

Date of Meeting: 15 February 2018

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Subject: Police Performance Report for Clackmannanshire April 2017 to 30 September 2017

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Report by: Local Police Commander

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## 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 2017 to September 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 2017-2020](#) priorities (i.e. **Responsive to the concerns of our communities, Enhancing our collective resilience to emerging threats, Protecting people most at risk from harm and Promoting confidence through our actions**).
- 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 a new format and compares our performance against the national average.
- 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. 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/>

- 3.2. 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.
- 3.3. Some of the risks and threats which continue to present in Clackmannanshire are:
- I Tunes/Cyber Fraud,
  - Local impact of serious organised crime groups,
  - Changes/trends in drugs.
- 3.4. By their nature, these remain longer-term threats and Forth Valley Division continues to focus on intervention and enforcement to address them.
- 3.5. There were no significant new operational issues emerging during the previous reporting period.
- 3.6. There were no significant new operational issues emerging during the current reporting period.

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# Clackmannanshire Council Scrutiny Committee



Anthony Beveridge  
Chief Superintendent

Quarter One & Two  
Ending 30th September 2017



**POLICE  
SCOTLAND**

Keeping people safe

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## Contents

<b>Background to this Report</b>	<b>page - 3</b>
<b>Local Policing Priority Updates:</b>	
Responsive to the concerns of the community	pages – 4 - 8
Enhancing our collective resilience to emerging threats	pages – 9 - 10
Protecting people most at risk of harm	pages – 11 - 13
Promoting confidence through our actions	pages – 14 - 16
<b>Multi Member Ward Breakdown</b>	<b>page 19</b>

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## **BACKGROUND TO THIS REPORT**

As from April 2013, the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 has required Police Scotland to produce and publish a Local Policing Plan (LPP) for each local authority area. The LPP clearly sets out the policing priorities for Clackmannanshire.

Performance in relation to the identified policing priorities is monitored and reviewed internally on a weekly basis. Half yearly reports are produced to allow scrutiny by Clackmannanshire Community Safety Committee. This report covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 30 September 2017.

In order to support effective scrutiny and determine whether our preventative approach is having a lasting positive impact, members of the Clackmannanshire Scrutiny Committee will consider information linked to the priorities outlined within this plan which includes:-

- Responsive to the concerns of our communities
- Enhancing our collective resilience to emerging threats
- Protecting people most at risk from harm
- Promoting confidence through our actions

This report will make reference to crime groupings. Groups 1-5 refer to an amalgamation of five crime groups. They are Group 1, consisting of violent crime; Group 2 covering sexual offences; Group 3 covers a wide range of crimes of dishonesty, Group 4 includes vandalism, fire-raising and malicious mischief; and group 5 includes Pro-Active Crimes. All statistics are provisional and should be treated as management information. All data is sourced from Police Scotland internal systems and is correct as at 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2017.

## RESPONSIVE TO THE CONCERNS OF OUR COMMUNITIES

As shown on pages 7 - 8, the total number of crimes (Groups 1 to 5) recorded year to date in the Clackmannanshire Command Area has increased by 8.6% when compared to the previous year but remains below the 5 year average. These increases largely attributable to increases in:

- Group 1 crimes of violence (12 additional crimes committed),
- Crimes of dishonesty (Group 3 crimes) with a rise in the number of reports of common theft and fraud and
- The number of vandalisms and incidents of reckless conduct (Group 4 crimes) reported.

It is worthy of note that Police proactivity has also contributed towards this increase in recorded crime with an 18.1% increase overall in Group 5 crimes. Crime rates in the local area (per 10,000 population) remain comparable with the national average whilst the overall detection rate (59.5%) remains significantly above the national average. As detection rate is calculated as the proportion of crimes detected against those recorded over a specific period, this can result in detection rates of more than 100%,

Changes to the way offensive weapons and knives are recorded in Scotland were introduced on 1 April 2017 by the Scottish Crime Recording Board. This recording standard enables information to be extrapolated for the first time on the use of knives or offensive weapons in other criminal activity, schools or prisons. This will further improve Police Scotland's understanding of weapon and knife crime across the country; allowing us to better target our resources locally and work more effectively with partners to prevent crime. This change to recording practice means that our local statistics in relation to recorded crimes involving knives and offensive weapons is likely to increase. Of the 50 offensive or bladed weapon offences recorded year to date 21 were used in other criminal activity in a public place and 2 related to weapons found in prison. No such weapons were used or found in school premises.

