Recorded Crime
Comparability of Police Scotland and Legacy Force Data

Justice Analytical Service

CONTENTS

CONTENTS   **Page**

INTRODUCTION

The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 changed the policing landscape in Scotland, replacing the previous eight police forces, the Scottish Police Services Authority and the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency from 1 April 2013. The Police Service of Scotland (hereafter referred to as Police Scotland throughout this report) is now responsible for operational policing in Scotland and will be held to account by the Scottish Police Authority.

In preparation for the launch of the Police Scotland, a new IT system (ScOMIS) was put in place up to allow crime reports to be collated from the variety of systems used by the eight legacy police forces, into one central management system which can then be accessed by all authorised users across Police Scotland.

Previously, the eight legacy forces submitted data to Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services (JAS) which was then subject to quality assurance in preparation for publication in the National Statistics bulletin series, Recorded Crime in Scotland.

At present, the Scottish Government (SG) holds comparable crime data which goes back to the 1930's. However, as data will now be extracted from the ScOMIS system, it is essential that we assess whether data for 2013-14 onwards are suitable for comparison with the existing time series; and where differences exist, why those differences occur.

This technical report details the quality assurance work carried out by SG with the support of Police Scotland, for each separate crime group. This allows decisions to be made about the comparability of ScOMIS data with data previously supplied by legacy police forces. Data for five years prior to the establishment of Police Scotland has been analysed.

Data supplied to SG by legacy police forces are not currently revised after publication unless errors are identified. Published crime data are a snapshot of the number of crimes and offences recorded during the specified period taken at the end of the financial year. However, in reality, these crimes and offences may change during the course of investigation.

When a crime record is raised, it can have a number of crimes attached to it. During investigation, more crimes may be uncovered which need to be added to the crime record. Similarly, there may be crimes which are removed or modified. Due to the nature of some crimes there can be large numbers of crimes attached to a single crime record, for example Fraud.

As a result, there can be differences between the snapshot data submitted and statistics extracted from live systems at a later point in time.

BACKGROUND/COMMON ISSUES

Each legacy police force used a number of different recording systems to access information about different types of crime. ScOMIS accesses each of these various data sources (over 50 different systems) used within the legacy forces to extract the information for Scotland level reporting. This process has resulted in a number of common issues which affect the statistics. ScOMIS will be the source of data for the Recorded Crime statistical bulletin series for 2013-14 onwards.

General Issues

- Data has historically been provided to SG each year from the eight legacy police forces. The data are taken as a snapshot at the time the data are extracted for submission. However, the live systems will continue to change as crimes are investigated and amended where appropriate. As a result, the approach taken with the publication of recorded crime data is that data are kept as snapshots in time and not revised unless errors are encountered, in which case changes would clearly need to be applied to previous years data.

  This approach should be kept in mind when comparing data from the ScOMIS system since the data provided for comparison will also be a snapshot but as the system itself is a live system, the data will be taken at a much more recent time point. As a result, there may be natural change between the two sources as crimes are added, amended or deleted during the course of investigation.

- **Double counting between police forces** – Where a crime/offence was committed in one legacy police force area but reported to the police in another, it may have been recorded in systems within both forces and thus supplied twice to SG. The data collection carried out by SG is on an aggregated basis and therefore we would never have been able to identify these previously. However, ScOMIS identifies and removes such duplicates, deleting the extra record and this resolving this issue going forward.

- **Double counting within legacy force systems** – Mainly an issue for groups 6 and 7 but it is possible for crimes/offences to be held on different systems within a legacy police force. As a result, it may be that double counting has occurred within the data previously returned to SG and subsequently published in the Recorded Crime in Scotland bulletin series. ScOMIS removes these duplicates by excluding data from beats which sit outwith the police force the crime was recorded in. Crimes affected by this issue are identified later in the report.

  However, an issue has been identified in Lothian & Borders where ScOMIS has been unable to identify some records as duplicates. This relates to Anti-social behaviour **tickets** where records have been manually keyed into two separate IT systems used by the legacy police force and there are slight differences between the records. As a result, ScOMIS has been unable to identify these duplicates and this has resulted in a double count in the SCOMIS data. It has not been possible to rectify this error and this will affect the 2013-14 data.

Specific Issues

With each legacy police force working with a number of different IT systems, it is likely that this will cause issues when extracting all information into one central system. A number of issues were found which relate to more than one crime code.

