

The report provides an overview of performance and highlights 3 key areas for further note.

**Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls
Tackling Gangs and Serious Youth Violence
Extra policing resources**

1) Performance overview

New updates on performance indicators

- Burglary (-4.8%), Criminal Damage (-0.8%), Robbery (-2.2%), and Theft from M/V (-9.7%) are all currently experiencing reductions in the rolling 12-months to 26th of September 2016.
- Enfield is currently experiencing a 2.1% increase in Serious Youth Violence in the rolling 12 months to the 26th of September 2016. London has experienced an overall increase of +4.3% in the same period.
- Overall, MOPAC Seven crime categories are experiencing a -1.2% decrease in the rolling 12 months to date.
- Recorded Domestic Abuse offences have increased by 124 offences in the 12 months to the 26th of September 2016 (+4.4%, London: +6.1%). In the same period, Violence with Injury offences which were Domestic Violence have increased by 26 offences (+2.8%, London: +4.1%).
- Three of the seven MOPAC indicators are currently experiencing increases in the rolling 12-months (Theft of M/V +12.1%, Theft from Person +14.4%, Violence with Injury +0.1%).

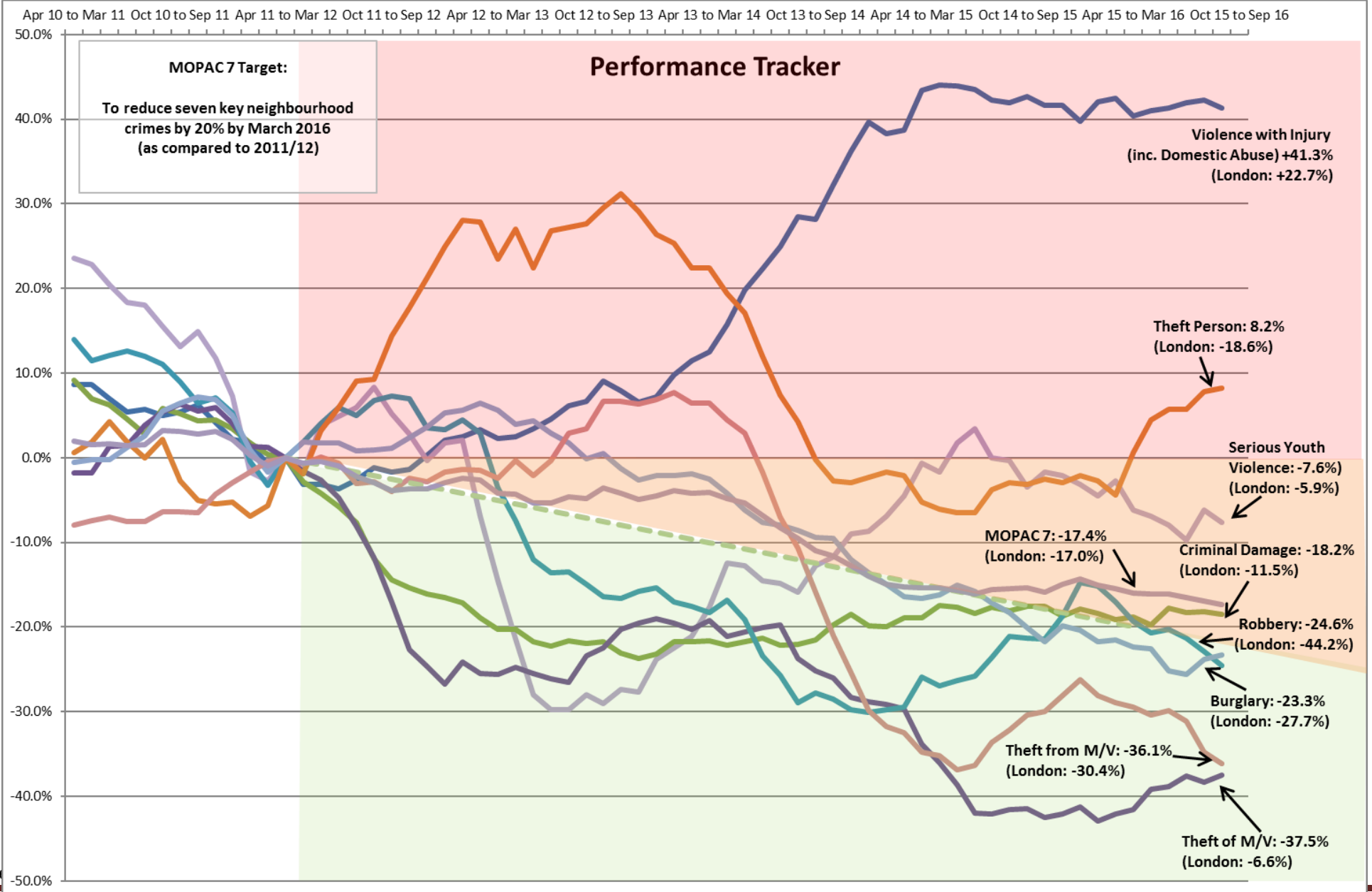
Performance Overview

The figures below give an overview of the suite of crimes described as “MOPAC 7” and additional SSCB Priorities.

