

CRIME & DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Subject Heading:

Corporate Performance Report:
Quarter 4 (2015/16)

CMT Lead:

Sarah Homer (Interim Chief Operating
Officer)

Report Author and contact details:

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Policy context:

The report sets out Quarter 4 performance
for indicators relevant to the sub-
committee

SUMMARY

The Corporate Performance Report provides an overview of the Council's performance for each of the strategic goals (Clean, Safe and Proud).

The report identifies where the Council is performing well (**Green**) and not so well (**Amber** and **Red**). The RAG ratings for 2015/16 are as follows:

- **Red** = more than the '**target tolerance**' off the quarter target and where performance has *not improved*
- **Amber** = more than the '**target tolerance**' off the quarter target and where performance has *improved or been maintained*
- **Green** = on or within the '**target tolerance**' of the quarter target

Where performance is more than the '**target tolerance**' off the quarter target and the RAG rating is '**Red**', '**Corrective Action**' is included in the report. This highlights what action the Council will take to address poor performance.

Also included in the report are Direction of Travel (DOT) columns, which compare:

- Short-term performance – with the previous quarter (Quarter 3 2015/16)
- Long-term performance – with the same time the previous year (Quarter 4 2014/15)

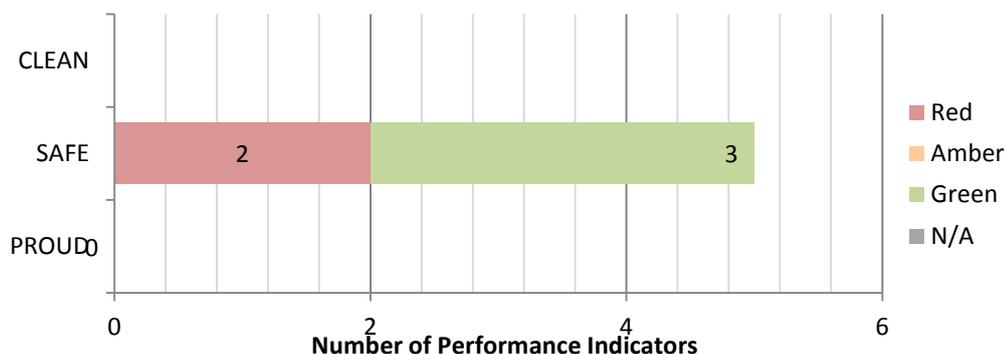
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A green arrow (↑) means performance is better and a red arrow (↓) means performance is worse. An amber arrow (→) means that performance is the same.

OVERVIEW OF CRIME & DISORDER INDICATORS

5 Corporate Performance Indicators fall under the remit of the Crime & Disorder Overview & Scrutiny sub-committee. These relate to the SAFE goal.

Q4 2015/16 RAG Summary for Crime & Disorder



Of the 5 indicators, 5 have been given a RAG status. **3 (60%)** are **Green** and **2 (40%)** are **Red** or **Amber**.

The current levels of performance need to be interpreted in the context of increasing demand on services across the Council. Also attached to the report (as **Appendix 2**) is a Demand Pressure Dashboard that illustrates the growing demands on Havering Community Safety Partnership services and the context that the performance levels set out in this report have been achieved within.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Members of the Committee:

1. **Review** the levels of performance set out in Appendix 1 and the corrective action that is being taken, and
2. **Note** the content of the Demand Pressures Dashboard attached as **Appendix 2**.

REPORT DETAIL

HAVERING WILL BE CLEAN AND WE WILL CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

There are no Crime & Disorder indicators under the CLEAN goal. However, it should be noted that the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel may look into cases of environmental anti-social behaviour which relate to fly-tipping and graffiti, and would impact on the image and cleanliness of the borough.

PEOPLE WILL BE SAFE, IN THEIR HOMES AND IN THE COMMUNITY

Currently there are five indicators relevant to Crime and Disorder, of which 3 are currently shown as having a green RAG status (60% of indicators, those being: number of burglaries reported, number of anti-social behaviour incidents and number of robberies reported).

One target (Violence with Injury) could not be achieved due to significant changes made in how the data is recorded.

