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POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD FRIDAY, 10 JUNE, 2022

A MEETING of the POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD will be held
VIA MS TEAMS on FRIDAY, 10TH JUNE, 2022 at 9.30 AM

All attendees, including members of the public, should note that the public business in this meeting will be livestreamed and video recorded and that recording will be available thereafter for public view for 180 days.

J. J. WILKINSON,
Clerk to the Council,

6 June 2022

BUSINESS		
1.	Apologies for Absence	
2.	Order of Business	
3.	Declaration of Interest	
4.	Minutes and Matters Arising (Pages 3 - 6) Consider Minute of meeting held on 4 February 2022. (Copy attached).	5 mins
5.	Progress Reports/Updates on Service Matters	
	(a) Police Scotland (Pages 7 - 38) (i) Update on Service and Operational Matters. (ii) Performance Report. (Copy attached.) Superintendent Vincent Fisher	30 mins
	(b) Scottish Fire and Rescue (Pages 39 - 58) (i) Update on Service and Operation Matters (ii) Performance Report. (Copy attached.) (iii) Local Plan Performance Report. (Copy attached.) (iv) Prevention & Protection Activities, Quarter 4. (Copy attached.)	30 mins

	<p>(v) Strategic Plan Consultation https://www.firescotland.gov.uk/consultations/ https://firescotland.citizenspace.com/planning-and-performance/draft-strategic-plan-2022-25/</p> <p>LSO Hilary Sangster</p>	
6.	<p>Safer Communities Update and Key Activities (Pages 59 - 78)</p> <p>Consider Report by Safer Communities and Community Justice Manager. (Copy attached).</p>	20 mins
7.	Any Other Items Previously Circulated	
8.	Any Other Items the Chairman Decides are Urgent	
9.	<p>Date of Next Meeting</p> <p>To note the next scheduled meeting is due to take place on Friday, 2 September 2022 at 9.30 am.</p>	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.**

Membership of Committee:- Councillors J. Pirone (Chairman), J. Anderson, A. Orr, N. Richards, E. Small, Steel, Mr J Ayling - NHS Borders, Ms M Simpson - Voluntary Sector and Mr H Walti - Business Sector

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**SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD**

MINUTES of Meeting of the POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD held in via MS Teams on Friday, 4th February, 2022 at 9.30 am

Present:- Councillors G. Turnbull (Chairman), D. Moffat, N. Richards, E. Robson, H. Scott, E Small, James Ayling - NHS Borders and Ms M Simpson - Voluntary Sector.

In Attendance:- Chief Superintendent Catriona Paton, Chief Inspector Vincent Fisher, Superintendent Stephen Hazlett, SFRS Group Commander David Girrity, Local Senior Officer Stephen Gourlay, SFRS Local Senior Officer Hilary Sangster, SFRS Group Commander Keith Langley, Safer Communities and Community Justice Manager, Communities and Partnership Manager, Democratic Services Officer (D. Hall).

1. MINUTES AND MATTERS ARISING

There had been circulated copies of the Minute of the Meeting held on 26 November 2021.

**DECISION
APPROVED the Minute**

2. PROGRESS REPORTS/UPDATES ON SERVICE MATTERS - POLICE SCOTLAND

- 2.1 There had been circulated copies of a report by the new Divisional Commander, Chief Superintendent Catriona Paton was introduced to the meeting, having taken up her role in November, and provided an overview of her extensive policing career and experience.
- 2.2 Chief Inspector Vincent Fisher explained that COP26, coupled with the severe weather events experienced in November had put significant additional pressures on policing operations. The impact of Covid absences had also increased in the run up to the festive period, adding additional strain on operations.
- 2.3 Chief Inspector Vincent Fisher presented the Quarter 3 Police Scotland Report, outlining that recorded crime had risen by slightly under 10% relative to the same period last year – an increase broadly in line with rises seen across Scotland. Significant efforts had been undertaken over the years to encourage victims of domestic abuse, sexual crimes and hate crimes to report incidents to the police. Those areas had seen increases in reported incidents, which Chief Inspector Fisher advised could reflect the willingness and confidence of victims to report crimes rather than an increase in offending behaviour. Domestic abuse cases were up by 16% compared to the five year average, with a conversion rate of 45.6%. There had been 51.4% more hate crimes recorded between April and December 2021 than the five year average, with a detection rate of 64%. Police officers were a victim of around one fifth of all hate crime in the Scottish Borders. Reports of rape and other sexual assaults had risen, and non-contact offending accounted for the largest increase in sexual offences. Chief Inspector Fisher advised that as Covid restrictions eased he was hopeful that preventative measures utilised by the force would resume. Group 1 crimes of violence had increased by 65% compared to the five year average, from 76 to 125. 20.8% of those crimes related to 'Sextortion'. Of the 875 common assaults reported, emergency services workers were the victims in 95.

Robberies were down on the five year average, with detections sitting at 100%. Vandalism and breaches of the peace were up slightly, but overall antisocial behaviour was down. The CAT had been instrumental in detecting a series of fire-raising incidents in Hawick. Acquisitive crime had increased marginally compared to the five year average. Vehicle crime and shoplifting had fallen but fraud had increased significantly, 60% of which were committed online. Given the potential geographic distribution of online offenders, detection and disruption remained challenging due to the need for cross border co-operation with foreign authorities. Work with colleagues in neighbouring regions had continued, with the goal to disrupt criminality where offenders travelled in order to commit crime. Road traffic collisions and casualty numbers were returning broadly in line to pre-pandemic levels. Chief Inspector Fisher explained that he intended to support the return of the Drivewise campaign in the Region, with the hope that the young and elderly driver components would resume. Chief Inspector Fisher highlighted that in the field of road safety Police Scotland were initiating a dash cam project that would allow the public to submit reports of dangerous and careless driving and upload the accompanying footage. It was hoped that this initiative would deter motorists from engaging in careless or poor driving. Complaints had fallen by 11.6% compared to the same period in the previous year. The Chief Inspector concluded by highlighting the encouraging work undertaken by the CAT referred to in the report, and drew attention to staff movements by thanking Sergeant Davie Rourke for his excellent work with that team, and added his thanks to Sergeant Paul Begley, who had been replaced by Sergeant Ali Granger.

- 2.4 In response to a question regarding communication with victims of rural crime, Chief Inspector Fisher advised that lots of the investigative work involved was not visible in nature and that where there was scope for a follow up visit with victims one would be undertaken. Regarding the locations in which sexual assaults occurred, the Chief Inspector explained that investigations did not indicate any particular hotspots for that sort of crime. Incidents were constantly analysed to detect patterns or trends to proactively police areas where offences occurred. With specific reference to the “black path” in Galashiels, a walk through was planned with the Community Council in response to a recent incident in order to assess what could be done to improve the environment and make the public feel safer. In response to a question regarding the effectiveness of CCTV in the Scottish Borders given the prevalence of the use of face masks in response to Covid, Chief Inspector Fisher explained that discussions were ongoing at Governmental level to ascertain whether CCTV represented good value for money. The popularity of private devices using CCTV, dash cams, doorbells etc., represented a useful resource when beginning an investigation and would normally be harvested by the CCTV co-ordinator.

DECISION

AGREED to note the Report.

3. PROGRESS REPORTS/UPDATES ON SERVICE MATTERS - SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

- 3.1 There had been circulated copies of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service performance report 1 October to 30 December 2021. Area Commander Hilary Sangster introduced Group Commander Keith Langley who was formerly station commander of Galashiels Community Fire Station.
- 3.2 Area Commander Sangster advised that the Scottish Government was in the process of completing its new Fire and Rescue Framework, which would define the 7 priorities that the service would focus on. Work was ongoing to assess how that would impact upon plans in the Scottish Borders. Significant work had gone into reducing unwanted fire alarm signals, with an evaluation process undertaken and a reduction strategy expected to be implemented in April 2023. New domestic smoke detection legislation went live on 1 February 2022, with significant communications and resource deployment ongoing to ensure that homeowners would be in compliance with the new rules. In response to a question from the Communities and Partnerships Manager regarding public consultations,

the Area Commander welcomed agenda invites to meetings such as the Area Partnerships. In response to a question regarding recruitment and retained Firefighters the councillor corrected himself to the gender neutral and modern reference, and the Area Commander explained that the Service looked to be as flexible as possible with its new and retained staff, and to remove barriers that would hinder recruitment where possible.

- 3.3 Group Commander Keith Langley presented the report and provided context to the key figures contained within. SFRS had responded to 1260 incidents in the Scottish Borders during the reporting period, an increase of 18% compared to the same period in the previous year. 58% of the call outs were for false alarms. 61 dwelling fires had been recorded, a 3% decrease compared to the same period in the previous year. 59 of those fires were accidental, with 54 contained to their room of origin. Deliberate fire setting continued to be a priority for the SFRS in the Scottish Borders. 75 incidents had been reported within the period, a decrease of 21 compared to the same reporting period of the previous year. 51 road traffic collisions had been attended, an increase from 36 in the previous year. Taking into account the impact of Covid lockdowns on road behaviour the rise was expected, however, disregarding 2020/21 the incidents had decreased year on year. Special service casualties had increased by 22 to 66. Prevention and Protection activities were below target, attributed to Covid impacts and retirements, however, visits were increasing each quarter. The Community Action Team were now resuming partnership work to restart fire skills programmes. The Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) project had concluded, with further engagement ongoing with local stakeholders, and the new response model expected to be implemented in April 2023.
- 3.4 In response to a question from Councillor Robson with regards to UFAS, Area Commander Sangster acknowledged the area as a key priority, with opportunities to work in partnership with key stakeholders to make real improvements. Regarding road traffic incidents due to storms, Group Commander Langley explained that in depth analysis had not been carried out to ascertain such figures, but that there was a perception that guidance was adhered to by the public to stay at home and avoid travelling during storms. In response to a question regarding the potential impact of the new legislation on interconnected alarms, Area Commander Sangster outlined that the new alarms would have a positive impact to improve the safety of the public, but were not expected to increase call outs disproportionately.

DECISION

AGREED to note the Report.

4. SAFER COMMUNITIES UPDATE AND KEY ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 There had been circulated copies of a Report by the Safer Communities and Community Justice Manager. Recruitment of a Domestic Abuse advocate had been completed, with their work expected to begin soon. Anti-Social Behaviour officers continued to be trained in mediation, with one staff member having completed the accredited training. This was expected to improve flexibility within the team.
- 4.2 Mr Jones presented the report and provided some insight into the key highlights, explaining that domestic Abuse had been a focus throughout the reporting period. The number of new cases accepted at the antisocial behaviour core group was 142, 22 cases higher than 202/21 for the same time period. This was attributed to an easing of Covid restrictions. The number of monitoring cases had risen by 35% as a consequence of Covid restricting what the team were able to do by way of interventions. Cases had remained open longer than previously would have been expected. There had been a 12.4% decrease in the number of early interventions made by anti-social behaviour partners as a consequence of Covid. In part this had been caused by the mediation officers commitment to the gypsy/traveller liaison function. 55 more people were monitored for anti-social behaviour, an increase of 4.6% compared to the 2020/21 for the same time period. Regarding domestic abuse, referrals were up by 40, which represented a 12.4% increase. The increase in referrals was attributed to victims of

domestic abuse having an increased willingness to seek help and assistance. Regarding the percentage of clients supported by Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) that were re-referred within 12 months of closure, repeat referrals were 26.8% compared to the target rate of 30%. The percentage of first referrals to DAAS contacted within the agreed timescales was 92.7%. The number of high risk domestic abuse cases discussed at the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference was 92, the same number of referrals as 2020/21 for the same time period. Children Experiencing Domestic Abuse Recovery referrals were up to 25 from 21, a 19% increase.

- 4.3 In response to a question regarding smells and smoke as anti-social behaviour, Mr Jones explained that where alleged smells of drugs were reported the issue of proportionality was relevant in being able to take enforcement action. Chief Inspector Fisher advised that an intelligence report would be made in response to a report of the smell of drugs.

DECISION

AGREED to note the update.

URGENT BUSINESS

Under Section 50B(4)(b) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, the Chairman was of the opinion that the item dealt with in the following paragraph should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency, in view of the need to keep Members informed

5. **STORM ARWEN**

Chief Inspector Fisher provided additional details regarding the Police response to the storm on Saturday 26 November 2021.

6. **DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

The next meeting was scheduled for 10 June 2022. The Chairman thanked all of the Officers at Police Scotland, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, and Scottish Borders Council for their excellent work throughout the term that he had been Chairman.

