

Single Outcome Agreement  
Between the Highland Community Planning Partnership and the Scottish Government  
2013/14 – 2018/19  
Performance Report  
Year 3: FY 2015-16  
Safer and Stronger Communities and Reducing Reoffending  
Highland Community Planning Board  
Friday 07<sup>th</sup> October 2016

## Introduction

Please find below update on year 3 (FY: 2015/16) progress on the current delivery plans for the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) in relation to building safer and stronger communities and reducing reoffending in the Highlands. Supporting figures relating to each long term outcome is included in the attached appendices.

## Summary of Year 3: FY 2015/16

### **Long Term Outcome - Communities and individuals are safe from alcohol related offending and antisocial behaviour (Appendix 1)**

Dwelling House Fires – SFRS personnel are committed to driving down the number of dwelling fires and the delivery of Free Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs) is a key element of delivering against the objective. There is a direct correlation between the increase in delivery of HFSVs and the reduced number of dwelling fires. This approach, combined with offering free access to safety information will continue to be the focus of SFRS moving forward, including targeted intervention where information or evidence exists to support this approach.

Fire fatalities – Any fire fatality has a horrendous impact on families and a significant impact on communities. Within the Highland area, SFRS is committed to adopting a zero tolerance approach to fire fatalities and will continue to deliver fire safety information to all communities and particularly those in the community who are identified as potentially being more vulnerable to fire. In addition, the learning from previous fatal fires with regards cause will always be considered and factored into mitigation and prevention strategies.

Alcohol Related Dwelling House Fires – The same approach as for dwelling house fires will be adopted. In addition to the provision of Free Home Fire Safety Visits, SFRS staff in Highland are working with NHS colleagues to deliver Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs), which is an engagement with an individual and an offer of support if there is evidence or a suggestion that an individual may have an unhealthy relationship with alcohol. As well as the ABIs, SFRS will welcome Home Fire Safety Visits referrals from partner agencies where they believe someone may be vulnerable either due to alcohol or any other issue. Highland and Islands Division have also had Community Beats Officers trained in the delivery of ABI during this reporting period.

Fire Casualties – The number of fire casualties is very much linked to the number of fires occurring. The severity of casualties also varies significantly from minor injuries treated by first aid on scene to significant life changing injuries requiring extended and/or multiple visits/stays in hospital. The focus on fire prevention and fire reduction will contribute to reducing fire casualties and the associated early detection which then results in earlier intervention will not only reduce the number of casualties but will also reduce the severity of injuries.

Home Fire Safety Visits – Across Highland SFRS personnel deliver Home Fire Safety Visits on a daily basis. The focus of delivery of this important fire prevention approach is based on a needs basis with those known to be at risk from fire being prioritised as those in greatest need. There is a target of 4000 visits set for the year with 60% (2400) of those visits focussed on high risk, 30% (1200) on medium risk and 10% (400) allocated to low risk. SFRS will continue to widely advertise this service and will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify those at greatest risk.

Partner Referrals – SFRS is fully committed to partnership working with all agencies and across all communities. Whilst partnership working can take many forms, one important area is the sharing of data and information which allows respective agencies to identify those within our communities who are most likely, based on risk, to benefit from targeted prevention activities. SFRS staff will continue to build, develop and maintain these important relationships and information sharing processes with partner agencies to allow us to continue to reduce risk and deliver improved outcomes.

A number of Test Purchasing Operations have been carried out in the Highland area during this reporting year. The scheme consists of a fully briefed teenager (under 18 years of age) entering licensed premises under controlled conditions and in line with agreed guidelines to purchase alcohol. By taking part in these operations young volunteers are helping to protect their peers from potentially being a victim of or involved in crime, and the physical and emotional affects that potentially come with. They are effectively assisting in keeping friends, family and entire communities safe.

The ‘signpost’ letter has been given to all custodies / those issued with fixed penalties from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015. The letter is in a standard format and is accompanied by an information sheet with contact details for local support organisations. The letter is currently being reviewed with local partners and it is hoped that the accompanying leaflet will be further developed to include additional support in relation to organisations who can assist with issues in relation to debt, addictions and also local support such as food banks.

Highland and Islands Division have had Community Beats Officers trained in the delivery of ABI.

There were 5,717 interventions delivered across NHS Highland in 2015/16, achieving 155% of the HEAT performance standard. By comparison the national rate was 159%. Highland has achieved the HEAT standard in each of the last five years.

The percentage of drug and alcohol clients seen within 3 weeks decreased in 2015/16 to 82.5%. Highland ADP is in the lower quartile and one of four areas not meeting the 90% performance standard. Highland performance is statistically significantly lower than the national average.

