



# Strategic Assessment (Crime and Disorder) 2014/15

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# **Aims and Objectives**

Plymouth Community Safety Partnership (CSP) (Safer Plymouth) is required to produce an annual partnership strategic assessment; it is a statutory requirement as part of the Home Office National Standards<sup>1</sup>.

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide an accurate and realistic evaluation of the significant crime, disorder and substance misuse issues that may impact the partnership over the next 12 months, and also takes account of areas impacting the partnership over the last 12 months. The assessment will provide recommendations based upon its findings for each priority area and key strategic recommendations (appendix one).

# **Methodology**

This strategic assessment has been written to compliment other local strategic assessments from across the Devon and Cornwall Police area as well as support the development of the Peninsula Partnership Strategic Assessment for Crime & Disorder, into which key findings from this assessment have been included.

The analysis undertaken has been done using data from a variety of sources, the key of which are listed below;

- Devon and Cornwall Police crime data
- iQuanta Home Office crime and benchmarking data
- Qualitative data provided by the Community Safety team and partners
- Ministry of Justice re-offending data
- Public Health Profiles and other strategic analyses including alcohol needs assessment

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<sup>1</sup> *Delivering Safer Communities: A Guide to Effective Partnership Working. Guidance for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships*  
[http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/guidance\\_for\\_effective\\_partnerships.pdf](http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/guidance_for_effective_partnerships.pdf)

# **Executive Summary**

## **2013/14 in Plymouth**

- Overall crime levels in Plymouth rose in 2013/14 rose by 3% (+571 crimes) compared to 2012/13 (a year in which we had recorded a large 11% reduction).
- Although crime increased strong performance remained in key crime types such as Domestic Burglary, which reduced by 3% (-20) following on from large decreases in 2012/13. Vehicle related theft also reduced, continuing a longer term reducing trend, in 2013/14 vehicle related theft reduced by 17% (-235).
- After a number of years of reducing Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) numbers in 2013/14 levels remained static, which can be seen as retaining good performance. It is highly likely that levels of ASB will remain static for the foreseeable future with local emphasis being on ensuring that the most vulnerable victims are protected.
- One concern for the partnership is the increasing trend in levels of violent crime, levels of violence with injury increased by 1% (+26) in 2013/14 and violence without injury increased by 14% (+289). The increases in both violence with and without injury have continued into 2014/15 with sizeable increases recorded as at the end of August 2014. It is pertinent to note that the levels of Violence with Injury (excluding Domestic Abuse) fell slightly in 2013/14, it is against this definition that the partnership has a reduction target.
- As a city we continue to compare favourably with other Community Safety Partnerships who are part of our iQuanta most similar family group. Crimes in which we recorded an increase in 2013/14 yet continue to perform better than the iQuanta family group average include Non-Domestic Burglary, Trafficking of drugs, Shoplifting and 'other' theft offences. We also have lower rates of Domestic Burglary, Robbery and Theft from the person than the family group average.
- There are however crime types against which our rate recorded is higher than the family group average. These crime types are Violence with Injury, Violence without Injury, Rape and other Sexual offences, Possession of drugs and Criminal Damage.
- We are continuing to record increases in the levels of domestic abuse incidents recorded which continues to be viewed as a positive and contributed to by the increased roll out of DASH training across the city. In 2013/14 levels of domestic abuse reporting increased by 17% (+1011) whilst there were also increase in the numbers of referrals to domestic abuse services that did not come from the Police. Increased referrals from Children's centres for example are a big positive for the partnership.
- The number of sexual abuse crimes increased in 2013/14 with Rape increasing by 2 crimes and Other Sexual Offences increasing by 39. Tackling sexual abuse and providing a service for victims remains a partnership priority.

## 2014/15 Update

- At the end of July 2014/15 the level of overall crime in the city is showing a reduction compared to the same period in 2013/14. Reducing trends have also continued into 2014/15 with reductions recorded this year in Domestic Burglary, Vehicle related theft.
- Crime types that increased last year but are now decreasing in 2014/15 include Shoplifting, 'other' Theft and Public Order offences. This means we are seeing an apparent reversal of increases recorded in 2012/13 when we recorded large increases in some lower level crime types like these.
- Of concern is the continued increases in Violent Crime, at the end of July levels of Violence with Injury had increased by 10% (+88) and Violence without Injury by 25% (+185) compared to the same period in 2013/14.

## Peninsula Priorities

Following analysis of crime and joint discussions with other strategic analysts from across the peninsula over the past 12 months it has been identified that each Local Authority area within Devon and Cornwall faces the same critical issues around the same key crime and community safety areas. Four key theme areas have been identified, these are; **Anti-Social Behaviour, Domestic/ Family and Sexual Abuse, Reducing Re-offending and Alcohol and the Night-Time Economy.**

This strategic assessment is based around the above themes, though analysis also recognises the need to continue the monitoring of city priority indicators in crime areas that sit underneath these themes, outlined previously. In considering these themes the partnership will consider emerging issues and trends which will impact victims, who suffer high levels of harm and those who have the highest level of vulnerability.

## Police and Crime Commissioner

On 15 November 2012 the public elected a Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Devon and Cornwall to serve a 4 year term. The role is singularly accountable to the public for how crime is tackled across the Peninsula. Specifically the role:

- Listens to the views of the public on community safety and sets priorities in a plan for the police which address community concerns.
- Ensures the Chief Constable directs police officers and resources to tackle the things that communities say are important and holds him to account
- Holds the police budget and allocates the Community Safety Fund
- Is responsible for ensuring delivery of a support service for victims that is compliant with the victims code
- Sets the strategic direction for policing but does not interfere with day-to-day police operations or tactics
- Balances local needs of the public and victims against assisting national policing responsibilities

The next general election has the potential to radically change the current arrangements of Police and Crime Commissioners. A change in Government could mean removal of Police and Crime Commissioners with implications on funding allocations and public accountability for policing.

PCCs have a statutory duty to work with community safety partners, as well as criminal justice agencies and the voluntary sector, to help deliver local solutions to reduce crime and disorder and provide support to victims and communities.

## **Local Context and other City Priorities**

A lot of strategic analysis is undertaken within the city and whilst this assessment focuses primarily on crime and disorder the city's priorities are more reaching than just crime. In fact in many cases the priorities are cross cutting and often influence one another. Some of the most obvious examples include the influence of alcohol or drug abuse on crime or the links between crime and the safeguarding of both children and adults.

This section provides local context into the assessment identifying by area some of the current cross cutting priorities. These priorities are analysed in more detail within the 'Plymouth Report', an assessment of Plymouth's citywide need that is the primary Joint Strategic Needs Assessment document for the city.

### Population and Deprivation

- Plymouth has a population of 258,026<sup>2</sup> people.
- Plymouth is the only policing area within Devon and Cornwall with deprivation levels that are higher than the national average, with 11,560 children living in Poverty<sup>3</sup>. Plymouth is just above the bottom 20% of Local Authorities for levels of deprivation, being ranked 72 out of 326.<sup>4</sup>
- There is a greater concentration of families with multiple and/or complex needs living in the most deprived areas of the city. Multiple and complex needs may include lone parents, disability, health problems, parenting problems or social isolation amongst others.<sup>5</sup>
- Plymouth has now 'turned around' 676 families under our Families with a Future (aka Troubled Families) Programme, which is 91% of our phase one cohort and we are well on target for achieving a 100% by May 2015.
- Plymouth has a growing student population (estimated at 35,000 students) which has an impact on localised demand for services at predictable times within the academic year. The student population is identified as particularly vulnerable to crime, in particular violence and serious acquisitive crime.

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<sup>2</sup> Office National Statistics – 2012 mid-year population estimate

<sup>3</sup> NII 16 Her Majesty's Revenues and Customs, 'The proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income' - 2010

<sup>4</sup> Child Poverty Matters – The Child Poverty Strategy for Plymouth 2013-2016

<sup>5</sup> Child Poverty Matters – The Child Poverty Strategy for Plymouth 2013-2016

## Health

- Overall Plymouth's health is generally worse than England's average.<sup>6</sup> Plymouth experiences a wide range of health problems from high rates of teenage conceptions, smoking in pregnancy, breast feeding initiation, physically active children, teenage pregnancy and alcohol related admissions to hospital (particularly for under 18's)<sup>7</sup>.
- There are considerable inequalities in the health of the city's population with rates of some of the above health problems higher in the more deprived areas of the city. The latest iteration of the 'Plymouth Report' highlights that; Although life expectancy in the city has improved since 2000/02 there remains a considerable gap in the life expectancy of the populations residing in more deprived areas. The gap between the most and least deprived neighbourhood groups has decreased very slightly from 4.3 years in 2000-02 to 4.2 years in 2009-11. The gap in life expectancy between the neighbourhoods with the highest (Leigham & Mainstone) and lowest (Devonport) life expectancy in 2010-12 is 12.2 years.
- There are substance misuse issues within the city that undoubtedly have impacts on levels of crime and community safety. Plymouth is higher than England's average in reported incidents of Drug misuse.<sup>8</sup> Plymouth is significantly worse than the national average in a lot of areas including; Alcohol-specific hospital stays – under 18s, Alcohol-specific hospital admissions for males and females and for violent crime<sup>9</sup>.

## Worklessness and Skills

- When compared to comparator cities Plymouth has average numbers of out of work claimants although there are disparities linked to deprivation within the city. Those of working age in Plymouth tend to be less qualified resulting in a skills gap for local employment, in addition a widening gap between job seekers and unfilled vacancies will result in fewer opportunities for employment.<sup>10</sup>

## Housing

- The latest housing performance at the end of September 2014 showed that there were 11, 026 Plymouth households on the social housing register an increase from 10,466 at the end of 2013/14.
- Households on the register are categorised that reflect the level of need, 27% are categorised as in need of Emergency Housing Need (Cat A), High need (Cat B) or Medium need (Cat C). Households that fall into one of these three categories are subject to reasons ranging from escaping violence to varying degrees of health and wellbeing need.
- The numbers of households presenting as at risk of homelessness continues to increase, the first two quarters of 2014/15 saw 310 households present, an increase from 271 during the same period in 2013/14. The number of households actually being prevented from becoming homeless is also increasing putting pressure on housing services.

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<sup>6</sup> Health Profile 2012

<sup>7</sup> Plymouth health profile, 2013 – Public Health Observations – Department of Health

<sup>8</sup> Health Profile 2012.

<sup>9</sup> Plymouth health profile, 2013 – Public Health Observations – Department of Health

<sup>10</sup> Plymouth City Council Economic Review Issue 3, March 2013

# **Strategic Plans**

There are a number of strategic plans, frameworks and mechanisms in Plymouth developed and co-designed with our partners to address some of Plymouth's societal challenges. Deprivation, poor health, poverty are endemic issues that if addressed will have some impact on our most vulnerable in the city, improving their quality of life and, a reduction in vulnerability will make them less susceptible to crime.

Some of the strategic plans which will have an impact on crime are as follows –

## **Plymouth Plan**

- The Plymouth Plan aims to be a single strategic plan for Plymouth, setting a shared direction of travel for the long term future of the city, which the Council and its partners will use to guide their service and delivery planning. It will be a genuinely ground-breaking plan in that it brings together a range of statutory and non-statutory strategies and plans into a single integrated plan.
- The Plymouth Plan will be published in two parts. Part One will comprise the city's overarching vision, strategic objectives and the thematic and spatial policies of the plan. Part Two will identify area and site specific policies across the city.

## **Financial/Employment Plans**

- Plan for jobs<sup>11</sup> will create around 2,000 jobs and apprenticeships;
- Community Economic Development Trust<sup>12</sup> will support communities in the North West of the city and increase employment.

## **Family/Health**

- Health and Well Being Strategy completed in 2013 will address Health and Well Being across the city.
- Children and Young People's Plan 2011-2014<sup>13</sup> (to be refreshed in 2014/15)
- Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy 2012-2015<sup>14</sup>. This strategy seeks to deliver Plymouth's commitment to families and young people to make positive change to their lives together.
- Alcohol Strategy published in 2013 will set out how the city will minimise alcohol related harm and promote responsible drinking.
- Healthy Child Programme Aims to identify families who need additional support or are at risk of poor health outcomes.

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/homepage/business/economicdevelopment/strategicgrowth/planforjobs.htm>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/homepage/business/economicdevelopment/strategicgrowth/cedt.htm>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/cypp>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/homepage/socialcareandhealth/childrensocialcare/pcypt/pcyptintervention.htm>



## **Communities**

- Housing Plan 2012-2017- lays out the city's housing ambition and priority objectives for developing, improving and investing in people's homes, neighbourhoods and communities.
- Child Poverty Strategy and Action Plan - The three-year strategy aims to reduce child poverty rates across the city as well as reducing the impact of child poverty on children, young people and families right now.

## **Families with a Future**

Plymouth has now 'turned around' 676 families under our Families with a Future (aka Troubled Families) Programme, which is 91% of our phase one cohort and we are well on target for achieving a 100% by May 2015.

Work is well under way to identify the early starter cohort for phase 2 of the national programme alongside the development of an Outcomes Plan which links to Strategic and City Wide objectives. The plan has been shared with colleagues across Council services and with external partners such as Police and Health and wider commissioned services to comment and input into the outcomes that they recognise support significant and sustained progress. In short "*what success looks like for families*" in their areas.

We were invited to share our plan with other Local Authorities by the Department for Communities and Local Government who have been impressed with our vision.

The early starter phase has now identified a further 363 families and national roll out for phase two in April 2015 could see us supporting interventions for up to 2500 families across our city up to 2020.

As an evolving project we continue to develop our practice which supports transformational approaches to working with families as a whole and the 'Think Family' agenda. This includes the introduction of a Work programme and workshops designed to engage with families.

# Performance Measures

At the beginning of 2014/15 the Community Safety Partnership reviewed the performance indicators and targets that form part of the Council's corporate performance framework. This has been done this year with consideration to the approach to performance management adopted by the Police and Crime Commissioner. As a result some performance measures have been removed and some added. Table 1 below presents how Plymouth performed against agreed measures in 2013/14; table 2 which follows presents what will be measured in 2014/15.

