



SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's
Chief Inspector of Constabulary
for Scotland

Report for the Year ended 31st December

1978

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland,
by Command of Her Majesty
October, 1979*

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ANNUAL REPORT

of

DAVID GRAY, Esq., C.B.E., Q.P.M.
Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland

for the Year ended 31st December, 1978

TO: The Right Honourable GEORGE YOUNGER, T.D., D.L., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland.

SIR,

1. This report is the tenth which I have had the honour to submit. It will also be the last as I retire shortly. Production of the report was greatly delayed as a result of strike action on the part of staff in the Scottish Office Computer Service which produces the detailed analyses of the various categories of crime, offences and road accidents on which much of the report is based. The delay is regretted.

2. 1978 was undoubtedly a good year for the police service in Scotland. It began well because the police were greatly heartened by the decision to set up the Lord Edmund-Davies Committee of Inquiry into police pay. The great faith which the police had in the Edmund-Davies Committee is worthy of mention—faith which was not misplaced as was shown by the results of the Committee's findings.

3. The introduction of the new pay scales brought an immediate increase in the number of recruits entering the service and greatly reduced the flow of resignations of experienced men which in the previous year had reached a dangerously high level. By the end of 1978 the strength of the police in Scotland reached a figure higher than ever before. In addition to the many new recruits entering the service some experienced officers who had resigned because of poor pay returned. The intake of recruits is continuing and it is probable that within a few months all Scottish forces will reach their authorised establishment. Some have already done so and have waiting lists of recruits who wish to join these particular forces. Not since 1938 has the manpower situation been so good.

4. Recruits entering the service since the Edmund-Davies Committee reported are of excellent quality. This is most marked in relation to male recruits and has helped produce a better balance between the intake of men and women. Prior to the pay award the educational attainments of women applicants were on average higher than those of men and in these circumstances the application of the Sex Discrimination Act meant the acceptance of a higher proportion of women than was likely to be good for the service in the long run.

a 5. While undergoing training the newcomers to the police service, whether male or female, will make little effective contribution to policing. A probationer's training lasts for two years and much of it must of necessity be of a practical nature under the guidance of experienced officers who are far too few in number. At the end of the year as many as 1,712 police officers representing almost 14% of the total strength had less than two years' service. In paragraph 175 of my report I deal at length with the difficulties facing us now that so many of our police are inexperienced, not just in the police service, but in life itself. Sound training for beginners is a main priority.

ef 6. Until the many young entrants to the service are fully trained, better use must be made of existing resources and particularly of experienced officers many of whom could be more usefully employed. I draw attention to this need in paragraph 16 of my report in which I mention that too many experienced police officers are working indoors on tasks which do not require high physical standards or police training, powers and experience. It is essential that as many police officers as possible are used for patrol and enquiry work in direct contact with the public.

7. Police workload is constantly increasing. Senior officers trying to cope with it keep asking for more and more staff and are backed up by the public whose constant cry is "Get the bobby back on the beat". References are made to the supposedly happy situation which existed before the last War when a policeman's job was much sought after and forces had lists of suitable men waiting to join. Records show that in 1938 there were 6,923 police and 88 civilians in Scottish forces. There are now nearly twice that number of police and the civilian establishment has increased from 88 in 1938 to 4,482 at the end of 1978. In effect our police force has more than doubled in the last 40 years. Population in Scotland has increased by only about 10% since 1938 and one might quite well ask where all the policemen have gone.

d 8. The growth in paperwork, greatly increased time spent in court and the rise in the number of specialist departments mean that ever-growing numbers of police officers are employed on indoor duties. There has been a great increase in serious crime, the investigation of which can make very heavy demands on manpower. A serious murder enquiry can involve teams of detectives for weeks on end. Recording of details of every minor crime or offence is now very time consuming and follow-up enquiries in relation to the enforcement of parking regulations take up an amount of police time which is out of all proportion to the trifling nature of the offence involved. Control of unruly crowds at major events, demonstrations and strike situations all make heavy demands on the police. Acts of terrorism are as yet infrequent in Scotland but the service has to be trained to prevent them happening and deal with them if they do arise and these are additional worries which add to the burden of work of the police—not just at ground level but also at chief officer level, where the responsibility to plan and prepare is greatest.

9. To offset these additional demands on trained police even greater use must be made of civilian assistance. This is a resource which is not yet fully used although advances have been made and many of the civilian posts created in recent years are now filled by men and women who are an essential part

of the police service and who bring to their work just as much dedication and loyalty as their police colleagues. Further civilianisation of indoor posts is, in my view, the quickest way to release experienced police officers for proper police work commensurate with their special qualifications, training and police powers.

10. Another resource available to the regular police and insufficiently developed and used is the special constabulary. Part-time specials, working voluntarily and unpaid, shared the heavy burden of police work during the war years working unselfishly in the evenings and at weekends when their War-time jobs allowed. Policemen who served with specials at that time will remember the comradeship and goodwill which existed between regulars and specials. These good relationships can still be found in some parts of the country and probably could be developed everywhere given the co-operation of the regulars which is more likely to be forthcoming now that the police are well paid. In Chapter III of my report I suggest that vigorous and more imaginative efforts are needed to enlist the aid of public spirited men and women in the cause of law and order. Public appeals and national advertising campaigns have met with little success in the past and new thinking is needed.

11. For the first time since the necessary legislation was introduced I have analysed the information supplied by chief constables about breath tests. Details of the results are contained in tables 12(a) and 12(c). They indicate that in a very high proportion of cases the drivers breathalysed have been drinking. In paragraph 121 dealing with drug searches the same result is found—namely that a high proportion of those searched were carrying drugs. Discussions have taken place about legislation to extend police powers of search for offensive weapons and objectors to the proposed legislation have claimed that the police might abuse these powers. These critics can, I suggest, be confounded by examining the analyses of drug search and breathalyser experiments which, I think, prove that the police can be trusted not to use their powers without good reason.

12. This has been a good year for the police with a boost to morale which has not been seen since the Royal Commission reported in 1962. The right types of good quality recruits are coming forward in large numbers and the police service is again seen to offer an attractive worthwhile career which is interesting, useful and rewarding. I am convinced that forces fully manned with dedicated and well trained officers will strengthen public confidence in and support for law and order. The police service in Scotland is efficient and well led and I am confident that it will continue to serve the community well. I look forward to its even greater success in future years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID GRAY.

11 September, 1979.

10. There was no change in the number of chief officer posts during 1978. Following reorganisation of Strathclyde Police in 1977 when the number of divisions was reduced from 19 to 15 and the functions of chief officer posts revised, a review of chief superintendent posts was made which, by the end of 1978, allowed a reduction in this rank from 37 to 33 in that force. Approval was given for small increases in the establishment of forces which had recruited up to establishment and had particular operational needs.

Policewomen

11. Of the personnel listed above there were 751 women officers in post at the end of the year compared with 771 at the end of 1977 and the number of female supervisory ranks fell from 64 in 1977 to 60 at the end of 1978. The ratio of female to male officers is 1 to 15 and the proportion of women in the total strength of forces is 6%. There were 121 women officers recruited and 141 left the service. As a result of this high wastage the average length of service of women officers is substantially below that of men. Of the 691 female constables 33% are probationers and 73.9% have less than 5 years' service. This compares with 16.9% male probationers and 39.9% male constables under 5 years service.

Cadets

12. The increase of 168 (43.2%) in actual strength of cadets provides a much needed pool of potential candidates for the regular force. The Police Advisory Board for Scotland Working Party on Police Cadets began work during the year and is studying the value of the cadet system as a means of providing a good standard of recruits for the police service. Force training programmes for cadets are generally good but there is still a tendency in some areas to use cadets for mundane tasks which have little training value. The work of recruiting is made unnecessarily more difficult if those who are appointed become disenchanted through unimaginative employment in their formative years. Job satisfaction is every bit as important to a cadet as it is to a regular officer.

Civilians

13. The establishment and actual strength of civilian staff at the end of 1978 compared with the end of 1977 was:—

	Establishment 31.12.78	Strength 31.12.78	Establishment 31.12.77	Strength 31.12.77
Clerical	1,465	1,270	1,462	1,253
Technical	1,005	838	1,006	809
Traffic Wardens	1,195	633	1,195	668
Cadets	817	556	817	388
	<u>4,482</u>	<u>3,297</u>	<u>4,480</u>	<u>3,118</u>

The number of civilian employees in the Scottish police service has increased very substantially in recent years but there is need for further civilian assistance as indicated in later paragraphs dealing with the use of resources.

Use of Resources

14. Police efficiency depends mainly on the manpower available and it is appropriate here to consider what has been done in recent years to strengthen the numbers of police and supporting staff.

15. During the nine years I have been at the Scottish Office police establishments in Scotland have gone from 11,121 to 13,162 and civilian aids from 2,468 to 4,482. Allowing for vacancies, there has been an increase of more than 2,000 police and 2,000 civilians in nine years. These figures represent an 18% increase in police and an 81% increase in civilian establishment and they reflect a great deal of credit on Scottish police authorities and the Secretary of State who between them decide on the allocation of manpower for the police service.

16. Police officers are difficult to recruit, expensive to train and highly paid. It is essential that the best use is made of their personal qualities, skills and training and it is particularly important that as many police officers as possible are used for patrol and enquiry work in direct contact with the public. One way to release policemen for street duty would be to extend the range of civilian employment in support of the police. There are still many tasks being performed by policemen which could be done adequately by civilians. Many of the civilian posts created in recent years are now filled by men and women who are an essential part of the police service and who bring to their work just as much dedication and loyalty as their police colleagues.

17. Police Associations are opposed to further civilianisation. They say the police service could be crippled by strike action by civilians but sensible use of police officers in such a strike situation should prevent this. In addition the time may be ripe to examine the proposal that conditions of service of civilian staffs in police forces might be changed with a view to bringing them under the direct control of the chief constable with enhanced status, better rates of pay and an improved career structure. In return for this their unions would be asked to allow those in key posts to remain at work on occasions when their colleagues in less essential posts were on strike. Nothing came of that proposal when it was previously considered but it still merits examination. Further civilianisation is the quickest way to release experienced police officers for proper police work commensurate with their special qualifications, training and police powers. It is a matter which should have serious and urgent consideration by chief constables, police authorities and the Secretary of State. In 1968 the police authority for the City of Glasgow arranged for Mr Bruen, their O. & M. Adviser, and his staff to identify police posts which might be civilianised. A most useful report was produced and partly implemented after consultations involving the chief constable, the Inspectorate and the Scottish Office. A great many lessons were learned from the 1968 Bruen Report and many of these lessons are valid in present day circumstances. In the past the task of promoting further civilianisation in police forces has fallen mainly to the Inspectorate. This has been a most difficult task which might in future be eased if there were greater involvement by police authority management services.

Recruiting

18. Total recruitment was 1,164 compared with 944 in 1977—an increase of 220. Strathclyde police turned a net loss of 208 in 1977 to a net gain of 205

in 1978. (628 appointments were made). The Northern, Dumfries and Galloway and Grampian forces had an actual strength equal to or slightly over establishment at the end of 1978 and Tayside Police had only two vacancies. The recruiting figures for Scotland for the past five years are:—

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1,008	1,460	1,084	944	1,164

Comparison by police force of recruitment in 1977 and 1978 is shown in Table 1(b). While most forces showed energy and determination in recruiting efforts not all were as zealous and imaginative as they might have been.

Qualifications of Recruits

19. The following tables show the educational qualifications of 1,106 of the recruits appointed during the year (the remaining 58 were appointed on transfer) and details of graduates serving or who entered the service during the year:—

(a) Recruits

Force	(1) University Degree	(2) National School Cert. other than (3) or (4)	(3) More than 2 'H' Grade Passes	(4) 1-2 'H' Grade Passes	(5) Others	Total
Central	1	—	13	6	25	45
Dumfries and Galloway	2	3	3	7	15	30
Fife	1	4	13	12	29	59
Grampian	6	2	10	11	30	59
Lothian and Borders	6	—	31	40	93	170
Northern	1	—	4	13	45	63
Strathclyde	9	8	91	127	378	613
Tayside	4	3	11	15	34	67
TOTAL	30	20	176	231	649	1106

(b) Graduates

Force	Graduates at 31.12.77	Graduate Entrants 1978	Number who Graduated 1978	Graduate Leavers 1978	Graduates at 31.12.78
Central	3	1	1	—	5
Dumfries and Galloway	—	2	—	—	2
Fife	3	1	—	—	4
Grampian	18	6	1	1	24
Lothian and Borders	21	6	—	1	26
Northern	5	1	1	—	7
Strathclyde	45	9	7	1	60
Tayside	9	4	1	—	14
TOTAL	104	30	11	3	142

Wastage

20. Natural wastage occurs when officers reach pensionable service and any other wastage is referred to as premature. In the probationary period it is a matter for concern when expensively trained officers leave the service prematurely. Wastage in female officers is always higher than in males and in 1978 the percentage loss was 18.8% of female strength and 6.4% of male strength. There was a wastage of 594 males and 132 female officers during the year plus the loss by transfer to forces in England and Wales and the Royal Ulster Constabulary of 35 male and 5 female officers—a total of 629 males and 137 females. Of the 190 probationers who resigned 43 did so as they failed to reach a satisfactory standard while 264 trained officers resigned before reaching pensionable service compared with 400 in the previous year. This is a considerable improvement which is undoubtedly due to better pay and an assurance of a further increase in 1979.

21. The following table shows by force premature wastage of officers who had completed probation and covers the full years since the present eight forces were set up:—

Force	Premature Wastage			Transfer to Other Forces		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Central	12	17	15	4	2	8
Dumfries and Galloway	10	11	10	3	2	4
Fife	17	14	15	2	8	6
Grampian	6	23	15	1	6	10
Lothian and Borders	34	59	37	8	11	16
Northern	17	27	26	5	6	1
Strathclyde	121	232	136	26	41	36
Tayside	11	17	10	1	2	4
TOTAL	228	400	264	50	78	85

22. In the first half of the year, prior to the announcement of the Edmund-Davies pay award, wastage exceeded recruitment by 51 whereas in the second half of the year recruitment exceeded wastage by 401. The number of officers retiring on pension dropped from 144 in the first six months to 82 in the second. It is pleasing to report that quite a number of officers who had left the service to seek better paid employment were reappointed in the latter part of the year. While the service is now numerically stronger it is important to keep the strength of experience.

Appointments and Substantive Promotions

23. There were no movements with promotion between forces during the year. The following substantive promotions were made from within forces:—

	Men	Women
To: chief constable	—	—
assistant chief constable	—	—
chief superintendent	6	—
superintendent	21	—
chief inspector	40	1
inspector	75	1
sergeant	187	1

There were 332 promotions in 1978 compared with 573 in 1977 and 774 in 1976. This is the lowest number of promotions since 1970 when there were 313 but the considerable variation between 1970 and 1978 can be directly attributed to the retirement of many officers appointed immediately following the 1939-45 War. The results of the 1978 examinations were again very disappointing and indicative of a lack of preparation by many of the entrants, but despite the poor performance over a period of years there are still many police officers qualified for promotion in each force.

24. During each of the past three years when dealing with problems of the police I have referred to the reluctance of chief constables some years ago to promote to sergeant a constable who had not passed both elementary and advanced examinations. Many of these officers possessed a capacity for work and understanding of human nature so necessary to the service but often, because of their dedication to operational policing, did not devote time to absorb the theoretical knowledge needed to pass the advanced examination. A marked change in policy has taken place since this matter was first raised and one now finds many sound constables who have not passed their advanced examinations being promoted to the rank of sergeant and giving excellent service. The Joint Central Committee of the Scottish Police Federation have asked that my report should continue to show promotions of this nature and these are set out force by force in the following table:—

Force	Number Authorised (additional included)	Number Promoted since May 1975	Number Promoted Without Advanced Examination	Percentage of Total Promoted
Central	72	47	7	14%
Dumfries and Galloway	41	24	8	33%
Fife	87	53	2	3%
Grampian	132	80	3	3%
Lothian and Borders	332	156	10	6%
Northern	96	61	20	32%
Strathclyde	977	518	59	11%
Tayside	139	79	6	7%
TOTAL	1,876	1,018	115	11%

Personnel Management

25. Following a two-day course on appraisal and counselling held at the Scottish Police College early in the year, some forces set up local training courses which have proved helpful to supervisory ranks. The long term value will be an improved understanding of the aims and objectives of staff appraisal. A counsellor training film is being made with the assistance of Jordanhill Teacher Training College for use by all Scottish police forces.