- **Unstable date issue**. During the development of ScOMIS, a problem was discovered in the legacy Northern crime recording system which affected the dates used to extract data. As the date field is required to identify which crimes were recorded in each financial year period, it is important to ensure the dates used are accurate.

  When a crime was recorded in the legacy Northern system, the date is manually entered. However, if changes are made to the crime record during the course of investigation, the date changes to reflect the date on which the amendment was made. This issue may have resulted in crimes moving between reporting periods. For example, a crime may have been recorded in 2009-10 and then updated in 2010-11. In the live system, this would have effectively changed the recorded date, meaning that some crimes returned in the SG data collection may have been returned again in the next financial year period.

  To rectify this problem, ScOMIS has been developed to obtain a system generated date of when the record was first entered onto the system and uses this as the recorded date. This results in a more stable and accurate date field. However, there will be differences between ScOMIS and the legacy force data as crimes will not be subject to moving about in the same way that it would have in the legacy force data.

- **Beat issues**. Police beats form the building blocks used to aggregate data up to intermediate geography levels. Beat translation tables sit in ScOMIS which map beats to other geographical levels. Data can then be aggregated using the appropriate level of geography required. Information on the geographies used in ScOMIS can be found in Annex B.

  - In 2010, Grampian conducted a beat realignment exercise. Beats are mapped to intermediate geographies using beat translation tables. These are based on the 2012-13 set of beats and as a result, a small number of beats for 2008-09 and 2009-10 could not be accurately geo-coded to LA area. Hence when data are aggregated to levels of geography higher than beat, crimes recorded in these beats have been missed from the resulting totals. This problem has since been addressed by the ScOMIS team.

  - An anomaly has been discovered in Fife where the legacy police force historically used a beat of '0' when the exact locus of the crime or offences was unknown. However, this was never declared to the ScOMIS team and this has resulted in crimes with a '0' beat mapping to be missed by the ScOMIS system. The ScOMIS team has since resolved this issue and data for 2013-14 will not be affected.

  - Swapping of beats between LA areas. There are a number of beats which have been allocated differently to LA area compared to the LA mapped by the legacy police force system. An example of how this can happen follows:

A common assault takes place in Helensburgh, the police attend and a perpetrator is arrested. The crime report is raised with a Helensburgh beat (which maps to Argyll and Bute LA). The perpetrator is then taken back to the main holding cell for this Division which is in Clydebank (which maps to West Dunbartonshire LA).

A full search of the perpetrator is then undertaken and drugs are found. A possession of drugs charge is then added to the existing crime report with a Clydebank beat. However, the legacy force system would have resulted in both crimes being returned within Argyll and Bute – where the crime report was first raised. Using the new ScOMIS beat mapping methodology would result in a return of 1 Common Assault in Argyll and Bute and 1 Possession of drug crime in West Dunbartonshire.

This has resulted in a small number of changes to the LA totals, but while this should not affect the comparability over time, it is worth bearing in mind when carrying out analysis at LA level. This issue has been found to affect the following areas:

Falkirk and Stirling
Dundee City and Angus
Argyll & Bute and West Dunbartonshire

–   There are also a number of offences in which court codes were used by Grampian to allocate **tickets** to a local authority area. However, some courts are mapped across two LA areas. ScOMIS has been developed to allocate tickets to the correct area and was found to be more accurate during testing by the legacy Grampian force. This issue affects group 7 offences including: Driver's contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations, Using Motor Vehicle Without Test Certificate, Driving Without a Licence (including under age), Failure to Insure Against Third Party Risks, Seat Belt Offences and Mobile Phone Offences.

- **Backlog issue**. An issue was identified in Lothian & Borders with a backlog in recording crimes and offences in an **ICT** system which was not used to extract information for SG returns. As a result, there will be additional crimes in ScOMIS which account for those not previously returned by the legacy force. This is an operation issue which has since been dealt with and will not be a problem in future years.