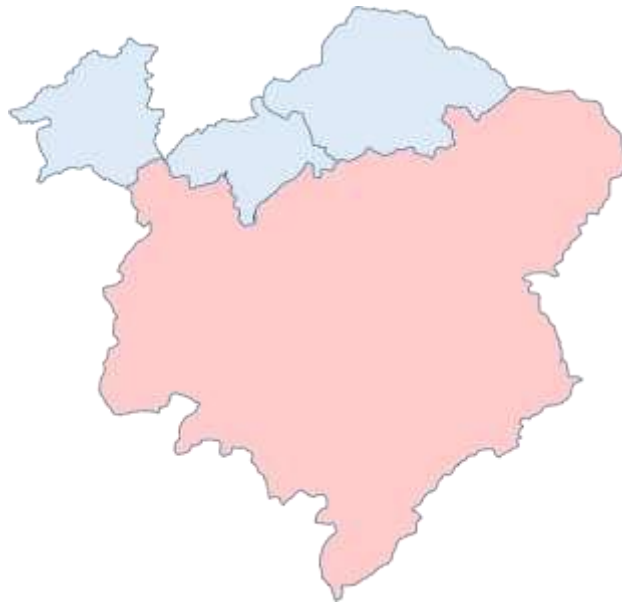
The meeting concluded at 11.55 am

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Scottish Borders Area Command

The Lothians and Scottish Borders



Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Quarter 4 – 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>Protecting the most vulnerable people</p> <p>Protect vulnerable people to prevent abuse, neglect & exploitation.</p> <p>Implement a delivery model supporting a Violence Against Women & 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 & abuse.</p>	<p>Reducing violence & anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Work collaboratively to identify and target violent offenders.</p> <p>Increase awareness of the impact of violence & antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Work in partnerships to reduce alcohol related criminality.</p> <p>Collaborate to capture the under reporting of violence & explore preventative approaches (i.e. Navigator).</p> <p>Develop night time economy plans with licensed premises & promote participation in 'Best Bar None'.</p>	<p>Reducing acquisitive crime</p> <p>Focus on domestic housebreaking.</p> <p>Raise awareness of current crime trends & prevention tactics.</p> <p>Tackle emerging acquisitive crime patterns to identify & 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>Improving road safety</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 & 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 & using a mobile phone while driving.</p>	<p>Tackling serious & organised crime</p> <p>Work to divert people from becoming involved in serious & organised crime & 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' & 'county lines'.</p> <p>Maximise the disruption of serious organised crime groups.</p> <p>Target the production, cultivation & 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 March 2022 and are compared against the five year average. 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

I am pleased to advise our return to normality, post pandemic, has continued throughout quarter four, although admittedly it did get off to a difficult start as we wrestled with the hangover of the Omicron variant. Now that too has abated - for now at least - we face a new challenge in the form of the 'McLeod Remedy.' You may have seen recent press articles in which the Chief Constable describes the impact of Police pension changes that allow officers who are over the age of fifty and have 25 years' service or more to retire sooner than they might have done otherwise. The numbers retiring from policing this year are higher than normal year on year averages, the implications of which continue to be assessed by the organisation on an ongoing basis. Supporting frontline policing (in all its forms) and ensuring those who call upon us for help receive, not just a response, but a quality service, is, and always be, our priority. As a single national service we are able to identify resources and manage recruitment to provide support and stability where it is needed most. Locally we are likewise managing, on a daily basis, our resources to ensure that we are meeting the demands of our communities, maybe not always expectations. The Chief Constable has undertaken to recruit around 300 new recruits each quarter in the year ahead to support our return to overall policing numbers and we in the Borders will receive our share. This builds on the work we've already done here more locally in recent years to target our recruitment specifically at those already living in the Borders. This improves staff retention and reduces the likelihood of officers moving to other divisions, or areas of this division, as soon as their probationary periods are up.

Notwithstanding, it may take some time to build our numbers back to full strength and we locally therefore will continue to assess where we are needed most and how we can work with partners and communities to achieve the best possible outcomes for those we serve and continue to keep the people, places and communities within the Scottish Borders safe.

In other national media reports, you may have read about the 'rising tide of digitally enabled crime', and this is something we can identify with. This report, as in previous scrutiny reports, describes the impact this trend is having on violent crime, sexual crime and acquisitive crime here in the Scottish Borders and this is something replicated across the UK. The numbers of staff working in digital forensics has increased recently by almost a third, such is our commitment to ensuring the 'on-line space' is as safe as the physical world in which we live. What this means though, is that the staff working to protect victims from on-line harm, and to detect and deter the perpetrators responsible, and are not as visible as we have previously come to expect officers to be. Please be assured, that they are there, working in our communities as they always have been, albeit in a way that is more reflective of the way we now live our lives.

We are grateful for the ongoing support we receive from public and partners here in the Scottish Borders and we look forward to working with each one of you in the coming weeks and months and collectively making the Borders a safe and enjoyable place to live, work and play.

Vincent Fisher

Local Area Commander

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Missing Persons
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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 investigations 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.
 - Year 2021 / 2022 - 1565 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 the Scottish Borders has increased from 232 last year to 288 this year, a 24.1% increase. This is broadly in-line with expectation and is largely due to the easing of Covid restrictions. At the height of lockdown, most people were at home and accounted for and the opportunities for people to go missing were far more limited. With Covid hopefully now behind us, our efforts intensify in terms of implementing the various missing person protocols. A summary of progress to date is detailed below.

Adults living with dementia who go missing - Herbert Protocol – this protocol has been fully implemented. The Herbert protocol is essentially a preventative tool that encourages family and carers of dementia sufferers to record information that will assist police and other agencies in the event the dementia sufferer goes missing. While gathering the information, the families and carers are prompted to consider and improve safety and security arrangements which lessen the risk of people going missing in the first place. Work continues to raise awareness and increase participation.

Patients who go missing from NHS premises – Training has been completed within Huntlyburn and East Brig. This training is to highlight and ensure awareness of NHS protocols around the actions staff should take and what information to provide when reporting someone missing. A checklist is provided so they know what information to provide and what actions they should take prior to calling the Police. Training will start shortly in the Borders General Hospital.

Looked after and accommodated Children who go missing from residential Care – This protocol ensures consistency of response, and effective distribution of responsibilities and actions, between foster carers, residential units, social work and Police in the event a looked after child goes missing. Implementation was complicated by a desire locally to amend the national guidance to include children missing from home. We held regular meetings with partners to establish a workable solution and it is anticipated training among staff in residential units will commence soon, with foster carers following shortly thereafter.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Domestic Abuse Incidents
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	5yr Average	Q4 2021/22	% Change
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents	1093.4	1284	17.43
Total Crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	617.4	870	40.91
Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime	42.99	45.64	2.65
Total crimes and offences detection rate	70.44	71.95	1.52
Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	42.8	61	42.52

At the end of quarter 4 of 2021/2022 there were 1284 domestic abuse incidents reported to police, which equates to an increase of 17.43% compared to the 5 year average. The detection rate for domestic crimes during quarter 4 is 71.95% which is up 1.52% when compared to the 5 year average.

While the rise in reports of domestic offending may understandably give rise to concern, it is important to understand that this may not reflect an increase in domestic offending per se. We and our partners have for many years promoted the reporting of domestic abuse, either directly or via third parties, and the confidence victims, their families and friends now have to report domestic offending, is encouraging. We routinely see types of incidents reported now, that we simply wouldn't ten or twenty years ago. We see every report of domestic abuse as an opportunity to intervene, support and protect victims from harm.

To that end, 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.

Our Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit review all domestic incidents which are reported to police. In many instances they carry out extensive protracted enquires identifying and approaching previous partners to present the best possible case to the Procurator Fiscal. As a direct consequence of such enquires, during quarter 4, a 25 year old male was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment for the rape of 3 women in Hawick. In a separate enquiry another 25 year old man from Hawick was charged with 24 offences against 3 women, these offences spanned a total of 8 years. Both of these men are currently in prison and are unable to commit further abuse.

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 those perpetrators who present the greatest risk of harm in order to achieve positive outcomes for victims and their families. In Quarter 4 there were 3 MATAC referral 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 61 bail offences YTD, a rise of 42.5% when compared to the five year average, which is testament to our commitment to tackling the scourge of domestic abuse and keeping people safe.

The Local Policing Plan gave rise to the Domestic Abuse Prevention Delivery Group, where tactics are devised and developed to reduce domestic offending. Our messaging is shared by partner agencies to increase our reach and

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effectiveness. The work of this group extends beyond domestic abuse to include prevention of violence against women and girls more generally. While the pandemic limited some of our face-to-face prevention activity that is now beginning to change, and notwithstanding we maintained a strong social media presence throughout, using those platforms to get our messages across.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Hate Crime
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	5 year average	Q4 2021/22	Q4 Per 10,000
Hate Incidents	82.4	145	12.55
Hate Crimes *	66.8	133	11.51
Hate Crime Detection Rate	75.75	68.42	

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”.

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

[Hate crime - Police Scotland](#)

Like domestic abuse, hate crime has historically been underreported, and significant effort over the years has gone into encouraging more people to come forward. It is encouraging to see more people are prepared to do so, perhaps assisted by our online and third-party reporting mechanisms, and the increases we’ve seen are perhaps more indicative of this willingness, rather than a sign of deterioration in offending behaviour.

Very few hate crimes result in damage to property or physical injury to the person, throughout this year to date vandalism and assault have accounted for 17% of all hate crimes. Most hate crimes, around 80% YTD, involve derogatory comments, knocking on doors and running away, and similar acts of that nature. Irrespective of how hate behaviours manifest themselves we recognise the harm it causes individuals, families, groups and communities. We are committed to encouraging respectful tolerant interactions where everyone involved feels respected and valued.

As police officers we continue to find ourselves victim to around a fifth of hate crimes, usually when dealing with unruly arrested persons. We understand that in heated situations such as this, people are inclined to say things with the express intention of causing maximum offence, but we cannot simply accept this as being part of the job.

Our robust stance on hate crime serves to educate offenders and other members of the public on what is, and more importantly, what is not acceptable in a modern, respectable society.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Sexual Crimes (Group 2)
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Crime Type	5 Year average	Q4 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q4 2021/22 Detection Rate
Group 2	214.2	337	57.33%	29.17	49.55%
Rape & Attempt Rape	45.2	49	8.41%	4.24	51.02%
Indecent/Sexual Assault	83.8	129	53.94%	11.17	48.06%
Other Group 2	85.2	159	86.62%	13.77	50.31%

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.

Sexual Crime in the Scottish Borders shows an increase of 57.3% this year when compared to the five year average and that is predominantly due to increases in online / non-contact offending. There has been an 86% increase in 'Other Group 2' crimes when compared to the five year average which includes communicating indecently, contraventions of Communications Act 2003 and Threatening/Disclosing Intimate images.

The detection rate is down 16.5% when comparing to the 5 year average. The dip in overall solvency for Group 2 crime in the Scottish Borders is influenced predominantly by the previously described increase in online offending and threats to distribute intimate images - crimes that require complex and often lengthy, technical enquiries. These crimes, often perpetrated by suspects overseas, are simply more difficult to detect. As society as a whole becomes more digitised, and we have seen an acceleration of this process during the pandemic, the opportunity for such offending increases.

22% of all Group 2 crimes are domestic crimes, as discussed earlier in this report every domestic incidents is subject to intense scrutiny to ensure a robust and consistent approach to tackling domestic abuse.

76% of all Group 2 crimes occur within a private residence.

It is also important to understand that a proportion of sexual crime is non-recent, and can often date back many years or even decades. This too is indicative of a societal change where victims are more inclined to talk about and disclose their experiences. Regardless of when the reported crimes were actually committed, our investigations remain thorough and our approach, sensitive and supportive.

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.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Drug Supply, Production & Cultivation
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Drugs Supply	5 year average	Q4 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q4 2021/22 Detection Rate
Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	63.6	48	-24.53%	4.16	81.25%

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 13.4% when compared to the 5 year average.

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 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 learning points for all agencies involved.
- We use Social Media to encourage reporting of Criminal Behaviour through 101, 999 or Crimestoppers.

During Q4 SB-CAT officers continued to carryout intelligence led stop and searches, with approximate value of drugs removed from the street being in the region of £75,000. Of note, in February a female was charged for being in possession of £16000 worth of class A drugs in Hawick. Furthermore in March a male was charged with possession of £2800 worth of class A drugs in Jedburgh.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Crimes of Violence (Group 1)
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Crime Type	5 year average	Q4 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q4 2021/22 Detection Rate
Group 1	103.8	157	51.25%	13.59	60.51%
Serious Assault	51.8	59	13.90%	5.11	67.80%
Robbery	14	8	-42.86%	0.69	100.00%
Common Assault	837	1141	36.32%	98.78	69.15%

*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 51.25% increase in violent crime in the Scottish Borders compared to the five year average, equating to an increase of 53.2 crimes. There has been a 9% increase when compared to LYTD. The detection rate for overall violent crime is 60.51%, a decrease of 17.7% when compared to the 5 year average.

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

- The 357% increase in reports of threats and extortion which equates to an actual increase of 33.6 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 50% when compared to LYTD (from 16 to 24).

As referenced in earlier reports, and as can clearly be seen above, threats and extortion, and in particular ‘Sextortion’, accounts for a significant proportion of Group 1 offending and is the greatest single contributor to the percentage rises we continue to experience both here in the Borders and nationally.

Sextortion involves the threat of sharing sexual information, images or clips to extort money from people, whether images actually exist or not. These crimes are often perpetrated overseas and are challenging to detect. If we extract this type of criminality from our detection rate calculations, our solvency rises from 60.51% to 76%.

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 36.32% against the five year average, the detection rate was 69.15% at the end of quarter 4. Approximately 54% of common assaults were recorded as taking place in private space versus 46% taking place in public space. Domestic Assaults account for around a third of all common assaults. The vast majority of all common assaults with a domestic marker took place in private space. About 19% of domestic assaults were non recent.

There have been 121 Assaults on Emergency Service Workers, which increased this year by over 36.9%, (from 88.4 to 121). 92% of Assaults on Emergency Service Workers were assaults on Police Officers, 8% were on NHS staff.

Robbery in the Borders is 43% below the 5 year average and we have detected 100% of the 8 crimes reported. The reasons for this marked drop in robberies is not entirely clear, but the 100% detection rate is 100% attributable to the hard work and tenacity of our officers and the support they receive from our communities following each incident.

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 pubs and other venues return to normal; continuation of pro-active bail checks; targeted activity against those wanted on warrant.

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Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Reducing Antisocial Behaviour
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Indicator	5 Year Average	2021-22 Q4	Change	TYTD Per 10,000 population	Q4 2021/22 Detection Rate
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	5845.2	5360	-8.30		
Vandalism (Including Malicious Mischief)	775.4	804	3.69%	69.6	32.59%
Fire-raising	39	35	-10.26%	3.03	57.14%
Breach of the Peace and S38 CJ&L(S) A 2010	864.6	922	6.64%	79.82	79.93%

The number of Anti-Social behaviour incidents has decreased by 8.3% this year-to-date when compared to the 5 year average. This is a total reduction of 485.2 incidents and is reflective of the exceptionally high demand we saw last year during periods of Covid restriction.

All Group 4 Crimes, which include Vandalism and Fire-raising have increased 4.4% when compared to the five year average, an increase of 37.4 crimes. A proportion of the reported breaches of the peace and S88 CJ&L(S) Act offences will have a domestic element to them, and Police officers and staff will account for some of the victims.

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.

Between the 27th of December 2021 and the 2nd of January 2022 there were a series of vandalisms in Innerleithen, through local police enquiries and assistance from the public 2 males aged 14 and 16 and a female aged 14 have been reported for the offences through the Youth Justice Procedures.