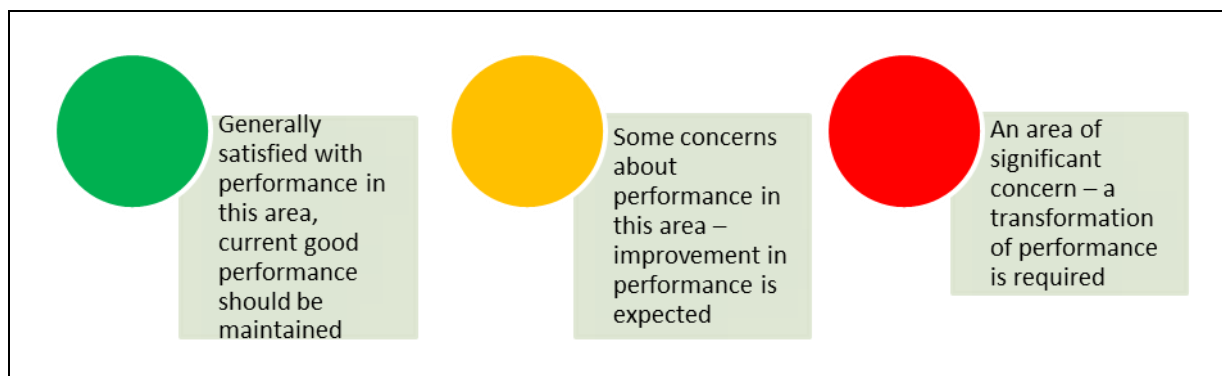
Table 1 – Summary of Key Performance Indicators

Achievement Objectives	Performance	Comment
To reduce % gap between the city average rate per 1000 population for overall crime, and the average overall crime rate per 1000 for the worst 10 neighbourhoods.	Not Achieved	The end of year out-turns shows an increase in overall crime against of 2012/13 of 2.12% (+393 crimes). This has not been helped by a higher than expected level of crime in the summer months and more unexpectedly in March 2014. However, the gap has not worsened significantly suggesting an increase in crime spread across the city and not predominantly in the worst 10 neighbourhoods. It should be noted that in July 2013 the gap was showing a 5.91% increase – so there has been a closing of the gap since then to the end of the year.
Number of racist, disablist, homophobic and faith, religion and belief incidents reported.	Achieved	This measure jointly counts numbers of incidents reported to the Council and Police. In 2013/14 there were 603 incidents reported which achieved target.
% satisfaction among victims of racist, disablist, homophobic and faith, religion and belief crimes.	Not Achieved	At the end of 2013/14 the satisfaction rate among victims of hate crime was 88.86% which narrowly missed the target of 90%.
Increase the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes reported (Rate per 1000)	Achieved	This target was introduced in 2013/14 with an aim of monitoring the effort to improve domestic abuse reporting. In its first year this target was achieved with a 16.6% increase in crimes of incidents recorded.
Reduce rate of anti-social behaviour per 1000 population	Not Achieved	This target was narrowly missed. Levels of ASB recorded compared to 2012/13 has fluctuated throughout the year, sometimes showing an increase and at other times a decrease. The reality is that levels of ASB are now steady after several years of very large year on year reductions.
Reduce the rate per 1000 population in Violence with Injury (excluding Domestic abuse)	Achieved	2013/14 saw a reduction in violence with Injury (reduction of 61 crimes (3%) on 2012/13). In 2014/15 the target will be set to further reduce the number of crimes recorded.
Reduce the rate per 1000 population in Serious Acquisitive crime	Achieved	Serious acquisitive crime reduced in 2013/14 by 12% meaning that the target was achieved. In 2014/15 Serious Acquisitive crime will be monitored but will not be subject to a performance target.

Source: Plymouth City Council

Table 2 – Revised Performance Indicators for 2014/15

Table 2 identifies the 2014/15 priority performance indicators and outlines how we are performing against these indicators as at the end of October 2014. Safer Plymouth has also adopted the performance approach of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. This means performances against indicators are reported using the following Red, Amber, Green approach;



Achievement Objectives	Performance	Comment
To reduce % gap between the city average rate per 1000 population for overall crime, and the average overall crime rate per 1000 for the worst 10 neighbourhoods.	Some concerns about performance in this area – improvement in performance is expected	Between April and the end of October overall crimes levels in Plymouth had reduced by 2.3% compared to the same period in 2012/13. Currently the gap between the city rate of crime and that of the ten priority neighbourhoods remains static and is just above target.
Number of racist, disablist, homophobic and faith, religion and belief incidents reported.	Some concerns about performance in this area – improvement in performance is expected	At the end of October 354 incidents had been reported. This represents an increase on 2012/13 but is slightly below the target figure required.
% satisfaction among victims of racist, disablist, homophobic and faith, religion and belief crimes.	Generally satisfied with performance in this area, current good performance should be maintained	At the end of October 2014 the satisfaction rate among victims of hate crime was 90% which is on target.
Increase the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes reported (Rate per 1000)	Some concerns about performance in this area – improvement in performance is expected	At the end of October the number of Domestic Abuse incidents recorded has fallen in comparison to 2013/14. Currently a reduction of 5% is meaning that we are off target to increase DA reporting further in 2014/15.
Increase first-time reporters of domestic abuse	Not applicable	This is a new performance measure that supplements the increasing reporting measure above. This measure will monitor numbers of those who are reporting domestic abuse for the first time. The aim will be to increase numbers.

Reduce rate of anti-social behaviour per 1000 population	Generally satisfied with performance in this area, current good performance should be maintained	At the end of October the number of ASB incidents is lower than the same period in 2013/14 by less than 1% meaning we are on target to reduce ASB in 2014/15.
(New Measure) Increase the number of vulnerable victims of ASB support by the ASB Victim Champion Service	Generally satisfied with performance in this area, current good performance should be maintained	At the end of September 2014 242 vulnerable ASB victims had been seen by the vulnerable victim service. This is ahead of target with a target to achieve 300 by the end of the year.
Reduce the rate per 1000 population in Violence with Injury (excluding Domestic abuse)	Some concerns about performance in this area – improvement in performance is expected	At the end of October the number of Violence with Injury crimes (excluding DA) recorded has increased by 7%. This increase means we are off target to achieve a reduction and the meeting of this target is unlikely.

## Community Issues

### Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood Watch is currently affiliated with Devon and Cornwall Police though it works with all partners within the city. The organisation does feel that a closer affiliation with the Local Authority might be beneficial given that it deals with issues that go beyond crime and encompasses other community issues such as anti-social behaviour, traffic and waste collection problems to name a few.

Within Plymouth there are more than 200 Neighbourhood watch schemes. Whilst this might seem a lot, historically this number was much higher with Plymouth once having more than 2,000 schemes in place. The decline is not unique to Plymouth with the numbers of schemes declining nationally. Despite this, the neighbourhood watch schemes still offer via co-ordinators a direct reporting link to local services such as the Police and Local Authority. Not surprisingly the biggest issue being reported via neighbourhood watch and the main reason for schemes being set up is anti-social behaviour. Neighbourhood Watch are able to provide examples where they have been able to improve an area and assist in dealing with problems be that via the application for grants or simply reporting problems and then working with partners. Like so many organisations one of the key issues they face is trying to increase their presence in more deprived and socially isolated areas of the city. The setting up of schemes in some of these areas may be beneficial to the city as a partner to tackle community issues.

## **Neighbourhood Policing Priorities**

Neighbourhood policing priorities are dominated by issues relating to Anti-Social Behaviour, speeding of vehicles and inconsiderate parking. These types of issues have been identified via neighbourhood based meetings held with partners and the community.

Research into local neighbourhood team priorities suggest that other types of issues that get raised in addition to the above include the state of the roads (potholes), litter dropping and the continuing issue of dog fouling.

## **Communities feeling safe**

In Autumn 2014 a Health and Wellbeing survey was carried out in Plymouth aimed at finding out about the feelings of the people of Plymouth across a wide range of area including wellbeing, health, safety and how people feel they can influence decisions. The key questions in relation to community safety asked how safe people felt in their area, both during the day and after dark.

The results show that 62% of respondents felt safe after dark. Further analysis identifies that older people (aged 60+) feel safer after dark (64%) than younger people aged 39 and under (59%). 58% of all females stated they feel safe after dark compared to 69% of males. Interestingly those who are disabled feel less safe with 54% stating they feel safe compared to 65% who are not disabled.

The percentage of people who feel safe unsurprisingly increases during the day with 89% of people saying they feel safe. There is little difference between age group and gender which each group having a high percentage of people feeling safe. There is however again a split between disabled and non-disabled respondents with 80% of disabled stating they feel safe compared to 91% for those who are not disabled.

## **Devon and Somerset Fire Service**

Devon and Somerset Fire Service work with partner agencies such as the Police, Social Services or third sector charity organisations to ensure people have access to and are provided with the appropriate information that could help you reduce the risk of an emergency and minimise injury should one occur.

The service provides a number of services that focus on prevention. These include;

- schools fire safety education
- home safety visits
- arson reduction programmes
- youth inclusion programmes
- investigation of fires to identify cause and impact, including hate crime
- reduction of unwanted false or malicious fire calls
- road traffic collision incident reduction.

The Service's corporate plan outlines its performance goals for 2013/14 to 2014/15. These performance priorities include;

- to achieve a downward trend in fire related deaths where people live, work or visit
- to achieve a downward trend in fire related injuries where people live, work or visit
- to achieve a downward trend in fire related incidents where people live, work or visit

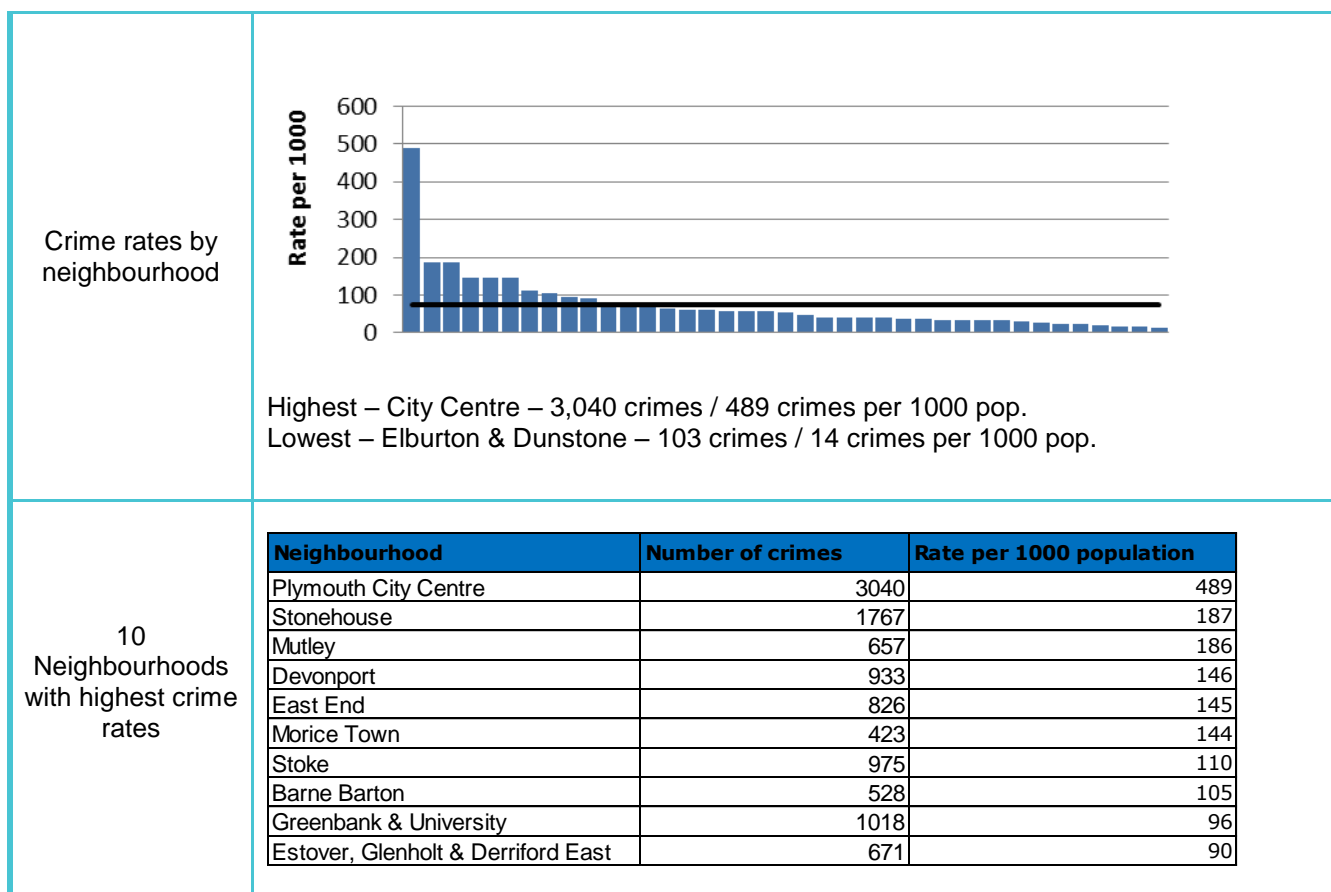
The Fire service continues to host and chair the Safer Plymouth Anti-Social behavior delivery group.

### **Community Recommendations**

1. Safer Plymouth team to explore closer operational links between itself and the Neighbourhood Watch scheme.
2. Performance Officer to explore opportunities to source Fire performance data and consider inclusion in future Safer Plymouth performance reports.
3. Safer Plymouth to consider how to support neighbourhood watch and encourage additional schemes.

