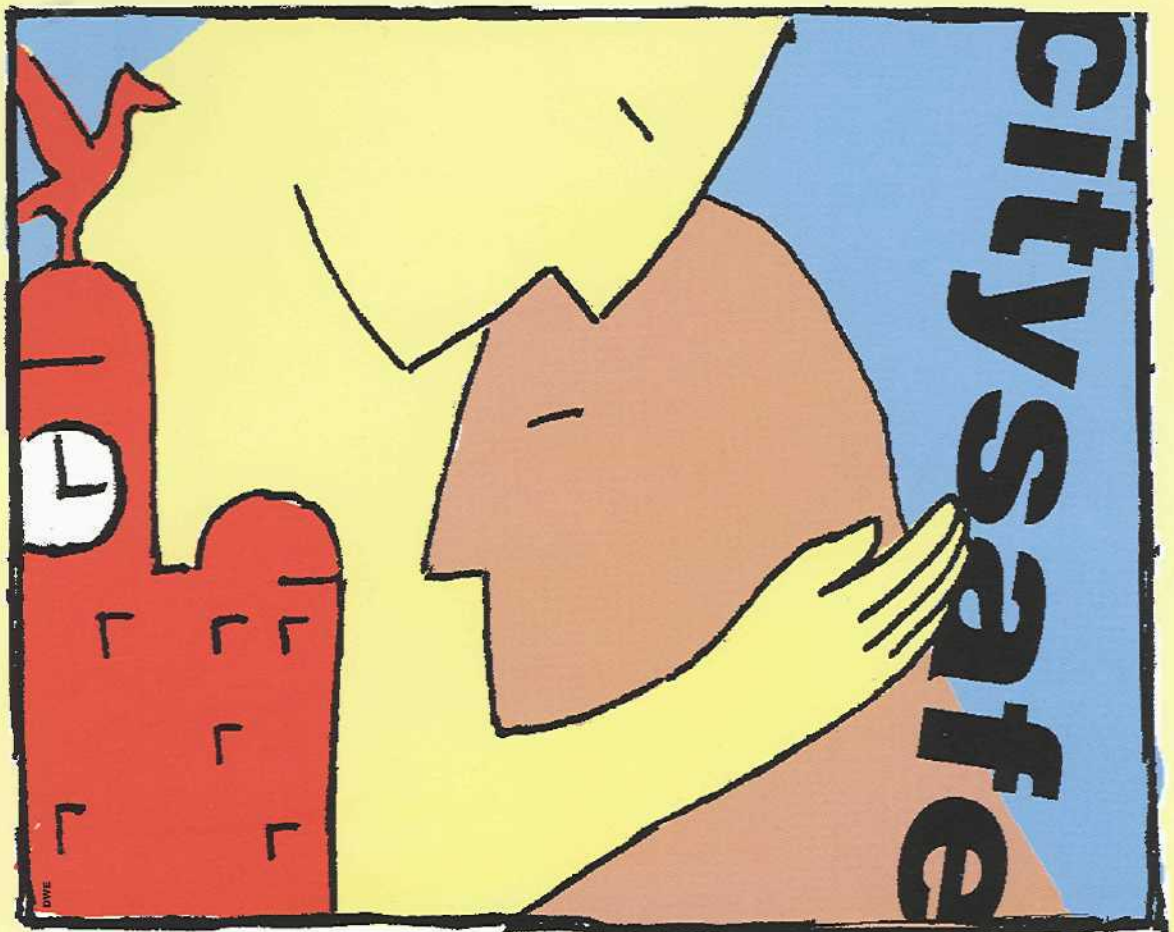


Liverpool Crime Reduction

and Community Safety Strategy

1999-2002




citysafe

LIVERPOOL COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP



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Foreword

This strategy is part of an exciting programme which aims to make Liverpool a safer city. We will make use of the new powers and responsibilities within the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to improve the quality of life and prosperity of all the people who live, work, visit or invest In our City.

Introduction



"Liverpool Community Safety Partnership: Working together for a safer City".



"The Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy for 1999-2002 highlights the overall strategic priorities for improving community safety in the City of Liverpool"

Crime and Disorder Hcf 1998

The Crime and Disorder Act has introduced new laws and powers for the Police and City Council to tackle crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and its related causes.

The Act has three main aims:

- Restructuring youth justice services to focus efforts on reducing offending and repeat offending by children and young people;
- To improve the performance of the criminal justice system and increase public confidence in the rule of law;
- To reduce crime and improve community safety by encouraging improved multi-agency work.

Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy:

The Act requires the City Council and Merseyside Police to work in partnership with other key agencies and local people to prepare and implement a three year strategy to reduce crime and disorder. The Act also places a legal obligation upon the police authority, probation, fire and health services and other specified agencies to co-operate (or be invited to co-operate) and be fully involved in making our City safer.

This Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy for Liverpool (1999-2002) is based on:

- an audit of crime and disorder problems in consultation with local agencies, organisations and groups;
- extensive consultation on the audit findings with the statutory sector, 'hard to reach' groups, community and voluntary organisations and with members of the public; and
- the setting of priorities with measurable targets for action.

The Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy for 1999 - 2002 will highlight the overall strategic priorities for improving community safety and reducing crime and fear of crime in the City of Liverpool. The Strategy will be supported by a Delivery Plan outlining specific targets, timescale, performance indicators, action, resources and monitoring arrangements to be taken in support of strategic priorities.



"The Crime and Disorder Act requires the City Council and Merseyside Police to work in partnership with local people to reduce crime and disorder".

'City Safe' Community Safety Partnership

Increasing levels of anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder are not inevitable. Effective inter-agency approaches to issues such as high crime estates, drugs, alcohol misuse, vandalism, and truancy can help to improve our surroundings and the health and well-being of all Liverpool people.

