

community

safety

partnership

Executive Summary

Derby City
Crime & Disorder

Audit 2001



DERBY CITY COUNCIL



Derbyes!
The city where you can

For all enquiries about Derby Crime and Disorder Audit 2001 please contact:

- Keith Collett, Community Safety Officer, Tel. 01332 256160
e-mail keith.collett@derby.gov.uk
- Dan Howitt, Partnership Analyst, Tel. 01332 258400
e-mail dan.howitt@derby.gov.uk

Address: Crime and Disorder Partnership Support Office
Policy Unit
Chief Executive's Department
Derby City Council
The Council House
Corporation Street
Derby DE1 2FS Fax: 01332 255880

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Contact us on:

Telephone: 01332 256160
Fax: 01332 255880
Minicom: 01332 258427

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Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज़ को पढ़ने या इसके किसी भाग का अनुवाद कराने के लिए सहायता चाहिए तो हम से सम्पर्क करें । 01332 258422

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਜਾਂ ਇਸਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਾਨ ਲਈ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ । 01332 258422

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کو پڑھنے میں یا کسی حصہ کا ترجمہ کرانے کی ضرورت ہو، تو ہم سے رابطہ کریں، 01332 258422

Contents

Derby city profile	1
Criminal damage, domestic burglary, Violent crime and Auto crime	2
Ward profiles	3
City centre	5
Derby Crime and Disorder Survey 2001	6
Priorities	
Violent crime	7
Persistent offenders – domestic burglary	
Anti-social behaviour	8
Partnership development	

Introduction

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the Council and the Police to work together, in partnership with other agencies prescribed by the Secretary of State, to reduce crime. The partnership is required to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce crime and disorder in Derby on a three-year cycle.

Before formulating the strategy, the partnership is required to organise an audit of crime and disorder and publish their findings.

This is a summary of the findings from the second three-year audit done by the partnership. This audit of crime and disorder in Derby between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2001 includes an analysis of crime and disorder figures and a public attitude and experience of crime survey.

A further extensive analysis of these issues is available in the full audit document from the Partnership Support office. Contact details are listed on the opposite page.

Population figures are based on 1999 population estimates

Household figures are based on the electoral roll 2000

Unemployment figures 2000 - NOMIS, Office for National Statistics

Crime figures are based on the audit period 1 April 1998 to 31 March 2001 - Derbyshire Constabulary Crime Pattern Analysis

Levels of under reporting and costs of crime have been estimated using Home Office Research Study 217

Derby city profile

Derby has:

- a population of 236,397 people
- 116,541 males
- 76,302 people under 25
- 9.8% of minority ethnic residents
- 102,883 households
- 119,856 females
- 46,181 people over 60
- 4.8% of the economically active population unemployed.

Derby is the third largest urban area in the East Midlands. It has 24% of Derbyshire's population and suffers 36% of the total crimes reported in the county.

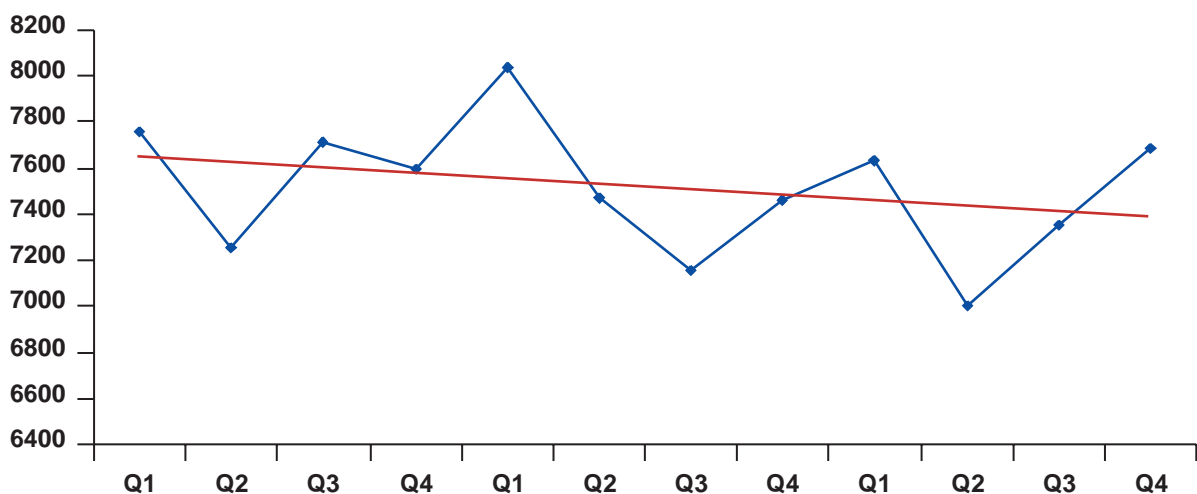
Each day, people living, visiting and working in Derby City experience around 300 crimes, yet only an average of 81 of these are reported to the Police. Crime in Derby has also been estimated to cost the Police, Health Authority, Local Authority, Court System and community around £610,797 a day.

