



# **AGENDA ITEM**

**5**

## **Police Scotland - Falkirk Area Performance**

**Falkirk Council**

**Title:** Police Scotland – Falkirk Area Performance

**Meeting:** Scrutiny Committee (External)

**Date:** 14 September 2017

**Submitted By:** Director of Corporate and Housing Services

**1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the latest performance report on behalf of Police Scotland.

**2. Recommendation**

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Committee considers the performance of Police Scotland and select a course of action from the following options:**

- 1. Approve the report and acknowledge progress by the organisation in meeting their priorities;**
- 2. Request further information on specific aspects of the service provided; or**
- 3. Request action with a follow-up report for future Scrutiny Committee consideration.**

**3. Background**

- 3.1 Following the establishment of Police Scotland on 1 April 2013, local commanders are required to report on performance with regard to the local policing plan. A new local police plan for the period 2014 – 2017 was considered and approved by Council on 25 June 2014.
- 3.2 The local policing plan sets out the local priorities and objectives for the Falkirk Council area, and is a statutory requirement of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. The plan takes account of the following:
- The Scottish Government's overarching vision for public services;
  - Strategic priorities set by Scottish Ministers;
  - The Scottish Police Authority's Strategic Police Plan;
  - The Chief Constable's Annual Police Plan; and
  - Local context and need.

- 3.3 The local policing plan is supported by nine local community based plans, one for each of our Multi-Member wards. Local priorities have been informed by local people, communities and issues through Police Scotland's intelligence led community policing approach. The plan also details how police resources will be deployed in support of local priorities and stresses the importance of working closely with partners.
- 3.4 This report covers the period April 2016 to September 2017, and highlights the performance of local policing across the Falkirk Council area, in accordance with the local policing plan, and the following local priorities:
- Protecting People and Places;
  - Dealing with Antisocial Behaviour;
  - Violent Crime;
  - Disrupting Organised Crime;
  - Crimes of Dishonesty; and
  - Making Roads Safer.
- 3.5 In order to achieve these priorities the annual Police Plan sets out the actions Police Scotland will undertake within the timeframe of the local policing plan i.e. 2014-2017. Police Scotland has prepared a final draft of the local policing plan for the period which will be submitted to Council for approval at later date.

### **Protecting People**

- 3.6 Actions to support this priority include:
- Prioritised investigation of crimes against vulnerable persons
  - Risk assessments to identify victims and repeat and high tariff offenders.
  - Early identification and support of vulnerable persons
  - Processes to support child protection principles in respect of victims and offenders.
  - Support plan for vulnerable adults
  - Use partner agencies and community advisors to identify the incidence and victims of hate crime
  - Regular participation in planning process and exercises
  - Using resources from across Police Scotland to respond to major events or incidents
  - Allocate responsibility and accountability for delivery against priorities to an officer of superintendent rank.

### **Protecting Places**

- 3.7 Actions to support this priority include:
- Increased staffing for the Community Investigation Unit
  - Increased patrol and response capacity at peak times of offending
  - Regular analysis of offending patterns to best direct the police response

- Continue to develop early intervention actions through the local Multi Agency Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (MATAC) process ; and
- Allocate responsibility and accountability for delivery against priorities to an officer of superintendent rank.

### **Dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour**

3.8 Actions to support this priority include:

- Analysis of crimes and incidents to target resources
- Focused activity by community teams to prevent incidents
- Involvement of partners to develop preventive measures
- Consultation to measure community confidence and satisfaction
- Close working relationships with licensed trade to promote the licensing objectives
- Continue to develop early intervention actions through the local MATAC process
- Allocate responsibility and accountability for delivery against priorities to an officer of superintendent rank.

### **Violent Crime**

3.9 Actions to support this priority include:

- Analysis of crimes and incidents to target resources to locations and offenders
- Increased patrol and response capacity at peak times for offending
- Work with partners to develop intervention strategies in regard to violence against women
- Work with partners to develop intervention strategies for violence in houses
- Close working relationships with licensed trade to promote the licensing objectives
- Continue to develop early intervention actions through the local MATAC process
- Allocate responsibility and accountability for delivery against priorities to an officer of superintendent rank.

### **Disrupting Organised Crime**

3.10 Actions to support this priority include:

- Analysis of intelligence to target offenders
- Joint operations with partners to apply differing sanctions to criminals
- National and regional resources used to support operations
- Seizure of criminals' cash and assets
- Use intelligence to prevent criminals obtaining public contracts
- Scrutinize all licensing applications to identify any links to crime groups
- Disrupt the use of the road network by crime groups
- Allocate responsibility and accountability for delivery against priorities to an officer of superintendent rank.

### **Crimes of Dishonesty**

3.11 Actions to support this priority include:

- Provide warnings about known scams and localised spates of crime.
- Disrupt the use of the road network by criminals
- Increased staffing in Community Investigation Unit
- Targeted and focused operations
- Allocate responsibility and accountability for delivery against priorities to an officer of superintendent rank

### **Making Roads Safer**

3.12 Actions to support this priority include:

- Listen to local communities about road safety concerns
- Identify problem locations using road collision data and analysis
- Take appropriate action in relation to concerns about speeding and those parking issues which remain a police responsibility.
- Target repeat offenders particularly disqualified drivers and drink drivers
- Carry out regular high profile road policing operations
- Work with partners to provide engineering solutions for safer roads
- Use Automatic Number Plate Recognition to identify offences and offenders
- Work with partners to educate road users about road safety
- Use road checks and visible patrols to reduce risks and increase safety on roads and disrupt criminal activity
- Allocate responsibility and accountability for delivery against priorities to an officer of superintendent rank.

3.13 The following provides some brief performance highlights over the reporting period. These include:

- Reported crime in groups 1 to 5 continues its long term downward trend with a 18.6% reduction in the last 5 years;
- Crimes of indecency have risen, particularly during the last quarter of 2016/17;
- Hate related crime has seen a slight increase during 2016/17;
- Incidences of domestic abuse have risen by just over 1%, an issue which has been given priority by the Forth Valley Division of Police Scotland;
- The level of group 1 crimes has increased by 10%, although the number of crimes is small;
- Incidences of the possession of illegal drugs have increased by 17%, although the number of people charged with the supply, possession and cultivation of illegal substances has decreased by 42%; and
- Crimes of dishonesty reduced by a further 10% during 2016/17.

- 3.14 The reports will be presented by senior officer from Police Scotland. The reports comprise the local commander's overview of performance – appendix one, a detailed performance report – appendix two, and Scottish Crime Recording Standard data – appendix three.
- 3.15 In addition to reporting on performance the senior officer from Police Scotland will also provide updates on:
- Parking enforcement;
  - Traffic management for parades, marches and processions; and
  - CCTV

#### **4. Considerations**

- 4.1 It may be worth reminding the committee of the terms of the role set out in statute for the local authority in relation to police governance. Section 45 of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 provides that:-
- A local authority may monitor and provide feedback to the local commander on the policing of its area, and (in particular) may provide to the local commander—
    - (a) Its views on any matter concerning or connected to the policing of its area, and
    - (b) Any recommendations for the improvement of the policing of its area that it thinks fit.
  - A local authority may provide feedback by reference to any local police plan in force for the area.
  - A local commander must provide to the local authority such—
    - (a) Reports on the carrying out of police functions in its area (including by reference to any local policing plan in force for the area),
    - (b) Statistical information on complaints made about the Police Service in, or the policing of, its area, and
    - (c) Other information about the policing of its area,
- as the local authority may reasonably require.
- 4.2 It can be seen that this envisages a role beyond being considering the information that the local commander brings to the committee relating to performance and in particular that the committee may actively request information.

## **5. Consultation**

Nil

## **6. Implications Financial**

### **6.1 Nil Resources**

### **6.2 Nil Legal**

6.3 Local authorities are able to scrutinise police performance under the terms of Section 45 of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012

### **Risk**

6.4 If appropriately services are not provided by Police Scotland then there is a risk to the safety of our communities.

### **Equalities**

6.5 Nil.

### **Sustainability/Environmental Impact**

6.6 Nil.

## **7. Conclusions**

7.1 Members need to consider the information presented in this report and at Committee to ensure that Police Scotland is providing the services consistent with their agreed Strategic Plan.