# All Crime and disorder

QUICK FACTS – ALL RECORDED CRIME																											
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2014																											
Level of crime	18,980 crimes / 73.232 crimes per 1000 resident population																										
Iqanta MSF group comparison	Group average 77.576 crimes per 1000 resident population																										
Change since 2012/13	Increased by 571 crimes / 3%																										
General trend	<table border="1"> <caption>General trend data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Crimes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>23,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>21,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>20,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>20,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>18,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>18,980</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Crimes	2008-09	23,500	2009-10	21,000	2010-11	20,500	2011-12	20,500	2012-13	18,500	2013/14	18,980												
Year	Crimes																										
2008-09	23,500																										
2009-10	21,000																										
2010-11	20,500																										
2011-12	20,500																										
2012-13	18,500																										
2013/14	18,980																										
Seasonality (3 year average)	<table border="1"> <caption>Seasonality data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>% diff from average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>J</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	% diff from average	J	-5	F	-5	M	2	A	-5	M	5	J	0	J	0	A	5	S	0	O	0	N	2	D	-5
Month	% diff from average																										
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D	-5																										
Breakdown of crime types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence 25%* (of which 32% is Domestic Abuse related)</li> <li>Thefts 23%</li> <li>Criminal damage 17%</li> <li>Public Order 8%</li> <li>Burglary 7%</li> <li>Vehicle crime 8%</li> <li>Drugs 7%</li> <li>Sexual Offences 2%</li> <li>Robbery 1%</li> <li>Other crime 3%</li> </ul> <p>*includes violence against the person, possession of weapons and homicide</p>																										



### **Extent and trends**

Following a decrease in crime in Plymouth in 2012/13, levels in 2013/14 increased, the number of recorded crimes increased by 3% compared with the previous 12 months, an increase of 571 crimes. Plymouth’s overall crime rate continues to be better than the most similar family (MSF) group of partnerships nationally; whose average was 77.576 per 1000 population, Plymouth’s is 73.232 per 1000 population.

Despite this increase the long term trend is a reducing one despite the increase recorded in 2013/14. As a guide there were 21,175 crimes recorded in 2009/10 compared to 18,980 in 2013/14 (a reduction of 2,195 or 10%).

### **In the last 12 months**

Table 3 highlights performance in actual numbers for key crime types in 2013/14 making a comparison to numbers recorded in 2012/13. Also highlighted is how Plymouth’s rate per 1000 population for each crime type compares to the average rate for the iQuanta most similar group of community safety partnerships.



**Table 3 – Summary of 2013/14 Performance**

Crime / incident type	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 1000	Annual change	Change on 2012/13	Comparison MSF
All Crime	18425	18980	73.56	+3% (+351)	▲	Below average
Violence with Injury	2578	2604	10.09	+1% (+26)	▲	Above Average
Violence without Injury	2003	2292	8.88	+14% (+289)	▲	Above Average
Domestic Abuse Crimes and Incidents	6092	7103	27.53	+17% (+1011)	▲	n/a
Rape	154	157	0.61	+2% (+3)	▲	Above Average
Other Sexual Offences	273	312	1.21	+14% (+39)	▲	Above Average
Personal Robbery	114	104	0.40	-9% (-10)	▼	Below average
Business Robbery	18	9	0.03	-50% (9)	▼	Below average
Domestic Burglary	777	757	2.93	-3% (-20)	▼	Below average
Non domestic burglary	570	636	2.46	+12% (+66)	▲	Below average
Vehicle related Theft	1414	1179	0.00	-17% (-235)	▼	Below average
Possession of Drugs	1065	906	3.51	-15% (-159)	▼	Above Average
Trafficking of Drugs	168	184	0.71	+10% (+16)	▲	Below average
Criminal Damage	3051	3001	11.63	-2% (-50)	▼	Above Average
Shoplifting	1667	1817	7.04	+9% (+150)	▲	Below average
Theft from the person	309	299	1.16	-3% (-10)	▼	Below average
Other Theft Offences	2224	2407	9.33	+8% (+183)	▲	Below average

Source: iQuanta, Home Office

In Plymouth in 2013/14 trends that started in 2012/13 were continued, there were continued reductions in for example serious acquisitive crime but were continued increases in lower level crime such as violence without injury, non-domestic burglary, Shoplifting (+9%) and other theft (+8%).

For the second year in a row there have been fewer serious acquisitive crimes recorded with reductions recorded in all four crime types. Domestic Burglary reduced by 3% (-20), Vehicle related theft by 17% (-235), Personal Robbery by 9% (-10) and Business Robbery by 50% (-9).

There have been continued increases recorded in Violence. Violence with Injury increased by 1% (+26) and Violence without Injury by 14% (+289). These figures have however been affected by continued efforts to increase Domestic Abuse reporting (see below).

With domestic abuse excluded violence with injury crimes actually reduced by 3% (-61), a reduction that the violent crime reduction group aims to continue with its focus on reducing crime in the evening and night time economy in particular.

When domestic abuse is excluded from violence without injury crimes the increase is 9% (+110) evidencing an increase in both domestic related and non-domestic related violence without injury.

Other crime types in which increases were recorded include Rape (+2% crimes), Other sexual offences (+14%), Trafficking of drugs (+10%).

## **Themed Priorities**

The remainder of the assessment focuses on the key priority themes outlined earlier in the document. Each section presents a summary of crime/ incident levels using a quick facts template, each template is supplemented with analysis of 2013/14 data which aims to provide an overview of headlines borne out of performance with an emphasis on geographical distribution and those people most affected. Each section also provides an overview as to what the partnership are doing in response to priorities whilst also making recommendations for each area.

The following crime areas are reported on;

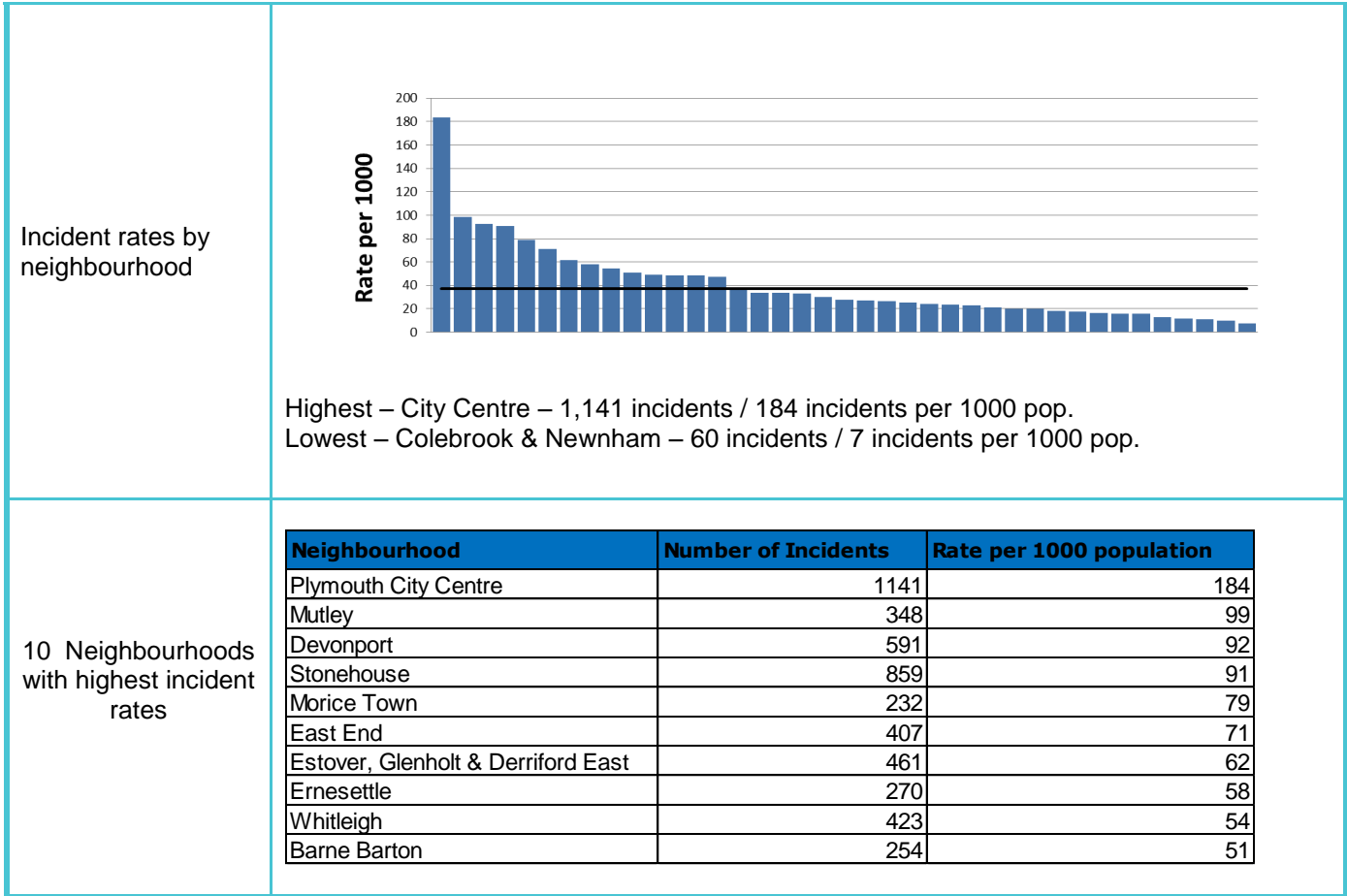
- Anti-Social Behaviour (including hate crime)
- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Reducing Re-offending
- Alcohol, Violence and the Evening and Night-time economy

And among other risk areas;

- Preventing Violent Extremism
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Acquisitive Crime
- Welfare Reform

# Anti-Social Behaviour

QUICK FACTS – ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR																															
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2014																															
Level of crime	10,299 Incidents / 39.91 incidents per 1000 resident population																														
Change since 2010/11	Increase of 8 Incidents / <1%																														
General trend	<table border="1"> <caption>General trend data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>23000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>19500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>18000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>14500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>10500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>10321</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Incidents	2008-09	23000	2009-10	19500	2010-11	18000	2011-12	14500	2012-13	10500	2013-14	10321																
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**Incident Analysis**

After a number of years of significant reductions in the overall level of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) it would appear that Plymouth has reached its base level of ASB and further reductions will unlikely be significant. Efforts should be made to ensure that levels remain around the 2012/13 and 2013/14 levels and do not show significant increase.

Highlighted over a 3 year average is a clear pattern of higher levels of ASB being reported over the spring and summer months, levels increasing in April before falling away again in November. Relatively high numbers in October can be linked to incidents reported on Halloween.

There is a clear link between the highest prevalence of ASB and neighbourhoods known to record higher prevalence of crime. The neighbourhoods with the highest rate of incidents per 1000 population are City Centre (184/1000) followed by Mutley (99/1000), Devonport (92/1000), Stonehouse (91/1000) and Morice Town (79/1000).

## Anti-Social Behaviour sub types

Table 4 below illustrates the change in the types of ASB that have been reported (excluding the month of March). All but one sub type has remained relatively static or has seen a small reduction resulting in overall figures for ASB being similar to 2012/13. The one type of ASB that has seen a significant increase is the number of Street drinking incidents linked to Rowdy or Nuisance behaviour, this has increased from 160 to 186 (an increase of 126 incidents). This increase is offset slightly by a reduction in standard street drinking (-29) though overall street drinking incidents have risen by 97 incidents.

Table 4 – Summary of 2013/14 Performance

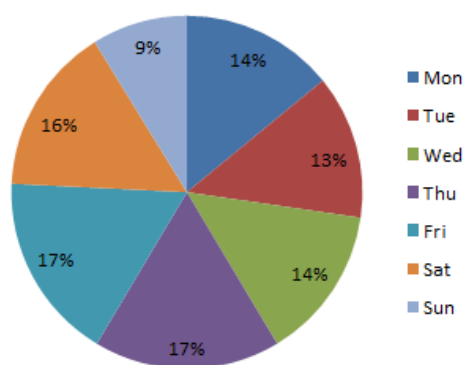
<b>Anti Social Behaviour sub category</b>	<b>2012/13 (excluding March)</b>	<b>2013/14 (excluding March)</b>	<b>Change</b>
Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour	5961	5923	-38
Rowdy Nuisance Neighbours	1770	1760	-10
Vehicle	720	722	2
Malicious/Nuisance Communication	444	345	-99
Street Drinking With Rowdy Or Nuisance Behaviour	160	286	126
Begging/Vagrancy	128	99	-29
Trespass	24	49	25
Noise	50	41	-9
Fireworks	40	40	0
Abandoned Vehicles	33	36	3
Street Drinking Only	65	36	-29
Animal Problems	41	34	-7
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	41	34	-7
Prostitution Related Activity	22	16	-6

Source: Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents, Devon and Cornwall Police

## **Street Drinking**

In total in 2013/14 there was a total of 349 street drinking incidents (307 street drinking with rowdy/ nuisance behaviour and 42 Street drinking only). The geographical distribution of these incidents is heavily concentrated in the City Centre and surrounding neighbourhoods.

227 ASB street drinking incidents (65% of total) were reported in the City Centre (64), Mutley (57), Devonport (57) and Stonehouse (49). Interestingly there is no real pattern in terms to when these incidents occur in terms of which day they are occurring; the chart below illustrates a breakdown by day of the incident occurring highlighting that incidents occur consistently through the week and are not for example concentrated on the weekend.



## **Vulnerable Victim Service**

The Plymouth Anti-Social Behaviour Victim Champion Service was set up, initially as a Pilot in July 2011 and rolled out city-wide in January 2012 in response to the death of Fiona Pilkington and her daughter (and other similar national vulnerable victim deaths) and the learning from Leicestershire.

The service receives risk assessments from the Police/ PCSOs (all neighbourhood Police Teams are trained in completing the matrix), self-referrals and other agencies and considers each depending upon scoring. Those with higher identified risk receive a visit by the Victim Champion and a professional assessment is completed. This is then followed by the required one-to-one support and co-ordinated multi-agency responses (and ASBRAC – ASB risk assessment conferences) leading to a multi-agency coordinated approach to support and implement safety plans for victims.

In the second year of the project (2012/13) 140 referrals were made to the service. In 2013/14, the third year of this service, the project capacity has increased slightly increasing the number of victims that have been supported. In 2013/14 there were in excess of 250 vulnerable victims who received a service and a performance target has been set to increase this further to 300 in 2014/15.

## **What are we doing about it**

We continue to work closely with our neighbourhood policing teams across the City to identify and respond to incidents of anti-social behaviour having a detrimental effect on communities.

### **Partnership ASB Sub-group and ASB Champions Group**

- The Partnership ASB and Criminal damage group continue to meet on a monthly basis to problem solve emerging trends across the City. Partnership resources are deployed to hotspot areas. Individuals and groups within these identified areas are then referred to ASB Champions where an holistic multi-agency approach is taken. All avenues of early intervention, prevention and enforcement are considered in each case.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour Victim Champion Service**

- This initiative continues to offer a valuable service to the most vulnerable victims of anti-social behaviour. For details of the service see above.

