

# Community Safety Partnership Performance Call Over

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

**Subject:** Community Safety Partnership Performance Call Over report

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**Authors:** Daniel James

**Contact:** daniel.james@lbbd.gov.uk  
0208 227 5040

**Job title:** Community Safety & Offender Management Research & Analysis Officer

**Security:** Restricted

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### 1. Introduction

1.1 This briefing report provides the Community Safety Partnership with an overview of performance across the key performance indicators for Crime and Disorder, at September 2016. The report aims to highlight those indicators that:

- are of particular concern due to poor performance;
- deserve attention due to particularly strong performance; or
- have changed significantly since previous reports.

1.2 Members of the Community Safety Partnership are invited to raise any further issues or to request additional information on any of the indicators not provided in detail in this report.

1.3 Please note that whilst performance measures have been split into sub-groups, the indicators themselves are everyone's responsibility.

**Executive Summary:****Good performance using rolling 12 month figures to September 2016**











- Adult and juvenile (combined) reoffending – we are now below the National and London averages on all measures.
- Overall MOPAC 7 crimes continue to be down 20% compared to the 2011/12 baseline although there have been increases in some of the individual crime types.
- Burglary is down 19% - down 327 offences.
- Successful Completions for Alcohol Treatment Requirements – we have 15 successful completions at September 2016, which means we are on target for reaching our end of year target (21). Performance is good.





**Areas for improvement using rolling 12 months' figures at September 2016**




- Total Offences are up 5%. The majority of this increase has come from Violence Against the Person Offences and Theft and Handling Offences including:
  - Violence With injury (MOPAC 7) is up 2% (up 34 offences).
  - Theft of Motor Vehicle up 22% (MOPAC 7); and
  - Theft from Motor Vehicle up 8% (MOPAC 7).
- First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System is increasing (up 20.8%).
- Young people sentenced at court and receiving a custodial sentence is increasing (up 22).
- Serious Youth Violence is up 17%.
- ASB Calls to the police are up 24.2%.


## 2. Overall performance summary

2.1 A full breakdown of Total Notifiable Offences is available in Appendix 1. The Community Safety Partnership indicators are highlighted below: using 2016/17 rolling 12-month figures compared to the previous rolling 12-month period. One-page performance summaries for each indicator are available in Appendix 2.


Crime		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
1	Total Notifiable Offences	Y	Y	Y	 5%	12of15 / 21of32	Appendix 2 – page 2
2	MOPAC 7: Violence with Injury	Y	Y	Y	 2%	13of15 / 27of32	Appendix 2 – page 3
3	MOPAC 7: Robbery	Y	Y	Y	 7%	14of15 / 20of32	Appendix 2 – page 4-6
4	MOPAC 7: Burglary	Y	Y	Y	 19%	3of15 / 10of32	Appendix 2 – page 7-8
5	MOPAC 7: Criminal Damage	Y	Y	Y	 16%	8of15 / 32of32	Appendix 2 – page 9
6	MOPAC 7: Theft from the Person	Y	Y	Y	 15%	13of15 / 12of32	Appendix 2 – page 10
7	MOPAC7: Theft of Motor Vehicle	Y	Y	Y	 22%	15of15 / 30of32	Appendix 2 – page 11
8	MOPAC7: Theft from Motor Vehicle	Y	Y	Y	 8%	4of15 / 11of32	Appendix 2 – page 12
Domestic Violence		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
9	Domestic Violence Offences		Y	Y	 7%	32 of 32*	Appendix 2 – page 13
10	MARAC: Number of repeat referrals		Y		 24%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 14
11	IDAP (Probation): No. of B&D residents on the programme			Y	TBC – Data to be received	TBC – Data to be received	Appendix 2 – page 15
12	IDAP (Probation): Total successfully completing the programme			Y	TBC – Data to be received	TBC – Data to be received	Appendix 2 – page 16


13	The number of sexual offences including rape		Y	Y	 15%	12of15 / 24of32	Appendix 2 – page 17
<b>Gangs and Serious Youth Violence</b>		<b>Responsible Strategic Group</b>					
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Prevention</b>	<b>Protection</b>	<b>Perpetrators</b>	<b>Performance RAG Rating</b>	<b>Benchmark MSG / MET</b>	<b>One page summary report on page</b>
14	Serious Youth Violence	Y	Y	Y	 17%	27 of 32	Appendix 2 – page 18
15	Gun crime		Y	Y	 51% (+21 offences)	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 19
16	Knife crime		Y	Y	 1% (+2 offences)	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 20




<b>Youth Offending</b>		<b>Responsible Strategic Group</b>					
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Prevention</b>	<b>Protection</b>	<b>Perpetrators</b>	<b>Performance RAG Rating</b>	<b>Benchmark MSG / MET</b>	<b>One page summary report on page</b>
17	First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System			Y	 609/100,000	See body of report	Appendix 2 – page 21
18	YP receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custod			Y	 1.00 (Up 22)	See body of report	Appendix 2 – page 22
19	Proven Re-offending of young people			Y	 44.5%	London=43.2% / England = 37.7%	Appendix 2 – page 23



<b>Proven Re-offending (all cohorts)</b>		<b>Responsible Strategic Group</b>					
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Prevention</b>	<b>Protection</b>	<b>Perpetrators</b>	<b>Performance RAG Rating</b>	<b>Benchmark MSG / MET</b>	<b>One page summary report on page</b>
20	Rate of Proven Re-offending (Adults & Juvenilles)			Y	 25.6%	London=25.8% / England = 26.0%	Appendix 2 – page 24


<b>ASB</b>		<b>Responsible Strategic Group</b>					
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Prevention</b>	<b>Protection</b>	<b>Perpetrators</b>	<b>Performance RAG Rating</b>	<b>Benchmark MSG / MET</b>	<b>One page summary report on page</b>




21	The number of calls to the police reporting ASB			Y	 24.2%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 25
22	The % of victims who are satisfied with the way their ASB complaint was dealt with		Y		TBC	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 26


Alcohol		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
23	The % of offenders who complete an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) successfully			Y	 83%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 27

Drugs		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
24	PHOF 2.15: The number and % of opiate users successfully completing drug treatment and not representing	Y			 7.5%	B&D is just outside the top quartile performance amongst our family group	Appendix 2 – page 28
25	PHOF 2.15 The number and % of non-opiate users successfully completing drug treatment and not representing	Y			 34.0%	B&D is just outside the top quartile performance amongst our family group	Appendix 2 – page 28
26	The % of offenders who complete a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) successfully			Y	 38%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 29

Victim Support Commissioned Services		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
27	Victim Support: Safer Homes – No. of homes visited and secured	Y	Y		 32%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 30-31
	Victim Support: Safer Homes Scheme: total referrals received	Y	Y		 26%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 32-33

