

# Public Document Pack



## POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 2021

A MEETING of the POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD will be held  
VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS on FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 2021 at 9.30 AM

J. J. WILKINSON,  
Clerk to the Council

19 November 2021

BUSINESS		
1.	<b>Apologies for Absence</b>	
2.	<b>Order of Business</b>	
3.	<b>Declaration of Interest</b>	
4.	<b>Minutes and Matters Arising</b> To follow.	5 mins
5.	<b>Progress Reports/Updates on Service Matters</b>	
	(a) <b>Police Scotland</b>  (i) Update on Service and Operational Matters.  (ii) Performance Report. (Copy attached.)  Chief Superintendent John McKenzie	(Pages 3 - 32)  30 mins
	(b) <b>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service</b>  (i) Update on Service and Operation Matters  (ii) Performance Report. (Copy attached.)  (iii) Local Plan Performance Report. (Copy attached.)  (iv) Prevention & Protection Activities, Quarter 2. (Copy attached.)  LSO Stephen Gourlay	(Pages 33 - 58)  30 mins

6.	<b>Safer Communities Update and Key Activities (Pages 59 - 78)</b> Consider Report by Safer Communities and Community Justice Manager. (Copy attached.)	20 mins
7.	<b>Workshop - Audit and Scrutiny Committee recommendation</b> Discuss recommendation by Audit and Scrutiny Committee that a workshop be held for members of the Police, Fire & Rescue, and Safer Communities Board to explain the process of tasking for the Police Community Action Teams.	10 mins
8.	<b>Any Other Items Previously Circulated</b>	
9.	<b>Any Other Items the Chairman Decides are Urgent</b>	
10.	<b>Dates of Future Meetings</b>  - 4 February 2022  - 10 June 2022	2 mins

#### NOTES

1. **Timings given above are only indicative and not intended to inhibit Members' discussions.**
2. **Members are reminded that, if they have a pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest in any item of business coming before the meeting, that interest should be declared prior to commencement of discussion on that item. Such declaration will be recorded in the Minute of the meeting.**

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**Membership of Committee:-** Councillors G. Turnbull (Chairman), D. Moffat, N. Richards, E. Robson, H. Scott, E. Small, Mr J Ayling - NHS Borders, Ms M Simpson - Voluntary Sector and Mr H Walti - Business Sector

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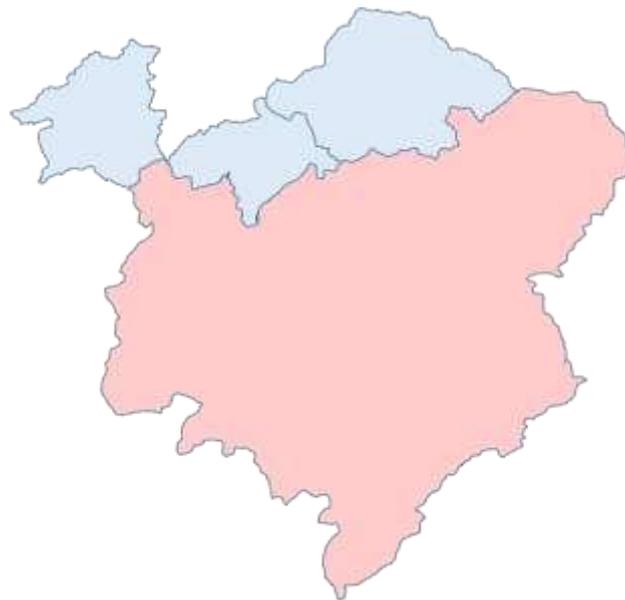
Please direct any enquiries to William Mohieddeen  
Tel: 01835 826504; Email: [william.mohieddeen@scotborders.gov.uk](mailto:william.mohieddeen@scotborders.gov.uk)

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## Scottish Borders Area Command

The Lothians and Scottish Borders



Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Quarter 2 – 2021/2022

The data provided in this report is for information purposes only and is not official crime statistics. This report has been generated to allow Partnership Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. Due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, incidents or road accidents and the management of crime enquiries, there is likely to be differences between the information in this report and the final Police Scotland statistics. It would not be appropriate to refer to, quote or use any data in this report as official statistics.



## **Our Vision**

Sustained excellence in service and protection.

## **Our Purpose**

To improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland.

## **Our Values**

Integrity, Fairness and Respect.

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Lothian and Scottish Borders Division Policing Priorities

Your local policing priorities across THE LOTHIANS AND SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Our vision**  
Policing for a safe, protected and resilient Scotland

**Our values**  
Fairness, Integrity, Respect, Human Rights

**Our purpose**  
Working in partnership for the safety and wellbeing of communities in the Lothians & Scottish Borders

<p><b>Protecting the most vulnerable people</b></p> <p>Protect vulnerable people to prevent abuse, neglect &amp; exploitation.</p> <p>Implement a delivery model supporting a Violence Against Women &amp; Girls Prevention Strategy.</p> <p>Implement the National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland.</p> <p>Proactively target domestic abuse offenders.</p> <p>Develop partnership approaches to improve public confidence to report incidents of harm &amp; abuse.</p>	<p><b>Reducing violence &amp; anti-social behaviour</b></p> <p>Work collaboratively to identify and target violent offenders.</p> <p>Increase awareness of the impact of violence &amp; antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Work in partnerships to reduce alcohol related criminality.</p> <p>Collaborate to capture the under reporting of violence &amp; explore preventative approaches (i.e. Navigator).</p> <p>Develop night time economy plans with licensed premises &amp; promote participation in 'Best Bar None'.</p>	<p><b>Reducing acquisitive crime</b></p> <p>Focus on domestic housebreaking.</p> <p>Raise awareness of current crime trends &amp; prevention tactics.</p> <p>Tackle emerging acquisitive crime patterns to identify &amp; target prolific offenders.</p> <p>Work to prevent acquisitive crime.</p> <p>In partnership, maximise support for victims of acquisitive crime.</p> <p>Work with Scottish Partnership Against Rural Crime (SPARC).</p> <p>Use Police Scotland Youth Volunteers to deliver crime prevention information.</p>	<p><b>Improving road safety</b></p> <p>Collaborate on the engineering of the roads through our communities to improve road safety.</p> <p>Detect offenders who disregard road traffic laws &amp; endanger others.</p> <p>Support partnership driver education programmes.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the consequences of speeding, not wearing a seat belt, drink or drug driving &amp; using a mobile phone while driving.</p>	<p><b>Tackling serious &amp; organised crime</b></p> <p>Work to divert people from becoming involved in serious &amp; organised crime &amp; using its products (drugs, counterfeit good etc).</p> <p>Use social media to raise awareness and educate about human trafficking.</p> <p>Work to prosecute those involved in serious organised crime, including online, 'cuckooing' &amp; 'county lines'.</p> <p>Maximise the disruption of serious organised crime groups.</p> <p>Target the production, cultivation &amp; supply of illegal drugs.</p>
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**Police Scotland Strategic outcomes**

- Threats to public safety and wellbeing are resolved by a proactive and responsive police service
- The needs of local communities are addressed through effective service delivery
- Public, communities and partners are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing
- Our people are supported through a positive working environment, enabling them to serve the public
- Police Scotland is sustainable, adaptable and prepared for future challenges



## **Introduction**

Crimes and offences are grouped under recognised categories for statistical purposes. The Scottish Government defines these categories, as follows;

- Group 1 – Non Sexual Crimes of Violence
- Group 2 – Sexual Crimes
- Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty
- Group 4 – Fire-raising, Malicious Mischief etc.
- Group 5 – Other (Pro-activity) Crimes
- Group 6 – Miscellaneous Offences
- Group 7 - Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

Police Scotland publishes management information on an annual and quarterly basis by local authority and police division, as well as at a national level. These reports are produced to demonstrate Police Scotland's commitment to transparency. Police Scotland publishes all of these reports on the 'Our Performance' section of the Police Scotland website. The reports can be accessed here:

<http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/our-performance/>

The Scottish Borders Policing Plan uses the following Police performance indicators, and these have been mirrored in the Scrutiny Report to maintain parity of understanding:

1. Protecting the most vulnerable people;
2. Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour;
3. Reducing acquisitive Crime;
4. Improving road safety;
5. Tackling Serious and Organised Crime.

All figures quoted in this report are for the period April 2021 to September 2021 and are compared against the same reporting period from the previous year. Where figures are quoted on rate per 10,000 population, these are based on Scottish Borders's population of **115,510 in 2019** (Scottish Government figures, published April 2020).

Scottish Borders Performance Summary



Executive Summary

It is now 18 months since our lives were first impacted on significantly due to the pandemic, and as we continue to move towards the new “normal”, protecting the most vulnerable remains an absolute focus for Police Scotland and my officers in the Scottish Borders.

The figures quoted in quarter 2 continue to reflect those utilised in the previous report with 5 year average figures being quoted in order to provide a more meaningful comparison of data.

Tackling perpetrators of domestic violence remains a priority and close partnership working is essential to ensure that the most vulnerable are given the support they need at the earliest possible opportunity. While there is an increase in reported incidents of domestic violence, a continued focus has resulted in an increase in the detection rate of almost 6%, when compared to the 5 year average. Those offenders who ignore the very bail conditions put in place to protect their victims are dealt with robustly, with regular checks carried out to ensure compliance, and any breaches resulting in a report to the Procurator Fiscal and a loss of liberty.

It is encouraging to see that, to date, 5 of the larger employers in the Scottish Borders have committed to taking part in online training, which gives their staff not only the skills to recognise the signs of domestic abuse, but the confidence to engage with their colleagues and wider community in order to signpost them to organisations who can provide expert help and advice. Domestic violence cannot be tackled in isolation and I believe the partnership work ongoing in the Scottish Borders is excellent.

The increase in common assaults remains a concern and while there is nothing statistically at this time to suggest that the re-opening of the night time economy has played a significant part in this increase, it would be naïve to think that there has been no impact. Officers continue to carry out anti-violence patrols in key areas in an effort to deter and detect alcohol related violence.

Anti-social behaviour remains down, showing a nearly 25% decrease compared to the 5 year average and CAT officers continue to be key in maintaining our focus in this area through monthly tasking's to target areas in need of additional attention.

Sexual crimes show an increase on the 5 year average with the largest increase by far being in the “Other Group 2” category with an increase of nearly 95%. Unfortunately the ability to utilise online systems for remote offending is one thing that has not diminished during the pandemic, and the sending of indecent communications or threats to disclose/disclosure of intimate images remains a concern. While we will always robustly investigate these offences, there is a wider need for community education and advice regarding personal security when using things like mobile phones to take images in the first place, as once you send something on you no longer control what happens to it.

The new Non-fatal Overdose process mentioned in the previous report is now an established part of partnership working, resulting in significant improvements in people being able to access effective and early support at a time of crisis. Going forward I hope to be in a position to share further detail regarding this important piece of work.

SBPARG (Scottish Borders Partnership Against Rural Crime) was launched at the Kelso Ram Sales in September, bringing together a range of organisations with a vested interest in tackling crime effecting rural communities in the Scottish Borders. This is part of a national strategy that going forward will allow a more cohesive approach to identifying areas for enhanced partnership working in relation to the prevention and detection of rural crime. CAT officers were also in attendance at the event to show members of the public the impressive new police quad bikes. These quads have already been utilised to good effect on numerous occasions. Not only to carry out

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anti-social behaviour patrols in hard to reach areas, but also to assist in searching for missing persons in the Scottish Borders.

As people return to using their vehicles more, the traffic on our roads has visibly increased, and local officers in conjunction with specialist Roads Policing colleagues continue to target those whose driving puts themselves and others at risk. The increase in casualty figures is a clear indication that traffic volume has increased significantly and this is something we will continue to focus on reducing in the coming months.

At the time of writing COP26 is coming to an end, arguably the largest and most significant event since the formation of Police Scotland. The demand on policing throughout Scotland has been significant and I am proud of the professionalism and commitment shown by my officers in ensuring that the communities of the Scottish Borders have continued to receive the service they rightly expect and deserve.

Chief Inspector Vinnie Fisher

Local Area Commander, Scottish Borders

November 2021

<b>Protecting the most vulnerable people.</b>	<b>Missing Persons</b>
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The Lothians & Scottish Borders (J) Division and the communities of Scottish Borders recognise that protecting people, particularly those considered vulnerable, is a policing priority. Within the remit of protecting people is the work and investigation carried out to trace people who are reported missing. To put the scale of this work into context:

- Police Scotland, on an annual basis undertake over 22,000 investigations into missing people;
- In the Lothians and Scottish Borders Division this equates to the following;
  - Year 2017 / 2018 – 2390 missing person investigations;
  - Year 2018 / 2019 – 2581 missing person investigations;
  - Year 2019 / 2020 – 1786 missing person investigations.
  - Year 2020 / 2021 – 1468 missing person investigations.

Recognising the vulnerability associated with missing people, particularly those who are young or suffering from mental health challenges, Police Scotland has adopted a rigorous investigation structure and management approach to incidents involving missing people.

The overall recorded number of missing people in quarter 2 has increased from 134 last year to 166 this year, a 24% increase.

The National Missing Persons Framework seeks to provide a cohesive and effective multi-agency response when a person is reported missing. This framework highlights three areas of vulnerability, below is a summary of the ongoing work in each of the 3 areas.

Adults living with dementia who go missing - Herbert Protocol – as mentioned in the previous report the Herbert Protocol was introduced in June. There have been 6 missing person’s reports of adults with dementia since the protocol was introduced (4 this quarter). Training and education regarding the protocol continues with partners, carers and family members, and once in place for an individual allows early access to essential information to assist officers in tracing the person missing as quickly as possible.

Patients who go missing from NHS premises – NHS Borders internal Missing Person Protocol has now been agreed and work is ongoing on a joint protocol, which will include training for staff.

Looked after and accommodated Children who go missing from residential Care - a new member of staff has now been successfully recruited by Scottish Borders Council allowing enhanced partnership engagement going forward.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, J Division launched their Autism Missing Person Protocol, which was endorsed by healthcare and local authority partners. This protocol has been created to address the specific needs of people and families living or working with autism and to improve the support offered to them. The Autistic Missing Person Protocol works in a similar way to the Herbert Protocol and encourages carers and families to record vital information on a form that can be handed over to the police in the event of someone going missing.

This information assists officers with early access to important information, avoiding unnecessary delays in gathering this at a time of crisis. The form records vital information such as sensory needs, communication abilities, responses and reactions, favourites places, and a photograph (provided with consent) to share on social media should it be required.

Once complete, the form can be retained by family, friends or carers, or placed within the home or educational setting, in a safe but prominent position so the information is easily available to police when required.

