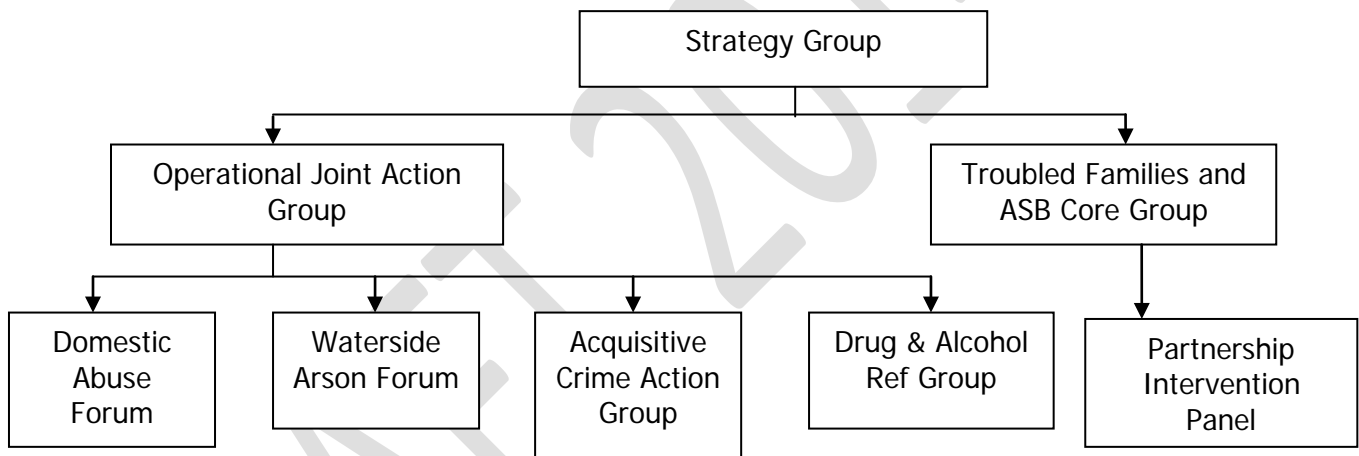


Strategic Assessment May 2014

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 consultation data.

1.0 SAFER NEW FOREST PARTNERSHIP

1.1 Structure of partnership beneath Strategy Group



1.2 Strategic Partnerships working with Safer New Forest

1.2.1 New Forest Health and Well Being Board

This strategic group focuses on health improvements across the New Forest District. The joint areas of interest are:

- 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 third year. Locally there has been joint working between the community safety partners and the

Supporting Troubled Families team focussing on the reduction of:

- 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)

It is anticipated that this group will restructure during 2014 – 2015 in order to align to joint working with the Police and Crime Commissioner covering Hampshire, Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

1.3 Partnership Plan 2013 – 2016

Priorities delivered 2013 - 2014

The key priorities for development and improvement that have been delivered are:

1. Reduction of killed and seriously injured road casualties
2. Reduction of killed and seriously injured accidental fire casualties
3. Anti-social Behaviour
4. Integrated Offender management
5. Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) and Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (ISVA)
6. Drugs and alcohol

Core Objectives delivered 2013 – 2014

1. Reduction of anti-social behaviour and delivery of Supporting Troubled Families Initiative
2. Reduction of arson
3. Reduction of domestic abuse and sexual abuse
4. Reduction of acquisitive crime
5. Reduction of drug and alcohol related crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour
6. Be Safe weapons awareness
7. Reduction of re-offending
8. Confidence and Knowledge

1.4 Local resources and funding available to the partnership 2013 – 2014

- 1.5 FTE ABC Co-ordinator posts
- 0.6 FTE ASB 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
- £7,650 local flexibilities grant from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to be used to tackle anti-social behaviour and issues related to the night time economy
- £14,888 to deliver additional IDVA capacity
- £3,006 to deliver additional ISVA capacity

1.5 Performance 2013 - 2014

In the last year we have achieved the following against the 2013 - 2016 Partnership Plan:

- 9.2% reduction all crime (previous year 11% reduction)
- 2.1% reduction violence with injury (previous year 18% reduction)
- 24.4% reduction in personal anti-social behaviour (previous year 11.6% reduction)
- 2.9% reduction in non dwelling burglary (previous year 26.7% increase)
- 16.1% reduction in theft from motor vehicles (previous year 2% increase)
- 14.1% reduction youth entrants to criminal justice system
- 108 referrals were received and actioned by the Partnership Intervention Panel

However burglary has experienced a 22.3% increase as opposed to a 10.5% reduction in the previous year despite partnership work to tackle these high priority issues.

Further performance information can be found in Appendix 4

1.6 Core work themes

The following core work themes are being delivered by the Partnership against the 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)
- 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 August 2014)

1.6.2 Reducing domestic abuse through the work of:

- 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
 - the Acquisitive Crime Action Group (facilitated by NFDC and police jointly and previously focussed on reduction of metal theft)
- 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)
- 1.6.6 **Reducing re-offending** through the work of:
- 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 01/04/2013-31/03/2014. 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)

Data not available for this year:

- 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 all crime & incidents counted ¹
		01/04/2012-31/03/2013	01/04/2013 - 31/03/2014		
Catching Criminals and Managing Offenders	Serious Sexual Offences	81	56	-31%	Less than 1%
	Violent Crime	1768	1654	-6%	15%
	Violence with Injury	669	623	-7%	6%
	Knife Crime	75	97	+30%	Less than 1%
	Gun Crime (inc BB gun use)[1]	16	12	-25%	Less than 1%
	Youth on Youth Violence	64	89	+39%	Less than 1%
	Alcohol and Public Place Violence	156	127	-19%	1%
	Homicide	0	1	+100%	Less than 1%
	Threat to life	20	33	+65%	Less than 1%
	Serious Acquisitive Crime	1111	1027	-8%	9%
	Burglary Dwellings	262	319	+22%	3%
	Distraction Burglary	7	8	+14%	Less than 1%
	Car Key Burglary	4	13	+225%	Less than 1%
	Robbery	27	22	-19%	Less than 1%
	Thefts from Motor Vehicle	723	584	-19%	5%
	Thefts of Motor Vehicle	84	101	+20%	Less than 1%
	Protecting the vulnerable				
	Hate Crime	40	37	-8%	Less than 1%
	Domestic Violence	459	444	-3%	4%
	Honour Based Violence	1	0	-100%	0
	Missing Persons	539	520	-4%	5%
	Child Abuse (Grade A&B)	87	77	-11%	Less than 1%

¹ Total crime & incidents are calculated by adding ASB incidents to Mispers occurrences, VAP, SSO, SAC, BOTD, criminal damage and theft offences.

	Child Abuse (Grade C)	74	68	-8%	Less than 1%
	MAPPAs [2]				
	Criminal Damage	1420	1306	-8%	12%
Active presence in every N'hood	ASB Incident	4564	3737	-18%	33%
	Burglary Non-Dwelling	889	854	-4%	8%
Other crime types of interest.	Theft (other)	1813	1388	-23%	12%
	Shoplifting	499	507	+2%	5%

As with last year, ASB forms the largest percentage of the crimes and incidents in the New Forest that have been reflected above. However, there has been an 18% reduction (-844) in comparison to the year before. The pattern is similar to last year with violent crime (15%), Criminal Damage (12%), theft (other) (12%) and Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) recording 9% of the total. Therefore, CSP priorities and objectives have matched the current issues. In terms of dwelling burglary, this is the only SAC offence to increase in the year, up 22% (57 offences). On the other hand, non-dwelling burglary has actually seen a slight reduction in this reporting period.

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 (33% total crime; -18%)

4.1.1.1.1 Primary hotspot: Last year, the NH sector recorded 50% of the New Forest ASB. This year, while it is still the highest sector, the percentage has reduced slightly, with 46% of all ASB recorded in this area (1753). The highest recording beats remain the same; Hythe/Dibden (NH01) (16%/276 of all NH) and Testwood (NH07) (13%/225 of all NH). Although Marchwood, Exbury & Beaulieu (NH05) is still high, it is on a par with West Totton (NH10) with 189 incidents recorded in each beat area, or 11%. Calmore (NH08) records the same percentage of ABS but the number is higher than both these beats recording 196 of all NH ASB. The NL sector increased its percentage of ASB this year to 32% of all the New Forest incidents (1205). Ashley (NL04) and Upper Pennington (NL07) are the highest beats in this sector for ASB recording 196 and 195 incidents respectfully (16%). NR remains the lowest recording sector with 21% of ASB (779), but all sectors have recorded a reduction in actual numbers of reports.

ASB in the New Forest peaked over the summer months of June, July and August. In both NH and NL May also records high numbers of ASB. This is most likely linked to the Summer holidays and the better weather and lighter evenings. The majority of ASB is reporting of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, followed by neighbour disputes and then vehicle related nuisance. These all peak over this summer period as well. Nuisance communications is an emerging issue.

Repeat locations are in hotspot areas around Hythe, Totton, Lower Pennington and New Milton area.

The Buttsash area of Hythe records more repeat locations. Generally in Hythe centre the ASB issues reported relate to groups of people gathering, often youths, causing excessive noise and shouting.

