Police

Eight forces provide police services in Scotland. Two of these, Dumfries & Galloway and Fife, cover the same areas as the councils of the same name. The remaining six cover more than one council area - Central Scotland, Grampian, Lothian & Borders, Northern, Strathclyde and Tayside - and are administered by joint boards of councillors.

Crimes: clear up rates

1. The percentage of crimes cleared up.

What the indicator reports

The effectiveness of police crime detection can be measured by the proportion of crimes which are cleared up. A crime is regarded as ëcleared upí if there is sufficient evidence to justify a report being submitted to the procurator fiscal. ëCleared upí does not, however, necessarily mean that in every case someone was arrested and charged.

Points to bear in mind

Clear-ups may be affected by the types of crimes recorded. Some crimes are more likely than others to be cleared up - for example, when someone is attacked and is able to identify the person who was responsible.

The indicator expresses the number of crimes cleared up in the reporting year as a percentage of the number of crimes recorded in the same period. However, some of the crimes reported as cleared up may, in fact, have been recorded in previous years.

The ACPOS Crime Standing Committee Focus Group on crime recording are driving forward the adoption by all Scottish Forces of a more victim-based style of recording where all incidents reported as crimes are recorded. The Committee aim to have a common standard of crime reporting throughout Scotland in place by October 2003.

ACPOS is committed to address these shortcomings. Her Majestyís Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMIC) will continue to assist by monitoring progress. In addition, during the first half of 2003, HMIC will undertake a comprehensive thematic inspection of all crime management processes including recording across all eight Scottish Forces. It is anticipated that the findings of the inspection will be published by June 2003.

2. The number and percentage of selected crimes cleared up:

a) serious violent crime

b) housebreaking

c) car crime

What the indicator reports

While indicator 1 above provides a general measure of effectiveness of clearing up recorded crime, this indicator provides information on three crimes (or groups of crimes) selected for their interest to the general public.

National targets has been established for forces to:

- reduce the incidence of serious violent crime by 5% by the end of 2003/2004, based on the 1997/98, 1998/99 and 1999/2000 average.
- increase clear-up rates by 4% by the end of 2003/2004, based on the three year average 1997/98 to 1999/2000
- the incidence of housebreaking by 10% by the end of 2003/2004 based on the 1997/98, 1998/99 and 1999/2000 average
- reduce recorded instances for car crimes by 17% by the end of 2003/2004 based on the 1997/98, 1998/99 and 1999/2000 average
- to increase clear-up rates for car crime by 2% based on the 1997/98, 1998/99 and 1999/2000 average

Points to bear in mind

Clear-up rates for the different categories will vary. The victim may be able to describe the offender in cases of crimes against persons, while there may be no witness to property crimes. Similarly, clear ups may vary from one locality to another. In rural areas, where the population is more static and local people are more likely to know each other, they may notice offenders more easily and be able to give descriptions of them to the police.

The indicator expresses the number of crimes cleared up in the reporting year as a percentage of the number of crimes recorded in the same period. However, some of the crimes reported as cleared up may, in fact, have been recorded in previous years.

The ACPOS Crime Standing Committee Focus Group on crime recording are driving forward the adoption by all Scottish Forces of a more victim-based style of recording where all incidents reported as crimes are recorded. The Committee aim to have a common standard of crime reporting throughout Scotland in place by October 2003.

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Telephone Answering Times

3. The proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.

What the indicator reports

This indicator shows the proportion of 999 calls that are answered within the national target time of 10 seconds.

Points to bear in mind

All police forces have electronic recording equipment which records 999 calls.

The time for each call is the period from the call being received at the control room until it is answered.

The number of staff assigned to answering 999 calls within a control room will affect this indicator.

The indicator does not measure the time to deploy police officers. There is no automatic immediate attendance by police officers to an incident following a 999 call. The speed and level of response is dependent on a wide range of factors including the nature of the incident, the availability of officers and the relative priority of the incident within the context of other matters being dealt with at the time.

