

Agenda Item	10
Report No	CIA/13/14

Inverness Public Space CCTV System

Report by Depute Chief Executive

Summary

This report updates the Inverness City Members on the recent investments made to the Inverness CCTV System and on the outcomes achieved by the Inverness cameras. Members are asked to note homologation of the decision to fund and install an additional camera at Castle Wynd, Inverness to increase existing City Centre CCTV coverage.

1. Background

- 1.1 The Inverness CCTV System run in partnership between the Highland Council and Police Scotland is operated for:

Objective 1: The prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension and prosecution of offenders.

Objective 2: To enhance community safety.

Objective 3: To assist the Highland Council in its enforcement and regulatory functions.

Objective 4: To assist in traffic management.

Objective 5: To assist in supporting civil proceedings.

Objective 6: To assist in monitoring any emergency planning operations.

These objectives form the lawful basis for processing recorded CCTV data and decide on how the Inverness cameras are used.

- 1.2 Outcomes achieved by the Inverness CCTV System contributes to the delivery of the Highland Single Outcome Agreement 2013/14 – 2018/19 and its 'safer and stronger communities and reducing re-offending' outcome.

- 1.3 The Inverness CCTV System consists of 40 public space CCTV cameras with CCTV images being actively monitored from the Police Station at Burnet Road, Inverness. CCTV monitoring is provided by Enigma CCTV Limited, former Remploy Ltd. The contract with Enigma makes also provision for annual system audits to ensure the Inverness System complies with the relevant legislation. Cameras' maintenance and installation is delivered by Scotshield Ltd with TEC Services providing technical expertise and support. The Highland Council is currently procuring for the new CCTV monitoring and maintenance contract.

2. Improvements and Resources

- 2.1 During 2012/13 number of investments was made to the Inverness CCTV infrastructure including fibre optic transmission upgrades with a total cost of £10,589.

- 2.2 The Inverness Common Good Fund makes an annual contribution to the running costs of the Inverness CCTV System. In 2013/14 this amount to £83,978 supporting cameras' maintenance, repairs and monitoring.

2.3 Additional CCTV monitoring hours are available through the current CCTV monitoring contract to provide, when required, additional CCTV coverage. Majority of requests for this service have come from Police Scotland. Hours were used for events including Rockness, football matches and during Festive season. As part of the work with the Inverness Community Safety Partnership, additional CCTV monitoring hours were used to provide extra cover during Inverness Court days.

3. System Extension

3.1 On the basis of Police analysis of reported incidents over the last year within the Castle Wynd area, homologation of the decision taken by officers (after consultation with the Inverness Common Good Fund Grants Sub-Committee and Central Ward Members) to fund and install an additional camera at Castle Wynd, Inverness. The extension to the network was supported by Police Scotland and approved by the Safer Highland. Full cost of this camera installation is £7,500, met by the Inverness Common Good Fund. It is anticipated for the camera to be fully operational by the beginning of March 2014.

The camera at Castle Wynd will increase City Centre CCTV coverage and add additional benefit to the Inverness System, by informing and assisting the Police and other agencies in the prevention and detection of offences and persons and as a result enhancing community safety of the Inverness City Centre.

4. CCTV Outcomes

4.1 Detailed description of the outcomes achieved by the Inverness CCTV System including data trend and case examples is included in **Appendix 1. Appendix 2** demonstrates partnership working between the numbers of partners involved in the operation of the Inverness cameras. An attempt of a cost-benefits analysis for the Inverness CCTV System is presented in **Appendix 3**.

4.2 The Police and the monitoring contractor's reports for 2012/13 reveal that the majority (93%) of the outcomes achieved by the Inverness CCTV System were around prevention and enhancement of community safety. Through an effective use of the Inverness cameras potential issues are identified before any crime is committed or more serious damage is done, with the Police Officers or other emergency services intervening and preventing any escalation.

Table below lists all the preventative outcomes and its percentage values achieved by the Inverness CCTV System (ICS) with corresponding System Objectives, as outlined in section 1.1.

