

East Lothian Partnership

East Lothian by Numbers

A Statistical Profile of East Lothian

7. Community Safety

December 2016

Community Safety

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Community Safety

East Lothian is a relatively safe place to live, with overall levels of crime that are below the Scottish average. However crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime can undermine community cohesion and have an impact upon local people's quality of life. This section focuses not only on official crime statistics but also how people feel about the safety of their area.

Dog fouling and anti-social behaviour continue to persist as two of the main concerns for people in East Lothian. However, more serious issues such as sexual crimes, racist incidents and domestic abuse are also key issues in East Lothian despite being low in numbers.



Summary:

- 97% of East Lothian residents felt very safe/fairly safe walking alone in East Lothian during the day. However only 75% felt very safe/fairly safe walking alone at night
- 60% of East Lothian residents perceive dog fouling to be a problem
- The imprisonment rate among East Lothian residents is 45.8% lower than the Scottish average
- East Lothian historically had a lower reconviction rate than Scotland but the figure is now at a similar level
- Sexual crimes have decreased for the second consecutive year but are still 45.6% higher than in 2010/11
- Crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising, vandalism, drugs, weapons and crimes of violence have all decreased since 2010/11
- The total number of fires in East Lothian decreased by 20% between 2010/11 and 2015/16
- East Lothian historically had less racist incidents than Scotland but the figure is now at a similar level
- The Domestic abuse rate has decreased over the last two years, however it is 16.7% higher than in 2006/07
- Fewer crimes are recorded per 10,000 population in East Lothian than the Scottish average
- The average crime rate per 10,000 people in East Lothian has reduced from 332.3 in 2012 to 218.7 in 2016

Perceptions of Safety

Table 7.1 shows the responses of pupils in P6 and S2 to a number of questions relating to their perceptions of safety. Overall the respondents felt safe in their local neighbourhood, although a lower proportion felt safe in the evening than during the day.

Table 7.1: Safe & Nurtured question responses 2015/16 (SEES 2016).

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
Q1 they feel safe to go out in local neighbourhood during the day	95	97.3	95.9
Q19 they feel safe to go out in local neighbourhood during the evening	75.1	83.4	78.6
Q20 they know how to keep themselves safe when using technology	97.6	99.0	98.2

Table 7.2 displays the proportion of East Lothian residents that feel safe walking in their neighbourhood during the day and after dark. 97% of people in East Lothian feel safe walking outside in their local neighbourhood during the day. However this figure decreases to 75% when walking outside alone after dark.

Table 7.2: Perceptions of safety for people walking alone in their neighbourhood in East Lothian (Citizens Panel 2014).

	Very Safe	Fairly Safe	A Bit Unsafe	Very Unsafe	Don't Know
During the Day	74	23	2	1	0
Alone After Dark	26	49	19	5	1

18% of respondents went on to state that they felt 'a great deal' or 'a fair amount' threatened by crime in their neighbourhood. Half (54%) felt they were not threatened by crime very much, whilst 28% stated they were not threatened by crime at all in their neighbourhood.

Perceptions of anti social behaviour differ depending on the type of incident. The Citizens' Panel 2014 asked the question 'how common would you say the following things are in your neighbourhood during the last year?' The two main issues reported was dog fouling and littering or rubbish lying around.

60 percent of respondents thought dog fouling on footpaths was very or fairly common. 44 per cent thought rubbish or litter lying around was very or fairly common. Table 7.3 shows the percentage of respondents rating how common each issue was.

Table 7.3: Perceptions of how common anti social behaviour issues are in East Lothian (Citizens Panel 2014).

Perceptions of antisocial behaviour in East Lothian during the last year					
ASB / How Common	Very	Fairly	Not Very	Not At all	Don't Know
Noisy Neighbours	5	9	27	58	1
Vandalism Graffiti	2	10	32	54	1
Groups Intimidating or Harassing you	1	5	17	76	1
Rowdy Behaviour	4	13	25	58	1
Rubbish or Littering	15	29	31	26	1
Dog Fouling	29	31	24	15	1
Intimidating Others	2	7	22	63	6

More people in East Lothian feel that crime in their local neighbourhood (and in East Lothian as a whole) has gone up than those that feel it has gone down. Figure 7.1 shows the proportion of people by how they feel crime has changed over the past 12 months in both their local neighbourhood and in East Lothian.

Thirty percent of people reported having been affected personally by anti social behaviour in the past two years. Only seven percent reported being a victim of a hate crime – crimes motivated against a person because of their race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, disability, or gender

Figure 7.1: Perceived change in overall amount of crime in East Lothian (Citizens Panel 2014).

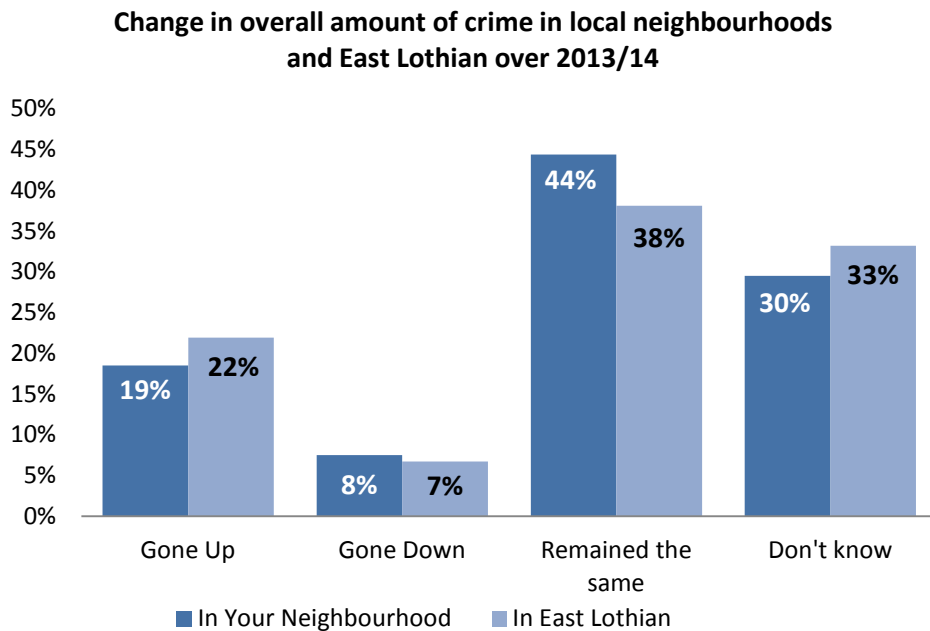
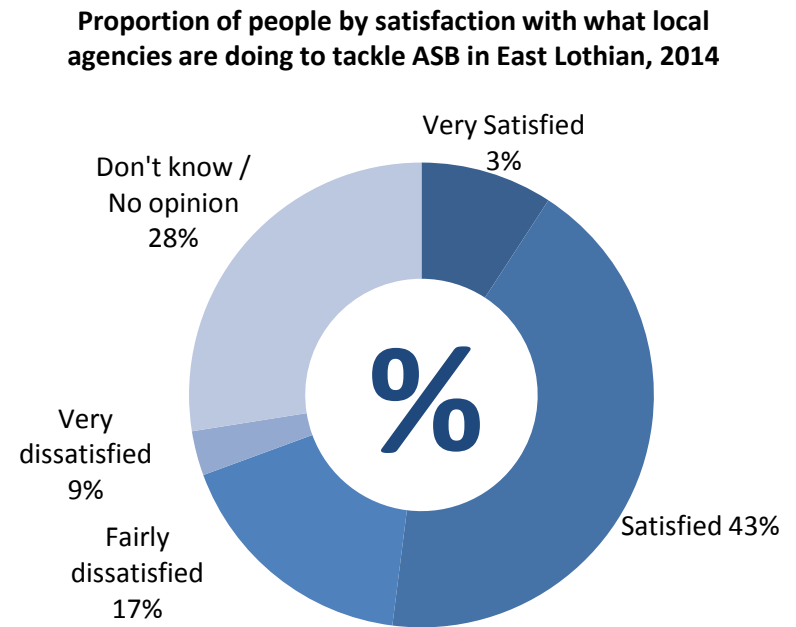


Figure 7.2 shows the proportion of people by their satisfaction with how local agencies (Police Scotland, Fire & Rescue Service, Council etc) are tackling anti-social behaviour. 46% of respondents were either 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with efforts; a significant number didn't know or had no opinion on the issue.

Figure 7.2: Satisfaction with local agencies' attempts to tackle anti social behaviour in East Lothian (Citizens Panel 2014)



Household Safety

The Citizens' Panel asked whether respondents were aware that the Fire and Rescue Service offers home visits for safety information and advice, and can fit free smoke alarms. 80.9% of respondents in East Lothian said 'yes' they were aware of this.

The Citizens' Panel also asked if respondents would know how to contact the Fire and Rescue Service to arrange a home safety visit. 51.5% were aware of how to arrange this and 48.5% were not.

Table 7.4 shows the percentage of respondents that felt various methods would be a good way of the Fire and Rescue Service promoting advice it provides about home safety in East Lothian. The most popular method was by posting leaflets through front doors. Respondents could choose up to three responses.

Table 7.4: Percentage of respondents identifying the best ways for the Fire & Rescue Service to promote the advice it provides about home safety (Citizens Panel 2014).

Method of promoting Fire and Rescue Service advice	Percentage of Respondents
By handing Out Leaflets at Local Events	41.5
By displaying Leaflets in Local Venues	50.0
By knocking on front doors to provide instant advice to households	25.3
By posting leaflets through front doors	56.6
Through social media	24.7
Through services I already use – day centres, social work etc	12.4
Through advertising in the local press	45.0
Other	3.7

A high proportion (96.7%) of households in East Lothian have a smoke alarm or heat detector, although a much lower proportion tests this on a weekly basis. Around half of respondents have a fire escape plan for their household and half of this number, in turn, states that their household is aware of the fire escape plan. Table 7.5 shows the percentage of respondents answering each of the household safety questions in the Citizens' Panel.

Table 7.5: Percentage of respondents answering household safety questions in East Lothian (Citizens Panel 2014).

Question	Yes	No	Doesn't Apply
Do you have a smoke / heat alarm	96.7	3.3	-
Is it tested weekly by someone in your household?	33.6	64.1	2.3
Are all doors closed before going to bed to prevent smoke spreading if there is a fire?	55	44.8	0.2
Are all electrical appliances switched off before going to bed?	50.8	49.2	-
Do you make sure all electrical chargers (e.g. mobile phones) are switched off at night?	42.7	52.5	4.7
Do you use a multi socket electrical adaptor (rather than a block style adaptor)?	62.3	28.9	8.8
Do you use proper candle holders when burning candles or tea lights?	75.7	3.1	21.2
Do you leave candles unattended when you are out of the room?	17.9	61.2	20.9
Do you have a fire escape plan?	48.7	48.5	2.8
Are all household members familiar with your fire escape plan?	45.3	30.1	24.6

Participants were asked by the Scottish Household Survey 2014 to respond whether they had access to a range of emergency response items and whether they could locate them within five minutes in an emergency. The responses are detailed in table 7.6 for East Lothian and 7.7 for Scotland. East Lothian’s results are broadly similar to those for Scotland.

Table 7.6: Percentage of respondents by their ability to locate emergency response items within five minutes in East Lothian (Scottish Household Survey 2014).

