer in the modern police service. Full time

trained juvenile liaison officers are needed to liaise directly with Reporters and Social Work Departments in handling the more difficult cases but this successful experiment indicates that beat officers can also help keep children out of trouble.

Crime Prevention

49. Crime prevention panels continue to work closely with the police in the lessening of crime within their areas. There have been instances throughout Scotland of valuable progress being gained by the panels in the conduct and formation of schemes involving all sections of the community in order to increase awareness of the values of crime prevention. The spread of useful ideas from one area to another is assisted by the practical efforts of the panel members, many of whom are already greatly involved in industry, commerce or public life. This year the Annual Conference of Crime Prevention Panel Members from all over Scotland was held in October. The Scottish Police College at Tulliallan was again the venue and Mr. Donald MacCormick of BBC television successfully chaired a group of speakers drawn from a wide range of public opinion. The National Crime Prevention Campaign once again centred on attacks on commercial and domestic premises and on November 11th Lord Hughes, Minister of State, met citizens of all ages in the Great Hall of Edinburgh Castle where he paid tribute to members of the public who had assisted the police in an outstanding way during the year. It is always a great pleasure to see the high proportion of children and older citizens whose actions have led to the capture of sometimes dangerous and determined criminals.

Beat Duties

50. In previous reports I have commended the principle underlying Unit Beat Policing, namely the linking of foot patrols with regular beats and neighbourhoods and supporting them with uniformed officers in panda cars. Mobile and personal radios form an essential part of the system as does aid by detective and traffic officers when necessary. The Unit Beat system suitably adapted to local conditions is continuing satisfactorily in many areas.

51. The activities of the beat constables are always under review, the aim being to make full use of the patrolman's constantly developing knowledge and expertise. I particularly like the increasing use in Glasgow of beat men as crime enquiry officers; the victims of minor crimes are given more attention by beat constables than is possible by the busy detective and the beat men find a new interest in their work. While other cities have for long allocated minor crime enquiries to beat men in the past Glasgow seldom did so. The change is a good one.

52. Beat constables are finding the growing effectiveness of the traffic warden section of great service to them. Relieved of routine enforcement of waiting restrictions, the constable has more time to devote to the prevention of crime. Unfortunately in some areas beat constables provide replacements for schools crossing patrols who are absent from work. This is time consuming and should, where practicable, be performed by traffic wardens who already carry out this duty in several areas.

53. The beat policeman's job continues to provide him with a vocation, with intense interest and responsibility. Long lonely hours on night duty and working

awkward shifts do give rise to grumbles at times but I have yet to find the policeman who would say that his job is anything other than fully satisfying. Indeed, constables and sergeants can become so absorbed in the work they are doing—be it in policing a small town or trying to keep the peace in a turbulent city neighbourhood—that promotion, when it means transfer to other work, comes as a mixed blessing. It is possible for men who have become specialists in, for instance, fingerprint work, to receive promotion on a personal basis while continuing with the same job. This will seldom ever happen in the uniform branch although during the year I found that one chief officer was so impressed by the progress being made by a constable working in a youth club in a problem area that he promoted him to the rank of sergeant and left him at the same job. Too often promotion means the removal of a man from a post where he is of the utmost value to a more senior post where his contacts, experience and knowledge are of less use to the service. It might be advisable to allow chief constables to regard some sergeants' and constables' posts as interchangeable thus permitting them to promote on a personal basis suitably qualified men or women who are to be left for a year or two doing the important work in problem areas they have done so well as constables. Some additional personal ranks up to a stated limit might be necessary and this is an issue worthy of investigation.

Task Forces

54. In my 1971 report I criticised the use in some areas of task forces or anti-crime patrols, some of which, because of inadequate briefing or poor leadership, met the public only by way of confrontation. I saw a great improvement in the use of these groups during 1973 and am pleased to report that in 1974 this satisfactory situation continued.

55. Training, briefing and leadership of these mobile reserves is now usually very thorough and in one city force, the support unit, which is admirably administered, has created a splendid image of the police service and remains free of complaints of any kind.

Consultation with Various Ranks

56. Mr. Smith and I have talked on every possible occasion with representatives of the Police Federation and members of their Joint Central Committee. This allows us to gain knowledge of their views and permits the Inspectorate the opportunity of explanation or comment. We also consider it just as vital to meet as many police officers as possible during our visits to forces and, whether we meet with them singly or in groups, we deliberately invite comment on any aspect of their work. This stage of my report is a useful point at which to examine some of the problems most often raised by policemen throughout Scotland during 1974.

Problems of the Policeman

Regionalisation

57. As the date for regionalisation draws nearer the fears of the effects of such changes as will result become more immediate and personal to many officers. Mr. Smith and I were able to draw attention to the sensible plans which have been made by chief constables to ensure that interference with family life will be minimal and that arrangements for staff appraisal, promotion and housing are

being worked out in consultation with guardian boards representing the interests of all ranks

Civilianisation

58. The subject of civilianisation is touched upon elsewhere in this report but I should comment that it is invariably raised at many of our meetings with police officers of every rank. Resentment still exists over the fact that the employment of civilians often deprives police officers of the opportunity of performing administrative duties and leaves the policeman to cover up for the civilian on night duty and at weekends.

Pay

59. Discussions about pay are for the Police Council to deal with but last year I took the unusual step of mentioning in my report the number of comments being made to me by policemen about pay and conditions of service and reported that many of the men I had spoken to said that they could not afford to remain in the police service. The pay settlement which took effect in September, 1974 was undoubtedly a substantial one but in the light of what I had been told I was not surprised that the Staff Side of the Police Council pressed for a special review to be put in hand as soon as the settlement took effect. A good deal of work was done in the latter part of the year and into the early part of 1975 by special working parties set up within the Police Council and no doubt the reports of these working parties will form the basis of further discussion within the Police Council and its Committees. The working parties have ranged widely. I hope that from their deliberations will emerge solutions to some of the problems that concern the police service.

Police Houses

60. There is little doubt that the provision of police housing has undergone a total change in the way in which it is regarded by both serving police officers and potential recruits to the service. The period when the provision of housing was considered to be highly desirable in the interest of the service appears to have passed. Young police officers still seem to be quite happy to obtain housing at the commencement of their service but they, like others in the community, wish to obtain their own home as a form of investment for the future. Many wives more readily accept the unusual police hours and other inconveniences of the service when they have the assurance and pleasure of enjoying their own home. Those police authorities and chief constables who support and encourage the trend in home ownership are to be congratulated for their understanding in a vital matter affecting both the officer and the welfare of his family.

Discretionary Hours

61. The problem of men working mainly without supervision, singly or in small numbers, on beats or sections at remote stations and who often live at, or very near their station, has been mentioned in my last two reports. Some chief constables, while ensuring that their men at these stations work straight eight hour shifts and receive payment for all overtime, have found it possible to compensate officers for the disturbance suffered when their off-duty periods are interrupted by casual enquirers in circumstances which do not involve a man working a measurable amount of overtime. I am glad to note that chief constables,

designated to command the new regions and who began to meet in 1974 to discuss common problems, are aware of the need to find a solution to this problem which has led to the closing of some stations and a poorer service at others.

Isolated Stations

62. Unlike employees in most civilian walks of life, the policeman is compelled to obey the instruction of his chief constable to transfer to a remote station. Some protection against compulsory transfer is given to men in amalgamated forces but in many large county forces the policeman and his wife and family are given a few weeks' notice to uproot their home, possibly to a Hebridean island or an isolated town a long distance from a large centre of population. In such circumstances policemen and their families face inconveniences, separation from friends and relatives and increased costs for transport, food and clothing. Some compensation is provided by police authorities who pay the travel costs of the officer and his family from islands to the mainland on several occasions each year but the policeman does not receive an allowance for serving in an isolated area such as is paid to teachers and some local government employees in similar circumstances.

Joint Consultations

63. Mr. Smith and I enjoyed our meetings with representatives of the Police Federation and groups of constables and sergeants in every force. Our discussions are free and frank and suggestions are always constructive. The rapport and understanding between chief officers and the federated ranks has never been better and the stage has been reached when management and exchange of ideas between ranks are so good that a year can pass without some branch boards making a formal approach to their chief constable or police authority. The Superintendents' Association is also playing a prominent part in promoting welfare and efficiency and some of the most harmonious consultations we had were those where a chief constable and representatives of the Superintendents' and the Federated ranks and H.M. Inspector met jointly.

CHAPTER IV

Crime

Crime Trends

64. Statistics of the crimes and offences made known to the police during 1974 with comparative figures for 1972 and 1973 are given in Table 8(a). A full report on the Scottish Criminal Statistics is prepared separately each year by the Scottish Home and Health Department and the following comments are based on a study of these statistics.

65. It is with regret that I have to record that the number of crimes made known to the police in 1974 was 14 per cent above the 1973 figure; this more than cancels the favourable figures of the previous two years and suggests that the respite from the long term upward trend in crime may have been purely temporary.

66. The 5 per cent increase in crimes of violence in 1974 compared to 1973, coupled with the 13 per cent decrease in cases of carrying offensive weapons, suggests that police have been less successful in apprehending these offenders carrying weapons before they become involved in actual violence. Chief constables have, on many occasions, suggested that police powers of search for offensive weapons are inadequate and I welcome the study of this subject which has been undertaken by the Scottish Council on Crime.

67. The biggest increase has been in crimes against property where house-breaking shows an increase of about 17 per cent compared to 1973 figures. This increase is perhaps largely a reflection of the social and economic conditions over the last year and we can be thankful that crime prevention campaigns have been undertaken and kept increases down to this level.

68. Vandalism continues at an unacceptably high level though it is encouraging to record that, taking all types into account, there has been a slight drop from the 1973 level.

69. Perjury and subornation of witnesses has again shown a substantial increase, figures for the last five years being 71, 136, 234, 388 and now 427. This crime strikes at the very roots of our justice system and these steeply rising figures emphasise the determination of the courts to make the criminal fraternity aware that such action is severely dealt with; the figures also indicate the need to let it be known that those who are the victims of such crimes are given protection and thus will have confidence to speak the truth.

