

REPORT OF THE LEADER

ANNUAL REVIEW (2006/07) - SAFE FOR NOTTINGHAM 2005-2008

1 SUMMARY

This report reviews the annual progress (2006/07) of the SAFE for Nottingham Strategy against the eight headline targets¹ and briefly summarises the planned corrective action required where appropriate.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is RECOMMENDED that Members note:-

- (i) the current progress of the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) against the eight headline targets of the SAFE strategy; and,
- (ii) the corrective actions currently in place, and planned, to ensure that the SAFE headline targets are met.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 SAFE is a triennial plan and represents Nottingham City's crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour strategy (2005 – 2008). The strategy was a statutory requirement of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, which made it mandatory for Local Authorities to produce, and publish, an audit of crime and anti-social behaviour within their area. The results of this audit, and public consultation, led to the production of the SAFE for Nottingham strategy.

3.2 SAFE is made up of 8 headline targets addressing the issues of crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour. This is the second annual review of the progress made against the SAFE strategy and 2007/08 is the final year of the strategy. The SAFE strategy was refreshed following the first

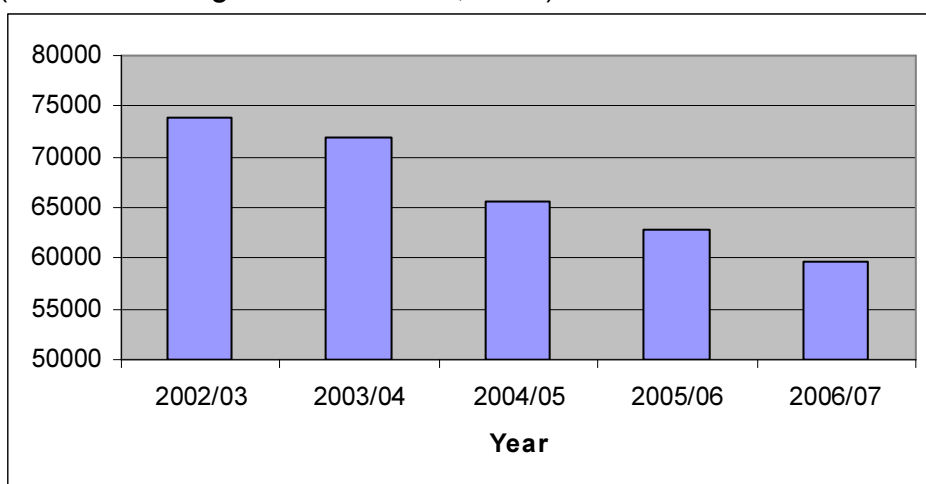
¹ Table 1 (Appendix) provides a summary of performance against the Headline Targets

annual review² (2005/06) and the refreshed targets were ratified by the Nottingham City Council's Executive Board³.

Change in 'Overall Crime' Levels

3.3 'All Crime'⁴ has steadily decreased over the past 5 years (Figure 1, below). In 2002/03 'overall crime' for the year was recorded at 73,885 offences and this had fallen to 59,663 recorded offences by 2006/07 (equating to a 19.24% reduction or 14,222 fewer offences over a 2002/03 baseline). Table 2 (Appendix) provides the yearly and monthly breakdown.

Figure 1: All Crime in Nottingham 2002/03 – 2006/07
(Source: Nottinghamshire Police, 2007)



4. SAFE FOR NOTTINGHAM: ANNUAL REVIEW

HEADLINE TARGET 1: To reduce overall levels of British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crime by 26% (over 2003/04 Baseline) by 2008.

Current Status and Performance

² Annual Review – SAFE for Nottingham 2005 - 2008 (considered by Council on 11th Sep 2006)

³ Proposed Amendments to SAFE for Nottingham Strategy 2005-2008 Targets, Executive Board Paper, 19th Dec 2006

⁴ All Crime is everything categorised as a crime by the police and is not the basket of 10 British Crime Survey comparator crimes.