<b>Protecting the most vulnerable people.</b>	<b>Domestic Abuse</b>
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	5yr Average	Q2 2021/22	% Change
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents	565.2	658	16.42
Total Crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	308.4	415	34.57
Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime	42.22	43.01	0.79
Total crimes and offences detection rate	71.67	77.59	5.92
Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	21.2	31	46.23

Domestic abuse continues to be a priority for the Scottish Borders and every incident reported is subject to intense, intrusive, scrutiny by a range of trained officers. This ensures a robust and consistent approach to tackling domestic abuse on every occasion. We continue to work closely with support and advocacy services and prompt referral through our concern hub allows support and engagement to take place at the earliest opportunity.

At the end of quarter 2 of 2021/2022 there were 658 domestic abuse incidents reported to police, which equates to an increase of 16.42% compared to the 5 year average. The detection rate for domestic crimes during quarter 2 is 77.59% which is up 5.92% when compared to the 5 year average.

Multi Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) meetings were introduced nationally in 2013 to ensure perpetrators of domestic abuse ‘receive a robust and effective response’. The aim of MATAC is to effectively tackle offending by perpetrators who present the greatest risk of harm in order to achieve positive outcomes for victims and their families. In Quarter 2 there were 2 MATAC referrals in the Scottish Borders.

We will seek remands or bail conditions where appropriate and proactively check bail conditions are being adhered to. We have detected 31 bail offences YTD, a rise of 46.23% when compared to the five year average.

Throughout quarter 2 contact has continued encouraging local employers to sign up to online ASC (Ask Support Care) training, which gives their staff the skills to ask about Domestic Abuse and signpost to expert help. So far 5 employers within the Scottish Borders have signed up to the training.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Hate Crime
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Scottish Borders			
	5 year average	Q2 2021/22	Q2 Per 10,000
Hate Incidents	38	74	6.4
Hate Crimes *	30.4	74	6.4
Hate Crime Detection Rate	80.92	60.81	

Official Hate Crime statistics include all crime types with a hate crime aggravator added. The aggravators being;

- Disability, Race, Religion or belief, Sexual Orientation, Transgender Identity

A hate crime is “any crime which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated (wholly or partly) by malice and ill-will towards a social group”.

- There has been an increase of 36 Hate Crimes in quarter 2 when compared to the 5 year average.
- The detection rate for Hate Crime at the end of quarter 2 is 60.81% which is a decrease of 20.11% when comparing to the 5 year average.
- Police Officers were the victims in 15% of reported Hate Crimes in the Scottish Borders during quarter 2.
- The breakdown of these Hate Crimes to protected characteristic shows that 42% relate to Race, 7% relate to Religion, 16% relate to Disability, 25% relate to Sexual Orientation and 10% relate to Transgender
- When comparing the protected characteristic breakdown to last year the largest percentage increase is disability which has seen a 500% increase (from 2 to 12).

The targeting of an individual due to their protected characteristic is not acceptable in any circumstances and any reports of hate crime are robustly investigated by officers, with additional support mechanisms put in place for those who believe this would be beneficial.

For further information on Hate Crime you can visit the Police Scotland website via the following link:

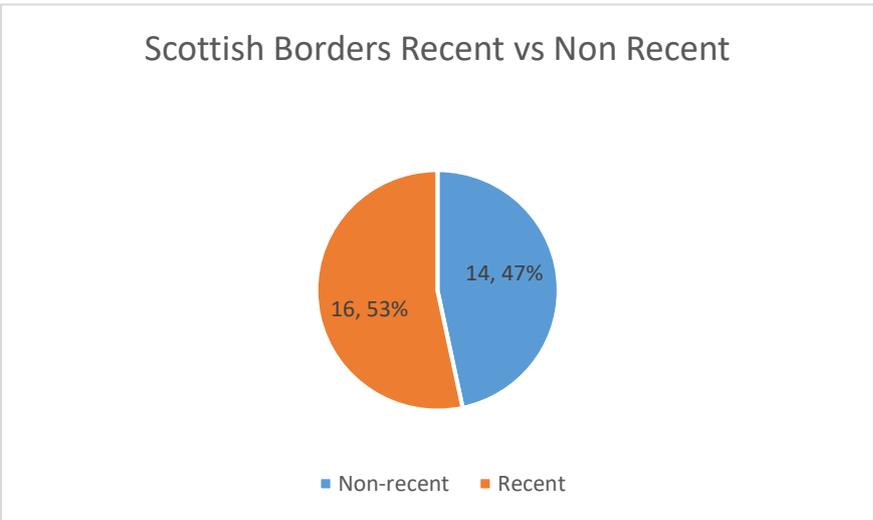
[Hate crime - Police Scotland](#)

While statistics do not show any particular pattern that explains the increase in recorded hate crime in the Scottish Borders, some people do sadly find themselves the victim of hate crimes on more than one occasion. There has been a lot of work done to encourage people to report all hate crime and to raise awareness of the impact that crimes of this type can have on an individual.

Online reporting through Contact Us is on the increase and is regularly used to report crimes of this type, highlighting the benefits of remote reporting for some individuals.

<b>Protecting the most vulnerable people.</b>	<b>Sexual Crimes (Group 2)</b>
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Crime Type	5 Year average	Q2 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Group 2	104	171	64.42%	14.8	56.14%
Rape & Attempt Rape	20.8	30	44.23%	2.6	66.67%
Indecent/Sexual Assault	41.6	60	44.23%	5.19	60.00%
Other Group 2	41.6	81	94.71%	7.01	49.38%



Tackling the types of criminality that pose the greatest threat and risk is, and will always be, a priority for officers in the Scottish Borders. We endeavour to instil confidence in victims of sexual crime to report incidents, providing assurance we will be sensitive, thorough, and professional in our investigations. We undertake to work with partners to provide victims with the best support possible, to be resolute in our pursuit of perpetrators and manage offenders closely to minimise the risk of further offending or harm.

A comparison between this year to date compared with the five year average of Sexual Crime in the Scottish shows the following;

- There has been a 64.4% increase in recorded Sexual Crime (Group 2). Group 2 Detection rate is 56.1% A decrease of 12% when compared to the 5 year average.
- Reports of Rape (including attempts) are up from 20.2 to 30
- Reports of Indecent and Sexual Assaults are up from 41.6 to 60
- 47% of all Group 2 crimes relate to 'Other Crimes' (this category includes, communicating indecently, communications act and threatening / disclosing intimate images). Many of the crimes recorded are non-contact offences perpetrated over the internet, which reflects the increased use of online systems during the pandemic.
- There has been a 94.7% increase in 'Other' Group 2 crimes (up from 41.6 to 81 when compared to the 5 year average)

The dip in overall solvency for Group 2 crime in the Scottish Borders is influenced predominantly by the increase in online offending and threats to distribute intimate images - crimes that require complex and often lengthy technical enquiries.

The investigation of sexual crime, alongside the management of offenders and support of victims is achieved through close partnership working. The support offered to victims of Sexual Crime by partner agencies is essential and we continue to refer victims to these agencies.

<b>Protecting the most vulnerable people.</b>	<b>Drug Supply, Production &amp; Cultivation</b>
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Drugs Supply	5 year average	Q2 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	32	27	-15.63%	2.34	59.26%

Tackling substance misuse remains a priority and local policing teams continue to respond to intelligence in relation to drug misuse. Detections in relation to Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation are down by 5 crimes (15.63%) when compared to the 5 year average.

The number of drugs supply crimes alone doesn't clearly depict the success in tackling drug supply. For example one crime alone accounted for 2 males being reported to the procurator fiscal for the recovery of 1.2kg of cocaine with a street value of £120,000.

SBCAT officers continue to undertake intelligence led stop and searches of those suspected to be involved in the supply of controlled drugs.

Drug supply offences always require some form of laboratory work to confirm the substances concerned. The laboratory have faced significant challenges throughout the pandemic, which coincided with a significant upgrade and refurbishment. This has led to extended lead times for analysis and it may be several months before crimes of this type can finally be marked as solved, however policing activity to disrupt and detect such crimes continues as a priority.

To ensure Police Scotland remain focused on Tackling Substance Misuse the following activities take place;

- Daily Briefings are circulated to all Response and Community Officers to keep them up-to-date with recent intelligence.
- Uniformed officers engage with members of the Community to gain additional intelligence re illegal drug activity.
- Intelligence is tasked out for further development to make it actionable.
- We work with our partners in the Alcohol and Drug Partnership to ensure we have the most up-to-date information to circulate to our officers regarding drug trends in our area.
- Our Schools Officers maintain regular contact with our schools to ensure we are aware of any concerns regarding drug activity amongst our youths.
- Our Antisocial Behaviour Unit monitor all reported incidents and collate data on areas where it is suspected drug activity is taking place, this informs patrol matrix tasking for officers.
- We participate in the Drug Deaths Review group which considers any learning points for all agencies involved.
- We use Social Media to encourage reporting of Criminal Behaviour through 101, 999 or Crimestoppers.

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<b>Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour</b>	<b>Crimes of Violence (Group 1)</b>
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Crime Type	5 year average	Q2 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Group 1	52.6	88	67.30%	7.62	63.64%
Serious Assault	25	32	28.00%	2.77	65.63%
Robbery	7.2	3	-58.33%	0.26	100.00%
Common Assault	424.6	574	35.19%	49.69	65.85%

\*Common assaults are not recorded as group 1 crimes.

Reducing violence is another policing priority for both the Scottish Borders and the wider Lothian & Scottish Borders (J) Division. We recognise the impact violence has on our communities and work collectively to reduce this.

There has been a 67.30% increase in violent crime in the Scottish Borders compared to the five year average, equating to an increase of 35.4 crimes. There has been an 18.9% increase when compared to LYTD. The detection rate for overall violent crime is 63.6%, a decrease of 12.8% when compared to the 5 year average, again attributable in part to the complexities and challenges of remotely perpetrated, overseas crime.

The increase in violent crime is mainly attributed to the following crimes when compared to the 5 year average:

- The 28% increase in Serious Assaults across the Scottish Borders which is an increase of 7 crimes
- The 342% increase in reports of threats and extortion which equates to an actual increase of 17.8 crimes.
- DASA (Domestic Abuse Scotland Act) offences were not introduced until April 2019, as such there is insufficient data for a 5 year average. However there is an increase of 20% when compared to LYTD (from 10 to 12).

As referenced in the quarter 1 report threats and extortion are quite often referenced as “Sextortion” - cyber-enabled extortion which involves the threat of sharing sexual information, images or clips to extort money from people, whether images actually exist or not. Reports of so-called 'sextortion' have increased significantly across the country and Scottish Borders is in line with the national trends.

Our messaging remains the same, sometimes the people you meet online are not who they say they are. We want people to be aware of the risks and stay safe online and if there has been an incident, to have the confidence to report it to police. Every report will be treated seriously, handled in a sensitive manner, and victims will be treated with respect.

Common Assaults in the Scottish Borders have increased by 35.2% against the five year average, the detection rate was 66% at the end of quarter 2. These figures include domestic assaults, which remain high, and are detailed further later in this report. There were 73 Assaults on Emergency Service Workers, which increased this year by over 62%, (from 45 to 73).

Looking forward, Scottish Borders officers will continue to work proactively to reduce violence through a variety of enforcement methods, including but not limited to – engagement with Licensed Premises and patrols targeting night-time economy as the pubs re-open; continuation of pro-active bail checks; targeted activity against those wanted on warrant.

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<b>Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour</b>	<b>Reducing Antisocial Behaviour</b>
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Indicator	5 Year Average	2021-22 Q2	Change	TYTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	3,273	3,169	-24.9%		
Vandalism (Including Malicious Mischief)	405.8	450	10.89%	38.96	31.78%
Fire-raising	18.6	20	7.53%	1.73	60.00%
Breach of the Peace and S38 CJ&L(S) A 2010	470	509	8.30%	44.07	77.01%

The number of Anti-Social behaviour incidents has decreased by 24.9% this year-to-date when compared to the 5 year average. This is a total reduction of 104 incidents throughout quarter 1 and quarter 2.

All Group 4 Crimes, which include Vandalism and Fire-raising have increased 11.7% when compared to the five year average.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Unit monitors incidents of an Anti-Social nature, ensuring repeat locations and perpetrators are identified early, intervention opportunities are explored in full, and where required, enforcement activity undertaken.

The CAT and Community Policing Teams continue to work together to tackle reports of youth disorder across the Scottish Borders. High Visibility Patrols where officers engage with youths to deter anti-social and criminal behaviour form part of weekly tasking.

SBCAT have targeted youth ASB in Peebles, Kelso and Hawick throughout August resulting in a number of alcohol seizures and 1 adult being reported to the Procurator Fiscal following being identified as being as supplying alcohol to youths. SBCAT have further made use of the new Scottish Borders Quad bikes to undertake patrols around rural locations where youth ASB has been reported. A number of youths were further identified through the youth warning system with letters being sent to their parents in an effort to inform parents of their child's potential involvement in ASB. This year-to-date 25 such letters have been sent during quarter 2, a total of 110 so far this year. Officers have also carried out patrols in the Jedburgh area where a spate of vandalism occurred to the public toilets. Deployable CCTV Cameras were utilised in Jedburgh and Eyemouth in response to youth-related ASB

<b>Reducing Acquisitive Crime</b>	<b>Dishonesty (group 3)</b>
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5 Year Average	Q2 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
703.8	707	0.45%	61.21	28.85%

Given the wide range of ‘acquisitive crimes’ this priority is covered in 2 sections within this report:

- Dishonesty (covered in this section);
- Housebreaking (covered in the next).

YTD 2021/2022 overall Group 3 crimes have increased by 3.2 crimes (0.5%) when compared to the five year average (This overall figure incorporates housebreaking crimes).

When comparing with the 5 year average data the following points are worthy of note:

- At the end of Q2 the Group 3 detection rate was 28.9% which is down 7.1% compared to the five year average;
- There has been a 35.5% decrease in Motor Vehicle crime;
- There has been a 19% decrease in Theft Shoplifting;
- There has been a 158.7% increase in Frauds (100.6 crimes). 58% of those crimes being cybercrimes.

Of the 707 Group 3 crimes recorded this year to date, Common Theft accounts for the greatest proportion at 212 crimes, followed by Fraud at 164 and Shoplifting at 118.

Scottish Borders Partnership against Rural Crime (SBPARC) continues to meet regularly to address local priority rural crime throughout the year. A launch event was held at Kelso Ram Sales on 10th September showcasing new Police Quad bikes and offering rural CP advice.

We continued to distribute free SelectaDNA forensic marking kits & signs and crime prevention advice to farmers and rural business. These can be requested by Farmers / Rural businesses using the [Contact Us Form](#) on the Police Scotland Website.

Refreshes of No Cold Calling Zones at Bennecourt Drive in Coldstream and Swinton Village were completed (new road signs and house packs). Information was provided to Innerleithen Community Council re setting up a new zone. Any community organisation wishing to refresh their zone (those with the old Lothian and Borders Police signs) or interested in setting up a new zone should contact their local community policing team <https://www.scotland.police.uk/secureforms/contact/>

<b>Reducing Acquisitive Crime</b>	<b>Housebreaking</b>
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Crime Type	5 Year Average	Q2 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q2 2021/22 Detection Rate
Dwelling HB	42	46	9.52%	3.98	32.61%
Non Dwelling (Sheds, garages) HB	26.8	7	-73.88%	0.61	57.14%
Other (Business) HB	37.8	42	11.11%	3.64	47.62%
All HB	106.6	95	-10.88%	8.22	41.05%

All housebreaking (including attempts) crimes increased by 9.52% when compared to the 5 year average.