Offences

70. Miscellaneous offences made known to the police increased by 2.6 per cent compared to 1973. Compared to previous years this is relatively a small increase and may be a reflection of the increased demands placed on the police by crime.

Scottish Criminal Record Office

71. The detection of crime in Scotland continues to be aided by the Scottish Criminal Record Office.

72. A trained nucleus of police officers is assisted by civilian officers in the complex work which is carried out painstakingly. In the Main Fingerprint Collection 44,679 searches were made during the year, resulting in 29,085 persons with criminal records being identified. The Single Fingerprint, Palm Print and Scenes of Crime Collections provided 1,948 identifications. This represents an increase of 17.9 per cent over last year's figure of 1,652.

73. The Criminal Records Section received 187,712 requests regarding previous criminal history; 1,110 inquiries were received in relation to Modus Operandi and 367 identifications were made. The particulars of 52,834 persons who were circulated as wanted were placed on file. The number of missing persons about whom information was circulated was 3,910, of which 3,632 were subsequently traced. The Scottish Police Gazette published 8,847 items of information which is an increase of 512 items on last year's figure.

74. The micro-filming of information continues and the following numbers were on record at the close of 1974 :—

Criminal Convictions	355,175
Nominal Crime Index	389,843
Photographic Index	45,240
Fingerprints :	
Main collection	282,595
Two-hand collection	36,475
Palm print collection	26,307

Scottish Crime Squad

75. During the year officers of the Squad were involved in 850 enquiries of which 708 were made on behalf of Scottish police forces and 142 on behalf of police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. These enquiries helped towards the arrest or tracing of 571 persons, the clearing of 619 crimes and the recovery of property valued at £104,994.

76. The authorised establishment of the Squad is 80 and at the end of the year the Squad was under strength by one inspector, two sergeants and three constables. The authorised civilian establishment is 12 and there was one vacancy at 31st December, 1974.

77. The number of vehicles authorised and held by the Squad is 25 and the total mileage covered for the year was 469,992 miles.

78. Decisions are still to be made on the structure and functions of the Squad following regionalisation.

Drugs

79. Compared with the 1973 figure, the number of persons convicted of offences in connection with the misuse of drugs totalled 564, a decrease of 79 or 12 per cent compared with the previous year. Although it is difficult to draw conclusions, there are real grounds for believing that the situation is being contained. While the rate of increase has been falling for the previous two years this is the first decrease since the current system of records began in the late 1960s and these figures are most encouraging.

80. Cannabis continues to be the drug most often abused, particularly by the young, but this is not confined to any social class or group. Discotheques and similar places provide a focus for the interchange and use of drugs. Experimentation by schoolchildren with the inhalation of industrial solvents appears to be less prevalent and it may be that the alerting of schoolteachers and shopkeepers has had some effect on this form of abuse. It is to be hoped that all concerned with the care of children will remain watchful of solvents and drugs and the possibility of their misapplication by the young.

81. Drugs Squad officers remained on the task of controlling the situation by constant surveillance of those likely to misuse or traffic in drugs. Within the terms of the Drugs Legislation 897 stop searches were carried out and 401 search warrants were applied and executed. As a result of these activities drugs were found on 198 and 216 occasions respectively.

82. There are nine Scottish forces who employ full time Drugs Squad officers and other forces have appointed drugs liaison officers to deal with any incidents which might occur. The chief constables of Edinburgh and Glasgow have provided opportunities for the attachment of officers from other forces to gain practical experience within the city areas. Special training courses have been continued for the specialist officers and general instruction in drugs is given to all officers attending the Scottish Police College.

83. The Drugs Central Intelligence Unit continues the important work of co-ordinating and disseminating drugs intelligence, both throughout the United Kingdom and with foreign law enforcement agencies. This exchange of information is continued and widened in the numerous local committees which have been set up in most force areas and consisting of members of the medical, nursing and pharmaceutical professions, as well as social workers and educationists.

84. The terms of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 require a positive response from society as a whole and, although the police are necessarily concerned with enforcement, they are greatly engaged in ensuring that both society in general and the individual in particular are given every possible protection from those who would seek to peddle or traffic in drugs. There can be little doubt that such persons deserve scant sympathy, but equally the police must seek to assist those who wish to make every effort to regain their health and break away from the dangerous habit of drug abuse. To this end talks are regularly given to local community organisations and advice and guidance to parents is always forthcoming.

CHAPTER V

Road Traffic and Communications

Accidents

85. The following table shows the Scottish Development Department's return of road casualties for 1974 with comparable figures for previous years :—

Year	Number of Persons			Total
	Killed	Seriously injured	Slightly injured	
1970	815	10,027	20,398	31,240
1971	866	9,947	20,381	31,194
1972	855	10,000	20,907	31,762
1973	855	10,094	20,455	31,404
1974	825	9,522	18,436	28,783

As the table shows there has been an encouraging decline in road casualty figures as against those for 1973. During the first part of 1974 special general speed limits were in force and throughout the year there was less traffic generally on the roads. These factors undoubtedly helped to reduce accidents and casualties. New road systems and engineering improvements, greater use of seat belts and more intensive programmes of road safety education, particularly in schools,

have also played an important part in producing these significant and welcome reductions.

86. It would be pleasant too to record a reduction in the number of roadside breath tests which were required ; in fact there was a 10 per cent increase. Against 16,599 tests last year there were 18,337 during 1974. Of these, 77 per cent were positive and, apart from a small number of instances where specimens were not provided the remaining tests were negative.

87. In previous reports I have expressed my concern about motorists who display a complete disregard for the safety of others by drinking and driving. I make no apology for returning to the same theme this year. The appalling loss of life and the infliction of serious injuries to innocent people are very worrying. It appears from the increasing number of tests that motorists are paying scant attention to national and local publicity campaigns aimed at discouraging them from drinking and driving. Random tests may not help relations between the police and the public but eventually this issue may have to be faced in the interests of protecting life.

88. The police are conscious of the importance, not only of enforcing road traffic law, but also of the need to prevent accidents from happening. To achieve this, traffic departments were substantially strengthened during the year and much more emphasis is being placed on the use of motor cyclists for patrolling city centres as well as busy main roads during holiday periods. Traffic problems can be attended to more promptly and even in the heaviest volume of traffic police motor cyclists can be very effective and on-hand to assist and guide motorists. Details of the vehicles and motor cycles used by police forces for road patrol work are given in Table 9.

Road Safety

89. It is usual to find that a great many people believe the police to be solely concerned with law enforcement. In some cases, a person's first contact with the police may be when he has committed a motoring offence. But there are two other areas of road safety in which the police are actively involved—engineering and education.

90. With regard to engineering, police officers during the course of their patrols report hazards which could be eliminated by road engineering ; and some forces have set up accident intelligence units manned by police and civilians to analyse the factors which lead to accidents. There is, in every force, a close liaison between the police and roads engineers and this is being fostered by the Road Safety Advisory Unit which, as well as collating and disseminating intelligence, undertakes detailed studies of high risk accident areas.

91. However, it is in the field of education that much of the police effort is expended. A great deal is being achieved, largely due to the wholehearted support of schools staffs. Kerb drill instruction, cycling proficiency and junior driving projects are just three of the activities being undertaken at schools. Adults are not forgotten either and motorists are invited to take part in driving courses and manoeuvrability and road safety tests. Some forces regularly produce imaginative bulletins designed to inform and advise the public. This could not have been achieved without the support and encouragement of chief constables, many of

whom act as road safety officers in their own areas, either alone or jointly with roads engineers.

Communications

92. In the spring of the year the Police National Computer became operational with the opening of the stolen vehicle file ; the vehicle owners' file was opened later with new vehicle registrations. This will be extended progressively and all vehicle registrations should be on file within the next two years. Already there have been many examples of the computer helping the patrolling officer to trace stolen vehicles more quickly. In some cases police officers have sought information about suspicious vehicles to find that the vehicles had been reported stolen only a few minutes earlier in another part of the country. Operational experience of the computer has aroused great interest in the potential of this new tool. This has demonstrated the need for within-force communications to match the rapid response of the computer. Police communications officers have been appointed in forces to co-ordinate planning and arrange for the training of police and civilian operators.

Traffic Wardens

93. During the year, the authorised establishment of traffic wardens was strengthened further. The growth of the warden service has meant that more and more police officers are being employed to tackle crime and that the police are being supported in securing the full and safe movement of traffic. At the end of the year, the authorised establishment was 1,190, an increase of 120, and the actual strength was 814 as against 711 last year.

94. The Report of the Working Party on Traffic Wardens was considered by the Police Advisory Board for Scotland in June. One of the conclusions reached by the Working Party was that a close operational relationship between wardens and policemen was important because of the need to prevent the warden service from growing away from the police service. Chief constables have, of course, developed their own patrolling systems, but in some areas a rigid pattern of deployment has emerged with, in many instances, wardens patrolling in pairs. To link the warden more closely with the policeman as happens in many small towns and to make the work of the warden more varied and interesting at the same time providing increased responsibility, chief constables have been encouraged to adopt a more flexible system of traffic policing which increases coverage.

95. Many of the recommendations of the Working Party were implemented during the year and in some city centres, where there is a parking meter zone, wardens are now working singly on foot, each with a personal radio with which he can contact another warden if he requires assistance or corroboration from his supervisor, a senior warden. Outwith these central areas on the main traffic arteries wardens are also operating singly with personal radios dealing with traffic congestion and relieving school crossing patrolmen. Police constable motor-cyclists are proving most effective in providing overall supervision of wardens and senior wardens. This concept, which I have called Unit Traffic Beat Policing, is designed to utilise more effectively manpower and modern equipment. Chief constables who have undertaken experiments along these lines have found the results encouraging.