Outcome achieved by the ICS 2012/13	Corresponding Objective of the ICS	% value 2012/13
Preventing minor antisocial behaviour	Objective 1 & 2	30%
Tackling issues directly linked to alcohol	Objective 1 & 2	13%
Responding to assault	Objective 1 & 2	10%
Assisting in finding missing person	Objective 1 & 2	10%
Responding to suspicious behaviour	Objective 1 & 2	12%
Increasing safety on roads	Objective 1 & 2	9%
Responding to emergency situations	Objective 1, 2 & 6	4%
Tackling business crimes	Objective 1 & 2	7%
Responding to situation concerning drugs	Objective 1 & 2	3%

Responding to vandalism	Objective 1 & 2	2%
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- 4.3 The Inverness cameras make significant contribution to crime detection and Police investigation enquires (Objective 1). Recorded CCTV footages have been reviewed on Police request on almost 500 occasions in 2012/13. 46% of all the reviews carried out in 2012/13 achieved a positive outcome where sought person or incident has been identified. No data is available on crime numbers and offences detected through the use of CCTV.
- 4.4 Evidence captured by the Inverness CCTV System contributes to the prosecution within the Criminal Justice System (Objective 1). 7% of recorded CCTV material in 2012/13 was taken by the Police as evidence to support further investigation and any possible criminal proceedings that might have arisen. No data is available to demonstrate usage and outcomes achieved through use of CCTV evidence by the Criminal Justice System.
- 4.5 Inverness CCTV System assists the Highland Council in its enforcement and regulatory function. CCTV footages have been used by the Council's Environmental Health and Waste Management Team in tackling the problems of litter within Inverness City Centre (Objective 3).

5. Implications

5.1 Resources Implications

The new CCTV camera at Castle Wynd will increase an annual contribution required from the Inverness Common Good Fund towards camera monitoring, maintenance and repairs. However, through a review of other parts of the CCTV network in the City cost savings have been made which cancel out the increase. In consequence, there will be no net increase in charges.

5.2 Risk Implications

There are no risk implications identified as a result of this report.

5.3 Legal Implications

Legislation compliance of the Inverness CCTV System is continuously assessed through annual system audits.

5.4 Equalities Implications

There are no equalities implications in relation to this report.

5.5 Climate Change/Carbon Clever Implications

Impacts on the environment were considered in recent CCTV improvements and system expansion and included replacing and installing equipment with energy efficient technology.

Recommendation

The Committee is invited to:-

- i. agree that the CCTV System, including the investments made in 2012/13 as per section 2.1 and Table 15 and 16 in **Appendix 3** continue to provide an effective contribution to Community Safety within the City;
- ii. note the outcomes achieved by the Inverness CCTV System as per section 4 and **Appendix 1**;
- iii. homologate the decision to fund and install an additional camera at Castle Wynd, Inverness as per section 3.

Designation: Depute Chief Executive

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Appendices: Appendix 1: CCTV: Outcomes.
Appendix 2: CCTV: Partnership working.
Appendix 3: CCTV: Cost-benefits analysis.

1. CCTV Outcomes - summary

1.1 Outcomes: prevention and evidence

Report by the current monitoring provider reveals that in 2012/13 there were 4008 occasions (activities) when CCTV was used to monitor situation in Inverness. 93% (3716) of these occasions were of a preventative nature and only 7% (292) of recorded material was downloaded onto discs and taken by the Police as evidence to support further investigation and any possible criminal proceedings that may arise. This ratio is in line with the previous years' CCTV monitoring data as presented in Table 1.

Table 1: CCTV outcomes: prevention & evidence

Year	Prevention	Evidence
2010/11	93%	7%
2011/12	94%	6%
2012/13	93%	7%

1.2 Levels of using CCTV

In 2012/13 there was 25% less of activities carried out on the network comparing with 2011/12 (5024 occasions in 2011/12 against 4008 in 2012/13) and 10% less than in 2010/11 (4401 occasions in 2010/11 against 4008 in 2012/13). As reported by the current monitoring provider 2011/12 had an unusually high number of activities carried out on the network in comparison with previous years. Considering that staffing levels and monitoring hours remained the same for the last three years, this can be attributed to the overall events' numbers taking place in the City. Economic downturn and increased use of internet shopping can also affect activity levels in the CCTV Control Centre.

