

**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 31 August 2013**

Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )_				Appendix 2		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 - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
1	Total No Group 1: Crimes of Violence	59	76	17 fewer	-22.4%	84	<p><b>Context:</b> There have been reductions across all categories of violent crime with the exception of Threats /Extortion which rose from 1 to 2 and possession of a firearm which increased from 0 to 1. There are no notable patterns in respect of location or perpetrator, although consumption of alcohol is a common feature in the majority of incidents. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the investigation of such incidents.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Group1 crimes of violence are scrutinised on a daily basis and at present there are no clear trends of concern. A problem profile was commissioned to examine the link between alcohol and disorder and violence and an action plan is now being developed to determine an approach to further tackling these issues.</p>
2	Murder	0	0	None	-	0	<p><b>Context:</b> There have been no crimes in this category during the reporting period</p>
3	Attempted Murder	5	9	4 fewer	-44.4%	12.6	<p><b>Context:</b> The reduction in this category is in line with the general decrease in crimes of violence. All of the crimes have been detected</p>
4	Culpable Homicide (common law)	0	0	None	-	0	<p><b>Context:</b> There have been no crimes in this category during the reporting period</p>

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5	Culpable Homicide (other)	1	0	1 more	-	0.2	<b>Context:</b> Included in April-June report - in November 2012 an elderly woman was knocked down by a driver reversing his vehicle. She died some time later and Procurator Fiscal directed to report the driver for causing the death by his actions.
6	<b>Serious Assault detection rate</b>	86.4%	100.0%		-13.6%	98.8%	<b>Context:</b> All but 2 of the serious assaults committed were detected. Enquiries are continuing into the remaining ones. This high level of performance compares favourably with national figures. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the investigation of such incidents. 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. <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. 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.
7	<b>Serious Assault</b>	22	29	7 fewer	-24.1%	35.8	<b>Context:</b> The weekend period is the peak period for serious assaults, often linked to the consumption of alcohol. Most offenders are male. Weapons are rarely used, with the main method being blows from fists or feet. <b>Update:</b> There have been no notable variations in the levels of crime in any of the 5 months to date, but overall there has been a reduction against the previous year and a notable decrease on the 5 year average.

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8	<b>Robbery detection rate</b>	83.3%	75.0%		8.3%	71.8%	<b>Context:</b> CID have primary responsibility for investigation of robberies which are closely scrutinized to discern any emerging trends in respect of location, victim or perpetrator. <b>Update:</b> All but 2 of the robberies have been detected and enquiries continue in respect of those.
9	<b>Robbery</b>	12	12	same number	0.0%	9.8	<b>Context:</b> The number of robberies averages at less than three per month over the reporting period from April to August, which is consistent with the average for previous years. No patterns or trends have emerged which might inform proactive strategies.
10	<b>Petty (Common) assault detection rate</b>	80.0%	81.4%		-1.4%	82.2	<b>Context:</b> Normally investigated by uniform officers with 4 out of 5 regularly being detected <b>Update:</b> Rate maintained at a high level
11	<b>Petty (common ) assault</b>	789	896	107 fewer	-11.9%	888.8	<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 <b>Update:</b> Levels of assaults continue to reduce measured against both comparators
12	Stop and searches conducted	2,710	1,651		64.1%	1969	<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.

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13	Number of positive stop and searches conducted	493	180		173.9%	-	<p><b>Context:</b> The highest number of stop searches related to drugs with Friday and Saturday being the peak days for positive results.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The ratio of positive stop searches has increased from less than 11% last year to over 18% in the current reporting period which reflects the intelligence led approach adopted.</p>
14	<b>Number of complaints regarding disorder</b>	5,639	5,375	264 more	4.9%	6792	<p><b>Context:</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. Partner agencies also have a role to play in alternative forms of preventive action with individuals such as acceptable behaviour contracts or consideration of termination of tenancy when incidents occur in local authority houses.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> There has been a rise of about 5% 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. The increase appears to be slowing during September which saw a return to less settled weather than during July and August</p>

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15	Vandalism detection rate	34.9%	36.9%		-2.0%	35.4%	<b>Context:</b> This remains within a range which has been consistent over the past few years. Perpetrators are normally local to the community in which crimes are committed, and community officers focus on identifying them.
16	Vandalism	671	648	23 more	3.5%	901.8	<b>Context:</b> Most common types of damage are to house windows and to vehicles.  <b>Update:</b> The incidence of such crimes continues to reduce over the long term with figures in the reporting period being about 75% of the five year average. There are no repeat locations or series of crimes to account for the small rise from last year.
17	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where appropriate byelaws exist)	76	84		-9.5%		<b>Context:</b> The focus is on increasing detections of such offences, hence the reduction shows a reduced performance. However, the figures might also indicate a general reduction in such behaviour which might also help account for the decrease in detections
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

