DATA LABEL: Public

Community Safety Board

West Lothian Civic Centre
Howden South Road
LIVINGSTON
EH54 6FF

28 September 2021

A meeting of the **Community Safety Board** of West Lothian Council will be held within the **MS Teams Virtual Meeting Room** on **Tuesday 5 October 2021** at **2:00pm**.

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. Confirm Draft Minutes of Meeting of Community Safety Board held on Monday 21 June 2021 (herewith)

5. Community Safety - presentation by Neighbourhood Watch Scotland (herewith)

6. West Lothian Multi Agency Bonfire Planning 2021- report by West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group (herewith)

7. Performance Report 2021-2022 - report by West Lothian Community Safety Partnership (herewith)

8. West Lothian Community Safety Plan 2022-2025 - report by West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group (herewith)

NOTE **For further information please contact Karen McMahon on tel. no. 01506 281621 or email karen.mcmahon@westlothian.gov.uk**

West Lothian Council

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, James Millar, Governance Manager, 01506 281695, james.millar@westlothian.gov.uk, Carol Johnston, Chief Solicitor, 01506 281626, carol.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk, Committee Services Team, 01506 281604, 01506 281621 committee.services@westlothian.gov.uk

March 2019

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 21 JUNE 2021.

Present – Councillors Lawrence Fitzpatrick (Chair), Kirsteen Sullivan, 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), Alison Smith (West Lothian Council), Brian Robertson (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service), Chief Inspector Alun Williams (Police Scotland) and Ashley Goodfellow (NHS Lothian).

Absent – Councillor Charles Kennedy

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made.

2. MINUTES

1. The Board confirmed the Minute of its meeting held on 26 April 2021 as a correct record; and

2. The Board noted the Minute of the meeting of the Community Planning Partnership Board held on 22 February 2021.

3. COUNTY LINES IN SCOTLAND - PRESENTATION BY POLICE SCOTLAND

The Board was provided with a presentation by Chief Inspector Alun Williams, Police Scotland on the subject of County Lines and “Cuckooing”.

The purpose of the presentation was to learn what was meant by “county lines” and “cuckooing” and how they impacted on Scottish towns and cities; understand how children and vulnerable adults became involved and how to spot the signs; and explore collectively how to support those involved and to stop county lines and cuckooing in Scotland.

The presentation proceeded to explain how organised crime and drug dealing was driven from England across county lines and often involved children and vulnerable young people transporting drugs and money from England into Scottish towns and cities. The Chief Inspector continued to explain that often these young people did not realise they were being exploited and what signs to look out for when identifying the victims of these crimes and particularly the children being exploited.

The presentation continued by explaining the terminology “cuckooing” which was the act of criminals creating a secure base in a new area within the homes of these exploited children and vulnerable young people.

The presentation concluded by detailing some of the interventions and initiatives that were under way amongst partners, other council areas including those in England and Police Scotland.

The Board thanked Chief Inspector Alun Williams for the very informative and thought-provoking presentation.

Decision

To note the content of the presentation by Chief Inspector Alun Williams on Police County Lines and “Cuckooing”.

4. PERFORMANCE REPORT 2020/21

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the West Lothian Community Safety Partnership providing an update on Quarter 4 performance 2020/21 for the indicators that supported the Community Safety Plan.

A range of 40 performance indicators were used to monitor progress across the five priorities for the life span of the current Community Safety Plan. The data presented in the report represented Q4 2020/21. Also contained in the report was a table which provided a summary of the performance indicators across each of the five priorities. Full details were set out in Appendix 1 attached to the report.

The Community Safety Board was asked to note the update performance data for Q4 2021/21.

Decision

To note the content of the report

5. WESTDRIVE 2021 - UPDATE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group providing an update in relation to West Drive 2021.

The Board was advised that all parties remained committed to delivering West Drive 2021 and to meet safely. However, in a year of so many challenges associated with the global pandemic, contingency arrangements were being developed amongst partners to deliver West Drive later in the year.

The Board was asked to note the update in relation to West Drive 2021.

Decision

To note the content of the report in relation to the delivery of West Drive 2021.

6. WEST LOTHIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST RURAL CRIME

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group providing an update on the development of the West Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime (PARC).

Local partner agencies had 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 were: -

- 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 were sighted to the formulation of the group, and involved in early discussion. PARC had met three times since February 2021, and was Chaired by Mr Jamie Smart from NFU.

The report concluded that the West Lothian PARC was a new and developing partnership group that would build upon existing strong relationships to focus activity on the reduction of rural crime and related anti-social behaviour.

The Community Safety Board was asked to note the existence of the West Lothian PARC and consider the opportunities to support the new groups in tackling rural crime and related anti-social behaviour.

Decision

1. To note the content of the report; and

2. To ask that consideration be given to community council representation on the group.

Neighbourhood Watch SCOTLAND

A Partnership Approach

Neighbourhood Watch SCOTLAND

neighbourhood ALERT
Informing & Listening to Communities

"Getting the right information to the right people at the right time"

- Real time, targeted , **free**, trusted **ALERTS** via email, text or voicemail
- Geographic or demographic
- Create and save recipient groups (quick send) – update / reassurance
- Individuals can reply
- Individuals can rate Alerts – Relevance, Content , Quality
- Compile Reports
- Survey Tools – Community View , Community View Enhanced.
- Neighbourhood ALERT Version 4 – upgrade 2021

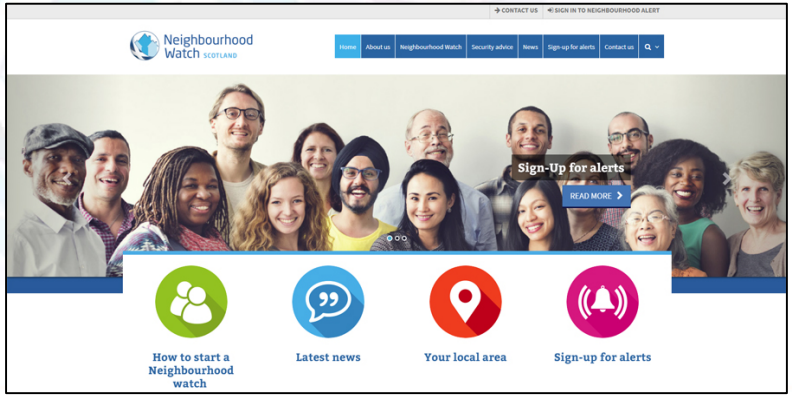
Neighbourhood Watch SCOTLAND

Benefits

- Users are on a single database which can be used by a number of partners to send **timely**, **trusted, direct, relevant** ALERTS
- Users can choose to hear from National and local partners communicating in their area (e.g. NWS, Police, Local Authorities, SFRS, SGN, SSEN, SEPA, Health Service ,RoSPA, Trading Standards Scotland, SG etc.)
- Users can build relationships with agencies through the system & and view the messages as a **trusted source** of information
- Duplication of messages are reduced
- Targeted **Community Engagement - Partnership Approach**

Scottish local ALERT network

- **68 Administrators** currently listed (GDPR)
- **40** regarded as **ACTIVE (use regularly)**
- **27,119 direct** registered users *(17% growth in past year)* across Urban and Rural communities (*27% in last 2 years)*
- **Over 1942** individual community groups
- **285 Alerts** sent in past 3 months to over **912,000** recipients (shared with 2.7M)
- 95% satisfaction levels



Scottish ALERT Portals

Think – different doors into same room!

Neighbourhood Watch SCOTLAND

Sign Up To

Neighbourhood Watch Scotland

communities that care

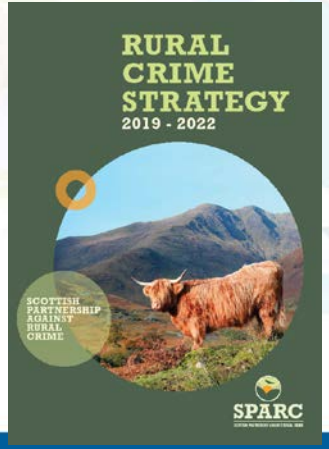
www.neighbourhoodwatchscotland.co.uk

"getting the right information to the right people at the right time"

POLICE SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe

Neighbourhood Watch SCOTLAND
"your watch, your way"

neighbourhood ALERT
Informing & Listening to Communities ©



Sign Up To

Rural Watch Scotland

communities that care

www.neighbourhoodwatchscotland.co.uk

"getting the right information, to the right people, at the right time"

POLICE SCOTLAND
Neighbourhood Watch SCOTLAND
SPARC SCOTTISH PARTNERSHIP AGAINST RURAL CRIME

Working in partnership to reduce rural crime

Engagement – Empathy – Empowerment

Neighbourhood Watch SCOTLAND

West Lothian – Local Footprint

- Community Safety - Crime / Safety / Resilience
- **1,365** direct users – **16%** growth in last year
- 95 Watches registered
- Community Policing Team now using ALERT
- COVID-19 – **Examples of ALERTS locally and nationally**
- **Don't** have to join or be part of a Watch to receive free ALERTS.
- **ALERT** – "something the public need to be aware of, provide advice, the do's and don'ts and signpost for further support or feedback".

- Opportunities – Communications – Relationships

Contact

- **Neighbourhood Watch Scotland**
- www.neighbourhoodwatchscotland.co.uk
- www.ruralwatchscotland.co.uk

- Email : info@neighbourhoodwatchscotland.co.uk
- Tele : 01786 463732

Report To: **West Lothian Community Safety Board** From: **West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group**
Meeting Date: 5 October 2021 **Item 6**

Subject: West Lothian Multi Agency Bonfire Planning 2021

1. Purpose of Report

To Provide CSB with an overview of the multi-agency preventative activities planned within the West Lothian area during the Bonfire / Firework Period 2021.

2. Terms of Report

The aim of this preventative work is to minimise operational demand to all partner agencies, reduce deliberate fire setting and fire related anti-social behaviour and, advise the communities of West Lothian on how best to enjoy bonfire night safely**.**

Outcome Based Objectives

The success of the prevention work will be measured against the following Outcome Based Objectives:

- Reduce the number of deliberate primary and secondary fires during this time of the year.
- Reduce acts of fire related antisocial behaviour.
- Reduce accidents and injuries arising from fire and fireworks.
- Promote an awareness and, assist to enforce firework legislation.
- Raise an awareness of the impact bonfires and deliberate fire setting has on the environment.
- Reduce the recorded acts of violence on emergency service workers.

Preventative Activity

Demand Reduction Education Plan

- SFRS digital engagement materials are being developed for targeted school age groups P6-S2 – and will be provided to all schools with facilitator notes to include in curriculum.
- Joint engagement (Police and Fire Service) with targeted (high-tariff) schools “virtually” via Police Scotland school campus officers. Where safely possible, face to face engagement will be carried out.
- SFRS Community Action Team will provide virtual support for schools appropriate to the risk.
- All primary schools will be provided with interactive educational resources through GLOW.

- School children will be issued with letters for parents to advise them of the resources available online.
- West Lothian Council Media Team will share SFRS, Crimestoppers and partner safety messages across social media platforms and local publications.

Engagement with firework retailers

- SFRS Fire Safety Enforcement/auditing officers (FSEOs) will provide firework retailers with safety advice to provide to customers.
- FSEOs will, in conjunction with Trading Standards and where necessary, inspect premises storing larger amounts of fireworks to ensure compliance with storage and the sale of fireworks in line with the change in fireworks legislation of June 30th 2021.

Removal of Bonfires

- Nets and Land Services will provide a service where unlicensed bonfires will be uplifted when reported to them from partner agencies.

Youth Engagement

- West Lothian Youth Action Project (WLYAP) will continue to engage with young people in targeted areas (historical hotspots of antisocial behaviour) during detached "streetwork" sessions throughout the period
- Partner working across our communities in West Lothian where antisocial behaviour is identified to engage with young people, creating positive relationships. Support these communities where possible; e.g the Community of Blackburn through the established Blackburn Bonfire Night Action Group.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	Community Safety Partnership
Resources	Existing Partnership resources from the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS), Police Scotland (PS) and West Lothian Council (WLC).
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	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
Impact on inequalities	None identified
Key risks	Operational demands of COP26 affecting the commitment of partners.

4. Conclusions

It is recognised as best practice that partnership working and early intervention is effective in reducing unlicensed bonfires and resultant injuries. This will enhance community safety. Partners will review and explore the lessons learned using the debrief from the 2020 Multi Agency Plan, including the learning and preventative efforts of the work within our communities of West Lothian.

5. Consultation

Consultation is on-going with Community Safety Partners with this year's first meeting anticipated for mid-September 2021.

6. Recommendation

The Community Safety Board are asked to note the contents of this report and make any comments.

Reported By:
Watch Commander Paul Harvey
Station Commander Lynne Gow

Contact details:
paul.harvey@firescotland.gov.uk
lynne.gow@firescotland.gov.uk

Date: 30/08/21

DATA LABEL: PUBLIC

COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD

PERFORMANCE REPORT 2021-2022

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 2 performance 2021/2022, for the indicators that support the Community Safety Plan.

B. RECOMMENDATION

The Community Safety Board is asked to note the updated performance 2021/22.

C. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

I	**Council Values**	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
II	**Policy and Legal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment, Equality Issues, Health or Risk Assessment)**	In compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance
III	**Implications for Scheme of Delegations to Officers**	None
IV	**Impact on performance and performance Indicators**	Current service performance of the community safety partners through the evaluation of performance indicators
V	**Relevance to Single Outcome Agreement**	Indicators support various outcomes in the Community Safety Plan which align to the LOIP indicators
VI	**Resources - (Financial, Staffing and Property)**	Met from existing partnership budgets
VII	**Consideration at PDSP**	N/A
VIII	**Other consultations**	N/A

D. 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.

D1 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 returned 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 available now for reporting and scrutiny purposes.

D2 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.

D3 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 met the demands that the remaining National and local COVID 19 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. Due to people being at home more, there has continued to be 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.

D5 Community Safety Performance to-date 2021/2022

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 Q2 2021/22. 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	1	0	2	7	12	22
Antisocial Behaviour	1	0	3	0	3	7
Violence	0	0	2	0	3	5
Serious and Organised Crime	1	0	1	0	2	4
Counter Terrorism	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	3	0	8	7	22	40

D6 Red, Amber and Green Performance Indicators

There are three Red, no Amber and 8 Green performance indicators reported in the period. One of the Red indicators are within the Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) group and another is within the Community Well Being group with the last one in the Serious and Organised Crime group. The Green indicators are in the Community Wellbeing group, Antisocial Behaviour and Violence groups. There are 7 Data Only PI's and 22 Unknown.

Page 27 – Red - cssp1SM01 Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services

Page69 – Red – cssp5SOCCT02 Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken.

Page 70 – Red - SOA1304_34 Number of active antisocial behaviour cases

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

Page 30 – Green - 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 36 – Green - cssp2ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.

