



York & North Yorkshire Safer
Communities Forum

**North Yorkshire
Community Safety
Agreement**

2010/11

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to be able to present the 2010/11 Community Safety Agreement for North Yorkshire on behalf of the York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum.

The county of North Yorkshire remains one of the safest places to live in the country with recorded crime being reduced year on year for the last 5 years. It is our aim to maintain this, through continued partnership working, by tackling the issues which matter to our local communities. We not only want you to be safe but also be reassured that your area is safe, and we have collectively made this our overall objective for 2010/11.

Whilst the Forum acknowledges the positive performance that has continued to be delivered, there are still areas which are of concern, specifically the re-offending rate of young people, the number of violent assaults and the role which alcohol continues to play in relation to crime and disorder. In order to address these areas, this document sets out the work which has been delivered to tackle these issues and the further work which will be undertaken throughout 2010/11.

We have continued to face the pressures of the economic climate throughout 2009/10 and despite early signs that the country is beginning to come out of the recession, the effects will continue to be felt within our communities throughout 2010/11. We are also aware that the public sector funding focused on community safety may well be reduced in future years.

The Community Safety Agreement is an important partnership document that outlines our commitment to working together effectively both now and in the future across the county. We have developed the document following the second annual Safer Communities Forum partnership event, which has helped to strengthen coordination and develop an increasingly evidence based forward plan. This plan and the actions proposed within it are based on best practice. During this year we will develop our arrangements to evaluate our actions more thoroughly to ensure we are not only delivering projects in an effective and efficient way but that the impact of our partnership working is better understood.

The Community Safety vision and priorities provide a common purpose for us to work towards. This agreement provides the partners within North Yorkshire with a common framework on which to develop our joint strategies and initiatives.

Together we are committed to achieving and maintaining public confidence in the agencies by working together within North Yorkshire. I look forward to another successful year of partnership working

Nigel Hutchinson, Chair, York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vision

“Working together to ensure safer communities for all within North Yorkshire.”

Introduction

Each local council area has a responsibility with other partners to review and reduce crime and disorder. In two tier areas such as North Yorkshire there is a requirement to have a county strategy group whose function is to prepare the community safety agreement (CSA). The CSA reflects the local priorities which may benefit from an element of county-wide co-ordination.

The county of North Yorkshire continues to have one of the lowest levels of recorded crime when compared to other parts of the country and although economic downturns are normally associated with increased levels of crime, trend data shows that crime has reduced by 13% (6,315) from 48,563 in 2008/09 to 42,248 in 2009/10.

Past performance of the Community Safety Forum

The priority areas for 2009/10 were very similar to those common issues identified for 2010/11. The 2009/10 priorities were:

- Antisocial behaviour
- Domestic abuse
- Violent crime
- Public perception/ confidence/ fear of crime
- Road traffic collisions

Within 2009/10 approximately £205,000 was allocated to take forward county initiatives. This funding was used to address the following areas:

- Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) £25K
- Alcohol coordinator to work within the Primary Care Trust (PCT) £20k
- Alcohol brief interventions which develops projects to tackle alcohol £20k
- Development of the joint strategic intelligence assessments £30k
- Integrated offender management coordinator £50k
- Independent domestic violence advisor £35k
- Temporary accommodation for perpetrators of domestic abuse £25k

A number of the projects above did not spend the full budget allocation. As a result the under-spend within 2009/10 was £71,386.21. This has been carried forward into the 2010/11 budget.

Specific schemes which have been successful within 2009/10 include:

- The Crucial Crew initiative which delivers personal safety and crime prevention messages via role and presentations to school pupils aged 10-11. The scheme was delivered to over 9,000 students in 2009/10.
- **Harrogate CSP** has helped to fund a boxing club which is being promoted as a diversionary activity for young people who are at risk of offending.
- **Scarborough CSP** contributed towards a coordinated approach to tackling youth related ASB specifically in relation to Halloween/Mischief Night. Leisure activities were organised by 4Youth to encourage young people to spend their leisure time more proactively. ASB complaints reduced as a result of this scheme.
- The Domestic Abuse Strategy 2009-13 was launched in November 2009. Performance against NI 32 was baselined in 2008/09 in Scarborough and Selby districts and a repeat domestic abuse rate of 32.5% was recorded. A target to reduce repeat cases of domestic abuse within the county to 29% has been set for 2009/10. Within 2009/10 domestic abuse incidents reduced by 5.2%, compared to the same period of the previous year.
- **Hambleton and Richmondshire CSPs** introduced the children's making safe worker and further developed the Champions scheme. The Champions provide expert advice on how victims of domestic abuse can get help and support.
- **Selby CSP** implemented the Know Your Limits campaign which provides education on alcohol consumption and the dangers that excessive drinking can cause. The campaign has been undertaken in partnership with the CSP, the NHS, the Compass drug and alcohol agency and the police
- All the CSPs took part in 'not in my neighbourhood' week in November 2009 to promote the work undertaken, working in partnership, in order to tackle issues which matter to the local residents to provide reassurance.
- Within **Ryedale CSP** engagement events were held across all areas within the district and representatives from all partner agencies were involved at different times to help deliver messages to the public. As a result of the engagement specific actions were undertaken to improve quality of life.
- **Craven CSP** piloted the Pass Plus scheme, which is aimed at new drivers in order to help them become better drivers. Following its success in Craven, the 95 Alive Partnership has adopted the scheme and is now rolling it out across the county.

A great deal of work has been undertaken throughout 2009/10 to review and develop the way in which the Safer Communities Forum carries out evaluations of schemes and projects implemented. The Safer Communities Forum has identified a number of shortcomings in the current evaluation process and these will be developed throughout the coming year to ensure more detailed and meaningful evaluations can be completed.

The Safer Communities Forum can point to a good record of performance against its priorities.

- All crime has reduced by 9.5% (2,926 offences) between 2009/10 and 2008/09.
- There has been a reduction in violent crime of 3% (226 offences) between 2009/10 and 2008/09.
- Incidence of antisocial behaviour reduced by 6.7% between 2009/10 and 2008/09.
- Levels of reporting of domestic abuse have increased, indicating that schemes to help victims come forward have been successful.
- Within 2009 the county achieved a slight reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs) on our roads (0.4%, reduction of 2). It should be noted that KSIs were reduced significantly in the previous year (by 25%, 181).
- The county has a lower rate, compared to the England average, for binge drinking adults, and also for drug misuse.

In relation to the confidence agenda this is an area which requires further development in order to identify how we can tackle and influence this best at a local level. Confidence remains a priority area and it is concerning that despite work which has been delivered throughout 2009/10 public confidence has reduced.

An Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy has been developed for the partners to deliver. Unfortunately the delivery and monitoring against this strategy has slipped.

Some of the main drivers which are influencing community safety nationally are:

- Serious violence
- Community confidence
- Education, training and employment for young people
- Tackling alcohol related crime and disorder
- Anti social behaviour

Many of the national drivers are reflected within this agreement.

Key objective 2010/11

The key objective for the Safer Communities Forum is to:

“Build on public confidence by reassuring our communities that the agencies within the Forum are working together in order to tackle the crime and anti social behaviour issues which matter to the local areas”.

In order to achieve this, the Safer Communities Forum will continue to address the issues which most commonly appear within each of the community safety partnerships (CSP) areas across North Yorkshire. For 2010/11, the common issues are:

- Violent crime, including domestic abuse

- Anti social behaviour, including addressing the new minimum standards
- Alcohol related crime and disorder
- Road safety, in particular the number of those who are killed or seriously injured on our roads.

The ABG for 2010/11 has been allocated to the following projects:

- Domestic abuse temporary accommodation – receiving £25k
- Domestic abuse independent advisors (IDVAs) – receiving £35k
- Youth spotlight programme in Scarborough – receiving £38k. This relates to only part of the funding required and so it is uncertain as to whether the programme will go forward.

As a result a total of £98k has been allocated to date. There is still a further £70,729 to be allocated. All the area based grant bids which were received are detailed below with the progress to date.

Priority	Lead	Amount requested 2010/11)	Progress
Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA)	Amanda Coates, DV Coordinator	£35,000 Plus £86,000 (2011/12)	Allocated £35k. Proposed allocation £43k 2011/12
Making Safe - Temporary Accommodation	Amanda Coates, DV Coordinator	£25,000	Allocated £25k – (allocated £20k this year and £5k carry forward from 2009/10)
Community Safety Partnership analyst	Mandy Chance, CSP Manager	£37,129	Deferred
Alcohol Treatment Requirement (period of Dec 10 – 31 st March 2011)	Nick Warnes, NY Police	£8,600	Deferred
Domestic Violence Intervention Programme (DVIP) (North Yorkshire)	Amanda Coates, DV Coordinator	£35,000	Deferred
Crucial Crew	Nick Warnes, NY Police	£15,000	Put forward for BCU funding
Youth Spotlight(Scarborough)	Lesley Ingleson, YJS	£83,000	Allocated £38k
Countywide Alcohol Awareness Campaign	Mel Greaves, ASB Coordinator	£100,000	Refused
Safer Schools Pilot Thirsk	Brian Williams, NYCC	£25,000(Capital)	Deferred

£743,891 (TBC) has been allocated to the community safety partnerships (CSPs).

The priority areas identified for 2010/11 continue to support delivery of the local area agreement (LAA) targets. Overall performance against the LAA is positive however there remain concerns in relation to performance on the number of assaults with less

serious injury (NI 20) and the re-offending rate of young people (NI 19). Work is currently ongoing to address both of these areas.

Work has continued to reduce the re-offending rate within the county. The integrated offender management (IOM) scheme has been successfully piloted within the county and throughout 2010/11 it will be rolled out across the rest of the county. There are plans in place to align the deter young offenders (DYO) with the IOM programme.

Various forms of consultation and engagement have taken place throughout 2009/10 and will continue in 2010/11. Members of the public tell us that they are concerned about the levels of anti social behaviour, specifically in relation to:

- 49.7% very/fairly worried about people using mobile phones while driving
- 21% very/fairly worried about teenagers hanging around on the streets
- 21% very/fairly concerned about littering
- 16.9% very/fairly worried about people being drunk or rowdy.

The Safer Communities Forum acknowledges that engagement is important but is also concerned over the duplication of consultation which takes place. The community engagement and neighbourhood management framework has been developed and aims to reduce this duplication with the launch of a consultation database in 2010/11.

Work continues around researching the national directives which may impact on the priority areas for North Yorkshire and these are detailed within the report. Current issues which may change working practice are around the potential mainstreaming of the commissioning of local services in order to address violence against women and girls and the introduction of new measures to tackle the drinking culture.

