



Performance Report October 2014

Period Covered: 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2014

“Making the Scottish Borders a safer place to live, work and visit”

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Strategic Objective 1: To promote and co-ordinate an effective multi-agency response to gender based violence in line with efforts to protect, prevent and provide whilst supporting effective participation

Indicator	Baseline	YTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of reported incidents of domestic abuse adults	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 789	436	418	+4.3%	Increased focus and change in protocol response from Police Scotland with risk assessment now being undertaken at point of incident. It is likely that more cases are being correctly identified than a true rise in incidents.
Percentage of self referrals to specialist support services	2011/12 30%	10%	17%		The reduction continues to reflect the reduced capacity to market and advertise the DAAS service, in the main due to issues with staffing. The service is now providing support throughout the court process and due to this it is closing fewer cases. This may partially account for the reduction in self-referrals as clients generally refer and remain with the service rather than re-referring themselves after repeat incidents.
Total Number/Percentage of Children on the CPR where domestic abuse has been identified as a risk factor	-	6/13.3%	10/17.5%	-4.2%	Encouraging results and in alignment with all other domestic abuse indicators.
Number/Percentage of Homeless Assessment Presentations due to dispute within household: violent or abusive (% of total Assessments)	3 Year Average (2008/9 -2010/11) 77	47/13%	93/14%	-1%	The considerable drop in numbers is due to the implementation of a homeless prevention service. On the whole a continued reduction which is in alignment with all other domestic abuse indicators. This suggests that intervention work and advocacy support is having a positive impact and enabling clients to remain in their own homes.
Number of cases on exit from specialist service that have a reduced risk	To Be Established – New Service	82% of surveyed clients report their safety has much improved, with 100% reporting an improvement			Safety (adult and child), relationship with children, housing situation, and personal resilience are the four factors, which clients have unanimously reported as having much improved. On re-assessment at exit the client's safety rating has reduced on average by 5 points.
Service user satisfaction on exit from a specialist service	To Be Established – New Service	CYTD: 100% of surveyed clients would use DAAS again			Results of the client exit interviews undertaken to date are extremely positive. Feedback also suggests that the Service has reduced client's reluctance to report incidents to the Police.

Key: Green - Performance Improved, Amber – Performance Reduced <15%, Red – Performance Reduced >15%

		80% of clients reported that DAAS had fully met their needs		
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Strategic Objective 2: To raise awareness of the impact of violence against women across communities to foster greater capacity and support for those affected

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of calls to national domestic abuse helpline (Female)	3 Year Average (2008/09-2010/11) 230	71	107	-33.6%	Encouraging results and in alignment with all other domestic abuse indicators. Total call numbers to the National helpline have been declining over the past 3 years, therefore this reduction may also be attributed to the general national shift from the centralised helpline support.
Number of calls to national domestic abuse helpline (Male)	2010/2011 1	0	0	-	In the same period the DAAS Service supported 9 male victims.
Number of people reporting to be more informed about the dynamics of domestic abuse, also expressed as % of total awareness raising/training attendees	Not Available		386 (100%)		Update requested from NHS Borders. Verbal update expected to be provided at meeting.
Shift in attitude towards violence against women: No of respondents reporting to strongly agree/agree that alcohol and drugs cause men to be violent to their partners No of respondents that strongly agree/agree that it is a woman's responsibility to leave if she is in an abusive relationship	80% 33%	77% 36%			The baseline data shows the results of the 2013 national white ribbon campaign survey results.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Strategic Objective 1: Reduce the level and impact of antisocial behaviour

Indicator	Baseline	YTD	LYTD	Variance	Comment
Number of recorded ASB incidents per 1,000 population	2 Year Average (2010/11 – 2011/12) 134	61.04	60.92	+0.12%	Marginal increase noted, this will be monitored to ensure preventative interventions are targeted appropriately.
Number of youth related incidents	2 Year Average (2010/11 – 2011/12) 2437	787	904	-12.9%	Very positive reduction, should the trend continue the end of year position is projected to be the lowest number of incidents over the past five years.
Percentage of people who think the following is very or fairly common:	2010 Survey				All indicators are recording drops over the last 6 years.
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	14%	11%		-3%	Very positive results.
People being rowdy in public spaces	22%	18%		-4%	
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage	10%	7%		-3%	
People using or dealing drugs	22%	19%		-3%	
Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others	10%	7%		-3%	

Strategic Objective 2: Embed a prevention approach to antisocial behaviour by ensuring a robust and effective partnership response

Indicator	Baseline	YTD	LYTD	Variance	Comment
Number of early interventions made by ASB partners	2010/11 918	609	494	115/23%	Exceptionally positive and proactive approach illustrated by the increase. This evidences the early identification and intervention adopted by all partners.
Percentage of staff across partnership agencies that have excellent/very good knowledge of antisocial behaviour legislation and local policies/procedures	To Be Established	83%/78%	N/a		Excellent results. 10 sessions held with 108 participants from eight different partners.