Within Totton, the Water Lane area and the estates that back onto Abbotswood Junior School record repeat incidents of ASB, in particular neighbour issues and groups of youths congregating in the area. This area has been subject to drugs intelligence in the earlier part of the review period and this, as well as the local amenities, may be fuelling the nuisance in the area. A family well known to the partner agencies moved into the area and are also thought to have contributed to the issues in this location. Calmore records problems with neighbour disputes as well as youth nuisance linked to excess noise and drinking.

The area in and around Howards Mead is a repeat location recently for youths causing a disturbance and this may be fuelled by the unfinished construction site in the area as children have been reported playing here.

The recreation ground in New Milton, Whitefield Road and in and around Station Road are all repeat locations for groups congregating in the park and making excessive noise. A continued requirement to provide community engagement and reassurance including local schools and youth groups to prevent these issues would hopefully see numbers of reported ASB continue to reduce.

Fly tipping remained a concern over the summer period as well, with Dibden Enclosure and car parks in Fritham repeat locations.

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.

4.1.1.2 **Violent Crime (VAP) (15% total crime/incidents; -6%)**

4.1.1.2.1 Primary hotspot: The NH sector alone forms 44% (731) of the Violent Crime incidents for the New Forest. As with last year, the highest recording beat within this sector (and the District as a whole) is Hythe/Dibden (NH01), recording 7% of the whole of the district's violence. However, Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley beat also records higher numbers of violence, with 6% of violence in the New Forest recorded as occurring here. As with last year, NR Sector records the least amount of violence for the district.

Although violent crime is down overall in the New Forest, knife crime, youth on youth violence and threats to life have all increased this year in comparison to 2012/13. There has also been a murder recorded this year. However, Domestic violence and violence with injury are down by 3% and 7% respectively. Only 1% (25) of VAP offences were flagged as Serious Violence.

- 4.1.1.2.2 Hate Crime: Although domestic violence is down, it accounts for 27% of all violence incidents in the New Forest. 454 incidents are flagged as domestic. As with violence as a whole, the majority of the incidents are in NH sector. Hythe centre (NH01), Holbury (NH03) and Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley (NH04) record higher numbers in this sector. In NL sector, Ashley beat (NL04) records the most domestic offences. It is unknown why violence would be higher in these areas; potentially there is a greater population in some of these locations, and Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley beat records some areas of high benefit need suggesting deprivation may be an issue. Unemployment figures are higher in these areas than the New Forest as a whole, particularly in Holbury & Blackfield², so this may also be a contributing factor, although Totton also has a slighter higher unemployment record yet the figures of DV are not as high. This area of crime may also suffer from under-reporting if victims are reluctant to report incidents through fear. Only 2% of violent crime is flagged as race related. (Please see Appendix 3 for information on what these crime types include).
- 4.1.1.2.3 Temporal profiles: Violence offences are more likely on a weekend and overnight between 1900 and 0100 hours. There is also a slight peak between 1500-1600 hrs. This may be linked in with the youth on youth violence.
- 4.1.1.2.4 Knife Crime: This is calculated by reviewing incidents involving a bladed weapon, not just a knife. There are more incidents recorded in NH (45) than the other 2 sectors. Higher beats are Hounslow/Eling (NH09), Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley (NH04), MARCHWOOD (NH05) and Calmore (NH05) recording 5 or more incidents. In NL sector, North Milton Estates (NL03) record higher numbers.³ Overall, criminal damage with a bladed implement records the most knife crime incidents (35). 27 incidents are violence or public order incidents (15 VAPi) and a further 14 incidents are possession of weapons incidents. When violence, weapon possession and public order offences are reviewed, there is no significant peak beat, but Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley (NH04) and North Milton Estates (NL03) record slightly more offences than other areas (4). Details of those arrested are provided in the offender section under *Use of Weapons*.
- 4.1.1.2.5 Youth on Youth violence: NH records slightly high figures of youth on youth violence but this is to be expected as this sector also accounts for greater violence overall. When beats are reviewed, North Milton Estates (NL03), Upper Pennington (NL07) and Poulner/Ellingham (NR03) also record higher numbers. The majority of victims are assaulted by persons known to them, and often offences are resolved. Of the 89 youth on youth incidents, only 8 (9%) are filed as undetected. The greatest disposal given was a Youth Restorative disposal, 25 were issued, or 28%. A further 9 (10%) were resulted in a community resolution. Offences occur on various days, and peak around 1900-2100 hours.

4.1.1.3 Criminal Damage (12% total crime; - 8%)

- 4.1.1.3.1 Primary hotspot: The NH sector alone forms 45% (587) of the Criminal Damage incidents for the New Forest. As with last year, the highest recording beat within this is Hythe/Dibden (NH01) which recorded 7% (92) of the District's criminal damage incidents. Although this is a town centre, the picture is not repeated in Totton, Lymington or Ringwood town. However, within the NR sector, this year Lyndhurst centre, NR05, records the most offences (75) and a further 62 occurred in NR02, Hightown. There have been less offences in NR08, which recorded high numbers

² Office for National Statistics/Hampshire County Council Unemployed claimants & residential unemployment Rates February 2014

³ Lyndhurst (NR05) records the most number of incidents, 14, but 12 of these occurred over the same night and were all damage to vehicles rather than VAP. A locate resident was arrested for these incidents.

last year. Hightown may score more highly as this is where Carvers Recreation Ground is and there have been a number of ASB and criminal damage issues at this location. Southampton Road, where the ground is situated is a repeat location (12). NL sector as a whole records less incidents of criminal damage, with each beat recording less than 60 incidents. Calmore & Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley in NH also records larger numbers of incidents (72 each).

4.1.1.3.2 Repeat locations:

Lyndhurst High Street is a repeat location for criminal damage and is caused to cars and also to shops. Wellands Road in the same beat records 15 offences, all over the same period, where a male was identified as slashing tyres. This may well account for the increase in incidents in this beat area.

Market Place in Ringwood centre is also a repeat location. The damage in this road is caused to various property and not solely shop buildings.

South Street in NH01 is a repeat location with windows being smashed. Heather Road in NH04 is a repeat location with vehicles mainly targeted in this area. 15 incidents are recorded throughout last year on this road.

Although Upper Pennington records lower numbers of offences than some of the beats in other sectors, Howards Mead is a repeat location for Criminal Damage incidents, totalling 12 throughout this year.

Water Lane and Salisbury Road in Totton are both repeat locations, with vehicles targeted in the main. These locations remain vulnerable.

4.1.1.3.3 Temporal profiles: Criminal damage offences tend to have a slight peak between Friday and Monday, with offences more likely on a Saturday or Sunday. The majority of offences were overnight, peaking between 22:00 & 01:00.

4.1.1.4 **Theft (other) (12% total crime; - 23%) Theft (shop) (5% total crime, +2%)**

Theft offences are down 23% on last year, a significant reduction. However, these offences still account for 12% of all crime and incidents reviewed in this period.

4.1.1.4.1 Primary hotspot: As with last year, there is a fairly even split between sectors in terms of other theft offences. The NH sector sees 39% (535), the NL sector sees 31% (435) and the NR sector sees 30% (418). Unsurprisingly, town centres record high numbers of incidents, but so also do North Milton Estates, Marchwood, and Cadnam. The second 2 areas are more surprising as they are smaller residential areas and no major town centre. Cadnam records several making off without payment offences and Marchwood have a number of pedal cycle thefts that may account for higher numbers in these areas.

4.1.1.4.2 Temporal profiles: There is no peak day for theft offences in the New Forest and they are likely to occur at any time.

4.1.1.4.3 Shop Theft primary hotspot: Shop theft has recorded a marginal increase this reporting period, up 2%, but it still accounts for 5% of all crime and incidents in this year. The majority of offences are in NH and NL sector, but Ringwood town centre records more offences in NR sector as would be expected. Totton Town centre accounts for the most shoplifting offences of any beat area (95), followed by New Milton town centre.

This may be due to higher levels of unemployment and social need in these areas than other town centres within the New Forest.

4.1.1.5 **Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) (9% of crime & incidents covered)**

As with the previous year, TFMV offences continue to account for the most SAC offences, 57%, which is 5% of all crime and incidents reviewed in this product. This remains the key issue for 2014. However, this is a reduction of the percentage of SAC that it accounted for last year, which was 65% of SAC. While the numbers of TFMV offences has fallen year on year by 19%, dwelling burglaries account for a greater amount of SAC than they did last year, 31% compared to 25%, with a year on year increase of 22% recorded. Theft of motor vehicle and robbery offences remain lower.