Over the next few years there will be budget reductions in the area of community safety which further supports the need to develop a good evaluation process. Central government have cut funding and the method for allocating the BCU funding by the Police Authority has been amended to use an 80:20 formula, resulting in a reduction in the money for North Yorkshire as this is now allocated to the City of York under the new formula.

Within 2009/10 crime and disorder overview and scrutiny committees were established and under these arrangements the councillor call for action came into effect.

Action plan

The Community Safety Agreement (CSA) includes an action plan which identifies work to be undertaken to address the priority areas, this plan is attached as [appendix A](#).

- END OF SUMMARY -

BACKGROUND

Statutory requirements

Each local council area in England has a community safety partnership (CSP) formed under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and they are responsible, with other partners, for reviewing and reducing crime and disorder within their geographic area.

In August 2007, Regulation 2007 No. 1830 came into force. This amended the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and requires each CSP area to have a strategy group whose functions are to include the preparation of a Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA).

The JSIAs provide an analysis of crime levels and patterns; young offenders; adult offenders; anti social behaviour and substance misuse. They also examine community engagement data, to establish what is causing greatest concern to local residents. From the analysis and review, a list of priorities is determined for each CSP within the county. Within North Yorkshire the latest JSIAs (November 2009) were the first joint assessments between the CSP process and the police strategic intelligence assessment (SIA). This is a significant development and achievement which has been accomplished by the safer communities forum.

In two tier areas such as North Yorkshire, there is also a requirement to have a county strategy group whose function is to prepare a Community Safety Agreement (CSA) for the county area on behalf of the responsible authorities. The York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum acts as the county strategy group as well as the 'Safer' thematic group of the North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership (NYSP).

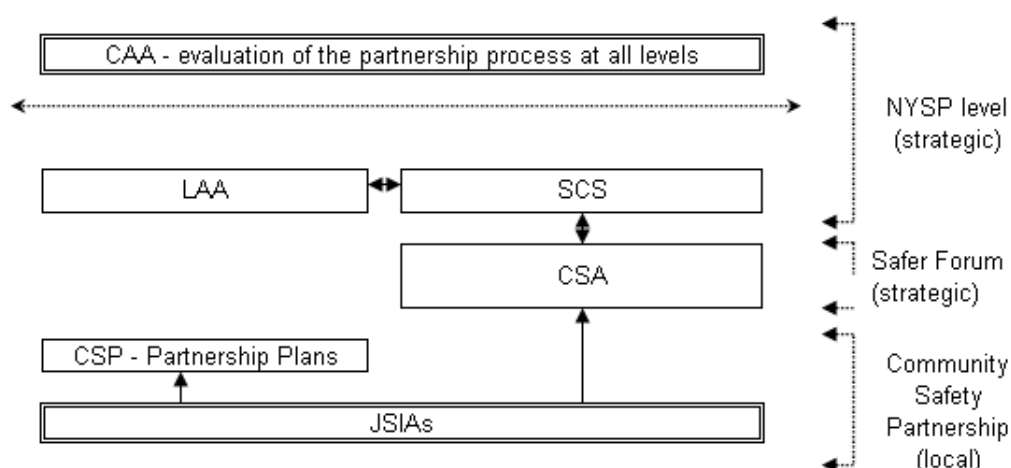
The CSA reflects the common local priorities within the JSIAs which would also benefit from an element of coordination at county level in order to be tackled. As a result, the CSA reflects the findings and recommendations of the seven local CSP JSIAs which fall within the North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) area. This, therefore, excludes York, as this is a unitary authority area with no statutory requirement to have a CSA in place¹. Although York does not require a CSA, the York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum does include representatives from the City of York in order to undertake cross border working, from a council perspective.

The CSA links to and brings together the work within the wider partnership responsibilities. The CSA links to the development of the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) which is a ten year strategy used by the NYSP in order to promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of our communities. The SCS is linked to the local area agreement (LAA) which is the performance management

¹ The City of York does not fall within the North Yorkshire County Council boundary. However some other partners e.g. Police, Fire & Rescue and Primary Care Trust, do cover the City area as well. The City of York has a JSIA in place.

framework used by the safer communities forum in order to monitor delivery against the priorities within the SCS. The comprehensive area assessment (CAA) is then the evaluation framework used by the audit commission to appraise delivery against the partnership strategy and performance management framework. Within North Yorkshire a CAA self assessment is undertaken in order to review the successes and areas for improvement.

The diagram below illustrates the links between the various processes.



Under the Policing and Crime Act 2009, three key changes come into effect for all CSPs from 1 April 2010:

- CSPs will have a statutory duty to reduce re-offending
- The Probation Service will change in legal status from a co-operating body to a full responsible body as defined by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Responsible authorities will each be required to routinely reduce re-offending.

Community safety governance in North Yorkshire

Established over 5 years ago, the York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum (YNYSCF) brings together key stakeholders with an interest in community safety and related criminal justice issues. Now working within the NYSP arrangements, as part of the wider community wellbeing agenda, the YNYSCF provides strategic leadership and coordination in respect of partnership working on safer communities' issues across the county. The YNYSCF monitors, and reports on, performance against the LAA. The YNYSCF has established Joint Co-ordinating Groups (JCGs) to ensure there is a detailed insight into LAA performance indicators as well as other measures of community safety on specific themes. These JCGs come together as the Joint Officer Working Group (JOWG) to monitor spend against budget and performance against targets, reporting to the Safer Communities Forum at its meetings.

The structure of the Safer Communities Forum can be found at [appendix B](#).

ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNT

The priorities which were included within the 2009/10 CSA were:

- antisocial behaviour
- domestic abuse
- violent crime
- public perception/ confidence/ fear of crime
- road traffic collisions

A key overarching development that the Forum has led on is the provision of the analytical capability to undertake the JSIAs within each district. This issue was first addressed in 2008/09 and work has continued throughout 2009/10 resulting in a truly joint analytical effort between the Forum partners.

The schemes and some examples of the progress which has been made over the past year are detailed below:

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)

Schemes implemented

The **Crucial Crew** initiative aims to deliver personal safety and crime prevention messages to pupils aged 10-11 years. The messages they receive help to prevent them becoming involved in crime or a victim of traffic, fire and other everyday hazards.

Each subject uses a blend of role plays (scenarios) and audio visual presentations delivered in a half day format. The children attend each scenario in small groups and spend around ten minutes at each. They are presented with situations and tasks and encouraged to act out the appropriate responses or discuss the implications.

The agencies that participate include the emergency services, environmental health services and locally appropriate service providers such as rail safety agencies and the coast guard. Throughout 2009/10, 6 schemes were delivered with a total of over 9,000 students attending the events. Further crucial crew events will take place in 2010/11.

The **Harrogate CSP** has financially contributed to a boxing club in Ripon. The club has been set up for young people and adults in the Ripon and surrounding rural areas to teach people a disciplined sport and stay healthy. Partners will refer young people at risk of offending, as boxing will be a diversionary activity. The club has recently launched and is seeing around 20 young people at each training session.

Scarborough CSP commissioned a coordinated approach to the youth related ASB traditionally created in the town by Halloween/Mischief Night. A borough wide campaign offering free humorous "No Halloween Caller" posters for members of the public to display alleviated the concerns of the more vulnerable members of the community. Operation Drystone ensured that increased policing patrols were undertaken in Eastfield and Barrowcliff and that dispersal orders were enforced in the Colescliffe Road area. Young people were encouraged to spend their leisure time during that week in a more positive manner through a programme of leisure activities coordinated by NYCC 4Youth, part funded by the CSP. The scheme reduced complaints by members of the public regarding youth related ASB and criminal damage when compared to the previous year.

Lesson learnt

The coordinated approach to youth related ASB in relation to Halloween/Mischief Night proved a worthwhile focussed activity which achieved results.

Domestic Abuse

Schemes implemented

The **Domestic Abuse Strategy 2009/13** was launched on 18th November 2009 and is the follow-up strategy to the Domestic Abuse Strategy 2005/08. The new strategy defines Domestic Abuse, providing information about the prevalence of Domestic Abuse in a national and local context. It also highlights the good practice and achievements of the 2005/08 strategy, where strengthened partnership working is having an impact on keeping families safe, reducing homelessness and reducing repeat incidents of domestic abuse. The strategy was developed and launched by the domestic abuse joint coordination group which sits under the remit of the safer communities forum.

Hambleton and Richmondshire CSPs introduced a **children's making safe worker** in August 2009, and are continuing the work around developing the **Champions Scheme** with the development of a service level agreement (SLA). The Champions Scheme involves a network of trained, supported and resourced practitioners across a range of agencies acting as the lead for domestic abuse in their agencies. Champions give expert advice on how to get help/support for victims. The Champions are aware of, and have access to, local resources and support networks².

All the CSP areas received **first stage multi agency risk assessment training** in 2009/10 from the coordinated action against domestic abuse (CAADA). CAADA offers training and support for the implementation and operation of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) across the UK. The training demonstrates how

² Hambleton and Richmondshire Domestic Abuse Forum minutes Thursday 29th October 2009

to run a robust and safe MARAC to support high risk victims in the most effective way. This will lead to an improved coordinated response to tackling domestic abuse in North Yorkshire by using best practice across the country. A new countywide protocol has been developed to ensure consistency of approach to MARACs across the county.

Lessons learnt

In relation to the Domestic Abuse Strategy 2009/13, consultation was undertaken at all the meetings and within all the agencies which the domestic abuse co-ordinators were invited to contribute. The strategy was promoted on a countywide basis and at a local level in order to raise awareness. In order to ensure that the domestic abuse co-ordinators link into all the relevant agencies and meeting arrangements they have decided that prior to developing the next strategy it would be worthwhile to carry out a mapping exercise which identifies all the agencies and meeting arrangements which they need to engage with. This will ensure that once the strategy is ready for consultation it has a plan to follow and is fully inclusive. It was particularly difficult knowing the correct health professional to engage with to gain sign up to the strategy. A health strategic structure would be useful in future.

In relation to tackling domestic abuse, the role of the independent domestic violence advisers is crucial. A key issue, which has been raised continually in relation to these posts, is the funding. Currently, certain aspects are funded via short term grant funding. There is a need to mainstream funding in order to ensure the continuation of the work. This was highlighted as an issue in the 2009/10 CSA and still remains an area which needs to be resolved.

Violent Crime

Schemes implemented

Following on from the success achieved by **Selby CSP**, of the Night Marshall scheme, the **Know Your Limits campaign** was launched in November 2009, aimed at reducing people's alcohol consumption and warning them of the harm it can cause. The campaign has been undertaken in partnership with the CSP, the NHS, the Compass drug and alcohol agency and police.

The campaign aims to educate people on the recommended weekly limits for alcohol and increase reassurance in the community, through the prevention of alcohol related anti social behaviour and violent crime.