Tackling crime and disorder is everyone's business. The Liverpool Community Safety Partnership 'City Safe' has been established to enable relevant agencies to work together to reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime. The Partnership includes:

- Merseyside Police
- Liverpool City Council
- Safer Merseyside Partnership
- Merseyside Probation Service
- Merseytravel
- Liverpool Health Authority
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Merseyside Racial Equality Council
- Merseyside Fire Service
- Liverpool Chamber of Commerce
- Merseyside Federation of Victim Support Schemes
- Stanley Small Business Association
- Liverpool Law Society
- Liverpool Magistrates Court
- Liverpool John Moores University
- North West Brewers and Licensed Retailers Association

Significantly, the 'City Safe' Partnership values the importance of engaging local communities in action to promote community safety and reduce crime. For example, the work of Local Partnerships across the City in developing local area-based Community Safety Strategies will help inform the overall City-wide strategy.



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LIVERPOOL COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

includes:



The City of Liverpool



JMU
Liverpool Joint Universities



LocalBusiness
Associations



Victim Support



The Magistrate's Court

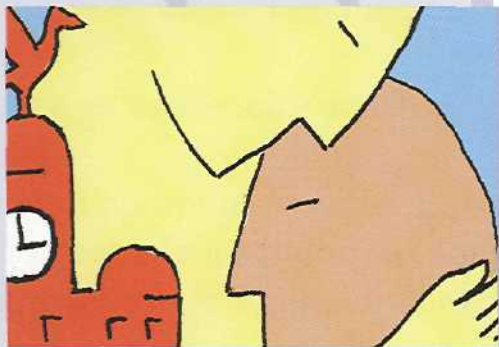


THE LAW SOCIETY
OF M.L. & DANDULI.S



Merseyside Racial Equality Council

'City Safe': Vision



"Our vision is to increase community safety and reduce crime & disorder in Liverpool".



"A safer city is a basic right for all people who live, work, visit and travel in the City".

Vision

" To increase community safety and reduce crime & disorder in Liverpool over the next three years "

Charter

As key partner agencies responsible for developing and implementing Liverpool's crime reduction and community safety strategy we will make Liverpool a 'safer city'.

- We believe that a safer city is a basic right for all people who live, work/ visit and travel in the City;
- Crime and the fear of crime is of major concern to the people of Liverpool. We will respond positively and sensitively to these issues;
- Community safety has an important role to play in the social and economic regeneration of the City and a safer city will encourage investment and increase civic pride and prosperity;

To secure a safer city and to implement the Strategy we will:

- Respond appropriately when problems arise;
- Work to provide long-term solutions to local problems;
- Provide support to victims of crime or persistent disorder;
- Tackle offending, especially repeat offending;
- Make the best use of our resources to provide a quality service and response;
- Monitor, review and report on progress;
- Address equalities implications; and
- Communicate effectively.



"A safer city v/ill encourage investment and increase civic pride and prosperity".

'City Safe': Structures, Systems and Accountabilities



"Tackling the causes and effects of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour will contribute to the overall regeneration of the City".



"A key priority within the Regeneration Agenda is to promote lifetime learning".

"Communitifii Safety is everyone's business":

We will devise new structures and accountabilities to ensure our Strategy is translated into effective action at the City and neighbourhood level:

'City Safe ⁷ Group	Area Problem Solving Groups	Neighbourhood Problem Solving Groups
<p>Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To oversee the production and monitoring of the Strategy for Liverpool; • To promote and highlight community safety; • To commit inter-agency resources; • To develop common areas of working; 	<p>Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help identify priorities for action; • To develop the Strategy on an area basis; • To assist in the evaluation of action; 	<p>Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify local level problems and solutions; • To assist with the implementation of action at a local level; • To utilize resources; • To encourage active citizenship;

The Liverpool Regeneration Agenda

Tackling the causes and effects of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour will contribute to the overall regeneration of the City.

Central Government's approach to regeneration places particular emphasis on partnership working and the development of integrated plans, programmes and strategies to achieve maximum benefits.

The Liverpool Partnership Group, chaired by the City Council's Chief Executive and comprising senior representatives from all major public agencies and the private, voluntary/community sectors, has developed a shared set of overall regeneration aims and objectives for the City - **The Liverpool Regeneration Agenda.**

The **development of a safer city** is a key priority within this overall Regeneration Agenda, together with action to:

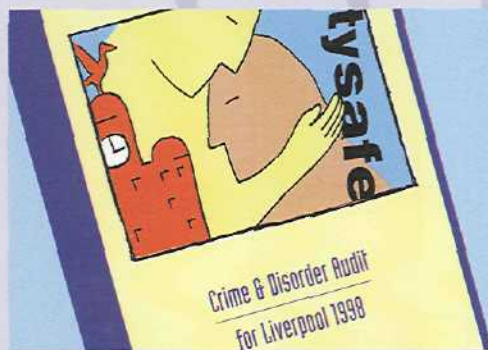
- empower communities
- develop a quality living environment
- develop business
- promote lifetime learning
- get local people into jobs
- develop health and social regeneration

Central Government's initiative 'New Commitment to Regeneration' will provide an opportunity to develop the Agenda further as a joint strategy with collaborative implementation arrangements (including pooled financing).

The Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy is therefore a key component in the overall social, economic and environmental regeneration agenda for the City.

The Crime and Disorder Act

Audit



"One of the key audit findings was that crime incidents in Liverpool have fallen over recent years".

"Another of the key Audit findings v/as that young men are more likely to be victims of assault than older people".



The Crime and Disorder Audit:

Introduction

Working together with other local groups and organisations, the 'City Safe' Partnership has shared information to prepare an audit of crime and disorder in the City.

The Crime and Disorder Audit grouped this information into 3 key themes relating to crimes against 'people', 'property' and 'places'. Police 'Command and Control' data and information on the following crime incidents were analysed:- assaults, domestic violence, racial harassment, burglary, vandalism, vehicle crime, robbery and drug-related crimes. Analysis of disorder included incidents such as incidents at licensed premises, domestic disputes, neighbourhood disputes, disturbances involving young people and drunkenness.