In April 2014 there were considerable changes made in how police forces record and classify violent crimes, which has contributed to a 'manufactured' rise in violent crime figures nationally, but equally greater integrity in recording. The changes followed recommendations made by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC), which raised concerns about the level of crimes being reported to police which were not recorded officially as crimes. On average, nationally, 20% of crimes reported to police which should have been recorded as crimes were not.

The target which was set for London Boroughs to reduce violence with injury by 20% over a four year period was based on the old method of recording, which is no longer comparable to what is now recorded and counted as violence with injury. The original target to reduce violence with injury crimes to 1,158 could not be achieved and was not revised by MOPAC in the light of the required changes in recording. Taking into consideration the new method and keeping compliant with national recording standards, it was anticipated that there would be a 10-15% increase in the volume of recorded violence with injury crimes in 2015-16 and Havering saw an actual increase of 11.1% at the end of 2015-16.

Examples of how the changes impact on crime, and specifically violent crime are given below:

- Any incidents of violence, even historical disclosures made, must now be recorded as a crime. The date of the record will be the date of the disclosure and will be counted within that reporting period. Previously, before the inspection, a historic disclosure of violence would not have been recorded officially nor counted. The new method should improve the police's ability to better identify repeat victims of violence, particularly domestic abuse.
- All incidents of violence reported to the police now must be recorded officially as crimes, even if the victim has no desire to substantiate an allegation or make a report. The new method should improve police understanding of crime patterns, where and when crime occurs, and accuracy of violent crime hotspots. This in turn should contribute to more informed deployment of frontline resources.

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- Changes have also been made to how crimes are classified, which means defining exactly which crime has taken place (i.e. Common Assault, Actual Bodily Harm). The offences which make up violence with injury are primarily Actual Bodily Harm and Grievous Bodily Harm. The offence of common assault does not count towards violence with injury. Any visible injury, even a reddening of the skin, should be counted as Actual Bodily Harm, however, many minor injuries were being recorded by police forces as Common Assault. There has been a rise in the proportion of common assaults being upgraded to Actual Bodily Harm, which is ensuring that recording methods are compliant with HMIC requirements. This however is also contributing to a rising level of violence with injury.

Highlights:

- Reducing burglary: For burglary, we have significantly exceeded our target to reduce this indicator by 20% in 2015/16 (from the 2011-12 baseline), with 465 fewer offences than where we needed to be. We achieved a reduction of more than 36% over the four year stretch period. This compares favourably with the average for the East London policing boroughs (-26.6%) and Metropolitan Police force region as a whole (-27.6%). Havering achieved the 7th best reduction overall of the 32 London boroughs, with all wards recording reductions. Havering has also improved in its rank of rate of offending. Havering as of 2015-16 had a rate of 7.5 offences per 1,000 compared to 11.8 when the target was set, and has moved from the 7th highest borough for burglary down to 14th.
- Anti-Social Behaviour: ASB incidents reported increased marginally by 1.5% in 2015-16 from 4,833 to 4,906. Similarly there were increases in the volume of cases being referred to the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel from 126 to 137. Longer term, the target to reduce ASB incident reports by 20% between 2012-13 and 2015-16 was exceeded substantially. Reports during this period fell from 7,972 to 4,906 (-38.5%). There have been reductions in multiple repeat complainants which have contributed to steeper declines beginning from December 2013.
- Reducing robbery: Robbery (339) was lower than target (399) but notably higher than the same period last year (290). The four-year stretch target was to reduce offending by 20% by 2015-16. This was achieved with Havering seeing a -31.9% reduction, although was behind the average for the East London policing boroughs (-36.2%) and the Metropolitan Police force region as a whole (-44.7%).
It should however be noted that the rate of robbery in Havering per 1,000 is 8th lowest of the 32 London boroughs (1.4 per 1,000 compared to average of 2.5). The Havering Community Safety Partnership, through the work of the Serious Group Violence Panel, is targeting gang affected young people to address

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offending. Work includes increased patrols in the town centre and transport hubs, use of ASB powers to break gang associations and mentoring of at risk individuals to address offending behaviour. This indicator had improved significantly in Q3 2015/16 (41 offences, compared to 73 for the same period of the previous year). However, there was a further spike in Q4 2015/16 coinciding with a substantial increase in gang offenders coming into the borough, including pan-London high risk nominals from Newham.