A media van was utilised as part of the campaign in order to display film clips highlighting the negative effects of excessive alcohol consumption. Police officers

and other representatives offered advice to people and handed out information packs containing bottles of water and know your limits wristbands³.

Public perception / confidence / fear of crime

Schemes implemented

All the CSPs took part in **Not in My Neighbourhood Week**, which ran from 2-6 November 2009. Activities undertaken included:

- Giving a presentation to over 100 parents at Aspin Primary School, Knaresborough, to raise awareness of child exploitation.
- Proving leaflets on crime prevention advice.
- Undertaking truancy sweeps with the police and educational officers in Scarborough.
- High visibility patrols on mischief night and bonfire night to deter potential offenders.
- Speed matrix deployment in Richmondshire.
- Vehicle crime awareness in Harrogate town centre, speaking to over 70 people.

Not in my neighbourhood aims to promote the work which is being undertaken by the CSPs in order to tackle the issues which matter to the local people and provide reassurance in relation to safety.

Within **Ryedale CSP** events were held across all areas within the district and representatives from all partner agencies were involved at different times to help deliver messages to the public.

As a result of some of the issues raised the following actions were completed:

- Dog waste bins were purchased and placed in suitable locations
- Neighbourhood Watch was re-invigorated with a drive aimed at including younger groups into crime prevention measures
- Seasonal issues such as theft from vehicles, with 'Sat-Navs' being a particular target were identified
- Initiatives were developed to promote 'immobitags' for cycles.
- Cycle racks and locks were purchased for use at Daly Forest.

Lessons learnt

Despite all the positive work which has been undertaken to promote the work of the CSPs working in partnership to tackle local issues the latest confidence information shows that there has been a reduction in the percentage of local people who are confident with the work of the police and local council to tackle crime and ASB.

³ <http://www.northyorkshire.police.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3027>

Nationally it is proving difficult to determine what influences the public's perception. Work will continue in relation to this area and it is hoped that by tackling the issues identified via the JSIA process this will impact upon confidence.

Road Traffic collisions

Schemes implemented

The 95 Alive partnership launched the **summer 2009 drink drive campaign** with an aim to shake up people who may have been drinking and driving for years and getting away with it, and to reinforce the message to young drivers that it is not an option. The campaign was supported by the **designated driver campaign**, where people going on a night out and requiring a vehicle are encouraged to nominate a designated person to not drink and ensure everyone makes it home safely.

Since 2005, 24 people have been killed and 204 seriously injured as a result of drink driving within the county. The figures are reducing, however the partnership acknowledge that there is no room for complacency.

Leaflets, posters and beer mats were distributed throughout the county and a radio campaign ran throughout the summer in order to support and raise awareness of the harms that drink driving can cause⁴.

Drivers aged 50 and above have been actively encouraged to attend free road shows held throughout the county, in order to improve their driving skills and enjoy a stress free experience whilst driving. The scheme has been organised by NYCC in partnership with the 95 Alive partnership.

The road shows provide the opportunity to talk to professionals in a relaxed setting. There is also chance to view a host of stands, opportunities to try a brake reaction tester and have a mini basic eye check. People are offered a chance to apply for a free 1 hour refresher drive to be taken at a later date, which is optional.

The sessions provide information and advice for the older driver on topical issues such as eyesight requirements, medication and driving, licensing requirements, road signs, driving at night and how to save money. Everyone attending receives a free copy of the newly launched Older Driver DVD, made especially for older drivers in North Yorkshire⁵.

Craven CSP piloted the **Pass Plus scheme**, and has secured funding for 2010/11 in order to roll out the scheme to a further 100 young drivers. The scheme is aimed at new drivers in order to help them become better drivers.

⁴ <http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=10549>

⁵ <http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=11658b>

Following its success in Craven, the 95 Alive Partnership has adopted the scheme and is now rolling it out across the county with the support of a full time Driver Training Officer. Initial take up from both instructors wishing to deliver the enhanced programme and from young drivers wanting to take part, has been very encouraging with over 70 enquiries within the first 10 days. This scheme will be evaluated alongside another post test training scheme within the region to compare their effectiveness in reducing the number of young drivers involved in crashes.

Lessons learnt

There is a strong commitment to the prevention of road casualties and collisions throughout the county, reflecting public opinion. There is a lot of good will and enthusiasm to tackle the various causes and to influence and change behaviours. The next step is to agree priorities, levels of activity and, in essence, who does what and who is best placed to deliver which elements of these programmes. This will prevent the current duplication and, sometimes, unfocussed approaches. It will ensure that some groups and communities are not missed out and will make best use of the skills and resources available.

CAA (Area Assessment) on Community Safety initiatives

The area assessment is a county level assessment which draws on good practice taking place within the local areas and at a county wide level. The NYSP received praise for the community safety work which has been undertaken in relation to a number of areas.

Strong partnership working was acknowledged in the CAA with impressive work being sighted in relation to domestic abuse, tackling binge drinking and the work to tackle the high levels of death and injury on our roads.

Examples of the positive work sighted under the CAA were:

Domestic violence is being tackled successfully through several initiatives. One of these is The Making Safe scheme. It brings together local organisations to focus on the victims of this abuse and strives to keep victims of domestic abuse safely in their homes. Offenders have their behaviour challenged. Work with them encourages them to seek alternative ways of sorting problems out. What the scheme achieves is not having family life disrupted, children stay in their schools and the offender can remain in employment where appropriate. Re-offending rates are a little over one in ten. This is significantly better than the national figure of almost half.

The county's road safety partnership – 95 Alive – is doing good work to tackle the high levels of death and injury on the area's roads. All North Yorkshire districts have death and injury rates on the roads that exceed the national average. Risk groups such as young men, the military, and motorcyclists have been targeted for specific campaigns. The partnership has a mobile classroom/demonstrator that it takes out to

places where direct contact can be made with these groups. The Fire and Rescue Service is contributing to achieving this target through putting up temporary speed matrix signs at sites identified by local communities⁶.

Areas for improvement were also sighted. Further work is required on the implementation of the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy. The number of people killed or injured on our roads remains too high, despite the positive engagement and educational work which has been undertaken and the re-offending rate of young people remains too high, despite the Youth Justice Service working well alongside the partnership.

The summary area assessment for North Yorkshire can be accessed at:

http://oneplace.direct.gov.uk/SiteCollectionDocuments/pdf/2009/AreaAssessment/AreaAssessment2009NorthYorkshire_Summary.pdf

Evaluation process

A great deal of work has been undertaken throughout 2009/10 to review how the safer communities forum undertakes evaluations in relation to the initiatives which have been implemented within the county. We acknowledge that currently our evaluation process lacks the level of detail required in some instances in order for us to assess whether a scheme is successful or not.

We have reviewed what information forms a sound evaluation process and will continue to develop this throughout 2010/11. This is an important aspect of partnership working as budgets continue to be reduced and so we need to fully understand what benefits our schemes are delivering, whether they are having the desired positive impact or if they have resulted in an unintended negative impact on the community and if the scheme is cost effective. It is crucial that we deliver the biggest positive impact for our money in order to improve the quality of life of our residents.

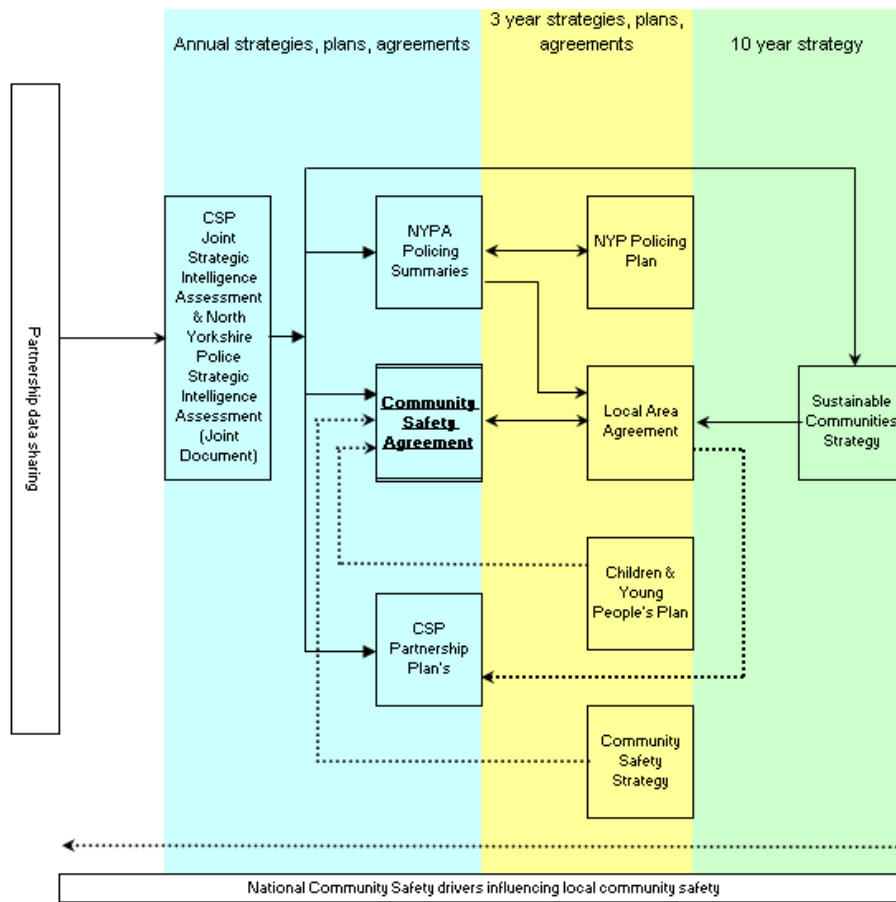
We have a wealth of data and analysis, but despite this there are still preconceived notions within our partner agencies, as well as within our communities, based on perception rather than facts. We need to provide a more robust set of data and communicate the results of our work more effectively. We also need to develop our project evaluation methodologies in order to prove whether our work is as effective as possible. In order to do this the partners have looked at hypotheses development and how this can be used to assist with targeted analysis of aspects of the priority areas.

⁶ CAA Area Assessment December 2009

http://oneplace.direct.gov.uk/SiteCollectionDocuments/pdf/2009/AreaAssessment/AreaAssessment2009NorthYorkshire_Full.pdf

NATIONAL DRIVERS

How the CSA links to other strategies and plans



The above diagram depicts the relationship between the CSA and various other key strategies and partnership plans.

National Strategies which influence local Community Safety



The above table shows the current national community safety strategies which are driving the national direction. All of these strategies influence activity within the CSA to a certain extent, depending on the prevalence of the issue within the local communities within North Yorkshire.

