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Bromley Community Safety Strategic Crime Assessment 2018

Introduction

This Strategic Crime Assessment is an objective analysis of data relating to crime and community Safety across Bromley.

The purpose of this crime assessment is to provide the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) with an understanding of where and to what extent crime, anti-social behaviour and other factors are an issue in the borough, enabling 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 assessment draws from and builds on information sharing from across the responsible authorities and takes account of information from wider partners including the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the Great London Authority (GLA). Data collated from sources including:

- London Borough of Bromley Crime Assessment 2015
- London Borough of Bromley Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2017
- Bromley YOS Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2015-16
- MPS crime data
- MOPAC performance reports and crime dashboards
- Public Attitude Survey and User Satisfaction Survey
- Office of National Statistics Crime in England and Wales bulletin
- GLA intelligence - London Landscape / London Datastore
- London Fire Brigade and London Ambulance Service data
- PHE local profiles

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Section 1: High level Crime Overview

1.1 National Picture

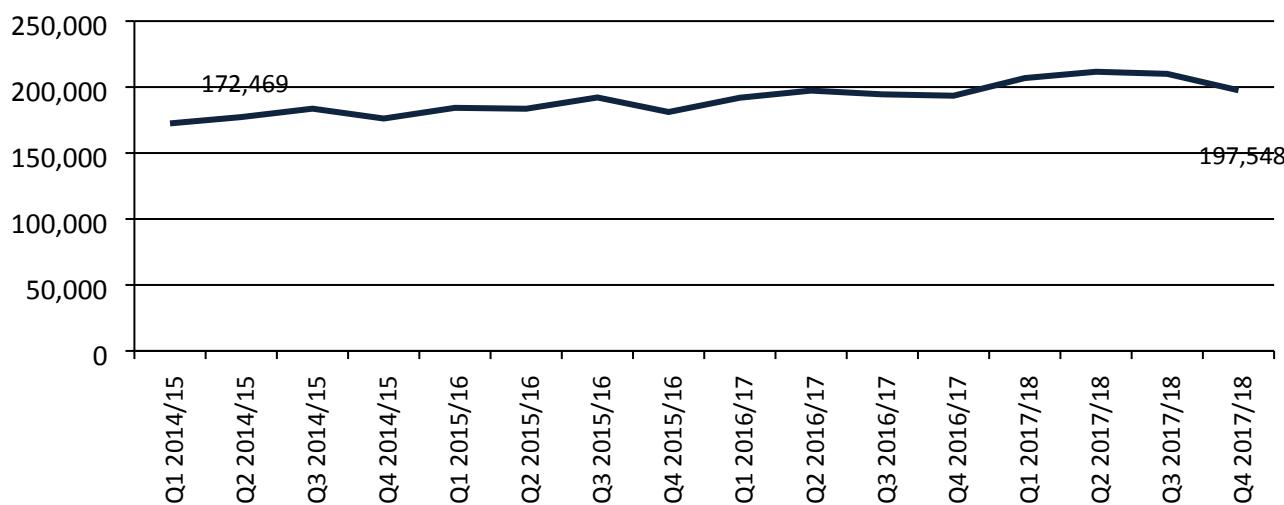
Crime figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), as highlighted in its Statistical bulletin “*Crime in England and Wales year ending December 2017*”, which was released in April 2018, shows:

- ✓ A 9% increase in **Burglary** police recorded offences.
- ✓ A 28% decrease estimated by the crime survey for England and Wales in **Computer Misuse offences**. However it should be noted that reports to Action Fraud show an increase in computer misuse offences.
- ✓ No change in **Fraud offences**
- ✓ A 9% increase in **Homicide** police recorded offences (this excludes the terrorist attacks in London and Manchester and the events at Hillsborough in 1989)
- ✓ A 33% increase in police recorded **Robbery** offences
- ✓ A 17% increase in **Vehicle related theft**
- ✓ No change in overall **violent offences**, however a 22% increase in police recorded **knife or sharp instrument offences** and an 11% increase in police recorded **firearms offences**.

1.2 London Picture

The chart below shows the number of Total Notifiable Offences in London as increasing. According to MOPAC's fourth quarter performance report published in June 2018, it reported that “*recorded crime in London increased by 7.1% compared to the previous 12 months*”.

Total Notifiable Offences



Source: Mayor's office for Policing and Crime Quarterly report (Quarter 4 22nd June 2018)

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In March 2017, following public consultation, the Mayor of London launched his Police and Crime plan for 2017-21. The key priorities identified in this plan are:

- A better criminal justice service for London
- A better police service for London
- Standing together against hatred and intolerance
- Keeping children and young people safe
- Tackling violence against women and girls

Following its launch MOPAC adopted a new method for prioritising and scrutinising local policing priorities in London, resulting in a move away from monitoring of MOPAC 7 crime categories.

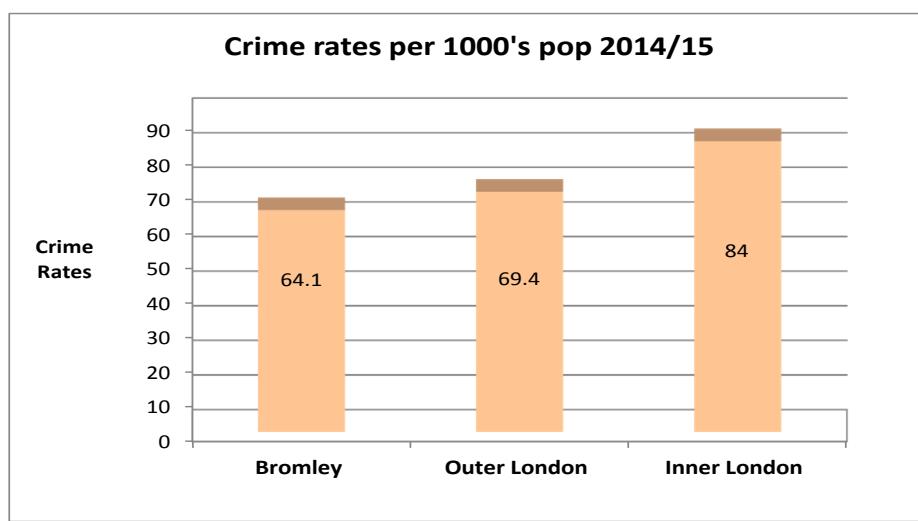
MOPAC recognised that **volume crime** concerns for one borough may be very different to those of another. This led to boroughs identifying two **local crime priorities** based on their local assessments, crime statistics and local resident views. The agreed priorities for Bromley are Burglary and Theft offences and Non Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences.

Additionally, during the police and crime plan consultation, **Anti-social behaviour offences** (ASB) were identified as an important issue for all boroughs. Therefore under MOPAC's new method of prioritising local policing, all London boroughs have a responsibility to focus on ASB.

Under the Mayors Police and Crime Plan **High harm crimes** and protecting vulnerable people are now a mandatory inclusion in local police priorities in every London borough. These high harm crimes include sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon based crime (knives and guns) and hate crime.

1.3 Local Picture

Crime rates per 1000's population for Bromley are shown in the chart below. When compared to both outer London and inner London, crime rates Bromley are lower than both.



For Bromley the total Notifiable Offence figure, for the period April 17 to March 2018, was **22,295** TNO's (crime cases). The London average for the same period was **25,422** TNO's.

Putting Bromley in perspective against other London boroughs Bromley is the 7th lowest of 32 boroughs; the borough with the highest level of TNO's is Westminster.

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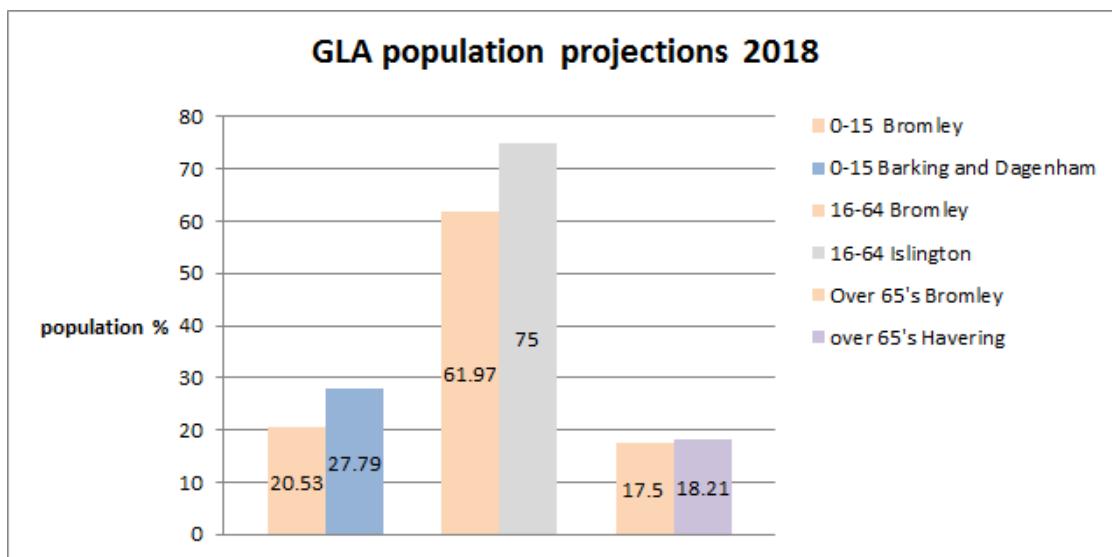
Borough Demographics - Total population projections

Bromley had a projected population total of **332,733** for 2018 (Source: GLA intelligence projections). The chart below shows these projections and comparisons with other Boroughs in London.

In the 0-15 age range Bromley's % population is 20.53%, ranking it 14th out of 32 London boroughs. Barking and Dagenham has the highest % with 27.79% of its population in this age range.

In the 16-64 age range Bromley's % population is 61.97%, ranking it second lowest when compared against the other London boroughs. The borough with the highest % of population of 16-64 year olds is Islington with 75%.

In the over 65's age range Bromley's % population is 17.5%. This translates to the second highest London borough; Havering is the highest borough in London with this age range with a % population of 18.21% of over 65's.



Source GLA Intelligence London Area Profiles Population

When considering local data it is important to understand the demographic and geographic make-up of Bromley. The North–East and North–West of the borough, for example, have more densely populated communities and contend with issues such as higher deprivation and disease prevalence. These areas generally tend to border Inner London boroughs. The South of the borough have small communities, spread over a large rural area and compare more with rural Kent and its issues.

Local perceptions of Crime and Victim Satisfaction

Trends of both public perceptions and victim satisfaction with the MPS are tracked on MOPAC's Public Voice Dashboard. Linked here <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/confidence-satisfaction-data>

The public attitude survey (PAS) gathers the views of London residents about a wide range of policing and crime issues with several themes being tracked over time.

For example, over the 12 month period to March 2018, in response to “*whether the police do a good job in the local areas*”, 72 % Bromley residents taking part in the survey held the perception that the police do a good job in the local area. The MPS average for this perception response across the whole of London was 67%.

The User Satisfaction Survey (USS) gathers the views of individuals, who have been the victim of a crime, about the service provided to them by the police.

In Bromley the overall victim satisfaction trend for 12 months to March 2018 was 73%. The average, across the MPS, against this measure was 70%

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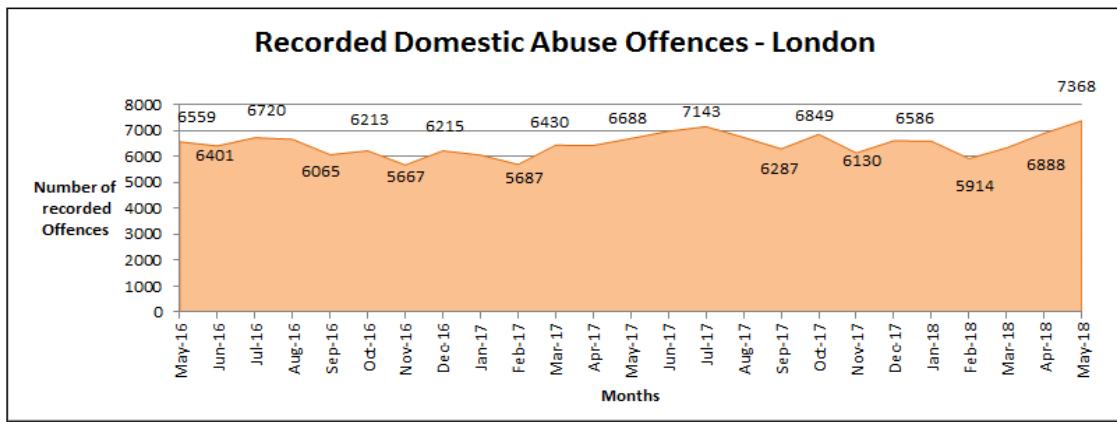
Section 2: High Harm Crime

Under the Mayor's Policing and Crime Plan 2017-21 the crimes that cause *high harm* to Londoners are classed as mandatory priorities for every borough. These high harm crime types include, Domestic Violence, Sexual Violence, Child Sexual Exploitation, Hate Crime and Weapon Based Crime.

Taken from the MOPAC performance framework dashboard the tables below provide a snap shot of these High Harm offences over the 2 year period May 2016 - May 2018. The data seeks to draw comparisons between offences in Bromley and London as a whole.

2.1 Domestic Abuse

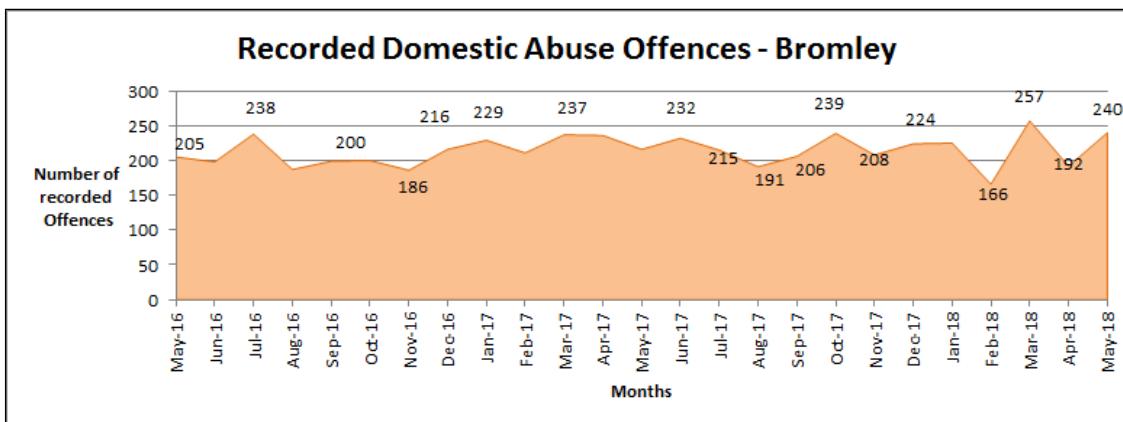
The chart below shows an increase in Domestic Abuse offences recorded across London, from **6,559** offences recorded in May 2016 to **7368** offences recorded in the month of May 2018.



Source MOPAC performance framework dashboard

Bromley data mirrors the London trend, with **205** Domestic Abuse offences recorded in May 2016 increasing to **240** offences recorded in May 2018.

Over the 2 year period the lowest number of offences, **166** were recorded in February 2018, since then there has been an upward trend, peaking in March 2018 with **257** offences recorded.