East Lothian	Yes could locate	Not within 5 minutes	No do not have	Don't Know
First-aid kit	53	10	34	4
Torch	87	2	11	0
Important Documents	86	11	2	1
Battery Powered or Wind-up Radio	31	6	61	1

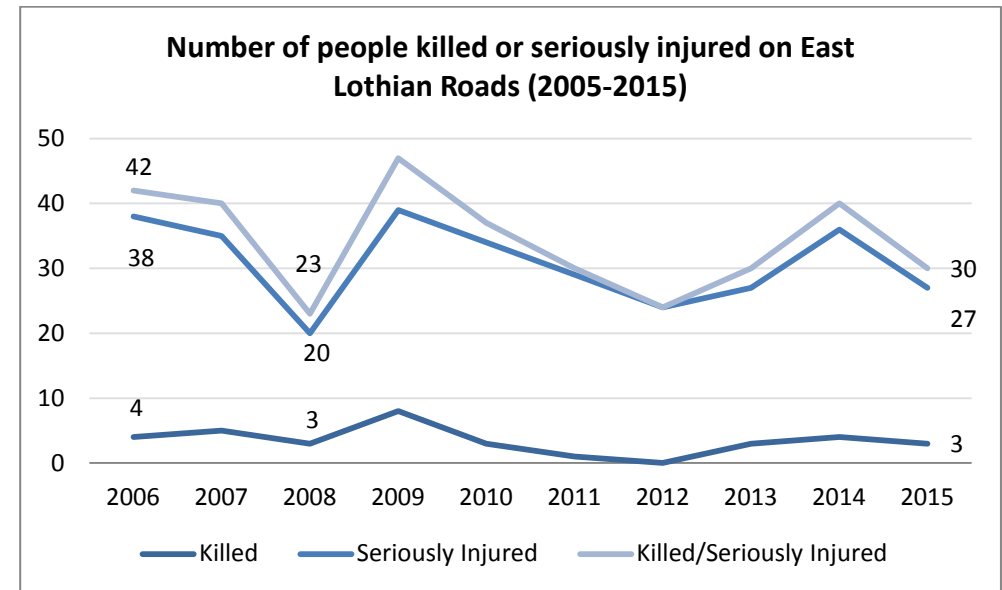
Table 7.7: Percentage of respondents by their ability to locate emergency response items within five minutes in Scotland (Scottish Household Survey 2014).

Scotland	Yes could locate	Not within 5 minutes	No do not have	Don't Know
First-aid kit	62	6	32	0
Torch	84	5	11	0
Important Documents	86	11	3	0
Battery Powered or Wind-up Radio	30	6	64	0

Road Safety

Figure 7.3 shows that the number of people killed or seriously injured has declined by 28.6% over the last 10 years. The figure fluctuates showing a sharp increase in 2009 after a ten year low in 2008.

Figure 7.3: Road accident casualties by all ages seriously injured and all ages killed in East Lothian (Transport Scotland 2016).



Fire

Figure 7.4 provides a comparison between East Lothian and Scotland for the number of accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 dwellings. The East Lothian 2014/15 figure was 14.8% lower than the Scottish average.

Figure 7.4: Accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland 2013/14 – 2015/16 (Scottish Government 2016).

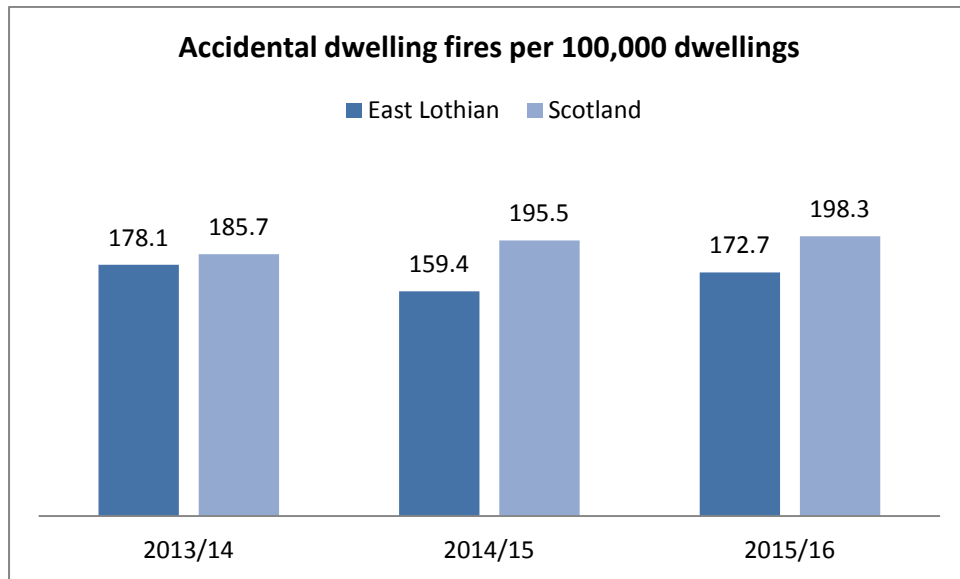


Figure 7.5 displays the number of deliberate fires- excluding chimney fires - per 100,000 dwellings. East Lothian had the 3rd lowest rate for deliberate fires to dwelling places in 2013/14 and the 5th lowest of deliberate in 2014/15 .

Figure 7.5: Deliberate fires (excluding chimney fires) per 100,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland 2013/14 – 2015/16 (Scottish Government 2016).

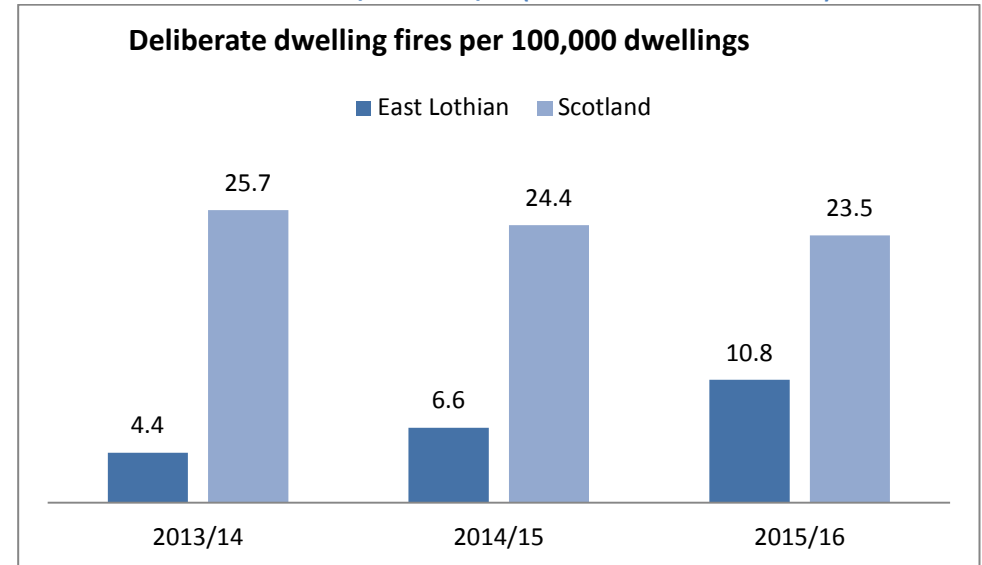


Figure 7.6 shows the total number of fires, primary fires, and secondary fires in East Lothian over the period 2010/11 to 2015/16. In 2014/15 there were 192 primary fires with 1 fatal casualty and 8 no fatal casualties.

Figure 7.6: Total number of fires, East Lothian, 2010/11 – 2015/16 (Scottish Government 2016).

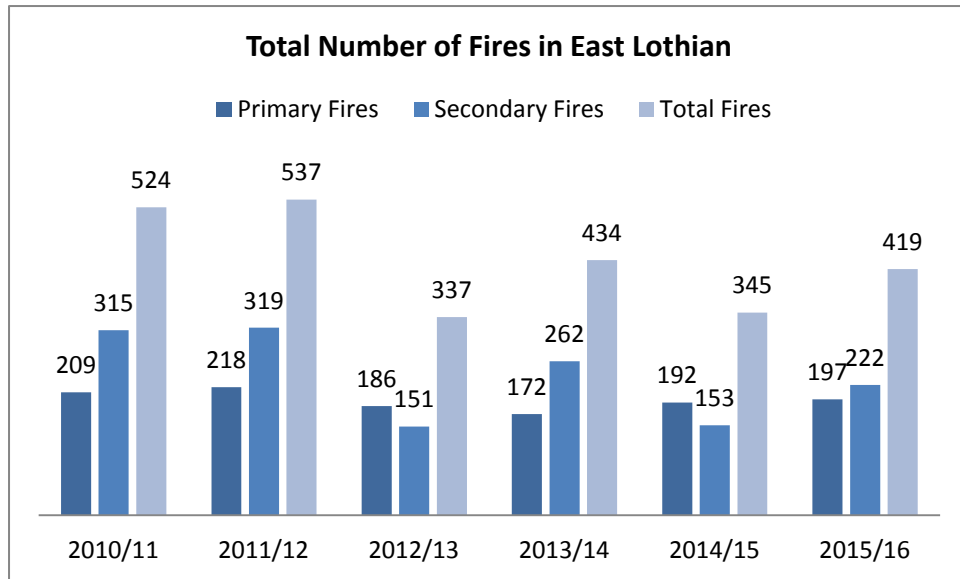


Table 7.8 shows the total number of fires in East Lothian between 2010/11 and 2015/16. There has been a 20% reduction in the total number of fires recorded over this period.

Table 7.8: Total number of fires, East Lothian, (Scottish Government 2016)

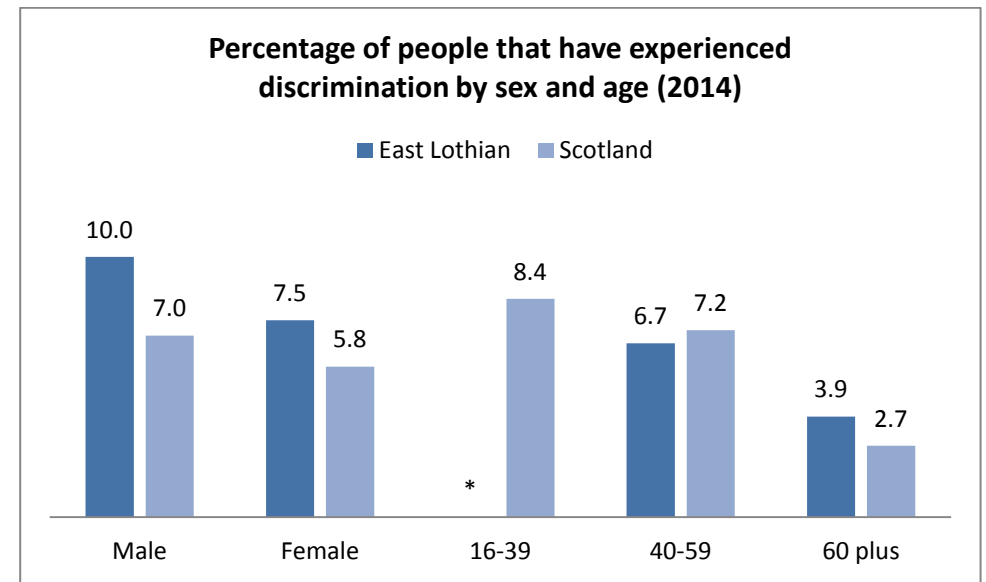
Year	Primary Fires				Secondary Fires		Total
	Dwellings	Other Buildings	Road Vehicles	Others	Non Chimney	Chimney	
2010/11	88	41	42	38	286	29	524
2011/12	98	41	24	55	289	30	537
2012/13	103	35	32	16	128	23	337
2013/14	83	37	19	33	237	25	434
2014/15	76	44	35	37	144	9	345
2015/16	85	35	50	27	195	27	419

Discrimination & Harassment

Figure 7.7 shows the percentage of people that have experienced discrimination in East Lothian and Scotland, by sex and by age, in 2014.

More males and people in the 16-39 age group stated that they had experienced discrimination.