96. Now that the Functions of Traffic Wardens (Scotland) Order 1971 is to be implemented, the duties embodied in it could be discharged by wardens on this system of traffic policing. At present some wardens carry lists of cars which have been unlawfully removed and search streets and car parks for them. This kind of assistance to the beat constable is useful and is a good illustration of how the warden's work can be integrated successfully with that of the beat constable. When it can be arranged too, wardens should undertake school crossing patrols in the absence of the regular patrolman. It is wasteful to have police officers stand-in for them.

97. Wardens are to be complimented for the way in which they deal so capably with the control of traffic. As police officers know, the irate motorist can be a difficult person to handle but, during our inspections of forces Mr. Smith and I came across many instances of wardens overcoming this problem by tact and good humour and this reflects the value of the training being given in all forces ; in addition to being told what attitude they should adopt when dealing with the public wardens receive training in traffic control, the use of their notebooks, fixed penalty and excess charge procedure and parking regulations and learn how to give evidence in court. Increasingly the warden service is becoming an effective police ancillary.

CHAPTER VI

Training

The Role of the College

98. In my last report I made reference to the wide and varied activities of the Scottish Police College. This influence continues to extend and the College becomes ever more an integral part of the police service in Scotland. The wider activities which are being developed emphasise the importance of additional accommodation and I am happy to report that preparations are now being made to implement the plans for additional accommodation which have already been approved.

Silver Jubilee

99. It is now 25 years since the premises at Tulliallan Castle were purchased and since the first Commandant, Air Vice Marshal Graham was appointed. Later that year, 1950, the first Senior Division staff were appointed. Next year will see the 25th Anniversary of the arrival of the first students and consequently the beginning of the College proper ; and arrangements are now being made to commemorate the event. By 1976 it is hoped that the new proposals for probationer training will be in full operation and work has now begun on arranging the implementation of recommendations for training above constable level.

Changes in Training

100. The effect of the proposed changes will be to ensure a closer integration of force and College training for probationers and a much greater emphasis on the

importance of training in actual work throughout the whole probation period. Greater prominence will be given to community considerations and to the various skills essential to a policeman. The programme designed for senior training is expected to produce a more balanced and more effective system of training for supervisory officers.

Resources Centre

101. A most important instrument in these developments has been the creation of a Resources Centre at the College. The Commandant in developing this project has been supported by a Liaison Committee of Force Training Officers so that the developments are broadly based and utilise all the expertise of the various Scottish forces. The Committee is a most important element. Not only has it provided a wealth of expertise but the periodic meetings have helped to develop a deeper mutual understanding of the problems of College and force training. The Resources Centre prepares the material for lessons and, although staffing is not yet complete, improvisation by the instructional staff has already achieved a notable result which is having a marked effect on probationer training, both central and local. The Centre has made a most important contribution to improving the quality of training and the integration of all probationer instruction. It is hoped that it will make an important contribution to senior training when changes are implemented.

Academic Influence

102. From its beginnings, the College has received much help from universities and colleges throughout Scotland, not only by way of advice, but also by lecturing assistance on matters which are common to the police and to other disciplines. Ways of strengthening the links between the College and the academic world are presently under consideration.

Board of Studies

103. To ensure a continuing review of the course syllabus, course organisation and teaching methods, the Commandant has arranged a formation of a Board of Studies formed of the Directors of the various courses and a member of H.M. Inspectorate of Schools. The intention is to have the Board, under the Chairmanship of the Commandant, maintain a constant review of syllabi and methods to ensure the highest possible standards.

Schools Inspectorate

104. H.M. Inspectors of Schools have been most helpful in the developments now taking place at the College and I am most grateful for the advice and guidance which they have given and are giving so freely to the College staff in their efforts to improve standards.

Courses

105. During the year the following courses were held at the College :—

- (a) Probationer Training : 24 Elementary courses, of one month's duration, were attended by 713 men and 122 women—a total of 835 probationary constables. These included 168 officers who had been boy cadets and

34 who had been girl cadets. Seven courses of Second Stage training, each of 12 week's duration, were attended by 583 men and 75 women—a total of 658.

- (b) 'A' Course : two courses were attended by 60 sergeants who were all from Scottish forces, except for one who was a member of the British Airports Authority Constabulary.
- (c) 'B' Course : four courses for inspectors and chief inspectors were attended by 35 police officers, including three from overseas, one police officer from the Ministry of Defence, one officer from the Royal Air Force and one from the Royal Navy. Police students benefit greatly from the inclusion of Service personnel in these courses.
- (d) Specialist Courses : Advanced driving courses of four weeks duration were held for officers engaged in driving patrol traffic cars. Ninety-five officers completed 11 courses. Four courses, each of six weeks duration, were held for force driving instructors and were attended by 24 students. A standard driving course of two weeks duration designed to improve the standard of the general driving in forces is given. Twenty-two such courses were attended by a total of 132 officers.
- (e) Accelerated Promotion : A successful accelerated promotion course attended by 12 officers was completed during the year. All the selected constables were considered suitable for promotion to the highest ranks of the service. A further course of 10 students has now been formed.
- (f) Potential Instructors' Courses : Four courses were attended by 41 officers and of this number 14 were recommended for appointment as instructors at the College.

Senior Command

106. The officer who attended the Senior Command Course at the Police College, Bramshill, during the year successfully completed the course. There were 14 applicants for the next course and it was gratifying that a high proportion of them were superintendents. After the initial interviews five went forward to the extended interviews. Unfortunately, none of them was awarded a place by the final selection board. The greater number of applicants for the course appears to indicate a recognition of the importance of senior command training where officers have the unique opportunity to study with officers from England, Wales, The Commonwealth, United States of America and Europe.

Intermediate Command

107. Once again four officers were nominated for the Intermediate Command Course at the English Police College. It has not yet been possible to develop a course of this kind in Scotland but arrangements are now contemplated for a corresponding course at the Scottish Police College.

Detective Training

108. I am grateful to the Chief Constables of Edinburgh and Glasgow for undertaking the responsibility of organising the accommodation of staff for the Detective Training Courses. During the year a total of 224 officers attended the

courses which comprised one advanced, three initial, three scenes of crime, one fraud, one drugs and two refresher.

Further Education

109. Since the inception in 1968 of the Higher National Certificate in Police Studies in Scotland, 276 officers—constables, sergeants and some inspectors—have taken the full certificate with passes in five subjects, and 176 officers are presently attending courses held at seven centres throughout Scotland. I am most grateful to the Scottish Business Education Council for providing an opportunity for officers on their own initiative to educate themselves professionally in order to improve their understanding of the organisation in which they work.

110. The Central Selection Board chose 10 officers to attend various universities and, at the end of the year, a total of 27 officers were attending university classes.

Cadet Training

111. It is widely accepted that if the main object in having cadets is to help recruitment to the service by attracting young men and women who are likely to make good police officers it follows that the training that they are given should be designed to develop this potential while at the same time fostering and maintaining their interests in the police service as their future career. Initially the tendency was to have cadets working in police stations alongside police officers but, recognising that there are substantial disadvantages, at least for the younger cadets, in such an early initiation into police work, chief constables are developing more broadly based training programmes. Many cadets are now being given full time educational training with opportunities for physical training and for developing qualities of initiative and self reliance. To develop their understanding of the community cadets engaged in community projects and attachments to industry. Less and less are cadets being asked to perform routine clerical work in police stations. The three weeks residential course at Aberdeen is now an integral step in the development of all cadets and Mr. Smith and I are very grateful to the University of Aberdeen for accommodating the course and to Mr. John Nicol, M.B.E., the Deputy Chief Constable of Aberdeen for his work as Commandant.

Publications

112. Mr. Smith and I are also indebted to the chief constable and the police authority of Aberdeen for the regular issue of amendments to the Scottish Criminal Law Handbook and the Road Traffic Law Handbook.

Home Defence

113. Training in Home Defence continued at zone and force levels with recruit, refresher and instructors' courses. During the year one assistant chief constable attended a seminar at the Home Defence College, York and four officers of the rank of chief inspector and 15 inspectors attended National Police War duties courses. Representatives of all Scottish forces took part in a national conference on the Warning System organised by the United Kingdom Warning Monitoring Organisation at Preston, Lancashire.

114. Courses in air observation were continued on a central basis with the co-operation of the Royal Air Force and the University Air Squadrons and 19 police officers were trained in reconnaissance.

CHAPTER VII

Other Activities

Retired Police Officers

115. At the end of the year the membership of the Retired Police Officers' Association (Scotland) was 2,465, which is a slight increase in the number of members since last year. The Association, whose aim is the caring for the well-being of its members, saw a welcome increase in police pensions during the year, the increase ranging from 12.3 per cent in some cases to 18.1 per cent in others. I would again take this opportunity to pay tribute to the officials of the various branches situated throughout the country who keep in touch with retired police officers and willingly offer assistance if and when the need arises.

Police Dependants' Trust

116. At the end of the year success was again recorded by the Scottish Appeals Committee who, from donations and special events, have passed on to the Trust the sum of £39,450—£10,000 of this having been received as an anonymous donation.

117. A sum in excess of £10,000 was raised at the main event of the year which was a gala day held at Ayr and the efforts of the organisers and their assistants who made this substantial contribution possible are greatly appreciated.

118. The Police Dependants' Trust, being a charitable organisation, depends solely on the goodwill of others and the Trust is indeed indebted to members of the public who unstintingly give of their time and effort ; to chief constables who willingly forward any donations or gifts which they receive in acknowledgement of police actions ; to the staunch support voluntarily provided by police officers both retired and serving and to the special constables who, throughout Scotland, have raised funds by their own initiative and passed them on. This unselfish support, given so readily, has greatly encouraged the Scottish Appeals Committee to continue their fund raising activities.

Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition

119. The subject for 1974 was "The value of the continuance of the private police forces and the growth of the commercial security organisations". Her Majesty's Gold Medal was not awarded on this occasion. The second and third prizes were awarded to Scottish officers, Constable James William Bell, City of Glasgow Police Force receiving the second prize, while the recipient of the third was Inspector A. M. Macleod of Ross and Sutherland Constabulary. A total of 34 essays was submitted.

Sport

120. The Police Athletic Association continues to sponsor and encourage a wide range of sporting activities and athletic competitions, Scottish competitors taking part in most events.

