

report



meeting	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	
date	18 th March 2009	agenda item number

Report of the Service Director, Community Safety, Resilience and Protection

Local Area Agreement Safer Theme

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To outline to Members of the Joint Local Area Agreement Scrutiny Committee the priorities and targets within the “Safer” theme of the Local Area Agreement, how these were selected and how they are being delivered.

2. INFORMATION AND ADVICE

2.1 **Priorities and Targets**

The indicators for this theme are:

- **NI 16** Serious acquisitive crime
- **NI 17** Perceptions of anti social behaviour
- **NI 18** Adult re-offending
- **NI 20** Assault with less serious injury
- **NI 32** Repeat incidents of domestic violence reported at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs)
- **NI 40** Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment
- **NI 111** First time entrants to the Youth Justice System

(A detailed list of the indicators and associated targets is attached at Appendix A).

These were developed in partnership, through the Tactical Group of the old Community Safety Board; with a lead agency being identified to take each indicator and target forward with partners e.g. Probation for NI 18, the Youth Offending Service for NI 111.

Key baselines on all of the indicators are now available and targets have been set.

A robust negotiation process was undertaken between partners and GOEM.

There is a requirement for *challenging* but *achievable* targets – reward grant for successful achievement is an important consideration.

2.2 Why were they selected?

Strategic intelligence assessments had been completed by Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) to provide detailed analysis of key priorities at district/partnership level – the key delivery level for most community safety work. These key priorities were fed back up to provide evidence for establishing the priorities at county level.

Countywide agencies (Drug and Alcohol Action Team, Probation, Youth Offending Service) also had specific inputs on the relevant indicators.

Local priorities were identified – these were fed into LAA priority setting. Agreement was then secured with individual CDRPs and the relevant countywide agencies as to the nature of the target and delivery plans were developed. The indicators had to be selected from the National Indicator set which consists of 198 individual indicators which are very prescriptive. The agreed indicators and targets were considered by Overview and Scrutiny at the County Council in June 2008.

2.3 Arrangements for Delivery

The new governance arrangements for community safety in Nottinghamshire have clarified issues of accountability. Accountability for performance and delivery of this theme is through the new Safer Nottinghamshire Board (with new terms of reference) – all the main players are round the table. The new county structure is attached at Appendix B.

The Community Safety Agreement (attached as Appendix C) was agreed by all partners in October 2008 and the LAA is built into this (including two stretch targets within the “old” LAA, one on acquisitive crime and one on Prolific and Priority Offenders in substance misuse treatment).

Performance management is overseen directly through the Delivery Groups which sit beneath the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB) – performance data will be available at lowest possible level – usually CDRP/district.

2.4 How far have they been achieved?

Delivery frameworks have been developed for NI 16, NI 17, NI 20 and NI 32 and these will play an important role in helping partnerships to develop local action plans. The framework for acquisitive crime is attached as Appendix C.

The other Delivery Groups in the structure have taken ownership for their own specific LAA indicators and targets and will performance manage the delivery plans

2.5 **What actions are Partners taking and what is different as result of LAA?**

The development of the first year of this LAA has taken place simultaneously with a Change Programme for Community Safety in Nottinghamshire, which has resulted in significant restructuring and redefining of roles and responsibilities at all levels of partnership working. Many of the changes required for significant improvement in community safety performance in the county have been taking place and should have a significant impact on achieving the LAA targets. The third quarter performance report for the Safer Nottinghamshire Board is attached at Appendix E. The SNB will be directly accountable for performance against the LAA targets.

Key performance issues have been subject of a County Council Overview and Scrutiny report in February 2009. Highlights from this document include:

- Deterioration in performance in each category of serious acquisitive crime. The County is unlikely to meet the reduction target but should still see a reduction on 2007/08 levels.
- The County is unlikely to meet the reduction target set for Assault with less serious injury due to changes in the counting rules.
- Anti social behaviour – the boroughs within South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership are predicting a year end reduction in anti-social behaviour.
- All Crime – Ashfield and Newark and Sherwood are the only districts showing an increase in All Crime compared to last year

3 RECOMMENDATION

3.1 That the report is noted.

Richard Hodge
Service Director, Community Safety, Resilience and Protection
(Contact Officer: Chris Walker x74331)

Background Papers Available for Inspection

None

Priority 4: Reduce crime and fear of crime

Indicators (with descriptions)	Baseline	2008-09 targets	2009-10 targets	2010-11 targets	Lead partner(s)
NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate per 1000 population	2008/09 baseline to be used – to be published May 2009	n/a	10.5% reduction on 08/09 baseline	5% reduction on 08/09 baseline (i.e. 15.5% total reduction on baseline)	CDRPs
NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime	County: 21.52 rate per 1000 population (2007-08)	19.49 per 1000	18.95 per 1000	18.51 per 1000	CDRPs

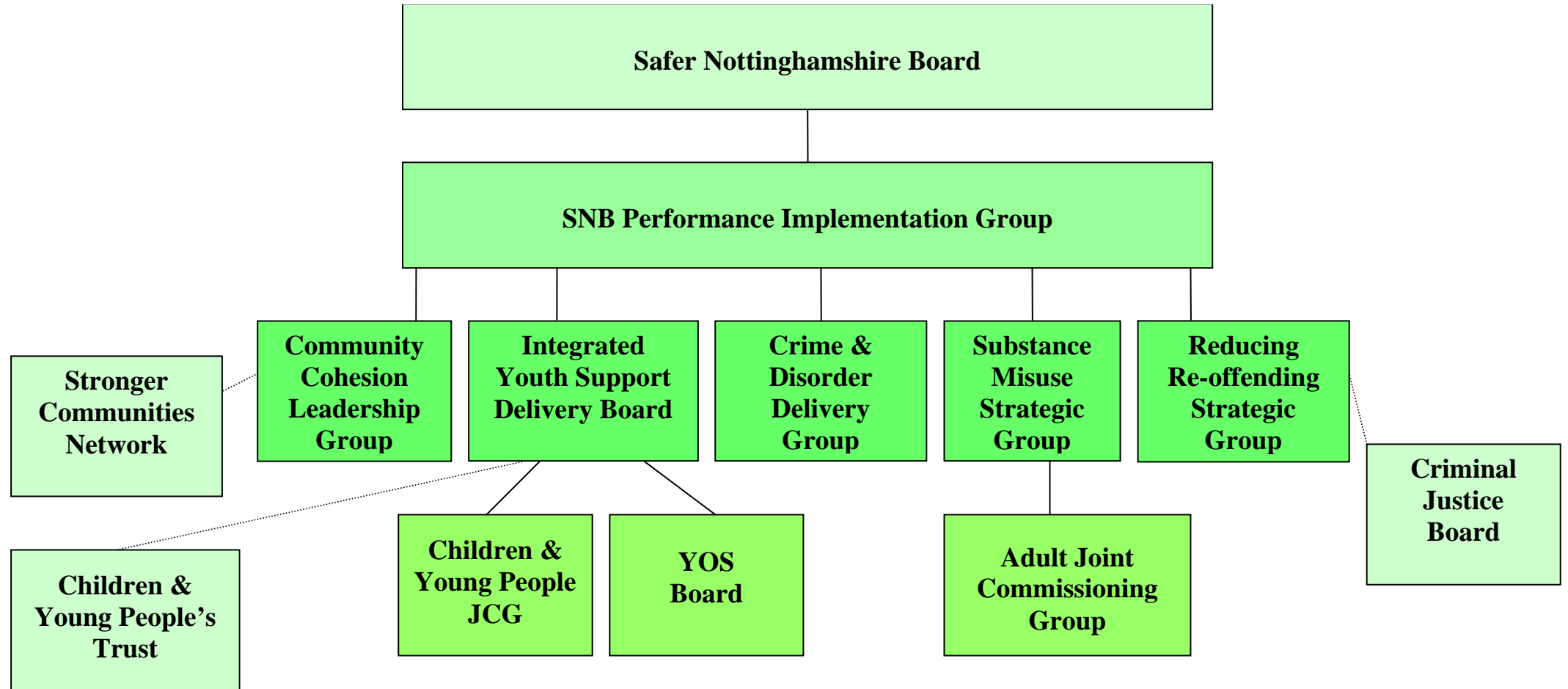
Indicators (with descriptions)	Baseline	2008-09 targets	2009-10 targets	2010-11 targets	Lead partner(s)
NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	21.5%	n/a	n/a	5.75% reduction	CDRPs
NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	11.88% (2007/08) Source: NOMS	n/a	Reduction of 3.00% on baseline (i.e. actual of 11.52%)	Reduction of 3.45% on 2009/10 figure (i.e. actual of 11.11%) Overall reduction of 6.45% on the baseline over the two years	Nottinghamshire Probation
NI 40 Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment	2,210 drug users in treatment in 2007-08	3% increase on previous year's actual	1% increase on previous year's actual	1% increase on previous year's actual	Nottinghamshire DAAT