4.1.1.5.1 Primary hotspot:

Although New Forest East (NH) generally records more SAC offences than the other sectors, the TFMV offences are actually slightly high in New Forest North (NR). The New Forest East area is generally more densely populated than the rest of the New Forest which may account for why offences are higher in these areas. Although car key burglaries are up, this is due to a series of offences that a local offender and one former Totton offender committed together. Of note, New Forest South (NL) records the second highest amount of dwelling burglaries (116) behind NH. Seasonally, this area is targeted heavily over the Summer months, often when occupants are away on holiday. Areas such as New Milton tend to be targeted by local offenders with drug habits but the wider sector is vulnerable to travelling criminals who target larger rural houses and also make use of the train network to travel to areas to commit crime. 68 people have been arrested for 85 dwelling burglaries. Of these offenders, 42 (62%) of them have been linked to drugs intelligence in the last year, suggesting that drug use may be a driver for this type of offending. Vehicle crime remains lower in NL sector, however, than the other 2 areas. TFMV offences are higher in NR sector, but only slightly. This area can often record a number of sporadic offences in beauty spot car parks committed by travelling nominals. Otherwise, it is often local offenders responsible. In Totton, this is usually the case, although prolific offenders from Shirley have been known to target the area as well. Of the 42 persons arrested for 68 of the TFMV offences, 54% (25) have drugs intelligence linked to their record from the last year. Again, this is a likely driver for SAC offending.

4.1.1.5.2 Temporal profiles:

Dwelling Burglary offences in the New Forest are most likely to occur during the day although peak times have been identified over the evenings of weekends. In this reporting period, offences are more likely to occur between Friday & Monday over the weekend, rather than on weekdays. It is unknown why this change has occurred. Seasonally, as well as August, peaks have been recorded over the Christmas period from November into January.

Car Key burglary has increased by 9 offences to 13. Therefore, although the percentage increase is alarming, it still only accounts for 4% of all dwelling burglaries in the New Forest. 6 of the car key burglaries were in NL and 5 in NH. Arrests have been made for 10 offences of 10 people, all male. On occasion, 2 people have been responsible for the burglary. 2 individuals have been arrested for 3 separate offences each. 1 of these individuals lived in Poole but was from New Milton and

was offending in New Milton. The other was from Totton and it is believed he was involved with a number of persons committing this style of burglary in Romsey, Stockbridge and the New Forest. He is now remanded in custody. He was also a known cocaine user, as were his associates, several of whom have also been arrested.

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. Summer months are more likely to record offences, this may be because warmer, lighter evenings allow offenders to be out for longer.

TOMV offences have increased by 17 offence this year, but overall they still only account for 10% of all SAC. These offences are more likely to occur in NH sector, which accounts for 52% of all TOMV offences (53). There is a similar split in the other 2 sectors. Hythe Centre (NH01) and Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley (NH04) record 9 offences each, the most of any beat in NH sector. These are more likely to be cars and vans stolen in these beats. Only 85 of the crimes have the details of the motor vehicles included on the Police data. The most common vehicle type to be stolen in the New Forest remains a car. Less than half of the car thefts have persons arrested, but where there are arrests, offenders age between 15 and 56 years, with 4 females arrested. There is a fairly even split between older vehicles and newer ones stolen. TOMV offences show a peak overnight between 23:00 & 05:00 with fewer offences during the week.

4.1.1.6 **Serious Sexual Offences (SSO)**

4.1.1.6.1 Overall, the majority of SSO occur within a residential property, either that of the victim or offender. This also reflects the relationship of the victim and the offender with 84% of victims knowing their abuser. The most common offender category is "acquaintance" (over half, 52%, 29). Half of the New Forest serious sexual offences occur in New Forest East sector (NH). The primary hotspot in this sector for offences to occur is within the Hythe area (NH01-05), the highest beat being NH04 (Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley). The principal residential addresses for victims are also in the Hythe area, differing from last year, with more victims living in Hythe, Dibden, Holbury and Blackfield than any other areas. These area is a small to mid-sized town and Mosaic data⁴ suggests residents have strong local roots and are of varying ages. In terms of crime prevention advice, face to face contact and local papers and magazines receives a better response than other media in this area. Blackfield NH04 is an area of low rise social housing with higher levels of benefit need but again, residents are more responsive to the same media types. Within the rest of the forest, the only other beat area with more than 3 victims is Upper Pennington NH07. This is a shift from what has previously been seen and may suggest that any partnership work in these previously high areas has proved successful. However, these statistics do not account for offences that may have occurred within the city centres of Southampton and Bournemouth but involve residents from the New Forest. It is known that 2 of the victims have also been under the care of mental health professionals at some point over the last year, with offences alleged against

⁴ 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

fellow service users; one incident remains under investigation with the suspect arrested and bailed and the other has resulted in the offender being charged. Several “acquaintance” offenders have also been caring for the victim in some form. Only two initial meeting locations of victim and offender over Facebook prior to the offence taking place have been identified.

Over a quarter of offences are against victims under 16 years olds (17). 18 victims were aged 18-25yrs old and this is the most prevalent age group.

4.1.1.7 **Arson**

4.1.1.7.1 45 Arson offences have been recorded in the New Forest, a slight increase of 3 offences on last year. As with last year, the primary hotspot in the New Forest East sector (NH): The NH sector records 71% (32) of Arsons in the New Forest, a greater percentage than last year (+5 offences). Half of these offences (16), have occurred in NH04 (Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley). This is the same hotspot area as last year, and in the first part of the review period (April/May) there were several fires targeting the gorse land and local shrubbery. From December 2013, a series of offences were occurring targeting various property types. This is likely to be due to a known local offender targeting the same area. Although arrests were made, no charges have currently been made.

4.1.1.7.2 Temporal profile: In the hotspot area, Arson offences show a peak over the weekend from Friday evening, generally between 2200 & 0400. Fire data shows half of all vehicle fires in Hardley station ground were on a Monday in the early hours or the early evening⁵.

4.1.1.7.3

4.1.1.8 **Metal Theft**

Metal theft is difficult to measure, but using key words and narrowing offences down to theft and non-dwelling burglary, 216 offences are returned for the New Forest, a reduction of 69 offences on last year. 91 (42%) occur in NH sector, 66 (31%) in NR and 59 (27%) in NL. Hythe centre (NH01) accounts for the most offences per beat, 25, or 27% of all New Forest East metal thefts.

Marchwood/Beaulieu/Exbury (NH05) accounts for 23 offences. In NR sector, the highest numbers of offences occur in Bransgore/Burley beat (NR04), 13, 20% of NR sector’s metal thefts, with Cadnam (NR06), recording 12 offences. Schools, churches and rural locations are targeted in the main. Often these offences are not discovered straight away, making it difficult to identify a peak time for offences to occur. Lead remains the most common type of metal to be targeted, particularly roofing tiles.

4.1.1.9 **Serious & Organised Crime**

The New Forest as a district is often targeted by offenders from outside of the area. Often these offenders are from neighbouring counties or Southampton city. However, the district is also affected by crimes committed by serious and organised criminal groups.

⁵ *New Forest Group Profile April 2010-March 2013* Author Pat Jones Date July 2013

These groups can be involved in high value commercial breaks, targeting safes or cigarettes. Intelligence would suggest the district is targeted by those with an involvement in vehicle crime and also plant theft; the New Forest is a prime target for theft of plant which, despite its size, is rarely recovered. This has a negative impact on business in the New Forest and is very costly. More recently, there is a suggestion that businesses within the district are involved in human trafficking, and a recent joint operation was conducted at a number of car wash establishments Hampshire wide.

4.1.2 **Priority Neighbourhoods**

This information is to be made available to the review in September 2014. However indicatively NH01 is identified as a vulnerable locality for Crime and ASB.

4.2 **Offenders**

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

1615 persons were arrested for crimes that were reported in the New Forest between 01/04/13-31/03/14. 493 (31%) were arrested for more than 1 offence, and 83 (5%) were arrested for 5 or more incidents.

4.2.1.1 **Gender of offenders**

81% (1314) of those arrested were male, suggesting that crime in the New Forest is predominantly committed by men. ASB incidents do not record persons arrested as it is not a classified crime and frequently, no subjects responsible for the ASB are linked. This is often because they are not identified. Therefore it is difficult to establish a true picture of those responsible for ASB in the area with the data available.

However, table 2 shows ASB subjects against those arrested for the crime types specified. Men are the majority of offenders in all crimes and incidents listed. This is very similar to last year's figures, although no females have been identified for Arson offences this year, whereas last year a third of arson offenders were female. Shop theft and ASB have also seen a slight increase in the percentage of females responsible.

Table 2.

	Arson	Burglary Dwelling	Criminal Damage	TFMV	Theft	Shop theft	VAP	ASB
Male	100%	88%	89%	93%	76%	70%	81%	67%
Female		12%	11%	7%	24%	30%	19%	32%

4.2.1.2 **Age of offenders**

Figure 1 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 & 29, and the 25-29 year age group has increased on last year. This may be that young offenders are still continuing to commit crime into their late 20s.

