CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

Report to Resources and Audit Sub-Committee

Date of Meeting: 9 December 2015

Subject: Police Performance Report for Clackmannanshire April 2015 to September 2015

Report by: Local Police Commander

1.0   Purpose

1.1.   The purpose of this report is to provide the committee with information on the performance of Police Scotland in the Clackmannanshire local authority area for the period April 2015 to September 2015.

1.2.   The format of the report follows the same as the previous quarters and aligned with the headings of the Clackmannanshire Local Policing Plan 2014-17 priorities (i.e. **Protecting People and Places, Dealing with Antisocial Behaviour, Violent Crime, Disrupting Organised Crime, Crimes of Dishonesty and Making Roads Safer**).

1.3.   The Clackmannanshire Policing Performance Scrutiny Report table (Appendix 1) contains the current information on performance against selected performance indicators. This report provides complementary information to that in the table to present a summary of performance of policing in Clackmannan Council area and also identifies emerging trends, threats and issues.

1.4.   Appendix 1 contains the performance data and is in the format of a Covalent report which is now the reporting tool. A key to the icons precedes the table.

1.5.   It is recommended that committee note and challenge the report as appropriate.

2.0   Considerations

2.1.   The long-term trend of reducing crime rates for Groups 1 to 4 overall has continued over the reporting period 1 April to 30 September 2015. Compared with the 5 year average, there has been a drop of 17.7% (-197) from the figure at this time last year (961 to 913) accompanied by year to date drop of 5% (-48 crimes) when compared with the same period last year. Individually Groups 3 (Crimes of Dishonesty) & 4 (Fireraising, Malicious mischief, Vandalism etc.) saw long term reductions, whilst Groups 1 (Crimes of Violence) and 4 (Fireraising, Malicious mischief, Vandalism etc.) have both seen increases over the shorter term.

2.2.   The detection rate for Group 1 - 4 crimes (56.6%) is up on last year (51.2%) and is above the 5 year average (56%).

2.3.   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. They contain information which is relevant to national priorities and also reflects the objectives in the Clackmannanshire Local Policing Plan.

2.4.   The table provides detail of how significant the variations in performance were compared with the same period the previous year. The Covalent report has been developed to allow longer term comparison to be made where data is available. Data which has not previously been routinely collected but is now gathered will eventually allow for longer term comparison in the future. The notes shown in the final column provide some contextual comment about the results.

2.5.   One of the performance indicators under the priority of Protecting the Public is to reduce the levels of crimes of indecency (Group 2 Crimes)**.** These have reduced from 73 during the reporting period last year to 57 this year. Crimes are recorded according to the date they are reported regardless of when they occurred and almost a third of crimes (18) recorded in the year to date were historical in nature having been committed prior to 1 April 2014. The detection rate for Group 2 Crimes is currently 140.4% however this is due to an additional 30 crimes detected in the first quarter that had been reported in 2014/15. Of the 39 crimes committed during the current reporting period 30 were detected giving a detection rate of 76.9%.

2.6.   Another objective under the Public Protection priority is to respond to hate crimes and offences. There have been 40 such incidents in the year to date with 21 (52.5%) of them being in respect of race. The rate for detecting offenders currently stands at 63.6%. This is lower than usual however has improved on the 1st Qtr as a number of enquiries that had named suspects during Qtr 1 have since been detected. Ongoing work in detecting offenders is complemented by the provision of assistance, advice and guidance to victims.

2.7.   The number of domestic abuse incidents (347) shows a reduction (-30) from this period last year (377). This issue has been given particular emphasis within Forth Valley Division and measures including intervention, enforcement and target profiling have been applied successfully. On 1st October 2015 the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland was rolled out nationally following the positive evaluation of a pilot run in 2014. This scheme has two main triggers for disclosure – the Right to Ask and the Power to Tell. The Right to Ask is open to anyone who has concerns about a new partner's abusive past or has concerns about another person's new partner. An example of this would be a parent concerned about their child's new partner. The Power to Tell is when we receive information or intelligence about the safety of a person who may be at risk. This crime type will continue to be prioritised on a daily basis.

2.8.   The long-term downward trend in crimes and offences involving Anti-Social Behaviour, disorder and vandalism has continued over the reporting period. In

the shorter term, figures for disorder to Quarter 2 of 1881 also show a reduction of approx. 15.7% (-350) against the previous year (1,114).

2.9. In respect of violent crime, there has been an increase of 12 additional crimes in Group 1 Crime compared with the figure for the same period last year (35 to 47). Serious assaults are also up by 6 crimes year to date, from 14 to 20. There are no trends in respect of victims, offenders or locations. In the majority of assaults no weapon was used, but where one was, this was found to be in incidents in houses where a household item was used as a weapon. Compared with the same period last year, the number of robberies has remained constant at 11. Most robberies consist of taking property from individuals, normally mobile phones or small amounts of money. Detection rates in all categories remain at high levels with all crimes reported during the first two quarters of 2015/16 having been detected and several from the previous period also detected.

2.10. There has been an increase of one from the same period last year in the number of persons charged with the supply, production or cultivation of illegal substances (23 to 24). The number of actual searches remains high but not all result in seizures sufficient to support supply charges. Community teams are heavily involved in much of the local activity against drug dealers, acting on information received from the communities.

