

Strategic Intelligence Assessment

SUMMARY

- 1.1 The Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) is a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships.
- 1.2 The assessment considers all areas of crime, disorder and substance misuse within a partnership's operational area, and analyses the risk and threat that they pose to partners. This is used to set priorities for the forthcoming year.
- 1.3 The 2011 SIA has identified 11 priority areas that need to be addressed by partners during 2012.

RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 To note the update

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 The SIA process has been completed, and this report is to update the Commission on the outcomes.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 4.1 The SIA is a statutory requirement for community safety partnerships. The assessment considers all areas of crime, disorder and substance misuse within a partnership's operational area, and analyses the risk and threat that they pose to partners. This includes things like the volume of crime, changes in patterns of substance misuse, emerging threats and tensions and the partnership's ability to respond to these. The assessment is then used as the basis for setting priorities for the next year.

- 4.2 This year, this process has been undertaken in partnership with Derbyshire Constabulary and Safer Derbyshire (the county CSP) to provide an analysis of the risks and threats facing the force area, as well as their impact on both city and county. Eleven risk and threat priority areas were identified. These are listed in appendix 2, along with a brief overview of the impact of the risk on the city area. The areas are listed in the order that they are explored in the risk assessment.
- 4.3 The priority areas are then evaluated using a locally developed matrix model. The matrix allocates values to each of the priority areas across a range of the risk and threat areas. The idea of the matrix process allows partners to get together to assign tangible values to risk and threat areas, covering areas such as volume of crime, the resources currently deployed to combat it and the vulnerability of the partnership should the current trends continue.
- 4.4 As a result of this process, the following priority areas have been set for the force area:
1. Alcohol Related Harm
 2. Safeguarding Children
 3. Domestic Abuse
 4. Rape and Serious Sexual Assault
 5. Drugs
 6. Organised Criminal Groups
 7. Anti-Social Behaviour
 8. Acquisitive Crime and Offender Management
 9. Terrorism and Domestic Extremism
 10. Killed and Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions
 11. Safeguarding Adults
- 4.5 On 8 November 2011, partners across city and county came together to start to map out some of the actions that need to be taken to address these areas, based on the perceived risk and threat, and the work already in place to combat them. This was followed by a further meeting between city, county and the Force to solidify the actions, and to allocate lead agencies to ensure that they are achieved. These outcomes will be form the basis of the force-wide control strategy, which will impact on these areas.

OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1 None

This report has been approved by the following officers:

Legal officer	N/A
Financial officer	N/A
Human Resources officer	N/A
Service Director(s)	Karen Johnson
Other(s)	

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Background papers:	Joint Strategic Risk Assessment (Restricted Document)
List of appendices:	Appendix 1 – Implications Appendix 2 -

IMPLICATIONS

Financial and Value for Money

- 1.1 The Strategic Intelligence Assessment promotes partnership working to address common issues, which provides value for money through joint action

Legal

- 2.1 The Strategic Intelligence Assessment is a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships

Personnel

- 3.1 None directly arising from this report

Equalities Impact

- 4.1 None directly arising from this report

Health and Safety

- 5.1 None directly arising from this report

Environmental Sustainability

- 6.1 None directly arising from this report

Asset Management

- 7.1 None directly arising from this report

Risk Management

- 8.1 The Strategic Intelligence Assessment seeks to identify key risks and threats to community safety, and provides the basis for mitigating action.

Corporate objectives and priorities for change

- 9.1 This assessment contributes directly to the being safe and feeling safe outcome

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

ASB is defined as selfish and unacceptable activity that can blight the quality of community life. It also includes delinquent peer groups.

- Although force wide reports of ASB have been declining, within the city referrals remain high.
- Between April and September 2011, the city had received 1601 referrals. This is 71% of the number of referrals received throughout the 2010/11 performance year, in half the time period.
- Adult street drinking remains a problem in the city, with increases in the number of referrals, and the number of named individuals known to services.
- Noise nuisance is a persistent problem in the city. Although often not explicitly recorded as noise nuisance, detailed analysis of calls for service shows that around 10% of all requests for service reference noisy neighbours.

Alcohol Related Harm

- There has been a steady increase in alcohol related crimes in the city since 2009, which peaked in April 2011. Many of these were related to the World Cup in summer 2010, which have impacted on the rolling 12 month figure.
- Assault with less serious injury, a proxy indicator for alcohol related violence, peaked in September 2010 and has slowly begun to decline. The current level is 2456 in September 2011, which is a decrease of 18% on the same period last year.
- The city centre remains a focus for alcohol related violence, including major routes in and out of the city.
- The alcohol treatment system in the city has reached 1,226 individuals at risk of developing serious drinking problems, including 418 hardened drinkers.
- It is anticipated that the changes to national policy around treatment will renew focus on successful outcomes, and will require an effective multi-agency approach to treatment to make this possible,
- The Cardiff model has yet to be implemented within Derby City , although the practicalities for data sharing are in place. Technical issues with data collection at the hospital are currently being addressed, and it is anticipated that data sharing can begin in the new year.