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							Economic Recovery, Growth & Employment
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
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<b>No.</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>April - August 2013</b>	<b>April - August 2012</b>	<b>Victims</b>	<b>% Change from last year</b>	<b>3/5 Year Average</b>	<b>Context and Update</b>
19	<b>Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation</b>	71	56		26.8%	88	<p><b>Context:</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>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> <p><b>Update:</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>
20	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts) detection rate	25.3%	27.5%		-2.3%	26.3%	<p><b>Update:</b> The rate is within the normal range for detections of this category of crime.</p>
21	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts)	198	207	9 fewer	-4.3%	212.8	<p><b>Update:</b> The reduction in the number of crimes against both comparators which showed in the first quarter of the year has continued in this reporting period.</p>

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22	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	90.1%	81.2%		8.9%	85.6%	<b>Context:</b> Detection rates are routinely high and this has been maintained in this period.	
23	Theft by shoplifting	312	271	41 more	15.1%	284.8	<b>Context:</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. The level of security used in retail premises is a decision for the shop owners. <b>Update:</b> The annual rise in this crime seen in the previous report (37%) has slowed in this reporting period (15.1%).	
24	<b>Total No. Group 3 : Acquisitive Crime</b>	1576	1561	15 more	0.9%	1614.6	<b>Context:</b> The main categories in Group 3 are Housebreaking, Motor Vehicle Crime, Common Theft, Shoplifting and Fraud. <b>Update:</b> While there has been a reduction against the 5 year figure, there has been a slight (0.9%) rise against the previous year. This is not consistent across all categories, with drops in Housebreaking and Motor Vehicle Crime, and rises in Shoplifting and Fraud.	
25	<b>Applications for confiscation of assets under Proceeds of Crime legislation</b>	6	6		-	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The figure provided relates to the Forth Valley Division as a whole. This best reflects the activity of the financial unit which spans the whole division. A location tag can be attached to the application based upon the locus of the original crime which is thought to have created the assets. However, there are often multiple locations for crimes such as drugs supply which impacts on the worth of breaking cases down to individual council areas. 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 circumstances of each individual case.	

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26	<b>Prevent SOCGs from involvement in legitimate enterprise</b>	+112% 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. 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 £83,000 for the period to end of August. The result achieved to date is £176,000 which corresponds to 112% over the planned amount. 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 - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
27	<b>Total domestic abuse incidents</b>	733	818	85 fewer	-10.4%	791	<p><b>Context:</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>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> <p><b>Update:</b> Targeting of repeat offenders and strong levels of support for victims have contributed to ongoing reductions. About half of incidents reported resulted in a crime being recorded, with assault/threatening behaviour the most common. The peak days for offending were Sunday, Saturday and Friday which together accounted for over 50% of incidents. This might suggest a link to the increased consumption of alcohol normally associated with weekends.</p>
28	<b>Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate</b>	82.2%	89.2%		-7.0%	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. There are a number of SOPs related to the investigation and reporting of domestic abuse crimes and offences.</p>

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No.	Performance Indicator	April - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
29	<b>Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a prescribed timeframe (24hrs)</b>	91.5%	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. Further discretionary visits to victim, and enquiries as to whereabouts of perpetrators are undertaken 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> <p><b>Update:</b> Officers continue to attend 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. There have been 37 detected domestic bail offences during the reporting period.</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 - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
30	<b>Number of Group 2 - Crimes of Indecency</b>	80	78	2 more	2.6%	89.4	<p><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 very low. All such crimes are investigated with the same thoroughness regardless of when they were committed. CID oversee every sexual case and these are scrutinised daily to ensure prompt progress of the investigation.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The number of crimes is slightly up on last year at this point but is less than the 5 year average. This long-term trend was apparent during 2012/13 and has continued in 2013/14. Of the 80 crimes reported since 1 April 2013, 19 were committed before that date with 5 of those having occurred before 1 April 2012. 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.</p>
31	Group 2 crimes detection rate	88.8%	76.9%		11.8%	69.1%	<p><b>Context:</b> Various SOPs are available to direct the investigation</p> <p><b>Update:</b></p>
32	<b>Rape detection rate</b>	106.3%	66.7%		39.6%	79.9%	<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 result in rates of over 100% as shown here. Forensic investigation is important, but is obviously less applicable for “historic” crimes.</p>