Our community officers in Hawick have also been attending the Hawick Rugby Club Cashback Community Rugby. The workshops took place on Wednesday evenings for all young people aged between 15-24 years of age. The scheme gives youths the opportunity to engage in physical activity whilst socialising in a positive environment and becoming upskilled on key educational themes which include tackling antisocial behaviour within the community. The scheme hopes to educate young people allowing them to engage with local community Police Officers as well as other services and mental health professionals and aims to keep young people off the streets and encourage them to respect their communities and the people therein.

Antisocial Behaviour Patrols form part of our weekend plans, targeted patrols are carried out by response and community officers at high tariff times in hotspot areas. In addition our CAT teams have been carrying out targeted ASB patrols in Hawick, Peebles, Galashiels and Kelso. Alcohol has been seized from young persons in Peebles and Hawick. There have been foot patrols carried out at the Transport Interchange at Galashiels, and at School Brae in Peebles, as well as other youth hotspots.

Our School Link Officers attended at the majority of this year's rugby seven's engaging with youths to tackle and educate around underage drinking.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Dishonesty (group 3)
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5 Year Average	Q4 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q4 2021/22 Detection Rate
1401.8	1348	-3.84%	116.7	28.19%

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 decreased by 53.8 crimes (3.8%) when compared to the five year average (This overall figure incorporates housebreaking crimes).

There are only 3 crime areas where there has been an increase;

- The opening of a lock fast place which is not a motor vehicle, where there has been an increase of 10.6 crimes compared to the 5 year average
- Attempt theft of motor vehicles, where there has been an increase of 2 crimes (from 5 to 7)
- The largest increase has been seen in frauds, where there has been an increase of 121.3% which equates to an actual increase of 182 crimes.

The increase in fraud is mirrored nationally. 55% of frauds in the Scottish Borders relate to Cybercrimes and as mentioned earlier, these crimes require complex and often lengthy, technical enquiries. These crimes, often perpetrated by suspects overseas, are simply more difficult to detect. As society as a whole becomes more digitised, the opportunity for such offending increases.

We still however continue to receive reports of ‘conventional’ frauds, and these require more conventional investigative approach. Two men aged 27 and 53 were arrested and charged in relation to a Bogus Caller incident in Galashiels in January. The males had tried to charge a vulnerable resident an excessive and unreasonable fee for gardening work. These men also attempted to charge the complainer a further £10,000 for extra and unnecessary work.

Whilst Frauds account for the highest volume of group 3 crimes, theft shoplifting account for almost a third of all group 3 crimes. During quarter 4 a 22 year old male from Galashiels was charged with a series of shoplifting offences committed over a 6 month period in addition to a fraud. The male has been reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Housebreaking
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Crime Type	5 Year Average	Q4 2021/22	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q4 2021/22 Detection Rate
Dwelling HB	83	80	-3.61%	6.93	30.00%
Non Dwelling (Sheds, garages) HB	53.8	24	-55.39%	2.08	16.67%
Other (Business) HB	75	75	0	6.49	37.33%
All HB	211.8	179	-15.49%	15.5	31.28%

All housebreaking (including attempts) crimes have decreased by 15.49% 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 police recover cash or commodity from organised gangs, this can fuel a spate of lower level criminality as they try to recoup their losses.

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. There is evidence to suggest separate organised crime groups are working more collaboratively and employing technology such as drones to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal enterprises.

We too work closely with colleagues in other local policing areas, and indeed from forces in the north of England, to ensure all intelligence is gathered and assessed, and that our response to such criminality is as cohesive and effective as possible.

We continue to push the prevention message, encouraging businesses and homeowners to take security measures to protect their property from thieves and to improve the chances of their property being recovered in the event they do fall victim.

There has been a recent spate of high value pedal cycle thefts across Scotland, and the thieves are assisted by a combination of people who post pictures of their highly prized bikes on social media, and the prevalence of performance tracking apps. Essentially victims are advertising to thieves what they have and where they keep it making them an easy target.

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Improving road safety	Road Casualties
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	Q4 2020/21	Q4 2021/22	Change
Fatal	4	8	4
Serious	37	61	24
Slight	55	85	30
Total	96	154	58
Children (aged<16) Killed	0	0	0
Children (aged<16) Seriously Injured	0	3	3

	5 Year Average	Q4 2021/22	Change
Dangerous driving	47.4	56	18.14%
Disqualified driving	19.2	14	-27.08%
Driving Licence	120	98	-18.33%
Insurance	298.4	202	-32.31%
Drink/Drug Driving Detections	103.8	101	-2.70%

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 also 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.

Safety Camera Site Visits						
	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22		2020-21	2021-22
Visits	43	40	23		517	609
Enforcement hours	106.6	97.6	53.6		962	1396
Activations	96	89	8		862	1515
Activations per Enforcement Area	0.9	0.9	0.1		0.9	1.1

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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.

During Q4 officers have continued to carry out further work with Junior Road Safety Officers in Duns, Chirside, Kelso and Galashiels giving them an overview of our speed detection equipment, discussing the speed of vehicles and other road safety issues. The JRSOs then feed this back to their school via presentations.

Tackling Serious & Organised Crime	Tackling Serious & Organised Crime
<p>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 lever criminality; violence, drug misuse or acquisitive crime, can be linked back to them.</p> <p>We continue to tackle these groups at a local level through the gathering and development of intelligence, pro-active stop and searches, and through the execution of search warrants and execution of 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.</p> <p>Fearless, an initiative and platform supported by Crimestoppers is to be put into effect in all High Schools in the division. This will provide a valuable resource for young people to anonymously report concerns/intelligence and for them to seek information about all different types of crime and where to access further information, advice, help or support.</p> <p>During quarter 4 the Scottish Borders supported the launch of the following national campaigns; Romance Fraud, Construction Watch, Shut out Scammers and No Knives better Lives. These campaigns were supported through Social Media and leaflet drops.</p> <p>A recent meeting was Chaired by the Detective Superintendent of J Division and attended by Local Authority SOC Leads across the division. It was agreed that this meeting will be held on a regular basis to enhance communication, share best practice and ensure emerging local/ national trends are considered.</p> <p>We continue to encourage members of the public to report any concerns regarding drug dealing, or organised criminality in their communities, either directly to us or anonymously through Crimestoppers. We also continue to work with partner agencies to assist their staff in identifying signs of vulnerable people falling prey to organised crime groups and to establishing reporting mechanisms to alert us.</p> <p><u>Threat Level</u></p> <p> The National Threat Level is SUBSTANTIAL.</p> <p>The UK National Threat Level has been lowered to SUBSTANTIAL meaning an attack is likely.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 and www.ltai.info</p> <p><u>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.</u></p> <p>https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/advice-for-young-people/</p>	

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Complaints	Executive Summary
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April 2021 – March 2022				
	Number of Complaints about the Police		Number of Complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents	
Complaints received about the Police	112		40.53	
	On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
Total Allegations Recorded	107	1	71	179

The breakdown above details the total number of Complaints about the Police, received in relation to the Scottish Borders area command as at 31 March 2022.

The breakdown below provides further detail on the Allegation Category and Type. As can be seen there has been a 7.5% decrease in the overall number of Complaints about the Police when comparing LYTD and YTD. This may be a consequence of the number of adverse interactions our officers had last year during the strictest periods of Covid restriction. Either way, the drop in number is encouraging.

Allegation Category	2020/21	2021/22	% change from PYTD
Off Duty - TOTAL	2	1	-50.0%
Incivility	1	0	-100.0%
Other	1	1	0.0%
On Duty - TOTAL	130	113	-13.1%
Assault	1	7	600.0%
Corrupt Practice	2	0	-100.0%
Discriminatory Behaviour	0	3	x
Excessive Force	7	7	0.0%
Incivility	27	29	7.4%
Irregularity in Procedure	77	52	-32.5%
Neglect of Duty	2	0	-100.0%
Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	7	7	0.0%

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Other - Criminal	0	1	x
Other - Non Criminal	3	5	66.7%
Traffic Irregularity/Offence	2	2	0.0%
Unlawful/Unnecessary Arrest or Detention	2	0	-100.0%
Quality Of Service - TOTAL	82	84	2.4%
Policy/Procedure	15	19	26.7%
Service Delivery	24	23	-4.2%
Service Outcome	43	42	-2.3%
Grand Total	214	198	-7.5%

Scottish Borders CAT team – Q4 Update

The SB CAT Strategic Oversight Group, comprising around a third of elected members in the Borders along with representatives of SBC and Police, continues to direct CAT tasking. Decisions are based on sound analytical evidence of ASB and other community issues relevant to the Local Policing Plan and Community Partnership Plan. The following highlights some of the more significant work done.

Road safety – along with continuing to work with the junior road safety officers, SBCAT have undertaken 98 road checks during Q4 and identified 32 road traffic offences. The CAT team carried out work in respect of antisocial driving in Galashiels alongside Roads Policing Officers and VOSA staff in February.

Drugs – Along with some of the successful execution of MDA warrants highlighted above, during Q4 SBCAT executed 12 MDA warrants with 83% success rate for recoveries. SBCAT further undertook 42 MDA person searches with a success rate of 55%. Having a high degree of success helps maintain public confidence in intelligence led MDA searches which sits above the national average of around 33%. This demonstrates we are targeting the right people in the right places at the right times.

Youth ASB – SBCAT continues to work with partners in an effort to reduce the impact of ASB across the region. During Q3 and Q4 there were a number of incidents of vandalism and fire-raising in Innerleithen. The CAT enquired into the crimes and charged several youths with the offences. There has since been a reduction in the volume of anti-social behaviour calls involving youths in the Innerleithen area.

Q4 saw a further reduction in the amount of Youth Warning Letters, with only 12 letters being issued. What has further been seen in relation to youth warning letters is the reduction in repeat names, which indicates that individuals are not coming to police attention on more than 1 occasion and the system is having the desired effect. Further work is being undertaken with partners and voluntary agencies to divert those repeat names in to more productive activities across the region.

Quad Bikes – The successful introduction of the police quad bikes continues to be seen, with deployments being undertaken to tackle localised issues such as off road motorcycles in the Monynut area of Berwickshire. A total of 7 fixed penalty notices in respect of off road motorcycling were issued in one day. The quad bikes have also been deployed to engage with farmers, promoting crime prevention measures and encouraging the reporting of rural crime and associated suspicious activity.

Appendix

Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview

Lothian and Scottish Borders Division	5 Year Average	2021/22 Q4	Per 10,000 Q4 2021/22	Detection Rates 2021/22
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	560.4	788	15.82	65.23
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	2.2	7	0.14	100.00
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0.4	1	0.02	100.00
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	5	2	0.04	100.00
Attempted murder	16.4	30	0.6	83.33
Serious assault	263.8	267	5.36	76.78
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	96	94	1.89	65.96
Domestic Abuse (of female)	N/A	132	2.65	79.55
Domestic Abuse (of male)	N/A	4	0.08	50.00
Domestic Abuse (Total)	N/A	136	2.73	78.68
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	63.4	58	1.16	82.76
Threats and extortion	40.8	127	2.55	12.60
Other group 1 crimes	35.8	66	1.32	62.12
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	999.4	1329	26.68	55.15
Rape	185.2	221	4.44	62.90
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	8.2	7	0.14	42.86
<i>Rape and attempted rape - Total</i>	193.4	228	4.58	62.28
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	18.8	12	0.24	50.00
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	261.6	386	7.75	47.15
Lewd & libidinous practices*	96.8	94	1.89	67.02
<i>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</i>	377.2	492	9.88	51.02
<i>Prostitution related crime - Total*</i>	0.4	2	0.04	100.00
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	56.6	67	1.34	79.10
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	77.2	155	3.11	58.06
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	47	30	0.6	53.33
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	32.2	30	0.6	46.67
Public indecency (common law)	12.2	7	0.14	14.29
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	136	212	4.26	55.66
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	20.8	15	0.3	73.33
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	46.4	91	1.83	38.46
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	0	-
<i>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</i>	428.4	607	12.18	55.68
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	8928.2	7757	155.71	27.05
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	437	341	6.85	31.38
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	418.2	222	4.46	14.86
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	404	264	5.3	33.33
<i>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</i>	1259.2	827	16.6	27.57

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Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	228.6	152	3.05	17.76
Theft of a motor vehicle	454.8	385	7.73	37.92
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	586.6	259	5.2	21.24
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	35.8	40	0.8	15.00
<i>Motor vehicle crime - Total</i>	1305.8	836	16.78	27.99
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	140.4	148	2.97	6.76
Common theft	2421.4	2169	43.54	18.90
Theft by shoplifting	2449	1915	38.44	45.33
Fraud	762.4	1427	28.65	11.28
Other Group 3 Crimes	590	435	8.73	42.99
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	4247.8	4017	80.64	28.06
Fire-raising	239.2	225	4.52	29.33
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	3782.8	3481	69.88	25.97
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	6.4	4	0.08	125.00
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	210.4	296	5.94	51.35
Other Group 4 Crimes	9	11	0.22	0.00
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	4098.8	3984	79.97	93.85
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	132	159	3.19	89.94
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	146.2	170	3.41	88.82
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	93.6	151	3.03	77.48
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	58.6	78	1.57	78.21
<i>Total offensive/bladed weapons</i>	430.4	558	11.2	84.59
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	86	40	0.8	87.50
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	239.8	174	3.49	79.89
Bringing drugs into prison	20.4	11	0.22	54.55
<i>Supply of drugs - Total</i>	346.2	225	4.52	80.00
Possession of drugs	1795.2	1481	29.73	98.11
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	12.2	9	0.18	55.56
<i>Total drugs crimes</i>	2153.6	1715	34.43	95.51
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	2	0	0	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	763.4	975	19.57	94.87
Other Group 5 crimes	749.4	736	14.77	95.65
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	9592.4	10539	211.56	67.34
Common Assault	3893	4518	90.69	58.72
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	397	429	8.61	99.30
<i>Common Assault - Total</i>	4290	4947	99.31	62.24
Breach of the Peace	229.4	99	1.99	94.95
Threatening & abusive behaviour	3488.4	3634	72.95	74.99
Stalking	109.8	90	1.81	78.89
<i>BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</i>	3827.6	3823	76.74	75.60
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	123	128	2.57	89.06
Drunk and incapable	56.4	22	0.44	100.00
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	58.2	19	0.38	100.00
Other alcohol related offences*	43.6	38	0.76	94.74