### Devon & Cornwall ASB Forum

- A bi monthly meeting of housing providers and local authorities to discuss and disseminate best practice in relation to anti-social behaviour and developments in relevant legislation. Plymouth is currently collaborating with this forum to produce an information DVD on mediation highlighting the benefits of its use in resolving disputes, particularly neighbourhood disputes.

### Diversionsary Activities

- A range of schemes provided for young people including football in the community with Plymouth Argyle Football Club (PAFC).
- Joint working with the Local Authority's Sports Development Unit providing "Street Games" initiatives in identified areas.
- Targeted support for young people through multi-agency work utilising detached youth workers from the 'Streetwise' team.
- Joint working with Devon & Somerset Fire Service to deliver the Phoenix project and the fire setter initiative to young people and adults where identified.

### Working with Troubled Families

- The Family Intervention Project (FIP) and the Families with a Future Project (FWAF) offer intensive support to families involved in significant levels of Anti-Social Behaviour. Individuals in this category who are also at risk from losing their homes can also be supported via Individual Intervention Programmes (IIP).

### Targeted Initiatives

- There are a number of tasking groups to address specific problems across the City such as "tomb stoning", Bonfire Night and late night Christmas shopping. This also includes close working with Plymouth Against Retail Crime (PARC) to address anti-social behaviour and shoplifting specifically within the city centre.

### **What does the future hold?**

Reducing anti-social behaviour is one of the government's priorities, and they want it to be a priority not just for the police, but for councils and other agencies as well. This new approach set out in part by the Anti-social Behaviour Crime & Policing Act 2014<sup>15</sup>. Key elements of the government's proposals that will impact on the partnership include;

- ASBOs will be replaced by a Crime Prevention Injunction
- The new Criminal Behaviour Order will be available alongside conviction
- Any ASB which is continuing and has a detrimental effect on the community would be dealt with by a Community Protection Notice. Councils, the police and social housing providers would be able to issue the notices to deal with a problem affecting the community.
- Councils will be given a flexible power to deal with place based ASB through a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO).

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<sup>15</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/contents/enacted/data.htm>

- The police will be given a new Directions of Power bringing together a range of dispersal powers.
- New Closure powers would allow councils or the police to issue an order temporarily closing any property.
- New Community Trigger gives victims and communities the right to demand action from agencies where they perceive they have been repeatedly ignored complaints about ASB.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour Recommendations**

1. That tackling anti-social behaviour and supporting vulnerable victims remain a priority by making sure that this priority is reflected in key strategic plans and action plans that are being developed such as health and well-being strategy.
2. Supports the review and refocus of the Anti-Social behaviour Victim Champion service and any recommendations for mainstreaming from 2016/17.
3. A solution is found to securing/mainstreaming activities that support the most vulnerable victims of anti-social behaviour.
4. Continue to monitor performance and reduce anti-social behaviour.
5. Partners to deal with specific cases of ASB and ASB perpetrators at an operational level through ASB target meetings.

## **Hate Crimes and Incidents**

Plymouth has an indicator, which focuses on hate crimes, incidents and, the satisfaction of victims. In 2013/14 there were 603 incidents reported which achieved target. Incidents relate to racist, disablist, homophobic, transphobic or faith incidents. The satisfaction rate with how the issues were dealt with among victims was 89%, maintaining the good performance of 2012/13.

We have worked proactively over the last 12 months to make it easier for people to report hate crimes and incidents. We currently have 15 third party reporting centres in Plymouth and are looking to develop more over the next 12 months. We have also delivered hate and mate crime/incident training to key organisations in the city including Plymouth Community Homes where we worked in partnership with Devon and Cornwall Police to deliver training to over 50 people. In addition, we worked with diverse community members to develop a series of posters that promote Plymouth as a Welcoming City and advises people how to report.

### **Hate Crime Recommendations:**

1. Safer Plymouth to commence Systems Leadership approach to tackling Hate Crime



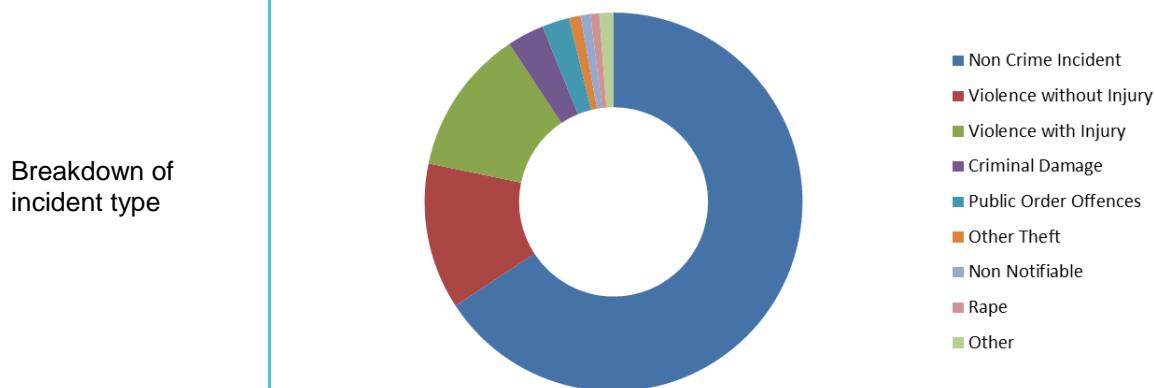
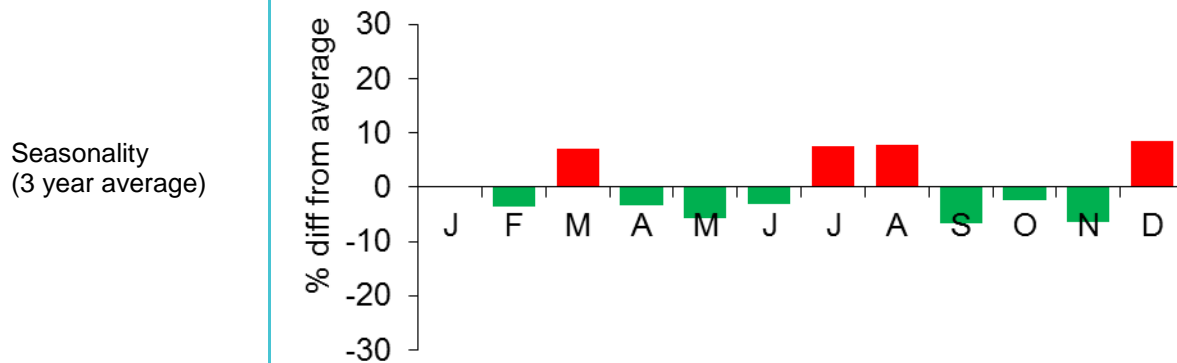
# Domestic Abuse

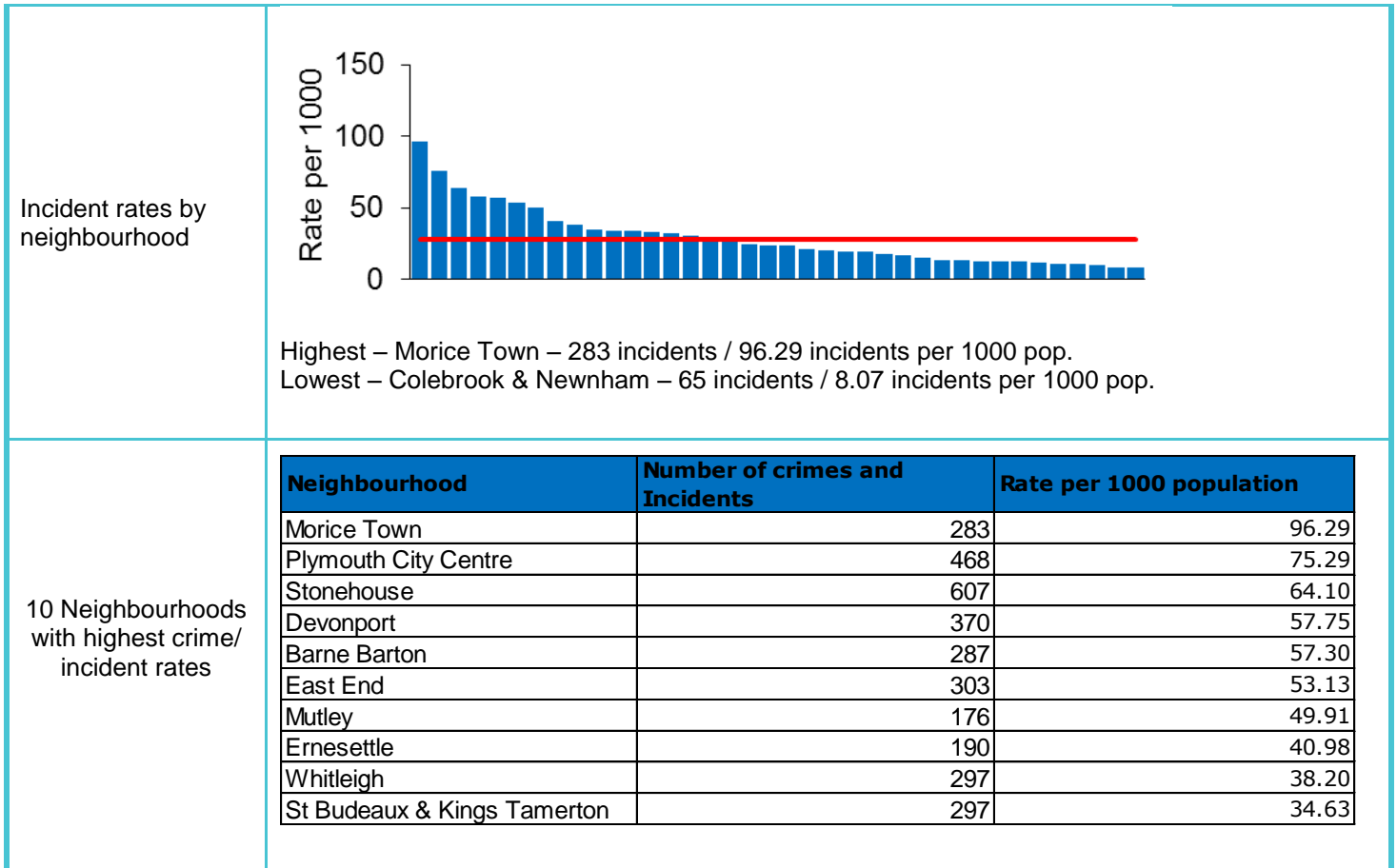
## QUICK FACTS – DOMESTIC ABUSE

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2014

Level of crime 6,947 Incidents / incidents per 1000 resident population

Change since 2012/13 Increase of 794 Incidents / 13%





## **Analysis**

- In 2013/14 there were 6,947 Domestic Abuse incidents recorded in Plymouth which is a 13% (+794) increase on numbers recorded in 2012/13. This increase could be representative of the work undertaken by the partnership in trying to improve under-reporting in the city. There were however some technical factors in that the definition of domestic abuse widened to include 16 and 17 year olds and inclusion of coercive behaviour and change to DASH Risk Assessment Policy, therefore a rise was expected.
- Violent crime continues to dominate when domestic abuse crimes are split by type, violence with injury represented 37.2% of all DA crimes (when non-crime domestics are excluded) and violence without injury 37.4%. This proportion is significantly higher than the next most common crimes of Criminal Damage (9.4%) and Public Order offences (7%).
- 3,238 incidents recorded by the Police are flagged as having a repeat victim (victim to a incident within the preceding 12 months). This equates to over 50% of all recorded DA incidents and crimes. This is an increase on the proportion of repeat victims in 2012/13 when repeat victims equated to 48% of the total.

- Analysis was carried out on incidents/ crimes to ascertain victim numbers, as incidents were analysed it means that individuals may have appeared more than once. Victim details were recorded for 6,939 incidents.
  - 3 out of 4 victims were female
  - 1 out of 4 victims were male
  - 18 to 25 were peak ages for DA crimes (28%)
  - Nearly half of victims were aged 30 or under
  - 80% were aged under 40 or under
  - 3% of victims were aged 60 or over
- There is little change from previous years in relation to the geographical distribution of incidents with neighbourhoods with the highest rates of DA remaining consistent. Therefore the link between higher rates of DA and deprivation remains with some of Plymouth's most deprived neighbourhoods having the highest DA rates. Neighbourhoods for example like Stonehouse, Devonport and Barne Barton.

### **Safeguarding Children**

In 2013/14 there were 2,331 incidents recorded with child present, this is an increase on the 2012/13 figure of 2,162. Although the number of incidents involving children has risen the proportion of total domestic abuse incidents has fallen slightly. In 2012/13 the proportion of incidents where a child was present was 35%, in 2013/14 this percentage is 33%.

Table 5 below gives a quick overview of numbers of looked after children, numbers on a child protection plan and children in need. These are for information only with performance in these areas overseen by Children's Social Care.

**Table 5 – Numbers of looked after children, children subject to protection plan and children in need**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Children Looked After	435	375	385	370	390
Children subject to CP plan( at 31 March)		301	288	300	374
Subject to repeat CP plans (%)(Percentage who became the subject of a plan for a second or subsequent time)	15.0	14.1	16.1	22.3	25.2
Children in Need( 31st March)	1789	1776	1736	2067	available in Sep 14

Source: Children Social Care, Plymouth City Council

Table 6 highlights the numbers of cases going through a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) alongside the number of repeat victims and numbers of children resident.

The numbers of cases remains static with 386 cases in 2013/14, 108 of which were repeat cases. This represents a considerable increase on repeat cases from 23% in 2012/13 to 28% in 2013/14. Although the overall MARAC number is static there has been an increase in the number of cases where children were present, rising from 433 in 2012/13 to 474 in 2013/14.

**Table 6 – Numbers of MARAC cases**

	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2010/11</b>
MARAC Cases	386	389	415	353
MARAC Repeats	108	88	92	60
MARAC Repeat rate	28%	23%	22%	17%
MARAC Children resident	474	433	474	416

Source: Devon & Cornwall Police, Domestic Abuse Unit

### **What are we doing about it?**

This is a brief outline of the services currently operating within the city that are dealing with Domestic Abuse (DA). Further details of each initiative can be provided.