121. Personal honours were gained by Constable W. McNeil, City of Glasgow Police, who became the holder of the Open Judo Championships at Birmingham in September and Woman Sergeant Rice and P.C. Rowen, City of Glasgow Police, in the winning of the Mixed Doubles Event at the Badminton Championships staged at Lytham St. Annes. Sergeants Kirkwood and McCulloch, Ayrshire Constabulary, who won the Pairs Event in the Flat Green Bowls Championship staged by Northumbria Police and P.C. R. Davidson, Ayrshire Constabulary, who won the Stapleford Competition at the British Golf Championships held at Brancepeth Castle Golf Course, Durham.

122. Team honours went to City of Glasgow Police in the Cross Country Championships staged by Kent Police in April and the ten mile road race held in September by Thames Valley Police. The team members were Constables D. Lang, R. Blair, W. Lowe and N. Scott.

123. A number of officers represented the British police in both home and international competitions :—

Wrestling : P.C. W. McNeil, Glasgow, represented Britain against the Swiss Police at Basle.

Rugby : P.C. Alexander Black, Edinburgh, was a member of the team which beat the French police at Paris in February.

Athletics : P.Cs. D. Lang and R. Blair, Glasgow, took part in the Home International Cross Country Fixtures.

Cricket : P.C. D. Brown, Aberdeen, Captain of the Scottish team, played in three representative matches for the PAA during the season.

Police Mutual Assurance Society

124. While there are permanent paid officials and staff, the Society is run voluntarily by policemen for the police service and provides encouragement for young officers to save. 1974 was not in any way favourable to savings, having regard to the persisting national economic problems, but in spite of this the PMAS had a most encouraging year. A substantial amount of new business, particularly in the form of short-term endowment savings, was underwritten as a result of a special promotion. The main items from the year's accounts compared with the previous year are as follows :—

	1974	1973
	£	£
New Business :		
Policies	21,900	22,397
Sums assured	23,460,000	26,684,000
Weekly premiums	11,788	12,430
Premium income	3,783,000	3,514,824
Investment income	1,900,000	1,640,707
Claims paid	2,478,000	2,603,069

The Society is geared to meet the situation which will pertain following regionalisation in Scotland in May of next year and there is every reason to believe that the interest and support for the PMAS will continue within the new structure.

TABLES

TABLE I
 Authorised Establishment and Actual Strength of the Police Force
 as at 31st December, 1974 (excluding Civilian Domestic Staff and Cadets)

	Year	Regular Police (incl. Additional)				Civilians				Totals	
		Establishment		Strength		Traffic Wardens		Clerical and Technical		Adjusted Establishment	Strength
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Establishment	Strength	Establishment	Strength		
Total	1973 1974	11,734 12,444	543 577	10,964 11,187	488 532	1,070 1,190	711 814	2,058 2,398	1,830 2,025	15,405 16,609	13,993 14,558
Increase Decrease Vacancies	1973 1974	710 —	34 —	223 770 1,257	44 55 45	— — —	103 359 376	340 — —	195 228 373	1,204 — —	565 1,412 2,051
City Forces	1973 1974	5,064 5,652	229 253	4,741 4,792	205 231	629 707	403 466	842 1,115	781 871	6,764 7,727	6,130 6,360
Increase Decrease Vacancies	1973 1974	588 —	24 —	51 323 860	26 24 22	78 — —	63 226 241	273 — —	90 61 244	963 — —	230 634 1,567
County Forces	1973 1974	6,670 6,792	314 324	6,223 6,395	283 301	441 483	308 348	1,216 1,283	1,049 1,154	8,641 8,882	7,863 8,198
Increase Decrease Vacancies	1973 1974	122 —	10 —	172 447 397	18 31 23	42 — —	40 133 135	67 — —	105 167 129	241 — —	335 778 684

Wastage of Regular Policemen and Policewomen During 1974

TABLE 2(a) ANALYSIS BY CAUSE

	Total		Cities		Counties	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	639	102	285	41	354	61
Retirements :						
on pension	159	7	84	2	75	5
on gratuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes :						
Death	22	—	8	—	14	—
Disciplinary proceedings :						
dismissed	4	—	1	—	3	—
resignation as alternative to dismissal	12	—	5	—	7	—
Discharged during probationary period	6	—	2	—	4	—
Other reasons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resignations (see Table 2(b)) :						
during probationary period	152 ⁽¹⁾	37 ⁽²⁾	60	21	92	16
after probation and before completing 10 years' service	167	47	70	15	97	32
after 10 or more years' service	44	3	19	—	25	3
Transfers :						
to other Scottish forces	41 ⁽³⁾	7	21	3	20	4
to forces in England and Wales	32 ⁽⁴⁾	1	15	—	17	1

(1) Includes 15 allowed to resign under Regulation 12(3).
 (2) Includes 2 allowed to resign under Regulation 12(3).
 (3) Includes 8 probationers.
 (4) Includes 4 transferred to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Analysis of reasons for resignations during 1974

TABLE 2(b)

	Total	Total		Cities		Counties	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	363	87	149	36	214	51	
To obtain more remunerative employment							
During Probation	72	5	35	4	37	1	
After Probation but under 10 years' service	98	7	36	3	62	4	
With 10 or more years' service	25	—	10	—	15	—	
Emigration							
During Probation	4	—	1	—	3	—	
After Probation but under 10 years' service	19	1	13	—	6	1	
With 10 or more years' service	4	—	3	—	1	—	
Dislike of Conditions							
During Probation	33	8	2	2	31	6	
After Probation but under 10 years' service	13	7	—	—	13	7	
With 10 or more years' service	1	2	—	—	1	2	
Other Reasons							
During Probation	43	24	22	15	21	9	
After Probation but under 10 years' service	37	32	21	12	16	20	
With 10 or more years' service	14	1	6	—	8	1	

TABLE 3(a)

Authorised Establishment as at 31st December, 1974—Analysis by Force

Force	Population ('000s)	Regular Force														Additional Regular Force				Civilian Staff (Whole time)			Ad-justed Estab. (11, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23)	Other Civilian Staff (Whole time)			
		Male							Female							Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total auth. est. (17-19)	Traffic Wardens	Clerical	Technical		Population per police officer	Population per adj. est.	Domestic (incl. cleaners)	Cadets
		Chief constables	Asst. chief constables	Chief superintendents	Superintendents	Chief inspectors	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total auth. est. (3-10)	Chief inspectors and above	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total auth. est. (12-15)												
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Total for Scotland	5,213	20	21	66	128	233	638	1,782	9,512	12,400	5	9	60	503	577	1	5	38	44	1,190	1,413	985	16,609	400	314	325	819
Total for Cities	1,647	4	8	28	58	104	309	768	4,351	5,630	3	5	29	216	253	—	2	20	22	707	548	567	7,727	279	213	267	389
Aberdeen	181	1	1	2	5	8	22	66	328	433	—	—	2	12	14	—	—	—	—	40	36	45	568	405	319	15	15
Dundee	181	1	1	2	5	8	22	67	320	426	—	—	2	16	19	—	—	10	10	31	36	54	576	398	314	1	14
Edinburgh	449	1	2	7	11	31	65	190	1,157	1,464	1	1	9	58	69	—	2	10	12	330	209	147	2,231	291	201	29	110
Glasgow	836	1	4	17	37	57	200	445	2,546	3,307	2	4	15	130	151	—	—	—	—	306	267	321	4,352	242	192	222	250
Total for Counties	3,566	16	13	38	70	129	329	1,014	5,161	6,770	2	4	31	287	324	1	3	18	22	483	865	418	8,882	501	401	58	430
Angus	99	1	—	1	1	3	11	31	149	197	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	6	19	6	234	488	423	1	10
Argyll	59	1	1	1	1	3	7	25	111	149	—	—	1	7	7	—	—	—	—	9	17	6	188	378	314	1	8
Ayr	367	1	2	4	8	13	31	103	499	661	—	1	3	30	34	1	3	18	22	58	76	40	891	512	412	14	37
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	84	1	—	1	1	3	9	31	132	178	—	—	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	8	22	10	225	454	373	1	12
Dumfries and Galloway	143	1	—	1	1	5	12	37	205	263	—	—	1	14	16	—	—	—	—	20	32	8	339	513	422	1	18
Dunbarton	242	1	1	2	6	9	20	67	341	447	—	—	2	15	17	—	—	—	—	18	75	14	571	522	424	4	30
Fife	334	1	1	3	9	9	27	82	473	605	—	1	4	33	38	—	—	—	—	48	64	25	780	519	428	4	30
Inverness	91	1	—	1	2	4	12	31	152	203	—	—	1	16	17	—	—	—	—	29	32	11	292	414	312	2	13
Lanark	636	1	3	7	13	21	66	164	930	1,205	1	1	6	42	49	—	—	—	—	91	133	91	1,569	507	405	13	90
Lothians and Peebles	333	1	1	4	5	12	36	92	458	599	—	—	3	30	34	—	—	—	—	41	109	41	824	526	404	3	52
Northern	63	1	—	1	1	3	7	24	85	122	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	18	2	2	148	492	426	2	3
Perth and Kinross	133	1	—	2	2	5	13	40	217	280	—	—	1	10	11	—	—	—	—	25	24	20	360	457	369	1	17
Renfrew and Bute	378	1	2	6	1	6	16	127	611	811	1	—	3	38	42	—	—	—	—	76	119	69	1,117	443	338	4	44
Ross and Sutherland	72	1	—	1	1	4	9	28	127	171	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	10	25	15	228	404	316	2	12
Scottish North - Eastern	275	1	1	2	5	8	16	63	321	417	—	—	1	15	16	—	—	—	—	16	51	14	514	635	535	1	20
Counties	257	1	1	2	5	11	23	69	350	462	—	—	1	15	17	—	—	—	—	28	43	6	591	537	435	2	34
Stirling and Clackmannan	257	1	1	2	5	11	23	69	350	462	—	—	1	15	17	—	—	—	—	28	43	6	591	537	435	2	34
Scottish Crime Squad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 3(b)