No Crimes [Information from Crime Registrars which will need to be cleared]

Over the course of investigation it may be the case that there has been no evidence of a crime in which case, the crime recorded will be removed (or 'no crimed'). However, it appears that force specific practice may affect the level of no criming. For example, in Aberdeen, a crime may be recorded before officers attend the incident, but if no crime has been committed, the record will be removed from the system, which may result in a higher level of no criming than other legacy forces who may only record the crime once they have investigated and found a crime has taken place. **[Insert more information about other force practices]**

METHODOLOGY

The ScOMIS system was developed for the implementation of Police Scotland on 1 April 2013, and holds information back to 2008-09. Data held in ScOMIS was shared with JAS to allow us to carry out detailed analyses at LA level for all 475 crime codes over this five years period. Police Scotland have already carried out a number of analyses at a higher level to ensure that ScOMIS is extracting information correctly from the legacy force systems. The further analyses carried out by JAS was undertaken to ensure that any large differences between ScOMIS and the data held by JAS can be explained.

The analysis has been carried out at LA level, but for the purposes of this report, tables are presented at legacy police force area level. Generally where issues arise, they apply to a whole legacy police force area; only one issue has been identified which affects specific LA areas and this relates to beat mappings where ScOMIS may map crimes to a different LA within a legacy police force than the legacy force previously did. An example of this can be found in the common issues section.

Data for crimes recorded and cleared up from ScOMIS and from legacy force data currently held by JAS were compared with numerical and percentage differences calculated. Each group was then checked over with any large scale differences highlighted and submitted to Police Scotland to investigate possible reasons for the differences. Some of the queries flagged required a lengthy process of investigation but explanations have been provided for all of differences brought to their attention.

It is important to note that queries were flagged up are where notable change has been identified. It is likely that a number of the issues raised will apply to other data which was not flagged up for investigation because the change was not large enough to require further investigation.

The ScOMIS team were able to access a more recently frozen version of the legacy force data taken during the development of the ScOMIS system. SQL code can be used to interrogate the data from the legacy datasets to rule out any issues with the ScOMIS algorithm which uploads the data from the legacy force systems. However, the code used would replicate the definitions used by ScOMIS and so this may not help to find all types of error. For example, subsequent reclassifications made to the data after submission to JAS will result in a match between the ScOMIS data and the frozen dataset, but it will not explain any difference between ScOMIS and the legacy force data. However, the frozen set is useful to identify issues such as crimes missing from ScOMIS, double counting in ScOMIS and beat issues.

The 2012-13 crime code set was used in the development of ScOMIS. However, there have been a number of changes over the five year period which have affected the active crime codes which were in place in each year. A number of amendments have had to be made to some of the crime codes to ensure a like for like comparison each year and reflecting the crime classifications in use at that time.

Taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children - this crime was subject to a change in crime code following the implementation of the Sexual Offences Scotland (Act) 2009 on 1 December 2010. A different code was in place prior to this change and it has been necessary to consolidate the information for the five year period to ensure an accurate comparison of these crimes.

Handling offensive weapons and drugs in prisons – In April 2011, offences of handling an offences weapon and drug crimes in prison were reclassified from other miscellaneous offences to Handling an offensive weapon and Drug crime respectively. For 2011-12, it was not possible to disaggregate the crimes which took place in a prison but crime codes were introduced in 2012-13 to allow these crimes to be separately identified. Prior to 2011, these crimes were included in Prisons (Scotland) Act 1989, not elsewhere classified. However, some police forces have been able to subsequently reclassify these crimes using the new codes. To ensure like for like comparisons between ScOMIS and the legacy force data, where this has been the case, crimes have had to be reconciled into the miscellaneous offences code in group 6, used prior to 2011-12.

CRIMES

GROUP 1 – NON-SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

The total number of Group 1 crimes recorded by ScOMIS is very close to the number currently held by SG. As legacy force data is snapshot and not generally subject to revision following publication, we would not expect data to match exactly but we would expect the figures to be close.

Group 1 - Recorded Crime

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
ScOMIS	12,409	11,117	11,361	9,396	7,437
Legacy force data	12,612	11,228	11,438	9,533	7,530
Difference	-203	-111	-77	-137	-93
% Difference	-1.6%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.4%	-1.2%