Table 2: Levels of using CCTV

Year	Number of occasions / activities	% difference to 2012/13
2010/11	4401	Decrease 10%
2011/12	5024	Decrease 25%
2012/13	4008	Base year

1.3 Weekly and monthly variations

The weekend still remains the busiest time for the CCTV operators, with 53% of all the activities been recorded between Friday and Sunday. Recent trend, as outlined in Table 3, indicates however that there has been an increase of CCTV control room activities between Monday and Thursday. Such can indicate a growing role of CCTV involvement in situations not directly related to weekend and night time economy. Last three years CCTV performance figures demonstrate that no month has regularly the highest number of occasions for using CCTV. Most likely the weather and events' calendar decides on the busiest times for the CCTV operators.

Table 3: Level of using CCTV per week day

Year	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
2011/12	11%	10%	11%	13%	16%	21%	17%
2012/13	11%	11%	12%	13%	15%	20%	18%

2. Preventative outcomes

2.1 CCTV responding to alcohol related issues

The highest percentage (53%) of outcomes achieved by the Inverness CCTV cameras is around prevention from escalation of many issues where alcohol plays a contributory factor. However, as presented in Table 4, the level of CCTV response to alcohol related situations continues to decrease, from 70% in 2009/10 to 53% in 2012/13.

Table 4: Level of using CCTV in response to alcohol related issues

Year	% of using CCTV in response to alcohol related issues
2009/10	70%
2010/11	63%
2011/12	55%
2012/13	53%

CCTV involvement in alcohol related situations includes (Table 5):

2.1.1 Preventing minor antisocial behaviour from escalation into more serious crime and offences. Such activities consisted of 30% (1178 out of 4008) of all the occasions for using the network in 2012/13 and represented a 15% reduction compared to 2009/10.

Case example:

- ❖ *CCTV operator observed six persons becoming involved in a fight on Castle Street, Inverness. The Police were informed by the CCTV operator and various Police units attended. The disturbance was quelled and all six persons arrested and subsequently cautioned and charged with either assault or breach of the peace.*
- ❖ *CCTV operator observed a male in the City Centre who exposed himself in view of members of the public, before urinating in the street. Police officers were alerted and the male was arrested and cautioned and charged with urinating in the street and with a sexually aggravated breach of the peace.*

2.1.2 Tackling issues directly related to alcohol from an unconscious drunk person lying on the street to licensing issues, and underage drinking. Such activities accounted for 13% (533 out of 4008) of all the occasions for using CCTV in 2012/13 and represented 3% reduction compared to 2009/10, and 6% to 2010/11.

2.1.3 Responding to assaults which accounted for 10% (399 out of 4008) of all the occasions for using CCTV in 2012/13. This remains at the same level as in 2011/12 (10%) and is 3% higher than in 2009/10.

Table 5: Types & level of alcohol related issues tackled by CCTV

Year	% of occasions with CCTV used in:		
	Minor antisocial behaviour	Issues directly linked to alcohol	Assault
2009/10	45%	16%	7%
2010/11	41%	19%	3%
2011/12	27%	18%	10%
2012/13	30%	13%	10%

2.2 CCTV assisting in finding missing person

CCTV cameras assist in searching for a missing person. Such activity can include search for a vulnerable person who needs medical or other care to assist with issues that the person is having.

As per Table 6, in 2012/13 Inverness cameras were directly involved in 406 missing person cases which is 3% higher than in 2010/11. No data is available on the search outcome.