Strength as at 31st December, 1974—Analysis by Force

Force	Regular Force														Additional Regular Force		Civilian Staff (Whole time)						Other Civilian Staff (Whole time)		Special Constables		Sickness and injury during 1974 days lost/regular police officer	
	Male							Female							Number in post	Vacancies	Traffic Wardens		Clerical		Technical		Domestic (incl. cleaners)		Cadets			
	Number in post	Central service	Secondments	Scottish Crime Squad	Total strength (2, 3, 4, 5)	Vacancies	Number in post	Central service	Secondments	Scottish Crime Squad	Total strength (8, 9, 10, 11)	Vacancies	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28
Total for Scotland	10,970	49	54	70	11,143	1,257	524	3	1	4	532	45	44	—	522	292	163	1,058	514	290	104	186	444	124	3,810	153	11	
Total for Cities	4,702	21	22	25	4,770	860	227	2	—	2	231	22	22	—	503	163	64	382	231	194	74	162	216	61	543	91	10	
Aberdeen	397	1	4	5	407	26	14	1	—	—	15	+1	—	—	36	3	6	30	31	12	3	12	19	—	106	9	9	
Dundee	392	1	1	3	397	29	21	—	—	—	21	+2	10	—	16	9	5	29	37	17	1	12	1	—	108	20	11	
Edinburgh	1,206	10	5	4	1,225	239	45	—	—	—	47	2	12	—	121	73	34	108	72	39	24	1	48	15	185	31	12	
Glasgow	2,707	9	12	13	2,741	566	147	—	—	1	148	3	22	—	130	78	19	215	91	126	46	149	137	45	144	31	10	
Total for Counties	6,268	28	32	45	6,373	397	297	1	1	2	301	23	22	—	219	129	99	676	283	96	30	24	228	63	3,267	62	11	
Angus	189	—	—	2	191	6	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	3	—	5	5	—	98	—	7	
Argyll	131	1	1	1	134	15	5	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	6	6	—	16	3	3	1	4	2	2	163	—	10	
Ayr	661	12	7	8	688	+27	34	—	—	1	35	—	22	—	29	17	9	63	17	25	8	11	14	—	222	—	10	
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	161	1	—	2	164	14	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	—	9
Dumfries and Galloway	232	—	2	2	236	27	13	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	9	—	—	24	3	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	10	
Dunbarton	379	1	1	1	382	65	16	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	4	11	—	44	3	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	9	
Fife	581	—	2	3	586	19	38	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	30	12	6	58	110	6	4	—	10	—	388	16	12	
Inverness	189	—	—	1	190	13	15	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	15	15	—	25	8	—	—	7	7	—	129	—	9	
Lanark	1,138	5	8	6	1,157	48	50	—	—	—	50	+1	—	—	50	13	4	66	113	68	8	7	20	—	289	—	12	
Lothians and Peebles	553	1	1	3	558	41	28	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	79	34	4	113	79	22	2	2	10	—	128	—	9	
Northern	115	1	—	1	116	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	12	—	—	—	20	—	264	—	4	
Perth and Kinross	270	—	2	5	279	1	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	17	—	—	13	13	5	—	—	2	—	180	—	9	
Renfrew and Bute	699	2	2	2	705	106	35	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	15	48	5	61	22	4	—	—	11	—	220	—	18	
Ross and Sutherland	172	—	1	1	174	+2	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	3	—	19	12	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	5	
Scottish North - Eastern	373	—	3	2	378	27	13	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	5	1	—	43	11	2	—	—	7	—	384	—	7	
Counties	425	2	2	2	435	39	18	—	—	—	18	+1	—	—	16	8	6	35	3									

TABLE 4

Authorised Establishment — Deployment and Rank Ratios (Male and Female)

Force	Regular Force Establishment	Regular Force Percentages					Total Accountable Civilians	Accountable Civilians Percentages					Rank Ratios (Male and Female)													
		Headquarters Administration	Divisional Administration	C.I.D.	Traffic Department	Operational Duties		Administration	C.I.D.	Traffic Department	Traffic Wardens	Others	Adjusted Establishment	Police/Civilians Ratio	Police/Civilian Ratio (Excl. Traffic Wardens)	Constable to Sergeant	Constable to Inspector	Constable to Chief Inspector	Constable to Superintendent	Constable to Chief Superintendent	Constable to C.C./A.C.C.	Sergeant to Inspector	Inspector to Chief Inspector	Chief Inspector to Superintendent	Superintendent to Ch. Supl.	Ch. Superintendent to C.C./A.C.C.
<i>Total for Scotland</i>	13,021	4	2	9	10	75	3,577	36	4	10	33	17	16,598	3.6	5.5	5.4	15.5	43.1	77.9	152.3	245.2	2.9	2.7	5.8	2.0	1.6
<i>Total for Cities</i>	5,905	5	1	12	9	73	1,822	41	3	11	39	6	7,727	3.2	5.3	5.7	14.6	43.3	77.8	163.9	382.4	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.4
Aberdeen	447	11	1	10	7	71	121	36	6	17	33	8	568	3.7	5.5	5.0	15.5	42.5	68.0	170.0	170.0	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.0
Dundee	455	7	1	11	13	68	121	35	2	23	26	14	576	3.8	5.1	4.9	15.7	43.2	69.2	173.0	173.0	3.2	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.0
Edinburgh	1,545	3	1	14	10	72	686	18	7	15	48	12	2,231	2.3	4.3	5.1	18.6	38.3	111.4	175.0	408.3	3.0	2.1	2.9	1.6	2.3
Glasgow	3,458	4	2	11	8	75	894	61	—	5	34	—	4,352	3.9	5.9	5.8	13.1	46.1	70.4	157.4	535.2	2.3	3.5	1.5	2.2	3.4
<i>Total for Counties</i>	7,116	3	2	8	10	77	1,755	30	5	10	27	28	8,871	4.1	5.6	4.1	16.4	41.7	78.1	143.8	188.4	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.3
Angus	203	3	1	6	12	78	31	55	3	13	19	10	234	6.5	8.1	6.3	18.4	67.3	202.0	202.0	2.9	3.7	3.0	1.0	1.0	
Argyll	156	10	3	6	12	69	32	50	3	16	28	3	188	4.9	6.8	4.5	16.7	39.0	117.0	117.0	3.7	2.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	
Ayr	717	6	3	9	7	75	174	46	3	9	33	9	891	4.1	6.2	5.0	16.6	42.1	68.4	136.8	182.3	3.3	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.3
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	185	3	2	6	12	77	40	55	2	5	8	18	225	4.6	5.8	4.3	15.3	46.0	138.0	138.0	3.6	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	
Dumfries and Galloway	279	2	1	6	11	80	60	22	4	8	33	32	339	4.6	7.0	5.6	18.2	43.8	109.5	219.0	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.0	
Dunbarton	464	9	9	9	8	71	107	36	4	13	17	30	571	4.3	5.2	4.5	17.8	39.6	59.3	178.0	3.4	2.2	1.5	3.0	1.5	
Fife	643	9	9	9	10	76	137	12	3	8	35	42	780	4.7	7.2	5.5	18.1	56.2	57.3	168.7	253.0	3.1	3.1	1.0	3.0	1.5
Inverness	220	2	2	8	13	70	72	49	6	7	7	—	292	3.9	5.1	5.3	14.0	42.0	84.0	—	84.0	2.7	3.0	2.0	—	1.0
Lanark	1,254	7	1	7	7	81	315	19	6	7	29	39	1,569	4.0	4.2	5.1	14.7	44.2	74.8	138.9	243.0	2.6	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.8
Lothians and Peebles	633	3	3	3	11	76	191	16	5	9	21	47	824	3.3	4.2	5.1	18.1	40.7	97.6	122.0	244.0	3.5	2.2	2.4	1.2	2.0
Northern	128	3	3	7	8	82	20	85	5	10	—	—	148	6.4	6.4	5.5	17.5	45.4	113.5	227.0	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.0	2.0	
Perth and Kinross	291	2	2	6	19	70	69	28	3	29	36	—	360	4.2	4.5	5.0	16.2	38.2	81.1	108.2	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.0	
Renfrew and Bute	853	3	—	—	—	78	264	18	3	7	29	50	1,117	3.2	4.5	5.0	16.2	38.2	81.1	108.2	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.0	
Ross and Sutherland	178	5	1	4	16	74	50	56	2	12	20	—	228	3.6	4.4	4.8	14.9	33.5	134.0	134.0	3.1	2.2	4.0	1.0	1.0	
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	433	3	1	5	10	81	81	64	5	11	20	—	514	5.3	5.2	5.2	15.2	42.0	67.2	168.0	168.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.0
Stirling and Clackmannan	479	2	2	9	10	77	112	37	8	25	25	5	591	4.3	5.7	5.2	15.2	33.2	73.0	182.5	182.5	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.0

TABLE 5

Civilian Authorised Establishment (Whole-time)

