

OSCP Performance and Monitoring Bi-annual Report

This bi-annual report outlines indicators against the OSCP (Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership) Business Plan 2013-14 and the performance indicators as requested by the Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC).

Performance indicators as requested by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) are shown in *blue* and in *italics*. Any changes to indicators since last year have been identified in *purple* text

The indicators against the OSCP Business Plan include performance (P) and monitoring indicators measures (M) which have been clearly identified against each indicator. A **Red** / **Amber** / **Green** (**RAG**) status has been applied accordingly for each indicator as outlined in the key below.

Monitoring indicators are intended to provide a picture of what's going and are descriptive as opposed to being a target or expectation. An example is the number of domestic abuse incidents, where would expect the numbers to increase which would indicate early reporting but not that we would expect or want domestic abuse itself to increase. A performance indicator is where there is an expectation of a direction of travel or a target we would be expecting to meet.

Monitoring indicator (M)	RAG rating	Performance indicator (P)
No exception to report against	GREEN	Following expected trend/target achieved.
Exception to report but not if considered over the longer term or numbers are low	AMBER	Below the expected trend/target but performing better than last year or where percentage change is less than 10%
Exception to report against	RED	Below the expected trend/target and performing worse than last year

For the purpose of the bi-annual report quarters 1 and 2 of the present reporting year have been compared with quarters 1 and 2 of the previous year. Where there is a RED or AMBER rating a graph has been presented and Oxfordshire has been compared with Thames Valley where data has been available.

KEY:

Q1 = Quarter 1

Q2 = Quarter 2

1. Drugs and Alcohol

Indicator type	Indicator	RAG rating
P	1.1 A reduction of 60% in the repeat attendances of a targeted population (Expected to be EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 60%)	Annual measure only (71% in 2012-13)
P	1.2 <i>Those that do not reoffend or relapse into drug and/ or alcohol dependency within 3 months of release from prison (Cohort = offenders with history of drug and alcohol addiction)</i>	No available data
P	1.3 <i>Increase those that do not reoffend or relapse into drug and/ or alcohol dependency within 6 months of release from prison (Cohort = offenders with history of drug and alcohol addiction)</i>	No available data
P	1.4 <i>Reduce average offending of cohort compared against baseline, calculated and paid quarterly. (Cohort to be made up of those individuals in and recently discharged from treatment, details to be determined with pilot areas)</i>	GREEN