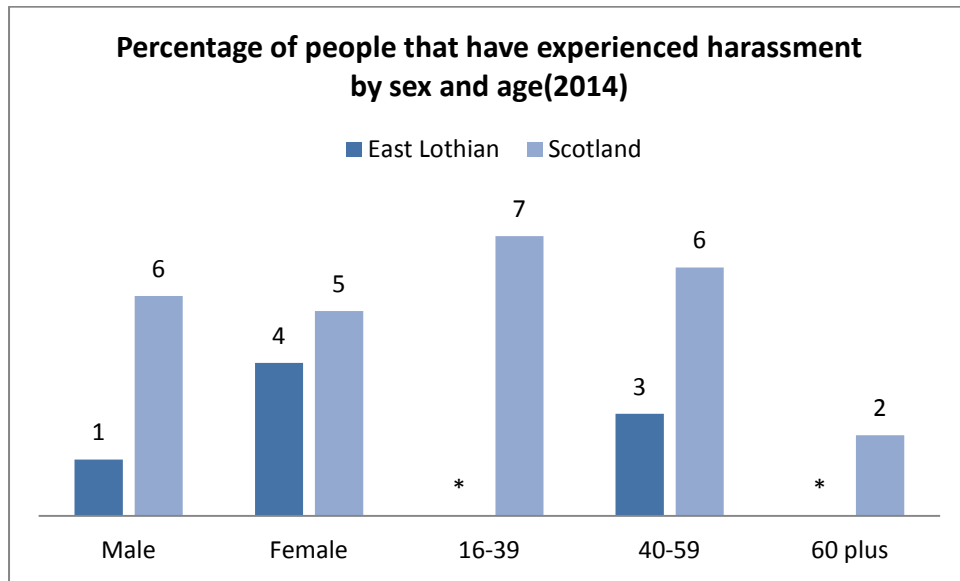
Figure 7.7: Percentage of people that have experienced discrimination in East Lothian and Scotland, by sex and by age, in 2014 (Scottish Household Survey 2014).



- The base on which percentages are calculated is less than 50 and the data are judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.

Figure 7.8 shows the percentage of people that have experienced harassment in East Lothian and Scotland, by sex and by age, in 2014. More females and people in the 16-39 age group stated that they had experienced harassment.

Figure 7.8: Percentage of people that have experienced harassment in East Lothian and Scotland, by sex and by age, in 2014 (Scottish Household Survey 2014).

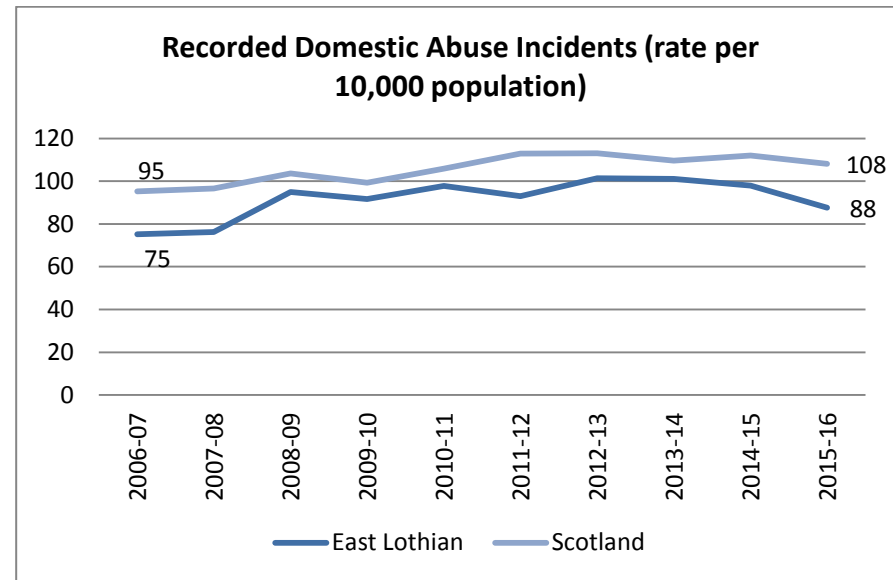


- *The base on which percentages are calculated is less than 50 and the data is judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.*

Domestic Abuse

Figure 7.9 shows that the rate of domestic abuse incidents per 10,000 population. There was a sharp increase of 24.5% in 2008/09 in East Lothian. Although the level has decreased over the last two years, it is 16.7% higher than in 2006/07.

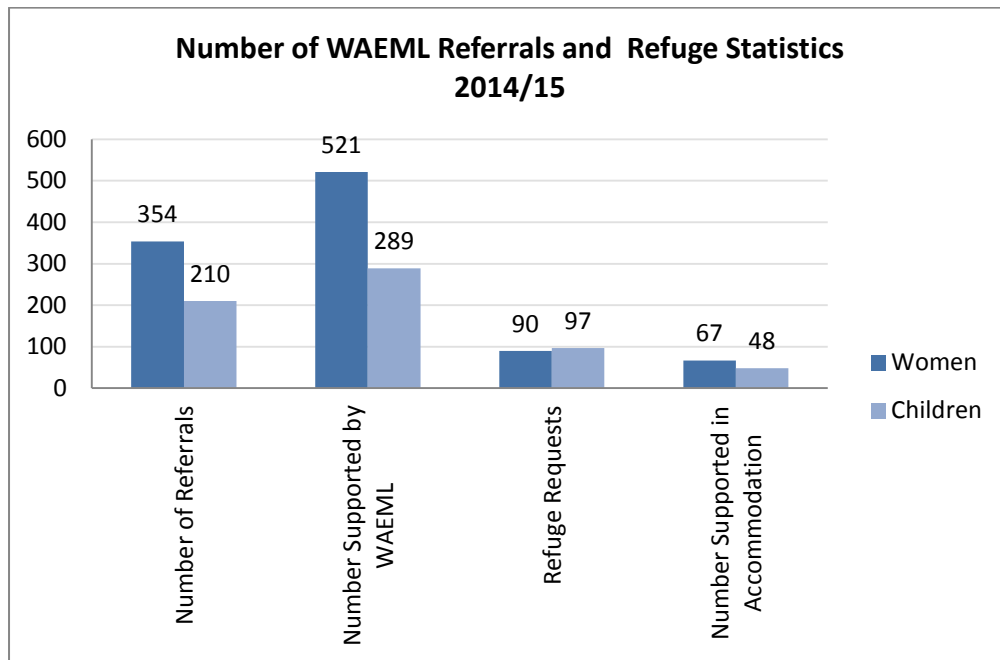
Figure 7.9: Rate per 10,000 population of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police, East Lothian and Scotland (Scottish Government 2016)



East and Midlothian have a joint support agency for women, children and young people who experience – or are at risk of experiencing – domestic abuse and violence. Figure 7.10 shows the number of referrals and number refuge statistics for women and children across both East and Midlothian. These numbers have been kept together to protect from disclosure.

The occupancy rate for refuge accommodation during 2014/15 was 92%, with women and children receiving weekly worker support on admission and throughout their stay.

Fig 7.10: Number of referrals, and refuge statistics, for Women’s Aid East and Midlothian in 2014/15 (Women’s Aid East and Midlothian 2016).



Child Protection

According to the Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration, there were 327 referrals to the Reporter in 2014/15 for 207 children. Both the number of children referred and the number of referrals received have fallen in East Lothian since 2005/06, as shown in figure 7.11. However, the number of hearings taking place has not decreased in the same fashion as referrals.

The number of hearings has decreased slightly across this period, from 496 in 2005/06 to 462 in 2014/15.

Figure 7.11: Number of children referred, and number of referrals, to the Children’s Reported in East Lothian 2005/06 to 2014/15 (Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration SCRA 2016).

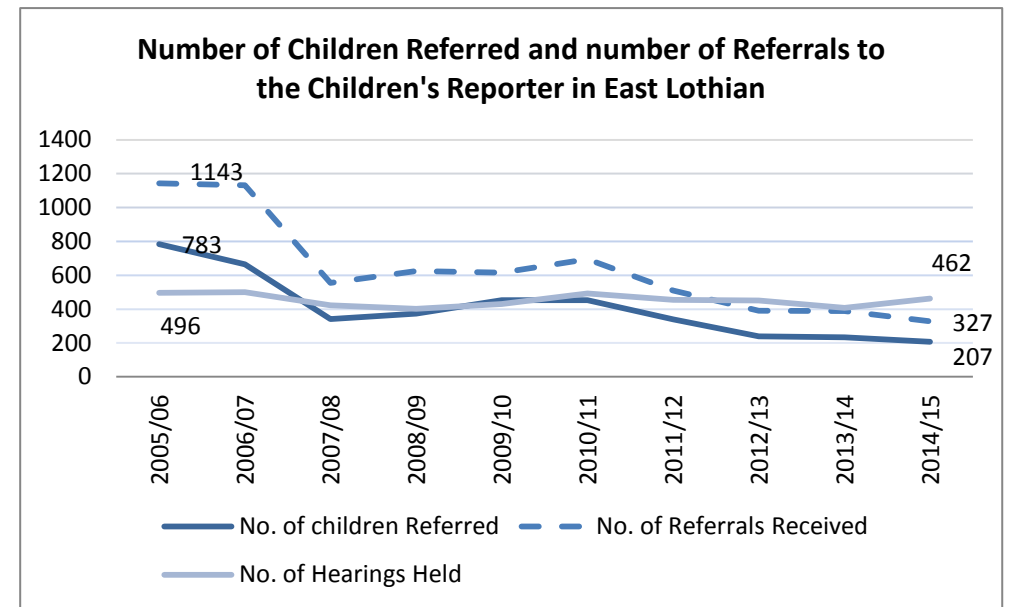


Figure 7.12 shows that the percentage of children referred for an offence decreased sharply by 15.4% from 2008/09 to 2009/10. The figure increased 4.9% in 2011/12 before declining over the two years to an eight year low of 13.3% in 2013/14. The 2014/15 increased to a similar level to 2012/13. The trend for percentage of referrals received has followed a similar path to the percentage of children referred.

Figure 7.12: Percentage of children referred, and referrals, that were for offences, in East Lothian for 2008/09 to 2013/14 (Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration SCRA 2016).

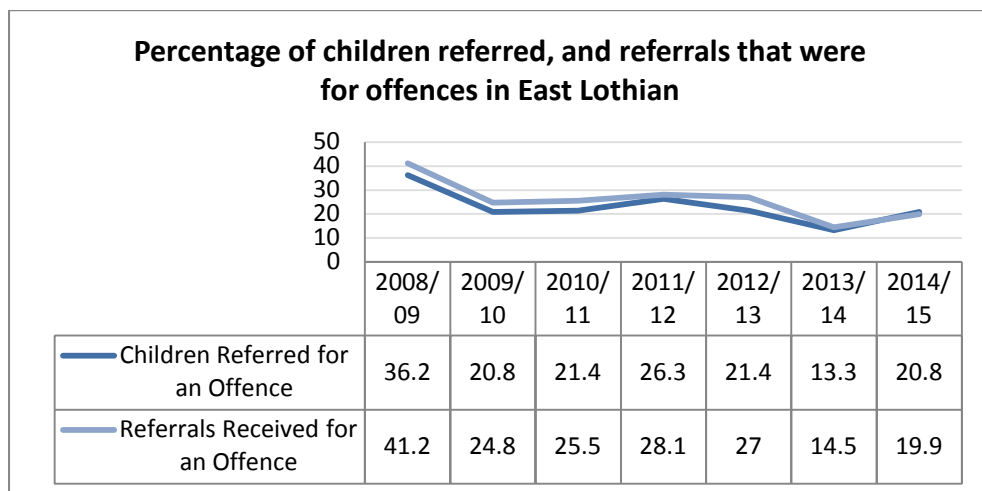


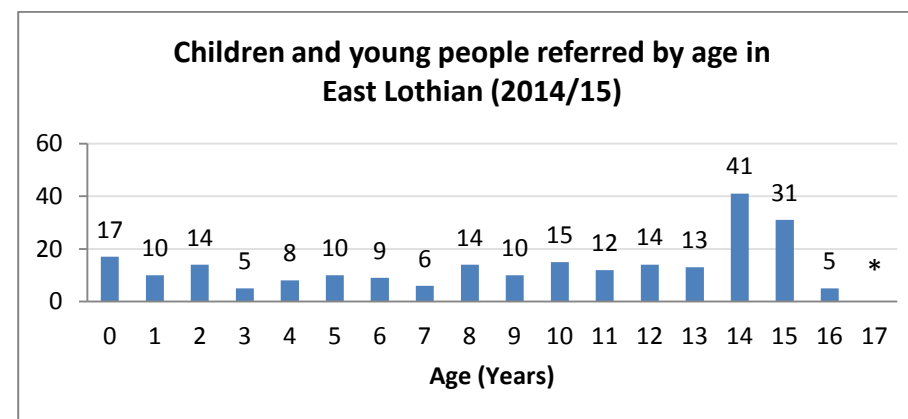
Table 7.9 shows that the police are the largest source of referrals. Social work and education also have considerable numbers of referrals.

