



York & North Yorkshire Safer
Communities Forum

North Yorkshire Community Safety Agreement

2009/10

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Foreword

I am pleased to be able to report that North Yorkshire continues to be one of the safest places to live in the UK.

All our partners have worked together to achieve this, and we hope that, despite the current economic downturn, this good record can be maintained.

The Community Safety Agreement is an important partnership document that outlines our commitment to working even more effectively in the future. We have developed the document following the first of, what I hope will be a series, of Safer Forum partnership events, to strengthen coordination and develop an increasingly evidence based plan, which acknowledges and develops best practice throughout the county over time.

We now have a Community Safety Vision and a common set of priorities on which to focus our work. Our partners are now able to use this framework to develop their own strategies and to continue to develop their partnership initiatives.

Our partners are committed to providing even safer communities in North Yorkshire and to reducing the fear of crime. I look forward to another successful year of partnership working.

Nigel Hutchinson

Chair, York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum

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NORTH YORKSHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vision

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

Introduction

The county of North Yorkshire has 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 indicates that crime is still expected to reduce over the coming years.

Past performance of the partnership

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

- the incidence of antisocial behaviour dropped by 2.7% between 2007/08 and 2008/09
- levels of reporting of domestic abuse have increased, indicating that schemes to help victims come forward have been successful.
- there has been a reduction in violent crime of 30.6% since 2004/05.
- within 2008 the county achieved a 44% reduction in the number of people killed on our roads and serious injuries have reduced by 23% from 2007 to 2008.
- the county has a lower rate, compared to the England average, for binge drinking adults, and also for drug misuse.

Specific schemes which have been successful include:

- the Alcohol Respect Campaign which was piloted in Bedale. This has been credited with a 25% reduction in criminal damage, a 35% reduction in rowdy and nuisance behaviour, and 75% reduction in alcohol related litter in the town.
- the Selby Night Marshals. Using registered door staff to patrol hotspots, for a 3 month period in 2008, results indicated a 49% reduction in violence, 57% reduction in criminal damage and a reduction in ‘all crime’ of 39%.

- the Making Safe scheme. First implemented in Scarborough and Ryedale, this offers emotional and practical support to victims of domestic violence.
- specialist Domestic Violence Courts – which improve the ability of agencies to bring offenders to justice.
- a new domestic refuge will be opened in Hambleton District.
- the Spotlight initiative, which targets prolific offenders. The Spotlight initiative has been incorporated into the Integrated Offender Management pilot in Scarborough.
- the 95 Alive Partnership's 'Operation Anvil', which involved publicity, education and enforcement to reduce road casualties, resulted in 25,000 vehicle stops and 10,000 prosecutions.

Future priorities

From the past initiatives, lessons learnt and the analysis of evidence, the Safer Communities Forum's priorities for 2009/10 are:

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

Partners are also asked to ensure that the significant contributory issues of alcohol and drug abuse are always considered when thinking about how to tackle these priorities.

Action plan

The Community Safety Agreement (CSA) includes an action plan which identifies work to be undertaken to address these priorities including:

- rolling out the 'Respect' project to other appropriate towns
- reviewing the Joint Coordinating Group (JCG) structures
- mainstreaming funding for domestic violence coordinator roles
- sustaining the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) services
- supporting the further development of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs)
- a scheme to reduce fraudulent use of IDs
- robustly enforcing licensed premises conditions
- the development of a partnership Communications Strategy

- expansion of the Restorative Justice programme
- consideration of the introduction of speed cameras
- development of a '95 Alive' website and
- continuing to undertake joint agency prevention and enforcement campaigns in relation to road safety.

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In support of the NYSP the York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum vision for the county is:

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

Background

Statutory requirements

Each local council area in England has a Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP), 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 CDRP 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 CDRP within the county.

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 CSA reflects the local priorities within the JSIAs which require coordination at county level in order to be effectively tackled. As a result, the CSA reflects the findings and recommendations of the seven local CDRPs JSIAs which fall within the North Yorkshire County Council area. This, therefore, excludes York, as this is a unitary authority area with no statutory requirement to have a CSA in place*.

Community safety governance in North Yorkshire

Established over 3 years ago, the York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum (YNYSCF) bring together key stakeholders with an

* 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.

interest in community safety and related criminal justice issues. Now working within the North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership (NYSP) arrangements, as part of the wider community wellbeing agenda, the YNYSCF provides strategic leadership and coordination across partners, to achieve safer communities across the county. The YNYSCF monitors, and reports on, performance against the Local Area Agreement (LAA). The YNYSCF has established a performance sub-group to ensure there is a detailed insight into LAA performance indicators as well as other measures of community safety.

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Achievements and lessons learnt from the 2008/09 community safety priorities

The priorities which were included within the 2008/09 CSA were:

- alcohol
- domestic abuse
- prolific and other priority offenders
- road safety
- violent crime

Alcohol

Specific schemes implemented

The **Alcohol Respect Campaign** was piloted in Bedale by Hambleton CDRP. Trading Standards officers worked alongside neighbourhood policing teams and local licensees in order to tackle underage drinking. A 'challenge 21' initiative was incorporated and local police officers increased patrols around known underage drinking locations. There was also an educational element, which involved developing links with local schools, to raise awareness of the consequences of drinking alcohol. This scheme will be introduced in other areas that would benefit from it, within 2009/10.

The **Selby Night Marshals** scheme links to enforcement activity around alcohol. Further details of this scheme can be found within the 'violent crime' schemes element of this document.

Through the Area Based Grant (ABG) the Alcohol Joint Coordinating Group (JCG) has been able to sustain schemes aimed at controlling alcohol misuse. As a result of the funding from the ABG, and the matched funding provided by the Primary Care Trust (PCT), one full time post has been established to

undertake multi agency coordination and development, specifically in relation to alcohol issues.

At the direction of the Alcohol JCG in January 2009, North Yorkshire Police undertook a data collation and review exercise of the use of **powers relating to licensing issues**. This exercise confirmed that the vast majority of powers available to partners were being used. In particular powers of alcohol confiscation from under 18's, Designated Public Place Orders, Section 27 'direction to leave' notices and antisocial behaviour orders of varying types had been used.

Lessons learnt

The **Alcohol Mapping Project** was undertaken in March 2009, to identify gaps in relation to the provision of alcohol services. It also identified the need to ensure that local and county wide initiatives are working towards the same ends. As a result, this will be one of the most important functions of this years Alcohol Harm Reduction Plan. There is also a need for the joint commissioning and coordination of services, to reduce potential dual funding. Lastly, there is a requirement to develop measurable indicators, to help the performance management of new initiatives and to measure outcomes, particularly within the crime agenda and CDRPs.

