Safer York Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny, Performance Report

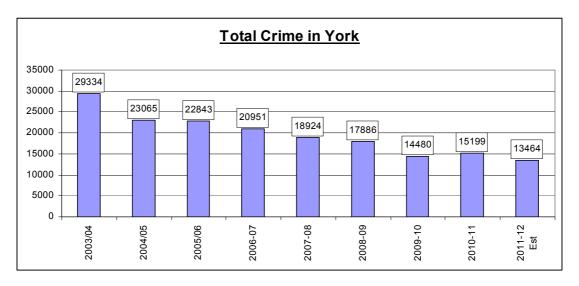
October 2010

PERFORMANCE REPORT ON COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2011-14

1. Introduction and Overview

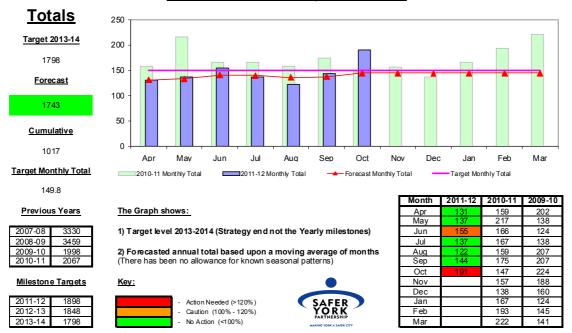
- 1.1. Data and/or update information on progress is not held by the Safer York Partnership support team for all of the indicators contained within the plan.
- 1.2. This report will now take the form of an exception report whereby only items which are underperforming are reported upon. The exception 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 1750 crimes lower in 2011-12 than 2010-11. If achieved this would represent a 54% 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. 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.

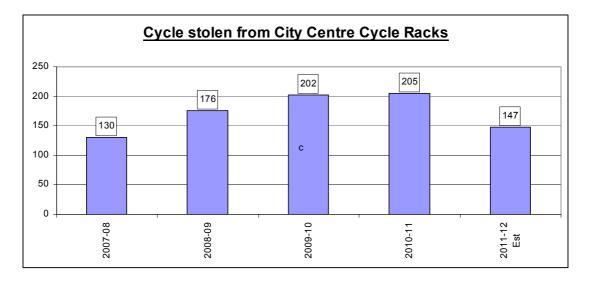
2. Acquisitive Crime

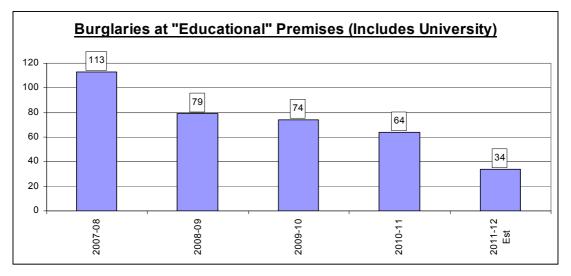


York - NI 16 - Serious Aquisitive Crime

- 2.1. Acquisitive crime is on target for the 2011-12 milestones and is expected to be around 300 crimes less than last year. October has seen the highest month in 2011/12 for serious acquisitive crime and this is due to the level of theft from a vehicle in October.
- 2.2. 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.
- 2.3. There is no single type of property that has been targeted in theft from vehicle. Vehicles in York have been broken in to for amongst many things, sports equipment, sat-navs, money and documents, clothing and any other property left on show. There have been a small number of cases of theft of vehicle parts for scrap (catalytic converters), and a number of individuals have been arrested for this over the last fortnight.
- 2.4. All ward areas of York are experiencing predicted levels of other types of acquisitive crime.
- 2.5. York is currently in 5th place within its IQUANTA family for Serious Acquisitive crime, and has seen continual monthly improvement since December when York sat in 12th position.
- 2.6. 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 175 crimes less than last year.

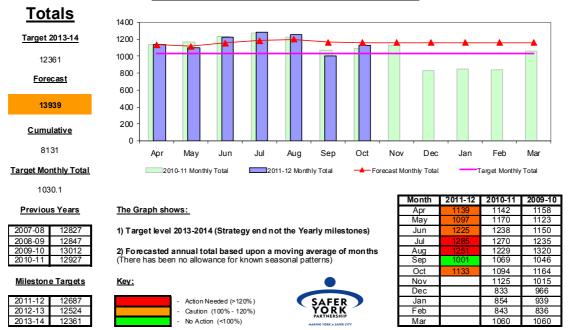
- 2.7. Cycles and power tools are still the most targeted property type in burglaries from sheds and garages.
- 2.8. Levels of cycle theft this year have been significantly lower than last year. York is predicted to have around 400 less cases of theft of a pedal cycle than last year.
- 2.9. York is still 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 and industrial estates, schools, other educational establishments, city-centre cycle racks, council car parks and allotments have been low during 2011/12.