With respect to licensing the following information below evidences HADP / Public Health input which is being used to inform licensing policy:

*IMPROVEMENT GOAL 2015-16	DELIVERY MEASURES	Additional Information
Continue 100% attendance at the licensing forum to raise awareness of the public health objective by 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine objections to licensing applications that contravene the overprovision statement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core alcohol indicators presented to the Licensing Forum as part of a review on the impact of changes to licensing.</li> </ul>

<p>Increase the cumulative number of licensing applications that are refused to 10 through ongoing application of the overprovision statement (OPS) by 2018.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% attendance at the licensing forum.</li> <li>• Collaboration with licensees to promote sensible drinking and alcohol free options.</li> <li>• Presentations/workshops for council members and communities in areas of deprivation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Licensing Board up held the OPS and rejected 5 Lidl applications to extend the alcohol sales area.</li> <li>• Planning underway to revise the OPS.</li> <li>• Contribution on licensing to the Director of Public Health annual report.</li> <li>• Presentations on availability delivered to a range of partners including council members.</li> </ul>
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On 14th March 2016, Police Scotland launched a National Licensing Database called InnKeeper for the processing and holding of information relating to both Liquor and Civic Licensing.

A search of the system shows there are 21914 licenced premises in Scotland with 2039 being in "N" Division, this shows that "N" Division has 9.3% of all licenced premises in Scotland. In total there have been 20915 licenced premises Inspections during the period InnKeeper has been running, 5379 of which have been in "N" Division, which shows "N" Division have recorded 25.7% of all licenced premises inspections in Scotland.

At a recent meeting between the licensing trade and Police Scotland, "N" Division had the only representative of the licensing trade attend the meeting who spoke of their satisfaction with the standard and number of police inspections within their premises and their satisfaction with Police and licenced trade liaison.

**Long Term Outcome - Areas with most multiple deprivation (SIMD 2012) become safer and are felt to be safer (Appendix 2)**

The Safer Highland Group met 4 times in the FY 2015/16. Work is currently ongoing to complete the strategy document for 2016-2018. Each partner has provided a key priority action for achieving over this period.

Levels of crime in Inverness West – Merkinch, Wick, Alness, Invergordon and Fort William have all decreased significantly from the levels recorded in the baseline data. Since the inception of Police Scotland, Highland and Islands Division has been dealing with the priorities identified in each ward and have been instrumental in addressing the issues raised much to the delight of the locally elected members. The deprived areas more recently identified are going to feature heavily within the new local community partnership process, of which there will be nine.

### **Long Term Outcome - Improve Road Safety (Appendix 3)**

Highland Council, in conjunction with The Highland Road Safety Group (HRSG) continues to target young male drivers as part of 'Driving Ambition', the annual young driver education programme delivered to senior secondary school pupils around the Highland Council Area.

The Road Safety Team within Highland Council are responsible for the ongoing monitoring and investigation of collisions that occur on the Council road network, including identification of cluster sites and appropriate treatment for any identified sites. Collision figures are reported annually to the Community Safety, Public Engagement and Equalities Committee (CPE) in December.

The HRSG continues to work to the 2016 -2018 HRSG Action Plan to ensure the 2020 targets are met. It has been agreed that the road safety statistics for the area will be reviewed on an annual basis at the February meeting and the Action Plan for the forthcoming year will be reviewed at the December Meeting. Work is ongoing in relation to road safety education. Physical interventions have been delivered through the Safer Roads to Schools project. Promotion work for Winter Driving was undertaken with Inspector Lumsden, Trunk Road Policing, via a Facebook chat night with the public. Measures are being put in place in respect of 20 scheme speed reductions around the Highland Council Area.

To address issues of speeding in local communities Road Policing deployed both marked and unmarked across the Division in support of local policing officers. To ensure effective tasking to such issues, research is carried on problem areas which have been identified through intelligence, local knowledge and feedback from attendance at Community Councils. This process allows accurate deployment of staff to problem areas at relevant times. This process is constantly reviewed to ensure effective deployment of Officers to problem areas with robust action taken in respect of drivers exceeding the speed limit or driving at inappropriate speed.

In addition to this a number of National Campaigns were undertaken during the year which were specific to speeding vehicles where action is undertaken across the division at known problem areas.

In 2013/14 there were 4,422 speeding offences recorded in the Highlands.

In 2014/15 there were 4,300 speeding offences recorded in the Highlands.

In 2015/16 there were 5,397 speeding offences recorded in the Highlands.

Looking forward to 2017 the HRSG would like to hold a members Road Safety Conference.

The North Coast 500 partnership was raised as an agenda item at the last HRSG meeting and through discussion with all partners it was agreed that the Highland Council Road Safety Team will produce a 5 year accident plot for the route to be tabled at the next meeting to be held in November to enable discussion to ensure the progress towards the 2020 casualty reduction targets is maintained.

Highland and Islands Enterprise have recently formed a multi-agency working group, of which Police Scotland are part of, to deal with the issues and opportunities that will and are arising with the NC500 route.

Police Scotland's main role within that group will be to consider road safety and ensure that patrol plans are in place to influence road user behaviour. Due to the increased popularity of the route regular patrols have been undertaken during the recent summer months.

