Bromley Crime Data Strategic Assessment 2015

This Strategic Assessment is an objective analysis of Bromley's criminal offence data. Its purpose is to provide the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) with an understanding of where and to what extent crime and anti-social behaviour is an issue in the borough. This will enable the partnership to identify, based on sound evidence, what issues need to be addressed in the borough and where. This report therefore does not address *why* crime is the way it is in Bromley, nor how this should be addressed; but rather *what* the data shows us across key categories of crime so we can tailor a suitable response.

This report contains analysis of Bromley's 2015 (*2014/15 financial year & 2015 rolling data to Sept. 2015*) crime data:

- at the ward level
- compared to other London boroughs
- compared to historical trends
- in relation to MOPAC crime categories and targets

To give this report some perspective, it should be noted that Bromley's crime rate per thousand of its population is less than that of Outer London, London and National rates (Fig.1). However, Bromley still ranks behind other London Boroughs in key crime categories (Fig. 3) highlighting the need for further progress to be made.

Fig.1: Bromley, Outer London, London and National Crime rates *(source: GLA Borough Profiles 2015)*

Crime Rates Per Thousand Population 2014/15

	Value
Bromley	64.1
Outer London	69.4
London	84
National	65.7

Contents

Section 1: MOPAC Crime Dashboard Analysis

The data in Section 1 is sourced from the publicly available Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime's (MOPAC) Crime Dashboards, which presents data compiled from the Metropolitan Police. This data uses rolling 12 month data up to September 2015 (the most recent update at time of writing), as well as historical data.

MOPAC has previously set a 20% reduction target (baselined against data from 2012/13) for 7 key priority crime categories by 2016. These 7 priority crime categories are:

- Burglary (both residential and non-residential)
- Criminal Damage
- Robbery
- Theft from Motor Vehicle (TFMV)
- Theft of Motor Vehicle (TOMV)
- Theft Person
- Violence With Injury (VWI)

These crime types have been selected because they are high volume, have sizeable impact on Londoners and are clearly understood by the public. These crime types are also all victim-based offences and make up around half of all Total Notifiable Offences. *(See the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan for details of all MOPAC priority areas).*

MOPAC 20% Crime Target Progress to date

As of September 2015, Bromley's rolling 12-month total offences volume has fallen by 16.4% against the 2012/13 baseline, well on course towards the 20% reduction target set for March 2016 (See Fig.2).

Fig. 2: Bromley's MOPAC 7 total crime reductions against 20% reduction target against 2012/13 baseline as of September 2015
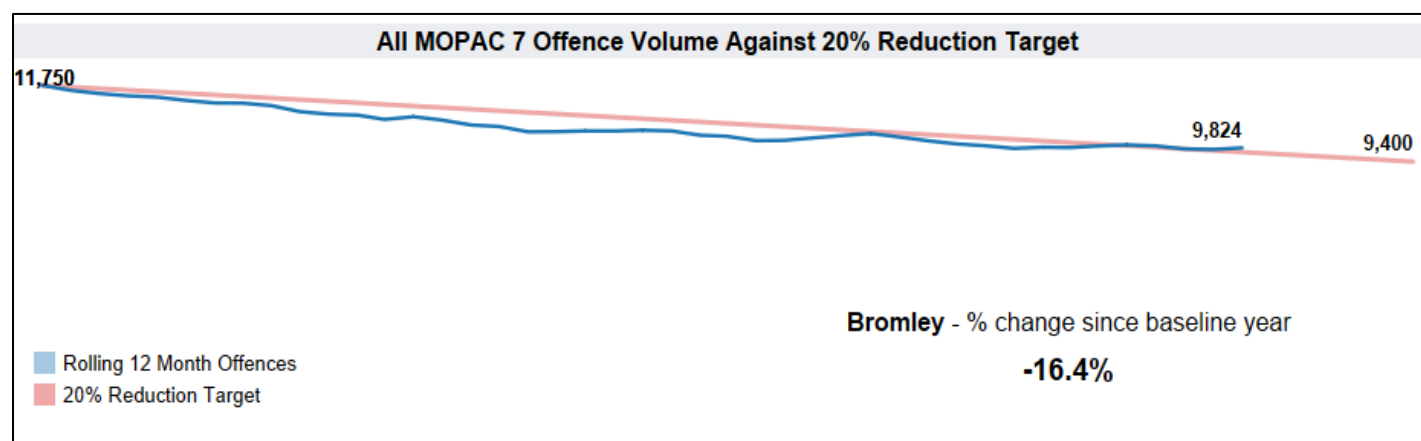
Across all London boroughs, the average reduction is 18.7% as of September 2015; ~2% better in terms of achieving the target compared to Bromley. However other London boroughs show a range of progress; LB Waltham Forest for example have reduced their MOPAC 7 offence volume by over 30% to date since baseline, whereas other boroughs have seen totals volumes actually increase.

Figure 3 overleaf shows Bromley's rankings in terms of the each MOPAC 7 priority offence.

<u>Fig.3: Bromley's rankings in the individual MOPAC 7 crime categories out of 32 boroughs (1 being the lowest volume, 32 the highest) as of September 2015</u>

Robbery, Theft from Motor Vehicles, Theft from Person and Violence with Injury in Bromley all perform well relative to other London boroughs and are in the bottom half of the London rankings (i.e. a rank of <16).

However Burglary, Theft of Motor Vehicle Offences and Criminal Damage Offences are ranked in the top half of all boroughs, and these categories warrant greater attention.

In terms of local performance, Croydon to the borough's west ranks higher (i.e. worse) in every MOPAC category compared to Bromley, whereas Bexley to the north-east ranks lower (i.e. better) across all categories. *NB* this is due to the MOPAC ranking using absolute numbers of offences rather than offences 'per head' - meaning that boroughs with the largest populations (such as Croydon) will almost inevitably have the highest rankings.

The graph below accounts for this by showing the MOPAC 7 offence total for each borough divided by the number of residents in each borough – giving a crime 'per head' value. In this, Bromley has the 7th best ranking in London.

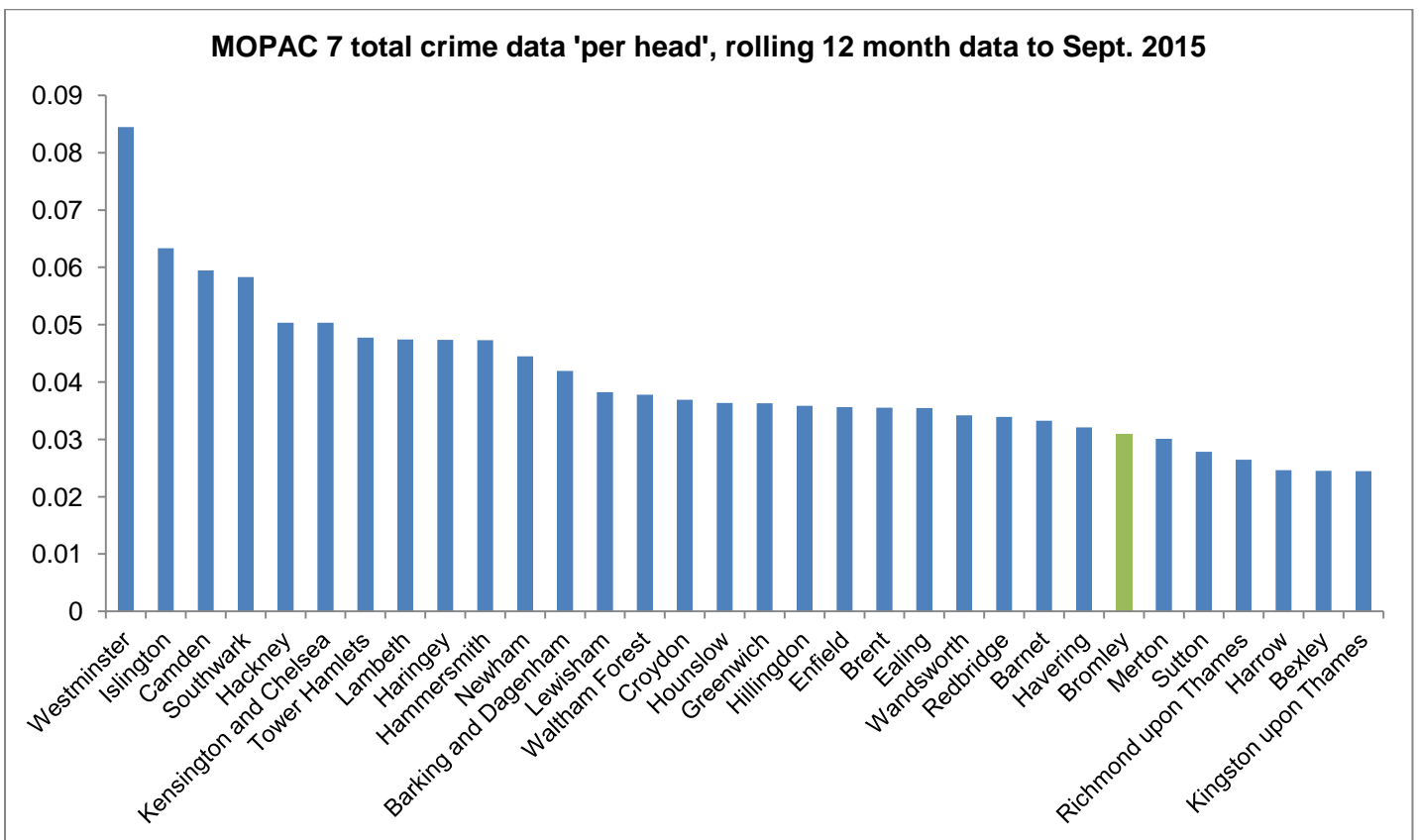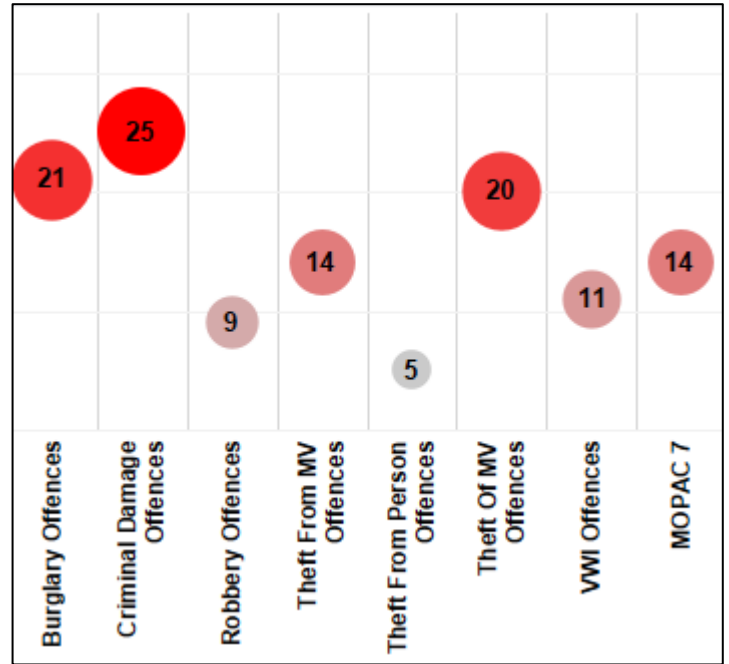MOPAC 7 total crime data 'per head', rolling 12 month data to Sept. 2015

3

Fig. 4 below shows the total volume of offences between Sept. 2014 and Sept. 2015 (i.e. 9,824 offences) broken down into the percentage of each different MOPAC 7 priority crime category. *Violence with Injury, Burglary and Criminal Damage* take up the biggest proportion of total MOPAC 7 offences, making up around three quarters offences in total. Theft Person and Robbery make up much smaller percentages of total offences, although Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft from Motor vehicle also make up a significant proportion of total offences.

Fig.4: Percentage of Bromley's total MOPAC 7 offences per category (12-month rolling data, September 2015)

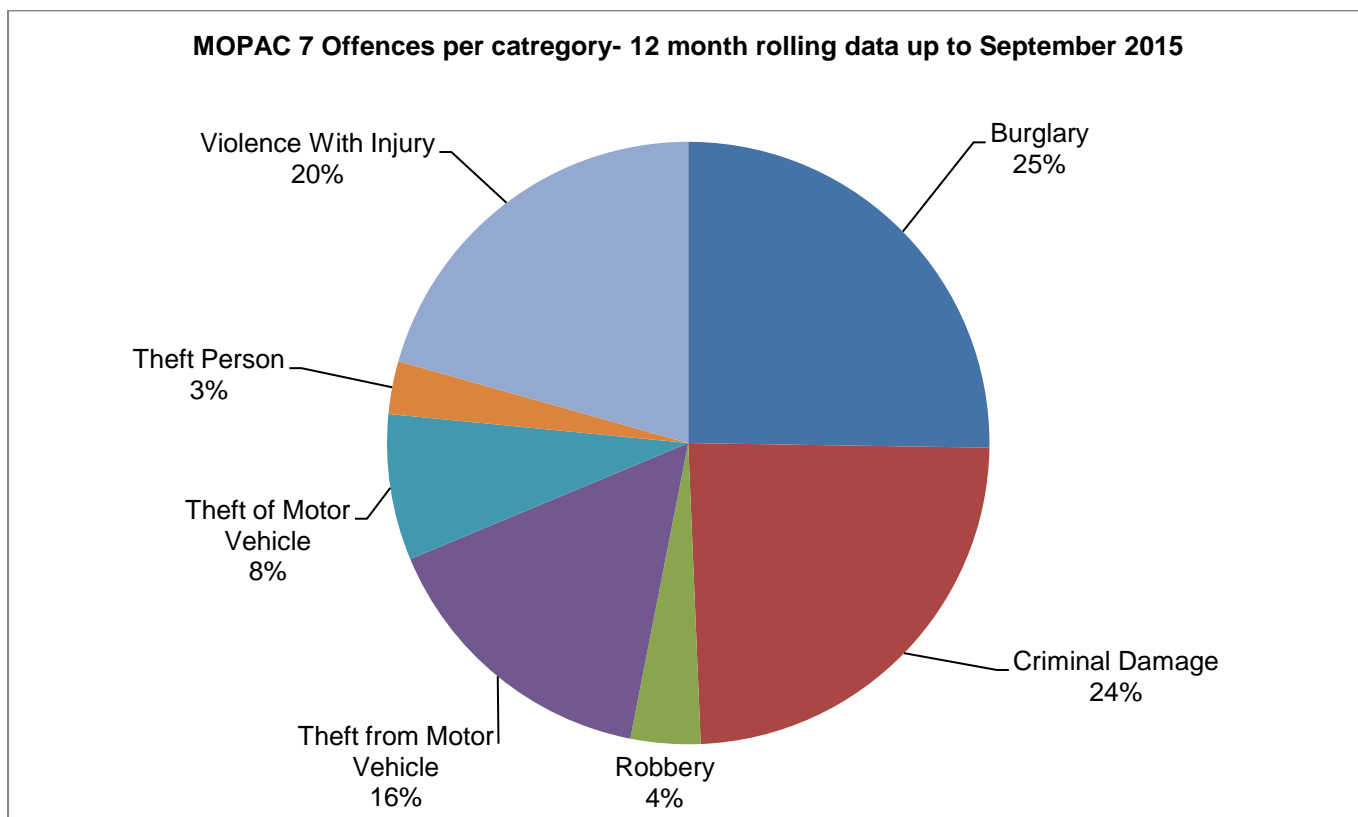**MOPAC 7 Offences per catregory- 12 month rolling data up to September 2015**

Figure 5 below shows how each of the 7 priority crime categories have changed relative to the 2012/13 baseline. The two categories which have shown increases against the 2012/13 baseline as of Sept. 2015 are *Theft of Motor Vehicle* (+3.1%) and *Violence with Injury (+7.3%)*.

There is however a 48% reduction in Robbery and sizeable reductions across other categories such as *Burglary* and *Theft from Motor vehicle* etc, culminating in the 16.4% overall reduction in offences overall compared to the baseline.

Fig.5: Percentage change of MOPAC 7 total offences (as of September 2015 compared 2012/13 baseline)
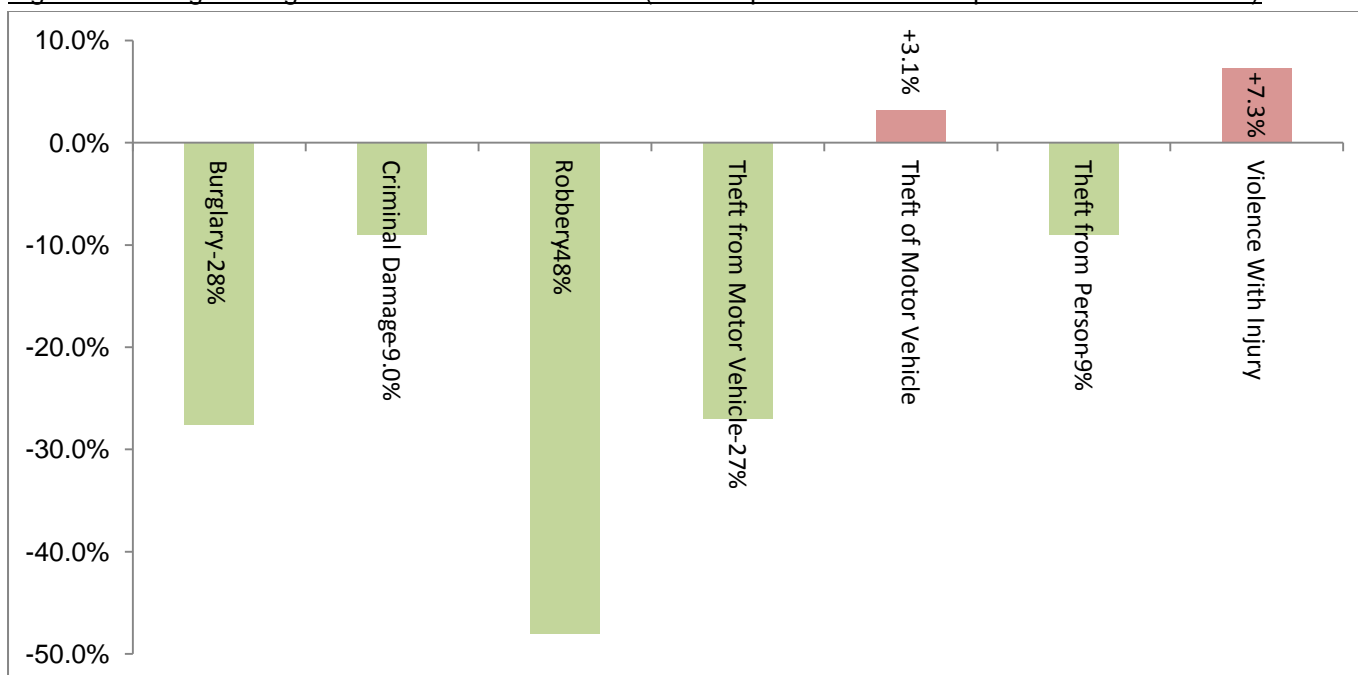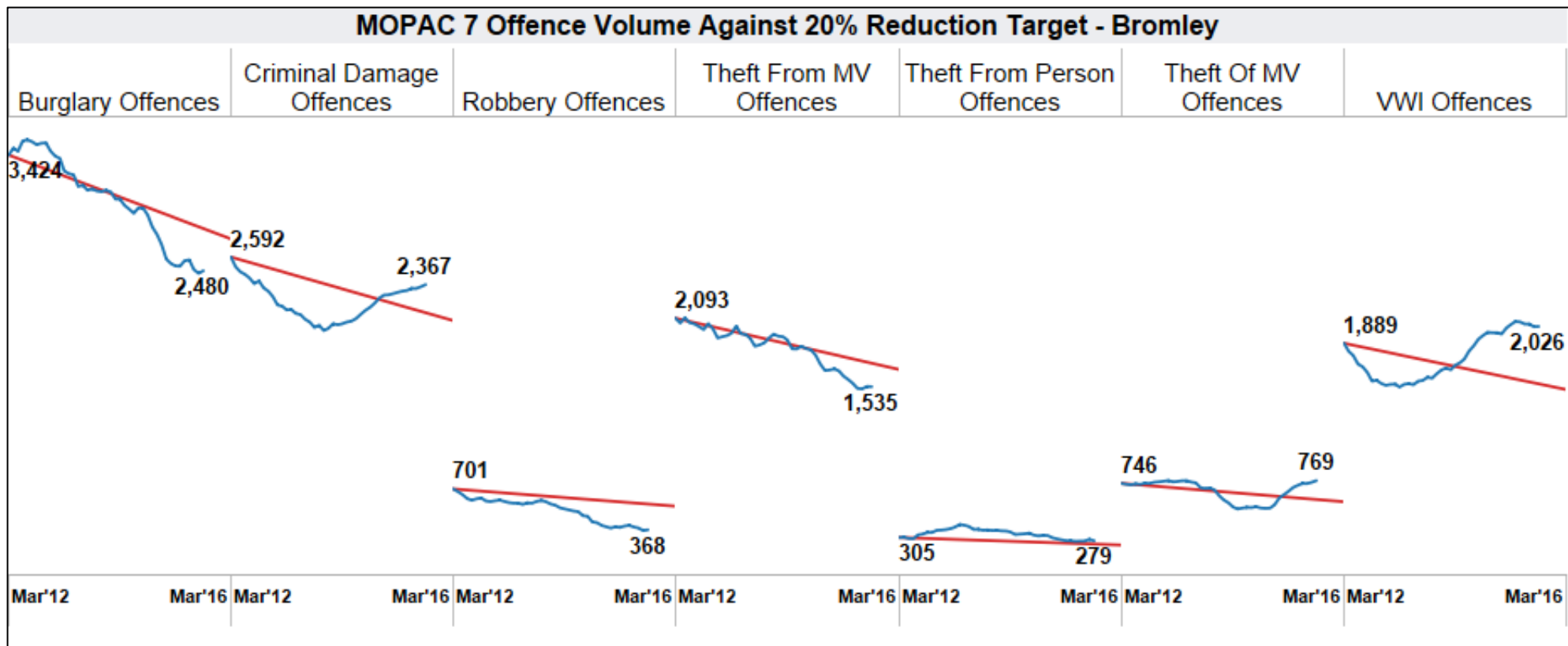
Figure 6 f shows progress of each MOPAC 7 priority offence category (blue) relative to the 20% reduction target (red line) target in absolute/ numerical terms, taken directly from the dashboard.

Fig.6: MOPAC 7 Crime Volume in Bromley against 20% target reduction - March 2012/13 to September 2015

MOPAC 7 Offence Volume Against 20% Reduction Target - Bromley

It can be seen that 4 categories are on track/ below target as of September 2015 (Burglary, Robbery, Theft from MVs, Theft from Person), although other categories have seen spikes / upward trends that have pushed the actual number of offences above the target for September 2015 (Criminal Damage, Theft of MV offences and Violence with Injury Offences) . Of these, Theft of MVs and Violence with Injury offences actually have greater numbers in September 2015 than compared to the 2012/13 baseline, although all other categories have seen reductions in this period relative to the baseline.

Section 2: GLA London Data store data Analysis

In autumn 2015, the Greater London Authority (GLA) released a powerful new analysis tool that can sort and compare data across a range of themes (Education, Emergency Services, Ethnicity and Origin, Financial, Health, Households, Population, Transport etc.), variables (i.e. more specific categories and indicators etc.) and locations (London-wide, Borough-wide, Neighbourhood-wide and ward-wide).

The analysis in Section 2 uses this tool and its data to analyse Bromley's MOPAC 7 data in relation to ward, other borough and historical trends in order to identify and associate certain crime types to specific locations. This could potentially help target crime more efficiently and establish specific local action plans etc. going forwards.

In the following analysis, when a diagram is inputted from the tool, different wards/ areas/ boroughs etc. will have a colour assigned to indicate the relative amount of offences in that area. The cream and light green colours indicate relatively low amounts of an offence taken place, whereas the blue through to navy colours indicating relatively high amounts of offences taken place in that area (see below). The low and high colours are established relative to the wards with the lowest and highest number of offences respectively.

Low [gradient bar] High

NB It should be noted that '2015' data in this tool refers to 2014/15 financial year data (i.e. 01.04.14 to 31.03.15) as opposed to the data in Section 1, which used a rolling and more 'up-to-date' 12-month dataset.

