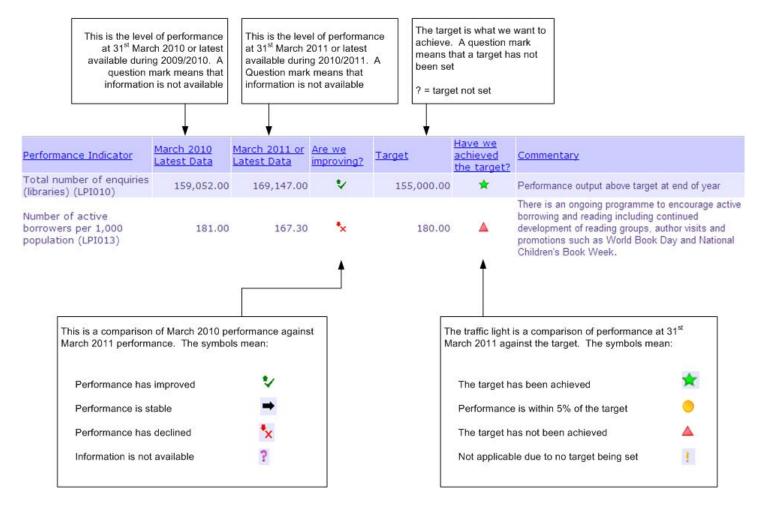
Report Key



Community & Safer City

Performance Indicator	March 2010 Latest Data	March 2011 or Latest Data	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
Number of most serious violent crimes per 1,000 population (NI015)	0.72	0.76	*x	?		Total serious violent crimes increased during the first half of 2010/11, although steadily started to fall into the latter half of the year and continues to fall into 2011/12, however maintaining low levels of alcohol related violence, particularly most serious violence remains a concern and is currently receiving attention from representatives from the Alcohol Delivery Group and Violent Crime Delivery Group. Northumbria Police and the Council's Trading Standards and Licensing Department are continuing to undertake joint operations to address issues relating to the night-time economy and licensed premises. This work is ongoing throughout 2011-12. There are ongoing discussions between representatives from the Alcohol Licensing Task and Finish Group with members of the PubWatch Scheme asking them to consider a voluntary arrangement to reduce opening hours. This work will be ongoing as the review of the Licensing Act 2003 passes through Parliament. The Best Bar None working group has also been established. Information has now been shared between Northumbria Police, Sunderland City Council and HMRC regarding the top twenty problematic premises involved in the sale of illicit alcohol and operations to target these premises are now being undertaken.
Number of serious acquisitive crimes per 1,000 population (NI016)	10.46	8.75	٠	?	I	Acquisitive crime including dwelling burglary, robbery and vehicle theft has fallen by 16% over the past 12 months to March 2011. Operation Predator has been ongoing to tackle burglary and metal theft through various operational methods. Metal thefts account for the majority of the offences.
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).	4.02 %	0.25 %	¥	?	21	For the 12 month rolling period ending Dec 2010 Sunderland is slightly under performing. The Predicted Re-offending rate was 15.93%, and the Actual Re-offending rate was 15.97%. This is 0.25% above baseline; however it is a marked improvement from the last quarter when it was 2.74% above baseline. The top 143 high crime causers have been identified and non statutory cases are being proactively targeted. Police tasking groups have been set up so that problematic offenders can be reviewed and positive actions taken. The Education Training and Employment (ETE) pathways are being developed with Jobcentre plus and job linkage and work is underway with Sunderland University to develop a course for Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cases and those clients who are in treatment. Year end data available Autumn 2011.
Number of young people (aged 10-17) re-offending in the youth justice system (NI019).	0.81	0.98	*×	1.06	*	Although there has been an increase in the rate of re-offending from March 2010 to March 2011, significant reductions in re-offending have been achieved over the 3 year target period. Over the period 2008-2011, a reduction of 17.3% has been made, when compared with the target baseline. The baseline rate of re-offences per person in the cohort was 1.18, in 2010/11 this decreased to 0.98. The three year target set against this indicator was 10.1% reduction. The target has therefore been exceeded by a considerable amount.