Sickness Absence

4. The proportion of working time lost to sickness absence for police officers and civilian staff.

What the indicator reports

The indicator measures the percentage of police officer and civilian employee time lost due to sickness absence.

Points to bear in mind

Sickness absence is any absence from the place of employment because of the employeeís illness or injury for which sick leave entitlement is used. This could be as a result of self-certification, absence supported by a doctorís certificate, long-term sickness absence, or industrial injury. Absence that is not sickness absence, for example compassionate leave,

career leave and special leave/unpaid leave, maternity and paternity leave and maternity support, is not included.

There are different patterns of work both between and within forces - some work 4 day 40 hour shifts while others work 5 day 40 hour shifts. Working patterns should not influence the overall percentage of lost time due to sickness because the numerator (sick days) and the denominator (days available to work) will alter correspondingly. Similarly, variation between forces in the number of public or local holidays will only have a minimal effect on the percentage sickness levels.

Some variation in sickness absence rates between forces for civilian staff may be explained by the variation in the extent to which forces use traffic wardens, who generally have higher levels of sickness absence than other civilian staff.

Complaints

5. The number of complaints per 100 members of the police force.

What the indicator reports

This indicator shows the number of complaints that are made against member of the police force including police officers, support staff and special constables

Points to bear in mind

The level of complaints will provide an indication of the quality of service that is being provided by the force.

For the purposes of this indicator a complaint is defined as any complaint made by or on behalf of any person against one or more on duty members of a police force and from which it may be reasonably inferred that any act or omission which was committed or made by any of the individuals concerned amounts to professional or criminal misconduct.

Racially motivated incidents

6. The number of racist incidents per 1,000 population and the proportion of racially aggravated crimes cleared up.

What the indicator reports

This indicator shows the number of racist incidents and racially aggravated crimes that are reported to the police and the percentage of those crimes that are cleared up. A racist incident is any incident that is perceived to be racist by a victim or any other person.

Racially aggravated crimes include those of racially aggravated harassment and racially aggravated conduct. A national target has been established for forces to increase the detection rate of racially aggravated crime by 10 percentage points by 2004.

Points to bear in mind

The indicator stems from the findings of the Macpherson Report into the Stephen Lawrence enquiry.

There is likely to be a significant increase in the number of racist incidents recorded by all forces over the coming years. Recommendations within the Macpherson are aimed at increasing reporting levels of racist incidents in order that the full scale of racist activity can be reliably assessed.

Quality of service surveys

7. **(a) The main reason contact was made with the police: to report a crime, disturbance/nuisance, road accident, missing person, lost/found property, other**

(b) The publicís level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their initial contact with the police

(c) The publicís level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the way the police dealt with their matter.

What the indicator reports
This indicator provides information on the reasons that the public make contact with the police and their level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction on how the police deal with their contact.

Points to bear in mind
The survey included equal numbers of people reporting a crime or offence, and people that contacted the police for reason other than to report a crime. Survey questions were designed to obtain a measure of satisfaction or dissatisfaction, although a category was also available for people who were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. The reason for making contact with the police is that perceived by the person reporting. It may be that someone contact the police believing a crime has been committed when, following investigation, it is found that is not the case.

Drug offences

8. a) The number of drug seizures and percentage change compared with previous years

b) The number of offences for supply and possession with intent to supply drugs and the percentage change compared with previous years.

What the indicator reports
The indicator reports both the number and percentage change in police drug seizures and in recorded offences for supply or possession with intent to supply drugs.

National targets have been established for forces to increase both the number of drug seizures and recorded offences by 25% by 2004

Points to bear in mind

The current national strategy is for intelligence led operations against main dealers. This may result in a lower number of seizures, but conversely the quantity of drugs seized and their value will be high. These high profile operations may result in greater disruption to the drugs trade, which, whilst having a positive effect, will also reduce the number of seizures.

Road policing/safety

9. The number of persons killed or injured as a result of road accidents and the percentage change compared with previous years.

