

## Agenda Item 8a

**Report to:** East Sussex Strategic Partnership

**Date:** 17 July 2009

**Title:** Pride of Place Strategy Review – Community Safety

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**Purpose:** To present a review by the East Sussex Safer Communities Steering Group of the Pride of Place countywide strategy for Community Safety.

**Recommendation:** That the ESSP members discuss how the different partnerships can work together to support the community safety priorities.

### 1. Background

- 1.1. At its meeting on 18 September 2008, the ESSP board agreed to put in place a rolling programme of strategy reviews and updates, working through existing countywide thematic and population based partnerships.

### 2. Introduction

- 2.1. This report presents findings of a review undertaken by the East Sussex Safer Communities Steering Group of the Community Safety countywide section Pride of Place to determine whether the strategic priority (outcome) 'To build safe communities through targeted activity, particularly in high crime areas' and key tasks to deliver this, remain relevant. The community safety issues in this review are appropriately focused at a County level but it is important to recognise that the nature and content of issues and the partnership responses vary across East Sussex. The report highlights specific variations and signposts further information at a more local level.
- 2.2. The review has involved an analysis of performance of specific targets within the LAA and other key action plans; a review of evidence and priorities identified through the annual review/refresh of the Community Safety Agreement and associated countywide plans (listed in the Pride of Place [Countywide Action Plan](#)), which together form the basis of the Community Safety countywide section in Pride of Place.

### 3. High level summary of performance

- 3.1. Table 1 below shows performance against the Community Safety Local Area Agreement targets in 2008/09 and the Local Area Agreement targets set for 2009/10.

| NI No. and Description                            | 2008 / 09 Performance  | Targets 2009/10 <sup>1</sup>   |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders | The county has seen a reduction in the number of offences committed by young offenders, exceeding the LAA target.                            | 4.4% Reduction in re-offending |
| 20 Assault with injury crime rate                 | Whilst there was a notable reduction in the number of crimes (as a proxy of alcohol related offences) of Assault with Less Serious Injury of | 7% reduction by 2011           |

<sup>1</sup> For further information please see East Sussex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 at <http://www.essp.org.uk/essp/laa.htm>

|  | 20% per 1000 residents over the year, East Sussex was in the lower half of the Most Similar Group and there is room for improvement.   |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>NI No. and Description</b>                            | <b>2008 / 09 Performance</b>   | <b>Targets 2009/10<sup>2</sup></b>   |
| 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders  | The offending behaviour of adult prolific and priority offenders has improved and re-offending of a cohort of offenders was seen to reduce by 60% during 2008/09.  | 22% reduction in re-offending amongst the year 2 cohort identified as of 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2009. |
| 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence                 | The number of Domestic Violence incidents increased across the county and exceeding the LAA target by 49% however the proportion of repeat incidents of domestic violence was high and further work with partners to improve recording and also address the issue of repeat incidents. | Less than 28% for those clients being managed by the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) |
| 47 People killed and seriously injured in road accidents | The rolling 3 year average for Killed or Seriously Injured up to 30 March 2009 is 390, which is slightly above the end of year target of 389.  | 2007/09 rolling average<br>368<br>-5.4% reduction  |

Note: There are differences in performance across East Sussex. See 3.6 for further details.

- 3.2. The Home Office Research Study 217 states that the total cost of crime to England and Wales in 1999/00 is estimated at around £60 billion, although this figure is still far from comprehensive, as it does not include important costs such as fear of crime or quality of life impacts. Average costs of crime vary widely between offence categories. The most costly property crimes are theft of vehicles, costing around £4,700 per incident. Burglaries cost an average of £2,300, and criminal damage around £500. Personal crimes are far more costly on average than property crimes. Homicides have been estimated to cost at least £1 million, with other violence against the person costing on average £19,000 per incident.
- 3.3. Crime overall has reduced during 2008/09 in East Sussex by 11% when compared to the previous year, building on reductions over the previous 3 years. Serious acquisitive crime has reduced by 8% over the same period. Anti-social behaviour continues to be a focus, particularly social disorder (made up of rowdy and or nuisance behaviour) and street nuisance (largely vehicle related nuisance). Crime and disorder involving young people with a particular focus on public place violence crime and thefts from persons and robbery remain priorities across the county and work is planned to further explore young people as victims of crime.
- 3.4. These reductions have been achieved through a variety of partnership activity. Each year following production of the Community Safety Agreement partnership action plans for each priority area are drawn up. Some of the partnership activity which has helped us to achieve our 2008/09 targets is attached at **Appendix 1**.

<sup>2</sup> For further information please see East Sussex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 at <http://www.essp.org.uk/essp/laa.htm>

- 3.5. Whilst the number of adults entering drug treatment has continued to rise and many national targets achieved, reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol remains a priority as the relationship between drugs, alcohol and crime continues to be highlighted and work is planned to further develop links with additional sources of useful information. Links between effective drug treatment and crime reduction is key and local delivery of offender based interventions play a significant role in reducing the number of convictions of drug misusing offenders.
- 3.6. There are a number of national indicators relating to community safety. The Resources and Performance sub group of the Safer Communities Steering Group have agreed the indicators which they wish to monitor. Each quarter the Safer Communities Team produces a performance report, which also highlights the differences in performance across East Sussex. Table 1 and 2 shows the variations in performance across East Sussex. The Safer Communities Performance Report attached at **Appendix 2**. Pages 6 to 7 of this report highlight areas of good performance and areas of concern.

Table 1: Local Area Agreement Targets

|             | <b>Total Crime</b><br>% difference<br>April 08 – Mar 09 | <b>NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate</b><br>% RY difference to previous RY | <b>NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence</b><br>Quarter 4 Repeat Rate |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| Eastbourne  | -10% (954)  | -28% (243)  | 43.3% (534)   |
| Hastings    | -11% (1,156)  | -15% (136)  | 37.1% (245)   |
| Lewes       | -11% (658)  | -7% (33)  | 29.4% (383)   |
| Rother      | -10% (508)  | -29% (121)  | 32.7% (889)   |
| Wealden     | -12% (743)  | -18% (81)   | 28.2% (351)   |
| East Sussex | -11% (4,019)  | -20% (614)  | 30.7% (2,402)   |

Note: District and Borough data is not available in the county report for other Local Area Agreement Targets (19, 30 and 47)

Table 2: National Indicators

|             | Most Serious Violence |                   | NI 16 Serious Acquisitive Crimes                    |                   | Burglary in a dwelling and aggravated burglary in a dwelling RY Apr 08 – Mar 09 (% difference to previous year) | Theft from a vehicle RY April 08 – March 09 (% difference to previous year) |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|---|
|             | per 1,000 residents   | MSG ranking of 15 | April 08 – March 09 (% difference to previous year) | MSG ranking of 15 |   |   |
| Eastbourne  | 0.513                 | 3 <sup>rd</sup>   | 981 (+4%)   | 1 <sup>st</sup>   | 214 (-25.4%)  | 490 (+11.9%)  |
| Hastings    | 0.893                 | 11 <sup>th</sup>  | 1,463 (-13%)  | 5 <sup>th</sup>   | 434 (+11.9%)  | 644 (-30.6%)  |
| Lewes       | 0.265                 | 4 <sup>th</sup>   | 820 (0%)  | 7 <sup>th</sup>   | 210 (+30.4%)  | 470 (-3.3%)   |
| Rother      | 0.306                 | 8 <sup>th</sup>   | 730 (-18%)  | 12 <sup>th</sup>  | 230 (+0.4%)   | 362 (-28%)  |
| Wealden     | 0.118                 | 1 <sup>st</sup>   | 945 (-6%)   | 6 <sup>th</sup>   | 228 (+0.4%)   | 553 (-6.3%)   |
| East Sussex | 0.384                 | 9 <sup>th</sup>   | 4,939 (-8%)   | 7 <sup>th</sup>   | 1,316 (-1.8%)   | 2,519 (-14.5%)  |

Note: MSG = most similar group

#### 4. Key issues and opportunities arising from strategy reviews /refreshes

- 4.1. There has been excellent performance across community safety LAA targets and National Indicators. Overall this continued good performance has had the impact of making East Sussex a safer place to live compared with similar counties.
- 4.2. The Safer Communities Steering Group undertakes an annual Strategic Intelligence Assessment of the long term crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues facing East Sussex. This process includes consultation with residents on the community safety priorities that the partnership should focus on in the year ahead. As a result, the 'where we are now' section of the Community Safety Countywide section in Pride of Place requires updating as does the data, in particular, the Place Survey results which show low fear of crime in East Sussex. It would be beneficial if the 'challenges ahead' section focuses on how the different partners in the ESSP can assist with delivering the community safety key tasks.
- 4.3. Following production of the Community Safety Agreement [www.safeineastsussex.org.uk](http://www.safeineastsussex.org.uk) the Community Safety Section of Pride of Place priorities/key tasks require amending to include:
  - Improving communication, consultation and community engagement
  - Reducing anti-social behaviour and improving perceptions
  - Preventing youth crime
  - Improving road safety
  - Tackling emerging crime issues arising from the economic downturn
- 4.4. The Community Safety Section of Pride of Place also includes reference to emergency planning and improving streets and green spaces. These areas are not currently within the Community Safety Agreement or remit of the Safer Communities Steering Group and further consideration should therefore be given as to whether the Community Safety Section is the most appropriate place for these key tasks.

