

community

safety

partnership

**Derby City
Crime & Disorder**

**Strategy
2002 - 2005**



DERBY CITY COUNCIL



Derbyes!
The city where you can

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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

Foreword

I am pleased to present the Derby City Crime and Disorder Strategy 2002–2005.

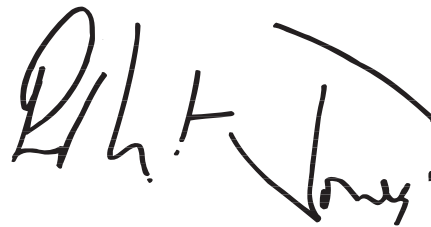
The Partnership has carried out a comprehensive review and analysis of the levels and patterns of crime in Derby and published the results in the Derby City Crime and Disorder Audit 2001. Key areas identified for strategic actions are violent crime, persistent offending with a focus on domestic burglary, anti-social behaviour and partnership development.

By working together more closely we aim to improve services to tackle the causes and impacts of crime and disorder. We also aim to build on the excellent and wide-ranging work already in progress.

Many of the agencies in the wider Crime and Disorder Partnership publish their own plans and strategies to direct specific independent and ongoing work. Of particular relevance in our work are those of the Drugs and Alcohol

Action Team, Youth Offending Service, Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire Probation Service and various services and departments in the Council.

You will only get a full picture of all the crime and disorder priorities in Derby in 2002 and beyond by taking into account these additional strategies and plans. You can get further information and contact details for these from the Crime and Disorder Support Office; details are on the last page of this document.



Councillor R W Jones

Chair of Derby City Partnership and Leader of Derby City Council

Contents

1. Foreword	1
2. Audit to strategy	2
3. Violent crime	3
4. Persistent offending – focus on domestic burglary	5
5. Anti-social behaviour	7
6. Partnership development	9
7. Next steps	11

Audit to strategy

The Crime and Disorder Partnership is part of the Derby City Partnership and consists of a strategic group, a steering group, five working and three focus groups. A partnership support office has been established in the Council with a seconded police sergeant and close working links with the local police and other crime reduction practitioners.

The Government has indicated that it intends to merge Crime and Disorder Partnerships with Drug Action Teams. Both Partnerships recognise this as a significant opportunity to improve our response to crime and disorder in Derby.

The Derby City Crime and Disorder Audit 2001 outlines Partnership achievements to date and the scope of the work currently being done. A number of strategies and plans listed in the audit have also helped to set the framework for this document.

The Partnership organised a series of surveys in summer 2001, getting over 3,000 responses from adults and young people across the city. This research proved invaluable in identifying our strategic priorities about fear, incidence and perceptions of crime and disorder.

Domestic burglary, physical attack and robbery were common fears among respondents, while criminal damage, property theft and harassment were the most common experiences of crime. Young people were particularly fearful of sexual attack, physical attack by peers and

mugging. Issues of anti-social behaviour such as racing and reckless driving and feeling intimidated by groups of young people were common concerns for respondents of all ages.

Issues of drugs and alcohol and youth offending were considered integral to the strategic reduction of crime and disorder, so have been incorporated into each thematic priority.

On the basis of the audit, the Partnership identified the key strategic focus areas for 2002-2005 as:

- **violent crime**
- **persistent offending - focus on domestic burglary**
- **anti-social behaviour**
- **partnership development.**

This strategy document contains the aims, objectives and outcomes relating to these four themes. We will develop and monitor annual action plans as part of a flexible yet robust process of continual improvement.

For a full picture of the crime and disorder work being done in Derby, and a review of crime patterns and trends between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2001, please refer to the Derby City Crime and Disorder Audit 2001.



Violent crime

Violent crime is any assault, robbery or sexual offence and includes domestic violence and racially aggravated assaults. Violent crime has increased in recent years and, as a result, has become both a local and national priority. In Derby, violent crime increased by 20.9% between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2001 to 18.1 reported crimes per 1,000 people.

The Home Office grouped regional Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships into 'families' of similar socio economic and demographic characteristics for comparison. Derby features in Family 10 with 28 other Crime and Disorder Partnerships and is ranked 22nd worst area out of 29 for violent crime in this grouping.

The Derby City Crime and Disorder Survey 2001 showed fear of being physically attacked by strangers to be the second most prevalent worry, with around 69% of respondents and 77% of young people in the surveys expressing concern. A similar Derby City Youth Survey also found fear of being raped to be the most prevalent worry amongst young people, with 75% expressing concern.

Fears of racial harassment were also apparent in the youth survey, where 20% worry about being attacked because of their skin colour. This was the most frequently cited factor for attack, and almost double that of the general population survey. Half of those self-declaring that they were disabled people fear being attacked because of this.