Further breakdown of the data provided in this report:

- There were 4 more reports of dwelling housebreakings in the Scottish Borders compared to the five year average;
- There has been an 11.11% (4.2 crimes) increase in business housebreakings;
- Detection rates for all Housebreakings is 41.05% up 14.4% on the five year average;
- Detection rate for Business Housebreaking is 47.6% up 23.8% when compared to the 5 year average.

Housebreakings differ in their nature; from the low-value, crude and locally perpetrated, often committed by individuals to fund drug habits, to higher value, sophisticated crimes, committed by organised gangs from across the country. The two can be linked, and where cash or commodity is recovered from organised gangs, this can fuel a spate of lower level criminality as they try to recoup their losses.

A male from Kelso has been charged and presented to the court in relation to 8 housebreakings in the Kelso area. Furthermore 2 males from the Edinburgh area have been charged with 3 housebreakings in the Peebles, West Linton and Galashiels areas.

Investigations in relation to the housebreakings committed by organised crime groups are more complex and protracted and it can be the case that crimes will remain undetected for a period of time while sufficient evidence is gathered from a number of scenes and sources which result in a number of related crimes all being detected at once. This was the case in a spate of business housebreakings committed across the Borders and further afield by a prolific criminal last year.

During Q2 crime prevention surveys were carried out on request at a wide range of public, private, commercial and domestic buildings. Secure By Design work was carried out in partnership with developers and architects for new social housing developments in Duns, Ayton and Newtown St Boswells.

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<b>Improving road safety</b>	<b>Road Casualties</b>
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	Q2 2020/21	Q2 2021/22	Change (%)
Fatal	1	4	300%
Serious	21	35	67%
Slight	18	44	144%
Total	40	83	107.5%
Children (aged<16) Killed	0	0	-
Children (aged<16) Seriously Injured	0	2	-

	5 Year Average	Q2 2021/22	Change
Dangerous driving	25	31	24.00%
Disqualified driving	11	8	-27.27%
Driving Licence	64.2	65	1.25%
Insurance	151.2	135	-10.71%
Drink/Drug Driving Detections	51.8	56	8.11%

As referenced in previous scrutiny reports, the pandemic and consequent lockdowns, led to a dramatic fall in traffic volume on our roads, and this was particularly noticeable in the Scottish Borders. It naturally follows that with so few vehicles on the road, the likelihood of becoming involved in a collision was dramatically reduced. It also naturally follows that as restrictions ease and traffic volumes increase, the likelihood will increase. Uncertainty around foreign travel, the popularity of the ‘Staycation’ and the popularity of the Scottish Borders as a tourist destination, has undoubtedly contributed to the casualty numbers in the table above.

The table below illustrates how many safety camera sites were visited during last year and this quarter, how many deployment hours there were, and how many detections were made. It should be noted that the primary purpose of the Safety Camera Unit is to positively influence driver behaviour. The fewer offences detected, the greater the impact the safety camera is having on that particular stretch of road. The most effective camera sites are those where no offences are detected, indicating full compliance with the speed limits. The establishment of a Safety Camera Unit base in the Scottish Borders has improved operational effectiveness here.

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Safety Camera Site Visits					
	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sept-21	2020-21	2021-22
Visits	51	58	26	517	374
Enforcement hours	97.0	141.7	62.1	962	817
Activations	134	344	75	862	1178
Activations per Enforcement Area	1.4	2.4	1.2	0.9	1.4

Road safety remains a key priority for us in the Scottish Borders and patrolling of the roads continues to form part of our daily tasking. This activity also contributes to our efforts to tackle acquisitive and serious and organised crime through transportation of controlled drugs and other commodity.

Tackling Serious & Organised Crime	Tackling Serious & Organised Crime
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Police in the Scottish Borders continue to target those involved in serious and organised crime. While it may be difficult to believe such groups operate in the Scottish Borders, they do, and many instances of lower level criminality; violence, drug misuse or acquisitive crime, can be linked back to them.

We continue to tackle these groups at a local level through the gathering and development of intelligence, proactive stop and searches, and through the execution of search warrants and powers under the proceeds of crime act. We also receive support from national divisions to assist in tackling the wider criminal network and to disrupt the flow of drugs and other criminal commodities into the Scottish Borders.

During Q2 County Lines and Cuckooing Drug Dealing Inputs were given to a wide range of staff from SBHA, Eildon Housing, Berwickshire Housing, Waverly Housing and NHS staff to increase awareness of and encourage reporting of County Lines and Cuckooing activities in their properties. <https://crimestoppers-uk.org/about-the-charity/who-we-work-with/trusts-and-foundations/county-lines>

Threat Level



[The National Threat Level is SUBSTANTIAL.](#)

The UK National Threat Level has been lowered to SUBSTANTIAL meaning an attack is likely.

The Covid 19 pandemic has highlighted the risk of online grooming and radicalisation of young and vulnerable people during lockdown with pupils being home-schooled and spending more time online than normal.

The focus of both Police and The Lothians and Scottish Borders Contest Group has been to raise awareness of the Prevent strand of the CONTEST Strategy. This has been achieved through hosting online sessions for School Campus Officers and partner agencies providing information regarding the National Prevent Referral Form and promoting websites such as [www.actearly.uk](http://www.actearly.uk) and [www.ltai.info](http://www.ltai.info)

We appreciate that explaining terrorism and extremism to young people can be difficult. Counter Terrorism Policing has provided information and guidance per the link below to educate at home or in school.

<https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/advice-for-young-people/>

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<b>Complaints</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b>
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April 2020 – September 2021				
	Number of Complaints about the Police		Number of Complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents	
Complaints received about the Police	63		43.86	
	On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
Total Allegations Recorded	62	1	29	92

The breakdown above details the total number of Complaints about the Police, received in relation to the Scottish Borders area command as at 30<sup>st</sup> September 2021.

The breakdown below provides further detail on the Allegation Category and Type. As can be seen there has been an 11.5% decrease in the overall number of Complaints about the Police when comparing LYTD and YTD.

Area	Allegation Category and Type	LYTD	YTD	% change
<b>Scottish Borders Council</b>	<b>Off Duty - TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>x</b>
	Incivility	0	1	x
	<b>On Duty - TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>
	Assault	0	3	x
	Corrupt Practice	2	0	-100.0%
	Discriminatory Behaviour	0	1	x
	Excessive Force	4	7	75.0%
	Incivility	15	16	6.7%
	Irregularity in Procedure	35	27	-22.9%
	Neglect of Duty	1	0	-100.0%
	Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	1	3	200.0%
	Other - Criminal	0	1	x
	Other - Non Criminal	2	4	100.0%
	Traffic Irregularity/Offence	2	0	-100.0%

**Scottish Borders CAT team – Q2 Update**

Amongst other areas, SBCAT have targeted youth ASB in Peebles, Kelso, and Hawick in quarter 2, resulting in a number of alcohol seizures and one adult being reported to the Procurator Fiscal on being identified as responsible for supplying alcohol to youths. SBCAT have also utilised the new Scottish Borders quad bikes to undertake patrols around rural locations where youth ASB has been reported. A number of youths had letters sent to their parents to inform them of their child's potential involvement in ASB.

Patrols in Jedburgh were undertaken, assisting colleagues in identifying the person responsible for a spate of vandalisms to the public toilets, allowing them to be charged accordingly.

SBCAT officers continued to undertake road checks across the region focussing on speed enforcement outside local schools and areas identified as having an accident casualty profile. Regular patrols were also carried out regarding parking restriction enforcement with highlighted issues in the areas of Innerleithen and Galashiels given attention.

Officers also continued to undertake intelligence led stop and searches of those suspected to be involved in the supply of controlled drugs, relying on information provided by local communities. From July to September, ten MDA warrants were executed, with class A, B and C drugs recovered.

Following a number of reported suspected fire-raising in the Walkerburn area, SBCAT officers, in conjunction with local response officers, obtained sufficient evidence to report a male for 5 separate counts of Fire-Raising.

## Appendix

### Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview

Lothian and Scottish Borders Division	5 Year Average	2021/22 Q2	Per 10,000 Q2 2021/22	Detection Rates 2021/22 (%)
<b>GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>69.77</b>
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0.8	4	0.08	100.00
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	0	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	2.2	1	0.02	100.00
Attempted murder	7	14	0.28	100.00
Serious assault	135.6	149	2.99	74.50
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	46.4	42	0.84	78.57
Domestic Abuse (of female)	-	56	1.12	92.86
Domestic Abuse (of male)	-	2	0.04	100.00
Domestic Abuse (Total)	-	58	1.16	93.10
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	38.2	32	0.64	84.38
Threats and extortion	16.2	64	1.28	9.38
Other group 1 crimes	17.4	33	0.66	81.82
<b>GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES</b>	<b>508.4</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>51.34</b>
Rape	92.4	136	2.73	63.97
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	3.4	7	0.14	0.00
<i>Rape and attempted rape - Total</i>	95.8	143	2.87	60.84
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	7.8	5	0.1	0.00
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	138.2	206	4.14	47.09
Lewd & libidinous practices*	53.4	43	0.86	62.79
<i>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</i>	199.4	254	5.1	48.82
<i>Prostitution related crime - Total*</i>	0.2	1	0.02	100.00
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	28	35	0.7	71.43
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	36.4	74	1.49	60.81
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	23.2	11	0.22	54.55
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	19.4	19	0.38	36.84
Public indecency (common law)	8.6	5	0.1	20.00
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	66.8	112	2.25	41.96
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	9.8	8	0.16	75.00
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	20.8	45	0.9	31.11
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	0	-
<i>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</i>	213	309	6.2	48.87
<b>GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY</b>	<b>4499.8</b>	<b>3962</b>	<b>79.53</b>	<b>26.22</b>
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	208	182	3.65	32.42
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	202	106	2.13	10.38
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	208.2	130	2.61	40.00
<i>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</i>	618.2	418	8.39	29.19

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Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	115	80	1.61	21.25
Theft of a motor vehicle	233.4	164	3.29	46.34
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	317.6	138	2.77	15.94
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	17.6	22	0.44	13.64
<i>Motor vehicle crime - Total</i>	<b>683.6</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>29.21</b>
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	67.2	71	1.43	2.82
Common theft	1256	1117	22.42	17.64
Theft by shoplifting	1200.6	961	19.29	43.60
Fraud	340.2	748	15.02	11.36
Other Group 3 Crimes	334	243	4.88	39.51
<b>GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.</b>	<b>2162</b>	<b>2073</b>	<b>41.61</b>	<b>29.18</b>
Fireraising	133.4	129	2.59	26.36
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	1926.4	1790	35.93	26.70
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	4.6	2	0.04	200.00
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	93.2	146	2.93	60.96
Other Group 4 Crimes	4.4	6	0.12	0.00
<b>GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES</b>	<b>2090.4</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>43.96</b>	<b>92.69</b>
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	70.8	89	1.79	88.76
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	71.4	91	1.83	94.51
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	51.8	90	1.81	76.67
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	32.8	53	1.06	77.36
<i>Total offensive/bladed weapons</i>	<b>226.8</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>85.14</b>
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	48.4	22	0.44	81.82
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	118	93	1.87	78.49
Bringing drugs into prison	11.4	5	0.1	60.00
<i>Supply of drugs - Total</i>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>78.33</b>
Possession of drugs	907	829	16.64	95.05
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	7.4	7	0.14	42.86
<i>Total drugs crimes</i>	<b>1092.2</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>19.19</b>	<b>92.57</b>
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	1.6	0	0	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	393	510	10.24	96.08
Other Group 5 crimes	376.8	401	8.05	94.76
<b>GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES</b>	<b>4999</b>	<b>5572</b>	<b>111.85</b>	<b>67.16</b>
Common Assault	2003	2301	46.19	57.45
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	192	252	5.06	97.62
<i>Common Assault - Total</i>	<b>2195</b>	<b>2553</b>	<b>51.25</b>	<b>61.42</b>
Breach of the Peace	133.6	60	1.2	91.67
Threatening & abusive behaviour	1849	2020	40.55	74.11
Stalking	57.2	46	0.92	82.61
<i>BOP, S38 &amp; S39 Crim Just &amp; Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</i>	<b>2039.8</b>	<b>2126</b>	<b>42.68</b>	<b>74.79</b>
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	65.8	78	1.57	85.90
Drunk and incapable	30.2	17	0.34	100.00
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	38.4	12	0.24	100.00
Other alcohol related offences*	20.6	14	0.28	92.86

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<i>Drunkness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>97.67</b>
Wildlife offences*	<b>18.4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>23.08</b>
Other Group 6 offences	<b>590.8</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>15.24</b>	<b>62.19</b>
<b>GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES</b>	<b>3720.8</b>	<b>3575</b>	<b>71.76</b>	<b>79.75</b>
Dangerous driving offences	<b>118.6</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>85.96</b>
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	<b>266.2</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>80.89</b>
Driving while disqualified	<b>66.6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>97.56</b>
Driving without a licence	<b>290.6</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>97.85</b>
Failure to insure against third party risks	<b>732.4</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>13.87</b>	<b>98.41</b>
Driving Carelessly	<b>272</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>83.46</b>
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	<b>68.4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>88.64</b>
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	<b>329.2</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>99.40</b>
Other Group 7 offences	<b>866</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>19.15</b>	<b>46.44</b>

## Scottish Borders Recorded Crime Overview

Scottish Borders	5 Year Average	2021/22 Q2	Per 10,000 Q2 2021/22	Detection Rates 2021/22 (%)
<b>GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>63.64</b>
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>100</b>
Culpable homicide (at common law)	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>100</b>
Attempted murder	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>133.33</b>
Serious assault	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>65.63</b>
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>100</b>
Domestic Abuse (of female)	-	<b>12</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>91.67</b>
Domestic Abuse (of male)	-	<b>0</b>	-	-
<b>Domestic Abuse (Total)</b>	-	<b>12</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>91.67</b>
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>100</b>
Threats and extortion	<b>5.2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Other group 1 crimes	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>56.14</b>
Rape	<b>20.2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>66.67</b>
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-
<b>Rape and attempted rape - Total</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>66.67</b>
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	<b>30.6</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>55.56</b>
Lewd & libidinous practices*	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Prostitution related crime - Total*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	<b>6.4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>66.67</b>
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	<b>7.2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>61.9</b>
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>66.67</b>
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>50</b>
Public indecency (common law)	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>50</b>
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	<b>14.2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>42.86</b>
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>50</b>
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	<b>4.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>25</b>
Other Group 2 crimes	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-
<b>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>49.38</b>
<b>GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY</b>	<b>703.8</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>61.21</b>	<b>28.85</b>
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>32.61</b>
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	<b>26.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>57.14</b>
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	<b>37.8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>47.62</b>
<b>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>41.05</b>
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	<b>18.6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>42.86</b>