During this review period we have worked to prevent violence, disorder, antisocial behaviour (ASB) and acquisitive crime as these are areas that our communities told us cause them concern and can have a lasting, detrimental impact on their lives. Year to date there has been a 22.2% increase (4 more) in serious assaults and a 26.2% increase (81 more) in common assaults when compared to the previous year. Analysis has not indicated any discernible pattern or repeat locations however shows that alcohol is a contributing factor. Such incidents are prioritised for investigation and are reviewed daily. To tackle this we have focused our activity around consumption of alcohol, which has seen our licenced premises inspections increase from 14 to 100. The licence holders have worked closely with police and been supportive of the additional policing activity.

Our officers took part in the national Safe Summer Campaign between July and September. This campaign aims to reduce violent crime during what is often a peak period by targeting hotspots for offensive weapons; disorder and antisocial behaviour and alcohol-related violence. The campaign is also designed to raise awareness of the causes of violent crime, while seeking to change behaviours and attitudes. The campaign is supported by resource from Police Scotland's National Safer Communities and Corporate Communications.

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Year to date, the number of publically reported incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) has increased by 23.3% in comparison to the previous year. Around three quarters of these incidents relate to complaints, disturbances and noise issues. An increase in ASB and minor disorder was identified in the Alloa town centre area, as a result of call analysis and engagement with local businesses and residents. This was addressed through the local multi-agency ASB group and a structured response put in place. Shifts were altered for the town centre ward officers to increase patrols at the relevant times with high visibility engagement which were also supported by community wardens and youth services outreach workers. Recidivist offenders were identified and targeted with arrests for warrants, drugs offences, minor assault and shoplifting. Problem addresses in the area were subject of joint visits with the relevant housing authority, common closes and walkways subject to site surveys by architectural liaison officers. Recommendations made to the local authority are now being progressed, with funding secured for the installation of CCTV and security gates at vulnerable areas.

Through community engagement issues around parking within town centre were addressed by flexible deployments of the court officers from their town centre office when court demand allowed. This led to increase in driver engagement and ticketing where education and warnings were clearly failing.

One recidivist offender caused numerous issues locally and was reported for 8 separate crimes all relating to ASB/hate and violence, which was the outcome of a large volume of calls. The members in the community who were effected were encouraged to contact police for each incident so we could tackle his offending quickly. This did cause a spike in calls in and around the address of the offender. He has been managed in partnership and his offending has reduced recently.

Analysis has also shown a spike in calls around several addresses throughout Clackmannanshire, all relating to the deteriorating mental health of the residents involved. We have been working in partnership through referrals and on site collaboration to resolve immediate issues and seek more permanent solutions through working with services.

Analysis of vandalism was undertaken due to the increasing volume of windows smashed at residential properties and moving vehicles. This analysis confirmed that 40% of all these vandalism types are house windows and 27% are vehicle windows. A social media campaign informed the community of these issues especially around Whins Road, Alloa which was a repeat location for moving vehicles. High visibility patrols were conducted around this location to deter further criminality.

Feedback has highlighted that that homes being broken into remains a concern for local communities. Positive results have been achieved in this area with fewer crimes reported (7.1% reduction in housebreakings to people's homes and a 13% reduction in housebreaking overall) in comparison to the previous year. Detection rates for crimes of dishonesty remain strong at 55% which significantly exceeds the national average detection rate.

With a view of replicating best practice, work is currently being undertaken to introduce "Operation Halt" which our colleagues in Edinburgh have successfully run previously. The operation looks at visiting known housebreaking recidivists prior to their release from prison in

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an effort to prevent repeat offending behaviour upon their release.

Our proactive work, in areas such as the national motorcycle safety campaign, has also achieved positive results in relation to the number of persons killed or injured on our roads, with a 30.2% reduction overall in comparison to the previous year. This national campaign focuses on promoting safe and responsible motor cycle use, reducing the number of casualties and improving driver/rider behaviour through education and awareness raising.

In the first quarter of the performance year Forth Valley based Road Policing officers working on the Motorcycle Safety Campaign recorded the following results:

- 6 drivers reported for no insurance,
- 143 endorsable conditional offers of fixed penalty for speeding,
- 368 warnings for speeding,
- 17 warnings for careless driving,
- 67 vehicle defect forms issued, and
- 39 warnings for minor vehicle defects

In addition to the offences recorded, the high number of warnings issued for speeding are a valuable tool in influencing driver behaviour in a positive way which may not always be the case in instances where a fixed penalty is offered.