Victim Support: Safer Homes Scheme: Total re-referrals	Y	Y		 42.8%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 34-35
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Fire Service		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
28	Outdoor rubbish fires (all motives) YTD	Y	Y		 20%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 36
29	Arson incidents(all deliberate fires) YTD	Y	Y		 11% (225 Incidents)	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 37
30	Vehicle arson - deliberate and unknown YTD	Y	Y		 98% (91 incidents)	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 38

Tension Monitoring indicators		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
31	All Hate Crime (breakdown available on one page summary)	Y			 -5.8%	+15%	Appendix 2 – page 39

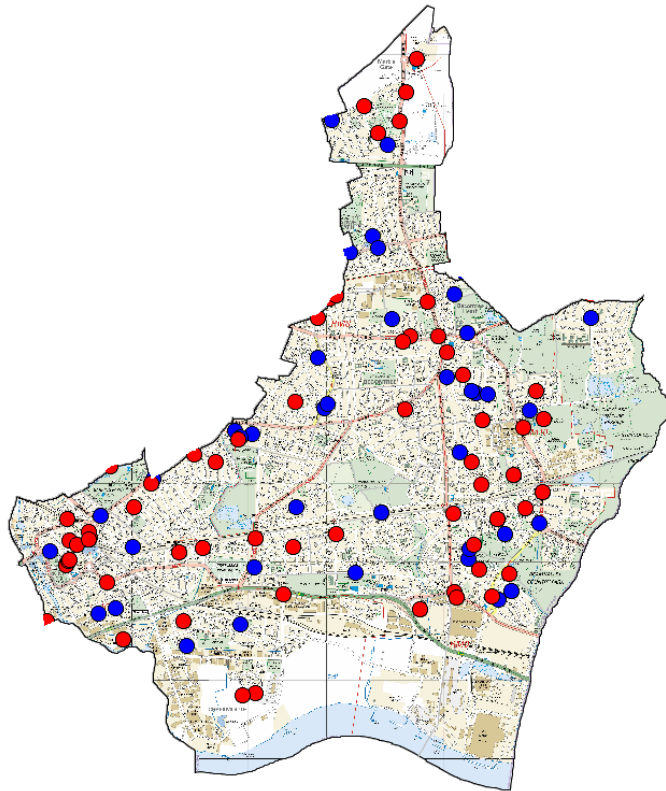
\*Benchmarking figures for Metropolitan Police Service only. The performance data is calculated manually on police data reports by the Service Support and Improvement Team keeping to the same methodology used with the rest of the crime indicators. The Service Support and Improvement Team currently only receive data for areas within the Metropolitan Police force.

### 3. Areas for Improvement

Total Notifiable Offences (TNO's) are up 5% (+ 919 offences) using rolling 12 month figures to September 2016. However, we are in line with the Metropolitan Police force average for TNO's (See Appendix 2). The majority of the increase at September 2016 has come from Violence Against the Person, Theft and Handling Offences (See Appendix 1 for TNO breakdown using rolling 12 month figures).

#### **Violence With Injury (VWI): up 34 offences + 2%**

- 3.1 This is a long term priority for the Police and Community Safety Partnership. Violence With Injury (VWI) has increased in Barking and Dagenham by 2%. It has also increased across the Metropolitan police service by 5%.
- 3.2 The key findings from the Police Tactical Assessment on VWI is that the main cluster of offences is centred around the town centre with secondary groupings spread throughout the borough.



- 3.3 The peak times for VWI offences in Barking & Dagenham is 18:00-00:00 which comprise 48% of all offences. The offences occur on all days of the week with a slight increase at the weekend. Suspects tend to be adult males, aged 20-50.
- 3.4 Crimes of note under VWI: There has been some drug fuelled VWI taking place. There has been evolving activity in the following areas indicating that more sophisticated drug dealing is taking place that may be attracting wider interest across county lines:
  - Sunningdale Avenue
  - Heath Park / Stansgate Road

- Marks Gate (including the suggestion that the Hainault boys moving back onto the estate).
- Academy Central

These areas are not believed to be linked but gives a general picture of what is happening in the borough.

- 3.5 High profile crimes under the VWI offence category include, the two recent murders, and the tragic murder of a baby found on a bus in Newham which is subject to a serious case review under the Community Safety Partnership. Further information is restricted to the cases being sub judice.
- 3.6 Other areas to note for VWI include:
- There has been an increase in youth violence and whilst they are low numbers in comparison to other crimes this is being addressed as a priority (see update under Serious Youth Violence).
  - Barking and Dagenham's sanction detection rate for Violence With Injury and other offences is also higher than a year ago (from 32.4% to 35.3% at September 2016).
  - The Crime-recording: making the victim count report published by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in November 2014 found that violence against the person offences had the highest under-recording rates across police forces in England and Wales. Nationally, an estimated 1 in 3 (33%) violent offences that should have been recorded as crimes were not. Action taken by police forces to improve their compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) is likely to have resulted in the increase in the number of offences recorded. Therefore, current increases seen in certain crime types in police recorded crime data, and across various police forces, are likely to be influenced by the implementation of the HMIC recommendations.

**What is being done to address violent offences:**

- 3.7 The Police, have daily grip meetings to examine violent offences (ensuring good reporting standards and seeking opportunities to identify and arrest offenders). They have also set up a specific fugitive team under Operation Autumn Nights to track down wanted violent suspects. There is also ongoing daily mapping of violent offences and taskings are altered each day in response.
- 3.8 As part of the Metropolitan Police's activity to tackle an increase in knife and gun crime offences Operation Teal is in place and is led by the Met's 'Trident' command in conjunction with Local Policing Teams and the Territorial Support Group. The units use overt and covert tactics to prevent and disrupt knife and gang crime and make London a difficult place for those intent of causing harm.
- 3.9 Operation Sceptre is in place and aims to reduce knife crime across the whole of London. The launch was designed to coincide with new legislation that means that those convicted of carrying a knife for the second time will face a mandatory custodial sentence. Operation Sceptre seeks to target not only those who carry and use knives, but also the supply, access and importation of weapons.



- 3.10 The Police are also carrying out weapons sweeps and visiting gang members across the borough.
- 3.11 The Police and the council licensing team are working together to jointly task and coordinate resources to deal with issues relating to licensed premises immediately.
- 3.12 The Gangs and drugs team have been expanded and are addressing the incidents which are related to gangs and drugs.
- 3.13 The priority areas for VWI are:
- Academy Central
  - Sunningdale Avenue
  - Heath Park / Stansgate Road
  - Marks Gate
  - Barking Town Centre

**Theft and Handling Offences: Up 434 offences (+8%)**

- 3.14 Within this category Theft of Motor Vehicle accounts for the largest increase up 156 offences (+22%). Theft from Motor Vehicle is also up 73 offences (+8%).
- 3.15 The police tactical assessment shows that there has been an increase in BMWs targeted in Motor Vehicle offences, especially being stolen, or attempts made to steal, using the On-Board Diagnostics (OBD) Port. Access to the OBD port is gained by smashing the window.
- 3.16 These offences happen in the more residential areas of the borough, hence small clusters in Goresbrook, Valence, Whalebone and Chadwell Heath Wards. Offences usually happen overnight. Peak times are 20:00-06:00.