OFFICIAL

<i>Drunkness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	158.2	79	1.59	97.47
Wildlife offences*	31.2	70	1.41	28.57
Other Group 6 offences	1162.4	1492	29.95	61.46
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	7034	6524	130.96	79.54
Dangerous driving offences	229	296	5.94	85.81
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	525.2	601	12.06	82.03
Driving while disqualified	127.2	84	1.69	96.43
Driving without a licence	550.6	546	10.96	98.35
Failure to insure against third party risks	1431.8	1246	25.01	97.83
Driving Carelessly	528.4	687	13.79	86.03
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	122.8	106	2.13	95.28
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	673.2	610	12.25	98.85
Other Group 7 offences	1727	1863	37.4	46.97

Scottish Borders Recorded Crime Overview

Scottish Borders	5 Year Average	2021/22 Q4	Per 10,000 Q4 2021/22	Detection Rates 2021/22
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	103.8	157	13.59	60.51
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0.8	1	0.09	100
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	1.6	2	0.17	100
Attempted murder	3	3	0.26	133.33
Serious assault	51.8	59	5.11	67.8
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	14	8	0.69	100
Domestic Abuse (of female)	N/A	24	2.08	79.17
Domestic Abuse (of male)	N/A	0	-	-
Domestic Abuse (Total)	N/A	24	2.08	79.17
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	12	6	0.52	100
Threats and extortion	9.4	43	3.72	18.6
Other group 1 crimes	4.8	11	0.95	63.64
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	214.2	337	29.17	49.55
Rape	43.6	49	4.24	51.02
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	1.6	0	-	-
Rape and attempted rape - Total	45.2	49	4.24	51.02
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	3.4	0	-	-
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	60.4	110	9.52	45.45
Lewd & libidinous practices*	20	19	1.64	63.16
Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total	83.8	129	11.17	48.06
Prostitution related crime - Total*	0	0	-	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	12.8	25	2.16	80
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	14.8	50	4.33	50
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	8.8	7	0.61	85.71
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	3.8	4	0.35	50
Public indecency (common law)	2.8	2	0.17	50
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	27.2	43	3.72	44.19
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	5.4	4	0.35	50
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	9.6	24	2.08	20.83
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	-	-
Other Group 2 crimes - Total	85.2	159	13.77	50.31
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	1401.8	1348	116.7	28.19
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	83	80	6.93	30
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	53.8	24	2.08	16.67
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	75	75	6.49	37.33
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	211.8	179	15.5	31.28
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	38.4	29	2.51	37.93
Theft of a motor vehicle	65	52	4.5	30.77

OFFICIAL

Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	73.4	39	3.38	17.95
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	5	7	0.61	28.57
Motor vehicle crime - Total	181.8	127	10.99	28.35
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	29.4	40	3.46	5
Common theft	438.4	362	31.34	22.93
Theft by shoplifting	300.8	245	21.21	53.88
Fraud	150	332	28.74	13.25
Other Group 3 Crimes	89.6	63	5.45	42.86
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	846.6	884	76.53	34.95
Fire-raising	39	35	3.03	57.14
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	775.4	804	69.6	32.59
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	1.6	3	0.26	66.67
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	30.2	41	3.55	60.98
Other Group 4 Crimes	0.4	1	0.09	0
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	854.4	974	84.32	94.46
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	20.2	19	1.64	94.74
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	30.8	27	2.34	96.3
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	15	30	2.6	76.67
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	7.6	15	1.3	93.33
Total offensive/bladed weapons	73.6	91	7.88	89.01
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	14.6	8	0.69	75
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	49	40	3.46	82.5
Bringing drugs into prison	0	0	-	-
Supply of drugs - Total	63.6	48	4.16	81.25
Possession of drugs	392.2	436	37.75	94.95
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	3.8	1	0.09	0
Total drugs crimes	459.6	485	41.99	93.4
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	0	0	-	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	160.8	219	18.96	97.72
Other Group 5 crimes	160.4	179	15.5	96.09
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	2052	2541	219.98	72.81
Common Assault	748.6	1020	88.3	65.29
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	88.4	121	10.48	101.65
Common Assault - Total	837	1141	98.78	69.15
Breach of the Peace	77	28	2.42	100
Threatening & abusive behaviour	759.8	868	75.15	79.49
Stalking	27.8	26	2.25	73.08
BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total	864.6	922	79.82	79.93
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	18.2	15	1.3	93.33
Drunk and incapable	24	11	0.95	100
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	0.2	0	-	-
Other alcohol related offences*	10	14	1.21	100
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)	34.2	25	2.16	100
Wildlife offences*	15	42	3.64	11.9

OFFICIAL

Other Group 6 offences	283	396	34.28	70.71
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	1685.8	1333	115.4	82.52
Dangerous driving offences	47.4	56	4.85	100
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	103.8	101	8.74	78.22
Driving while disqualified	19.2	14	1.21	100
Driving without a licence	120	98	8.48	100
Failure to insure against third party risks	298.4	202	17.49	97.03
Driving Carelessly	158.4	165	14.28	86.67
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	40.6	59	5.11	98.31
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	178.8	153	13.25	100
Other Group 7 offences	322.8	379	32.81	53.3

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

SUBJECT: PERFORMANCE REPORT 1ST APRIL 2021 31ST MARCH 2022.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The attached reports provide the year to date (YTD) performance data in addition to the Quarter 4 performance report for Prevention & Protection activities.

2. OUTPUTS

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

Dwelling Fires

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) attended 75 dwelling fire during this reporting period, 5 less than the previous YTD reporting period.

5 of these fires were started deliberately.

31 of these fires started in the kitchen.

Fire Casualties/Fatalities

There have been 11 fire related casualties in this reporting period, the same number as the previous YTD reporting period.

Further analysis shows that 5 casualties went to hospital for precautionary checks, 6 received first aid on scene and 3 were advised to seek medical advice.

There have been no fire fatalities within the reporting period.

Deliberate Fire setting (not including dwellings)

There were 92 deliberate fires in YTD reporting period, a decrease of 26 in comparison to 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 SFRS attended 69 Road Traffic Collisions (RTC), an increase from 52 in the previous YTD period. This needs to be seen in the context that last year, due to Covid related lockdowns, there was far less activity on our roads. Four people died within this reporting period at four separate RTC incidents.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS)

UFAS calls consist of equipment failure, false alarm with good intent and false alarm malicious.

Priority	YTD 2020/21	YTD 2021/22	+/--
Reduction in Dwelling Fires	80	75	-5
Reduction in Fire Casualties and Fatalities	11	11	N/A
Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting	118	92	-26
Reduction Road Traffic Collisions	52	69	+17
Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals	448	516	+68

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 both performance reports.

Hilary Sangster
Local Senior Officer
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service – Scottish Borders
06 June 2022



**LOCAL PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT
SCOTTISH BORDERS**



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

Year to Date Report, 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

**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.
Page 41

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 Community Planning Partnership priorities and activities in the Scottish Borders. The priorities in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan also contribute towards Scottish Government 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.) Mar					RAG rating
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	YTD
All deliberate fires	158	149	134	127	97	●
All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))	18	21	33	17	11	●
All deliberate fires excl. dwellings	150	137	128	118	92	●
Special Service - RTCs	93	87	99	52	69	◆
Special Service Casualties - All	101	102	94	52	86	◆
False Alarm - UFAs	456	521	458	448	516	◆

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.

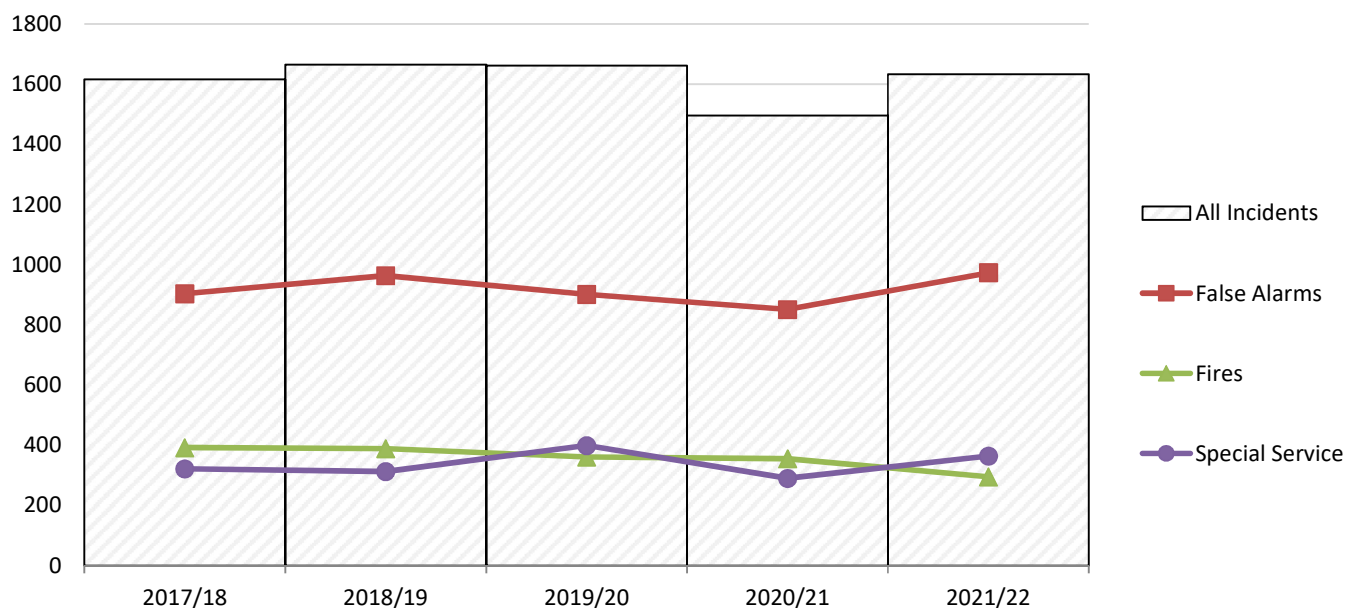
Note

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 2021 to 31st March 2022 SFRS responded to 1636 incidents in the Scottish Borders. This is an increase of 140 incidents compared to the same period last year although it should be borne in mind the pandemic, and lockdowns throughout, have affected reporting figures. False alarms accounted for 59% of our emergency calls. The consultation on UFAS is complete. The change to UFAS response, planned for April 2023, will drive down the number of false alarm that crews attend and create time and opportunity for more training and community safety initiatives.

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 risk
- 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 in the Training for Operational Competence programme. Core skills including pumps, ladders, breathing apparatus and incident command continue to be practiced and assessed on a quarterly basis.

Gather and analyse risk information

Our Operational staff continue to gather and analyse local risk information and operational intelligence (OI) which is used in our preparations to resolve incidents. At the current time we hold over 250 OI documents on premises within the LSO area.

We conduct post incident debriefs using a structured debrief process to identify any lessons that can be learned to enhance our preparedness and response to any incident.

Work with partners to mitigate risks

We continue to be an active member of the Lothian & Borders Local Resilience partnership.

We share information with local authority partners and other key stakeholders to ensure emergency risks are mitigated.

Deal with major events

During the reporting quarter no major events were declared but we participated in the planning process for current events such as The Jim Clark Rally.

Reduction of 'All deliberate 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 our local communities with an emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable through age, isolation or addiction.

Results

SFRS has set a national target of 10% reduction, over a three-year rolling period.

There have been 75 dwelling fires recorded compared to 80 for the same period last year. It is pleasing to see this figure has decreased year on year within the reporting period.

Please note 72 of these fires were accidental.

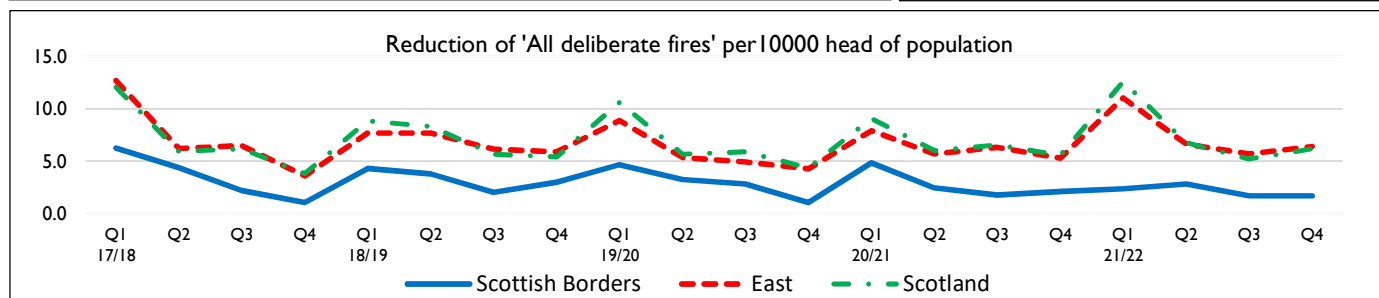
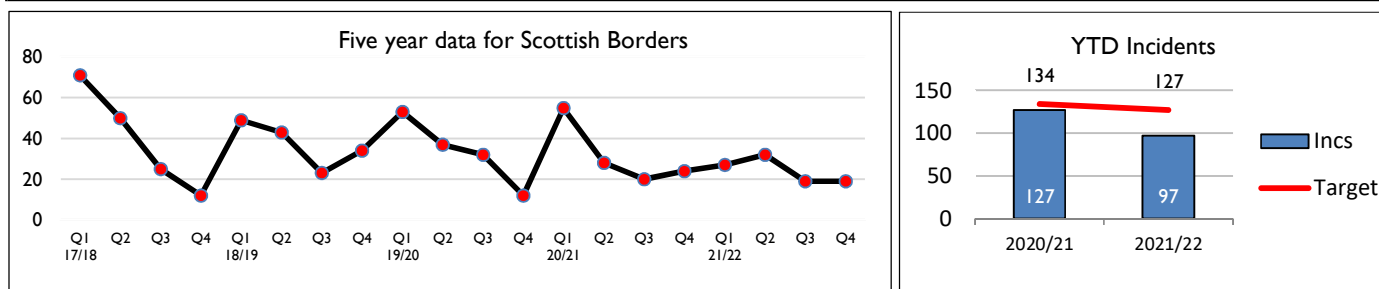
Reasons

Cooking appliances accounted for 31 of these dwelling fires with 8 due to negligent use of equipment and 8 partitionable to faulty fuel supplies. Analysis highlights 34 of these incidents involved adults 18 to 64 years old and 20 in 65+ age group. This proves that our a targeted approach to drive down the risk of fire, with an emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable through age and isolation is correct.