Indicators (with descriptions)	Baseline	2008-09 targets	2009-10 targets	2010-11 targets	Lead partner(s)
NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 - 17	1,530 per 100,000 population [Number of FTE 07/08 1198] Source: DCSF	1480 – 1500 per 100,000 population	1440 – 1480 per 100,000 population	1,420-1,440 per 100,000 population [DCSF target range of FTE 1110-1126]	Nottinghamshire Children and Young People's Partnership
NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence reported at MARACs	Home Office advice is to assume a baseline for 2008-9 at 31% (the national average peak for a mature MARAC) even though this has not yet been reached locally as yet. Notts MARACs are all under 15 months old - not fully operational in terms of this repeat indicator until 24 months.	n/a	Reduction in the proportion of DV cases reviewed at MARAC during the year that have also been discussed at a Notts MARAC within the previous 12 months to 28%	Reduce the proportion of DV cases reviewed at MARAC that have also been discussed at a Notts MARAC within the previous 12 months to 26%	Police

Appendix B

Community Safety Delivery Structure at County Level

Delivery Structure Programme Groups



All groups to be tasked to operate to 3 strategic themes = Early intervention, prevention of offending and confidence



Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement 2008-11

Purpose of Agreement

This agreement outlines how partners will work together to provide strategic leadership and direction to tackle crime, disorder and substance misuse and to improve community cohesion in Nottinghamshire. The agreement includes the Nottinghamshire Community Safety Strategy; (2008-11) which contains the shared community safety priorities that will be addressed at a county level, in order to improve outcomes for local citizens and communities.

This agreement meets the requirements of The Crime and Disorder (Formation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 and sets out how agencies and partnerships will work together, including the sharing of resources to tackle common community safety priorities.

The agreement will be for three years (2008-11) and reviewed on an annual basis.

Section 1: The National Context

The national framework for community safety is outlined in a number of key documents. These include the national Crime Strategy (Cutting Crime; A new partnership 2008-11), the national Community Safety Plan (2008-11), the national Drugs Strategy (2008-11) and the national Alcohol Strategy (2008-11). The government has also issued the national Youth Crime Action Plan. All these documents are underpinned by the new set of public service agreements (2008-11), in particular

PSA 23 Making communities safer

- Reduce the **most serious violence**. Local partnerships are required to focus on domestic violence, those at risk of involvement in violence, serious road casualties, sexual offences, hate crime and tackling gangs. This therefore requires a local partnership response to the national tackling violence action plan.

- Reduce **serious acquisitive crime**. Partnerships are required to focus on interventions that prevent and reduce burglary, robbery, theft of and from motor vehicles.
- **Tackle local priorities and increase public confidence**. Local partnerships are required to develop robust processes of community engagement through neighbourhood working/policing, in order to identify local crime and ASB concerns and also to develop processes to improve the confidence of local communities.

Reducing reoffending. Local partnerships are required to improve offender management, with a particular focus on prolific and persistent offenders (PPO), drug misusing offenders (DIP), young offenders and developing effective use of local resources to manage other adult offenders.

PSA 25 Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol and drugs

Merged or closely aligned CDRP and DAATS are required to lead on the development of partnership strategies and action plans which prevent and reduce substance misuse, including alcohol related harm, adult drug misuse in particular for high harm-causing drug misusing offenders, and tackling the supply of drugs.

Although PSAs 23 and 25 are the key PSA for local partnerships, the national community safety strategy also outlines other areas of responsibility. These are;

PSA 14 Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success

PSA 13 Improve children and young peoples safety

These require close working with children and young trusts in developing robust children's and young peoples plans, youth crime prevention plans and in partnership with the NHS, appropriate emotional and mental health, and substance misuse services.

PSA 16 increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training

Local responses are encouraged with a particular focus on socially excluded offenders or those at risk of offending.

PSA 17 Increase the proportion of people over 65 who are satisfied with their home and neighbourhood

This requires partnership working with adult social care services and LSPs in order to develop particular actions to increase safety and confidence of older people.

PSA 21 Build cohesive, empowered and active communities

Working closely with LSPs to implement effective community cohesion and community engagement/empowerment strategies.

PSA 24 Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive criminal justice system for victims and the public

Close working with local criminal justice boards to manage effectively PPOs, support victims, joint approaches to community engagement, and respond to locally defined community safety priorities.

PSA 26 Reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism

This encourages a local response to the national PREVENT strategy, which is the Local Authority led section of the national CONTEST anti-terrorism strategy.

Section 2: The Local Context

Nottinghamshire is a large county, covering 805 square miles and with a local population of just fewer than 750,000 people. The county has areas of relative affluent but also a significant number of deprived and marginalised communities. The highest concentration of people is found in the districts close the City of Nottingham. Overall the county has a slightly older population profile than the national average, with fewer under-16s. The population is predominately white, with less than 3% from black and minority ethnic communities.

The County has eight local authorities, which are: - Nottinghamshire County Council, and the District Councils of Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, and Rushcliffe. The district councils have formed four Crime and Disorder/Community Safety Partnerships, which are:-

- Ashfield Partnership against Crime (APAC)
- Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership
- Mansfield Partnership against Crime (MPAC)

- South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership (a combined partnership of Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe)

Each of the partnerships completed a strategic assessment in 2007/8 and identified local priorities. Priorities that are common across localities have now been translated into the following Local Area Agreement (LAA) indicators;

Nottinghamshire Safer Communities LAA indicators

- NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime, with a local focus on burglary and vehicle crime
- NI 17 Perceptions of anti social behaviour
- NI 18 Re-offending rates for those under probation supervision
- NI 20 Assault with injury
- NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence (local indicator)
- NI 111 Reduction of first time entrants into the youth justice system
- NI 40 Increase numbers of drug users in effective treatment

Other LAA themes and targets that have significant links to community safety are;

Improving community cohesion and participation

- NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
- NI 114 Rate of permanent exclusion from school
- NI 117 16-18 year olds not in education training or employment

Tackling alcohol misuse

- NI 39 Alcohol-related hospital admission rates

Promoting environmental sustainability

- NI 196 Improved street and environment cleanliness
- NI People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Improve emotional wellbeing

- NI 50 Emotional health of children
- NI 141 Number of vulnerable people achieving independent living

Section 3: The Nottinghamshire Community Safety Strategic Plan (2008 – 11)

This plan outlines how the accountable bodies and their partners will work together to improve community safety across the county. These are the shared priorities, including the LAA indicators, which partners will work on together over the next three years in order to improve community safety outcomes for local citizens and communities.

Four key principles underpin our approach to community safety:

- That local communities are best served by organisations and agencies working together effectively.
- That communities may require different solutions and interventions to their problems.
- That communities are themselves part of the solution and have a key role to play in building safer and stronger neighbourhoods.
- That plans and actions need to value diversity and promote equality.

The overall aim of Nottinghamshire Community Safety Plan is;

To build safe and cohesive communities and to ensure that the communities are confident that the community safety issues that matter most to them are being tackled effectively.

In order to achieve this overall aim, public sector agencies in Nottinghamshire will work together with local communities and local businesses to achieve **three strategic objectives**, which are;

- **Early intervention** with individuals, families and communities seen to be at risk of substance misuse, crime or a breakdown in community cohesion, with a particular focus on children and young people.
- **Prevention of offending** through the delivery of effective interventions to reduce levels of crime, disorder, and substance misuse.
- **Improved confidence** and satisfaction levels in local communities through the implementation of effective engagement strategies, which identify the issues that are most important to those communities, and work effectively with those communities to tackle those issues and reduce anti social behaviour.

