



## ***Community Safety Board***

West Lothian Civic Centre  
Howden South Road  
LIVINGSTON  
EH54 6FF

14 June 2021

A meeting of the **Community Safety Board** of West Lothian Council will be held within the **MSTeams Virtual Meeting on Monday 21 June 2021 at 10:00am.**

For Chief Executive

### **BUSINESS**

#### **Public Session**

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Declarations of Interest - Members should declare any financial and non-financial interests they have in the items of business for consideration at the meeting, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest
3. Order of Business, including notice of urgent business and declarations of interest in any urgent business
4. Minutes :-
  - (a) Confirm Draft Minutes of Meeting of Community Safety Board held on Monday 26 April 2021 (herewith)
  - (b) Note Minutes of Meeting of Community Planning Partnership Board held on Monday 22 February 2021 (herewith)
5. County Lines in Scotland - presentation by Police Scotland (herewith)
6. Performance Report 2020/21 - report by West Lothian Community Safety Partnership (herewith)
7. Westdrive 2021 - Update - report by West Lothian Community Safety Partnership (herewith)

DATA LABEL: Public

8. West Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime - report by West Lothian Community Safety Partnership (herewith)

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**NOTE For further information please contact Val Johnston, TelNo.01506 281604 or email [val.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk](mailto:val.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk)**

## CODE OF CONDUCT AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

This form is to help members. It is not a substitute for declaring interests at the meeting.

Members should look at every item and consider if they have an interest. If members have an interest they must consider if they have to declare it. If members declare an interest they must consider if they have to withdraw.

NAME	MEETING	DATE

AGENDA ITEM NO.	FINANCIAL (F) OR NON-FINANCIAL INTEREST (NF)	DETAIL ON THE REASON FOR YOUR DECLARATION (e.g. I am Chairperson of the Association)	REMAIN OR WITHDRAW

The objective test is whether a member of the public, with knowledge of the relevant facts, would reasonably regard the interest as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your discussion or decision making in your role as a councillor.

Other key terminology appears on the reverse.

If you require assistance, please ask as early as possible. Contact Julie Whitelaw, Monitoring Officer, 01506 281626, [julie.whitelaw@westlothian.gov.uk](mailto:julie.whitelaw@westlothian.gov.uk), James Millar, Governance Manager, 01506 281695, [james.millar@westlothian.gov.uk](mailto:james.millar@westlothian.gov.uk), Carol Johnston, Chief Solicitor, 01506 281626, [carol.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk](mailto:carol.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk), Committee Services Team, 01506 281604, 01506 281621 [committee.services@westlothian.gov.uk](mailto:committee.services@westlothian.gov.uk)

## **SUMMARY OF KEY TERMINOLOGY FROM REVISED CODE**

### **The objective test**

“...whether a member of the public, with knowledge of the relevant facts, would reasonably regard the interest as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your discussion or decision making in your role as a councillor”

### **The General Exclusions**

- As a council tax payer or rate payer or in relation to the council's public services which are offered to the public generally, as a recipient or non-recipient of those services
- In relation to setting the council tax.
- In relation to matters affecting councillors' remuneration, allowances, expenses, support services and pension.
- As a council house tenant, unless the matter is solely or mainly about your own tenancy, or you are in arrears of rent.

### **Particular Dispensations**

- As a member of an outside body, either appointed by the council or later approved by the council
- Specific dispensation granted by Standards Commission
- Applies to positions on certain other public bodies (IJB, SEStran, City Region Deal)
- Allows participation, usually requires declaration but not always
- Does not apply to quasi-judicial or regulatory business

### **The Specific Exclusions**

- As a member of an outside body, either appointed by the council or later approved by the council
- The position must be registered by you
- Not all outside bodies are covered and you should take advice if you are in any doubt.
- Allows participation, always requires declaration
- Does not apply to quasi-judicial or regulatory business

### **Categories of “other persons” for financial and non-financial interests of other people**

- Spouse, a civil partner or a cohabitee
- Close relative, close friend or close associate
- Employer or a partner in a firm
- A body (or subsidiary or parent of a body) in which you are a remunerated member or director
- Someone from whom you have received a registrable gift or registrable hospitality
- Someone from whom you have received registrable election expenses

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD held within MSTEAMS VIRTUAL MEETING, on 26 APRIL 2021.

Present – Councillors Lawrence Fitzpatrick (Chair), Kirsteen Sullivan, Charles Kennedy, Andrew McGuire; Graham Hope (Chief Executive, West Lothian Council); Graeme Struthers (Depute Chief Executive, West Lothian Council), AnnMarie Carr (Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services, West Lothian Council), Tim Ward (Senior Manager, Social Policy, West Lothian Council); Lynne Gow (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service), David Sharp (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service), Alun Williams (Police Scotland); and Yvonne Lawton (NHS Lothian).

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest made.

2. MINUTE

The Board approved the minute of its meeting held on 7 December 2020 as a correct record.

3. SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE - UPDATE ON THE IMPACT AND IMPLICATIONS OF COVID-19

The Board considered a report presenting an overview of the impact and implications of Covid-19 on the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.

The Board were advised that like many organisations the SFRS had faced a number of challenges due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In order to support the provision of service delivery to the local community priorities were focussed on the safety of staff and the wider public, the ability to respond when necessary, to prevent and protect, mitigating the impact of fire and the need for any form of rescue and support to partners in prevention work. The report provided a summary of that work undertaken during the past year.

It was recommended that the Board note the contents of the report.

Decision

To note the content of the report.

4. DRAFT LOCAL FIRE & RESCUE PLAN 2021 FOR WEST LOTHIAN

The Board considered a report presenting a draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2021 for the West Lothian Council area.

The Board were provided with a Local Fire and Rescue Plan progress report together with information on the provision of local services. The Plan detailed a framework of local priorities for West Lothian Council

taking account of; The Scottish Government's vision for public services, Strategic priorities set by Scottish Ministers, National outcomes within the National Performance Framework and The Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016.

The Plan set out a list of the priorities and what would be achieved as a result.

It was recommended that the Board note the contents of the Draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2021 for West Lothian.

#### Decision

To note the content of the report.

### 5. PERFORMANCE REPORT 2020-2021

The Board were provided with an update on Quarter 3 performance 2020/2021, for the indicators that supported the Community Safety Plan.

The Board were advised that for many of the partners involved in the Community Safety Partnership, resources had been realigned to cope and tend to the pandemic. These resources were now returning to their previous posts and 'normal duties'.

As the Community Safety Partners entered their third year of the Community Safety Plan, all existing performance indicators would be reviewed throughout the coming year to assess if they were still 'fit for purpose' post COVID. As a result a new Community Safety Plan for 2022 would likely bring with it a new set of performance indicators.

The report enabled the Board to review and undertake scrutiny of the Community Safety Partners' performance for the period of Q3 2020/21.

It was recommended that the Board note the updated performance 2020/21.

#### Decision

- 1) To note the content of the report;
- 2) To note the performance data attached to the report as an appendix; and
- 3) To request that colleagues from NHS Lothian provide those elected members on the Board with information for 2019/20 in respect of under 18's being admitted to hospital for substance misuse.

### 6. TIMELINE FOR THE NEW COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2022-2025

The Board considered a report providing a proposed Timeline for the replacement of the West Lothian Community Safety Plan 2022-2025 as

discussed and agreed at the Safer Community Strategic Planning Group (SCSPG) meeting on the 9 March 2021.

It was recommended that the Board note the Timeline and the proposed action for taking forward this important piece of work being carried out by the Community Safety Partners.

Decision

1) To note the content of the report;

2) To ask that the Depute Chief Executive provide those elected members on the Board with an update in relation to the appointment of a Police Analyst.

7. THREE YEAR THEMATIC PRESENTATION PLAN 2019-2022

The Board noted the content of the Community Safety Board Three Year Thematic Presentation Plan.





MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD held within WEBEX VIRTUAL MEETING ROOM, on 22 FEBRUARY 2021.

Present –

Councillor Kirsteen Sullivan (Chair)	West Lothian Council
Councillor Tom Conn	West Lothian Council
Councillor Chris Horne	West Lothian Council
Councillor Andrew McGuire	West Lothian Council
Councillor Moira Shemilt	West Lothian Council
Graham Hope (Chief Executive)	West Lothian Council
Elaine Cook (Depute Chief Executive)	West Lothian Council
Graeme Struthers	West Lothian Council
Craig McCorrison	West Lothian Council
Elaine Nisbet	West Lothian Council
Jonathan Pryce	Scottish Government
Jim Stewart	SESTran
David Sharp	Scottish Fire & Rescue Service
Brenda Cumming	West Lothian Chamber of Commerce
John Sives	Joint Forum of Community Councils
Karen Morrison	Scottish Natural Heritage
Jackie Galbraith	West Lothian College
Alan McCloskey	Voluntary Sector Gateway
Karen Wernham	West Lothian Leisure
Allister Short	Integration Joint Board

In Attendance –

Diane Cameron	WLSen/Mental Health Forum
Declan Harrigan	Smile Counselling
Alice Mitchell	West Lothian Council
Susan Gordon	West Lothian Council
Sharon Houston	West Lothian Council

Apologies –

Donald Forrest	West Lothian Council
Valerie Ormiston	Skills Development Scotland
Neil Christison	Visit Scotland
Heather McNaughton	Historic Environment Scotland
Suzanne Mann	Jobcentre Plus
Gill Jardine	Jobcentre Plus
Tim Dent	West Lothian Leisure

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest made.

2. MINUTE

The Board confirmed the Minute of its meeting held on 30 November 2020 as a correct record subject to noting that Scottish Natural Heritage had been rebranded NatureScot.

3. PRESENTATION - 3RD SECTOR MENTAL HEALTH FORUM

The Board received a very interesting presentation from Diane Cameron, WLSN/3<sup>rd</sup> Sector Mental Health Forum, setting out the journey to the formation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector Mental Health Forum.

The slides gave the Board an overview of the those leading on the project and the engagement that had been carried out to advance and expand the Forum. It set out what the Forum had achieved so far and detailed their hopes and plans for the future.

On behalf of the Board, the chair thanked Diane for her presentation. The Board was invited to note the presentation.

#### Decision

To note the terms of the presentation.

#### 4. PRESENTATION - IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON YOUNG PEOPLE

The Board received an informative presentation from Declan Harrigan, Smile Counselling, providing an overview of their establishment and their aims and objectives.

The slides gave the Board with an overview of the positive impact Smile had on the local community since its establishment, set out its links with various groups and the way it had adapted to ensure ongoing support to young people aged between 11-25 during the pandemic. The Board heard that referrals to Smile had increased 130% in 2020.

The Board noted that Smile was delivered through one third of the high schools in West Lothian before it heard of the various initiatives put in place by Smile to ensure it was sustainable. The presentation then concluded with an overview of their future plans for expansion.

Arising from questions during the presentation, Declan agreed to contact West Lothian Leisure and West Lothian College to discuss taking forward their interest in developing links with Smile Counselling.

On behalf of the Board, the chair thanked Declan for his presentation. The Board was invited to note the presentation.

#### Decision

To note the terms of the presentation.

#### 5. CHILDREN'S SERVICES PLAN 2020-2023

The Board considered the Children's Services Plan 2020-2023 report.

The report informed the Board of the development of the West Lothian Children's Services Plan 2020 in compliance with the requirements of Part 3 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.

The Board was invited to note the contents of the West Lothian Children's Services Plan 2020-2023.

Decision

To note the terms of the report.

6. COVID-19 DATA SET

The Board considered the Covid-19 sentinel dataset as at 1<sup>st</sup> February 2021 which provided an overview of the impact of Covid-19 and set out some ongoing work to improve the data set in relation to mental health and wellbeing.

Decision

To note the update and agree that the development of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan be kept on hold and revisited in early 2021.

7. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To note the dates of future meetings of the Board; these being:-

- Monday 24 May 2021
- Monday 30 August 2021
- Monday 15 November 2021





# County Lines in Scotland

## Presentation for Partners

PC Anne McNair  
PC Nick Walker



# Learning Outcomes

Understand the terms 'County Lines' and 'Cuckooing', what they mean, and how this impacts Scottish towns and cities

Understand the ways in which children and vulnerable adults become involved and how to 'Spot the Signs'

Explore how we can collectively support those involved and help stop County Lines and Cuckooing in Scotland

# What is Serious and Organised Crime

- Involves more than one person
- Involves control, planning and the use of specialist resources
- Causes, or has the potential to cause, significant harm
- Involves benefit to the individual(s) concerned, particularly financial gain





# Prevention and Intervention

- **Divert** people from becoming involved in SOC and using its products
- **Deter** SOC by supporting private, public and 3rd sector organisations to protect themselves and each other
- **Detect** by identifying and prosecuting Serious Organised Crime Group (SOCG) members
- **Disrupt** SOCGs by targeting their specific enablers



# What is County Lines? Isn't it just drug dealing?

County Lines is a method of dealing drugs, but it relies heavily on the criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults.

It involves importing drugs to another area from major cities in England and can result in increased community tensions and violence in areas affected.

# How does it work?



English Crime Group coordinates  
drugs/money/people from afar

Use children to transport, store and  
deal the drugs

**Criminal Exploitation, Human  
Trafficking & Modern Slavery**



**POLICE SCOTLAND**



# What is Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)?

- Where an individual or group uses their position of power to take advantage of a child or young person under the age of 18 and coerces, controls, manipulates or deceives them into criminal activity.
- Can be in exchange for something the victim needs or wants such as money, clothing, electrical goods, **OR** can be through violence or threats of violence
- Activity may appear consensual however exploitation may still be a major contributing factor

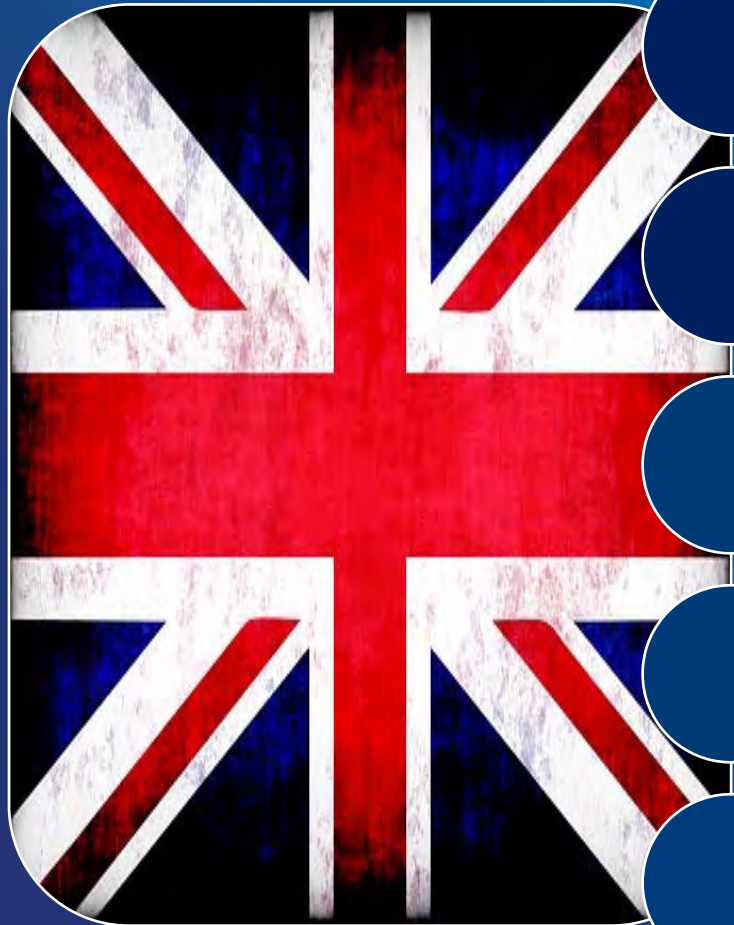
# Knowing the Signs of Child Exploitation



- Change in behaviour (Angry, Anxious, Withdrawn)
- Access to numerous phones
- Unexplained gifts (Clothes, Trainers, Electrical items, Cash)
- School truancy / Going Missing
- Travelling alone (particularly during school hours, late at night, or frequently)
- Increased use of bus or rail network

# County Lines : UK\*

\*National Crime Agency, 2019



2700 phone numbers linked to 1200 groups

Most originate from London, Liverpool and West Midlands

More than 30 other force areas in England and Wales have at least 1 group using County Lines Model

Social media increasingly used for recruitment and promotion

Exploitation of children and young people and vulnerable adults on the rise

# Scotland

29

Approx 25 county lines groups

8

8/13 local policing divisions impacted



Most activity in North East Division



Merseyside largest exporting area



Heroin and Crack Cocaine



Evidence of violence



More local children and young people being identified



**POLICE SCOTLAND**



# What is Cuckooing?

- Exploitation of vulnerable people; mental health, learning difficulties, substance abuse
- Act of taking over a person's home; often by exploitation, intimidation, or violence.
- Victims may initially be paid or given drugs to use their home
- Home becomes a safe-house and/or accommodation for the drug courier  
**Gives the gang a base in your area.**





# Knowing the signs of Cuckooing

When they are in your area they will take over a person's home by intimidation or violence.

Signs:

- Lots of different people visiting the property at odd times of day/night
- Increase in cars pulling up close to the property often for short periods of time
- Increase in anti-social behaviour near the property
- Curtains or blinds closed all of the time
- Disengagement with support services

Speak up. Stay safe.  
Tell our charity what you know.

[crimestoppers-uk.org](https://www.crimestoppers-uk.org)



Crimestoppers Trust is a registered charity.  
UK Registration Nos. 1108687/SC037960.

Scotland  
**CrimeStoppers.**  
**0800 555 111**  
100% anonymous. Always.



**POLICE SCOTLAND**

- Unknown persons in area/address
- Increase in reports of violence/antisocial behaviour
- Usual occupant no longer at address or is less visible
- Increase in drug dealing activity at the address ; visitors/vehicles
- Occupant appears anxious or distressed
- Bags of clothing or bedding around their property
- Barricades within the address, including weapons.

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NE Scotland, Orkney & Shetland

**Raids target new wave of drug dealers in Fraserburgh and Peterhead**

By Callum Tulley  
BBC Scotland

© 23 October 2018 Share



Fraserburgh and Peterhead have been targeted in recent days

Police have carried out a series of raids as an Aberdeenshire fishing town once dubbed "Scotland's drug capital" faces a new wave of dealers.

Fraserburgh - plagued by heroin in the 1990s - is facing what officers describe as an "influx of dealers" from the north west of England.

About 20 people have been arrested so far in the ongoing operation.

Police say dealers are using vulnerable people to supply drugs in what is known



**Aberdeen invaded by 'cuckoo' drug gangs taking over homes to peddle crack and smack**  
Parasitic gangs from Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and London are commandeering addicts' homes to use as distribution centres

**Liverpool man due in court after drugs and cash seized in Fraserburgh**

**North-east drug dealer took selfies before killing woman's dog**

**'County lines': English gangs running drugs into Scotland**



# New Approach

Multi-Agency Response

Social Work

Addiction Services

Education

Housing

3<sup>rd</sup> Sector



POLICE SCOTLAND



## Closer to Home

- Police Scotland and East Lothian Council have recently been working together on a number of recent cases, where the successful outcome has had a significant effect on disrupting Serious and Organised Crime Groups (SOCGs) from England.
- Partnership working between ELC legal team and ASB unit along with Police Scotland, identified vulnerable members of the community who were being targeted by SOCG nominals for criminal activity in the supply of controlled drugs.
- Offered support in removing the English based males from the local community while at the same time providing an opportunity for them to tackle their addictions.



## Closer to Home

- SOCG members served with Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) at Edinburgh Sheriff Court banning them from entering East Lothian for an indefinite period of time. This has disrupted their criminal activity and sends out a strong message to these groups.
- Two nominals were reported for various offences and were convicted, both receiving 14 months imprisonment.
- One of the nominals was further disqualified from driving for 27 months
- Further nominals identified and ASBO applications progressed






**RADIOBORDERS** On-Air News Dating Entertainment Win Offers Tickets Local Cast

## Arrests in Eyemouth and Berwick as police target County Lines drugs gangs

More than £40k of cocaine and £3k of cannabis seized during raids



[f](#) [t](#)


Ally McGilvray  
Published: 29 01 2020  
Last updated: 29 01 2020

Four people in our region have been arrested on suspicion of drugs-related offences as part of a major cross border police operation targeting so-called County Lines gangs.

Three people in Eyemouth - two men aged 34 and 45, and a woman aged 29 - were taken into custody along with a 40-year-old man in Berwick following this morning's raids.

A further five people were arrested in the Merseyside area during the targeted strikes.

Police say they also seized cocaine with a street value of more than £40,000 and cannabis worth over £3,000.



over £3,000.

## Closer to Home

- Joint Operation with Northumbria Police
- Liverpool Suppliers running County Line Operation
- Berwick and Eyemouth addresses being Cuckooed
- Vulnerable drug users being taken advantage of.
- A number of arrests made and ongoing enquiries

# Operation Portable (Eyemouth)

- Op Portable is the police operation in place when individuals from out with the local area are identified as drug dealing linked with cuckooing/county lines.
- Two males from London intimidate a local drug user to deal heroin and crack cocaine locally for them.
- They forced entry to a property, used extreme violence and would not take no for an answer.
- Used cuckooing tactics.
- Found to have over £5000 of drugs in their possession and large amounts of cash.
- Two nominals appeared at court and bailed with conditions, including **Not To Enter Scotland** unless for court purposes.

# Operation Portable (Galashiels)

- Initial report of a black male, seen in the home of a vulnerable person.
- Suspected to be dealing drugs and using weapons to intimidate the victim.
- Using cuckooing tactics to “take over” and deal drugs locally.
- A male from London with no local connections was found to have over £10,000 of drugs - heroin and crack cocaine.
- Case is current and male is remanded meantime.



## Remember - Indicators of County Lines & Cuckooing

- An increase in visitors and cars to a house or flat (taxis, new cars or hire cars)
- Occupant having new relationship/new friends
- New and regularly changing residents (different accents compared to local accent)
- Change in resident's mood and/or demeanour (secretive/ withdrawn/ aggressive/ emotional/nervous)
- Substance misuse and/or drug paraphernalia, bags of clothing/bedding around the house
- Unexplained, sometimes unaffordable new things (clothes, jewellery, cars etc.)

# Remember

## Indicators of County Lines & Cuckooing

- Residents or young people you know going missing, maybe for long periods of time
- Young people seen in different cars/taxis driven by unknown adults
- Young people seeming unfamiliar with your community or where they are
- Truancy, exclusion, disengagement from school and/or services
- An increase in anti-social behaviour in the community
- Unexplained injuries
- Barricades around the house, including weapons

## Information of value to police enquiries:

- Telephone numbers
- Makes / models and registration numbers
- Places frequented
- Names / aliases used
- Associates
- Taxi companies used (times and dates)
- Travel Itineraries
- Bank accounts used

# What can you do?

We need information about  
**County Lines** drug dealing and  
**Cuckooing** in Scotland.

**If you have any information  
please contact  
Police Scotland or report  
anonymously to  
Crimestoppers.**

If someone is in immediate  
danger - Call 999

If you are suspicious about something you  
have seen or heard, call your local police  
on 101

Information can be given  
anonymously:  
Crimestoppers 0800 111 555 or  
online, [crimestoppers-uk.org](https://www.crimestoppers-uk.org),

DATA LABEL: PUBLIC



**COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD**

**PERFORMANCE REPORT 2020-2021**

**REPORT BY WEST LOTHIAN COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**

**A. PURPOSE OF REPORT**

The purpose of this report is to provide the Community Safety Board with an update on Quarter 4 performance 2020/2021, for the indicators that support the Community Safety Plan.

**B. RECOMMENDATION**

The Community Safety Board is asked to note the updated performance 2020/21.