Summary of Key Audit Findings:



Summary of Key Audit Findings:

- Crime incidents in Liverpool have fallen over recent years. The total number of crime related telephone calls to the police in Liverpool fell from 68,600 in 1995 to 55,098 in 1997. However, disorder related calls have increased from 51,390 in 1995 to 57,844 in 1997.
- **'People'** crimes are highest within inner-city wards.
- **'Property'** and **'Places'** crimes such as burglary and vehicle crimes follow a similar pattern.
- Calls to the police about burglary in people's homes fell by 23% between 1995 and 1997.
- Calls to the police in relation to assaults have increased by 15% between 1995 and 1997.
- Some people are more likely to suffer certain types of crime than others. For example, young men are more likely to be victims of assault than older people.
- A survey conducted in 1996 found that 59% of Black and other racial minority households in Liverpool had experienced some form of racial harassment in the previous year.
- Fear of crime was also examined. Findings show that people feel safer in their own neighbourhoods rather than in other areas of Merseyside.

Further information is contained within the Crime and Disorder Audit Report for Liverpool 1998.

Consultation Feedback:

The Crime and Disorder Audit Report was the subject of widespread consultation involving:

- **A Citizens' Panel - a representative sample of the population of Liverpool;**
- **Organisational Questionnaires - distributed to 1/000 organisations across Liverpool;**
- **Public Perception Questionnaires - distributed to members of the public;**
- **Focus Group Discussions - with 'hard to reach' groups for example: children, young people, drug misusers, prisoners, survivors of domestic violence, gay and lesbian people, Black and other racial groups, people with disabilities/ sensory impairments and older people.**

Analysis revealed that over 70% of the Citizens' Panel and 48.5% of organisations felt that the Audit gave an accurate reflection of crime and disorder within Liverpool. However, 37% of organisations and many of the 'Hard to Reach' Groups felt that the Audit failed to present a full picture of crime and disorder in the City mainly due to issues of under-reporting (for reasons such as fear of reprisal, crimes being 'accepted' in high crime areas and poor police response times).

Main Priorities:

The Citizens' Panel felt that the main types of crime and disorder that should be tackled as a priority in Liverpool and in their local area are:

- **Juvenile disturbance 44% of responses**
- **Burglary. 25% of responses**
- **Drug related crime. 19% of responses**
- **Drunkness. 14% of responses**

In addition to the above priorities, 'Hard to Reach' groups, members of the public and organisations felt that the Crime Reduction/Community Safety Strategy should also address issues such as:

- reasons for under-reporting,
- the fear of crime,
- community empowerment,
- police response times,
- more police patrols on the street/community policing,
- staff training and awareness raising on issues such as cultural awareness, domestic/racial/homophobic violence and child abuse,
- improved communication,
- more opportunities and activities for young people,
- better street lighting and dealing with other environmental issues before they become major problems,
- the impact of regeneration activities on community safety,
- children's community safety issues such as concerns about traffic,
- funding and accountability issues,
- the fact that perpetrators of violence are often also victims,
- and other issues such as kerb crawling, prostitution and the impact of the Crime and Disorder Act's new Orders and measures on local people.

Priorities



"Vie want safer people, safer properties and safer places".



"Particular effort w/7/ be made to understand and respond to the needs of those groups of people most vulnerable to crime".

Priorities

The Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy for Liverpool is based upon the findings of the audit and consultation process. The Strategy is therefore designed to have a direct benefit to local people. A Delivery Plan will be prepared and annual reports will measure progress. Action will be adjusted as and when required.

Key Priorities

As a result of extensive inter-agency and community consultation the following priorities have been agreed for the period 1999-2002:

- **Safety of people:** assaults (including domestic/racial/homophobic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse); drug/alcohol/substance related crimes; neighbourhood disputes; truancy, witness intimidation/harassment; and prostitution/kerb crawling.
- **Safety of properties:** domestic burglary, crimes against business properties and public buildings.
- **Safety of places:** city centre (including pubs/clubs related crime and disorder); vehicle crime (including thefts of/thefts from vehicles, speeding, drink-driving, and car park safety); safety on public transport networks; vandalism and graffiti.

Key Themes

Key themes which must be taken into account as part of the work to implement the priorities of the Strategy are:

- Young people as offenders and as victims of crime;
- Repeat offending/victimisation;
- Fear of crime;
- Crime and health;
- Equalities implications;
- Information and Data Analysis;
- Improvements to the Criminal Justice System.

Work to implement the Strategy will be integrated with other relevant plans and programmes across the City. For example, the Regeneration Agenda for Liverpool, Policing Plans, Youth Justice Plans, Education Plans, Behaviour Support Plans, Early Years Plans, Probation Plans, Housing Investment Programmes, Children's Services Plans, Drug Action Plans, the Liverpool Strategy for Reducing Harm Related to Alcohol - 1 998 Onwards, Health Improvement Programmes, the City Health Plan and Community Care Plans, Local Transport Plan, Leisure Plans, Unitary Development Plan, New Deal initiatives, Single Regeneration Budget programmes, Health Action Zone, Employment Zone, URBAN etc...

Vulnerable Groups

Some groups of people are more at risk of crime - especially the fear of crime.

These groups include, for example:

Children and young people;

Older people;

People from Black and other racial minorities;

Survivors of domestic violence;

Gay and Lesbian People;

Homeless people;

People with mental health problems;

Disabled people.

Particular effort will be made to understand and respond to the needs of these vulnerable groups of people.

The following section highlights partnership priorities for 1999 - 2002 following the crime and disorder audit and consultation process.

"Safe People"



"We aim to improve the safety of people and to reduce violent crimes against people".

"One of our objectives is to increase people's confidence and ability to report acts of violence".



"Safety of People"

Including:

"Domestic Violence

"Racial Violence

"Homophobic Violence

"Child Abuse

"Other Violent Crimes

"Truancy

Aims

- To improve the safety of people and to reduce violent crimes against people.