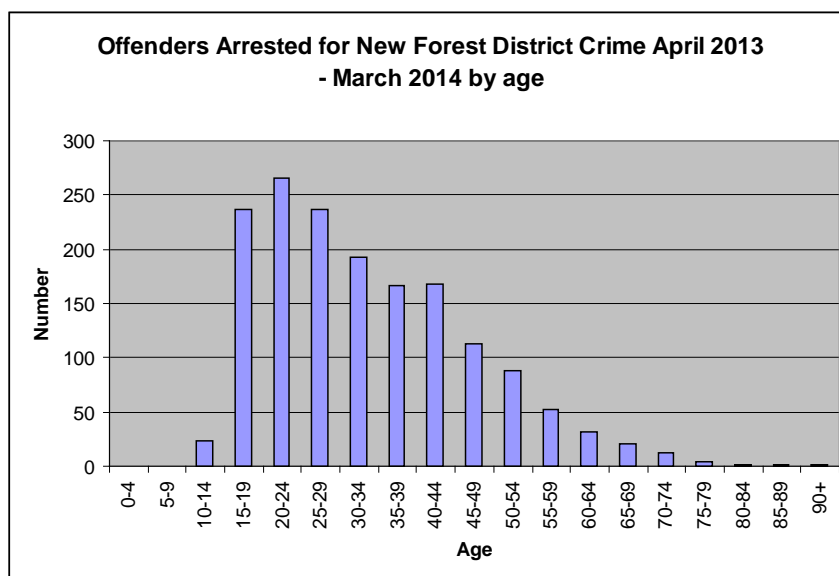


Figure 1

4.2.1.3

Ethnicity

Where the offender ethnicity was recorded, 86% (1369) of offenders were of White European origin. 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.

Unlike last year, those of Black and African-Caribbean heritage were the largest minority group representing 2% (36) of those arrested, but ethnic minority groups remain a small percentage of offenders in the New Forest overall.

4.2.2

Offending that was domestic

The number of crimes in the New Forest flagged by police as “Domestic” has increased this year by 13 offences. The increase is likely to have occurred as a result of an increased recording of domestic related criminal damage incidents (+27) rather than more violence, which recorded a very slight reduction this year (-15). A further breakdown of domestic crimes and victim-offender relationships is provided in ‘Domestic victimisation.’

The survey of domestic abuse survivors that was undertaken in February and March 2014 showed that those individuals who sought help for domestic abuse no longer report such victimisation; individuals that did not seek help report still being victims.

4.2.3

Prolific Offending

As previously stated, 493 (31%) were arrested for more than 1 offence, and 83 (5%) were arrested for 5 or more incidents. Of these, 19 people were arrested for more than 10 offences. These were for dwelling and Non-dwelling burglary offences, vehicle crime and criminal damage incidents in the main. These 19 people were arrested for 251 offences, 10% of all crime that persons have been arrested for.

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 8%, 2% higher than last year.

The use of weapons is also recorded in burglary and criminal damage offences where they have been used to smash or damage property. These crimes have not been reviewed further.

Knife crime is discussed in the location section as this has recorded an increase in this year. This largely relates to criminal damage incidents but of the 47 knife crime incidents related to violence and possession of a weapon, 39 arrests have been made; ages vary and only 3 persons arrested are aged less than 18 years. 13 are aged between 18 and 24 years, a third of all those arrested. When all violence offences with the use of a weapon are reviewed (144), 108 persons have been arrested for 97 crimes. 15 are aged under 18 years (13%). Over a quarter of those arrested are aged between 18 and 24 years (30/28%). This is the largest age group of offenders. This varies from last year when offenders were most commonly aged between 14 and 16 years. This may suggest that any awareness and prevention campaigns that have been undertaken with schools, youth groups etc may have been successful in delivering the crime prevention message to this age group. Therefore this should be encouraged to continue as the message will hopefully be retained as these children grow older, further reducing the number of young offenders. However, it may be that crime prevention may need to be delivered to a larger audience, potentially engaging large employers of younger people and local further education colleges that teach young adults. The majority of these offenders are local to the New Forest area.

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.

There are 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.

However, drugs intelligence may be able to provide some indication of the drivers for committing crime. Of the 19 prolific offenders identified as arrested for more than 10 offences, 12 of them have been linked to drugs intelligence in the last year, 5 of who have also been arrested for drug offences that year. This suggests that 63% of the prolific offenders that have been arrested for New Forest offences may be committing crime to fund a drug habit. Of those 5 prolific repeat offenders who were arrested for drug offences, 4 are from the New Forest area, with 2 of them living in the Fawley/Blackfield area, and a further 2 living in New Milton/Pennington. When the location of drug possession offences is reviewed, North Milton Estates (NL03) record the most number of incidents, 23, or 8% of all possession offences. Upper Pennington (NL07) and New Milton town centre (NL01). This may be a good indication of where drugs resources are most needed in order to tackle drug-related offending. However, this would need to be reviewed alongside NHS data in relation to clients with drug and alcohol dependency issues, as it is understood not all those with drug and alcohol dependency issues commit crime.

NHS records show that the Totton catchment area of Hythe, Holbury, Fawley and Totton had 68 clients by the end of the 2013/14 period, the majority in Totton. This is followed by New Milton which recorded 56 clients. However, Lymington's number is 25, somewhat less than the 42 clients recorded in Ringwood. Overall, the majority of clients that are being assisted are primarily drug users, nearly half of whom are on a prescribed substitute opiate for heroin dependence. Just over half of the total number of clients require a "Tier 3" treatment for serious or dependent issues with drugs⁶.

⁶ Clinical Manager Jood GIBBINS New Forest & Eastleigh HOMER SMSOaktere House & Eastleigh Recovery Centre

The influence of alcohol was recorded by Hampshire Police to be a factor in 5% of the total crime recorded in the New Forest district during the period of review. This is linked to the offender being in drink. Therefore if no offender is identified, or this information has not been recorded, then this data is of little value. Intelligence in relation to alcohol misuse is also limited. As ASB incidents are not crimed, there is no data recorded for those subjects who are in drink whilst causing a disturbance. However, when key words (alcohol/drink) are used to search incidents, 10% of incidents are returned, suggesting this is a driver for ASB.

Of the 15 NHS clients that were transferred from the substance misuse service to custody, all except 1 were drug clients⁷.

There remains a significant amount of crime and ASB that is opportunistic. As previously stated, 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.

The difficulty to commit the offence must be increased in order to minimise opportunistic crime. As previous reports have suggested, the Community Safety Partnership should still be considering:

- 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.
- Helping people to recognise how their own behaviours and actions can increase their risk of victimisation eg not locking doors and windows

4.2.5.1 **Other factors driving crime**

Although previously education, training and employment has had a moderate, but not definite link to offending, as recorded by YOT, it may be another factor driving crime.

Interestingly, when youth unemployment is reviewed, Holbury/Blackfield (5.2%) and Hardley (4.9%) areas record a higher percentage than the national rate (4.1%) of young people 16-24 years as unemployed. This is also the areas of higher crime and ASB overall, so youth boredom and lack of employment opportunities may be a contributing factor to crime in the area, particularly as unemployment in the area overall is also higher than the Hampshire average (1.7%) and in Holbury/Blackfield (2.9%), only marginally less than the national average (3.0%)⁸.

⁷ Clinical Manager Jood GIBBINS New Forest & Eastleigh HOMER SMSOaktere House & Eastleigh Recovery Centre

⁸ Office for National Statistic/Hampshire County Council Unemployed claimants & residential unemployment Rates February 2014

Milton (3.1%), Pennington (3.6%), Totton East (3.5%) and North (2.9%) also record high levels of young people unemployed⁹. These areas record high demand for substance misuse services so this may be another motivator to seek an escape through drug use.

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 2 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 3 gives a breakdown of the offences committed by under 18s in the strategic review period. These figures were available for the previous strategic assessment

Figure 2.