Number of Group 1 crimes recorded
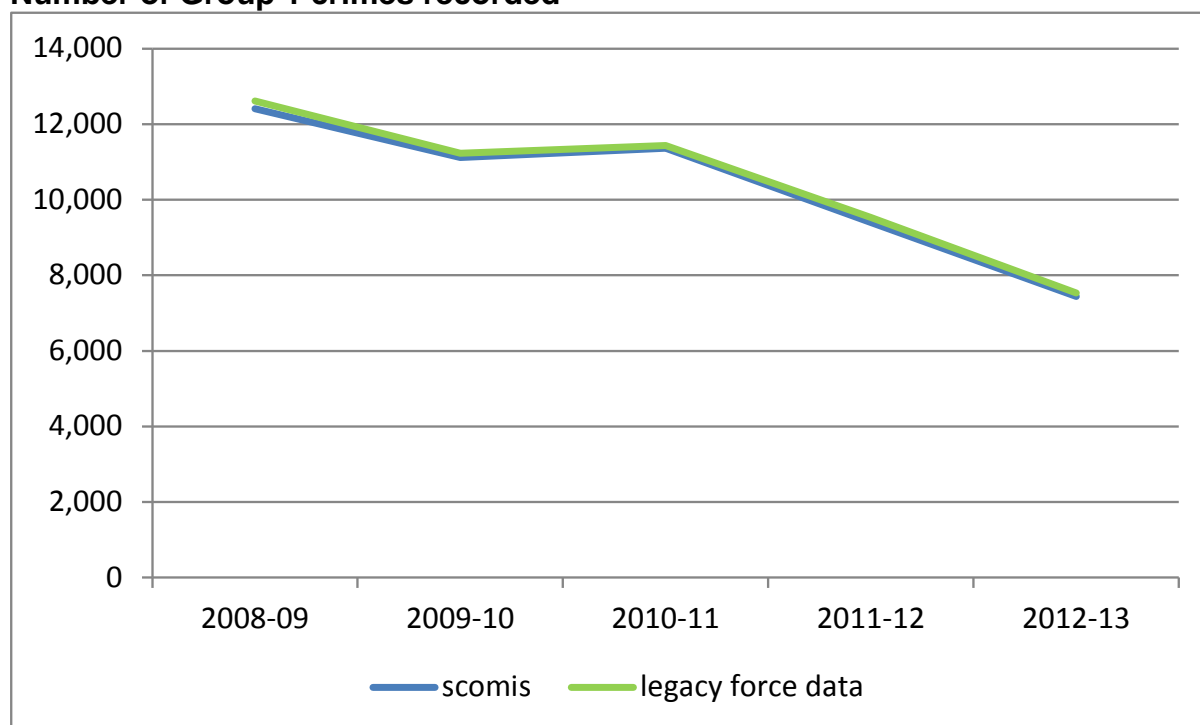
At the Scotland level, ScOMIS data are consistently, slightly lower than the data provided by legacy forces. Over the five year time series, the ScOMIS data are between 0.7% and 1.6% lower than the legacy force data.

Beat issues in Grampian and Fife accounted for a small number of queries raised for group 1. This problem has been caused by beats which have not been successfully matched to a local authority area and have therefore been excluded from the crime totals. There was one additional issue flagged due to the unstable date issue in Northern.

There are three particular crimes which account for 20 of the 23 queries raised for Group 1 crimes:
- Serious assault

- Robbery
- Threats and extortion

Serious assault

Total crimes of Serious assault recorded by the police (Legacy force data)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total crimes	**5,762**	**5,061**	**4,920**	**4,130**	**3,247**
Central	188	199	195	164	126
Dumfries & Galloway	85	59	77	67	47
Fife	250	157	223	158	160
Grampian	378	320	273	238	209
Lothian & Borders	624	566	656	593	529
Northern	221	226	219	232	193
Strathclyde	3,772	3,333	3,028	2,486	1,843
Tayside	244	201	249	192	140

Serious assault – differences between ScOMIS and legacy police force data

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total difference	**-46**	**-48**	**-26**	**-16**	**-25**
Central	24	0	2	0	0
Dumfries & Galloway	4	3	1	0	3
Fife	2	-3	0	1	-2
Grampian	-17	-12	3	-2	-3
Lothian & Borders	-7	-9	-2	7	-1
Northern	3	-5	-2	-14	-7
Strathclyde	-43	-21	-27	-9	-14
Tayside	-12	-1	-1	1	-1

Serious assault – difference as a percentage of legacy force data

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total difference	**-1%**	**-1%**	**-1%**	**0%**	**-1%**
Central	13%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Dumfries & Galloway	5%	5%	1%	0%	6%
Fife	1%	-2%	0%	1%	-1%
Grampian	-4%	-4%	1%	-1%	-1%
Lothian & Borders	-1%	-2%	0%	1%	0%
Northern	1%	-2%	-1%	-6%	-4%
Strathclyde	-1%	-1%	-1%	0%	-1%
Tayside	-5%	0%	0%	1%	-1%

The overall numerical differences between ScOMIS and the legacy force data are relatively small, but at legacy police force area level, there are a few percentage changes which are worth considering more closely.