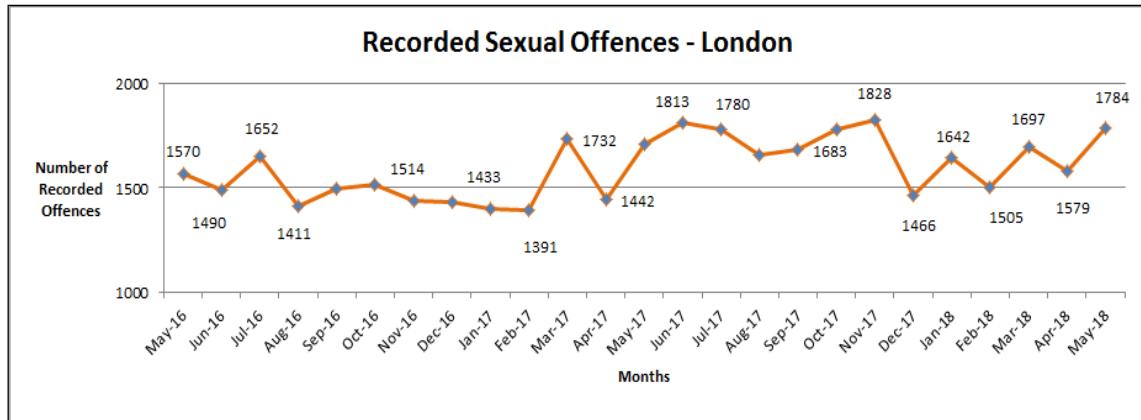


Source : MOPAC performance framework dashboard

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2.2 Sexual violence

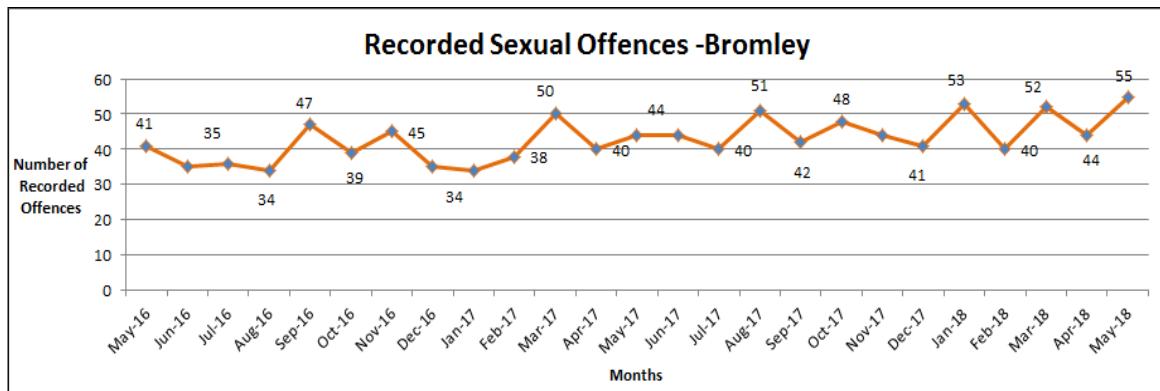
The chart below shows the lowest number of sexual offences in London was **1,391** offences recorded in February 2017. Since that period sexual violence offending across London has seen an upward trend, peaking in November 2017 with **1,828** offences recorded.



Source MOPAC performance framework dashboard

From a local perspective the data for Bromley shows the numbers of sexual offences recorded monthly as around **50**.

The lowest monthly figures are shown in August 2016 and January 2017, since then there has been an upward trend, with the highest monthly figures of **55** sexual offences being recorded in May 2018.



Source MOPAC performance framework dashboard

Note

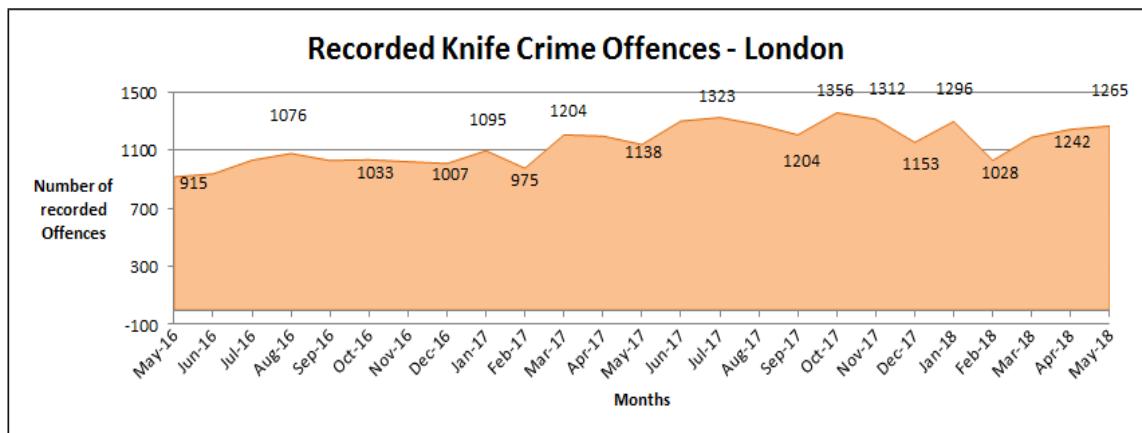
The data accounts for the range of sexual offences recorded by the police. The HO crime recording classification of sexual offences includes: Sexual assaults, Rape, Sexual activity with a child under 13, causing sexual activity without consent, incest or familial sexual offences.

2.3 Weapon Based Crime

Knife Crime

The chart below shows an increase in recorded knife crime offences across London, from **915** offences recorded in May 2016 to **1,265** offences recorded in the month of May 2018.

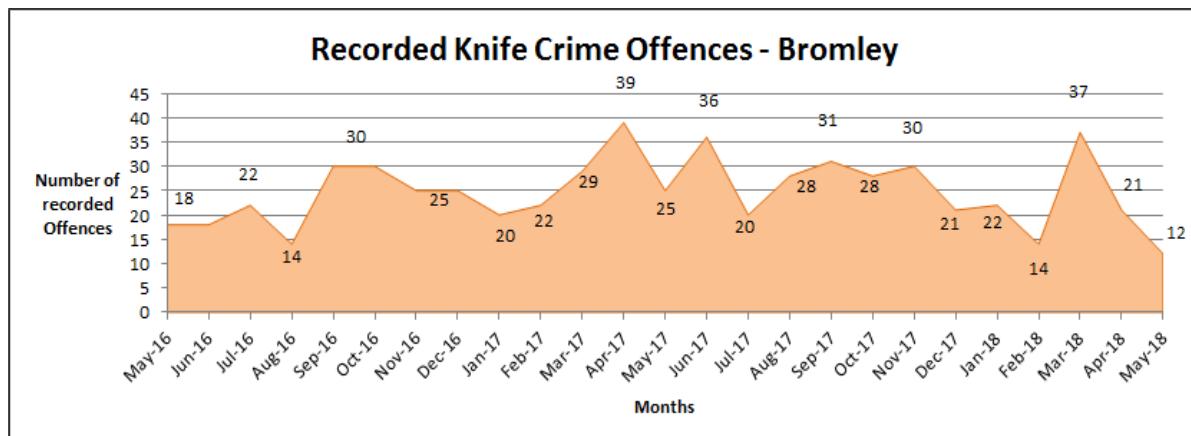
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Source : MOPAC Weapon enabled crime dashboard

From a local perspective the data for Bromley shows recorded knife crime offences dropping from a high of **37** offences recorded in March 2018 to **12** offences recorded in May 2018.

Comparing the spike of **37** recorded offences in Bromley with the total London volume it represents just 3% of the **1188** recorded offences across the capital for the month of March.



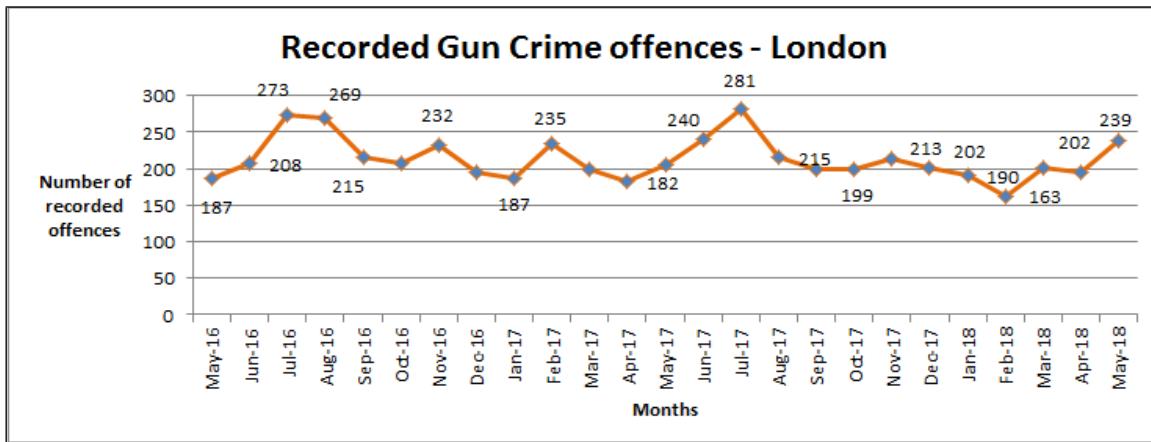
Source : MOPAC Weapon enabled crime dash board

The Public Attitude Survey includes questions on knife crime

In response to the question “*to what extent do you think knife crime is a problem in this area*” local data indicates 15% of Bromley residents perceived knife crime to be a Major/ minor problem.

Gun Crime

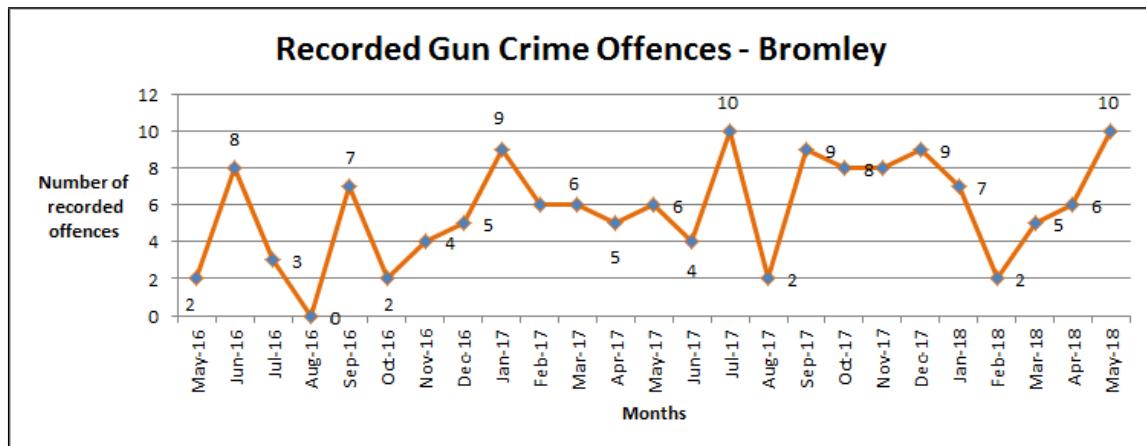
The chart below shows an increase in recorded Gun crime offences across London, from **187** offences recorded in May 2016 to **239** offences recorded in the month of May 2018



Source : MOPAC Weapon enabled crime dash board

From a local perspective the data for Bromley shows recorded Gun crime offences increasing from a low of **2** offences recorded in February 2018 to **10** offences recorded in May 2018.

Comparing the 10 recorded offences in Bromley with the total London volumes it represents 4% of the 239 recorded offences across the capital.



Source : MOPAC Weapon enabled crime dash board

The Public Attitude Survey includes questions on Gun crime.

In response to the question “*to what extent do you think Gun crime is a problem in this area*” local data indicates 5% of Bromley residents perceived gun crime to be a Major/ minor problem.

A link to MOPAC’s performance dashboard is provided here

<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/mopac-performance-framework>

Section 3: Local Crime Priorities

The Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 performance framework has consciously moved away from city wide targets to enable local solutions to local problems. At the start of 2017/18 Bromley selected the following volume crime categories as its two priorities.

- Non Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury (VWI)

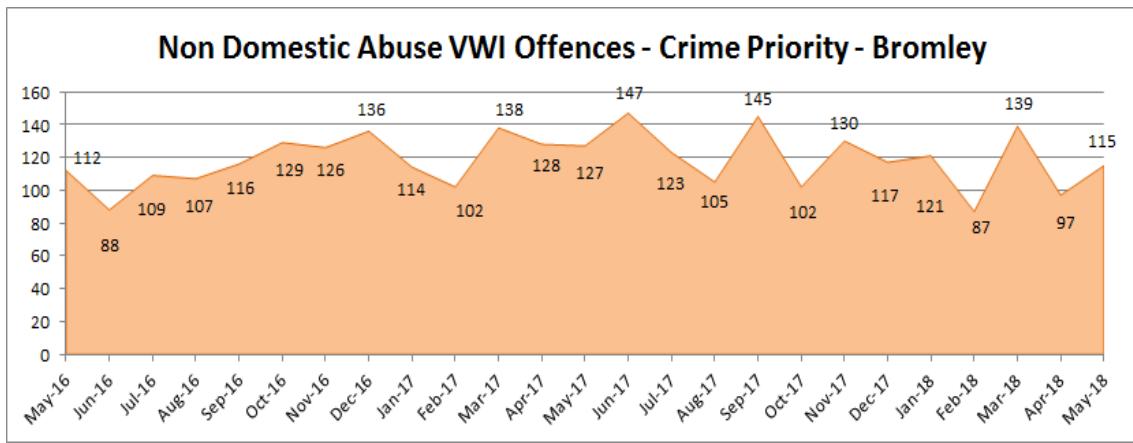
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- Burglary and Theft

These remain as priorities for Bromley for 2018/19.

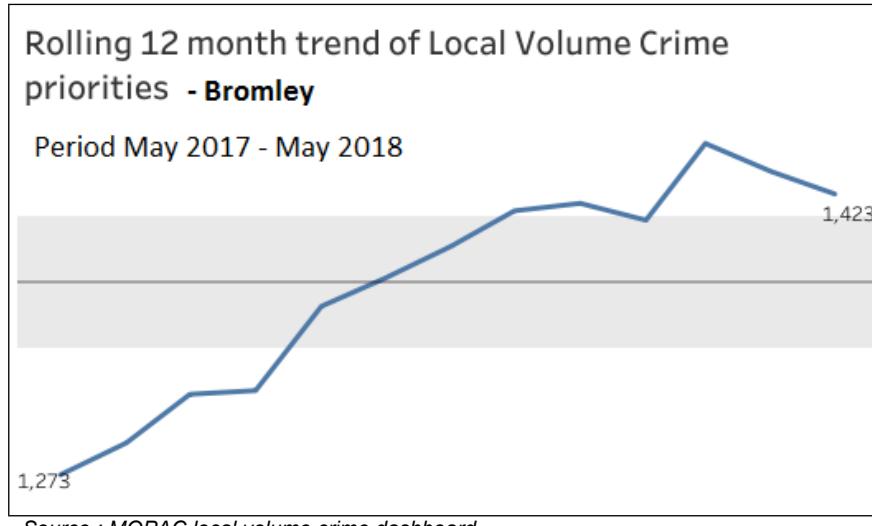
3.1 Non Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (VWI)

The chart below shows the monthly offending trends, over a two-year period, for non-domestic abuse VWI offending recorded across Bromley.



Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

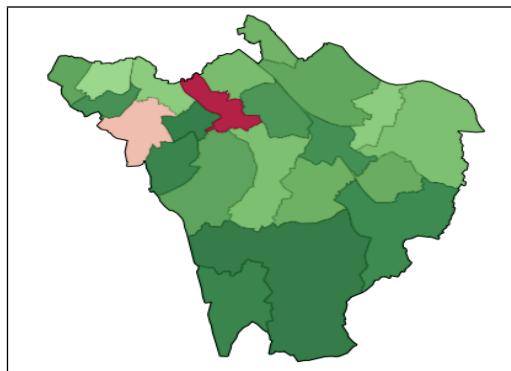
The rolling 12 month chart below captures the increasing trend in this offending.



Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

The map below shows the extent of non-domestic VWI offending across the Borough. Bromley town centre ward is coloured red; this indicates the highest number of recorded offences. Bromley Town represents 16.5% of the borough non domestic VWI offending.

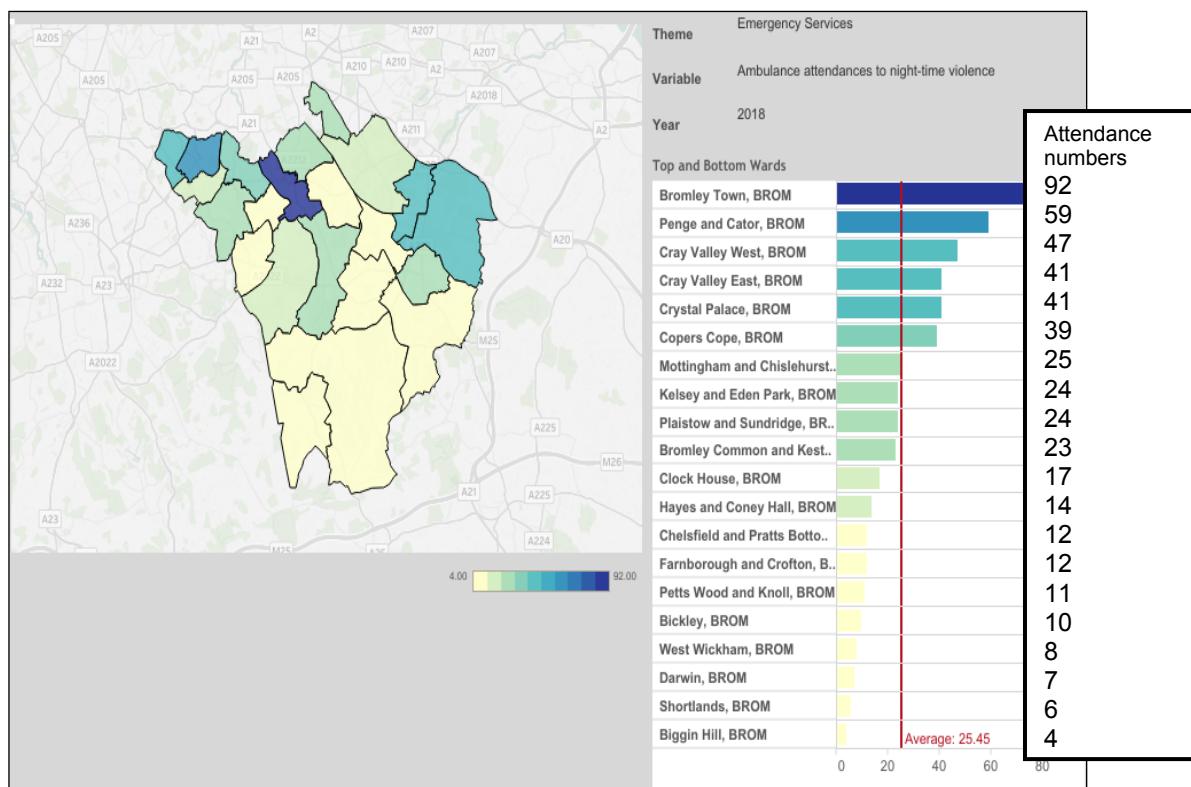
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Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

There is a perception that a large number of non domestic VWI in Bromley Town ward are connected to the night time economy. Data from the emergency services may collaborate with this. The information below shows the number of ambulance attendances to night time violence within the borough, it shows the highest number of attendances occur in Bromley town centre.