- 4.1 In the baseline year 2003/04 there were a total of 46,324 recorded crimes based on the BCS basket of ten comparator crimes⁶. In order to achieve a 26% reduction by March 2008, crime needs to reduce by 12,090 recorded offences (Table 3, Appendix). This target is also the BCS crime reduction target agreed with Government Office of the East Midlands (GOEM) and referred to nationally as Nottingham's Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) 1 Target.
- 4.2 Performance in relation to this target is assessed utilising two methods. Firstly, BCS crime is assessed throughout the year based on an accumulative 12-month rolling baseline, as verified by the Home Office through the iQuanta crime recording system. This allows the CDP to monitor crime levels against the previous year on a monthly basis. Secondly, and of more importance, BCS crime is assessed over baseline (2003/04) at the end of each financial year. Performance will be reported in relation to both methods.
- 4.3 At the year-end of 2006/07 there was a 9% reduction in BCS crime compared to 2005/06 (equating to 3,569 fewer offences). This highlights excellent progress and represents a significant improvement over the previous year (before the CDP formally merged), which experienced only a 1.3% reduction in BCS crime (Table 3, Appendix). Nottingham CDP experienced the largest BCS crime reduction amongst its family of similar Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) for 2006/07 and, therefore, Nottingham CDP performed well assessed against its own previous performance and - more importantly - against current performance of our family of similar CDRPs. The result of this improved performance means that Nottingham is addressing its high level of crime and moving towards achieving the average level of crime for our family. The majority of Nottingham's similar CDRPs actually experienced an increase in crime (Table 4, Appendix).
- 4.4 Assessment of BCS crime reduction against the baseline (2003/04) highlights that crime has reduced by 17.2% (equating to 7,970 fewer offences) (Table 3, Appendix). This highlights excellent progress against the -26% target, especially in light of the fact that BCS crime for Nottinghamshire (excluding the City) reduced by only 6.1% over the 2003/04 baseline. Due to the excellent progress made, the CDP - unlike

⁶ The BCS basket of Ten Comparator Crimes consists of: Theft from Vehicle; Theft of a Vehicle, Vehicle interference and Tampering; Burglary; Cycle Theft; Theft from Person; Robbery; Assault; Criminal Damage; and, Wounding.

most other CDRPs – has a very real prospect of achieving LPSA 1 (Figure 1, Appendix)⁷.

HEADLINE TARGET 2: To reduce drug related crime by 30% between 2005 and 2008 (over a 2004/05 baseline) as measured by the proportion of arrestees testing positive within police cells

Current Status and Performance

- 4.5 Police practice, regarding the testing of arrestees for Class A drugs, has changed over recent years. When first introduced in 2001/02, testing only occurred amongst arrestees charged with a ‘trigger offence’⁸. In 2005/06 the practice changed to ‘test on arrest’ for all ‘trigger offences’ and thus the number of people tested increased dramatically. Due to this change in practice it has become necessary to assess the proportion of positive testers to allow accurate comparison over time. Furthermore, the 30% reduction target was devised at a time when no trajectory analysis was available and thus the target was not based on any known projection. For these reasons the target is very ambitious.
- 4.6 In 2004/05 (baseline) 3,627 arrestees were tested and 1,488 tested positive for Class A drugs equating to 41%. In 2005/06, 4,618 arrestees were tested and 1,738 tested positive equating to 37.6%. This represents an 8.3% reduction in the proportion of positive testers over baseline. At the year-end of 2006/07 5,847 arrestees were tested and 2,089 tested positive equating to 35.7%. Over baseline, this represents a 12.92% reduction (Table 5, Appendix). As previously mentioned, the target was devised at a time when there was no known trajectory upon which to base a rationale for setting a -30% target. It is unlikely that this ambitious target will be achieved by 2008. Despite this, the progress made still represents good performance in reducing drug related offending and the further increases in the capacity of the drug treatment system in Nottingham indicates that the level of drug related offending is set to fall by even more in 2007/08.

⁷ Recent BCS crime data highlights that as of July 2007 crime is down 11.7% compared to levels experienced in July 2006. In order to remain on trajectory to achieve LPSA 1 it is necessary to maintain a 10.6% reduction and thus the CDP performance is currently exceeding this milestone target. Based on an accumulative 12-month rolling assessment, BCS Crime has reduced 20.4% over the 2003/04 baseline and thus the CDP is confident that LPSA 1 (to reduce crime by 26% by March 2008) will be achieved (Figure 3, Addendum).

⁸ ‘Trigger Offences’ include theft offences; possession of class A drugs; Burglary; and Robbery.

Corrective Action

- 4.7 The CDP will be looking to decrease drug related offending by increasing the capacity of the drug treatment system and the number of people accessing drug treatment. In order to achieve this the CDP has recently commissioned a locality based drug service that utilises an assertive outreach approach. The new service (Phoenix Futures) became operational on 1st May 2007 and targets drug users in St. Anns, Sneinton and Radford (Area 6 and 4). It is envisaged that the new service will increase the proportion of Nottingham's problem drug using population accessing treatment. In turn, this approach will help break the link between drug addiction and offending and ultimately reduce drug related crime even further.

HEADLINE TARGET 3: To increase sanctioned detections for supply of Class A drugs by 10% each year by 2008 (based on 2004/05 baseline: 196).

