

**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 30 April 2013**

Appendix 1a

Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )_							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities	
							Economic Recovery, Growth & Employment	
							Early Years & Children	
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending	
							Health Inequality & Physical Activity	
No.	Performance Indicator	April June 2013	April June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Actions/Response	
1	Total No Group 1: Crimes of Violence	37	49	12 fewer	-24.5%	54	<b>Context:</b> There have been reductions across all categories of violent crime. There are no notable patterns in respect of location or perpetrator, although consumption of alcohol is a common feature in the majority of incidents. A problem profile to examine the link between alcohol and disorder and violence has been commissioned to inform the approach to tackling these issues. <b>Standard Actions:</b> Group1 crimes of violence are scrutinised on a daily basis and at present there are no clear trends of concern. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the investigation of such incidents. <b>Further Response:</b>	
2	Murder	0	0	None	–	0	<b>Context:</b> <b>Standard Actions :</b> <b>Further Response:</b>	
3	Attempted Murder	3	8	5 fewer	-62.5%	8	<b>Context:</b> <b>Standard Actions :</b> <b>Further Response:</b>	
4	Culpable Homicide (common law)	0	0	None	–	0	<b>Context:</b> <b>Standard Actions :</b> <b>Further Response:</b>	
5	Culpable Homicide (other)	1	0	1 more	-	0	<b>Context:</b> This related to an incident in November 2012 when an elderly woman was knocked down by a driver reversing his vehicle. The woman died some time later and when matter reviewed by Procurator Fiscal the police were directed to report the driver for causing the death by his actions. <b>Standard Actions :</b>	

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							Further Response:
6	<b>Serious Assault detection rate</b>	90.9%	105%	-	-14.1%	87.5%	<b>Context:</b> Current rate shows red in comparison to previous year figures where crimes detected in the period exceeded crimes reported and therefore resulted in rate in excess of 100%. The current figure is higher than the 5 year average and compares favourably with the national figure. It means that 10 out of the 11 serious assaults committed were detected <b>Standard Actions:</b> as at 1 above Further Response:
7	<b>Serious Assault</b>	11	20	9 fewer	-45.0%	24	<b>Context:</b> The weekend period is the peak period for serious assaults, often linked to the consumption of alcohol. There have been no notable variations in the levels of crime in any of the 3 months to date, but overall there has been a significant reduction against the previous year and 5 year average. Most offenders are male. <b>Standard Actions:</b> As at 1 above. Many serious assaults take place in houses and immediate environs rather than in public places, which makes preventative action on the part of the police more difficult. Further Response:
8	<b>Robbery detection rate</b>	62.5%	57.1%		5.4%	50%	<b>Context:</b> as 9 below <b>Standard Actions:</b> as 9 below <b>Further Response:</b> as 9 below
9	<b>Robbery</b>	8	7	1 more	14%	6	<b>Context:</b> The number of robberies averages at less than three per month over the reporting period of the first quarter, which is consistent with the average for previous years. <b>Standard Actions:</b> Robberies are closely scrutinized to

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							discern any emerging trends in respect of location, victim or perpetrator. No such patterns have emerged which might inform proactive strategies. <b>Further Response:</b> CID have primary responsibility for investigation of robberies	
10	<b>Petty (Common) assault detection rate</b>	80.4%	80.4%		0.0%	79.8	<b>Context:</b> Rate maintained at a high level <b>Standard Actions:</b> Normally investigated by uniform officers <b>Further Response:</b>	
11	<b>Petty (common ) assault</b>	455	541	86 less	-15.9%	548	<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. <b>Standard Actions:</b> Patrol plans and staffing profiles are designed to have staff available at the times and locations where incidents in public are likely to occur <b>Further Response:</b>	
12	Stop and searches conducted	1848	1166		57.8%	-	<b>Context:</b> There has been a particular focus on stop and search activities to help reduce the incidence of violence and address the misuse of drugs and alcohol. These activities are not random but are intelligence-led and targeted. <b>Standard Actions:</b> <b>Further Response:</b>	
13	Number of positive stop and searches conducted	314	112		177.7%	-	<b>Context:</b> The ratio of positive stop searches has increased from just over 9% last year to 17% in the current reporting period. <b>Standard Actions:</b> <b>Further Response:</b>	

