

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

TACKLE CRIME AND ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR MEETING

7 March 2017

SUBJECT: ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

Report of the Chief Constable attached

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To provide an update on ASB.

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) uses the report to scrutinise Force performance in relation to ASB.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

3. Tackle 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.

The PCC has:

- Been 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 as at January 2017 the activations of the trigger across West Yorkshire remain low.
- 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 in 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.
- Monitor public satisfaction with ASB via the new "Your Views" Survey survey
- Invested in the reduction of ASB via:
  - Safer Communities Fun which allocates money from proceeds of crime has funded 177 Projects totalling £759,323 since the fund launched in 2014.
  - Commissioning YOTS/positive futures



## Chief Officer Team Briefing for PCC

**Title:** OPCC for Community Outcomes meeting February/March 2017

**CoT Sponsor:** ACC Williams

**Report Author:** PS Rachel Banks

### SUMMARY

1. This report outlines the Force's current position in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour. It explains the current Force structure for tackling ASB and the revision of the Anti-Social Behaviour Analysis Tool (ASBAT) for use in identifying risk and vulnerability. It also provides performance data in relation to demand, repeat incidents and public satisfaction for April to December 2016.

### THE LOCAL STRUCTURE

2. Dealing with ASB is a key priority and 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 Partnership Working Area staff to resolve low level or emerging ASB issues. They collaborate with partners and regularly pursue enforcement action using the powers and tools available under the new ASB legislation. A main priority for the hubs is the early identification and intervention when a victim (or indeed an offender) is believed to have a vulnerability.

### ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ANALYSIS TOOL (ASBAT)

3. The Anti-Social Behaviour Analysis Tool is a computer based system that is used to review all ASB related incidents to identify ongoing ASB issues, highlight repeat/vulnerable victims and

attach a level of risk and grade them low medium or high. All medium or high cases should be dealt with using the Force Problem Solving process, recorded on the computer package called Niche and monitored by a Sergeant or Inspector.

4. The ASBAT system is populated from a download of all reported incidents, which are identified as being anti-social behaviour. However, other types of incident such as concern for safety may also be included. Responsibility for ASBAT varies between Districts, but in the main it sits with the ASB hub staff or NPT co-ordinators.
5. 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 line with the new Force problem Solving Process to ensure the Force is still effectively identifying vulnerability and problem solving ASB. FPIU will carry out a further review of ASBAT in the spring when Districts have had the opportunity to fully embed the new process and there will be sufficient data available to analyse and compare.
6. As a result of feedback from Districts about the limitations and issues with the current ASBAT system, FPIU are currently working with I.T to develop a more efficient and user-friendly ASBAT computer system.

## **RECORDED INCIDENTS**

7. **Appendix A** explores ASB incidents in relation to the type of ASB, the location and the repeat rate. The data is collated over the previous nine months of the year to date and is compared with the same period in the previous year and also in 2014.
8. The data reflects a downward trend in ASB incident recording across Wakefield and Bradford from 2015 to 2016. However, other Districts have seen an increase, with Leeds and Calderdale having significant increases in recorded ASB from 2015 to 2016 (15.7% and 18.9% respectively). Overall the Force has seen a 4% increase. However, it is important to understand the context of these figures in terms of data recording.
9. In ASB recording, the proportion of incidents initially reported as ASB compared to incidents finalised as ASB, is measured over time. This proportion of incidents which are both recorded and finalised as ASB decreased from 2014 to 2015 due to working practices at districts, notably Leeds and Calderdale. An investigation found that many incidents were being closed incorrectly and not as ASB. These districts have since changed their working practices to make sure all ASB calls are dealt with correctly, and they have seen increases in incidents which are finalised as ASB. These not insignificant increases have therefore impacted on the overall numbers for WYP.
10. In addition when recorded incidents of ASB reduced late 2014 into 2015, recorded incidents of Criminal Damage actually increased. This coincided with the Force's increased focus on Crime Data Integrity compliance and suggests a levelling out between the two areas in terms of recording over this latest data. Taking this into account the ASB levels taken at a Force level have been stable

11. The predominant type of ASB is youth related, which comprises approximately a third of all recorded ASB.
12. The proportion of repeat incidents has, overall, increased slightly by 1.5% over the previous year. This figure makes up more than a fifth of all incidents. All Districts have seen increases in repeat incidents, with Calderdale being the highest (4.3%) and Wakefield the least (0.3%).
13. The repeat rate is the proportion of ASB Incident Locations which have experienced 2 or more incidents of ASB between April and December for the two comparative years.