Complaints

26. All Scottish forces maintain a high standard in regard to the handling of complaints against the police which the Inspectorate and the police authority have a statutory duty to examine. During the year there was a reduction in the number of complaints made known from 1,287 in 1977 to 1,183 in 1978. It is to the credit of the service that, although 499 complaints were referred to Procurators Fiscal for consideration or proceedings, in only seven of these cases was it found necessary to institute proceedings. Details of complaints against the police during 1978 are contained in Table 11.

27. In Scotland all allegations inferring a crime or offence are investigated and passed to the regional procurator fiscal. Where the allegation is of an offence against discipline the matter is dealt with by the deputy chief constable and a record of all complaints against the police is made available to meetings of police authorities. The system works very well and, in my view, there is sufficient independent oversight in the complaints procedure in Scotland without introducing another element such as the Complaints Board which operates in England and Wales.

Discipline

28. The number of officers dealt with under the Police (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations fell from 158 in 1977 to 123 in 1978. The result of these cases is shown hereunder. 1977 figures are shown in brackets.

	Superintendent	Inspector	Sergeant	Constable	Total
Dismissed	—	—	—	—	—
Required to resign	—	—	— (2)	9 (5)	9 (7)
Reduced in rank	—	—	2 (2)	— (—)	2 (2)
Reduced in rate of pay	—	—	— (2)	22 (21)	22 (23)
Fined	—	—	2 (1)	16 (29)	18 (30)
Reprimanded	—	—	1 (1)	17 (31)	18 (32)
Cautioned	—	—	2 (—)	6 (3)	8 (3)
Total Disciplined	—	—	7 (8)	70 (89)	77 (97)
Warned	—	—	— (—)	46 (61)	46 (61)
Total dealt with	—	—	7 (8)	116(150)	123(158)

Special Constables

29. In this report I speak on several occasions of the great need to make the best use of available police resources and in this connection I must draw attention to the special constabulary which is a valuable police resource.

30. Special constables have to satisfy certain requirements of age, height and physical fitness; they are appointed by the chief constable of the force and may be dismissed by him. Their main function is to provide a reserve of manpower which can be used to supplement the regular force in emergencies. To be able to act in an emergency they must be given such training, including practical training, in police duties as will fit them for a police role. It is during duty periods devoted to practical training that special constables can be of real assistance to the regular force in providing adequate cover. Meantime in some areas in Scotland more could be done to enlist the services of special constables, the numbers of which reduced from 3,264 in 1977 to 3,138 in 1978.

31. In the use of specials Scotland lags behind England and Wales where controlling legislation allows chief constables more freedom to make use of them and where a special constable typically spends between six and twelve hours a month on duty. This time is spent partly on training and partly on operational duties of various kinds, including ordinary patrolling (usually with a regular officer) attending sporting and social events, assisting at the scenes of accidents and disasters and performing routine station duties. In many English forces additional police strength at weekend events is traditionally a task for the special constabulary.

32. The situation in Scotland is similar in some areas but not in others. In Edinburgh, for instance, there has always been a strong special constabulary with specials for many years making a substantial contribution to policing and maintaining a mechanised unit, the members of which get a petrol allowance for using their own cars and carry two-way radios. They work with divisional uniformed and CID officers and constitute an enthusiastic support group willingly accepted by regulars.

33. The situation in the Glasgow area is not so good. There are now some enthusiastic young special constables there but in the past there has been a reluctance on the part of some of the Federated ranks in the service to welcome the assistance of specials which they imagined might deprive them of the opportunity of working voluntary overtime. Fortunately, the new generous pay scales for the police have changed opinions in the service for the better and I have noted a change of attitude at Joint Branch Board level where some members have said that they have no objection to making the best use of special constables and consider this lies in giving them practical street work under the guidance of regular officers.

34. The way would now seem to be open to make a determined effort to recruit and train the thousands of special constables needed in Scotland. A national campaign should help but experience has shown that local effort usually by the local beat policemen who are going to work with the specials they recruit is most successful. Inspectorate staff talk with special constables in every police area and find most of them more than anxious to turn out on duty. In remote rural areas, particularly in the West Highlands, there is some reluctance on the part of men in very small communities to turn out on duty in uniform in their own village except in an emergency. This attitude is under-

standable but might be overcome by using the special on station duty or in another part of the area. In some urban areas it was refreshing to find enthusiastic specials turning out on at least one evening every week to help patrol large housing areas. One group of six specials I interviewed in Easterhouse in Glasgow expressed themselves willing to work as a team controlled by a regular constable and visit regularly throughout their late evening tour of duty every school in the area with a view to preventing vandalism. Their problem was that there was no small car or van available for their travel from school to school or spare personal radios to enable them to keep contact with the police station.

35. During a time when expenditure cuts are so severe it is difficult to persuade police authorities that they should spend money on vehicles and radios for the use of specials or find money for uniforms for additional numbers. But the benefits from doing so will be out of all proportion to the relatively small costs involved and, in my view, police authorities and chief constables should have every incentive to make more effective use of special constables in this way. Indeed, I would go further and suggest that for large city divisions an additional sergeant might be authorised whose sole job it would be to recruit and organise teams of specials in preventive patrols. Authorised establishments of specials are mostly too high, having been fixed at a level to meet the last War emergency. Few chief constables could hope to recruit and find the money to equip specials up to full authorised establishment and there might be a case for a review of the establishment of specials.

36. In these troubled times when members of the public are calling for more police on the streets and, in some areas, proposing to form vigilante bands to protect their property and persons, one would think that there would be a greater willingness on the part of able-bodied men and women to serve in the special constabulary where they would be able to help preserve law and order and make their neighbourhoods more peaceful after receiving adequate training and with the full authority of the law behind them.

37. Given the difficulty of recruiting suitable men and women specials and recognising that local effort is usually more successful it might be possible for the police to ask community councils to help produce volunteers and local businesses and other organisations might also be asked to try to produce a quota based on the size of their work force. In the changed circumstances of today the government and the Scottish police service have an excellent opportunity to show an imaginative approach to the recruitment and use of special constables. Many more citizens could be found who are willing to help keep law and order. Their willingness should be harnessed and put to good use and I see this as a task of primary importance.

Mountain Rescue

38. Many parts of Scotland are very attractive to mountain climbers and hill walkers but, despite the improvements in equipment and techniques and the warnings issued to mountaineers during the past few years, an increasing number of calls for assistance in mountain search and rescue are being received. During 1978 there were at least 135 incidents involving 17 fatalities and 83 persons being injured. In addition one person died of exposure and four

others, who had been reported missing, were found suffering from exposure. 79 of the incidents occurred in the Northern force area and involved 12 deaths.

39. Much of the responsibility for co-ordinating search and rescue operations rests with the police who must ensure that emergency organisations are adequate and that there are sufficient back up facilities available. Many police officers, often in their own time, have played a praiseworthy part in rescues but the increasing numbers of mountain rescue incidents have resulted in civilians forming rescue teams which are now strategically based throughout the country. Members of these teams are all volunteers who receive no payment for this exacting work. Team leaders are highly experienced mountaineers with extensive local knowledge and are fully aware of their teams' capabilities. Some police officers with the necessary expertise have enrolled in civilian rescue teams and are actively engaged in rescue and search operations. The teams are supported by police authorities in the provision of insurance, communications, special vehicles and supplies. Members of these civilian teams are to be commended for their dedication in readily responding to emergency situations.

40. An essential service in this connection is provided by mountain rescue teams and search and rescue helicopters of the Royal Air Force. Although their primary task is search and rescue in mountainous or otherwise inaccessible terrain for the occupants of crashed aircraft, the Royal Air Force teams give very valuable assistance to the police and civilian teams without which there would undoubtedly be greater loss of life. The Scottish Search and Rescue Dog Association, a voluntary body which receives support from various organisations, operates a network of trained dogs and handlers in the proximity of Scottish mountain ranges and specialises in avalanche and snow search techniques. A number of police dog handlers in the Northern Constabulary are members of this Association and they are stationed close to the main climbing centres.

41. The various organisations and services associated with mountain rescue are represented by the Mountain Rescue Committee of Scotland which includes Chief Constable Henderson of the Northern Constabulary. The Committee provides insurance coverage for mountain rescue teams, training on search and rescue helicopters and supervision of the rescue kits held at established mountain rescue posts. I would like to pay tribute to the co-operation given to the police by so many people who are prepared to give up so much of their own time, often at severe personal risk, to provide such an excellent and essential service.

Off-Shore Developments

42. The Northern and Grampian forces continue to cope with a great deal of additional work as a result of oil-related developments in their areas and the consequent influx of oil personnel. During the year the police establishment in the Shetland area was increased to cope with the upsurge in traffic through Sumburgh Airport. Despite the increasingly heavy workload due to oil-related developments in the Grampian Region the chief constable has continued to operate with relatively minor establishment adjustments and has become recognised internationally as an authority on problems associated with police jurisdiction in off-shore oil and gas fields.

Police Research

43. The Police Scientific Development Branch (PSDB), in association with the Police Research Services Unit and the other technical services of the Home Office, has continued to respond to requests to provide guidance and assistance to police forces of the United Kingdom in the development and implementation of operational computer systems. The system designed for the Strathclyde force area during the year was brought to the stage of operational readiness and an associated management information scheme was developed.

44. Studies have been carried out to assess the benefits to be gained by using computers to store and process criminal information data, and to determine the value of computers for handling information gathered in major incident criminal enquiries.

45. Research on traffic problems has been concerned with the development of a portable data collection system to assist the police in allocating limited resources, a study of the requirements of urban traffic policing, and an assessment of the effectiveness of police tactics in fog.

46. A prototype computerised scanning system has been designed for comparing fingerprints found at scenes of crime with classified collections of identified prints. Research has continued on improving existing processes and developing new methods of retrieving prints from such materials as plastics and fabrics.

Police Dogs

47. Strathclyde Police Dog Training School held 3 initial (13 weeks) training courses, 24 refresher (2 weeks) training courses and 2 specialist refresher courses during the year. The special refresher courses included training in the use of dogs in siege situations. Central Scotland Police and British Transport Police each sent two handlers with dogs to participate in initial and refresher courses. The value of the work done by the Training School is appreciated and it is to be hoped all Scottish forces will make full use of it as necessary.

Police Buildings

48. New divisional headquarters buildings were opened at Maryhill and Baird Street, Glasgow and at Kilmarnock. Accommodation for the Mounted and Dog Branch of Strathclyde Police was opened at Salkeld Street, Glasgow.

Police Housing

49. At the end of the year there were 3,614 married officers and 87 single officers living in police authority owned or rented houses. 4,760 officers were owner/occupiers and 282 were in privately rented accommodation.

50. The housing policy in a force can have a significant effect on recruitment. Where there is a length of service restriction on the right to purchase a house recruiting is more difficult, whereas when there is no such restriction forces are generally up to strength.

Relations Between Police and News Media

51. From time to time there reach me through various sources, complaints from representatives of press, radio and television about the police withholding information of happenings which are newsworthy and allegedly doing so without good reason. Complaints of this nature are not new and understandably were particularly common following regionalisation when amalgamated forces were engaged in the complex process of knitting together. In 1976 the subject of police/press relations was discussed by the Association of Chief Police Officers (Scotland) following which there were, in some areas, meetings between chief constables and representatives of the news media. This action seemed to lead to greater understanding and a lessening of complaints.

52. However, 1978 saw a recurrence of complaints about lack of police co-operation. As some of these complaints were obviously made in good faith and backed by evidence, I carried out a study of police/press relations throughout Scotland. This revealed that although at that time there existed in every police area force orders about release of information to the press, not in every case could it be said that everything possible was done to ensure that the rank and file understood and carried out these orders. There was also some evidence of officers at middle management level almost appearing to be deliberately awkward about the release of factual information.

53. It might have been expected that difficulties would be greatest in the forces with the largest police establishment or geographical area but this proved not to be the case. In Strathclyde, the force with the largest establishment, and Northern, which covers four local authority regions and more than half the Scottish land mass, one found police/press relation policies clearly set out and understood and permitting sensible delegation of authority to issue factual information to the news media down to local station level. It was significant that press release arrangements in these two forces were never the subject of complaints reaching me and indeed were frequently praised. In both forces the instructions for the issue of information to the press were given prominence in every station and supervisory officers obviously made it their business to make it clear to staff that there must be reasonable co-operation with representatives of the news media who were not to be met with a blank refusal to supply information or be fobbed off with vague replies.

54. This openness with the media and willingness to co-operate was not evident in every force area. In some forces management tended to be very guarded in their attitude, allowing release of information only by a designated press officer at headquarters who released approved statements on a formal basis. The public image of the police and, stemming from that, their attitude towards supporting the police is greatly influenced by the publicity given to police activities by the news media. One of the most important responsibilities of a chief constable is to decide on policies and issue force instructions which will establish and maintain co-operation and good relations between the members of his force and representatives of the news media. However much the attention of reporters might at times seem to be a nuisance it must be remembered that they too have a responsibility to provide information to the public.

55. There are, of course, good reasons for chief officers having to be careful about the information they give to the press, much of which can only be released on the instructions of the Crown Office or the Procurator Fiscal. Urgent matters are often sub-judice or confidential and the unguarded release of information might, in a case of serious crime, put witnesses at risk, hamper police enquiries or cause unnecessary pain or distress to individuals. There is always the difficulty that if the release of information is not controlled there may be an error of judgement on the part of a junior police officer which could cause embarrassment to his chief constable or the Crown authorities. Policy matters can also be delicate and have to be handled only by specialist headquarters staff; but sound planning and training should overcome most problems and periodic meetings at force level between senior police officers and news reporters would also help. The risk of an occasional mistake is more than offset by the very great benefits to the police service and thus to the public of effective working relations with the press.

56. There should be in every police force a free and open relationship with representatives of the news media based on mutual trust and understanding, clearly understood rules and sensible delegation of authority. The advice given by Sir Robert Mark when he was Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis is worth remembering, namely, that in the matter of press relations the force policy was to change from "tell them only what you must" to "withhold only what you must". Scotland is a small country with only eight police forces having an establishment less than half of the London Metropolitan Police. While provision has to be made for varying local circumstances it should be possible for chief constables to combine to draw up model instructions for police co-operation with the news media and to involve in their deliberations representatives of the press, radio and television and the various police associations.

CHAPTER III

Uniform Policing

Introduction

57. In this section of my report in past years I have spoken at some length about the powers and responsibilities which make a police officer's job unique and described the ways in which the police in Scotland were encouraging active public support for law and order by enlarging and improving the community role of the policeman and allocating as many police as possible to beat duties where they provide a reassuring visible police presence and maintain close contact with the public.

58. In 1978 more than for some years chief constables in every area constantly stressed the importance of keeping beats manned. Considerable overtime was worked with this end in view, particularly in urban parts of Strathclyde where significant decreases in crime took place as a result. —

Beat manning and duties

59. The greater spread of population brought about by the development of large new housing estates has made it impossible for chief constables to provide the foot beat coverage which used to exist. Many systems have been developed to continue in being the concept of beat, neighbourhood or area 'friendly' bobbies who, although they now have much larger beats to cover, are greatly helped by the introduction of personal radios and can call on assistance from CID or panda car personnel. Unfortunately, all too often it is the beat man who is taken from his normal beat duties in his neighbourhood to help cope with events elsewhere in the police area. Serious crimes, sporting events, strikes and demonstrations make heavy demands on manpower and unless establishments properly reflect this additional workload beats are unlikely to be adequately manned.

