

## **Safer York Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny, Performance Report**

**August 2010**

### **PERFORMANCE REPORT ON COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2011-14**

#### **1. Introduction and Overview**

1.1. Data and/or update information on progress is not held by the Safer York Partnership support team for all of the indicators contained within the plan.

1.2. This report will now take the form of an exception report whereby only items which are underperforming are reported upon. The exception report will be presented in a form in line with the Community Safety Plan 2011-14 which has the following priorities;

- Acquisitive Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Violent Crime
- Business Crime
- Re-offending Information
- Other Indicators

1.3. Total crime in York is predicted to be around 1200 crimes lower in 2011-12 than 2010-11. If achieved this would represent a 52% decrease in crime in the city since 2003/04 in overall crime, with decreases achieved every year, except 2010/11, when there was a small rise on the previous year.

1.4. Within the all crime category, York has improved from 14<sup>th</sup> position in the Iqanta family to 12<sup>th</sup> position within the last three months.

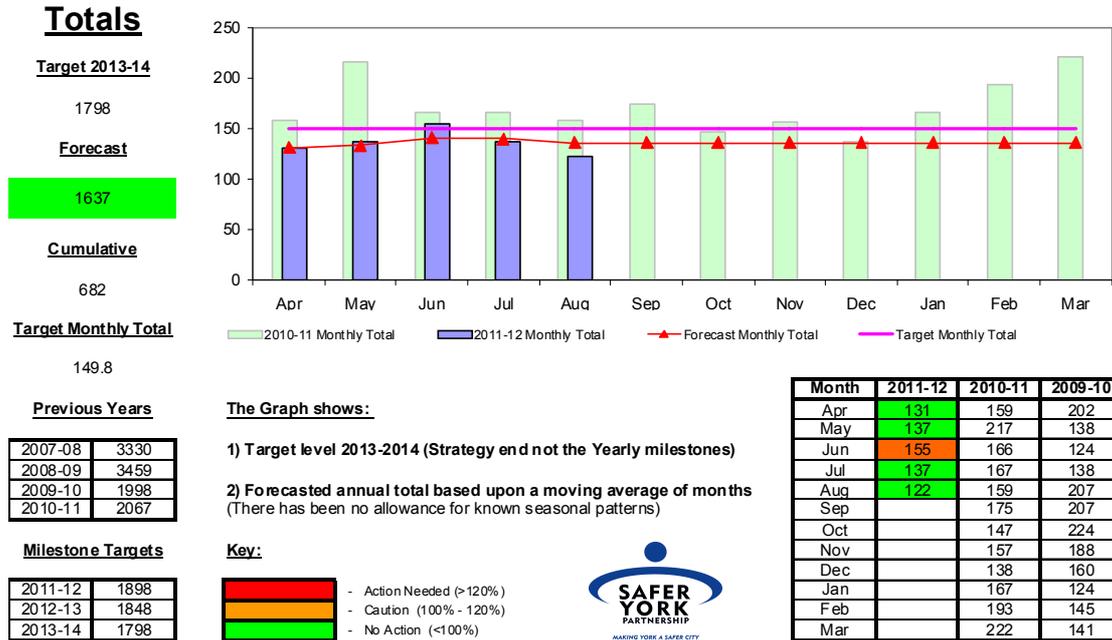
1.5. Of the 13 Iqanta crime types which the Partnership keeps track on, York is:

- Under the family average crime levels in 7 crime types (54%)
- Improving in 6 of the crime types and stable in 5 of the crime types (85%)
- Significant improvements in Criminal Damage in the last six months whereby York has moved from 15<sup>th</sup> place in the family to 7<sup>th</sup> position
- Worsening in 2 of the crime types (Theft from a Vehicle / Theft of a Motor Vehicle)
- In fifteenth place for 1 indicator (Cycle theft)

1.6. The only crime performance targets, where there was not a reduction in crime within the last strategy were; NI 20 Assault without Injury, NI 29 Gun crime and Aggravated Vehicle Taking which saw rises of 172 crimes (17%), 5 crimes (250%) and 1 crime (7%) respectively.

## 2. Acquisitive Crime

### York - NI 16 - Serious Acquisitive Crime



2.1. Acquisitive crime is on target for the 2011-12 milestones and is expected to be around 400 crimes less than last year

2.2. All areas of York are experiencing predicted levels of acquisitive crime.

2.3. York is currently in 8<sup>th</sup> place within its IQUANTA family for Serious Acquisitive crime, and has seen continual monthly improvement since December when York sat in 12<sup>th</sup> position.