A notable case involving the Road Crime Team (RCT) occurred on Wednesday 5th April 2017. Whilst on mobile patrol in Alva, officers of the RCT observed a Vauxhall Astra motor car which they attempted to stop. On activation of the blue lights the vehicle sped off and failed to stop. A short pursuit ensued through the streets of Alva during which two packages were thrown from the vehicle. The vehicle stopped within the car park at the Alva Heritage Woodland Trust at which point both occupants alighted from the vehicle and ran off into the woodland. Officers gave chase on foot and apprehended the driver. The two packages were recovered nearby containing a quantity of herbal cannabis and Valium tablets. The driver was also found to be in possession of amphetamine paste.

The driver was found to be the holder of a provisional driving licence and held no insurance. His vehicle was seized. The passenger remains unidentified having made good his escape.



Total Crime	Crimes				Detection Rate	
	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to 5 year average	2017/18	Compared to national average
Total Crimes: Groups 1 to 5	1193	1099	+8.6%	-3.5%	59.5%	+10.5%

Violence	Crimes				Detection Rate	
	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to 5 year average	2017/18	Compared to national average
Group 1 Crime: Crimes of violence	43	31	+38.7%	+9.7%	97.7%	+19.4%
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder	1	2	-50.0%	-80.8%	100.0%	-3.3%
Serious assault	22	18	+22.2%	+34.1%	104.5%	+24.3%
Robbery / Assault with intent to rob	7	7	0.0%	-16.7%	100.0%	+24.8%
Threats and extortion	4	-	-	+900.0%	25.0%	-11.6%
Common assault	390	309	+26.2%	+12.8%	66.4%	-3.1%

Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour	Crimes / Incidents				Detection Rate	
	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to 5 year average	2017/18	Compared to national average
Number of incidents of anti-social behaviour (publically reported)	2787	2261	+23.3%	-	-	-
Group 4 Crime: Fire-raising, malicious mischief etc	344	323	+6.5%	-5.7%	33.7%	+7.8%
Fire-raising	7	7	0.0%	-39.7%	71.4%	+45.2%
Vandalism / malicious mischief	319	308	+3.6%	-6.5%	31.3%	+6.5%
Reckless conduct	18	8	+125.0%	+52.5%	61.1%	+13.6%
Racially aggravated harassment / conduct	16	15	+6.7%	-5.9%	100.0%	+12.4%
Carrying of offensive / bladed weapons	50	20	+150.0%	+115.5%	98.0%	+18.0%
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	12	13	-7.7%	-15.5%	100.0%	+0.5%

Acquisitive Crime	Crimes				Detection Rate	
	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to 5 year average	2017/18	Compared to national average
Group 3 Crime: Crimes of dishonesty	442	421	+5.0%	-12.7%	55.0%	+19.6%
Housebreaking (including attempts) total	47	54	-13.0%	-22.7%	42.6%	+17.2%
Housebreaking (including attempts) - Dwelling houses	26	28	-7.1%	+4.8%	42.3%	+14.5%

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Road Safety	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	
Total Casualties	30	43	-30.2%	
Fatal	0	0	0.0%	
Serious	6	8	-25.0%	
Slight	24	35	-31.4%	
Children (aged <16) killed	0	0	0.0%	
Children (aged <16) seriously injured	1	0	100.0%	
Road Crime	Offences			
	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to 5 year average
Group 7: Offences relating to motor vehicles	463	750	-38.3%	-56.1%

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## ENHANCING OUR COLLECTIVE RESILIENCE TO EMERGING THREATS

It is important that we remain adaptive and responsive to new and emerging threats in order to protect our communities from the risks and harm that they pose. An increasing proportion of our daily life carried out online and as a result criminals are increasingly seeking opportunities to exploit technology in order to commit crime. As new trends are identified, Forth Valley's newly established Digital Engagement Team have been working in partnership with local businesses to promote awareness and provide safety advice via social media. Some of the videos produced in response to new threats were;

[FVPD Investment Scam](#)

[FVPD Gift Card Scam](#)

Feedback from our recent 'Your View Counts' survey highlights that tackling drug dealing and drug misuse remains a priority for our communities and we continue to work in partnership in an effort to mitigate the health and social harms associated with drugs. During the reporting period there have been 19 drug related deaths in Forth Valley Division which is a drop of 32.1% compared to the same period last year. Bi-monthly meetings are held with partner agencies to discuss emerging trends and consider whether there are any learning points or opportunities for intervention. Representatives from Scottish Families Affected by Alcohol and Drugs have also provided briefings to our local officers highlighting what local support mechanisms are available and where to signpost individuals or their families in time of crisis.

