

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL – 18 June 2013

SAFER NEW FOREST

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Safer New Forest is the name given to the statutory Community Safety Partnership for this District; it is focused on reducing crime, disorder, anti-social behavior, issues related to unlawful drugs, offending behaviour and environmental crime.

1.2 In summary the statutory requirements on the Partnership that commenced with the enactment of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 are to:

1.2.1 Convene a strategy group. The responsible authorities that are required to sit on the group are a minimum of two of the following agencies:

- New Forest District Council
- Hampshire County Council
- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority
- Hampshire West Clinical Commissioning Group
- Hampshire Probation Trust

(Safer New Forest includes all of the above partners and also invites others to assist it to exercise its functions. These partners are:

- The Forestry Commission
- Victim Support
- New Forest National Park Authority
- Community First New Forest
- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Hampshire Youth Offending Team)

1.2.2 Formulate an annual strategic assessment and make it available to the Hampshire County Strategy Group

1.2.3 Prepare an information sharing protocol signed by all responsible authorities

1.2.4 Hold at least one or more public/face the people meetings each year

1.2.5 Prepare a rolling Partnership Plan and deliver the priorities identified by the strategic assessment. The Plan is to take into account the priorities of the Police and Crime Commissioner and it is to be refreshed annually.

1.2.6 Develop and deliver strategies to tackle anti-social behavior and reduction of re-offending

1.2.7 Publish the Partnership Plan, a summary of the strategic assessment and an annual report to the community

1.2.8 Provide the Partnership Plan to the Police and Crime Commissioner and answer a summons from the Commissioner to explain the actions of the Partnership

- 1.2.9 Set out the extent to which people in the area might assist the partnership in reducing relevant issues
- 1.2.10 Consult with the community on the issues they are experiencing and the concerns they have (this information is to be included in the strategic assessment).
- 1.2.11 Undertake Domestic Homicide Reviews of domestic homicides that occur within the District area and that are 'in scope'.

2. STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2012- 2013

- 2.1 Please see Appendix 1. The current strategic assessment has been produced using the most up to date data available; in most cases this is for the financial year 2012 – 2013.
- 2.2 Section 1 of the strategic assessment sets out the current structure and work of the Partnership including the operations that are facilitated by NFDC.

3. PARTNERSHIP PLAN

- 3.1 The meeting of the strategy group on the 5 June, 2013 debated and agreed the core work and development priorities of the Partnership for 2013 – 2016.
- 3.2 The core work themes agreed are:
 - reducing anti-social behavior (statutory strategy)
 - reducing domestic abuse
 - reducing acquisitive crime
 - reducing deliberate fire setting
 - reducing weapons related crime
 - reducing re-offending (statutory strategy)
 - increasing community knowledge
- 3.3 The development priorities agreed were
 - Review the function and terms of reference of the sub groups of the Partnership to ensure they are appropriately focused on the core work themes and development priorities
 - Request assistance from NFDC to investigate the benefits of a local multi agency work theme to deliver reductions in killed and serious injuries due to road traffic accidents.
 - Review the structure and processes for the tackling of anti-social behaviour and the potential to link with the Troubled Families structure
 - Review the current tackling anti-social behaviour protocol on enactment of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (anticipated Spring 2014)
 - Development of Integrated Offender Management
 - Development of improved independent domestic violence advisor and independent sexual violence advisor services
 - Increase awareness of the reality and consequences of psychoactive substance use (legal high use)

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 Members to consider the strategic assessment (including performance, core work themes and development priorities) and highlight any information, concerns or actions they wish to be included in the partnership work to the strategy group members.

- 4.2 Members to consider forming a cross Panel Task and Finish group to examine the killed and serious injury road casualty statistics and the multi-agency work that is focused on reducing the numbers.

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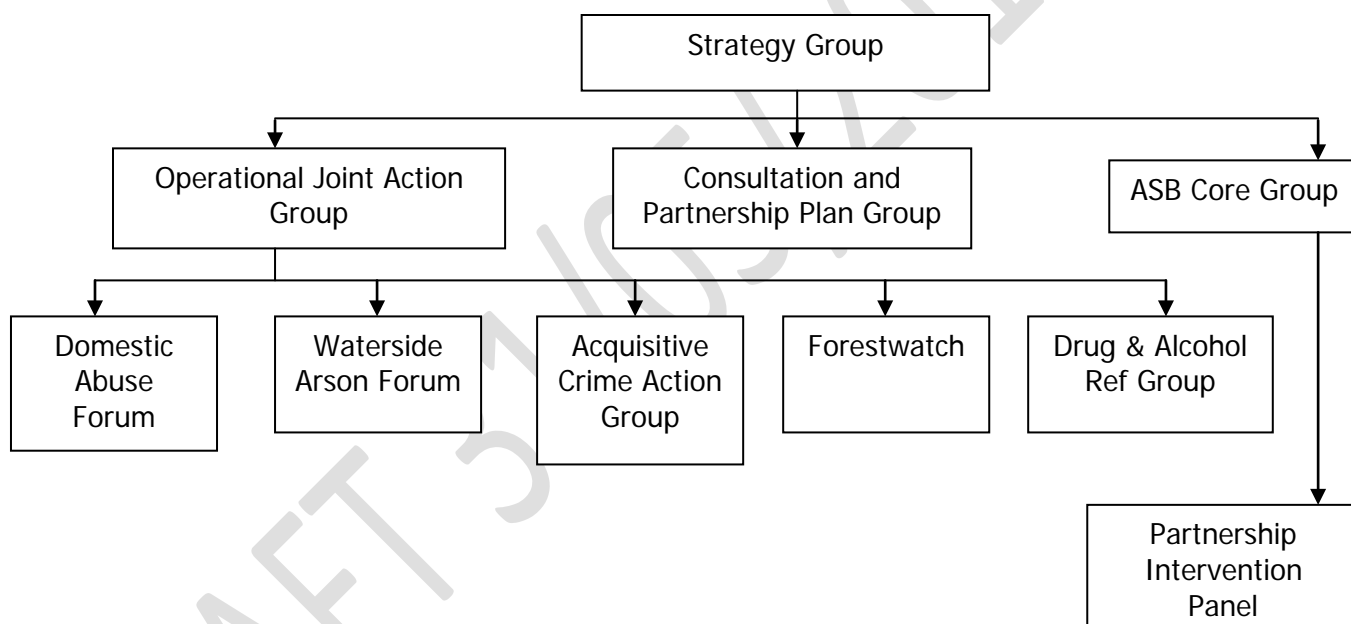
Background Papers:
None

DRAFT Strategic Assessment May 2013

This assessment is required by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the minimum information to be considered is contained in SI 1831. The aim of the strategic assessment is to provide intelligence led guidance for the core work and development priorities for the New Forest District and assess the resources needed. The assessment brings together a number of sources of reports and analysis including community consultation data.

1.0 SAFER NEW FOREST PARTNERSHIP

1.1 Structure of partnership beneath Strategy Group



Strategic Partnerships currently working with Safer New Forest

1.2

1.2.1 New Forest Health and Well Being Board

This newly reviewed strategic group focuses on health improvements across the New Forest District. The joint areas of interest have been:

- Alcohol and drug related issues
- Violent crimes with injury
- Road Traffic accidents resulting in injury
- The delivery of projects that include intended outcomes for both partnerships eg reduction of unplanned pregnancy in young people that includes work raising awareness of sexual violence.

1.2.2 Troubled Families Core Group and Hampshire Senior Responsible Officers

The Core Group works within the New Forest and the Senior Responsible Officers Group works across Hampshire. The intended outcomes of these groups are to deliver the Governments Troubled Families Initiative which has now entered its second year. Locally there has been joint working between the community safety partners as a small

proportion of the Troubled Families are of focus due to:

- Drug and alcohol use and related crime
- Domestic abuse
- Impact on neighbouring community due to anti-social behaviour
- Child protection and safeguarding issues

1.2.3 Hampshire County Strategy Group

This Hampshire wide group co-ordinates the statutory Community Safety Agreement and the commissioning of:

- Integrated Offender Management Services (Society of St James)
- Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (0.5FTE provided to the New Forest)
- Crime Reports (public website displaying crime reports) and Command Central (restricted access partner website providing crime analysis)

1.3 Priorities delivered 2012 - 2013

1. Intervention and Empowerment - including all work to intervene and subsequently reduce offending behaviour and empower communities to reduce the risk of victimisation
2. Crime Reduction - including all enforcement work and target hardening

Objectives delivered 2012 - 2013

1. Reduction of anti-social behaviour
2. Reduction of arson
3. Reduction of domestic abuse
4. Reduction of acquisitive crime
5. Reduction of alcohol related crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour
6. Be Safe weapons awareness
7. Delivery of Integrated Offender Management
8. Intervention and target hardening – social and locality
9. Communications and reassurance

1.4 Local resources and funding for partnership 2012 - 2013

1.5 FTE ABC Co-ordinator posts

2.0 FTE Safer Streets police officers

0.2FTE Administrator for partnership meetings (Strategy, Operational Joint Action Group (Ops JAG), Partnership Intervention Panel (PIP))

0.2 FTE communications post

£11,240 Ops JAG resource for reactive and prevention work to deliver control strategy

£10,200 local flexibilities grant used towards:

- Summer holiday project on the Waterside
- 240 hours analyst support
- 0.4FTE victim support for ASB victims
- Partnership newsletter
- Ops JAG work to deliver control strategy (Halloween and Bonfire Night project, arson reduction)

1.5 Performance 2012 - 2013

In the last year we have achieved the following against the 2012 - 2015 Partnership Plan:

- 11% reduction all crime (previous year 6.4% reduction)
- 18% reduction violence with injury (previous year 6% reduction)

- 13% reduction in criminal damage (previous year 8% reduction)
- 15% reduction in shoplifting (previous year 2% increase)
- **% reduction youth entrants to criminal justice system – *data available end of June 2013*
- 53 referrals were received and actioned by the Partnership Intervention Panel

However, non-domestic burglary has experienced a 27% increase as opposed to a 20% reduction in the previous year despite partnership work to tackle these high priority issues.

Anti-social behaviour incidents have decreased by 2.3% with the Partnership continuing to focus on tackling anti-social and volume crime offences. The reduction in offending figures of offenders on the integrated offender management initiative are excellent with a 94.1% reduction (as measured December 2012)

1.6 Core work themes

The following core work themes are being delivered by the Partnership against the 2012 – 2015 Partnership Plan:

1.6.1 Reducing anti-social behaviour through the work of:

- the Partnership Intervention Panel (facilitated by NFDC, work focussed on reducing the asb of identified perpetrator, and reducing the victimisation)
- the multi agency Operational Joint Action Group (facilitated by NFDC - work focussed on identified hotspots and trends)
- Forestwatch (facilitated by police, work focussed on anti-social use of the Forest eg off road driving)
- New Forest Drug and Alcohol Reference Group (facilitated by Options Counselling, focussed on reducing issues related to drug and alcohol use)
- the Supporting Troubled Families Initiative (facilitated by NFDC)
- The Victim Support single point of contact project (commissioned from Victim Support - end date of project October 2014)

1.6.2 Reducing domestic abuse through the work of:

- the Western Policing Area strategic domestic abuse forum (currently being reviewed by Eastleigh Community Safety Partnership on behalf of New Forest, Romsey and Eastleigh)
- the New Forest domestic abuse forum (facilitated by NFDC and focussed on increasing reporting and reducing repeat victimisation)
- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (facilitated by police and focussed on cases at high risk of death or serious harm)
- provision of Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (NFDC leading on work to increase IDVA provision for New Forest and Eastleigh following grant funding by PCC)

1.6.3 Reducing acquisitive crime through the work of:

- the Operational Joint Action Group
- Forestwatch
- the Acquisitive Crime Action Group (facilitated by NFDC and police jointly and previously focussed on reduction of metal theft)
- the multi agency rural crime action plan currently under development

1.6.4 **Reducing deliberate fire setting** through the work of the Waterside Arson Forum (facilitated by the Fire Service and focussed on the reduction of deliberate fires in the Holbury, Hythe areas)

Note: The Waterside Arson Forum will focus on fire setting in other areas but these issues are very rare outside of the Waterside area.