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14	<b>Number of complaints regarding disorder</b>	3153	3124	29 more	0.9%	3954	<p><b>Context:</b> There has been a very slight rise in the number of complaints compared to the figure for the previous year. This can be set in the context of a 29% reduction against the 3 year average. There is no immediately apparent reason for the reversal against the longer term trend of steady reduction, but the situation will be monitored closely over the coming weeks.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> 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 might establish recurring disorder as a PACT priority</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> In line with the approach of joint working, partner agencies may become involved, for example if they can influence the circumstances or environment which might be contributing to disorder. This may be introduction of better lighting or improved visibility at locations or the provision of facilities which offer alternatives to the conditions which can lead to youth disorder for example.</p>
15	Vandalism detection rate	29.4%	34.9%		-5.5%	35.1%	<p>Context:</p> <p>Standard Actions :</p> <p>Further Response:</p>
16	Vandalism	385	387	2 fewer	-0.5%	561	<p>Context:</p> <p>Standard Actions :</p> <p>Further Response:</p>
17	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where	57	60		-5%		<p>Context:</p> <p>Standard Actions :</p> <p>Further Response:</p>

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	appropriate byelaws exist)							
18	<b>Public perception of personal safety in communities</b>				%		<b>Context:</b> This data is obtained from public surveys which have not been carried out at this point Standard Actions : Further Response:	

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Serious Crime (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )_							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Economic Recovery, Growth & Employment
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
							Healthier People
No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
19	<b>Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation</b>	47	40		17.5%	52	<p><b>Context:</b> Changes to the manner in which drugs offences were counted saw a reduction in the number of charges over the past 18-24 months. Activity against drugs dealers has not reduced however, and the number of detections has increased over this period compared to last year and is moving back towards the 5 year average.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions :</b> Community officers have an important role in disrupting local drug dealing and many of the operations undertaken in this respect are run by community teams. Much of this activity is based on information received from the community</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> Forth Valley Division is supported in its efforts against drugs supply etc by the Specialist Crime Division. SCD has a national coordinating role and undertakes activities against groups and individuals operating at higher levels in the drugs trade. Success against perpetrators at local and national level is achieved through close working relationships between the various parts of Police Scotland.</p>
20	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts) detection rate	15%	13.8%		1.2%	23.5%	<p>Context:</p> <p>Standard Actions :</p> <p>Further Response:</p>
21	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts)	113	123	10 fewer	-8.1%	115	<p>Context:</p> <p>Standard Actions :</p> <p>Further Response:</p>
22	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	85%	86.4%		-1.4%	90.5%	<p>Context:</p> <p>Standard Actions :</p>

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No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
							Further Response:
23	Theft by shoplifting	200	147	53 more	36.1%	176	<b>Context:</b> There has been a relatively significant rise (37%) in theft by shoplifting, which is contrary to the reductions seen with other crimes. The vast majority of these crimes relate to the theft of low value goods and can perhaps be linked to the current economic climate. The opening of new stores, such as Tesco in Camelon, has also impacted upon these figures. It is of note that other police divisions have also observed a similar rise in the prevalence of this crime. <b>Standard Actions :</b> Thefts by shoplifting are reviewed on a daily basis, with a view to identifying and tracing the suspects. Engagement also takes place with shops that have been previously targeted to ensure that potential crime prevention opportunities are explored. <b>Further Response:</b> For financial reasons stores sometimes elect not to introduce additional security measures which could prevent some of these crimes.
24	<b>Total No. Group 3 : Acquisitive Crime</b>	933	901	32 more	3.5%	963	<b>Context:</b> The relatively small rise in Group 3 acquisitive crime is explained by the rise in theft by shoplifting as detailed above. <b>Standard Actions :</b> <b>Further Response:</b>
25	<b>Applications for confiscation of assets under Proceeds of Crime legislation</b>	3	1		200%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> On this occasion, the figure provided relates to the Forth Valley Division as a whole, although future data should be capable of being separated to area commands. <b>Standard Actions :</b> Applications normally come at the end of any executive action against an individual, and the frequency of such applications will depend to a great extent upon the

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							circumstances of each individual case. Further Response:	
26	<b>Prevent SOCGs from involvement in legitimate enterprise</b>	+148% above planned amount			%		<b>Context:</b> Organised Crime Groups (OCG) often use legitimate enterprises such as security firms or taxi companies to disguise or redirect monies associated with criminal activity. By ensuring that companies operating in the Falkirk area are legitimate, police can disrupt and reduce opportunities for OCGs to operate. <b>Standard Actions:</b> Intelligence-led activities, often involving partner agencies, provide the means to prevent involvement in legitimate enterprise. An assessment is made of the potential value of business to which prevention tactics can be applied which for Forth Valley Division amounted to £50,000 for the first quarter. The result achieved to date is £124,000 which corresponds to 148% over the planned amount. <b>Further Response:</b> Any information obtained during the course of enquiries is shared with partner agencies which are often able to bring their own sanctions to bear against companies or individuals.	