Whilst we continue in our efforts to disrupt the drug supply chain, recorded crime in relation to drug supply has fallen by 21.6% in comparison to the previous year. It is of note however that despite this drop, the number of warrants actioned through community intelligence in the Clackmannanshire area command has stayed the same. Some of the warrants yield small amounts of drugs which were reported as possession charges rather than supply. This activity is effective in disrupting drug dealers and impacts on the amount of drugs circulating in our community.

Between the 5th and 6th of September, enforcement action took place targeting individuals involved in drugs supply in the Clackmannanshire, Stirling and Falkirk areas. Led by officers from Forth Valley Proactive CID, supported by the local officers and the Operational Support Unit, several addresses were entered and searched under warrant. This operation led to the recovery of nearly £20,000 worth of drugs and numerous individuals being arrested, charged and reported for offences relating to the supply of controlled drugs. Other notable drug seizures in Clackmannanshire during the reporting period were to the amount of £24,580 and £6000. Confiscation of assets procured through criminal activity is essential to deprive offenders of the proceeds of their criminal conduct; to deter the commission of further offences; and to reduce the profits available to fund further criminal enterprises. During the reporting period C Division has sized assets to the value of £2,339,097 under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2000.

In addition to disrupting serious organised crime groups (SOCGs) involved in the sale and supply of controlled drugs, Forth Valley's Prevention, Interventions and Partnerships team have been working in partnership with Clackmannanshire Council to further strengthen their approach to procurement and ensure funding is not awarded to such groups. This joint work has led to the

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introduction of an enhanced risk assessment process which helps to raise staff awareness of the risk areas which may be vulnerable to SOCGs.

During this reporting period Police Scotland participated in an exercise named Border Reiver which was aimed at giving the emergency services, partner agencies and Government an opportunity to test their response to a terrorist incident. The exercise involved dynamic live scenarios at various sites. A COBRA meeting was chaired by Home Secretary Amber Rudd, involving ministers from both UK and Scottish governments. The Scottish government resilience room was also stood up to provide updates as the scenario unfolded. These scenarios help us to prepare and plan for such incidents in the event they should occur within our local area.

County Grand Lodge of Central Scotland Boyne Celebration took place in Alloa on 8th July 2017. This was a high profile event which saw over 15,000 marchers and spectators attend Alloa for the organisations 50th anniversary event. The scale of the event for a small town was notable and almost doubled the population of the area that day. It took place a week after the Glasgow march which had attracted negative national publicity in respect of alleged sectarian behaviour.

In preparation for this event there was five months of advance multi-agency planning carried out in conjunction with the organisers with a view to ensuring the safety of all persons and minimising disruption to the local infrastructure on a busy Saturday despite the need for significant road closures. Detailed joint planning and an advanced leafleting programme, with information to keep local residents and businesses informed of developments, ensured that key local services were able to continue to operate on the day and the event passed without significant incident. In total there was only one individual arrested and 9 anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices were issued. There were no incidents of sectarian behaviour and there was positive feedback on the delivery of policing for the event from the organisers, local businesses and local authority partners.

Drug Harm and Misuse	Crimes				Detection Rate	
	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to 5 year average	2017/18	Compared to national average
Number of drug related deaths (Forth Valley Division)	19	28	-32.1%	-	-	-
Possession of drugs	117	86	+36.0%	+59.8%	76.9%	-11.5%
Supply of drugs	29	37	-21.6%	-13.7%	75.9%	-6.5%
Other drug offences (including importation)	8	7	+14.3%	+400.0%	62.5%	-19.7%

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## PROTECTING PEOPLE MOST AT RISK OF HARM

During this reporting period sexual crime (Group 2) have decreased overall by 20.8%; down 10 crimes from 48 to 38. Crimes are recorded according to the date they are reported regardless of when they occurred. It should be acknowledged that 13 of these crimes (34.2%) were committed prior to 1 April 2017 and are classed as historic enquiries. The positive element of the level of reporting of historic crime is the indication that victims feel more confident and able to report such offences. The detection rate for Group 2 crime remains high at 68.4% which exceeds the national average detection rate. A 100% detection rate has been achieved for crimes of rape and attempted rape.