Table 7.9: Number of referrals to the Children’s Reporter by source of referral, in East Lothian, 2014/15 (Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration SCRA 2016).

Source of referral	Number of Referrals	%
Police	193	59.0
Social Work	86	26.3
Education	28	8.6
Court	7	2.1
Other	7	2.1
Procurator Fiscal	<5	<1.5
Relative	<5	<1.5
Reporter	<5	<1.5
Total	327	100.0

Children and young people can be referred to the Children’s Reporter from birth to 15 years. They can also be referred aged 16 and 17 years if they are subject to Compulsory Supervision Orders or are remitted by a court. Fig 7.13 shows that the majority of children and young referrals are in the 14-15 year old age group.

Figure 7.13: Children and Young People referred by age (Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration SCRA 2016).



* :- <5 to protect anonymity of the data

SIMD Crime Domain

The SIMD 2016 Crime domain is based on the following factors: Recorded crime rates for domestic house breaking, drug offences, common assault, crimes of violence, vandalism and sexual offences. Figure 7.14 shows the Crime Deprivation by the SIMD 2016 Scottish quintile ranking.

Figure 7.14: East Lothian Crime Deprivation by Scottish Quintile Ranking (SIMD2016)

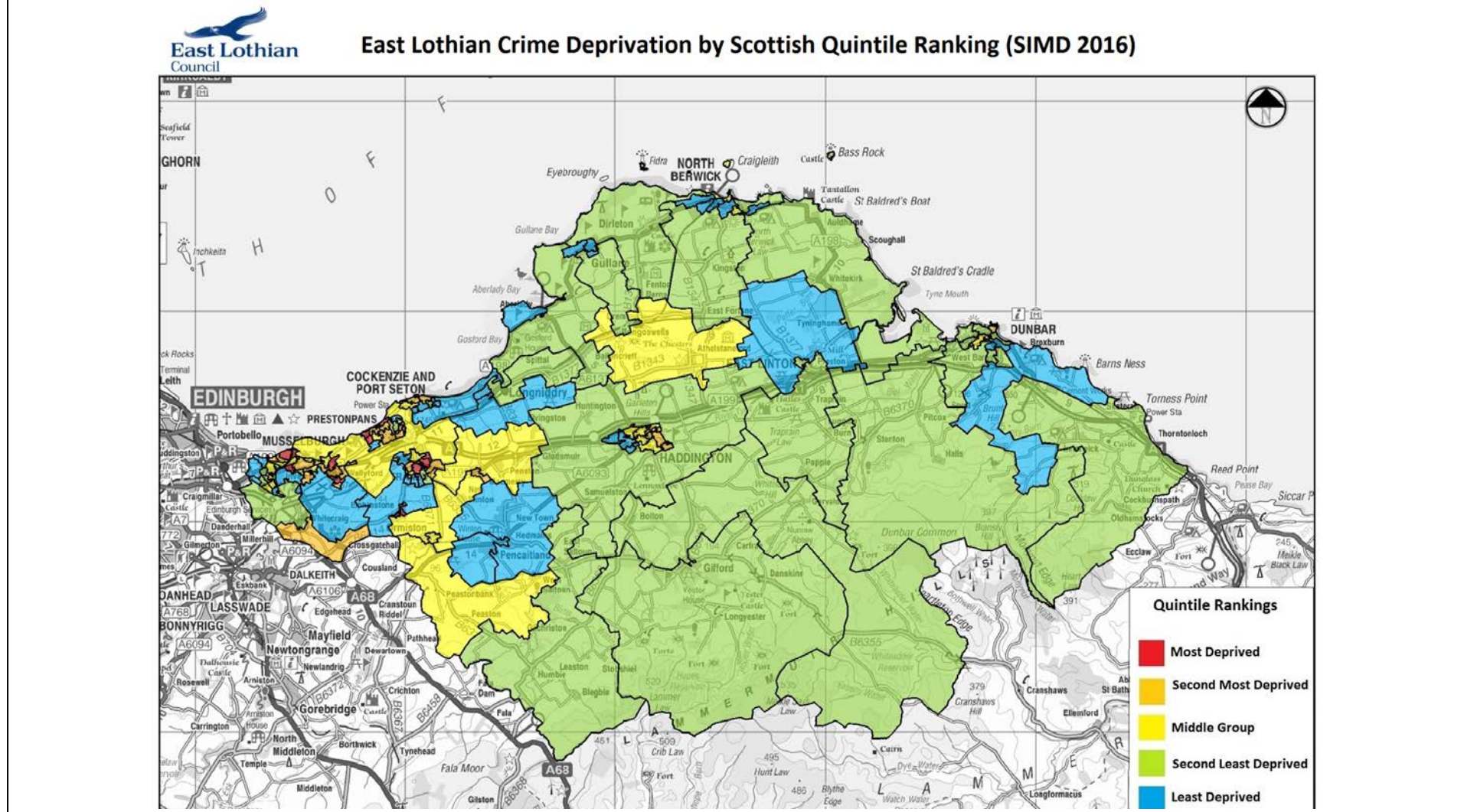
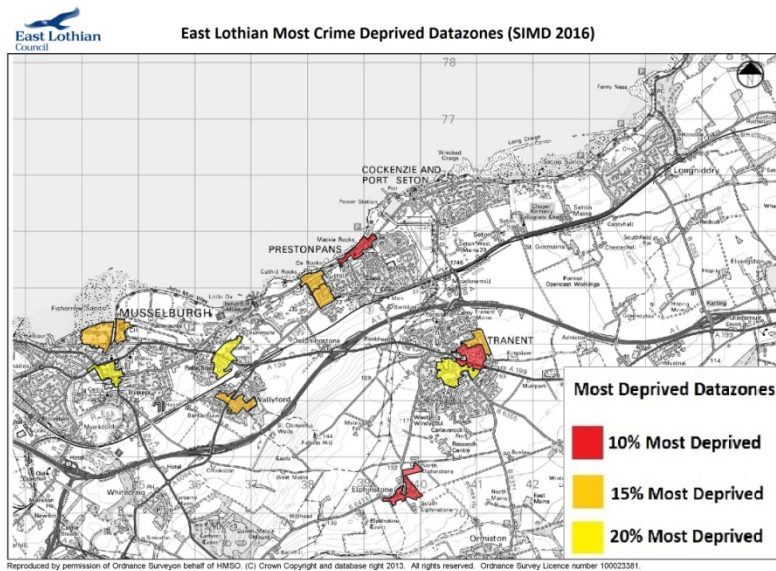


Figure 7.15 shows the datazones in East Lothian which are amongst the 10%, 15% and 20% most deprived in Scotland. East Lothian has 3 datazones in the 10% most crime deprived datazones, 8 in the 15% most crime deprived and 11 in the 20% most crime deprived datazones.

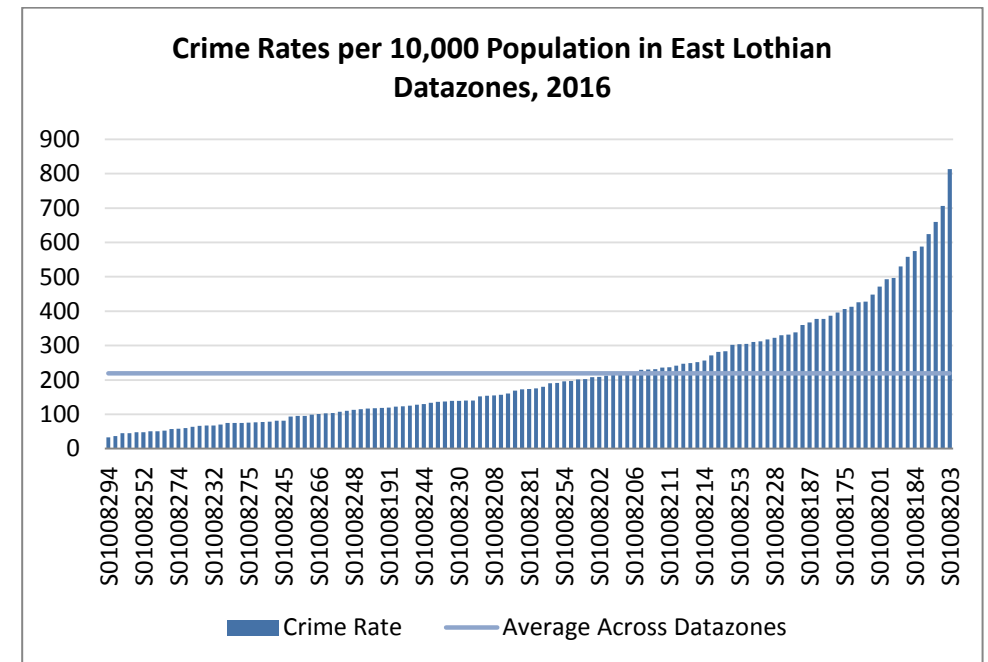
The most crime deprived datazone in East Lothian is located in Preston Seton Gosford's High St East / Robertson Av area. The other two datazones amongst the 10% most crime deprived in Scotland are Tranent Hight St/ Northfield and Milhill/ Eskside East (Musselburgh).

Figure 7.15: East Lothian Most Deprived Datazones (SIMD 2016).



11 of the 132 datazones had data suppressed due to low figures. Figure 7.16 shows each of the other 121 datazones in East Lothian in order of crime rates per 10,000 population. Datazone S01008203 Prestonpans: High St. East / Robertson Ave has the highest rate of 853 crimes per 10,000 (1,591 per 10,000 in 2012). S01008294 Kellie Rd/Middlemas Rd Dunbar has the lowest rate of 33. The average rate across all 121 datazones in 2016 is 218.7 (47 datazones lie above this and 74 below), compared with 332.3 in 2012.

Figure 7.16: Crime Rates per 10,000 Population in each East Lothian datazone (SIMD 2016).



Offending & Criminal Justice

Fig 7.17 shows the total number of residents in custody per 100,000 population from East Lothian and the comparator local authorities of Moray, Stirling, Scottish Borders, Argyll & Bute, Angus, Highland, and Midlothian.

East Lothian was at a similar level to Argyll & Bute, Highland and Angus. There were 34.5% fewer people in custody in East Lothian than in Stirling and 45.8% less than the Scottish average. However the East Lothian figure was 32.9% higher than the Scottish Borders and 34.7% higher than Moray.

