Report to Scrutiny Committee

Date of Meeting: 19th October 2017

Subject: Police Performance Report for Clackmannanshire April 2016 to March 2017

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 2016 to March 2017.

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. A key to the icons precedes the table.

1.5. Data for this report is sourced from Police Databases that are subject to changes as enquiries progress. They can be best regarded as Point in Time figures. 5 year average figures are not available for all measures. The information in the table should be regarded as provisional.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1. It is recommended that committee notes, comments on and challenges the report as appropriate.

3.0 Considerations

3.1.   In summary the number of crimes recorded in Groups 1 – 5 compared to the same period the previous year has dropped, by 7.6% (-170 crimes) with 2,069 crimes reported compared with 2,239. This drop is accompanied by a significant reduction over the long term with a fall of 16.5% (-407 crimes) compared to the 5 year average of 2,476.

3.2.   The detection rate for Group 1 - 5 crimes (55.4%) is lower than the figure for the previous year (57.4%) and the five year average (55.9%).

3.3.   Individually there have been long term and short term reductions in reported Group 1 (Crimes of Violence), Group 2 (Crimes of Indecency), Group 4 (Fireraising, Malicious Mischief, Vandalism etc.) and Group 5 (Other Pro-Active) crimes.

3.4.   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.

3.5.   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.

3.6.   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 97 during the reporting period last year to 89 this year. Crimes are recorded according to the date they are reported regardless of when they occurred and 11 of these crimes recorded in the year to date were historical in nature, having been committed more than one year prior to be reported. The detection rate for Group 2 Crimes is currently 55.1% Of the 78 crimes committed during the current reporting period 48 were detected giving a 'current' detection rate of 61.5%.

3.7.   The number of domestic abuse incidents (765) shows an increase (+74) from this period last year (691). 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.

3.8. Another objective under the Public Protection priority is to respond to hate crimes and offences. The rate for detecting these crimes has risen compared with the same period last year and currently stands at 74.6%. Ongoing work in detecting offenders is complemented by the provision of assistance, advice and guidance to victims.

3.9. 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 also show a reduction of approx. 3% (-103) against the previous year down from 3,340 to 3,443.

3.10. In respect of violent crime, there has been an overall reduction with 15 fewer crimes in Group 1 Crime compared with the figure for the same period last year (75 to 60). Serious assaults are down by 7 crimes year to date, from 36 to 29. There are no trends in respect of victims, offenders or locations. In the majority of assaults no weapon was used. Compared with the same period last year, the number of robberies is up by 1 from 16 to 17. 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 (Group 1 Detection rate - 88.3%).

3.11. The number of persons charged during the second quarter with the supply, production or cultivation of illegal substances id down from 79 to 60.

3.12. Crimes of dishonesty (768) is down year to date to date, by 7.5% (-62 crimes) against the previous year (830). The long term trend also shows a reduction of 23.6% down from 1,005 to 768. The detection rate for acquisitive crime is 51.3% which is higher than the same period last year (45.2%) and the five year average (47.1%).

3.13. 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 is up compared with the same period the previous year from 68 to 71. The number of people killed or seriously injured is up from 8 to 16. 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, speeding offences and seatbelt offences.

3.14. 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 March 2017 is 45. These complaints contained a total of 57 allegations 43 of which related to on-duty incidents and 14 are related to Quality of Service Allegations. This equates to 28.1 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.

3.15. The Emergency Call Response time data, which includes call handling, is currently available at Divisional level only and equates to 14 mins and 50 seconds.

3.16. During Quarter 4 a total of 23 Community meetings were held, all of which were attended personally by an officer and the relevant reports submitted and Community Council Chairs updated.

3.17. The **User Satisfaction Survey** is the current process for measuring public satisfaction with policing. This survey is carried out in each division with the Forth Valley Division results amalgamated with the survey results from C3 division (covering service users from with Forth Valley). The results are shown in the attached table. Levels of satisfaction are generally in excess of 96.2% across a variety of indicators except "Adequately informing re progress of incident which sits at 72.2%".

3.18. In their 2014 Audit of Crime Recording, HMICS recommended that Police Scotland provide local scrutiny boards the findings of internal audits and any resulting improvement plans. Appendix 2 of this report contains the results of the **Scottish Crime Recording Standard Quarter 3 & 4 Audit** for 2015/16. Forth Valley Division has passed this audit and consistently scored higher than the average result for Police Scotland as a whole. This provides a good indication of robust quality control processes in place for the local management of incidents and crime reports.