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This indicator measures the proportion of young offenders who are actively engaged in education, training or employment (NI045).	88.40	90.77	*	90.00		There has been no target set for this indicator, however previous National Youth Justice Board targets were that 90% of young people ending an intervention with the YOS should be in suitable education, training or employment (ETE) and this has been used as a local guideline. 90.8% of young people ending an intervention with the YOS in the period April - March 2011 were in suitable full time ETE. Sunderland YOS have sustained an outturn of over 90% across the last four quarters despite the challenges of an indicator of this nature. Sunderland YOS had the 3rd highest percentage of young people in suitable ETE in the period April - December 2010 of all 142 YOT's. Sunderland YOS continues to maintain it's position within the top percentage of all YOT's for the number of young people offending in suitable ETE.
This indicator measures the proportion of known young offenders who have access to suitable accommodation (NI046).	99.82	99.31	*	?	I	This represents excellent performance with just 0.7% of children and young people offending not in suitable accommodation. Removed as an NI, although performance is still monitored locally by Sunderland Youth Offending Service Partnership Management Board.
The number of Actual Bodily Harm (assault with injury) crimes per 1000 of the population (NI020)	7.50	6.45	¥	8.67	*	Target not set for 2010/11. A 13% reduction year on year, with actual crimes down from 2,093 to 1,819, a fall of 274. The assault with injury crime rate in Sunderland is below 7.75, which is the average across similar CDRP groups.
Number of serious violent offences per 1000 population that involve the use of a knife or other sharp instrument (NI028)	0.45	0.28	٠	?	1	The rate has fallen 38% year on year. This is due to the TKAP (Tackling Knives Action Programme) action plan aimed at youth violence, an awareness campaign delivered across all secondary schools by neighbourhood policing teams and night time planned patrols (Operation Guardian).
Number of recorded firearms offences per 1, 000 of the population (NI029)	0.02	0.07	*×	?	1	The Raoul Moat incident during Summer 2010 accounted for a large proportion of incidents counted as part of this measure. A gun is taken to be involved in an offence if it is fired, or used as a blunt instrument to cause injury to a person, or used as a threat.
The change in convictions for Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) over a 12 month period (NI030)	-33.00	-45.00	*	-17.00	?	The development of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) model now embedded within probation and treatment staff are co- located. Regular multi agency tasking and coordinating meetings are also taking place. Joint Working with the police has been established to target the most problematic offenders in Sunderland. A housing panel has been set up with Gentoo to provide access to housing for offenders. Work is underway to consider the use of Restorative Justice Approaches within the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) unit. Latest available data relates to Dec 2010. Year end data available Autumn 2011.

	March Costs	March 2011	0		Have we	
Performance Indicator	March 2010 Latest Data	or Latest Data	Are we improving?		achieved the target?	Commentary
Percentage reduction in repeat victimisation for those domestic violence cases being managed by a MARAC (NI032)	33.96 %	20.00 %	*	30.00 %	*	An e-learning package around domestic violence is being introduced in conjunction with Safeguarding Boards. Operation Liberty, another domestic violence campaign was undertaken, providing extra Police support on weekends. The 'Only Losers Give Bruises' campaign ran in July 2011 across the City, taking into account teenage relationship abuse and healthy relationships. This campaign was covered in the local press, Radio Newcastle and on Facebook. As a result, more work with local schools on domestic violence is being planned. The campaign was also strongly supported by Leader, Deputy Leader and local MPs. Research is planned to understand the high number of retractions by victims and low turn out at court. Repeat victimisation has fallen 41% year on year and remains on target.
Number of domestic homicide offences per 1,000 population (NI034)	0.01	0.00	٧	?	I	Domestic homicide reviews are required to be in place for incidents after 1 April 2011. These will be lead by the Community Safety Partnership (CSP). A flow chart and associated procedures have been produced with support across the Northumbria force area.
The average offending rate by those identified as Class A drug misusers in the course of their contact with the criminal justice system (NI038).	1.17	1.00	¥	0.97	•	There were 160 clients in the cohort and their predicted offending rate was 449 against an actual of 449, exactly what we expected. This does represent an overall increase of 39 offences year on year, although the gap between predicted and actual offending rate has shortened from 1.17 reported last year to 1. This is against a target of 0.97 or 13 less offences. Three placements have been commissioned with Phoenix House specifically for Integrated Offender Management offenders. These placements provide detoxification for drug using offenders and community re-integration over a twelve month period. Two of these placements have been taken up and feedback is very positive.
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).	910.00	916.00	۲	921.00	۰	Waiting times, planned discharges, care planning and healthcare assessment measures remain on target. Alongside longer term structural reform, we are continuing to develop a permanent assertive outreach function to help stimulate planned discharges from treatment and maintain active engagement with treatment.
The percentage of offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their licence order (NI143).	82.00 %	86.00 %	٧	83.00 %	*	A year on year improvement and target has been achieved.
The percentage of offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence (NI144).	39.00 %	46.00 %	٧	40.00 %	*	A year on year improvement and target has been achieved.

