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**Richmond upon Thames**

**Strategic Assessment**

**1 April 2014-31 March 2015**

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**Introduction**

The overarching aim of this Strategic Assessment is to identify medium to long term crime and disorder issues which are impacting on the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. The implications of these issues and possible future threats will also be considered.

The main purpose of this product is to provide a clear and concise summary of the problems faced by Richmond Borough, in order to review the Community Safety Partnership Plan and support strategic decision making and resource allocation by the Community Safety partners.

**Methodology**

The date parameters for this Strategic Assessment are 01/04/14 to 31/12/14 unless otherwise stated. Iquanta data has been used for statistical police crime data and graphs. Predictive data for the period 1/01/15 – 31/03/15 is included in order to provide a complete picture for the financial year.

**Limitations**

Iquanta crime data has been used to populate charts and graphs in this assessment. This has been necessary due to reduced contributions from the Metropolitan Police, following a major intelligence re-organisation being implemented.

While there are likely to be limitations on predictive analysis, the overall statistical breakdown should not suffer substantially from these issues.

All Council data has been gathered from partnership databases and internal Council databases.

**Richmond upon Thames Borough**

Richmond upon Thames is a unique London borough as it is the only borough that is situated to both the north and south of the River Thames, with a river frontage of 21 miles. The borough is not entirely urbanized and contains a significant number of parks and open spaces including Richmond Park, Bushy Park and Kew Gardens. Richmond Borough is well connected to central London by National Rail and London Underground District Line Services run from Richmond and Kew Gardens.

There are 186,000 residents in Richmond, with 14% recorded as being from a black or minority ethnic (BME) background. Whilst it is far less diverse than neighbouring boroughs to the North and West, there are still wards with higher ethnic populations than the overall 14%.

Significant development is scheduled around Twickenham Station leading up to the 2015 Rugby World Cup, with Twickenham station still being upgraded before the tournament starts in Autumn 2015. The Rugby World cup will have significant impact on local policing in 2015/16, with the increased numbers of people coming into the borough as a result. There has been consultation with local residents about match day arrangements as a number of the games scheduled will be evening kick-offs, this is not currently the case with most rugby matches held at Twickenham stadium.

**Executive Summary**

* Richmond remains the fourth safest borough in London, according to the Iquanta Home Office website. It remains the safest borough for violent crime and race hate crime
* Overall crime in Richmond has risen by 2% or 197 crimes from April to December 2014 compared with last year
* Police recorded anti-social behaviour (ASB) has seen a reduction of 25% or 1047 calls from April to December 2014 compared with last year
* From Drug Test on Arrest records, there has been an 8% rise in positive tests of persons who have committed trigger offences compared to 2013-14 (April to December)
* Domestic violence incident reporting has risen by 26%, with 641 cases compared to 506 in the same period last year
* Integrated Offender Management (IOM) year two ended with a 56% re-offending rate, compared to 31% in the first year. The original baseline in 2012 was 66%.

(All summary statistics are for the period of the 1 April 2014 to the 31 December 2014)

**Overall Crime Performance for 2013-14 Compared to Predicted**

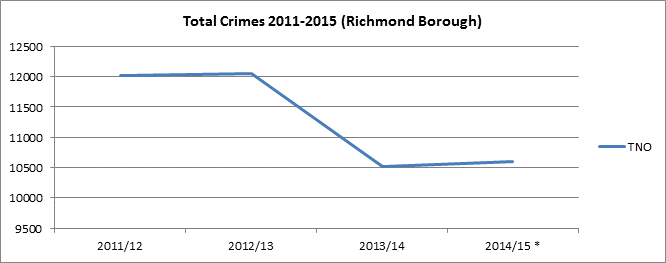
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CRIME TYPE | 2013-14 PREDICTION | 2013-14  ACTUAL | NOTE |
| **All crime** | 10163 | 10509 | Predicted reduction of 11%, in fact it was 8% |
| **Vehicle crime** | 1460 | 1451 | Predicted reduction of 5%, actual was 6% |
| **Burglary** | 1888 | 1822 | Predicted reduction of 12%, actual was 15% |
| **Serious acquisitive crime** | 2556 | 2506 | Predicted reduction of 12%, actual was 15% |
| **Violence against the person** | 2249 | 2263 | Predicted reduction of 6%, actual was 6% |

**Overall Crime Performance 2014-15**

The following statistics are taken from the latest iQuanta updates (as of Q3 2014-15) and the Met Police performance dashboard as of 31/12/14.