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33	<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. <b>Update:</b> This contact was achieved within 24 hours for all rapes during the reporting period.
34	<b>Timely inspection reviews of managed offenders</b>	%	%		%		<b>Context:</b> Information not yet available
35	<b>Level of repeat offending for sex offenders</b> <b>(Forth Valley Division figures)</b>	6/23	NDA		%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> 23 persons in Forth Valley Division have re-offended after inclusion on the sex offenders register, and of those persons 6 (26%) 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.
36	<b>Hate crimes and offences – detection rate</b>	88.9%	82.6%		6.3%	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. Victims of hate crime can be amongst the most vulnerable persons in the community, and investigation of such crime receives particular focus <b>Update:</b> Race remains the most common category of crime. The high detection rate reflects the focus on this offence.

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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 - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
37	<b>Number of injury road collisions</b>	116	115		-15.8%	102	<p><b>Context:</b> The figures shown provide a comparison over a 5 month period 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 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>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 majority of collisions resulting in serious injury occurred on rural roads with a speed limit of 60 mph</p>
38	<b>Number of people killed or seriously injured</b>	14	34	20 fewer	-58.8%	26	<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> This period shows a significant reduction against the previous year with a return to level akin to the 3 year average. There have been no fatalities since the previous period.</p>

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 31 August 2013**

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 - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
39	Number of children killed or seriously injured	2	1	1 more	100.0%	2	<b>Context:</b> The tragic death of a teenage boy on the motorway in April was reported previously. <b>Update:</b> There was 1 child serious injury since the last report, resulting from a child cyclist entering the roadway from the pavement without due care.
40	Dangerous driving offences	25	40		-37.5%	30.4	<b>Context:</b> The focus is on increasing detection of these offences as a deterrent to the commission of future offences Decreases are therefore seen as a negative performance
41	<b>Speeding offences</b>	652	471		38.4%	670.4	<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. 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.
42	<b>Disqualified driving offences</b>	10	23		-56.5%	24.4	<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. Often, information about disqualified

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No.	Performance Indicator	April - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
							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 available to all staff and that awareness can lead to the disqualified driver being identified as continuing to drive. 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.
43	Driving Licence offences	74	71		4.2%	88.6	<b>Context:</b> The focus is on increasing detection of these offences as a deterrent to the commission of future offences Decreases are therefore seen as a negative performance
44	Insurance offences	228	223		2.2%	245.2	<b>Context:</b> As section 43 above
45	Seat Belts offences	539	326		65.3%	650.8	<b>Context:</b> As section 43 above
46	<b>Mobile Phone offences</b>	296	225		31.6%	368.6	<b>Context:</b> As 41 above <b>Standard Actions :</b> As 41 above
47	Seizure of vehicles	168	234		-12.5%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> These figures are only available for Forth Valley Division as a whole and cannot be broken down to council areas. The focus is on increasing seizures of vehicles being driven without insurance as a deterrent to the commission of future offences. As a result, an increase in vehicles seized will show as a positive performance, but a decrease will be a negative performance.

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**Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 31 August 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 - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
48	<b>Emergency Calls attended within agreed timescale.</b>						<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. <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. 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.
(a)	<b>Urban</b>	84%	81%		3%	82%	
(b)	<b>Rural</b>	91%	87%		4%	87%	
49	<b>Public satisfaction with the police (overall police performance)</b>	NDA	NDA			NDA	<b>Context:</b> The method previously used by Central Scotland Police to gather information on public satisfaction has recently been replaced by a national process. The data provided in the first quarter was from CSP data which is no longer available. The data from the new survey has not yet been collated, but this will be reported in due course. <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. Previous service user surveys showed high (+80%) satisfaction levels.

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No.	Performance Indicator	April - August 2013	April - August 2012	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
50	Number of complaints about the police.						<b>Context:</b> Work is ongoing to determine the level of information which can be made available from the systems currently employed in Police Scotland, Comparative figures for other periods are not therefore currently available.  <b>Standard Actions :</b> Complaints are scrutinized to extract lessons learned which are then used to encourage improvements
(a)	Complaints	47					
(b)	Complaints per 10.000 incidents	21.7					
(c)	No. of on-duty allegations	82					
(d)	No of off-duty allegations	0					
(e)	No. of Quality of Service allegations	7					
51	Appropriate testing of emergency plans				%		<b>Context:</b> Information in this category has not been available for reporting in this period Standard Actions : Further Response:

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