Table 6: Level of using CCTV in a search of a missing person

Year	CCTV involved in missing person cases	
	%	Numbers
2010/11	7%	329 out of 4401
2011/12	10%	492 out of 5024
2012/13	10%	406 out of 4008

Case example:

- ❖ *CCTV played a large role in helping to trace a vulnerable person from outside Scotland who had travelled to Highland with the purpose of committing suicide; the person was first identified by CCTV in Fort William and then through the use of CCTV cameras in Inverness.*
- ❖ *A young person was traced through the use of CCTV after being missing for nearly 48hrs.*
- ❖ *CCTV operator observed a person in the City Centre who, from previous Police briefing was subject to a bail condition to be within the person's home at the time of this incident. Police were alerted and the female was traced and arrested for breach of bail.*

2.3 CCTV responding to suspicious behaviour

The proactive use of the Inverness CCTV System helps to identify suspicious and most likely dangerous activity. To maximise opportunities to identify any suspicious behaviour, CCTV operators conduct regular camera patrols so that as much of the area gets camera coverage. When this type of situation is recognised CCTV operator will get an available Police unit to attend and assess the situation.

In 2012/13 Inverness CCTV cameras were used on 497 occasions (12%) in response to suspicious behaviour enquires. This was 5% higher than in 2010/11 (7%).

Table 7: Level of using CCTV in response to suspicious behaviour

Year	% of using CCTV in response to suspicious behaviour
2010/11	7%
2011/12	10%
2012/13	12%

2.4 CCTV increasing safety on roads

Inverness CCTV cameras are used to increase safety on roads by identifying and responding to various motoring crime and offences including speed driving, stolen vehicle and drink or drug drivers. CCTV operators through the use of the cameras track suspected drink or drug drivers and help to direct Police unit to the right location who as a result have the vehicle stopped and checked.

Inverness CCTV cameras responded to road safety enquires on 356 (9%) occasions in 2012/13 which represents 4% increase since 2010/11.

Table 8: Level of using CCTV to increase road safety

Year	% of using CCTV to increase road safety
2010/11	5%
2011/12	8%
2012/13	9%

Case example:

- ❖ *CCTV operator observed a person in the City Centre who appeared to be intoxicated and was about to drive a van. The person did subsequently drive off in the van and was stopped nearby by the Police through CCTV intervention and notification to Police of such happening. The person was found to be nearly two times over the drink drive limit. Additionally, a passenger in the car was found to be in possession of a controlled drug.*
- ❖ *CCTV operator observed a car driving in an erratic manner in the City Centre. Police officers were alerted and the car tracked via CCTV. The CCTV operator then observed the driver enter a licensed premise where the person was traced by Police officers. The driver subsequently failed the breath test and was cautioned and charged with drink driving.*

2.5 CCTV responding to emergency situations

In 2012/13 Inverness CCTV responded to 156 emergency situations (4%) which is at the similar level as in previous years. Such response can include identification of a person in need, allowing for a faster emergency response and more efficient incident management.

Table 9: Level of using CCTV to support emergency situations

Year	% of using CCTV to support emergency situations	
	%	Numbers
2010/11	4%	174 out of 4401
2011/12	5%	274 out of 5024
2012/13	4%	156 out of 4008

Case example:

- ❖ *CCTV operator observed a male lying on his back in the City Centre. Police officers were alerted and attended. It transpired that the male had a seizure. As a result an ambulance attended and conveyed the man to the hospital.*

2.6 CCTV tackling business crimes

Many shoplifters have been identified and as a result goods were returned through the use of the Inverness CCTV System and the Shop Safe Radio Scheme. Shop Safe Radios allow regular communication between the local businesses and the Inverness CCTV Control Centre.

CCTV monitoring reports reveals that in 2012/13 CCTV has been used in detecting and responding to theft on 288 occasions (7%). This is in line with the previous years' data, as per Table 10.