Objectives

- To improve understanding about the extent and nature of particular forms of violence against people and how to successfully address the issues involved;
- To increase people's confidence and ability to report acts of violence;
- To improve the provision and quality of services provided for victims/survivors and witnesses of violence (including their families/carers);
- To improve training on violence prevention and victim/witness support;
- To improve the effectiveness of action against perpetrators of violence;
- To tackle truancy and exclusion in public places in support of targets within Education's Behaviour Support Plan.

Targets

Targets will need to reflect and balance the need to encourage the reporting of violent crimes against people (especially 'hidden' crimes such as child abuse, racial and domestic violence) whilst, at the same time, achieving an overall long-term reduction in violent crimes against people.

- To achieve a 20% reduction in the number of violent crimes against people over the next three years (after taking into account of the effects of under-reporting);
- To achieve a 33% reduction in truancy by the Year 2002.

Outputs

- Increase in the number of reported calls to the Police concerning violence (particularly 'hidden' crimes such as child abuse, domestic and racial violence);
- Increase in the number of reported calls to support services;
- Increase in the number of victims/survivors/witnesses supported (and families/carers);
- Increase in the number of staff trained;
- Increase in the number of successful criminal justice and/or other forms of intervention e.g. prosecutions, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, Final Warnings, Mediation Services etc;
- Increase in expressed satisfaction with services provided;
- Increase in the number of organisations with appropriate policies and procedures for dealing with the prevention of violence;
- Reduction in the number of unauthorised school absences.
- **Long term** reduction in the number of violent crimes against people.

Outcomes

- Improved safety of people;
- People feel safer;
- Improvements in staff training;
- Improvements to support services;
- Improved recording and monitoring systems;
- Improved communications, marketing and information systems;
- Improved satisfaction with services.

Monitoring

- Merseyside Police Command and Control data/other Crime Data;
- Liverpool City Council;
- Liverpool Community College;
- Information from specialist support services;
- Health data on assaults and violence;
- Schools and other Educational Establishments;
- Citizens' Panel;
- Public Perception Surveys;
- Questionnaires;
- Focus Groups with 'Hard to Reach' Groups (see page 20 for definition);
- Independent research findings.

"We will improve the provision and quality of services for victims, survivors and witnesses of violence".



"Safety of Properties"



"We aim to increase the safety of properties and to reduce the burglary rate".



"One of our objectives is to achieve greater community involvement in multi-agency activities to prevent and reduce burglary".

"Safety of Properties"

Aims

- To increase the safety of properties and to reduce the burglary rate in target areas as identified within the Delivery Plan.

Objectives

- To introduce and promote effective anti-burglary prevention and reduction measures;
- To achieve greater community involvement in multi-agency activities to prevent and reduce burglary;
- To increase people's confidence and ability to report burglary incidents.

Target

- To reduce the burglary rate by 20% in target areas over the period 1999 - 2002 (after taking into account the effects of under-reporting).

Outputs

- Short term increase in the number of reported calls to the police concerning burglary incidents;
- Increase in the number of dwellings/other buildings target hardened in priority areas;
- Increase in the number of Alleygating and Homewatch schemes introduced;
- Reduced level of repeat victimisation in target areas;
- Increase in the number of campaign activities against burglary;
- Increase in the number of successful prosecutions against burglars;
- Increase in the number of active Neighbourhood Watch/Business Watch/School Watch/Home Watch schemes.

- **Long term** reduction in the number or reported crimes against properties.

Outcomes

- Improved safety of properties and premises;
- Increased number of housing providers/retail landlords adopting preventative approaches to burglary;
- Greater level of community involvement in burglary prevention and reduction activities;
- Cost-effectiveness of community safety measures demonstrated;
- Increased satisfaction with support services;
- Improved recording and monitoring systems;
- Improved communications, marketing and information systems.

Monitoring

- Merseyside Police Command and Control data/other Crime Data;
- Merseyside Information Service;
- University of Liverpool;
- Liverpool John Moores University;
- Merseyside Probation Service;
- Safer Merseyside Partnership;
- Housing providers;
- Retail Landlords;
- Businesses;
- Education Establishments;
- Public Perception Surveys;
- Citizens' Panel, Questionnaires, Focus Groups;
- Independent Research Findings.



"Our target is to reduce the burglary rate by 20% in target areas over the period 1999 - 2002^f."

"Safety of Places"



"We aim to improve the safety of places and to reduce crime and disorder in target areas".



"One objective is to reduce the harmful effects of alcohol and drug related violence and disorder in targeted public places".

"Safety of Places"

Aims

- To improve the safety of places and to reduce crime and disorder in target areas as identified within the Delivery Plan.

Objectives

- To achieve a long-term reduction in the number of reported crimes, disorder and anti-social behaviour incidents in target areas;
- To improve community safety in local neighbourhoods, the City Centre and other public places (e.g. parks and open spaces);
- To reduce the harmful effects of alcohol and drug related violence and disorder in targeted public places;
- To reduce vehicle crime (including thefts of/thefts from vehicles and vehicle arson), drink-driving, speeding and improvements to car park safety;
- To improve personal safety on public transport networks and at public transport stations/terminals;
- To reduce vandalism/graffiti and improve environmental measures (e.g. street lighting, cleansing, needle/sharps collection, repairs to broken bus shelters, action against noise pollution);
- To reduce the causes and effects of arson;
- To reduce the prevalence and incidence of nuisance hoax calls to the Fire Service;

continued overleaf...

Objectives continued...

- To encourage local people to take a greater responsibility for crime and disorder prevention wherever and whenever possible;
- To increase people's confidence and ability to report crime and disorder incidents.

Targets

- To achieve a 20% reduction in crime and disorder in targeted public places by the Year 2002 (taking into account the effects of under-reporting);
- To reduce vehicle crime in target areas by 30% over the next three years.