1.6.5 **Reducing weapons related crime** through the delivery of the Be Safe weapons awareness work (facilitated and delivered by NFDC)

Reducing re-offending through the work of:

- 1.6.6
- Integrated Offender Management (Local group facilitated by Probation, and Western Area strategic group facilitated by police and focussed on reducing the offending behaviour of those offenders causing most impact to the community)
 - Partnership Intervention Panel
 - New Forest Drug and Alcohol Reference Group

1.6.7 **Increasing confidence of community and community knowledge** through:

- the provision of a Communications resource (facilitated by NFDC and funded by Partnership)
- the provision of the Safer New Forest website and linked Twitter account (facilitated by NFDC)
- accessing a range of communications opportunities offered to the Partnership by partners and community (facilitated by all partners)
- the media chronology delivered by the Ops JAG

2.0 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT STRUCTURE AND METHODOLOGY

The content, style and structure of this report was commissioned by the Community Safety Co-ordinator and is based on the previous Safer New Forest strategic assessment model. Data for the figures shown in the data table have been extracted from Police systems, these are the crimes / incidents that occurred during the data period between 01/04/2012-31/03/2013. Relevant filters were applied to extract specific details regarding location, offenders and victims such as age breakdown and detections.

Other data sources included:

- Safer New Forest Joint Action Group documents
- New Forest Strategic Review (police)
- Forestry Commission data
- Data from the Local Alcohol Profile for England (LAPE) for the New Forest

3.0 OVERVIEW

Crime can be split into numerous offence categories. Table 1 shows the crime types that were committed in the New Forest and how they compare to the previous reporting period. Definitions of the crime types are included as Appendix 3.

Table 1.

Control Strategy Category	Crime Type	Count		% change	% of crime
		01/04/2011-31/03/2012	01/04/2012 - 31/03/2013		
Catching Criminals and Managing Offenders	Serious Sexual Offences	72	67	-6.9%	Under 1%
	Violent Crime	2060	1715	-16.7%	13.2%
	Violence with Injury	808	659	-18.4%	5.1%
	Knife Crime	88	74	-15.9%	Under 1%
	Gun Crime (inc BB gun use)[1]	20	15	-25.0%	Under 1%
	Youth on Youth Violence	79	77	-2.5%	Under 1%
	Alcohol and Public Place Violence	239	156	-34.7%	1.2%
	Homicide	0	1	n/a	Under 1%
	Threat to life	39	21	-46.2%	Under 1%
	Serious Acquisitive Crime	1322	1105	-16.4%	8.5%
	Burglary Dwellings	306	261	-14.7%	2%
	Distraction Burglary	11	7	-36.4%	Under 1%
	Car Key Burglary	10	4	-60.0%	Under 1%
	Robbery	27	27	0.00%	Under 1%
	Thefts from Motor Vehicle	865	714	-17.5%	5.5%
	Thefts of Motor Vehicle	102	87	-14.7%	Under 1%
	Protecting the vulnerable				
	Hate Crime	39	40	2.5%	Under 1%
	Domestic Violence	467	436	-6.6%	3.3%
	Honour Based Violence	0	1	n/a	Under 1%
	Missing Persons	595	542	-8.9%	4.2%
	Child Abuse (Grade A&B)	17	85	Recording change	Under 1%
	Child Abuse (Grade C)	151	74	Recording change	Under 1%
	MAPPAs [2]	No data	107	-	-
	Criminal Damage	1642	1419	-13.6%	10.9%

Active presence in every N'hood	ASB Incident	4833	4766	2.3%	36.7%
	Burglary Non-Dwelling	701	883	25.9%	6.8%
Other crime types of interest.	Theft (other)	1691	1371	-18.9%	10.6%
	Shoplifting	584	492	-15.8%	3.8%

Note: Child Abuse cases are classified as:

Grade A = More serious / complex investigations / notifiable occupations.

Grade B = not graded as a Grade A.

Grade C = where safeguarding measures may be required

As can be seen ASB forms the largest percentage of total crime and incidents in the New Forest. This is followed by violent crime (13.2%), criminal damage (10.9%), Theft (10.6%) and then Serious Acquisitive Crime which forms 8.5%. This provides some early ideas as to where the priorities of the CSP should lie. In terms of acquisitive crime, Burglary Non-Dwelling is the only area to see an increase compared to last year. This is expanded upon later in the document. The majority of crime types have reduced compared to the previous year. ASB incidents have remained reasonably consistent showing an increase of 2.3% (67).

4.0 COMMUNITY SAFETY PROBLEMS IN THE NEW FOREST

This section explores the key issues that contribute to the New Forest's crime, disorder and ASB problems. It uses recorded data from the Police and other partner agencies as well as information gathered from the community to help identify the strategic priorities that relate to community safety problems. This is based on the problem analysis triangle which analyses issues from three perspectives: location, offender and victim.

4.1 Places (Locations)

This section explores where and when crime, disorder and ASB occurred in the New Forest. It also identifies specific neighbourhoods that require particular attention. Please see Appendix 2 for the code list for police beat areas.

4.1.1 Hotspots and Temporal Patterns

4.1.1.1 ASB incidents (37% total crime; +2.3%)

4.1.1.1.1 Primary hotspot: The NH sector alone forms 50% (2385) of the ASB incidents for the New Forest. The highest recording beats within this sector are Hythe/Dibden (NH01) (16%/374 of all NH), Testwood (NH07) (12%/296 of all NH) and Marchwood, Exbury & Beaulieu (NH05) (11%/273 of all NH). The NL sector formed 29% (1377) of total New Forest ASB and the NR sector formed 21% (1002).

ASB in the New Forest peaked between May and August 2012. Research at the time¹ showed that the 3 main issues were rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, neighbour disputes and vehicle related nuisance. The vehicle related nuisance did not involve stolen vehicles, it generally related to youths riding Mini Motos, and inappropriate parking (these are instances where householders are blocked in their driveways or road users are unable to pass on the Highway).

¹ ASB June to August 2012 completed By Dave Perry

A further review of ASB conducted in Feb 2013² looked at the period Nov 2012 – Jan 2013. This identified that in Hythe and Totton, the key problem was youth nuisance outside local shops. McColls in Totton was particularly vulnerable to this. This included stones being thrown at passing cars. A Partnership Intervention Plan meeting was arranged and 2 youths were arrested in November resulting in 9 charges. There is however a continued requirement to provide community engagement and reassurance including local schools and youth groups to prevent issues re-occurring.

In Lymington and New Milton, neighbour disputes were the problem. Throughout March, Howards Mead, Lymington was particularly vulnerable to continued reports linked to a group of children hanging around the estate and generally being noisy and causing ASB. Another vulnerable location was Hordle Recreation Ground where groups of youths were congregating and intimidating those taking part in activities at the Pavilion. Intervention involved the Parish council and the use of youth workers to monitor adolescents between school finish time and activities starting.

In Ringwood it was a local group of youths and their associates causing damage to cars and buildings in the area by throwing stones / using catapults. They were also congregating outside of town centre supermarkets whilst being in drink. In November Hurst Road, Ringwood was particularly vulnerable with neighbourly disputes also occurring here. Continued reports were also received in Meeting House Lane and Southampton Road, Ringwood relating to known local youths who are attending shops from which they are banned.

Fly tipping is the top area of concern for New Forest residents who have responded to Safer New Forest surveys; 48% of respondents were concerned about flytipping. (See Appendix 4 for an overview of the survey results). It is also an issue which has been raised by the Forestry Commission as an increasing area of concern for them. The situation is monitored by the JAG and a multi agency response focussed on education, environment and enforcement. The level of reports has risen from 176 (12% of overall reports they received) in the period 01/04/2011 to 31/03/2012 to 292 (26% of the overall reports they received) in the period 1/04/2012 to 31/03/2012³. Reports are more evenly spread over the period ended 31/03/2012 in comparison to the previous year which saw the majority of reports focused in the March to July period. Whilst the offences are spread throughout the New Forest area, 3 of the top five locations are in the South East area of the New Forest (Lepe and Blackfield area).

4.1.1.1.1.2 Temporal profiles: In all 3 sectors there was a tendency for ASB incidents to peak between Friday and Sunday with the peak times being between 18:00 – 23:00. In NR and NL the incidents peaked in May. In NH the peak was July and August. It is well known that ASB and damage is generally higher during the summer months being associated to school holidays and better weather.

4.1.1.2 **Violent Crime (VAP) (13% total crime; -17%)**

4.1.1.2.1 Primary hotspot: The NH sector alone forms 48% (755) of the Violent Crime incidents for the New Forest. The highest recording beat within this sector (and the District as a

² New Forest Nov 2012 – Jan 2013 completed by Dave Perry

³ Data provided by the Forestry Commission

whole) is Hythe/Dibden (NH01) which recorded 19% (142) of NH's violence and 9% of the District's as a whole. The NL sector formed 33% (533) of the New Forest's violent crime and the NR sector formed 20% (332). 28% (461) of VAP offences were flagged up as Hate crime. Of the Hate crime incidents, 92% (423) were domestic; race formed only 6% (26). (Please see Appendix 3 for information on what these crime types include).

All aspects of Violent crime in New Forest have seen a reduction when compared to the previous period. Only 2% (26) of VAP offences were flagged as Serious Violence.

4.1.1.2.2 Temporal profiles: Similarly to ASB incidents, VAP offences tended to have a slight peak between Friday and Sunday. Peak times were between 18:00 & 00:00.

4.1.1.3 **Criminal Damage (11% total crime; - 13.6%)**

4.1.1.3.1 Primary hotspot: The NH sector alone forms 48% (690) of the Criminal Damage incidents for the New Forest. The highest recording beat within this sector (and the District as a whole) is Hythe/Dibden (NH01) which recorded 12% (85) of NH's Criminal damage and 6% of the District's as a whole. Within the NR sector, NR08 saw 77 offences which form 20% of the sector's total. Hotspot streets included Butts Ash Lane, NH02, Southern Gardens in NH07, Eling Hill in NH09 and Station Road in NL01.

4.1.1.3.2 Temporal profiles: Similarly to ASB incidents & VAP offences, criminal damage offences tended to have a slight peak between Friday and Sunday. The majority of offences were overnight, peaking between 22:00 & 01:00.

4.1.1.4 **Theft (other) (11% total crime; - 18.9%)**

4.1.1.4.1 Primary hotspot: There is a fairly equal split between sectors in terms of other theft offences. The NH sector sees 38% (519), the NL sector sees 32% (446) and the NR sector sees 30% (410).

4.1.1.4.2 Temporal profiles: There is no peak day for theft offences in the New Forest however they are more likely to occur between 23:00 & 07:00.

4.1.1.5 **Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) (8.5% total crime; -16.4%)**

When breaking SAC in the New Forest down by crime type, it is clear that the key issue is TFMV offending. This type of offence forms 65% (714) of all SAC. Dwelling Burglary follows forming 25% (261), then TOMV which forms 8% (87) and finally robbery forms only 2% (24) of the total SAC offences.

