Falkirk Council

Title:	**Police Scotland – Falkirk Area Performance**
Meeting:	**Scrutiny Committee (External)**
Date:	**18 August 2016**
Submitted By:	**Director of Corporate and Housing Services**

1.   Purpose of Report

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

2.   Recommendation

2.1   **It is recommended that the committee considers the performance of Police Scotland for the period April 2015 to March 2016 and decides if there are issues they may to want to be addressed at future meetings of the committee.**

3.   Background

3.1   Following the establishment of Police Scotland on 1 April 2013, local commanders are required to report on performance with regard to the local policing plan. A new local police plan for the period 2014 – 2017 was considered and approved by Council on 25 June 2014.

3.2   The local policing plan sets out the local priorities and objectives for the Falkirk Council area, and is a statutory requirement of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. The plan takes account of the following:

- The Scottish Government's overarching vision for public services;
- Strategic priorities set by Scottish Ministers;
- The Scottish Police Authority's Strategic Police Plan;
- The Chief Constable's Annual Police Plan; and
- Local context and need.

3.3   The local policing plan is supported by nine local community based plans, one for each of our Multi-Member wards.   Local priorities have been informed by local people, communities and issues through Police Scotland's intelligence led community policing approach. The plan also details how police resources will be deployed in support of local priorities and stresses the importance of working closely with partners.

3.4 This report covers the period April 2015 to March 2016, and highlights the performance of local policing across the Falkirk Council area, in accordance with the local policing plan, and the following local priorities:

- Protecting People and Places;
- Dealing with Antisocial Behaviour;
- Violent Crime;
- Disrupting Organised Crime;
- Crimes of Dishonesty; and
- Making Roads Safer.

3.5 In order to achieve these priorities the annual Police Plan sets out the actions Police Scotland will undertake within the timeframe of the local policing plan i.e. 2014-2017.

Protecting People
3.6 Actions to support this priority include:

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

Protecting Places
3.7 Actions to support this priority include:

- Increased staffing for the Community Investigation Unit
- Increased patrol and response capacity at peak times of offending
- Regular analysis of offending patterns to best direct the police response
- Continue to develop early intervention actions through the local Multi Agency Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (MATAC) process
- Allocate responsibility and accountability for delivery against priorities to an officer of superintendent rank

Dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour
3.8 Actions to support this priority include:

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

Violent Crime

3.9 Actions to support this priority include:

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

Disrupting Organised Crime

3.10 Actions to support this priority include:

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

Crimes of Dishonesty

3.11 Actions to support this priority include:

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

Making Roads Safer

3.12 Actions to support this priority include:

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

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

- Reported crime in groups1 to 4 continues its long term downward trend;
- Crimes of indecency have risen;
- Hate related crime continues to decrease;
- Incidences of domestic abuse have risen, an issue which has been given priority by the Forth Valley Division of Police Scotland;
- The level of violent crime has remained static;
- Incidences of the possession of illegal drugs have increased, although the number of people charged with the supply, possession and cultivation of illegal substances has decreased; and
- Crimes of dishonesty are now at their lowest level in 5 years.

3.14 The reports will be presented by Temporary Chief Superintendent Stephen McAllister, Police Scotland. The reports comprise an overview report – appendix one, a more detailed performance report – appendix two, and Scottish Crime Recording Standard data – appendix three.

4. Considerations

4.1 The committee will be aware that since the last report by Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority has published its Review of Governance in Policing. This includes a section on the role of local scrutiny bodies (attached as appendix 4). This may provide an opportunity for the committee to give further consideration to its role in police governance.

4.2 It may be worth reminding the committee of the terms of the role set out in stature for the local authority in relation to police governance. Section 45 of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 provides that:-

- A local authority may monitor and provide feedback to the local commander on the policing of its area, and (in particular) may provide to the local commander—

  (a) its views on any matter concerning or connected to the policing of its area, and
  (b) any recommendations for the improvement of the policing of its area that it thinks fit.

- A local authority may provide feedback by reference to any local police plan in force for the area.

- A local commander must provide to the local authority such—

  (a) reports on the carrying out of police functions in its area (including by reference to any local policing plan in force for the area),
  (b) statistical information on complaints made about the Police Service in, or the policing of, its area, and
  (c) other information about the policing of its area,

as the local authority may reasonably require.

4.3 It can be seen that this envisages a role beyond being considering the information that the local commander brings to the committee relating to performance and in particular that the committee may actively request information.

4.4 At the same time, it will be apparent that there have in recent years been some areas of concern and disagreement between the Council and the Police Scotland in areas such as:-
- Funding for CCTV;
- the funding of joint provision for stray dogs;
- parking enforcement; and
- the police role in the management of parades and processions.

4.5 There is clearly scope for the committee to ask for further information in relation to these or any similar issue arising in the future and in particular in relation to the impact on policing in the local area. For example, it is now understood that there are no traffic wardens operating in the council area. Pending the consideration of decriminalisation of parking by the council, the committee could legitimately ask for information on the extent of enforcement by police officers in the absence of any other enforcement.

5. Consultation

Nil

6.   Implications

   Financial

6.1   Nil.

   Resources

6.2   Nil.

   Legal

6.3   Nil.

   Risk

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

   Equalities

6.5   Nil.

   Sustainability/Environmental Impact

6.6   Nil.

7.   **Conclusions**

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

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Director of Corporate and Housing Services
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 Date -   5 August 2016

APPENDICES

 Appendix 1 – Overview Report from Police Scotland
 Appendix 2 – Performance Report from Police Scotland
 Appendix 3 – Scottish Crime Recording Standard from Police Scotland
 Appendix 4 - Extract from SPA document

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

   • None

Appendix 1

POLICE
SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe

Subject: **PERFORMANCE FALKIRK COUNCIL AREA APR – MAR 2015/16**
Date: **18 AUGUST 2016**
Author: **LOCAL POLICE COMMANDER**

1.   INTRODUCTION

1.1   The purpose of this report is to highlight matters in the Area Command such as emerging trends, threats and issues or particular successes and difficulties.

1.2   The Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report table contains the current information on performance against selected performance indicators. This covering report provides complementary information to that in the table to present a rounded picture of issues affecting policing in Falkirk Council area.

1.3   The data provided in the table and report is for information purposes to allow Board Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. It should be noted that the timing of this meeting of the Committee allows the reporting of preliminary year to date 2015/16 statistics covering Quarters 1 - 4. There may be minor amendments between the information in this report and the final 2015/16 statistics – for example due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, road crashes or incidents. It would not therefore be accurate or appropriate to refer to, quote or use the data in this report as official statistics. 5 year average figures are not available for all measures.

1.4   The format of this report reflects the Falkirk Local Policing Plan priorities (i.e. Protecting People and Places, Dealing with Antisocial Behaviour, Violent Crime, Disrupting Organised Crime, Crimes of Dishonesty and Making Roads Safer). There is also a further category of Cross Cutting Themes which are relevant to all the foregoing priorities.

1.5   The format of this report is based on a Covalent report which it is hoped will be the reporting tool. A key to the icons precedes the table.

1.6   There will be contextual information provided on current performance. For a small number of indicators only the Forth Valley Division figure is available at this time, and this is identified in the contextual comments.

2.   INFORMATION

2.1   The financial year 2015/16 sees the long-term trend of reducing crime rates continuing in crime groups 1 to 4 with a drop of 19.3% when compared with the 5 year average, down from 5802 to 4682 with 1120 fewer crimes reported. This is accompanied by a short term reduction of 8.3%, 424 fewer crimes from the figure at this time last year. A reduction in the number of crimes of dishonesty, down by 13%, 415 fewer crimes, compared with the same period last year, has contributed to the overall fall in groups 1 – 4 Crime. In contrast there has been an increase in crimes of indecency, 11 crimes more, up by 4% accompanied by slight rises in crimes of serious violence, up by 3.5% with 6 crimes more, and crimes of vandalism etc., up by 1.8%, 26 crimes more.

2.2   The performance indicators currently used in the table reflect the aspirations of Forth Valley Division to achieve continuous improvement in service delivery to the communities in this area.

       The table contains information produced by Police Scotland which is relevant to national priorities and also reflects the objectives in the Falkirk Local Policing Plan. Where indicators link to more than one of the six policing priorities they have been collated under the heading of Cross Cutting Themes.