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Tackling Domestic Abuse (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
							Healthier People
No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
27	<b>Total domestic abuse incidents</b>	432	515	83 fewer	16.1%	467	<p><b>Context:</b> Targetting of repeat offenders and strong levels of support for victims have contributed to ongoing reductions</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> Enforcement of bail conditions for perpetrators, signposting assistance available to victims from other agencies and advice on the availability of civil law remedies are all part of the police response. If evidence exists to arrest and charge, then perpetrators are likely to appear in court from custody on the next lawful day.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) exists to provide consistent guidance to officers on how to deal with an incident, and is supplemented by descriptions of a range of activities such as sporadic visits to the victim designed to reduce the likelihood of further incidents.</p>
28	<b>Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate</b>	82%	92.1%		-10%	NDA	<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>Standard Actions:</b> There are a number of SOPs related to the investigation and reporting of domestic abuse crimes and offences.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> There is a dedicated divisional Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) which deals with violent and serial perpetrators or where protracted investigation is required. Further assistance may be obtained from the regional Domestic Abuse Task Force in respect of "high tariff" perpetrators who present the greatest risk of harm to victims.</p>

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No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
29	<b>Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a prescribed timeframe (24hrs)</b>	93.1%	NDA		-0%		<p><b>Context:</b> Bail conditions are often imposed by the court on the perpetrator including not approaching the victim. Early checks to ensure compliance with conditions can improve the safety of the victim, and provide an opportunity for police to explain to the victim the implications of such breaches.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> Attendance at victim's home to check on welfare and ensure perpetrator is not present if bail conditions prohibit this. In every case in Falkirk, police have made efforts to visit the victim within 24 hours but on occasion have not been able to make contact within that timeframe because the victim has removed themselves from the address at which police expected to find them.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> Further discretionary visits to victim, and enquiries as to whereabouts of perpetrators if circumstances so demand. Installation of remote alarms may be considered for particularly vulnerable victims. Alcohol prohibitive bail conditions might be sought where alcohol consumption is a recognized risk factor, with subsequent focused policing of such conditions.</p>

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Road Policing and Road Crime (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )						Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending	
No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
30	Dangerous driving offences	13	21		-38.1%	19	Context: Standard Actions : Further Response:
31	<b>Speeding offences</b>	349	290		20.3%	334	<b>Context:</b> Speeding and the use of mobile phones while driving are recognized 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. <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 publicized and results reported on through various media. <b>Further Response:</b> 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 Multi Member Ward Plans. The response will be tailored to local circumstances, and results reported through PACT.
32	<b>Disqualified driving offences</b>	4	9		-55.6%	15.6	<b>Context:</b> Some drivers who are disqualified by the court continue to drive. Police make every effort to ensure that the order from the court is enforced and will focus on those individuals in respect of whom intelligence exists that they are continuing to drive. <b>Standard Actions:</b> Often, information about disqualified drivers is received from the community and an operation will be devised to check on whether the individual is disregarding the disqualification. Details of those currently disqualified is

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							available to all staff and that awareness can lead to the disqualified driver being identified as continuing to drive. <b>Further Response:</b> On occasion, individuals will have a history of driving while disqualified and, where they are disqualified again, measures will be taken to check that they are adhering to the court order.
33	Driving Licence offences	50	41		22%	54.6	Context: Standard Actions : Further Response:
34	Insurance offences	160	131		22.1%	154.4	Context: Standard Actions : Further Response:
35	Seat Belts offences	372	209		78%	369.8	Context: Standard Actions : Further Response:
36	<b>Mobile Phone offences</b>	198	155		27.7%	222	<b>Context:</b> As 31 above <b>Standard Actions :</b> As 31 above Further Response:
37	Seizure of vehicles	126	144		-12.5%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> This figure relates to the Forth Valley Division. Standard Actions : Further Response:
38	<b>Number of injury road collisions</b>	64	76		-15.8%	63	<b>Context:</b> The figures shown provide a comparison over a 3 month period (first quarter) with the same period the previous year and against a 3 year average for that period. Although there may be increases and decreases at different times in the figures compared across any 3 month period, the long-term trend over the past decade shows a significant reduction in the number of injury road collisions. There are a number of factors which have achieved that result including improvements to

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No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
							<p>vehicle safety, better roads engineering and police enforcement of provisions known to impact on the likelihood of injury collisions. The latter includes speeding and wearing of seat belts.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</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.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> In some instances where data identifies a particular risk group, there will be special initiatives to counter this. An example is the regular summer operation to educate motor cyclists on the potential risks of riding on rural roads during the busy summer tourist season.</p>
39	<b>Number of people killed or seriously injured</b>	8	20		-60%	15	<p><b>Context:</b> This period shows a welcome and significant reduction against both comparator periods. 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. Tragically, there was one fatal collision involving a teenage boy. This was the first child fatality since July 2008</p> <p><b>Standard Actions :</b> As 38 above</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> As 38 above</p>
40	Number of children killed or seriously injured	1	1		No change	2	<p>Context:</p> <p>Standard Actions :</p> <p>Further Response:</p>

