

**Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Partnership**

**Appendix 1: One Page Performance Summaries using FYTD data to January 2018**

**For Community Safety Partnership meeting on 28/03/2018**

Violence With Injury																																								
Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)																																								
<b>Definition</b>	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.																																							
<b>How this indicator works</b>	Overall count of Crimes listed in the definition compared to the same point in the previous year.																																							
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.																																							
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	This indicator has been agreed as one of the high volume crime priorities for Barking and Dagenham. This was agreed between the Leader, the Crime and Enforcement Portfolio holder, the Chief Executive of the council, CSP Chair, Borough Commander and the Mayors Office of Policing And Crime (MOPAC) for the 2017/18 period.																																							
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	In April 2014 changes were made to the way in which violence was recorded and classified (see new Home Office Counting Rules Guidance). HMIC inspections of police data in 2013-14 also raised concerns about a notable proportion of crime reports not being recorded, particularly during domestic abuse inspections. Implementation of the new recording and classification guidance and training to improve crime recording mechanisms around violence and domestic abuse have led to a rapid upward trajectory in Violence with Injury.																																							
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>Year on Year reduction from 2017/18</b>																																							
<b>Current performance: Month totals</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Current performance: Qtr totals (FYTD)</b></span>																																								
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Sum of VWI Offs</span> <span>Violence With Injury</span> </div> <table border="1"> <caption>Violence With Injury Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>166</td><td>166</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>202</td><td>206</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>195</td><td>182</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>214</td><td>178</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>190</td><td>168</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>196</td><td>183</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>158</td><td>191</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>174</td><td>160</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>163</td><td>193</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>154</td><td>142</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>153</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>188</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Month	2016/17	2017/18	Apr	166	166	May	202	206	Jun	195	182	Jul	214	178	Aug	190	168	Sep	196	183	Oct	158	191	Nov	174	160	Dec	163	193	Jan	154	142	Feb	153		Mar	188	
Month	2016/17	2017/18																																						
Apr	166	166																																						
May	202	206																																						
Jun	195	182																																						
Jul	214	178																																						
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<b>Performance Overview</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Actions to Sustain or improve performance</b></span>																																								
<p>Using 2017/18 financial year to date figures at January 2018 (1785 offences) shows no change with Violence With Injury 0% (Down 6 offences) compared to the same point in the previous year (1791 offences). In comparison VWI across London is up by 2.6%</p>	<p>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.</p>																																							
<b>RAG STATUS: AMBER</b>	<b>LEAD Director:</b> Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services																																							

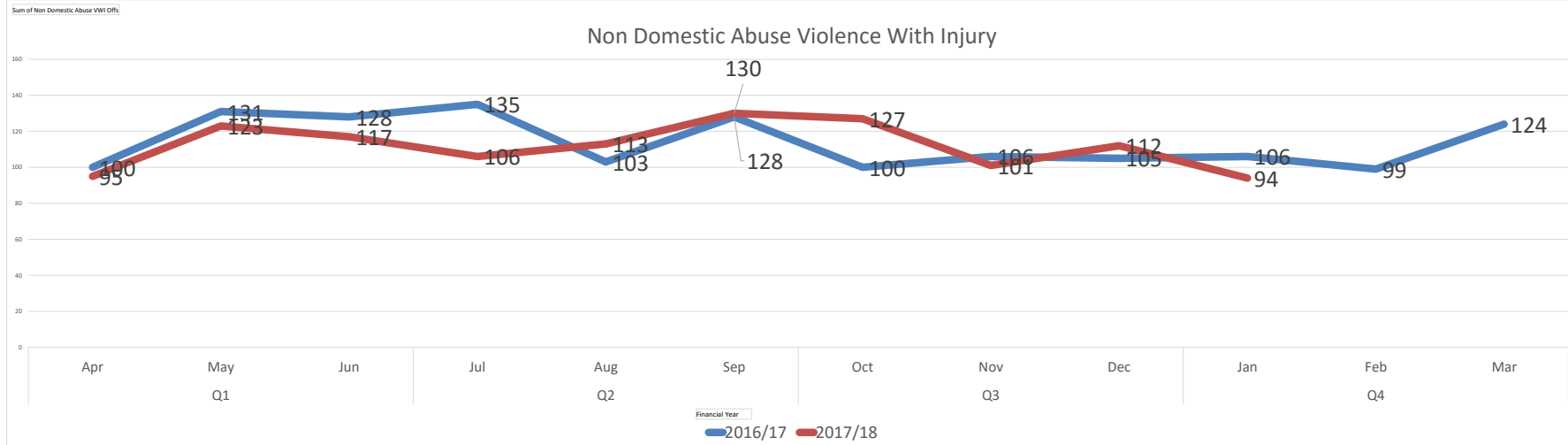
### Non Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury

Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)

<b>Definition</b>	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. <u>Non Domestic Violence Within Injury is all of the above which have not been flagged as a Domestic Incident</u>
<b>How this indicator works</b>	Overall count of Crimes listed in the definition compared to the same point in the previous year.
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	This indicator has been agreed as one of the high volume crime priorities for Barking and Dagenham. This was agreed between the Leader, the Crime and Enforcement Portfolio holder, the Chief Executive of the council, CSP Chair, Borough Commander and the Mayors Office of Policing And Crime (MOPAC) for the 2017/18 period.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	In April 2014 changes were made to the way in which violence was recorded and classified (see new Home Office Counting Rules Guidance). HMIC inspections of police data in 2013-14 also raised concerns about a notable proportion of crime reports not being recorded, particularly during domestic abuse inspections. Implementation of the new recording and classification guidance and training to improve crime recording mechanisms around violence and domestic abuse have led to a rapid upward trajectory in Violence with Injury.
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>Year on Year reduction from 2017/18</b>

Current performance: Month totals

Current performance: Qtr totals (FYTD)



#### Performance Overview

#### Actions to Sustain or improve performance

Using 2017/18 financial year to date figures at January 2018 (1118 offences) shows that Non Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury is down by 2% (-24 offences) compared to the same point in the previous year (1142 offences). In comparison Non DA VWI across London is up 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.