In Central, in 2008-09, a difference of 13% was noted between ScOMIS and the legacy force data. This was investigated and found to be due to a small number of crime records to which a high number of crimes were attributed. These were added after submission of data to SG.

In Grampian, the numerical difference is small, however, there is a bigger difference in 2008-09 and 2009-10 which is due to the beat issues identified in Grampian for

these two years. Grampian undertook a beat alignment in 2010 and as the beat geography mappings were based on current beat codes, a small number of beats for these two years have not been mapped to intermediate geographies. As a result, these beats have been excluded from their respective LA and force totals.

Robbery

Total crimes of Robbery recorded by the police (Legacy force data)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Scotland	**2,963**	**2,496**	**2,557**	**2,244**	**1,832**
Central	77	41	79	56	56
D&G	26	18	20	17	10
Fife	118	85	100	67	87
Grampian	177	135	164	138	134
L&B	537	492	510	559	470
Northern	26	34	38	37	27
Strathclyde	1,815	1,556	1,488	1,246	930
Tayside	187	135	158	124	118

Robbery – differences between ScOMIS and legacy police force data

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total difference	**-58**	**-37**	**-26**	**-31**	**-32**
Central	-1	1	-1	-2	0
Dumfries & Galloway	0	-2	1	1	-1
Fife	-3	-2	0	0	-4
Grampian	-24	-9	0	-1	-9
Lothian & Borders	-3	-4	-1	-7	-3
Northern	1	-3	0	-5	1
Strathclyde	-24	-17	-24	-18	-14
Tayside	-4	-1	-1	1	-2

Robbery – difference as a percentage of legacy force data

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total difference	-2%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-2%
Central	-1%	2%	-1%	-4%	0%
Dumfries & Galloway	0%	-11%	5%	6%	-10%
Fife	-3%	-2%	0%	0%	-5%
Grampian	-14%	-7%	0%	-1%	-7%
Lothian & Borders	-1%	-1%	0%	-1%	-1%
Northern	4%	-9%	0%	-14%	4%
Strathclyde	-1%	-1%	-2%	-1%	-2%
Tayside	-2%	-1%	-1%	1%	-2%

Dumfries & Galloway and Northern have flagged up as having a large percentage change but the numbers themselves are very small.

In Grampian, the differences in 2008-09 and 2009-10 are due to the beat mapping issue which was identified, resulting in some beats for these two years to be excluded from the LA totals provided for this analysis. However, the numerical differences in 2009-10 and 2012-13 are small.

Threats and extortion

Total crimes of Threats and extortion recorded by the police (Legacy force data)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total crimes	**1,003**	**937**	**1,175**	**693**	**304**
Central	3	1	4	9	11
Dumfries & Galloway	8	5	6	15	3
Fife	9	10	16	13	15
Grampian	70	76	140	52	14
Lothian & Borders	310	296	384	288	111
Northern	67	44	96	88	35
Strathclyde	507	477	514	213	102
Tayside	29	28	15	15	13

Threats and extortion – differences between ScOMIS and legacy police force data

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total difference	**-96**	**-16**	**-49**	**-81**	**-11**
Central	0	0	0	-1	0
Dumfries & Galloway	0	0	0	0	0
Fife	1	0	0	2	0
Grampian	-9	-3	-3	-1	-1
Lothian & Borders	-11	-11	-37	-65	-5
Northern	9	-1	4	-5	-4
Strathclyde	-86	-1	-12	-10	-1
Tayside	0	0	-1	-1	0

Threats and extortion – difference as a percentage of legacy force data

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total difference	**-10%**	**-2%**	**-4%**	**-12%**	**-4%**
Central	0%	0%	0%	-11%	0%
Dumfries & Galloway	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fife	11%	0%	0%	15%	0%
Grampian	-13%	-4%	-2%	-2%	-7%
Lothian & Borders	-4%	-4%	-10%	-23%	-5%
Northern	13%	-2%	4%	-6%	-11%
Strathclyde	-17%	0%	-2%	-5%	-1%
Tayside	0%	0%	-7%	-7%	0%

While a large percentage change has been highlighted in Fife for 2008-09, the numbers themselves are very small.