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Director of Corporate and Housing Services

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**Date -** 5 September 2017

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix One – Overview report by the local commander on Police Scotland performance

Appendix Two – Performance report from Police Scotland

Appendix Three – Scottish Crime Recording Standard from Police Scotland

### **List of Background Papers:**

The following papers were relied on in the preparation of this report in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973:

- None



## Appendix 1

**Subject:** PERFORMANCE FALKIRK COUNCIL AREA APR 2016 – MAR 2017  
**Date:** 14<sup>th</sup> September 2017  
**Author:** LOCAL POLICE COMMANDER

### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to highlight matters in the Area Command such as emerging trends, threats and issues or particular successes and difficulties.
- 1.2 The Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report table contains the current information on performance against selected performance indicators. This covering report provides complementary information to that in the table to present a rounded picture of issues affecting policing in Falkirk Council area.
- 1.3 The data provided in the table and report is for information purposes to allow Board Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. It should be noted that the timing of this meeting of the Committee allows the reporting of preliminary year to date 2016/17 statistics covering Quarters 1 - 4. There may be minor amendments between the information in this report and the final 2016/17 statistics – for example due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, road crashes or incidents. It would not therefore be accurate or appropriate to refer to, quote or use the data in this report as official statistics. 5 year average figures are not available for all measures.
- 1.4 The format of this report reflects the Falkirk Local Policing Plan priorities (i.e. Protecting People and Places, Dealing with Antisocial Behaviour, Violent Crime, Disrupting Organised Crime, Crimes of Dishonesty and Making Roads Safer). There is also a further category of Cross Cutting Themes which are relevant to all the foregoing priorities.
- 1.5 The format of this report is based on a Covalent report which it is hoped will be the reporting tool. A key to the icons precedes the table.
- 1.6 There will be contextual information provided on current performance. For a small number of indicators only the Forth Valley Division figure is available at this time, and this is identified in the contextual comments.

## 2. INFORMATION

- 2.1 The financial year 2016/17 sees the long-term trend of reducing crime rates continuing in crime groups 1 to 5 with a drop of 18.6% when compared with the 5 year average, down from 7,016 to 5,713 with 1,303 fewer crimes reported. This is accompanied by a short term reduction of 6.2%, 380 fewer crimes from the figure at this time last year. A reduction in the number of group 3 (down by 10.4%, 286 fewer crimes), group 4 (down by 2%, 29 fewer crimes) and group 5 (down by 6.3%, 90 fewer crimes) compared with the same period last year, has contributed to the overall fall in groups 1 – 5 Crime. In contrast there has been an increase in group 1 (18 crimes more, up by 10.1%) and group 2 (7 crimes more, up by 2.4%) crimes.
- 2.2 The performance indicators currently used in the table reflect the aspirations of Forth Valley Division to achieve continuous improvement in service delivery to the communities in this area. The table contains information produced by Police Scotland which is relevant to national priorities and also reflects the objectives in the Falkirk Local Policing Plan. Where indicators link to more than one of the six policing priorities they have been collated under the heading of Cross Cutting Themes.
- 2.3 One of the objectives under the priority of **Protecting the Public** is to reduce the levels of **crimes of indecency**. This crime group has seen an increase in the fourth quarter by 2.4%, up from 290 to 297. Crimes are recorded according to the date they are **reported** regardless of when they occurred, and 21.5% (64) of the crimes reported since 1 April 2016 were committed more than a year prior to the date they were reported. Overall the detection rate is high with 61.6% of crimes in this group detected.
- 2.4 Another objective under the preceding priority is to respond to **hate crimes and offences**. During the current reporting period there has been an increase in reported hate crimes, up from 198 to 201 the largest single characteristic of victims continues to be based on race with 65 % of all such crimes falling within this category. The rates for detecting offenders remains high at over 70.1% and reflects the importance placed on addressing this issue. Effort in detecting offenders is complemented by the provision of assistance, advice and guidance to victims.
- 2.5 The number of **domestic abuse incidents** (2,148) shows an increase of 1.3% against the same period last year (2,120). This issue has been given particular emphasis within Forth Valley Division and measures including intervention, enforcement and target profiling have been applied successfully.
- 2.6 The long-term downward trend in crimes and offences involving **anti-social behaviour, disorder and vandalism** has continued over the reporting period. There was a reduction of just over 2% with 29 fewer complaints of disorder from the previous year down from 1,447 to 1,418. Levels of Vandalism have increased by 1.1% compared with the same last year. When these types of crimes are looked at over the longer term, they have dropped by 14.1% when compared with the 5 year average.

- 2.7 In respect of **violent crime** for the reporting period, the number of serious assaults has risen from 87 to 109. The number of robberies has reduced from 29 to 20, as has the attempt murder from 10 to 7. Most robberies involve the taking of items such as mobile phones and small sums of money and are carried out by way of threat of violence rather than acts of violence. Minor assaults have also decreased, down 8.7%, 172 less crimes than last year. Detection rates in all of these categories remain at high levels. In the majority of assaults no weapon was used with many occurring in a residential setting rather than in public places.
- 2.8 Efforts continue in tackling the **misuse of drugs**, with the number of possession cases increased by 17.3%, and the number of persons charged with the supply, production or cultivation of illegal substances has gone down from 172 to 100 compared with last year. Both these measures provide a good indicator of the level of proactive work undertaken to identify and tackle drugs dealers in our communities.
- 2.9 The downward trend continues with **Crimes of dishonesty (group 3)** showing an overall reduction of 10.4% down from 2,748 to 2,462 against the same period last year and is at its lowest level seen in the preceding 5 years. One of the most significant reductions has been in thefts by housebreaking which is down by almost 41.5% from 431 to 252. Common theft is also down by 11% from 885 to 788 however reports of theft by shoplifting have increased slightly from 647 to 670 against the previous year and fraud is also up by 27 cases up from 217 to 244 over the current reporting period. The detection rate for acquisitive crime stands at 46.5%.
- 2.10 **Road Policing and Road Crime** is being addressed within the new structure of a local Forth Valley Divisional Road Policing Unit supplemented by the national Trunks Road Policing Group which covers activity on key main routes. The number of injury road collisions is down from 246 to 231 whilst the number of people killed or seriously injured has also increased, up from 45 to 55, one of which was a fatality. Focused efforts on addressing the potential causes of collision such as speeding continue and although there has been an increase in detection in the number of speeders, despite proactivity, the number of drivers not wearing seat belts and using mobile phones while driving have reduced.
- 2.11 **Community Confidence and Engagement** remains at the heart of local policing, and the **number of complaints about the police** and the nature of such complaints can be a measure of how well this is being achieved. The number for this reporting period is 210. There were a total of 285 allegations contained within the 210 complaints, of which 207 were in relation to the actions of staff whilst on duty, 0 for off-duty incidents and 78 in respect of the quality of service delivered by the organisation. No significant trends in respect of individuals or particular locations are currently discernible. The results of the **service user survey** shown in sections 72 - 78 of the table relate to Forth Valley Division as a whole and reflect the views of persons who have engaged with the police on a wide range of issues over the reporting

period. There is generally a high level of satisfaction with the various elements of service delivery.

### **3. RISKS AND THREATS**

- 3.1 Some of the risks and threats which continue to present are:
- Anti-Social Behaviour
  - Violence
  - Local impact of serious organised crime groups and organised groups of shoplifters
  - Concern calls linked to people with mental health concerns
  - Cyber Crime
  - Alcohol & Drugs misuse
  - Child neglect (including the level of care and hygiene in the home)

By their nature, these remain longer-term threats and Forth Valley Division continues to focus on intervention and enforcement to address them.

- 3.2 No significant new operational issues emerged during the last reporting period.

### **4. UPDATES**

- 4.1 This section of the report provides brief details of any matters within Falkirk Area Command which present a challenge for Forth Valley Division or which are of particular interest. Information on recent issues which emerged since the production of this report will be provided by way of a verbal report at the meeting.

