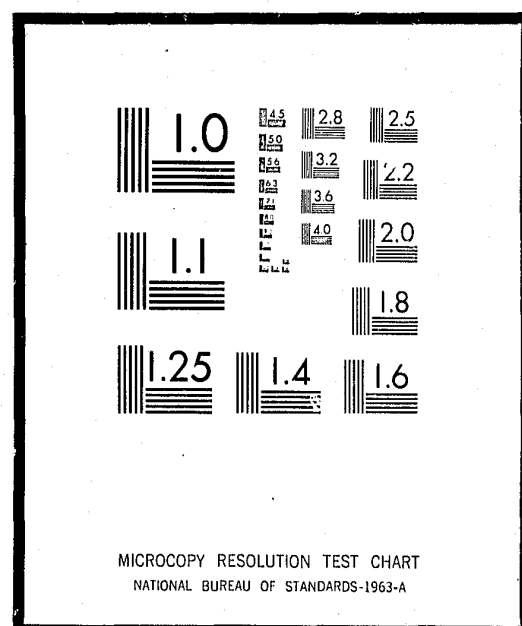


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SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland

Report for the Year ended 31st December

1972

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland,
by Command of Her Majesty
October 1973

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ANNUAL REPORT

of DAVID GRAY, Esq., O.B.E., Q.P.M.,
Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland
for the Year ended 31st December
1972

To The Right Honourable GORDON CAMPBELL, M.C., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to present my report on police forces in Scotland for the year ended 31st December, 1972.

2. The changes in the methods of inspection and the development of the constructive role of the Inspectorate referred to in my last report proved of great value and have been continued. During the year the appointment was made to the Inspectorate staff of a woman officer with the rank of superintendent in place of Miss Janet Gray who retired as Woman Assistant Inspector of Constabulary in 1970. The woman superintendent's duties are the same as those of her male colleagues except that she has a particular responsibility for policewomen.

3. During the year Mr. Smith and I completed a review of police and civilian establishments in fifteen forces and discussed with chief constables proposals to be put to their police authorities for substantial increases in strength. The reviews were painstaking and designed to ensure that as many policemen as possible will be relieved of indoor work.

4. As a result of the review the authorised establishment of the police service in Scotland is 777 police officers and 598 civilians more than it was at the end of 1970 when the Government restraint on establishment increases was removed.

5. During the review the rank structure of many forces was adjusted to provide better career prospects. The police service is now almost unrivalled in the opportunities it provides for promotion.

6. I am satisfied with the quality of recruits coming forward to the service and, while the numbers are substantial, there must be no relaxation of the effort to encourage an increasing flow of suitable young men and women to join the police.

7. The role of the Scottish Police College has become wider and even more important to the police service. It is the centre of the training system although all forces individually or collectively organise a very great deal of training appropriate to the area. During the year it also served as a most useful recruiting agency by introducing careers masters from schools and staff from universities and labour exchanges to police work and to the career possibilities in the service.

8. It is never right to be complacent regarding crime but there is some encouragement in the fact that the rising trend of crimes against the person in Scotland has been checked ; and there is hope for the future in that, although the number of crimes of violence recorded this year is greater, this increase is mainly attributable to the number of instances in which persons were detected carrying offensive weapons. Since such cases are the result of police activity it is encouraging to think that they have prevented much more serious crime.

9. The table in Chapter V records death and injury suffered by over 31,000 persons in Scotland in each of the last four years. These frightening figures must emphasise the duty on each road user, motorist, cyclist or pedestrian, to accept the responsibility of each individual for road safety. The role of the police in the prevention and investigation of road accidents is of tremendous importance and it must be pursued with increasing vigour and determination to improve this situation.

10. Further progress has been made in the setting up of full-time drug squads in a number of forces to combat the rising problem of drugs misuse. The interchange of drugs intelligence between forces continues to be one of the main instruments in this area of activity.

11. The Police Advisory Board for Scotland in 1971 set up a Steering Committee under my chairmanship to promote regional co-ordination of local procedures and policies in preparation for the amalgamation of police forces planned for 1975. I am happy to report that the recommendations of the Steering Committee were adopted by the Association of Chief Police Officers (Scotland) and implemented. While much work remains to be done a great deal has been achieved in the way of standardising many procedures.

12. There is much purposeful activity in the forces in Scotland at the present time. A great deal of thought is being given to the difficulties which the service will encounter in 1975 but all ranks remain aware of the needs of the present time. Police authorities are becoming ever more conscious of the importance of their responsibilities : and they keep in close touch with the planning arrangements of the forces. In such a sensitive area as police work complaints are inevitable but I am happy to say that they remain a very small part of the general public appreciation of the work of the police.

13. Police/public relations have never been better and a great deal of credit for this state of affairs is due to the understanding attitude of the public and to publicity given by press and television. I am satisfied with the achievement of the forces at the present time and look forward with expectation to the future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID GRAY.

July, 1973.

CHAPTER I

Awards

For Gallantry

1. The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct was received by Constable J. Thomson of City of Glasgow Police for his action in arresting two criminals on 30th October, 1971.

2. Constables W. Bruce and T. Jamieson of Stirling and Clackmannan Police Force were commended by the Secretary of State for their action in the arrest of an armed man in an incident on 6th November, 1971.

Other Awards

3. In The Queen's Birthday Honours List John R. Inch, C.V.O., C.B.E., Q.P.M., M.A., LL.B., Chief Constable of the City of Edinburgh Police Force, received the honour of Knighthood and John H. Orr, Chief Constable of Lothians and Peebles Constabulary was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the New Year Honours List. Further honours awarded were :

New Year Honours List

Mr. J. W. Milne, Assistant Chief Constable, Stirling and Clackmannan Police Force	M.B.E.
Mr. J. G. Gillies, Assistant Chief Constable, Renfrew and Bute Constabulary	Queen's Police Medal
Chief Superintendent W. S. Pringle, Edinburgh City Police Force	Queen's Police Medal
Mr. W. Anderson, Commandant, Glasgow Special Constabulary	B.E.M.

Queen's Birthday Honours List

Mr. A. L. McClure, Chief Constable, Inverness Constabulary	Queen's Police Medal
Mr. W. M. Rae, M.A., Assistant Chief Constable, City of Glasgow Police Force	Queen's Police Medal
Mr. D. L. Wilson, Secretary, Scottish Police Federation	M.B.E.
Inspector A. M. Steel, Fife Constabulary	B.E.M.

Sir James Duncan Medal Trust

4. It gives me great pleasure to record the award of certificates during 1972 in respect of gallantry and devotion to civic duty shown by the following persons :
Miss Ann Elizabeth Lindsay, 30 Caipie Holding, Crail, Fife, went to the assistance of two elderly ladies whose house had been broken into by three men and struck one of the men with an unloaded shotgun as he and the others made their escape.

Ralph Detlev Erdmann Jonentz, Loch Lomond Hotel, Balloch, prevented a man who was armed with a loaded shotgun from entering the hotel and, later when he did gain entry to the hotel, disarmed him.

CHAPTER II

Administration

Personnel

5. It is again gratifying to record a substantial increase in the actual strength of forces during the year of 378 male officers and 41 female officers, a total of 419 (see Table 1). The welcome upward trend of last year has thus been maintained and, while economic difficulties encountered in industry may well have been partly responsible for the flow of recruits to the police, I have no doubt that intensive recruiting procedures and campaigns on a local and national basis are having the desired effect. The number of vacancies at 31st December, 1972 totalled 775. While these were mainly in the larger forces the unusually high figure is due to the fact that during the year the establishment of many forces has been reviewed and subsequent recruitment has not caught up with the increases in the forces concerned.

Wastage

6. Table 2(a) shows that the total wastage from all causes was 535. While this is marginally greater than last year the number of male officers lost to the service was 12 less than in 1971 whereas 15 more female officers left the service than in the previous year. Included in the above total of course are 79 officers who were not lost to the service as they transferred to other Scottish forces and to forces in England and Wales. The number who retired on pension or gratuity amounted to 122. Twelve officers were dismissed, 10 were required to resign, 2 probationers were discharged as unlikely to become efficient officers and 34 probationers left the service after failing to reach a satisfactory standard of efficiency. The number of officers who resigned after completing their probationary period was 150, the same as in 1971. This loss of trained and experienced officers causes most concern and would seem to infer that, despite the care exercised by chief officers in selecting candidates, insufficient thought is being given by prospective recruits themselves to the nature of police duties and the demands it makes on officers both on and off duty. A breakdown of the causes of resignation is available in Table 2(b).

Establishments

7. The exercise of reviewing the establishments of all Scottish forces started in 1971, continued throughout the year and, by December, 15 of the 20 forces had received approval for increases in their regular force and civilian establishments. The remaining five, including the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, are under consideration and interim increases have been made where necessary. In the latter part of 1972 the task of revising establishments was further complicated by the publication of the Report of the Working Party on Rank Structure. When

possible the recommendations of this working party were taken into consideration in parallel with the formal review of establishment but in regard to those forces which had received prior approval it was necessary to reconsider the rank structure of the forces concerned in the light of the working party's report.

8. The following table shows the increases in authorised establishment by rank which have been made in the Scottish Police over the past two years:

	31.12.70	31.12.72	Increases
Chief Constable/Assistant Chief Constable	39	40	1
Chief Superintendent	51	56	5
Superintendent	115	123	8
Chief Inspector	163	188	25
Inspector	542	583	41
Sergeant	1,569	1,704	135
Constable	8,749	9,311	562
	<u>11,228</u>	<u>12,005</u>	<u>777</u>

Civilian Component

9. As indicated in the previous paragraph, reviews of establishments have resulted in an increase in the number of civilians being employed enabling many police officers to be released to undertake the duties for which they have been specially trained. The establishment of traffic wardens and clerical and technical personnel now amounts to 2,699, an increase of 398 over the 1971 figures. The civilian component represents 18.4 per cent of the total adjusted establishment of police and civilians. This means in effect that on average there is one civilian employed for every 4.5 policemen.

Recruiting

10. While recruiting figures have been encouraging there has been no lessening of the efforts to attract recruits. During the year an extensive newspaper advertising campaign, which stimulated a considerable interest, was carried out. As mentioned elsewhere it is of paramount importance to attract the right calibre of recruit and the various advertisements produced at the instigation of the Steering Committee on Central Recruitment have emphasised this. It is difficult to assess the effect of any one aspect of publicity but certainly the campaign focussed national attention on the needs of individual forces. The Steering Committee is currently examining the possibility of television advertising and a professional advertising agency has been commissioned to produce appropriate material.

11. In conjunction with force recruiting departments the Scottish Police College continues to make a valuable contribution to recruiting by inviting careers masters to examine the facilities provided for the training of police recruits. During the year 150 headmasters and careers masters visited the college.

Quality of Recruits

12. It is pleasing to record that of the 820 students who attended the college 544 had senior secondary education. The overall standard continues to improve

and 547 recruits were in possession of certificates. Of the total number 22 had attended university and there were 8 graduates.

Graduate Entry

13. While graduates are not yet being attracted to the police service in great numbers there was a welcome improvement this year in that 8 graduates were recruited as against none in the previous year. The police service offers a challenging career to graduates and, as sophisticated computer systems and other technical and electronic devices are becoming more generally part of police equipment and resources, opportunities are increasing for recruits possessing university qualifications in a variety of disciplines.

14. At the end of the year 39 graduates were serving in the Scottish police. This included four chief constables.

Cadets

15. The cadet system continues to provide an important source of recruitment to the police service. As indicated elsewhere the training undergone by cadets is wide and varied and is directed towards preparing them for the responsibilities which they must accept on appointment as constables. During training considerable emphasis is placed on improving academic standards; nevertheless it is important to ensure that cadets recruited are of acceptable educational levels.

16. There was an increase in the authorised establishment of cadets which now stands at 616, an increase of 34 compared with the previous year: and encouraging recruitment figures brought the actual strength to 438 male and 67 female cadets, a total of 505.

17. The improvement in educational standards reported last year has been maintained and in the year under review 60 per cent of those recruited possessed 'O' level certificates and 17 per cent had passes in at least one subject at 'H' level, compared with 56 per cent and 14 per cent respectively in 1971.

Personnel Appraisal

18. Following the acceptance by the Police Advisory Board of the recommendations of the Working Party on Personnel Appraisal, during the year, encouraging progress has been made. Most forces have set up systems of appraisal in the manner outlined by the Working Party and have established personnel departments which embrace recruiting, training, personnel appraisal and welfare, in respect of which the Secretary of State has given approval for a limited number of additional ranks. The Inspectorate place great importance for the future well-being and morale of the service, on having in operation before 1975 standard appraisal procedures and I am pleased to state that, due to the expeditious way in which chief officers have seen fit to put the various recommendations into effect, the success of the system seems assured.

19. The value of such a system depends to a great extent on the use to which it is put and the Working Party will be directing its attention to the methods of information retrieval to ensure that as much attention as possible is given to planning the career development of individual officers, to deploying those with

special aptitudes to the benefit of the service as a whole and to providing an important tool to assist in selecting officers for promotion.

