

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

TACKLE CRIME AND ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR MEETING

17 APRIL 2018

SUBJECT: ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

Report of the Chief Constable

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To provide an update on ASB.

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is satisfied with the Policing of ASB.

PRIORITY IN THE POLICING AND CRIME PLAN

3. Tackling Crime and ASB is a clear outcome within the 2016-21 Police and Crime Plan the PCC is aware that we cannot achieve our vision of keeping West Yorkshire safe and feeling safe without a strong focus on tackling crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB). Around 60% of people who responded to the "Your Priorities, Your Plan" survey said that reducing crime and ASB was of importance to them. The PCC is currently working with partners to formulate an ASB strategy.

KEY INFORMATION

4. The PCC was directly involved with the community trigger and the community remedy. Leeds district piloted the community trigger in the latter part of 2013, so it was well established there before it officially came into effect on 20 October 2014. However activations of the trigger across West Yorkshire remain low.
5. The community remedy gives victims a say in the out-of-court punishment of offenders for low-level crime and anti-social behaviour. It sets out a list of actions which may be chosen by the victim for the perpetrator to undertake as a consequence of their behaviour or offending. The OPCC undertook a period of public consultation throughout the summer of 2014 to find out from people and community representatives what punitive, restorative or rehabilitative actions they would consider appropriate to be in the community remedy document. The results were analysed along with the views of the police and partners and the remedy for West Yorkshire was published on 20 October 2014. A copy of the remedy and the results of the public consultation can be found on the PCCs website.
6. Public satisfaction with ASB is collated via the new "Your Views" Survey.

7. The PCC has also invested in the reduction of ASB via the Safer Communities Fund which allocates money from proceeds of crime, just under a third of the 452 projects funded are to combat ASB which equates to over £692,000

PARTNERSHIP WORKING

- Commissioning YOTS/positive futures
- Financial support for a Victim Support ASB Champion – Wakefield District
- Partnership Executive Group Funding for a Leeds Community Safety Partnership project £130,000
- The PCC has also worked with each of the five Community Safety Partnerships to hold an ASB workshop to look at challenges, best practice and joint working (March 2018). Actions from this meeting will be progressed through the PCC's Community Safety Partnership Forum, with the next meeting due to take place in June 2018.
- The PCC has also committed to the development of collaboration with blue light services ensuring that he works closely with local authorities on youth engagement and with those at risk of being disaffected



Chief Officer Team Briefing for PCC

Title: ASB Report for Community Outcomes Meeting April 2018

CoT Sponsor: ACC Hankinson

Report Author: PS Chris Raby, Local Policing, Corporate Services

SUMMARY

This report outlines the Force's current position in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour. It explains the Force structure for tackling ASB and the revision of the Anti-Social Behaviour Analysis Tool (ASBAT) for use in identifying risk and vulnerability. Details of the developments within Neighbourhood Profiler (NHP) are also included as is performance data in relation to current demand, repeat incidents and public satisfaction to February 2018.

ASB GOVERNANCE

1. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is monitored using multiple reports with various measures on a monthly basis which are available through the Force's eMIS system. These reports provide data on the volume of recorded ASB incidents, finalisation rates and the types of incident. This data is then further broken down into the volumes per district and six month repeat rates. Comparisons can then be made with the previous years data to identify whether rates are increasing or decreasing.
2. ASB victim satisfaction is monitored through the satisfaction surveys, with questions around:
 - the ability of the call taker,
 - the ease with which victims can contact the police,
 - the actions taken,
 - whether victims were kept informed of progress,
 - treatment by the Police
 - overall satisfaction.

All of the information is then used in Accountability Meetings across the force.

THE LOCAL STRUCTURE

3. Dealing with ASB is a key priority and it is the responsibility of the Police and other Partners to tackle ASB effectively. Each of the five Local Authority areas have an Anti-Social Behaviour Partnership Hub where the police work closely with other agencies such as the Local Authority, housing providers, Environmental Services, Victim Support and others to tackle ASB. Partners are co-located where possible to aid effective and efficient partnership working. The Partnership Hub receives referrals from Partners, Police staff and social landlords. They consider the powers and problem solving tools available before developing a course of problem solving action. Link Officers take ownership of the more serious ASB cases and support Neighbourhood Policing resources to resolve low level or emerging ASB issues. A main priority for each of the hubs is early identification and intervention when a victim is believed to have a vulnerability.
4. Following the launch of the new Neighbourhood Policing model districts will be equipped to provide support to partnership hub's and build stronger relationships within our communities to effectively solve local issues. Sergeants and Inspectors from these new teams have participated in a launch event, where they have received inputs on early intervention, engagement strategy, problem solving and prevention, investigations, ASB powers and neighbourhood profiles.
5. A new ASB Leads quarterly meeting has been introduced by Local Policing to allow for districts and the force ASB Lead to review district methods and act as a platform for sharing good practice. This meeting also enables the development of new initiatives, for example, attachments for student officers within ASB partnership hubs.