Outputs

- Increase in the number of successful convictions for public disorder related offences;
- Reduction in the causes and effects of arson;
- Reduction in the number of reported hoax calls to the Fire Service;
- Reduction in the number of reported crimes/disorder on public transport and public transport networks/terminals;
- Reduction in the number of alcohol and drug related incidents dealt with by the Police;
- Reduction in the number of young offenders involved in crime and disorder;
- Increased number of young offenders successfully completing programmes to reduce their offending behaviour;
- Increased number of calls to Crimestoppers/Community Safety Hotline.

continued overleaf...

- **Long-term reduction** in the number of reported calls to the Police concerning incidents of vehicle crime, other crime and public disorder in targeted public places.

Outcomes

- Improved safety of places;
- Environmental improvements;
- People feel safer;
- Reduction in the harmful effects of alcohol and drug related violence and disorder in targeted public places;
- Reduction in Accident & Emergency attendances;
- Reduced economic costs associated with crime and disorder.

Monitoring

- Merseyside Police Command and Control data/other Crime Data;
- Liverpool City Council;
- Merseyside Tourism information;
- Merseytravel;
- Merseyside Fire Brigade;
- University of Liverpool;
- Liverpool John Moores University;
- Liverpool Community College;
- Liverpool Health Authority;
- Drug Action Team information;
- Alcohol Working Party information;
- Voluntary Sector e.g. Victim Support and Alcohol Services;
- Car Parks;
- Safer Merseyside Partnership;
- Local Area Partnerships;
- Community Groups;
- Neighbourhood Watch Schemes;
- Citizens' Panel, Questionnaires, Focus Groups;
- Independent Research Findings.

"One of our objectives is to improve community safety in local neighbourhoods".



Substance Misuse and Community Safety



"We 'will protect our communities from drug, alcohol and substance misuse, associated criminal activities and behaviour".

*"We will work with Young
Offenders who are Drug
Misusers"**



Substance Misuse and Community Safety

There are clear links between drugs, alcohol, substance misuse and community safety. Work on drugs, alcohol, other substance misuse and community safety will be prioritised over the next three years. Closer links between the Drug Action Team's Action Plan, the local Strategy for Reducing Harm Related to Alcohol 1998 Onwards, and the Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy will be developed. A review of drugs and community safety structures will be conducted in order to ensure more effective work in this area.

Key Activities:

- Protect communities and tackle addiction as well as criminality;
- Protect communities from alcohol and drug related anti-social behaviour and criminal behaviour;
- Young people: we will help them resist drug and alcohol misuse to help them achieve their full potential in society;
- Treatment: we will help people with drug problems to overcome these problems and live healthy and crime free lives;
- Availability: we will conduct enforcement and disruption campaigns to stifle the availability of illegal drugs on our streets and the availability of alcohol to 10 - 17 year olds.

The information on the next four pages is intended to highlight some of the links between the Drug Action Team's **Drug Action Plan** and **Liverpool Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy*** The Drug Action Team's Drug Action Plan and **Liverpool Strategy for Reducing Harm Related to Alcohol** should be referred to for further information.

Young People:

Key Actions:

- Healthy Schools Award;
- Drug Counsellors in Schools;
- Youth Service Drug Support Team;
- Treatment/Support Services for Young People;
- Publicity/Information Campaigns;
- Work around School Exclusions;
- Work with Young Offenders who are Drug Misusers;
- Alcohol 'test purchasing' programme (subject to amendments to current legislation and feasibility of initiatives);
- 'Proof of Age' scheme for pubs and clubs;
- Work with Vulnerable Young People at Risk;

"We aim to provide treatment and support services for Young People".



Communities:

Key Actions:

- Prison Throughcare;
- Development of Arrest Referral Schemes;
- Drug Treatment and Testing Orders;
- Development of Final Warning Programmes;
- Developmental work with local communities;
- Information Campaigns in Clubs/Pubs;
- Door Staff Registration and Training Scheme;
- Needle Collection Service;
- Alcohol and Drug Awareness Raising Sessions;
- Implementation of 'Operation Crystal' campaign to reduce serious injuries associated with alcohol and broken glass/encouraging the use of toughened glass/bottles;
- Increasing the availability of late night non-private transport which includes encouraging easier access to taxis and 'get you home' schemes;
- Encouraging the provision of non-alcoholic alternatives and the promotion of these as positive choices.

Treatment

Key Actions:

- Provision of a range of services for drug users including - Methadone prescribing, Community Detoxification, G.P. Liaison Scheme, Counselling, Group work and work with individuals;
- Provision of an integrated and co-ordinated package of treatment, care and support for problem drinkers;
- Provision of Treatment/Support and Throughcare within Prisons;
- Integrated Care Project;
- Family Support Services;
- Development of Equality of Access Specifically for Black and Other Racial Groups;
- Provision of Community Based Drug/Alcohol/Substance Misuse Rehabilitation Programmes.

Availability

Key Actions:

- Work by the Police and other organisations and agencies to challenge and reduce wherever possible the availability and acceptability of drugs and other substance misuse;
- Work by the Police and other organisations to reduce the harmful effects of drugs, alcohol and other substance misuse.



"One of our key activities will be to protect communities from alcohol and drug related anti-social behaviour and criminal behaviour".



"Young people: we will help them resist drug and alcohol misuse to help them achieve their full potential in society".

Children and Young People



"No single organisation can, on its own, reduce the incidence of youth offending or improve the safety of communities".

"Most children and young people in Liverpool are law abiding citizens".



Children and Young People

Most children and young people are law abiding citizens and the majority of young offenders commit one offence only and are never seen in the courts again. It is a small minority of persistent young offenders who account for the majority of offences.

Youth Offending

Nevertheless, crime and disorder committed by young people is of concern. Nationally, for example:

- 26% of known offenders are aged under 18;
- youth crime costs public services £1 billion;
- 40% of youth crime is committed in 10% of areas;
- the youth court process takes on average 4 months from arrest to sentence - offering opportunities for repeat youth offending.