The depicted strategies all ultimately aim to reduce crime and the fear of crime within England and Wales, and ensure that everyone feels safe whilst they go about their daily lives. There is also an increased focus on a more powerful voice for the public and providing them with information and a greater say in how crime and disorder issues are tackled within their local communities.

Some of the main national priority areas are:

- Serious violence
- Greater flexibility for local partners to deliver local priorities
- Community confidence
- The need to reflect the increased threat to communities posed by violent extremists
- Education, training and employment for young people
- Provision of rehabilitation services (drugs / alcohol) to stop people offending
- Tackling alcohol related crime and disorder
- Enforcing more strongly the existing rules on under-age drinking, and educating local licensees

Further information about each of the specific strategies can be accessed at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/>

Hallmarks of effective partnership

The Hallmarks of effective partnership represent the key aspects of partnership working that underpin effective delivery. Partnerships should use these principles to assess their effectiveness and to identify areas for improvement⁷. There are six 'hallmarks' which are:

- empowered and effective leadership
- visible and constructive accountability
- intelligence-led business processes
- effective and responsive delivery structures
- engaged communication and
- appropriate skills and knowledge.

[Appendix C](#) outlines how the York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum adhere to these 'hallmarks' and outlines areas for improvement at the safer communities forum level.

PESTELO (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational)

A full PESTELO analysis can be found at [appendix D](#).

⁷ Home Office, Delivering Safer Communities, A guide to effective partnership working
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/partnerships/partnerships001.htm>

PERFORMANCE IN NORTH YORKSHIRE

The county of North Yorkshire has low levels of recorded crime when compared to other parts of the country. As a result the area is one of the safest counties within England and Wales.

Within 2009/10 North Yorkshire Police (NYP) recorded a total of 27,751 crimes for the county of North Yorkshire (excluding York) and in 2008/09 a total of 30,677 crimes. Crime has reduced by 9.5%, a reduction of 2,926 offences. There has been a continued reduction in the number of crimes within North Yorkshire since 2004/05, with the exception of last year (2008/09) where crime increased marginally, by 2.4% (740 crimes). This increase was against a downturn in the economy. The county continues to be one of the safest places to live within England and Wales and the trend data indicates that crime levels are expected to reduce further over the coming years.

Below is a summary of performance against the priority areas that have been identified for the CSA 2010/11.

Confidence

The JSIA process last year identified that despite the low levels of crime within the county, the local residents have a relatively high fear of crime. This continues to be the case within the county and so improving public confidence remains a key priority. The county has low levels of serious offences such as violence, sexual crimes, burglary and robbery, and as such it magnifies the lower levels of disorder. It is still currently unknown what impact the national media has on local confidence levels and it is therefore acknowledged that influencing public perception on the community safety agenda is complex. North Yorkshire Police and partners have been given a 'confidence target' to deliver by 2012. Currently 50.6% of residents in North Yorkshire believe that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues which matter to the local community. The target is to improve this to 58.8% by 2011 and to 62.8% by 2012. The latest confidence figure represents a reduction in public confidence from the baseline of 50.8%.

Violent crime including domestic abuse

Violent crime has continued to reduce. In 2009/10 5,907 offences were recorded compared to 5,930 in 2008/09 (Exc. York), a 0.4% reduction (23 offences). The county is ranked 1st when compared to peers (where 1st denotes best performer) and so this further highlights the positive performance. The reduction in violent crime within North Yorkshire (inc. York) which has been achieved is significant, which means that it cannot be explained as a normal change.

The number of domestic abuse incidents reported in North Yorkshire (excluding York) has been continually increasing since 2004/05 (2,100 incidents), with the exception of 2007/08 where there was a slight decrease. In 2009/10 2,277 domestic incidents were recorded, compared to 2,401 in 2008/09. The levels of reporting have

therefore reduced. The community safety forum would have anticipated an increase in the number of domestic violence incidents reported due to the publicity of raising awareness of the issue and the introduction of further third party reporting centres. Work will continue throughout 2010/11 to further embed existing schemes and support networks for victims and offenders in order to encourage more people to come forward and report domestic abuse so that the relevant help can be provided.

Antisocial behaviour (ASB)

In relation to low level disorder, NYP recorded a total of 36,139 ASB incidents in 2008/09 for the county of North Yorkshire (excluding York). This decreased to 33,729 in 2009/10, a reduction of 6.7% (2,410 incidents). ASB has continued to reduce, however the community safety forum acknowledges that the local communities feel that ASB is an issue within certain pockets of our communities, and this is evidenced from the community consultation which is carried out.

The main ASB types which are recorded by the police where there have been increases are:

- Vehicle related nuisance increased from 2,812 to 3,344, up 18.9%, 532 incidents
- Trespass increased from 769 to 1,254, up 63.1%, 485 incidents
- Hoax calls to emergency services, from 567 to 768, up 35.4%, 201 incidents.

The ASB categories which account for the largest volume of incidents, as recorded by the police are:

- Behaviour, 20,176 incidents
- Vehicle related nuisance, 3,344 incidents
- Malicious communication, 2,887 incidents
- Rowdy and nuisance neighbours, 2,109 incidents

As the ASB incident data which is reported is from the police the community safety forum also acknowledges that this does not provide a complete picture in terms of ASB as some incidents are reported to the district councils.

Alcohol issues

Alcohol misuse has an impact across all the priorities within the CSA in varying forms. National research shows that alcohol is a factor in relation to violent crime, with 45% of all violent crime nationally being linked to alcohol. In relation to domestic abuse cases, around 37% of incidents nationally involve alcohol⁸. Research by the Home Office has also found that the frequency of alcohol consumption, and especially drinking to get drunk, is associated with disorderly behaviour. North Yorkshire has a lower rate than the England average in relation to binge drinking adults, based on the Health Survey. When reviewing the districts, data is based on synthetic estimates and shows that at a district level, all areas are significantly worse

⁸ Home Office website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/alcohol-related-crime/>

than the England average in relation to binge drinking adults⁹. The CSP Partnership Plans for 2010/11 recognise alcohol as a priority issue due to the relationship with crime and disorder.

Road Safety

Road traffic issues feature at the top of both the community and the partnership agenda.

There were a total of 43 fatal casualties and 495 serious casualties January-December 2009, resulting in a total of 538 people being killed or seriously injured on the county's roads. This is a slight increase when compared to the same period of the previous year where there were a total of 536 casualties either killed or seriously injured. The serious injury rate increased by 0.4% (2) and the fatalities remained static. There were a total of 43 fatal casualties and 493 serious casualties January – December 2008, resulting in a total of 536 people being killed or seriously injured on the districts roads.

The county has seen significant reductions in the number of casualties killed or seriously injured on our roads since 1994.









LOCAL PRIORITIES

The LAA for the county of North Yorkshire sets out the key priority areas which partners wish to tackle in relation to a number of themed areas, such as children and young people, economy and enterprise and healthier communities. There is also a section within the LAA performance framework that is dedicated to safer communities.

The current LAA covers 2008-11. The current target indicators are being reviewed in order to feed into LAA 3, which will cover 2011-14.

Within the safer communities theme the county of North Yorkshire is working towards the delivery of the following LAA targets:

⁹ Health Profiles 2009, Department of Health - www.healthprofiles.info

Indicator reference	Description of measure	Target 2009/10	Current Performance	On track to achieve target
NI19*	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders aged 10-17	1.10	1.48 (2009/10 estimated)	
NI20*	Number of assaults with less serious injury	2,629	2,778 (2009/10 estimated)	
NI30*	Re-offending rate of prolific and other priority offenders (PPOs)	26%	27% (2008/09)	
NI32 *	Repeat incidents of domestic violence	-3.5% (29%)	32.5%***	n/a
NI41*	Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour	****	17% (2009/10)*****	
NI47**	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	631 (2009 target)	283 (reported to Q2 2009)	
NI115*	The percentage of young people reporting either frequent misuse of drugs/volatile substances or alcohol, or both	5.1%	11.4% (2009/10)	
L60**	Reduce the incidents of violent crime	6,870	6,092 (2009/10 estimated)	
L67	Perception of anti social behaviour	****	7% (2009/10)*****	

*All of these measures have associated performance reward grant attached to their achievement.

** Both of these measures have associated performance reward grant attached to the achievement of the stretch target. Both of these measures have been carried from LAA 1.

***Current performance is based on an assessment of Selby and Scarborough only.

**** The target in relation to NI41 and L67 is to reduce the 2008 baseline figure by the minimum change required to demonstrate a statistically significant improvement.

*****Based on the 2009/10 Tracking survey

Performance against the LAA indicators is mainly positive highlighting the effort which the partnership has continued to input into improving the safety of North Yorkshire. There are however a couple of areas which remain of concern to the partners, namely the re-offending rate of young people and the number of assaults with less serious injury.

Work is currently being undertaken by the police in relation to performance around NI 20 (assaults with less serious injury) as the lead partner agency, in order to review why we are experiencing an increase in this crime group within certain communities.

NI 19 (re-offending rate of young offenders) is also being reviewed by the youth justice service. There are currently concerns over the system which records and calculates the re-offending rate and its accuracy.

CSP PRIORITIES 2010/11

The priorities identified in the CSP JSIAs were as follows:

District	ASB	Domestic abuse	Violence	Vehicle crime	Non-domestic burglary	Criminal damage	Alcohol related crime and disorder	Confidence / reassurance
Craven	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Hambleton	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Harrogate	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Richmondshire	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Ryedale	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Scarborough	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Selby	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	

At the JSIA development event it was agreed that **road safety** will continue to be addressed at a county level. It is recognised that much work is undertaken at a more local level and that this will remain a priority for the districts as well.

COUNTY WIDE PRIORITIES

The key objective for the Safer Communities Forum is to:

“Build on public confidence by reassuring our communities that the agencies within the Forum are working together in order to tackle the crime and anti social behaviour issues which matter to the local areas”.

In order to achieve this, the Safer Communities Forum will seek to collectively address the most common issues found across the CSPs in North Yorkshire. For 2010/11, these are:

- Violent crime, including Domestic Abuse
- Anti Social Behaviour, including addressing the new minimum standards
- Alcohol related crime and disorder
- Road Safety, in particular those who are killed or seriously injured on our roads.

In relation to the priority areas identified, consultation with the public shows the following:

- 55% of residents perceive that cars driving too fast are a very or fairly big problem.
- 49.7% of residents perceive drivers using a mobile phone to be a very or fairly big problem.
- 16.9% of residents perceive people being drunk or rowdy in public places is a very or fairly big problem.

