

Performance Report

KEY INDICATORS AND EXCEPTIONS

Quarter 1 (April-June)

2010/11

National Changes

Since the last performance report, a number of changes have been made to the national performance reporting framework. It is a stated aim of the coalition government to reduce the level of central performance reporting currently required from public services. Consequently, national performance indicators have been cut from the Police, the NHS and from Local Authorities.

In a recent letter to Chief Executives, Grant Shapps, Minister for Housing and Local Government announced that the Place Survey would be postponed, with a final decision on its future due in October during the Autumn spending review. Authorities are no longer required to report on any national indicators relating to the Place Survey. For the CSP these measures are:

- NI 1 – % of People who believe people from different backgrounds get along well together in their local area
- NI 2 - % of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhoods (already removed)
- NI 3 – Civic Participation in the local area (already removed)
- NI 4 - % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
- NI 6 – Participation in regular volunteering
- NI 17 – Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
- NI 21- Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- NI 22 - Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area
- NI 27 - Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- NI 41 - Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem
- NI 42 - Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem

Derby City Council is looking at developing a localised survey, which may provide updates on some of these measures in lieu of the Place Survey. Any results will be reported in future performance reports.

Green highlighting indicates LAA indicators.

Local Area Agreement Performance Summary

Building stronger communities: The majority of LAA indicators within this block are Place Survey indicators, therefore will not be likely to have further updates in the short term (see above).

Continued progress is being made towards the outcomes outlined in the preventing violent extremism assessment framework including improved knowledge, understanding and engagement with Muslim communities, risk-based action planning, the Channel Project, Derby Muslim Forum and the Inter-faith project. Following a self assessment conducted earlier this year, it is felt that this indicator is on target for this year and to meet the end of LAA targets.

Building safer communities: NI 111 - First time entrants to the Youth Justice System continues to display positive performance, with 41 new entrants recorded this quarter. This brings the total number of new entrants for the last 12 months to 188, against a target of 525 for the end of the LAA agreement. The strong performance of this indicator will have an impact on the re-offending cohort measured next year, as there will be a smaller number of entrants receiving a substantive outcome, which will affect future per capita offence monitoring.

NI 32 – domestic violence as recorded by repeat referrals to MARAC has increased, with the rate now standing at 16.67%. While this is within the end of LAA target, the number of repeats has increased without a similar increase in the number of referrals. June 2010 saw the highest ever

number of repeat referrals to MARAC in a single month (7). This is explored further later on in the report.

NI 20 – Assault with injury has also seen an increase in numbers this quarter. The rolling 12 month figure now stands at 2,915 against an LAA target of 2,583. This is currently not predicted to meet the end of LAA target. This indicator is explored in further detail later on in the report.

Performance Overview

Total crime has increased during Quarter 1 of 2010/11, up 12.6% on Quarter 4 of 2009/10.¹ In particular there has been negative performance in the areas of assault with less serious injury, domestic violence, knife crime and violent crime. The total increase is mainly attributable to high figures in June 2010, even in areas which had low quarterly figures, for example acquisitive crime.²

Both June 2008 and June 2009 showed lower crime levels than those experienced in June 2010, and both those months had shown decreases on the previous May. In June 2010 crime had increased 2.6% on May 2010 and 6.4% on June 2009. Anecdotal evidence and police intelligence suggested that this might be attributable to England's participation in the World Cup. This link is explored in more detail below.

Exceptions

Potential Impact of the World Cup

Analysis was undertaken to see if there was any correlation between the World Cup and key performance indicators monitored by the CSP. Previous years data suggested that June crime figures could be expected to decrease on May, but this was not evidenced in 2010. To see if there was any impact on Derby, analysis of Assault with Injury and recorded domestic violence was undertaken with limiting parameters of England match days.

England played four matches during the World Cup. These were on 12 June, 18 June, 23 June and 27 June. These dates were used for analysis, and included into the early hours of the following day, due to the late kick off times of many of the matches, and the tendency for people to watch them away from home. It was also felt that increased alcohol consumption during the match times could lead to further incidents that occurred or were reported the following day. Without empirical evidence, the analysis can only go as far as the data will allow, and so local knowledge must be used alongside the available evidence to provide the bigger picture.

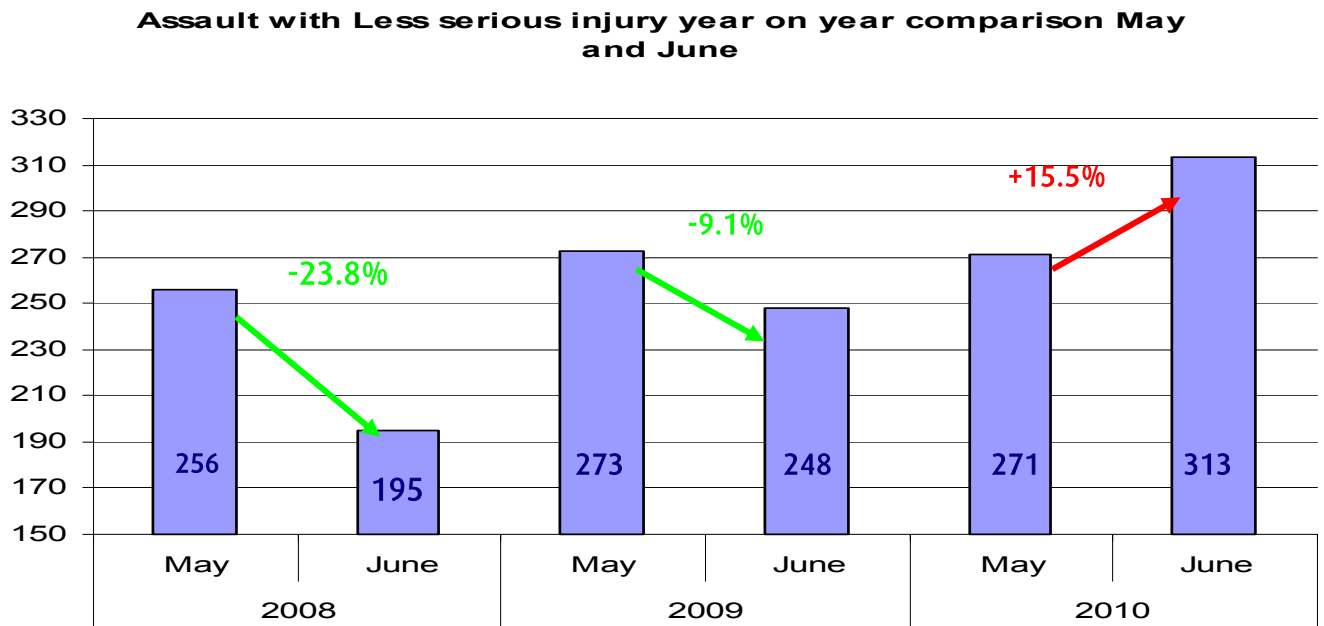
World Cup – Assault

46 offences were recorded on England match days, with 21 offences directly correlating to match times. 68 incidents were recorded on the days after matches with 24 incidents correlating to a reasonable time period after the match. If those 45 incidents are removed from the overall figures, then there would be 268 assaults during June. This new figures fits the pattern of previous years. It could therefore be suggested that the World Cup contributed to a 17% increase in assaults.

¹ 2148 compared to 1907 (rolling 12 months)

² Acquisitive Crime had a decrease over the quarter using the rolling 12 month figure, but Robbery figures for June increased 62% on May 2010.