## **PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND SATISFACTION**

14. The OPCC Perception (Confidence) and Home Office Satisfaction Survey data (**Appendix A**) is based on a rolling 12 month period, with the latest data available being to the end of December.
15. The Perception (Confidence) survey is not currently on going but will be reintroduced in the future, by the OPCC.
16. There has been worsening satisfaction across all five areas, ranging from a reduction of 1.1% for treatment by Police Officers and Staff up to 4.4% for being kept informed of progress.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS**

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

## **STRATEGIC RISK IMPLICATIONS**

18. 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 December 2016**

## APPENDIX A

ASB Incidents	Apr-Dec 14	Apr-Dec 15	Apr-Dec16	% +/- (15-16)
Bradford	13,725	12,905	12,551	-2.7%
Calderdale	2,845	2,871	3,415	18.9%
Kirklees	9,215	8,225	8,504	3.4%
Leeds	14,002	12,058	13,946	15.7%
Wakefield	9,496	7,601	7,002	-7.9%
West Yorkshire	49,420	43,660	45,418	4.0%

WY ASB incidents by type	Apr-Dec 14	Apr-Dec 15	Apr-Dec16	% +/- (15-16)
Youth Related	16,858	15,648	16,076	2.7%
Neighbour Related	9,627	8,206	7,879	-4.0%
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	9,541	7,487	7,016	-6.3%
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	4,960	5,112	6,790	32.8%
Alcohol	5,084	3,699	3,086	-16.6%
Nuisance Car/Van	1,806	1,902	2,331	22.6%
Fireworks/Snowballing	909	1,113	1,620	45.6%
Traveller Related	300	348	484	39.1%
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	335	324	357	10.2%

ASB Repeat Rate (Location)	Apr-Dec 14	Apr-Dec 15	Apr-Dec16	% +/- (15-16)
Bradford	27.5%	27.2%	27.9%	0.7%
Calderdale	21.7%	20.8%	25.2%	4.3%
Kirklees	25.5%	24.5%	26.5%	2.0%
Leeds	24.8%	23.1%	25.3%	2.2%
Wakefield	26.7%	25.6%	25.9%	0.3%
West Yorkshire	25.8%	24.8%	26.3%	1.5%

**Anti-Social Behaviour  
West Yorkshire - December 2016**

Perception and Satisfaction - Survey Data (12m rolling)		2015-16 Outturn	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Change - last 12 months	
<b>Perception</b>	% of residents who think that ASB has increased in the last 12 months	13.2%				This survey has been discontinued	
	% of residents who think that ASB and crime issues that matter to them are dealt with by the police and local council	38.8%					
	% of residents who think that there is a major problem with drunk and rowdy behaviour	16.8%					
	% of residents who think that there is a major problem with drugs	29.0%					
	% of residents who think that there is a major problem with teenagers hanging around	24.8%					
	% of residents who think that there is a major problem with vandalism	20.8%					
	% of residents who think that there is a major problem with rubbish or litter	42.2%					
<b>Satisfaction</b>	% Overall Satisfaction of Service Users - ASB	80.0%	77.2%	77.1%	77.2%	Worsening	▼
	% Satisfied With Ease of Contacting Somebody for Assistance	90.5%	87.5%	87.4%	87.7%	Worsening	▼
	% Satisfied With Actions Taken by Police	70.4%	66.6%	66.5%	66.4%	Worsening	▼
	% Satisfied With Being Kept Informed of Progress	58.4%	55.2%	55.6%	54.8%	Worsening	▼
	% Satisfied With Treatment by Police Officers and Staff	93.3%	92.0%	92.2%	92.2%	Worsening	▼