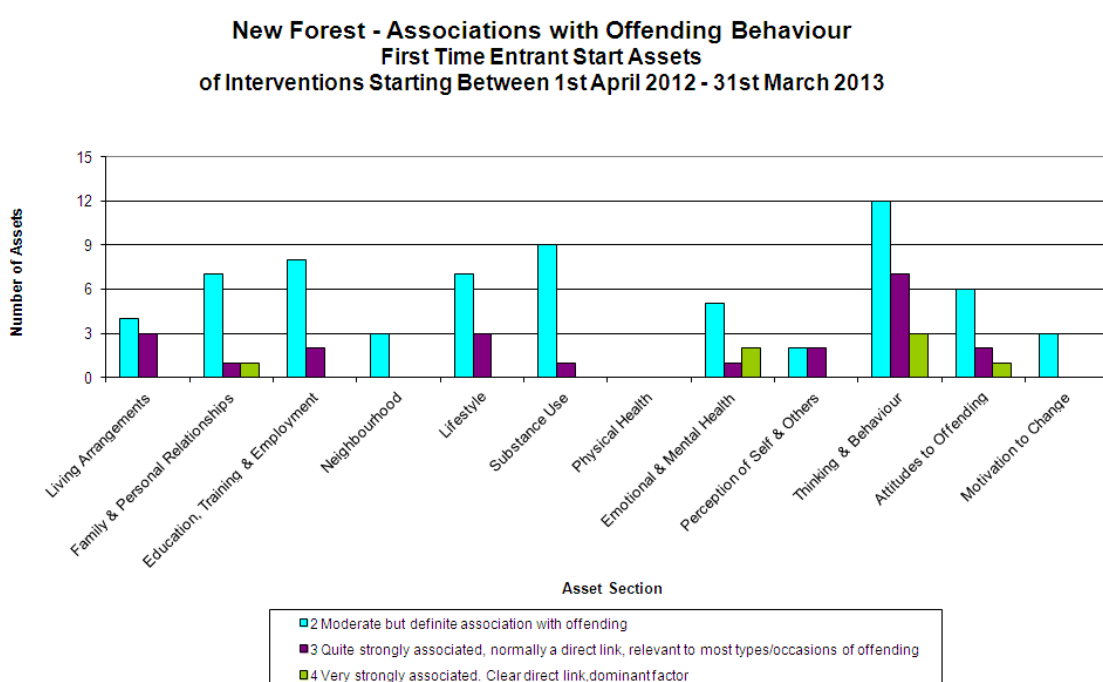
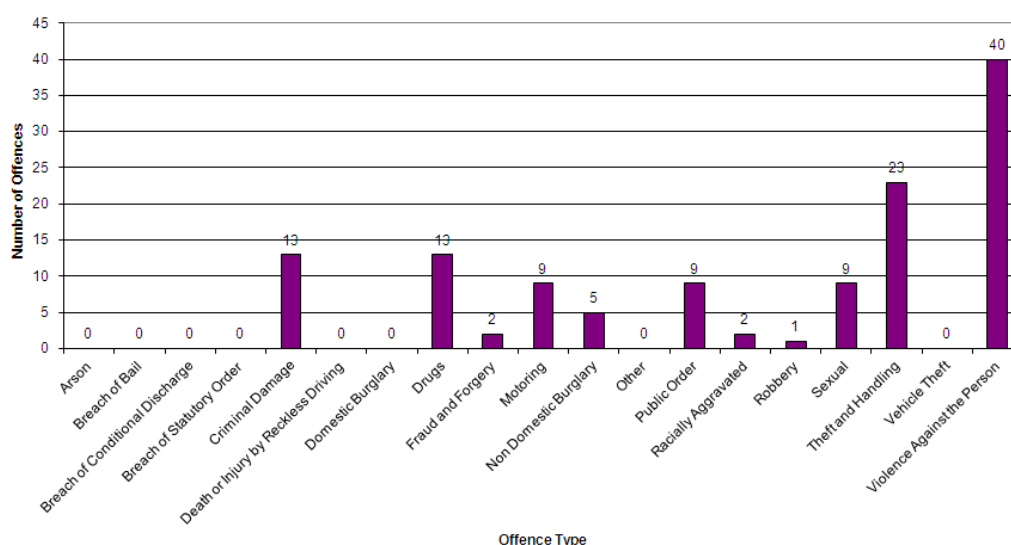


Figure 3.

⁹ Office for National Statistics/Hampshire County Council Unemployed claimants & residential unemployment Rates February 2014

New Forest FTE - Offence Type per Offence 2012/13



Probation data also helps to identify the criminogenic needs of offenders i.e. those factors which are linked to the individuals offending.

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 Community Rehabilitation Company 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.

Community First New Forest have supported several Young Carers (YCs) and families going through substance abuse issues over the years and it is estimated that around 5 are open to them currently. These are the families where this was the main reason for them being referred, there would have more if families there is a suspicion that this may be a problem were included, which is often linked to mental health issues and attempts at self-medicating.

If possible/appropriate the organisation will give the YC advice and signpost them to relevant support organisations. Parents are assisted in accessing support and counselling. In addition, joint work has been piloted in a school, with George Shutler in New Milton; it was discovered that although none of the children participating in the project were officially identified as being from homes with substance abuse issues, several of them were known to George's service.

In the team's experience, YCs and families with these issues can be difficult to engage and there is a lot of guilt and fear involved so developing trust and relationships with them can be a time consuming process. Maintaining contact can

also be difficult as mobile phone numbers change a lot – phones get lost, sold, broken etc¹⁰.

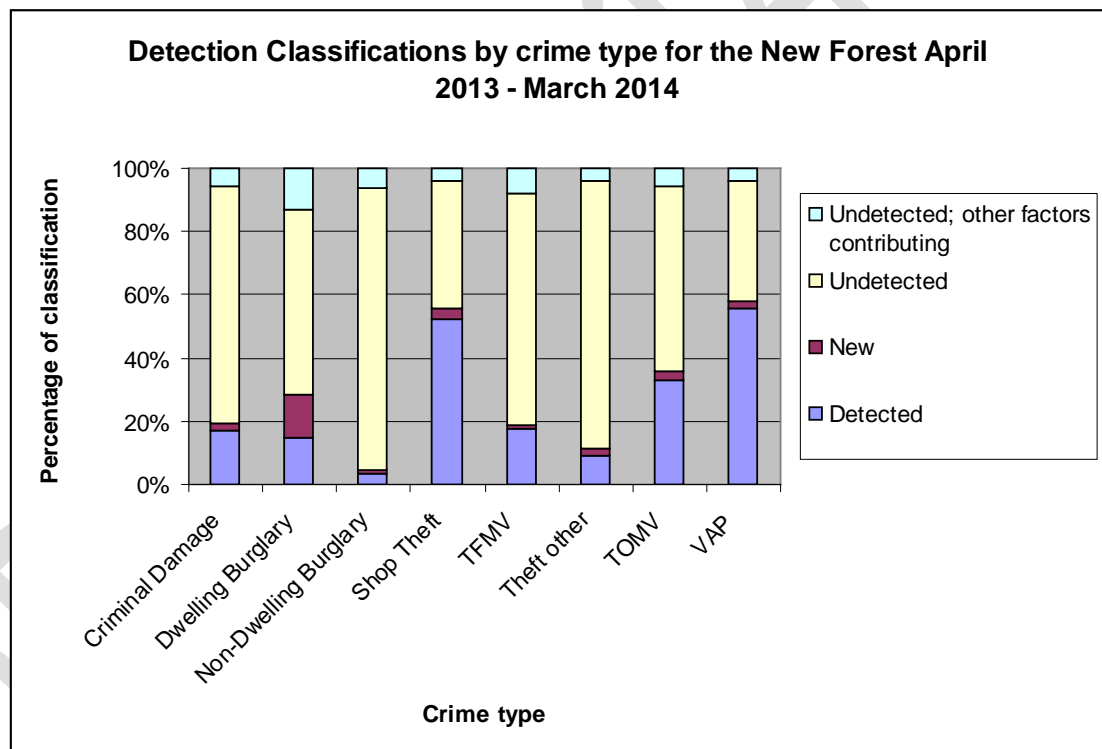
4.2.6

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. The crime detection recording has changed over this period and is now looking to reflect more on the reasons for those outcomes, so if a suspect is identified but the victim does not want to support a prosecution, this will be recorded as such. Therefore there are a greater number of outcomes than previous years.

Where the detection status was known for total crime in the New Forest, 37% (2694 of 7205) of incidents resulted in a detection, 8% (641) are recorded a charge, and a further 2% (189) were charged under an alternate rule.

Figure 4¹¹.



As can be seen above, in terms of detections the most success comes with VAP offences with 864 offences detected, 56%. TOMV offences show the highest detection figures in terms of Serious Acquisitive Crime 33%, (34). Looking specifically at criminal damage, 17% (233) of offences were detected, an increase of 2% on last year.

4.2.7

Offenders in treatment

To be completed when data available

¹⁰ Jackie Hartless, Voluntary & Community Services Manager; Community First New Forest 30/04/14

¹¹ Undetected; other factors included police - formal action not in the public interest, victim declines/unable to identify offender - suspect not identified, victim not support/withdrawn support - named suspect identified, victim supports/evidential difficulties - named suspect identified, victim/key witness dead or too ill - named suspect identified, no suspect identified - all LOE investigated as far as possible

4.2.8

Re-offending

This data has been made available by Hampshire Probation¹². Overall, the number of offenders who have their Orders revoked for further offences is very small. The index offences are provided below for Lymington/Totton in Figure 5. Data is available for West Hants but the numbers are much reduced and not currently included as the overall picture remains the same, numbers of people re-offending whilst on a community order is minor.

Figure 5

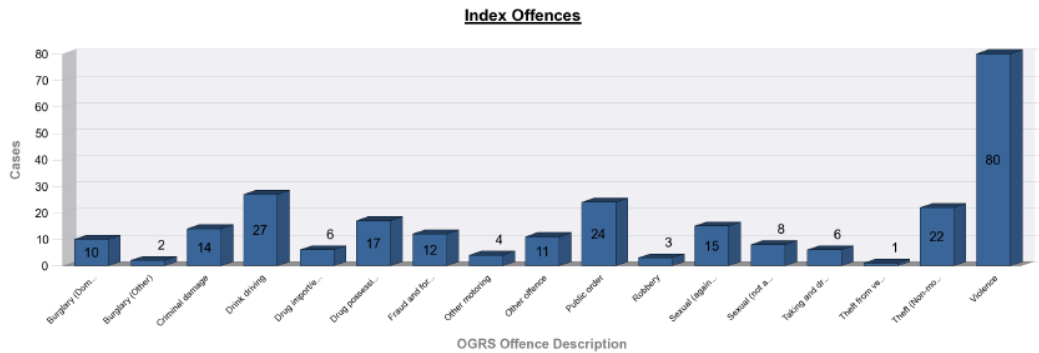


Figure 6, below, shows the reoffending data of those issued with a community order in Lymington/Totton. It also reflects the average days taken for these cases to reoffend. In the 25 years old and under, re-offending was recording in Motoring offences and drug offences and to a lesser extent in that and public order. For those aged over 25, criminal damage and Vehicle crime record incidents of reoffending, along with violence and theft but these numbers remain low.

