

Crime Needs Assessment to February 2021

1. Context

1.1 Background

The Crime Needs Assessment (CNA) is a statutory requirement of all Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales, as stated in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It is produced in order to better understand the crime related needs in the borough and to help decision makers set strategic high-volume local priorities related to crime. It can be used in supporting future commissioning processes, and helps to gain a greater understanding of the needs of the victims and where the highest offence rates may be.

1.2 Methodology and Data Sources

This CNA contains an analysis of crime rates, patterns, and offending in the London Borough of Bromley from March 2020 to February 2021.

Data used in the Assessment has been obtained from the Met Police Crime Dashboard, GLA Datastore, and the London MOPAC Crime Dashboard. Data taken for specific crimes has been obtained from here, and is correct up until the time of publishing.

As populations vary significantly across London Boroughs, comparative data between Bromley and the rest of London has been calculated as a crime rate per 1000 people within a borough, as total offences will naturally be skewed with higher population boroughs seeing higher numbers overall.

The assessment is not produced to provide a detailed analysis of every crime committed in Bromley, but rather to provide an overview of the key issues that decision makers can use as a tool when setting strategic priorities for crime in the borough going forward.

1.3 MOPAC pan-London and Local Priorities within the Police & Crime Plan 2017-21

The Mayor of London has published the Police and Crime Plan for London (2017-2021), which sets out the priorities for the safety of London.

The plan took a new approach to setting priorities so that more attention is paid right across London to complex, high-harm crimes such as domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation and sexual violence, while at the same time giving local MPS leaders and elected local politicians more control, freedom and flexibility to take action on the crimes that affect their residents the most.

Instead of focusing on local crime targets imposed from City Hall, which may bear little resemblance to the things that really matter in communities themselves, MOPAC consulted on and developed a new system of agreeing local priorities, in partnership with local MPS leaders and the elected local Council in every Borough. This ensures that local police teams focus on local priorities, agreed using data and evidence which is provided publicly, together with local strategic crime assessments.

To support the local decision making around volume priorities, MOPAC developed a Crime Dashboard that focuses on 60% of the total recorded crime. This dashboard enables the tracking of the volume offences over time (at monthly and rolling 12-month intervals), identifies where these priorities have shifted over time and flags up short-term peaks in offending. This dashboard reduces the analytical burden placed on boroughs and assists problem solving and performance of priorities at a local level.

The high-volume local priorities that boroughs are required to consider are:

- **Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (Non-DA VWI)**
- **Robbery – Personal Property**
- **Theft from MV**
- **Theft of MV**
- **Total theft person**
- **Burglary**

1.4 Local Priorities (2020-21)

Within the plan, **MOPAC agrees two local police priorities** with each Borough, alongside antisocial behaviour and a mandatory focus on high-harm crimes, and those which affect the most vulnerable Londoners, supported by data and research about crime, antisocial behaviour and confidence in the police.

The two Local Priorities that were agreed with Bromley were 2020-21:

- Non-DA VWI
- Burglary (Residential)

As mentioned above, ASB is set as a statutory priority for all London Boroughs, and this category is broad enough to capture the majority of issues that concern residents the most.

As a result of the consultation on the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy, Bromley has also set the theft and taking of a motor vehicle, and financial abuse against the elderly and vulnerable as local priorities. As the financial abuse priority is not recognised by MOPAC, they do not collect data or track the success of reductions in this area, and this is considered locally at the board.

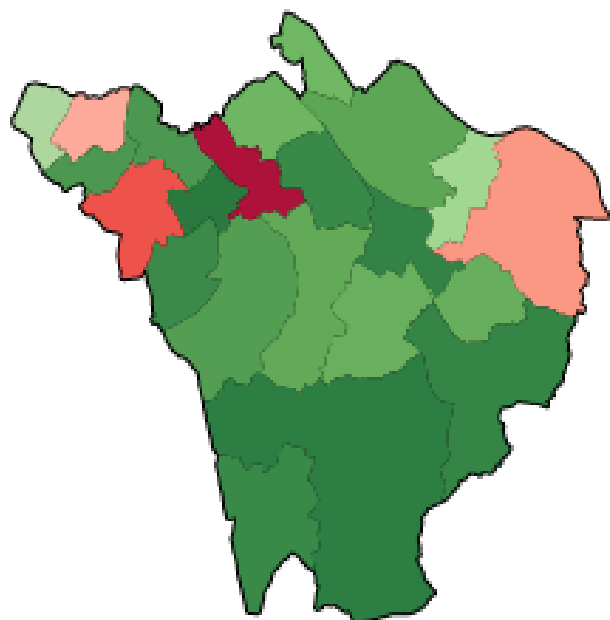
Table 1 below shows the percentage change in the MOPAC recognised Local Volume priority and non-priority Crimes between Q3 between years.

Table 1: % difference in chosen Local Volume Crimes between Q3 FY19/20 (April to Dec 19) vs FYQ320/21 (April to December 20)

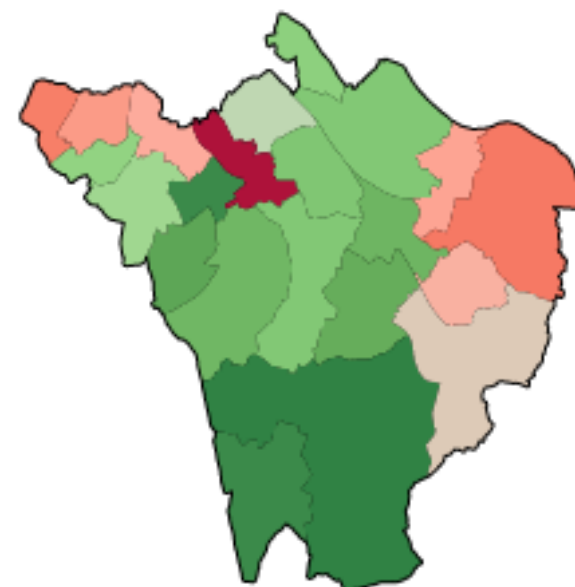
Priority	Non-Priority
Non-DA VWI -11.2%	
	Robbery personal property -16.2%
	Theft from MV – 27.8%
	Theft of MV – 13.4%
	Total theft person -31.54%
Burglary -45.2%	