## **5. Conclusions**

- 5.1 There have been some emerging issues since the start of the recession namely increases in domestic violence incidences and some areas have shown an increase in domestic burglary. The Community Safety Agreement has been updated to take into account all of the emerging issues. The proposed countywide partnership action contained in the Pride of Place countywide action plan to ensure "there is an evidence based countywide response to the recession and related impacts so that, in the longer term, East Sussex can emerge in a stronger position" will assist with impact of the recession on community safety.
- 5.2 A key challenge for the ESSP is how they can support and contribute to the delivery of the community safety key tasks and priority (outcome). A summary of how other ESSP, its partners and associated Partnerships could further assist is attached at **Appendix 3**.
- 5.3 Performance across a range of community safety indicators remains strong and consistently good performance seems to have had an impact on the positive perception results seen in the Place Survey (although there are some variations across the county). The Safer Communities Steering Group is well placed to deliver the Pride of Place strategic priority (outcome) 'To build safe communities through targeted activity, particularly in high crime areas' and key tasks to deliver this, remain relevant. The work that partners will be undertaking to continue this good performance are contained with the

Community Safety Agreement action plans [www.safeineastsussex.org.uk](http://www.safeineastsussex.org.uk). Improvements in partnership working can be achieved by continuing to forge relationships and joint planning with other partnerships within the ESSP structure.

- 5.4 The three key areas that the ESSP could oversee during the next year.
- i) The development of structures and plans to ensure they are impacting on the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.
  - ii) Developing a coordinated response to tackling the causes and effects of alcohol misuse, which is also contained as an action in the Pride of Place countywide action plan.
  - iii) Provision of suitable accommodation and support for adult offenders/ ex-offenders and people with drug or alcohol problems. Providing suitable accommodation and support for young offenders

## **Appendix 1**

## **Partnership Activity 2008/09**

Each Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) will have District and Borough based action plans for some of the priorities listed below, which will have contributed to the successful reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour. If you require further information please contact the CDRP Co-ordinators:

- Eastbourne [bob.gough@eastbourne.gov.uk](mailto:bob.gough@eastbourne.gov.uk)
- Hastings [dfurness@hastings.gov.uk](mailto:dfurness@hastings.gov.uk) or [mfagan@hastings.gov.uk](mailto:mfagan@hastings.gov.uk)
- Lewes [Carina.Hinkley@lewes.gov.uk](mailto:Carina.Hinkley@lewes.gov.uk)
- Rother [carol.studley@sussex.pnn.police.uk](mailto:carol.studley@sussex.pnn.police.uk)
- Wealden [cdrp@wealden.gov.uk](mailto:cdrp@wealden.gov.uk)

### **Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Improving Perceptions**

Local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) have:

- An ASB partnership strategy or plan in place covering prevention, enforcement and support, and improving perceptions and a multi-agency action plan for ASB with targets, timescales and owners which is regularly reviewed.
- Strategic leads for ASB in the partnership who are accountable for delivery.
- A specific multi agency group responsible for delivery on ASB.
- An information sharing protocol in place (or is being revised) which covers the information needed to deal with ASB from all relevant partners.
- Use of neighbourhood policing teams and warden schemes to gather intelligence.
- Positive activities targeted at young people who are at risk of ASB and at perpetrators of ASB.
- Each District and Borough has a multi-agency Joint Action Group which address crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues identified through community intelligence and statistical information. They meet on a fortnightly basis in Eastbourne, Wealden and Lewes and on a monthly basis in Hastings and Rother

### **Preventing Youth Crime**

- In partnership we have developed the first multi-agency Youth Crime Prevention Strategy for East Sussex.
- The local Crime and reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) and Youth Offending Team (YOT) run Prevent and Deter Groups in the five District and Boroughs. These groups bring together agencies to agree joint targeted interventions to deter children and young people , considered most at risk of offending, from being involved in criminal activities.
- The Challenge and Support project was started in Hastings in late 2008 and brings together a number of partners to address the needs of young people through the development of Individual Support Orders and early intervention work and aims to stop anti-social behaviour by young people from escalating.
- A Youth Offending Reparation Co-ordinator was appointed in September 2008 to raise the profile of reparation and develop this area of work. This will provide more opportunities for local communities to have a say on what reparation work they would like young people to undertake.
- The Mentoring Service in East Sussex has continued to run during 2008/09 and matches young people with a volunteer mentor who acts as a positive role model for the young person.
- Neighbourhood Schools Officers work with young people and parents to educate them on a range of personal safety and crime prevention issues.
- East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service have continued to deliver the LIFE programme (Local Intervention Fire Education), which celebrated its 25<sup>th</sup> course

in March 2008. The LIFE course encourages participants to work towards better outcomes for themselves.

- The Youth Opportunity and Capital Funds provide discrete revenue and capital budgets for young people to control and decide how money should be spent on positive activities and youth facilities in their area. In East Sussex this has funded over 1 million of positive activities over the past two years.
- The Supporting People partnership developed a countywide youth homelessness strategy.
- Each District and Borough has a multi-agency Joint Action Group which address crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues identified through community intelligence and statistical information. They meet on a fortnightly basis in Eastbourne, Wealden and Lewes and on a monthly basis in Hastings and Rother

### **Preventing and Reducing Violent Crime**

- Local delivery mechanisms are in place at a District and Borough level which address violent crime. They undertake a number of initiatives to reduce violent crime.
- Operation Marble has been key to the reductions achieved in alcohol related crime and anti-social behaviour. Operation Marble provides high visibility and targeted policing in hot spot areas and aims to meet the needs of both urban and rural areas by assisting with detecting and reducing violent crime and providing the visibility which aids the feeling of safety within both towns and villages. The operation has three phases focused on; early intervention, high visibility patrols in hotspot areas and dispersal.
- Test Purchasing Operations.
- Identification of problem premises and enhanced licensing visits.
- Bar Watch/ Night Watch Schemes are in place with police working closely with licensees through the scheme. Radio schemes are in place, exclusion/banning notices are given out when appropriate.
- Designing out crime in the planning stage of new license applications.
- Neighbourhood Specialist Teams regularly hold operations to tackle anti-social behaviour linked to reports of young people congregating and drinking under age. For example Operation Blitz in Eastbourne, where Neighbourhood Specialist Teams work with key agencies to tackle ASB in hot spot areas. This includes seizure of alcohol.
- Each District and Borough has a multi-agency Joint Action Group which address crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues identified through community intelligence and statistical information. They meet on a fortnightly basis in Eastbourne, Wealden and Lewes and on a monthly basis in Hastings and Rother
- Accreditation of the Specialist Domestic Violence Courts
- Accredited training of 2 Independent Domestic Violence Advisors to support victims in the Criminal Justice System
- Established two Multi-Agency Risk Assessments (MARACs)

### **Reducing Adult Re-offending**

- In East Sussex all five Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership hold monthly PPO Panel meetings. Panels can include representatives from the; Police, Probation Service, Youth Offending Team, Drug Treatment services, District and Borough Council Housing representatives, Anti-social Behaviour co-ordinators and CDRP representatives. The panels discuss offenders who are frequently coming to the attention of the police. Most will be subject to community orders either immediately following sentence by the Court or following their release from a term of imprisonment on Licence. In each case their compliance with requirements of orders or licence and how they are progressing with their drug

treatment will be discussed. The panels also discuss what additional action they can take assist an offender on the scheme to change their behaviour.

- Over the last two years developing fast track access to support services for PPOs have been developed and include:
  - Recognising the importance of suitable accommodation for East Sussex PPOs a rent deposit scheme is now in place to assist with offenders housing needs.
  - Making sure that PPOs get the treatment they need to reduce and cease their drug use.
  - Offenders are referred for education and training to match their needs. Support is also provided for access to employment.
  - Offenders are visited prior to release from prison to ensure that proper release plans are in place. This can include direction to suitable accommodation and requirements to engage with substance misuse services as well as advice about benefits, relationships and general well being.
  - Assistance can be given in the completion of forms related to financial or other claims.

### **Improving Road Safety**

- The COSTs (Company Operators Safer Transport Scheme), Sussex Safer Roads Partnership initiative started in April 2008 and aims to engage with businesses and reduce the number of collisions involving their staff whilst travelling on company business.
- East Sussex County Council has embarked on a 4 year programme to review all villages with a speed limit of 40mph or greater and where appropriate reduce to 30mph.
- Child Pedestrian Training is targeted at primary age children, particularly those living in the socially deprived wards of the county where child pedestrian casualties are high. The course offers practical on-road training and is delivered with the support of parent volunteers.
- The Local Safety Scheme targets sites which have a high crash rate and where appropriate identifies suitable remedial measures for implementation. East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service, as part of the Sussex Safer Roads Partnership is assisting in achieving a reduction in motorcyclist fatalities on Sussex roads by raising riders' awareness of BikeSafe assessment and Advanced Rider courses available to them.
- Wealden, Rother and Lewes CDRPs combined their Road Safety Groups to focus planning at strategic level whilst delivering initiatives in their localities.

### **Reducing Hate Crime and Promoting Reporting of Hate Crime Incidents**

- Commissioned a new county wide Hate Crime Service
- Introduced a new Hate Crime Incident Form
- Built relationships with community groups through local engagement meetings
- Delivered a training programme introducing the new hate crime service and raising awareness across communities

### **Reducing the Harm Caused by Drugs**

#### Adults

- Co-located medical and non-medical services in Hastings and Rother;
- Recommissioned the services providing tier 2/3 interventions in Hastings and Rother;
- Increased the number of GPs involved in GP shared care;
- Audited clinical governance arrangements and providers' audit programmes;
- Implemented the first year objectives of the workforce development strategy;

- Ensured alcohol screening and brief interventions training is provided for all staff in specialist substance misuse services;
- Introduced take-home naloxone for all service users.
- Developed a countywide support service for people with substance misuse problems.

#### Young People

- Young Person's treatment numbers are high in East Sussex, this reflects the local achievement in relation to the integration of this agenda within universal and particularly targeted services - East Sussex had 446 young people in treatment per 100,000 of the 0-17 year old population, higher than the South East rate of 172 per 100,000.
- 40% of referrals year to date were received to the young people's service, from Children and Family services.
- Between 97%-100% of treatment interventions were provided within 2 weeks of referral to the service.