Recommendations from the Police Tactical Assessment include:

- Stops of BMW vehicles being driven in the early hours.
  - Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) data to be requested as a standard part of the initial investigation.
- 3.17 A summary of current work being undertaken to address theft of and from a motor vehicle includes:
- Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) are now carrying out patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily.
  - ANPR cameras (which can be deployed to hotspot areas for short periods with data gathered being used to aid subsequent investigations) are now available within the ANPR Interceptor Teams and Traffic Units.
  - The Operation Lockdown initiative targets travelling priority crime nominals across East Area (and Essex, Herts and City of London). Operation Funnel Web is also in place which is a specialist ANPR operation which targets criminals along the MET / Kent boarder.
  - Operation Endeavour which targets keyless vehicle theft (Barking and Dagenham has had issues with Fiestas and Transit vans being taken through this method).

- Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) have conducted large scale crime prevention delivery across three key wards for this offence type.

### **Serious Youth Violence (Up 17% +38 offences):**

- 3.18 Please note that Serious Youth Violence counts the number of victims, not the number of incidents.
- 3.19 Using the rolling 12 month figures to September 2016 Serious Youth Violence is up 38 victims (258 victims compared to 220 the year before +17%). Key points to note:
- There has been a steady increase in the number of Serious Youth Violence (SYV) victims since December 2015. However SYV remains at a level comparable to neighbouring boroughs.
  - Both victims and suspects are usually male and within the 11-17 age range, and from a range of ethnic backgrounds.
  - A proportion of SYV offences committed in Barking and Dagenham are committed by young offenders from other boroughs.
  - Crimes involving noxious substances have also shown an increase in the last six months although the numbers remain low.
  - There is no single set of circumstances that leads a young person to engage in violence. SYV in relation to gangs, in particular, is determined by a number of key underlying dynamic factors including environment, culture, emotional trauma, materialism and respect and reputation.
  - Effective engagement with young offenders involved in violence should focus on providing tangible opportunities.
- 3.20 Attendees were subsequently given the opportunity to propose specific actions that would collectively contribute to a reduction in SYV. This discussion formed the basis of the action plan and is designed to complement the Policing Plan to tackle this issue.
- 3.21 During the workshop it was further agreed that each of the newly established Community Safety Partnership Sub-groups should have a role to play in combating SYV. The action plan is therefore split into four 'sections', with each of the sub-groups taking responsibility for overseeing the delivery of a section. The respective roles of the sub-groups in relation to the action plan are:
- Prevention Sub Group: Leading on education, awareness raising and early intervention in order to prevent young people from being drawn into SYV.
  - Protection Sub Group: Leading on engaging with and supporting victims of SYV and those most vulnerable in the community.
  - Perpetrators Sub Group: Leading on managing and enforcing against offenders of SYV.
  - Intelligence and Analysis Group: Leading on providing further analysis of the SYV issues and monitoring overall performance in relation to the action plan.
- 3.22 The action plan sets out a clear plan for achieving a reduction in SYV in the borough. The intention is for this to deliver a reduction in SYV as measured by performance against agreed performance indicators which will be reported on to the Community Safety Partnership by the Intelligence and Analysis Group.

- 3.23 Given the range of issues and actions incorporated within the plan, it is likely that successful delivery will have further positive outcomes beyond tackling SYV. These are expected to include: improved partnership working between schools and Police, improved education, training and employment outcomes for young people, and a greater awareness of the mental health needs of young people.
- 3.24 The action plan was also presented to Council staff during the Serious Youth Violence Conference on 28 September 2016. The conference was an opportunity for staff to gain further insight into some of the key issues around SYV; to hear about some examples of best practice and to present the action plan and to discuss how they may support delivery.
- 3.25 SYV is a complicated issue and we know we need to make sure that it is tackled in a comprehensive and cooperative way. The Community Safety Partnership's action plan to address SYV within the borough recognises the need to work closely with all local partners, including the Police, the Council and the voluntary sector, to ensure the issue is dealt with effectively.
- 3.26 Already the Community Safety Partnership has taken a number of important steps from the action plan including:
- We have committed additional resources to a new Police team, with more Police officers dedicated to tackling SYV and dealing with gang activity.
  - We have adopted a new Police model called 'saturation policing' which means more Police are available if any incidents occur that are focused in a particular area.
  - We have increased the number of Safer Schools Officers in order to strengthen the relationship between schools, the police and our young people.
  - We have a trained team of local volunteers to work with our young offenders as mentors in order to offer them support and help with accessing positive opportunities. We have also commissioned a specialist service to deliver targeted mentoring to 'hard-to-reach' cases.
  - We are improving our work with victims and offenders of violence, to ensure that victims are protected and supported and that offenders are managed and encouraged to make the right choices.

**Calls to the police reporting ASB (Up 24.2%, up 1,198 incidents):**

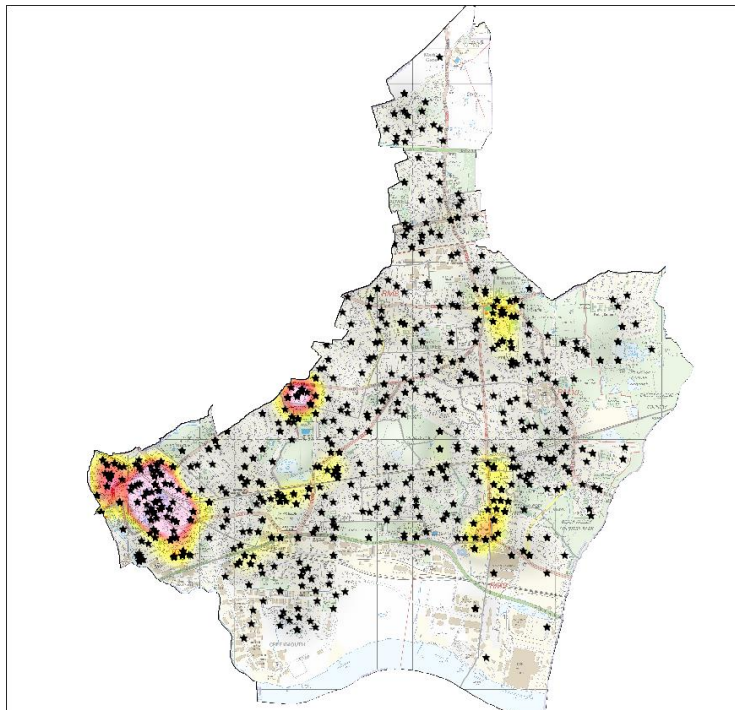
- 3.27 Looking at CAD data for ASB from March 2016 to September 2016, there has been an increase in code 215 (ASB – Nuisance), especially in July and August.