**C. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS**

<b>I Council Values</b>	Focusing on our customers' needs Being honest, open and accountable Providing equality of opportunities Developing employees Making best use of our resources Working in partnership
<b>II Policy and Legal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment, Equality Issues, Health or Risk Assessment)</b>	In compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance
<b>III Implications for Scheme of Delegations to Officers</b>	None
<b>IV Impact on performance and performance Indicators</b>	Current service performance of the community safety partners through the evaluation of performance indicators
<b>V Relevance to Single Outcome Agreement</b>	Indicators support various outcomes in the Community Safety Plan which align to the LOIP indicators
<b>VI Resources - (Financial, Staffing and Property)</b>	Met from existing partnership budgets
<b>VII Consideration at PDSP</b>	N/A

**VIII Other consultations N/A**

**D1 TERMS OF REPORT**

The Community Safety Board oversees the Community Safety Partnership activities and performance. The suite of performance indicators are held on the Council Performance System and updated by the relevant community planning partners. The Community Safety Board generally meets on a quarterly basis and will scrutinise the performance data.

The Community Safety Performance report is as up to date as partners have the data and information. For many partners, resources that have been realigned to cope and tend to the pandemic, have now began to return to their previous posts and their 'normal duties'. However, it must be noted that this is not the case for all and some service delivery is still impeded by the remaining restrictions imposed by COVID due to safety guidelines. Data and reporting figures are being populated once more and are more readily available now for reporting and scrutiny purposes.

The Community Safety Partners are also aware that now we are in the third year of the Community Safety Plan, the existing performance indicators will be reviewed throughout the year to assess whether or not they are all still 'fit for purpose' post COVID. As we go on to plan for 2022/23 onwards, a new Community Safety Plan for 2022 is likely to bring with it a new suite of performance indicators.

**D2 Community Safety Plan 2019 -2022**

West Lothian Community Safety Partners have continued to work on the priorities in alignment with the approved Community Safety Plan 2019 – 2022.

Community Safety Partners have continued to work together throughout the remaining restrictions of COVID to meet both the demands that the remaining National and local restrictions have placed upon them, as well as maintaining a safe working environment for their officers to conduct their duties. The Communities of West Lothian have continued to receive a response from Community Safety Partners as demand has required. In general terms, due to people being at home more, there has been an increase in low level complaints from people in communities where their tolerance levels are lower, especially for those working from home. For some members of the communities, these complaints are more justified with antisocial behaviour and noise complaints being the cause for most complaints. For a few clients, they have required a more active response from our partners to cope and deal with their criminal behaviour and health needs. In addition to coping with the rising demand, Community Safety Partners continue, where possible with given resources and constraints, to be proactive and provide preventative community safety measures wherever possible.

As well as sharing information operationally during daily business and joint tasking, the Community Safety Partners meet virtually once a week for their Tactical and Co-ordinating Meetings (Weekly TAC) which are well attended. This provides the opportunity to share information and raise concerns and make joint plans for those enquiries requiring a co-ordinated response and action plan. The Environmentally Visual Audits (EVA's) that are conducted by the operational community safety partners are reviewed and updated weekly. Any ongoing risks or newly identified concerns being highlighted to the group is taken forward and reported at the 6 weekly TAC group meeting. This group is well placed to carry out horizon scanning and further short-term working groups on anything requiring a detailed response piece of work. This then allows the partnership time and focus to deliver on actions that have been identified. This in turn is reported to the quarterly Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group meetings that monitor the outcomes and performance indicators that report to this Board meeting.

**D3 Community Safety Performance to-date 2020/2021**

A range of 40 performance indicators are used to monitor progress in the priority for the life span of the current Community Safety Plan. The data presented represents Q4 2020/21. The table below provides a summary of the performance indicators across each of the five priorities. Full details are set out in Appendix 1.

Priority	Red	Amber	Green	Data Only	Unknown	Total
Community Wellbeing	0	0	2	7	14	23
Antisocial Behaviour	2	1	1	0	4	8
Violence	0	0	2	0	3	5
Serious and Organised Crime	1	0	1	0	0	2
Counter Terrorism	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	3	1	6	7	23	40

**D4 Red, Amber and Green Performance Indicators**

There are three Red, one Amber and 6 Green performance indicators reported in the period. The three red indicators are within the Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) group and the Serious and Organised Crime Group. These are the same priority groups as last quarter. The 6 Green indicators are split between 2 in the Community Wellbeing group, 1 in the Antisocial Behaviour group, 2 in the Violence grouping and 1 in the Serious and Organised Crime group.

**RED Performance Indicators**

Page 46 - cssp2ASBHC07 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target

Page 65 - cssp4CC01 The number of cybercrime prevention activities

Page 74 - SOA1304\_34 Number of active antisocial behaviour cases

**AMBER Performance Indicator**

cssp2ASBHC06 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month



## GREEN Performance Indicators

Page 2 - cssp1FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group

Page 33 – cssp1SM05 Percentage of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service

Page 40 - cssp2ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.

Page 55 - cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received

Page 59 - cssp3DA04 Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team

Page 73 - cssp5SOCCT02 Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken

## Unknown Indicators

**D5**

*Performance Indicators that have no set targets will not show a RAG speedometer dial.*

**Police Scotland** (14 PI's) - *Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.*

**Scottish Fire and Rescue Service** (6 PI's) – *Depending on the specific indicator, there may be no target set due to the fact SFRS want the numbers to be as low as reasonably practical.*

Page 6 - cssp1HFS07 *Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population - This measure relates to the recorded number of accidental dwelling fires. SFRS have set a target at a 3% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.*

Page 8 - cssp1HFS09 *Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population. This measure relates to the recorded number of other deliberate dwelling fires, such as refuse, grassland or incidents in derelict buildings per 10,000 population. SFRS have set a target of a 5% reduction year on year, as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.*

Page 12 - cssp1HFS11 *Fire Safety - Number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population. This performance indicator shows the number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population. SFRS have set a target at a 2% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018*



**Health (1PI) Page 30 – cssp1SM01** Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services.

**Partnership (1 PI) - Page 69 - cssp5PA01** Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training

**Partnership (1 PI) - Page 71 - cssp5PA02** Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training

### **Data Only (Graph)**

**D6**

These Performance Indicators are set to depict a graph are for tracking and monitoring Performance Indicators with no target assigned. The Data for some of these have yet to be provided to populate these graphs.

The Health performance indicators;

Page 14 - cssp1MHW01 Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature. Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.

Page 15 - cssp1MHW02 Percentage of unscheduled presentations referred to specialist mental health services, who have had direct assessment by Mental Health specialists within 4 hours. Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.

Page 16 - cssp1MHW03 Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years

Page 32 - cssp1SM04 Number of Drug Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history. It would not be appropriate to set targets for deaths ideally this would be zero for drug related deaths.

Page 34 - cssp1SM06 Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history. This is new performance indicator and no data has been collated yet.

Page 35 - cssp1SM07 Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population. Numbers cannot be reported only % crude rate as overall number is very low. This information is from ISD.

Page 36 - cssp1UH01 Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm. This is a data only PI with no target set.

Some of these performance indicators highlighted above currently remain under review.

## **E. CONCLUSION**

This report enables the Community Safety Board to review and undertake scrutiny of the Community Safety Partners' performance for the period of Q4 2020/21.

Members of the partnership remain committed to deal with issues relating to Community Safety in a reactive way by providing immediate response to the emergency issues that arise. Other Community Safety issues in our communities are responded to as appropriate where resources allow during these ongoing COVID restrictive times. Communication between partners remains vital and virtual meetings are well attended allowing proactive and preventative measures to be undertaken where appropriate. Partners are discussing the forward planning for strategic work required for the next Community Safety Plan.

Appendices/Attachments: Appendix 1

Contact Person: Alison Smith, Housing Management & Community Safety Manager,  
[Alison.smith@westlothian.gov.uk](mailto:Alison.smith@westlothian.gov.uk), Tel 01506 281367

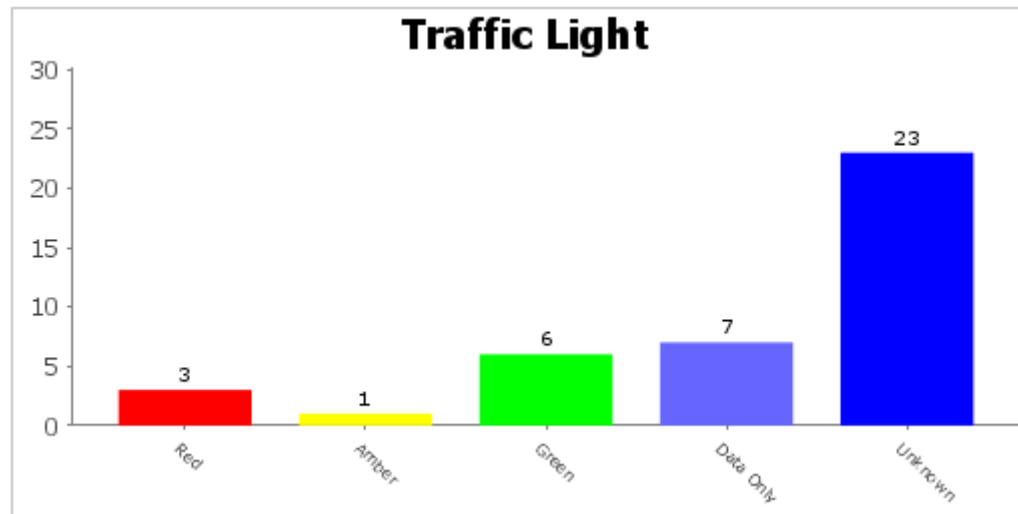
**AnnMarie Carr**  
**Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services**

Date of meeting: 21 June 2021

Appendix 1


**Community Safety Priorities 2019/22 - PI's - Community Safety Board – 21 June 2021**

Generated on: 09 June 2021 13:09



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Appendix 1


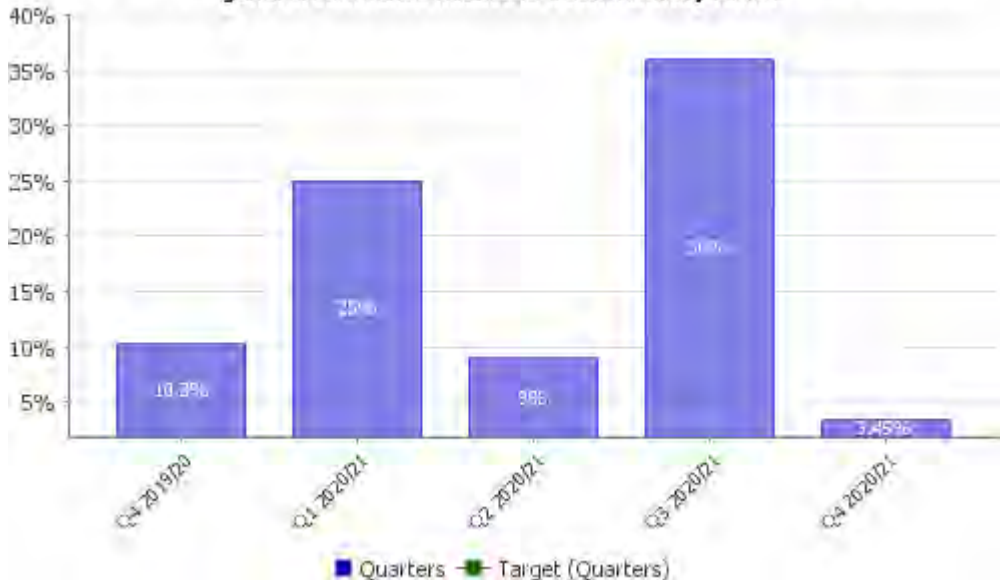
	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group</p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b></p>	<p>cssp Community Safety Partnership(AnnMarie Carr)</p>																		
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>This performance indicator relates to the number of individual incidents of financial harm brought to the attention of Trading Standards and at least one other FHRG partner.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b></p>	<p>(R)CSSP_Admin; Ed Machin; Alison Smith</p>																		
<p><b>Code</b></p>		<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b></p>	<p>cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey); Linda Hughes; Ed Machin</p>																		
<p><b>cssp1FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Referrals and Targets</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)	Q4 2019/20	2	5	Q1 2020/21	2	3	Q2 2020/21	2	3	Q3 2020/21	0	3	Q4 2020/21	0	3	<p><b>Q4 2020/21 result</b></p>	
Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)																			
Q4 2019/20	2	5																			
Q1 2020/21	2	3																			
Q2 2020/21	2	3																			
Q3 2020/21	0	3																			
Q4 2020/21	0	3																			
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p>																			
<p>For Quarter 4 2020/21 there were no referrals.</p> <p>For Quarter 3 2020/21 there were no referrals.</p> <p>For Quarter 2 2020/21 there were 2 referrals.</p> <p>For Quarter 1 2020/21 there were 2 referrals.</p>		<p>13-May-2021 There were no referrals during Q4</p>																			

## Appendix 1

For Quarter 4 2019/20 there were 2 referrals, showing a constant trend pattern since the decrease from Quarter 1 2019/20.



Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1HFS06 Fire Safety - Percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor</p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b></p>	<p>cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service</p>										
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>This performance indicator provides the percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor. This indicator requires review and it is proposed that it is expressed as the numbers involved rather than percentage. There is no target set due to the fact we want the numbers to be as low as reasonably practical.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b></p>	<p>CSSPUP CSSPUP; Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson</p>										
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p>This performance indicator provides the percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor. This indicator requires review and it is proposed that it is expressed as the numbers involved rather than percentage. There is no target set due to the fact we want the numbers to be as low as reasonably practical.</p>	<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b></p>	<p>CSSPRO CSSPRO; Lynne Gow</p>										
<p><b>cssp1HFS06 Fire Safety - Percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2019/20</td> <td>10.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>3.45%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Percentage (%)	Q1 2019/20	10.2%	Q2 2020/21	9%	Q3 2020/21	36%	Q4 2020/21	3.45%	<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 During Q4, 2020/21, 3.45% (1) incident/s of accidental dwelling fires were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a significant reduction on the previous quarter and the lowest of this reporting year (similar to Q2). 27.6% of fires (8) are recorded as unknown if alcohol/drugs are a factor.</p>	
Quarter	Percentage (%)												
Q1 2019/20	10.2%												
Q2 2020/21	9%												
Q3 2020/21	36%												
Q4 2020/21	3.45%												
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>During <b>Q4, 2020/21</b>, 3.45% (1) incident/s of accidental dwelling fires were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a significant reduction on the previous quarter and the lowest of this reporting year (similar to Q2). 27.6% of fires (8) are recorded as unknown if alcohol/drugs are a factor.</p> <p>During <b>Q3, 2020/21</b>, 36% (9) incidents of accidental dwelling fires were reported to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a significant increase on the previous quarter (9%) and the highest in the reporting year. Q3 historically reports a higher trend. There was only one occurrence where it was unknown.</p> <p>During <b>Q2, 2020/21</b>, 9% (2) incidents of accidental dwelling fires where considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a significant decrease on the previous quarter (25%) and similar to Q2 in 2019/20 (8.2%) indicating a seasonal lower trend. The total number of accidental dwelling fires is on a</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 During Q4, 2020/21, 3.45% (1) incident/s of accidental dwelling fires were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a significant reduction on the previous quarter and the lowest of this reporting year (similar to Q2). 27.6% of fires (8) are recorded as unknown if alcohol/drugs are a factor.</p>											

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## Appendix 1

downward trend.

During **Q1, 2020/21**, 25% (6) incidents of accidental dwelling fires were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a steady increase on the previous reporting period/s albeit with less overall dwelling fires.

During **Q4, 2019/20** of the total 29 accidental dwelling fires, there were 3 incidents of accidental dwelling fires (10%) where it was considered that alcohol or general substance misuse was a contributing factor. However, a significant 75% (22) are recorded as unknown and so consideration should be given to this as a influencing factor. Occupiers may be reluctant to provide information of this nature and crews will not likely make assumptions on the misuse of substances unless explicit in their findings.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1HFS07 Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service												
<b>Description</b>	This measure relates to the recorded number of accidental dwelling fires. SFRS have set a target at a 3% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Lynne Gow												
<b>Code</b>	This measure relates to the recorded number of accidental dwelling fires. SFRS have set a target at a 3% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Lynne Gow												
<p><b>cssp1HFS07 Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>1.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>1.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>1.37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>1.59</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Value	Q4 2019/20	1.59	Q1 2020/21	1.31	Q2 2020/21	1.2	Q3 2020/21	1.37	Q4 2020/21	1.59		
Quarter	Value														
Q4 2019/20	1.59														
Q1 2020/21	1.31														
Q2 2020/21	1.2														
Q3 2020/21	1.37														
Q4 2020/21	1.59														
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>In <b>Q4, 2021/21</b> there were 29 accidental dwelling fires (1.59% per head of population). This is an increase of 4 fires from the previous quarter, and similar to Q4 of the past 4 years indicating a steady trend of habits in this period. Distractions when cooking remains the main cause of fires by &lt; 64yrs (55%) and elderly 31%. SFRS continue to work hard to find and adapt to new ways to reduce accidental dwelling fires, targeting the most vulnerable in these challenging times.</p> <p>In <b>Q3, 2020/21</b> there were 25 accidental dwelling fires. This is an increase of 3 incidents from the previous quarter, and a decrease of 12 on the same period last year. The Q3 period this year saw a continuation of the impacts of Covid-19 restrictions with domestic habits altered within communities. 17 of these fires were caused by adults (&lt;64) 2 by elderly (&gt;64). The main cause continues to be fires in the kitchen, 11 of these (44%) caused by cooking and remainder as faulty supply, chimney fire, overheating appliance, combustibles close to heat, careless disposal.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 In Q4, 2021/21 there were 29 accidental dwelling fires. This is an increase of 4 fires from the previous quarter, and similar to Q4 of the past 4 years indicating a steady trend of habits in this period.</p>													

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## Appendix 1


SFRS continue to work hard to find new ways to reduce accidental dwelling fires in these challenging times. In **Q2, 2021/21** there were 22 accidental dwelling fires. This is a reduction of 2 incidents from the previous quarter, and similar to last year (21). 50% of the incidents (11) involved elderly people (>64 yrs), one incident was caused by a child (<9yrs) and the remaining 10 incidents were adults aged 18-64yrs. 21 incidents were accidental with the remaining one unknown. The main cause continues to be fires in the kitchen, caused by cooking (14 fires). The figures are comparable with the same period last year and the trend is downward although we continue to address the common factors of cooking and combustibles too close to heat source as the main causes. The Q2 period this year saw many household habits change due to lockdown restrictions being imposed on communities due to Covid-19 and our educational messages are now largely digital.

During the Covid pandemic we continue to deliver our Home Fire Safety Programme to very high-risk individuals and our current "make the call" campaign is designed to appeal to those who are in contact with these identified at risk individuals to signpost us to them.

In **Q1 2020/21** there were 24 accidental dwelling fires. This is a decrease of 5 fires from the previous quarter and comparable with the same period in the last reporting year, indicating a decreasing trend approaching the calendar year end. 50% (12) of these are attributed to cooking which remains the historical main cause of accidental dwelling fires. 13 of these fires were caused by adults (<64); 7 of these were elderly (>65).

In **Q4 2019/20** there were 29 accidental dwelling fires. This is an decrease of 5 (17%) fires from the previous quarter and comparable with the same period for the past 2 years, indicating a trend approaching the calendar year end. 20% (6) of these are attributed to cooking and 20% (6) caused by combustibles close to heat source. 15 of these fires were caused by adults (<64); 8 of these were elderly (>65). The figures are comparable with the same period last year and the trend is downward although we continue to address the common factors of cooking and combustibles too close to heat source as the main causes. Our Community Action Team and front line crews continue to monitor and educate on these factors in their engagement work. Our partnership links continue to strengthen and enable us to target those most vulnerable. This work continues to target those most at risk. Toward the year end a suspension of the full programme of home fire safety visits limited the scope of engagement (due to the risk posed by Covid-19) but SFRS have adapted and found new engagement opportunities and ways of working to continue our education work.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1HFS09 Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service												
<b>Description</b>	This measure relates to the recorded number of other deliberate dwelling fires, such as refuse, grassland or incidents in derelict buildings per 10,000 population. SFRS have set a target of a 5% reduction year on year, as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson												
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Lynne Gow												
<p><b>cssp1HFS09 Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fire Safety Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>1.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>1.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>1.04</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population	Q4 2019/20	1.31	Q1 2020/21	2.2	Q2 2020/21	1.59	Q3 2020/21	1.2	Q4 2020/21	1.04		
Quarter	Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population														
Q4 2019/20	1.31														
Q1 2020/21	2.2														
Q2 2020/21	1.59														
Q3 2020/21	1.2														
Q4 2020/21	1.04														
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p><b>Q4</b> There have been 19 “other” deliberate fires (not secondary fires) within WL in Q4, 2020/21. This correlates to 1.04 incidents per 10,000 head of population which is a decrease of 3 fires over the previous quarter. This is lowest number in the past 5 years of Q4 reporting.</p> <p><b>Q3</b> There have been 22 “other” deliberate fires in WL which correlates to 1.2% per 10,000 head of population. This is a reduction (of 7) from the previous quarter and has the same trend as in Q2 of the last reporting year. This remains the lower trend in Q3 over the past 5 years.</p> <p><b>Q2</b> shares similar spikes historically with Q1 and the figures for this year show that the 29 deliberate secondary fires, representing 1.59 incidents per head of population are attributed to this incident type in Q2 of 2020/21. This is an increase over last years’ figure for the same reporting period of of 25 incidents and 1.37 per 10,000 head of population.</p> <p>There have been 40 “other” deliberate fires within WL in <b>Q1</b>, 2020/21. This correlates to 2.2 incidents per 10,000</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 There have been 19 “other” deliberate fires (not secondary fires) within WL in <b>Q4, 2020/21</b>. This correlates to 1.04 incidents per 10,000 head of population which is a decrease of 3 fires over the previous quarter. This is lowest number in the past 5 years of Q4 reporting.</p>													


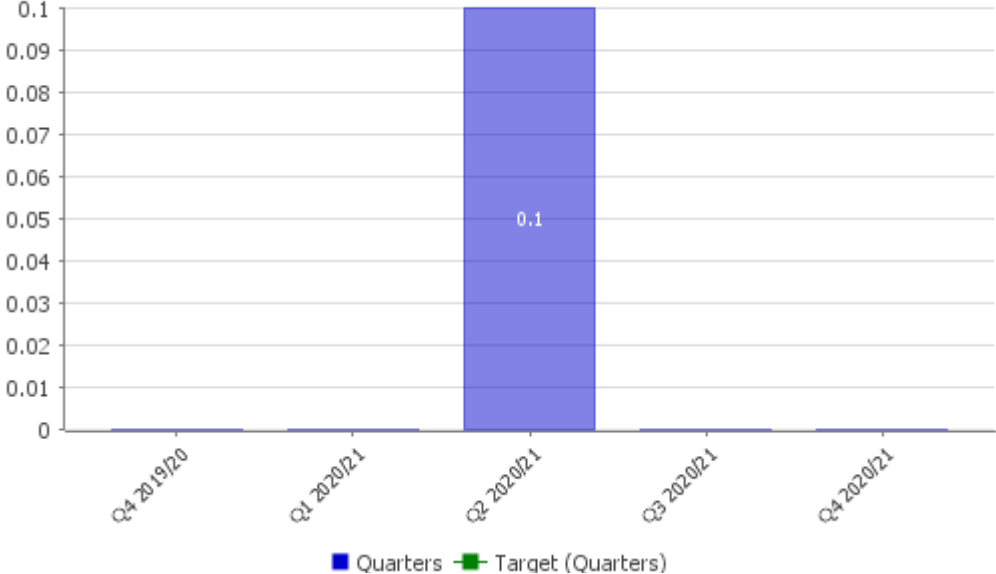
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head of population and an increase of 16 fires over the previous quarter. This is comparable to the same period last year and indicates a Q1 trend. In addition, this increase is despite a national lockdown which occurred from March 2020 where our engagement activities are limited. Nonetheless, we continue to work with partners to tackle this unnecessary trend.