'Night-time attendance' is defined as a call attended by the London Ambulance Service between 1800-0600.

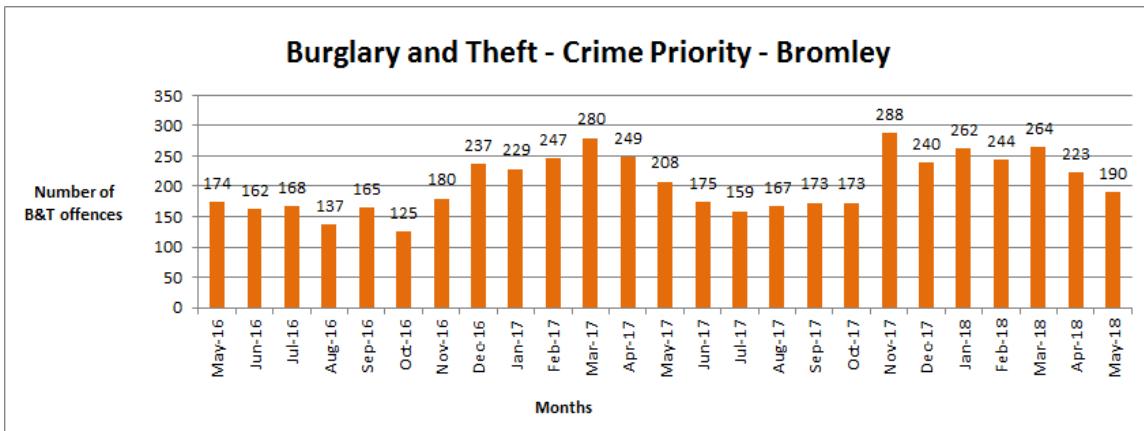


Source: GLA London Landscape

To note- this data refers to counts of all incidents (not numbers of ambulances) attended by the London Ambulance Service where injuries suffered are as a result of violence.

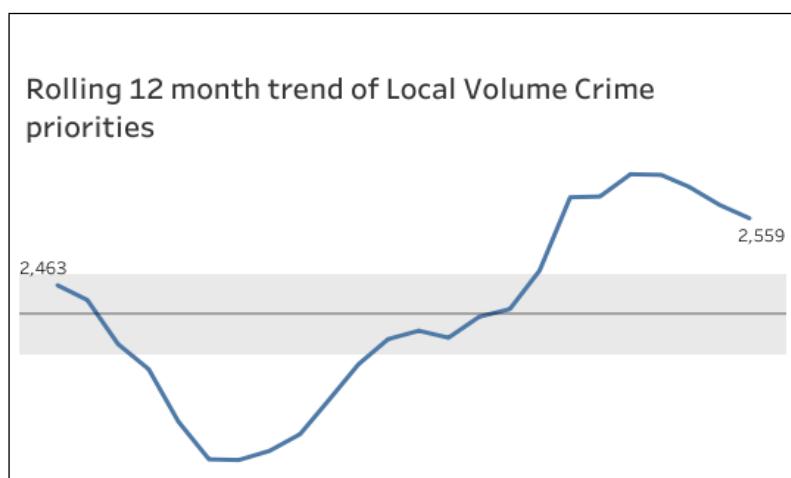
3.2 Burglary and Theft

The chart below shows the monthly offending trends, over a two-year period, for recorded burglary offences across Bromley.

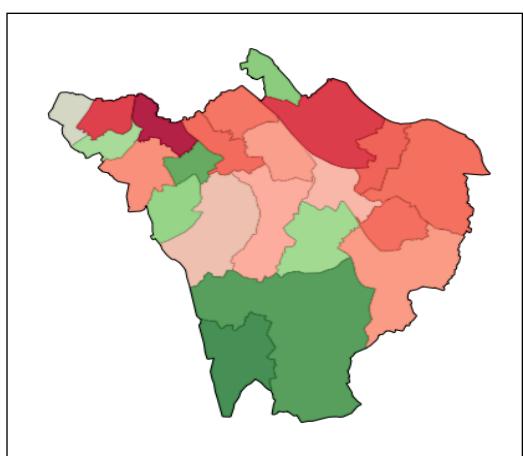


Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

The chart below shows a rolling 12 month figure of 2,559 burglary and theft offences recorded to May 2018.



Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard



Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

The map opposite shows the extent of burglary offending across the Borough. The key areas of highest offending are

- Penge and Cator
- Copers Cope
- Chislehurst and
- Cray Valley West

Shown on the map as dark red

Together these four Wards account for 27.45% of all Burglary across the borough of Bromley

3.3 Anti-Social Behaviour Crimes

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) crime was identified in the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 consultation as an important issue for every borough and therefore considered a priority for all London Boroughs

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ASB is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person' ([Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003](#) and [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#)).

ASB causes significant harm to communities and individuals it can increase the fear of crime and impact on the quality of life for those affected. There are three main categories for antisocial behaviour, depending on how many people are affected:

- **Personal antisocial behaviour** is when a person targets a specific individual or group.
- **Nuisance antisocial behaviour** is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community.
- **Environmental antisocial behaviour** is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.

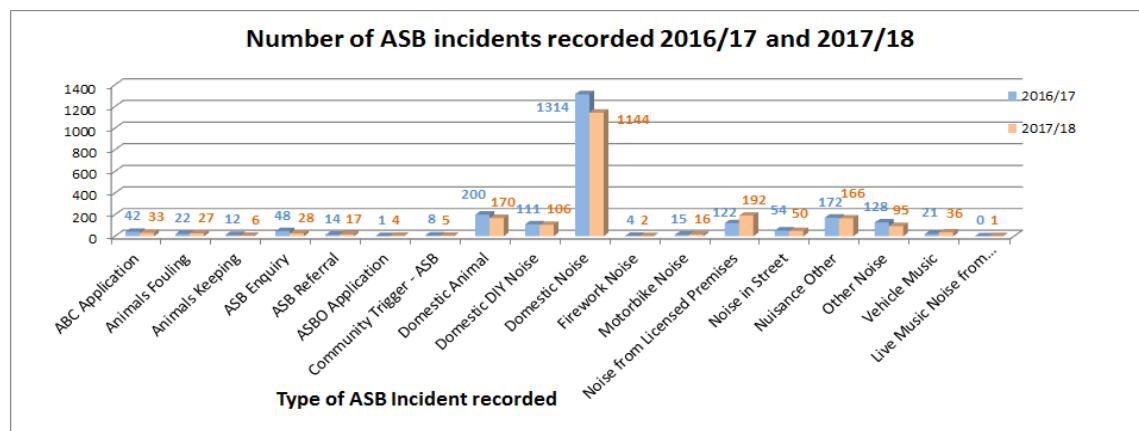
Under these main headings anti-social behaviour falls into one of 13 different types identified below

Vehicle Abandoned Vehicle Nuisance or inappropriate use	Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour Rowdy or inconsiderate neighbours	Street drinking Begging or vagrancy
Littering or drugs paraphernalia	Animal problems-fouling, barking, stray dogs, uncontrolled animals	Trespassing
Nuisance calls Nuisance noise	Prostitution-related activity	Misuse of fireworks

In the financial year 2016/17 the local authority recorded a total **2,288** ASB incidents. Compared with 2017/18 ASB dropped by 190 recorded incidents. The total ASB incidents recorded by the local authority in 2017/18 were **2,098**.

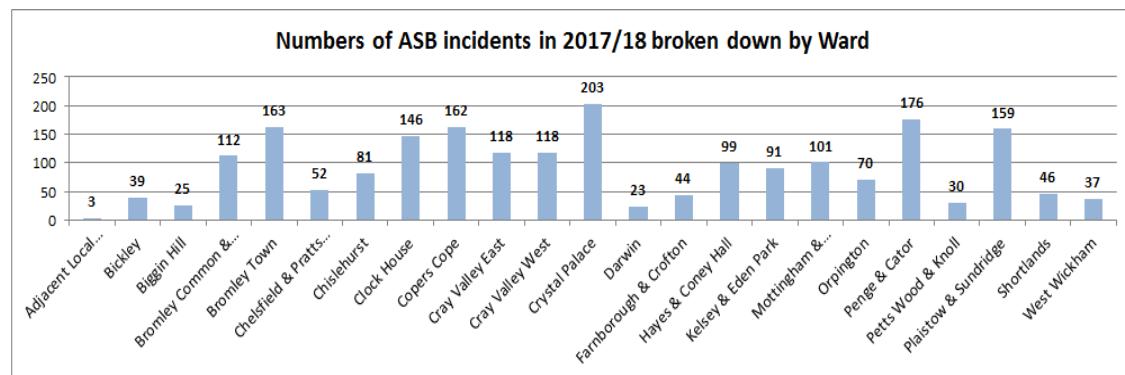
The chart below provides a breakdown of the different types of ASB incidents recorded by the local authority. The most prevalent cause being domestic noise.

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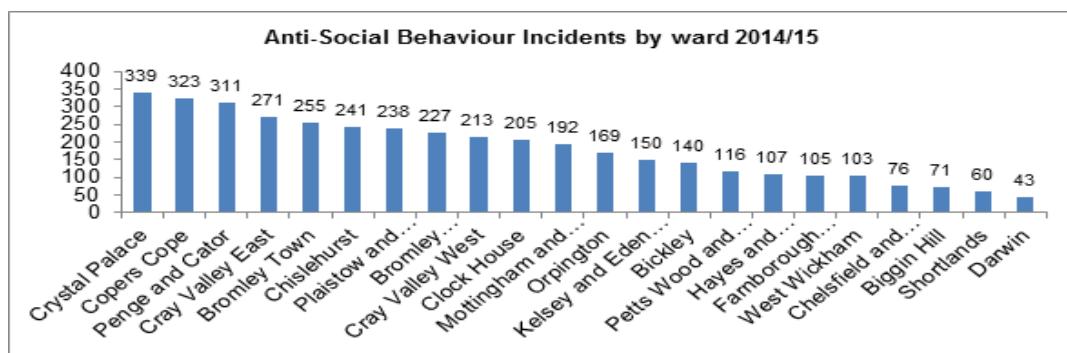
Source: Local authority ASB recording

The chart below shows in 2017/18 Crystal Palace had the highest number of ASB incidents recorded by the local authority. Darwin ward had the least number with just 23 recorded incidents.



Source: Local authority ASB recording

The chart below highlights the historical ASB incidents for 2014/15. It shows a similar picture of Crystal Palace, Copers Cope, Penge and Cator wards having the largest number of recorded ASB incidents in the borough.



Source: Local authority ASB recording

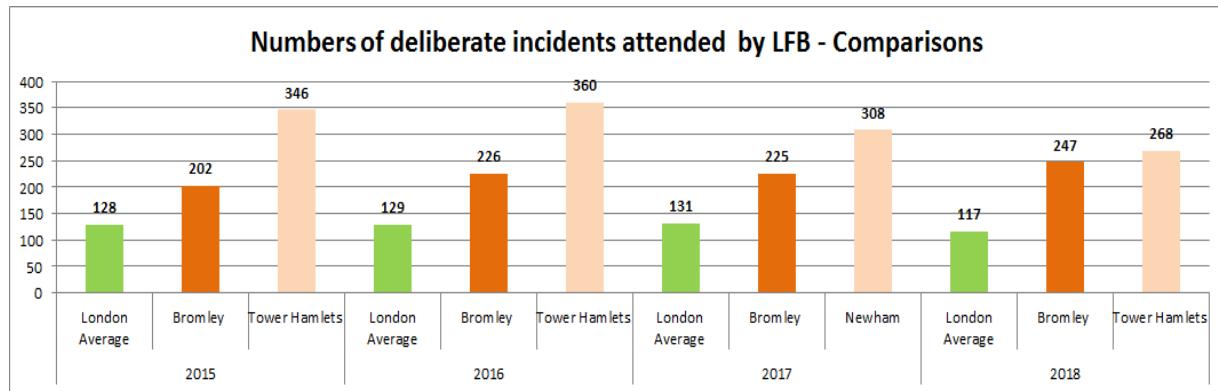
3.4 ASB & Arson

Anti-social behaviour is the main cause of deliberate fires in the borough. The chart below details the numbers of deliberate incidents attended by the London Fire Brigade (LFB) in Bromley compared to the highest London Borough and the London Average.

The 2018 numbers benchmark Bromley as the second highest London borough, only Tower Hamlets recorded more deliberate incidents. To put 2015, 2016 and 2107 in perspective Bromley was 3rd highest across the 32 London Boroughs for deliberate incidents attended by the LFB. The data shows that when it comes to

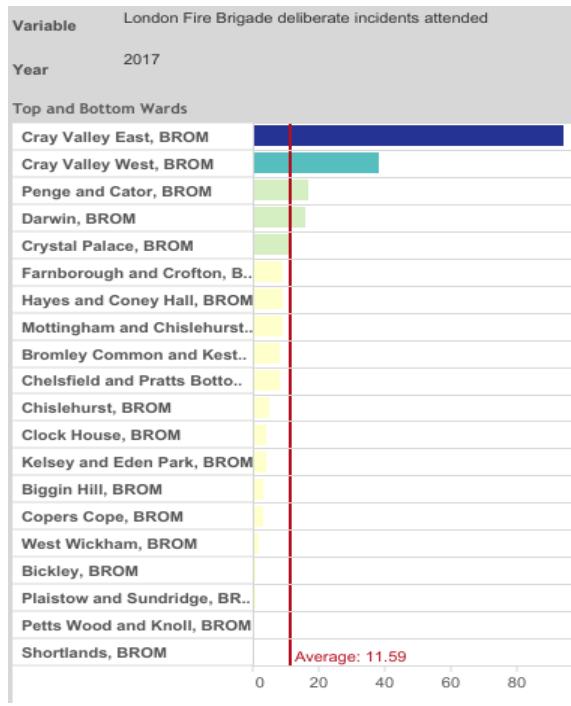
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numbers of deliberate incidents attended by the LFB, Bromley has been significantly above the London average.

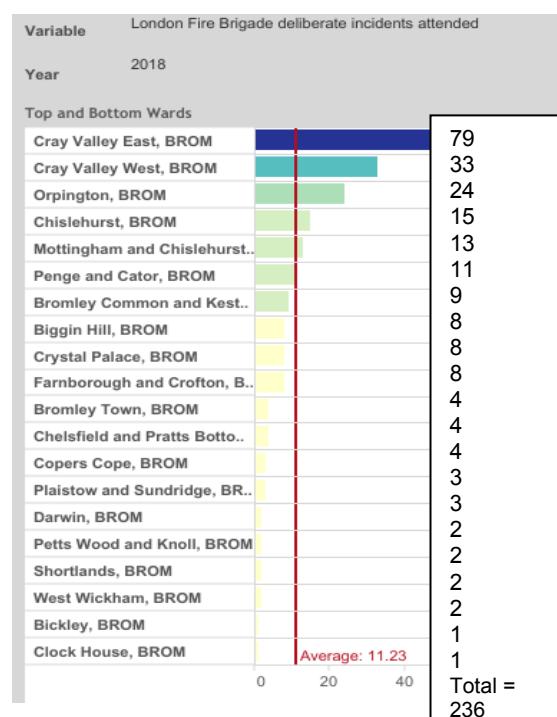


Source: London landscape LFB incidents attended

The charts below give an overview of LFB deliberate incidents attended across the borough in 2017 and 2018. Drilling down to ward level they show Cray Valley East and Cray Valley West as having the greatest prevalence of deliberate incidents attended by the LBF.