Count of CAD-DATE	OP01			Grand Total
	214	215	216	
Month				
3	45	423	14	482
4	42	431	19	492
5	62	562	16	640
6	50	488	15	553
7	55	606	24	685
8	61	610	18	689
9	49	574	16	639
Grand Total	364	3694	122	4180

3.28 When we look at the secondary codes for the 215 calls (ASB Nuisance), we find that the top 3 are 201 (Vehicle Nuisance), 202 (Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour) and 204 (Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours). The main increase is in code 202 (Rowdy / Inconsiderate Behaviour) calls although there was an August spike in code 204 calls (Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours).

Count of CAD Inc No	Month								Grand Total
OP02	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
201	75	94	121	93	71	79	90	623	
202	160	174	226	200	292	273	253	1578	
204	61	41	63	49	74	95	71	454	
Grand Total	296	309	410	342	437	447	414	2655	

3.29 There are 2 main hotspots for code 202 calls (Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour). The hotspots are Abbey/Gascoigne and Academy Way. Both of these areas have several repeat callers with comparatively high volumes of calls to police over the past 6 months.



3.30 Code 202 calls (Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour) are fairly spread out across the days of the week, but with clear peak times of 1600-2200 hours. There is also a small isolated peak in the early hours of Sunday morning.

3.31 There is a plan in place around the Academy Central location.

- 3.32 The Council have met with police and the Registered Social Landlord (London and Quadrant). The Council have provided a price for monitored CCTV for the estate and further meetings are being arranged to discuss this further and see what can be provided for the budget available.
- 3.33 The police have increased the number of Dedicated Ward Officers for Becontree Ward.
- 3.34 The police have run a number of operations in this area to deal with antisocial behaviour at the times that residents are reporting issues. These operations have taken place at the weekends and specifically in the evenings and have resulted in arrests and intelligence.
- 3.35 Action is being taken against key individuals who are believed to be involved in antisocial behaviour to manage their behaviour in the longer term
- 3.36 The police have developed a plan for the autumn period to ensure that events like bonfire night do not result in increased disorder in this area. This plan includes increased patrols but also use of legal powers.
- 3.37 The police are now preparing to go to a BCU model in January 2017 which will shape how the police deliver services.

**Update on ASB regarding street racing on Choats Road:**

- 3.38 There have been a number of previous operations to deal with the issue of street racing in Choats Road/Halyards Road in Thames Ward during November and December 2015 which were called Operation Nova.
- 3.39 The current issues started again in April 2016 and further operations along the Operation Nova model started on the 21 October 2016.
- 3.40 Alterations to the road surface in Halyards Road have taken place from the 24 October 2016.
- 3.41 Proposals for a Public Spaces Protection Order have been consulted on with partners. The next step would be public consultation on these proposals which is due to go live on Monday 7 November 2016. This consultation will run for a month.
- 3.42 Update from police estates teams:
- 3.43 In addition to the above activity the tenant funded estates teams also carry out visits to housing estates on each ward. The Estates Teams and the dedicated ward officers encourage the reporting of ASB from the community. The table below summary the number of visits the Estates Team have carried out and latest issues they have been tasked with:

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Estate Team Visits per ward for period: 26.09.2016 to 17.10.2016</b>	<b>Latest issues the estates team have been tasked to look at: wc 17.10.2016</b>
Abbey	50	Barking Town Centre - enforcement of no drinking area. Enforcement of injunction conditions. Ripple Road/Junction with Sunningdale Ave-enforcement of no drinking area. Concern from residents about public urination, rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour and drug dealing.
Alibon	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Becontree	29	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Chadwell Heath	34	Community reassurance and security following fatal stabbing. Allegations of ASB at Roles Grove. Assist in patrolling and working with Council and other units in resolving issues.
Eastbrook	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Eastbury	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Gascoigne	41	Allegations of drug dealing. Continue to patrol and investigate.
Goresbrook	36	Allegations of drug dealing and stolen motorbikes.
Heath	53	Community reassurance and security following fatal stabbing. Allegations of drug taking including Hawkwell House and stolen mopeds patrol and feedback to Council officers.
Longbridge	28	Specific address - pay attention regarding allegations of drug supply.
Mayesbrook	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Parsloes	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
River	28	Street drinkers around the Heathway to be monitored and where appropriate injunction enforced.
Thames	36	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Valence	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Village	49	Ensure the times of patrols and any individuals stopped at Bartletts, Oldmead, Millard and blocks in Rainham Road South opposite Leys are logged and reported to Housing ASB coordinator.
Whalebone	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Total visits	580	

**First Time Entrants (FTE) into the criminal Justice System: (Up 20.8% compared to the previous rolling 12 months (+23 individuals)):**

- 3.44 There has been a deterioration in FTE performance, expressed as a rate per 100,000 of the local 10-17-year-old population (21,461 – 2014 mid-year estimate) Barking and Dagenham has above average rate of FTE for the last 18 months.
- 3.45 Based on rate per 100,000 10-17-year-old population Barking & Dagenham's rank amongst our Family Group is 3 of 10 (with 10 being the lowest rate of FTE's which is the best performance) this is the same as the last quarter.
- 3.46 Based on rate per 100,000 10-17-year-old population Barking & Dagenham's rank amongst London is 6 of 32 (with 32 being the lowest rate of FTE's which is the best performance).
- 3.47 FTE is an issue for Barking and Dagenham Youth Offending Service (YOS) as the numbers are above the London and National average and have been on an increasing trend over the last 18 months. Whilst our position within the family group has remained the same and the rise in the actual numbers of young people entering the criminal justice system over the space of a year has only increased by 23 it is still an area of focus for the YOS and will continue to be over the coming months.
- 3.48 Barking and Dagenham has seen an increase in more serious offences such as possession of an offensive weapon over the last six months which has added to the recent increases in FTE's.
- 3.49 Over the last six months there has been further monitoring completed on the out of court disposals to begin to understand the numbers given as well as the range of disposals given. For a reduction of FTEs to occur you would expect to see an increase in out of court disposals at the triage stage. The analysis shows there has been an overall decrease in the use of out of court disposals over the last six months but of more concern is that the use of triage has decreased in contrast to an increase in the use of conditional cautions. This would fit with an increase in young people coming to the notice of police with more serious offences at their first contact such as being in possession of offensive weapons that may have received a charge or conditional caution rather than a triage to ensure that they would comply with the work identified.
- 3.50 The YOS has been working very hard to look at the out of court disposals given by the police and how the early work can be delivered in a more robust package at the triage stage to reduce the numbers that then re-offend and become a FTE into the criminal justice system. This will also assist in the police confidence to give a triage for most charges at an early stage.
- 3.51 A programme of groupwork has been developed to address a wide range of issues such as substance use, emotional health and wellbeing, victim awareness and empathy, peer influences as well as early identification work with parents and specifically work to focus on using and carrying weapons.
- 3.52 There has previously been a more detailed analysis of FTEs presented to the YOS's Chief Officers Group which explored some of the similarities in the presenting issues identified for this cohort which have been considered in the development of the groupwork programme.