1.5 Local Priority Crime – Ward Based Rolling Year 2021

NDVWI Total Volume Rolling Year Feb 21 = 1256



Total Burglary Total Volume Rolling Year Feb 21 =1476



Ward	Volumes	% of Borough Crime	Ward	Volumes	% of Borough Crime
Bromley Town	179	14.25	Bromley Town	151	10.2
Kelsey & Eden Park	140	11	Cray Valley East	104	7
Cray Valley East	108	8.5	Crystal Palace	102	7
Penge & Cator	99	7.8	Penge Cator	90	6
			Cray valley West	86	5.8
			Copers Cope	83	5.6
			Orpington	82	5.5
			Chelsfield & Pratts Bottom	78	5.2

The ward maps on the previous page show the volume of the local priority crimes as committed in each ward, as well as the percentage they represent against the total, and shows:

- Bromley Town has the highest level of offences for both local priority crime types
- For NDVWI 41% of all crimes are committed in the 4 highlighted wards in the North East and North West of the Borough
- For Burglary 52.3% of all crimes are committed in the 8 highlighted wards in the North East and North West and Central parts of the Borough
- The largest ward (geographical size) Darwin has the lowest level of crime for both priority types

1.6 MOPAC Local Priorities for 2021-22

In setting the local priorities for 2021/22, MOPAC again looked at data on high-volume crime at a Borough level to recommend priorities for the coming year. The crime picture in London was so drastically different from previous years because of COVID-19 and the lockdowns that MOPAC felt they should go back to the last year of “normal” data which was 19/20; as such, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, MOPAC decided to continue with the current priorities selected for each borough, as these priorities arose out of that data.

This means for Bromley, the priorities for 2021/22 will be burglary and non-domestic violence with injury. ASB, as previously confirmed, will remain a **London wide priority**.

- **Non-DA VWI**
- **Burglary (Residential)**

2. Local Picture for Total Notifiable Offences

2.1 Overview

From March 20 to February 2021, the London average for Total Notifiable Offences was 23,269, and the recorded figure for Bromley was 12.8% lower than the London Average at 20,284.

When compared with other London Boroughs, Bromley remains as one of the safest boroughs with 62.28 crimes per 1000 population recorded in March 20 to February 2021. When compared with the London average of 82.88 crimes per 1000 population, this places Bromley as the borough with the 8th lowest crime rate.

Placing these statistics in context, Bromley is the largest London borough in terms of geographical size, and has the 6th largest population (mid-year population estimates for London Boroughs by the ONS in 2019). Of the 5 boroughs which are estimated to have a greater population than Bromley (Barnet, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, and Newham), all had significantly higher crime rates in 2020, and four of the five were significantly higher.

When comparing Bromley to boroughs of a similar geographical size and population, it would be expected that the crime rate be higher. For example, the neighbouring borough of Croydon (which is also within the South BCU), has a crime rate of 82.24 considerably higher than Bromley's. Again, when comparing Bromley to neighbouring boroughs which have notably smaller populations (such as Greenwich and Lewisham), their recorded crime rates were 86.24 and 86.29 respectively. These boroughs have crime rates more akin to the London average, as such, Bromley's position as the 8th safest borough is to be commended, however, ongoing work is necessary to maintain and even improve upon this position.

These differences in population density are important to understand when considering the data shown. The north of the borough is more akin to some of the inner London boroughs as mentioned, whilst the south of the borough has smaller communities, and compares more with Kent and the issues that it has.

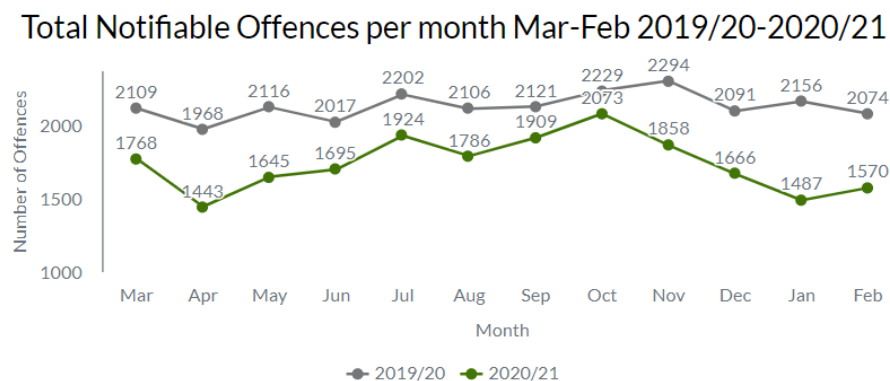
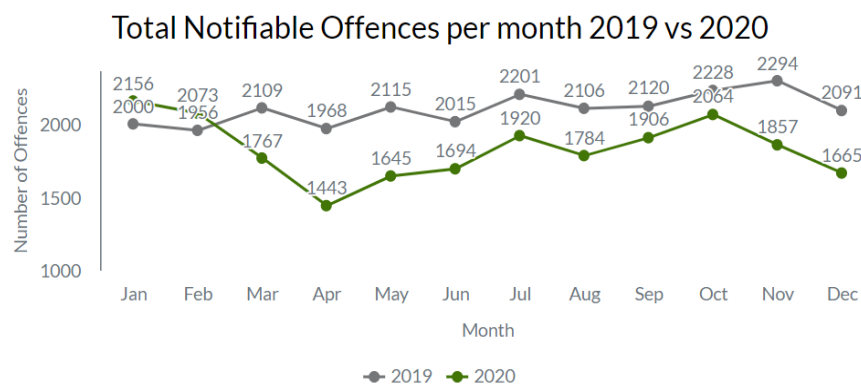
The most common notified offences in Bromley in 2020 were Violence against the Person which made up 29.15% of the total, and of these offences, 31.98% resulted in injury.