Force	Clerical										Technical										Domestic							
	Cadets	Traffic Wardens	A. and P. Grades	Higher Clerical	Clerical	Typists	Typist/Clerical Assistant	Others	Total	Wireless/Tel. Ops.	Motor Mechanics	Driver/Greaser/Handyman	Scenes of Crime Officers	Fingerprint Photographers	Wireless Technicians	Scientific Officers	Turnkeys/Nitrons/Searchers	Others	Total	Attendants	Messengers	Waitresses	Cooks	Chrenkers	Others	Cleaners	Total	
<i>Total for Scotland</i>	819	1,190	30	47	569	416	327	24	1,413	357	95	195	14	53	55	8	123	85	985	13	5	7	17	25	85	173	325	
<i>Total for Cities</i>	389	707	5	4	351	168	1	19	548	154	33	126	3	33	29	7	111	71	567	10	5	7	14	2	72	157	267	
Aberdeen	15	40	3	—	18	12	—	1	36	9	3	12	—	3	2	2	11	3	45	1	1	—	2	1	1	9	15	
Dundee	14	31	1	—	23	10	—	—	36	17	3	19	—	—	—	—	2	10	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Edinburgh	110	330	—	—	160	43	—	6	209	43	11	44	—	6	8	5	19	11	147	5	—	—	4	1	1	9	29	
Glasgow	250	306	1	—	150	103	1	12	267	85	16	51	3	22	18	—	71	55	321	4	4	7	8	—	61	138	222	
<i>Total for Counties</i>	430	483	25	43	218	248	326	5	865	203	62	69	11	20	26	1	12	14	418	3	—	—	3	23	13	16	58	
Angus	10	6	—	1	4	—	14	—	19	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Argyll	8	—	—	—	2	—	15	—	17	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Ayr	37	58	4	9	1	—	59	3	76	23	6	4	—	3	4	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	14	
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	12	8	—	—	3	10	9	—	22	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dumfries and Galloway	18	20	2	—	27	27	—	—	32	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dunbarton	30	18	1	—	35	27	11	—	75	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Fife	30	48	—	—	26	38	—	—	64	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Inverness	13	29	1	6	2	22	—	—	32	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Lanark	30	91	10	—	28	88	—	—	133	53	11	4	—	3	5	—	—	7	91	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	13	
Lothians and Peebles	52	41	—	—	25	84	—	—	109	18	4	13	3	—	—	—	—	2	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Northern	3	—	1	—	11	2	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Perth and Kinross	17	25	1	—	3	18	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Renfrew and Bute	44	76	2	—	63	43	—	—	119	31	10	10	—	6	—	—	—	11	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Ross and Sutherland	12	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	20	16	1	—	5	42	—	—	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Stirling and Clackmannan	34	28	—	6	9	26	—	—	43	21	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Scottish Crime Squad	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	

* Includes number employed seasonally.

Length of Service at 31 December, 1974

TABLE 6

	Chief Constable	Assistant Chief Constable	Chief Superintendent	Superintendent		Chief Inspector		Inspector		Sergeant		Constable		Total	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
				Probationers											
2-4 Years										5	1	1,584	139	1,589	140
5-9 Years										60	14	2,019	103	2,079	117
10-14 Years				1	—	2	—	23	4	307	20	1,498	17	1,831	41
15-19 Years				5	—	13	1	85	2	457	10	1,113	3	1,673	16
20-24 Years	1	1	4	28	2	82	1	225	2	527	9	670	2	1,538	16
25-30 Years	3	6	46	87	—	139	1	287	1	416	3	354	3	1,338	8
Over 30 Years	15	14	21	11	—	7	—	6	—	1	—	5	—	80	—
<i>Total</i>	19	21	71	132	2	243	3	626	9	1,773	57	8,302	461	11,187	532

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Housing and Rent Allowances

TABLE 7

Force	Living in House Owned by Police Authority		Living in House Rented by Police Authority		Houses under construction	Receiving Rent Allowance under Regulation 39						Receiving Supplementary Allowance under Regulation 40		No. of Officers receiving Rent Allowance whose Rent and Rates exceed the approved Maximum Limit			
	Married	Single		Married		Single		Maximum Limit Allowance				Flat Rate Allowance		Flat Rate	Flat Rate plus subsistence element	Owner Occupiers	Others
		M	F			M	F	Owner Occupier		Others		M	F				
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
<i>Total for Scotland</i>	4,876	34	8	213	3	3	4	3,840	27	1,003	23	1,197	432	2	—	1,234	8
<i>Total for Cities</i>	1,122	1	1	1	—	—	—	2,603	20	478	7	586	197	1	—	823	7
Aberdeen	203	—	—	1	—	—	—	142	1	15	3	46	9	—	—	50	—
Dundee	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	53	—	40	19	—	—	126	2
Edinburgh	253	—	1	—	—	—	—	731	7	92	—	161	37	—	—	245	4
Glasgow	565	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,517	12	318	4	339	132	1	—	402	1
<i>Total for Counties</i>	3,765	33	7	212	3	3	4	1,237	7	525	16	611	235	1	—	411	1
Angus	114	—	—	13	—	—	—	41	—	12	—	11	4	—	—	30	—
Argyll	102	6	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	11	4	—	—	—	—
Ayr	414	12	3	—	—	3	—	168	1	58	1	58	26	—	—	29	—
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	99	—	—	23	—	—	—	15	—	13	—	9	4	—	—	9	—
Dumfries and Galloway	180	—	—	—	3	—	—	26	—	4	1	23	9	—	—	4	—
Dunbarton	161	—	—	7	—	—	—	141	1	19	1	54	10	—	—	41	—
Fife	391	—	—	14	—	—	—	93	—	56	2	32	33	—	—	51	—
Inverness	127	4	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	10	—	29	14	—	—	16	—
Lanark	688	9	2	46	—	—	—	193	3	112	1	109	37	—	—	79	—
Lothians and Peebles	212	—	—	20	—	—	—	100	1	161	2	65	24	—	—	32	—
Northern	75	2	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	12	2	12	4	—	—	6	—
Perth and Kinross	162	—	1	11	—	—	—	69	1	14	1	23	8	1	—	3	—
Renfrew and Bute	371	—	—	10	—	—	—	240	—	20	3	64	25	—	—	36	—
Ross and Sutherland	91	—	—	36	—	—	—	6	—	10	—	28	7	—	—	2	—
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	288	—	—	22	—	—	—	28	—	7	1	33	11	—	—	7	1
Stirling and Clackmannan	290	—	1	1	—	—	—	82	—	12	1	50	15	—	—	66	—

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Crimes and Offences made

TABLE 8(a)

	Crimes against the person			Crimes against property with violence			Crimes against property without violence			Malicious injury to property		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Total for Scotland	8,107	8,480	8,081	76,790	66,006	77,499	82,593	80,986	92,623	5,209	6,737	8,532
Total for Cities	3,877	3,682	3,668	39,799	33,554	38,532	41,745	40,040	45,087	1,681	2,078	2,563
Aberdeen	352	332	309	2,219	1,950	2,127	4,767	4,654	4,826	309	348	428
Dundee	288	301	353	4,483	3,434	3,479	3,873	3,969	4,291	158	201	454
Edinburgh	733	737	658	8,240	7,566	9,797	14,243	13,232	14,639	379	475	625
Glasgow	2,504	2,312	2,348	24,857	20,604	23,129	18,862	18,185	21,331	835	1,054	1,056
Total for Counties	4,229	4,798	4,413	36,991	32,452	38,967	40,848	40,946	47,536	3,528	4,659	5,969
Angus	112	70	97	538	512	703	903	1,067	1,055	90	153	153
Argyll	76	75	100	355	268	341	777	805	947	48	43	60
Ayr	411	474	402	3,980	3,868	5,206	5,681	5,527	6,590	554	714	1,033
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	140	121	125	325	311	452	679	743	851	42	84	133
Dumfries and Galloway	112	122	92	622	615	728	1,519	1,519	1,533	87	128	112
Dunbarton	245	282	315	2,398	2,167	2,559	1,727	1,863	2,227	235	349	372
Fife	404	511	470	2,883	2,991	3,321	3,325	3,708	4,223	348	480	597
Inverness	234	224	109	884	616	696	1,531	1,435	1,822	36	41	66
Lanark	614	687	753	9,645	7,891	9,681	6,849	6,747	7,929	804	879	1,472
Lothians and Peebles	376	520	357	3,097	2,854	3,111	3,238	3,098	3,644	177	376	346
Northern	90	70	50	123	133	128	357	414	520	14	12	29
Perth and Kinross	178	226	236	1,551	1,158	1,215	1,939	1,888	2,153	87	162	175
Renfrew and Bute	655	843	681	6,714	5,692	6,413	5,923	5,697	6,437	598	687	664
Ross and Sutherland	126	61	87	224	241	218	489	673	746	41	46	86
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	185	181	244	924	787	1,174	2,074	2,079	2,821	14	26	114
Stirling and Clackmannan	271	331	295	2,728	2,348	3,021	3,837	3,683	4,158	353	479	557

* These figures include 1 crime which it is not yet possible to allocate to a particular police area.

known to the Police

TABLE 8(a)

Forgery and crimes against currency			Other crimes			Total crimes			Miscellaneous Offences			Total crimes and offences		
1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
1,754	1,613	1,478	3,931	4,193	4,020	178,384	168,015	192,233	302,843	337,684	346,558	481,227	505,699	538,791
997	843	708	1,809	1,917	1,778	89,908	82,114	92,336	118,229	124,300	124,339	208,137	206,414	216,675
41	59	42	160	149	149	7,848	7,492	7,881	11,407	12,128	14,462	19,255	19,620	22,343
263	117	137	183	254	197	9,248	8,276	8,911	11,540	13,081	13,383	20,788	21,357	22,297
448	496	327	706	732	669	24,749	23,238	26,715	26,704	28,986	30,583	51,453	52,224	57,298
245	171	202	760	782	763	48,063	43,108	48,829	68,578	70,105	65,911	116,641	113,213	114,740
757	770	770	2,122	2,276	2,242	88,475	85,901	99,897	184,614	213,384	222,219	273,089	299,285	322,116
6	4	20	41	36	32	1,690	1,842	2,060	4,768	5,473	6,510	6,458	7,315	8,570
22	7	7	64	65	77	1,342	1,263	1,532	4,155	4,870	5,206	5,497	6,133	6,738
53	81	59	250	222	179	10,929	10,886	13,469	22,164	24,225	23,223	33,093	35,111	36,692
36	19	21	62	45	51	1,284	1,323	1,633	4,928	5,488	5,275	6,212	6,811	6,908
106	38	83	63	59	51	2,509	2,481	2,599	9,476	11,457	10,724	11,985	13,938	13,323
75	83	83	80	101	137	4,760	4,845	5,693	9,187	9,133	11,309	13,947	13,978	17,002
53	91	91	256	251	198	7,269	8,032	8,900	14,280	16,436	17,031	21,549	24,468	25,931
64	30	25	57	80	88	2,806	2,426	2,816	5,427	6,043	6,904	8,233	8,469	9,720
92	133	102	394	492	416	18,398	16,829	20,223	29,370	34,269	36,997	47,768	51,098	57,220
39	75	30	156	179	174	7,083	7,102	7,662	15,454	19,241	18,731	22,537	26,343	26,393
1	2	5	15	37	38	600	668	770	2,643	3,669	3,589	3,243	4,337	4,359
25	31	37	116	125	104	3,896	3,590	3,920	7,884	8,598	8,344	11,780	12,188	12,264
67	31	32	206	216	269	14,163	13,166	14,496	26,772	31,086	32,887	40,935	44,252	47,383
15	23	10	37	71	91	932	1,115	1,238	3,893	5,076	5,516	4,825	6,194	6,754
25	26	70	124	90	115	3,346	3,189	4,538	10,393	12,417	14,342	13,739	15,608	18,880
78	96	95	201	207	222	7,468	7,144	8,348	13,820	15,898	15,631	21,288	23,042	23,979

were Apprehended, Cited, Warned or Traced

TABLE 8(b)

