Meeting of the Scrutiny Committee

Thursday 19 October 2017 at 9.30 am

Venue: Council Chamber, Kilncraigs, Greenside Street, Alloa, FK10 1EB

Date	Time

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Scrutiny Committee

The remit of the Scrutiny Committee is:

a. To monitor council services against agreed outcomes, standards and targets

b. To monitor the achievement of organisation-wide agreed outcomes, standards and targets

c. To monitor the achievement of agreed outcomes, standards and targets by the community planning partnership

d. The scrutiny of Council decision-making, with the ability to call in decisions

e. To initiate or undertake scrutiny reviews

f. To deal with matters referred by the Council for scrutiny purposes

The Scrutiny Committee will meet every 2 months on the third Thursday, the agenda alternating between items (a) and (b) at one meeting and item (c) at the next

11 October 2017

A MEETING of the SCRUTINY COMMITTEE will be held within the Council Chamber, Kilncraigs, Greenside Street, Alloa, FK10 1EB, on THURSDAY 19 OCTOBER 2017 at 9.30 am.

Elaine McPherson
Chief Executive

B U S I N E S S

Contact Resources and Governance, Clackmannanshire Council, Kilncraigs, Greenside Street, Alloa FK10 1EB
(Tel 01259 452106/452004/452006) (email customerserivce@clacks.gov.uk) (www.clacksweb.org.uk)

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Scrutiny Committee – Committee Members (Membership 8 - Quorum 4)

Councillors   Wards

Councillor	Dave Clark (Chair)*	2	Clackmannanshire North	LAB
Councillor	Darren Lee	1	Clackmannanshire West	CONS
Councillor	Archie Drummond	2	Clackmannanshire North	SNP
Councillor	Phil Fairlie	3	Clackmannanshire Central	SNP
Councillor	Derek Stewart	3	Clackmannanshire Central	LAB
Councillor	Chris Dixon	4	Clackmannanshire South	CONS
Councillor	Ellen Forson	4	Clackmannanshire South	SNP
Councillor	Bill Mason	5	Clackmannanshire East	CONS

*Councillor Dave Clark was appointed by Council as Chair of the Scrutiny Committee on Thursday 1 June 2017.

The Council agreed that the Chair of the Scrutiny Committee will rotate between the 2 Opposition parties on an annual basis.

Appointed Members (3)

Rev Sang Y Cha	Church of Scotland
Father Michael Freyne	Roman Catholic Church
Pastor David Fraser	Scottish Baptist Church

The Council's Religious Representatives (Appointed Members) only have voting rights on matters relating to the discharge of the authority's function as education authority.

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Clackmannanshire Council

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MINUTES OF MEETING of the SCRUTINY COMMITTEE held within the Council Chamber, Kilncraigs, ALLOA, FK10 1EB, on THURSDAY 24 AUGUST 2017 at 9.30 AM.

PRESENT

Councillor Dave Clark (Chair) (In the Chair)
Councillor Chris Dixon
Councillor Archie Drummond
Councillor Phil Fairlie
Councillor Darren Lee
Councillor Bill Mason
Councillor Derek Stewart
Councillor Les Sharp

Fr Michael Freyne, Religious Representative (Appointed Member) (Items 4 & 5)
Rev Sang Y Cha, Religious Representative (Appointed Member) (Items 4 & 5)
Pastor David Fraser, Religious Representative (Appointed Member) (Items 4 & 5)

IN ATTENDANCE

Garry Dallas, Executive Director
Stephen Coulter, Head of Resources and Governance
Stuart Crickmar, Head of Strategy and Customer Services
Celia Gray, Head of Social Services
Ahsan Khan, Head of Housing and Community Safety
Anne Pearson, Chief Education Officer
Michael Boyle, Improving Outcomes Business Manager, Education
Chris Sutton, Service Manager, Strategy, Social Services
Brian Forbes, Customer Service Manager, Strategy and Customer Services
Andy Wyse, Acting Legal Services Manager, Clerk to the Scrutiny Committee
Gillian White, Committee Services

SC(17)01   APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Ellen Forson. Councillor Les Sharp acted as substitute for Councillor Forson.

SC(17)02   DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None

SC(17)03   APPOINTMENT OF VICE CHAIR

A report, submitted by the Acting Legal Services Manager, provided information to enable to the Committee to appoint a Vice Chair.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report and nominates Councillor Bill Mason as Vice Chair.

Moved by Councillor Darren Lee. Seconded by Councillor Chris Dixon.

Decision

The Committee agreed that, as with the appointment of the Chair of the Scrutiny Committee, the appointment of the Vice Chair rotate on an annual basis between the two opposition parties, the Vice Chair being nominated by the opposition party which does not then hold the position of Chair.

The Committee further agreed to appoint Councillor Bill Mason as Vice Chair of the Scrutiny Committee, the appointment to rotate to the other opposition party simultaneously with the rotation of the Chair.

SC(17)04   EDUCATION SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT 2016/2017

A report was submitted by the Chief Education Officer, which provided the Committee with information on the performance across Education from April 2016 to the end of March 2017. The report illustrated the journey undertaken by the Education Service since the decision to end the shared service with Stirling Council which ran from 2010 to March 2017.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Derek Stewart. Seconded by Councillor Bill Mason.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the information set out in the Education Service Annual Report 2016/17.

SC(17)05   EDUCATION SERVICE BUSINESS PLAN 2017/2018

A report was submitted by the Chief Education Officer, which presented the Committee with the Education Service Business Plan for 2017/18.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Derek Stewart. Seconded by Councillor Bill Mason

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the information set out in the Education Service Business Plan 2017/18.

Following conclusion of the Education items of business, Fr Michael Freyne, Rev Sang Y Cha and Pastor David Fraser (Religious Representatives – Appointed Members) withdrew from the meeting at this point in the proceedings.

SC(17)06   SOCIAL SERVICES ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016 - 2017

A report was submitted by the Head of Social Services, which provided the Committee with an overview of performance across Social Services from April 2016 to end of March 2017. The report provided information about progression of strategic priorities and projects and projects and performance against agreed measures and targets as set out in the Social Services Business Plan.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Chris Dixon. Seconded by Councillor Darren Lee.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the information set out in the Social Services Annual Performance Report 2016 – 2017.

SC(17)07   SOCIAL SERVICES BUSINESS PLAN 2017 - 2022

A report was submitted by the Head of Social Services, which presented to the Committee the Social Services Business Plan for 2017-2022.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Les Sharp. Seconded by Councillor Bill Mason.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to endorse the Social Services Business Plan for 2017-2022 and agreed the performance targets for scrutiny purposes over the next 12 months.

SC(17)08   HOUSING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016-17

A report was submitted by the Head of Housing and Community Safety, which provided the Committee with a summary of performance in some of the main areas of the operation of the service to the end of financial year 2016-17.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Les Sharp. Seconded by Councillor Bill Mason.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the information set out in the Housing and Community Safety Performance Report 2016 – 17.

SC(17)09   HOUSING, PROPERTY AND REVENUES BUSINESS PLAN 2017 - 2018

A report was submitted by the Head of Housing and Community Safety, which presented to the Committee the Housing, Property and Revenues Business Plan for 2017-18.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Bill Mason. Seconded by Councillor Chris Dixon.

Decision

The Committee agreed to note that the service is to be known as "Housing Property and Revenues" to reflect the wider and changed remit from that of the original 2013 Housing and Community Services.

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee also agreed the performance measures for scrutiny purposes.

SC(17)10   STRATEGY AND REGENERATION UPDATE

A report was submitted by the Head of Housing and Community Safety, which provided an update on the affordable housing programme.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

 Moved by Councillor Archie Drummond. Seconded by Councillor Les Sharp.

Decision

The Committee agreed to note the progress of the affordable housing programme and the end of year spend; and having commented on and challenged the report, agreed to note the remainder of the report.

SC(17)11   RESOURCES AND GOVERNANCE FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE ANNUAL REPORT

A report was submitted by the Head of Resources and Governance, which reported to Committee Resources and Governance performance for 2016/17. The report highlighted service activity, achievements and performance between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017. The report included financial performance with the aim of providing a complete overview of performance for the financial year.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

 Moved by Councillor Chris Dixon. Seconded by Councillor Bill Mason.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the performance, the Committee agreed to note the information set out in the Resources and Governance Finance and Performance Annual Report.

SC(17)12   RESOURCES AND GOVERNANCE SERVICE BUSINESS PLAN 2017/18

A report was submitted by the Head of Resources and Governance, which presented the Business Plan for Resources and Governance.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Darren Lee. Seconded by Councillor Derek Stewart.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the 2017/18 Business Plan and agreed the performance targets for scrutiny purposes.

The Chair adjourned the meeting for 10 minutes at this point in the proceedings (11.35 am).

When the meeting resumed at 11:45 am, (7) members remained present, Councillor Stewart having withdrawn from the meeting during the adjournment.

SC(17)13   DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016/17

A report was submitted by the Executive Director, which presented the performance of Development and Environment Services based on the 2016/17 Business Plan.   The report provided an overview of Service activities carried out over the year, detailing outcomes delivered, financial and operational performance.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

 Moved by Councillor Archie Drummond. Seconded by Councillor Chris Dixon.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the performance, the Committee agreed to note the content set out in the Development and Environment Annual Performance Report 2016/17.

SC(17)14   DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT SERVICES: BUSINESS PLAN 2017/18

A report was submitted by the Executive Director, which presented the Business Plan for Development and Environment Services.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Bill Mason. Seconded by Councillor Phil Fairlie.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to endorse the 2017/18 Business Plan and agreed the performance targets for scrutiny purposes over the next 12 months.

SC(17)15   STRATEGY AND CUSTOMER SERVICES: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

A report was submitted by the Head of Strategy and Customer Services, which updated the committee on the performance for Strategy and Customer Services for the six month period from October 2016 – March 2017.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

 Moved by Councillor Les Sharp. Seconded by Councillor Phil Fairlie.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the performance, the Committee agreed to note the information set out in the Strategy and Customer Services Annual Performance Report.

SC(17)16   STRATEGY AND CUSTOMER SERVICES BUSINESS PLAN 2017/18

A report was submitted by the Head of Strategy and Customer Services, which presented the Strategy and Customer Services Business Plan for 2017/18 to the Scrutiny Committee for consideration.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Les Sharp. Seconded by Councillor Phil Fairlie.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the Strategy and Customer Services Business Plan 2017/18 Business Plan and agreed to approve the performance measures for scrutiny purposes over the next 12 months.

SC(17)17   ANNUAL COMPLAINTS REPORT 2016/17

A report was submitted by the Head of Strategy and Customer Services which advised committee of the volume and nature of customer complaints recorded in 2016/17, key performance information related to the handing of complaints, and areas for further improvement.

Motion

That the Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Phil Fairlie. Seconded by Councillor Chris Dixon.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the volume and nature of complaints recorded in the financial year 2016/17, including comparisons with previous years, the Committee agreed to note ongoing improvements in the way customers are recorded, reported and being used to drive improvement and customer satisfaction.

Ends 1240 hrs

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.

Author(s)

NAME	DESIGNATION	TEL NO / EXTENSION
Mervyn Almeida	Performance Support, Forth Valley Division	01786 456 033

Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE

Thom Mcloughlin	Chief Superintendent Forth Valley Division	██████████████
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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.
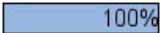
1 Protecting People and Places
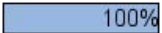
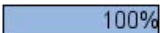| Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16 Value	Q4 2016/17 Target	Q4 2016/17 Value	Short Trend	Q4 2016/17 5 Yr Ave	Q4 2016/17 Note
SAP POL 13a	Number of Stop and searches conducted			129			Context: There has been a particular focus on the ethical application of stop and search activities to help reduce 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 Value	Q4 2016/17 Target	Q4 2016/17 Value	Short Trend	Q4 2016/17 5 Yr Ave	Q4 2016/17 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 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	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	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.

9

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. 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.
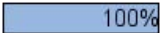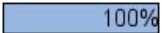
4 Disrupting Organised Crime

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	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.
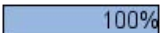
5 Crimes of Dishonesty

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
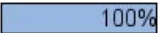
Covalent Ref.	PI Description	Q4 2015/16	Q4 2016/17			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
		Value	Target	Value	Short Trend	5 Yr Ave	Note
SAP POL 25a	Number of people killed or seriously injured in road collisions (KSI)	8		16	⬇		Context: This figure includes all people killed or seriously injured in road collisions 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 reporting 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.

Appendix 2

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)*						
	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		
45		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						

	Audit 2 - Divisional Crime Audit 2015/16 - Quarter 4 (January to March)	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance
46				
	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.

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.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

Report to: Scrutiny Committee

Date of Meeting: 19 October, 2017

Subject: Fire Performance Report – 2016/17

Report by: Local Senior Officer Clackmannanshire and Stirling

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1.0   Purpose

1.1   The purpose of this report is to provide committee with:

1.2   An annual performance of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) in Clackmannanshire covering the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017. The report is based on performance against objectives and targets set out in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Clackmannanshire 2014/17. Performance indicators are detailed in the summary report at appendix 1.

2.0   Recommendations

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

3.0   Considerations

3.1.   A number of significant trends are worth highlighting.

3.2.   There have been no fire related fatalities and eighteen fire casualties in the reporting period; this is a significant rise when compared to 2015/16. This figure includes four casualties that required admission to hospital. Casualties who have required first aid only at the incident and not required hospital admission accounted for the majority of this rise and have all come from accidental fires.

3.3.   The SFRS delivered four Seasonal Thematic Action Plans (TAPs) during the year. The main local target of the Spring, Summer and Autumn TAPs were the reduction of fire related anti-social behaviour. The winter TAP focused on reducing accidental dwelling fires and supporting vulnerable people.

3.4.   Accidental dwelling fires have decreased by four when compared with the 2015/16 figure. The cause of these fires has predominantly been cooking related activities. This will continue to be a focus of our on-going prevention work. Clackmannanshire is above the Scottish average for this incident type.

3.5. Work is on-going to identify and support vulnerable people in Clackmannanshire through the Home Fire Safety Visit programme and fire safety referrals as a result of multi-agency activity and partnership working. The quantity and quality of referrals from partners allows the Service to target resources within Clackmannanshire, with the aim of reducing the number of accidental dwelling fires and casualties from these fires in the longer term. The SFRS completed 662 HFSVs with 327 being in premises classed as high risk.