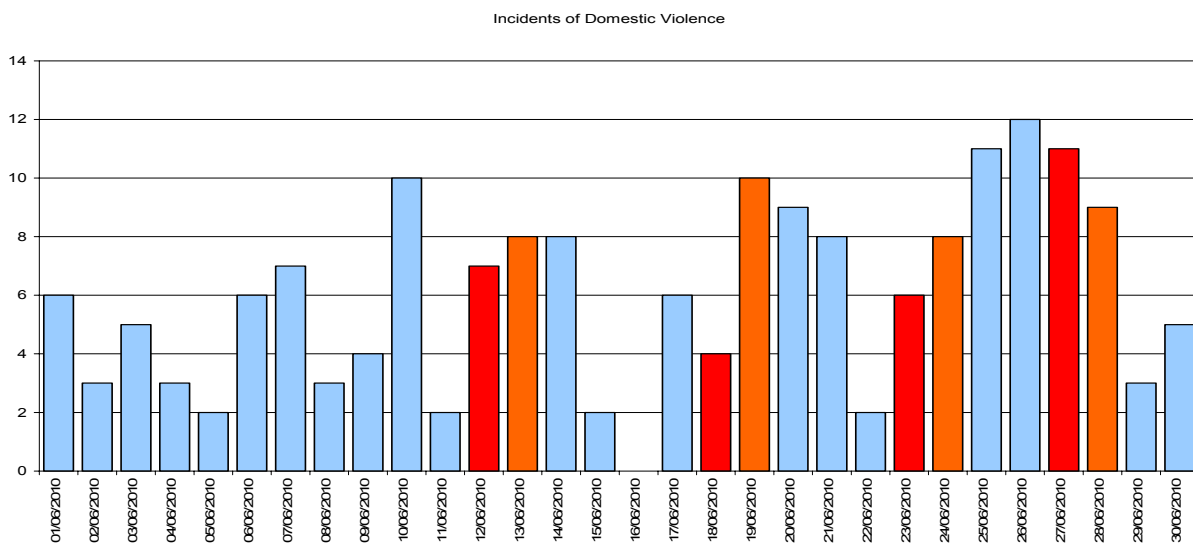
Chart 1: Assault with less serious injury – comparison of May and June 2008, 2009 and 2010



World Cup – Domestic Violence

During the 2006 World Cup, domestic violence incidents increased 25% on England match days³. During the 2010 World Cup, a survey by Greater Manchester Police showed that domestic violence increased by 30% across England and Wales⁴. In Derby, 28 Domestic Violence incidents were recorded on England match days, with 17 directly correlating to match times. 35 incidents were recorded on the day after the matches, with 12 directly correlating to match times. If these 29 incidents are removed from the figures, then the number of police recorded incidents for the 12 month period drops from 1301 to 1272, which is within a 2% tolerance of previous years figures. It could therefore be suggested that the World Cup has contributed to a 19% increase in domestic violence in June in Derby city.

Chart 2: Incidents of Domestic Violence June 2010⁵



³ Report from ACPO – average across England and Wales - information available from http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/your_council/scrutiny.htm

⁴ Retrieved from guardian.co.uk

⁵ Red bars indicate England World Cup matches, orange bars indicate the day after, as used in analytical parameters

Domestic Violence – Calls for Police Service

Unlike recorded domestic violence through the police systems and as recorded through the referrals to MARAC, during quarter one calls for police service (CFS) saw a decrease of 2.4% in the level of recorded incidents. This suggests that although total recorded domestic violence has increased, it has not manifested through emergency calls for help.

Calls for service have been recognised as limited dataset when used as a measure for domestic violence, as it is thought to usually over-estimate the true problem of domestic violence in the city. However, this quarter the numbers have decreased rather than increased as could have been expected from looking at other data sources. Further examination of this data has been undertaken to see if any patterns can be discerned that can support the wider domestic violence agenda.

Table 1 compares the number of calls for police service to 'Domestic Incidents' over a 12 month period to the end of March 2010 to the 12 month period to the end of June 2010.

Table 1 – calls for police service April 09-March 10 and July 09-June 10

12 months to March 2010		12 months to June 2010	
Arboretum Ward*	692	Arboretum Ward*	690
Alvaston Ward	575	Alvaston Ward	549
Sinfin Ward	539	Sinfin Ward	546
Normanton Ward	510	Normanton Ward	506
Derwent Ward	452	Derwent Ward	454
Boulton Ward	384	Boulton Ward	353
Abbey Ward	355	Abbey Ward	349
Mackworth Ward	345	Mackworth Ward	346
Darley Ward	262	Darley Ward	233
Chaddesden Ward	198	Chaddesden Ward	188
Oakwood Ward	169	Blagreaves Ward	154
Chellaston Ward	165	Oakwood Ward	154
Blagreaves Ward	153	Chellaston Ward	150
Spondon Ward	137	Spondon Ward	135
Littleover Ward	134	Littleover Ward	130
Mickleover Ward	85	Mickleover Ward	94
Alleestree Ward	59	Alleestree Ward	57
Grand Total	5214	Grand Total	5088

* Arboretum ward includes the City Centre

Overall, there has been a 2.4% decrease in calls for police service for domestic incidents. 5 of the 17 wards showed an increase in the number of incidents on the previous quarter, with three of those being an increase of 2 incidents or less. The 2 wards with the biggest increase were Mickleover and Sinfin with increase of 9 and 7 incidents respectively.

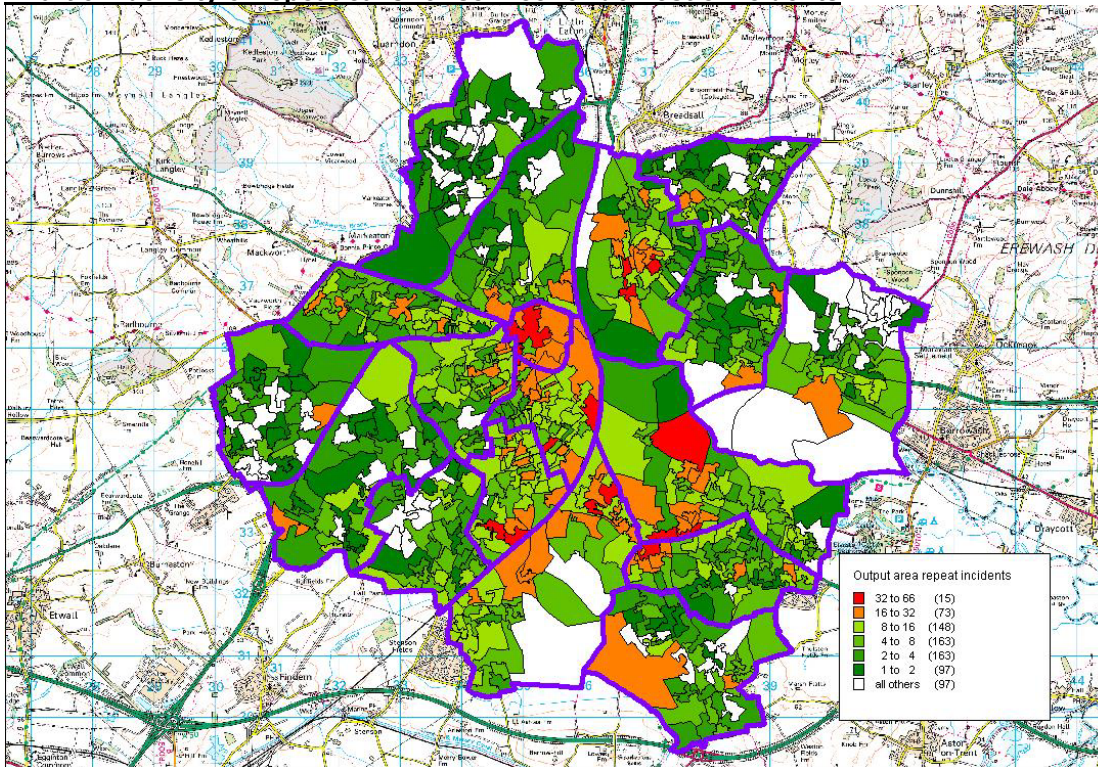
The reduction in the number of calls has also been reflected in the decrease in the number of calls to repeat locations. The current level of repeat calls for service stands at 37.85%. This is the lowest level since May 2009 and has fallen by 2.7% over the quarter. This is not reflected in the MARAC repeat rate which showed an increase during quarter 1 of 23.7% and saw the number of repeat victims increase from 31 to 40.