Page 39 – Green - cssp2ASBHC06 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month

Page 42 – Green - cssp2ASBHC07 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target

Page 51 – Green - cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received

Page 54 – Green - cssp3DA04 Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team

Page 60 – Green - cssp4CC01 The number of cybercrime prevention activities

D7 Unknown

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

Police Scotland *(16 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 5 - *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 7 - *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 11 - *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.*

Partnership *(1 PI) - Page 68 - cssp5PA01 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training*

Partnership *(1 PI) - Page 70 - cssp5PA02 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training*

Data Only (Graph)

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 13 - *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 14 - *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 15 - *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 29 - *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 31 - *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 32 - *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 33 - *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 Q2 2021/22

F. 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. Communication between partners remains vital and virtual meetings are well attended. Partners will begin 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

Tel 01506 281367

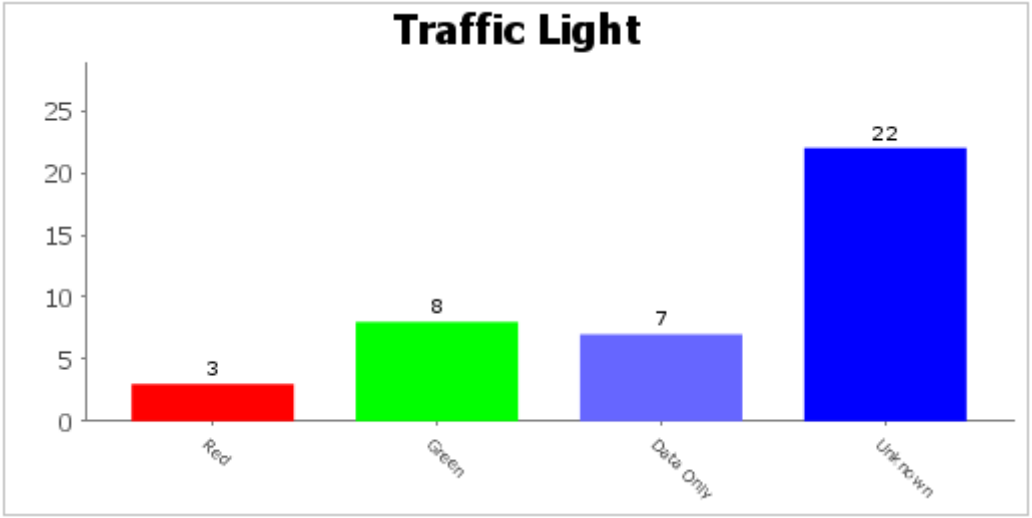
Marjory Mackie
Interim Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services

Date of meeting: 5 October 2021

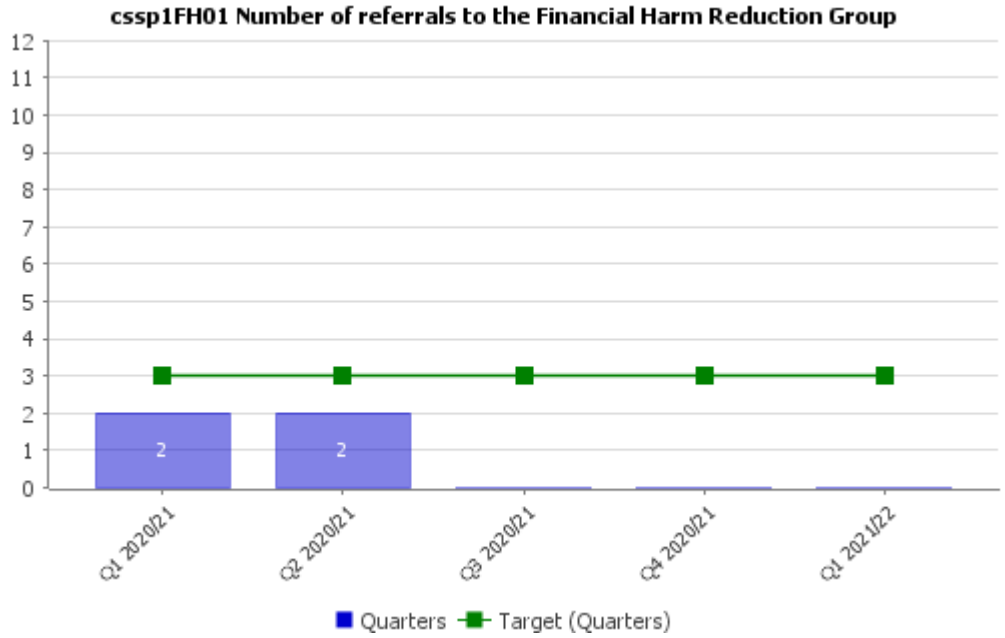
Community Safety Priorities 2019/22 - PI's

Generated on: 23 September 2021 09:21

Community Safety Board – 5 October 2021

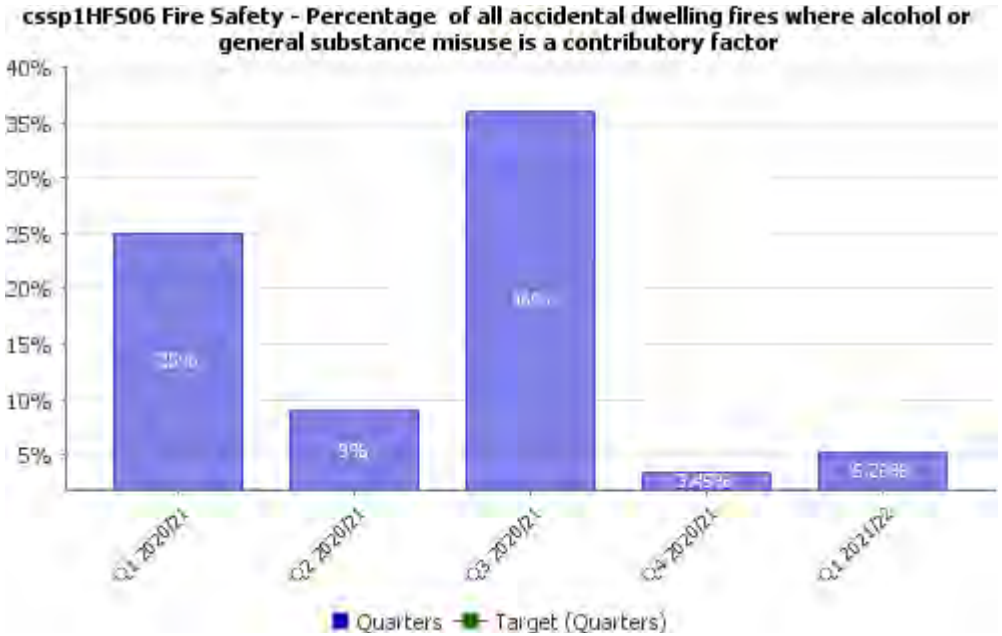


	Performance Indicator	**cssp1FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group**	**Partner Organisation**	.Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie); CSP_Community Safety Partnership
Description	This performance indicator relates to the number of individual incidents of financial harm brought to the attention of Trading Standards and at least one other FHRG partner.		**Responsible Officer**	(R)CSSP_Admin; Ed Machin; Alison Smith
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Linda Hughes; Ed Machin



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
For Quarter 1 2021/22 there were no referrals. For Quarter 4 2020/21 there were no referrals. For Quarter 3 2020/21 there were no referrals. For Quarter 2 2020/21 there were 2 referrals. For Quarter 1 2020/21 there were 2 referrals.	26-Jul-2021 There were no referrals received during the quarter.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS06 Fire Safety - Percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description	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.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSPUP CSSPUP; Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSPRO CSSPRO; Lynne Gow



Trend Chart Commentary

During Q1 2021/22, 5.26% (2) incidents of accidental dwelling fires (ADF) were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a slight increase on the previous quarter and a significant decrease on the same quarter last year. 21% (8) of ADF are recorded as unknown if alcohol/drugs a factor
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.
During **Q3, 2020/21**, 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.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

05-Aug-2021 During Q1 2021/22, 5.26% (2) incidents of accidental dwelling fires (ADF) were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a slight increase on the previous quarter and a significant decrease on the same quarter last year. 21% of ADF are recorded as unknown if alcohol/drugs a factor.

During **Q2, 2020/21**, 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 downward trend. During **Q1, 2020/21**, 25% (6) incidents of accidental dwelling fires where 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	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS07 Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description			**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow
Code	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.		**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow

Trend Chart Commentary

In Q1 2021/22 there were 38 accidental dwelling fires (2.08% per 10k population). This is an increase of 9 fires from the previous quarter, and an increasing trend over the past year. Distractions when cooking remains the main cause of fires by < 64yrs (60%) and elderly 23%. 5% (2) by youths (10-17yrs). SFRS continue to work hard to promote our fire safety messages using partners and social media to reduce accidental dwelling fires, targeting the most vulnerable in these challenging times

In **Q4, 2020/21** there were 29 accidental dwelling fires (1.59% per 10k 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 < 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.

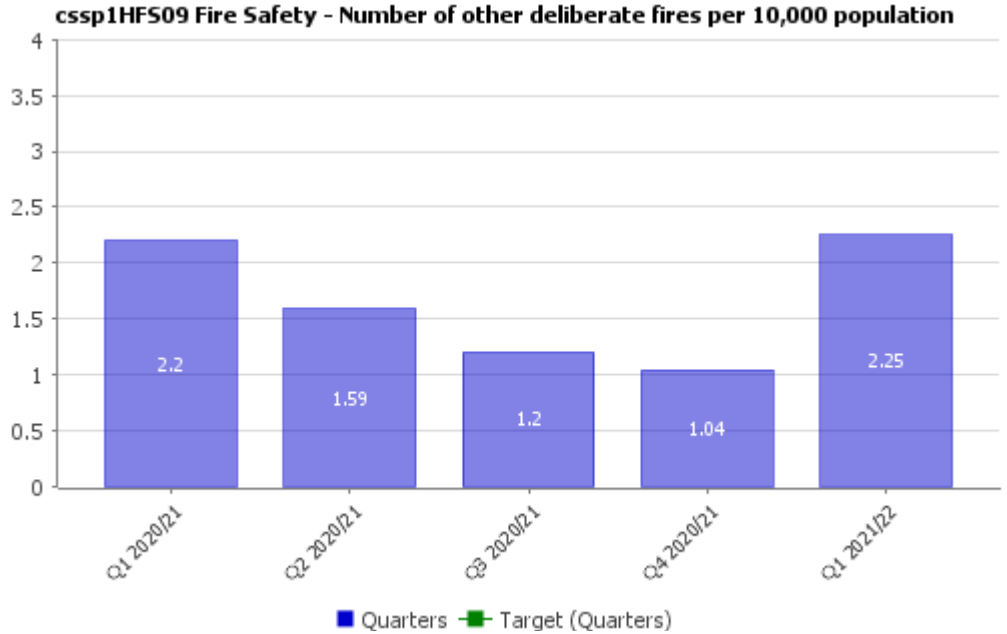
In **Q3, 2020/21** there were 25 accidental dwelling fires. This is an increase of 3 incidents from the previous quarter,

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

05-Aug-2021 In Q1, 2021/22 there were 38 accidental dwelling fires. This is 2.08% per 10k head of population. This is an increase of 9 fires from the previous quarter and an increasing trend over the past 5 quarters.

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 (<64) 2 by elderly (>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. 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).	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS09 Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description	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.	**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow



Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 There have been 41 “other” deliberate fires (not secondary fires) within WL in Q1 2021/22. This correlates to 2.25% incidents per 10,000 population which is a significant increase of 22 over the previous quarter. The average over the past 5 years for this quarter is 37.8 and Q1 sees a typical trend as the highest over the reporting year.
Q4 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.
Q3 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.
Q2 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

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

05-Aug-2021 There have been 41 “other” deliberate fires (not secondary fires) within WL in Q1 2021/22. This correlates to 2.25% incidents per 10,000 population which is a significant increase of 22 over the previous quarter. The average over the past 5 years for this quarter is 37.8.

population. There have been 40 “other” deliberate fires within WL in **Q1**, 2020/21. This correlates to 2.2 incidents per 10,000 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.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS10 Fire Safety - Number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description	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.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow

Trend Chart Commentary

There were no fire fatalities in Q1 2021/22. We continue to undertake prevention work.

There were no fire fatalities in WL in Q4.

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.

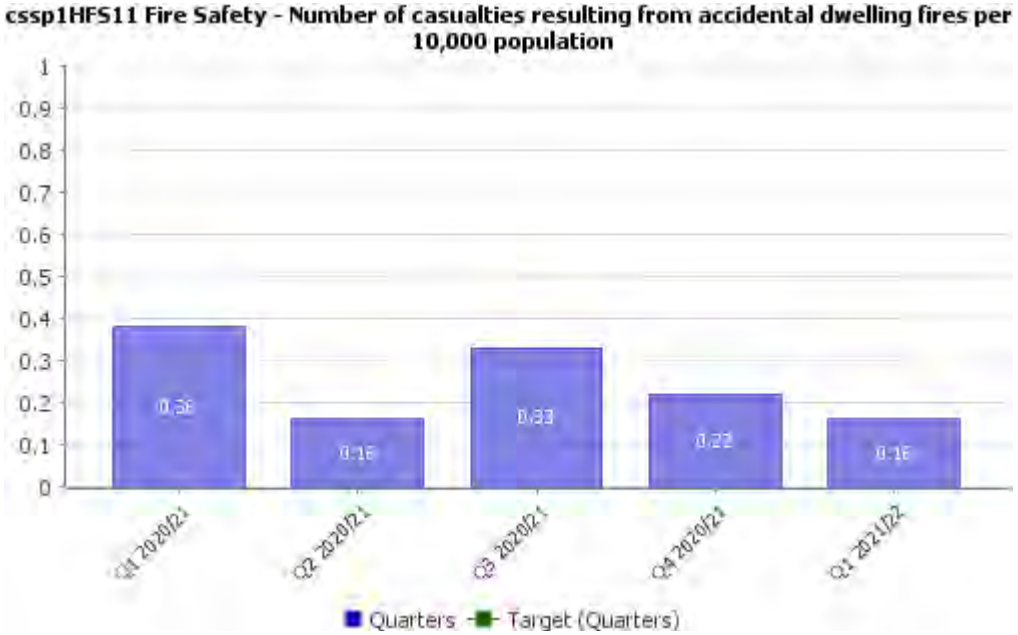
There were 2 fire fatalities in WL during Q2, 2020/21. This represents 0.1 per 10,000 population. The last fatal fire in WL was in 2018/19 (Q3) The circumstances surrounding these recent fatal fires will be examined at case conferences but it is understood that one was smoking related and the other was electrical fire. Both involved elderly people.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

20-Aug-2021 There were no fire fatalities in WL in Q1 2021/22.

SFRS identify that those over 50 and who are smokers and have mobility difficulties or live alone are at greater risk of 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.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS11 Fire Safety - Number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description		**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson
Code	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.	**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow



Trend Chart Commentary

There were 3 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q1**, 2021/2 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 are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.
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.
There were 6 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q3**, 2020/21 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.
There were 3 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q2**, 2020/21 which equates to 0.16 per 10,000 population.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

05-Aug-2021 There were 3 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in Q1, 2021/22 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 are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.