The adult **Alcohol Referral schemes** have had mixed success across the County. Success depends on their ability to be part of a range of measures that tackle alcohol misuse. A number of schemes have been examined and dismissed because of their limited impact on violent crime. The court based Alcohol Treatment Referral scheme for adults is well established and additional funding of this scheme, to specifically target violent crime, will enable an evaluation to be completed on the impact of this work at the end of 2009/10.

Domestic abuse

Specific schemes implemented

Due to the success of the **Making Safe Scheme** pilot in 2007/08, it has been implemented across the County in 2008/09. The pilot site, covering Scarborough and Ryedale, has been recognised nationally for its successful implementation. The primary aim of the Making Safe Scheme is to keep victims of domestic abuse and their families safe within their own homes. The scheme offers emotional and practical support, and supports the victim

through the criminal justice process. The Making Safe Scheme is underpinned by other schemes such as the Specialist Domestic Violence Courts and Domestic Violence Intervention Programme.

Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC) have been established within York, Selby, Scarborough and Ryedale. Elements of the scheme have also been rolled out across the county. These courts form a fundamental part of the effort to improve the support and care offered to victims of domestic abuse. The courts are based on a multi agency approach, in order to ensure that information is shared effectively and so bring offenders to justice. Specially trained magistrates hear the cases, and cases are clustered on specific days in order to fast track them through the system and so help prevent further incidents. Following a national consultation exercise, the Office for Criminal Justice Reform has requested that the governance of SDVCs is transferred to Local Criminal Justice Boards throughout 2009/10. North Yorkshire Criminal Justice Board has agreed to rollout the SDVCs to all court centres in North Yorkshire, by the end of March 2010. In future, SDVCs will be extended to deal with hate crime.

The **Domestic Violence Intervention Programme (DVIP)** is currently being piloted across the county. This programme allows agencies to work with offenders who are not in the criminal justice system, in order to challenge their behaviour and attitudes, and address the intentions behind their actions. The programme ultimately aims to prevent re-offending.

A new **Domestic abuse refuge** is due to open in 2009 in the Hambleton District area. This will provide a further 16 family places, to support and provide a safe refuge for those affected by domestic abuse.

Lessons learnt

Due to the substantial impact that the **Making Safe Scheme** has had, it was decided to roll the scheme out across the county. Within Scarborough, where Making Safe has been in place over 2 years, the re-offending rate has reduced from over 40% to approximately 7%, highlighting the success of the scheme. (It should be noted that this figure relates to where the scheme has been fully taken up and all component parts used.)

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.

Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPOs)

Specific schemes implemented

The **Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) Strategy** is a national strategy, launched by the Home Office in 2004. It is designed to tackle prolific or priority offenders who are responsible for a disproportionately high number of offences. The project aims to reduce crime and disorder and lessen the subsequent harm caused to victims and communities¹. The scheme is based on multi agency working, and aims to supervise offenders for as long as they pose a risk to local communities. The most relevant services can be used to best support the offender and break the re-offending cycle.

A PPO scheme should be in operation in all CDRP areas, and in 2006, in North Yorkshire, the PPO initiative in respect of adults was extended to include small, colocated teams of police and probation officers known as '**Spotlight Teams**'. The 'Spotlight' initiative has been very successful in North Yorkshire, cutting adult re-conviction rates by up to 50%.

Lessons learnt

The success of the 'Spotlight' initiative is widely recognised, but is limited by the number of adult offenders it has the capacity to manage. Governance of the PPO strategy has also been difficult to coordinate, given the number of individual CDRPs in the area. To resolve this situation, for some time the Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) has assumed shared governance, coordinating arrangements for the PPO strategy in North Yorkshire. In recognising the success of multi agency working to reduce re-offending, the LCJB is leading on a major change programme designed to extend PPO principles into an Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach. IOM in North Yorkshire will see much closer co-location and partnership working between the Police, Probation Service, Drugs Intervention Programme and other partners, and should be able to manage a much larger group of adult persistent offenders. The IOM approach in North Yorkshire will still be referred to as the 'Spotlight' approach.

¹ National Probation Service website, North Yorkshire
<http://www.nyprobation.org.uk/news.asp?newsId=60>

Following new guidance, Local Criminal Justice Boards are to focus their efforts on developing a multi-agency approach to Deter Young Offenders (DYO). Reducing re-offending rates by DYO will require a partnership response by a wide range of agencies, both within and outside the criminal justice system.

Road Safety

Specific schemes implemented

In collaboration with the **95 Alive Partnership**, '**Operation Anvil**' was launched by North Yorkshire Police in March 2008. The key aims were to reduce deaths and serious injuries on the County's roads, whilst also denying the use of the road network to criminals. Operation Anvil involved a coordinated approach to publicity and educational campaigns, alongside increased police enforcement operations. There was also follow up publicity of offenders and court outcomes. The operation has been highly successful. 25,000 targeted vehicle stops resulted in 10,000 prosecutions for a variety of offences.

The Partnership took part in the **Europe wide police enforcement campaign** in relation to **seat belts**. The event was run by TISPOL, the European Traffic Police Network. Within the week of activity, 586 vehicles were stopped, and 330 fixed penalty tickets were issued for a host of motoring offences. This area of work is now continuing on a routine basis, as the importance of seatbelt use as a casualty prevention measure is fully understood. A programme of publicity campaigns and school based work is on-going throughout the county to increase the use of seatbelts to as close to 100% as can be achieved.

The **95 Alive Partnership** ran a high profile anti drink driving campaign between 1 December 2008 and 1 January 2009, supporting the Association of Chief Police Officers **National Christmas Drink and Drug Driving awareness campaign**. The county saw a major decrease in the number of people who tested positive for drink/drug driving. As well as carrying out enforcement activity, there was also a range of educational and promotional work undertaken, to raise awareness of the consequences of driving under the influence, whether during the afternoon, or evening and the following day - the "morning after".

Lessons learnt

Partnership working through so many authorities and agencies is challenging. In order to be effective and responsive, it is essential that the partners are open and frank about their individual aims and outcomes, about what resources they can commit to the shared programme and in identifying the limitations of their involvement, resources and so on. This latter is one of the most important factors – not just what can be offered but also what cannot. This honesty enables sensible planning for achievable aims and results that will then be attained. In addition, it is important to establish the relative roles and responsibilities of partners, in order to ensure coordinated activity and most effective use of resources.

The essence of successful partnership working is for a consistent level of commitment and representation. The right people must represent their organisation, with the necessary authority to make commitments, and the same people need to attend on a regular basis to develop the necessary relationships on which trust and confidence are based.

Many of the issues highlighted above can be addressed through the implementation of a sufficiently robust partnership governance framework.

Violent crime

Specific schemes implemented

Due to the success of the Selby **Night Marshal** scheme, the principles have been rolled out to cover the Scarborough District. The Night Marshal scheme operates at key times, within 'hot spot' locations; in order to reduce the instances of alcohol related violent crime and disorder. The Scarborough Night Marshal scheme was launched in December 2008. The Night Marshals aim to engage, educate, and, if required, assist the police in enforcement in the nighttime economy.