### **5. Appendices**

- 5.1 Appendix 1 – Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Board Report  
5.2 Appendix 2 – Scottish Crime Recording Standard Quarter 1&2 Audit Report

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Chief Superintendent  
LOCAL COMMANDER, FORTH VALLEY DIVISION












Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2016  
Contact Name: PC Mervyn Almeida (01786 456 033)

# Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report

## Performance Indicators – 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017



## Appendix 2

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Key		
PI Status	Five Year trend	Comparison to previous period
 Alert		
 Warning	 Improving	 Improving
 OK	 No change	 No change
 Unknown	 Getting worse	 Getting worse
 Data only		

### Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

#### Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
1	Number of Group 2 Crimes – Crimes of Indecency	 255	290	<b>Reduce</b>	297		<b>Context:</b> In the great majority of crimes of indecency, the perpetrator is known to the victim – the number carried out by strangers remains extremely low. All sexual crimes are investigated with the same thoroughness regardless of when they were committed. The CID oversees every sexual offences case and these are scrutinised daily to ensure prompt progress of the investigation. In recent years there has been a growing confidence among victims to report these crimes. Third party reporting through other organisations is also being promoted through a portal on the Police Scotland website on which details of participating bodies are available. Excessive alcohol consumption increases victim vulnerability to this type of crime, and police and partners are developing ways to highlight this to potential victims and to others who would be able to intervene.

**NDA** = no data available



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# Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report

## Performance Indicators – 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

## Appendix 2

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Protecting People							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							<p><b>Update:</b> The review period April 2016 to March 2017 shows an overall increase of 2.4% (7 additional crimes) recorded under Group 2 Crimes of Indecency compared with the same period the previous year. There has been an increase of 16.1% (42 additional crimes) compared to the five year average.</p> <p>Of the 297 crimes reported, 233 were committed during that time frame whilst 64 (21.5%) were committed more than one year prior to reporting and are classed as investigations into historic crimes.</p> <p>An increase in victims reporting historic crimes is seen as a positive indication of victim confidence in police and, in conjunction with proactive investigation by the Domestic Abuse Unit, this has led to an increase in this area, not just locally but also across the wider area.</p>
2	Group 2 Crimes - Detection Rate	 72%	67.9%	<b>Increase</b>	61.6%		<p><b>Context:</b> There are Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to direct investigations into these crimes. Enquiries can be protracted and detection rates can fluctuate month to month with historical investigations influencing the overall result.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The number of Group 2 crimes detected during the reporting period is down on the 5 year average by 10.4 percentage points, accompanied by a reduction of 6.3 percentage points compared with the same period last year. Out of 233 crimes committed during the current period, 138 have been detected, giving a 'current' detection</p>

NDA = no data available





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Protecting People							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							rate of 59.2%. The 64 historic crimes have a detection rate of 40.6%. Enquires are still ongoing in relation to some of these crimes.
3	Number of Rapes	 46.4	54	Reduce	44		<p><b>Context:</b> A dedicated Rape Investigation Unit has been established in Forth Valley Division. Their remit is to oversee the investigation into these crimes to ensure a common standard of investigation is followed in accordance with the force's Rape Investigation Protocol.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Historical reporting of this crime type is still contributing to this figure. Although 44 crimes of rape were reported within the reporting period only 32 crimes were committed during that time, the other 12 were reported more than one year from the date committed and have been reported to police as historic crimes.</p>
4	Rape Detection Rate	 67.2%	53.7%	Increase	43.2%		<p><b>Context:</b> In common with other crimes of indecency, detection of rapes often happens months after they are reported. So crimes recorded in any month may not be the same as crimes detected. This makes detection rates fluctuate considerably between months and may sometimes result in rates of over 100%. Forensic investigation is important, but is obviously less applicable for "historic" crimes.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The current period shows the level of detected crimes has dropped when compared with the previous year to date and the 5 year average. Out of 32 crimes committed during the current period, 11 have been detected, giving a 'current' detection rate of 34.4%. The 12 historic crimes</p>

NDA = no data available




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## Performance Indicators – 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

## Appendix 2

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Protecting People							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							have a detection rate of 25%.
5	Sexual Offences Liaison Officer deployed within 24 hours for all rapes	NDA	100%	Maintain	100%		<p><b>Context:</b> A Sexual Offences Liaison Officer (SOLO) is specially trained to provide support to victims of rape and early deployment has proven to be of great benefit to victims. The Target is a Forth Valley wide target to achieve 100% Sexual Offences Liaison Officer (SOLO) deployment within 24hrs of such a crime being reported. There is no previous comparative data available.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> This target has been achieved for this reporting period.</p>
6	Level of repeat offending – Registered Sex Offender committing sexual offences / other offences (now reported at Falkirk Area Command level)	NDA	2/26	--	5/30		<p><b>Context:</b> Management of offenders under the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) is intended to limit the risk posed to the community. The level of management applied is commensurate with the perceived risk. There are currently 106 registered offenders – of these there is none in the highest category (level 3) with 7 (6.6%) at level 2 and 99 at the lowest level 1 (93.4%).</p> <p><b>Update:</b> 30 of the 106 offenders living in the community re-offended after inclusion on the sex offenders register, with 5 of these persons having committed offences which involved a sexual element.</p>
7	Number of young people who offend	NDA	989	--	1077		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure is for the whole of Forth Valley Division and can be further broken down by:</p>

NDA = no data available




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# Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report

## Performance Indicators – 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

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Protecting People							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							the number of 8 -15 year olds = 722 and the number of 16-17 years olds = 355
8	Number of young people issued with Formal Warnings	NDA	325	--	474		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure is for the whole of Forth Valley Division.</p> <p><b>UPDATE:</b> This can be viewed as a positive result as this increase reflects the desire to reduce the criminalisation of young people for minor crimes and offences as, in accepting a warning, they are acknowledging they have done something wrong and have an opportunity to learn from a mistake and if relevant make restitution to a victim.</p> <p>This figure can be broken down by the two age groups of 8-15 yrs old = 335 and 16-17 yrs old = 139.</p>
9	Number of young people who are referred to an Early & Effective Interventions co-ordinator.	NDA	381	--	412		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure is for the whole of Forth Valley Division.</p> <p><b>UPDATE:</b> This figure can be broken down by the two age groups of 8-15 yrs old = 329 and 16-17 yrs old = 83.</p>
10	Number of proactive internet based Child Protection investigations	NDA	30	--	41		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure is for the whole of Forth Valley which provides an indication of pro-active work done to combat this type of criminality.</p> <p><b>UPDATE:</b> Out of the 41 investigations raised out of which 36 were actioned within the reporting period.</p>

NDA = no data available




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Protecting People							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
11	<i>Number of children referred to partner agencies</i>	NDA	455	--	431		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure relates to the number of children 15 years and under (or 16-17 years if under a supervision order) reported to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration or to the Procurator Fiscal at Falkirk.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> There is no baseline data with which to compare performance. The year to date figure for referrals can be broken down as follows: SCRA = 263 SCRA/PF = 51 PF only = 117</p>
12	<i>% of police attendance at Child Protection case conferences</i>	NDA	100%	--	97%		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure relates to % of Police attendance as a result of invitations to partner agency child protection case conferences and is for the whole of the Forth Valley Division. These meetings include Pre-birth meetings and initial meetings.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Police reports are provided to all meetings not personally attended by officers. The calculation of this KPI has changed slightly for 2015/16 to include Pre-birth and initial meetings only. During the reporting period there 35 Pre-Birth meetings and 109 Initial meetings held. Out of the 144 meetings held 140 were attended by police.</p>
13	<i>E-Safety Partnership - No of persons engaged with at talks/events</i>	NDA	1,398	--	4,843		<p><b>Context:</b> The partnership comprises Police, Education, Child Protection, Social Work, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector Agencies and private technology industries and works with the Scottish</p>