Derby's first major survey incorporating the issue of domestic violence cast some light on the problems evident across the city,

particularly amongst young people; where 49% were very or fairly worried about the issue alongside a higher level of reported experience than the general population survey. Clearly, most of those responding to this question in the survey experienced different forms of abuse compounded by the experience being repeated.

The Partnership now has sophisticated crime analysis tools to identify trends and patterns in areas of violent crime more quickly. The city centre has been identified as the most significant area of concern, particularly alcohol related violent crime. A thematic action group of the Partnership has been formed and is examining the problems of violent crime in the city centre to identify the way forward.

The Domestic Violence Partnership has published a Domestic Violence Strategy and established two new posts. The main partnership will support the strategy where the focus is on repeat victimisation and re-offending.

Since the survey, there has been anecdotal evidence to suggest that problems encountered by asylum seekers are increasing. We will continue the good work being done by the Racial Equality Council and the Racial Harassment Partnership on discrimination, harassment and the problems asylum seekers encounter.

Aim

To develop a range of Partnership services to reduce violent crime and fear of violence in Derby, with particular focus on the city centre.

Objectives

1. Develop and analyse high quality data on violent crime focusing on:

- areas of high violent crime concentration
- alcohol-related violent crime in the city centre
- persistent offenders and repeat victims
- young people as victims and offenders
- domestic violence and child abuse
- racially aggravated assaults
- fear of violent crime
- victim satisfaction with levels of services provided.

2. Develop Partnership action plans to reduce violent crime in identified priority areas.

3. Develop and implement a Partnership strategy to reduce violent crime in Derby city centre.

4. Encourage reporting of 'hidden' violent crimes such as domestic violence, child abuse, racially aggravated assaults and other hate crime.

5. Develop Partnership services to support victims of violent crime, with particular emphasis on vulnerable and repeat victims.

6. Reduce disproportionate fears of violent crime.

Outcomes

- Reduce the number of violent crimes by 10% by 2005, based on the 1998-99 police records.
- Ensure that 100% of recorded racially aggravated crimes are investigated.
- Ensure that alleged perpetrators are identified for 65% of racially aggravated crimes.
- Comply with the Domestic Violence outcomes to be determined by the Derby Domestic Violence Partnership in their strategy document.
- Reduce the number of people who are afraid, or very afraid, of violent crime by 10% by 2005, based on the Derby Pointer Citizens' Survey carried out in summer 2001.

Persistent offending - domestic burglary

A persistent offender is someone with either four or more convictions, or two or more custodial sentences in two years.

Local and national evidence demonstrates that a small number of persistent offenders commit a disproportionate amount of crime. Significant proportions of persistent offenders are drug misusers and that often leads them to commit crimes to fund a habit. Tackling persistent offending is a priority for this strategy. The partnership will focus special attention on domestic burglary in the first year's action plan, where specific analysis has allowed us to identify particular trends.

In the Home Office grouped regional Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership families 2000-01, Derby is ranked the 24th worst area out of 29 for incidents of 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. This is a 0.7% increase over the average of the period from 1 April 1998 to 31 March 2001.

The Derby City Crime and Disorder Survey 2001 showed fear of domestic burglary and theft to be the greatest worry among respondents, with 79% expressing concern. Attempted theft from property was also listed as one of the most prevalent experiences of crime among the sample. In addition, burglary was listed by 71% of respondents as a top priority for crime reduction.

A lot of productive and successful work is already being done on domestic burglary. An Anti-Burglary Team now works with the police Burglary Reduction Unit focussing on 'target hardening', use of Crimestoppers, Neighbourhood Watch, analysis, crime prevention, bogus callers and repeat victimisation. Additional offender-based programmes in both the Probation Service and in the Youth Offending Service support this.

However, the Partnership needs to seek further funding to continue its work. The 2002 action plan will focus on current gaps in the strategy and the co-ordination of these approaches. Persistent offending and drug misuse will form part of a more sophisticated cyclical model of burglary analysis that establishes the links between acquisitive crime and drug abuse. We anticipate that this model will have some impact on levels of shoplifting and auto crime in the city in that it is broadly offender-based.

The links between acquisitive crime and drug abuse are complex. It is difficult for someone spending £200 a week on heroin to fund this legitimately.

Acquisitive crime, such as burglary and shoplifting, provide opportunities for stolen goods to be sold at a vastly reduced street value to obtain drugs. Exploring the relationship between drug misuse and acquisitive crime will be a priority for the partnership to identify ways of disrupting the cycle.