There have been 24 other deliberate fires within WL in **Q4**, 2019/20. This correlates to 1.31 incidents per 10,000 head of population and a increase of 3 fires over the previous quarter. Past 3 years of data indicates this is a stable average for this time of year.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1HFS10 Fire Safety - Number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service												
<b>Description</b>	This measure relates to the recorded number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires. SFRS have no target set for this PI as the requirement will be to have it as low as reasonably practical.	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson												
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Lynne Gow												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>cssp1HFS10 Fire Safety - Number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Chart Data: Fire fatalities per 10,000 population</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Quarter	Value	Q4 2019/20	0.00	Q1 2020/21	0.00	Q2 2020/21	0.10	Q3 2020/21	0.00	Q4 2020/21	0.00		
Quarter	Value														
Q4 2019/20	0.00														
Q1 2020/21	0.00														
Q2 2020/21	0.10														
Q3 2020/21	0.00														
Q4 2020/21	0.00														
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>													
<p>There were no fire fatalities in WL in Q4.</p> <p>There were no fire fatalities in Q3 of 20-21 SFRS remain committed to ensuring our home safety programme continues to reach the most vulnerable.</p> <p>There were 2 fire fatalities in WL during Q2, 2020/21. This represents 0.1 per 10,000 population. The last fatal fire in WL was in 2018/19 (Q3) The circumstances surrounding these recent fatal fires will be examined at case conferences but it is understood that one was smoking related and the other was electrical fire. Both involved elderly people.</p> <p>SFRS identify that those over 50 and who are smokers and have mobility difficulties or live alone are at greater risk of</p>		25-May-2021 There were no fire fatalities in WL in Q4.													

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fire and our “make the call” campaign appeals to partners and the public to assist in us reaching this target group for a home fire safety visit. We are actively promoting this and use our referral pathways with partner agencies to target those most vulnerable and at risk in the local community.

There were no fire fatalities in West Lothian in Q1 2020/21.

There were no fire fatalities in Q4, 2019/20. SFRS will continue to deliver Home Safety Visits and develop referral pathways with partner agencies to target those most vulnerable and at risk in the local community.

There were no fire fatalities in West Lothian in Q3, 2019/20. SFRS will continue to deliver Home Safety Visits and develop referral pathways with partner agencies to target those most vulnerable and at risk in the local community.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1HFS11 Fire Safety - Number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service														
<b>Description</b>	This performance indicator shows the number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population. SFRS have set a target at a 2% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson														
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Lynne Gow														
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>cssp1HFS11 Fire Safety - Number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (per 10,000 population)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3 2019/20</td> <td>0.48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>0.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>0.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>0.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>0.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>0.22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Value (per 10,000 population)	Q3 2019/20	0.48	Q4 2019/20	0.16	Q1 2020/21	0.38	Q2 2020/21	0.16	Q3 2020/21	0.33	Q4 2020/21	0.22		
Quarter	Value (per 10,000 population)																
Q3 2019/20	0.48																
Q4 2019/20	0.16																
Q1 2020/21	0.38																
Q2 2020/21	0.16																
Q3 2020/21	0.33																
Q4 2020/21	0.22																
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>There were 4 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in <b>Q4, 2020/21</b> which equates to 0.22 per 10,000 population. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous reporting periods. Our resources and targeting are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.</p> <p>There were 6 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in <b>Q3, 2020/21</b> which equates to 0.33 per 10,000 population. This is comparable to Q1 but a marked increase from 3 casualties in Q2. 3 of these fires were smoking related and 3 started in the Kitchen. All involved adults 18-64. SFRS work with partners to signpost any vulnerabilities associated with accidental dwelling fires and take measures to provide education and support to those affected.</p> <p>There were 3 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in <b>Q2, 2020/21</b> which equates to 0.16 per 10,000 population. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous reporting periods. Our resources and targeting</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 There were 4 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in Q4, 2020/21 which equates to 0.22 per 10,000 population. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous reporting periods. Our resources and targeting are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.</p>															

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

## Appendix 1

are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.

There were 7 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q1** 2020/21 which equates to 0.38 per 10,000 population. This number is higher than recent trends and SFRS are committed to reducing this. The figure is higher than in previous reporting quarters but is comparable with the last 5 year Q1 trends, indicating a seasonal spike. SFRS are targeting high risk groups in our digital campaign to address the unintended harm caused by fires at home.

There were 3 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q4** 2019/20 which equates to 0.16 per 10,000 population. SFRS ensure that the affected neighbourhood benefits from direct targeting of our Home Safety Programme following a fire and occurs immediately afterwards, offering reassurance to neighbours. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous years.



Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1MHW01 Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature.	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
<b>Description</b>		<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Nick Clater
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Nick Clater
<p><b>Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature.</b></p> 		<p><b>result</b></p>	
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>	
Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.			

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



Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1MHW02 Percentage of unscheduled presentations referred to specialist mental health services, who have had direct assessment by Mental Health specialists within 4 hours	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
<b>Description</b>	Nick Clater		
<b>Code</b>	Nick Clater		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Percentage of unscheduled presentations referred to specialist mental health services, who have had direct assessment by Mental Health specialists within 4 hours</b></p> 		<p><b>result</b></p>	
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>	
Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.			


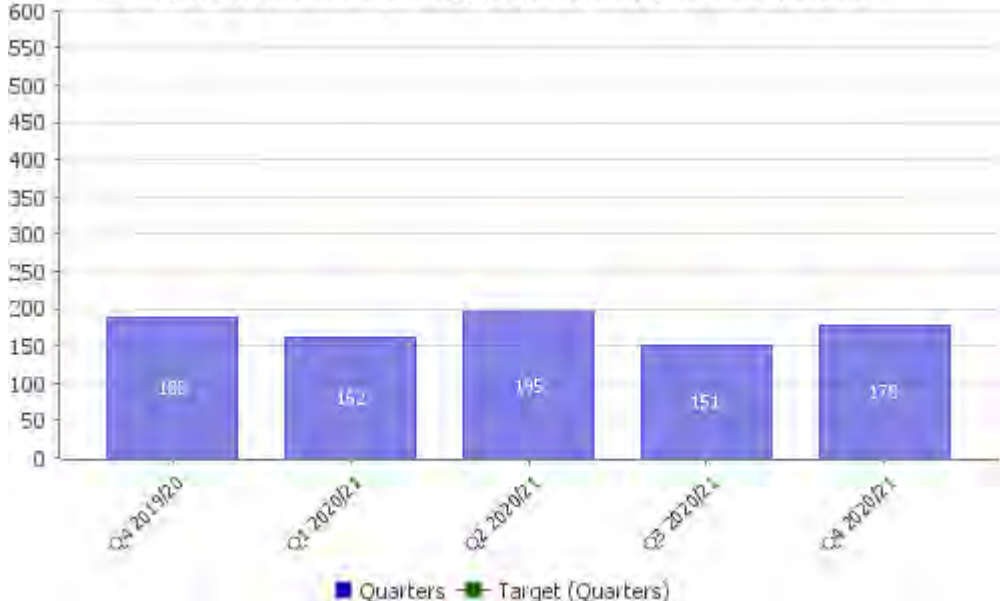
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Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1MHW03 Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
<b>Description</b>	Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Nick Clater
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Nick Clater
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge</b></p> 		<p><b>result</b></p>	
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b> Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>	

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Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1MP01 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent(TBC)												
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland.</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	The information collated reflects the number of missing people reported to Police Scotland. The data may represent multiple reports for individuals throughout the reporting period. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>cssp1MP01 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland</b> </div>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Missing People Reported</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>188</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>195</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>178</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Number of Missing People Reported	Q4 2019/20	188	Q1 2020/21	162	Q2 2020/21	195	Q3 2020/21	151	Q4 2020/21	178		
Quarter	Number of Missing People Reported														
Q4 2019/20	188														
Q1 2020/21	162														
Q2 2020/21	195														
Q3 2020/21	151														
Q4 2020/21	178														
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>													
<p>For Q4 2020/21, there was a slight increase in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q3 2020/21 ). All persons reported missing were found safe and well.</p> <p>There is a slight decrease in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q2 2020/21 ). During Q3, one person was found deceased whilst a LTMP reported in Q2 was found and ID confirmed during Q3.</p> <p>There is a slight increase in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q2 2019/20 ). All 195 persons reported were found alive/returned.</p>		<p>25-May-2021 The 2020/2021 YTD figures for reported missing persons was 686, compared to YTD 2019/20 figure of 735. This is a small decrease from the comparable period last year.</p>													

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## Appendix 1

At the end of Q4 2019/2020, the number of persons reported missing year to date was 735, compared to 2018/2019 figure of 1132. This is a significant reduction from the comparable period last year.

However, Police Scotland wish to provide an explanation for a change to some of the previously reported data. The figures that have previously been provided and shown in the data fields for 2018/2019 Q3 & Q4 plus the figures for 2019/2020 Q1 & Q2 are wrong apart from the data for Q3 2019/20 which is correct.

A discussion with the Missing Person Coordinator has resulted in a realisation that J Division have been using the number of Police recorded Storm Incidents with a missing person marker on them, rather than the actual figure on the missing person report.

Not every report of a missing person on Storm actually fits the criteria for reporting...ie: If someone is reported missing but there is no police investigation as they return before police investigate or the person is traced in hospital/custody etc so they are technically not classed as a Missing Person although the marker may still remain on Storm.

For Q1 2020/21, there is a continuing downward trend in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q4 2019/20).

All 162 persons reported were found alive/returned.

At the end of Q1 2020/21, the number of persons reported missing was 162, compared to Q1 2019/20 figure of 147. This is a slight increase from the comparable period last year.

The figures from Q4 2019/2020 onwards have been collated straight from the Missing Person Co-ordinator to ensure accuracy going forward. The number of persons reported missing within West Lothian are consistently decreasing.

Essentially, the correct figures from the Missing Person Coordinator and the Missing Persons database is as follows:

2019/2020:  
Q1 – 147 (April 41, May 59 & June 47) although Pentana shows 372  
Q2 – 172 (July 54, August 58 & September 60) although Pentana shows 417  
Q3 – 228 Pentana figure is correct  
Q4 – 188  
Meaning a total of 735 persons reported missing in 2019/2020

2018/2019:  
Q3 – 305 (October 112, November 97 & December 96) although Pentana shows 505  
Q4 – 231 (January 80, February 70 & March 81) although Pentana shows 416

With the correct data provided above, the trend shows there is a continuing downward trend in the number of missing reported persons other than the quarter 2 data which shows a spike. However, the recent Q4 data shows that the overall downward trend is continuing.

During the Q2 Reporting period approximately 417 missing person incidents were reported to Police Scotland. This is a slight reduction from the comparable period last year. The year-to-date figure for missing person incidents reported to Police Scotland is 789.

## Appendix 1

During the Q1 2019/20 reporting period there were 372 missing person incidents reported to Police Scotland. There has been a notable reduction from the comparable period last year with the most obvious trend being a significant reduction of about 50 reports generated by persons missing from YPUs. Missing persons from NHS premises remain similar with a reduction of 3 reports this year-to-date.

Data gathered in respect of YPUs and NHS properties does not include reports of missing people who were traced before a full missing person report could be recorded.

Partnership work continues in relation to the prevention and management of looked after children who go missing from care, drawing on best practice nationally.


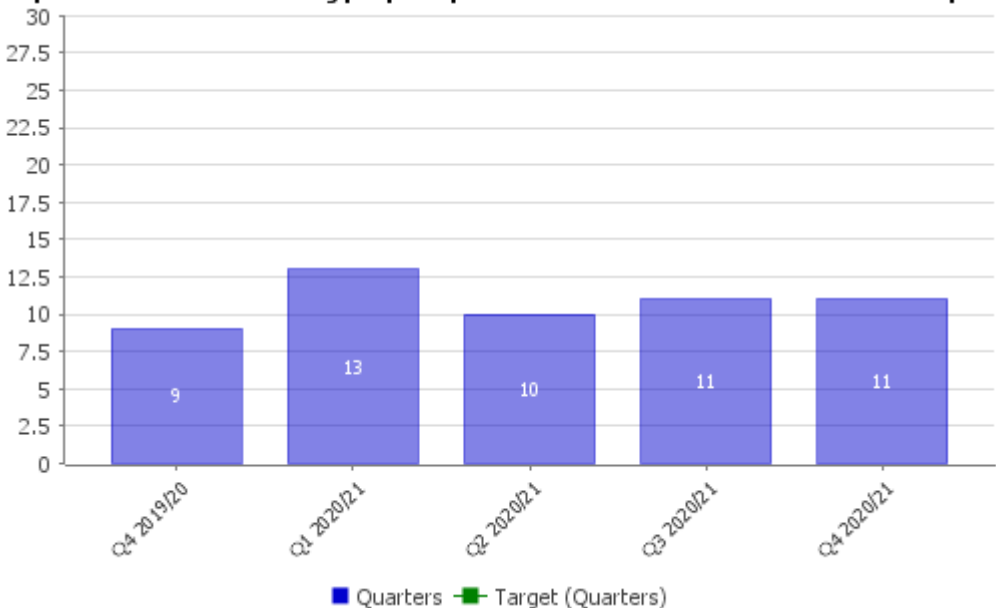
2018/2019. Q2 and Q3 data shows an upward trend in the number of missing people reported to Police Scotland.

There has been a number of contributing factors including cared for children absenting themselves from their respective units. Police and the local authority continue to work together to tackle this. Over the Q4 period police have received approximately 416 missing person incidents which shows a break in the upward trend. The end of year total for missing person incidents is 1845.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**



Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1MP02 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital</b></p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b> cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent (TBC)</p>																		
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b> Heidi Simpson</p>																		
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p>This indicator shows the number of people reported missing from St John's Hospital. The data held in the indicator may include multiple reports for individuals.</p> <p>The data in this indicator is sourced from Police Scotland's National Missing Person Application. The information held on this system is populated when an officer has to officially record details of a missing person. This may not correlate with the number of incidents reported as often a person may be traced before a report is officially recorded.</p> <p>Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.</p>	<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b> Heidi Simpson</p>																		
<p><b>cssp1MP02 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Reported)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>9</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>13</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>10</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>11</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>11</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Quarters (Reported)	Target (Quarters)	Q4 2019/20	9	-	Q1 2020/21	13	-	Q2 2020/21	10	-	Q3 2020/21	11	-	Q4 2020/21	11	-	
Quarter	Quarters (Reported)	Target (Quarters)																		
Q4 2019/20	9	-																		
Q1 2020/21	13	-																		
Q2 2020/21	10	-																		
Q3 2020/21	11	-																		
Q4 2020/21	11	-																		
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>During Q4, 11 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, an equal figure from Q3 although a slight increase from Q4 2019/2020.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 We are continuing our work with St John's Hospital to refresh Missing Persons protocols</p>																		

## Appendix 1

During Q3, 11 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, a slight increase from Q2 2020/21 although a positive decrease from Q3 2019/2020.

During Q2, 10 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, a slight increase from Q2 2019/20 although a positive decrease from Q1 2020/2021

During Q1, 13 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, a positive decrease from Q1 2019/20

Quarter 4 data showed 9 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, a positive decrease from Q3 (14).

Quarter 3 data shows an increase from quarter 2, which was double the numbers but less people missing than in quarter one.


During the Q2 reporting period there were 7 missing person investigations originating from St John's Hospital. During the Q1 2019/2020 reporting period there were 17 recorded missing person investigations where the subject went missing from St John's Hospital. Circumstances around this generally relate to person absconding from hospital care where there may be a risk to the person should further medical provision not be received.

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This PI has been identified and will be reported on from Q1 2019/2020 onwards. The data will be sourced from the National Missing Persons Application which will be in full effect from Q1 and beyond. This will ensure that data is drawn from a single source from which comparisons can be made.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1MP03 Number of Looked After and Accommodated Children in residential settings reported missing to Police Scotland</b></p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b> cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent (TBC)</p>												
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p><b>Number of missing looked after and accommodated children reported to Police Scotland from residential settings</b></p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b> Heidi Simpson</p>												
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p>This indicator shows the number of reports of missing children from looked after and accommodated settings. The data held in the indicator may include multiple reports for individuals. The data in this indicator is sourced from Police Scotland's National Missing Person Application. The information held on this system is populated when an officer has to officially record details of a missing person. This may not correlate with the number of incidents reported as often a person may be traced before a report is officially recorded.</p> <p>Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.</p>	<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b> Heidi Simpson</p>												
<p><b>cssp1MP03 Number of Looked After and Accommodated Children in residential settings reported missing to Police Scotland</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Bar Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Reports</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>76</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Quarter	Number of Reports	Q4 2019/20	52	Q1 2020/21	34	Q2 2020/21	75	Q3 2020/21	46	Q4 2020/21	76
Quarter	Number of Reports													
Q4 2019/20	52													
Q1 2020/21	34													
Q2 2020/21	75													
Q3 2020/21	46													
Q4 2020/21	76													
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>During Q4, there were 76 reports of children missing from residential units. Equating to an increase of 46.15% from LYTD.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 We are continuing to focus on our engagement with the carers and SW of Looked After and Accommodated Children and the young persons to try to encourage changes in risk behaviours.</p>												

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During Q3, there were 46 reports of children missing from residential units. Equating to an decrease of 50.53% from LYTD.

During Q2, there were 75 reports of children missing from residential units. Equating to an increase of 120.59% from LYTD.

During Q1, there were 34 reports of children missing from residential units. Equating to an increase of 6.25%.

During Q4, there were 52 reports of children missing although during March, the number of reports had decreased to 3, this may be due to the Covid-19 restrictions.

During quarter 3, there were 93 looked after accommodated children reported to Police Scotland. This is a continuation of the significant increases throughout the year. This is a highly resource intensive area for Police Scotland and the Police are willing to work with Community Safety Partners to address this. A change in accommodation for some of the recidivist missing persons may assist with a drop in the number of calls during Quarter 4 realigning the spike seen in quarter 3.

During the Q2 2019/2020 reporting period there were 53 recorded investigations around looked after and accommodated children in the West Lothian Area.


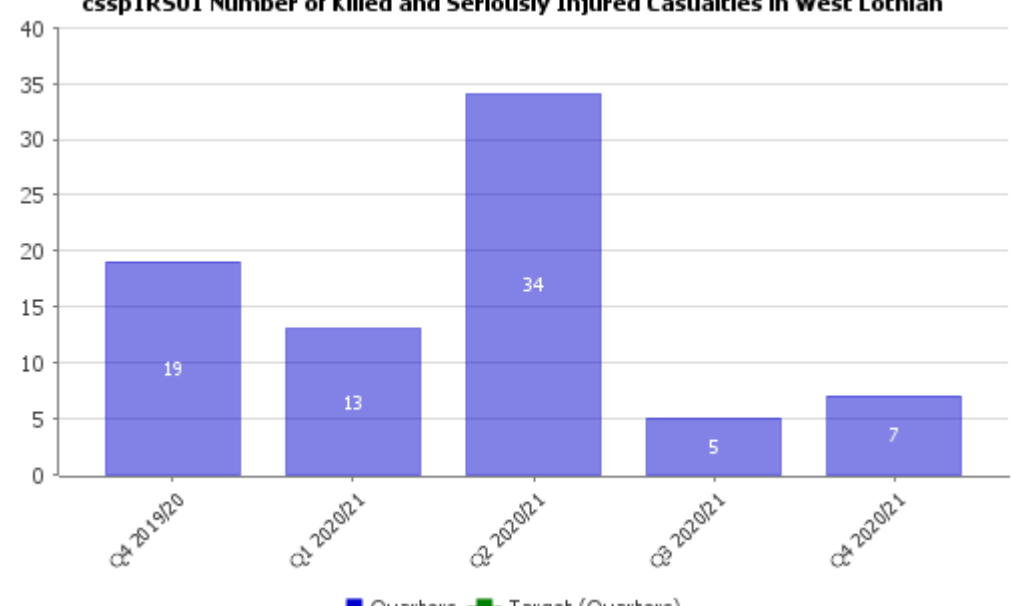
There were 2 recorded investigations in respect of children missing from foster care addresses and 51 recorded investigations in respect of children missing from Young Persons Units.

This PI has been identified and will be reported on from Q1 2019/2020 onwards. The data will be sourced from the National Missing Persons Application which will be in full effect from Q1 and beyond. This will ensure that data is drawn from a single source from which comparisons can be made.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Community Officers have continued to positively engage with these children resulting in improved relationships.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1RS01 Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent (TBC)												
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	The data provided in this performance indicator is collated by Police Scotland. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator. This information may differ to the National Statistics on reported road casualties as the National Statistics will be subject to additional quality assurance processes ahead of publication. Data collated and targets identified prior to the 2018/2019 end of year data were not submitted by Police Scotland.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>cssp1RS01 Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Casualties</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Number of Casualties	Q4 2019/20	19	Q1 2020/21	13	Q2 2020/21	34	Q3 2020/21	5	Q4 2020/21	7		
Quarter	Number of Casualties														
Q4 2019/20	19														
Q1 2020/21	13														
Q2 2020/21	34														
Q3 2020/21	5														
Q4 2020/21	7														
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>													
<p>Q4 2020/21 reporting data shows a significant decrease from Q3 2019/20 (19 recorded). During Q4 there were no fatalities on the roads of West Lothian. Of note, slight injuries continue to decrease with a significant reduction of 53.6% reduction compared to Q4 2019/2020.</p> <p>Q3 2020/21 reporting data shows a significant decrease from Q3 2019/20 where 14 was recorded. For Q3, a total of 5 people were seriously injured with 0 fatalities. Significantly, there was an 54.44% reduction in slight injuries.</p> <p>Q2 2020/21 reporting data shows a slight decrease from Q2 2019/20. For Q2, a total of 30 people were seriously</p>		<p>25-May-2021 During Q4 period, the roads network became busier again however it has not returned to Pre-Covid volumes. There has been a significant overall increase in pro-activity around driving offences and a focus on drink and drug driving.</p>													



## Appendix 1

injured with 4 fatalities. Significantly, there was an 27% reduction in slight injuries.

Q1 2020/21 reporting data shows an decrease from Q4. For Q1, a total of 13 people were seriously injured with no persons killed. Significantly, there was an 84% reduction in slight injuries.

Q4 Reporting data shows an increase from Q3, similar to the figures for Q2. No known reason for the variance. For Quarter 4, a total of 18 people were seriously injured and 1 person was killed.

Q3 Reporting data shows a reduction from Q2, back to the same level as quarter 1. No known reason for the variance. For Quarter 3, a total of 13 people were seriously injured and 1 person was killed.


Q2 Reporting data shows approximately 20 instances of a road traffic casualty being killed or seriously injured. A total of nineteen were seriously injured and one person was killed.

Q1 2019/20 Reporting data shows 14 instances of a road traffic casualty being killed or seriously injured. A total of thirteen were seriously injured and one person was killed.

Killed or seriously injured casualties have shown a reduction in West Lothian from the same reporting period in 2018/19 with one fewer death and 2 fewer seriously injured.

Data was previously provided by West Lothian council and this performance indicator is now the responsibility of Police Scotland. The data will continue to be provided as per 2018/19, but the graph shows no target set, as per Police Scotland's policy. Please note that from Q1 2019/20, the data will be provided on a quarterly basis.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1RS03 Number of recorded dangerous driving offences</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent (TBC)												
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of recorded dangerous driving offences by Police Scotland</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	The data collated represents the number of Dangerous Driving crimes recorded by Police Scotland within the reporting period.  Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>cssp1RS03 Number of recorded dangerous driving offences</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Offences</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Quarter	Number of Offences	Q4 2019/20	14	Q1 2020/21	37	Q2 2020/21	24	Q3 2020/21	32	Q4 2020/21	15		
Quarter	Number of Offences														
Q4 2019/20	14														
Q1 2020/21	37														
Q2 2020/21	24														
Q3 2020/21	32														
Q4 2020/21	15														
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>													
<p>Q4 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 15 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to an increase of 1 compared to the same reporting period 2019/20.</p> <p>Q3 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 32 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to a 68.42% increase compared to the same reporting period 2019/20.</p> <p>Q2 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 24 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to a 26% increase compared to the same reporting period 2019/20.</p>		<p>25-May-2021 Roads Policing Officers undertook numerous mobile checks during Q4 however due to covid were not able to conduct static road checks. Detection rate for all offences relating to motor vehicles has increased from 82.02% LYTD to 84.45% TYTD.</p>													

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Q1 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 37 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This is a decrease of 21 over the same reporting period 2019/20.

