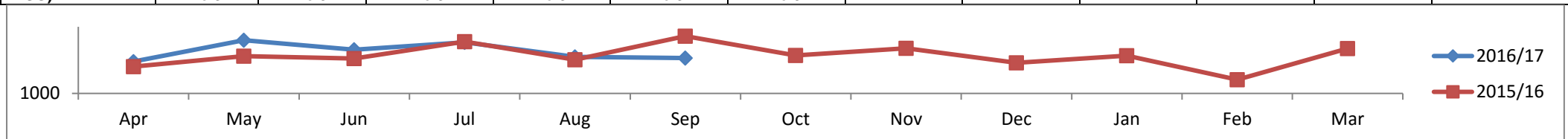


Appendix 2: Community Safety Partnership one page performance summaries

Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQunta
Total Notifiable Offences (TNO's)

Definition	Total Notifiable Offences counts the total of all incidents reported to / discovered by the police and recorded as a crime.	How this indicator works	The Home Office maintains a list of 'notifiable' offences. Police recorded crime, as entered on the Police National Computer, is aggregated and reported back to local boroughs. Home Office counting rules at August 2014 can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/court-robbery-july-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.	Why this indicator is important	The data allows us to make performance comparisons with other areas and provides a broad overview of how well the borough is dealing with crime and disorder.
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 17,428 offences (+8%), 87.89 per 1,000 residents (21of32/8of15) 2014/15: 16,201 offences (+1%), 83.36 per 1,000 residents (21of32 / 8of15) 2013/14: 16,062 offences (-4%), 84.058 per 1,000 residents (22of32 / 11of15) 2012/13: 17,236 offences (- 8%), 92.15 per 1,000 residents (21of32 / 13of15) 2011/12: 18,825 offences (- 2%), 100.65 per 1,000 residents	Any issues to consider	Proactive policing operations and campaigns that encourage reporting can lead to increases without necessarily an underlying increase in the prevalence of crime.

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	1,383	1,639	1,532	1,614	1,438	1,425						
Year to date	1,383	3,022	4,554	6,168	7,606	9,031						
% change from previous year	+3%	+6%	+6%	+5%	+5%	+4%						
Rolling 12 month period (for use below)	17,469	17,612	17,704	17,734	17,761	17,754						
Per 1,000 Res	88.10	88.82	87.65	87.80	87.93	87.90						
Rank (MET / MSG)	11of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	11of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32						



Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 4% increase (up 326 offences) at September 2016 (9,031 offences) when compared to September 2015 (8,705). In comparison the MET average YTD is +4%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 17,825 B&D shows a 5% increase up 919 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 16,906. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +4%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Total Notifiable Offences is up 5% (+ 333 offences) at August 2016. The majority of the increase at August 2016 has come from Theft & Handling offences, which is up 4% (+ 47 offences) compared to last year. Within this crime category the main increases have been in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of Motor Vehicle • Theft From Motor Vehicle • Theft From Person
RAG Rating: R			

Benchmarking	For total crime Barking and Dagenham is currently ranked 21 out of the 32 CSP areas across the Metropolitan Police Service and above the MET average (86.85 crimes per 1,000 residents). B&D on average has a rate of 87.90 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our position within our Most Similar Group (MSG) is now 12 of 15. The MSG average which is 83.65 per 1,000 residents.
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Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio MOPAC 7: Violence with injury	September 2016 Source: IQuanta
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Definition	Violence with Injury includes the following offences: Attempted murder, intentional destruction of a viable unborn child, causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving under the influence of drink or drugs, cause or allow death or serious physical harm to child or vulnerable person, causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving, causing death by driving; unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured drivers, assault with intent to cause serious harm, endangering life, assault with Injury, Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury, causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.	How this indicator works	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Violence with Injury can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340326/court-violence-july-2014.pdf Overall count of the offences listed opposite.
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What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.	Why this indicator is important	Violent crime is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures		

History with this indicator	2015/16 = 2,134 (+9%) 2014/15 = 1,960 (+16%) 2013/14 = 1,693 (+6%) 2012/13 = 1,600 (+16%) 2011/12 = 1,897 (-5%)	Any issues to consider	Interpretation of what an injury is: Injury now includes pain regardless of whether it is visible or lasting pain this will now be recorded as ABH - thus putting it in VVWI. This is a change in MPS Interpretation regarding crime classification
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	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	163	194	201	207	175	190						
Year to date	163	357	558	765	940	1,130						
% change from previous year	-13%	-4%	-2%	+2%	+1%	+1%						
Rolling 12 month fig	2,109	2,120	2,125	2,148	2,142	2,145						
Per 1,000 Res (rolling 12 month)	10.64	10.69	10.52	10.63	10.61	10.62						
Rank (MET / MSG)	13of15/ 28of32	12of15/ 27of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 27of32						

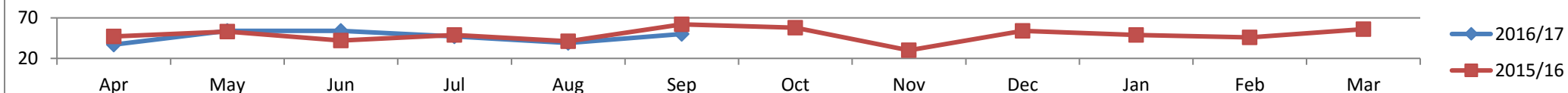
Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 1% increase (up 11 offences) at September 2016 (1,130 offences) when compared to September 2015 (1,119). In comparison the MET average YTD is +5%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 15 to September 16) 2,145 B&D shows a 2% increase up 34 offences compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 14 to September 15) 2,111. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +5%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	The Police have daily grip meetings to examine Violence offences (ensuring good reporting standards and seeking opportunities to identify and arrest offenders). The police set up a specific Operation Equinox arrest team to track down wanted violent suspects - There is daily mapping of violent offences and tasking's are altered each day in response.
RAG Rating: A			

Benchmarking	We are currently ranked 27 out of 32 CSP across the Metropolitan Police Service with 10.62 crimes per 1,000 residents compared to the Metropolitan Police Service average of 8.69 per 1,000 residents. Our positioning amongst our Most Similar Group (MSG) is 13 of 15 or 3rd highest and therefore above the MSG average of 9.50 per 1,000 residents.
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Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQuanta
MOPAC 7: Robbery Overall

Definition	This indicator includes Personal Robbery and Robbery of a business property.	How this indicator works	The number of incidents of robbery. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 residents is measured (population based on mid-year 2013 estimate from 2011 census figures). Home Office counting rules at August 2014 can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/count-robbery-july-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.	Why this indicator is important	Robbery is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17: Target:	5% decrease from previous year		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 587 offences (+21%), 2.96 crimes per 1,000 residents (22of32/14of15) 2014/15: 485 offences (-8%), 2.50 crimes per 1,000 residents (17of32 / 13of15) 2013/14: 492 offences (-21%), 2.58 crimes per 1,000 residents (14of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: 619 offences (-41%) 1.44 crimes per 1,000 residents (16of32 / 14of15) 2011/12: 931 offences (+7%) 1.25 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: 868 offences	Any issues to consider	Personal Robbery will not include crimes such as theft from a person e.g. bag dipping. There has to be that threat of violence present.

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	37	54	54	47	39	50						
Year to date	37	91	145	192	231	281						
% change from previous year	-20%	-8%	+4%	+3%	-0%	-1%						
Rolling 12 month fig for use below	578	579	593	592	586	584						
Per 1,000 Res	2.91	2.92	2.94	2.93	2.90	2.89						
Rank (MET / MSG)	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 21of32	14of15/ 20of32						



Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 1% decrease (down 3 offences) at September 2016 (281 offences) when compared to September 2015 (284 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +3%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Operation Neptune has seen local officers regularly visiting second hand sellers and pawnbrokers on the borough to inform them of their responsibilities and to ensure good governance on site. Where intelligence has suggested such sellers have been involved in illicit activity search warrants have been executed – a continuing approach.
RAG Rating: R	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (587 offences)) B&D shows an 7% increase (up 36 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (551 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is -0%.		

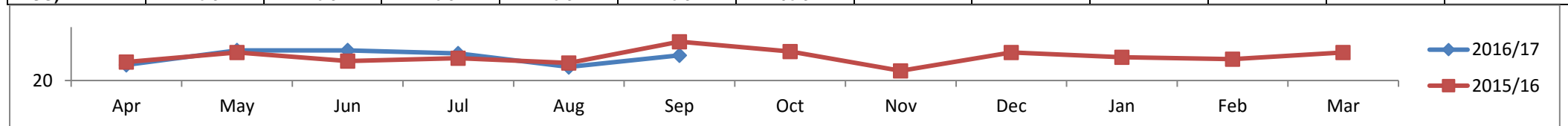
Benchmarking	Currently the borough is 14 out of the 15 areas in our most similar group with 2.89 crimes per 1,000 residents. Barking and Dagenham are considerably above the average for our Most Similar Group (1.77 per 1,000 residents). However, the borough is above the Metropolitan Police Service average (2.52 per 1,000 population). Barking and Dagenham are currently ranked 20 out of the 32 CSPs in the Metropolitan Police Force.
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Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio
MOPAC 7: Personal Robbery

September 2016
 Source: IQuanta

Definition	Personal Robbery is the use of threat or force in a theft from a person.	How this indicator works	The number of incidents of personal robbery. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 residents is measured (population based on mid-year 2013 estimate from 2011 census figures). Home Office counting rules at August 2014 can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/cou-nt-robbery-july-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.	Why this indicator is important	Serious Acquisitive Crime is a CSP priority and personal robbery makes up a section of SAC
2016/17 Target:	5% decrease from previous year		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 533 offences (+19%), 2.69 crimes per 1,000 residents (22of32/14of15) 2014/15: 447 offences (-9%), 2.30 crimes per 1,000 residents (18of32 / 13of15) 2013/14: 492 offences (-21%), 2.58 crimes per 1,000 residents (14of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: 619 offences (-41%) 1.44 crimes per 1,000 residents (16of32 / 14of15) 2011/12: 931 offences (+7%) 1.25 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: 868 offences	Any issues to consider	Personal Robbery will not include crimes such as theft from a person e.g. bag dipping. There has to be that threat of violence present.

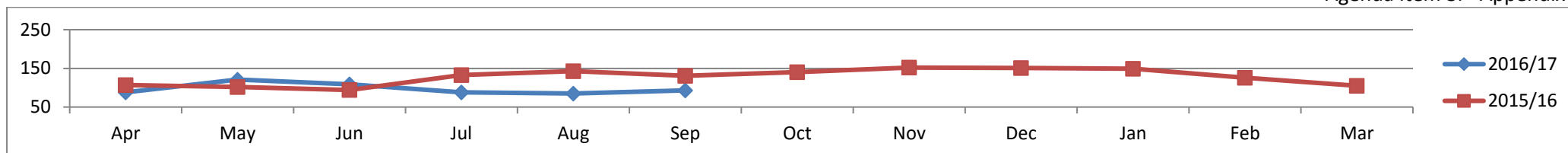
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	36	51	51	48	34	46						
Year to date	36	87	138	186	220	266						
% change from previous year	-5%	No change	+10%	+11%	+5%	+2%						
Rolling 12 month fig for use below	531	533	546	552	544	539						
Per 1,000 Res	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.73	2.69	2.67						
Rank (MET / MSG)	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 21of32	14of15/ 20of32						



Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 2% increase (Up 6 offences) at September 2016 (266 offences) when compared to September 2015 260 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +4%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust targeting of offenders and visible policing in areas identified through crime mapping.
RAG Rating: R			

	<p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (541 offences)) B&D shows 7% increase (up 34 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (507 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is -0%.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Schools Officers remain committed to their schools, there continues to be a drive to improve and widen youth diversion activity by the schools officers and increasing Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) visibility in high footfall areas has also contributed. • The work of the Safer Neighbourhood Estates Team and the continued focus on parks has also contributed to tackling this issue. • More police officers are visible in the town centre and we continue to work with officers from the Safer Transport Command to reduce offences on the bus network. • The proactive work of the CCTV Team has also lead to arrests and robbery prevention. • Operation Neptune has seen local officers regularly visiting second hand sellers and pawnbrokers in the borough to inform them of their responsibilities and to ensure good governance on site. Where intelligence has suggested such sellers have been involved in illicit activity, search warrants have been executed. • The Council's trading standards service will be participating in the national 'Operation Liberal' which is a day of action (June 2016), patrolling the borough to disrupt any doorstep criminal activity. Trading Standards will be using intelligence on the national database to identify and list top offenders operating nationally and /or regionally, as well as improve intelligence sharing regarding doorstep organised crime groups.
<p>Benchmarking</p>	<p>Currently the borough is 14 out of the 15 areas in our most similar group with 2.67 crimes per 1,000 residents. Barking and Dagenham are considerably above the average for our Most Similar Group (1.60 per 1,000 residents). Barking and Dagenham are above the Metropolitan Police Service average (2.33 per 1,000 population). Barking and Dagenham are currently ranked 20 out of the 32 CSP's in the Metropolitan Police Force.</p>		

Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016	
MOPAC 7: Burglary overall											Source: IQuanta	
Definition	This indicator includes residential burglary and burglary of a business property						How this indicator works	The number of incidents of residential burglary. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 households is measured. Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for burglary can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299323/count-burglary-april-2014.pdf				
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal						Why this indicator is important	Burglary is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment				
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures							It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type				
History with this indicator	2015/16: 1,533 (-18%), down 341 offences 2014/15: 1,874 (-7%), down 132 offences 2013/14: 2,006 (-21%), down 534 offences 2012/13: 2,540 (+4%), up 104 offences 2011/12: 2,436 (+10%), up 224 offences						Any issues to consider					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	88	121	109	88	85	93						
Year to date	88	209	318	406	491	584						
% change from previous year	-18%	No change	+5%	-6%	-15%	-17%						
Rolling 12 month fig for use below	1,514	1,533	1,548	1,505	1,445	1,411						
Rate Per 1,000	7.64	7.73	7.66	7.45	7.15	6.99						
Rank (MET / MSG)	4of15/ 15of32	4of15/ 16of32	4of15/ 16of32	3of15/ 14of32	3of15/ 10of32	3of15/ 10of32						



Performance Overview:	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows an -17% decrease (down 122 offences) at September 2016. (584 offences) when compared to September 2015 (706 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is -1%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	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.
RAG Rating: A	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 15 to September 16) 1,413 B&D shows an 19% decrease down 325 offences when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 14 to September 15) 1,738. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is -3%.		
Benchmarking:	Barking and Dagenham now has 6.99 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 3 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 8.72 per 1,000 residents. Looking across the Metropolitan Police Service Barking and Dagenham is ranked 10 of 32 per 1,000 population. The MET average is 8.00 per 1,000 residents.		

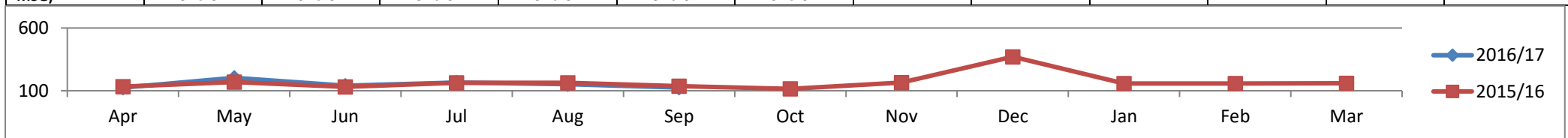
Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016		
MOPAC 7: Residential Burglary											Source: IQuanta		
Definition	Entering any residential building as a trespasser with the intent to steal or cause unlawful damage.						How this indicator works	The number of incidents of residential burglary. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 households is measured. Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for burglary can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299323/cou-nt-burglary-april-2014.pdf					
What good looks like	Good performance would be achieving a lower number of residential burglaries and a higher number of attempted burglaries which indicates that homes in the borough are becoming secure.						Why this indicator is important	Serious Acquisitive Crime is a CSP priority and residential burglary makes up a section of SAC					
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 1,045 Offences (-25%) 15.00 per 1,000 residents 2014/15: 1,399 Offences (-5%) 20.08 per 1,000 residents 2013/14: 1,470 Offences (-20%) 21.10 per 1,000 residents 2012/13: 1,835 Offences (+7%) 26.334 per 1,000 residents 2011/12: 1,710 Offences (+9%) 24.54 per 1,000 residents 2010/11: 1,573 Offences						Any issues to consider	This would exclude areas such as commercial property, sheds, outbuildings etc. Residential burglary typically increases in the winter months November to March showing a strong correlation with shortening of daylight hours.					
Month	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Year to date	47	79	62	55	53	47							
% change from last year	-28%	No change	-3%	-14%	-20%	-24%							
Rolling 12 month fig	1,027	1,045	1,039	1,005	969	939							

Per 1,000 HH	14.74	15.00	14.91	14.42	13.91	13.48						
Rank (MET / MSG)	10of15/ 24of32	10of15/ 26of32	11of15/ 25of32	9of15/ 21of32	8of15/ 20of32	7of15/ 20of32						
Performance Overview	<p>Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows an -24% decrease (Down 106 offences) at September 2016, (343 offences) when compared to September 2015 (449 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +1%.</p> <p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (942 offences)) B&D shows 26% decrease (down 330 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) (1,272 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest 12-month period is -3%.</p>					<p>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</p>		<p>Proactive and High Visible patrols concentrating on the RM8 postcode linked in with cross border work with Redbridge has seen significant reductions.</p> <p>The recent identification of a Romanian male from a series of 18 offences where blood was left at the scene of burglaries around North London and Home Counties (6 in B+D) - remanded in custody</p> <p>The arrest of a Romanian male who was re-entering the country at Gatwick who was wanted for numerous offences across NE London - remanded in custody In both the above offences conspiracy evidence is now being put together to look at potential associates</p>				
RAG Rating: G												
Benchmarking	<p>With 13.48 crimes per 1,000 households Barking and Dagenham is now ranked 20 of 32 or 10th highest residential burglary rate per 1,000 households across the MET. The average across the MET is 13.50. The average across the MSG is 13.29 per 1,000 households.</p>											

Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQuanta
MOPAC 7: Criminal Damage

Definition	This indicator includes criminal damage to: a dwelling a building other than a dwelling a vehicle other criminal damage, racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage.	How this indicator works	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Criminal Damage can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299327/count-damage-april-2014.pdf Overall it is a combined count of the offences listed opposite.
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	Criminal Damage is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures	Any issues to consider	
History with this indicator	2015/16: 1,791 (+17%) 2014/15: 1,528 (-1%) 2013/14: 1,552 (-2%) 2012/13: 1,583 (-17%) 2011/12: 1,928 (-14%)		

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	125	203	141	165	152	126						
Year to date	125	328	469	634	786	912						
% change from previous year	-5%	+6%	+9%	+7%	+9%	+7%						
Rolling 12-month fig for use below	1,784	1,809	1,828	1,831	1,853	1,851						
Per 1,000	9.00	9.12	9.05	9.07	9.17	9.16						
Rank (MET / MSG)	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32						

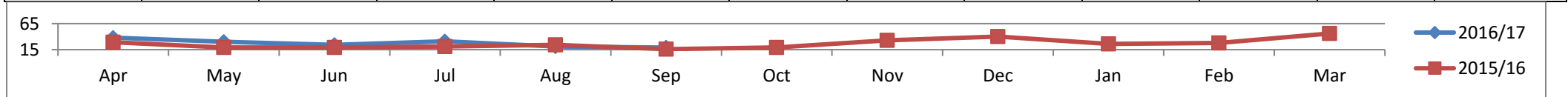


Performance Overview:	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 7% increase (up 60 offences) at September 2016 (912 offences) when compared to September 2015 (852 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +3%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 1,851 B&D shows a 16% increase up 256 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 1,595. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +3%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	The Police's proactive response to criminal damage has increased, leading to an increase in the number of arrests for going equipped to commit criminal damage. For non domestic abuse crime work is currently underway to look at volume Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) generators and to target these areas for problem solving. There is overlap here with Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) and some of this is addressed through partnership activity under the Victim Offender Location Time (VOLT) meeting and standing case conferences.
RAG Rating: R			
Benchmarking:	Barking and Dagenham now has 9.16 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 8 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 10.79 per 1,000 residents. Looking across the Metropolitan Police Service Barking and Dagenham has the 3rd highest rate per 1,000 population for Criminal Damage (32/32). The MET average is 6.94 per 1,000 residents.		

Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQuanta
MOPAC 7: Theft from the person

Definition	A theft without the use of threat or force should be recorded as theft from the person if one of the following circumstances applies at the time of theft. 1) The goods stolen were being worn by the victim, or 2) The goods stolen were physically attached to the victim in some way, or carried by the victim or 3) The goods stolen were contained in an article of clothing being worn by the victim If none of these circumstances apply, the theft should be recorded under one of the other theft codes as appropriate	How this indicator works	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Theft from the Person can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340325/count-theft-july-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 320 2014/15: 313 2013/14: 349	Any issues to consider	However, we have seen a 22% decrease over the MOPAC period when using the latest rolling 12 month figures (October 2014 –September 2015 = 308 offences)

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	38	30	24	31	21	19						
Year to date	38	68	92	123	144	163						
% change from previous year	+36%	+42%	+35%	+38%	+29%	+26%						
Rolling 12-month fig for use below	330	340	344	354	352	354						
Per 1,000	1.66	1.71	1.70	1.75	1.74	1.75						
Rank (MET / MSG)	13of15/ 12of32	12of15/ 13of32	12of15/ 12of32	13of15/ 13of32	13of15/ 12of32	13of15/ 12of32						



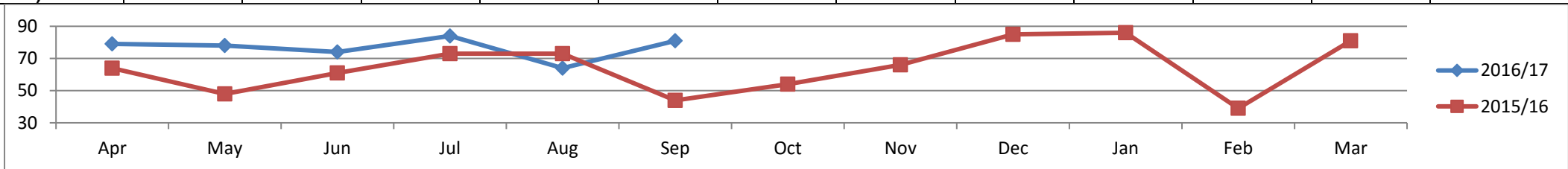
Performance Overview	<p>Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a +26% increase (Up 34 offences) at September 2016. (163 offences) when compared to September 2015 (129 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +2%.</p> <p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 353 B&D shows a 15% increase up 46 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 307. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +1%.</p>	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>In order to continue to tackle theft from person, the police are currently working on an initiative with the Safer Transport Command aimed at identifying and targeting known 'dippers'. Operation Neptune has also seen borough officers visit second hand shops / markets and sign them up to a good practice code of conduct ensuring for example proper checking of mobile phones before they accept them when offered for sale. Where irresponsible resellers are identified then proactive search warrants are considered.</p>
RAG Rating: R			

Benchmarking	Barking and Dagenham has 1.75 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 13 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 1.41 per 1,000 residents. Looking across the Metropolitan Police Service Barking and Dagenham is ranked (12/32). The MET average is 3.99 per 1,000 residents.
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Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime, Justice & Communities Portfolio	September 2016
MOPAC 7: Theft of Motor Vehicle	Source: IQuanta

Definition	This is when a Motor Vehicle is taken without consent from the owner or a lawful authority.	How this indicator works	As described
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	5% Decrease from previous year		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 774 offences (+5%), 3.90 crimes per 1,000 residents 2014/15: 738 offences (-5%), 3.80 crimes per 1,000 residents 2013/14: 773 offences (-5%), 4.06 crimes per 1,000 residents 2012/13: 811 Offences (-21%) 4.336 crimes per 1,000 residents. 2011/12: 1,106 Offences (-3%) 5.92crimes per 1,000 residents. 2010/11: 1,146 Offences.	Any issues to consider	

	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16
Month	79	78	74	84	64	81						
Year to date	79	157	231	315	379	460						
% change from last year	+23%	+40%	+34%	+28%	+20%	+28%						
Rolling 12 month total	789	819	833	843	836	875						
Per 1,000 Res	3.98	4.13	4.12	4.17	4.14	4.33						
Rank (MET / MSG)	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32						



Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 28% increase (Up 101 offences) at September 2016 (460 offences) when compared to September 2015 (359 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +26%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) (870 offences) B&D shows a 22% increase (Up 156 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) (714	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of the Motor Vehicle Crime Unit (MVU) and the Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPTs) are now currently out patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily. The Police have bid for Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras (which can be deployed to hotspot areas for short periods with data gathered being used to aid subsequent investigations), ANPR Interceptor Teams and Traffic Units.
RAG Rating: R			

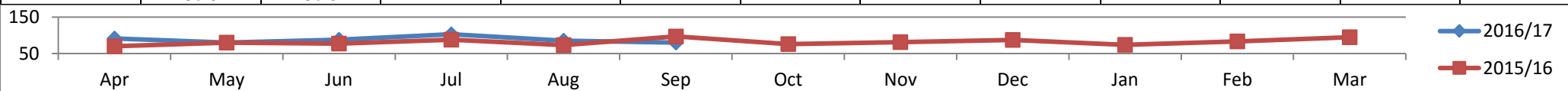
	offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest 12-month period is +15%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Operation Lockdown initiative targets travelling priority crime nominals across East area (and Essex, Herts and City of London). Operation Endeavour which targets keyless vehicle theft (Barking and Dagenham has had issues with Fiestas and Transit vans being taken through this method).
Benchmarking	B&D rate per 1,000 population = 4.33, MET average = 2.89, MSG average = 2.19. This places B&D at 30 of 32 across the MET and 15 of 15 in our Most Similar Group.	

Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio
MOPAC 7: Theft from a Motor Vehicle

September 2016
 Source: IQuanta

Definition	The number of thefts from a motor vehicle. This includes thefts of removable items both inside and on the outside of the vehicle. Examples include but are not limited to, theft of radios, sat nav's, handbags / bags, petro / diesel siphoning, exhausts, alloy wheels, theft of number plates and badges from vehicles.	How this indicator works	These are published monthly on IQuanta. Below shows the monthly and accumulative year to date figure. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 residents is measured (population based on mid-year 2013 estimate from 2011 census figures). Home Office counting rules at August 2014 can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306656/count-vehicle-april-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures	Any issues to consider	
History with this indicator	2015/16: 981 offences (-15), 4.95 per 1,000 residents (10of32/6of15) 2014/15: 986 offences (-38%), 5.07 per 1,000 residents (9of32 / 6of15) 2013/14: 1,595 offences (-4%), 8.37 per 1,000 residents (22of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: 1,659 offences (0%) 8.87 per 1,000 residents (20 of 32 / 14 of 15) 2011/12: 1,655 offences (-3.4%) 2010/11: 1,714 offences		

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	91	80	88	103	85	80						
Year to date	91	171	259	362	447	527						
% change from last year	+30%	+14%	+14%	+15%	+14%	+8%						
Rolling 12-month fig for use below	1,002	1,002	1,013	1,028	1,037	1,022						
Rate Per 1,000 residents	5.05	5.05	5.02	5.09	5.13	5.06						
Rank (MET / MSG)	4of15/ 10of32	5of15/ 10of32	4of15/ 10of32	4of15/ 11of32	4of15/ 11of32	4of15/ 11of32						



Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 8% increase (up 41 offences) at September 2016. (527 offences) when compared to September 2015 (486 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +3%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 1,024 B&D shows a 8% increase up 73 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 951. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +1%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of the Motor Vehicle Crime Unit (MVU) and the Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPTs) are now currently out patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily.
RAG Rating: R			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Police have bid for Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras (which can be deployed to hotspot areas for short periods with data gathered being used to aid subsequent investigations), 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 Endeavour which targets keyless vehicle theft (Barking and Dagenham has had issues with Fiestas and Transit vans being taken through this method). 									
Benchmarking	B&D rate per 1,000 population = 5.06, MET average = 5.82, MSG average = 5.75. This places B&D at 11 of 32 in the MET and 4 of 15 in our Most Similar Group											
Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio											September 2016	
Domestic Violence											Source: Local Police Figures	
Definition	Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family, regardless of gender.						How this indicator works	Simple monthly and Year To Date (YTD) count of offences reported. Rate per 1,000 residents is used to compare against other areas. For the rate per 1,000 population we use rolling 12 month figures against the 2011 Census figure for all individuals residing in the borough (187,029). This is consistent with Iquanta.				
What good looks like	For monitoring. DV is likely to be an under reported crime. An increase in offences could show that more people recognise domestic abuse as a crime and report it rather than the situation getting worse.						Why this indicator is important	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment				
2016/17 Target:	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?'							It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type				
History of this indicator	2015/16: 2,597 offences, 13.97 crimes per 1,000 residents 2014/15: 2,398 Offences, 13.99 crimes per 1,000 residents 2013/14: 1,991 Offences, 10.65 crimes per 1,000 residents 2012/13: 1,588 Offences, 8.49 crimes per 1,000 residents 2011/12: 1,718 Offences, 9.19 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: 1,790 Offences						Any issues to consider	Potential under reporting of crimes to the Police.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	170	222	196	221	229	195						
Year to date	170	392	588	809	1038	1233						
Rolling 12 months (for use below)	2,565	2,550	2,533	2,483	2,469	2,433						
Rate per 1,000	13.80	13.72	13.62	13.36	13.28	13.09						
Rank (MET Police)	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32						
Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using YTD totals there was a decrease of 164 (-11.7%) crimes reported between September 2016 and September 2015. The Year To Date (YTD) MET average is +3.0%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 2,433 B&D shows a -7% decrease (178) compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 2,611. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12 month is +6.4%. 					Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Barking & Dagenham is the first in London to use the DV Protection notice. When police attend DV call out they can issue the notice to the alleged perpetrator which bans them from attending the premises for 28 days. If breached the individual is arrested and taken to court and there is the possibility of a prison sentence.					
RAG Rating: None							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 been drafted. The recommendations from the report will be considered by the Community Safety Partnership.					

Benchmarking	% Change compared to same time in the previous year (YTD at September 16 vs YTD at September15): B&D = Down by 11.7% London average is up by 3.0% Rate per 1,000 residents (rolling 12 months): B&D = 13.09, Metropolitan Police Average = 9.19 this places B&D 32 / 32 or the highest in London.
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Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016	
MARAC: Number of repeat referrals to MARAC											Source: MARAC	
Definition	Repeat victimisation refers to another incident occurring with the same perpetrator within 12 months of the original incident coming to the MARAC.						How this indicator works	Victims of domestic violence referred to a MARAC will be those who have been identified (often by the police) as high or very high risk (i.e. of serious injury or of being killed) based on a common risk assessment tool that is informed by both victim and assessor information.				
What good looks like	<p>The local target recommended by Safelives is to achieve a repeat referrals rate of between 28-40%. The target is based on the level of DV in the borough and rate of referral to MARAC.</p> <p>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 incidents that not all repeat victims are being identified and referred back to MARAC. All agencies should have the capacity to 'flag and tag' MARAC cases in order to identify any further incidents within a year of the last referral and re-refer the cases to MARAC. A low repeat rate often indicates that these systems are not or only partially in place.</p>						Why this indicator is important	<p>Safelives recommends a rate of 28-40% because domestic violence is rarely a one off incident. It is a pattern of behaviour that escalates over time. Therefore, for high risk cases even where a support plan has been put into action, it would be normal for other incidents of DV to occur. So in order to manage high risk cases, if another incident occurs within a 12 month period, the case should be referred back to MARAC and is counted as a repeat.</p> <p>Where MARACs are not receiving the recommended levels of repeat referrals Safelives recommend that the MARAC review information flows from partnership services to the MARAC to ensure MARAC is well informed about all incidents and developments in the case, that these changes are being assessed and that the victims are receiving ongoing support.</p>				
2016/17 Target:	To achieve a repeat referral rate between 28% - 40%.											
History with this indicator	2015/16: 86 (25%) 2014/15: 58 (20%) 2013/14: 90 (25%) 2012/13: 82 (21%) 2011/12: 68 (22%)						Any issues to consider	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.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	8	6	8	9	7	8						
Year to Date	8	14	22	31	38	46						

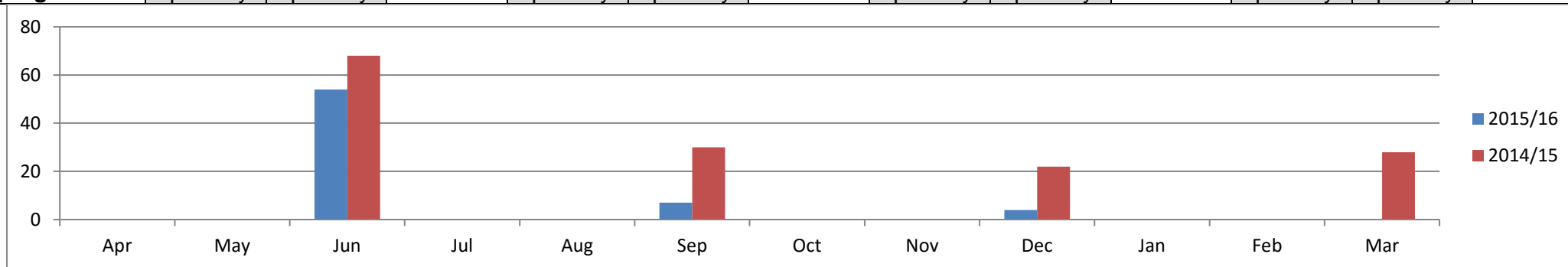
Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using Year To Date figures at September 2016 there was 46 repeat referrals to MARAC. This works out as 24% of all MARAC referrals received YTD which is slightly below the 28-40% range recommended by Safelives (formerly CAADA). Performance has now been RAG rated as Amber in line with the Guidance on Corporate RAG ratings (Performance is within 10% of the target) Using the latest rolling 12 month figures (October 2015 to September 2016) (88 repeat referrals) out of 352 = 24%. 	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Commissioners of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Abuse services are putting the following in place following review of MARAC: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MARAC training regarding referral processes for all front line practitioners across all agencies which will cover the need to flag and tag and refer repeat cases into MARAC.
RAG Rating: A			

			2. Work with perpetrators and children to ensure the concerns are tackled holistically as a family and not individually focussed around the victim.
Benchmarking	<p>Some benchmarking data is available from Safelives on the level of repeat referrals to MARAC. The latest data is for 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016 where there averages for London, our Most Similar Group (MSG) and national was 20%, 26% and 25% respectively.</p> <p>Safelives have produced a comparison of all 32 boroughs repeat rates. Barking and Dagenham are had the 6th highest rate of repeat referrals to the MARAC in 2015/16.</p> <p>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).</p>		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Total number of Barking and Dagenham Residents on the Programme - Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP) Source: Probation (Roger Picard)

Definition	IDAP is a group work programme for men who have abused their wives, partners or ex-partners and is a court order.	How this indicator works	As described
What good looks like	We would be looking for the number of residents on the programme to decrease in line with a decrease in the amount of domestic violence incidents.	Why this indicator is important	
2016/17 Target:	For monitoring.		
History with this indicator	2015/16: end of year = 65 active on the programme 2014/15: TBC 2013/14 end of year = 28 active on the programme	Any issues to consider	Figures are currently taken as a snapshot of the caseload at that particular time. The figures therefore only reflect those <u>currently active</u> on the caseload when the report was run for that month.

DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Number currently on programme	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	TBC	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	TBC	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly		Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	

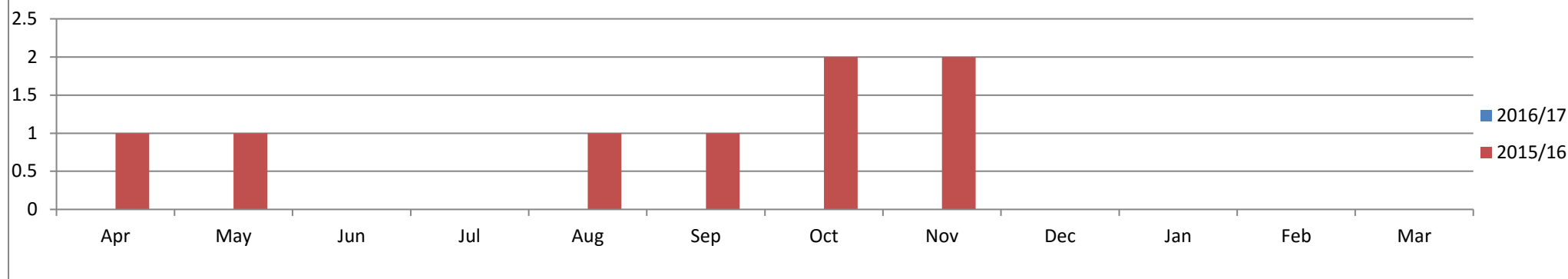


Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We haven't received any data for this indicator as of yet, Probation is going through changes. We are waiting for the figures to come through. 	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Figures provided by probation are a snapshot of the active caseload. It is difficult to get total number of individuals who have been on the programme for the year.
RAG Rating: G			
Benchmarking			

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio	September 2016
Total Successfully Completing Programme of Total Discharges - Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP)	Source: Probation (Roger Picard)

Definition	The amount of people that have been discharged from their IDAP and the amount of those that successfully completed their course						How this indicator works	As described.					
What good looks like	We would be looking for an increased majority of successful completions on discharge.						Why this indicator is important						
2015/17 Target:	For monitoring												
History with this indicator	2013/14: 42 Males living in LBBD were referred to the programme. Of those 42, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 completed their programme, of these, 6 completed without being suspended 12 are still attending the programme, of these, 5 have been previously suspended but are now attending again 22 have had the programme abandoned, of these, 14 were suspended before being abandoned 1 currently suspended – figures accurate at August 2014. 						Any issues to consider	Figures are currently taken as a snapshot of the caseload at that particular time. The figures therefore only reflect those currently active on the caseload when the report was run for that month. IMPORTANT: London CRC probation is currently undergoing major changes which include new IT systems. Probation doesn't have access to reporting so they are unable to provide any data for January 2016 and February 2016 at this moment.					
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Monthly	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC							

2016/17 IDAP Successful completions

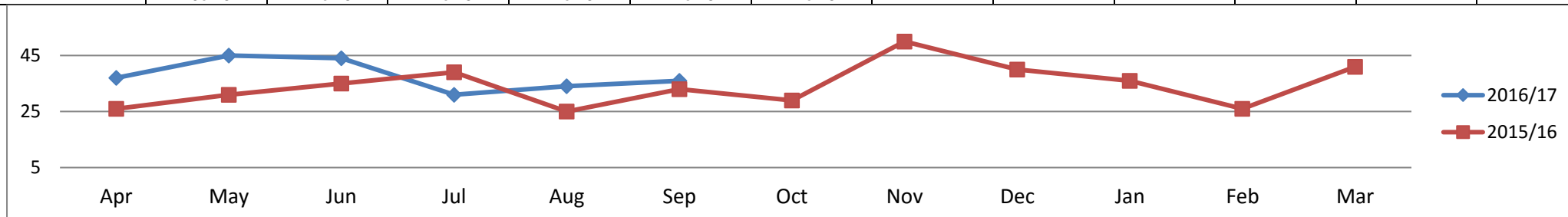


Performance Overview	DATA TBC.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	London CRC probation is undergoing major changes, including new IT systems. Probation doesn't have access to reporting so they are unable to provide any data since January 2016.
RAG Rating: G			
Benchmarking	N/A		

Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio The number of Sexual offences Including Rape	September 2016 Source: IQuanta
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Definition	All offences of rape, sexual activity involving a child under 13, sexual assault, causing sexual activity without consent, sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder, abuse of children through prostitution, pornography or trafficking.						How this indicator works	Only offences reported to the police within the period are counted.					
What good looks like	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving a lower number of offences than in 2010/11 (263) Reducing our ranking from 3rd highest in the most similar group (MSG) 13/15. 						Why this indicator is important	Sexual offences have increased in Barking and Dagenham with a higher number of reports compared with the London average.					
2016/17 Targets	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?'												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 411 offences (+2%), 2.07 per 1,000 residents. MSG 8/15, MET 21/32 2014/15: 404 offences (+38%), 2.07 per 1,000 residents. MSG 12/15, MET 26/32 2013/14: 292 Offences (+16%), 1.53 per 1,000 residents. MSG 10/15, MET 22/32 2012/13: 252 Offences (-8%) 1.35 per 1000 residents. MSG 11/15 2011/12: 274 Offences (+7%), 1.47 per 1,000 residents MSG = 12/15 2010/11: 263 Sexual Offences, MSG = 3 rd Highest (baseline) = 13/15						Any issues to consider	Offences could have taken place some weeks, months or even years before being reported to the Police.					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Month	37	45	44	31	34	36							

YTD	37	82	126	157	191	227						
% change since last year	+42%	+46%	+40%	+21%	+22%	+23%						
Rolling 12 months (for use below)	422	437	447	438	445	453						
Rate Per 1,000 Population	2.13	2.20	2.21	2.17	2.20	2.24						
Ranking MET / MSG	21of32/ 10of15	25of32/ 12of15	24of32/ 12of15	21of32/ 12of15	22of32/ 12of15	24of32/ 12of15						

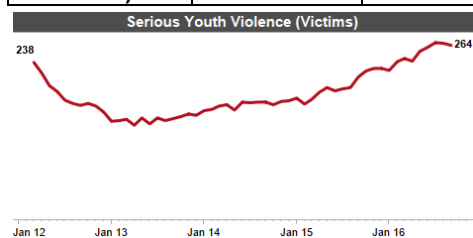


Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows 23% increase at September 2016 (227) when compared to September 2015 (185). In comparison the MET average YTD is +11%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Increases in sexual offences reported are being attributed to national media coverage of sexual abuse and more victims coming forward to report crimes.
RAG Rate: None	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (458 offences)) B&D shows a 15% increase (up 60 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015 (398 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +11%.		
Benchmarking	At September 2016 Barking & Dagenham had a rate of 2.24 sexual offences per 1,000 residents and is ranked (24/32) in London. Against our Most Similar Group (MSG) Barking and Dagenham is ranked 12 of 15. Our MSG average is 2.10 per 1000 residents and the Metropolitan Police Service average is 1.95.		

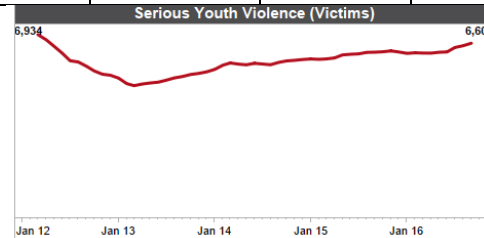
Youth Offending Service Chief Officers Group **September 2016**
Serious Youth Violence (Barking & Dagenham) Source: Local Police Figures

Definition	Serious Youth Violence is defined by the MPS as 'Any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19.'	How this indicator works	We use the following formula using the latest rolling 12 month figures and the 2011 Census figure for individuals aged 1-19 in the borough (55,021).									
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.	Why this indicator is important	Serious Youth Violence (SYV) is a CSP priority. The 2011 Strategic Assessment showed that it constitutes the next most significant element of the violence that occurs, after Domestic Violence. Analysis of robberies shows that it is part of a growing pattern of gang-related violence.									
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures											
History with this indicator	2015/16: 248 offences 2014/15: 181 offences 2013/14: 176 offences (+21%), 2.73 crimes per 1,000 residents	Any issues to consider	The charts below are taken from the MOPAC Gangs Dashboard where the latest data available at time of writing the March 2016 update.									
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	19	31	16	24	16	26						

Year to Date	19	50	66	90	106	132						
% Change compared to previous year	-17%	+19%	+18%	+25%	+18%	-19%						
Rolling 12 months (for use below)	240	256	258	266	264	258						



(Barking and Dagenham)



(London Overall)

Performance Overview	At September 2016 (26) Barking and Dagenham shows a 19% decrease when compared to September 2015 (32).		
RAG Rating: R	When using YTD figures (At September 2016) there has been an overall increase of 10 SYV incidents reported (8%) on the 122 reported at the same period last year. The MET average is 7%. The rolling 12-month figure (October 2015 – September 2016) 258 shows an 17% increase up 38 offences when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 – September 2015) 220.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Community Safety Partnership has developed an action plan to address Serious Youth Violence. Youth Violence 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 youth violence 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.
Benchmarking			

Local Children's Safeguarding Board Gun Crime		September 2016 Source: Local Police Data	
Definition	The number of crimes reported to the police where guns / firearms were involved. A 'gun crime' is not necessarily one that involves a firearm being seen and an intimidation of a firearm is now considered a 'gun crime'.	How this indicator works	As described. Rate per 1,000 population calculated using a crime figures over a rolling 12 month period against the 2011 census population estimate. In time this will allow comparisons to be made against other boroughs and benchmarking information to be added.
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	Due to the impact of the offence on the victim their family and local community. Crimes involving guns or knives are always of great public concern and understandably attract a great deal of attention. Both Knife Crime and Gun Crime figures are monitored by the Local Safeguarding Childrens Board (LSCB) on a quarterly basis.
2016/17 Target:	Monitoring		

History with this indicator	2015/16: 53 offences (+2%) 2014/15: 52 Offences (-4%) 2013/14: 54 offences (+10.2%) 2012/13: 49 Offences (-49%) 2011/12: 77 Offences						Any issues to consider	The numbers are generally small and will therefore impact on.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	4	2	3	8	6	5						
Year to date	4	6	9	17	23	28						
Rolling 12 month total	57	55	55	59	61	62						
Rate Per 1,000 Residents	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3						

Performance Overview	Using rolling 12 month figures at September 2016 there have been 62 Gun crime offences reported. Up 21 offences (+51%) on the 41 offences reported at the same time last year. The average across London is +17%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>The Police are taking the following steps to reduce knife and gun crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular weapons sweep at well-known hot spots, most recent weapon sweep took place on the 20th November 2016. • Engagement from gangs and multi-agency approach to deter youths and habitual knife carriers away from a life of crime by doing home visits and using the gang exit programme and box up crime. • Targeted warrants (where firearms are seized) • Habitual Knife carriers and any known priority firearms offenders are circulated on local briefings so all officers are aware of who they are. • Knife carriers also receive an awareness letter taken to them by the Gang's unit advising them they have been identified as being a habitual knife carrier and offering support/advice.
RAG Rating: R			
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

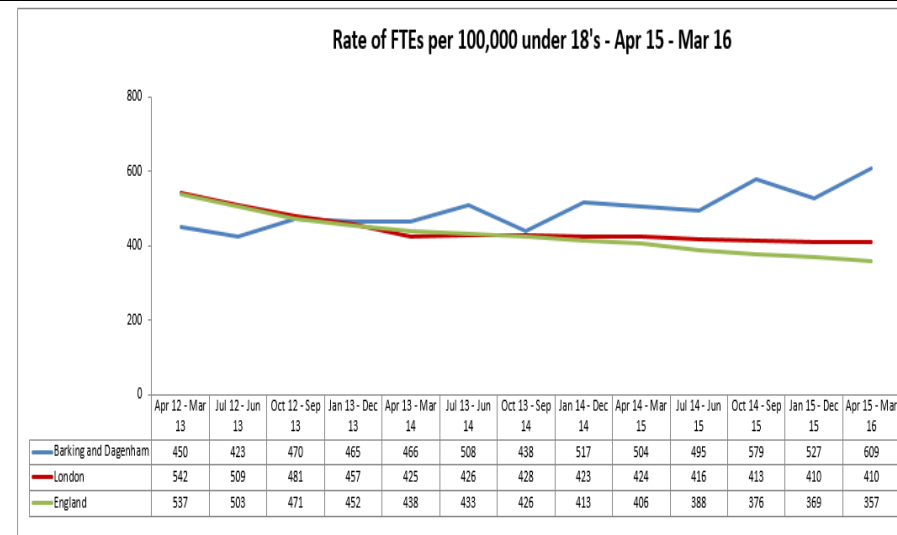
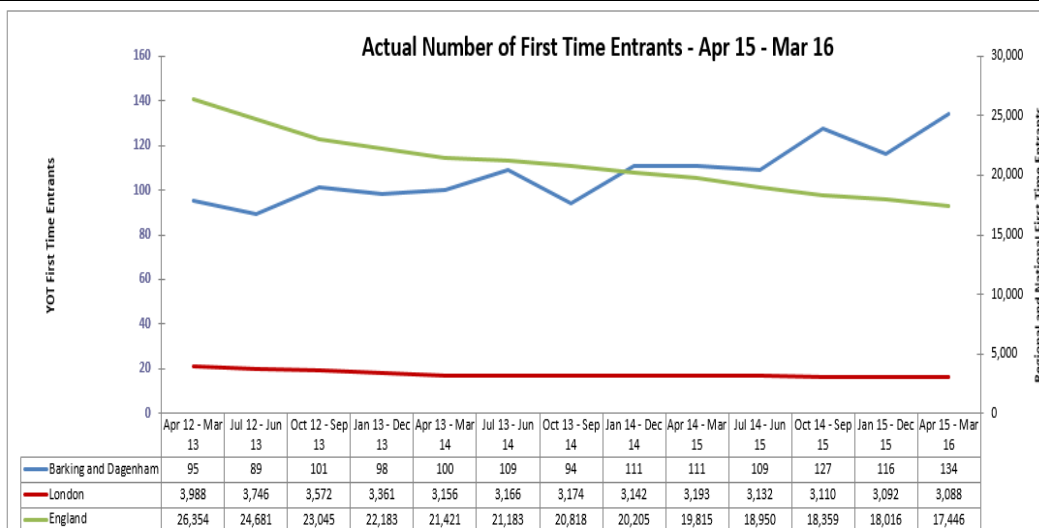
Local Children's Safeguarding Board Knife Crime			September 2016 Source: Local Police Data
Definition	The number of knife crime offences reported to the police. Knife crime includes threats and attempts, in addition to actual stabbings. When the victim is convinced of the presence of a knife, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression then incident counts.	How this indicator works	As described. Rate per 1,000 population calculated using a crime figures over a rolling 12 month period against the 2011 census population estimate. In time this will allow comparisons to be made against other boroughs and benchmarking information to be added.
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal		Due to the impact of the offence on the victim their family and local community. Both Knife Crime and Gun Crime figures are monitored by the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) on a quarterly basis.