Derby city has an average of 29,441 crimes each year. Of these, around:

- 4,975 are incidents of damage
- 2,786 are domestic burglaries
- 3,237 are assaults
- 4,234 are thefts from vehicles.

In 2000-01, people in Derby experienced **124** recorded crimes per 1,000 people, representing an average reduction of 1.5% from 1 April 1998 to 31 March 2001.

Quarterly crime count 1 April 1998 – 31 March 2001



There has been a slight downward trend in total crime during the audit period, with figures fluctuating between 7,003 and 8,035 reported incidents for each quarter. Seasonally, crime falls during the summer and peaks during the autumn and winter. Criminal damage is the highest volume crime in the city and therefore has the largest impact on these seasonal fluctuations.

Criminal damage

Criminal damage has risen steadily during the audit period to **21.4** reported incidents per 1,000 people in 2000-01. This represents a 6.8% increase over the period from April 1998 to 31 March 2001.

Criminal damage was the most frequently reported offence in 15 out of the 20 wards in Derby. The 2001 Derby City Crime and Disorder Survey supported this in highlighting that deliberate defacing or damage to property was the most common experience of crime among respondents.

Domestic burglary

Domestic burglary in Derby has increased slightly to **11.9** reported crimes per 1,000 people, or 27.4 reported crimes per 1,000 households in 2000-01, which is around 22% below the average burglary rate of other major cities in the East Midlands.

Although burglary has only increased by 0.7% over the period from 1 April 1998 to

31 March 2001, fear of domestic burglary and theft was shown to be the most prevalent worry among respondents of the 2001 Derby City Crime and Disorder Survey, with 7.9% expressing concern.

Violent crime

Of all recorded crime categories, violent crime has increased the most during the audit period, having increased by 20% between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2001 to **18.1** reported crimes per 1,000 people in 2000-01. This remains around 27% below the average of other major cities in the East Midlands.

Violent crime, such as assault, robbery and sex offences appeared among the top four increasing crimes in 16 out of the 20 wards in the city. The city centre has been identified as the most significant area of concern with around 26% of all assaults.