3.6. Deliberate fires have reduced by twenty seven when compared with the same period in 2015/16. Clackmannanshire is below the Scottish average for this type of fire.

3.7. Non-domestic fires have decreased by three when compared with 2015/16. The high risk potential of this type of fire prompts a thorough incident review and a post fire audit is completed where required. This ensures that we work closely with local businesses to reduce fire risks in this sector.

3.8. The number of casualties from special services has decreased by one when compared to 2015/16. The SFRS are attending slightly more special services with the increase being caused by us offering more support to partner agencies. The SFRS have noted a reduction in Road Traffic Collisions that we attend.

3.9. The number of false alarm calls increased by fifty three when compared to the previous year. It is noteworthy that false alarm calls continue to make up more than 50% of all calls received in Clackmannanshire and as such their reduction remains a focus for the SFRS. 237 of the 463 calls attended were at non-domestic premises.

3.10. Incident response time is the time which elapses from the Service receiving an emergency call to a fire appliance arriving at the incident location. Scotland currently has no national standard for response times but in the former Central Scotland Fire and Rescue Service the benchmark time was set at ten minutes. During the reporting period the average response time to incidents in Clackmannanshire was eight minutes fifty three seconds, which is within the benchmark ten minute period. This statistic will continue to be monitored and reported to the committee as appropriate.

4.0   Sustainability Implications

4.1. There are no sustainability implications directly arising from this report.

5.0   Resource Implications

5.1.   *Financial Details*

5.2. 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 ☐

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

5.4.   Staffing

5.5.   There are no staffing implications directly arising from this report.

6.0   Exempt Reports

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

7.0   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	☐

Author(s)

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Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
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Clackmannanshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2014-17

Performance 2016-17

Guide to symbols used in this report

ACTIONS		PIs	
Expected Outcome		**Long Trend (Average over last 3 years)**	
✅	Already complete	⬆	Performance has improved
✔	Meet target/complete within target dates	➖	Performance has remained the same
⚠	Will complete, but outwith target	⬇	Performance has declined
🔴	Overdue	❓	No comparison available - May be new indicator or data not yet available

1. Local Risk Management and Preparedness

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress	Expected Outcome	Latest Note
SAP FIR 001	Support operational staff through a centrally supported maintenance phase development programme	31-Mar-2017	90%	✔	All wholetime watches and retained duty system stations progressed through their annual MPDP. This is completed on a quarterly basis with support provided by Training and Employee Development Local Senior Officer trainers. RDS stations are supported by the delivery of development modules through T&ED and wholetime watches through confirmation exercise and face to face support. Further investment in TED support is planned to address training gaps in the RDS. All modular development when completed is recorded on PDR Pro with each module accessed through the LCMS and completed by confirmation exercises and/or assessment.
SAP FIR 002	Support the development of officers through internal and external exercises.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	Officers are invited to participate in on site and off site multi agency exercise that are run periodically across the ESDA. Confirmation exercises that are completed through the MPDP can facilitate officer attendance for observation or command purposes. Officers are required to attend exercises as part of their role.
SAP FIR 003	Ensure currency of operational intelligence by completing or reviewing tactical information plans in line with national guidance and local needs.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	The SFRS has a statutory duty to reduce the risks to our communities to make certain that they receive the best possible service. The management of risk within our community means: • Identifying the risks to the community which fall within the scope of responsibility of the SFRS. • Undertaking a process to prioritise these risks. • Ensure appropriate local and national resource capability and training. A new process to ensure that operational intelligence is gathered in an efficient manner, ensuring the information remains current is being piloted in the LSO area. If successful, this will then be delivered throughout the East Service Delivery area. All of the premises initially identified as being high risk within the Area have been completed and the next level of premises are now being addressed, with relevant information uploaded onto appliance Mobile Data Terminals. All high risk premises will receive annual reviews.
SAP FIR 004	Fully support the FVLRP and local partners to ensure that incidents at the local significant premises are well managed.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	The Operational Intelligence pilot has continued to focus on the high risk premises in the area. This ensures that our operational preparedness will meet the expectations of our partners.
SAP FIR 005	Engage with local partners to ensure community risk reduction through comprehensive information sharing.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	Local Officers are involved in the local community planning process at all levels with the Station Manager for Alloa, and Tillicoultry embedded in the local community planning partnership, leading on the Home and Road Safety reference. The local partners are been trained on delivering home fire safety visits allowing a partnership approach to the wider home safety agenda in Clackmannanshire.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress	Expected Outcome	Latest Note
SAP FIR 006	The SFRS will ensure that the local internal Business Continuity Plans are annually reviewed within Clackmannanshire, engaging with partners, where there are opportunities for coordinated improvement.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	The annual audit of all Fire Station the area has been completed. This audit covers operational resources, ensuring that they are maintained in a state of readiness, all equipment and PPE is fully maintained, with test records complete and accurate.

2. Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	2014/15	2015/16		2016/17		Latest Note
		Value	Value	Long Trend	Value	Target	
SAP FIR 02	Number of accidental dwelling fires	43	71	⬇	67	46	There has been a slight reduction in accidental dwelling fires when compared to the previous year but this remains above target. There were fifteen fires in Clackmannanshire Central, fourteen fires in Clackmannanshire East, eighteen fires in Clackmannanshire North, sixteen fires in Clackmannanshire South and four fire in Clackmannanshire West. Following every fire SFRS will complete a post domestic incident response to offer advice and reassurance to not only the occupier but the neighbouring premises where appropriate. 50 of the 67 accidental dwelling fires occurred in the kitchen with distraction being the main human factor which contributed to these fires. 56 of the 67 premises had smoke detection fitted.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress	Expected Outcome	Latest Note
SAP FIR 007	Continue to deliver targeted Home Fire Safety Visits, ensuring that the focus remains on higher risk individuals and households.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	There have been 662 HFSV completed within the Clackmannanshire area during the year. 327 of these premises were classed as high risk. There have been 279visits completed that required the SFRS to fit smoke detection.
SAP FIR 008	Data analysis to ensure engagement is targeted at vulnerable groups	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	The SFRS continue to monitor engagement activities to ensure that they are targeted where most required. MECS and other partners continue to offer the referrals targeted at those most vulnerable. 229 of the HFSV completed during the reporting period were referred by MECS. The service continues to monitor operational response both locally and nationally. 134 post domestic incident responses were completed; these ensure that occupiers of domestic premises are given advice following an incident to reduce the likelihood of it reoccurring.

3. Reduction in Fire Casualties and Fatalities

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	2014/15 Value	2015/16 Value	2015/16 Long Trend	2016/17 Value	2016/17 Target	Latest Note
SAP FIR 03	Number of fire casualties and fatalities	4	9	⬇	18	5	There has been a significant rise in fire casualties. When compared to the previous year there has been an increase in nine. Four casualties required to attend hospital and this is an increase of one on the previous year. The majority of casualties, fourteen, require first aid on scene only. This is an increase of eight on the previous year. Sixteen of the eighteen casualties occurred following accidental dwelling fires. Following incidents SFRS referred 30 adults who we deemed as vulnerable to partner agency.

4. Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	2014/15 Value	2015/16 Value	2015/16 Long Trend	2016/17 Value	2016/17 Target	Latest Note
SAP FIR 04	Number of deliberate fires	94	103	⬆	76	104	There has been a significant reduction in deliberate fires in Clackmannanshire. There can be attributed to strong partnership working. Almost 50% of the incident occurred in quarter one which continues to be the period of greatest fire related ASB activity.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress	Expected Outcome	Latest Note
SAP FIR 009	Deliver general activities for young people at risk of fire setting and fire-related ASB.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	The SFRS continues to deliver educational talks, school visits and works with our partners to reduce deliberate fires and fire related ASB within Clackmannanshire. During the year we completed our four Thematic Action Plans targeting ASB and supported Operation Alamo. The key outcomes of this plans were to reduce fire related antisocial behaviour and reduce accidents and injuries arising from outdoor fires and the Autumn plan also targets the misuse of fireworks.
SAP FIR 010	Identify young people with a specific risk of fire setting and fire-related ASB and work in partnership to deliver appropriate interventions.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	Partnerships are established with Police Scotland, Barnados, Axis and Early and Effective intervention (EEI) – Youth Justice Referrals with Local Area Liaison Officer from the Fire Service attending the EEI each time a youth has been identified with fire related issues. There were ten Firesetter referral during this reporting period.

5. Reduction of Fires in Non Domestic Properties

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	2014/15 Value	2015/16 Value	2015/16 Long Trend	2016/17 Value	2016/17 Target	Latest Note
SAP FIR 05	Number of non-domestic property fires	23	23	⬇	20	22	There has been a reduction in fires in non-domestic premises. Each of these fires will be reviewed by our auditing offices to ensure that there are no lessons to be learned or corrective measures to be undertaken. There is only one repeat address being Owens Illinois where SFRS worked with staff to reduce the risk of fire after each incident.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress	Expected Outcome	Latest Note
SAP FIR 011	Identify high life risk non-domestic premises and carry out safety audits of these premises.	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	Premises identified as high life risk are audited in line with the national fire safety enforcement framework by local enforcement officers. All fires within non-domestic properties receive a post fire audit with the SFRS working in partnership with the wider business community.
SAP FIR 012	Provide accessible information on fire safety and fire legislation for businesses through various communications channels	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	Relevant Fire Safety Risk Assessment advice is given to duty holders when required to support their compliance with the fire safety Law. Businesses are signposted to the Scottish Government web site for Fire Safety Legislation on all correspondence.

6. Reduction in Casualties from Road Traffic Collisions, Flooding and other Special Service Calls

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	2014/15 Value	2015/16 Value	2015/16 Long Trend	2016/17 Value	2016/17 Target	Latest Note
SAP FIR 06	Number of casualties from Road Traffic Collisions, Flooding and other Special Service Calls	28	23	⬆	22	25	During 2016/17 there has been a slight reduction in casualties from special services. This is opposite to the national trend which observes an increase in casualties. Slightly under half of casualties, ten, occur at RTC's attended by SFRS. The next main incident type is where SFRS force entry to premises for partner agencies. It is anticipated that the national trend of an increase in casualties will be witnessed in Clackmannanshire going forward.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress	Expected Outcome	Latest Note
SAP FIR 013	Support educational work targeted at high risk groups on non-fire related issues, working in partnership to get the agreed	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	During the reporting year the SFRS have continued to enhance links with a variety of Community Groups and charities, these have included "Acton in Mind" mental health charity, ongoing training on Domestic Violence and sign language. Road Safety

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress	Expected Outcome	Latest Note
	messages across to targeted groups.				continues to be a priority with the SFRS linking with "THINK" and "BRAKE" road safety charities to deliver educational packages within schools and Safe Drive Stay Alive being delivered to all four schools in Clackmannanshire.

7. Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Covalent Ref.	PI Description	2014/15	2015/16		2016/17		Latest Note
		Value	Value	Long Trend	Value	Target	
SAP FIR 07	Number of unwanted fire alarm signals	452	410	⬆	463	423	There has been a rise in unwanted fire alarm signals. This rise has been due to incidents in domestic premises. The incidents in non-domestic premises has reduced by one from the previous year at 237. SFRS continue to champion the fitment of smoke detection within these premises. Evidence suggest that the impact of fires in domestic premises will reduce with early warning. SFRS work in partnership with MECS to support those most vulnerable in the community with the fitment of linked automatic detection.

Covalent Ref.	Action	Due Date	Progress	Expected Outcome	Latest Note
SAP FIR 014	Embed the national unwanted fire alarm signal procedure ensuring the targeting of buildings with high levels of unwanted fire alarm signals to ensure they have appropriate procedures in place	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	SFRS staff are working with occupiers of all premises giving support and advice where applicable. Enforcement Officers have met with all premises holders that have breached the thresholds within the UFAS Policy. This will be continually reviewed and SFRS will endeavour to reduce these incident to as low as practicable.
SAP FIR 015	Share information and develop engagement programmes to reduce the number of malicious calls	31-Mar-2017	100%	✔	SFRS staff continues to highlight the consequences of malicious calls during all youth engagements. There were sixteen malicious call during the reporting year and this is a reduction of tem on the previous year.. The service will continue to monitor all malicious calls and where required take appropriate action.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

Report to: **Scrutiny Committee**

Date of Meeting: *19 October 2017*

Subject: ***Update on Improving Outcomes: Attainment, Attendance and Exclusion***

Report by: ***Chief Education Officer***

1.0   Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the Scrutiny Committee with an update on progress in relation to Attainment, Attendance and Exclusion.

1.2   This report includes a summary of progress and key issues on:

- Average attendance for Primary and Secondary (Appendix 1)
- Exclusions including main reasons (Appendix 2)
- Latest attainment data for Broad General Education (P1-S3), Teacher Professional Judgement Data collection, September 2017 (Appendix 3)
- Latest attainment data for Senior Phase (S4-S6), SQA Exam Results and Insight Data, 2017 (Appendix 4)

1.3   The appendices within the report provide additional information generated from the Insight Benchmarking Tool which is managed by Scottish Government and allows schools and local authorities to benchmark attainment gained in the Senior Phase against Virtual Comparators (pupils with similar backgrounds).

An all Member Briefing has been arranged for 9 November at 16.00hrs, to allow the headteachers from each secondary school to share their progress.

2.0   Recommendations

It is recommended that the Scrutiny Committee note and comment on the data and progress.

3.0   Considerations

3.1   The evidence contained in this report will contribute to the Clackmannanshire Plan Delivery Plan for the National Improvement Framework (summary at Background Paper), along with other data sources which can be used to demonstrate progress e. g. HMIE school inspection results, health and well being data and positive destinations data.   A six monthly report on progress against the full set of indicators contained in the Education Plan will be provided to Council in December. It will also contribute to reporting for the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and the Integrated Children's Services Plan.

5.0   Sustainability Implications

5.1   This paper has no sustainability implications.

6.0   Resource Implications

6.1   There are no resource implications..

7.0   Exempt Reports

7.1   Is this report exempt?   No

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

(2)   **Council Policies** (Please detail)

Not applicable.

9.0   Equalities Impact

9.1   Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations?

No

10.0 **Legality**

10.1 In adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers.

Yes.

11.0 **Appendices**
Appendix 1 – Attendance Data
Appendix 2 – Exclusion Data
Appendix 3 - Broad General Education Data
Appendix 4 - Senior Phase Attainment Data
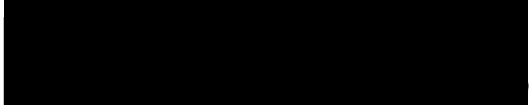
12.0 Background Papers

Summary Paper of Clackmannanshire National Improvement Framework Delivery Plan 2017/2018.