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Theft of a motor vehicle	34.8	20	1.73	35
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	38.4	22	1.9	18.18
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	2.8	5	0.43	0
<b>Motor vehicle crime - Total</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>27.87</b>
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	13.2	23	1.99	4.35
Common theft	229.2	212	18.35	21.7
Theft by shoplifting	145.6	118	10.22	55.08
Fraud	63.4	164	14.2	11.59
Other Group 3 Crimes	51.2	34	2.94	50
<b>GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.</b>	<b>439.4</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>42.51</b>	<b>34.01</b>
Fireraising	18.6	20	1.73	60
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	405.8	450	38.96	31.78
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	1.2	1	0.09	100
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	13.4	20	1.73	55
Other Group 4 Crimes	0.4	0	-	-
<b>GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>43.81</b>	<b>92.09</b>
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	14.8	8	0.69	100
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	15.6	15	1.3	100
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	9.2	16	1.39	81.25
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	4.2	12	1.04	91.67
<b>Total offensive/bladed weapons</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>92.16</b>
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	8.4	5	0.43	60
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	23.6	22	1.9	59.09
Bringing drugs into prison	0	0	-	-
<b>Supply of drugs - Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>59.26</b>
Possession of drugs	202.8	220	19.05	93.18
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	2.4	0	-	-
<b>Total drugs crimes</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>89.47</b>
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	0	0	-	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	83.2	108	9.35	96.3
Other Group 5 crimes	78.8	100	8.66	94
<b>GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES</b>	<b>1076.6</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>70.76</b>
Common Assault	383.4	501	43.37	61.48
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	41.2	73	6.32	95.89
<b>Common Assault - Total</b>	<b>424.6</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>49.69</b>	<b>65.85</b>
Breach of the Peace	48.8	17	1.47	105.88
Threatening & abusive behaviour	406	481	41.64	76.3
Stalking	15.2	11	0.95	63.64
<b>BOP, S38 &amp; S39 Crim Just &amp; Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>44.07</b>	<b>77.01</b>
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	8.6	10	0.87	100
Drunk and incapable	14	8	0.69	100
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	0.2	0	-	-
Other alcohol related offences*	4.4	3	0.26	100
<b>Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>100</b>

**OFFICIAL**

Wildlife offences*	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>40</b>
Other Group 6 offences	<b>144.4</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>16.19</b>	<b>66.31</b>
<b>GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>64.24</b>	<b>83.29</b>
Dangerous driving offences	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>103.23</b>
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	<b>51.8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>73.21</b>
Driving while disqualified	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>100</b>
Driving without a licence	<b>64.2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>101.54</b>
Failure to insure against third party risks	<b>151.2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>98.52</b>
Driving Carelessly	<b>84.4</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>85.26</b>
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>93.75</b>
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	<b>83.8</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>100</b>
Other Group 7 offences	<b>163</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>48</b>



*Report to:*  
**Scottish Borders Council**  
**Police, Fire and Rescue & Safer Communities Board**

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**SUBJECT: PERFORMANCE REPORT 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL TO 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2021**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The attached reports provide the year to date (YTD) performance data from April to September 2021 in addition to the Quarter 2 performance report for Prevention and Protection activities.

**2. OUTPUTS**

- 2.1 The following identifies the headline outputs over that period.

**Dwelling Fires**

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) attended 40 dwelling fires during this period, 2 more than the YTD reporting period the previous year.

2 of these fires were started deliberately.

70% of these fires originated in the kitchen and 67% involved cooking appliances.

**Fire Casualties / Fatalities**

There have been 3 fire related casualties in the YTD reporting period, 6 less than the same period last year.

Further analysis shows that 1 casualty went to hospital with what was thought to be slight injuries. 2 casualties received first aid at the scene only and 1 received a precautionary check.

There have been no Fire Fatalities during the reporting period.

### **Deliberate Fire Setting (not including dwellings).**

There were 57 deliberate fires in the YTD reporting period, a decrease of 22 in comparison to the same reporting period last year.

Unfortunately, many of these fires remain a result of anti-social behaviour. This is combatted by proactive and reactive prevention initiatives taken by SFRS and Safer Communities partners.

### **Road Traffic Collisions**

During the reporting period, the SFRS attended 29 Road Traffic Collisions (RTC's), an increase of 17 when compared to the same reporting period last year.

There have been 20 RTC related casualties in this YTD period, with sadly 2 fatalities.

### **Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals**

UFAS calls consist of Equipment failure, False alarm good intent and False alarm malicious. The figure contained within the main report relates to Equipment failure only as this is the cause of the majority of UFAS incidents. The figures in the following table represent all UFAS incidents.

<b>Priority</b>	<b>YTD 2020-21</b>	<b>YTD 2021-22</b>	<b>+/-</b>
Reduction of Dwelling Fires	38	40	+2
Reduction in Fire Fatalities and Casualties	9	3	-6
Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting	79	57	-22
Reduction in Road Traffic Collisions	12	29	+17
Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals	469	476	+7

## **3. PREVENTION & PROTECTION**

See attached report

## **4. RECOMMENDATION**

- 4.1 The Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Rescue and Safer Communities Board is invited to consider and otherwise to note the contents of the performance report.

**STEPHEN GOURLAY**  
**Local Senior Officer**  
**Scottish Borders**  
**13<sup>th</sup> November 2021**



# LOCAL PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT SCOTTISH BORDERS



**SCOTTISH  
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**  
Working together for a safer Scotland

**Year to Date Report, 1st April – 30th September 2021**

**Working together  
for a safer Scotland**



#### DISCLAIMER

The figures included in this report are provisional and subject to change as a result of quality assurance and review. The statistics quoted are internal management information published in the interests of transparency and openness.

The Scottish government publishes Official Statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

Please ensure any external partners in receipt of these reports are aware of this.

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## **Introduction**

The priorities contained within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan and our strategies for service delivery are clearly aligned to the Community Planning Structure, which supports the delivery of the Community Planning Partnership priorities and activities in the Scottish Borders. The priorities in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan also contribute to Scottish Governments National Outcomes.

## Performance Summary

We measure how well we are meeting our priorities using 6 key indicators, depicted below

Key performance indicator	Apr to (& incl.) Sep					RAG rating
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	YTD
Dwelling fires	43	45	33	38	40	▲
All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))	8	8	8	9	3	●
All deliberate fires excl. dwellings	115	85	87	79	57	●
Special Service - RTCs	39	44	45	12	29	◆
Special Service Casualties - All	45	47	55	14	38	◆
False Alarm - Equipment failure	329	348	351	336	336	●

### RAG rating - KEY

◆	RED DIAMOND	10% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
▲	YELLOW TRIANGLE	Up to 9% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
●	GREEN CIRCLE	Equal to or improved upon the previous equivalent quarter (or YTD period), or local target achieved.

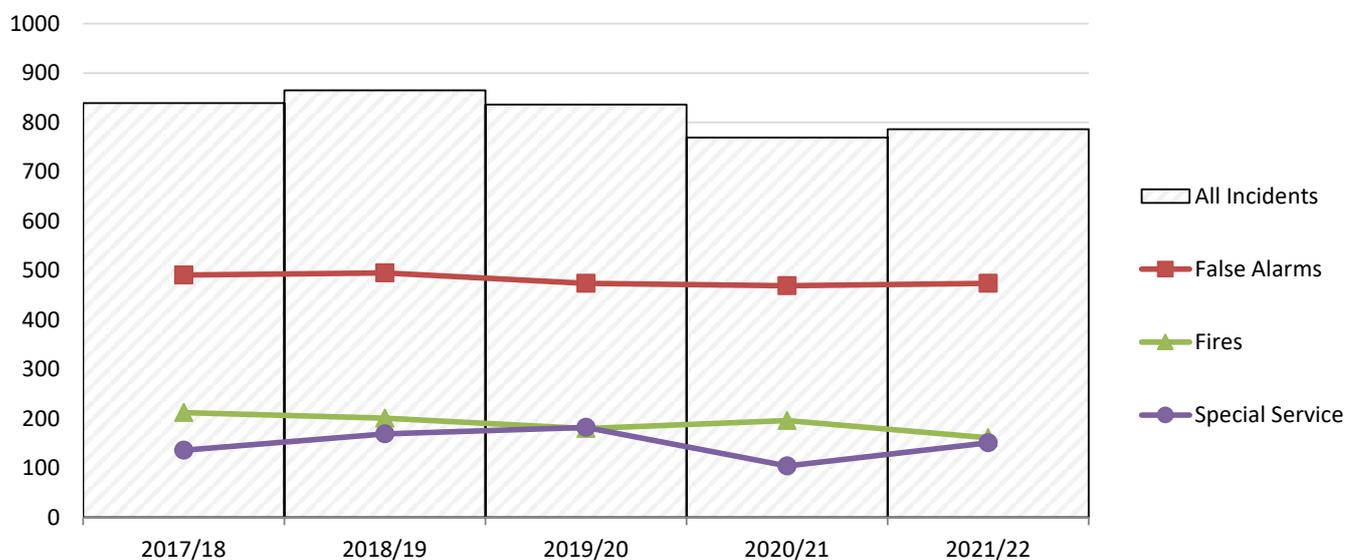
### Note

Quarterly comparison RAG rating = the reporting period compared to the average of the three previous quarterly reporting periods

### Incident Overview

During the period 1st April to 30th September 2021, the SFRS responded to 788 incidents within the Scottish Borders. This is an increase of 19 incidents compared to the same period last year. False alarms accounted for 60% of our emergency calls.

The chart below illustrates incidents YTD attended within Scottish Borders council over the last 5 fiscal years



## Progress on local fire & rescue plan priorities

### Local Risk Management and Preparedness

The Service must identify, prioritise and plan to meet the risks in each local community.

We said we would:

- train our staff to deal with our local risks
- gather and analyse risk information
- work with partners to mitigate risks
- deal with major events

#### Train our staff to deal with our local risks

Our operational staff have continued to undertake routine and risk specific skill acquisition and maintenance training. During 2021-22, all firefighters in the Scottish Borders will participate within the Training for Operational Competence Programme. Core skills including pumps, ladders, breathing apparatus and incident command continue to be practiced on a regular basis.

#### Gather and analyse risk information

Our operational staff continue to gather and analyse local risk information and operational intelligence which is used in our preparations to resolve incidents.

We conduct Post Incident Debriefs using a Structured Debrief Process to identify any lessons that can be learned from our preparedness and response to emergency events.

#### Work with partners to mitigate risks

We continue to be an active member of the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership.

We share information with local authority partners and other key stakeholders (e.g. Police Scotland) to ensure emergency risks are mitigated.

#### Deal with major events

SBC declared a major incident on the 27th of October in reaction to significant flood warnings for the Hawick area. Thankfully early mobilisation of all partner resources and actual precipitation being slightly below what was forecast meant outcomes were not as severe as first feared. SFRS resources in the area were reinforced by national assets, being deployed pre-emptively and in response as conditions developed.

\*

## Reduction of 'Dwelling fires'

Dwelling fires can have devastating effects on our communities. The reduction of dwelling fires, accidental or deliberate, continues to be a priority for the SFRS in the Scottish Borders. We adopt a targeted approach whilst sharing information with partners in order to drive down the risk of fire within local communities with an emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable through age, isolation or addiction.

### Results

Scottish target of a 10% reduction, over a three-year rolling period.

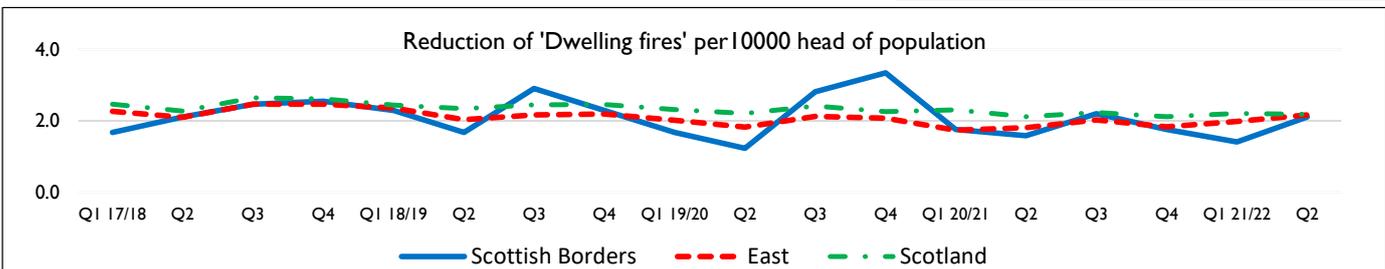
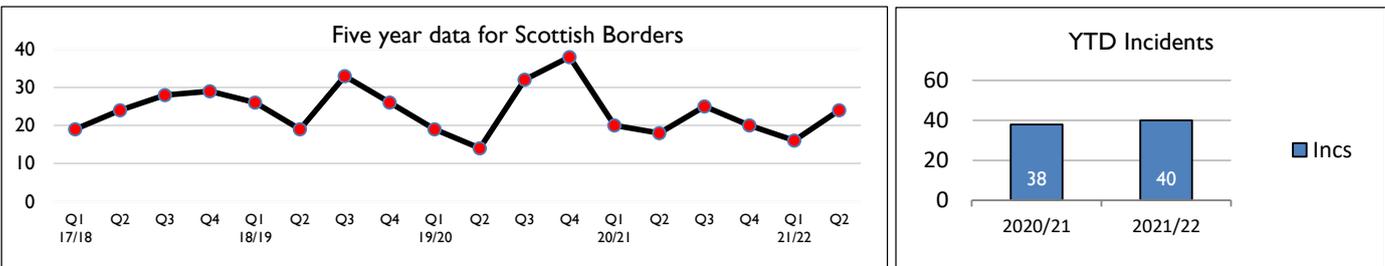
There have been 40 dwelling fires recorded compared to 38 for the same YTD period last year, this represents a 5% increase. 37 of these have been accidental.

### Reasons

Cooking appliances accounted for 18 of these dwelling fires with 5 due to negligent use of equipment and 3 attributable to chip pans. Analysis highlights 21 of these incidents involving adults 18-64 years and 7 in the 65+ age range.

### Actions

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service conduct Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR) following all domestic dwelling fires. We also work closely with partners in order to identify persons at risk from fire, this often results in cross agency referrals or joint home safety visits.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 4	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	43	45	33	38	40	
Tweeddale West	3	6	3	1	2	
Tweeddale East	0	2	2	3	1	
Galashiels & District	11	6	9	14	3	
Selkirkshire	4	7	4	2	6	
Leaderdale & Melrose	3	5	3	1	4	
Mid Berwickshire	5	6	4	1	8	
East Berwickshire	4	4	2	3	5	
Kelso & District	3	3	2	3	5	
Jedburgh & District	2	1	0	3	0	
Hawick & Denholm	4	3	2	3	3	
Hawick & Hermitage	4	2	2	4	3	



## Reduction of 'All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))'

Fire casualty and fatality rates provide an indication of the amount of serious, life-threatening injuries that occur due to fire. This can indicate not only the success of SFRS in reducing the number of life risk fires through community fire safety and similar activities, but also their success in response activity in saving lives.