#### **Long Term Outcome - Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour (Appendix 4)**

Deliberate Fires – Deliberate fires include those as a result of fire related antisocial behaviour (ASB) and wildfires. Analysis of the overall incidents and the periods in when they occur, identify seasonal variations e.g. muirburning season and school holiday periods. The Service has introduced a number of fire reduction strategies and thematic action plans targeting these types of incidents whilst at the same time working with partner agencies to reduce these incidents overall. Examples of which include the promotion of fire reduction through the Safer Highland ASB Group and the Inverness Response Team and Safer Caithness Team where early intervention from partner agencies addresses occurrences right at the point of reporting. The service will also continue to promote best practice and partnership working through the Scottish Wildfire Forum (SWF) and targeting key groups ahead of known peak wildfire and muirburning periods.

Firesetter Programmes – The service continues to deliver these programmes on an as and when required basis. The Firesetter Intervention and Re-education Scheme (FIReS) is a programme of interventions targeted to young people who have displayed an unhealthy fascination for fire. FIReS aims to provide education and advice to young people, their parents or carers and where appropriate other agencies working with the young person or their family. FIReS offers a flexible approach with interventions delivered by trained personnel in the family home or other appropriate location. Interventions are designed to have an impact on the behaviours of firesetters through dialogue and to address the incidence of firesetting explaining the effects of an individual's action on themselves and others in addition to promoting fire safety awareness to families and cares of young people.

HI-Fires – The service will again continue to deliver HI Fires courses on a needs basis and dependent on available funding. Hi-Fires is a 10 week activity based diversionary activity for young people at risk of offending, dealing with behavioural issues or undergoing particular challenges in their lives which may affect their future development. The aim of Hi-Fires is to provide development opportunities to young people principally through Fire & Rescue related activities encouraging them to make the most of their physical and mental capabilities and to become a safer individual and more responsible member of their community. The course also raises young people's awareness of the role of the Fire and Rescue Service and other linked agencies and provides education on the effects of antisocial behaviour on themselves as an individual and the wider community

The Anti-Social Behaviour Group is now embedded and mature within the wider Safer Highland group. Following the success of the Inverness Response Team and safer Caithness initiatives, the plan is now to roll this out across the Highland area which will see a total of 6 groups/partnerships which will align with the Police Scotland Inspector led teams. All partners are fully supportive of the approach and will commit resources as necessary.

The existing Inverness Response Team and Safer Caithness approach has delivered a continued reduction in reported Anti-Social Behaviour and of the incidents that are reported, they are dealt with as close to source and as quickly as possible thereby ensuring that the events do not escalate. Ongoing work includes a refresh of the Highland Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy as well as the Anti-Social Behaviour Term of Reference and Information Sharing Protocol. Detailed analysis of cross cutting themes is currently ongoing for all thematic groups within the Safer Highland group, particularly those that focus or impact on Anti-Social Behaviour.

Police Scotland are utilising a ward trending tool. This product is monitored by the Divisional Violence Reduction Unit. This enhanced analysis has allowed us to direct resources and focus on emerging issues.

In addition to the ward trending tool, Area Support Inspectors have been developing and implementing Area Tactical Plans, these are designed to provide focus around local emerging issues.

At the end of this reporting period there are 3 premises at Stage 3 for noisy behaviour in relation to Operation Notebook. Positive multi-agency working has meant that issues identified have been resolved prior to escalation. Premises reach stage 3 if they have had 3 calls to the address each month for 3 months- At stage 1 and 2 multi-agency responses are carried out to try and divert occupants away from their course of behaviour.

### **Long Term Outcome - Equality Outcomes (EO) (Appendix 5)**

Hate crime involves any criminal offence motivated by malice and ill-will towards a social group. Hate crime can be motivated by disability, sexual orientation, transgender identity, race, religion or faith<sup>i</sup>.

Evidence from national and local research and consultation identifies under reporting of hate crimes and incidents; this includes feedback from community groups, reports from organisations such as Stonewall and the EHRC and outcomes from national cases – such as the Pilkington Inquiry and the Simon San family complaint.

Partners have agreed shared outcomes to achieve in relation to hate incidents, so that:

- People are, and feel, free to live their lives without harassment and discrimination, and can take part in community life;
- People benefit from public services in a fairer way and are able to have their say about them.

In addition, Police Scotland's Equality Outcomes include the aim that 'people better recognise hate crimes and incidents and feel confident reporting them'.

Key Indicators:

- Reported incidents – figures reports in 2015 show a decrease in the number of reported hate incidents and hate crimes.
- Increased awareness of hate incidents and crimes in Highland: In 2014, 71% of Citizen's Panel respondents were aware of impact of hate incidents compared to 60% of respondents in 2013.

## Hate incidents and crimes in Highland

In order to take a holistic approach to raise awareness, and to encourage the reporting and recording, of hate incidents (and potential crimes) local public and voluntary sector groups work through the Hate Free Highland campaign.