2.3   Together, they help to provide information on trends in performance which is expanded by the contextual information and actions shown in the final column. Thirty of the local plan indicators currently contain data which allow long term comparisons to be made. Of these, 10 show positive performance, 2 remain static whilst 18 show reduced levels. Forty-nine of the local plan indicators currently contain data which allow short term comparisons to be made. Of these, 15 show positive performance, 4 remain static whilst 27 show reduced levels. The scrutiny table provides detail of how significant the variations in performance were, and whether it varied in respect of the previous year or the 5 year average or both.

2.4   One of the objectives under the priority of **Protecting the Public** is to reduce the levels of **crimes of indecency.** The impact of the increase in this crime group over the first quarter continues has reduced over the last two quarters resulting in a year to date rise of 4%, up from 278 to 289.   Crimes are recorded according to the date they are **reported** regardless of when they occurred, and 21.8% (63) of the crimes reported since 1 April 2015 were committed more than a year prior to the date they were reported. Overall the detection rate is high with 68.2% of crimes in this group detected. Levels of offending by individuals who are strangers to the victim remain very low.

2.5   Another objective under the preceding priority is to respond to **hate crimes and offences.** During the current reporting period there has been a reduction in reported hate crimes, down from 207 to 173. The largest single characteristic of victims continues to be based on race with 60.6% of all such crimes falling within this category. The rates for detecting offenders remains high at over 87.3% and reflects the importance placed on addressing this

issue. Effort in detecting offenders is complemented by the provision of assistance, advice and guidance to victims.

2.6   The number of **domestic abuse incidents** (2120) shows an increase of 10.4% against the same period last year (1921). This issue has been given particular emphasis within Forth Valley Division and measures including intervention, enforcement and target profiling have been applied successfully.

2.7   The long-term downward trend in crimes and offences involving **anti-social behaviour, disorder and vandalism** has continued over the reporting period. There was a reduction of just over 4% with 352 fewer complaints of disorder from the previous year down from 8,213 to 7,861. Levels of Vandalism has reduced by 3.2% compared with the same last year down from 1,333 to 1,290, however an increase in fireraising up from 65 to 84 has resulted in an overall slight reduction of 1.8% in Group 4 crime compared with last year. When these types of crimes are looked at over the longer term, they have dropped by 20.2% when compared with the 5 year average.

2.8   In respect of **violent crime** for the reporting period, the number of serious assaults has risen from 64 to 85, as has the number of attempted murders up from 8 to 10. The number of robberies has risen slightly up by 4 from 25 to 29 however overall this crime type remains a rare incident. Most robberies involve the taking of items such as mobile phones and small sums of money and are carried out by way of threat of violence rather than acts of violence. Minor assaults have also slightly increased, up 1.5%, 30 crimes more than last year. Detection rates in all of these categories remain at high levels. In the majority of assaults no weapon was used with many occurring in a residential setting rather than in public places.

2.9   Efforts continue in tackling the **misuse of drugs,** with the number of possession cases increased by 6.2%, and the number of persons charged with the supply, production or cultivation of illegal substances has also up from 168 to 175 compared with last year. Both these measures provide a good indicator of the level of proactive work undertaken to identify and tackle drugs dealers in our communities.

2.10   The downward trend continues with **Crimes of dishonesty (group 3)** showing an overall reduction of 13% down from 3,187 to 2,772 against the same period last year and is at its lowest level seen in the preceding 5 years. One of the most significant reductions has been in thefts by housebreaking which is down by almost 25% from 208 to 233. Common theft is also down by 18.5% from 1,100 to 896 however reports of theft by shoplifting have increased by 5.2% from 615 to 647, up 32 crimes against the previous year and fraud is also up by 65 cases up from 165 to 223 over the current reporting period. The detection rate for acquisitive crime stands at 45.2%.

2.11   **Road Policing and Road Crime** is being addressed within the new structure of a local Forth Valley Divisional Road Policing Unit supplemented by the national Trunks Road Policing Group which covers activity on key main routes. The number of injury road collisions is up slightly from 238 to 241

whilst the number of people killed or seriously injured has reduced, down from 48 to 45, two of which were fatalities. Focused efforts on addressing the potential causes of collision such as speeding continue and although there has been in increase in detection in the number of speeders, despite proactivity, the number of drivers not wearing seat belts and using mobile phones while driving have reduced.

2.12 **Community Confidence and Engagement** remains at the heart of local policing, and the **number of complaints about the police** and the nature of such complaints can be a measure of how well this is being achieved. The number for this reporting period is 161. There were a total of 218 allegations contained within the 161 complaints, of which 162 were in relation to the actions of staff whilst on duty, 0 for off-duty incidents and 56 in respect of the quality of service delivered by the organisation. No significant trends in respect of individuals or particular locations are currently discernible. The results of the **service user survey** shown in sections 72 - 78 of the table relate to Forth Valley Division as a whole and reflect the views of persons who have engaged with the police on a wide range of issues over the reporting period. There is generally a high level of satisfaction with the various elements of service delivery.

3.   RISKS AND THREATS

3.1   Some of the risks and threats which continue to present are:
- Metal theft – although this has seen a drop locally
- Skimming devices in Automated Teller Machines
- Bogus collection/theft of "charity" clothing –although sporadic
- Child neglect (including the level of care and hygiene in the home)
- Local impact of serious organised crime groups
- So called "Legal highs" – this is a national issue.

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

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

4.   UPDATES

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

5.   Appendices

5.1   Appendix 1 – Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Board Report

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Chief Superintendent
LOCAL COMMANDER, FORTH VALLEY DIVISION

Date: 18 August 2015
Contact Name: PC Amy McGregor (01324 678855)

Key		
PI Status	**Five Year trend**	**Comparison to previous period**
🔴 Alert		
🔺 Warning	⬆ Improving	⬆ Improving
✅ OK	▬ No change	▬ No change
❓ Unknown	⬇ Getting worse	⬇ Getting worse
📊 Data only		

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
1	Number of Group 2 Crimes – Crimes of Indecency	⬇ 245.6	278	**Reduce**	289	⬇	**Context**: In the great majority of crimes of indecency, the perpetrator is known to the victim – the number carried out by strangers remains extremely low. All sexual crimes are investigated with the same thoroughness regardless of when they were committed. The CID oversees every sexual offences case and these are scrutinised daily to ensure prompt progress of the investigation. In recent years there has been a growing confidence among victims to report these crimes. Third party reporting through other organisations is also being promoted through a portal on the Police Scotland website on which details of participating bodies are available. Excessive alcohol consumption increases victim vulnerability to this type of crime, and police and partners are developing ways to highlight this to potential victims and to others who would be able to intervene.

NDA = no data available

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							Update: The review period April 2015 to March 2016 shows an overall increase of 4% (11 additional crimes) recorded under Group 2 Crimes of Indecency compared with the same period the previous year. A rise in the number of historic offences explains the increase in the current reporting period. Of the 289 crimes reported, 226 were committed during that time frame whilst 63 (21.8%) were committed more than one year prior to reporting and are classed as investigations into historic crimes. Over a quarter of all historic crimes were Rape (details in KPI 3 below). An increase in victims reporting historic crimes is seen as a positive indication of victim confidence in police and, in conjunction with proactive investigation by the Domestic Abuse Unit, this has led to an increase in this area, not just locally but also across the wider area.
2	Group 2 Crimes - Detection Rate	⬇ 73.7%	78.4%	**Increase**	68.2%	⬇	**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 with historical investigations influencing the overall result. **Update:** The number of Group 2 crimes detected during the reporting period is down on the 5 year average by a fall of 5.5 percentage points, accompanied compared with the same period last year, there is a reduction of 10.3 percentage points. Out of 226 crimes committed during the current period, 130 have been detected, giving a 'current' detection rate of 57.5%, whilst 96 still have enquiries ongoing. A further 9 historic crimes still have enquiries ongoing.