Current Status and Performance

- 4.8 The total number of sanctioned detections for 2005/6 was 65, falling significantly short of the target of 216. This was partially due to fewer police operations in 2005/6 than in 2004/5. In 2006/07 there were 122 sanctioned detections for Class A drug supply. Although a significant improvement over the previous year it falls short of the 2006/07 target of 238 sanctioned detections. The figures for 2006/07 are based on a crime recording process, which permits that only one detection can be allocated to a dealer regardless of how many times that dealer is observed selling drugs.
- 4.9 In April 2007 the crime recording policy changed to allow a detection for each and every time a dealer is observed selling drugs. For example, if a covert operation witnesses a dealer making three sales it would result in three crimes, whereas previously it only constituted one crime. Although this will more accurately show the activity of the police regarding drug dealing, it will provide a distorted picture of dealing in Nottingham and, therefore, it is felt that the current indicator is inappropriate in light of this change. There are a number of performance indicators (PIs) under the Respect Strategy relating to drugs and it would be appropriate that the PIs in the SAFE Strategy reflect those in the Respect strategy. In a wider context, in the period 2006/07, there were 293 arrests on the City division for Class A supply.

Corrective Action

- 4.10 The SAFE strategy outlined an action to develop and implement a drug and weapon related crime strategy. This action resulted in the Nottingham Stands Together Strategy (NST), a multi-agency approach to gun, drug and weapon related crime, which was recently refreshed. The final strategy was the result of lengthy consultation with partner agencies, the community and local groups, which culminated in the production of the action plan to target the problem of drug and gun related crimes. Implementation of the NST strategy will continue and the Police Team dedicated to drugs (Operation Glacier) – a city and Countywide initiative - will remain in operation. It is envisaged that the Operation Glacier will have a positive impact on drug dealing and the targets outlined in the Respect Strategy⁹.

HEADLINE TARGET 4: To increase the number of people entering drug treatment by an average of at least 10% year on year between 2005 and 2008.

Current Status and Performance

- 4.11 Baseline data from 2004/05 indicates that 1,696 people were engaged in drug treatment. At the year-end of 2005/06 there were 1,967 people in treatment representing almost a 16% increase (or 271 people). Preliminary investigation into the reasons for the high number accessing treatment in 2005/06 in comparison to 2004/05 suggests that this increase is the result of general growth and improvement in the treatment system. At the year-end of 2006/07 the numbers in treatment had reached 2,089 representing a further 6.19%¹⁰ increase over 2005/06. Over baseline (2004/05), numbers in treatment have increased by 23.14% and thus highlights an average 10% increase year-on-year and, therefore, excellent progress.

Additional Action

- 4.12 Although the CDP is currently exceeding the target, a number of additional interventions were recently implemented in order to ensure that this current success is built upon further. Capacity of the treatment

⁹ Respect contains various PIs regarding drug dealing including: To reduce public perceptions of drug dealing as a problem in local neighbourhoods as measured by the NCC ASB survey; and, To execute at least 100 drug warrants per year.

¹⁰ The final number will be verified in July 2007 by the National Treatment Agency and is likely to increase

system was increased on 1st May 2007 with the launch of the locality based outreach service (Phoenix Futures), which is operational in St. Anns and Sneinton and Radford. Phoenix Futures aims to assertively identify and engage problem drug users and will have a positive impact on increasing the numbers in treatment even further.

HEADLINE TARGET 5: To develop a Citywide Alcohol Strategy by March 2006 and reduce the incidences of alcohol related violence in the top 10 worst premises by 5% year-on-year between 2005 and 2008.

Current Status and Performance

- 4.13 In relation to alcohol-related violence, as measured by incidences of violence in and around the top ten worst premises, there were 594 incidents in 2004/05 (baseline). At the end of 2005/06 there were 403 (191 fewer offences) equating to a 32% reduction. At the year-end of 2006/07 there were 343 (60 fewer offences) equating to a further 15% reduction and representing excellent progress. Over baseline, alcohol related violence has reduced by 42% in the top ten worst premises. This success is due, in part, to the proactive enforcement approach to minor incidents of disorder in the night-time economy with a view to preventing more serious incidents from occurring later, such as the use of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs).
- 4.14 The Alcohol Strategy was agreed by the CDP Board in September 2006 and a pragmatic approach was adopted, as there is no dedicated funding available. On this basis, each partner agency nominated an alcohol lead in order to take forward the priorities identified for year one of the action plan. The strategy is delivered through the newly formed Alcohol Delivery Advisory Group (which is a merger of the Alcohol Related Crime Task Group and the Alcohol Reference Group) and implementation of year one of the action plan is underway.