Fig.7: Totals by crime type: Percentage of Bromley's total MOPAC 7 offences per category (2014/15 financial year)
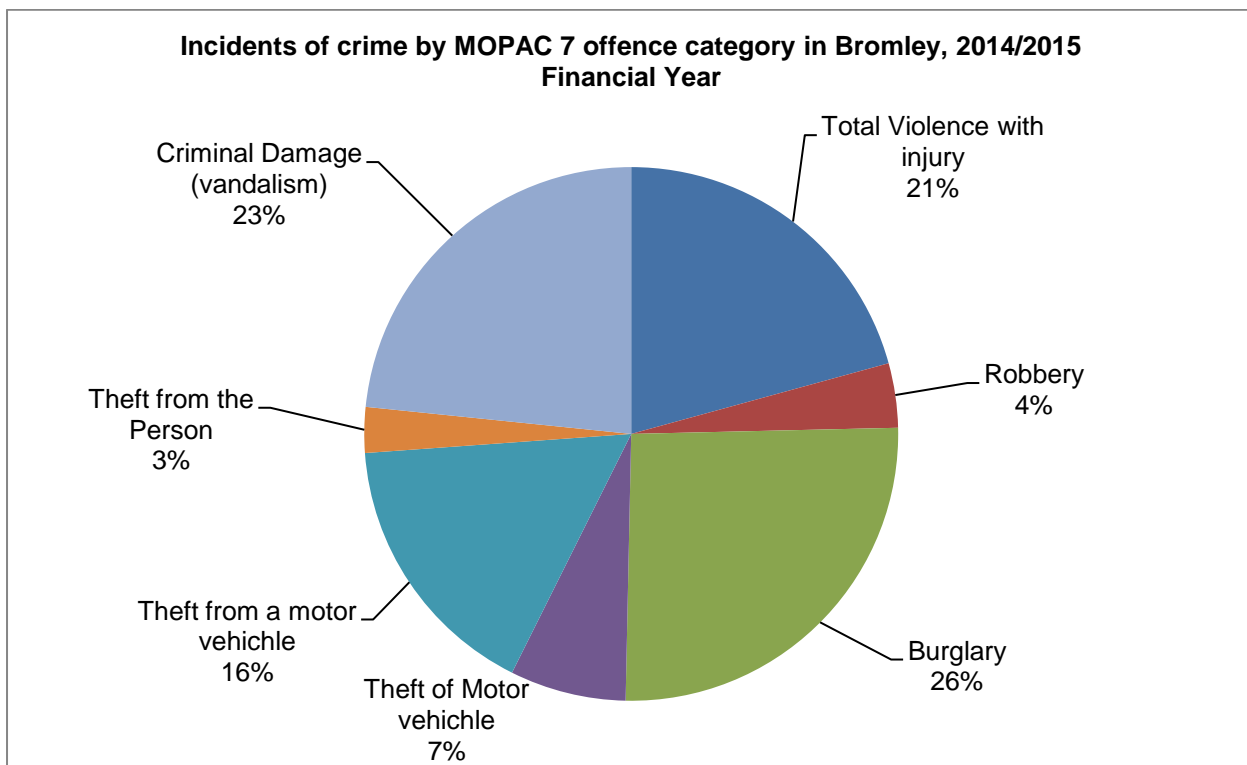

Figure 7 is similar to Figure 4 in terms of proportions of total offences attributed to each offence category, but uses data from the 2014/15 financial year (rather than a rolling 12-month dataset) and hence there are subtle differences.

Figure 8 below gives context to the MOPAC tool analysis in section 2 by showing Bromley's location relative to London, and Bromley's wards and their geographic location within the borough.

Fig 8: Bromley's position in London (left) and Bromley's wards position in the borough (right)
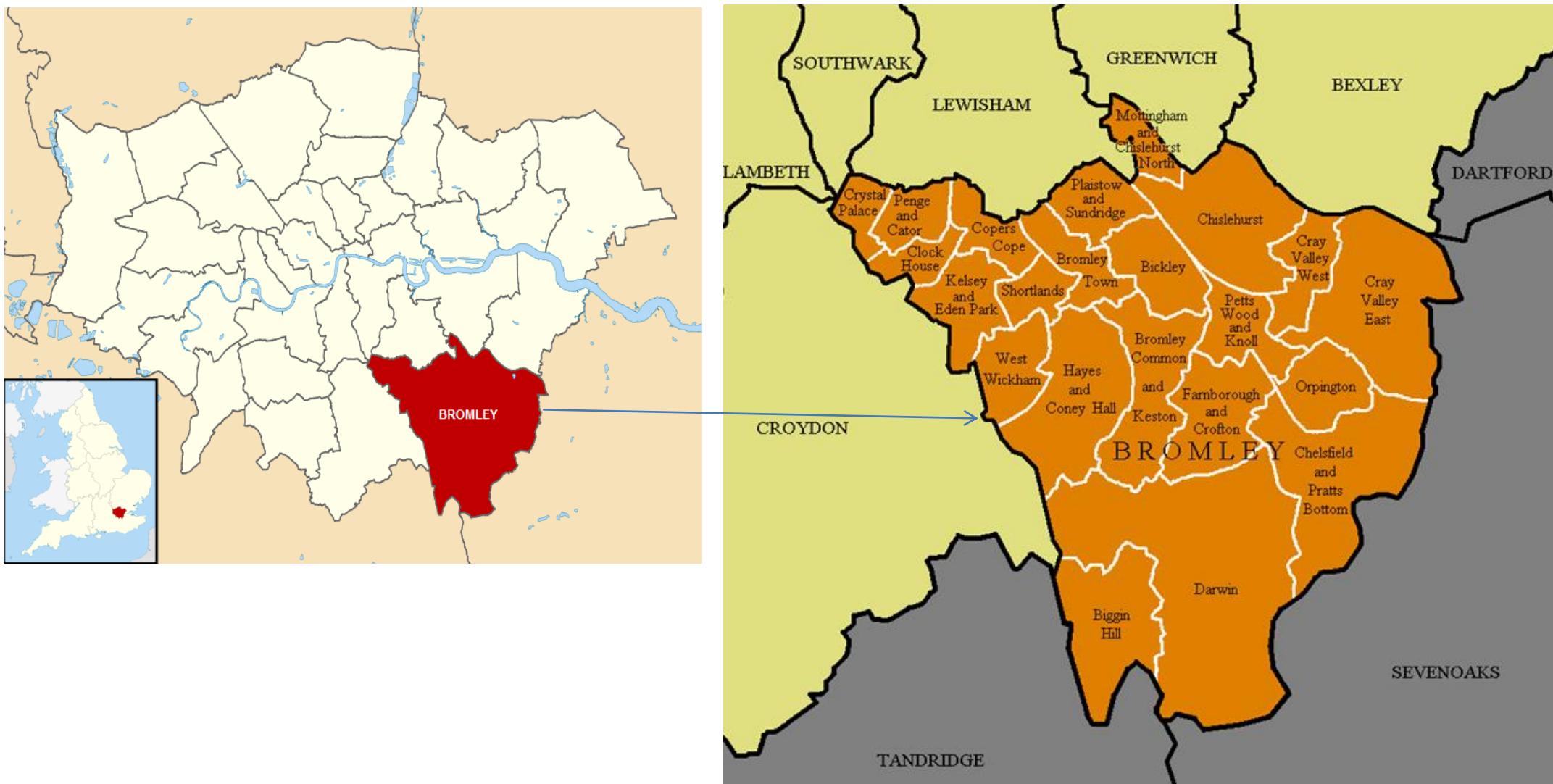
2.1: MOPAC 7 Priority Offences Totals i) by ward

MOPAC 7 Priority Offences Totals
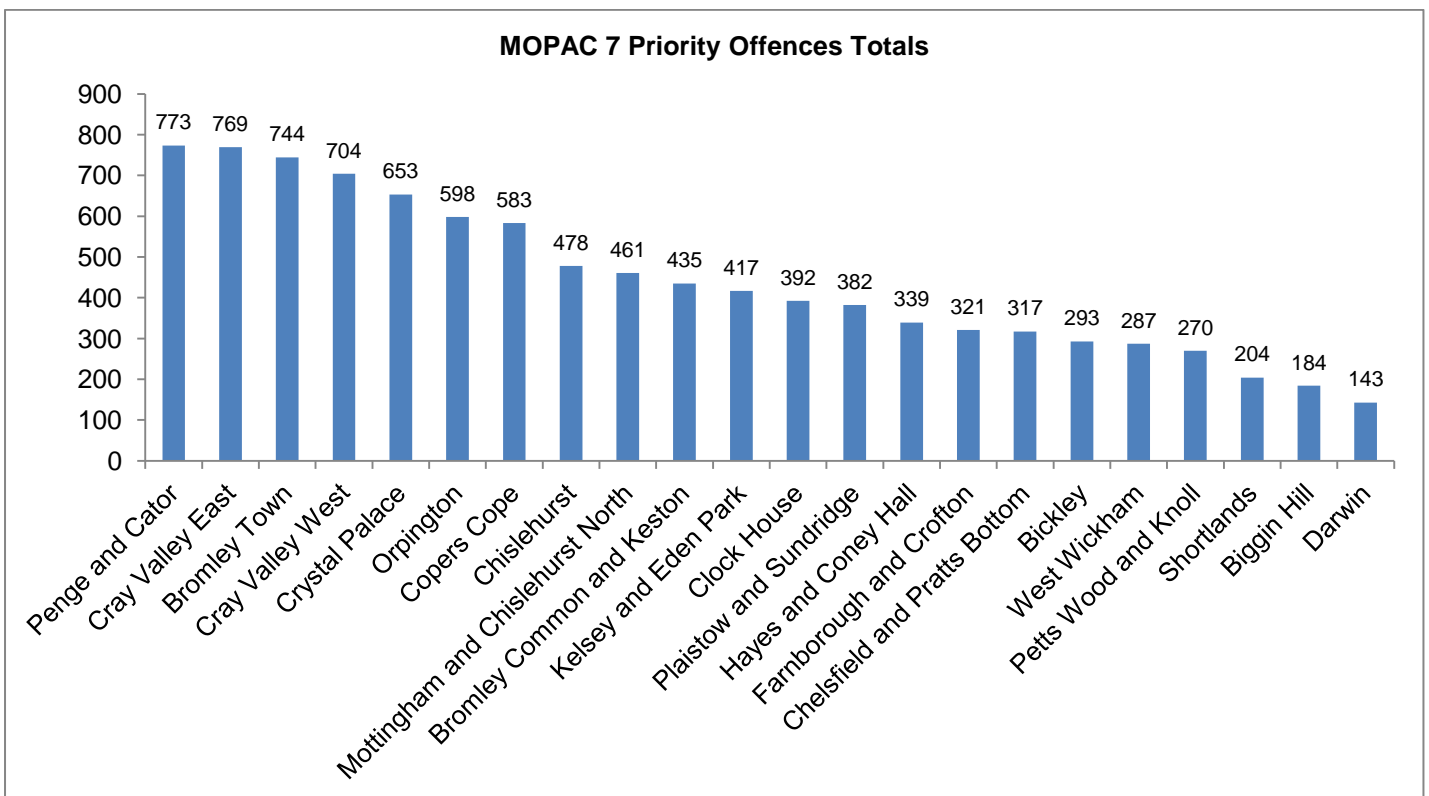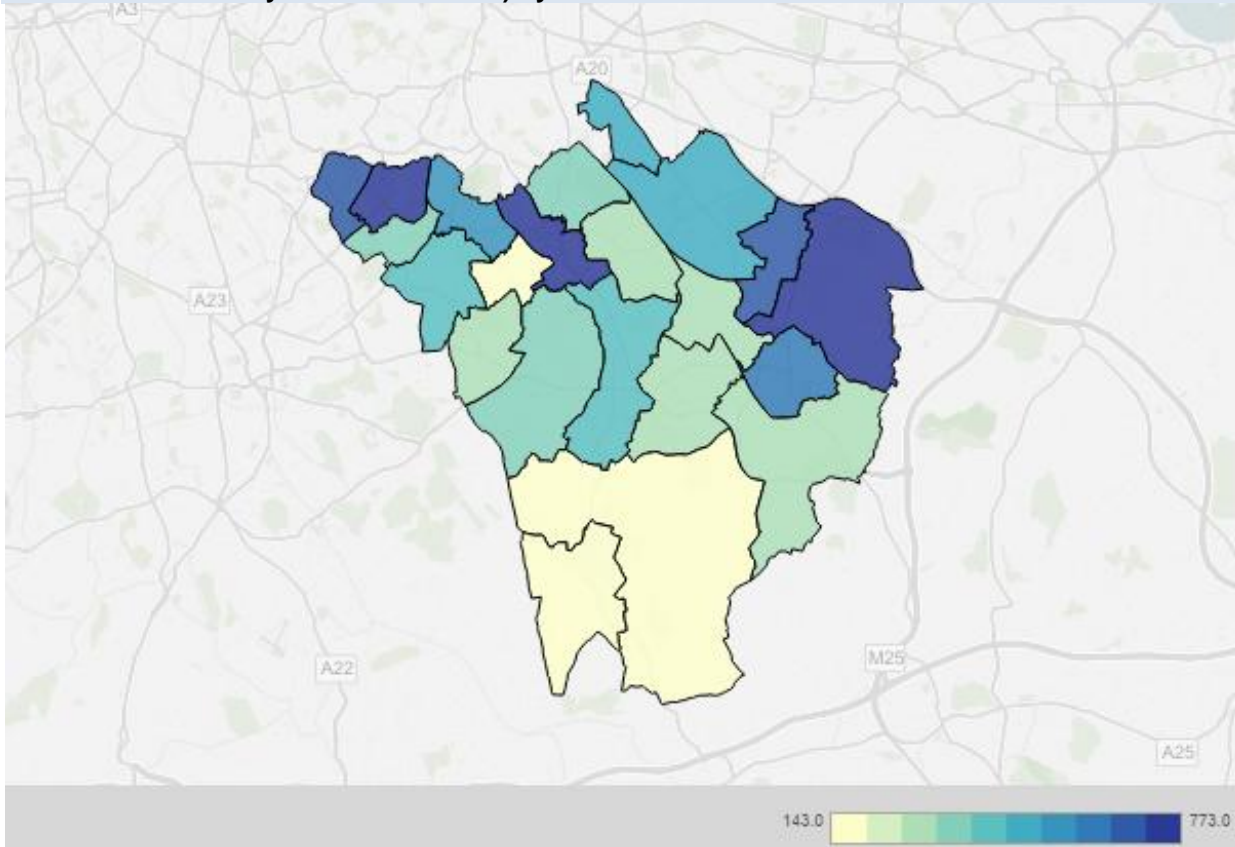
In terms of total MOPAC 7 offences by ward, it is evident that the highest number of offences tend to be clustered in wards in both the north-west (Penge and Cator, Crystal Palace) and the north-east of the borough (Cray Valley West and East), in addition to Bromley Town centre. Low offence wards include clusters to the south of the borough- e.g. Biggin Hill and Darwin, with other wards in the centre of the borough having moderate levels of offences.
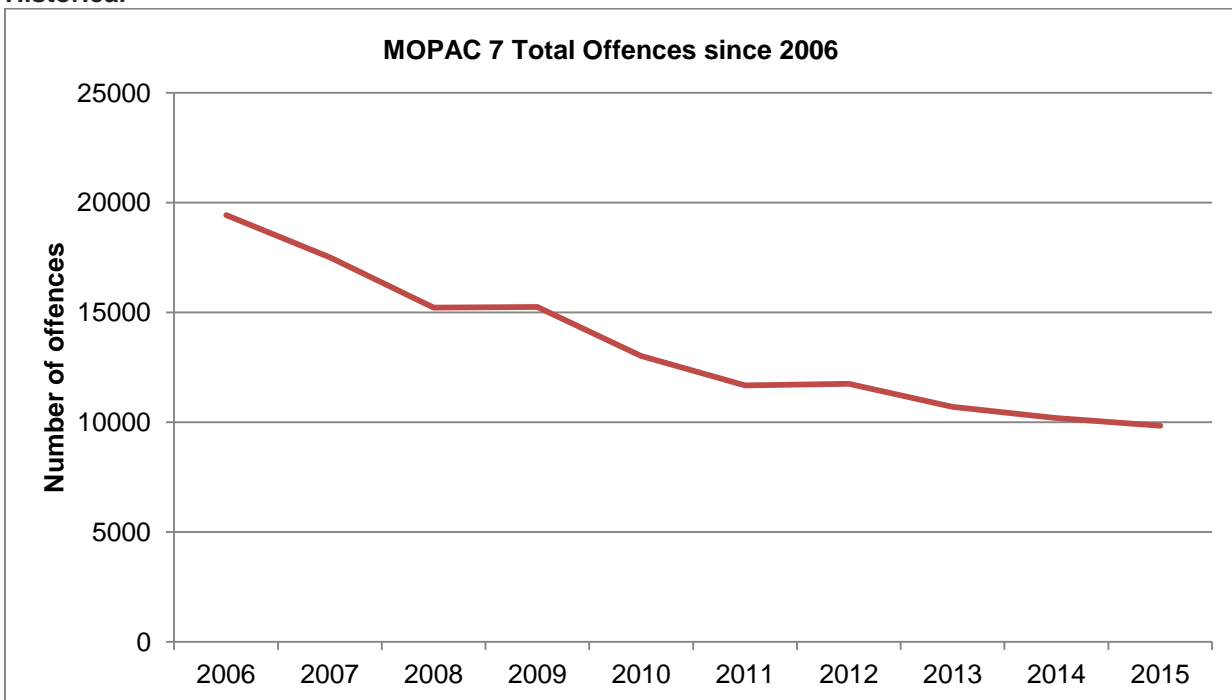
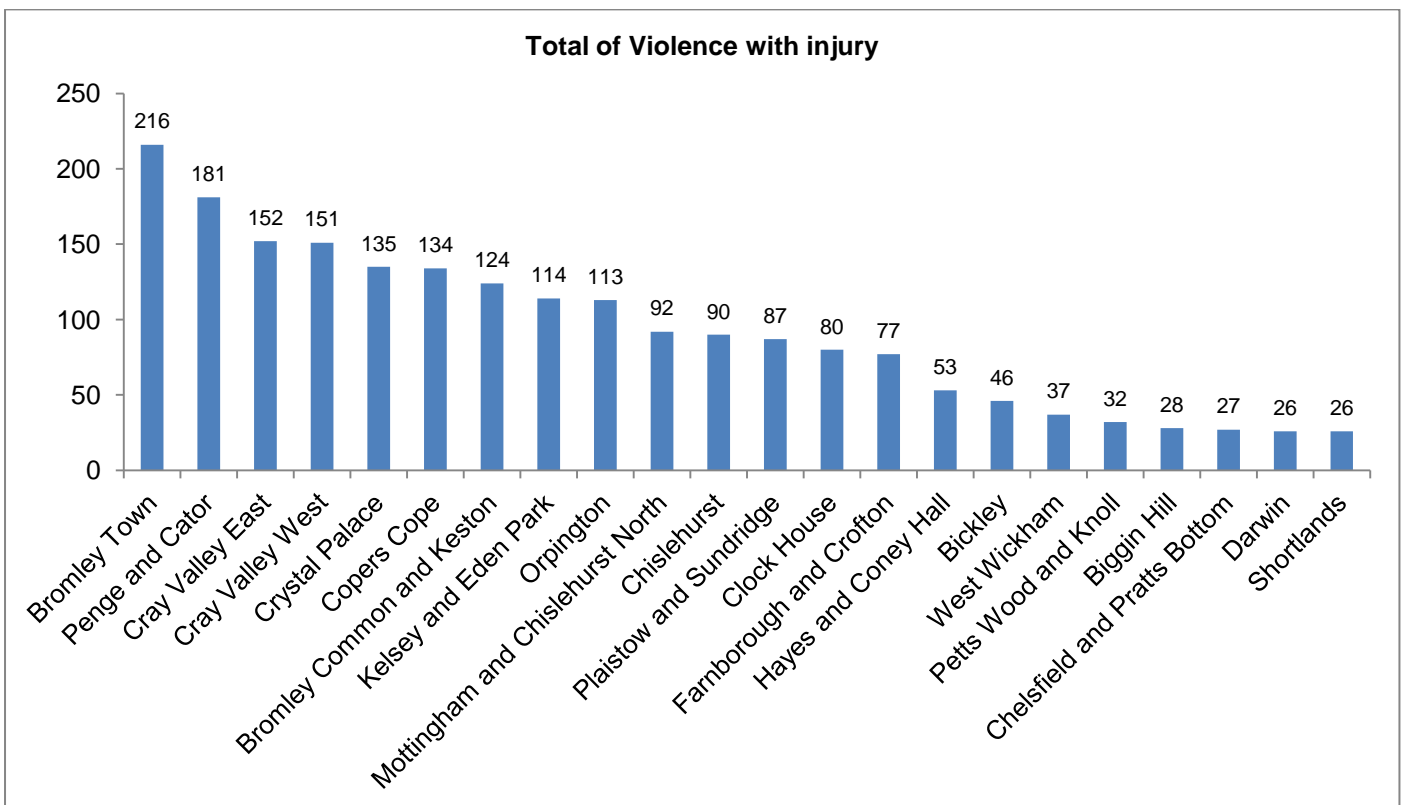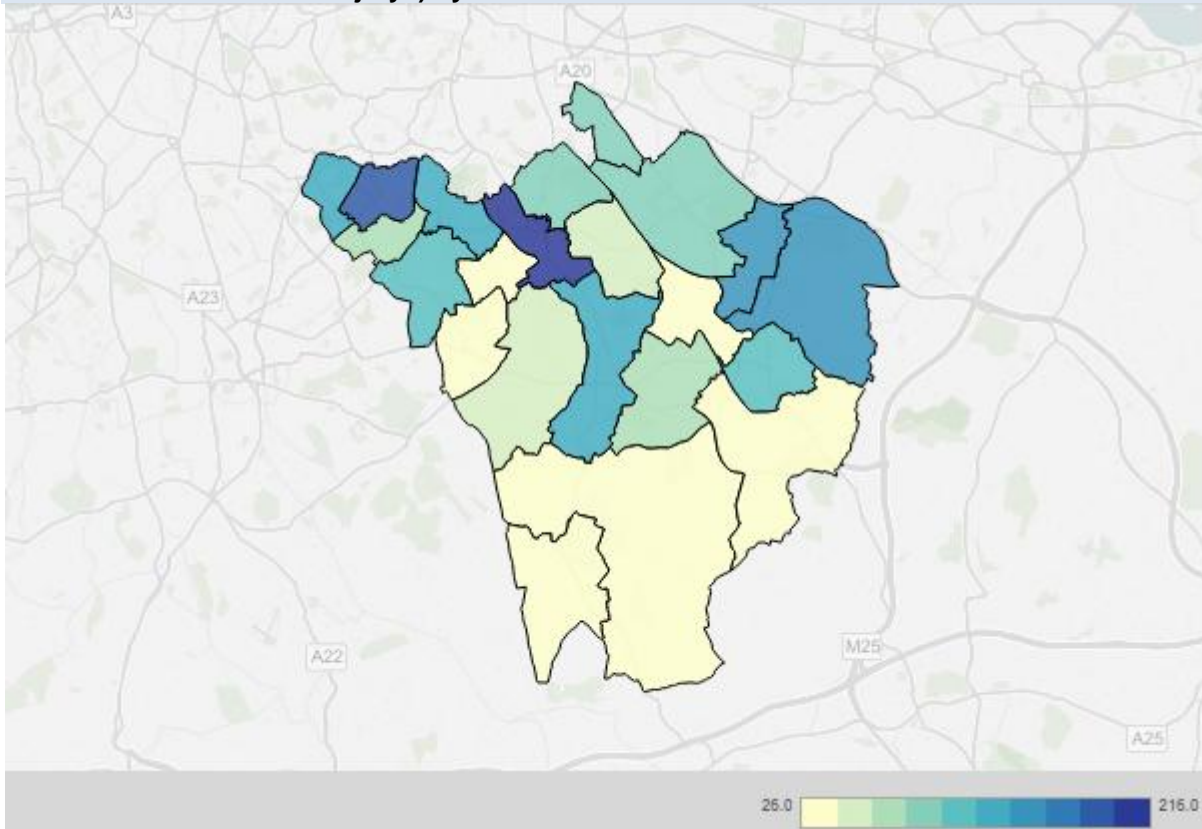**2.1: MOPAC 7 Priority Offences Totals ii) London Comparison and Historical**
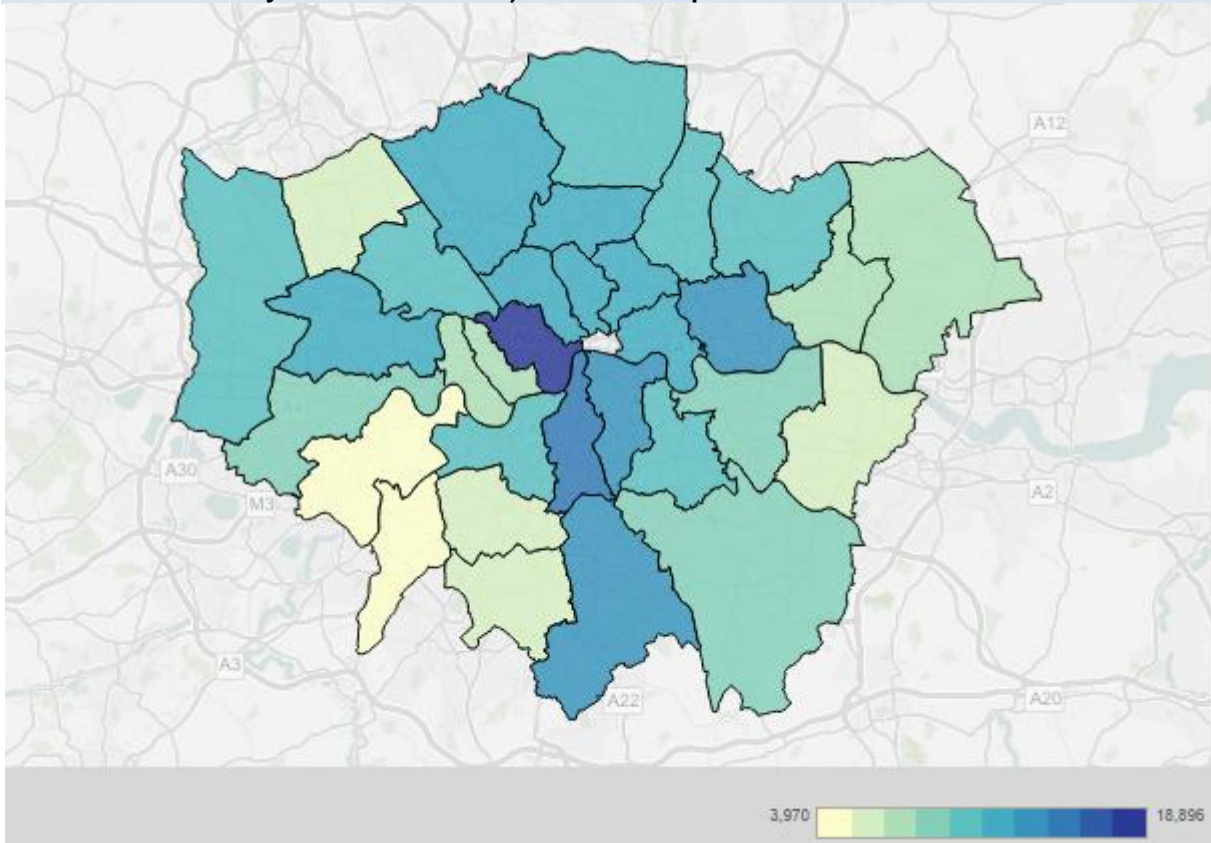
London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	10,306
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	9,832
Bromley above or below London average?	Below
Bromley's 12 month-rolling data borough rank /32 (1= best, 32=worst) :	14