### Results

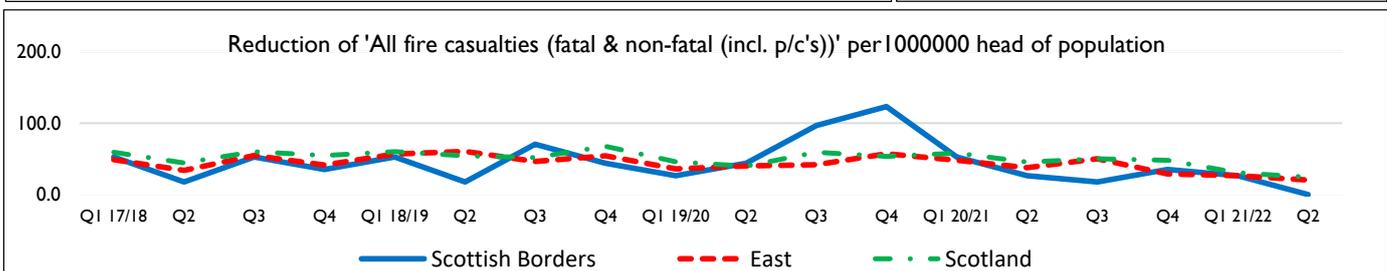
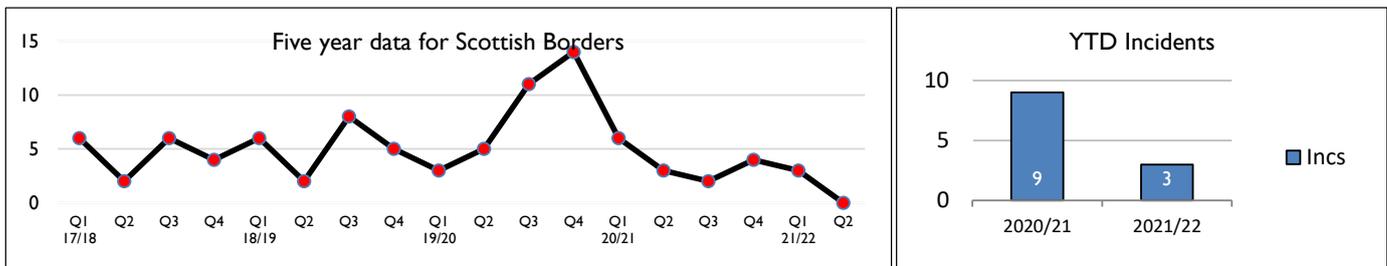
We aim to reduce Fire Casualties in the Scottish Borders year on year that contributes towards the SFRS target of reducing Fire Casualties by 5% per year, over a three-year rolling period. There have been 3 casualties in the YTD period, this is 6 less than the same period last year.

### Reasons

Oxygen was administered by SFRS at the scene on 3 occasions. All casualties were as the result of cooking or negligent use of equipment and were of mixed age groups.

### Actions

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service conduct a Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR) following all domestic dwelling fires. This involves fire crews offering reassurance and fire safety advice to all households within the vicinity of the incident immediately or soon after the incident. Crews also proactively target 'at risk groups' including elderly people who are more likely to suffer a fire in their home.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 0	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	8	8	8	9	3	
Tweeddale West	0	1	0	1	0	
Tweeddale East	0	0	0	0	0	
Galashiels & District	4	1	1	2	0	
Selkirkshire	0	1	2	0	0	
Leaderdale & Melrose	1	1	0	1	1	
Mid Berwickshire	3	0	1	1	0	
East Berwickshire	0	2	0	0	0	
Kelso & District	0	2	1	1	1	
Jedburgh & District	0	0	1	1	0	
Hawick & Denholm	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawick & Hermitage	0	0	2	2	1	



## Reduction of 'All deliberate fires excl. dwellings'

Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting continues to be a priority for the SFRS in the Scottish Borders. Deliberate fires of this nature typically involve grassland, refuse or derelict buildings. Evidence shows that there is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and anti-social behaviour.

### Results

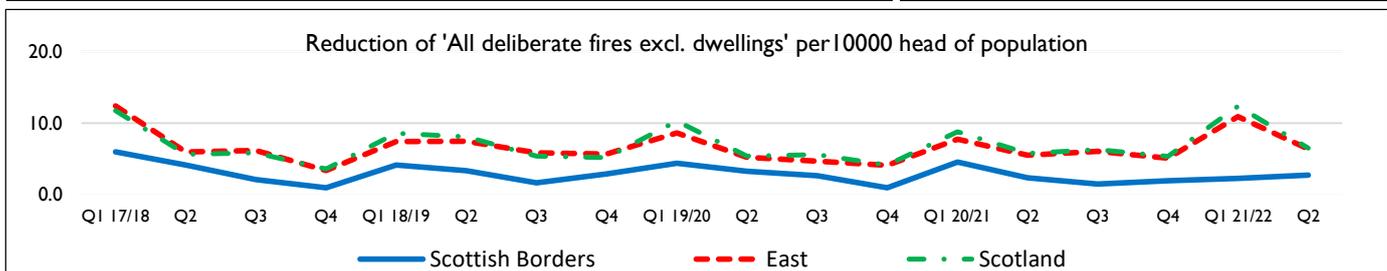
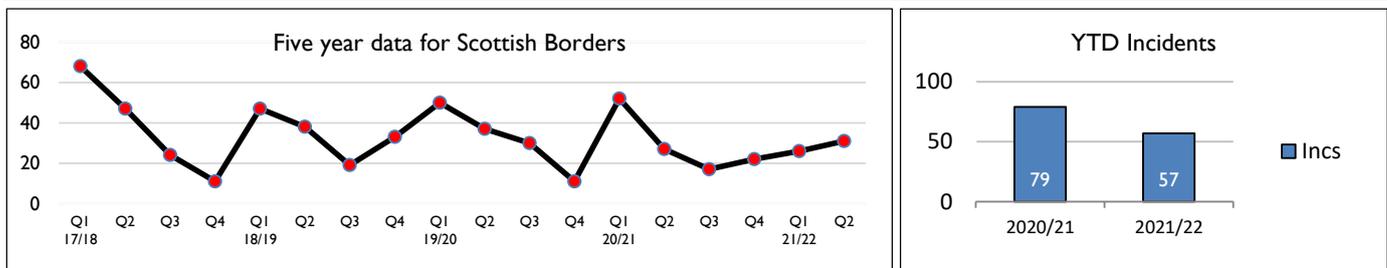
There have been 57 incidents of this nature in the YTD period, this is a decrease of 22 when compared to the same reporting period last year.

### Reasons

Secondary fires involving refuse, grass, scrub and woodland accounted for 73% of all deliberate fires.

### Actions

The SFRS carry out seasonal campaigns with the purpose of warning and educating the public regarding dangers, risks and safety measures. Where trends or patterns are identified, the SFRS will work with community partners to mitigate the risk of reoccurrence. Where required the SFRS offer a one to one service for young fire setters.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 5	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	115	85	87	79	57	
Tweeddale West	13	3	7	10	5	
Tweeddale East	5	8	6	8	4	
Galashiels & District	45	25	11	13	3	
Selkirkshire	10	2	3	3	4	
Leaderdale & Melrose	3	5	2	5	2	
Mid Berwickshire	6	3	11	6	6	
East Berwickshire	3	10	9	4	8	
Kelso & District	10	8	6	5	3	
Jedburgh & District	2	5	5	2	7	
Hawick & Denholm	14	9	19	15	8	
Hawick & Hermitage	4	7	8	8	7	



## Reduction of 'Special Service - RTCs'

While much of this risk is out with the control of SFRS, responding to Road Traffic Collisions is a key part of our intervention activities. The SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders in order to reduce the amount of RTC's that occur in the Scottish Borders.

### Results

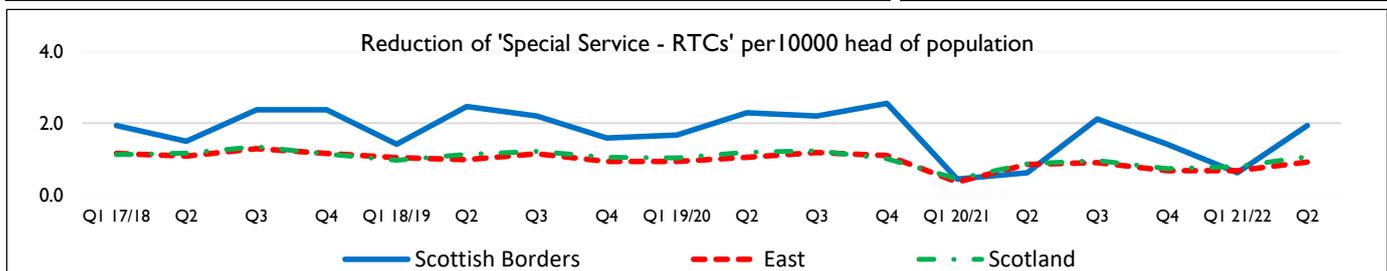
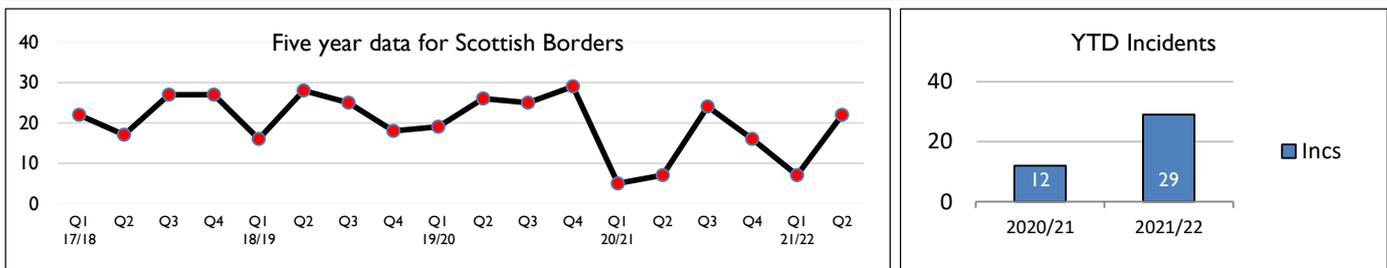
The SFRS attended 29 RTC's in the reporting period, this represents an increase of 17 when compared to last year. Further analysis indicates that hydraulic rescue equipment was used on 14 occasions to extricate persons trapped in vehicles. The remaining incidents required limited intervention from the SFRS including administering first aid and making the vehicle or scene safe.

### Reasons

Police Scotland are responsible for determining the causes of RTC's, however, the SFRS have a significant part to play in preventing RTC's. The SFRS respond to RTC's whenever it is confirmed persons are within the vehicle, regardless if they are trapped or not. As highlighted in the previous paragraph, this can mean that on many occasions limited intervention is required by our crews.

### Actions

The SFRS are part of the Safer Communities Unit and a member of the Road Safety Working Theme Group. CAT and operational staff attend educational establishments such as schools and the Borders College to deliver inputs to young drivers regarding the consequences of RTC's. We also participate in partnership initiatives such as the Scottish Borders Drivewise Event.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 3	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	39	44	45	12	29	
Tweeddale West	7	7	8	0	2	
Tweeddale East	2	7	1	1	2	
Galashiels & District	6	7	5	1	2	
Selkirkshire	3	2	1	0	3	
Leaderdale & Melrose	3	4	6	1	4	
Mid Berwickshire	0	1	2	2	3	
East Berwickshire	4	8	6	1	3	
Kelso & District	2	0	8	0	2	
Jedburgh & District	7	2	4	2	4	
Hawick & Denholm	3	3	2	0	2	
Hawick & Hermitage	2	3	2	4	2	



## Reduction of 'Special Service Casualties - All'

The figures below pertain to all non-fire related casualties and represent the diverse nature of incidents the SFRS attend in the Scottish Borders other than fires and UFAS. As the traditional role of the Fire and Rescue Service expands, the SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders in order to reduce not only the amount of RTC related casualties and fatalities, but other casualties including victims of flooding and medical emergencies.

### Results

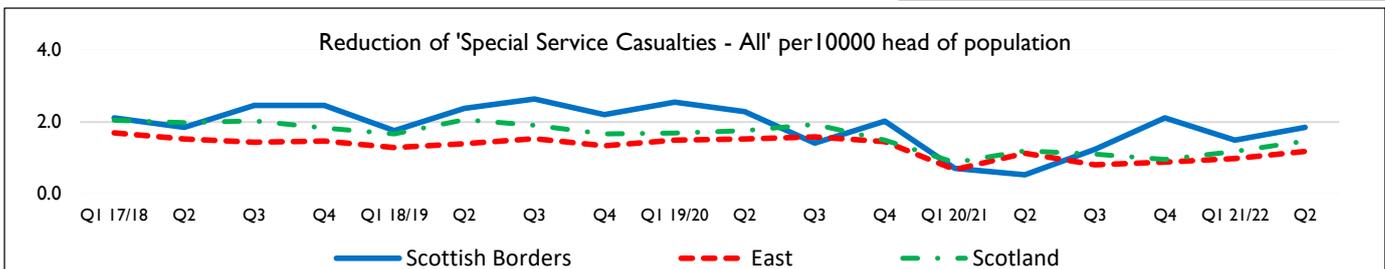
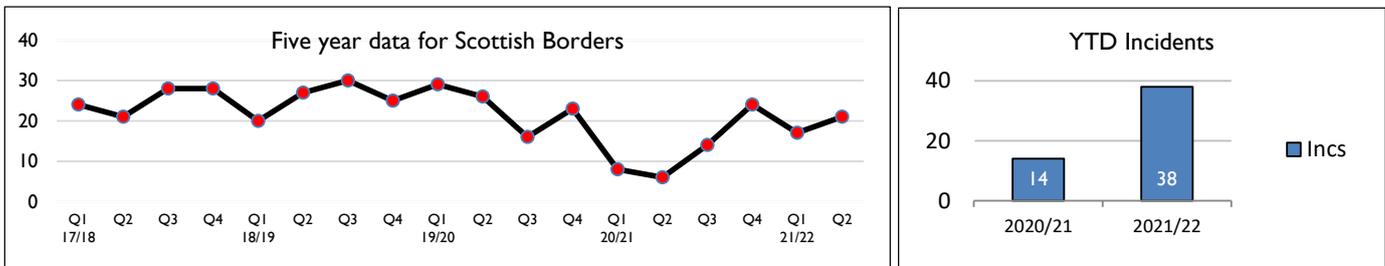
There have been 38 Special Service casualties during the last quarter - an increase of 24 in comparison to the same period last year. A snapshot analysis of incident and casualty type is included in the report summary page.