Objective 1: Early Intervention

- Improve levels of community cohesion across the county.
- Prevent and reduce offending by Children and Young People
- Prevent and reduce the risk of substance misuse by Children and Young People
- Prevent the growth of extremism in our communities

Objective 2: Prevention of offending

- Reduce violent crime
- Reduce acquisitive crime
- Prevent and reduce re-offending
- Prevent and reduce substance (drug and alcohol) misuse by adults

Objective 3: Increase the confidence and satisfaction of local communities

- Respond effectively to community safety issues raised by local people
- Prevent and reduce levels of anti social behaviour
- Support victims, both individuals and families and also vulnerable communities

APPENDIX D

Framework Document for Serious Acquisitive Crime



DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

LAA Theme										
<p>National Indicator 16. Reducing Serious Acquisitive Crime</p> <p>To reduce the number of serious acquisitive crimes in the County by 14%</p>										
Introduction/ Current Situation										
<p>Local Serious Acquisitive Crime targets include:-</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Ashfield</td> <td>12% reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mansfield</td> <td>6% reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bassetlaw</td> <td>16% reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newark & Sherwood</td> <td>12% reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Notts.</td> <td>12.5% reduction</td> </tr> </table> <p>Dwelling Burglary Ashfield and Broxtowe account for 41% of all dwelling house burglaries, whilst Broxtowe is showing the greatest increase. Evidence demonstrates that approximately one third of all burglaries occur through insecure entry. Other key causes are car key burglaries and some bogus, official/distraction burglary.</p> <p>Auto crime accounts for 64% of serious acquisitive crime but is not necessarily causing the most harm to local communities. 58% of all auto crime offences occur in Ashfield Bassetlaw and Mansfield, and 74% of offences are theft from vehicle. South Nott’s CDRP show the greatest reduction in auto crime and there are examples of effective practice in reducing auto crime in that CDRP and other areas.</p> <p>Robbery is a relatively low incidence crime but causes high levels of harm. Newark and Sherwood and Broxtowe have shown recent increases in robbery and Gedling and Rushcliffe are also areas of concern. 88% of robbery is of personal property. Mansfield appears to be an area of effective practice in reducing robbery of business property.</p>	Ashfield	12% reduction	Mansfield	6% reduction	Bassetlaw	16% reduction	Newark & Sherwood	12% reduction	South Notts.	12.5% reduction
Ashfield	12% reduction									
Mansfield	6% reduction									
Bassetlaw	16% reduction									
Newark & Sherwood	12% reduction									
South Notts.	12.5% reduction									

Problem Solving Analysis

Each CDRP should undertake a separate problem solving analysis on burglary, robbery, and auto crime at least every 3 months. Use should be made of the Problem Solving Triangle, (victim, location, and offender).

Evidence indicates that those partnerships which take time to analyse and understand their local problems and base their intervention on that analysis have the best chance of being successful'

The analysis should include:-

Dwelling Burglary

Victim profile including household type
Repeat victimisation data
Offence analysis...times, point of entry, type of burglary
Profile of items taken
Levels of home security in place
Offender profile including distance travelled to commit crime
Hotspot/estate analysis

Auto crime

Victim profile including vehicle type
Repeat victimisation data including frequency, repeat vehicle data also required
Offence analysis...temporal, location, M.O.
Level of vehicle security
Level of location security i.e. lighting, security staff etc.
Profile of vehicle stolen or property stolen from vehicle
Offender profile
Hotspot analysis

Robbery

Victim profile
Repeat victimisation data
Offence analysis...temporal, location, M.O. threats made.
Profile of items subject of the robbery
Offender profile
Hotspot analysis.

Prevention/Location/ Early Intervention

Dwelling Burglary Local actions should be put in place to reduce hotspot locations. A multi agency analysis of why this is a hotspot is required with the inter relationship between relevant socio-economic factors such as educational attainment, adult employment and skills, housing status, and deprivation in some areas leading to long term multi agency planning.

Tactical options for prevention should include high visibility uniformed patrols, greater use of community Wardens (neighbourhood teams, neighbourhood watch, wardens etc), secure by design improvements, CCTV as part of an overall package, ANPR, links with drug markets and market reduction activity.

Auto Crime Local actions should be put in place to reduce hotspot locations as in burglary above. Tactical options for prevention should include effective advertising to include The Three Step Rule, secure your vehicle before leaving it unattended, do not leave valuables on display, and always park in a safe area (well lit, security staff present, covered by CCTV etc.) High visibility patrols in hotspot areas. Leaflet campaigns. Ensure car parks are of Secure by Design standard. Make effective use of ANPR fixed and mobile in hotspot locations. Make effective use of Neighbourhood Watch Ringmaster system for identifying possible offenders and circulating stolen vehicle registration numbers.

Robbery Local action should be put in place to reduce hotspot locations as in burglary above. Tactical options for prevention should include high visibility uniformed patrols, making full use of all available staff at their disposal (Neighbourhood Teams, Wardens, and Security Staff etc.) Make full use of CCTV in fixed and mobile locations.

It is important in relation to this particular crime type to take cognizance of drug market mapping and drug intelligence as street robbery is likely to be committed to gain funds to feed a drug addiction habit. Offenders who have been arrested should be 'tested on arrest' under the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP).

Early interventions should always be considered, projects such as The Family Intervention Project (FIP) should be utilized where possible.

Reduction of Re-offending

Dwelling Burglary, Auto Crime, and Robbery The offender profile should enable the local targeting of known offenders but also those at risk of offending, the links with local drug activity and the need for drug treatment services. Restorative justice initiatives can also be used to increase offender empathy and family intervention projects may be relevant to high risk young offenders.

There should be effective partnership involvement in the Integrated Offender Management process, particularly in the Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) and General Offender Management (GOM) selection processes; MAPPOMM and Partnership Tasking and Co-ordination (T&C) cover these processes respectively.

It is important that the correct offenders are chosen for offender management in relation to the amount of offences, and the type, and severity of offences being committed by any one individual offender. This scheme will be more effective if all partners participate in the process.

It is also important that full partner participation takes place in the effective exploring of all eight of the pathways out of re-offending. Reducing Re-offending Groups should be formed for each of the County CDRP's to make effective use of this process.

Confidence/Target/Victim

Dwelling Burglary Actions to prevent future victims and action to improve support for victims and prevent re-victimisation. Vulnerable groups such as students, older people, and vulnerable communities may need different interventions but generally target hardening, crime prevention advice, and property marking (e.g. smart water) are effective tactics. Alongside this, specific repeat victimisation projects should be put in place.

Accurate information in relation to exact locations where burglary target-hardening has already taken place in relation to hot spot area's is vital in ensuring that effort is maximised where the biggest difference can occur

An important aspect of this area are publicity campaigns, community engagement and reassurance activity and joint initiatives with local community leaders (such as councillors) and residents aimed at presenting accurate and up to date information and increasing the confidence of local communities. This is particularly important in hotspot and vulnerable locations.

Auto crime Actions are required at a local level to 'target harden' victims of auto crime, this can include local security advice campaigns, such as the 'three step rule' but also for the location of crimes such as car parks or on-street parking locations, this can include such measures as better street lighting, poster campaigns, CCTV, ANPR, and 'Secure by Design' status for parking establishments.

Accurate 'hot spot' area data (i.e. location, temporal, vehicle type, and offender data) is vital in order to provide the opportunity for effective partnership problem-solving in areas where the biggest difference can be made with the maximum use of all available resources.

Publicity campaigns and local community engagement to reassure local communities are vital in attempting to reduce the fear of crime, high profile patrolling is also important in this aspect in conjunction with local messages of reassurance.

Robbery Accurate ‘hot spot’ area data (location, offender and temporal) is vital in order to ensure that high visibility patrolling takes place at the right time in the right area’s.

Publicity campaigns need very sensitive handling to ensure there is a balance in awareness, and also the need to reduce the fear of crime.