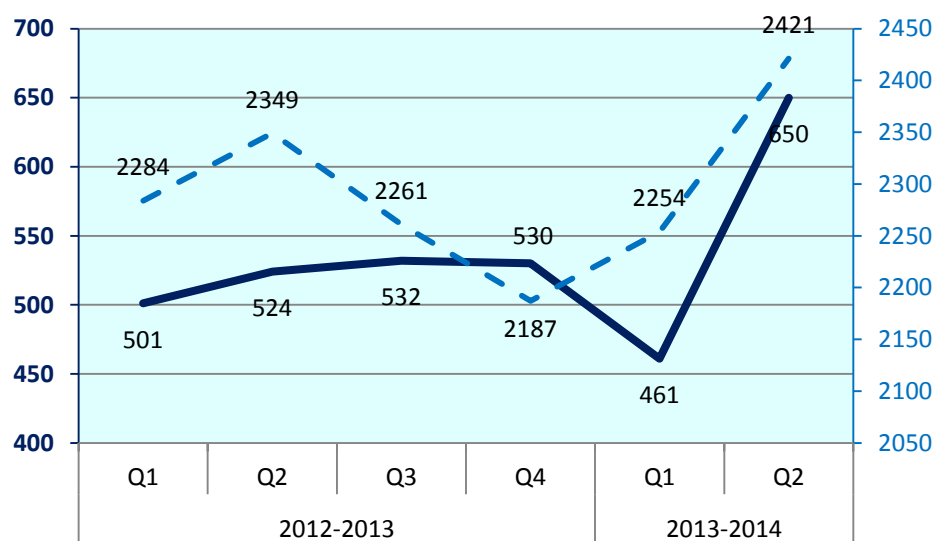
Summary

- Data for indicator 1.1 is provided annually and therefore will not be reported upon in the current report.
- Indicators 1.2 and 1.3 are national indicators and data will not be available until 2014/15 as the project only commenced in August 2013. This also means that there will be no baseline for next year's performance monitoring. These indicators refer to a project run by Aspire in Oxford, working with offenders leaving Bullingdon prison to support them and get them into voluntary work with the service. At the end of Q1, 13 of 26 people are still engaging successfully with the programme.
- There is no base line for measure 1.4 for the same reason stated above. The measure compares Payment by Results (PbR) services with treatment services pre-PbR, by predicting the number of offences that would have been committed by a cohort of individuals in treatment previously, and comparing their actual offences while at, and 6 months after leaving, the PbR Recovery service.

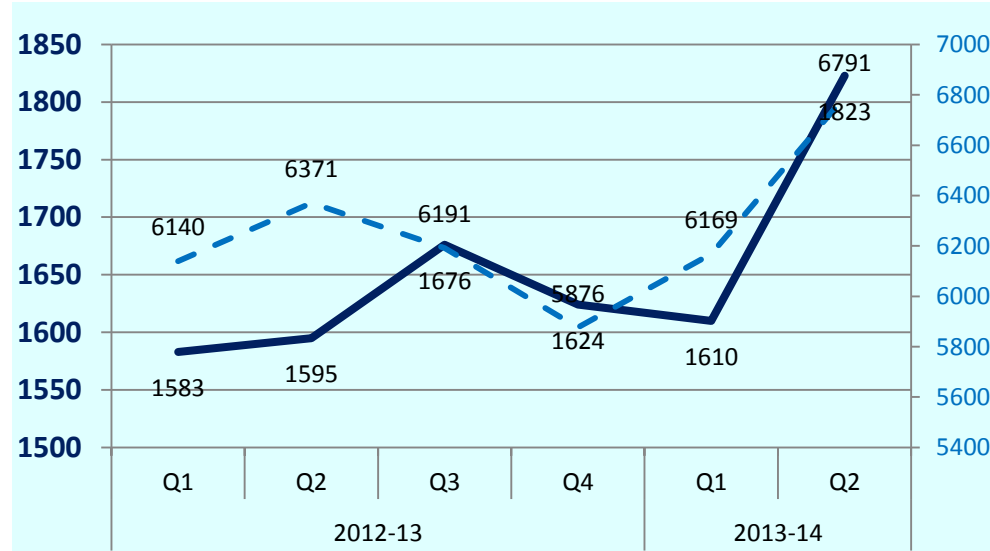
2. Domestic Abuse

Indicator type	Indicator	RAG rating
M	2.1 Number of victims of Domestic Abuse accessing dedicated support services ¹	GREEN
M	2.2 Number of Domestic Abuse Crimes (Thames Valley Police data) (see graph 1)	RED
M	2.3 Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents (Non Recordable Crime ²) (Thames Valley Police data) (see graph 2)	RED
P	2.4 <i>Reduce the assessed level of risk for high risk domestic violence victims managed through the MARAC (Multi-Agency Referral Risk Assessment Conference)</i>	GREEN

Graph 1: Domestic Abuse Crimes (see indicator 2.2)



Graph 2: Domestic Abuse incidents (see indicator 2.3)



— Oxfordshire

- - - Thames Valley

¹ Dedicated domestic abuse support services included in the data set are; Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Service (ODAS), Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) and Parents and Children Together (PACT) outreach. Accessing support groups and the Champions network were not recorded and therefore are excluded from the data set.

² Non recordable are those offences where the flag is set to "Yes" but does not meet the home office criteria as a crime.