- Plymouth Domestic Abuse service (PDAS) provides floating support services alongside the Refuge and 13 safe houses.
- MARAC Plymouth is looking to begin MARAC monthly meetings as a pilot to look at enhancing the way it works. Any high risk cases will be discussed prior to the meeting to avoid the need to wait. Training will be provided for new attendees to ensure they fully understanding the remit of the meetings
- Partners will work with the newly formed SODAIT teams to ensure the best outcomes for vulnerable victims. PDAS will work more closely with the police to enhance information exchange where appropriate
- Freedom – the freedom programme is designed to help women understand the beliefs held by abusive men, to assist women to recognise potential future abusers and to help women gain self-esteem and the confidence to improve the quality of their lives. Women are referred on to the programme by a number of agencies but all will have ensured the client is screened and risk assessed prior to the course.
- We are working closely with the CRC service within Probation to look at a perpetrator programme and how it can be adapted to include non-statutory perpetrators and possible self – referral
- Talks are underway to look at the long term sustainability of the DAAP project as funding is presently at risk.
- Young Persons advocate The programme supports local areas to develop a consistent local response to young people 13 years and older, who are experiencing a range of intimate partner abuse, including domestic abuse, sexual exploitation, gangs / young people who harm others, ‘Honour’-based Violence, forced marriage and online/cyber stalking and abuse.

## **What does the future hold?**

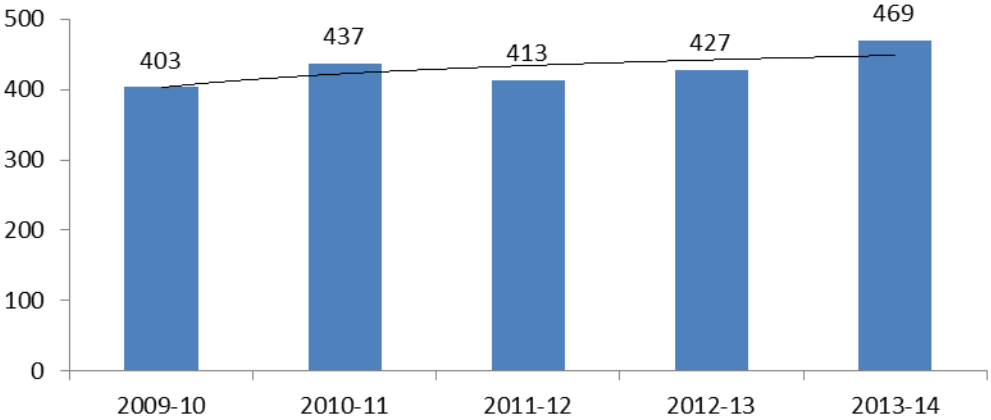
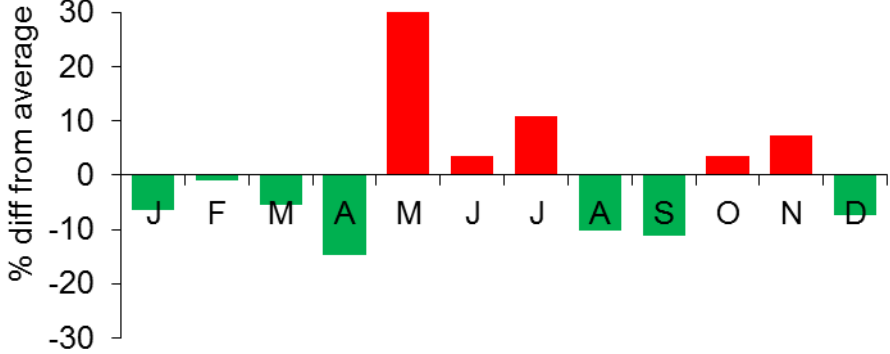
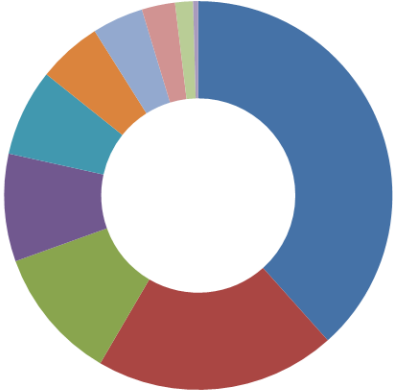
- Key strategic Safeguarding plans across the city have highlighted the impact that domestic violence has on family members, agencies will work together to ensure the safety of DA and sexual violence victims and their children across services.
- Agencies will work closely with Devon and Cornwall Police to assist in the delivery of the HMIC recommendations following their inspection.
- Agencies both statutory and voluntary are undertaking increased DA awareness and DASH (Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence) risk assessment training to enable victims and their risk to be identified and referred to appropriate service.
- A Domestic Homicide Review has been undertaken and the overview report being prepared, this has identified service gaps which we have addressed as a matter of urgency. There is a further DHR to look into once the IPCC investigation has been completed. The Partnership is also looking at a number of suicides which are DA related in the City.

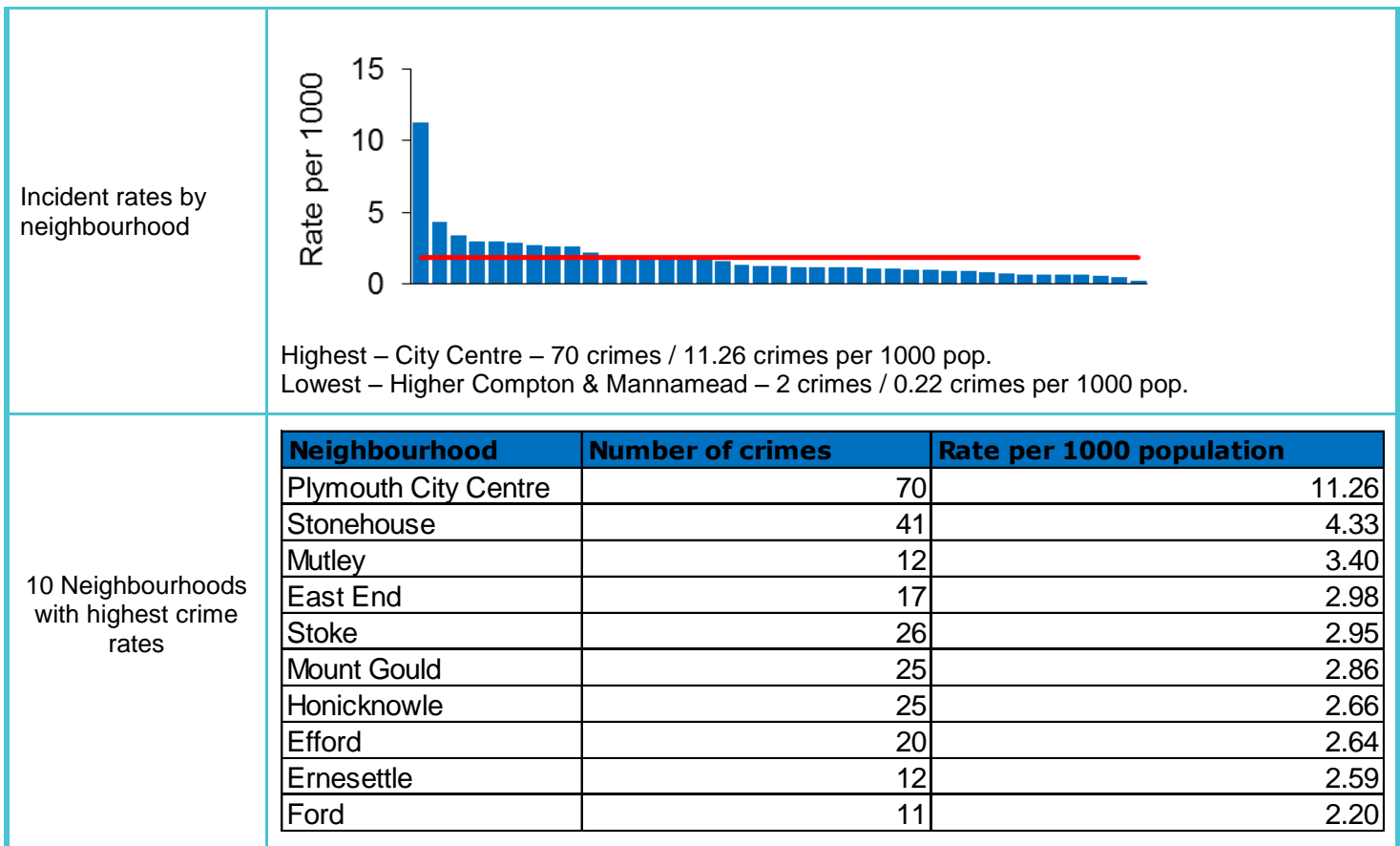
### **Domestic Abuse Recommendations**

1. All 'indicated' partner contributions need to be confirmed/secured in order to deliver all elements of the enhanced/increased provision. Failure to do so will negatively impact on the service specification and result in a reduced service. This is a recommendation from the Fairness Commission report
2. Domestic abuse and alcohol to remain city priorities for Safer Plymouth and the City's Health and Wellbeing Board.
3. Continue the increase in Domestic Abuse awareness through DASH risk assessment training, targeting of large employers and the increase of self referrals and increasing reporting.
4. Monitor performance and responses to key issues, putting into place interventions for events such as international football championships, and the Christmas period.
5. Crime prevention and domestic abuse services information should be targeted in areas of higher deprivation identified in this assessment to increase awareness and reporting.

## QUICK FACTS – SEXUAL ABUSE

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2014

Level of crime	Rape = 157 crimes / 0.61 crimes per 1000 resident population Other Sexual Offences = 312 / 1.21 crimes per 1000 resident population												
Change since 2012/13	Rape = Increase of 3 Incidents / 2% Other Sexual Offences = Increase of 39 Incidents / 14%												
General trend	 <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>403</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>437</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>413</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>427</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>469</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of Incidents	2009-10	403	2010-11	437	2011-12	413	2012-13	427	2013-14	469
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2013-14	469												
Seasonality (3 year average)													
Breakdown of crime type	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sexual Assault on a Female (Various)</li> <li>■ Rape of a Female 16 and over</li> <li>■ Other</li> <li>■ Exposure</li> <li>■ Sexual Assault on a Male (Various)</li> <li>■ Rape of a Female under 16</li> <li>■ Rape of a Female under 13</li> <li>■ Sexual Activity with Female under 16</li> <li>■ Rape of a Male 16 and over</li> <li>■ Rape of a Male under 16</li> </ul>												



## **Analysis**

In 2013/14 there has been an increase in the numbers of sexual offences recorded; this is the second consecutive year that levels have risen.

Last year saw 157 Rapes recorded which an increase of 3 crimes on the previous year. It is however the levels of other sexual offences that increased by more, 2013/14 saw the number of 'other sexual offences' rise from 273 to 312 (an increase of 39 crimes).

We know that this crime type together with domestic abuse will be under reported to the Police and therefore the true number of incidents higher than that recorded. The Police and Crime Commissioner in his plan outline as a priority the requirement to increase the public's confidence in reporting sexual offences. Any activity around this is likely to result in increased crime numbers.

Within the Devon and Cornwall Police area Plymouth has the highest rate of sexual offences with a rate per 1000 population of 1.8. Plymouth also has the highest rate of Rape and serious sexual assault.

## Rape Offences

It is important to note that 47 of Rape offences started and ended prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 and are therefore categorised as historic. Committal dates range from the 1960s through to December 2012. Analysis of all Rape offences (including attempts) identifies that 91% of victims were female.

The following age analysis is based on 128 records where the victim's age was recorded. 27% of female Rape victims are aged under 18 with a peak in numbers at age 15, 73% are aged 18 and over with peaks in numbers at ages 18 and 21.

The age is recorded in 9 of the 13 crimes where the Rape victim is male, there is little pattern in relation to ages of male victim, the youngest victim is 11 years old, who is one of 2 under 18.

Not surprisingly the biggest number of Rapes was reported to have occurred within Stonehouse (13), City Centre (10) and East End (9). Interestingly although these Rapes have occurred within the recognised ENTE neighbourhoods the specific locations are dominated by private dwelling or private flats. Just 5 of the 47 are alleged to have been committed within a public place.

## Other Sexual Offences

76 of the 312 sexual offences analysed (24%) are reported to have been committed before 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 and are therefore classed as an historical offence.

37.5% of other sexual offences are 'sexual assaults on a female'. The second most common offence is sexual exposure followed by assault on a female under 13, assault on a male and assault on a male under 13.

Sexual assaults against a female are dominated by neighbourhoods associated with the night time economy with 35% of offences occurring within the City Centre, Stonehouse or Greenbank/ University neighbourhoods. The age profile of victims peaks between the ages of 17 and 24 with a majority of offences in these neighbourhoods occurring in a public place.

The geographical distribution of exposure offences is city wide although the highest number has occurred within the city centre. The location of exposure offences tends to be influenced by the fact that these offences will often form part of an ongoing series.



### **What are we doing about it?**

- Immediate acute support for victims who have been assaulted within the forensic window (7 days)
- Support for victims who have been assaulted outside of the forensic window (8 days onwards)
- Crisis worker support - supports the needs of acute victims at the time of Crisis.
- Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA) – supports the victim through the court process should they choose this pathway
- Therapeutic Services – supports the emotional needs of the victim and aids their recovery.
- Set up a pathway for children and young people to access acute SARC services in a co-ordinated way
- Worked with commissioners to procure interim forensic medical provision for children while longer term solutions are being worked up
- Identified areas of risk
- Supported a range of interventions to promote personal safety and awareness in the city, working with Police, Higher Education establishments
- Developed ‘Think First’ a workshop that engages with young people to explore the consequences of risk taking behaviour
  
- Working with the Peninsula SARC Board to achieve consistency in service and standards across Devon and Cornwall to inform future commissioning.
- Setting up local SARC Boards in order to drive local delivery
- Improving data collection around victims of sexual assault
- Working with the Plymouth Domestic Abuse Partnership to ensure sexual abuse, training, awareness needs are incorporated into their action plans and addressed
- Raising awareness of SARC services and build on access for all
- Working with the Police and Crime Commissioners Office to ensure an appropriate response to victims including victims of sexual assault.
- Working with the Sexual Offences Domestic Abuse Investigation Team (SODAIT) in order to ensure a consistency of service
- Implementing a new client feedback system that will shape future services

### **Through the partnership we are supporting activity to include:**

- Setting up a pathway for children and young people to access acute SARC services in a co-ordinated way
- Working with commissioners to procure interim forensic medical provision for children while longer term solutions are being worked up
- Identify key risk groups and areas and improve our response
- Supporting a range of interventions to promote personal safety and awareness in the city, working with Police, Higher Education establishments
- Developing and Piloting and evaluating ‘Think First’ a workshop that engages with young people to explore the consequences of risk taking behaviour. This will explore alcohol, use of social media, sexual assault/abuse and the potential impact on future life.