60. There is a limit to the number of police that the country can afford and it is not enough to say that the only solution to the problem of rising crime and disorder is to keep increasing police strength. Increases would help but more police is not the only solution; fuller and better use must be made of existing resources, the most valuable of which is the uniformed police officer—the frontline police—whose duty it is to watch, guard and patrol to keep the peace and prevent the commission of crime.

61. Chief constables attach a great deal of importance to the use made of beat men and are trying in various ways to compensate for lack of numbers. Throughout Scotland it is recognised that efficiency is greatest where a policeman is given responsibility for his beat or area and left free to develop links with local residents, business people, youth clubs, schools and local authority staffs. In this way public support for law and order is encouraged and the policeman is working, not on his own, but with the help of the public and through the eyes and ears of his personal contacts.

62. Liaison between beat constables and schools, youth clubs, etc. is not something to be established without thought or in a haphazard fashion. Beat officers need some guidance as to the nature of their talks to school classes, their response to situations which may arise in clubs and associations and how best to ensure that owners get sound advice about protection of property. The development of the preventive peace-keeping role of the policeman through integration with his public is the aim of the community involvement branches set up by chief constables throughout Scotland. Branch staffs never exceed 2% of establishment and their task is to provide work programmes and support for the all important beat constable.

Value of Preventive Patrols

63. During 1978 some publicity was given in police circles to comments by researchers about studies carried out in the United States of America which it was said proved that increasing preventive police patrols had little effect on the crime rate although members of the public felt reassured because they saw more police around. Good beat policing in Scotland is not of the "preventive overt patrolling" type referred to in the American experiments where most patrolling was done in clearly marked police cars. Policemen

enclosed in a car are remote from, and unable to establish contact with, people, which is all important. It is this contact which builds up public support and helps solve crime. Looking back over my previous reports I find in 1974 that I said that in my own very long experience as a policeman I have found that one good policeman who is known and respected by 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. This is still my view and I think it is also the view of chief constables in Scotland if one is to judge by the policies they have adopted which emphasise the importance of community involvement in the peace-keeping role of the police.

Community Involvement Branches

64. There are those who argue that there is no need for specialist staff to handle police community involvement work and suggest that by establishing such a branch a chief constable implies that his policemen are not members of the community. Such reasoning may seem valid in a comparatively small and law-abiding area where behavioural standards are good, young people accept discipline, there are no racial problems and policemen work and are seen as ordinary members of the community. This is not so everywhere, especially in urban areas of large forces, and it is to increase understanding of police work and aims, particularly among young people in difficult areas, that community involvement branches have been set up. These branches act as a "think tank" for the chief constable and help him produce plans for liaison with parents of delinquent children, with Reporters to Children's Panels, school staffs, tenants associations and community councils so as to ensure that every member of the force understands and carries out his chief constable's policies.

65. Although it is customary for me at this stage in my report to describe some of the police community projects which have been ongoing in Scotland for some years there is little point in describing force activities in detail. This was done in the 1977 report and there has been little change in the style and scope of community involvement work since then. It is, however, worth mentioning the progress made during 1978 in Strathclyde, which has the most serious problems of urban deprivation and where, after a nationwide survey of successful initiatives to reduce vandalism, the Cabinet Office Central Policy Review Staff made special mention of only four areas in Great Britain, three of them being in Strathclyde at Gibbshill, Laighstonehall and Linwood—a very creditable performance for those involved among whom were local authority and Scottish Office staff as well as police. It is also worth mentioning another new approach involving officers in Tayside who now take an active part, along with other agencies, in an experimental Pre-release Course, which is being run by Perth Technical College, at Castle Huntly Borstal Institution. This is a completely new innovation aimed at helping young people to prepare for release from custody and to assist them in making the necessary adjustments upon return to their home environment. Although this experimental project has still to be evaluated it does appear to offer a further worthwhile challenge in working with young people.

Schools Liaison

66. This continues to be an important police duty in every area and excellent progress was made in the use of the teaching package 'Living with Others—Rules and Responsibility' which was prepared over a number of years by a group of police and educationists. The modules which comprise the package cover such incidents as truancy/bullying, theft, vandalism, football hooliganism, disorder on public transport and under-age drinking. The package centres around a simulated youth club with each module depicting an incident or crises forcing pupils to reconsider their attitudes towards rules and law. The involvement of local beat officers in informal discussions with pupils throughout these courses can achieve the important objective of fostering closer links between the police and secondary schools.

67. The teaching package materials were made available on general issue to Scottish schools for the first time in the Session 1977/78 and 10,000 pupils' worksheets and 5,745 pupils' reference books were supplied by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The Social Subjects Centre at Jordanhill College of Education was responsible for producing 1,000 teachers' books and, because of a very heavy demand for pupils' material, they produced an additional 1,500 worksheets and 4,500 reference books in the course of the session. By the end of 1978 the centre had produced an additional 150 teachers' copies, 10,000 pupils' worksheets and 5,000 reference books and these enabled all outstanding orders to be met. The materials produced by the working party were offered for commercial publication via the Educational Publishers' Council in the late Spring of 1978. On the basis of an agreement reached with the Scottish Education Department regarding publication of curriculum development material under the aegis of the Consultative Committee on the Curriculum it was agreed that the copyright would be held by the hosts college of the centre concerned (Jordanhill College of Education). A number of publishing firms attended a meeting at the centre in June, 1978 with representatives of the Consultative Committee on the Curriculum, Jordanhill College and the Working Party to discuss the materials. After considering tenders from four publishing firms the one submitted by Messrs Oliver and Boyd Ltd. was accepted. The publishers hope to produce the material, which will reach a far wider audience not confined to the United Kingdom, from the start of the school session 1979/80. This project in secondary schools, which was prepared by a group of police officers and educationists under the auspices of the Secretary of State's Crime Prevention Committee and the Scottish Central Committee on Social Subjects, was given a prominent place in a publication on 'vandalism' by the Home Office Central Policy Review Group in 1978, as part of the Scottish contribution to combatting one of the most difficult problems that our society faces today. The educationists and police officers involved in preparing this venture are to be congratulated on producing a nationally accepted course for senior pupils which has proved to be of consistently high standard. Particular thanks are due to H.M. Inspectorate of Schools in Scotland for the major part they played in piloting this project so successfully.

68. I made reference in my last Annual Report to the recommendation by the Munn Committee on the Curriculum for Senior III and Senior IV pupils. This included suggested changes to provide older pupils with a more effective education for life, equipping young people with the skills, the knowledge and

the social and moral attitudes to fit them for full membership of the adult community. These recommendations were fully discussed at the Secretary of State's Crime Prevention Committee meeting on 8th February, 1978 and in view of the previous police involvement in the curriculum field with Senior I and Senior II pupils it was decided that a submission should be made by the Committee to the Secretary of State suggesting that there should be room in the Curriculum of Senior III and Senior IV pupils for further 'social and community responsibilities'. The Crime Prevention Committee stressed that the police had greatly valued the experience of working with educationists and would welcome the opportunity to develop this collaboration with the education service. This matter is still to be considered by the Secretary of State but I am convinced that, apart from strengthening police links with secondary schools, a carefully structured police community course for Senior III and Senior IV pupils will engender a far deeper sense of social and community responsibility among senior pupils.

Crime Prevention Panels

69. Leading members of the community forming a wide representation of industry, commerce and other walks of life are still prepared to give up their time to attend crime prevention panel meetings to discuss local crime problems and advise on matters for combatting them. This service is of great value to the public and the police and I am impressed with the originality shown by panels in organising such projects as "Good Citizenship for Schoolchildren", "Public Survey on Local Crime Problems", "Alcoholism in Relation to Crime and Vandalism" and others. Regional crime prevention panel conferences were held in Grampian, Strathclyde, Lothian and Borders and Tayside and this allowed a useful exchange of ideas on a wide range of topics concerned with law and order. In view of the fact that regional conferences in smaller areas are not easily organised and members are not given the opportunity of a wide exchange of views, it has been agreed that a national crime prevention conference will again be held at the Scottish Police College during 1979.

70. The National Crime Prevention Campaign for 1978 on the theme of "Thefts of and from Motor Vehicles and Vandalism" was opened on 9th October, 1978 with a Heroes Reception at Edinburgh Castle. The Secretary of State for Scotland met members of the public from all parts of the country who had rendered valuable assistance to the police and prizes were presented to schoolchildren who had been adjudged winners of the Scottish Crime Prevention Slogan Competition.

71. A Scottish conference on 'Vandalism' was held in Edinburgh on 15th December and this was opened by the Secretary of State for Scotland. It was attended by representatives of local and central government, housing, education, voluntary bodies, community councils, local tenants, planners and architects, children's panels, churches and police. The conference identified the importance of involving the police at an early stage in planning and design of housing and other developments and also that the best anti-vandalism results were achieved where local action was co-ordinated. The reduction in acts of vandalism and other crimes in selected Scottish areas were quoted as examples of good co-ordinated action.

72. A number of very useful seminars were arranged by the police throughout the year. These included "Security and Design" for architectural students which was aimed at incorporating good crime prevention measures at the design stage, "Home Security", "Shoplifting", "Alcoholism", "Thefts from Business Premises", and "The Prevention of Thefts from Shops". Attendances at these meetings were very encouraging and it is hoped that continued efforts will be made by the police to arouse consciousness of the need for security at all times.

73. The police provide a service to industry, commerce, local authorities and the general public in all aspects of crime prevention. They carry out a wide range of surveys on business and private property offering advice to owners on means of improving security. They also organise crime prevention propaganda by use of press, radio, television and exhibitions to reach all sections of the community.

Police Warning and Juvenile Liaison Schemes

74. Considerable emphasis is placed on preventive work with young children and police juvenile liaison schemes, which operate in every force area, strive towards this end. Throughout 1978, 6,605 child offenders (20.9% of the total coming to notice) were dealt with for minor offences by formal police warnings. This entails the child attending at a police station with a parent and being seen by a senior police officer. If the charge is admitted the case is disposed of by a formal warning and, in suitable cases, counselling or supervision of the child on a voluntary basis.

75. The Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service, (SPYAS), which is virtually JLO with a new name, also deals with the potential young offender whose behaviour could be causing concern and who may be likely to drift into crime. A useful feature of the SPYAS not always prominently featured in other force schemes is that children who have not committed any crime or offence but who are found in unusual or suspicious circumstances such as playing truant, experimenting with drink or glue-sniffing or associating with known criminals and who may come to the attention of beat officers, are not neglected. In view of the risk involved to the child the circumstances are referred to the Community Involvement Branch through a 'Contact Card' system to be dealt with either by informal warning, counselling or supervision. This type of conduct by children may cause concern to parents, teachers, shopkeepers or youth and community workers who may also seek advice from the Community Involvement Branch. The policeman on the street is often the first person to recognise anti-social behaviour in a child and, by bringing this to the attention of parents and others, the risk of a more serious course of action is frequently avoided. This is the essence of crime prevention and I would like to see more forces adopt the 'Contact Card' system to discourage children from drifting into criminal habits.

Social Role of the Police

76. Within recent years the social role of the policeman has become so important as to require special attention. It is essential for the probationer to understand the purpose of policing and the importance of being able to

integrate adequately with members of the public and to understand their point of view. Policemen act in many ways as an essential social service and they should realise how valuable their help can often be and should be aware of how they can channel it from appropriate agencies to people in need. Extensive instruction on these matters is now included in the probationer training courses at the Scottish Police College and the social situation theme figures prominently in senior courses.

77. There is also local training at force level which is highly developed in some forces such as Strathclyde but not always completely satisfactory in others. There is a need for training of specialists in crime prevention and community involvement work at national level in Scotland. If the present excellent Strathclyde course could be extended to include officers from other forces this might be a satisfactory solution. This is done in England and Wales where courses of this nature are organised by the Chief Constable of Derbyshire and attended by officers from forces throughout England and Wales.

78. Efficiency in the community involvement field would also be improved if the deliberations of the Secretary of State's Crime Prevention Committee could be extended to cover community involvement work as well as physical crime prevention and this is something I suggest should be considered.

Problems of the Police

79. Informal discussions with all ranks on force policies and working conditions were continued throughout the year and H.M. Inspectors met, by invitation, the full Joint Central Committee of the Scottish Police Federation, as well as each force Joint Branch Board at one of their regular meetings. We also met representatives of the Superintendents' Association at local level. Arising out of these discussions there were very few problems of importance brought to our notice due, no doubt, to the remarkable improvement in morale which took place following the announcement of the appointment of the Edmund-Davies Committee of Enquiry. The following are brief details of some of the matters.

Pay

This was the subject of bitter complaint and the cause of many resignations in previous years. By the end of 1978 the indications were that the implementation of the Edmund-Davies recommendations, if their value is maintained, may do for the police service in Scotland today and in the future what the Desborough Committee did for it in the 1920-39 era. If this happens it should not be overlooked that the initiatives which brought about the establishment of the Desborough Committee in 1919 and the Edmund-Davies Committee in 1977 must be credited to the federated ranks in the police service.

Consultation

This was the main subject raised by the federated ranks and there was a great deal of repetition of the views set out in my 1977 report. The federated ranks were, however, relieved that they were again able to

channel their complaints and suggestions about consultation and negotiation to the Edmund-Davies Committee which handled their pay claim so satisfactorily. The fact that this outlet for their feelings was available to Branch Boards took much of the heat out of our discussions which were, nevertheless, constructive and revealing. As happened in 1977, the systems operated by the Northern chief constable came in for a great deal of praise and there was evidence of a continuation of the greatly improved relations between management and staff in Strathclyde.

Housing

Policemen living in police-owned houses who are liable to be compulsorily transferred at short notice still complain that their houses are not as well maintained and redecorated as they were prior to regionalisation. The continuing need for economy during the year prevented any improvement in standards of redecoration but it should be possible for police authorities to set out standards which will be acceptable to Joint Branch Boards on the understanding that they cannot be introduced generally until money is available. In most forces police officers are now allowed to purchase their own homes. This should be the policy in every force and there is a feeling in the service that where officers are compelled to occupy police owned houses for police purposes they should be compensated in some way. In 1971, following a report by a Working Party, The Secretary of State invited chief constables and police authorities to consult with staff associations in each force area and work out a housing policy in the light of local circumstances. These consultations have not taken place in every area. The whole question of housing in the police service, including house ownership, tied houses and housing on retirement, now merits a special study at Police Advisory Board level.

Police time lost at courts, etc.

As in former years there were again many complaints about alleged abuse of legal aid, persistent juvenile offenders and time lost attending courts; but as the various authorities and agencies concerned are now actively considering these matters, there is no point in discussing them afresh.

Increased Paper Work

The amount of time spent in form filling by operational policemen is still one of the commonest complaints. The increased use of computers in the service seems to have led to even more form filling as top management in the service calls for information from busy detectives and uniformed officers who feel they would be better employed in preventing crime or catching criminals. Sophisticated computer equipment has a vital role to play in the overall efficiency of police forces but there is a tendency for the computer to become a demanding master with an insatiable appetite for input, whereas its correct role should be that of a supporting servant. Central government also add to the demands for information only obtainable from the front line police officer and I am convinced that there is scope for greater use of civilians to take over many of the form filling duties in the police service. In fact, it might be

possible in the busiest urban divisions to train specialist civilian staff to undertake some of this work on behalf of the operational policemen allowing them to provide the information orally and get back outside.

Remote Area Allowances

Policemen compulsorily transferred to serve in remote areas on islands or on the mainland find their cost of living is much higher than normal. Teachers are paid allowances for serving in remote areas and many police officers serving in remote islands claim they should be similarly compensated. The Inspectorate received a great deal of sound evidence in support of this claim.

