

	<b>HMICS Effective Practice submission</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Strathclyde Police and Grampian Police Body Worn Video</b>
<b>Force Details</b>	CI John Laing, Strathclyde Police, CI Nick Topping, Grampian Police
<b>What was the problem / issue</b>	<p>Targeting violence and anti-social behaviour is a national operational priority of the Scottish Policing Assessment 2011/15 which contributes to the Scottish Government National Outcome “we live our lives safe from crime disorder and danger. It is also a force and local policing priority which features in local authority single outcome agreements and community planning partnership strategies.</p> <p>Renfrewshire was chosen for this initiative as it has a particularly high level of violence and anti-social behaviour and has a number areas of deprivation including Ferguslie Park (ranked 2 in the SIMD 2009) . Its geography also includes rural areas that are not served by fixed site cctv systems and a number of cycle tracks where mobile cctv is ineffective. Northfield/Mastrick in Grampian were similarly chosen for high levels of violence as well as being one of the most socially deprived in the force area.</p> <p>Public space CCTV plays a significant role in the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime (<a href="#">A national strategy for CCTV in Scotland 2011</a>). Research into a previous National pilot of BWV by the Home Office Police and Crime Standards Directorate (<a href="#">Guidance for the Police use of Body Worn Video Devices - July 2007</a>) highlighted some early results in terms of crime reduction and increased public reassurance as well as reductions in paperwork and court attendance from increased guilty pleas associated with the use of this technology.</p> <p>The initiatives are relevant to the recent growth in community policing and environmental warden patrols in communities, with the cameras provide tasking and co-ordinating groups with a tactical option to target disorder hotspots identified through the National Intelligence Model, a recommendation of the National CCTV strategy (<a href="#">A national strategy for CCTV in Scotland 2011</a>)</p>
<b>What was done</b>	<p>Strathclyde Police and Grampian Police developed Body Worn Video (BWV) initiatives as an innovative direct measure to target violence and anti-social behaviour. The initiatives were developed in partnership with the Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service and in Renfrewshire, the Environmental Warden Service. Both were successful in securing total of £56,000 of funding from the Fairer Scotland Fund, which was used to procure 56 cameras and associated hardware and software</p> <p>A user requirement ensured that the technology would be durable, easy to operate and would not restrict officer movement, in recognition of the equipment already carried by police officers and the time spent on case preparation and administration.</p> <p>Operating protocols were developed and IT support was provided by the Scottish Police Services Authority. Following procurement, a training needs analysis resulted in a training package which included device operation, risk assessment, data protection and human rights act considerations. This was delivered to users, administrators and procurator fiscal staff prior to ‘ready for service’ dates.</p> <p>Communications strategies were developed and included press and media releases,</p>