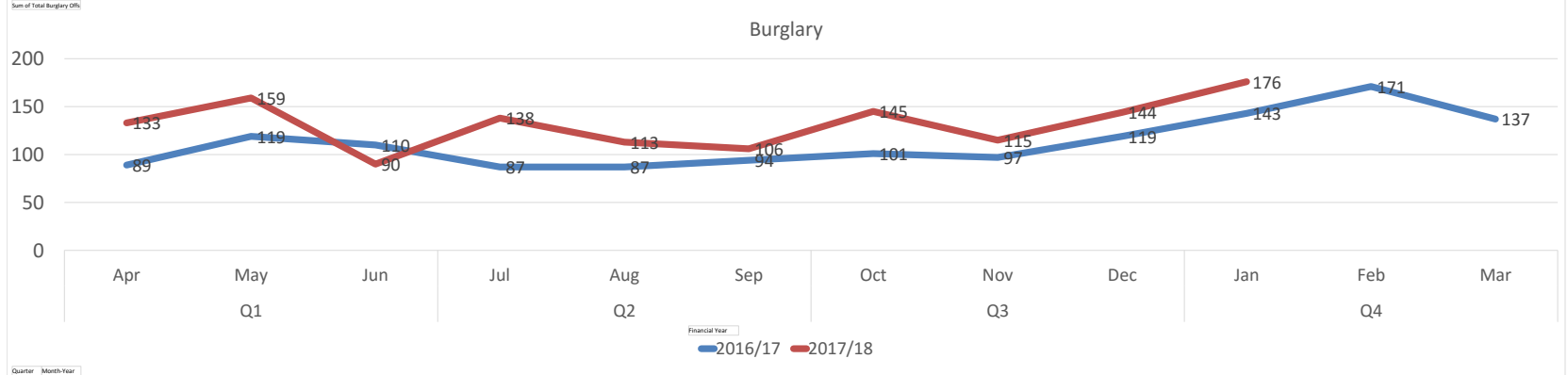
**RAG STATUS: AMBER**

LEAD Director:

Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services

Burglary	
Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)	
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator includes residential burglary and burglary of a business property
<b>How this indicator works</b>	A count of total burglary offences reported to police (Residential and Business and Community)
<b>What good looks like</b>	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
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	This indicator has been agreed as one of the high volume crime priorities for Barking and Dagenham. This was agreed between the Leader, the Crime and Enforcement Portfolio holder, the Chief Executive of the council, CSP Chair, Borough Commander and the Mayors Office of Policing And Crime (MOPAC) for the 2017/18 period.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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'. 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. This means that comparisons of Residential or Business & Community burglary volumes after 1 April 2017 to volumes prior to that date are misleading and should not be reported. Comparisons should only be made for Total Burglary as they are on this one page performance summary.
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>Year on Year reduction from 2017/18</b>

Current performance: Month totals	Current performance: Qtr totals (FYTD)
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Performance Overview	Actions to Sustain or improve performance
<p>Financial Year to date figures at January 2018 (1319 offences) shows a 26.1% increase (+273 offences) when compared to the same point in the previous year (1046 offences). In comparison total burglary across London is up 13.0%</p>	<p>The police are launching a BCU Burglary and Robbery initiative. From the week commencing 8th January 2018 there will be a unit made up of a team of 2 Sergeants and 16 Constables, who will operate out of Fresh Wharf police station and provide coverage from 8 am until 8pm Mon to Fri and between 10:00am and 6:00pm at the weekends. The unit will investigate all crimes of Robbery and Burglary where there has been a forensic identification. In terms of Burglary the unit will investigate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any linked series.</li> <li>2. Any artifice offence.</li> <li>3. Any offence with a named suspect.</li> <li>4. Any offence with a realistic line of enquiry which could lead to the identification of suspects.</li> <li>5. Any other offences which the CID DI believes should be investigated by the unit.</li> </ol> <p>Proactive work will be undertaken especially on linked series offences in order to try and locate and arrest suspects who are currently wanted for Robbery and Burglary.</p> <p>This initiative will help to reduce the current increase trend and will also improve victim care and positive outcomes.</p>

<b>RAG STATUS: RED</b>	<p>LEAD DIRECTOR: Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services</p>
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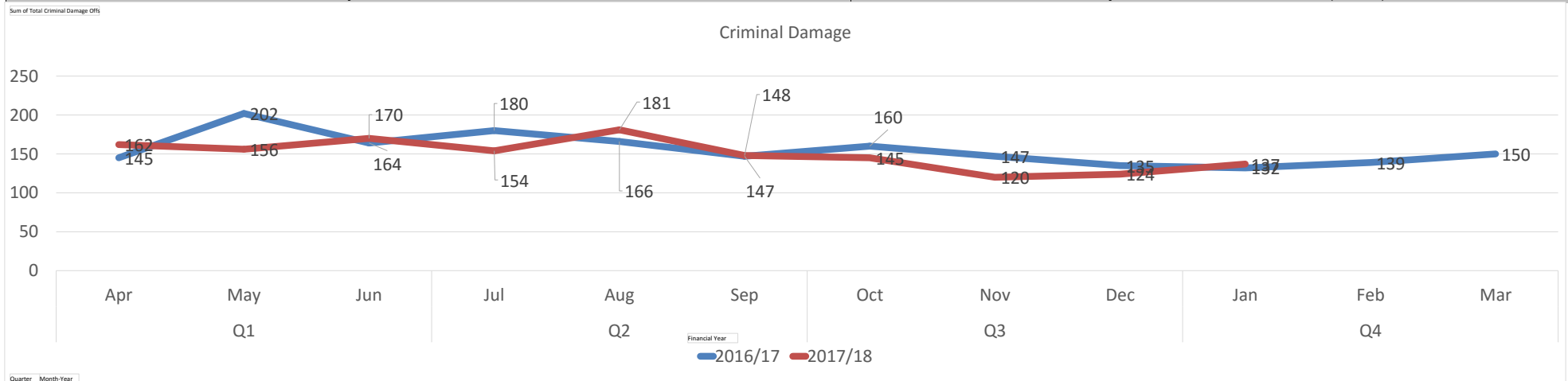
## Criminal Damage

Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)

<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>How this indicator works</b>	A combined count of the offences listed in the definition.
<b>What good looks like</b>	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
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	This indicator has been agreed as one of the high volume crime priorities for Barking and Dagenham. This was agreed between the Leader, the Crime and Enforcement Portfolio holder, the Chief Executive of the council, CSP Chair, Borough Commander and the Mayors Office of Policing And Crime (MOPAC) for the 2017/18 period.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	Year on Year reduction from 2017/18

Current performance: Month totals

Current performance: Qtr totals (FYTD)



### Performance Overview

Using 2017/18 financial year to date figures to January 2018 (1497), we are reporting a 5.1% decrease (-81offences) in overall criminal damage offences when compared to the same point in the previous year (1578). This indicates good progress to achieving the 2017/18 reduction target set. In comparison Criminal Damage across London is down 2.1%.