Support for the Police

The following excerpt from the minutes of a Scottish Crime Prevention Officers' Conference held in Edinburgh in November, 1978, is quoted verbatim as it highlights neatly some of the difficulties involved in getting support for the police from the public. In addition to the reporting of witnesses' addresses in court, the publicity given to ages is also a source of annoyance. A change in court procedures would help and might be considered:—

"Deterring Witnesses Chief Inspector Peden reported that a Crime Prevention Panel member had expressed concern about witnesses' names and addresses appearing in the newspapers. The panel member had pointed out that when one of his employees had appeared in court as a witness his name and address had been published in the newspaper as a result of which the employee had been subjected to ridicule at his work. The panel member felt that this deterred people from coming forward as witnesses and suggested that as the particulars of accused appearing at court were increasingly shown as c/o Sheriff Clerk's Office, the same privilege should be afforded to witnesses. Chief Inspector Peden also pointed out that following the publication in the newspapers of an elderly witness's name and address, suspected bogus workmen/antique dealers had subsequently visited the lady's home".

Conclusion

80. The approach of chief police officers towards their task of maintaining law and order is all important affecting as it does their deployment and use of manpower and the actions and attitudes of the staff they command. Scotland is fortunate in the attitudes adopted by present day chief officers who use their staff and their powers in a manner which shows understanding of the many new problems thrown up by our fast-changing society and the difficulties facing children's panels, prosecutors, courts and social services in coping with many of those who come to the notice of the police.

81. These same enlightened attitudes have resulted in the disappearance of the 'hard line' tactics adopted some years ago which purported to deal with crime and disorder problems by using special squads operating as crime patrols, commando units or task forces. Tactical deployment requires the

concentration of forces as and when a situation requires; and to ensure immediate action there must be a co-ordinating agency and the men must be available; but if officers are reserved solely for this reinforcement function they tend to move away from the public they are required to serve and to take an excessively narrow view of their functions. Because community support for the police is so essential there is a very real danger in organising men in such a way that they will meet the public only by way of confrontation. The need for flexibility and concentration of manpower is recognised by chief officers in Scotland and is being achieved mainly by having a supervisory officer or officers responsible for organising special formations as required.

82. Sound policies are evident in Scotland, not just in the normal urban or rural beat policing situations, but in specialist departments such as traffic where in every force chief constables are intent on reducing road deaths and injuries, not just by enforcing the law but by helping road engineers and carrying out road safety training of children and adults with a view to improving road user behaviour. One of the tasks facing the Inspectorate ten years ago was the need to persuade some chief constables that they and the members of their forces could play a useful part in road safety training. The task was made difficult by the attitude of a few who maintained that road safety education was not in any way a matter for the police—a view which present day chief constables flatly contradict.

83. The police approach to their work in areas of social deprivation which I have remarked upon so often in these reports, is another example of policing of the highest order which has only been achieved by a great deal of hard work by staff and sound leadership by chief constables, particularly in the huge Strathclyde area where problems created by so-called areas of deprivation are widespread and have been said to be among the most serious in Western Europe.

84. There is much that central government can do to help the Scottish police continue and develop on the sound lines which exist and indications are that this help is being given.

CHAPTER IV

Crime

Crime Trends

85. Table 8(a) gives statistics of the crimes and offences made known to the police in each Scottish force during 1978. More detailed information is contained in Scottish Criminal Statistics prepared annually by the Scottish Home and Health Department.

86. Crimes made known, 277,213, were 8% fewer than in 1977. This is the first year on year fall in the number of crimes made known since 1973. As in previous years the majority of crimes (79%) were housebreakings or thefts.

87. The number of crimes against the person increased by 1.6% in 1978, in particular crimes of violence against the person, murder, assault, rape, rose by 7.5%. This was largely due to increases in the number of serious assaults (up 6.9%) and indecent assaults (up 17.2%). There were decreases in the numbers of rapes (down from 178 to 166) and homicides (down from 106 to 79); there was yet another increase (from 209 to 232) in the number of attempted murders.

88. Ten per cent fewer crimes against property were made known to the police in 1978 than in 1977. In particular, the number of housebreakings decreased by 14%, robberies by 7% and theft by 7%. Malicious damage to property decreased by 3.9%.

89. Once again there were increases in the numbers of forgeries (11.6%) and crimes against the Dangerous Drugs Act (27.3%) but there were also significant increases in crimes against public justice (perjury, bribery, etc.) (up 17.7%) and indecent exposure up (14.2%).

90. In 1978 57% of the crimes made known to the police were in Strathclyde and 19% were in Lothian and Borders. These regions had 47% and 16%, respectively, of the population. All regions except Lothian and Borders (up 3.2%) had decreases in crimes made known from 1977 to 1978; the largest decreases were in Strathclyde (12.2%), Central (10.2%) and Fife (10%).

91. The fluctuation in the number of crimes and offences made known from one year to the next is perhaps insufficient to establish trends. Table 8(d) shows the number of crimes and offences made known to the police in the three full years since the present eight forces were formed. In Scotland as a whole during those years there was a 4.6% increase in crimes made known and an 8% increase in offences made known. The most significant increases were in Grampian where the overall increase in crimes made known was 15%. Grampian was, however, the only force to show a decrease in crimes against the person (4%) and Central Scotland had a 47% increase against the national average of 5.6%. It is also interesting to note that in forgery and crimes against currency Grampian had a 56% decrease whereas Lothian and Borders had a 124% increase due apparently to a substantial increase in cheque and credit card frauds. Fife and Strathclyde show the least significant movement in total crimes made known and Northern was the only force to show a decrease.

Detection Rates

92. 83,688 (30.2%) of the crimes made known to the police in 1978 were cleared up. This compares with a detection rate of 28.6% in 1977. There were 9,059 crimes against the person and 6,579 (72.6%) of these were cleared up. Detection rates for crimes against property remain low, for example, only 17.3% of housebreakings were cleared up. There was, however, a slight overall improvement in the percentage of these crimes cleared up between 1977 and 1978.

Children and Crime

93. The number of cleared up crimes in 1978 involving children not with an adult was 18,874 (23% of all clear ups), compared with 21,423 (25% of all clear-ups) in 1977. This represents a drop of 12% from year to year, substantially greater than the 3% in all clear-ups. This may reflect a reduced child involvement in reported crime. About 85% of detected crimes not involving adults were housebreaking or theft and children were responsible for about 25% of all detected cases in these categories and in particular were involved in 46% of cleared up cases of fire-raising.

94. There was a significant decrease in the number of children referred to the Reporter (16,804 in 1978 compared with 19,494 in 1977) but this was partially offset by an increase, from 7,416 to 8,132, in the number referred to the procurator fiscal. The number of formal police warnings, including supervision under a police juvenile liaison scheme, also rose from 6,244 to 6,599.

Offences

95. Miscellaneous offences made known to the police increased by 6.8% in 1978. The most common offences were motor vehicle offences (excluding vehicle excise offences) (about 54% of all offences), breach of the peace (21% of offences), malicious mischief (8%) and drunkenness (5%). Motor vehicle offences included 22,656 cases of reckless/careless driving, 14,704 offences of driving etc. under the influence of drink or drugs and 29,283 cases of taking a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner. There were also 35,697 offences of driving with no licence, insurance, etc. The number of offences of drinking and driving increased by 18% and drink-related offences generally increased by 15.4%. The figures for the last three years are as follows:—

	Crimes Made Known		
	1976	1977	1978
Drunkenness	18,991	17,141	17,945
Drunk Driving*	12,600	12,444	14,704
TOTAL	31,591	29,585	32,649

*Driving/in charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs, driving/in charge of a motor vehicle when the proportion of alcohol in the blood exceeds the prescribed limit, failing to provide a test specimen.

Crimes Involving Firearms

96. The number of crimes of homicide, attempted murder, assault and robbery involving a firearm in 1978 was 104, 45 fewer than in 1977. A weapon was used in under 1% of serious crimes against the person and in nearly 2% of robberies. About half of those 104 crimes involved the use of air weapons. The weapon was fired in the commission of crime in just over a quarter of

cases. There were 307 crimes and offences made known in which a weapon was recklessly handled causing injury (excluding injury to animals) or damage to property. 216 weapons, half of them air guns, were stolen in 1978, most commonly from dwellings.

Alcohol and Crimes and Offences

97. In my previous reports I have mentioned the relationship between the abuse of alcohol and crime in Scotland and the frequency with which persons under the influence of drink have committed crimes and offences etc. These have included the known 'drunkenness' offences of drunk and incapable, breach of the peace and driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle while impaired through alcohol. Other charges have been labelled for malicious damage to property, assault and robbery when the actions of accused persons were precipitated by drinking. Under-age drinking seems to have become the normal behaviour of some of our teenagers and this could be a contributory factor in outbreaks of unruly conduct causing breaches of the peace, assaults, thefts (particularly of motor vehicles) and acts of vandalism. I again express my concern that the increasing abuse of alcohol could cause further deterioration in the behaviour of many of our young people. Despite the regular inspection of licensed premises and the co-operation between publicans and the police, it is not difficult for youngsters to gain access to alcohol.

98. I am hopeful that additional manpower will allow more police patrols on the streets to prevent some of the petty crime and disorderly conduct arising through drinking but the full extent of human misery and domestic violence attributed to the misuse of alcohol is posing a serious problem to society. The effects of changes in the licensing laws in 1976 and 1977 allowing for extended permitted hours of opening of public houses have still to be fully evaluated in relation to drinking practices. There is no lessening in the concern over the increasing consumption of alcohol with its related problems and more attention must be paid to the national and local health education programmes which highlight the dangers and possible consequences of excessive drinking. The national anti-smoking campaign conducted in recent years has been very successful and in view of this I feel I cannot do better than repeat the view I expressed about the alcohol abuse problem in my Annual Report for 1977, namely, and I quote "Society has the choice; either devote substantial resources to tackle the alcohol problem or accept that the nation's crime, disorder and road death and injury problems caused by alcohol will constantly increase".

Scottish Criminal Record Office

99. During 1978 the workload of the Scottish Criminal Record Office increased considerably, due partly to the integration of the Strathclyde Police offence records, but consolidation of the various types of information and rationalisation of the systems in use, together with an intensified weeding policy, ensured that the service provided for the benefit of all Scottish police forces was maintained at a high standard of efficiency. These systems are being extended during 1979 to improve the retrieval function and a modified microfilm programme is being developed to overcome space problems. This latter development and the additional weeding exercise will be advantageous when records are eventually computerised.

100. In the early part of 1978 the SCRO Controlling Committee formed a Project Team with members from Scottish police forces and with assistance from SCRO, Home Office Technical Branches, Scottish Office Directorate of Telecommunications and H.M. Inspectorate of Constabulary. They were given the task of planning and preparing for the computerisation of all Scottish criminal and offence records. The team submitted an interim report to the Committee during October, 1978 which described progress and outlined a scheme whereby computerisation could be realised. The SCRO Controlling Committee approved the proposals, including the commencement of a pilot scheme to convert Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary records into computerised form on the Tayside computer installation. This exercise will prove invaluable in determining the most suitable method for back conversion of records, time and manpower required and costs. A computerisation project of this nature and size must obviously take a number of years to complete if full advantage is to be taken of the multiplicity of records and information now contained in SCRO.

101. Implementation of the Wanted/Missing persons index on the Police National Computer has resulted in considerable staff savings in that field at SCRO and allowed greater concentration on the considerable work necessary for the preparation of a new PNC cross-reference index. At the end of 1978 the SCRO numbers of 40,000 active criminals had been entered on this index. Each year forces make greater use of the facilities afforded by SCRO and this is demonstrated by the 309,181 enquiries made of the criminal histories record in 1978, compared with 191,276 in 1975 when forces were regionalised.

102. The Scottish Police Gazette continues to provide a useful service and a total of 3,556 items were published during 1978. While this is a drop of 933 on the previous year, most of the decrease can be attributed to the "Persons wanted or suspected" and the "Persons arrested and not wanted" sections which now appear on the PNC Wanted/Missing Persons Index. In order to improve the impact of certain items on readers greater use was made of illustrations of stolen property, photographs and photofits in 1978 and a total of 472 were published—an increase of 153 over the previous year.

103. The fingerprint section experienced a marked increase in most classifications and aspects of work during the year. Fingerprint forms received in the main collection increased by 7% to 50,313, a reversal of the situation in the previous year. Identifications from fingerprint cases received numbered 2,138, an increase of 191 over the 1977 figure. The number of fingerprint forms in the two-hand collection has been substantially reduced over a period of three years due to reorganisation of the collection. It is intended to revise the Palm Print collection in similar fashion and reduce the numbers to an acceptable level.

Records held at the end of 1978 included:—

Criminal convictions and offence records—

Photographic Index	44,986
<i>Fingerprints:</i>	
Main collection	291,446
Two-hand collection	25,494
Palm-print collection	22,608

104. In my report for 1977 I stressed the considerable number of man-hours involved by fingerprint experts attending court and in the preparation of court productions. This figure continues to escalate—from 2,691 hours in 1976 to 4,358 hours in 1978. Various meetings have been held by representatives of the police service, the Crown Office and the Law Society of Scotland in an effort to resolve the problem and it is to be hoped a satisfactory solution will be found in the near future.

Special Branch

105. In my Annual Report for 1977 I made brief mention for the first time of the work of police Special Branches but said nothing about the history of Special Branch work which has, for almost a century, been of great importance in preventing crime.

106. The first Special Branch was formed in the Metropolitan Police in 1883 on the instruction of the Home Secretary to combat the activities of Irish Republican extremists who, seeking Home Rule for Ireland, had carried out serious bombings of public buildings in London, Manchester and other cities and, because of this, the Branch was originally known as the 'Special Irish Branch'. The Branch was very successful in its efforts and after three years the word 'Irish' was dropped from its title. Special Branch work also began in 1883 in Glasgow where threatened bomb attacks resulted in the arrest of a number of extremists who were, at the High Court of Judiciary in Edinburgh, sentenced to terms of penal servitude. The work of the Branches was later expanded to deal with State security problems and eventually with foreign anarchists who were regarded as a danger to society.

107. Members of special branches, which comprise less than 1% of authorised establishments, are ordinary police officers (recruited from either the uniform branch or the Criminal Investigation Department) and are subject to exactly the same conditions of service and regulatory control as all police officers. Despite the air of mystery sometimes attributed to Special Branches, they are in fact merely one of a number of equally accountable specialist units used to provide efficient policing. They carry out essential tasks in the protection of prominent persons and are heavily engaged in anti-terrorist activities covering the principal airports and seaports throughout the country.

108. Events in Scotland in 1978 indicate continuing success for special branch officers who have been fairly successful in their efforts to deal with terrorism; 10 men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 1-8 years in connection with contraventions of the Firearms Act, 1968; the Explosive Substances Act, 1883; and the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1976. A number of hand guns, shotguns, sticks of explosives and ammunition were also recovered. To this end the full support and co-operation of members of the public are vital for the protection of the State and it is therefore desirable that the functions of special branches should be well understood.

Scottish Crime Squad

109. The work of the Scottish Crime Squad, which comprises officers from all Scottish forces, contributed greatly to the detection of serious crime during the year.

110. In addition to surveillance work during 1978, Squad personnel were involved in 395 enquiries of which 340 were made on behalf of Scottish forces and 55 on behalf of police forces in England and Wales. Five hundred and forty-six persons were arrested by Squad officers, resulting in 647 crimes being cleared. This reflects a 6% increase in arrests and a 19.5% increase in crimes cleared over 1977. A major task of the Squad is the surveillance of target criminals which, by its very nature, is very time consuming.

111. The authorised establishment of the Scottish Crime Squad is 50 officers but the actual strength of the Squad did not exceed 42 during 1978. The 18 vehicles used by the Squad covered a total mileage of 256,210 miles—a decrease of 16,380 miles on the 1977 figure.