Maximum use should be made of campaigns such as ‘Crimestoppers’ and ‘Rat on a Rat’ and the publicity of sentenced offenders in order to gain public confidence.

Repeat victimisation projects and the use of the Victim Support scheme should also be put into place.

Leadership/ Implementation

Local acquisitive crime leadership arrangements need to be put in place to ensure that the plan is developed into an effective Delivery Plan, and that this is implemented, reviewed and linked to both performance reviews and tasking and coordination arrangements.

It is hoped that each CDRP will have a relevant forum to discuss these issues at a local level; this would hopefully take the form of an Acquisitive Crime Group where the Delivery Plan can be regularly reviewed by empowered partner agencies.

The County Programme Manager for Acquisitive Crime will work closely with the CDRP’s to ensure that this occurs. Any requests for additional help or resources will be taken initially to the CDRP and then if necessary, to the County Crime and Disorder Delivery Group for a clear decision. This decision will be based on evidence of local activity, the county problem profile and an analysis of current provision.

It is also important that any actions taken are intelligence led (using the National Intelligence Model –NIM) and are evidence based.

Performance

Performance Management is a very important issue, and this will be particularly relevant to the CDRP Delivery Plans. This is work currently in progress.

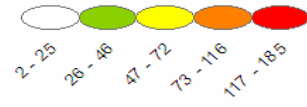


Serious Acquisitive Crime - County Wide - Ward Level - 08/09

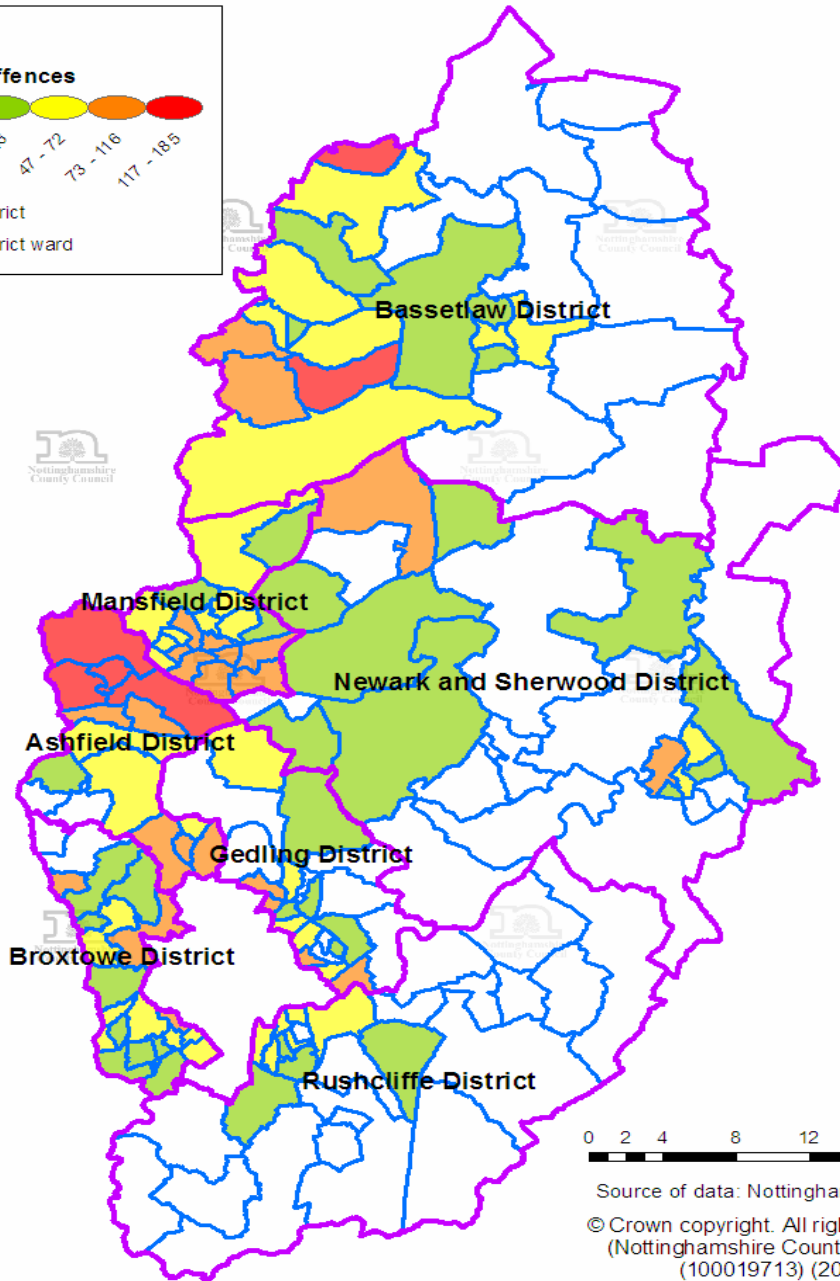


Legend

No. of Offences



- district
- district ward



Source of data: Nottinghamshire Police
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(Nottinghamshire County Council)
(100019713) (2008)

Appendix E

Third Quarter Performance Report

SAFER NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BOARD

Crime & Disorder Delivery Group

Quarter 3

Performance Report

Period Covered:

April – December 2008

Section 1

Executive Summary of key issues and risks

NI16 Serious Acquisitive Crime

There has been deterioration in performance in each category within this group of crimes. The County is unlikely to meet the reduction target but should still see a reduction on 2007/8 levels.

Dwelling Burglary is the main area of concern within this group, particularly Mansfield and Bassetlaw Districts. Both have seen a month on month increase in the last quarter and the increase is of statistical significance.

Historical performance shows that dwelling burglary levels generally peak in January and then show a downward turn in February and March.

Autocrime continues to show a considerable reduction of 14% on last year but this is 2% less than the reduction reported in Quarter 2. This crime category has shown a continual reduction over the last few years with December showing the lowest levels, reducing to a level of statistical significance. Ashfield is still showing an increase on last year, but crime levels have fallen quite dramatically since July. Newark showed a reduction in Autocrime in the Quarter 2 report, but is now showing an increase on last year. This is mainly due to a peak in crime in November, measured against low levels last November. The district is now showing a downturn in Autocrime levels.

Robbery is still showing a slight reduction on last year, but performance has deteriorated since the last report. Robbery of Personal Property has reduced but the main increase has been seen in Robbery of Business Property. Crime levels in this category are relatively small and any change can cause a considerable percentage change.

NI20 Assault with Injury

The County is unlikely to meet the reduction target set in this category due to changes in the counting rules. The increase in these offences is being balanced by a reduction in Common Assault and Violent Crime as a whole remains at the same level as last year. Ashfield and Newark & Sherwood are showing an increase in overall Violent Crime which does warrant further research. These districts are also showing increases in the more serious violent crimes and, although actual numbers are relatively low further research is required to establish any cause for this increase.

NI 17 Anti-Social Behaviour & Criminal Damage

Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour historically reduce during the winter months and increase from January to March. It is likely that this trend will be repeated. Ashfield is the only district to see a year on year increase in Criminal Damage and currently accounts for 22% of the County's offences in this category. The districts within the South Notts CDRP are the only ones predicting a year end reduction in anti-social behaviour.

All Crime

Ashfield and Newark & Sherwood are the only Districts showing an increase in All Crime compared to last year, although Ashfield's performance has improved since the last report.

There is an increase of concern in relation to Indecent Assaults and Rape of Females, although relatively small in number. This increase does warrant further research.

Recommendations for action

- Resources should be directed towards reducing Dwelling Burglary, particularly in Mansfield and Bassetlaw and the ward areas with persistently high dwelling burglary levels. Further research should be carried out to establish whether these particular areas suffer high levels of insecure burglaries or repeat victimisation, as these would require different tactics to address the problem.
- Further research is required into the increase in overall Violent Crime on Ashfield and Newark & Sherwood Districts.
- Further research is required into the year on year increase in Criminal Damage on Ashfield.
- Further research is required into the increase in Indecent Assaults and Rape of Females.