Compared to the same period in the previous year, Violence against the Person injuries dropped very slightly overall from 6,528 to 6,413 TNOs, with the percentages staying largely the same.

2.2 Covid-19

As the following graph shows, the Covid-19 pandemic did have an effect on the number of TNOs during 2020.

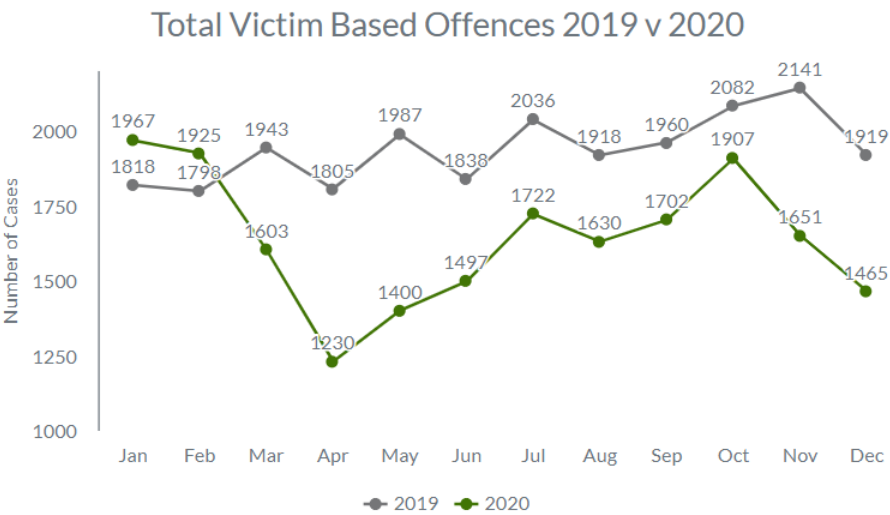
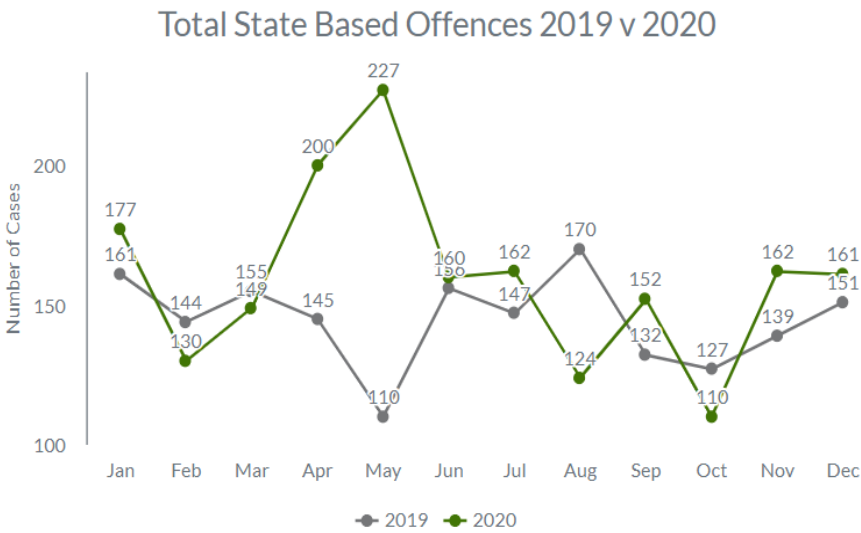
Whilst it certainly would not have been the sole factor, the graph shows a clear decline in TNOs from March, with a low in April during the first full month of the first lockdown imposed by the government. The TNOs also trend with lockdown or restricted periods, with clear troughs visible in April-May and a decline in November-December 20.



2.3 State-based and victim-based offences 2019 v 2020

The Total State Based Offences Graph show the numbers of state-based (crimes without an identifiable individual victim, such as possession of drugs or a weapon), and victim-based (crimes against a specific individual).

State-based crimes peaked during the lockdown periods, owing to an increase in new anti-social behaviour offences relating to the infringement of Covid based protocols, whilst victim-based offences decreased, owing to less public interaction with each other. The increases and decreases of both victim and state-based crimes can be influenced by several factors such as increased focus on certain crime types, seasonality, willingness to report and improved recording practices, which the pandemic may well have affected.



3. OVERALL VOLUME CRIME RANKED BY BOROUGH TNOs

3.1 Total Notifiable Offences rolling year to Feb 21

In trend with the rest of London, Bromley saw a decrease in crime over the course of 2020, with overall notified offences by volume in the borough falling by 19.3% (25142 to 20284); the TNO level in Bromley is 12.8% lower than the London average (23,269).

The crime rate per 1000 also dropped from 76.2 to 62.28, and currently and 25% lower than the London average of 82.88.

However, although these figures reduced, the ranking of 8th stayed the same between years, as commensurate reductions were noted across the Capital.