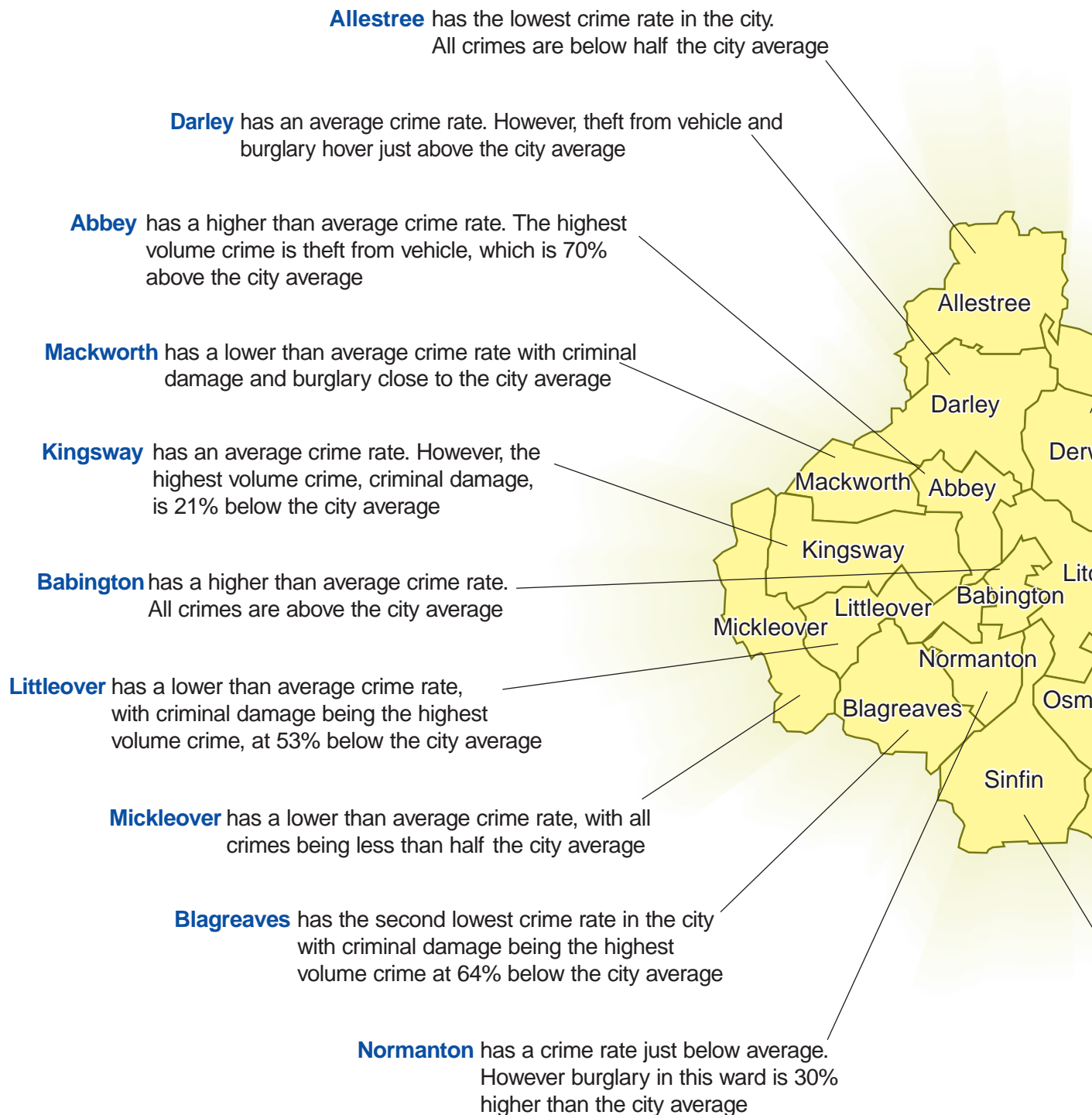
Auto crime

Auto crime, constituting theft of and theft from vehicle, has shown a downward trend over the last three years, but is now showing signs of bottoming out. As a response to this, Derby Police set up an auto crime unit. With **29.0** reported crimes per 1000 people in 2000-01. The rate of auto crime in Derby remains around 28% below the average of major cities in the East Midlands.

The figures fluctuate between 300 and 650 reports a month during this period. The fluctuations are so great that there are no identifiable seasonal trends. This wide variation indicates the extent to which the rate of auto crime is falling city-wide.

Crimes per ward 2000-01

Only seven of the twenty wards in Derby had crime rates that were above the city reported average of 124.6 crimes per 1,000 people in 2000-01. Wards with the highest crime rates are Litchurch, Osmaston, Derwent, Babington, Abbey, Sinfin and Alvaston.