ASB LEGISLATION

6. ASB legislation was amended under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and came into force in March 2015. This was a significant change in the structure of the legislation with a reduction from 19 available powers to 6. Initial use of the new powers was varied as the legislation had been introduced with limited training, this led to degree of confusion between ASB officers and legal representatives, thus impacting on the effectiveness of the legislation.
7. Local Policing undertook a review of the use of new ASB legislation to identify the barriers. Several issues were identified for example, best evidence requirements by the Crown Prosecution Service for Criminal Behaviour Orders was unduly delaying the application process. Some local authorities had no processes in place to pursue

Civil Injunctions particularly against juvenile offenders, however, knowledge of the legislation by officers was the most significant barrier.

8. An input by Local Policing was delivered as part of the Neighbourhood's launch to increase awareness of this legislation amongst the new teams, supported by supplementary inputs being made available within districts. Additionally, a detailed Home Office approved guidance document is now available for use. Districts are working closely with local authorities to overcome the additional barriers and improve the use of legislation.
9. Local Policing have improved our ability to record the use of ASB powers within Niche, particularly the use of Community Protection Notices, Community Protection Warnings, Criminal Behaviour Orders and Public Space Protection Orders. This will enable districts to keep an accurate record of their use of these powers and provide an audit trail for performance management purposes.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ANALYSIS TOOL (ASBAT)

10. The Anti-Social Behaviour Analysis Tool is used to review all ASB related incidents to identify ongoing issues, highlight repeat/vulnerable victims and determine what level of risk they face. All cases are subject to evaluation through the National Decision Model and the refreshed Force Problem Solving process. The Problem Solving occurrences are then recorded on the Niche system (responsible for crime and non-crime incidents) and monitored by a Constable Beat Manager, Sergeant or Inspector.
11. The ASBAT system is populated from a download of all reported incidents categorised as being anti-social behaviour. However, other types of incident such as concern for safety and domestic abuse incidents may also be included. Responsibility for ASBAT varies between Districts, but in the main it sits with the ASB hub staff or neighbourhood co-ordinators.
12. In late 2015 compliance with the ASBAT system was measured on a District basis and findings suggested most districts were no longer fully completing or utilising ASBAT at that time, with some having developed their own process, mostly as a result of limited resources to fully comply with the existing policy and process. This triggered a Force wide review of ASBAT and a new streamlined version was launched in late November 2016 in conjunction with the new Force problem Solving Process to ensure the Force is still effectively identifying vulnerability and problem solving ASB.
13. As a result of feedback from Districts about the limitations and issues with the current ASBAT, a new system has been developed. This new system, based within the existing Corvus system already widely used across the force, is a more efficient

and user-friendly compared to the existing, Excel based product. It is hoped this system will be available for use in April 2018 following final developments by an external supplier.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILER (NHP)

- 14.** A new 'Neighbourhood Profiler' functionality built within the existing Corvus system has been developed and has now been released within Force. This package takes information from other systems such as Niche and Webstorm (call handling system within our control room and customer contact centre) to provide real time information about specific beat areas, including intelligence, recent incidents, tasks and areas of interest (for example problem solving opportunities).
- 15.** The profiler will also allow Neighbourhood Sergeants and Inspectors to create bespoke patrol plans specific to their areas of responsibility. In addition to this, demographic information, community meetings, crime statistics and surveys can all be stored electronically on the profiler. This will result in the profiler being the central location for all local information specific to that area being available for all to access and support their work in our communities.
- 16.** Moving forward, the profiler will be available on the handheld devices, thus enabling officers to access a broad spectrum of information without having to use a desktop computer. Further developments to enable automated alerts are now being considered and an update can be provided once further research has been undertaken.

RECORDED INCIDENTS

- 17. Appendix A** explores ASB incidents in relation to the type of ASB, the location and the repeat rate. The data is collated for the period April 2017 to January 2018 and is compared with the same period in 15/16 and 16/17.
- 18.** The data reflects a slight increase in recorded ASB incidents when compared to the same period in 16/17 (+4.9%), in addition to a 2.1% increase from 15/16 to 16/17. Kirklees is the only district to see a reduction in ASB incidents (-2.5%) compared to the same period in 16/17. However the remaining four districts have seen an increase, particularly in Leeds between 16/17 to 17/18 with a 13.6% increase. The remaining three districts saw increases ranging from 0.7% to 4.4% compared to the same period in 16/17.
- 19.** When broken down by incident type, incidents involving Alcohol have significantly reduced (-15.1%). However, Youth Related incidents continue to increase compared to the same periods in both 2015 and 2016 (+14.8%). The proportion of ASB

incidents recorded as Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike decreased from 14.5% in 16/17 to 13.2% in 17/18.