2016/17 Target:	Monitoring						Why this indicator is important						
History with this indicator	2015/16: 363 offences (+21%) 2014/15: 300 offences (+9%) 2013/14: 274 offences (-14%) 2012/13: 320 Offences (+39%) 2011/12: 231 Offences (-3%)						Any issues to consider	We are coming off the back of two years of continual reduction.					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Month	22	29	23	29	21	29							
Year to date	22	51	74	103	124	153							
Rolling 12 month total	341	342	347	353	344	339							
Rate Per 1,000 Residents	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8							

Performance Overview	Using the latest rolling 12 month figures (October 2015 – September 2016 (339 offences)) B&D shows an 1% increase (Up 2 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 – September 2015 (337 offences)) In comparison the London average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +3%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>The Police are taking the following steps to reduce knife and gun crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular weapons sweep at well-known hot spots, most recent weapon sweep took place on the 20th November 2016. Engagement from gangs and multi-agency approach to deter youths and habitual knife carriers away from a life of crime by doing home visits and using the gang exit programme and box up crime. Targeted warrants (where firearms are seized) Habitual Knife carriers and any known priority firearms offenders are circulated on local briefings so all officers are aware of who they are. Knife carriers also receive an awareness letter taken to them by the Gang's unit advising them they have been identified as being a habitual knife carrier and offering support/advice.
RAG Rating: A			
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio			September 2016
First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System (Barking & Dagenham)			Source: YOS
Definition	First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system are classified as offenders, (aged 10 – 17) who received their first reprimand, warning, caution or conviction, based on data recorded on the Police National Computer	How this indicator works	The measure excludes any offenders who at the time of their first conviction or caution, according to their PNC record, were resident outside of England or Wales. Penalty notices for disorder, other types of penalty notices, cannabis warnings and other sanctions given by the police are not counted.
What good looks like	We would look for this figure to decrease when compared with the same period last year		Reducing youth crime is a priority in the Young Peoples Plan 2011-2016. The life chances of young people who have a criminal conviction may be adversely affected in many ways in both the short term and long term.

2016/17 Target:	Decrease on last years figures	Why this indicator is important	
History with this indicator	2015/16 = 134 2014/15 = 111 2013/14 = 100 2012/13 = 96	Any issues to consider	A rising young population is expected which could lead to a natural increase in youth offenders.



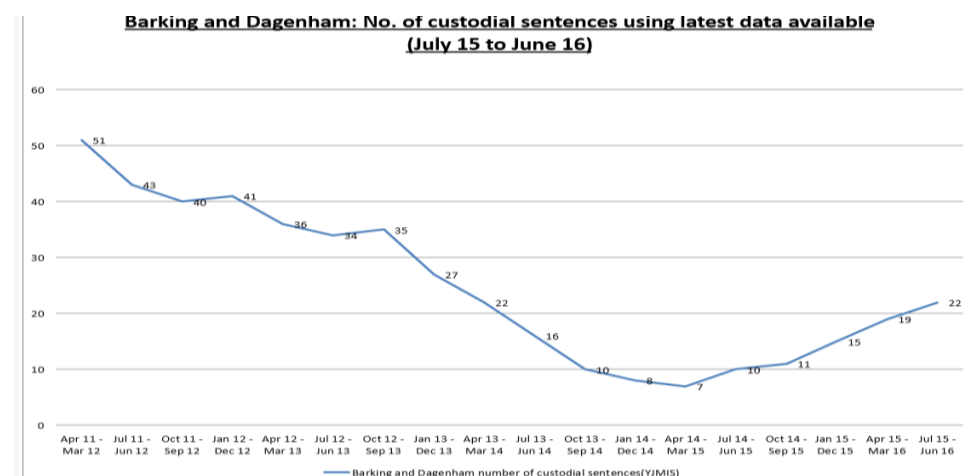
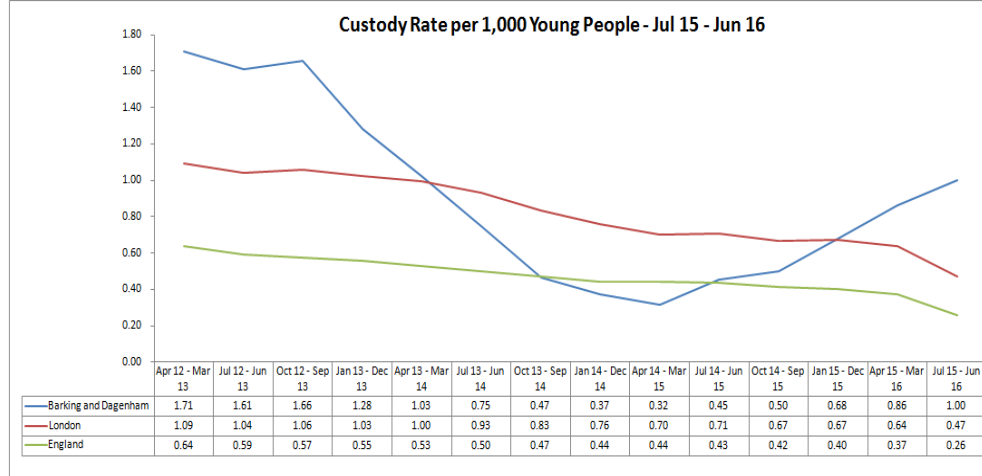
Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest quarter shows a decrease in the number of actual FTE. However there has been a slight increase compared to the previous year (April 15 to March 16) (134) (April 14 to March 2015) (111) up 23 individuals. 	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Further analysis of recent cases of FTE's has been completed in order to develop a better understanding of the circumstances behind a young person entering the youth justice system, with a view to partners being able to effectively address the current level of FTEs in the borough.
RAG Rating: R			The YOS Chief Officers Group are reviewing partnership work to tackle the current level of FTEs, as well as other linked issues, including the current work being undertaken to address youth violence across the borough.
Benchmarking	Barking and Dagenham's rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) per 100,000 population has reduced from the previous quarter but remains significantly higher (609) than the London rate (410).		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio
YP receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custody

September 2016
 Source: YOS

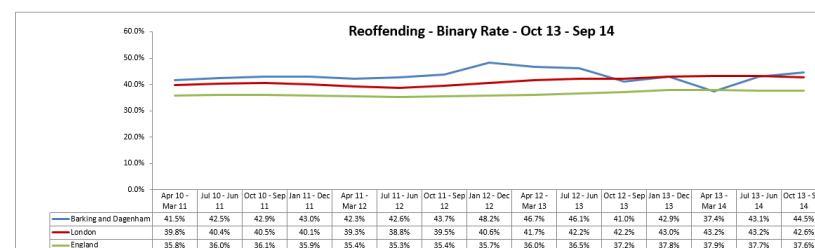
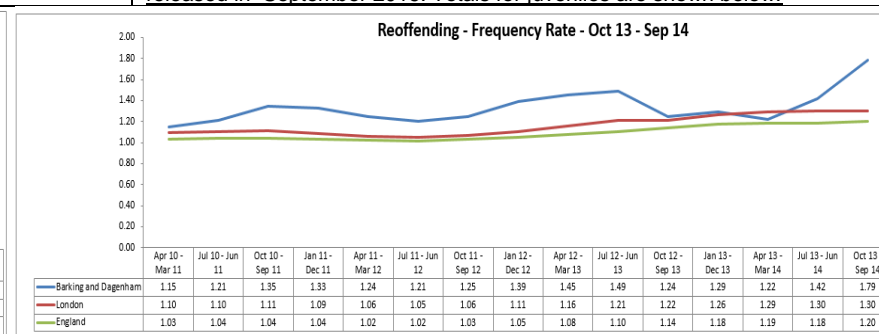
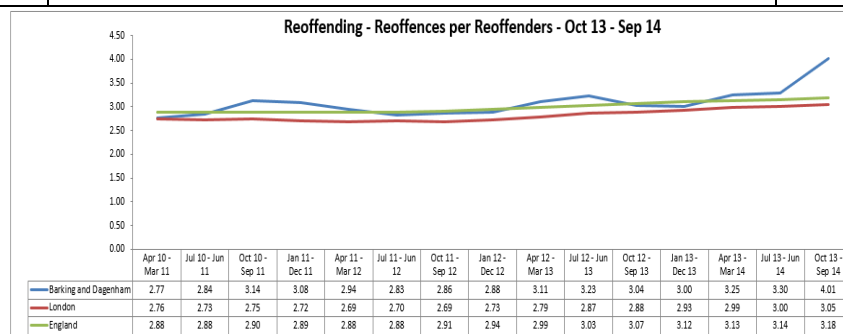
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of custodial sentences issued to young people as a proportion of all young peoples convictions (given in court only and so does not include pre-court disposals).	How this indicator works	The proportionate use of custody is the percentage of young people (aged 10-17) sentenced to custody out of all those receiving a conviction in court (total of first-tier disposal, community service, and custodial sentence). Age is measured at time of arrest.
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What good looks like	We are looking for fewer young people to be sentenced to custody than previous months and years.	Why this indicator is important	Reducing youth crime is a priority in the Young Peoples Plan 2011-2016
2016/17 Target:	Decrease on last years figures		
History with this indicator	2014/15: 7 2013/14: 22	Any issues to consider	A rising young population is expected which could lead to a natural increase in youth offenders.



Performance Overview	The custody rate per 1,000 YP, Barking and Dagenham (1.00) between July 2015 to June 2016. When compared to London (0.47) we are 0.53 above the London custody rate for July 2015 – June 2016.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is also improved joint working between the YOS and social care to access appropriate placements for young people and to support comprehensive bail packages. The YOS project that the increase in custodial sentences will continue into 2016 due to the number of serious offences still to be concluded within the court arena. The YOS will continue to monitor the quality of PSRs, particularly ensuring that recommendations are specific to the individual needs of the young person as recommended in the January audit.
RAG Rating: R			
Benchmarking	N/A		

