

**Brighton & Hove
City Council**

**ENVIRONMENT & COMMUNITY
SAFETY OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE
ADDENDUM**

4.00PM, MONDAY, 19 APRIL 2010

COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL

ADDENDUM

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ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Agenda Item 55

Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject: Performance against Indicators NI 15 (Serious Violence) and NI 30 (Re-Offending by Prolific and Priority Offenders)

Date of Meeting: 18th April

Report of: Director of Strategy and Governance

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Wards Affected: All

FOR GENERAL RELEASE/ EXEMPTIONS

The special circumstances for non-compliance with Council Procedure Rule 7, Access to Information Rule 5 and Section 100B (4) of the Local Government Act as amended (items not considered unless the agenda is open to inspection at least five days in advance of the meeting) were that the performance information necessary for the completion of the report was not available in time to meet the standard publication deadline.

1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:

1.1 This report provides information on the council's performance of two indicators that are part the National Indicator Set. The National Indicator Set is a basket of indicators which all authorities are monitored against as part of the national performance framework. The indicators are:

- NI 30 Re-offending by Prolific and other Priority Offenders
- NI 15 Serious Violence Crime Rate

These are both APACS¹ indicators (indicators which are part of the Police performance management framework). The council work with partners across the city to manage these indicators.

¹ Analysis of Policing and Community Safety

- 1.2 The reports outline the indicator details, the indicator results and how performance against them is being managed including past, present and future actions.
- 1.3 Performance against NI 30 has improved and is on track to meet target for 2009/10. NI 30 has been identified as a priority by the Brighton and Hove Local Strategic Partnership and has been included in the Local Area Agreement. A performance reward grant is attached to performance against NI 30 over 2009/10 and 2010/11, although reward amounts are substantially lower than in previous years.
- 1.4 Performance against NI 15 is not improving. However the targets against NI 15 are currently being re-evaluated as outlined in section 3.1 of Appendix 1.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) The committee are invited to review the performance and measures in place for these indicators to check progress and where necessary, recommend additional action or reporting
- (2) That the committee suggest their views on the effectiveness of performance information being delivered in this style.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 It was decided to look at National Indicators in greater detail to give ECSOSC the opportunity to look at performance issues within the council.
- 3.2 The information in this report has been provided by Ruth Condon, Performance Manager for the Partnership Community Safety Team, who works on behalf of the Community Safety Partnership (formerly the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership). The CSP brings together a wide range of partners from different sectors, including those who work together to impact on these particular indicators
- 3.3 The two specified indicators were chosen as they are two of the five indicators which under-performed against target in 2008/09.

4. CONSULTATION

4.1 None

5. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

5.1 Evidence of performance against the National Indicators and delivery of Value for Money will be key elements of the Comprehensive Area Assessment. Successful achievement of the LAA outcomes 2008-2011 will attract performance reward grant payable in 2011/12 and 2012/13.

Legal Implications:

5.2 The report sets out information as to how the council are performing in respect of local and national indicators and Local Area Agreement targets. Individual reports presented to Cabinet, CMMs and Project Boards relating to specific projects and proposals always include legal implications and it is not considered necessary to reproduce that advice here, given the context of the report.

Equalities Implications:

5.3 The proposed new performance management framework aims to incorporate monitoring of progress against equalities and inclusion outcomes in the city.

Sustainability Implications:

5.4 The proposed new performance management framework aims to incorporate monitoring of progress against sustainability outcomes in the city.

Crime & Disorder Implications:

5.5 Reducing crime and disorder is a central theme of the Local Area Agreement and monitoring progress against these outcomes is a key element of the proposed new performance management framework.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

5.6 The management of performance is important and contributes to avoiding the risk that the councils improvement priorities will not be delivered. Progress against performance indicators informs our risk and opportunity management assessments.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

5.7 TMT have a performance focus session each month, this is recognised as good practice and allows for both a quarterly overview of the organisations performance against the LAA and more spotlighted discussions on areas that require additional discussion. These

discussions will feed into the service planning timetable and establishment of a new Corporate Plan in the future. This is an essential part of the council's performance management framework, providing the link between the 3 year Corporate Plan and annual directorate and Team plans.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. NI 15 Serious Violence Crime Rate – managing partnership performance
2. NI 30 - Re-offending by Prolific and other Priority Offenders - Managing partnership performance

NI 15 Serious Violence Crime Rate – managing partnership performance

1 Description

NI15 is described in national guidance as the number of ‘most serious violent crimes’ per 1,000 population. This includes wounding or other act endangering life, grievous bodily harm, homicide, attempted murder, death by dangerous driving, death by careless driving while under the influence, and death by aggravated vehicle taking (1)

2 2008/9 Performance

2.1 2008/9 Target

The target was set in line with the 2008/9 Sussex Police target for NI 15, which was a 10% reduction on the previous year’s result. This amounted to no more than 127 offences.

