

Community Safety Partnership Performance Call Over

PERFORMANCE REPORT

Subject: Community Safety Partnership Performance Call Over report

Date: Tuesday 12 September 2017

Authors: Daniel James

Contact: daniel.james@lbbd.gov.uk

0208 227 5040

Job title: Senior Intelligence & Analysis Officer

Security: Protected

1. Introduction

1.1 This briefing report provides the Community Safety Partnership with an overview of performance across the key performance indicators for Crime and Disorder, at July 2017. The report aims to highlight those indicators that:

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

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

Executive Summary:

Good performance using financial year to date figures to July 2017

- Violence With Injury is down 8.1% (down 63 offences).
- Criminal Damage is down 8.1% (down 56 offences).
- ASB is down 3.1% (down 72 calls to Police).
- Serious Youth Violence is down 7.2% (down 7 victims)
- The proportion of adults and juveniles who reoffend is 25.3% in line with the London and England and Wales average.

Areas for improvement using financial year to date figures to July 2017










- Burglary is up 27.6% (up 112 offences)
- First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System is increasing
- Knife crime is up 51% (up 55 offences)
- Gun Crime is up 35% (up 7 offences)

Indicators for monitoring:


- Hate Crime is up (see individual strands for breakdown)
- Domestic Abuse is up 8% (up 64 offences)
- Sexual Offences is down 7% (down 11 offences)

2. Overall performance summary using Financial Year To Date figures to July 2017




2.1 Please note: Several key performance indicators are being developed by MOPAC for 2017/18 and beyond. At the time of writing this report they were still in development but will be included in future reports.

Safer Borough Community Safety Partnership Sub Group					
Indicator		Performance RAG Rating		% change across London (MPS)	One page summary report on page
1	Violence With Injury with a particular focus on Serious Youth Violence (for SYV see KPI 9)		715, down 8.1% (down 63 offences)	Up 4%	Appendix 1
2	Burglary (both residential and non residential)		517, up 27.6% (up 112 offences)	Up 7%	Appendix 1
3	Criminal Damage		635, down 8.1% (down 56 offences)	Down 3%	Appendix 1
4	The number of calls to the police reporting ASB (particularly in Barking Town Centre and other Shopping parades across the borough)		2276, down 3.0% (down 72 calls)	Down 13%	Appendix 1
5	Reduce repeat victimisation of ASB	TBC	TBC	TBC	In development
6	Reduce the number of young victims of crime	In development			
Children and Young People Community Safety Partnership Sub Group					
Indicator		Performance RAG Rating		% change across London (MPS)	One page summary report on page
7	Reduce the number of First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System		Up 7 to 134 (Rate now 654 per 100,000 10-17 yr olds)	Rate 407 per 100,000 10 - 17 yr olds	Appendix 1
8	Reduce the number of Knife Crimes by volume and numbers of repeat victims		163 knife crime offences, up 51% (+55 offences)	Up 47%	Appendix 1
9	Reduce the levels of Serious Youth Violence by volume and repeat victims		90 victims, down 7.2% (down 7 victims)	TBC	Appendix 1
10	Encourage more victims of Child Sexual Exploitation to come forward and report	In development			
Managing Offenders Community Safety Partnership Sub Group					
Indicator		Performance RAG Rating		% change across London (MPS)	One page summary report on page
11	Reduce the number of gun crime including discharges		27 gun crime offences Up 35% (up 7 offences)	Up 10%	Appendix 1
12	Reduce reoffending (adults and juveniles)		25.3%	London = 24.9%, England and Wales = 24.8%	Appendix 1
13	Reduce offending on bail	In development			
14	Reduce rates of attrition	In development			
15	Increase number of offenders preceeded against	In development			

Hate, Extremism and Intolerance Community Safety Partnership Sub Group

Indicator		Performance RAG Rating		% change across London (MPS)	One page summary report on page
16	Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report		Up, see summary sheet for strands	Up see summary sheet	Appendix 1
17	Reduce the levels of repeat victimisation	In development			
18	Reduce the rates of attrition in cases of Hate Crime as they progress through the criminal justice process	In development			
19	Improve the level of satisfaction of victims of hate crime with the service they receive with the police and criminal justice service	In development			

Violence Against Women and Girls Community Safety Partnership Sub Group

Indicator		Performance RAG Rating		% change across London (MPS)	One page summary report on page
20	Encourage more victims of domestic abuse to come forward and reduce the number of repeat victims		895 DA offences reported, up 8% (+ 64 offences)	Up 6%	Appendix 1
21	MARAC: Number of repeat referrals		17.1%	TBC – awaiting update from Safelives	Appendix 1
22	Encourage more victims of sexual abuse to come forward and reduce the number of repeat victims		147 Sexual offences reported, down 7% (- 11 offences)	Up 9%	Appendix 1
23	Encourage more victims of harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, honour based violence, and forced marriage to come forward and report	In development			
24	Work with the Criminal Justice Service to reduce the rates of attrition in cases of violence against women and girls as they progress through the criminal justice process	In development			