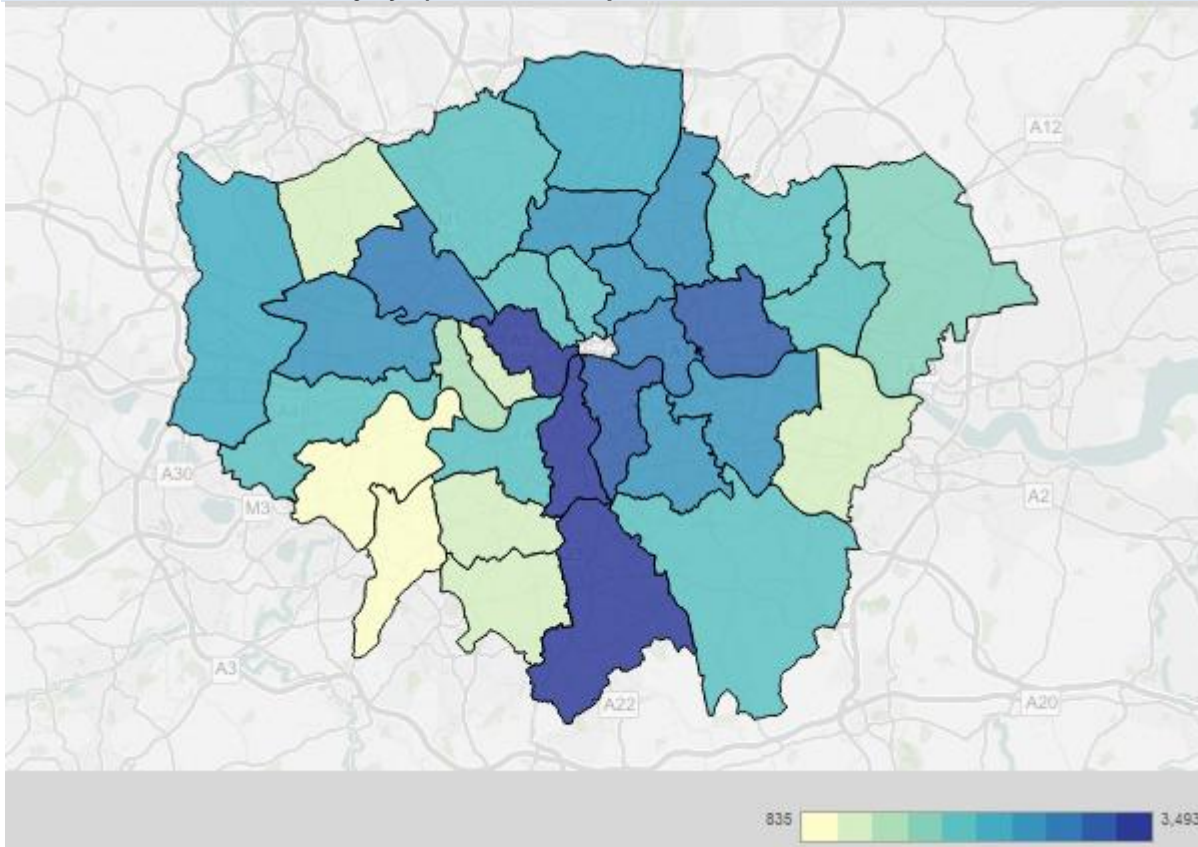**Historical**

MOPAC 7 Total Offences since 2006

**2.2 Total of Violence with injury i) by ward**

Bromley town has the greatest number of VWI offences in 2014/15. There are relatively high volumes of offences in the north-west and north-east wards, similar to 2.1.

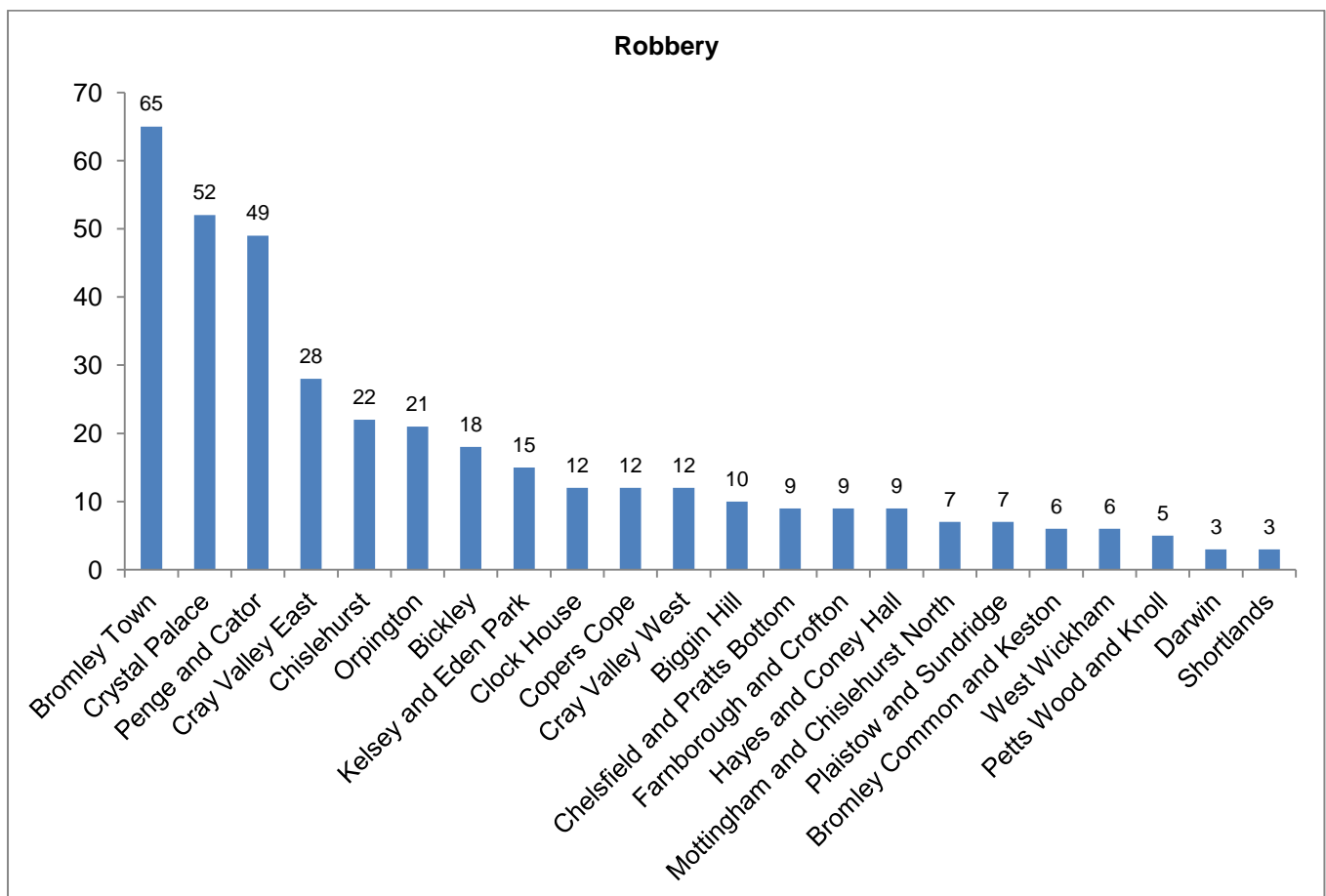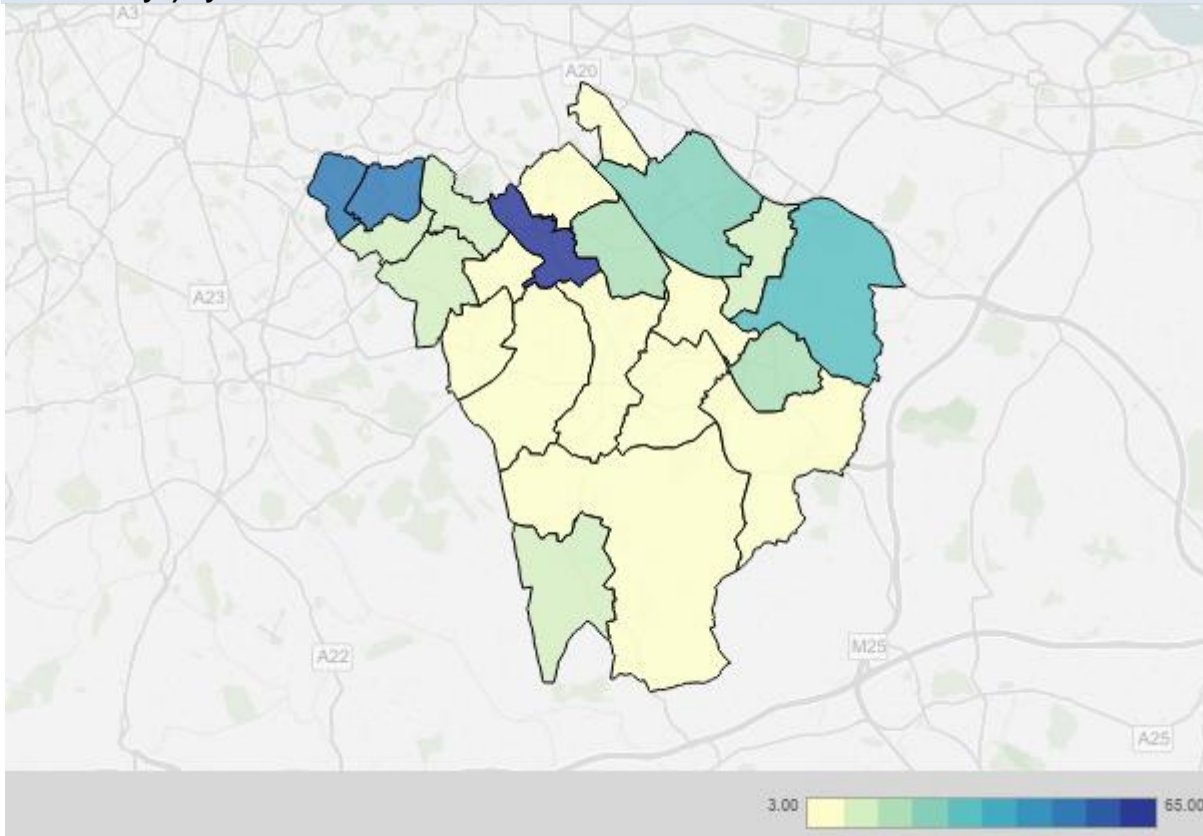**2.2 Total of Violence with injury ii) London Comparison and Historical**

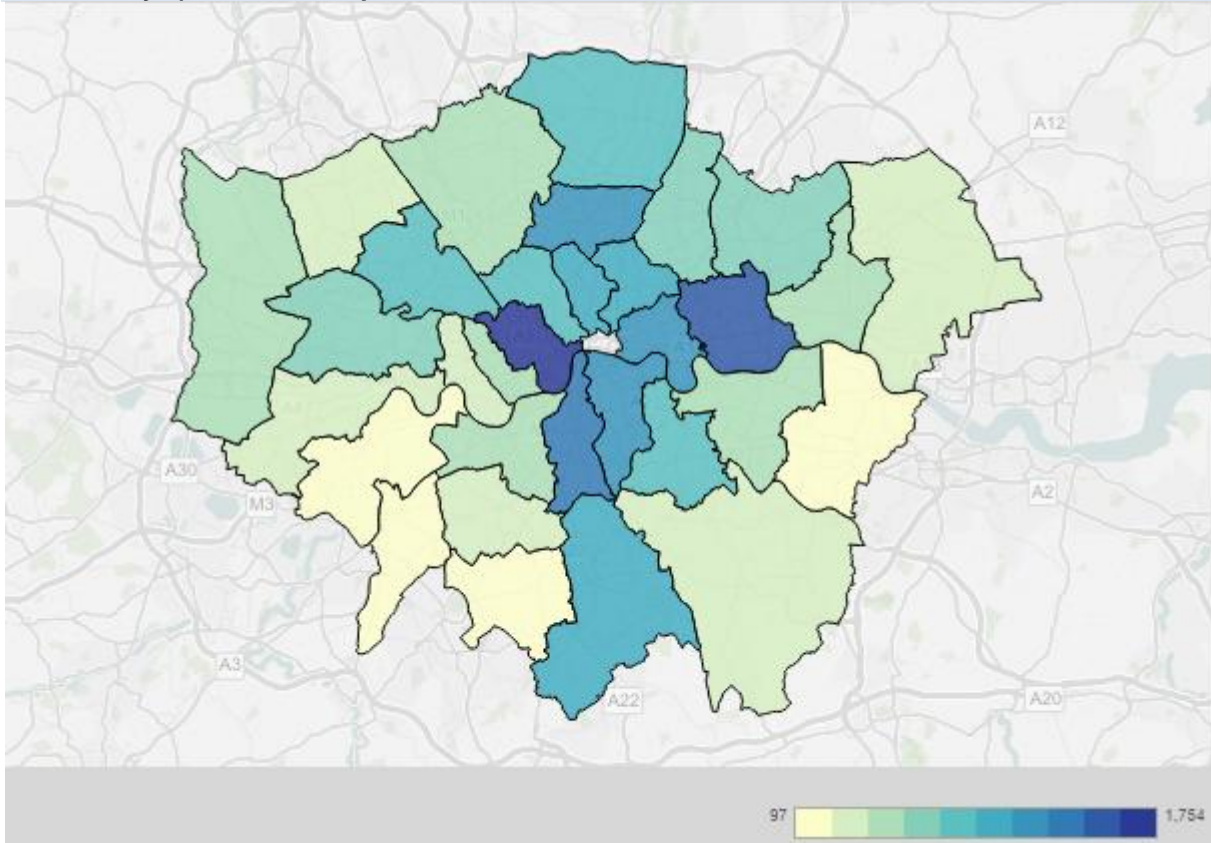| London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	2,185
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	2,039
Bromley above or below London average?	Below
Bromley's 12 month-rolling data borough rank /32 (1= best, 32=worst) :	11

Historical
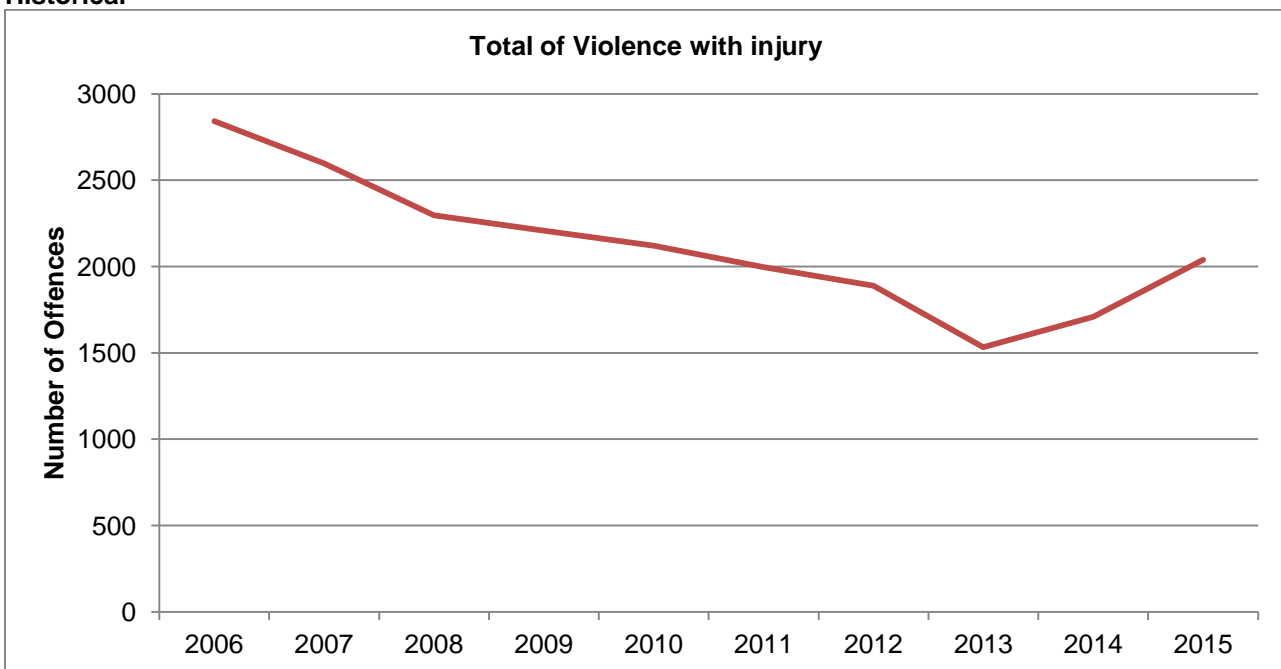
Note the recent increase in offences in this category since 2013, despite initial progress since 2006.

2.3 Robbery i) by ward

3.00 — 65.00

Robbery

Bromley Town: 65
Crystal Palace: 52
Penge and Cator: 49
Cray Valley East: 28
Chislehurst: 22
Orpington: 21
Bickley: 18
Kelsey and Eden Park: 15
Clock House: 12
Copers Cope: 12
Cray Valley West: 12
Biggin Hill: 10
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom: 9
Farnborough and Crofton: 9
Hayes and Coney Hall: 9
Mottingham and Chislehurst North: 7
Plaistow and Sundridge: 7
Bromley Common and Keston: 6
West Wickham: 6
Petts Wood and Knoll: 5
Darwin: 3
Shortlands: 3

Greatest number of robbery offences taking place in Bromley Town ward, followed by two wards in the north-west of the borough (Crystal Palace and Penge and Cator) with relatively high volumes of robbery offences.
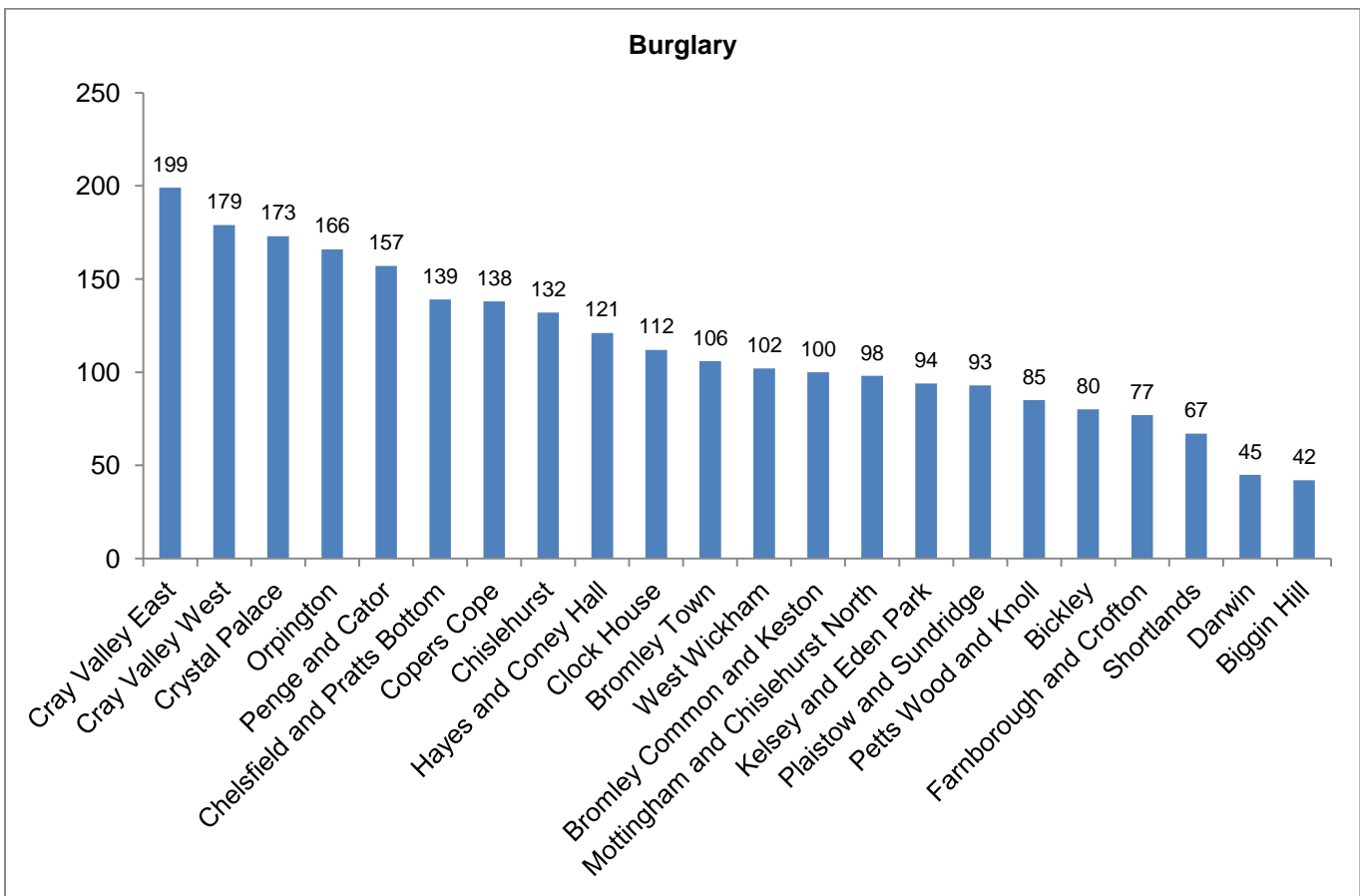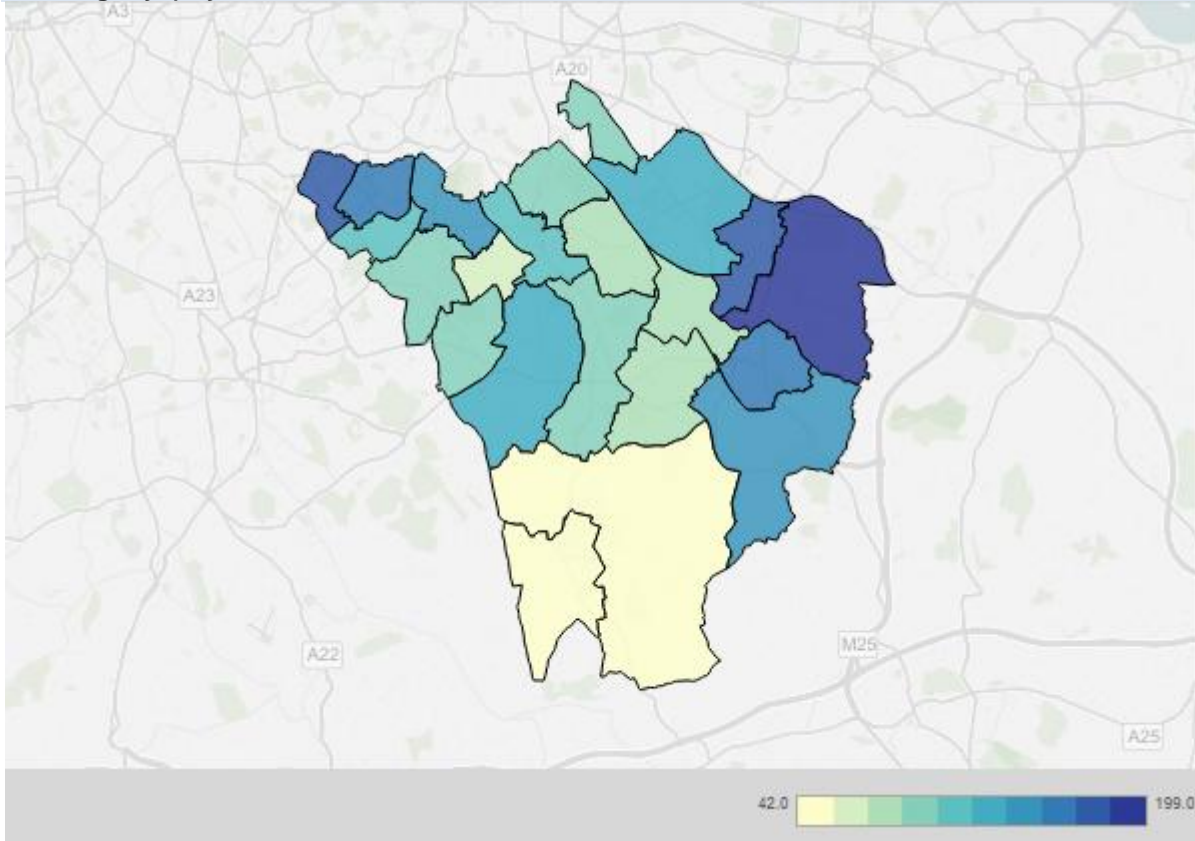
2.3 Robbery ii) London Comparison and Historical