Q4 2019/20 reporting data indicates that there were 14 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This is a decrease of 3 over the same reporting period 2018/19. There is no particular trend information to support this data.

Q3 shows a continued variance over the reporting period believed to be due to lighter nights, warmer drier conditions and drivers may take more risks and drive at higher speeds.

Q2 2019/20 reporting data indicates that there were 22 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This is an increase of 4 over the same reporting period 2018/19. There is no particular trend information to support this data.

Q1 2019/20 reporting data indicates that there were 13 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This is an increase of 5 over the same reporting period 2018/19. There is no particular trend information to support this data.

2018/2019 - At the end of Q4 Police Scotland had recorded 69 crimes of dangerous driving. During the 2017/2018 period there were 90 recorded crimes.

This performance indicator links to the Westdrive Road Safety Initiative in respect to early intervention through education and may influence driver behaviour in respect to dangerous driving.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1RS04 Number of recorded speeding offences	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent (TBC)												
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of recorded speeding offences by Police Scotland</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	This relates to the number of speeding offences recorded by Police Scotland. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>cssp1RS04 Number of recorded speeding offences</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Data from Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Recorded Speeding Offences</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4-2019/20</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2020/21</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2020/21</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2020/21</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2020/21</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Number of Recorded Speeding Offences	Q4-2019/20	27	Q1-2020/21	100	Q2-2020/21	34	Q3-2020/21	23	Q4-2020/21	22		
Quarter	Number of Recorded Speeding Offences														
Q4-2019/20	27														
Q1-2020/21	100														
Q2-2020/21	34														
Q3-2020/21	23														
Q4-2020/21	22														
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>													
<p>Q4 data reflects 22 speeding offences which is a decrease on LYTD 2019/20 figures.</p> <p>Q3 data reflects 23 speeding offences which is a significant decrease on LYTD 2019/20 figures</p> <p>Q4 data reflects 27 speeding offences which is a slight reduction from Q3 figure of 32, however, a significant reduction from Q4 2018/2019.</p> <p>Q3 data reflects 35 speeding offences which is a significant reduction from Q2, however, the overall trend highlights a similar figure for the same reporting period last year.</p> <p>Q2 2019/20 data reflects approximately 60 recorded speeding offences. The year-to-date figure for speeding offences detected is 96 which is an increase of three from the previous year's</p>		<p>25-May-2021 We have focused our resources to the faster main arterial routes and rural roads, where injury collisions are more common.</p>													

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## Appendix 1

figure.

There is no particular trend in relation to this data.

Q1 2019/20 data reflects 36 recorded speeding offences. This is a reduction from the same reporting period 2018/19 which shows 56 recorded speeding offences.

There is no trend to support this reduction in offences recorded.


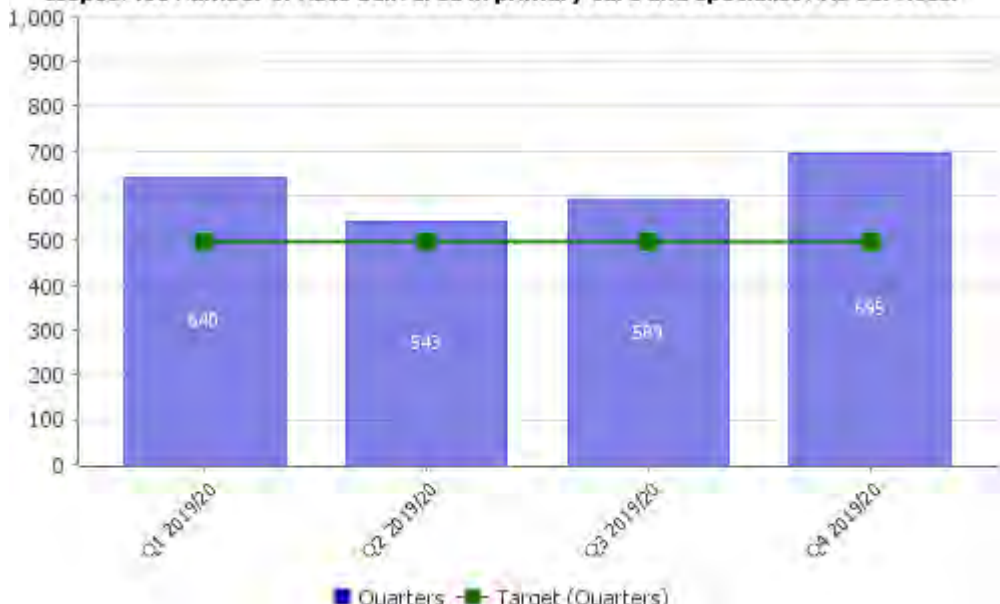
Q2 data reflects 34 speeding offences which is a significant decrease on LYTD 2019/20 figures.

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2018/2019 - Data held at the end of the reporting period indicates that Police Scotland detected 199 speeding offences in West Lothian. This is a reduction from the previous year's figure of 327. Changes in community policing personnel have contributed to this reduction.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1SM01 Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services.</b></p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b> cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)</p>															
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs) is a Scottish Government approved activity which is seen as contributing to the overall objective of reducing alcohol-related harm by helping individuals to reduce their drinking to within sensible guidelines. The LDP Standard: Alcohol Brief Interventions continues as a Ministerial priority for 2019-20.. The national and local targets for this year remain the same as 2018-19. NHS Lothian set a target of delivering 9938 ABIs; the West Lothian Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) has commissioned a delivery target of 1987 ABIs (498 per quarter) which is 20% of the NHS Lothian target.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b> Deborah McAlpine</p>															
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p>The target was met in 2018-19.</p>	<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b> Deborah McAlpine</p>															
<p><b>cssp1SM01 Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services.</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly ABIs Delivered vs Target</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2019/20</td> <td>640</td> <td>498</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2019/20</td> <td>543</td> <td>498</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2019/20</td> <td>589</td> <td>498</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>695</td> <td>498</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2019/20	640	498	Q2 2019/20	543	498	Q3 2019/20	589	498	Q4 2019/20	695	498	<p><b>Q4 2020/21 result</b> N/A</p>
Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)															
Q1 2019/20	640	498															
Q2 2019/20	543	498															
Q3 2019/20	589	498															
Q4 2019/20	695	498															
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>Due to COVID 19 restrictions ABI were not delivered from mid March 2020 or data collected. It is hoped that these will start up again in primary care in the next few months.</p> <p><b>Trend Chart Commentary:</b> The target has been met in quarter 4 19/20 , 695 ABI's completed. The last quarter where data is available. <b>This activity remains a Scottish Government priority. It is a Local Delivery Plan (LDP) target for NHS</b></p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 ABI are not taken place due to COVID 19 and treatment being priority in NHS and other services. Data collection also on hold.</p>															

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## Appendix 1


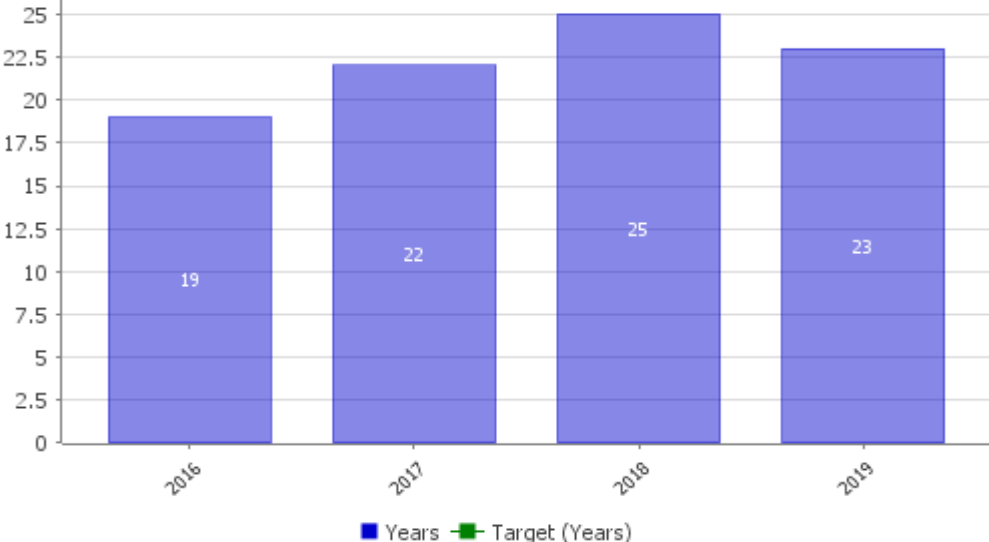
**Lothian and the target is set by NHS Lothian. West Lothian ADP is committed to achieve 20% of the overall NHS Lothian target 1987 for 2021/22 (497 per quarter); this proportion is consistent with the proportion of budget resource allocated to West Lothian ADP by NHS Lothian. The current figures are in keeping with past delivery and overall a very good performance once again.**

The number is based on actual ABI completed in primary care which is based on need so will vary. Many in the community have received an ABI in the recent past so will not be appropriate for primary care to conduct a further ABI.

In 2018/19 West Lothian delivered a total of 2,252 ABIs; exceeding the target of 1,987 by 265. There is a time lag of around 3 months and more in the reporting of the data which comes from NHS Lothian.


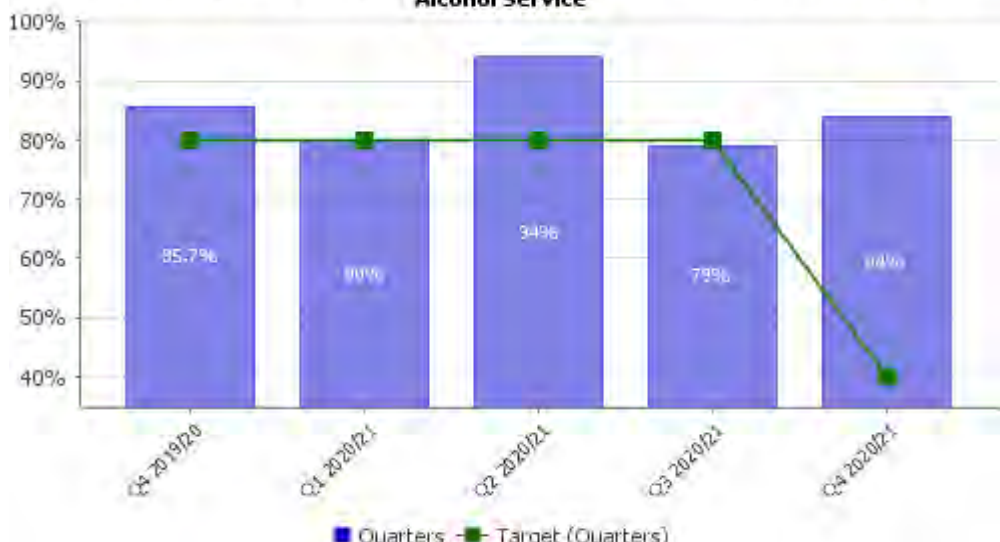
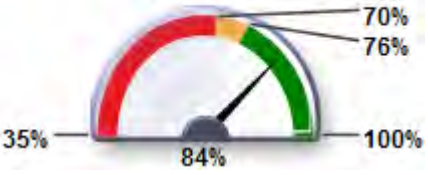


Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1SM04 Number of Drug Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history</p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b></p>	<p>cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)</p>										
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>In the 2018 calendar year there were 26 drug-related deaths (DRD) in West Lothian. This is the same amount as 2017. Compared to 2016, case totals have increased by a third in West Lothian. As in previous years, the population most at risk are single, unemployed, white Scottish men in their early forties with a known history of long term substance misuse. DRDs are a subset of all deaths of people who use drugs. National statistics on DRDs are produced annually (each August) by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b></p>	<p>Deborah McAlpine</p>										
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p>In the 2018 calendar year there were 26 drug-related deaths (DRD) in West Lothian. This is the same amount as 2017. Compared to 2016, case totals have increased by a third in West Lothian. As in previous years, the population most at risk are single, unemployed, white Scottish men in their early forties with a known history of long term substance misuse. DRDs are a subset of all deaths of people who use drugs. National statistics on DRDs are produced annually (each August) by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).</p>	<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b></p>	<p>Deborah McAlpine</p>										
<p><b>Number of Drug Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Drug Related Deaths Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Deaths</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Number of Deaths	2016	19	2017	22	2018	25	2019	23	<p><b>2019 result</b> 23</p>	
Year	Number of Deaths												
2016	19												
2017	22												
2018	25												
2019	23												
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>The 2019 Drug Related Deaths (DRD) figure for West Lothian is 23. This is a reduction of 2 from the 2018 figure. Compared to 2016, case totals have increased by a third in West Lothian. As in previous years, the population most at risk are single, unemployed, white Scottish men in their early forties with a known history of long term substance misuse. DRDs are a subset of all deaths of people who use drugs. National statistics on DRDs are produced annually (each August) by the National Records of Scotland (NRS). The 2020 figure is due August 2021 . Due to COVID 19 this figure may be delayed and no new date has yet circulated. It would not be appropriate to set targets for deaths ideally the target would be zero for drug related preventable deaths.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 This is a reduction of 2 deaths compared to the previous annual result. The 2020 figure is due August 2021 . Due to COVID 19 this figure may be delayed and no new date has yet circulated.</p>											


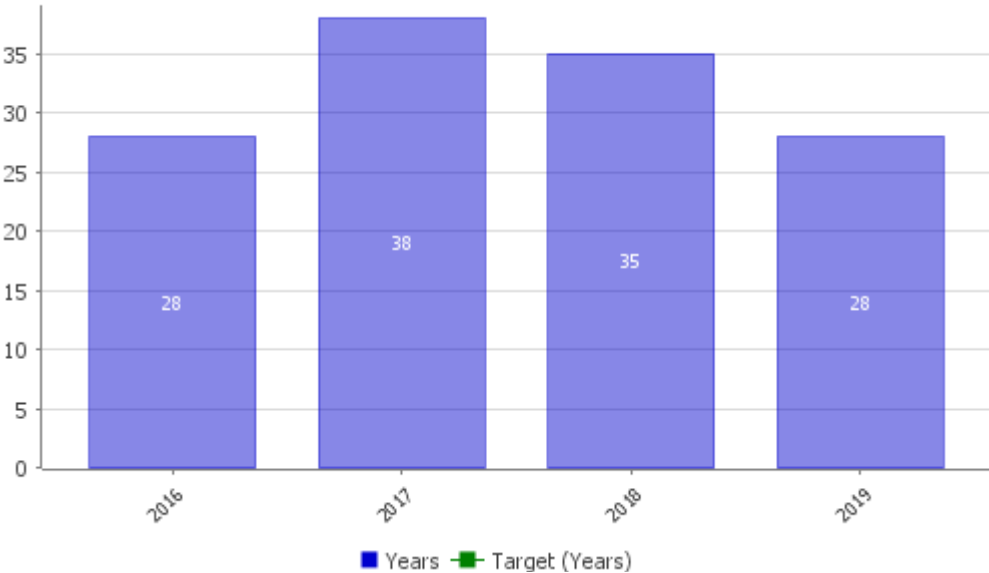
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Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1SM05 Percentage of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service</b></p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b> cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)</p>																															
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Percentage of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b> cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater); Deborah McAlpine</p>																															
<p><b>Code</b></p>		<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b> Yvonne Lawton; Deborah McAlpine</p>																															
<p><b>cssp1SM05 Percentage of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Performance Data (Bar Chart)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Performance (%)</th> <th>Target (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>85.7%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>80%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>94%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>79%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>84%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)	Q4 2019/20	85.7%	80%	Q1 2020/21	80%	80%	Q2 2020/21	94%	80%	Q3 2020/21	79%	80%	Q4 2020/21	84%	80%	<p><b>Q4 2020/21 result</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Gauge Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Value (%)</th> <th>Color</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>35%</td> <td>Red</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70%</td> <td>Yellow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>76%</td> <td>Green</td> </tr> <tr> <td>84%</td> <td>Green (Current Result)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100%</td> <td>White</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Value (%)	Color	35%	Red	70%	Yellow	76%	Green	84%	Green (Current Result)	100%	White
Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)																															
Q4 2019/20	85.7%	80%																															
Q1 2020/21	80%	80%																															
Q2 2020/21	94%	80%																															
Q3 2020/21	79%	80%																															
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Value (%)	Color																																
35%	Red																																
70%	Yellow																																
76%	Green																																
84%	Green (Current Result)																																
100%	White																																
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>The Quarter 4 2020/21 performance is 84% .          The Quarter 3 performance was 79%. The result for Quarter 2 result was 94%. The result for Quarter 1 was 80%.          In all quarters in 2019/20 the target had been met. Overall the performance is above target in this service in protecting those whose health is at risk because of alcohol use. This is a very challenging group to work with as these adults are seriously affected physically and mentally prolonged alcohol misuse and the rate of success in treatment and support has to be seen in that context. It is to be expected that there will be fluctuation in performance from quarter to quarter and this can be seen in the performance; there is not a clear trend in one direction. The assessment tool measures physical and psychological health, personal safety, relationships, housing, work and financial and many of these factors can be determined out with the person and services control.          The target of 80% is based on benchmarking data from the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse.          The result for Quarter 1 is expected end of July 2021.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p>																															


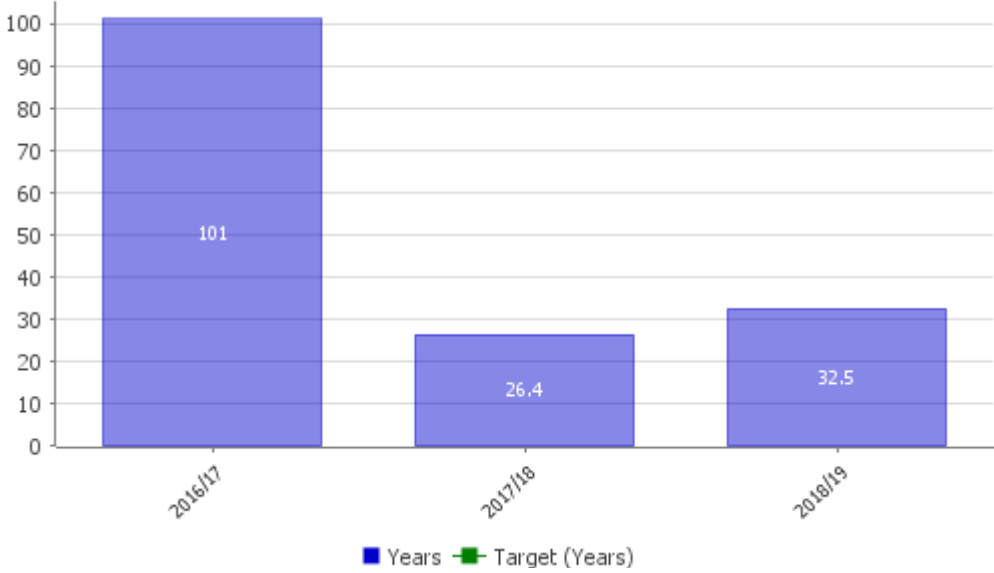
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Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1SM06 Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)									
<b>Description</b>	Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history.	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater); Deborah McAlpine									
<b>Code</b>	This information on the numbers of deaths which are classified as 'alcohol-specific' on the basis of the new National Statistics definition, which was introduced, towards the end of 2017, following a consultation conducted by the Office for National Statistics.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Deborah McAlpine									
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Alcohol Related Deaths Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Deaths</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Number of Deaths	2016	28	2017	38	2018	35	2019	28	<p><b>2019 result</b> 28</p>
Year	Number of Deaths											
2016	28											
2017	38											
2018	35											
2019	28											
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b> In West Lothian Area the number of alcohol related deaths in 2019 was 28. This performance indicator is provided by Office for National Statistics. No target as this is deaths. The data is based on 2017 definition and can be back dated to 1970s for data purposes. The Alcohol and Drug Partnership will now monitor and provide actions to prevent and reduce alcohol related deaths in West Lothian. The figure for 2019 of 28 deaths was an improvement on the 2018 figure of 35 deaths. The 2020 figure will be due in June 2021		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b> 27-Jan-2021 This is a decrease from the 35 recorded in 2018.										


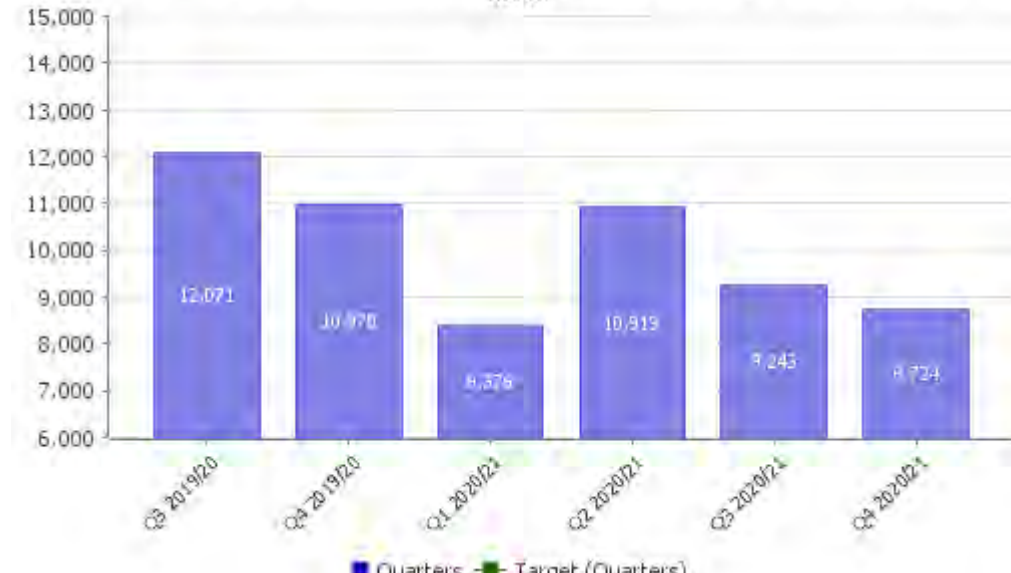
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Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp1SM07 Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population</p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b></p>	<p>cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)</p>								
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b></p>	<p>Deborah McAlpine</p>								
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p></p>	<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b></p>	<p>Deborah McAlpine</p>								
<p><b>Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Crude Rate per 100,000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>26.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>32.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Crude Rate per 100,000	2016/17	101	2017/18	26.4	2018/19	32.5	<p><b>2018/19 result</b> 32.5</p>	
Year	Crude Rate per 100,000										
2016/17	101										
2017/18	26.4										
2018/19	32.5										
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>This information will not be updated for 19/20 until mid June 2021. Public Health have prioritising Covid related activity and some collection of indicators have slipped due to this priority. This demonstrates the number of young people/children under the age of 18 who are admitted to hospital as a result of misusing substances. The information is expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 to prevent identification of individuals within the dataset. The figure for 2018/18 is 32.5 an is a good result. There is no casual factor that we can determine why the admissions has changed. The data for 19/20 should be available until mid June 2021.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p>									

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	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp1UH01 Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service														
<b>Description</b>	Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Lynne Gow														
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Nick Clater														
<p><b>cssp1UH01 Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Admissions Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Admissions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3 2019/20</td> <td>12,071</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>10,970</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>8,376</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>10,919</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>9,243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>8,724</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Admissions	Q3 2019/20	12,071	Q4 2019/20	10,970	Q1 2020/21	8,376	Q2 2020/21	10,919	Q3 2020/21	9,243	Q4 2020/21	8,724	<p><b>Q4 2020/21 result</b> 8,724</p>	
Quarter	Admissions																
Q3 2019/20	12,071																
Q4 2019/20	10,970																
Q1 2020/21	8,376																
Q2 2020/21	10,919																
Q3 2020/21	9,243																
Q4 2020/21	8,724																
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>There were 8724 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional Harm in West Lothian in <b>Q4, 2020/21</b>. Falls account for 1434 (up from 1279 cases in Q3), Burns 44 (down from 52) and "other" is 7246 (Q3 was 7912). The 'other' category continues to represent approx. 83% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend.</p> <p>There were 9243 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional harm in West Lothian in <b>Q3, 2020/21</b>. Falls account for 1279 (down from 1623 cases in Q2), Burns 52 (up from 32) and "other" is 7912 (Q2 was 9264). The 'other' category continues to represent approx. 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 <b>Q4 2020/21</b>. There were 8724 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional Harm in West Lothian in Q4, 2020/21</p> <p>Falls account for 1434 (up from 1279 cases in Q3), Burns 44 (down from 52) and "other" is 7246 (Q3 was 7912).</p> <p>The 'other' category continues to represent approx. 83% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture,</p>															

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## Appendix 1

this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend.