NDA = no data available

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
3	*Number of Rapes*	⬇ 43.4	51	**Reduce**	**56**	⬇	**Context:** A dedicated Rape Investigation Unit has been established in Forth Valley Division. Their remit is to oversee the investigation into these crimes to ensure a common standard of investigation is followed in accordance with the force's Rape Investigation Protocol. **Update:** Historical reporting of this crime type is still contributing to this figure. Although 56 crimes of rape were reported within the reporting period only 38 crimes were committed during that time, the other 18 were reported more than one year from the date committed and have been reported to police as historic crimes.
4	Rape Detection Rate	⬇ 73.7%	78.4%	**Increase**	68.2%	⬇	**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 detected. This makes detection rates fluctuate considerably between months and may sometimes result in rates of over 100%. Forensic investigation is important, but is obviously less applicable for "historic" crimes. **Update:** The current period shows the level of detected crimes has dropped when compared with the previous year to date and the 5 year average. These detection rates relate to 29 crimes that have been detected during the reporting period, 9 of which were historic. Enquiries are ongoing in relation to the outstanding undetected crimes.
5	Sexual Offences Liaison Officer deployed within 24	NDA	NDA	**Maintain**	100%	✅	**Context:** A Sexual Offences Liaison Officer (SOLO) is specially trained to provide support to victims of rape and

NDA = no data available

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting						

Protecting People						
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
	hours for all rapes						early deployment has proven to be of great benefit to victims. The Target is a Forth Valley wide target to achieve 100% Sexual Offences Liaison Officer (SOLO) deployment within 24hrs of such a crime being reported. There is no previous comparative data available. **Update:** This target has been achieved for this reporting period.
6	Level of repeat offending – Registered Sex Offender committing sexual offences / other offences (now reported at Falkirk Area Command level)	NDA	NDA	--	2 / 26		**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. There are currently 107 registered offenders – of these there is none in the highest category (level 3) with 5 (4.6%) at level 2 and 103 at the lowest level 1 (96.2%). **Update:** 26 of the 107 offenders registered in Falkirk Local Area Command re-offended after inclusion on the sex offenders register, with 2 of these persons having committed offences which involved a sexual element.
7	*Number of young people who offend*	NDA	769	--	989		**Context:** This figure is for the whole of Forth Valley Division. The population of 8 to 17 year olds is estimated at 34,061 and the year to date number of young people who offend per 10k population is calculated at 290. **Update:** Over the full year 2015/16, the percentage of 8 to 17 year olds that offend is 2.9%.

NDA = no data available

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
8	*Number of young people issued with Formal Warnings*	NDA	147	--	325		**Context:** These figures are for the whole of Forth Valley. **Update:** The number of young people issued with formal warnings as a means of diversion from the traditional route of criminal justice via SCRA/COPFS has increased compared with the previous reporting period showing an increase with 178 more young people warned. This figure can be broken down by the two age groups of 232 = 8-15 yrs old and 93 = 16-17 yrs old. This can be viewed as a positive result as this increase reflects the desire to reduce the criminalisation of young people for minor crimes and offences as, in accepting a warning, they are acknowledging they have done something wrong and have an opportunity to learn from a mistake and if relevant make restitution to a victim.
9	*Number of young people who are referred to an Early & Effective Interventions co-ordinator.*	NDA	242	--	527		**Context:** These figures are for the whole of Forth Valley. **Update:** This figure can be further broken down by the number of 8 -15 year olds = 316 and the number of 16-17 years olds = 134. The Schools Based Officers are now in all eight high schools within the Falkirk Area Command. This represents an increased opportunity for EEI referrals in conjunction with education and other partner agencies.
10	*Number of proactive internet based Child Protection investigations*	NDA	33	--	30		**Context:** This figure is for the whole of Forth Valley which provides an indication of pro-active work done to combat this type of criminality.

NDA = no data available

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
11	*Number of children referred to partner agencies*	NDA	NDA	--	455		**Context:** This figure relates to the number of children 15 years and under (or 16-17 years if under a supervision order) reported to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration or to the Procurator Fiscal across the Forth Valley Division. **Update:** There is no baseline data with which to compare performance. The year to date figure for referrals can be broken down as follows: SCRA = 206 SCRA/PF = 72 PF only = 177
12	*% of police attendance at Child Protection case conferences*	NDA	NDA	--	100%		**Context:** This figure relates to % of Police attendance as a result of invitations to partner agency child protection case conferences and is for the whole of the Forth Valley Division. These meetings include Pre-birth meetings and initial meetings. **Update:** Police reports are provided to all meetings not personally attended by officers. The calculation of this KPI has changed slightly for 2015/16 to include Pre-birth and initial meetings only. During the reporting period there 30 Pre-Birth meetings and 95 Initial meetings held. All 125 meetings were attended by police.
13	*E-Safety Partnership - No of persons engaged with at talks/events*	NDA	NDA	--	1398		**Context:** The partnership comprises Police, Education, Child Protection, Social Work, 3rd Sector Agencies and private technology industries and works with the Scottish Government Child Internet Safety Stake Holders Group. This measure indicates the total number of persons engaged with at E-Safety Partnership events and presentations in the Falkirk area. Children are placed into 3 age groups – 5-7yrs,

NDA = no data available

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Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							8-10yrs & 11-16yrs with a separate category for parents. **Update:** Between April 2015 & March 2016 events were delivered in the Falkirk area to 150 x 5 -7 year olds, 718 x 8 - 10 year olds, 610 x 11-16 year olds, NIL x 17-18 years old and 20 adults including parents and professionals of YP's within the additional support centre at Grangemouth High school. Delivery has been across 10 primary schools, and 4 secondary schools delivered by school based officers, community policing team and preventions and interventions officers.
14	*Number of adult at risk referrals made to partner agencies*	NDA	3110	--	3216		**Context:** This figure relates to the number of adults identified by police to meet the Three point test under the Adult Support and protection (Scotland) Act 2007. Adults at Risk are defined as those over 16 years who are unable to safeguard their own well-being, property, rights or other interest and are at risk and because they are affected by disability, mental disorder, illness or mental infirmity, are more vulnerable to being harmed than adults not so affected.
15	*Number of hate crimes*	NDA	207	**Reduce**	173		**Context:** Police now specifically identify all categories of hate crime committed in respect of personal characteristics such as disability and sexual orientation as well as race. However, race remains the single largest category. Additional support to victims of such crime is often an important element of the response. A crime may result in multiple charges. A Hate Incident is recorded where no crime has occurred but behaviour is alleged to have occurred that may be considered as contrary to one of the protected characteristics.

NDA = no data available

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Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							Update: During the review period April to Mar 2016 there were 198 Hate Incidents, 25 resulted in No Crime. Of the 173 crimes a total of 192 charges were recorded. Of these 167 charges were detected. 120 Hate Crimes were due to Race which accounts for 60.6% of all Hate Crimes recorded. There were 45 Hate Crimes directed at Police, 16 of which were due to Race. This has reduced compared with last year when 19 such Race crimes were directed at police. Race remains the greatest Hate Crime motivation within Falkirk but is not exclusive to any one Ethnic Grouping as the victims were of Pakistani, English, Polish, Afghani, South African, Indian, Irish, Rhodesian, Turkish, Spanish, German, Malaysian and Hungarian backgrounds.
16	Hate crimes and offences – detection rate	NDA	80.9%	**Increase**	87.3%	⬆	**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 **Update:** As a result of the priority these crimes are given 87.3% of crimes this year have been detected so far. The year to date figure is high and is indicative of the priority afforded to these incidents. Where crimes remain undetected

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							there is usually an insufficiency of corroborative evidence. There is evidence of society becoming less tolerant of hate crime with instances of third party reporting being made where the complainer has not been traced. In such cases it is more difficult to detect an offender.
17	Total domestic abuse incidents	NDA	1921	--	2120		**Context:** The targeting of repeat offenders and strong levels of support for victims are both key to addressing the issue of domestic abuse. **Update:** This has increased by 10.4% compared with last year. The Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit is now well established and has the remit of investigating historical abuse investigations which have increased as a result of increasing confidence in police who are working alongside partner agencies such as Women's Aid. These incidents are still afforded a priority status and are managed at daily Tasking Meetings.
18	Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	NDA	1564	--	1530		**Context:** This figure relates to the total number of crimes recorded that are attributed to domestic abuse. **Update:** The current figures show a reduction of 2.2% compared with the same period last year.
19	% of Domestic abuse incidents that result in a crime being recorded	NDA	60.4%	--	51.7%		**Context:** This figure relates to the number of Domestic Abuse incidents reported that are subsequently investigated as crimes. All domestic abuse incidents are subjected to a high level of scrutiny to ensure a victim oriented approach.