Special Constables

20. Compared with the 1971 figures the actual strength of male officers has decreased by 191 to a total of 4,030, while the actual strength of female officers has increased by 14 to 137. A full analysis of the strength of the special constabulary is given in Table 3(b).

21. This further overall reduction of the strength of the special constabulary is very disappointing. The inspectorate are firmly of the opinion that the existence of a strong special constabulary, efficiently organised and intelligently led can be a great asset to the police service. Special constables, by going on duty with and assisting regular officers, obtain an extremely valuable insight into police work and problems and in so doing come to appreciate the important contribution which police officers are making to the general well-being of the society in which we live. By disseminating the knowledge and understanding which they have gained of the police throughout the many and varied occupational groups from which they have been recruited special constables act as ambassadors for the service.

22. That ordinary members of the public should feel disposed to assist the police service is both reassuring and greatly appreciated but, bearing in mind that the establishment of the special constabulary is 7,707 short of its authorised strength of 11,874, there is still very great scope for other public spirited citizens to volunteer. The police service flourishes on the help it receives from members of the public and there is no greater or more rewarding way of helping than by serving in the special constabulary.

Appointments and Substantive Promotions

23. Appointments and substantive promotions of male and female officers made from within forces during the year were :—

	Male	Female
To chief constable	—	—
„ assistant chief constable	—	—
„ chief superintendent	10	—
„ superintendent	24	1*
„ chief inspector	41	1
„ inspector	84	1
„ sergeant	187	1

* Staff Officer to H.M. Inspectorate

24. The following table shows the appointments and substantive promotions of male officers made from other forces in the years 1968 to 1972, inclusive :—

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
To chief constable	1	1	2	1	—
„ assistant chief constable	1	—	—	1	1
„ chief superintendent	1	1	—	1	1
„ superintendent	2	1	—	1	—
„ chief inspector	1	—	—	—	1
„ inspector	1	2	1	1	—
„ sergeant	—	—	—	—	—

25. It is a continuing disappointment that very little interchange of officers took place on promotion during the year. With regionalisation coming nearer opportunities have been lost in gaining the valuable experience the interchange of officers could have brought.

26. During the year additional posts for male officers of 1 chief superintendent, 10 chief inspectors, 30 inspectors and 75 sergeants were created while additional posts for policewomen of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 2 inspectors and 5 sergeants were also created.

27. The number of men who have qualified by examination for promotion to the rank of inspector is 2,732 and to sergeant 3,256. There are 40 women qualified for promotion to inspector and 51 have passed the examination for promotion to sergeant.

Organisation

28. Developments in this sphere are overshadowed of course by discussions on the reorganisation of forces which are urgently being undertaken in preparation for the amalgamations to take place in 1975. While a considerable amount of planning has still to be done, satisfactory progress is being made by the various working parties set up by chief constables in each of the groups of forces which will comprise the new regions.

29. The establishment of an Organisation and Methods Team two years ago by four forces in the West, and on which all forces comprising the new West Region are now to be represented, has provided a sound basis for regional planning. Arrangements are currently in hand for setting up similar units in most of the other regions and selected officers from each of the forces concerned have, or will receive, O. & M. training at the Civil Service College. The training normally consists of an initial course at the college followed by a three month attachment to industrial or commercial concerns for practical training and culminating in a further short course at the College. Officers who have undergone such training have benefitted greatly from it as has the police service.

30. In supporting applications for additional staff for these units I have stressed to chief constables that the officers from each force forming a new region must work as a team; that the tasks referred to the teams must be well defined; that, to avoid duplication of effort, there must be co-ordination between the regions; and that cognisance must be taken of the work accomplished by the original team in the West.

31. Even though the existence of these units is seen meantime to be of a temporary nature and their future falling to be reviewed after 1975 a nucleus of police officers with O. & M. experience will have been established and their knowledge and expertise in dealing with administrative problems and procedures will be of lasting value to the service.

32. It is essential that every branch of the police service participates in planning the new regional organisation and it is pleasing to report that in almost every area working parties studying the problems involved include policemen of all ranks. Representatives of the Scottish Association of Police Superintendents and the Scottish Police Federation are taking part in these preparations at local and national level.

Police Research

33. The Police Scientific Development Branch and the Police Research Services Branch at the Home Office continue to provide useful information and advice to Scottish forces on procedures, techniques and equipment. The branches also examine practical police problems and advise on the application or availability of technical and scientific devices to overcome these.

34. A most important event during the year was the coming into full operation of the experimental computerised command and control system installed at the headquarters of Birmingham City Police. Experience gained at Birmingham has indicated a need for further experiments handling a wider range of information and embracing more extensive facilities, including the development of management information systems, and with this in view it has been decided to conduct an experiment next year with a computerised system at the headquarters of the City of Glasgow Police.

35. Work has continued on the development of a system for the management of vehicle fleets and workshops. A study has also been initiated of the allocation of traffic policing resources in which computer techniques will be applied in the measurement of vehicle densities, traffic flow and the interpretation of the effects of driver behaviour. Other subjects of research in the traffic field include the development of visibility aids for police use in fog and the operational evaluation of speed metering devices.

36. To assist in the investigation of crime research is continuing into the development of instruments for detecting hidden objects of both metal and non-metal composition (including buried bodies), the design and development of intruder alarms and the evaluation and development of optical aids. During the year a computer and scanner for a project on the automatic retrieval of fingerprints was installed at the Home Office where, after further trials, they will be used to examine and identify scenes of crime prints—the results being compared with those obtained by standard methods.

37. In my last report I intimated that further studies into the assessment and measurement of workloads in urban areas were planned. Phase 2 of the study involving four areas in the 50,000 population range—including a district within the Fife Constabulary force area—has been concluded and is now being assessed. Preparations for the final phase of the experiment are now under way. The project is designed to measure and compare police workloads and resource allocation patterns, analyse deployments and use the results to examine the feasibility of a police management information system.

38. The Inspectorate were represented at further meetings of the Association of Chief Police Officers' Research Liaison Committee which continues to provide a valuable forum for reviewing ongoing police research. Sufficient copies of the Police Research Bulletin, which is published periodically, are circulated to all Scottish forces so that officers of all ranks may be aware of the work being undertaken by the branches.

Complaints

39. The Inspectors of Constabulary have a statutory duty to keep themselves informed as to the manner in which complaints made by members of the public

against the police are dealt with. This duty is taken very seriously by chief constables and deputy chief constables who go to great lengths to ensure that full and appropriate action is taken regarding complaints. During the year there were 1,176 complaints against officers. Of these 353 were found to be groundless and 231 were subsequently withdrawn by the complainers. 397 cases were reported to Procurators Fiscal (criminal proceedings were taken in two cases, no proceedings in 309 cases and, at the end of the year, no decision had been given in 86 cases); disciplinary proceedings were taken in 21 cases (14 officers found guilty and 7 not guilty); officers were warned in 49 cases; a letter of apology or explanation was sent in 66 cases; and 59 cases were under investigation at the end of the year. The Inspectorate are satisfied that the investigation and disposal of complaints against the police are thorough and objective.

Discipline

40. A total of 134 officers, comprising one inspector, 11 sergeants and 122 constables, were dealt with under the Police (Discipline) (Scotland) Regulations. The total in 1971 was 157.

41. One sergeant and 11 constables were dismissed. One sergeant and 4 constables resigned prior to culmination of proceedings; 8 constables resigned as an alternative to dismissal; one inspector and 3 sergeants were reduced in rank; 2 sergeants and 24 constables were reduced in pay; one sergeant and 38 constables were fined; 2 sergeants and 30 constables were reprimanded; one sergeant and 7 constables were cautioned. Of the total of 134 cases 27 were brought under the paragraph of the Discipline Code which relates to being found guilty in court of a crime or offence, mainly in respect of motoring offences.

42. Eight appeals against punishment were made during the year; one was dismissed and the remainder were pending at the end of the year. One appeal which was carried over from 1971 was dismissed.

43. I am confident that the code of conduct of the police has been properly maintained throughout the year and that the great majority of police officers rigidly observe a high standard of self discipline which is one of the traditions of our service.

Police Buildings

44. The modernisation of police buildings is progressing at a satisfactory rate. It is pleasing to record that at the end of the year progress was such that nearly half of all buildings in the divisional headquarters category were of post-war construction. By 1975, when regionalisation will come into being, taking into account those currently under construction and in the course of planning, fewer than a third of such stations built prior to 1945 will continue to be occupied. Similarly encouraging progress is being made in respect of a number of force headquarters and many smaller stations—the latter either as new projects or by way of adaptation and extension. The planning of all new buildings is, of course, being undertaken in the light of operational requirements in a regional concept.

45. The facilities offered by new stations from an operational point of view, the vast improvements in working conditions and the provision in some instances

of recreational accommodation, give a substantial boost to the morale and efficiency of the staff using them and improves the image of the service in the eyes of the public.

Police Housing

46. The number of officers who own their own houses increased during the year by 507 to 3,204. This upward trend has been evident over the past few years and is indicative of the desire on the part of many police officers and their wives to secure a degree of stability in their lives. In most forces, and particularly in those serving very large and sometimes sparsely populated areas, a degree of mobility is necessary to ensure adequate manning of the stations but police authorities and chief constables are endeavouring to permit as many men as possible to own and occupy their homes. Plans are being prepared to cope with the new housing problems which will result from regionalisation.

47. Full details of the housing position throughout Scotland is given in Table 7.

CHAPTER III

Uniform Policing

Importance of Constable

48. In each of the three annual reports which I have submitted since my appointment I have dealt at length with the importance of the uniformed constable. I make no apology for continuing this theme or for repeating that the community must recognise that the constable is himself a public functionary who makes his own decisions, answers for them directly to the court or to the chief constable, is in a position to exert considerable influence for good in the area where he serves and is known and is able to help the public in many different and often difficult situations.

49. That a constable is a law enforcement officer goes without saying, but the good constable sees enforcement as only one of his many tasks. Happily most policemen take a broad view of their functions. One of the most demanding, yet rewarding, duties which the Inspectorate perform each year is talking with constables whom we meet during the course of our inspections. We have ceased all formal parades knowing that a man standing to attention amongst others in a row is unlikely to do justice to questions put to him or to be willing to speak with the frankness we wish. In each force we meet men singly or in twos at small stations and in groups of a dozen or more in larger stations and invite their views on a wide range of topics. We learn of their difficulties and hopes and of their activities and aims. We answer many questions about police matters at local and national level. We always come away encouraged, proud of our police service and with fresh ideas to propound elsewhere. It is very desirable that regular discussions of this nature take place between very senior police officers and the lowest ranks in their forces.

50. In this chapter I have referred mainly to constables but the term 'constable' includes higher ranks and, at a time when the number of posts at sergeant and inspector level have been greatly increased to provide a very attractive career structure, it is necessary to point out that all uniform sergeants and inspectors and indeed higher ranks should devote as much time as possible to creative positive policing away from their desks and offices. During 1972 it has been pleasing to find chief constables relieving sergeants and inspectors of rigid routine indoor and outdoor checks on the activities of their subordinates and instead encouraging them to work with their men as a team, dedicated to making their section more peaceful and orderly.

51. Police work of this kind provides, particularly for constables and sergeants, greater opportunities for the use of imagination and leadership. Many and varied are the means being developed to ensure co-operation between police and public and there are in progress a number of interesting experiments involving householders, schools and social work and other local authority departments working closely with the police.

52. In carrying out community work the police see it as their duty to co-operate with parents and children and meet regularly with representatives of churches, schools, tenants' associations, youth clubs, social workers, housing, cleansing and parks departments. Constables have helped to set up and run boxing, swimming and angling clubs; establish street football leagues; organise camping holidays; and arrange sports and gala days.

53. Inevitably the efforts of policemen to strengthen public contacts and support by engaging in activities such as I have described are, on occasions, decried as being of the nature of social work and the suggestion is sometimes made that police manpower would be better used in manning task forces or anti-crime patrols. Special squads have their place but will have little success in combating crime if the public at large is apathetic, or worse still, antagonistic towards the police. Community development work is not a soft option for the police. There is no better aid to policing than a public with a sense of duty often developed by contact with, and knowledge of, an efficient police service.

54. There is, of course, a place in the police service for the man whose full-time is spent in catching criminals and whose success is measured by his detection rate. That place is in the Criminal Investigation Department and it is there also that one finds the specialist team or squad employed to the best advantage.

55. Traditionally the policeman is a member of the community appointed by the community to share the common task of preserving peace and good order; not as a punitive force but as a helper in the many situations where need arises. The growth of urban areas and the increase in legislation have led to many changes in organisation but the attitude of the police service is fundamental to successful operation in a democracy. The aims and character of the Scottish police service which have been tried and proved over the years must be maintained and fostered. Those who speak against the social approach are in fact the non-traditionalists; they would see the service more remote from the people and would rely on modern communications and science to reach the scene of a crime quickly and trace the offender. They would divorce the policeman from many of the daily tasks he performs for the public and which bring him face to face with numerous personal problems which his humanity and common sense help to

solve. Admittedly society has become so complex and the growth of crime so great that there are not sufficient policemen to give the public the traditional type of service I describe but the police must not lose sight of their ultimate peace-keeping role and must endeavour to fulfil it by developing the responsibilities and influence of every constable.