**HEADLINE TARGET 6: (a) To Reduce the fear of crime as measured by the number of people who feel very or fairly safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood at night and during the day (as measured by the NCC ASB survey) (over a March 2005 baseline)
(b) To increase satisfaction in local neighbourhoods by 15% by March 2008 as measured by the ASB survey (over a September 2004 survey baseline)**

Current Status and Performance

- 4.15 The original SAFE target was problematic due to the target being very non-specific as to what it was proposing to actually measure. The target has been modified in order to make it more meaningful and these changes were outlined in a paper to the Council Executive Board¹¹. The target will ultimately mirror a similar mandatory 'fear of crime' target in the 2007/08 Local Area Agreement (Safer Stronger Communities Block) (LAA SSC). The new mandatory target is now measured through a new question inserted into the NCC telephone ASB survey in September 2006. For the purposes of this review, however, it is necessary to monitor progress in 2006/07 and, therefore, fear of crime in this instance will be assessed based on feelings of safety as measured by the ASB survey.
- 4.16 Although the figures from the September 2006 and March 2007 survey can be provided, there are further problems as the survey underwent a methodological change in September 2006 when a new research company was commissioned to conduct the survey (after the original provider ceased trading). All surveys conducted from September 2006 onwards are now more representative of Nottingham's population as they are based on a random digit dialling methodology, as opposed to taking telephone numbers purely from the Electoral Register. The new method means that all telephone numbers have an equal chance of being called. This change in methodology means that surveys conducted from September 2006 onwards are not directly comparable to previous surveys (i.e. the results are not comparable to the baseline). In the 2007/08 annual SAFE review the problem will be resolved as the LAA SSC mandatory 'fear of crime' indicator will be reported.

¹¹ Proposed Amendments to SAFE for Nottingham Strategy 2005-2008 Targets, Executive Board Paper, 19th Dec 2006

- 4.17 For the purposes of this review, there are three surveys to compare in regard to this target (September 2005, September 2006 and March 2007), albeit that there are issues of comparability. The proportion of residents who feel safe walking around their neighbourhood during the day has fallen slightly from 92% (March 2005) to 89% (March 2007). Conversely, the number of people feeling safer walking around at night has increased from 40% (March 2005) to 47% (2007) (Table 6, Appendix). It is important to remember that not too much weight can be attributed to these findings due to the fact that they are not directly comparable. Comparison of the two surveys that are directly comparable (September 2006 and March 2007) highlights an increase in feelings of safety (particularly amongst those who feel safer after dark). These findings are further supported by an actual reduction in the fear of crime by almost 6% (from 51% of residents who fear crime in their local neighbourhood to 48%) (Table 6, Appendix).
- 4.18 Resident satisfaction has increased slightly over the baseline (80% of residents were very or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live in September 2004 compared to 81% in March 2007 (Table 6, Appendix). Once again, it is important to remember not to attach too much weight to these results, as they are not directly comparable. Comparison of the two surveys that are directly comparable (September 2006 and March 2007) highlights an increase in satisfaction (from 77% to 81%) and thus highlights positive progress.

Corrective Action

- 4.19 Although, based on the comparable surveys, progress is being made in regard to feelings of safety/ fear of crime and resident satisfaction, the CDP are aiming to improve progress further through the continuation of Weeks of Action. The CDP, to-date, has co-ordinated Weeks of Action in the most disadvantaged wards to reassure communities and build confidence in services. The first week of action took place in Bulwell in August 2006 and involved all statutory agencies of the CDP and others in a high profile week of action targeting problems local to that area. Problems ranged from criminal damage, nuisance and anti-social behaviour to drug dealing and violence. This rolling programme will continue throughout 2007/08.

HEADLINE TARGET 7: To reduce the frequency of offending by young people supervised by the Youth Offending Team (YOT) in the 12 months following the commencement of interventions

compared to the 12 months prior to the commencement of interventions by 5% in each year from 2005 to 2008

Current Status and Performance

- 4.20 Monitoring of this target can only be achieved by assessing the offending behaviour of a cohort one year pre and one year post intervention. Table 7 (Appendix) highlights the 2005 cohort (SAFE year 2) was made up of 215 young offenders who were given a court order between October and December 2005. The cohort, on average committed 4.7 offences per offender before the intervention. One year after the completion of the intervention the average had reduced to 2.67 offences per offender (a reduction of 2.03 offences per offender or 443 offences in total). This reduction in offending behaviour represents a 43.19% reduction in offending behaviour amongst the 2005 cohort and, therefore, far exceeds the -5% target and highlights excellent progress.
- 4.21 Performance compared to the previous year highlights that the 2004 cohort committed on average 3.3 offences per offender post intervention. The 2005 cohort reduced offending to 2.67 offences per offender post intervention and thus represents a 19% reduction over the 2004 cohort and thus highlights excellent progress (Table 7, Appendix).