Table 10: Level of using CCTV to tackle thefts

Year	% of using CCTV to tackle thefts
2010/11	8%
2011/12	7%
2012/13	7%

Case example:

- ❖ CCTV operator saw staff member struggling with a shoplifter in the street. CCTV operator alerted the Police and captured images of the incident until Police unit arrived.
- ❖ CCTV captured images of known professional shoplifting team from Glasgow area and information circulated to City Centre businesses, thereby preventing any shoplifting incidents.
- ❖ CCTV captured images of a shoplifter as the person departed from the City Centre premises in possession of stolen goods. Subject was kept under observation and attending Police were directed to person's location. Without CCTV this incident would not have had a positive outcome.
- ❖ CCTV was used to identify a person who had left a store in a possession of goods not paid for.
- ❖ Shop alerted CCTV operators that a person had left without paying; person was kept under observation allowing the operator to inform the Police of person's whereabouts.

2.7 CCTV responding to issues concerning drugs

Other example of using CCTV includes response to a situation concerning drugs involvement like drug use or drug sale (139 occasions in 2012/13; 3%). CCTV involvement in this type of activities has remained at the similar level for the last three years (Table 11).

Table 11: Level of using CCTV in respond to other issues

Year	% of CCTV involved in drug related issues
2010/11	3%
2011/12	4%
2012/13	3%

Case example:

- ❖ CCTV operator observed suspicious transaction between two persons in in the City Centre. Police officers, alerted by CCTV operator, attended and recovered controlled drugs from one person, with the other alleged to be the supplier. The alleged dealer was subsequently reported for being concerned in the supply of controlled drugs in relation to this and other incidents and received a lengthy custodial sentence.

2.8 CCTV responding to vandalism cases

CCTV in 2012/13 responded to 58 vandalism cases (2%) which remained at the same percentage level for the last three years (Table 12).

Table 12: Level of using CCTV in vandalism cases

Year	% of CCTV involved in vandalism cases
2010/11	2%
2011/12	2%
2012/13	2%

Case example:

- ❖ CCTV operator observed three persons kicking at parked cars in the City Centre. Police officers were alerted by CCTV attended and detained the three persons. It was established that two cars were damaged and all three individuals were subsequently cautioned and charged with a variety of offences in relation to the incident. This is the type of antisocial behaviour can often be difficult to detect. In this case the successful detection can be attributed to the use of the CCTV system.

3. CCTV and crime detection

3.1 Inverness CCTV cameras are a resource highly valued by the Police, due to the contributions the cameras make to crime detection and Police investigation. Such benefits include a reduction in Police time spent on the investigation process and supporting role of CCTV to guide the deployment of Police officers. CCTV can assist in the capture of crimes and offences that otherwise might have gone undetected, providing important corroborating evidence where no other such evidence exists.

Case example:

- ❖ *CCTV operator observed a male pulling a windscreen wiper from a parked car in the City Centre. The Police were informed by the operator and the male was traced nearby. He was subsequently issued with a fixed penalty ticket for vandalism. This is the type of antisocial behaviour which can often prove difficult to detect. In this case the successful detection can be attributed to the use of the CCTV system.*
- ❖ *A person was arrested for assault outside a City Centre nightclub. This person subsequently made an allegation that he had been assaulted by door stewards at the club. A review of CCTV footage established that there had been no assault by the door staff who had acted proportionately. In this instance, the CCTV system prevented a possibly time consuming enquiry by Police, and a period of anxiety for persons falsely accused.*

3.2 In 2012/13 CCTV operators, on Police requests, have spent 152 hours carrying out 493 reviews of recorded CCTV images. Positive outcome has been achieved in 225 cases (46% of all the carried out reviews) meaning that a desired outcome has been achieved and sought person or incident has been identified.

Table 13: CCTV reviews

Year	Number of CCTV reviews	Time spent on review	Positive outcomes
2010/11	344	42 hours	93% (319 reviews)
2011/12	473	185 hours	44% (209 reviews)
2012/13	493	152 hours	46% (225 reviews)

4. CCTV as evidence

4.1 Evidence captured through the CCTV cameras contributes to the prosecution process within the Criminal Justice System. Considerable amount of time can be saved during an investigation process and an increase in early guilty pleas in the face of strong video evidence is attributed to CCTV evidence.