Figure 7.17: Number of people in custody per 100,000 population (Scottish Government 2016)

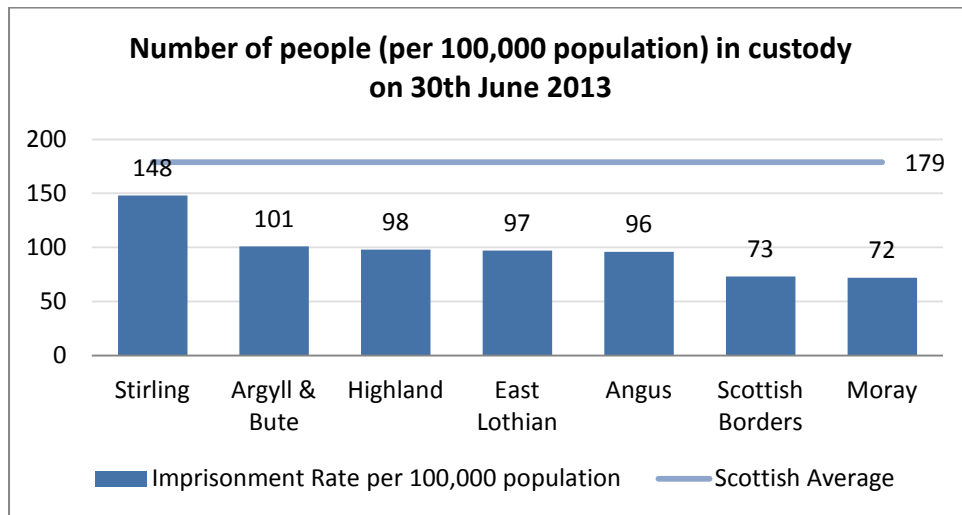


Fig 7.18 shows the overall re-conviction in East Lothian and Scotland. The East Lothian rate increased by 19.6% between 2004/05 and 2009/10, before decreasing sharply by 23.5 % over the next two years to a ten year low of 22.4. The figure has since increased to a similar level to Scotland. The Overall Scottish rate has decreased by 12.7% over the ten year period.

Figure 7.18: East Lothian and Scotland overall re-conviction rate (Scottish Government 2016).

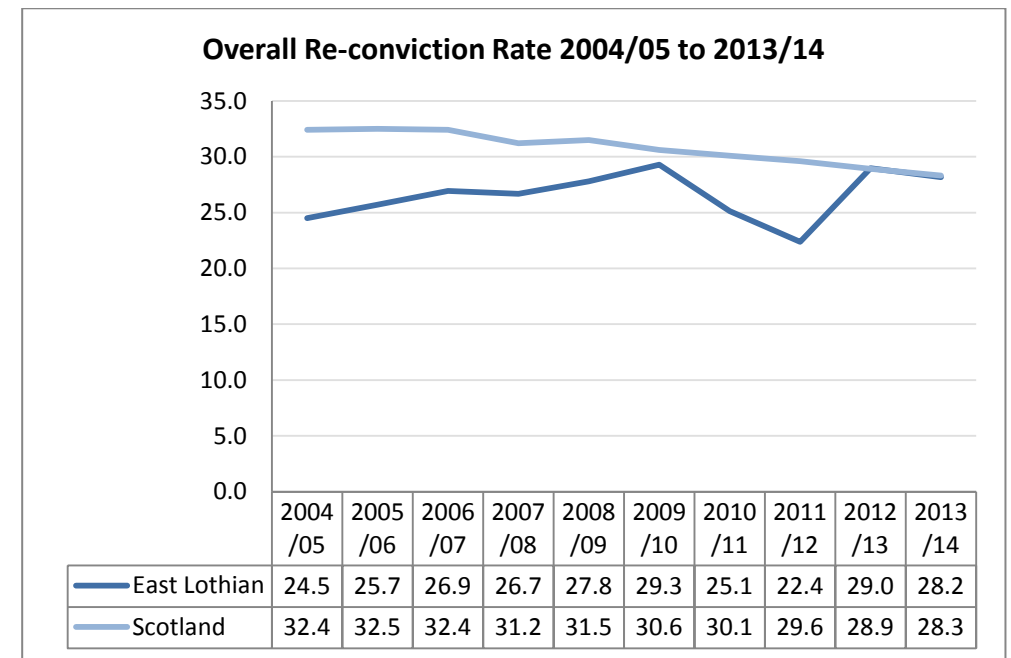


Table 7.10 shows that 83.2% of offenders in East Lothian are male, and that they have a higher reconviction rate than females.

Table 7.10: Reconviction Rates by gender in East Lothian, 2013/14 (Scottish Government 2016).

Gender	Number of offenders	Number of offenders reconvicted	Reconviction Rate
All	483	136	28.2
Male	402	116	28.9
Female	81	20	24.7

Table 7.11 shows that the reconviction rate is lower after the age of 40 for both East Lothian and Scotland

Table 7.11: Reconviction Rates by age in East Lothian, 2013/14 (Scottish Government 2016).

Age Group	East Lothian	Scotland
All	28.2	28.3
Under 21	30.0	34.1
21 to 25	28.9	29.3
26 to 30	31.6	31.0
31 to 40	32.8	30.2
Over 40	18.3	20.5

Alcohol Related Incidents

Figure 7.19: Total alcohol related incidents in each Police beat area 2012/13 (Police Scotland 2013).

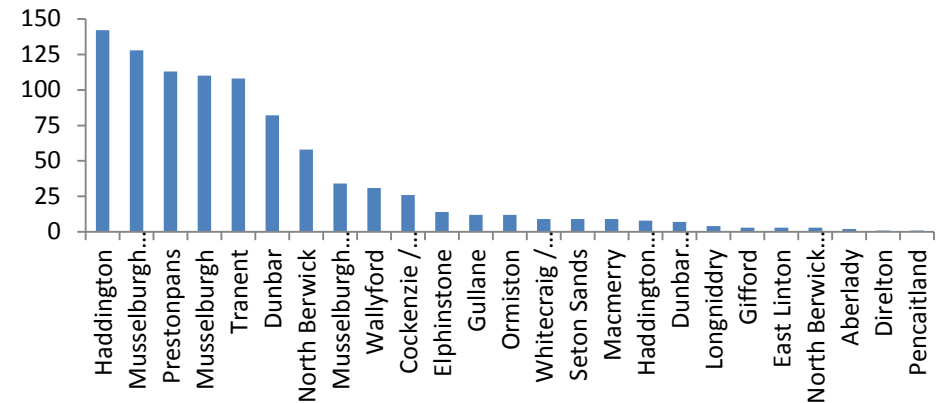


Figure 7.20: Percentage of total number of recorded incidents that are alcohol related in each Police beat area 2012/13 (Police Scotland 2013).

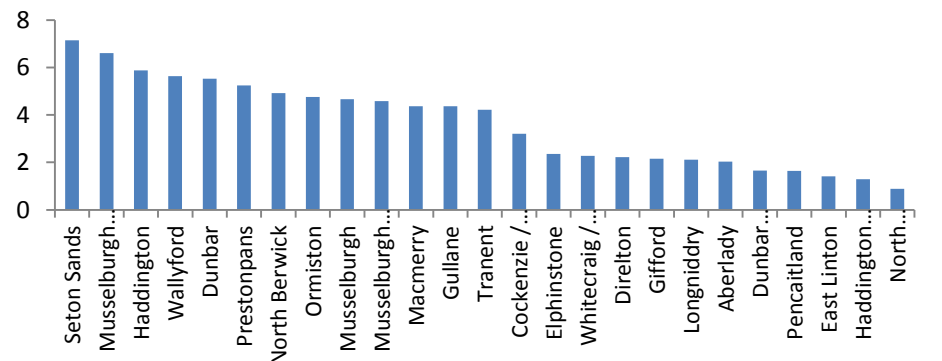


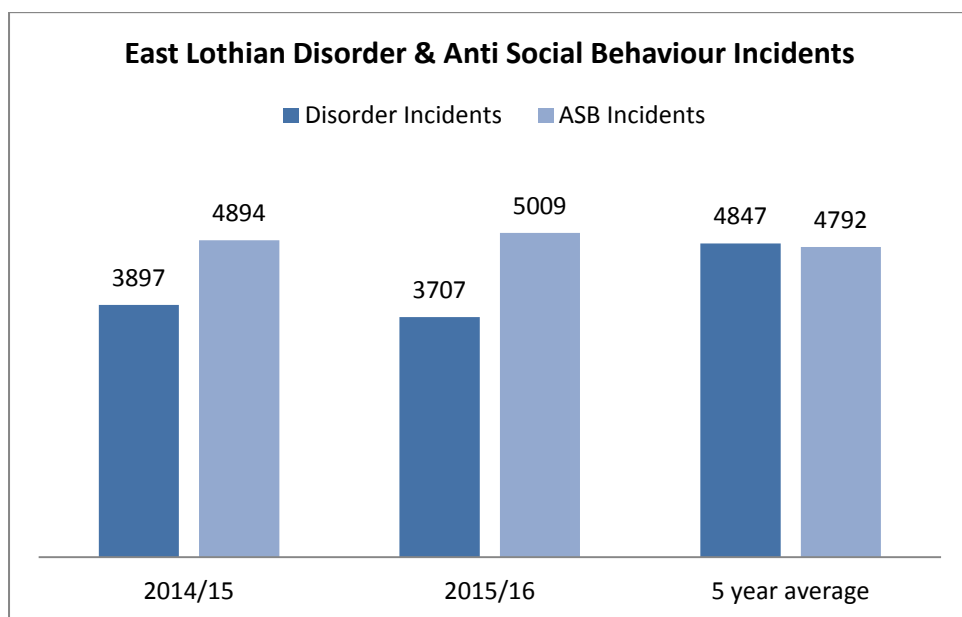
Figure 7.19 displays the total number of alcohol related incidents recorded by the Police in each police ‘beat’ area in East Lothian. 64% of the total number of alcohol related incidents recorded in East Lothian are concentrated in 5 of the 25 beat areas. Figure 7.20 shows the percentage of the total number of incidents recorded in each area that are alcohol related.

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)

ASB incidents are defined as Complaint Disturbance, Noise, Neighbour Dispute, Drinking in Public, Communications and Vandalism. The last three categories are in addition to those that define Disorder Incidents.

Figure 7.21 shows that in 2015/16 the number of Disorder incidents decreased by 4.9% and the number of anti social behaviour incidents increased by 2.3%, with both categories under the 5 year average. The last three categories of Drinking in Public, Communications and Vandalism have therefore undergone a 30.6% increase.

Figure 7.21: Number of disorder and anti social behaviour incidents in East Lothian 2015/16 (Police Scotland Scrutiny Report 2016).



The total number of calls made to Police Scotland in East Lothian in 2013/14 was 24,654. A quarter (26.2%) of this was anti social behaviour incidents. Table 7.12 shows the breakdown of anti social behaviour calls by type in each area of East Lothian as a proportion of the total number of calls in each area. Street disorder and noise complaints are the most common type of incident reported.

Table 7.12: Proportion of Anti Social Behaviour calls by type in East Lothian police areas 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).

Station Area	Street Disorder	Noise Complaints	Neighbour Disputes	Other ASB Categories	Total No. ASB
Musselburgh	67.0	23.7	7.6	1.7	2,267
Prestonpans	68.2	20.1	9.3	2.5	1,253
Tranent	68.6	19.7	10.1	1.6	1,204
North Berwick	58.2	29.4	9.7	2.6	342
Haddington	70.9	22.1	5.4	1.7	779
Dunbar	61.2	25.0	12.0	1.8	622

Figure 7.22 shows the number of anti social behaviour incidents recorded by Police Scotland in East Lothian during 2013/14, as well as the number of these which are categorised as youth incidents. One quarter (26.8%) of anti social behaviour incidents were related to youths. The majority of recorded anti social behaviour incidents in East Lothian are street disorder incidents (66.9%). Noise complaints make up 22.5%, followed by neighbour disputes at 8.7%. Figure 7.23 shows each type of anti social behaviour as a percentage of the total number of recorded crime incidents.

Figure 7.22: Number of total, and youth, anti social behaviour incidents in East Lothian by town 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).