There were 10919 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional harm in West Lothian in **Q2, 2020/21**. Falls account for 1623 (significantly up from 1175 cases in Q1), Burns 32 (down from 50) and "other" is 9264 (Q1 was 7151). The 'other' category attributes to 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend.

There were 8376 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional harm in West Lothian in **Q1, 2020/21**. Falls account for 1175 (down from 1578 cases in Q4), Burns 50 (down from 65) and "other" is 7151 (Q4 was 9335). The 'other' category attributes to 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend.


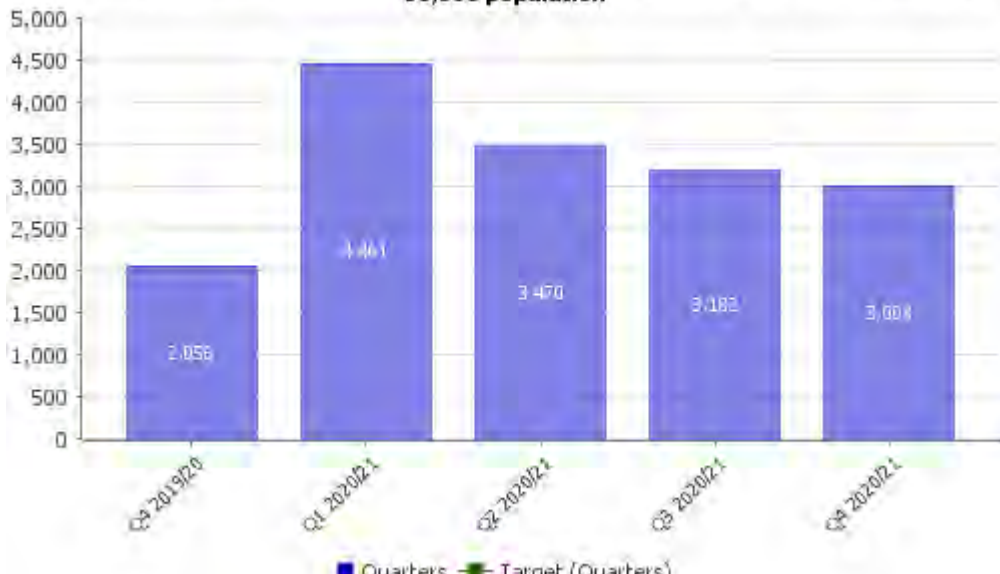
These figures represent a reduction from the previous quarter and the same reporting quarter from last year.

There were 10,978 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional harm in West Lothian in **Q4, 2019/20**. Falls account for 1578 (down from 1785 cases in Q3), Burns 65 (down from 92) and "other" is 9,335 (Q3 was 10,194). The 'other' category attributes to 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend.

The period shows a reduction on the previous quarter and is lower than the same period last year.

bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp2ASBHC01 Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland per 10,000 population	<b>Partner Organisation</b> Heidi Simpson												
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland</b> This reflects the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland. This figure includes, but is not restricted to, noise related incidents, vandalism, neighbour disputes and communications issues.	<b>Responsible Officer</b> CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b> Heidi Simpson												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>cssp2ASBHC01 Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland per 10,000 population</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of incidents per 10,000 population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>2,056</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>4,461</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>3,470</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>3,182</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>3,008</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>			Quarter	Number of incidents per 10,000 population	Q4 2019/20	2,056	Q1 2020/21	4,461	Q2 2020/21	3,470	Q3 2020/21	3,182	Q4 2020/21	3,008
Quarter	Number of incidents per 10,000 population													
Q4 2019/20	2,056													
Q1 2020/21	4,461													
Q2 2020/21	3,470													
Q3 2020/21	3,182													
Q4 2020/21	3,008													
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>												
<p>Q4 data shows an increase of 957 reported incidents compared to the comparable period last year.</p> <p>Q3 data shows a reduction in 287 reported incidents compared to the comparable period last year.</p> <p>Q2 data shows approximately 887 more incidents year to date reported to Police Scotland.</p> <p>Q1 data shows approximately 1789 more incidents year to date reported to Police Scotland.</p> <p>Q4 2019/20 data shows approximately 413 less incidents year to date reported to Police Scotland and the trend shows is a fairly consistent number reported over the year.</p>		<p>25-May-2021 During 2020/2021, the number of ASB incidents reported increased by 45.82%. This can be mainly attributed to Covid-19 regulations breaches being recorded as ASB, with a general feeling of frustration and lack of patience with ongoing restrictions resulting in an increase in reporting to the police.</p>												



## Appendix 1

Q3 2019/20 data shows approximately 100 less incidents year to date reported to Police Scotland and the trend shows is a fairly consistent number reported over the year.

Q2 2019/20 data shows 2580 antisocial behaviour incidents took place during the reporting period. The year-to-date figure is 5244 incidents. During the same period LYTD 5412 incidents were reported.

Q1 2019/20 data shows 2664 antisocial behaviour incidents took place during the reporting period. This is a reduction of 86 incidents from the revised Q1 2018/19 figures. There is no obvious trend or pattern in respect of this reduction.

2018/19 - The total number of antisocial behaviour incidents at the end of the year was 10,154 , this is a decrease on the 2017/2018 figure of 10,599


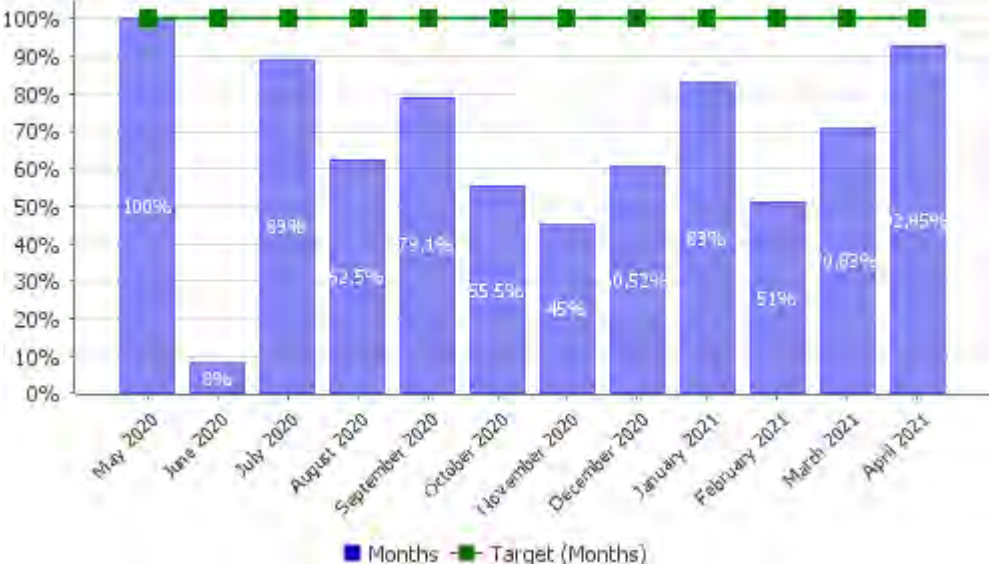

The annual figure for West Lothian for 2017/2018 is 10,591. This is a decrease from last year's submitted figure which was 10,756.

Antisocial behaviour remains a priority for Police Scotland and this is reflected through regular partnership engagement within the Community Safety Unit.

It should be noted that there is a discrepancy between the 2016/2017 figures recorded and the official Police Scotland figures for last year which were 10,364. It may be that the figures from the previous year were sourced locally and subject to different collation standards.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp2ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.</p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b> cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)</p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The percentage of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved within the locally agreed target of 3 months. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b> CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime (Alison Smith); cssp CSU Policy and Performance Officer (Yvonne Beresford)</p>
<p><b>Code</b></p>		<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b> Yvonne Beresford</p>
<p><b>Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.</b></p> 		<p><b>April 2021 result</b></p> 
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>(Locally, the monthly target has been set at 30.77% for monitoring purposes only).</p> <p>The Trend chart depicts the data from April 2020 to April 2021 and fluctuates greatly throughout the year. The largest variance is from 100% in May 2020 and falling to the lowest data the following month, recorded as 8% in June 2020. The reason for this will off course be the effects of COVID 19 Restrictions and officers unable to complete enquiries and close cases. The ward with the greatest number of resolved cases was Bathgate followed by the Fauldhouse and Breich Valley ward.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>13-May-2021 There were 14 closed cases in April and of those, 13 of them were closed within a 3 month target period equating to 92.85%.</p>

## Appendix 1

In April 2021, the Safer Neighbourhood Team officers closed 14 cases, and of those, 13 of them were closed within the 3 month target period equating to 92.85%, mirroring the 92% for April 2020.

During March 2021, SNT officers continued with their blended approach to their work. 17 cases (out of a total of 20 closed cases) were closed within the 3 month target period equating to 70.83% for the month.

SNT officers continue to carry out their work in a blended fashion, with some working hours in the community and office environment and the rest of their time working from home. During February, there were 39 cases closed, 20 of those within the 3 month target time, equating to 51%.

During January 2020, officers continued to carry out enquiries within their blended work pattern and closed 24 cases of which, 20 of them were closed within a 3 month target period equating to 83%.

Officers worked from the office setting and within communities in December 2020 and were able to carry out their investigation into antisocial behaviour. They were able to close 23 of the total number of 38 cases within the 3 month target period.

During November 2020, there were 9 out of 20 cases closed which were closed within the 3 month target period, equating to 45%. The lower figure depicts the trend showing that officers were monitoring cases and waiting to be mobile again within communities in order to carry out their full investigations into the reported antisocial behaviour.

There were 20 out of 36 cases closed within the 3 month target period during October 2020. The equates to 55.5% of the total number of cases closed during the month. This is partly due to the fact that SNT officers have still to be fully mobile and able to carry out their investigations into existing cases due to lockdown restrictions place upon their working boundaries. The trend shows that there was one lower data during mid summer, and that this is the second lowest figure over the year to date.

During September 2020, 19 out of 24 cases closed, were closed within the 3 month target period. The % shown at 79.1% is the 6th highest % figure over the 13 month period which overall shows an undulating trend pattern with the only concerning dip being June 2020, due to COVID restrictions imposing on the SNT investigative enquiries.

The trend chart shows that the percentage of cases closed within the target period was fairly static between August and December 2019 before rising in January 2020. There was a dip in February before the trend shows that the number continued to rise again from March to May. There was a dramatic drop in June before rising to normal figures in July and another dip in August on par with August, November and December 2019 and February 2020. Officers enquiries are still hampered due to the COVID restrictions and they are limited to finding corroborated evidence to help conclude their enquiries.

During July, 18 cases were closed and of these, 16 were closed within the target period (89%). Officers remain to be working from home and providing a service relying mainly on telephone and emails to clients. SNT officers still work in partnership with others in an effort to reduce ASB and prevent further incidents from occurring.

Officers were able to close 12 cases during June and 1 of these was within the target period (9%). Enquiries are hampered due to changes in the operational function of the unit during lockdown. Ongoing enquiries will be carried out when officers are able to visit their communities.

## Appendix 1

During Lockdown in May, Safer Neighbourhood Team officers managed to close off 6 open cases which had been satisfactorily resolved, or through monitoring, there had been no more incidents being reported. All 6 cases were closed within the 3 month target period (100%).

12 antisocial behaviour cases were closed in April 2020 during lockdown and 11 of these cases were closed within the 3 month target. This achievement was carried out when officers were not front facing during their duties and communication was carried out via email and telephone exchange.

During March 2020, 24 cases were closed and 21 of these were within the target period of 3 months (87%). The Safer Neighbourhood Team is now working to a full compliment and this will have a bearing on the number of enquiries being undertaken and carried out across West Lothian.

Where possible, in light of the Covid-19 restrictions coming into force, the cases that could possibly be closed with some final enquiries being carried out were, with only the cases with ongoing issues remaining. Ongoing enquiries were then put on hold other than the ones that could be dealt with via telephone exchange or email due to the officers being placed on Home Working.

There were 17 cases closed during the month of February 2020 and 11 of them were within the target period (65%).


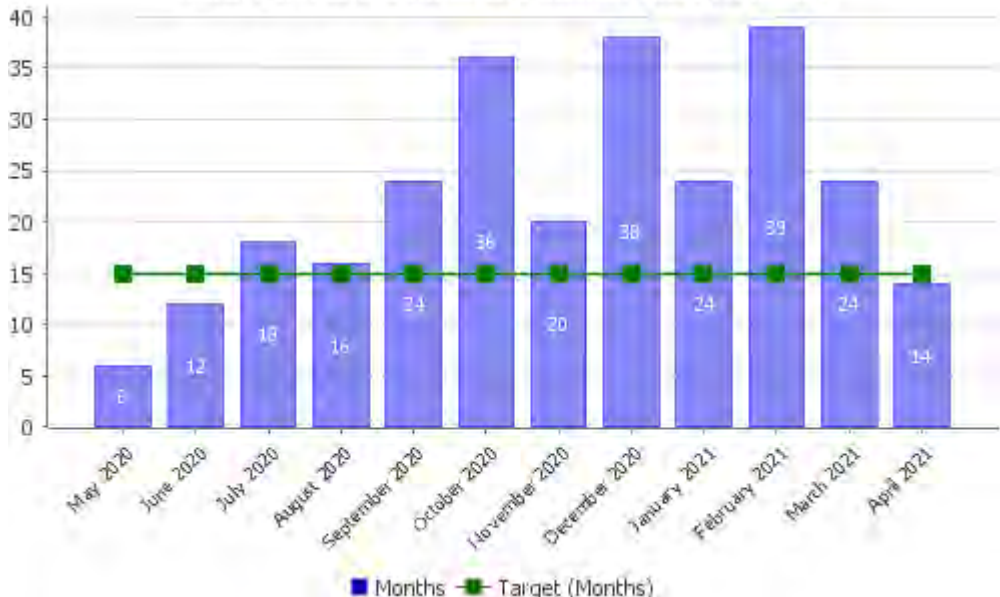

There were 13 cases closed during the month of January 2020 and 11 of them were within the target period (85%). This increase is level with the % of cases closed within target March 2019 and higher than the same reporting period last year.

As part of the WLAM review, the formula used to calculate this indicator was changed to 'number of resolved ASB cases within locally agreed targets' as a percentage of 'number of resolved ABS'. This allows the service to closely monitor performance and highlights cases that were not closed within target for investigation. The monthly monitoring of this indicator gives the service an indication on how they are performing against the Annual Return to the Charter indicator 19.

For the cases that were not closed within the target period, this could be due a number of reasons. Often, due to the nature of the enquiry, there needs to be additional inputs from colleagues in other departments or there are other issues which cause a case to require a higher or longer degree of intervention, investigation or support. Often, where there are added complications in a case, it can take longer to help resolve it. Sometimes, cases requiring input from a number of services and when behaviour is more sporadic, require a longer than 'normal' period of evidence gathering before a case can be considered for Legal action.

Benchmarking with other Local Authority areas is difficult due to there being no consistent measure for what equates to a complaint being for antisocial reasons and also how variable local authorities are structured to deal with antisocial behaviour and community safety arrangements with partners. However, the service does participate in the National ASB Officers networks and these fora are helpful to share practice and link up on discussions with others working in the field of ASB.

Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b>    <b>cssp2ASBHC06 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month</b></p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b></p>	<p>cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)</p>																																						
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator and reflects the performance indicator that is reported to the regulator (cssp2ASBHC04 - % of ASB cases resolved within 3 month target period) and cssp2ASBHC07 - Number of resolved ASB cases within the 3 month target and is in line with the new CS Priorities 2019-22. The target is currently set at 15.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b></p>	<p>CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)</p>																																						
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p></p>	<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b></p>	<p>Yvonne Beresford</p>																																						
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Months (Cases)</th> <th>Target (Months)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>May 2020</td><td>6</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>June 2020</td><td>12</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>July 2020</td><td>18</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>August 2020</td><td>16</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>September 2020</td><td>24</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>October 2020</td><td>36</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>November 2020</td><td>20</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>December 2020</td><td>38</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>January 2021</td><td>24</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>February 2021</td><td>39</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>March 2021</td><td>24</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>April 2021</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Month	Months (Cases)	Target (Months)	May 2020	6	15	June 2020	12	15	July 2020	18	15	August 2020	16	15	September 2020	24	15	October 2020	36	15	November 2020	20	15	December 2020	38	15	January 2021	24	15	February 2021	39	15	March 2021	24	15	April 2021	14	15	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>April 2021 result</b></p> 
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<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>The Trend Chart shows some variance over the previous year with a dip to 6 cases resolved in May and the highest amount closed being February 2021 at 39 cases resolved. The target of 15 resolved cases was not met during 4 months of the rolling year: April, May , June and includes April 21 since there were 14 cases resolved during April, falling 1 short of the target.</p> <p>During March 2021, SNT officers were able to resolve 24 cases of antisocial behaviour by carrying out their blended</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>13-May-2021 There were 14 cases of antisocial behaviour resolved during the month of April 2021. The number of cases is 1 case lower than the target of 15. Safer Neighbourhood Team officers continue to carry out investigations into complaints and resolve cases through the remaining COVID regulations by working in partnership with other Community Safety Partners.</p>																																							

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## Appendix 1

approach to work, enabling them to continue with enquiries and find solutions to the cases they were investigating. Over the financial year 2021, the Safer Neighbourhood Team were able to close most cases within the Bathgate ward, which had received the highest number of enquiries.

Safer Neighbourhood Team officers were able to carry out enquiries in the neighbourhood with a blended approach to their working pattern. This gave way to more opportunity to proceed with ongoing enquiries and as a result were able to close 39 cases during the month. The trend chart clearly shows their achievement with the highest closed cases per month visible in the graph format. The 39 cases which were resolved during February, was 24 cases more than the target of 15.

There were 24 cases of antisocial behaviour resolved during the month of January 2021. The number of cases is higher than the target of 15 due to officers being able to carry out investigations into complaints and resolve outstanding cases.

With officers continuing with office and community work, 38 cases of antisocial behaviour was recorded for the month of December 2020. This also included a reduction of officers on duty due to sickness absence.

During November 2020, 20 cases were closed. This is 5 more than the 15 target due to the officers being able to have the opportunity once more to go into the communities to carry out their investigations and resolve some of the outstanding complaints. This number also reflects the reductions from last month with 16 cases less closed after the initial spike when officers could return to investigative enquiries.

36 Cases of antisocial behaviour were closed during October 2020. This is the same number closed as September 2019 and an upward trend since August. This is the highest number of cases closed over the year. The fact that officers are now able to start carrying out more investigations within their communities due to a change in their working location and being part-time office based again, will assist with the closure of cases.

During September 2020, 24 cases of antisocial behaviour were closed. The general trend shows a rise since May although it is 12 cases less than the number of cases closed in September 2019. It is however, 8 cases more, closed than last month. The yearly trend shows a dip to May before the numbers increase again and this is likely to reflect the cases able to be investigated during the period of COVID restrictions for officers investigations being limited.

16 cases of antisocial behaviour were closed during August, 2 less than last month and 1 more than the temporary target of 15 per month. Of those closed, 10 of them were closed within the 3 month target period and the other 6 closed between 3 and 6 months. Officers remain to work from home and the risk assessment for them to begin working within the communities is under way. A list of the enquiries that are needing to be undertaken is currently being maintained. The trend itself shows a rise since May before falling slightly in August 2020.

During July, SNT officers closed off 18 cases of ASB. 16 of these cases were closed within the 3 month target period. Over the month of June 2020, officers closed off 12 cases of antisocial behaviour. Only 1 of these was closed off within the target period of 3 months due to the restrictions imposed on the enquiries. During Lockdown in May, Safer Neighbourhood Team officers managed to close off 6 open cases which had been satisfactorily resolved, or through monitoring, there had been no more incidents being reported. All 6 cases were closed within the 3 month target period (100%) despite being below the target of 15 for the number of resolved closed cases. The number of closed cases have reduced month on month since lockdown due to the restrictions imposed on enquiries being able to be carried

## Appendix 1

out.

12 antisocial behaviour cases were closed in April 2020 during Covid19 Lockdown (and 11 of these cases were closed within the 3 month target). This achievement was carried out when officers were not front facing during their duties and communication was carried out via email and telephone exchange. This was 8 less cases closed than the number closed during April 2019.

During March 2020, there were 24 antisocial behaviour cases resolved and closed. This was the highest number closed since October 2019. The Safer Neighbourhood Team is now working to a full compliment and this will have a bearing on the number of enquiries being undertaken and carried out across West Lothian.


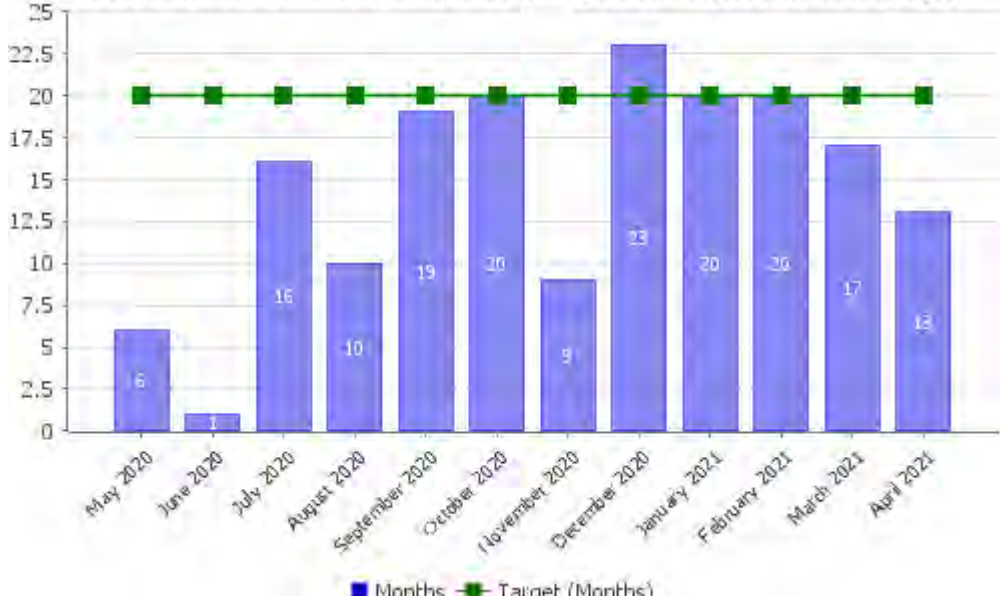

The cases that could be closed through some final enquiries were, and in light of the Covid-19 restrictions coming into force, the other cases were closed if possible via telephone and email enquiries. The other remaining enquiries where there are ongoing issues have been put on hold meantime and will be monitored while the officers carry out Home Working duties and providing a service offering telephone advice and e-mail correspondence.