### **What does the future hold?**

There still remains a real risk around all SARC services being retained locally. However working in partnership with all partners will ensure that when SARC Services are commissioned across the peninsula these services will be proportionate and appropriate and victim focused.

Mental health services for complex need victims who have experienced sexual assault remain a problem and it is hoped that when integrated commissioning is achieved this will assist in expanding the current provision in the city although this remains unconfirmed at present. In the meanwhile there remains increased pressure on charitable services to provide therapeutic specialist service provision through short term grants or charitable reward funds.

Service improvements need to be made in the following areas:

- Support at court (for younger or more vulnerable victims of sexual assault)
- Timely access into therapeutic services for victims requiring specialist services who do not currently meet Plymouth Options criteria.
- to ensure that access is available to all including BME population
- Improving attitudes towards victims of sexual assault
- Working in school and HE settings to deliver consistent messages around 'consent', and 'Personal Safety'
- Improve professionals and the general public with a better understanding of what abuse is and how they can report it

### **Sexual Abuse Recommendations**

- Continue to support opportunities to integrate and develop the partnership response to Domestic abuse and Sexual abuse.
- Support the Police and Crime Commissioner to develop appropriate services for victims including victims of sexual abuse
- Work towards achieving integrated commissioning to improve mental health provision for victims of sexual assault
- Work in partnership across the peninsula to achieve a 3 year contract for SARC services to be commissioned across Devon and Cornwall and ensure stability of services
- Work with NHS Commissioning Board to identify a long term solutions for children who have experienced sexual assault
- Work closely with Plymouth Child Sexual Exploitation Group to ensure consistency of service and avoid duplication.

# Reducing Re-offending

Reducing reoffending is fundamental to reducing crime and as of April 2010 this became a statutory responsibility of Community Safety Partnerships.

The latest figures from the Ministry of Justice show that a quarter of adult offenders that are cautioned, convicted or released from custody reoffend within the following year. This rises to 45% for offenders released from a custodial sentence, and 58% if the sentence served was less than 12 months. The juvenile reoffending rate was 35%, and this rose to 68% for those leaving custody. Data indicates that the more previous offences committed by an offender, the higher the likelihood of reoffending.

There is a wealth of research that shows that adults and young people that offend are amongst the most socially excluded in society and the majority often have complex and deep-rooted health and social problems, such as substance misuse, mental health, homelessness, and debt and financial problems.

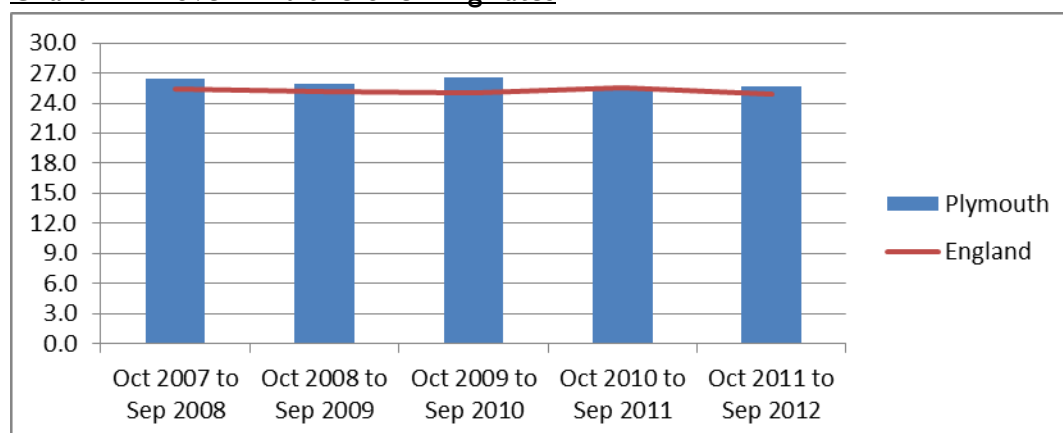
## Extent and trends

Trends in re-offending are measured by the frequency of re-offending and the proportion of offenders re-offending, annual cohorts are tracked over 12 months to see if they reoffend and how many re-offences they commit. There is always a delay in reporting on a cohort as there is a 6 month waiting period added to the one year follow up period to allow offences to receive an outcome e.g. court sentencing. The most recent available cohort is October 2011 to September 2012 which was reported in July 2014.

## Adult Re-offending

The latest proven reoffending statistics provides data up to the end of September 2012 provides info on the numbers of offenders, rates of re-offending and the average number of offences committed by a re-offender. This information is provided for adults, the findings have been summarised in this section.

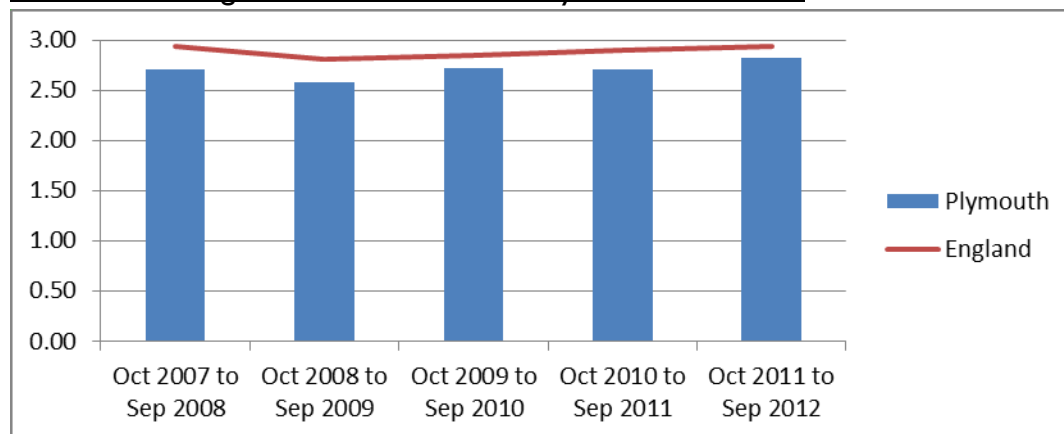
Chart 1 – Proven Adult re-offending rates



Source: Ministry of Justice

The trend in proven re-offending rates is steady as outlined in chart 1 above; the reoffending rate in the 12 months to the end of September 2012 in Plymouth was 25.7%, a very small increase on the previous year (25.6%). Re-offending rates in Plymouth are in line with the national figure with the national trend also relatively static over a sustained period of time.

**Chart 2 – Average number of re-offence by adult re-offender**



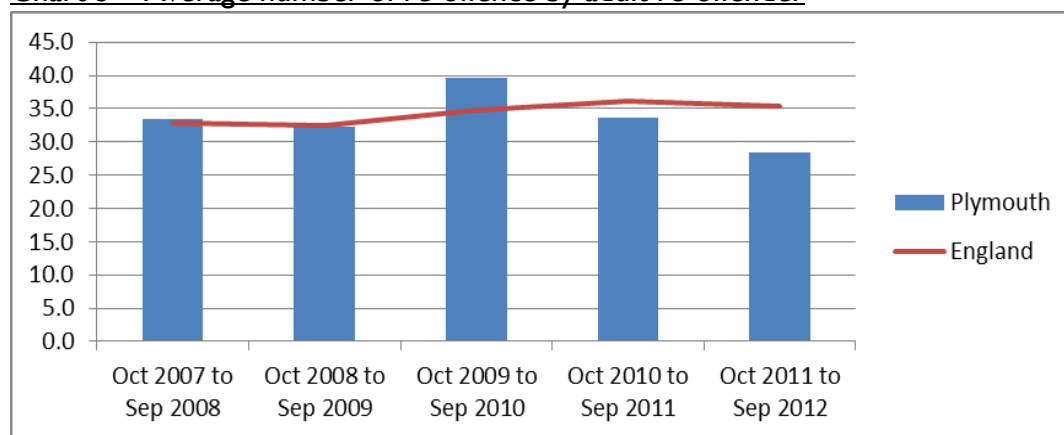
Source: Ministry of Justice

Like re-offending rates the average number of re-offences is relatively static since 2008, between October 2011 and September 2012 the average number of re-offences per re-offender was 2.82. This is below the national average of 2.94 offences.

### Juvenile offenders

Like adults the latest national re-offending rates for juveniles provides data up to September 2012, chart 3 below illustrates juvenile re-offending rates since 2008 and highlights a reduction in re-offending rates between October 2011 and September 2012. The most recent figures for Plymouth shows re-offending rates at 28.3% against a national figure of 35.4%. Plymouth has below the national rate for juvenile re-offending for the past 2 years.

**Chart 3 – Average number of re-offence by adult re-offender**



Source: Ministry of Justice

Local data<sup>16</sup> shows that the number of young people offending in Plymouth is falling, in 2013/14 there were 1,540 in the youth offending cohort which compares to 2,123 the previous year (a reduction of 583 offenders).

2013/14 also saw a drop off in the numbers of first time entrants into the youth offending system, 111 first-time entrants into the system last year compares to 140 in 2012/13 and 188 in 2011/12. **It should be noted however that this figure is subject to change and will likely rise once recording issues are resolved.**

## **What are we doing about it?**

**Community Rehabilitation Company/ National Probation Service** – Since the 1st June as part of the governments Transforming Rehabilitation programme, the probation service has split into the National probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The CRC is preparing for share sale which will also bring with it through the gate services, utilising tier 3 providers within the voluntary sector to provide rehabilitation services to those offenders who are in their last 3 months of custody. The new Rehabilitation Bill will also address the under 12 month sentencing introducing a period of supervision to all those sentenced to 1 or more days in custody. This will provide vital support for short term prisoners in an effort to drive down reoffending rates amongst this offender profile.

**The National Probation Service (NPS)** holds those offenders who pose the greatest serious harm to our communities, but not necessarily the prolific nature of repeat offending. The NPS still hold MAPPA cases as part of the Turnaround scheme and is committed to joint working within an Integrated Offender Management multi agency forum.

With regard to data performance, there has been difficulties in getting accurate and up to date data as part of the transition. This is being addressed at both a local and national level.

**IOM Turnaround** – The aim of Turnaround IOM across Devon and Cornwall is “to identify and manage those offenders who commit offences such as theft, burglary and public order offences and otherwise cause harm to our communities.

**Integration with the youth service** and other key support services to improve access and transitions for vulnerable young people, to reduce overall operating costs and to prioritise earlier help and intervention to reduce risk and harm.

**Improve safeguarding** by contributing to the development of the ‘REACH’ Team (Reducing Exploitation and Absence from Care and Home) to provide an individualised response to young people 10-17 years who go missing or at risk of sexual exploitation.

**Supporting further Youth Custody & Reoffending Reduction** by supporting and investment in Early Intervention and Prevention, Volunteering, Targeted Youth Support (TYS) and homelessness prevention developments.

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<sup>16</sup>Plymouth city council youth offending team - Partnership board report, April – September 2013/14

## **What does the future hold?**

**Youth Justice Board** – The Youth Justice Board has recognised a number of opportunities for 2014/15, these opportunities are listed below and will form part of the plan for the youth justice board to achieve their priorities of preventing re-offending by young people, to reduce first time entrants to the youth justice system and to deliver specialist interventions, underpinned by safeguarding and public protection.

Youth Justice Board opportunities for 2014/15;

- Development of Police and Crime Commissioner arrangements
- Family Support Review
- Strengthen Partnership Work Particularly in Communities
- Strengthen the Management Board
- Build on success of pre court and impact on reoffending/post court
- Low custody levels compared to national average
- New Offending Behaviour Programmes
- Build on good transitions work with Probation and other key services

The board also recognises some challenges for the forthcoming year, outlined below;

- Managing further budget efficiencies & reductions whilst maintaining performance
- Ensure YOT Partnership priorities reflect the Police and Crime Plan
- Impact of Out of Court Disposals
- Maintaining reductions in re-offending
- Continuing to ensure the safety of young people in custody
- Greater improvement in EET access and achievements
- Improving take up and delivery of restorative justice across wider youth offer