Author(s)

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Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
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Elaine McPherson	Chief Executive	████████████

Appendix 1

Attendance Data

Attendance[1]

The following table details the average attendance for each Primary School across Clackmannanshire. The overall attendance increased slightly in 2016/17 with 7 out of the 18 Primary School's average attendance being lower than the overall Clackmannanshire attendance, an improvement on 2015/16.

PRIMARY SCHOOL	Average Attendance 2014/15	Average Attendance 2015/16	Average Attendance 2016/17
ABERCROMBY	94.90%	94.18%	94.69%
ALVA	95.07%	93.29%	94.38%
BANCHORY	91.11%	91.38%	92.18%
CLACKMANNAN	93.54%	94.06%	93.26%
COALSNAUGHTON	93.03%	92.92%	94.34%
CRAIGBANK	95.21%	95.18%	94.68%
DEERPARK	93.25%	92.37%	94.55%
FISHCROSS	95.06%	94.74%	94.80%
MENSTRIE	96.09%	95.87%	95.55%
MUCKHART	96.91%	96.45%	96.67%
PARK	92.17%	91.87%	93.05%
REDWELL	95.41%	94.60%	94.99%
ST BERNADETTES	95.11%	94.70%	95.18%
ST MUNGOS	94.03%	94.02%	94.68%
ST SERFS	95.24%	94.91%	95.09%
STRATHDEVON	96.50%	96.10%	96.28%
SUNNYSIDE	94.63%	95.03%	93.88%
TILLICOULTRY	94.67%	94.57%	94.63%
Average Attendance - Primary Schools	**94.55%**	**94.24%**	**94.60%**

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[1] Attendance data extracted from SEEMiS Click & GO Archive

1

Appendix 1

The following chart illustrates the trend for average attendance across Clackmannanshire Primary Schools. As already mentioned there has been a slight increase in the overall attendance.
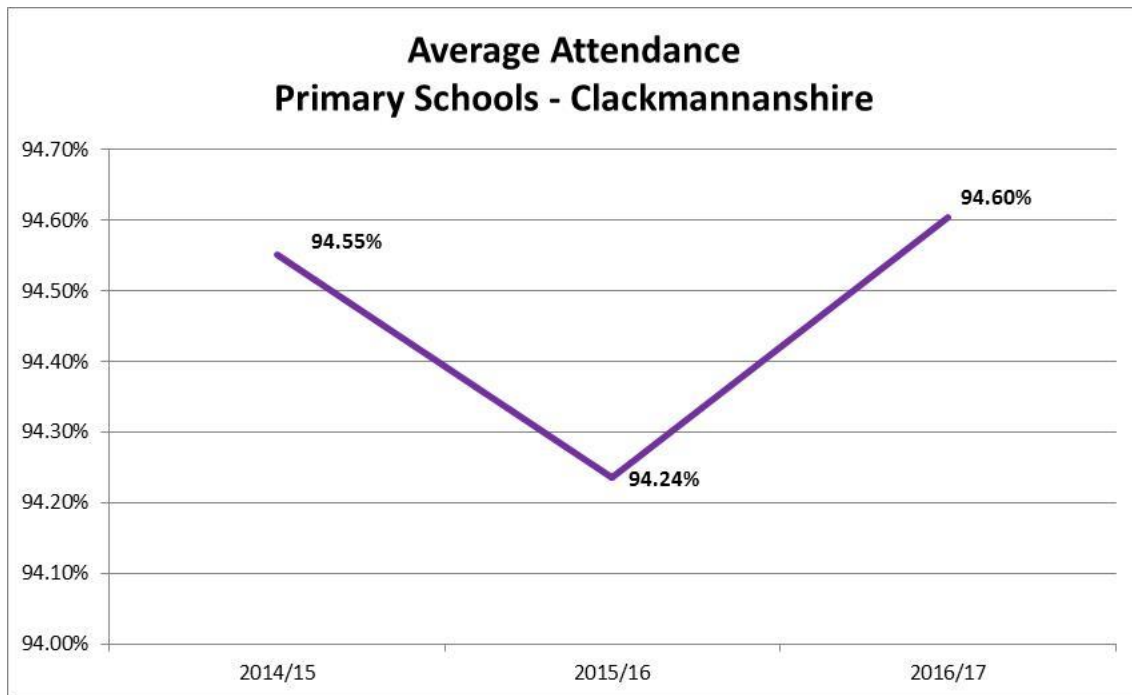
Average Attendance Primary Schools - Clackmannanshire

Attendance – Looked After Children (LAC)

The following table details the average attendance for LAC pupils 'Looked After' either at Home or Away.

YEAR	NO OF PUPILS	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE (LAC - Home & Away)
2014/15	66	96.55%
2015/16	83	94.50%
2016/17	81	96.20%

The average attendance for LAC pupils in Clackmannanshire Primary Schools was *higher* than the overall attendance in 2016/17.

Attendance – SIMD

The chart opposite illustrates the difference in average attendance for pupils from SIMD 1&2 compared to the overall average attendance.

Average Attendance - Primary Schools Overall Average vs SIMD 1&2
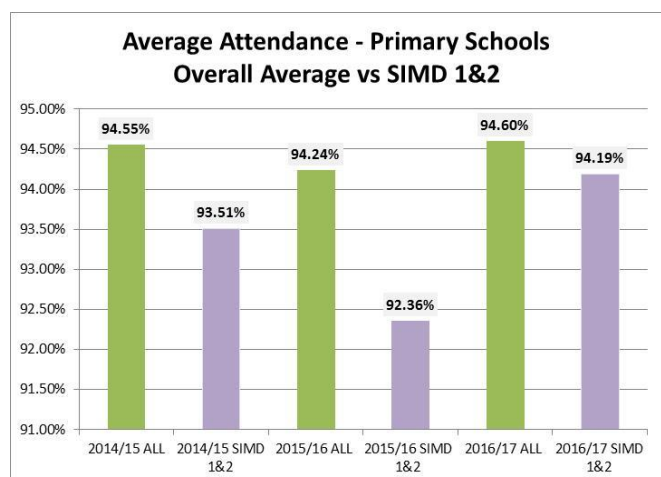
Appendix 1

As highlighted, the attendance of pupils from the most deprived areas is lower than the overall average.

Attendance

Secondary School	Average attendance 2014/15	Average Attendance 2015/16	Average Attendance 2016/17
Alloa Academy	91.79%	91.53%	88.99%
Alva Academy	91.41%	91.68%	91.62%
Lornshill Academy	90.40%	89.98%	90.33%
Average Attendance – Secondary Schools	**91.20%**	**91.06%**	**90.31%**

The average attendance across our Secondary Schools fell slightly in 2016/17, as illustrated in the chart opposite.
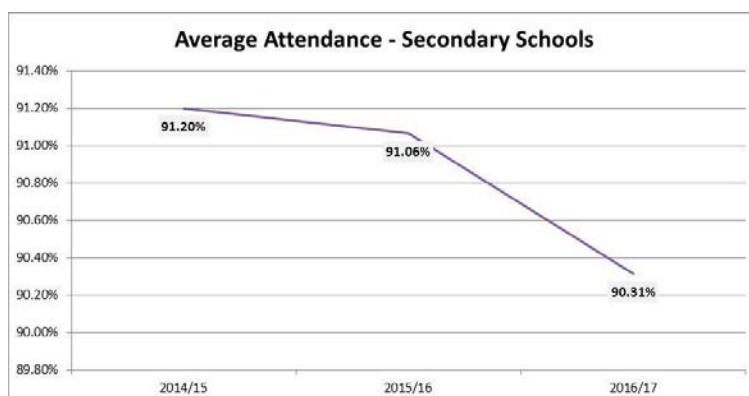
Attendance – Looked After Children (LAC)

The following table details the average attendance for LAC pupils 'Looked After' either at Home or Away who attend our Secondary Schools.

YEAR	NO OF PUPILS	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE (LAC - Home & Away)
2014/15	106	88.80%
2015/16	91	89.41%
2016/17	78	90.79%

The average attendance for LAC pupils in Clackmannanshire Secondary Schools was *slightly higher* than the overall attendance in 2016/17 which is an improvement on previous years where the attendance by LAC pupils was lower.

3

Appendix 2

Clackmannanshire Council Comhairle Siorrachd Chlach Mhanann
www.clacks.gov.uk

Exclusion Data

Exclusions[1]

The following table details the number of exclusion incidents which have occurred across the 18 Primary Schools in Clackmannanshire. The number of exclusion incidents fell overall. However there was a large increase in the number of exclusion incidents in Banchory Primary School in 2016/17.

PRIMARY SCHOOL	No of Exclusion Incidents 2013/14	No of Exclusion Incidents 2014/15	No of Exclusion Incidents 2015/16	No of Exclusion Incidents 2016/17
ABERCROMBY	2	6	12	3
ALVA	0	1	0	1
BANCHORY	4	48	4	31
CLACKMANNAN	0	4	1	2
COALSNAUGHTON	2	7	4	1
CRAIGBANK	0	2	6	1
DEERPARK	0	21	17	12
FISHCROSS	10	3	1	4
MENSTRIE	0	3	7	6
MUCKHART	0	0	0	0
PARK	3	5	4	5
REDWELL	0	2	13	0
ST BERNADETTES	4	6	1	0
ST MUNGOS	7	7	2	0
ST SERFS	0	2	2	2
STRATHDEVON	2	2	0	0
SUNNYSIDE	15	11	14	4
TILLICOULTRY	0	5	9	4
TOTAL	**49**	**135**	**97**	**76**
	No of Exclusion Incidents	No of Exclusion Incidents	No of Exclusion Incidents	No of Exclusion Incidents

The following chart illustrates the trend for the number of exclusions across the Primary Schools. As highlighted, the trend is downwards over the last two years.

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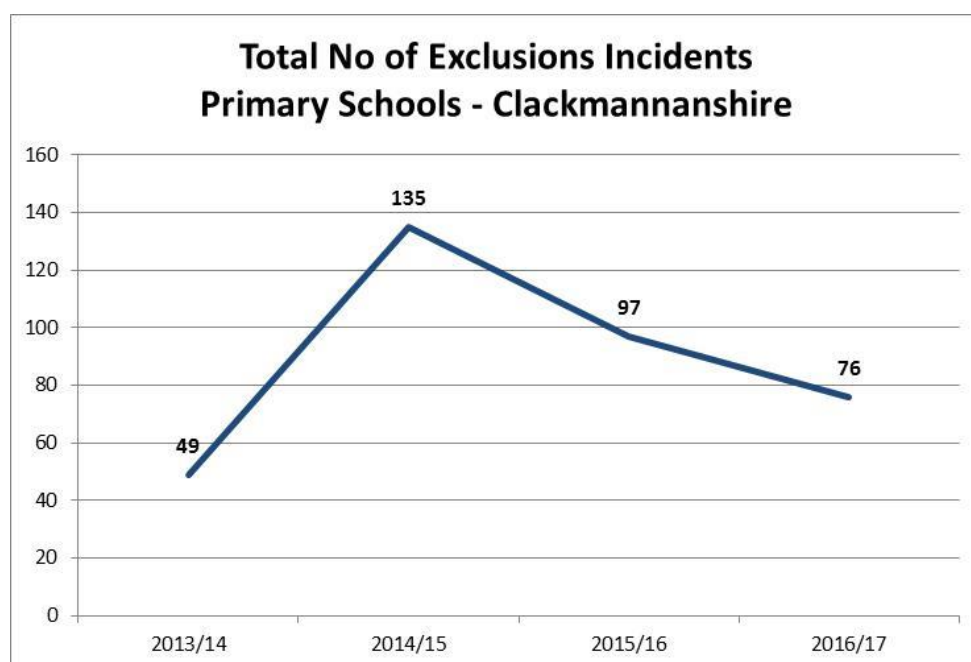
[1] Exclusion data extracted from Business Intelligence linked to SEEMiS

1

Appendix 2

Exclusions

The following table details the number of exclusion incidents that have occurred across our Secondary Schools in Clackmannanshire. As highlighted the overall trend is falling however published exclusion figures for Clackmannanshire in 2014/15 highlighted our rate of exclusions per 1000 pupils is higher than the average across Scotland(70.2 compared to 49.6).

SECONDARY SCHOOL	No of Exclusion Incidents 2013/14	No of Exclusion Incidents 2014/15	No of Exclusion Incidents 2015/16	No of Exclusion Incidents 2016/17
ALLOA ACADEMY	42	43	33	29
ALVA ACADEMY	71	81	53	63
LORNSHILL ACADEMY	42	60	44	29
TOTAL	**155**	**184**	**130**	**121**

Analysis carried out on exclusion incidents which had occurred in our Secondary Schools in 2016/17 identified the most common incident which resulted in an exclusion was 'General or persistent behaviour , 25% of all incidents; followed by 'Verbal abuse of staff' at 18% of all incidents. A further breakdown is provided in the table below.

Incident Description	Percentage of overall incidents
Fighting	8.24%
Verbal abuse of staff	**18.24%**
Verbal abuse of pupil	3.53%
Fire-raising	0.59%
Damage to school property	1.18%
General or persistent disobedience	**25.29%**
Sustained peer exclusion for purpose of causing distress	0.59%
Damage to school property	0.59%
Insolent or offensive behaviour	11.18%
Physical assault with no weapon against pupil	12.35%
Threat of physical violence, no weapon against pupil	3.53%
Refusal to attend class	5.88%
Threat of physical violence, no weapon against staff	2.35%
Physical assault using weapon against pupil	1.18%
Substance misuse - alcohol	1.76%
Substance misuse – not alcohol	1.76%
Threat of physical violence using weapon, or improvised weapon, against pupil	0.59%
Other	1.18%

2

Appendix 3

Broad General Education (BGE) Data

Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) Levels are based on Teacher Professional Judgements (TPJ) regarding pupil's achievement in literacy and numeracy. The data is provided to the Scottish Government by all 32 Local Authorities on a yearly basis, at the end of the school year.

## Curriculum for Excellence (CfE):Teacher Professional Judgement

As required by the National Improvement Framework (NIF) , the TPJ survey gathers evidence on pupils from P1, P4, P7, & S3 in four curricular areas: Literacy **Reading**, Literacy **Writing**, Literacy **Listening & Talking** and **Numeracy**. Pupils in P1 are expected to achieve 'Early Level' in all four areas before moving to P2. In 2017, 81% of our P1 pupils achieved Early Level in Reading; 76% achieved this level in Writing, 86% achieved this level in Listening & Talking and 79% achieved this level in Numeracy. This represented improvements in all four curricular areas compared to 2016.

