

Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report
Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 31 January 2014

Appendix 2.

Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour (Local Policing Plan objectives emboldened)_				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 Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
1	Total No Group 1: Crimes of Violence	121	135	14 fewer	-10.4%	161	<p>Context: There have been reductions across most categories of violent crime with the exception of Threats /Extortion which rose from 2 to 3; possession of a firearm which increased from 0 to 1; and serious assault (which is examined at.s7) 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>Update: 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 has been implemented to tackle these issues. Results will be reported to a future meeting.</p>
2	Murder	0	0	None	-	0.8	<p>Context: There have been no crimes in this category during the reporting period</p>
3	Attempted Murder	8	16	8 fewer	-50.0%	22	<p>Context: 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>Context: There have been no crimes in this category during the reporting period</p>
5	Culpable Homicide (other)	2	2	same	0.0%	0.6	<p>Context: Included in April-June report - in November 2012 an</p>

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				number			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	Serious Assault detection rate	94.2%	95.8%		-1.6%	95.3%	Context: All but 3 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. Update: 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	Serious Assault	52	48	4 more	8.3%	74	Context: 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. Update: There have been no notable variations in the levels of crime in any of the 10 months to date, but overall there has been a slight increase (+4) against the previous year compared to a notable decrease on the 5 year average (-22).

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8	Robbery detection rate	73.7%	77.3%		-3.6%	77.5%	Context: CID have primary responsibility for investigation of robberies which are closely scrutinized to discern any emerging trends in respect of location, victim or perpetrator. Update: All but 3 of the 19 robberies have been detected and enquiries continue in respect of those.
9	Robbery	19	22	3 fewer	-13.6%	20	Context: The number of robberies averages at less than two per month over the reporting period from April to January, which is consistent with the average for previous years. No patterns or trends have emerged which might inform proactive strategies. Most incidents involve the 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.
10	Petty (Common) assault detection rate	80.3%	82.0%		-1.7%	82.7	Context: Normally investigated by uniform officers with 4 out of 5 regularly being detected Update: Rate maintained at a high level
11	Petty (common) assault	1,609	1,718	109 fewer	-6.3%	1,737	Context: 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 Update: Levels of assaults continue to reduce measured against both comparators
12	Stop and searches conducted	4,670	4,699		-0.6%	4044	Context: 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. A report providing contextual information for the Falkirk area has been issued to all elected members.
13	Number of positive stop and searches conducted.	894	406		120.2%	NDA	Context: The highest number of stop searches related to drugs with Friday and Saturday being the peak days for positive results. Searches for alcohol returned the highest positive results.

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							<p>Update: The ratio of positive stop searches has increased from less than 9% last year to over 19% in the current reporting period which reflects the intelligence led approach adopted.</p>
14	Number of complaints regarding disorder	9,840	10,097	257 fewer	-2.5%	12,337	<p>Context: 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>Update: There has been a drop of about 3% in the number of complaints compared to the figure for the previous year. This can be set in the context of a 20% reduction against the 3 year average. This reflects the longer term downward trend of steady reduction, which resumed in September following an increase during the good weather in July and August</p>
15	Vandalism detection rate	32.7%	35.4%		-2.7%	34.3%	<p>Context: 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.</p>
16	Vandalism	1,213	1,256	43 fewer	-3.4%	1720	<p>Context: Most common types of damage are to house windows and to vehicles.</p> <p>Update: The incidence of such crimes continues to reduce over the long term with figures in the reporting period being about 70% of the five year average. There are no repeat locations or series of crimes.</p>

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17	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where appropriate byelaws exist)	111	122		-9.0%	122	Context: 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	Public perception of personal safety in communities	75.5%	NDA		%	NDA	Context: The method previously used by Central Scotland Police to gather information on public satisfaction has recently been replaced by a national process. CSP data is no longer comparable with the national figures, hence there are no data for previous years. 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. Update: Data is currently only available for Forth Valley Division as a whole. Below are levels of satisfaction with various stages of contact with police/ police approach to calls: Treatment by staff on first contact – 93% Service received at first contact – 87% Treatment by officers attending incident – 85% Adequately informed re progress of incident - 58% Fair treatment by police in dealing with incident – 89% Treated with respect by police in dealing with incident – 96%

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19	Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation	156	134		16.4%	165	<p>Context: 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>Update: 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	28.9%	28.5%		0.4%	29.1%	<p>Update: The rate is within the normal range for detections of this category of crime.</p>
21	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts)	464	355	109 more	30.7%	414	<p>Update: The reduction in the number of crimes against both comparators which showed in the first five months of the year has reversed over the last five months. Much of this increase was attributable to a series of crimes in Grangemouth which targeted sheds and lock-up garages and for which an offender</p>