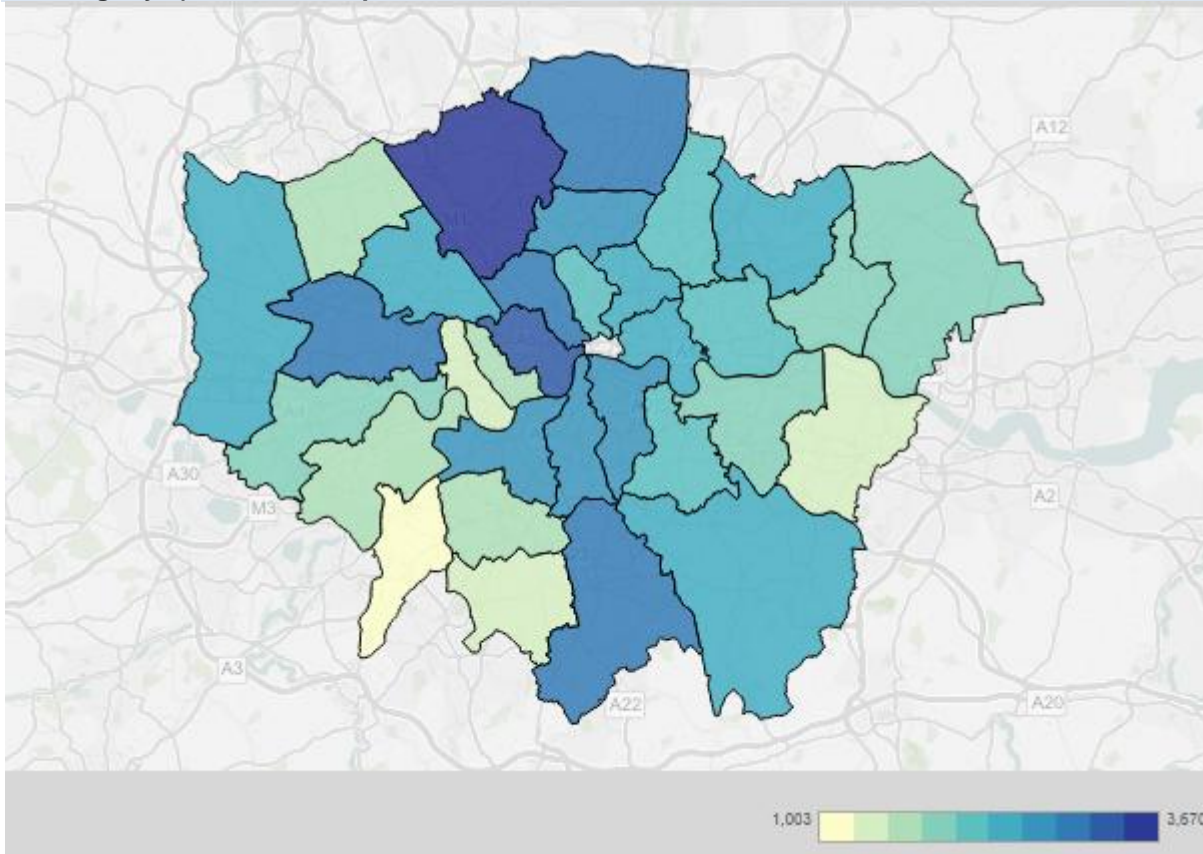| London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	685
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	387
Bromley above or below London average?	Below
Bromley's 12 month-rolling data borough rank /32 (1= best, 32=worst) :	9

Historical
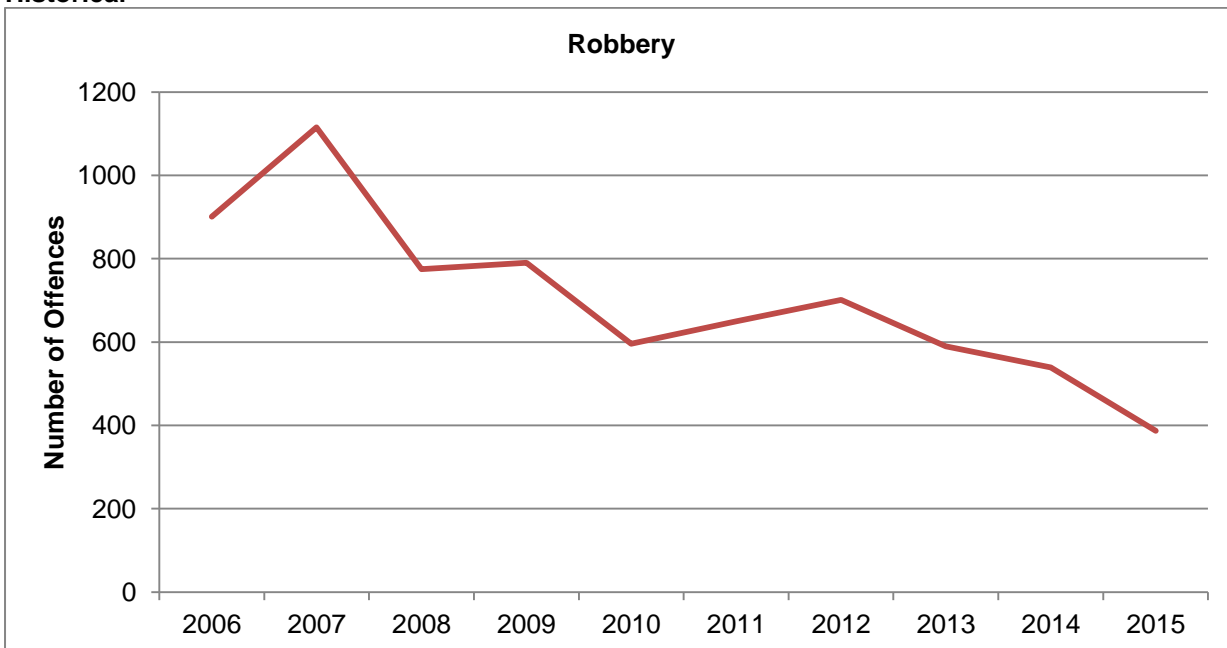
Note the downward trend in robbery since a peak in offences in 2007.
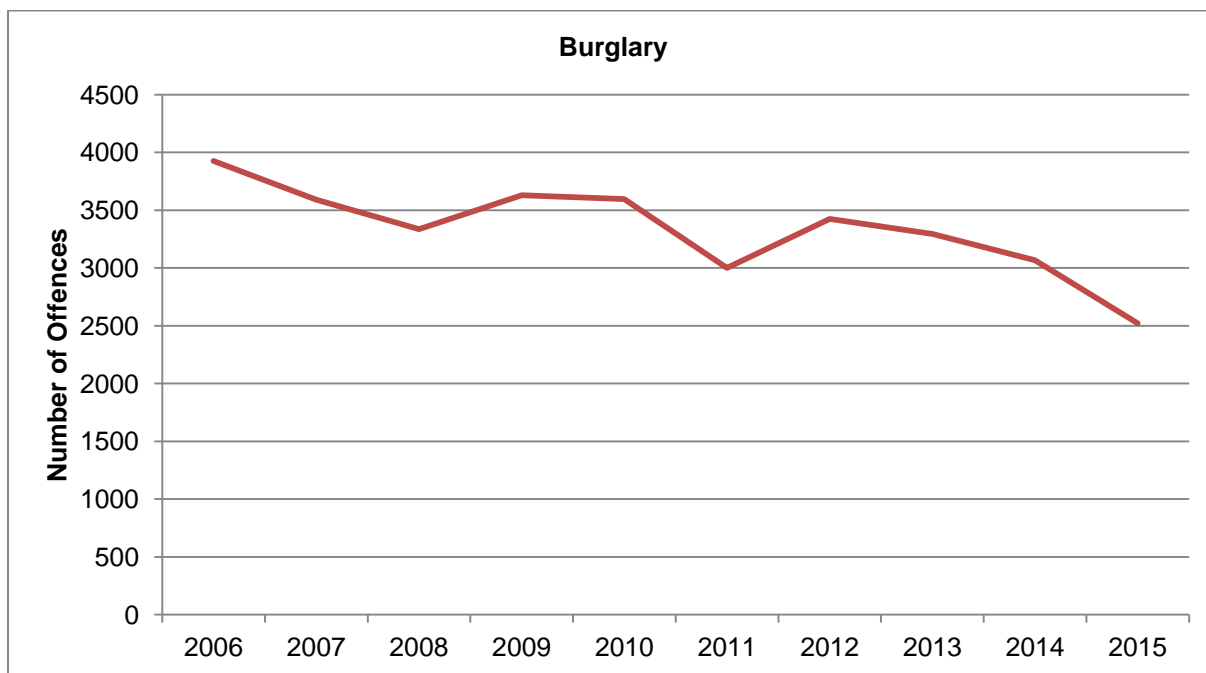
2.4 Burglary i) by ward

Greatest volumes of burglary offences for 2014/15 in the Cray valley wards to the north-east of the borough, with Crystal Palace, Orpington and Penge and Cator wards also seeing significant volumes of incidents. Note the relatively low levels again in Darwin and Biggin Hill wards.

2.4 Burglary ii) London Comparison and Historical

London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	2,302
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	2,521
Bromley above or below London average?	Above
Bromley's 12 month-rolling data borough rank /32 (1= best, 32=worst) :	21

Historical:

2.5 Theft of a Motor Vehicle i) by ward

Theft of a Motor Vehicle

Ward	Value
Cray Valley East	70
Cray Valley West	59
Penge and Cator	59
Crystal Palace	53
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	43
Plaistow and Sundridge	42
Orpington	40
Bromley Common and Keston	35
Bromley Town	35
Copers Cope	33
Chislehurst	32
Clock House	28
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	24
Kelsey and Eden Park	22
Hayes and Coney Hall	18
Petts Wood and Knoll	18
Biggin Hill	16
Farnborough and Crofton	14
Bickley	13
Shortlands	12
Darwin	11
West Wickham	9

Highest levels of ToMV from the Cray Valley wards in the north-east of the borough, followed by Penge and Cator and Crystal Palace wards to the borough's north-west.

2.5 Theft of a Motor Vehicle ii) London Comparison and Historical

London Comparison

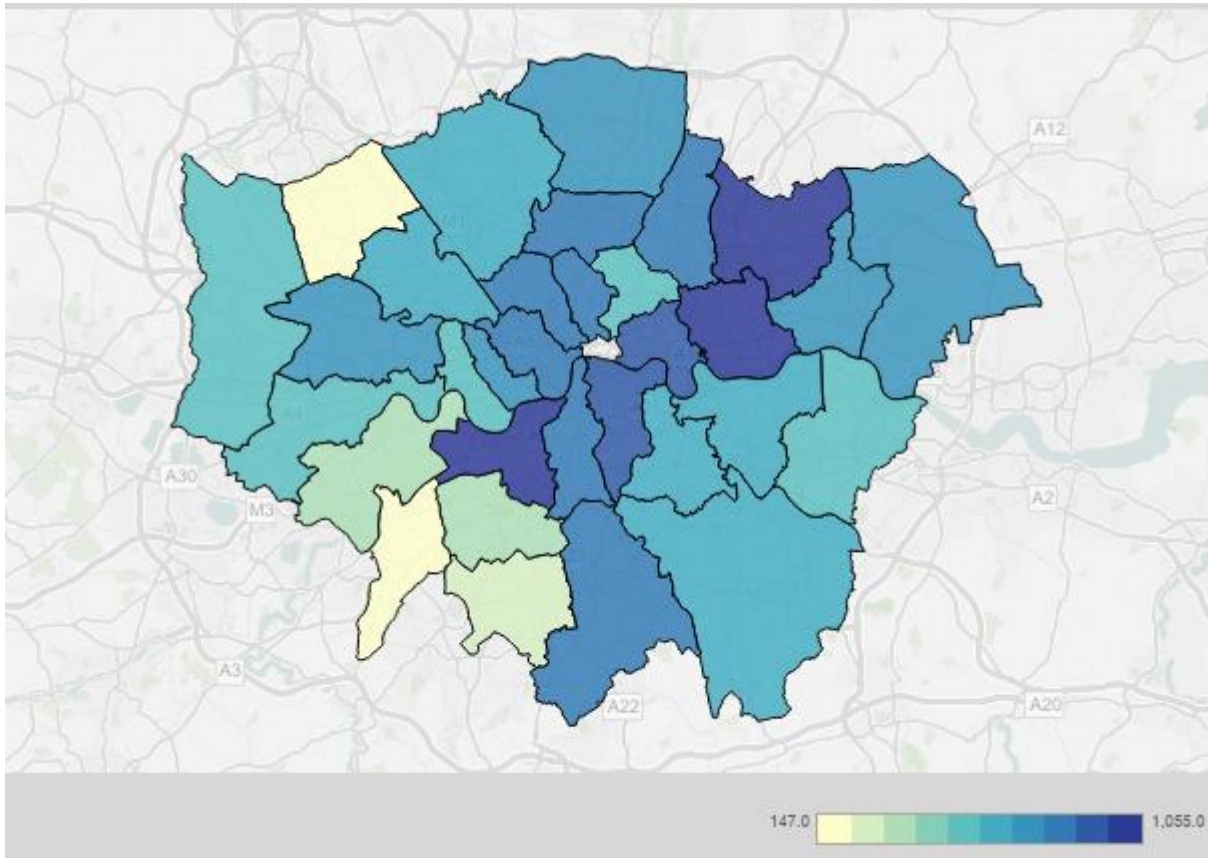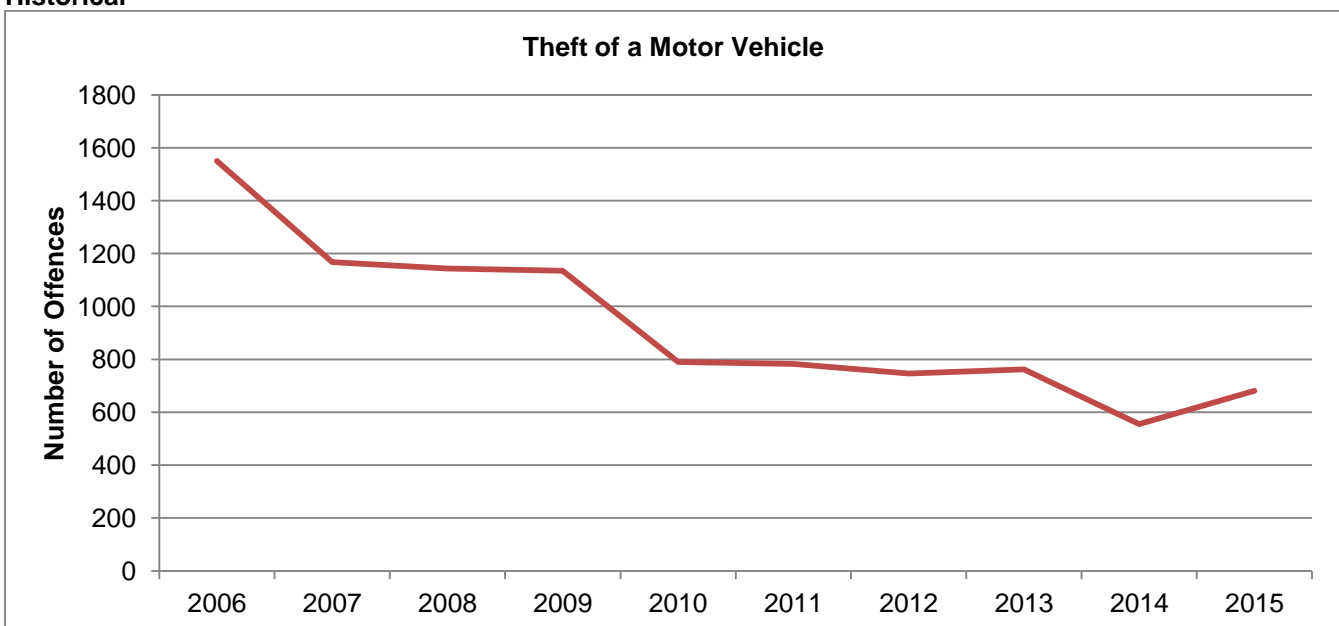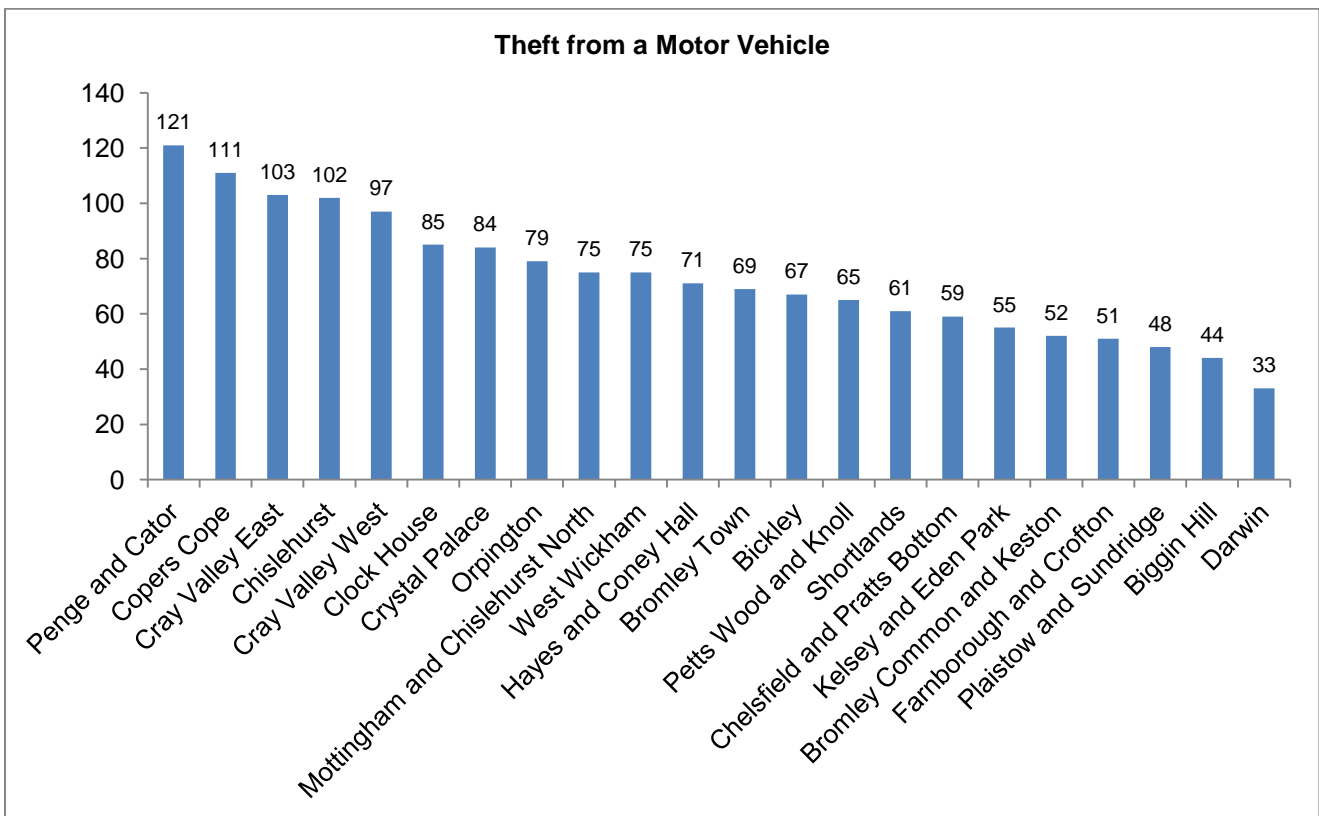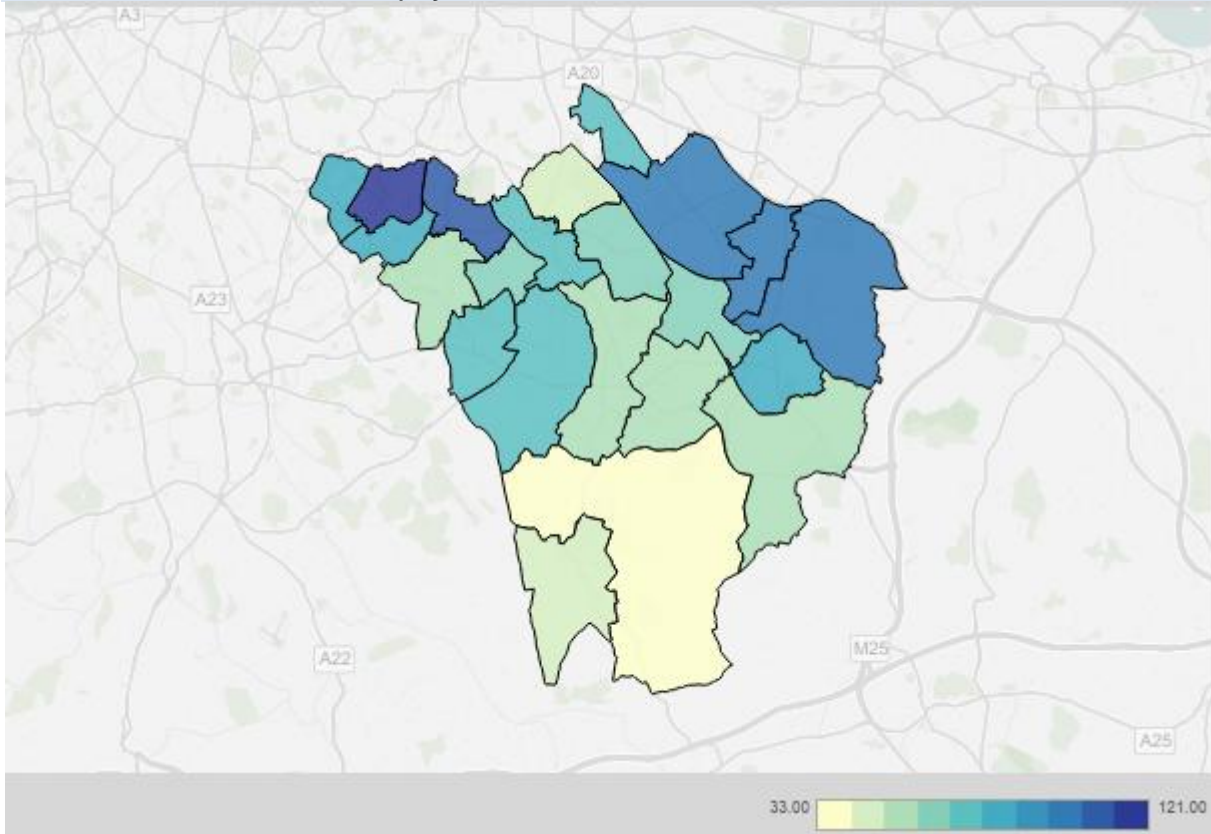| London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	689
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	681
Bromley above or below London average?	Below
Bromley's 12 month-rolling data borough rank /32 (1= best, 32=worst) :	20

Historical

Note a downward trend since 2006, but a small increase since 2013/14.