	Number	% change
All people killed or seriously injured		
Children killed or seriously injured		
All people with slight casualties		

What the indicator reports

This indicator reports the number of persons killed or injured as a result of road accidents. It reports the number of fatal and serious casualties and slight road accident casualties.

National targets has been established for forces that by 2004 they should have achieved a reduction in:

- the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 18%.
- in the number of children killed or seriously injured by 25%
- slight casualties by 4%.

The targets for this indicator have been derived from a 5 year average, from 1994 to 1998, based upon information provided by police forces.

Points to bear in mind

Although information on road traffic accidents is collated and reported by the police service, a number of agencies have responsibility for helping to improve performance within this area.

Police

Auditors appointed by the Accounts Commission have reviewed each forceís arrangements for producing the performance information. In the table below, an øxí is shown against an indicator where the auditor expressed doubts about the reliability of the forceís arrangements for producing the information.

Indicator Number	1			2			3			4			5		
Force	Crimes cleared up			Selected crimes cleared up			Response times			Sickness absence			Formal complaints		
	00/01	01/02	02/03	00/01	01/02	02/03	00/01	01/02	02/03	00/01	01/02	02/03	00/01	01/02	02/03
Central Scotland															
Dumfries & Galloway		X			X						X				
Fife															
Grampian			X			X									
Lothian & Borders		X			X										
Northern															
Strathclyde											X	X		X	
Tayside								X							

Indicator Number	6			7			8			9		
Force	Racially motivated incidents			Quality of service surveys			Drug offences			Road policing/safety		
	00/01	01/02	02/03	00/01	01/02	02/03	00/01	01/02	02/03	00/01	01/02	02/03
Central Scotland												
Dumfries & Galloway												
Fife												
Grampian									X			
Lothian & Borders												
Northern									X (a)			
Strathclyde									X (a)			
Tayside												

Police

Police	Indicator 1					
	Percentage of crimes cleared up			Number of crimes recorded		
	2000/2001	2001/2002	**2002/2003**	2000/2001	2001/2002	**2002/2003**
Central Scotland Police Board	57.9%	63.9%	**64.3%**	16,198	17,192	**18,367**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	50.7%	50.1%	**51.0%**	7,664	8,128	**10,280**
Fife Police Board	46.5%	42.3%	**44.9%**	26,360	27,403	**28,472**
Grampian Police Board	33.0%	37.2%	**36.6%**	46,271	43,681	**38,789**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	46.4%	45.7%	**43.7%**	78,462	79,726	**78,729**
Northern Joint Police Board	58.4%	65.0%	**64.3%**	13,487	14,235	**14,081**
Strathclyde Police Board	44.1%	43.9%	**45.6%**	201,092	203,921	**196,181**
Tayside Police Board	40.2%	36.5%	**42.4%**	28,891	31,145	**30,906**
Scotland	**44.3%**	**44.1%**	**46.6%**	**418,425**	**337,577**	**377,016**

Police	Indicator 2		
	Number of Serious Violent Crimes	Number of Serious Violent Crimes cleared up	Percentage of Serious Violent Crimes cleared up
	2002/2003	**2002/2003**	**2002/2003**
Central Scotland Police Board	**543**	**503**	**92.6%**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	**228**	**183**	**80.3%**
Fife Police Board	**689**	**502**	**72.9%**
Grampian Police Board	**910**	**411**	**45.2%**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	**2,944**	**1,919**	**65.2%**
Northern Joint Police Board	**442**	**406**	**91.9%**
Strathclyde Police Board	**10,057**	**5,139**	**51.1%**
Tayside Police Board	**648**	**586**	**90.4%**
Scotland	**15,551**	**9,238**	**59.4%**

Police

Police	Indicator 2		
	Number of housebreakings	Number of housebreakings cleared up	Percentage of housebreakings cleared up
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	888	342	38.5%
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	410	143	34.9%
Fife Police Board	1,775	679	38.3%
Grampian Police Board	6,570	1,104	16.8%
Lothian & Borders Police Board	2,393	1,071	44.8%
Northern Joint Police Board	324	171	52.8%
Strathclyde Police Board	10,151	2,117	20.9%
Tayside Police Board	1,430	381	26.6%
Scotland	17,371	4,904	28.2%