MOPAC 7 (Data to 26th of September 2016)							
Crime Type	Baseline 2011/12	Target 2015/16	Current 12 Months	Enfield % Change 12- Months	MPS % Change 12- Months	Enfield % Change Baseline	MPS % Change Baseline
Burglary	3,542	2,834	2,714	-4.8%	-2.9%	-23.4%	-27.8%
Criminal Damage	2,598	2,078	2,119	-0.8%	3.0%	-18.4%	-11.1%
Robbery	1,123	898	864	-2.2%	-0.4%	-23.1%	-43.7%
Theft from M/V	3,011	2,409	1,889	-9.7%	1.3%	-37.3%	-31.1%
Theft of M/V	1,082	866	702	12.1%	14.5%	-35.1%	-4.4%
Theft from Person	474	379	532	14.4%	-1.5%	12.2%	-17.8%
Violence with Injury Total	1,674	1,339	2,392	0.1%	5.2%	42.9%	23.3%
Violence with Injury Excl DV	n/a	n/a	1,445	-1.6%	5.7%	n/a	n/a
MOPAC 7 Total	13,504	10,803	11,212	-1.2%	2.4%	-17.0%	-16.8%
Additional SSCB Priorities							
ASB Calls	14,014	11,211	8,856	14.1%	5.9%	-36.8%	-40.7%
Hate Crime ²	123	N/A	432	27.4%	20.5%	251.2%	93.4%
Serious Acquisitive Crime ¹	7,846	6,276	5,575	4.3%	1.8%	-28.9%	-29.6%
Serious Youth Violence	293	232	288	2.1%	4.3%	-1.7%	-5.0%
Domestic Abuse	1,946	N/A	2,920	4.4%	6.1%	50.1%	n/a
Total Notifiable Offences	22,946	N/A	23,241	3.1%	4.2%	1.3%	-92.2%
<i>State-based</i>	2,296	N/A	1,923	-0.5%	0.9%	-16.2%	n/a
<i>Victim-based</i>	20,594	N/A	21,292	3.4%	4.5%	3.4%	n/a

1. Serious Acquisitive Crime is defined as Domestic Burglary, Robbery (Personal & Business), Theft from Motor Vehicle, and Theft of Motor Vehicle.