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. 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	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MHW01 Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description			**Responsible Officer**	Lisa Blackshaw
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	

Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature.

result

Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
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.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MHW02 Percentage of unscheduled presentations referred to specialist mental health services, who have had direct assessment by Mental Health specialists within 4 hours**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description			**Responsible Officer**	
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Lisa Blackshaw

Percentage of unscheduled presentations referred to specialist mental health services, who have had direct assessment by Mental Health specialists within 4 hours

result

Trend Chart Commentary

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.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Performance Indicator	**cssp1MHW03 Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description	Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge	**Responsible Officer**	
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lisa Blackshaw

Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge

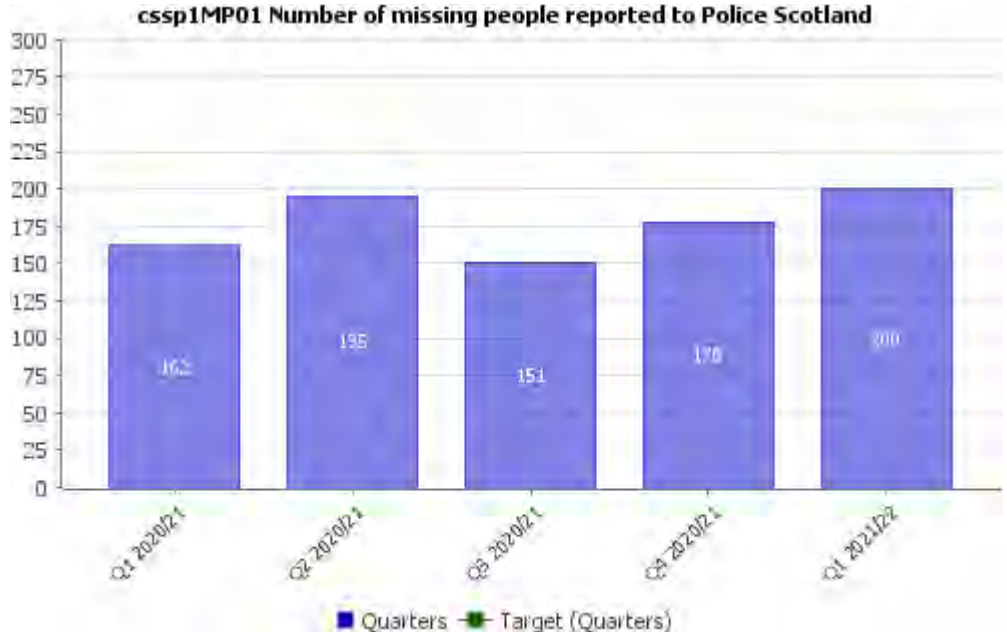
result

Trend Chart Commentary

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.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP01 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland.** 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.		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

There is a slight continuing upward trend in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q1 2020/21). With the exception of one, the remainder reported missing were found safe and well.

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.

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.

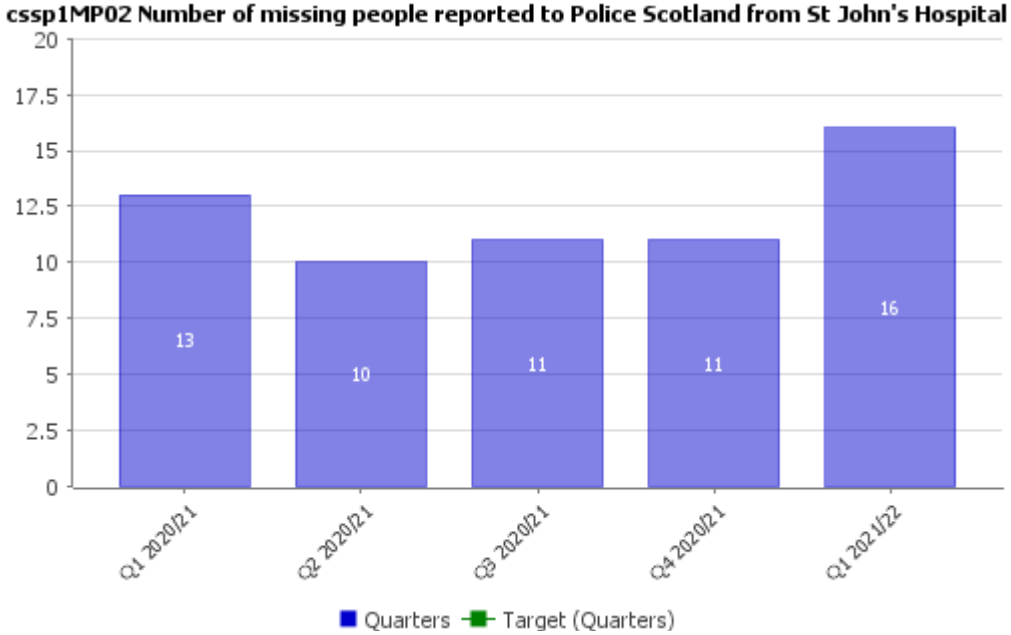
There is a slight increase in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q2 2019/20).

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 The 2021/2022 YTD figures for reported missing persons was 200, compared to YTD 2020/2021 figure of 162. This is a 23.4% increase from the comparable period last year. The Herbert Protocol was successfully launched in J Division covering the four areas on Monday 31st May to coincide with Dementia week.

All 195 persons reported were found alive/returned. 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. **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.**	

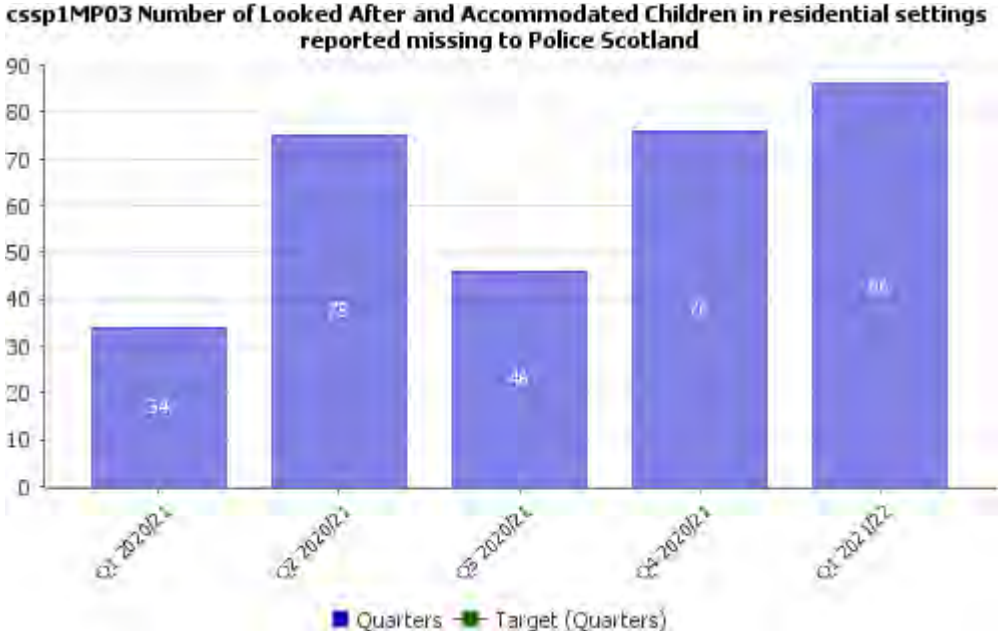
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP02 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	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. 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. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
During Q1, 16 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, a slight increase from Q1 2020/21. During Q4, 11 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, an equal figure from Q3 although a slight	03-Aug-2021 NHS protocol for St Johns Hospital will be reviewed in June with a view to improving and re-launching

increase from Q4 2019/2020. 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 **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.**	

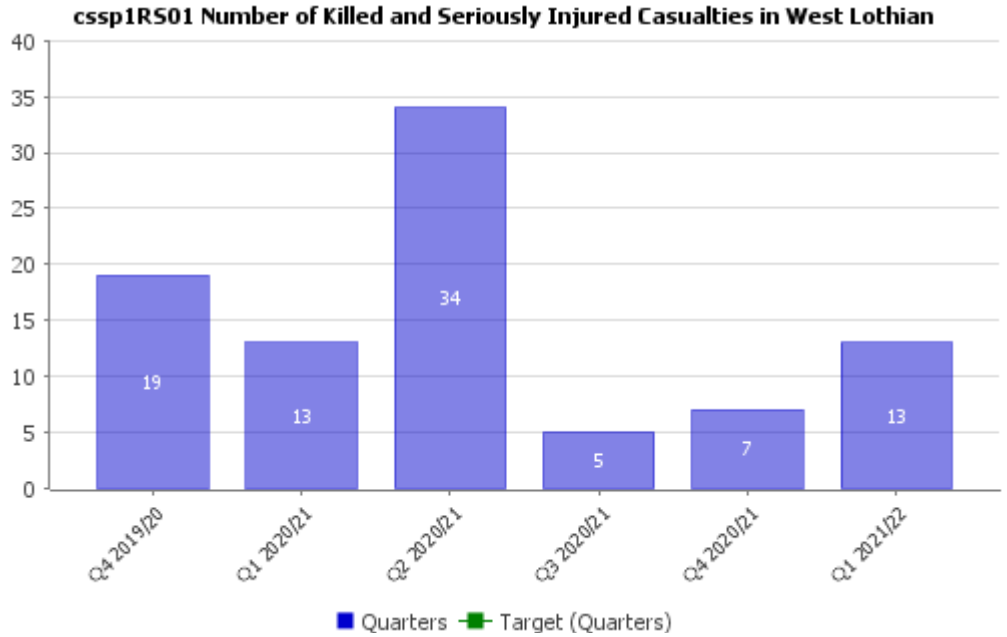
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP03 Number of Looked After and Accommodated Children in residential settings reported missing to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of missing looked after and accommodated children reported to Police Scotland from residential settings**		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	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. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
During Q1, there were 86 reports of children missing from residential units compared to LYTD figure of 34. During Q4, there were 76 reports of children missing from residential units. Equating to an increase of 46.15% from	03-Aug-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 encourage changes in risk behaviours. Work is

LYTD. 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%. **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.**	ongoing with a small number of young people who have regularly absconded, increasing the numbers of incidents reported.

Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS01 Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian** 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.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 2021/22 reporting data shows an equal figure from LYTD. During Q1 there were two fatalities on the M8 within West Lothian with a slight decrease in the number of serious injury.
Slight injuries have increased significantly with 47 casualties reported during Q1 2021/22.

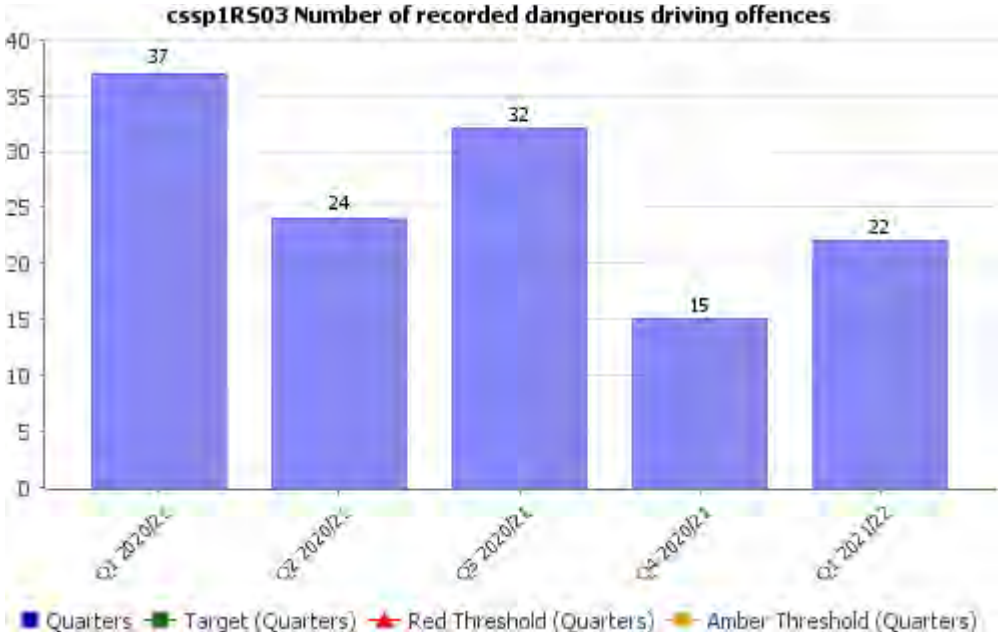
Q4 2020/21 reporting data shows a significant decrease from Q3 2019/20 (19 recorded). During Q4 there were no fatalities on the roads of West Lothian. Of note, slight injuries continue to decrease with a significant reduction of 53.6% reduction compared to Q4 2019/2020.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

20-Aug-2021 During Q1, Covid-19 restrictions showed less traffic on the road network within West Lothian with less people commuting to work resulting in a reduction in reported RTA's.
The fatalities mentioned were pedestrian fatalities as opposed to vehicle occupants. Road Policing Officers continued their pro-active patrols focusing on driving offences and national campaigns.

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. Q2 2020/21 reporting data shows a slight decrease from Q2 2019/20. For Q2, a total of 30 people were seriously 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.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS03 Number of recorded dangerous driving offences**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of recorded dangerous driving offences by Police Scotland**	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	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.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 2021/2 reporting data indicates that there were 22 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to an decrease of 15 compared to the same reporting period 2020/21.

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.

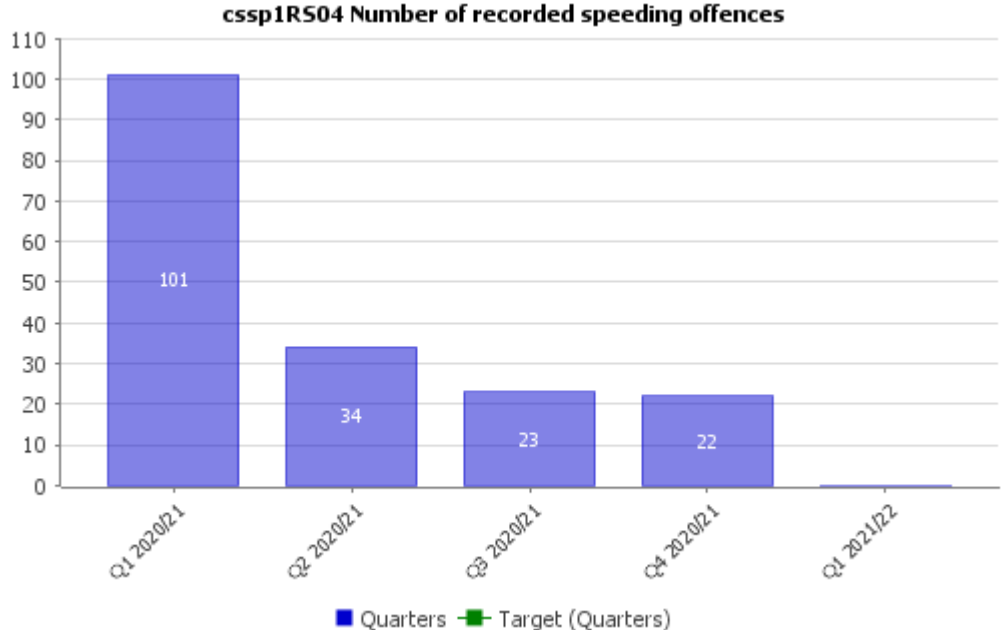
Q3 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 32 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to a 68.42% increase compared to the same reporting period 2019/20.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 Road Policing Officers continued their pro-active patrols focusing on driving offences and national campaigns. Detection rate for all offences relating to motor vehicles has decreased from 93.85% LYTD to 79.38% TYTD although, included in this figure, is pending drink driving results. The results of these may increase these detection figure.