4.1.1.5.1 Primary hotspot:
NH is consistently the highest recording sector for all types of SAC offences, generally followed by NL and then NR with the exception of TOMV where NR recorded 34 offences and NL recorded 24. (NH was still the highest with 43 offences). Within NR, the 34 TOMV offences spanned every beat area but the peaks were in NR01 (7) and NR08 (6).

4.1.1.5.2 Temporal profiles:
Dwelling Burglary offences in the New Forest are most likely to occur during the day (between 08:00 & 16:00) on weekdays between Monday and Thursday. This is likely to be due to opportunity as occupants are out at work.

TFMV offences in the New Forest show no peak day however they generally occur overnight. The exception is with beauty spot TFMV offences where the opportunity is exploited whilst people have left their vehicles whilst walking or running etc.

TOMV offences show a very definite peak overnight between 22:00 & 06:00 with fewer offences during the week.

4.1.1.6 **Serious Sexual Offences (SSO)**

4.1.1.6.1 Primary hotspot: The principal residential addresses for victims are within Totton, Calmore, Hounslow and New Milton. The most prevalent mosaic group is K51 - Often indebted families living in low rise estates, which accounts for 28% (n.11) of the addresses linked to victims. Individuals that fall within this mosaic groups are more likely to be receptive to receiving information from local papers or by face to face interaction. (Mosaic is a mapping tool that classifies the UK population into 15 main socio-economic groups and, within this, 67 different types. It is utilised as an intelligence tool to guide partnership communication activity).

There have been 2 peak age ranges identified in relation to victims of SSO during the year ended 30 April 2013. These are victims aged between 18 - 27 or 38 - 47.

4.1.1.7 **Arson**

4.1.1.7.1 Primary hotspot: The NH sector records 63% (26) of Arsons in the New Forest. 54% (14) of these were in either NH04 (Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley) or NH02 (Dibden Purlieu). Within NH02, offences occurred within the Netley View Estate.

4.1.1.7.2 Temporal profile: Arson offences show a peak on Sunday and Monday generally between 19:00 & 02:00.

4.1.2 **Priority Neighbourhoods**

28/05/2013- the Vulnerable Localities Indexing is not available for inclusion in this draft strategic assessment

4.2 **Offenders**

4.2.1 **Who commits offences in the New Forest**

Between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2013, 1931 arrests were made in the New Forest. 623 (32%) offenders were arrested more than once.

4.2.1.1 **Gender of offenders**

Males committed approximately 80% of all crime and ASB in the New Forest district (based on persons arrested). This does differ between offence groups as shown in Table 2 below.

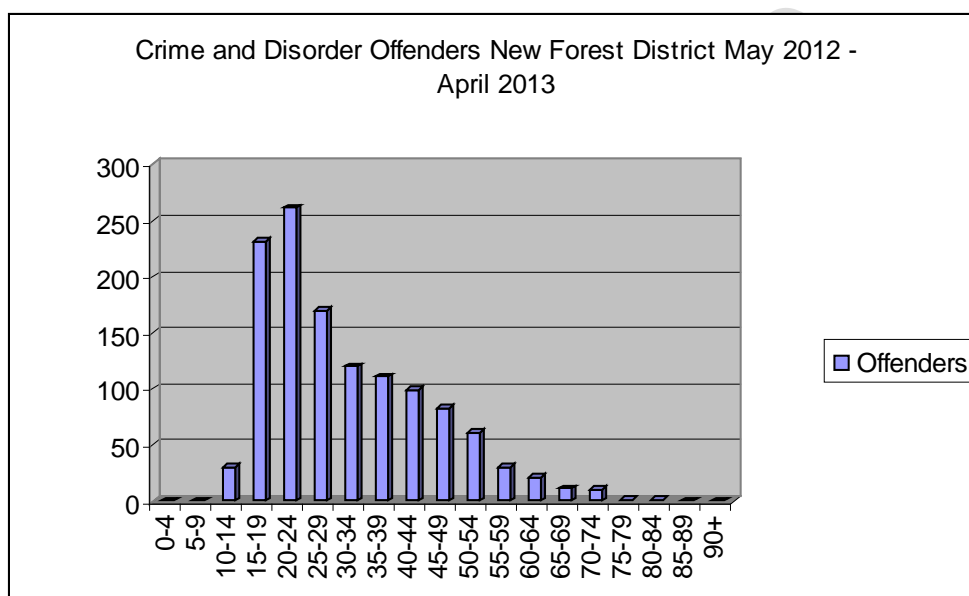
Table 2.

	Arson	Burglary Dwelling	Criminal Damage	TFMV	Theft	Shop theft	VAP	ASB
Male	67%	85%	90%	88%	78%	74%	80%	72%
Female	33%	15%	10%	12%	22%	26%	20%	28%

4.2.1.2 **Age of offenders**

Figure 3 below shows the age profile of those who commit crime in the New Forest (based on persons arrested). There is a peak in those aged between 15 & 24.

Figure 3



4.2.1.3 **Ethnicity**

Where the offender ethnicity was recorded, 96% (1108) of offenders were of White European/White Northern European origin which correlates with the resident population of this group that makes up 98% of the population in the New Forest. Data on ethnicity recorded by the police does not allow for a more detailed breakdown of this group to identify the proportion of offenders from different European immigrant groups.

Those of Asian origin were the largest minority group in the offending population but only represent 2% of all offenders.

4.2.2 **Offending that was domestic**

The level of violent offending that was domestic has reduced by 6.6% when compared to last year. A further breakdown of domestic crimes and victim-offender relationships is provided in 'Domestic victimisation.'

4.2.3 **Prolific Offending**

Individuals that had committed more than one offence (623, 32% of all offenders) committed 17% (1813) of all crime and ASB in the New Forest. There have been 24 people identified in the New Forest who have been arrested more than 10 times during the period of review.

4.2.4 **Use of Weapons**

The use of a weapon in an act of violence against the person was recorded to have accounted for 6% (100) of these types of offences.

A weapon was recorded as being used in 283 offences in total. 100 of these offences were VAP. The remaining 283 offences included Burglary other than dwelling offences and criminal damage and theft offences. These have been recorded as “weapon used” but a review of the offences indicates that in these circumstances an article has been used to smash, damage or gain entry to a building/car etc.

A review conducted in September 2012 identified that in those offences where knives are used; offenders are most commonly aged between 14 and 16. Awareness and prevention campaigns should be targeted towards people in this age range, with the suggestion of school visits, care homes, local youth groups, perhaps including football teams, being the most likely locations to capture these individuals. All offenders and victims have links to the New Forest, as such there is not an issue relating to outside influences, rather advice can be focused on local issues. Information provided to the wider community, including parents, should be delivered both by face to face and via social media.

4.2.5

Motivations and Drivers

This section aims to review the influence of drugs and alcohol on offending and to consider those crimes and incidents which are purely opportunistic.

The influence of alcohol was recorded by Hampshire Police to be a factor in 3.5% of the total crime and ASB recorded in the New Forest district during the period of review.

The number of alcohol related admissions to hospital (where a person requires an overnight stay) for those aged under 18 is significantly better than the average for England.⁴ This is a vast improvement on 2011 when the number was significantly worse than the average for England.

The influence of drugs was recorded by Hampshire Police to be a factor in only 0.2% of the total crime and ASB recorded in the New Forest during the period of review. There are however such a large number of serious acquisitive crimes where substance involvement is not recorded that Hampshire Constabulary statistics do not provide an accurate assessment of the impact of drugs.

Similarly the influence of alcohol was recorded to be a factor in 4% of criminal damage occurrences and the influence of drugs was recorded to be a factor in a mere 0.2% but a significant proportion of offences (78%) did not record substance involvement.

A significant amount of crime and ASB is opportunistic. Although this may be linked in some cases to other motivational factors or drivers such as the need to support a drug habit, many are committed because there is the opportunity to do so and/or it is easy to exploit a vulnerable target or person.

In order to minimise opportunistic crime, the difficulty to commit the offence must be increased. Therefore the Community Safety Partnership should consider:

- The benefit of designing out crime in counteracting the occurrence of a crime or incident.
- The influence that local developments and changes may have on creating new opportunities for crime.

⁴ Data from the Local Alcohol Profile for England (LAPE) for the New Forest

4.2.5.1 Other factors driving crime

The Youth Offending Team (YOT) conducts full assessments and interventions for young offenders to address the motivations and drivers for the offending; these assessments are called 'Assets'. Figure 4 below gives detail on the Asset assessment of the drivers to offending for under 18 year old first time entrants to the criminal justice system. Figure 5 gives a breakdown of the offences committed by under 18s in the strategic review period.

Figure 4.

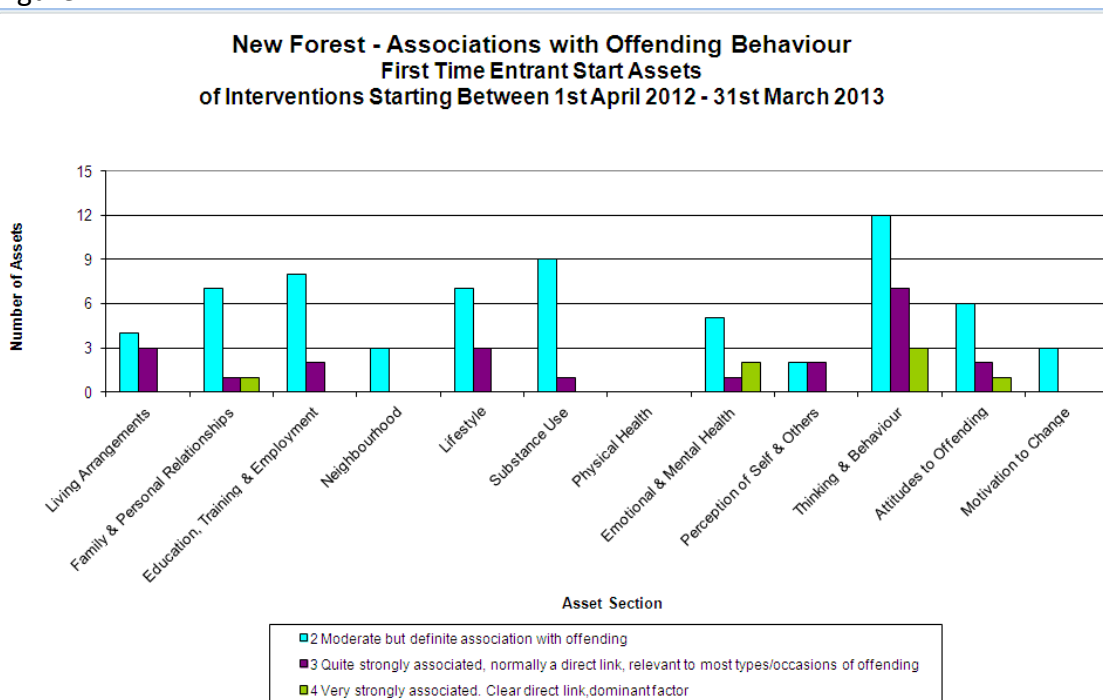
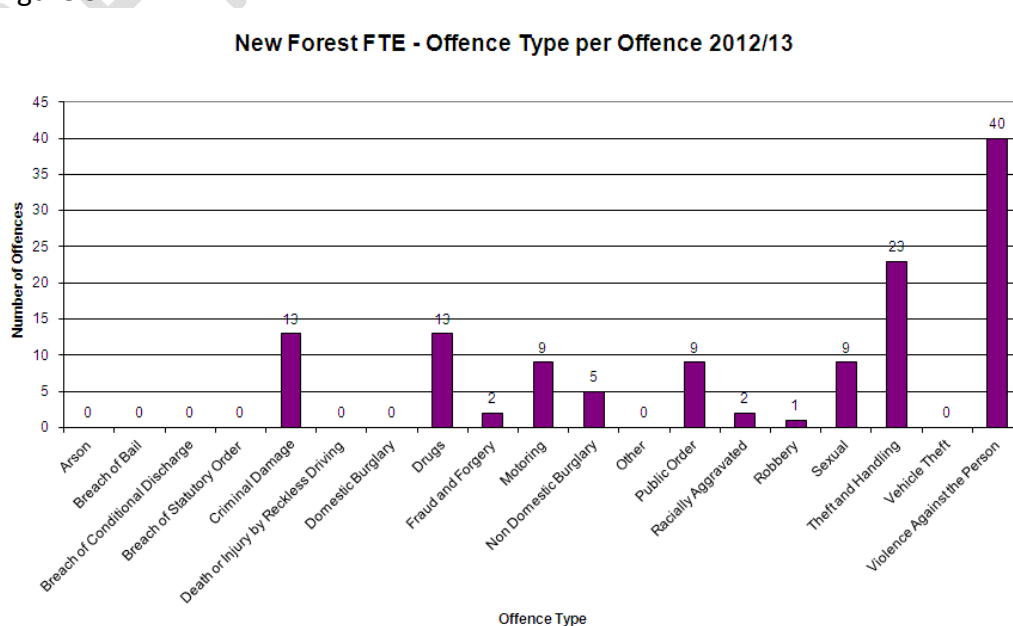


Figure 5.