P4 pupils, are expected to achieve 'First Level' before moving into P5. In 2017, 64% achieved this level in Reading, 58% achieved this level in Writing and 60% achieved this level in Numeracy.   These results are lower than in 2016. The only improvement is in Listening & Talking where 75% achieved First Level.

In P7, pupils are expected to achieve 'Second Level' before moving onto Secondary School. In 2017, pupils improved in Reading and Listening & Talking where 70% and 75% achieved this level respectively. In Writing only 49% achieved this level and in Numeracy only 54% achieved this level, both lower than in 2016.

In S3, pupils are expected to achieve 'Third Level or Above' (also assessed for 'Fourth Level') in all four curricular areas. Across Clackmannanshire, 84% of our S3 pupils achieved this level in Reading, 82% achieved this level in Writing, 87% achieved this level in Listening & Talking and 64% achieved this level in Numeracy. This represented improvements in all four curricular areas for S3 pupils.

1

The following chart illustrates the achievement levels for each year group.

Curriculum for Excellence (Teacher Professional Judgement) 2017 - By Stage
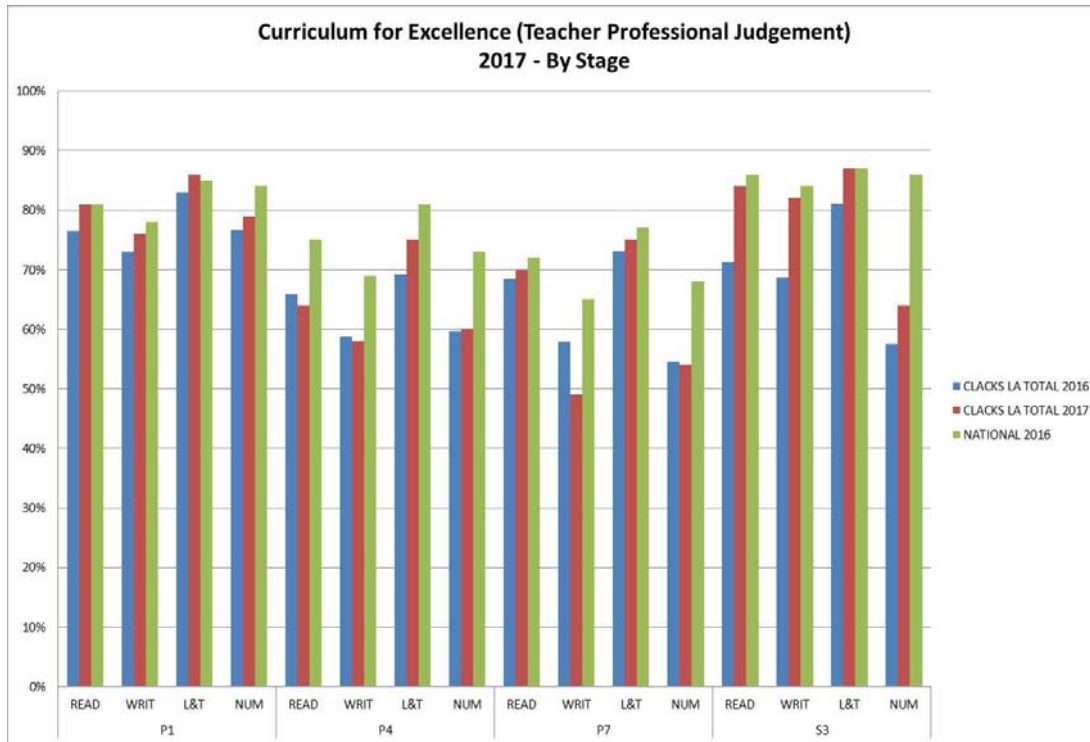
Appendix 4

Senior Phase Attainment Data

Attainment[1]

The following data is extracted from INSIGHT which is an online benchmarking tool designed to help bring about improvements for learners in the senior phase (S4 to S6). The tool is used to identify areas of success and where improvements can be made. The system is updated twice annually, around September for attainment results, and February for school leavers' data.

Improving Attainment in Literacy & Numeracy

There is *improvement* in the percentage of pupils from S4 who achieved Level 4 Numeracy in 2017 compared to 2016; **84.34%,** an increase of 2 percentage points, higher than our Virtual Comparator. The percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Literacy however fell in 2017 to 87.06%, a fall of 3.5 percentage points and lower than our Virtual Comparator. (Both lower than the National average).

There is *improvement* in the percentage of pupils from S4 who achieved both Level 5 Literacy and Numeracy in 2017 compared to 2016; **68.89%** & **43.84%** respectively. Of note, the percentage of pupils achieving Level 5 Literacy has been consistently higher than our VC for the last three years and is only slightly lower than the National average (70.32%).

There is *improvement* in the percentage of pupils from S5 who have achieved Level 4 Literacy in 2017 compared to 2016; **94.86%,** an increase of 2 percentage points, higher than our Virtual Comparator. The percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Numeracy has slightly fallen in 2017 to **89.72%** a fall of 0.3 percentage points and slightly lower than our Virtual Comparator. (Both lower than the National average).

There is *improvement* in both the percentage of pupils from S5 who achieved Level 5 Literacy and Numeracy in 2017 (**86.92%** & **67.29%** respectively). The percentage of S5 pupils achieving Level 5 Literacy is both higher than our VC and the National average (86.01%).

There is *improvement* in the percentage of pupils from S6 who have achieved Level 4 Numeracy in 2017 compared to 2016; **96.09%,** higher than our Virtual Comparator. The percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Literacy fell in 2017 to **96.44%** a fall of 1.15

---

[1] Attainment data extracted from INSIGHT – 26/09/2017 INSIGHT: Local Benchmarking Measures:

1

percentage points and slightly lower than our Virtual Comparator. (Both lower than the National average).

There is *improvement* in the percentage of pupils from S6 who achieved Level 5 Numeracy in 2017: **85.41%**; an increase of almost 5 percentage points compared to 2016; higher than our VC but slightly lower than the National average (86.54%). The percentage of S6 pupils achieving Level 5 Literacy fell slightly to **94.66%** although this is still higher than our VC.

(Charts 1- 6 highlight the figures discussed in this section can be found in the Appendix)

Improving Attainment for All

There is a slight fall in the average tariff points for S4 pupils who are in the 'lowest 20% attainment cohort' in 2017. For S4 pupils, in the 'middle 60% attainment cohort', the average tariff points have been consistently lower than our VC. However in 2017, the gap was slightly smaller. As with the middle 60%, the pupils in the 'highest 20% attainment cohort' have not performed as well as our VC. However, like the middle 60%, the attainment gap is lower in 2017.

There is a very slight improvement in the average tariff points in 2017 for the 'lowest 20% attainment cohort' compared to 2016 however the gap between our VC and the cohort has grown over the last two years. The 'middle 60% attainment cohort' average tariff points increased in 2017, however, as did the gap between our VC (although nationally the gap reduced slightly). The average tariff points for the 'highest 20% attainment cohort' increased in 2017 and the gap between our VC and the National average fell.
The average tariff points increased in S6 pupils within the 'lowest 20% attainment cohort', performing better than our VC in 2017. The increase continued in the 'middle 60% attainment cohort' however the gap grew between the cohort and our VC. The average tariff points for S6 pupils in the 'highest 20% attainment cohort' fell in 2017; the gap between this cohort and our VC almost doubled.
(Charts 7-15 highlight the figures discussed in this section)

Attainment vs Deprivation

There are two comparisons to determine the attainment gap between the different SIMD cohorts across Clackmannanshire:

- Virtual Comparator
- National

S4 Pupils – Virtual Comparator

The following chart illustrates the attainment gap between pupils across Clackmannanshire against our VC.

Pupils living in SIMD 4, 5 & 10 have performed better than our VC in 2017.
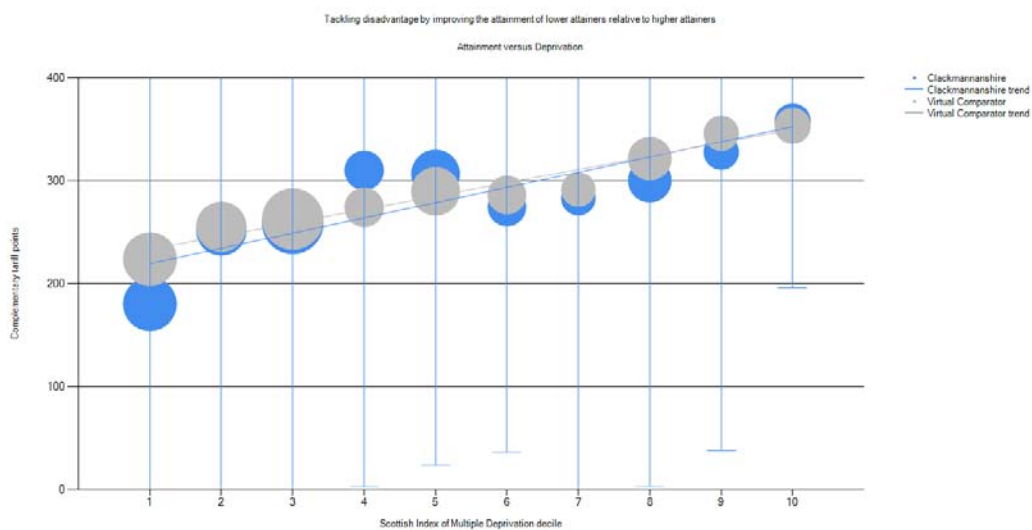
S4 Pupils - National

Comparing the same pupils against the National average, pupils in SIMD 4 and 5 from Clackmannanshire are performing better than the National average.

S5 Pupils – Virtual Comparator

Tackling disadvantage by improving the attainment of lower attainers relative to higher attainers

Attainment versus Deprivation

Legend:
- Clackmannanshire
- Clackmannanshire trend
- Virtual Comparator
- Virtual Comparator trend

Y-axis: Complementary tariff points
X-axis: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation decile

For S5 pupils, performance is better than our VC in SIMD 4 & 7. This is illustrated in the chart above.
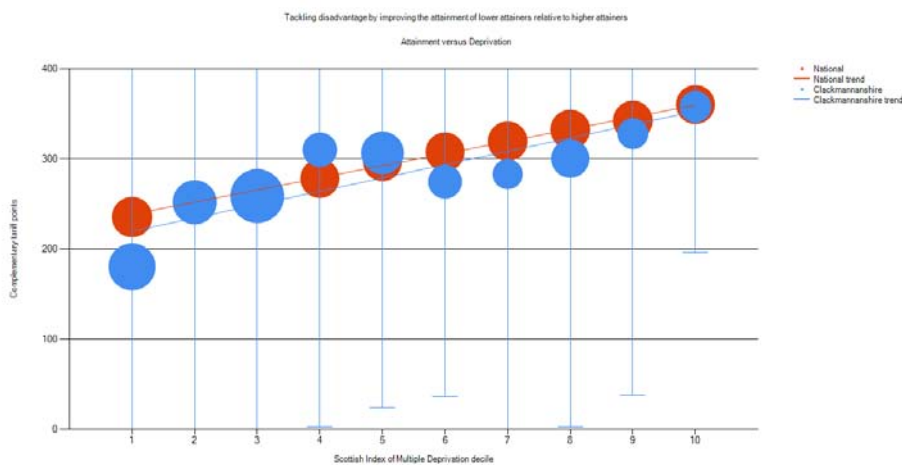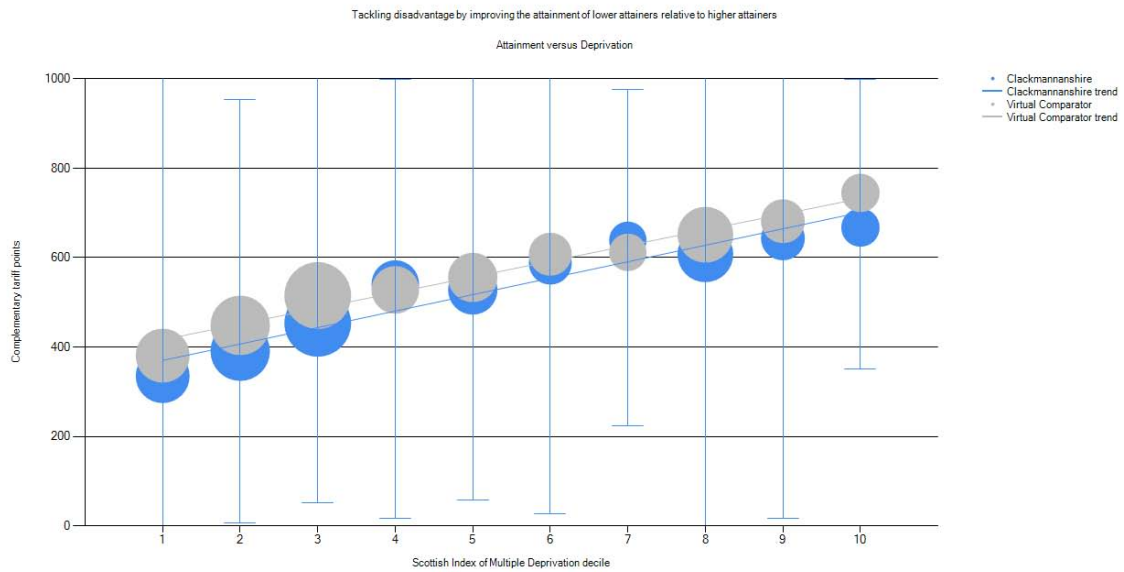
S5 Pupils - National

Tackling disadvantage by improving the attainment of lower attainers relative to higher attainers

Attainment versus Deprivation

Legend:
- National
- National trend
- Clackmannanshire
- Clackmannanshire trend

Y-axis: Complementary tariff points
X-axis: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation decile
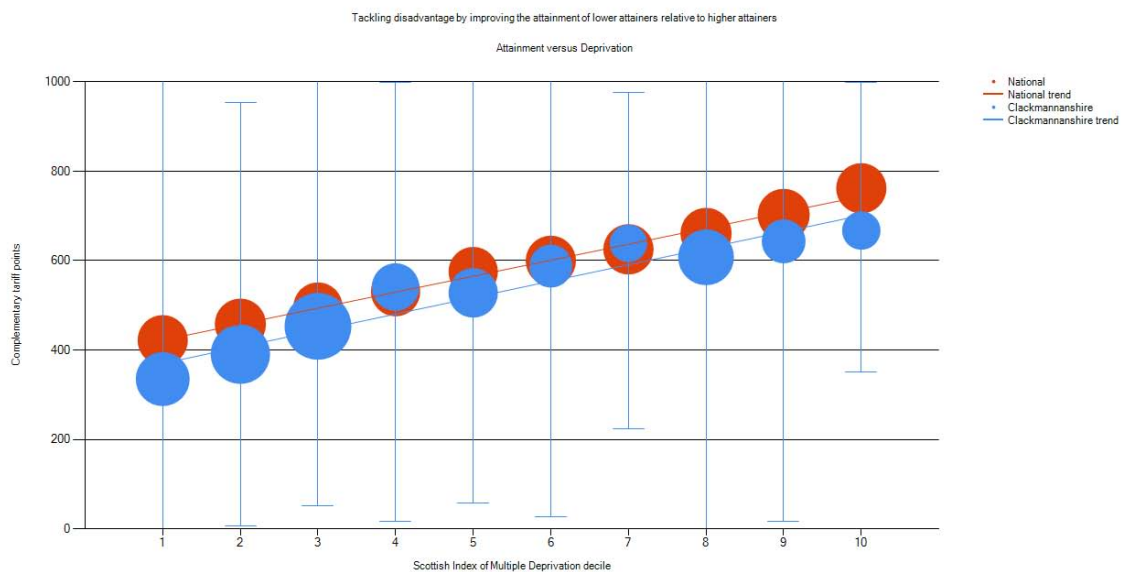
Comparing our S5 pupils to the National average, there are no deciles where the performance is better than the National average (in Decile 7 the performance is the same).The performance with this cohort of pupils is very similar to the National trend although there is slight fall off at the least deprived deciles (7-10) where the gap between the National average grows.