Source: London Landscape



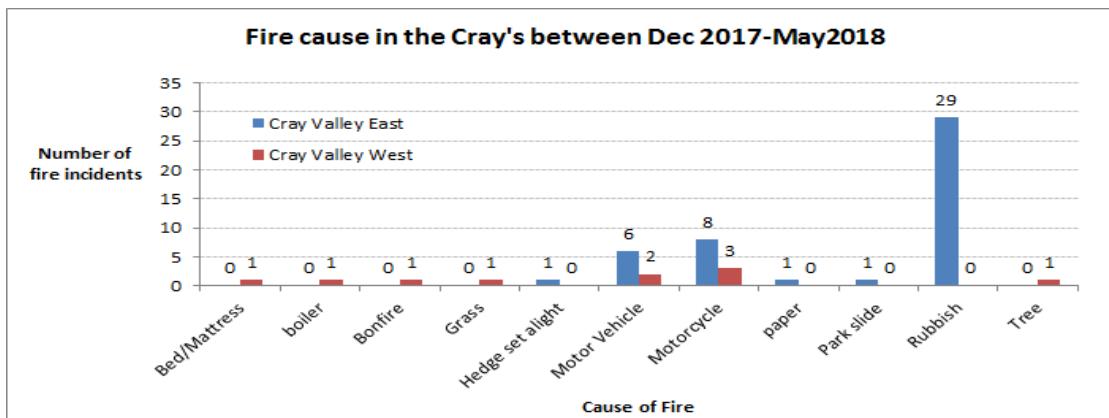
These wards are significantly higher than any other ward or combination of wards across the borough.

In percentage terms Cray Valley East represents 33.4% of the total LFB deliberate incidents attended. If you add in Cray Valley West then the two wards represent almost half (47.4%) of the total LFB deliberate incidents attended across Bromley.

Across Bromley discarded domestic furniture and rubbish, fly-tipping, unsecured rubbish bins and unmonitored open spaces provide materials and opportunities for those wishing to start deliberate fires.

The chart below shows the cause of fire (Arson) in both Cray Valley East and Cray Valley West over a six month period from December 2017 to May 2018. The most prevalent cause is shown as being rubbish.

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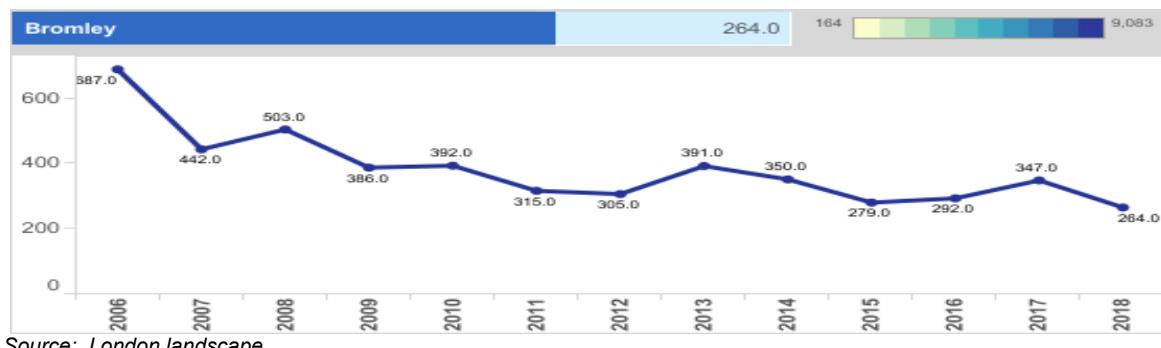


Source: LFB stats -London data store

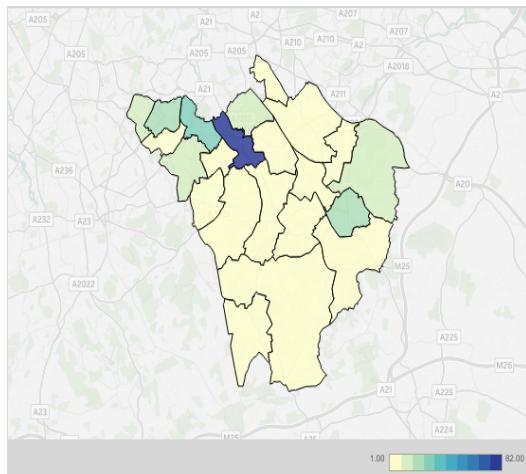
Section 4: Other Volume Crimes

4.1 Theft from Person

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded theft from person offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018.

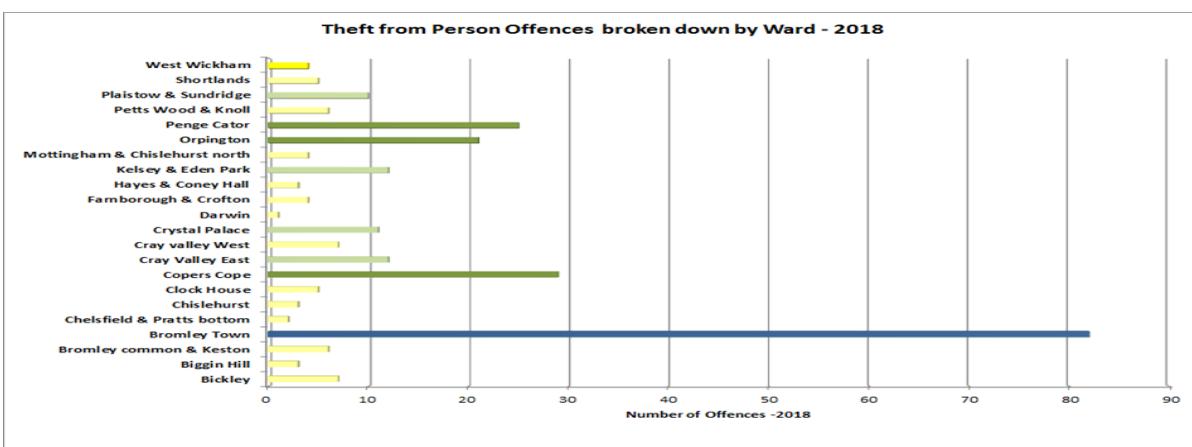


Source: London landscape



Using London Landscape data, the 12 month rolling picture from September 2018 shows:-

- ✓ The highest volume of theft from person offending occurring in Bromley Town ward. (Shown on the map in Blue). This is significantly higher than the other wards in the borough.
- ✓ The ward with the lowest Theft from Person offending rates is Darwin (Shown in the chart below)



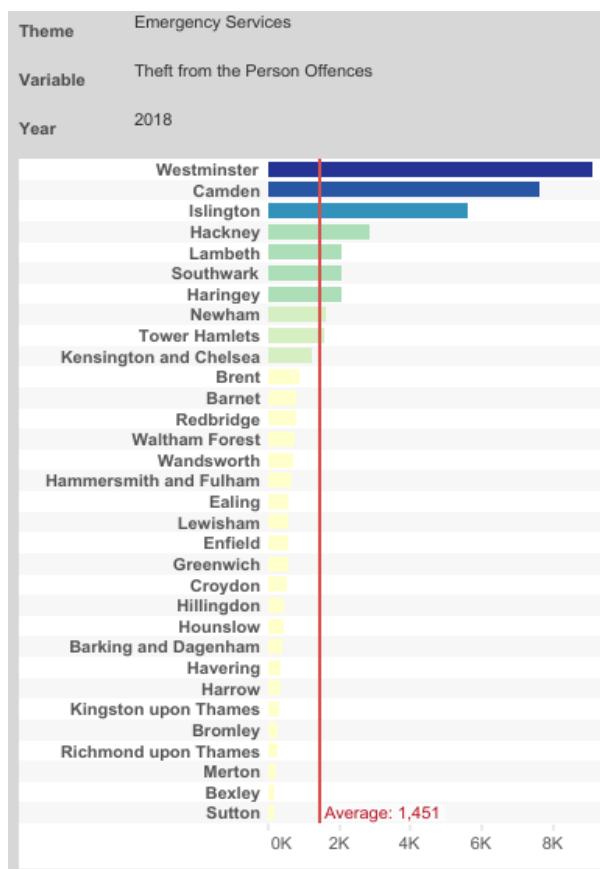
Source London Landscape

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London borough comparisons for recorded theft from person offences are shown below.

Shown opposite is a comparison against other London boroughs the rolling 12 month data (as at September 2018) shows:

- ✓ Westminster has the highest with 9,083 offences and Sutton is lowest with 183.
- ✓ Bromley has 264. This is below the London average figure of 1,451

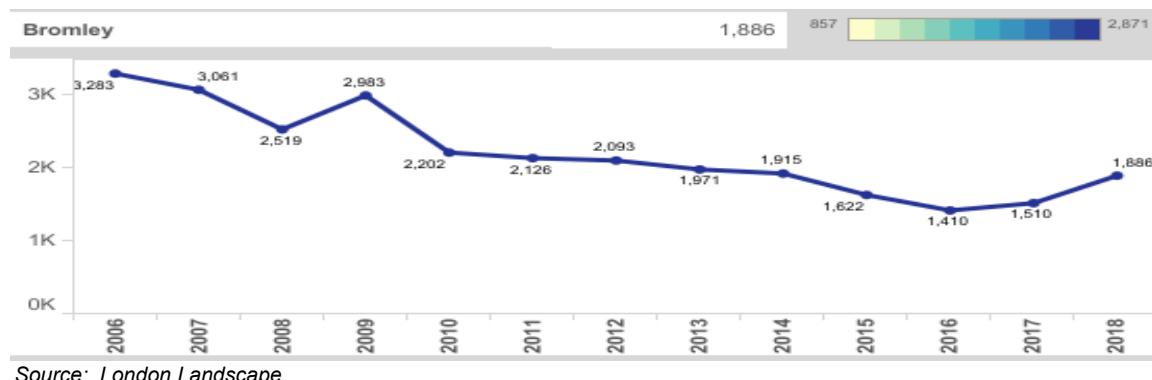


Source : London landscape

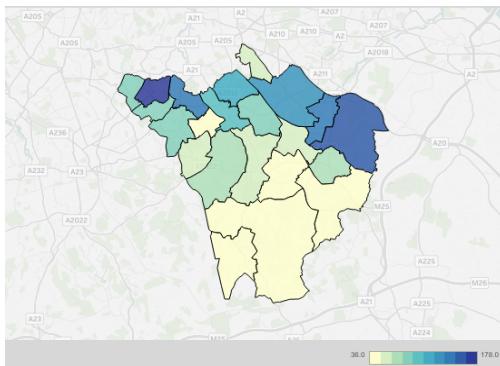
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4.2 Theft from Motor vehicle

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded theft from motor vehicle offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018

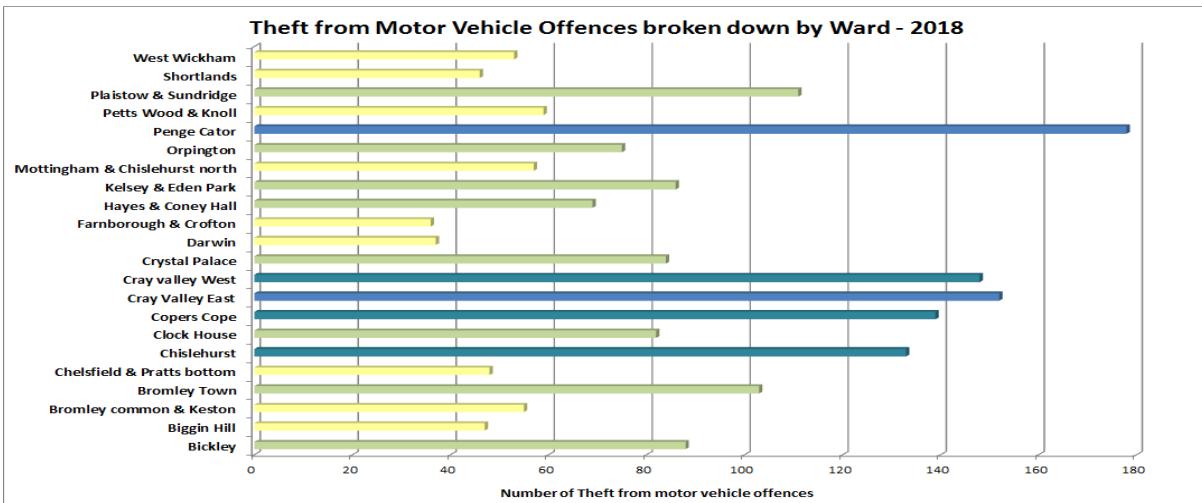


Source: London Landscape



Using London Landscape data, the 12 month rolling picture from September 2018 shows:-

- ✓ The highest volumes of theft from Motor Vehicle offending, occurring in wards across the north of the borough (indicated on the map and chart as blue).
- ✓ The wards in the south of Bromley have less Theft from motor vehicle offending rates (See the table below)



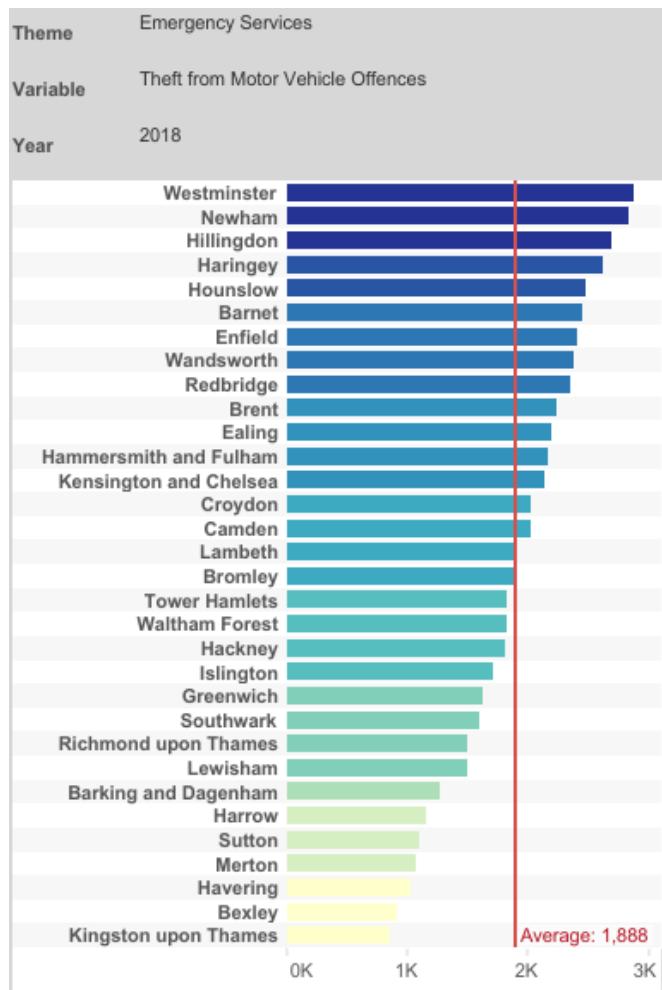
Source : London Landscape

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London borough comparisons for recorded theft from motor vehicle offences are shown below.