	<p>posters and ad-trailers, ensuring that key public reassurance messages were maximised. The initiatives attracted national and local media coverage.</p> <p>Within Renfrewshire, cameras were worn by community police officers, a police anti-social behaviour enforcement team and wardens on routine patrols as well as targeted deployments to hotspots identified through crime pattern analysis via the multi agency tasking and co-ordinating group. Within Grampian, cameras were worn by officers from local policing teams across Aberdeen and in specific deployments in the areas of Northfield and Mastrick.</p>																											
<p>What was achieved</p>	<p>Results achieved relate to Efficiency and Effectiveness</p> <p><u>1. Reductions in anti-social behaviour, disorder and violence,</u> A comparison of crime within the BWV initiative areas compared to the wider policing divisions is shown in figures 1 and 2)</p> <p><b>Figure 1: Body worn video - crime comparisons, Strathclyde Police, Renfrewshire</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="496 797 1401 1039"> <thead> <tr> <th>Crime Groups</th> <th>Change in Renfrewshire between 2009 and 2010</th> <th>Change in Renfrewshire and Inverclyde between 2009 and 2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Crimes of violence</td> <td>Down 35%</td> <td>Down 11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire raising, vandalism, malicious mischief, etc</td> <td>Down 23%</td> <td>Down 16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Figure 2: Body worn video - crime comparisons, Grampian Police</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="496 1106 1401 1384"> <thead> <tr> <th>Offence</th> <th>Change in Northfield and Mastrick between 2009 and 2010</th> <th>Change in Aberdeen between 2009 and 2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Breach of the Peace</td> <td>Down 19%</td> <td>Down 5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vandalism</td> <td>Down 29%</td> <td>No change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor Assault</td> <td>Down 27%</td> <td>Up 9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serious Assault</td> <td>Down 60%</td> <td>Down 17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>Down 26%</b></td> <td><b>Down 1%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The independent evaluation estimated this crime reduction in financial terms as an annual saving of £275,000. This efficiency saving would contribute to increased officer availability for patrol in local communities.</p> <p><u>2. Public reassurance</u> During the evaluation period, Strathclyde police public consultation survey 2009/10 showed an 8% decrease in fear of crime within Renfrewshire.</p> <p>This was supported by the results of BWV questions contained within surveys conducted in Renfrewshire and Aberdeen. In Renfrewshire nearly half of those who responded (49%) felt safer as a result of the deployment of BWV cameras and 64% felt that cameras would help to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in their local communities and the town centres. A similar number (64%) thought that all police and wardens should wear cameras.</p> <p>In Aberdeen, 76% of people supported the use of BWV cameras, 57% said that they believed that the use of BWV would make their community safer (just 0.1% said use of BWV would make their community less safe) and 37% said that the use of cameras would make them feel safer (less than 1% of people said that use of</p>	Crime Groups	Change in Renfrewshire between 2009 and 2010	Change in Renfrewshire and Inverclyde between 2009 and 2010	Crimes of violence	Down 35%	Down 11%	Fire raising, vandalism, malicious mischief, etc	Down 23%	Down 16%	Offence	Change in Northfield and Mastrick between 2009 and 2010	Change in Aberdeen between 2009 and 2010	Breach of the Peace	Down 19%	Down 5%	Vandalism	Down 29%	No change	Minor Assault	Down 27%	Up 9%	Serious Assault	Down 60%	Down 17%	<b>Total</b>	<b>Down 26%</b>	<b>Down 1%</b>
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	<p>BWV would make them less safe).</p> <p><u>3. Early guilty pleas</u></p> <p>In Renfrewshire, out of 40 body worn video cases submitted during the evaluation period only 3 went to a trial diet. Using the average Sheriff court figures it would have been expected that 15 cases would have gone to trial, concluding that in Renfrewshire, body worn video cases were 80% (Sheriff court) and 71% (JP court) less likely to go to trial when body worn video camera evidence had been used.</p> <p>In Aberdeen, a guilty plea was made at the preliminary diet or from custody in 85% of BWV cases during the evaluation period with none requiring a trial. This compared to the 18% of non BWV cases which went to trial at both Aberdeen Sheriff and JP Courts between April 2010 and January 2011.</p> <p>Taking both initiatives together, the Scottish Government community safety evaluation estimates this as an annual saving of £125,000. This include police paperwork and court attendance savings that would result in more patrol time in communities.</p> <p>The Scottish Government sponsored evaluation has estimated the annual efficiency savings resulting from early guilty pleas and the camera's contribution to reducing crime to be in the region of £400,000. This is compared to the £63,350 set up and annual running costs of the initiatives, the majority of which is attributable to the procurement of the hardware and software.</p> <p>In the Grampian deployment all area's showed a reduction in crimes, but the pilot area demonstrated a much bigger reduction, suggesting that there had not been any significant displacement.</p>
<p>Learning and future intentions</p>	<p>The creative design of marketing materials has provided a 'brand image' which, through the use of posters and ad-trailer campaigns, has significantly increased the public reassurance messages associated with the initiatives.</p> <p>Since launching the initiatives, users have continued to utilise the cameras in new and innovative ways. Examples include: recording of breaches of acceptable behaviour contract; intelligence gathering on gang members; video of license holder not being a fit and proper person resulting in a license suspension; the creation of Ward 'profiles' of graffiti tags contributing to an offender being charged with over 100 tags; protecting fire fighters attending fires during Operation Brightspark,; recording the structure of reinforced doors and fittings for police entry team assisting them in the execution of a drugs warrant; reviewing officer safety tactics at incidents and as a training aide for new members of staff.</p> <p>This technology is now being adopted as a tactical option in other areas of policing, such as anti-sectarian football and public parades policing, as well as generating widespread interest from other agencies such as the SEPA, schools, Fire and Rescue service, the security industry, and numerous police forces within the UK and abroad including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Western Australia Police.</p> <p>There have been additional positive business benefits identified from the use of this technology, such as reducing complaint allegations and the time spent investigating malicious complaint enquiries, together with reducing assaults on officers. These are worthy of further research as a reduction in complaints will result in less time spent on investigating them and improved officer safety has a positive impact on</p>

	<p>morale and reduces absence, keeping officers on duty within their communities.</p> <p>BWV won an outstanding contribution award in the making communities safer category of the Scottish Policing Awards 2011. Both forces are now scoping increased roll out of the technology.</p>
Evaluation Method	See BWV evaluation document which outlines evaluation methodology, results and business benefits.