Probation data also helps to identify the criminogenic needs of offenders i.e. those

factors which are linked to the individuals offending. During the current period of review, the criminogenic needs of offenders have been identified as follows:

1. Thinking and behaviour (**%)
 2. Lifestyle and associates (**%)
 3. Relationships (**%)
 4. Alcohol misuse (**%)
 5. Attitudes (**%)
 6. Emotional well-being (**%)
 7. Drug misuse (**%)
 8. Financial management & income (**%)
 9. Accommodation (**%)
 10. Education, training & employment (**%)
- (awaiting update of data from Probation who are implementing a new records system)*

At the conclusion of supervision periods Probation data indicates 77.8% of ex-offenders were in suitable accommodation and 56.4% of ex-offenders were in employment (Probation Data March 2013).

This provides some direction as to where resource needs to be invested to support offenders once they have left the supervision of the Probation Service and to successfully integrate fully back into the community. There is also some overlap between offenders' criminogenic need and the levels of deprivation in which they live. This needs further research to establish the relationship between the two. If these needs are not addressed, the risk of re-conviction will increase.

4.2.6

Detection of Offenders

Detection levels provide some indication of how effective New Forest authorities are in catching offenders in the New Forest, particularly when broken down to look at detections per crime type.

Where the detection status was known for total crime in the New Forest, 16% (1587 of 9923) of incidents resulted in an offender being 'caught'. See Figure 6 and 7.

Figure 6.

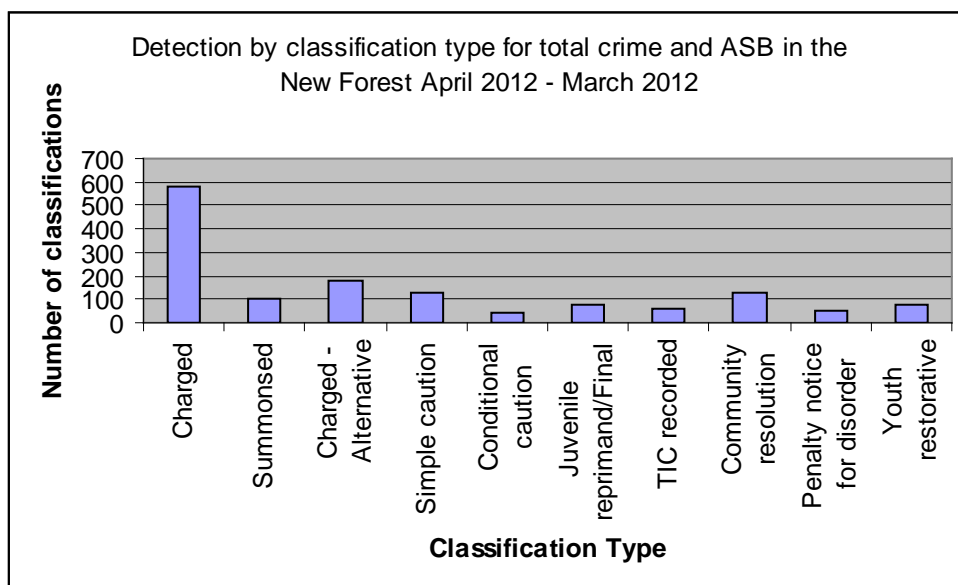
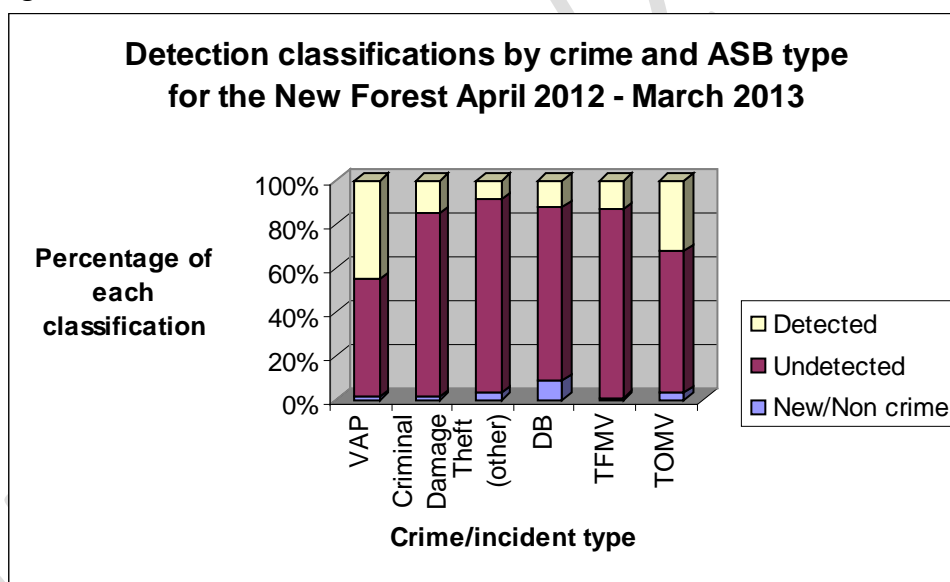


Figure 7.



As can be seen above, in terms of detections the most success comes with VAP offences with a 45% (725) detection rate. TOMV offences show the highest detection figures in terms of Serious Acquisitive Crime 32%, (32). Looking specifically at criminal damage, 15% (214) of offences were detected.

- 4.2.7 **Offenders in treatment**
To be completed when data available from Probation
- 4.2.8 **Re-offending**
To be completed when data available from Probation
- 4.2.9 **Summary and Interpretation**
To be completed when data available from Probation
- 4.3 **Victims and Targets**

This section analyses not only the *people* who are vulnerable to crime, disorder and ASB but also specific *property* types that are also vulnerable. This includes looking at repeat victimisation and people’s perception of crime and ASB and feelings of safety within the community.

4.3.1 **Vulnerable Groups**

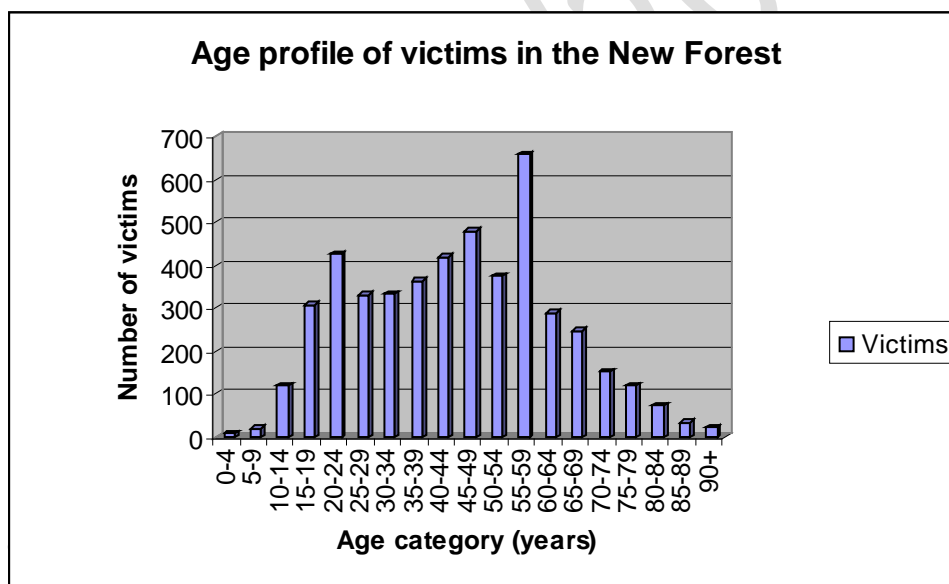
4.3.1.1 **Gender**

Males and females are equally as likely to be victims of crime and disorder in the New Forest.

4.3.1.2 **Age**

Figure 8 below shows the age profile of those who were victims of crime in the New Forest. As seen, the age profile is quite different to that of offenders; those between 50 & 59 are most likely to be victims of crime in the New Forest.

Figure 8.



4.3.1.3 **Ethnicity**

Table 9 shows the breakdown of victim ethnicity in the New Forest. An assessment showed that 67% of victims were White European/White Northern European. This corresponds to some extent with the ethnic population of this group in the New Forest although it might be expected to be higher. However, we should be mindful that a large proportion of incidents (31%) did not record the ethnicity of the victim. Asians were the largest minority ethnic group although only accounted for 1% of the total number of victims of crime.

Table 9.

VICTIM ETHNICITY	NUMBER OF VICTIMS
1. WHITE EUROPEAN	1259
1. WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	1129
0. UNKNOWN	1090
4. ASIAN	32
2. WHITE - SOUTH EUROPEAN	13
3. BLACK	13
3. AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN	9
2. DARK EUROPEAN	7
5. CHINESE, JAPANESE, ASIAN	6
6. ARABIC OR NORTH AFRICAN	2
5. ORIENTAL	1
6. ARABIC	1

4.3.2

Domestic victimisation

Table 10 shows the breakdown of the victim offender relationship for all crime and ASB in the New Forest:

Table 10.

Offender-Victim Relationship	Percentage (%) of relationship types
Not seen	49% (2680)
Stranger	16% (882)
Victim refuses to identify	<1% (8)
Acquaintance	11% (581)
Victimless/crime against state	11% (591)
Spouse/Partner	7% (409)
Family	4% (217)
Neighbour	2% (93)
Carer	<1% (43)

As is evident above, in 49% of offences the offender was not seen by the victim. Only 7% of incidents were between spouses/partners but it should always be remembered that a large proportion of domestic abuse incidents are likely to not be reported for a number of reasons including fear of retribution, concern for safety or not knowing who to report it to.