### 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 STATUS:** Green

LEAD DIRECTOR:

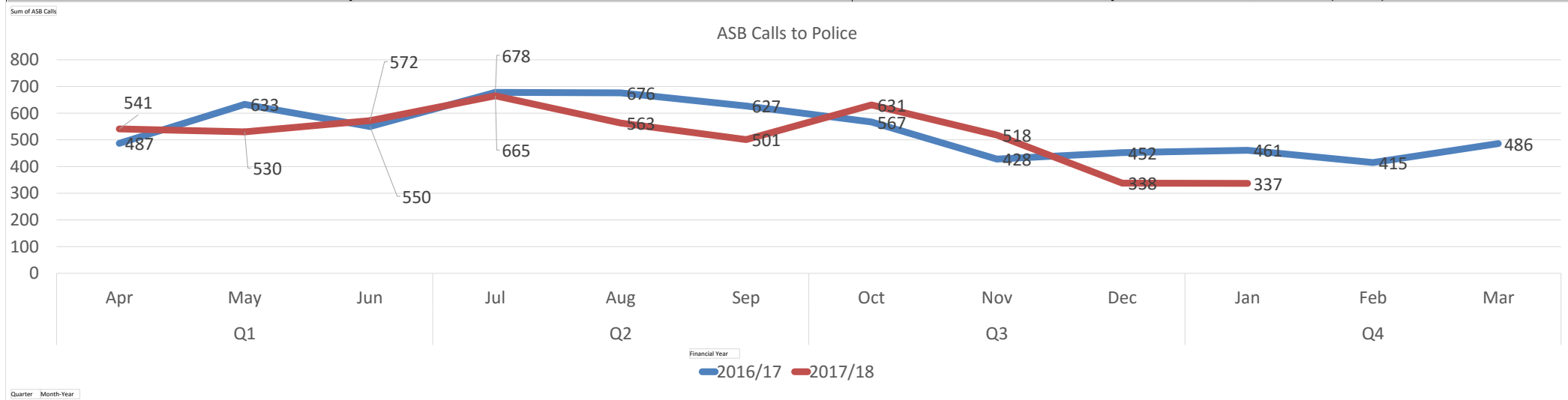
Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services

## Anti Social Behaviour Reported to the Police

Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)

<b>Definition</b>	Anti-social behaviour includes Abandoned Vehicles, Vehicle Nuisance, Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour, Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours, Malicious/ Nuisance Communications, Street Drinking, Prostitution Related Behaviour, Noise, Begging.
<b>How this indicator works</b>	As defined, it is a count of all calls reported to the police.
<b>What good looks like</b>	Ideally we would see a year on year reduction in ASB calls reported to the Police.
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	This indicator has been agreed as one of the high volume crime priorities for Barking and Dagenham. This was agreed between the Leader, the Crime and Enforcement Portfolio holder, the Chief Executive of the council, CSP Chair, Borough Commander and the Mayors Office of Policing And Crime (MOPAC) for the 2017/18 period.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>Year on Year reduction from 2017/18</b>

<b>Current performance: Month totals</b>	<b>Current performance: Qtr totals (FYTD)</b>
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<b>Performance Overview</b>	<b>Actions to Sustain or improve performance</b>
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The 2017/18 year to date figure up to end of January 2018 is 5196 calls which is down 6.5% (down 363 calls) on the 5559 calls reported at the same point in the previous year. In comparison ASB Calls to the Police across London are down 9.0%.

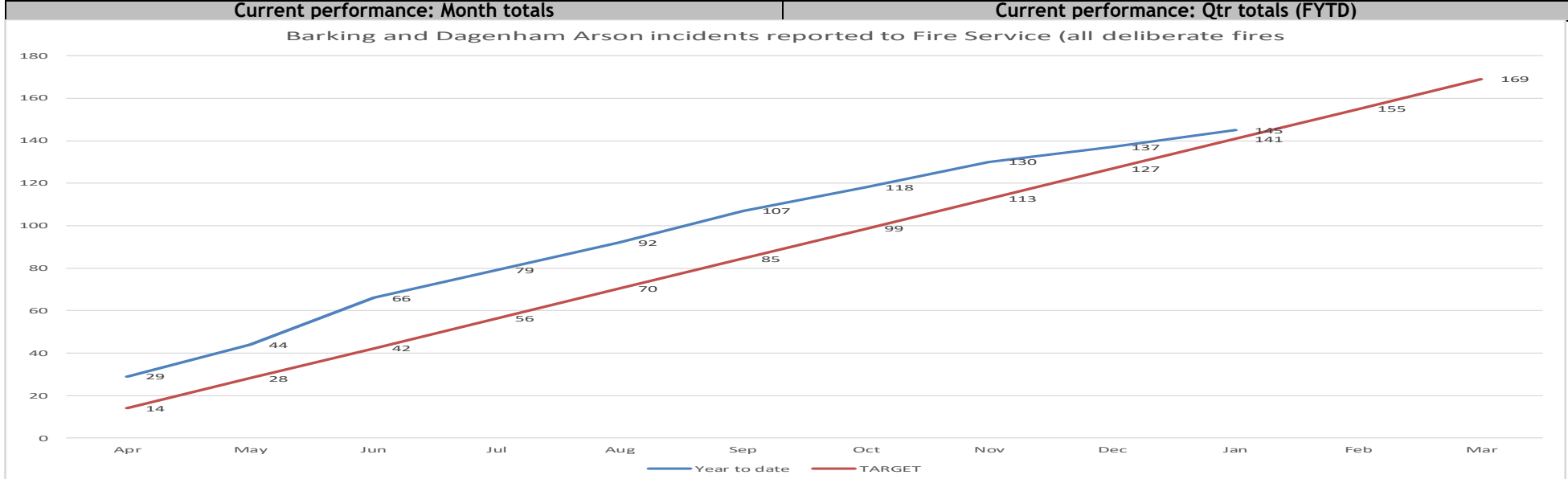
Actions being taken against key individuals who are believed to be involved in antisocial behaviour to manage their behaviour in the longer term. This action includes the extension of 2 injunctions against people involved in persistent street drinking and begging in Barking Town Centre which are obtained in December 2016 and are now extended to December 2017 with an extended area from which these individuals are banned.