1. Areas for Improvement

Total Burglary (517 offences, up 27.6%)

Activity to address burglary includes:

- 1.1 The Safer Homes Project commissioned by the Council and delivered by Victim Support to give free security checks and home improvements to victims of burglary, as well as victims and witnesses of other crimes such as Domestic Violence.
- 1.2 Close partnership work between the Police and the Council in targeting those who commit burglary, including the speed of offenders being arrested once identified and tight control of offenders' movements through the use of bail conditions.
- 1.3 Proactive and sustained policing of prolific suspects, following up of intelligence around burglary nominals and handling addresses.
- 1.4 Proactive patrols by both plain clothes officers and Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPTs) that are now targeting patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily.
- 1.5 Safer Neighbourhood Teams conducting 'cocooning visits' to all residential burglary victims within 24 hours to offer reassurance and crime prevention advice but also to alert people living in the neighbourhood that there is an active burglary issue in their area and that they should take additional security measures.
- 1.6 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.

Home Office Recording Rule Change: Burglary

- 1.7 On 1st April 2017 the Home Office recording rules for burglary change, instead of 'Burglary Dwelling' and 'Burglary in a Building Other Than a Dwelling', the categories will be 'Residential Burglary' and 'Burglary – Business and Community'.
- 1.8 The main change relates to sheds and garages: an item stolen from a shed or garage, regardless of whether the shed/garage is attached to the dwelling, should be recorded as 'Residential Burglary'. So, for example, until 31 March 2017, a burglary from a shed which does not adjoin a dwelling will be counted as 'Burglary in a Building Other Than a Dwelling', so not residential. From 1 April 2017, if the burglary happens within the curtilage of the property it will count as 'Residential Burglary', regardless of whether the shed/garage is attached to the dwelling.

First Time Entrants (up 7 to 134 or a rate of 654 per 100,000 10-17 year olds in the population)

- 1.9 It is concerning that the First Time Entrant rate continues to increase as the YOS has been working very hard with the police and other partners to address the behaviours that are displayed by young people. The YOS have done a number of reports to look in more depth at the cohort and worked with partners to assist them in understanding the issues and how they may be able to impact these.

- 1.10 In order to impact FTE's the YOS will deliver additional groupwork programmes and targeted interventions to young people on triage cases. On a wider borough level the proposal is to develop a Youth 'At Risk' matrix to identify young people within years 6 and 7 who may be displaying concerning behaviour or worrying behaviours that may lead them into criminal activity. Two support workers will be employed to work with these young people in an effort to reduce the possibility of them becoming an FTE.

Knife Crime offences 163, up 51% (+55 offences) & Gun Crime: 27 offences up 35% (+7 offences)

- 1.11 The Police are taking the following steps to reduce knife and gun crime:

- Regular weapons sweep at well-known hot spots,
- 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.

MARAC Repeat Referrals: Currently at 17.1% outside of the 28% to 40% range expected by Safelives

- 1.12 Domestic abuse is rarely a one-off incident. It can take very many incidents before someone comes forward for assistance. This is why it is critical that all professionals need to ensure domestic abuse is recognised, reported and victims offered the necessary support – the point at which they come forward for help is an important chance to provide prompt assistance. Once intervention by Police or a Domestic Violence Advocate begins, again incidents can continue to occur and it may be some time before the victim decides to end the relationship, or some other resolution is achieved through the support offered.
- 1.13 Where victims are at high risk, their case will be considered by the MARAC. This means that MARAC cases are typically those with many previous incidents that are escalating in severity.
- 1.14 There is no ready way to set a single target for repeat incidents of domestic violence in any context. Whilst we may expect MARAC to reduce repeat incidents, equally if repeat incidents are occurring but not getting reported this would be of similar concern. This target was set through qualitative and quantitative studies on the early implementation of the MARACs by the former Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA, now called Safelives). They observed repeat rates of around 40% with some variance.
- 1.15 A lower than expected rate usually indicates 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 case to MARAC. A low repeat rate often indicates that these systems are not or only partially in place.

- 1.16 By the end of 2016/17 Barking and Dagenham had a repeat referral rate of 28% for the year and therefore fell at the lower end of the 28% to 40% range recommended by Safelives, which was good.
- 1.17 However, as at July 2017 the rate of repeat referrals to MARAC has dropped to 17% and is now well outside of the recommended levels expected (see summary sheet in Appendix 1). The RAG Status for the indicator has therefore been marked as red.
- 1.18 Analysis has shown that there has been an overall decrease in referrals received by the MARAC in 2017/18 so far, particularly referrals from the Police.
- 1.19 The following actions are taking place to address the decrease in referrals:
 - 1) The decrease in Police referrals has been raised through the MARAC Chair who in turn has raised it internally within the Police.
 - 2) The MARAC chair, MARAC Coordinator and Domestic Abuse Commissioner are reviewing the use of the Police Recency, Frequency, Gravity data (RGF) to increase referrals for high harm cases to the MARAC.
 - 3) The Community Safety Partnership's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) sub group will provide support to the MARAC and look at how it can mitigate blockages and focus resources where needed.

