

CITY COUNCIL - 8 SEPTEMBER 2008

REPORT OF THE LEADER

SAFE FOR NOTTINGHAM (2004/05 - 2007/08) REVIEW

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report outlines the results of the final SAFE for Nottingham (2004/05 – 2007/08) review against the 8 headline targets contained within the strategy.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

IT IS RECOMMENDED that the outcome of the final review be noted.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 SAFE for Nottingham: The Nottingham City Crime, Drugs and Anti-social Behaviour Strategy (2004/05 – 2007/08) was a statutory requirement of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (CDA). The CDA is also the statutory basis for the formation of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs). CDRPs are made up of various statutory agencies (Police, Local Authority, PCT, Police Authority, Fire and Rescue Service etc) and non-statutory bodies who are required to work in partnership in order to address crime and disorder issues within a particular locality.
- 3.2 The CDA outlined that CDRPs must conduct a triennial audit of crime and disorder and develop a three year strategy to address the problems and issues highlighted. SAFE for Nottingham was developed in response to this statutory requirement and contained 8 headline targets aimed at addressing the issues identified through the crime audit. The remainder of this paper outlines the final outcomes of the SAFE for Nottingham Strategy.
- 3.3 It is important to note that the Nottingham CDRP merged with the Nottingham Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) to form the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) in 2006. The impetus for this merger was the link between crime and problematic drug use. The CDP has continued with the delivery of the SAFE

strategy and various refreshes of the strategy have taken place in order to align the targets with the Local Area Agreement.

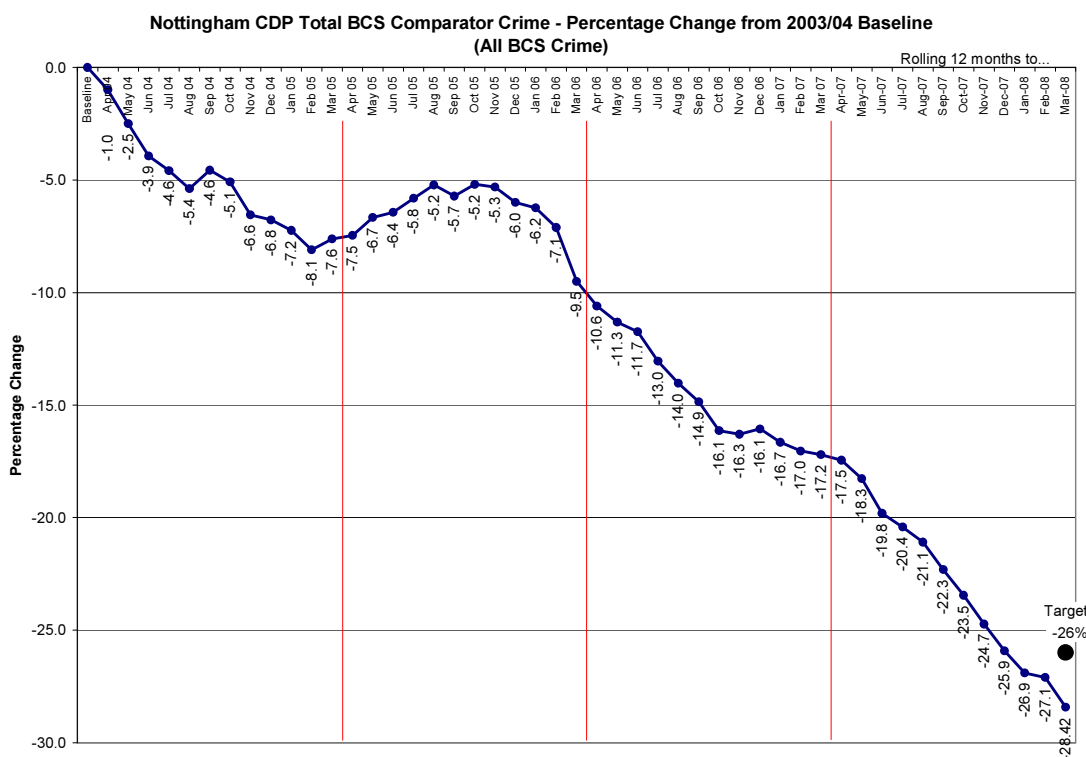
4 **SAFE FOR NOTTINGHAM (2004/05 – 2007/08) REVIEW**

4.1 SAFE for Nottingham contained 8 headline targets and the following details the overall progress for each target against the baseline.

HEADLINE TARGET 1: To reduce British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Crime by 26% over a 2003/04 baseline.

4.2 At the end of 2007/08 BCS crime had reduced by 28.4% and thus the target was exceeded by a comfortable margin. This highlights an excellent achievement and equates to over 13,000 less crimes.