3.19. Attention of members is drawn to the Management Information now published via Police Scotland Website which can be found at the following location - http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/our-performance/

3.20. Some of the risks and threats which continue to present in Clackmannanshire are:
- I Tunes/Cyber Fraud,
- Child neglect (including the level of care and hygiene in the home),
- Local impact of serious organised crime groups,
- Changes/trends in drugs.

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

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

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

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Clackmannanshire Local Policing Plan 2014-17

Quarter 4 Report 2016-17

Guide to symbols used in this report

ACTIONS		PIs	
Expected Outcome		**Short Trend** **(Compared with same quarter last year)**	
✔	Meet target/complete within target dates	⬆	Performance has improved
⚠	Will complete, but outwith target	▬	Performance has remained the same
✖	Fail to complete or cancelled	⬇	Performance has declined
		❓	No comparison available - May be new indicator or data not yet available
		📈	Data Only

Crime Groups	
Group 1	Crimes of violence (including robbery)
Group 2	Crimes of indecency
Group 3	Crimes of dishonesty
Group 4	Fire raising, malicious mischief, vandalism etc.

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 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017. Data for this period is provisional and should be treated as management information.

1 Protecting People and Places

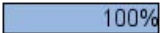| Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 13a	Number of Stop and searches conducted			129			Context: There has been a particular focus on the ethical application of stop and search activities to help reduce the 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 & Search Database commenced on 1 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 April to March only. Of the 129 searches carried out, all were statutory and 0 were consensual.
SAP POL 13b	Number of positive stop and searches conducted			53			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 & Search Database commenced on 1 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**

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 19a	Number of domestic abuse incidents	691		765	⬇		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 these incidents has risen from last year, up by 10.7%. Not all incidents amount to criminal behaviour. Of the 765 incidents reported, 448 were amounted to criminal acts, a reduction of 8.8% on the previous year when 491 incidents were crimes. This is indicative of an increase in victim confidence.
SAP POL 19b	Detection rate for domestic abuse crimes/offences	88.4%		66.7%	⬇		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 Q4 is a total of 448 crimes recorded from 765 reported incidents of domestic abuse. The detection rate is down by 21.7% on the previous year. The detection rate for domestic abuse crimes/offences has fallen significantly when compared against the **previous year although it should be noted that the previous year's figure** was inflated due to several historic crimes from the previous reporting period being detected in Qtr 2 of 2015/16. Of note the detection rate for Q4 2014/2015 was 75.7% and Q4 2013/2014 was 76.7%
SAP POL 19c	Percentage of domestic abuse bail checks carried out in 24 hours		95%	95.2%	▬		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. 1-4 2016/17.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 20a	Number of crimes of indecency (Group 2)	97		89	⬆	88.2	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. 11 of the 89 cases reported year to date are historic, having been committed at least more than one year prior to that date of reporting. The long term trend of victims reporting historic abuse is expected to continue.
SAP POL 20b	Detection rate for crimes of indecency	117.5%		55.1%	⬇	78.7%	Context: Crimes are figures calculated by the date a crime is reported and not the date they are committed. For example crimes committed prior to April 2016 but reported at any point in the reporting period will show as a crime for 2016/17. 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 89 cases that were reported in the reporting period only 78 were committed during that period. Of these 48 were detected which provides a detection rate of **61.5% for "current" crimes.** The remaining crimes that were reported relate to historic cases, investigations into which are still ongoing. Enquires are still ongoing in relation to some of the undetected crimes.
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.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 22a	Detection rate for hate crimes and offences	78.3%		74.6%	⬇		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: The detection rate has fallen by 3.7 percentage points compared to the same period last year.
SAP POL 23a	Number of Inspection reviews under MAPPA arrangements completed	16		6	📈		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		17	📈		Out of a total of 54 offenders, 17 have re-offended, with 2 offence fitting the criteria of having a sexual element. During the reporting period we have conducted 6 intrusive inspections.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 001	Target patrols to areas identified with high ASB/Disorder and Violence	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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**).