The number of domestic abuse incidents shows an increase of 13.7% against the previous year (393 to 447). Domestic abuse remains a priority within Forth Valley Division with incidents of domestic abuse reviewed on a daily basis by our Domestic Abuse unit in order to assess the risk to the victim and ensure protective measures are in place to reduce the risk of reoffending. Where significant risk is identified, the cases are referred to MARAC/MATAC for multi-agency discussion and formulation of an action plan.

Ongoing domestic abuse enquiries continue to be tasked out as a priority on a daily basis to our Alcohol and Violence Reduction Unit. This allows action against domestic abuse perpetrators to be prioritised. We also continue to robustly enforce bail conditions and work to support the victims of domestic abuse, re-visiting them as soon as reasonably practical (and in any case within 24 hours) to carry out welfare checks and pass any information on bail conditions that have been imposed once the perpetrator has appeared in court. Each domestic incident is reviewed by the ward officers. Should the victim be a repeat victim / considered to be in need of support, the ward officer will make contact and offer assistance.

Analysis shows us that we can experience spikes in number of domestic related incidents linked to pre-planned events taking place out with our divisional area such as the 'Old Firm' football match. In response to this fixture in September we initiated Operation Einstein which involves deploying additional resources prior to and on the day of the event to undertake proactive interventions with domestic abuse perpetrators in our community.

The Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DS DAS) provides us with a framework to share information about a partner's abusive past, with a potential victim. It gives people at risk of abuse the information they need to make an informed decision on whether to continue the relationship. There are 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. The Power to Tell allows police to disclose information when we receive information or intelligence about the safety of a person who might be at risk. Multi-agency awareness training on the scheme has been undertaken across the division by our Domestic Abuse Unit in order to give partners who may come into contact with victims the confidence to make applications for Power to Ask. Forth Valley Division already has an outstanding record for the number of DS DAS disclosures made by targeting housing and health centre staff. In the Clackmannanshire area we have dealt with 20 applications year to date; 15

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relating to the Power to Tell and 5 to the Right to Ask. Sixteen disclosures have been made as a result.

We, along with our partners, are committed to provide better, more targeted support to those members of our communities who are considered vulnerable and most in need. In support of this commitment we are working with NHS Forth Valley on a joint initiative to prevent elderly and vulnerable members of our communities falling victim to doorstep crime and financial exploitation. This initiative will see safety advice leaflets attached and delivered with repeat prescribed medication. This literature will be fact filled with awareness information and prevention tips and include contact details should they require additional information or support. This initiative has proved successful in a previous pilot carried out previously by colleagues in the Highlands.

In addition, Forth Valley Division has been working in partnership to support Apex Scotland Clackmannanshire in launching a pilot initiative which aims to divert women who have started to display the early signs of, or are at risk of, developing an offending lifestyle through early and effective intervention. Officers identify and refer individuals who want additional support to make more positive lifestyle choices to Apex Scotland, who in turn provide a tailored package to give the individual the assistance they need to prevent them from potentially progressing into offending. Staff from Apex Scotland have attended shift briefings to deliver awareness training to all officers in Clackmannanshire and provide guidance on referring.

Staff and officers working in our Adult Support and Protection Unit and dealing with adults with learning difficulties, were given specific communication training by an external partner. The training aims to ensure that professionals working with the most vulnerable adults can further develop their communication skills and are equipped with practical tools they need to carry out effective assessments.

During this reporting period Clackmannanshire area command has dealt with 49 missing persons reports. Of these reports:

- 59.2% (29 reports) related to missing children
- 57.1 % (28 reports) related to repeat missing persons
- 28.6% (14 reports) were mental health related

In all missing episodes, the missing person coordinator ensures that a return interview and VPD is submitted (if applicable) so that all concerns are captured and full support can be given either from Police or partner agencies. For repeat missing persons, the missing person coordinator contacts partner agencies to discuss how to reduce the missing episodes. If the need arises, meetings are held to agree on a more formal plan. On occasions where Police have high concerns for a child and no solution can be met with partner agencies, the missing person coordinator will send a report to the children's reporter requesting a hearing for legal measures and will request that Police attend so they can fully explain their concerns. The missing person coordinator has carried this out on a number of occasions.