Forgery and crimes against currency			Other crimes			Total crimes			Miscellaneous Offences			Total crimes and offences		
1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
1,357	1,172	1,195	3,124	3,299	3,115	68,999	67,156	76,681	271,303	296,860	306,192	340,302	364,016	382,873
661	623	593	1,441	1,544	1,392	30,449	29,131	32,769	105,464	111,482	107,664	135,913	140,613	140,433
18	64	41	118	116	119	3,005	2,941	3,195	9,583	9,790	9,796	12,588	12,731	12,991
73	64	103	126	179	111	2,515	2,724	3,171	9,639	12,099	12,171	12,154	14,823	15,342
363	370	285	534	552	475	9,066	8,697	9,748	25,382	26,963	27,795	34,448	35,660	37,543
207	125	164	663	697	687	15,863	14,769	16,655	60,860	62,630	57,902	76,723	77,399	74,557
696	549	602	1,683	1,755	1,723	38,549	38,025	43,912	165,839	185,378	198,528	204,388	223,403	242,440
6	2	20	35	31	24	873	876	868	4,311	4,945	5,969	5,184	5,821	6,837
23	12	7	63	63	82	846	877	1,102	4,067	4,734	5,083	4,913	5,611	6,185
47	56	50	186	175	154	4,444	4,656	6,093	16,354	18,143	19,302	20,798	22,799	25,395
34	18	19	59	42	42	812	788	915	4,939	5,275	5,082	5,751	6,063	5,997
100	29	53	55	56	48	1,458	1,510	1,696	9,357	11,183	10,341	10,815	12,693	12,037
72	70	79	62	71	105	2,572	2,524	3,045	8,896	8,661	10,785	11,468	11,185	13,830
49	59	70	224	212	150	3,970	4,479	4,791	13,509	15,227	15,571	17,479	19,706	20,362
60	18	13	41	63	58	1,525	1,249	1,177	4,935	5,487	5,661	6,460	6,736	6,838
82	113	69	257	316	275	5,893	5,937	7,033	25,349	29,810	32,448	31,242	35,747	39,481
41	48	35	135	173	111	3,620	3,574	3,064	15,658	18,141	15,643	19,278	21,715	18,707
1	2	4	16	36	40	426	441	572	2,504	3,540	3,823	2,930	3,981	4,395
24	22	21	104	113	91	1,671	1,753	1,613	7,362	8,291	7,817	9,033	10,044	9,430
53	20	21	140	150	169	4,629	4,696	5,091	21,746	25,149	27,572	26,375	29,845	32,663
15	22	10	42	72	89	622	821	732	4,111	4,897	5,336	4,733	5,718	6,068
25	24	70	111	81	100	1,943	1,693	2,305	10,483	12,375	14,182	12,426	14,068	16,487
64	34	61	153	101	185	3,245	2,151	3,815	12,258	9,520	13,913	15,503	11,671	17,728

* These figures include 1 crime which is not yet possible to allocate to a particular police area.

Crimes and Offences—Cases in which Persons

TABLE 8(b)

	Crimes against the person			Crimes against property with violence			Crimes against property without violence			Malicious injury to property		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Total for Scotland	6,839	7,195	6,479	19,927	17,531	21,060	36,298	35,880	42,304	1,454	2,079	2,528
Total for Cities	3,026	2,759	2,709	7,983	6,946	8,430	16,978	16,789	19,050			

Crimes and Offences—

TABLE 8(c)

	Crimes against the person			Crimes against property with violence			Crimes against property without violence			Malicious injury to property		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Total for Scotland	84.4	84.8	80.2	25.9	26.6	27.2	43.9	44.3	45.7	27.9	30.9	29.6
Total for Cities	78.1	74.9	73.9	20.1	20.7	21.9	40.7	41.9	42.3	21.4	22.6	23.2
Aberdeen	82.1	83.7	80.9	21.1	23.6	25.5	42.5	41.6	44.4	27.8	24.4	23.4
Dundee	77.4	80.1	70.0	15.8	18.8	21.5	33.7	37.5	43.4	50.6	51.2	22.0
Edinburgh	91.7	89.4	84.3	20.8	18.1	20.8	39.8	42.3	42.1	30.3	31.8	35.7
Glasgow	73.6	68.4	70.6	20.5	21.7	22.0	42.3	42.7	41.6	9.5	12.4	16.3
Total for Counties	90.1	92.5	85.4	32.3	32.6	32.4	47.3	46.6	48.9	31.0	34.5	32.4
Angus	81.3	107.1	75.3	47.2	41.8	37.6	50.9	46.2	40.9	30.0	39.9	35.9
Argyll	100.0	101.3	104.0	53.0	50.4	58.1	59.6	70.4	71.8	68.8	55.8	51.7
Ayr	75.9	145.8	84.8	40.3	37.7	40.1	38.1	37.6	47.5	23.6	27.9	31.9
Borwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	99.3	95.0	95.2	44.3	38.6	47.8	59.9	59.8	52.9	69.0	58.3	51.9
Dumfries and Galloway	99.1	97.5	133.7	50.3	46.2	52.6	55.0	62.4	66.7	49.4	57.8	59.8
Dunbarton	87.3	86.5	88.6	42.4	41.1	38.0	64.4	59.7	65.1	40.4	39.0	43.0
Fife	102.2	94.9	91.3	48.7	47.1	42.6	53.0	57.3	59.0	33.6	39.8	39.2
Inverness	81.6	50.4	60.6	37.1	27.4	27.3	58.4	60.2	45.5	30.6	53.7	25.8
Lanark	82.6	89.7	82.7	19.8	22.8	23.8	43.1	41.8	43.9	22.8	31.4	22.6
Lothians and Peebles	110.9	91.0	82.4	39.6	40.0	27.0	51.9	49.7	44.5	68.4	52.7	46.8
Northern	124.4	97.1	106.0	69.9	58.6	57.0	55.7	60.6	74.2	85.7	50.0	55.2
Perth and Kinross	95.5	95.1	95.3	28.9	35.1	25.8	45.6	49.4	41.9	46.0	40.1	34.3
Renfrew and Bute	74.4	78.1	68.6	23.3	26.1	27.3	38.5	39.3	39.8	17.9	21.1	18.8
Ross and Sutherland	109.5	196.7	88.5	49.1	51.0	41.3	60.5	68.6	55.6	51.2	47.8	59.3
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	98.5	95.0	96.7	43.8	41.4	38.2	58.1	51.3	49.8	92.9	88.5	39.5
Stirling and Clackmannan	92.3	58.9	88.5	34.5	23.4	36.0	45.0	31.3	49.1	31.4	24.6	32.1

Percentage Detections

TABLE 8(c)

Forgery and crimes against currency			Other crimes			Total crimes			Miscellaneous Offences			Total crimes and offences		
1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
77.4	72.7	80.9	79.5	78.7	77.5	38.7	40.0	39.9	89.6	87.9	88.4	70.7	72.0	71.1
66.3	73.9	83.8	79.7	80.5	78.3	33.9	35.5	35.5	89.2	89.7	86.6	65.3	68.1	64.8
43.9	108.5	97.6	73.8	77.9	79.9	38.3	39.3	40.5	84.0	80.7	67.7	65.4	64.9	58.1
27.8	54.7	75.2	68.9	70.5	56.3	27.2	32.9	35.6	83.5	92.5	90.9	58.5	69.4	68.8
81.0	74.6	87.2	75.6	75.4	71.0	36.6	37.4	36.5	95.0	93.0	90.9	67.0	68.3	65.5
84.5	73.1	81.2	87.2	89.1	90.0	33.0	34.3	34.1	88.7	89.3	87.8	65.8	68.4	65.0
91.9	71.3	78.2	79.3	77.1	76.9	43.6	44.3	44.0	89.8	86.9	89.3	74.8	74.6	75.3
100.0	50.0	100.0	85.4	86.1	75.0	51.7	47.6	42.1	90.4	90.4	91.7	80.3	79.6	79.8
104.5	171.4	100.0	98.4	96.9	106.5	63.0	69.4	71.9	97.9	97.2	97.6	89.4	91.5	91.8
88.7	69.1	84.7	74.4	78.8	86.0	40.7	42.8	45.2	73.8	74.9	83.1	62.8	64.9	69.2
94.4	94.7	90.5	95.2	93.3	82.4	63.2	59.6	56.0	100.2	96.1	96.3	92.6	89.0	86.8
94.3	76.3	63.9	87.3	94.9	94.1	58.1	60.9	65.3	98.7	97.6	96.4	90.2	91.1	90.3
96.0	84.3	95.2	77.5	70.3	76.6	54.0	52.1	53.5	96.8	94.8	95.4	82.2	80.0	81.3
92.5	64.8	76.9	87.5	84.5	75.8	54.6	55.8	53.8	94.6	92.6	91.4	81.1	80.5	78.5
93.8	60.0	52.0	71.9	78.8	65.9	54.3	51.5	41.8	90.9	90.8	82.0	78.5	79.5	70.4
89.1	85.0	67.6	65.2	64.2	66.1	32.0	35.3	34.8	86.3	87.0	87.7	65.4	70.0	69.0
105.1	64.0	116.7	86.5	96.6	63.8	51.1	50.3	40.0	101.3	94.3	83.5	85.5	82.4	70.9
100.0	100.0	80.0	106.7	97.3	105.3	71.0	66.0	74.3	94.7	96.5	106.5	90.3	91.8	100.8
96.0	71.0	56.8	89.7	90.4	87.5	42.9	48.8	41.1	93.4	96.4	93.7	76.7	82.4	76.9
79.1	64.5	65.6	68.0	69.4	62.8	32.7	35.7	35.1	81.2	80.9	83.8	64.4	67.4	68.9
100.0	95.7	100.0	113.5	101.4	97.8	66.7	73.6	59.1	105.6	96.4	96.7	98.1	92.3	89.8
100.0	92.3	100.0	89.5	90.0	87.0	58.1	53.1	50.8	100.9	99.6	98.9	90.4	90.1	87.3
82.1	35.4	64.2	76.1	48.8	83.3	43.5	30.1	45.7	88.7	59.9	89.0	72.8	50.7	73.9