Community Involvement Branches

56. The development of the peace-keeping role of the policemen through integration with his public is the aim of the community involvement branches now set up in nearly all Scottish forces as a result of the Secretary of State's recommendation in April, 1971. Progress made by these branches has been good, particularly in establishing close liaison with social work and other departments and in encouraging beat constables to get to know school staffs and community and tenants' associations in their areas. I have, however, noticed in one or two forces a tendency for the community involvement branch personnel to undertake all talks in schools and to business groups as well as attendance at youth clubs and tenants' meetings rather than take the trouble to involve the local constable or sergeant. Admittedly it is often more administratively convenient to have work of this nature done by full-time specialists who become adept lecturers but this is contrary to the aim of the branch which is to encourage and advise the front line policeman to play a fuller part in the life of his own district.

57. Twelve forces operate juvenile liaison schemes as an integral part of the duties of their community involvement branches and others intend to do so when they recruit sufficient manpower. In 1964 the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland and chaired by Lord Kilbrandon to consider the treatment of juvenile delinquents commended the valuable and devoted work being done at that time in forces operating police juvenile liaison and recommended extension of these schemes and it is pleasing to note the growth of this positive form of police work. One or two chief constables still express misgivings about the principle of police juvenile liaison; but in fact in offering the facilities of police juvenile liaison to a potential delinquent child and his parents the police are doing no more than following up an informal warning with an offer to keep contact, counsel and befriend. Criticism has been expressed that the work of the juvenile liaison officer impinges on the sphere of the skilled social worker but essentially the policeman does not supervise as does the latter. In smaller towns and country areas he might do no more than establish friendly contact between the parents, the child and the local policeman who then helps the family in any way possible. The Inspectorate obtain information about the working of police juvenile liaison officers throughout Scotland and, during the year, I have seen many instances of this practical help in the matter of introducing children to new interests and activities and instilling in them a sense of pride and responsibility.

Recognition of the Importance of the Beat Constable

58. During a year which saw much good work done to make the duties of constables more interesting and responsible it disappoints me to have to report that in many rural stations one now finds that the policeman who often works alone or with a colleague operates straight eight hour duty shifts instead of using his discretion as to the hours he works. Since police forces in county areas were

formed throughout Scotland in 1857 it has been the practice for constables and sergeants working, mainly without supervision, singly or in small numbers on beats and sections to do duty at times best suited to the needs of their areas and to answer calls for their services when off duty provided they were not on rest day or leave. Such an arrangement meant that the officer had discretion to go on or off duty when he decided was most suitable. He could, and did, adjust his hours to suit the needs of his family as well as the police service and on occasions when he had to undertake extra hours of duty he was recompensed by time off duty or by payment.

59. The change to working straight eight hour shifts follows an agreement in the Police Council for the United Kingdom. The object is to avoid the inconvenience of split shifts and to help calculate overtime accurately ; but I am concerned about the effect of this change in the service given by the police to the public in rural areas ; and I know that this concern is shared by some members of police authorities and chief constables. The policeman who looks after his own station acts almost as a chief police officer for his small area. He decides within reason what his hours are, he works largely unsupervised and learns early to accept responsibility and to help lead in his community. A rigid term of duty must limit the flexibility essential for such a role.

60. Constables and sergeants in charge of county stations are in some ways similar to policemen in criminal investigation and other specialist departments who work largely unsupervised and whose duties are carried out most efficiently when they are allowed some discretion in relation to the time they go off duty.

61. Detectives and some specialist officers are compensated for their conditions of service by payment of a commuted overtime allowance while still qualifying for additional overtime payment on special occasions. I should like to see consideration given to similar arrangements for some constables and sergeants in charge of county stations, particularly at those stations which are remote from centres of population.

CHAPTER IV

Crime

Crime Trends

62. Details of the crimes and offences made known to the police during 1972 are given in Table 8(a) of this report together with comparative figures for 1970 and 1971. While other statistical detail concerning crimes and offences is given in tables 8(b), 8(c) and 8(d), a full report on Scottish criminal statistics is prepared separately each year by the Scottish Home and Health Department.

63. While it may be optimistic to take a single year's figures of crimes as indicating a change in the overall upward trend of previous years it is encouraging that crimes made known to the police decreased by 1.3 per cent during 1972 compared to 1971. The effect was mainly due to a 4 per cent decrease in the still large number of crimes against property with violence, principally house-breaking. One notable statistic is that concerning crimes against the person which increased by 2.6 per cent in 1972 compared to 1971 ; the increase from 1970 to 1971 was 15.6

per cent. In 1972 there was an increase of 6.0 per cent in assaults and 15.8 per cent in crimes of carrying an offensive weapon ; the total number of crimes of violence, however, rose by only 0.4 per cent. It is reasonable to conclude that police vigilance in regard to the carrying of offensive weapons may well be having an overall effect in slowing down the rise in crimes of violence.

64. Malicious injuries to property, classed as crimes, continued to grow at an alarming rate, the figures having risen from 3,500 in 1970 to 5,209 in 1972. While these figures relate to the more serious incidents this is not the whole picture as there are about four times as many minor incidents of wilful damage to property, the figures for which are also on the increase. Continued co-operation from the public in telephoning the police immediately they witness any acts of vandalism will increase the likelihood of detection of those responsible and has a big part to play in curbing this increasing problem the despoiling effects of which we see so widely in our built-up areas. While the cost of effecting repairs and eradicating damage, such as spray painting, is appreciated speedy remedial measures to eliminate these unsightly effects prevents the work of the vandals from becoming a monument to their destructive and primitive motives.

65. In the category described as ' Other Crimes ' the most significant change has been the 14.5 per cent increase in crimes against public justice where figures have been rising steadily over some years. The major part of the increase was due to perjury and subornation in relation to which for some years courts have been taking firm action. It is encouraging to note in this connection, however, that threats have decreased sharply from 235 in 1971 to 133 in 1972.

66. Although, as indicated above, there was an encouraging drop in the number of crimes against property with violence this class, together with crimes against property without violence, still comprises a high proportion of all crimes made known to the police. A considerable number of these crimes fall into the preventable category and I must stress again the onus which rests on all members of the public to exercise care and take proper precautions to secure their property.

Offences

67. Miscellaneous offences made known to the police increased by 5.8 per cent over the 1971 figures to a total of 302,843.

Crime Prevention

68. The reception which had proved so successful in previous years to mark the opening of the National Crime Prevention Campaign was again held this year in the Great Hall of Edinburgh Castle. The opening ceremony was performed before an invited audience by the Under Secretary for Home Affairs and Agriculture, Mr. Alick Buchanan-Smith, M.P. The principal guests were, of course, the members of the community who, during the year, had given notable practical help to the police in combating crime. Appropriate tribute was paid to their sense of civic duty and much satisfaction was taken from the fact that among those present was a number of schoolchildren. Extensive publicity was given to the campaign in the national and local press, on television and by the distribution of many posters and leaflets.

69. A conference attended by members of crime prevention panels from different parts of the country was held towards the end of the year at the Scottish Police College. The arrangements for the conference were similar to those in previous years when panel members and senior police officers heard talks from selected speakers followed by syndicate discussions on crime prevention topics. The continuing interest and enthusiasm shown by panel members is much appreciated by the police and it is felt that a forum such as provided by the conference permits the examination of common problems and possible solutions.

70. The work of the police to prevent crime continues unabated and helpful advice and guidance on the security of premises has been given to many property owners and occupiers. During the year crime prevention officers, particularly in the larger forces, participated in seminars or projects with planners and student architects and were able to offer advice on security measures which should be considered at the design stage with a view to introducing in new buildings eliminating features which would aid in the prevention of crime.

Social Work (Scotland) Act

71. Changes in the methods of dealing with persons under the age of 16 who commit crimes and offences were introduced by the Social Work (Scotland) Act, 1968 and new working systems are being devised by police forces working in co-operation with Reporters and Directors of Social Work. In most forces members of community involvement branches are specially selected and trained to study reports alleging the commission of crimes by young people and how to liaise with Reporters and Social Workers in an effort to determine how best to deal with these young people. Since the coming into force in April 1971 of Part III of this Act there has been, in general, a much closer working together of police and social workers. Co-operation of this kind augurs well for the future.

Scottish Criminal Record Office

72. The Scottish Criminal Record Office continues to provide an invaluable service in the detection of crime. During the year one police officer was replaced by a civilian and 2 additional fingerprint clerks were appointed. The authorised establishment is now 34 police officers and 49 civilians. In the Main Fingerprint collection 42,032 searches were made during the year resulting in 28,608 persons with criminal records being identified. The Single Fingerprint, Palm Print and Scenes of Crime collections provided 1,517 identifications. Last year the figure was 1,281.

73. The Criminal Records Section dealt with 57,658 communications about persons in custody and disposal of cases; 1,018 inquiries were received in relation to Modus Operandi and 344 identifications were made. The particulars of 44,101 persons who were circulated as wanted were placed on file. This number is comprised of 22,567 persons filed from police publications and 21,534 from Glasgow City Police—all warrants from Glasgow now being processed through a Central Warrants Office and being circulated at once. The number of missing persons about whom information was circulated was 2,234, of which 1,849 were subsequently traced.

74. The micro-filming of criminal records continues and this new system has proved time-saving.

75. During the year the Photo-fit system of identifying criminals was used in 47 inquiries and in two cases identification was made.

76. The following information was on record at the end of the year :—

Criminal convictions	335,451
Nominal crime index	405,870
Photographic index	62,244
Fingerprints :	
Main collection	280,518
Two-hand collection	31,988
Palm print collection	24,863

77. During the year 8,973 items were published in the Scottish Police Gazette which is a decrease on last year's figure of 385.

Scottish Crime Squad

78. The Scottish Crime Squad continues to make a most valuable contribution in the fight against crime.

79. During the year officers of the Squad were involved in 1,834 enquiries of which 1,710 were made on behalf of Scottish police forces and 124 on behalf of police forces in England and Wales and Northern Ireland. These helped towards the arrest or tracing of 675 persons, the clearing of 1,103 crimes and the recovery of property valued at £100,677.

80. At 31st December, 1972 the strength of the Squad was 76, 2 sergeants and 2 constables short of its authorised establishment of 80.

81. Officers from all Scottish forces, except one, are currently serving in the Squad. The authorised civilian establishment is 12 and all were in post at the end of the year.

82. The number of vehicles authorised and held by the Squad is 25 and the total mileage covered for the year was 547,192 miles.

Drugs

83. The insidious dangers of drugs misuse are widely recognised by various official bodies and voluntary organisations throughout the country and during the year mutual co-operation between them and the police has been maintained at a commendable level.

84. Full-time drug squads are now operating in six Scottish forces while in the remainder selected officers, generally attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, deal with the drugs problem as it arises in their respective areas. All have undergone training in this specialised sphere and a number of officers from the smaller forces where there may be less opportunity to gain the necessary experience have been attached to drug squads operating in Edinburgh and Glasgow so that they may become proficient in dealing with any drug situation which may arise. Instruction is also given to officers attending courses at the Scottish Police College.

85. Compared with the 1971 figures the number of persons convicted of offences in connection with the misuse of drugs totalled 624, an increase of 67. Illegal drug taking continues to increase with no evidence of prevalence in any particular social class. Young people are most often involved and the drug most

commonly resorted to is still cannabis. A number of cases of 'glue sniffing' among school children came to notice during the year. The dangers of this practice, which can have fatal consequences, cannot be too strongly emphasised and parents and teachers should be on the alert to prevent such occurrences taking place.

86. Throughout the year drug squad officers maintained surveillance on those misusing and trafficking in drugs and, under the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1,253 stop-searches were carried out and 336 search warrants were applied for and executed. As a result of these activities drugs were found on 444 and 203 occasions respectively.

87. An important aspect in dealing efficiently with drugs misuse and trafficking is the inter-change between forces of drugs intelligence which has been well established. Because of the increasing extent to which drugs are being misused this was seen as being essential on a national basis if the law was to be effectively enforced. Towards the end of the year the important step was taken of inaugurating a Drugs Central Intelligence Unit which was located in Metropolitan Police premises in London. Its purpose will be to receive, collate, evaluate and disseminate information relating to offenders. The Unit, the staff of which comprises officers from several English and one Scottish force and an investigation officer seconded from H.M. Customs and Excise, will work in liaison with the other enforcement authorities in this field. It will provide a channel for general communication between police forces in Britain and overseas enforcement agencies and maintain contact with foreign police forces through the National Central Bureau of Interpol.

88. Drugs misuse, as has been said before, is a worldwide community problem and parents, educationalists and health authorities all have a part to play in pointing out to young people the very real danger of the drug habit. With this end in view police officers during the year have continued to give talks to many associations and organisations and to co-operate with workers in the medical, social and educational fields by actively taking part in the various liaison committees which have been set up in most forces.