Litchurch ward has the highest overall crime rate in the city. However, crime figures are inflated by the presence of a large proportion of the city centre in this ward, as well as Pride Park Stadium and a relatively small residential population.

Breadsall has a lower than average crime rate, with theft from vehicle being the highest volume crime at 7% below the city average

Derwent has a higher than average crime rate, with criminal damage being the highest volume offence at 88% above the city average

Chaddesden has a lower than average crime rate, with domestic burglary being the highest volume crime 7% below the city average

Spondon is generally a low crime ward, with criminal damage being the highest volume crime at 42% below the city average

Litchurch is the highest crime ward in the city and includes the city centre. Total crime in this ward is over four times the city average, the highest volume crime being theft, shoplifting and assault

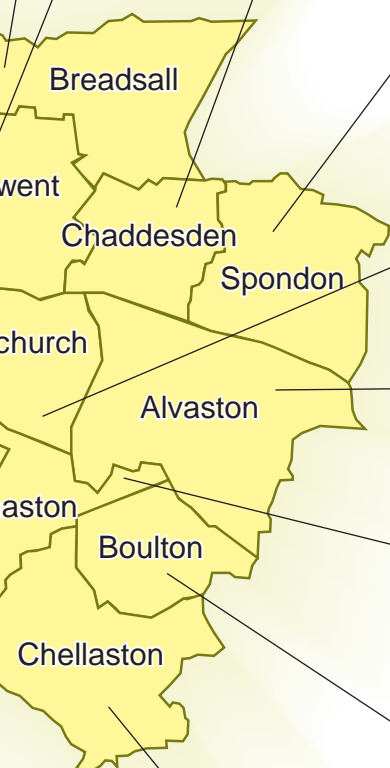
Alvaston has a higher than average crime rate, with criminal damage being the highest volume crime at 20% higher than the city average

Osmaston is the second highest crime ward in the city. The highest volume crime, criminal damage, is 108% above the city average

Boulton has a lower than average crime rate. The highest volume crime, criminal damage, is 27% below the city average

Chellaston has a lower than average crime rate with criminal damage being the highest volume crime at 21% below the city average

Sinfin has a higher than average crime rate in all areas except theft from vehicle which is 2% lower than the city average



The city centre

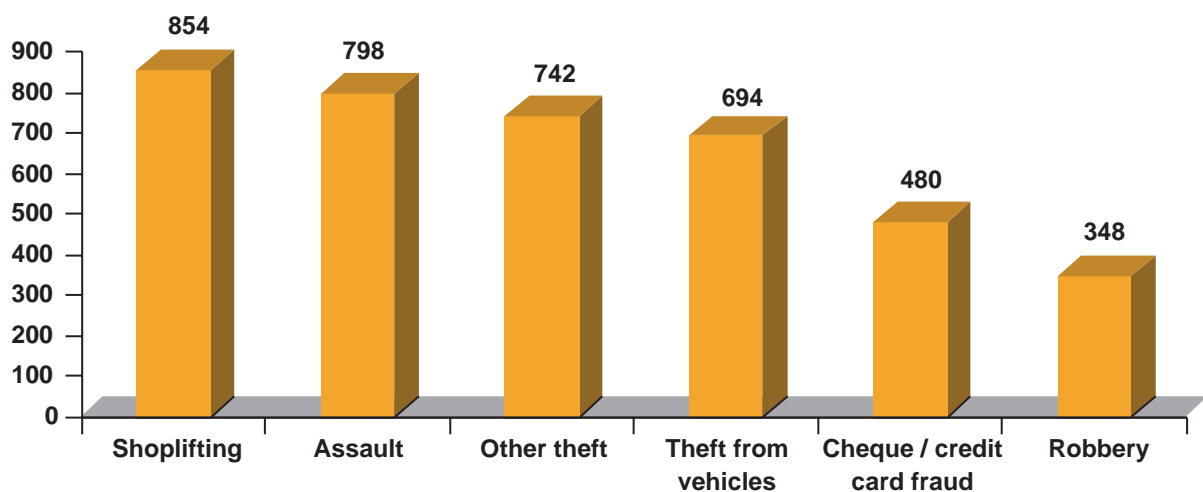
Derby city centre has been defined, for the purpose of this audit, as the area within the inner ring road on Bradshaw Way to the main railway line in the east, extending out to Derby Royal Infirmary and Derby Railway Station.