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Sexual Crime	Crimes				Detection Rate	
	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to 5 year average	2017/18	Compared to national average
Group 2 Crime: Sexual	38	48	-20.8%	-26.9%	68.4%	+3.7%
Rape and attempted rape	9	11	-18.2%	-30.8%	100.0%	+41.6%
Indecent / Sexual assault	16	12	+33.3%	-29.8%	75.0%	+9.5%

Domestic Abuse	2017/18	2016/17	% Change
Number of domestic abuse incidents recorded	447	393	+13.7%
Proportion of domestic abuse incidents that result in a crime report	43.8%	46.3%	-2.5%
Number of detections for domestic bail offences	22	15	+46.7%
Total number of applications received under the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS)	20	N/A	N/A
Number of disclosures made under the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS)	16	N/A	N/A

Children and Young People	Crimes				Detection Rate	
	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to 5 year average	2017/18	Compared to national average
Cruel and unnatural treatment of children	7	3	+133.3%	+16.7%	114.3%	+19.2%

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## PROMOTING CONFIDENCE THROUGH OUR ACTIONS

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. The levels of satisfaction at various stages of contact with police / police approach to calls are noted on page 17. We recognise that the proportion of respondents who felt that they were adequately informed on the progress of their incident is an area which could be improved upon and are hopeful that the recently introduced Public Service Team (PST) will have a positive impact in improving satisfaction in this area.

The number of complaints about the police is a further measure that can infer whether our actions are helping to promote trust and confidence in our local communities. There have been 23 complaints received relating to Clackmannanshire year to date. This equates to 23.5 complaints per 10,000 police incidents. In total these complaints contained 26 allegations; 10 of which related to incidents involving staff on-duty and 16 relating to the quality of service delivered by the organisation. There have been no discernible patterns or trends from the complaints in respect of individuals, police business units or locations and there were no complaints regarding officer's conduct whilst off duty during this time.

As highlighted within our 2026 policing strategy, it is important that we continue to engage with our communities and this includes engaging the virtual space. To support this we have recently established a Virtual Community Team to engage with communities online, provide operational support to events and seek the help of the public in relation to ongoing incidents and local enquiries. Through this approach we want to encourage wider two-way dialogue, show that we are listening and demonstrate that we are responding to what our communities are telling us. For example, during the Orange Order parade through Alloa in July the route and timings of the parade passing specific locations was posted in live time for traffic and travel plans. The commander was also able to respond very quickly to reports of anti-social behaviour and online comments from the local community by deploying officers where needed as they happened.

Safety messaging using video content and our local "PC Gav" has been shared and used by police forces across the UK and around the world. Forth Valley Division reach includes: - 45,000 Facebook & 10,000 Twitter followers. The @PCGav Twitter account has 1,000 followers. One of our informational videos has had 253,400 views.

Forth Valley Division continues to undertake a Public Consultation survey. This presents us with the ability to seek the views of our diverse communities and give local people the chance to influence the national and local policing priorities. Of the 308 respondents that completed the survey 41 were from the Clackmannanshire area. The full report can be accessed via the link below:-

[Forth Valley Division Report Q2 2017-18 \(PDF\)](#)

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The survey confirmed that acquisitive crime remains a concern for the residents in our area. In order to strengthen our approach to tackling acquisitive crime, we have recently established a Priority Crime Unit. This unit is made up of experienced investigators who are dedicated to disrupting and detect individuals and organised criminal networks who are involved in housebreaking and prevent such crime from occurring in our communities. The Unit is based at Stirling and has quickly become part of the daily tasking process with incidents of acquisitive crime coming under the Units remit to investigate. There is a focus on information / intelligence sharing and coordinating our activities with partners and neighbouring police divisions to ensure that we are able collaborate effectively and bring those responsible to justice.

On 26 June 2017, 215 new recruits joined Police Scotland, the largest single intake at the Scottish Police College since the move to quarterly intakes in September 2016. Sixteen of these recruits have since been posted to Forth Valley Division.

The Recruitment Team has continued to deliver Positive Action Days for Women across the country. Work is underway to consider a further programme to address under representation from the LGBT community.