Summary

- There has been an 11.7% increase in the number of victims accessing dedicated support services for Q1 and Q2 this year compared with the same quarters the previous year (2012-13).
- The number of domestic abuse crimes in Oxfordshire has increased by 8% when compared with the same quarters last year (see graph 1). There was also an unprecedented rise in recorded domestic abuse crimes in Q2. Although there is no definitive understanding as to why the general trend is increasing and in particular why there was a spike in Q2 it may in part be due to the widening of the governments domestic abuse definition in February 2013 (to include coercive control as well as 16 and 17 year olds). An increase is also found across the Thames Valley. The increasing trend could reflect the work in increasing awareness and making victims feel more confident in reporting what was largely a hidden crime. A priority action for the second half of the year has been set to investigate this further.
- The number of domestic abuse incidents in Oxfordshire has also increased by 8% when comparing Q1 and Q2 in 2012-13 to the first two quarters in 2013-14. A similar spike can also be found in Q2, as shown in graph 2 which can also be attributed to the widening of the governments definition and this is also reflected across the Thames Valley area. The general trend of domestic abuse incidents in Oxfordshire increasing is reflective of work undertaken in effective early intervention to reduce levels of risk.
- A reduction in level of risk for high risk domestic violence victims managed through the Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference improved by 7 percentage points (from 78% in 2012-13 to 85% for Q1 and Q2 in 2013-14). This data is currently based on IDVA data only but a multi-agency approach to monitoring this target was agreed in October and is being piloted from Jan – March 2014 with the view to applying the new methodology to cases from 1 April 13. Quarterly data will therefore be available for the following year. This will mean there will be not be a baseline for the scorecard in 2014-15 as the data will not be comparable.

3. Managing hate crime

Indicator type	Indicator	RAG rating
M	3.1 Number of recorded Hate Crime (Thames Valley Police data)	GREEN
M	3.2 Number of Hate Crime incidents (Thames Valley Police data)	GREEN
M	3.3 Percentage of hate crime sanction detections (Thames Valley Police data)	GREEN
P	3.4 Increase reports to third party support and referral service (Stop Hate UK – incidents reported) (Expected to INCREASE)	GREEN
M	3.5 Number of Stop Hate UK connections	GREEN
P	3.6 <i>Evaluate the Stop Hate Service to evidence positive impact on service users</i>	No data available yet

Summary

- There has been a 17.7% decrease (from 175 to 144) in the number of Thames Valley Police recorded hate crimes for Q1 and Q2 in 2013-14 compared with the same quarters in 2012-13. The number of hate crimes has also fallen between Q1 and Q2 in the current year.
- There has been an 8.5% increase in the number of hate incidents (from 118 to 128) recorded by Thames Valley Police for Q1 and Q2 this year compared with the same quarters last year. However the numbers of incidents has fallen between Q1 and Q2 this year. As with domestic abuse incidents and increase indicates early reporting.
- Stop Hate UK was launched in November 2012. Since quarters 3 and 4 last year then there has been a steady increase of 11.1% of hate crime incidents reported to Stop Hate UK. This is really positive and publicity and communications will continue and therefore this is expected to increase further by the end of the year.
- In addition to this the number of connections Stop Hate UK has made since quarter 3 and 4 last year (which include incidents, enquires, and updates or support) has increased by 37% demonstrating the added value of the third party reporting system.

4. Reducing re-offending

Indicator type	Indicator	RAG rating
Adult		
M	4.1 Number of offenders starting on Integrated Offender Management (IOM) offenders on scheme	Data not yet available
P	4.2 Percentage change of IOM offenders re-offending (Expected to DECREASE)	Data not yet available
P	4.3 Percentage of offenders who are in employment/ training at termination of order (Oxfordshire target 43%)	GREEN
P	4.4 Percentage of offenders who are in 'suitable' (using risk assessment tool) accommodation (Oxfordshire target is 72%)	GREEN
M	4.5 Number of offenders successfully completed a Restorative Justice Programme (RJ)	GREEN
M	4.6 Numbers of offenders successfully completed with other specified activities (this includes the RJ Programme)	GREEN
Youth		
P	4.7 <i>Reduce the number of first time entrants to Youth Justice service (Expected to DECREASE)</i>	GREEN

P	4.8 Re-offending rates: year on year reduction in re-offending rate for the Oxfordshire cohort (Reduction expected to INCREASE)	GREEN
P	4.9 Reduce the rate of custodial sentencing per 10,000 of the 10-17 year old population (Expected to DECREASE)	GREEN
P	4.10 Reduce custodial remands (Expected to DECREASE)	GREEN