Table 2 TNO London Rankings

Rank	Borough	Crime Rate per 1000	Position change from 2019	RAG
1	Richmond	56.94	0	Green
2	Kingston	57.18	+4	
3	Sutton	57.24	-1	
4	Bexley	57.36	+1	
5	Harrow	57.86	-2	
6	Havering	59.91	+1	
7	Merton	60.04	-3	
8	Bromley	61	0	
9	Barnet	63.55	+1	Yellow
10	Redbridge	70.37	-1	
11	Wandsworth	73.16	0	
12	Hillingdon	74.95	+1	
13	Waltham	77.92	-1	
14	Ealing	79.35	+3	

15	Enfield	79.41	0	
16	Croydon	80.6	-2	
17	Brent	81	-1	
18	Hounslow	81.22	+2	
19	Lewisham	84.25	-1	
20	Greenwich	84.47	+1	
21	Barking	84.97	-2	
22	Lambeth	86.55	+1	
23	Newham	88.63	-1	
24	Southwark	92.53	+3	
25	Tower Hamlets	94.33	-1	
26	Haringey	95.84	-1	
27	Islington	96.15	+1	
28	Hammersmith	96.91	+1	
29	Camden	101.18	+1	
30	Kensington	101.74	+1	
31	Hackney	102.49	-5	
32	Westminster	154.37	0	

Table 3 TNO Top 6 wards

Rank	Ward	total TNO rolling year to Feb 21 =2084 Feb	% of total
1	Bromley Town	2870	14.1
2	Cray Valley East	1712	8.4
3	Penge Cator	1579	7.7
4	Cray Valley West	1254	6.1
5	Crystal Palace	1240	6.1
6	Orpington	1034	5

4.0 Reductions for Each local Crime Type (Crime rate per 1000)

As with London as a whole, the majority of different offence categories saw decreases in their numbers; this section will highlight all high-volume local priorities across London, and will start with the Two agreed Local priorities for Bromley.

4.1 NON DV WI Rolling year to Feb 21

Non-Domestic Violence with Injury is one of Bromley's two Local Volume Crime priorities.

Despite a 12% drop in number of offences from 1,451 to 1,256, numbers rose relatively quickly after the initial drop in April and May due to the first lockdown.

The figures have again dropped at the end of the year with restrictions returning, but the months of June to October saw numbers around and above the 2019 figures, suggesting that were it not for the lockdown, figures may well have increased overall.

Bromley's decrease of 14.5% was lower than the overall London decrease of 21%, and it ranked 8th among all boroughs in crime rate, with 3.679 notifiable offences per 1000.

Non-Domestic VWI currently constitutes 64% of the Violence with Injury offences in the borough, **as such the analysis supports the continuation of this crime type as a high-volume local priority.**

Table 4 - Reductions in Non-Domestic Violence with Injury Mar 20 – Feb 21

	Borough	Crime Rate	RAG
1	Richmond	2.491	
2	Harrow	2.757	
3	Kingston	3.115	
4	Havering	3.119	
5	Barnet	3.404	
6	Sutton	3.407	
7	Merton	3.564	
8	Bromley	3.679	

9	Bexley	3.729	Green
10	Redbridge	3.835	
11	Hillingdon	4.216	Yellow
12	Waltham	4.278	
13	Wandsworth	4.311	
14	Enfield	4.622	
15	Islington	4.676	
16	Ealing	4.767	
17	Newham	4.781	
18	Kensington	4.930	
19	Camden	4.974	
20	Hounslow	4.996	
21	Lewisham	5.007	Red
22	Croydon	5.119	
23	Tower Hamlets	5.123	
24	Haringey	5.139	
25	Barking	5.161	
26	Greenwich	5.433	
27	Brent	5.449	
28	Hammersmith	5.684	
29	Southwark	5.719	
30	Lambeth	5.740	
31	Hackney	5.940	
32	Westminster	7.902	

Table 5 Non-Domestic Violence with Injury Top 6 Wards

		TNOs Mar 20-Feb 21	% of total
1	Bromley Town	179	14.3%
2	Kelsey Eden Park	140	11.1%
3	Cray Valley East	108	8.60%
4	Penge Cator	99	7.88%
5	Crystal Palace	85	6.77%
6	Cray Valley West	83	6.61%

4.2 Total Burglary Rolling year to Feb 21

Total Burglary is the second of Bromley's high volume local crime priorities, and this saw the largest percentage reduction of any major category, dropping in volume by just under 46% (2738 to 1474), with the rate per 1000 decreasing between years from 8.239 (March19 – Feb 20) to 4.324 (rolling year to Feb 21). This crime rate puts Bromley 6th of all London boroughs on this statistic, with the decrease of 44% this rolling year to February 21 year being 26% greater than that of London as a whole, which saw a drop of 29.4%.

Burglary cases saw a significant decrease in the borough following the start of the pandemic, but subsequently have remained relatively even across the year. A slight increase was seen in October and November, but the tightening of restrictions has once again seen offences drop back down.

The graph on the following page shows the clear impact the pandemic had on burglary cases, likely due to so many more people being in their homes for the majority of the day. There were 1,750 burglary offences in 2020 (1,000 less than the previous year). The majority of these were still residential, with 1,365 offences recorded, and these accounted for 78% of total offences, which is equal to 2019 figures. Whilst the analysis shows a reduction, it is clear that the lockdown has diminished the opportunity for this type of crime. **As such, and in agreement with MOPAC, the continuation of this crime type should remain as a high-volume local priority.**