112. The contribution made by the Squad is of inestimable value and the variety of work provides excellent experience and training for the officers seconded to it.

Technical Support Unit

113. I commented in my last report about the need for a Technical Support Unit in Scotland. This is still my view and, although some forces have spent a good deal of money on their own equipment there is not always full understanding of the capabilities of modern technology. Smaller forces do not generally have direct access to equipment but depend on the goodwill of larger forces. Scotland lags very far behind in the availability and use of sophisticated technical equipment such as is provided by TSUs. in England and Wales. Technical expertise in the use of photography, wireless communication and telecommunication, etc. is essential to the success of crime detection in the present day when the criminal has taken advantage of such technical aids and it is important that officers are kept abreast of developments in these fields and that a high standard is maintained.

National Forensic Science Laboratory

114. All Scottish forces should have the best possible support facilities at their disposal to combat crime and these should be readily available so that the police are encouraged to make full use of them. I have spoken in previous reports of the need for a national forensic science laboratory in Scotland. Meantime the needs of Scottish forces for scientific assistance are met by the resources of police laboratories at Strathclyde, Lothian and Borders and Grampian (supplemented by universities, colleges and industrial concerns). These laboratories have provided a valuable service but increasing demands have stretched them to the limit and it would clearly not be easy for these police authorities to continue to provide staff and equipment to serve the expanding needs of the whole of Scotland. Police laboratories in Scotland have tended to develop slowly in an unco-ordinated way which is quite different from the sophisticated national forensic services afforded to police forces in the remainder of the United Kingdom.

115. The Home Office has provided the police service in England and Wales with an efficient forensic service based on large laboratories with facilities for planning and research to meet future scientific requirements. They operate

outwith the control of the police but in full co-operation with officers investigating crime. It is undesirable that the police should be in control of forensic laboratories which should be seen by the public to be an independent and totally impartial service. I am sure that an improved discipline in the handling, lodging and expert forensic examination of vital evidence would be achieved under an independently controlled forensic laboratory.

116. It was accepted by the police service more than a decade ago that a national forensic science service should be established in Scotland but, for a number of reasons, this has not materialised. The need for such a service is now greater than ever.

Drugs

117. During 1978, 1,157 drug offenders were dealt with in the courts and this compares with 715 in the previous year. This increase has been maintained during the past three years which suggests that some young people are still prepared to experiment with chemical substances for pleasure with little appreciation of the dangerous consequences.

118. H.M. Customs officers work very closely with police forces and the Central Drugs Intelligence Unit, London, to combat drug trafficking and the illegal importation of drugs. In 1978 large seizures of drugs, particularly heroin, were made at airports and seaports in some instances in Scotland. It is now the firm belief that Great Britain has become a staging post for drugs destined for America from South East Asia.

119. Cannabis is still the most widely abused drug in Scotland and this accounts for a large number of the cases reported. Apart from illegal possession, charges have been preferred for possession with intent to supply, allowing premises to be used for smoking and unlawfully cultivating the plant of genus cannabis. Seizures of the drug in large quantities by the police in Scotland during 1978 suggest that trafficking is well organised and designed to meet a keen demand. The use of morphine, heroin and synthetic drugs for intravenous injection is restricted to the hardened drug users and, while a proportion of these supplies are the result of thefts from retail pharmacies, there is evidence that some are being brought in to the country from India and Thailand.

120. There has been a significant drop in the incidence of LSD abuse during the year and this is mainly attributed to a very successful operation by H.M. Customs and police forces throughout England and Wales and Scotland which smashed an internationally controlled manufacturing and trafficking organisation which was a major illicit source of the drug. The general abuse of a variety of other tablets on the black market causes concern through their possible dangerous consequences.

121. Despite a wide consciousness of the need for security, there has again been an increase in activity associated with forcible entry into chemists' shops. Thefts of quantities of drugs have been reported during 1978 from most areas. The problem of drugs, controlled or otherwise, obtained on stolen and fabricated National Health Service prescriptions continues to cause concern and,

in some districts, there is an increasing association between those involved in general criminal behaviour and those using drugs. It is imperative that persons who are responsible for handling drugs for medical use remain constantly aware of the security risks involved through individuals who are intent on obtaining supplies.

122. All Scottish forces have personnel dealing with drugs misuse and five forces operate full-time drugs squads. The concentration of police effort against trafficking has previously been in the more densely populated cities and towns but cases have come to light where remote country cottages have been occupied by traffickers. In their attempts to control the situation and prevent the spread of drug taking, drug squad officers have been helped by the powers of search conferred by the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971. In terms of this Act they have carried out 1,339 stop searches and applied for and executed 753 warrants. Drugs were recovered as a result of these activities on 702 and 383 occasions respectively. Critics of the police powers of search are surely confounded by these figures which indicate searches are not conducted indiscriminately.

123. In March, 1978 a three-day National Drugs Conference was held at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire. It was arranged by the Home Office Drugs Branch and was attended by representatives of all enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom. The conference provided ample opportunity for a valuable exchange of information on trends in drug abuse and accepted policies.

124. Although the police are necessarily concerned with enforcement they are also constantly aware of their role in the preventive field to discourage drug abuse. They offer advice on the harmful effects of the practice to parents, youth workers, teachers and others and maintain close contact with hospitals and drug treatment centres. They also offer a valuable contribution on trends and areas of abuse to Drug Liaison Committees which continue to operate successfully in some police areas.

Solvent Inhalation

125. In my Annual Reports for 1976 and 1977 I drew attention to the dangerous practice of children inhaling solvents for their intoxicating effects and it is still a serious problem in particular areas. Solvent inhalation seems to be confined mainly to children of school age and tends to erupt spasmodically in certain areas, usually coming to the attention of the police through disorderly conduct, truancy, absences from home or accidents. Police officers deal with these cases sympathetically and the health and welfare of the children concerned are always of prime importance. Police procedures for handling children at risk involve the full co-operation of parents, social workers, health authorities and others. The combined efforts of those mentioned have discouraged many children from continuing this dangerous practice. Some children who ignore warnings and who persist with the habit of solvent sniffing have been referred to Reporters to Children's Panels as being outwith parental control.

126. After a series of meetings, representative of a wide range of professional interests to discuss solvent abuse, the Scottish Office has issued advice on the

subject to all Chief Constables, Directors of Social Work, Directors of Education and Chief Administrative Medical Officers. This advice proposes action to co-ordinate measures being taken by health boards and local authorities to deal with the problem of solvent sniffing. It also stresses the need for early recognition of the problem, knowledge of the action to be taken and the assistance available and the co-ordination of local effort to provide information, training and services. Teachers, social workers, doctors and police, who are the professional agencies most likely to come into first contact with sniffers, have been given a great deal of information by way of the professional press and the issue of pamphlets. The Scottish Health Education Unit has also issued a pamphlet dealing generally with the misuse of drugs and this incorporates a section on solvent abuse.

127. The attention of all chief constables in Scotland has been drawn to the effective co-ordinated procedure for dealing with solvent abuse which has been developed by Strathclyde Police under their Youth Advisory Service. I am convinced that this is a sensible method of handling any outbreak of abuse but parents must play a major part, by co-operating fully with the services trying to help.

The Private Security Industry

128. The increase in crime and the sophistication of criminal activities during the past 10-20 years have resulted in the police, through their general responsibility for the prevention of crime, offering advice and guidance to individuals and firms on the best security measures to protect their property. During the same period there has been a remarkable response in the growth of the private security industry ranging from uniformed guard and patrol duties to a wide variety of firms manufacturing and offering security equipment for sale with full installation and maintenance services. The employment of store detectives, security consultants and a large number of people concerned with 'in house' security by manufacturers, traders, banks, government departments and local authorities has made 'private security' a rapidly growing concern.

129. Although some concern has been expressed over the expansion of private security industries and their apparent lack of public accountability, they do perform a very necessary function in protecting property and discouraging criminal intent. The day to day work of preserving law and order must remain with the police although the current manpower position within the service could never meet with all the demands for protective services at the present time.

CHAPTER V

Road Traffic and Communications

Accidents

130. The following table shows the Scottish Development Department's return of road casualties for 1978, with comparable figures for the previous years:—

YEAR	Number of Persons			TOTAL
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
1974	825	9,522	18,436	28,783
1975	769	8,779	19,074	28,622
1976	784	8,720	20,430	29,934
1977	811	8,850	20,122	29,783
1978	820	9,349	20,337	30,506

131. The rapid and relentless increase in road accidents which prevailed in the post-war years reached its peak in Scotland in 1966. Since then there has been a series of comparatively minor fluctuations which represent a level of containment of accident statistics. Within these figures there was a 'trough' in 1969 which rose to a peak in 1972, dropped sharply to a 'trough' in 1974 and has steadily risen to another peak in 1978. The 1974 trough was probably due to the reduction in speed limits made during a time of fuel shortage.

132. Although fatal and slight casualties have only risen by about 1% in each case, the increase of 5.6% representing 499 more persons seriously injured in 1978 gives cause for concern. There can be no doubt that more widespread use of car seat belts would reduce this toll of serious casualties. The rising number of car drivers, passengers and adult pedestrians as casualties mainly condition the annual totals of road casualties and, until a real change can be achieved in car driver and pedestrian behaviour, there can be little prospect of substantial reductions in road accidents.

133. One very encouraging feature in road accidents is the decline in the number of child casualties on the roads in Scotland when 72 were killed in 1978. This is almost half of 1973's total of 140 or 1971's total of 130. The decline is not only confined to child deaths on the road as the totals of all child pedestrian casualties have fallen progressively from 4,608 in 1972 to 3,159 in 1978. The number of child pedal cyclist casualties—535 in 1978—is the second lowest annual total this decade. These statistics are ample proof of the success being achieved by those responsible for the teaching of road safety to children.

134. Although there is a rise in the number of motor cyclists who have come to grief in road accidents in 1978, this is a smaller rise than in previous years, despite the substantial increase in the sales of new machines. In the course of the Scottish Office Road Safety Unit's accident site investigations it has been disturbing to recognise the large percentage of accidents in which motor cyclists are not primarily to blame.

135. The Road Safety Advisory Unit works closely with road engineers, local authorities, road safety staff and police forces in providing a valuable service in the identification and investigation of accident locations throughout Scotland. Accident intelligence systems have been established to devise means

of investigation of accident blackspots and to implement appropriate remedial measures.

136. Adequate police patrols to enforce road traffic legislation can also have a marked beneficial effect on accident rates and it is hoped the improving manpower position in the police will allow more patrols on accident-prone roads. Details of vehicles and motor cycles used by police forces in road patrol work are given in table(9.).

Road Safety

137. In any road accident situation the human element is very much a controlling factor and, while advances in road engineering and vehicle design can overcome some of the problems, it is with the road user that the real solution lies. Measures to stress the need for road safety can be broadly classified into three areas of approach, namely, engineering, enforcement and education and these disciplines, which are not applied in isolation, need the full resources of the many organisations working in this field.

138. Police Road Safety Units operate throughout every force area where chief constables either have exclusive appointments as Road Safety Officers or share this responsibility jointly with Directors of Roads. They work closely with the Road Safety Advisory Unit in the identification and investigation of accident locations in conjunction with road engineers of local authorities and also play a considerable role in encouraging improvement in driving techniques, arranging exhibitions, promoting road craft competitions, giving talks and demonstrations at schools and assisting with pedal cycle and motor cycle proficiency tests.

139. I would like to pay tribute to the valuable work undertaken by schools staff, civilian road safety training officers and voluntary organisations in their efforts to ensure that children gain a thorough basic knowledge of the rules of sensible behaviour on the roads. It is a sad reflection on society that, although the primary responsibility for a child's education in road safety rests with the parents, some have little interest themselves in the subject and appear to have only a slight knowledge of the dangers on the road for youngsters.

140. Without adequate training in road craft the child cyclist is particularly vulnerable and the value of the National Cycling Proficiency scheme cannot be over-emphasised. To be successful the implementation of the scheme calls for enthusiasm and a co-ordinated effort by all of the individuals concerned and organisations involved. The training and testing of young cyclists have been carried out vigorously in most regions during the year. A total of 22,525 children received tuition with 20,259 gaining passes, compared with 22,167 trained and 19,900 passes in 1977—an increase of 3.2%.

141. With the vast increase in the number of young motor cyclists on the roads during the past few years came an alarming rise of 108% in motor cyclist casualties between 1974 and 1977. The need for some basic training in elementary control and road sense was appreciated in 1977 by the introduction of the 'Two Wheel Teach In' through the Schools Traffic Education Programme (STEP). Throughout 1978 STEP extended this to a National

Motor Cycle Training Scheme offering a basic course of familiarisation of machines, a practical training course 'on the road' and an advanced course to the Institute of Advanced Motor Cyclists standard. The scheme received support from many motor cycle dealers throughout the country and the needs of the main target groups, 16-25 years, were catered for by Bronze, Silver and Gold 'Star Rider' Courses which were run by professional instructors. There are now 31 training centres for motor cyclists in Scotland and it is hoped to increase this number in the near future. The police play a part in the work of these training centres.

142. In addition to taking part in the National Training Scheme, various courses for motor cyclists are organised by individual forces. Obviously the availability of police resources and the local demand govern to some extent the duration and type of course offered. The content varies with training in some areas catering for the more experienced rider and offering lectures on theory, film shows, open discussion and assessment runs by advanced police motor cyclists. In the Northern Constabulary area under-age motor cyclists are taught 'rough riding' on private tracks in the hills by police officers with a committee of parents managing the project. The motor cycles used in this scheme are supplied by local traders. The police also conduct motor cycle tests for the Institute of Advanced Motorists and the League of Safe Drivers. It is encouraging to see the response of young people to the need for motor cycle training as the development of their attitude to road behaviour is so vital to safety.

143. The police place great emphasis on the need to prevent accidents and are more concerned with identifying and removing the causes than they are with enforcing the law against offenders; but there is no greater deterrent to speeding and careless or reckless driving than the regular presence of police patrols on our busier and more dangerous roads. With the possibility of an improving police manpower situation it is to be hoped traffic patrols will increase in number.

Drinking and Driving

144. Intensive efforts at national level have been made over the years to emphasise the dangers of drinking and driving but alcohol is still a major factor contributing to road accidents.

145. The whole purpose of the police effort in relation to the enforcement of the breath testing legislation is to reduce accidents by discouraging driving after the consumption of alcohol. Statistics on breath tests carried out by the police between 1973 and 1978 are given in new tables 12(a) and 12(c) and the enforcement pattern by force is also in a new table 12(b). The overall numbers reached a peak of 21,487 in 1974 (82.5% positive) but declined to 17,135 (77% positive) by the end of 1977. I expressed the police view in my Annual Report last year that just as many motorists were deliberately driving with more than the prescribed amount of alcohol in the blood and that the reduction in the number of breath tests in 1977 was due to the fact that police manpower available for road patrol work had decreased to a dangerously low level. The increase to 19,905 (77.5% positive) breath tests carried out in 1978 probably reflects the improved manpower position within the service which has allowed more policemen on the streets to enforce the law.

146. Table 12(c) shows the percentage of positive breath tests and refusals within each force between 1973 and 1978 and the number of positive and refused tests throughout the country during the period averaged 80.5%. This confirms that the police are not making indiscriminate use of their powers under breath testing legislation but there is little doubt that the impact on road accidents brought about by the introduction of this legislation in 1967 has lost much of its force. Consideration may have to be given to random breath testing by the police as a deterrent to persons who persist in drinking and driving.

147. Some idea of the pattern of enforcement of breath testing legislation can be gained from a new table 12(b) which shows the average number of breath tests per police officer in each force.

Traffic Wardens

148. The actual strength of the traffic warden section in Scotland has dropped markedly from 865 at the end of 1975 to 633 at the end of 1978. The 'freezing' of civilian establishments by the Scottish Office to the level in post on 30th June, 1975 resulted in a decrease in strength but the continuing restriction on expenditure is the main factor responsible for reduced numbers.