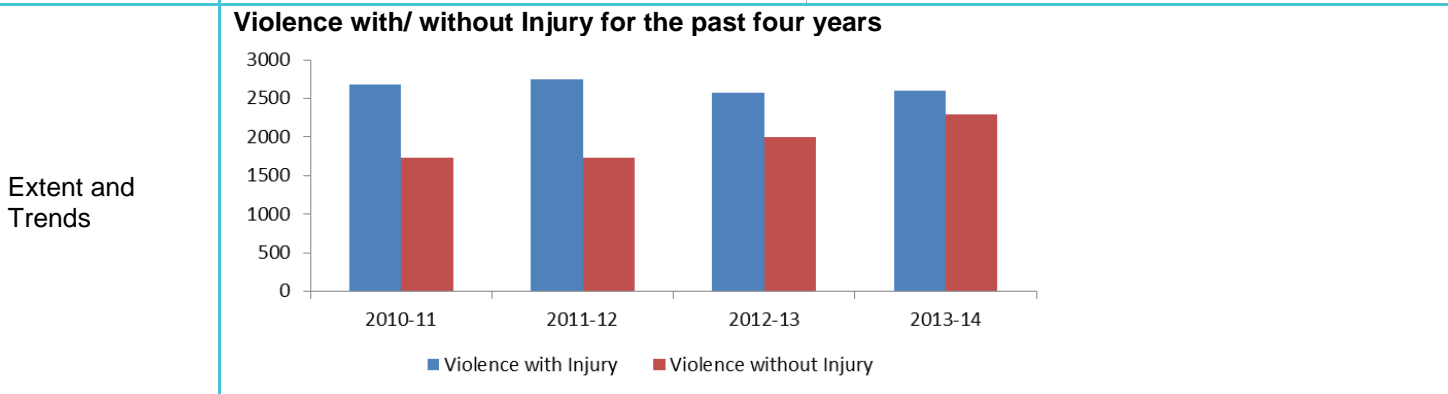
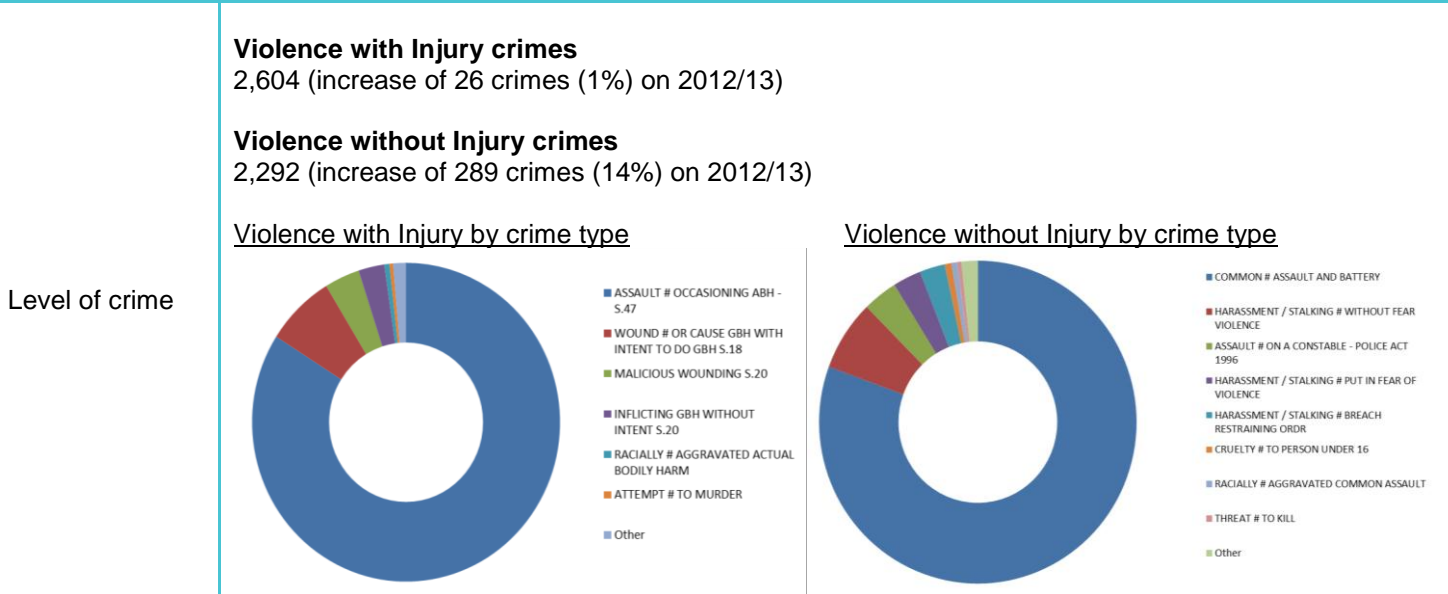
### **Reducing Re-offending Recommendations**

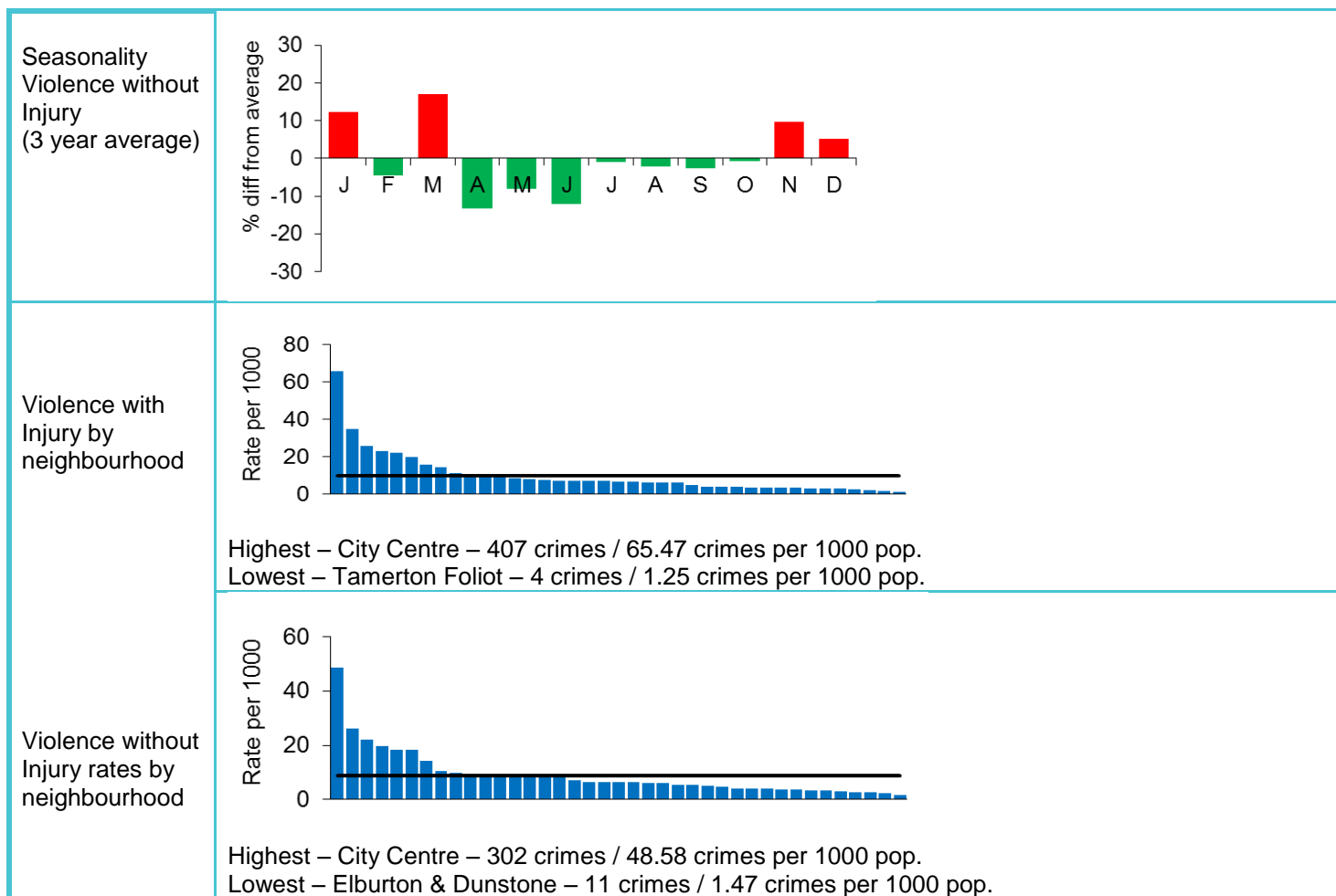
- Maintain the integrated Police/Probation model by retaining the IOM team for prolific re-offenders and establishing a co-located Multi Agency Public Protection Team
- Support National Probation service in getting accurate and up to date performance data.
- Safer Plymouth to develop strong relationship with and understanding of the impact of the new CRC and NPS arrangements and the associated benefits and risks for offenders and the community.
- Endorse the reinstatement of the Plymouth Reducing Reoffending Group.

# Violent Crime

## QUICK FACTS – VIOLENCE WITH INJURY and VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2014





**Analysis**

Plymouth has a target to reduce the numbers of ‘Violence with Injury’ crimes (excluding Domestic Abuse) in 2014/15, as a city we are currently not on target to achieve this reduction having recorded an 11% increase on last year as at the end of August 2014.

In 2013/14 Violence increased across the board, with increases in Violence with Injury and Violence without Injury.

Violence with Injury increased in 2013/14 by 1% with 26 more crimes recorded than in 2012/13, although the longer term trend has been relatively steady. However, at the end of August 2014 levels are showing a further increase with 94 more crimes recorded, an 8% increase compared to the same period in 2013/14.

The biggest increases have been seen in the numbers of violence without injury, In 2013/14 numbers increased by 289 crimes, equating to a 14% rise. The long term trend is one of continued increases in this crime type, at the end of August 2014 violence without injury has increased by 224 crimes, equating to a 24% increase.



Analysis has identified that the increases have been felt across the city with a number of neighbourhoods recording increases. 27 neighbourhoods recorded an increase in Violence without Injury, and 18 recording an increase of 10 or more crimes. Devonport neighbourhood recorded the biggest increase (+53 crimes), other neighbourhoods recording larger increases are East End (+28), Stonehouse (+22) and Derriford West

### **Violence against the Person in Plymouth**

A Police report presented findings of analysis of crimes recorded during a 5 month period in 2013. This report highlights that 21% of crimes recorded within the period analysed can be linked to the Evening and Night-Time economy. This highlights that a high proportion of violent crime is not linked to the ENTE and is therefore in danger of being overlooked as a contributing factor to performance. Violence not linked to ENTE is reported upon in the next section.

Analysis into ENTE related crimes provides little additional information to that historically reported in so much as the highest number of crimes occurs in the City Centre and Stonehouse neighbourhoods. Activity continues to be focused on street offences and licensed premises with Union Street persistently the focus of most crimes recorded.

### **Other Violence**

As stated previously there have been increases in recorded violence across the city, a trend replicated across the whole force area. In the Devon and Cornwall force area 47% of violent crime recorded between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 was neither related to the evening and night-time economy nor is it domestic abuse related.

Devon and Cornwall Police undertook some analysis into 'other violence' to better understand the issues behind the rise in numbers recorded of this crime type.

Although the analysis focused across the force area as a whole there are undoubtedly some key findings of interest to Plymouth. Key findings of interest to Plymouth are listed below;

### **Young People under 18**

1,000 violent crimes occurred during the 'school day' across the whole force area, a quarter of which occurred in Plymouth. Across the force area as a whole the age of victims peaked at 14 years whilst two thirds of offenders were aged under 18. 98% of victims received none or slight injuries.

'School day' crimes significantly increased between 15:00 and 16:00, with numbers also higher during the autumn term. Dip sample analysis identified that two thirds of crimes occurred with the victim either on the school premises or travelling on the way home.

2,000 crimes occurred 'outside of the school day'; again a quarter of these occurred within Plymouth. Unsurprisingly the majority of crimes occurred on a weekend or during the school holidays. 14 to 15 year olds were at most risk with offenders in the main of a similar age to the victim. In a dip sample nearly two thirds of crime locations were recorded in public places for example, street, park, alleyways, shops, etc. and over a third occurred at home.

### **Adults behind Closed Doors**

Nearly 2,600 crimes occurred behind closed doors where the victim was an adult, a quarter of these crimes occurred in Plymouth.

30% of victims are aged 18 to 25 with the age of victim peaking at 18, interestingly the age of linked offenders peaked at 15 suggesting a large of offences committed in the home against an adult have a young offender.

### **Adults in Public Places**

Over 4,000 violent crimes occurred against adults in a public place. Alcohol and to a lesser extent drug use does appear to be a contributing factor; although this was not found through MO coded police data. Closer scrutiny of a sample of crime records and data from partner agencies suggest there is a problem. As expected, street/highway/road accounted for over half. Nearly a quarter of all crimes within this category were recorded in Plymouth.

The age of victim peaks at 18 although the age of offender peaks at 22.

### **Violence - What are we doing about it?**

- To continue to support CCTV and the potential for additional cover and CCTV coverage in hotspot areas and key times.
- Continue to support the Pilot – Reduce low level alcohol related offending and provide offenders with IBA and signposting to other agencies to assist with the causation of offending.
- Continue to support Plymouths Best Bar None Scheme & promote DES Scheme, Polycarbonate Loan Store (PLS) /Designated Driver Scheme (DDS)
- Organise an Event for the Trade to demonstrate the effectiveness of Polycarbonate Glasses
- Continue to Improve working relationships with both the faculty and the student fraternity to reduce alcohol harm.
- Lead on the Delivery of awareness programme for ‘Freshers’ Weeks in Plymouth
- Review Ambulance Data & Street Safe Data – respond with the appropriate level of resource to hotspot areas/problem solve

## **Alcohol**

- Plymouth is significantly higher than the England average for alcohol related admissions to hospital (for both broad and narrow alcohol related conditions). Compared to the ONS comparator local authorities Plymouth is higher than Leeds, Portsmouth and Sheffield but lower than Bristol, Liverpool and Newcastle upon Tyne.
- Over the last six years admission episodes to hospital (broad) have been significantly higher than the England average. Rates for 2012/13 show the first drop in rates since the start of recording in 2008/09.
- Nationally the rate of admissions for narrow alcohol related conditions showed signs of reducing in 2012/13, however in Plymouth the rate is not reducing. This measure provides a narrower measure of alcohol harm and contains a larger proportion of acute conditions where alcohol has played a part.
- It is notoriously difficult to accurately measure levels of alcohol consumption. There is evidence that people under report the amount of alcohol they drink – social surveys record lower levels of consumption than would be expected from data on alcohol sales. There is currently no regular survey undertaken at a national or local level that systematically records consumption levels.
- Mid 2009 synthetic estimates reported that 19.9% of over 16s in Plymouth were drinking at increasing risk levels and 7.41% of over 16s were drinking at higher risk levels. The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) population benchmarking estimates using ONS 2012 mid-year estimates suggest there are 51,518 hazardous drinkers, 8,090 harmful drinkers and 5,535 dependent drinkers (dependent is a subset of harmful) in Plymouth.

### **Alcohol - What are we doing about it?**

Plymouth has developed, produced and agreed A Strategic Alcohol Plan 2013-2018 for the City to 'Promote Responsibility & Minimise Harm', alongside this sits a one year delivery plan that is cross cutting to enable a 'systems' approach to be taken to tackle alcohol issues across the city.