A review of Domestic Abuse offences between March 2012 and February 2013⁵ identified that the gender split between male and female victims was Female 78 % (n.414) and males 22% (n.114). The peak age range for both female and male victims was between 18 & 27. This accounted for 35% (n.144) of females and 35% (n.40) of males. There were 480 individual victims with 10% (n.48) being repeat victims. Of the

⁵ DV overview update march 2013 completed by Dave Perry

repeat victims 90% (n.43) were females. The peak age range for the repeat victims was between 18 and 27 years old. 7% (n.3) of the repeat victims were linked to 3 offences each; for each victim there was one offender noted. During that same period there were 162 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC). This relates to 27% of offences; 65% of the MARAC cases involved children (229 children). Victim Support has received 511 domestic abuse cases during the year.

There was an increase in offences between July to August and March to April. These periods relate to the Spring and Summer holiday periods. In 26% (n.121) of the offences it was noted that the offender was affected by either drink or drugs however in 57% (n.265) the records indicate that it was not known if drink or drugs were a factor. It is likely that more than 26% of the offences were linked drink or drugs. It was noted that 81% (n.428) of the offences did not take place in a public place; this indicates that offences are taking place primarily in residential properties.

4.3.3

Hate Crime

There were 498 recorded victims of hate crime, 75% of who were females. Predominantly white north European/white European people were targeted. When looking at victims of hate crime⁶ across all crime and ASB, minus those with a domestic flag, there were only 35 victims.

4.3.4

Vulnerable properties

4.3.4.1

Criminal damage

Allotments in Totton and beach huts at Calshot have proven particularly vulnerable during the period under review.

4.3.4.2

Dwelling Burglary

Detached houses in quite isolated affluent areas including Lymington, Brockenhurst and Ashurst were vulnerable to Dwelling Burglary offences with jewellery being the primary target.

4.3.4.3

Non-dwelling burglary

Non Dwelling Burglary is the only form of acquisitive crime to see an increase when compared to the previous year.

Sheds and garages in the areas of the New Forest that border Dorset or Wiltshire have been particularly vulnerable. Liaison with Dorset Police has identified a similar problem on their side of the border, with the same individuals potentially linked. In the more rural areas, barns and outbuildings have also been at risk with tools and garden machinery again being the target.

Farm shops were consistently targeted for meat, particularly in the run up to Christmas. Pubs, hotels and convenience stores in Lyndhurst, Ashurst and Woodlands also became vulnerable to frozen food being stolen from their storage units. There is

⁶ Hate crime markers include: elderly, faith/religion, homophobic, race, racial, sexual orientation and vulnerable adult.

an opportunity here to utilise visits by partners, environmental health, trading standards etc to assist in delivering crime prevention advice.

4.3.4.4 **Theft from motor vehicle (TFMV)**

Vehicles vulnerable to crime in the New Forest generally fall under one of the following groups:

- Those parked in isolated beauty spot locations whilst the owner is out walking, running etc. These vehicles are targeted by career criminals for the wallets/purses/handbags.
- Vehicles with high ground clearance targeted by career criminals for their Catalytic converters. Those models most likely to be targeted are Citroen C8's (primarily registrations between 02 & 05), Mitsubishi Shoguns (primarily registrations between 04 & 05) and Peugeot 406's.⁷
- Work vans (often sign written) targeted for their tools.
- Lorries stationary on roadsides or at Industrial Locations targeted for their fuel.
- Cars parked in recreation centre car parks or Colleges whilst owners are playing sports (generally football in the evenings). Repeat locations include Brockenhurst College and Testwood School in Totton.

4.3.4.4.5 75% (292) of TFMV victims live in the New Forest.⁸ 58% (n.222) were male and 42% (n.157) were female. The majority of victims of TFMV offences (both males and females) fall within the age group 41 to 50. Prevention campaigns should be targeted towards people aged between 41 & 50. A quarter of victims of TFMV offences which occur in the New Forest live outside of the district. Joined up working with other Community Safety Partnerships, tourist boards, ramblers associations etc would be beneficial in ensuring the vehicle safety message is reaching visitors to the area. The key message to deliver to New Forest residents and visitors is keeping vehicles secure.

Information provided to individuals residing in the New Forest in relation to TFMV offences should be in the form of face to face meetings and locally driven campaigns via local papers.

4.3.4.5 **Theft from shops**

Co-op stores are the most commonly targeted brand of shop for shop theft accounting for 11% of total number of shop thefts in the New Forest district. There was not, however, one particular branch that was particularly targeted. Tesco and McColls are 2 of the other most commonly targeted brand stores in the New Forest accounting for 7% and 6% of all shop thefts in the district. Tesco stores are targeted throughout the district but 4 of the 8 incidents of shop theft at McColls stores were in New Milton.

4.3.4.6 **Arson**

A correlation was identified where vehicles in the New Forest were stolen and then subsequently found burnt out. This was in the NH sector.

⁷ Email from Dave Perry to Steph Bennett 13/03/12

⁸ Vehicle crime victims report 01/01/12 – 31/08/12 completed by Dave Perry.

4.3.5 Repeat Victimization

Table 11 below shows that for some crime/ASB types, repeat victimisation accounts for a considerable proportion of crime in the New Forest particularly for VAP offences where over a 21% of offences occurred are repeat locations. Similarly, 16% of criminal damage offences occurred at a location that had previously experienced criminal damage during the period of review. (These figures should be treated with caution, particularly Criminal Damage and TFMV offences as these could have occurred at the same location at the same time. For example several beach huts at Calshot were targeted on one night however the below method would falsely imply that Calshot was repeatedly targeted)

Table 11.

Offence Type	Number of offences at one location					
	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Burglary dwelling	94% (245)	4% (10)	2% (6)	0	0	0
Burglary non-dwelling	80% (709)	13% (118)	3% (21)	2% (16)	0	2% (19)
TFMV	77% (552)	11% (78)	4% (30)	2% (16)	1% (10)	5% (34)
Criminal Damage	74% (1051)	16% (221)	5% (72)	1% (20)	2% (25)	2% (30)
VAP	56% (896)	21% (332)	8% (132)	4% (72)	4% (60)	7% (116)

4.3.6 Worries, perceptions and public confidence

See Appendix 4 for details on the questions asked.

The key messages from the survey results are:

- There was no standout issue which scored highly as “A very big problem” with the respondents
- In relation to worries the largest percentage issues were road traffic accidents with a percentage score of 17% (n.9) and burglary with a percentage score of 16% (n.8).
- The issues considered to be the biggest problem and those that are worried about the most based on the sum of “a very big problem, a fairly big problem, worry a lot and worry a little” were:
 - Flytipping 48% (n.26) problem and 54% (n.30) worry
 - Theft from Motor vehicles 43% (n.24) problem and 54% (n.30) worry
 - Alcohol related anti-social behaviour (36%) problem and 45% (n.25) worry
 - Anti Social Behaviour 35% (n.20) problem and 52% (n.29) worry
 - Road Traffic accidents 29% (n.16) problem and 58% (n.32) worry
 - Burglary 16% (n.8) problem and 52% (n.29) worry

The lowest areas for concern as a problem and worry for New Forest residents were the categories relating to violence.

Analysis of the consultation results is ongoing with the next consultation due to be undertaken in August/September 2013.

4.4 Road Casualties

The analysis below was undertaken by the Road Policing Unit analyst in November 2012.

During 2012 the number of casualties in the New Forest increased. Between the 1st January 2012 and 31st August 2012 there were 93 KSI casualties. It is projected that the end of 2012 figure will be 140 KSI casualties compared to 132 in 2011 (actual end of year figure not yet available). The method of estimation has previously been found to be extremely reliable.

Five year analysis confirm that the number of KSI casualties have increased in the New Forest. During the four year period 2007 to 2010 there have been an average of 105 KSI casualties in the New Forest, with the highest annual figure being 112 KSI casualties in 2009, refer to Figure 1 on page **Error! Bookmark not defined..** Therefore the 132 KSI casualties in the New Forest during 2011 represent a 26% increase (+27 KSI casualties) when compared to the previous four calendar years.

The key findings of the analyst report are:

1. There has been an increase in the number of KSI casualties injured whilst riding motorcycles larger than 500cc (predominantly males who live in the New Forest aged 30 – 55)
2. There has been an increase in the number of KSI casualties injured whilst riding pedal cycles (predominantly males who live in the New Forest aged 41-64)
3. There has been an increase in the number of KSI casualties injured whilst riding 50cc – 125cc motorcycles (all collisions were in the Totton, Hythe, Marchwood area and the drivers were predominantly male aged 17 – 21)
4. There has been an increase in the number of pedestrian KSI casualties (Five were children aged 4-14, twelve were adults (18-63 years of age), four were elderly (79-87 years of age)

5.0 RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

- 5.1 The introduction of the strategic assessment set out the structure of the Partnership and the current core work being undertaken by the Partnership to deliver the themes and development priorities of the Partnership Plan 2012 - 2015.

Many of the partnership activities are dependent on the resources of the lead partner being available for facilitation, co-ordination, accountability and administrative functions. Most partners are currently reviewing the activities they are undertaking, particularly those activities allocated to partnership activity. In the next financial year it is to be expected that many of the core pieces of work will be impacted by change particularly those that involve Hampshire Probation Trust that is anticipated to reduce by two thirds with the majority of supervisory activities being privatised.

It is recommended that partnership resources and structures are reviewed as resources are realigned or removed.

5.2 **Priorities for development and improvement**

Notwithstanding the changes that partners face there are key priorities for development and improvement:

5.2.1 **Reduction of killed and seriously injured road casualties**

When the final figures for 2012 are available the analysis can be checked however it is unlikely to statistically alter the recommendations of the analyst to look at prevention of casualty work focussed on changing behaviours for the following issues relating to the target groups:

- Pedestrian casualties
- Motorcycle users; 500cc+ and under 125cc
- Pedal cyclists

5.2.2 **Anti-social behaviour**

It is anticipated that the new tools for tackling anti-social behaviour and the new statutory requirements on partners and the Partnership will be enacted in this financial year. When the tools are finalised this will require Partnership to adjust its operating processes and decision making and it will be good practice to undertake training of partners locally.

The current Partnership review that is being undertaken will inform improved actions to tackle the behaviour of perpetrators and the work with victims.

5.2.3 **Integrated Offender Management**

The structure and resources for delivering Integrated Offender Management after March 2014, are currently unknown. It is recommended that the Partnership recognise the need to incorporate IOM to the planning and delivery of the ensuing Partnership Plan and aim to influence the commissioning of the service to be as appropriate as possible to meet the needs of the New Forest area. The Partnership is responsible for the delivery of an IOM initiative in the area.

5.2.4 **Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) and Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA)**

The New Forest area has 0.5FTE IDVA resource and shares a 25hrs/wk ISVA resource with all 11 Districts in Hampshire. The resources do not meet recommended levels and are key for reducing victimisation and re-offending within Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence crime. It is recommended that the Partnership continue to seek additional resources through influencing commissioning on central projects and applying for external funding where available.

5.2.5 **Drugs and Alcohol**

An increase in the use of the internet, in particular social networking sites, to access unlawful drugs is becoming evident to members of the DARG and is recognised by the police. There is concern that these drugs are being used by sectors of the population

that have not historically chosen to access drugs.

The DARG has identified a need to increase awareness of the reality of what these drugs are and the consequences of use and is currently developing a young person action plan to deliver this work.