- 5.6% of residents perceive violent crime to be a very or fairly big problem¹⁰.
- 21% of residents perceive teenagers hanging around on the streets are a very or fairly big problem.
- 21% of residents perceive rubbish or litter lying around to be a very or fairly big problem.¹¹
- 7.8% of residents perceive ASB to be an issue¹²

April 2009 – February 2010 538 ASB issues have been raised through local community engagement forums with the police. Of these 230 relate to rowdy inconsiderate behaviour, 66 to inappropriate use of/nuisance vehicles and 27 to street drinking¹³.

As previously mentioned, this document does not include the City of York. However, it is acknowledged that some of the statutory partners such as the Police, Police Authority, Fire and Rescue and Primary Care Trust operate within the Unitary Authority of York, as well as across the county area. [Appendix E](#) provides a list of the priority areas which the City of York is working towards, as well as a list of the National Indicators included within the LAA.

A delivery plan ([Appendix A](#)) has been agreed which identifies the actions to be taken at a county level. The LAA, safer thematic performance measures and targets will be used in order to monitor improvements against the priorities as a result of the actions implemented.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Under the NYSP the North Yorkshire Children's Trust has been set up to address the requirements of the Children Act 2004 and represents all the agencies working with Children and Young People across the county. The Children's Trust unites all partners providing services for children and young people at both a strategic and local level.

The Partners are working together to improve the five national Every Child Matters outcomes, one of which relates to stay safe.

The priorities and outcomes which the county is striving to deliver are outlined in the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP), a three year strategic plan for all agencies providing relevant services.

Childhood and adolescence are periods of growth and development and because they are dynamic and vulnerable stages of life they combine great hope with great

¹⁰ NYP Public Attitude survey results 12 month sample completed October-December 2009

¹¹ Place survey results November 2009

¹² British crime survey September 2009

¹³ NYP Community consultation feedback forms

risk¹⁴. The CYPP covers a multitude of areas in relation to children and young people. The areas which link to community safety are listed below.

Reduce substance and alcohol misuse

- Support the use of FRANK¹⁵.
- Contribute, as part of the Parenting Strategy, to ensure that parents are supported in educating their children about drugs and to know what action to take if their child gets involved in drugs.
- Prevent harm to children, young people and families affected by drug misuse by providing specialist treatment and support.
- Reduce drug and drink related risk taking behaviour and related offending.
- Ensure local delivery on the Youth Alcohol Action Plan.

Provide safe environments

- Reduce the number of children and young people killed or seriously injured on the roads, in particular those aged 0-4.
- Increase the provisions of advice on personal safety.
- Enhance the child tracking arrangements for missing children and those not in schools.

Tackle domestic abuse in North Yorkshire

- Map existing services for children and young people who are victims of domestic abuse.
- Identify and develop best practice, including county provision for refugees.
- Encourage the sustainability of strategic support and services for tackling domestic abuse.

Contributing to school and community life

- Ensure schools respond robustly to their duty to promote community cohesion.
- Establish multi-agency panels/ referral processes for the identification of 13-19 years olds who would most benefit from participation in positive activities.

Youth Crime Prevention Strategy

- Establish targeted Youth Support provision to meet the needs of vulnerable young people, including young people at risk of (re) offending.
- Develop a restorative approach to ASB in order to reduce levels and break down trans-generational issues.
- Promote a more positive perception of the contributions made by children and young people in North Yorkshire.

¹⁴ North Yorkshire County Council, Children and Young People's Plan 2008/11

¹⁵ The FRANK campaign is aimed at young people, parents and carers concerned about drugs. A 24 hour helpline is available, staffed by trained specialists who provide facts on drugs and refer people to treatment and support organisations. The campaign aims to give reliable information to understand the risks associated with drug use.

Reduce rates of re-offending

- Transfer / expansion of successful prevention and rehabilitation projects to newly identified areas of the county.
- Improved social inclusion of young offenders in key service areas (education, training; and employment, mental health and drugs, family and housing) demonstrated by raised performance against Youth Justice Board (YJB) targets.

The full plan can be accessed at:

<http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2725&p=0>

OLDER PEOPLE (50+)

As life expectancy increases and birth rates decrease the make up of our communities will change. The reality is that as older people become an ever more significant proportion of the population, society will increasingly depend upon the contribution they can make and their needs¹⁶.

The Adult Strategic Partnership is part of the NYSP. The purpose of the Adult Strategic Partnership is to provide a forum in which member bodies can work together to plan and deliver services for adults jointly.

The Strategic Commissioning for independence, well-being and choice 2007-2022 sets out how this will be achieved for all adults.

The 'Our future lives' 2006-2011 policy is the NYCC response to planning for older age.

This policy recognises that people's roles and requirements change over time, that they are key in contributing to their own healthy ageing and wellbeing, and also have a vital role to play in planning and influencing the shape, range, delivery and quality of future services¹⁷. The key links between the policy and the CSA are detailed below:

- The Council will actively seek to protect people in their communities through doorstep crime initiatives, community safety initiatives, and procedures which protect and safeguard vulnerable adults
- People will have a safe and secure environment to live in, and report a reduced fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
- There will be greater investment in community services which optimise people's chances of independence, feeling safe and retaining personal dignity e.g. practical assistance services such as, smoke alarms, door chains and home improvement services

¹⁶ Our future lives 2006-2011

¹⁷ Our future lives 2006-2011

- Positive action will be taken by all agencies to identify requirements of, and responses needed by, minority groups, whether they are in a minority because of race, ethnicity, rurality, disability, sexuality, danger of exploitation or abuse for another reason
- Vulnerable people will be supported and protected
- Remaining incidents of doorstep crime will be actively challenged and prosecuted.

Within North Yorkshire there is the safeguarding adults board. The board aims to protect adults who maybe at risk from abuse, by promoting effective working practices between the lead agencies. The board meet quarterly and ensure that policies are fit for purpose. New national and local developments in safeguarding are reviewed to determine if improvements can be made to current working practices. Consideration is also given to lessons learnt as well as ensuring that appropriate training is being delivered.

REDUCING RE-OFFENDING

Research suggests that 10% of offenders commit half of all crime in the country and that half of all offenders have previously been convicted of an offence. From 1st April 2010, reducing re-offending will become a statutory responsibility for CSPs and Probation Trusts will become 'responsible authority' partners in CSPs.

In North Yorkshire, our 'Integrated Offender Management' (IOM) approach under the 'Spotlight' brand seeks to coordinate our response to reducing adult re-offending, the Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) strategy and the Deter Young Offender (DYO) strategy.

Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) Scheme

The national PPO strategy was launched in 2004 and year on year has secured 30-40% reductions in re-offending for some of the most persistent offenders in North Yorkshire¹⁸.

The success of our local PPO schemes was the catalyst for strengthening and building the schemes into our much more comprehensive IOM approach, capable of offering similar levels of intensive management to ten times the number of offenders than our previous PPO schemes could support.

In North Yorkshire, PPO remains an integral part of our IOM approach, and PPOs represent the top tier of IOM offenders offered the highest levels of management and supervision. This approach was mandated by new national guidance for PPO and IOM schemes published in summer, 2009¹⁹.

¹⁸ Home Office PPO Performance data

¹⁹ Home Office publication "PPO Five years on" and Government Policy Statement on IOM"

However, a critical structural change to our PPO approach is the move away from the three separate strands of the national PPO strategy ('prevent and deter', 'catch and convict' and 'resettle and rehabilitate') into a single rehabilitative model where catch and convict simply becomes one of several tactical enforcement options. The 'prevent and deter' strand is reserved for our response to young offenders.

Deter Young Offenders (DYO)

Following the end of the Persistent Young Offender (PYO) Pledge, Deter Young Offenders (DYO) are the new single priority group of young people aged between 10-17, who present the highest risk of causing serious harm to communities and the highest risk of re-offending. DYO are intensively managed by the Youth Justice Service.

In 2010, we intend to align our DYO programme with our IOM approach, to ensure we offer the most effective and coordinated management to both adult offenders and young people, and critically, to ensure the continuity of supervision when a young offender reaches adulthood.

Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)

The DIP is a critical part of the Government's strategy for tackling drugs. Criminal justice and drug treatment providers will be working together with other services to provide tailored solutions for adults, particularly those who misuse class A drugs, and who commit crime to fund their drug misuse²⁰. The principal aim of the DIP programme within North Yorkshire is to reduce drug related crime by engaging with problematic drug users and ensuring that they receive appropriate treatment and support. Through treatment, the DIP aims to break the cycle of drug misuse and offending behaviour.

DIP staff are now co-located within our multi-agency IOM Units where they play a crucial role in managing IOM offenders with substance misuse issues. Their inclusion in a multi-disciplinary team environment has resulted in an increase in the number and quality of referrals to their case load.

Young peoples substance misuse services

DIP is an adult service, however, a Young People's Substance Misuse Strategy 2009-11 and action plan have been developed to address both alcohol and substance misuse by children and young people in North Yorkshire. This is included as a key objective to ensure young people have access to treatment assessment at point of arrest, with the option of entering treatment as an alternative to early criminalisation. To this end, a young people's drug and alcohol diversionary arrest referral scheme is to be rolled out in the county in early 2010.

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

IOM for adult offenders builds on the success of our previous PPO schemes and brings together Police, Probation, Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP) and other offender management partners under the same roof to offer enhanced offender management to persistent and problematic offenders.

IOM in North Yorkshire has four core principles:

1. individual case management and risk assessment for all IOM offenders
2. developing new interventions to support offenders, including interventions for offenders not under statutory supervision
3. extending the reach of offender supervision by community police and other partners acting as 'Offender Supervisors'
4. being underpinned by robust compliance and enforcement processes

IOM seeks to present offenders with a simple choice, stop offending and accept the help on offer, or be enforced against.

During 2009, IOM was extensively piloted in Scarborough and Ryedale Districts before being rolled out to the rest of the county. By the end of March, 2010, three IOM Units will be operating from Probation Service offices in Scarborough, York and Harrogate and providing enhanced offender management to up to 1,000 of our most persistent and problematic offenders in York and North Yorkshire.

Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy

The Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for North Yorkshire aims to address the identified challenges associated with excess drinking. This is a 3 year strategy (2008-2011) which is supposed to be reviewed on an annual basis. Unfortunately no review took place in 2009. The strategy aims to make communities secure and provide support for those who need it. Implementing the strategy aims to improve quality of life; in particular focusing on:

- reducing harm to health
- alcohol related crime, including alcohol related domestic abuse
- antisocial behaviour as a result of alcohol misuse
- loss of productivity in the workplace.

Restorative Justice Scheme

Restorative justice aims to:

- give victims a greater voice in the criminal justice system
- allow victims to receive an explanation and more meaningful reparation from the offender
- make young people accountable by allowing them to take responsibility for their actions and
- build community confidence that young people are making amends for their wrong doing.