Street Angels have also been launched within the Scarborough District. This is a volunteer scheme, which aims to reduce violence and disorder within the town centre at key times. Volunteers patrol the streets around licensed premises in order to reduce incidents. The scheme was launched in February 2009.

A pilot scheme has been implemented within Harrogate District Hospital to **collate data in relation to non-accidental attendees**, in order to develop a

more meaningful analysis of violence. This helps to identify repeat victims of violence, who may not have reported the incident to the police, and to establish 'hotspot' locations. This then helps to ensure that resources can be deployed effectively. Plans are in place to develop further data sharing, based on this principle, with the Northallerton (Friarage) Hospital and Scarborough District Hospital.

Lessons learnt

In relation to the **collection of data relating to non-accidental attendees at hospital**, lessons were learnt in relation to how to set up processes in order to collate data. There were initial teething problems with the pilot site. However, these have been overcome, and this should ensure a smoother implementation within the Friarage and Scarborough District Hospital. Ideally a more generic approach to the process of working with, and obtaining data from individual hospital trusts needs to be established.

The **Night Marshal scheme** is reliant on good working partnerships between the Police, Local Authority licensing staff and the venues within the local nighttime economy. Where these relationships are strong and effective Night Marshals have a greater chance of success and impact. Where they are not so strong, Night Marshals may operate in isolation, and be less effective.

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National drivers

During 2007 national government produced several key strategic documents that have influenced the direction of community safety.

Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008/11

This document highlights some of the major changes to crime reduction policy and legislation over the last 10 years, setting out lessons learnt and identifying pathways and priorities for the future. The key areas for us to focus on over the medium term at least are:

- a strong focus on serious violence
- a continued pressure on anti-social behaviour
- a renewed focus on young people
- a new national approach for designing out crime

- to continue to reduce re-offending (focusing on prolific/priority offenders)
- a greater sense of national partnership
- to free up partners, building public confidence

National Community Safety Plan 2008/11

This document builds upon the previous National Community Safety Plan and has been revised to ensure it sits in line with the new crime strategy and the new set of Public Service Agreements (PSAs) for 2008/11.

There is a single PSA for community safety: PSA 23, Make Communities Safer. The following four priority actions sit under this PSA:

- priority action 1 - reduce the most serious violence
- priority action 2 - reduce serious acquisitive crime
- priority action 3 - tackling local priorities; increasing public confidence
- priority action 4 - reduce re-offending

A number of other PSAs also contribute to the delivery of community safety in general and specifically the four actions listed above. These are:

- to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism
- to build more cohesive, empowered and active communities
- to tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life
- to increase the number of children and young people on the path to success
- to improve children and young people's safety
- to deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive criminal justice system for victims and the public
- to reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs and
- to increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training.

Several of these priorities demonstrate the need for strong links between community safety and other themes of the Local Area Agreement (LAA) such as the Children's and Stronger themes.

The Prevent Strategy – stopping people becoming or supporting terrorists and violent extremism

This report identifies the continuing risk that the UK faces in relation to international terrorism. Although this area continues to be tackled at a national level, there is also a need for local authorities, police and other partners to take the lead at a local level in preventing people becoming involved in terrorism and violent extremism.

The Prevent Strategy has five key strands. These are to:

- challenge the violent extremist ideology and support mainstream voices;
- disrupt those who promote violent extremism and support the institutions where they are active;
- support individuals who are being targeted and recruited to the cause of violent extremism;
- increase the resilience of communities to violent extremism; and
- address the grievances that ideologues are exploiting.

These strands are supported by two cross-cutting work streams which are aimed at helping to deliver the strategy. They are:

- developing understanding, analysis and information; and
- strategic communications².

Policing green paper – From the neighbourhood to the national; policing our communities together – 2008

This document sets out the vision for the future of policing. It includes radical plans to cut red tape and give police more freedom to get on with the job of reducing crime. This is combined with new measures to increase public confidence in the police and give the public a greater say about how their communities are policed³.

One of the key areas within the document is the removal of all performance measures for police forces, and the introduction of a single measure in relation to increasing public confidence, through joint working with councils.

The **single confidence target** was provided by the Home Office to all police forces in March 2009.

² Home Office <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publication-search/prevent-strategy/prevent-strategy-part-1?view=Binary>

³ Home Office <http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/police-reform/policegp/>

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 improvement⁴. 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 A](#) outlines how the York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum adhere to these 'hallmarks' and outlines areas for improvement.

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

A full PESTELO analysis can be found at [Appendix B](#).

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 2007/08 North Yorkshire Police (NYP) recorded a total of 31,210 crimes for the county of North Yorkshire (excluding York) and in 2008/09 a total of 31,950 crimes. Although crime has increased marginally, this is against a downturn in the economy. The full impact of an economic downturn on crime levels is still an area under review. Prior to this marginal increase, crime had been continually decreasing within the county since 2004/05. Despite this increase, the county still remains one of the safest places to live within England and Wales. The trend data indicates that crime is expected to reduce over the coming years.

⁴ Home Office, Delivering Safer Communities, A guide to effective partnership working.

Below is a summary of performance against the priority areas that have been identified for the CSA 2009/10.

Antisocial behaviour (ASB)

In relation to low level disorder, NYP recorded a total of 37,158 ASB incidents in 2007/08 for the county of North Yorkshire (excluding York). This decreased to 36,139 in 2008/09, a reduction of 2.7% (1,019 incidents). Although ASB has reduced, from 2007/08 to 2008/09, there has been an increase, when the baseline year of 2006/07 is compared 2008/09. The partnership acknowledges that the local communities feel ASB is an issue within pockets of the community.

Domestic abuse

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 2008/09 a total of 3,743 domestic incidents were recorded. The levels of reporting are expected to continue to increase over the coming years, which the Forum views as being positive. Schemes have been specifically implemented in order to encourage victims to come forward and report domestic abuse so that the relevant help can be provided.

Violent crime

Overall violent crime has been continually reducing since 2004/05. As a result there has been a decrease of 30.6% (2,622 offences). This represents a reduction from 8,565 in 2004/05 to 5,943 in 2008/09. Although violent crime has been constantly reducing over the last 5 years, this is still an area of community concern.

Public perception / confidence / fear of crime

The work on the JSIAs highlighted that although North Yorkshire has one of the lowest levels of crime; the local residents have a relatively high fear of crime and ASB. This could be linked to the relatively high volume of low level disorder, or to issues which are in the national media or a general feeling that certain crime groups are a problem. North Yorkshire Police and partners have been given a 'confidence target' to deliver by 2012. Currently 50.8% 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.