Figure 1: BCS Crime¹ (2003/04 – 2007/08)



4.3 Figure 1 (above) highlights the progress made over the previous four years and as can be seen the downward trend did not become

¹ BCS comparator crime is based on actual crime figures in relation to a basket of ten crimes. It is referred to as BCS comparator crime by virtue of the fact that they are the 10 crimes people are most commonly affected by (according to the British Crime Survey). It excludes the most serious offences (homicide, manslaughter etc) as these fortunately affect a relatively few number of people. The BCS basket of 10 is made up of: Burglary, theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, vehicle interference, theft from person, robbery, criminal damage, wounding, common assault and theft of a pedal cycle.

prominent until 2006/07 after an unsettled year in 2005/06 resulting only in a 1.4% reduction over the previous year. 2006 marked the formation of the CDP and the beginning of an intelligence-led business planning process. The achievement of the target is also testament to the high level of partnership working now taking place across the city in relation to crime and disorder.

4.4 An intelligence-led approach to delivery highlighted the areas of most concern and where the biggest impact could be made. As a result significant reductions (since 2003/04) were made in relation to various BCS comparator crimes:

- Vehicle crime reduced 48% (7,363 fewer offences)
- Burglary reduced 38% (2,850 fewer offences)
- Theft from person reduced 42% (1007 fewer offences)
- Criminal Damage reduced 12% (1,435 fewer offences)
- Wounding reduced 7% (391 fewer offences)
- Robbery reduced 29% (521 fewer offences)

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

4.5 The proportion of people testing positive has remained relatively stable, however, a slight increase over baseline has been experienced. In 2004/05 (baseline) 41% of people arrested for 'trigger offences'² tested positive for class A drugs and in 2007/08 the proportion testing positive reached 43%.

4.6 It is important to note that this target was devised at a time when there was no historical data upon which to base a rationale of reducing drug related offending by 30%. The findings highlight the relationship between crime (especially acquisitive crime) and class A drug use. It is difficult, however, to deduce whether the actual level of drug related offending has increased or whether simply more drug using offenders have been caught and convicted. Nonetheless, the CDP will continue to deal with drug using offenders through the Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP) and by

² 'Trigger Offences' are largely made up of acquisitive crimes (burglary, theft etc)

encouraging offenders into treatment in order to break the cycle of drug use and crime.

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

4.7 There were 276 sanctioned detections for supply of class A drugs in 2007/08. Over 2004/05 baseline (196) this represents a 41% increase and thus exceeds the target.

4.8 Sanction detections of drug offences are dependent on proactive policing and over the next three years there will be a continued strategic focus upon drug dealing through the inclusion of National Indicator 42 (NI 42: Perceptions of drug dealing and use ³) in the Local Area Agreement.

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.

4.9 The number of people entering drug treatment has improved significantly over the past three years due to the increased capacity of the treatment system in Nottingham. It is currently assessed that 2,128 people accessed treatment in 2007/08 and this represents a 26% increase since 2004/05 (and only 136 short of the target)⁴.

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

4.10 Over the previous three years an Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy has been developed and a significant amount of activity has focused on reducing violence in the night-time economy. Initiatives such as Best Bar None and the operation of a Top Ten Worst Premises List has achieved a 33% drop in violence (from 594

³ NI 42: Perceptions of drug use and dealing within local areas (as measured by the forthcoming Place Survey)

⁴ The number of people in treatment is likely to increase, however, the final figure will not be verified until August 2008.

offences in 2004/05 to 399 at the end of 2007/08) in those premises where violence and disorder is a problem and thus represents an excellent final result.

HEADLINE TARGET 6: To reduce the fear of crime and increase satisfaction in local neighbourhoods by 15% by March 2008.

- 4.11 Local residents' fear of crime has fallen from 51% who said they very or fairly fear crime in their local area (September 2006) to 45% (March 2008)⁵. It is difficult to assess progress against the resident satisfaction element of this indicator as the -15% target was devised against a non-comparable baseline. Resident satisfaction is measured through the Nottingham City Council Anti-social Behaviour Survey, which underwent a methodological change in September 2006. The result of this change in methodology resulted in surveys conducted post 2006 not being comparable with previous surveys (including the original baseline). Surveys conducted post 2006 highlight that resident satisfaction has increased from 77% (September 2006) to 85% (March 2008)⁶.

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.

- 4.12 Youth offending is monitored by assessing the offending behaviour of a cohort of offenders' pre and post intervention by the YOT. The offending behaviour of each cohort (2004, 2005 and 2006) has reduced considerably each year and far exceeds the 5% reduction target (-31.35%, -43.60% and -57.10% respectively).
- 4.13 Collectively, the frequency of re-offending amongst the three cohorts has reduced 43% and represents excellent progress.

