

Report Key

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The target is what we want to achieve. A question mark means that a target has not been set

	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
Number of most serious violent crimes per 1,000 population (NI015)	0.66	0.72		?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year end figure showed a 9% rise on the previous year representing a rise of 17 crimes. The Police have commissioned a problem profile to examine the rise in most serious violence, however this has not shown any obvious patterns with regard to location, time, characteristics of the victims etc.
Number of serious acquisitive crimes per 1,000 population (NI016)	12.45	10.46		?		











This is a comparison of the 2008/09 outturn against the 2009/10 outturn. The symbols mean

- performance has improved
- performance is stable
- performance has declined
- Information is not available









This traffic light is a comparison of performance at 31st March 2010 against the target









- The target has been achieved
- Performance is within 10% of the target
- The target has not been achieved
- Not applicable due to no target being set

Community & Safer City







	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
Number of most serious violent crimes per 1,000 population (NI015)	0.66	0.72		?		• Year end figure showed a 9% rise on the previous year, representing a rise of 17 crimes. The Police have commissioned a problem profile to examine the rise in most serious violence, however this has not shown any obvious patterns with regard to location, time, characteristics of the victims etc.
Number of serious acquisitive crimes per 1,000 population (NI016)	12.45	10.46		?		
The percentage of respondents who consider anti social behaviour to be a fairly big /or very big problem (NI017).	23.50 %	22.20 %		20.30 %		• A force wide summer ASB campaign has been running throughout July and August. This has been driven by the survey findings and the themes are based on the ASB issues of most concern locally eg teenagers hanging around, inconsiderate parking, litter, noise nuisance etc. It is producing pocket sized information cards on positive activities for young people and promoting the success of the XL youth villages. Two mobile buses have also been developed to provide additional outreach support to those more inaccessible areas.
The percentage of adult offenders on the probation caseload who have re-offended within three months of the snapshot taken compared with the predicted re-offending rate (NI018).	3.91 %	4.02 %		?		
Number of young people (aged 10-17) re-offending in the youth justice system (NI019).	0.96	0.81		1.10		
The number of Actual Bodily						

Harm (assault with injury) crimes per 1000 of the population (NI020)	8.84	7.50	✓	9.13	★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% reduction from 2008/09 to 2009/10 from 2477 to 2095
The percentage of respondents who strongly agree/ or tend to agree that the police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the area (NI021).	27.70 %	29.00 %	✓	27.70 %	★	
The percentage of respondents who agree that the local council and the police understand local concerns about anti social behavior and crime issues (NI027).	28.70	31.80	✓	28.70	★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a fall from the previous year, where the rate was 0.56 per 1000 population, down to 0.44 per 1000 population.
Number of serious violent offences per 1000 population that involve the use of a knife or other sharp instrument (NI028)	0.56	0.45	✓	?	!	
Number of recorded firearms offences per 1, 000 of the population (NI029)	0.06	0.02	✓	?	!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator is not available down to a Sunderland level, it is only available to a force level. Data submitted is for the Force
The change in convictions for Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) over a 12 month period (NI030)	-17.60	-33.00	✓	-17.00	★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total offences during baseline year = 154 • Total offences during 2009/10 = 103 • Reduction of -33% (source: iQuanta Sheet provided by Home Office) • 77 offences for the year to date. -36% reduction.
Percentage reduction in repeat victimisation for those domestic violence cases being managed by a MARAC (NI032)	?	12.00 %	?	34.00 %	★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were a total of 212 MARAC cases reviewed in 2009/10. There were 72 repeat cases reviewed by MARAC. The repeat victimisation rate for the year 2009/10 was 34%
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is collected at a force level, but the work the Partnership does around NI 32 on the MARACs will

Number of domestic homicide offences per 1,000 population (NI034)	0.00	0.01		?		ultimately help support this measure too as NI 32 works with high risk victims. As far as we are aware there have been no domestic violence murders in Sunderland during 2009/10 therefore this is being set off target by another area within the force.
Assessment of the quality of Preventing Violent Extremism projects (Score is on a 1 to 5 scale) (NI035)	2	3		3		
The change in the number of drug users, being in effective treatment, when compared with the number of drug users being in effective treatment in the baseline year of 2007/08 (NI040).	-59.00	910.00		931.00		
The percentage of residents who consider drunk or rowdy behaviour to be either a fairly big, or very big problem in the local area (NI041)	32.70 %	36.50 %		32.70 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a range of things being done to help address this including: Operation Barracuda (to tackle city centre violent crime) was implemented and this was also backed up by a strong marketing element with outdoor media and press coverage (Drink or Drunk Campaign) including the use of the street projector. Lock Em Inn Leaflets (on the consequences of alcohol related crime and disorder) were developed and delivered in bars, pubs, clubs in the city centre. The range of initiatives to help improve safety in the night time economy include (i) Best Bar None which has been re- launched with 22 assessors trained to allow citywide roll out of the scheme (ii) Pubwatch (iii) Introduction of polycarbonate galses (iv) and taxi marshals. The Safer Sunderland Partnership TV film day for June focused on safety initiatives in the night time economy including the taxi marshals, street pastors and personal safety in the night time economy. Drink Banning Orders (DBOs) have been introduced with the city's first 2 successful applications in July 2010. These were backed up by strong media coverage.