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Performance Indicator	Q3 Target (Cumulative)	Q3 Actual (Cumulative)	%+/- Target	Trend	Page
NI 16 – Serious acquisitive crime rate per 1000 of population	14.9 (11457 offences)	14.95 (11500 offences)	0.40%	▼ Crime has increased each Qtr during the YTD	
NI 17 – Perceptions of ASB					
NI 20 – Assault with injury crime rate per 1000 of population	5.41 (4161 offences)	6.09 (4685 offences)	12.60%	▲ Crime has reduced compared to the previous Qtr, we are unlikely to meet the target however because of the change in accounting rules	
NI 32 – Repeat incidents of DV					
NI34 – Domestic violence - murder					

Indicators to Monitor

Performance Indicator	YTD 2007-Actual	YTD 2008-9 Actual	% Change	Trend	Page
NI 15 – Serious violent crime	224	243	8.5%	▼ Crime has increased compared to the last Qtr	
NI28 – Serious knife crime rate					
NI29 – Gun crime rate					
NI 33 – Arson incidents	534	454	-15%	▲ Crime has reduced compared to the last Qtr	
NI 47 – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	123 (490 - 2008 target)				

KEY

	Significant improvement required (>5% off target)	▲	Improvement in performance compared to previous Qtrs
	Progress made, but further work required (<5% off target)	▼	Decline in performance compared to previous Qtrs
	Good progress made and likely to achieve target	●	No change in performance compared to previous Qtrs

Section 2

NI16 Serious Acquisitive Crime

District & CDRP Performance

The tables below set out performance for each District and CDRP for each crime category within the Serious Acquisitive Crime Group.

District	Crime Group	Apr-Dec 07	Apr-Dec 08	Reduction Tgt	% Change YTD	% Change Last Report	Compared to last report
Ashfield	Dwelling Burglary	758	797		5%	2%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	1226	1278		4%	18%	Improved
	Robbery	70	67		-4%	-27%	Deteriorated
Ashfield SAC Total		2054	2142	12%	4%	10%	Improved
Bassetlaw	Dwelling Burglary	438	505		15%	-1%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	1677	1261		-25%	-13%	Improved
	Robbery	28	34		21%	-9%	Deteriorated
Bassetlaw SAC Total		2143	1800	6%	-16%	-10%	Improved
Broxtowe	Dwelling Burglary	564	633		12%	39%	Improved
	Autocrime	1206	949		-21%	-33%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	86	96		12%	24%	Improved
Broxtowe SAC Total		1856	1678	12.50%	-10%	-11%	Deteriorated
Gedling	Dwelling Burglary	654	503		-23%	-32%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	845	839		-1%	-13%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	131	132		1%	-7%	Deteriorated
Gedling SAC Total		1630	1474	12.50%	-10%	-20%	Deteriorated
Mansfield	Dwelling Burglary	576	630		9%	-6%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	1595	1305		-18%	-19%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	76	63		-17%	-14%	Improved
Mansfield SAC Total		2247	1998	6%	-11%	-16%	Deteriorated
Newark & Sherwood	Dwelling Burglary	281	279		-1%	1%	Improved
	Autocrime	838	871		4%	-2%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	31	40		29%	35%	Improved
Newark & Sherwood SAC Total		1150	1190	5%	3%	0%	Deteriorated
Rushcliffe	Dwelling Burglary	476	446		-6%	-21%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	1014	705		-30%	-50%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	83	67		-19%	-9%	Improved
Rushcliffe SAC Total		1573	1218	12.50%	-23%	-40%	Deteriorated
County	Dwelling Burglary	3747	3793		1%	-4%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	8401	7208		-14%	-16%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	505	499		-1%	-4%	Deteriorated
County Serious Acquisitive Crime Total		12653	11500	9.45%	-9%	-12%	Deteriorated

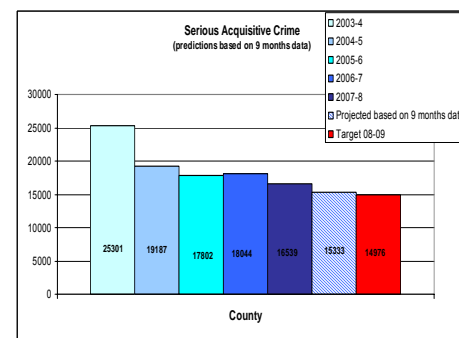
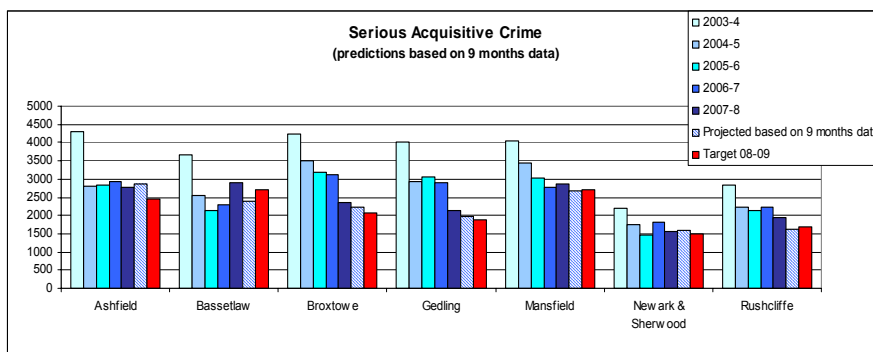
CDRP	Crime Group	Apr-Sep 07	Apr-Sep 08	Reduction Tgt	% Change YTD	% Change Last Report	Compared to last report
Ashfield	Dwelling Burglary	758	797		5%	2%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	1226	1278		4%	18%	Improved
	Robbery	70	67		-4%	-27%	Deteriorated
Ashfield SAC Total		2054	2142	12%	4%	10%	Improved
Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Dwelling Burglary	719	784		9%	0%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	2515	2132		-15%	-9%	Improved
	Robbery	59	74		25%	10%	Deteriorated
Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood SAC Total		3293	2990	5.5%	-9%	-6%	Improved
South Notts	Dwelling Burglary	1694	1582		-7%	-7%	Stable
	Autocrime	3065	2493		-19%	-33%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	300	295		-2%	0%	Improved
South Notts SAC Total		5059	4370	12.50%	-14%	-23%	Deteriorated
Mansfield	Dwelling Burglary	576	630		9%	-6%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	1595	1305		-18%	-19%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	76	63		-17%	-14%	Improved
Mansfield SAC Total		2247	1998	6%	-11%	-16%	Deteriorated
County	Dwelling Burglary	3747	3793		1%	-4%	Deteriorated
	Autocrime	8401	7208		-14%	-16%	Deteriorated
	Robbery	505	499		-1%	-4%	Deteriorated
County Serious Acquisitive Crime Total		12653	11500	9.45%	-9%	-12%	Deteriorated

The tables above show that the County is no longer meeting the reduction target in this category. Dwelling Burglary is now showing a 1% increase on last year and the percentage reductions in Autocrime and Robbery have lessened. When compared to the last report, Ashfield and Bassetlaw are the only districts and CDRPs to see an improvement in the overall year to date performance in Serious Acquisitive Crime but this is due to improved performance with regard to Autocrime rather than Dwelling Burglary.

NI16 Serious Acquisitive Crime

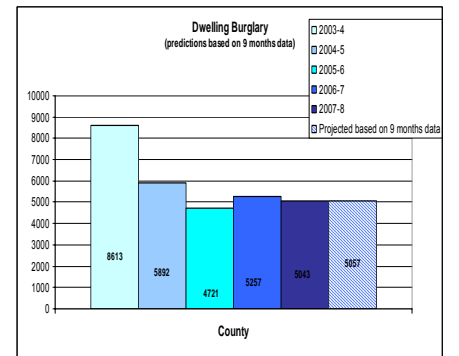
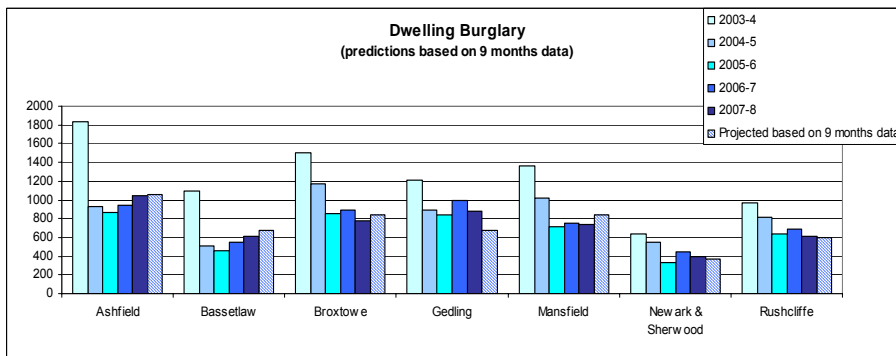
The charts below show the predicted year end crime level based on 9 months data. These show that the County is likely to end the year with a reduction on the previous year but not enough to meet the target.