HEADLINE TARGET 8: To reduce repeat victimisation of all BCS comparator crimes by 5% year-on-year between 2005 and 2008 (over a 2004/05 baseline)

Current Status and Performance

- 4.22 This target measures the number of repeat victims of all the BCS comparator crimes per year as a total¹³. In 2004/05 (baseline) there were 5,724¹⁴ repeat victims and performance data from 2005/06 shows that there were 5,292 repeat victims of BCS crimes representing a 7.5% reduction. In 2006/07, the number of repeat victims decreased further to 4,909, representing a 7.2% fall over 2005/06. This represents a 14.2% reduction over baseline and thus highlights excellent performance.

¹³ See Figure 2 (Appendix) for the definition and methodology used to establish the baseline and performance monitoring of repeat victimisation

¹⁴ Note: Baseline has changed slightly as crime figures undergo verification. Originally reported to be 5,676.

Future Action

4.23 The CDP will continue its preventative work and to educate residents of Nottingham in regard to crime prevention. This work entails the continuation of property marking (Smart Water¹⁵) and promotion of Immobilise (property register website), the use of promotional material and the media to advise people on ways to minimise the chances of becoming a victim of crime. In the past the local media has been successfully used to advise people about leaving goods on display in their cars or the dangers of leaving windows open. This work is continued through the rolling programme of Weeks Of Action where the CDP engages with communities and provides advice regarding crime.

CDP Priorities and Targets for 2007/08

4.24 Overall the CDP performed well in respect of reducing crime and addressing the link between drug use and offending¹⁶. Nottingham CDP experienced the biggest BCS crime reduction amongst its family of comparably similar CDRPs and, as such, is moving towards the average crime level for our family (Table 4, Appendix). This excellent performance means that the CDP – unlike most similar CDRPs - has a very good prospect of achieving LPSA 1 in 2007/08 (Figure 1, Appendix). Furthermore, the increase in the number of problem drug users in structured treatment represents excellent progress and the success of addressing the link between crime and drugs is evidenced by a reduction in drug related crime as measured by the number of arrestees testing positive for class A drugs. Despite this overall good performance, the CDP is aware that crime still remains comparatively high in Nottingham and there are various areas that require a new focus of attention.

4.25 In 2007/08 the CDP will be looking specifically at maintaining the good work already established, in particularly in relation to drug treatment, vehicle crime and burglary. The focus, however, will now be on reducing violent crime (wounding, assault and robbery¹⁷) as well as criminal damage. In a similar approach that was adopted for burglary and vehicle crime, the CDP will be forming an action plan and delivery group to

¹⁵ Over 8,200 properties were Smart Watered in 2006/07 as part of Weeks of Action alone.

¹⁶ Table 1, Appendix provides a summary of performance against the Headline Targets

¹⁷ Robbery will be addressed along with violence as an element of force, or the threat of force, is what distinguishes 'robbery' from 'theft from person'

address violence. Table 3 (Appendix) highlights the reductions required in 2007/08 in order to achieve LPSA 1.

5 STRATEGIC AIMS

The aims of the SAFE strategy impact positively on the strategic aims of the council:-

- (i) people feeling safe in communities;
- (ii) improving educational attainment;
- (iii) more local people being economically active;
- (iv) a cleaner city.

6 List of background papers other than published works or those disclosing confidential or exempt information

None

7 Published documents referred to in compiling this report

- (i) Local Area Agreement (Safer and Stronger Communities) (2006 – 2009)
- (ii) Annual Review – SAFE for Nottingham 2005 - 2008 (considered by Council on 11th Sep 2006)
- (iii) Proposed Amendments to SAFE for Nottingham Strategy 2005-2008 Targets, Executive Board Report, 19th December 2006