Road Safety

Road traffic issues feature at the top of both the community and the partnership agenda. Within 2008 the County of North Yorkshire achieved a 44% reduction in the number of people killed on our roads. This represents a reduction from 77 people killed (2007) to 43 people (2008). Although this is a significant reduction, the partnership acknowledges that this figure is still too high. In relation to those seriously injured on our roads, there has again been a reduction. Serious injuries have decreased by 23% from 640 in 2007 to 493 in 2008.

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 alcohol⁵. 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 than the England average in relation to binge drinking adults⁶. The CDRP Partnership Plans for 2009/10 recognise alcohol as a priority issue due to the relationship with crime and disorder.

Drug issues

Another cross cutting issue which impacts upon the priority areas for the county is the use of drugs. North Yorkshire has a lower rate than the England average in relation to drug misuse⁷. However, the impact that drugs have on individuals, and their subsequent actions, is still of concern within the county. Overall levels of drug offences have decreased from 1,393 offences in 2007/08 to 1,313 offences in 2008/09 within the county of North Yorkshire (excluding York). As a result overall drug offences have decreased by 5.7% (80 offences). Possession of drugs offences have reduced from 1,158 in 2007/08 to 1,055 offences in 2008/09, a reduction of 8.9% (103 offences). Trafficking in controlled drug offences have increased from 233 in 2007/08 to 252 in 2008/09, an increase of 8% (19 offences)⁸. If the street value of drugs

⁵ Home Office website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/alcohol-related-crime/>

⁶ Health Profiles 2008, Department of Health - www.healthprofiles.info

⁷ Health Profile 2008, Department of Health – www.healthprofiles.info

⁸ Home Office, iQuanta Performance website







continues to reduce this could lead to increased numbers of users, which in turn could affect crime levels.

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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.

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

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	1.35 (2008/09 estimated)	
NI20*	Number of assaults with less serious injury	2,606	2,793 (2008/09)	
NI30*	Re-offending rate of prolific and other priority offenders (PPOs)	26%	45% (estimated)	n/a
NI32 *	Repeat incidents of domestic violence	-7% (25.5%) 2010/11 target	32.5%***	n/a
NI41*	Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour	****	21.4% (2008/09)	
NI47**	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	662 (2009 target)	652 (2008)	
NI115*	The percentage of young people reporting either frequent misuse of drugs/volatile substances or alcohol, or both	5.1%	7.3%	n/a
L60**	Reduce the incidents of violent crime	6,870	6,250 (2008/09)	
L67	Perception of anti social behaviour	****	11.2% (2008/09)	

*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.

CDRP priorities for 2009

The priorities identified in the CDRP JSIAs were as follows:

District	ASB	Violence	Criminal damage	Vehicle crime	Domestic burglary	Alcohol related crime	Non domestic burglary	Perception/ Confidence / Fear of crime
Craven	x	x	x					x
Hambleton	x	x			x			x
Harrogate		x	x	x				x
Richmondshire	x	x		x				x
Ryedale	x		x				x	x
Scarborough	x	x				x		x
Selby	x	x	x	x				x

At the JSIA development event it was agreed that **road safety** and **domestic abuse** will be addressed at a county level. It is recognised that much work is undertaken at a more local level and that both of these areas will remain priorities for the districts as well.

Countywide priorities

Through the development of the seven local JSIAs, and the partnership workshop, held in May 2009, the following countywide priorities have been agreed:

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

It is acknowledged that **alcohol misuse** contributes to many, if not all, of the priority areas within the 2009/10 CSA.

The issue of **drug abuse** is also recognised as being a contributory factor to the priority areas, however, this is not an influencing factor in as many offences or disorderly incidents as alcohol.

Due to the impact of both alcohol and drugs, these causative factors have been considered in the actions planned.

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, Fire and Primary Care Trust operate within the Unitary Authority of York, as well as across the county area. [Appendix C](#) 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 D](#)) has been agreed which identifies the actions to be taken at a county level. Associated performance measures and targets have been included in order to monitor improvements against the priorities as a result of the actions implemented.

Children and young people

The priority areas within the CSA link to areas of work within the North Yorkshire County Council's Children and Young People's Plan 2008-11.

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 risk⁹. The plan covers a multitude of areas in relation to children and young people. Some of these areas link to the CSA and are detailed below:

Reduce substance and alcohol misuse

- support the use of FRANK¹⁰
- reduce drug and drink related risk taking behaviour and related offending.
- provide training to schools to ensure drugs and alcohol education programmes are delivered.

⁹ North Yorkshire County Council, Children and Young People's Plan 2008/11

¹⁰ 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.

Provide safe environments

- reduce the number of children and young people killed or seriously injured on the roads, in particular those aged 0-4.

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.

Contributing to school and community life

- ensure schools respond robustly to their duty to promote community cohesion.
- increase the number of school-based and locality initiatives which develop community cohesion.

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.

Reduce rates of re-offending

- continue to develop integrated systems for the identification, diversion and management of ASB by young people.

The full plan can be accessed at:

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

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Prevention

Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) Scheme

Research suggests that 10% of offenders are responsible for half of all crime within the country¹¹. As a result, the national PPO strategy was announced in 2004, to provide 'end to end' management of this group of offenders.

Within North Yorkshire (excluding York) there are currently a total of 67 PPOs.

In order to address the offending behaviour of the most active criminals within North Yorkshire a PPO strategy has been developed and embedded. The PPO strategy in respect of adults is branded the 'Spotlight' scheme within North Yorkshire. The elements of the scheme are:

- to 'prevent and deter' – working intensively with children and young people locally identified as being on the verge of becoming a PPO. These individuals are identified by their offending behaviour and the harm which they are causing to the local communities. The 'prevent' element is delivered separately through the provision of early targeted support.
- to 'catch and convict' – actively tackling individuals locally identified as committing and causing most harm to their local community.
- to 'rehabilitate and resettle' – through multi agency work, providing supportive interventions to address the needs of the PPOs.

In summary, this scheme aims to ensure that the individuals who are responsible for committing the majority of offences and behaving in an anti social manner are tackled accordingly. We aim to deliver an improved feeling of community safety and confidence within the community. Within the next 12 months, the PPO scheme for adults will become a component part of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach in North Yorkshire. Provision for Deter Young Offenders will be overseen by a Deter Young Offender Management Group.

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 misuse¹².

¹¹ Home Office Crime Reduction website

¹² Crown Prosecution Service website

http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/d_to_g/drug_intervention_programme/#a01

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.

Currently within North Yorkshire (including York) out of a total of 96 PPOs, 31 are DIP clients.

DIP staff will be co-located within IOM units as the units are established across North Yorkshire.

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. Included as a key objective is to ensure that young people have access to treatment assessment at point of arrest, with the option of entering treatment as an alternative to early criminalisation.