**RAG STATUS:** Green

**LEAD DIRECTOR:** Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services

**Arson Incidents**  
Source: Local Fire Service

<b>Definition</b>	The malicious burning of a dwelling or other.
<b>How this indicator works</b>	To achieve fewer Arson incidents that the monthly target specified
<b>What good looks like</b>	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Arson incidents in Barking and Dagenham
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	No more than 169



<p>FYTD there has been 145 arson incidents reported to the fire service. We are above the target set for a the number of arson incidents reported to the Fire Service and therefore the indicator has been marked as red. However, it is worth noting the decreases seen in recent months</p>	<p>The Fire Service is please to see that arson is beginning to reduce but still have concerns at the number of incidents.</p>
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<b>RAG Status: RED</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>LEAD Director:</b></td> <td>Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services</td> </tr> </table>	<b>LEAD Director:</b>	Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services
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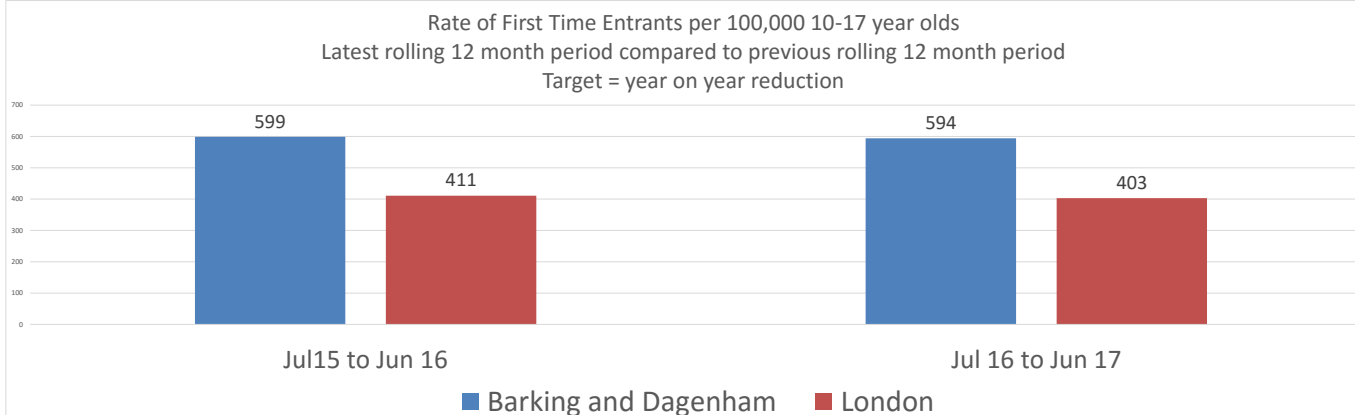
## First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System

Source: Barking and Dagenham YOS / YJMIS

<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.
<b>What good looks like</b>	Ideally we would see a reduction on the previous year
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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. Reducing First Time Entrants is a priority for all London boroughs to address as set by the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	A rising young population is expected which could lead to a natural increase in youth offenders.

**2017/18 Target**

**Year on Year reduction from 2017/18**



Performance DOT:	
R12m B&D 	R12m London 
Performance DOT:	
DOT Last quarter: B&D 	DOT Last quarter: London 

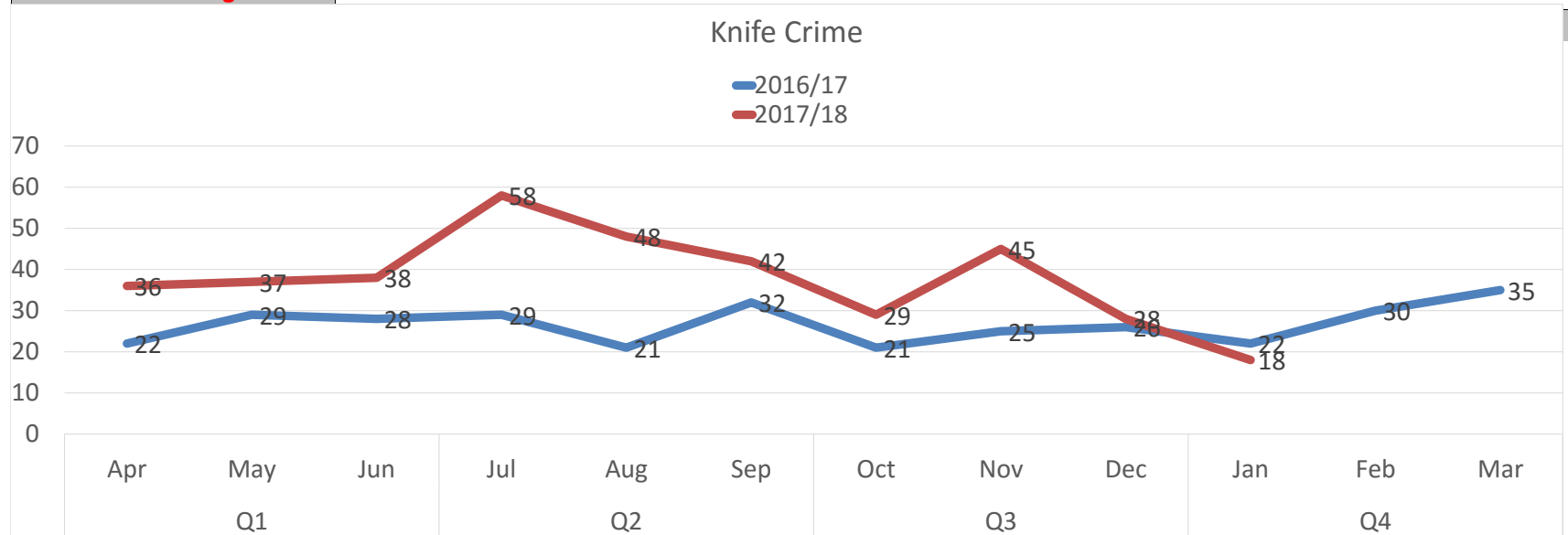
Performance Overview	Actions to Sustain or improve performance	
<p>Barking and Dagenham has remained consistently much higher than both the London and National average for FTE's and this is a focus for the Youth Offending Service and Partner agencies. However, the latest quarter shows a reduction in this figure indicating that progress is being made and the YOS expect this trend to continue.</p>	<p>The YOS has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivered additional group work programmes and targeted interventions to young people on triage cases.</li> <li>• The borough has developed a Youth "At Risk" matrix to identify young people within schools who may be displaying concerning or worrying behaviours that may lead them into criminal activity.</li> <li>• Two support workers have been employed to work with these young people in an effort to reduce the possibility of them becoming an FTE.</li> <li>• The support workers have liaised with schools and police and regularly attend the MASH meetings to build partner relationships and ensure that partners understand and are clear about the criteria and how to refer.</li> </ul>	
<b>RAG STATUS: RED</b>	<p><b>LEAD OFFICER:</b></p>	<p>Angie Fuller, Youth Offending Service Manager</p>



## Knife Crime

Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)