This scheme not only helps the victim, but also seeks to motivate young people to turn away from a life of crime. As a result, this approach can break a re-offending cycle before it escalates into more serious offending.

Implementation of this scheme began in February 2009 and was completed in October 2009. This scheme is now fully embedded across North Yorkshire and York and since implemented over 200 cases have been dealt with.

The Youth Restorative Justice process is used by officers dealing with low level crime where both the victim and offender agree to use this process rather than the criminal justice process.

Evaluations undertaken in May and September 2009 have indicated a lower than average re-offending rate, an increase in victim satisfaction and reduced costs in officer time.

Further information on the Restorative justice scheme can be accessed at: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/victims/restorative-justice

Priority Neighbourhoods

Research suggests that 40% of crime occurs within 10% of neighbourhoods. It is acknowledged that antisocial behaviour and crime are at the top of any list of residents concerns about deprived areas and that these concerns must be tackled if communities are to thrive²¹.

The Crime and Disorder Domain of the Indices of Deprivation data for 2007 identifies that parts of North Yorkshire are ranked within the bottom 20% of deprivation within England. These locations are:

- **Selby District:** Selby South and Selby North
- **Scarborough District:** Castle; North Bay; Central; Ramshill; Eastfield; Woodlands; Streonshalh; Whitby West Cliff; Falsgrave Park.

Probation Trust objectives

The York and North Yorkshire Probation Trust have identified a series of business objectives to deliver throughout 2010/11 which specifically target reducing re-offending and reducing the number of victims of crime. Some of the key priority actions which will be delivered to tackle this area, working in partnership are:

- Delivery of the Prevent strategy within the Local Delivery Units (LDUs)
- Collaborate in regional research which will be used to produce 8 locality based local reducing re-offending plans
- Local reducing re-offending plans will identify a range of services, including interventions which will be commissioned

²¹ Home Office, Crime Reduction website www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/partnerships29.htm

- Develop delivery in relation to education, accommodation and health in line with best practice
- Maximise the effective use of the electronic monitoring provision
- Review data in respect of the diverse needs of our offenders in North Yorkshire by March 2011. To include reporting mechanisms to monitor impact of rurality on service delivery.

As previously mentioned we acknowledge that performance improvements are required in relation to reducing re-offending and the partnership will assist in the delivery of the objectives.

The safer communities forum also acknowledges its new role which came into effect on 1st April 2010 in relation to reducing re-offending.

CONSULTATION

Consultation activities are undertaken within the county in order to ensure that local communities concerns can be addressed. The key consultation activities undertaken are:

Place Survey – Approximately 10,000 local residents in North Yorkshire take part in this survey. There is a mandatory requirement for this survey to be undertaken every 2 years as a minimum. The Place survey supports the safer communities forum in developing a robust understanding of the communities served and the local residents who live there. An additional survey was undertaken during 2009/10 which covered specific Place survey questions which are required for LAA reporting.

Public Attitude survey – This survey is undertaken by North Yorkshire Police on a month by month basis in order to support the information collated by the British Crime survey. Within 2009/10 the survey has been reviewed and enhanced and now samples approximately 4,800 local residents every year (previously 2,500). The survey focuses on crime issues, specifically in relation to people's fears and perceptions, and informs the Police and partners of the actions needed to reassure the public. This survey data assists the partnership with an up to date view of public concerns, due to its frequency. As the sample size achieves 600 residents per CSP it can be viewed at a local level in order to be more meaningful.

Citizens Panel – The county-wide members of the citizen's panel complete up to four surveys a year, and also take part in one-off research studies and focus groups. The panel is made up of approximately 2,000 residents and is statistically representative of the population of North Yorkshire. Some of the districts within North Yorkshire also run citizens panels, which survey residents on safe places issues.

CSP surveys – The districts have been undertaking surveys for a number of years which look at local community priorities. A lot of work has been undertaken with the

safer neighbourhood groups and encouraging and promoting participation at events and roadshows to engage and consult with community.

CSP Face the public sessions – The CSPs have a statutory requirement to hold face the people sessions where senior representatives of the community safety partnership meet the public to hear their issues and let them know about what action they have taken or will take to tackle them²².

British Crime Survey (BCS) – This survey provides data for the whole of North Yorkshire, however, this is still useful in providing an indication of concerns at a county level. The local surveys mentioned above, then provide the means to ‘drill down’ into the local communities and identify where specific issues are most prevalent. The BCS surveys approximately 1,000 local residents on a 12 month rolling basis.

NYSP Partnership conference –the NYSP organise an annual conference which is open to all partner public sector agencies as well as the voluntary sector, business sector and members of the public. The conference aims to consult with a broad range of agencies on themes relating to the SCS.

SCS consultation – The SCS is reviewed annually in order to ensure that it fully reflects the needs of our local communities. Consultation is undertaken within the NYSP and with the general public. The NYCC Times (county council newsletter) and website are used as the main source of consulting. The priorities are consulted on firstly in order to provide the opportunity to express whether these are still valid. Once the priorities are determined the draft document is prepared and made available for feedback. An easy read version is also produced and made available in order to be fully inclusive. Hard to reach groups are directly engaged to ensure that their views are captured.

Community engagement and neighbourhood management framework – This framework has been developed in order to improve the services provided and improve the use of resources to meet the needs of local communities. The framework aims to join up activities which are on going within the neighbourhoods by outlining the key principles and standards for joint working. A key part of the framework which is being developed is a database of all consultation activities undertaken by partners which can be accessed and shared. This will be launched in 2010/11.

CAA (Area Assessment) on community needs

Under the area assessment it was shown that the needs and aspirations of local communities are only partially reflected in the priorities which the NYSP is working on. Engagement activities have been improved for 2010/11 in order to ensure that they are more inclusive.

²² Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to partnership working, September 2007
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/partnerships/partnerships001.htm>

A NYSP Community Engagement and Neighbourhood Management Framework for North Yorkshire has been developed to improve involvement of communities in consultation.

The NYSP Equalities group has continued to assist the NYSP in their vision to be socially inclusive. The group is made up of members of the partnership and representatives from hard to reach groups in order to ensure wide reaching engagement.

[Appendix F](#) provides key consultation results.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS FOR PRIORITY AREAS

Domestic violence – The government has published guidance which is currently out for consultation in relation to mainstreaming the commissioning of local services in order to address violence against women and girls. The consultation states that the local commissioners and partners should seek to build a common understanding of needs and potential priorities to serve all parts of the commissioning system. This could impact upon the area of domestic abuse within 2010/11.

A ready reckoner tool has been developed by the Home Office which assists with estimating the number of people suffering from domestic abuse, sexual attacks and stalking. North Yorkshire will use this tool to look at the estimated prevalence of domestic abuse within the county.

ASB – The government is looking at improving the action which is taken against breaches of ASBOs and agreeing a minimum service standard which the public can expect. The minimum service standard is expected to be published in the next 6 months, and will impact upon service delivery by the partners. The standards are expected to include aspects such as:

- Reducing the perception of ASB year on year.
- Taking reported cases of ASB seriously, recording, investigating and keeping victims informed of action taken.
- Providing regular information to residents on what action is being taken to tackle ASB.
- Offer support and practical help to victims of ASB.
- Ensure an effective link between neighbourhood policing and neighbourhood management.
- Provide residents with a right of complaint to CSPs/ CSPs if effective action is not taken by local agencies through existing channels.

Alcohol – The government is looking to introduce new measures in order to tackle the drinking culture in England and Wales. If the proposals receive parliamentary approval then it could see the following measures being brought in:

- Ban irresponsible promotions such as all you can drink.

- Pubs having to make small measures available.
- Giving councils the power to change the levy on premises causing problems late at night.
- Duty increase on problem drinks.
- Permanently shutting down pubs which repeatedly break the rules.

The government is also looking at introducing a minimum pricing system for alcoholic drinks²³

REPORTING CONSTRAINTS

In order to agree the county-wide priorities the JSIAs for each CSP were reviewed, as mentioned earlier. This provided a sound evidence base for the county-wide priorities. However, it is acknowledged that there were some data gaps within the JSIAs, which could have affected the priorities within the JSIAs and CSA. The previous CSA also identified data gaps and these are detailed in the reporting constraints appendix ([Appendix G](#)), along with progress to date.

FUNDING

As previously mentioned over the next few years there will be budget reductions in the area of community safety. Due to this, it is crucial that we identify the correct priority areas for our communities, through good analysis of partner data, as well as feedback from the local communities. It is vital that we understand what impact our projects and schemes have in order to ensure that we are delivering the best possible value for money.

Central Government provides North Yorkshire with an area based grant (ABG) and single capital programme (SCP) funding. This money is provided to NYCC for allocation.

Within the Safer Communities Forum there is a funding group from members of the Forum which reviews all the funding available for community safety and determines how this will be allocated. A proportion of the ABG and SCP is 'top sliced' so that partners and CSPs can bid into this pot of money to assist with the funding of specific activities, generally at a county wide level. Any bids for ABG 'top sliced' money should be submitted to the funding group via the relevant joint coordination group (JCG). Currently this process is not always adhered to and as a result bids can be submitted via a number of different routes. This is something which will be addressed in 2010/11 to ensure that the process is followed and that there is a clear accountable group for money allocated. The JCG act/will act as the accountable body for any funding which is allocated and are responsible for the monitoring of the scheme.

²³ <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/ukpolitics>

After the ABG 'top slice' has been determined the unallocated total of ABG and SCP is distributed to the local CSPs. This money is supplemented by funding provided by NYCC, the police, police authority and some district councils. An 80:20 formula (80% based on crime, 20% based on the population of the district) is then used in order to allocate the funding between the CSPs.

Within 2009/10 the total amount of funding based on SCP, ABG and NYCC funding was **£846,219.54**.

- **£225,020** was used as the ABG 'top sliced' funding, including any carry forward.
- **£621,199.77** was then allocated between the CSPs in order to fund local activities, including any carry forward.

Further contributions were made from NYPA, £79,982 and NYP, £64,000.

The actual spend for 2009/10 was **£770,056.06**.

- **£153,813.56** was spent from the ABG 'top sliced' funding, resulting in an under spend of £74,564.21.
- **£616,242.50** was then spent from the CSPs funding allocation, resulting in an under spend of £4,957.27.

Within 2010/11 the single capital funding from the Government has been cut by 50.5%. The total amount of funding available based on SCP, ABG and NYCC funding in 2010/11 is **£792,170**.

- **£178,027** has been allocated as the ABG 'top slice' funding.
- **£614,143** has been allocated between the CSPs in order to fund local activities.

Further contributions were made from NYPA, £65,740 and NYP, £64,008.

Overall there has been a 6.3% reduction in the amount of funding available when compared to the previous year and it is envisaged that we will see further cuts in 2011/12.