4

S6 Pupils – Virtual Comparator

The performance of pupils within SIMD 1, 6 & 7 is better than our VC, as represented in the chart below. Of note is the gap between pupils in SIMD 10.
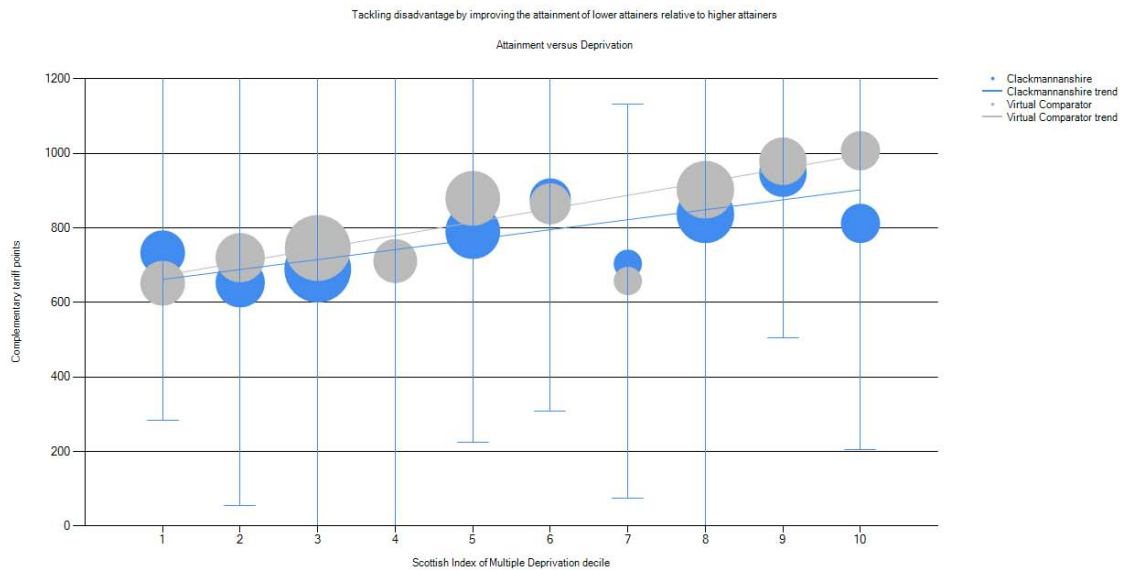
S6 Pupils - National
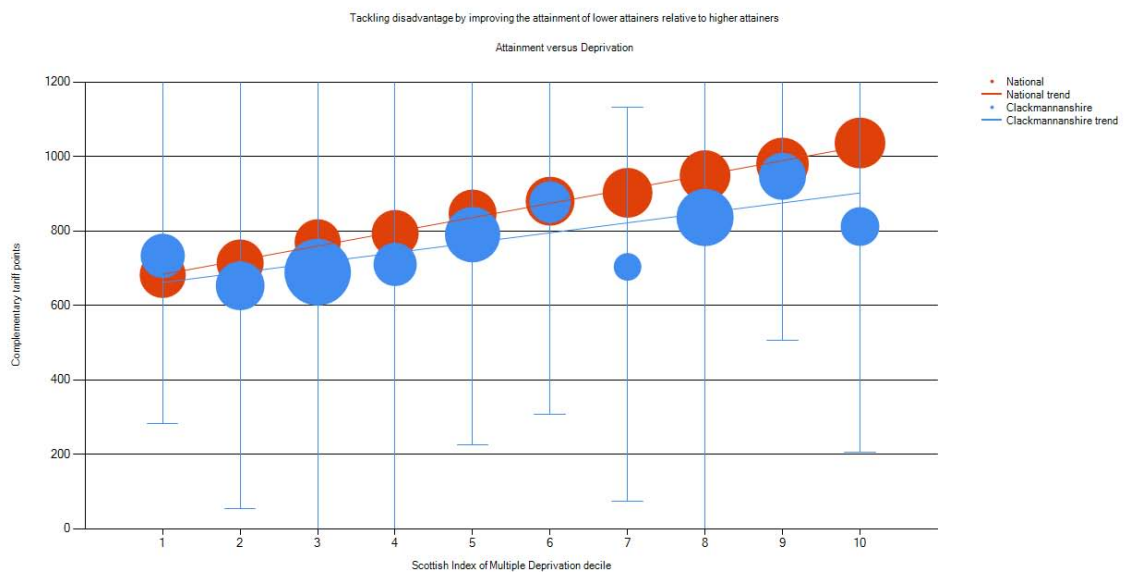
Pupils in S6 performed lower than the National average in 8 out the 10 Deciles; only pupils SIMD 1 performed better in 2017.

5

Chart 1: S4 Pupils

Local Benchmarking Measure: Literacy & Numeracy - Level 4
Clackmannanshire S4 Pupils

- % Level 4 Literacy CLACKS
- % Level 4 Literacy VC
- % Level 4 Numeracy CLACKS
- % Level 4 Numeracy VC

Chart 2: S4 Pupils

Local Benchmarking Measure: Literacy & Numeracy - Level 5
Clackmannanshire S4 Pupils

- % Level 5 Literacy CLACKS
- % Level 5 Literacy VC
- % Level 5 Numeracy CLACKS
- % Level 5 Numeracy VC
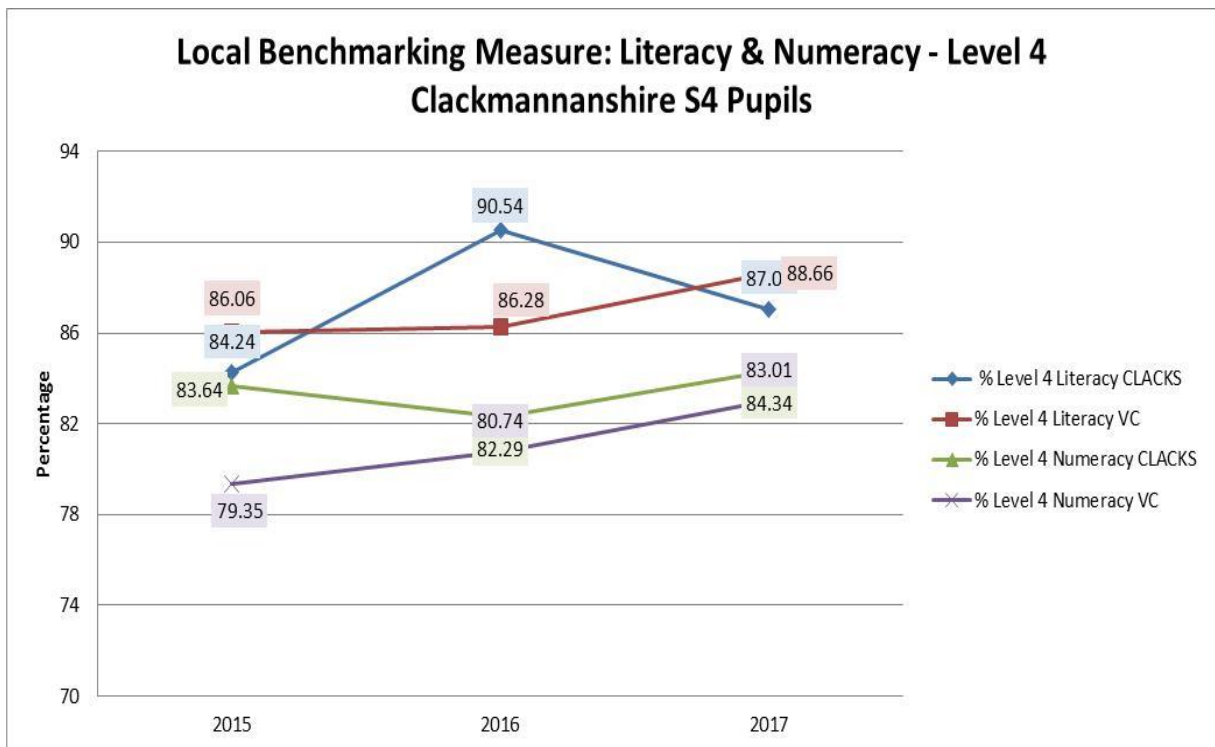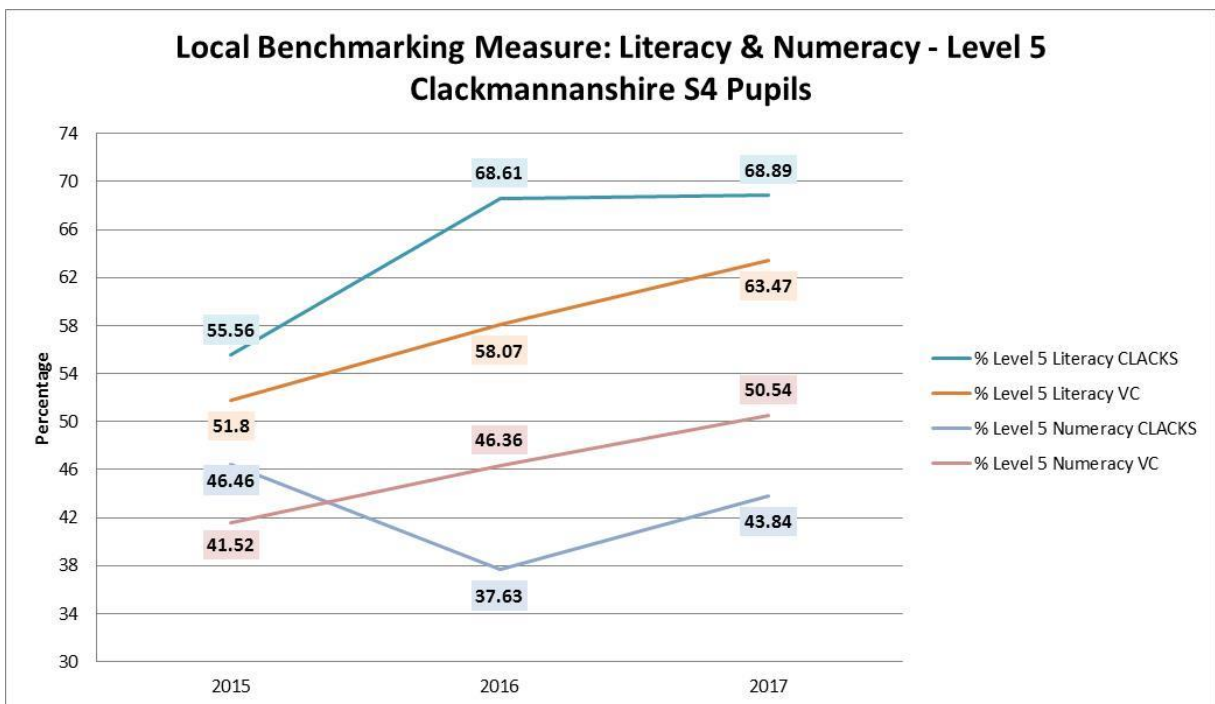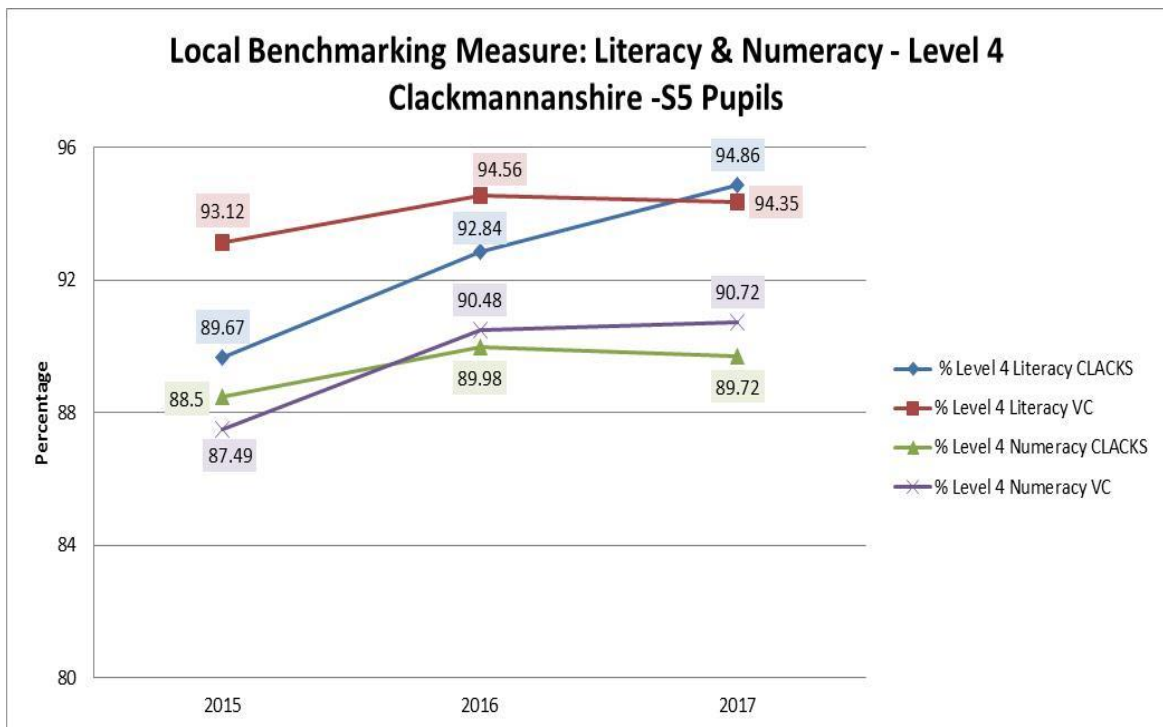
Chart 3: S5 Pupils