There were 17 cases of antisocial behaviour resolved during the month of February 2020 and 13 resolved during January 2020.

Benchmarking with other Local Authority areas is difficult due to there being no consistent measure for what equates to a complaint being for antisocial reasons and also how variable local authorities are structured to deal with antisocial behaviour and community safety arrangements with partners. However, the service does participate in the National ASB Officers networks and these fora are helpful to share practice and link up on discussions with others working in the field of ASB.



Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b>    <b>cssp2ASBHC07 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target</b></p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b></p>	<p>cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)</p>																																							
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved within the locally agreed target of 3 months. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator and mirrors the performance indicator that is reported to the regulator (cssp2ASBHC04 - % of ASB cases resolved within 3 month target period) and is in line with the new CS Priorities 2018-23.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b></p>	<p>CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime (Alison Smith); cssp CSU Policy and Performance Officer (Yvonne Beresford)</p>																																							
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p>During December 2018, 23 out of 30 cases closed were within the locally agreed 3 month target (76.66%) with 61 cases still active.</p>	<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b></p>	<p>Yvonne Beresford</p>																																							
<p><b>Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Resolved Cases</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>May 2020</td><td>6</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>June 2020</td><td>1</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>July 2020</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>August 2020</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>September 2020</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>October 2020</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>November 2020</td><td>9</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>December 2020</td><td>23</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>January 2021</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>February 2021</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>March 2021</td><td>17</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>April 2021</td><td>13</td><td>20</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Month	Resolved Cases	Target	May 2020	6	20	June 2020	1	20	July 2020	16	20	August 2020	10	20	September 2020	19	20	October 2020	20	20	November 2020	9	20	December 2020	23	20	January 2021	20	20	February 2021	20	20	March 2021	17	20	April 2021	13	20	<p><b>April 2021 result</b></p> 	
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<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>The trend chart shows some variance over the previous year. Dipping in June to 1 resolved ASB case in June at the lowest recorded data with the highest being December with 23 recorded resolved cases within the 3 month target period and only 4 months, March, October, December and January met or exceeded the target of 20 resolved cases within the 3 month period.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>13-May-2021 14 cases of antisocial behaviour were closed during April 2021 and 13 of these cases were closed within the 3 month target. This falls below the target of 20. The officers are able to continue to carry out duties within the office setting and within the</p>																																								

## Appendix 1

The Safer Neighbourhood Team officers worked with Community Safety Partners during their investigations into Antisocial Behaviour Cases during the month of April 2021, and were able to close 13 of their 14 resolved cases within the 3 month target period. The graph depicts the downward data trend since December 2020.

During March 2021, the Safer Neighbourhood Team officers continued with their enquiries and found a resolution to 20 of their ongoing cases. Of these cases closed, 17 of them were closed within the 3 month target period.

Safer Neighbourhood Team officers were able to close 39 cases during February 2021 and 20 of those cases were closed within the 3 month target period.

24 cases of antisocial behaviour were closed during January 2021 with 20 of these cases closed within the 3 month target. This equals the target of 20. The Safer Neighbourhood Team officers were able to carry out blended duties again within the office setting and within the communities again to enable them with their investigations.

Officers continued to carry out their duties in December from the office and out within the communities. They were able to close 38 cases of antisocial behaviour and 23 of these were closed within the 3 month target period.

The month of November saw officers continuing the return to carrying out community enquiries and after their investigations, closing the cases once they were resolved. The previous 2 months saw a higher return in the number of cases closed within the target period.

During October, there were 36 closed cases of antisocial behaviour and 20 of these were closed within the 3 month target. This is the highest number closed within 3 months since March when 21 were closed. This shows an upward trend in closure rates since August. SNT officers are now able to carry out investigations once more within the communities and this will have aided the higher closure rates.

There were 19 cases of antisocial behaviour closed within the agreed 3 month period out of a total of 24 cases closed during September 2020. The overall yearly trend has been quite variable as we saw a decline from September 2019 to February 2020 before a spike in March. The numbers decreased again to June before rising and dipping variably month on month to September with 7 less cases closed at this point in the year compared to last year. The single case closed in June within the 3 month period would have undoubtedly been attributed to the restricted enquiries by the SNT during COVID.

During August, the number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month period was 10 out of a total of 16 cases closed. The trend can be seen to show that since the dramatic drop in June, July's figures were more on par with October last year before a decline occurring in August showing the number of resolved cases within 3 months on par with January February and April this year.

July 2020 saw the Safer Neighbourhood Team officers resolve 18 cases and 16 of these cases were closed within the 3 month target period. This was 2 less than the target of 20 during the COVID restrictions.

During June 2020, officers were only able to complete 1 out of a total of 12 closed cases, within the target period of 3 months. This was due to their enquiries being hampered by the restrictions imposed on them. Enquiries will be able to resume when safe to do so and officers will be able to enquire into the existing cases that require a fuller

communities again. This has been allowing them to continue with their investigations, often jointly along with other Community Safety Partners.

## Appendix 1

investigation.

6 cases of antisocial behaviour were closed during May 2020 within the 3 month target. This was less than the 20 target due to the restrictions imposed by lockdown resulting in officers not being able to complete full investigatory enquiries.


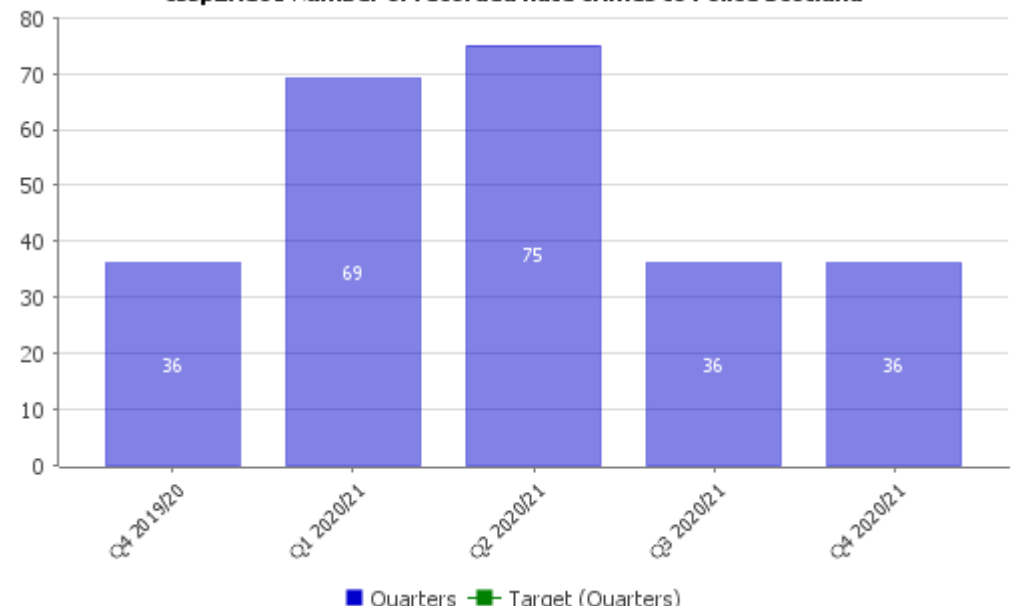
12 antisocial behaviour cases were closed in April 2020 during lockdown and 11 of these cases were closed within the 3 month target. This was 6 cases less than the same reporting period last year (2019) and the same number closed for January and February 2020. This achievement was carried out when officers were not front facing during their duties and communication was carried out via email and telephone exchange.

During March 2020, there were 24 cases resolved and 21 of those closed were within the 3 month target period. This is the highest number closed since September 2019. The Safer Neighbourhood Team is now working to a full compliment and this will have a bearing on the number of enquiries being undertaken and carried out across West Lothian. During March, due to the restrictions being imposed by the Covid-19 restrictions, the cases that could have the necessary enquiries carried out in order to close them took place, and the remaining cases were closed following enquiries carried out by e-mail and telephone calls. All the remaining enquiries required to be put on hold meantime and monitored as they are continuing to be ongoing enquiries that will be investigated when the restrictions are lifted. The SNT are currently Home Working and providing an advice service over the telephone and via e-mail to customers.

11 cases of antisocial behaviour were closed during February 2020 and 11 cases closed in January 2020 within the 3 month target. This has been a downward trend since September 2019 when there were 26 cases closed in the target period.

Benchmarking with other Local Authority areas is difficult due to there being no consistent measure for what equates to a complaint being for antisocial reasons and also how variable local authorities are structured to deal with antisocial behaviour and community safety arrangements with partners. However, the service does participate in the National ASB Officers networks and these fora are helpful to share practice and link up on discussions with others working in the field of ASB.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp2HC01 Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<b>Description</b>	Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime (Alison Smith); Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	This indicator shows the number of Hate crimes recorded by Police Scotland. These are crimes aggravated by malice or ill-will towards pre-defined social groups.  Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>cssp2HC01 Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland</b> </div>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Data for cssp2HC01 Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Recorded Hate Crimes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Quarter	Number of Recorded Hate Crimes	Q4 2019/20	36	Q1 2020/21	69	Q2 2020/21	75	Q3 2020/21	36	Q4 2020/21	36
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Q2 2020/21	75														
Q3 2020/21	36														
Q4 2020/21	36														
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>													
<p>During Q4, there were 36 reported hate crimes, a slight increase from Q4 2019/20 although on par from the previous quarter. Although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total.</p> <p>During Q3, there were 36 reported hate crimes, a slight increase from Q3 2019/20 and a significant decrease from Q2 2020/2021. Although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total</p> <p>During Q2, there were 75 reported hate crimes, an increase from Q2 2019/20. The overall number have increased from Q2 2019/20 and, although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total.</p>		<p>25-May-2021 The only identifiable pattern relates to the verbal abuse of staff at a small number of shops and this is where support and preventions advice is focused. Social Media has been utilised during 2020/2021 to ensure the "Hate has no home here" message is widely known. Further "safe places" have also been identified allowing victims to safely report any offences and receive support.</p>													

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## Appendix 1

During Q1, there were 69 reported hate crimes, an increase from Q4 2019/20. The overall number have increased from Q1 2019/20 and, although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total.

During Q4, there were 46 reported hate crimes, an increase of 12 from Q3 although a significant decrease from Q4 2018/2019 when 68 crimes were recorded.

The trend for quarter 3 is showing a reduction compared to the rest of the year, and at its lowest level for 2 years.

During the Q2 Reporting Period there were approximately 50 recorded Hate Crimes in West Lothian. The year-to-date figure is 90 crimes.

The vast majority of hate crimes continue to be recorded with a 'race' aggravator.

There is no specific trend in West Lothian in respect of hate crimes.


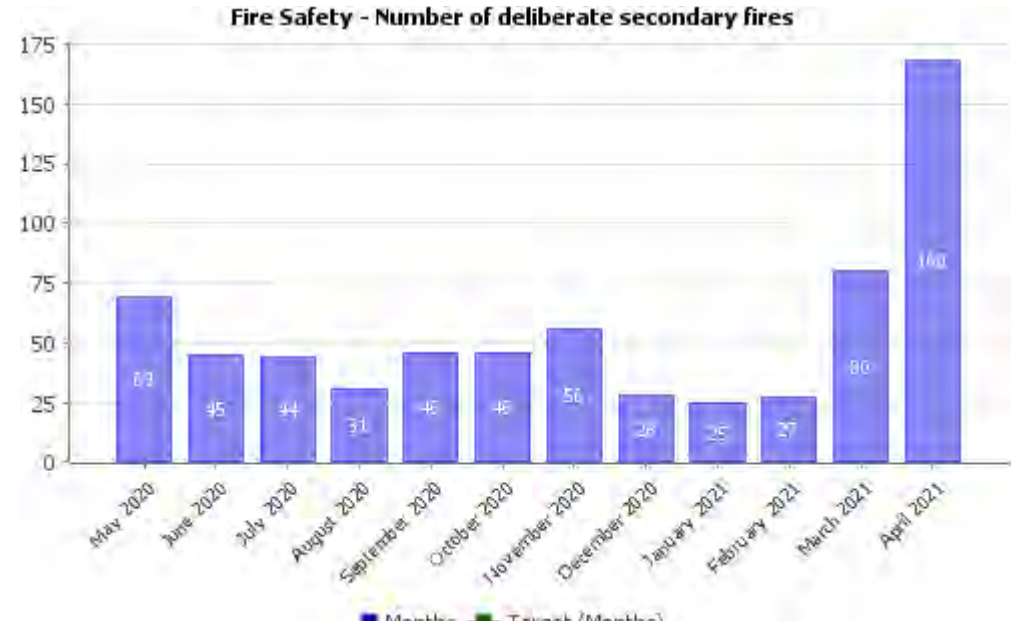
Q1 2019/20 shows a YTD figure of 40 Hate Crimes. Revised figures show that there were 51 recorded hate crimes in the corresponding period 2018/19. The vast majority of hate crimes in West Lothian are motivated by racial hatred. There has been no recorded crime motivated by malice or ill-will towards transgender or disabled persons this year to date.

2018/19 - The end of year figure for hate crimes is 202. This is a notable reduction from the 2017/18 figure of 248. Police Scotland continue to raise awareness of hate crime through delivery of Keep Safe training and refreshing links with Third Party Reporting Centres.

During Q4 2018/19, Local officers policed the West Lothian PRIDE March on the 29 March 2019. A number of officers and Youth Scotland Police Volunteers also participated in the Parade. This provided a high visibility throughout the event which has a positive influence in the West Lothian Community.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp2HFS01 Fire Safety - Number of deliberate secondary fires</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service																										
<b>Description</b>	This measure relates to the number of recorded secondary fires by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. SFRS have set a target of a 5% reduction year on year, as detailed within the SFRS local Plan 2018.	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson																										
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Lynne Gow																										
<div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Fire Safety - Number of deliberate secondary fires (Monthly Data)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Number of Fires</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>May 2020</td><td>67</td></tr> <tr><td>June 2020</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>July 2020</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>August 2020</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>September 2020</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>October 2020</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>November 2020</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>December 2020</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>January 2021</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>February 2021</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>March 2021</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>April 2021</td><td>168</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>				Month	Number of Fires	May 2020	67	June 2020	45	July 2020	44	August 2020	31	September 2020	45	October 2020	45	November 2020	55	December 2020	26	January 2021	25	February 2021	27	March 2021	80	April 2021	168
Month	Number of Fires																												
May 2020	67																												
June 2020	45																												
July 2020	44																												
August 2020	31																												
September 2020	45																												
October 2020	45																												
November 2020	55																												
December 2020	26																												
January 2021	25																												
February 2021	27																												
March 2021	80																												
April 2021	168																												
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>																											
<p>There were 132 incidents in this category in <b>Q4, 2020/21</b> with 25 occurring in January, 27 occurring in February and March having the highest at 80 recorded incidents. This total is comparable to the previous 3 quarters with only Q1 showing an increase.</p> <p>We generally see that good weather plays a part in the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and with a sustained dryer March this is generally the case. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide permitted engagement through our links with Youth Action Partners.</p> <p><b>Q3, 2020/21</b> recorded 130 Deliberate secondary fires which is an increase of 9 on the previous quarter. This is a reduction of 19 fires on the same period last year and is the same as the 2 preceding years. The period hosts Bonfire activities where there is a dedicated effort to reducing secondary fires albeit in 20-21 the events were markedly different due to Covid restrictions affecting community events. November had 55 of these incidents with the majority</p>		<p>25-May-2021 A significant 168 secondary fires occurred in April 2021. This correlates with a dry period and an easing of Scottish Government restrictions in the permitted movement of people. However, this is a large spike with the only comparable figures as the same period in 2017. SFRS will undertake further analysis of the causes and consider initiatives to address.</p> <p>SFRS continue to work with partners in reducing the anti-social behaviour that results in deliberate secondary fires through working with young people, where safe to do so.</p>																											

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## Appendix 1

on or around 5th November. The peak of reported incidents is typically between 1800 and 2000hrs and for the weekend to feature as the predominant, although not exclusive time, that these fires occur.

In **Q2, 2020/21**, there were 121 incidents of deliberate secondary fires recorded (July 44, August 31, September 46). This is a slight reduction in the previous reporting period (176 fires) where the unusual circumstances of a local movement/restrictions may account for new trends. The same reporting period in 2019/20 was 106.

There were 176 incidents in this category in **Q1, 2020/21** with 62 occurring in April, 69 occurring in May and June having 45 recorded incidents. This is an increase from the previous quarter with 113 incidents recorded. The same reporting period in 2019/20 was 280.

We generally see that good weather plays a part in the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and that, coupled with an unusual domestic restriction applied, may attempt to explain the figures. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities where permitted and possible to do so. Our partnerships with Youth Action and Police Scotland are invaluable here.

There were 113 incidents in this category in **Q4, 2019/20** with 42 occurring in January, 21 occurring in the wetter month of February and March having the highest at 50 recorded incidents. This is a reduction of 24% from the previous quarter (148) and 40% less than the same reporting period in 2018/19 with 187.


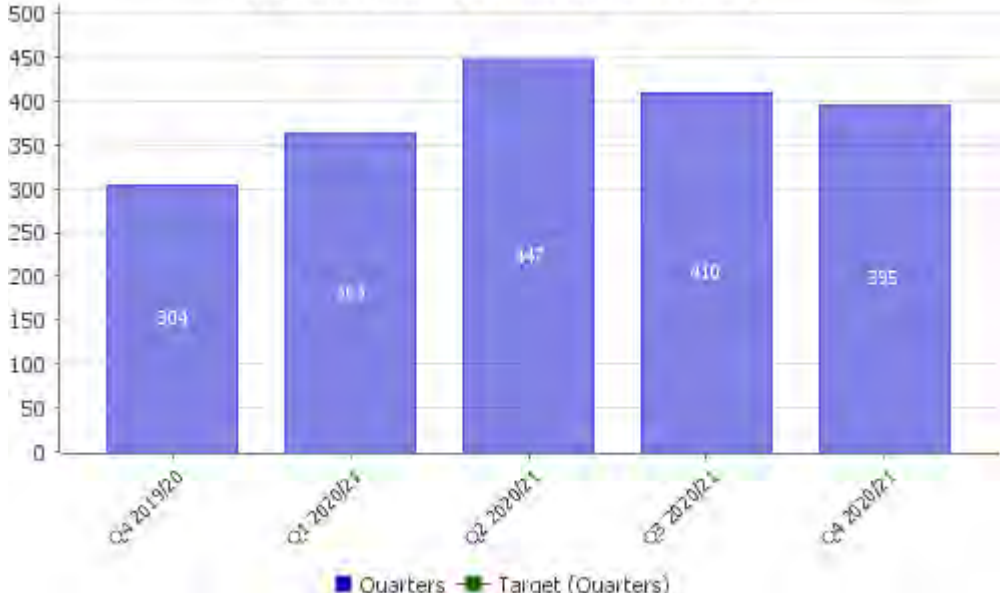
We generally see that good weather plays a part in the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and with a sustained warmer March this is generally the case. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities.

There were 80 deliberate secondary fires in March 2021. This is the highest in this month in 5 years and a significant increase from the previous month total of 27.

There were 27 deliberate secondary fires recorded in February 2021. This is similar to the same month last year where there were 21 fires.



Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp3DA01 Number of domestic abuse crimes	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent (TBC)												
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by Police Scotland</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	This reflects the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by Police Scotland.  Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>cssp3DA01 Number of domestic abuse crimes</b> </div>  <table border="1" data-bbox="235 507 1232 1101"> <caption>Domestic Abuse Crimes Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Crimes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>304</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>363</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>447</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>410</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>395</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Number of Crimes	Q4 2019/20	304	Q1 2020/21	363	Q2 2020/21	447	Q3 2020/21	410	Q4 2020/21	395		
Quarter	Number of Crimes														
Q4 2019/20	304														
Q1 2020/21	363														
Q2 2020/21	447														
Q3 2020/21	410														
Q4 2020/21	395														
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>													
<p>Q4 2020/21 trend showed a decrease of domestic abuse crimes being reported compared to Q3, an decrease of 15 crimes.</p> <p>Q3 2020/21 trend showed an increase in domestic abuse crimes being reported, an increase of 70 crimes from the same period 2019/20.</p> <p>Q2 2020/21 trend showed an increase in domestic abuse incidents with 740 incidents being reported. From this, 447 crimes were detected, an increase of 132 crimes from the same period 2019/20.</p>		<p>25-May-2021 The increase in domestic abuse crimes during 2020/2021 can be attributed to Covid-19 restrictions with couples spending increased time together within the home environment resulting in disagreements.</p>													

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## Appendix 1

Q1 2020/21 trend showed an increase in domestic abuse incidents with 738 'incidents' being reported. From this, only 363 crimes were detected, a decrease of 6.92% from the same period 2019/20.

Q4 2019/20 trend shows a decrease in the number of crimes compared to the whole year 2019/2020. There is no particular trend information in relation to these figures.


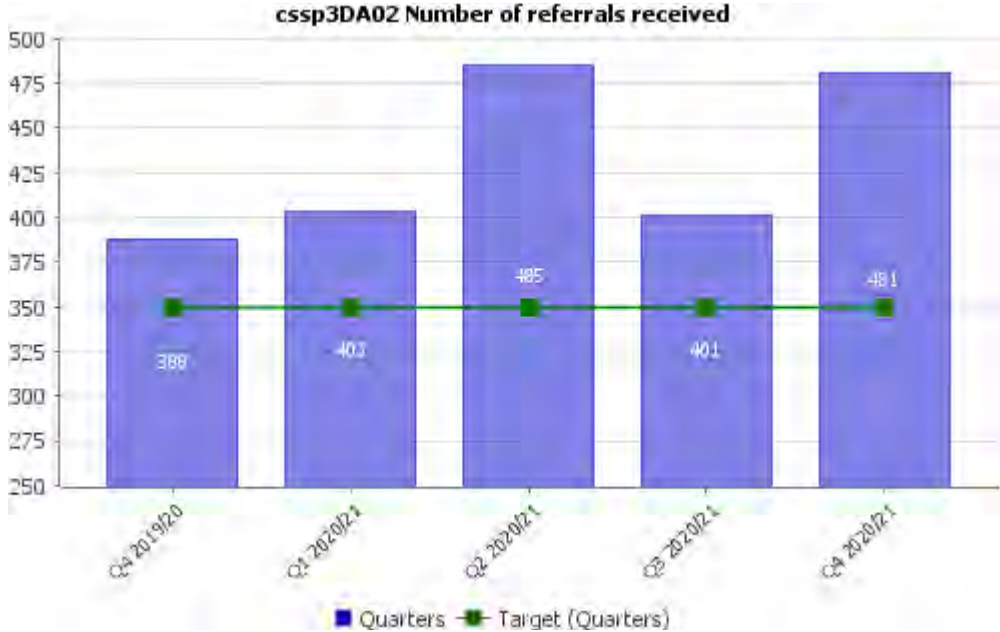

Q3 2019/20 trend shows an increase in the number of crimes compared to last quarter and a significant increase from quarter 3 last year, approximately 80 crimes more.

Q2 2019/2020 figures show a approximately 305 domestic abuse crimes recorded. The YTD figure is 637 crimes which is a reduction of 23 crimes from LYTD.  
There is no particular trend information in relation to these figures.