2.11. Crimes of dishonesty (442) show a significant year to date drop, down 21.9% (-83 crimes) against the previous year (525). This can be attributed to falls in the numbers of shoplifting (137 to 95), and fraud (32 to 15). The detection rate for acquisitive crime stands at 45%.

2.12. Road Policing and Road Crime are being addressed by Community Officers along with staff from the local Forth Valley Divisional Road Policing Unit. Their efforts are supplemented by the national Trunks Road Policing Group which covers activity on key main routes. The number of injury road collisions has remained constant (36) compared with the same period the previous year. The number of people killed or seriously injured has dropped slightly (6 to 4) with no child casualties reported so far. There have been no fatalities during the reporting period. Focused efforts are continuing to address the potential causes of collision, such as speeding and use of mobile phones while driving. There has been an increase in the compliance rate leading to a drop in the number of detections for mobile phone offences however detections for speeding offences have increased significantly from 119 to 344.

2.13. 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 of complaints under investigation up to the end of September 2015 is 17. These complaints contained a total of 27 allegations 23 of which related to on-duty incidents and 4 are related to Quality of Service Allegations. This equates to 20.8 complaints per 10,000 incidents. No significant trends in respect of individuals or particular locations are currently discernible. The number of complaints received does not follow a regular pattern month to month. The Emergency Call Response time data is not currently available due to the ongoing PIRC and HMIC investigations into Call Handling in Police Scotland. Performance data for this area will be reported once available.

2.14. During Quarter 2 a total of 17 Community meetings were held, all of which were attended personally by an officer and the relevant reports submitted and CC Chairs updated.

2.15. The service user survey previously employed to measure satisfaction levels has been replaced by a new standard national survey. Initial high level results show an overall satisfaction figure of 74.6% for policing in Forth Valley Division, and a public confidence rating of 76.7%. Most of the indicators of satisfaction shown in the attached table are in excess of 80%.

2.16. Some of the risks and threats which continue to present in Clackmannanshire are:
- Metal theft,
- Skimming devices in Automated Teller Machines,
- Bogus collection/theft of "charity" clothing,
- Child neglect (including the level of care and hygiene in the home),
- Local impact of serious organised crime groups,
- Changes/trends in drugs supply including so called 'legal highs'.

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

2.17. There were no significant new operational issues emerging during the previous reporting period.

2.18. There were no significant new operational issues emerging during the current reporting period.

2.19. There are no financial implications for Clackmannanshire Council arising from this report.

3.0 Sustainability Implications

3.1. There are no sustainability issues arising directly from this report.

4.0 Resource Implications

4.1. Financial Details

4.2. The full financial implications of the recommendations are set out in the report. This includes a reference to full life cycle costs where appropriate. Yes ☑

4.3. Finance have been consulted and have agreed the financial implications as set out in the report. Yes ☑

4.4. There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

4.5. Staffing

4.6. There are no staffing issues arising directly from this report.

5.0   Exempt Reports

5.1.   Is this report exempt?   Yes ☐ (please detail the reasons for exemption below)   No X

6.0   Declarations

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1)   **Our Priorities** (Please double click on the check box ☑)

The area has a positive image and attracts people and businesses	☑
Our communities are more cohesive and inclusive	☑
People are better skilled, trained and ready for learning and employment	☐
Our communities are safer	☑
Vulnerable people and families are supported	☑
Substance misuse and its effects are reduced	☑
Health is improving and health inequalities are reducing	☐
The environment is protected and enhanced for all	☑
The Council is effective, efficient and recognised for excellence	☐

7.0   Appendices

7.1   Please list any appendices attached to this report. If there are no appendices, please state "none"

Appendix 1 Clackmannanshire Policing Performance Qtr 2 2015 16

Author(s)

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Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
John Hawkins	Chief Superintendent Forth Valley Division	███████████████

Clackmannanshire Local Policing Plan 2014-17

Quarter 2 Report 2015-16

Guide to symbols used in this report

ACTIONS		PIs				Crime Groups	
Expected Outcome		**Status (Performance against target)**		**Short Trend (Compared with same quarter last year)**		Group 1	Crimes of violence (including robbery)
✔	Meet target/complete within target dates	🔴	Performance is worse than target and outwith tolerance	⬆	Performance has improved	Group 2	Crimes of indecency
⚠	Will complete, but outwith target	🔺	Performance is worse than target but within tolerance	▬	Performance has remained the same	Group 3	Crimes of dishonesty
✖	Fail to complete or cancelled	✅	Performance is meeting or exceeding target	⬇	Performance has declined	Group 4	Fire raising, malicious mischief, vandalism etc.
		❓	No target set	❓	No comparison available - May be new indicator or data not yet available		

NB Quarterly PI values are year to date.
Caveat: The figures in this report are not official statistics. This report provides data for the period 1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015. Data for this period is provisional and should be treated as management information.