Figure 6

Table calculates how many terminations were due to reoffences and the average days taken for these cases to reoffend:	25 and Under				Over 25			
	Completions	Reoffenders	Rate	Days to Sentence Revocation	Completions	Reoffenders	Rate	Days to Sentence Revocation
Violence	18			0	32	2	6%	10.17
Theft (Non-motor)	6	1	17%	5.85	11	1	9%	3.56
Public order	8	1	13%	11.1	11			0
Criminal damage	2			0	4	2	50%	135.18
Theft from vehicles	1			0	3	1	33%	13.33
Robbery	3			0	1			0
Burglary (Domestic)	5			0	3			0
Burglary (Other)					1			0
Taking and driving away and related offences	1			0	1			0
Handling stolen goods	1			0				
Drug possession/supply	8	2	25%	45.03	4			0
Drug import/export/production					4			0
Drink driving	2			0	19	1	5%	3.8
Fraud and forgery	1			0	4			0
Other motoring	4	2	50%	176.88	4			0
Sexual (against child)	1			0	3			0
Sexual (not against child)					4			0
Other offence	9			0	4			0
Summary:	70	6	9%	15.79	113	7	6%	11.27

When re-offending is reviewed by Tier, the percentages overall are the same and the numbers are indeed small, as can be seen from Figure 7.

Figure 7.

¹² Authors Michelle FULLER & Lin ORMAN

Reoffending Revocations by Tier				
	Completions	Reoffended	% Reoffend	Days to Sentence Revocation
T1	4			0.0
T2	68	4	6%	11.5
T3	94	6	6%	14.6
T4	18	1	6%	5.5
Total	184	11	6%	12.3

4.2.9

Summary and Interpretation¹³

It has been a very busy period for Probation in that most of the pivotal activities have been associated with the transition process to get the service ready for the split between the National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company. It would be difficult to argue that this has not had an impact on staff morale as well as the work impact given that staff have had to attend training events and to look at ensuring their caseloads are in the right place. Nevertheless, the IOM agenda remains an important one and there remains a high level of commitment and drive from the IOM staff.

There has been the removal of the "Post PPO" cohort which was used quite extensively. Now when we are considering de-registering an offender as a PPO they are called "Emerging Threat Offenders" which does seem to be a contradictory label to refer to someone who has been doing sufficiently well to be removed as a PPO. Nevertheless, the new cohorts are being used without any problems.

The overall caseload has remained fairly static over time, demonstrating good practice in terms of de-registering and removing cases that are not being actively worked on whilst taking a proactive approach to taking on new cases where the offending patterns would indicate that IOM management would be beneficial.

Table 3 compares the offender count of the New Forest against other areas in Hampshire:

Table 3

Count of Offender Name	CDRP area				Grand Total
	Eastleigh	New Forest	Winchester	Test Valley	
PPO	5	15	14	10	44
ETO	5	8	5	6	24
Resettlement	13	7	17	9	46
Grand Total	23	30	36	25	114

There is a potential risk around the loss of the Jigsaw contract. The assistance and work of Jigsaw has been integral to the success of IOM in the West where there is little in the way of affordable housing. Whilst some of the successes have not

¹³ Probation Update West Hampshire IOM March 2014

always been welcome by other areas due to the fact that many of the IOM offenders have been found accommodation in Southampton; the work that has been done has been extremely well received and this will be a great loss to the available IOM services linked to the seven pathways.

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.

Of the 7, 205 crimes that were reported in the New Forest in 2013/14, only 5719 have a person linked to them as an aggrieved on the police system. These victims total 4811 people.

4.3.1 Vulnerable Groups

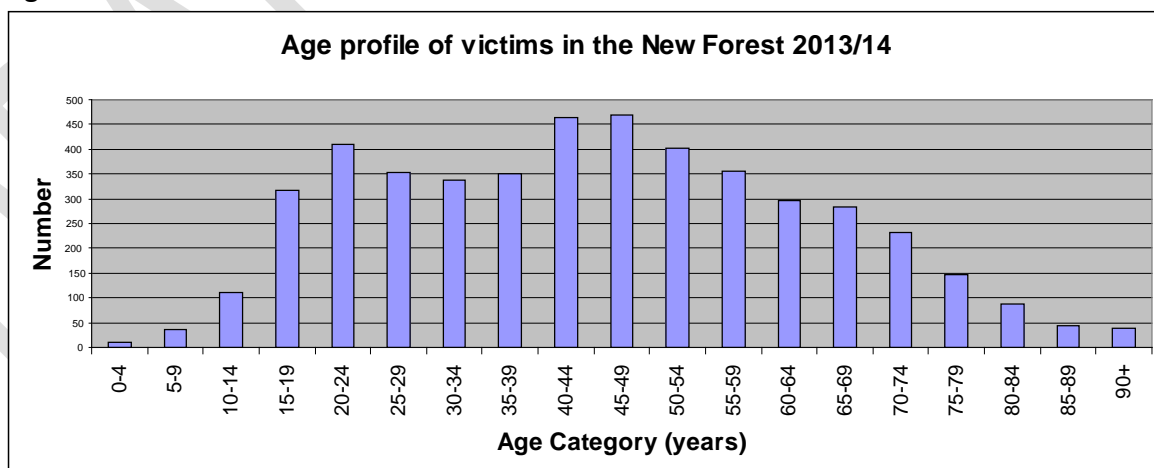
4.3.1.1 Gender

As with last years data, 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 40 & 49 years are most likely to be victims of crime in the New Forest. This is a younger age group than recorded last year by ten years.

Figure 8



4.3.1.3 Ethnicity

Table 4 shows the breakdown of victim ethnicity in the New Forest. 53% of victims were White European/White Northern European. This figure may be even higher if the Ethnicity of all victims was known as this ethnic group accounts from 96% of all victims with a recorded ethnicity.

Table 4.

VICTIM ETHNICITY	NUMBER OF VICTIMS
0. UNKNOWN	2194
1. WHITE EUROPEAN	1259
1. WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	1277
2. WHITE - SOUTH EUROPEAN	18
4. ASIAN	17
3. BLACK	13
3. AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN	13
2. DARK EUROPEAN	8
6. ARABIC OR NORTH AFRICAN	6
5. CHINESE, JAPANESE, SE ASIAN	4
6. ARABIC	2
5. ORIENTAL	0

4.3.2

Domestic victimisation

Table 5 shows the breakdown of the victim offender relationship for all crime recorded in the New Forest:

Table 5.

Offender-Victim Relationship	Percentage (%) of relationship types
Not seen	36% (2607)
Not Known	18% (1302)
Stranger	14% (1024)
Acquaintance	8% (557)
Spouse/Partner	6% (409)
Family	4% (268)
Neighbour	1% (92)
Carer	<1% (61)
Victim refuses to identify	<1% (10)

Although only 7% of incidents were between spouses/partners it is worth noting that a large proportion of domestic abuse incidents are likely to go unreported for a number of reasons including fear of retribution, concern for safety or not knowing who to report it to. Offences are highest in Hythe central (NH01) and are also more common in Holbury (NH03) and Blackfield/Calshot/Fawley (NH04). In New Forest South, Ashley (NL04) and North Milton Estates (NL03) record higher numbers.

Nearly three quarters of victims in DV offences are female. The peak age range for these female victims is 20-29 years. 32 victims have been a subject of DV more than once in this year (8%), 78% of them female.

As with last year, there was a peak in DV offences in August, which coincides with the school summer holidays, but other than this, no other peak months can be identified. A similar percentage of reports do not record if the offender has been affected by drink or drugs as last year, 57% (258). Where this has been documented, 24% (108) of incidents are committed when the offender has either been affected by alcohol or drugs. The majority of offences occurred within a residential premise.

4.3.3

Hate Crime

Excluding victims of domestic crime, 33 victims are recorded for 37 crimes, the largest being Race hatred with 32 incidents. With 2 persons recorded as repeat victims, both Black males who have been subject to racial verbal abuse, one in the course of his employment from drunk members of the public. Males are more likely to report an incident of hate crime, with 25 (76%) of victims being men. Unfortunately, the ethnicity of the subjects is not always recorded, but often those subject of racial abuse are recorded as Black, African-Caribbean and Arabic.

4.3.4

Serious Sexual Offences

Reporting of offences against under 18s increase by 10 occurrences in the last year according to the *Western Area Serious Sexual Offences Profile*¹⁴.

In this review, offences against persons aged under 18 accounts for 39% of serious sexual offences reported in the district. Most of these victims are female. Young victims of serious sexual assault are likely to know their offender, often as a friend or acquaintance. Hampshire wide there is an emerging trend of females under 18 years attending house parties and their intoxication is being taken advantage of¹⁵.