This plan defines a shared response and aims to:

- Build a strong shared partnership response that will reduce alcohol related harm.
- Change attitudes towards alcohol
- Provide support for children, young people and parents in need
- Support individual need
- Create a safer, more vibrant city

In order to deliver on these shared aims we have:

- Set up an Alcohol Programme Board (with membership from across both statutory and voluntary and business organisations) to oversee and contribute towards the delivery of the Alcohol Plan 2014/15 and ensure the development of ongoing future plans
- Identified accountable Strategic Leads
- Taken a 'systems leadership approach' to delivery and engaged with a pilot
- Continue to drive delivery of the Alcohol Plan 2014/15
- Build a systems leadership network in order to facilitate a systems leadership approach is achievable when tackling alcohol issues
- Develop and agree an Alcohol Communications Plan
- Develop an improved 'flagging' system in order to accurately record and measure Alcohol related Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour
- Strengthen links with key partners in order to deliver consistent messages to identified risk groups:
- Work towards adopting a system redesign for substance misuse and complex need groups

Through the partnership we are supporting activity to include:

- The launch and promotion of Plymouth's 'Reducing the Strength Campaign' – A voluntary campaign that asks off sales retailers to refrain from stocking and selling low cost, high volume beers and ciders.
- Engagement with responsible authorities in order to remind them of their ability to comment on Licensing applications and improve their understanding of Licensing Policy
- Improve data sharing across the partnership and support new data collection methods.
- Build on mapping and improve our understanding of 'alcohol' and 'drunkenness'.
- Promoting the use of Polycarbonate glasses in venues across the city and building on an already successful Best Bar None Scheme in Plymouth
- Improving working relationships with the BIDs areas to include supporting the appointment of a city wide ENTE Co-Ordinator.

### **Alcohol - What does the future hold?**

- The government Alcohol Strategy 2012 contained a number of proposals in order to assist with reducing availability of alcohol through minimum pricing this proposal has not been adopted and leaves local areas with little support from government in order to restrict availability.
- Below cost sales pricing was introduced and failed to make any significant impact on general sales.

- However, health has been included as a ‘responsible authority’ in terms of licensing applications and reviews. We now need to gather local support to lobby government to ensure a specific health licensing objective is adopted in order for them to make representations linked to increased risk of ‘health harm’. Locally our Police and Crime Commissioner will lobby government in order to support a private members bill in support of the need for this Health Objective to be agreed and adopted.
- New anti-social behaviour tools and powers will be implemented in October 2014. This should improve our local response as there will be more flexibility to address alcohol issues and concerns early.
- The Council will move towards an integrated commissioning model to include the commissioning for alcohol services this should give better flexibility in the system and allow for wider vulnerabilities, complex needs to be met.

#### **Alcohol/Violence and the Evening and Night-time Economy Recommendations:**

- Deliver the outcomes in Plymouth from Alcohol Strategy and Commissioning Plan.
- Maintain ownership of delivering against the city indicator to ‘reduce violence with injury’ contributing to the ‘closing the gap’ between 10 worst neighbourhoods and the city average.
- Look at early intervention and prevention in the Plymouth Magistrates Court to reduce alcohol related offending.
- Investigate ways to better use Police research and analysis functions to provide a fuller picture of violent crime in the city. Incorporating the Police, Ambulance and A&E Datasets.
- Support the outcomes of the Licensing Policy Review and re-invest in our NTE where possible.
- Engage with our mental health providers to ensure adequate provision across the city and clear identified pathways;
- Continue to work in partnership to drive up city standards and diversify our NTE offer.
- Support the implementation of the Alcohol Peer Assist Pilot in Plymouth.
- Support with work undertaken to try and understand more on the increase in violence without injury.

# **Drug Misuse/ Drug Market in Plymouth**

As far as illicit drug markets in large urban spaces go the Plymouth drug market is not particularly violent. Although the Plymouth problem (heroin/crack cocaine) drug market – just like all illicit markets – will have an elevated level of transaction related violence, when it is compared to many other drug markets around England (such as Southend-on-Sea; Manchester; Liverpool; Bristol and London) the associated levels of violence were reported as relatively muted/low. This may be related to the comparatively high levels of heroin user-dealers present in the scene as opposed to geographical areas where profit motivated (often non-using) dealers predominate.<sup>17</sup>

The Office of the Director of Public Health has this year undertaken a Substance Misuse needs assessment that is currently in draft form. On completion elements of this analysis will be available and Safer Plymouth should ensure they are aware of the key findings. The following statements have been taken from the draft assessment;

- The Home Office/National Treatment Agency estimates suggest that there were between 2,025 and 2,703 problem drug users in the city in 2010/11, the estimated number 2,372. This is slightly higher than the number of clients in receipt of treatment that are residents (2,060), also it is worth mentioning that the numbers in treatment is for all types of substance misuse.
- There hasn't been any significant change in prevalence from 2009/10 to 2010/11 only a slight increase in Opiate users and Drug Injectors, while the Problem Drug Users has gone down as has the Crack Cocaine users.

## **Drug Misuse/ Drug Market Recommendations:**

- Safer Plymouth to request access to completed draft of the substance misuse needs assessment.

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<sup>17</sup> Executive Summary: A Rapid Appraisal of the Illicit Drug Market in Plymouth, Devon, Plymouth University

# Mainstreaming Preventing Violent Extremism

QUICK FACTS – PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM - PLYMOUTH															
Current figures refer to Channel referrals during the 12 month period ending 31 March 2014															
Levels of referrals	40 referrals (of with 3 were adopted by Channel - adoption rate 7.5%)														
National comparison	Despite varying volumes of referrals across the country, key themes locally mirror the national themes (e.g. Mental Health, Internet/Gaming, Extreme Right Wing)														
Annual change	Referrals increased by 26 (186%) compared to 2012/2013.														
Breakdown of referral themes (excluding Channel)	<table border="1"> <caption>Breakdown of referral themes (excluding Channel)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Theme</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International Terrorism</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explosives/weapons</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extreme Right Wing</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irish related terrorism</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Theme	Count	Other	18	International Terrorism	9	Explosives/weapons	5	Extreme Right Wing	3	Irish related terrorism	1		
Theme	Count														
Other	18														
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Referrals to Channel by agencies	<table border="1"> <caption>Referrals to Channel by agencies</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Agency</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Police</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prison/National Offender Management Service</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agency	Count	Police	22	Local Authority	8	Health	3	Community	1	Education	1	Prison/National Offender Management Service	1
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Agency	Count														
Other	18														
Local Authority	7														
Police	6														
Health	4														
Education	2														
People and places	<p><b>People</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability is not linked to particular demographics</li> <li>• Nearly all of those referred were aged 21-40 years.</li> <li>• Nearly all of those referred were men.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online and remote radicalisation makes those in remote communities vulnerable, with limited access to alternative narratives</li> <li>• Key places for early intervention include educational establishments and health agencies.</li> <li>• Community tension about immigration, deprivation and support for extreme right wing can indicate vulnerability to extremist narratives</li> </ul>														

The Prevent strategy addresses people who are at risk of getting drawn into violent extremism. Nationally, Al Quaida and Islamic State inspired extremists remain the highest threat, but a number of far Right groups have become increasingly active across the UK in recent years.

Prevent delivery is partnership led, and overseen by a group in Plymouth chaired by the council. This oversees an action plan including e.g. training (Workshops to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) and raising awareness about referral processes. Across the peninsula those local authorities that have invested in awareness training have seen an increase in the number of referrals going through the channel referral process.

### Channel Referrals

The referral process for statutory and third sector agencies and members of public to refer individuals thought to be vulnerable to radicalisation is known as Channel.

Where concern is raised about an individual, their risk of radicalisation is assessed using a multi-agency process. In most cases this review identifies vulnerabilities other than radicalisation, and the individual is signposted to safeguarding agencies for support.

During 2013/14 across the peninsula there were 113 referrals made through channel, of which 8 were adopted (an adoption rate of 6.8%). 35% of these referrals relate to Plymouth, second only to Devon CSP (41%) but much higher than Torbay (2%). Plymouth did have the highest number of referrals made via the Police.

### **Mainstreaming Preventing Violent Extremism Recommendations:**

- Partnership PREVENT group to continue to meet and oversee action plan including the continuation of awareness training.
- Continue with a proportionate programme of work to prevent violent extremism.



## Serious Acquisitive Crime

For a sustained period serious acquisitive crime has been reducing, both in Plymouth and across the force area. Table 7 Below illustrates the change in levels of burglary, vehicle related theft and robbery, the key components of serious acquisitive crime.

Table 7 – Numbers of serious acquisitive crime by crime type

<b>Crime Type</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>Change</b>
Burglary Dwelling	777	757	-20 / -3%
Theft – Vehicle Offences	1,414	1,179	-235 / -17%
Personal Robbery	114	104	-10 / -9%
Business Robbery	18	9	-9 / -50%

Levels of serious acquisitive crime will continue to be monitored so any dips in performance can be responded to appropriately.

## Acquisitive Crime

2013/14 saw large increases in levels of acquisitive crime, such as non-dwelling burglary, theft offences and shoplifting. These increases brought about concern resulting in for example an action plan to reduce shoplifting.

To date in 2013/14 the impact on performance has been positive with the level of crimes lower than for the same period in 2012/13.

At the end of July levels of 'other' theft offences have reduced by 2% (-44), non-dwelling burglary by -1% (-6) and shoplifting by 1% (-19). Theft from the person has reduced the most with levels being 24% lower than the same period in 2012/13 (-83).

### **Serious Acquisitive/ Acquisitive Crime Recommendations:**

- Investigate ways to better use Police research and analysis functions to provide a fuller picture of acquisitive crime, allowing the sharing of intelligence and analysis undertaken by the serious acquisitive crime research desk.
- Work with partners and crime prevention teams to respond to identification of increasing crime trends and geographical hotspots.

# Welfare Reform

All partnership areas highlight potential negative impacts of various elements of Welfare Reform changes on addressing our priorities. Overall the changes will result in a significant financial loss to individuals and families across the Peninsula, with associated impacts on communities and services, particularly those that provide support to vulnerable people. The financial impact on Plymouth's population is estimated to be in excess of £21 million\* <sup>18</sup>

Beyond the financial impact there is potential for further consequences in relation to crime levels, pressure on community cohesion, increased homelessness, negative impact on attainment levels and an increase in personal debt problems.

The two key crime areas on which welfare reform is expected to have the biggest impact are acquisitive crime and domestic abuse related violence. Whilst difficult to link directly to welfare reform Plymouth did record significant increases in lower level theft related offences towards the end of 2013/14. It should be noted that at the end of July 2014 levels of these theft offences including shoplifting have begun to decrease again. One crime type that has increased in recent years is violence and in particular violence with injury. As described previously in this document this increase is continuing with work on going to try and fully understand what is driving the increase.

A recent scrutiny report highlighted some of the key issues currently facing the city around welfare reform, these are identified below;

- The effect of the Bedroom Tax is biting. There's a 40% increase in demand for Discretionary Housing Payments from those affected by the bedroom tax: Between April – June 2014 we paid £33,836 to 157 customers compared to the same period in 2013 of £25,557 to 112 customers <sup>19</sup>.
- Benefits sanctions are forcing people to use the Foodbank. Nationally, the Trussell Trust <sup>20</sup> reports 48% of foodbank referrals are due to benefits sanctions and delays. Locally, Plymouth Foodbank confirms this is one of the main reasons for referrals & has seen an increase of nearly 30% in voucher referrals in the past 12 months.
- Unclear timescales for implementing further reform. Universal Credit is still delayed. Although we are developing a local support package with DWP & Plymouth Community Homes, we don't know when we will need to implement this to support people changing to managing a monthly budget & to mitigate the increased risk of homelessness.
- Welfare reform is hitting working households hardest. A report by Landman Economics (for the TUC) concluded that the impact of welfare reform will be felt more by working families, who will suffer a loss of social security support worth £17.9bn a year by 2016/17, over twice the £6.2bn cut experienced by out-of-work families. This trend is already reflected in Plymouth where between February 2012 and February 2014, we have seen a 22% increase in the number of in work housing benefit claimants (18.3% of Sutton & Devonport constituency earns below the Living Wage).

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<sup>18</sup> Child Poverty Needs Assessment, 2011

<sup>19</sup> This is an increase in payments of 32% and increase in demand of 40%

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.trusselltrust.org/foodbank-figures-top-900000>

# **Serious and Organised Crime**

In November 2014 the Home Office released a guide to Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) local profiles. The guide outlines what a SOC profile is, what it should aim to achieve and also guidance on how they should be produced.

The Local Profile should be used to brief local multi-agency partnerships (which should include, among others, representatives from local authorities, education, health and social care, and Immigration Enforcement) and other policing and law enforcement teams on the threat from serious and organised crime within a specific local area.

Safer Plymouth needs to be fully aware of this new guidance and ensure it has a prominent role in overseeing its production.

## **Serious and Organised Crime:**

- Safer Plymouth to ensure it is aware of this guidance and it is involved in and aware of any decisions made on the proposed delivery of the local profile.

## Appendix One – Key Strategic Recommendations

1. Agree the following as priorities for 2015/16; Violence with Injury (excluding Domestic Abuse), Domestic Abuse, Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime, Sexual Violence Reducing Re-offending.
2. To continue to review the Safer Plymouth partnership plan and deliver against the 11 priorities.
3. Safer Plymouth to review its priorities in light of the Police and Crime Plan refresh.
4. Continue to play an active role in supporting the work of the Devon and Cornwall Police and Crime Panel (currently hosted by Plymouth)
5. Performance management continues to adopt the methodologies set out in the Police and Crime Commissioner Performance framework.
6. All 'indicated' partner contributions need to be confirmed/ secured in order to deliver all elements of the enhanced/ increase Domestic Abuse service provision. Failure to do so will negatively impact on the service specification and result in a reduced service.
7. Continue the increase in Domestic Abuse awareness through DASH risk assessment training, targeting of large employers and the increase of self referrals and increasing reporting.
8. Work in partnership across the peninsula to achieve a block contract for Sexual Assault Referral Centre services to be commissioned across Devon and Cornwall and ensure stability of services.
9. Work with NHS Commissioning Board to identify a long term solution for children who have experienced sexual assault.
10. Support and deliver the outcomes in Plymouth from Alcohol Strategy and Commissioning Plan given the impact of alcohol on each of the priorities outlined above.
11. Continue with a proportionate programme of work to prevent violent extremism.
12. Continue to support the activities and priorities in the "Early Intervention and Prevention Strategy 2012-2015 For Children, Young People and Families" particularly those interventions that will have a positive effect in preventing and protecting young people from becoming involved in crime and risk-taking behaviour.
13. Agree to continue to monitor levels and trends of acquisitive and serious acquisitive crime and respond to performance concerns.
14. Plymouth needs to consider the risks and options for potential withdrawal or reduction in Police and Crime Commissioner allocation to Safer Plymouth for 2016/17.
15. 2015/16 Strategic Assessment to be less focused on Police data and include more partnership and voluntary and community sector based data.