Aim

To tackle persistent offending to reduce domestic burglaries and repeat victimisation, whilst reducing the opportunities, incentives and motivation to commit domestic burglary.

Objectives

1. Develop and analyse high quality data on domestic burglary focusing on:

- areas of high burglary concentration
- persistent offenders and repeat victims
- drug-related domestic burglary
- levels of drug related acquisitive crime.

2. Develop Partnership action plans to reduce domestic burglary in identified priority areas.

3. Develop a Partnership action plan to break the cycle of drug-related persistent offending.

4. Develop Partnership services to support victims of domestic burglary with particular emphasis on vulnerable and repeat victims.

5. Develop a Partnership action plan to reduce the environmental opportunities for domestic burglary.

6. Reduce fear of domestic burglary whilst reinforcing the home security message.

Outcomes

- Comply with the agreed Public Service Agreement Target for reducing persistent offending.
- Reduce the level of recorded domestic burglaries by 30% by 2005 based on the 1998-99 police records.
- Reduce repeat victimisation in domestic burglaries by 30% by 2005 based on the 1998-99 police records.
- Reduce the level of the fear of domestic burglary by 10% by 2005 based on the Derby Pointer Citizens Survey carried out in the summer of 2001.

Anti-social behaviour

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 deems behaviour to be anti-social when someone has acted 'in manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as themselves'.

Anti-social behaviour includes a wide range of incidents, not all of which involve criminal behaviour. Commonly recognised examples of anti-social behaviour include noise, harassment, intimidating gatherings of young people in public places, abandoned and burnt out vehicles, damage to property, aggressive begging, using and selling drugs and prostitution.

It is important to note that one person's or community's idea of anti-social behaviour is quite acceptable to another person or community. The need for young people to socialise, for example, may conflict with concerns about 'groups of young people hanging around'. In this area the biggest challenge is to achieve the balance of rights between these competing perspectives.

The 2001 Crime and Disorder surveys indicated that fear and experience of anti-social behaviour was a primary factor in reducing quality of life. Both adults and young people in Derby reported 'being insulted by someone other than in the household' as the highest incident of anti-social behaviour. A quarter of those experiencing this attributed it to skin colour or ethnic origin.

In both surveys, groups of young people hanging around, racing and reckless driving and litter were the three most significant problems affecting respondents' quality of life.

Vandalism, graffiti and people being drunk and rowdy in public ranked highly, with deliberate damage to property being the most common experience of crime. Criminal damage was the most frequently reported offence in 15 out of the 20 wards in Derby having risen city-wide by 6.8% between April 1998 and March 2001.

In the surveys, 27% of respondents to the surveys perceived people using or dealing drugs to occur very or quite often in the area where they live and 49% of respondents listed drug dealing as a top priority for crime reduction. When asked what they considered to be the best way to reduce crime in their local area, 51% of respondents stated that parents should take more responsibility for their children's actions. 29% believed that more facilities for young people would reduce crime, and 20% argued for firmer discipline in schools.

The Partnership has agreed to tackle incidents of anti-social behaviour categorised by damage, disorder and harassment. This includes issues such as abandoned and burnt out vehicles, graffiti and vandalism, arson, alcohol-related disorder, racial, homophobic, disability and sexual harassment and aggressive begging.

The Crime and Disorder Partnership has used Neighbourhood Renewal Fund finance, NRF, to establish an anti-social behaviour team, based in the Youth Offending Service. This team will head the strategic and operational work targeted at reducing anti-social behaviour.

Aim

To balance the rights of individuals and communities to a life free from fear, harassment, alarm or distress.

Objectives

1. Develop and analyse high quality data on anti-social behaviour focusing on:

- areas where anti-social behaviour is concentrated
- families and individuals causing persistent problems
- alcohol-related disorder
- criminal damage, arson and abandoned and burnt out vehicles
- harassment
- fear of anti-social behaviour / impact on quality of life
- young people as victims and perpetrators.

2. Develop Partnership action plans to reduce anti-social behaviour in identified priority geographical areas.

3. Develop a Partnership action plan to break the cycle of drug-related and persistent offending that impacts on neighbourhoods

4. Develop Partnership services to support the victims of anti-social behaviour with particular emphasis on vulnerable and repeat victims.

5. Reduce the fear of anti-social behaviour and harassment.

Outcomes

- Reduce the number of disorder incidents by 10% by 2005, based on the 1998-99 police records.
- Reduce drug-related anti-social behaviour, especially that caused by discarded, used needles by 10% against the baseline by April 2005.
- Increase the number of problem drug misusers in drug treatment programmes by 100% by 2008 based on the 2000 figures.
- Reduce deliberate primary fires* per 10,000 population by 25% against the baseline year by 2005.
- Reduce the number of deliberate vehicle fires by 25% against the baseline year by 2005.
- Comply with the Public Service Agreement Target for time taken to remove abandoned vehicles.