Shown opposite
In comparison against other London
boroughs the rolling 12 month data
(as at September 2018) shows:

- ✓ Westminster as the highest with 2871 offences. Kingston is lowest with 857 offences.
- ✓ Bromley has 1886 this is in line with the London average of 1888

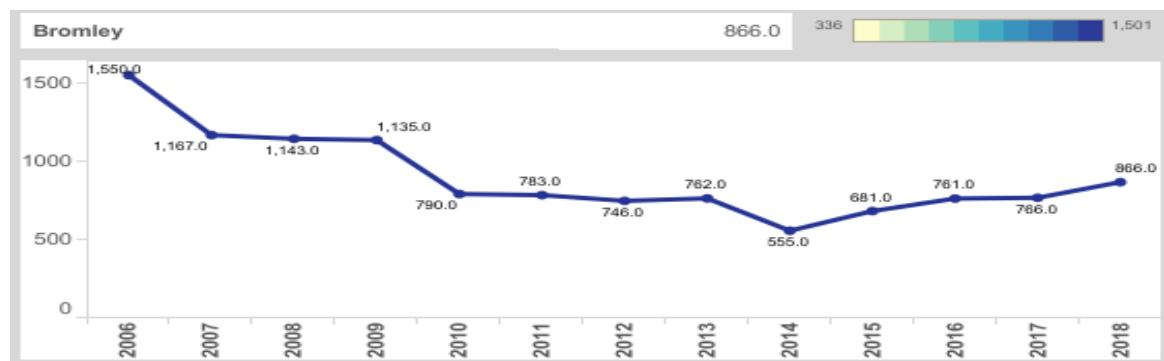


Source : *London landscape*

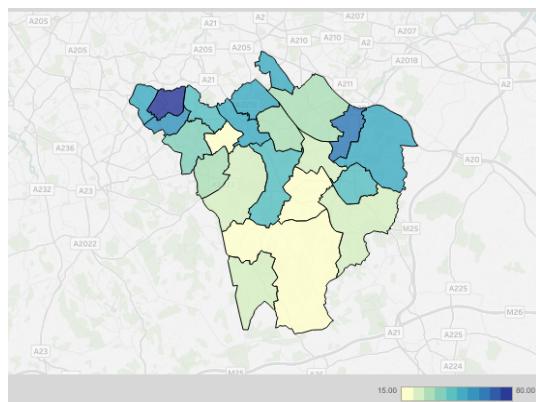
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4.3 Theft of Motor vehicle

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded theft of motor vehicle offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018

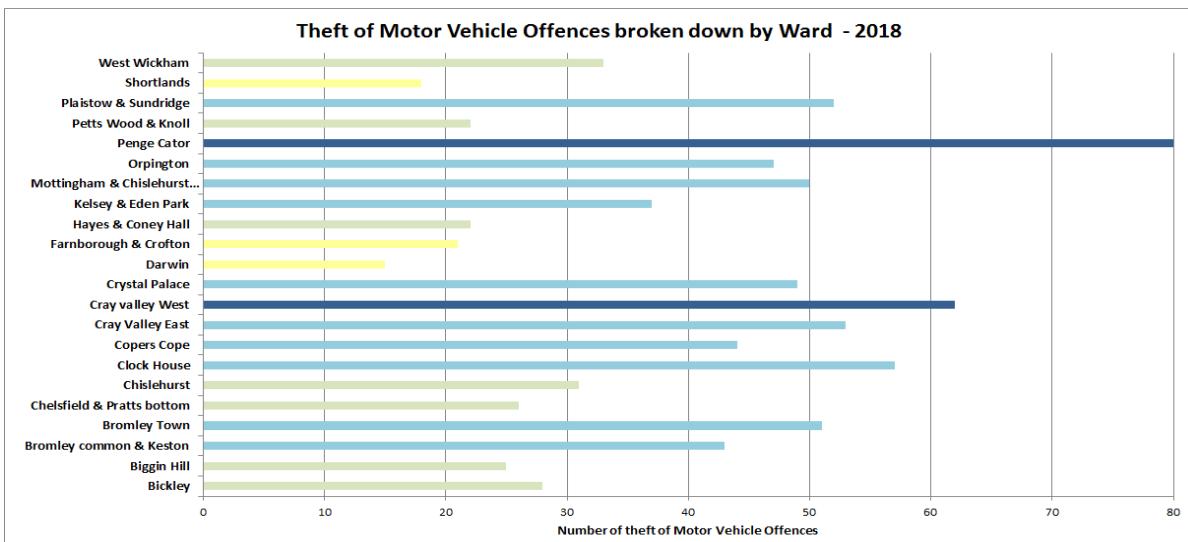


Source: London Landscape



Using the London Landscape September 2018 rolling 12 month data the map opposite and chart below shows:-

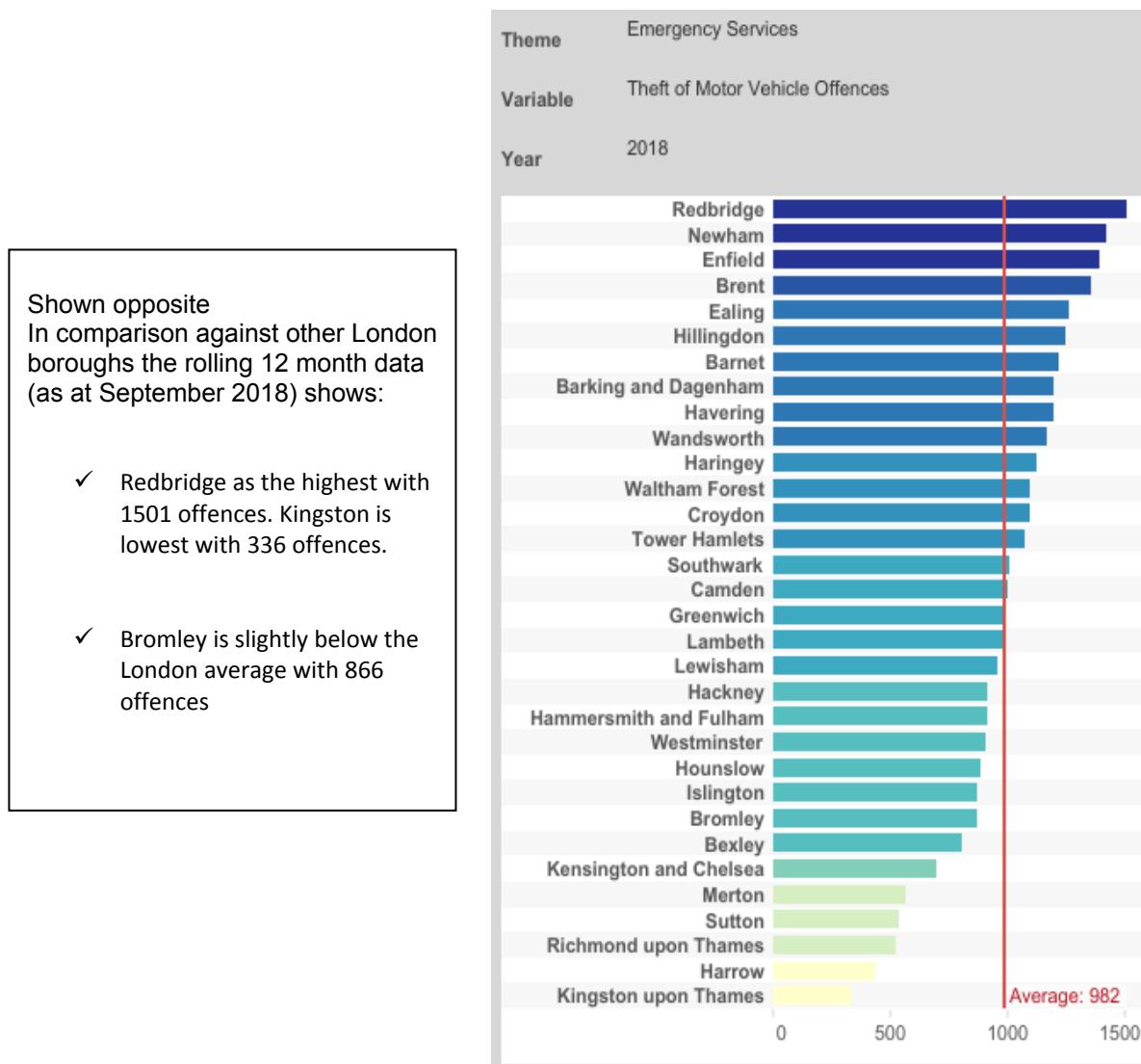
- ✓ The highest volume of theft of Motor vehicle offending occurring in the Penge and Cator ward. (Indicated on the map and chart as blue)
- ✓ Darwin appears to have the least Theft of motor vehicle offending rates. (See table below)



Source : London Landscape

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London borough comparisons for recorded theft of motor vehicle offences are shown below.



Source : London landscape

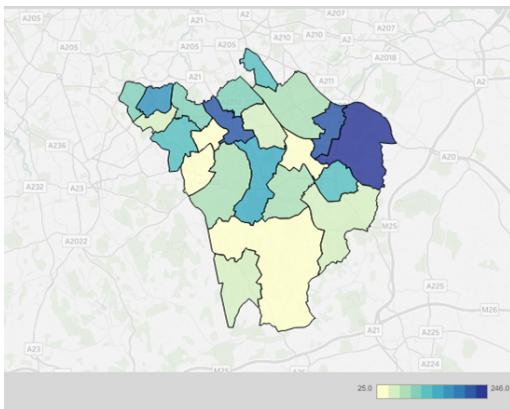
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4.4 Criminal damage

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded criminal damage offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018



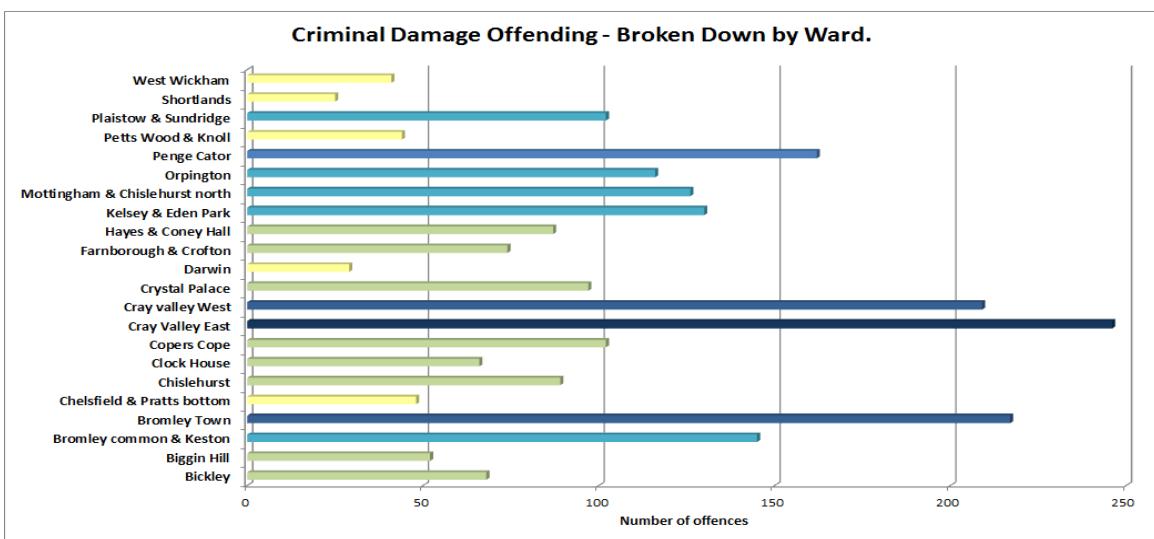
Source : London landscape



Using the London Landscape September 2018 rolling 12 month data the map opposite and chart below shows:-

- ✓ The highest volumes of Criminal Damage offending occurring in the Cray Valley East ward. The neighbouring ward of Cray Valley West also has high volumes

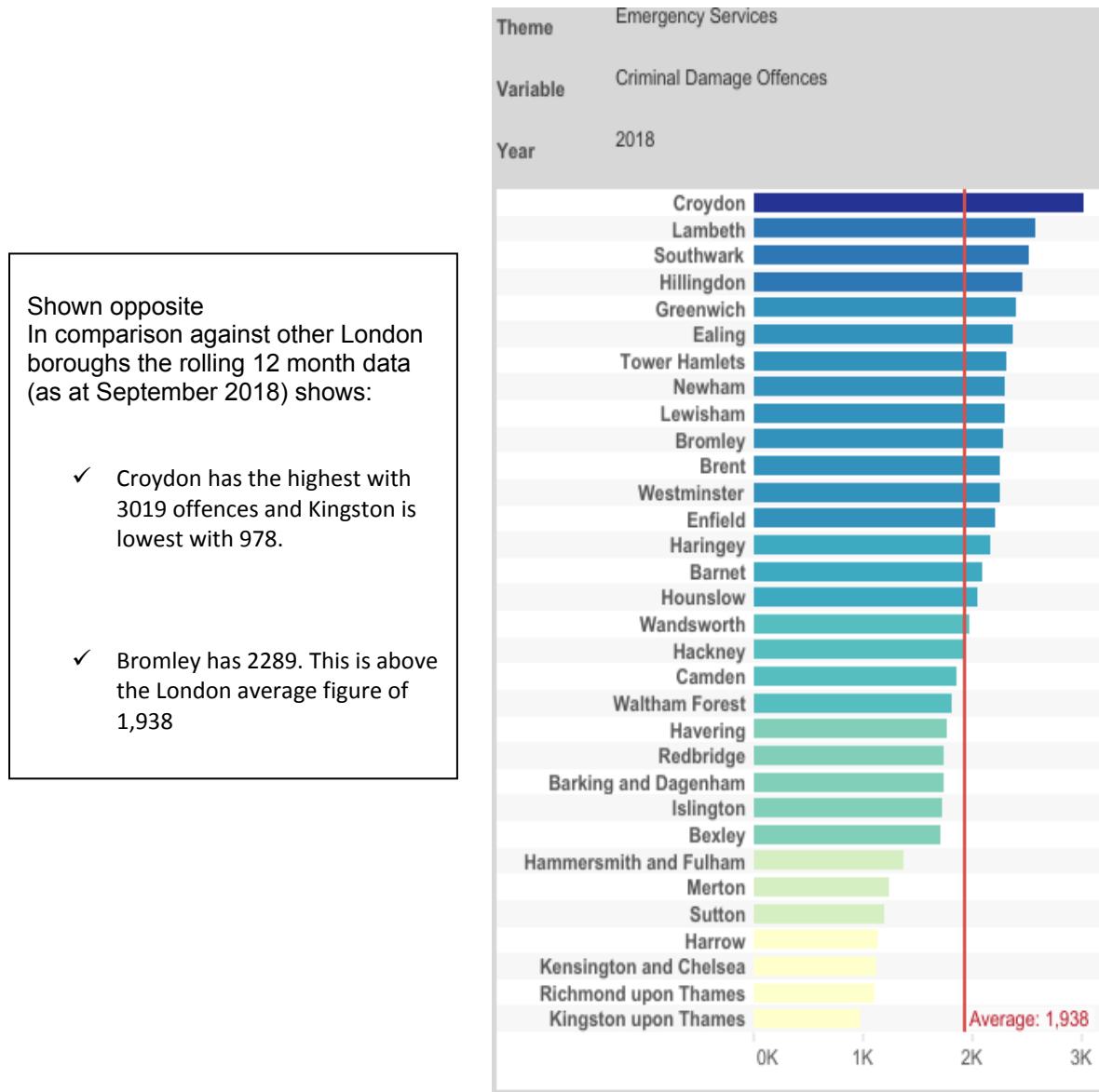
- ✓ The ward with the lowest volume of criminal damage offending is Shortlands (See table below)



Source : London Landscape

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London borough comparisons for recorded criminal damage offences are shown below.



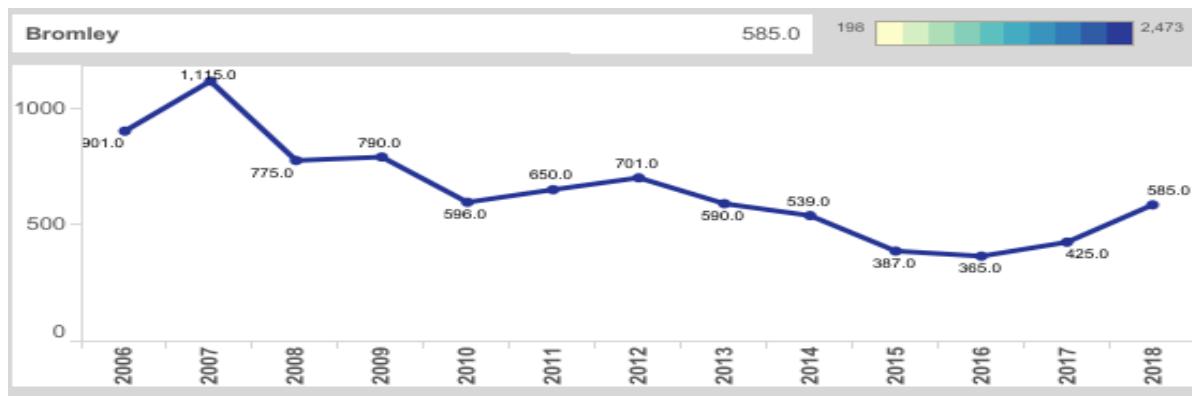
Note:

The data accounts for a range of criminal damage offences recorded by the police. The HO crime recording rules of criminal damage includes – Criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling, to a vehicle, other criminal damage and racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage offences.

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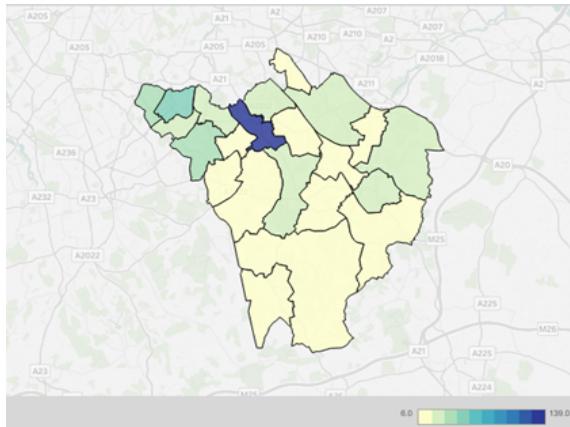
4.5 Robbery

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded robbery offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018.