149. This loss of manpower in the Warden Section is reflected by the corresponding drop in the number of fixed penalty notices issued over the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 when 203, 428, 181, 565 and 158, 265 notices were issued, respectively. (No figures are available for 1978). It is encouraging, however, to note that the percentage of effective tickets has risen from 70% in 1976 to 76% in 1977 and that the percentage of cases debarred by reason of the statutory time limit has dropped from 13% in 1976 to 5% in 1977. Unfortunately, many offenders are still not paying the fixed penalty within the statutory period and police action is required at almost the identical level as in 1976. Cases requiring criminal proceedings have increased dramatically to nearly five times the figure for 1976. In 1977 less than half of the effective tickets issued were paid within the statutory limit and this suggests a considerable number of offenders try to evade payment by waiting to see if any follow-up action is taken. The percentage of offenders who pay within the time limit of 21 days has decreased from 54% in 1974 to 43% in 1977, and it may be necessary to consider granting power to impose an additional penalty on those persons who make payment at a later stage or after proceedings are instituted.

150. The number of fixed penalty notices served on visitors from abroad and not enforced has risen from 8,781 in 1974 to 11,787 in 1977. I have previously stressed the need to introduce measures which would allow effective action to be taken against visitors from abroad who are subject to such process and who deliberately ignore the consequences. The work entailed in the fixed penalty procedure is considerable and eventual non-payment is wasted effort by traffic wardens and to some extent police officers. This non-effective use of manpower merits study at national level. It is difficult to justify, especially at a time when the strength of the traffic warden section continues to drop.

Communications

151. The main area of development during the year has been in the planning and provision of computer based aids to a number of forces covering various subjects, including record keeping, statistical information, resource availability and management information. The computerisation project for the Scottish Criminal Record Office continues with a project group of police officers and representatives from the Scottish Home and Health Department, Police National Computer Unit, Scottish Office Computer Services, Directorate of Telecommunications (Scotland) and H.M. Inspectorate of Constabulary working towards the preparation of a system which will enable all of the criminal and offence records held in Scottish Criminal Records Office and in individual forces to be computerised and be readily available to all Scottish forces through terminal points.

152. The records held by Dumfries and Galloway Police are in the process of conversion to computer form and will shortly be included in the Tayside computer system. This experiment, which will allow Dumfries and Galloway Police access to a computer through a visual display unit located in their own force area, has provided valuable information for the project group.

153. Computer systems offer many advantages to present day policing but, nevertheless, caution must be exercised when considering implementation of such systems. Careful thought must be given to ensuring that any form of computerisation introduced will in fact improve operational efficiency without placing undue demands on staff.

154. The Scottish Office Directorate of Telecommunications continues to give advice and assistance on specialised communications matters to the Scottish Crime Squad and are involved in a study of a quasi-synchronous personal radio system in Tayside. An experiment is also under way to evaluate alternative means of providing power at remote hilltop stations.

155. The majority of the main applications intended for the PNC are now available to forces with the Disqualified Drivers Index due in 1980. Improvements continue to be made in existing applications, the installation of the new computers was completed at the end of July, 1978 and the system is now providing a reliable service. In 1978 the number of transactions handled by the system almost doubled and is now running at a rate of over 40 million a year with an average response time of about 5 seconds for each enquiry. This tremendous increase in the use of the PNC indicates the value placed on it by police forces throughout the country.

CHAPTER VI

Training

Scottish Police College Accommodation

156. An extension to accommodation for junior division of 122 single study bedrooms with ancillary facilities, six classrooms, a library and other offices,

was officially opened by the Secretary of State for Scotland The Right Honourable Bruce Millan, M.P., on 1st December, 1978. The period between March and August, 1978 was particularly poor for recruitment and the total number of students passing through junior division during the year fell from 2,166 to 1,793. This downward trend was, however, reversed before the end of the year.

Higher Training

157. The importance of senior command training at the English Police College, Bramshill, is widely recognised and notification of courses attracts a number of applicants from Scottish forces. There were two such applicants for the Command Course Part I during 1978 and, after initial interview, one officer was successful. A total of seven applicants came forward for Command Course Part II with five being accepted for extended interview. The final selection board narrowed the field down to one officer who attended the course.

158. For some years consideration has been given to providing a similar type of Command Training Course for superintendents in Scotland and on 13th November, 1978, the first course of this kind in Scotland, attended by 16 male officers, was opened at the Scottish Police College by Mr Harry Ewing, M.P., Under Secretary of State for Scotland. The chief constable of each Scottish force and several chief officers from English forces lectured to the course. The course director was Mr Robert Sim, M.B.E., Assistant Chief Constable, Lothian and Borders Police.

159. There were seven Newly Promoted Inspectors' Courses and four Selected Sergeants' Courses during the year. A review of the syllabi for these courses took place which indicated a high degree of satisfaction by students.

160. The last Accelerated Promotion Course under arrangements which had existed since 1964 was attended by eight students and was completed during the year. The course has been replaced by an Accelerated Promotion Scheme which places the main burden of responsibility for training on forces. Entry to the scheme is basically as for the AP course except that from 1979 onwards students must have passed both the elementary and advanced examinations for promotion. Successful candidates first attend a Newly Promoted Sergeants' course at local level and later attend a Selected Sergeants' course at the Scottish Police College. A written assignment on a subject determined by the College Committee and based on the rules of the Queen's Gold Medal Essay Competition has to be completed by each student and assessed by a panel of readers.

161. The new AP scheme places the student in a training and assessment situation for almost one year and towards the end of the scheme year the students are brought together at the Scottish Police College for final assessment and presentation of certificates.

Courses

162. The following courses were held during the year:—

Junior Division—Probationer Training

Course	No. Held During Year	Attended by	
		Male	Female
Basic Training	12	768	117
Advanced Training	16	756	152

Senior Division—Higher Training

Course	No. Held During Year	Attended by	
		Male	Female
Command	1	16	—
Newly Promoted Inspectors	7	64	2
Selected Sergeants	4	68	1
Accelerated Promotion.	1	8	—

Motor Driving Division

Course	No. Held During Year	Attended by	
		Male	Female
Advanced Driving	11	102	—
Driving Instructors	5	15	—
Traffic Patrol Officers	11	99	—

In-Force Training

163. The Liaison Committee of Training Officers which was set up by the College Committee to co-ordinate training developments in the College and in forces met regularly during the year. It was concerned mainly with a study of the Standard Entrance Examination on behalf of ACPO(S) Standing Committee on Education, Recruitment and Training, and with an examination of the use of facilities available in the Media Resources Centre of the Scottish Police College. In-force training for officers in the Accelerated Promotion Scheme placed a new responsibility on Personnel and Training Departments which was generally well met.

Detective Training

164. Four initial, two advanced, two scenes of crime courses and a fraud and a drugs course were held during 1978. Arrangements for detective training to be located at the headquarters of 'R' Division, Strathclyde Police, Ayr were completed to commence in January, 1979.

Cadet Training

165. Many young people enter the cadet service direct from school and thereby lack the experience of life and human nature which are so essential in the make up of good police officers. Cadet service should be designed to develop potential to make efficient policemen and this should incorporate contact with people and new situations away from the possibly restricting influences of home and police service.

166. Prior to regionalisation, most forces sent cadets, often under the auspices of the Community Service Volunteers Organisation, away from home for some weeks to work in Cheshire Homes with handicapped people and in hospitals and the like. Outward Bound Training, which was undertaken in company with young people from all walks of life other than the police service, was character building and common to most cadets. In addition, most cadets were given the opportunity to attend at Aberdeen University for a three weeks' residential Scottish Cadet Course involving a wide range of cultural and sporting and recreational facilities.

167. Due to shortage of money training of this nature away from home seldom now takes place and forces are compelled to do the best they can at local level. Some adventure training is given and cadets are often involved in local social service and other projects planned by their own officers but almost always their training is done in the company of other cadets or with police officers. This is unfortunate as cadets are being cut off from the outside world and the police service will eventually be the poorer for the change. When finance permits it is to be hoped that there will be a return to something like the concept of cadet training recommended some years ago for the Scottish police service by the Police Advisory Board for Scotland.

Home Defence Training

168. Training in home defence continued at zone and local level with 385 probationers and constables receiving initial training and 287 constables and sergeants attending refresher training. Fifty-eight inspectors completed Zone Police War Duties Courses.

169. At the Home Defence College, York, 10 chief inspectors and 1 inspector attended Standard Home Defence Courses; 13 superintendents and 5 chief inspectors attended Police Home Defence Courses; 1 assistant chief constable, 6 chief superintendents and 1 superintendent attended Senior Police Officers' Seminars. In addition, 1 superintendent and 1 inspector attended Information Officers' Courses held at the College during the year.

170. Courses in Air Observation continued with the co-operation of the Royal Air Force through the University Air Squadrons and 18 officers of inspector, sergeant and constable rank were trained in reconnaissance from the air.

Higher National Certificate in Police Studies

171. The Police Advisory Board for Scotland Working Party which was set up to review arrangements for HNC courses recommended that these should be held at three centres. Day release courses were held at Glasgow and Edinburgh and a block release course was run at Aberdeen. A selection process for applicants was introduced to find those most suitable for the 75 places available and 58 officers were accepted for enrolment. The content of the courses was reviewed by chief examiners and the areas of study were redefined. The facilities to study for this certificate are of great value to the service and suitable officers should be encouraged to use them.

Graduate Entry

172. The arrangements whereby university graduates may enter the police service assured of an extended interview for a place in the Accelerated Promotion Scheme were modified during the year and the Inspectorate no longer has a specific role in the procedure. It is now a requirement that both the elementary and advanced promotion examinations have been passed before candidates are accepted into the scheme.

Publications

173. The Scottish Criminal Law and the Road Traffic Law Handbooks are valuable aids in police training and practice. The books are a lasting tribute to the foresight and industry of the senior officers in the former Aberdeen City force which now forms part of Grampian. It was in 1936 that the late James McConnach, the Aberdeen City Chief Constable at that time, produced a force Criminal Law Handbook which was accepted as a standard reference book by most Scottish forces in 1952. Over the years it has developed into a comprehensive authority on the criminal law of Scotland and is recognised as the principal reference book for police officers in Scotland.

174. The Road Traffic Law Handbook was also first issued in Aberdeen City in 1936 and was made available to the general public the following year. It has since grown in size with the ever-increasing volume of road traffic legislation and is now one of the principal reference books on this subject for police officers in the United Kingdom. Amendments to the Road Traffic Law Handbook are issued twice yearly and the contents are fully annotated, including a wide selection of stated cases from Scottish and English courts.

175. In addition to being circulated to police forces, these books are also available on request to members of the legal profession, court officials and Scottish universities. The updating of 'Scottish Criminal Law' and 'Road Traffic Law' is carried out by the Publications Department of the Grampian Police under the direction of Chief Constable Morrison. The books are published with the authority and approval of the Grampian Regional Council. Members of the police service and others who are given access to these books owe a debt of gratitude to Chief Constable Morrison and Grampian Regional Council.

Conclusion

176. The year 1978 saw the beginning of a substantial flow of recruits to the police service attracted by the favourable salary scales recommended by the Lord Edmund-Davies Committee. It is to be hoped this flow will continue until the service is up to full authorised establishment. While the increased numbers of police will be greatly welcomed and will provide the public with more police on the streets and in public places, the fact that so many of the police officers on operational patrol duty on foot and in cars will be very junior in age and service will present those responsible for training with one of the most serious problems they have faced during the past 50 years. It is said that the service coped adequately with the substantial flow of recruits

which took place following the last War but it should be remembered that at that time the recruits coming into the police service came mainly from the Armed Services, often at a fairly mature age, having lived and suffered through harrowing years which helped to develop to the full their understanding of human problems and the need for discipline and self restraint. In contrast, most of the present recruits are entering the service at a very young age, often almost straight from school, college or the cadet service. Lacking in worldly experience they are more inclined to see their police job as one involving the use of police powers rather than the use of tolerance and understanding which are so necessary in a good police officer fulfilling the service nature of his role. In training for the future the stress must be on the service nature of the police, constantly bearing in mind that in a country such as Britain the police cannot succeed without the support of the public.

CHAPTER VII

Other Activities

Retired Officers

177. The Retired Police Officers' Association (Scotland) again increased its membership throughout the year to 3,064 and this is the first time in the Association's history that membership has exceeded 3,000. Representatives of the ten branch committees are dedicated to the personal problems of police pensioners and it is reassuring to know that the wellbeing of the police pensioner and his family receive such capable support.

178. The annual review of pension increases has been of great financial assistance to retired officers and representations have been made through the Public Service Pensioners' Council for further improvements. The Association continues to give strong support to the Police Dependents' Trust and the National Police Fund and it is good to note that branch members receive the ready help of ACPO(S) and other associations representing serving officers.

Welfare

179. The importance of the general welfare of members of the police service has long been recognised and there are now eight full time officers (6 civilians and 2 police), and 6 part time officers (one civilian and 5 police) offering a welfare service to all forces. The majority have now joined the Institute of Welfare Officers and it is significant that this professional body has recognised the value of police welfare officers by granting them full membership. One Scottish force representative has been elected senior vice-chairman of the Institute for the year 1978/79.

180. The personal problems of serving officers and pensioners are dealt with by welfare officers. During the past year it has been noticed that there has been a marked decrease in concerns over finance. This is undoubtedly due to the improved pay situation.

181. Welfare officers have been encouraged in carrying out their exacting work by the co-operation of the various police associations. It was disappointing that it was decided by ACPO(S) that Scotland was not to be represented at the National Conference of Welfare Officers from forces in the United Kingdom which is to be held in England in 1979. The cost of sending a delegate might be a minor problem but it would seem worthwhile to have welfare officers from Scottish forces represented at a United Kingdom Conference by at least one member. Welfare officers have a very difficult and necessary function and the opportunities of a wider exchange of information with colleagues from further afield would be beneficial to the service.

Police Dependants' Trust

182. The Scottish Appeals Committee for the Trust continued its successful fund-raising activities during 1978 and Strathclyde Region was responsible for raising £23,418 which included £2,000 from the Hugh Fraser Foundation Trust and £5,000 from an anonymous donor. The Grampian Region Committee of the Trust raised over £4,000, mainly from two charity concerts. The distribution of brochures and leaflets to a large number of firms has resulted in an increase in income including 24 new covenants which will bring in £550 annually over the next 7 years. During the year the Earl of Dalhousie resigned as Chairman of the Tayside Region and I take this opportunity to pay tribute to his service.

183. Support from members of the public throughout Scotland has been consistent and it is apparent that many people take the opportunity to express their appreciation of the police service by making gifts to the Trust. All members of Scottish police forces have contributed in some way and chief constables have rendered valuable assistance.

Police Mutual Assurance Society

184. The Society reported further substantial growth during 1978 and, at the end of the year, total assets exceeded £40m. The amount of new business issued was in excess of the previous year's record total.

185. The traditional strength of the Society throughout Scotland has been well maintained and authorised officers and divisional representatives have continued to give splendid support. Although there is still a strong basic demand by Scottish police officers to become home owners the rapid upsurge in house prices, together with the substantial increase in building society repayment rates of interest continue to take some pressure off the huge demand for mortgages which existed in previous years.

Queens's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition

186. The subject for the 1978 competition was "Does Society Expect too Much of its Police?". Her Majesty's gold medal and first prize were awarded to Inspector Peter McLaren, Lothian and Borders Police. A total of 31 essays were submitted.