2.2 2008/09 Performance

The table below shows the number and type of offences within the NI15 grouping in the ten month period from June 2008 to March 2009 (2.)

Serious violence offences June 2008 – March 2009 in Brighton & Hove

Offence	Grand Total
Attempt To Commit Murder	1
Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)	90
Grievous Bodily Harm W/I	35
Manslaughter	1
Murder Victim Aged 1 Year Or Over	2
Wounding	1
Wounding W/I	3
Grand Total	133

As can be seen, a majority of the crimes in this group are related to GBH; GBH comprised 94% of crimes recorded in Brighton & Hove during this period.

16 of the 133 crimes (12%) were associated with domestic violence.

2.3 Numbers of crimes and trends

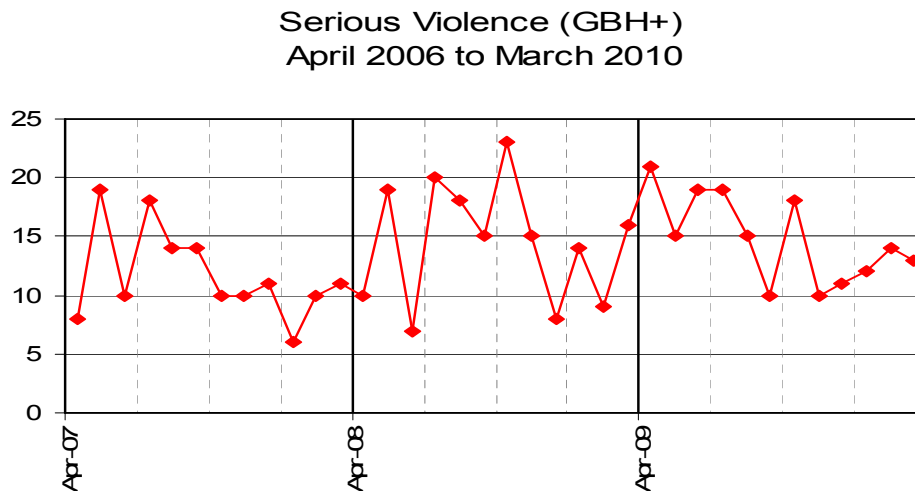
The graph shows monthly NI15 serious violence data over the last 3 years. The number of crimes recorded per month over this period has ranged between 6 and 23, with more tending to occur during the summer months.

¹ This does not include ‘actual bodily harm’ crimes which are far more numerous and covered by NI20 which is a target in the LAA.

² This only covers 10 months of 2008/9 only due to the accessibility of detailed data allowing a crime breakdown.

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There was a recording change brought in by the Home Office in April 2008 which required crimes where the intention was to commit GBH to be classified as GBH whether or not they actually resulted in injury. This had the consequence of increasing the number of crimes recorded under this category and is likely to be the main reason for the 23% increase.



3 2009/10 Performance

3.1 2009/10 Target

NI15 is not a target in Brighton & Hove's Local Area Agreement. Targets were again set in line with local Police targets. The relatively low number of this type of crime will result in the data showing some natural variability from month to month which make the data less ideal for target setting and monitoring, as small variations in the data will have a greater impact on the result. The target is to achieve no more than 165 offences which is based on a 5% reduction on 2008/9 result.

During 2009/10 there was a decision taken by the police locally to work with a measure of injury violence (all levels of injury together) so that the dataset would be more robust overall. The approaches to tackling injury violence are similar, regardless of the level of seriousness of the injury. Combining injury indicators and targeting against them together will remove the difficulties in monitoring and targeting relatively small numbers in data. This method is currently being investigated, and new targets will be devised.

3.2 2009/10 Performance

In 2009/10 there were 3 more serious violence (NI 15) crimes than in 2008/9 (174 up to 177 – a 1.7% increase).

NI 20 (which covers less serious injury assault) was selected from the National Indicator Set as a proxy for alcohol-related crime and is included as a local indicator in the LAA. The result for this indicator reduced by 15% in 2008/9 compared with the year before and

³ This figure will be a little different than reported previously because it has been drawn from a 'shifting database'

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has further reduced by 2% in 2009/10. Taking into account NI 20 'assault with injury' in line with the suggestion to combine violence indicators will offset the increase in NI 15.

4 Performance measures in place

There is a wide range of activities and approaches undertaken within Brighton & Hove to prevent violence which are often related to alcohol and the night time economy.