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. 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.**	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS04 Number of recorded speeding offences**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of recorded speeding offences by Police Scotland** This relates to the number of speeding offences recorded by Police Scotland. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



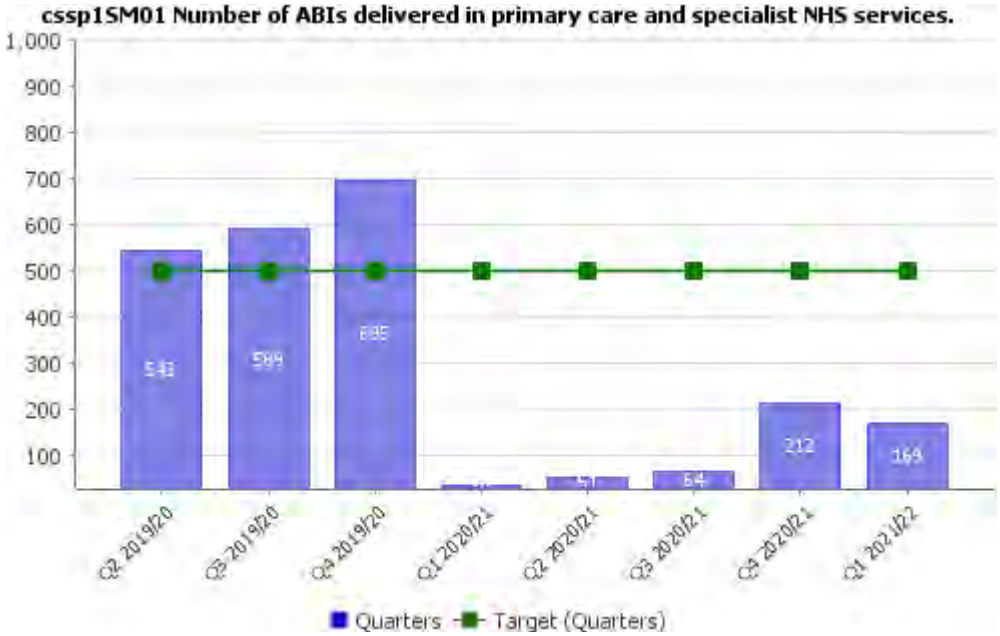
Trend Chart Commentary

Due to system issues, we are unable to provide these figures at this time.
Q4 data reflects 22 speeding offences which is a decrease on LYTD 2019/20 figures.
Q3 data reflects 23 speeding offences which is a significant decrease on LYTD 2019/20 figures
Q4 data reflects 27 speeding offences which is a slight reduction from Q3 figure of 32, however, a significant reduction from Q4 2018/2019.
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.
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.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

17-Aug-2021 As restrictions have eased and the roads return to normal volume, Roads Policing Officers have continued with their pro-active speed checks at 52 locations within West Lothian resulting in 35 reports being submitted to COPFS, 53 Conditional offers being issued and 123 drivers who were warned about the manner of their driving. - Due to system issues, we are unable to provide the recorded speeding offences figure at this time.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM01 Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services.**	**Partner Organisation** cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description			**Responsible Officer** Deborah McAlpine
Code	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. The target was met in 2018-19.		**Data Collection Officer** Deborah McAlpine



Q1 2021/22 result

169

Trend Chart Commentary

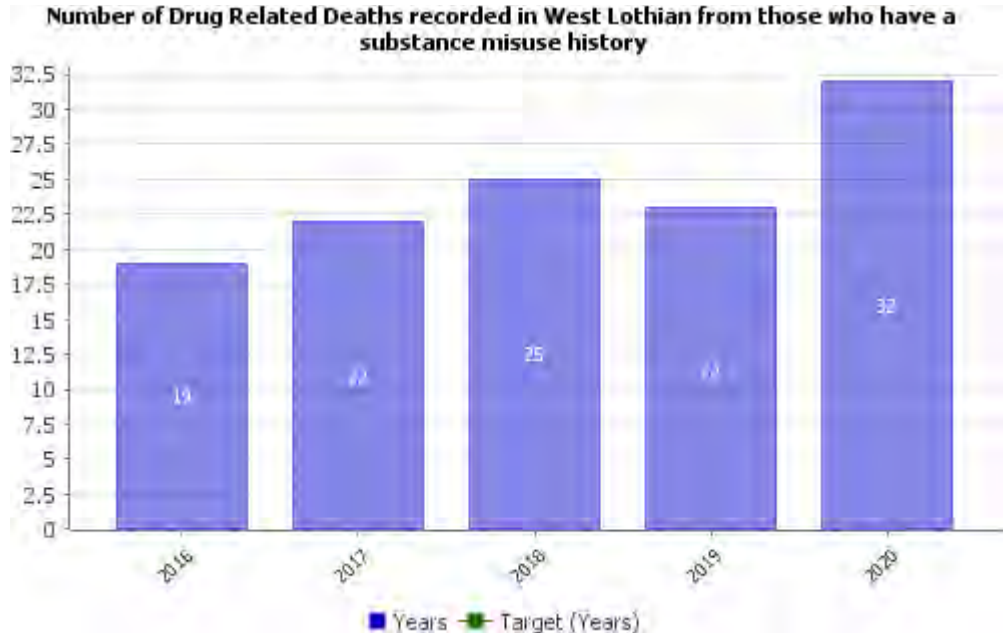
This activity was scaled back in 20/21 during the pandemic. ABI are now increasing in primary care settings.
Trend Chart Commentary:
The number of ABI for Quarter 1 is 169. ABI are now happening in all previous settings but not to previous levels as Primary Care still work under pandemic conditions. This is still far short of the target.
The number delivered in quarter 4 in 20/21 is 212.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

07-Sep-2021 ABI are now happening in all previous settings but not yet to previous levels.

This activity remains a Scottish Government priority. It is a Local Delivery Plan (LDP) target for NHS 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 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. There is a time lag of around 3 months and more in the reporting of the data which comes from NHS Lothian.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM04 Number of Drug Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description	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).		**Responsible Officer**	Deborah McAlpine
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine



2020 result
32

Trend Chart Commentary

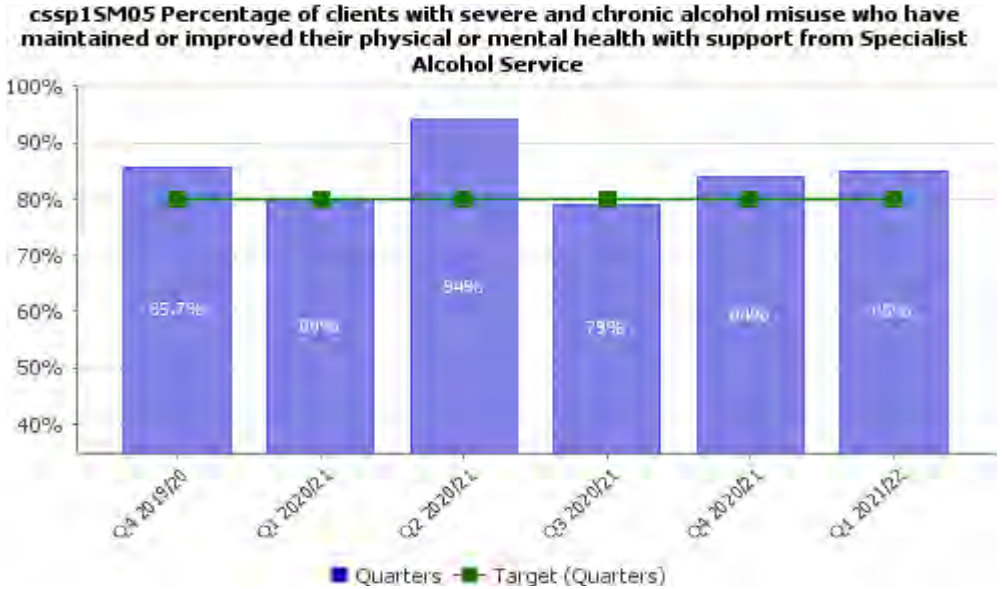
The 2020 figure for Drug Related Deaths (DRD) figure for West Lothian is 32. As in the rest of Scotland the trend has been increasing. It remains a priority for the Alcohol and Drug partnership to see this figure decrease.
As in previous years, the population most at risk are single, unemployed, white 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 2021 figure is due August 2022.
It would not be appropriate to set targets for deaths ideally the target would be zero for drug related preventable deaths.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

12-Aug-2021 This is an increase for year 2020. This is similar to the increasing trend across Scotland since figures where first recorded. This remains a priority for the ADP and different measures have been put in place with the aim to prevent drug related deaths.

The 2021 figures will be due July 2022.

	Performance Indicator	**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**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian; cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	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		**Responsible Officer**	Deborah McAlpine
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Lawton; Deborah McAlpine



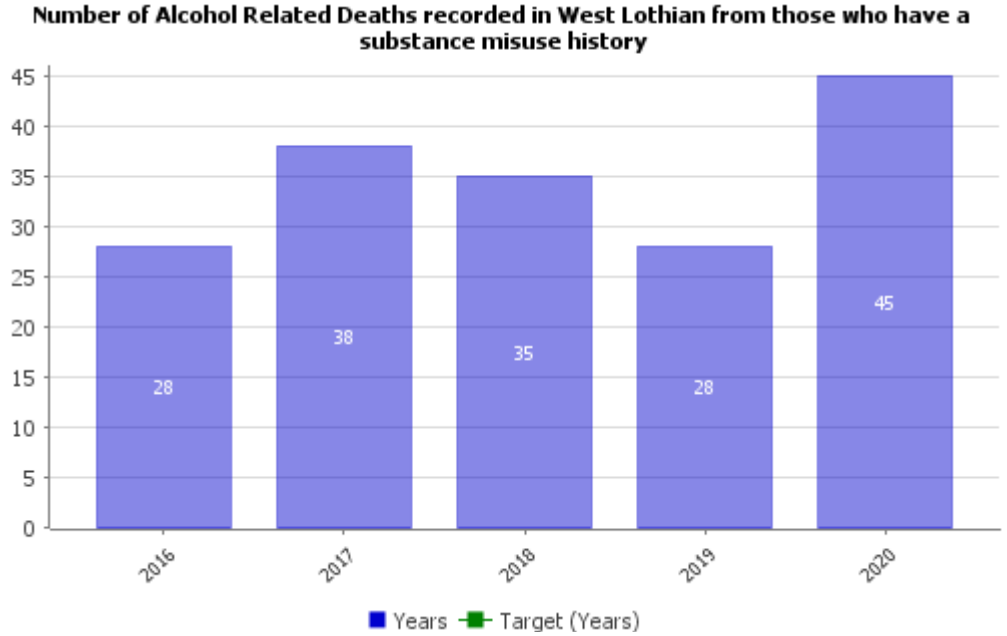
Trend Chart Commentary

The Quarter 1 result for 2021/22 is 85%. Great result during Covid 19.
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 2020/21 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 October 2021.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

27-Jul-2021 Target has been met great result.

Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM06 Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description	Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history.	**Responsible Officer**	Deborah McAlpine
Code	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.	**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine



2020 result
45

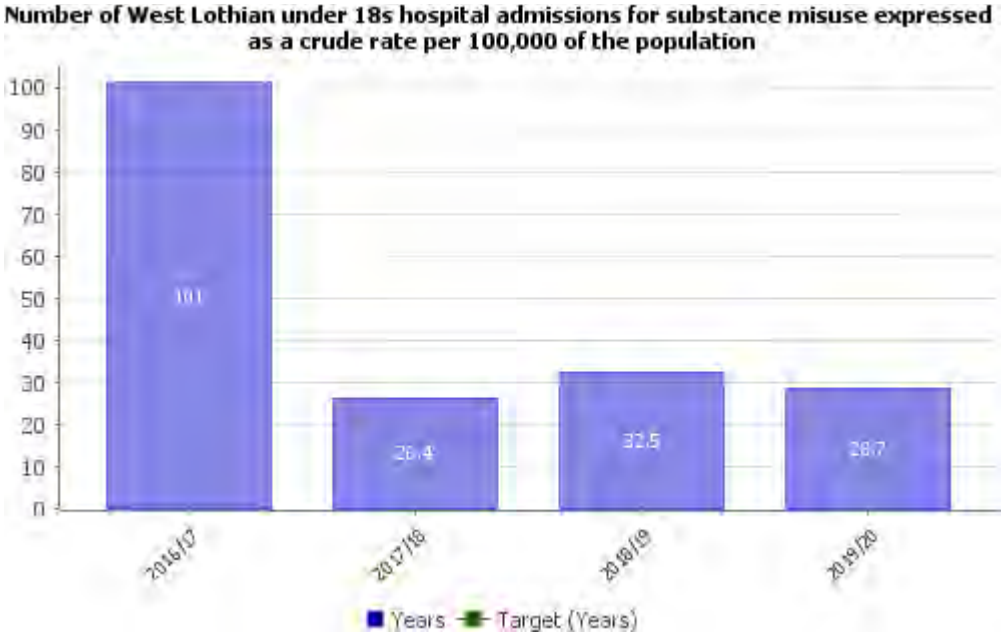
Trend Chart Commentary

In West Lothian Area the number of alcohol related deaths in 2020 was 45.
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 2021 figure will be due by end of August 2022.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

19-Aug-2021 The number for 2020 was 45 a rise on the previous year figure of 28.

Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM07 Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description	Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population	**Responsible Officer**	Deborah McAlpine
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine



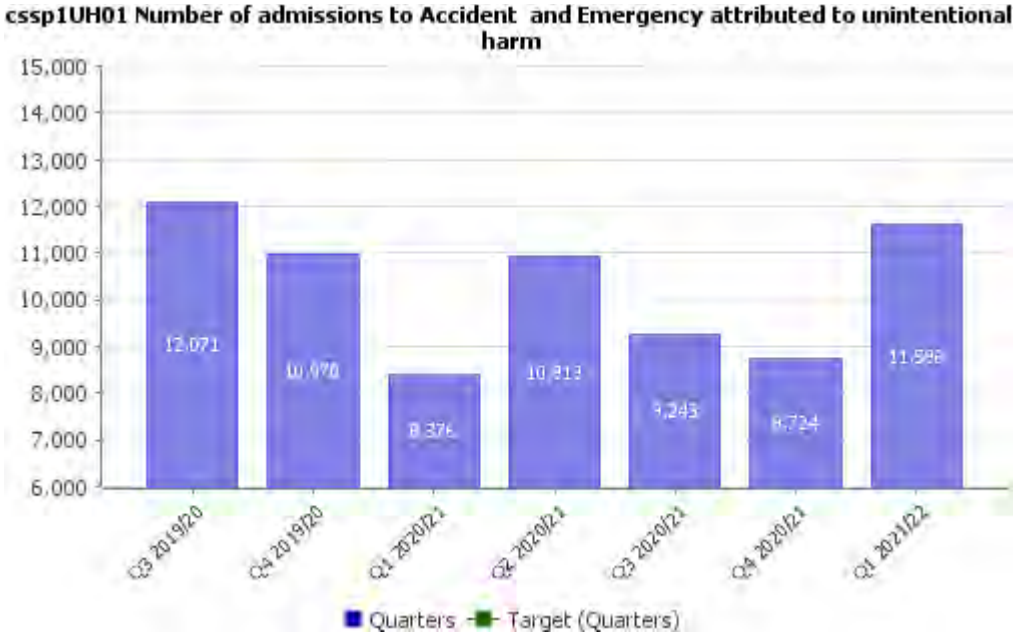
2019/20 result
28.7

Trend Chart Commentary

This information will not be updated for 20/21 will not be updated until June 2022.
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 28.7 is a good result. There is no casual factor that we can determine why the admissions has changed. .