Calls for service are a call to a location, therefore these locations were examined to see if the repeat calls were mainly calls to residences, or whether they were domestic incidents associated with public places, for example public houses.

Chart 3 shows the density of calls for service for domestic incidents at output area (approximately 1500 people) level. Red and orange show the highest density of repeat calls, and dark green and white are areas with few or no calls.

The City centre is shown to be an area with high levels calls to repeat locations for domestic incident. Closer examination of these areas showed that, unlike the other areas, they mainly seem to be related to areas that are currently and regularly associated with other types of alcohol related problems (for example street drinking hotspots and assault with injury (NI 20) locations). It is therefore not surprising that these locations are common for this type of call as well.

Chart 3 – density of repeat calls for service for domestic incidents



All the calls in the areas shown in the darkest red were at domiciles with no calls seeming to be related to clubs or pubs in the area. In some cases there were single addresses accounting for large numbers of the calls. The largest number of calls to a single location over the previous 12 months was 44. This is double the number of calls to the 2 locations that have the next highest number of calls logged to them (22 each).

An examination of the call detail for the locations with the highest number of calls for service highlights that these are couples who have a long histories of domestic incidents, not all of which are violent, and often are requests to remove partners from properties following a dispute between the couple.

This evidence suggests, when used in conjunction with the other information available suggests the following:

- calls for service are not always reflective of the true picture of domestic incidents as many reported incidents never also have an emergency call associated, and individual locations may receive a high volume of calls which may not result in recorded crimes. Therefore it is important to advertise other ways outside of a 999 call for people to report domestic incidents.
- Domestic incidents do not always occur in the home, and public places experiencing high levels of alcohol related problems (for example the Wardwick) could also be a location for domestic incidents

Knife crime

During quarter 1 2010/11 the number of knife crimes rose from 42 incidents (quarter 4 09/10) to 57, an increase of 35.7%. Analysis of the monthly offence totals show that 24 of the 57 recorded crimes occurred during June. This increase is typical of the increase in violent crimes that seems to have taken place during the world cup period.

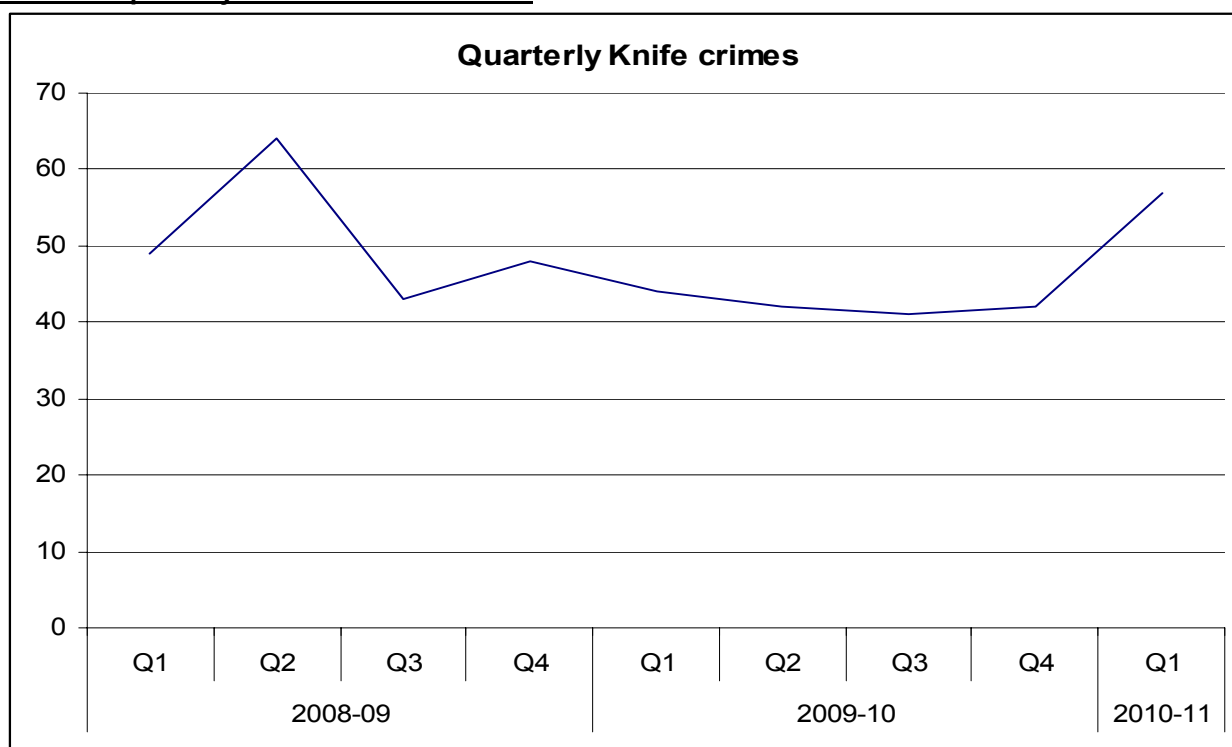
Table 2 below shows the knife crime figures broken down by quarter and shows both the quarterly and the rolling 12 month totals. It can be seen that the actual numbers of crimes recorded each month have been relatively stable, but there was a peak in June.

Table 2 – knife crimes figures 2008 - 2010

		Quarterly Total	Rolling 12 month
2008-09	Q1	49	211
	Q2	64	216
	Q3	43	210
	Q4	48	167
2009-10	Q1	44	169
	Q2	42	154
	Q3	41	163
	Q4	42	169
2010-11	Q1	57	182

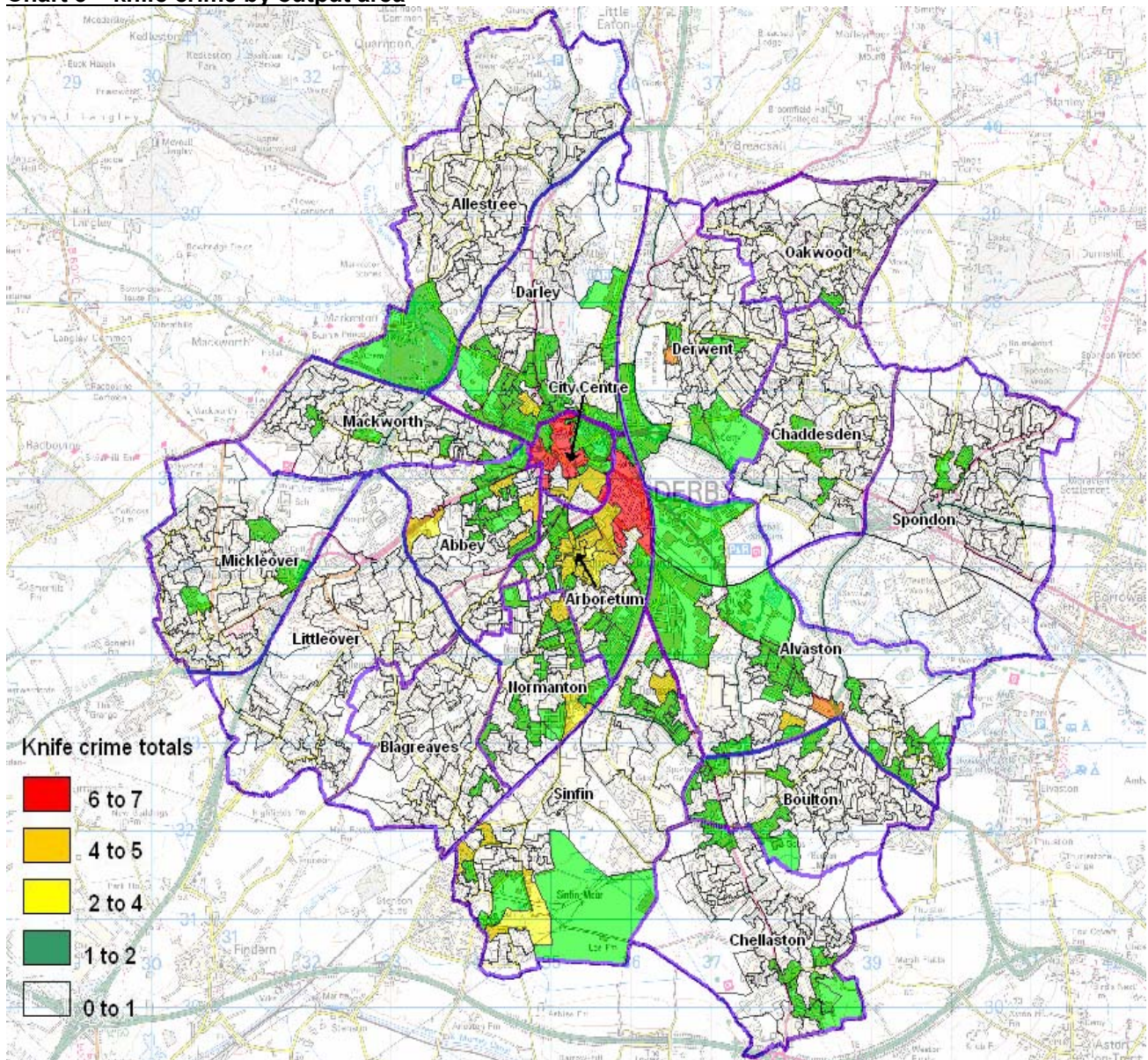
Chart 4 below highlights the fact that the quarterly total is the highest since the end of Quarter 2 in 2008/09.