Domestic serious sexual offences have recorded a slight reduction, however, as has DV overall.

Vulnerable properties

4.3.5.1

Criminal damage

Schools are repeat locations across the district. However, parks and recreation grounds are also frequently targeted for damage. The Bluebird NHS unit within Calmore also reports multiple damages at this location, frequently caused by patients. Both Howards Mead in Lymington and Heather Road in Fawley are repeat streets namely for damage to vehicles. Crime prevention work for the beach huts in Calshot appears to have been effective at significantly reducing offences in this area.

4.3.5.2

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. Houses within the New Forest South are especially vulnerable over the summer months, particularly in Barton on Sea and Ashley areas. However, it does not appear that a peak in occupants being away on holiday has been recorded this year, unlike previous reporting periods.

4.3.5.3

Non-dwelling burglary

Sheds and garages continue to be the main target for non-dwelling burglaries. In the more rural areas, barns and outbuildings have also been at risk with tools and garden machinery again being the target. Areas close to the Dorset or Wiltshire borders remain vulnerable. Burley and Bransgore is the most targeted beat of the New Forest, almost double the next highest of Pulner/Elingham beat. However, increased liaison

¹⁴ Author Vicky QUICK, dated 06/05/14. Period reviewed 01/04/13-31/03/14

¹⁵ *Western Area Serious Sexual Offences Profile* Author Vicky QUICK, dated 06/05/14. Period reviewed 01/04/13-31/03/14

with Dorset and Wiltshire Police has led to an increased offender focus that is joined up across the area and multi-force days of action continue.

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

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

- Vehicles parked in isolated beauty spot locations whilst the owner is out walking, often with items of property left within the vehicle but hidden in a boot or footwell on their exiting of the vehicle. 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. Historically, models targeted have been re Citroen C8's, Mitsubishi Shoguns and Peugeot 406's, but from the start of 2014 there has been an increase in Mercedes Sprinter vans being targeted. This is not an issue unique to the New Forest.
- Work vans (often sign written) targeted for their tools.
- Insecure vehicles.

Following some successful arrests of offenders from outside of the New Forest, previous issues of fuel thefts from lorries stationary on roadsides and cars within recreation centres or colleges (generally ones that hold football games in the early evening) have not been such a problem this year. That being said, vehicles parked in these locations do remain vulnerable to organised criminals as well as opportunist thefts within the recreation ground car parks.

- 4.3.5.4.1 There are more victims of TFMV that fall within the ages of 40-59 years than any other groups. Prevention campaigns should be targeted towards people aged between these ages. 30% (145) of victims of TFMV offences which occur in the New Forest live outside of the district. Therefore, previous recommendations of 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. I would also include sports grounds and colleges that hold sporting events within this. The key message to deliver to New Forest residents and visitors is keeping vehicles secure.

At least a fifth of vehicle crime in the forest is to insecure vehicles, across the district.

4.3.5.5 **Theft from shops**

Co-op stores are the most commonly targeted brand of shop for shop theft in the New Forest district. There was not, however, one particular branch that was particularly targeted. Tesco follows this and then Asda, but all incidents had occurred at the premise in Totton town centre. Although McColls shops are targeted, this is less than last year, although the premises in New Milton remain repeat locations.

4.3.6 **Repeat Victimisation**

Table 6 below shows that for some crime types, repeat victimisation accounts for a considerable proportion of crime in the New Forest particularly for Non-dwelling burglary, VAP offences and criminal damage were a third of streets are targeted more than once. This was a similar picture to last year as well. This may be due to repeat offenders targeting the same areas, particularly in respect of non-dwelling burglary.

Criminal damage offences may be linked to ASB in the area so as a result, these areas are frequently targeted. VAP may indicate links to repeat victims and offenders as well as hotspot areas. A quick review identifies repeat locations at public houses, care homes, holiday parks and the like as well as town centre areas. (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 if several garages in the same road were targeted on one night, the below method would falsely imply that this road was repeatedly targeted)

Table 6.

Offence Type	2	3	4	5	6+
Burglary dwelling	15% (35)	3% (8)	1% (2)	0	1% (2)
Burglary non-dwelling	18% (74)	6% (24)	5% (19)	2% (8)	4% (18)
TFMV	13% (41)	5% (14)	2% (6)	2% (4)	4% (13)
Criminal Damage	20% (116)	9% (52)	3% (19)	2% (12)	7% (40)
VAP	18% (100)	10% (56)	3% (18)	4% (22)	6% (35)

Although only 23 crimes have been reported at Industrial estates/parks in the New Forest district, several are repeat locations; in particular, Griffin Industrial Park and South Hampshire Industrial Park which together record 61% of all offences reported at Industrial estates in 2013/14. These crimes vary from burglary to TFMV, criminal damage and theft (other). Fuel, tools, motors and tyres have been targeted. Offences are often overnight or over weekends. All but 2 offences have been filed as undetected.

4.3.7 Worries, perceptions and public confidence

The previous survey was undertaken in 2013 with the next due to be released September 2014. The results below were available for the strategic assessment 2013 – 2014

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 May 2014.

In 2013, the number of casualties in the New Forest remained similar to those recorded in 2012, with an overall slight reduction recorded. During 2013, there were 125 KSI (killed and seriously injured) casualties. However, this number still remains higher than that recorded in both 2009 and 2010.

The number of slight casualties has reduced slightly, continuing a down-ward trend over the last five years in the New Forest.

The analysis is still being completed in relation to road casualties but has so far identified the following priorities for the New Forest:

1. Occupants of cars aged between 16 and 25 years
2. Occupants of cars aged 70 years and over
3. Pedal cyclists, in particular those that commute
4. Pedestrians
5. Commuter motorcyclists.

As the fire service are also called to road traffic accidents, they have noted that Monday and Friday are most likely to have accidents and this is not generally the rush hour traffic, as often during this time speeds are reduced due to the increased volume of vehicles on the roads¹⁶. Partners such as the Forestry Commission and the National Parks Authority could assist with displaying posters and education material at parking areas¹⁷.

4.5 Accidental Fire Casualties

The information within this section has been taken from the *New Forest Group Profile April 2010-March 2013*¹⁸

Most fire casualties are from dwelling fires, almost always caused by cooking or kitchen appliances. Although the gender of casualties in house fires is almost equal, there are more female casualties aged 45 years or older and these often happen between 1100 and 1900 hours. In 2012/13 period, fire casualties had increased by 4, to 20, but this is similar to the 2010/11 period.

¹⁶ *New Forest Group Profile April 2010-March 2013* Author Pat Jones Date July 2013

¹⁷ As above

¹⁸ Author Pat Jones Date July 2013

In relation to vulnerable properties, the Fire Service have identified that house fires are more likely to have victims involved in bungalows. As well as this, risk areas are in Lymington, New Milton and Fordingbridge, particularly around Kitchen fires. Hythe has recorded a number of house fires beginning in appliances. A safety initiative involving kitchen safety could be beneficial in these areas.

Non-residential fires are higher at food and drink premises, agricultural properties and private sheds/garages over a weekend. Retail & industrial manufacturing fires were more likely on weekdays.

Of note, while thatched fires are small in number, there may be vulnerable people involved as 2 of the 3 thatched fires in the last financial year (2012/13) were in properties where lone, elderly persons lived. Two-thirds of all thatched properties in Hampshire that are recorded are outside the 8 minute response times. Partners may be able to assist with targeting homes in vulnerable locations outside of the 8 minute response times for safety visits.

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 2013 - 2016.

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 have completed the structural and resource changes and partnership work is once again being established within these new arrangements. In the next financial year it is to be expected that many of the core pieces of work will be impacted by the introduction of the Community Rehabilitation Company

It is recommended that partnership resources and structures continue to be reviewed as resources are realigned, introduced or removed.

5.2 Anti-social behaviour

The anticipated changes to statutory powers and requirements have been enacted within the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. The requirements have a series of commencement dates and in order to deliver the requirements it will be necessary to adjust the existing partnership processes locally and incorporate Hampshire level processes that are being developed to ensure consistency across the Force area eg the Community Trigger.

The introduction of new requirements will require the training of partners and the teams that tackle anti-social behaviour and will link with safeguarding teams; and the implementation of Hampshire County Council Early Help Hubs will assist in identifying individuals who could benefit from early intervention

Victim Support are in the process of developing a proposition and tender to the Police and

Crime Commissioner for the provision of support services for all victims including anti-social behaviour. That is particularly key for the New Forest as the current Victim Support activity commissioned for the New Forest District ends August 2014

5.3 Integrated Offender Management

The structure and resources for delivering Integrated Offender Management after the commencement of the Community Rehabilitation Company, 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 contracted 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.

5.4 Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) and Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA)

The New Forest area has 0.5FTE IDVA resource and shares a 17hrs/wk ISVA resource with Eastleigh. 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. The PCC has granted an extra 1.0FTE IDVA resource for Eastleigh and New Forest, and Rape Crisis Southampton has received funding in order to continue to provide a service for victims of serious sexual violence. It is not yet known how the OPCC wishes to proceed with providing these additional resources.