Ashfield and Newark & Sherwood are the only boroughs predicting an increase on last year. Bassetlaw, Mansfield and Rushcliffe are the only boroughs likely to achieve the reduction target. Broxtowe and Gedling are likely to see a reduction on last year but not quite to target level. It should however be noted that these two boroughs have a challenging reduction target on quite exceptional reductions in 2007/8.

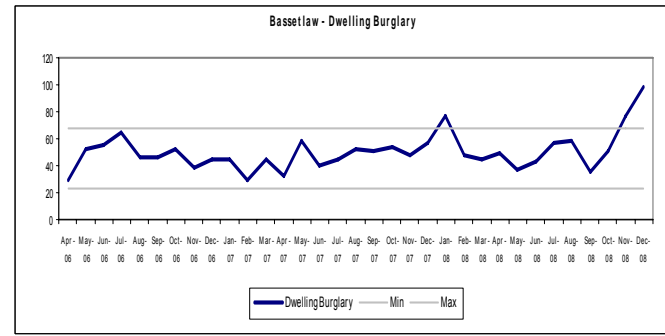
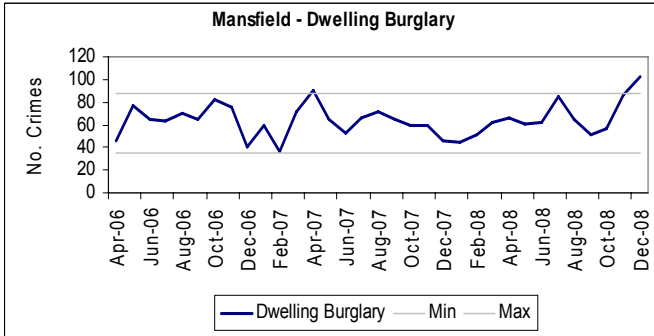
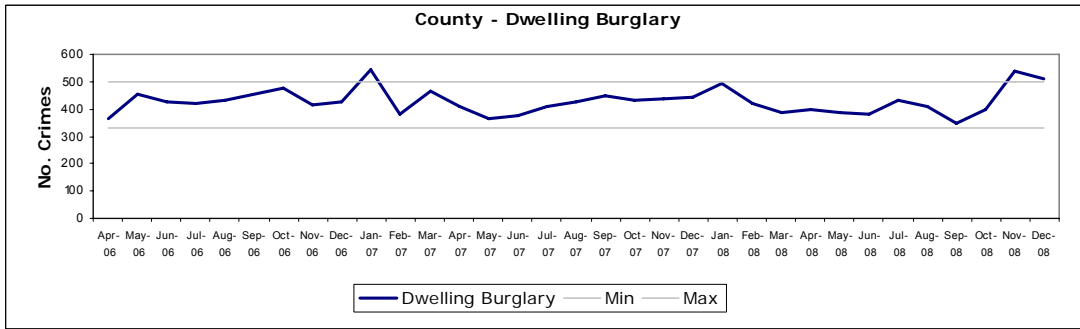


Dwelling Burglary

The County chart below shows the predicted year end level for dwelling burglary with virtually no change on last year. Gedling, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe are the only districts projecting a reduction on last year. Broxtowe and Newark & Sherwood are the only areas showing an improvement on performance since the last report.



The trend chart below shows that offences have historically increased during this quarter, but the steep increase this year appears more pronounced due to the low levels achieved in September. Crime levels have previously peaked in January before reducing in February and March. Ashfield, Mansfield and Bassetlaw are the only districts to have seen an increase of statistical significance from October to December. Ashfield however showed a peak in November and a slight downturn in December, whilst Mansfield and Bassetlaw continued to increase over the whole three month period. The trend charts for these areas are included below.

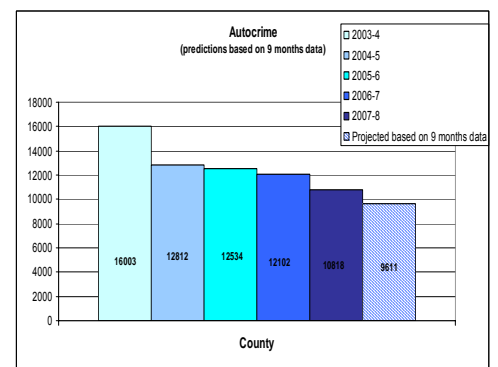
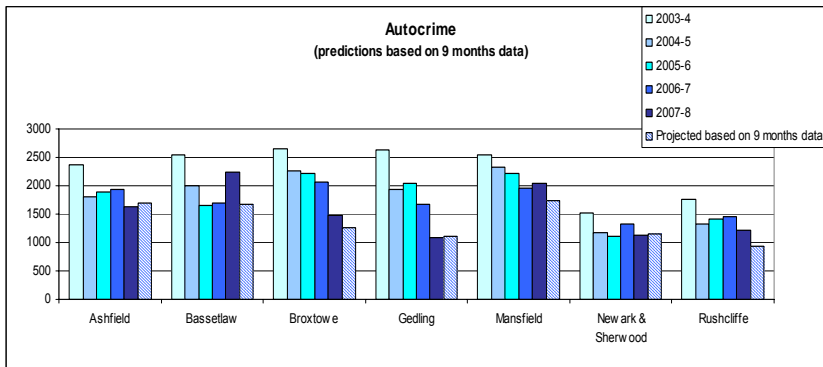


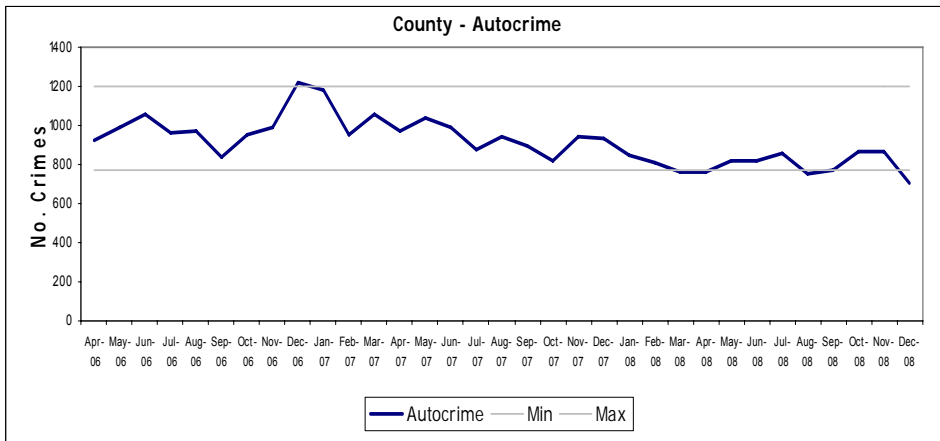
Ward Name	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Total
Worksop South East	18	31	41	90
Beeston North	23	29	37	89
Kirkby In Ashfield West	26	28	27	81
Sutton In Ashfield East	26	27	27	80
Kirkby In Ashfield East	23	25	30	78
Hucknall East	22	19	34	75
Carlton	26	14	32	72
Sutton In Ashfield Central	22	34	14	70
Sutton In Ashfield West	17	25	28	70
Bonington	12	25	32	69

The table to the left shows the top ten wards for Dwelling Burglary for the year to date, broken down by Quarter. Those highlighted in yellow fall in the top 5 wards for dwelling burglaries in the month of December. This has been included to show the wards that are still currently suffering higher levels. Others, such as Beeston North and Bonington have seen a reduction in the past month.