#### **Reducing the Harm Caused by Alcohol Misuse**

- Increasing the provision of information and education to 16 -19 year olds
- Raising the awareness of the impact of adults and parents supplying alcohol to young people under the legal drinking age
- Targeting 18-24 year old binge drinkers with seasonal Safer Clubbing and Pubbing Campaigns
- Introducing a Family Substance Misuse Service
- Piloting a Dual Diagnosis Carers Support project
- Developing an East Sussex Health and Social Care Commissioning Strategy for Adult Alcohol Misuse
- Developing the monitoring systems for treatment activity
- Developed a countywide support service for people with substance misuse problems.

#### **Improving Communication, Consultation and Community Engagement**

##### Communication

- Developed a set of media principles to help enhance and improve communication between partners and with residents of East Sussex
- Produced quarterly newsletters, and has recently launched a new and revamped newsletter which has been distributed to all partners, town and parish councils, and to various public places across the county
- Launched a new DVD titled 'Engaging Communities, Promoting Safety and Confidence' which can be used by all partners at a variety of public events such as conferences and focus groups
- Issued a series of advertorial across the five districts and boroughs in East Sussex to ensure community safety messages are communicated to local communities

In addition to these achievements, East Sussex County Council's Safer Communities Team has issued a handbook for council staff and a leaflet for all members regarding their responsibilities around the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and more specifically, Section 17.

##### Consultation and Community Engagement

- Held an annual Safer Communities Conference in November 2008 with a focus on community engagement.
- Conducted at least one face the people session within the CDRP areas.

## **Appendix 2      Safer Communities Performance Report Quarter 4 2008/2009**

### **Contents**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. National Monitoring.....   | 11 |
| 2. Population Figures.....  | 11 |
| 3. Most Similar Group .....   | 12 |
| 3.1 Most Similar Group Ranking.....   | 14 |
| 4. Areas of Good Performance .....  | 14 |
| 5. Areas of Concern.....  | 14 |
| 6. Local Area Agreement Targets .....   | 15 |
| 6.1 Domestic Violence Incidents – PSA 23, LAA 17.3.1, Council Plan 3.6b .....   | 15 |
| 6.2 Domestic Violence Repeat Incidents - PSA 23, LAA 17.3.2, Council Plan 3.6c .....                                      | 15 |
| 7. NI 19 Rates of Proven Re-Offending by Young Offenders – LAA and PSA 23.....  | 16 |
| 8. NI 20 Assault with Injury Crime Rate – PSA 25.....   | 16 |
| 9. NI 30 Re-offending Rate of PPO - LAA 17.2.1 .....  | 17 |
| 10. NI 47: Number of Deaths and Serious Injuries Due to Road Crashes - LAA1 18.3.1 - LAA2 .....                           | 10 |
| 11. NI 117 Reduce the number of Young People aged 16-18 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) .....             | 18 |
| 12. Total Crime .....   | 18 |
| 13. NI 15 Serious Violent Crimes – PSA 23.....  | 19 |
| 14. NI 16 Serious Acquisitive Crimes– PSA 23 .....  | 19 |
| 15. NI 33 Arson Incidents .....   | 21 |
| 17. NI 38 Drug-Related (Class A) Offending .....  | 22 |
| 18. NI 39 Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm – PSA 25/VSC26 .....                           | 23 |
| 19. NI 40 – Effective Drug Treatment – PSA 25 – National Treatment Agency (NTA) Treatment Plan .....                      | 23 |
| 20. NI 43 Young People within the Youth Justice System Receiving a Conviction in Court who are Sentenced to Custody ..... | 24 |
| Whilst performance in quarter 4 was rated as amber, the final outturn was rated as green and on target. ....              | 25 |
| 21. NI 45 Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training .....                                  | 25 |
| 22. NI 46 Young Offenders Access to Suitable Accommodation .....  | 25 |
| 23. NI 48: Number of Children Killed and Seriously Injured Due to Road Accidents .....                                    | 25 |
| 24. NI 111 First Time Entrants to the YOT .....   | 26 |
| 25. Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) National Treatment Agency Plan Targets .....                                      | 27 |
| 25.1 Adult Discharges from Treatment.....   | 27 |
| 25.2. Family Substance Misuse Service .....   | 27 |

## **1. National Monitoring**

In the past, a quarterly performance report covering all of the community safety and substance misuse targets has been produced by the Safer Communities Team, in order to provide a platform for performance management discussions at the Safer Communities Partnership and the Drug & Alcohol Action Team (DAAT). Data from this report has also been used to populate the Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) quarterly reports to the Safer Communities Steering Group.

From 1 April 2008, a new set of cross-Government Public Service Agreements (PSAs) have been in place. The overarching PSAs that are relevant for the Safer Communities Partnership are:

- PSA23 – Make communities safer
- PSA25 – Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol

There are also clear links to other PSAs, including:

- PSA 24: Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public
- PSA 26: Reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism
- PSA 13: Improve children and young people's safety
- PSA 14: Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success
- PSA 16: Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education and training
- PSA 17: [Indicator 4] Increase the proportion of people over 65 who are satisfied with their home and their neighbourhood
- PSA 21: Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities

For all PSAs, there are a set of agreed indicators. Together, these make up 198 National Indicators (NIs). From this list of NIs, partners in each upper tier area are asked to agree up to 35 indicators for inclusion in the Local Area Agreement (LAA). The indicators in the LAA are the only indicators where there are specific improvement targets set for partners. These targets have already been described and circulated to partner organisations and members of this group.

The community safety national indicators in PSA23 are included in the new Joint Assessment of Policing and Community Safety (APACS). There are other targets for the Police in APACS that are not part of the National Indicator set. The new National Indicators replace the British Crime Survey comparator crimes that have historically formed the basis of performance management for the partnership along with the previous Local Area Agreement targets.

Performance in relation to a number of the National Indicators are included within this report however for a relatively small number of NIs, the annual targets remain unclear and therefore the data will be included within subsequent reports. They are:

- NI 18 Adult Re-offending Rates for those under Probation Supervision – PSA 23
- NI 26 Specialist Support to Victims of a Serious Sexual Offence – PSA 23
- NI 34 Domestic Violence Murder – PSA 23

## **2. Population Figures**

Where data is reported using Iquanta, the population figures for each District and also the County were previously based on the mid 2006 year estimates. On the 19<sup>th</sup> December 2008, Iquanta adopted the updated population figures based on mid 2007 estimates:

**Table 1: Population figures**

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Eastbourne  | 95,598  |
| Hastings    | 86,219  |
| Lewes       | 94,480  |
| Rother      | 88,216  |
| Wealden     | 143,761 |
| East Sussex | 508,274 |

These figures are applied to all crime rates in Iquanta, not just those related to crime rates in the current year.

### 3. Most Similar Group<sup>i</sup>

Peer comparisons in iQuanta are made using 'Most Similar' comparison groups. These groups provide a benchmark for comparison of crime rates and other indicators with similar areas elsewhere in England & Wales. They also help to identify similar areas which are performing well, to promote the sharing of good practice. Each force has a unique group of up to 7 other forces (MSGs) to which it is 'most similar'. The exception is City of London for which it was not possible to identify any similar forces. Basic Command Unit (BCU) and CDRPs are compared with up to 14 other similar units.

Most similar groups are used with the aim of making fairer and more meaningful peer comparisons. Forces and their units operate in very different environments and face different challenges, so it would be misleading to compare a force with all other forces, or a BCU with the average of all BCUs. In the Most similar approach each unit has its own unique set of peers. This avoids the situation, occurring with fixed families, of borderline units that do not fit clearly within one family and become an outlier in their family.

Areas with very similar geographical, demographic and socio-economic situations have been shown to have reasonably comparable levels of crime. Variations in crime rates between areas that are similar in character are likely to be due to other factors, such as efficiency of policing or working practices.

Analysis identified a number of socio-demographic and geographic variables which were strongly linked to increased levels of crime, fear of crime, or incidents. These variables were then combined using a technique called principal components analysis (PCA) to determine new, independent factors that best describe the variation between areas. The Most similar groups are determined by identifying the units which are most similar on the basis of these factors. Units are compared in pairs to find the difference or 'distance' between them for each variable. The overall difference between the pairs of units is calculated by summing the squared difference for all the variables.

For BCUs and CDRPs the 14 units with the smallest overall distance from the selected unit are identified. For forces the distances are calculated and the selected force is grouped with up to seven others, depending on how different it is from other forces. The two-dimensional picture below shows an example identifying the 14 most similar BCUs for only two variables. This is essentially the method used for the calculations, but the full calculation cannot be visualised unless you have an ability to think in up to 4 dimensions.

Socio-demographic variables were chosen based on their correlation with crime levels. Seven factors were selected for use in calculating the Most Similar Force groups:

- Percentage of overcrowded households
- Percentage of single parent households
- Proportion of population classified as ACORN category 5 ("striving")
- Percentage of terraced households
- Percentage of population that are long-term unemployed
- Census output area density
- Population sparsity

24 variables were selected for CDRPs and BCUs. It is possible to use more variables than for forces for statistical reasons, as there are many more units to be grouped.