### Reasons

The amount of “non-traditional” incidents the SFRS are mobilised to has increased markedly over the last few years. These types of incident include assisting our Scottish Ambulance colleagues with effecting entry for emergency medical response and persons who have fallen in the home. Traditional Special Service response includes, RTC’s, Water Rescue, Hazardous Materials and rescues from height.

### Actions

CAT staff and operational crews participate regularly in partnership initiatives that target high risk groups with the specific aim of highlighting the potential severity and far reaching consequences of RTC’s. SFRS crews are providing CPR and defibrillator training to local communities. By training members of the public in CPR, those suffering an out of hospital cardiac arrest have a better chance of survival due to early intervention.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 3	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	45	47	55	14	38	
Tweeddale West	6	7	5	1	2	
Tweeddale East	3	3	4	1	1	
Galashiels & District	6	7	6	1	1	
Selkirkshire	8	3	3	1	6	
Leaderdale & Melrose	1	5	3	0	6	
Mid Berwickshire	5	3	3	5	1	
East Berwickshire	4	3	6	0	6	
Kelso & District	2	4	8	1	2	
Jedburgh & District	4	3	9	1	5	
Hawick & Denholm	3	6	2	1	2	
Hawick & Hermitage	3	3	6	2	6	



## Reduction of 'False Alarm - Equipment failure'

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) are defined as incidents where an automated fire alarm system activates and results in the mobilisation of SFRS resources, when the reason for that alarm turns out to be something other than a fire emergency. The SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to reduce Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals.

### Results

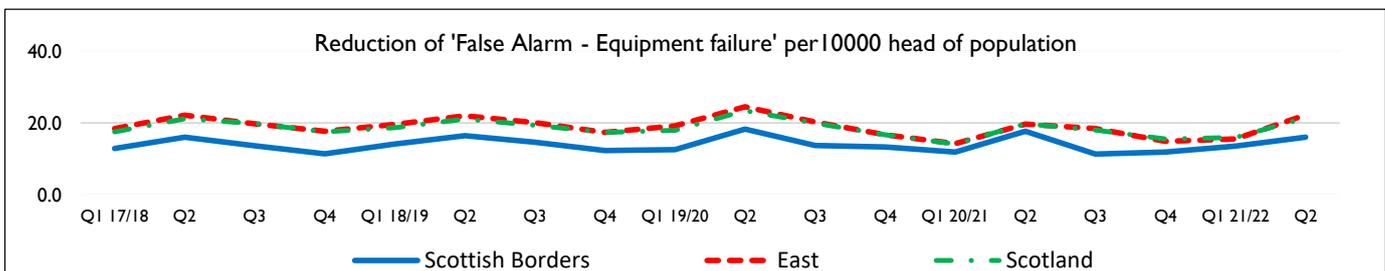
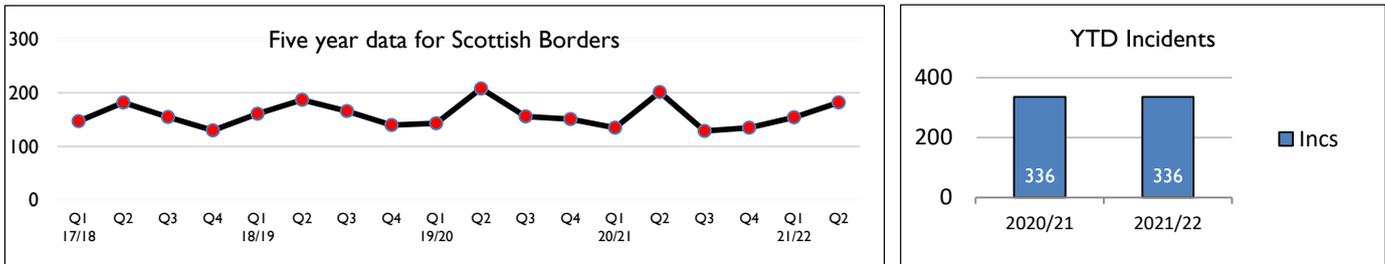
There have been 476 false alarm incidents in the Scottish Borders during this reporting period. Equipment failure accounted for 336 of these incidents with 107 and 32 the figures for good intent and malicious respectively. The figures illustrated in this report relate only to False Alarm equipment failures.

### Reasons

Equipment failure accounted for 71% of all UFAS calls in this reporting period and continues to be the most common cause of these types of incidents.

### Actions

We continue to proactively monitor UFAS calls and our Fire Safety Enforcement Officers work closely with premises to reduce further UFAS incidents. This includes discussing technological, procedural and management solutions in order to prevent future UFAS incidents. This forms part of an incremental approach with the ultimate aim of educating duty holders whilst reducing UFAS calls. The reduction of UFAS across the Borders has been supplemented by appointing one of our Fire Safety Enforcement Officers as UFAS Champion. The Board of SFRS will consider proposed changes to its UFAS Policy in December.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 31	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	329	348	351	336	336	
Tweeddale West	50	30	51	47	37	
Tweeddale East	20	23	8	19	18	
Galashiels & District	50	55	45	48	51	
Selkirkshire	34	30	36	25	32	
Leaderdale & Melrose	34	39	48	51	55	
Mid Berwickshire	19	27	22	26	26	
East Berwickshire	18	32	25	17	29	
Kelso & District	23	38	21	29	14	
Jedburgh & District	10	19	20	14	25	
Hawick & Denholm	28	17	31	31	24	
Hawick & Hermitage	43	38	44	29	25	

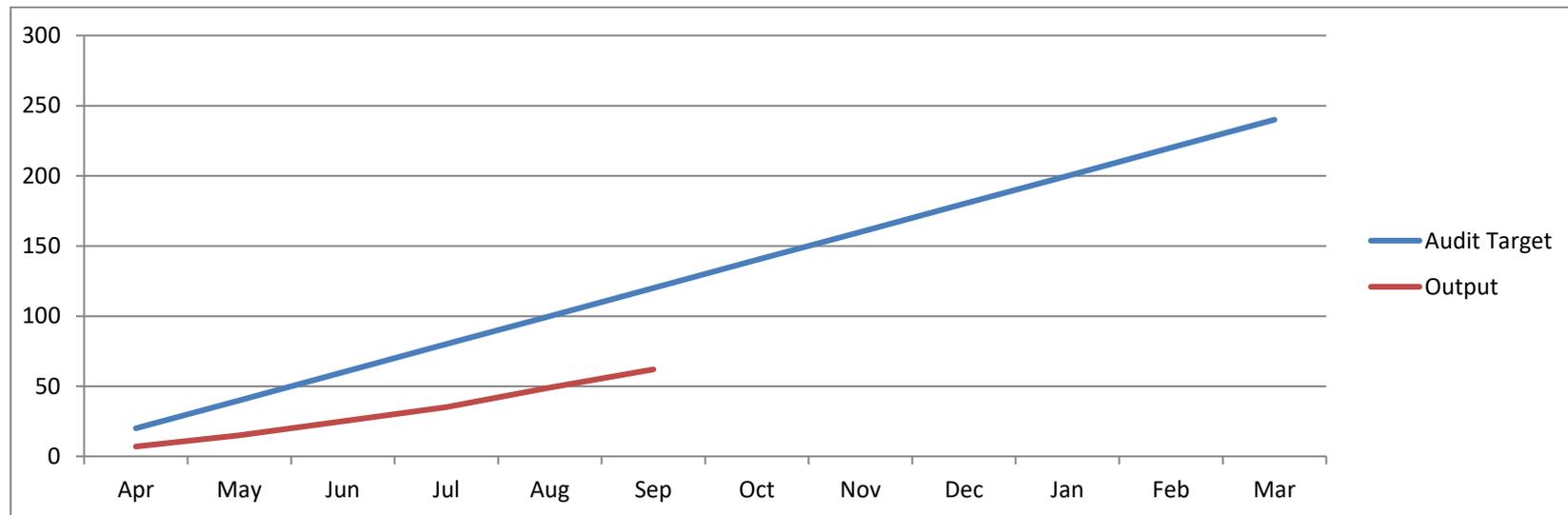


# Prevention & Protection Activities

## Quarter 2. 2021/2022: (1<sup>st</sup> July to 30th September 2021) Fire Safety Enforcement Audits

The figures represent the audit workloads delivered by the Scottish Borders Fire Safety Enforcement Officers (FSEOs). Following the SFRS Enforcement Framework, local deployment ensures compliance for relevant premises in terms of the Fire Scotland Act (2005) and associated Fire Safety Regulations. In line with the SFRS enforcement framework all of the area high risk sleeping premises receive an annual audit and this includes hospitals, care homes, houses of multiple occupation, hostels and hotels. We continue to experience the consequences of the COVID 19 lockdown, however, we are attending an increased number of premises for audit. This can be seen in improved output, which should continue as we progress through this year.

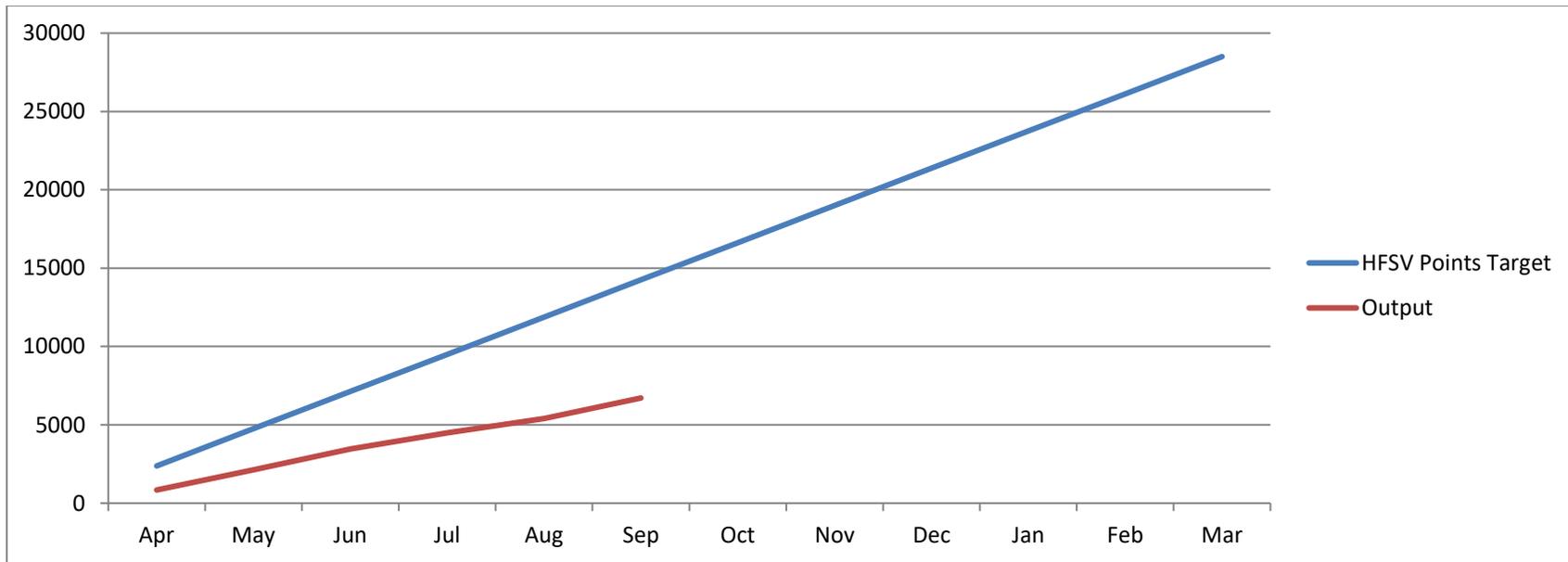
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Target:	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	<b>240</b>
Completed:	7	15	25	35	49	62							



## Home Fire Safety Visits

The delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs) is the corner stone of the SFRS Community Safety Engagement framework. By visiting households and providing fire safety advice and smoke alarms the numbers of dwelling fires and casualties will be reduced. To target the highest risk households across the Scottish Borders a points allocation based on risk and associated target has been set (24 points per high, 8 per medium, 4 per low risk visit). This will ensure valuable resources are used with greatest effect. At the end of this period, our full HFSV programme recommenced and this has resulted in a **total of 231 HFSVs** being delivered in the Scottish Borders in **Q2**.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Target	2375	4750	7125	9500	11875	14250	16625	19000	21375	23750	26125	28500	<b>28500</b>
Completed	840	2120	3453	4488	5392	6712							



## Total visits delivered in 2021/22 by ward area of the Scottish Borders:

The following table gives a good indication of the coverage across the Scottish Borders where the SFRS delivers Home Fire Safety Visits.

Ward Area	Visits delivered in Q1 2021/22	Visits delivered in Q2 2021/22	Visits delivered in Q3 21/22	Visits delivered in Q4 2021/22
East Berwickshire	13	7		
Galashiels and District	24	36		
Hawick and Denholm	25	31		
Hawick and Hermitage	26	28		
Jedburgh and District	6	12		
Kelso and District	27	17		
Leaderdale and Melrose	26	19		
Mid Berwickshire	20	26		
Selkirkshire	14	13		
Tweeddale East	24	28		
Tweeddale West	7	14		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>231</b>		

## Partnership Working

### Youth Engagement

Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, our usual Youth engagement programmes have not been delivered. We have however, maintained contact with many partner groups, providing advice via social media and delivering thematic information such as Summer safety and deliberate fire-setting. We have also commenced activities with a number of Youth Groups and Schools. ***At the time of preparing this report, our teams have started to recommence face to face visits with Schools and other groups.***

During this period our local teams have been preparing Bonfire and Road Safety videos that will be delivered across the Scottish Borders. These presentations have been created in partnership with Police Scotland and SBC.

### Safeguarding (Vulnerable persons)

Close collaboration with our partner organisations across the public and third sector continues to generate our HFSV referrals. The local crews within the Scottish Borders continue to proactively deliver the Adult/Child protection policy and procedure and have generated **13** referrals (AP1) during this period.

The Local Authority Liaison Officer (LALO) continues to participate or provide information relevant to fire for the monthly Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and successful actions from these meetings have been delivered.

### HFSV Referrals and advice

In addition to our HFSV programme and services, we continue to provide information regarding the requirements of new Fire and Smoke Alarm Standard (Scotland), which is due to be implemented February 2022 after being postponed from Feb 21. The responsibility for meeting the standard is placed upon home owners, including Councils, Housing Associations and Private Landlords. SFRS will fit detectors to the new standard for privately owned occupiers who are deemed to be a High risk of fire.

Scottish Government has recently delivered an awareness campaign with TV, Radio adverts and Social Media.