Actions

Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) conduct Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR) following all domestic fires. Evidence proves that the home owner, and surrounding neighbours, are more likely to accept fire safety guidance and advice when an event occurs within their local area.

We work closely with partners to identify persons at risk from fire, this often requires cross agency or joint home safety visits organised and completed by our Community Action Teams members.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 9	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	158	149	134	127	97	
Tweeddale West	14	9	9	13	9	
Tweeddale East	6	14	9	11	6	
Galashiels & District	64	35	20	21	7	
Selkirkshire	12	8	7	4	8	
Leaderdale & Melrose	5	8	10	8	3	
Mid Berwickshire	7	8	15	9	9	
East Berwickshire	8	17	11	7	11	
Kelso & District	12	19	7	12	7	
Jedburgh & District	6	7	3	10	10	
Hawick & Denholm	16	15	31	24	16	
Hawick & Hermitage	9	10	8	15	11	

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 operational response activity in saving life.

Results

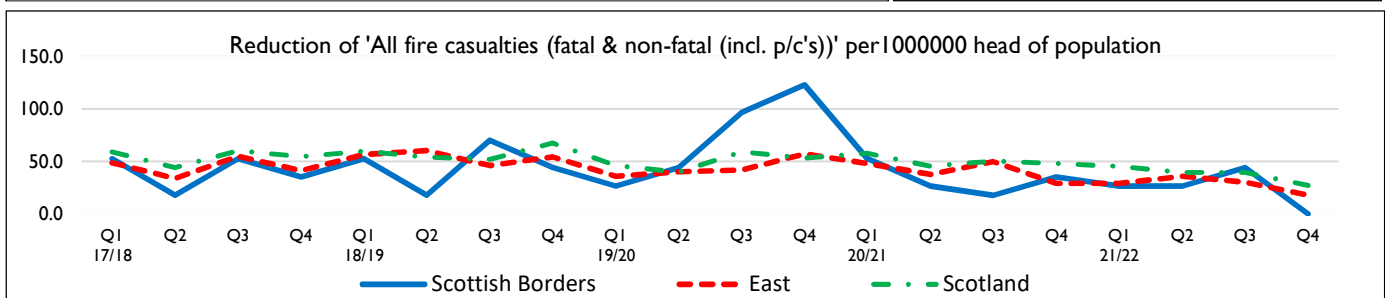
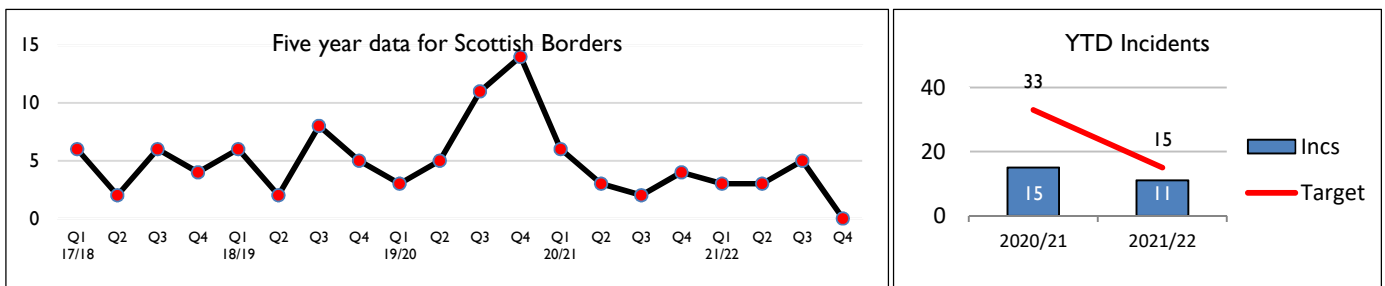
We aim to reduce fire casualties in the Scottish Borders year on year with a SFRS target of reducing fire casualties by 5% per year over a three-year rolling period. There have been 11 casualties in the reporting period to date, a reduction from last year's report.

Reasons

In this quarter one person required a precautionary check from Scottish Ambulance Service. This means a total of 11 fire related casualties in the reporting year, a reduction from 17 in the same reporting period last year.

Actions

SFRS conduct Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR) following all domestic dwelling fires. This involves crews offering reassurance and fire safety advice to all households within the vicinity of the incident immediately or soon after the incident. Crews proactively target at risk groups including elderly people who are, statistically, more likely to experience a fire within their home. We work closely with partners to identify persons at risk from fire, this often requires cross agency or joint home safety visits organised and completed by our Community Action Teams members.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 1	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	18	21	33	17	11	
Tweeddale West	0	1	3	2	0	
Tweeddale East	0	0	3	1	0	
Galashiels & District	9	2	4	3	5	
Selkirkshire	1	1	3	2	0	
Leaderdale & Melrose	1	2	0	2	1	
Mid Berwickshire	5	3	3	2	0	
East Berwickshire	0	2	0	0	0	
Kelso & District	0	7	3	1	3	
Jedburgh & District	0	3	8	2	0	
Hawick & Denholm	1	0	3	0	1	
Hawick & Hermitage	1	0	3	2	1	

Reduction of 'All deliberate fires excl. dwellings'

Reduction of deliberate fire setting continues to be a priority for 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

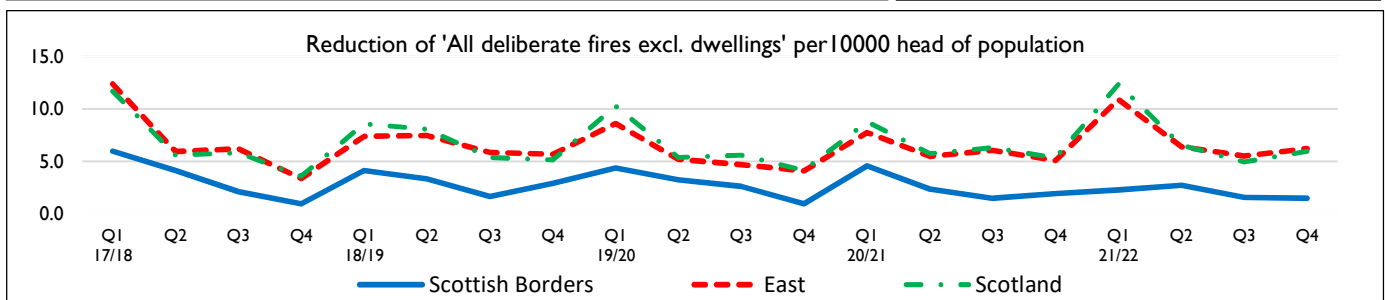
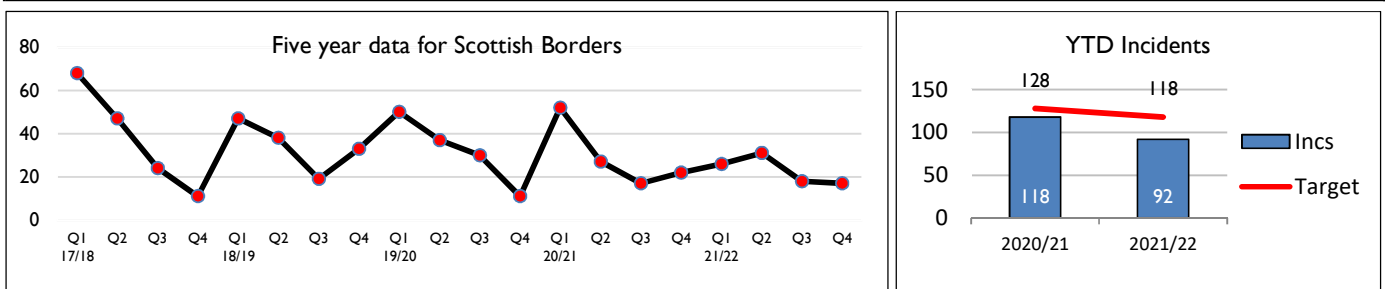
There have been 92 incidents of this nature in the year to date period, this is a decrease of 26 when compared to the same reporting period last year. In the reporting quarter there were 39 incidents.

Reasons

Secondary fires involving refuse, grass or derelict buildings accounted for 49% of all deliberate fires.

Actions

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



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 8	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	150	137	128	118	92	
Tweeddale West	14	6	9	13	8	
Tweeddale East	6	13	9	11	5	
Galashiels & District	61	33	18	21	7	
Selkirkshire	12	7	7	4	8	
Leaderdale & Melrose	5	8	10	7	3	
Mid Berwickshire	7	8	15	8	7	
East Berwickshire	4	14	11	7	10	
Kelso & District	12	17	7	7	7	
Jedburgh & District	5	6	7	3	10	
Hawick & Denholm	16	15	27	22	16	
Hawick & Hermitage	8	10	8	15	11	

Reduction of 'Special Service - RTCs'

While much of this risk is out with the control of SFRS, educating and intervention is a key part in our Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) activity as well as an operational response. SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stake holders in order to reduce the amount of RTCs that occur in the Scottish Borders

Results

SFRS attended 69 RTC's in the reporting period, up from 52 in the reporting period last year. Unfortunately 2 people lost their lives in this quarter and a total of 4 in the reporting year, an increase of 2 from the same period last year. It should be borne in mind that the Pandemic, and associated lockdowns, meant that there was far less activity on our roads last year so it is not surprising to see this figure rise due to traffic levels increasing. Whilst it is disappointing to see this increase it should be noted, apart from 2020/21, these events have dropped year on year.

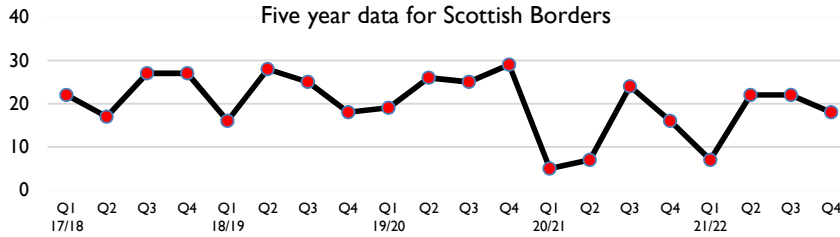
Reasons

Police Scotland are responsible for determining the cause of RTC's however, SFRS significant role to play in preventing RTC's. SFRS respond to RTC's whenever it is confirmed persons are within the vehicle, regardless if they are trapped or not. This means that although we are mobilised in many instances only limited intervention is required.

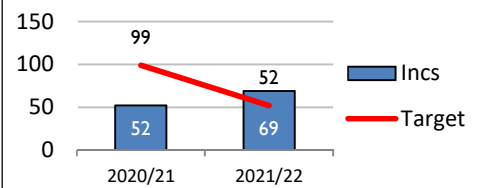
Actions

SFRS are part of the Safer Communities Unit and a member of the Borders Road Safety Working Group. Our CAT, along with operational crews, attend educational establishments such as schools, the Borders College etc to deliver educational inputs to young drivers regarding the dangers the consequences of RTC's. We participate fully in initiatives such as Scottish Borders Drivewise Event.

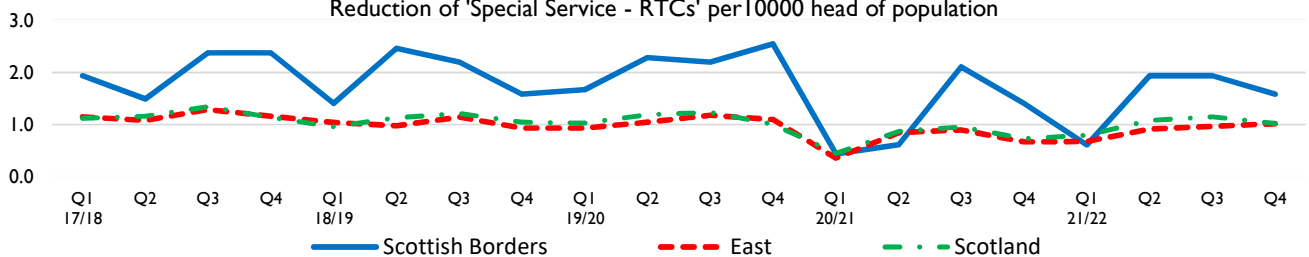
Five year data for Scottish Borders



YTD Incidents



Reduction of 'Special Service - RTCs' per 10000 head of population



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 6	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	93	87	99	52	69	
Tweeddale West	20	12	14	6	9	
Tweeddale East	6	8	3	3	3	
Galashiels & District	11	11	12	7	8	
Selkirkshire	8	6	4	3	4	
Leaderdale & Melrose	9	9	14	9	10	
Mid Berwickshire	4	10	7	7	10	
East Berwickshire	10	11	13	4	6	
Kelso & District	5	0	12	1	4	
Jedburgh & District	11	11	11	8	10	
Hawick & Denholm	5	5	6	0	3	
Hawick & Hermitage	2	4	3	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 SFRS attend in the Scottish Borders other than fire related or UFAS. As the traditional role of the fire and rescue service evolves and expands, SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders in order to reduce the number of RTC related casualties and fatalities, but other casualties including flooding and medical emergencies.