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 017	Work with partners to address domestic abuse in Clackmannanshire and seek ways to support victims and tackle offenders	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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).
SAP POL 018	Ensure that tackling domestic abuse is at the heart of the community policing approach	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 026	Work with partners to ensure the safety of children and implement GIRFEC	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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.
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-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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. This activity is measured in SAP POL 24a
SAP POL 029	Work with partners to identify and support victims of hate crimes and tackle offenders	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 030	Work with partners to support and protect from harm, our most vulnerable adults	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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 othe**r 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	Q4 2015/16 Value	Q4 2016/17 Target	Q4 2016/17 Value	Q4 2016/17 Short Trend	Q4 2016/17 5 Yr Ave	Q4 2016/17 Note
SAP POL 14a	Number of disorder complaints	3,443		3,340	⬆		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 Qtr 4 2016 /17 has continued to fall, resulting in a reduction of 103 incidents (3%) 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	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 003	Work in partnership to address ASB	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 004	Work in partnership with the licensed trade to deliver a safe environment in Clacks	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 10a	Number of serious assaults	36		29	⬆	36.4	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 repeat location, offender or victim. Majority of the assaults have taken place indoors and not in public and are carried out by kicks and punches rather than by use of a weapon. Update: The number of serious assaults (29) has dropped year to date, down 7 from last year.
SAP POL 10b	Detection rate for serious assaults	102.8%		86.2%	⬇	94%	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 25 out of the 29 crimes** reported year to date.
SAP POL 11a	Number of robberies	16		17	⬇	13.8	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 reporting period there have been 17 robberies recorded a decrease of 16 compared with the same period the previous 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.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 11b	Detection rate for robberies	106.3%		100%	▬	91.3%	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 17 that occurred within the reported period detected.
SAP POL 12a	Number of minor assaults	735		611	⬆	687	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 reduction of 16.9% year to date, with 124 fewer crimes reported. 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. Assaults against Police and other emergency service workers over the reporting period was 62, which is an increase of 26.5% over the 5 year average. 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	77%		67.3%	⬇	77%	Update: The current detection rate has dropped compared with the normal figure for this crime type. 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.

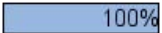| Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 002	Target perpetrators of violent crime and ensure appropriate enquiry	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	Intelligence products are used to identify patterns in respect of perpetrators of violence and repeat locations. Preventive measures are considered 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 process is also applied in these cases.
SAP POL 006	Work with partners to identify and tackle violence in homes in Clackmannanshire	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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. T**here 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.
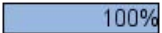
4 Disrupting Organised Crime

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16		Q4 2016/17		Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 16a	Number of Persons charged with Drug Dealing	79		60	⬇	59.4	Update: The number of drug dealing cases has dropped from 79 to 60, however the number of proactive warrants actioned remain the same.
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)	£3,591,000		£1,860,202	⬇		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 is down by 52% compared with the same period last year. Work in this area will still continue in order to ensure this issue continues to be addressed.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 007	Target and disrupt Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCG) and, in particular, their access to legitimate business contracts	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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.
SAP POL 010	Work alongside partners to reduce harm caused by drugs in local communities	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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. |
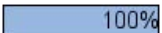
5 Crimes of Dishonesty

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 17a	Number of acquisitive crimes (Group 3)	830		768	⬆	1,005.4	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 7.5% year to date, equating to 62 less crimes. Overall acquisitive crime is still down over the 5 year period by 23.6%. Reductions are seen in Housebreaking and Motor related crimes whilst fraud and shopliftings have increased. There has bene a significant raise in fraud is up 60.6% and shoplifting which is up 14.6%, compare to the same period last year.
SAP POL 17b	Detection rate for acquisitive crimes	45.2%		51.3%	⬆	47.1%	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: Whilst acquisitive crime has dropped the overall detection rate for acquisitive crimes is also up by 6.1% compared with same period last year and is 4.2% higher than the 5 year average. The detection rate for Housebreaking related crime is 32% which considerably higher than the five year average of 28.7%, however less by 2.5% for the same period last year when it was 34.5%. In relation to the significant rise in fraud crimes the detection rate is 58.5% compared with 57.6% for the same period last year.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 011	Target known offenders involved in acquisitive crime particularly housebreaking and metal theft	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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 looking over the longer term, residential premises comprise a minority of locations (39.3%). **Many of these residential premises are "bed-sit" type accommodation. On** occasion, the same premises can also attract complaints about anti-social behaviour.
SAP POL 012	Support victims of crime and provide updates on the progress of enquiries	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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 monitored via the User Satisfaction Survey. The overall year to date figure is 72.2% however it should be noted that this figure includes updates in connection with incidents as well as crimes.