Summary

- Data not available until mid-November for indicators 4.1 and 4.2
- The percentage of offenders who are in employment/ training at termination of their order and the percentages of those offenders who are in suitable accommodation are exceeding the agreed Oxfordshire target for Q1 and Q2.
- The 2013-14 target for 26 offenders to successfully complete a Restorative Justice (RJ) programme. The total of 13 offenders to date demonstrates that we are on track for meeting that target. Percentages not provided.
- The 2013-14 target for 157 offenders to successfully complete other specified activities (including the RJ Programme). The total of 92 offenders to date demonstrates that we are on track for meeting that target.
- The figures to date of the number of First Time Entrants (FTE) into the youth justice system show that we are likely to reduce this further than had been achieved the previous year. The rates will be published in January 2014.
- Local data is showing the reducing reoffending rate of 28.5 %, which is very good (this does still need to be verified nationally with data being published by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) in January 2014). This figure is better than the trend nationally and fits very neatly with the PCC and national targets. This means that 71% of young people who enter the youth justice system in Oxfordshire do not commit offences. The national average is nearer 37%.
- The numbers of custodial sentencing is around 3% of young offenders and has therefore been given a GREEN RAG rating. The rate of custodial sentencing for the previous year and for quarters 1 and 2 will not be published by the YJB until January 2014.
- Custodial remands for quarters 1 and 2 are 3.6% compared with 5.5% for quarters 1 and 2 in 2012-13.

5. Violent crime

Indicator type	Indicator	RAG rating
P	5.1 <i>Reduce violence against a person in Oxfordshire's towns and cities (Expected to DECREASE)</i>	GREEN
M	5.2 Number of violence against a person sanction detections (for DA and non DA)	GREEN

Summary

- When comparing quarters 1 and 2 with the previous year, the numbers of recorded violence against a person decreased by 4.6%
- Detections improved by 1.8 percentage points on quarters 1 and 2 of the previous year (39.9% [945] quarters 1 and 2 in 2012-13 to 41.7% [943] quarters 1 and 2 in 2011-13).

6. Local priorities and rural crime

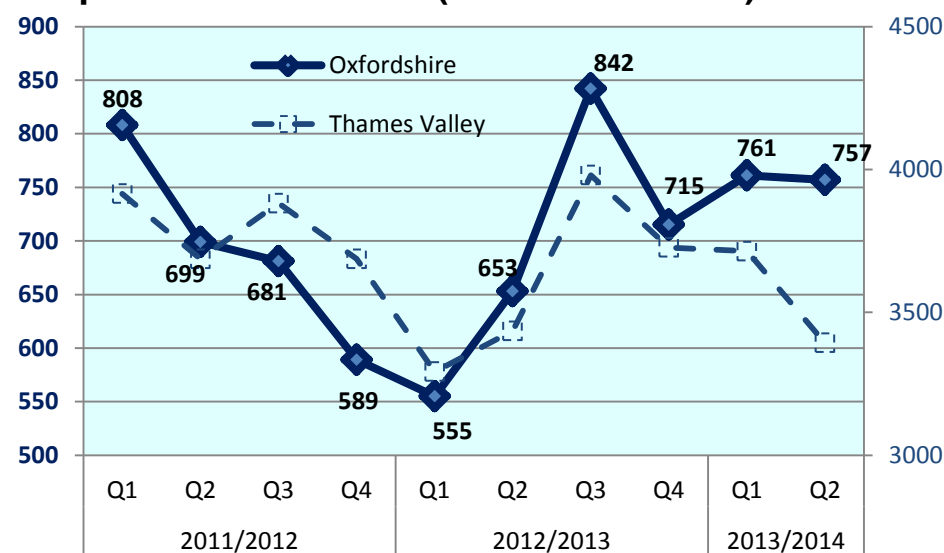
Indicator type	Indicator	RAG rating
M	6.1 Recorded domestic burglary (Thames Valley Police data)	GREEN
M	6.2 Recorded vehicle crime (Graph 3 and 4) (Thames Valley Police data)	AMBER
M	6.3 Recorded Robbery (Thames Valley Police data)	GREEN
M	6.4 Recorded distraction burglary (Graph 5) (Thames Valley Police data)	AMBER
M	6.5 Recorded criminal damage including arson (Thames Valley Police data)	GREEN
M	6.6 Recorded rural crime ³ (Thames Valley Police data)	GREEN
P	6.7.1 Domestic Noise (district data) (see graph 6)	AMBER
P	6.7 Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) 6.7.2 Domestic Waste ⁴ (district data)	GREEN
P	6.7.3 Fly tipping (district data)	RED