In response, the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduces new provisions concerning the establishment of Youth Offending Teams, Youth Justice Plans and a National Youth Justice Board. The Act also introduces a range of new measures to curb youth offending including, for example, Child Safety Orders, Reparation Orders, Parenting Orders, Action Plan Orders, and Final Warnings.

Chief executives of local authorities will take the lead in setting up Youth Offending Teams and preparing an annual Youth Justice Plan, in partnership with the police, probation service and health authorities. The initial **Youth Justice Plans** will have to be submitted to the National Youth Justice Board by December 1999. Organisations will ensure that appropriate youth justice services are available for children and young people aged 10 to 17 who offend, or who are accused of offending.

Youth Justice Plans will need to take account of other children and young people's plans, strategies and legislation e.g. Children's Services Plans, Child Care Plans, the Children Act 1989, the Human Rights Act 1998 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Partnerships

No single organisation can, on its own, reduce the incidence of youth offending or improve the safety of communities. The challenge is therefore one of co-ordination at local, regional and national levels.

Purpose of Youth Offending Teams

The primary purpose of the youth justice system is to prevent offending by children and young people. The Government expects that this will be achieved by, for example:

- Interventions which tackle the particular factors that put young people at risk of offending and which strengthen protective factors;
- Speeding up the administration of youth justice;
- Confronting young offenders with the consequences of their offending;
- Punishment proportionate to the seriousness and persistence of offending;
- Encouraging reparation to victims by young offenders; and
- Reinforcing the responsibilities of parents.

Tackling the causes and effects of youth offending will require the involvement of a range of agencies. Youth Offending Teams will bring together the staff and wider resources of these agencies e.g. Social Services, Education, Police, Probation and Health - with the scope to involve others, including the voluntary sector.

Because of the complex nature of the issues involved, the youth justice reforms and the development of Youth Offending Teams are closely related to other aspects of Government policy to tackle social exclusion and build safer communities including, for example:

- **Seeing young people as part of the solution**, not just as part of the problem. This includes, for example, the work of the youth service and leisure services in providing positive activities and opportunities for young people;
- **Tackling truancy and school exclusion.** This includes reaching a national target of reducing levels of truancy and school exclusion by one third by the Year 2002. The Government will provide £500m nationally over three years from April 1999 to support local initiatives to achieve this target and help schools deal more effectively with children who have behavioural difficulties;
- **Parenting and family support**, including a national parenting helpline; a new enhanced role for health visitors; Sure Start and New Start programmes for children and their families to give children a better start in life; and support for families to reduce problems such as domestic violence;
- **Drugs** - the national 10 year strategy has a key focus on helping young people resist drug misuse and this is reflected in the Liverpool Drug Action Team's Action Plan. The Government has provided an extra £217m nationally to help deal with the problem of drug misuse;
- **Alcohol** - the Government is currently considering the implementation of a national alcohol strategy. Locally, a Liverpool Strategy for Reducing Harm Related to Alcohol 1998 onwards has been developed setting out the context for actioning a number of measures related to young people and alcohol;
- **Neighbourhood renewal** - following the Social Exclusion Unit's report, 18 new action teams have been established nationally to tackle the problems of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods;
- **Welfare to Work** - which will provide jobs, full-time education or useful work experience for 250,000 unemployed young people. There are also Gateway programmes for young offenders in custody or under probation service supervision.

"Tackling the causes and effects of youth offending will require the involvement of a range of agencies".

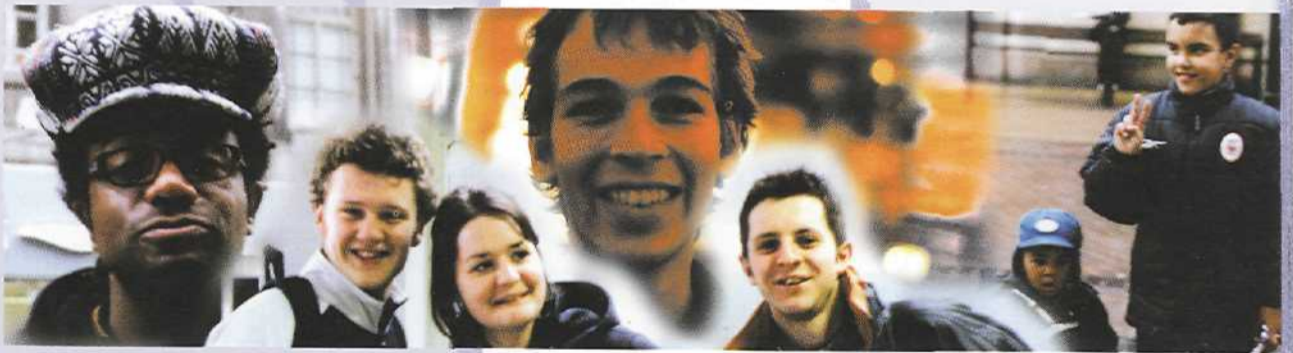


Youth Justice 1999 - 2002:

Liverpool's Youth Justice Plan for the Year 2000-2002 is in the process of being prepared by a new multi-agency steering group on youth justice. A Youth Offending Team Manager will be appointed in 1999 and 5 multi-agency Youth Offending Units based in local Police Areas will be established by the Year 2000.

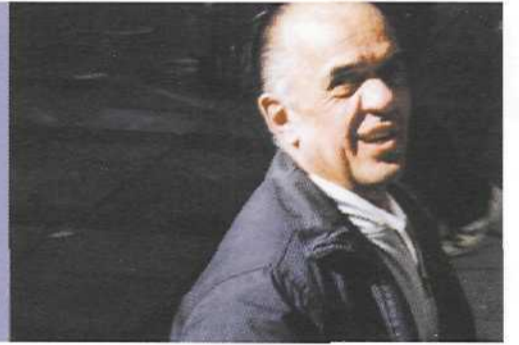
Next Steps

i



"We v/ill produce a detailed plan to make people, properties and places safer".