It is unique in that it covers the main retail area, theatres, conference centres, licensed premises, clubs, business premises and the bus station. Only 3,007 people are estimated to live in this area, mainly on the western edge of the city centre.



Between 1998 and 2001, 19.3% of all crime in the city occurred in the city centre, which had an annual average of 5,687 offences committed. The highest volume recorded crimes in the area are shown in the following chart as an annual average of absolute offences. Shoplifting, assault, other theft and robbery appear amongst the highest volume crimes during the audit period.

Annual average of highest volume crimes in the city centre 1998-2001



- Between 1998 and 2001, 52% of all shoplifting and 41% of all credit card fraud in the city occurred in the city centre.
- Violent crime, which includes assault, robbery and sexual offences totalled 2,736 incidents over the three-year period, having risen by 45% between 1998 and 2001.
- Recorded assaults in the city centre rose significantly from 619 incidents in 1998-99 to 916 in 2000-01, which is 26% of the city total. Of the 2,393 incidents of assault in the city centre over the three-year period, 1,257 were at the weekend between 6pm Friday to 6am Monday.
- 20.7% of all assaults during this period were either inside or directly outside nightclubs and licensed premises.
- Auto-crime, which includes thefts of and from vehicles totalled 2,789 incidents between 1998 and 2001.

Closed circuit television

The CCTV network developed significantly over the audit period to 96 closed circuit television cameras in 2001, covering about 70% of the city centre. These operate in partnership between Derbyshire Police, the City Council and private sector organisations and have greatly helped the Partnerships' capacity to respond to crime and disorder in the city centre.

In 2000-2001, CCTV analysis identified abusive begging as the most prevalently recorded incident in the city centre with 435 incidents between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2001. 334 shoplifting incidents and 363 assaults and fights were also identified during this period. The development of the CCTV scheme continues to allow rapid response to crime and disorder in the city. It identifies offenders, acts as a deterrent to crime, and provides increased security to the citizens of Derby.

Crime and Disorder Survey

In Summer 2001 over 2,200 people responded to Derby's most extensive crime and disorder survey. We developed a questionnaire using the framework of the British Crime Survey and distributed it by post to people randomly selected from the electoral register. We arranged further booster surveys with hard to reach groups and distributed the questionnaire to a further 605 young people aged 11-16 years old.

When asked about their **fear** of crime, respondents identified domestic burglary and theft as the most prevalent worry, with 71% of respondents very or fairly worried about it. Next was fear of being physically attacked, with 69% very or fairly worried. Over a quarter, 30%, worried about being attacked because of their age, 18% because of their gender, 11% because of their skin colour and 6% because of their ethnicity. Rape and fear of being physically attacked were the most prevalent worries in the young people's survey.

The most common **experiences** of crime amongst respondents over the previous 12 months were deliberate damage or having property defaced, being insulted by someone other than in their household and having something stolen from a vehicle.

The survey also indicated high levels of under reporting, particularly of robbery, harassment, damage, assault and sexual assault. The reasons for not reporting crimes varied according to the offence. However, the most common reason was a feeling that 'police could have done nothing' followed by 'police would have done nothing'.

Although only 15% of respondents answered questions about the sensitive subject of **domestic violence**, it was clear that many of those who had suffered domestic violence had experienced it in various forms. There is also a repeated nature to the offence with only one in eight victims claiming that it occurred only once.

When asked if respondents had ever taken **drugs**, other than those medically prescribed, 20.8% admitted to cannabis use, followed by 7.7% Amyl Nitrate, 7.1% Amphetamines and 4.9% for both Magic mushrooms and LSD.