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							has been charged. The number of break-ins to houses increased by 15 compared to 12/13 but was 18 lower than the 5 year average; whilst those to sheds and garages rose by 94 and 68 respectively against those comparators.
22	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	90.4%	82.8%		7.6%	86.5%	Context: Detection rates are routinely high and this has been maintained in this period.
23	Theft by shoplifting	613	568	45 more	7.9%	577	Context: 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. Update: The annual rise in this crime seen in the report from April to June (37%) slowed in the reporting period April to August (15.1%) and again in this reporting period (10%) but is still higher than the 5 year average.
24	Total No. Group 3 : Acquisitive Crime	3076	2958	118 more	4%	3169	Context: The main categories in Group 3 are Housebreaking, Motor Vehicle Crime, Common Theft, Shoplifting and Fraud. Update: While there has been a reduction against the 5 year figure, there has been a rise against the previous year. This is not consistent across all categories, with rises in Housebreaking , Shoplifting and Motor Vehicle Crime, and falls in Common Theft and other crimes of dishonesty.
25	Applications for confiscation of assets under Proceeds of Crime	3	6		-	NDA	Context: The complex nature of serious organized crime often blurs geographical boundaries, and the split into local authority areas is based on the locus of the crimes from which the asset

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	legislation						is judged to have resulted. Applications normally come at the end of any executive action against an individual, and the frequency of such applications for any local authority area will depend to a great extent upon the circumstances of each individual case. Update: The total number of applications for Forth Valley Division is 14, so the 3 for Falkirk is comparatively low. In contrast, during this reporting period last year, 6 out of the 11 Forth Valley applications were classified as “Falkirk” cases, but this year the highest proportion is in Clackmannanshire. This swing between areas is also reflected in the number of cash seizures. Whilst this year 4 of the 5 cash seizures relates to Falkirk, in 2012/13 the ratio was 6 out of 10.
26	Prevent SOCGs from involvement in legitimate enterprise	700% above planned amount			%		Context: Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCG) often use legitimate enterprises such as security firms or taxi companies to disguise or redirect monies associated with criminal activity. By ensuring that companies or individuals operating in the Falkirk area are legitimate, police can disrupt and reduce opportunities for SOCGs to operate. Update: An assessment is made of the potential value of business to which prevention tactics can be applied which for Forth Valley Division amounted to £150,000 for the period to end of December. The result achieved to date is £1,200,000 which corresponds to 700% over the planned amount. This result was mainly attributable to joint working with FACT the organization targeting copyright theft which led to the recovery of very significant numbers of fake DVDs which would otherwise have been presented as genuine items.

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Tackling Domestic Abuse (Local Policing Plan objectives emboldened)							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Early Years & Children
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							Healthier People
No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
27	Total Domestic Abuse Incidents	1,523	1,838		-17.1%	1,572	<p>Context: 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>Update: 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	Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate	83.3%	85.2%		-1.9%	NDA	<p>Context: 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 Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
29	Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a prescribed timeframe (24hrs)	95.2%	NDA				<p>Context: 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>Update: 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 101 detected domestic bail offences during the reporting period.</p>

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Protecting the Public (Local Policing Plan objectives emboldened)							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
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No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
30	Number of Group 2 - Crimes of Indecency	165	160	5 more	3.1%	170	<p>Context: 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>Update: 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 165 crimes reported since 1 April 2013, 35 (21%) were committed before that date with 27 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	87.9%	65.0%		22.9%	71.3%	<p>Context: There are Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to direct investigations into these crimes. Enquiries can be protracted and detection rates can fluctuate month to month, but on average over the longer term are about 80%.</p> <p>Update: The rate is similar to the previous period from April to August 2013 (88%)</p>
32	Rape detection rate	89.7%	50.0%		39.7%	66.3%	<p>Context: 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</p>

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							detected. This makes detection rates fluctuate considerably between months and may result in rates of over 100%. Forensic investigation is important, but is obviously less applicable for “historic” crimes. Update: There have been 39 rapes reported in the year to date which is a sharp rise from last year (24) and is more than the 5 year average (28) There has been an increase in historic cases being reported which obviously prove challenging for securing evidence so long after the crime has occurred. A dedicated Rape Investigation Unit has been established in Forth Valley Division.
33	SOLO deployed within 24 hours for all rapes	100%	NDA		%	NDA	Context: 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. Update: This contact was achieved within 24 hours for all rapes during the reporting period.
34	Timely inspection reviews of managed offenders	%	%		%		Context: Data not yet available Update: No current update and difficulty in obtaining figures will lead to consideration of the worth of this indicator.
35	Level of repeat offending - RSO committing sexual offences / other offences	7/42	NDA		%	NDA	Context: 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. Update: There are currently 231 registered offenders – of these there are 4 (2%) in the highest category (level 3) with 43 (18%) at level 2 and 184 at the lowest level 1 (80%)

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	(Forth Valley Div figures)						Update: 49 persons in Forth Valley Division re-offended after inclusion on the sex offenders register, and of those persons 7 (14%) committed offences which involved a sexual element.
36	Hate crimes and offences – detection rate	87.7%	85.4%		2.3%	NDA	<p>Context: 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> <p>Update: Current detection rate is within range anticipated, with 4 out of 5 such crimes regularly being detected. There were 192 hate crimes in the Period April to January with the majority (92) relating to race. This equated to 48% of the total number of crimes.</p> <p>The high detection rate reflects the focus on this offence.</p>

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Road Policing and Road Crime (Local Policing Plan objectives emboldened)						Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities	
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No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
37	Number of injury road collisions	215	221		0.9%	220	<p>Context: 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>Update: The majority of collisions resulting in serious injury occurred on rural roads with a speed limit of 60 mph. The attached table and maps provide greater detail in relation to collisions and casualties</p>
38	Number of people killed or seriously injured	35	62	27 fewer	-43.5%	48	<p>Context: 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>Update: This period shows a significant reduction against the previous year with a return to levels below the 3 year average.</p>

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Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report
Key Performance Indicators – 1 April to 31 January 2014

Appendix 2.