1 Protecting People and Places

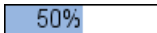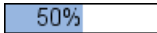| Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 13a	Number of Stop and searches conducted			50			Context: There has been a particular focus on the ethical application of stop and search activities to help reduce the incidence and potential severity of the outcome of violent crime and address the misuse of drugs and alcohol. These activities are not random but are intelligence led and targeted. Update: An enhanced version of the National Stop and Search Database commenced on 1st June 2015. 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** NB: The figure provided is for the period June to August only. Of the 50 searches conducted, 42 were statutory searches and 8 were consensual.
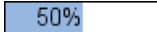
Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 13b	Number of positive stop and searches conducted			14			Context: There has been a particular focus on the ethical application of stop and search activities to help reduce the incidence and potential severity of the outcome of violent crime and address the misuse of drugs and alcohol. These activities are not random but are intelligence led and targeted. Update: An enhanced version of the National Stop and Search Database commenced on 1st June 2015. 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** NB: The figure provided is for the period June to August only and equates to a positive conversion rate of 28%.
SAP POL 19a	Number of domestic abuse incidents	377		347			Context: All domestic abuse incidents are subjected to a high level of scrutiny to ensure a victim oriented approach. Update: Targeting of repeat offenders and strong levels of support for victims have contributed to the long term reductions, along with coordinated and cohesive work by all agencies involved. The number of theses incidents continues to fall from last year, down by 8%.
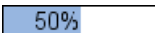
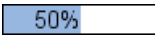| Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 19b	Detection rate for domestic abuse crimes/offences	70.5%		101.2%	⬆		Context: All domestic abuse incidents are scrutinised at daily management meetings and apprehension of offenders is a priority task. Offenders are likely to be kept in custody and to appear at court on the next lawful day. This type of robust and timely action makes clear to perpetrators what the consequences of their action will be, and may have contributed to the reduction in incidents. Although the perpetrator is always identified in these incidents, there are often no persons present other than the victim and supporting evidence must often be gathered from disparate sources including medical and forensic. Providing corroboration for the victim's evidence by these means is essential but can be challenging. Update: The year to date figure for Q2 is a total of 248 crimes recorded from 347 reported incidents of domestic abuse. The detection rate is up by 30.7% on the previous year and is indicative of the growing confidence of victims and the work being undertaken by the Domestic Abuse Unit as many case of historic abuse are uncovered and investigated. The detection rate for domestic abuse crimes/offences has risen significantly when compared against the previous year although it should be noted that this figure may be inflated due to several historic crimes from the previous reporting period being detected in Qtr 1 of 2015/16.
SAP POL 19c	Percentage of domestic abuse bail checks carried out in 24 hours	97.5%	95%	100%	⬆		Context: These checks can provide reassurance to the victim and the opportunity to explain the terms and impact of the bail conditions thus hopefully deterring any future re-offending. Update: The target for these checks has been consistently met and exceeded throughout Qtrs 1- 2 2015/16.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 20a	Number of crimes of indecency (Group 2)	73		57	⬆	47.6	Context: The detailed work undertaken by the Public Protection Unit including the Domestic Abuse Unit can uncover sexual crimes of a historic nature and in these cases the victim and offender are obviously known to each other. There has been a rise nationally in the number of these types of investigation with victims better informed and supported leading to an increase in confidence to report sexual abuse. Update: Whilst the number of Crimes of Indecency has fallen year to date this is as a consequence of one offender last year who was charged with multiple crimes leading to a rise in last year's figure. A total of 31% (18) of the 57 cases reported this year are historic, having been committed at least more than one year prior to that date of reporting. The long term trend of more victims reporting historic abuse is expected to continue and the year to date figure is still higher than the 5 year average.
SAP POL 20b	Detection rate for crimes of indecency	54.8%		140.4%	⬆	70.8%	Context: Crimes figures calculated by the date a crime is reported and not the date they are committed. For example crimes committed prior to April 2015 but reported at any point in the reporting period will show as a crime for 2015/16. 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 that the number of crimes that are reported in a particular category and detection rates can exceed 100%. Detection rates can move markedly up or down within comparator periods because of the nature of investigations into such crimes and the need to often await forensic results. Update: As previously indicated with the inflated figures in respect of reported crime the overall detection rate is affected by the historic cases. Out of the 80 cases that were detected in the reporting period only 30 were committed during that period. The remaining 50 crimes that were detected relate to historic cases. Whilst these were not categorised as detected at the end of 2014/15, as of April 2015 enquiries into these matters reached a conclusion and these crimes have now been moved to detected status and will therefore show an inflated positive figure for the period 2015/16. The detection rate for crimes 'committed' during the reporting period equates to 76.9%.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 21a	Percentage of rapes to which SOLO officers deployed within 24 hours	100%	100%	100%	▬		Context: A Sexual Offences Liaison Officer (SOLO) is specially trained to provide support to victims of rape and early deployment has proven to be of great benefit to victims. This contact was achieved within 24 hours for all rapes during the reporting period. Update: The target has been achieved and maintained throughout the reporting period.
SAP POL 22a	Detection rate for hate crimes and offences	80%		63.6%	⬇		Context: These crimes are given priority at daily management meetings and resources are allocated to progress enquiries quickly and robustly. This approach is reflected in the normally high solvency rates. Update: There have been a total of 40 Hate Incidents during the reporting period, 21 of which were Race related. The victim ethnicities included Scottish, English, Pakistani, Irish, Polish, Omani, Chinese and Romanian. 14 of these crimes were directed at Police Officers, 3 of which were race related. The detection rate has risen considerably since the last reporting period, up from 35% to 63.6%. Where crimes remain undetected, despite rigorous enquiry by Police, there has been an insufficiency of evidence to allow a report to be submitted to the PF.
SAP POL 23a	Number of Inspection reviews under MAPPA arrangements completed			8	❓		Intrusive inspections of Registered Sex Offenders are conducted to a corporate model to examine various processes linked to the management of and record keeping of individuals. Any issues can then be flagged and managed accordingly.
SAP POL 24a	Number of offenders on sex register who re-offend in respect of sexual crimes (Forth Valley Division figures)	3		2	⬆		Out of a total of 54 offenders, 10 have re-offended, with 2 offence fitting the criteria of having a sexual element.