Chart 4 – quarterly knife crimes 2008-2010



The following is a map of 12 months Knife crimes shown within output areas (1500 people) within wards.

Chart 5 – knife crime by output area



The hotspots can be seen in the city centre and Arboretum ward and they are within regular locations for violent crime in and around the city centre. Knife crimes can also be seen on the routes regularly taken into and out of town. This implies that there is some connection with the night time economy. The 2 orange areas in Derwent and Alvaston represent between 4 and 5 crimes. The Derwent area offences are on streets in or around the racecourse and could be related to people hanging around there during the day but the Alvaston area appears to be in a purely housing area. Further investigation into the nature of these crimes is not currently possible as the associated crime numbers are not currently being made available.

At ward level Arboretum continues to have the highest level of knife crimes and this is the case even discounting the crimes that occur within the city centre. The knife crimes in Sinfin are concentrated in the Osmaston area and also around the Sinfin Moor area of the ward, and could potentially be related to gangs such as A1 crew and 38 Estate. Analysis of calls for service referencing gangs undertaken during the 2009 Strategic Intelligence Assessment highlighted that these areas in particular were hotspots for gang activity. This can also be seen in the location of the numbers of crimes in the Allenton area (Sinfin, Alvaston and Boulton wards), also known for gang related activity. Littleover has seen no knife crimes over the 12 month period with Allestree, Blagreaves and Oakwood each only having one in the same period.

Sex Offences

Sex offences in Derby have been slowly increasing in numbers since April 2009, following almost a year of steady decreases in numbers. Chart 6 shows the rolling 12 month figures for the number of recorded offences. Between Q4 2009/10 and Q1 2010/11 there was an increase of 10 offences. This seemingly small increase hides the fact that in April 2010 the rate had reached 451 offences, which was the highest level of recorded sex offences since April 2005. In June 2009 the level of recorded offences was 98 lower than the level in June 2010 and this represents a 28.91% increase in 12 months.

Chart 6 – Sex offences trend (rolling 12 months)

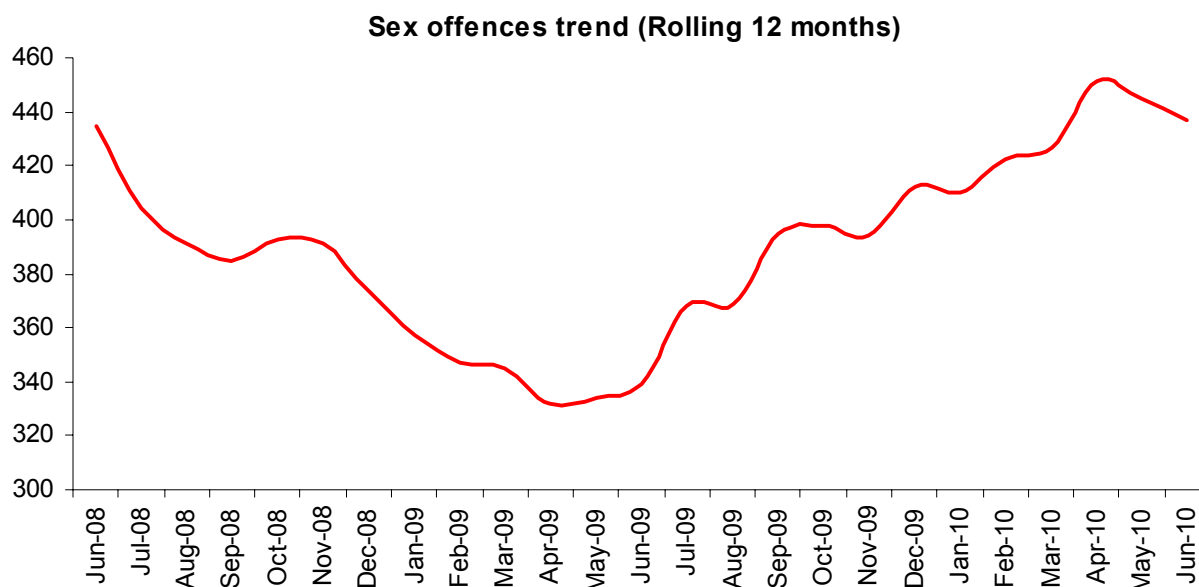


Table 3 shows the total number of offences over the last 2 complete performance years 2008/09 and 2009/10 broken down by offender relationship and those victims aged under 13. As could be expected, the majority of exposure cases are committed by strangers to the victim, but this is the only section where the stranger category is the highest count. 'Other' refers to an offender known to the victim, but not in a defined relationship⁶. Frequently, the highest proportions of offences are committed by someone in this category.