### **Most Similar Groups**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>Sussex - East Sussex MSG</b></p> <p>Norfolk - Norfolk County<br/>         Essex - Central<br/>         Cambridgeshire - Southern<br/>         Suffolk - Eastern<br/>         North Yorkshire - Eastern<br/>         Northamptonshire - West<br/>         Warwickshire - Warwickshire County<br/>         Humberside - East Riding of Yorkshire<br/>         Sussex - West Downs<br/>         Staffordshire - Chase<br/>         Gloucestershire - Cheltenham and Tewkesbury</p> <p><b>Sussex - East Sussex</b></p> <p>Nottinghamshire - Area D<br/>         Thames Valley - Buckinghamshire<br/>         Gloucestershire - Cotswold and Stroud</p> | <p><b>Eastbourne MSG</b></p> <p>Metropolitan Police – Enfield<br/>         Metropolitan Police – Croydon<br/>         Metropolitan Police – Hillingdon<br/>         Bedfordshire – Bedford<br/>         Gloucestershire – Cheltenham</p> <p><b>Sussex – Eastbourne</b></p> <p>Sussex – Brighton and Hove<br/>         Essex – Southend<br/>         Thames Valley – Slough UA<br/>         Derbyshire – Derby<br/>         Sussex – Hastings<br/>         Dorset – Bournemouth<br/>         Thames Valley – Reading UA<br/>         West Yorkshire – Leeds<br/>         Suffolk – Ipswich</p>                        |
| <p><b>Hastings MSG</b></p> <p>Metropolitan Police – Enfield<br/>         Metropolitan Police – Croydon<br/>         Gloucestershire – Gloucester<br/>         Metropolitan Police – Greenwich<br/>         Sussex Eastbourne<br/>         Northumbria – North Tyneside<br/>         West Midlands – Wolverhampton<br/>         Essex – Southend<br/>         Thames Valley – Slough UA<br/>         Derbyshire – Derby<br/>         Bedfordshire – Luton<br/>         Kent – Thanet</p> <p><b>Sussex Hastings</b></p> <p>Leicestershire – Leicester<br/>         Suffolk – Ipswich</p>   | <p><b>Lewes MSG</b></p> <p>Warwickshire – Stratford upon Avon<br/>         Essex – Epping Forest<br/>         Thames Valley – West Berkshire<br/>         Gloucestershire – Tewkesbury<br/>         West Mercia – South Worcestershire<br/>         Derbyshire – Derbyshire Dales<br/>         Gloucestershire – Stroud<br/>         Staffordshire – Stafford<br/>         Humberside – East Riding of Yorkshire<br/>         Bedfordshire – Bedford<br/>         Essex – Tendring</p> <p><b>Sussex – Lewes</b></p> <p>Hampshire – Isle of Wight<br/>         Sussex – Arun<br/>         Thames Valley – Wycombe</p> |
| <p><b>Rother MSG</b></p> <p>West Mercia – North Shropshire<br/>         Northumbria – Tynedale<br/>         Devon &amp; Cornwall – North Cornwall<br/>         Gloucestershire – Forest of Dean<br/>         North Yorkshire – Ryedale<br/>         Norfolk – South Norfolk<br/>         Norfolk – North Norfolk<br/>         North Wales – Conwy<br/>         North Wales – Denbighshire</p> <p><b>Sussex – Rother</b></p> <p>Essex – Tendring<br/>         Sussex – Lewes<br/>         Lincolnshire – South Holland<br/>         Northumbria – Castle Morpeth<br/>         Devon &amp; Cornwall - Torridge</p>   | <p><b>Wealden MSG</b></p> <p>Essex – Maldon<br/>         Staffordshire – Lichfield<br/>         Dorset – East Dorset<br/>         Sussex – Horsham<br/>         Norfolk – Broadland<br/>         Norfolk – South Norfolk<br/>         Thames Valley – South Oxfordshire<br/>         West Mercia – Bromsgrove<br/>         Nottinghamshire – Rushcliffe<br/>         Cambridgeshire- East Cambridgeshire</p> <p><b>Sussex – Wealden</b></p> <p>Cambridgeshire – South Cambridgeshire<br/>         Suffolk – Babergh<br/>         Lincolnshire – South Holland<br/>         Thames Valley – South Bucks</p>           |

### 3.1 Most Similar Group Ranking

1<sup>st</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> Green

8<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> Red

## 4. Areas of Good Performance

- The number of incidents of Domestic Violence increased to 8341 during 2008/09, exceeding the target of 5600, the indicator therefore rated as green
- East Sussex saw a 6.3% drop of young people re-offending within 3 months of receiving a substantive outcome compared with the 2005 baseline cohort, achieving the LAA target of a 2.3% reduction
- Following the commencement of Prolific and Priority Offenders on the intensive supervision and monitoring PPO scheme, performance shows a 60% reduction in the number of offences committed prior to starting the scheme, achieving and exceeding the target of 24%
- Total Crime recorded during 2008/09 reduced in each District and at County level by 11% when compared to the previous year
- The number of Serious Acquisitive Crimes reduced by 8% when compared to the previous year
- The Assault with Injury crime rate reduced by 20% in 2008/09 compared to the previous year
- Whilst the number of crimes is small, Arson recorded during the year reduced by 6% when compared to the previous
- The volume of offences committed by substance misusing offenders in the 12 months following identification in the cohort, is better than predicted
- At December 08, 85% of Problem Drug Users and 84% of all drug users 18+ were recorded as being in effective treatment, exceeding the target year to date
- Only 4.2% of young people within the Youth Justice System received a conviction in court and were sentenced to custody, the indicator rated as green
- At March 08, East Sussex saw a 6.3% drop of young people re-offending within 3 months of receiving a substantive outcome compared with the 2005 baseline cohort, and a 19.7% reduction in the number of offences committed by young people re-offending within the first three months of receiving a substantive outcome

## 5. Areas of Concern

- The number of repeat incidents of Domestic Violence recorded equated to 36.4% and the target therefore rated red and not achieved
- The rolling 3 year average for Killed or Seriously Injured up to 30 March 2009 is 390, which is slightly above the end of year target of 375.
- The number of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 7.2% against the LAA target for 2008/09 of 7%
- East Sussex Downs and Weald PCT and Hastings and Rother PCT are shown as significantly worse than England in relation to hospital admissions for alcohol-specific admissions
- Hastings and Rother PCT are shown as significantly worse than England in relation to alcohol-specific admissions for the under 18s, for males and for females and for alcohol-attributable for hospital related admissions, for alcohol related crimes and for alcohol related violent crimes
- 68.7% of young offenders were engaged in suitable education, employment or training against a target of 80%, the indicator therefore rated as red
- 89% of young offenders had access to suitable accommodation against a target of 95%, the indicator rated as amber at the year end

## **6. Local Area Agreement Targets**

### **6.1 Domestic Violence Incidents – PSA 23, LAA 17.3.1, Council Plan 3.6b**

The new National Indicator will be focused on high risk victims of domestic violence referred to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). The indicator definition describes how activity by police and local partners should be focused on protecting the most vulnerable victims from serious harm. Domestic violence (DV) victims currently have the highest level of repeat victimisation, often with the severity of incidents escalating over time. Victims of domestic violence referred to a MARAC will be those who have been identified (often by the police) as high or very high risk (i.e. of serious injury or of being killed) based on a common risk assessment tool that is informed by both victim and assessor information. It is recommended that MARACs are held at fortnightly intervals, where information relevant to the immediate safety of the victim is shared. All cases that are reviewed at a MARAC should be flagged by the police. Repeat victimisation refers to a violent incident occurring within 12 months of the original incident coming to the MARAC.

The target for 2009/10 is that no more than 33% of cases reviewed at the MARAC are repeat cases and for 2010/11, the target is 28%.

The LAA indicator aimed to increase the number of domestic violence incidents that are reported to the Police. The annual targets are shown below.

**Table 2: LAA 17.3.1 targets**

| East Sussex | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Target      | 5209    | 5232    | 5350    | 5500    | 5600    |

At the end of 2008/09, there were a total of 8341 incidents of domestic violence reported to the police, significantly exceeding the final target of 5600.

### **6.2 Domestic Violence Repeat Incidents - PSA 23, LAA 17.3.2, Council Plan 3.6c**

The LAA indicator aimed to decrease the proportion of repeat incidents of domestic violence reported annually to the Police as a proportion of the total number of incidents reported. The targets are shown below.

**Table 3: LAA 17.3.2 targets**

| East Sussex | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Target      | 24.27%  | 25%     | 26.3%   | 23%     | 21.27%  |

In relation to repeat incidents, the repeat rate across the county at the 2008/09 year end and the final year of the target was 36.4%, the indicator of 21.27% not achieved and therefore rated as red.

**Table 4: Domestic Violence incidents and proportion of repeat incidents YTD**

| CDRP           | Q1  | Q1<br>Repeat<br>Rate | Q2  | Q2<br>Repeat<br>Rate | Q3  | Q3<br>Repeat<br>Rate | Q4  | Q4<br>Repeat<br>Rate | Total | Repeat<br>Rate<br>YTD | Repe<br>at<br>RAG |
|----------------|-----|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Eastbourn<br>e | 369 | 15.8%                | 397 | 55.1%                | 601 | 46.3%                | 534 | 43.3%                | 1901  | 38.1%                 | R                 |
| Wealden        | 249 | 16.1%                | 220 | 35.4%                | 288 | 36.0%                | 245 | 37.1%                | 1002  | 30.6%                 | R                 |
| Lewes          | 265 | 20.6%                | 314 | 42.9%                | 417 | 43.4%                | 383 | 29.4%                | 1379  | 35.3%                 | R                 |

|          |      |       |     |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |   |
|----------|------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|---|
| Hastings | 577  | 24.2% | 687 | 48.5% | 821  | 61.0% | 889  | 32.7% | 2974 | 38.9% | R |
| Rother   | 188  | 22.4% | 244 | 39.0% | 302  | 44.4% | 351  | 28.2% | 1085 | 33.1% | R |
| Total    | 1648 | 20.2% | 186 | 46.4% | 2429 | 49.3% | 2402 | 30.7% | 8341 | 36.4% | R |

With the introduction of the new Police recording system CIMS in September 2008, there was a period of interruption in the entry of repeat incident data at that time. The data has been retrospectively entered providing a full year of data.

The table above shows that figures for September (from CIMS) compared with those for August (the old system CIS) doubled across every District. The figures should be viewed with caution until confirmation as to the reliability of the data has been received from Sussex Police.