Chart 4: S5 Pupils

Chart 5: S6 Pupils

Local Benchmarking Measure: Literacy & Numeracy - Level 4
Clackmannanshire S6 Pupils

- % Level 4 Literacy CLACKS
- % Level 4 Literacy VC
- % Level 4 Numeracy CLACKS
- % Level 4 Numeracy VC

97.56   97.59   97.19
96.99   97.39   96.44
94.98   95.02   96.09
93.04   94.5   95.55

Chart 6: S6 Pupils

Local Benchmarking Measure: Literacy & Numeracy - Level 5
Clackmannanshire S6 Pupils

- % Level 5 Literacy CLACKS
- % Level 5 Literacy VC
- % Level 5 Numeracy CLACKS
- % Level 5 Numeracy VC

95.53   94.66
93.75   93.17
87.96   81.82   85.41
88.49   80.76   83.31
76.09
68.9

Chart 7: S4 Pupils

Improving Attainment for All
Lowest 20% - S4 Pupils

Chart 8: S4 Pupils

Improving Attainment for All
Middle 60% - S4 Pupils

Improving Attainment for All
Highest 20% - S4 Pupils

Legend:
- Clackmannanshire
- Virtual Comparator
- National

Chart 10: S5 Pupils

Improving Attainment for All
Lowest 20% - S5 Pupils

Legend:
- Clackmannanshire
- Virtual Comparator
- National
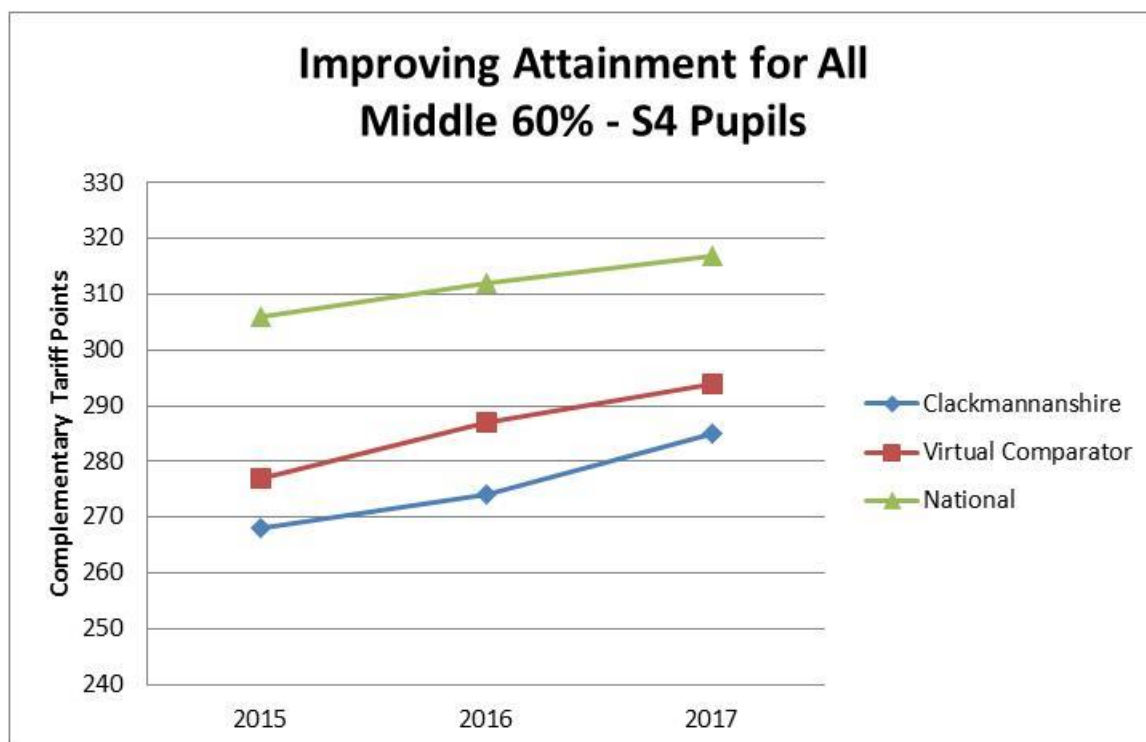
Chart 11: S5 Pupils
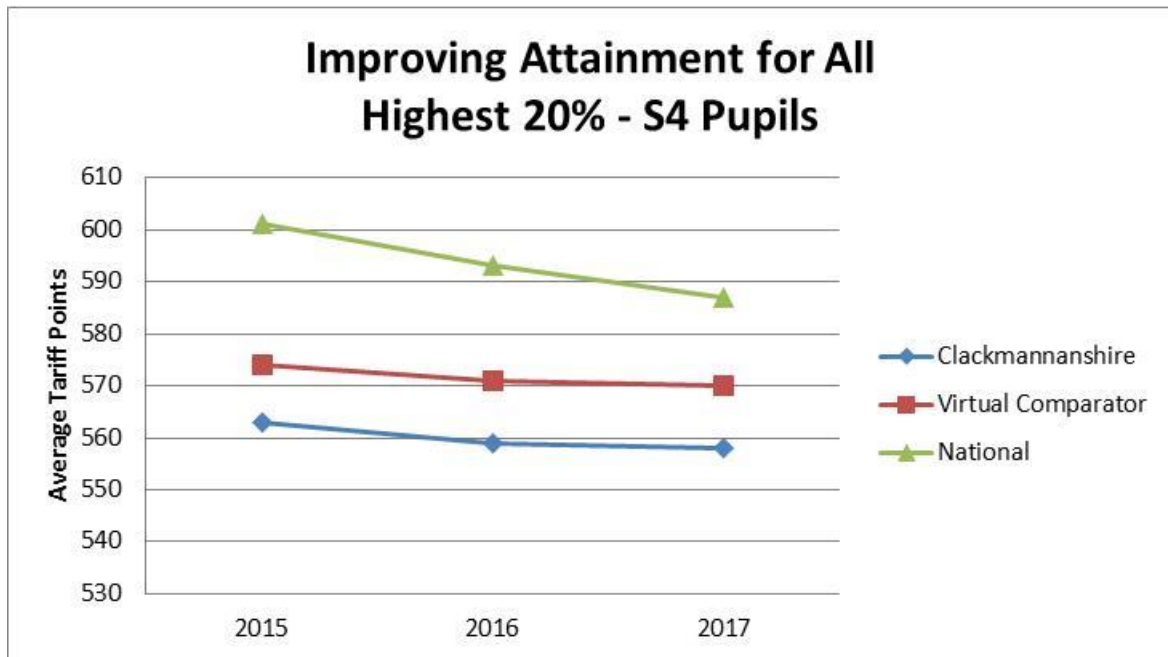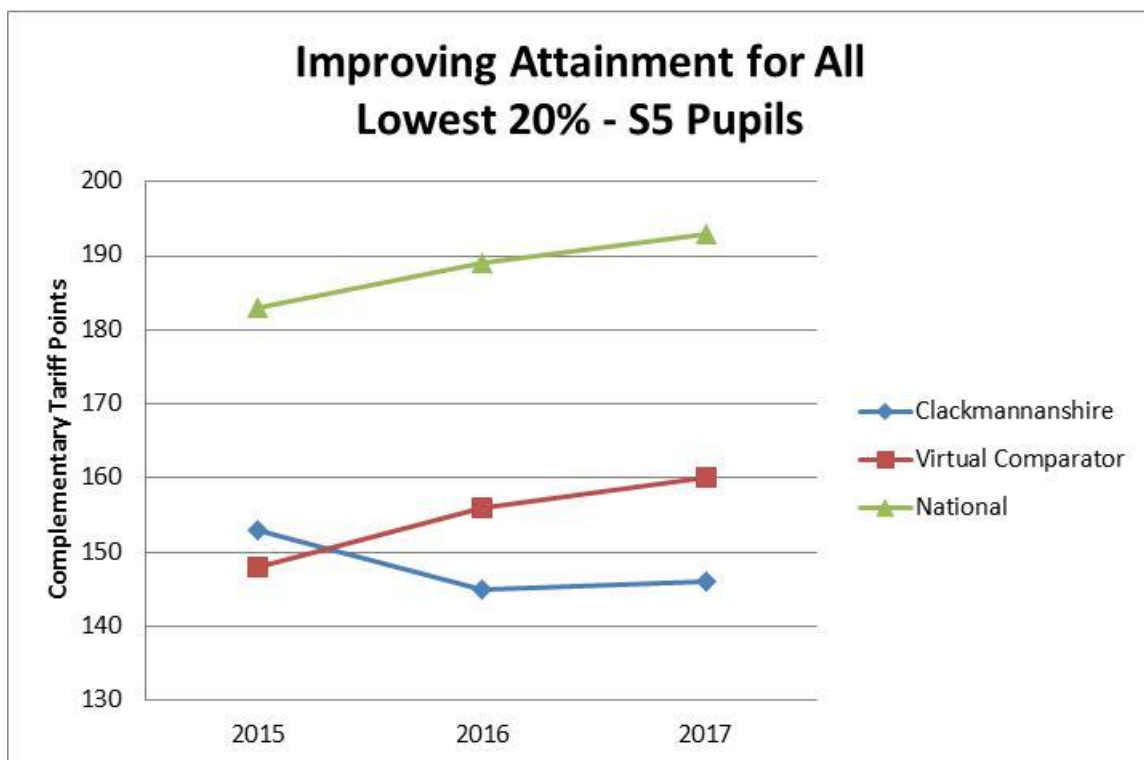
Improving Attainment for All
Middle 60% - S5 Pupils

Chart 12: S5 Pupils
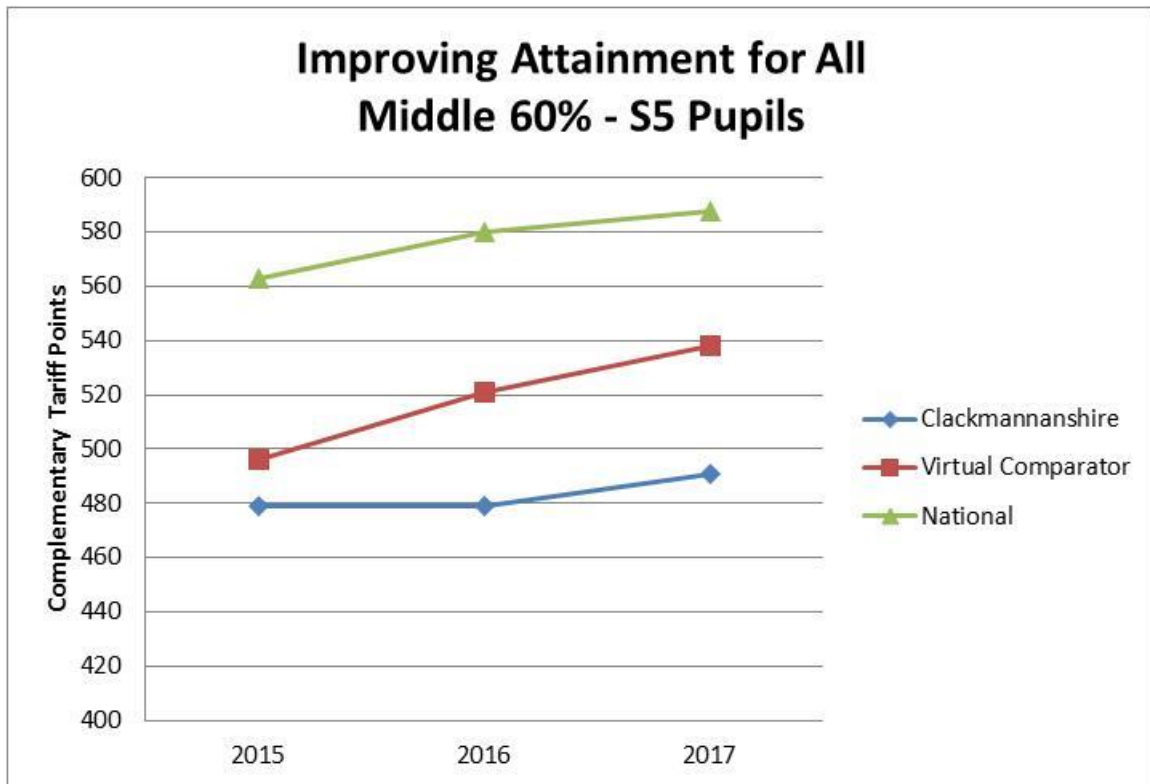
Improving Attainment for All
Highest 20% - S5 Pupils