Any data included later in the document will be based on crime type or caseload analysis; this performance data is strategic and should be used for any reporting on targets and expected performance.

Predictive analysis suggests that the end of year figures (April 2014-March 2015) will show a 1% (115 crimes) increase on 2013-14. (It should be noted that 2013-14 was the lowest crime total in the borough for four years).



*(2014/15 figure is a predicted figure)*

Richmond remains in the best three performers for Total Notifiable Offences out of the 32 boroughs and this is not expected to change.

There were 8205 crimes between April and December 2014, compared to 8008 in the same period in 2013.

Volume and Priority Crimes

Of the four main crime types which are important to the local police and the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), there have been some impressive reductions but also rises too.

* Burglary has seen a 5% reduction during this period
* Vehicle offences have increased by 5%
* Violent crime has risen by 33%. Richmond remains the safest borough for violent crime and this increase has affected almost all London boroughs.

*There are clearly significant issues with violent crime increases and with vehicle crime (in particular theft of motor vehicle).*

**Community Safety Partnership Performance**

2014-15 Target: To aspire to be one of London’s safest borough’s

Richmond remains one of the safest boroughs in London with a rate of 55.41 crimes per 1000 population for April to December 2014 (8,205 offences) and there has been no change in our position (currently fourth) from April to December 2013, therefore we remain on target but stationary for this indicator.

Currently Richmond is 197 crimes up (or 2 %) for April-December 2014, compared to April-December 2013.

The boroughs closest to Richmond in total notifiable offences are Bexley, Sutton, Harrow and Kingston. The safest three boroughs are Bexley, Sutton and Harrow. Kingston is the fifth safest London borough.

For TNOs (total notifiable offences), Richmond has the third lowest total with 8205. Kingston is lowest with 7362 TNO’s.

**Crime Group Summary**

**Crime Performance April-December 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CRIME TYPE | TOTAL | CHANGE | POSITION |
| **ALL CRIME** | **8205** | **Up 2% (+ 197 crimes)** | **4th/32** |
| **BURGLARY** | **1251** | **Down 5% (- 64 crimes)** | **19th/32** |
| * ***Residential*** | **575** | **Down 5% (- 30 crimes)** | **4th/32** |
| * ***Non-Residential*** | **676** | **Down 5% (- 34 crimes)** | **29th/32** |
| **VEHICLE CRIME** | **1214** | **Up 5% (+ 55 crimes)** | **9th/32** |
| * ***Theft of*** | **270** | **Up 19% (+ 44 crimes)** | **8th/32** |
| * ***Theft from*** | **782** | **Down 9% ( - 80 crimes)** | **10th/32** |
| **VIOLENCE** | **1918** | **Up 33% ( + 476 crimes)** | **1st/32** |
| **SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME** | **782** | **Down 9% (- 80 crimes)** | **10th/32** |

The table above shows the crime trends by type during the April to December period, there has been an increase overall, in vehicle crime and in violent offences.

Vehicle crime figures have been affected by a marked increase in theft of vehicles; this is related to targeting of high value cars, using keyless crime techniques. This is not limited to Richmond. Included in these figures are theft of scooters and motorbikes, which has also been on the rise. Theft from a vehicle, traditionally a volume crime in the borough has seen an impressive 9% reduction.

Burglary has fallen by 5% overall. Reducing burglary figures has been a priority for a few years now and these figures follow on from an impressive reduction in 2013-14. Both types (residential and non-residential) have also fallen by 5%.Non-residential burglary has been a problem crime for four years, peaking in the autumn months. This is the second consecutive year of reductions from April to December.

Violent crime has been rising across the 32 boroughs of London with only 3 boroughs recording reductions in the last 12 months. One of the reasons for these increases may include changes in recording for violent offences and more confidence in victims reporting these crimes to the police. It should be noted that Richmond remains the safest out of the 32 boroughs for violent crime.

Richmond is currently static in fourth place out of 32 boroughs for overall crime per 1,000 residents; this position has been maintained for two years now. However for non-residential burglary (one of our problem crimes in the last four years), despite improvements we are currently in 29th place out of 32 boroughs, with Hackney and Islington in 28th and 30th place.

**Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in Richmond 2014-15**

Police Data

The last two years have seen a significant decrease in all ASB reported to the local police, this has resulted in monthly ASB levels reaching their lowest in five years.

As of December 2014, there were 3105 calls to the local police regarding ASB; this is a 25% reduction on the 4152 calls made during the same period in the previous year. When predicted figures are included, the reduction is expected to be approximately 7% for the year 2014-15.

Reasons for these reductions are not strikingly apparent but there has been 18 months of focused work by local police on repeat callers, as well as effective resolution of ASB flashpoints.

Richmond lies in the bottom five boroughs for ASB during this period, as would be expected from a low crime, low ASB borough.

Only once during 2014-15 was monthly ASB reported to police above the average for the last three years.

The top wards are still South Richmond, Twickenham Riverside, Ham and Teddington. Heathfield, a problem ward in 2013-14 was not in the top five.

Richmond Town Centre is expected to see a reduction of 13% in 2014-15, from 421 calls in 2013-14 to 366 calls.

Twickenham Town Centre is expected to see a 20% reduction in 2014-15, from 239 calls in 2013-14 to 192 calls.

Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour was the main ASB type and has been for over four years.

ASB peaked during the summer months, the usual summer seasonal trend, but with much lower numbers and only one peak month (July 2014).

Both main town centres have seen reductions in calls for the second year running. There has been a lot of police and partnership work targeting ASB and crime in these locations, resulting in real success in reducing ASB.

Local Authority Data

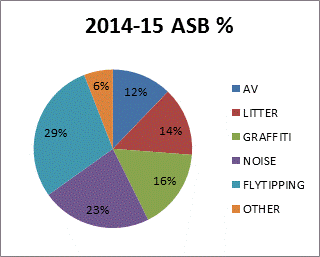
Due to changes in the way data was collected in 2013-14 direct comparison with 2014-15 data is not possible with local authority data.

The predicted total for local authority data shows a 2% increase in 2014-15 compared to 2013-14. For the period April -December 2014 there were 4465 reports compared to 4443 for April –December 2013, or an increase of 0.28%.

The main wards for ASB are Ham, East Sheen, and South Richmond. These wards were expected to be the top three and the majority of these reports relate to litter and low level environmental ASB.

The summer seasonal peak was more marked with Local Authority ASB, however the Police and Council datasets are very difficult to compare.

In 2014-15, the main local authority ASB types were:



AV stands for abandoned vehicles

(It should be noted that meaningful comparisons between the Police and Local Authority data would be unreliable and would cause distortions to the data.)

**ASB Panel**

Referrals to the ASB Panel have dropped from 20 in 2013-14, to 11 in 2014-15, when the April to December period is compared. The number of referrals where there was a mental health concern has risen, from 40% of referrals to 54%.

**Hate Crime**

Hate crime includes racist and religious hate crime, homophobic hate crime and disabled hate crime. The figures cover the period April 201-December 2014.

Richmond has traditionally been a very low level borough for hate crime and remains the safest borough for racial hate crime in the Metropolitan Police Area for April-December 2014 period.

There were 120 hate crimes reported to Richmond Police from April-December 2014.This is already up on the previous year and is predicted to be 156 crimes, or up by 30% on 2013-14.

Of these crimes 110 were racial offences, 10 were homophobic offences and there were no disabled hate crime offences recorded. (Five of these offences were recorded as serious, all of them race hate crimes).

2014-15 has been a year of heightened tensions for the Jewish and Muslim communities within the UK. The ISIS offensive in Syria and Iraq during June 2014 and to date, has led to heightened media attention on the ISIS programme of terror. It is estimated that there are at least 500 British Muslims fighting in Syria. The other major incident was the Gaza assault in the late summer that saw heightened anti-Israeli tensions in the UK.

The 30% rise in offences, compared to 2013-14, is higher than the Met Police area average of 22% and could be a result of rising confidence in police procedure or conversely a rise in racial incidents. There were more anti-Semitic and Islamaphobic offences; however they only counted for 5% of all offences. Police procedure on race-hate offences has changed in the last 12 months and many cases that previously would only have been recorded as incidents are now being officially recorded as a crime and listed as notifiable offences. This has had a direct effect on year on year figures.

Year on year, race hate crimes are up by 41% (within that anti-Semitic attacks were up from 0 to 3 offences and Islamaphobic incidents up by 50% (from 2 to 3).Of the 6 anti-Semitic and Islamaphobic offences, only one involved violence. The anti-Semitic crimes all involved offensive graffiti.