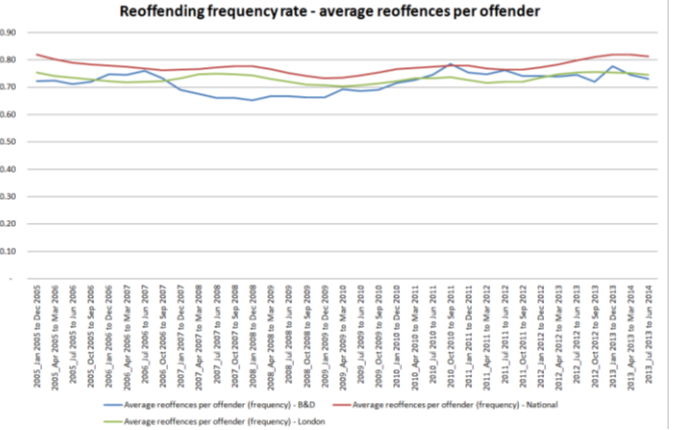
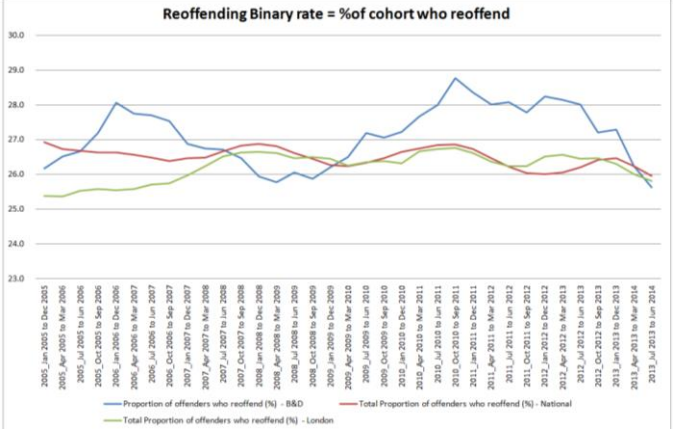
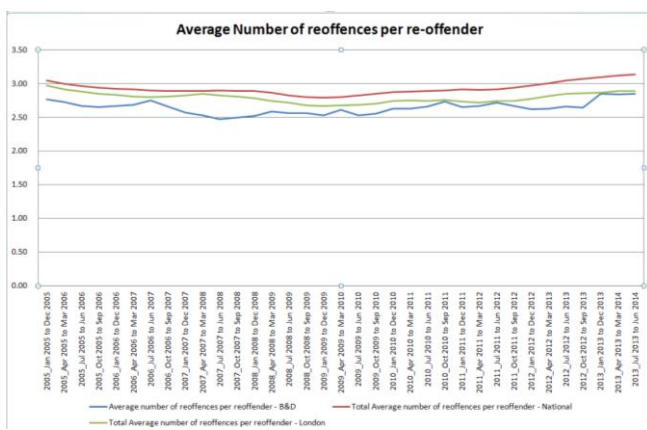
Definition	Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow up period where the offender has received a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning.	How this indicator works	The Ministry of Justice's methodology tracks the proven re-offending rate of the identified offenders over a one year period. Offenders are defined as all offenders in any one year who received a caution (for adults), a final warning or reprimand (for juveniles), a non-custodial conviction, or were discharged from custody. A proven re-offence is defined as committing an offence or receiving a court conviction, caution, or reprimand in a one year follow-up period. Following this one year period, a further six months is allowed for cases to progress through the courts. This means that the latest data refers to a cohort that originally offended at least 18 months ago.
What good looks like	We are looking for consistent decreases in this figure over time.	Why this indicator is important	Reducing re-offending is a CSP priority.
2016/17 Target:	Decrease on last years figures		
History with this indicator	The first release of these figures was produced in October 2011. The figures for the latest cohort (October 2013 to September 2014) were released on 19 th September 2016.	Any issues to consider	From October 2014 it will not be possible to produce drug misusing and PPO breakdowns. The latest reports unfortunately do not have these breakdowns. PPO will be replaced with IOM and the MOJ will no longer be able to produce drug misusing offending data as DIP no longer exists in a number of areas. <u>The latest figures at a borough level are presented below and were released in September 2016. Totals for juveniles are shown below.</u>



Performance overview	The latest cohort was identified between October 2013 – September 2014 and then their offending was tracked for 12 months with a further 6 months are allowed for the cases to progress through the courts. The reoffending rate for the September 14 cohort was 44.5% and now is above the London average for this period.
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Community Safety & Offender Management / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio
Rate of Proven Re-offending (All cohorts)
 September 2016
 Source: www.gov.uk

Definition	Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow up period where the offender has received a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning.	How this indicator works	The Ministry of Justice's methodology tracks the proven re-offending rate of the identified offenders over a one year period. Offenders are defined as all offenders in any one year who received a caution (for adults), a final warning or reprimand (for juveniles), a non-custodial conviction, or were discharged from custody. A proven re-offence is defined as committing an offence or receiving a court conviction, caution, or reprimand in a one year follow-up period. Following this one year period, a further six months is allowed for cases to progress through the courts. This means that the latest data refers to a cohort that originally offended at least 18 months ago.
What good looks like	We are looking for consistent decreases in this figure over time.	Why this indicator is important	Reducing re-offending is a CSP priority.
2016/17 Target:	Decrease on last years figures		
History with this indicator	The first release of these figures was produced in October 2011. The figures for the latest cohort (October 2013 to September 2014) were released on 19 th September 2016.	Any issues to consider	From October 2014 it will not be possible to produce drug misusing and PPO breakdowns. The latest reports unfortunately do not have these breakdowns. PPO will be replaced with IOM and the MOJ will no longer be able to produce drug misusing offending data as DIP no longer exists in a number of areas. <u>The latest figures at a borough level are presented below and were released in September 2016. Totals for adults and juveniles combined are shown below.</u>



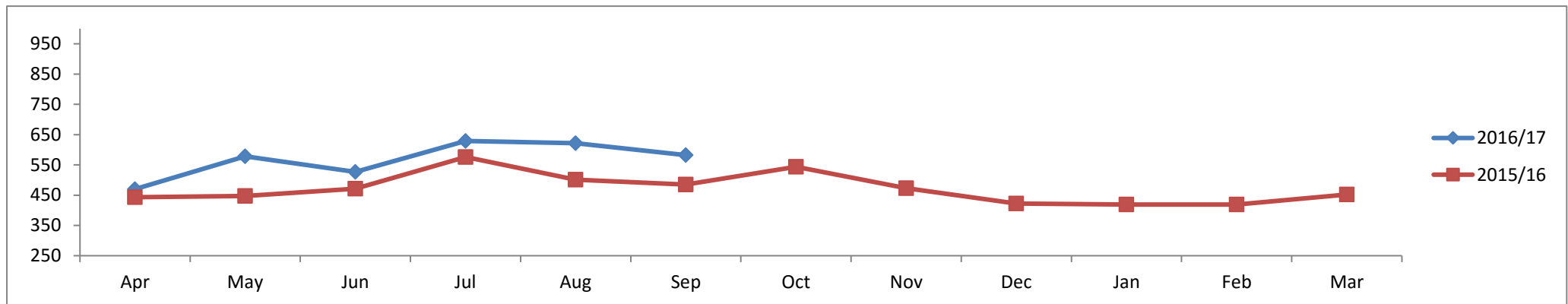
Performance overview:
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Barking and Dagenham is now below the London and national average for all key reoffending measures which is good.

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio

The number of calls to the Police reporting Anti-Social Behaviour

Definition	Anti-social behaviour includes Abandoned Vehicles, Vehicle Nuisance, Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour, Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours, Malicious/ Nuisance Communications, Street Drinking, Prostitution Related Behaviour, Noise, Begging.						How this indicator works	As defined, it is a count of all calls reported to the police.					
What good looks like	Ideally we would see a year on year reduction in ASB calls reported to the Police.						Why this indicator is important	ASB is a CSP priority and the police generally receive the highest amount of calls for ASB in the bough.					
2016/17 Target	Decrease on previous year						Any issues to consider	None					
History with this indicator	2015/16: 5,652 calls (9.8% on previous year) 2014/15: 5,143 calls (-31.8 on previous year) 2013/14: 7,541 calls (-2.8% on previous year) 2012/13: 7,717 calls (-18% on previous year) 2011/12: 9,455 calls												
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Monthly	470	578	527	629	622	582							
YTD	470	1,048	1,575	2,204	2,826	3,408							



Performance Overview	<p>YTD Totals shows an increase from (2,923) September 2015 to (3,408) at September 2016. Up 485 incidents, +17%.</p> <p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (6,137 calls to the police)) B&D shows a 24.2% increase (Up 1,198 calls) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015 (4,939 calls to the police)).</p>	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>There has been a large increase in the number of begging / vagrancy calls reported to the police (60, up 33). The data shows that the majority of these incidents are taking place in Barking. Repeat areas include the London Road multi storey car park (11 of the 60 incidents), Shell Garage in London Road (5 of the 60 incidents) and Bathhouse in Barking (4 of the 60 incidents). The increase in reports is down to the Police and Council ASB team encouraging partners (including local businesses) to report incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour for the top 10 ASB perpetrators in the area so that appropriate enforcement and interventions can take place. This includes the council CCTV reporting incidents taking place in the London Road Multi Storey Car Park.</p>
RAG Rate: R			

Benchmarking	Not applicable													
Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016			
The number and % of victims who were satisfied with the way their ASB complaint was dealt with											Source: Council ASB Team – Katherine Gilcreest			
Definition	Anti social behaviour includes Abandoned Vehicles, Vehicle Nuisance, Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour, Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours, Malicious/ Nuisance Communications, Street Drinking, Prostitution Related Behaviour, Noise, Begging.						How this indicator works							
What good looks like	Ideally we would see a year on year reduction in ASB calls reported to the Police.						Why this indicator is important	ASB is a CSP priority and the police generally receive the highest amount of calls for ASB in the borough.						
2016/17 Target	For monitoring													
History with this indicator	2015/16: 628 surveys returned, 624 satisfied (99%) 2014/15: 15 surveys returned, 11 satisfied (87%) 2013/14: 20 surveys returned, 19 satisfied (95%)						Any issues to consider	None						
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	YTD	
Total sent out	37	69	62	34	TBC	TBC							202	
Very Satisfied	0	0	0	0									0	
Fairly Satisfied	37	69	62	34									202	
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	0	0	0	0									0	
Fairly dissatisfied	0	0	0	0									0	
Very dissatisfied	0	0	0	0									0	
Overall % satisfied	100%	100%	100%	100%									100%	
Performance Overview	YTD at July 2016 there have been 202 ASB Satisfaction surveys send out to closed cases by the council ASB team. (100%) are satisfied with the way their ASB complaint was dealt with.						Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance		<p>The Councils ASB Team has taken the following action to address the low levels of responses to their postal questionnaire as seen in previous years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As with other Council satisfaction measures customers will be advised that if no response is received from them it will be counted as satisfied for the purpose of measuring satisfaction. This has been sent out in all case closures letters from the Councils ASB Team. A web-based satisfaction survey has been developed to give customers increased choice about how they provide feedback. However, so far the Councils ASB Team have not received any surveys via the website. The Councils ASB team are currently working with Elevate IT to further improve website reporting of ASB and to see if we can increase the number of reports made on-line. The councils ASB Team in discussion will work with Environmental & Enforcement (E&E) services around developing customer feedback mechanisms for E&E service users. 					
RAG Rate: G														
Benchmarking	Not applicable													

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement											September 2016	
The % of offenders who complete an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) successfully											Source: Probation	
Definition	A successful completion of an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) as recorded on the Probation case management system. A successful completion is defined as an ATR running its full course or has been revoked early by the court for good progress.						How this indicator works	Count of individuals successfully completing an ATR divided by the total number of individuals who had their ATR terminated.				
What good looks like	Good performance is measured by achieving the set targets.						Why this indicator is important	This indicator is used by London Probation and the local Substance Misuse Strategy Team to monitor how well the current provision is working.				
2016/17 Targets	24 individuals, 70% success rate											
History with this indicator	2015/16: TBC 2014/15: 26 individuals, 67% success rate 2013/14: 33 individuals, 62% success rate across B&D and Havering (85% of target) 2012/13: 20 individuals, 67% success rate (target 18 individuals, 70%) 2011/12: 47 individuals, 70% success (Barking, Dagenham and Havering total)						Any issues to consider	The official National Probation reporting system is not reporting all Barking and Dagenham residents in the monthly reports. This means that the official reports do not truly reflect local performance in Barking and Dagenham.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Terminations month	4	3	2	4	5	0						
Successful terminations	3	0	1	9	1	1						
Total terminations YTD	4	7	9	13	18	18						
Total successful terminations YTD	3	3	4	13	14	15						
% Successful (YTD)	75%	43%	44%	100%	78%	83%						
Performance Overview	According to the local figures we have achieved 18 start for ATRs and 15 successful completions. We needed to be on 8 and 5 respectively to be on track to achieving the end of year target for start (35) and successful completions (21). Performance is good.						Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managers in substance misuse services have been given clear targets for the number of individuals starting DRR/ATR to ensure there is enough individuals on a DRR/ATR in order to complete it by the year end. Substance misuse services staff is now meeting face to face with the offender managers from CRC and NPS to improve communication on individuals and to continue to ensure that appropriate offenders are put forward for a DRR and ATR to the courts. A monthly case conference is held and chaired by the Substance Misuse Commissioning Officer and Senior Probation Officer to ensure performance is on track and that clear communication is taking place between the parties. Regular 3 way progress review meetings between the substance misuse staff, the offender managers in CRC / NPS and the offender are now taking place to ensure any issues are jointly addressed prior to offenders being breached. A DRR/ATR review will feature in the Substance Misuse Strategy Team Needs Assessment which aims to identify what the root causes are for individuals not successfully completing their DRR / ATR and will include recommendations for improvement. 				
RAG Rate: G												

Benchmarking	Please Note: Local Data is only available, probation data isn't available as of yet.
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Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio (NEW)			September 2016
PHOF: Indicator 2.15 – Proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment and did not re-present within 6 month			Source: SMST
Definition	The number and proportion of clients in treatment in the latest 12 months who successfully completed treatment and who did not then re-present to treatment again within six months.	How this indicator works	This indicator measures the proportion of all individuals in treatment, who successfully completed drug treatment and did not re-present within 6 months, within Barking and Dagenham.
What good looks like	Being within the top quartile range for comparator LAs is considered good performance.	Why this indicator is important	The effectiveness of a treatment system is measured by the successful completions that it produces. Public Health England monitor areas on successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment. This ensures that areas are not holding on to clients for longer than necessary. Including re-presentations as part of this indicator ensures the effectiveness of treatment is measured over a substantial period of time.
2016/17 Targets	To remain within the top-quartile range for comparator LAs.		
History with this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015/16 B&D: Opiates 8.2% (top quartile range 9.04% to 13.62%) Non-opiate 42.5% (top quartile range 44.74% to 51.02%) 2014/15 B&D: Opiates 11.4% (top quartile range 9.9% to 26.6%). Non-opiates 49.4% (top quartile range 46.9% to 55.8%) 2013/14 B&D: Opiates 16.2% (top quartile range 10.5% to 16.2%). Non-opiates 45.5% (top quartile range 46.9% to 57.6%) 2012/13 B&D: Opiates 15.4%. Non-opiates 45.6% 2011/11 B&D: Opiates 10.5%. Non-opiates 47.9% 	Any issues to consider	There is a considerable time lag with this indicator. For example figures released for April 2015 represents the completion period 01/11/2013 to 31/10/2014 and re-presentations up to 30/04/2015.