7.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 Horizon Scanning and future developments

- 7.1.1 The funding available to the partnership is greatly reduced for 2013 – 2014 and is not anticipated to be available after this year. The Partnership received £7,650 from the Police and Crime Commissioner to use to tackle asb and night time economy issues, and £11,240 from New Forest District Council to be available for commissioning by the Ops JAG
- 7.1.2 Any future work that is developed must include an assessment of collaboration potential with partners and/or other community safety partnerships.
- 7.1.3 Accessible alcohol and drug treatment is essential. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 introduced a new NHS commissioning system, set up from 1 April 2013, which now oversees the majority of health services provided for local people. Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) and Strategic Health Authorities were abolished at the end of March. They have been replaced with a new NHS Commissioning Board and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). Unitary and upper tier local authorities such as Hampshire County Council now have a new duty to improve health and co-ordinate efforts to protect the public's health and wellbeing. There is a County statutory Health and Wellbeing Board who is responsible for undertaking a joint strategic needs assessment and developing a joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The New Forest has an active strategic health and wellbeing Board and develops an evidence based action plan. It is recommended that close links are maintained with the New Forest Health and Wellbeing Board to ensure the health needs of the local population are addressed where there is impact on community safety work.
- 7.1.4 It is important that target hardening remains a key piece of work as this impacts on all three sides of the problem analysis triangle (victims, offenders, locations).
- 7.1.5 The theft of heritage assets is a rising trend in the UK. English Heritage has set up the Heritage Crime Programme & Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage (ARCH) and anticipates that many of the sites in the New Forest area are at risk, particularly wartime aerodrome locations and heritage buildings that have quantities of lead.

7.2 Missing information for strategic assessment

- 7.2.1 More information is required regarding victims, repeat victims and those at most risk of becoming a victim. An analysis of this should be undertaken to establish the type of information available and then to make recommendations to improve services to victims and to prevent repeat victimisation.
- 7.2.2 Basic but essential information, such as the gender of the victim, is not always recorded on police records. This data needs to be recorded to allow for accurate analysis and targeted response.
- 7.2.3 Reports and data were not received from the Public Health Body, Victim Support and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), Probation and Community Payback and as such there are gaps in our knowledge when it comes to assessing all the issues which contribute to crime, disorder and community safety.

- 7.2.4 Assault information from the Emergency department is very vague and does not assist with strategic assessment.
- 7.2.5 There is very little recorded cybercrime offence. These include credit card fraud/cloning, cyber bullying, cyber fraud and telephone fraud. Due to the continuing economic climate, advances in technology and an ever increasing number of financial services being accessible online this type of crime is likely to increase in the future. Further analytical work in relation to fraud & forgery in the New Forest should be conducted to assess the nature or scale of the problem particularly focussing on the vulnerable community sectors.
- 7.2.6 There is no information been made available re lottery scams and other such scams that target the vulnerable and elderly population.
- 7.2.7 Access for employment and training, and housing is alleged to be difficult however no data is available.
- 7.2.8 Police recording system require any officer recording an offence with alcohol as a contributory factor to check a box. Analysis shows that this is not happening at a frequency that would make the data viable.
- 7.2.9 There is no data available from Homer regarding the treatment journeys and work of the commissioned service
- 7.2.10 There is no information on high risk sectors of community regarding worry about crimes and ASB. Further consultation data will give improved intelligence on the geographical locations/community sectors that worry about crime.
- 7.2.11 MARAC and lower level of risk of harm data relating to DV is required
- 7.2.12 **Recommendation:**
- 7.2.18.1 An information improvement plan is developed within the resources available with the aim of populating improved information into the strategic assessment 2013 – 2014.

Appendix One

Glossary

A&E	Accident & Emergency
ABH	Actual Bodily Harm
ACSO	Accredited Community Safety Officer
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
BTP	British Transport Police
CAB	Common Assault & Battery
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DAAT	Drugs & Alcohol Action Team
DV	Domestic Violence

HCC	Hampshire County Council
HFRS	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service
HOMER	Hampshire Operational Model for Effective Recovery
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MO	Modus Operandi
NHS	National Health Service
NFDC	New Forest District Council
NTE	Night Time Economy
RMS	Record Management System
TFMV	Theft from motor vehicle
VAP	Violence against the Person
VL	Vulnerable Localities Index
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Appendix Two

HAMPSHIRE POLICE - SECTOR AND BEAT CODES

Sector	Sector Name	Beat Code	Beat Name
NH	New Forest East	1NH01	HYTHE & DIBDEN
		1NH02	DIBDEN PURLIEU & NETLEY VIEW
		1NH03	HOLBURY
		1NH04	BLACKFIELD/CALSHOT/FAWLEY
		1NH05	MARCHWOOD/EXBURY/BEAULIEU
		1NH06	TOTTON TOWN CENTRE
		1NH07	TESTWOOD
		1NH08	CALMORE
		1NH09	HOUNSDOWN & ELING
		1NH10	WEST TOTTON

NL	New Forest South	1NL00	NEW FOREST SOUTH
		1NL01	NEW MILTON TOWN CENTRE
		1NL02	BARTON & MILFORD ON SEA
		1NL03	NORTH MILTON ESTATES
		1NL04	ASHLEY
		1NL05	HORDLE & SWAY
		1NL06	LYMINGTON TOWN CENTRE & BUCKLAND
		1NL07	UPPER PENNINGTON
		1NL08	LOWER PENNINGTON
		1NL09	BROCKENHURST & BOLDRE RURALS
NR	New Forest North	1NR01	RINGWOOD TOWN
		1NR02	HIGHTOWN
		1NR03	POULNER & ELLINGHAM
		1NR04	BURLEY & BRANSGORE
		1NR05	LYNDHURST
		1NR06	CADNAM
		1NR07	ASHURST & NETLEY MARSH
		1NR08	FORDINGBRIDGE
		1NR09	IBSLEY
		1NR10	DAMERHAM

Appendix Three

Crime types and drug offences

1 VIOLENT CRIME

Violent crimes are those where the victim is intentionally stabbed, punched, kicked, pushed, jostled, etc., or threatened with violence whether or not there is any injury.

In published crime statistics, violent crime – both as measured by the British Crime Survey (BCS) and by recorded crime – is grouped into two broad, high-level categories of violence with injury and violence without injury. However, these categories are not directly comparable between BCS and recorded crime: for example, the BCS violence categories include robbery, but the police recorded crime violence categories do not (recorded robbery figures are shown separately).

Just over half of all BCS violent incidents and just under half of all police recorded violence against the person, resulted in injury to the victim.

- **Violence with injury** includes all incidents of wounding, assault with injury and (BCS only) robbery which resulted in injury. Homicide is only included for police recorded crime. Police recorded crime also includes attempts at inflicting injury, although the BCS would not include these if no actual injury occurred.
- **Violence without injury** includes all incidents of assault without injury and (BCS only) incidents of robbery which did not result in injury. Police recorded crime also includes possession of weapons offences and a number of public order offences, such as harassment.

Police recorded crime statistics for violence, especially less serious violence, are particularly affected by changes in recording practice over time; for the population and crime types it covers, the BCS is the best measure for long-term national trends in violence. Police statistics are important for showing the mix of violent crimes dealt with and recorded by the police. They are an important measure of activity locally and a source of operational information to help identify and address local crime problems, at a lower geographical level than is possible using the BCS. Police statistics also provide more reliable information on less common crimes, such as robbery, and are currently the only source of data on homicides and offences against those not resident in households.

BCS violence

BCS violent crime is categorised in two other ways: by offence type and according to the victim-offender relationship. BCS offence types are as follows (estimates for wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery add up to overall violence):

- **Wounding:** the incident results in severe or less serious injury, e.g. cuts, severe bruising, chipped teeth, bruising or scratches requiring medical attention or any more serious injuries.
- **Assault with minor injury:** an incident where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled and the incident resulted in minor injury to the victim, e.g. scratches or bruises.
- **Assault without injury:** an incident (or attempt) where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled but resulted in no injury.
- **Robbery:** an incident in which force or threat of force is used in a theft or attempted theft.

The categories of BCS violence according to the offender-victim relationship are as follows:

- **Domestic violence**¹³ comprises wounding and assaults which involves partners, ex-partners, other relatives or household members.
- **Stranger violence** includes wounding and assaults in which the victim did not have any information about the offender(s), or did not know and had never seen the offender(s) before.
- **Acquaintance violence** comprises wounding and assaults in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight. It does not include domestic violence.

Figures are also presented for **mugging** which is a popular rather than a legal term and is the total number of robbery, attempted robbery and snatch theft incidents combined. Snatch theft is excluded from all BCS violence since it includes no violence or minimal threat of force (e.g. just enough to pull a bag away from someone).

In the BCS, the previously used **common assault** (or attempted assault) category, which had been inconsistent with the police recorded offence category, was replaced with assault with minor injury and assault without injury categories in 2006/07. This change was made to align BCS categories more closely with those used by the police.

Police recorded violence against the person

Violence against the person offences contain the full spectrum of assaults, from pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the degree of violence varies considerably between incidents.

Trends in police recorded violent crime can be very difficult to interpret, as they are influenced by a number of factors. It is important to consider the following issues when interpreting trends:

Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in the levels of public reporting of incidents. The proportion of violent crimes estimated to be reported to the police has increased from the first BCS results in 1981, but has been reasonably stable since 2002/03 (see Chapter 2 of the annual crime statistics publication).

Local policing activity and priorities affect the levels of reported and recorded violent crime. Where the police are proactive in addressing low-level violence and anti-social behaviour, this can lead to more of these crimes being brought to their attention and being recorded. For example, research by the Cardiff Violence Research Group showed an association between the introduction of CCTV surveillance and increased police detection of violence (Sivarajasingam *et al.*, 2003).

Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in police recording practices. The 1998 changes to the Home Office Counting Rules had a very significant impact on the recording of violent and sexual crime; the number of violence against the person offences recorded by the police increased by 118 per cent as a result of the 1998 changes (Povey and Prime, 1999). Much of this increase resulted from a widening of the offence coverage to include assaults with little or no physical injury and offences of harassment (again with no injury).

The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), introduced in April 2002, again resulted in increased recording of violent and sexual crimes particularly for less serious offences, as well as for some other offences. There was an estimated NCRS effect of 23 per cent on violence against the person offences in the first 12 months of implementation, although it was recognised that this effect was unlikely to be complete within the first 12 months (Simmons *et al.*, 2003).

¹³ Domestic violence figures that relate to incidents reported in face-to-face BCS interviews should be treated with caution. Prevalence rates for domestic violence derived from the self-completion module are around five times higher for adults than those obtained from the face-to-face interviews (Walby and Allen, 2004). Due to the small numbers of sexual offences identified by the main BCS, findings are published solely from the self-completion module.

Audits undertaken by the Audit Commission on behalf of the Home Office indicate substantial improvements in crime recording across forces in the two to three years following NCRS introduction, which would particularly impact on violence against the person and result in increases in recorded crimes for this category.

Incidents of violence against the person recorded by the police include the following categories as described below:

- **Homicide** including murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

The published figures do not separately identify between these individual offences as, when a homicide is initially recorded by the police, the full circumstances of the incident may not be known. Furthermore, the precise nature of an offence may only become clear once a suspect has been apprehended and appears at court.

The Home Office receives two sources of information on homicide from the police forces of England and Wales (including the British Transport Police where the incident occurred within England and Wales). These are:

- The monthly aggregated recorded crime return (see Section 3.1)
- A more detailed statistical return for each recorded homicide containing additional information, including victim and suspect details and the circumstances of the offence. This is used to populate a Home Office database called the Homicide Index.

The Homicide Index contains details about homicides recorded in England and Wales since 1977. In contrast to the aggregated recorded crime return, the Homicide Index is continually being updated with revised information from the police as investigations continue and as cases are heard by the courts. As the Homicide Index is continually updated and provides more detailed information, Home Office Statisticians view the Index as a better source of data than the separate monthly aggregated recorded crime return. However, due to the time permitted for police forces to submit the individual returns (within 30 days of recording an incident as homicide) and the complexities in checking the data, it is not possible to use the Homicide Index figures for the annual crime bulletin. Instead, figures from the monthly aggregated recorded crime return are presented as a provisional homicide estimate, with full analysis published in a supplementary bulletin approximately six months' later. Care should therefore be taken when using the provisional figures for homicide as these are subject to change.