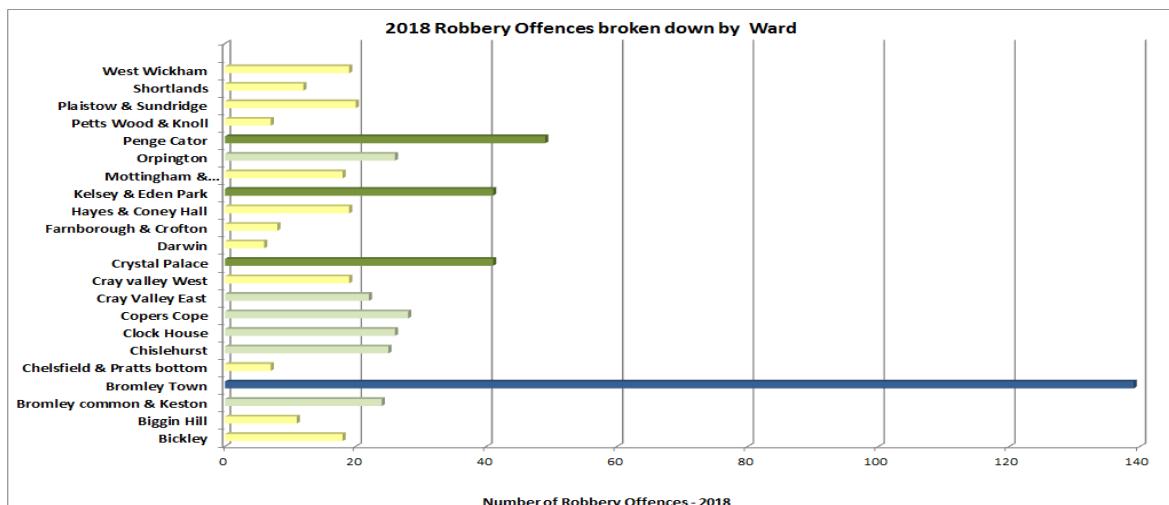
Source : London Landscape

Nationally offences of Robbery have risen sharply since 2016. Bromley's trend chart mirrors this national rise



Using the London Landscape September 2018 rolling 12 month data the map opposite and chart below shows:-

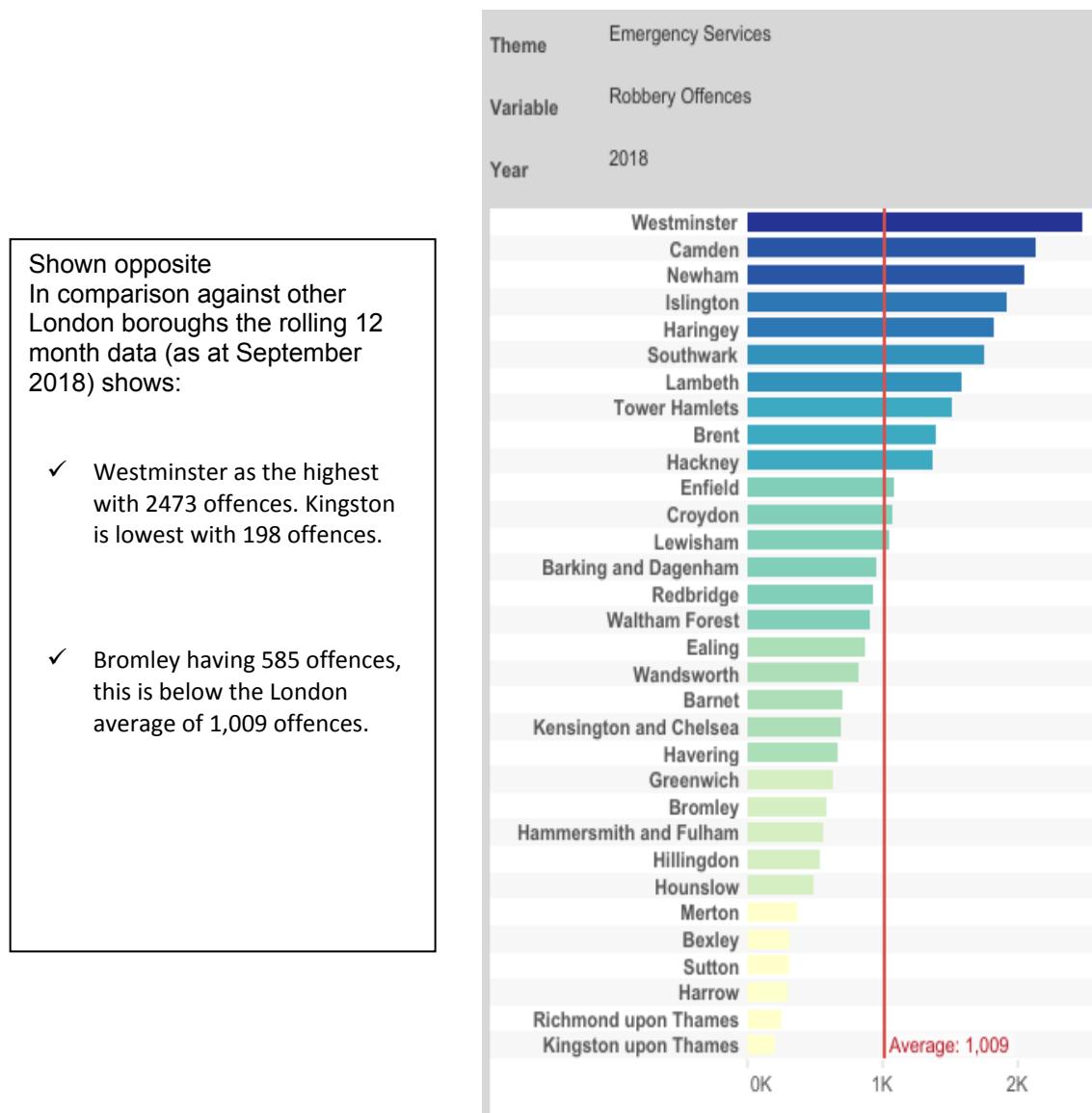
- ✓ the highest volume of robbery offending occurring in the Bromley Town ward.
- ✓ Darwin appears to have the lowest Robbery offending rates in the borough (see table below)



Source : London Landscape

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London borough comparisons for recorded robbery offences are shown below.

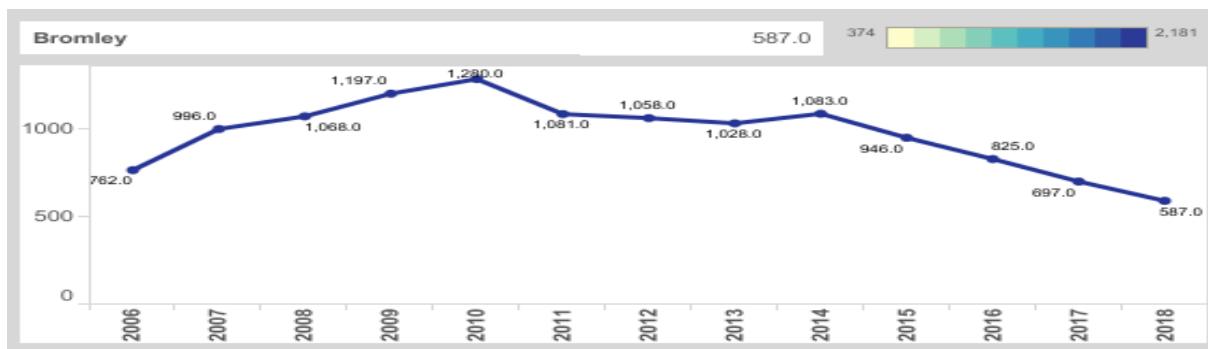


Source : London landscape

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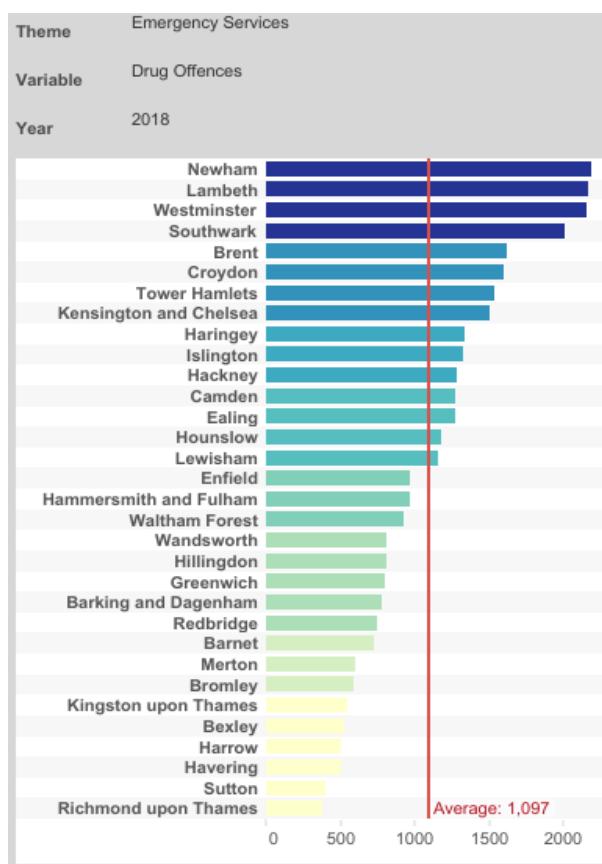
4.6 Drugs

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded Drugs offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018



Source : London Landscape

London borough comparisons for recorded Drugs offences are shown below.



Source : London Landscape

Bromley is in the bottom third for drugs offending, and below the London average for drugs offences.

Out of the 32 London boroughs Newham, Lambeth, Westminster and Southwark top this list for the most of drug offences across the capital.

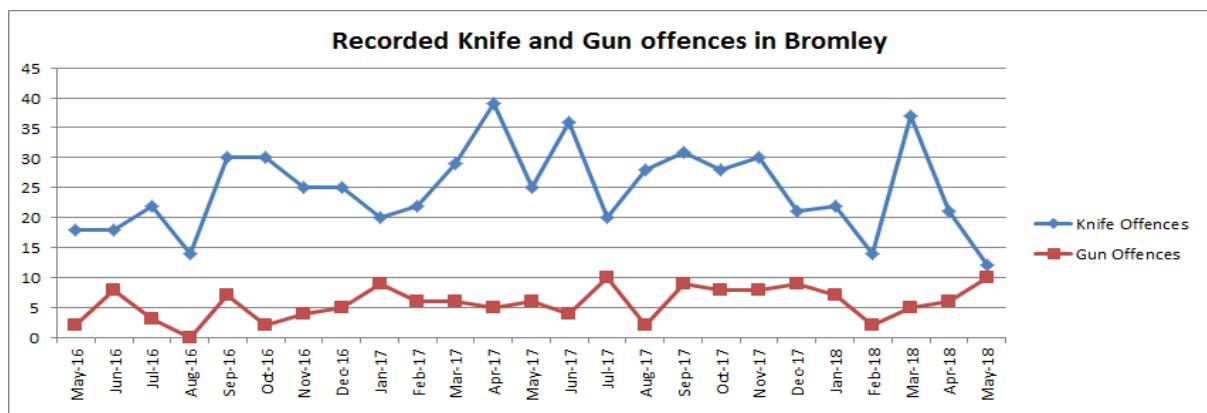
Section 5: Emerging crime trends and influences

5.1 Serious Violence

In April 2018 the Government launched its Serious Violence Strategy in a response to the increase in this type of crime.

The strategy sets out analysis of evidence, the trends and drivers of serious violent crime. It shows that while overall crime continues to fall, homicide, knife crime and gun crime have risen since 2014.

The chart below shows recorded knife and gun offences in Bromley over a two year period May 16 to May 18.



Source: MOPAC weapon enabled dashboard.

The borough maps below show the prevalence of recorded knife and gun offending across Bromley. Bromley Town and Cray Valley East wards - shown in red - have the largest volumes of recorded knife and gun offences in the borough.



Source : MOPAC weapon Enabled Dashboard

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5.2 Serious Youth Violence

A rise in knife offending has been seen across England and Wales since 2014, with London seeing a 22% increase in knife crime during FY 2017/18 (Source MOPAC Weapon-enabled Crime Dashboard)

Knife crime disproportionately affects young people in the capital, with around four in ten victims of knife crime resulting in injury aged under 25, and the number of young victims of knife crime with injury rising over recent years, from 1,563 in 2014 to 2,134 in 2017 (Source: MetStats).

Metropolitan Police data (MOPAC data) for the whole of London shows that gang activity makes up only a small proportion of serious youth violence (less than 5% in 2015/16), and GLA peer outreach data indicates that much of the violent activity in London involves peer groups. Data shows that girls now make up almost a quarter of victims of serious youth violence.

Source: Bromley JSNA 2018 Children and Young People report

Period January to December 2017	Bromley	Sutton	Havering
Victims of knife crime aged 1-24	51	22	36
Victims of serious youth violence	257	155	267
Number of gang linked offences	14	<10	<10

Source: Bromley JSNA 2018 Children and Young People report (MOPAC data)

Local youth offending data is shown in section 6 below

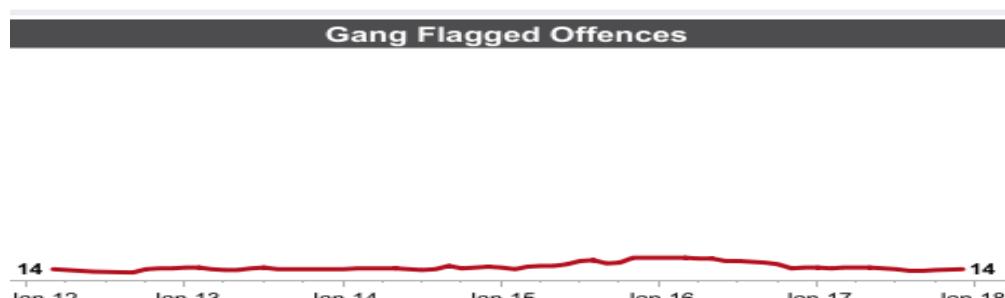
5.3 Gangs and Young People

In 2015, Bromley had 44 known gang members 6 of whom were in custody. All were male. The vast majority were from Penge and Anerley and most were aged between 13-24 and of black ethnic background. From 30th May 2017 to date (2018) Bromley has 63 young people suspected to have gang affiliation. Of these 63 young people 31 are black (49%) 14 are white (22%) 12 are mixed race (19%) and 6 are unknown ethnicity. Most are aged 13 to 19.

Source: Bromley JSNA 2018 Children and Young People report

The chart below, taken from the MOPAC Gangs dashboard, illustrates the rolling 12 month totals up to December 2017.

Please note: Gang flagged offences can be defined as any crime or crime related incident where any individual believes that there is a link to the activities of a gang or gangs.



Source: MOPAC Gangs Dashboard.

In January 2012, 14 Gang flagged offences were recorded in Bromley, this rose to 16 offences in Jan 2015, and to 28 in Jan 2016. The December 2017 figure for gang flagged offences in Bromley was recorded as being 14.

Please note: The MOPAC Gangs dashboard has now been superseded by other dashboards.

5.4 Country Lines and young People

County lines is about modern day slavery, human trafficking and exploitation, alongside drug supply and violent crime. The UK Government defines county lines as:

"County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons. Gangs establish a base in the market location, typically by taking over the homes of local vulnerable adults by force or coercion in a practice referred to as "cuckooing".'

County lines continues to pose a significant threat to vulnerable individuals. The NCA national briefing report November 2017 indicates: 65% of police forces reported the exploitation of children this exploitation broadly covers drug running/ dealing, CSE and human trafficking.

London continues to be the dominant urban source of county lines offending. The national crime agency estimate that there are at least 283 lines originating in London. The MPS force area is mentioned as the exporting hub of county lines going into 65% of other forces.

The NCA report indicates: *from information supplied about ethnicity of county lines individuals is mixed. London county line nominals were mostly black, whereas Liverpool and Manchester nominals were mainly white. Asians were predominately mentioned in Birmingham. The most common non British nationality mentioned by forces was somali, these were predominantly forces with lines originating out of London.*

The true scale of county lines activity is difficult to determine with accuracy as its nature is fluid and the intelligence surrounding the threat is not always clear, nor is it recorded consistently.

Source NCA county lines violence, exploitation and drugs supply 2017 national briefing report

- Note Local data on CSE and County Lines to be added

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5.5 Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation

Young people are increasingly growing up in a world dependent on the internet and social media, bringing with it a range of additional safeguarding needs to help protect young people from online offences, including grooming and exploitation (HMIC, 2015).