Drugs

- Drug markets are well understood by the force across city and county, including country of origin, major supply networks and production facilities, purity and market value.
- The OCU (Opiate and Crack Users) population in the city has remained relatively stable, with recent assessments indicating there are 1967 OCUs in the city, with around 66% accessing treatment.
- There is a decline in younger people entering treatment for opiate use, and therefore it is expected that there will be a further decline in the number of new presentations to treatment.
- The use of powder cocaine with alcohol is a significant problem, as the resulting compound (cocaethylene) significantly increases the risk of heart attack and other possible health effects, and is linked to other social harms such as increased violence amongst users. The recognition of cocaethylene has an important role to play in the future development of both drug and alcohol local policies.

Killed and Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions (KSI)

- The economic cost of a single fatal road accident is estimated to be 1.59 million, with a seriously injured road casualty costing an estimated £180,000. Using these estimates, the costs to Derby City in 2010 due to KSI was £16,373,790.
- During 2010, Derby City saw a 42% reduction in recorded KSIs. The target for a 50% reduction in child KSIs was missed by one casualty (17 against a target of 16). This reflects the low number of casualties in the last few years.
- The A5111 (outer ring road) in the city continues to generate a high proportion of the collisions taking place each year, with the complexities of the junctions being a major factor in a number of the casualties.
- Normanton Road is a heavily used route through the city, passing through vibrant commercial areas, making it a location of a high density of road casualties.
- There has been an increase in KSIs amongst the adult cycling population due to a lack of communication channels in the cycling community to promote safety messages and training.

Safeguarding Adults

- There has been an increase in the number of referrals to the city safeguarding team, with 822 referrals made in 2010/11, up from 458 in the previous year. It is felt the increase is not due to an increase in the number of vulnerable adults, but rather a better distribution of referrals to the appropriate agencies.
- The elderly are less likely to be victims of crime in general, but the over 70s constitute over three-quarters of all distraction burglary victims.
- It is felt that there is a lack of understanding in communities about vulnerable adults, and being able to pick up on warning signs as to when people may be becoming vulnerable.

Domestic Abuse

- Domestic abuse is still an under reported crime, with currently around 1600 incidents being recorded each year.
- Repeat cases of domestic abuse, as recorded through the MARAC, stand at 24.75% (August 2011) for the city, which is comparable to the national average of 27%. This demonstrates the maturity of the MARAC within the city.
- Honour based violence and forced marriage incidents are also rarely reported, and therefore little intelligence exists to be able to draw out trends and issues. National reporting indicates that incidents may take place during school holidays, highlighted when pupils do not return to school for the new term.
- There is now a statutory requirement for CSPs to conduct reviews of domestic homicide cases. This has put an extra strain on resources

Rape and Serious Sexual Assaults

- Rapes and serious sexual assaults have decreased across the city by 12%.
- Much of the reporting of these offences is historic, with adults reporting childhood incidents. This makes it difficult to assess the true picture, as it is still an under reported crime.
- The Family Justice Centre (FJC) has trained domestic and sexual violence advocates. The centre is currently subject to an independent review around sustainability.

Safeguarding Children

- Derby city has experienced significant issues in relation to organised child exploitation, which has recently been subject to a high profile court case and serious case reviews. There have been similar cases nationally.
- The use of social networking sites to groom young people is just beginning to be understood.

- Between September 2010 and September 2011 4,000 crimes were recorded against young people across Derbyshire, and approximately 10% of these were repeat victims of crime.
- Multi-Systemic treatment programmes are being advocated as a method to address safeguarding children within the family. The city has been awarded funding to support this approach.

Organised Criminal Groups

- There are currently 58 known OCGs within the force area. Their activity is linked to drugs, organised theft, violent criminal activity and firearms.
- A further 120 OCGs impact on the force area due to their activities
- Further to threats identified in last year's assessment, a number of steps have been taken to improve partnership working around OCGs, including improved information sharing through approved channels.

Acquisitive Crime and Offender Management

- Overall acquisitive crime has been decreasing in the city, with the levels in October 2011 standing 14% lower than the same period last year.
- Levels of domestic burglary have remained static with the 12 month rolling figure for October 2010 and October 2011 both being 1202.
- There has been an increase in metal thefts across Derbyshire, with 32.5% of these thefts occurring in the city.
- Distraction burglaries had been decreasing, but October 2011 saw 18 recorded in the city – the highest ever recorded in one month.
- Integrated Offender Management has been implemented across the city, with a cohort of approximately 250 people. The performance framework is still being developed, but early indications are that IOM has contributed to a 30% reduction in re-offending.

Terrorism and Domestic Extremism

- The current UK threat level from international terrorism is 'Substantial'
- The new national PREVENT strategy provides a clear focus and targeted approach to terrorist threats, and local Prevent Plans have been developed and will be driven forward by the new Prevent Co-ordinator.