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

IOM for adults builds on the work of the PPO scheme and the DIP scheme, mentioned previously. The DIP will play a key role in engaging with drug misusing offenders in this initiative. 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. underpinning by robust compliance and enforcement processes

IOM presents persistent offenders with a simple choice; stop offending and accept the help on offer, or be enforced against. The approach requires very close partnership working and is being piloted in the Scarborough and Ryedale area. The IOM approach is branded 'Spotlight', as this scheme has already been successful. IOM will be introduced across the county by the end of 2009, when it will be capable of offering intensive management of up to ten times the number of offenders currently managed by the PPO scheme.

Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy

The Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for North Yorkshire addresses the identified challenges associated with excess drinking. The strategy aims to make communities secure and provide support for those who need it.

Implementing the strategy will 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

North Yorkshire is currently running a pilot scheme in relation to 'restorative justice' in the Scarborough District with children and young people aged 10-17 years. The scheme is to be developed countywide during 2009.

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.

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 thrive¹³.

¹³ Home Office, Crime Reduction website
www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/partnerships29.htm

As previously mentioned, 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.

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Local Residents Consultation

Consultation activities are undertaken within the county in order to ensure that local communities concerns can be addressed. The Public Attitude Survey was used as the main source of consultation information for the JSIAs produced in March 2009; however, other sources of consultation are available and will be used in future. The key consultation activities available are:

Place Survey – This new, national survey helps local authorities understand the views of local people. Approximately 10,000 local residents in North Yorkshire take part in the survey. There is a mandatory requirement for this survey to be undertaken every 2 years as a minimum. In North Yorkshire the survey will be undertaken every 2 years (the first sets of results were published in June 2009). The Place survey will support the partnership in developing a robust understanding of the areas served and the local residents who live there. An additional survey will also be undertaken during 2009/10 which will cover 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. Approximately 2,500 local residents take part in this survey every year. 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.

Citizens Panel – The county-wide members of the citizens 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.

CDRP surveys – The Districts have been undertaking surveys for a number of years which look at local community priorities. This data will be utilised in the production of the next set of JSIAs and used, alongside other consultation sources, in order to determine the county-wide priorities.

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 so identify where specific issues are most prevalent. The BCS surveys approximately 1,000 local residents on a 12 month rolling basis.

Through the analysis of the Public Attitude survey and the BCS, which was undertaken to inform the JSIAs, the key concerns across the county are:

- road traffic
- drug and substance misuse
- fear of crime/perception (specifically violence, damage and burglary)
- antisocial behaviour.

Based on the Public Attitude survey data (based on a sample size of 1,310):

- 32.3% of people are very/fairly worried about being involved in a road traffic accident.
- 31.5% of people believe that people using drugs are a very/fairly big problem.
- 30.2% of people are very/fairly worried about ASB.
- 30.1% of people are very/fairly worried about their home being burgled.
- 29.8% of people believe that people using drugs are a very/fairly big problem.
- 29.2% of people are very/fairly worried about their vehicle being damaged.
- 16.5% of people are very/fairly worried about being physically attacked.

Overall, 19.9% of people surveyed believed that crime in the area is a very/fairly big problem.

Future developments

More emphasis is being placed on consulting with local people and the importance of providing community reassurance in relation to community safety issues. For the purpose of the JSIAs the main consultation source was the Police Public Attitude Survey. Unfortunately, the Place survey data had not been officially published, and so only limited use could be made of the data at a district level.

In future the Place survey information will be used in order to support the findings of the Public Attitude survey and enable more localised analysis. Due to the sample size used, data can be 'drilled down' to a more granular level in order to identify key locations with particularly high levels of fear of crime.

The Citizens Panel was not used for the JSIAs produced in March 2009; however, this has been highlighted as a valuable source of information when developing the next round of documents.

There is a lot of consultation work undertaken within the partnership, and the surveys mentioned above are not an exhaustive list. The Forum realise that there is a need to review all the consultation work undertaken in order to streamline processes and ensure value for money. As a result this has been identified as an action.

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Data analysis gaps

In order to agree the county-wide priorities the JSIAs for each CDRP 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 CSA.

ASB – in relation to antisocial behaviour data, there is currently a data gap in relation to information collated by the District Councils. Some districts do collate reports of antisocial behaviour, however, others do not. There is no common standard for the recording of this data, so where it is accessible there is no comparative data available in order to make judgements on whether the local picture is good, or not. This has therefore been highlighted as an action under the antisocial behaviour priority.

Alcohol users – when producing the JSIAs there was very limited data available in relation to alcohol at a local level. Currently, data is only available at PCT level, which covers York and North Yorkshire. Alcohol information needs to be provided at a district level. An action has been identified to review the police recording system in order to explore the possibility of capturing offences where alcohol was a contributory factor - as a mandatory field. Another action has also been identified to set up local agreements with service providers in order to obtain localised data, at district level. This will need to be included within the contracts.

Drug users - at the time of producing the JSIAs there was little supporting evidence in relation to drug misuse available. Systems are being put in place to ensure that this is not the case for the next round of JSIAs, in 2009. The Drug Action Team (DAT) is implementing processes to provide monthly reports, in respect of adults, which will show the:

- demand for treatment by district
- drug user profile by district
- effectiveness of the treatment system by district and
- inform on treatment needs within each district in relation to needle exchange

Information in respect of children and young people will be sought from the Young People's Substance Misuse lead.

Under the drug misuse priority, an action has been highlighted to ensure that crimes related to drug misuse are recorded - so that this information can be shared with partners. Information from the NHS National Treatment Service has been highlighted as a useful source of information to include in the next round of JSIAs. With this, there will be sufficient information about drug misuse available for the next JSIAs and CSA.

Youth Justice Service (YJS) data – for the last JSIAs, information relating to youth justice was taken from the Youth Justice Capacity and Capability Plan 2008/10. As a result the information within the JSIAs was high level and did not sufficiently relate to local areas. Postcode level data is available from the YJS which can be aggregated up in order to report data at a district level. Links are being established in order to ensure that this level of detail is provided in the next JSIA's.

Probation data – due to timescales, use was not made of data relating to the Probation Service within the last JSIAs. A key information source to be used in the next round of JSIAs is the data collated via the OASys survey¹⁴. This data can be analysed at ward level and will provide detailed information relating to the needs of offenders - looking at areas such as substance misuse, financial issues, severity of offending etc.

Monitoring arrangements of the action plan

The CSA action plan will be monitored by the Safer Community Forum's Performance group. The Performance group will then provide routine updates to the Forum on progress against the action plan.

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¹⁴ The Offender Assessment System (OASys) is a standardised process for the assessment of offenders. It assesses the offenders likelihood of reconviction, the criminogenic factors associated with offending and the risk of harm that they present. It also assesses the offenders needs and measures how an offender changes during the period of supervision/sentence.