2.6 Theft from a motor vehicle i) by ward

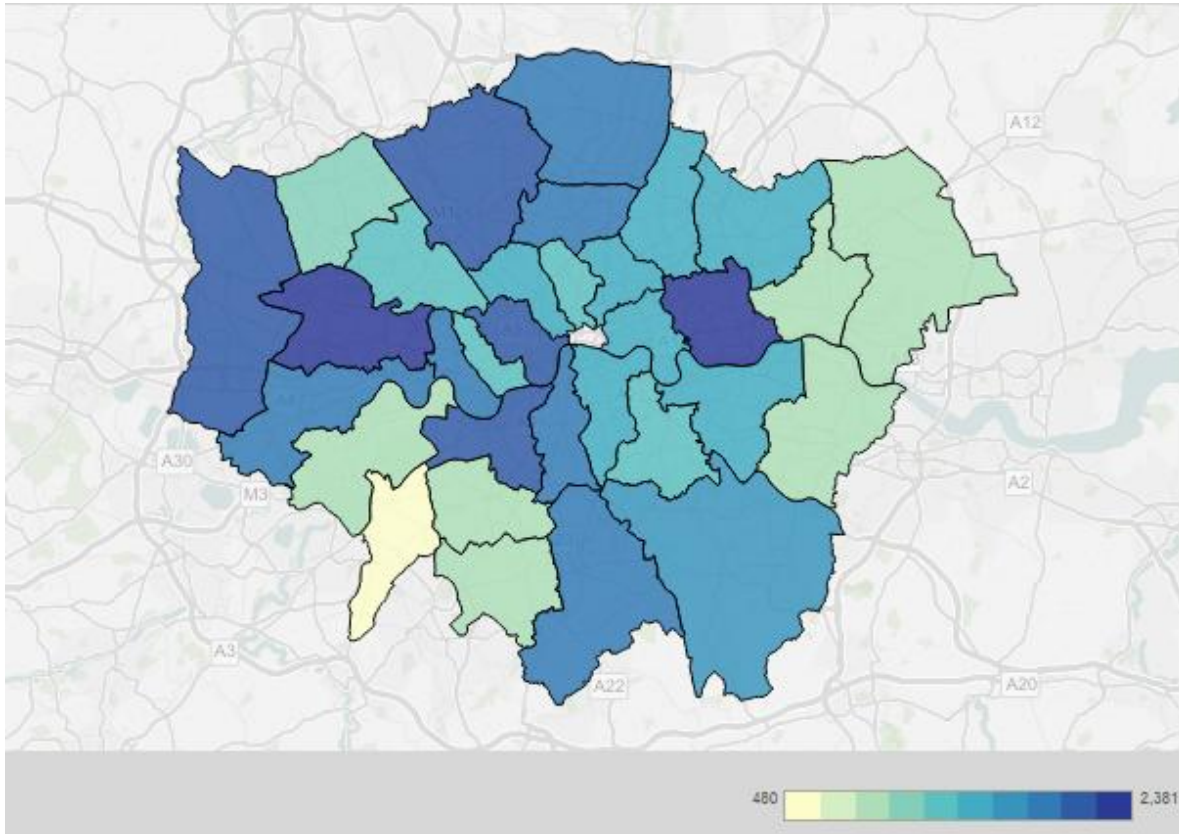**Theft from a Motor Vehicle**

Highest volumes of TfMV in the adjacent Penge and Cator and Copers Cope ward to the boroughs north-west. Note the relatively high levels in Cray Valley East and Chislehurst wards.

2.6 Theft from a motor vehicle ii) London Comparison and Historical

London Comparison

London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	1,560
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	1,622
Bromley above or below London average?	Above
Bromley's 12 month-rolling data borough rank /32 (1= best, 32=worst) :	14
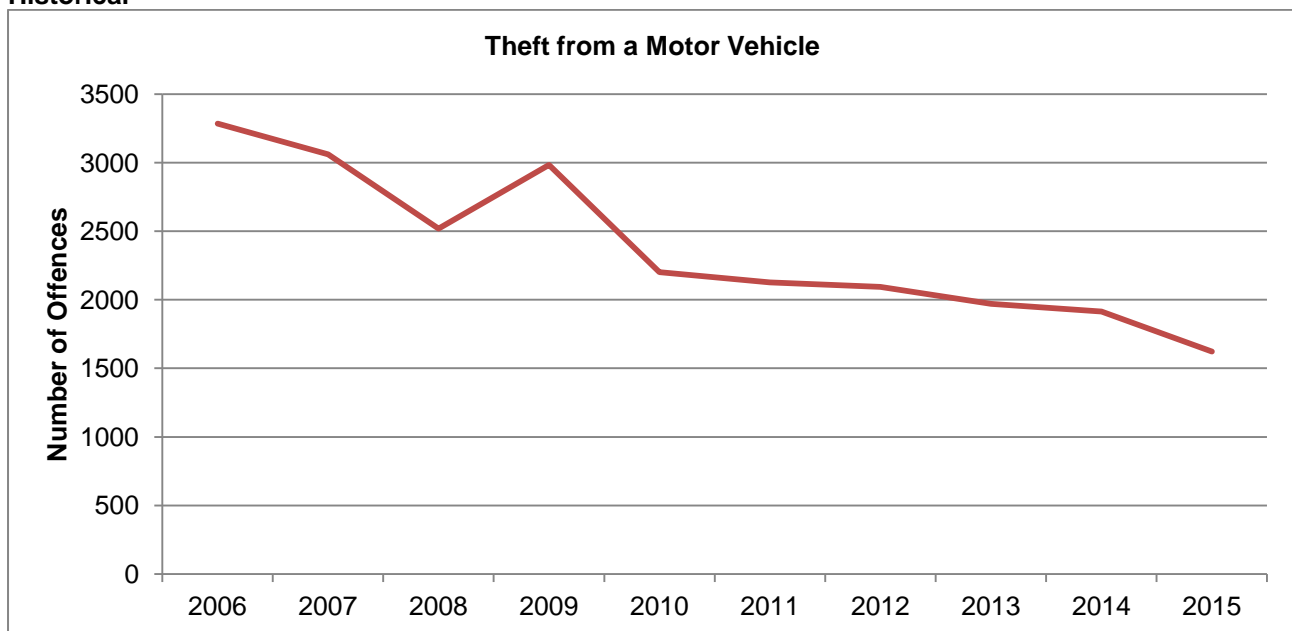
Historical

Note the downward trend in TfMV since a peak in 2009.

19

2.7 Theft from the person i) by ward
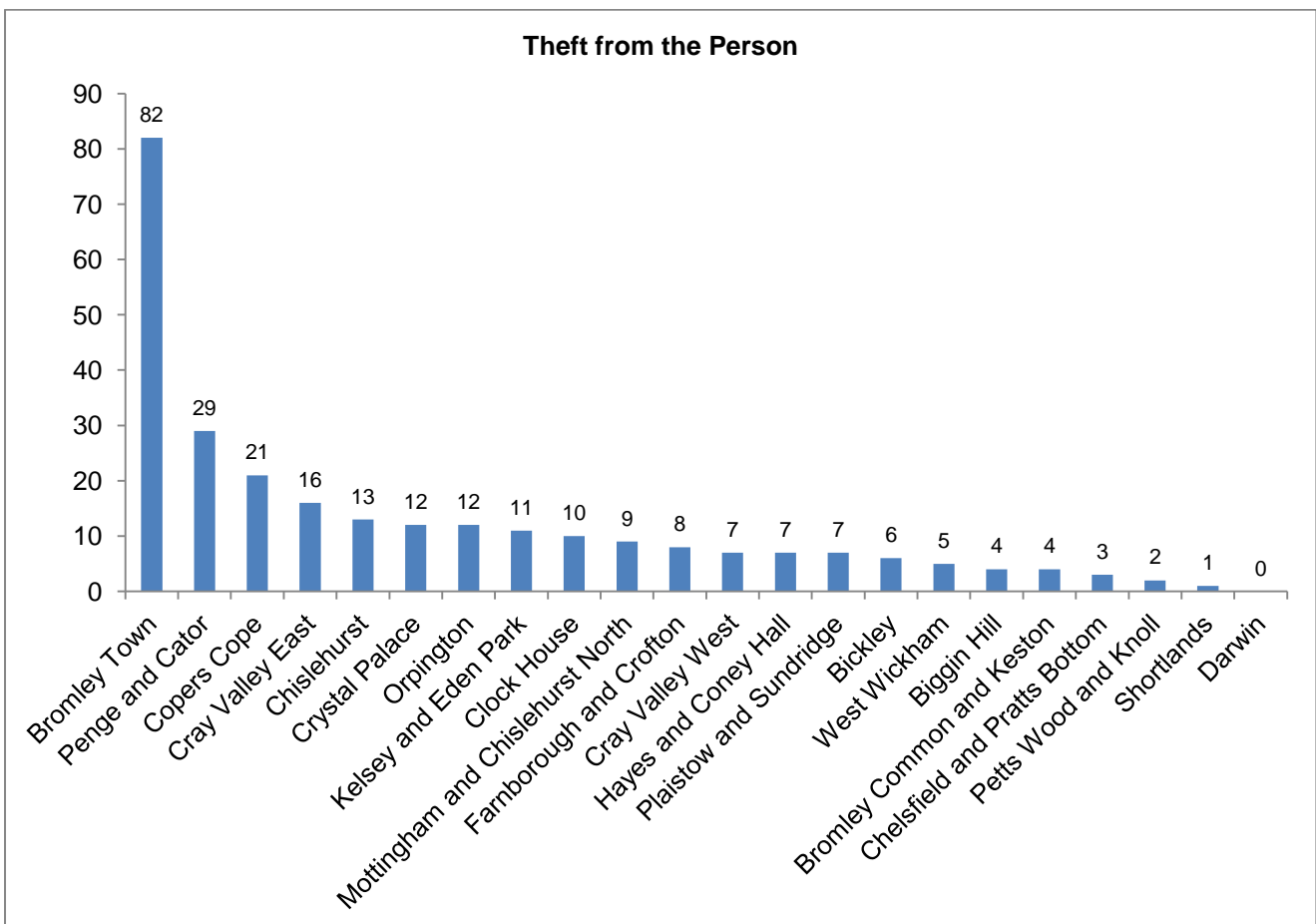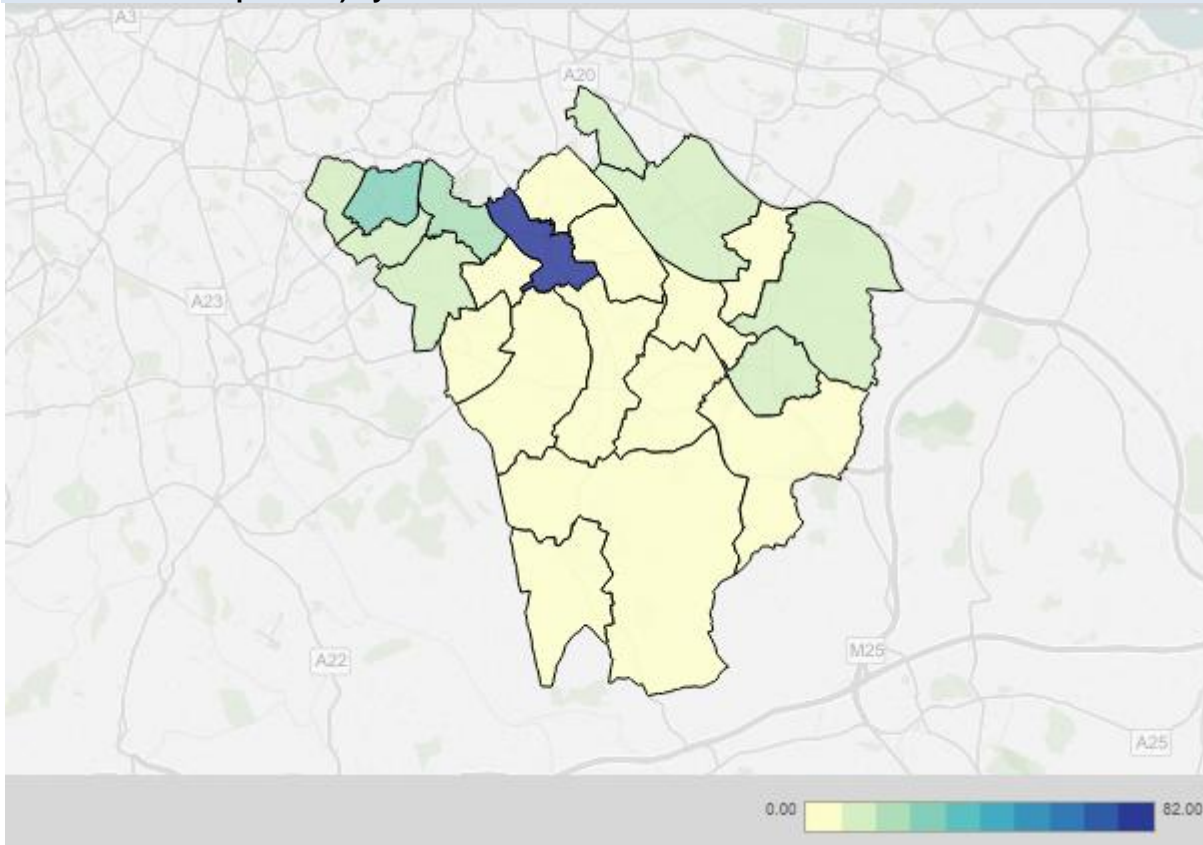
Note the number of offences in the Bromley Town centre ward (significantly higher than other wards).

2.7 Theft from the person ii) London Comparison and Historical
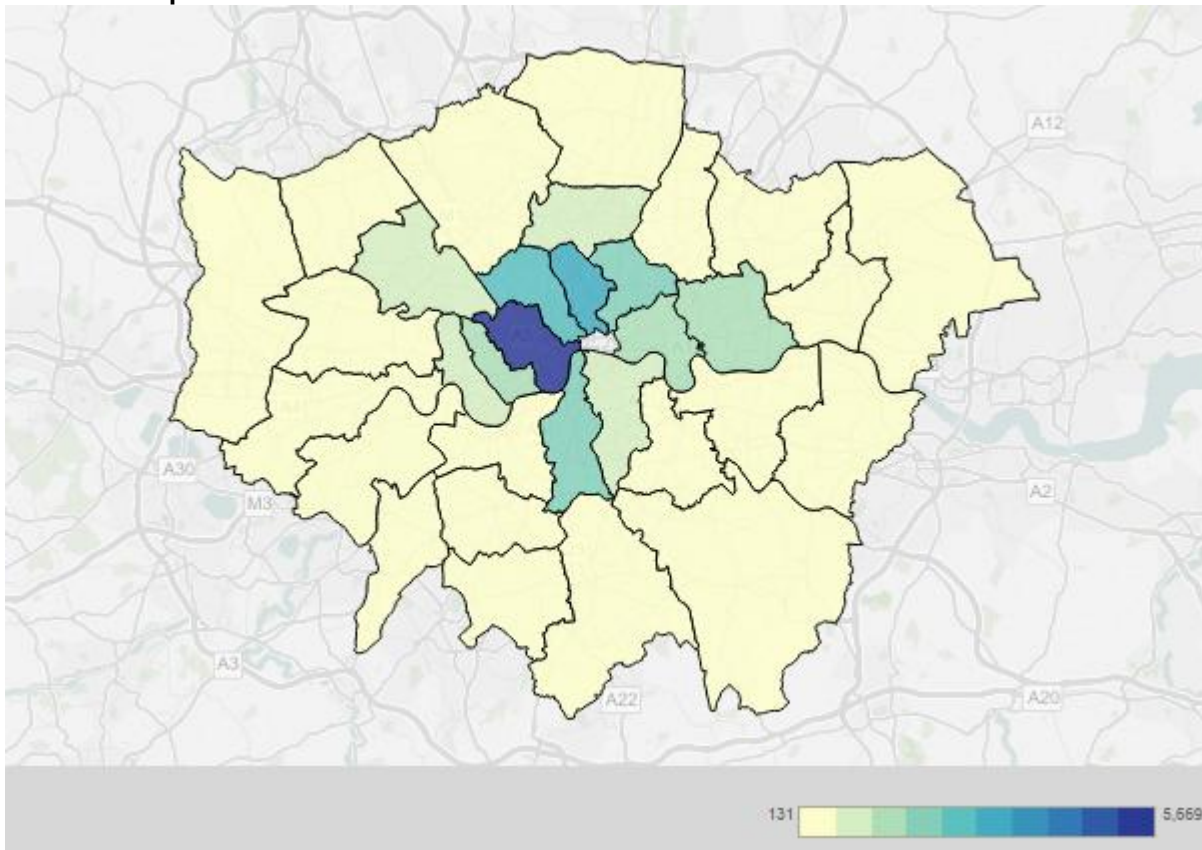
London Comparison:

London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	981
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	279
Bromley above or below London average?	Below
Bromley's 12 month-rolling data borough rank /32 (1= best, 32=worst) :	5

Historical
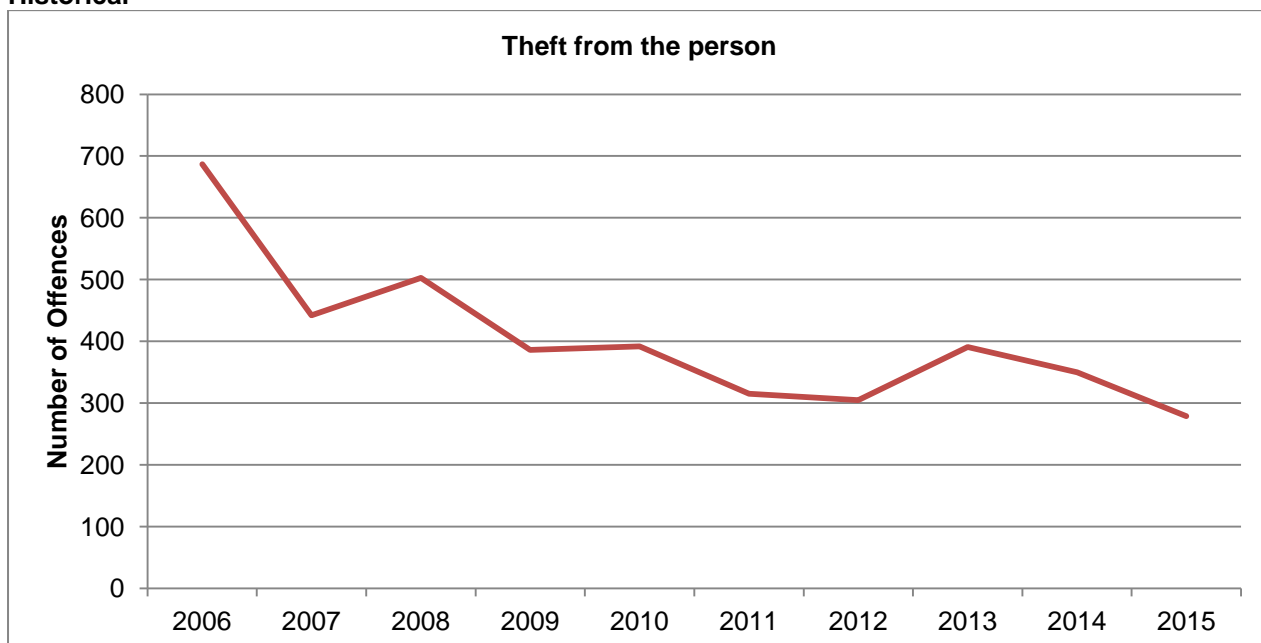
Note the downward trend in theft from the person since a peak in 2006.

2.8 Criminal Damage (Vandalism) i) by ward

Criminal Damage (Vandalism)

Ward	Value
Cray Valley East	201
Cray Valley West	199
Penge and Cator	177
Bromley Town	171
Orpington	167
Crystal Palace	144
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	137
Copers Cope	134
Bromley Common and Keston	114
Kelsey and Eden Park	106
Plaistow and Sundridge	98
Chislehurst	87
Farnborough and Crofton	85
Clock House	65
Bickley	63
Petts Wood and Knoll	63
Hayes and Coney Hall	60
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	56
West Wickham	53
Biggin Hill	40
Shortlands	34
Darwin	25

Note the high volumes of criminal damage offences in the Cray Valley wards, as well as in the Penge and Cator, Bromley Town and Orpington wards.
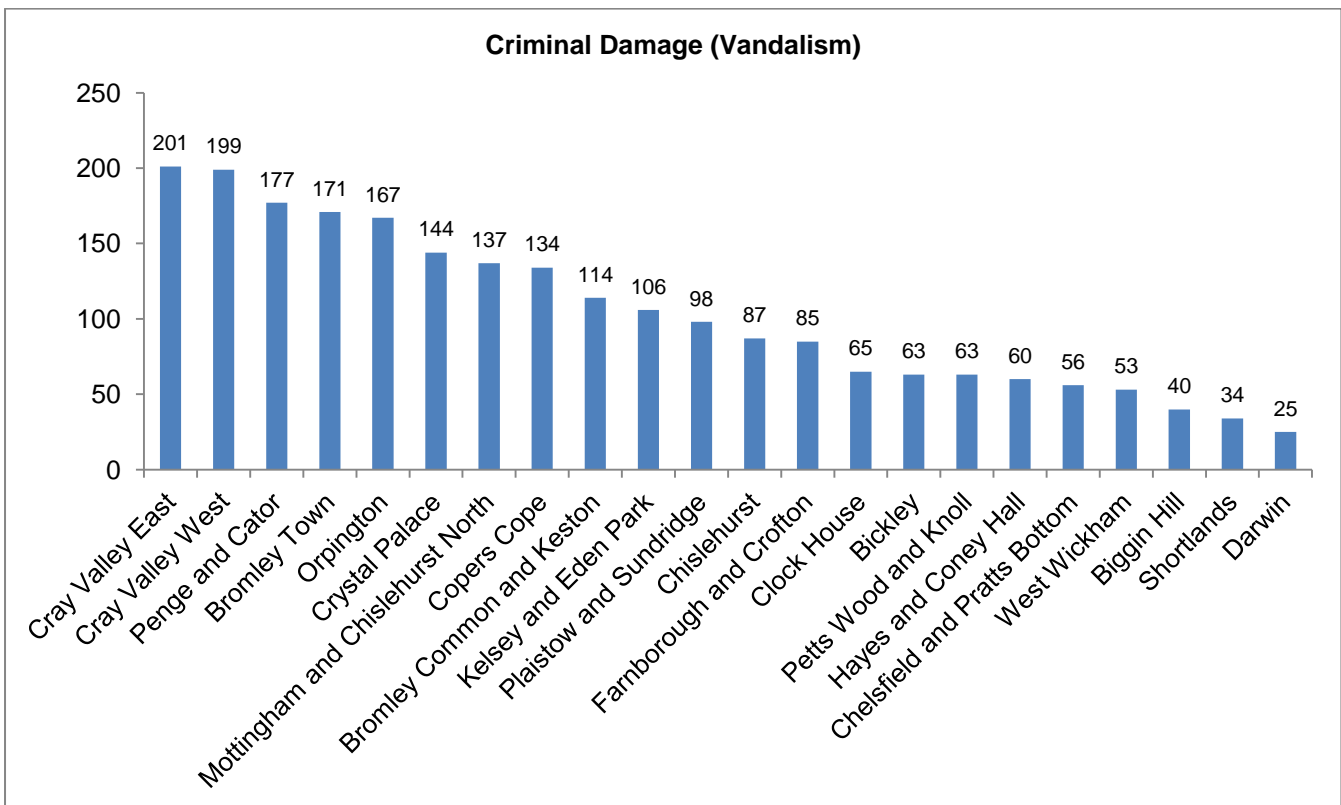
2.8 Criminal Damage (Vandalism) ii) London Comparison and Historical
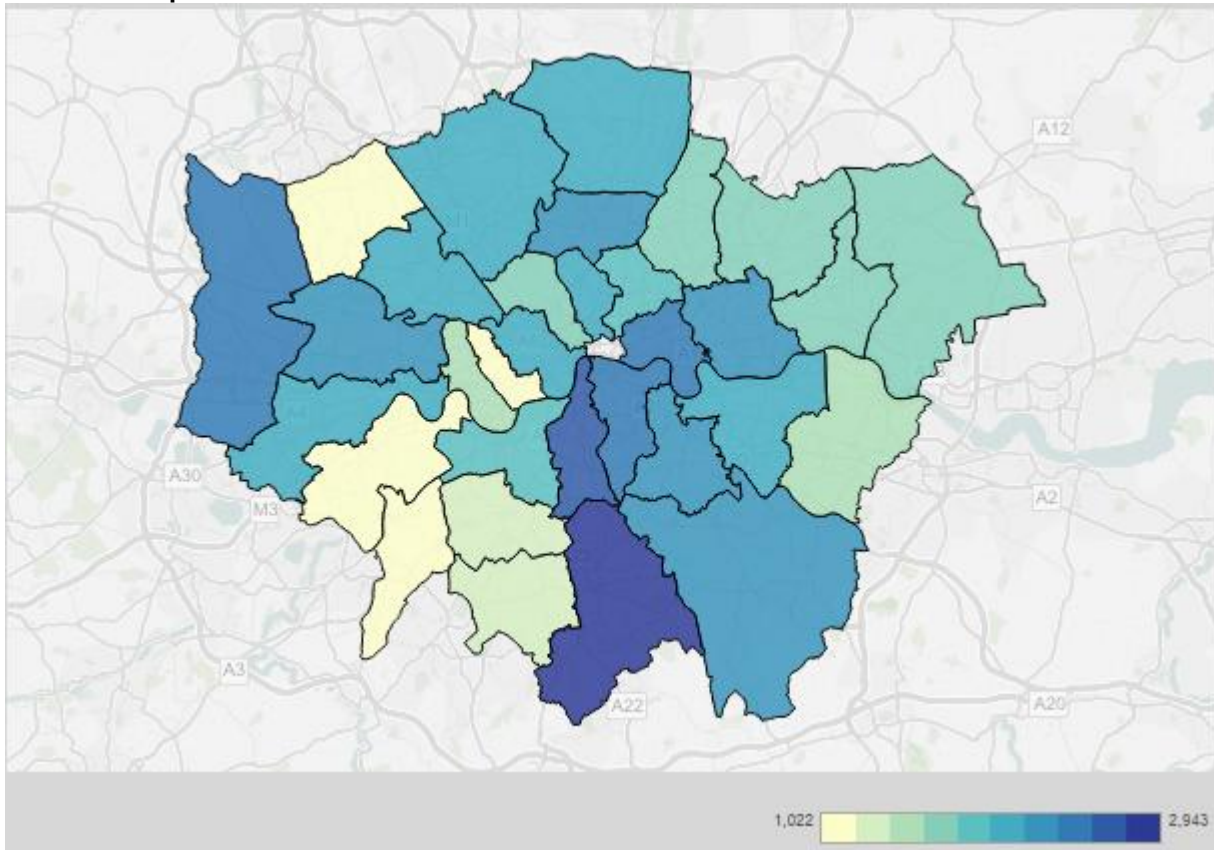
London Comparison