- **Death by driving** offences (includes by dangerous driving, careless or inconsiderate driving, driving under the influence of drink or drugs and while being an unlicensed or uninsured driver).
- **Corporate manslaughter** where an organisation is deemed responsible for a person's death.
- **Grievous bodily harm (GBH)** includes injury resulting in permanent disability, more than minor permanent disfigurement, broken bones, fractured skull, compound fractures, substantial loss of blood, lengthy treatment or serious psychiatric injury (based on expert evidence).

GBH with intent occurs when there is clear evidence of a deliberate attempt to inflict serious bodily harm regardless of level of injury sustained.

GBH without intent occurs when serious bodily harm results but there is no evidence of a deliberate intent to inflict such an injury. Prior to April 2008, GBH without intent was not separated out from a much broader category of less serious wounding that mostly consisted of Actual Bodily Harm (ABH).

The definition of **GBH with intent** rests upon whether "the actions of the offender clearly show a deliberate attempt to inflict serious bodily harm". The clarification to the rules from

April 2008 makes this clear and that “the gravity of the injury resulting is not necessarily the determining factor”. The rules were clarified as there had previously been some confusion as to whether the degree of injury sustained, rather than intent, should be the sole determining factor in the recording of these offences (see Section 3).

- **Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)** relates to any assault with injury which is not GBH (with or without intent) and includes internal injury and shock (when accompanied by expert psychological evidence).
- **Threats to kill** where an individual fears that the offender’s threat is real and may be carried out.
- **Possession of weapons** offences include possession of firearms with intent, possession of other weapons and possession of article with blade or point. If a weapon is used, then the police will normally record a more serious notifiable offence. Possession of firearms with no intent offences are recorded under other miscellaneous offences.
- **Harassment offences** are those incidents where no other substantive notifiable offence exists, but when looked at as a course of conduct are likely to cause fear, alarm or distress. **Public fear, alarm or distress** offences are where a course of conduct is not present.
- **Assault without injury** offences are those where at the most a feeling of touch or passing moment of pain is experienced by the victim.

The other violent offences recorded by the police include attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, poisoning or female genital mutilation, cruelty or neglect to children, abandoning a child under two years and child abduction.

Recorded crime statistics do not specifically identify offences of domestic violence since it is not a legal definition. Such offences would be recorded in accordance with the intent of the offence and any injuries sustained e.g. GBH with intent.

Police recorded crime figures for violence against the person quoted in the text and charts also include assault on a constable and racially or religiously aggravated assault, which are both separate categories within recorded crime. Such incidents are not treated separately in the BCS and would fall within the BCS assault with minor injury or without injury categories.

Sexual offences

Due to the small numbers of sexual offences identified by face-to-face BCS interviews, results from the main BCS are too unreliable to report; these data are not included within the overall count of violence (except for the categories of serious wounding with sexual motive and other wounding with sexual motive which are included in the offence type of wounding).

Respondents may not wish to disclose sensitive information face-to-face and so interviews since 2004/05 (and prior to this in 1996 and 2001) have included self-completion modules on intimate violence (see Section 2.3). These figures have previously been published separately from the annual volume (Mirrlees-Black, 1999; Walby and Allen, 2004; Finney, 2006; Coleman *et al.*, 2007; Povey *et al.*, 2008, 2009; Smith *et al.*, 2010). Headline figures are also presented in the annual crime statistics bulletin for 2009/10.

Intimate violence is the collective term used to describe domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and the categories are defined as follows:

- **Any domestic abuse:** non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats, physical force, sexual assault or stalking carried out by a current or former partner or other family member.
- **Partner abuse (non-sexual):** non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a current or former partner.

- **Family abuse (non-sexual):** non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother or other relative).
 - **Emotional or financial abuse:** includes being prevented from having a fair share of household money, stopped from seeing friends or relatives or repeatedly belittled.
 - **Threats** are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.
 - **Minor force** is classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'pushed you, held you down or slapped you'.
 - **Severe force** involves being kicked, hit, bitten, choked, strangled, threatened with a weapon, threats to kill, use of a weapon or some other kind of force.
- **Sexual assault:** indecent exposure, sexual threats and unwanted touching ('less serious'), rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious'), by any person including a partner or family member.
 - **Rape** is the legal category of rape introduced in legislation in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth by a penis without consent.
 - **Assault by penetration** is a legal offence introduced in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus with an object or other body part without consent.
- **Stalking:** two or more incidents (causing distress, fear or alarm) of obscene or threatening unwanted letters or phone calls, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, following or watching, or interfering with or damaging personal property by any person including a partner or family member.

The police recorded crime category of **most serious sexual crime** encompasses rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children. The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definitions of all three categories so comparisons around this time should be made with caution

The group of **other sexual offences** recorded by the police covers unlawful sexual activity, mostly involving consenting adults and is therefore particularly influenced by police activity in investigating such crime. It includes among other offences, exploitation of prostitution and soliciting, but not prostitution itself (which is not a notifiable offence). The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, introduced certain offences such as sexual grooming which is included in this group. Offences of indecent exposure have been retrospectively reclassified to sexual offences back to 2002/03 to aid comparisons over time.

2 ACQUISITIVE CRIME

BCS acquisitive crime covers all household and personal crime where items are stolen and can be split into household and personal acquisitive crimes.

Household acquisitive crime:

- Burglary
- Attempted burglary in a dwelling
- Theft in a dwelling
- Theft from outside a dwelling
- Theft and attempted theft of and from vehicles
- Theft of pedal cycle

Personal acquisitive crime:

- Snatch theft } Theft from the person
- Stealth theft }
- Attempted theft from the person
- Other theft of personal property and other attempted theft of personal property
- Robbery and attempted robbery

Burglary

The BCS covers **domestic burglary** only, which is an unauthorised entry into the victim's dwelling but does not necessarily involve forced entry; it may be through an open window, or by entering the property under false pretences (e.g. impersonating an official).

BCS domestic burglary does not cover theft by a person who is entitled to be in the dwelling at the time of the offence; this is called **theft in a dwelling** and includes thefts committed inside a home by someone who is entitled to be there e.g. party guests, workmen.

The police record an offence of **burglary** if a person enters any building as a trespasser and with intent to commit an offence of theft, GBH or unlawful damage. **Aggravated burglary** occurs when the burglar is carrying a firearm, imitation firearm, offensive weapon or explosive.

Recorded crime figures are provided separately for burglaries that occur in domestic properties and those which occur in commercial or other properties.

- **Domestic burglaries** include burglaries in all inhabited dwellings, including inhabited caravans, houseboats and holiday homes, as well as sheds and garages connected to the main dwelling (for example, by a connecting door).
- **Non-domestic burglaries** include burglaries to businesses (including hotels and similar accommodation) and also some burglaries of sheds and outhouses where these are not clearly connected to the inhabited property.

Using the BCS it is possible to differentiate between burglaries with entry and attempted burglaries and also between burglary with loss and burglary with no loss (including attempts). Burglary with entry plus attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus burglary with no loss (including attempts) also add up to total burglary. These are defined below.

An **attempted burglary** is recorded by the police and in the BCS if there is clear evidence that the offender made an actual, physical attempt to gain entry to a building (e.g. damage to locks, or broken doors) but was unsuccessful.

Burglary with entry is a term used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered, regardless of whether something was stolen or not.

Burglary with loss is a term used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered and something was stolen.

In the BCS, **burglary with no loss** includes attempted entry to a property and cases where a property was entered but nothing was stolen. In making comparisons with police recorded crime, BCS burglary with no loss (including attempts) is used as a proxy for attempted burglary, though there will be some instances with no loss where entry has been gained.

Vehicle offences

The BCS includes offences against private households only and includes cars, vans, motorbikes, motor-scooters or mopeds used for non-commercial purposes. It identifies three vehicle theft categories:

- **Theft of vehicles** where the vehicle is driven away illegally, whether or not it is recovered.
- **Theft from vehicles** refers to both theft of parts and accessories of motor vehicles and to theft of contents.

- **Attempted thefts of and from vehicles** No distinction is made between attempted thefts of and attempted thefts from motor vehicles, as it is often very difficult to ascertain the offender's intention.

If parts or contents are stolen as well as the vehicle being moved, the incident is classified as theft of a motor vehicle.

The police recorded crime category of offences against vehicles covers private and commercial vehicles (although does not distinguish between the two) and comprises:

- **Thefts and attempted thefts of vehicles** where the intent is to permanently deprive the owner.
- **Unauthorised taking of a vehicle** where intent to permanently deprive the owner is not evident – this would typically include 'joyriding' where the car is later recovered.
- **Aggravated vehicle taking** where a vehicle once taken is known to have been driven dangerously, damaged or caused an accident.
- **Thefts and attempted thefts from a vehicle** targeting property in or on the vehicle.
- **Interfering with a motor vehicle** which includes attempts to drive away without apparent intent to permanently deprive the owner. This mostly includes recorded crime offences where there is evidence of intent to commit either theft of or from a vehicle or taking without consent (TWOC), but there is either:
 - (i) No evidence of intent to commit one of these three offences specifically, or
 - (ii) There is evidence of intent to commit TWOC (TWOC is a summary offence but, under the provisions of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, it is not legally valid to have an attempted summary offence).

Interfering with a motor vehicle offences as presented in the annual crime statistics publication are equivalent to the offence class formerly referred to as 'vehicle interference and tampering'. The BCS cannot separately identify this category. In comparisons with the BCS it is included in the attempted vehicle theft category but in some instances could be viewed as criminal damage or even a nuisance.

The taking of vehicles during robberies (often termed car-jacking) are included within the robbery offence group.

Robbery

A robbery is an incident or offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. As with violence against the person, police recorded robberies cover a wide range of seriousness from armed bank robberies to muggings for mobile phones or small amounts of money. Recorded crime offences also distinguish between robbery of personal property (**personal robbery**) and business property (**business robbery**). Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery. The taking of vehicles during robberies (often termed car-jacking) are also included as robbery. Supplementary data on this offence have been collected in a supplementary collection by the Home Office since 2007/08.

The BCS covers robberies against adults resident in households; these are included in the violent crime count.

Theft

Theft from the person covers theft (including attempts) of a handbag, wallet, cash etc. directly from the victim, but without the use of physical force against the victim, or the threat of it. This BCS category breaks into two components:

- **snatch theft** where there may be an element of force involved but this is just enough to snatch the property away; and
- **stealth theft** where no force is used and the victim is unaware of the incident (pick-pocketing). Stealth theft makes up the larger share (over 80%) of the total.

For recorded crime, **theft from the person** offences are those where there is no use of threat or force. Stealth theft is included as part of this recorded crime category and cannot be separately identified from snatch theft.

Other theft of personal property covers thefts away from the home where no force is used, there was no direct contact between the offender and victim and the victim is not holding or carrying the items when they are stolen (i.e. thefts of unattended property).

Other household theft cover a number of theft types: Theft in a dwelling includes thefts that occurred in the victim's dwelling, by someone who was entitled to be there; theft from outside a dwelling covers incidents where items are stolen from outside the victim's home and the category also includes burglaries to non-connected buildings, for example, garden sheds.

The recorded crime offence group of **other theft** offences covers thefts that are not covered by other property crime offence groups (i.e. thefts from vehicles is included in offences against vehicles). Offences included are theft from a person, thefts of bicycles, shoplifting and other theft or unauthorised taking.