NDA = no data available



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No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							<p>Government Child Internet Safety Stake Holders Group. This measure indicates the total number of persons engaged with at E-Safety Partnership events and presentations in the Falkirk area. Children are placed into 3 age groups – 5-10yrs, 11-16yrs and 11-16yrs with a separate category for parents/Adults.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Between April 2016 &amp; March 2017 events were delivered in the Falkirk area to 1020 x 5 -10 year olds, 3111 x 11-16 year olds, NIL x 17-18 years old and 712 adults including parents and professionals.</p>
14	<i>Number of adult at risk referrals made to partner agencies</i>	NDA	3,216	--	NDA		<p><b>Context:</b> No data available due to a change in internal reporting processes.</p>
15	<i>Number of hate crimes</i>	NDA	198 incidents 173 Crime Files	<b>Reduce</b>	201 Incidents 172 Crime Files		<p><b>Context:</b> Police now specifically identify all categories of hate crime committed in respect of personal characteristics such as disability and sexual orientation as well as race. However, race remains the single largest category. Additional support to victims of such crime is often an important element of the response. A crime may result in multiple charges. A Hate Incident is recorded where no crime has occurred but behaviour is alleged to have occurred that may be considered as contrary to one of the protected characteristics.</p> <p><b>Update:</b></p> <p>During the review period April 2016 to March 2017 there</p>

NDA = no data available


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# Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report

## Performance Indicators – 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Protecting People							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							<p>were 201 Hate Incidents, 29 were recorded specifically as a Hate Incidents/No Crimes. Of the 172 crime files a total of 185 charges were recorded. Of these 139 charges were detected.</p> <p>131 Hate Crime Files were due to Race which accounts for 65% of all Hate Crime Files recorded.</p> <p>There were 40 Hate Crimes / Incidents directed at Police, 17 of which were due included Race motivations. This has increased compared with last year when 15 such Race motivated crime files were directed at police, although the figure of 40 crimefiles is a reduction from 44 Hate motivated crimefiles against the police.</p> <p>Race remains the greatest Hate Crime motivation within Falkirk but is not exclusive to any one Ethnic Grouping as the victims were African, Scottish, Pakistani, Nigerian, Rhodesian, Latvian, Irish, Kenyan, Spanish, Brazilian, Sri Lankan, Indian, Phillipino, Polish, Afghani, and South African.</p> <p>The increase in Incident may be due to the extensive awareness training of Third Party reporting Centres and indeed the training of establishments to become TPRCs</p>
16	Hate crimes and offences – detection rate	NDA	86.9%	Increase	70.1%		<p><b>Context:</b> Police now specify all categories of hate crime committed in respect of personal characteristics such as disability and sexual orientation as well as race. Victims of hate crime can be amongst the most vulnerable persons in the community, and investigation of such crime receives particular focus</p>

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							<p><b>Update:</b> As a result of the priority these crimes are given 70.1% of crimes this year have been detected so far. Where crimes remain undetected there is usually an insufficiency of corroborative evidence. There is evidence of society becoming less tolerant of hate crime with instances of third party reporting being made where the complainer has not been traced. In such cases it is more difficult to detect an offender.</p>
17	Total domestic abuse incidents	NDA	2,120	--	2,148		<p><b>Context:</b> The targeting of repeat offenders and strong levels of support for victims are both key to addressing the issue of domestic abuse.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> This has increased by 1.3% compared with last year. The Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit is now well established and has the remit of investigating historical abuse investigations which have increased as a result of increasing confidence in police who are working alongside partner agencies such as Women's Aid. These incidents are still afforded a priority status and are managed at daily Tasking Meetings.</p>
18	Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	NDA	1,540	--	1,249		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure relates to the total number of crimes recorded that are attributed to domestic abuse.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The current figures show a reduction of 18.9% compared with the same period last year.</p>

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### Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

#### Protecting People

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19	% of Domestic abuse incidents that result in a crime being recorded	NDA	51.7%	--	43.2%		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure relates to the number of Domestic Abuse incidents reported that are subsequently investigated as crimes. All domestic abuse incidents are subjected to a high level of scrutiny to ensure a victim oriented approach.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> There has been a reduction of 8.5 percentage points in respect of the number of domestic incidents that were subsequently recorded as a crime compared with previous year to date.</p>
20	<i>Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate</i>	NDA	76.3%	<b>Increase</b>	68.6%		<p><b>Context:</b> High detection rates arising from thorough investigation may contribute to reductions in the incidence of domestic abuse by highlighting to the perpetrator the likelihood of arrest and subsequent criminal proceedings as a consequence of their action.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The detection rate for these crimes has fallen by 7.7 percentage points. These crimes continue to be prioritised and every effort made to trace offenders and protect victims. In cases where the offender is not detected it may be due to an insufficiency of evidence rather than the offender being unknown.</p>
21	<i>Number of detections for domestic abuse bail offences.</i>	NDA	94	--	80		<p><b>Context:</b> This figure provides an indication of how many offenders have breached bail conditions imposed at court following incidents of a domestic nature.</p>
22	<i>Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a</i>	NDA	93.6%	<b>95%</b>	88.6%		<p><b>Context:</b> This KPI relates to when a perpetrator of domestic abuse has been held in custody and released on bail from court. Once Police are notified they thereafter</p>

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Protecting People							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
	<i>prescribed timeframe (24hrs)</i>						have 24hrs to trace the victim and notify them of the release to prevent further crime and reduce risk and harm to the victim and wider society.  <b>Update:</b> This area is given a high degree of priority with all possible effort made to deliver these messages within the target time.
23	<i>No of individuals subject of Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating - MATAC referrals (High risk perpetrators of domestic abuse)</i>	NDA	12	--	31		<b>Context:</b> MATAC meetings are chaired and led by Police and are attended by Police, Criminal Justice, Domestic Abuse Task Force, Procurator Fiscal, Local Authorities and Women's Aid amongst others.
24	<i>No of individuals subject of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences - MARAC referrals (High risk victims of domestic abuse)</i>	NDA	27	--	44		<b>Context:</b> The MARAC is chaired by Falkirk and District Women's Aid and attended by Police, Women's Aid, Social Work and the Local Authority amongst others.
25	<i>Number of Engagement sessions delivered under CONTEST Strategy.</i>	NDA	64	--	55		<b>Context:</b> CONTEST is the UK Government's Multi Agency Counter Terrorism Strategy which is organised around 4 work streams, each comprising a number of key objectives: <u>Pursue:</u> to stop terrorist attacks <u>Prevent:</u> to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism <u>Protect:</u> to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack

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#### Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							<p><u>Prepare:</u> to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack</p> <p><b>Update:</b> July 2015 saw the introduction of Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act) which places a duty on certain bodies, listed in Schedule 6 to the Act, to have, in the exercise of their functions, “<i>due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism</i>”.</p> <p>This reporting period has seen all designated partners becoming well versed on CONTEST and the delivery of such within their own organisations. This continues to be the case allowing police to focus on aspects of the CONTEST strategy internally as well as supporting partners.</p> <p>Between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017 there have been 55 CONTEST engagement sessions delivered by Police under the CONTEST strategy within Falkirk LA area.</p> <p>The figure provided includes presentations to a wide range of designated organisations and includes a range of products many of which related to where the threat was perceived to be driven from at the time and included;</p> <p>MP Security, Stay Safe and personal safety inputs for MP's, MSP's, elected members, court staff Griffin Presentations for crowded places</p>

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							Argus Presentations for crowded places, night time economy and Stadium staff Document awareness inputs Engagement with local schools WRAP 3 train the trainers Critical National Infrastructure briefings for community constables

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Protecting Places							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
26	Total number of Group 4 crimes	 1,650.8	1,447	Reduce	1,418		<p><b>Context:</b> Group 4 Crimes include Fireraising, Vandalism, Reckless Conduct (with a Firearm) and Culpable and Reckless Conduct (not firearms). Vandalism makes up 93% of this crime type.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> There continues to be a long term reduction of 14.1%, down 232.8 crimes in the total number of reported Group 4 crimes compared with the 5 year average. Compared with the same period last year there has been a slight fall of 2% equating to 29 fewer crimes.</p>