<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>How this indicator works</b>	As described. A count of knife crime offences. We compare Financial Year to Date Figures up to the latest month reported compared to the same point in the previous year.
<b>What good looks like</b>	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
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Due to the impact of the offence on the victim their family and local community. Both Knife Crime and Gun Crime figures are mandatory high harm crimes for all London boroughs to address as set by the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>Year on Year reduction from 2017/18</b>

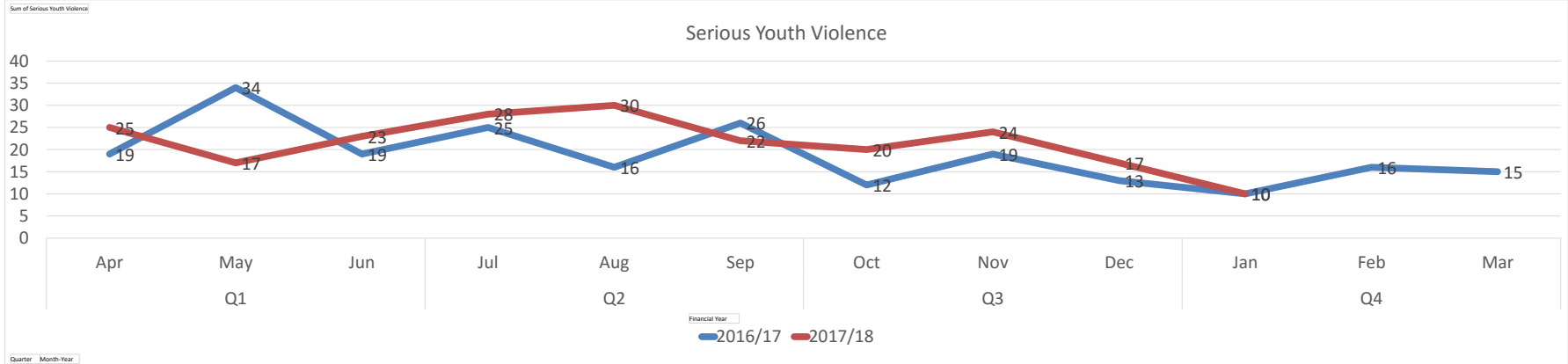


Performance Overview	Actions to Sustain or improve performance	
Using FYTD figures at January 2018 (379) Barking and Dagenham shows a 49% increase up 124 offences when compared to the previous year's figures (April 2016 to January 2017 (255)). In comparison Knife Crime across London is up 23.7%.		
<b>RAG STATUS: RED</b>	<b>LEAD OFFICER:</b>	Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services

## Serious Youth Violence

Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)

<b>Definition</b>	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.'	
<b>How this indicator works</b>	Serious Youth Violence is a count of victims of Most Serious Violence aged 1-19	
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.	
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	This indicator has been agreed as one of the high volume crime priorities for Barking and Dagenham. This was agreed between the Leader, the Crime and Enforcement Portfolio holder, the Chief Executive of the council, CSP Chair, Borough Commander and the Mayors Office of Policing And Crime (MOPAC) for the 2017/18 period.	
<b>Any issues to consider</b>		
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	Year on Year reduction from 2017/18	
	<b>Current performance: Month totals</b>	<b>Current performance: Qtr totals (FYTD)</b>

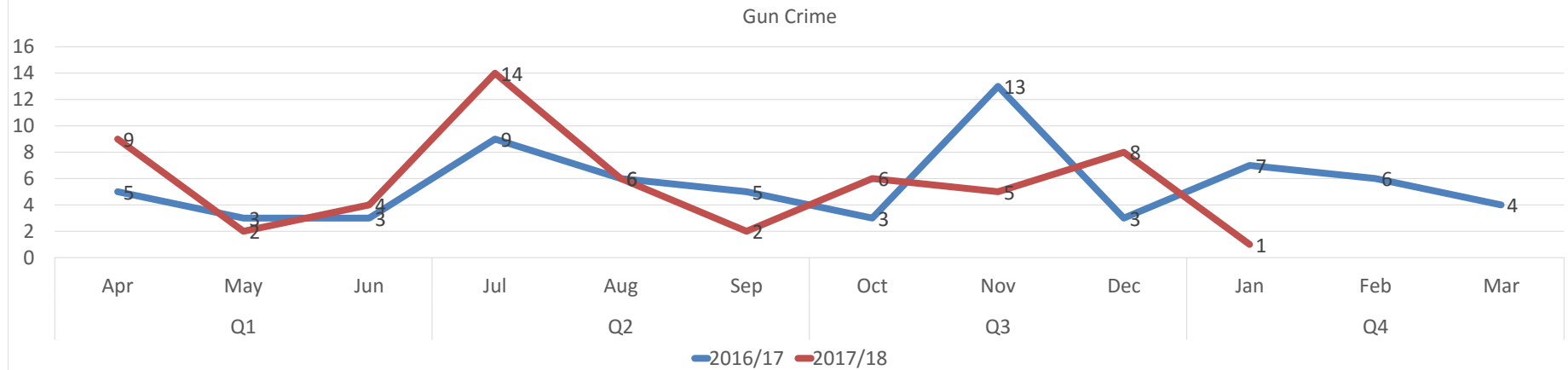


Performance Overview	Actions to Sustain or improve performance	
<p>Using 2017/18 financial year to date figures at January 2018 (216 victims) Serious Youth Violence is up by 12% (+23 victims) compared to the same point in the previous year (193 victims). In comparison the number of SYV victims across London is up by 15.5%.</p>	<p>£268,000 of the London Crime Prevention Fund is being allocated to the area of keeping children and young people safe (42% of the total funding). Work streams include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Expansion of the trial of high level mentoring support for those identified as high risk of involvement in violence, gang involvement or resettling back into the community after a custodial sentence.</li> <li>2) 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.</li> <li>3) Counselling and mentoring workshops and performances with targetted groups of young people in schools and other settings on offences with weapons such as knives, noxious substances and CSE.</li> <li>4) Develop a Youth Matrix to identify the most at risk young people through schools, police, youth service and Youth Offending Service.</li> <li>5) Full Time Support workers will provide one to one mentoring as part of early intervention identified by the matrix.</li> </ol>	
<b>RAG STATUS: RED</b>	<p>LEAD DIRECTOR:</p>	<p>Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services</p>

## Gun Crime

Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)