Most reports of hate incidents continue to be made directly to the Police. In Highland partners have worked to encourage the reporting of hate incidents and crimes through a range of options including online and local third party reporting organisations.

There has been a slight decrease in the Year-to-Date reporting of hate crime in Highland. In 2014-15, 130 hate incidents were reported in Highland compared to 137 the previous year. For the same period, 117 hate crimes were reported to COPFS in Highland compared to 146 in 2013-14.

Since January 2015, a hate crime survey is now being sent to all victims of hate crime. During 2015, over 140 surveys were sent out in Highland with a 21.5% return. Analysis of responses for the first year of the survey is now available.

Nationally, there is a slight increase in incidents of hate crime reported to Scotland's prosecution service in 2015-16, compared to the previous year. Racial incidents remain the most commonly reported although there has been a decrease on the previous year. Charges reported with an aggravation of prejudice relating to sexual orientation were up 20% on the previous year, and those relating to disability up by 14%.

There had been a spike in incidents relating to either race or religion in Scotland following the attacks in Paris in November 2015. However this had not been reflected locally. Partners are mindful of the recent events in Orlando, and that Highland has welcomed its first refugee families to the area under the Home Office protection of vulnerable person's scheme.

It is widely acknowledged that under-reporting of hate crime and hate incidents continues.

## Attitudes and Awareness

Part of the action to tackle hate incidents is to challenge any acceptance that 'it's just life or to be expected' and that there is no real problem. This includes whole population awareness raising. Information on attitudes and awareness from the Council's annual Public Performance Survey<sup>ii</sup> reported an increased understanding in Highland of hate incidents and of their impact on individuals and communities. In 2015, 73% of respondents were aware of impact of hate incidents compared to 60% of respondents in 2013.

The survey also provides information about prejudice, diversity and feelings of safety. There continues to be a welcome trend towards more positive attitudes about diversity in Highland. In 2015, a quarter (25%) of respondents felt that sometimes prejudice against certain groups can be justified. While still a sizeable minority, the percentage feeling this way has dropped significantly from a third of respondents (33%) in 2011.



As noted in Police Scotland's report on Hate Incidents, Hate Crime and Gender Based Violence to Highland Council<sup>iii</sup>, during the period 2012 - 2014 Police Scotland undertook a stock-take of equality and diversity work and identified areas of priority which included hate crime activities. Procedures around hate crimes, staff training and working with third party reporting organisations have been revised and consolidated. This has resulted in a new national campaign launched by Police Scotland in August 2015 which will be reflected in future local partnership activities.

The Scottish Government has established an independent advisory group on Hate Crime which has recently published a report on Hate Crime, Prejudice and Community Cohesion.

During 2014, Police Scotland (Highland and Islands Division) developed a survey to ask for feedback from all victims of hate crimes and this may inform partnership activity. The partnership hate incident steering group is now linked into the Safer Highland group, and scrutiny is undertaken through an annual report to the Highland Council Community Safety, Public Engagement and Equalities (CPE) committee. Partners have identified key actions to take forward in the short-term during 2015-16.

Partners wish to maintain the branding of the Hate Free Highland campaign, however the associated website has been revised, and any online reports are linked directly to the Police Scotland online reporting form.

Partners have attended equality events with the Hate Free Highland stand, including International Women's Day, Rock Challenge, Highland LGBT Forum open day, and have hosted a Stonewall round table in Inverness on hate crime.

An event went ahead during the final quarter of 2016 to update local Third Party Reporting Organisations (TPRO) and others to inform them of local and national activities and to encourage involvement of TPRO.

A scrutiny panel was not established in 2013 as this was proposed by legacy Northern Constabulary and was not taken forward following the change to Police Scotland.

A DVD has yet to be produced for staff to raise awareness on adult protection issues.

2015 – 16 Highland Council Public Performance Survey information will be published during October 2016.

The Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland is now 'live' across Scotland. The Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse provides a formal mechanism for potential victims, their family members, or another concerned member of the public or professional body e.g. Police Scotland, Social Work, Advocacy Services, Woman's Aid etc. to make enquiries about an individual who they are in a relationship with or is in a relationship with someone they know, and there is a concern that the individual may be abusive towards their partner. It provides Police Scotland with a way of disclosing information about a partner's abusive past with their potential victims and gives people at risk of Domestic Abuse the information they require to make an informed decision on whether to continue in a relationship. The scheme operates two entry pathways that may lead to a disclosure being made: 'Right to Ask' and 'Power to Tell'.

There is a continued commitment to prevent, deter and detect those who pose the greatest risk in our communities by maximising use of legislative powers and effectively working with partners and communities to share information and develop meaningful action plans with clear identification of ownership and accountability.

A collaboration project was successfully concluded in April 2016 involving Highland Violence Against Women Partnership and Island authorities resulting in the delivery of a single Highland & Islands MARAC co-ordination service; this has resulted in a pan-CPP funded service to bring sustainability, efficiency and consistency of standards and approach to high risk victims of domestic abuse and their families across the N Division area; the resulting pan-CPP partnership will share resources, best practice and learning to promote and raise awareness of domestic abuse support and intervention services across Highland & Islands.