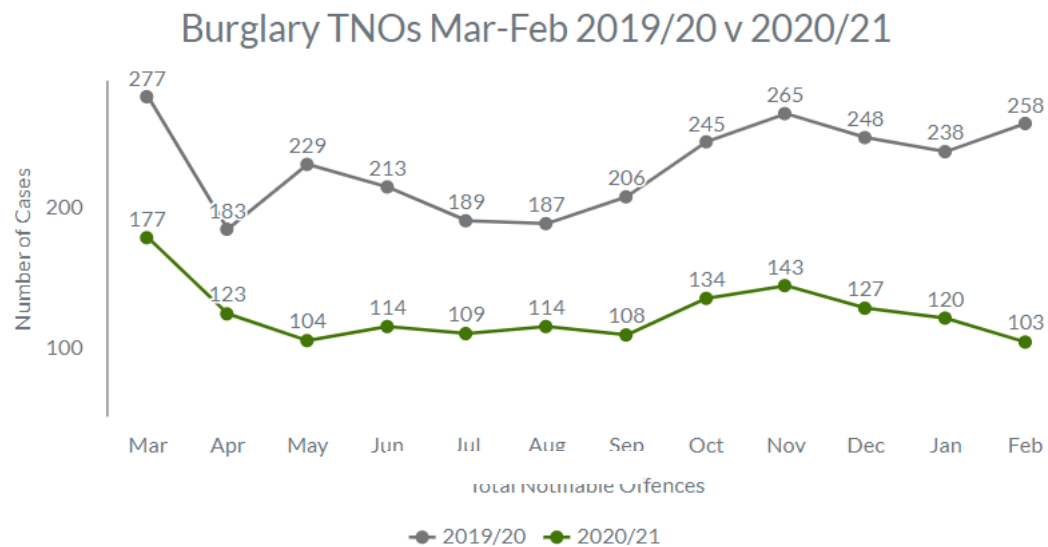


Table 6 Reductions in Total Burglary Crime Rate per 100 Rolling Year Feb 20 across London

Rank	Borough	Crime Rate per 1000	RAG
1	Bexley	3.142	
2	Merton	3.880	
3	Kingston	3.888	
4	Sutton	3.973	
5	Havering	4.249	
6	Bromley	4.324	
7	Harrow	4.606	
8	Redbridge	4.810	

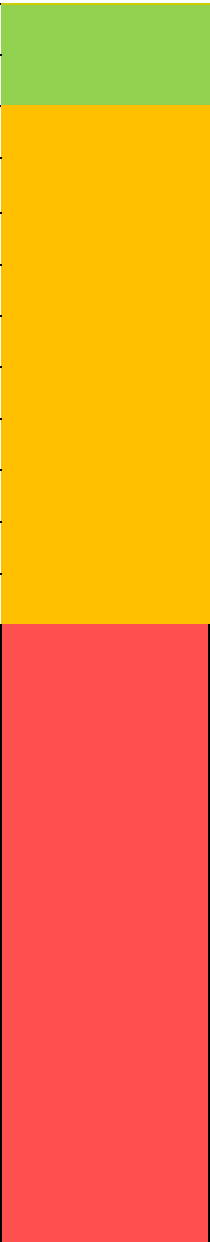
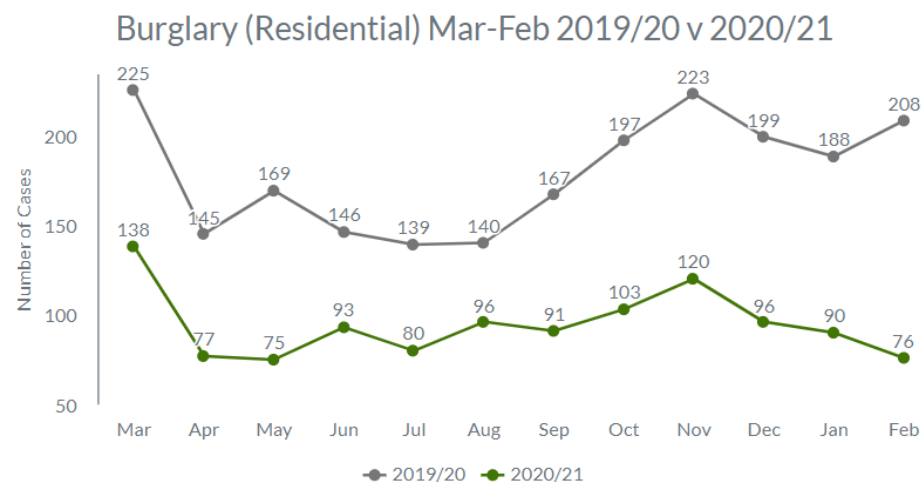
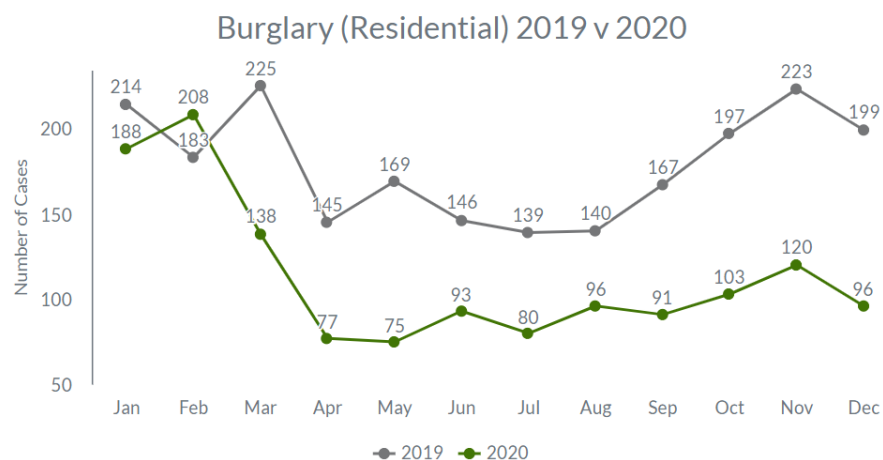
9	Newham	4.934	
10	Barking	5.111	
11	Greenwich	5.227	
12	Croydon	5.398	
13	Hillingdon	5.460	
14	Brent	5.676	
15	Ealing	5.795	
16	Richmond	5.817	
17	Hounslow	5.892	
18	Waltham	5.907	
19	Enfield	6.261	
20	Barnet	6.411	
21	Wandsworth	6.912	
22	Haringey	7.056	
23	Lambeth	7.162	
24	Southwark	7.333	
25	Hammersmith	7.363	
26	Lewisham	7.481	
27	Camden	8.075	
28	Islington	8.083	
29	Tower Hamlets	8.162	
30	Kensington	8.899	
31	Hackney	8.985	
32	Westminster	9.961	