<b>Definition</b>	<p>Gun Crime offences are categorised as such if they satisfy the following criteria:</p> <p>1) The offence classification is any notifiable offence AND</p> <p>2) a. A firearm is seen during the offence, or  b. Physical evidence such as bullet, injury or damage is found at the scene that a victim, witness or police officer believes was caused by a firearm or  c. An object is presented as a firearm but obscured e.g. in a bag or pocket, or  d. A firearm is intimidated and the victim is convinced of the presence, AND</p> <p>3) The crime report includes one of the 23 'R' feature codes for barrelled firearms (which includes Lethal hand gun, shot gun, etc to non lethal Air weapon, stun gun, ball bearing gun etc). OR</p> <p>1) The offence classification is one of 'Possession of a Firearm with Intent' AND</p> <p>2) The crime report includes one of the 23 'R' feature codes for barrelled firearms (which includes Lethal hand gun, shot gun, etc to non lethal Air weapon, stun gun, ball bearing gun etc)</p>
<b>How this indicator works</b>	As described. A count of Gun crime offences. We compare Financial Year to Date Figures up to the latest month reported compared to the same point in the previous year.
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Due to the impact of the offence on the victim their family and local community. Both Knife Crime and Gun Crime figures are mandatory high harm crimes for all London boroughs to address as set by the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	The numbers are generally small and will therefore impact on high % changes
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>Year on Year reduction from 2017/18</b>

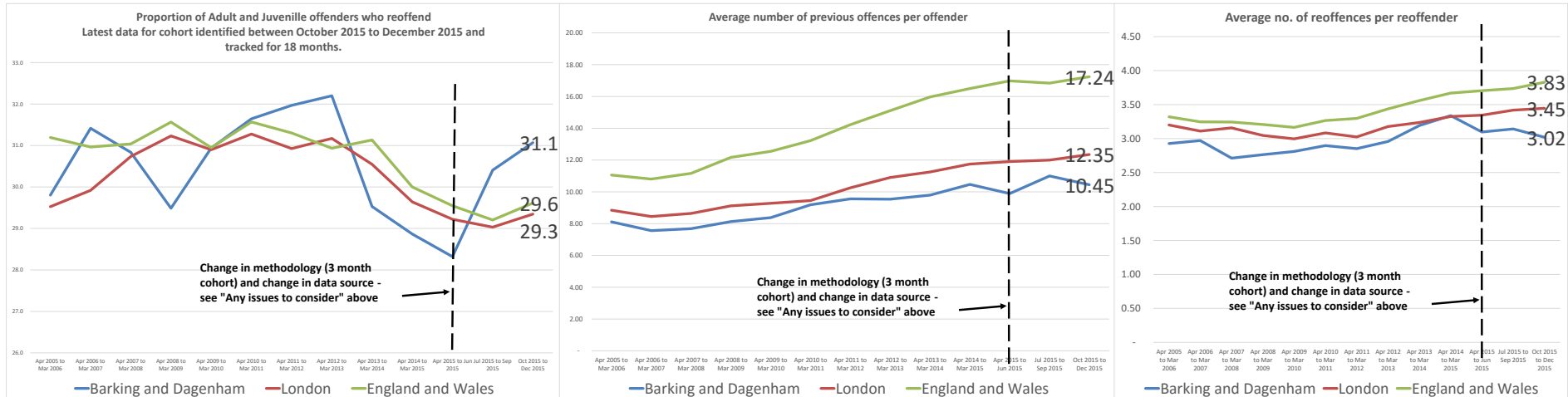


Performance Overview	Actions to Sustain or improve performance
<p>Using YTD figures (April 2017 to January 2018 (57)) Barking and Dagenham shows no change in the number of gun crime offences reported when compared to the same period in the previous year (Both 57). In comparison the number of gun crime offences across London is down by 5.5%</p>	<p>The Police are taking the following steps to reduce gun crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular weapons sweep at well-known hot spots,</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Targeted warrants (where firearms are seized)</li> <li>• Priority firearms offenders are circulated on local briefings so all officers are aware of who they are.</li> </ul>
<b>RAG RATING:</b> Amber	<p><b>LEAD DIRECTOR:</b> Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services</p>

## Rate of Proven Reoffending

Source: Proven Reoffending Statistics available on [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

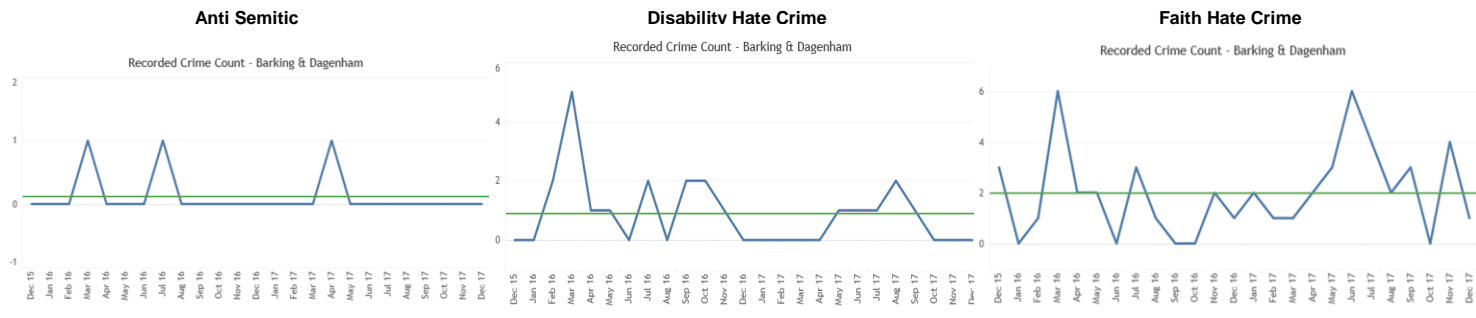
<b>Definition</b>	Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow up period where the offender has received a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning.
<b>How this indicator works</b>	The Ministry of Justice's methodology tracks the proven re-offending rate of the identified offenders over a one year period. Offenders are defined as all offenders the specified three month period 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. .
<b>What good looks like</b>	We are looking for consistent decreases in this figure over time
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Reducing re-offending is a CSP and MOPAC priority.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	The methodology for this indicator has changed for all reports produced from October 2017 onwards. The main changes are moving to a three month cohort instead of a 12 month cohort and a change in the data source (nDelius). The new approach creates one consistent measure of proven reoffending and allows users to relate the performance of the CRCs in reducing reoffending with the overall figure for England and Wales. However, users should be cautious when making any comparison with the October to December 2015 cohort and earlier cohorts. It is estimated the impact of changing data source is an increase in the reoffending rate of around 0.5 percentage points. The impact of changing data source for juveniles discharged from Youth Offenders Institutions is marginal.
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>Year on Year reduction from 2017/18</b>