2.11. Last December and January saw the lowest monthly acquisitive crime figures for crime in York due to the snow.

3. Anti-Social Behaviour



York - NYP Recorded ASB Calls for Service

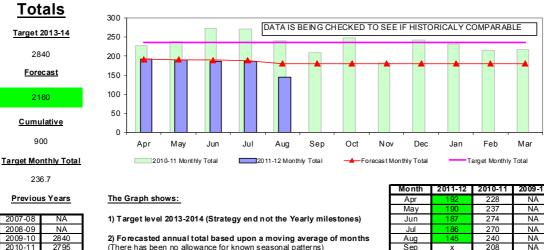
- 3.1. Levels of anti-social behaviour calls for service recorded by North Yorkshire Police are predicted to rise by 1000 cases (8%) by the end of the financial year.
- 3.2. From April 2011, all new police anti-social behaviour incidents have been categorised differently. ASB is now classified by the 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 (65%) followed by personal (25%); and a very small number of environmental (9%) incidents.
- 3.5. The main hotspot locations for anti-social behaviour within the last twelve months include: Union Terrace; Coney Street and McDonalds on Blake Street.
- 3.6. 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. Apart from December in 2010, September of this year saw the lowest monthly level of criminal damage in the last three years.

- 3.7. York sits in 8th position in its Iquanta family compared to 15th position back in February 2011.
- 3.8. Overall levels of council recorded anti-social behaviour are predicted to rise by around 320 cases (8%) higher. These are due to predicted rises within fly-tipping, litter and to a lesser extent graffiti and drugs related litter.

4. Violent Crime

- 4.1. Levels of violent crimes in York are predicted to be around 300 crimes lower in 2011-12 than last year. York had 173 recorded cases of violence in September 2011, the lowest month for two years.
- 4.2. York is currently in 11th place within its IQUANTA family for violent crime, and has been in a similar position for the last year even with the predicted reductions in crime
- 4.3. Levels of violent crime within York's Cumulative Impact Area (City Centre) are comparable to last year with a predicted 500 crimes of violence compared to 525 last year.
- 4.4. Levels of violent crime at large summer events in York such as race-days have been lower than in previous years.



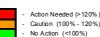
York - Domestic Violence Incidents

 2011-12
 2840

 2012-13
 2840

 2013-14
 2840

Key:



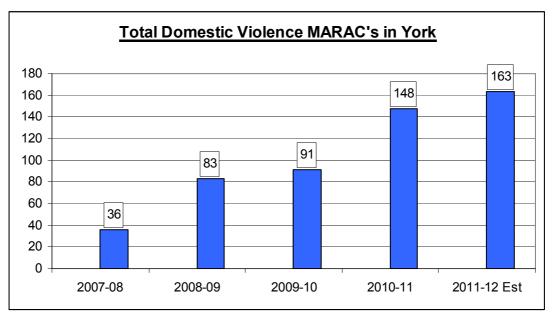


Month	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Apr	192	228	NA
May	190	237	NA
Jun	187	274	NA
Jul	186	270	NA
Aug	145	240	NA
Sep	х	208	NA
Oct	x	248	NA
Nov		182	NA
Dec		243	NA
Jan		232	NA
Feb		215	NA
Mar		218	NA

- 4.5. Based upon data up to August 2011, it is predicted that there is likely to be 600 less domestic violence incidents in York in 2011/12 than the previous year, indicating a drop of around 20%.
- 4.6. The 600 incidents above will not all translate in to "violent crime reduction" as it is predicted that 33% of all domestic violence incidents will be crimed compared to 25% in 2010/11.
- 4.7. The levels of repeat domestic violence incidents, is predicted to around the same level of 25% of all incidents. The level of incidents where children are recorded as being present is still predicted to be around the 20% mark.
- 4.8. Historically, levels of domestic violence have been shown to match the most deprived area in York under the index of multiple deprivation. This pattern has been repeated in the first five months of 2011/12 with only differences being lower levels of domestic violence in Hull Road and Westfield during August.
- 4.9. There have been 95 Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC's) held for domestic violence up to end of October during 2011/12. The percentage of repeat Marac's is expected to be at similar levels to the last two years.