Table 7 Total Burglary Top 8 Wards

Rank	Ward	TNOs Burglary	% of total
1	Bromley Town	151	10.23%
2	Cray Valley East	104	7.05%
3	Crystal Palace	102	6.91%
4	Penge Cator	90	6.10%
5	Cray Valley West	86	5.83%
6	Copers Cope	83	5.62%
7	Orpington	82	5.56%
8	Chelsfield & Pratts Bottom	78	5.28%

4.3 Residential Burglary



4.4 Anti-Social Behaviour Calls

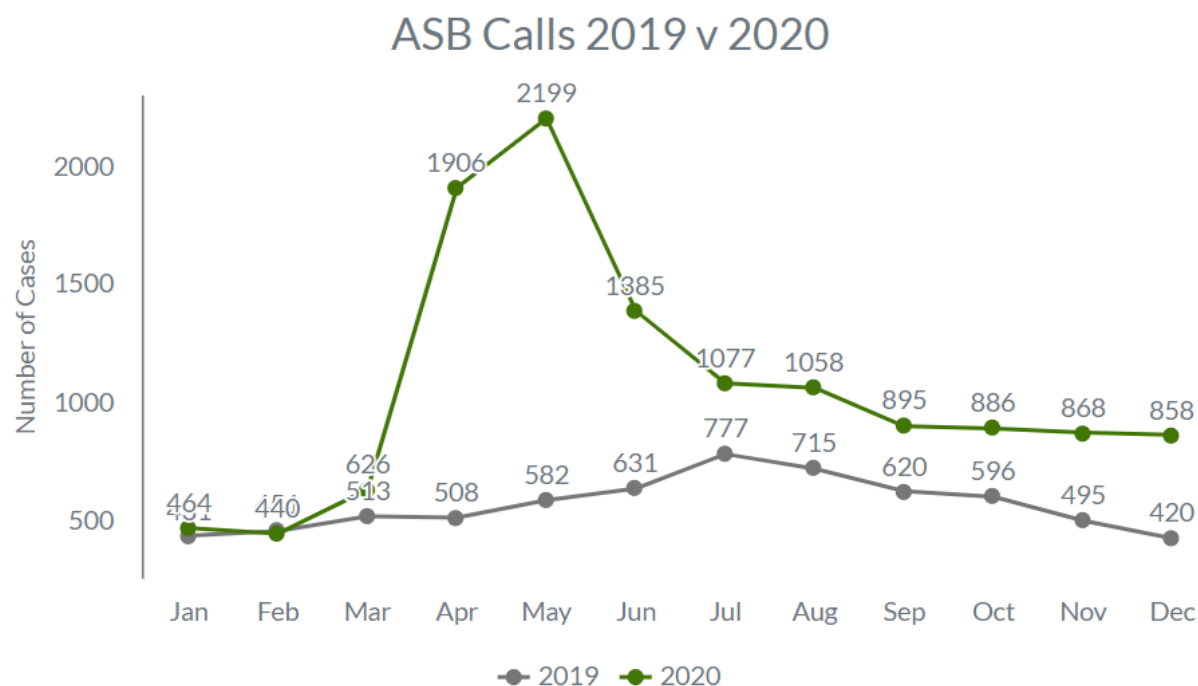
Anti-Social Behaviour calls saw quite a significant spike in the months of the first lockdown, peaking in May. This is largely down to the new offences relating to breaches of Covid based protocols falling under this category.

A total of 12,662 recorded ASB Calls were recorded in Bromley in 2020, compared to 6,739 in 2019. This represents an 87% increase, higher than the overall London increase of 75%.

All London boroughs did unsurprisingly see a large increase in overall ASB calls recorded.

Despite this, Bromley remained in a very good position compared to other London boroughs, with a rate of 38.1 calls per 1000 population in 2020. This ranks Bromley 5th among all London boroughs

This was lower than the London average of 52.58. Some high-volume crimes have less harm to the victims



4.5 Theft from Person

Theft from the person followed other notified offences with a significant drop in the first two months of the first lockdown, with 30 recorded in March falling to just 6 in May. This is unsurprising due to the requirement for people to stay in their homes during this period, making theft from the person much more difficult. Recorded offences did return toward pre-pandemic levels, before falling again in November when restrictions returned.

There were 312 recorded theft from the person offences in Bromley in 2020. In terms of overall theft offences, theft from the person accounted for 7%, lower than the 9% that they accounted for in 2019.

Overall, theft from the person offences did drop by 30% in Bromley, but this was lower than the overall London decrease of 42%.

However, Bromley's figures still leave it as the 6th best London borough in terms of rates per 1000, with 0.93. This is once again commendable given the size of Bromley's population, with none of the boroughs with lower crime rates having larger populations.