The majority of racial offences involved using racial insults and usually took place on public transport or at street level. There were no clear seasonal trends. White males were the most common suspects of these offences, with Asian males being the most common victims. As over 70% of the local population are classified as White, these figures are not unusual. There is a strong element of “passing through” crimes, on public transport where the suspect is not a borough resident.

The most common victim of a hate crime in Richmond would be an 18-30 year old Asian male, although the gender balance is very even overall with a 52/48 split towards male victims.

The most common suspect of a hate crime in Richmond would be a white male; aged between 18 and 42, the gender balance reverts to normal percentage for suspects, 69/31 split towards male suspects.

61% of all victims were residents of Richmond borough, 28% of suspects were residents of the borough.

There was one hate-related ASB incident reported to Richmond Community Safety Team.

Disability Hate Crime

Disabled hate crime numbers are very low in the borough. This is an area for concern, and there may be a case of under-reporting or possible lack of representation for disabled residents. There were no crimes during this period. There have been efforts made to increase the information regarding hate crime that affects disabled people.

In 2012/13, the police recorded 1,841 disability hate crimes, compared with 1,757 offences the previous year (a 5% increase). Nationally disability hate crimes accounted for four per cent of all hate crimes recorded by the police in 2012/13 (Source: Home Office)

The Richmond Fairness for All survey, published in spring 2014, contained some interesting data from disability affected local authority service users:

* 46 people, or 54.7% of the respondents reported that, in the last year, they had experienced at least some level of unhelpful or unreasonable treatment
* 11 people, 14% of respondents felt they had been the victim of a crime because they were seen as an easy target.
* 20 people or 25% of the respondents reported persons being aggressive, hostile or calling them hurtful names.

The 2011 census identified 9180 people with a moderate physical disability in Richmond upon Thames and 2763 with serious physical disabilities. There are also a number of residents with learning disabilities and mental health conditions..

There may also have been changes in the numbers of people being officially registered as disabled since the coalition government introduced reforms aimed at disability allowances from 2010 onwards.

Richmond Adult Services performance data show that there have been twice as many referrals for disabled service users with learning difficulties between Quarter One 2014-15 and Quarter Two 2014-15.

**Drug Test on Arrest (DTOA)**

* *1.8 % increase in successful completions (74 new referrals year-to-date)*
* *Ratio of cost saving for drug test on arrest £1: £5.60 (Level year-to-date)*

Drug test on arrest has now been running for almost four years in Richmond. The data below looks at the period from April-December 2014. There is also an analysis of the link between DTOA and the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) process.

There have been 1224 arrests between April-December 2014, an average of 136 a month. 60% (749) of these were tested for cocaine, opiates or both cocaine and opiates.

These arrest rates are almost double the numbers from 2013-14, but the actual percentage tested has changed very little.

Of these 749 tests, 344 (46%) were positive; this is an 8% rise on 2013-14. Of the positive tests, cocaine and both cocaine and opiates were the most common positive tests with 39% of the total.

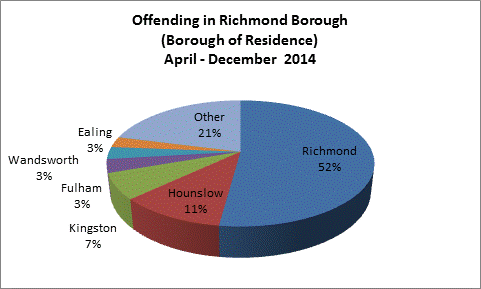
The main trigger offences for all offenders were acquisitive crime (515) and burglary (112). Compared to 2013-14, trigger offences were down by 2%, burglary and acquisitive crime totals have not changed.

The main borough of residence for the 749 tested individuals were Kingston (42%), Richmond (22%) and Hounslow (6%).

Where all arrests in joint custody are considered, 22% or 165 were Richmond residents, 79 out of those 165 residents were positive tests, which is 48% of all positive tests.

There has been a 9% increase in positive tests on Richmond residents in 2014-15, while the percentage of people tested who were Richmond residents has not changed.

When we look at just offences committed in Richmond borough (258 or 34% of all tests), where data is available, 52% of all offences were committed by Richmond residents.