2. Includes Anti-Semitic, Islamophobic, Racist and Religious, and Homophobic offences.



London Borough Ranking Tables – MOPAC 7 & Total Notifiable Offences Percentage Changes

MOPAC 7 Crime				
Borough	Sep14 -Aug15	Sep15 -Aug16	Change	Rank (previous)
Sutton	5500	5097	-7.3%	1 (2)
Islington	13741	13000	-5.4%	2 (3)
Camden	13608	12941	-4.9%	3 (1)
Bromley	9763	9336	-4.4%	4 (5)
Enfield	11418	11155	-2.3%	5 (9)
Waltham Forest	10158	9947	-2.1%	6 (7)
Hillingdon	10340	10177	-1.6%	7 (6)
Redbridge	9719	9610	-1.1%	8 (4)
Hackney	13010	13078	0.5%	9 (11)
Westminster	19298	19419	0.6%	10 (15)
Richmond upon Thames	5094	5127	0.6%	11 (13)
Newham	14037	14146	0.8%	12 (20)
Ealing	12176	12296	1.0%	13 (16)
Merton	6216	6303	1.4%	14 (18)
Lewisham	10921	11082	1.5%	15 (22)
Barnet	12323	12506	1.5%	16 (21)
Hammersmith & Fulham	8377	8502	1.5%	17 (12)
Tower Hamlets	13104	13302	1.5%	18 (19)
Croydon	13758	14091	2.4%	19 (17)
Bexley	5799	5961	2.8%	20 (10)
Wandsworth	10668	11026	3.4%	21 (14)
Haringey	12635	13076	3.5%	22 (23)
Barking & Dagenham	8121	8408	3.5%	23 (26)
Kingston upon Thames	4069	4255	4.6%	24 (24)
Southwark	13865	14548	4.9%	25 (25)
Lambeth	15035	15844	5.4%	26 (27)
Hounslow	9383	9902	5.5%	27 (28)
Greenwich	9657	10213	5.8%	28 (29)
Kensington & Chelsea	7643	8095	5.9%	29 (8)
Havering	7750	8246	6.4%	30 (30)
Brent	11219	12530	11.7%	31 (31)
Harrow	5936	6730	13.4%	32 (32)
London Total	334671	340279	1.70%	

Victim-Based Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)				
Borough	Sep14 -Aug15	Sep15 -Aug16	Change	Rank (previous)
Sutton	10377	9886	-4.7%	1 (1)
Islington	25636	25263	-1.5%	2 (3)
Bromley	19284	19060	-1.2%	3 (6)
Camden	27585	27522	-0.2%	4 (4)
Croydon	26819	27048	0.9%	5 (5)
Kingston upon Thames	8952	9050	1.1%	6 (9)
Hillingdon	20233	20495	1.3%	7 (7)
Hammersmith & Fulham	18302	18734	2.4%	8 (8)
Westminster	44986	46128	2.5%	9 (12)
Newham	26820	27578	2.8%	10 (15)
Enfield	20433	21018	2.9%	11 (16)
Richmond upon Thames	10106	10431	3.2%	12 (14)
Kensington & Chelsea	17571	18146	3.3%	13 (2)
Hackney	24868	25724	3.4%	14 (13)
Wandsworth	21677	22441	3.5%	15 (11)
Merton	11773	12228	3.9%	16 (20)
Lambeth	30168	31356	3.9%	17 (21)
Redbridge	17612	18354	4.2%	18 (10)
Waltham Forest	18829	19623	4.2%	19 (22)
Southwark	27834	29046	4.4%	20 (19)
Ealing	24211	25376	4.8%	21 (17)
Lewisham	21088	22228	5.4%	22 (27)
Tower Hamlets	25273	26727	5.8%	23 (23)
Barking & Dagenham	15105	15998	5.9%	24 (24)
Hounslow	19388	20597	6.2%	25 (25)
Bexley	10905	11600	6.4%	26 (18)
Barnet	22406	23887	6.6%	27 (26)
Greenwich	19404	20996	8.2%	28 (28)
Haringey	22703	24772	9.1%	29 (29)
Brent	21994	24363	10.8%	30 (30)
Havering	14443	16028	11.0%	31 (31)
Harrow	11333	12726	12.3%	32 (32)
London Total	659981	686271	4.0%	

Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC)