(To be input once available)

In addition to this central source of funding, the Police Authority allocated the Basic Command Unit funding on a similar basis. **£****** was used as a top slice amount; of which, the following projects benefited:

This left **£****** to be allocated to each CSP on the 80/20 to assist in delivering project aimed at addressing the priorities of each CSP.

Under the CAA, the various partners were assessed as follows in terms of the use of resource management:

Performs well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Yorkshire County Council • North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority • Scarborough Borough Council • Selby District Council • Harrogate Borough Council • Hambleton District Council
Performs adequately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Yorkshire Police Authority • North Yorkshire and York Primary Care Trust • Ryedale District Council • Richmondshire District Council
Performs poorly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Craven District Council

The organisational assessments can be accessed at:
<http://oneplace.direct.gov.uk/infobyarea/region/area/localorganisations/pages/default.aspx?region=56&area=429>

GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

All District, Borough, County and City Councils have set up crime and disorder overview and scrutiny committees. The statutory role of these committees is “to review or scrutinise decisions made or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions”.

The focus of these committees is on the performance of the local community safety partnership. For the North Yorkshire County Council area, it is the responsibility of the NYCC O&S committee to scrutinise the work of the Safer Communities Forum. This agreement and subsequent action plans may be subject to scrutiny at that level.

Under these arrangements the Councillor Call for Action (CCFA) came into effect. The CCFA is a legal right for a councillor to have local crime & disorder issues that are affecting their wards/division put on the agenda of the overview and scrutiny (O&S) committee. Local protocols are in place to ensure that agencies first have the opportunity to sort out any problem before it escalates to the O&S committee agenda. This process ensures that the voice of the community is heard and taken note of.

ACTION PLAN

The CSA action plan will be delivered by the JCGs and monitored by the Safer Community Forum’s JOWG. The JOWG will then provide routine updates to the Forum on progress against the action plan.

It is noted that the current JCG structures are being reviewed. It is proposed that as the police and CSPs now create truly Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessments it maybe more appropriate for district level joint delivery groups to address certain priority areas identified within these. If this approach is adopted then these groups district level joint delivery groups would be responsible for tactical delivery and would report to the JCGs or directly to the Safer Communities Forum depending on the final structure.

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The actions below have been determined by the relevant JCG and approved by the Joint Officer Working Group (JOWG). It is the responsibility of each JCG to monitor progress against their assigned actions and report to the JOWG on a regular basis.

Overarching priority for all JCGs – strengthen communication links and joint working between all NYSP thematic partnerships via the Forum and JCGs.

Reducing Re-offending JCG (Chair Pete Brown)

The Reducing Re-offending Group is just in the process of forming so our strategic priorities are broad brush and will need to be confirmed.

- Reducing Youth Reoffending
- Reducing Adult Reoffending
- Roll out of Integrated Offender Management across county

95 Alive (Chair, David Bowe)

The key strategic priorities for 95 Alive are:

- Delivery of the 95 Alive Road Safety Grant Action Plan
- Complete the road safety strategy for the NYCC 3rd Local Transport Plan
- Conclude considerations over potential introduction of safety cameras

Violent Crime JCG (Chair: Javad Ali)

1. Provide a countywide and consistent approach to the engagement with PCT in assisting the Tackling violent Crime JCG to collate data from A & E to assist in the identification of hotspot location/vulnerable persons/repeat victims
 - b) develop the ability to sign post to appropriate support services
2. To ensure a consistent and county wide approach to the development of night marshals/street angels/safe Havens in reducing the incidents of violence through early interventions.
 - b) to identify and secure mainstream funding/resources at county level to support such initiatives

ASB JCG (Chair, Ali Higgins)

1. Establish clear understanding of the effectiveness of ASB toolkits and ensure a common approach is adhered to in the delivery of an ASB countywide toolkit.
2. Ensure there is effective data sharing between key partners to address ASB incidents.

Domestic Abuse JCG (Chair, Gill Warner)

1. Establish a clear understanding of C &YP's provision of domestic abuse services across the county and understand local needs.

2. Establish a clear understanding of service provision for perpetrators of domestic violence, identifying gaps and sharing best practice.

Public Confidence JCG (Chair, Tim Madgwick)

- Understanding the critical drivers that positively influence public confidence for the police and local authorities
- Ensure that we work together to understand these challenges and make sure our staff deliver these services
- Joint training in terms of customer service skills

SAFER COMMUNITIES FORUM STRUCTURE – APPENDIX B



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HALLMARKS OF EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP – APPENDIX C

Hallmark	How it works in North Yorkshire
<p>Empowered and Effective Leadership</p>	<p>The Safer Communities Forum is chaired by a nominated member from the Partnership (currently the Chief Fire Officer).</p> <p>The Safer Communities Forum membership consists of the police, the police authority, fire & rescue service, local authorities, primary care trust and the CSP chairs. Other agencies are invited to join the Forum as appropriate.</p> <p>The Forum ensures that the Community Safety Agreement is aligned to the local CSP JSIAs, the Community Safety Strategy and the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Children and Young People’s Plan.</p>
<p>Visible and Constructive Accountability</p>	<p>The Safer Communities Forum supports public consultation processes in order to ensure that the local communities views are listened to and taken into account when setting the local priorities in relation to community safety.</p> <p>The Community Safety Agreement clearly outlines what the partnership deliver/tackle at a county wide level.</p> <p>The JSIAs for each local CSP recommend what the CSPs will deliver/tackle at a local level, working in partnership.</p> <p>A county wide Communication Plan has been developed and agreed by the forum and will be delivered by the public confidence joint coordination group. From the plan a Communication Strategy will be developed which will outline the variety of media methods that will be used in order to keep communities informed of the work of the Safer Communities Forum, the Communications Joint</p>

	<p>Commissioning Group will support this.</p>
<p>Intelligence-led Business Process</p>	<p>The Safer Communities Forum holds meetings three times per year, reviewing the latest up to date crime reports and analysis in order to monitor progress.</p> <p>The draft Information Sharing Agreement is due to be signed off by the members of the Safer Communities Forum to formalise the sharing of de-personalised information between agencies.</p> <p>The NYSP will continue to oversee the development of the Local Information System, in order to improve methods of data sharing between partners, and make information more easily accessible to the general public.</p> <p>The JSIA process has been developed further throughout 2009/10 and is now a joint process of the JSIA and the police SIA. Due to the inclusion of the SIA the full review is undertaken annually with an interim review after 6 months. Public consultation exercises undertaken by the partner organisations are fed into this process (e.g. those listed under the consultation section). Through the JSIAs, priorities and tactical responses are agreed. Within 2010/11 there are plans to co-locate a police analyst within the county council performance team in order to assist with the delivery of the JSIA's and to provide analytical support for the development of problem profiles.</p> <p>Performance monitoring is through the police performance framework, Assessment of Policing and Community Safety, the Local Criminal Justice Boards performance management regime and by monitoring progress against the Local Area Agreement.</p>
<p>Effective and Responsive Delivery Structures</p>	<p>The Safer Communities Forum encourage cross boarder working between the districts within the county and with the Children's Trust, in order to achieve economies of scale, improve efficiency and effectiveness and share best practice.</p> <p>The Safer Communities Forum supports the CSPs in order to ensure that effective structures exist to monitor and deliver the priorities identified through the JSIAs and challenges non-delivery.</p>

<p>Engaged Communities</p>	<p>Via cooperation with partner agencies, the Safer Communities Forum ensures that consultation undertaken engages with all groups within the local communities. The Place Survey assists in identifying what concerns local people and how well partners are addressing concerns. Use is made of the more frequently undertaken Police Public Attitude Survey to support and enhance the results from the Place Survey. The surveys undertaken by the CSPs, Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) and District Councils will also be reviewed in future JSIAs. Lastly the Citizens Panel is used to explore key issues in more detail.</p> <p>Other forms of consultation are used as and when appropriate in order to support the consultation process and feed into the Safer Communities Forum's considerations.</p> <p>Where appropriate activities are targeted towards specific communities in order to address concerns.</p> <p>Updates and minutes from the Safer Communities Forum meeting are available publicly.</p>
<p>Appropriate Skills and Knowledge</p>	<p>The Safer Communities Forum review membership as necessary in order to ensure that the required skills and knowledge are available within the group.</p> <p>Knowledge gained from the JSIAs is used to set the priorities for the county. The JSIAs and the county wide CSA document include information on the make up of our local communities to inform decision making and ensure appropriate representation and consultation are undertaken.</p> <p>The Safer Communities Forum ensures that there is clarity and understanding concerning information sharing and the importance of this process.</p> <p>The Safer Communities Forum assists the CSPs if necessary with ensuring that appropriate people resources are in place in order to develop the JSIAs.</p>

PESTELO ANALYSIS – APPENDIX D

Political

The District Council elections will take place in 2011.

The next general election will take place no later than 3rd June 2010. Whichever political party is successful in the next election, there will be cuts in public expenditure, possibly around 10%. It is anticipated that a Labour Government would implement cuts from 2011 whilst a Conservative Government would hold an emergency budget and introduce cuts as soon as possible²⁴.

The Councillor Call for Action (CCFA) is part of a wider arrangement covering crime and disorder issues. Councillors will be able to raise concerns, review, scrutinise and make recommendations on the functions of the responsible authorities in the CSPs.

Environmental

Public services will have to support the Government in its legal obligation to significantly reduce the country's carbon footprint before 2050²⁴.

Social

The number of households within the county of North Yorkshire is expected to continue to rise from 251,000 in 2006 to 346,000 by 2031, an anticipated increase of 95,000 households, 27.8% increase. The highest increase in households is anticipated in Richmondshire district, 45%, and the lowest in Hambleton and Scarborough districts at 30.6% each.

The current population within the county of North Yorkshire is 599,200, which is based on the mid 2008 estimates. This figure is expected to increase to 740,100 by 2031, an anticipated increase of 140,900, 23.5%. The highest population increase is anticipated in Richmondshire district, 32%, and the lowest in Hambleton district at 17.1%. Within this, the male population aged 16-20 is currently 22,000 and is estimated to increase to 22,600 by 2031.

Based on the Department for Work and Pensions data, there are 11,321 lone parents within the county of North Yorkshire. Harrogate district has the highest number of lone parents at 2,933 and Ryedale has the lowest at 834. The number of lone parents has gradually been increasing since 1999²⁵ within the county.

3.4% (20,200) of the population are from ethnic minority groups within the county of North Yorkshire.

²⁴ NYP PESTELO analysis

²⁵ ONS for Nomis

The World Cup will be taking place between 11th June – 11th July 2010 and this could impact upon local crime and disorder issues, depending on which countries qualify. The H1N1 (Swine Flu) virus remains a threat to human health.

