

<b>Report of:</b> Performance & Policy Scrutiny Panel: Crime & ASB			
<b>Meeting of</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Ward(s)</b>
<b>Performance &amp; Policy Scrutiny Panel</b>	<b>19th September 2016</b>		<b>All</b>

## **Subject: Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary**

### **1. Synopsis**

- 1.1 This report provides an update on crime and anti-social behaviour across the borough of Islington with comparisons to neighbouring boroughs.
- 1.2 The report provides information on:
  - Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour performance
  - Comparisons with other neighbouring boroughs
  - Sanction detection rates

### **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 The Panel is requested to note and comment on:
  - MOPAC7 Performance
  - Increases to Violence with Injury and Hate Crime offences
  - The new Police Crime Plan

### **3. Background**

- 3.1 This summary reports on current crime and anti-social (ASB) performance across the borough of Islington. It covers comparisons over the past two 12 month rolling periods, makes comparisons with neighbouring boroughs and looks at sanction detection rates.

The Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) currently monitors the figures for seven neighbourhood crimes in London (MOPAC7): burglary, criminal damage, robbery, theft from a motor vehicle, theft from a person, theft of a motor vehicle and violence with injury. Compared to the 2011/12 baseline year, there is a target to make a 20% reduction of these crime types by the end of the financial year. This report refers to these targets.

The Deputy Mayor for Policing & Crime Sophie Linden recently talked about the new Police & Crime Plan. It's likely to have a headline focus on victims, vulnerability and reducing inequality across London, and will describe five priorities:

- neighbourhood policing - knowing and understanding London's communities, with a specific commitment to numbers of dedicated ward officers, plus describing what every Londoner can expect from their local Met
- keeping children and young people safe and feeling safe
- tackling violence against women and girls
- tackling hate crime, extremism and terrorism
- the criminal justice system in London, with a bid for more devolved control of it

#### **4. Crime and Disorder in Islington**

**See Appendix A Figure 1**

- 4.1 There were 27,892 total notifiable offences between August 2015 and July 2016, representing an increase of 1.0% compared to the previous 12 month rolling period, peaking in July 2016. The MET Police recorded a 3.5% increase during this period.
- 4.2 Sanction detection\* rates have increased from 16.9% for the 12 month rolling period ending July 2015 to 18.4% for the 12 month rolling period ending July 2016.
- 4.3 There has been a 4.8% decrease in MOPAC7 crime types in the period between August 2015 and July 2016 compared to the previous 12 month rolling period. This decrease has been driven by decreases in 'theft person' offences (14.1% reduction), 'Theft of Motor Vehicle' offences (a 17.8% decrease), 'burglary' (a 3.9% decrease) 'criminal damage' (a 1.3% decrease) and 'robberies' (a 12.6% decrease). There has been an increase of 2.7% in 'theft from motor vehicle' offences and an 11.1% increase in 'Violence with Injury' offences.
- 4.4 There has been some good performance under the Violence against Women and Girls outcomes in Q1 2016-17. In terms of the MARAC, although 12 month rolling data indicates the number of repeat victims referred to MARAC is still under the target, positive performance has been identified in Q1.

Key improvements include changes to the repeat/review process for cases in 2016-17, an increase of referrals from the police and reviewed membership and attendance to MARAC meetings.

Over the last quarter there has been an increase in the number of referrals made to the DVPPP, resulting in this indicator currently being on target.

Low sanction detection rates around domestic violence mirror pan-London trends.

4.5 Anti-social behaviour related reports to the police, has decreased by 6.9% across the borough, a reduction of 470 reports, compared to the previous 12 month rolling period. Good progress has been made with the key MOPAC outcomes for ASB.

4.6 There was a multi-agency timetable of events for a week of action on 18th July around street population and begging. Longer term analysis looking at ASB across the borough has been completed informing the MAGPI steering group.

The Community Risk Panel provides an opportunity to offer support to partners with the identification of vulnerable victims of ASB (and repeat callers about ASB) and a multi-agency problem-solving approach to drawing up risk management plans for each individual. During Q1 52 people called the police/council on ten or more occasions during a rolling 6-month period (same as at Q4 last year). During Q1 there were 9 referrals to the Community Risk MARAC which is in line with the quarterly target.

4.7 Overall there has been a 10% increase in Hate Crime incidents across the borough during the period between August 2015 and July 2016 compared to the previous 12 months. There have been increases in disability hate crime, domestic abuse hate crime, faith hate crime, homophobic hate crime and a small decrease in transgender hate crime. Racist and religious crime has increased by 14.7% compared to the previous 12 months.