"We will explore the reasons for under-reporting of crimes and address any problems in the recording of crime and disorder information".



Next Steps

Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy: Delivery Plan

A Delivery Plan will be prepared detailing action to be taken to address each element in the key priorities referred to previously. Targets and performance indicators, expected outputs and outcomes, will be identified together with arrangements for monitoring and evaluation. Key agencies to be involved in the delivery of the Strategy will be identified together with a lead organisation in each case.

Resource implications will also need to be included to ensure, so far as possible, at this stage, that the Strategy is achievable and realistic.

The Delivery Plan will cover the period 1999-2002 and will be subject to annual review and may therefore be adjusted to take into account changing circumstances, new opportunities which may arise and to incorporate amendments necessary as a result of experience gained. The Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy will be subjected to 6 monthly reviews.

The Strategy's Delivery Plan is being prepared in consultation with representatives of a wide range of Council Directorates/services, the Police and other public and voluntary sector agencies.



"One of the issues for development is to improve service delivery in local neighbourhoods".

The Approach

The Delivery Plan will take account of the need to:

- Assess problems and identify 'hotspot' areas;
- Appraise options;
- Identify resources;
- Prepare and implement action;
- Maximise inter-agency collaboration;
- Monitor progress and evaluate impact.

Development of Inter-Agency Data and Information Systems

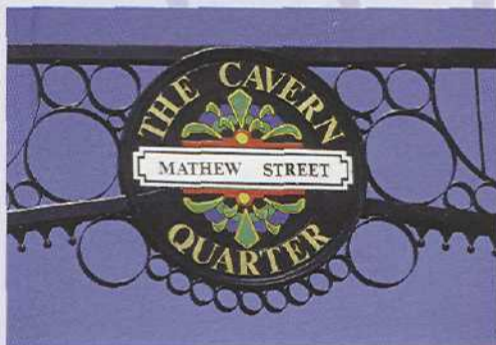
As a priority issue over the next three years, we will develop more integrated and efficient inter-agency data (and other information) systems.

We will produce inter-agency data sharing/exchange protocols, guidance and procedures for the appropriate handling of crime and disorder data.

We will explore the reasons for under-reporting of crimes and address any identified problems in the recording of crime and disorder information.

We will encourage people to report crimes and increase people's confidence and ability to report crimes.

Issues for Development



"We will explore the role of the media in promoting community safety".



"We will seek the active participation of children and young people in regeneration and community safety strategies"

Issues for development

- Development of a community safety database of projects/ programmes and resources;
- Production of a community safety manual of good practice;
- Benchmarking performance with other core cities (and other towns and cities);
- Seeking the active participation of children and young people in regeneration and community safety strategies;
- Development of an improved bidding capacity to draw down funding from various sources;
- Monitoring the impact and consequences of the Macpherson Report Data Protection Act 1998 and Human Rights Act 1998;
- Monitoring the community safety impact of Orders and Measures within the Crime & Disorder Act 1998;
- Monitoring individual 'City Safe' partners' policies/ activities and actions in terms of their impact on community safety;
- Developing multi-agency financial systems for community safety activities which includes activity costings at Ward level;
- Improving inter-agency consultation methods and mechanisms;
- Managing expectations and the delivery of appropriate services according to need;
- Exploring the role of the media in promoting community safety;
- Improving service delivery in local neighbourhoods (including One Stop Shops);

continued overleaf...

- Improving Closed Circuit Television systems across the City;
- Developing further linkages between other relevant strategic plans and programmes e.g. Health Action Zone, Employment Zone, Policing Plans, Probation Plans, Drug Action Team's Drug Action Plan, Local Strategy for Reducing Harm Related to Alcohol; Education Plans, Youth Justice Plans, Health Improvement Programmes etc.;
- Counting the costs of crime and the cost effectiveness of interventions.

Performance Indicators

Benchmarking progress with other Core Cities and other Merseyside authorities. Initial discussions suggest that the following indicators might be appropriate:

- Number of reported offences committed by young people;
- Number of reported young offenders;
- Estimated number of reported property crimes;
- Estimated number of reported crimes against the person;
- Number of reported incidents of disorder;
- Number of reported incidents of truancy;
- Number of Crime & Disorder Orders, Housing Evictions and School Exclusions;
- % of people feeling safer;
- Effectiveness of partnerships.

"Working Together for a Safer City"

For further information ring the Community Safety Hotline on 0800 028 8999 and/or visit our website on www.cirysafeliverpool.co.uk

Glossary



"Action Plan Orders will make young offenders follow a plan to improve their behaviour".



Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Glossary of Terms

1. Action Plan Order

A new court order that will make a young offender follow a plan to improve their behaviour.

2. Adult

A person aged 18 or over.

3. Aim of Youth Justice System

The principal aim of the youth justice system is to prevent offending by children and young persons.

4. Anti-Social Behaviour

Behaviour that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people in a different household.

5* Anti-Social Behaviour Orders

An Anti-Social Behaviour Order can be applied to any person, aged 10 or over, who has acted in an anti-social manner. The City Council and the Police will be able to apply for an Order to prevent a person behaving in a way likely to cause harassment, alarm and distress to other people. The Order will last for a minimum period of two years. If the Order is breached a person commits a criminal offence and could face up to five years in prison and/or a fine.

6. Appropriate Adult

If a child or young person is arrested, this is a person who can act in the interests of the child or young person concerned and includes a parent or guardian, social worker or any responsible person older than 18 who is not a police officer.

7. Child

A person under the age of 18 years as defined by the Children Act 1989.

8. Child Curfew Scheme

The City Council in consultation with the police and local communities, will be able to implement a local child curfew scheme.

This will prevent Children, under the age of 10 years, from being in a public place, between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m., unless they are with a responsible adult.