CHAPTER V

Road Traffic and Communications

Accidents

89. The following table shows the Scottish Development Department's return of road casualties for 1972 with comparable figures for previous years :—

Year	Number of Persons			Total
	Killed	Seriously injured	Slightly injured	
1968	769	9,493	20,387	30,649
1969	892	9,831	20,333	31,056
1970	815	10,027	20,398	31,240
1971	866	9,947	20,381	31,194
1972	855	10,000	20,907	31,762

90. As can be seen from the foregoing table the accident and casualty rates continue at a high level with a 1.8 per cent increase in the total number of accidents. These figures coldly represent an enormous amount of pain and suffering and, with the increasing numbers of road users congesting our road system, there are few signs of improvement despite the increasing time and effort spent on education in road safety matters and accident prevention.

91. Road traffic law enforcement continues to receive the attention it justly deserves and sufficient vehicles and adequately trained crews are available in police forces for the purpose. Table 9 shows the number and types of vehicles used by the police forces for road patrol work.

92. During the year 8,213 breath tests were required. Of this number 80 per cent proved positive, 16 per cent proved negative and a balance of 4 per cent is accounted for by the number of instances where no specimen was provided. The 1972 total represents an increase of 13 per cent on the number of tests required in 1971. Clearly the members of the motoring public willing to risk drinking and driving are equally willing to risk detection and undoubtedly an element of complacency is present.

Road Safety

93. Fourteen of the 20 chief constables in Scotland have been appointed road safety officers by roads authorities in their areas either individually or jointly with road engineers and are achieving very satisfactory results in co-operation with other local officials, school staffs, motoring organisations and transport firms. The police/civilian road craft competition aimed at improving driving standards and which involves civilian drivers who have undertaken police system driving courses in many police areas is growing in popularity. The competition occupied a full day at the Scottish Police Driving School at Tulliallan and large numbers of competitors and their friends from all over Scotland attended.

94. In every sphere of its activities the Scottish Road Safety Advisory Unit co-operates with the Scottish police forces, particularly though not exclusively, with traffic departments. These activities fall into three broad categories—detailed studies, accident intelligence and education

95. During 1972 the Unit continued its series of detailed studies of the two years' accident patterns in Airdrie, Coatbridge, Perth, Greenock, Gourock, Glenrothes, Leven, Buckhaven/Methil and Dumfries. In every case senior police representatives from both divisional and traffic departments participate in the joint discussions with local authorities upon the results of these studies. At the invitation of local authorities detailed studies have also been carried out on many sites identified as having a high accident rate. The original police reports have been used as a basis for all these studies.

96. Steady progress has been made with accident intelligence systems in persuading police forces to progress from 'hand filing' towards sophisticated mechanical systems of recording and retrieval of all accident data. Local authority computers for this purpose are in use in Ayr, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Lanarkshire and Renfrew and Bute. 'Kalamazoo' desk computers are in operation in Aberdeen, Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk, Dumfries and Galloway, Edinburgh and Stirling and Clackmannan.

Communications

97. Considerable effort in planning police communications systems to take advantage of improving technology is producing some very much improved overall communications systems.

98. All forces have been visited by the joint Home Office/Scottish Home and Health Department team to discuss the installation and use of the Police National Computer terminals and any communications problems this brought to light. Forces generally are making considerable progress in re-arranging and expanding their within-force communications systems to meet this challenge. Present indications are that the first terminals should be coming into service in Scotland late in 1973.

99. The conflicting claims of different modes of radio modulation were assessed in an exercise covering several months during the year and a great deal of useful information was collected which should go a long way towards ensuring long-term improvement in force radio systems.

100. Some progress has been made during the year in providing a temporary radio system in the north which is accessible to police, fire, ambulance and hospital authorities, and which it is hoped will be of great value in emergencies, major road accidents and mountain rescue operations involving all these authorities jointly. If it proves as useful as is hoped some permanent provision of such a facility will be considered which could in the long term be introduced throughout Scotland.

Traffic Wardens

101. The authorised establishment of traffic wardens at the end of 1972 was 759, an increase of 97 on the previous year, and proposals from police authorities for further increases in warden strength are being considered. There has been a gratifying increase in the use of wardens employed on a seasonal basis in areas where there is no need for their services during the winter months. Women are employed as wardens in many areas and have shown particular aptitude for this type of work. Their smartness and the clarity of their direction signals when on points duty have impressed me on numerous occasions and chief constables in areas where women wardens are employed speak very highly of them.

102. Disquiet has been expressed by the three police associations at the piecemeal growth of the traffic warden service and the extension of the powers of the wardens. As a result a working party was set up by the Police Advisory Board for Scotland in 1972 to consider certain aspects of the traffic warden service. The working party includes representatives of the three police associations, the local authority associations, the Inspectorate, the Department and one independent member.

103. There is no doubt that traffic wardens are proving of great assistance to the police and highway authorities and that they are growing in experience and status. Discussions with wardens during force inspections have convinced us that the wardens' dedication to duty and loyalty to their police colleagues promise well for the future. Most wardens come into the service in their middle years: some have retired from the Armed Forces and some have become redundant in other occupations: many women wardens with grown up families find the work

congenial. A surprising number of persons join the warden service from second and sometimes better paid employment because they want an interesting outdoor life which offers them some responsibility and contact with the public.

104. The operational relationship between wardens and police officers is among the matters under consideration by the working party. In my report for 1970 I urged more experimentation in the use of wardens working in conjunction with police constables and I am glad to record that some progress is being made in this direction. There is a need for greater flexibility in the use of traffic wardens: for instance, I am not convinced that they need normally patrol in pairs—personal radios are already being carried by wardens in some areas. The warden is essentially an auxiliary to the police and the warden service is most efficient, enthusiastic and economical in those areas where its work is closely integrated with that of the uniformed police.

CHAPTER VI

Training

105. The Scottish Police College continues to be the basis for the training of all police officers and its activities during the year have been extended. In my last report mention was made of the shortage of accommodation. Some measure of temporary increase has been provided and in consequence more courses have been organised than ever before and planning for the future has begun. Unfortunately it has not been possible to make a great deal of progress with the planned permanent extensions to the College.

Review of Training Courses

106. Two working parties have been formed by the Police Advisory Board for Scotland to examine and report on:—

- (a) the training of probationary constables; and
- (b) all training above the level of constable.

This is the first attempt to undertake a comprehensive review of the courses which have been conducted in the College since its inception in 1950. Hitherto the basic courses have been adjusted from time to time to keep pace with changing requirements but the pace and scope of change in the police service is such that we must examine and re-assess the basic principles of our training programmes, their objectives and the methods to be used in achieving these objectives. In both working parties we have the assistance of distinguished educationalists and other professional advisers as well as representatives of the police associations. There are likely to be radical recommendations in respect of the two main branches of training.

Induction Training

107. Induction training begins at the Junior Division of the College. In 1972 25 elementary courses, of one month's duration, were attended shortly after

appointment by 728 men and 92 women—a total of 820 probationary constables. These included 130 officers who had been boy cadets and 4 policewomen who had been girl cadets. Despite a brief industrial dispute affecting the domestic staff at the College, compared with 1971, three more elementary courses were held. This was made possible by the installation on a temporary basis of 'Portakabin' classrooms which have proved satisfactory. After an interval of approximately 13 months courses of Second Stage training, each of 12 weeks' duration, are held. In 1972 these courses were attended by 649 men and 65 women—a total of 714 and an increase of 43 from last year.

108. These courses are held during the two years' probation period which each officer is required to serve. The remainder of this period is occupied with police duty, supervised or alone, with locally organised classes or in some forces with periods of attachment to specialist branches.

Senior Training

109. The Senior Division of the College caters for ranks above constable. There are two basic courses :—

- (a) of six months' duration, attended by sergeants. During 1972 two such courses were held and were attended by 56 sergeants from Scottish forces.
- (b) of three months' duration, attended by inspectors or chief inspectors. During the year four such advanced courses were held and were attended by 40 officers including 6 from overseas and 2 from the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Accelerated Promotion

110. It is a pleasure to report that this year we were able to mount an accelerated promotion course for selected constables who were considered suitable in the long term for promotion to the highest ranks of the police service. Last year an insufficient number of suitable officers was available. Doubts were expressed regarding the effectiveness of the initial selection for standard interviews and a new system was developed. It is gratifying to find the course being revived in view of its importance to the police service.

Senior Command

111. A change was made in the method of selection for the Senior Command Course held at the Police College, Bramshill. After an initial interview six officers, along with candidates from forces in England and Wales, attended before a selection board in which, for the Scottish selection, a Scottish chief constable had been embodied. Two officers, a chief superintendent and a superintendent, were selected for the four months Senior Command Course which is aimed at preparing officers for the highest ranks in the service. Scotland has not had any officers attend this course for some time and it is important that we take advantage of the unique opportunity the course offers.

Management Courses

112. Because no accelerated promotion course was held in 1971 some accommodation was available in the Senior Division in the early part of 1972 and the opportunity was taken to organise some special courses in management. A short four-day seminar in management studies was organised for chief constables and assistant chief constables; and to promote the growth of staff appraisal in the police service three-day courses were held for force personnel officers, one-day courses in appraisal and counselling for force training officers, and a one-day appreciation course for chief constables and assistant chief constables. In all, 19 chief constables and assistant chief constables attended, as did 19 personnel officers and 24 training officers.

Specialist Courses

113. Advanced courses of four weeks' duration are held at the College for officers engaged in driving patrol traffic cars. Of the 92 officers completing 10 courses only one officer failed to gain a pass certificate. Two courses, each of six weeks' duration were held for force driving instructors and all 12 students attending passed.

114. A standard driving course of two weeks' duration, designed to improve the standard of general driving in the force is given. Fourteen such courses were held attended by a total of 141 officers.

115. Detective training courses are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow because accommodation is not yet available at the College. Thanks are due to the chief constables of these two cities for organising the accommodation and staff for this essential activity. During the year four initial detective courses, each of eight weeks' duration, and two advanced detective training courses, each of three weeks' duration, were held. A total of 145 officers attended the courses.

Further Education

116. There is an ever growing interest in further education in the police service and I am grateful to the Scottish Council for Commercial, Administrative and Professional Education for providing an opportunity for such officers to study for the Scottish National Certificate in Business Studies and the Scottish Higher National Certificate in Police Studies. 164 officers hold the latter certificate and 140 are currently studying in preparation for the examination.

117. Each year forces nominate officers for university courses and a central selection board determines those who are likely to succeed in academic study and who have potential in the police service. Nine officers were selected during the year to attend universities and at the end of the year a total of 23 officers were attending university classes. In my last report comment was made on the need to provide an inducement to such officers to remain in the service after graduation since they are specially valuable by combining police experience and academic knowledge. The recommendation to chief constables that such men should be promoted one rank during their university secondment should go far to achieve this end.

Cadet Training

118. With the exception of a three weeks' residential cadet course cadet training is conducted locally and generally involves the cadet in some further

education and in social and industrial attachments and in outward bound activities. The residential course was held in Aberdeen and was visited by the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Alick Buchanan-Smith, M.P., who took part with the cadets in some of their outdoor activities. We are grateful to the University of Aberdeen for the accommodation for the course and to the deputy chief constable of Aberdeen for his excellent work as Commandant.

Force Training

119. In addition to these activities, which generally are centrally organised, there is an increasing volume of local training organised by a particular force or on a regional basis. These courses now include community involvement, management, swimming, life-saving, first-aid, civil defence, drugs, mountain rescue, public relations and crime prevention. The training of traffic wardens is a force responsibility.

Publications

120. The police service continues to be indebted to the chief constable and the police authority of Aberdeen for the regular issue of amendments to the Scottish Criminal Law Handbook and the Road Traffic Law Handbook, thus providing a valuable contribution to the efficiency of the service.

Home Defence

121. Training in Home Defence continued centrally on a zone basis and at force level. During the year 3 chief constables attended a senior officers' course at Easingwold under the current programme and 16 officers of the rank of inspector and above attended Police War Duties Courses. Courses in air observation were continued on a central basis with the co-operation of the Royal Air Force and the University Air Squadrons in Scotland and 16 police officers were trained in reconnaissance.

CHAPTER VII

Other Activities

Swimming and Life-Saving

122. I am pleased to report that during the year my colleague Mr. Smith became Scottish Regional Chairman of the Royal Life Saving Society. In the National Police Life Saving Competition the City of Glasgow 'A' team won the Scottish heats and was placed fourth in the Grand Finals held in England.

Retired Officers

123. The Retired Police Officers' Association (Scotland), through its various branches, is the means of keeping in touch with retired police officers throughout the country. As in any other walk of life there is an increasing need to care for the elderly and the police service is more fortunate than most in that, not only does

the Association actively care for its members, but serving officers and force welfare officers maintain a keen interest in the welfare of police pensioners. Some concern has been expressed by pensioners that, with regionalisation taking place in the near future, Force Funds to which individual members belong may be wound up. Steps are being taken to keep branch secretaries informed of progress towards regionalisation of the police service.