Full information can be accessed using the following link;

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/fire-and-smoke-alarms-tolerable-standard-guidance/>

## Other Work Completed or In Progress

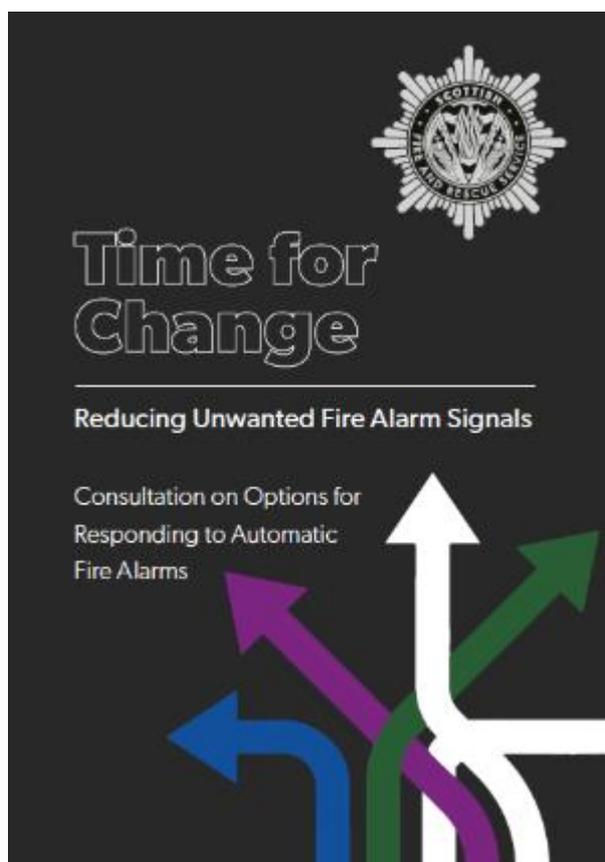
As COVID work restrictions have eased, normal services have begun to recover. Most of our Prevention and Protection staff do however continue to work from home and are not yet fully engaged with external partners and service users.

We recommenced Home Safety Referral training in June, with plans to provide all SB Cares staff with an awareness of fire risk in the home and the means of referring those at risk to SFRS.

SBC Public Protection Committee has also agreed that SFRS can deliver this training as part of their PP training delivery arrangements.

## Reducing Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS)

We reported in Quarter 1 that SFRS had commenced a thorough review of how we respond to UFAS calls. At the time of preparing this report, findings from our public consultation are being assessed, with finds and conclusion being shared early New Year. An update will be provided in the Quarter 3 report.



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# **Quarterly Performance Report**

## **November 2021**

**Period Covered: 1 April 2021 to 30 September 2021**

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

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

## **Strategic Priority – Through effective partnership working fewer people experience antisocial behaviour**

### **Performance Context**

In quarter 2 of 2021/22 there has been an increase in group 1-5 crime of 15.3% when compared to quarter 2 of 2020/21. However in 2020/21 at this point the country was still subject to pandemic restrictions and recorded crimes were lower than would normally have been expected. The quarter 2 figures for 2021/22 are similar to those recorded for quarter 2 of 2019/20, pre-pandemic.

In quarter 2 of 2021/22 there has been a decrease in antisocial behaviour incidents of 24.9% when compared to quarter 2 of 2020/21. The increase in antisocial behaviour incidents in quarter 2 of 2020/21 was in large part due to the increased number of calls to Police Scotland during lockdown where breaches of government guidelines were being regularly reported. The quarter 2 figures for 2021/22 are more closely aligned to those recorded for quarter 2 of 2019/20, pre-pandemic.

In quarter 2 of 2021/22 there has been a 14.9% increase in people being monitored for antisocial behaviour. In quarter 2 of 2020/21 the country was still subject to pandemic restrictions therefore there was a decrease in the number of cases referred for monitoring. The number of early interventions undertaken by ASB partners has increased by 5.6% when compared to quarter 2 of 2020/21.

Mediation referrals are 54.5% lower in quarter 2 of 2021/22 when compared to quarter 2 of 2020/21. There has also been a drop in the percentage of mediation cases that have a successful outcome. The downturn in performance in this quarter is due to the continued impact of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions and the continued involvement of the mediation officer in the Gypsy Traveller liaison role.

### **Key Successes**

Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) working practices continue to develop with further changes planned to give even more resilience to the service. There has been no break in service throughout the pandemic although some elements of the business have had to adapt.

## Key Issues

Face to Face meetings for high tariff offenders are still not in place and continue to be carried out by mail and telephone. Corporate guidance on correspondence and the conduct of such meetings is still awaited.

The Mediation Officer has now moved to a new post leaving Safer Communities without a mediation service, currently. However plans are in place to cross-skill all Antisocial Behaviour Unit officers to give additional flexibility in service provision. Negotiations have also taken place with partners so they too have some trained mediators in place. It is hoped that by the start of 2022 the service will be in a significantly stronger position in relation to service delivery and resilience.

## Key Activities

More staff skilled in mediation are being trained. Staff within the Antisocial Behaviour Unit are incrementally undertaking accredited mediation training. Some procedural work is required to ensure a conflict of interest is avoided in the antisocial behaviour and mediation functions to retain independence.

An IT system is being developed by Scottish Borders Council to replace the system currently used by the Antisocial Behaviour Unit and currently provided by a 3<sup>rd</sup> Party supplier. The replacement system will provide alignment with other SBC corporate systems, will provide better resilience to failure and will allow the Antisocial Behaviour Unit to enhance service provision through the benefit of using more up to date technology.

Link Housing is due to sign up to the Safer Communities Policy and Procedures. Link Housing are the largest Registered Social Landlord in Scotland and manage some 100 Properties in the Borders, mainly in the East. The benefit of Link Housing signing up to the service is to ensure better and more timely information flow is provided so that prompt action can be taken against Antisocial Behaviour offenders in Link Housing properties or Link Housing tenants that are subject to antisocial behaviour can be better and more quickly supported.

## **Strategic Priority – Through effective partnership working fewer adults and children experience Gender Based Violence**

### **Performance Context**

The number of domestic abuse incidents reported to Police Scotland in quarter 2 of 2021/22 is 658. This is 9 incidents (1.3%) lower than 2020/21 at the same point.

The number of referrals to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) service in quarter 2 of 2021/22 is 255. This is 37 referrals (17%) higher than 2020/21 at the same point. Repeat referrals to the DAAS service in quarter 2 of 2021/22 stand at 28.3%, better than the target of 30%. The number of clients contacted within agreed timescales is significantly higher than the 80% baseline and currently stands at 92.6%.

### **Key Successes**

DAAS have reviewed and restructured the court support only provision in the service and negotiated with partner agencies a consent based referral for DAAS that will include court support; this improves the support given to all referrals and reduces the number of cases in DAAS that need to be kept open with court dates well into 2022. It is a safer option for clients and broadens the support offered; providing clarity in relation to risk and therefore more accurate court reports.

DAAS continues to deliver services into a second year of the pandemic without a break in provision. Staffing capacity has been challenged, however, there is increased resilience in the team due to the integration of the service into Safer Communities.

Early Years Domestic Abuse Recovery (EYDAR) is nearing completion of the first ever group for mother and very young children, mapping the CEDAR model to early years recovery for this first pilot. CEDAR was awarded 76% of the DES funding it applied for which enables the continuation of domestic abuse recovery work to 2023.

## Key Issues

The Hub Solutions database contract is due for renewal in December 2021, which is a critical component of the DAAS service. A Data Protection Impact Assessment is underway and procurement processes need to commence soon. This is a resource intensive process for the service and decisions regarding the long term future of case management provision need to be concluded.

Funding for DACS (Children1st) adult domestic abuse service has been significantly reduced (from 86hrs/week provision to 24hrs/week provision) as a result of their DES funding award. This is impacting on the case load for the DAAS service. A new referral pathway protocol has been agreed but there is a need to ensure we evaluate the impact in relation to risk management, access to recovery, and the potential for an increase in repeat victimisation. This has been communicated and discussed in the Public Protection Committee and concerns raised with the Scottish Government.

## Key Activities

DAAS continue to work with partner agencies and provide workforce development, awareness sessions; Plans are underway to provide a range of training in 2022 under the public protection training framework.

The White Ribbon Status project is underway with a launch during the forthcoming 16 Days of Action. The campaign engages with men to create an environment which encourages everyone to stand up to, and speak about Violence Against Women (VAW). Men are asked to sign up to the pledge “To never commit, condone or remain silent about VAW in all its forms”.

## **Strategic Priority – Work in partnership to reduce injury and prevent accidents**

### **Performance Context**

Road safety remains a key focus for the team. For the team's priority areas of focus, accidents involving motorcyclists showed an increase in casualties to the end of quarter 2 of 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21 in the same time period, with 10 additional casualties reported. Accidents involving older drivers have resulted in 1 killed or seriously injured to the end of quarter 2 of 2021/22, lower than 2020/21 in the same time period. Younger drivers aged 17-25 involved in accidents have resulted in 3 killed or seriously injured to the end of quarter 2 of 2021/22, higher than 2020/21 in the same time period.

### **Key Issues**

The Community Safety Officer was seconded into the SBC Community Assistance Hub from March 2020. The post holder has now left SBC therefore the post is now vacant. A revised job description is being finalised to reflect current and future requirements of the role. The recruitment process is due to commence soon.

Most primary functions with regard to road safety remain suspended. As a result there has been no further proactive activity to date and none of the driver training initiatives have been possible. It is hoped that Drivewise inputs can begin again as restrictions ease and public health advice allows.

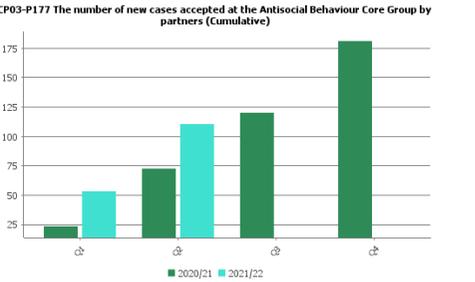
Through the CAT tasking process there is an opportunity to highlight locations of concern for speeding allowing specific enforcement activity to occur to assist in preventing accidents.

**Safer Communities Team**

**Traffic Light:** Red 4 Amber 2 Green 10 Data Only 3

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
<p>Page 65</p> <p>Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P38 Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>ASB Incidents Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>2,300</td> <td>4,100</td> <td>5,800</td> <td>7,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>1,800</td> <td>3,200</td> <td>4,217</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020/21	2,300	4,100	5,800	7,100	2021/22	1,800	3,200	4,217	-			<p>3,169</p>	<p>4,217</p>	<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>A 24.9% decrease in incidents in 2021/22 for the year to date when compared to 2020/21 for the same time period. This equates to 1048 fewer incidents recorded.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>The significant decrease is mainly due to an easing of COVID-19 government restrictions in quarter 1 of 2021/22 when compared to what was in place in the first quarter of 2020/21. Breaches of government restrictions are recorded as antisocial behaviour by Police Scotland.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>Through a multi-agency partnership we continue to intervene at the earliest opportunity to reports of antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>The Police Scotland Community Actions Teams (CAT), which are funded by Scottish Borders Council,</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>5172</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>5683</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>5740</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>5406</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>7289</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Incidents	2016/17	5172	2017/18	5683	2018/19	5740	2019/20	5406	2020/21	7289
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						respond to community issues regarding antisocial behaviour with significant success.																												
Number of Group 1-5 recorded crimes and offences (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P039 Number of Group 1-5 recorded crimes and offences (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P039 Number of Group 1-5 recorded crimes and offences (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~750</td> <td>~1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~1,750</td> <td>~2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~2,750</td> <td>~3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~3,500</td> <td>~3,750</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	~750	~1,000	Q2	~1,750	~2,000	Q3	~2,750	~3,000	Q4	~3,500	~3,750			1,963	1,703	<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>A 15.3% increase in group 1-5 crimes in 2021/22 to date when compared to 2020/21 for the same time period, which equates to 260 additional victims.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>The Coronavirus pandemic resulted in a reduction in the number of crimes being reported in quarter 1 and quarter 2 of 2020/21. For quarter 1 and 2 of 2021/22 the number of crimes is higher in comparison as there is not the same level of restrictions now in place.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>The levels of crimes and antisocial behaviour incidents are constantly monitored Police Scotland and partner agencies intervene early to address issues identified.</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Crimes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>3053</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>3404</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>3704</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>3516</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>3495</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of Crimes	2016/17	3053	2017/18	3404	2018/19	3704	2019/20	3516	2020/21	3495
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<p>The number of new cases accepted at the Antisocial Behaviour Core Group by partners (Cumulative)</p> <p>Page 67</p>	<p>CP03-P177 The number of new cases accepted at the Antisocial Behaviour Core Group by partners (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Cumulative New Cases</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~20</td> <td>~50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~70</td> <td>~110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~115</td> <td>~135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~175</td> <td>~175</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	~20	~50	Q2	~70	~110	Q3	~115	~135	Q4	~175	~175			110	72	<p><b>Where we are Currently</b></p> <p>The number of new cases accepted at the antisocial behaviour core group in 2021/22 for the year to date is 110. This is 38 cases (52.8%) higher than 2020/21 for the same time period.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>The number of new antisocial behaviour cases has increased from 2019/20 levels, however in quarter 1 and 2 of 2019/20 we were still feeling the impact of the first lockdown of the pandemic.</p> <p><b>What we are doing</b></p> <p>We are continuously looking at what other agencies do and what diversions can be implemented to reduce the number of new cases.</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>167</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td></td> <td>134</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>167</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>107</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>181</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2016/17	167					2017/18		134				2018/19			167			2019/20				107		2020/21					181
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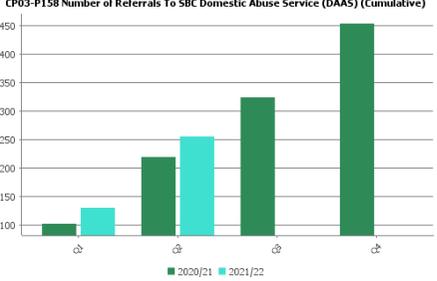
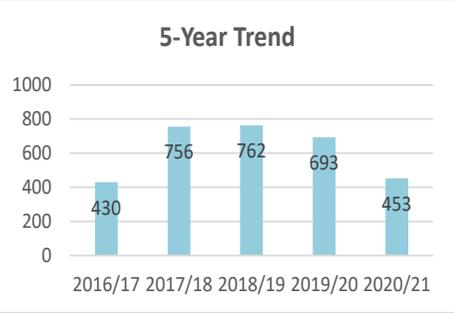
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P179 The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P179 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~25</td> <td>~55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~85</td> <td>~125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~120</td> <td>~165</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~165</td> <td>~175</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	~25	~55	Q2	~85	~125	Q3	~120	~165	Q4	~165	~175			127	83	<p><b>Where we are currently</b></p> <p>44 additional monitoring cases closed in 2021/22 for the year to date when compared to 2020/21 for the same time period, which equates to a 53% increase.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>Case closures were down when COVID-19 restrictions were in place in 2020/21 as cases were remaining open for longer. However closure levels have recovered.</p> <p><b>What we are doing</b></p> <p>We are continuously looking at what other agencies do or what diversions can be implemented to reduce antisocial behaviour and so reduce the number of persons subject to monitoring.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>166</td> <td>154</td> <td>168</td> <td>149</td> <td>169</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Value	166	154	168	149	169
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Number of early Interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P118 Number of early Interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P118 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~200</td> <td>~200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~450</td> <td>~480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~620</td> <td>~800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~900</td> <td>~900</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	~200	~200	Q2	~450	~480	Q3	~620	~800	Q4	~900	~900			454	430	<p><b>Where we are currently</b></p> <p>An increase of 24 interventions in 2021/22 for the year to date when compared to 2020/21 for the same time period, which equates to a 5.6% increase.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>There was an initial impact to services due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however all agencies have now adapted their ways of working and responding to issues</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>804</td> <td>806</td> <td>899</td> <td>804</td> <td>898</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Value	804	806	899	804	898
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
Page 69						<p>and early interventions are similar to last year at this point.</p> <p>Throughout the pandemic there has been a reduced provision of mediation and victim support services. If these services had been fully operational it is likely that early intervention figures would have been higher.</p> <p>We continue to work as a partnership to share information and respond in a coordinated way.</p> <p><b>What we are doing</b></p> <p>We are using analysis to better understand antisocial behaviour and to improve the approach being taken and the outcomes for complainers.</p>	