The joint custody suite has resulted in a more concentrated and less diffuse testing environment, with the focus more on Kingston and Richmond, and hence the Hounslow offender percentages have fallen sharply. There is also less general borough residence information than before as non-tested individuals do not have a home borough code recorded.

**Offender Management**

Reduction of recidivism rates of those on IOM

Offender management is now a statutory duty of the Community Safety Partnership and the integrated offender management (IOM) process has been running in Richmond since September 2012, with monthly panel and strategy meetings. The third year started in September 2014.

This summary looks at the progress of the IOM nomination panel meetings and the current offending profile in Richmond. Overall probation case data no longer covers both Richmond and Kingston boroughs which means this data is no longer comparable.

Integrated Offender Management

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year  (Previous 12 months rate: 66%) | Re-offend rate% | Re-Offend Number | Max cohort number |
| **IOM Year One** | 31% | 11 | 35 |
| **IOM year Two** | 56% | 14 | 25 |
| **IOM Year Three (Sept-Dec14)** | 40% | 6 | 15 |

What is most apparent from these statistics is that the baseline re-offending rate of 31% was impressive and will be difficult to repeat, bearing in mind that the previous 12 months of offending of that cohort showed a 66% re-offending rate.

Richmond has a fairly static cohort due to the size and criminal profile of the borough. In December 2014, the local police commander put new resources into the process and this may change the status-quo regarding re-offending.

When the national re-offending statistics were looked at in 2012, a 31% re-offending rate broadly matched the 26-28% national re-offending rate, dating from 2010. However there have been no figures from the Ministry of Justice relating to the new IOM scheme and national statistics on all offenders are not accurate enough for identifying performance for local purposes.

During the first year 35 offenders were referred to the IOM process by various agencies, the main referring agency was Probation followed by the Metropolitan Police. The aim of referring an individual was an attempt to address their needs and assist their rehabilitation from offending.

Two factors are essential in creating a workable cohort; firstly there must be precise and careful selection of offenders for inclusion on the scheme*.* Secondly, there must be engagement from all partners in understanding and thinking laterally regarding difficult recidivist offenders. Neither task is easy within a pioneer scheme but both ingredients are essential for success.

Currently there has been one successful movement from re-offending to reformed living during the 2012-2014 time period.

National and local comparisons of data are difficult due to the complexity of Ministry of Justice recording and the constant shifting of the even more complex criminal justice system. IOM is operating with local stand-alone measurements, with the first year providing a benchmark statistic for measurement.

Positive life outcomes (PLOs) have been recorded and reported by Probation to the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) in the last two quarters of 2014-15. The PLOs record the many areas of living where the offenders are in need of assistance or lacking in some way, such as accommodation, education, drug treatment engagement, engagement with probation and others. As these PLOs only cover a few months, there follows some general observations and then the PLO summary.

From general observations there has been a medium to high level problem with engagement from the persistent offenders who joined the scheme as Priority Prolific Offenders in September 2012. While accommodation needs were broadly met and in some cases comfortably met, there is still a static minority without any fixed abode. Drug use is still a major player in the everyday habits of offenders and lifestyle choices remain a barrier to ceasing re-offending.

The PLO returns re-inforce these conclusions, although they are not a full record, as information is only recorded where it is available.

Clearly the engagement levels with treatment are very poor indeed, with 12 out of 15 (80%) of the current cohort not engaging at all. About 50% of these 12 offenders have been consistent in this approach since they joined the scheme in 2012.

The entire cohort is either not in employment or in prison, with one offender having no information recorded. 73% of the cohorts (11 out of 15) are on benefits or in debt. When general levels of engagement with treatment are looked at, 20% showed a positive engagement, 53% showed moderate engagement. Only 20% of the cohort was in secure accommodation.

Engagement is very difficult to measure when it possibly doesn’t recognise a decline in engagement; until we have four quarters of PLO data, this will be hard to judge. It would seem that initial engagement after release from prison is slightly more positive but there seems little appetite for educational courses or working towards employment.

Integrated Offender Management Links with drug testing

This section looks briefly at the cross detection of IOM referrals and drug tested individuals, for April -December 2014

Of 165 tested Richmond resident individuals from April-December 2014:

* 10 had been tested more than once (6 %).
* 3 or 30% of these 10 repeat tests were on the IOM cohort, a further three had been considered at some point during the year.
* 9 of these 165 tests were on the IOM cohort (5%).