Chart 13: S6 Pupils
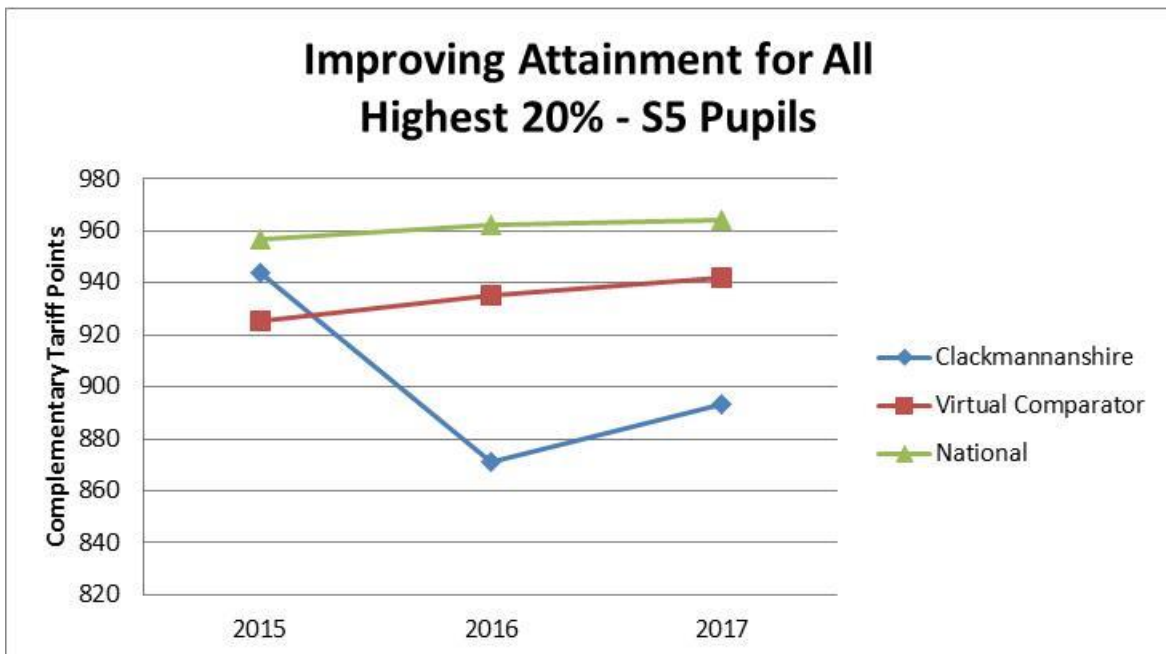
Improving Attainment for All
Lowest 20% - S6 Pupils

Chart 14: S6 Pupils

Improving Attainment for All
Middle 60% - S6 Pupils

Improving Attainment for All
Highest 20% - S6 Pupils

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL
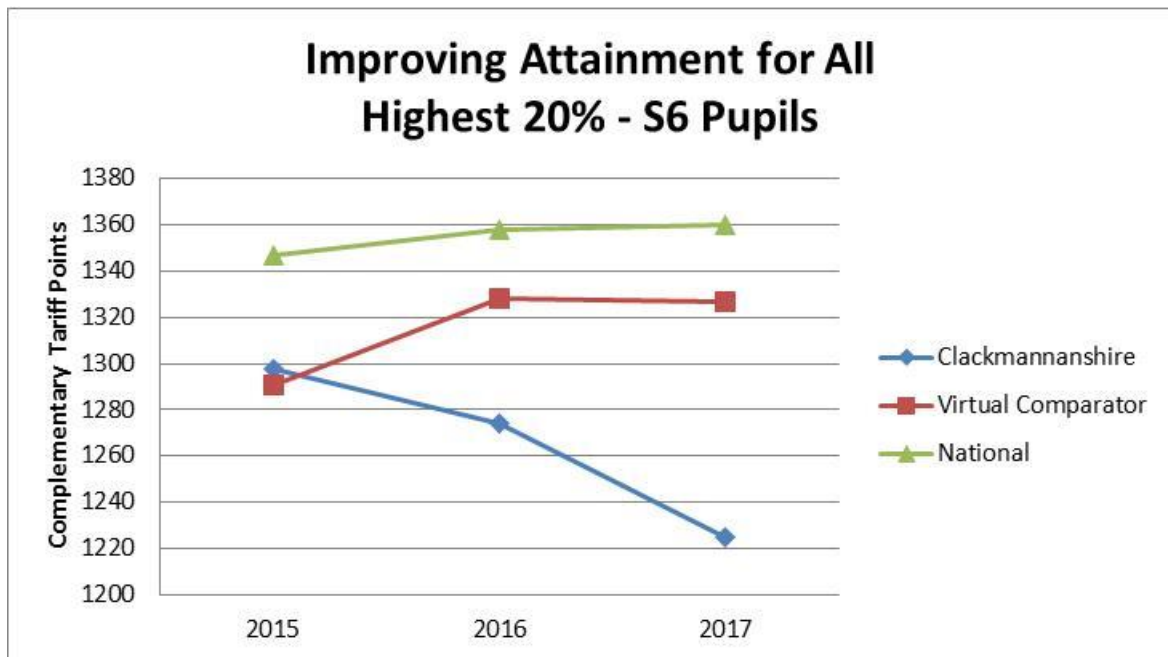
Report to: Scrutiny Committee

Date of Meeting: 19 October 2017

Subject: Scottish Attainment Challenge Quarter 1 Report

Report by: Chief Education Officer

1.0   Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the Scrutiny Committee with an update on Clackmannanshire's Attainment Challenge Year Three/Quarter one report in line with Scottish Attainment Challenge Governance. (Appendix 1)

1.2   This report includes a summary of progress and key issues within the following strands:
- Literacy
- Numeracy
- Leadership of Learning
- Families and Communities

1.3   The appendices within the report include the quarter one report for Scottish Government. This covers the period April to July 2017(Appendix 2). This report includes highlights and challenges of individual interventions and any budget related matters. The quarter 2 report will be completed by the end of October and submitted to Council at the December Scrutiny meeting.

2.0   Recommendations

2.1   It is recommended that the Scrutiny Committee note and comment on the progress of the Year 3/Quarter1 plan.

3.0   Considerations

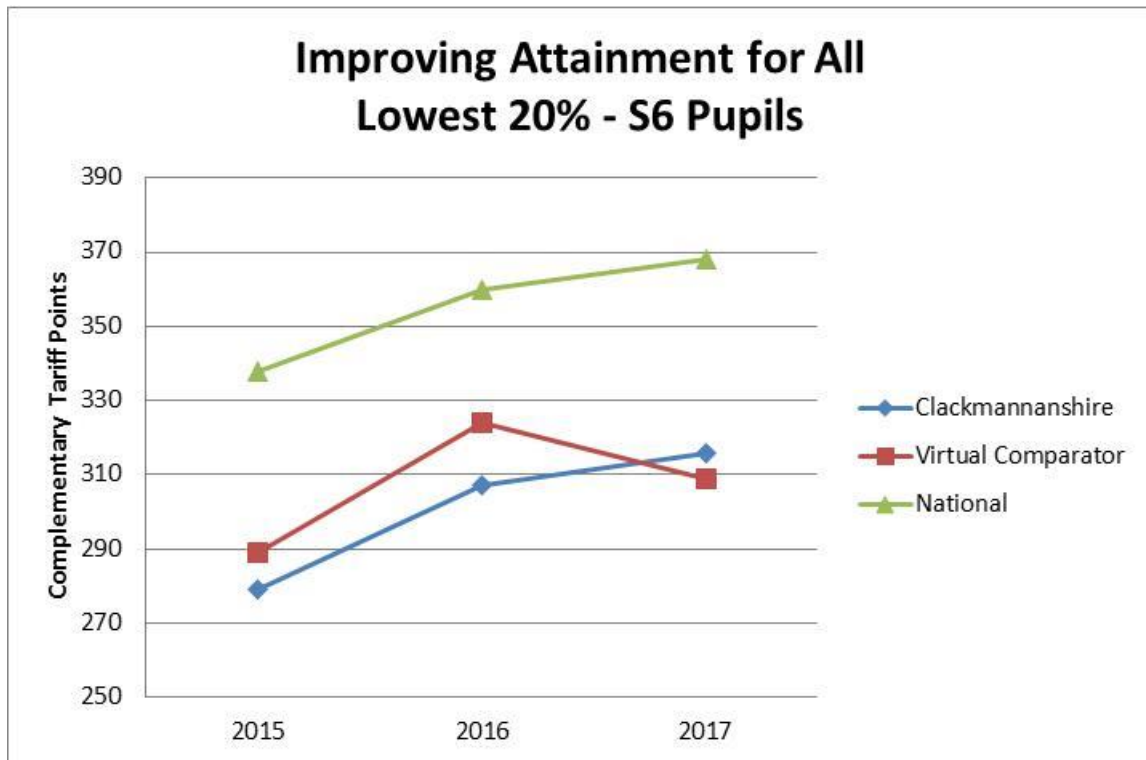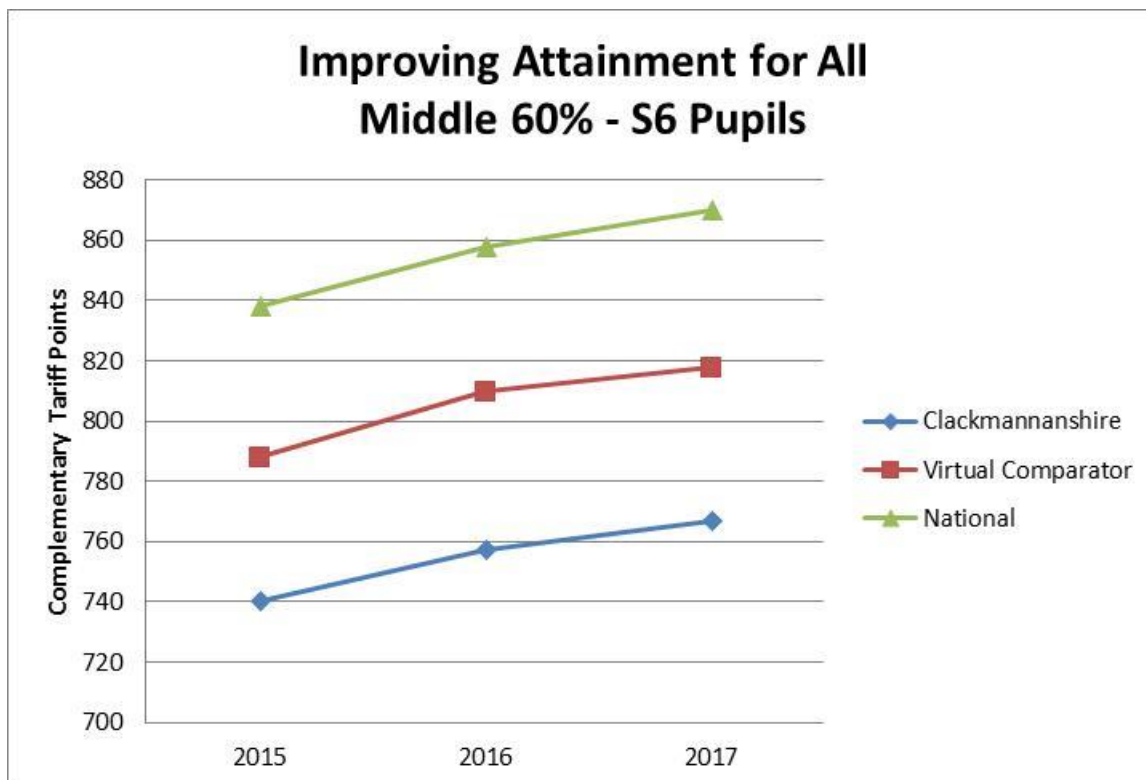3.1   The Year Three Scottish Attainment Challenge plan builds on previous successful interventions. It is focussed on strengthening our literacy, numeracy, leadership and enriching and embedding health and wellbeing. The evidence contained in this report will contribute to the Clackmannanshire Plan for the National Improvement Framework. (Appendix 3) It will also contribute to reporting for the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and the Integrated Children's Services Plan.

4.0   Financial Performance

4.1   The financial report is included within Appendix 2

5.0 Sustainability Implications

5.1 This paper has no sustainability implications.

6.0 Resource Implications

6.1 The resource implications are contained within the report.

7.0 Exempt Reports

7.1 Is this report exempt?   No

8.0 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	☑

(2) **Council Policies** (Please detail)

Not applicable.

9.0 Equalities Impact

9.1 Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations?

No

10.0 **Legality**

10.1 In adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers.

Yes.

11.0   **Appendices**
        Appendix 1 – Scottish Attainment Challenge Governance structure
        Appendix 2 – Scottish Government Quarter1 Highlights and Challenges Report
        Appendix 3 - Summary of SAC activity within National Improvement Framework activities
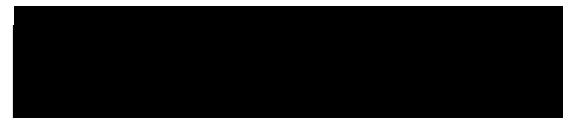
85

12.0   Background Papers

Author(s)

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Catherine Quinn	Improving Outcomes Manager	Ext 2424

Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
Anne Pearson	Chief Education Officer	
Elaine McPherson	Chief Executive	

Clackmannanshire Attainment Challenge Governance

Scrutiny Group
(to be confirmed)

Management Board

Termly x 3

Performance Monitoring Group

Monthly x 10

Delivery Group

Monthly x 10

AC Leads

Fortnightly
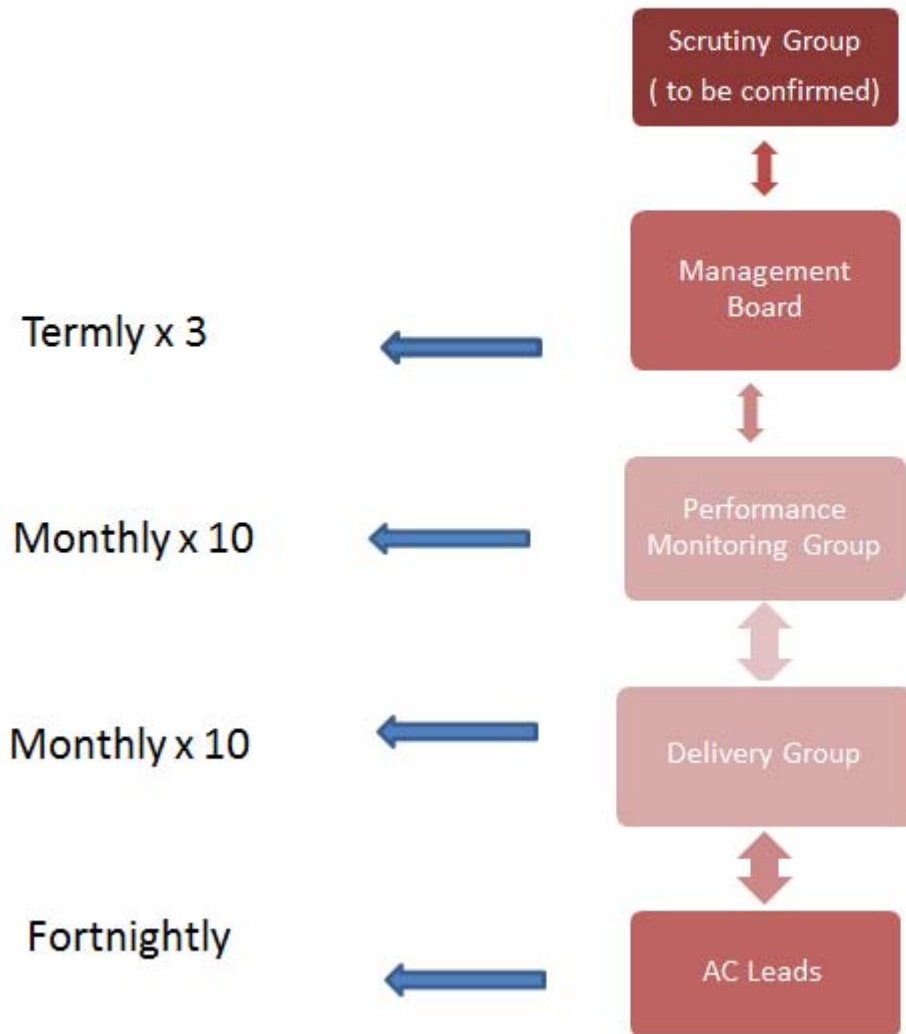
Clackmannanshire Council

Reporting Period	April – June 2017
Local Authority	Clackmannanshire
Key Contact at Authority	Catherine Quinn
Attainment Advisor	