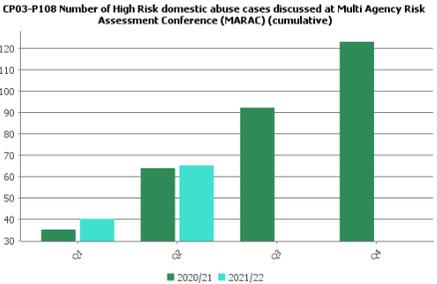
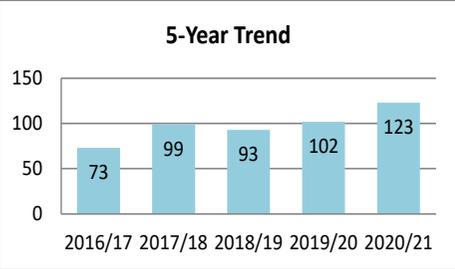
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
Number of persons being monitored for antisocial behaviour (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P119 Number of persons being monitored for antisocial behaviour (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Cumulative Number of Persons Monitored</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~400</td> <td>~500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~800</td> <td>~1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~1,200</td> <td>~1,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~1,600</td> <td>~1,700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	~400	~500	Q2	~800	~1,000	Q3	~1,200	~1,400	Q4	~1,600	~1,700			958	834	<p><b>Where we are currently</b></p> <p>124 more people monitored for antisocial behaviour in 2021/22 for the year to date when compared to 2020/21 for the same time period, which equates to a 14.9% increase.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>We are currently looking at amendments to the current antisocial behaviour recording system to enable us to better analyse and understand the effectiveness of intervention methods and so improve the approach being taken and as a result improve the outcomes for complainers.</p> <p>There was an initial impact to services due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however all agencies have now adapted their ways of working and responding to issues.</p> <p>Monitoring cases are higher than last year at this point due to the fact that we were in lockdown in Quarter 1 of 2020/21 and that resulted in fewer people being monitored.</p> <p><b>What we are doing</b></p> <p>We are continuously looking at what other agencies do or what diversions can be implemented.</p> <p>A formal process exists between partner agencies to take a</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>1825</td> <td>1688</td> <td>1561</td> <td>1636</td> <td>1645</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Value	1825	1688	1561	1636	1645
Year	2020/21	2021/22																																
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						consistent approach to addressing antisocial behaviour.																												
Number of mediation referrals (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P120 Number of mediation referrals (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>26</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>33</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>43</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>49</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2020/21	2021/22	1	26	4	2	33	15	3	43	-	4	49	-			15	33	<p><b>Where we are currently</b></p> <p>A decrease of 18 referrals in 2021/22 to date when compared to 2020/21 for the same time period, which equates to a 54.5% decrease.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>The decrease in referrals is largely due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown and the inability to conduct face to face mediation.</p> <p><b>What we are doing</b></p> <p>Where possible mediation is conducted through other than face to face contact.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>149</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>153</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>152</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>49</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Referrals	2016/17	149	2017/18	153	2018/19	123	2019/20	152	2020/21	49
Period	2020/21	2021/22																																
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The percentage of referrals to the mediation service that become mediation cases (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P176 The percentage of referrals to the mediation service that become mediation cases (Cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>4%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>18%</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>37%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>37%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2020/21	2021/22	1	4%	50%	2	18%	28%	3	37%	-	4	37%	-			26.7%	35%	<p><b>Where we are currently</b></p> <p>26.7% of mediation referrals have become mediation cases in 2021/22 to date against a baseline target of 35%.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>The impact of the COVID-19 lockdown meant that there has been little opportunity to conduct mediation.</p> <p><b>What we are doing</b></p> <p>Where possible mediation is conducted through other than face to face contact.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>32.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>43.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>36.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>34.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>36.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2016/17	32.2%	2017/18	43.1%	2018/19	36.6%	2019/20	34.2%	2020/21	36.7%
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																																																			
Percentage of mediation cases that show agreement/improvement after mediation (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P121 Percentage of mediation cases that show agreement/improvement after mediation (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P121 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21 (%)</th> <th>2021/22 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~50</td> <td>~10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~60</td> <td>~15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~65</td> <td>~65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~65</td> <td>~65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21 (%)	2021/22 (%)	Q1	~50	~10	Q2	~60	~15	Q3	~65	~65	Q4	~65	~65			14.8%	80%	<p><b>Where we are currently</b></p> <p>14.8% of mediation cases have shown agreement/improvement following mediation in 2021/22 to date against a baseline target of 80%. The success rate has been significantly affected by COVID-19 lockdown restrictions.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>The decrease in success rate is largely due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown meaning there is little opportunity to conduct mediation through face to face contact.</p> <p><b>What we are doing</b></p> <p>Where possible mediation is conducted through other than face to face contact.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17 (%)</th> <th>2017/18 (%)</th> <th>2018/19 (%)</th> <th>2019/20 (%)</th> <th>2020/21 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>67%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td></td> <td>88%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>93%</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>91%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>64%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17 (%)	2017/18 (%)	2018/19 (%)	2019/20 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2016/17	67%					2017/18		88%				2018/19			93%			2019/20				91%		2020/21					64%
Year	2020/21 (%)	2021/22 (%)																																																								
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Number of reported incidents of domestic abuse (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P037 Number of reported incidents of domestic abuse (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P037 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21 (Incidents)</th> <th>2021/22 (Incidents)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~350</td> <td>~350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~650</td> <td>~650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~950</td> <td>~950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~1250</td> <td>~1250</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21 (Incidents)	2021/22 (Incidents)	Q1	~350	~350	Q2	~650	~650	Q3	~950	~950	Q4	~1250	~1250			658	667	<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>9 fewer incidents reported in 2021/22 to date when compared to 2020/21 for the same time period, which equates to a 1.3% decrease.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>There remain concerns that domestic abuse is underreported, particularly during the current pandemic.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>968</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td></td> <td>1082</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1008</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1136</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1282</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2016/17	968					2017/18		1082				2018/19			1008			2019/20				1136		2020/21					1282
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						<p>During the current pandemic increased scrutiny of the number of domestic abuse incidents that are recorded for the Scottish Borders and the related number of referrals to the DAAS Service is being undertaken with regular updates provided to Police Scotland and Scottish Borders Council Management Team.</p>																												
<p>Page 79</p> <p>Number of Referrals To SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P158 Number of Referrals To SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P158 Number of Referrals To SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~100</td> <td>~130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~220</td> <td>~250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~330</td> <td>~330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~450</td> <td>~450</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	~100	~130	Q2	~220	~250	Q3	~330	~330	Q4	~450	~450			255	218	<p><b>Where We Are Currently</b></p> <p>255 referrals into DAAS (Adults) in 2021/22 to date, which is 37 additional referrals when compared to 2020/21 for the same time period and equates to a 17% increase.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on referrals into domestic abuse services but the referrals have increased in quarter 1 and quarter 2 of 2021/22.</p> <p><b>What We are Doing</b></p> <p>As government measures to combat COVID-19 are eased it is expected that referrals into the Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support service (DAAS) will increase.</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>756</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>762</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>693</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>453</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Referrals	2016/17	430	2017/18	756	2018/19	762	2019/20	693	2020/21	453
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<p>Percentage of clients supported by DAAS (Adults) that are re-referred to DAAS within 12 months of case closure (Cumulative)</p> <p>Page 74</p>	<p>CP03-P170 Percentage of clients supported by DAAS (Adults) that are re-referred to DAAS within 12 months of case closure (Cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P170 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Point 1</th> <th>Point 2</th> <th>Point 3</th> <th>Point 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>27.5%</td> <td>28.0%</td> <td>32.5%</td> <td>32.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>30.5%</td> <td>28.5%</td> <td>32.5%</td> <td>32.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3	Point 4	2020/21	27.5%	28.0%	32.5%	32.5%	2021/22	30.5%	28.5%	32.5%	32.5%			28.3%	30%	<p><b>Where we are currently</b></p> <p>A decrease of 1.7 percentage points in the percentage of DAAS clients that are repeat clients within 12 months of case closure, against a baseline target of 30%.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>Repeat referrals are currently better than target.</p> <p><b>What we are doing</b></p> <p>Detailed analysis of the repeat cases will be undertaken to identify any potential areas for further improvement.</p> <p>Regular meetings are planned to discuss cases where there have been multiple repeat referrals to assess if further measures can be taken or signposting to other services is needed.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>29.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>25.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>25.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>33.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>32.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2016/17	29.1%	2017/18	25.3%	2018/19	25.2%	2019/20	33.9%	2020/21	32.6%
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<p>Percentage of first referrals (Adults) to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) contacted within agreed Timescales</p>	<p>CP03-P247 Percentage of first referrals (Adults) to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) contacted within agreed Timescales</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P247 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Point 1</th> <th>Point 2</th> <th>Point 3</th> <th>Point 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>82.0%</td> <td>85.0%</td> <td>81.0%</td> <td>81.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>93.5%</td> <td>92.5%</td> <td>81.0%</td> <td>81.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3	Point 4	2020/21	82.0%	85.0%	81.0%	81.0%	2021/22	93.5%	92.5%	81.0%	81.0%			92.6%	80%	<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>92.6% of clients contacted within the agreed timescale against a baseline target of 80% between 1st April 2021 and 30th September 2021.</p> <p>Contact targets are 24 hours for Self and Police Scotland first referrals to the service and 48 hours for other agency first referrals to the service.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>77.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>90.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>72.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>85.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>80.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2016/17	77.9%	2017/18	90.0%	2018/19	72.4%	2019/20	85.1%	2020/21	80.6%
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						<p>Contact targets have been met for this quarter.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>Clients who are first referrals to the service are being contacted within agreed timescales where possible. Where target aren't met analysis is conducted on a case by case basis to determine the reason contact was not made in the agreed timescale and corrective action is taken as appropriate.</p>																												
<p>Page 75</p> <p>Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P108 Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P108 Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~35</td> <td>~40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~65</td> <td>~68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~92</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~122</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	~35	~40	Q2	~65	~68	Q3	~92	-	Q4	~122	-			65	64	<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>65 referrals to MARAC in 2021/22 for the year to date compared to 64 in 2020/21 for the same time period, which is a 1 referral, 1.6% increase.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>During the COVID-19 lockdown MARAC has been running via MS Teams and agency attendance has been excellent. The current Information Sharing Protocol is being reviewed to ensure compliance with GDPR.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>MARAC will continue to operate via MS Teams until normal service can be resumed. There will be a survey of partner agencies to ascertain views on returning to a blended model of MARAC meetings.</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Referrals</td> <td>73</td> <td>99</td> <td>93</td> <td>102</td> <td>123</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Referrals	73	99	93	102	123
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Cedar Referrals (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P157 Cedar Referrals (Cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P157 Cedar Referrals (Cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>5</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>10</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	5	11	2021/22	10	17			17	10	<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>17 referrals to CEDAR in 2021/22 to date compared to 10 referrals in 2020/21 for the same time period, which is a 7 referral, 70% increase.</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>The Coronavirus pandemic has had an impact on the number of referrals into the service but numbers are recovering as lockdown restrictions ease.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>During lockdown CEDAR maintained telephone contact with all existing and new referrals and the increase in the required emotional support was significant.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend (Cedar Referrals)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>38</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td></td> <td>39</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>28</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>33</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2016/17	38					2017/18		39				2018/19			28			2019/20				33		2020/21					30
Year	2020/21	2021/22																																																		
2020/21	5	11																																																		
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The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P172 The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P172 The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>8</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	8	23	2021/22	7	7			23	7	<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>A new CEDAR Group programme is running from September 2021 with 14 children engaged in the programme</p> <p><b>Our Successes/Our Issues</b></p> <p>CEDAR Group has restarted as lockdown restrictions have eased.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>During lockdown the CEDAR coordinator continued to contact all CEDAR families by telephone.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend (Children Accessing CEDAR Groups Programme)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td></td> <td>16</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2016/17	13					2017/18		16				2018/19			8			2019/20				5		2020/21					7
Year	2020/21	2021/22																																																		
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Number of young drivers 17-25 killed or seriously injured (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P122 Number of young drivers 17-25 killed or seriously injured (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P122 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	1	3	2021/22	1	2			3		<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>3 young drivers killed or seriously injured in 2021/22 to date, higher than 2020/21 at this point.</p> <p><b>Our Successes Issues</b></p> <p>Young driver training sessions cannot currently take place due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>Driver education through social media campaigns.</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2016/17	7	4	5	7	2
Year	2020/21	2021/22																										
2020/21	1	3																										
2021/22	1	2																										
Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21																							
2016/17	7	4	5	7	2																							
<p>Page 77</p> <p>Number of older drivers aged 65+ killed or seriously injured (cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P123 Number of older drivers aged 65+ killed or seriously injured (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P123 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	4	1	2021/22	5	5			1		<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>1 older driver killed or seriously injured in 2021/22 to date, lower than 2020/21 at this point.</p> <p><b>Our Successes Issues</b></p> <p>Older driver training sessions cannot currently take place due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>Driver education through social media campaigns.</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>12</td> <td>9</td> <td>16</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2016/17	12	9	16	9	5
Year	2020/21	2021/22																										
2020/21	4	1																										
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
Number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P124 Number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Performance Data Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	1	2	13	2	10	20	3	11	11	4	11	11			20		<p><b>Where We Are</b></p> <p>20 motorcyclists killed or seriously injured in the year to date in 2021/22, 10 additional casualties when compared to 2020/21.</p> <p><b>Our Successes Issues</b></p> <p>Motorcyclist training sessions cannot currently take place due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p><b>What We Are Doing</b></p> <p>Rider education through social media campaigns.</p>	<p><b>5-Year Trend</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>14</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Value	15	20	25	14	11
Year	2020/21	2021/22																																
1	2	13																																
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