Police Dependants' Trust

124. The end of the year saw the completion of three full years' activities of the Scottish Appeals Committee. During that time the sum of money raised or promised amounts to £196,223.

125. Support from members of the public throughout Scotland has been sustained and it is apparent that many people take the opportunity to express their appreciation of the police service by making gifts to the Trust.

126. All members of Scottish police forces have contributed in one way or another and chief constables have rendered valuable assistance in the administration of the committee by receiving and acknowledging donations and gifts.

Police Mutual Assurance Society

127. The Police Mutual Assurance Society reports yet another good year as the business transacted during 1972 constitutes a new record for the Society. A total of 20,057 new policies for sums assured of £24,909,189, covering weekly premiums of £11,685, have been issued.

128. The Society still offers a wide and attractive range of policies which are keenly competitive with all other insurance companies. Scottish forces continue to give support to the Society and this is due to the authorised officers in Scotland who obtain new members and do the administrative work on behalf of the Society.

129. Two new types of policies were introduced during the year; the '10 years moneyspinner' and the 'Mortgage Protection Policy' both are designed to give police officers, their wives and families the best insurance protection possible.

Sport

130. The Police Athletic Association continues to flourish in many different spheres of sporting activities and athletic competitions.

131. The Badminton Championships were staged at the Scottish National Recreation Centre, Inverclyde, Largs, in April but no Scottish competitor was successful in reaching the finals of any of the events.

132. Success was recorded in other sports. In association football J. Porter, Edinburgh, W. McDerment, Renfrew and Bute and S. Keay, Perth and Kinross were selected to play in the British team against the French police at Tours, near Paris in October when a win against the French ensured the right to compete in the European Championships at Rome in June, 1973.

133. The Scottish police shared the honours of the British Police Bowls (Flat Green) competition staged in Hertfordshire in September when P.C. Peter Conway, Lanarkshire won the Singles title and P.C. William Cameron, partnered by P.C. John Fraser, both Perth and Kinross, won the Pairs event.

134. In the Indoor Games Championships held in March in Birmingham, P.C. Hawkins, a Scottish International player, won the Men's Singles event of the Table Tennis Tournament.

135. In athletics, J. Scott, Glasgow, gained second place in the hammer event while in the British Golf Championship W. Tarvit of Renfrew and Bute was narrowly beaten by A. Doxford of Durham.

136. The British PAA Wrestling team which competed in Vienna at the European Championships in April was managed by Inspector Angus MacRitchie, Glasgow.

137. The Scottish Police Small Bore Rifle Association had a successful year being supported by 13 forces with approximately 100 shooters. At the PAA Short Range Championships held at Wolverhampton I. Macleod, Fife won the individual championship bringing the honour to Scotland for the first time in known PAA shooting history.

TABLES

*Authorised Establishment and Actual Strength of the Police Force
as at 31st December, 1972 (excluding Civilian Domestic Staff and Cadets)*

TABLE 1

	Year	Regular Police (incl. Additional)				Civilians				Totals	
		Establishment		Strength		Traffic Wardens		Clerical and Technical		Adjusted Establishment	Strength
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Establishment	Strength	Establishment	Strength		
Total	1971 1972	10,950 11,480	453 525	10,399 10,777	412 453	662 759	600 632	1,639 1,940	1,525 1,688	13,704 14,704	12,936 13,550
Increase	1971	530	72	378	41	97	32	301	163	1,000	614
Decrease	1972	—	—	551	41	—	62	—	114	—	768
Vacancies	1972	—	—	703	72	—	127	—	252	—	1,154
City Forces	1971	4,954	171	4,472	157	356	338	737	677	6,218	5,644
	1972	5,060	229	4,679	182	381	343	838	726	6,508	5,930
Increase	1971	106	58	207	25	25	5	101	49	290	286
Decrease	1972	—	—	482	14	—	18	—	60	—	574
Vacancies	1972	—	—	381	47	—	38	—	112	—	578
County Forces	1971	5,996	282	5,927	255	306	262	902	848	7,486	7,292
	1972	6,420	296	6,098	271	378	289	1,102	962	8,196	7,620
Increase	1971	424	14	171	16	72	27	200	114	710	328
Decrease	1972	—	—	69	27	—	44	—	54	—	194
Vacancies	1972	—	—	322	25	—	89	—	140	—	576

Wastage of Regular Policemen and Policewomen During 1972
TABLE 2(a) ANALYSIS BY CAUSE

	Total		Cities		Counties	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	464	71	201	20	263	51
Retirements:						
on pension	117	1	53	—	64	1
on gratuity	4	—	1	—	3	—
Other Causes:						
Death	18	—	10	—	8	—
Disciplinary proceedings:						
dismissed	12	—	11	—	1	—
resignation as alternative to dismissal	10	—	5	—	5	—
Discharged during probationary period	1	1	1	—	—	1
Other reasons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resignations (see Table 2(b)):						
during probationary period	121 ⁽¹⁾	21	51	8	70	13
after probation and before completing 10 years' service	81	37	35	10	46	27
after 10 or more years' service	30	2	10	1	20	1
Transfers:						
to other Scottish forces	42	6	13	—	29	6
to forces in England and Wales	28	3	11	1	17	2

⁽¹⁾ Includes 34 allowed to resign under Regulation 12(3).

Analysis of reasons for resignations during 1972

TABLE 2(b)

	Total	Total		Cities		Counties	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	232	60	96	19	136	41	
To obtain more remunerative employment	During Probation	28	2	20	1	8	1
	After Probation but under 10 years' service	38	8	21	4	17	4
	With 10 or more years' service	15	—	7	—	8	—
Emigration	During Probation	5	—	5	—	—	—
	After Probation but under 10 years' service	12	1	5	—	7	1
	With 10 or more years' service	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dislike of Conditions	During Probation	28	7	6	—	22	7
	After Probation but under 10 years' service	10	8	1	1	9	7
	With 10 or more years' service	3	1	—	—	3	1
Other Reasons	During Probation	61	12	20	7	41	5
	After Probation but under 10 years' service	20	20	8	5	12	15
	With 10 or more years' service	11	1	3	1	8	—

TABLE 3(a)

Authorised Establishment as at 31st December, 1972—Analysis by Force

TABLE 3(a)

Authorised Establishments as at 31st December 1966

Force	Regular Force										Additional Regular Force	Civilian Staff (Whole time)			Ad- justed Estab.	Other Civilian Staff (Whole time)													
	Male					Female						Traffic Wardens	Clerical	Technical		(11, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23)	Population per police officer	Population per adj. est.	Domestic (incl. cleaner.)	Cadets									
	Population ('000s)	Chief constables	Asst. chief constables	Chief superintendents	Superintendents	Chief inspectors	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total auth. est. (3-10)											Chief inspectors and above	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total auth. est. (12-15)	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total auth. est. (17-19)
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
Total for Scotland	5,216	20	20	56	122	186	572	1,641	8,819	11,436	3	10	58	454	525	1	5	38	44	759	1,173	767	14,704	434	355	283	616		
Total for Cities	1,695	4	8	23	48	83	269	698	3,905	5,038	2	5	28	194	229	—	2	20	22	381	422	416	6,508	321	261	233	281		
Aberdeen*	182	1	1	1	4	5	25	54	310	401	—	—	2	12	14	—	—	—	—	40	32	45	532	439	342	15	15		
Dundee*	182	1	1	1	4	7	22	63	326	425	—	—	3	16	19	—	—	—	—	31	36	54	575	401	317	1	14		
Edinburgh	451	1	2	7	8	21	50	166	965	1,220	—	1	8	39	48	—	2	10	12	82	117	99	1,578	352	286	10	72		
Glasgow	881	1	4	14	32	50	172	415	2,304	2,922	2	4	15	127	143	—	—	—	—	228	237	218	3,823	281	230	207	180		
Total for Counties	3,520	16	12	33	74	103	303	943	4,914	6,398	1	5	30	260	296	1	3	18	22	378	751	351	8,196	524	429	50	335		
Angus*	97	1	—	1	1	3	10	31	149	196	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	6	19	6	233	480	416	1	10		
Argyll	58	1	—	1	1	2	7	21	99	132	—	—	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	6	17	1	163	417	356	2	8		
Ayr*	363	1	1	3	10	10	28	98	502	653	—	1	3	25	29	1	3	18	22	37	71	37	849	516	428	9	37		
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk*	83	1	—	1	1	3	8	30	139	174	—	—	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	8	22	10	221	459	376	1	12		
Dumfries and Galloway*	142	1	—	1	2	5	12	35	198	255	—	—	2	14	16	—	—	—	—	20	29	8	328	524	433	1	18		
Dunbarton*	239	1	1	2	6	9	20	67	341	447	—	—	2	15	17	—	—	—	—	18	76	13	571	515	419	5	30		
Fife	331	1	1	3	9	9	27	82	473	605	—	1	4	33	38	—	—	—	—	48	64	25	780	515	424	4	30		
Inverness*	89	1	1	—	1	2	12	29	135	181	—	—	1	16	17	—	—	—	—	20	24	8	250	449	356	—	6		
Lanark*	630	1	3	7	13	16	66	162	916	1,184	1	—	6	42	49	—	—	—	—	78	133	79	1,523	511	414	9	43		
Lothians and Peebles	326	1	1	2	6	8	22	67	386	493	—	1	2	21	24	—	—	—	—	14	67	26	624	631	522	3	26		
Northern*	63	1	—	2	2	2	5	24	79	113	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	22	24	18	353	453	371	1	17		
Perth and Kinross*	131	1	—	2	2	4	13	39	217	278	—	—	1	10	11	—	—	—	—	22	24	18	353	453	371	1	17		
Renfrew and Bute	374	1	2	6	8	13	34	107	543	714	—	1	3	30	34	—	—	—	—	60	89	61	958	500	390	6	44		
Ross and Sutherland*	70	1	—	1	1	2	5	27	117	154	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	16	12	193	438	363	2	6		
Scottish North - Eastern Counties*	270	1	1	1	6	6	10	55	289	370	—	—	1	11	12	—	—	—	—	8	42	12	444	707	608	1	14		
Stirling and Clackmannan*	254	1	1	2	5	9	24	67	340	449	—	1	1	15	17	—	—	—	—	28	39	29	562	545	452	2	31		
Scottish Crime Squad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11	—	—	—	—		

*Forces which have had review of establishment approved by 31 December 1972

TABLE 3(b)

Strength as at 31st December, 1972—Analysis by Force

Force	Approval date of Reviewed Establishment	Regular Force												Additional Regular Force	Civilian Staff (Whole time)						Other Civilian Staff (Whole time)				Special Constables		Sickness and injury during 1972 days lost/regular police officer			
		Male						Female							Traffic Wardens			Clerical			Technical			Domestic (incl. cleaners)		Cadets				
		Number in post	Central service	Secondments	Scottish Crime Squad	Total strength (3, 4, 5, 6)	Vacancies	Number in post	Central service	Secondments	Scottish Crime Squad	Total strength (9, 10, 11, 12)	Vacancies	Number in post	Vacancies	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
Total for Scotland	—	10,552	46	62	73	10,733	703	445	3	2	3	453	72	44	—	536	96	124	881	427	256	85	181	438	67	4,030	137	10		
Total for Cities	—	4,584	22	23	28	4,657	381	177	2	1	2	182	47	22	—	298	45	41	314	188	183	61	159	223	30	536	90	10		
Aberdeen	9.2.72	370	2	6	5	383	18	11	—	1	—	12	2	—	—	31	—	6	22	31	14	3	14	15	—	132	5	10		
Dundee	11.7.72	373	2	4	4	384	41	12	—	—	—	12	7	10	—	16	5	2	21	28	17	1	13	—	99	17	10			
Edinburgh	—	1,177	10	7	6	1,200	20	48	1	—	—	49	1	12	—	81	—	20	88	46	30	8	3	58	10	206	54	12		
Glasgow	—	2,659	8	10	13	2,690	302	106	1	—	2	109	39	—	—	170	40	13	183	83	122	49	142	137	20	99	14	8		
Total for Counties	—	5,968	24	39	45	6,076	322	268	1	1	1	271	25	22	—	238	51	83	567	239	73	24	22	215	37	3,494	47	10		
Angus	28.12.71	179	—	1	2	182	14	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	3	1	—	3	2	108	—	7		
Argyll	—	126	—	1	1	127	5	6	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	3	2	1	16	1	—	—	2	6	2	169	1	10		
Ayr	20.7.71	616	5	3	8	632	21	27	—	—	—	27	2	22	—	25	9	6	64	15	20	3	5	12	—	231	—	11		
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	20.4.72	162	—	—	2	164	10	3	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	19	10	—	1	—	7	2	234	—	8		
Dumfries and Galloway	11.7.72	224	1	4	1	230	25	12	—	—	1	13	3	—	—	10	—	4	20	3	3	1	—	10	2	259	1	5		
Dunbarton	—	371	—	2	2	373	74	17	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	8	9	3	49	8	3	—	4	12	—	69	3	14		
Fife	—	598	4	2	3	607	2	37	—	—	—	37	1	—	—	44	—	38	7	7	3	—	17	10	394	20	10			
Inverness	9.8.71	174	1	—	1	175	6	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	—	5	19	5	1	—	—	3	1	145	1	11		
Lanark	10.4.72	1,057	4	16	8	1,085	99	50	—	—	—	50	1	—	—	62	—	104	65	2	1	7	33	7	338	3	11			
Lothians and Peebles	—	483	—	2	4	489	4	17	1	—	—	18	6	—	—	8	—	3	62	20	4	3	—	18	5	301	—	8		
Northern	27.3.72	102	—	—	—	102	11	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	11	1	—	2	—	2	135	2	11			
Perth and Kinross	16.5.72	268	4	2	3	277	1	10	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	14	—	8	16	13	5	1	—	16	1	179	1	6		
Renfrew and Bute	—	694	4	2	4	704	10	31	—	—	—	31	3	—	—	23	27	32	55	37	23	3	3	27	5	242	13	16		
Ross and Sutherland	24.8.71	148	—	3	—	151	3	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	10	1	2	4	—	64	—	12			
Scottish North - Eastern Counties	4.11.71	352	—	2	2	356	14	11	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	9	33	11	1	1	—	14	—	402	—	7		
Stirling and Clackmannan	5.5.72	414	1	12	5	422	27	15	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	19	4	2	30	26	—	2	—	31	—	218	2	8		
Scottish Crime Squad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		