Robbery

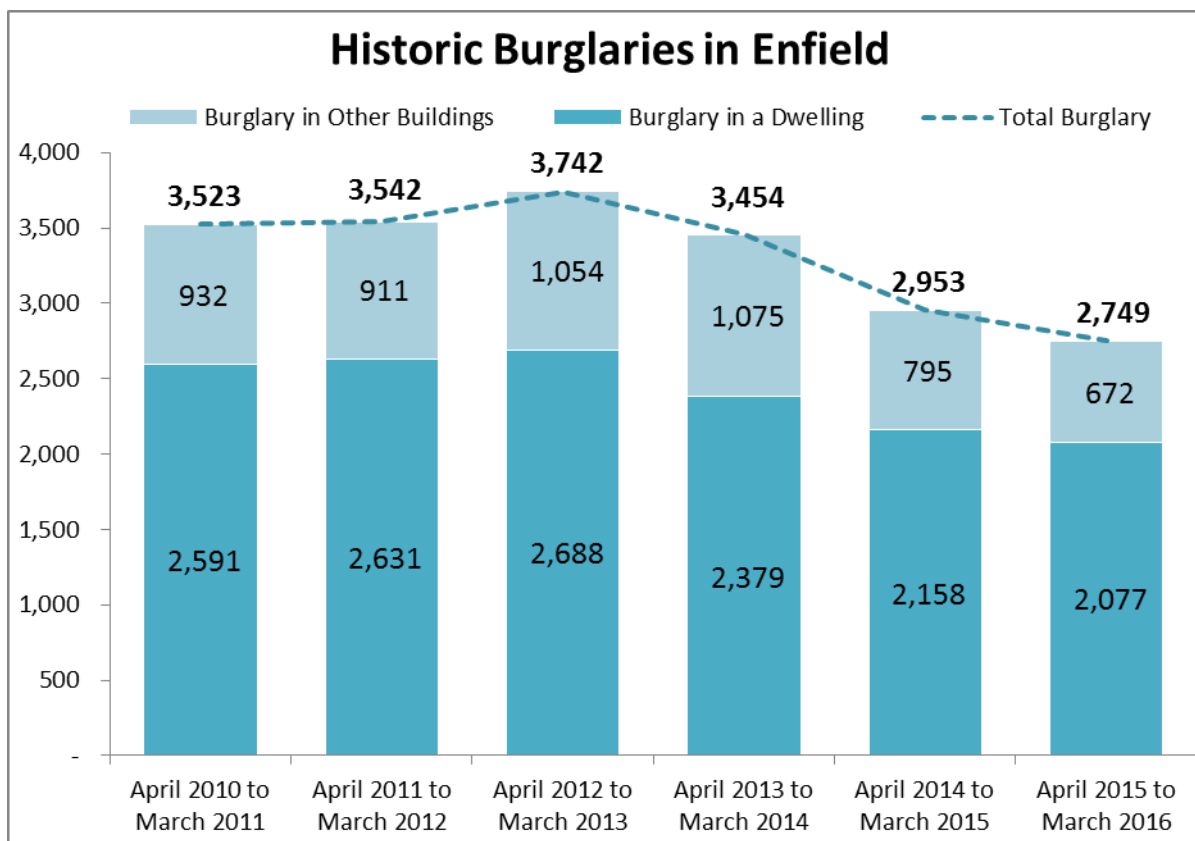
- Currently experiencing a **-2.2% decrease (-19)** in the rolling 12-months and a **-23.1% reduction** compared to 2011/12.
- Robberies have historically been at their lowest in the Winter months.
- In the 8 weeks to the 26th of September 2016, 20.5% of robberies in Enfield were committed with a knife, which is lower than the London average of 22.4%.
- Robberies are monitored through the Enfield Joint Tasking Action Group (JTAG) process.

Vehicle Crime

- Currently experiencing a **-9.7% decrease (-167)** for Theft from M/V in the rolling 12-months and a **-37.3% reduction** compared to 2011/12.
- We are also experiencing a **12.1% increase (+97)** for Theft of M/V in the rolling 12-months and a **-35.1% reduction** compared to 2011/12.
- The Enfield Joint Tasking Action Group (JTAG) is monitoring the evolution of Theft from Motor Vehicle.