Financial Expenditure Reporting

1	**Listeners/Counselling Services**			
2017/18 Allocation	£80,000	Planned Quarterly Spend	£	
2017/18 Actual Spend	£	Actual Quarterly Spend	£	

2	**Pupil Led Enquiry**			
2017/18 Allocation	£20,000	Planned Quarterly Spend	£	
2017/18 Actual Spend	£	Actual Quarterly Spend	£	

3	**Emotional - Neurosequential Model in Education (NME)**			
2017/18 Allocation	£168,000	Planned Quarterly Spend	£23,022	
2017/18 Actual Spend	£	Actual Quarterly Spend	£23,022	

4	**CAFÉ and Family Learning**			
2017/18 Allocation	£97,000	Planned Quarterly Spend	£16,245	
2017/18 Actual Spend	£	Actual Quarterly Spend	£16,245	

5	**PEPASS**			
2017/18 Allocation	£165,600	Planned Quarterly Spend	£36,298	
2017/18 Actual Spend	£	Actual Quarterly Spend	£36,298	

6	**Early Intervention Team**			
2017/18 Allocation	£290,000	Planned Quarterly Spend	£30,743	
2017/18 Actual Spend	£	Actual Quarterly Spend	£30,743	

7	Leadership		
2017/18 Allocation	£638,800	Planned Quarterly Spend	£154,125
2017/18 Actual Spend	£	Actual Quarterly Spend	£154,125
8	Literacy and Numeracy		
2017/18 Allocation	£88,600	Planned Quarterly Spend	£11,018
2017/18 Actual Spend	£	Actual Quarterly Spend	£11,018
9	Staffing		

Staffing secured this quarter: 10 Early Intervention Workers	Staffing secured in total:

How many GTCS registered teachers is this funding supporting?	10
How many other staff is this funding supporting?	10
Number of schools supported by this funding?	12 Targeted 9 Universal
How many pupils are benefiting from this funding?	6590

What progress are you making towards being able to report on the extent to which you are achieving your short, medium and long-term outcomes and are there any challenges?

- We have successfully recruited a permanent Attainment Challenge Coordinator who is now in post.
- We have conducted robust and full analysis of the data and evidence available on Literacy, Numeracy and Health and Wellbeing. This has allowed us to be much clearer on where gaps still exist, and what is working, or not. This analysis is now informing future planning and activity e.g. SALT Vocabulary Gap Report.
- NGRT has allowed us to track progress in reading and allowed us to plan future activities in a much more focused way e.g. Clackmannanshire Reading Programme in partnership with Strathclyde University.
- We have drawn up a Research and Evaluation Strategy to ensure we have a coherent and holistic approach to the use of evidence for improvement.
- The Improvement Analyst has established new tracking and monitoring processes to allow us to focus on individual cohorts or disadvantaged groups, such as children living in SIMD 1&2, against a set of specific performance measures.
- We now have the Realigning Children's Services data for Clackmannanshire and we are planning to align this with the reporting for SAC.
- We have further refined our governance structure to ensure clear lines of responsibility and reporting using the RACI approach.

Challenges:

- The lack of robust Early level data does not allow a coherent 3-15 tracking approach. However, we are currently trialling a new system of tracking learning in ELC which may improve this.
- Schools are using PEF funding to further develop Literacy, Numeracy and H&WB. Developing systems to track and align this with the SAC will be crucial.

Highlights (e.g. activity this quarter, implementation progress, recruitment)

PEPASS

- The Active Schools Co-ordinators (ACS) based full-time in Alva, Alloa and Lornshill Academies have increased the number of pupils, parents and staff involved in the Active Schools programme. At both secondary and primary schools the ASC have been engaging with staff and parents to help them understand the benefits to their children's learning by participating in sport and physical activity. This is evidenced by several primary school pupils, whose attendance had been poor, now becoming regular attenders and able to participate more fully in their classroom activities.

- During the Easter holidays 49 young people gained a young leadership qualification at SCQF level 4.

  - **Thirteen** of these young people are living in SIMD 1 and 2
  - If this is extended to SIMD 1,2 and 3 then **22** young people are involved.

  A Requirement of this qualification is to complete 32 volunteer hours thus giving them real work experience. The Active Easter programme was developed in partnership with Social Services to enable LAC pupils to be targeted and supported to access the sports activities. This has resulted in 50 LAC children being supported to attend the Active Summer Programme taking place in July and August. Volunteers from schools and Social Workers and SDS are transporting children, ensuring they have appropriate clothing and equipment and providing meals when required

- In one secondary school the daily physical activity at the breakfast clubs has increased the pupil participation figures from 14,000 in 2015/16 to 18,000 in 2016/17. Similar examples are evidence of increased engagement and pupil participation in the other two secondary schools.

Counselling Services

- The service is well established within each school and each Wellbeing Worker has become a familiar and approachable face for both staff and pupils.
- Having established a clear pathway within each school, there has continued to be a steady stream of referrals for one to one support, home visits and group work.
- Advocacy is building and developing more positive relationships between pupils and staff, with the Wellbeing Workers supporting pupil voice.
- Signposting to locality services is addressing identified needs and linking families to partnerships that can offer additional inputs.
- A summer programme has been developed for identified young people to ensure that there is support available during the holiday period.
- The Campus Police Officers are working in partnership with this and will assist with creative group-work to help build healthy relationships and develop strengths and resilience.

CCafe

The CCafe has provided an early intervention approach to families within 3 primary and 1 secondary school bringing together parents and carers, children and young people, partners, agencies and the wider community to ensure that families get the support they need to fulfil their potential both within school and beyond.

- Evaluation and assessment data collected with the Family Star, weekly planning and debrief templates have continued to capture impact and identify development needs and challenges.
- The flexibility of each partnership to respond to changes, crises and the needs of each family have been significant .
- Their commitment to support each family has meant that more positive relationships have been established across partners, families and schools and there is a wider recognition of the work of the CCafe.

Pupil-Led Enquiry

The Pupil- Led Enquiry approach provided opportunities for a representative group of young people from S1-S3 from all our secondary schools to engage pro-actively in evidence based reasoning. Through focussed creative problem solving activities, they were supported to find solutions to their own health and wellbeing needs; including how the curriculum in school could be adapted.

- This unique approach created a school-based group of young leaders who were engaged with the on-going development of a wide and unique range of approaches to health and wellbeing
- Support from Space Unlimited and Strathclyde University provided the model and platform to develop an action plan.
- Fourth year teaching students from Strathclyde worked alongside Space Unlimited and the young people to develop their skills in allowing young people to lead their own learning – skills which will be highly valuable in their teaching careers. One student reported that: "*This experience has changed the way I will teach.*"

Following the focussed sessions:

- Pupils from each of the three schools presented to staff within Education Faculty at Strathclyde University, Scottish Government and Education Scotland
- Each school has established a number of groups to ensure that responsibility for the identified key themes are acted upon and shared. This supports a sustainable change in practice across the schools to ensure that activity and impact continues beyond the project lifetime.
- Opportunities to meet and discuss ideas with pupils, staff and Senior Management Teams have enthused, excited and inspired all those involved.
- This collaborative and participatory approach has enabled a number of key health and wellbeing approaches to take place which young people themselves have ownership of.

Early Intervention Team

This team has been extended to 10 workers and they are now in place in targeted schools. There is a programme of CLPL to build skills specific to this role:

- Targeted programmes aimed at improving Health and Wellbeing of pupils in schools with highest levels of deprivation and poverty.
- Building positive relationships with parent/carers
- Work in partnership with teachers in the early stages supporting development through play
- Supporting small group in literacy and numeracy development
- Supporting parents to enable them to support their children with literacy and numeracy

Early feedback from Headteachers has been extremely positive.

NME/R4L

- Studying from NME has helped us understand that schools need to draw on a range of interventions and nurturing approaches. We have therefore expanded this approach to develop a self evaluation resource and tool kit which combines nurturing approaches under the new banner of Readiness for Learning (R4L). This now sits within our overall H&WB Strategy and provides a much more coherent approach to meeting children's needs.
- Two further primary schools have implemented the NME intervention with some reporting positive changes in classroom behaviours.
- All three secondary schools have established their working groups, although they are each at

different stages of implementation.
- Interest in these approaches is growing including from the Division of Child and Educational Psychology journal and the Scottish Division of Educational Psychology National Conference.

Literacy

- A three-year project has been agreed with Strathclyde University to work in partnership with Headteachers, teachers, other educators and pupils to co-create their reading curriculum. Nine schools will be involved in 2017/2018
- Strathclyde University are designing develop bespoke training for Learning Assistants and the Early Intervention Team to support reading development.
- The Speech and Language Therapy (SALT) report on the vocabulary gap in pre-school children has been used to plan for specific interventions to address the issues.
- SALT team will work in partnership with Strathclyde University to combine FOCAL and Reading approaches. An action research project will take place in one primary school in session 2017/2018

Analysis of NGRT data for P4/P5 and P7 has shown:

- Improvement is being made in reading across P4 pupils in Clackmannanshire.
- Improvement in reading across **all** SIMD deciles.
- Increase in mean SAS score for P4 pupils from SIMD deciles 1 &2
- Analysis of NGRT data for P7 has shown Improvement in literacy across *almost* all SIMD deciles
- Increase in mean SAS score for P7 pupils from SIMD deciles 1 &2
- The attainment gap between pupils' reading attainment in *SIMD deciles 1&2 and SIMD deciles 9&10* for P4 pupils **reduced by -7.75** over the two year period.
- The attainment gap between pupil's attainment in *SIMD deciles 1&2 and SIMD deciles 9&10* for literacy for P7 pupils **slightly increased by +1.75** over the two year period
- Despite the attainment gap increasing when considering P7 pupils from SIMD deciles 1& 2 and P7 pupils from SIMD deciles 9&10, the low numbers of pupils in SIMD deciles 9 & 10 does not give a true representation of the 'attainment gap'. However, when the mean SAS is averaged for P7 pupils from SIMD deciles1 & 2 against the rest of the P7 pupil cohort (SIMD deciles 3 to 10) there is a reduction of -1.2 in the attainment gap.

Numeracy

- All Numeracy Leaders within Primary establishments are now trained in Maths Recovery
- Numeracy Leaders have developed CLPL sessions to reach all teachers across the authority in 2017/2018.
- Numeracy Attainment Leader has develop CLPL in Maths Recovery for:
  - Support for Learning Teachers
  - Inclusion Teachers.
  - Learning Assistants
  - Early Intervention Team

Leadership

- Our Improvement Advisor delivered CPLPL sessions for all Headteachers and centre staff on Improvement Science methodology. This will support school Leaders with PEF/SAC planning
- The CLD team have had 5-days input which will support further alignment with the SAC and provide assistance whilst we await the appointment of an Attainment Advisor.

Challenges (e.g. slippage, staffing, reporting)

Leadership
- We were unable to proceed with planned secondment of teachers to the attainment challenge as we do not have enough teachers to provide backfill. However, we are recruiting 6 principal teachers who will work directly with teachers in schools to enhance learning and teaching in Literacy, Numeracy and H&WB. The successful candidates should be in place by November 2017.

Listening/Counselling Services
- As there are a number of Counselling and therapeutic services available for children, young people and families, there has been a need to make sure that there are clear referral pathways that align. This has now been developed to ensure that support is proportionate, timely and responsive. This information will be shared at the start of the new session so that all stakeholders are clear about each service's role and provision.

CCafe
- While the impact of the approach was very clear within the Cafe setting opportunities to review this within the school will need to be examined. While school professional judgment and observations highlighted improved relationships and behaviour, the next phase will need to look more closely at the impact of this on attainment.

SAC improvement Activity highlighted within Summary National Improvement Framework

School Leadership	Teacher Professionalism	Assessment of Children's Progress	School Improvement	Parental Engagement	Performance Information
Stirling University Leadership Programmes	Early Learning and Childcare Academy	*Support for readiness for Learning – NME, Nurture, Trauma*	Audit of nurturing environments	*Parental Engagement Strategy*	CLPL in Data Literacy
Mentoring and support for Headteachers	*Teacher collaboration*	Play Strategy	Capital Improvement works	CLPL on Parenting programmes	*University of Strathclyde Pupil led-enquiry*
Support for development of Curriculum rationale	*University of Strathclyde Literacy Support*	Developing Young Workforce/Skills and Alternative Pathways	ELC 1140 hours expansion	*CCafe Family Learning*	*St Andrew's Evaluation of NME*
Increasing Youth Voice	*Health and Well being support*	E-Learning journals in ELC	Early Vocabulary - Language is Fun	*PEPASS – involving families through Sport*	*Collaborative Action Research*
Young Carers' Champions programme	Professional Standards of CLD	Ed Psychologist Support model	CLD Plan	Syrian Refugee Programme	*Research and Evaluation Strategy*
Attendance and Exclusion Guidance	CLPL Additional Support Needs	Activity Agreements	School Review visits	ASN Family Advocacy/support	Data Analysis and benchmarking