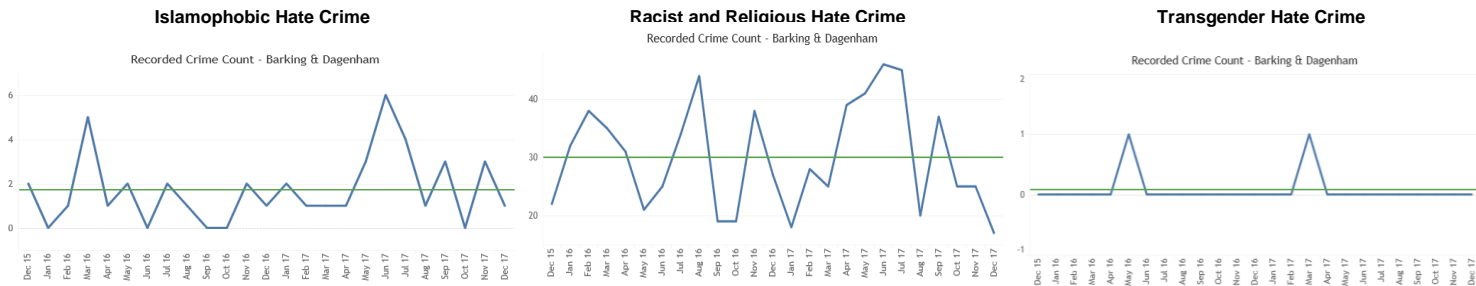
Performance Overview	Actions to Sustain or improve performance	
Between October 2015 to December 2015: 692 adult and juvenile offenders from Barking and Dagenham were cautioned, received a non-custodial conviction at court or released from custody. 215 of these offenders committed a proven re-offence within a year. This gives an overall proven reoffending rate of 31.1%, slightly higher than the London and England and Wales averages of 29.3% and 29.6% respectively. 649 proven reoffences were committed over the one year follow-up period by the Barking and Dagenham cohort, with those that reoffended committing, on average, 3.02 reoffences each. This is slightly below the E&W average of 3.83 and London average of 3.45 which is good.		
<b>RAG RATING:</b> Green	<b>LEAD DIRECTOR:</b>	Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services

Hate Crime	
Source: Metropolitan Police Hate Crime Dashboard (available in the public domain on the Metropolitan Police Website)	
<b>Definition</b>	Hate crime covers any notifiable offence that is perceived, by the victim or any other person, as having been motivated (entirely or partially) by a hostility or prejudice to a personal characteristic or perceived personal characteristic, such as ethnicity or religion..
<b>How this indicator works</b>	The figures presented here are for hate crimes reported to the police. Hate crimes are any offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. Hate Crimes are calculated to have very specific meanings therefore none of the Hate Crime categories should be summed together. Not all definitions are included here but, as an example, Islamophobic Hate Crime is a subset of Racist and Religious Hate Crime, and so the two figures should not be summed. *Racist and Religious Hate Crime includes Race Hate Crime, Anti-semitic Hate Crime, Islamophobic Hate Crime and Faith Hate Crime.
<b>What good looks like</b>	For monitoring – an increase in reporting is encouraged.
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Due to the impact of the offence on the local community. Hate Crime is a mandatory high harm crime for all London boroughs to address as set by the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	The numbers are generally small and will therefore impact on high % changes
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>For monitoring</b>

**Hate Crime Figures for Barking and Dagenham**



**Hate Crime Figures for Barking and Dagenham Cont.**

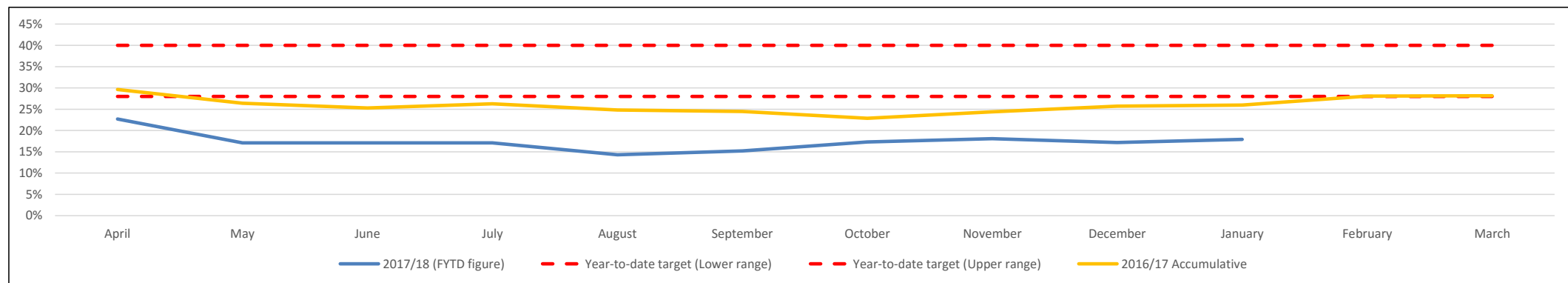


Performance Overview	Actions to Sustain or improve performance	
The latest data publicly available is up to December 2017. In Barking and Dagenham when comparing the latest Financial Year to Date figures to the same point last year: Anti Semitic Hate Crime shows no change (1 crime in total), Disability Hate Crime is down 3 reports (-33.3%, 6 crimes in total), Faith Hate Crime is up 127% (up 14 for a total of 25 crimes), Islamophobic Hate Crimes are up 144% (up 13 crimes to 22 crimes in total), Racist and Religious Hate Crimes are up by 14.3% (up 37 tot a total of 295 crimes), Transgender Hate Crimes are down by 1 (-100%, to 0 crimes reported). In comparison to total across london is: Antisemitic +2.4%, Disability -10.7%, Faith up 22.3%, Islamophobic up 41.4%, Racist and Religious up 2.2% and Transgender down 8.4%).		
<b>RAG RATING:</b> GREY (MONITORING)	<b>LEAD DIRECTOR:</b>	Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services

# Number of repeat referrals to MARAC

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	Number of repeat cases of domestic abuse within the last 12 months referred to the MARAC	<b>How this indicator works</b>	This indicator looks at the number of repeat cases of domestic abuse that are being referred to the MARAC from partners.
	<b>Denominator</b>	Number of cases discussed at the MARAC		
<b>Source</b>	Safelives data form held by local MARAC Coordinator			
<b>What does good performance look like?</b>	The target recommended by Safelives is to achieve a repeat referral rate of between 28% to 40%. A lower than expected rate usually indicates that not all repeat victims are being identified and referred back to MARAC.		<b>Why is this indicator important?</b>	Barking and Dagenham has the highest rate of Domestic Abuse per 1,000 population in London. This indicator helps to monitor partner agencies ability to flag repeat high risk cases of domestic abuse and refer them to the MARAC for support.