These figures have not changed from last year, with repeats at around 5-7%.

NB. IOM referrals are based on a number of different criteria; drug testing is just one part of the overall process.

**Domestic Abuse**

* 55% customer satisfaction with Independent Domestic Abuse Service (IDVA) (100% YTD)
* 37.5 % feel safer after intervention (risk reduction) (39.6% YTD)
* 40 % reduction in severity of abuse (72.2% YTD)

Domestic Abuse

A detailed analysis of the 2014-15 domestic abuse cases has been written, with a strategic look at the previous three years included. The salient details from this are included below:

Summary

According to Metropolitan Police statistics from April to December 2014, domestic abuse has seen a 26% rise compared to the previous year (up from 506 to 641 notifiable offences).

There are many factors to be considered that may contribute towards this, including more confidence in reporting, new attention being paid to historic crimes that may not have been part of these figures and a change in the classification of the most serious violent crime category (grievous bodily harm).

Within the domestic violence incidents, the levels of notifiable crime and violent crime remain steady, although serious domestic violence has seen a rise in grievous bodily harm classifications, from 8% in 2012/13 to 23% in 2014/15.

The female/male ratio of victims of domestic violence remains at 78/22 %, which almost exactly reversed for domestic violence suspects, where it is 22/78 % female to male. Female suspect figures are showing a slow rise over the last two years.

9% of victims are classified as repeats (up 1% from 2013-14), while repeat suspects were 6% of the cohort (down 2 % on 2013-14).

Heathfield and Hampton North remain the top wards for domestic violence; this has not changed for three years.

*(These figures are based on notifiable domestic violence flagged crimes, with form 30-35% of the notifiable domestic crime totals)*

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) 2014-15

One important part of the domestic abuse prevention work is the high level multi agency conference (MARAC), which looks at the most serious cases on a monthly basis.

It is worth bearing in mind that the entire system of MARAC meetings and referrals is a complex and ever changing process, dealing almost overwhelmingly with the most vulnerable sections of society where abuse and violence are almost cyclical. There are situations where many victims are reluctant to report incidents or are pressured into not doing so.

The MARAC caseload is currently down 3% (6 cases) when compared with the same period (April to December) in the previous year. These figures are very similar to the same situation in the 2013-14 Strategic Intelligence Assessment.

However there are major differences in referrals and repeat caseloads. 38% of the April-December 2013 caseload was classed as repeat cases, this falls to 17% in the corresponding period for 2014.

Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA) guidelines recommend that from 20-35% of total cases should expected to be repeats, Richmond have been within those guidelines for three years and have only dropped below the 20% figure in April-December 2014. As MARAC cases reflect the highest level of domestic violence, a rise or fall in repeat cases can have negative or positive implications.

(In comparison the number of repeat cases in the much larger police caseload has remained between 8-10% for the last three years. 2014-15 has shown a 1% increase, to 9% of cases involving a repeat victim)

Referrals by the local police Community Safety Unit dominated the partnership’s work in the early years of MARAC meetings, with police referrals as high as 88% in 2010-11. In 2014-15, 38% of all referrals were from the police; this figure has been falling since 2010-11, year on year.

Investment by the Community Safety Partnership since 2010-11 in the Independent Domestic Violence Advocate Service (IDVA) has resulted in their referrals rising from 4% to 40% of all cases and a corresponding fall in police referrals.

The diversity of referral by other agencies has improved since 2010-11, from 14% to 22%.

The evolution of the MARAC in Richmond since 2010-11 would suggest that partnership participation and engagement is improving alongside a better understanding of the nature of domestic violence in Richmond.

Victims from a BME background remain high for a borough with only 14% of people from a BME background. In fact the percentage of BME referrals has risen in 2014-15 to 35%. The numbers of Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) victims remain very low and this hasn’t changed from around 1% of the caseload. Disabled victims of domestic violence have been targeted for support due to under reporting and as a result these figures have been steadily rising. 17% of victims in 2014-15 were self-identified as “disabled”.

However one of the main concerns over the last 18 months remains the amount of under-reporting; a significant concern with domestic abuse where the element of coercion and control from the perpetrators can result in very little visibility from victims.