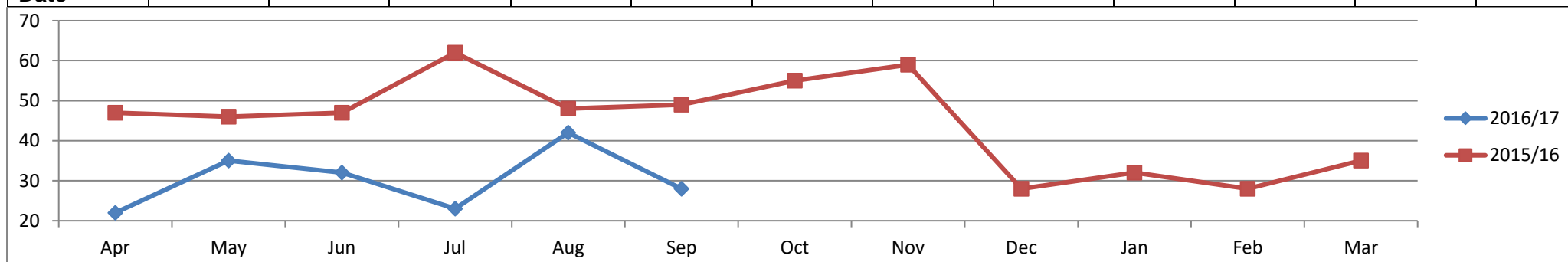
	Baseline (2014/15) (Completion period: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015 Re-presentations up to 31/03/2016)		August 2016 (Completion period: 01/03/2015 to 29/02/2016 Re-presentations up to 31/08/2016)		Direction of Travel from Baseline	Top Quartile Range for Comparator LAs
	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)		
Opiate Clients	9.1%	42 / 460	7.5%	34 / 454	↓	8.16% - 16.80%
Non-opiates	41.7%	154 / 369	34.0%	129 / 379	↓	43.60% - 52.65%
Performance Overview	At August 2016, Barking and Dagenham is outside the top Quartile range for comparator LAs for opiate and also outside the top Quartile range for comparator LAs for non-opiate.			Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	The declining performance has been raised with service providers and new contract monitoring procedures have been introduced for Q2 2015/16 onwards. The new procedures will ensure providers are held more accountable for the core	

RAG Rate: A			service targets. They will also be provided with monthly performance updates to ensure they understand the key areas to focus on.									
Benchmarking	According to the NDTMS Successful Completions and Representations report, August 2016, Barking and Dagenham were outside the top quartile for comparator LAs for non-opiates and opiates.											
Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016	
The % of offenders who successfully complete a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)											Source: Probation	
Definition	The Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) is a court order designed to reduce offenders' abuse of drugs and their associated crimes. This indicator measures the percentage of offenders successfully completing a DRR out of the total DRRs terminated within the period.						How this indicator works	This indicator measures the successful completion rate of those offenders on a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)				
What good looks like	Good performance is measured by achieving the set target for 54.						Why this indicator is important	Crime and substance abuse was identified as a priority area in the 2005 Crime and Disorder Audit and has continued to be an area of focus to date in the borough.				
2016/17 Targets	24 individuals (Barking and Dagenham only)											
History with this indicator	2014/15: 75% (28 people). Target= 54% (24 people) 2013/14: 61% (57 people). Target= 54% (38 people) B&D and Havering 2012/13: 41% (11 people). Target = 54% (23 people) 2011/12: 51% (24 people). Target = 54% (26 people) 2010/11: 51% (23 people). Target = 50% (26 people)						Any issues to consider	The official National Probation reporting system is not reporting all Barking and Dagenham residents in the monthly reports. This means that the official reports do not truly reflect local performance in Barking and Dagenham.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Terminations (month)	2	5	4	4	6	5						
Successful terminations	3	1	1	0	3	2						
Terminations YTD	2	7	11	15	21	26						
Successful terminations YTD	3	4	5	5	8	10						
% Successful (YTD)	67%	57%	45%	33%	38%	38%						
Performance Overview	According to the local figures we have achieved 10 successful completions of DRRs', 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 the end of year. We also need to achieve 48 starts by end of year. So far we have achieved 26 starts up until September 2016. (our target is to hit 4 starts per month).						Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managers in substance misuse services have been given clear targets for the number of individuals starting DRR/ATRs to ensure there is enough individuals on a DRR/ATR in order to complete it by the year end. Substance misuse services staff is now meeting face to face with the offender managers from CRC and NPS to improve communication on individuals and to continue to ensure that appropriate offenders are put forward for a DRR and ATR to the courts. A monthly case conference is held and chaired by the Substance Misuse Commissioning Officer and Senior Probation Officer to ensure performance is on track and that clear communication is taking place between the parties. 				
RAG Rate: G												

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular 3 way progress review meetings between the substance misuse staff, the offender managers in CRC / NPS and the offender are now taking place to ensure any issues are jointly addressed prior to offenders being breached. A DRR/ATR review will feature in the Substance Misuse Strategy Team Needs Assessment which aims to identify what the root causes are for individuals not successfully completing their DRR / ATR and will include recommendations for improvement.
Benchmarking	Please Note: Local data is only available, probation data isn't available as of yet.	

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Victim Support Number of Homes Visited and Secured Source: Victim Support

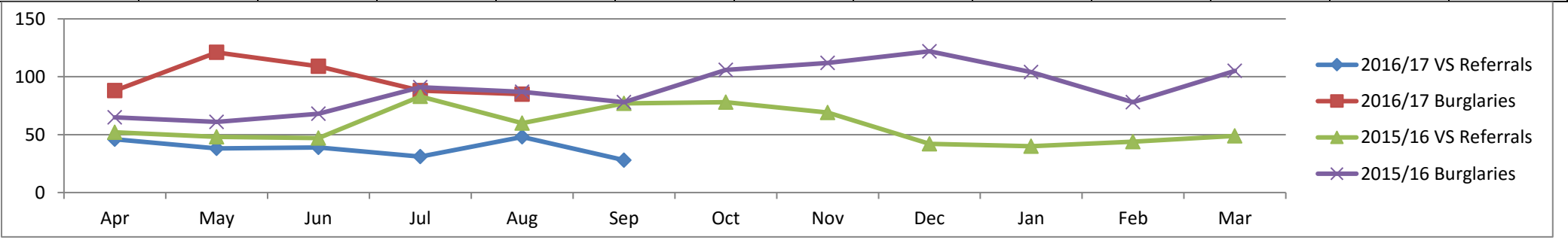
Definition	Normally this is provided to the victims of burglaries. This involves visiting the home and providing measures to secure the property against burglary.						How this indicator works	As described					
What good looks like	The more homes that are visited the more properties that should be secure against burglary in the future.						Why this indicator is important	The number of homes visited and secured makes them less likely to be burgled or re-burgled.					
2016/17 Target:	For monitoring only – Activity should reflect local trends in burglary figures												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 536 2014/15: 721 2013/14: 988 2012/13: 1,117 2011/12: 1,200						Any issues to consider	The amount of work produced by the number carpenters employed by the Victims Support Safer Homes Scheme. The number of repeat call outs to premises shows how effective the scheme is.					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Month	22	35	32	23	42	28							
Year to Date	22	57	89	112	154	182							



<p>Performance Overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September 2016, the service visited and secured 28 properties. This is in comparison to 49 in September 2015. • Using YTD totals the service has visited and secured 127 fewer properties compared to last year (182 vs 309, -41%). • Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) (419 number of homes visited and secured) B&D shows a 32% decrease (down 201 homes visited and secured) compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 to September 2015) (620 homes visited and secured). 	<p>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</p>	<p>The new Victim Support manager in charge of the Safer Homes Service has attributed the decrease in referrals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) MOPAC (which funds the pan London Victims Support service) has changed their service requirements for burglary victims. Burglary victims used to get a telephone call from Victim Support which locally promote the local Safer Homes Service. Burglary victims now receive a standard text message contact which does not promote the Safer Homes Service. This has reduced Victims Support's ability to promote area specific projects such as the Safer Homes Service in Barking and Dagenham. 2) There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police. <p>The new Victim Support service manager has an action plan in place to increase the referrals. This work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service. - Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out. - The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity. - A meeting with the Police Community Safety Unit and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy Service is being arranged to increase Sanctuary referrals and resolve risk assessments issues.
<p>RAG Rating: A</p>			
<p>Benchmarking</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Victim Support: Total Referrals Received Source: Victim Support

Definition	The victims of burglary can be referred to victim support where they will be offered guidance or possibly visit the person to help secure their home						How this indicator works	As described					
What good looks like	An increased rate of referral would lead to more homes being secured and more justification for the programme.						Why this indicator is important						
2016/17 Target:	Service is demand driven and activity should be compared against the number of burglary offences.												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 689 2014/15: 871 2013/14: 1,270 2012/13: 1,657 2011/12: 1,418						Any issues to consider	Victim Support will re-secure a property if there is a known risk.					
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Month	46	38	39	31	48	28							
Year to Date	46	84	123	154	202	230							



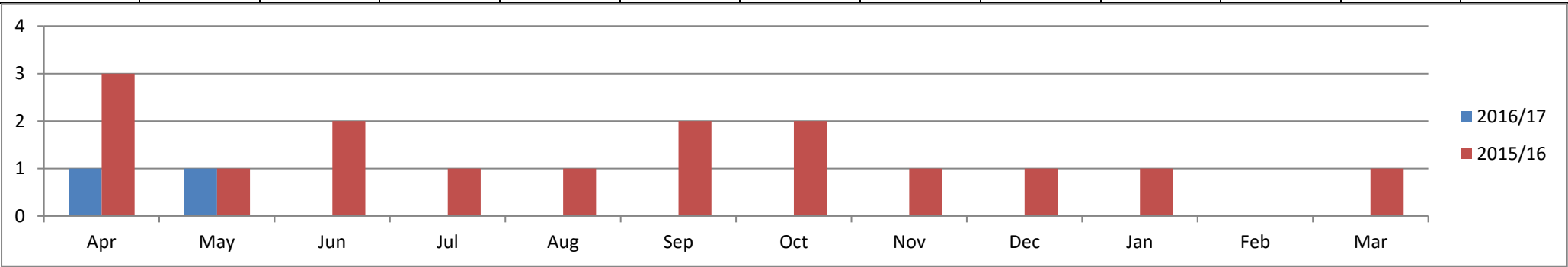
Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2016 there were 28 referrals to the service compared to 77 referrals received in September 2015. YTD figures show a decrease of 98 (230 vs 367 -37%) in referrals compared to the previous year. Residential burglary shows a 24% decrease compared to the previous year. YTD for Residential Burglary (September 2016) 343. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) (552 referrals) B&D shows a 26% decrease (down 197 referrals) when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 to September 2015) (749 referrals). 	RAG Rating: A	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>The new Victim Support manager in charge of the Safer Homes Service has attributed the decrease in referrals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) MOPAC (which funds the pan London Victims Support service) has changed their service requirements for burglary victims. Burglary victims used to get a telephone call from Victim Support which locally promote the local Safer Homes Service. Burglary victims now receive a standard text message contact which does not promote the Safer Homes Service. This has reduced Victims Support's ability to promote area specific projects such as the Safer Homes Service in Barking and Dagenham. 4) There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police. <p>The new Victim Support service manager has an action plan in place to increase the referrals. This work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service. - Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity. - A meeting with the Police Community Safety Unit and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy Service is being arranged to increase Sanctuary referrals and resolve risk assessments issues.
<p>Benchmarking</p>	<p>N/A</p>		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Victim Support: Total Re-referrals Received Source: Victim Support