### 7. NI 19 Rates of Proven Re-Offending by Young Offenders – LAA and PSA 23

This indicator measures the rate of proven re-offending by young people aged between 10 and 17. A young offenders cohort was established between January and March 08 and included all those receiving a pre-court disposal (reprimand or final warning) or a first-tier or community penalty or who are released from custody. This cohort is tracked for 12 months to determine the total number of offences committed by those in the cohort. At March 08, East Sussex saw a 6.3% drop of young people re-offending within 3 months of receiving a substantive outcome compared with the 2005 baseline cohort, achieving the LAA target of a 2.3% reduction. The county saw a 19.7% reduction in the number of offences committed by young people re-offending within the first three months of receiving a substantive outcome when measured in accordance with the YJB counting rules.

### 8. NI 20 Assault with Injury Crime Rate – PSA 25

The indicator measures the number of 'Assaults with less serious injury' (including racially and religiously aggravated) offences per 1,000 population as a proxy for alcohol related violent offences. It is acknowledged that the calculation will include a proportion of offences where there is no alcohol element.

**Table 5: Assault with Injury Crime Rate<sup>ii</sup>**

|                 | April 08 – March 09 | % RY difference to previous RY | Per 1000 residents | MSG average per 1000 residents | MSG ranking of 15 | Quarterly Direction |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Eastbourne      | 621                 | -28% (243)                     | 6.469              | 8.685                          | 2 <sup>nd</sup>   | ↑                   |
| Hastings        | 783                 | -15% (136)                     | 9.082              | 9.212                          | 9 <sup>th</sup>   | →                   |
| Lewes           | 428                 | -7% (33)                       | 4.530              | 5.182                          | 5 <sup>th</sup>   | ↓                   |
| Rother          | 294                 | -29% (121)                     | 3.333              | 4.508                          | 4 <sup>th</sup>   | ↑                   |
| Wealden         | 374                 | -18% (81)                      | 2.602              | 3.433                          | 5 <sup>th</sup>   | ↓                   |
| East Sussex BCU | 2,500               | -20% (614)                     | 4.919              | 5.131                          | 8 <sup>th</sup>   | ↓                   |

*\*\*From April 2008 this indicator excluded offences coded as 'GBH without intent' so the data is not directly comparable to data collected before that time. Comparisons over time should consider 'other wounding'.*

There were a total of 2,500 crimes recorded as Assault with Injury, equating to 4.919 crimes per 1000, showing a reduction of 20% when this rolling year is compared to the previous. East Sussex is ranked 8th in the MSG, an improvement from quarter 3.

Each District saw a reduction during the 12 month period with fewer crimes per 1000 than each MSG whilst Lewes and Wealden saw a downward shift in relation to the MSGs.

### 9. LAA 17.2.1

#### Reduce adult re-offending rates of Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs)

The target aims to reduce the re-offending by PPOs following commencement on the PPO scheme (comprising intensive supervision and monitoring) compared to offences committed (measured in convictions) in the 12 month period prior to starting on the scheme. The outturn for 2007/08 was a 57% reduction and the target for 2008/09 is a reduction of 24%. Performance at the year end shows a reduction of 60% against the 24% target.

**Table 5: Re-offending Rate of PPOs**

|             | Q1  | Q2  | Q3  | Q4  | Final Reduction |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| East Sussex | 61% | 61% | 62% | 60% | 60%             |

#### NI 18 – Rate of Proven Re-offending by Adults under Probation Supervision

This indicator provides a snapshot of the rate of proven re-offending of all (aged 18 or over) offenders on the probation caseload at 12 months. The measure includes offenders who have been under supervision in the community (either on licence after release from custody or on a court order) for a range of time from one day to a number of years. The measure does not include offenders aged 22 or over who have been released from a custodial sentence of less than one year.

The baseline will cover re-offending during 2007/08 and counts the proportion of offenders who re-offend in a three month period, and compares this to the proportion expected to re-offend given their characteristics. A recordable offence is as entered on the Police National Computer which are proven by either court convictions or cautions.

The cohort size during January 08 and December 08 for East Sussex was 4778 adult offenders. The predicted rate of re-offending was 8.51% and the actual rate of re-offending was measured as 7.66%, 10.03% less than the baseline.

A 7.66% re-offending rate means that 365 offenders of the 4778 cohort re-offended.

An 8.51% predicted rate of re-offending and a 10.3% decrease from the baseline means that there were 46 re-offenders less than predicted.

Performance for East Sussex is comparable with Brighton & Hove and West Sussex in addition to the South East where the difference was a 0.6% reduction and nationally where there was a 0.91% increase.

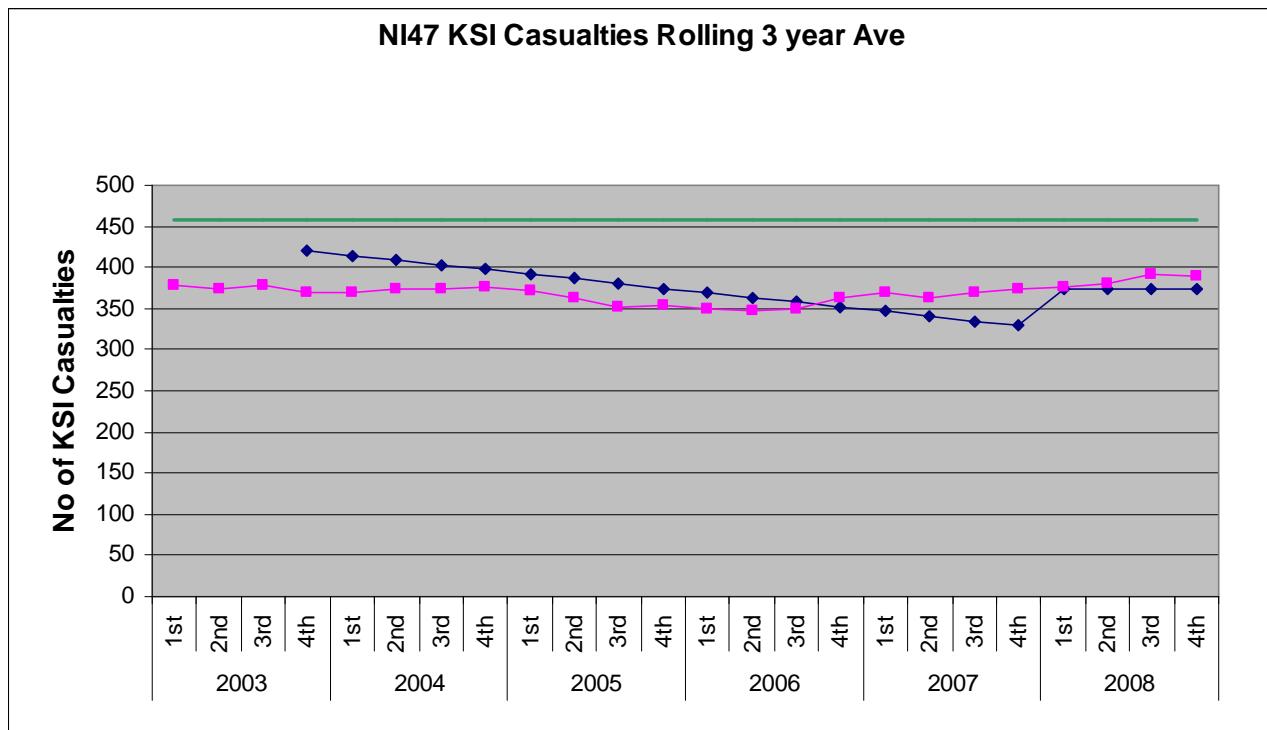
### 10. NI 47: Number of Deaths and Serious Injuries Due to Road Crashes - LAA1 18.3.1 - LAA2

2005-07 rolling average 375

*Target: 2006-08 rolling average: 375*

The rolling 3 year average for Killed or Seriously Injured up to 30 March 2009 is 390, which is slightly above the end of year target of 375. The numbers of KSI in the County have been high in the past, which affects the three year average.

**Chart 1: Casualties in East Sussex**



It should be noted that the figures for the year remain provisional until they are formally agreed with the Department of Transport, which usually happens around May following year. i.e 2008 crash and casualty figures are agreed with DfT around May 09.

#### **11. NI 117 Reduce the number of Young People aged 16-18 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)**

Data relating to this target is collected monthly however this indicator and NEET targets use an annual result which is based on three one month snapshots at the end of November, December and January each year. Data relates to young people who were aged 16-18 on the day of the count.

Against a LAA stretch/reward target of 5.2% and the revised LAA2 target for 2008/09 of 7%, the outturn to the year end was 7.2%.

#### **12. Total Crime**

The total number of crimes recorded in East Sussex has reduced by 11% when 2008/09 is compared to 2007/08.

**Table 7: Crime in East Sussex by District<sup>iii</sup>**

| District   | RY April 07 – Mar 08 | RY April 08 – Mar 09 | % Diff to previous RY year |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Eastbourne | 9,280                | 8,326                | -10%                       |
| Hastings   | 10,069               | 8,913                | -11%                       |
| Lewes      | 5,959                | 5,301                | -11%                       |
| Rother     | 5,340                | 4,832                | -10%                       |
| Wealden    | 6,151                | 5,408                | -12%                       |

|       |        |        |      |
|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Total | 36,799 | 32,780 | -11% |
|-------|--------|--------|------|

The MSG average per 1000 residents was 67.470 and the number of crimes per 1000 East Sussex residents during this period was 64.493 and the county was ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the MSG.

### 13. NI 15 Serious Violent Crimes – PSA 23

This indicator measures the number of most serious violent crimes per 1,000 of the population. Crimes included in this indicator are:

**Table 8: Crime Codes**

| Crime code                 |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3           | Homicide and Child Destruction   |
| 2                          | Attempted Murder   |
| 5A ,5B, 5C, 8F, 8H         | Wounding or other act endangering life, Grievous Bodily Harm   |
| 4.4, 4.6, 4.8 <sup>2</sup> | Causing Death by Dangerous Driving Causing Death by Careless Driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, Causing Death by Careless and Inconsiderate Driving |
| 37.1                       | Causing Death by Aggravated Vehicle Taking   |

Crimes recorded as Most Serious Violence for the performance year are shown by 1000 residents below.