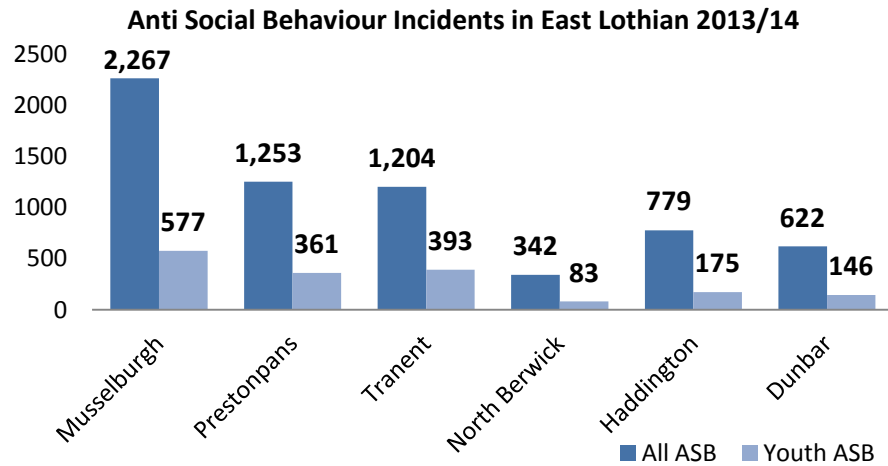
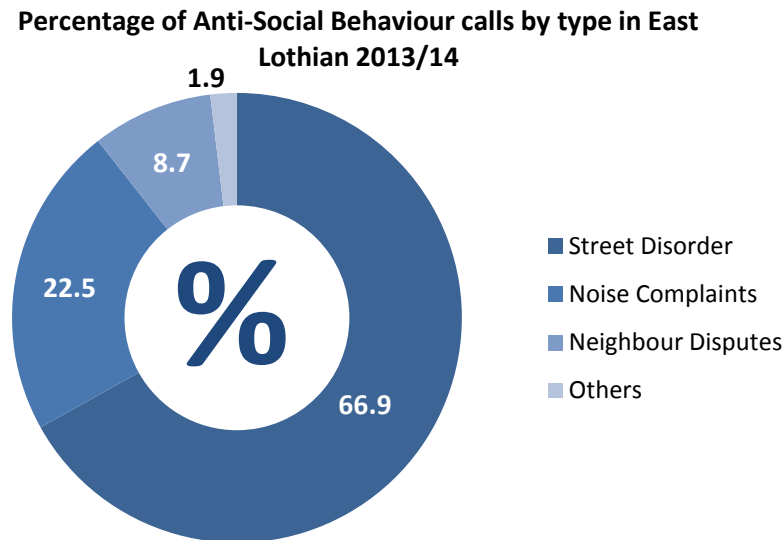


Figure 7.23: Percentage of Anti Social Behaviour calls by type in East Lothian 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).

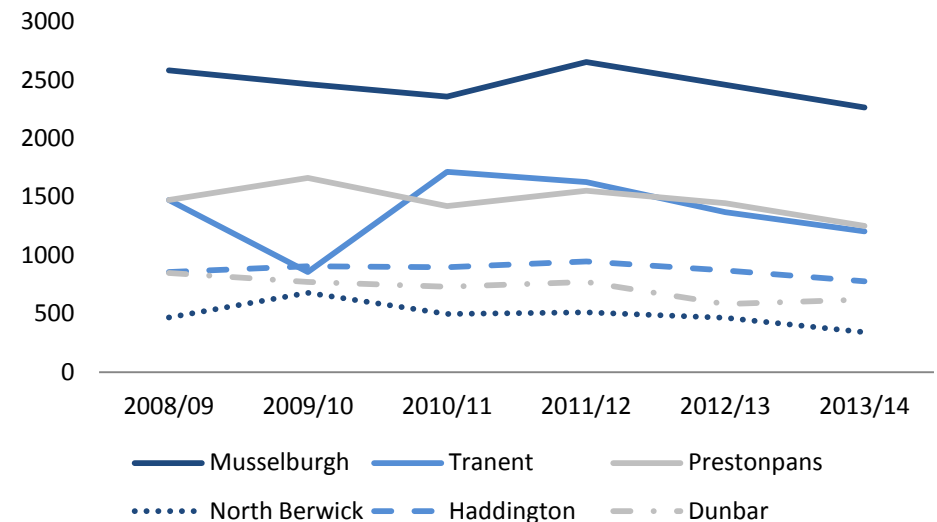


The west of East Lothian sees the most incidents of anti social behaviour. Just over one third (35.3%) of all incidents were recorded in the Musselburgh area. A similar proportion of youth incidents occurred in the Musselburgh area.

Generally the number of anti social behaviour incidents being reported in East Lothian has decreased in each cluster area from 2008/09 to 2013/14. Across East Lothian there was a 15.8% reduction in incidents reported ranging from: a 27.1% reduction in North Berwick to a 9.2% reduction in Haddington. Importantly, no area saw an increase. Figure 7.24 shows the number of annual reports of anti-social behaviour in East Lothian by town cluster from 2008/09 to 2013/14.

Figure 7.24: Annual reports of anti social behaviour in East Lothian by town cluster 2008/09 to 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).

Annual reports of anti social behaviour in East Lothian by town cluster 2008/09 to 2013/14



Reports of youth incidents of anti social behaviour have fallen more significantly across East Lothian and in town areas as well. 57.6% fewer incidents were reported in 2013/14 than in 2009/09. Figure 7.25 shows the number of youth related reports of anti social behaviour across this period by town cluster area.

North Berwick saw the largest decrease of 72.3%, but has the lowest number of incidents consistently. Musselburgh saw the largest drop in numbers of reported incidents – down by 695.

Figure 7.25: Annual reports of youth anti social behaviour in East Lothian by town cluster 2008/09 to 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).

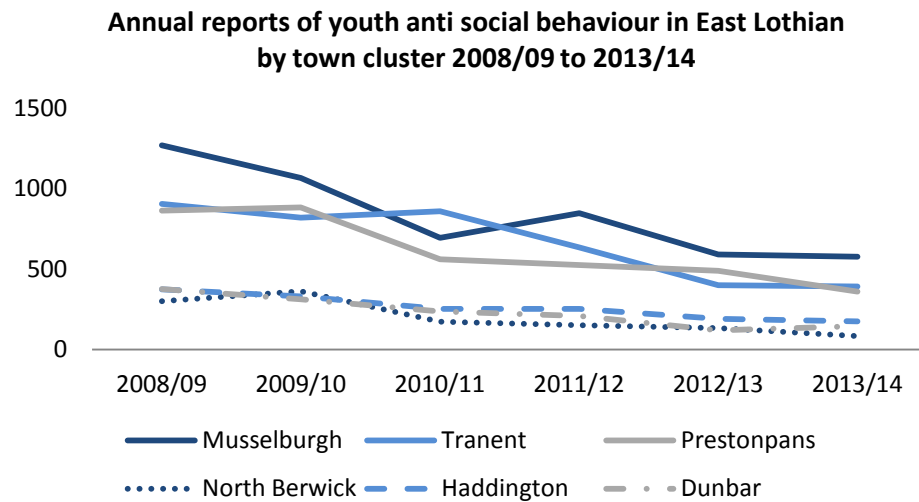
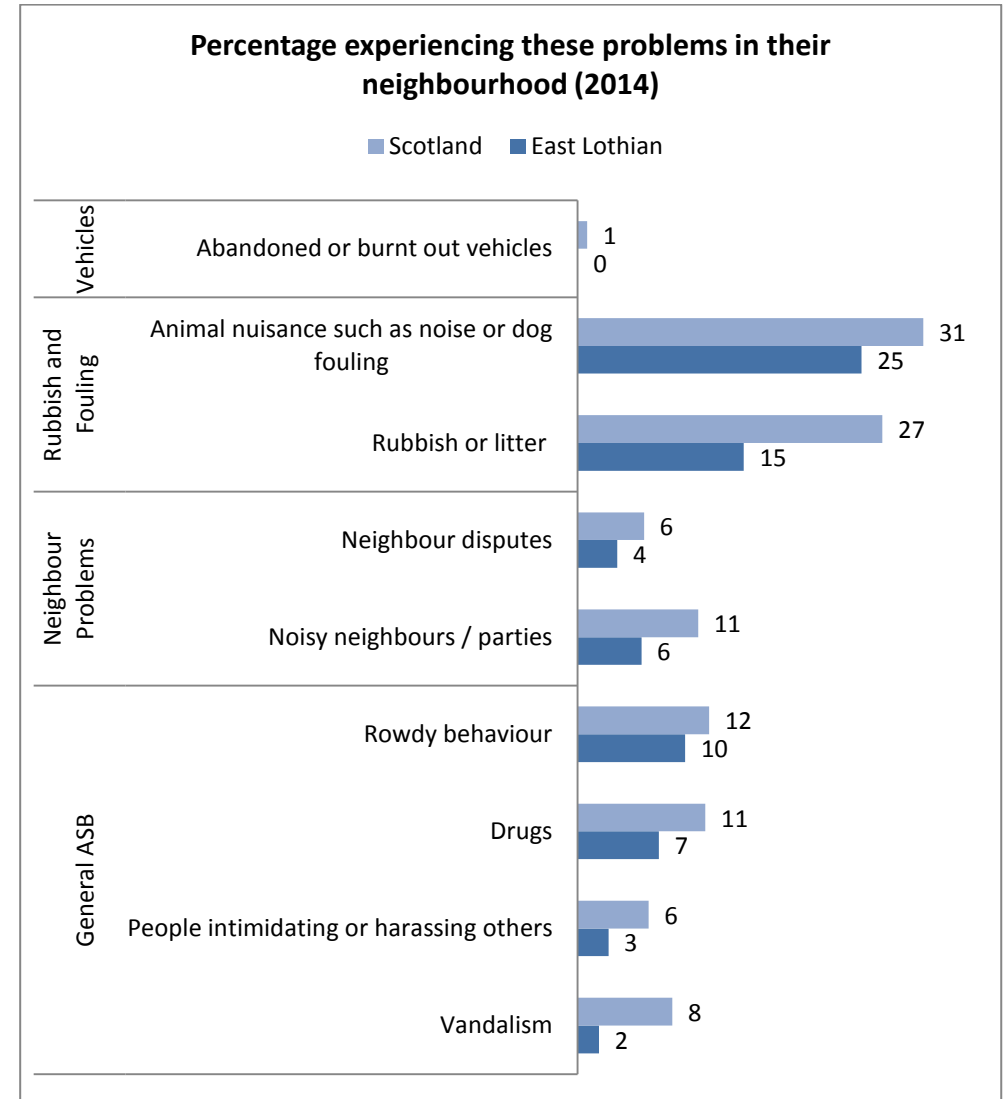


Figure 7.26 looks at the percentage of people that have experienced anti social behaviour problems in their neighbourhood – both for East Lothian and Scotland. Dog fouling and littering are by far the most common complaints.

Figure 7.26: Percentage of people that have experienced anti social behaviour problems in their neighbourhood, in East Lothian and Scotland, 2013 (Scottish household Survey 2014).



Crimes and Offences

Fig 7.27 shows the total number of recorded crimes per 10,000 population in East Lothian and the comparator local authorities of Moray, Stirling, Scottish Borders, Argyll & Bute, Angus, Highland, and Midlothian.

There were 32.5% more crimes in East Lothian than in the Scottish Borders, however the East Lothian figure was 28.4% lower than Midlothian, 21.4% lower than Stirling and 26.1% lower than the Scottish average.

Fig 7.27: Total number of recorded crimes per 10,000 population (Scottish Government 2016).