Burglary

- Currently experiencing a **-4.8% reduction (-124)** in the rolling 12-months and a **-23.4% reduction** compared to 2011/12.
- Household burglary in Enfield is at its lowest level in several years.
- Burglaries have historically been at their highest in Autumn and Winter. A Winter Crime Reduction work with a focus on burglaries is in place during the month of October.
- MetTrace and the alley gating schemes continue to be implemented across the borough.



2. Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG)

- Recorded Domestic Abuse offences have increased by 124 offences in the 12 months to the 26th of September 2016 (+4.4%, London: +6.1%). In the same period, Violence with Injury offences which were Domestic Violence have increased by 26 offences (+2.8%, London: +4.1%).
- The police are conducting an end to end review of DA offences which will be completed in October 2016. It is a priority area for the police.
- The proportion of sanctioned detections has decreased for Domestic Abuse in Enfield (from 33.4% to 31.3%) and for Violence with Injury Domestic Abuse (from 43.1% to 38.3%). The sanction detection rate for rape increased (from 11.6% to 17.2%).
- In August 2016, victims of Domestic Violence who had been a victim of a crime during the previous 12 months represented 18.24% of all Domestic Violence victims (London: 16.29%). On average, Domestic Violence victims had experienced 2.27 previous incidents (London: 2.75).

Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls further information

The pillars of the approach set out in the Government's refreshed Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 - 2020 are – prevention, provision of services, partnership working and pursuing perpetrators.

The previous Mayoral strategy on Violence Against Women and Girls 2015-17 committed to reducing the prevalence of violence against women and girls and working with partners to:

- Focus on prevention and create a culture based on equal rights and respect
- Hold perpetrators of VAWG to account
- Ensure that women and girls have access to protection, justice and support to rebuild their lives

The priorities for the new Mayor of London will include tackling violence against women and girls which comes at a time when violent crimes against women and girls throughout England and Wales have reached a record high, according to new statistics.

An annual report, released by the Crown Prosecution Service, showed that nationally domestic abuse, rape and sexual offences accounted for 18.6 per cent of the organisation's workload; an increase of nearly 9 per cent in six years.

In the past year, nationally 4,643 people were convicted of rape; stalking prosecutions rose by 7.1 per cent; and child sex abuse prosecutions rose by 15.4 per cent.

These figures represent a rise in the numbers of women who will now engage with the criminal justice system, as our figures also note below (support to victims engaged with CJS), however there are many more victims that are not engaged with the CJS or that need support systems in place to encourage reporting.

The Domestic Abuse in London 2015-16 report produced by MOPAC highlights that an additional 8 domestic homicides occurred during 2015-16 however there were very few or no offences of severity related to the victims. This would suggest that cases identified as standard or medium risk, from a range of agencies, would need greater focus. This could be

resourced via additional case workers, which is an area of commissioning that we are striving for from 2017 or as soon as possible.

At a time when the focus is on holding perpetrators to account there is little funding available to Partnerships to realise this outside of the London Crime Prevention Fund. To tackle root causes of abuse and ensure Partnerships can robustly action and measure this, consideration needs to be given to how we can effectively manage abusers and repeat offenders. It is anticipated that the new PCC will be looking to link more closely offenders who commit violent offences within a Domestic setting with the measures available to tackle offending behaviour more widely such as measures used for those who commit volume crime, whilst recognising that they need a specialist approach.

In previous years, with a number of funding strands, we have seen that there can be a disconnect between actual demand and funding to tackle VAWG and that this has not always appeared to reflect this. Enfield has many of the same issues as inner London boroughs but will not always see funding allocations matching demands. It is believed that the allocation of the London Crime Prevention Fund from April 2017, from the new Mayor of London will be announced in the next month.