³ Rural Crime has been agreed by CCMT and working groups as 'Scene' (Farm Barn, Farm Shop, Farm Building, Farmhouse, Farm Field, Fish Farm, and Farm Yard), 'Property' (Agricultural Machinery, Hay/Straw, Horses, Agricultural Tools, Heating Oil, Livestock, Horse Boxes, Fencing, and Red Diesel), 'Vehicle Type' (Tractor John Deere Massey Ferguson New Holland) and 'Offence Type' (Burglary, Robbery, Theft [excluding bilking] Criminal Damage, Public Health [Fly Tipping])

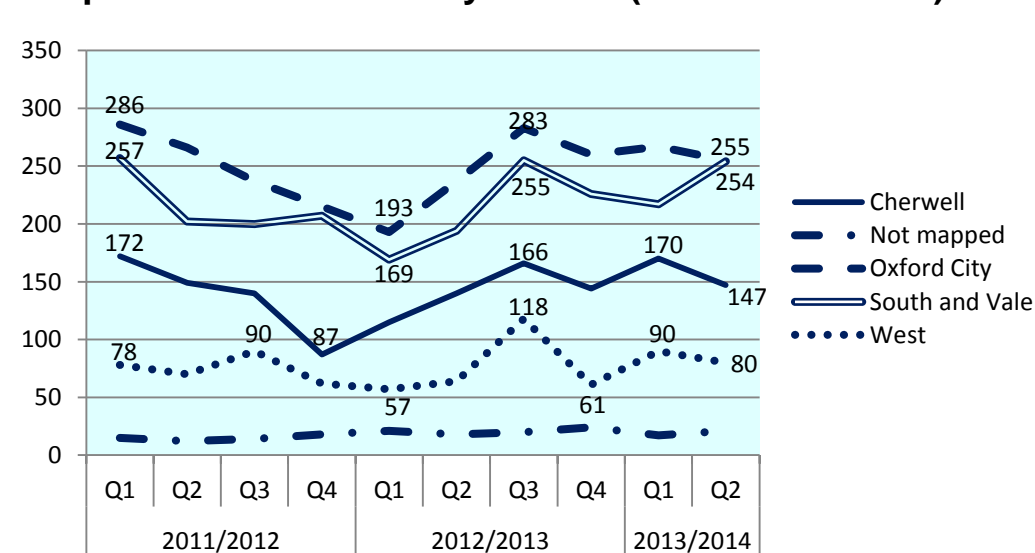
⁴ Biffa record this information for both South and Vale however their recording systems do not allow accurate retrieval of data at the present time

P		6.7.4. Section 27s (district data)	GREEN
P		6.7.5. Public Order (Thames Valley Police data) (see graph 7 & 8)	AMBER
P	6.8 Increase the level of satisfaction with council's (and police's) approach to dealing with ASB (via individual annual CSP Surveys) ⁵	Cherwell (49%) City (46%) South and Vale (not available ⁶) West (68%)	Annual measure only (previous figure shown next to district)

Graph 3: Vehicle Crime (See indicator 6.2)