- 3.53 A further meeting has been arranged with the police to discuss further the robust programmes now available and identify those cases that may be appropriate for triage.
- 3.54 Young People (YP) receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custody (Up 1.00 – Up 22 custodial sentences):
- 3.55 The custody rate per 1,000 YP, Barking and Dagenham (1.00) between July 2015 to June 2016. In comparison the London average is (0.47).
- 3.56 Barking and Dagenham has the highest custody rate within its family group for this quarter.
- 3.57 Barking and Dagenham YOS is currently 4 out of 32 London boroughs (with 32 being the lowest) for its custodial sentences given.
- 3.58 Whilst the rate has increased and we are one of the highest across London and the family group the actual increase in sentences is an increase of 12 young people in comparison with this time last year.
- 3.59 This increase in custodial sentences was in line with the predictions for this year as there were still a number of young people who were awaiting sentence for quite serious matters. During the quarter April to June 2016 there have been seven young people who have received a custodial sentence. All seven of these young people were male. Three of these cases were young people that had transferred into the Borough due to their family moving into the area. More than half of the cases were black ethnicity which is disproportionate when compared to the YOS caseload and general population figures.
- 3.60 During the most recent audit by the Youth Justice Board one of the things that was highlighted was the complexity and risk of a large number of cases that the YOS is dealing with, which would be consistent with the rise in custodial sentences. There are a number of young people who are receiving short custodial sentences due to more than one offence of carrying a knife. Half of the young people receiving custodial sentences are gang affiliated and therefore much more likely to become involved in ongoing offences that are more likely to involve drugs and weapons.
- 3.61 One of the areas of focus for the YOS has been to commission a specific mentoring service for those young people coming out of custody to have an enhanced focus on education training and employment. It can also be utilised for those young people at risk of custody. The mentors have often had experience of gang associations and being on the peripheries of custodial sentences and have moved on to a new phase in their life. It is hoped that this work will assist not only to reduce future custodial sentences but also re-offending rates as young people are much more likely to re-offend and/or receive a further custodial sentence after serving time in custody. This service was not commissioned until July 2016 so we are yet to see the impact that this will hopefully have on assisting in reducing custodial sentences and or re-offending.
- 3.62 Proven Re-offending (Young Offenders) (up 44.5%):
- 3.63 Over the last 2 quarters the data shows that Barking and Dagenham is seeing an increase in the proportion of Juvenile Offenders who offend and the number of re-offences committed. This is despite a continuing decrease in the number of juvenile



offenders. This indicates that those juvenile offenders who continue to offend are persistent prolific offenders as seen by the increase in the number of re-offences per reoffender graph. We are above the regional and national averages for all juvenile reoffending measures.

- 3.64 Binary rate in London: 9 of 32 (32 being the lowest and therefore the best).
- 3.65 B&D rank amongst Family Group: 3 of 10 (10 being the lowest therefore the best).
- 3.66 B&D rank amongst Family Group based on frequency rate: 2 of 10 (with 10 being the lowest reoffending rate and therefore the best).
- 3.67 B&D rank amongst London based on Frequency rate: 1 of 32 (with 32 being the lowest reoffending rate and therefore the best).
- 3.68 The re-offending rate within Barking and Dagenham has increased over the last two quarters after a consistent decrease previously. Over the last six months the re-offending data shows that there are more young people within Barking and Dagenham that are re-offending and when they do reoffend the amount of offences they commit is also increasing. (It should be noted that this data is nearly two years old due to the need to track young people for two years).
- 3.69 Current data taken from the re-offending tracker tool shows that the current re-offending rate of those young people on statutory orders is currently showing a re-offending rate of 27.3% however these are cases that have only been on the re-offending tracker tool since July 2015.
- 3.70 The service has also been monitoring the re-offending rate of the Out of Court Disposals which is currently 8.7%, however these cases have only been tracked since January 2016.
- 3.71 This would suggest that young people that are now coming to the attention of the Youth Offending Service are usually those that commit more serious offences and may have already started a pattern of offending. This is why it is particularly important to focus on those young people at the beginning of their offending career and divert them into alternative lifestyles. The YOS is focusing on maintaining a bank of well trained volunteers that can assist in the mentoring of young people alongside the work that they complete with their case officers. Those young people that are more likely to re-offend are those that have already started a pattern of continued offending and often those higher risk cases, therefore specific mentoring has also been commissioned for those young people who are deemed at higher risk of re-offending and potentially at risk of receiving a custodial sentence.
- 3.72 There has been some work done with a small number of young men that have been identified as needing additional input and this will form the basis of the development of some specific groupwork with young men. The re-offending and future development of the participants of this group will be monitored over the next six months in order to measure impact of this work.

#### **4. Areas of particular success**

##### **Burglary (Down 19% -325 offences)**

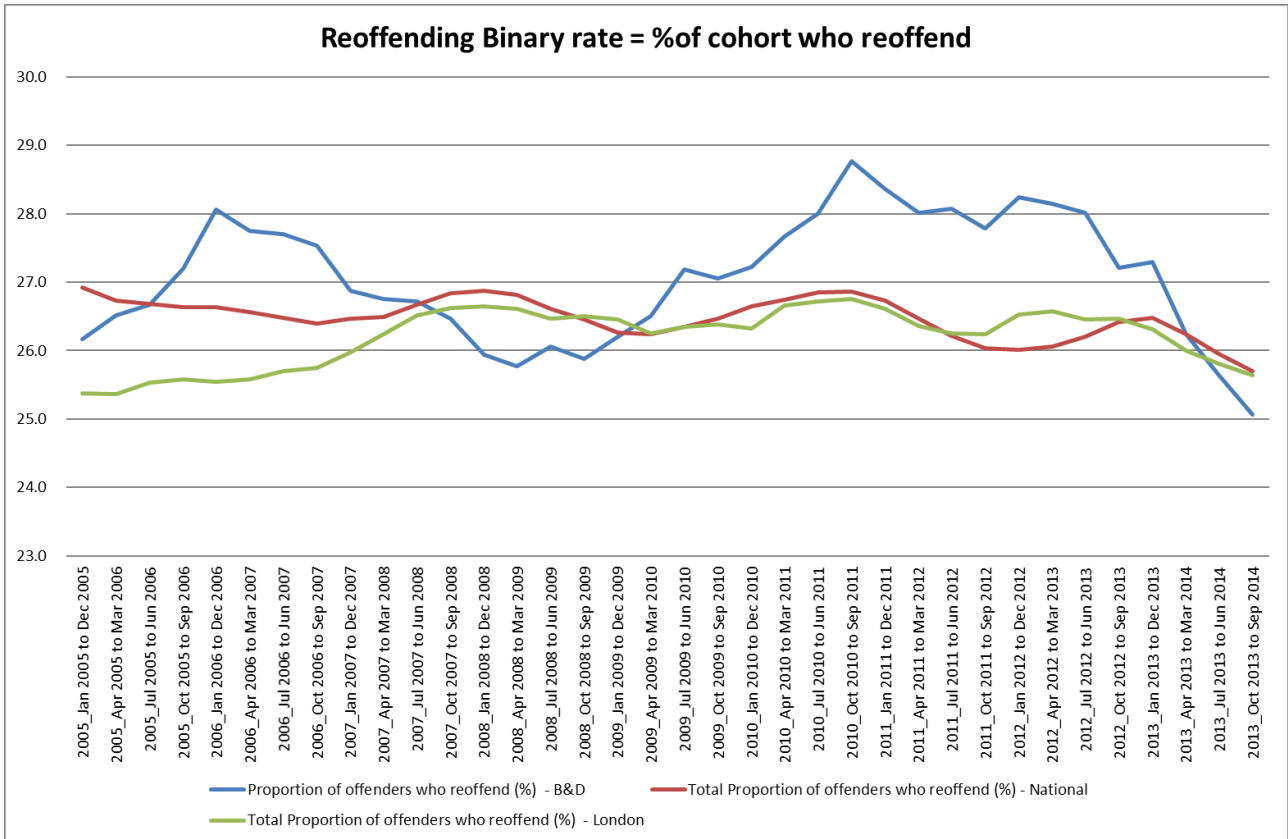
###### Key findings from the Police Tactical assessment