TABLE 4

Authorised Establishment — Deployment and Rank Ratios

Force	Regular Force Establishment	Regular Force Percentages					Accountable Civilians Percentages					Rank Ratios (Males)														
		Headquarters Administration	C.I.D.	Traffic Department	Divisional Indoor	General Duties	Total Accountable Civilians	Administration	C.I.D.	Traffic Dept.	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 C.C.A.C.C.	Sergeant to Inspector	Inspector to Chief Inspector	Chief Inspector to Superintendent	Superintendent to Ch. Supt.	Ch. Superintendent to C.C.A.C.C.
Total for Scotland	12,005	6	9	10	6	67	2,688	18	5	13	28	36	14,693	4.5	6.2	5.4	15.4	47.4	72.3	157.5	220.5	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.2	1.4
Total for Cities	5,289	8	12	8	9	63	1,210	19	6	15	31	29	6,508	4.3	6.3	5.6	14.5	47.0	81.4	169.3	325.4	2.6	3.2	1.7	2.1	1.9
Aberdeen	415	6	10	8	7	69	117	35	6	15	34	10	532	3.5	5.4	5.7	12.4	62.0	77.5	310.0	155.0	2.2	5.0	1.3	4.0	0.5
Dundee	454	5	12	13	5	65	121	34	13	23	26	4	575	3.3	5.0	5.2	14.8	46.6	81.5	325.0	163.0	2.9	3.1	1.8	4.0	0.5
Edinburgh	1,230	6	13	9	6	66	298	25	9	19	28	19	1,578	4.3	5.9	5.8	19.3	46.0	120.6	137.9	321.7	3.3	3.4	2.6	1.1	2.3
Glasgow	3,140	9	11	8	11	61	683	11	2	12	33	42	3,823	4.6	6.9	5.6	13.4	46.1	72.0	164.6	460.8	2.4	3.4	1.6	2.3	1.2
Total for Counties	6,716	4	7	11	4	74	1,469	17	5	12	26	40	8,185	4.6	6.2	5.2	16.2	47.7	66.4	148.9	175.5	3.1	2.9	1.4	2.2	1.2
Angus	202	6	6	12	2	74	31	29	3	13	19	36	233	6.5	8.1	4.8	14.9	4.7	149.6	149.0	149.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	1.0	1.0
Argyll	139	9	6	12	6	67	24	21	4	4	25	46	163	5.8	7.7	4.7	14.1	50.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	3.0	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.0
Ayr	704	4	9	7	3	77	145	17	5	12	25	41	849	4.9	6.5	5.1	17.9	50.2	50.2	167.3	251.0	3.5	2.8	1.0	3.3	1.5
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	181	2	4	12	4	78	40	20	2	20	20	38	221	4.5	5.7	4.3	16.3	43.3	130.0	130.0	130.0	3.8	2.7	3.0	1.0	1.0
Dumfries and Galloway	271	1	6	12	4	77	57	39	5	9	35	12	328	4.8	7.3	5.5	16.5	39.6	99.0	198.0	198.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.0
Dunbarton	464	3	9	9	9	70	107	19	6	21	17	37	571	4.3	5.2	5.1	17.1	37.9	56.8	170.5	170.5	3.4	2.2	1.5	3.0	1.0
Fife	643	4	8	12	2	74	137	9	3	13	35	43	780	4.7	7.2	5.8	17.5	52.6	52.6	157.7	236.5	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.5
Inverness	198	6	8	14	1	71	52	15	6	6	38	35	250	3.8	6.2	4.7	11.3	67.6	135.0	—	67.5	2.4	6.0	2.0	—	—
Lanark	1,233	2	7	10	1	80	290	10	6	11	27	46	1,523	4.3	5.8	5.7	13.9	57.3	70.5	130.9	229.0	2.5	4.1	1.2	1.9	1.8
Lothians and Peebles	517	5	6	19	6	73	107	16	7	11	13	53	624	4.8	5.6	5.8	17.5	48.3	64.3	193.0	193.0	3.0	2.8	1.3	3.0	1.0
Northern	119	5	8	8	3	76	14	43	—	—	—	—	133	8.5	8.5	3.3	15.8	39.5	39.5	—	79.0	4.8	2.5	1.0	—	—
Perth and Kinross	289	4	7	19	3	67	64	16	8	26	34	16	353	4.5	6.9	5.6	16.7	54.3	108.5	108.5	217.0	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.0	2.0
Renfrew and Bute	748	4	9	9	8	70	210	29	1	1	29	49	958	3.6	5.0	5.1	16.0	41.8	67.9	90.5	181.0	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.0
Ross and Sutherland	160	8	5	16	4	67	33	39	—	15	15	31	193	4.8	5.7	4.3	23.4	58.5	117.0	117.0	117.0	5.4	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.0
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	382	5	5	10	2	78	62	21	5	11	13	50	444	6.2	7.1	5.2	28.9	48.2	48.2	289.0	144.5	5.6	1.7	1.0	6.0	0.5
Stirling and Clackmannan	466	4	9	10	6	71	96	17	8	22	29	24	562	4.9	6.9	5.1	14.2	37.8	68.0	170.0	170.0	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.5	1.0

TABLE 5

Civilian Authorised Establishment (Whole-time)

Force	Clerical									Technical										Domestic								
	Cadets	Traffic Wardens	A. and P. Grades	Higher Clerical	Clerical	Typists	Typist/Clerical Assistant	Other	Total	Wireless/Tel. Ops.	Motor Mechanics	Driver/Granger/Handyman	Scenes of Crime Officers	Fingerprint Photographers	Wireless Technicians	Scientific Officers	Turnkeys/Matrons/Searchers	Others	Total	Attendants	Messengers	Waitresses	Cooks	Caretakers	Others	Cleaners	Total	
Total for Scotland	616	759	20	59	408	409	259	18	1,173	319	85	148	7	42	44	3	72	47	767	12	20	7	18	20	47	166	290	
Total for Cities	281	381	4	14	237	156	—	11	422	148	31	93	—	28	23	2	60	31	416	10	20	7	13	—	42	148	240	
Aberdeen	15	40	2	3	15	12	—	—	32	9	3	12	—	3	2	2	12	2	45	1	1	—	2	—	2	9	15	
Dundee	14	31	1	11	16	8	—	—	36	17	3	19	—	2	1	2	10	2	54	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	8	
Edinburgh	72	82	—	—	79	35	—	3	117	25	9	42	—	3	6	—	9	5	99	4	19	7	3	—	2	—	10	
Glasgow	180	228	1	—	127	101	—	8	237	97	16	20	—	20	14	—	29	22	218	4	—	—	8	—	37	132	207	
Total for Counties	335	378	16	45	171	253	259	7	751	171	54	55	7	14	21	1	12	16	351	2	—	—	5	20	5	18	50	
Angus	10	6	—	1	4	—	14	—	19	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Argyll	8	*6	—	—	2	—	15	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Ayr	37	*37	2	10	—	59	—	—	71	21	6	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	9	
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	12	8	—	—	3	10	9	—	22	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dumfries and Galloway	18	*20	3	—	1	18	7	—	29	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Dunbarton	30	18	1	1	35	27	9	3	76	2	3	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fife	30	48	—	—	25	39	—	—	64	11	4	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Inverness	6	20	1	5	—	1	17	—	24	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lanark	43	78	4	6	24	7	92	—	133	51	7	5	6	3	5	—	2	79	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Lothians and Peebles	26	14	—	—	4	—	63	—	67	8	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Northern	3	—	—	4	7	—	—	2	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Perth and Kinross	17	*22	1	3	4	16	—	—	24	8	3	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Renfrew and Bute	44	60	1	6	41	39	—	2	89	28	9	10	1	—	—	—	11	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Ross and Sutherland	6	5	—	—	8	8	—	—	16	7	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	6	
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	14	8	1	3	5	—	33	—	42	1	3	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Stirling and Clackmannan	31	28	2	6	8	23	—	—	39	11	6	7	—	3	2	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Scottish Crime Squad	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	

* Includes number employed seasonally.

Length of Service at 31 December, 1972

TABLE 6

	Chief Constables	Assistant Chief Constables	Chief Superintendent	Superintendent		Chief Inspector		Inspector		Sergeant		Constable		Total	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Probationers												1,360	158	1,360	158
2-4 Years										6	2	1,351	105	1,357	107
5-9 Years								1	—	55	13	1,989	97	2,045	110
10-14 Years						2	—	21	1	230	15	1,536	19	1,789	35
15-19 Years				7	1	12	—	96	2	504	15	1,600	5	1,619	23
20-24 Years	1	1	7	23	1	71	1	247	2	574	6	614	3	1,538	13
25-30 Years	1	3	21	66	—	91	1	200	2	292	2	262	2	936	7
Over 30 Years	18	16	32	30	—	19	—	11	—	2	—	5	—	133	—
<i>Total</i>	20	20	60	126	2	195	2	576	7	1,663	53	8,117	389	10,777	453

Housing and Rent Allowances

TABLE 7

Force	Living in House Owned by Police Authority		Living in House Rented by Police Authority		Houses under construction	Receiving Rent Allowance under Regulation 37						Receiving Supplementary Allowance under Regulation 38		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		£3-35 per wk.	£2-35 per wk.	Owner Occupiers	Others
						Owner Occupier		Others							
						M	F	M	F	M	F				
Total for Scotland	5,069	45 6	226	— 2	28	3,184	20	1,084	20	1,169	370	1	—	1,000	46
Total for Cities	1,140	— —	—	— —	—	2,443	14	576	6	520	152	1	—	553	2
Aberdeen	203	— —	—	— —	—	125	1	13	1	42	8	—	—	58	—
Dundee	101	— —	—	— —	—	189	—	60	2	44	6	—	—	77	—
Edinburgh	261	— —	—	— —	—	698	7	112	—	141	41	—	—	236	2
Glasgow	575	— —	—	— —	—	1,431	6	391	3	293	97	1	—	182	—
Total for Counties	3,929	45 6	226	— 2	28	741	6	508	14	649	218	—	—	447	44
Angus	131	— —	19	— —	1	14	—	5	—	13	4	—	—	9	—
Argyll	98	6 —	4	— —	—	3	—	2	—	14	6	—	—	—	—
Ayr	416	14 2	—	— 2	—	122	—	46	—	56	22	—	—	36	—
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	100	10 —	21	— —	—	8	—	16	2	9	1	—	—	—	—
Dumfries and Galloway	179	— —	2	— —	10	8	—	7	—	34	12	—	—	4	—
Dunbarton	177	— —	4	— —	—	114	2	17	—	61	13	—	—	42	—
Fife	420	— —	18	— —	—	48	—	75	2	46	34	—	—	44	5
Inverness	125	4 —	4	— —	3	17	—	2	—	23	16	—	—	15	—
Lanark	665	11 —	59	— —	6	108	3	111	1	131	40	—	—	60	—
Lothians and Peebles	235	— 3	23	— —	—	56	—	132	1	43	14	—	—	28	—
Northern	74	— —	2	— —	2	7	—	11	—	8	5	—	—	2	1
Perth and Kinross	179	— —	4	— —	—	59	1	13	2	22	6	—	—	55	8
Renfrew and Bute	474	— —	9	— —	2	118	—	26	4	77	22	—	—	100	14
Ross and Sutherland	92	— —	26	— —	—	3	—	7	—	23	5	—	—	1	3
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	262	— —	30	— —	—	7	—	28	1	29	8	—	—	2	13
Stirling and Clackmannan	302	— 1	1	— —	4	49	—	10	1	60	10	—	—	49	—