Hallmarks of Effective Partnership (Appendix A)

Provisional Assessment (see recommendation 8)

Hallmark	How it works in North Yorkshire
Empowered and Effective Leadership	<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 CDRP 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 CDRP JSIAs, the Community Safety Strategy and the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Children and Young People’s Plan.</p>
Visible and Constructive Accountability	<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 CDRP recommend what the CDRPs will deliver/tackle at a local level, working in partnership.</p> <p>A Communication Strategy will be developed which will outline the variety of media methods</p>

	<p>that will be used in order to keep communities informed of the work of the Safer Communities Forum, the Communications Joint Commissioning Group will support this.</p>
Intelligence-led Business Process	<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>An interim process has been agreed to undertake the JSIAs annually and review 6 monthly. 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.</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>
Effective and Responsive Delivery Structures	<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 CDRPs in order to ensure that effective structures exist to monitor and deliver the priorities identified through the JSIAs and challenges non-delivery.</p>
Engaged Communities	<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 CDRPs, 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>
Appropriate Skills and Knowledge	<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 CDRPs if necessary with ensuring that appropriate people resources are in place in order to develop the JSIAs.</p>
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PESTELO Analysis (Appendix B)

Political

Elections took place in June 2009 for the European Parliament and for North Yorkshire County Council. There was no change in political control of the County Council. The District Council elections will take place in 2011 and the general election by May 2010.

Economic

Nationally, the UK has entered a period of recession. The UK is expected to experience a sharp recession in 2009. The economy is expected to stabilise in the latter part of 2009 and to pick up progressively within 2010 and 2011¹⁵.

The levels of unemployment have increased nationally, and at Yorkshire and Humber (regional) level and within the county of North Yorkshire. Levels of unemployment have been continually increasing within North Yorkshire since July 2008. Levels of unemployment within the county are expected to continue to rise. Unemployment levels are expected to peak in 2010/11. Unemployment is then expected to reduce; however, the levels by 2016 are still expected to be higher than the levels in 2008¹⁶.

The overall labour force within the county is expected to reach its lowest since 2008 in 2014. The labour force will then start to increase between 2014 and 2016; however, it will still be below the labour force level within 2008¹⁷.

The number of Job Seekers allowance claimants has increased nationally, in the Yorkshire and Humber Region and also at a county level. The claimant count for North Yorkshire remains below the Yorkshire and Humber and national rates, but is still of concern as it continues to rise. The number of 18-24 year old claimants in North Yorkshire did fall in March 2009 for the first time in eight months which is encouraging, but this cannot be viewed as significant at this time.

The employment rate within North Yorkshire is 79.7% which is a higher proportion than both the Yorkshire and Humber and the national level.

The number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus offices within North Yorkshire continued to fall in the early part of 2009. Vacancies notified within the Yorkshire and Humber region also continued to fall.

¹⁵ http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/Budget2009/bud09_completereport_2520.pdf

¹⁶ Economic Impact Model, Yorkshire Futures

¹⁷ Economic Impact Model, Yorkshire Futures

The economically active population of North Yorkshire is 305,000 out of a total of 478,000. This is all people aged 16+. Looking at the economically active population for all people of working age (16+ - 59/64) shows that 291,000 people are economically active out of a total population of 349,700. As a result, 83.3% of the population are economically active within North Yorkshire. This is higher than the Yorkshire and Humber (78.3%) level and higher than the national (78.8%)¹⁸ level. Although there is no data available specifically in relation to expected trends about the economically active population, the unemployment and labour force trends can be used as a proxy measure. Based on this data, the number of economically active people is expected to remain similar, but with a greater proportion of people being unemployed.

In relation to the average weekly earnings within North Yorkshire, full time workers earn on average £454.70 a week. This is above the Yorkshire and Humber average (£443.80) but below the national average of £479.30¹⁹.

Economic growth rates have varied over recent decades, however, the highest levels of growth have been seen within the Leeds City Region, especially in the triangle of Leeds, York and Harrogate.

The fortunes of the medium sized towns are likely to be influenced by the quality of life they offer and ease of connection to core cities, as well as their own business opportunities. In particular, rural North Yorkshire districts outside the City Region such as Hambleton, Ryedale and Richmondshire are typified by modest gross value added growth and economic activity, but with low rates of unemployment and high average incomes. This trend is expected to continue as these remain attractive places to retire to, and house prices limit movement in by those commanding lower incomes or assets²⁰.

Within the Yorkshire and Humber region Scarborough, Harrogate, Selby and Hambleton were the areas of most unequal income distribution within 2006. As a result, the gap between the richest and the poorest was greatest in these locations. In 2006 inequality within Richmondshire and Harrogate fell, however, both these locations started out as some of the most unequal. Scarborough and Ryedale both continued to see an increase in income inequality.

There is an expectation that the County will see an increase in tourism over the summer period. Recent indications from local hoteliers show that bookings are up within the area. This is further supported by the weakness of the pound

¹⁸ Annual Population Survey, ONS October 2007 – September 2008

¹⁹ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS, 2008.

²⁰ The Future of Yorkshire and Humber, Yorkshire Futures

against the euro which is dissuading people from travelling into Europe. As a result, it is anticipated that there will be more foreign travellers coming into the area, as well as more British tourists.

Social

The number of households within the county is expected to continue to rise from 252,000 in 2006 to 285,000 by 2016, an anticipated increase of 33,000 households. The current population for North Yorkshire is 595,500, which is based on the mid 2007 estimates. This figure is expected to increase to 650,066 by 2016. This is an anticipated increase of 54,566. Within this, the male population aged 16-20 is currently 21,249. This is estimated to fall by 2016 to 20,627. However, over the longer term, it is anticipated that the number of young males will increase to 22,516 by 2030. This figure may be further affected by the expansion of the Ministry of Defence site at Catterick Garrison.

Based on the Department for Work and Pensions data, there are 3,510 lone parents within the county. As a proportion of all residents who are working age, North Yorkshire has a lower proportion of lone parents than both the Yorkshire and Humber region and nationally. The number of lone parents within North Yorkshire has been gradually reducing since 1999²¹.

Within the probable population increase, a significant proportion will be elderly. An ageing population is expected to be most pronounced in more rural and coastal locations, such as Ryedale, Hambleton and Scarborough.

There are parts of Craven District with a larger ethnic minority population when compared to the rest of the county.

One of the key factors to be considered is community cohesion. It is important that possible tensions are prevented, and that the promotion of tolerant, balanced and vibrant communities is embraced.

The current economic position has the potential to exacerbate existing social problems. For example, poorer households are more likely to be affected by crime, whilst being less resilient to its effects; and people in disadvantaged areas are more likely to be victims of crime. This raises specific challenges around targeting and protection²².