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting						
Protecting People						
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							Update: There has been a reduction of 8.7 points in respect of the number of domestic incidents that were subsequently recorded as a crime compared with previous year to date.
20	*Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate*	NDA	84.4%	**Increase**	76.6%	⬇	**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.

Update: The detection rate for these crimes has fallen by 7.8 percentage points. These crimes continue to be prioritised and every effort made to trace offenders and protect victims. In cases where the offender is not detected it may be due to an insufficiency of evidence rather than the offender being unknown. |
| 21 | *Number of detections for domestic abuse bail offences.* | NDA | 110 | -- | 93 | 📈 | **Context:** This figure provides an indication of how many offenders have breached bail conditions imposed at court following incidents of a domestic nature. |
| 22 | *Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a prescribed timeframe (24hrs)* | NDA | 94.9 | **95%** | 97.7% | ✅ | **Context:** This KPI relates to when a perpetrator of domestic abuse has been held in custody and released on bail from court. Once Police are notified they thereafter have 24hrs to trace the victim and notify them of the release to prevent further crime and reduce risk and harm to the victim and wider society.

Update: This area is given a high degree of priority with all possible effort made to deliver these messages within the target time. |

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
23	*No of individuals subject of Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating - MATAC referrals (High risk perpetrators of domestic abuse)*	NDA	25	--	48		**Context:** MATAC meetings are chaired and led by Police and are attended by Police, Criminal Justice, Domestic Abuse Task Force, Procurator Fiscal, Local Authorities and Women's Aid amongst others.
24	*No of individuals subject of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences - MARAC referrals (High risk victims of domestic abuse)*	NDA	65	--	52		**Context:** The MARAC is chaired by Falkirk and District Women's Aid and attended by Police, Women's Aid, Social Work and the Local Authority amongst others.
25	*Number of Engagement sessions delivered under CONTEST Strategy.*	NDA	NDA	--	46		**Context:** CONTEST is the UK Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy which is organised around 4 work streams, each comprising a number of key objectives: Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack **Update:** July 2015 saw the introduction of Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act) which places a duty on certain bodies, listed in Schedule 6 to the Act, to have, in the exercise of their functions, "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This reporting period has seen all designated partners

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting People

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							becoming well versed on CONTEST and the delivery of such within their own organisations. This continues to be the case allowing police to focus on aspects of the CONTEST strategy internally. Since the last report, over the final two quarters of 2015/16 there have been 33 engagement sessions delivered by Police under the CONTEST Strategy within the Falkirk Council area, the total figure from April - March 2015/16 being 46. The figure provided includes presentations to a wide range of designated partner organisations and includes a range of products; • CT Awareness • WRAP 3 • Project Argus • Project Griffin • Operation Fairway • Building Security • Stay Safe

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting Places

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
26	*Total number of Group 4 crimes*	⬆ 1808.4	1469	**Reduce**	1443	⬆	**Context:** Group 4 Crimes include Fireraising, Vandalism, Reckless Conduct (with a Firearm) and Culpable and Reckless Conduct (not firearms). Vandalism typically makes up 90% of this crime type. **Update:** There continues to be a long term reduction of 20.2%, down 365 crimes in the total number of reported Group 4 crimes compared with the 5 year average. Compared with the same period last year there has been a slight fall of 1.8% equating to 26 fewer crimes.
27	*Group 4 crimes detection rate*	⬇ 35.6%	31%	**Increase**	30.6%	▬	**Context:** Perpetrators are normally local to the community in which crimes are committed, and community officers focus on identifying them. **Update:** The detection rate for Group 4 Crimes remains at a similar level to last year and is down 5 points compared with the 5 year average.
28	Number of vandalisms	⬆ 1630.8	1333	**Reduce**	1290	⬆	**Context:** Most common types of damage are to house windows and to vehicles. **Update:** The number of reported vandalisms is significantly lower, down 20.9% (340 fewer crimes) when compared with the 5 year average. Looking at the same period last year, the reduction show a drop of 3.2% (43 fewer crimes).

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Protecting Places

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
29	Vandalism detection rate	⬇ 33.7%	28.9%	**Increase**	29.4%	▬	**Update:** The detection rate for vandalism remains at a similar level to last year and is 4.3 points lower than the 5 year average.
30	*Number of Fireraisings*	⬆ 102.8	65	**Reduce**	84	⬇	**Update:** Reported crimes of Fireraising are up by 19 crimes when compared with the previous year. The long term reduction continues with an 18.3% drop when compared with the 5 year average.
31	*Fireraising detection rate*	▬ 35.3%	29.2%	**Increase**	34.5%	⬆	**Update:** The detection rate for crimes of Fireraising is up 5.3 points compared with the same period last year with no significant change from the 5 year average.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Dealing with Antisocial Behaviour

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
32	Number of complaints regarding disorder	NDA	8213	**Reduce**	7861	⬆	**Context:** As incidents of disorder often feature noise/neighbour disputes, work is being undertaken to identify locations where there are repeat occurrences to allow preventive /intervention strategies to be developed by partner agencies. High visibility patrols are directed in accordance with intelligence and information about incidents of recurring disorder involving particular

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Dealing with Antisocial Behaviour

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							locations or individuals. This includes local community information which identifies any recurring disorder **Update:** There has been a continued reduction in incidents of disorder against last year which follows the long term trend over the past few years. The reduction in numbers of reported incidents of disorder in the first half of the year has continued to drop over the last six months giving an overall drop of 4.3% with 352 fewer complaints when compared with the same period the previous year. Joint TT&CG with Falkirk Council is continuing involving regular partnership liaison and circulation of daily tactical reports. There is a new Town Centre Policing plan in place for the weekend. This has led to an increase in the number of dedicated officers patrolling the night time economy area and has contributed to the overall reduction of these call.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Violent Crime

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
33	Total number of Group 1: Crimes of Violence	⬇ 168.8	172	**Reduce**	178	⬇	**Context:** Group 1 Crimes encompass serious crimes of violence such as Murder, Att Murder, Robbery, Child Cruelty and Serious Assault. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the investigation of such incidents. Group1 crimes of

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Violent Crime

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							violence are scrutinised on a daily basis and at present there are no clear trends of concern. **Update:** The overall level of violent crime is up by 6 (+3.5%) crimes compared with the same period last year with the current level is 5.5% or 10 crimes higher when compared against the 5 year average. Serious Assaults account for 47.7% of Group 1 crime, Robbery 16.2% and Child Cruelty accounts for 11.2%. There has been no significant change in the numbers within any of these categories.
34	Number of reported Attempted Murder	⬆️ 18.2	8	**Reduce**	10	⬇️	**Context:** Generally numbers are low therefore there may be fluctuations. **Update:** The overall trend for this crime type is downward compared with the 5 year average however has increased by 2 when compared with the same period last year.
35	*Attempted Murder detection rate*	⬇️ 100%	100%	**Increase**	80%	⬇️	**Context:** Due to low numbers of these crimes detection rates appear as a high percentage. **Update:** Due to the scrutiny and priority these crimes are afforded the detection rates are high. 8/10 incidents that occurred within the period are detected.
36	Number of reported	⬇️	64	**Reduce**	85	⬇️	**Context:** The weekend period is the peak period for

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Violent Crime

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
	Serious Assault	68					serious assaults, often linked to the consumption of alcohol. Most offenders are male. Most assaults are carried out by kicks and punches rather than by use of a weapon. **Update:** There has been an increase on both the longer and shorter terms with 21 more of this crime type reported year to date compared with the same period last year. Continuous analysis has not indicated any discernible pattern with no single location falling for specific interest. Such incidents are prioritised for investigation and, in the main, locally the victim and perpetrator are known to each other and often alcohol is a contributing factor.
37	Serious Assault detection rate	⬇ 95.1%	92.2%	**Increase**	83.5%	⬇	**Context:** Crimes are recorded on the date they are reported regardless of when they occurred. Detections are recorded on the date a perpetrator is charged, regardless of when the crime was committed. This can mean that in any given month more detections are recorded than the number of crimes that are reported in a particular category. As detection rate is calculated as the proportion of crimes detected against those recorded over a specific period, this can result in detection rates of more than 100%. **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. The current detection rate remains high however has dropped by 8.7

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Violent Crime

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							percentage points compared to the previous year and down 11.5 percentage points when compared against the 5 year average.
38	Number of reported Robbery	⬇ 24.6	25	**Reduce**	29	⬇	**Context:** This category also includes assault with intent to rob. Most crimes involve theft of items from individuals such as mobile phones and small amounts of cash. All cases, regardless of the property taken, are given the priority afforded to crimes of violence and are overseen by the Criminal Investigation Department. Numbers are generally low in this category and fluctuations can be seen from month to month **Update:** There is no discernable pattern in terms of M/O, victim or offender. The number of robberies averages at just over two per month over the longer term. The year to date figure is four crimes more than the previous year and four crimes higher than the 5 year average for this crime type. 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. No commercial premises have been targeted.
39	Robbery detection rate	⬇ 79.6%	88%	**Increase**	75.9%	⬇	**Context:** The CID have primary responsibility for investigation of robberies which are closely scrutinised to discern any emerging trends in respect of location, victim or perpetrator.