London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	1,904
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	2,303
Bromley above or below London average?	Above
Bromley's 12 month-rolling data borough rank /32 (1= best, 32=worst) :	25

Historical Comparison
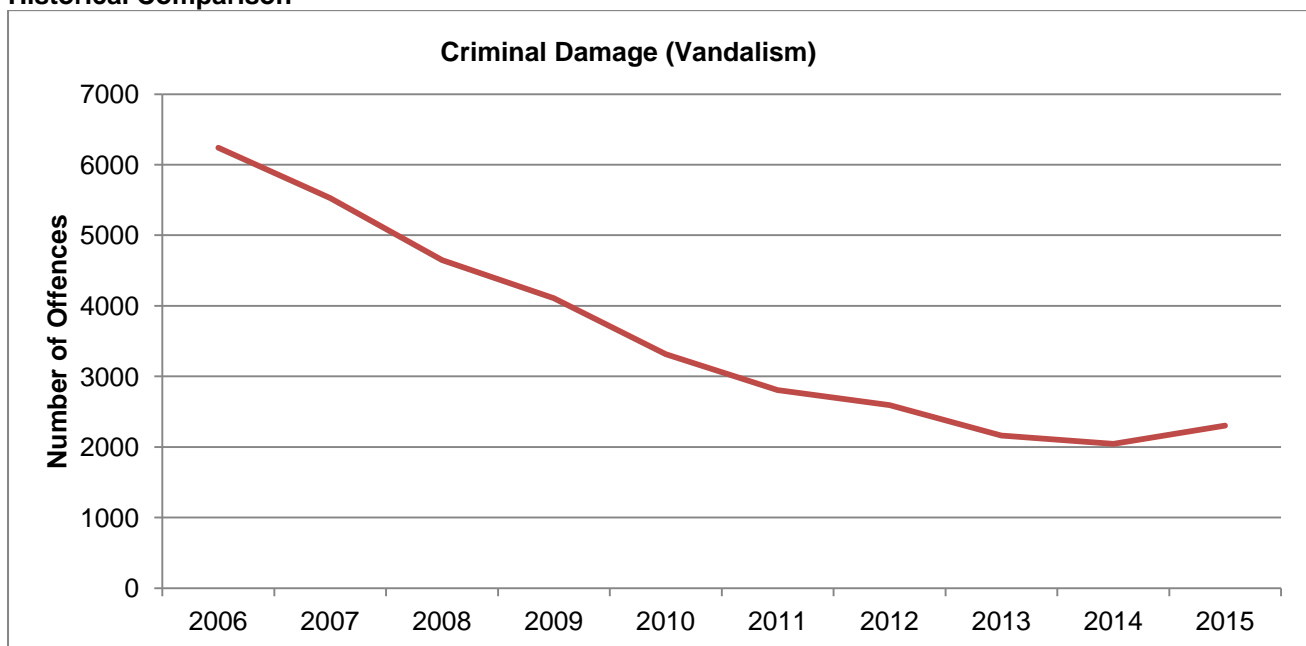
Note the downward trend since 2006, with a slight increase in 2014/15 compared to 2013/14.

2.9: Trend Analysis

From the MOPAC 7 offences analysis documented in sections 2.1 to 2.8, it can be concluded that:

- There are relatively high levels of offences across the north-west (Penge and Cator, Crystal Palace, Copers Cope wards) and in the Cray Valley wards (Cray Valley East and Cray Valley West)

- Bromley Town centre also has particularly high levels of offences in Total Violence with Injury, Robbery and Theft from Person crime categories

- Darwin and Biggin Hill and Shortlands wards have consistently low numbers of offences across the board

- Relative to 2006, all crime categories have seen significant reductions as of 2014/15 (see Fig.9)

- Violence with injury, Theft of Motor Vehicle and Criminal Damage have seen small increases in recent years

Fig.9: All MOPAC 7 category number of offences since 2006.
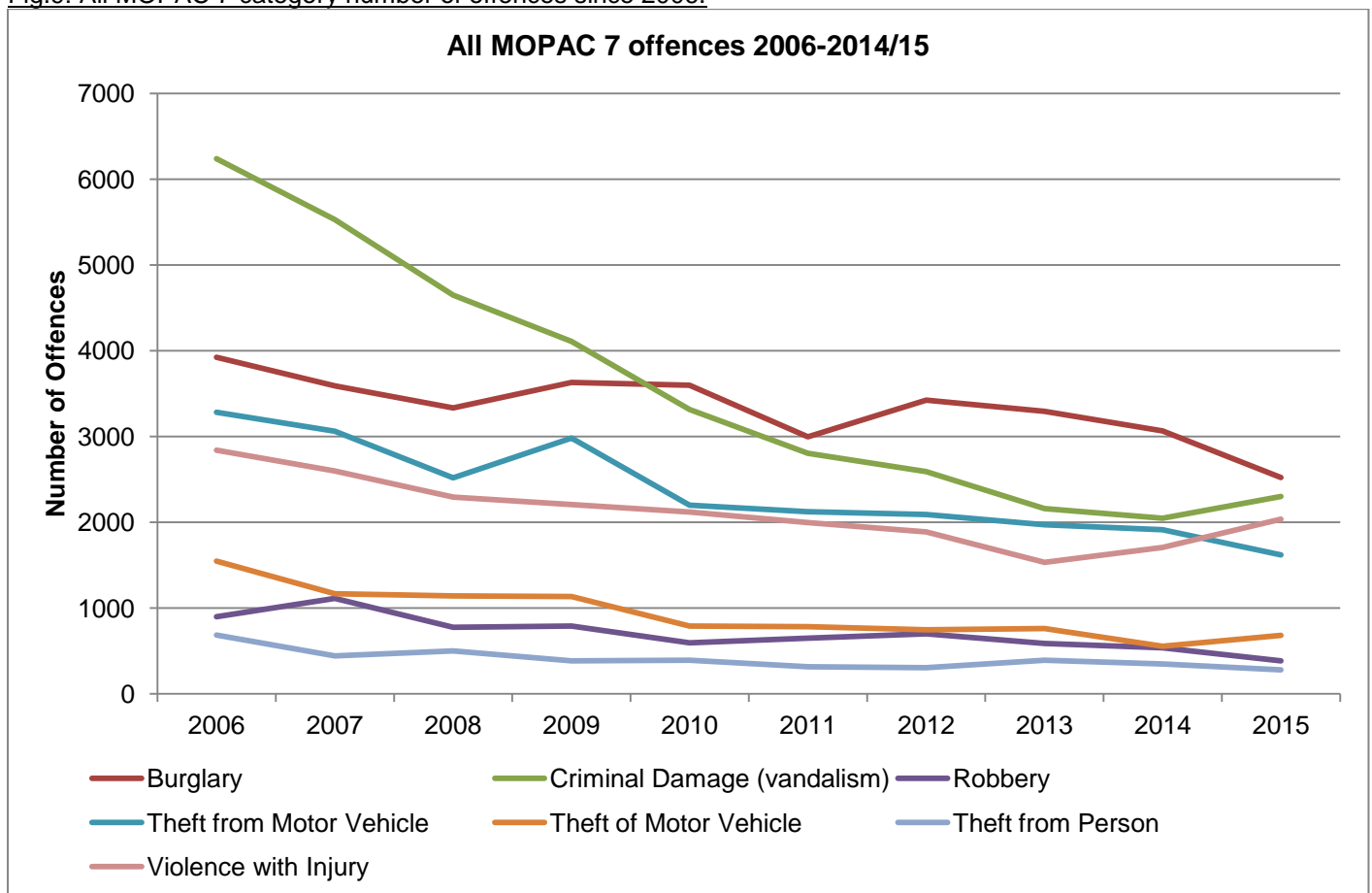
Fig.10: MOPAC 7 priority offences per ward, 2014/15
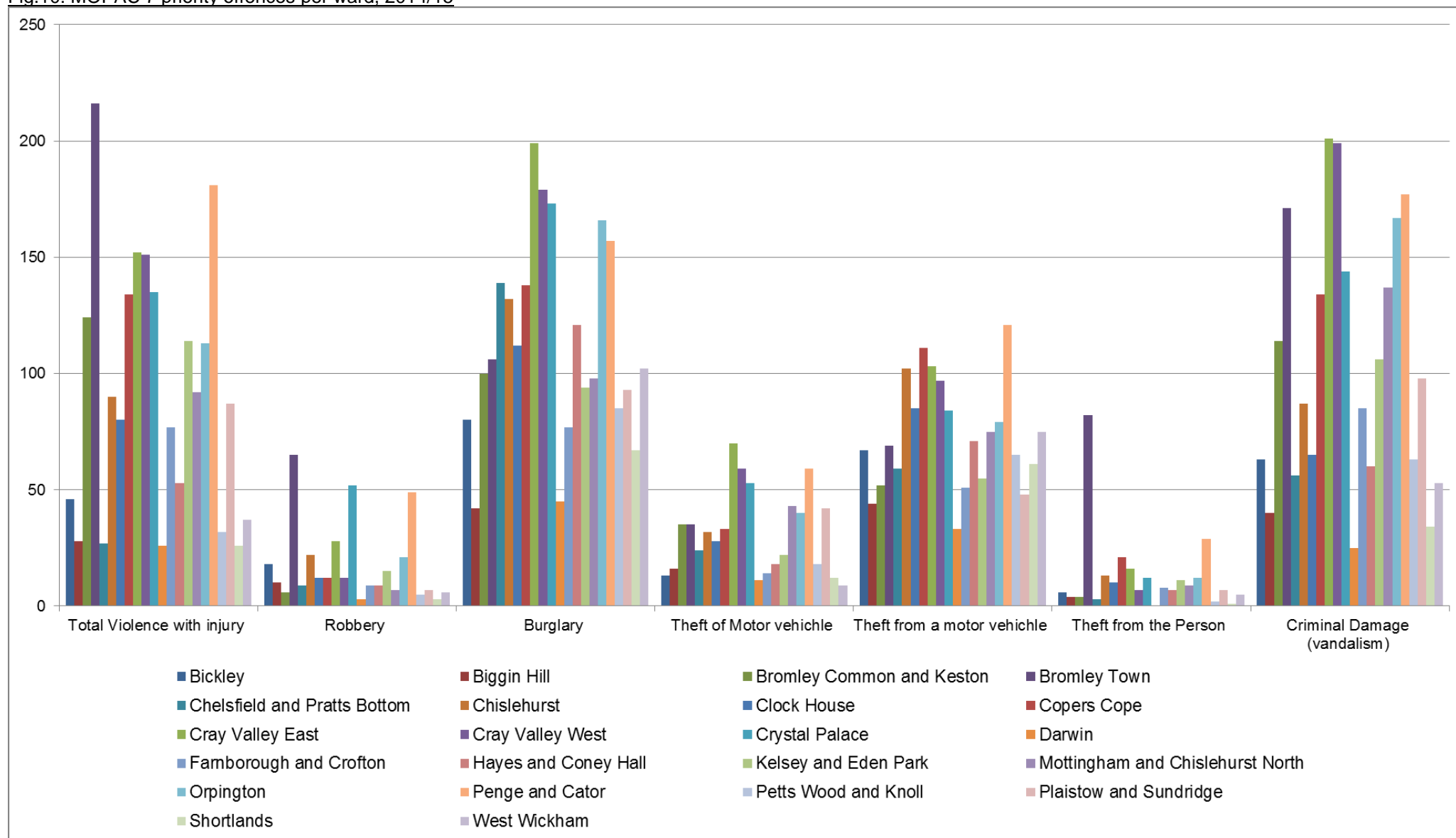
Figure 10 shows all ward data for the 7 crime categories. Outliers- i.e. wards with the highest levels of offences relative to other wards in each category can be easily identified.

Figure 11 shows the same data from Figure 10 plotted by ward rather than by crime category. Again, outliers (e.g. high offences in a crime category relative to other wards) can be easily identified, and overall performance can be compared between wards.

Fig.12: Top three wards with highest offences for each category (number of incidents in the brackets)

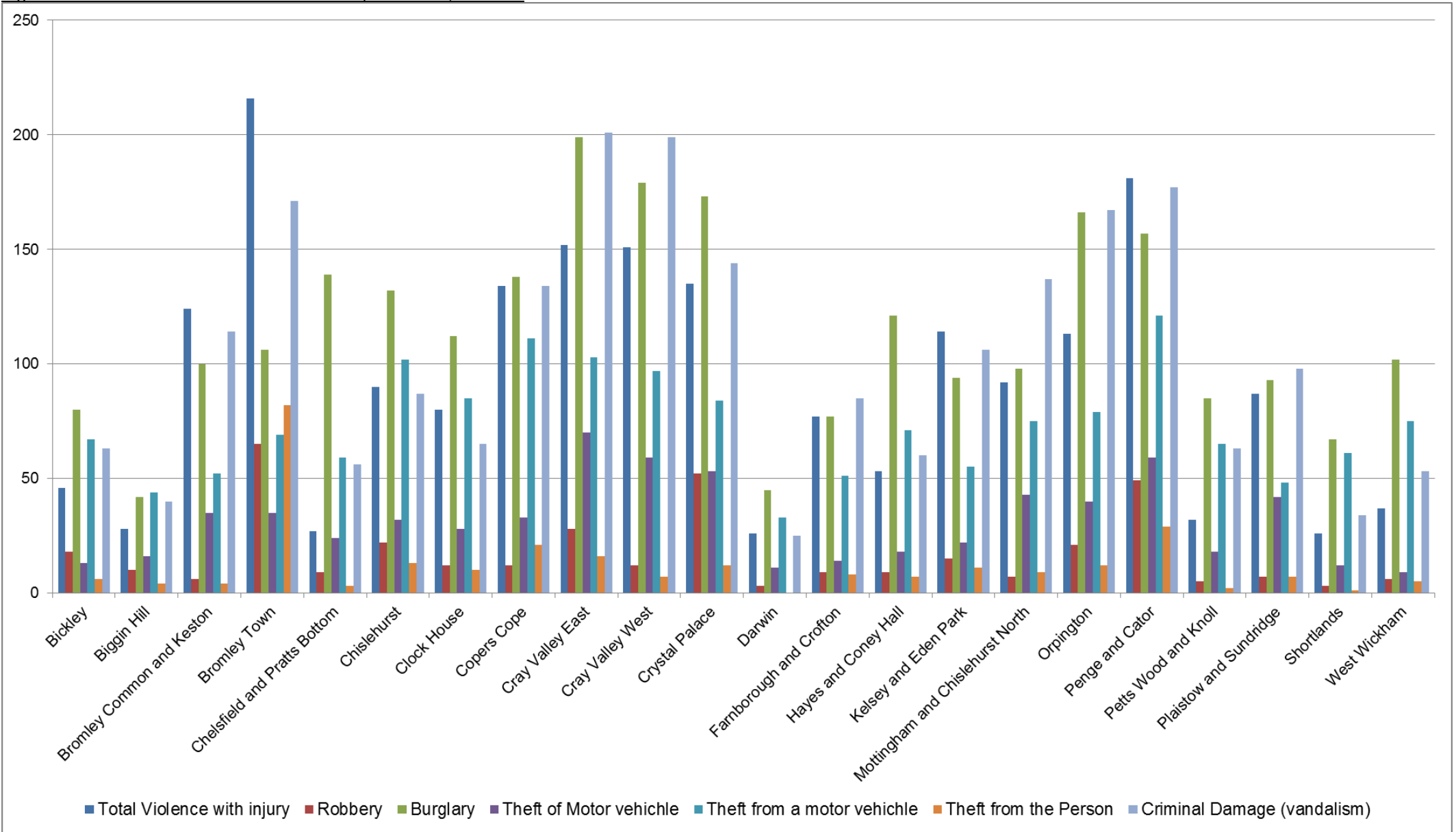| MOPAC Crime Category	Ward with most incidents	Ward with 2nd most incidents	Ward with 3rd most incidents
Total Violence with injury	Bromley Town (216)	Penge and Cator (181)	Cray Valley East (152)
Robbery	Bromley Town (65)	Crystal Palace (52)	Penge and Cator (49)
Burglary	Cray Valley East (199)	Cray Valley West (179)	Crystal Palace (173)
Theft of Motor vehicle	Cray Valley East (70)	Penge and Cator (59)	Cray Valley West (59)
Theft from a motor vehicle	Penge and Cator (121)	Copers Cope (111)	Cray Valley East (103)
Theft from the Person	Bromley Town (82)	Penge and Cator (29)	Copers Cope (21)
Criminal Damage (vandalism)	Cray Valley East (201)	Cray Valley West (199)	Bromley Town (171)
MOPAC 7 Totals	Penge and Cator (773)	Cray Valley East (769)	Bromley Town (744)

- As highlighted through analysis 2.1-2.8, the wards with the highest incidents in each category are dominated by Bromley Town, Penge and Cator, and Cray Valley East and West.

Fig.13: Top two MOPAC 7 categories with most incidents in each ward (number of incidents in brackets)

Ward	Category with Most Incidents	Category with 2nd Most Incidents
Bickley	Burglary (80)	Theft from a Motor vehicle (67)
Biggin Hill	Theft from a Motor Vehicle (44)	Burglary (42)
Bromley Common and Keston	Total Violence with Injury (124)	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (114)
Bromley Town	Total Violence with Injury (216)	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (171)
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	Burglary (139)	Theft from a motor vehicle (59)
Chislehurst	Burglary (132)	Theft from a motor vehicle (102)
Clock House	Burglary (112)	Theft from a motor vehicle (85)
Copers Cope	Burglary (138)	Total Violence with Injury / Criminal Damage (vandalism) (134)
Cray Valley East	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (201)	Burglary (199)
Cray Valley West	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (199)	Burglary (179)
Crystal Palace	Burglary (173)	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (144)
Darwin	Burglary (45)	Total Violence with Injury (26)
Farnborough and Crofton	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (85)	Total Violence with Injury / Burglary (77)
Hayes and Coney Hall	Burglary (121)	Theft from a motor vehicle (71)
Kelsey and Eden Park	Total Violence with Injury (114)	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (106)
Mottingham & Chislehurst North	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (137)	Burglary (98)
Orpington	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (167)	Burglary (166)
Penge and Cator	Total Violence with Injury (181)	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (177)
Petts Wood and Knoll	Burglary (85)	Theft from a motor vehicle (65)
Plaistow and Sundridge	Criminal Damage (vandalism) (98)	Burglary (93)
Shortlands	Burglary (67)	Theft from a motor vehicle (61)
West Wickham	Burglary (102)	Theft from a motor vehicle (75)

Figures 12 and 13 show a number of trends:

- Burglary is the category with the most incidents in a number of wards, with particularly high number of offences in Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom, Keston & Bromley Common, Cray Valley East, Crystal Palace, Hayes and Coney Hall is relatively high
- Theft from a motor vehicle is often the second most common crime category in each ward

Section 3: Wider Strategic Analysis

A variety of data sources were used in section 3, including police recorded crime and incidents, MOPAC dashboards, youth offending service (YOS), and Borough's ASB data and domestic violence data, covering data since the 2010/11 financial year.

3.1: Personal Acquisitive Crime

This section will outline the trends and patterns of personal acquisitive crime, i.e. crime types where the victim was an individual rather than a business or community within Bromley. Overall, most acquisitive crime types have recorded a reduction in the last five years. However, increases have been seen in some crime types e.g. Theft from Shops and Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle.

Figure 14: Long term trend for Bromley – selected acquisitive crime types
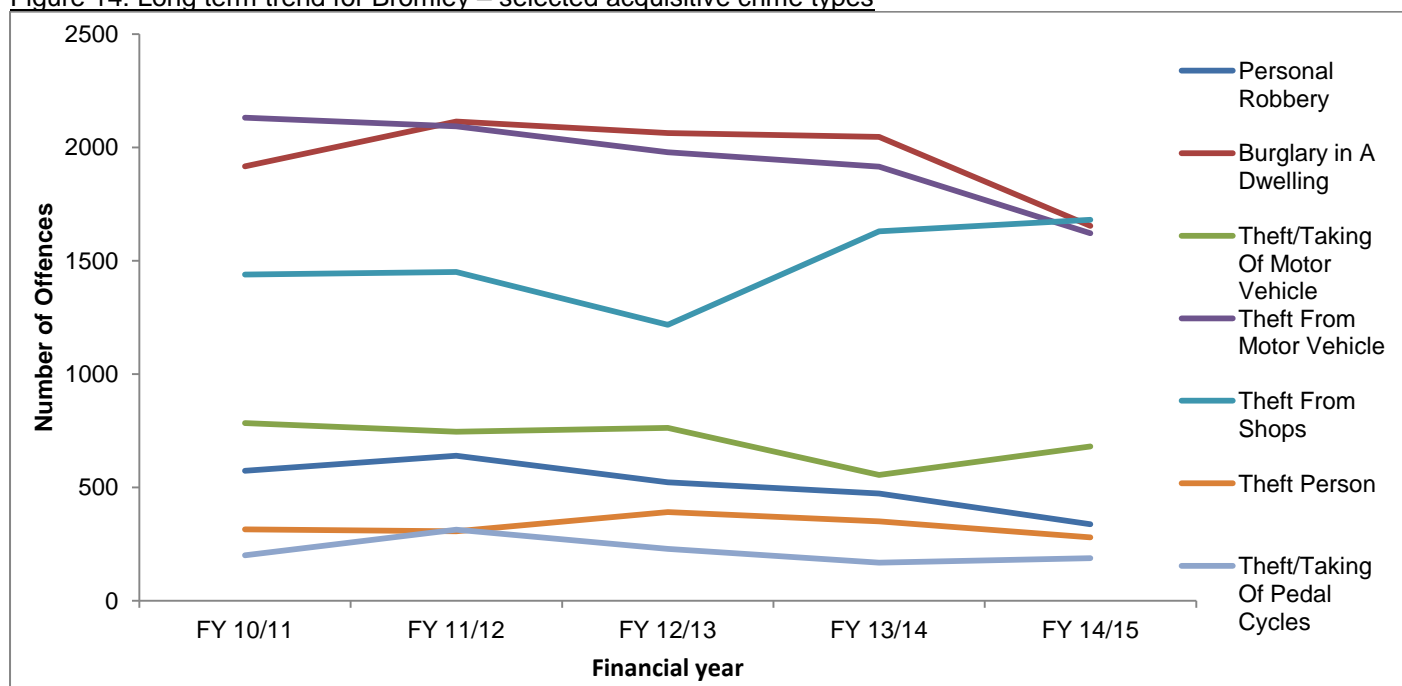
3.1.1: Theft from Shop

Theft from shop remains the highest volume of this group of crimes. It can be seen from figure 14 above that over the last five years the volume has shown an overall increase. However, it should be noted that 2012/13 recorded a substantial reduction. Comparing 2014/15 with 2013/14, there was an increase of 3% recorded. However this was very low compared to the increase in theft from shop offences between 2012/13 and 2013/14 (34%).

3.1.2: Theft of Motor Vehicle

Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle recorded a reduction of 13% between 2010/11 and 2014/15. However, in 2014/15, 681 offences have been recorded; whilst in the same period last year 555 offences were recorded (an increase of 23%).

3.1.3: Dwelling Burglary

Whilst dwelling burglary has seen an issue over the years, the progress made on reducing the volume is substantial. The overall long term trend is a reduction. During the 2014/15 financial year, there were 1654 burglaries offences reported to the Police - a reduction of 19% compared with the same period previous year. The Partnership will need to be mindful of the successes to date when exploring any future options for tackling this crime type.

3.1.4: Personal Robbery

The volume of offences of personal robbery per year remains low; between 2010/11 and 2014/15 the volume of offences deceased from 573 to 337 (a 41% reduction).

## 3.1.5: Theft from Motor Vehicle

The volume of offences of Theft from Motor Vehicle 2010/11 and 2014/15 the volume of offences decreased from 2131 to 1622 (24% reduction between 2010/11 and 2014/15).

3.2: Violent Crime

This section will cover the analysis on types of violence related offences, which are of importance to the Partnership when reviewing its priorities for the forthcoming year.