6 Making Roads Safer

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16 Value	Q4 2016/17 Target	Q4 2016/17 Value	Q4 2016/17 Short Trend	Q4 2016/17 5 Yr Ave	Q4 2016/17 Note
SAP POL 25a	Number of people killed or seriously injured in road collisions (KSI)	8		16	⬇		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 in 2016/17. There has been no child casualties and 1 child serious injuries.
SAP POL 25b	Number of road collisions resulting in injury	68		71	⬇		Context: Analysis is routinely undertaken to identify high risk locations for collisions in order that prevention activity can be deployed to these areas. Update: Year to date there has been 3 more collisions resulting in injury compared with the same period last year.
SAP POL 25c	Number of People charged with mobile phone offences	43		23	?	94.6	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. Although driver engagement levels are still high, as evidenced by the number of speeding offences in SAP POL 25d, 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	589		286	?	285	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. There had been focussed activity in the Clackmannanshire area over the **previous year's reporti**ng period which resulted in significantly higher figures compared with preceding years.
SAP POL 25e	Number of people charged with disqualified driving offences	4		10	?	7.2	Due to the high engagement with drivers, the number of persons detected under this category is 6 more than the same period last year. Details of known disqualified drivers, and particularly those known to re-offend, are available to officers. The focus which has been given to this offence may be discouraging potential offenders.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 019	Identify problem road locations using collision intelligence and community information	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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.
SAP POL 020	Target road traffic offenders - particularly drink driving and driving whilst disqualified	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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 Q4 2016/2017 is 42 which is down 9 when compared to the same period last year and is in line with the 5 year average (48.6). 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 (10) is up on the previous year (4).
SAP POL 021	Work with VOSA and other partner agencies to carry our high profile road policing operations across Clackmannanshire	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 26	Emergency calls response rates			0h 14m 50s	❓		Context: This measure provides information on the average length of time taken to attend at the scene of Emergency (Grade1) classified incidents. The incident handling and incident dispatch times must be below 5 minutes to achieve Grade of Service for Grade 1 incidents. Figures are based on resourced incidents where a call is received from a member of the public, incident raised and transferred to Area Control Room, then a resource dispatched which subsequently arrives at scene. Update: Year to date is not currently available as these stats are reported monthly. A request has been made to C3 to see if these figures can be obtained on a year to date basis however at present this is not possible. The figures for this KPI relate to the month of March 2017 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 328 Grade 1 incidents in March 297 calls received Grade of Service (90.5%). The average Overall Response Time includes the times take for the Call Handling, Incident Dispatch & Resource Deployment. The average Resource deployment time for September was 14 minutes and 50 seconds.

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 27a	Satisfaction with service delivered by Police Scotland in Forth Valley				⬆		The method previously used by Central Scotland Police to gather information on public satisfaction has recently been replaced by a national process. 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 – **98.1%** Service received at first contact – **98.1%** Treatment by officers attending incident – **96.2%** Adequately informed re progress of incident **– 72.2%** Fair treatment by police in dealing with incident – **96.3%** Treated with respect by police in dealing with incident – **96.3%**
SAP POL 27b	Number of complaints about Police per 10,000 incidents	28.1		28.1	▬		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 complaint therefore could contain a combination of the different types of allegations. Update: The total number of complaints for this reporting period is 45. There were a total of 57 allegations contained within the 45 complaints, of which 43 were in relation to the actions of staff whilst on duty, 0 whilst off-duty and 14 were in respect of the quality of service delivered by the organisation.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 034	Ensure policing teams attend local community forums to provide information and record feedback	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress Bar	Status	Latest Note
SAP POL 035	Carry out regular public consultation to inform policing priorities and assess public satisfaction with service	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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.
SAP POL 036	Report on complaints and complaints handling procedures to the local governance body in Clackmannanshire	31-Mar-2017	100%	▶	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-2017	100%	▶	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.

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 3 & 4 Audit for 2015/16.

	Scottish Crime Recording Standard Quarter 3 & 4 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 3/4 (October to March)**	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	7	95.3%	90	4	95.6%
	Force	2,360	129	94.5%	1,814	126	93.1%
Details of the methodology for Audit 1 can be found in Appendix A							

		Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance
46	**Audit 2 - Divisional Crime Audit 2015/16 - Quarter 4 (January to March)**			
	C Division	235	6	97.5%
	Force	3,500	212	93.9%
Details of the methodology for Audit 2 can be found in Appendix A				
47	**Audit 3 - "No Crime" Audit 2015/16 - Quarters 3/4 (October to March)**	Number of "No Crimes" Audited	No. of errors	SCRS Compliance
	C Division	50	1	98.0%
	Force	973	47	95.2%
Details of the methodology for Audit 3 can be found in Appendix A				

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.

44

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.