4.8 There has been an 11.5% decrease in 'Burglary Dwelling' offences compared to the previous 12 month rolling period, while there has been an 8.1% increase in 'Burglary in Other buildings' compared to the previous 12 months.

4.9 'Violence against the Person' has increased by 13.2% compared to the previous 12 month rolling period and Sexual Offences have increased by 8.9% (an increase of 41 offences) compared to the previous 12 month period. Notably 'Wounding GBH' offences have been increasing over the past two years. There has been a 14% increase in the 12 month period between August 2015 and July 2016 against the previous 12 month rolling period.

4.10 Whilst overall knife crime has shown a small decrease (a reduction of 10 offences), knife crime with injury has shown an increase of 11 offences compared to the previous 12 month rolling period. Gang activity and tensions across the borough is likely to be contributing to this.

4.11 There has been a slight improvement in Serious Youth Violence in quarter 1 of 2016/17.

The Council leadership is hosted a youth crime away day in July that aimed to review the borough's youth crime strategy in order to improve the partnership's response to safeguard and reduce offending among young people in Islington. The council has also invested new funding to address the high levels of youth crime in the borough and there is a commissioning strategy in place for this funding over two stages.

The IGT meanwhile is still in its early stages of delivery and we have seen positive signs of impact, including on the reoffending rate of the 18 – 24 cohort through the key working offer of the team.

## **5. Crime and Disorder in Islington compared to MPS, Hackney and Camden**

**See Appendix A Figure 2**

- 5.1 Figure 2 shows the percentage changes of different crime types over the last two 12 month rolling periods for Islington, Camden, Hackney and the entire MPS.
- 5.2 All three boroughs along with the MPS show a general trend where hate crime offences have increased in the current 12 month rolling period compared to the previous 12 month period. There are a number of possible factors that may have caused this increase, including increased reporting and events such as BREXIT and terrorism attacks.
- 5.3 All three boroughs recorded increases in 'Violence against the Person' and 'sexual offences', and decreases in 'robbery' offences.
- 5.4 While the entire MPS recorded an 8.9% increase in 'theft of motor vehicles', Islington recorded a 17.8% decrease. This is of particular significance due to the historical number of stolen mopeds used in theft snatches.

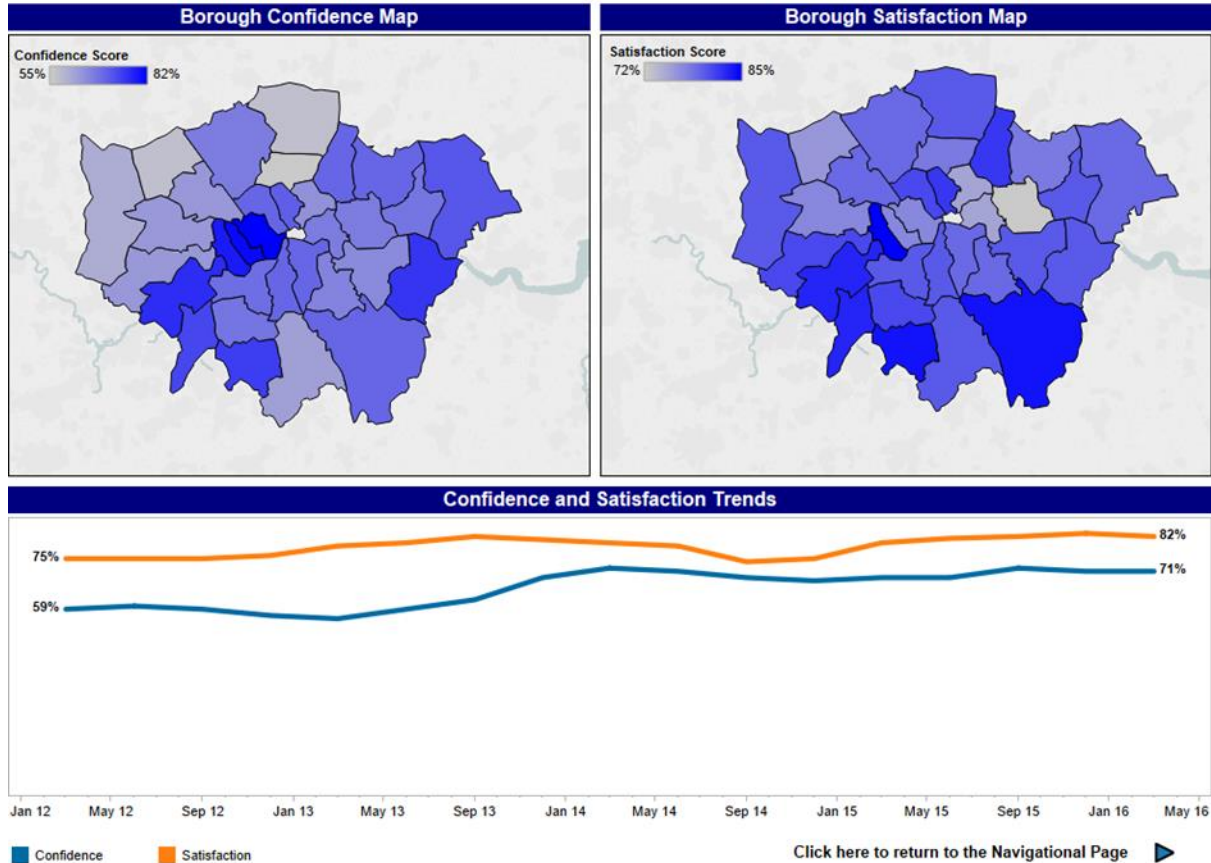
## **6 Confidence and Satisfaction of the Metropolitan Police Service in London**