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Performance Indicator	**cssp1UH01 Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description	Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm	**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lisa Blackshaw



Q1 2021/22 result
11,596

Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 2021/22. There were 11596 cases of hospital admissions relating to unintentional harm in West Lothian.
Falls account for 1740 (up from 1434 cases in Q4), Burns 47 (up from 44) and "other" is 9809 (Q4 was 7246).
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 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 8724 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional Harm in West Lothian in **Q4, 2020/21**
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

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

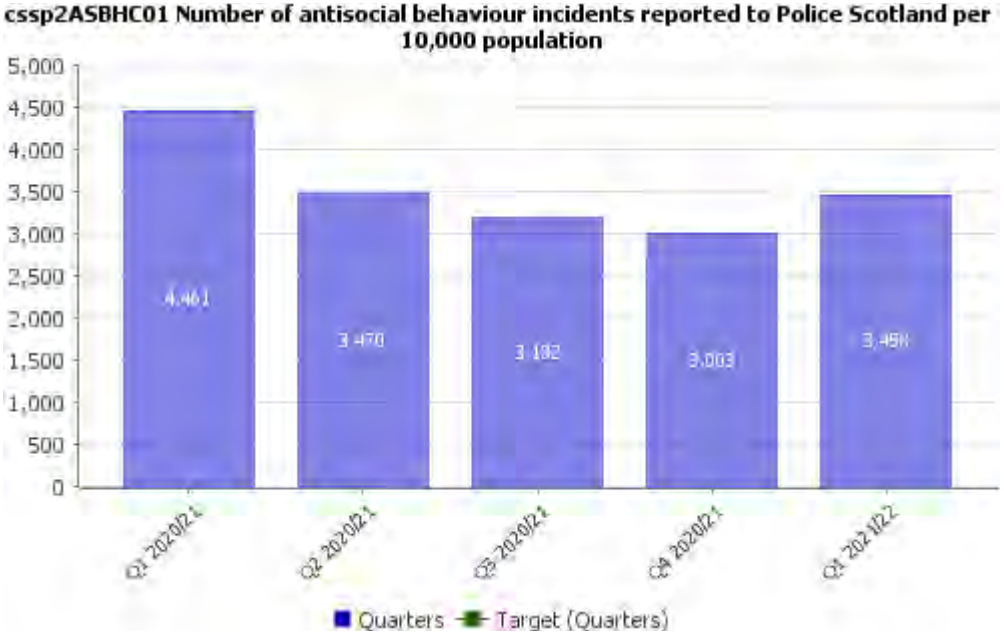
05-Aug-2021 **Q1 2021/22** There were 11596 cases of hospital admissions relating to unintentional harm in West Lothian.

Falls account for 1740 (up from 1434 cases in Q4), Burns 47 (up from 44) and "other" is 9809 (Q4 was 7246).

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 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

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 9243 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional harm in West Lothian in **Q3, 2020/21** 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 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.	the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC01 Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland** 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. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



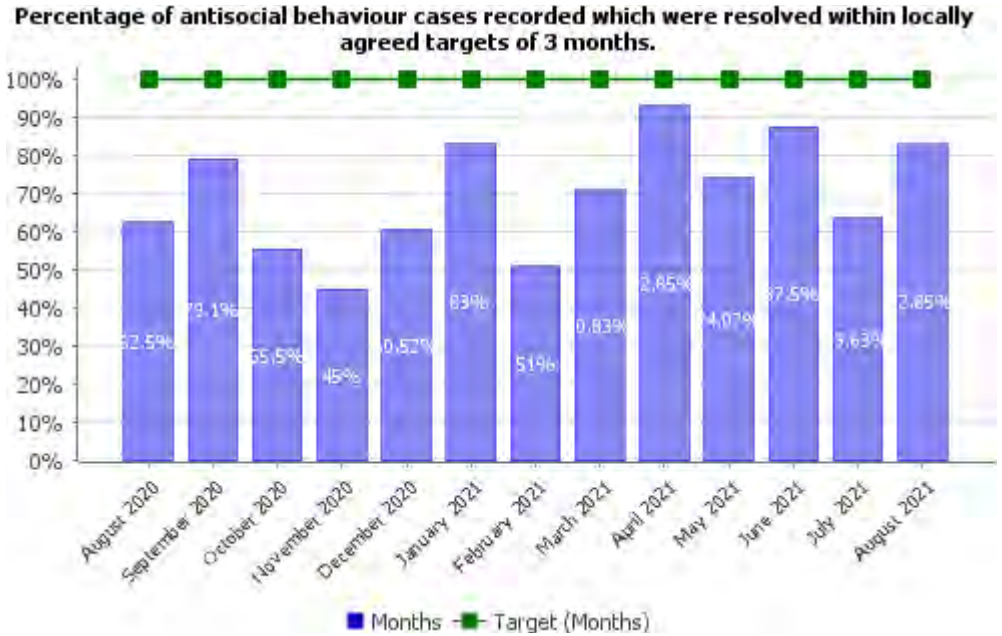
Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 data shows an decrease of 1003 reported incidents compared to the Q1 2020/21.
Q4 data shows an increase of 957 reported incidents compared to the comparable period last year.
Q3 data shows a reduction in 287 reported incidents compared to the comparable period last year.
Q2 data shows approximately 887 more incidents year to date reported to Police Scotland.
Q1 data shows approximately 1789 more incidents year to date reported to Police Scotland.
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.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 During Q1 2020/21, there was a significant increase in reported incidents which was attributed to an increase in persons being within their home addresses and reporting breaches in the Covid legislation. In Q1 2021/22, levels had reduced, the majority of people returning to the workplace and an easing on restrictions in relation to visitors.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing (Alison Smith); cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie)
Description	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		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford



Trend Chart Commentary

(Locally, the monthly target has been set at 30.77% for monitoring purposes only).

The Trend chart depicts the data from August 2020 to August 2021 and fluctuates greatly throughout the year. The lowest data was recorded as 45% in November 2020 and the highest % recorded of cases resolved within the locally agreed target of 3 months was in April 2021 with 92.85% recorded. The reason for this is the effects of COVID 19 Restrictions and officers unable to complete enquiries and close cases. The ward with the greatest number of active cases this year to date is the Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh ward with Bathgate a close second.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

14-Sep-2021 There were 35 closed cases in August and of those, 29 of them were closed within a 3 month target period equating to 82.85%.

During August 2021, there were 35 cases closed by the Safer Neighbourhood Team, of which, 29 of them were closed within a 3 month target period equating to 82.85% of them.

In the month of July 2021, there were 33 cases closed and 21 of them were closed within the 3 month target with 12 cases (36.36%) remaining open for further investigation.

During June 2021, the Safer Neighbourhood Team resolved 24 cases of antisocial behaviour, with 21 of them within the 3 month target period (87.50%) and 3 outwith this time frame.

The Safer Neighbourhood Team closed 27 cases in May and of those, 20 of them were closed within a 3 month target, showing yet another variable dip, as it equated to 74.07%.

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.

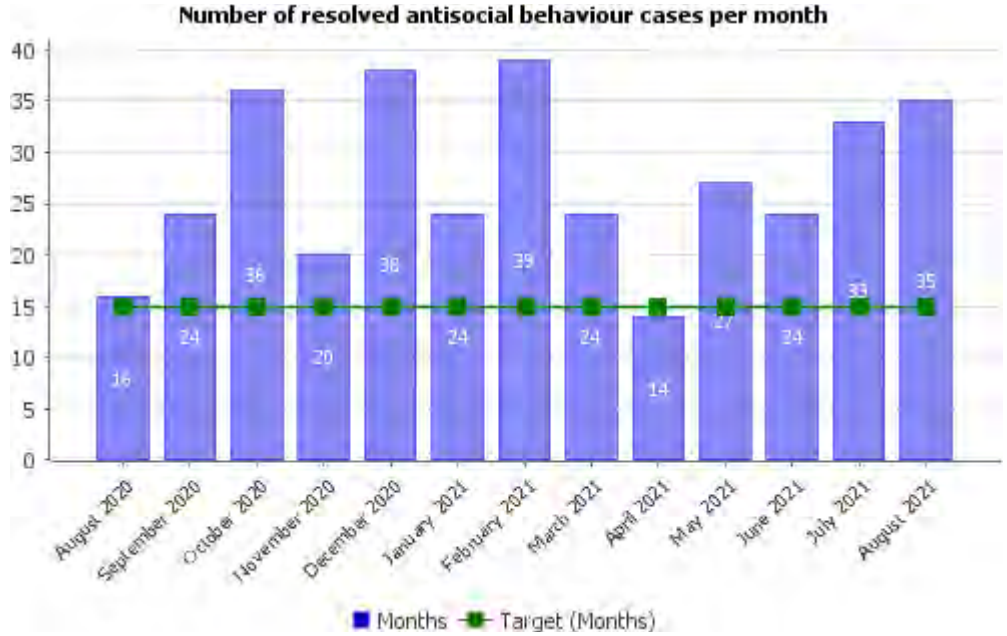
There were 20 out of 36 cases closed within the 3 month target period during October 2020. The equates to 55.5% of the total number of cases closed during the month. This is partly due to the fact that SNT officers have still to be fully mobile and able to carry out their investigations into existing 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 2020, 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 2020 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. 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.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC06 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing (Alison Smith); cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie)
Description	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.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford



Trend Chart Commentary

The Trend Chart shows some variance over the previous year with a dip to 14 cases resolved in April 2021 and the highest amount closed being February 2021 at 39 cases resolved. The target of 15 resolved cases was not met during April 21 with the 14 cases resolved, falling 1 short of the target.

The Safer Neighbourhood Team resolved 35 cases of antisocial behaviour during August 2021. This was 20 more than

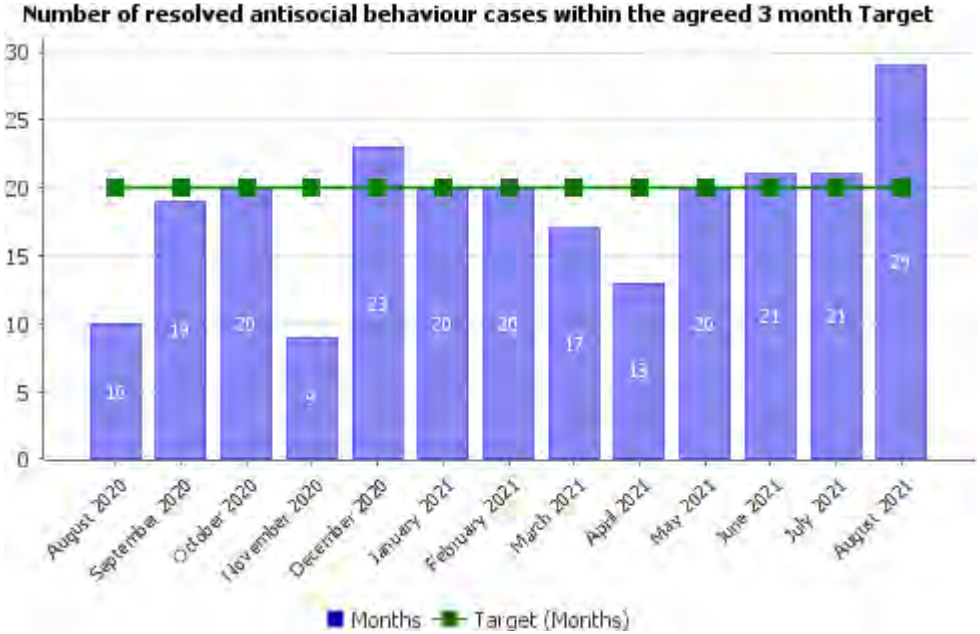
Notes on Latest Data Entry:

14-Sep-2021 There were 35 cases of antisocial behaviour resolved during the month of August 2021. The number of cases is 20 cases higher 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

the target of 15 and 19 more than the same reporting period during 2020. During July 2021, the Safer Neighbourhood Team were able to resolve 33 cases of antisocial behaviour, which was 18 more than the target of 15. Coincidentally, 18 is the number of cases the Team closed last year during the same month during tighter COVID restrictions. The Safer Neighbourhood Team officers were busy completing enquiries during June 2021. A total of 24 cases were resolved and closed during this month which is 9 more than the target of 15 and compares greatly with the total number closed last year for the month of June with a recording of 12, due to the COVID restrictions and the inability for officers to carry out their enquiries sufficiently. During March 2021, SNT officers were able to resolve 24 cases of antisocial behaviour by carrying out their blended 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. 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 2020, 2 less than last month and 1 more than the	with other Community Safety Partners.

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 2020 before falling slightly in August 2020. During July 2020, SNT officers closed off 18 cases of ASB. 16 of these cases were closed within the 3 month 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. The Target remains at 15 during 2021 as the data captured during 2020 is not reflective of a fully functioning service due to the restrictions imposed by Covid 19.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC07 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing (Alison Smith); cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie)
Description	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. During December 2018, 23 out of 30 cases closed were within the locally agreed 3 month target (76.66%) with 61 cases still active.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford



Trend Chart Commentary

The Safer Neighbourhood Team officers worked with Community Safety Partners during their investigations into Antisocial Behaviour Cases, and each enquiry determines which partners are required to be involved.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

The trend chart shows some variance over the previous year. Dipping in November 2020 to 9 resolved ASB case within the 3 month target being the lowest recorded data with the highest being the spike in August 2021 with 29 recorded resolved cases within the 3 month target period. This is the highest amount of cases closed within 3 months since we started to record this PI in March 2018. It is 9 above the target, which is set at 20. It is not known why the numbers closed was so high, other than a high amount of cases naturally coming to a close following investigation and appropriate interventions if required.

Officers resolved sufficient cases in October 2020, January 2021, February 2021, May, June and July 2021 to meet the target of 20 resolved cases within the 3 month period. The chart shows a decline this year in February 2021 to April 2021 before rising again in May and June 2021. June and July have the same high figure of 21 cases resolved during the 3 month target period.

During the month of April 2021, the Safer neighbourhood Team were able to close 13 of their 14 resolved cases within the 3 month target period.

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 2020 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 2020 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.

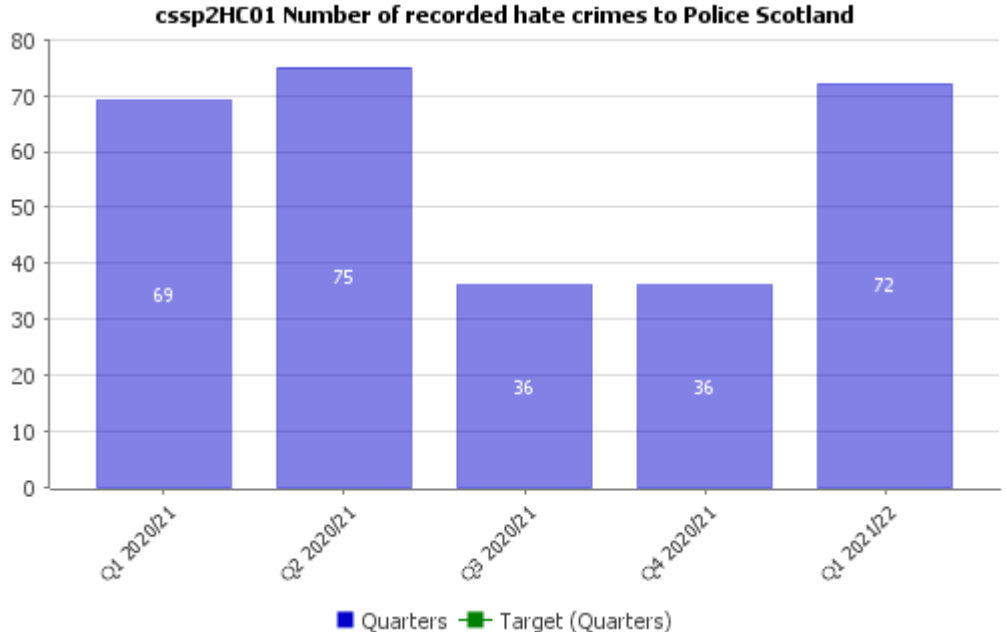
During October 2020, there were 36 closed cases of antisocial behaviour and 20 of these were closed within the 3 month target. This is the highest number closed within 3 months since March 2020 when 21 were closed. This shows an upward trend in closure rates since August 2020. SNT officers are now able 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 2020 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 2020 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 investigation. 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. The Target remains at 20 due to the data collected during 2020/21 not being	

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HC01 Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	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	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

During Q1, there were 72 reported Hate crimes, a slight increase of 4.3% from Q1 2020/21. Although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total and we continue to seek the strongest sanction in court.