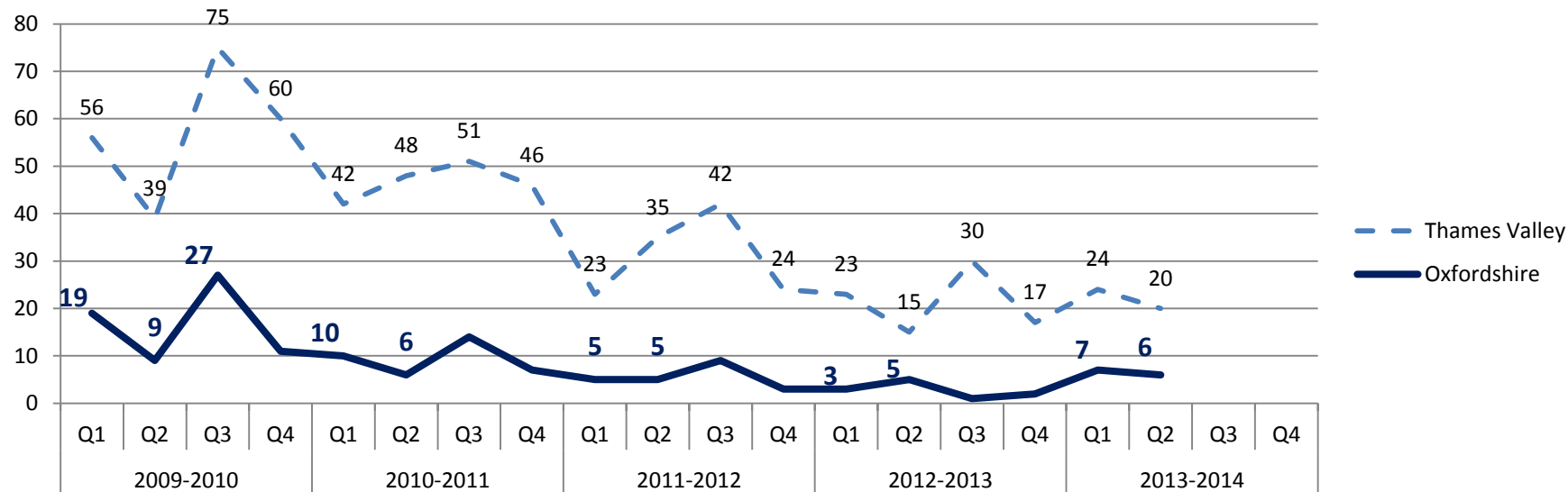
Graph 4: Vehicle Crime by district (see indicator 6.2)



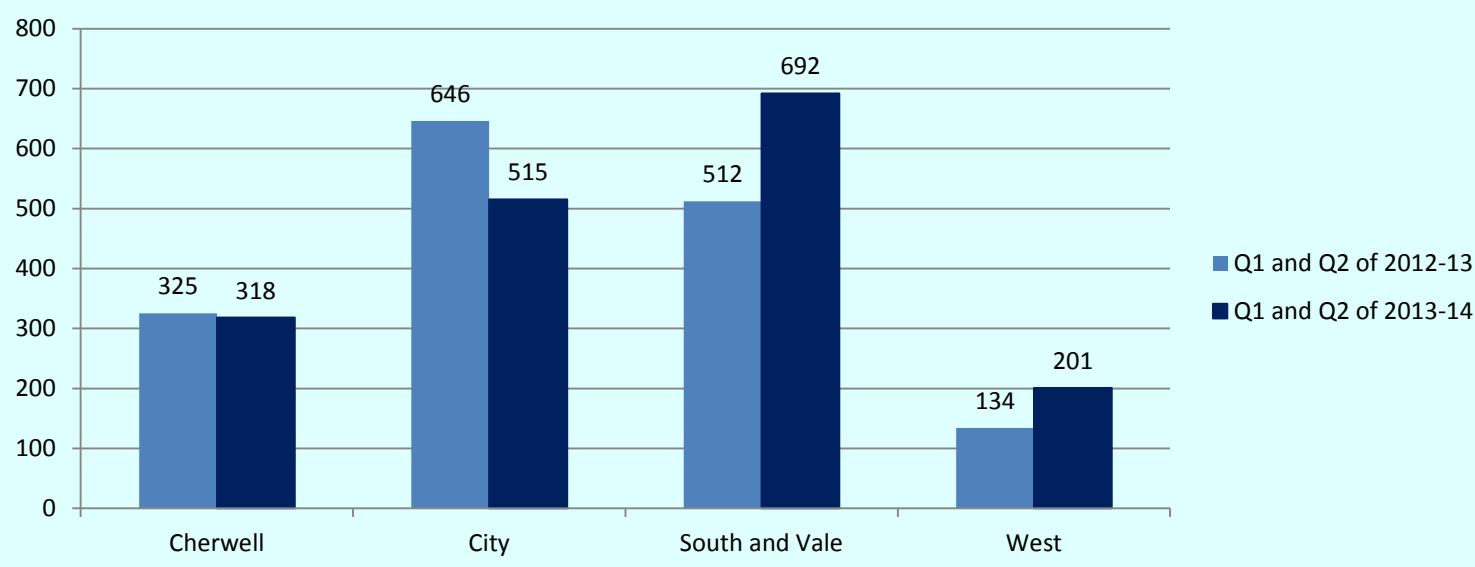
⁵ Oxfordshire district council annual customer surveys are undertaken at different times of the year and therefore data is not directly comparable and it is not available on a quarterly basis or bi-annually