Results

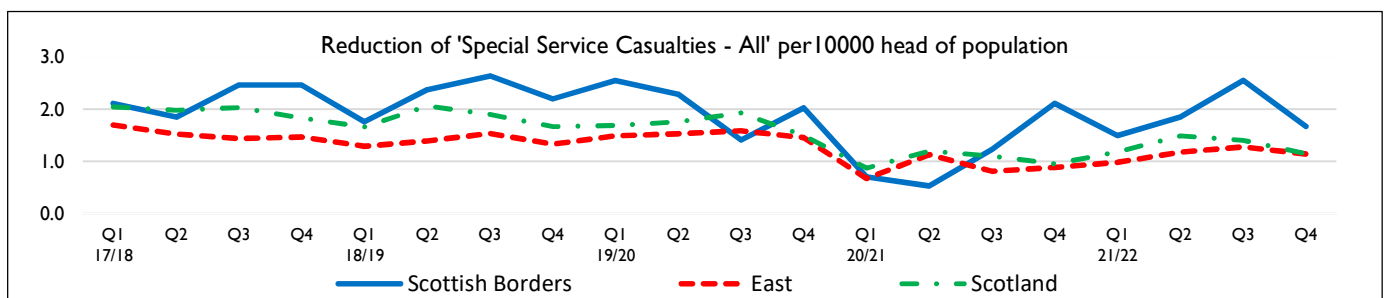
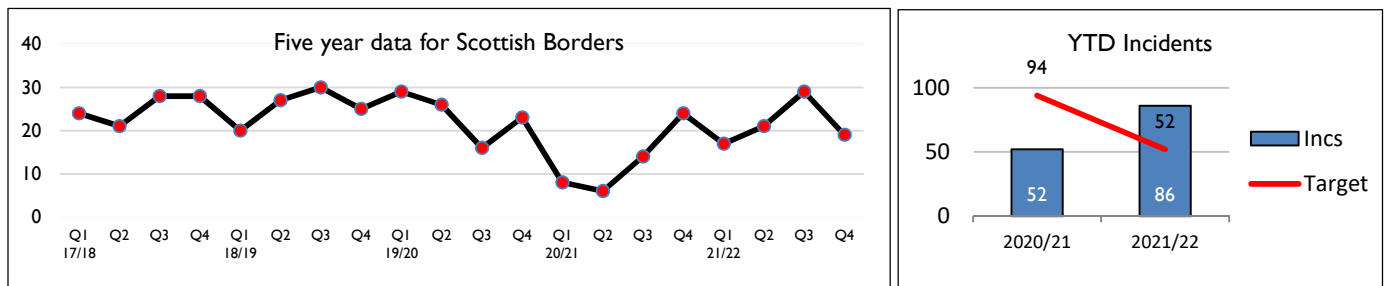
There have been 86 special service casualties during the reporting period, an increase from 2020/21, during the Pandemic and associated lockdowns. 24 casualties injuries appeared to be serious and required hospital treatment, 34 casualties injuries were slight but attended hospital and on 6 occasions first aid provided by Ffs was sufficient to deal with the injury. The split between male and female casualties was 50/50. In general, there has been a small reduction across the five-year reporting period. A snap shot analysis of incident and casualty type is within the report summary page.

Reasons

The amount of "non-traditional" incidents SFRS mobilise to has increased markedly over the last few years. These include assisting our colleagues in Police Scotland, and primarily Scottish Ambulance Service, with effecting entry for emergency medical response and persons who have fallen in the home. This year SFRS attended 101 effecting entry incidents in the Scottish Borders. Traditional special service response includes water rescue (32), hazardous material response (3), RTC's (69) and rescues from height.

Actions

CAT members 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 provide, on request, CPR and defibrillator training to local communities. This work will be a focus of our staff as we recover from the Covid restrictions and interact more freely with our communities. By training local communities in CPR those suffering an out of hospital cardiac arrest have a better chance of survival due to early intervention. Within MELSB we have focussed Scottish Borders stations on water and road safety campaigns



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 8	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	101	102	94	52	86	
Tweeddale West	22	11	8	2	7	
Tweeddale East	5	6	6	3	2	
Galashiels & District	17	13	12	9	11	
Selkirkshire	10	7	6	3	9	
Leaderdale & Melrose	6	10	4	6	13	
Mid Berwickshire	14	14	6	9	8	
East Berwickshire	7	6	10	4	7	
Kelso & District	4	7	11	5	5	
Jedburgh & District	7	12	14	5	12	
Hawick & Denholm	5	11	8	3	5	
Hawick & Hermitage	4	5	9	3	7	

Reduction of 'False Alarm - UFAs'

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 fire alarm turns out to be something other than a fire emergency. The SFRS are committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to reduce UFAS. Planned for April 2023 SFRS will introduce new procedures and mobilisation to UFAS which will reduce the burden on SFRS crews and create capacity for community safety and training opportunities.

Results

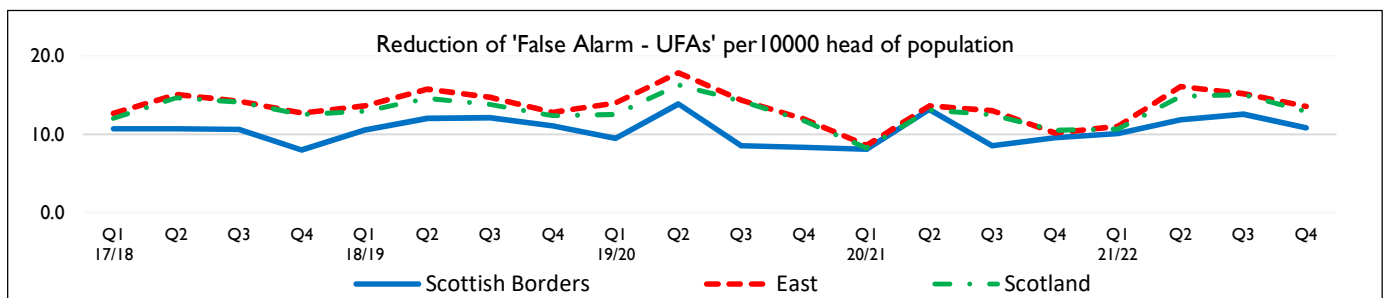
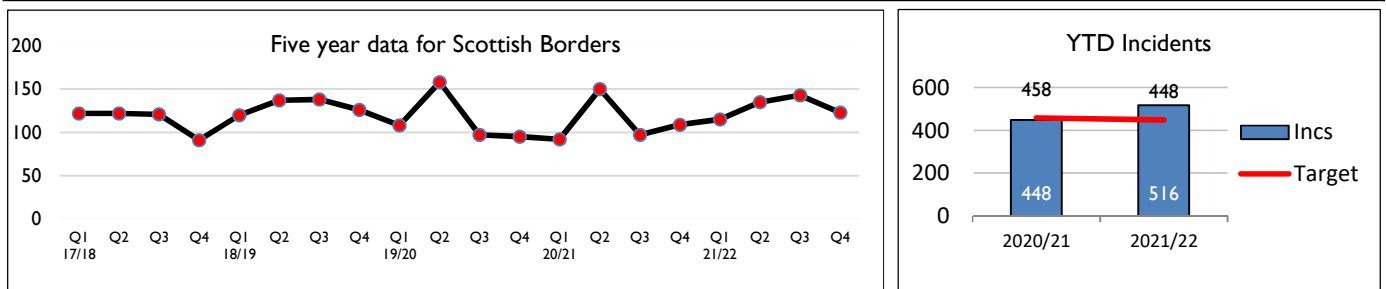
There have been 515 fire calls that were classed as UFAS in the Scottish Borders during the reporting period.

Reasons

217 of these calls were due to false alarm with good intent and 60 were malicious calls. 48 of these alarms were caused by duty holders testing their alarm systems without informing the alarm receiving centre and 63 were caused by human behaviour, 22% of these calls could have been prevented by staff knowing procedure and practice within their own workplace.

Actions

We continue to proactively monitor UFAS activity and our Fire Safety Protection Officers (FSPO) work closely with identified premises to reduce the instance of these events. This work includes discussing technological, procedural and management solutions to prevent future UFAS. Although our response to UFAS will change in April 2023 our FSPO staff will continue to support, advise and educate duty holders on their responsibilities.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 47	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	456	521	458	448	516	
Tweeddale West	64	57	62	66	53	
Tweeddale East	23	42	26	23	28	
Galashiels & District	86	73	58	63	100	
Selkirkshire	43	50	44	38	45	
Leaderdale & Melrose	60	69	62	60	101	
Mid Berwickshire	28	42	30	21	38	
East Berwickshire	24	24	23	31	33	
Kelso & District	46	56	39	58	32	
Jedburgh & District	25	29	29	26	26	
Hawick & Denholm	34	44	42	45	40	
Hawick & Hermitage	23	35	43	17	20	

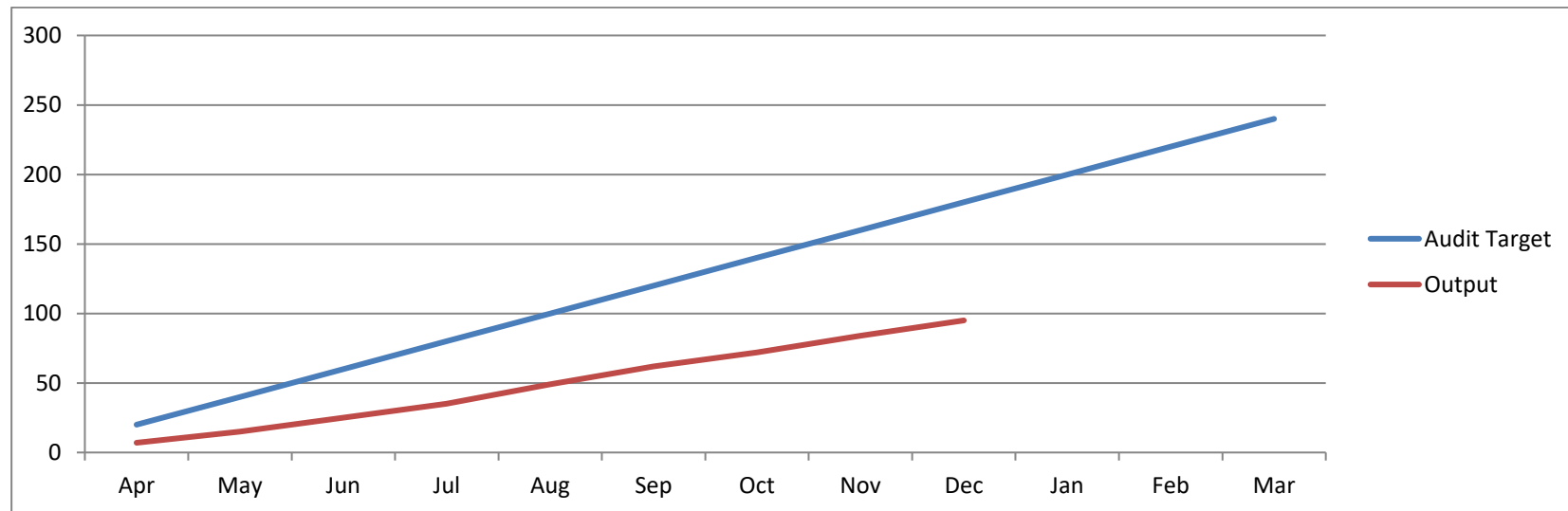
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Prevention & Protection Activities

Quarter 4. 2021/2022: (1st January 2022 to 31st March 2022) Fire Safety Enforcement Audits

The figures represent the audit workloads delivered by the Scottish Borders Fire Safety Protection Officers (FSPOs). 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. Recovery from COVID 19 restrictions and the loss of one FSPO has hampered achievement of the annual target. We have ensured all high-risk premises as per enforcement framework, have received an audit.

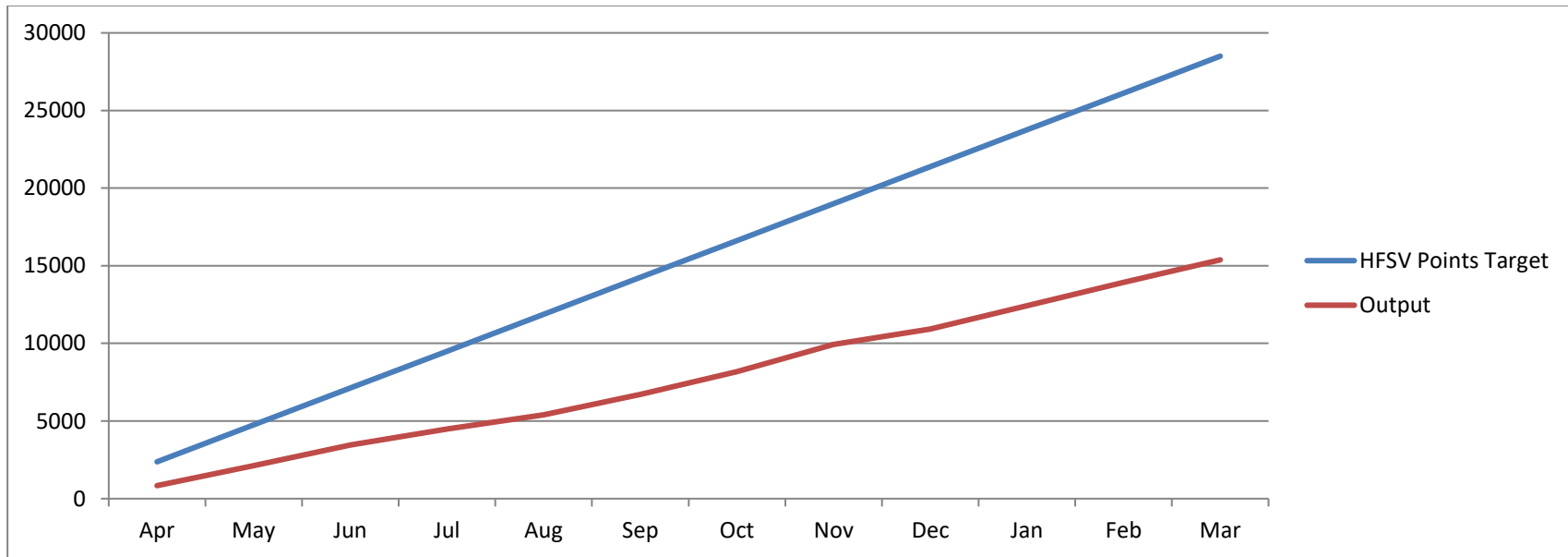
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Target:	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	240
Completed:	7	15	25	35	49	62	72	84	95	101	108	116	116



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. COVI restrictions has had a huge impact on overall targets for 21/22. A **total of 278** HFSVs were delivered in the Scottish Borders in **Q4**.