**See Appendix A Figure 3**

- 6.1 Both confidence and satisfaction with the Metropolitan Police service in Islington has increased from the beginning of the 12 month period. Confidence has increased from 59% in April 2016 to 71% in March 2016 and satisfaction has increased from 75% in April 2016 to 82% in March 2016. The map below shows how Islington compares to other boroughs.

Choose Borough  
Islington

Choose Period  
Mar 16



**7 Crime and Disorder in Islington with sanction detection rates over the past two 12 month rolling periods**

See Appendix A Figure 4

- 7.1 As at 4th September 2016, there has been a 15.9% increase in ‘domestic violence with injury’ offences recorded in the current 12 month rolling period compared to the previous 12 month rolling period. This could be due to increased reporting or better flagging from those recording the crime. Non-domestic abuse has increased by 6.0% compared to the previous 12 month rolling period. Sanction detection\* rates have remained similar over the past two periods, where domestic abuse sanction detection\* rate is higher (39.5%) than non-domestic abuse offences (24.7%).
- 7.2 Gun crime, although proportionally low, has increased from 38 offences to 73 offences from the previous 12 month rolling period with a sanction detection rate of 13.7% compared to the previous 12 month rolling period where it was

52.6%. This again may be caused by increased gang activity across the borough.

- 7.3 While the total number of 'burglary in other building' offences has increased by 7.6% since the previous 12 month rolling period, sanction detection\* rates have increased from 8.3% to 13.2%.
- 7.4 Mobile phone robbery has shown a 15.7% decrease against the previous 12 month period, although sanction detection rates remain low at 3.6% possibly because mobile phones have been easy for offenders to conceal and dispose of.