Indicator	Туре	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
NI 32 Repeat Incidents of Domestic	Target	8.3% (Est)	7%	6%	5%	N/a
Violence Cases reviewed as a MARAC	Out-turn	8.3%	10.8%	17.6%	18.2%	17.9% (est)

4.10. The total number of Marac's held in York is predicted to rise for the fourth year in a row since their inception.



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

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

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

Indicator	Туре	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010/11
NI39 Alcohol Related Harm	Target	418.75	418.75	418.75	418.75	1675
Admissions	Out-turn	369	334	353	361	1417

Indicator	Туре	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI39 Alcohol Related Harm	Target	1270.1	1270.1	1544	1620	1675
Admissions	Out-turn	1270.1	1199	1405	1405	1417

4.13 Information on people attending York Accident and Emergency department is expected to be transferred to Safer York within the next few weeks.

5. <u>Re-offending information</u>

5.1. Data available up to the end of Q4 of 2010/11 suggests the prolific and priority offending indicator has come under the target for 2010/11 set within the previous local area agreement. No data has yet been released for 2011/12.

Indicator	Туре	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010/11 Est
	Baseline Offences	24	8	23	2	57
NI 30 Re-offending	Target	21	7	20	2	50
Rate of Prolific and	Out-turn	3	10	4	4	21
Priority Offenders	% Reduction Target	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
	% Reduction Out-turn	88%	-25%	83%	-100%	63%

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	Туре	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010/11
	Cohort Size	13	13	13	13	13
NI 38 Drug Related	Predicted Offences	15.8	14.1	12.2	10.4	52.5
(Class A) Offending	Actual Offences	13	8	19	12	52
Rate	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.

Indicator	Туре	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 19 Rate of Proven re-	Target	1.01 (20.05)	1.82	1.74	1.66
offending by young Offenders aged 10 to 17	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.

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

Indicator	Туре	Q1	Q2 +	Q3 +	Q4 +
NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth justice System aged 10	Target	232	464	696	928
to 17	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 still continues to be higher than the predicted rate for York.

		2010/11					
Indicator	Туре	Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-10		
	Predicted		12.62%	12.50%	12.55%		
NI 18 Adult Reoffending Rate	Actual	12.73%	12.88%	12.93%	13.24%		
	Difference	2.2%	2.1%	3.4%	5.5%		

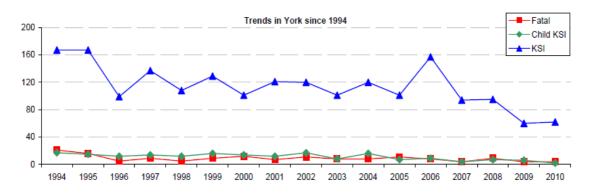
6. Business Crime

- 6.1. Levels of most types of business crime are comparable to last year except shoplifting where it is predicted that there will be 220 fewer crimes of shoplifting than last year.
- 6.2. 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.
- 6.3. Levels of shoplifting on the three main retail parks on the outskirts of York continues to be low with a predicted 146 crimes at Monk Cross, Clifton Moor and Mcarthur Glen compared in 2011/112 compared to 169 crimes in 2010/11.

- 6.4. Out of the 190 premises that are RACY (retailers against crime in York) members, 99 of them did not suffer a shoplifting crime in the first six months of the year.
- 6.5.202 different shops suffered a shoplifting crime between April and October of 2011. The twenty two shops with the most volume for shoplifting account for just under half of all the crime (49%)

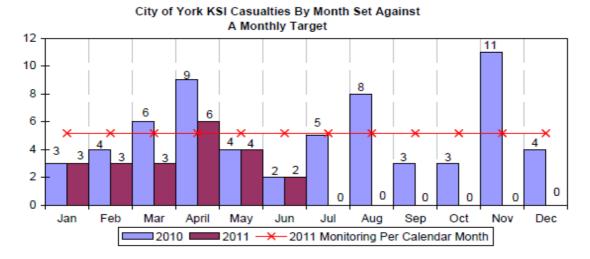
7. Other Information

7.1. The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in York continues to decline. Comparing the first six months of 2011 to 2010, the number of incidents has declined by a third (21 compared to 28 for same period last year).



7.2. Of the 21 casualties in York between January and June of 2011:

- o 2 of them are fatal injuries
- 19 of them are serious injuries
- 1 of them has been a serious injury to a child (0-15)
- o 7 of them have been serious injuries to pedal cyclists



7.3. Levels of hate crime are still stable in York with a predicted change of 4 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	Туре	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Hate	Out-turn	85	104	102	102	68	164	169	152	148 (est)
Crime	Direction of Travel									

- 7.4. 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.
- 7.5. No new studies of lead and scrap theft have been completed within the last two months but previous information suggests:
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- There have also been nine schools and four churches which have suffered from metal theft during this time period.

Report Written by:

Ian Cunningham, Senior Analyst, Safer York Partnership