Table 3 – Total offences by offender relationship and victims under 13

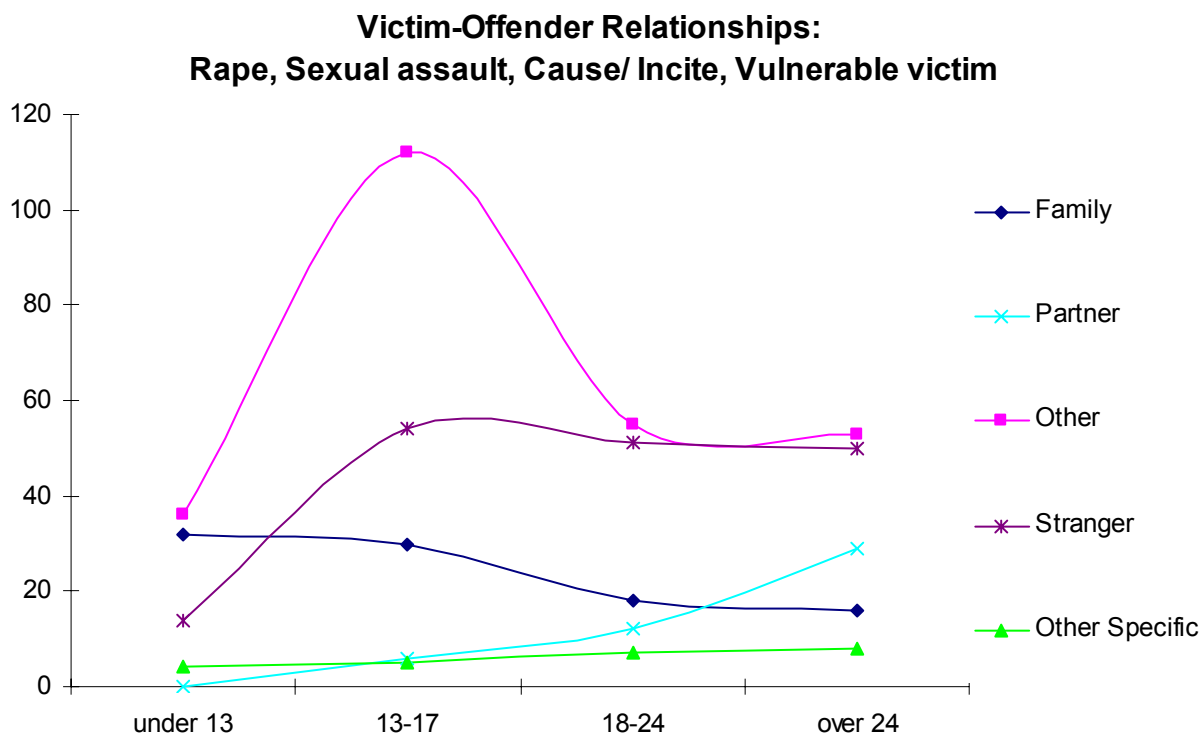
SARC Sexual Offence groupings	Total			Percentage			Victim under 13	% of total under 13
	DV/Family	Stranger	Other	DV/Family	Stranger	Other		
Rape /Attempted Rape	69	46	104	31.51%	21.00%	47.49%	21	9.59%
Sexual Assault	47	108	126	16.73%	38.43%	44.84%	53	18.86%
Exposure	0	118	11	0.00%	91.47%	8.53%	14	10.85%
Vulnerable Person	23	6	32	37.70%	9.84%	52.46%	12	19.67%
Cause/Incite	4	9	18	12.90%	29.03%	58.06%	8	25.81%
Other	3	6	4	23.08%	46.15%	30.77%	2	15.38%
Grand Total	146	293	295	19.89%	39.92%	40.19%	110	14.99%

Chart 7 illustrates victim-offender relationships by age group for offence groups Rape, Sexual assault, Sex act with Vulnerable Person, and Cause/Incite (2 complete performance years

⁶ This could include family friends. Analysis later on breaks this category down further.

data). Family is family member, Partner is Partner or ex-partner; Other Specific relates to a miscellaneous group consisting of babysitter, employer/employee, work colleague, neighbour and position of trust. "Other" is an offender known to the victim but not falling into any defined relationship and often relates to someone in the victims per group.

Chart 7 – Victim-offender relationship by group and age group



Peer group friends or acquaintances are the most common offenders against all age groups with Stranger the second most common for victims aged 13 and over. The number of offences committed by family members is the second most common in the under 13 age group but this drops as the victims age increases. The 13-17 year old age group has the highest number of offences committed by both "Other" and "Stranger". There is an increase in the number of offences committed by partners/ex-partners as the age of the victim increases.

The large number of offences committed against the 13-17 year olds is significant as this is the smallest time period covered covering just 5 years, firstly by known offenders (possibly peer associates) and then by strangers (possibly linked to night time economy socialising and alcohol use). The 13-24 age groups account for 59.12% of those victims on the chart.

Some of the increases that we are experiencing in Derby could be related to greater understanding of what constitutes a sexual offence due to the high levels of media coverage of sex offences which could be leading to greater trust by the residents of Derby that their case will not just be dismissed.

The next tables look at sanctioned detections⁷ across the whole period. The overall sanctioned detections were just over one quarter of all recorded offences. Prosecution of exposure offenders is the lowest - well below Derby's average rate.

⁷ A sanctioned detection occurs when (1) a notifiable offence (crime) has been committed and recorded; (2) a suspect has been identified and is aware of the detection; (3) the CPS evidential test is satisfied; (4) the victim has been informed that the offence has been detected, and; (5) the suspect has been charged, reported for summons, or cautioned, been issued with a penalty notice for disorder or the offence has been taken into consideration when an offender is sentenced.

Table 4 – Sanctioned detections by year

Sanctioned Detections	2008-09				2009-10				Grand Total	Total % of SDs of offences
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Rape /Attempted Rape	2	8	3	9	13	16	3	5	59	26.11%
Sexual Assault	7	7	9	6	10	22	9	6	76	26.86%
Exposure	0	1	1	0	5	4	1	4	16	14.81%
Vulnerable Person	1	1	2	3	6	7	2	1	23	34.85%
Cause/Incite	0	0	2	0	4	2	4	2	14	35.90%
Other	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	8	66.67%
Grand Total	10	17	17	19	44	52	19	18	196	25.86%

Interestingly, sanctioned detections of offences against younger victims of rape/sexual assault are low, along with those victims aged in their 20's. This might be due to the inability to identify the perpetrators.

The highest rate of sanctions is for victims aged between 13-17, with the 16-17 year olds percentage at 57.78% and 13-15 year olds the next highest at 37.37%

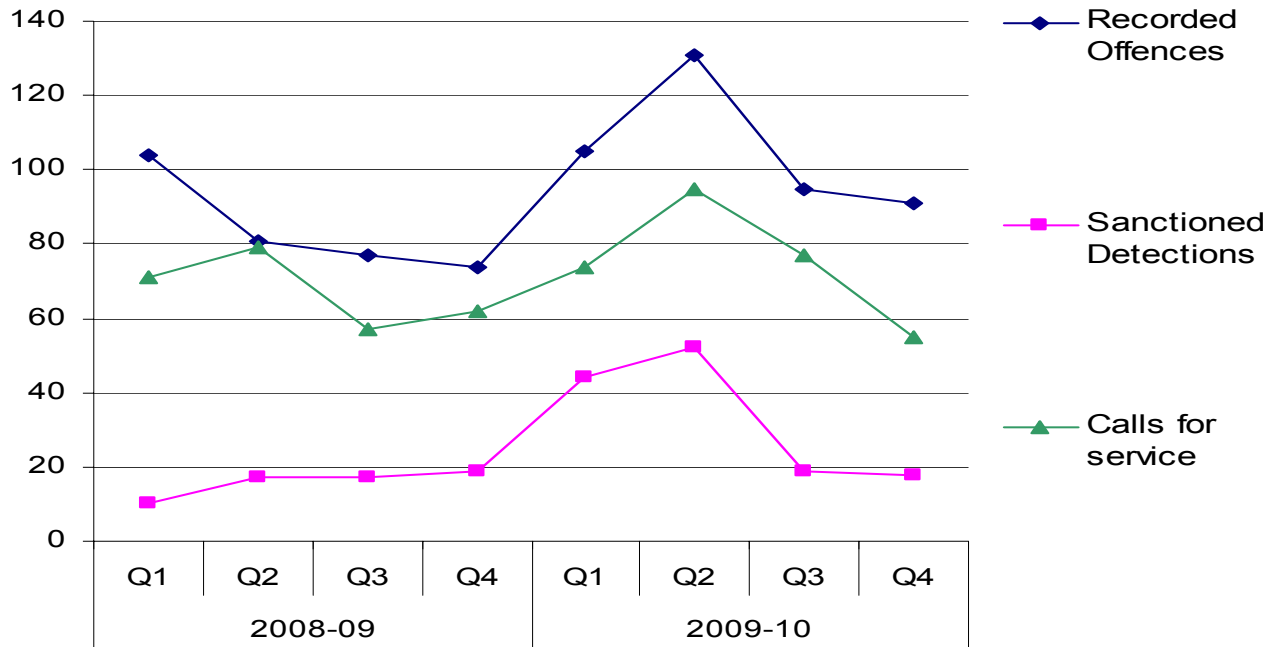
Table 5 – Sanctioned detections by age group

Rape & Sexual Assault		
Victim Age band	Sanctioned Detections	% of total
1-9	6	22.22%
10-12	12	27.91%
13-15	37	37.37%
16-17	26	57.78%
18-19	18	29.51%
20-24	12	15.19%
25-29	8	18.60%
over 30	25	23.36%
Grand Total	144	28.57%

Chart 8 plots all recorded calls for service (CFS) relating to "Sexual Offence" incidents, all recorded offences, sanctioned detections. Recorded offences consistently remain the largest category, implying that most offences do not result in a 999 call or result in a sanctioned detection.