# Appendix A

**Figure 1 – Crime and Disorder in Islington percentage changes over the last two 12 month rolling periods**

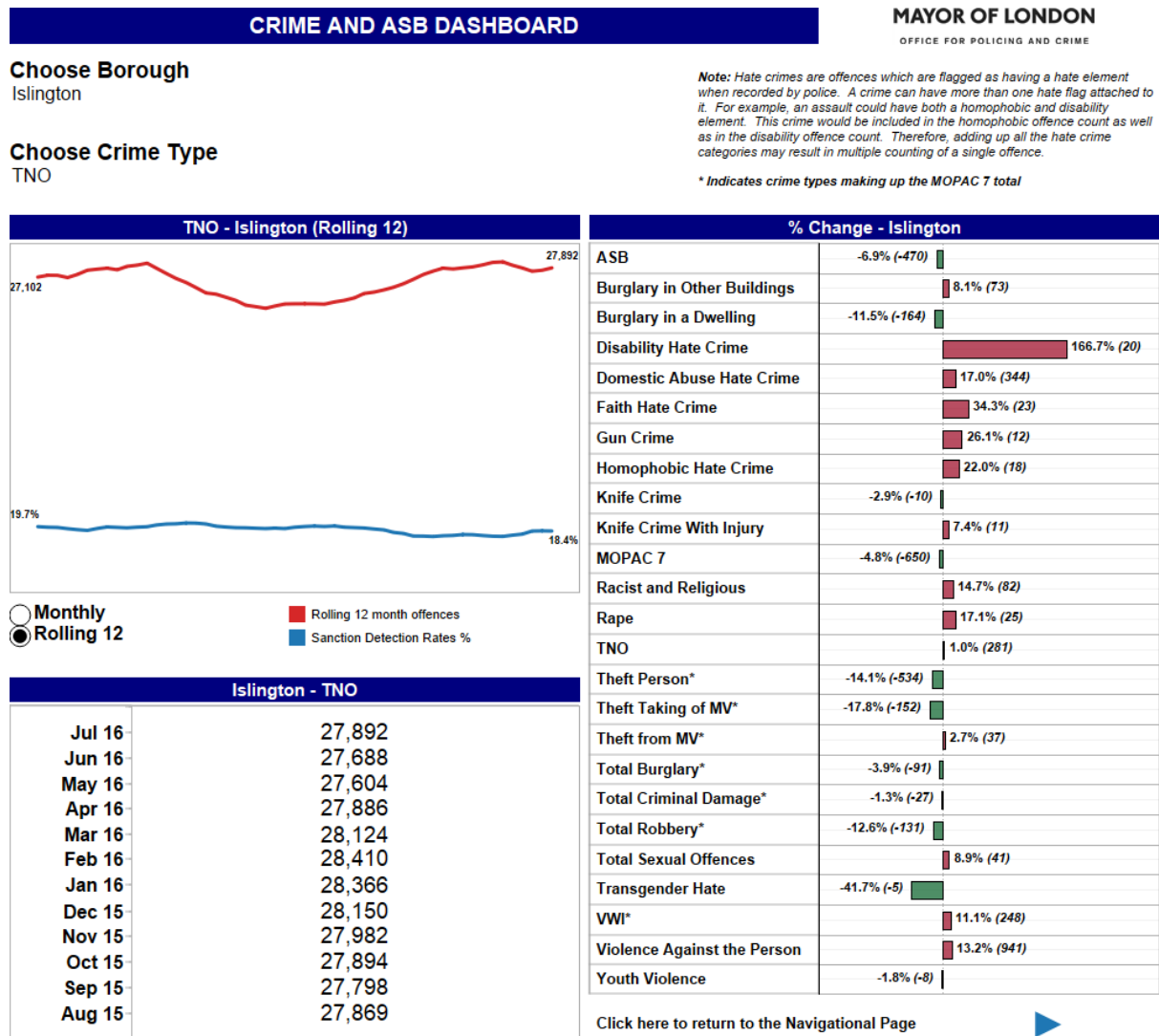