²¹ ONS for Nomis

²² Cabinet Office (2008) Realising Britain's Potential: Future Strategic Challenges for Britain

A recent report by the Centre for Social Justice (2007)²³ suggests that in times of economic downturn, personal debt increases significantly. This, coupled with higher rates of unemployment, increases the occurrence of the break down in family structure, which in turn causes increases in drug abuse, failed education and economic dependency. The report argues that this leads to fewer life chances for children and an increase in future problems for them. For example, children from broken families are 70% more likely to become drug addicts. Whilst it is expected that a recession will lead to an increase in violent crime, family breakdown also influences levels of domestic abuse and is a significant contributing factor to involvement in gang activity²⁴.

Increasing unemployment leads to increased social tensions, and has been related in the past to increased levels of crime, and problems in some communities with community cohesion.

Based on the 'crime and disorder' domain of the Indices of Deprivation data for 2007, the districts within North Yorkshire which include lower super output areas which rank in the bottom 20% within England, are Selby and Scarborough.

In relation to crime levels, trends indicate that 'All Crime' is expected to continue to reduce within the County. Between 2004/05 and 2008/09 'All Crime' reduced by 20% (7,819 offences). Based on the trend analysis, 'All Crime' is expected to continue to decrease.

Overall levels of drug offences have decreased within the county of North Yorkshire (excluding York). Recent research by the Serious Organised Crime Agency claimed that some drug markets, such as cocaine, are in retreat. Wholesale prices have soared, although the street price has remained stable, as the drug purity levels have declined²⁵. However, in its latest report, the International Narcotics Control Board stated that the price of drugs, such as cocaine, had fallen by half in the last 10 years, and that prices would continue to fall unless supply was curtailed²⁶.

Technological

The Government has announced the introduction of a vehicle scrappage scheme. A discount of £2,000 will be offered to consumers buying a new

²³ <http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/default.asp?pageRef=226>

²⁴ http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/columnists/guest_contributors/article4909343.ece

²⁵ BBC News, 12 May 2009, Serious Organised Crime Agency

²⁶ BBC News, 19 February 2009, International Narcotics Control Board

vehicle in order to replace a vehicle more than 10 years old²⁷. The introduction of this 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.

Environmental

The most significant development within the county is the expansion of Catterick Garrison. As the capacity of the barracks increases, armed forces personnel from across the UK will be moved to Catterick in the future. Due to the expansion, more army families will be relocated to the garrison from Germany. The garrison is located near Tesco, where development is taking place in order to create a 'town centre'. This development will take a number of years, however, it could lead to associated night time economy issues.

Climate change is expected to result in an increase the number of flooding events. Historical flood risk areas such as Selby and York will see more frequent flooding without preventative measures being taken. Likewise, towns with no historical flooding, can also be at risk - as the 2007 floods demonstrated (Sheffield and Doncaster).

The impact of increasing temperatures could also possibly lead to benefits, such as increased tourism for places such as Scarborough and Whitby. This may, however, also bring associated crime and disorder issues.

Legal

There are no legislative changes that will affect community safety.

Organisational

Due to budgetary constraints Craven District Council is in the process of terminating all CCTV contracts.

Hambleton and Richmondshire District Councils have a shared Chief Executive, Management Team and some shared services with plans to review all services over the next few years.

²⁷ HM Treasury, Budget 2009, Building Britain's Future

City of York Community Safety priorities (Appendix C)

The City of York Community Safety priorities for 2009/10 are as follows:

- safer neighbourhoods
- drugs and alcohol
- volume crime (including burglary, cycle theft and vehicle crime)
- violent crime

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

Indicator reference	Description of measure	Target 2009/10
NI16	Serious acquisitive crime rate.	19.3
NI17	Perceptions of anti social behaviour.	-
NI19	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders.	1.74
NI30	Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders.	21% reduction from baseline of 85.
NI38	Drug related (Class A) offending rate.	1.05
NI39	Alcohol harm related hospital admission rates.	1,620 per 100,000
NI47	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.	87
NI 115	Substance misuse by young people.	11%
NI111	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17.	2,040

Delivery Plan (Appendix D)

Below, is a list of actions against the priority areas as identified as a result of the CSA event, which was held on 19th May 2009. These actions are to be either coordinated or to be carried out at a county level.

Priority Area	Indicator(s) (to monitor overall impact of actions)	Baseline	Improvement Target	Funding resource	Actions (to drive performance improvements against the indicators*)	Partner (*Lead agency)
Data and Intelligence	N/A	N/A	N/A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish data streams from the District Councils and Police in relation to the collation of ASB incident data. Ensure comparable ASB definitions are used by the District Councils (partner agencies) for collation of data. Carry out a review of the police crime recording system with regard to the capturing of information on alcohol and drugs as a contributory factor. There is a need to ensure that this information is captured as 	NYCC, Police & District Councils NYCC & District Councils NYP & NYCC

* Note that the actions do not correspond to the indicators. The indicators are a set of measures where we expect to see performance improvements as a result of all the actions identified to tackle the specific priority area.

					<p>a mandatory requirement to provide an evidence base around this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the review of the police crime system there is a requirement to ensure that domestic abuse cases are properly denoted as crimes, where appropriate. • Improve local intelligence in relation to unreported violence. Develop links into the A&E departments in order to collate valuable intelligence, which will also link to alcohol and drug issues. • Establish local agreements with service providers to obtain data at provider level in relation to alcohol. This will need to be incorporated in contracts. 	<p>NYP & NYCC</p> <p>Violent Crime JCG</p> <p>PCT</p>
General					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review is to be undertaken of the JCG structures. • Adopt the principles of the logic model for evaluation of initiatives. • Explore opportunities for the 	<p>NYP – A.Briggs</p> <p>NYCC</p> <p>NYCC</p>

					<p>University of York to assist with evaluations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure full use is made of the YJS postcode level data for the next JSIAs. • Ensure sufficient use is made of the OASys survey data from Probation. • Historical short term funding arrangements to be reviewed in order to mainstream where possible and appropriate. • Carry out a self evaluation against the Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships at CDRP level and within the Safer Forum. • All agencies to sign up to the Information Sharing protocol. • Improve strategic links with the Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership Board and to cross reference priorities with the Children & Young People's Plan, to maximise resources and avoid duplication. 	<p>JSIA working group</p> <p>JSIA working group Funding JCG</p> <p>CDRP Manager / Safer Forum</p> <p>All</p> <p>NYCC, Lesley Dale</p>
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Antisocial behaviour	Reduce the perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour. (NI41, LAA)	21.4% (2008 Place Survey, annual)	Minimum change for a statistically significant improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what factors create perceptions of ASB, specifically drunk and rowdy behaviour in different neighbourhoods. • Develop ASB reduction targets at a sub-county level. • Ensure that ASB interventions which are implemented are based on sound evidence (Best Practice) and responses to local issues. • Ensure that where appropriate ASB interventions which are implemented are evaluated using the logic model. • Roll out the Respect campaign on a needs basis in order to reduce instance of ASB. • Carry out an evaluation of the Life project in order to determine relevance and feasibility in rolling out across the County. • Develop joint agency problem solving plans for hot spot locations for ASB and damage. 	Task & Finish Confidence Group
	Reduce the perceptions of ASB. (L67, LAA)	11.2% (2008 Place Survey, annual)	Minimum change for a statistically significant improvement		ASB coordinators ASB coordinators
	Reduce criminal damage offences.	7,415 (2008/09 iQuanta, monthly)	To reduce		ASB coordinators ASB coordinators NYP (already under development)