Monthly data	Indicator	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
	2017/18 (FYTD figure)	22.7%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	14.3%	15.2%	17.3%	18.1%	17.2%	17.9%		
	Year-to-date target (Lower range)	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
	Year-to-date target (Upper range)	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
2016/17 Accumulative	29.6%	26.4%	25.3%	26.3%	24.8%	24.5%	22.9%	24.4%	25.7%	26.0%	28.1%	28.2%	



Performance overview	Actions to sustain or improve performance	Benchmarking
Year to date at December 2017 the rate of repeat referrals to MARAC has increased slightly to 17.9% and still outside of the recommended levels expected (28 to 40%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decrease in Police referrals has been raised through the MARAC Chair who in turn has raised it internally within the Police.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	Benchmarking data is currently available for 2016-17: Metropolitan Police Force average: 22% National: 26% Most Similar Force: 27%

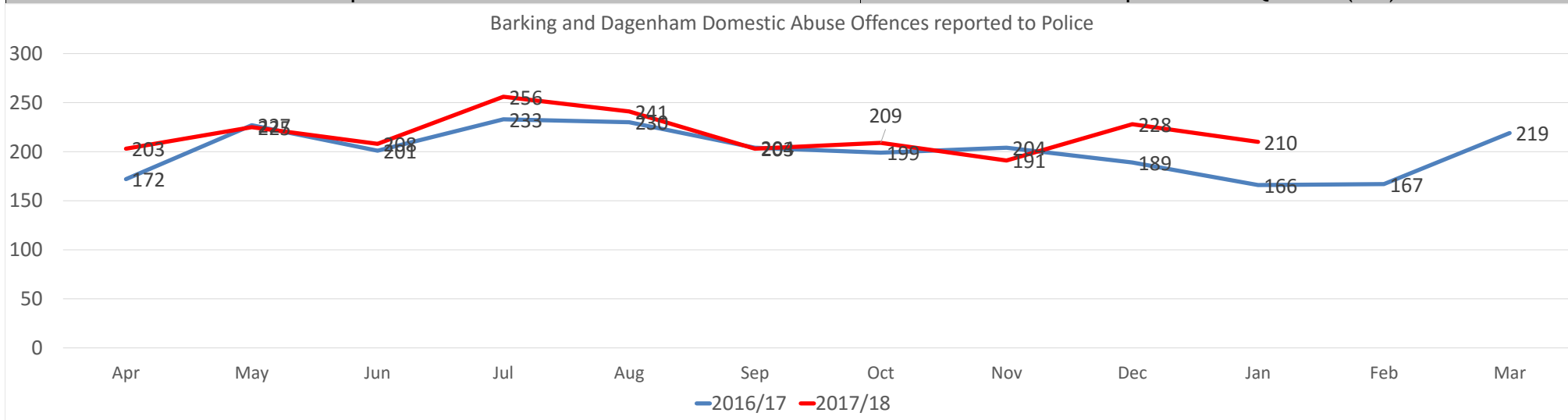
<b>Responsible Director</b>	<b>Mark Fowler</b>	<b>Status</b>	
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## Domestic Abuse

Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)

<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>How this indicator works</b>	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 Iqanta.
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Due to the impact of the offence on the local community. Domestic Abuse is a mandatory high harm crime for all London boroughs to address as set by the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	Potential under reporting of crimes to the Police.
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>For monitoring</b>

<b>Current performance: Month totals</b>	<b>Current performance: Qtr totals (YTD)</b>
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Performance Overview	Actions to Sustain or improve performance
Using YTD figures (April 2017 to January 2018 (2174)) Barking and Dagenham shows a 7.4% increase up 149 offences reported when compared to the previous years figures (April 2016 to January 2017 (2025)). Barking and Dagenham has the highest rate of Domestic Abuse Offences per 1,000 population in London. In comparison the number of Domestic Abuse Offences reported to police across London is up 5.6%.	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.
<b>RAG RATING:</b> GREY (MONITORING)	<b>LEAD DIRECTOR:</b> Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services

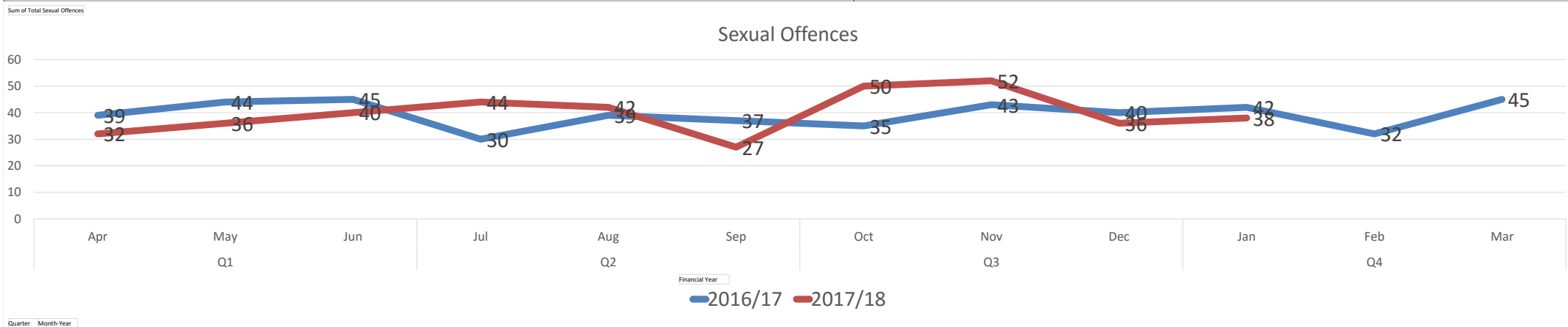
## Sexual Offences

Source: MetStats2 (From Police systems)

<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>How this indicator works</b>	Only offences reported to the police within the period are counted.
<b>What good looks like</b>	For monitoring – an increase in reporting is encouraged.
<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Due to the impact of the offence on the local community. Hate Crime is a mandatory high harm crime for all London boroughs to address as set by the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime.
<b>Any issues to consider</b>	Offences could have taken place some weeks, months or even years before being reported to the Police.
<b>2017/18 Target</b>	<b>For monitoring</b>

**Current performance: Month totals**

**Current performance: Qtr totals (YTD)**



### Performance Overview

Using YTD figures (April 2017 to January 2018 (397)) Barking and Dagenham shows a 0.8% increase up 3 offences when compared to the previous YTD figures (April 2016 to January 2017 (394)). In comparison the number of Sexual Abuse offences reported to police across London is up 12.1%

### 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 RATING:** GREY (MONITORING)

**LEAD DIRECTOR:**

Jonathan Toy, Operational Director Enforcement Services