The seven most significant factors affecting **quality of life** identified in the survey were groups of young people hanging around, 61%, racing and reckless driving, 47%, litter, 45% and cars being broken into and vandalism, both with 38%.



Priorities

The audit identified various aspects of crime and disorder to consider when formulating a strategy and action plans. Following extensive consultation, the Partnership decided on these key strategic areas.

Violent crime

Violent crime incorporates a variety of issues that, for the purpose of strategy development, have been categorised into three groups; the city centre, domestic violence, and 'hate crime'.

The strategy should address various priority areas for violent crime identified in the **city centre** with a view to reducing the fear of violent crime and promote the use of the city centre by all people for leisure, retail and commercial purposes. New licensing and policing strategies should also be developed to be to further tackle issues of under age drinking and alcohol-related violence.

The integrated **domestic violence** strategy that is now in place should be developed further across agencies to include reflect the analysis and recommendations of recent local surveys and national examples of best practice.

'**Hate crime**' is any offence committed by someone motivated by another person or group's culture, ethnic origin or personal attributes. The issue of racial harassment, in particular, requires continued attention in light of the current work being done by the Racial Equality Council and the Racial Harassment Partnership.

Persistent offenders - domestic burglary

Local and national research has shown that a small number of offenders are responsible for a large amount of crime. Specific ongoing analysis has proved this to be the case, particularly in relation to domestic burglary. While much productive and successful work is currently being done about this, the 2002 strategy will focus on coordinating approaches to **persistent offending** and related issues such as drug misuse and acquisitive crime, with a primary focus on **domestic burglary**.

Many persistent offenders have been identified as having a serious problems with **drug misuse**. The strategy should adopt preventative measures to persistent offending by communicating anti-drug misuse messages, particularly to younger people and develop media strategies to help reduce sensationalised reporting.

There should be continued burglary prevention and detection work and promoting home security measures must remain a high priority.

Visible policing or uniform presence may also provide greater reassurance. This should be targeted both at areas of high incidence and high perceived areas of crime in an effort to reduce fear of crime.

Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour encompasses a diverse and wide-ranging category of incidents, not all of which involve criminal behaviour.

- The 2001 Crime and Disorder Survey showed that one of the most prevalent incidents of anti-social behaviour, 'being insulted by someone other than in the household', was the least likely to be reported, with only 25% of victims reporting such incidents. Furthermore, a quarter of those experiencing insulting behaviour attributed it to skin colour or ethnic origin.
- Groups of young people hanging around, racing and reckless driving and litter were also the three most significant problems affecting respondents' quality of life, in both the general population survey and youth survey. Vandalism and graffiti and people being drunk and rowdy in public also ranked highly in both surveys.

The partners need to analyse this category of offences to focus resources in the problem areas. The Partnership has recognised the need to establish a specific definition of anti-social behaviour to target the issue effectively. Although the parameters of this definition will be reviewed in the strategy, the Partnership has agreed to include the key themes of damage, disorder and harassment.

Partnership development

The content, format, quality and information that agencies provide is still a problem. A Partnership relationship based on more effective communication is required, particularly between the Health Service, which bears the largest costs in relation to violent crime, and the Education Service. Section 17 Crime and Disorder Act should be publicised and mainstreamed.

Low reporting of certain incidents exposes a need to raise awareness and encourage people to report racial harassment, domestic violence and homophobic incidents.

Geographical Information Systems, or mapping and Crime Pattern Analysis require future staffing resources including analysts. There is an identified need for a 'rolling audit' in which systems exist for 'data warehousing' during the audit period as opposed to following it.

Having identified internal Partnership shortfalls in information sharing, data collection and mainstreaming Section 17, the data management theme has been divided into three categories; data sharing, hotspot analysis and under reporting.

'Data sharing' will develop crime analysis and the problems associated with data sharing and communications methods.

'Hotspot analysis' will develop an efficient and continuous hotspot crime and disorder analysis and monitoring system.

People should also be encouraged to report all incidents of crime in order for the Partnership to direct resources and responses accordingly and provide the most effective strategic direction to reducing crime.