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No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
27	Group 4 crimes detection rate	 34.1%	30.1%	Increase	33.1%		<p><b>Context:</b> Perpetrators are normally local to the community in which crimes are committed, and community officers focus on identifying them.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The detection rate for Group 4 Crimes remains at a similar level to last year and is up 3 percentage points compared with same period last year and down by 1 percentage points compared with the five year average.</p>
28	Number of vandalism	 1,482	1,294	Reduce	1,308		<p><b>Context:</b> Most common types of damage are to house windows and to vehicles.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The number of reported vandalism is the same compared to the reporting period last year. The long term trend shows a reduction of 11.8% (174 fewer crimes) compared with the 5 year average.</p>
29	Vandalism detection rate	 32.3%	28.7%	Increase	32%		<p><b>Update:</b> The detection rate for vandalism remains at a similar level to the 5 year average and is 3.2 percentage points higher than last year.</p>
30	Number of Fireraising	 97	84	Reduce	57		<p><b>Update:</b> Reported crimes of Fireraising are down by 27 (32.1%) crimes when compared with the previous year. The long term reduction continues with a 41.2% drop when compared with the 5 year average.</p>
31	Fireraising detection rate	 35.7%	34.5%	Increase	38.6%		<p><b>Update:</b> The detection rate for crimes of Fireraising is up 4.1 points compared with the same period last year and up</p>

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Protecting Places							
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							by 2.9 when compared to the 5 year average.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Dealing with Antisocial Behaviour							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
32	Number of complaints regarding disorder	NDA	7,865	Reduce	8,076		<p><b>Context:</b> As incidents of disorder often feature noise/neighbour disputes, work is being undertaken to identify locations where there are repeat occurrences to allow preventive /intervention strategies to be developed by partner agencies. High visibility patrols are directed in accordance with intelligence and information about incidents of recurring disorder involving particular locations or individuals. This includes local community information which identifies any recurring disorder</p> <p><b>Update:</b> There has been an increase in incidents of disorder against last year. The complaints have increased by 2.7% with 214 more complaints received when compared with the same period the previous year.</p>





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# Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report

## Performance Indicators – 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Violent Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
33	Total number of Group 1: Crimes of Violence	 163	179	Reduce	197		<p><b>Context:</b> Group 1 Crimes encompass serious crimes of violence such as Murder, Att. Murder, Robbery, Child Cruelty and Serious Assault. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the investigation of such incidents. Group1 crimes of violence are scrutinised on a daily basis and at present there are no clear trends of concern.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The overall level of violent crime is up by 18 (+10.1%) crimes compared with the same period last year. The current level is 20.4% or 34 crimes higher when compared against the 5 year average.</p> <p>There has been 1 murder during the reporting period which has been detected and both accused have been sentenced at court.</p> <p>Serious Assaults account for 63.7% of Group 1 crime, Robbery 11.8% and Child Cruelty accounts for 8.8%. There has been an increase of 24.4% in the number of serious assaults compared with the same period last year.</p>
34	Number of reported Attempted Murder	 15	10	Reduce	7		<p><b>Context:</b> Generally numbers are low therefore there may be fluctuations.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The overall trend for this crime type is downward compared with year to date and the 5 year average.</p>







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No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
35	<i>Attempted Murder detection rate</i>	 96%	100%	<b>Increase</b>	100%		<p><b>Context:</b> Due to low numbers of these crimes detection rates appear as a high percentage.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Due to the scrutiny and priority these crimes are afforded the detection rates are high.</p>
36	Number of reported Serious Assault	 68	87	<b>Reduce</b>	109		<p><b>Context:</b> The weekend period is the peak period for serious assaults, often linked to the consumption of alcohol. Most offenders are male. Most assaults are carried out by kicks and punches rather than by use of a weapon.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> There has been a significant increase on both the longer and shorter terms with 22 more of this crime type reported year to date compared with the same period last year. Continuous analysis has not indicated any discernible pattern with no single location falling for specific interest. Such incidents are prioritised for investigation and, in the main, locally the victim and perpetrator are known to each other and often alcohol is a contributing factor. A change in definition has meant that crimes previously classed as minor assaults are now classed as serious assault, thus contributing to the increase.</p>
37	Serious Assault detection rate	 90.4%	81.6%	<b>Increase</b>	92.7%		<p><b>Context:</b> Crimes are recorded on the date they are reported regardless of when they occurred. Detections are recorded on the date a perpetrator is charged, regardless of when the crime was committed. This can mean that in any given month more detections are</p>



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No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							<p>recorded than the number of crimes that are reported in a particular category. As detection rate is calculated as the proportion of crimes detected against those recorded over a specific period, this can result in detection rates of more than 100%.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Group1 crimes of violence are scrutinised on a daily basis and at present there are no trends in respect of perpetrators, victims or locations. The current detection rate remains high however has gone up by 11.1 percentage points compared to the previous year and up by 2.3 percentage points when compared against the 5 year average.</p>
38	Number of reported Robbery	 25	29	Reduce	20		<p><b>Context:</b> This category also includes assault with intent to rob. Most crimes involve theft of items from individuals such as mobile phones and small amounts of cash. All cases, regardless of the property taken, are given the priority afforded to crimes of violence and are overseen by the Criminal Investigation Department. Numbers are generally low in this category and fluctuations can be seen from month to month</p> <p><b>Update:</b> There is no discernable pattern in terms of M/O, victim or offender. The number of robberies averages at just over two per month over the longer term. The year to date figure is 9 crimes less than the previous year and 5 crime lower than the 5 year average for this crime type.</p> <p>As noted in the context these incidents involved the</p>





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							taking of items such as mobile phones and small sums of money, and are often committed by individuals living a chaotic lifestyle. The majority of incidents involve threats of violence rather than acts of violence. No commercial premises have been targeted.
39	Robbery detection rate	 78.9%	75.9%	<b>Increase</b>	80%		<p><b>Context:</b> The CID have primary responsibility for investigation of robberies which are closely scrutinised to discern any emerging trends in respect of location, victim or perpetrator.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The current detection rate has risen by 4.1 percentage points compared with the same period last year and up 1.1 points compared with the 5 year average.</p>
40	Number of reported Petty (common ) Assault	 2,017	1,981	<b>Reduce</b>	1,809		<p><b>Context:</b> A large number of these assaults occur in residential property or in gardens or nearby streets and involve people known to each other. Alcohol is often a contributory factor. Incidents also occur regularly within the night-time economy of town centres. Patrol plans and staffing profiles are designed to have staff available at the times and locations where incidents in public are likely to occur.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Levels of assaults have decreased by 8.7%, down 172 crimes compared with the previous year, which was the lowest in the last 5 years. Year to date crimes of common assault are 10.3% lower than the 5 year average. 9.7% (176 crimes) of the crimes were</p>




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							directed towards emergency workers. An ever increasing number of these crimes occur within private premises and are often as a result of domestic incidents with intervention carried out with partners or where a problematic address where ASB is identified.
41	Petty (Common) assault detection rate	 79%	75.6%	Increase	71.4%		<b>Update:</b> The detection rate for petty assault has dropped by 4.2 percentage points on last year and is currently 7.6 points lower than the 5 year average. In the main, the perpetrator knows his / her victim. Few common assaults occur locally where the perpetrator / victim are not known to each other.
42	<i>Number of detections for Carrying Knives etc &amp; Possession of Offensive Weapons</i>	102	52	--	67		<b>Context:</b> This crime type is normally as a result of pro-active police work and is linked to stop and search activity (See KPIs 82 & 83).  <b>Update:</b> The general trend is that detections for this crime type have increased in this area.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Disrupting Organised Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
43	<i>Number of identified Serious and Organised</i>	NDA	3	--	2		<b>Context:</b>