2.4. All indicators are currently on target except for Burglary of a Non Dwelling which has had higher than expected levels in the first three months of the year but is still predicted to have around 100 crimes less than last year.

2.5. Cycles and power tools are still the most targeted property type in burglaries from sheds and garages.

2.6. Although York has moved in the wrong direction within its family for auto-crime, York has seen the lowest monthly levels of Theft from a Vehicle and Theft of a Vehicle in August, within the last two years. This should mean that the position of York in its in family will improve on the next IQUANTA data release.

2.7. The majority of auto-crimes are occurring to vehicles parked on-street. Locations that have historically seen high levels of auto-crime such as industrial estates, car parks, hotels and other business premises have suffered low levels of auto-crime since the start of the financial year.

2.8. Levels of cycle theft this year have been significantly lower than last year. York is predicted to have around 400 less cases of theft of a pedal cycle than last year.

2.9. York is still showing significantly lower rates of cycle crime than other large cycling cities (Oxford and Cambridge have 4 times the rate per 1000 population of cycle theft).

2.10. Levels of acquisitive crime at business premises, schools, other educational establishments, city-centre cycle racks, and allotments have been low during the summer.

2.11. There has been an increase in levels of aggravated vehicle taking in the first five months of the year but numbers are still low (ten crimes compared to five crimes last year). The majority of these crimes involve vehicles being taken from family relatives without the owner's permission

**3. Anti-Social Behaviour**

**York - NYP Recorded ASB Calls for Service**

**Totals**

**Target 2013-14**

12361

**Forecast**

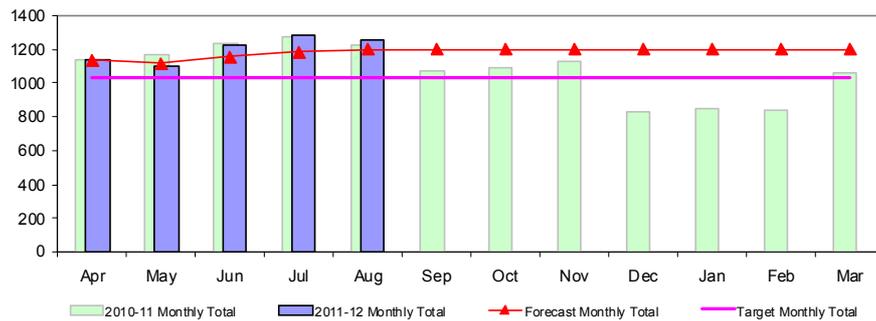
**14393**

**Cumulative**

5997

**Target Monthly Total**

1030.1



**Previous Years**

2007-08	12827
2008-09	12847
2009-10	13012
2010-11	12927

**Milestone Targets**

2011-12	12687
2012-13	12524
2013-14	12361

**The Graph shows:**

- 1) Target level 2013-2014 (Strategy end not the Yearly milestones)
- 2) Forecasted annual total based upon a moving average of months (There has been no allowance for known seasonal patterns)

**Key:**

	- Action Needed (>120%)
	- Caution (100% - 120%)
	- No Action (<100%)



Month	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Apr	1139	1142	1158
May	1097	1170	1123
Jun	1225	1238	1150
Jul	1285	1270	1235
Aug	1251	1229	1320
Sep		1069	1046
Oct		1094	1164
Nov		1125	1015
Dec		833	966
Jan		854	939
Feb		843	836
Mar		1060	1060

3.1. Levels of anti-social behaviour calls for service recorded by North Yorkshire Police are predicted to rise by 1400 cases (10%) by the end of the financial year.

3.2. From April 2011, all new police anti-social behaviour incidents have been categorised differently. ASB is now classified by the type of harm they involve, from personal (impacts an individual), nuisance (impacts a

community) and environmental. As such, comparing specific types of ASB is difficult.