Approaches and initiatives include:

- 4.1 Alcohol education work with young people and with the wider population.
- 4.2 Partnership work to disperse and educate groups of young people who have been drinking through Operation Park.
- 4.3 Policing operational strategies which involve early intervention and high visibility policing to respond to any early evening rowdy behaviour related to the night time economy and to deter/prevent the escalation of poor behaviour as the evening progresses.
- 4.4 Provision of a 'safe space' and support for those who need assistance due to alcohol or other reason in the city centre on weekend nights.
- 4.5 Support through the Business Crime Reduction Partnership to night time economy businesses to operate in a way that is resistant to alcohol-related crime. This includes the operation of a red and yellow card scheme.
- 4.6 Provision of 'alcohol brief interventions' to individuals who have come to the attention of a range of agencies as a consequence of alcohol misuse. This provides referrals to information and advice around alcohol misuse.
- 4.7 Provision of medical care/treatment for people drinking at harmful levels.

*Ruth Condon
Partnership Community Safety Team
April 2010*

NI 30: Re-offending by Prolific and other Priority Offenders - Managing partnership performance

1 Description

1.1 NI 30 measures the level of re-offending by an identified cohort of Priority and other Prolific Offenders (PPOs)¹. The NI 30 definition of offending refers to the number of offences brought to justice (ie. convictions).

1.2 Reward Grant

Successful achievement of the LAA outcomes 2008-2011 will attract performance reward grant payable in 2011/12 and 2012/13. The Performance Reward Grant for NI30 relates to performance in 2009/10 and 2010/11 (years 2 and 3 of the LAA only).

2 Brighton and Hove activity 2008/09

2.1 2008/09 Target

The LAA target was to reduce the number of proven offences committed by an identified cohort of offenders by 27% (from a 2007/08 baseline of 285 offences to 205 offences in 2008/09). We fell short of the target, having only achieved a 22.8% reduction (220 offences).

2.2 2008/09 Performance

Performance data to the end of quarter 1 showed that the number of offences was almost on target. When performance data up to quarter 2 became available in February 2009 this showed a worsened position². During that same month the multi-agency PPO Steering Group discussed the performance information with a view to seeing whether any steps could be taken to improve performance against NI 30. It was noted that a greater level of partnership resources was being directed at the highest risk PPOs on the 'Rehabilitate and Resettle' strand of the PPO Scheme, and there has been less intensive activity with other PPOs on the 'Catch and Convict' strand. The reoffending rate of the highest risk PPOs assigned to the Rehabilitate and Resettle strand of the PPO programme through the 'Intensive Supervision Scheme' had been low, and it was therefore felt that more focus needed to be placed on the 'lower risk' PPOs. A decision followed to adjust resources to increase the level of engagement with the Catch and Convict PPOs. This revised approach came into effect during the rest of 2008/09 and continued into 2009/10 when an additional staff member was brought in to support work with the Catch and Convict strand. The partnership moved towards working with offenders in the Catch and Convict strand, entering into 'offender compacts' and our management of this group of offenders now includes the active involvement of Police Community Support Officers. In addition, members of the PPO Steering Group explored the possibility of making adjustments to the way in which some PPOs were being dealt with in the court system to improve effectiveness. These and other shifts in approach were introduced in order to encourage improvements in performance in the months to come.

3 2009/10 Performance

3.1 2009/10 Targets.

¹ The year 1 cohort relates to those 83 offenders who are identified locally as PPOs as of 1st April 2008

² Convictions data become available after a time lag of between about 4 and 7 months after the offence period.

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In Year 2 the target negotiated with GOSE was to reduce the number of proven offences committed by the cohort of offenders assigned to the PPO Scheme as of 1st January 2009 by 21% from a baseline of 322 convicted offences during the period 1/10/2007 to 30/9/2008 to 254 offences in 2009/10. A reduction target is also to be applied to the 2010/11 (Year 3) cohort based on the same 'level of ambition' as agreed by negotiation in Year 2, but translated according to the characteristics of the Year 3 cohort. The Year 3 target is subject to adjustment up (or down) if performance in Year 2 falls below (or above) the target for Year 2.

3.2 Steps taken to provide earlier interim local data

During Year 1 we learned that there were significant time lags in receiving performance data via the 'official' route, which reduced the length of time available to respond to the performance shortfall. It was therefore decided that we would seek to collect interim proxy data to provide an earlier indication of progress in reducing offending. This involved counting the number of arrests and charges, as well as convictions so that we could gain a sense of the level of offending prior to the offences reaching the conviction stage.

3.3 Latest position

As noted previously, 'official' NI 30 performance data are released on a quarterly basis and there is a time lag between the reporting period and the data becoming available. For the Year 2 Cohort, the latest official data relate to the position at the end of quarter 2. Up to this point 72 offences have been recorded. Although on the face of it, this is well below the maximum number allowed according to our target of 254 offences for the full year, we know from experience that the offences for this first half of the year will further increase as time goes on and offences reach the point where they are brought to justice. Nevertheless, taking our local proxy data into account, we are confident that we are well positioned to reach the Year 2 target comfortably.

Further details on how NI 30 is defined and measured and on the target-setting process are available in Home Office Guidance.

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March 2010