3.2.1: Total Violence against the Person

Figure 15: Total Violence against the Person and Total Sexual Offences in Bromley - 2010/11 to 2014/15
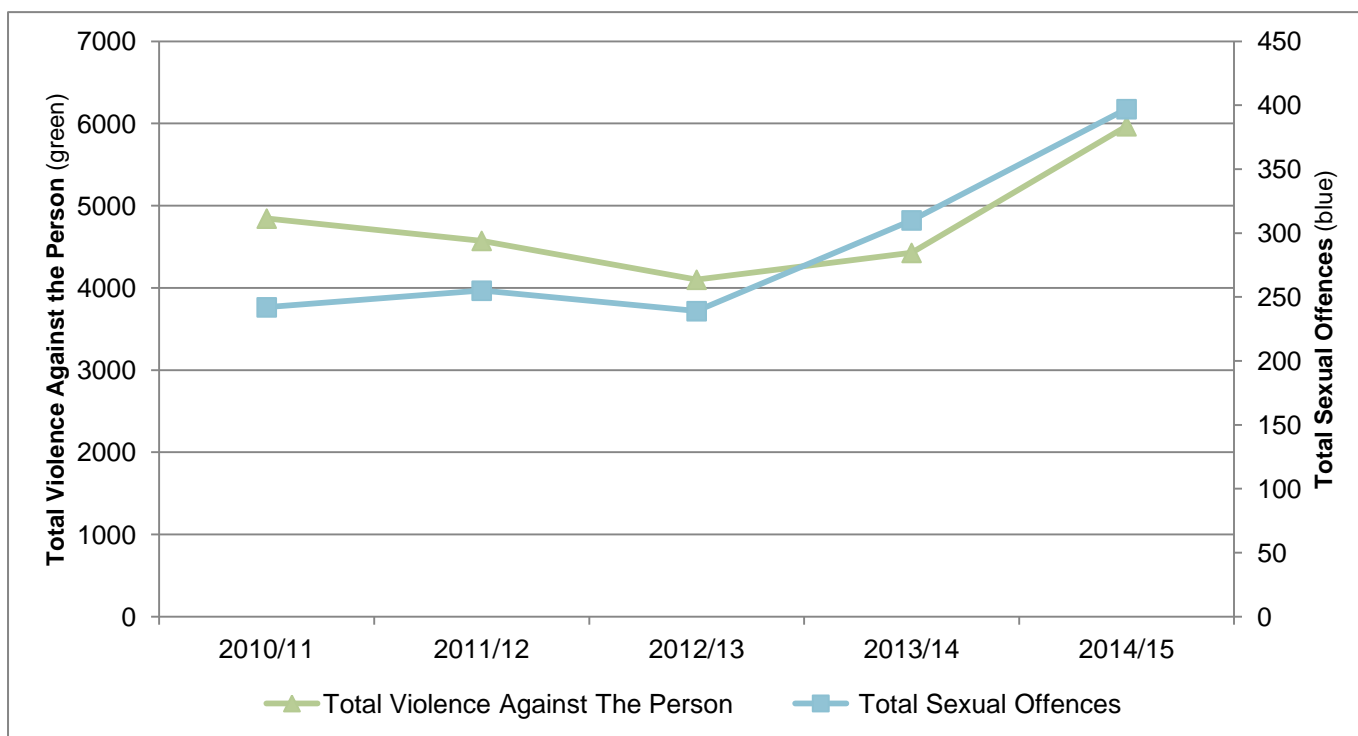
NB: *the use of two separate axes- violence against the person on left and total sexual offences on the right.*

Overall total violent crime has increased significantly over the last 5 years (See Fig.15). Between 2010/11 and 2014/15 the volume of violence against the person offences increased from 4844 to 5968 (a 23% increase).

When we drill down further into what makes up this 23% increase we find an increase of 38% in relation to harassment, 42% for common Assault and most significantly an increase of 150% for Wounding/GBH, which account for a large proportion of this increase.
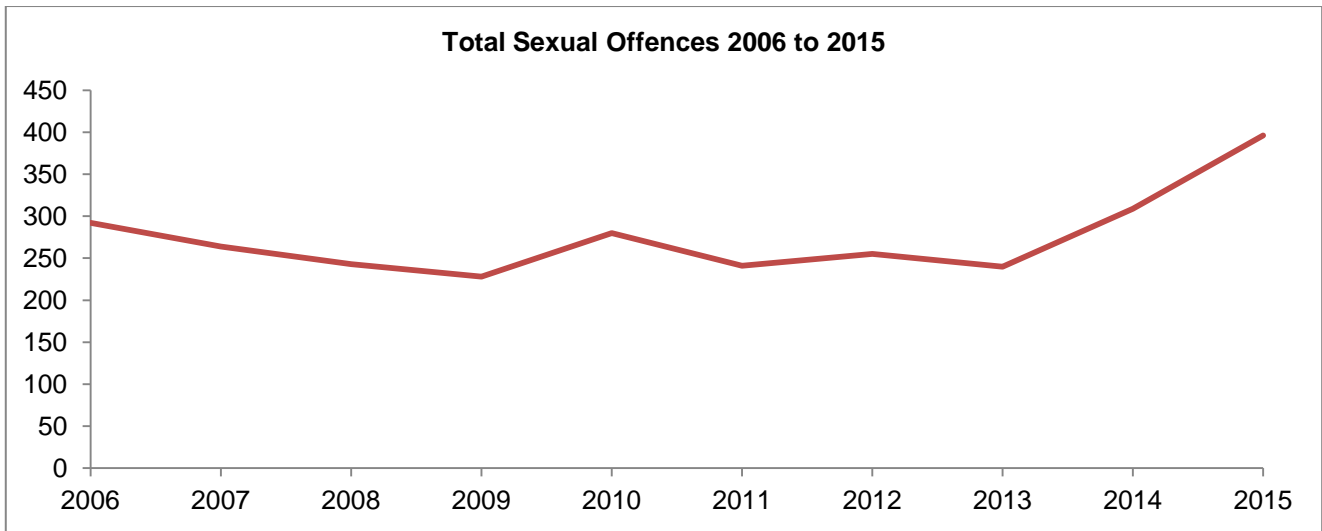
3.2.2: Sexual offences

Total sexual offences have also increased significantly over the last five years (see Fig.15). There were 396 sexual offences recorded in 2014/15, compared to 241 in 2010/11, and 292 in 2006/7 (Fig.16).

Bromley's number of sexual offences in 2014/15 was below the London average (see table below).

London Comparison	
London 2014/15 Average Offences:	460
Bromley 2014/15 Offences:	396
Bromley above or below London average?	Below

However in the last 5 years rape has gone up by 106%, and other sexual offences also increased by 49%.

Fig.16: Total Sexual offences in Bromley, 2006 to 2015 (financial years)

Total Sexual Offences 2006 to 2015

- Note the increase in total sexual offences since 2013

Fig.17: Sexual offences by ward 2014/15

Sexual Offences by ward 2014/15
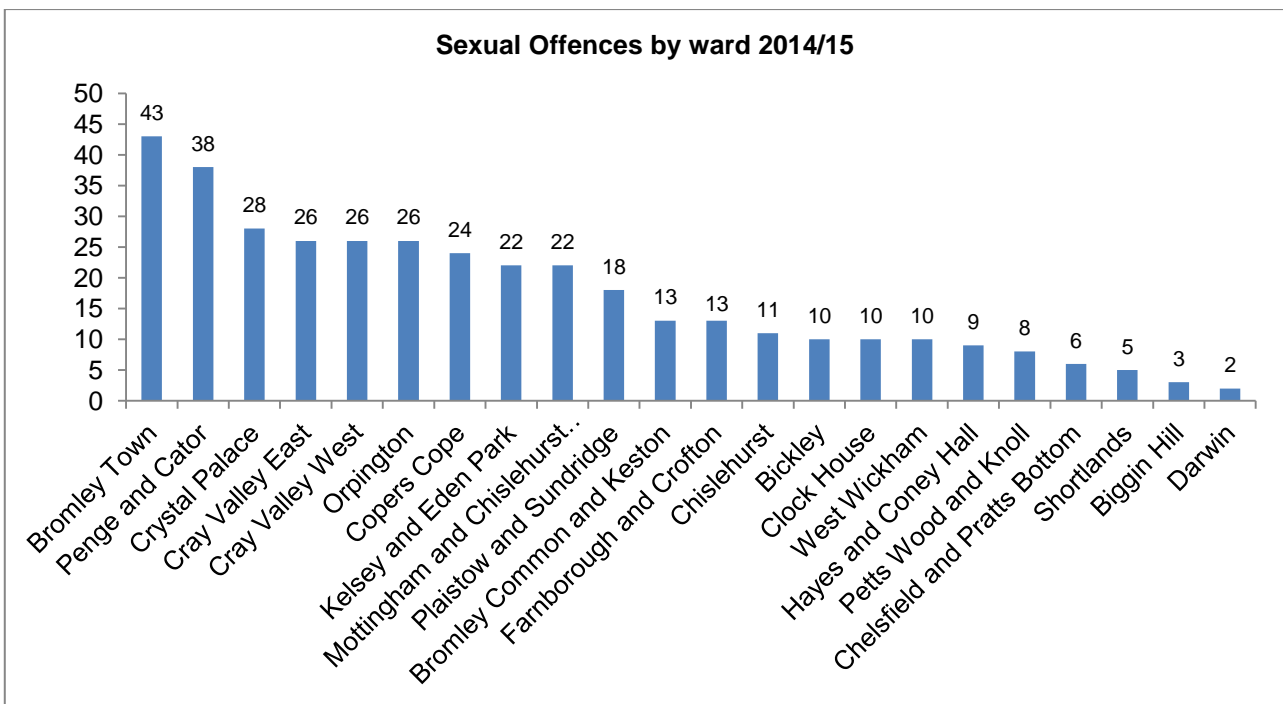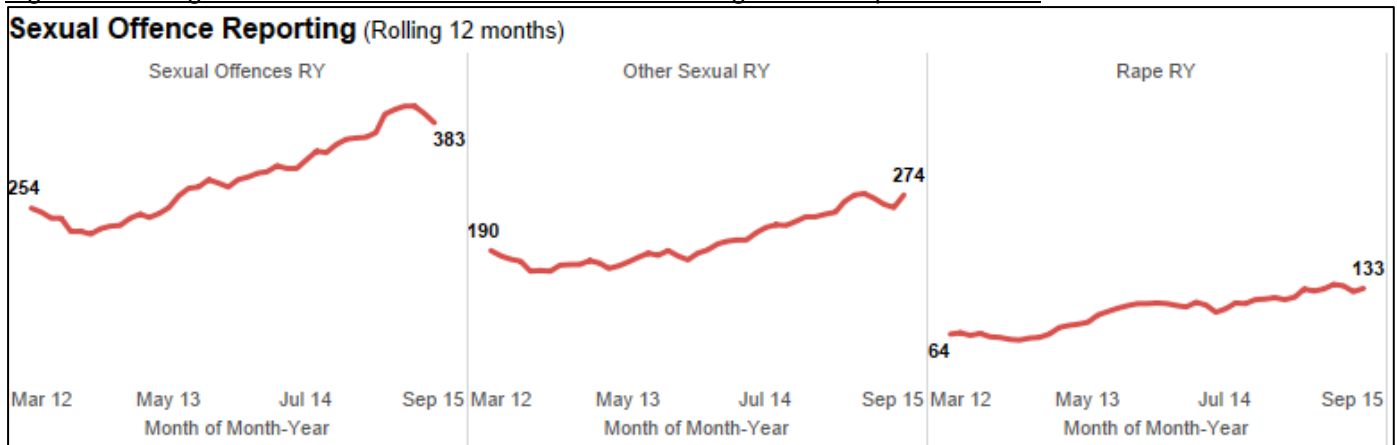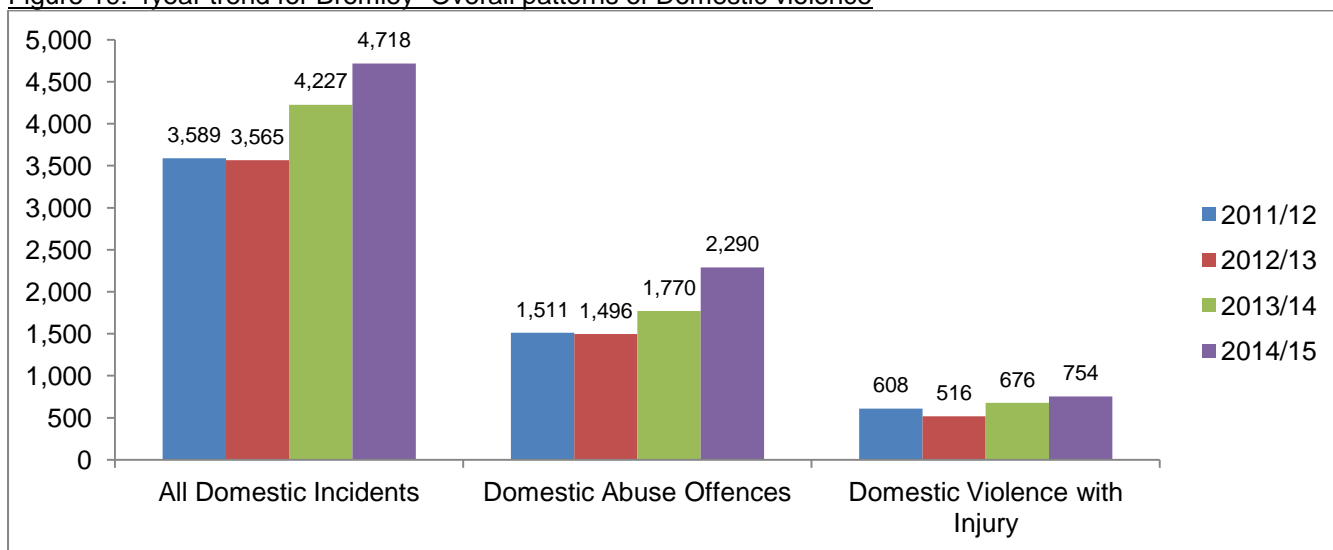

Fig.18: Screen-grab from MOPAC dashboard- 12 month rolling data to September 2015

Sexual Offence Reporting (Rolling 12 months)

3.3: Domestic Violence/ Abuse

See MOPAC domestic and sexual violence dashboard

Figure 19: 4year trend for Bromley -Overall patterns of Domestic violence

The number of domestic incidents has increased, from 4 227 in the previous year to 4 718 in the 2014/15 period. There were 2,290 domestic violent offences recorded and flagged with an aggravating factor of domestic violence in Bromley over the 2014/15 period, which was an increase of 29% compared with 2013/14. Of these 33% offences were of a violent nature, compared to 38% the year before. Bromley sits in 10th position in the London Boroughs (32 having the highest/worst rate and 1st the lowest/best); recording 15 domestic incidents per 1,000 populations. Note the sharp increase in domestic abuse offences since 2013 as shown in Fig.20 below.

Figure 20: Domestic Abuse offences in Bromley, 2006 to 2015 (financial years)
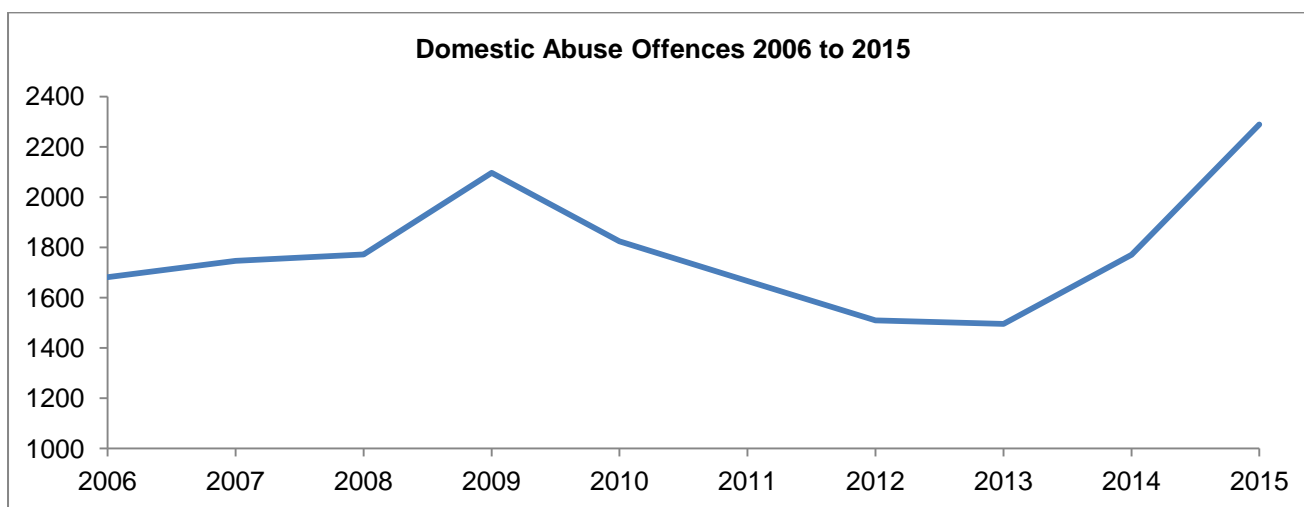

Fig 21: Screen-grab from MOPAC dashboard- 12 month rolling data to September 2015
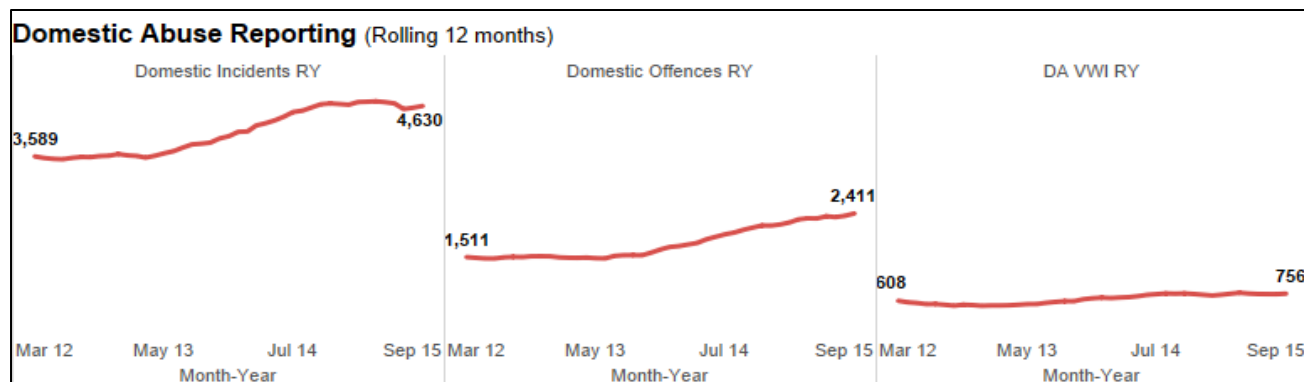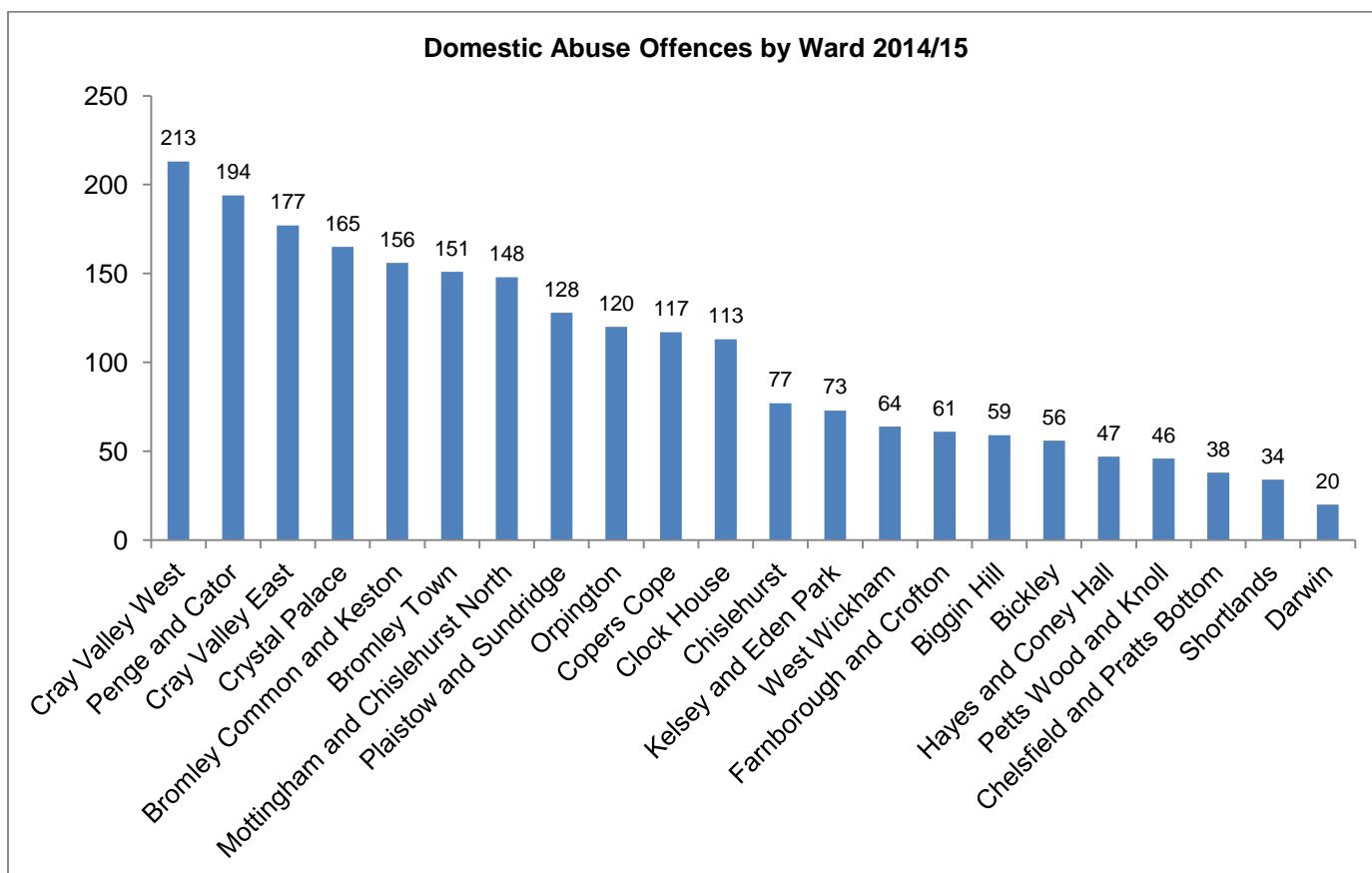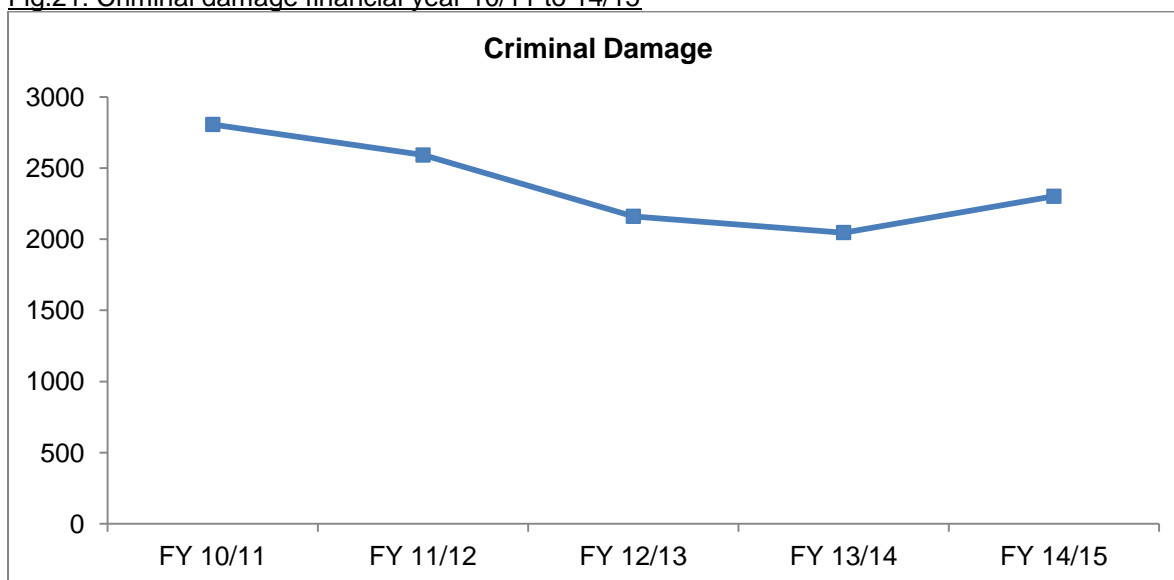
Fig.21: Domestic Abuse Offences by ward 2014/15

Domestic Abuse Offences by Ward 2014/15


3.4: Criminal Damage

Fig.21: Criminal damage financial year 10/11 to 14/15

Criminal Damage

Overall the total Criminal Damage offences have reduced significantly over the last 5 years. During the 2014/15 period, there were 2302 criminal damage incidents recorded in the borough, up by 255 on the previous year (+12%). The most prevalent offence type within the category of 'criminal damage' was found to be vehicle damage, accounting for 40% of offences (922 incidents). Vehicle damage offences have also increased when compared to the previous year by 11% (up by 88 offences), however the significant increase (31%) was identified on "criminal Damage to other building" offences. Also see more analysis in section 2.8.