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Violent Crime

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							Update: Despite the slight increase in number of reported robberies, the current detection rate has fallen by 12.1 percentage points compared with the same period last year and down 3.7 points compared with the 5 year average.
40	Number of reported Petty (common) Assault	⬆ 2043.6	1955	**Reduce**	1985	⬇	**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 have risen by 1.5%, up 30 crimes compared with the previous year, which was the lowest in the last 5 years. Year to date crimes of common assault are 2.9% higher than the 5 year average. An ever increasing number of these crimes occur within private premises and are often as a result of domestic incidents with intervention carried out with partners or where a problematic address where ASB is identified.
41	Petty (Common) assault detection rate	⬇ 80.5%	80.3%	**Increase**	75.6%	⬇	**Update:** Overall the detection rate has remained at a pretty consistent level with over. The detection rate for petty assault has dropped by 4.7 percentage points on last year and is currently 4.9 points lower than the 5 year average. 3 in every 4 assaults being detected. In the

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Violent Crime

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							main, the perpetrator knows his / her victim. Few common assaults occur locally where the perpetrator / victim are not known to each other.
42	*Number of detections for Carrying Knives etc & Possession of Offensive Weapons*	123.8	102	--	52		**Context:** This crime type is normally as a result of pro-active police work and is linked to stop and search activity (See KPIs 82 & 83). **Update:** The general trend is that detections for this crime type have reduced in this area and this trend has continued during the current reporting period.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Disrupting Organised Crime

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
43	*Number of identified Serious and Organised Crime Groups (SOCGs)*	NDA	NDA	--	3		**Context**: This KPI is now reported at Local Authority Level and therefor there is no comparative data from last year.
44	*Number of arrests of Serious and Organised Crime Group members*	NDA	NDA	--	22		**Context:** This KPI is now reported at Local Authority Level and therefor there is no comparative data from last year. The number of arrests includes individuals who have been arrested within the Falkirk Area Command but are

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Disrupting Organised Crime

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							part of groups either mapped out of division or ones that were pending from historic jobs mapped to our division. **Update:** There continues to be a real focus around tackling Serious and Organised Crime within the Falkirk Area Command. The remit of the Proactive CID, a unit that works with Ward Officers, is to address this type of crime at a local level.
45	Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation	⬆ 172.6	168	**Increase**	175	⬆	**Context:** Detections for this type of crime is usually as a result of community derived information. Community Teams have an important role in disrupting drug dealing at a local level. **Update:** Performance is up by 4.2% when compared with the previous year and up by 1.4%, when compared with the long term 5 year average. The number of possession cases has also increased by 6.2% up from 614 to 652 and provides a good indicator of the level of work being undertaken to address substance misuse. Work is ongoing to develop intelligence with the aim of continuing to identify and tackle drug dealers in our communities. Operation Core is an example of dedicated and directed response to community concerns with regards to substance misuse.
46	*Signpost Custody Referrals*	NDA	137	--	78	📈	**Context:** Arrest Referral targets drug and alcohol related offenders at the point of arrest and links individuals with addiction needs into Addiction Services

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Disrupting Organised Crime

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							via the Single Point of Referral across Forth Valley. **Update:** These numbers relate to clients seen who are from the Falkirk Area Command Area. Year to date there has been 47 new clients referred.
47	Prevent Serious Organised Crime Groups from involvement in legitimate enterprise (Forth Valley Div figures)	NDA	£6.2m		£38.2m	⬆	**Context:** This measure is part of the Police Scotland "Letting our Communities Flourish" strategy. It is used as a disruption tactic to deter and prevent the operation of quasi-legitimate businesses associated with Serious and Organised Crime Groups. These figures relate to Forth Valley Division and are not broken down to Local Authority Level. This measure will now form part of the SOA refresh under Safer Communities with Interventions and Interventions joining the Community Safety Partnership. **Update:** The annual target has been exceeded by 331.4% however work will continue to identify and pursue other OCG's who seek to exploit business opportunities in this area.
48	Value of applications for confiscation of assets under Proceeds of Crime legislation (Forth Valley Div figures)	NDA	£3.6m	£2.3m	£3.59	✅	**Context:** This measure quantifies the cash or value of assets or income seized by Police under the Proceeds of Crime Act legislation in order to disrupt the criminal activities of members of organised crime groups. These figures are calculated for the whole of Forth Valley Division and are not broken down to Local Authority Level.

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Disrupting Organised Crime

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							Update: Of the total amount, £24,388 is cash seizures and £3,566,888 relates to restraints using POCA legislation. Whilst there is a reduction compared with las year the target set has been exceeded.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Crimes of Dishonesty

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
49	Total Number Group 3 Acquisitive Crime	⬆ 3579.6	3187	**Reduce**	2772	⬆	**Context:** Group 3 crime is known as acquisitive crime and includes Housebreaking, Opening Lockfast Places (OLP), Motor Vehicle crime, Common Theft, Shoplifting and Fraud. **Update:** The current period, in line with the recent trend, sees an overall reduction in the reported level of these crimes which has reduced by 13% (415 fewer crimes) compared with the previous year and is down 22.6% (807 fewer crimes) compared with the 5 year average.
50	*Total No. Group 3 : Acquisitive Crime - detection rate*	⬇ 47.7%	40.8%	**Increase**	45.2%	⬆	**Context:** This measure relates to the overall detection rate for all acquisitive (Group 3) crime. The nature of investigations into this crime type often means that detections will occur over time as forensic and other enquires yield information which means this figure will

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Crimes of Dishonesty

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							be reasonably expected to improve over time. **Update:** The overall detection rate for acquisitive crimes has risen by 4.4 percentage points compared with same period last year however is down 2.5 points compared with the 5 year average.
51	Theft by housebreaking (All Types)	⬆ 494.4	576	**Reduce**	433	⬆	**Context:** Housebreakings (HBs) or attempts are classified in three categories by police. These are Commercial Property, Residential Dwellings and Other Domestic Buildings such as garages and sheds. Many crimes are opportunistic, most occurring when occupants are out. Police continue to provide security advice to communities to reduce such opportunities. **Update:** Housebreaking has reduced compared with the same period last year down 24.8% (143 fewer crimes) and is also 12.4% lower than the long term 5 year average figure. . Of the 433 HB's that occurred during this period, they can be broken down into the categories as follows - 233 residential, 106 commercial and 94 housebreakings at domestic sheds and garages. Whilst HB's at commercial and domestic sheds and garages see year on year reductions in both categories there has been a rise of the number of residential HB's (see KPI 53).
52	Theft by housebreaking (All Types) detection	▬	31.4%	**Increase**	29.8%	⬇	**Context:** As part of the investigation process for HB's Scenes of Crime examinations are carried out whenever

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Crimes of Dishonesty							
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
	rate	29.8%					possible. The results of these examinations can take time to process however positive forensic leads can lead to crimes being detected some months after they have been committed and therefore this figure may further increase in time. **Update:** The number of housebreakings detected is slightly down by 1.6 percentage points compared with the same period last year however is in line with the 5 year average.
53	*Theft by housebreaking (residential)*	204.8	208	**Reduce**	233		**Context:** Housebreakings (HBs) or attempts are classified in three categories by police. These are Commercial Property, Residential Dwellings and Other Domestic Buildings such as garages and sheds. Many crimes are opportunistic, most occurring when occupants are out. Police continue to provide security advice to communities to reduce such opportunities. **Update:** The year to date figure is 12% higher than the same period last year and 13.8% higher when compared with the long term 5 year average figure.
54	Theft by housebreaking residential detection rate	31.5%	40.9%	**Increase**	29.6%		**Update:** Detections for these crimes last year were at the highest level for the last 5 years and, whilst year to date detections have fallen by 11.3%, they have now returned to a more normal average and are sitting just under the 5 year average.