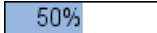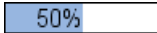| Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 001	Target patrols to areas identified with high ASB/Disorder and Violence	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Analytical products produced weekly identify areas with high incidence of these issues, which allows managers to direct resources accordingly. There is a general long-term downward trend in such incidents. These products are used in regular Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating Meetings (MATAC)
SAP POL 014	Target repeat domestic abuse offenders	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	A marker is attached to locations of domestic abuse incidents which identifies them as repeat incidents if police are called back there. This allows them to take this fact into consideration when dealing with a suspect. Occasions of repeat offending may also influence any bail conditions set. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is available to staff to guide investigations and actions, and officers may often revisit victims to ensure that offenders are adhering to bail conditions and take appropriate action on any breach. All perpetrators receive a warning letter prior to appearance at court explaining potential future police actions and the implications of bail conditions. Repeat offenders and those breaching bail conditions will invariably be kept in custody for the earliest court appearance possible. RFG Methodology has been developed for scoring and targeting perpetrators in terms of how current their offending is (**recency**), how many offences they are known to have perpetrated (**frequency**), and how serious their offending is (**gravity**).
SAP POL 017	Work with partners to address domestic abuse in Clackmannanshire and seek ways to support victims and tackle offenders	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	In preventing Domestic Abuse, sporadic and discretionary visits to the perpetrator's home are beneficial in demonstrating to the perpetrator that the police and other agencies are aware of their offending behaviour. All partner agencies can undertake communication with the victim, in order to provide appropriate information and referral to support organisations, both statutory and voluntary. There is also an opportunity to sign-post either party (as required) to relevant support agencies, thereby adding education and encouragement to enforcement as a means of tackling offender behaviour. The willingness of partner agencies to provide information to the police about domestic incidents is important in supporting victims and preventing re-occurrences. There are also various types of remote alarm which can be provided to victims in appropriate circumstances. A form for reporting Domestic Abuse is readily available on the home page of the Police Scotland website. This allows reports to be made by victims of or witnesses to such incidents or someone reporting on behalf of a victim (third party reporting).
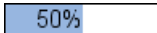
Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 018	Ensure that tackling domestic abuse is at the heart of the community policing approach	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Whilst the Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit concentrates on serious and serial incidents, most instances of domestic abuse are tackled by local officers who resolve immediate situations, ensure the wellbeing of victims and compile substantial reports to ensure that the most appropriate support is available through police and partners. This response is delivered consistently by the application of the Domestic Abuse Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This focus on domestic abuse has seen long-term reductions in the number of incidents and high detection rates. Domestic Violence is a daily key priority with prevention, intervention and enforcement tactics deployed around the victim and offender as appropriate.
SAP POL 024	Prioritise investigation of crimes against the most vulnerable persons in communities	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Each crime reported is subject to scrutiny by local police managers and by the Crime Management Unit. This allows for the early identification of victims such as children and adults who may be vulnerable because of factors such as age or incapacity. Vulnerable Person Reports (VPR) are submitted routinely which detail the concerns re vulnerability. Specialist officers in the Public Protection Unit can be used to deal with particularly serious instances.
SAP POL 026	Work with partners to ensure the safety of children and implement GIRFEC	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme "Keeping Children Safe" allows public to raise child protection concerns which police and partners will act upon. It allows consideration of whether information held by agencies indicates that an individual might pose a threat of serious harm to a child and if that information needs to be released to a parent or carer of the child. In addition, the initial notification of concern may lead to other more immediate actions under the Child Protection SOP depending upon the circumstances. Partnership working takes place strategically through the work of the Child Protection Committee and operationally via Child Protection Case Conferences and Child Protection Plans. The focus of child protection is the Public Protection Unit at Larbert, which includes Multi-Agency Assessment and Screening Hub (MAASH), Family Unit, Young Runaways Project, Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) team and the Offender Management Unit, as well as the co-location and joint working with partners such as Social Work, Health and Education. All of this activity is directed towards supporting the GIRFEC approach.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 027	Work with partners to develop and implement a prevention-focused approach to reducing numbers of vulnerable victims and preventing offending both by and against such vulnerable persons	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	All of the activity above is focused upon early identification of children who may become victims of crime or who are in circumstances which might lead to them offending. This prevention focused approach reduces potential harm to children through submission of Vulnerable Persons Reports and timely consequent action; whilst Early and Effective Intervention has achieved considerable success in reducing the number of children referred to the Fiscal or reported by considering alternative disposals best suited to the child's circumstances. Adult Protection measures are also in place to achieve similar outcomes and the Offender Management Unit exists to assess and manage the risk posed by sex or violent offenders.
SAP POL 028	Work with partners through MAPPA to protect communities from serious harm that some offenders may still present after conviction	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	The Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements and associated procedures apply categories and classifications of risk to offenders and produce appropriate offender management plans based upon them. This ensures that those presenting the highest risk of harm receive the most focused attention and engagement from police and partners. Across Clackmannanshire there are currently 54 registered sex offenders, 10 of whom have reoffended, 2 of whom have committed sexual offences following conviction and placement on the register.
SAP POL 029	Work with partners to identify and support victims of hate crimes and tackle offenders	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	The Multi Agency Hate Response Strategy (MAHRS) exists to provide a strong multi-agency partnership that engages with the local community and is responsive to its diverse needs in respect of tackling hate incidents. Its aim is to monitor and tackle incidents motivated by hatred, prejudice or malice targeted towards an identifiable group. The Lay Advisors Group for the Forth Valley provides opinion and comment from various social groups on police actions, operations and initiatives with a view to assessing community impact. Police Scotland publishes a Hate Crime SOP which, among other things, is intended to prevent repeat incidents and reduce repeat victimisation. It also directs provision of advice on crime prevention/security/personal safety. The National Safer Communities Department of Police Scotland can also provide advice, assistance and support to divisional efforts.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 030	Work with partners to support and protect from harm, our most vulnerable adults	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	An Adult Protection Unit has been established within the Divisional Public Protection Unit. Its work focuses on the investigation of crimes against vulnerable adults but also extends to associated tasks undertaken with partners to provide support and protection. Actions and responsibilities of police and other agencies are detailed in an Adult Support and Protection SOP. Whilst this relates to adults "at risk of harm" the procedures also cover other identifiable vulnerabilities. A Vulnerable Persons Report will always be submitted where any element of vulnerability is identified. This allows Police and partner agencies to assess the response and support required. Police and partners are members of local Adult Protection Committees which produce and oversee inter-agency guidelines and procedures. Police will seek to help resolve immediate risks and signpost issues for other agencies to provide longer term support.