Crimes and Offences made known to the Police

TABLE 8(a)

	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		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
<i>Total for Scotland</i>	6,840	7,904	8,107	72,693	79,947	76,790	79,738	83,314	82,593	3,590	4,202	5,209	1,342	1,706	1,754	3,020	3,650	3,931	167,223	180,723	178,384	263,813	286,304	302,843	431,036	467,027	481,227
<i>Total for Cities</i>	3,235	3,693	3,877	38,328	42,428	39,799	40,012	41,294	41,745	1,215	1,352	1,681	592	953	997	1,444	1,778	1,809	84,826	91,498	89,908	103,574	112,664	118,229	188,400	204,162	208,137
Aberdeen	268	303	352	2,751	2,705	2,219	4,216	4,600	4,767	174	152	309	48	90	41	103	124	160	7,560	7,974	7,848	8,686	9,141	11,407	16,246	17,115	19,255
Dundee	277	342	288	4,380	5,143	4,483	3,907	4,060	3,873	119	147	158	106	162	263	145	216	183	8,934	10,070	9,248	9,840	11,507	11,540	18,774	21,577	20,788
Edinburgh	490	552	733	7,725	8,450	8,240	12,729	13,650	14,243	371	414	379	202	482	448	539	631	706	22,056	24,179	24,749	22,307	24,039	26,704	44,363	48,218	51,453
Glasgow	2,200	2,496	2,504	23,472	26,130	24,857	19,160	18,984	18,862	551	639	835	236	219	245	657	807	760	46,276	49,275	48,063	62,741	67,977	68,578	109,017	117,252	116,641
<i>Total for Counties</i>	3,605	4,211	4,229	34,365	37,519	36,991	39,726	42,020	40,848	2,375	2,850	3,528	750	753	757	1,576	1,872	2,122	82,397	89,225	88,475	160,239	173,640	184,614	242,636	262,865	273,089
Angus	99	113	112	711	621	538	1,117	944	903	39	51	90	24	13	6	31	36	41	2,021	1,778	1,690	4,909	4,729	4,768	6,930	6,507	6,458
Argyll	74	75	76	276	281	355	714	815	777	31	40	48	13	6	22	32	58	64	1,140	1,275	1,342	4,041	3,969	4,155	5,181	5,244	5,497
Ayr	372	402	411	3,454	3,557	3,980	5,464	5,682	5,681	222	423	554	60	44	53	191	196	230	9,763	10,304	10,929	18,538	19,730	22,164	28,301	30,034	33,093
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	93	108	140	364	312	325	725	672	679	24	31	42	29	13	36	22	36	62	1,257	1,172	1,284	4,862	4,080	4,928	6,119	5,252	6,212
Dumfries and Galloway	111	148	112	498	593	622	1,533	1,632	1,519	50	64	87	103	124	106	27	45	63	2,322	2,606	2,509	8,690	9,460	9,476	11,012	12,066	11,985
Dunbarton	225	306	245	2,007	2,285	2,398	1,790	1,780	1,727	235	239	235	89	97	75	65	56	80	4,411	4,763	4,760	10,205	11,019	9,187	14,616	15,782	13,947
Edinburgh	310	363	404	2,707	3,248	2,883	3,201	3,495	3,325	207	231	348	89	97	75	65	56	80	4,411	4,763	4,760	10,205	11,019	9,187	14,616	15,782	13,947
Fife	168	175	234	1,095	1,291	884	1,673	1,452	1,531	6	25	36	68	76	53	170	265	256	6,663	7,678	7,269	11,685	13,788	14,280	18,348	21,466	21,549
Inverness	601	618	614	9,450	9,812	9,645	7,146	7,055	6,849	674	682	804	94	94	99	114	107	156	2,996	3,028	2,806	4,138	4,826	5,427	7,134	7,854	8,233
Lothians and Peebles	274	335	376	2,749	3,043	3,097	3,107	3,277	3,238	76	97	177	68	94	92	312	372	394	18,277	18,607	18,398	24,353	26,266	29,370	42,630	44,873	47,768
Northern	74	71	90	125	130	123	354	500	357	7	13	14	6	9	9	114	107	156	6,388	6,893	7,083	11,877	12,558	15,454	18,265	19,451	22,537
Perth and Kinross	162	142	178	1,206	1,370	1,551	1,755	1,903	1,939	51	85	87	29	24	25	69	70	116	583	753	600	1,818	2,268	2,643	2,401	3,021	3,243
Renfrew and Dute	502	624	655	6,125	6,924	6,714	5,430	6,692	5,923	501	599	598	25	93	67	218	265	206	3,272	3,594	3,896	6,699	6,771	7,884	9,971	10,365	11,780
Ross and Sutherland	91	163	126	194	261	224	570	461	489	12	14	41	11	5	15	21	19	37	12,801	15,197	14,163	24,832	26,992	26,772	37,633	42,189	40,935
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	149	211	185	800	1,005	924	1,961	2,167	2,074	26	16	14	28	17	25	71	89	124	899	923	932	3,374	3,752	3,893	4,273	4,675	4,825
Stirling and Clackmannan	300	357	271	2,604	2,786	2,728	3,186	3,493	3,837	214	240	353	87	94	78	178	179	201	3,035	3,505	3,346	8,819	10,084	10,393	11,854	13,589	13,739
																			6,569	7,149	7,468	11,399	13,348	13,820	17,968	20,497	21,288

Crimes and Offences—Cases in which Persons were Apprehended, Cited, Warned or Traced

TABLE 8(b)

	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		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
<i>Total for Scotland</i>	5,647	6,585	6,839	18,774	21,004	19,927	35,396	36,463	36,298	1,131	1,208	1,454	1,120	1,364	1,357	2,305	2,760	3,124	64,373	69,384	68,999	245,751	260,237	271,303	310,124	329,621	340,302
<i>Total for Cities</i>	2,424	2,833	3,026	7,635	9,110	7,983	16,253	17,384	16,978	226	285	360	468	728	661	1,133	1,366	1,441	28,139	31,706	30,449	96,506	102,029	105,464	124,645	133,735	135,913
Aberdeen	223	228	289	706	727	469	1,597	1,903	2,025	43	41	86	28	33	18	77	87	118	2,674	3,019	3,005	7,144	7,139	9,583	9,818	10,158	12,588
Dundee	175	277	223	885	868	708	1,632	1,375	1,305	47	57	80	76	109	73	104	143	126	2,919	2,829	2,515	8,418	9,675	9,639	11,337	12,504	12,154
Edinburgh	420	474	672	1,558	1,901	1,710	4,782	5,341	5,672	87	117	115	178	415	363	408	440	534	7,433	8,688	9,066	21,323	22,978	25,382	28,756	31,666	34,448
Glasgow	1,606	1,854	1,842	4,486	5,614	5,096	8,242	8,765	7,976	49	70	79	186	171	207	544	696	663	15,113	17,170	15,863	59,621	62,237	60,860	74,734	79,407	76,723
<i>Total for Counties</i>	3,223	3,752	3,812	11,139	11,894	11,944	19,143	19,079	19,320	905	923	1,094	652	636	696	1,172	1,394	1,683	36,234	37,678	38,549	149,245	158,208	165,839	185,479	195,886	204,388
Angus	92	101	91	360	254	254	642	417	460	19	20	27	22	6	6	25	31	35	1,160	829	873	4,746	4,378	4,311	5,906	5,207	5,184
Argyll	74	80	76	211	148	188	450	487	463	18	35	33	14	6	23	31	59	63	798	815	846	4,072	3,921	4,067	4,870	4,716	4,913
Ayr	296	326	312	1,500	1,392	1,605	2,859	2,421	2,163	102	116	131	32	37	47	143	138	186	4,932	4,430	4,444	16,816	16,777	16,354	21,748	21,207	20,798
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	92	105	139	193	136	144	459	395	407	18	15	29	31	15	34	23	35	59	816	701	812	4,765	4,008	4,939	5,581	4,709	5,751
Dumfries and Galloway	108	147	111	244	272	313	807	819	836	22	38	43	97	113	100	26	47	55	1,304	1,436	1,458	8,509	9,282	9,357	9,813	10,718	10,815
Dunbarton	203	274	214	684	860	1,017	1,082	1,124	1,112	88	106	95	90	64	72	52	36	62	2,199	2,464	2,572	9,940	10,670	8,896	12,139	13,134	11,468
Fife	300	352	413	1,336	1,410	1,405	1,686	1,969	1,762	114	87	117	61	76	49	121	193	224	3,618	4,087	3,970	11,354	13,064	13,509	14,972	17,151	17,479
Inverness	143	138	191	336	413	328	792	724	894	1	10	11	9	33	60	30	36	41	1,311	1,354	1,325	3,509	4,154	4,935	4,820	5,508	6,460
Lothian	493	531	507	1,903	2,131	1,912	2,783	2,789	2,952	161	168	183	87	54	82	199	240	257	5,626	5,913	5,893	21,899	23,296	25,349	27,525	29,209	31,242
Lothians and Peebles	294	280	417	916	882	1,225	1,576	1,345	1,681	70	72	121	59	25	41	91	76	135	3,006	2,680	3,620	11,848	10,708	15,658	14,854	13,388	19,278
Northern	77	84	112	72	85	86	169	364	199	1	2	12	9	3	1	15	27	16	343	565	426	1,738	2,161	2,504	2,081	2,728	2,930
Perth and Kinross	150	124	170	405	370	448	802	852	885	14	36	40	8	23	24	53	57	104	1,432	1,462	1,671	6,204	6,382	7,362	7,636	7,844	9,033
Renfrew and Bute	394	476	487	1,569	1,941	1,562	2,111	2,426	2,280	132	121	107	19	78	53	139	172	140	4,364	5,214	4,629	21,122	23,481	21,746	25,486	28,695	26,375
Ross and Sutherland	81	172	138	113	115	110	351	268	296	16	10	21	6	5	15	24	24	42	591	594	622	3,278	3,842	4,111	3,869	4,436	4,733
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	149	206	184	342	518	405	1,052	1,136	1,205	26	15	13	27	18	25	68	82	111	1,664	1,975	1,943	8,848	10,044	10,483	10,512	12,019	12,426
Striding and Clackmannan	277	356	250	955	967	942	1,522	1,543	1,725	103	72	111	81	80	64	132	141	153	3,070	3,159	3,245	10,597	12,038	12,258	13,667	15,197	15,507

Crimes and Offences—Percentage Detections

TABLE 8(c)

TABLE 8(c)