N Division continues to promote the Multi Agency Tasking & Co-ordination (MATAC) Group targeting high tariff perpetrators of domestic abuse across Highland; this multi-agency group brings together representatives from Police Scotland Local Policing, Police Scotland specialist domestic abuse units, Women's Aid, SPS & Highland Council to share information to target individuals posing the greatest domestic abuse threat in our communities.

#### Highland Child Protection Committee (HCPC)

The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 was implemented on 27th March 2014 and contains several incremental changes to how children and young people in Scotland will be cared for. The Act has created new systems to support children and young people and to help identify any problems at an early stage, rather than waiting until a child or young person reaches crisis point. Over the past year HCPC have been supporting the implementation of the Children and Young People Act 2014 across public protection partnerships in Highland through the Police Scotland Risk & Concern project; this work will continue in the wake of the Supreme Court judgement in August 2016.

HCPC continues to focus on improvement across all agencies involved in child protection in Highland; following a Development Day in March 2016, the Committee developed clear priorities to progress in the coming year such as Child Sexual Exploitation, Neglect, Significant Case Reviews, delivery of CPC Inter Agency training, Quality Assurance through review and audit and supporting the Scottish Government Child Protection Work plan and Improvement programme which is due to report to Government by the end of 2016. Future priorities have been identified and cross-cutting priorities are being progressed jointly with other public protection partnerships such as the Highland Violence Against Women Partnership. The HCPC continues to contribute to the delivery of the For Highland Children's Integrated Children's Services plan and the annual CPC conference for 2016 will focus on the theme of Neglect.

N Division Public Protection Unit continues to support the delivery of the HCPC Child Sexual Exploitation plan across the Area and is engaging with both statutory and 3rd sector partners within the Committee to deliver against both the Scottish Government and Police Scotland National Action Plans on Child Sexual Exploitation.

Collaborative working continues to deliver local Highland CPC Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) awareness raising materials across all agencies. For example in Highland CPC a CSE Action Plan commenced in October 2015 with a series of training events delivering the Barnados training materials for practitioners coming into contact with children in various roles with local media engagement to raise awareness of CSE issues in local communities.

HCPC fully supports both the Scottish Government and Police Scotland National media campaigns on Child Sexual Exploitation and within the Committee CSE action plan local public-facing awareness raising is planned.

### Violence Against Women (VAW)

The attitudinal data and the data on service use is not currently collated and there has been national agreement that this is not able to be broken down to give local, i.e. Highland, data. VAW will be introducing a new performance framework (which is a national one) over the course of this year and will be changing the figures VAW collate, which will hopefully, include more on service users experiences and attitudes.

The figures for domestic abuse are very similar to 2014/15, with the exception of MARAC. Previous changes to approaches to domestic abuse within Police Scotland appear to be embedded and detection rates remain similar. However, VAW recognise that there is still much to be done in terms of supporting survivors of domestic abuse to report to the police, particularly at an earlier stage and to increase confidence amongst survivors that reporting to the police is an option for them.

A reduction in referrals to MARAC could mean a number of things that VAW are intervening at an earlier stage and reducing higher level domestic abuse; that referrals to MARAC are consistently appropriate; and/or that those experiencing domestic abuse are not disclosing to services (or services are not conducting Risk Assessments for MARAC). VAW note, however, that there has been a rise in the number of children coming to the attention of MARAC, despite the reduction in adult referrals. This may indicate that simply, women with children are more involved with universal services and, therefore, may be more readily identifiable; or that women themselves and/or neighbours and family members are more likely to call the police when they are aware that children are in the household and there is domestic abuse.

Rape and Sexual Abuse Service Highland (RASASH) was established in 2015. RASASH supports individuals aged 13+ who have experienced any form of sexual violence (including child sexual abuse). The service can also support family members and partners of survivors on a short term basis. Staff can also get advice and information from RASASH to enable them to better support survivors by email via [info@rasash.org.uk](mailto:info@rasash.org.uk). RASASH chairs a multi-agency group within the VAW Partnership seeking to improve agency responses to survivors of sexual violence.

VAW have been delivering the Respect programme in Highland, through Criminal Justice Social Work, for perpetrators of domestic abuse since 2011. In 2015 VAW reviewed the current service and made a number of recommendations for improvement, which are progressing. Improvements related to raising awareness of the programme with Sheriffs as a sentencing option; supporting Criminal Justice Social Workers to identify the programme as a possibility for particular men within pre-sentencing reports; ensuring that processes for partner support were robust and contributing to ongoing risk and safety planning.

There has not been a multi-agency task force set up for repeat offenders of sexual assault and rape as this is dealt with by a dedicated SIO led Divisional Rape Investigation Unit, working in conjunction with multi agency partners on all investigations.

Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHOs) are a preventative protection order and are applied for where it appears that a person, on at least two occasions, does any of the following acts:

- Engaged in sexual activity involving a child or in the presence of a child,
- Causing or inciting a child to watch a person engaging in sexual activity or to look at a moving or still image that is sexual,
- Giving a child anything that relates to sexual activity or contains a reference to such activity,
- Communicating with a child when a part of the communication is sexual and

As a result of those acts there is reasonable cause to believe it is necessary for such an order to be made.

A Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO), whether full or interim, imposes the conditions on the offender either prohibiting them from doing something described in the order or requiring them to do something described in the order. To secure a SOPO Police will need to establish that there is a reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary to protect the public or individual members of the public from Serious Sexual Harm.

### **Long Term Outcome - Highland becomes even safer (Appendix 6)**

The table below provides information about the recorded crimes in the 2015/16 year (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016) for Highland. Information for the same period in the previous year is also shown, along with detection rates. Figures have been taken from 'Recorded Crime in Scotland 2015-16 Annual Bulletin'.

CRIME GROUP	2014/15	2015/16	Variation
Group 1- Crimes Of Violence	162	235	+ 73
Group 1-Detection Rate	99.4%	91.5%	
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Group 2- Crimes of Indecency	351	489	+138
Group 2- Detection Rate	94.0%	76.9%	
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Group 3- Crimes of Dishonesty	2897	2764	- 133
Group 3- Detection Rate	46.4%	45.5%	
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Group 4- Fire-raising, Malicious Mischief	1619	1865	+ 246
Group 4- Detection Rate	35.6%	36.8%	
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Group 5- Other Crimes	1837	2210	+ 373
Group 5- Detection Rate	104.5%	102.1%	
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Group 6- Antisocial Behaviour	5711	5793	+ 82

Group 6- Detection Rate	89.8%	88.8%	
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- There has been an increase in violence in the Highlands in the 2015/16 year compared to the previous year. More incidents occurred where weapons had been used, including bottles to assault individuals. A large proportion of these incidents took place behind closed doors.
- Anti-social behaviour has been a focus within Highland and Islands for some considerable time now.
- Continued focus has been put on the Inverness Response Team and the implementation of the Safer Caithness model on prevention and intervention of repeat low level anti-social behaviour. This involves joint working between the police and external partner agencies with no agency working in isolation.
- The sharing of information, early interventions, and the prevention of incidents have resulted in a significant demand reduction to the Police Service and other organisations.
- There has been a marginal increase in recorded crime and offences per 10,000 population in the FY 2015/16 however there is still a significant decrease over the 5 years tabled.
- The Highland and Islands Division have a detection rate of 63.3% for group 1 to 5 crimes in the Highlands for FY 2015/16. This is 11.7% higher than the national detection rate of 51.6%.
- Preventative work around domestic incidents was undertaken prior to the festive period. This will be reviewed with a view to expanding this work in respect of subjects known to police for anti-social behaviour and those who have committed an act of violence.
- Crime increased by 4 to 5% in the 2015/16 year. Most of the increase related to sexual offending with the biggest increase relating to the reporting of historical sexual offences. This can be seen as positive with more members of the public having confidence and trust in the police to disclose to the service.
- There has been a decrease in crimes of dishonesty during the 2015/16 year compared to the previous year. Operation Monarda focused on targeting Bogus Tradesmen and raising awareness about doorstep crime.
- There will be a continued focus on crimes of dishonesty for the coming year. This is a priority set out by the new Chief Constable.
- An emerging theme has become apparent for 2016/17 relating to the sending of indecent images across the social media network particularly amongst youths/young adults.
- Good work has been carried out in relation to the management of domestic abuse and victim support across the Highlands. There has been an increase in domestic abuse cases, however it is believed that domestic abuse is still vastly under reported
- There has been an increase in the amount of incidents across the Division involving vulnerable people. A social worker was seconded to the Risk and Concern Hub to provide assistance. This has been commented on positively by the department and has been a fantastic partnership which has been a benefit to operational investigations. It has removed bureaucracy and speeded up the flow of information between agencies, e.g. linking into the Mental Health Huddle through the social work contact for sharing information to assist early intervention with those who self-harm and those with suicidal thoughts. This has ensured that those coming into contact with the police with such concerns are having consultation with a mental health professional with 24 hours (previously could have taken up to a week)
- The current crime context has been presented to the Communities Committee for Scrutiny and Partnership.
- Road Safety – Community Councils are being consulted with to ensure tasking's for roads policing are addressing local issues.

- In relation to Alcohol and Drug Abuse/Misuse – There was a substantial increase in licensed premises checks in the 2015/16 year. Highland and Islands have 9% of the licensed premises in the country and nationally N Division account for 25.7% of the licensed premises checks. There is generally good relationships with all of the licensed premises in the area.
- In relation to hate crime there was an increase in reported incidents in the year 2015/16 and detection rates remain high.