⁵ Fear of crime was previously measured based on 'feelings of safety' and the target was amended in the 2005/06 refresh to be monitored by a direct fear of crime question in the Nottingham City Anti-Social Behaviour (NCC ASB) Survey in line with the LAA 2007/08.

⁶ A change in the methodology of the Nottingham City Council Anti-Social Behaviour survey in September 2006 resulted in previous surveys becoming incomparable to future surveys and thus historical data is not available for comparison pre September 2006

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).

- 4.14 Repeat victimisation has reduced 25% since 2004/05 equating to 1,411 fewer repeat victims of crime and thus represents excellent progress.

5 NEXT STEPS (2008/09 – 2010/11)

- 5.1 Now SAFE for Nottingham has come to an end and in response to a new statutory requirement brought about by the review of the CDA in 2006, it is necessary to produce a new three year crime and disorder strategy. As part of the new regulations⁷ it is also necessary to conduct an annual Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder (previously referred to as a 'crime audit') and produce a three-year rolling partnership plan in response to the findings.

- 5.2 The CDP conducted its Strategic Assessment in December 2007 and published its first Partnership Plan in April 2008⁸. The partnership plan is strongly aligned with the new LAA 2008/09 and Appendix A provides a summary of the headline targets for the next three years.

6 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS OTHER THAN PUBLISHED WORKS OR THOSE DISCLOSING CONFIDENTIAL OR EXEMPT INFORMATION

- 6.1 None.

7 PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN COMPILING THIS REPORT

- (i) Strategic Assessment 2007/08 Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership
- (ii) Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership Plan 2008/09 – 2010/11

⁷ The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007

⁸ Strategic Assessment 2007/08 Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership; and, Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership Plan 2008/09 – 2010/11 (both available on-line at www.nottinghamcdp.com)

**COUNCILLOR JON COLLINS
LEADER OF THE COUNCIL**

Appendix A

| NI | Headline Target | Baseline | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | Change over baseline |
|-------|--|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| X | -25% All Crime Target (over a 2006/07 baseline) (End of year crime figure 2007/08 = 53883) | 59,663 (2006/07) | 50,500 -6% | 47,500 -6% | 44,750 -6% | -25% |
| NI 16 | To reduce serious acquisitive crime by 35.5% (over a 2007/08 baseline) by March 2011 | 13,136 (2007/08) | 11,166 -15% | 9,675 -13% | 8,475 -12% | -35.5% |
| NI 20 | To reduce Assault with Injury (ABH) by 19% (over a 2007/08 baseline) by March 2011 | 4,652 (2007/08) | 4,419 -5% | 4,080 -8% | 3,770 -8% | -19% |
| NI 15 | To reduce Serious Violent Crime by 34% (over a 2007/08 baseline) by March 2011 | 312 (2007/08) | 275 (-12%) | 237 (-14%) | 205 (-14%) | -34% |
| NI 32 | To reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence at Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) by March 2011 | TBC | Baseline to be established 2009/10 | | | |
| NI 17 | To reduce perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour by 7% by March 2011 (over a 2007/08 baseline) | Baseline to be determined by the Place Survey | Place Survey 2008 to provide Baseline | No Place Survey | -7% | -7% |
| NI 39 | To reduce alcohol related hospital admission rates by 11% by March 2011 (over a 2007/08 baseline) | 1,770 (2006/07) | 1,680 (-5%) | 1,620 (-3.6%) | 1,578 (-2.6%) | -11% |

| NI | Headline Target | Baseline | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | Change over baseline |
|--------|---|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| NI 42 | To reduce the perceptions of drug dealing/ drug use as a problem in neighbourhoods by 10% (over a 2007/08 baseline) by March 2011 | Baseline to be determined by the Place Survey | Place Survey 2008 to provide Baseline | No Place Survey | -10% | -10% |
| NI 40 | To increase the number of drug users in effective treatment by 12% (over a 2007/08 baseline) by March 2011 | 1,439 (2007/08) | 1,529 | 1,566 | 1,610 | +12% |
| NI 18 | To reduce adult re-offending rates for those under supervision of probation by x% (over a 2007/08 baseline) by March 2011 | TBC | Baseline to be established 2009/10 | | | |
| NI 195 | Improved street & environmental cleanliness – levels of graffiti, litter, detritus & fly posting (Baseline based on 2007/08 BVPI data that has been amended to reflect 2008/09 scoring methodology) | Litter: 7% Graffiti 13% (2007/08) | Litter: 5% Graffiti: 9% | Litter: 4% Graffiti: 8% | Litter: 2% Graffiti: 7% | Litter: -3% Graffiti: -6% |