Differences in 2008-09 and 2009-10 in Grampian are due to the beat mapping issue which was identified resulting in some beats for these two years to be excluded from the LA totals. However, numbers are very small in all five years.

Data for Lothian & Borders, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and for Strathclyde in 2008-09 were raised for investigation due to the relatively large changes in these crimes. These were investigated and found to be reclassifications made after submission of data to SG.

Group 1 – Total differences between ScOMIS and legacy force data

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total group 1 difference	-203	-111	-77	-137	-93
Main drivers[1]	-200	-101	-101	-128	-68
Percentage of total	99%	91%	131%	93%	73%

1. Serious assault, Robbery, and Threats and extortion

The table above shows that Serious assault, Robbery, and Threats and extortion, account for most of the differences in group 1 crimes.

In 2010-11, these three crimes account for more than the difference. Positive differences, totalling 54, also exist within other crimes in this group although the largest single numerical difference where ScOMIS was higher than the legacy force data was in Strathclyde (specifically Glasgow City) where Cruelty (neglect & cause) to and unnatural treatment of children accounted for a difference of 16. These are the result of several additional crimes being added to a number of crime records after the submission of data to SG.

Other numerical differences were small and scattered across local authorities with no apparent pattern.

## Group 1 – Recorded Crime by legacy police force area

		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Scotland	**ScOMIS**	**12,409**	**11,117**	**11,361**	**9,396**	**7,437**
	Legacy force data	**12,612**	**11,228**	**11,438**	**9,533**	**7,530**
	Difference	**-203**	**-111**	**-77**	**-137**	**-93**
	% Difference	**-1.6%**	**-1.0%**	**-0.7%**	**-1.4%**	**-1.2%**
Central	ScOMIS	455	356	420	391	347
	Legacy force data	432	357	417	396	347
	Difference	23	-1	3	-5	0
	% Difference	5.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	-1.3%	0.0%
Dumfries & Galloway	ScOMIS	154	113	130	127	110
	Legacy force data	149	112	128	127	109
	Difference	5	1	2	0	1
	% Difference	3.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.9%
Fife	ScOMIS	520	341	469	353	322
	Legacy force data	527	351	463	348	327
	Difference	-7	-10	6	5	-5
	% Difference	-1.3%	-2.8%	1.3%	1.4%	-1.5%
Grampian	ScOMIS	808	748	793	611	479
	Legacy force data	869	782	791	622	496
	Difference	-61	-34	2	-11	-17
	% Difference	-7.0%	-4.3%	0.3%	-1.8%	-3.4%
Lothian & Borders	ScOMIS	1,914	1,749	1,980	1,751	1,452
	Legacy force data	1,945	1,776	2,030	1,824	1,464
	Difference	-31	-27	-50	-73	-12
	% Difference	-1.6%	-1.5%	-2.5%	-4.0%	-0.8%
Northern	ScOMIS	535	449	485	460	389
	Legacy force data	511	459	485	482	406
	Difference	24	-10	0	-22	-17
	% Difference	4.7%	-2.2%	0.0%	-4.6%	-4.2%

Strathclyde	ScOMIS	7,342	6,782	6,517	5,185	3,925
	Legacy force data	7,483	6,813	6,556	5,222	3,966
	Difference	-141	-31	-39	-37	-41
	% Difference	-1.9%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.0%
Tayside	ScOMIS	681	579	567	518	413
	Legacy force data	696	578	568	512	415
	Difference	-15	1	-1	6	-2
	% Difference	-2.2%	0.2%	-0.2%	1.2%	-0.5%

If we look at the group 1 totals broken down by legacy police force area, we can see a number of occurrences which are worth looking at more closely and these are highlighted above.

In Grampian for example, ScOMIS is 7% lower than the legacy force data. We know that this is due to the beat issue which has resulted in a number of crimes to be missing from the LA totals, which in turn have been aggregated to force level data for this analysis. This only affects 2008-09 and 2009-10 data and has since been resolved by the ScOMIS team.