**COUNCILLOR JON COLLINS
LEADER OF THE COUNCIL**

Appendix

Table 1: Safe 2006/07 review: Summary Table of Progress Against Targets

Indicator/ Headline Target	Status
Headline Target 1: Reduce overall BCS crime 2003/04 baseline by 26% between 2005 and 2008	Amber
Headline Target 2: To reduce drug related crime by 30% between 2005 and 2008 as measured by the proportion of arrestees testing positive within police cells (using 2004/05 baseline)	Amber
Headline Target 3: To increase sanctioned detections for supply of Class A drugs by 10% each year by 2008 (based on 2004/05 baseline: 196).	Red
Headline Target 4: To increase number of people entering drug treatment by an average of at least 10% year on year between 2005 and 2008 (problem drug using population estimated to be 4,020 (not 4,137)	Green
Headline Target 5: (a) To develop a Citywide Alcohol Strategy by March 2006 (b) To reduce the incidences of alcohol related violence in the top 10 worst premises by 5% year-on-year between 2005 and 2008.	Green
Headline Target 6: (a) To reduce the fear of crime as measured by the number of people who feel very or fairly safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night and during the day (baseline from March 2005 ASB survey) (b) To increase satisfaction in local neighbourhoods by 15% by 2008 as measured by the Nottingham City Council ASB surveys, with a further stretch in the Neighbourhood Policing Areas.	Green
Headline Target 7: To reduce the frequency of offending by young people supervised by the YOT in the 12 months following the commencement of interventions compared to the 12 months prior to the commencement of interventions by 5% in each year from 2005 to 2008	Green
Headline Target 8: To reduce repeat victimisation of all BCS comparator crimes by 5% year-on-year between 2005 and 2008 (over a 2004/05 baseline)	Green

Table 2: All crime in Nottingham 2000/01 – 2006/07 (Source: Nottinghamshire Police, 2007)

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
2000/01	5208	5720	5471	5291	5419	5447	6050	6038	5435	6188	5601	5746	67614
2001/02	5490	5911	5649	5867	5617	6000	6778	6634	6069	6802	6270	6659	73746
2002/03	5914	6116	5579	6492	5886	6090	6937	6245	5796	6087	5967	6776	73885
2003/04	6132	6163	6408	5863	5679	5358	6049	6297	5653	5969	5775	6533	71879
2004/05	5339	5157	5601	5429	5046	5840	5795	5433	5553	5571	4987	5877	65628
2005/06	5334	5538	5284	5385	5276	5288	5722	5397	4824	5282	4441	5111	62882
2006/07	4729	5173	5166	4868	4770	4892	5220	5295	4991	5040	4407	5112	59663

Table 3: BCS Crime Performance (2003/04 – 2006/07) and 2007/08 Targets (Citywide)

Category	2003-04 Baseline	Actual			2007-08 Target	Target Total Reductions over Baseline	Target % Reduction over Baseline (2003/04)
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07			
Theft from a Vehicle	8643	7115	7924	6678	6130		
Change over previous year		-1528	809	-1246	-548	-2,513	
% Change over previous year		-17.7%	11.4%	-15.72%	-8.20%		-29.1%
Theft of a Vehicle	3723	2812	2084	1808	1352		
Change over previous year		-911	-728	-276	-456	-2,371	
% Change over previous year		-24.5%	-25.9%	-13.24%	-25.20%		-63.7%
Vehicle Interference and Tampering	2940	2201	1655	1118	118		
Change over previous year		-739	-546	-537	0	-1,347	
% Change over previous year		-25.1%	-24.8%	-32.45%	0%		-45.8%
Burglary Dwelling	7438	6367	5757	5385	4531		
Change over previous year		-1071	-610	-372	-854	-2,907	
% Change over previous year		-14.4%	-9.6%	-6.46%	-15.85%		-39.1%
Theft of Pedal Cycle	1021	1080	1245	1190	1015		
Change over previous year		59	165	-55	-175	-6	
% Change over previous year		5.8%	15.3%	-4.42%	-14.70%		-0.6%
Theft from Person	2403	1893	1711	1761	1647		
Change over previous year		-510	-182	50	-114	-756	
% Change over previous year		-21.2%	-9.6%	2.92%	-6.50%		-31.5%
Common Assault	1360	1571	999	1519	970		
Change over previous year		211	-572	520	-549	-390	
% Change over previous year		15.5%	-36.4%	52.05%	-36.15%		-28.7%
Criminal Damage	11665	12463	12808	11512	10338		
Change over previous year		798	345	-1296	-1174	-1,327	
% Change over previous year		6.8%	2.8%	-10.12%	-10.20%		-11.4%
Wounding	5341	5544	6259	5716	5340		
Change over previous year		203	715	-543	-376	-1	
% Change over previous year		3.8%	12.9%	-8.68%	-6.57%		0.0%
Robbery of Person	1790	1424	1481	1667	1317		
Change over previous year		-366	57	186	-350	-473	
% Change over previous year		-20.4%	4.0%	12.56%	-21.00%		-26.4%
Total BCS Comparator Crime	46,324	42,470	41,923	38,354	34,234		
Change over previous year		-3854	-547	-3569	-4120	-12,090	
% Change over previous year		-8.3%	-1.3%	-8.51%	-10.74%		-26.10%

Table 4: Nottingham CDP's Most Similar CDRPs and change in BCS crime (2006/07 compared to 2005/06) (Source: iQuanta)