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Crimes of Dishonesty

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
55	Theft by shoplifting	⬆️ 687.8	615	**Reduce**	647	⬇️	**Context:** The most common type of retail premises for shoplifting has been supermarket type premises, with alcohol, foodstuffs and clothing being the most common type of goods taken. **Update:** The first six months of 2015/16 saw a significant increase of this crime type compared with the previous year, up 20.3 % compared with the previous year. This was not replicated over the 2nd six months and the year to date figure stands at an increase of 5.2%. Last year had been the lowest point for this crime type in the last 5 years the current level is 5.9% lower than the 5 year average. Whilst there has been a rise in shoplifting this has been counteracted by an almost identical drop in common theft.
56	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	⬇️ 87.4%	81.8%	**Increase**	84.4%	⬆️	**Context:** Police work in partnership with retailers to combat shoplifting particularly organised crime groups. **Update:** Whilst the number of these crimes has rose so too has the detection rate. The detection rate of this crime type is normally high and is currently 2.6 percentage points higher than last year and 3 points lower than the 5 year average. The Community Investigation Unit, response and community officers had been tasked with addressing and improving performance in this area and their work in partnership with Retailers Against Crime Scotland has contributed to the rise in this area. There has been a significant rise in repeat offending

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Crimes of Dishonesty

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							often associated with substance misuse. There has been a focus on this prevent escalation of the level of this offending. A number of travelling groups of organised shoplifting specifically targeting clothes and alcohol have been identified and were apprehended over the reporting period. These groups had targeted not just the Falkirk area but had been operating throughout the Central Belt of Scotland.
57	*Fraud*	⬆️ 256.2	165	**Reduce**	233	⬇️	**Context:** Fraud covers a wide range of crime types including Taxi Hire Frauds, Bogus Callers committing doorstep crime on usually vulnerable people, and increasingly online fraud schemes such as bogus lottery wins and inheritance scams to name but a few are used. **Update:** Fraud has increased significantly over the short term, up 41.2% and however is still lower than the 5 year average by 9.1%. It should be noted last year's figure was unusually low. The frauds committed within this area have in the main been online frauds types.
58	*Fraud - detection rate*	⬇️ 73.9%	62.4%	**Increase**	61.8%	▬	**Context:** Due to the detailed investigation nature of fraud crimes, enquiries may be protracted and these figures may rise over time. **Update:** The overall detection rate for Fraud related crimes has not changed significantly compared with last year however has fallen by 12.1 percentage points compared with the 5 year average.

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Making Roads Safer

No.	Performance Indicator	3/5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
59	Number of injury road collisions	NDA	238	**Reduce**	241	⬇	**Context:** 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. **Update:** The long-term trend over the past decade shows a significant reduction in the number of injury road collisions however the figures for collisions resulting in injury for the reporting period shows an increase of 3 incidents reported during the review period compared with the previous year. Local officers working along with the Divisional Roads Policing Unit continue to proactively police roads throughout the Local Area Command.

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Making Roads Safer

No.	Performance Indicator	3/5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
60	Number of people killed or seriously injured	NDA	48	**Reduce**	45	⬆	**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. **Update:** During 2015/16 the total of killed and seriously injured persons as a result of road traffic collisions has reduced from 48 for the same period last year to 45. Of the 45 collisions, there has been 2 fatalities, the first which occurred on the M9 when a male pedestrian was hit by a vehicle and the second which occurred in Carronshore and involved a female driver, and a total of 43 casualties who were seriously injured.
61	Number of children killed or seriously injured	NDA	2+3	**Reduce**	0+6	⬆	**Update:** Whilst the figure for KSI children has increased by one when compared with the same period last year however this has been as a result of serious injury. There have been no fatalities involving children, this is a reduction of 2 compared with the previous year.
62	*Number of people slightly injured*	NDA	263	**Reduce**	257	⬆	**Update:** This KPI follows the longer term downward trend with a 2.2% reduction equating to 6 fewer casualties compared with last year.
63	*Number of Offences involving drivers under the influence of Drink or Drugs*	207.4	187	--	148	📈	**Context:** This measure indicates pro-activity in combating the risks posed by persons driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. **Update:** The number of drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs has reduced down 39 incidents which equates to a drop of 20.9% compared with the same period the previous year. This reduction reflects the

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Making Roads Safer

No.	Performance Indicator	3/5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							national picture which has been well documented and is attributed to the successful effect of the reduction the legal alcohol level in Scotland on 5th December 2014, having a deterrent effect on drivers. (An article in the 8th July2015 edition of Auto Express features an interview with RPU officers on patrol in the Stirlingshire area and discusses the positive impact of the legislative change on driver behaviour.)
64	Number of dangerous driving offences	71.2	57	--	71		**Context:** Dangerous driving is recognised as a contributory factor in road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers.
65	Number of speeding offences	1427	1654	--	1587		**Context:** Speeding and the use of mobile phones while driving are recognised as two potential contributory factors in road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers. Operational campaigns against speeding, mobile phones etc. are widely publicised and results reported on through various media. **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 publicised and results reported on through various media.

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting						
Making Roads Safer						
No.	Performance Indicator	3/5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							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.
66	Number of seat belts offences	796.8	450	--	258		**Context:** Not wearing a seat belt is recognised as a potential contributory factor in injury road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers. **Update:** Despite proactive activity, the compliance rate has resulted in this reduction. Most vehicles are now fitted with audible alarms which activate when seat belts are not worn which assists in reducing instances of people forgetting to fasten them. Positive driver behaviour is contributing to the reduction seen in this type of offending.
67	Number of mobile phone offences	566	408	--	273		**Context:** Speeding and the use of mobile phones while driving are recognised as two potential contributory factors in road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers. Operational campaigns against speeding, mobile phones etc. are widely publicised and results reported on through various media.

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Making Roads Safer

No.	Performance Indicator	3/5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							Update: The level of driver engagement in Falkirk has been reviewed and is consistent this year with more warnings being given by way of education rather than immediate enforcement.

Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Cross Cutting Themes

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
Alcohol							
68	*Number of problematic licensed premises inspections carried out (On/Off Sales Premises)*	NDA	1	--	0		**Context:** This area of work and the following two indicators form part of the multi-agency partnership drawn together in the action plan for the Single Outcome Agreement Prevention and Intervention area around Alcohol and Antisocial Behaviour offending. **Update :** The definition of 'problematic premises' is:- 'Evidence exists of a licensed premises operating in a manner inconsistent with the licensing objectives or out with the conditions of a Premises Licence and where local police intervention or support has failed or is unlikely to succeed in resolving the issues'. Through daily management and oversight of licensed premises where crimes and intelligence exist indicating that they should be classed as a 'problematic premises', there

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting						

Cross Cutting Themes						
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							has been no licensed premises classed as such.
69	*Number of Monitored Premises subject to interventions*	NDA	1	--	2		**Context:** As indicator 68, however the definition of a 'monitored premises' is any licensed premises which requires additional supervision or support. **Update:** Close monitoring and management of licensed premises to ensure compliance with licensing regulations / policy is in place to address issues and prevent escalation. There has been 2 premises falling into this category in the Falkirk area and both were subject to interventions. These issues are now resolved with one premises now closed and the other has had a reduction in the number of complaints and crime reported.
70	*Number of Test Purchase Operations*	NDA	0	--	143		**Context:** The Challenge 25 scheme is now well established. Area Commands have responsibility for managing both the recruitment and deployment of Test Purchase Officers. **Update:** Whilst a total of 143 test purchase operations were carried out there were only 15 fails. These premises subsequently passed on the follow up revisit.
71	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where appropriate	NDA	99	--	72		**Context:** This small reduction might also indicate a general reduction in such behaviour. **Update:** Despite proactivity, there has been a

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Cross Cutting Themes

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
	byelaws exist)						reduction of 27.3% in the number of persons caught breaching these byelaws. This reduction can be logically linked with reductions also seen in 32 (Incidents of Anti-social Behaviour).