**Table 9: Most Serious violence Crimes recorded in East Sussex per 1000 residents by District and MSG<sup>iv</sup>**

|                 | April 08 – March 09 | Per 1000 residents | MSG average | MSG ranking of 15 | Quarterly Direction |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Eastbourne      | 49                  | 0.513              | 0.794       | 3 <sup>rd</sup>   | ↑                   |
| Hastings        | 77                  | 0.893              | 0.915       | 11 <sup>th</sup>  | →                   |
| Lewes           | 25                  | 0.265              | 0.377       | 4 <sup>th</sup>   | ↓                   |
| Rother          | 27                  | 0.306              | 0.373       | 8 <sup>th</sup>   | ↑                   |
| Wealden         | 17                  | 0.118              | 0.268       | 1 <sup>st</sup>   | →                   |
| East Sussex BCU | 195                 | 0.384              | 0.426       | 9 <sup>th</sup>   | →                   |

\*\* This indicator includes offence code 8F/H - GBH without intent. This was not collected separately before April 2008, so data before and after this time are not comparable. To compare change over time the 'most serious violence excluding GBH without intent'. Previous reports during 08/09 have used data excluding these crime codes until the first full years data was available. GBH without intent account for 86 of the 195 crimes in the figures presented above.

### 14. NI 16 Serious Acquisitive Crimes– PSA 23

Crimes recorded as Serious Acquisitive Crime for the year are shown by District against the MSG.

**Table 10: Serious Acquisitive Crimes recorded in East Sussex by District and MSG<sup>v</sup>**

|            | April 08 – March 09 | % RY difference to previous RY | MSG average | MSG ranking of 15 | Quarterly Direction |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Eastbourne | 981                 | +4% (39)                       | 21,873      | 1 <sup>st</sup>   | →                   |

|                 |       |            |        |                  |   |
|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|------------------|---|
| Hastings        | 1,463 | -13% (228) | 22,106 | 5 <sup>th</sup>  | → |
| Lewes           | 820   | 0% (4)     | 10,884 | 7 <sup>th</sup>  | ↓ |
| Rother          | 730   | -18% (165) | 6,606  | 12 <sup>th</sup> | ↑ |
| Wealden         | 945   | -6% (61)   | 9,892  | 6 <sup>th</sup>  | → |
| East Sussex BCU | 4,939 | -8% (419)  | 11,654 | 7 <sup>th</sup>  | ↓ |

The number of crimes recorded during this rolling 12 month period has reduced across East Sussex by 8% when compared to the previous rolling year and the BCU is ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the MSG, a downward shift of 1 place from quarter 3 this year. Each District saw a reduction however Rother was ranked 12<sup>th</sup> within the MSG improving from 13<sup>th</sup> in quarter 3.

The actual numbers of crimes recorded within this category for 2008/09 are shown in the tables below<sup>vi</sup>.

**Table 11: Burglary in a Dwelling and Aggravated Burglary in a Dwelling (codes 28 and 29)**

|            | RY Apr 07 – Mar 08 | RY Apr 08 – Mar 09 | % Change |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Eastbourne | 287                | 214                | -25.4%   |
| Hastings   | 388                | 434                | +11.9%   |
| Lewes      | 161                | 210                | +30.4%   |
| Rother     | 229                | 230                | +0.4%    |
| Wealden    | 227                | 228                | +0.4%    |
| Total      | 1292               | 1316               | -1.8%    |

East Sussex saw a 1.8% reduction in the number of crimes when this rolling year is compared to the previous. Whilst Eastbourne saw a reduction of 25.4%, Lewes saw an increase of 30.4% and Hastings, of 11.9%.

**Table 12: Robbery of Business Property (code 34a)**

|            | RY Apr 07 – Mar 08 | RY Apr 08 – Mar 09 | % Change |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Eastbourne | 4                  | 6                  | +50.0%   |
| Hastings   | 9                  | 12                 | +33.3%   |
| Lewes      | 3                  | 6                  | +100.0%  |
| Rother     | 4                  | 4                  | 0        |
| Wealden    | 10                 | 0                  | -100.0%  |
| Total      | 30                 | 28                 | -6.6%    |

Whilst Eastbourne, Hastings and Rother saw increases of Robbery of Business Property, the number of crimes is low. The county saw an overall reduction of 6.6%.

**Table 13: Robbery of Personal Property (code 34b)**

|            | RY Apr 07 – Mar 08 | RY Apr 08 – Mar 09 | % Change |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Eastbourne | 59                 | 84                 | +42.4%   |
| Hastings   | 94                 | 109                | +16.0%   |
| Lewes      | 18                 | 22                 | +22.2%   |
| Rother     | 18                 | 16                 | -11.1%   |
| Wealden    | 11                 | 12                 | +9.1%    |
| Total      | 200                | 243                | +21.5%   |

Personal Robbery increased across the county by 21.5% and in each District.

**Table 14: Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Motor Vehicle (code 48) and Aggravated Vehicle Taking (code 37/2)**

|            | RY Apr 07 – Mar 08 | RY Apr 08 – Mar 09 | % Change |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Eastbourne | 152                | 187                | +23.0%   |
| Hastings   | 271                | 264                | -2.6%    |
| Lewes      | 155                | 112                | -27.7%   |
| Rother     | 140                | 118                | -15.7%   |
| Wealden    | 162                | 152                | -6.2%    |
| Total      | 880                | 833                | -5.3%    |

The county saw an overall reduction of 5.3% and the only District to show an increase was Eastbourne at 23%.

**Table 15: Theft from a Vehicle (code 45)**

|            | RY Apr 07 – Mar 08 | RY Apr 08 – Mar 09 | % Change |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Eastbourne | 438                | 490                | +11.9    |
| Hastings   | 928                | 644                | -30.6%   |
| Lewes      | 486                | 470                | -3.3%    |
| Rother     | 503                | 362                | -28.0%   |
| Wealden    | 590                | 553                | -6.3%    |
| Total      | 2945               | 2519               | -14.5%   |

The county saw a 14.5% reduction. Each District also saw a reduction except Eastbourne where the number of Thefts from a Vehicle increased by 11.9%.

### 15. NI 33 Arson Incidents

The number of deliberate primary and secondary fires per 1000 of the population is measured by this indicator. ‘Deliberate’ fire is any primary fire where the cause of the fire is suspected non-accidental where the fire involves casualties, rescue or escape or any fire involving property (including non-derelict vehicles) or any fire where at least 5 fire appliances attend. Secondary fires are reportable fires not involving property, that were not chimney fires, did not involve casualties or rescues, were attended by four or fewer appliances.

**Table 16: Arson by District**

|                 | April 08 – March 09 | % difference to previous RY | Per 1000 residents | MSG average per 1000 residents | MSG ranking of 15 |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Eastbourne      | 57                  | -2% (1)                     | 0.596              | 0.664                          | 5 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Hastings        | 73                  | -15% (13)                   | 0.847              | 0.645                          | 12 <sup>th</sup>  |
| Lewes           | 41                  | -32% (19)                   | 0.434              | 0.462                          | 8 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Rother          | 58                  | +23% (11)                   | 0.657              | 0.466                          | 13 <sup>th</sup>  |
| Wealden         | 74                  | +1% (1)                     | 0.515              | 0.482                          | 11 <sup>th</sup>  |
| East Sussex BCU | 303                 | -6% (21)                    | 0.596              | 0.541                          | 12 <sup>th</sup>  |

Whilst the number of crimes is small, the number recorded as Arson decreased across the county by 6% when the two rolling years are compared and was ranked as 12<sup>th</sup> in the MSG. Only Eastbourne is placed in the top half of the MSG ranking.

### 16. NI 35 Building Resilience to Violence Extremism

The aim of the ‘Prevent’ work stream of the CONTEST strategy is to stop people becoming or supporting violent extremists. There are core objectives which local partners have a key role to play in developing programmes in support of each of these objectives, to enhance

the resilience of communities to violent extremism and identify support for individuals vulnerable to recruitment to the cause of violent extremism<sup>vii</sup>.

There are four criteria in the NI35 self assessment, each scored 1-5 with 1 being the lowest possible score. These are:

- Criteria 1: Understanding of and engagement with Muslim Communities
- Criteria 2: Knowledge and understanding of the drivers and causes of violent extremism and the Prevent objectives
- Criteria 3: Development of a risk based PVE Action Plan in support of the delivery of the Prevent objectives
- Criteria 4: Effective oversight, delivery and evaluation of projects

Each of the scores have been submitted by District & Borough Councils to a central hub. Work on the Prevent agenda will also be considered as part of the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA).

**Table 17: Building Resilience to Violence Extremism**

| District   | Understand/<br>Engagement | Knowledge of<br>Drivers | Risk Based<br>Plan | Oversight,<br>Delivery &<br>Evaluation |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Eastbourne | 2                         | 2                       | 1                  | 1                                      |
| Hastings   | 2                         | 2                       | 1                  | 2                                      |
| Lewes      | 2                         | 1                       | 1                  | 1                                      |
| Rother     | 1                         | 1                       | 1                  | 1                                      |
| Wealden    | 2                         | 1.5                     | 1                  | 1.5                                    |

The scores for each of the Districts and Boroughs reflect that the delivery of the Prevent agenda is relatively undeveloped. This is mainly due to both the newness of the agenda and the perceived level of risk. The scores are slightly higher for the urban areas of Eastbourne and Hastings.