Q1 2019/2020 figures show a total of 332 domestic abuse crimes recorded. This is one additional crime over the same reporting period 2018/19. There is no particular trend information in relation to these figures.  
2018/19 - The end of year figure for domestic crimes is 1174. This is a reduction of 218 crimes over the same period the previous year.  
The number has fluctuated throughout the year with no obvious pattern or trend in crime reporting.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received</p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b></p>	<p>CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); cssp WLC Social Policy - Criminal Justice (Tim Ward)</p>																		
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Number of referrals received by the DASAT (Domestic and Sexual Assault Team)</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b></p>	<p>CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Tim Ward</p>																		
<p><b>Code</b></p>		<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b></p>	<p>CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Tim Ward</p>																		
 <table border="1"> <caption>cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Referrals</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>388</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>403</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>485</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>401</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>481</td> <td>350</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Referrals	Target	Q4 2019/20	388	350	Q1 2020/21	403	350	Q2 2020/21	485	350	Q3 2020/21	401	350	Q4 2020/21	481	350	 <p><b>Q4 2020/21 result</b></p>	
Quarter	Referrals	Target																			
Q4 2019/20	388	350																			
Q1 2020/21	403	350																			
Q2 2020/21	485	350																			
Q3 2020/21	401	350																			
Q4 2020/21	481	350																			
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>During 2020-21, DASAT experienced a significant increase in referrals , influenced strongly by COVID-19, referrals in quarter 2 reaching 485. Court advocacy was increasing as courts began to hear cases once more.</p> <p>Staff availability was impacted due to having to work from home.</p> <p>Close working with Police partners and other agencies have ensured that women and children have recieved a response when required.</p> <p>In quarter 4 of 2019-20 there were a total of 388 referrals to DASAT. the majority of which were for court advocacy or</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>25-May-2021 There were 481 referrals to the DASAT during quarter 4.</p>																			

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## Appendix 1

the women's service.


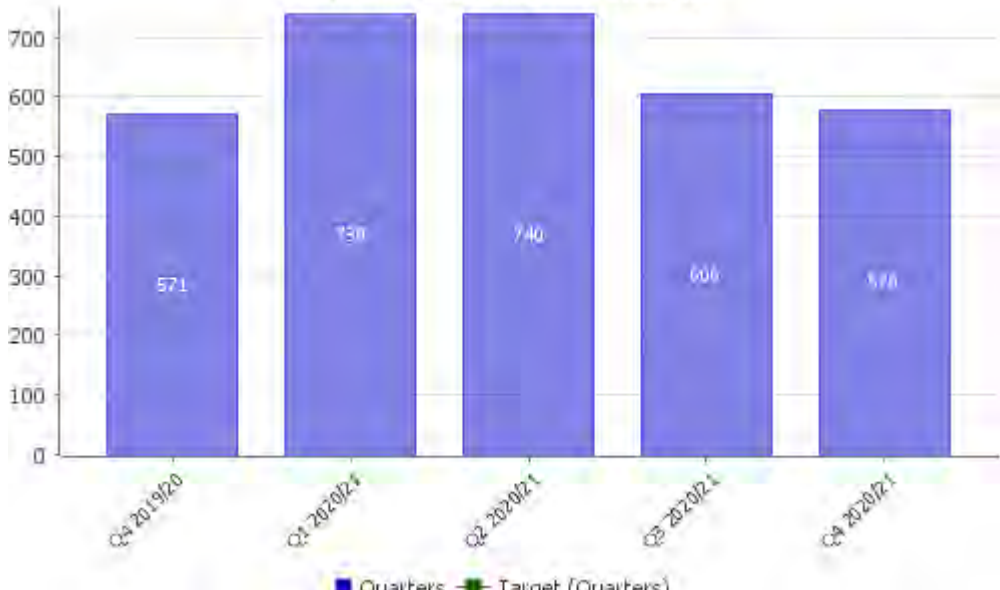
In quarter 3 of 2019-20 there were 400 referrals to DASAT, down slightly from quarter 2. The women's duty service and court advocacy have the greatest demand, with 125 and 159 new referrals respectively.

During quarter 2 of 2019/20, there were 443 referrals to the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team (DASAT), up from 385 in quarter 1. This is felt to be a possible consequence of new legislation relating to psychological abuse.

The trend is variable with the numbers of referrals ranging from 369 in quarter 1 of 2018-19 to 462 in quarter 2 of the same year before another drop in Q3 and rising again in quarter 4 to 420. The referrals include those to all aspects of DASAT.

A notional target of 350 is set for 2019-20, this however is notional as the service doesn't target particular referral numbers.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp3DA03 Domestic abuse incidents</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Heidi Simpson										
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of Domestic abuse incidents recorded by Police Scotland</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); Heidi Simpson										
<b>Code</b>	This indicator relates to the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to Police Scotland  Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)										
<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>cssp3DA03 Domestic abuse incidents</b> </div>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Domestic Abuse Incidents by Quarter</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>571</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>738</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>740</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>606</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>568</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Number of Incidents	Q4 2019/20	571	Q1 2020/21	738	Q2 2020/21	740	Q3 2020/21	606	Q4 2020/21	568
Quarter	Number of Incidents												
Q4 2019/20	571												
Q1 2020/21	738												
Q2 2020/21	740												
Q3 2020/21	606												
Q4 2020/21	568												

## Appendix 1

Q4 showed that for 2019/2020 there were 2290 Domestic Abuse incidents reported to Police Scotland, an increase of 48 incidents from last year 2018/19. These figures, show that Q4 data figure is 571, and Q3 incidents were actually 558 and not 539 as previously reported last quarter. The disparity in the figures for Q3 is not known and cannot be explained.

Q3 2019/2020 saw 539 domestic incidents reported to police. The YTD figure is 1700 which is a marginal increase from LYTD 1694. This continued downward trend is a positive figure for West Lothian and is being monitored.

Q2 2019/2020 saw 568 domestic incidents reported to police. The YTD figure is 1161 which is a marginal increase from LYTD 1154.


Q1 2019/20 saw 593 domestic incidents reported to police which is an increase of 3 incidents over the same reporting period 2018/19. There has been no obvious trend in respect of domestic incidents being reported.

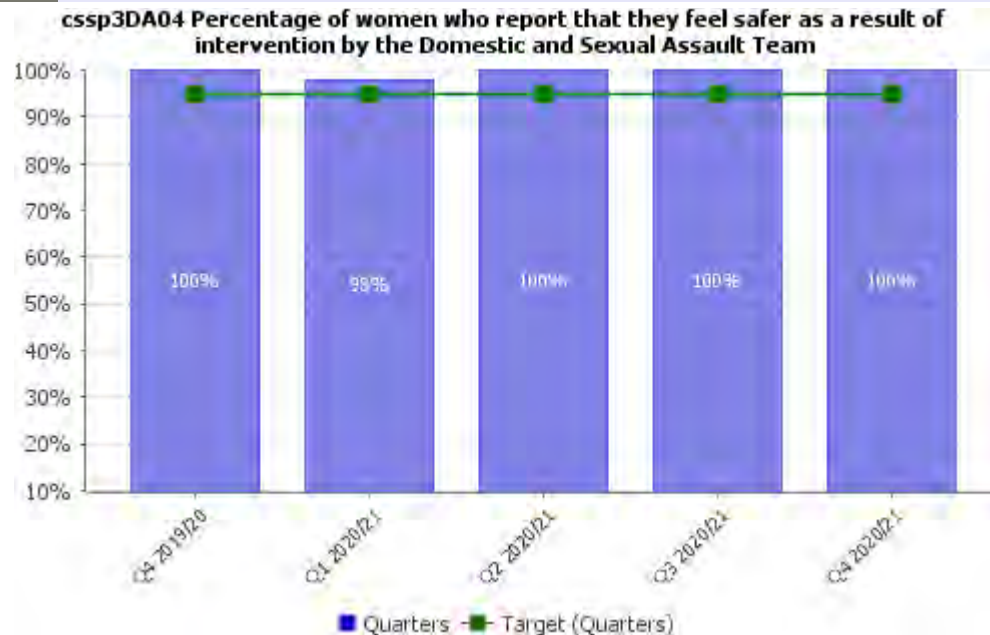
2018/19 - The total number of domestic incidents recorded by Police Scotland during the 2018/2019 period was 2238. This is an increase from the previous year.

The number of domestic incidents recorded on a quarterly basis had remained at a steady level throughout the year.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>cssp3DA04 Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); cssp WLC Social Policy - Criminal Justice (Tim Ward)
<b>Description</b>	Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team		<b>Responsible Officer</b>	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Tim Ward
<b>Code</b>			<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Tim Ward



**Trend Chart Commentary**

Performance for this indicator remains strong.

In quarter 1 of 2020/21, 95% (41/43) women reported that they felt safer as a result of intervention. In quarter 2 this improved with 65/66 women, or 98% reporting that they felt safer. In quarter 3 this again improved with 81/81 women or 100% and in quarter 4, 87/87 women or 100% reported that they felt safer.

Performance for quarter 2, 3 and 4 of 2019-20 being 100%. Quarter 4 had a sample of 76 women. Quarter 1 of 2019-20 stood at 98%. 48 from 49 women reported improved safety. This was an improvement from quarter 4 of 2018-19 which stood at 95%.

**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**

25-May-2021 In Q4 of 2020/2021 100% of women reported feeling safer, similar to Q3 & Q2, where all the women reported the same.

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## Appendix 1

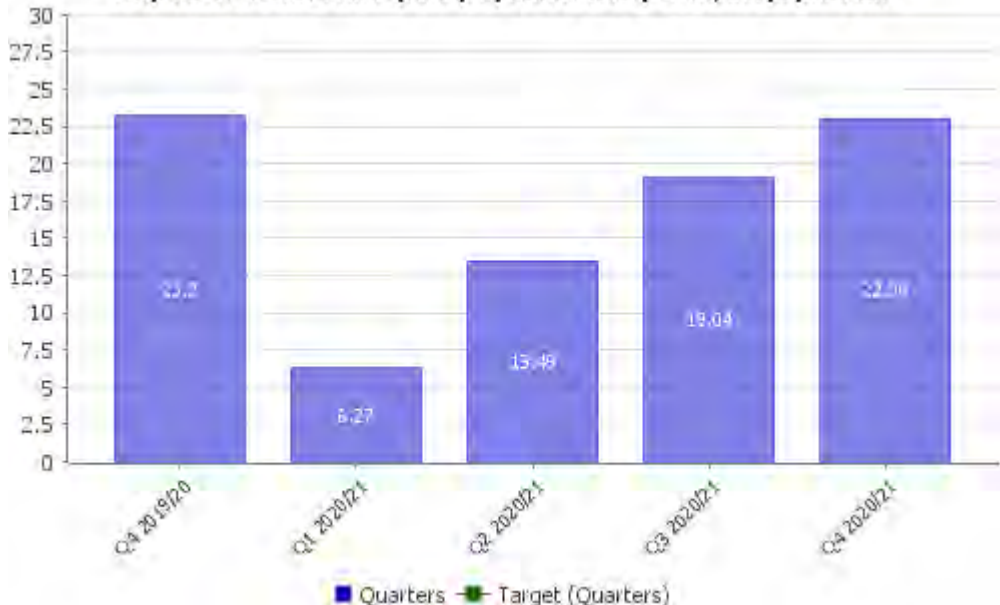
The trend overall has been for a strong sense that women are well supported by DASAT and other partners.

DASAT undertake intensive and committed support to women who have experienced domestic abuse which is felt to be the main reason for its success. It is built on a strong and evidence led model of intervention supported by a high level of staff training.

As partnership working is developed to support implementation of the national strategy for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), further indicators will be developed by the VAWG Sub committee of the Public Protection Committee to enhance service improvement.

The target for 2020-21 will remain at 95%

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp3SC01 Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent (TBC)												
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate recorded by Police Scotland per 10,000 population</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	This indicator relates to the number of sexual crimes recorded by Police Scotland per 10,000 of the West Lothian population. The data held under this indicator is accumulative of the quarterly YTD data.  Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>cssp3SC01 Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate per 10,000 population</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Crime Rate Data from Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Crime Rate per 10,000 population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>43.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>6.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>13.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>19.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>22.98</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Crime Rate per 10,000 population	Q4 2019/20	43.2	Q1 2020/21	6.27	Q2 2020/21	13.49	Q3 2020/21	19.04	Q4 2020/21	22.98		
Quarter	Crime Rate per 10,000 population														
Q4 2019/20	43.2														
Q1 2020/21	6.27														
Q2 2020/21	13.49														
Q3 2020/21	19.04														
Q4 2020/21	22.98														
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>													
<p>The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes by the end of Q4 2020/21 is 22.98. This reflects the YTD figure of 414 crimes, a decrease of 3.94% of 2019/20 figure of 431.</p> <p>The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q3 2020/21 is 19.04. This reflects the YTD figure of 343 crimes, an increase of 11.7% of 2019/20 figure of 307.</p> <p>The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q2 2020/21 is 13.49. This reflects the YTD figure of 243 crimes, an increase of 10.45% of 2019/20 figure of 220.</p>		<p>25-May-2021 Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.</p>													

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## Appendix 1

The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q1 2020/21 is 6.27. This reflects the YTD figure of 113 crimes, an increase of 18.95% of 2019/20 figure of 95.

The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q4 2019/20 is 23.2. This reflects the YTD figure of 422 crimes. The Scottish crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q4 2019/2020 is 24.9. Currently West Lothian is below the Scottish average.

The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q3 2019/20 is 16.5. This reflects the YTD figure of 298 crimes. The Scottish crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q3 2019/2020 is 18.56. Currently West Lothian is below the Scottish average.


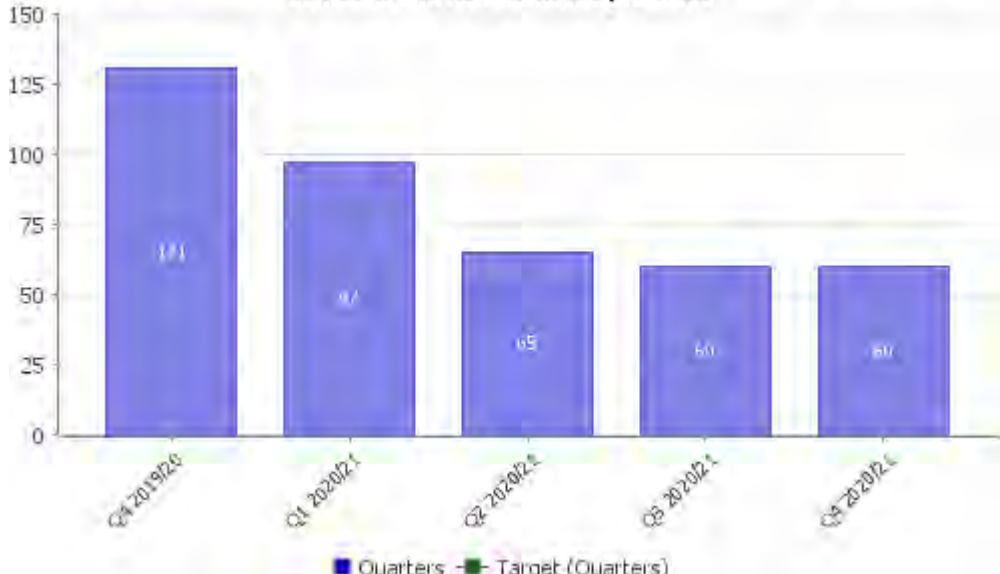
The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q2 2019/20 is 12.0. This reflects the YTD figure of 218 crimes.

2018/19 - The end of year figure for Sexual Crimes per 10000 of the West Lothian population is 21.3. This translates to 387 sexual crimes throughout the year.

The end of year figure for 2017/18 was 20.2 which shows a marginal increase.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp4AC01 The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent(TBC)																		
<b>Description</b>	<b>The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises recorded by Police Scotland</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson																		
<b>Code</b>	This indicator reflects the number of housebreakings (including attempts) recorded by Police Scotland in West Lothian. The number is comprised of domestic dwellings, business premises and outbuildings such as garden sheds. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson																		
<p><b>cssp4AC01 The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>131</td> <td>131</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>97</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>65</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)	Q4 2019/20	131	131	Q1 2020/21	97	97	Q2 2020/21	65	65	Q3 2020/21	60	60	Q4 2020/21	60	60		
Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)																			
Q4 2019/20	131	131																			
Q1 2020/21	97	97																			
Q2 2020/21	65	65																			
Q3 2020/21	60	60																			
Q4 2020/21	60	60																			
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>																			
Q4 2020/21 shows 60 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is on par with Q3 and a significant decrease of 57.44% from LYTD.  Q3 2020/21 shows 60 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a decrease of 38.14% from LYTD.  Q2 2020/21 shows 65 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a decrease of 22.62% from LYTD.  Q1 2020/21 shows 97 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a decrease of 1.02% from LYTD.		25-May-2021 We again promoted a number of national campaigns relating to building security although , due to Covid-19 restrictions, these were led predominantly through Social Media. Intelligence-led pro-active patrols also continued with a view to reducing this figure further. Reductions during 2020/2021 can be further attributed to more people working from home and homes left unoccupied less.																			

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Q4 2019/20 shows 131 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. The YTD figure is 411. This is 101 fewer than LYTD. Officers continued to carry out crime prevention letter drops with the Police Scotland Youth Volunteers, investigation continued into Operation Rampian, a recidivist offender responsible for numerous acquisitive crimes within West Lothian. Intelligence-led patrols also continued with a view to reducing this figure further.

Q3 trend data for 2019/20 shows a return to Q1 reporting levels but there is a significant decrease against last years 136 incidents in Q3, which is a decrease of 39 incidents less for that reporting period.

Q2 2019/20 shows 84 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. The YTD figure is 183. This is 54 fewer than LYTD.

Q1 2019/20 shows 99 incidents of housebreaking which is a reduction from the corresponding period last year.


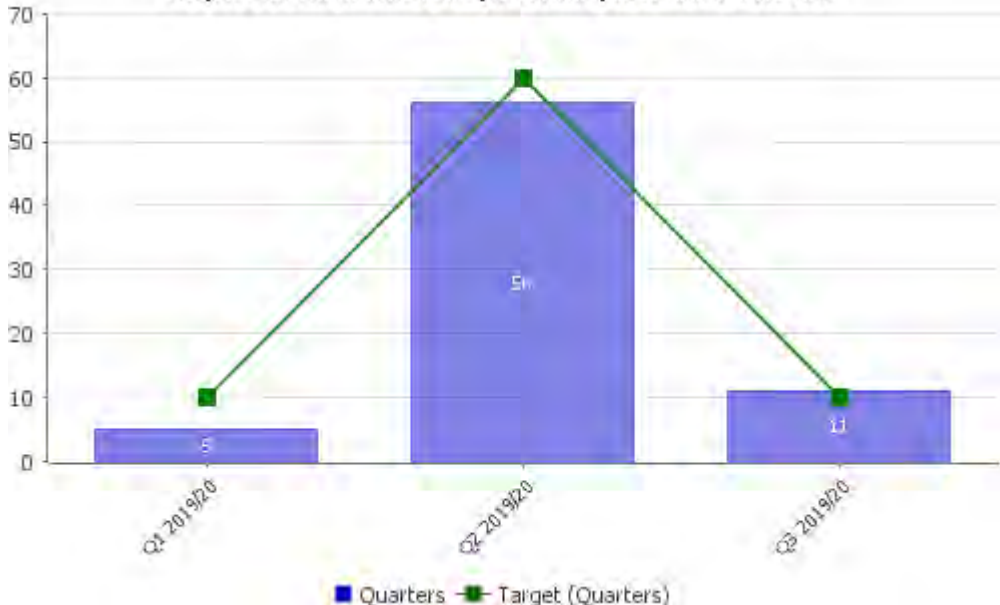

Officers continue to carry out crime prevention letter drops with the Police Scotland Youth Volunteers, activities around Operation Greenbay and intelligence-led patrols with a view to reducing this figure further.

2018/19- The end of year total for housebreakings (including attempts) is 511. This in an increase from the previous year's figure which was 378.

Domestic properties account for 169 of these crimes.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> <b>cssp4CC01 The number of cybercrime prevention activities</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(AnnMarie Carr)																				
<b>Description</b>	The number of cybercrime prevention activities by the Community Safety Partnership.	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Catherine Campbell																				
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Catherine Campbell																				
<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>cssp4CC01 The number of cybercrime prevention activities</b> </div>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Quarterly Performance Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Actual (Quarters)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2019/20</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2019/20</td> <td>56</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2019/20</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Actual (Quarters)	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2019/20	5	10	Q2 2019/20	56	60	Q3 2019/20	11	10	<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>Q3 2019/20 result</b> </div>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Gauge Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Color</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Green</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.5</td> <td>Red</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70</td> <td>White</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Value	Color	0	Green	10.5	Red	70	White
Quarter	Actual (Quarters)	Target (Quarters)																					
Q1 2019/20	5	10																					
Q2 2019/20	56	60																					
Q3 2019/20	11	10																					
Value	Color																						
0	Green																						
10.5	Red																						
70	White																						
<b>Trend Chart Commentary</b>		<b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b>																					
<p>The number of cybercrime prevention activities delivered by community safety partners is a new performance indicator introduced in 2019/20. Data gathered will include cybercrime inputs in schools, in the workplace and in community settings. There is already a CEOPS Training Programme in place to raise staff awareness of child online protection and cascaded to children in schools.</p> <p>The Schools Cybercrime activities are included all school improvement plans. Data will be collated from Depute Pupil Support in secondary schools and Headteachers of primary schools.</p> <p>James Young High School and Bathgate Academy have both introduced a National Progression Award (NPA) award in Cyber Security which is the first school based qualification in cyber security.</p> <p><b>Quarter 2 - July - September 2019</b></p>																							

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During the school session 21st August to 21st October - 20 schools responded to a short questionnaire regarding cybercrime awareness activities offered to pupils.

The total number of cybercrime awareness activities recorded for this period was 56. This is not unexpected as most schools address IT and Internet Safety Policy at the start of the school term.

The vast majority of schools deliver cybercrime awareness activities using the national 'Think You Know' education programme with 18 out of the 20 respondents indicating this.

NB  
A number of secondary schools did not respond before the school break and their response will be incorporated in the Q3 return.

### **Quarter 1 April - June 2019**

1. CLD Youth Services delivered cybercrime (online safety) sessions with targeted groups of young people in Armadale Academy, Broxburn Academy, West Calder High School, and The James Young High School.
2. CLD Youth Services delivered cybercrime (online safety) sessions to post school young people participating in the Skills Training Programme.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp4DS01 The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent (TBC)												
<b>Description</b>	The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation recorded by Police Scotland	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<b>Code</b>	This indicator refers to the total number of crime detections for drug supply, productions and cultivation offences.  Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Heidi Simpson												
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>cssp4DS01 The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Quarterly Detections Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Detections</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2019/20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Detections	Q4 2019/20	20	Q1 2020/21	41	Q2 2020/21	41	Q3 2020/21	41	Q4 2020/21	28	<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> 25-May-2021 During Q4 2020/21, there has been an increase in 29.1% of total crimes recorded for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences compared to same period 2019/2020. There has been an increase in reporting due to more people being at home and observing behaviour which might not have been seen otherwise.	
Quarter	Detections														
Q4 2019/20	20														
Q1 2020/21	41														
Q2 2020/21	41														
Q3 2020/21	41														
Q4 2020/21	28														
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>Q4 2020/21 shows 28 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q4, specialist resources have executed 13 intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community. YTD, officers have executed 61 MDA warrants at premises within West Lothian.</p> <p>Q3 2020/21 shows 41 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q3, Community Officers have executed 13 intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community.</p> <p>Q2 2020/21 shows 41 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q2, Community Officers have executed numerous intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the</p>		(This area is covered by the 'Notes on Latest Data Entry' in the previous row.)													

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community.

Q1 2020/21 shows 41 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. Community Officers have executed numerous intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community.

Q4 2019/20 shows 20 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. Community Officers have executed numerous intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community.

Q3 2019/20 trend shows a continued variable number over each quarter, with 20 detections less than last years Q3 but 5 more than this years Q2. This is an intelligence led activity and the data is an outcome of local activity.