4.6 Table 8 Theft from Person Borough Ranking

London Borough Rank	Borough	Crime Rate	RAG
1	Bexley	0.35	Green
2	Richmond	0.62	
3	Sutton	0.69	
4	Hillingdon	0.72	
5	Merton	0.78	
6	Havering	0.83	
7	Bromley	0.84	
8	Croydon	0.95	
9	Greenwich	0.95	
10	Harrow	1.02	
11	Barnet	1.09	Yellow
12	Hounslow	1.17	
13	Ealing	1.21	
14	Lewisham	1.38	
15	Kingston	1.4	
16	Enfield	1.59	
17	Wandsworth	1.64	
18	Brent	1.73	
19	Barking	2.00	
20	Waltham	2.05	

21	Redbridge	2.29	
22	Hammersmith	2.61	
23	Lambeth	2.70	
24	Tower Hamlets	2.88	
25	Kensington	3.55	
26	Haringey	3.65	
27	Newham	5.10	
28	Southwark	5.46	
29	Islington	7.48	
30	Hackney	7.48	
31	Camden	9.06	
32	Westminster	16.33	

Table 9 Theft from person rank by ward

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total 287 Rolling Year Feb 21
1	Bromley Town	152	52.96%
2	Penge Cator	22	7.67%
3	Kelsey Eden Park	17	5.92%
3	Cristal Palace	17	5.92%
4	Orpington	16	5.57%
5	Cray valley East	9	3.14%

4.7 Theft of and from MV Rolling Year Feb 21

Theft of MV

For the rolling year to February 21, 927 vehicles were stolen, a 13% reduction from March 20 (1061), with a crime rate of 2.716 offences per 1000.

Between January and December of 2020, Bromley had the 8th lowest rate per 100 population of Theft from Motor Vehicles (TFMV) and the 15th lowest rate of Theft of Motor Vehicles (TOMV). Bromley did remain lower than the overall London crime rate on both of these offences though, with TOMV being 2.84, and TFMV being 7.57 for London as a whole.

Overall notifiable offences were 1,915 for TOMV in 2020, a 6.76% decrease compared with 2019. However, London as a whole saw an over 17% decrease in this offence. This is potentially down to more people being at home, as opposed to driving their cars to work outside of the borough, as Bromley's population has a high number of commuters.

Conversely, TFMV offences totalled 4,718 for 2020, a 20% decrease from 2019, greater than London's 15.18% decrease in the same time period.

TFMV constituted 57% of vehicle offences in the borough in 2020, whilst TOMV accounted for 25%. **The TNOs related to TFMV is considerably higher than the TOMV , the harm caused by TOMV is higher; whilst TOMV is not an official high volume local priority, it is still recorded as a priority within the SBPS as the consultation demonstrated that this was of concern to residents.**

Table 10 TOMV and TFMV Ranking Across London

Borough	TFMV Rate 19	TFMV Rank 19	TOMV Rate 19	TOMV Rank 19	TFMV Rate 20	TFMV Rank 20	TOMV Rate 20	TOMV Rank 20
Kingston	5.21	2	1.511	1	3.542	1	1.26	1
Havering	5.17	1	5.035	31	3.684	2	3.985	31
Barking	6.03	3	5.39	32	4.333	3	4.677	32
Bexley	8.34	14	3.701	22	4.639	4	2.634	14
Lambeth	6.37	5	3.069	11	4.703	5	2.574	13
Merton	6.33	4	2.673	7	5.251	6	2.105	7
Greenwich	9.25	19	4.385	28	5.405	7	3.14	24
Bromley	8.16	11	3.006	9	5.835	8	2.716	16
Wandsworth	8.39	15	3.428	17	5.927	9	3.055	23
Southwark	7.2	6	3.506	21	5.966	10	2.546	11
Sutton	7.48	7	2.084	3	6.365	11	1.732	2

Brent	8.59	16	3.765	24	6.501	12	3.434	26
Harrow	8.09	10	2.061	2	6.517	13	1.811	3
Tower Hamlets	8.29	12	3.102	13	6.527	14	2.178	8
Richmond	8.02	9	2.35	5	6.528	15	2.055	6
Newham	7.76	8	3.27	16	6.865	16	2.714	15
Lewisham	8.3	13	3.481	19	7.006	17	2.858	20
Redbridge	9.32	20	4.631	29	7.037	18	3.586	29
Islington	9.55	23	2.546	6	7.059	19	1.945	5
Hackney	8.79	18	3.007	10	7.174	20	2.318	10
Waltham	9.41	22	3.474	18	7.213	21	3.438	27
Hammersmith	13.44	30	3.922	27	7.272	22	3.212	25
Barnet	10.89	27	3.865	26	7.296	23	2.949	21
Hounslow	10.13	24	3.069	12	7.385	24	2.835	19
Croydon	8.76	17	3.182	14	7.399	25	2.739	17
Camden	10.81	26	2.232	4	7.424	26	1.942	4
Ealing	10.54	25	3.503	20	7.695	27	2.798	18
Hillingdon	9.38	21	3.22	15	7.76	28	2.573	12
Westminster	14.55	31	2.854	8	9.244	29	2.301	9
Enfield	10.98	28	4.865	30	9.584	30	3.789	30
Kensington	18.69	32	3.723	23	9.954	31	3.002	22
Haringey	13.37	29	3.862	25	11.353	32	3.573	28