Table 8(d) Percentage Increase or Decrease in 1974

	Crimes made known to the police	% change	Offences known to the police	% change
Total for Scotland	192,233	+ 14.4	346,538	+ 2.6
Total for Cities	92,336	+ 12.4	124,339	+ 0.03
Aberdeen	7,881	+ 5.2	14,462	+ 19.2
Dundee	6,911	+ 7.7	13,183	+ 2.3
Edinburgh	29,715	+ 15.0	30,583	+ 5.3
Glasgow	48,829	+ 13.3	69,911	+ 6.0
Total for Counties	99,897	+ 16.3	222,219	+ 4.1
Angus	2,060	+ 11.8	6,510	+ 13.9
Argyll	1,332	+ 21.2	4,206	+ 6.9
Ayr	13,463	+ 23.7	21,223	+ 4.1
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	1,633	+ 23.4	3,774	+ 3.9
Dumfries and Galloway	2,599	+ 17.8	10,724	+ 6.4
Dunbarton	2,073	+ 10.8	11,109	+ 23.8
Fife	2,900	+ 10.8	11,037	+ 3.6
Inverness	2,815	+ 16.1	6,904	+ 14.2
Lanark	20,223	+ 20.2	36,997	+ 8.0
Lothians and Peebles	7,662	+ 15.3	18,771	+ 3.2
Northern	3,270	+ 10.7	8,480	+ 3.0
Perth and Kinross	1,496	+ 10.2	3,282	+ 5.8
Renfrew and Bute	14,238	+ 11.0	32,887	+ 8.6
Ross and Sutherland	4,238	+ 11.0	14,216	+ 15.7
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	4,238	+ 11.0	14,216	+ 15.7
Stirling and Clackmannan	8,348	+ 16.9	13,631	+ 1.7

Motor Bicycles and Motor Vehicles used on Police Duty AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1974

TABLE 9

	Owned by Police Authority (excluding Traffic Patrol Duty)						Owned by Members of Regular Force			Number used on Traffic Patrol Duty							Regular Estab./Private Vehicle Ratio	Regular Estab./Police Vehicle Ratio	Mileage run on Police owned privately owned vehicles	Police owned by duty on unlicensed vehicles	Accidents involving Police Vehicles	Mileage run by Police on unlicensed vehicles	
	Motor Cycles	Scoters	Cars	Vans	Prisons Vans	Others	Total	Cars	Others	Total	Motor Cycles	Cars up to 1300 cc	1300-2001 cc	Over 2002 cc	Vans	Others							Total
Total for Scotland	62	9	834	600	37	54	1,596	421	1	422	53	3	25	178	12	—	271	30.9	7.0	1,161,398	43,517,198	1,508	28,858
Total for Cities	31	8	274	100	19	16	448	23	—	23	29	1	5	57	—	—	92	256.7	10.9	77,808	12,128,779	684	17,732
Aberdeen	2	—	18	11	3	2	36	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	149.0	11.2	3,425	1,056,793	34	31,082
Dundee	—	—	29	13	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	—	1,293,401	48	26,946
Edinburgh	23	—	81	23	4	2	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	10.0	—	2,831,506	134	21,131
Glasgow	5	8	146	53	11	12	235	20	—	20	27	—	—	29	—	—	56	172.9	11.9	74,383	6,947,079	468	14,844
Total for Counties	31	1	560	500	18	38	1,148	398	1	399	24	2	20	121	12	—	179	17.8	5.4	1,083,590	31,388,419	824	38,093
Angus	—	—	16	19	3	1	39	6	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	33.8	4.6	43,542	829,977	12	69,165
Argyll	—	—	29	3	—	—	39	13	—	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	12.0	3.5	75,224	829,525	14	59,252
Ayr	3	—	16	70	2	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	16	—	6.6	—	3,295,486	100	32,955
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	—	—	10	37	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	61.6	3.4	16,000	755,732	15	50,382
Dumfries and Galloway	—	—	13	33	2	—	50	3	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	93.0	4.9	21,158	1,193,667	13	91,820
Dunbarton	—	—	21	41	—	—	65	23	—	23	4	—	—	7	—	—	12	20.2	6.0	88,109	1,770,070	58	30,518
Fife	4	—	61	36	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	5.6	—	2,857,814	98	29,161
Inverness	—	—	21	19	—	—	51	45	—	45	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	4.9	3.4	183,206	1,073,205	30	35,773
Lanark	2	—	17	87	1	—	113	29	—	29	3	—	—	18	—	—	24	43.2	9.2	133,924	4,735,411	131	36,148
Lothians and Peebles	5	—	69	21	—	—	99	5	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	18	126.6	5.4	25,046	2,712,158	52	52,157
Northern	—	—	8	14	—	—	23	31	—	31	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	4.0	4.9	75,741	366,385	10	36,638
Perth and Kinross	—	—	25	29	—	—	55	20	—	20	4	—	—	8	—	—	12	14.6	4.3	45,824	1,583,809	33	47,994
Renfrew and Bute	3	—	100	30	—	—	138	11	—	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	77.5	5.7	72,303	3,503,730	149	23,515
Ross and Sutherland	—	—	44	—	—	—	47	44	—	44	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	4.0	3.4	111,184	1,239,365	6	206,560
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	—	—	55	12	—	—	69	156	—	156	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	2.8	5.2	131,482	2,316,110	57	40,633
Stirling and Clackmannan	4	—	55	49	—	—	114	9	—	9	—	—	—	14	—	—	18	53.2	3.6	60,847	2,325,975	46	50,565

Statement of Actual (or near Actual) Expenditure and Income for the Financial Year Ended May, 1974

TABLE 10

£'000

Police area (1)	Staff Costs		Police Pensions (incl. Gratuities, etc.) (4)	Property Costs (incl. Loan Charges) (5)	Clothing and Accoutrements (6)	Radio (incl. Purchase and Maintenance) (7)	Transport (incl. Purchase and Maintenance) (8)	Other Expenditure (Note (1)) (9)	Gross Expenditure (10)	Income (Note (2)) (11)	Net Expenditure Approved Police Grant (12)	Net Expenditure per 1000 Population (13)
	Whole-time Police (2)	Other Staff (3)										
Total for Scotland	32,589	4,979	5,023	4,958	644	490	1,796	2,579	53,058	3,882	49,176	9,433
Total for Cities	15,107	2,400	2,502	1,688	297	149	513	1,129	23,785	1,715	22,070	13,400
Aberdeen	1,063	228	140	235	25	6	42	81	1,820	173	1,647	9,099
Dundee	1,214	221	211	125	23	7	51	101	1,953	175	1,778	9,823
Edinburgh	3,636	596	514	353	82	12	119	213	5,525	468	5,057	11,263
Glasgow	9,194	1,355	1,637	975	167	124	301	734	14,487	899	13,588	16,254
Total for Counties	17,482	2,579	2,521	3,270	347	341	1,283	1,450	29,273	2,167	27,106	7,601
Angus	490	43	74	117	8	3	40	31	806	80	726	7,333
Argyll	376	46	66	66	16	12	33	52	661	58	603	10,220
Ayr	1,865	277	265	283	47	29	158	130	3,059	334	2,725	7,325
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	419	65	89	92	7	7	32	29	740	73	667	7,940
Dumfries and Galloway	600	85	81	112	15	8	43	58	1,002	68	934	6,531
Dunbarton	1,104	187	166	199	25	13	74	99	1,867	269	1,598	6,603
Fife	1,676	216	231	296	25	54	100	80	2,678	154	2,524	7,557
Inverness	559	83	72	137	13	7	51	54	976	52	924	10,154
Lanarkshire	3,043	472	419	614	66	61	176	261	5,112	309	4,803	7,552
Lothians and Peebles	1,513	191	166	200	27	43	107	123	2,370	142	2,228	6,691
Northern	271	27	109	54	6	7	18	52	535	56	479	7,603
Perth and Kinross	777	118	82	122	10	12	66	48	1,235	133	1,102	8,286
Renfrew and Bute	2,177	401	330	473	47	53	161	195	3,837	164	3,673	9,717
Ross and Sutherland	437	74	46	125	11	12	40	45	790	42	748	10,389
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	960	110	183	176	10	6	99	75	1,619	128	1,491	5,422
Stirling and Clackmannan	1,215	184	151	199	20	14	85	118	1,986	105	1,881	7,319
(*) Scottish Crime Squad— (Directly borne Expenditure)	38	13	—	5	—	1	16	12	85	10	75	—

Notes: (1) Includes £354,000 Estimated Expenditure by Scottish Crime Squad initially borne by Police Authorities and charged by the Scottish Crime Squad to Police Authorities by way of requisition (Total £429,000).

(2) Includes £284,000 recoveries by Police Authorities from Scottish Crime Squad in respect of staff and facilities provided.

(3) Directly borne expenditure shown under subjective heads (included in requisitioned amounts at Column 9—See Note (1)).

END

7 lb. Cas / 100000