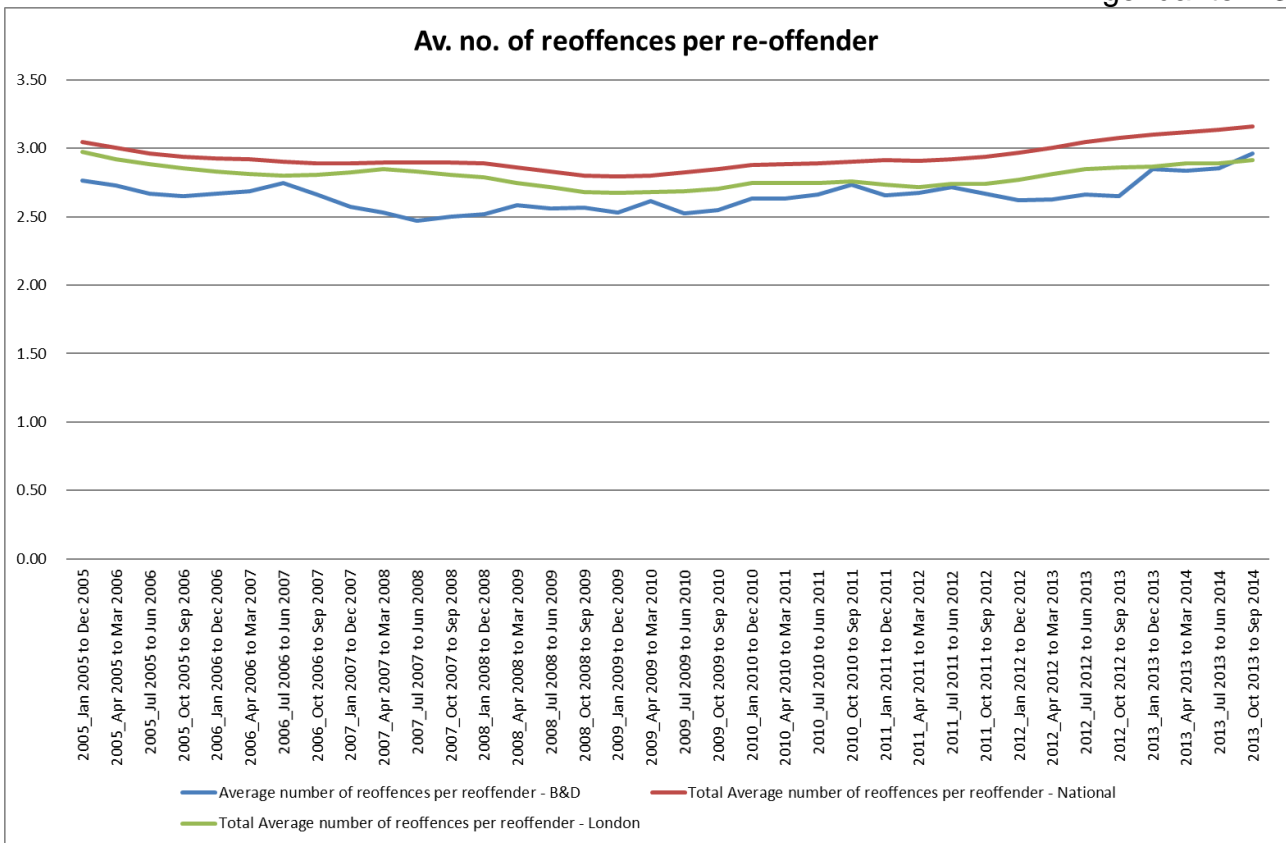
- 4.1 Barking and Dagenham is performing better than the East area and the Metropolitan Police Service as a whole on reduction.
- 4.2 Whilst offences continue to be fairly well spread throughout the borough, there is a small cluster of Non-Residential offences around the Heathway near the shopping centre.
- 4.3 There is no standard time frame for residential burglaries, as offences are occurring from 1200 hours to Mid-night. Non-Residential offences occur on average 00:30 to 03:30 hours with a current spike in till/float thefts from shops.
- 4.4 Activity to address burglary includes:
- 4.5 The Safer Homes Project commissioned by the Council and delivered by Victim Support to give free security checks and home improvements to victims of burglary, as well as victims and witnesses of other crimes such as Domestic Violence.
  - Close partnership work between the Police and the Council in targeting those who commit burglary, including the speed of offenders being arrested once identified and tight control of offenders' movements through the use of bail conditions.
  - Proactive and sustained policing of prolific suspects, following up of intelligence around burglary nominals and handling addresses.
- 4.6 Proactive patrols by both plain clothes officers and Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPTs) that are now targeting patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily.
- 4.7 Safer Neighbourhood Teams conducting 'cocooning visits' to all residential burglary victims within 24 hours to offer reassurance and crime prevention advice but also to alert people living in the neighbourhood that there is an active burglary issue in their area and that they should take additional security measures.
- 4.8 In 2015/16 as part of the MET Trace scheme, which is joint funded by the police and council services, a total of 9515 traceable liquid marking kits have been delivered to residents in areas identified as vulnerable to burglary. This achieved a saturation rate of 85.4% and reduced burglary by 33% in these areas. For 2016/17 the police and council have received funding to deliver 7657 kits. 3022 of these kits have been delivered to premises so far this year.
- 4.9 A number of perennial Burglary hotspots have been highlighted in advance of expected seasonal spikes and neighbourhood Police Inspectors are producing bespoke plans for enforcement and prevention activity in their wards. This has included a mixture of plain clothes and uniform activity involving local officers and resources deployed to the Borough from central reserves.