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.

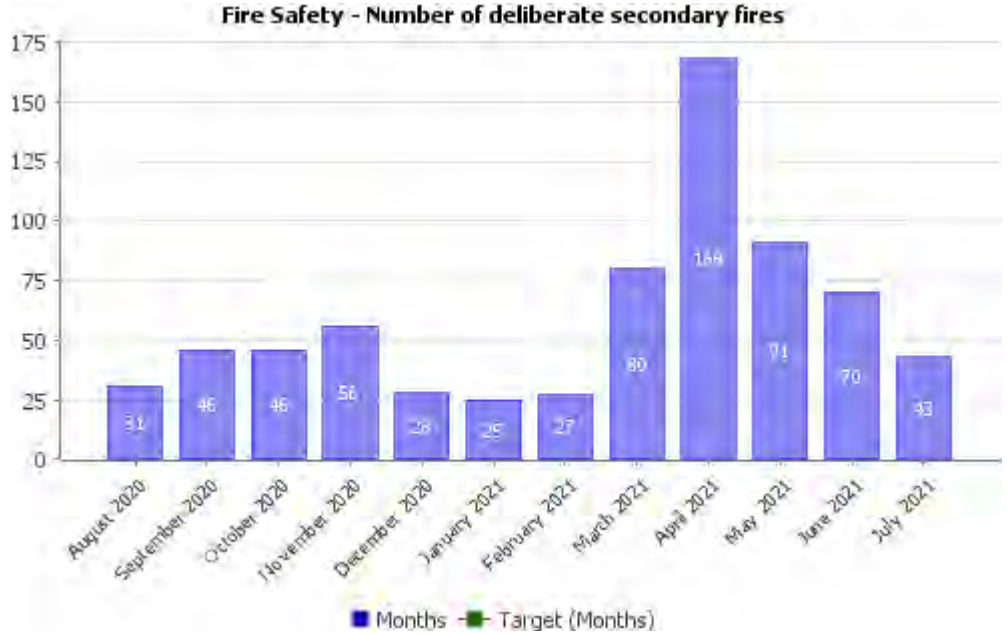
During Q3, there were 36 reported hate crimes, a slight increase from Q3 2019/20 and a significant decrease from Q2 2020/2021. Although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 Detection for Hate Crimes remains high at 76%. Previous crime patterns remain constant with shop workers, police officers and other emergency service workers being subject to verbal abuse in the course of their daily work duties.

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. 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 participate ed 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.**	

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFS01 Fire Safety - Number of deliberate secondary fires**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description	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.	**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow; Brian Robertson
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow



Trend Chart Commentary

There were 329 deliberate secondary fires in Q1, 2021/22 with a significant 168 in April, 91 in May and reducing further to 70 in June. This is the highest Q1 figures in the past 5 years with the April spike being viewed as a change in the movement and easing of restrictions.
We generally see that good weather plays a part in the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and with a sustained dryer period this is generally the case. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify those groups involved and provide permitted engagement and education with partners such as Youth Action to reduce these occurrences.

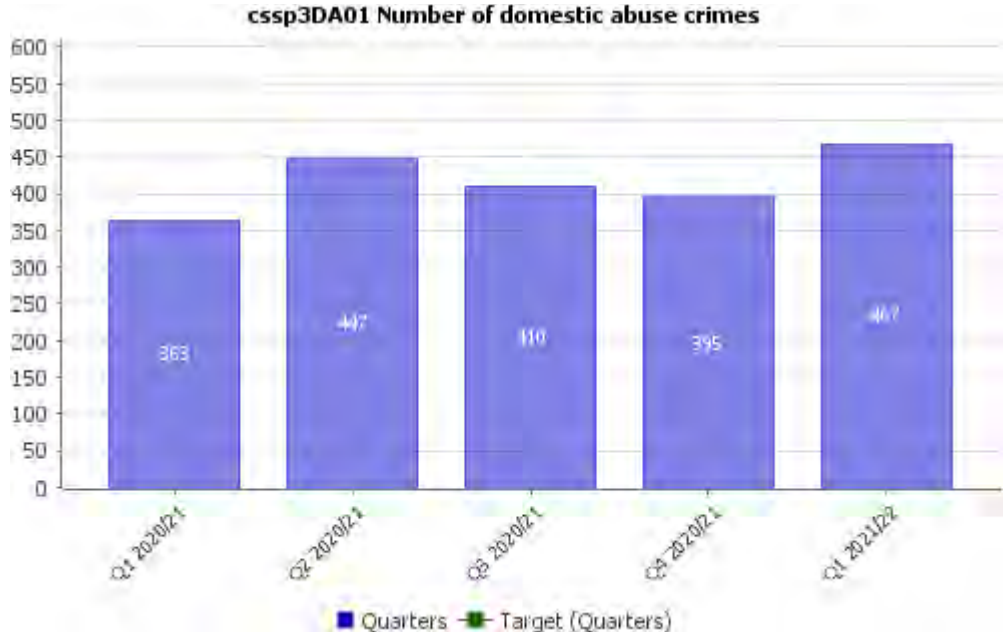
There were 132 incidents in this category in **Q4, 2020/21** with 25 occurring in January, 27 occurring in February and March having the highest at 80 recorded incidents. This total is comparable to the previous 3 quarters with onlt Q1 showing an increase
We generally see that good weather plays a part in the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and with a sustained

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

05-Aug-2021 There were 329 deliberate secondary fires in Q1, 2021/22 with a significant 168 in April, 91 in May and reducing further to 70 in June.

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. **Q3, 2020/21** 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 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.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA01 Number of domestic abuse crimes**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by Police Scotland**	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This reflects the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by Police Scotland. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 2021/22 trend shows a continuous increase of domestic abuse crimes being reported compared to Q4 2020/21, an increase of 72 crimes. Furthermore, this shows an increase of 28.6% compared to LYTD.

Q4 2020/21 trend showed a decrease of domestic abuse crimes being reported compared to Q3, an decrease of 15 crimes.

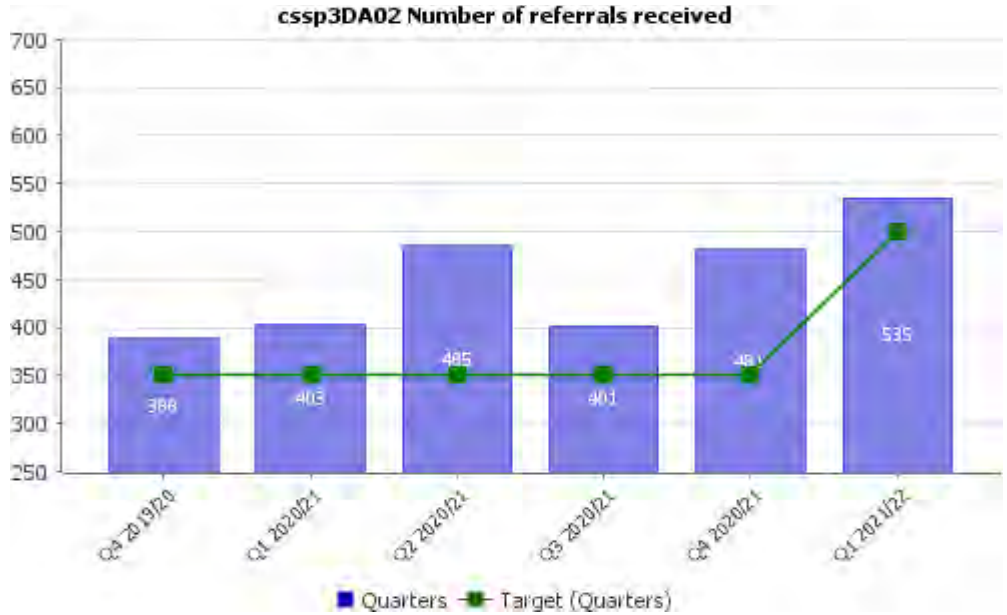
Q3 2020/21 trend showed an increase in domestic abuse crimes being reported, an increase of 70 crimes from the same period 2019/20.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 Due to Covid-19, couples appear to be spending increased amounts of time together resulting in frustration, stress and arguments that may not have previously occurred. The loss of employment has also placed strains on relationships resulting in an increase of calls to the police.

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. 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. **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.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); cssp WLC Social Policy - Criminal Justice (Tim Ward)
Description	Number of referrals received by the DASAT (Domestic and Sexual Assault Team)		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Tim Ward
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Tim Ward

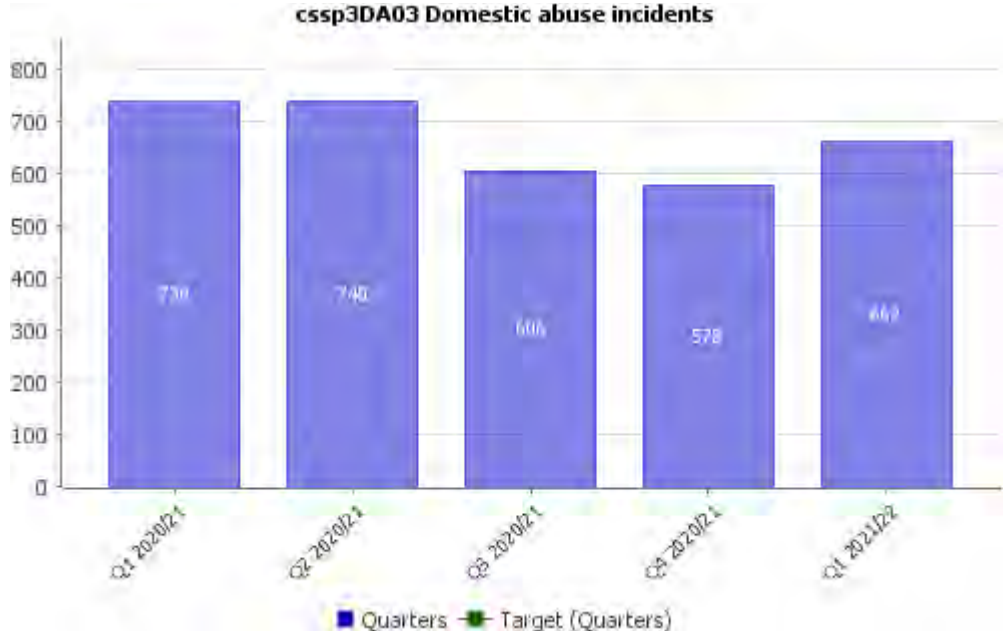


Trend Chart Commentary

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.
In the first quarter of 2021-22 referrals reached unprecedented levels. Domestic abuse has been a key focus during the pandemic given the extent to which perpetrators and and those who receive abuse are in close proximity.
Staff availability was impacted due to having to work from home but response and safety of vulnerable people have continued to be prioritised.
Close working with Police partners and other agencies have ensured that women and children have received a response when required.
A notional target of 500 is set for 2021-22, this is notional as the service doesn't target particular referral numbers.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA03 Domestic abuse incidents**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of Domestic abuse incidents recorded by Police Scotland**	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	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.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

2021/22 trend shows a decrease of 10.3% (76 incidents) in domestic abuse incidents by the end of Q1 2021/22 compared to LYTD.

2020/21 trend showed a decrease of 4.84% (28 incidents) in domestic abuse incidents by the end of Q4 2019/2020.

Q3 2020/21 trend showed an increase of 6.69% (38 incidents increase) in domestic abuse incidents since Q3 2019/20 with 568 incidents being reported in that period.

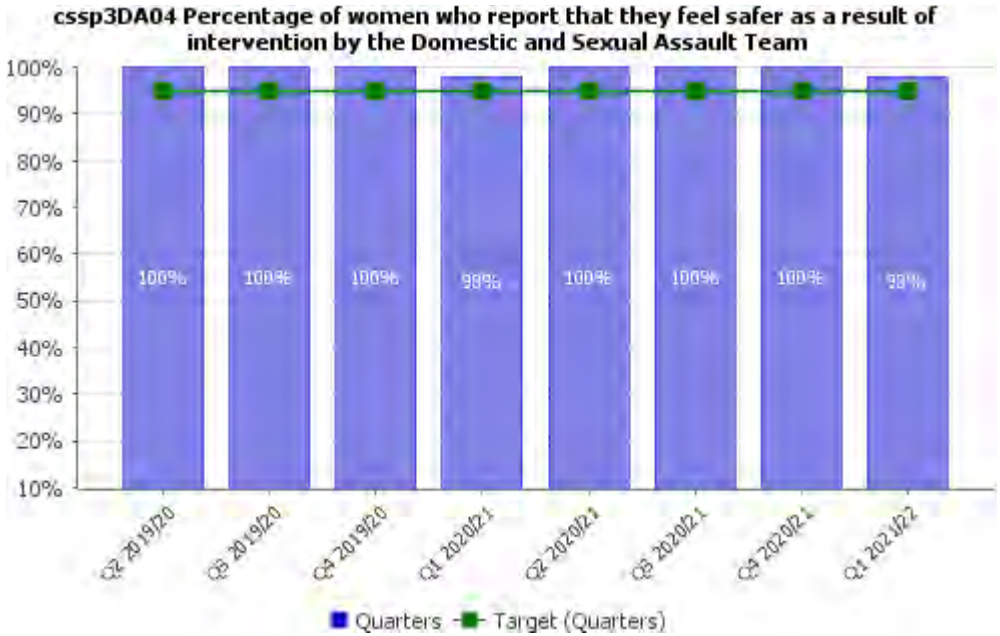
Q2 2020/21 trend showed an increase of 24.58% in domestic abuse incidents since Q2 2019/20 with 740 incidents being reported.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 Although there is a 10.3% reduction in reported domestic incidents compared to LYTD, this is an increase of 14.5% compared to last quarter (Q4 2020/21).
As restrictions continue to ease and domestic circumstances change, this may change the number of reported incidents.

Q1 2020/21 trend showed an increase of 24.50% in domestic abuse incidents with 738 incidents being reported. **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.**	

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



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.

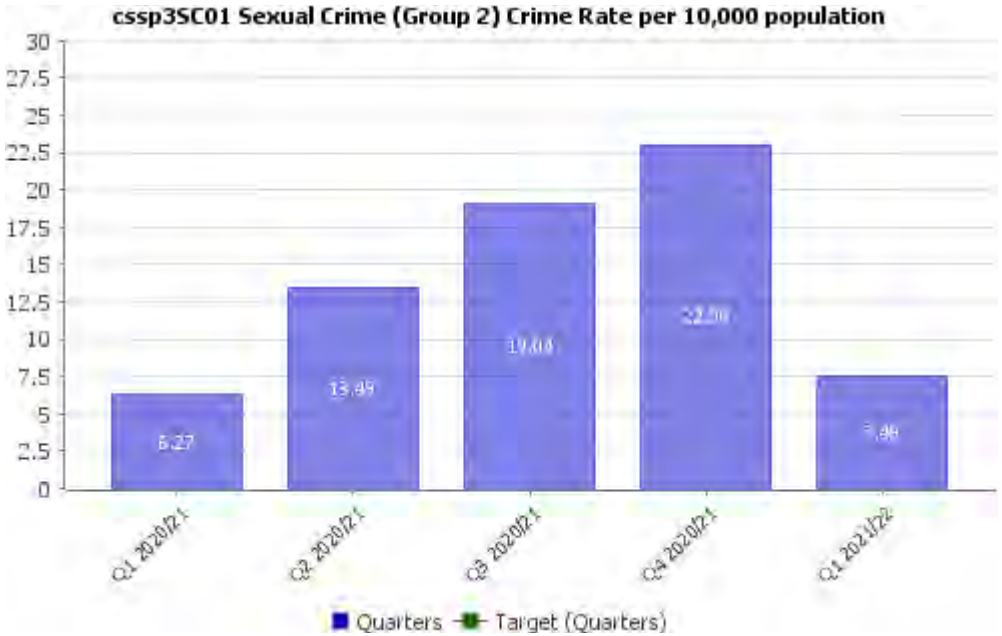
Performance for quarter 2, 3 and 4 of 2019-20 being 100%. Quarter 4 had a sample of 76 women. Quarter 1 of 2019-20 stood at 98%. 48 from 49 women reported improved safety. This was an improvement from quarter 4 of 2018-19 which stood at 95%.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

29-Jul-2021 98% of women asked who reported that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team which equates to 109/111

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%	

Performance Indicator	**cssp3SC01 Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate recorded by Police Scotland per 10,000 population**	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	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.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes by the end of Q1 2021/22 is 7.48. This reflects the YTD figure of 137 crimes, an increase of 21.2% of 2020/21 figure of 113.