Police	Indicator 2		
	Number of car crimes	Number of car crimes cleared up	Percentage of car crimes cleared up
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	1,661	599	36.1%
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	1,214	408	33.6%
Fife Police Board	4,348	1,601	36.8%
Grampian Police Board	6,975	998	14.3%
Lothian & Borders Police Board	11,610	2,775	23.9%
Northern Joint Police Board	898	434	48.3%
Strathclyde Police Board	30,457	6,879	22.6%
Tayside Police Board	4,440	951	21.4%
Scotland	54,628	13,647	25.0%

Police

Police	Indicator 3			Indicator 4		
	The proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds			Percentage of working time lost due to sickness absence for police officers		
	2000/2001	2001/2002	**2002/2003**	2000/2001	2001/2002	**2002/2003**
Central Scotland Police Board	95.4%	92.8%	**93.4%**	5.9%	5.5%	**5.8%**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	93.0%	92.2%	**94.2%**	3.5%	2.8%	**2.5%**
Fife Police Board	96.6%	96.3%	**96.1%**	4.2%	4.9%	**4.3%**
Grampian Police Board	92.9%	94.4%	**95.2%**	2.5%	2.7%	**3.6%**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	86.2%	82.3%	**84.9%**	6.1%	5.8%	**5.6%**
Northern Joint Police Board	98.2%	98.9%	**99.1%**	3.6%	4.0%	**4.0%**
Strathclyde Police Board	92.2%	89.6%	**91.1%**	4.7%	5.0%	**5.0%**
Tayside Police Board	Not Reported	89.4%	**Not Reported**	6.8%	6.4%	**5.3%**
Scotland	**91.8%**	**89.7%**	**91.2%**	**4.9%**	**5.0%**	**4.8%**

Police	Indicator 4			Indicator 5
	Percentage of working time lost due to sickness absence for civilian staff			Total number of complaints
	2000/2001	2001/2002	**2002/2003**	**2002/2003**
Central Scotland Police Board	4.5%	4.7%	**5.8%**	**167**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	2.8%	3.9%	**3.2%**	**32**
Fife Police Board	4.6%	4.3%	**4.6%**	**218**
Grampian Police Board	2.5%	3.4%	**3.4%**	**265**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	6.2%	5.5%	**6.3%**	**651**
Northern Joint Police Board	3.9%	3.6%	**4.1%**	**135**
Strathclyde Police Board	6.4%	6.3%	**6.7%**	**999**
Tayside Police Board	6.8%	6.9%	**5.9%**	**287**
Scotland	**5.4%**	**5.0%**	**5.5%**	**2,754**

Police

Police	Indicator 5	
	Total members of the police force	Number of complaints per 100 members of the police force
	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	**1,008**	**16.6**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	**838**	**3.8**
Fife Police Board	**1,257**	**17.3**
Grampian Police Board	**2,041**	**13.0**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	**3,799**	**17.1**
Northern Joint Police Board	**1,254**	**10.8**
Strathclyde Police Board	**10,158**	**9.8**
Tayside Police Board	**1,897**	**15.1**
Scotland	**22,252**	**12.4**

Police	Indicator 6			
	Total number of racist incidents per 1,000 population			The percentage of racially aggravated crimes cleared up
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	0.55	0.68	**0.68**	**87.5%**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	0.20	0.37	**0.42**	**88.9%**
Fife Police Board	0.47	0.60	**0.78**	**70.9%**
Grampian Police Board	0.34	0.45	**0.60**	**48.0%**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	0.62	0.67	**0.65**	**70.9%**
Northern Joint Police Board	0.27	0.29	**0.37**	**93.1%**
Strathclyde Police Board	0.55	0.66	**0.73**	**73.2%**
Tayside Police Board	0.80	0.66	**0.54**	**80.4%**
Scotland	**0.53%**	**0.61%**	**0.66%**	**71.0%**