Family of 'Most Similar CDRPs'	Change in BCS crime
Nottinghamshire – Nottingham CDP	-9%
Norfolk – Norwich CDRP	-9%
Merseyside – Liverpool CDRP	-8%
Northumbria – Newcastle Upon Tyne CDRP	-4%
Lincolnshire – Lincoln CDRP	-2%
West Midlands – Birmingham CDRP	0%
Grater Manchester – Manchester CDRP	+1%
Devon and Cornwall – Plymouth CDRP	+1%
South Wales – Cardiff CDRP	+4%
Leicestershire – Leicester CDRP	+4%
Hampshire – Southampton CDRP	+4%
Devon and Cornwall – Exeter CDRP	+4%
West Midlands – Coventry CDRP	+5%
Hampshire – Portsmouth CDRP	+6%
Avon and Somerset – City of Bristol UA	Data no available

Table 5: Percentage of Arrestees testing positive for class A drugs (Nottinghamshire Police - C Division)

Year	Total Valid Tests	Total Tested Positive	Percentage Tested Positive	Percentage Change over baseline
2004/05	3627	1488	41%	
2005/06	4618	1738	37.6%	-8.29%
2006/07	5847	2089	35.7%	-12.92%

Figure 1: Progress towards -26% BCS Comparator Crime Reduction (LPSA1)

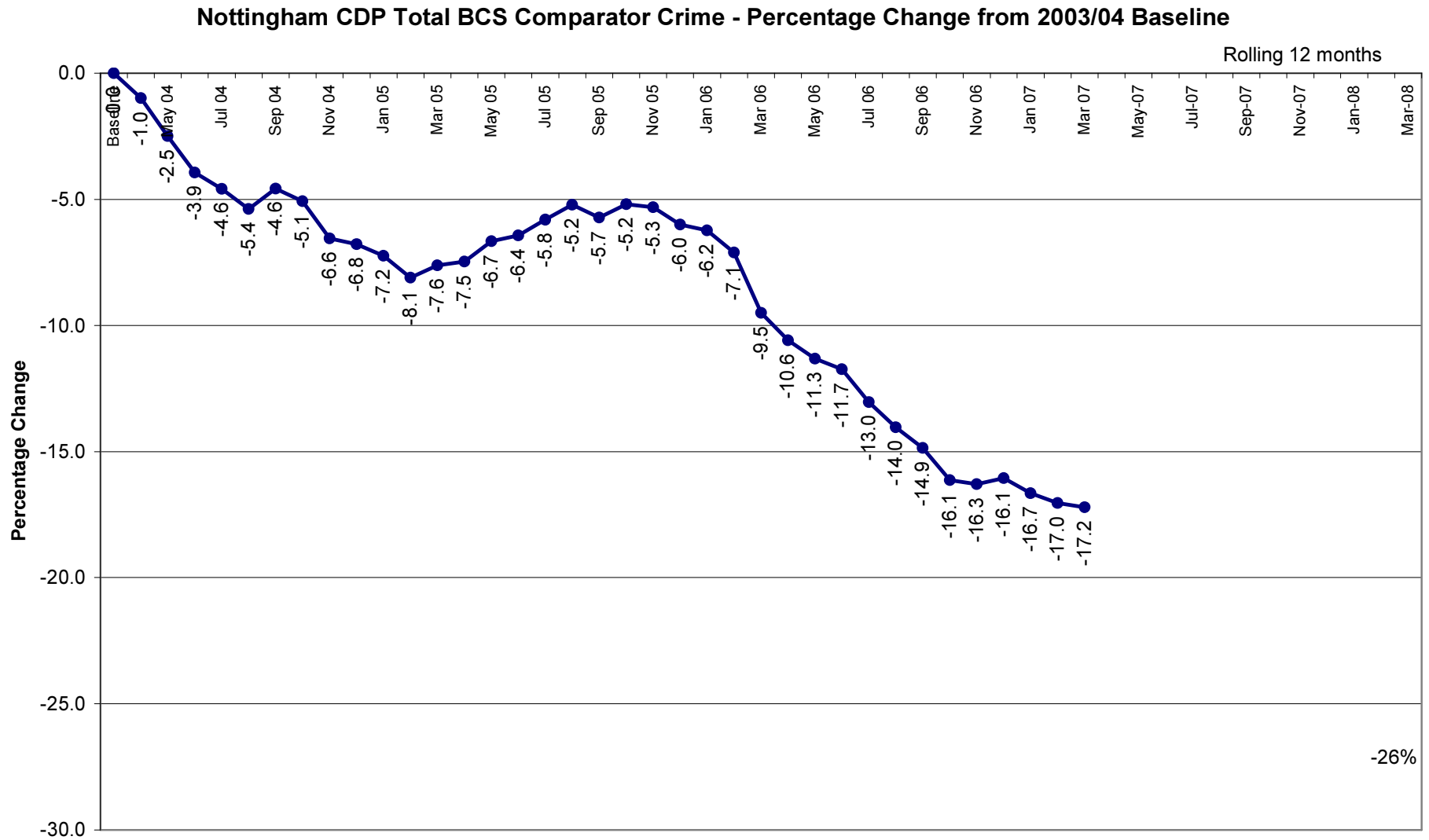


Table 6: Results from the ASB survey regarding Feelings of Safety; Fear of Crime; and, Resident Satisfaction