Strategic Objective 3: Increase public confidence in the way in which the partnership deals with antisocial behaviour

Indicator	Baseline	YTD	LYTD	Variance	Comment
Percentage of people who have witnessed antisocial behaviour who had reported it	2010 Survey 41.7%	41%		0	The three main reason for people not reporting were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of reprisal • People feeling they shouldn't report it • Didn't think anything would have been done about it/not a priority/not a serious issue

ALCOHOL & DRUGS

Strategic Objective 1: Encourage prevention activities that are delivered to maximise community wellbeing and reduce the negative impact of substance misuse

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of reported vandalism	3 Year Average (2009/10- 2011/12) 1112	350	428	-18.22%	Very positive reduction.
Percentage of asb incidents which are alcohol related	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 21%	1206	1039	+16.1%	The joint alcohol data project has influenced licensing policy in a bid to reduce incidents.
Number of incidents relating to a licensed premises (ILP)	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 911	209	176	+18.8%	Licensing is currently an area of focussed attention for Police Scotland. The rise is due to enhanced attention and the more robust recording of incidents.
Number of incidents involving needles/drugs paraphernalia	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 65	18	13	+38.5%	ADP aware of the rise, analytical work being conducted to identify locations and which will assist the partnership to deliver relevant prevention activity.
Percentage of 15 year olds drinking on a weekly basis	2010 Survey 17%				SALSUS Survey - due for publication in November 2014
Percentage of 15 year old pupils who usually take illicit drugs at least once a month	2010 Survey 6%				SALSUS Survey - due for publication in November 2014
Number of residents reporting that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is very common or common in their area	2010 Survey 22%	18%		-4%	9% drop since survey in 2007.
Number of residents stating that drug use or dealing was very common or common in their area	2010 Survey 22%	19%		-3%	1% drop since survey in 2007

Key: Green - Performance Improved, Amber – Performance Reduced <15%, Red – Performance Reduced >15%

Strategic Objective 2: Encourage positive attitudes towards substance misuse

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Percentage of 13 & 15 years old who said their family don't mind them drinking alcohol	2010 Survey 13yrs – 40% 15yrs – 57%				SALSUS Survey – due for publication in November 2014
Proportion of individuals drinking above daily and/or weekly recommended limits	Scottish Health Survey	43%	-	-	Combined total for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011. Comparative total for Scotland for same period is 43%
Proportion of individuals drinking above twice daily (binge drinking) recommended limits	Scottish Health Survey	19%	-	-	Combined total for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011. Comparative total for Scotland for same period is 21%
Percentage of young people who think that young people who take drugs are stupid	2010 Survey 13yrs – 78% 15yrs – 70%				SALSUS Survey – due for publication in November 2014
Percentage of young people who think that taking drugs is exciting	2010 Survey 13yrs – 4% 15yrs – 17%				SALSUS Survey – Due for Publication in November 2014

INJURY PREVENTION (HOME)

Strategic Objective 1: Encourage uptake of prevention service, in particular those which target falls to older people

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of emergency hospital admissions for 75+ where a fall has been recorded as the main reason	3 Year Average (2011/12-2013/14) 640	129	245	-47.3%	Figures for the period April to July 2014. A good reduction has been recorded. The largest factor attributable for this was a reduction in recorded senility, followed by slips and trips.

Strategic Objective 2: Raise public awareness on the dangers and causes of home injuries in children under 5 years old

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of emergency hospital admissions to children under 5 due to a home accident	2 Year Average (2012/13-2013/14) 56.5	20	30	-33.3%	Figures for period April to August 2014. Good reduction recorded. Due to the small numbers at this point in time there is no significant pattern or factors which can help to understand the reduction.

INJURY PREVENTION (ROADS)

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure a robust and effective partnership response to road safety issues to achieve Scottish Government targets for reductions in the number of road users killed or seriously injured by 2020

Indicators	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of road users killed	5 year Average (2006/07-2010/11) 11	3	3	-	Following a very successful year in 2013/14, it has been particularly challenging to continue with a reduction in KSI's. It is positive to see that after a challenging start to the year we are now showing a decrease in KSI's within the Scottish Borders.
Number of road users seriously injured	5 year Average (2006/07-2010/11) 86	41	46	-10.9%	
Number of children killed or seriously injured in a road crash	5 year Average (2006/07-2010/11) 9	0	2	-200%	Very positive.

Strategic Objective 2: Target interventions in accordance with key risk groups i.e. young/inexperienced drivers, motorcyclists

Indicators	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of young drivers aged 17 to 25 years killed or seriously injured in road crashes.	5 year Average (2006/07-2010/11) 9	4	6	-50%	A young driver training programme “Skill for Life” is currently being rolled out. The course is a long term prevention measure aimed at creating positive driver behaviour. To date 23 young people have completed the course.
Number of passengers killed or seriously injured in cars driven by young drivers aged between 17 and 25 years of age.	As above 7	1	4	-75%	
Number of motorcyclists killed and seriously injured in road crashes.	As above 20	16	15	+6.7%	As mentioned above the prolonged period of good weather and attractive Borders roads has seen a large increase in both motor and pedal cyclists this year. We anticipate the year to date position will be below the baseline due to the seasonality of incidents.