## 17. NI 38 Drug-Related (Class A) Offending

Drug misuse, particularly of Class A drugs (heroin, cocaine/crack) is associated with crime and offending and a key strand of PSA 25 is to 'tackle crime and anti-social behaviour associated with drug misuse and reduce the harm caused by drugs to the community, and use the criminal justice system to help offenders engage with treatment'

The links between effective drug treatment and crime reduction is key and local delivery of offender based interventions i.e. Drugs Interventions Programme (DIP), PPO programmes and Drug Rehabilitation Requirements play a significant role in reducing the number of convictions of drug misusing offenders<sup>viii</sup>

This indicator measures the volume of proven offending in a follow-up 12 month period by (Class A) drug misusers identified in the course of their contact with the criminal justice system. The indicator identifies a cohort of (Class A) drug misusers made up of adults (aged 18 and over) who have been identified at one of two key points in the CJS:

- Those who test positive for a specified Class A drug (heroin, cocaine/crack) in a police detention following arrest/charge (as part of the Drugs Interventions Programme). [likely to be few as East Sussex is a 'non-intensive' area where drug tests are not routinely carried out]
- Those receiving OASys assessment which identifies them as
  - a) having a criminogenic drug need, where the main drug used is Class A, and being in the community (i.e. on licence or on a community sentence or
  - b) as being subject to a current Drug Rehabilitation Requirement

**Table 18: Drug Related (Class A) Offending**

| Baseline cohort identified Jan 08 - Mar 08 |                    |      |
|--|--------------------|------|
| Actual 3 months                            | Predicted 3 months | NI38 |
| 21   | 30.7               | 06.8 |

Where the baseline cohort of (Class A) drug misuser identified in the course of their contact with the CHS – the actual number of offences in the 12 months following their identification was 21 and the predicted volume of proven offences in the 12 months following their identification was 30.7. The ratio of more than 1 is worse than the predicted outcome and less than 1 is better than the predicted outcome. The figures here show a ratio of less than 1 at 0.68<sup>ix</sup>.

### **18. NI 39 Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm – PSA 25/VSC26**

With the rationale of reducing the trend of alcohol related hospital admissions, the indicator measures the rate of alcohol related admissions per 100,000 population using Hospital Episode Statistics. The calculation is made using data on those finished in-year admissions classified as ordinary or day cases and that have a primary or subsidiary diagnosis for the first episode in the spell<sup>x</sup>. The HES are considered to be sensitive to the impact of prevention interventions and as such we would anticipate a reduction in alcohol related hospital admissions for specific chronic and acute conditions as interventions improve.

**Table 19: East Sussex Hospital Admissions per 100,000 population**

| PCT                           | 03/04 | 04/05 | 05/06 | 06/07 | Projected 08/9 | Projected 09/10 | Projected 10/11 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT | 941   | 1063  | 1261  | 1397  | 1638           | 1769            | 1901            |
| Hastings & Rother PCT         | 1199  | 1024  | 1505  | 1601  | 1809           | 1939            | 2070            |

The Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) compare East Sussex Downs and Weald and Hastings and Rother PCTs<sup>xi</sup> with the averages for England. A number of points are highlighted:

- East Sussex Downs and Weald PCT and Hastings and Rother PCT are shown as significantly worse in relation to hospital admissions
- Hastings and Rother PCT are shown as significantly worse in relation to alcohol-specific admissions for the under 18s, for males and for females, for alcohol-attributable for hospital related admissions, for alcohol related crimes and for alcohol related violent crimes
- Both PCTs show significantly better in relation to binge drinking when compared to England.

### **19. NI 40 – Effective Drug Treatment – PSA 25 – National Treatment Agency (NTA) Treatment Plan**

This indicator contributes to the Home Office PSA 25: to reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs. It will drive a reduction in harm caused by the misuse of those drugs known to cause the highest harm to individuals, their families and the communities in which

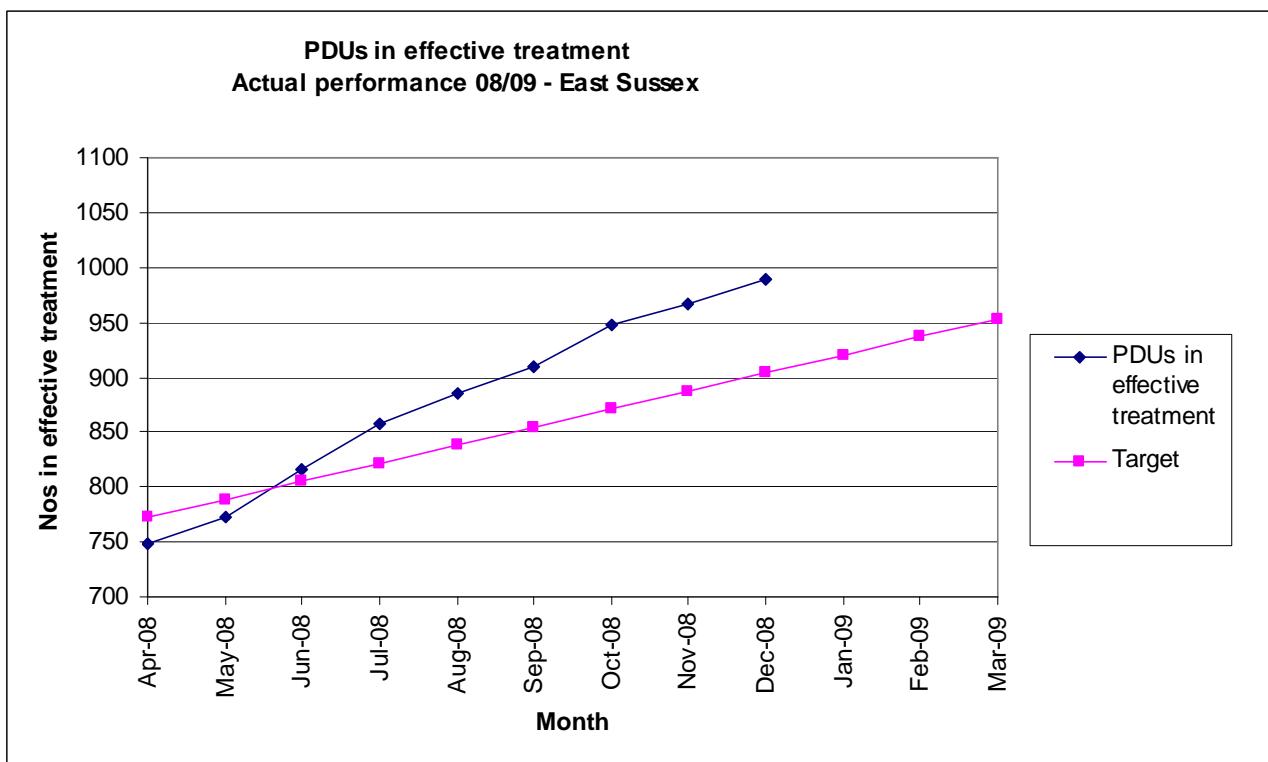
they live. The indicator focuses attention on meeting both the demand for and the effectiveness of drug treatment and reinforces the gains made in the last drug strategy in improving the capacity and the quality of drug treatment. Progress on this indicator will have a wider impact on ill health, crime and social cohesion.

Effective treatment is summarised as:

- People in treatment for more than 12 weeks
- People leaving treatment after 12 weeks
- People leaving treatment in a planned way in less than 12 weeks

The agreed target for 08/09 is to increase the number of PDUs in effective treatment by 4% from the 07/08 baseline figure which indicates that during 2007/08, 934 (76%) PDUs and 1041 (71%) [all drug users] 18+ were in effective treatment (increases of 5.5% and 6.7% on the previous year).

**Chart 2: PDUs and 18+ in Effective Treatment**



The 'actual' 2008/09 targets (+4% on the baseline) are 971 PDUs and 1083 18+. At December 08 (January 08-December 08) 1052 (85%) of PDUs and 1218 (84%) of all drug users 18+ were recorded as being in effective treatment, the target currently exceeded year to date. Final figures relating to the performance for 08/09 will be released during August 09.

## 20. NI 43 Young People within the Youth Justice System Receiving a Conviction in Court who are Sentenced to Custody

The indicator measures the percentage of custodial sentences issued to young people as a proportion of all young people's convictions (given in court only and not including pre-court disposals). The effectiveness of the partnership in providing preventative interventions and of local community alternatives to custody can be successful in reducing the likelihood of young people's behaviours escalating to a point where custody becomes inevitable.

**Table 20: % of court disposals resulting in custody**

|                        | Q1<br>08/09 | Q2<br>08/09 | Q3<br>08/09 | Q4<br>08/09 | Year<br>End |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of disposals    | 214         | 219         | 211         | 172         | 816         |
| % resulting in custody | 1.93        | 3.2         | 4.7         | 7.6%        | 4.2%        |

Whilst performance in quarter 4 was rated as amber, the final outturn was rated as green and on target.

### **21. NI 45 Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training**

The indications are that young offenders' engagement in education, training and employment is a key protective factor against re-offending. Whether young offenders are engaged in these activities provides a strong indication of the effectiveness of the YOT and their wider partnership.

Active engagement is counted as at least 25 hours, (and for those above statutory school age, 16 hours) of Education, Training and Employment (ETE) in the last full working week of the disposal<sup>xii</sup>.

**Table 21: % of young offenders engaged in suitable education, employment or training**

|           | Q1<br>08/09 | Q2<br>08/09 | Q3<br>08/09 | Q4<br>08/09 | Annual |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| % engaged | 76.1%       | 68.6%       | 66.4%       | 63.3%       | 68.7%  |

This indicator was rated as amber in quarter 1 against the target of 80% and then as red for the remainder of the year, the target therefore not achieved at the year end.