Scottish Police First Aid Competition

187. During the past few years I have expressed my concern over the apathy that has developed among Scottish forces towards the First Aid Competition. The Scottish Eliminating Competition for the PIM Trophy was held at St. Andrew's House, Milton Street, Glasgow on 16th January, 1978 and it was again particularly disappointing that only three teams representing Strathclyde, Tayside and Fife took part. The Major Jack Thomson Trophy was won by Fife and the Glasgow Cup by Strathclyde. I appreciate that the many and varied demands on the police have resulted in fewer teams competing in these competitions but I am convinced of the value in encouraging police officers to develop a wider interest in first aid. Friendly competitive rivalry can broaden officers' knowledge of the subject and is worthy of the strongest support.

188. With the reduction in the number of forces and the creation of larger forces on regionalisation there has been a certain loss of identity and a disappearance of the local bright and friendly rivalry which made for such keen competition in the first aid field some years ago. Admittedly all recruits to the police service receive first aid training during their probationary period, but the validity of their certificates expires after two years. Police officers are often first on the scene at accidents involving injury and it is desirable that they should have some understanding of first aid. Probably the need for this knowledge of first aid is greatest in traffic patrol personnel who very frequently deal with serious accidents yet one seldom finds the possession of a valid first aid certificate being made an essential requirement on appointment as a traffic patrol officer. There is a need for some chief constables to do more to encourage training in first aid in their forces. In the very large forces the introduction of first aid competitions based on large divisions or areas at force level might help.

Scottish Regional Police Dog Trials

189. The trials were held at the Scottish Police College between 29th and 31st March, 1978 with 18 handlers and dogs competing representing the following forces:—

Strathclyde
Lothian and Borders
Grampian
Tayside
Central
Fife
Dumfries and Galloway
Royal Ulster Constabulary

The overall winner of the Swinney Trophy was PC Ross, Strathclyde. PC Ford, Strathclyde took the Cromlix Trophy and PC Kellock, Fife the Aukland Trophy. Seven certificates were presented for 'excellent' and four for 'very good' performances, respectively.

Sport

190. Many Scottish officers took part in the various sporting activities held throughout the year. Some of these activities are sponsored and encouraged by the Police Athletic Association which celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the first ever PAA Athletics Championships during 1978 and various special competitions were held to mark this occasion.

191. Scottish sporting successes during the year were as follows:—

Athletics

800 metres M. Scott, Strathclyde—1st.

192. Scott was also chosen to represent the PAA in the European Police Championships at Linz, Austria in September, 1978.

Golf

193. South Wales was the venue for the PAA Championships in June, 1978 when Scotland won the International Shield. The winning team was R. Thomson, Fife, J. J. Little, Lothian and Borders, S. Miller and R. Davidson, Strathclyde. Scotland also won the District Trophy with S. Miller, R. Davidson and R. Brownlee, all of Strathclyde, making up the winning team. The Scratch Championship was won by H. Anderson, Central Scotland Police.

Indoor Games

194. J. Hawkins, Strathclyde, won the men's singles table tennis title for the eighth time and the ladies pairs darts championship was won by J. Wilson and M. Martin, Lothian and Borders.

Judo

195. The Heavyweight title was won by W. McNeil, Strathclyde, who has had a splendid year, winning the Heavyweight Judo, Freestyle Wrestling and Cumberland and Westmorland Wrestling titles. This has never previously been achieved.

Shooting

196. Rifle Championship J. Stewart, Tayside—1st.
Standard Pistol Event P. Buchan, Strathclyde—1st.
Cadet Rifle Championship M. King, Fife—1st.

(This is the first time a Scottish Police Cadet has qualified to compete in the final).

197. The Scottish Police Small Bore Rifle Association's short range champion for 1978 was A. Nairn, Fife, while the short range handicap champion was W. Young, Fife. The long range champion was A. B. McConnell, Lothian and Borders and the Division I League champions were Fife 'A'. The long range team champions were Lothian and Borders and the Daily Record Knockout Trophy winners were Northern 'B'.

198. D. B. S. Brown, Grampian continued to represent the British Police at cricket and is a consistently high scorer. G. Hewitt, Central, was selected

to represent the PAA in the European Police Swimming Championships held at Amersfoort, Holland. The Scottish Police Golf Champion of 1978 was R. Davidson, Strathclyde.

TABLES

Authorised Establishment and Actual Strength of the Police Force
as at 31st December, 1978 (excluding Civilian Domestic Staff and Cadets)

TABLE 1(a)

	Year	Regular Police (incl. Additional)			Civilians				Totals	
		Establishment	Strength		Traffic Wardens		Clerical and Technical		Adjusted Establishment	Strength
			Male	Female	Establishment	Strength	Establishment	Strength		
<i>Total</i>	1976	13,163	11,564	738	1,195	821	2,470	2,130	16,828	15,253
	1977	13,144	11,275	771	1,195	668	2,468	2,062	16,807	14,776
	1978	13,162	11,648	751	1,195	633	2,470	2,108	16,827	15,140
Increase			373	—	—	—	2	46	20	364
Decrease			—	20	—	35	—	—	—	—
Vacancies	1976	—	861		—	374	—	340	—	1,575
	1977	—	1,098		—	527	—	406	—	2,031
	1978	—	763		—	562	—	362	—	1,687

Recruitment by Force—1977 and 1978

TABLE 1(b)

	1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central	46	4	40	2
Dumfries and Galloway	17	5	32	3
Fife	44	7	54	8
Grampian	63	26	60	11
Lothian and Borders	118	31	149	26
Northern	60	15	69	6
Strathclyde	371	72	572	56
Tayside	58	7	67	9
Totals	777	167	1,043	121

Wastage of Regular Police Officers during 1978

TABLE 2(a)

ANALYSIS BY CAUSE

	Total	
	M	F
<i>Retirements:</i>		
on pension	222	3
on gratuity	—	1
<i>Other causes:</i>		
Death	16	1
Disciplinary proceedings		
dismissal	—	—
resignation as alternative to dismissal	9	—
Discharged during probation period	—	1
Other reasons	19	—
<i>Resignation (see Table 2 (b))</i>		
during probationary period	144(1)	46(2)
after probation and before completing 10 years' service	138	73
after 10 or more years' service	46	7
<i>Transfers to forces in England and Wales</i>	29	5
<i>Transfers to RUC</i>	6	—
<i>Total</i>	629	137
<i>Transfers to other Scottish forces</i>	41	4

(1) Includes 36 allowed to resign under Regulation 12 (3).
 (2) Includes 7 allowed to resign under Regulation 12 (3).

Strength as at 31st December, 1978—Analysis by Force

TABLE 3(b)

Force	Regular Police											Additional Police			Civilian Staff (Whole-time)				Other Civilian Staff (Whole-time)				Special Constables		Sickness and injury during 1978, days lost/regulator police officer		
	Male					Female						Number in Post	Traffic Wardens		Clerical		Technical		Domestic (incl.) cleaners		Cadets		Male	Female			
	Number in post	Central Service	Secondments	Scottish Crime Squad	Total Strength (2, 3, 4, 5)	Number in post	Central Service	Secondments	Scottish Crime Squad	Total Strength (7, 8, 9, 10)	Total vacancies		Male	Female	Vacancies	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male				Female	Male
												2											3	4			
Central	435	3	1	2	441	18	—	—	—	18	32	14	—	—	15	8	4	37	32	5	2	—	18	2	211	4	10
Dumfries & Galloway	275	3	1	1	280	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	27	10	9	1	—	13	1	241	7	8
Fife	574	2	—	2	578	45	2	—	—	47	28	—	—	—	23	7	3	55	14	5	3	—	16	17	328	20	11
Grampian	784	7	2	1	794	62	—	—	—	62	+3	26	1	—	33	15	18	76	44	11	3	16	15	8	379	14	7
Lothian & Borders	2,000	8	6	11	2,025	125	1	—	—	126	178	32	—	—	105	54	54	231	116	50	17	13	73	13	427	24	11
Northern	522	6	6	3	537	36	—	2	—	38	+19	10	—	3	19	7	10	68	23	6	5	2	15	5	318	15	9
Strathclyde	5,900	14	14	19	5,947	401	1	1	2	405	542	79	4	—	150	143	57	542	234	199	74	235	300	39	775	58	11
Tayside	864	8	2	1	875	33	—	—	—	33	2	10	—	—	30	14	9	77	49	31	4	—	14	7	295	22	9
Totals	11,354	51	32	40	11,477	737	4	3	2	746	760	171	5	3	383	250	157	1,113	522	316	109	266	464	92	2,974	164	11

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Authorised Establishment—Deployment and Rank Ratios

TABLE 4

Force	Regular Force Establishment	Regular Force Percentage					Accountable Civilians Percentage					Rank Ratios															
		HQ Administration	Divisional Administration	CID	Traffic Department	Operational Duties	Total Accountable Civilians	Administration	CID	Traffic Department	Traffic Wardens	Others	Adjusted Establishment	Police/Civilian 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 CC/ACC	Sergeant to Inspector	Inspector to Chief Inspector	Chief Inspector to Superintendent	Superintendent to Chief Superintendent	Chief Superintendent to CC/ACC	
Central	505	2	2	8	9	79	117	26	8	21	24	21	622	4.3	5.7	5.3	14.9	43.1	77.6	194.0	194.0	2.8	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.0
Dumfries & Galloway	297	2	2	4	16	76	72	19	1	8	31	41	369	4.1	5.9	5.6	15.4	46.2	115.5	231.0	231.0	2.7	3.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	
Fife	653	4	2	8	10	76	159	13	3	7	30	47	812	4.1	5.9	5.9	18.4	57.2	171.7	257.5	257.5	3.1	3.1	1.0	3.0	1.5	
Grampian	880	4	2	7	9	78	209	40	3	18	27	12	1,089	4.2	5.8	5.1	17.8	39.8	75.1	135.2	225.3	3.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	
Lothian & Borders	2,361	5	2	11	11	71	922	26	7	12	41	14	3,283	2.6	4.3	5.6	19.1	38.5	108.8	154.2	370.0	370.0	3.4	2.0	2.8	1.4	2.4
Northern	569	4	1	8	6	81	147	53	1	7	26	13	716	3.9	5.2	4.4	17.6	30.1	60.3	140.7	140.7	4.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.0	
Strathclyde	6,977	4	1	9	7	79	1,803	49	—	8	31	12	8,780	3.9	5.6	5.5	14.8	43.5	71.9	163.5	674.4	674.4	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.3	4.1
Tayside	920	3	2	9	13	73	236	28	5	18	25	24	1,156	3.9	5.2	5.1	16.8	47.0	70.5	117.5	235.0	235.0	3.3	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0
Totals	13,162	4	2	9	8	77	3,665	39	3	10	33	15	16,827	3.6	5.3	5.4	16.0	42.2	76.0	154.3	377.1	377.1	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.4

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Authorised Establishments—Civilian Staff (Whole-time)

TABLE 5

Force	Cadets	Traffic Wardens	Clerical							Technical								Domestic									
			A and P Grades	Higher Clerical	Clerical	Typists	Typist/Clerical Assistants	Others	Total	Wireless/Tel Ops	Motor Mechanics	Driver/Greaser/Handyman	Scenes of Crime Officers	Fingerprint/Photographers	Wireless Technicians	Scientific Officers (including Technicians)	Turnkey/Matron/Searcher	Others	Total	Attendants	Messengers	Waitress/Waiters	Cooks	Caretakers	Others	Cleaners	Total
Central	34	28	3	3	12	27	—	—	45	21	6	7	—	3	6	—	—	1	44	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Dumfries & Galloway	18	22	3	1	—	25	—	—	29	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fife	30	48	—	—	41	38	—	—	79	16	4	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Grampian	35	56	12	—	29	54	—	—	95	10	7	17	—	4	4	2	10	4	58	2	1	2	2	1	2	9	19
Lothian & Borders	174	379	1	2	—	142	188	13	346	67	15	59	—	14	9	4	19	10	197	7	—	—	—	2	10	10	33
Northern	28	38	—	4	—	33	—	1	78	19	5	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	31	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	7
Strathclyde	459	564	1	—	378	239	29	51	698	198	48	45	15	30	31	11	82	81	541	5	—	35	10	10	47	167	274
Tayside	39	60	4	11	49	31	—	—	95	29	7	24	—	5	3	—	11	2	81	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5
Totals	817	1,195	24	61	509	589	217	65	1,465	370	95	163	15	56	60	17	122	107	1,005	14	1	37	18	29	60	186	345

Length of Service at 31st December, 1978

TABLE 6

	Chief Constable	Assistant Chief Const.	Chief Supt.	Superintendent		Chief Inspector		Inspector		Sergeant		Constable		Total	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Probationers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,481	231	1,481	231
2-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,997	280	1,999	280
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	95	3	1,992	129	2,088	132
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	26	2	481	13	1,380	37	1,889	52
15-20 years	—	—	3	6	—	27	2	134	4	584	16	896	10	1,650	32
20-25 years	—	1	12	26	2	68	3	246	1	452	11	746	2	1,551	19
25-30 years	2	2	25	75	—	117	—	194	1	230	2	214	2	859	5
over 30 years	6	16	30	29	—	19	—	18	—	5	—	8	—	131	—
Total	8	19	70	136	2	233	5	619	8	1,849	45	8,714	691	11,648	751

Housing and Rent Allowance

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						
Central	222	—	1	2	—	—	—	148	—	8	7	—	—	85	—	60	—
Dumfries & Galloway	131	—	—	1	—	—	—	105	2	2	1	40	12	—	—	59	—
Fife	266	—	—	6	—	—	—	191	10	34	2	81	31	—	—	155	—
Grampian	360	13	5	4	—	—	—	343	7	13	—	92	46	—	—	—	—
Lothian & Borders	395	1	1	11	—	—	—	468	8	65	—	538	107	—	—	554	28
Northern	291	3	2	41	45	2	—	84	1	5	—	66	21	—	—	27	—
Strathclyde	1,567	2	5	53	—	2	—	2,996	49	86	12	1,341	322	—	—	1,342	1
Tayside	257	4	1	7	—	—	—	343	5	47	—	142	27	—	—	85	—
Total	3,489	23	15	125	45	4	—	4,678	82	260	22	2,300	566	85	—	2,282	29

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Crimes and Offences made known to the Police

TABLE 8(a)

Region	Crimes Against the Person	Crimes Against Property with Violence	Crimes Against Property Without Violence	Malicious Injury to Property	Forgery and Crimes Against Currency	Other Crimes	Total Crimes	Miscellaneous Offences	Total Crimes and Offences
Scotland	9,059	111,995	124,601	23,052	2,679	5,827	277,213	366,709	643,922
Central	437	3,822	5,199	912	129	318	10,817	17,852	28,669
Dumfries & Galloway	144	1,110	2,462	329	54	67	4,166	12,362	16,528
Fife	433	3,130	4,707	974	90	314	9,648	16,742	26,390
Grampian	726	4,717	9,905	1,845	88	499	17,780	30,346	48,126
Lothian & Borders	897	18,136	26,840	3,548	1,133	790	51,344	57,377	108,721
Northern	325	1,409	3,754	572	89	362	6,511	19,511	26,022
Strathclyde	5,320	73,838	62,181	13,033	805	3,003	158,180	183,279	341,459
Tayside	777	5,833	9,553	1,839	291	474	18,767	29,240	48,007

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Crimes and Offences
Cases in which persons were Apprehended, Cited, Warned or Traced, 1978

TABLE 8(b)

Region	Crimes against the person	Crimes against Property with violence	Crimes against property without violence	Malicious injury to property	Forgery and crimes against currency	Other crimes	Total crimes	Mis-cellaneous offences	Total crimes and offences
Scotland	6,579	19,454	46,819	4,408	1,958	4,470	83,688	310,224	393,912
Central	396	1,173	2,364	256	109	242	4,540	15,366	19,906
Dumfries & Galloway	133	367	1,056	114	47	60	1,777	11,329	13,106
Fife	386	1,056	2,373	314	70	237	4,436	15,238	19,674
Grampian	575	1,090	4,074	537	74	361	6,711	26,319	33,030
Lothian & Borders	659	2,961	9,772	643	739	523	15,297	51,557	66,854
Northern	314	555	2,185	280	85	345	3,764	18,830	22,594
Strathclyde	3,442	11,030	21,175	1,849	618	2,298	40,412	146,170	186,582
Tayside	674	1,222	3,820	415	216	404	6,751	25,415	32,166