Chart 8 – comparison of sexual offences by recording method

Derby City Sexual Offences - Apr08 to Mar09



Derby CSP - Thematic Performance Report

Key	
Performance Indicator	The indicator name
Previous	The last reported level of performance
10/11 Target	The target for the end of the current financial year
Current	The current level of performance
Trend	The change in performance level from Previous to Current
Comment	Latest commentary relating to the indicators performance
Better	Improving trend based on Current to Previous
Same	Static trend or no significant change based on Current to Previous
Worse	Worsening trend based on Current to Previous
n/a	No trend data available

Notes:

1. Unless otherwise stated indicator data represents a rolling 12 month period.
2. The information in brackets after an indicator shows the frameworks that they support.

LAA = Local Area Agreement; NI = National Indicators for local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships; SPI = Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community safety 2008/09; PSA = Public Service Agreement Delivery Agreement 23: Make Communities Safer; 25: Reduce harm caused by alcohol and drugs; 14: increase the number of children and young people on the path to success; CLG DSO = Communities and Local Government, Department strategic objective

The Home Office Most Similar Family Grouping (MSG) for Derby includes the following Local Authority areas; Ipswich, Hastings, Thanet, North Tyneside, Luton, Gloucester, Wolverhampton, Milton Keynes, Enfield, Sheffield, Northampton, Torbay, Stockton-on-Tees, Greenwich.

LAA Indicators					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (LAA 16; NI 1; PSA 21; CP1.6ai; SCS)	77.1% (73.7 - 80.5)	81.20%	77.1% (73.7 - 80.5)	n/a	Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October
Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood (LAA 17; NI 2; PSA 21; CP1.3ai; SCS)	55.0% (51.5 - 58.5)	57.70%	55.0% (51.5 - 58.5)	n/a	This indicator has been removed from the national indicator set, but was to be reported locally. Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October
Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality (LAA 18; NI 4; CP1.3ci; PSA21; SCS)	29.2% (25.8 - 32.6)	32.60%	29.2% (25.8 - 32.6)	n/a	Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October
Building resilience to violent extremism (LAA 19; NI35; CP1.6aii; PSA 26; SCS)	3.25	4.6	3.25	n/a	Self Assessment measure; next assessment due after August
Participation in regular volunteering (LAA54; NI 6; SCS)	22.5% (19.5 - 25.5)	25.50%	22.5% (19.5 - 25.5)	n/a	Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol-related harm (LAA 26; NI 39; PSA 25; SCS)	2,475 (2008/09)	2,299	2,475 (2008/09)	n/a	Data available from NWPFO in September 2010. Annual figures reported. Unconfirmed figures at Q3 suggest a 1% increase on 2008/09.
Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision (LAA 21; NI 18; SPI 11.1; PSA 23; SCS; CP1.1xx)	7.59% (Dec09)	7.57%	7.59% (Dec09)	n/a	This data will not be available to update until August 2010. Data released from Ministry of Justice
Assault with less serious injury rate (LAA 22; NI 20; SPI 5.3; PSA 25; CP1.1xx)	11.73	n/a	11.94	Worse	Q1 has seen an increase of 2.93%.Footfall in the city centre has increased over the summer, particularly during the World Cup, where there have been increases in city centre violence. The new Evening and Night-time Economy Strategy and Delivery Plan (DCENTE) are about to be published, setting out the framework to achieve Purple Flag status by 2013. This will directly affect the assault with injury NI20 indicator. The 'capable guardians' continue to provide excellent services (Taxi Marshals, Street Pastors, CCTV) and the Police patrol strategy has been altered to provide extra policing over busy weekends and Bank Holidays as the risks and threats are identified. There may be an increase in alcohol related violence as the new football season commences particularly with games such as Cardiff City on Aug 14th. The newly established Responsible Authorities Meeting continues to target problem licensed premises and the change in staff within the Police Licensing Team has had a massively positive impact. There is a growing focus on vigorous enforcement of licensing conditions and this should have a positive impact on violent crime levels and the year progresses. It is unlikely that there will be any notable
Number of Assaults with less serious injury (LAA 22; SPI 5.3; PSA 25; CP1.1xx)	2,822	2,547	2,914	Worse	This figure has seen an actual increase of 92 (3.26%).
Repeat domestic violence referrals to Derby MARAC (LAA 23; NI 32; PSA 23; SCS; CP1.1xx)	13.48% (31/230)	27.00%	16.67% (40/240)	Worse	There has been a 23.7% increase since the end of the last quarter. June saw the highest levels of repeat referrals in a single month (7) ever recorded. This is reflected through other recorded domestic violence, as shown in the exception reporting.
Percentage of people who perceive a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area (LAA 20; NI 17; SPI 4.1; PSA 23; SCS; CP1.1xx)	20.7% (17.9 - 23.5)	20.70%	20.7% (17.9 - 23.5)	n/a	Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October.
Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks) per 100,000 pop. (LAA 24; NI 49; CLG DSO; SCS)	199.8	191.7		n/a	Data awaited from Derbyshire fire and rescue service. Data to be released after confirmation at the Fire Authority meeting on 3 September 2010.
Number of First-time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 (LAA 25; NI 111; SPI 11.3; PSA 14; CP1.1xx; SCS)	188	525	168	Better	There has been a 10.64% improvement in the numbers of First time entrants over the last quarter. This indicator will likely hit the end of LAA target, despite the funding pressures on some aspects of the Youth Crime Action Plan

Alcohol Related Harm					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol-related harm (LAA 26; NI 39; PSA 25; SCS)	2,475 (2008/09)	2,299	2,475 (2008/09)	n/a	Data available from NWPFO in September 2010. Annual figures reported. Unconfirmed figures at Q3 suggest a 1% increase on 2008/09.
Alcohol-related* crime	1,714		1,706	Better	
Alcohol-related* Ambulance pick ups	12,638		13,783	Worse	This data now includes the data relating to Overdoses and is not Directly comparable to the previous quarter.
Under-age drinking - ASB team referrals	368		320	Better	During quarter 1 there was a 13.04% improvement in the number of under age drinking referrals
Street drinking complaints	601		674	Worse	the number of complaints regarding Street drinking increased by 12.42% during quarter 1
Number in treatment YTD - Alcohol as primary drug	352				Alcohol treatment services are being launched in the city. This indicator will need 12 months of measurement to provide an insight into alcohol performance in the city.
Percentage of care-planned treatment exits(Alcohol Services -all clients)	71.10%				Alcohol treatment services are being launched in the city. This indicator will need 12 months of measurement to provide an insight into alcohol performance in the city.
Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem (NI 41; SPI 4.2; PSA 25)	27.6% (24.4 - 30.8)		27.6% (24.4 - 30.8)	n/a	Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October