Improvements required:

- Reducing robbery: Whilst meeting the four year stretch target, Havering did suffer a 15% increase during the last 12 months, which was also replicated in a number of other outer London boroughs including Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Enfield, Harrow, Kingston and Richmond. A notable proportion of this increase is known to be a result of migration of 'gang offenders' out of inner London.
- Repeat Domestic Violence cases going to MARAC are increasing locally. No target has been set by MOPAC for repeat referrals, but the Council has a local target to be in line with the national average (24.5%). To date the repeat referral rate to MARAC in Havering is higher than average at 30.8% for the financial year (with Q4 being at the highest single quarter at 36.7%). This is notably higher than the 21.3% repeat referral rate in Havering 2014-15. Safe Lives (formerly CAADA), which designed MARACs, recommends that for an established MARAC the rate of repeat referrals would be in the range of 28-40%. A repeat referral is one which has previously been referred to a MARAC within the previous 12-months. Whilst there are locally defined thresholds which trigger referrals (Violence, Sexual Offences, escalation, professional judgement), a repeat referral can be made regardless of whether or not the behaviour experienced by the victim meets the local referral threshold. Repeat referrals in most cases are made in order to prevent escalation of more serious behaviour, such as violence, rather than waiting for a case to reach threshold again. Better identification of DV and improved recording is helping us to identify escalation more effectively, leading to more repeat referrals. Havering also has seen a rise in MARAC to MARAC referrals from other boroughs, where we have repeat victims being moved into the borough from across London and neighbouring police force areas. There is also a target to increase the number of cases referred to the MARAC, which forms part of a funding bid to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (with funding being dependent on successfully meeting the target). Reports of Domestic Violence continue to increase nationally, and with more than 1,000 additional reports received in Havering during 2014/15, the Council expected to see an increase in referrals. The annual target for MARAC referrals was 216 in 2015-16. There were 250 Domestic Violence MARAC referrals in 2015-16.

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Demand continues to grow for domestic violence services. Domestic violence is the biggest single issue, in terms of volume and demand, facing policing and community safety. There is also a notable demand on local authority services, with domestic violence being the single highest volume reason during 2015/16 for referrals to the MASH and children's services in Havering. The significant increases in victims being identified, now through multiple agencies rather than just policing and community safety, and reports being made are, as expected, leading to more demand for preventative actions and interventions through the MARAC and commissioned services. The capacity to meet increased demands effectively may impact negatively on the level and frequency of repeat referrals – more demand is likely to lead to delays in successful outcomes (i.e. criminal justice timeliness).

OUR RESIDENTS WILL BE PROUD TO LIVE IN HAVERING.

There are no Crime & Disorder indicators under the PROUD goal. It should be noted that Havering Community Safety Partnership services contribute to Corporate Performance Indicator NI117 (percentage of NEETs), working with children and young adults as part of our reducing reoffending panels.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

Adverse performance against some Corporate Performance Indicators may have financial implications for the Council, particularly where targets are explicitly linked with particular funding streams (e.g. the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime fund). Whilst it is expected that targets will be delivered within existing resources, officers regularly review the level and prioritisation of resources required to achieve the targets agreed by Cabinet at the start of the year.

Cleared Comie Campbell, Interim Strategic Finance Business Partner - 13/07/2016

Human Resources implications and risks:

There are no specific Human Resource implications and risks.

Cleared Geraldine Minchin, Strategic HR Business Partner - 14/07/2016

Legal implications and risks:

Whilst reporting on performance is not a statutory requirement, it is considered best practice to review the Council's progress against the Corporate Plan and Service Plans on a regular basis.

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Cleared Stephen Doye, Legal Manager - 15/07/2016

Equalities implications and risks:

The following Corporate Performance Indicator rated as 'Red' could potentially have equality and social inclusion implications for a number of different social groups if performance does not improve:

- **CSP10** – Repeat Domestic Violence cases going to the MARAC

The commentary for this indicator provides further detail on steps that will be taken to improve performance and mitigate these potential inequalities.

Cleared Savinder Bharna, Corporate Diversity Advisor - 13/07/2016

BACKGROUND PAPERS

The Corporate Plan 2015/16 is available on the website at <http://www.havering.gov.uk/Documents/Council-democracy-elections/Corporate-Plan-on-a-page-2015-16.pdf>

Appendix 1



Appendix 1
(CPR-Q4) Crime and I

Appendix 2



Appendix 2 Demand
Pressure Dashboard (