3.5: Drug Offences

Fig.22: Drugs Offences - financial year 10/11 to 14/15
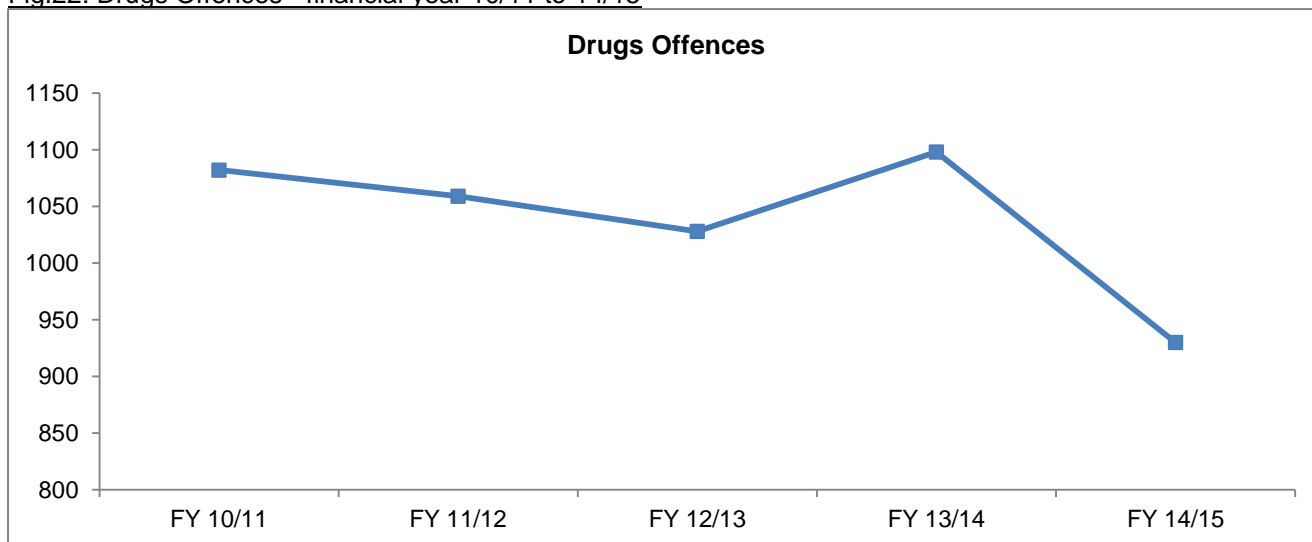
Drugs Offences

There was a significant decrease in all drug offences, particularly drug trafficking and possession of drugs. During the 2014/15 period there were 930 Drug related offences recorded in Bromley, representing a 15% reduction compared with the previous year.

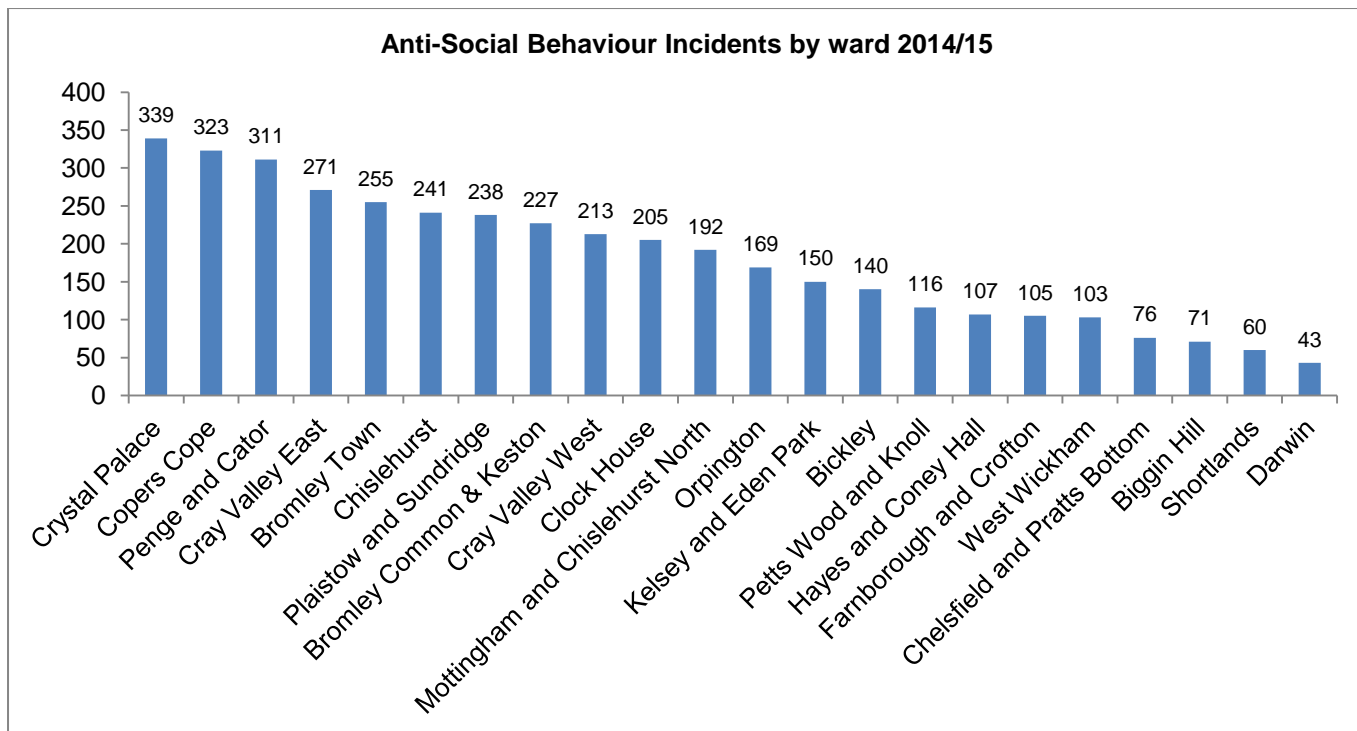**3.6: Bromley Council Anti-Social Behaviour cases**

Fig.23: ASB Offences - financial year 10/11 to 14/15
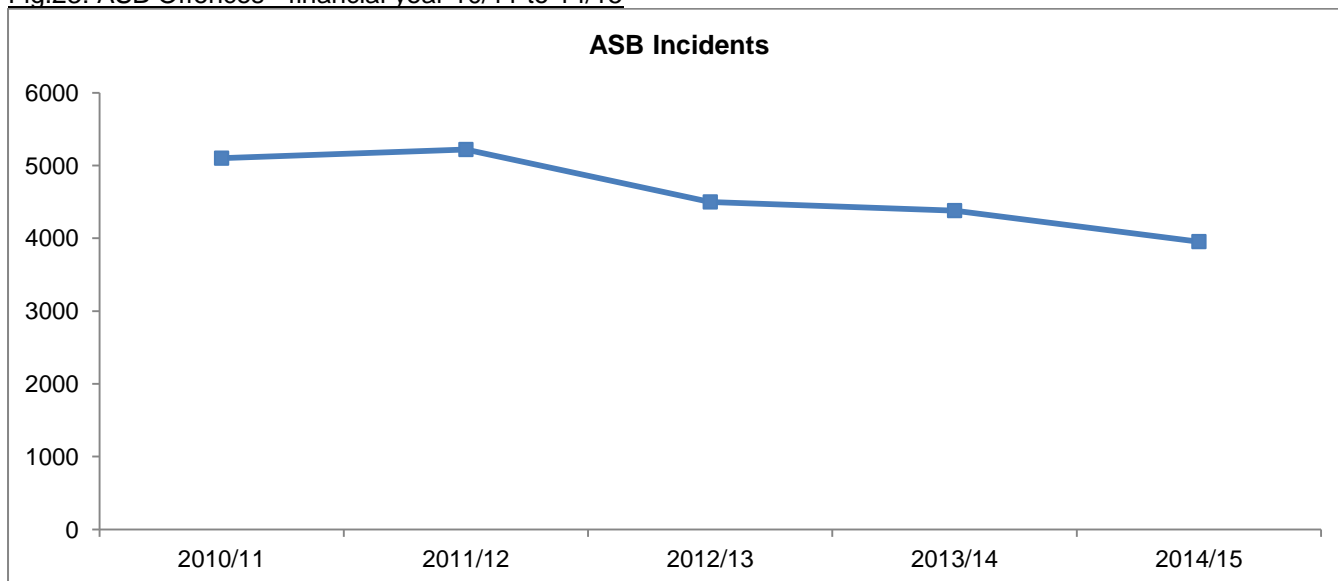
ASB Incidents

During the 2014/15 period, there were 3,955 anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents recorded by the council in Bromley - a 10% decrease on the previous year. Bromley has recorded the lowest number of ASB incidents in this period compared with each of the previous four years (April 10 to March 15).

Fig.24: Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by ward 2014/15

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by ward 2014/15

Ward	Incidents
Crystal Palace	339
Copers Cope	323
Penge and Cator	311
Cray Valley East	271
Bromley Town	255
Chislehurst	241
Plaistow and Sundridge	238
Bromley Common & Keston	227
Cray Valley West	213
Clock House	205
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	192
Orpington	169
Kelsey and Eden Park	150
Bickley	140
Petts Wood and Knoll	116
Hayes and Coney Hall	107
Farnborough and Crofton	105
West Wickham	103
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	76
Biggin Hill	71
Shortlands	60
Darwin	43

All the wards have seen a decrease in the number of incidents over 10/11 to 14/15 period. In 2014/15 Crystal Palace is shown to be the top for ASB incidents in the borough, recording 9% of the total recorded figures (339 incidents).

3.7: Youth Crime

There have been 198 youth offenders' who committed 569 offences in Bromley during the 2014/15 period; this was an increase of 19% offences compared with the previous year (April 14 to March 15). 87% of the youth offenders were Male and 69% of theses offenders are being of white ethnicity. The highest volumes of crimes committed against this victim group are Violent against the Person, Theft and Handling and Drug offences.

3.7.1 First time Entrance

There were 26 first time entrants (FTE) to the Criminal Justice System between April and June 2015 in Bromley; 92% of these young people were boys. The two most common offence types were Theft and Handling (7) and violence against the person (14). Performance over the last 12 months indicates Bromley YOS has seen an increase of 32 young people entering the Criminal Justice System compared with 2013/14.

Fig.24 a) First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System by year. *Bromley YOS Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2015-16*
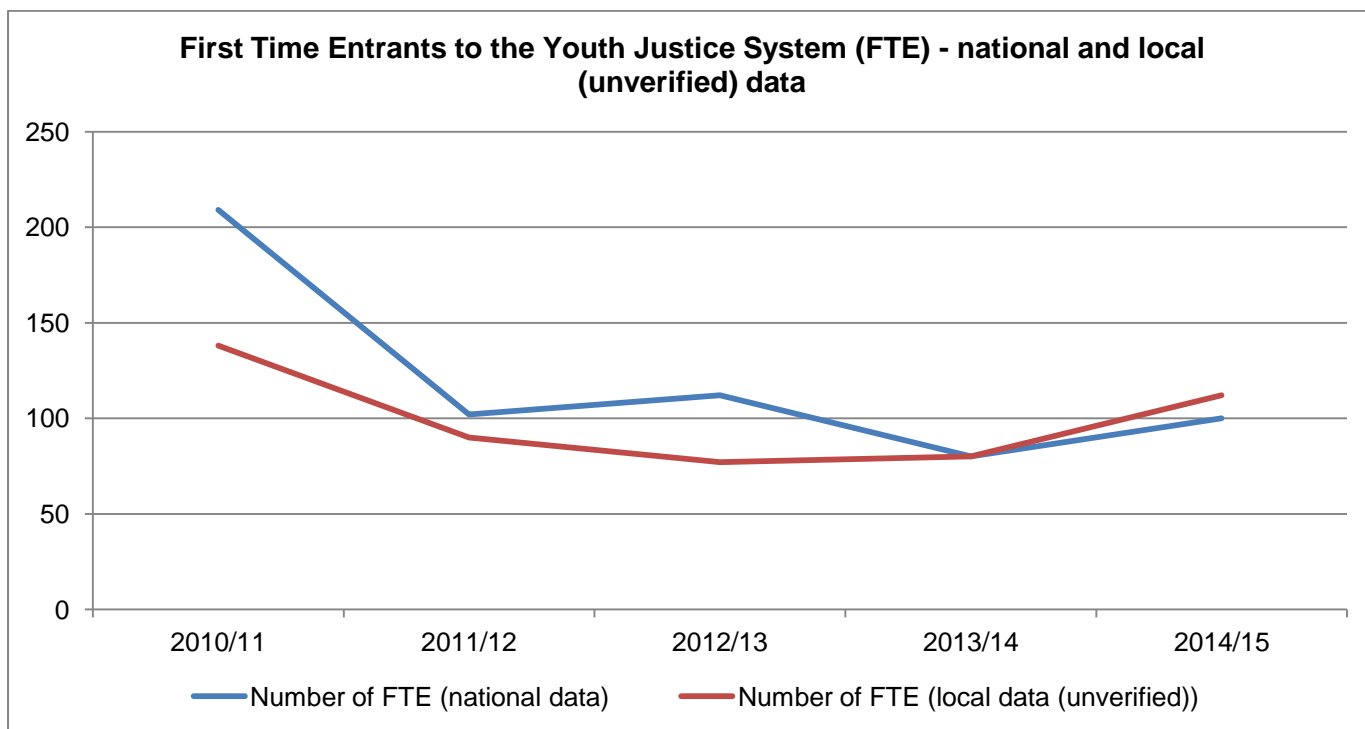
3.7.2 Youth Reoffending

Fig.24 b): Youth Reoffending
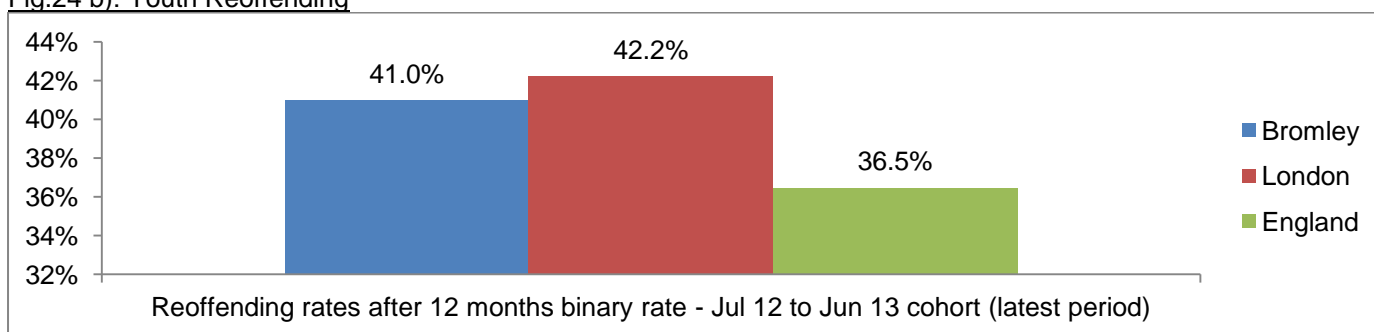
This chart shows whether a young person reoffends or not within the same period. Bromley is below the London rate but substantially above the national youth re-offending rate. Comparing this to the previous year, Bromley has reduced the binary reoffending rate by 5.2% (N=43.23% to 40.99%). The number of young people that have offended is lower; however the number of offences committed by these young people is significantly high. In the last reporting period (Jul 12 – Jun 13) re-offences 16.2% greater compared with the same period in the previous year.

Fig. 24 c) Rate of Proven Re-offending by Young People who have previously offended (national reoffending data)

Year	Size of cohort	Number of re-offences within 12 months of original conviction	Number of Offences	Frequency	Binary
2012/13	243	101	281	1.16	41%
2011/12	256	110	261	1.02	43%
2010/11	374	129	318	0.85	34.5%
2009/10	485	151	371	0.76	31%

- Note the frequency of reoffending by young people has been on the increase consistently since 2009/10.

Fig.24 d) Young People Receiving a Conviction in Court who are Sentenced to Custody over time

Year	Sentenced to Custody	Custody Rate Per 1,000 of 10-17 population
2014/15	17	0.57%
2013/14	23	0.78%
2012/13	9	0.3%
2011/12	15	0.5%
2010/11	15	0.59%

- Bromley has seen a 26% reduction in 2014/15 compared with 2013/14, translating to 6 fewer sentence outcomes. There was a spike in the custody figures during the period Apr 13 - Jun 14.

3.8: Gangs

During the 2014/15 period, there were 17 Gang flagged offences recorded in Bromley, compared to 15 the previous year. See the MOPAC gang dashboard:
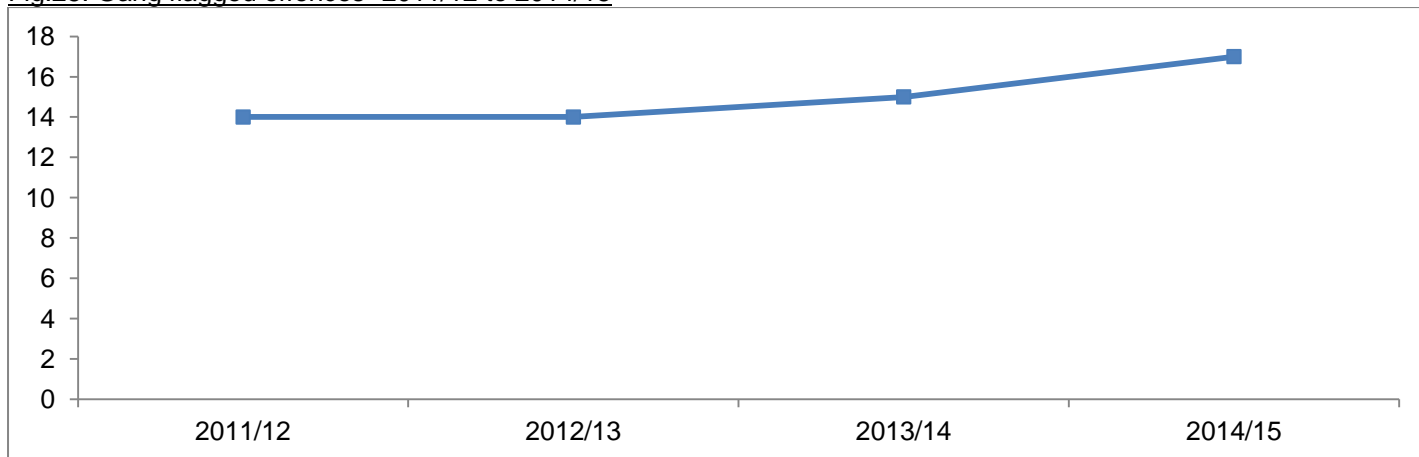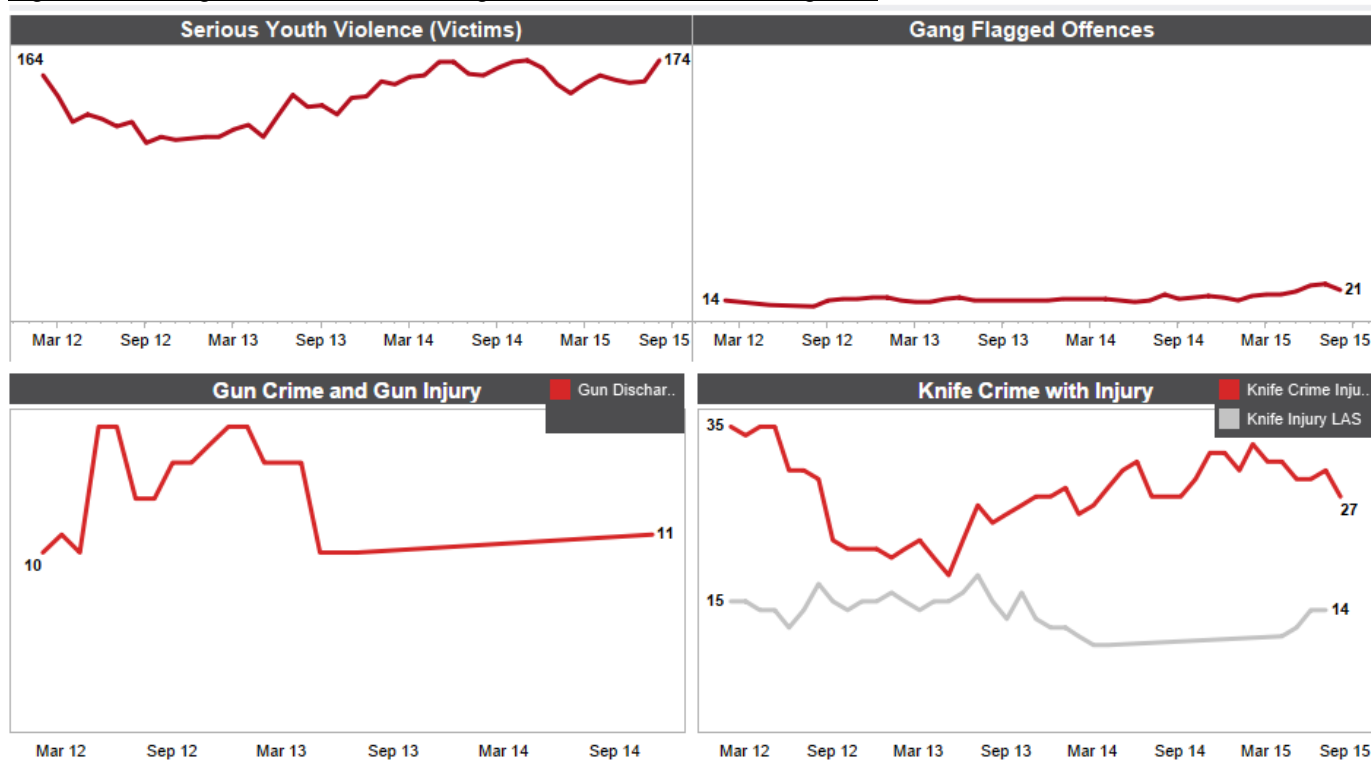
Fig.25: Gang flagged offences- 2011/12 to 2014/15

Fig. 26: Screen-grab from MOPAC Gangs dashboard- various rolling data

3.9: Adult reoffending

According to the latest Ministry of Justice data, adult reoffending has increased by 2.4% between October 12 and September 13. In October 2012 to September 2013, 23% of adult offenders reoffended - an increase of 2.4% compared with the same period previous year (20.6% to 23%). However, a low number of adult offenders reoffended in this period, but they committed a large proportion of total offences. In the October 12 to September 13 period, the number of offences committed by the reoffenders was 1248 - an increases of 15.6% compared with the same period in the previous year.
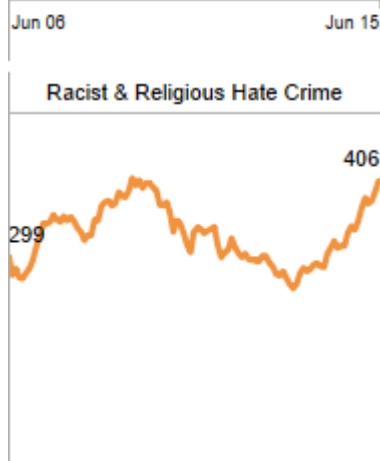
3.10 Hate Crime

The following data comes from the [MOPAC Hate Crime dashboard](), and uses rolling 12-month data up to June 2015.
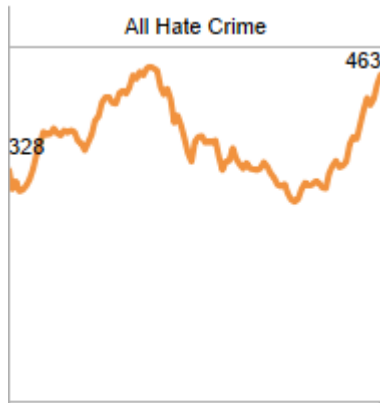
All Hate Crime:

See the recent trend of increases in offences – the majority of which comes from an increase in racist and religious hate crime (see below)
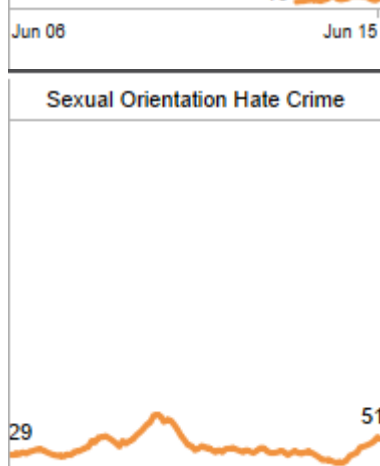

Racist and Religious Hate Crime:

Takes up majority of all hate crime, and there has been a significant increase in recent months.

Islamophobic Hate Crime:

Small increase, but only a small base / number of cases.

Sexual Orientation Hate crime:

Relatively low numbers but an increase occurring in recent months and years

Appendix:

Useful Documents:

- MOPAC Annual Report 2014/15
- MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016
- LOCAL POLICE ESTATE AND PUBLIC ACCESS Bromley Borough