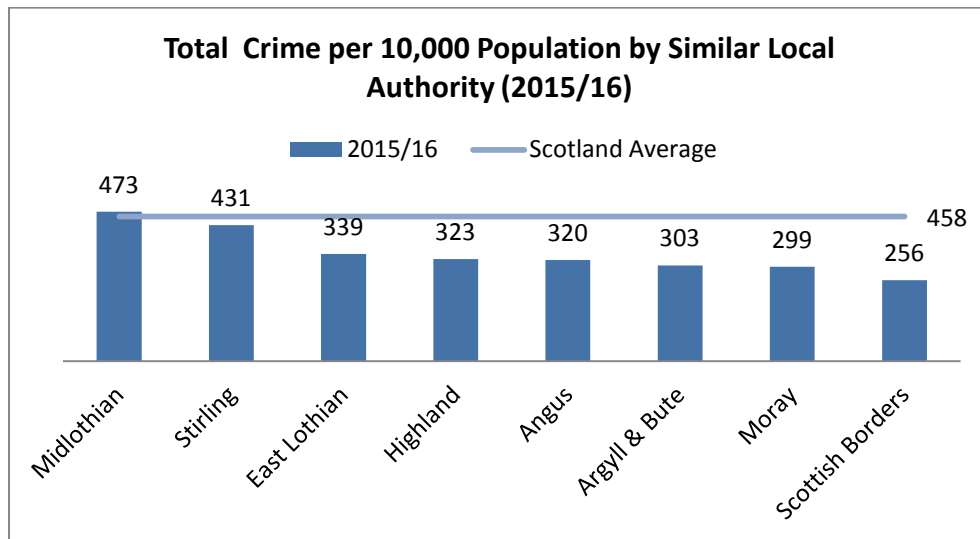


Figure 7.28 shows that crimes of dishonesty, miscellaneous and motor vehicle offences accounted for 72.6% of recorded crime in East Lothian in 2015/16. Crimes of violence and non violent sexual crime accounted for 2.6%

Figure 7.28: Breakdown of recorded crime by crime group in East Lothian (Scottish Government 2016)

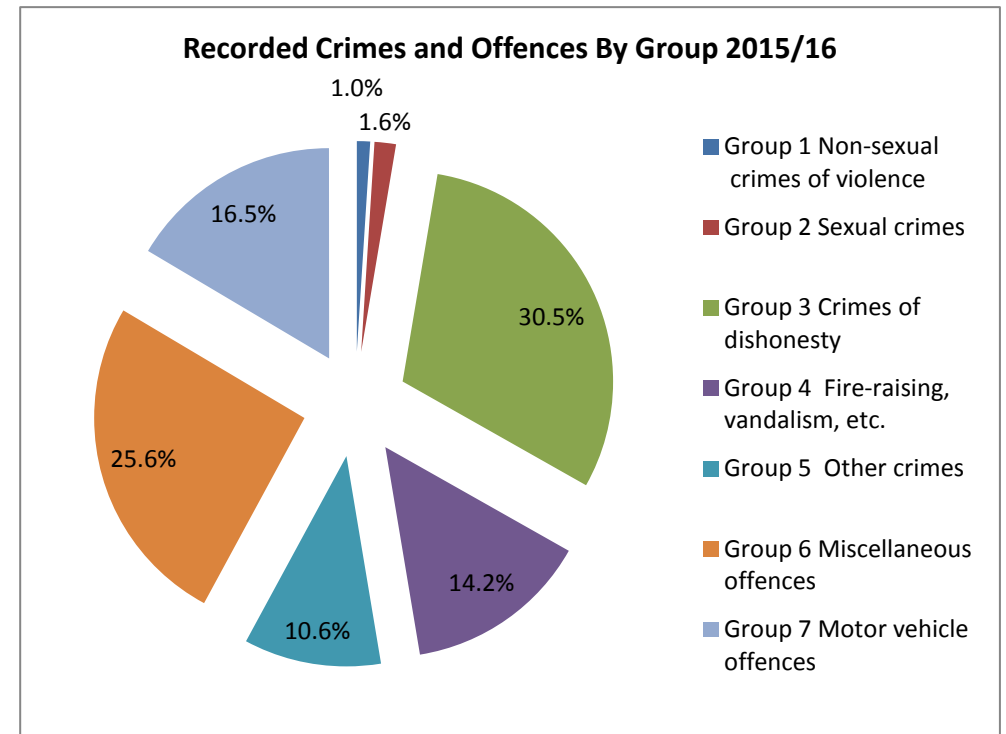


Figure 7.29 shows the five-year trend for sexual and non sexual crimes of violence occurring in East Lothian.

- Group 1, which includes murder, attempted murder and serious assault, has decreased for the past 5 consecutive years with an overall decrease of 56.1% between 2010/11 and 2015/16.
- Group 2, which includes rape, indecent assault and sexual assault increased by 92.6% between 2010/11 and 2013/14. The figure has decreased for the second consecutive year but is still 45.6% higher than in 2010/11.

Figure 7.29: Five year trend for Sexual (Crime Group 1) and Non Sexual Crimes of Violence (Crime Group 2) in East Lothian (Scottish Government 2016)

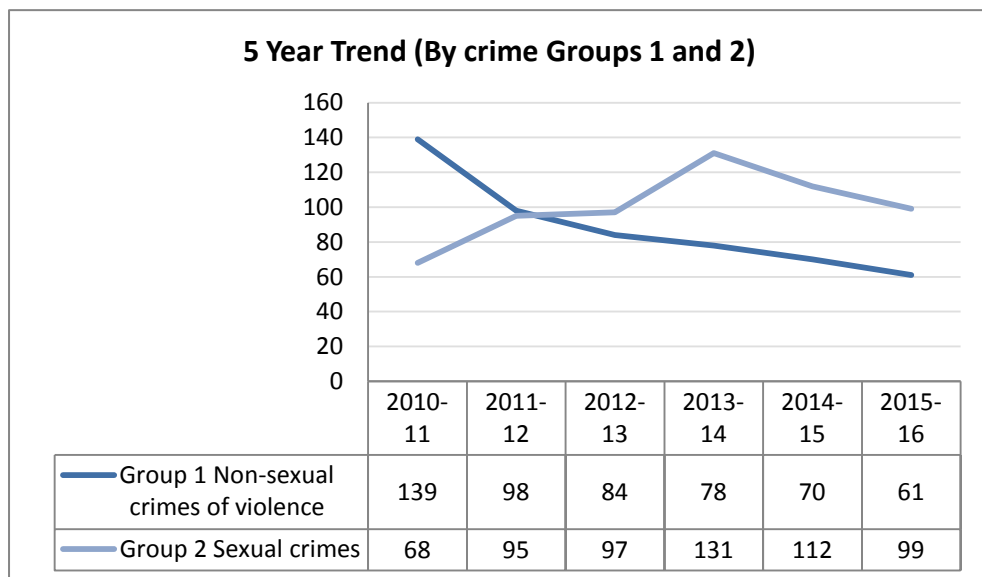


Figure 7.30 shows the five-year trend for crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising, vandalism and other crimes in East Lothian.

- Group 3, which includes housebreakings, shoplifting and theft of /from vehicles, decreased by 18% between 2010/11 and 2012/13 before increasing by 12.3% the following year. The figure has remained relatively stable over the last 3 years.
- Group 4, which includes vandalism and fire-raising decreased by 38.7% between 2010/11 and 2013/14, the figure has increased by 18.9% over the last 2 years.
- Group 5, which includes drugs and weapons offences decreased sharply by 38.9% between 2010/11 and 2011/12, this was due to an unusually high drugs figure in 2010/11, the number has since returned to a more stable level

Figure 7.30: Five year trend for Crimes of Dishonesty (Crime Group 3), Fire-raising vandalism (Crime Group 4) and Other Crimes (Crime Group 5) in East Lothian (Scottish Government 2016)

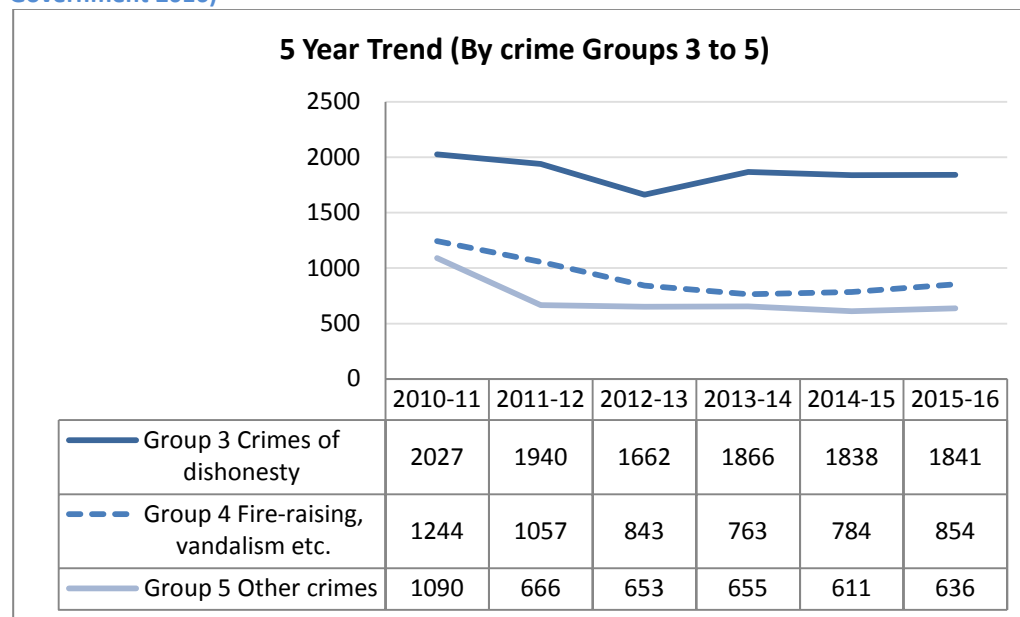
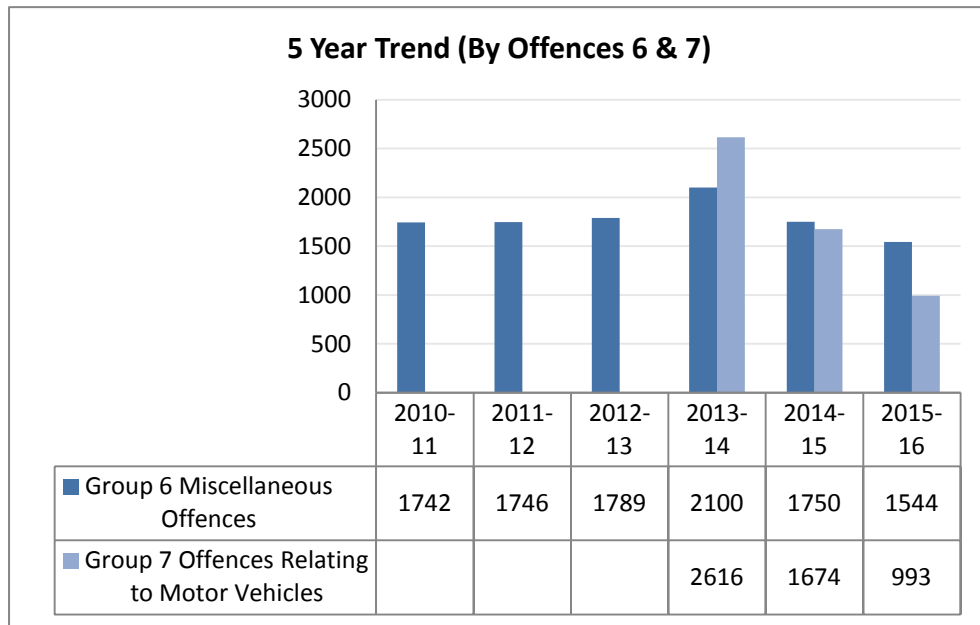


Figure 7.31 shows the five-year trend for crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising, vandalism and other crimes in East Lothian.

- Group 6, which includes common assault, breach of the peace and drunkenness & other disorderly conduct peaked in 2013/14 when there was an unusually high figure for breach of the peace.
- Group 7 motor vehicles includes dangerous driving, driving under the influence, speeding, unlawful use of vehicle, vehicle defects, seat belt and mobile phone offences. The 62% decline since 2013/14 has been due to decreases in speeding, seat belt and mobile phone offences. Motor vehicle offences cannot be compared historically prior to 2013/14, as changes were made to offence categories.