2 Dealing with Anti Social Behaviour

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 14a	Number of disorder complaints	2,231		1,881	⬆		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 locations or individuals. This includes local community information which identifies any recurring disorder hotspots. 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 number of incidents of disorder reported for the first two Qtrs of 2015/16 has continued to fall, resulting in a reduction of 350 incidents (15.7%) when compared with the same period last year. The Local Community Planning Group MATAC meets on a fortnightly basis and has representation from a number of Local Authority / Housing Groups. The MATAC maintains an overview of ASB whether it be specific to a person or place. Through early identification of issues partners are able to deploy prevention / intervention or enforcement activities at their respective disposals with a view to early resolution of measures arising. The MATAC also enjoys the attendance of elected representatives who have an open invitation to attend / assist. A multitude of issues have thus far been addressed which has contributed to the ongoing reduction of these incidents.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 003	Work in partnership to address ASB	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	There are a number of established partnership arrangements including those addressing noise and neighbour nuisance. The Community Safety Partnership is a focus for joint working. One recent initiative to discourage ASB and promote social responsibility is the deployment of Schools Based Officers in certain secondary schools.
SAP POL 004	Work in partnership with the licensed trade to deliver a safe environment in Clacks	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	One of the Divisional Licensing Officers has direct and specific responsibility for all licensing matters in Clackmannanshire. The approach is very much one of encouragement to adhere to the licensing principles and objectives, with personal contact a notable feature of this area of work. The initiative named Forth Valley Focus on Alcohol (FVFOA) is a multi-agency initiative with several strands. All off-sales premises have been visited to promote the message of responsible selling, particularly in respect of young people; and letters have been sent to schoolchildren with the support of schools to high light the impact of alcohol consumption on personal vulnerability and decision-making. All partners are engaging and focusing on alcohol as a health and wellbeing issue.
SAP POL 005	Take action against licensed premises/individuals who do not meet their statutory obligations	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Whilst encouragement and education is the preferred approach, all appropriate checks are undertaken routinely to ensure that those involved in the licensed trade are satisfying their obligations and responsibilities under the legislation. Digressions are reported to the appropriate regulatory authority when appropriate. At present there are no significant issues in respect of any premises, and early intervention by the Divisional Licensing Officer is undertaken to offer advice and guidance at an early stage if any issues appear to be arising at specific premises.