Autocrime

Ashfield and Bassetlaw are the only districts to show an improvement in performance since the last report, but overall the County is projecting a year end reduction of approximately 11% on last year. Although seeing an improvement in performance, Ashfield is still likely to see an increase on last year. Gedling is also projecting a minimal increase on last year but again this follows exceptional reductions last year.





The trend chart to the left shows that the County saw a reduction of statistical significance during December and overall is maintaining relatively low levels of crime. Based on current and historical performance there would appear to be no need to focus resources in this category over the next three months. However, as mentioned in the last report, this category of crime accounts for the highest

percentage within the Serious Acquisitive Crime group and therefore has the greatest impact on the overall performance in that Crime Group.

Theft from Vehicle accounts for approximately 75% of all autocrime and there has been little change in this percentage compared to last year. Theft from Vehicle has seen a 15% reduction compared to last year and Theft of Vehicle has reduced by 13%. The percentage reduction in Theft from Vehicle has lessened each quarter but this reflects the gradual reducing trend seen throughout 2007-8.

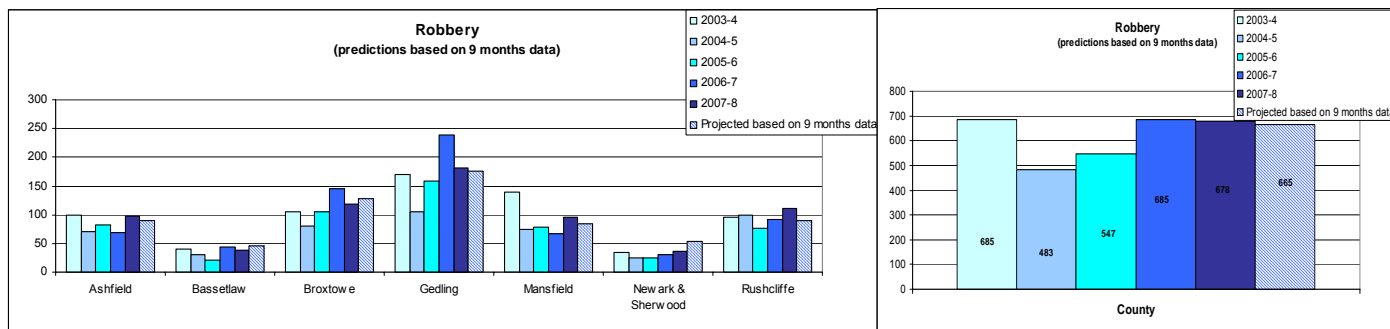
Ward Name	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Total
Sutton In Ashfield West	65	82	44	191
Sutton In Ashfield East	61	61	52	174
Harworth	53	60	40	153
Worksop South East	45	54	48	147
Sutton In Ashfield Central	44	69	27	140
Worksop North West	46	38	53	137
Berry Hill	48	32	52	132
Sutton In Ashfield North	49	52	27	128
Eakring	41	27	49	117
Netherfield And Colwick	28	31	52	111

The table to the left shows the top ten wards for autocrime for the year to date. Those highlighted in yellow show the wards appearing in the top 5 for the month of December, indicating that problems still exist on the ward areas. Carlton ward also appears in the top 5 for December, but not in the top 10 for the year to date.

Robbery

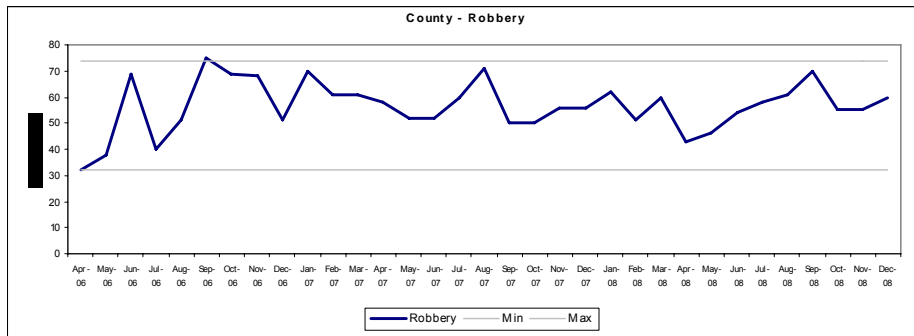
The Robbery category is made up of two individual offences, Robbery of Personal Property and Robbery of Business property. Offending levels in this category are relatively low and because of these low numbers any percentage change appears exaggerated and must be treated with caution.

Performance in this category has shown a slight deterioration from the last report but the County is projecting a minor reduction on last year. Bassetlaw, Broxtowe and Newark & Sherwood are projecting an increase on last year, however of these three districts, only Bassetlaw has seen deterioration in performance since the last report.



Overall Robbery of Personal Property accounts for 85% of all Robbery offences. However, in the last quarter, Robbery of Business Premises is showing a 94% increase on the same period last year. In actual numbers this is an increase from 18 offences in Qtr 3 2007 to 35 offences in Qtr 3 2008. Robbery of Personal Property has reduced by 7% in the past quarter from 144 offences to 134.

The trend chart below highlights the erratic nature of Robbery offending.



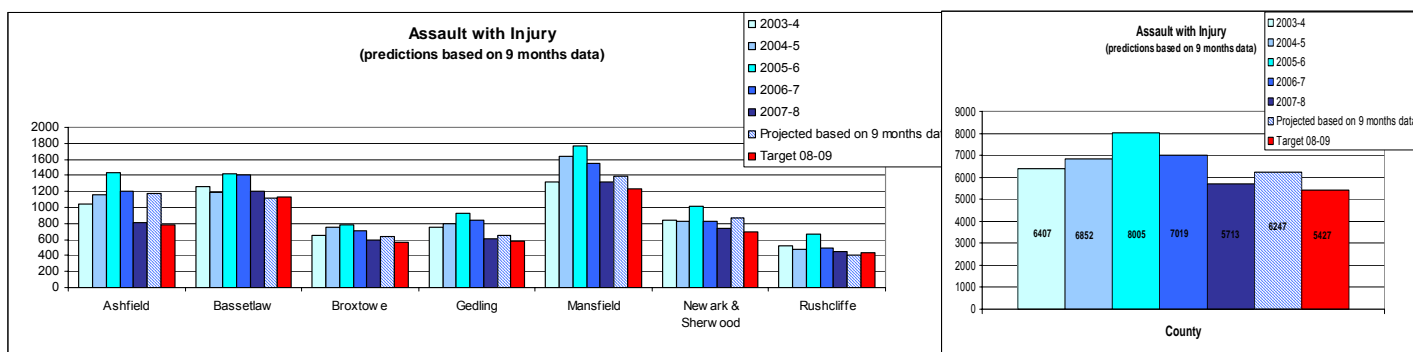
NI 20 – Assault with Injury

The previous report mentioned the changes in Home Office Counting Rules and the impact that this may have had on this crime category. The tables below show that most areas have seen deterioration in performance since the last report.

Crime Group	Apr-Dec 07	Apr-Dec 08	Reduction Tgt	% Change YTD	% Change Last Report	Compared to last report
Ashfield	614	881	3%	43%	36%	Deteriorated
Bassetlaw	925	834	6%	-10%	-16%	Deteriorated
Broxtowe	460	478	5%	4%	23%	Improved
Gedling	445	486	5%	9%	8%	Deteriorated
Mansfield	1015	1043	6%	3%	-1%	Deteriorated
Newark & Sherwood	569	654	5%	15%	7%	Deteriorated
Rushcliffe	352	309	5%	-12%	-4%	Improved
County	4380	4685	5%	7%	5%	Deteriorated

Crime Group	Apr-Dec 07	Apr-Dec 08	Reduction Tgt	% Change YTD	% Change Last Report	Compared to last report
Ashfield	614	881	3%	43%	36%	Deteriorated
Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	1494	1488	6%	0%	-7%	Deteriorated
South Notts	1257	1273	5%	1%	10%	Improved
Mansfield	1015	1043	5.5%	3%	-1%	Deteriorated
County	4380	4685	5%	7%	5%	Deteriorated

The charts below show that the County is not only unlikely to meet the reduction target but will probably also see an increase on the previous year. Bassetlaw is the only District likely to meet the target.