⁶ Data not available as it is a new question in their Council surveys. Previously satisfaction was measured through a follow up survey on those who had made a complaint and not part of a general survey

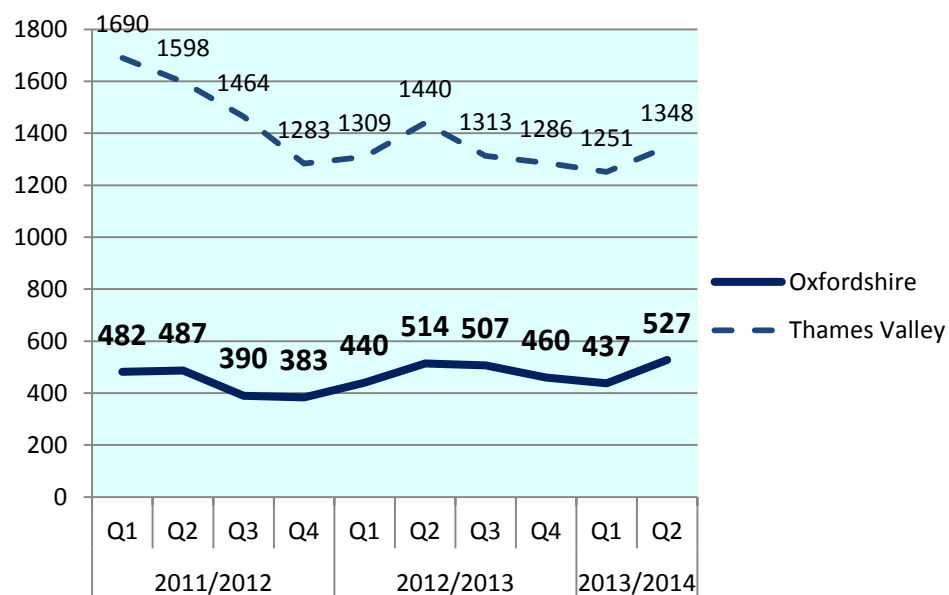
Graph 5: Distraction Burglary (see indicator 6.4)



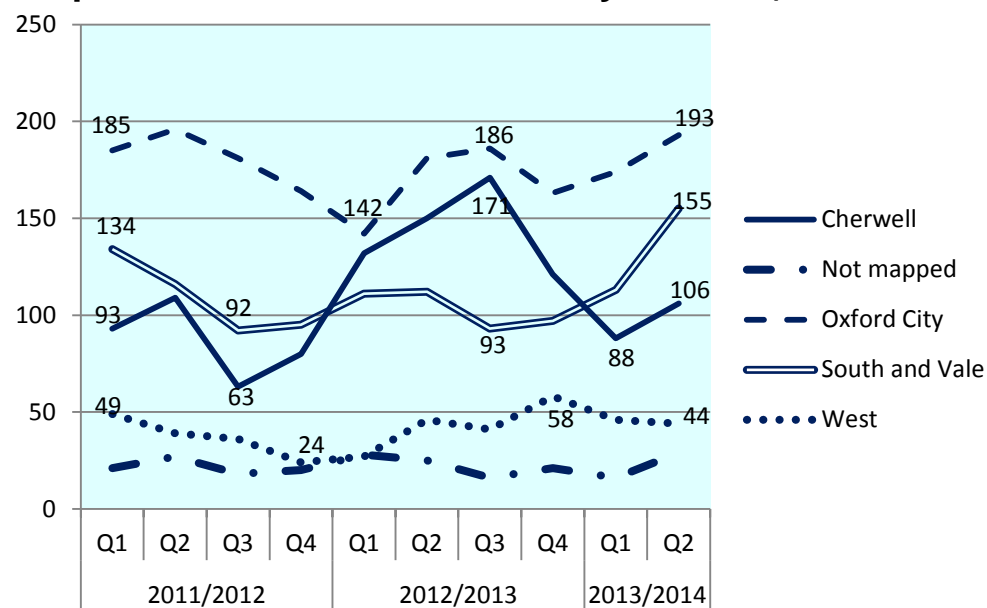
Graph 6: Anti-Social Behaviour - Domestic noise (see indicator 6.7.1)