	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		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
<i>Total for Scotland</i>	82.6	83.3	84.4	25.8	26.3	25.9	44.4	43.8	43.9	31.5	28.7	27.9	83.5	80.0	77.4	76.3	75.6	79.5	38.5	38.4	38.7	93.2	90.9	89.6	71.9	70.6	70.7
<i>Total for Cities</i>	74.9	76.7	78.1	19.9	21.5	20.1	40.6	42.1	40.7	18.6	21.1	21.4	79.1	76.4	66.3	78.5	76.8	79.7	33.2	34.7	33.9	93.2	90.6	89.2	66.2	65.5	65.3
Aberdeen	83.2	75.2	82.1	25.7	26.9	21.1	37.9	41.4	42.5	24.7	27.0	27.8	58.8	36.7	43.9	74.8	70.2	73.8	35.4	37.9	38.3	82.2	78.1	84.0	60.4	59.4	65.4
Dundee	63.2	81.0	77.4	20.2	16.9	15.8	41.8	33.9	33.7	39.5	38.8	50.6	71.7	67.3	27.8	71.7	66.2	68.9	32.7	28.1	27.2	85.5	84.1	83.5	60.4	58.0	58.5
Edinburgh	85.7	85.9	91.7	20.2	22.5	20.8	37.6	39.1	39.8	23.4	28.3	30.3	88.1	86.1	81.0	75.7	69.7	75.6	33.7	35.9	36.6	95.6	95.6	95.0	64.8	65.7	67.0
Glasgow	73.0	74.3	73.6	19.1	21.5	20.5	43.0	46.2	42.3	8.9	11.0	9.5	78.8	78.1	84.5	82.8	86.2	87.2	32.7	34.9	33.0	95.0	91.6	88.7	68.6	67.7	65.8
<i>Total for Counties</i>	89.4	89.1	90.1	32.4	31.7	32.3	48.2	45.4	47.3	38.1	32.4	31.0	86.9	84.5	91.9	74.4	74.5	79.3	44.0	42.2	43.6	93.1	91.1	89.8	76.5	74.5	74.8
Angus	92.9	89.4	81.3	50.6	40.9	47.2	57.5	44.2	50.9	48.7	39.2	30.0	81.7	46.2	100.0	80.6	86.1	85.4	57.4	46.6	51.7	96.7	92.6	90.4	85.2	80.0	80.3
Argyll	100.0	106.7	100.0	76.4	52.7	53.0	63.0	59.8	59.6	58.1	87.5	68.8	107.7	100.0	104.5	96.9	101.7	98.4	70.0	63.9	63.0	100.8	98.8	97.9	94.0	90.3	89.4
Ayr	79.6	81.1	75.9	43.4	39.1	40.3	52.3	42.6	38.1	45.9	27.4	23.6	53.3	84.1	88.7	74.9	70.4	74.4	50.5	43.0	40.7	90.7	85.0	73.8	76.8	70.6	62.8
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	98.9	97.2	99.3	53.0	43.6	44.3	63.3	58.8	59.9	75.0	48.4	69.0	106.9	115.4	94.4	104.5	97.2	95.2	64.9	59.8	63.2	98.0	98.2	100.2	91.2	89.7	92.6
Dumfries and Galloway	97.3	99.3	99.1	49.0	45.9	50.3	52.6	50.2	55.0	44.0	59.4	49.4	94.2	91.1	94.3	96.3	104.4	87.3	56.2	55.1	58.1	97.9	98.1	98.7	89.1	88.8	90.2
Dunbarton	90.2	89.5	87.3	34.1	37.6	42.4	60.4	63.1	64.4	37.4	44.4	40.4	101.1	66.0	96.0	80.0	64.3	77.5	49.9	51.7	54.0	97.4	96.8	96.8	83.1	83.2	82.2
Fife	96.8	97.0	102.2	49.4	43.4	48.7	52.7	56.3	53.0	55.1	37.7	33.6	89.7	100.0	92.5	71.2	72.8	87.5	54.3	53.2	54.6	97.2	94.7	94.6	81.6	79.9	81.1
Inverness	85.1	78.9	81.6	30.7	32.0	37.1	47.3	49.9	58.4	16.7	40.0	30.6	69.2	91.7	93.8	73.2	73.5	71.9	43.8	44.8	54.3	84.8	86.1	90.9	67.6	70.1	78.5
Lanark	82.0	85.9	82.6	20.1	21.7	19.8	38.9	39.5	43.1	23.9	24.6	22.8	92.6	79.4	89.1	63.8	64.5	65.2	30.8	31.8	32.0	89.9	88.7	86.3	64.6	65.1	65.4
Lothians and Peebles	107.3	83.6	110.9	33.3	29.0	39.6	50.7	41.0	51.9	92.1	74.2	68.4	100.0	33.3	100.0	107.1	90.0	106.7	58.8	75.0	71.0	95.6	95.4	94.7	86.7	90.3	90.3
Northern	104.0	118.3	124.4	57.6	65.4	69.9	47.7	72.8	55.7	14.3	15.4	85.7	38.8	95.8	96.0	76.8	81.4	89.7	43.8	40.7	42.9	92.6	94.3	93.4	76.6	75.7	76.7
Perth and Kinross	92.6	87.3	95.5	33.6	27.0	28.9	45.7	44.8	45.6	27.5	42.4	46.0	76.0	83.9	79.1	63.8	64.9	68.0	34.1	34.3	32.7	85.1	87.0	81.2	67.7	68.0	64.4
Renfrew and Bute	78.5	76.3	74.4	25.6	28.9	23.3	38.9	36.3	38.5	26.3	20.2	17.9	54.5	100.0	100.0	114.3	126.3	113.5	65.7	64.4	66.7	97.2	102.4	105.6	90.5	94.9	98.1
Ross and Sutherland	89.0	105.5	109.5	58.2	44.1	49.1	61.6	58.1	60.5	133.3	71.4	51.2	96.4	105.9	100.0	95.8	92.1	89.5	54.8	56.4	58.1	100.3	99.6	100.9	88.7	88.5	90.4
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	100.0	97.6	99.5	42.8	51.5	43.8	53.6	52.4	58.1	100.0	93.8	92.9	93.1	85.1	82.1	74.2	78.8	76.1	46.7	44.2	43.5	93.0	90.2	88.7	76.1	74.1	72.8
Stirling and Clackmannan	92.3	99.7	92.3	36.7	34.7	34.5	47.8	44.2	45.0	48.1	30.0	31.4															

Percentage Increase or Decrease in 1972

Table 8(d)

	Crimes made known to the police	% change	Offences made known to the police	% change
Total for Scotland	178,384	- 1.3	302,843	+ 5.8
Total for Cities	89,908	- 1.7	118,229	+ 4.9
Aberdeen	7,848	- 1.6	11,407	+ 2.48
Dundee	9,248	- 8.2	11,540	+ 0.3
Edinburgh	24,749	- 2.4	26,704	+ 11.1
Glasgow	48,063	- 2.5	68,578	+ 0.9
Total for Counties	88,475	+ 0.8	184,614	+ 6.3
Angus	1,690	+ 4.9	4,768	+ 0.8
Argyll	1,312	+ 5.3	4,155	+ 4.7
Ayr	10,929	+ 6.1	22,164	+ 12.3
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	1,284	+ 3.7	4,928	+ 20.8
Dumfries and Galloway	2,509	+ 0.2	9,476	+ 0.2
Dunbarton	4,760	+ 0.1	9,187	+ 16.6
Fife	7,269	+ 5.3	14,280	+ 3.6
Inverness	2,806	+ 1.1	5,427	+ 12.5
Lanark	18,398	+ 2.8	29,370	+ 11.8
Lothians and Peebles	7,083	+ 1.1	15,454	+ 23.1
Northern	600	- 20.3	2,643	+ 16.5
Perth and Kinross	3,896	+ 8.4	7,884	+ 16.4
Renfrew and Bute	14,163	+ 6.8	26,772	+ 0.8
Ross and Sutherland	932	+ 0.9	3,893	+ 3.8
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	3,346	+ 4.5	10,393	+ 3.1
Stirling and Clackmannan	7,468	+ 4.5	13,820	+ 3.5

Motor Bicycles and Motor Vehicles used on Police Duty

TABLE 9 AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1972

	Owned by Police Authority (excluding Traffic Patrol Duty)						Owned by Members of Regular Force			Number used on Traffic Patrol Duty						Police Vehicle/ Regular Estab. Ratio		Private Vehicle/ Regular Estab. Ratio		Mileage run on Police Duty by Police Owned Vehicles		Mileage run on Police Duty by Privately owned Vehicles		Total Road Accidents involving Police Vehicles	Mileage run by Police Vehicles per Accident
	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	Police Vehicle/ Regular Estab. Ratio	Private Vehicle/ Regular Estab. Ratio	Mileage run on Police Duty by Police Owned Vehicles	Mileage run on Police Duty by Privately owned Vehicles				
Total for Scotland	45	9	709	603	40	57	1,468	349	1	350	29	4	39	151	6	2	231	7.1	34.3	39,521,148	1,131,792	1,472	26,849		
Total for Cities	21	8	254	117	20	10	430	9	—	9	14	1	8	46	1	—	70	10.6	537.7	11,101,471	38,812	750	14,802		
Aberdeen	—	—	16	11	2	2	31	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	12.2	207.5	1,000,072	5,057	30	33,336		
Dundee	1	—	27	6	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	8	10.1	—	1,292,247	—	42	30,768		
Edinburgh	20	—	98	23	4	2	147	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	—	—	17	7.3	—	2,947,063	—	197	14,960		
Glasgow	—	8	113	75	13	6	215	7	—	7	14	—	—	28	—	—	42	12.2	448.6	5,862,089	33,755	481	12,187		
Total for Counties	24	1	455	491	20	—	1,038	340	1	341	15	3	31	105	5	2	161	5.6	19.7	28,419,677	1,092,980	722	39,362		
Angus	—	—	9	20	3	—	33	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	5.5	67.3	826,317	27,500	25	33,053		
Argyll	—	—	32	3	—	—	43	10	—	10	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	3.0	13.9	754,985	66,037	22	34,318		
Ayr	3	—	8	30	2	2	92	21	—	21	—	—	2	11	—	—	13	6.7	33.5	3,164,067	112,000	117	27,043		
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	—	—	6	40	—	—	47	3	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	3.4	60.3	755,674	25,100	13	58,129		
Dumfries and Galloway	—	—	12	33	—	—	47	3	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	4.8	90.3	1,149,383	23,278	13	88,414		
Dunbarton	—	—	21	39	—	—	63	16	—	16	4	—	—	7	1	—	12	6.2	29.0	1,745,995	68,197	34	51,347		
Fife	4	—	41	31	—	—	77	7	—	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	6.9	91.9	2,851,956	22,369	120	23,766		
Inverness	2	—	19	11	—	—	35	39	—	39	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	4.6	5.1	282,093	177,818	18	15,672		
Lanark	—	1	17	55	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	29	9.5	—	4,184,732	—	117	35,801		
Lothians and Peebles	1	—	53	16	—	—	74	6	—	6	4	—	—	8	—	—	17	5.7	86.2	2,526,210	26,255	71	35,580		
Northern	—	—	6	—	—	—	15	19	—	19	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	6.6	6.3	299,252	76,286	3	99,751		
Perth and Kinross	5	—	24	29	—	—	59	16	—	16	3	—	—	8	—	—	11	4.1	18.1	1,224,776	43,069	31	39,509		
Renfrew and Bute	3	—	87	31	3	2	126	11	—	11	—	—	10	1	—	—	11	5.5	68.9	3,584,013	62,597	97	36,949		
Ross and Sutherland	—	—	31	11	—	—	43	45	—	45	—	—	—	4	—	—	6	3.3	3.5	923,365	96,199	9	102,596		
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	—	—	41	9	—	—	56	131	1	132	—	—	4	10	—	—	14	5.5	2.9	2,010,955	194,624	35	57,459		
Stirling and Clackmannan	4	—	51	44	1	8	108	9	—	9	4	—	—	12	—	—	15	3.8	51.8	2,132,694	66,720	19	112,215		

Statement of Actual (or near Actual) Expenditure and Income for the Financial Year Ended May, 1972

TABLE 10

£'000

Police area (1)	Staff Costs		Police Pensions (incl. Gratuities, etc.) (4)	Property Costs (incl. Loan Charges) (5)	Clothing and Accoutre- ments (6)	Radio (incl. Purchase and Main- tenance) (7)	Transport (incl. Pur- chase and Maintenance) (8)	Other Expendi- ture (Note (1)) (9)	Gross Expendi- ture (10)	Income (Note (2)) (11)	Net Expenditure approved for Police Grant (12)	Net Expenditure from Rates and RSG per 1000 Population (13)
	Whole-time Police (2)	Other Staff (3)										
Total for Scotland	24,286	3,205	3,704	3,912	433	291	1,480	1,804	39,115	2,636	36,479	6,994
Total for Cities	11,283	1,602	1,849	1,175	163	104	450	726	17,352	1,288	16,064	9,472
Aberdeen	795	145	138	154	11	5	32	76	1,356	147	1,209	6,643
Dundee	878	126	147	81	15	5	38	58	1,348	114	1,234	6,780
Edinburgh	2,784	381	416	234	65	25	109	160	4,174	268	3,906	8,661
Glasgow	6,826	950	1,148	706	72	69	271	432	10,474	759	9,715	11,027
Total for Counties	13,003	1,603	1,855	2,737	270	187	1,030	1,078	21,763	1,348	20,415	5,800
Angus	371	26	58	99	8	5	32	29	628	46	582	6,000
Argyll	267	28	45	54	8	2	34	36	474	28	446	7,690
Ayr	1,345	174	199	198	33	26	126	101	2,202	192	2,010	5,537
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk	324	39	55	91	7	15	29	25	585	59	526	6,337
Dumfries and Galloway	459	51	69	86	8	5	32	40	750	45	705	4,965
Dunbarton	871	153	153	167	19	11	77	78	1,529	72	1,457	6,096
Fife	1,316	126	184	332	29	8	80	60	2,135	136	1,999	6,039
Inverness	393	46	49	98	11	9	36	41	683	42	641	7,202
Lanarkshire	2,246	294	312	468	46	24	146	215	3,751	200	3,551	5,637
Lothians and Peebles	1,008	114	112	163	21	11	74	86	1,589	103	1,486	4,558
Northern	205	15	24	33	4	3	23	19	326	17	309	4,905
Perth and Kinross	555	74	75	94	11	13	51	37	910	71	839	6,405
Renfrew and Bute	1,678	235	240	432	32	26	122	139	2,904	134	2,770	7,406
Ross and Sutherland	325	35	36	86	8	7	34	28	559	26	533	7,614
Scottish North-Eastern Counties	753	69	135	156	11	5	67	54	1,250	94	1,156	4,281
Stirling and Clackmannan	887	124	109	180	14	17	67	90	1,488	83	1,405	5,531
(*) Scottish Crime Squad— (Directly borne Expenditure)	28	9	—	8	—	1	11	10	67	4	63	—

Notes : (1) Includes £243,000 Estimated Expenditure by Scottish Crime Squad initially borne by Police Authorities and charged by the Scottish Crime Squad to Police Authorities by way of requisition (Total £306,000).

(2) Includes £257,000 recoveries by Police Authorities from Scottish Crime Squad in respect of staff and facilities provided.

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

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