4.2 In 2012/13, 292 discs with recorded CCTV images were produced and taken as further evidence for potential criminal enquires and proceedings that may arise. No further data is available to demonstrate discs usage and outcomes achieved through their potential use by the Criminal Justice System. This is a national issue which has been recognised through the 'National Strategy for Public Space CCTV in Scotland March 2011' and the work is currently on-going through the National CCTV Steering Group on establishing required CCTV database.

4.3 The Inverness Justice System has verbally confirmed that they use CCTV evidence and also advised that they recognise a significant improvement in the quality of CCTV images over the past few years. This is attributed to the equipment compatibility and quality of pictures especially in a night time economy. Recent investments in the Inverness CCTV infrastructure attributes to the above.

5. CCTV and public feeling of safety

No dedicated research and consultation have been carried out to examine impact of the Inverness CCTV cameras on the public and individuals feelings of safety. Anecdotal evidence suggests CCTV in Inverness is making people feel safer in particular in relation to City Centre visits during the high time economy.

6. CCTV assisting in enforcement and regulatory functions

Inverness CCTV System continues to assist the Highland Council in its enforcement and regulatory functions. The Council's Environmental Health and Waste Management Team has been utilising the Inverness CCTV system in devising strategies to effectively tackle the problems of litter within Inverness City Centre. The CCTV data is used to help:

- Establish the extent of litter problems within the City Centre.
- To identify those areas within the City Centre worst affected.
- To identify the general sources or principal causes of the litter.
- Develop new or improved strategies for controlling litter.

The use of the CCTV data assists the Council to tackle the blight of litter more effectively to the benefit of all City Centre users.

1. Partnership working

It is important to note that CCTV is not a solution to every community safety issue and CCTV cannot be used in isolation but need to be built into a wider partnership agenda.

The outcomes achieved by the Inverness CCTV System are a result of a partnership work between the Police Scotland, Highland Council, CCTV operators, Safeinverness, local businesses and level of communication between the partners and their response to CCTV images. Cameras maintenance and a regular upgrade schedule play also a crucial part in a success of the Inverness CCTV System by ensuring that the cameras continue to meet their operational and evidential requirements.

2. Scale of partnership working

Majority (59%) of occasions for using Inverness cameras were initiated by the Police in 2012/13 (41% by the Police Control Centre and 18% by Police Officers and Traffic Wardens). 16% of requests to use CCTV came from pubs and 5% from retail outlets. These calls were made through the use of the Shop Safe Radio Scheme. CCTV operators have initiated 20% of all the occasions for using the cameras in 2012/13. Such ratio is in line with the previous years' data.

3. The example of CCTV partnership work

3.1 Police and CCTV

- ❖ *Police Officers are called to a situation that CCTV is monitoring. The officers will rely on CCTV staff to relay what evidence they have gathered of the incident giving the officers a clearer idea of events. This in turn allows the officer to differentiate between potential witnesses and those that are directly involved in the incident speeding up the process for all the concerned as well as reducing the inconvenience to those at the scene. In the past the officers would have to spend time and a great deal of effort to get names and addresses of all those about take statements and potentially detain innocent parties until the information gathered could give the officer on the street a clearer picture of what has happened.*
- ❖ *A CCTV operator notices an officer dealing with an incident which now an operator will closely monitor. This has helped in a number of cases where CCTV has been crucial in getting support to officers including required additional Police resources.*
- ❖ *CCTV can be used to check a large area quickly for example when an officer informs CCTV control room about suspicious noises coming from another area of town. As a result CCTV operator instantly checks concerned area and assist in getting the appropriate Police response.*
- ❖ *The system in Inverness is linked to the duty Police officer desk. This allows putting any live incident currently monitored in the CCTV control room onto the screen for the duty Police officer to look at and give further direction to the officers on the ground. Having a live CCTV image conveyed directly to the duty Police officer allows for the Police to make a more informed choice when deciding on the appropriate level of response.*

3.2 CCTV and Local Businesses via Shopsafe Radio

- ❖ *Business reported drunk female being abusive to public in City Centre. CCTV kept female under observation and directed Police to her location.*

3.3 Role of a CCTV operator

All the CCTV operators working with the Inverness cameras are fully trained, qualified and licenced as per legal requirements of the Security Industry Authority. Their awareness of the law ensures that the public right to privacy is preserved and that any activity carried out on the network is in line with legislation and industry standards. Local knowledge of CCTV operators allows to plan and position cameras in advance. Good coordination is also essential allowing to react quickly as situation arises and to meet the quality of evidence expected in Court. Continuous training on operator's communication techniques allows getting the correct and fast response to an incident.