Sexual abuse and exploitation, Domestic and Sexual Violence					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Repeat domestic violence referrals to Derby MARAC (LAA 23; NI 32; PSA 23; SCS; CP1.1xx)	13.48% (31/230)	27.00%	16.67% (40/240)	Worse	There has been a 23.7% increase since the end of the last quarter. June saw the highest levels of repeat referrals in a single month (7) ever recorded. This is reflected through other recorded domestic violence, as shown in the exception reporting.
Police recorded sexual offences	427		437	Worse	This indicator has seen a 2.34% increase during Quarter 1. Rolling 12 month figures now at the highest levels recorded since May 2008
Police recorded serious sexual offences	301		316	Worse	This indicator has seen a 4.98% increase during Quarter 1. Quarter 2 of 2009/10 saw a high volume of offences, and it could be expected that this pattern will follow again in 2010/11.
Police recorded other sex offences	126		121	Better	This has demonstrated a 3.97% decrease during Quarter 1. This could be due to a rise in more serious offences.
Domestic violence - murder (NI 34; SPI 5.4; PSA 23)	0		0	Same	This indicator remains at a zero count.
Recorded domestic incidents (Calls for Police service)	5,214		5,088	Better	This indicator has seen a 2.4% decrease in the number of calls received over the 12 months ending in June 2010. Please see exception reporting for more information.
Repeat domestic incidents (Calls for Police service - repeat locations)	38.91%		37.85%	Better	The number of calls to a same location as a previous call has dropped by 21.72% over the last quarter. Please see exception reporting for more information.
Police recorded domestic violence	1,213		1,301	Worse	There has been a 7.25% increase in recorded Domestic violence crimes during quarter 1. Please see exception reporting for more information.
Police recorded domestic violence (Repeat victims)	14.40%		13.45%	Better	There has been a 6.6% improvement during quarter 1. Please see exception reporting for more information.

Anti-Social Behaviour, Gangs and Delinquent peer groups					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Percentage of people who perceive a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area (LAA 20; NI 17; SPI 4.1; PSA 23; SCS; CP1.1xx)	20.7% (17.9 - 23.5)	20.70%	20.7% (17.9 - 23.5)	n/a	Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October.
Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks) per 100,000 pop. (LAA 24; NI 49; CLG DSO; SCS)	199.8	191.7	0	n/a	Data awaited from Derbyshire fire and rescue service. Data to be released after confirmation at the Fire Authority meeting on 3 September 2010.
Gangs: Quarterly arrest figure	26		31	Worse	There was an increase of 19.23% during quarter 1. However, the repeat arrest rate has decreased.
Gangs: Repeat arrest rate	46.15%		41.94%	Better	This indicator improved by 9.12%
Gangs: Gang members FTE (NI111 defn)	0		1	Worse	There was one first time entrant to the youth justice system this quarter.
Gangs: incidents of violent crime	12		9	Better	This improved by 25% during quarter one.
Gangs: Incidents of Serious violent crime (NI 15 defn)	1		2	Worse	
Gangs: Crimes involving a knife/bladed instrument	2		9	Worse	There has been a 350% increase in the number of crimes involving gang members and bladed weapons during quarter 1
Gangs: Crime involving firearms	1		1	Same	
Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area (NI22; HO DSO)	26.3% (23.2 - 29.4)		26.3% (23.2 - 29.4)	n/a	Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October.
ASB Team: number of cases (12 month rolling)	2,458		2,513	Worse	There was an increase of 2.24% during quarter 1
ASB Team: Repeat referral rate	39.30%		40.50%	Worse	There was a 3.05% increase in the repeat referral rate during quarter 1
FIP: Quarterly arrest rate	17		14	Better	
FIP: Repeat arrest rate	44.40%		51.16%	Worse	The repeat rate worsened by 15.23% over the last quarter. It should be noted that the number of families worked with by the FIP has increased substantially over the last 12 months.
Prevention Projects: % of Cases successfully closed	73.60%				
Arson incidents per 1,000 population (NI 33; SPI 7.1; HO DSO)	7.9				Data awaited from Derbyshire fire and rescue service. Data to be released after confirmation at the Fire Authority meeting on 3 September 2010.

Community Confidence and Cohesion					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (LAA 16; NI 1; PSA 21; CP1.6ai; SCS)	77.1% (73.7 - 80.5)	81.20%	77.1% (73.7 - 80.5)	n/a	Place Survey indicators, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October
Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood (LAA 17; NI 2; PSA 21; CP1.3ai; SCS)	55.0% (51.5 - 58.5)	57.70%	55.0% (51.5 - 58.5)	n/a	
Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality (LAA 18; NI 4; CP1.3ci; PSA21; SCS)	29.2% (25.8 - 32.6)	32.60%	29.2% (25.8 - 32.6)	n/a	
Building resilience to violent extremism (LAA 19; NI35; CP1.6aii; PSA 26; SCS)	3.25	4.6	3.63	n/a	
Participation in regular volunteering (LAA54; NI 6; SCS)	22.5% (19.5 - 25.5)	25.50%	22.5% (19.5 - 25.5)	n/a	
Overall / General satisfaction with the local area (NI 5; CLG DSO)	77.5% (74.7 - 80.3)		77.5% (74.7 - 80.3)	n/a	
Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood (NI 138; CP1.1xx)	84.6% (79.1 - 90.1)		84.6% (79.1 - 90.1)	n/a	
Satisfaction with 'the way the local council runs things'	35.2% (31.9 - 38.5)		35.2% (31.9 - 38.5)	n/a	
Dealing with the local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police (NI 27; SPI 2.1; HO DSO)	22.6% (19.7 - 25.5)		22.6% (19.7 - 25.5)	n/a	
Seeking people's views about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police (NI 27; SPI 2.1; HO DSO)	22.7% (19.8 - 25.6)		22.7% (19.8 - 25.6)	n/a	
Perception that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration (NI 23; HO DSO)	33.0% (29.7 - 36.3)		33.0% (29.7 - 36.3)	n/a	
Community Tensions: Potential threat level (community Threat Assessment)	5 (1 High 6 Low)		5 (1 High 6 Low)	Same	Further work is being undertaken to find ways of identifying and reporting on community tension levels.

Violent Crime					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Assault with less serious injury rate (LAA 22; NI 20; SPI 5.3; PSA 25; CP1.1xx)	11.6	n/a	11.94	Worse	Q1 has seen an increase of 2.93%.Footfall in the city centre has increased over the summer, particularly during the World Cup, where there have been increases in city centre violence. The new Evening and Night-time Economy Strategy and Delivery Plan (DCENTE) are about to be published, setting out the framework to achieve Purple Flag status by 2013. This will directly affect the assault with injury NI20 indicator. The 'capable guardians' continue to provide excellent services (Taxi Marshals, Street Pastors, CCTV) and the Police patrol strategy has been altered to provide extra policing over busy weekends and Bank Holidays as the risks and threats are identified. There may be an increase in alcohol related violence as the new football season commences particularly with games such as Cardiff City on Aug 14th. The newly established Responsible Authorities Meeting continues to target problem licensed premises and the change in staff within the Police Licensing Team has had a massively positive impact. There is a growing focus on vigorous enforcement of licensing conditions and this should have a positive impact on violent crime levels and the year progresses. It is unlikely that there will be
Number of Assaults with less serious injury (LAA 22; SPI 5.3; PSA 25; CP1.1xx)	2,822	2,547	2,915	Worse	This figure has seen an actual increase of 92 (3.26%).
Serious Violent crime rate (NI 15; SPI 5.1; PSA 23)	0.69		0.69	Same	Rate has stayed the same despite an increase in the population
Number of Serious violent crimes	164		168	Worse	This has seen a 2.44% increase over the quarter, but an actual increase of 4.
City Centre: Serious violent crimes	55		50	Better	There was a 9.09% reduction in the number of Serious violent crimes during Quarter 1. This is an actual reduction of 5.
City Centre: Assault with less serious injury	607		609	Worse	0.33% increase during quarter 1. City Centre assaults did not experience the same peak in June as assaults in general.
Serious Knife crime rate (NI 28; SPI 5.6)	0.71		0.75	Worse	There has been a 5.33% increase over the quarter. This has been particularly affected by a spike in numbers in June.
Number of Serious knife crime offences	169		183	Worse	The number of offences increased by 8.28% during quarter 1. This has been particularly affected by a spike in numbers experienced in June.
Gun Crime Rate (NI 29; SPI 5.5)	0.3		0.27	Better	The rate of gun crime fell by 10% during quarter 1
Number of Firearms offences	72		62	Better	There has been a 13.89% decrease during quarter 1.