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Protecting the Public (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Poverty & Welfare Reform
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
41	<b>Number of Group 2 - Crimes of Indecency</b>	42	46	4 fewer	-8.7%	55.8	<b>Context:</b> Of the 42 crimes reported since 1 April 2013, 10 were committed before that date with three of those having occurred before 1 April 2012. In the great majority of crimes of indecency, the perpetrator is known to the victim – the number carried out by strangers remains very low. <b>Standard Actions:</b> All such crimes are investigated with the same thoroughness regardless of when they were committed. Various SOPs are available to direct the investigation. <b>Further Response:</b> Initiatives have been run to highlight various factors influencing victim vulnerability, including consumption of alcohol.
42	Group 2 crimes detection rate	102%	84.8%		17.2%	69%	<b>Context:</b> <b>Standard Actions :</b> <b>Further Response:</b>
43	<b>Rape detection rate</b>	120%	66.7%		53.3%	71.4%	<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 result in rates of over 100% as shown here. Forensic investigation is important, but is obviously less applicable for "historic" crimes. <b>Standard Actions :</b> as 41 above <b>Further Response:</b> as 41 above
44	<b>SOLO deployed within 24 hours for all rapes</b>	100%	NDA		%	NDA	<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. This contact was achieved within 24 hours for all rapes during the

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 30 April 2013**

Protecting the Public (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Poverty & Welfare Reform
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
							reporting period. Standard Actions : Further Response:
45	<b>Timely inspection reviews of managed offenders</b>	%	%		%		<b>Context:</b> Data not yet available Standard Actions : Further Response:
46	<b>Level of repeat offending for sex offenders</b>	3/15	NDA		%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> 15 persons in Forth Valley Division re-offended after inclusion on the sex offenders register, and of those persons 3 (20%) committed offences which involved a sexual element. <b>Standard Actions:</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 and over 80% of offenders are within the lowest category at level 1, with less than 2% in the highest category at level 3. Further Response:
47	<b>Hate crimes and offences – detection rate</b>	92.1%	79.7%		12.4%	NDA	<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. <b>Standard Actions :</b> Victims of hate crime can be amongst the most vulnerable persons in the community, and investigation of such crime receives particular focus <b>Further Response:</b> Additional support to victims of such crime is often an important element of the response.

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**Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 30 April 2013**

Community Confidence and Engagement (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Poverty & Welfare Reform
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
48	<b>Emergency Calls attended within agreed timescale.</b>						<p><b>Context:</b> The urban target is 10 minutes and rural is 20 minutes. The average attendance time across all emergency calls is 8 minutes, although many are less than this particularly in the urban setting. Only one of the 5 complaints about quality of service received during the reporting period related to time taken to attend a call.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions:</b> Police Scotland has defined criteria for incident prioritization and response. Grade 1 (emergency) calls relate to ongoing incidents where there is an immediate or apparent threat to life or serious crime in progress.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> Each type of incident has a default priority grade attached to it but the circumstances of the call may cause the incident handler to attach a different priority. When there is an obvious element of risk or vulnerability the higher grading will always be applied.</p>
(a)	<b>Urban</b>	84%	80%		4%	83%	
(b)	<b>Rural</b>	91%	88%		3%	87%	
49	<b>Public satisfaction with the police (overall police performance)</b>	84%	79%		5%		<p><b>Context:</b> The rate was consistently above 80% in CSP, which has been maintained in the first quarter of the current year. 8% of respondents expressed a degree of dissatisfaction with performance whilst the remainder expressed no viewpoint.</p> <p><b>Standard Actions :</b> Community confidence and satisfaction remains at the core of the approach in Forth Valley Division. Staff are encouraged to focus on the needs of the individual at all stages of contact across all types of situation. Service user surveys have shown high levels of satisfaction (+80%) across all categories of involvement with the police.</p> <p><b>Further Response:</b> Plans will be put in place for improvement activities in areas where satisfaction levels are not maintained</p>

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**Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 30 April 2013**

Community Confidence and Engagement (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Poverty & Welfare Reform
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							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
No.	Performance Indicator	April - June 2013	April - June 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Response
50	<b>Number of complaints about the police.</b>						<b>Context:</b> There have been reductions across the number of complaints and quality of service allegations compared to previous year and 3 year average. Comparison data for on-duty allegations is not currently available because of system changes. Further detail on complaints issues is provided for members in a separate report. <b>Standard Actions :</b> Complaints are scrutinized to extract lessons learned which are then used to encourage improvements Further Response:
(a)	<b>Complaints</b>	35	44		-18%	38	
(b)	<b>No. of on-duty allegations</b>	58	-			-	
(c)	<b>No. of Quality of Service allegations</b>	5	9			7	
51	<b>Appropriate testing of emergency plans</b>				%		<b>Context:</b> Information in this category has not been available for reporting in the first quarter Standard Actions : Further Response:

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