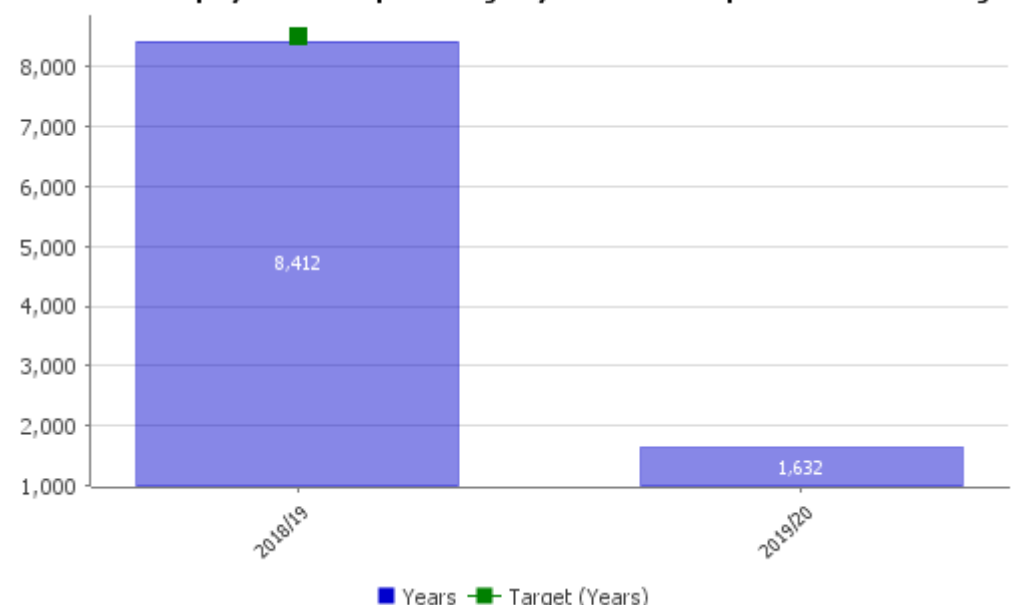
Q2 2019/20 shows 31 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. The YTD figure shows 78 detections which is a reduction from LYTD 84.

2018/19 - Over the year there has been 184 detections for drug supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences.

The previous year's figure was 195.

**Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp5PA01 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	cssp CSU Policy and Performance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)						
<b>Description</b>	Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Stephen Forrest; Chris Keenan						
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Yvonne Beresford; Stephen Forrest; Chris Keenan						
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of employees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>8,412</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>1,632</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">■ Years ■ Target (Years)</p>		Year	Number of employees	2018/19	8,412	2019/20	1,632		
Year	Number of employees								
2018/19	8,412								
2019/20	1,632								
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>During 2019/20, there were 1632 partnership personnel who have undertaken PREVENT training. This is a reduction of 6,780 personnel undertaking this training.</p> <p>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service: 100 officers in total with this being a mix of operational SFRS personnel, those in community safety roles and those in management of officers in those roles.</p> <p>Police Scotland: In West Lothian 327 officers have completed Prevent training.</p> <p>There are 207 West Lothian officers who have new hand held devices which are currently in the process of having the ACT App added in order that they have instant access to CT information including Stay Safe Run, Hide, Tell and HOT protocol for dealing with suspicious packages.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>14-May-2020 During 2019/20, there have been 1,632 partners who have carried out their prevent training.</p> <p>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service: 100 officers in total</p> <p>Police Scotland: In West Lothian 327 officers have completed Prevent training.</p> <p>West Lothian Council : There have been a total of 1205 personnel who have undertaken Prevent Training. 813 recorded on Prevent and 392 recorded on LearnPro.</p>							

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There were also 19 West Lothian officers mainly Community and School Link officers who were due to have a full day CT training on the 13th May 2020 which unfortunately had to be cancelled due to the Coronavirus Pandemic. Plans are in place to run this event later in the year.

West Lothian Council : There have been a total of 1205 personnel who have undertaken Prevent Training. 813 recorded on Prevent and 392 recorded on LearnPro.

The PI: cssp5PA02: Stay safe has now been incorporated into this PI due tot he fact the figures are often unable to be separated. The other PI can now be archived.

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A total of 8412 undertook PREVENT training from SFRS, Police Scotland and West Lothian Council - the breakdown for this includes:

7969 - West Lothian Council employees undertook a prevent refresher. 3752 completed the training online. With approximately 4200 employees receiving face to face training in Operational Services, Social Policy and in all schools on the first day of the academic year in August 2018.


315 police officers in West Lothian completed the PREVENT Training.

7% of West Lothian Police staff are still to complete their Prevent training. This equates to 24 members of staff. That includes 5 Special Constables and some absent from work on sick leave as well as the most recent probationers to arrive on the division. This is being monitored and addressed.

During Q4 2018/19 SFRS launched mandatory nationally recognised Counter Terrorism training to all SFRS employees. Due to the adapting methods of attack the SFRS will take time to learn how best to protect themselves in our general life and at work and help mitigate against and prevent terror attacks.

SFRS training consists of six primary modules; Introduction to Terrorism Identifying security vulnerabilities How to identify and respond to suspicious behaviour How to identify and deal with a suspicious item What to do in the event of a bomb threat How to respond to a firearms or weapons attack. 128 West Lothian officers completed SFRS CT training within the West Lothian Council Area over this reporting period. It is anticipated that this will be undertaken on an annual basis

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	<b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp5PA02 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training	<b>Partner Organisation</b>					
<b>Description</b>	Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	(R)CSSP_Admin; Stephen Forrest				
<b>Code</b>		<b>Data Collection Officer</b>	Stephen Forrest				
<p><b>Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>3,459</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Value	2018/19	3,459		
Year	Value						
2018/19	3,459						
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>During 2019/20, the information from community safety partners is that this information is included within the PI - cssp5PA01 - the number of personnel undertaking CT training. It is becoming difficult for services to separate and distinguish figures between the two and it is thought tha the figure provided for the other PI incorporates both. Where there is a distinguishable separation, it will be provided in the explanatory text within the other performance indicator - meanwhile, the information supplied and the request from partners is that these two performance indicators be amalgamated and this performance indicator be archived.</p> <hr/> <p>3459 total from SFRS and West Lothian Council - the breakdown for this includes:</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>05-Jun-2019 128 – During Quarter 4 2018/19, SFRS launches mandatory nationally recognised Counter Terrorism training to all SFRS employees. 128 West Lothian officers received this training.</p> <p>3331 - In West Lothian during 2018/19, 3331 West Lothian Council employees received on-line Prevent training. Further face to face training will have been conducted and the figures are still being collated.</p>					

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During Q4 2018/19 SFRS launched mandatory nationally recognised Counter Terrorism training to all SFRS employees. Due to the adapting methods of attack the SFRS will take time to learn how best to protect themselves in our general life and at work and help mitigate against and prevent terror attacks.

SFRS training consists of six primary modules; Introduction to Terrorism Identifying security vulnerabilities How to identify and respond to suspicious behaviour How to identify and deal with a suspicious item What to do in the event of a bomb threat How to respond to a firearms or weapons attack




128 West Lothian officers completed SFRS CT training within the West Lothian Council Area over this reporting period. It is anticipated that this will be undertaken on an annual basis.

3331 - In West Lothian during 2018/19, 3331 West Lothian Council employees received on-line Prevent training. Further face to face training will have been conducted and the figures are still being collated.

Stay Safe training is not mandatory for staff within Police Scotland. It is however, regularly featured on the front page of the Police Scotland Intranet and also the link is circulated widely within the organisation on the UK Protect document. As it is not a mandatory training course there is no way to provide a percentage or number of staff who have viewed this material.


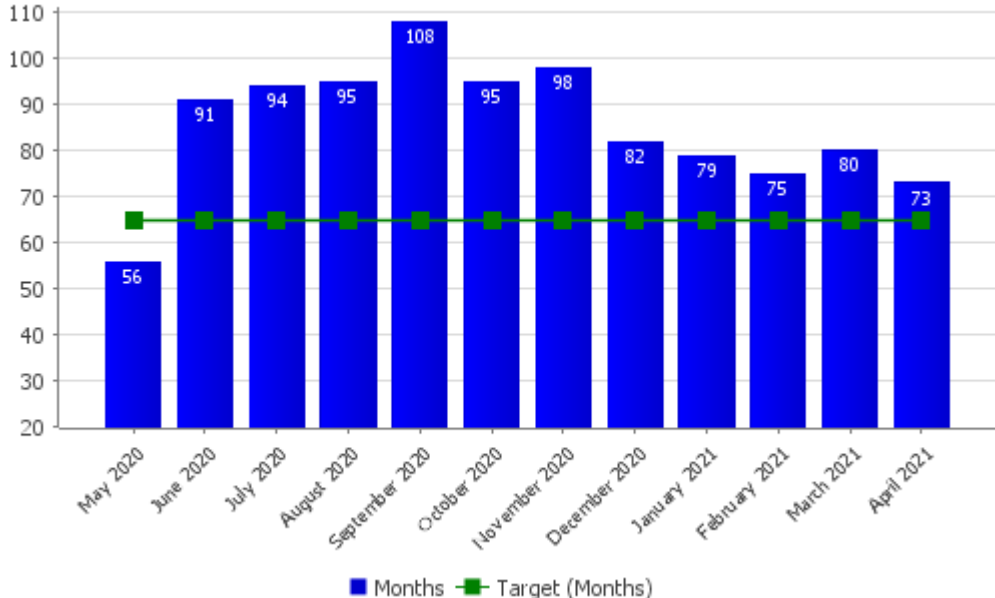

Police Scotland carry out Stay Safe training on an ongoing basis and are unable to provide data to say how many officers undertook this during 2018/19.

Appendix 1

	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> cssp5SOCCT02 Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken</p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b> cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)</p>											
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>To identify the percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan that have been subject to Serious and Organised Scrutiny checks</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b> CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(AnnMarie Carr); Angela Gray; Andrew Mackie</p>											
<p><b>Code</b></p>		<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b> Angela Gray</p>											
<p><b>Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Bar Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Percentage	2016/17	100%	2017/18	100%	2018/19	100%	2019/20	100%	<p><b>2019/20 result</b></p> 	
Year	Percentage												
2016/17	100%												
2017/18	100%												
2018/19	100%												
2019/20	100%												
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p>This Performance Indicator was introduced in 2015/16 and data is completed at the end of each financial year.</p> <p>A list of procurement categories was provided by Police Scotland indicating where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny should be undertaken. 19% of the contracts on the annual plan were identified as appropriate for scrutiny. Of the 19% identified, all of the contracts have been scrutinised or no longer required scrutiny.</p> <p>Following review the target for 2020/21 will remain at 100%</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>23-Oct-2020 All relevant contracts scrutinised as part of procurement exercise.</p>											

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	<p><b>Performance Indicator</b> SOA1304_34 Number of active antisocial behaviour cases</p>	<p><b>Partner Organisation</b> CPP13_West Lothian Council</p>																																							
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>This performance indicator measures the number of open active antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases reported to the council Safer Neighbourhood Team on a month by month basis. Cases can roll over from one month to the next and our target is to close cases within a 3 month period. This performance indicator assists the Service to monitor and manage case load across the team. The target for this indicator is set at 65.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Officer</b> SOA13_Customer Services Manager(Alison Smith); <del>Kenny Selbie</del></p>																																							
<p><b>Code</b></p>		<p><b>Data Collection Officer</b> SOA13_NRT Manager(Alison Ritchie); SOA13_Policy and Performance Officer Community Safety(Yvonne Beresford)</p>																																							
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of active antisocial behaviour cases</b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Monthly Active ASB Cases and Target</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Active Cases</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>May 2020</td><td>56</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>June 2020</td><td>91</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>July 2020</td><td>94</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>August 2020</td><td>95</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>September 2020</td><td>108</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>October 2020</td><td>95</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>November 2020</td><td>98</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>December 2020</td><td>82</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>January 2021</td><td>79</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>February 2021</td><td>75</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>March 2021</td><td>80</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>April 2021</td><td>73</td><td>65</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Month	Active Cases	Target	May 2020	56	65	June 2020	91	65	July 2020	94	65	August 2020	95	65	September 2020	108	65	October 2020	95	65	November 2020	98	65	December 2020	82	65	January 2021	79	65	February 2021	75	65	March 2021	80	65	April 2021	73	65	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>April 2021 result</b></p> 
Month	Active Cases	Target																																							
May 2020	56	65																																							
June 2020	91	65																																							
July 2020	94	65																																							
August 2020	95	65																																							
September 2020	108	65																																							
October 2020	95	65																																							
November 2020	98	65																																							
December 2020	82	65																																							
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February 2021	75	65																																							
March 2021	80	65																																							
April 2021	73	65																																							
<p><b>Trend Chart Commentary</b></p> <p><u><b>Trend Chart Commentary:</b></u> Cases can roll over from one month to next and officers aim to close a case within a 3 month period.</p> <p>The Target for 2019/2020 remains unchanged, at 65.</p> <p>There were 73 active cases during April 2021 8 above the target figure of 65.</p>		<p><b>Notes on Latest Data Entry:</b></p> <p>13-May-2021 There were 73 active cases of antisocial behaviour during April 2021.</p>																																							

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The trend chart shows that for the first 5 months of the year, the number of active ASB cases was below the target of 65 and from June onwards the number of active cases has succeeded the target figure. The number of active cases rose from June, spiking in September to over 100 in numbers before the overall trend declines from November 2020 until February 2021 before a slight increase in March 2021 where 80 cases were recorded as being active. April saw the data trend fall slightly once more with 73 cases being active for the month, 34 more than the same month the previous year.

During February 2021, the Safer Neighbourhood Team had a total of 75 recorded ongoing 'active' cases of antisocial behaviour, 5 above the target. The number of active cases shows 4 less than the previous month and is indicative of the higher number of cases closed during February. The Safer Neighbourhood Team were able to conduct more enquiries as the blended way of working provided them with the opportunity to carry out enquiries into the community as well as some office and home working. The number of cases closed was the highest throughout the year and the officers still had the recorded 70 cases ongoing.

There were 79 active cases of antisocial behaviour during January 2021, 14 above the target figure.

During December 2020, there were 82 rolling cases recorded for the Safer neighbourhood Team, despite them closing the highest number of cases in a month period since September 2017 with 38 cases closed (and 2 members of the staff team on sickness absence).

During November 2020, Safer neighbourhood Team officers had a total of 98 cases between the 9 of them. This highlighted the number of enquiries ongoing and requiring further investigation, monitoring and perhaps some joint work with partners agencies in order to resolve the matter. This was in addition to the number of cases closed since they were able to carry our fuller investigations within the communities, as the availability to home working reduced.

The number of active cases continued to rise with 108 in September and a slight drop again to 95 once more in October 2020. The trend pattern shows that since October 2019 until May 2020, the numbers since then have almost doubled, as the enquiries mounted up awaiting the opportunity for SNT officers to be able to go out into the communities to investigate and carry out their enquiries.

The high figures shown on the charts for June, July and August 2020, highlights the fact that Safer Neighbourhood Team officers cannot carry out the necessary enquiries in order to satisfy complainers and close the existing cases. As a result, the numbers are showing the cases are live awaiting the opportunity to carry out the enquiries. August shows that there were 95 open and ongoing cases across West Lothian.

During July 2020, Safer Neighbourhood Team officers had 94 active cases of antisocial behaviour recorded.

The number of active antisocial behaviour cases rose to 91 during June 2020 due to the officers being unable to make the necessary investigations under the restrictions imposed on them. The officers will be able to undertake the necessary work when they are able to work within the communities once more.

During May 2020, there were 56 active cases of antisocial behaviour recorded. Officers remain to be restricted in the enquiries that can be carried out during Lockdown and continue to monitor the cases meantime.

There were 39 active antisocial behaviour cases during April 2020. This remains to be 2 more open case than April




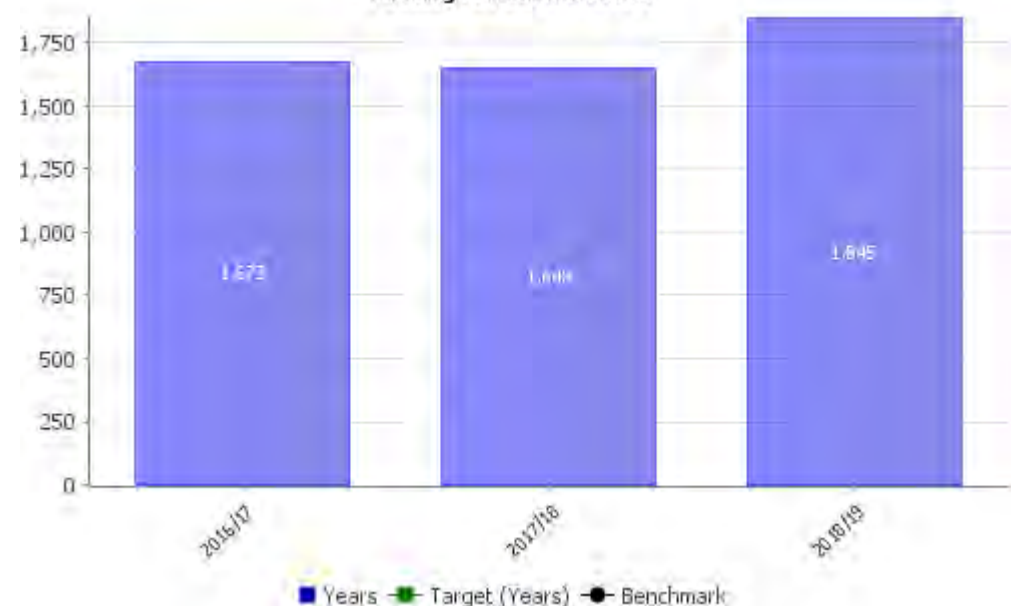
## Appendix 1

2019 when there were 37 active cases recorded. This is despite the lockdown in place due to Covid-19 and SNT officers not being front facing and delivering a service and advice to members of the public via email and telephone exchange.

During March 2020, there was an increase of 2 more recorded active ASB cases with 58 recorded for March. There were 56 active antisocial behaviour cases during February and January 2020, an increase of 6 from December although remains below the target of 65.

Benchmarking with other Local Authority areas is difficult due to there being no consistent measure for what equates to a complaint being for antisocial reasons.

Appendix 1

	<b>Performance Indicator</b> SOA1305_18 Missing Person Incidents	<b>Partner Organisation</b> CPP13_Police								
<b>Description</b>	Number of reported missing persons incidents. This indicator represents the number of missing persons incidents recorded by Police Scotland at the end of each year.	<b>Responsible Officer</b> SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Alun Williams); Christopher Grey; Heidi Simpson								
<b>Code</b>	Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	<b>Data Collection Officer</b> SOA13_Policy and Performance Officer Community Safety(Yvonne Beresford); Christopher Grey; Heidi Simpson								
<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>Missing Person Incidents</b> </div>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Missing Person Incidents Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1,673</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>1,648</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>1,845</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Number of Incidents	2016/17	1,673	2017/18	1,648	2018/19	1,845
Year	Number of Incidents									
2016/17	1,673									
2017/18	1,648									
2018/19	1,845									

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## Appendix 1

The end of year data shows a total of 1648 missing person incidents. This is a slight decrease from the previous year figure of 1675. The high volumes can be attributed to youths in local authority care and persons absconding from the care of St John's Hospital.

risk and vulnerabilities around missing persons has a significant impact upon policing in West Lothian.

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Report to: Community Safety Board
From: WL Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group
Date: 21.6.2021
Item No.7

**Subject: West Drive 2021 – Update Paper**

**1. Purpose of Report**

The purpose of this brief paper is to provide update to Community Safety Board regarding planning for West Drive 2021.

**2. Terms of Report**

Police Scotland is the identified lead agency for the delivery of West Drive 2021. Discussions are ongoing with West Lothian Council Education Department regarding the format, date and delivery of the event. The principal objectives remain unchanged from previous years – to deliver in partnership an informative programme of targeted events that will;

- engage with young people in full time, sixth year secondary school education in West Lothian by a multi-agency approach, to encourage safe and responsible driver behaviour and show the possible consequences of irresponsible driving.
- promote the ethos of road safety, and to educate young drivers in the contributory factors leading to the high numbers of Fatal/Serious Injury collisions involving young drivers aged 17-25 over other demographic groups.
- highlight the benefits of further driver or rider training and to provide information as to accessing such training.

The preferred model remains to deliver inputs in person to the identified audience. The date and format is not yet agreed. The normal logistical challenges of bringing together over 1000 young people from multiple schools, are amplified significantly by the impacts of COVID-19. Education Department are working with the respective schools to confirm potential date and location options to support the safe delivery of a West Drive 2021 event in August or September.

Meantime, in recognition that a physical event may simply not be deliverable in a safe, COVID-19 regulations compliant way, discussions are now under way regarding the development of a contingency online package.

Further briefings will be made available as the provisional format and content is confirmed by the key partners.

**3. Summary of Implications**

<b>Relevant LOIP outcome (s)</b>	We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances

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<b>Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)</b>	Community Safety Indicators as per the LOIP Pentana Performance Report
<b>Resources</b>	Community Safety Partnership
<b>Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan</b>	West Lothian Local Policing Plan  Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Plan for West Lothian  Equally Safe – National Strategy for Prevention and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls  Community Justice Strategy 2019-24  Corporate Equality Outcomes 2017-21  Corporate Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23 Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan
<b>Impact on inequalities</b>	None
<b>Key risks</b>	Covid safety regulations Venue Transport Alternative on-line virtual delivery to be determined

**4. Conclusions**

All parties are committed to delivering West Drive 2021, to meet, safely, the stated objectives. In a year of so many challenges associated with the global pandemic, contingency arrangements are being developed.

**5. Consultation - None**

**6. Recommendation**

That CSB note the update regarding West Drive 2021.

**Glossary of terms:** None

**Appendices:** None

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**Date:** 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021



Report to: Community Safety Board
From: WL Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group
Date: 21 June 2021
Item No.8

**Subject: West Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime**

**1. Purpose of Report**

The purpose of this brief paper is to provide update to Community Safety Board regarding the development of the West Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime (PARC).

**2. Terms of Report**

Local partner agencies have recognised an opportunity to form a new local partnership designed to share expertise and tackle Rural Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. The initial stakeholders in the discussions to date have been

- National Farmers Union
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Scottish Land and Estates
- Forestry Land Scotland
- Zero Waste Scotland

A number of other agencies including Historic Environment Scotland, Scottish Canals and Woodland Trust are sighted to the formulation of the group, and involved in early discussion. PARC has met three times since February 2021, and is Chaired by Mr Jamie Smart from NFU.

The group seeks to raise awareness of, and tackle a range of issues affecting rural communities, initially identified by the group as

- Acquisitive Crime
- Fire-raising
- Off Road Vehicles
- Fly Tipping
- Access (Land access and related ASB)

WL PARC is a cost neutral forum which allow relevant partners to discuss ongoing and emerging issues, develop co-ordinated plans to reduce the impacts of Rural crime and related Anti-Social Behaviour, and share good practice. PARC seeks to broaden the membership to include other relevant partner agencies with a shared interest in reducing Rural Crime and related Anti-Social Behaviour. It is hoped that an appropriate Local Authority participation can be established to enhance the group.

A public launch event for PARC is proposed for July 2021.

**3. Summary of Implications**

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities
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	People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances
<b>Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)</b>	Community Safety Indicators as per the LOIP Pentana Performance Report
<b>Resources</b>	Community Safety Partnership
<b>Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan</b>	West Lothian Local Policing Plan Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Plan for West Lothian Equally Safe – National Strategy for Prevention and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls Community Justice Strategy 2019-24 Corporate Equality Outcomes 2017-21 Corporate Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23 Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan
<b>Impact on inequalities</b>	None
<b>Key risks</b>	Non-engagement from Local Authority or other Community Safety Partners

**4. Conclusions**

West Lothian PARC is a new and developing partnership group that builds on existing strong relationships to focus activity to the reduction of Rural crime and related Anti-Social behaviour.

**5. Consultation – n/a**

**6. Recommendation**

That CSB note existence of West Lothian PARC, and consider opportunities to support the new group, in tackling Rural crime and related Anti-Social behaviour.

**Glossary of terms:** Partnership Against Rural Crime (PARC)  
National Farmers Union (NFU)

**Appendices:** None

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**Date:** 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021

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