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Disrupting Organised Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
	<i>Crime Groups (SOCGs)</i>						This KPI is now reported at Local Authority Level and therefor there is no comparative data from last year.
44	Number of arrests of Serious and Organised Crime Group members	NDA	22	--	36		<p><b>Context:</b> This KPI is now reported at Local Authority Level and therefor there is no comparative data from last year.</p> <p>The number of arrests includes individuals who have been arrested within the Falkirk Area Command but are part of groups either mapped out of division or ones that were pending from historic jobs mapped to our division.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> There continues to be a real focus around tackling Serious and Organised Crime within the Falkirk Area Command. The remit of the Proactive CID, a unit that works with Ward Officers, is to address this type of crime at a local level.</p>
45	Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation	 170	172	Increase	100		<p><b>Context:</b> Detections for this type of crime is usually as a result of community derived information. Community Teams have an important role in disrupting drug dealing at a local level.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Performance is down by 41.9% when compared with the previous year and down by 41.2%, when compared with the long term 5 year average. The number of detected possession cases have increased by 17.3% and 18% from last year and the five year average. This provides a good indicator of the level of work being undertaken to address substance</p>



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No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							misuse. Work is ongoing to develop intelligence with the aim of continuing to identify and tackle drug dealers in our communities.
46	Signpost Custody Referrals	NDA	78	--	45		<p><b>Context:</b> Arrest Referral targets drug and alcohol related offenders at the point of arrest and links individuals with addiction needs into Addiction Services via the Single Point of Referral across Forth Valley.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> These numbers relate to clients seen who are from the Falkirk Area Command Area. Year to date there has been 11 new clients referred.</p> <p>A revised procedure for referral has been introduced.</p>
47	Prevent Serious Organised Crime Groups from involvement in legitimate enterprise (Forth Valley Div figures)	NDA	£38.2m		£16.2m		<p><b>Context:</b> This measure is part of the Police Scotland “Letting our Communities Flourish” strategy. It is used as a disruption tactic to deter and prevent the operation of quasi-legitimate businesses associated with Serious and Organised Crime Groups. These figures relate to Forth Valley Division and are not broken down to Local Authority Level. This measure will now form part of the SOA refresh under Safer Communities with Interventions and Interventions joining the Community Safety Partnership.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> 60 companies tendered, 302 individuals checked out, with a total value of £16,282,000.</p>


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# Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report

## Performance Indicators – 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

## Appendix 2

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Disrupting Organised Crime							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
48	Value of applications for confiscation of assets under Proceeds of Crime legislation (Forth Valley Div figures)	NDA	£3.59m	£2.3m	£1.86m		<b>Context:</b> This measure quantifies the cash or value of assets or income seized by Police under the Proceeds of Crime Act legislation in order to disrupt the criminal activities of members of organised crime groups. These figures are calculated for the whole of Forth Valley Division and are not broken down to Local Authority Level.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Crimes of Dishonesty							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
49	Total Number Group 3 Acquisitive Crime	 3,330	2,748	Reduce	2,462		<p><b>Context:</b> Group 3 crime is known as acquisitive crime and includes Housebreaking, Opening Lockfast Places (OLP), Motor Vehicle crime, Common Theft, Shoplifting and Fraud.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The current period, in line with the recent trend, sees an overall reduction in the reported level of these crimes which has reduced by 10.4% (286 fewer crimes) compared with the previous year and is down</p>





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Crimes of Dishonesty							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							26.1% (868 fewer crimes) compared with the 5 year average.
50	Total No. Group 3 : Acquisitive Crime - detection rate	 46.8%	45.1%	Increase	46.5%		<p><b>Context:</b> This measure relates to the overall detection rate for all acquisitive (Group 3) crime. The nature of investigations into this crime type often means that detections will occur over time as forensic and other enquires yield information which means this figure will be reasonably expected to improve over time.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The overall detection rate for acquisitive crimes has stayed about the same compared with the 5 year average and up 1.4 percentage points compared to the same period last year.</p>
51	Theft by housebreaking (All Types)	 480	431	Reduce	252		<p><b>Context:</b> Housebreakings (HBs) or attempts are classified in three categories by police. These are Commercial Property, Residential Dwellings and Other Domestic Buildings such as garages and sheds.</p> <p>Many crimes are opportunistic, most occurring when occupants are out. Police continue to provide security advice to communities to reduce such opportunities.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Housebreaking has reduced compared with the same period last year down 41.5% (179 fewer crimes) and is also 47.5% lower than the long term 5 year average figure. . Of the 252 HB's that occurred during this period, they can be broken down into the categories as follows - 127 residential, 89 commercial</p>



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Crimes of Dishonesty							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							and 36 housebreakings at domestic sheds and garages.
52	Theft by housebreaking (All Types) detection rate	 30.1%	29.9%	<b>Increase</b>	26.2%		<p><b>Context:</b> As part of the investigation process for HB's Scenes of Crime examinations are carried out whenever possible. The results of these examinations can take time to process however positive forensic leads can lead to crimes being detected some months after they have been committed and therefore this figure may further increase in time.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The number of housebreakings detected is down by 3.7 percentage points compared with the same period last year and down by 3.9 percentage points with the 5 year average. Enquiries are still ongoing with some of the cases.</p> <p>Some of the undetected cases are awaiting forensic evidenced to be processed in some instances they stay undetected as the DNA and fingerprints cannot be matched to a known perpetrator. This changes if the perpetrator comes in contact with the justice system in the future.</p>







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Crimes of Dishonesty							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
53	<i>Theft by housebreaking (residential)</i>	 205	231	<b>Reduce</b>	127		<p><b>Context:</b> Housebreakings (HBs) or attempts are classified in three categories by police. These are Commercial Property, Residential Dwellings and Other Domestic Buildings such as garages and sheds. Many crimes are opportunistic, most occurring when occupants are out. Police continue to provide security advice to communities to reduce such opportunities.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The year to date figure has dropped significantly by 45% (104 fewer crimes) than the same period last year and 38.1% lower (78 fewer crimes) when compared with the long term 5 year average figure.</p>
54	Theft by housebreaking residential detection rate	 31.5%	29.9%	<b>Increase</b>	29.1%		<p><b>Update:</b> Detections for these crimes has fallen year to date by 0.7%, and 2.3% lower than the five year average. Although investigations are still ongoing for some of these crimes.</p>
55	Theft by shoplifting	 674	647	<b>Reduce</b>	670		<p><b>Context:</b> The most common type of retail premises for shoplifting has been supermarket type premises, with alcohol, foodstuffs and clothing being the most common type of goods taken.</p> <p><b>Update :</b> The year to date figure has increased 3.6% (23 more crime) than the same period last year and 0.6% more (4 more crimes) when compared with the long term 5 year average figure.</p>





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No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
56	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	 86.2%	84.2%	Increase	77.9%		<p><b>Context:</b> Police work in partnership with retailers to combat shoplifting particularly organised crime groups.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The detection rate of this crime type is currently 6.3 percentage points lower than last year and 8.3 points lower than the 5 year average. The Community Investigation Unit, response and community officers had been tasked with addressing and improving performance in this area and their work in partnership with Retailers Against Crime Scotland has contributed to the rise in this area.</p> <p>There has been a significant rise in repeat offending often associated with substance misuse. There has been a focus on this prevent escalation of the level of this offending. A number of travelling groups of organised shoplifting specifically targeting clothes and alcohol have been identified and were apprehended over the reporting period. These groups had targeted not just the Falkirk area but had been operating throughout the Central Belt of Scotland.</p>
57	<i>Fraud</i>	 242.8	217	Reduce	244		<p><b>Context:</b> Fraud covers a wide range of crime types including Taxi Hire Frauds, Bogus Callers committing doorstep crime on usually vulnerable people, and increasingly online fraud schemes such as bogus lottery wins and inheritance scams to name but a few are used.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Fraud has increased, up 12.4% compared to the same period last year and up by 0.5% compare to the 5 year average. The frauds committed within this</p>



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No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							area have in the main been online frauds types.
58	<i>Fraud - detection rate</i>	 67.2%	62.7%	<b>Increase</b>	61.9%		<p><b>Context:</b> Due to the detailed investigation nature of fraud crimes, enquiries may be protracted and these figures may rise over time.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The overall detection rate for Fraud related crimes has fallen slightly (0.8%) compared with last year however has fallen by 5.3 percentage points compared with the 5 year average.</p>