### **22. NI 46 Young Offenders Access to Suitable Accommodation**

Suitable accommodation is a key factor associated with young people offending and also provides a measure of partnership effectiveness in relation to housing authorities and providers. Suitable accommodation means accommodation

- which is as far as reasonably practicable suitable for the child in light of their needs, including health and any needs arising from any disability
- in respect of which the responsible authority has satisfied itself as to the suitability of the landlord or other provider
- the responsible authority has as far as reasonably practicable taken into account the needs, wishes and ETE needs of the child

The YOT caseworker will identify any housing need with the young offender and work with the individual and partners as appropriate and performance year to date is shown in the table below,

**Table 22: % of young offenders with access to suitable accommodation**

|  | Q1<br>08/09 | Q2<br>08/09 | Q3<br>08/09 | Q4<br>08/09 | Annual |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| % of young offenders with access to suitable accommodation | 91.1%       | 90.6%       | 83.0%       | 91.1%       | 89.0%  |

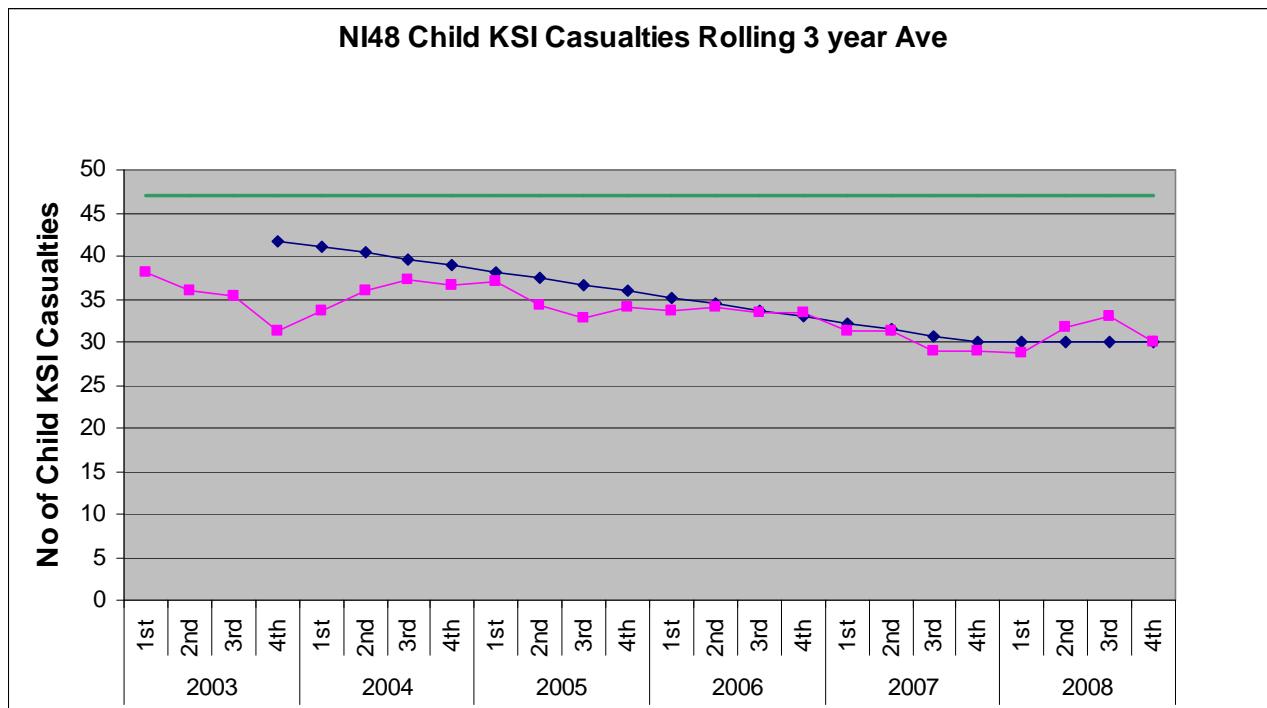
The indicator was rated as amber throughout the year against the target for 95%.

### **23. NI 48: Number of Children Killed and Seriously Injured Due to Road Accidents**

2005-07 rolling average: 32

*Target: 2006-08 rolling average: 30*

**Chart 3: Children Killed or Seriously Injured**



The rolling 3 year average for Child KSIs for the period up to 30 March 2009 is 30, a reduction from the 2005/07 rolling average of 32.

#### **24. NI 111 First Time Entrants to the YOT**

At the end of 2007/08 there was a reduction of 6.2% in FTEs against the baseline year (2005/06) target of 5%. A more significant reduction of almost 15% in FTEs was however, achieved in 2006/07, indicating that there was a year on year rise of 10% in the number of FTEs between 2006/07 and 2007/08, albeit not significant enough to prevent the 5% reduction target for FTE being achieved.

It is against this statistical backdrop that work commenced in December 2007 to draw up a comprehensive multi-agency Youth Crime Prevention Strategy aimed at preventing children and young people from becoming involved in criminal and anti-social behaviour.

The indicator measures the number of first-time entrants to the youth justice system, where first time entrants are defined as young people (aged 10-17) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a reprimand, a final warning with or without an intervention, or a court disposal for those who go directly to court without a reprimand or final warning).

**Table 23: No. of young offenders receiving their first substantive outcome**

|  | Q1<br>08/09 | Q2<br>08/09 | Q3<br>08/09 | Q4<br>08/09 | Annual |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| No. of young offenders receiving their first Substantive outcome | 211         | 181         | 156         | 171         | 22.5%  |

Whilst the target has yet to be confirmed, the number of first time entrants over the year was 719 and 22.5% received their first substantive outcome

## **25. Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) National Treatment Agency Plan Targets**

### **25.1 Adult Discharges from Treatment**

For 2008/09, the DAAT agreed with the NTA a target of 60% of adult service users leaving treatment in a planned way. A planned discharge at partnership level is either 'treatment complete' or 'treatment complete drug free'. Previously, 'referred on' was at partnership level, a planned discharge however the NTA now show the performance relating to referred on as a separate category.

**Table 24: Planned Discharges from Drug Treatment**

|                         | Q1<br>08/09 | Q2<br>08/09 | Q3<br>08/09 | Q4<br>08/09 |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| % of planned discharges | 36%         | 34%         | 38%         | 35%         |

At the year end performance relating to the planned discharge rate was 38% adults leaving treatment. The DAATs 'Planned Discharge Action Plan' describes a number of short, medium and longer term actions identified to improve the number of planned discharges over the coming year.

### **25.2. Family Substance Misuse Service**

The Family Substance Misuse Service has been fully operational since January 2007. The service is provided by a small team of people from different professional backgrounds who work with families who are in the child protection process. The service works jointly with prescribing services and other services as required, staff provide the 'care coordinator' function and act as the lead professional when appropriate. The service delivers interventions that are directed towards the young person's 'prevention' agenda by working with families where substance misuse has been identified as a risk and the service addresses both drug and alcohol misuse. During 2008/09, a total of 127 family units received treatment with the FSMS.

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<sup>i</sup> Taken directly from Iquanta

<sup>ii</sup> Iquanta (accessed 26/1/09)

<sup>iii</sup> Iquanta (accessed 26/1/09)

<sup>iv</sup> Ibid

<sup>v</sup> Ibid

<sup>vi</sup> CDRP Monthly December 2008

<sup>vii</sup> APACs indicator NI 35 Guidance available at [http://www.security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publication-search/general/NI35\\_Guidance1.pdf?view=Standard&pubID=628130](http://www.security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publication-search/general/NI35_Guidance1.pdf?view=Standard&pubID=628130)

<sup>viii</sup> iQuanta – Policing Performance Analysis (updated January 09)

<sup>ix</sup> Response Surface Methodology (RSM) has been used in calculations for each area based on actual offending volumes observed for the baseline year 2008/09. See iQuanta NI 38 Technical Guidance

<sup>x</sup> See [www.hesonline.org.uk/Ease/servlet/ContentServer?siteID=1937%categoryID=571](http://www.hesonline.org.uk/Ease/servlet/ContentServer?siteID=1937%categoryID=571) for further information

<sup>xi</sup> Local Alcohol Profiles for England available at [www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape](http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape)

<sup>xii</sup> Disposal defined as those final warnings accompanied by a TIO intervention, plus the following court disposals: referral order, reparation order, action plan order, supervision order, community rehabilitation order, community punishment and rehabilitation order, drug treatment and testing order, detention and training order, custodial sentence under section 90-91 & 226/228

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### **Appendix 3      How ESSP, its partners and associated Partnerships can assist with tackling Community Safety priority issues**

| <b>Sustainable Community Strategy Theme</b> | <b>How ESSP, its partners and associated Partnerships can assist with tackling Community Safety Priority issues</b>  |
|---|--|
| Economy Jobs and Prosperity                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting in the rehabilitation of adult and young offenders / ex-offenders</li> <li>• Preventing increase in crime due to lack of availability of work and additional stress placed on families and relationships</li> </ul>   |
| Transport access and communications         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing transport for young people to enable them to access available youth facilities</li> <li>• Providing transport to enable people to travel to educational facilities and work</li> <li>• Preventing people being killed and seriously injured on our roads</li> </ul>                         |
| Housing                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing suitable accommodation and support for adult offenders/ ex-offenders and people with drug or alcohol problems</li> <li>• Providing suitable accommodation and support for young offenders</li> <li>• Providing secure accommodation and support for victims of domestic violence</li> </ul> |
| Education Learning and Skills               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting in the rehabilitation of adult and young offenders / ex-offenders</li> </ul>  |
| Health and Wellbeing                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting in the rehabilitation of adult and young offenders / ex-offenders</li> <li>• Preventing alcohol and drug abuse</li> </ul>   |
| Culture Sports and Leisure                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing diversionary activities for young people to prevent anti-social behaviour and youth crime</li> </ul>  |
| Older People                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the Fear of Crime</li> <li>• Preventing vulnerable elderly people from becoming victims of distraction burglary or rogue traders</li> <li>• Assessing the impact of alcohol on older people</li> </ul>   |
| Children and Young People                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing anti-social behaviour and improving perceptions of young people</li> <li>• Preventing youth crime</li> <li>• Safeguarding children and young people</li> </ul>   |