Figure 7.31: Five year trend for Miscellaneous (Crime Group 6) and Motor Vehicle Offences (Crime Group 7) in East Lothian (Scottish Government 2016)

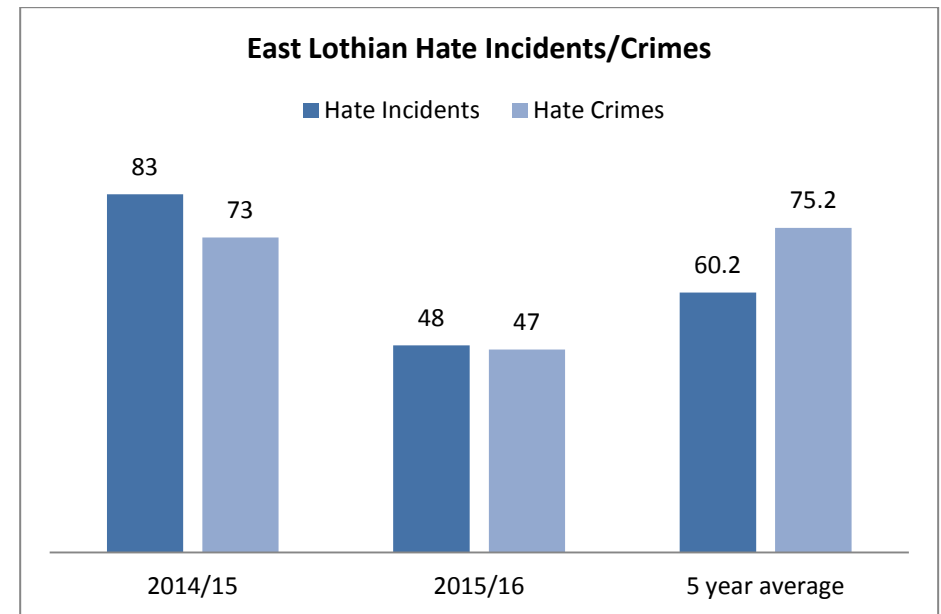


Hate Crime

Hate Crime is a crime motivated by race, sexual orientation, religion/faith, disability or transgender/gender identity. Hate Crime is a priority in East Lothian and there are 9 Third Party Reporting sites across the local authority area.

Figure 7.32 shows that in 2015/16 the number of Hate incidents and Hate Crimes in East Lothian decreased by 42.2% and 35.6% respectively when compared to the previous year.

Figure 7.32: Number of Hate Crime in East Lothian (Police Scotland 2016).



Racist Incidents

Fig 7.33 shows the number of racist incidents in East Lothian and Scotland over the last 10 years. The number of recorded racist incidents in East Lothian has nearly trebled over this period. East Lothian historically had less racist incidents than Scotland but the figure is now at a similar level.

Figure 7.33: Number of recorded racist incidents in East Lothian and Scotland (Scottish Government 2016).

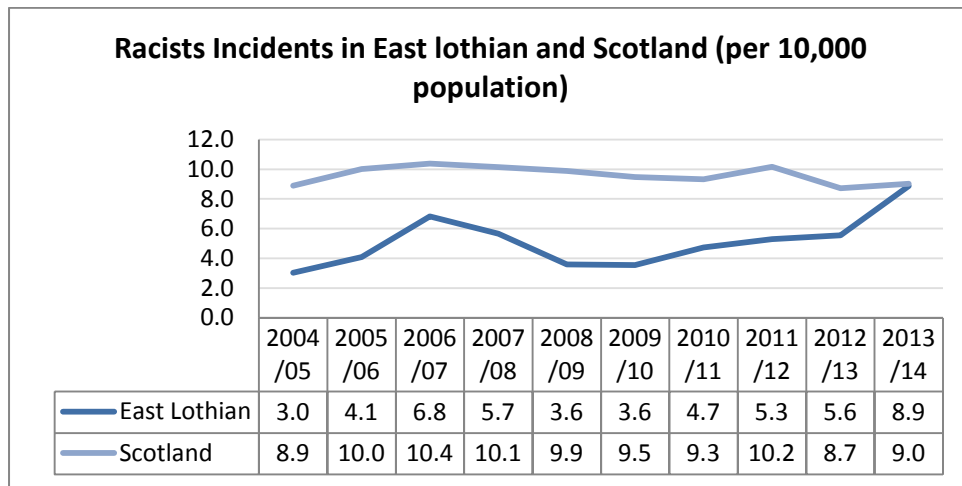
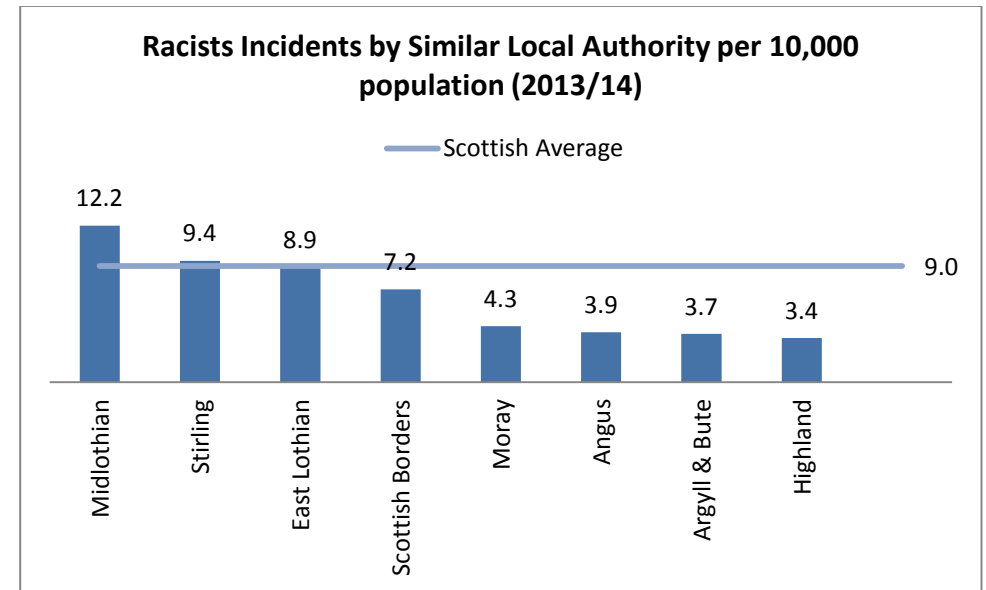


Fig 7.34 shows the total number of recorded racist incidents per 10,000 population in East Lothian and the comparator local authorities of Moray, Stirling, Scottish Borders, Argyll & Bute, Angus, Highland, and Midlothian.

Figure 7.34: Number of recorded racist incidents in Similar Local Authorities (Scottish Government 2016).



Calls to Police Scotland

Two thirds (66.5%) of calls to Police Scotland were made between 12:00 and 23:59 in East Lothian during 2013/14. There is an increase in the number of calls between 18:00 and 23:59 on Friday and Saturday evenings, and again between 00:00 and 05:59 on Saturday and Sunday mornings.

Table 7.13 shows the number of calls made in East Lothian by time as well as that number as a percentage of the total calls made. 15 (0.1%) of calls did not have a time recorded. Figure 7.35 shows the percentage of calls made by time across police areas in East Lothian for 2013/14.

Figure 7.35: Percentage of calls made to Police Scotland by time and location in East Lothian, 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).

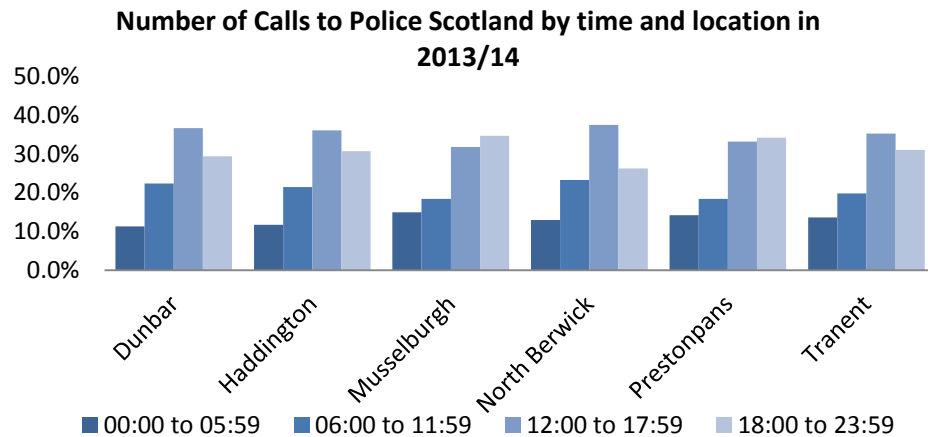


Table 7.13: Number of calls made in East Lothian to Police Scotland by time, and time as a percentage of total calls made in 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).

	00:00 – 05:59	06:00 – 11:59	12:00 – 17:59	18:00 – 23:59
No. of Calls	3,350	4,923	8,457	7,909
% of Total No.	13.6%	20.0%	34.3%	32.1%

Sources

In preparing this profile every attempt has been made to use the most recent information publically available for each theme. The information has come from a variety of external sources as well as internal council services. Sources include:

Alzheimer Europe www.alzheimer-europe.org

Association of Leading Visitor Attractions www.alva.org.uk

Association of Scottish Visitor Attractions www.asva.org.uk

Belhaven Hill School www.belhavenhill.com

Census 2001 www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

Census 2011 www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk

Citizens Advice Scotland www.cas.org.uk

Citizens Panel www.eastlothian.gov.uk

City of Edinburgh Council www.edinburgh.gov.uk

Community Health and Well-Being Profiles www.scotpho.org.uk

Department of Work and Pensions
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions

Early Development Instrument www.eastlothian.gov.uk

East Lothian Council www.eastlothian.gov.uk

Edinburgh College www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk

Electoral Commission www.electoralcommission.org.uk

End Child Poverty www.endchildpoverty.org.uk

Enjoy Leisure www.enjoyleisure.com

eSAY Survey: Learning Disability Statistics Scotland www.sclد.org.uk

General Register Office for Scotland www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

Green Tourism www.green-tourism.com

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HM Revenue and Customs
www.gov.uk/organisations/hm-revenue-customs

Higher Education Statistics Agency www.hesa.ac.uk

Improvement Service www.improvementservice.org.uk

Information Services Division Scotland www.isdscotland.org

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Keep Scotland Beautiful www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org.uk

Loretto School www.lorettoschool.co.uk

Midlothian Council www.midlothian.gov.uk

National Records of Scotland www.nrscotland.gov.uk

NHS Lothian www.nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk

NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics www.nomisweb.co.uk

Office for National Statistics www.statistics.gov.uk

Office of Rail Regulation www.orr.gov.uk

Police Scotland www.scotland.police.uk

Public Protection East and Midlothian www.emppc.org.uk

Queen Margaret University www.qmu.ac.uk

Registers of Scotland www.ros.gov.uk

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www.rcahms.gov.uk

Scotland's Census Results Online www.scrol.gov.uk

Scottish Annual Business Statistics www.gov.scot

Scottish Children's Reporter Administration www.scra.gov.uk

Scottish Environmental Protection Agency www.sepa.org.uk

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service www.firescotland.gov.uk

Scottish Funding Council www.sfc.ac.uk

Scottish Government www.gov.scot

Scottish Health and Care Experience Survey www.gov.scot

Scottish Health Survey www.gov.scot

Scottish Household Conditions Survey www.gov.scot

Scottish Household Survey www.gov.scot

Scottish Household Survey: Travel Diary www.transportscotland.gov.uk

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation www.sns.gov.uk

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics www.sns.gov.uk

Scottish Parliament Information Centre www.scottish.parliament.uk

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Survey
www.isdscotland.org

SESPlan www.sesplan.gov.uk

Skills Development Scotland www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk

Spark of Genius www.sparkofgenius.com

SQW: Research in Economic and Social Development www.sqw.co.uk

STRiVE www.strive.me.uk

Student Evaluation of Experience Survey www.eastlothian.gov.uk

The Compass School www.thecompassschool.org.uk

Transport Scotland www.transportscotland.gov.uk

Viewstat www.improvementservice.org.uk

Visit Scotland www.visitscotland.com

Women's Aid East and Midlothian www.womensaideml.org

East Lothian by Numbers

A Statistical Profile of East Lothian

7. Community Safety

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Find this document at: www.eastlothian.gov.uk/StatisticsAndData



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