Drug Related Harm					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Drug related (Class A) offending rate (NI38; PSA 25) Difference to predicted rate	-40.5 (Sep 09)				
Number of problematic drug users (heroin and crack) in effective treatment. (NI 40; PSA 25)	1,302	1325 (09/10 target 1299)	1314 (Q4 09/10)	Better	A data cleansing audit has been undertaken by the NDTMS. This has resulted in the baselines for this indicator being revised. The percentage increases required for target over each of the years has not changed, but as a consequence of the baseline changing their are new numerical targets attached to this indicator. As a result of the baseline change, the numbers of PDUs in effective treatment is ahead of target at the end of the treatment year by 1.15%. The new target agrees with the local prevalence estimate that the total number of PDUs in Derby is smaller than originally thought.
Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem (NI 42; SPI 4.3; PSA 25)	31.0% (27.5 - 34.5)		31.0% (27.5 - 34.5)	n/a	Place Survey indicator, further reporting postponed until final decision made regarding future of the survey in October.
Number of adults in effective treatment	1,408				Data to be released from the NDTMS 12 August 2010
Successful exits from treatment (all clients)	31%				Data to be released from the NDTMS 12 August 2010
Percentage of young people discharged from treatment through a planned completion	90.30%	85.0%			Data to be released from the NDTMS 12 August 2010
Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) commencements	48				Data to be released from the NDTMS 12 August 2010
DRR successful completions	18				Data to be released from the NDTMS 12 August 2010

High Risk Offenders					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision (LAA 21; NI 18; SPI 11.1; PSA 23; SCS; CP1.1xx)	7.59% (Dec09)	7.57%	7.59% (Dec09)	n/a	This data will not be available to update until August 2010. Data released from Ministry of Justice
Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders (NI 30; SPI 10.1; HO DSO)	133 (Dec09)				This data will not be available to update until August 2010
PPO project: Repeat arrest rate (Jan 2009 cohort)	75.0% (147/196)				
DIP: Offences committed by clients whilst on scheme	41		32	Better	
Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or license (NI 143)		80.0%	92.52%	Better	This is the first period of reporting directly on this indicator. Indicator is monitored and supported through probation services.
Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or license (NI 144)		40.0%	46.88%	Better	This is the first period of reporting directly on this indicator. Indicator is monitored and supported through probation services.
PPO: percentage PPO's removed having stopped offending					
DIP indicator for treatment completion					

Acquisitive crime					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Serious Acquisitive crime rate (NI 16; SPI 5.2; PSA 23)	15.08		14.69	Better	The rate has reduced by 2.59% during the quarter this is partly due to the use of a new higher population figure. However, the number of acquisitive crimes has also decreased in this period.
Number of Serious Acquisitive crimes	3,607		3,586	Better	The total number of acquisitive crimes has shown a reduction of 0.58% during the quarter.
- Domestic burglary	1,135		1,120	Better	There was a decrease of 1.32% during quarter 1, despite the summer months being traditional periods for insecurity burglaries.
- Distraction burglary	34		33	Better	There was a 2.94% decrease in Quarter 1, but only one actual offence less.
- Robbery	570		524	Better	During quarter 1 the number of robberies fell by 8.07%. However this figure masks a peak in June where 78 individual offences were counted - a 62% increase on the figures in May and the highest recorded number in a single month since April 2009.
- City Centre: Robbery	107		81	Better	City centre robberies decreased by 24.3% during quarter, and by June 2010 city centre incidents numbered only 81 for the 12 month period.
Theft of a pedal Cycle	716		703	Better	There was a 1.82% decrease during quarter 1

Youth Crime					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Number of First-time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 (LAA 25; NI 111; SPI 11.3; PSA 14; CP1.1xx; SCS)	188	525	168	Better	There has been a 10.64% improvement in the numbers of First time entrants over the last quarter. This indicator will likely hit the end of LAA target, despite the funding pressures on some aspects of the Youth Crime Action Plan
Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (NI 19; SPI 11.2; PSA 23)	83.20%	80.00%	91.60%	Worse	The re-offending rate has declined further and now stands 10.1% worse than last quarter. This is the last measurement of this cohort, and the next cohort is significantly reduced (83 compared to 191). This is likely to impact re-offending rates even further.
Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody (NI 43)	13.1% (62/473)	<9.00%	7.30%	Better	There has been a 44.27% improvement during quarter 1. The Youth Offending Service has now maintained reduction in custody over two consecutive quarters. Key factors affecting this decline has been the implementation of an internal improvement plan together with extending the range of alternative to custody provision and the introduction of the new sentencing framework for youths, the Youth Rehabilitation Order.
Ethnic composition of offenders in Youth justice System disposals: WHITE (NI 44a)	-4.60%	(+/-5%)	-4.60%	n/a	Indicator remains within tolerance
Ethnic composition of offenders in Youth justice System disposals: BME (NI 44b,c and d)	4.60%	(+/-5%)	4.60%	n/a	Indicator remains within tolerance
Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment (NI 45)	88.6	>75%	78.40%	Worse	There has been a slight dip in this indicator during quarter 1 of 11.51%. This is due to seasonal disproportionality as the end of the school year
Young Offenders' access to suitable accommodation (NI 46)	95.3% (387/406)	>95%	98.90%	Better	this indicator improved by 3.78% during quarter 1
Number of arrests of offenders aged (10 to 17)	1,065		1,052	Better	there were 1.22% fewer arrests during quarter 1
YOIS: Interventions finishing in the quarter leading to an improvement of the ASSET score from the starting ASSET score	n/a		42.60%	n/a	New measure for Q1 - demonstrates the effectiveness of YOIS interventions
YOIS: Interventions finishing in the quarter leading to a decline in the ASSET score from the starting ASSET score	n/a		37.30%	n/a	New measure for Q1 - demonstrates the effectiveness of YOIS interventions

Vulnerable adults, victims and Witnesses					
Performance Indicator	previous	10/11 Target	current	Trend	Comment
Hate crimes: total	352		367	Worse	New measurement of hate crimes beginning Q1 in support of the vulnerable people agenda.
Racist	316		331	Worse	
Homophobic	31		32	Worse	
Faith / religious	4		2	Better	
Disability	1		2	Worse	
Other Incidents	0		0	Same	
Distraction Burglaries	34		33	Better	

An explanation of the neighbourhood comparison chart

The neighbourhood comparison chart aims to provide users with a quick glance of the results of other charts available to us, over a range of crime types and across all neighbourhoods within Derby.

The chart looks at performance of a neighbourhood in 2 dimensions: a comparison with peers (currently all other Derby neighbourhoods) and a comparison across time how the current month's performance compares to the average performance in the neighbourhood over the previous 24 months. Two features of the neighbourhood comparison chart display these comparisons, a ladder for the peer comparison and symbol or shape for the time comparison.

Guide to displays

The following combination of Peer and Time comparisons are possible:

	Performance above peers	Performance in line with peers	Performance below peers
Clearly Improving			
Improving			
No apparent change			
Deteriorating			
Clearly Deteriorating			

	Total Crime	Most Serious Violences	Serious Acquisitive Crime	Total ASB	Robbery	Vehicle Crime	Other Wounding	Racially or Religiously motivated crimes
Abbey	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Allestree	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	▼
Alvaston	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Arboretum	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Blagreaves	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Boulton	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Chaddesden	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Chellaston	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
City Centre	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Darley	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Derwent	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Littleover	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Mackworth	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Mickleover	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Normanton	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Oakwood	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Sinfin	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Spondon	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