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Number of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population (NI033i)	12.80	9.31	*	?		The number of deliberate primary and secondary fires continues to fall year on year.
Number of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population (NI033ii).	69.90	64.64	*	?	1	Year on year reduction.
Total number of primary fires per 100,000 population (NI049i).	242.60	194.40	¥	?	1	Work is ongoing with the Tyne & Wear Fire & Rescue Service (TWFRS) to identify individuals at risk of fire due to drug and alcohol use. Providers are currently identifying individuals who could benefit from a fire risk assessment and will be linking in with TWFRS to undertake assessments. A training session between providers, TWFRS and Northumbria Police took place in April with a focus on the risk of fires, cannabis farms and methyl- amphetamine laboratories. TWFRS have also received training regarding signs and symptoms of drug use and how to make referrals into treatment services.
Total number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 population (NI049ii).	0.40	0.00	*	?	1	Year on year reduction.
Total number of non-fatal casualties per 100,000 population (NI049iii).	5.70	6.40	*	?	I.	The Phoenix Project is a partnership run between Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service and Sunderland and Newcastle Youth Offending Services, funded through the Youth Justice Board. The Project is committed to improving the life chances of every young person it works with by introducing them to 'Life Skills'. The course works with young people who are known to be offending and those at risk of offending between the ages of 12 and 18. All the participants volunteer to go on the course, which seeks to foster the benefits of working within a disciplined uniformed team. Course Objectives include: To enable young people to experience being part of a team; Increase awareness of the impacts of offending/anti-social behaviour; Enhancing employment opportunities; Development of personal and social confidence; Reduction in offending and anti-social behaviour. Work is ongoing with TWFRS to identify individuals at risk of fire due to their alcohol use, providers are currently identifying individuals who could benefit from a fire risk assessment and will be linking in with TWFRS to undertake these. Further training sessions are currently being planned.
% of new reports of abandoned vehicles investigated within 24hrs of notification (BV218a).	96.20 %	93.83 %	*×	90.00 %	*	The decline can be attributed to a fall in the number of investigations carried out during unsociable hours. Partnership work will continue with Northumbria Police to ensure we continue to meet our target.
% of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours (BV218b).	93.75 %	100.00 %	*	95.00 %	*	A year on year improvement and target has been achieved.

Environmental Health

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The percentage of satisfied customers with regulatory services. (trading standards, environmental health and licensing) (NI182)	77.70 %	78.10 %	٧	79.00 %	•	The performance figure has improved relative to the previous year. Given the necessarily small size of the sample set any slight change in the nature of responses leads to a disproportionate variation in the percentage figure. In the light of the improvement and the fact that the PI has been discontinued the service considers that there is no need for any further action.
The number of significant issues that the Trading Standards Service is called upon to deal with less the number that it is actually able to deal with (NI183).	3.21	2.22	۷	3.50	*	An improvement on the previous year and on target.
The percentage of food establishments within the local authority area which are broadly compliant with food law (NI184).	82.92 %	84.26 %	¥	89.00 %	•	This shows an ongoing improvement from last year i.e. progress is still being made toward the "target. The national Food Hygiene Rating System was launched in June 2011 and this may contribute to an effort by businesses to improve standards in the future. All businesses will be encouraged to display their rating on door stickers and this may motivate some improvement. Whilst we have already been contacted by good businesses seeking to improve to become "top rated", many businesses at the lower end are likely to be struggling to survive. There is a high level of turnover of these businesses and any good work by Officers to promote knowledge of hygiene and management standards disappears when the business closes.