3 Violent Crime

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 10a	Number of serious assaults	14		20	⬇	17.8	Context: Serious assaults are prioritised for investigation and, in the main, locally the victim and perpetrator are known to each other. Whilst alcohol is a contributing factor in such incidents, few acts are perpetrated within or immediately outside licensed premises. Continuous analysis has not indicated any discernible pattern with no single location falling for specific interest with the exception of HMP Glenochil which is a repeat location. The weekend period is the peak period for serious assaults, often linked to the consumption of alcohol. Most offenders are male. Most assaults are carried out by kicks and punches rather than by use of a weapon. Update: The number of serious assaults (20) has risen year to date, up 6 from last year (14). Due to the rise in this crime type, analysis was tasked to the APU to scrutinise reasons for the rise however no particular causal factor has been identified.
SAP POL 10b	Detection rate for serious assaults	78.6%		100%	⬆	87.2%	Context: 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 and detection rates can exceed 100%. Update: The rate for serious assaults has remained consistently high, with the detection of all 20 crimes reported year to date.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 11a	Number of robberies	11		11	▬	6.2	Context: This category also includes Assault with Intent to Rob. All Robberies have been robustly reviewed in terms of the guidance defined in the Scottish Crime Recording Standards. The strict adherence to the ethical recording of this crime type may have led to slightly more incidents falling into this category compared with preceding years as guidance has been updated in relation to counting victims of crime. By way of an example, one male in a domestic setting robs four victims of their mobile phones. This is counted as four crimes. Update: In the year to date period April - September there have been 11 robberies recorded which is in line with the same period last year. Most of these robberies consist of taking property from individuals, normally mobile phones or small amounts of money. Typically these crimes have occurred between individuals who are known to lead a chaotic lifestyle and are often known to each other or in some way associated. These incidents rarely involve the use of weapons.
SAP POL 11b	Detection rate for robberies	90.9%		109.1%	⬆	94.2%	Context: The CID have primary responsibility for the investigation of robberies which are scrutinised to discern any emerging trends in respect of location, victim and perpetrator. Update: The detection rate for robberies remains high with all 11 that occurred within the reported period, detected. The inflated detection rate is due to a previously undetected robbery from the previous period being detected.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 12a	Number of minor assaults	379		387	⬇	340.4	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. Intelligence analysis is used to plot and thereby to try to predict the likely locations of assaults/disorder, and to deploy resources accordingly. Update: There has been a year to date increase of 8 (2.1%) in the number of minor assaults reported for this period. The type of assaults range from incidents arising from HMP Glenochil, Residential Homes where residents can have reduced capacity however SCRS still requires a crime to be recorded, and crimes emanating from domestic incidents. As previously mentioned there has been an increase in the number of crimes arising from domestic incidents and this type of reporting is viewed as a positive indication of victims showing increasing confidence and provides an opportunity to support victims. Assaults against Police and other emergency service workers have risen over the reporting period up from 17 to 19. Rigorous recording and compliance with SCRS means this level of crimes is unlikely to change significantly. Where repeat offenders or locations are identified, robust processes have been employed to stringently manage them and minimise the risk of re-occurrence.
SAP POL 12b	Detection rate for minor assaults	75.5%		81.4%	⬆	80%	Update: Despite the increase in the numbers of these incidents the current detection rate remains high and sees more than 4 out of 5 minor assaults detected. Where these crimes remain undetected, generally the suspect is known however there is not a sufficiency of evidence to report to the Procurator Fiscal. SCRS requires crimes to be recorded in cases where the victims or witnesses are uncooperative, which in these cases poses an obvious challenge in terms of obtaining a sufficiency of evidence to charge a suspect.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 002	Target perpetrators of violent crime and ensure appropriate enquiry	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Intelligence products are used to identify patterns in respect of perpetrators of violence and repeat locations. Preventive measures are considered and robust enquiry is carried out where offences have been committed. Long term rates for such crimes are decreasing, and detection rates remain high. The MATAC

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
					process is also applied in these cases.
SAP POL 006	Work with partners to identify and tackle violence in homes in Clackmannanshire	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	A number of different agencies have reports of incidents in a house and information sharing protocols are used to make partners aware of them. This can build a picture of issues such as domestic incidents, anti-social behaviour, noisy parties and neighbour disputes which are often pre-cursors to violence. Vulnerable Person Reports (VPR) are submitted by officers where there are concerns about an individual's circumstances. This would include any perceived risk of that person being potentially subject to violence in the home. Victims who come forward are supported with robust referral systems in place. There is partnership work ongoing with organisations such as Women's Aid and Violence Against Women who work in conjunction with the Public Protection Forum with a view to enhancing a holistic supportive agenda. Robust enforcement of bail conditions against those who perpetrate such criminality supports the zero tolerance approach to Domestic Violence.

4 Disrupting Organised Crime

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 16a	Number of Persons charged with Drug Dealing	23		24	⬆	33.4	Update: In terms of the number of warrants executed, Police activity remains at a level consistent with last year. On a weekly basis drugs warrants are being applied for as a result of community intelligence some of which have resulted in possession cases but did not amount to supply charges.
SAP POL 18c	Through the use of POCA (Proceeds of Crime Act) legislation deprive criminals of a minimum of £3,083,058 (Forth Valley Division figures)	£2,272k	£1,542k	£3,129k	⬆		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 calculated for the whole of the Forth Valley Division and are not broken down to Local Authority level. Update: The year to date totals are Cash Seizures £12,028 & Restraint Orders £3,117,434.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 007	Target and disrupt Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCG) and, in particular, their access to legitimate business contracts	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	There is a comprehensive approach taken to the identification of Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCG) which involves both local and national resources. Once membership and activities are ascertained, specific plans are developed to disrupt the SOCG. These regularly involve local community teams taking action against the SOCG and its members, often in conjunction with partner agencies.
SAP POL 008	Work with partners to disrupt SOCGs and, in particular, their access to legitimate business contracts	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Part of the approach to SOCGs is to share information with and involve partner agencies which can bring their own sanctions to bear against SOCG activities. This has proven to be effective through operations targeting issues such as payment of tax and National Insurance, licensing of assets and benefits claims. Local authorities have co-operated in this approach by ensuring that any contracts which they award are not given to businesses with SOCG links. The joint working with the FACT operation re fake DVDs is an example of a different type of cooperation.
SAP POL 009	Tackle Drug Dealers operating in Clackmannanshire	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Many of the operations targeting dealers are undertaken by community officers acting on information received from communities. Support is also provided by resources from the national Specialist Crime Division.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 010	Work alongside partners to reduce harm caused by drugs in local communities	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	There is close working with the Clackmannanshire Alcohol and Drugs Partnership to ensure a multi-agency approach to reducing harm. The focus is on users of the service and the provision of network support to their families. The development of the workforce in partner agencies to recognise and understand dependency issues is another feature of the ADP approach.
SAP POL 013	Implement CONTEST strategy	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	The Forth Valley Multi Agency CONTEST Group meets regularly with senior representation from Clackmannan Local Authority who are working towards delivery of the Governments National Strategic Implementation Plan. CONTEST and WRAP inputs continue to be delivered across the Clacks LA area.