Group 1 data – Scatterplot of numerical vs. percentage difference between ScOMIS and legacy force data, 2008-09 to 2012-13
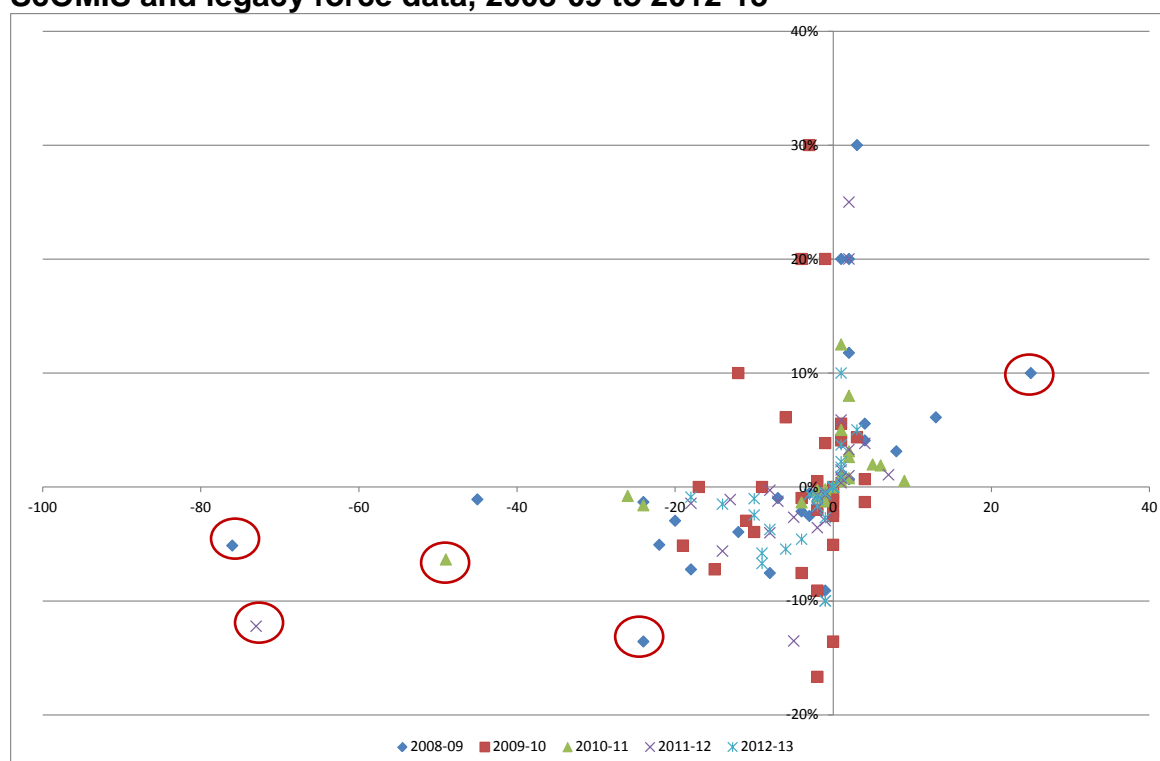
Most of the points circled in the lower left section of the scatterplot above relate to Other non-sexual crimes of violence and are driven by Threats and extortion. It is likely that these crimes were subsequently reclassified; however it is not possible to track individual crimes in this way through the legacy systems. The rightmost point in the lower section relates to Grampian, Robbery and we know this is due to the beat issues which have since been resolved.

The point circled in the upper right part of the plot relates to Central, Serious assault and attempted murder. As identified earlier, this is the result of a small number of

crime records to which a high number of crimes were attributed. These were added after submission of data to SG.

Group 1 – Clear up rates

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
ScOMIS	64.2%	66.8%	71.3%	75.8%	79.1%
Legacy force data	63.9%	67.0%	71.6%	75.5%	78.6%

Clear up rates are published rounded to the nearest percentage, however, for comparison purposes these have been presented to one decimal place. In 2010-11, the ScOMIS clear up rate would round to 71% while the legacy force data would round to 72%, however, in real terms there is only a 0.3 percentage point difference.

Again, as the data held by JAS is not revised, the dataset will not take into account updates to the numbers of crimes cleared up. However, comparisons of clear up rates as shown in the table above, show that the largest difference relates to 2012-13, where ScOMIS was 0.5 percentage points higher, therefore the two sources are found to be comparable.

Conclusion

The data are very close to that previously published. No systematic discrepancies have been found in the data and no specific LA's or police forces have been identified as accounting for large proportions of the differences. No specific crimes are subject to a disproportionate amount of revision.

It can therefore be concluded that the differences in Group 1 data for the previous five years are as a result of comparing data from live crime recording systems with snapshot data taken at the end of a financial year period. As a result, 2013-14 data from ScOMIS are found to be **fully comparable** with data supplied from legacy police forces and currently held by SG.