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Crimes and Offences—Percentage Detections

TABLE 8(c)

Region	Crimes against the person	Crimes against property with violence	Crimes against property without violence	Malicious injury to property	Forgery and crimes against currency	Other crimes	Total crimes	Mis-cellaneous offences	Total crimes and offences
Scotland	72.6	17.4	37.6	19.1	73.1	76.7	30.2	84.6	61.2
Central	90.6	30.7	45.5	28.1	84.5	76.1	42.0	86.1	69.4
Dumfries & Galloway	92.4	33.1	42.9	34.7	87.0	89.6	42.7	91.6	79.3
Fife	89.1	33.7	50.4	32.2	77.8	75.5	46.0	91.0	74.6
Grampian	79.2	23.1	41.1	29.1	84.1	72.3	37.7	86.7	68.6
Lothian & Borders	73.5	16.3	36.4	18.1	65.2	66.2	29.8	89.9	61.5
Northern	96.6	39.4	58.2	49.0	95.5	95.3	57.8	96.5	86.8
Strathclyde	64.7	14.9	34.1	14.2	76.8	76.5	25.5	79.8	54.6
Tayside	86.7	20.9	40.0	22.6	74.2	85.2	36.0	86.9	67.0

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*Crimes and Offences Made Known to the Police
1976, 1977 and 1978*

TABLE 8(d)

Region	Crimes against the person			Crimes against property with violence			Crimes against property without violence			Malicious injury to property			Forgery and crimes against currency			Other crimes			Total crimes			Miscellaneous offences			Total crimes and offences		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Scotland	8,582	8,919	9,059	113,748	129,911	111,995	118,816	133,596	124,601	16,708	21,822	23,052	2,140	2,369	2,679	4,621	4,809	5,827	264,615	301,426	277,213	336,651	343,378	366,709	601,266	644,804	643,922
Central	298	327	437	3,499	4,363	3,822	4,736	5,942	5,199	712	1,016	912	133	128	129	257	274	318	9,635	12,050	10,817	14,208	16,525	17,852	23,843	28,575	28,669
Dumfries & Galloway	128	152	144	998	1,064	1,110	2,262	2,699	2,462	211	293	329	132	155	54	125	112	67	3,856	4,475	4,166	9,992	11,579	12,362	13,848	16,054	16,528
Fife	434	456	433	3,385	3,693	3,130	4,698	5,321	4,707	713	861	974	114	111	90	285	273	314	9,629	10,715	9,648	16,936	16,700	16,742	26,565	27,415	26,390
Grampian	756	722	726	3,786	4,832	4,717	8,872	10,713	9,905	1,128	1,531	1,845	201	83	88	370	452	499	15,113	18,333	17,780	25,237	29,029	30,346	40,350	47,362	48,126
Lothian & Borders	789	796	897	15,969	17,711	18,136	25,103	27,109	26,840	1,724	2,709	3,548	506	714	1,133	711	683	790	44,802	49,722	51,344	52,475	54,310	57,377	97,277	104,032	108,721
Northern	317	288	325	1,429	1,637	1,409	4,112	3,819	3,754	458	536	572	68	48	89	266	301	362	6,650	6,629	6,511	18,559	20,630	19,511	25,209	27,229	26,022
Strathclyde	5,138	5,398	5,320	79,169	90,300	73,838	60,077	68,032	62,181	10,716	13,275	13,033	671	787	805	2,210	2,326	3,003	157,981	180,118	158,180	170,536	167,521	183,279	328,517	347,639	341,459
Tayside	722	780	777	5,513	6,311	5,833	8,956	9,961	9,553	1,046	1,601	1,839	315	343	291	397	388	474	16,949	19,384	18,767	28,708	27,114	29,240	45,657	46,498	48,007

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*Motor bicycles and motor vehicles used on police duty
as at 31st December, 1978*

TABLE 9

	Owned by Police Authority excluding Traffic Patrol Duty							Owned by Members of Regular Force			Number used on Traffic Patrol Duty						Reg. estab./priv. vehicle ratio	Reg. estab./police vehicle ratio	Mileage run on police duty by privately owned vehicles	Mileage run on police duty by police owned vehicles	Mileage run by police vehicles per accident	Total road accidents involving police vehicles	
	Motor Cycles	Scoters	Cars	Vans	Prison Vans	Others	Total	Cars	Others	Total	Motor Cycles	Cars up to 1300 cc	1300-2000 cc	over 2000 cc	Vans	Others							Total
Central	—	—	39	58	1	2	100	—	—	—	5	—	—	12	2	1	20	—	4.2	—	2,579,038	62,903	41
Dumfries & Galloway	—	—	31	15	2	2	50	5	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	59.4	5.1	32,379	1,468,026	33,364	44
Fife	4	—	43	35	—	2	81	7	—	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	93.3	6.9	—	3,033,132	30,031	101
Grampian	1	—	74	32	—	9	116	—	—	—	3	—	—	17	—	—	20	—	6.5	—	3,557,631	42,863	83
Lothian & Borders	2	—	192	69	6	3	272	—	—	—	23	—	—	35	5	—	63	—	7.0	—	7,419,298	13,946	532
Northern	17	—	94	36	—	10	157	81	—	81	7	—	4	15	1	—	27	7.0	3.0	233,812	2,705,000	44,344	61
Strathclyde	60	—	619	111	8	31	829	—	—	—	45	—	—	82	—	1	128	—	7.3	—	23,506,330	26,412	890
Tayside	2	—	64	69	2	2	139	15	—	15	7	—	—	16	—	—	23	61.3	5.7	27,672	4,223,883	34,340	123
Total	86	—	1,156	425	19	61	1,747	108	—	108	90	—	4	195	8	2	299	75.3	6.4	293,863	48,492,338	25,863	1,875

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Statement of Police Grant earning Expenditure and Income for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1978

TABLE 10

£,000

Police Area	Staff Costs		Police Pensions (incl. Gratuities, etc.)	Property Costs (incl. Loan Charges)	Supplies and Services	Transport (incl. Purchase and Maintenance)	Other Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Grant Earning Expenditure	Net Expenditure per 1,000 Population
	Whole-time Police	Other Staff									
Central	2,446	435	507	554	62	130	166	4,300	438	3,862	14
Dumfries & Galloway	1,508	231	195	207	57	103	113	2,414	172	2,242	16
Fife	3,196	429	771	315	55	242	144	5,152	418	4,734	14
Grampian	4,464	803	949	804	103	273	298	7,694	796	6,898	15
Lothian & Borders	11,369	2,361	2,221	1,296	544	578	553	18,922	3,399	17,223	20
Northern	2,841	581	542	768	197	154	211	5,294	384	4,910	19
Strathclyde	35,497	6,308	7,151	5,141	1,991	1,908	1,139	59,135	5,433	53,702	22
Tayside	4,654	839	1,076	1,119	373	340	334	8,735	546	8,189	20
<i>Totals</i>	65,975	11,987	13,412	10,204	3,382	3,728	2,958	111,646	9,886	101,760	20

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Complaints against the Police

TABLE 11

	Central		Dumfries & Galloway		Fife		Grampian		Lothian & Borders		Northern		Strathclyde		Tayside		Scotland	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
1. Total number made known	87	82	34	42	46	55	97	62	228	254	79	63	649	557	67	68	1,287	1,183
2. Number standing over from previous year	10	20	11	2	7	4	16	38	51	56	11	11	179	188	12	13	297	332
3. Total number disposed of	77	91	43	41	49	45	75	73	223	248	79	61	640	525	66	73	1,252	1,157
4. Number withdrawn in course of enquiry	11	26	7	8	12	20	3	7	60	74	25	15	273	170	11	12	402	332
5. Number not proceeded with by complainer	15	2	—	1	—	—	8	10	—	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	38	13
6. Number where full enquiry made— Resolved by explanation to complainer	—	4	—	—	11	—	4	8	22	16	3	2	32	—	1	2	73	32
7. Complaint not substantiated	29	19	16	18	8	20	31	24	125	131	22	27	102	347	5	10	338	596
8. Which led to report to Regional PF for consideration of criminal proceedings	8	19	6	6	8	2	37	18	122	130	3	8	221	280	38	36	443	499
9. Which led to (a) criminal proceedings being instituted by PF	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	8	7
(b) number of cases in which officers found guilty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
10. Which led to (a) disciplinary action under the Discipline Regulations	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	6
(b) number of cases in which officer found guilty	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	6
11. Which led to corrective advice to police officer(s)	3	4	6	8	10	3	14	7	14	24	12	8	24	24	7	8	90	86
12. Number standing over at end of	20	11	2	3	4	14	38	27	56	62	11	13	188	220	13	8	332	358

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Results of Initial Roadside/Hospital/Police Office Breath Tests

TABLE 12(a)

	1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1978		
	Positive & Refused	Negative	Total	Positive & Refused	Negative	Total	Positive & Refused	Negative	Total	Positive & Refused	Negative	Total	Positive & Refused	Negative	Total	Positive & Refused	Negative	Total
Central	659	86	745	561	119	680	660	110	770	538	144	682	538	125	663	638	172	810
Dumfries & Galloway	478	71	549	524	103	627	412	112	524	318	112	430	377	105	482	383	83	466
Fife	984	417	1,401	909	421	1,330	857	403	1,260	735	565	1,300	765	410	1,175	814	389	1,203
Grampian	1,762	539	2,301	2,016	622	2,638	2,243	687	2,930	1,694	117	1,811	1,895	860	2,755	2,112	904	3,016
Lothian & Borders	2,346	616	2,962	2,373	783	3,156	2,353	815	3,168	1,963	962	2,925	2,070	953	3,023	2,193	920	3,113
Northern	1,124	174	1,298	1,265	268	1,533	1,223	271	1,494	1,212	304	1,516	1,255	343	1,598	1,353	371	1,724
Strathclyde	8,136	622	8,758	8,740	922	9,662	7,520	633	8,153	5,858	403	6,261	5,227	544	5,771	6,762	909	9,671
Tayside	1,403	563	1,966	1,346	515	1,861	1,269	604	1,873	1,043	642	1,685	1,055	613	1,668	1,173	729	1,902
Scotland	16,892	3,088	19,980	17,734	3,753	21,487	16,537	3,635	20,172	13,361	4,314	17,675	13,182	3,953	17,135	15,428	4,477	19,905

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Enforcement Pattern by Force

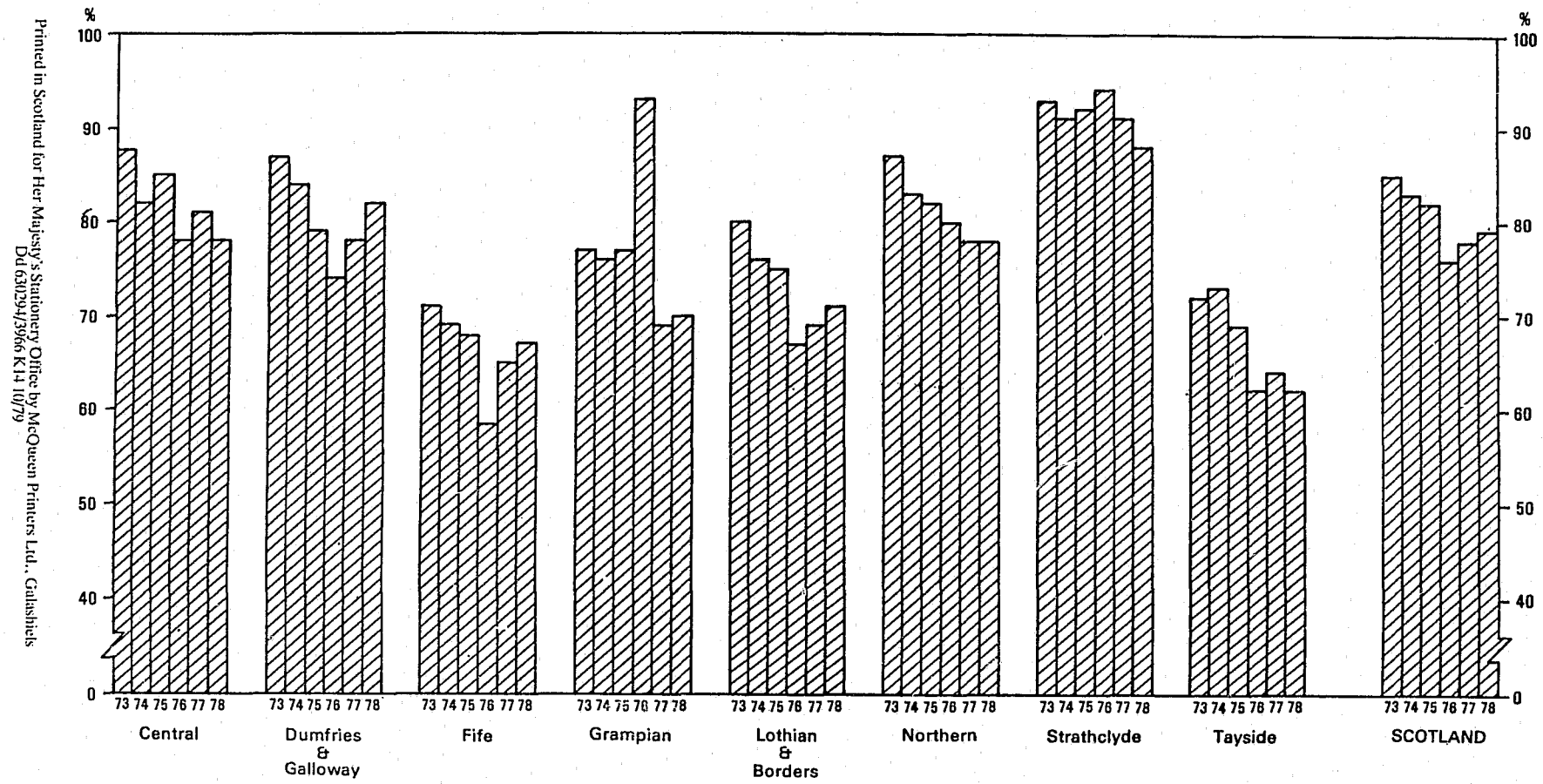
TABLE 12(b)

	1975			1976			1977			1978		
	No. of B/Tests	Police Strength	Tests per Officer	No. of B/Tests	Police Strength	Tests per Officer	No. of B/Tests	Police Strength	Tests per Officer	No. of B/Tests	Police Strength	Tests per Officer
Central	770	483	1.6	682	476	1.4	663	459	1.4	810	473	1.7
Dumfries & Galloway	524	278	1.9	430	286	1.5	482	285	1.7	466	297	1.6
Fife	1,260	650	1.9	1,300	614	2.1	1,175	608	1.9	1,203	625	1.9
Grampian	2,930	821	3.6	1,811	826	2.2	2,755	832	3.3	3,016	883	3.4
Lothian & Borders	3,168	2,169	1.5	2,925	2,143	1.4	3,023	2,102	1.4	3,113	2,183	1.4
Northern	1,494	572	2.6	1,516	563	2.7	1,598	560	2.9	1,724	585	2.9
Strathclyde	8,153	6,456	1.3	6,261	6,390	1.0	5,771	6,147	0.9	7,671	6,435	1.2
Tayside	1,873	903	2.1	1,685	881	1.9	1,668	879	1.9	1,902	918	2.1
Scotland	20,172	12,332	1.6	17,675	12,179	1.5	17,135	11,872	1.4	19,905	12,399	1.6

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Results of Initial Roadside/Hospital/Police Office Breath Tests

TABLE 12(c)



HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

13A Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

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END

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