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.

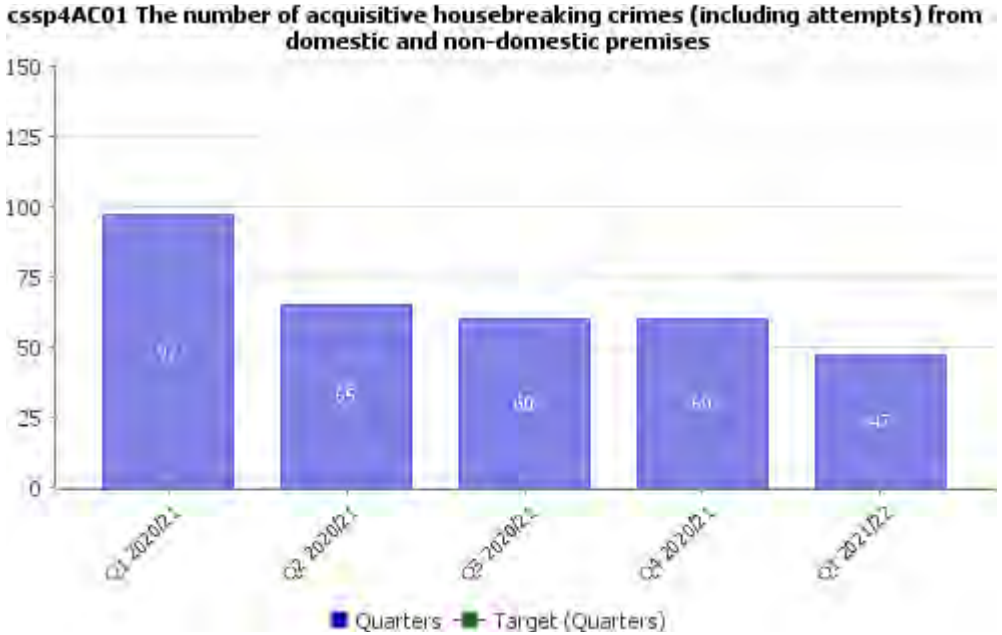
The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q3 2020/21 is 19.04. This reflects the YTD figure of 343 crimes, an increase of 11.7% of 2019/20 figure of 307.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved outcomes 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.

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. 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. **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.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp4AC01 The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises recorded by Police Scotland** 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.		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 2021/22 shows 47 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a significant decrease of 51.4% (50 crimes) from LYTD and a 21.6% decrease from last quarter (Q4 2020/21).

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.

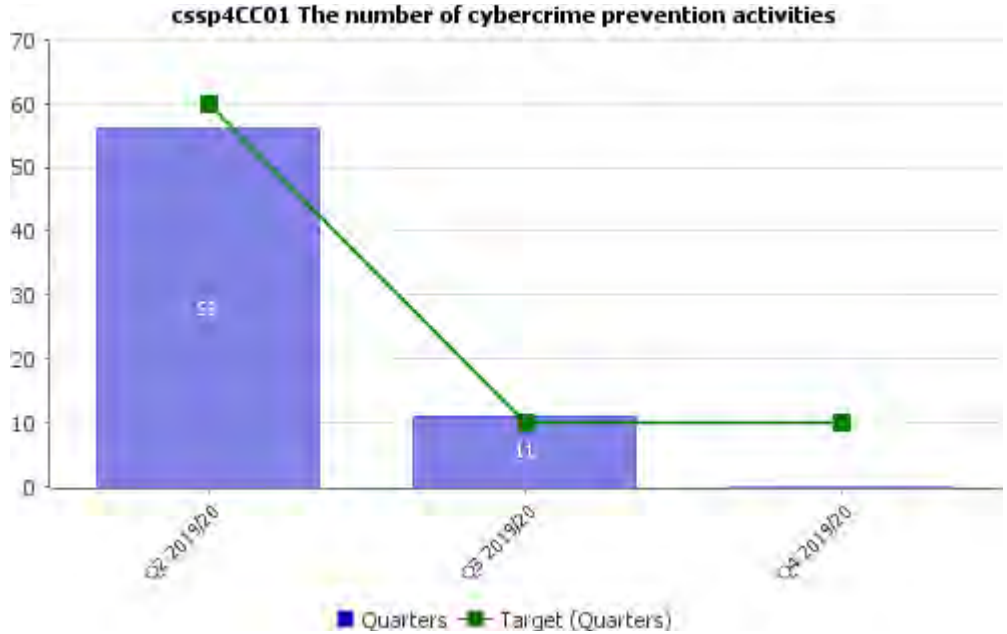
Q3 2020/21 shows 60 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a decrease of 38.14% from LYTD.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 We continued to promote 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 even further.

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. **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.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp4CC01 The number of cybercrime prevention activities**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 5 SOC and CT Lead (Marjory Mackie)
Description	The number of cybercrime prevention activities by the Community Safety Partnership.		**Responsible Officer**	.Head of Education (Learning, Policy and Resources - J Cameron); cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Catherine Campbell



Trend Chart Commentary

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.

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.

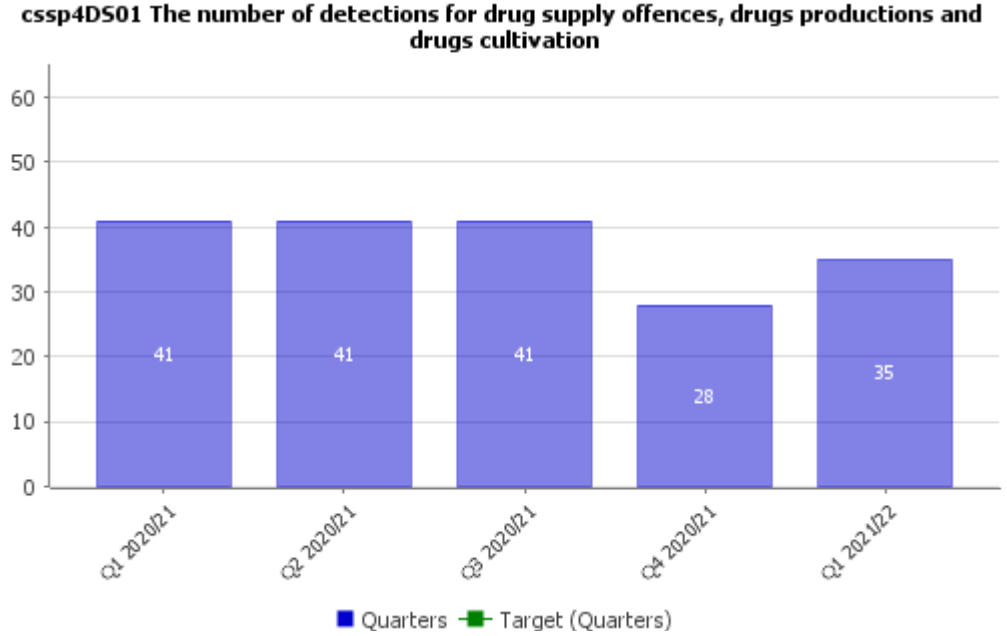
James Young High School and Bathgate Academy have both introduced a National Progression Award (NPA) award in

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

28-May-2021 Home schooling took place during Covid where coverage of mandatory curriculum subjects took priority.

Cyber Security which is the first school based qualification in cyber security. **Quarter 2 - July - September 2019** 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.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp4DS01 The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation recorded by Police Scotland	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	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.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 2020/21 shows 35 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q4, specialist resources have executed 39 intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community.

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.

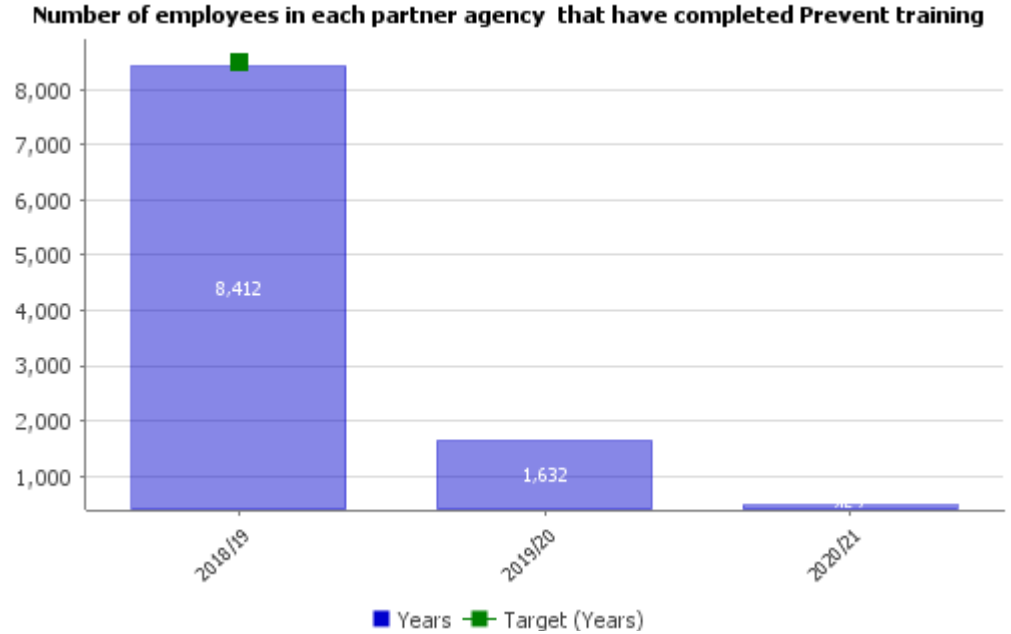
Q3 2020/21 shows 41 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q3, Community Officers have executed 13 intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-Aug-2021 Figures show a slight decrease of 14.6% in drugs supply, drugs production and drug cultivation offences during Q1 2021/22 compared to Q1 2020/21. In comparison to Q4 2020/21 figure, this has increased by 25%.

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 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. **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.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp5PA01 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers); cssp Police Scotland
Description	Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training		**Responsible Officer**	Chris Keenan
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford; Lynne Gow; Chris Keenan; Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

The Community Safety Partners continue to provide Prevent Training to their staff on a rolling basis and for all new recruits. Following the COVID 19 pandemic restrictions, Partners have also been able to formalise the meeting schedules for Counter Terrorism and acquaint themselves with new staff members and recent National and local updates.

West Lothian Council conducted Prevent Training for the 462 new employees who completed the Prevent e-learning module between 01/04/2020 and 31//03/2021. There is a plan to rollout mandatory e-learning to all employees in 2021. In addition, the council haven't offered Stay Safe Training between 01/04/2020 and 31/03/2021 per say but the Stay Safe video remains on the council CT site to view for all year round use.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

25-Aug-2021 West Lothian Council - 462 new employees completed the Prevent e-learning module between 01/04/2020 and 31//03/2021. There is a plan to rollout mandatory e-learning to all employees in 2021.

SFRS - data being obtained

Police Scotland - data being obtained

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service is obtaining 2020-21 data.

Police Scotland is obtaining 2020-21 data.

During 2019/20, there were 1632 partnership personnel who have undertaken PREVENT training. This is a reduction of 6,780 personnel undertaking this training.

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.

Police Scotland: In West Lothian 327 officers have completed Prevent training.

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.

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 to the fact the figures are often unable to be separated. The other PI can now be archived.

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.

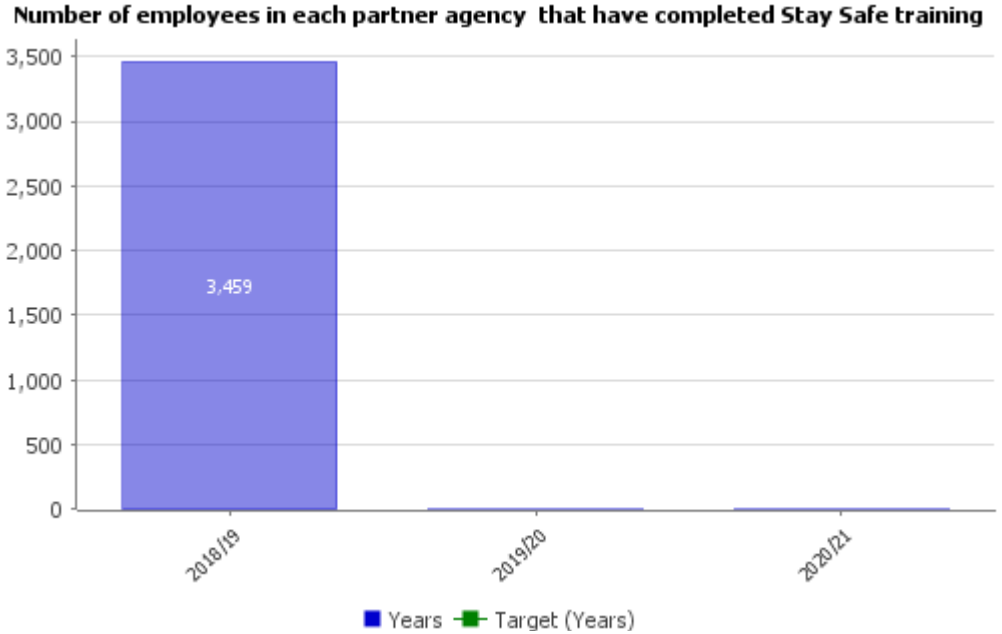
315 police officers in West Lothian completed the PREVENT Training.

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	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp5PA02 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers); cssp Police Scotland
Description	Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training		**Responsible Officer**	Chris Keenan
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford; Lynne Gow; Chris Keenan; Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

CSP's would still like this PI to be amalgamated with PI - cssp5PA01 - the number of personnel undertaking CT training.

West Lothian Council did not offer Stay say training between 01/04/2020 and 31/03/2021. The Stay Safe video remained on the council CT site to view.