- 3.3. Prior to the anti-social behaviour classification change in April 2011, the key types of police recorded anti-social behaviour in York were: behaviour incidents (2/3) followed by malicious communications (8%) and neighbour nuisance incidents (7%).
- 3.4. Following the anti-social behaviour classification change in April 2011, the main type of anti-social behaviour are nuisance (68%) followed by personal (23%); and a very small number of environmental (8%) incidents.
- 3.5. The top wards for police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents are: Guildhall (23%); Micklegate (13%) and Westfield (10%).
- 3.6. The main hotspot locations for anti-social behaviour within the last twelve months include: Union Terrace; Coney Street and McDonalds on Blake Street.
- 3.7. The level of criminal damage in 2011/12 is predicted to be 350 cases lower than last year. All types of criminal damage are predicted to fall, although the largest reductions are predicted to be in criminal damage to dwellings.
- 3.8. Overall levels of council recorded anti-social behaviour are predicted to rise by around 350 cases (9%). These are due to predicted rises within fly-tipping, litter and to a lesser extent graffiti and drugs related litter.
- 3.9. Across all agencies, over the past 12 months the main days and times for ASB incidents were Fridays and Saturdays and between 6pm-9pm
- 3.10. As of time of writing, the neighbourhood safety manager is not in place. An update on activity and initiatives on anti-social behaviour will therefore be given within the next performance report

#### **4. Violent Crime**

- 4.1. Levels of violent crimes in York are predicted to be around 200 crimes lower in 2011-12 than last year. York had 206 recorded cases of violence in August 2011, the lowest month for two years.
- 4.2. York is currently in 10<sup>th</sup> place within its IQUANTA family for violent crime, slightly rising within its family over the last month. When August data appears on Iquanta is it likely that York will improve at least one position within its family.
- 4.3. Levels of violent crime within York's Cumulative Impact Area (City Centre) are comparable to last year. Levels of violent crime were high at nightclub

/ late-night licensed premises during the early part of the summer. This trend has reduced over the last two months.

4.4. Levels of violent crime at large summer events in York such as race-days have been lower than in previous years.

Violent Incidents in 2010 per 1,000 residents in York compared to other cities in the UK

	York	Scarborough	North Yorkshire	Bristol	Cambridge	Doncaster	Leeds	Leicester	Lincoln	Luton	Manchester	Metropolitan Police (Force)	Middlesbrough	Oxford	Portsmouth	Wakefield
2010	13.4	17.2	11.0	29.7	21.5	16.1	16.8	31.0	23.9	21.0	28.6	27.8	25.6	27.3	28.9	16.3
Difference	-	28%	-18%	121%	60%	20%	25%	131%	78%	56%	113%	107%	90%	103%	115%	21%

4.5. The above shows York in 2010 has fewer numbers of violent incidents per resident than every other similar city chosen in this report. Only North Yorkshire (LA) has fewer incidents per resident - 18% fewer, but places including Leicester (131% more); Manchester (113% more); London (107% more); Oxford (103% more) and Portsmouth (115%) have over double the rate per resident than York.

4.6. Information for Q1 is not available at present for domestic violence. The issue of the lack of domestic violence data has been taken up by Ian Cunningham and Jo Beilby and should be resolved by the end of Q2.

4.7. There have been 40 Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC's) held for domestic violence within the first quarter of 2011/12. At this point there has been a lower outturn of repeat MARAC's held.

Indicator	Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
NI 32 Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence Cases reviewed as a MARAC	Target	8.3% (Est)	7%	6%	5%	N/a
	Out-turn	8.3%	10.8%	17.6%	18.2%	12.5% (est)

4.8. No domestic violence murders were recorded during 2010/11 in York.

Indicator	Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
NI 34 Domestic Violence Murder	Target	N/a	0	0	0	0
	Out-turn	N/a	0	0	0	0 Est

4.9. Information available from Local Alcohol Profiles for England and Wales suggest that York has lower levels of alcohol related crimes than the national average. Levels of alcohol related crimes have fallen for each of the last five years of available data.

## 5. Re-offending information

5.1. Data available up to the end of Q3 of 2010/11 suggests the prolific and priority offending indicator is predicted to come under the targets set within the previous local area agreement.

Indicator	Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010/11 Est
NI 30 Re-offending Rate of Prolific and Priority Offenders	Baseline Offences	24	8	23	2	57
	Target	21	7	20	2	50
	Out-turn	3	11	3		24
	% Reduction Target	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
	% Reduction Out-turn	88%	-38%	87%		58%

5.2. Information released on drug-related offending by the Ministry of Justice suggests that the actual rate of drug re-offending in York has been lower than the predicted rate. This has been the case for two out of the previous three years of data availability.