5 Crimes of Dishonesty

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 17a	Number of acquisitive crimes (Group 3)	525		442	⬆	586.4	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: Overall acquisitive crime has gone down by a significant 15.8% year to date and remains at the lowest level seen for the last 5 years, 24.6% lower than the 5 year average. The overall reduction in acquisitive crime is attributed to Common theft, down by 12.4% from 189 to 155 and shoplifting, which has reduced by 30.7% from 137 to 95.
SAP POL 17b	Detection rate for acquisitive crimes	44%		45%	⬆	47.6%	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 be reasonable expected improve over time. Update: The overall detection rate for acquisitive crimes has risen by 1 percentage point compared with same period last year however is 2.5 points lower than the 5 year average. The detection rate for Housebreaking related crime is 45.2% which considerably higher than for the same period last year when it was 16.1%.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 011	Target known offenders involved in acquisitive crime particularly housebreaking and metal theft	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	The activity strands of intelligence, prevention and enforcement are used to combat recidivist criminals. Often there is significant information available about known offenders, their methods and their associates, and forensic evidence can also be targeted on the basis of such knowledge. Housebreaking is generally lower than any of the past 10 years, and residential premises comprise a minority of locations (32.2%). Many of these residential premises are "bed-sit" type accommodation. On occasion, the same premises can also attract complaints about anti-social behaviour. Enter Note text…
SAP POL 012	Support victims of crime and provide updates on the progress of enquiries	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	The police approach is victim-orientated and will include helping to identify other agencies which might be able to provide assistance specific to a person's requirements. Victims are keen to be updated on incidents, and instructions have been passed to officers to ensure that these are supplied within specific time scales. The crime reporting system is used to ensure that updates are passed. The level of public satisfaction with updates is improving steadily with most recent figures showing a rise from 48% in April to 63% in September. The overall year to date figure is 55.9%.

6 Making Roads Safer

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 25a	Number of people killed or seriously injured in road collisions (KSI)	6		4	⬆		Context: This figure includes all people killed or seriously injured in road collisions and a further breakdown is provided in the update below. Update: There have been no fatalities reported within quarters 1-2 of 2015/16 and four serious injury collisions, one of which involved a child.
SAP POL 25b	Number of road collisions resulting in injury	36		36	▬		Context: Analysis is routinely undertaken to identify high risk locations for collisions in order that prevention activity can be deployed to these areas.\n\nUpdate: There is no significant variation in the total number of collisions resulting in injury.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 25c	Number of People charged with mobile phone offences	56		30	⬇		Context: The use of mobile phones while driving, and speeding in vehicles, 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. A focus on driver education has led to a reduction in the number of charges for these offences compared to last year. Operational campaigns against speeding, mobile phones etc. are widely publicised and results reported on through various media.
SAP POL 25d	Number of people charged with speeding offences	119		344	⬆		As above. Speeding often features as a local priority in Multi Member Ward Plans. Analysis of plans and results of traffic measurement surveys help to direct resources such as safety camera vehicles to particular locations. Hand held radar equipment is also used regularly by local officers and members of the Divisional Roads Policing Unit.
SAP POL 25e	Number of people charged with disqualified driving offences	3		1	⬇		Despite the high engagement with drivers (see PI 25d), the number of persons detected under this category is low, at one. Details of known disqualified drivers, and particularly those known to re-offend, are available to staff. The focus which has been given to this offence may be discouraging potential offenders.