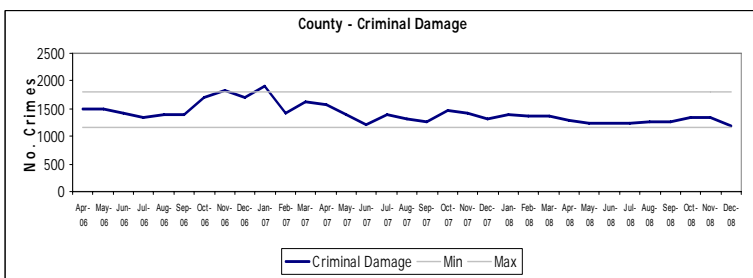
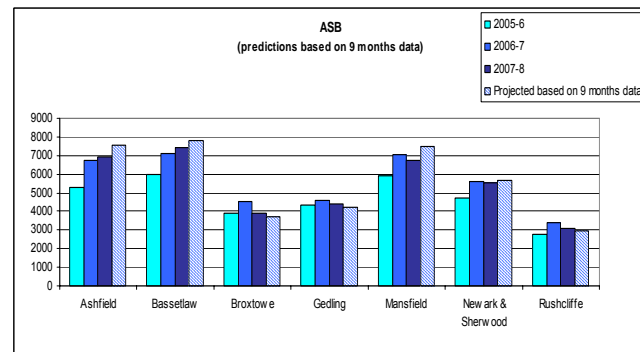
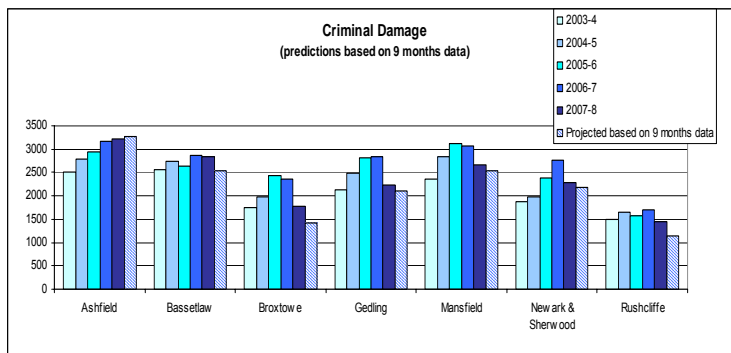
The table below shows the year to date change in all of the violent crime categories. The actual difference in crimes is included to give some perspective. This shows that overall levels of violence have remained the same in the County although the main reductions are seen in the category 'Other Violence' which includes Common Assault and Section 5 offences. Ashfield and Newark & Sherwood are showing the greatest increase in violence, across most violence categories. Newark & Sherwood is showing a 42% increase in Most Serious Violence, but this equates to an increase of 11 offences compared to last year. Ashfield has seen an increase of 10 offences in the Most Serious Violence category.

District	Assault with Injury	Most Serious Violence	Other Violence	Total Violence
Ashfield	43%	24%	-5%	20%
Bassetlaw	-10%	19%	-15%	-11%
Broxtowe	4%	3%	-33%	-16%
Gedling	9%	-18%	-8%	0%
Mansfield	3%	-6%	-1%	1%
N&S	15%	42%	22%	19%
Rushcliffe	-12%	-10%	-15%	-14%
County	7%	8%	-8%	0%
Actual difference	305	19	-310	14

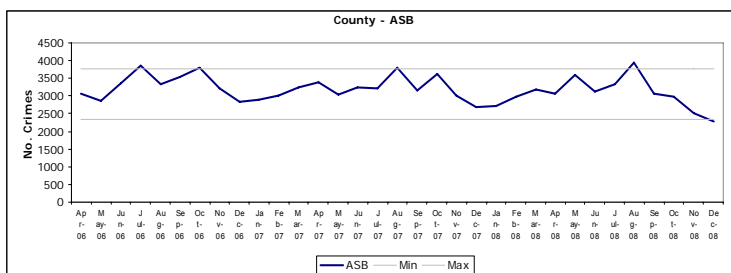
NI 17 – Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour

The charts below show levels of Criminal Damage (Crimes) and Anti-Social Behaviour (Incidents) the latter including only reported incidents of Rowdy/Nuisance Behaviour and Noise taken from the Police Command & Control System. Council data has not been included due to possible inconsistencies in recording.

Overall the County is predicting a 7.6% reduction in Criminal Damage. As per the last report, Ashfield is the only District projecting an increase on the previous year, but the scale of the increase has reduced. An attempt needs to be made to gain an understanding of Criminal Damage on Ashfield District as this is the only area showing year on year increases and the District currently accounts for 22% of all Criminal Damage in the County. The ASB chart shows that the South Notts Districts are the only areas predicting a slight reduction on previous levels. Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Mansfield together account for 56% of all Criminal Damage on the County and 58% of all ASB



The trend chart for Criminal Damage on the County shows relative stability over a long period of time.



The chart for Anti-Social Behaviour shows a reducing trend in the last quarter, following historical patterns but reducing to a level of statistical significance in December. If previous trends are repeated it is likely that levels will increase from January to March.

All Crime Overview

This section has been included to give an overall picture of all crime categories to help identify emerging trends in categories not covered by the LAA indicators.

The table below still shows Ashfield with an increase, but this has reduced since the last report. Newark is no longer showing a reduction, but did have relatively low levels of crime last year in Quarter 3, which will exaggerate the current increase. Gedling and Mansfield are also showing a move in the wrong direction.

District All Crime Summary		
	% Change YTD	% Change Last Report
Ashfield	8%	14%
Bassetlaw	-13%	-7%
Broxtowe	-10%	-8%
Gedling	-4%	-7%
Mansfield	-7%	-9%
Newark & Sherwood	7%	-5%
Rushcliffe	-15%	-4%
County	-5%	-4%

Crime Group	Apr-Dec 07	Apr-Dec 08	Difference	% Change
Dwelling Burglary	3747	3793	46	1%
Autocrime	8401	7208	-1193	-14%
Robbery	505	499	-6	-1%
Assault with Injury	4380	4685	305	7%
Most Serious Violence	224	243	19	8%
Other Violence	3681	3371	-310	-8%
Criminal Damage	12362	11409	-953	-8%
Burglary Other	4689	4835	146	3%
Drugs	1559	1288	-271	-17%
Fraud & Forgery	1058	1376	318	30%
Other Crime	589	645	56	10%
Sex	423	487	64	15%
Theft	12635	11935	-700	-6%
All Crime	54253	51774	-2479	-5%

As per the last report, Autocrime and Criminal Damage account for the greatest volume reductions. Mention was made in the last report of the increase in Sex Offences, although numbers are relatively low. Further examination shows that Indecent Assaults on females have increased by 16% (+25 offences) and Rape of females, including attempts have increased by 56% (+ 41 offences). 4 Districts reflect this increase in Sex Offences, but the main increases have occurred on Ashfield with

offences increasing by 44% (+ 34 offences) and Newark & Sherwood with an increase of 84% (+27 offences). Further research is required into this increase. The research needs to establish the type of location (i.e. within the home, pubs or clubs); contributory factors (i.e. domestic / alcohol related); and victim/offender relationships (i.e. whether partner or stranger etc).

The table below shows the percentage distribution of the population and the main crime types across each district, as a percentage of the County total. The areas highlighted show the districts accounting for the highest percentage of crime in each of the category. Focusing resources on these areas will have the greatest impact in reducing the crime rates per 1000 population.

Percentage Distribution (Year to Date April - December 2008)									
District	Population	All Crime	Dwelling Burglary	Vehicle Crime	Robbery	Assault with Injury	Most Serious Violence	Criminal Damage	ASB
Ashfield	15%	19%	21%	18%	13%	19%	21%	22%	19%
Bassetlaw	14%	17%	13%	17%	7%	18%	15%	17%	20%
Broxtowe	14%	11%	17%	13%	19%	10%	14%	9%	9%
Gedling	15%	12%	13%	12%	26%	10%	7%	14%	11%
Mansfield	13%	18%	17%	18%	13%	22%	19%	17%	19%
N&S	15%	14%	7%	12%	8%	14%	15%	14%	14%
Rushcliffe	14%	9%	12%	10%	13%	7%	8%	7%	7%