* A primary fire is recorded when the property damaged has a financial value.

Partnership development

The process of audit and strategy development in this cycle has been improved since the first audit and strategy. The Crime and Disorder Survey 2001, in particular, produced significant data that will inform the development of annual action plans. The process can be further improved through agencies understanding the mutual benefits of exchanging information with each other regularly.

To build on this common understanding is a major strategic challenge that needs urgent resolution.

The recently published Police Reform Bill outlines new arrangements for Crime and Disorder Partnerships. It proposes that Primary Care Trusts, PCTs, will have a statutory responsibility as a lead partner with the Police and Local Authority to contribute to the reduction of crime and disorder. In addition, the Crime and Disorder Partnership will assume responsibility for the drugs strategy currently planned through the Drug and Alcohol Action Team. The new Bill also requires annual reporting periods for each strategy, in addition to the current three-year relevant period for reporting.

The close working relationship enjoyed by the Crime and Disorder Partnership and the Drug and Alcohol Action Team, with its strong links to health, will integrate crime and disorder reduction with the drugs plan. This merger provides an opportunity to review Partnership management and planning structures, including the role of individual agencies.

Effective strategies to address crime and disorder, and its underlying causes, can only be achieved on the basis of a common understanding of the nature and extent of the problem. All agencies need to agree the relevant key data and make a timely contribution to the analysis, in order to address the needs of victims, offenders, and the wider community including the impact of the fear of crime.

The three-year audit process has been seen as a 'one off' exercise, making the process difficult and can also be viewed as an additional burden to the agencies. The new one-year reporting period proposed in the Police Reform Bill will ensure that frequent attention is paid to the Partnership's strategic aims. Ongoing and regular sharing of information will address both the need for timely information and provide an intelligence-led approach to crime and disorder reduction.

There is a need to collect, quality assure, and analyse information. This process should deliver regular analysis and monitoring reports. It should also identify and implement targeted research on areas or themes determined by the partners. The Partnership must consider the issue of management and staff time in development discussions.

Aim

To secure the understanding of all partners to the Crime and Disorder Partnership. To develop structures to ensure timely sharing of relevant information, ongoing analysis and the development of operational and strategic inter agency responses.

Objectives

1. Identify information requirements, sources and exchange protocols for the Partnership, communities and agencies involved in community safety work.
2. Develop comprehensive electronic data sharing, storage and dissemination facilities working closely and in line with the:
 - Proposed Partnership Information Research and Audit Team
 - Housing Sustainability Project
 - Operation Jupiter.
3. Develop a routine crime analysis schedule for effective and continuous monitoring and analysis.
4. Develop a revised partnership structure to deliver the shared agency outcomes in light of the Police Reform Bill 2002.
5. Develop a media strategy to promote the work of the Partnership and reduce the fear of crime and disorder.
6. Develop mechanisms to harness public support in the investigation and reduction of crime and disorder.
7. Encourage the reporting of all incidents of crime and disorder.

Outcomes

- A comprehensive, easily accessible, database on crime and disorder for use by the Partnership, partners, communities and agencies involved in community safety work by 2003.
- Reduce the amount of time spent and the number of people involved in monitoring, reviewing, and auditing crime and disorder.
- Improve each partner's database on crime and disorder.
- Reduction of specific crimes and incidents of disorder in identified hotspot areas to levels determined in each area for each crime type.
- Reduction of specific crimes and incidents of disorder against vulnerable groups and by persistent offenders.



The next steps

Partnership commitment to monitoring and evaluation is to:

- Publish aims, objectives and outcomes every three years in the strategy
- Publish annual reports
- Review Best Value Performance Indicators monthly in the Partnership Support Office and bi-monthly by the Partnership
- Publish detailed monitoring and evaluation arrangements in the Action Plans to be produced in 2002
- Arrange independent monitoring and evaluation as required by funders
- Organise an annual Derby Pointer Citizens Panel survey to monitor progress in key areas against the baseline data obtained from the survey.

Directory

We have published a directory of the Crime and Disorder Partnership structure and membership and are constantly reviewing and updating it.

Partnership budget

The independent finance secured for the Partnership from some member agencies in 2001-02 financial year has been of great benefit. The partners will again be asked to contribute to the Partnership Budget in 2002-03.

Action plans

Action groups will develop annual action plans will continue as living documents throughout the life span of the strategy until 31 March 2005.