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Making Roads Safer							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
59	Number of injury road collisions	NDA	246	<b>Reduce</b>	231		<p><b>Context:</b> Police use analysis of collision data to highlight roads which may present a particular risk and produce a plan to address the factors which can contribute to that risk. This may include the use of static or mobile speed cameras, high visibility patrol and enhanced publicity about driver behaviour. In some instances where data identifies a particular risk group, there will be special initiatives to counter this.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The long-term trend over the past decade</p>

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Making Roads Safer							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							shows a significant reduction in the number of injury road collisions however the figures for collisions resulting in injury for the reporting period shows a decrease of 15 incidents reported during the review period compared with the previous year. Local officers working along with the Divisional Roads Policing Unit continue to proactively police roads throughout the Local Area Command.
60	Number of people killed or seriously injured	NDA	45	Reduce	55	↓	<p><b>Context:</b> The comments above in relation to injury collisions apply generally to casualties as well. The definition of serious injury is given in the information pack issued to members.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> During 2016/17 the total of killed and seriously injured persons as a result of road traffic collisions has increased by 10 compared to the same period last year. Of the 55, there has been no adult fatality and 1 child fatality.</p>
61	Number of children killed or seriously injured	NDA	0+6	Reduce	1+4	↑	<p><b>Update:</b> Whilst the figure for KSI children has decreased by 1 when compared with the same period last year, there has been 1 child fatality.</p>
62	Number of people slightly injured	NDA	264	Reduce	251	↑	<p><b>Update:</b> This KPI has decreased by 13 compared with last year.</p>
63	Number of Offences involving drivers under the influence of Drink or Drugs	190	146	--	157	📊	<p><b>Context:</b> This measure indicates pro-activity in combating the risks posed by persons driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.</p>



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Making Roads Safer							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							<b>Update:</b> The number of drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs has increased with 7 more incidents which equates to an increase of 4.7% compared with the same period the previous year. There has been a reduction of 19.3% compared with the 5 year average.
64	Number of dangerous driving offences	72	71	--	47		<b>Context:</b> Dangerous driving is recognised as a contributory factor in road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers.
65	Number of speeding offences	1,465	1,570	--	1,040		<p><b>Context:</b> Speeding and the use of mobile phones while driving are recognised as two potential contributory factors in road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers. Operational campaigns against speeding, mobile phones etc. are widely publicised and results reported on through various media.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> Analysis of accident data and other roads information highlight locations where enforcement and prevention might be most effective, and resources are deployed accordingly. Operational campaigns against speeding, mobile phones etc. are widely publicised and results reported on through various media.</p> <p>At a local level, speeding is often identified as a local community priority through the process of Police and Communities Together (PACT) and often features in the</p>



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Making Roads Safer							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							Multi Member Ward Plans. The response will be tailored to local circumstances, and results reported through PACT.
66	Number of seat belts offences	636	256	--	105		<p><b>Context:</b> Not wearing a seat belt is recognised as a potential contributory factor in injury road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Despite proactive activity, the compliance rate has resulted in this reduction. Most vehicles are now fitted with audible alarms which activate when seat belts are not worn which assists in reducing instances of people forgetting to fasten them. Positive driver behaviour is contributing to the reduction seen in this type of offending.</p>
67	Number of mobile phone offences	485	269	--	227		<p><b>Context:</b> Speeding and the use of mobile phones while driving are recognised as two potential contributory factors in road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers. Operational campaigns against speeding, mobile phones etc. are widely publicised and results reported on through various media.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The level of driver engagement in Falkirk has been reviewed and is consistent this year with more warnings being given by way of education rather than</p>

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Making Roads Safer							
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							immediate enforcement.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting							
Cross Cutting Themes							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
<b>Alcohol</b>							
68	<i>Number of problematic licensed premises inspections carried out (On/Off Sales Premises)</i>	NDA	0	--	1		<p><b>Context:</b> This area of work and the following two indicators form part of the multi-agency partnership drawn together in the action plan for the Single Outcome Agreement Prevention and Intervention area around Alcohol and Antisocial Behaviour offending.</p> <p><b>Update :</b> The definition of 'problematic premises' is:- 'Evidence exists of a licensed premises operating in a manner inconsistent with the licensing objectives or out with the conditions of a Premises Licence and where local police intervention or support has failed or is unlikely to succeed in resolving the issues'. Through daily management and oversight of licensed premises where crimes and intelligence exist indicating that they should be classed as a 'problematic premises', there has been 1 licensed premise classed as such.</p>





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Cross Cutting Themes							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Target	Apr- Mar 2016/17	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
69	Number of Monitored Premises subject to interventions	NDA	2	--	6		<p><b>Context:</b> As indicator 68, however the definition of a 'monitored premises' is any licensed premises which requires additional supervision or support.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Close monitoring and management of licensed premises to ensure compliance with licensing regulations / policy is in place to address issues and prevent escalation. There has been 6 premises falling into this category in the Falkirk area.</p>
70	Number of Test Purchase Operations	NDA	143	--	65		<p><b>Context:</b> The Challenge 25 scheme is now well established. Area Commands have responsibility for managing both the recruitment and deployment of Test Purchase Officers.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Whilst a total of 65 test purchase operations were carried out there were only 2 fails, however the premises that failed did pass the second time.</p>
71	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where appropriate byelaws exist)	113	71	--	49		<p><b>Context:</b> This small reduction might also indicate a general reduction in such behaviour.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Despite proactivity, there has been a reduction of 31% in the number of persons caught breaching these byelaws.</p>
Community Confidence and Satisfaction							
72	Public confidence in the police (% high = very	NDA	76.7%	Increase	85.2%		<p><b>Context:</b> This is a rating based on the results of monthly User Satisfaction Surveys. The results of the</p>

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	high + fairly high) (Divisional Level)						questions asked are listed in KPI's 73 – 78 below.
73	Treatment by staff on first contact (Divisional Level)	NDA	76.8%	Increase	98.1%	↑	This question relates to the perception of respondents about the treatment they received when they were connected to one of the Force Contact Centres, since that is the primary method by which the public make contact with the police. Satisfaction in this respect remains high with the Division.
74	Service received at first contact (Divisional Level)	NDA	89.9%	Increase	98.1%	↑	This question relates to the perception of respondents with regard to the service they received when they first contacted the police.
75	Treatment by officers attending incident (Divisional Level)	NDA	87.1%	Increase	96.2%	↑	This question relates to the views expressed by respondents when they were asked their opinion about how they were treated by officer(s) who attended their incident. A 'not applicable' option is available for respondents to select if officers did not attend their incident.
76	Fair treatment by police in dealing with incident (Divisional Level)	NDA	90.2%	Increase	96.3%	↓	The purpose of this question is to test respondents' perceptions regarding the degree to which they felt officers who dealt with their incident behaved in accordance with Police Scotland's value of fairness.
77	Treated with respect by police in dealing with incident (Divisional Level)	NDA	94.9%	Increase	96.3%	↓	The purpose of this question is to test respondents' perceptions regarding the degree to which they felt officers who dealt with their incident behaved in accordance with Police Scotland's value of respect.
78	Adequately informed re progress of incident (Divisional Level)	NDA	57.3%	Increase	72.2%	↓	This question relates to the views of respondents when they were asked their views on if they were kept adequately informed about the progress made with their incident. A 'not applicable' option is available for