CCTV can be seen as an economic investment by reducing operational cost to various services and agencies. It is very challenging to assess the scale of such investment and to foresee and measure full economic consequences of a developed situation if CCTV was not used in particular situation. Tables below attempt to provide some cost-benefits analysis of running the Inverness CCTV System by comparing financial benefits achieved by using CCTV in Inverness in relation to the costs of running the network.

CCTV benefits

Table 14 presents selection of community safety costs in Scotland, measured as part of a recent national study, 'Measuring Preventative Spend – A Cost Toolkit for Community Safety, April 2013', led by the Scottish Community Safety Network. CCTV costs were not included in the study however an assumption can be made that various items measured in this research, as listed Table 14, have been prevented or their impact was reduced through the use of the Inverness cameras.

Table 14: Community safety costs in Scotland and CCTV

Item	Average Cost Per Unit
POLICE TIME	
Cost for 1 hour of Police officer time	£22.94
CCTV RESPONDING TO ALCOHOL RELATED ISSUES	
Breach of the Peace	£2,072
Drunkenness	£2,072
Minor assault	£6,700
Serious assault	£24,719
Indecent assault	£28,726
Other indecency	£2,072
CCTV RESPONDING TO SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOUR & THEFT	
Robbery	£8,403
Fire-raising	£999
Attempted theft of motor vehicle	£589
Theft of a motor vehicle	£4,774
Theft from motor vehicle	£990
CCTV INCREASING SAFETY ON ROADS	
Road accident fatality	£1,938,455
Road accident serious injury	£201,995
Road accident slight injury	£20,250
Road accident damage only	£1,865
CCTV TACKLING BUSINESS CRIMES	
Shoplifting	£127
OTHER	
Drugs	£2,072
Vandalism	£999

No data is available on savings achieved by the Police in using CCTV in their investigation and crime detection process and by the Criminal Justice System through the use of CCTV evidence.

CCTV costs

Table 15 and 16 present some of the on-going and improvements' costs for running the Inverness CCTV System. Current annual cost for operating Inverness cameras is between £121,000 and £141,000 depending on the yearly repairs value. This does not include cost of management, administration, in-kind support of Police Scotland and response to calls initiated through CCTV. Just over £150,000 have been invested into the Inverness CCTV infrastructure since 2009 as part of improvement program to ensure network continues to meet operational and evidential requirements.

Table 15: Annual cost - Inverness CCTV 2013/14

Item	Cost
CCTV Monitoring	Around £90,000
Scheduled maintenance	Around £11,000
Other including emergency repairs & upgrades, cleaning, electriCity.	Average £20,000 - £40,000 <i>(based on previous years' spend)</i>
TOTAL	Between £121,000 to £141,000
Hosting CCTV control rooms, Police response to CCTV calls	Not established Provided in kind by Police Scotland
Management and administration costs (CX, TECS, Police Scotland)	Not established

Table 16: Capital costs – Inverness CCTV

Year	Item	Cost
2012/13	Transmission upgrade	£10,589
2011/12	Transmission, power supply & recording space upgrade	£10,600
2009/10 & 2010/11	Transmission, power supply, cameras' & monitors' upgrade	£70,000 (£23,704 paid by ICGF)
	System expansion (new cameras in Hilton, Young Street area, Raining Stairs, Union Street)	£60,683 (£58,393 paid by ICGF)
TOTAL		£151,881
Funded from a previous CCTV Capital Program, CCTV revenue savings and the Inverness Common Good Fund (ICGF); no current CCTV Capital Programme available for CCTV.		