Appendix 1 - Communities and individuals are safe from alcohol related offending and antisocial behaviour

Short Term Outcome	Indicator	Area	Baseline data		Progress in Year 1 of Plan	Progress in Year 2 of Plan	Progress in Year 3 of Plan	Target
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/19
1. Reduction in the number of alcohol related fires	Dwelling house fires	Highland	137	126	144	161	122	<130
	Fire fatalities	Highland	6	1	1	5	6	0
	Alcohol related dwelling house fires	Highland	18	20	18	25	15	<20
	Fire casualties	Highland	34	35	41	35	25	<30
	Delivery of home fire safety visit preventative programmes	Highland	3817	3431	3831	3585	3673	4000
	% of referrals to SFRS from partners and improve data sharing to prevent fires	Highland	10.4% (358)	13.7% (470)	20.2% (774)	31.7% (1137)	29.2% (1072)	Increased data sharing between partners
2. Reduction in the number of alcohol related crimes	Alcohol related crimes (Group 1–7 with alcohol marker selected when	Highland	N/A	7,201	5,739	4,750	4,612	Decrease alcohol related crime from previous year.

	recording crime)							
3. Meet targets for delivery of alcohol brief interventions (ABIs)	ABIs delivered	Highland	5658	5846	5356	8277	5717	Maintain standard
	Meet target for drug and alcohol treatment waiting time (90% to wait no longer than 3 weeks referral - treatment)	Highland	N/A	78.05%	83.3%	92.3%	82.5%	≥ 90%
	Evidence to be used to inform licencing policy	Highland						Update provided in report under Summary of Year 3: FY 2015/16



Appendix 2 - Areas with most multiple deprivation (SIMD 2012) become safer and are felt to be safer

Short Term Outcome	Indicator	Area	Baseline data		Progress in Year 1 of Plan	Progress in Year 2 of Plan	Progress in Year 3 of Plan	Target
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/19
1. Engagement with communities in order to understand their needs and concerns	Safer Highland set up in April 2014.	Highland						Context around current activity and engagement provided in report under Summary of Year 3: FY 2015/16
	Decrease levels of crime	Inverness West - Merkinch	1314	1115	858	810	837	Decrease level of crime from previous year
		Wick	1014	940	827	657	701	Decrease level of crime from previous year
		Area of Easter Ross – Alness	813	797	577	462	476	Decrease level of crime from previous year
		Area of Easter Ross – Invergordon	546	482	398	273	361	Decrease level of crime from previous year
		Fort William	715	662	676	650	686	Decrease level of crime from previous year
			<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	
	% of community worrying about being a victim of crime	Highland	N/A	42.5%	37.6%	39.9%	38.7%	Decrease the fear of crime

Appendix 3 - Improve Road Safety

Short Term Outcome	Indicator	Area	Baseline data		Progress in 2013	Progress in 2014	Progress in 2015	Progress in 2016	Target 2020
			2011	2012					
1. Reduce Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs)	Decrease RTAs that cause serious injury to children	Highland	2	4	2	3	3	0	4
	Decrease RTAs resulting in child fatalities	Highland	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
	Decrease RTAs resulting in fatalities	Highland	21	16	20	19	13	9	17
	Decrease RTAs resulting in people being seriously injured	Highland	98	99	73	69	61	37	72
2. Reduce the level of concern in communities about speeding cars	Survey results/Community engagement	Highland	N/A	81%	76%	80%	78%	Still to be released	Context around current activity and engagement provided in report under Summary of Year 3: FY 2015/16

Appendix 4 - Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour

Short Term Outcome	Indicator	Area	Baseline data		Progress in Year 1 of Plan	Progress in Year 2 of Plan	Progress in Year 3 of Plan	Target
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/19
1. Reduction in fire related antisocial behaviour	Deliberate fires reported	Highland	334	186	219	161	123	<150
2. Sustain Fire Prevention Programmes	Targeted Fire setter Programmes carried out	Highland	2	14	4	8	18	To meet demand
	Number of Hi-Fires Youth Engagement Programmes delivered (funding dependant)	Highland	2	2	1	1	1	To meet demand
			Baseline 5 year average	Baseline 3 year average	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
3. Continued reduction in ASB incidents recorded	ASB incidents recorded (reported by the public)	Highland	11756.4	9133.7	N/A	7,024	6,401	Reduce ASB incidents from previous year
4. Reduction in no. of Breach of the Peace offences (incl. threats and stalking)	Number of offences	Highland	3,203	3,083	2,383	1,981	1,990	Reduce number of offences from previous year

			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
5. Reduction in no. of Breach of the Peace offences in the top 3 beats	Number of crimes	Inverness Centre	491	481	402	382	386	Reduce number of offences from previous year
		Wick	242	149	142	82	89	Reduce number of offences from previous year
		Thurso	171	129	106	66	102	Reduce number of offences from previous year
6. Reduction in number of households escalated to stage 3 for noisy behaviour - Operation Notebook	Number of households recorded	Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	Reduce number from previous year
7. Continued reduction in crimes of vandalism	Number of crimes	Highland	2,903	2,304	1,855	1,555	1,786	Reduce number of crimes from previous year
8. Increase % of Council house tenants reporting satisfaction with antisocial behaviour complaints	Scottish Housing charter surveys	Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not available at time of submission	N/A
9. Increase the number of ASB cases resolved (that are reported to the Highland Council's Housing Service)	Number of ASB incidents reported	Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not available at time of submission	N/A
	Number of ASB cases resolved	Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not available	N/A

							at time of submission	
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Appendix 5 - Equality Outcomes (EO)