Stop and Search	
Number of stop and searches conducted	88
Proportion of stop and searches which were positive	36.4%
Number of seizures made for age restricted products (e.g. alcohol or tobacco)	2

Responsiveness (September 2017)	
Percentage of Grade 1 calls (immediate response) attended within 5 minutes of dispatch	95.6%
Percentage of Grade 2 calls (priority response) attended within 30 minutes of dispatch	85.0%
Percentage of Grade 3 calls (standard response) attended within 60 minutes of dispatch	57.1%

Public Satisfaction and Confidence (Information relates to Forth Valley Division)	2017/18	2016/17	% Change	Compared to national average
Proportion of respondents reporting they were satisfied that Police Scotland were professional and courteous when they contacted police	95.3%	94.7%	+0.6%	-1.6%
Proportion of respondents reporting they were satisfied with the service received when they first contacted Police Scotland	90.3%	91.8%	-1.5%	-4.4%
Proportion of respondents reporting they were satisfied with the way they were treated by officers who attended their incident	89.2%	90.3%	-1.1%	+1.9%
Proportion of respondents reporting they were satisfied they were adequately informed about the progress made with their incident	57.4%	64.5%	-7.1%	-7.7%
Proportion of respondents reporting they were satisfied they were treated fairly	89.6%	89.2%	+0.4%	+1.1%
Proportion of respondents reporting they were satisfied they were with respect	93.7%	91.5%	+2.2%	+3.0%
Proportion of respondents satisfied overall with the way police dealt with their incident	81.0%	81.4%	-0.4%	+0.3%
Proportion of respondents reporting their confidence in Police Scotland is high	77.0%	79.4%	-2.4%	-4.2%

Complaints about the Police	2017/18			
Number of complaints received about the police	23			
Number of complaints per 10,000 police incidents	23.5			
Allegations Recorded	Total	On Duty	Off Duty	Quality of Service
	26	10	0	16

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

## Ward Breakdown

	Clackmannanshire Central			Clackmannanshire East			Clackmannanshire North			Clackmannanshire South			Clackmannanshire West		
	Recorded	Detected	%	Recorded	Detected	%	Recorded	Detected	%	Recorded	Detected	%	Recorded	Detected	%
Groups 1-5	207	133	64.3	70	32	45.7	198	101	51.0	526	326	62.0	141	94	66.7
Overall Violent Crime	65	50	76.9	29	14	48.3	67	43	64.2	146	98	67.1	99	76	76.8
All Group 1	8	8	100.0	1	2	200.0	7	8	114.3	16	15	93.8	8	7	87.5
Attempt Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100.0	-	-	-
Serious Assault	5	6	120.0	1	1	100.0	3	4	133.3	6	6	100.0	5	4	80.0
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	100.0	5	5	100.0	-	-	-
Common Assault	60	44	73.3	28	13	46.4	62	37	59.7	134	86	64.2	94	72	76.6
Knives/Offensive Weapons	10	10	100.0	-	2	-	8	7	87.5	18	18	100.0	11	11	100.0
Drugs Supply/Production	6	5	83.3	2	2	100.0	5	2	40.0	9	9	100.0	6	3	50.0
All Group 2	2	10	500.0	3	2	66.7	9	4	44.4	13	7	53.8	7	3	42.9
Housebreaking	14	7	50.0	5	3	60.0	7	3	42.9	13	4	30.8	5	1	20.0
Shoplifting	4	3	75.0	3	2	66.7	25	21	84.0	86	66	76.7	7	6	85.7

### Contact Details

Divisional Commander - Chief Superintendent Thom Mcloughlin  
Falkirk Police Station, West Bridge Street, Falkirk

Area Commander - Chief Inspector Andrew Sinclair

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**



<b>Scottish Crime Recording Standard Quarter 3 &amp; 4 Audit 2015/16</b> (not available at Local Authority level but detailed at Divisional and Force level for information purposes)								
45	Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime Audit 2015/16 - Quarters 3/4 (October to March)	Test 1 - Incidents			Test 2 - Recorded Crime			
		Incidents Audited	No. of errors	SCRS Compliance	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance	
		C Division	150	7	95.3%	90	4	95.6%
		Force	2,360	129	94.5%	1,814	126	93.1%
Details of the methodology for Audit 1 can be found in Appendix A  An updated SCRS Audit is currently being quality assured but is not ready for reporting, this will be available in due course.								

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

## **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

**Not Protectively Marked**

2

*Produced by Police Scotland Analysis & Performance Unit on 25/07/2017.*

*All statistics are provisional and should be treated as management information. All data are sourced from Police Scotland internal systems and are correct as at 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2017.*

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.