The economic recession has led to increased drinking in the home as a cheaper alternative, which may lead to an increase in alcohol related violence. The Conservative Party are proposing a late night levy on shops selling alcohol after 10.30pm and pubs and clubs after 12 midnight. Also proposed are increases in cost of higher strength drinks and bans on cheap drink deals²⁴.

Technological

The Government has introduced a vehicle scrappage scheme²⁶. The scheme could impact on 'theft from' and 'theft of' vehicle offences, by removing more vulnerable vehicles from the road. The scheme could also reduce the value of scrap metal.

As the technology industry continues to develop 'high tech' portable devices, instances of robbery of these 'attractive' items could increase.

The rapid development of technology will ensure that the threat of e-crime will not diminish in coming years, and that the challenges facing the police and partners will increase²⁷.

Economic

It was announced in January 2010 that the UK had come out of the recession based on the data reported up to quarter 4 2009. The economy is expected to pick up progressively within 2010 and 2011²⁸.

Within the county of North Yorkshire 13,000 people (4.3% of the economically active population) are currently unemployed. This is based on the latest data available (for the period July 2008 to June 2009) from the Annual Population Survey.

The latest data represents an increase of 0.2% from the previous reporting period (April 2008 – March 2009). The longer term trend is an increase from a low point of 2.3% (for the period January to December 2005).

Levels of unemployment within the county of North Yorkshire are expected to peak in 2010 to around 21560 of the economically active population being unemployed²⁹. This is compared to the 2009 base of 15970. It should be noted that the expected peak is considerably higher than the current levels of unemployment. This is because the current levels of unemployment are from the Annual Population Survey and the expected peak is based on the Experian/Yorkshire Forward Regional Econometric Model.

²⁶ HM Treasury, Budget 2009, Building Britain's Future

²⁷ NYP PESTELO analysis

²⁸ http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/Budget2009/bud09_completereport_2520.pdf

²⁹ Experian / Yorkshire Forward Regional Econometric Model

The Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in the county of North Yorkshire currently stands at 10,259, 2.9% of the resident working age population (as of December 2009). This measure of unemployment has been at or around the 10,000 mark since February 2009. There was a sharp increase in claimants from 4,500 in June 2008 to more than double that number in February 2009. The annual change to December 2009 is an increase of 43%. Further increases are likely as redundancies feed into the benefits system.

28.0% of JSA claimants are aged 18-24 (December 2009). This has fallen from a recent high of 30.1% in February 2009. This figure could remain high as many students leaving university or leaving college are finding it difficult to find job opportunities within the current climate.

For the period July 2008 to June 2009, 78.2% of the resident working age population of North Yorkshire were in employment. The lowest rate of employment was in Craven at 72.3% and the highest in Richmondshire at 83.8%.

The number of live unfilled job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus was 2,284 in December 2009 for the county of North Yorkshire. This is a 6% increase on the year (from 2,154 in December 2008) but a 10% decrease on the previous month of November 2009 (2,534 jobs notified). In December 2009 there were 4.5 JSA claimants per unfilled job centre vacancy.

The Impact of the Economic Downturn (IED) report reported a decrease in foreign worker registrations and an increase in those returning to their home countries due to falling employment in construction. As a result there will be a shift in the make up of local communities. Intelligence suggests that in recent months this trend has started to reverse, in particularly in relation to Polish nationals returning to the UK, it is predicted that this return to the UK of Eastern European workers will continue.

Legislative

The new Policing and Crime Bill 2009 received royal ascent on 12th November 2009 and highlights the Government's renewed attention on tackling alcohol related crime. The Bill introduces measures to further enhance the power of local communities with greater accountability and accessibility of the public.

The Policing and Crime Bill 2009 also increases the responsibilities of CSPs and statutory supervision for overview and scrutiny. This emphasises partnership working and accountability.

Organisational

Partners maybe affected by budgetary constraints, which will add further pressures on resources for community safety.

CITY OF YORK COMMUNITY SAFETY PRIORITIES – APPENDIX E

The City of York Community Safety priorities for 2010/11 are as follows: -

- Volume crime: cycle theft, burglary, vehicle crime and business crime
- Violent crime: domestic abuse and night time economy related
- Alcohol and drugs
- Safer neighbourhoods: ASB, fear of crime and public confidence and road safety

Under the Safer Communities agenda the City of York is working towards the delivery of the following targets:

Indicator reference	Description of measure	Target 2010/11
NI16	Serious acquisitive crime rate.	18.3
NI17	Perceptions of anti social behaviour.	TBC
NI19	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders.	1.66
NI30	Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders.	TBC
NI38	Drug related (Class A) offending rate.	0.98
NI39	Alcohol harm related hospital admission rates.	1,675 per 100,000
NI47	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.	81
NI 115	Substance misuse by young people.	9.2%
NI111	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17.	TBC

Please note the LAA targets have been amended as part of the refresh process and still need confirmation, so targets could be subject to change.

CONSULTATION – APPENDIX F

Place survey results

Question	County rate (%) November 2008	County rate (%) November 2009
% who feel that the level of crime is important in making somewhere a good place to live	58.6	-
% who feel that the level of crime is one of the things which most needs improving	18.5	-
% who believe that local public services are working together to make the area safer, a great deal or to some extent	59.4	-
% who have been a member of a decision making group set up to tackle crime in the last 12 months	2.8	-
% who feel very or fairly safe when outside in their local area after dark	66.9	-
% who feel very or fairly safe when outside in their local area during the day	94.6	-
% who feel noisy neighbours or loud parties is a very big / fairly big problem	9	8
% who feel teenagers hanging around the streets is a very / fairly big problem	32	21
% who feel that rubbish or litter lying around is a very / fairly big problem	24	21
% who feel that vandalism, graffiti & other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very / fairly big problem	20	13
% who feel that people using or dealing drugs is a very /fairly big problem	21	15
% who feel that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a very /fairly big problem	22	17
% who feel that abandoned or burnt out cars is a very /fairly big problem	3	2
% who strongly or tend to agree that the police and other local public services seek people's views about crime & disorder issues in the local area	25	28
% who strongly or tend to agree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with these issues	30	31

British crime survey

Category	12 months to June 2009	12 months to September 2009	Difference (pp)
% of people who agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime/ASB	50.9%	51.2%	+0.3
% of people who agree that the police and local council understand crime/ASB	47.6%	48.3%	+0.7
% of people who agree that the police and local council keep informed about crime/ASB	46.1%	46.5%	+0.4
% of people who perceive ASB to be an issue	9.6%	7.8%	-1.8
% of people who perceive drug use / dealing to be an issue	20.4%	17.4%	-3
% of people who perceive drunk and rowdy behaviour to be a problem	19.2%	18.8%	-0.4
% of people worried about the risk of household crime	9.3%	9.7%	+0.4
% of people worried about the risk of personal crime	3.7%	4.0%	+0.3

REPORTING CONSTRAINTS – APPENDIX G

March 2009 JSIA data gaps				
Gap identified	Lead organisation	Action(s)	Progress to date	Status
Data only available at County level for drug misuse.	DAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up agreement with service providers to provide localised data. - Set up a process to obtain consent from clients. - Make use of postcode reports from NDTMS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local district level information available for Craven district from the DAT (North Yorkshire). - Postcode reports are now available from the NTA which enables drug users to be reviewed per district. 	Completed / closed
Data only available at County level for Young Offenders	YJS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NYCC met with the YJS to discuss what data could be provided at postcode level to provide local context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - YJS have provided data in relation to NI 19, 43, 44, 45, 46 & 111 at postcode level so the information can be mapped at a local level. 	Completed / closed
ASB data not comparable within the County	District Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewed current ASB data collated by the district councils. - Established if there are any commonalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After reviewing this area and undertaking an exercise where NYCC collected information from the district councils on what data they record it was decided that there is no need for standard ASB definitions within the district councils at this time. This is because the districts within North Yorkshire would not be compared to each other, as comparisons are based on the most similar CSP family. 	Completed / closed
Lack of probation data at a local level	Probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NYCC met with Probation to discuss what data could be used to inform and influence the JSIAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Probation is now providing monthly updates in relation to the results from the OASys survey. This data is at postcode level in order to provide a localised picture of offender needs, risks, behaviour etc. 	Completed / closed
Data only available at PCT level in relation to alcohol misuse	DAT / NHS North Yorkshire & York (PCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DAT no longer over see the commissioning of services in relation to alcohol. This is now a PCT responsibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on alcohol misuse has been sourced via a number of channels. - The PCT have provided information on the alcohol services available within each district. 	On-going
Capture of repeat	MARAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a way to capture repeat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CSP Analyst from York has designed a 	Completed

incidents of domestic violence at the MARACs	groups	cases referred to the MARAC	spreadsheet to capture the information relating to repeat cases of domestic abuse.	
PPOs data on numbers involved with DIP, Probation, YJS etc at a district level	Integrated Offender Manager	- Data in relation to PPOs is required at district level in order to be more meaning full in the JSIAs.	- Data in relation to PPOs is still captured at the police basic command unit (BCU) level. As Probation operate to the same structure this is unlikely to change - Data in relation to PPO re-offending is only available at North Yorkshire level. This information is provided by the Home Office and there are no plans to disaggregate.	On-going
Provision of NI45 data at a district level	YJS	- NYCC met with the YJS to discuss what data could be provided at postcode level to provide local context.	- The YJS have provided record level data in relation to NI 45 and this has been mapped to the districts to provide a local overview.	Completed
There is a analytical capability gap for the 'Eastern Area' CSPs.	CSP Managers (and partners)		- A funding proposal was submitted to support the Eastern Area CSPs for a 1 year period. This was unsuccessful. - York CSP has recently recruited another analyst who will complete work on behalf of the Eastern Area CSPs.	On-going
November 2009 JSIA data gaps				
Require YJS data for all offenders highlighting the type of offence committed per district.	YJS		- This data gap was identified after the JSIA process was completed. As a result this data will be requested from the YJS for the next round of assessments. - The YJS have stated that this data can be provided.	
Require local DAT information which can	DAT		- There are still issues with consent for the other districts so no comparable local level data is available.	

<p>be broken down to ward level as per Craven data</p>			<p>- Once the process is established it will enable the DAT data to be provided down to ward level as per the Craven data.</p>	
<p>CSPs have requested that sexual offences are included in the scoring matrix next year.</p>				
<p>CSPs have requested that violent crime is reviewed differently.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common assault - Serious violence (NI 15) - Assault with less serious injury (NI 20) 		
<p>Scarborough CSP has stated that the 12 month rolling data needs to include the latest July and August data due to seasonal trends.</p>				
<p>Review the wording of the scoring matrix to make more appropriate.</p>				