<p>Domestic abuse</p>	<p>Reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence. (NI32, LAA)</p> <p>Increase reporting of domestic violence incidents to the police.</p>	<p>32.5% (Selby/S'Boro data only)</p> <p>3,743 (2008/09 NYP local data, monthly)</p>	<p>25.5% (by 2010/11)</p> <p>To increase</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream funding in relation to DV coordinator roles. • Mainstream funding in relation to IDVAs in order to ensure the continued positive work in relation to Making Safe. • Sustain the IDVA services to ensure effectiveness of SDVC across county and increase public confidence in reporting. • Develop work with children and young people to prevent the long-term effects of domestic abuse and safeguard children. • Support the further development of the MARACs. • Support schemes aimed at reducing substance misuse due to the known linkages. 	<p>NYSP</p> <p>Funding JCG</p> <p>Domestic Violence JCG</p> <p>Domestic Violence JCG & NYCC CYPs</p> <p>All</p> <p>All</p>
<p>Violent crime</p>	<p>Reduce the number of assaults with less serious injury. (NI20, LAA)</p>	<p>2,793 (2008/09 iQuanta, monthly)</p>	<p>2,606 (by 2009/10) 2,514 (by 2010/11)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate scheme in order to reduce the fraudulent use of fake IDs. • Ensure that effective use is made of the powers available to councils in relation to problem licensed 	<p>Violent crime JCG</p> <p>District Councils</p>

	<p>Reduce the incidents of violent crime. (L60, LAA)</p> <p>Reduce the fear of violent crime.</p>	<p>6,250 (2008/09 iQuanta, monthly)</p> <p>16.5% (April – Nov 2008 Public Attitude survey, monthly)</p>	<p>6,870 (by 2009/10) 6,630 (by 2010/11)</p> <p>To reduce</p>		<p>premises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll out of IOM countywide. • Establish what factors affect the fear of violent crime in different neighbourhoods. 	<p>IOM Steering Group Task/Finish Confidence Group</p>
<p>Public perception/ Fear of crime</p>	<p>Increase the proportion of people who feel confident that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter locally. (Single confidence</p>	<p>50.8% (reported to September 2008 BCS, quarterly)</p>	<p>58.8% (by 2011) 62.8% (by 2012)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Partnership Communication strategy in order to ensure a joint and consistent message is delivered. • Undertake a review of surveying work by the Partner agencies in order to reduce/remove duplication and deliver value for money. • Include the single confidence target question in the tracker Place survey in order to gauge public perception, based on a significantly larger sample size and available at a 	<p>NYCC, Policy & Partnership Unit.</p> <p>Task/finish Confidence group</p> <p>NYCC and District Councils.</p>

	target) Increase the proportion of people who feel that partners understand community issues.	64.3% (December 2008 BCS, quarterly)	To increase		granular level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the continuation and expansion of the Restorative Justice process across the County. • Ensure the key principles within the NYSP Community engagement and neighbourhood management strategy are delivered. • Review the structure of the surveys undertaken to ensure that the style is appropriate. • Understand what factors create perceptions of police and councils knowledge and activity in different neighbourhoods. • Improve the understanding of communities through delivery of joint agency neighbourhood profiles. 	NYP All NYP, NYCC & District Councils. Task & Finish Confidence Group Police, NYCC & CDRPs
Road Traffic Accidents/ casualties	Reduce the incidents of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs) in road traffic	717 (2007 DFT, quarterly)	662 (2009*) 631 (2010*) * based on 3 yr rolling average		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the feasibility study in relation to the use of speed cameras and implement the findings. • Implement the marketing strategy, specifically the development of a 95 Alive website. 	NYCC Road Safety Group. 95 Alive Partnership.

	accidents. (NI47, LAA)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the monitoring regime for road traffic statistics. Ensure schemes are developed in line with best practice and aimed at the key vulnerable road user groups within the County (Speeding drivers, Young drivers & Drunk drivers). Undertake joint agency prevention and enforcement activity in line with the national Think campaign and vulnerable road users. 	NYCC Road Safety Group. 95 Alive Partnership. NYCC & Police
	Reduce child KSIs	108 (1994-1998 average, quarterly)	60% reduction (by 2010)			
	Reduce slight injuries.	2,947 (1994-1998 average, quarterly)	10% reduction (by 2010)			
Alcohol misuse	Reduce the rate of hospital stays related to alcohol in the County.	228.6 (2006/07 Health Profiles, annual)	To reduce		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Alcohol JCG Action Plan 2009/10. 'Pre-loading' is anecdotally an issue within the county. There are difficulties in obtaining facts/figures to support this; therefore a way forward needs to be outlined. Identify a method of collating localised data in relation to alcohol use. 	Alcohol JCG NYSP Alcohol JCG
Drug misuse	Reduce the number of young people	7.3% (2008/09), annual	2.8% (by 2010/11)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the implementation of actions in relation to substance and alcohol misuse from the Children 	NYCC CYPS

	<p>reporting either frequent misuse of drugs/volatile substances or alcohol, or both. (NI115, LAA)</p> <p>Reduce the perception of people using drugs.</p> <p>Reduce the perception of people dealing drugs.</p> <p>Increase the number of</p>	<p>31.5% (April – Nov 2008 Public Attitude survey, monthly)</p> <p>29.8% (April – Nov 2008 Public Attitude survey, monthly)</p>	<p>To reduce</p> <p>To reduce</p> <p>Increase by 4%</p>		<p>and Young People’s Plan 2008 – 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DAT to provide localised drugs information, as presented at the CSA event (19/5/09). 	<p>DAT</p>
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	<p>adult problem drug users retained in effective treatment.</p>					
	<p>Drug related offending rate identified via OASys survey (NI38)</p>	<p>0.95 (based on provisional data to qtr 3, final cohort baseline due July 2009, quarterly)</p>	<p>To reduce</p>			
	<p>Drug related offending rate identified via drug test in police custody (NI38)</p>	<p>2.60 (based on provisional data to qtr 3, final cohort baseline due July 2009, quarterly)</p>	<p>To reduce</p>			