	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	28500
Completed	840	2120	3453	4488	5392	6712	8188	9928	10920	12418	13932	15380	15380



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	19	33
Galashiels and District	24	36	33	31
Hawick and Denholm	25	31	67	40
Hawick and Hermitage	26	28	38	37
Jedburgh and District	6	12	15	19
Kelso and District	27	17	13	24
Leaderdale and Melrose	26	19	17	23
Mid Berwickshire	20	26	13	15
Selkirkshire	14	13	11	20
Tweeddale East	24	28	30	24
Tweeddale West	7	14	21	12
TOTAL	212	231	277	278

Partnership Working

Youth Engagement

This period seen an increase in Youth engagement programmes activities includes work with Hawick High School and delivery of our Road Safety initiative, 'Drive to Arrive'. This quarter also included Winter and Spring topics which relate to our annual Seasonal Community Safety Campaigns. Further information regarding these activities and initiatives are detailed within Thematic Action Plans below.

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 with referrals (AP1) made to Social Services 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.

Thematic Actions Plans

During this period our safety initiatives focused on several areas including;

- Safety in the Home, Fire and Alcohol
- Cooking Safety
- Grass and Wildfires

Other core engagement topics including Road and Water Safety have also been planned and delivered during this period.

Locals Fire crews supported by our Community Action Team delivered relevant safety messages to Schools, Youth and Community Groups and the wider public using various methods, including virtual platforms, direct engagement and social media.

Reducing Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) Update

An SFRS working group is now producing a Communications and Engagement Plan which will inform and assist duty holders regarding responsibilities and being prepared for implementation of SFRS revised approach to attending Automatic Fire Alarm calls. The anticipated implementation date remains April 2023. Further updates will be provided in future reports.

Smoke/Fire Detection Legislation

We continue to receive a high number of enquiries regarding householder responsibilities and requests to fit detection to the new standard. Detection stock is being impacted by a worldwide shortage of components. Locally we still have sufficient stock at this time. If our stocks were to be exhausted we still have standalone smoke and heat detection which do not meet the required standard, however they will provide sufficient alarm and warning in the event of a fire.

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Quarterly Performance Report

May 2022

Period Covered: 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

“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 2021/22 there was an increase in group 1-5 crime of 6.7% when compared to 2020/21. However in 2020/21 the country was still recovering from pandemic restrictions and recorded crimes were lower than would normally have been expected.

In 2021/22 there was a decrease in antisocial behaviour incidents of 25.8% when compared to 2020/21. The increase in antisocial behaviour incidents in 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 2021/22 are more closely aligned to those recorded 2019/20, pre-pandemic.

In 2021/22 there was a 1.5% decrease in people being monitored for antisocial behaviour. The number of early interventions undertaken by ASB partners decreased by 7.6% when compared to 2020/21.

Mediation referrals were 69.4% lower in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21. There was also been a drop in the percentage of mediation cases that had a successful outcome. The downturn in performance is due to the continued impact of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions and the vacancy in the mediation officer post from quarter 3 of 2021/22.

Key Successes

Three of four ASB Officers have now been trained and accredited in Mediation. The fourth officer will undertake and complete training in June.

Antisocial Behaviour Officers now have Areas of Responsibility (AOR), broadly in line with Police areas and this will greatly enhance the exchange of information between all partners as well as foster good working relationships.

System development for a new database to support the work of the Antisocial Behaviour Unit is making good progress although it may take a little longer to transition than initially expected.

Multi-Agency Face-to-Face warnings are now back in place.

Key Issues

All ASB Officers now take on Mediation responsibilities in addition to the core duties of an ASB officer. As one officer works part-time hours there is currently a small deficit in capacity in one Area of Responsibility (AOR) which currently needs to be taken up by another officer. The situation will need to be monitored.

Key Activities

Database development in MOSAIC is continuing.

Changes to the web pages, leaflets and referral forms have now been completed.

The new ASB Officer has now completed his induction and moves onto Mediation Training in June.

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 2021/22 was 1284. This is 1 incident (0.1%) higher than 2020/21.

The number of referrals to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) service in 2021/22 was 462. This is 9 referrals (2%) higher than 2020/21. Repeat referrals to the DAAS service in 2021/22 stood at 33%, slightly higher than the target of 30%. The number of clients contacted within agreed timescales was significantly higher than the 80% baseline and stood at 92.8%.

Key Successes

There was a successful recruitment to the 21hr advocate post, however induction is taking longer than anticipated due to the remote and agile working arrangements given the nature of the service delivered.

Leading Lights accreditation is progressing. The assessment of standards is planned for December 2022.

DAAS continues to pursue available funding to alleviate hardship, poverty and costs of safety. A successful partnership bid to the Hardship fund saw all specialist services receive over £10,000 of supermarket vouchers. The bid was submitted by the DAAS service on behalf of Border Women's Aid, Children1st and Scottish Border Rape Crisis Service. A further application to the Nat West Circle fund has been submitted for £5,000 to support clients with specific activities, which will support their recovery that ordinarily would be out with their budget.

Work is underway to implement a Suicide Protocol into the DAAS as a result of a significant increases in the number of calls from clients expressing suicidal ideation. This is welcomed by staff due to the impact of managing such calls. The Protocol has been developed with NHS Borders Suicide Prevention lead. This may be shared nationally to other IDAA services.

DAAS Service Exit Interviews for 2021/22 show continued positive outcomes for clients after working with DAAS in relation to safety, confidence, impact on children and accessing support.

Scottish Government have announced an extension of the Delivering Equally Safe funding stream for a further 2 years, this will enable the mothers and children groupwork programme, CEDAR, to continue to September 2025.

Key Issues

Court processes, delays and cases disposals are having a significant impact on the time taken to support clients and help them understand the court decisions. This seems to be the picture nationally and DAAS are linked in with other court advocacy services to ensure we take a collective response to raising concerns.

There has been a significant increase in MARAC referrals and work is underway to ascertain the best model to ensure we maintain a focused and risk management model to addressing the increase.

Key Activities

DAAS continues to deliver the required support in the given timeframes but staff are all still working from home.

Redevelopment of the safety planning template and recorded consent forms on the DAAS database is underway as result of an in-depth review of safety planning and to bring Consent into line with GDPR.

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

Performance Context

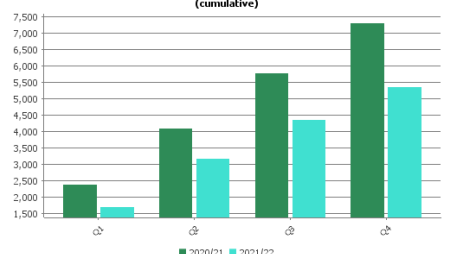


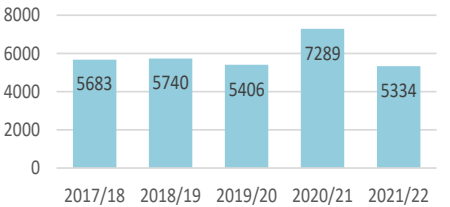
For the priority areas of focus, accidents involving motorcyclists showed an increase in casualties in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21, with 16 additional casualties reported. Accidents involving older drivers have resulted in 3 killed or seriously injured in 2021/22, lower than 2020/21. Younger drivers aged 17-25 involved in accidents have resulted in 5 killed or seriously injured in 2021/22, higher than 2020/21.

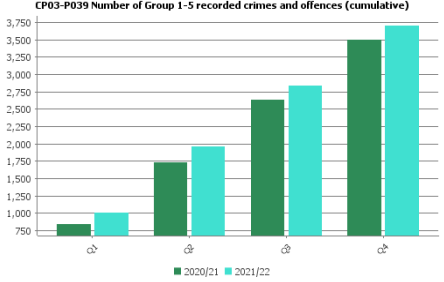


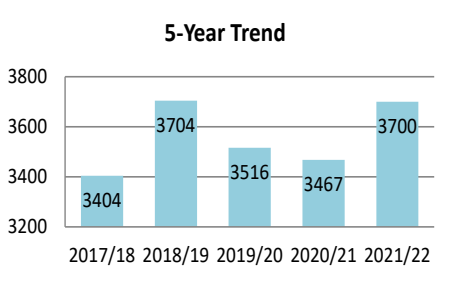
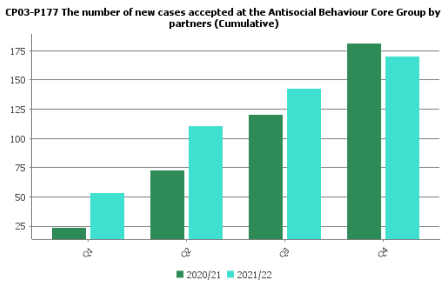


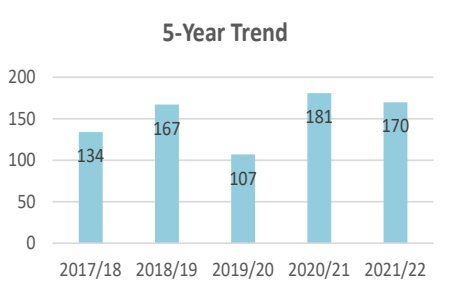
Key Issues

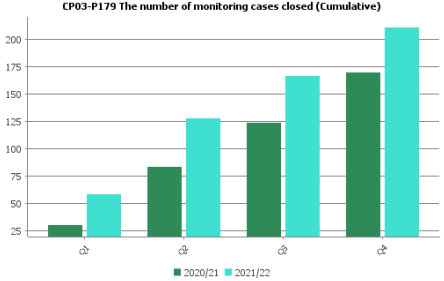


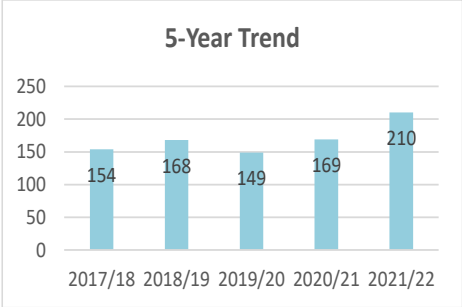
Following an appraisal of the role of Community Safety Officer and changing business needs, adjustment has been made to the function within the post. The Community Safety/Policy Officer post has now been filled and a review of the reporting requirement into Scrutiny for this post is currently being conducted.

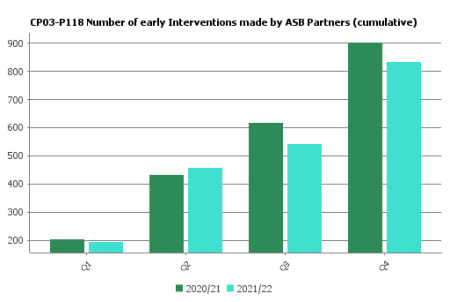


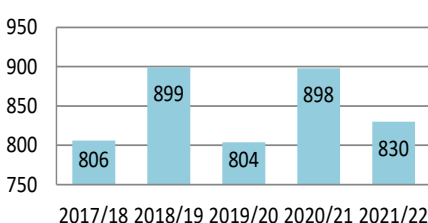
Safer Communities Team

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

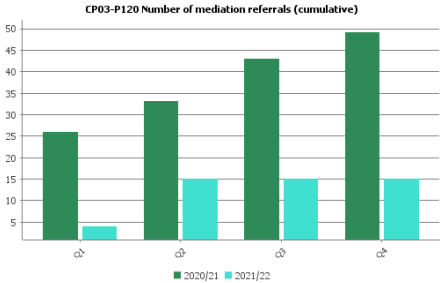


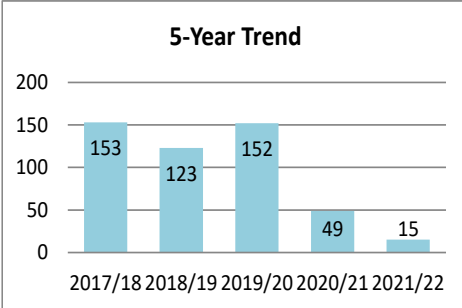
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
<p>Page 60</p> <p>Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P38 Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P38 Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>~2,000</td> <td>~1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>~4,000</td> <td>~3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>~5,500</td> <td>~4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>~7,000</td> <td>~5,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2020/21	2021/22	1	~2,000	~1,000	2	~4,000	~3,000	3	~5,500	~4,000	4	~7,000	~5,000			5,334	7,190	<p>Where We Are Currently</p> <p>A 25.8% decrease in incidents in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21. This equates to 1856 fewer incidents recorded.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The significant decrease is mainly due to an easing of COVID-19 government restrictions in 2021/22 when compared to what was in place in 2020/21. Breaches of government restrictions are recorded as antisocial behaviour by Police Scotland.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</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, respond to community issues regarding antisocial behaviour with significant success.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>5334</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Incidents	2017/18	5683	2018/19	5740	2019/20	5406	2020/21	7289	2021/22	5334
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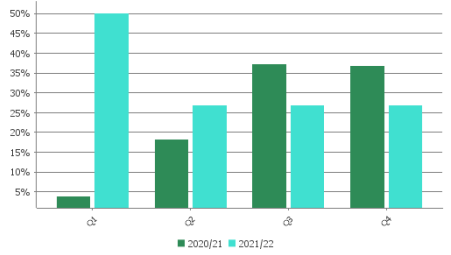


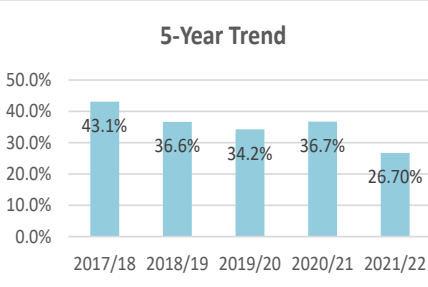
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
<p>Number of Group 1-5 recorded crimes and offences (cumulative)</p> <p>Page 66</p>	<p>CP03-P039 Number of Group 1-5 recorded crimes and offences (cumulative)</p> 			3,700	3,467	<p>Where We Are Currently</p> <p>A 6.7% increase in group 1-5 crimes in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21, which equates to 233 additional victims.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</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 2021/22 the number of crimes is higher in comparison as there is not the same level of restrictions now in place.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</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>5-Year Trend</p> 
<p>The number of new cases accepted at the Antisocial Behaviour Core Group by partners (Cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P177 The number of new cases accepted at the Antisocial Behaviour Core Group by partners (Cumulative)</p> 			170	181	<p>Where we are Currently</p> <p>The number of new cases accepted at the antisocial behaviour core group in 2021/22 was 170. This is 11 cases (6.1%) lower than 2020/21.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The number of new antisocial behaviour cases has decreased from 2020/21 levels, which is positive.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> 