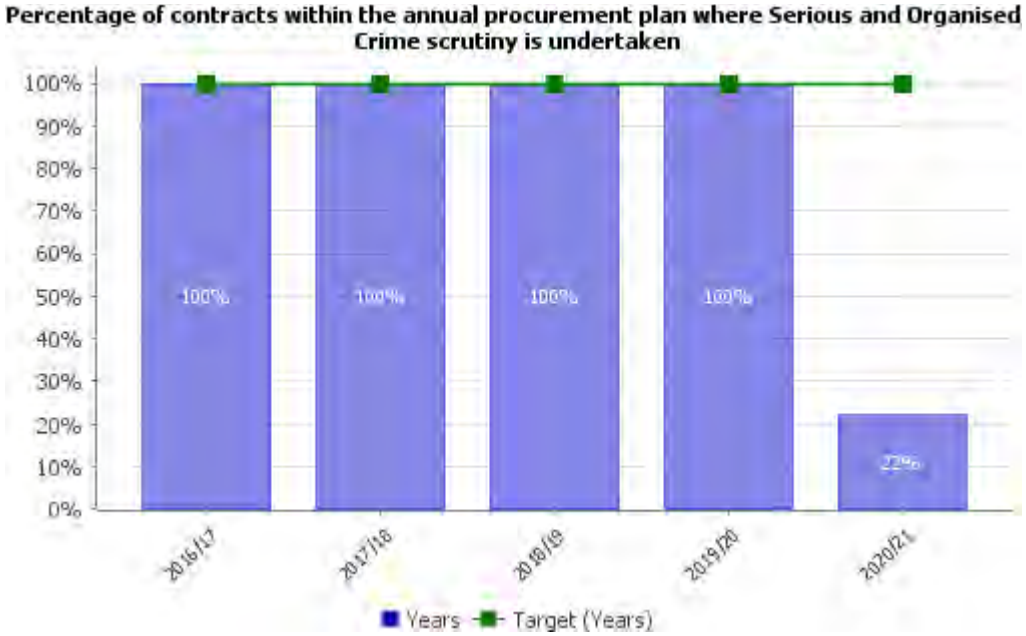
During 2019/20, the information from community safety partners is that this information is included within the PI - cssp5PA01 - the number of personnel undertaking CT training. It is becoming difficult for services to separate and distinguish figures between the two and it is thought tha the figure provided for the other PI incorporates both. Where

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

20-Aug-2021 West Lothian Council didn't offer Stay say training between 01/04/2020 and 31/03/2021, although the Stay Safe video remains on the council CT site to view.

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. _____ 3459 total from SFRS and West Lothian Council - the breakdown for this includes: 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.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp5SOCCT02 Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	To identify the percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan that have been subject to Serious and Organised Scrutiny checks	**Responsible Officer**	Angela Gray; Andrew Mackie
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Angela Gray



Trend Chart Commentary

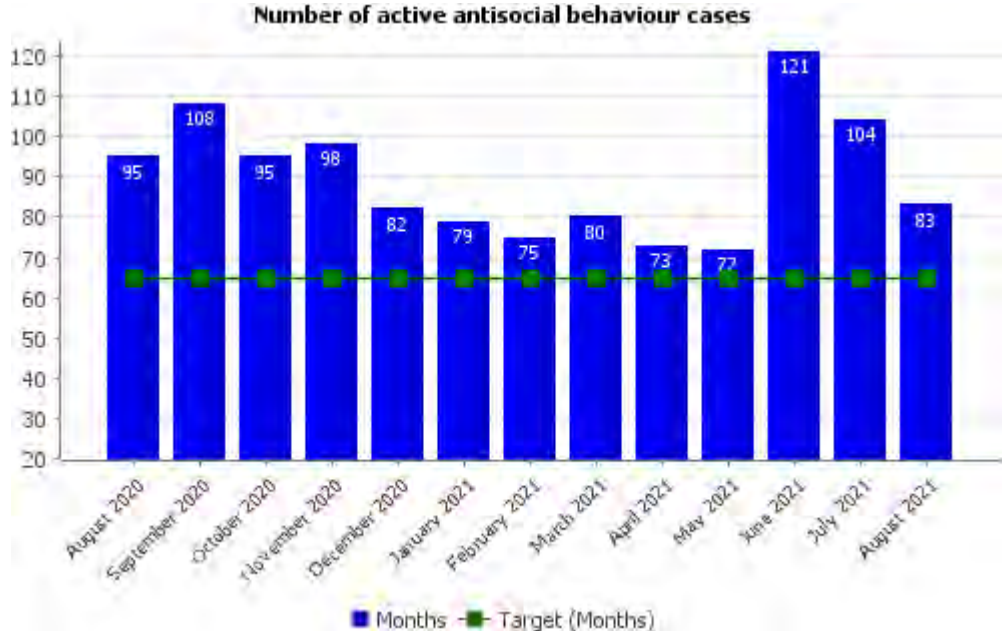
This Performance Indicator was introduced in 2015/16 and data is completed at the end of each financial year.

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.
Following review the target for 2020/21 will remain at 100%
Focus of checks are the business areas highlighted in the Police Scotland "Serious Organised Crime & Business Exploitation" document. During 2020/21, because of the pandemic, some contracts in the Social Care area which were due for re-tender, were extended within the context of the Public Procurement Regulations extreme urgency measures.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

25-Aug-2021 During 2020/21, because of the COVID 19 pandemic, some contracts in the Social Care area which were due for re-tender, were extended within the context of the Public Procurement Regulations extreme urgency measures. 22% of contracts were scrutinised and undertaken.

Performance Indicator	**SOA1304_34 Number of active antisocial behaviour cases**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	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.	**Responsible Officer**	SOA13_Customer Services Manager(Alison Smith)
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	SOA13_Policy and Performance Officer Community Safety(Yvonne Beresford)



Trend Chart Commentary

Trend Chart Commentary:
Cases can roll over from one month to next and officers aim to close a case within a 3 month period.

The Target for 2019/2020 remains unchanged, at 65.

The trend in general shows a variation in trend data from August 2020 to to August 2021 with a general downward trend to May 2021 before a spike in the number of active antisocial behaviour cases in June 2021 to 121 open cases. This is almost double the target figure for ongoing cases. Thereafter, there is a downward trend in the numbers of active antisocial behaviour cases over July and August with figures recorded as 104 and 83 respectively. Officers in

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

15-Sep-2021 There were 83 active cases of antisocial behaviour during August 2021.

the Safer Neighbourhood Team have been able to carry out their enquiries and investigations and close off cases as they have reached a resolution, whether that be on their own or jointly, in partnership with other community safety services.

During June 2021, there was a spike of 121 open antisocial behaviour cases for the Safer Neighbourhood Team. It is not obvious why there is a higher volume of open cases during June 2021, but the summer weather generally does provide the impetus for more people enjoying the weather and with the lessening of COVID restrictions allowing people to gather in gardens, it does increase the number of noise and music complaints the Safer Neighbourhood Team receive. With more cases being opened, the Safer Neighbourhood Team will have had the demand for their operational enquiries increased, along with the competing demand of attending more calls. The enquiries will remain ongoing until officers are able to carry out full investigative work to resolve the complaints.

During May 2021, there was a total of 72 active antisocial behaviour cases for the Safer Neighbourhood Team. This was 1 less than last month and 7 above the target figure of 65. There remains to be a continued downward trend of active cases since the spike seen in September 2020 when officers were unable to carry out their enquiries sufficiently to reach a resolution and close them off, hence the high active numbers seen at this time. Since then, Officers have been able to make enquiries into the complaints and many of them have been resolved (27 closed in May 2021 alone). Overall, the trend shows a rise from June 2020 to September last year and a decline from then to May 2021. Overall, the trend shows a rise from June 2020 to September last year and a decline from then to May 2021.

There were 73 active cases during April 2021, 8 above the target figure of 65.

The trend chart shows that for during May 2020, the number of active ASB cases was below the target of 65 and from June 2020 onwards the number of active cases has succeeded the target figure. The number of active cases rose from June 2020, spiking in September 2020 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.

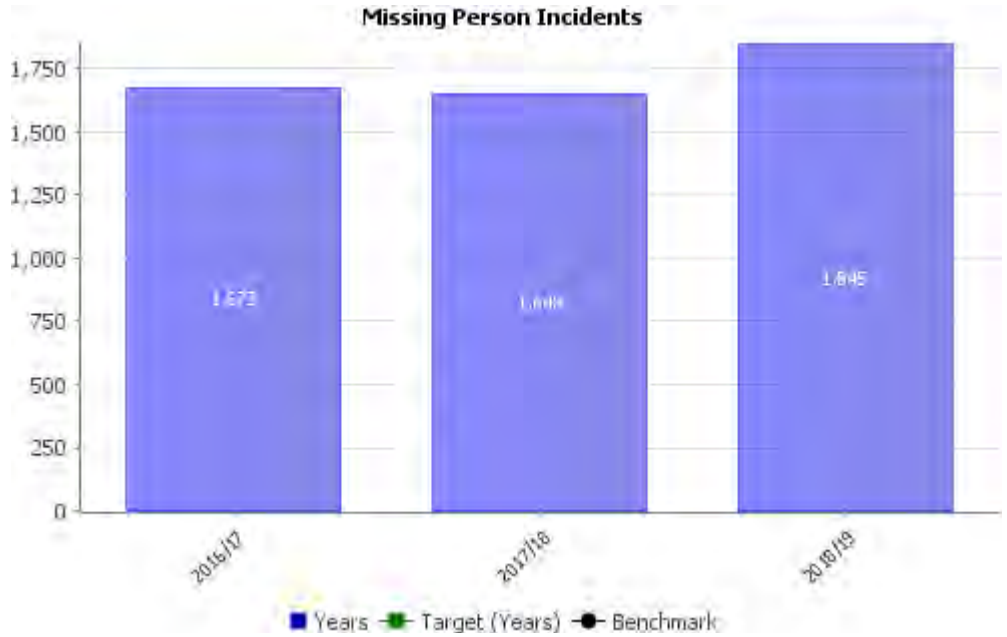
There were 79 active cases of antisocial behaviour during January 2021, 14 above the target figure.

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.

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. 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.	

Performance Indicator	**SOA1305_18 Missing Person Incidents**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_Police
Description	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. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Responsible Officer**	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Alun Williams); Heidi Simpson
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	SOA13_Policy and Performance Officer Community Safety(Yvonne Beresford); Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

The end of year data shows a total of 1845 missing person incidents were reported to Police Scotland during this time frame. This is an increase from the 2017/2018 figure of 1648. The volume of Missing Person incidents in West Lothian can be attributed to a number of factors. This includes persons absconding from hospital care and also children in Local Authority care. There is no one particular reason, however, it is clear that the management of risk and vulnerabilities around missing persons has a significant impact upon policing in West Lothian

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Notes on Latest Data Entry:

01-May-2019 The end of year data shows a total of 1845 missing person incidents were reported to Police Scotland during this time frame. This is an increase from the 2017/2018 figure of 1648. The volume of Missing Person incidents in West Lothian can be attributed to a number of factors. This includes persons absconding from hospital care and also children in Local Authority care. There is no one particular reason, however, it is clear that the management of risk and vulnerabilities around missing persons has a significant

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.	impact upon policing in West Lothian.

Report To: **West Lothian Community Safety Board** From: **West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group**
Meeting Date: 5 October 2021 **Item 8**

Subject: West Lothian Community Safety Plan 2022-2025

1. Purpose of Report

To Provide CSB with an overview of the development of the new Community Safety Plan 2022-2025

2. Terms of Report

The aim of this report is to update the Community Safety Board on the next stage of the Community Safety Partners work in considering a new plan for 2022 onwards.

Review

The Community Safety Partners have considered how the next Community Safety Plan will be discussed and how a review will take shape. It was decided at the Safer Communities Strategic Planning meeting to carry out the following;

1. Review the current Community Safety Plan 2019-2022

2. Community Safety Leads to review each Performance Indicator under each of the 5 strategic priorities;

- Priority 1 - Community Wellbeing
- Priority 2 - Antisocial Behaviour
- Priority 3 - Violence
- Priority 4 - Serious and Organised Crime
- Priority 5 - Counter Terrorism

3. For Community Safety Leads to complete a Review Plan and highlight the status of each PI and to comment on the progress update and whether or not the PI is to be kept for the new plan or if it can be removed.

4. For each Lead to make suggestions for new Community Safety Priorities, based on;
    - Evidence of need
    - Supporting documentation / linked documents / data etc
    - Performance indicator that has clear pathway to data gathering for monitoring
    - Action Plan to deliver the aim
    - Clear outcome to be achieved, that is achievable and time appropriate

5. In addition, the leads also have to review the current action plans and carry out the same procedure as steps 1-3

Timeline

The return of the review is by noon on MONDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 2021

Plan of Action

The Community Safety Co-Chairs will review the returns and decide on a forward plan. It is anticipated for the Community Safety partners to attempt to complete the following ambitious timeline:

05-Oct-21 – Community Safety Board	Report on Update.
Interim period–Leads to Review PI's/Actions	Review Returns
07-Dec-21	CSP Priority Decisions - Discussion on Priorities, PI's and Actions
Christmas and Festive Period	
Jan-22 – SCSPG meeting	Update on Plan - Performance Indicators and Actions to be confirmed
Jan 22 – Date TBC	Community Safety Board – Approval of CS Priorities
Jan-22	Sub Group if required - Writing of Plan
Feb-22	Final writing of Plan - Submission to SCSPG for Approval
CSB – Date TBC	Submission to the CSB
SCSPG	Actions and PI's on Pentana
Apr - 22	Go Live / or Extension if Required

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	Community Safety Partnership
Resources	Existing Partnership resources from the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS), Police Scotland (PS) and West Lothian Council (WLC).

Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	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
Impact on inequalities	None identified
Key risks	Operational demands of COP26 affecting the commitment of partners.

4. Conclusions

It is recognised as best practice that partnership working and early intervention is effective in reducing crime and antisocial behaviour across West Lothian. In addition, by working together in such a way that promotes a mutual direction to increase social and personal safety, increase mental health and wellbeing and reduce accidents and risks, that the communities of West Lothian are best placed to be safer and more resilient.

5. Consultation

Community Safety Partnership consultation is on-going. As in previous years Community Safety assessments, the work incorporates that from all aspects of community safety where partners, including the voluntary sector, who work closely in all of our communities, ensuring that vulnerable and hard to reach groups are included and that all aspects of our diverse communities across West Lothian are included in our partnership decisions. This method of inclusion ensures that we use all the best knowledge of partnership input to ensure that we capture the needs of all our communities.

6. Recommendation

The Community Safety Board are asked to note the contents of this report and make any comments.

Reported By: - Alison Smith
Contact details: Alison Smith@westlothian.gov.uk
Date: 13/09/21

Community Safety Board - 3 Year Thematic Presentation Plan

Community Safety Plan 2019-2022

BUILDING **STRONG COMMUNITIES**
AND **PROTECTING** PEOPLE AT RISK

YEAR 1 – 2019/2020		
CSB Meeting 1	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service:	Strategic Plan 2019-22
CSB Meeting 2	Trading Standards:	Financial Harm
CSB Meeting 3	Police Scotland:	Contact Assessment Model
CSB Meeting 4	Social Policy:	Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault

YEAR 2 – 2020/2021		
CSB Meeting 1	SNT:	Antisocial Behaviour
CSB Meeting 2	SFRS:	Deliberate Secondary Fires
CSB Meeting 3	Health:	Health and Wellbeing
CSB Meeting 4	Police Scotland:	Festive Initiative

YEAR 3 – 2021/2022		
CSB Meeting 1	CSP:	Community Safety Plan - 2022 - 2025
CSB Meeting 2	SFRS:	Unintentional Harm
CSB Meeting 3	CSP:	Serious and Organised Crime / CT
CSB Meeting 4	Social Policy:	Drugs and Alcohol

N.B.

It has to be acknowledged that this 3 Year Thematic Presentation Plan may have to be flexible to acknowledge changes over the 3 year period where partners may came across the necessity to change the order in which the presentations are listed. Unforeseen changes may have to be taken into account for.