3. Serious Youth Violence

Serious Youth Violence (MPS Data)

Enfield is currently experiencing a 2.1% increase in Serious Youth Violence in the 12 months to the 26th of September 2016. London has experienced an overall increase of +4.3% in the same period.

Enfield has reduced gang offending at a faster rate than its neighbour Haringey and although numbers still need to come down Enfield has the 9th (out of 32 London Boroughs) best improvement over the last 12 months to the 16th September, broken down as follows (the current rolling 12 month figures are listed first)

Knife crime- 403 vs 484 reduction 16.7% - MPS area +2.2%

Knife Injury-112 vs 115 reduction 2.6%- MPS area +3.95

Knife Injury under 24 (not DV)- 49 vs 52- reduction 5.8% MPS area +3.6%

Gun Crime 83 vs 83- 0% change MPS area +0.3%

Gun Crime personal robbery- 12 vs 23 – reduction 47.8%- MPS area reduction 4.9%

Gun Discharge-12 vs 8- increase 50% MPS area +51.2%

Serious Youth Violence (count of victims) 274 vs 285- reduction 3.9% MPS area +4.5%

Improvements are as a result of concerted action by the police and the partnership and in many cases show a reduction in actual count of offences, despite having a comparatively young population, large schools' population travelling through the borough and high levels of deprivation.

We hold a fortnightly partnership meeting called the Gangs Partnership Group to manage problematic cases where additionality can be provided to assist case managers.

We currently host 2 of the top 10 London gang members and the average age is 16 years. There are 2 main gangs the DA and the GMG both in the east of the borough. There are also splinter groups or sub groups within the gangs, often including older members who are more business focussed in dealing and supplying drugs.

Main issues faced by the Gangs Partnership Group in dealing with gang members:

- Identifying positive options to persuade gang members out of the lifestyle.
- Housing availability if gang members and their families need to be moved and management of expectations by families about where they will be placed.
- Placing gang members within the area from other boroughs- linked with costs of housing.
- Suitability more generally of release addresses
- Unanticipated court sentences for gang related offences.
- Gang members claiming restrictions on travel to attend partnership provision. Including Youth Offending appointments.

What works and promising approaches.

- Housing enforcement has been effective as a lever and enforcement has been carried through in some extreme cases- is demotion of tenancy. (This requires confidence from the local communities in providing statement and Community Impact Statements). Tenants are responsible for the behaviour of those who reside at the address or who visit.
- Technology in terms of cameras, permanent and mobile, plus links from the CCTV centre to police mobile devices
- Tasking officers to certain locations, including the recently commissioned Council Funded teams.
- Work with the voluntary sector who have detailed knowledge of gang members and provide information to the group.
- Robust information sharing via the GPG to ensure links with wider agenda.
- Use of Criminal Behaviour Orders (post ASBO).
- Dialogue with other areas looking to place young offenders in Enfield, which enables a degree of push back.
- We have used MOPAC funding to resource a Gangs Exit Worker from the third sector who is often tasked at the GPG meeting and has had some successes
- We have begun work in mapping peer networks. It is a consistent way of recording information which will help provide context to risk and vulnerability assessments by not just looking at the young person but also the group they are a part of.

4) MOPAC Contract

16 police officers commissioned by LBE. 10 from the Housing Revenue Account for specific targeted work on Housing Estates and 6 for a Problem Solving Group. The Contract was finalised in September, having been signed by MOPAC.

The work commenced in September and regular weekly updates are being received.

This extra resource is already seeing results with arrests for drugs possession and possession with intent to support, recovery of stolen goods, tackling prostitution and arrests of criminals still at large. It should be noted that this is an extra resource and the levels of borough policing to the areas where these teams are working have not been reduced.

We have seen that additional resources can bring about notable reductions, when central resources have been successfully bid for by the borough and the MPS will also be assigning an extra ward officer for every ward in London. Important to note that these are officers moved from other positions within the MPS.

Footnote: the figures contained in this report are from September 2016. There be slight difference in the end date on some detail and this is noted.