4.10 Good performance can be seen across a range of indicators. The following has been highlighted in this report by exception.

**Reoffending rates for adults and juvenile offenders (combined):**

4.11 The proven reoffending rate for adult and juvenile offenders is now below the England & Wales average and the London average which is good.





**Successful completions for Alcohol Treatment Requirements:**

4.12 According to the local figures we have achieved 18 starts for Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATR’s) and 15 successful completions. We needed to be on 17 and 10 respectively to be on track to achieving the end of year target for starts (35) and successful completions (21). Performance is good.

**5. Indicators for monitoring**

5.1 The Community Safety Partnership actively monitors the level of domestic abuse reported, as well as sexual violence. Currently these indicators are not RAG rated, as an increase in reporting can be seen as a willingness of victims to come forward. However, we still monitor increases and how we compare to our peers.

**Domestic Abuse (Down 7% - 178 offences):**

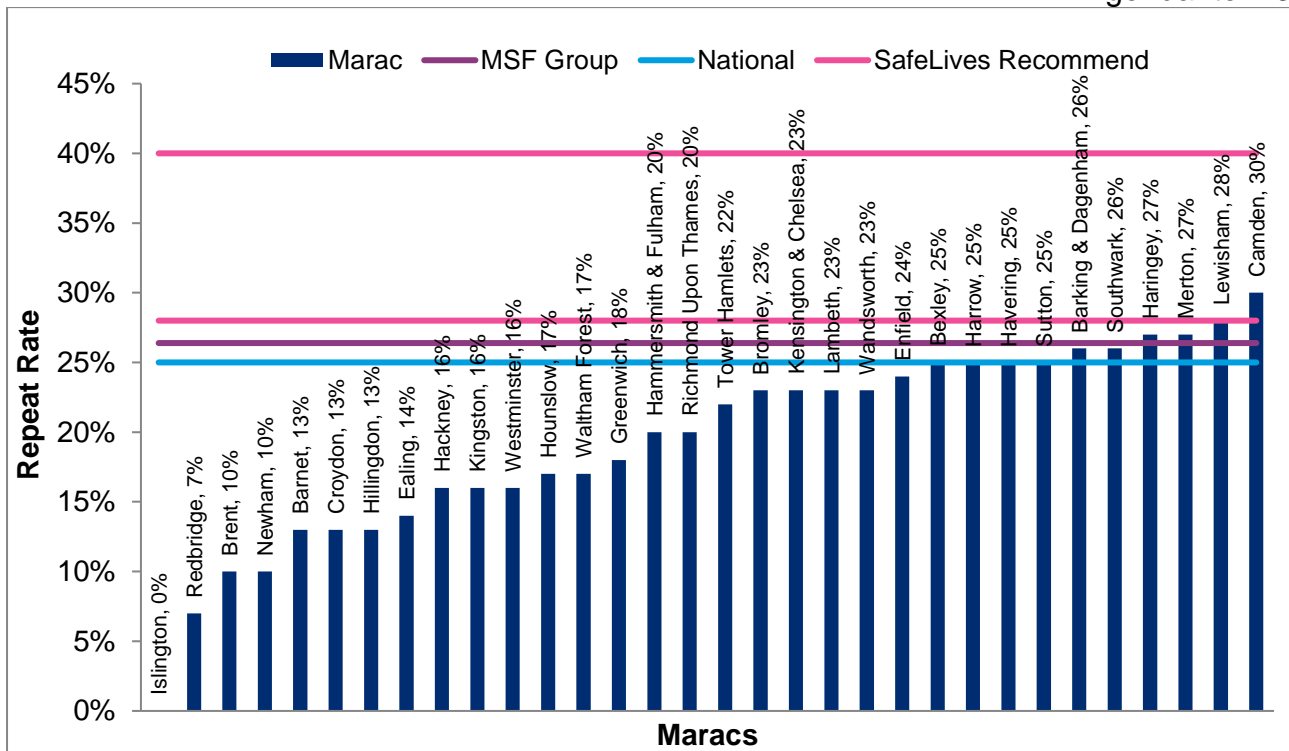
5.2 Overall the decrease in numbers of Domestic Abuse reports are low. The Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) crime report 2015/16 published by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) also notes a small decrease in reporting of Domestic Abuse but slight increase in offenders being charged. In 2015-16, 124,737 defendants of ‘VAWG’ crimes were referred to CPS a slight fall of 4,320 referrals. [http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/cps\\_vawg\\_report\\_2016.pdf](http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/cps_vawg_report_2016.pdf)

5.3 The volumes of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) crimes prosecuted in 2015/16 rose from 107,104 in 2014/15 to 117,568, a rise of 10,464 defendants, 9.8% more than the previous year and the highest level ever recorded.

- 5.4 “The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is prosecuting and convicting more defendants of domestic abuse, rape, sexual offences and child sexual abuse than ever before. In 2015/16 the CPS secured over 8,500 more convictions for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) crimes an 11% rise from 2014-15 and the third year running that we have seen an increase. These prosecutions now account for 18.6% of the CPS’ total caseload.” Forward by (Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) – Alison Saunders.
- 5.5 In Barking and Dagenham a wide range of actions are in place to reduce the level of domestic violence offences occurring and hold perpetrators to account.
- 5.6 MOPAC provided funding to carry out an audit of the efficiency of the LBBB MARAC process. Catalysts in Communities have now carried out the audit and the final report has been drafted. The recommendations from the report will be considered by the Community Safety Partnership.
- 5.7 Funding was also secured from MOPAC to enable a pilot scheme where restorative justice principles are employed in low to medium risk cases of domestic and sexual violence to be undertaken. Catalysts in Communities are in the final stages of this pilot.
- 5.8 Once the work with the current piloted cases is completed, a final workshop will be held where the main learning from working with the pilot cases will be presented to relevant staff. It is hoped that learning from this will help contribute to improve/tackle rates of domestic abuse in the Borough through use of an innovative and preventative approach.

**The number of repeat referrals Year to Date (YTD) to MARAC: 24% (needs to be between 28%-40%)**

- 5.9 Barking and Dagenham are currently not reaching the set target of 28 - 40% for repeat referrals which has been recommended by Safelives.
- 5.10 Benchmarking data is available with the latest data covering 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016. The averages for London, our Most Similar Police Force Group and nationally were 20%, 26% and 25% respectively.
- 5.11 Safelives have told local performance officers that repeat rates varies across the country, with some achieving less than 15% repeat referrals.
- 5.12 The Barking and Dagenham MARAC coordinator has now received the levels of repeat referrals across each London Borough for the 2015/16 period. As you can see below we have the 6th highest repeat referrals rate out of all the London MARACs and that only 2 London Boroughs achieved the lower end of the recommended level. Taking this and the corporate performance teams guidance on RAG rating into consideration we have updated the performance to Amber (performance is within 10% of the target).