Road Policing and Road Crime (Local Policing Plan objectives emboldened)					Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending		
No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
							There have been no fatalities since the previous reporting period.
39	Number of children killed or seriously injured	2	2	same number	0.0%	2	Context: The tragic death of a teenage boy on the motorway in April was reported previously. Update: There was 1 child serious injury in the last reporting period to the end of August 2013, resulting from a child cyclist entering the roadway from the pavement without due care. There have been no other serious injuries to children since then.
40	Dangerous driving offences	65	74		-12.2%	61	Context: 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	Speeding offences	1,468	787		86.5%	1470	Context: 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. Standard Actions: 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	Disqualified driving	23	33		-30.3%	24	Context: Some drivers who are disqualified by the court

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No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
	offences						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 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	136	140		-2.9%	137	Context: 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	416	423		-1.7%	412	Context: As section 43 above
45	Seat Belts offences	842	494		70.4%	839	Context: As section 43 above
46	Mobile Phone offences	521	384		35.7%	522	Context: As 41 above Standard Actions : As 41 above
47	Seizure of vehicles	408	455		-12.5%	NDA	Context: 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

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No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	April - Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
							show as a positive performance, but a decrease will be a negative performance. Update: Divisional figures reflect the drop in insurance offences which are the main reason for seizure of vehicles and may be part of the reason why seizures have dropped. Awareness among drivers of the sanction of seizure and the associated costs of recovery of the vehicle may also be dissuading drivers from driving without insurance cover.

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Community Confidence and Engagement (Local Policing Plan objectives emboldened)							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Poverty & Welfare Reform
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
48	Emergency Calls attended within agreed timescale.						Context: The format previously used by Central Scotland Police to publish information on attendance at emergency calls has recently been replaced by a national one. The data from the new format is currently being collated, and this will be reported in due course. Update: No current update
(a)	Urban	NDA	NDA		NDA	NDA	
(b)	Rural	NDA	NDA		NDA	NDA	
49	Public satisfaction with the police (overall police performance)	75.5%	NDA			NDA	Context: The method previously used by Central Scotland Police to gather information on public satisfaction has recently been replaced by a national process. CSP data is no longer comparable with the national figures, hence there are no data for previous years. 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. Update: Data is currently only available for Forth Valley Division as a whole. Below are levels of satisfaction with various stages of contact with police/ police approach to calls: Treatment by staff on first contact – 93% Service received at first contact – 87% Treatment by officers attending incident – 85% Adequately informed re progress of incident - 58% Fair treatment by police in dealing with incident – 89% Treated with respect by police in dealing with incident – 96%

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							Poverty & Welfare Reform
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
50	Number of complaints about the police.						<p>Context: In order to ensure consistency across all Divisions in the reporting of levels of complaints about the Police a common reporting format is being developed. Work is ongoing to assess what information can be routinely provided to local scrutiny boards. The data contained in section 50 of the Performance Scrutiny Report reflects the categories which are currently provided from the national performance system. A single complaint may contain a number of allegations. 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. The complaint might contain a combination of the different types of allegations</p> <p>Update: The number of complaints has risen since the end of August from 47 to 84. To allow some measure of proportionality, this figure is also expressed per 10,000 police incidents. This gives a result of 21 which is marginally down on the previous rate of 21.7.</p> <p>For the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 January 2014 there have been a total of 169 allegations – 159 On Duty, 2 off duty and 8 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> <p>This information is submitted during a period of transition in respect of reporting practices for complaints statistics. The data currently available has determined the content of this report. Detail on the nature of allegations and their current status is not presently available for this report.</p>
(a)	Complaints	84					
(b)	Complaints per 10.000 incidents	21					
(c)	No. of on-duty allegations	159					
(d)	No of off-duty allegations	2					
(e)	No. of Quality of Service allegations	8					

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							Poverty & Welfare Reform	
							Early Years & Children	
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending	
No.	Performance Indicator	April Jan 2014	- April Jan 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update	
51	Appropriate testing of emergency plans						Context: There are response and contingency plans for a number of locations across Forth Valley including industrial sites, prisons and hospitals. Update: Forth Valley Division was one of the locations for a recent emergency exercise which tested the implementation of measures under the counter terrorism CONTEST strategy. This tested the response of police and partner organizations and was an opportunity to assess new national structures and capabilities, and the level of support that can be provided to a division where such an incident occurs. Some key operational benefits of the new arrangements were recognized.	

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