Category	NCC ASB Survey ¹⁸				
	Sep 2004	March 2005	Sep2005	Sep 2006	March 2007
% of respondents who feel very/fairly safe walking alone in their local area during the day	N/a	92% (Baseline)	92%	88%	89%
% of respondents who feel very/fairly safe walking alone in their local area at night	N/a	40% (Baseline)	43%	42%	47%
% of respondents who stated they strongly or fairly fear crime in their local area	N/a	Question not yet included	Question not yet included	51% (Baseline)	48%
% of respondents who were very of fairly satisfied with their local neighbourhood as a place to live	80% (baseline)	82%	84%	77%	81%

Table 7: Change in offending behaviour between YOT managed cohorts

Strategy Monitoring Period	Cohort Size	12 months pre commencement of intervention			Intervention commencing between	12 months post commencement of intervention			change in offending (+/-)	Change in average number of offences committed per offender (+/-)	% change by Cohort pre and post intervention (+/-)
		Approx. dates of track-back of offending prior to start of intervention	Number of offences committed	Average number of offences per Offender		Approx. dates of track-forward of offending after start of intervention	Number of offences committed	Average number of offences per Offender			
	151	Oct 2002 - Sep 2003	604	4	Oct - Dec 2003	Jan - Dec 2004	515	3.41	-89	-0.59	-14.74
Safe year 1 ¹⁹	189	Oct 2003 - Sep 2004	915	4.8	Oct - Dec 2004	Jan - Dec 2005	619	3.3	-296	-1.5	-31.2
Safe year 2	215	Oct 2004 - Sep 2005	1016	4.7	Oct - Dec 2005	Jan - Dec 2006	573	2.67	-443	-2.03	-43.19
Safe year 3		Oct 2005 - Sep 2006			Oct - Dec 2006	Jan - Dec 2007					
Total	555	N/A	2535	4.6	N/A	N/A	1707	3.1	-828	-1.5	-32.7

¹⁸ Note: September 2006 and March 2007 not 100% comparable to previous surveys due to change in methodology

¹⁹ Note: Figures have changed slightly since the 2005/06 Annual Review after manual validation by the YOT, however, this change has had little effect on the overall outcome of the 2004 cohort

Figure 2: Definition and methodology of Repeat Victimisation Monitoring

Methodology

All BCS comparator crimes have been selected. Victim addresses missing or recorded as “Error”, “No Fixed Abode”, “Unknown” or “Police Stations” have been excluded.

Definition

The following is an explanation of the database query designed to identify repeat victims.

BCS Crime - only crime types “Theft from Vehicle”, “Theft or Unauthorised Taking of Vehicle”, “Vehicle Taking Aggravated”, “Vehicle Interference and Tampering”, “Burglary Dwelling”, “Burglary Dwelling Aggravated”, “Burglary Dwelling Attempted”, “Theft or Unauthorised Taking of Pedal Cycle”, “Theft From Person”, “Assault on a Constable”, “Common Assault”, “Racially/Religiously Aggravated Common Assault”, “Arson”, “Criminal Damage Other”, “Criminal Damage to a Building Other than Dwelling”, “Criminal Damage to a Dwelling”, “Criminal Damage To A Vehicle”, “Racially/Religiously Aggravated Crim Dam Bldg Not Dwelling”, “Racially/Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage to Dwelling”, “Racially/Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage to Vehicle”, “Racially/Religiously Aggravated Other Criminal Damage”, “ABH”, “GBH”, “Racially/Religiously Aggravated ABH”, “Racially/Religiously Aggravated GBH”, “Wounding with Intent” and “Robbery of Personal Property” have been included, these are BCS crimes.

The address of the victim is to be used to identify those with multiple offences against them. More data qualify issues surround victim names and ages than surround addresses.

A count of crimes in a 12 month period is to be compared with a count of victims and a count of victims with more than 2

Addendum

Figure 3: Progress towards -26% BCS Comparator Crime Reduction (LPSA1) (July 2007)