Bicycle theft

The BCS covers thefts of bicycles belonging to the respondent or any other member of the household. Police recorded crime also includes offences where a pedal cycle is stolen or taken without authorisation, within the other theft offences category.

This category does not include every bicycle theft, as some may be stolen during the course of another offence (e.g. burglary) and are therefore classified as such by the police and in the BCS:

- Burglary – if anything else was stolen, or an attempt was made to steal something else, from the household's dwelling.
- Theft from a dwelling – when a bicycle is stolen from inside a house by someone who was not trespassing.
- Theft from a vehicle – if the bicycle is one of a number of things stolen.

3 VANDALISM AND CRIMINAL DAMAGE

In the BCS, criminal damage is referred to as **vandalism** and is defined as the intentional and malicious damage to either the home, other property and vehicles. Vandalism shown in the BCS ranges from arson to graffiti. Cases where there is nuisance only (e.g. letting down car tyres) or where the damage is accidental are not included. Where vandalism occurs in combination with burglary or robbery, the burglary or robbery codes take precedence over the damage codes in offence coding.

The BCS produces estimates both for vandalism to the home and other property and against vehicles. **Vandalism to the home and other property** involves intentional or malicious damage to doors, windows, fences, plants and shrubs, for example. Vandalism to other

property also includes arson where there is any deliberate damage to property belonging to the respondent or their household (including vehicles) caused by fire.

The BCS defines **vandalism of vehicles** as any intentional and malicious damage to a vehicle such as scratching a coin down the side of a car or denting a car roof. It does not, however, include causing deliberate damage to a car by fire. These incidents are recorded as arson and, therefore, included in vandalism to other property. The BCS only covers vandalism against private households; that is, vehicles owned by any member of the household and company cars which count as belonging to the respondent. Recorded crime includes all vehicle vandalism under the offence classification of criminal damage to a motor vehicle.

Police recorded **criminal damage** results from any person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged. Damage which is repairable without cost, or which is accidental, is not included in police recorded crime statistics. Separate recorded crime figures exist for criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling, to a vehicle and other criminal damage. Figures are also published for racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage.

Arson is the act of deliberately setting fire to property including buildings and vehicles. In the BCS this is any deliberate damage to property belonging to the respondent or their household caused by fire, regardless of the type of property involved. The only exception is where the item that is set on fire was stolen first (this is coded as theft). Arson is included in vandalism to other property and includes arson to vehicles.

For vehicle crime, if a vehicle is stolen and later found deliberately burnt out by the same offender, one crime of theft of a vehicle is recorded by the police and in the BCS. If there is evidence that someone unconnected with the theft committed the arson, then an offence of arson is recorded by the police in addition to the theft. For the BCS, only an offence of theft of a vehicle would be recorded as in practice it would often not be possible to establish that the arson was committed by someone unconnected with the theft.

4 FRAUD AND FORGERY

The measurement of fraud is challenging as fraud is known to be very substantially under-reported to the police. Better information can be derived from other sources. For example, figures for plastic (credit, debit or bank) card fraud are obtained from The UK Cards Association, which is the leading trade association for the cards industry in the UK. For more information on the various sources of fraud including administrative data and on the nature, extent and economic impact of fraud in the UK, see Hoare (2007), Levi *et al.* (2007) and Wilson *et al.* (2006).

Plastic card fraud among individuals resident in households in England and Wales is also covered in a module within the BCS. Stolen plastic cards (i.e. credit, debit or bank cards) are included in the main BCS crime count under the relevant offence, such as burglary or theft from the person, but incidents of fraud are not covered. However, the BCS has included questions on experience of plastic card fraud in a separate module of questions since 2005/06.

Offences of fraud and forgery are recorded by the police, but figures from 2007/08 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to the introduction of the Fraud Act 2006, which commenced in January 2007 and saw significant changes to offences in the fraud and forgery offence group.¹⁴

For offences prior to January 2007, fraud is defined as dishonestly deceiving to obtain either property or a pecuniary advantage. Recorded crime statistics were collected for: fraud by

¹⁴ New offences that were introduced from 15 January 2007 were temporarily recorded as 'Other fraud' until the new offence codes came into being on 1 April 2007.

company director; false accounting; cheque and credit card fraud; other frauds; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery and vehicle/driver document fraud.

Under the Fraud Act 2006, fraud is defined as dishonestly making a false representation to obtain property or money for themselves or another. Recorded crime statistics are collected for: fraud by company director; false accounting; other frauds; failing to disclose information; abuse of position; obtaining services dishonestly; making or supplying articles for use in fraud; possession of articles for use in fraud; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery and vehicle/driver document fraud.

The Counting Rules changes in January 2007 also changed recording of fraud so that in most cases cheque and plastic card fraud is counted on a 'per account' rather than 'per transaction' basis. If an account is defrauded only one offence is recorded rather than one offence per fraudulent transaction on each account (as was the practice prior to January 2007). For example, previously if a person had their credit card stolen and it was subsequently used on ten separate occasions to buy goods fraudulently from ten different shops there would be a requirement for one crime record for theft and ten for deception. Now there is a requirement to record one theft and one fraud by false representation. The result of this change means that fewer crimes of plastic card and cheque fraud were recorded by the police during 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 compared with previous years and recorded fraud and forgery figures prior to 2007/08 are not comparable with more recent figures.

This change was made to reduce significant bureaucracy in recording crime (possibly involving several police forces) and to reflect the fact that in the cases when this counting basis is used, the financial loss is generally borne by the financial institution at which the account is held rather than by the merchants who process a transaction or by the account holder.

From April 2007, where a financial institution makes full financial recompense to an account holder, the financial institution (rather than the account holder) can report the crime directly to a single point of contact within the police.

These changes have been supported by The UK Cards Association and ACPO as they have resulted in significant reductions in bureaucracy in relation to the reporting of cheque and plastic card fraud. This has focused police effort on reports of fraud most likely to lead to a suspect being brought to justice and also introduced single points of contact within police forces for the financial institutions to report cases directly to. As victims of fraud are mainly commercial organisations, it is not covered in the same way as other crimes. The government's Fraud Review (2006) also specifically welcomed the changes that were being put in place: aasbni.gov.uk/pubs/FCI/fraudreview_finalreport.pdf

The 2006 Fraud Act also resulted in the creation of a National Fraud Authority (NFA). One of the key objectives of this new body is to support better reporting of fraud crimes and their subsequent investigation. During 2009/10 the NFA opened a single national point of reporting for a wide range of frauds, in particular those arising from the growing use of the internet and email. This new means of reporting sits outside the police service as a call centre (Action Fraud) with an associated online reporting tool. At the same time the police have established a National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) to receive reports from Action Fraud as well as those from the banks and other financial institutions and to analyse them to identify positive investigatory opportunities which will then be referred to individual forces to follow up. The creation of these new bodies has had little or no impact on police recorded crime data for 2009/10 as they only commenced operation in early 2010.

5 RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED OFFENCES

Used in recorded crime, racially aggravated offences are legally defined under section 28 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (section 39) added the religiously aggravated aspect. Racially and religiously aggravated offences are

categorised together in police recorded crime and cannot be separately identified. BCS respondents are asked whether they thought the incident was racially motivated and from 2005/06 whether they thought the incident was religiously motivated. Figures on racially and religiously motivated crimes from the 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS are reported in Jansson *et al.* (2007).

6 DRUG OFFENCES

Recorded crime figures for drugs offences are published in Table 2.04 of the annual crime statistics publication. With effect from April 2004, ACPO issued guidance to forces over the recording of warnings for cannabis possession (these were termed 'formal warnings' for cannabis possession prior to January 2007). These were incorporated into the Home Office Counting Rules (see Section 3 for more information). From January 2009 it has also been possible to issue a Penalty Notice for Disorder for cannabis possession (this detection method was not separated from Cannabis Warnings in statistics for the period to the end of March 2009).

In addition, the Home Office produces a separate National Statistics bulletin on Drug Seizures for England and Wales, covering seizures made by the police, HM Revenue and Customs, and the UK Border Agency.

Appendix Four

Safer New Forest Community Survey

The New Forest is one of the safest places in the United Kingdom to live, work and visit. However some of us do suffer from crime and anti-social behaviour and the Safer New Forest partnership has been working hard to prevent and reduce the problems reported.

This survey is being undertaken to check that we are working on the issues that are important to you.

In 2010 you told us that you were experiencing, or particularly worrying about anti-social behaviour and having your possessions stolen or damaged.

Your answers will be kept strictly confidential and will only be used to compile an overall report that will be available on communitysafety.newforest.gov.uk.

1. Area you a resident in the New Forest? **Yes/No**
 - a. If you are a resident what is your postcode? **Box**
 - b. If you are not a resident which statement best describes you?
 - i. I work in the New Forest
 - ii. I am visiting the New Forest for a day out
 - iii. I am visiting the New Forest for a holiday or short breaks

2. From your experience of living or working in, or visiting the New Forest which of the below are the most important problems that Safer New Forest should focus on

New Forest	A very big problem	A fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all	Dont know
Alcohol related antisocial behaviour					
Antisocial behaviour					
Assault					
Burglary					
Deliberate Fire Setting (arson)					
Drug dealing					
Flytipping					
Hate Crime					
Knife Crime					
Road traffic accident					
Theft from tent or caravan					
Theft from vehicle					
Theft of your possessions when you are out and about (but not from your vehicle)					
Vandalism of home or neighbourhood					
Vandalism of vehicle					

3. In the last year have you experienced the problems below or worried about them

	In the last year I have experienced this	In the last year I have worried about this a lot	In the last year I have worried about this a little	In the last year I haven't worried about this
New Forest				
Alcohol related antisocial behaviour				
Antisocial behaviour				
Assault				
Burglary				
Deliberate Fire Setting (arson)				
Drug dealing				
Hate Crime				
Knife Crime				
Road traffic accident				
Theft from tent or caravan				
Theft from vehicle				
Theft of your possessions when you are out and about (but not from your vehicle)				
Vandalism of home or neighbourhood				
Vandalism of vehicle				

4a. If you experienced anti-social behaviour in the last year did you report it?

Tick boxes – Yes I reported it to the police on 101

Yes I reported it to the police on 999

Yes I reported it to the council

Yes I reported it to the accredited community safety officers

Yes I reported it to my landlord/Housing Association

Yes I reported it to someone else – please state (free form text box)

No I did not report it because (free form text box)

4b If you experienced a crime in the last year did you report it?

Tick boxes – Yes I reported it to the police on 101

Yes I reported it to the police on 999

Yes I reported it to the council

Yes I reported it to the accredited community safety officers

Yes I reported it to my landlord/Housing Association

Yes I reported it to someone else – please state (free form text box)

No I did not report it because (free form text box)

5. Do you think the reported crime and anti-social behaviour in your area has increased or decreased in the last 12 months

Tick boxes – Crime and anti-social behaviour has increased

Crime and anti-social behaviour has decreased

Crime and anti-social behaviour has stayed about the same

Dont know

6. If you reported anti-social behaviour in the last year and it was not a one off incident were you provided information on:

Tick boxes – [The 101 police number](#)
[Hampshire accredited community safety officers](#)
[Diaries/logs](#)
[The help available from Victim Support specifically for anti-social behaviour issues](#)
[The processes the partnership uses](#)
[Sources of practical advice to reduce the risk of the anti-social behaviour re-occurring](#)

7. What is your gender

8. Which category below includes your age

9. What ethnic background would you describe yourself as

10. Do you consider yourself to have a disability