The predicted total for 2014-15 will be 204 cases, which will be only slightly down on the 2013-14 totals*.*

Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse /Independent Domestic Violence Advocate Statistics

Statistical evidence of the CAADA and IDVA work with domestic abuse victims is available for the first three quarters of 2014, which can shed light on particular issues and how successful resolution or cessation of these issues have been*.*

Compared to last year’s summary, the CAADA/IDVA data is very similar and shows that “controlling behaviour” is the most prevalent condition described by victims.

It is interesting to note that when comparing 2012-13 to 2013-14, there have been improvements in outcomes related to health, accommodation and well-being.

The main vulnerability of victims during this period was mental health conditions, sometimes caused by the experiences the victim has gone through but also as a result of previous existing conditions. Most victims are not currently living with their abusive partner, this partner usually being described as “ex-intimate”. This has not changed significantly year on year.

When the type of abuse is looked at, “controlling behaviour” rather than physical or sexual abuse is the main type, linked to jealousy and insecurity. While this may not seem to be a classic description of abuse, it is very much a central feature of abusive relationships..

Cessation rates for service users passing through the IDVA service remain positive, at above 50% for both quarters. This is despite the incredibly complex issues at the heart of any domestic abuse scenario.

As with all quarterly reporting there will be overlaps and duplication in caseloads and / or cohorts, and this should be noted in relation to this kind of data.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Achieving for Children recorded 42 incidents of child sexual exploitation from January 2014 to September 2014.64% of these victims were from a White British background and 79% of these were female. This data is in arrears and is based on the only information available at the time of publication.

The age range was mainly 13-16; the youngest victim was 8 years old. The main types of exploitation involved improper relationships, exchange of illegal substances for sexual favours and drug misuse by children who are regularly recorded as “missing persons” for small periods of time.

Richmond Police recorded 25 incidents from January 2014 to August 2014.A number of these cases involved internet grooming and relationships with older men. West Twickenham and Hampton Wick had the most offences with 3 each.

This is the first time such data has been included in the Strategic Intelligence Assessments and, there is an expectation that there will more data related to CSE available in the future.

**Road Safety**

Local Authority/Transport for London

Traffic data has been supplied by the Environment department of Richmond Council.

Total incidents on borough roads

* So far in 2014(April-December) 469 casualties (three fatal, 43 serious and 424 slight) have occurred in the Borough.
* 408 incidents were recorded between January-September 2014, a 20% rise on previous period in 2013.
* Of these, 97 (one fatal, 12 serious and 84 slight) occurred on Transport for London managed roads.
* The annual target for collisions for 2014 is 421. Current performance is now 29% (408) above the year-to-date target (316) as of 30 September 2014.

Total incidents involving cyclists

* The 130 incidents so far in 2014(April-December) is a 27% increase on the same stage of 2013.
* So far in 2014, one fatal accident, eight out of 15 serious incidents and 20 out of 113 slight incidents have occurred on roads managed by Transport for London

Police

There were 414 police reports regarding road accidents in Richmond during April to December 2014, 90% of which were recorded as personal injury collisions. The spread of incidents per month was quite steady, with a peak in July 2014.

The peak time for incidents was between 0800-1200 in the morning and 1600-2000 in the evening, with slightly more incidents in the morning. The main ward locations were North Richmond (42), East Sheen (37) and Hampton (36).

Speeding Fine Data

From April to December 2013, 1539 speeding incidents were recorded in Richmond (13% of which were Fixed Penalty Notices; the majority were detected by speed camera). All of the speed camera detections were on the Lower Mortlake Road.

From April to December 2014, 2152 speeding incidents were recorded in Richmond (3% of which were fixed penalty notices, the majority were detected by speed camera).95% of the speed camera detections were on the Lower Mortlake Road.

Speeding incidents have risen by 40% in April-December 2014, the bulk of these have been detected by speed camera, on the Lower Mortlake Road.

NB. The FPN data for 2014 is missing data for lower speeding limit fines.

**Conclusion**

Crime is predicted to rise by between 1-2% for the financial year 2014-15. These are predictive statistics and may change. While problem crimes such as burglary have seen positive reductions, vehicle crime has risen, especially theft of vehicles. Violent crime has also seen a significant rise; one cause of this is a change in crime recording of most serious violent crimes.

Anti-social behaviour has been reduced significantly for the third year running based on police recording; while local authority recorded ASB has risen slightly.

The priorities that were highlighted from last year’s consultation are likely to remain the same for 2014 -15. There is still a challenge ahead to maintain the high performance of the many partner agencies in the Community Safety Partnership.