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							respondents to select if they requested that no update was necessary.
79	Average length of time taken to attend at the scene of Emergency (Grade 1) classified incidents (Divisional Level)	NDA	12mins 28 seconds		14 mins 50 seconds		<p><b>Context:</b> The format previously used to publish information on attendance at emergency calls has been replaced by a Scotland wide one.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The figures for this KPI relate to the month of March 2017 only, as year to date figures are not currently calculated.</p> <p>Incident handling and incident dispatch times must be below 5 minutes to achieve Grade of Service for Grade 1 incidents. Based on 328 Grade 1 incidents in March 297 calls received Grade of Service (90.5%). The average Overall Response Time includes the times take for the Call Handling, Incident Dispatch &amp; Resource Deployment. The average Resource deployment time for September was 14 minutes and 50 seconds.</p>
80	Number of complaints about the police per 10,000 police incidents.	NDA	36.3		45.3		<p><b>Context:</b> In order to ensure consistency across all Divisions in the reporting of levels of complaints about the Police a common reporting format has been developed in relation to Police Complaints. The data contained in this section of the Performance Scrutiny Report now applies only to the Falkirk Area Command and reflects the categories which are currently provided from the national performance system.</p> <p>*Due to the change in the way data is now collated there are no comparative figures for the previous year.</p> <p>A single complaint may contain a number of allegations.</p>


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							<p>These may relate to the behaviour of individual members of staff either “On Duty” or “Off Duty”, or to an issue in respect of the “Quality of Service” delivered by the organisation. NB One complaint might contain a combination of the different types of Allegations.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> For the reporting period there has been a total of 210 complaints about the police. To allow some measure of proportionality, this figure is expressed per 10,000 police incidents. This gives a result of 45.3 complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents.</p> <p>For the review period there have been a total of 285 allegations – these are classified as 207 On Duty, 0 Off duty and 78 Quality of Service.</p> <p>There have been no discernible patterns or trends from the complaints in respect of individuals, police business units or locations.</p>
Engagement							
81	Percentage of community council meetings personally attended by officer	NDA	94%	--	93.3%		<p><b>Context:</b> This indicator is new and continues to be developed. The aim is to have a Community Officer attend as many meetings as possible.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> During the review period 144 meetings were scheduled of which 2 were cancelled. Out of the 142 that took place between April 2016 – March 2017, police attended 133.</p>



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82	Community council meetings not attended receiving standard update report	NDA	3	--	9		<p><b>Context:</b> This indicator is new and continues to be developed. The aim is to achieve 100% report submission rates where an officer is unable to attend a community council meeting in person.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Out of the 9 meetings that took place during the review period that were not personally attended by police, 8 were sent update reports. It is emphasised update reports are usually sent as standard even if Police are in attendance.</p>
Stop and Search							
83	Stop and searches conducted	NDA	NDA	--	871		<p><b>Context:</b> Stop and search activities help reduce the incidence and potential severity of the outcome of violence and address the misuse of drugs and alcohol. These searches are not random but are intelligence-led.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> An enhanced version of the National Stop &amp; Search Database commenced on 1 June 2015. The figure quoted is for the months of June - March only. The enhanced database brought significant changes in the process of data capture and the methodology for recording data items. No previous year to date figures are provided as it has been previously acknowledged this data is not 100% accurate, therefore comparisons will provide misleading results or invalid conclusions. Management Information and data in respect of stop and search can be found on the Police Scotland website via</p>


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84	Percentage of positive stop and searches conducted	NDA	NDA	<b>Increase</b>	5.3%		<b>Context:</b> The main types of property uncovered during search are drugs, alcohol and weapons <b>Update:</b> see above

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## Appendix 3

## Scottish Crime Recording Standard data

In their 2014 Audit of Crime Recording, HMICS made the following recommendation:

*"Police Scotland should provide local scrutiny and engagement bodies with the findings of internal crime recording audits and any resulting improvement plans. This will facilitate the scrutiny of crime data presented to them by local Commanders".*

Crime recording information will now be provided to Commanders on a twice yearly basis, following the biannual crime registrar's audit in October and March of each year.

Scottish Crime Recording Standard information below reflects the Quarter 3 & 4 Audit for 2015/16. This was reported to the Corporate Governance Board.

<b>Scottish Crime Recording Standard</b> <b>Quarter 3 &amp; 4 Audit 2015/16</b> <i>(not available at Local Authority level but detailed at Divisional and Force level for information purposes)</i>							
45	Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime Audit 2015/16 - Quarters 3/4 (October to March)	Test 1 - Incidents			Test 2 - Recorded Crime		
		Incident s Audited	No. of errors	SCRS Complianc e	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Complianc e
	C Division	150	7	95.3%	90	4	95.6%
	Force	2,360	129	94.5%	1,814	126	93.1%
<i>Details of the methodology for Audit 1 can be found in Appendix A</i>							

46	Audit 2 - Divisional Crime Audit 2015/16 - Quarter 4 (January to March)	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance
	C Division	235	6	97.5%
	Force	3,500	212	93.9%
Details of the methodology for Audit 2 can be found in Appendix A				

47	Audit 3 - "No Crime" Audit 2015/16 - Quarters 3/4 (October to March)	Number of "No Crimes" Audited	No. of errors	SCRS Compliance
	C Division	50	1	98.0%
	Force	973	47	95.2%
<i>Details of the methodology for Audit 3 can be found in Appendix A</i>				

## **APPENDIX "A" - AUDIT METHODOLOGY**

## **APPENDIX "A" - AUDIT METHODOLOGY**

### **Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime**

The audit sample was selected from Command and Control incidents over a specific four day period with initial call types CR-60 to CR-79 within the Crime category, and incidents with initial call types AB-57 Communications, AB-58 Hate Crime, PW-40 Domestic Incident and PW-76 Child Protection. The incident sample selected for audit ensured, working to a 95% confidence level with a confidence interval of +/-3%, that the sample audited was statistically representative of all incidents of this type recorded during the four day audit period. A formula was applied to the total number of incidents per Command Area and apportioned out between Divisions in that Command Area in order to obtain sample sizes. These were subject to a minimum of 150 and a maximum of 300 per Division.

Compliance in each of the two Tests is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.

The audit tested:

#### **Test 1 – Crime Related Incidents**

- That incidents initially inferring a crime or apparent criminal activity and closed as a non-crime contained a satisfactory narrative to eliminate any inference of criminality and fully justify a non-crime disposal.
- That each incident clearly indicated a crime or non-crime as a disposal on the incident text.
- Where an incident was closed as a crime, the corresponding crime record was traced.

#### **Test 2 – Recorded Crime**

- The correct application of SCRS on recorded crimes in respect of the Scottish

Government Counting Rules and the correct classification of crimes. In terms of compliance with SCRS each individual crime over or under-recorded, or incorrectly classified was counted as having failed the audit.

## **Audit 2 - Recording of Specific Crime Types (Divisional Crime Audit)**

To ensure that a number of different areas of crime recording are represented by Audit 2, samples were obtained from the following categories:

- Assault (Common Assault only)
- Group 1 Crime (Crimes of violence)
- Group 2 Crime (Sexual offences)
- Group 3 Crime (Crimes of dishonesty)
- Group 4 Crime (Damage to property)
- Other Crimes from Groups 5, 6 and 7

While not as statistically representative of all records within the audit period as Audit 1, the sample sizes in Audit 2 were weighted to take into account higher volumes of crime being recorded in some Divisions subject to a minimum of 100 records and a maximum of 300 records.

The audit tested the correct application of SCRS on recorded crimes in respect of the Scottish Government Counting Rules and the correct classification of crimes. In terms of compliance with

SCRS each individual crime over or under-recorded, or incorrectly classified was counted as having failed the audit.

Compliance in this audit is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.

## **Audit 3 - Crime Records Reclassified to "No Crime"**

The third principle of SCRS states "once recorded, a crime will remain recorded unless there is credible evidence to disprove that a crime had occurred".

The audit tested the correct application of this principle in respect of recorded crime which was reclassified to "No Crime" following Police enquiry into the reported circumstances. In terms of compliance with SCRS each individual crime reclassified incorrectly was counted as having failed the audit.

The sample sizes in Audit 3 were weighted to take into account the higher number of records reclassified to "No Crime" in some Divisions subject to a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 100.

Compliance in this audit is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.

In order to allow Divisions a reasonable period of time to ensure that records are complete and compliant with SCRS, audits are generally undertaken once a period of three months from the date of the incident/crime has elapsed. Any record incomplete at the time of audit will be audited based on the information available at the time.