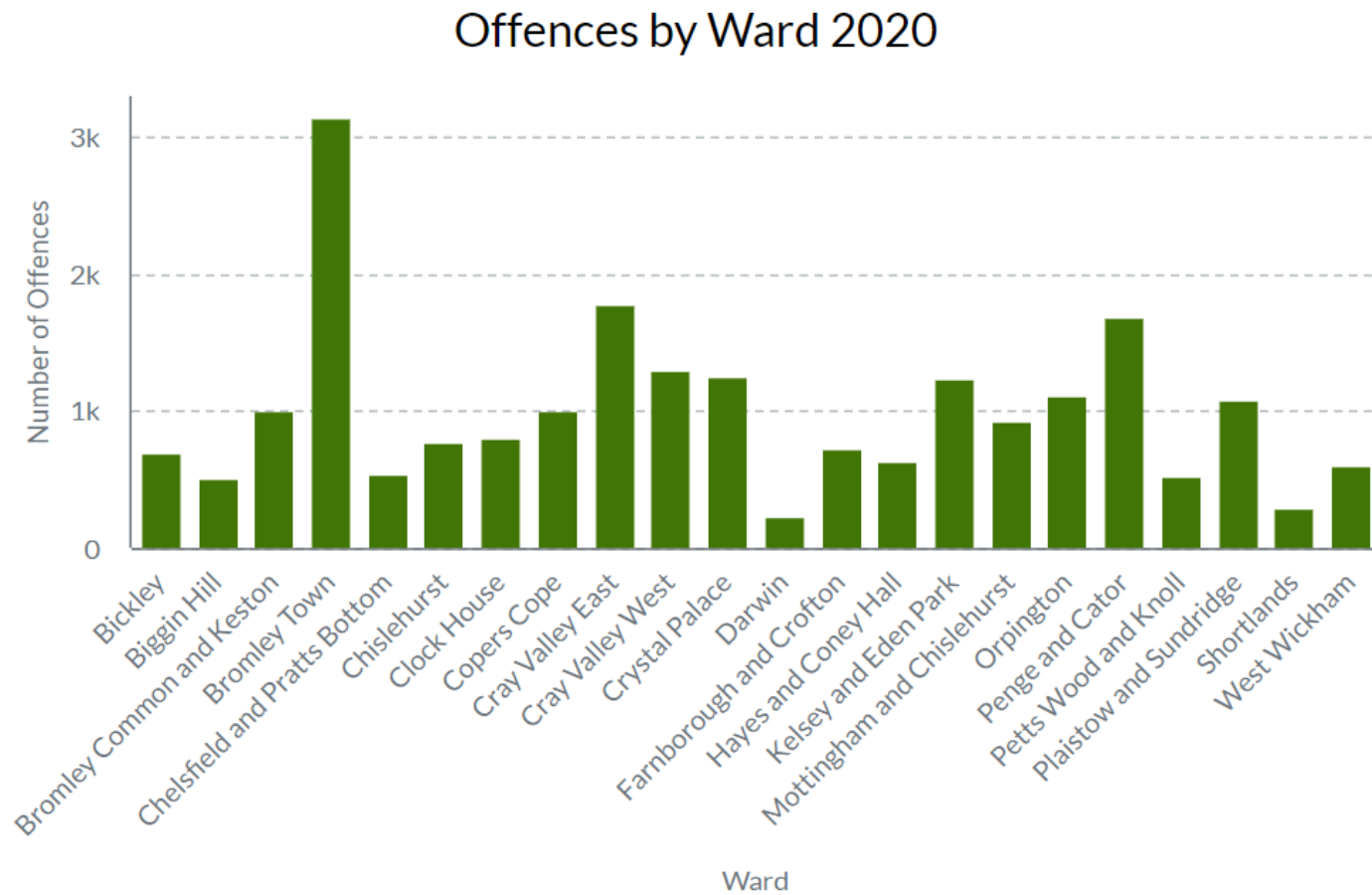
Table 11 TOMV Rolling 12-month Mar 20-Feb 21 Top 5 Wards

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total
1	Bromley Town	81	8.73%
2	Cray Valley West	79	8.52%
3	Cray Valley East	79	8.52%
4	Penge Cator	68	7.34%
5	Plaistow Sundridge	60	6.47%

6	Mottingham Chislehurst North	50	5.39%
7	Bromley Common Keston	47	5.07%
8	Chislehurst	43	4.64%
9	Orpington	41	4.42%

5. Ward Data and Local Borough Comparison

5.1 Wards – TNO by Ward



- Looking at ward level data, TNOs in all of Bromley's wards have dropped in 2020 when compared with 2019.
- Bromley Town had by far the highest number of offences over the course of 2020 with 3,142, accounting for 12.13% of all borough offending.
- Of these, 156 were burglary offences, a decrease of a third from 2019, and 192 were Non-Domestic Violence with Injury, a 10% decrease on 2019 figures.
- Cray Valley East and Penge and Cator follow this with 1779 and 1683 offences respectively, accounting for 7.79% and 6.95% of total borough offending.

5.2 Neighbouring Borough comparison

Borough	population	Size hectares	Crime deprivation rank*	TNOs Recorded	Crime Rate per 1000	London Rank
Bexley	248 287	6058	29	15,582	62.4	3
Sutton	206349	4385	31	13,041	62.8	5
Bromley	332336	15013	26	21,977	65.7	8
Croydon	386710	8650	18	33,298	85.2	17
Lewisham	305842	3515	12	27,556	88.7	19
Greenwich	287942	4733	8	25,726	89.9	21
Lambeth	326034	2681	5	30,966	92.6	22
Southwark	318830	2886	9	32,207	100.1	25

* The lower the number the higher the deprivation

Compared to our neighbouring boroughs, Bromley has the second largest population, and the largest land mass, but continues to remain close to Sutton and Bexley in terms of crime rates per 1000.

- As one of the most populous London boroughs, total offences recorded are higher than both of these boroughs, but crime rates stay only 3 per 1000 people higher.
- Bromley ranks 8th out of all London boroughs on crime rates, the same as 2019, which is behind Bexley in 3rd and Sutton in 5th, who climbed 2 places and fell 3 places respectively since 2019.
- Only Bexley saw a greater decrease in crime than Bromley from these neighbouring boroughs; 13.93% compared to 12.86%. Every London borough saw a drop-in crime rate per 1000 in 2020, with Bromley being the 11th highest.
- Given the borough's proximity and similar size to other boroughs such as Croydon and Greenwich, as well as a greater population size comparatively to boroughs like Lewisham, Greenwich and Southwark, Bromley's significantly lower crime rate shows the safety that exists within the borough.