20. The predominant type of ASB is youth related, which comprises 39% of all recorded ASB increasing from 36% the previous year.
21. The proportion of repeat incidents for West Yorkshire has increased slightly by 1% to 27.3% compared to the same period last year. All districts have seen an increase compared to the previous year, however, Leeds and Wakefield have seen an increase above the Force average (Leeds +1.5%, Wakefield +1.5%). Bradford District continues to have the highest repeat rate with 28.5%, however Wakefield are now close behind with 27.9%.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND SATISFACTION

22. The OPCC Perception (Confidence) and Home Office Satisfaction Survey data (**Appendix B**) is based on a rolling 12 month period, with the latest data available being to the end of January.
23. Overall satisfaction in respect of ASB has declined by 4.6% when compared to the same period in 2017, with reductions across all of the service areas, most notably within the 'actions taken' and 'being kept informed'.

HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS

24. Article 8 'Right to respect for private and family life', Article 1 Protection of Property and Article 2 Right to Life.

STRATEGIC RISK IMPLICATIONS

25. Safeguarding the vulnerable is a significant risk to Force and included in the Force Strategic Assessment and resulting priorities and tactical plans. The Force Performance Improvement Unit (FPIU) have identified that the five districts are collating, assessing and presenting ASB and vulnerability differently. FPIU are undertaking further work to address this risk and ensure West Yorkshire Police has one effective corporate model and approach to identifying vulnerability and problem solving anti-social behaviour.

APPENDIX A – ASB statistics for April to February 2018.

APPENDIX B – ASB satisfaction statistics to January 2018.

APPENDIX A

ASB Incidents	Apr15-Feb16	Apr16-Feb17	Apr17-Feb18	% +/- 16/17 vs 17/18
Bradford	14,942	14,325	14,426	0.7%
Calderdale	3,401	4,002	4,178	4.4%
Kirklees	9,733	9,751	9,508	-2.5%
Leeds	14,383	16,158	18,350	13.6%
Wakefield	8,708	8,031	8,354	4.0%
West Yorkshire	51,167	52,267	54,816	4.9%

WY Incidents by ASB Type	Apr15-Feb16	Apr16-Feb17	Apr17-Feb18	% +/- 16/17 vs 17/18
Youth Related	18,559	18,805	21,580	14.8%
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	8,768	8,201	8,886	8.4%
Neighbour Related	9,500	8,941	8,596	-3.9%
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	5,784	7,580	7,216	-4.8%
Alcohol	4,201	3,517	2,986	-15.1%
Nuisance Car/Van	2,138	2,587	2,638	2.0%
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	388	427	470	10.1%
Fireworks/Snowballing	1,420	1,699	1,899	11.8%
Traveller Related	409	510	545	6.9%

ASB Repeat Rate (Location)	Apr15-Feb16	Apr16-Feb17	Apr17-Feb18	% +/- 16/17 vs 17/18
Bradford	27.5%	27.6%	28.5%	1.0%
Calderdale	21.9%	24.6%	25.4%	0.8%
Kirklees	24.6%	26.3%	26.9%	0.6%
Leeds	23.7%	25.2%	26.7%	1.5%
Wakefield	26.2%	26.4%	27.9%	1.5%
West Yorkshire	25.2%	26.1%	27.3%	1.1%

APPENDIX B

Anti-Social Behaviour West Yorkshire - January 2018

Perception and Satisfaction - Survey Data (12m rolling)		2016-17 Outturn	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Change - last 12 months	
Satisfaction	% Overall Satisfaction of Service Users - ASB	75.9%	74.6%	72.6%	71.9%	Worsening	▼
	% Satisfied With Ease of Contacting Somebody for Assistance	87.0%	88.0%	87.0%	86.0%	No sig. change	◄
	% Satisfied With Actions Taken by Police	63.9%	63.9%	62.6%	60.4%	Worsening	▼
	% Satisfied With Being Kept Informed of Progress	52.5%	48.1%	49.1%	48.3%	Worsening	▼
	% Satisfied With Treatment by Police Officers and Staff	92.4%	93.5%	93.2%	92.3%	No sig. change	◄