Indicator	Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010/11
NI 38 Drug Related (Class A) Offending Rate	Cohort Size	13	13	13	13	13
	Predicted Offences	15.8	14.1	12.2	10.4	52.5
	Actual Offences	13	8	19	12	52
	Ratio Target	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
	Ratio Out-turn	0.82	0.57	1.56	1.15	0.99

5.3. Data on proven re-offending by young offenders is now available for the completed 2010/11 year. The level of re-offending has been higher than target in 2010/11. Notes taken from Integrated Commissioning document suggest;

“York is historically very high compared with statistical family and region. 2008 and 2009 saw good performance but we correctly identified 2010 cohort as having a much higher risk profile. Performance after 6 months (Q2) continued at 9 months (Q3) and 12 months (Q4) stages. Detailed analysis of 2010 and 2011 cohorts shows fundamental change in risk profile: improving FTE (PI 111) figures have resulted in taking out the lower risk young people from the re-offending (PI 19) cohort.”

Indicator	Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 19 Rate of Proven re-offending by young Offenders aged 10 to 17	Target		1.82	1.74	1.66
	Out-turn	1.91 (2005)	1.62	1.17	2.00

5.4. Data on first time entrants in to the youth justice system is now available for the completed 2010/11 year, and quarter 1 of 2011/12. This data suggests that the number of first time entrants continues to decline in York year on year. Notes taken from Integrated Commissioning document suggest;

“Data quality problems with new police system persist. Developments in Youth Restorative Disposal (YRD) reporting indicate that YRD’s are effectively

being used in place of Reprimands for low level crime - this will contribute to the falling FTE numbers as a YRD is not a criminal disposal. Numbers of Reprimands have reduced consistently. This indicator has a perverse impact on re-offending (PI 19).”

Indicator	Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth justice System aged 10 to 17	Target	2350	2185	2040	1900
	Out-turn		1810	1559	846

Indicator	Type	Q1	Q2 +	Q3 +	Q4 +
NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth justice System aged 10 to 17	Target	232	464	696	928
	Out-turn	207			

5.5. New information for NI18 Adult-reoffending has been released on Iquanta and this shows that the actual rate of re-offending is higher than the predicted rate for York. Information has not been released for Q4 of 2010/11.

Indicator	Type	2010/11			
		Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-10
NI 18 Adult Reoffending Rate	Predicted	12.46%	12.62%	12.50%	
	Actual	12.73%	12.88%	12.93%	
	Difference	2.2%	2.1%	3.4%	

## 6. Business Crime

6.1. Levels of most types of business crime are comparable to last year. It is predicted that there is going to be twenty more burglaries of a business premise in 2011-12 than last financial year.

6.2. The majority of the burglaries of business premises occur within the city centre area, with key locations being hotels and restaurants where access has been gained to private areas without permission.

6.3. Across York it is predicted that there will be 150 fewer crimes of shoplifting than last year. Although shoplifting is down within major retailers and within the city centre, it continues to rise in smaller supermarkets / convenience stores within York's suburbs.

## 7. Other Information

7.1. There have been 158 cases of metal theft including lead and scrap, within the first five months of the financial year. This compares to 71 cases in the first five months of last year a 105% increase.

7.2. There have been cases of scrap metal thefts within all 22 wards in the city and significant concentrations of cases in the Heworth and Clifton wards. There have only been five locations this year, when more than one crime has occurred.

7.3. The majority of cases (60%) in York of scrap metal theft are where lead has been stolen from windows and roofs of domestic premises at some point during the evening / night, with the property owner not realizing a theft has occurred until the next day. The majority of these crimes are undetected.

7.4. There have also been nine schools and four churches which have suffered from metal theft during this time period.

7.5. Levels of hate crime are still stable in York with a predicted change of 12 fewer cases this year. The majority of the hate crime is Racial related, although there has been a small number of hate crimes which fall in to Religious, Homophobic and Disability categories over the last three years

Indicator	Type	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Hate Crime	Out-turn	85	104	102	102	68	164	169	152	144 (est)
	Direction of Travel									

7.6. Around 25% of all hate crimes are recorded to city centre locations with the other cases being evenly distributed throughout the city. There is little evidence of repeat victimisation for hate crime in York.

7.7. The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in York continues to decline, with the number of incidents declining by a third (10 compared to 15 for same period last year), and no child related incidents reported so far this calendar year.

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