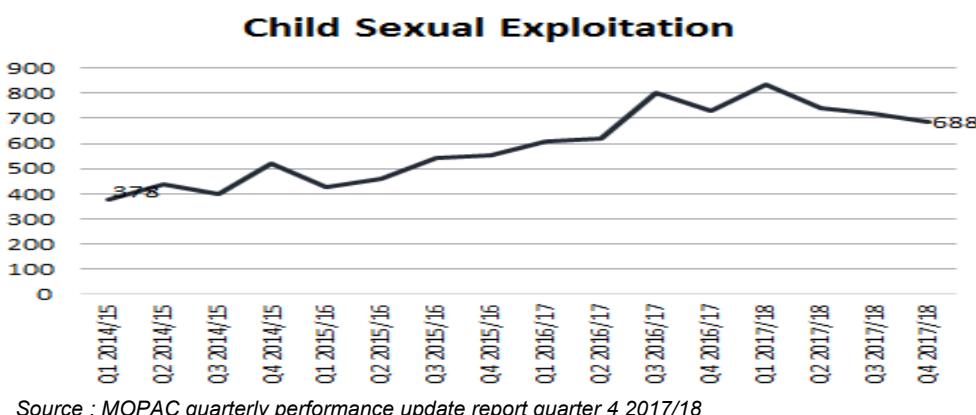
Child Abuse is defined by the MPS as all offences under Violence Against the Person and Sexual Offences where the victim is under 18. Child sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse which occurs when anyone under the age of 18 is persuaded, coerced or forced into sexual activity in exchange for, amongst other things, money, drugs/alcohol, gifts, affection or status. Both locally and nationally, child sexual exploitation is often hidden from sight and affects the most vulnerable in society

The Bromley Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) report 2018 indicates the main factors, identified by the analysis, associated with the increased risk of CSE are:

- ✓ CSE cohort is 14-16 years
- ✓ Being female
- ✓ Being a child looked after
- ✓ Going missing from home or care
- ✓ Not in attendance at a mainstream school
- ✓ Attending a pupil referral unit

In terms of numbers the Bromley JSNA report 2018 indicates 80 known or suspected victims of CSE in Bromley. Data sources used for this analysis include: *missing/CSE risk assessment rating tools, MASH referrals, return to home reports, CareFirst and Police merlin reports*. The data also indicates the perpetrator profiles appear to be peer-on-peer, with some gang related association and on-line grooming where children and young persons are being groomed both on and offline.

The highest recorded number of CSE offences across London was in June 2017. Offences have since decreased slightly. MOPAC reported a 4% decrease from quarter 3 totals of 717 recorded CSE offences, to 688 offences in quarter 4.



The Home Office defines Child Criminal Exploitation as “*Child Criminal Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18. The victim may have been criminally exploited if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. Criminal Exploitation of children includes for example children forced to work on cannabis farms or to commit theft.*

In 2017, the National Crime Agency, National Referral Mechanism (NRM) received 5145 referrals of potential victims (PV); this represents a 35% increase on 2016 referral totals. The 5145 referrals comprised 2454 females (47%) and 2688 males (52%), with 3 (<1%) recorded as transgender. 3027 (59%) were referred for adult exploitation categories and 2118 (41%) referred for exploitation as a minor.

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Minor exploitation referrals increased 66% on 2016 totals due to an increase in County Lines gang exploitation referrals included within labour exploitation and unaccompanied asylum seeking children being referred to the NRM. Source: National Referral Mechanism 2017 Annual Statistics, published March 2018.

The maps below provide an overview of the geographical locations of the wards in Bromley together with Bromley's location relative to London and surrounding counties.



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Section 6: Youth Offending

6.1 Offending and Re Offending

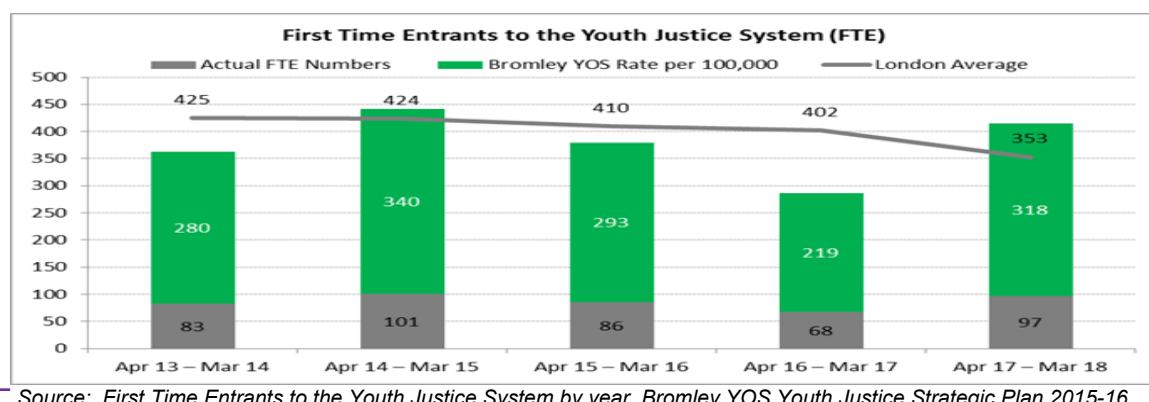
The Bromley Joint strategic Needs Assessment 2018 highlighted “using the YOS national assessment tool (Asset plus) there are 10 young people currently assessed as presenting a high risk of serious harm to others, either due to offences of violence or repeated use / carrying of weapons. The majority of these young people are also known to be involved in serious youth violence”.

Violence against the person, drugs and motoring offences make up a large proportion of all crimes for which young people received a substantive outcome in court either a Youth Conditional caution, a community sentence or custody.

During the 2017/18 period there have been 245 youth offenders' who committed 425 offences in Bromley. Compared with the previous year (April 2016 to March 2017) this represents a 10% increase of offences. 83% of the youth offenders were Male and 56% of these offenders were categorised as being of white ethnicity.

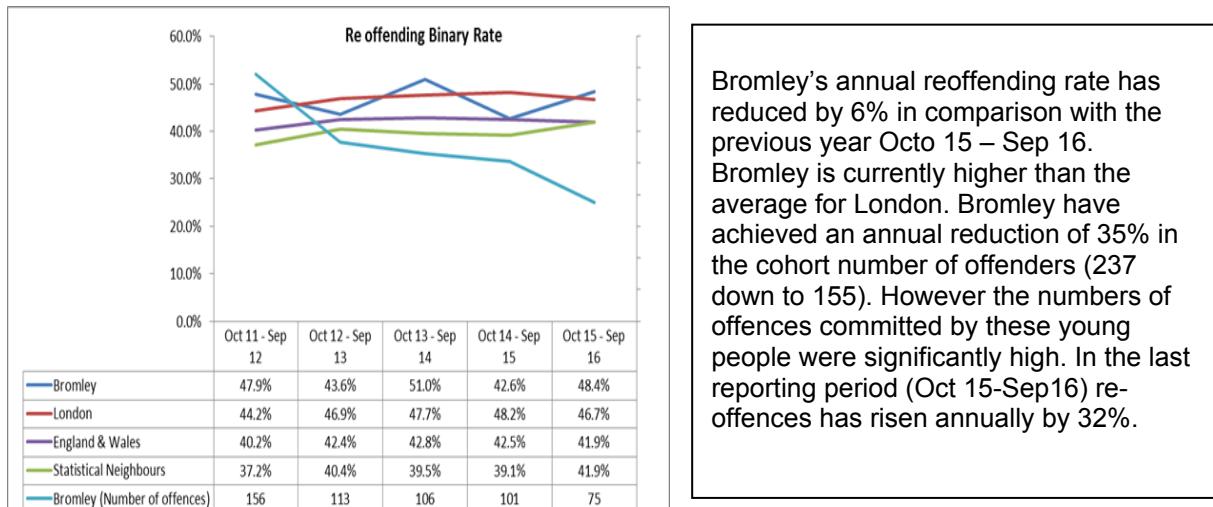
There were 97 first time entrants (FTE) to the Criminal Justice System between April 2016 and March 2018 in Bromley; The FTE rate in Bromley is better than the London average. The two most common offence types were violence against the person drugs and Drug related offences.

Bromley YOS has seen an annual increase of 29 young people entering the Criminal Justice System compared with 2016/17



Source: First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System by year. Bromley YOS Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2015-16

Reoffending



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Young People Receiving a Conviction in Court who are Sentenced to Custody over time

Bromley had 8 individuals sentenced to custody during Apr 17-Mar 18. 3 young offenders had been sentenced to custody more than once throughout the year resulting in 13 custodial sentences. The chart above shows that Bromley has seen a 23% reduction in custodial sentences in 2017/18 compared with 2016/17, translating to 4 fewer sentence outcomes.

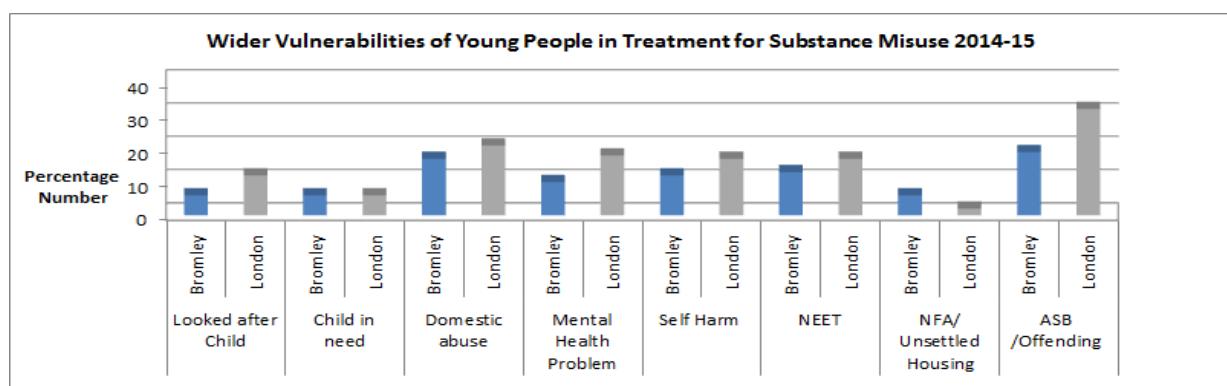
Custody Rate per 1,000 Young People - Apr 17 - Mar 18				
	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Apr 16 - Mar 17	Apr 17 - Mar 18
Bromley	0.61	0.50	0.66	0.43
London	0.71	0.68	0.81	0.69
England	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.38
Bromley (Custody Numbers)	18	15	17	13

Source : Bromley YOS

6.2 Youth Offending Cause and Concern

In the Youth Violence Commission interim report (July 2018) it states the root causes of youth violence include: childhood trauma, undiagnosed and untreated mental health issues, inadequate state provision and deficient parental support, poverty and social inequality.

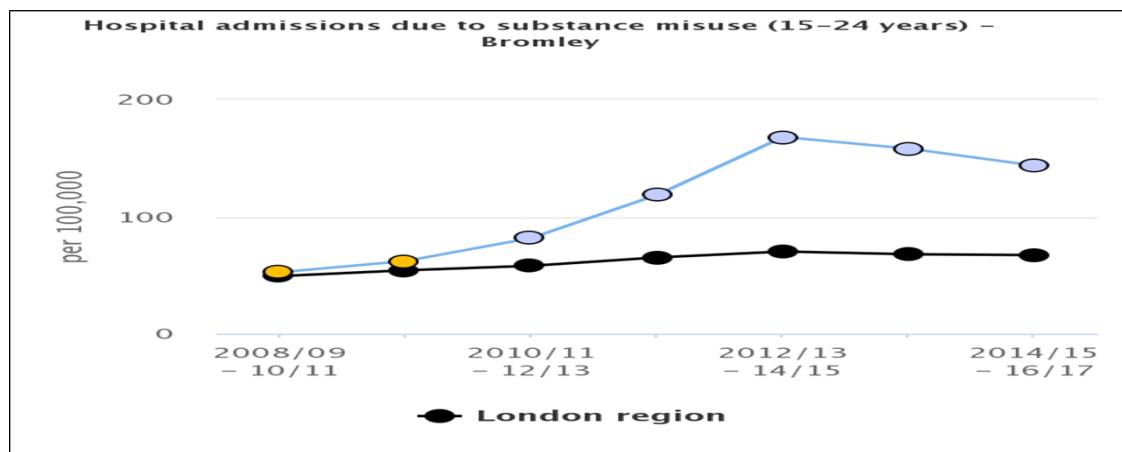
The chart below highlights the wider vulnerabilities of young people in treatment for substance misuse. The highest vulnerability category in Bromley is shown as Offending and ASB at 19%. The second highest category is domestic abuse at 17%



Source NDTMS JSNA Support Pack 2015

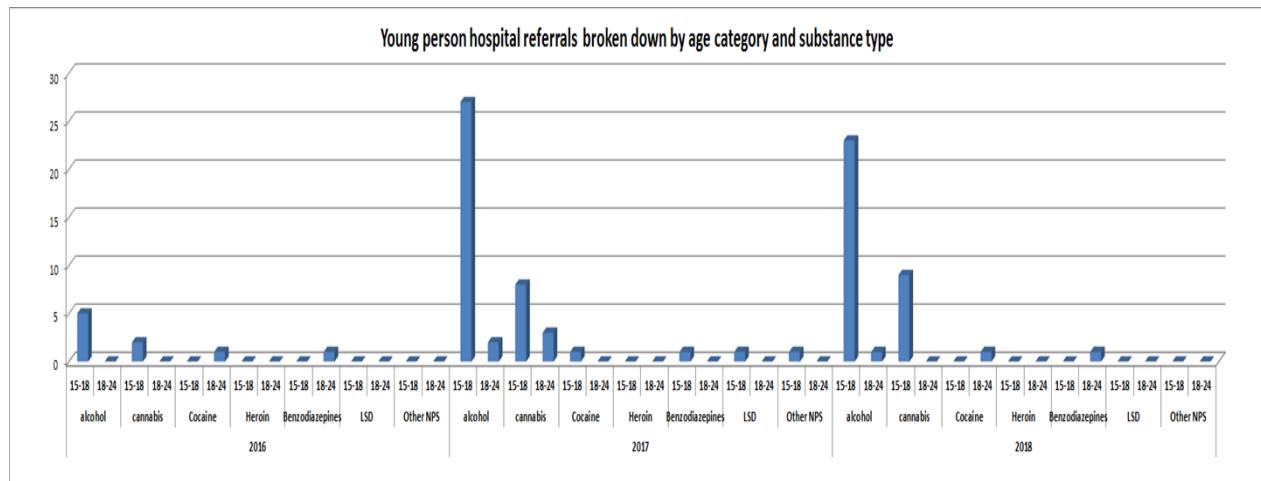
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The chart below shows the picture of hospital admissions due to substance misuse amongst the youth population in Bromley. Compared with the London region as a whole, in recent years, Bromley appears to have a higher increase in hospital admissions due to substance misuse in the 15-24 age categories.



Source :- PHE local profiles

The most prevalent types of substance misuse amongst the young person hospital referrals are captured below. Alcohol and Cannabis are the most common substances used by the 15-18 age groups. There has been a significant increase in hospital referrals in 2017 and 2018 compared with 2016.



Source : CLG

Section 7: Victims

7.1 Youth Victims

Increases in serious youth violence have been accompanied by a shift towards younger victims and perpetrators. Most of the violence is male on males.

The reasons young people become victims and perpetrators of serious violence are varied. Factors such as the influence of peer groups, the level of exposure to violence within the family, or the impact of the community have all been cited as reasons why a young person might engage in serious violence. A dominant drive, particularly of knife crime amongst young people, appears to be a belief that they need to be prepared to defend themselves.

The map opposite shows most young victims of knife crime injury were recorded in the Bromley Town ward.

The second highest numbers of victims were recorded in the Crystal Palace ward.

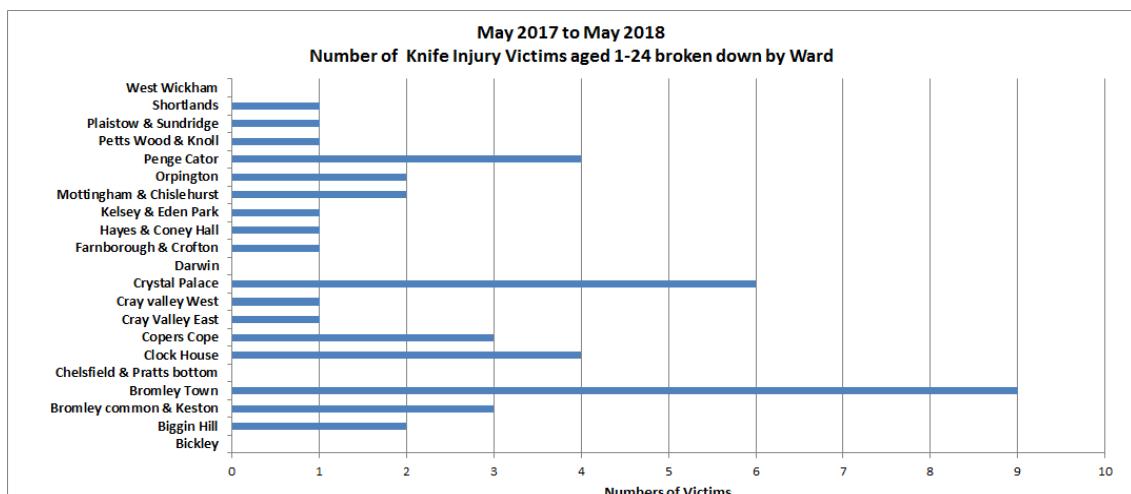
The red colours depicting the higher volumes of victims and the light green the lower volumes.