						The Community and Safe City Scrutiny committee has been agreed its work programme topic for the year will be "alcohol, violence and the night time economy".
The percentage of residents who consider drug use or drug dealing to be either a fairly big, or very big problem in the local area (NI042)	30.60 %	30.90 %		30.60 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptions of drug misuse as a problem are worse in the East of the city. Specific drug treatment agencies have been established in the Sunderland East area, including Lifeline who has a remit to engage with local communities regarding drugs issues. They have linked in with private businesses and regularly search the locality for evidence of drug using, including discarded equipment. There is also a specific family support worker funded through Back on the Map to work with families affected by substance misuse. A poster campaign was developed around drug related litter and who to report this to, with the focus of the campaign being in the East of the city. <p>Work is ongoing to challenge the availability of both legal and illegal drugs and working with colleagues from Northumbria Police and Sunderland University, the Safer Sunderland Partnership is working to challenge the perceptions of and use of legal highs.</p>
The percentage of offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their licence order (NI143).	89.30 %	82.00 %		83.00 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probation are looking into this. There had previously been a project looking at accommodation of offenders which is no longer running. It is usually down to individual offender managers to try to organise this. However the figs do fluctuate from quarter to quarter.
The percentage of offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence (NI144).	40.00 %	39.00 %		40.00 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual outcome for 2009/10 is 39%. Target of 40% narrowly missed. It is worth noting that with the current economic climate and other factors this could affect this target as a rise in unemployment across the country.
% of people who perceive people not treating one another with respect and	39.00 %	39.50 %		39.00 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A marketing campaign entitled 'Respect; it's a two way street' has been developed by the Police Corporate Communications department and Supported by the SSP. The campaign ran from 5th July to 29th August. The

consideration to be a problem in their area (NI023)						operational objectives of the campaign was to prevent incidents fo ASB, develop intelligence, picture surrounding ASB and vulnerable persons, improve public confidence and address local ASB priorities.
Number of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population (NI033i)	15.60	12.80	✓	15.10	★	
Number of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population (NI033ii).	77.00	69.90	✓	74.70	★	• Target of 74.7 set for 2009/10, actual of 69.9 achieved. Target has been achieved.
The percentage of residents agreeing that they feel informed, by local agencies, about what they should do in the event of a large scale emergency in their local area (NI037).	15.10	37.90	✓	15.10	★	
Total number of primary fires per 100,000 population (NI049i).	252.60	242.60	✓	245.80	★	• Target of 245.8 set for 2009/10, actual rate of 242.6 achieved. Target has been met.
Total number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 population (NI049ii).	0.71	0.40	✓	0.00	▲	• The fire death Sunderland suffered last year was of an elderly female who suffered burns to her legs following a fire in a waste bin and who was taken to hospital where she died some days after due to peritonitis following a burst ulcer. The coroners decision was the ulcer could be caused by the stress of the fire and it consequently went down as a fire death.
Total number of non-fatal casualties per 100,000 population (NI049iii).	7.50	5.70	✓	7.10	★	
						• Numbers of reported incidents have halved in one year and similarly, the number of vehicles removed has reduced. This tells us that the numbers of vehicles involved in this indicator have dropped significantly which has led to the impact of one vehicle which was not dealt with in time, having a disproportionate impact upon percentages in the analysis of performance. There are often legitimate reasons why there is a delay in investigating reports such as bank holidays, weekends or

<p>% of new reports of abandoned vehicles investigated within 24hrs of notification (BV218a).</p>	<p>95.83 %</p>	<p>96.20 %</p>	<p></p>	<p>90.00 %</p>	<p></p>	<p>misunderstandings in transferring data between departments involved. Overall numbers of reported abandoned vehicles is in decline and this is a good outcome for local environmental quality. The very occasional delay in investigating reports of abandoned vehicles can have an adverse impact on performance due to the continued reductions in reported incidents. There is no evidence to conclude that performance will continue to decline, and so it would not be feasible to suggest any remedial measures at this stage. Monitoring of performance will continue to ensure these levels of performance are maintained.</p>
<p>% of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours (BV218b).</p>	<p>94.74 %</p>	<p>93.75 %</p>	<p></p>	<p>95.00 %</p>	<p></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See BVPI215a comments.
<p>Number of days at which graffiti reported to the Council is removed (LPI029)</p>	<p>1.91</p>	<p>0.00</p>	<p></p>	<p>2.00</p>	<p></p>	