Graph 7: Public Order Offences (see indicator 6.7.5)



Graph 8: Public Order Offences by District (see indicator 6.7.5)



Summary

- The number of domestic burglaries has decreased by 16.8% (615 in 2012-13 to 512 in 2013-14) when comparing Q1 and Q2 this year with the same quarters the previous year (2012-13).
- Vehicle crime has increased by 25.7% when comparing the total for Q1 and Q2 in 2012-13 with the totals for Q1 and Q2 in 2013-14. There is however still a reduction in vehicle crime since Q1 in 2011-12 as shown in graph 3. Graph 4 presents the same data broken down by district.
- Robbery has also decreased by 1% when comparing Q1 and Q2 in 2012/2013 with the same quarters of the previous year.
- The number of distraction burglaries has already reached the same levels in Q1 and Q2 of 2013-14 than for the year total of 2012-13 as shown in graph 9. One explanation may be that the ITV programme 'hunting the doorstep conmen' during the summer has had an impact resulting in more people reporting this crime. Overall, data for distraction burglaries over the past 4 years shows a downward trend.
- Recorded criminal damage has decreased by 6% when comparing Q1 and Q2 in 2013-14 (2444) with the same quarters of the previous year (2600).
- Rural crime has also decreased by 19.47% when comparing Q1 and Q2 in 2013-14 (153) with the same quarters of the previous year (153).
- ASB is now recorded using 5 key indicators for each Community Safety Partnership (CSP); domestic noise, domestic waste, fly tipping, section 27s and public order offences. Fly tipping increased in all CSP areas except South and Vale. Domestic noise increased overall by

6.7% with increases being seen in South and Vale CSP (35.2%) and West Oxfordshire CSP (50%) and decreases in City CSP (20.3%) and Cherwell CSP (2.5%). Overall Section 27s had reduced by 2.4% with the greatest reduction found in Cherwell CSP (67.8%) followed by Oxford City CSP (30.3%) and then West Oxfordshire CSP (0.8%), South and Vale CSP however saw a 438% increase. Public Order Offences increased by 1% when comparing Q1 and Q2 in 2013-14 with the same quarters of the previous year. Cherwell was the only CSP to have a decrease in public order offences (31.2%) whilst the remaining CSP areas saw an increase ranging from 13% to 23%.

- The level of satisfaction in how councils deal with ASB can only be measured annually. Oxfordshire's district council annual customer surveys are undertaken at different times of the year and therefore data is not directly comparable and it is not available on a quarterly basis. In addition to this South & Vale CSP comprises two districts and each undertakes its own customer survey and this question has not previously been included but will be included in future surveys.

Conclusion

We are now in the second year of performance monitoring and progress has been made in terms of the data that has been collected and the measures used, with some having been refined or amended. In addition to this we now have measures agreed by the Police and Crime Commissioner which have been incorporated into the OSCP performance monitoring scorecard.

The key points arising out of the data are as follows:

- The number of domestic abuse crimes and incidents has increased with an unprecedented increase in Q2. Although there is no definitive understanding as to why there has been such an increase it may in part be due to the widening of the government's domestic abuse definition but could also reflect the work in increasing awareness, effective early intervention to reduce levels of risk and making victims feel more confident in reporting what was largely a hidden crime. A priority action for the second half of the year has been set to investigate this further.
- More time is required in order to provide any reliable reports on the third party hate crime reporting system Stop Hate UK, essentially we only have four quarters of data to date. Effective communications need to be developed further and maintained.
- Overall the local district CSP community safety priorities are reducing consistently (excluding vehicle crime, distraction burglary and ASB).
- ASB now covers 5 different data sets (domestic waste, domestic noise, fly tipping, section 27s and public order offences) with increases being seen in fly tipping, domestic noise and public order offences.

The Information Management and Performance (IMP) working group will continue to look at ways in which data can be shared and collected consistently and effectively. This working group will continue to be valuable not only for the OSCP performance monitoring but also contributing to the collection of data for the PCC.

Safer Communities Unit, November 2013