Figure 2 – Crime and Disorder in Islington compared to MPS, Hackney and Camden

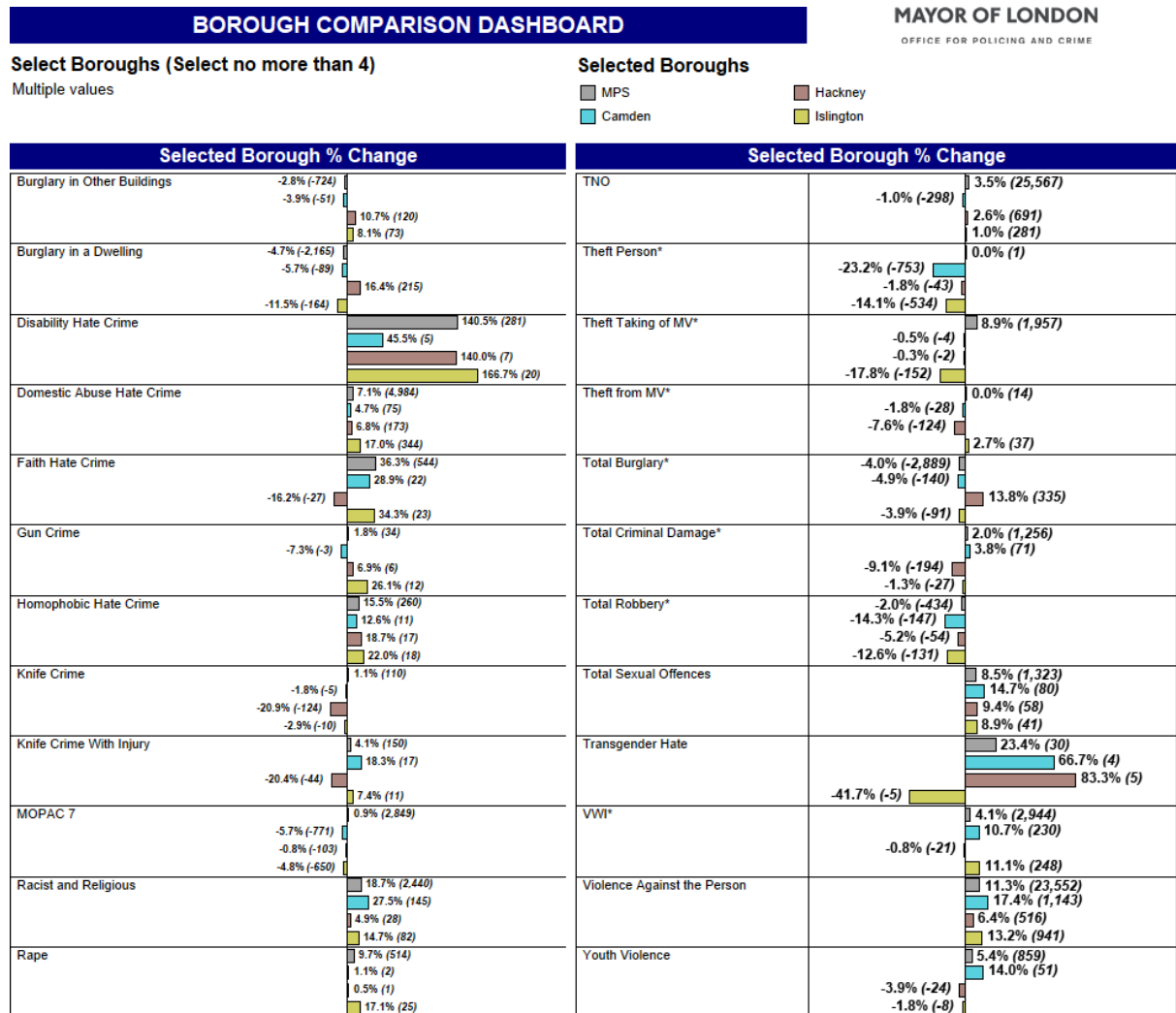




Figure 3 – Confidence and Satisfaction of the Metropolitan Police Service in London