Community Confidence and Satisfaction

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
72	Public confidence in the police (% high = very high + fairly high) (Divisional Level)	NDA	78.9%	**Increase**	76.8%	⬇	**Context:** This is an overall rating based on the results of monthly User Satisfaction Surveys. The results of the questions asked are listed in KPI's 73 – 78 below.
73	Treatment by staff on first contact (Divisional Level)	NDA	92.4%	**Increase**	89.9%	⬇	This question relates to the perception of respondents about the treatment they received when they were connected to one of the Force Contact Centres, since that is the primary method by which the public make contact with the police. Satisfaction in this respect remains high with the Divisional YTD figure in March at 89.9%. The highest levels of satisfaction in the YTD were recorded in September and October with both months achieving above 95.0%.
74	Service received at first contact (Divisional Level)	NDA	91.4%	**Increase**	87.1%	⬇	This question relates to the perception of respondents with regard to the service they received when they first contacted the police. Satisfaction in this respect remains relatively high with the Divisional YTD figure in March at 87.1%. June, September and October have all achieved the highest level of satisfaction in the YTD with over 90.0% achieved in each of these months.
75	Treatment by officers attending incident (Divisional Level)	NDA	88.9%	**Increase**	88.3%	▬	This question relates to the views expressed by respondents when they were asked their opinion about how they were treated by officer(s) who attended their incident. A 'not applicable' option is available for

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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Cross Cutting Themes

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							respondents to select if officers did not attend their incident. Satisfaction remains high at Divisional level with the YTD figure in March at 88.3%. Satisfaction levels have fluctuated throughout the year with a high of 100.0% recorded in September followed by 97.7% in January.
76	Fair treatment by police in dealing with incident (Divisional Level)	NDA	89.8%	**Increase**	90.2%	⬆	The purpose of this question is to test respondents' perceptions regarding the degree to which they felt officers who dealt with their incident behaved in accordance with Police Scotland's value of fairness. The Divisional YTD figure for March remains high at 90.2%. Satisfaction has been fairly consistent throughout the year, ranging from a high of 95.6% in September to a low of 85.5% in December.
77	Treated with respect by police in dealing with incident (Divisional Level)	NDA	93.7%	**Increase**	94.9%	⬆	The purpose of this question is to test respondents' perceptions regarding the degree to which they felt officers who dealt with their incident behaved in accordance with Police Scotland's value of respect. The figures show a very high level of satisfaction for the Division at 94.9% YTD. With the exception of April and December, satisfaction levels have generally been around the mid to high 90%.
78	Adequately informed re progress of incident (Divisional Level)	NDA	64.1%	**Increase**	57.3%	⬇	This question relates to the views of respondents when they were asked their views on if they were kept adequately informed about the progress made with their incident. A 'not applicable' option is available for respondents to select if they requested that no update was necessary. This question consistently attracts the lowest positive rating. Following a concerning low of 36.7% in December, the positive rating increased

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Cross Cutting Themes						
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							significantly in the following 2 months cumulating in a YTD high of 78.4% in February.
79	Average length of time taken to attend at the scene of Emergency (Grade 1) classified incidents (Divisional Level)	NDA	NDA		12mins 28 seconds		**Context:** The format previously used by Central Scotland Police to publish information on attendance at emergency calls has been replaced by a national one.

Update: The figures for this KPI relate to the month of March 2016 only, as year to date figures are not currently calculated.
Incident handling and incident dispatch times must be below 5 minutes to achieve Grade of Service for Grade 1 incidents. Based on 98 Grade 1 incidents in March 93 calls received Grade of Service (94.9%). The average Overall Response Time includes the times taken for the Call Handling, Incident Dispatch & Resource Deployment. The average Resource deployment time for March was 9 minutes and 52 seconds. |
| 80 | Number of complaints about the police per 10,000 police incidents. | NDA | NDA | | 36.3 | | **Context:** In order to ensure consistency across all Divisions in the reporting of levels of complaints about the Police a common reporting format has been developed in relation to Police Complaints. The data contained in this section of the Performance Scrutiny Report now applies only to the Falkirk Area Command and reflects the categories which are currently provided from the national performance system.
*Due to the change in the way data is now collated there are no comparative figures for the previous year.

A single complaint may contain a number of allegations. |

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Cross Cutting Themes

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							These may relate to the behaviour of individual members of staff either "On Duty" or "Off Duty", or to an issue in respect of the "Quality of Service" delivered by the organisation. NB One complaint might contain a combination of the different types of Allegations. **Update:** For the reporting period there has been a total of 161 complaints about the police. To allow some measure of proportionality, this figure is expressed per 10,000 police incidents. This gives a result of 36.3 complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents. For the review period there have been a total of 218 allegations – these are classified as 162 On Duty, 0 Off duty and 56 Quality of Service. There have been no discernible patterns or trends from the complaints in respect of individuals, police business units or locations.

Engagement

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
81	*Percentage of community council meetings personally attended by officer*	NDA	93.1%	--	94%		**Context:** This indicator is new and continues to be developed. The aim is to have a Community Officer attend as many meetings as possible. **Update:** Out of a possible 80 meetings that took place between April - March 2015/16, police attended 75.
82	*Community council meetings not attended receiving standard update report*	NDA	10	--	3		**Context:** This indicator is new and continues to be developed. The aim is to achieve 100% report submission rates where an officer is unable to attend a community council meeting in person.

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Cross Cutting Themes						
No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
							Update: Out of the 5 meetings that took place during the review period that were not personally attended by police, 3 were sent update reports. It is emphasised update reports are usually sent as standard even if Police are in attendance however one of the Community Councils has since folded and that combined with staff changes means there is uncertainty as to whether two were submitted.
Stop and Search						
83	Stop and searches conducted	NDA	NDA	--	569		**Context:** Stop and search activities help reduce the incidence and potential severity of the outcome of violence and address the misuse of drugs and alcohol. These searches are not random but are intelligence-led. **Update:** An enhanced version of the National Stop & Search Database commenced on 1 June 2015. The figure quoted is for the months of June - March only. The enhanced database brought significant changes in the process of data capture and the methodology for recording data items. No previous year to date figures are provided as it has been previously acknowledged this data is not 100% accurate, therefore comparisons will provide misleading results or invalid conclusions. Management Information and data in respect of stop and search can be found on the Police Scotland website via **http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/police-scotland/stop-and-search-data-publication**

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- 38
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Falkirk Police Plan 2014-17 : Performance Reporting

Cross Cutting Themes

No.	Performance Indicator	5 Year Average	Apr- Mar 2014/15	Target	Apr- Mar 2015/16	Short Trend	Context and Actions/Response
84	Percentage of positive stop and searches conducted	NDA	NDA	**Increase**	28.9%		**Context:** The main types of property uncovered during search are drugs, alcohol and weapons **Update:** see above

NDA = no data available

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Appendix 3

Scottish Crime Recording Standard data

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

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

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

Scottish Crime Recording Standard information below reflects the Quarter 1/2 Audit for 2015/16. This was reported to the Corporate Governance Board on 8th March 2016.