Equality Outcomes	Short Term Outcome	Indicator	Area	Baseline data		Progress in Year 1 of Plan	Progress in Year 2 of Plan	Progress in Year 3 of Plan	Target
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/19
EO1 - People are, and feel, free to live their lives without harassment and discrimination, and can take part in community life	The population of Highland have an increased understanding of hate incidents and of their impact on individuals and communities	HC Survey of Performance and attitudes	Highland	N/A	60%	71%	73%	HC Public Performance Survey Due Oct 16	Increase on previous year
	People feel more confident in reporting hate incidents that they have experienced or witnessed	Number of hate incidents	Highland	126	107	137	130	145	Increase reporting on previous year
		Number of hate crimes reported	Highland	N/A	N/A	146	117	124	Increase reporting on previous year

		Number of hate incident reports made by third parties	Highland	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated
EO2 - People benefit from public services in a fairer way and are able to have their say about them	People who report hate incidents feel satisfied with the response received from public agencies	HC Survey of Performance and attitudes	Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HC Public Performance Survey Due Oct 16	
	Individuals within protected groups feel safe and secure within their local community	Detection rate for racial aggravated crimes	Highland	86%	94.30%	93.90%	91.3%	100%	Increase on previous year
		Fear of crime amongst people with disabilities compared to others (% gap to be reduced)	Highland	15% gap	9% gap	21% gap	N/A	HC Public Performance Survey Due Oct 16	Reduce gap
		% of adults who feel there is sometimes good reason to be prejudiced.	Highland	30%	26%	23%	25%	HC Public Performance Survey Due Oct 16	Decrease
		% of adults who would prefer to live in an area with lots of different kinds of people	Highland	52%	52%	52%	58%	HC Public Performance Survey Due Oct 16	Increase on previous year
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/19

	Violence Against Women (VAW) is reduced 1) Perpetrators are tackled about their behaviour 2) Reduced acceptance of VAW 3) There are healthier gender relationships	Detection rate for Group 2 crime	Highland	N/A	74.8%	82.4%	88.5%	76.9%	Increase on previous year
		Number of repeat victims of domestic abuse	Highland	Baseline inception 2013/14	Baseline inception 2013/14	62	277	381	Decrease on previous year
		Number of repeat perpetrators of domestic abuse	Highland	Baseline inception 2012/13	128	126	381	377	Decrease on previous year
		Number of repeat perpetrators of rape/sexual assault	Highland	Baseline inception 2012/13	1 (10+ incidents against 1 male offender)	29	9	2	Decrease on previous year
		Attitudes (%) to VAW regarding levels of acceptance (SG Data)	Highland	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Context in report under Summary of Year 3: FY 2015/16

		Number or % of women, children and young people feeling supported by the services they have used	Highland	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Not currently collated	Context in report under Summary of Year 3: FY 2015/16
		Levels of Domestic abuse (crimed and non-crimed incidents)	Highland	Not available as prior to VPD implementation	Not available as prior to VPD implementation	Not available as prior to VPD implementation	2238	2300	Increase reporting of crimes but reduce the levels of abuse
		Domestic abuse detection rate	Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A	87.6%	81.6%	Increase on previous year
		Number of protection orders in place (RSHO)	Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 (currently in place)	To meet demand
		Number of prevention orders in place (SOPO)	Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37 (within community) 2 (in prison)	To meet demand



Appendix 6 - Highland becomes even safer

Short Term Outcome	Indicator	Area	Baseline data		Progress in Year 1 of Plan	Progress in Year 2 of Plan	Progress in Year 3 of Plan	Target
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/19
1. Recorded crimes and offences committed continue to decrease	Recorded crimes and offences per 10,000 population	Highland	502	417	353	295	323	Decrease on previous year
2. Detection rates continue to increase	Detection rate (Group 1 to 5)	Highland	66.2%	66.8%	62.6%	63.1%	63.3%	Increase on previous year
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
3. At least sustain the % of people feeling safe in their community	% of population rating their area within 15 mins walk of their home as very or fairly safe	Highland	96.1%	97.8%	96.7%	96.8%	HC Public Performance Survey Due Oct 16	At least sustain previous year
	Improve % of population stating they feel very or fairly safe walking alone in the local	Highland	70%	73%	69%	69%	HC Public Performance Survey Due Oct 16	At least sustain previous year

	neighbourhood after dark							
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/19
4. Reduce the number of accidental fires in the home	Number of accidental fires in the home	Highland	137	126	144	161	122	<130