5.5 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 dealing.

5.6 Learning from Domestic Homicide Review

The ongoing review will likely make recommendations following the trial that is taking place in October 2014. These recommendations will require consideration and implementation by partners

5.7 Rural Crime

Rural crime is a priority of the OPCC and the New Forest has consistently delivered work to reduce rural crime particularly non dwelling burglary. The re-organisation of the police neighbourhoods is anticipated to result in a new neighbourhood covering the predominantly rural wards within the New Forest. This approach will enable the police and partners to develop and implement a joint rural crime action plan for delivery in the

beats contained within the neighbourhood

5.8 **Serious Acquisitive Crime – Dwelling Burglary and Theft from Motor Vehicle**

It is recommended that non dwelling burglary is included on the Ops JAG control strategy and that the rising trend of Theft of Motor vehicle is reviewed in September 2014. If it is not reducing consideration to be taken on re-instigating the serious acquisitive crime group as a sub group of the Ops JAG

6.0 **RECOMMENDED OBJECTIVES**

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

The working group is due to finalise the report and action plan in June 2014. It is anticipated that the recommendation will be to focus on:

- Pedestrian casualties in identified hotspot communities
- Motorcycle commuters
- Pedal cyclists and their visibility
- Car occupancy casualties 76+ years old

This objective can be delivered by the current working group for a time limited period of 12 months

6.2 **Acquisitive crime**

Linked to a development priority. To continue to be delivered through the Ops JAG control strategy with an added focus on vulnerable localities on industrial estates.

Previous work commissioned by the JAG that focussed on security staff intervening in would be shoplifting proved very successful and this approach should be considered in relation to the shoplifting hotspot of ASDA in Totton.

6.3 **Anti-social Behaviour and Troubled Families**

Linked to a development priority. To include a refresh of the analysis of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, neighbour nuisance and anti-social use of vehicles analysis with a dip sample looking at the links to suspected and diagnosed mental health issues of reporting victims and identified perpetrators/source of issue

6.4 **Arson**

To continue to be delivered by the Waterside Arson Forum

6.5 **Be Safe Weapons Awareness**

This period has seen a reduction in the delivery of the programme and an increase in weapons related crime. It is recommended that this objective is enhanced for 2014 – 2015 and the weapons related issues reviewed in September 2014.

It would be ideal if this programme could also deliver awareness raising of youth on

youth violence and the consequences

6.6 **Confidence and Knowledge**

This work is primarily delivered through the communications support to the Ops JAG and the delivery of the Ops JAG chronology. It is important that the issues identified in this assessment are encompassed by the chronology eg dwelling breaks during the holiday season.

Safer New Forest website and the twitter account deliver against this objective.

6.7 **Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence**

This work remains very important and the domestic abuse forum workplan should be refreshed to focus on the key hotspots and issues identified in this assessment and the domestic abuse survey.

6.8 **Drugs and Alcohol**

The workplan of the DARG delivers the key findings of this assessment. It is recommended that the September review maps the location of drug users residences, drug related offence localities and drug services to provide information to the Community Rehabilitation Company and Public Health Commissioners.

6.9 **Reduction of re-offending**

This objective is statutory and is being delivered through Integrated Offender Management. This links to the development priority of

7.0 **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

7.1 **Horizon Scanning and future developments**

7.1.1 Any work that the Safer New Forest partnership wishes to undertake will require delivery with existing resources or the submission of funding applications through an accountable partner. It must be born in mind that this requires considerable resource in both bidding and performance reporting.

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. Hampshire County Council now has a nduty to improve health and co-ordinate efforts to protect the public's health and wellbeing. There is a County statutory Health and Wellbeing Board that 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. The New Forest HWBB is currently represented of the working group looking at reducing killed and seriously injured road casualties.

- 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) however this requires considerable resource to facilitate community engagement activities.
- 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 Reports and data were not available from many partner agencies. This needs to be improved for the review in September.
 - 7.2.2 Assault information from the Emergency department is very vague and does not assist with strategic assessment.
 - 7.2.3 Action Fraud data was not available and this makes it difficult to identify recommendations to be taken by the CSP with regard to serious organised crime.
 - 7.2.4 Police recording system requires 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.
 - 7.2.5 There is no information on high risk sectors of community regarding worry about crimes and ASB. Further consultation data from the survey to be undertaken in September 2014 will give improved intelligence on the geographical locations/community sectors that worry about crime.
 - 7.2.6 MARAC and lower level of risk of harm data relating to DV is required

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

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: fraudreview final report

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 4

Performance Monitoring April 2013 – March 2014

1. Acquisitive Crime

	1 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10	1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11	1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	1 Oct 12 – 30 Sept 13	1 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	Performance RAG
Theft from motor vehicle (police data)	958	979	866	709	698	715	647	595	Decreased over 2 periods
Non domestic burglary (police data)	884	865	692	877	921	936	918	852	Decreased over 2 periods
Theft of metal (police data)	Theft of metal performance data not available pre 1 Apr 12 when new HO code introduced			97	82	115	134	146	Increased over 3 periods
Dwelling Burglary	346	367	296	265	266	283	316	324	Increased over 4 periods

Hampshire has only started to record metal theft in detail since the beginning of the financial year 01/04/2012. Additional performance data from the analyst:

Copper thefts 01/04/2010 - 31/03/2011 - 72 occurrences
 Copper thefts 01/04/2011 - 31/03/2012 - 59 occurrences
 Cat Convertors 01/04/2010 - 31/03/2011 - 33 occurrences
 Cat Convertors 01/04/2011 - 31/03/2012 - 24 occurrences
 Lead Thefts 01/04/2010 - 31/03/2011 - 49 occurrences
 Lead Thefts 01/04/2011 - 31/03/2012 - 48 occurrences

Vehicle Battery 01/04/2010 - 31/03/2011 - 3 occurrences
 Vehicle Battery 01/04/2011 - 31/03/2012 - 11 occurrences

2. Anti-social behaviour incidents

	1 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10	1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11	1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	1 Oct 12 – 30 Sept 13	1 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	Performance RAG
Environmental (police data)			559	406	361	314	296	275	
Nuisance (police data)			2778	2652	2576	2541	2388	2297	
Personal (police data)			1954	1727	1618	1524	1398	1305	
Deliberate secondary fires (fire data)	222	204	189	76	58	76	75	74	Small decrease over 2 periods

3. Domestic Abuse

	1 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10	1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11	1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	1 Oct 12 – 30 Sept 13	1 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	Performance RAG
Domestic crimes	597	567	539	525	551	543	543	561	Previously decreased and stable, but now increasing
Repeat victims of domestic crimes	Data not available	Data not available	101	91	92	93	90	97	Decreased slightly, but now increasing
Domestic incidents	1463	1406	1560	1579	1746	1759	1715	1618	Decreased over 2 periods
Repeat victims of domestic incidents	Data not available	Data not available	637	722	752	769	729	721	Decreased over 2 periods

4. Reducing Offending and Re-offending

	1 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10	1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11	1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	1 Oct 12 – 30 Sept 13	1 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	Performance RAG
Number of people arrested for crimes committed in the New Forest	2069	2065	1744	1477	1381	1332	1262	1184	
Number of people charged for crimes committed in the New Forest	892	873	718	614	556	584	562	535	Decreased over 2 periods

Please note that the data for all periods up to and including 1 Jul 11 to 30 Jun 12 was extracted on 18/07/12 and as such there will be a skewing of the figures for historic reporting periods, as investigations have progressed.

5. Alcohol related crime

	1 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10	1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11	1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	1 Oct 12 – 30 Sept 13	1 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	Performance RAG
Alcohol related assault in a public place	296	277	262	173	133	143	140	148	Decreased over 1 period but now increasing

6. Be Safe (Weapons)

	1 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10	1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11	1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	1 Oct 12 – 30 Sept 13	1 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	Performance RAG
Knife crimes (police data)	31	23	21	14	11	11	13	15	Increased over 2 periods
Number of young people receiving Be Safe Course			1276	1 Nov 12 – 31 Oct 13 594				480	

7. Recovery Journey

Awaiting data

8. Intervention

	1 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10	1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11	1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	1 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	1 Oct 12 – 30 Sept 13	1 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	Performance RAG
Total crime in NF (not total victims) (police data)	10138	9692	9085	8058	7676	7637	7548	7317	
Violence against person with injury (police data)	868	858	802	660	615	628	655	646	Increased over 2 periods but now decreasing
Serious sexual offences (police data)	102	107	84	100	93	92	78	88	Decreased over 3 periods but now increasing
Number of referrals to PIP (NFDC data)	82	59	33	Data not available	24/7/13 to 28/8/13 13	24/7/13 to 20/09/13 34	24/7/13 to 31/12/13 37	24/7/13 to 31/03/14 108	
Victims of crimes committed in New Forest			5733	5130	4877	4915	4870	4677	Decreased over 2 periods
Repeat victims of crime committed in the New Forest			472	411	389	395	363	339	Decreased over 2 periods