Scottish Crime Recording Standard Quarter 1/2 Audit 2015/16 *(not available at Local Authority level but detailed at Divisional and Force level for information purposes)*						
45	Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime Audit 2015/16 - Quarters 1/2 (April to September)	Test 1 - Incidents			Test 2 - Recorded Crime		
		Incidents Audited	No. of errors	SCRS Compliance	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance
	C Division	150	11	92.67%	94	2	97.87%
	Force	2,372	146	93.84%	1,543	80	94.82%
Details of the methodology for Audit 1 can be found in Appendix A							
46	Audit 2 - Divisional Crime Audit 2015/16 - Quarter 2 (July to September)		Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance		
	C Division		267	9	96.63%		
	Force		3,171	201	93.66%		
Details of the methodology for Audit 2 can be found in Appendix A							
47	Audit 3 - "No Crime" Audit 2015/16 - Quarters 1/2 (April to September)		No. of "No Crimes Audited"	No. of Errors	SCRS Compliance		
	C Division		50	1	98.00%		
	Force		999	39	96.10%		
Details of the methodology for Audit 3 can be found below							

AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime

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

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

The audit tested:

Test 1 – Crime Related Incidents

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

Test 2 – Recorded Crime

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Audit 3 - Crime Records Reclassified to "No Crime"

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

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

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

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

In order to allow Divisions a reasonable period of time to ensure that records are complete and compliant with SCRS, audits are generally undertaken once a period of three months

from the date of the incident/crime has elapsed. Any record incomplete at the time of audit will be audited based on the information available at the time.

Workstream 1: Localism and Community Accountability

The key issue:
48. Local scrutiny bodies feel that they do not have a sufficient role in developing local police plans and determining local policing policies. Similarly, they have concerns regarding their ability to contribute to national policies. Even if consulted, they do not believe their community concerns are being listened to sufficiently. There is also a degree of confusion regarding the types of policing activity and performance information that should be scrutinised at a local level. Local commanders do not appear to have sufficient autonomy to adapt national policing requirements to community needs where appropriate.

Wider context:
49. The legislation articulates that the responsibility for community engagement and accountability lies within the remit of Police Scotland. The SPA's role is to ensure that this is carried out effectively as part of holding the Chief Constable to account.

50. The stakeholder views expressed during the information gathered for this review has demonstrated an appetite for greater clarity and also greater input into overall governance and oversight of policing performance at a local level. In the 'Programme for Government' announcement, the Cabinet Secretary had also signalled his intention to make sure that the Chief Constable will be required to undertake a new programme of public scrutiny sessions to provide more direct accountability for the performance of policing in local areas.

Personal commentary:
51. Principal responsibility for community engagement and accountability rests with Police Scotland under the relevant legislation. This is particularly focussed on the Local Scrutiny Committees of Local Authorities. While important, Local Scrutiny Committees cannot be considered a single route for local engagement.

52. It was clear before this review was requested and from the responses to our consultation that many local communities did not think engagement was working effectively.

53. A number of issues arose, including Stop & Search, Armed Officers, closure of police offices and traffic wardens, which created a feeling that the policing needs and desires of local communities were being overridden in the search for standardisation and efficiencies. It can be argued that some of these issues were driven by the desire of Police Scotland to improve the quality of service and indeed provide equity of service. However, the overriding perception has been that local communities are not being listened to and that local commanders do not have enough autonomy to make local decisions.

54. A number of Local Authorities felt it was not clear how their views on national and local policing policies are progressed through the chain of command and how they are taken

into account when Police Scotland make decisions. Local communities accept that their view will not always be accepted but, when they are consulted, inadequate feedback is provided on how a final decision has been arrived at. It is important to show both that feedback has been considered and to give the reasons why an alternative decision was arrived at.

55.   Part of the issue may be that Police Scotland's command structure is divided between local policing and national specialist units. Specialist units are managed on a national basis to bring better expertise and to deploy it at a local level when necessary. These two aspects of policing only come together at Chief Constable level, with individual Deputy Chief Constables reporting their areas of command directly to him. It is recognised that there is a need to develop a better integrated service delivery model, which encompasses the need to protect and support all local communities by delivering services locally.

56.   The main interfaces with Local Scrutiny Committees are the divisional commanders within Local Policing. This can create a situation where decisions made centrally risk being ineffectively communicated through to a local level, and divisional commanders may not be able to effectively consult with local communities or provide feedback in a timeous manner.

57.   Responses to the consultation indicate that where policing policy decisions go against local views, even if there is feedback, there is no clear route to challenge these decisions. This sense of frustration is exacerbated when inadequate feedback has been provided. Views expressed through the consultation process indicated that there was a strong desire for some form of escalation process perhaps through the SPA.

58.   To address these concerns, the SPA had previously instigated its own approach to local engagement. Members, with support from SPA staff, were assigned to cover 3 or 4 Local Authority areas and were given responsibility to build relationships with and attend meetings of Local Scrutiny Committees. This has been welcomed and has worked to some extent. However, members are restricted in the time they can devote to this and the spread and number of committees mean that this approach is relatively superficial and inconsistent. It also risks the SPA being seen as a proxy for engagement rather than reinforcing the responsibility as Police Scotland's.

59.   From the engagement that Members have had with Local Scrutiny Committees, it is clear that there is a wide variety of approaches that are being adopted across the country.

60.   The SPA has to date not issued guidance on how Local Scrutiny Committees should operate in the belief that it is best in the interests of localism, for Committees to define what they see as appropriate for their community. There is also no mechanism or forum for Committees to share their experience and discuss what may represent best practice. While it is not for the SPA to dictate how committees should carry out their function, feedback from the consultation indicated a number of local authorities would welcome a way to share knowledge and experience. The SPA could act as a facilitator to ensure this happens.

61.   In addition to not being able to formally escalate individual areas of concerns, the Local Scrutiny Committees have no official route to report on the overall quality of their engagement with policing. Committees are important contributors to local policing policy decisions and for preparation of the local police plans therefore the SPA needs to understand on a regular basis, the level of satisfaction that Local Scrutiny Committees have with this engagement. This could be done through a formal annual report from each committee to the SPA, underpinned by further evidence collated by SPA through a questionnaire. The outcome of such reporting could then be summarised and commented on by the SPA in its own Annual Review of Policing.

62.   Some Local Authorities in the north of Scotland have formed a forum to discuss policing on a collective basis. Consideration is being given to include other local authorities to match the divisional structure of Police Scotland. This initiative if repeated elsewhere could be an extremely useful point of engagement for both Police Scotland and the SPA.

Recommendation 4	Indicative Lead	Indicative Timescale
Police Scotland should ensure that their local engagement programmes are directed at a wide range of local organisations. While a key audience must be the Local Scrutiny Committee, other parties such as Community Planning Partnerships must have an opportunity to understand and comment on policing activities, performance and plans.	Police Scotland	Current and ongoing

Recommendation 5	Indicative Lead	Indicative Timescale
Greater consideration needs to be given to the differing policing needs of local communities. While an aspiration of equality of service is commendable, any policy or practice must ensure that it is capable of being adapted in its implementation to make it more appropriate for local needs. In this regard, where possible, local commanders should be given more autonomy on how policies and practices are implemented while also achieving the overall policing aim.	Police Scotland	By end of August 2016 (5 months)

Recommendation 6	Indicative Lead	Indicative Timescale
Police Scotland should ensure that feedback provided by Local Scrutiny Committees is effectively responded to, including detail on how their feedback has impacted on decision making and, where it has not, the reasons for that decision. There must be clear communication channels that ensure feedback is directed through to decision makers and local commanders are fully briefed on why the final	Police Scotland	By end of June 2016 (3 months)

decision has been taken. Decisions relating to or activity by national units must be effectively relayed to Local Policing and an engagement plan initiated.

Recommendation 7	Indicative Lead	Indicative Timescale
Police Scotland should establish a formal escalation process to allow Local Scrutiny Committees to record their disagreement with individual policing policy decisions. This process should ensure that major policy issues are resolved at senior officer level within Police Scotland rather than at Local Commander level. The SPA should be advised of any matters that require escalation.	Police Scotland	By end of June 2016 (3 months)

Recommendation 8	Indicative Lead	Indicative Timescale
The primary responsibility for local engagement rests with Police Scotland. The SPA Board should see its role as ensuring proper and effective arrangements are in place rather than attending Local Scrutiny Committee meetings. There should be a requirement on the SPA to assess annually how effective these processes are and they should formally seek feedback from committees as part of this process. The success or otherwise of local engagement should be reported on by the SPA as part of its Annual Review of Policing.	SPA	By end of June 2016 (3 months)

Recommendation 9	Indicative Lead	Indicative Timescale
The SPA should establish a process to share knowledge between Local Scrutiny Committees and should hold an annual forum to discuss issues and share experience.	SPA	By end of July 2016 (4 months)