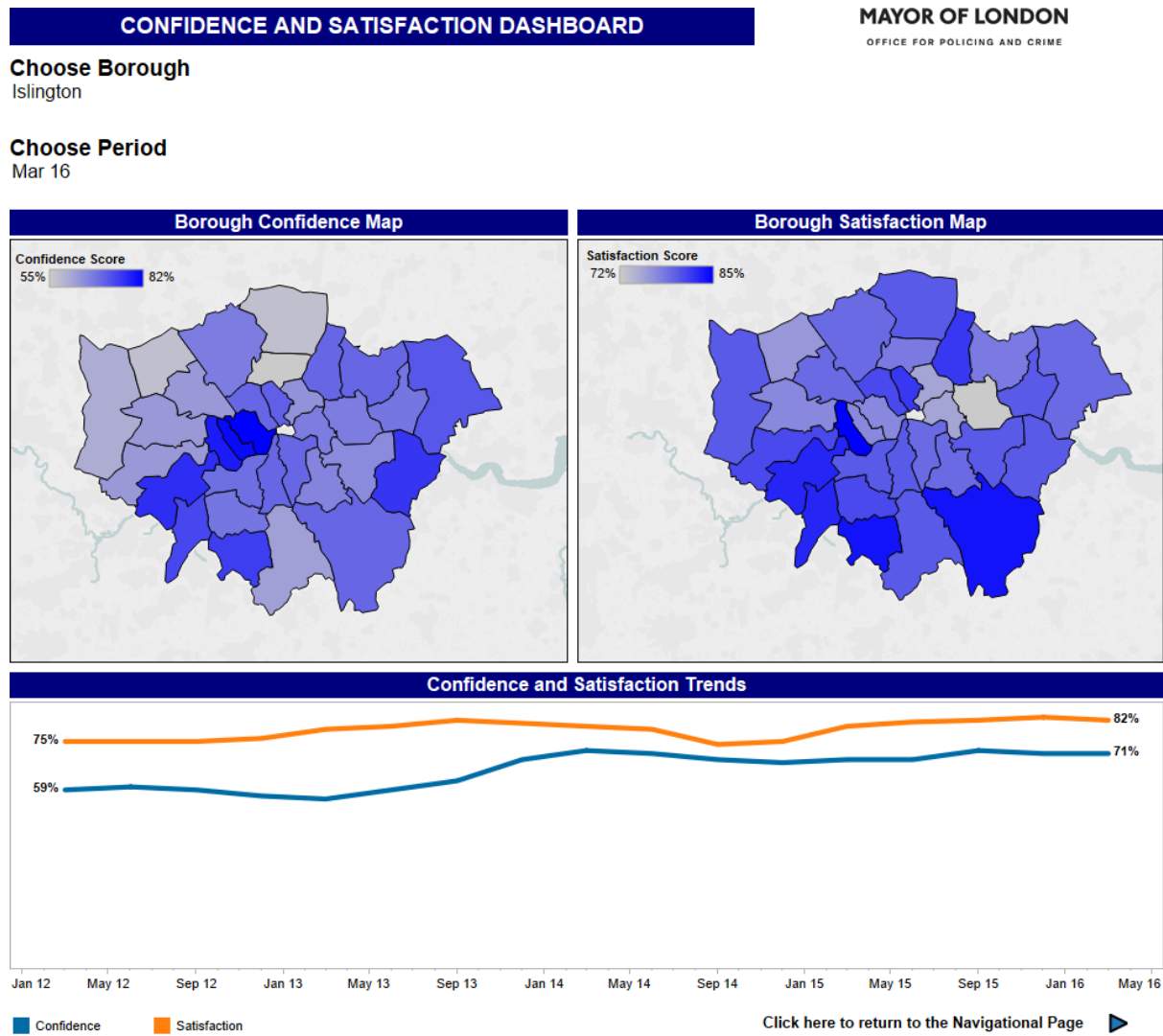


Figure 4 – Crime and Disorder in Islington with sanction detection rates over the past two 12 month rolling periods

		Offences & SDs								
		Reporting Period Ending: 4 September 2016								
Crime Category	Sub Category	Target	Offences Previous R12	Offences Current R12	Offences % Change	SDs Previous R12	SDs Current R12	SD Rate - Previous R12	SD Rate - Current R12	
TNO	TNO - State		2,130	2,582	21.2%	1,704	2,091	80.0%	81.0%	●
	TNO - Victim		25,721	25,351	-1.4%	3,053	3,063	11.9%	12.1%	●
	TNO - Unknown		22	19	-13.6%	6	6	27.3%	31.6%	●
	<b>Total</b>		<b>27,873</b>	<b>27,952</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	●
Burglary	Burglary in a Dwelling		1,439	1,226	-14.8%	102	71	7.1%	5.8%	●
	Burglary in Other Buildings		907	976	7.6%	75	129	8.3%	13.2%	●
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,346</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	●
Criminal Damage	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,054</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	●
Robbery	Business Property		72	76	5.6%	17	20	23.6%	26.3%	●
	Personal Property		981	841	-14.3%	65	46	6.6%	5.5%	●
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,053</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	●
Robbery - Mobile Phone	<b>Total</b>		<b>497</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>-15.7%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	●
Theft and Handling	Theft From M/V		1,350	1,390	3.0%	21	18	1.6%	1.3%	●
	Theft/Taking of M/V		826	715	-13.4%	62	54	7.5%	7.6%	●
	Theft Person		3,824	3,279	-14.3%	32	57	0.8%	1.7%	●
	Other Theft & Handling		6,794	6,575	-3.2%	697	603	10.3%	9.2%	●
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12,794</b>	<b>11,959</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	●
Theft Person - Mobile Phone	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,011</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>-14.7%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	●
VWI	VWI - Domestic Abuse		629	729	15.9%	254	288	40.4%	39.5%	●
	VWI - Non Domestic Abuse		1,641	1,740	6.0%	409	429	24.9%	24.7%	●
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	●
Domestic Abuse	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	●
Sexual Offences	Rape		144	179	24.3%	17	17	11.8%	9.5%	●
	Other Sexual		315	342	8.6%	53	56	16.8%	16.4%	●
	<b>Total</b>		<b>459</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	●
Total Gun Crime	<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	●
Lethal-barrelled Gun Discharges	<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	●
Total Knife Crime	<b>Total</b>		<b>349</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	●
Knife Injury Victims (U25 Non DA)	<b>Total</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>8.1%</b>					

\* A sanctioned detection occurs when (1) a notifiable offence (crime) has been committed and recorded; (2) a suspect has been identified and is aware of the detection; (3) the CPS evidential test is satisfied; (4) the victim has been informed that the offence has been detected, and; (5) the suspect has been charged, reported for summons, or cautioned, been issued With a penalty notice for disorder or the offence has been taken into consideration when an offender is sentenced.