9. Child Safety Order

A court can make an Order in respect of a child, under 10 years, who is at risk of becoming involved in crime or anti-social behaviour. It will place the child under the supervision of a responsible officer. The Order will prescribe a number of requirements in respect of the child.

10* Co-operating Bodies

They include Police Authorities; Local Authorities; Probation Committees; Health Authorities; and every other person or body named by the Home Secretary.

11. 'City Safe'

The Liverpool Community Safety Partnership comprising a wide range of organisations and agencies committed to improving community safety and reducing crime/disorder. Responsible for the production and implementation of an inter-agency Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy for Liverpool.

12* Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy

This is a 3 year plan describing what will be done to make Liverpool a safer city. It will be reviewed every six months to make sure it is working.

13* Crime Audit

A review of the local levels and patterns of crime and disorder. This will be repeated every three years.

14. Curfew Notice

This is a notice informing the local community that a child curfew is in operation and the timing and locality to which it applies.

15. Detention and Training Order

A prison sentence for young offenders, requiring the offender to be subject to a period of detention and training, followed by a period of supervision.

16. Disorder

Behaviour during which harm is actually done to a person, or in their presence to their property; or harm is likely to be done to a person, or in their presence to their property; or a person is genuinely in fear of being so harmed as the result of an assault, affray, riot, or other disturbance.

17. Doli Incapax

There is no presumption that any child aged 10 or above is incapable of committing an offence.

18. Drug Treatment and Testing Orders

A Community Order for offenders, aged 16 or over, who misuse drugs. An Order will include a requirement that the offender shall submit to drug treatment and testing under the supervision of the Probation Service.

19. Final Warnings

A system of reprimands and warnings that replaces the current system of police cautions for young offenders.

20. Parenting Orders

The Parenting Order requires the parent or guardian of a child or young person to attend counselling or guidance sessions and comply with specified requirements. An Order can be made if the child is the subject of a Child Safety Order, an Anti-Social Behaviour Order, a Sex Offender Order, or has been convicted of an offence. An Order may also be made where parents fail to ensure their children regularly attend school.

21. Public Place

Any highway or any place to which at the material time the public, or any section of the public, has access on payment or otherwise, as a right or by virtue of express or implied permission.

22. Racially Aggravated Offences

An offence will be deemed racially aggravated if it is: one motivated by racial hostility; or if racial hostility was demonstrated towards the victim either at the time of committing the offence, or immediately before, or after. These offences are; racially aggravated assault; racially aggravated public order offences; racially aggravated harassment. When a person is charged with a racially aggravated offence, courts will be required to treat a racial element to any crime as an aggravating factor.

23. Reparation Order

A Reparation Order, will require a young offender to make reparation to the victim of the offence (with the victim's consent) or the community at large.

24. Responsible Authorities

These are the City Council and the Police. They are required to co-operate with other specified agencies to draw up and implement plans to prevent crime and disorder in Liverpool.

25. Sex Offender Orders

The Police can apply to the Magistrates Court for a Sex Offender Order for the purpose of protecting the public from serious harm. The Order will apply for at least five years and will be against named individuals.

26. Truancy Order

This gives a police officer an explicit power to take a child or young person who is believed to be of school age and who is absent from school without authority, back to school or another place designated by the City Council. The child or young person must be in a public place for this power to be exercised.

27. Youth Justice Board

A body set up to monitor the operation of the youth justice system, promote good practice and advise the Home Secretary on the operation of the youth justice system and the setting of national standards.

28. Youth Justice Plan

An annual plan setting out how local youth justice services are to be provided and funded; and how the Youth Offending Team will be staffed and funded, how they are to operate, and what functions they are to carry out.

29. Youth Justice Services

The City Council is required to ensure the availability of appropriate youth justice services. The Police Authority, Probation Committee and Health Authorities, will be required to co-operate with the City Council in ensuring that such services are available. The Council must set up a Youth Offending Team. The Team has to formulate and implement an annual Youth Justice Plan setting out how youth justice services in their areas are to be provided and funded.

30. Youth Offending Team

The Youth Offending Team will consist of social workers, police officers, health workers, probation officers and education officers who will help provide services to reduce offending by children and young people. The Team may also include members of the voluntary sector and any other appropriate representatives e.g. Youth Service.

Acknowledgments

Photographs

We would like to thank Liverpool Age Concern for their kind permission to use the photographs in the montages on pages 1, 22 and 33.

Translations of the summary are available on request

توفر نسخة مترجمة لمختصر هذه الوثيقة باللغة العربية لك

অনুরোধ করলে এর সারাংশের অনুবাদ পাওয়া যাবে।

這份文件備有簡略譯本可供索取

ਸੰਖੇਪ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ

अनुरोध करने पर इसके सारांश का अनुवाद उपलब्ध होगा।

Turjumaadda soo koobidda marka la soo codsado ayaa la heli karaa

خلاصے کا ترجمہ درخواست کرنے پر دستیاب کیا جائے گا

Braille, audio tape and large print available on request



Telephone the City of Sheffield Team on

0151-233 6742

Associated Documents/Publications

- Liverpool Crime and Disorder Audit 1998
- Citysafe CD Rom
- Citysafe Video
- Citysafe Website: www.citysafeliverpool.co.uk

Contact the Citysafe Team on 0151-233 6742

Comments on this Strategy

Your views, comments, opinions about this plan are very welcome. **Tell us what you think about it!**

Write to: **Citysafe Team**
4th Floor
Millennium House
60 Victoria Street
Liverpool L1 6JJ

or: Telephone: 0151-233 6742
Fax: 0151-233 3839
Minicom: 0151-233 3958

or send your comments on an audio tape if you prefer.



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Uniting against crime

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In case of emergency, dial **999**



citysafe

LIVERPOOL COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

^{1£1} **Working Together for a Safer City^{1ff}**

For further information ring the Community Safety Hotline on **0800 028 8999** and/or visit our website on **www.citysafeliverpool.co.uk**

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