Areas of particular success

Serious Youth Violence in financial year to date at July 2017 (Down 7% -7 victims):

- 2.1 Please note that Serious Youth Violence counts the number of victims, not the number of incidents.
- 2.2 Following an increase in recent years the borough is now seeing a decrease in Serious Youth Violence. Using 2017/18 financial year to date figures at July 2017 (90 victims) Serious Youth Violence is down by 7.2% compared to the same point in the previous year (97 victims). This initially indicates good progress to achieving the 2017/18 reduction target set.

Further work to address Serious Youth Violence in 2017-18

- 2.3 The London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) is a four-year fund with a value of over £70 million to enable local areas to prevent crime, reduce reoffending and support safer communities. Barking and Dagenham has received an uplift of £241k, amounting to a total of £644k for 2017/18. In year two, the LCPF budget is allocated between direct borough funding (70%) and funding for co-commissioned services (30%).
- 2.4 In recognition of the importance of tackling the issue of youth violence a substantial amount of the LCPF is proposed to be allocated to the area of keeping children and young people safe. In total the funding proposed to be spent in this area totals 268,000 (42% of the total funding).

2.5 The specific work streams which have been proposed under this funding are:

- Expansion of the trial of high level mentoring support – Those identified as high risk of involvement in violence, gang involvement or resettling back into the community after a custodial sentence.
- Out of Court Disposal – Supporting the delivery of Out of Court Disposals work in a bid to work with young people at an earlier stage to avoid entry into the criminal justice system.
- Diversionary Activity – This will come in the form of counselling, mentoring, workshops and performances with targeted groups of young people in schools and other settings. Some of these are gender based with a focus on CSE, offences with weapons such as knives and noxious substances, which has been an evolving issue in offending locally.
- Youth Risk Matrix – Create and maintain a matrix that identifies the most at risk young people through schools, police, youth service and Youth Offending Service (YOS).
- Full Time Support Workers – This is early intervention of young people identified through the Youth Risk matrix. Support workers will work within schools and partner agencies to provide one to one mentoring. They will also support the Young people ward panel meetings encouraging engagement with police and the Council, giving young people a voice in their community.

Violence With Injury offences: 715 reported, down 8.1% (-63 offences)

2.6 Using 2017/18 financial year to date figures at July 2017 (715 offences) shows that Violence With Injury is down by 8.1% (63 offences) compared to the same point in the previous year (778 offences). This indicates good progress to achieving the 2017/18 reduction target set. In comparison Criminal Damage reported to the police across London is up by 4% for the same period.

2.7 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.

Indicators for monitoring

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

Domestic Abuse: 895 offences reported, up 5.3% + 64 offences:

3.1 Using YTD figures (April 2017 to July 2017 (895)) Barking and Dagenham shows an 8% increase up 64 offences when compared to the previous YTD figures (April 2016 to July 2016 (831)). In comparison, Domestic Abuse reported to Police across London is up by 5.5%. Barking and Dagenham has the highest rate of Domestic Abuse Offences per 1,000 population in London.

Sexual Violence: 147 offences, Down 7% (-11 offences):

- 3.2 Using YTD figures (April 2017 to July 2017 (147)) Barking and Dagenham shows a 7% decrease down 11 offences when compared to the previous year (April 2016 to July 2016 (158)). In comparison, Sexual offences reported to Police across London is up by 9% (6059 at April to July 2016 against 6629 April to July 2017).

Hate Crime: Overall Up (see breakdown below):

- 3.3 The latest data available is for the rolling 12 months to June 2017. In Barking and Dagenham when comparing the latest figures to 12 months ago Racist Hate Crimes are up 16% (up 51 crimes), Faith Hate Crime is up 28% (up 5 crimes), Islamophobic Hate Crimes are up 40% (up 6 crimes), Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes are 33% (up 6 crimes).
- 3.4 There has been an increase in the reported levels of all hate crime strands in London in the twelve months to June 2017 when compared to the previous year. Across London Racist Hate Crime is up 24% (up 3367 crimes), Faith Hate Crime is up 22%,(up 422 crimes), Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes are up 12% (up 57 crimes), Islamophobic Hate Crimes are up 25% (up 308 crimes), Sexual Orientation Hate Crime is up 10% (up 190 crimes), Disability Hate Crime is up 19% (up 93 crimes), Transgender Hate Crimes are up 37% (up 55 crimes).
- 3.5 This is being closely monitored by the Community Safety Partnership.