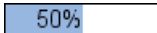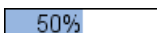| Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 019	Identify problem road locations using collision intelligence and community information	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	A monthly tactical assessment is produced which identifies the location, frequency and severity of road collisions in Clackmannanshire with a view to determining trends which may need to be addressed. By adding road safety priorities from community consultation, a picture of road safety considerations is gained, and appropriate responses planned. This may include increased patrols or static radar checks, or discussion with partners about additional signage or engineering. Road safety concerns raised at community forums are also fed into the process for planning responses.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 020	Target road traffic offenders - particularly drink driving and driving whilst disqualified	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Good information is the cornerstone of this activity. This may come from officers, communities or court/DVLA data. This information allows police to prioritise people who represent the greatest risk on our roads. Consequent tasking to local and traffic officers means police have the right people at the right place at the right time to detect offenders. Equipment in police vehicles has automatic access to relevant data which allows us to be more effective when patrolling or performing specific road checks. The year to date figure for drink/drug driving in 2015/16 is 25 which shows an increase of 6 on the 19 recorded during the same period last year and is sitting just under the 5 year average of 26.8. Drivers involved in collisions at which police attend are breathalysed as a matter of course. The number of disqualified drivers detected in the year to date (1) is down on the previous year (3).
SAP POL 021	Work with VOSA and other partner agencies to carry our high profile road policing operations across Clackmannanshire	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	There have been a number of static checks across Forth Valley which uncovered crimes and offences, and also revealed circumstances surrounding individuals and businesses which allowed partner agencies to apply their own sanctions.
SAP POL 022	Work with partners to provide engineering solutions for safer roads networks	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	There are regular meetings with partners in local authority roads departments as part of the analysis process aimed at identifying problem locations. Discussion among partners allows proposals for addressing issues to be advanced. These will often involve "engineering" solutions in their widest sense, such as improved signage, variations in speed limits and creation of speed restriction features such as road humps.
SAP POL 023	Work with partners to educate road users about road safety	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Prior to the formation of Police Scotland, a variety of road safety structures existed to deliver a range of services in support of local Road Safety Partnerships. The 1988 Road Traffic Act puts a 'statutory duty' on the local authorities to deliver an appropriate road safety education service. Often this was undertaken in partnership with local forces. During the transitional period in which legacy force protocols transfer to Police Scotland, Divisional Road Policing Unit (DRPU) Inspectors will assume responsibility for liaison with local authorities and existing local Road Safety Partnerships. This will ensure that initiatives are supported and local concerns addressed. There will be no 'gaps in service' nationally and DRPU Inspectors will act as interim guardians of this service delivery.

7 Achieve high levels of community confidence and satisfaction

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 26a	Emergency calls response rates (rural)			N/A	❓		This figure is not currently available. Once this data is available it will be reported.
SAP POL 26b	Emergency calls response rates (urban)				❓		This figure is not currently available.
SAP POL 27a	Satisfaction with service delivered by Police Scotland in Forth Valley	83.7%		74.6%	⬇		The method previously used by Central Scotland Police to gather information on public satisfaction has recently been replaced by a national process. CSP data is no longer comparable with the national figures, hence there are no data for previous years. Community confidence and satisfaction remains at the core of the approach in Forth Valley Division. Staff are encouraged to focus on the needs of the individual at all stages of contact across all types of situation. Data is currently only available for Forth Valley Division as a whole. Below are levels of satisfaction with various stages of contact with police / police approach to calls: Treatment by staff on first contact – **90%** Service received at first contact – 88.7**%** Treatment by officers attending incident – **87.4%** Adequately informed re progress of incident **– 55.9%** Fair treatment by police in dealing with incident – 90**%** Treated with respect by police in dealing with incident – **95.3%**

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q2 2014/15	Q2 2015/16			Q2 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	
SAP POL 27b	Number of complaints about Police per 10,000 incidents	19.6		20.8			Context: In order to ensure consistency across all divisions in the reporting levels of complaints about the police a common reporting format has been developed. The data contained in this section of the report applies to Forth Valley Division as a whole and reflects the categories which are currently provided from the national performance system. A single complaint may contain a number of allegations. These may relate to the behaviour of individual members of staff either "On duty" or "Off duty", or to an issue in respect of the "Quality of service" delivered by the organisation. One complain therefore could contain a combination of the different types of allegations. Update: The total number of complaints for this reporting period is 17. There were a total of 27 allegations contained within the 17 complaints, of which 23 were in relation to the actions of staff whilst on duty, 0 whilst off-duty and 4 were in respect of the quality of service delivered by the organisation.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 034	Ensure policing teams attend local community forums to provide information and record feedback	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Police are represented at community forums and provide information on performance against local plans and priorities and seek community views on local issues and concerns. This process helps to inform local police planning. A reporting template is being developed in conjunction with community councils to ensure that such a report is always submitted to meetings as a minimum standard of service, where personal attendance is prevented.
SAP POL 035	Carry out regular public consultation to inform policing priorities and assess public satisfaction with service	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Community officers undertook a new style community survey which ran to the end of October 2013, The results were used in the formulation of the Local Policing Plan and MMW plans. Community councils, partner agencies and voluntary sector were also consulted for these plans. A further public survey was also hosted on an external website and advertised with the assistance of Clackmannanshire Council. Public satisfaction surveys are being undertaken and reported on currently at Forth Valley Division level, although it is planned to report this at local authority level in the future.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Expected Outcome Icon	Latest Note
SAP POL 036	Report on complaints and complaints handling procedures to the local governance body in Clackmannanshire	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	Currently, there is local reporting to the Resources and Audit Sub Committee on the number of complaints and associated allegations, both in respect of individuals' actions and of organisational service delivery. Assessment is ongoing nationally of the format of information which might be produced from the revised complaints IT system. The complaints handling procedure is explained in detail in the information pack issued to members.
SAP POL 037	Work with partners in preparedness for any major event or incident	31-Mar-2016	50%	✔	There are well-established structures and processes in place among local authorities, emergency services and businesses to implement plans for responses to major incidents and events. These plans are practised through exercises involving all partner agencies, and are subject to regular review and inclusion of lessons learned. This was the case in the recent exercise of the CONTEST anti-terrorism strategy and plans, part of which was hosted in Forth Valley. Response plans are also in place in respect of some major business organisations in Clackmannanshire such as Diageo.