Definition	If someone is burgled again after they have been referred to victim support they will be re referred to victim support.	How this indicator works	As described
What good looks like	We would be looking at the amount of re referrals being lower than the same period last year as burglary is a seasonal offence and looking at month by month change isn't always the best method.	Why this indicator is important	A re-referral to the service indicates that the home has been either re-targeted by burglars successfully or as an attempted burglary and extra security measures are needed. A low number of re-referrals indicates an effective service.
2016/17 Target:	Keep as low as possible		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 16 2014/15: 22 2013/14: 13 2012/13: 6 2011/12: 0	Any issues to consider	

DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	1	1	0	0	0	0						
Year to Date	1	2	2	2	2	2						

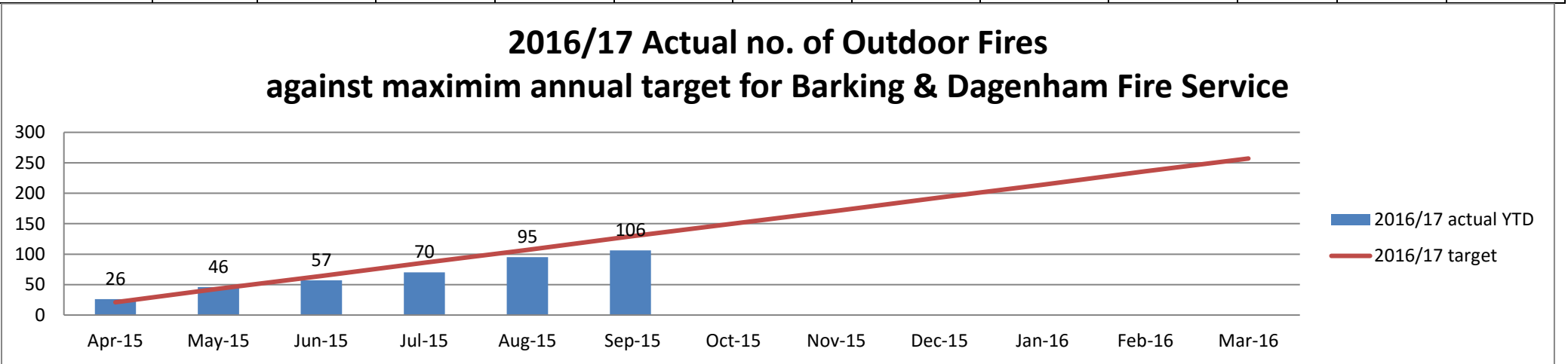


Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 0 repeat referrals in September 2016, which brings the YTD figure to 2. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) (8 re-referrals) B&D shows a 42.8% decrease (down 6 re-referrals) when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 to September 2015) (14 re-referrals). 	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>The new Victim Support manager in charge of the Safer Homes Service has attributed the decrease in referrals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MOPAC (which funds the pan London Victims Support service) has changed their service requirements for burglary victims. Burglary victims used to get a telephone call from Victim Support which locally promote the local Safer Homes Service. Burglary victims now receive a standard text message contact which does not promote the Safer Homes Service. This has reduced Victims Support's ability to promote area specific projects such as the Safer Homes Service in Barking and Dagenham. There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police. <p>The new Victim Support service manager has an action plan in place to increase the referrals. This work includes:</p>
RAG Rating: A			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service. - Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out. - The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity. - A meeting with the Police Community Safety Unit and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy Service is being arranged to increase Sanctuary referrals and resolve risk assessments issues.
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Fire Service: Outdoor Rubbish Fires Source: Paul Trew, LFB

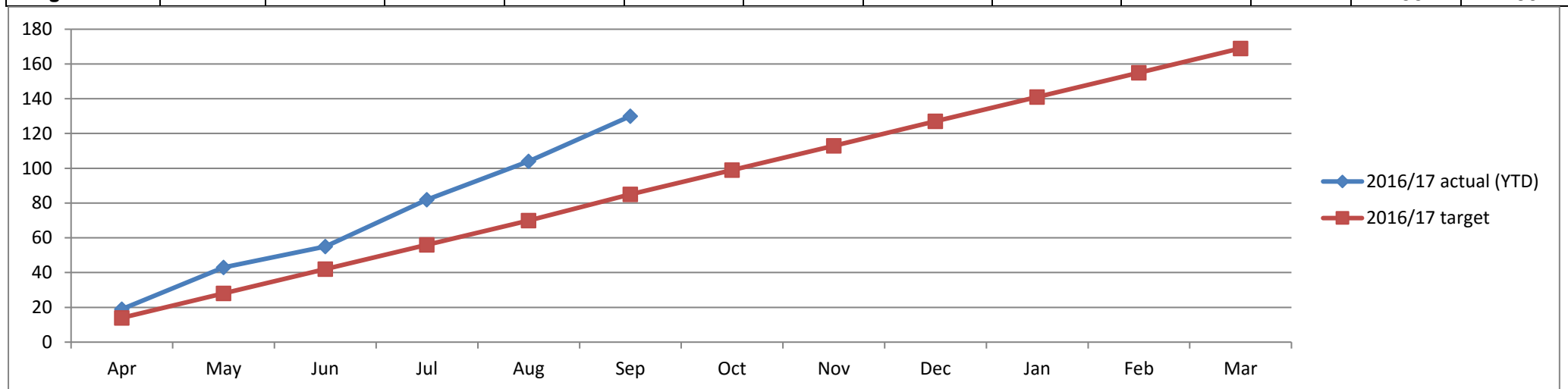
Definition	A reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke attended by a UK fire brigade. Outdoor Rubbish fires are typically classified as secondary fires and are generally small fires which start in, and are confined to, outdoor locations.						How this indicator works	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.					
What good looks like	Fewer Outdoor fires that the target specified for the month						Why this indicator is important	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Outdoor Rubbish fires in Barking and Dagenham					
2016/17 Target:	No more than 257												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 211 2014/15: 241 2013/14: 234						Any issues to consider						
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Monthly	26	20	11	13	25	11							
Accumulative YTD	26	46	57	70	95	106							
Target	21	43	64	86	107	129	150	171	193	214	236	257	



Performance Overview	There were 11 outdoor rubbish fires at September 2016 bringing the YTD at September to 106 which are below than the expected figure (129). Using the rolling 12 months' figures (October 2015 to September 2016) (185) Barking and Dagenham shows a 20% decrease down 46 incidents compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (231).	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	July shows a rise in trends of Arson & Rubbish fires after June's slow down due to very wet weather. Steve Norman and Rick Tyson from MET Police are working together to reduce further.
RAG Rating: G			
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Fire Service: Arson Incidents (all deliberate fires) Source: Steve Norman, LFB

Definition	The malicious burning of a dwelling or other.						How this indicator works	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.					
What good looks like	To achieve fewer Arson incidents that the monthly target specified						Why this indicator is important	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Arson incidents in Barking and Dagenham					
2016/17 Target:	No more than 169												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 219 2014/15: 194 2013/14: 195 2012/13: 198 2011/12: 289						Any issues to consider						
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Monthly	19	24	12	26	22	26							
Accumulative YTD	19	43	55	82	104	130							
Target	14	28	42	56	70	85	99	113	127	141	155	169	

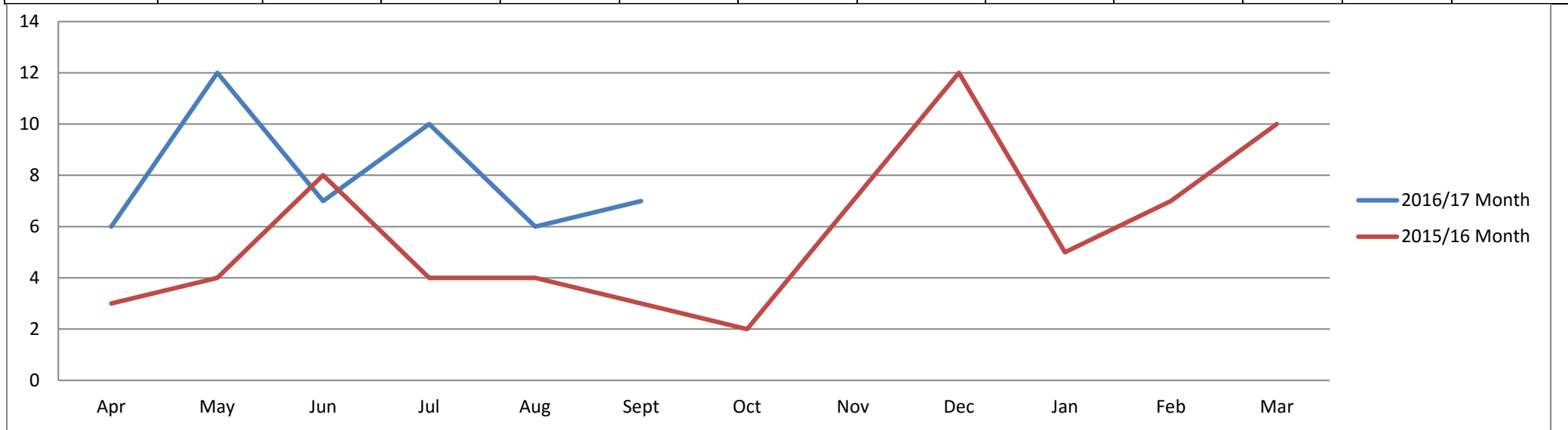


Performance Overview	There were 26 arson incidents at September 2016. YTD at August is 130 which are higher than the expected figure for the month (85). Using the rolling 12 month figures (October 2015 to September 2016) 225 incidents, Barking and Dagenham shows an 11% increase up 22 incidents when compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (203 incidents.)	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	July shows a rise in trends of Arson & Rubbish Fires after June's slow down due to very wet weather. Steve Norman and Rick Tyson from MET Police are working together to reduce still further.
RAG Rating: R			
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Fire Service: Vehicle Arson (deliberate and unknown) Source: Paul Trew, LFB

Definition	The malicious burning of a vehicle.						How this indicator works	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.					
What good looks like	A year on year reduction of incidents reported						Why this indicator is important	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Vehicle Arson incidents in Barking and Dagenham					
2016/17 Target:													
History with this indicator	2015/16: 69 2014/15: 43 2013/14: 42						Any issues to consider						

DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Monthly	6	12	7	10	6	7						
Accumulative YTD	6	18	25	35	41	48						



Performance Overview	The rolling 12 months' figures at September 2016 (91) show an increase on the 2015/16 total (69). Using the rolling 12 month figures (October 2015 to September 2016) (91 incidents) Barking and Dagenham shows an 98% increase up 45 incidents when compared to the previous rolling 2 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (46 incidents).		Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Arson and vehicle arson are continuing to be a problem and we are working to share data with the police to identify who may be committing these offences.
RAG Rating: R				
Benchmarking	Not applicable			

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016		
Hate Crime											Source: MOPAC Dashboard		
Definition	Hate crime involves Racist and religious, Anti – Semitic, Disability, Faith, Islam - phobic, Sexual Orientation and Transgender hate crime.						How this indicator works	The MOPAC hate crime dashboard allows all the hated crime offences that take place get recorded for each borough, Barking and Dagenham being one. The Hate Crime dashboard can be found here: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research/crime%20hate-crime-dashboard					
What good looks like	For monitoring – an increase in reporting is encouraged.						Why this indicator is important	The data allows us to make performance comparisons with other areas and provides a broad overview of how well the borough is dealing with Hate Crime.					
2016/17 Target:	For monitoring only												
History with this indicator	N/A						Any issues to consider	Please note that hate crimes are any offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. To avoid unintentional disclosure any counts of less than 10 have been reduced to 0. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. Adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence and will not equal the All Hate Crime total.					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Hate Crime (Rolling 12 month)	398	384	368	355	375	373							
Racist & religious hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	374	358	340	329	352	346							
Anti-Semitic hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Disability hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	10	0	0	11	11	13							
Faith hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	24	19	18	21	22	22							
Islam-phobic hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	20	16	15	17	18	18							
Sexual orientation hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	16	17	18	15	13	15							
Transgender hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	0	0	0	0	0	0							

Performance Overview:	In September 2016, there was a total of 373 hate crime offences reported: 346 – racist and religious 22 – Faith 18 – Islam – Phobic 15 – Sexual orientation September 2016 (373) compared to the previous year September 2015 (396) B&D shows an -5.8% decrease (Down 23 offences).	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	
RAG Rating: A			

Benchmarking:	
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