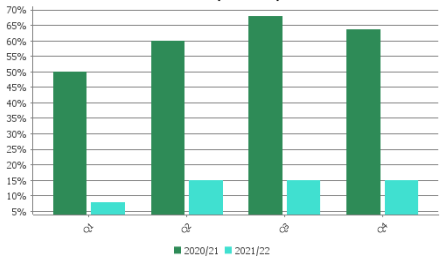


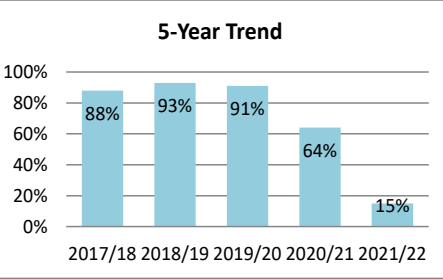
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<p>Page 67</p> <p>The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P179 The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P179 The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>~30</td> <td>~60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>~85</td> <td>~130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>~125</td> <td>~175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>~170</td> <td>~210</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2020/21	2021/22	1	~30	~60	2	~85	~130	3	~125	~175	4	~170	~210			210	169	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>41 additional monitoring cases closed in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21, which equates to a 24.3% increase.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</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>What we are doing</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"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Cases Closed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>154</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>168</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>149</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>169</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>210</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Cases Closed	2017/18	154	2018/19	168	2019/20	149	2020/21	169	2021/22	210
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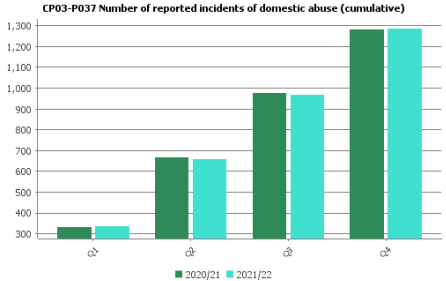


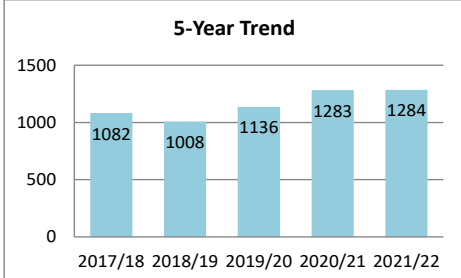
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<p>Number of early interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)</p> <p>898</p> <p>68</p>	<p>CP03-P118 Number of early Interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P118 Number of early Interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~200</td> <td>~180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~430</td> <td>~450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~610</td> <td>~540</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~900</td> <td>~830</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	~200	~180	Q2	~430	~450	Q3	~610	~540	Q4	~900	~830			830	898	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>A decrease of 68 interventions in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21, which equates to a 7.6% decrease.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</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 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>What we are doing</p> <p>We are using analysis to better understand antisocial behaviour and to improve the approach being taken and the outcomes for complainers.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>806</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>899</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>804</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>898</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>830</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Value	2017/18	806	2018/19	899	2019/20	804	2020/21	898	2021/22	830
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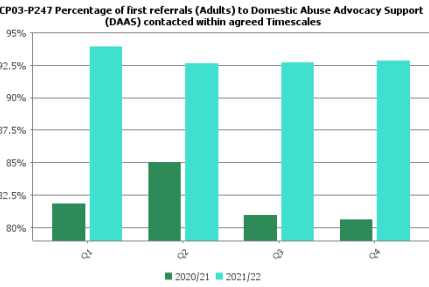
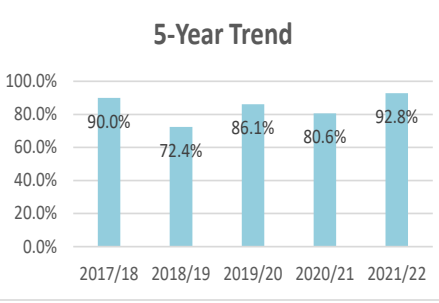
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
Number of mediation referrals (cumulative)	 <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P120 Number of mediation referrals (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>26</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>33</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>43</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>49</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	26	5	Q2	33	15	Q3	43	15	Q4	49	15			15	49	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>A decrease of 34 referrals in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21, which equates to a 69.4% decrease.</p> <p>However the mediation officer has now left post resulting in no mediation being undertaken in quarter 3 and quarter 4.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The decrease in referrals initially was is due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown and the inability to conduct face to face mediation.</p> <p>However since the end of quarter 2 there has been no mediation officer in place and this has impacted referrals further.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The antisocial behaviour officers of the Antisocial Behaviour Unit (ASBU) are undergoing accredited mediation training.</p> <p>Some officers employed by Registered Social Landlords are also undertaking the accredited mediation training.</p> <p>Once officers are trained it will give more resilience in offering a mediation service.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Referrals	2017/18	153	2018/19	123	2019/20	152	2020/21	49	2021/22	15
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<p>PI004 The percentage of referrals to the mediation service that become mediation cases (Cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P176 The percentage of referrals to the mediation service that become mediation cases (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P176 The percentage of referrals to the mediation service that become mediation cases (Cumulative)</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>~5%</td> <td>~18%</td> <td>~38%</td> <td>~38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>~48%</td> <td>~28%</td> <td>~28%</td> <td>~27%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020/21	~5%	~18%	~38%	~38%	2021/22	~48%	~28%	~28%	~27%			26.7%	35%	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>26.7% of mediation referrals have become mediation cases in 2021/22 against a baseline target of 35%.</p> <p>This figure is the same as provided for quarter 2 and quarter 3 as the mediation officer post has been vacant since the beginning of quarter 3 and no mediation service has been able to be provided.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Initially the decrease in success rate was largely due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown meaning there was little opportunity to conduct mediation through face to face contact.</p> <p>However since the end of quarter 2 there has been no mediation officer in place and this has further impacted performance.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The antisocial behaviour officers of the Antisocial Behaviour Unit (ASBU) are undergoing accredited mediation training.</p> <p>Some officers employed by Registered Social Landlords are also undertaking the accredited mediation training.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>26.70%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2017/18	43.1%	2018/19	36.6%	2019/20	34.2%	2020/21	36.7%	2021/22	26.70%
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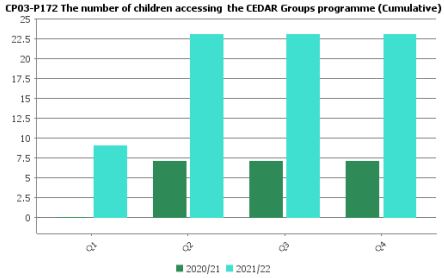


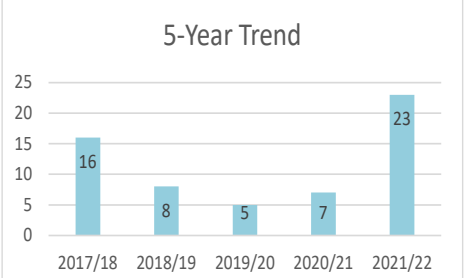



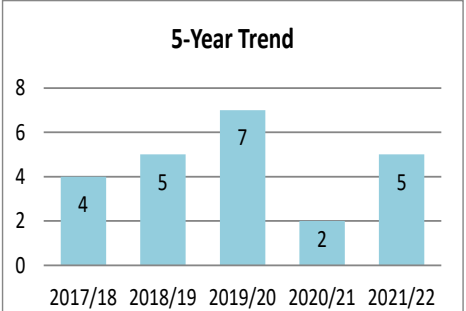
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<p>Page 2</p> <p>Percentage of mediation cases that show agreement/improvement after mediation (cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P121 Percentage of mediation cases that show agreement/improvement after mediation (cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P121 Percentage of mediation cases that show agreement/improvement after mediation (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</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>68</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>65</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2020/21 (%)	2021/22 (%)	Q1	50	10	Q2	60	15	Q3	68	15	Q4	65	15			14.8%	80%	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>14.8% of mediation cases have shown agreement/improvement following mediation in 2021/22 against a baseline target of 80%. The success rate has been significantly affected by COVID-19 lockdown restrictions.</p> <p>This figure is the same as provided for quarter 2 and quarter 3 as the mediation officer post has been vacant since the beginning of quarter 3 and no mediation service has been able to be provided.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Initially the decrease in success rate was largely due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown meaning there was little opportunity to conduct mediation through face to face contact.</p> <p>However since the end of quarter 2 there has been no mediation officer in place and this has further impacted performance.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The antisocial behaviour officers of the Antisocial Behaviour Unit (ASBU) are undergoing accredited mediation training.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Success Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>91%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>64%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Success Rate (%)	2017/18	88%	2018/19	93%	2019/20	91%	2020/21	64%	2021/22	15%
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Percentage of clients supported by DAAS (Adults) that are re-referred to DAAS within 12 months of case closure (Cumulative)	<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"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>~27.5%</td> <td>~31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>~28%</td> <td>~28.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>~32.5%</td> <td>~27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>~32.5%</td> <td>~33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>33%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	2017/18	~27.5%	~31%	2018/19	~28%	~28.5%	2019/20	~32.5%	~27%	2020/21	~32.5%	~33%	2021/22	33%	33%			33%	30%	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>An increase of 3 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>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Repeat referrals are currently slightly higher than target.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>Detailed analysis of the repeat cases will be undertaken to identify</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage</td> <td>25.3%</td> <td>25.2%</td> <td>33.9%</td> <td>32.6%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Percentage	25.3%	25.2%	33.9%	32.6%	33%
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2020/21	~32.5%	~33%																																			
2021/22	33%	33%																																			
Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22																																
Percentage	25.3%	25.2%	33.9%	32.6%	33%																																

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						<p>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>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 Performance 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>~82.5%</td> <td>~85%</td> <td>~81%</td> <td>~81%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>~93%</td> <td>~92.5%</td> <td>~92.5%</td> <td>~92.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020/21	~82.5%	~85%	~81%	~81%	2021/22	~93%	~92.5%	~92.5%	~92.8%	<p>✔</p>	<p>↑</p>	<p>92.8%</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>92.8% of clients contacted within the agreed timescale against a baseline target of 80% between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022.</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>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Contact targets have been met for the year.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</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>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>2017/18</td> <td>90.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>72.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>86.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>80.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>92.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2017/18	90.0%	2018/19	72.4%	2019/20	86.1%	2020/21	80.6%	2021/22	92.8%
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Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)	<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>2017/18</td> <td>35</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>65</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>92</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>120</td> <td>118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>117</td> <td>117</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	2017/18	35	40	2018/19	65	68	2019/20	92	95	2020/21	120	118	2021/22	117	117			117	123	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>117 referrals to MARAC in 2021/22, which is 6 referrals (4.9%) less than 2020/21.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</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>What We Are Doing</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>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend (MARAC)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>99</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td>93</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>102</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>123</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>117</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2017/18	99					2018/19		93				2019/20			102			2020/21				123		2021/22					117
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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>2017/18</td> <td>5</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>10</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>21</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>30</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>36</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2020/21	2021/22	2017/18	5	11	2018/19	10	17	2019/20	21	25	2020/21	30	36	2021/22	36	36			36	30	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>36 referrals to CEDAR in 2021/22 compared to 30 referrals in 2020/21, which is a 6 referral, 20% increase.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The Coronavirus pandemic had an impact on the number of referrals into the service but numbers recovered as lockdown restrictions eased.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend (Cedar Referrals)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>39</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td>28</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>33</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2017/18	39					2018/19		28				2019/20			33			2020/21				30		2021/22					36
Year	2020/21	2021/22																																																											
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						<p>What We Are Doing</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>The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (cumulative)</p> <p>Page 77</p>	<p>CP03-P172 The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P172 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>0</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>7</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>7</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>7</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	0	9	Q2	7	23	Q3	7	23	Q4	7	23			23	7	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>The most recent CEDAR Group programme completed in December 2021 with no further groups starting in Quarter 4.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>CEDAR Group restarted when lockdown restrictions eased.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</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 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Value	2017/18	16	2018/19	8	2019/20	5	2020/21	7	2021/22	23
Quarter	2020/21	2021/22																																
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<p>Number of young drivers 17-25 killed or seriously injured (cumulative)</p>	<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>Quarter</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2020/21	2021/22	Q1	0	1	Q2	0	3	Q3	1	4	Q4	2	5			5		<p>Where We Are</p> <p>5 young drivers killed or seriously injured in 2021/22, higher than 2020/21.</p> <p>Our Successes Issues</p> <p>Young driver training sessions cannot currently take place due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>Driver education through social media campaigns.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Value	2017/18	4	2018/19	5	2019/20	7	2020/21	2	2021/22	5
Quarter	2020/21	2021/22																																
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Number of older drivers aged 65+ killed or seriously injured (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P123 Number of older drivers aged 65+ killed or seriously injured (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>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2020/21	2021/22	1	0	0	2	4	1	3	5	2	4	5	3			3		<p>Where We Are</p> <p>3 older drivers killed or seriously injured in 2021/22, lower than 2020/21.</p> <p>Our Successes Issues</p> <p>Older driver training sessions cannot currently take place due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>Driver education through social media campaigns.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Value	2017/18	9	2018/19	16	2019/20	9	2020/21	5	2021/22	3
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Page 78 Number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P124 Number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured (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>3</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>11</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>11</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2020/21	2021/22	1	3	14	2	10	22	3	11	25	4	11	27			27		<p>Where We Are</p> <p>27 motorcyclists killed or seriously injured in 2021/22, 16 additional casualties when compared to 2020/21.</p> <p>Our Successes Issues</p> <p>Motorcyclist training sessions cannot currently take place due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>Rider education through social media campaigns.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Value	2017/18	20	2018/19	25	2019/20	14	2020/21	11	2021/22	27
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