Police

Police	Indicator 7		
	Percentage of contact made with the police to report a crime	Percentage of contact made with the police to report a disturbance or nuisance	Percentage of contact made with the police to report a road accident
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	**44.8%**	**19.7%**	**22.1%**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	**49.8%**	**9.1%**	**16.6%**
Fife Police Board	**50.0%**	**31.0%**	**2.0%**
Grampian Police Board	**Not Reported**	**Not Reported**	**Not Reported**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	**33.8%**	**51.0%**	**3.3%**
Northern Joint Police Board	**38.0%**	**30.8%**	**6.6%**
Strathclyde Police Board	**45.7%**	**17.5%**	**25.1%**
Tayside Police Board	**32.8%**	**41.2%**	**4.8%**
Scotland	**39.4%**	**32.4%**	**9.1%**

Police	Indicator 7		
	Percentage of contact made with the police to report a missing person	Percentage of contact made with the police to report lost/found property	Percentage of contact made with the police for other reason
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	**4.7%**	**3.0%**	**5.7%**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	**0.2%**	**9.8%**	**14.5%**
Fife Police Board	**2.0%**	**10.0%**	**5.0%**
Grampian Police Board	**Not Reported**	**Not Reported**	**Not Reported**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	**1.7%**	**3.7%**	**6.5%**
Northern Joint Police Board	**3.6%**	**7.0%**	**14.1%**
Strathclyde Police Board	**1.3%**	**2.9%**	**7.6%**
Tayside Police Board	**2.1%**	**3.5%**	**15.6%**
Scotland	**2.3%**	**5.4%**	**11.4%**

Police

Police	Indicator 7		
	Percentage of the public who were very satisfied with their initial contact with the police	Percentage of the public who were fairly satisfied with their initial contact with the police	Percentage of the public who were neither satisfied or dissatisfied with their initial contact with the police
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	**58.3%**	**29.3%**	**6.2%**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	**61.3%**	**25.6%**	**7.9%**
Fife Police Board	**36.7%**	**38.8%**	**11.2%**
Grampian Police Board	**Not Reported**	**Not Reported**	**Not Reported**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	**41.3%**	**41.9%**	**0.0%**
Northern Joint Police Board	**58.6%**	**30.3%**	**4.9%**
Strathclyde Police Board	**55.9%**	**24.8%**	**9.7%**
Tayside Police Board	**51.2%**	**36.8%**	**4.7%**
Scotland	**52.5%**	**33.3%**	**5.7%**

Police	Indicator 7		
	Percentage of the public who were fairly dissatisfied with their initial contact with the police	Percentage of the public who were very dissatisfied with their initial contact with the police	Percentage of the public who were very satisfied with the way the police dealt with their matter
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	**3.5%**	**2.7%**	**47.3%**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	**2.7%**	**2.5%**	**54.6%**
Fife Police Board	**8.2%**	**5.1%**	**46.1%**
Grampian Police Board	**Not Reported**	**Not Reported**	**Not Reported**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	**11.2%**	**5.6%**	**37.6%**
Northern Joint Police Board	**3.1%**	**3.1%**	**54.0%**
Strathclyde Police Board	**4.7%**	**5.0%**	**46.2%**
Tayside Police Board	**4.6%**	**2.7%**	**45.3%**
Scotland	**5.1%**	**3.5%**	**47.6%**

Police

Police	Indicator 7		
	Percentage of the public who were fairly satisfied with the way the police dealt with their matter	Percentage of the public who were neither satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with their matter	Percentage of the public who were fairly dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with their matter
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	32.3%	10.7%	5.0%
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	29.6%	9.3%	3.8%
Fife Police Board	29.5%	8.3%	5.7%
Grampian Police Board	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Lothian & Borders Police Board	44.1%	0.0%	12.0%
Northern Joint Police Board	26.3%	9.0%	5.3%
Strathclyde Police Board	29.5%	13.6%	5.5%
Tayside Police Board	36.7%	8.4%	4.5%
Scotland	32.9%	8.2%	5.7%