5.13 Safelives guidance states that to manage high risk cases if another incident were to occur within a 12-month period the case should be referred back to MARAC and counted as a repeat. We note locally that we have some clients return to MARAC but they are outside of the 12-month time-frame and therefore are not counted as a repeat. Additionally, if the same clients return to MARAC but with another perpetrator these are not counted as a repeat. This is standard practice amongst all boroughs.

#### **Why is the repeat referral target set at 28-40%:**

5.14 Domestic violence is rarely a one-off incident. Cases that are managed by MARAC are typically those with many previous incidents and that are escalating in severity.

5.15 This target was set during the first study of MARACs where Amanda Robinson from former Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA now Safelives) observed repeat rates of around 40% with some variance. A lower than expected rate usually indicates that not all repeat victims are being identified and referred to MARAC. All agencies should have the capacity to 'flag and tag' MARAC cases to identify any further incidents within a year of the last referral and re-refer the case to MARAC. A low repeat rate often indicates that these systems are not or only partially in place.

#### **'Flagging and Tagging' of repeat domestic abuse cases across Barking and Dagenham partnership services:**

5.16 In Barking and Dagenham, a static action is for all agencies to flag and tag their systems that a client is known to experience Domestic Violence and/or abuse. The main referrers to MARAC are the Police and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advisers (IDVAS) who always refer a client back to MARAC if a repeat incident is to occur. Other in house systems such as the Adult Integrated Systems (AIS), Integrated Children's Services (ICS), which are used by Adults and Children's Social Services, along with the RIO system used by Health Visitors and Mental Health Services, have updates on Domestic Violence or Abuse incidents within their

case notes. At this point in time the information systems used by the Council's housing services do not have the ability to 'flag and tag' cases.

### **What the Barking and Dagenham MARAC is doing to address this**

- 5.17 All partnership agencies are aware to refer a victim back if another incident were to happen. Furthermore, Barking and Dagenham have concentrated on having a very robust membership of MARAC, and all representatives work together very well outside of the MARAC and thus once a case has been to MARAC agencies can liaise with each other for advice.
- 5.18 Barking and Dagenham Community Safety obtained MOPAC funding to commission Griffin Research Consultancy to conduct an independent review of our MARAC in late 2015 whereby several recommendations were made. MARAC repeat referrals was identified as a need for improvement due to the low repeat figure in comparison to the recommended Safelives target. Suggested improvements include the following;
- To provide MARAC training regarding referral processes or all front-line practitioners across all agencies which will cover the need to flag and tag and refer repeat cases into MARAC.
  - To work with perpetrators and children to ensure the concerns are tackled holistically as a family and not individually focussed around the victim.
- 5.19 By highlighting the process of referral to the MARAC and through better identification of individuals who have been victims in the past will ensure that those who require high level support will receive it.
- 5.20 The above recommendations for improvement have been taken on board by the commissioners for the Domestic and Sexual Abuse services who are coordinating the necessary action.

### **Successful completions for Drug Rehabilitation Requirements:**

- 5.21 According to the local figures we have achieved 10 DRR successful completions against a year to date target of 12 (83%). We need to achieve 2 successful completions each month to be on track to achieve the new target of 24 by end of year. We also need to achieve 48 starts so far we have achieved 26 starts up until September 2016 (our target is to hit 4 starts per month).

### **Sexual Violence (Up 15% - (Up 60 offences):**

- 5.22 Using the rolling 12 months' figures (October 2015 to September 2016: 458 offences) Barking and Dagenham shows a 15% increase (up 60 offences) when compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015: 398 offences). Generally, an increase in crimes reported is considered a good thing. If crimes reported is going down it should prompt services to ask "what are we not doing?".

## Appendix 1: Crime and Disorder Overview Rolling 12 month figures at September 2016

### (Breakdown of Total Notifiable Offences)

		Rolling 12 month s at Sept ember 2016	% of TNO	Compariso n to September 2015	% Chang e	Diff
Violence Against The Person*	Murder	4	0%	2	100%	2
	Wounding/GBH	731	4%	690	6%	41
	Assault With Injury	1400	8%	1411	-1%	-11
	Common Assault	1669	9%	1521	10%	148
	Offensive Weapon	111	1%	72	54%	39
	Harassment	1894	11%	1683	13%	211
	Other Violence	392	2%	363	8	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6201</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>5742</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>459</b>
Sexual Offences	Rape	169	1%	172	-2%	-3
	Other Sexual	289	2%	226	28%	63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>60</b>
MOPAC 7 - Robbery	Personal Property	541	3%	507	7%	34
	Business Property	46	0%	44	5%	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>36</b>
MOPAC 7 - Burglary	Burglary in A Dwelling	942	5%	1272	-26%	-330
	Burglary in Other Buildings	471	3%	466	1%	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>-19%</b>	<b>-325</b>
Theft & Handling	MOPAC 7 - Theft/Taking Of Motor Vehicle	870	5%	714	22%	156
	MOPAC 7 - Theft From Motor Vehicle	1024	6%	951	8%	73
	Motor Vehicle Interference & Tampering	252	1%	202	25%	50
	Theft From Shops	960	5%	838	15%	122
	MOPAC 7 - Theft Person	353	2%	307	15%	46
	Theft/Taking Of Pedal Cycles	181	1%	234	-23%	-53
	Other Theft	1953	11%	1887	3%	66
	Handling Stolen Goods	28	0%	54	-48%	-26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5621</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>5187</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>434</b>
Fraud and Forgery	Counted Per Victim	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Other Fraud & Forgery	16	0%	30	-47%	-14



<b>MOPAC 7 - Criminal Damage</b>	<b>Total</b>	16	0%	30	-47%	-14
	<b>Criminal Damage to a Dwelling</b>	467	3%	404	16%	63
	<b>Criminal Damage To Other Buildings</b>	165	1%	137	20%	28
	<b>Criminal Damage To Motor Vehicle</b>	893	5%	776	15%	117
	<b>Other Criminal Damage</b>	400	2%	365	10%	35
	<b>Arson</b>	79	0%	83	-5%	-4
	<b>Total (Inc Arson)</b>	2004	11%	1765	14%	239
<b>Drugs</b>	<b>Drug Trafficking</b>	66	0%	54	22%	12
	<b>Possession Of Drugs</b>	1071	6%	1096	-2%	-25
	<b>Other Drugs</b>	3	0%	2	50%	1
	<b>Total</b>	1140	6%	1152	-1%	-12
<b>Other Notifiable Offences</b>	<b>Going Equipped</b>	9	0%	8	13%	1
	<b>Other Notifiable</b>	376	2%	335	12%	41
	<b>Total</b>	385	2%	343	12%	42
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>		17825	100%	16906	5%	919

Data Source: MET stats