Ward Volume



Source : London Landscape

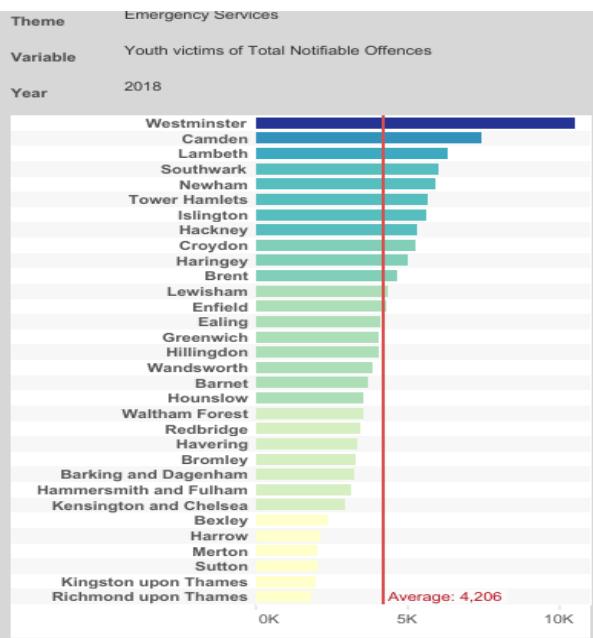
The table below shows the number of young knife victims (1-24) by ward.



Source: London Landscape

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Victim age is one of many details collected by the Metropolitan Police Service when recording a crime. The table below shows the number of any (TNO) Total Notifiable Offence where the victim was aged between 10 and 24.



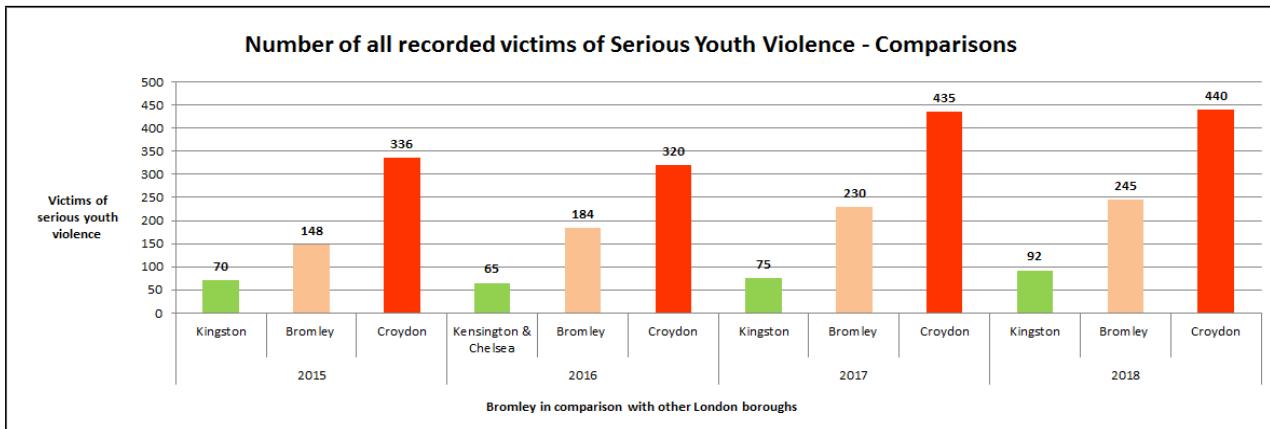
Comparing all London boroughs Bromley is in the lower third with 3,273 youth victims of TNO's in 2018.

Westminster is highest borough with 10,493 youth victims of TNO's and Richmond upon Thames is the lowest borough with 1,814 youth victims of TNO's in 2018.

Bromley is below the London average of 4,206 youth victims of TNO's.

Source : London Landscape

The chart below shows numbers of victims of serious youth violence aged between 1 and 19 at the time of the offence. It compares, over a four year period, Bromley against the boroughs with the highest and lowest numbers of recorded victims of serious youth violence.



Source : London Landscape : Number of all recorded victims of serious youth violence

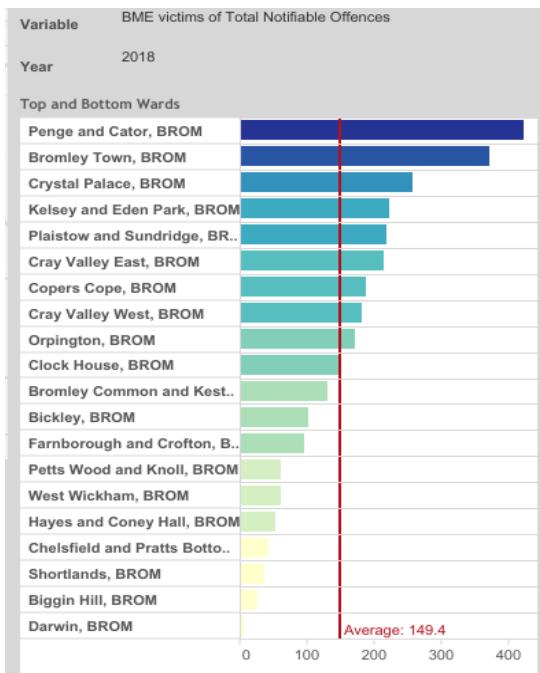
Note:

Serious Youth Violence is defined as any offence of Most Serious Violence or Gun Crime or Knife Crime, where the victim is aged 1-19.

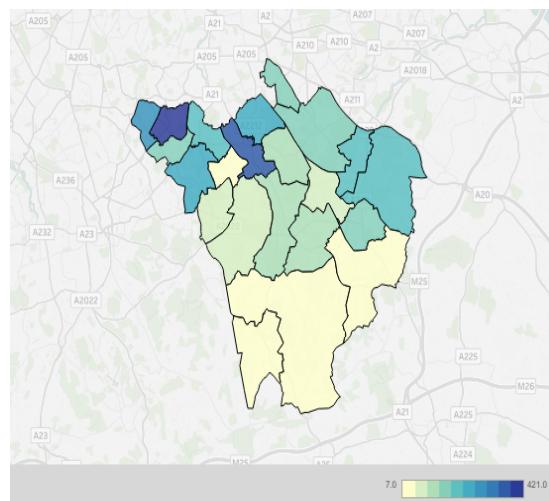
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7.2 Victim Profiles - BME victims of Crime

The table below shows the number of BME victims of total notifiable offences broken down across Bromley's wards. Penge and Cator have the largest number of BME victims of crime, whilst Darwin as the least number of BME victims of crime.



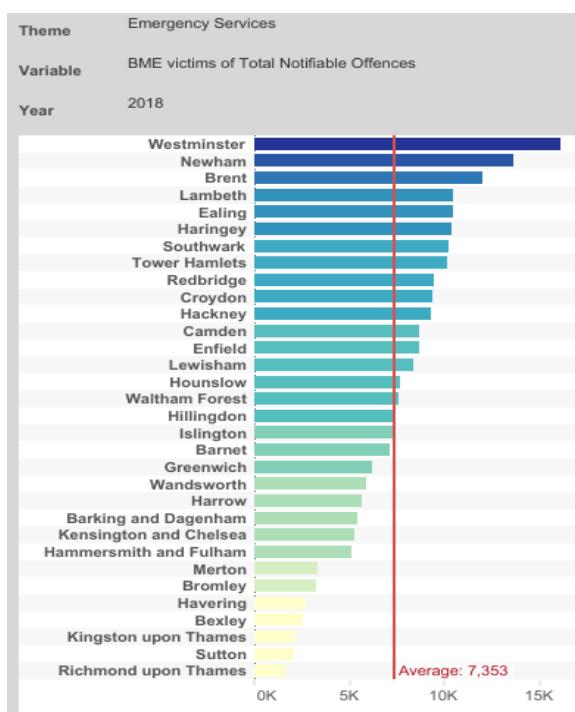
Source : London Landscape



Comparing all London boroughs
Bromley is in the lower third with 3,287 BME victims of TNO's in 2018.

Westminster is highest borough with 16,063 BME victims of TNO's and Richmond upon Thames is the lowest borough with 1,602 BME victims of TNO's in 2018.

Bromley is below the London average of 7373 BME victims of TNO's

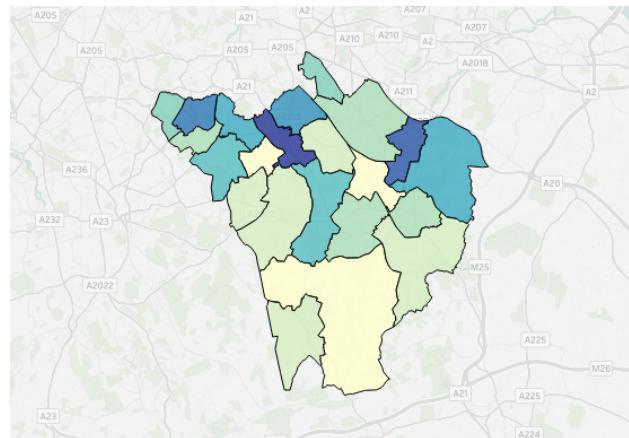
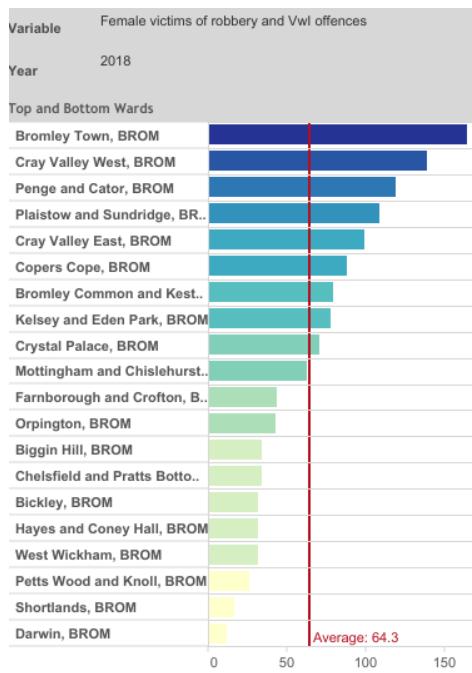


Source London Landscape

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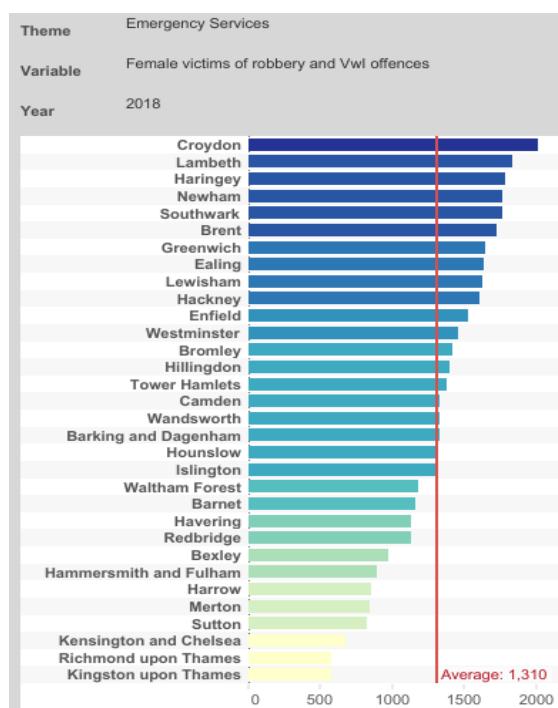
7.3 Victim Profiles – Female victims of Robbery and Violence with Injury

The table below shows the number of female victims of Robbery and violence with injury in 2018 broken down across Bromley's wards. Bromley town centre ward has the highest number of female victims of Robbery and Violence with Injury.



Source: London Landscape

The table below shows the numbers of female victims of robbery and violence with injury across London.



The borough with the highest number of female victims of Robbery and Violence with injury is Croydon (2,010 victims in 2018)

Kingston upon Thames has the least number of female victims of robbery and violence with injury (572 victims)

Bromley is slightly above the London average with 1,415 female victims.

Source: London Landscape

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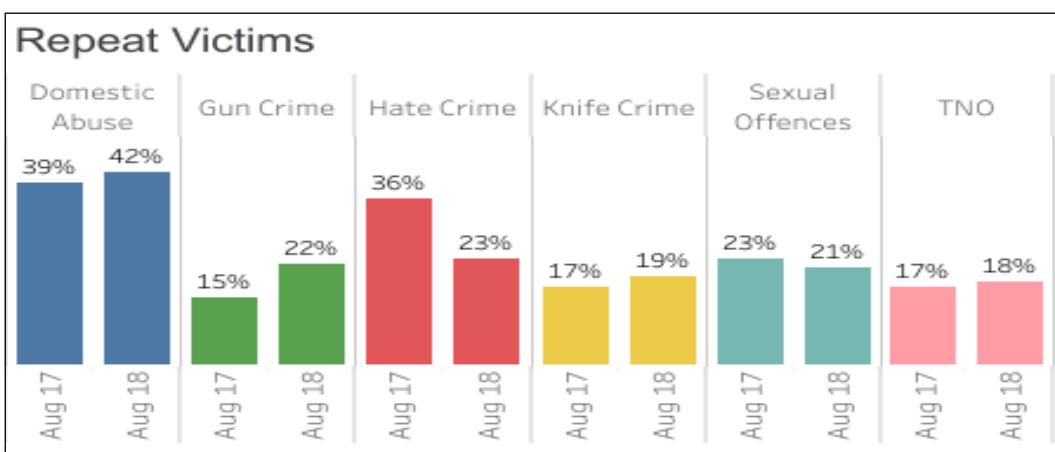
7.4 Victim Profiles – Repeat Victims

In the year ending March 2017 survey, the Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW) showed that 73% of victims of violence were victimised once, while 27% were repeat victims in the previous 12 months (12% victimised twice, 15% victimised three times or more). The CSEW showed repeat victimisation was most common for assault with minor injury (28% of victims), followed by violence without injury (24%) and wounding (21%).

Source ONS report - A summary of violent crime from the year ending March 2017 Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime.

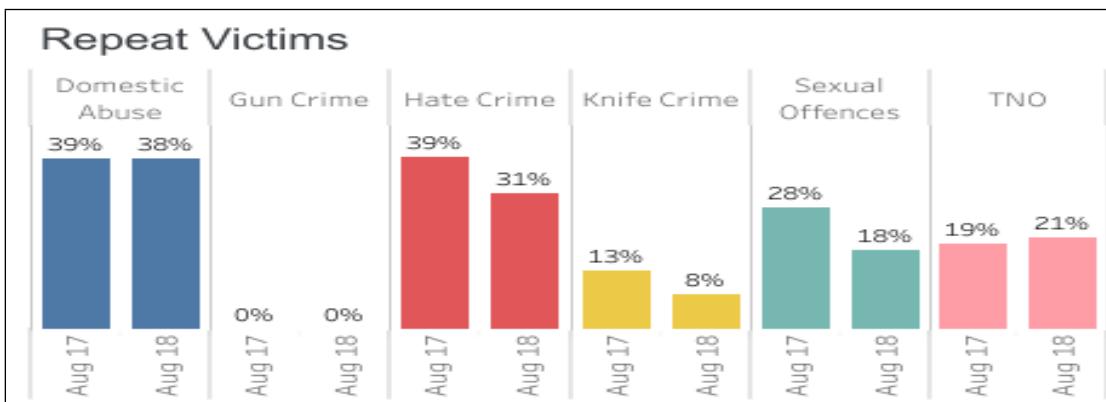
The chart below shows percentages for repeat victims across high harm offences across the MPS / London. 42% of domestic abuse victims (*Blue bar chart*) were repeat victims of domestic abuse offences and nearly a quarter of all sexual offence victims have been the victim of other sexual crimes during the previous 12 months.

Repeat victims of total notifiable offences (*the pink bar chart*) shows 18% (9,905) of victims of crime in August 2018 had been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year.



Source : MOPAC performance framework dashboard

Repeat victims of crime from a local perspective are shown below.



Source : MOPAC performance framework dashboard

Across Bromley 38% of domestic abuse victims were repeat victims of domestic abuse offences.

The number of repeat victims of total notifiable offences in Bromley (*the pink bar chart*) shows 21% (281) had been repeat victims of at least one other offence during the past year. The total number of TNO over this period in Bromley was recorded as 1,370 victims