Police	Indicator 7	Indicator 8	
	Percentage of the public who were very dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with their matter	Number of drug seizures (as per CRIMESEC 19 reurn) for 1998	Number of drug seizures in 2002/2003
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	4.7%	829	1,232
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	2.7%	509	500
Fife Police Board	10.4%	654	660
Grampian Police Board	Not Reported	1,682	3,277
Lothian & Borders Police Board	6.3%	2,378	4,366
Northern Joint Police Board	5.6%	394	1,076
Strathclyde Police Board	5.2%	10,041	14,396
Tayside Police Board	5.1%	1,259	1,455
Scotland	5.5%	5,629	8,213

Police

Police	Indicator 8		
	Percentage change in drug seizures from 1998 to 2002/03	Number of offences for supply and possession with intent to supply (as per CRIMESEC 19 reurn) for 1998	Number of offences for supply and possession with intent to supply in 2002/2003
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	48.6%	370	519
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	-1.8%	302	363
Fife Police Board	0.9%	324	656
Grampian Police Board	95.0%	652	886
Lothian & Borders Police Board	83.6%	1,494	1,948
Northern Joint Police Board	173.1%	253	294
Strathclyde Police Board	43.0%	4,354	4,833
Tayside Police Board	15.6%	544	693
Scotland	45.9%	7,641	9,306

Police	Indicator 8	Indicator 9	
	Percentage change in offences for supply and possession with intent to supply from 1998 to 2002/03	Average number of people killed or seriously injured as a result of road accidents 1994/1998	Total number of people killed or seriously injured as a result of road accidents in 2002/03
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	40.3%	290	264
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	20.2%	214	127
Fife Police Board	102.5%	266	270
Grampian Police Board	36.0%	395	322
Lothian & Borders Police Board	30.4%	641	531
Northern Joint Police Board	16.2%	412	248
Strathclyde Police Board	11.0%	2,116	1,353
Tayside Police Board	27.4%	508	340
Scotland	21.8%	4,842	3,455

Police

Police	Indicator 9		
	Percentage change in the number of people killed or seriously injured as a result of road accidents from 1998 to 2002/03	Average number of children killed or seriously injured as a result of road accidents 1994/1998	Total number of children killed or seriously injured as a result of road accidents in 2002/03
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	-9.0%	61	31
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	-40.7%	23	13
Fife Police Board	1.5%	44	22
Grampian Police Board	-18.0%	51	26
Lothian & Borders Police Board	-17.2%	95	66
Northern Joint Police Board	-39.8%	55	34
Strathclyde Police Board	-36.0%	462	248
Tayside Police Board	-33.1%	77	57
Scotland	**-28.6%**	**868**	**497**

Police	Indicator 9		
	Percentage change in the number of children killed or seriously injured as a result of road accidents from 1998 to 2002/03	Average number of people with slight injuries as a result of road accidents 1994/1998	Total number of people with slight injuries as a result of road accidents in 2002/03
	2002/2003	2002/2003	2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	-49.2%	784	718
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	-43.5%	408	453
Fife Police Board	-50.0%	798	786
Grampian Police Board	-49.0%	1,575	1,163
Lothian & Borders Police Board	-30.5%	3,816	3,414
Northern Joint Police Board	-38.2%	942	843
Strathclyde Police Board	-46.0%	7,888	6,852
Tayside Police Board	-26.0%	1,264	1,202
Scotland	**-42.7%**	**17,475**	**15,431**

Police

Police	Indicator 9 Percentage change in the number of people with slight injuries as a result of road accidents from 1998 to 2002/03 2002/2003
Central Scotland Police Board	**-8.4%**
Dumfries & Galloway Police Board	**11.0%**
Fife Police Board	**-1.5%**
Grampian Police Board	**-26.0%**
Lothian & Borders Police Board	**-10.5%**
Northern Joint Police Board	**-10.5%**
Strathclyde Police Board	**-13.0%**
Tayside Police Board	**-4.9%**
Scotland	**-11.7%**