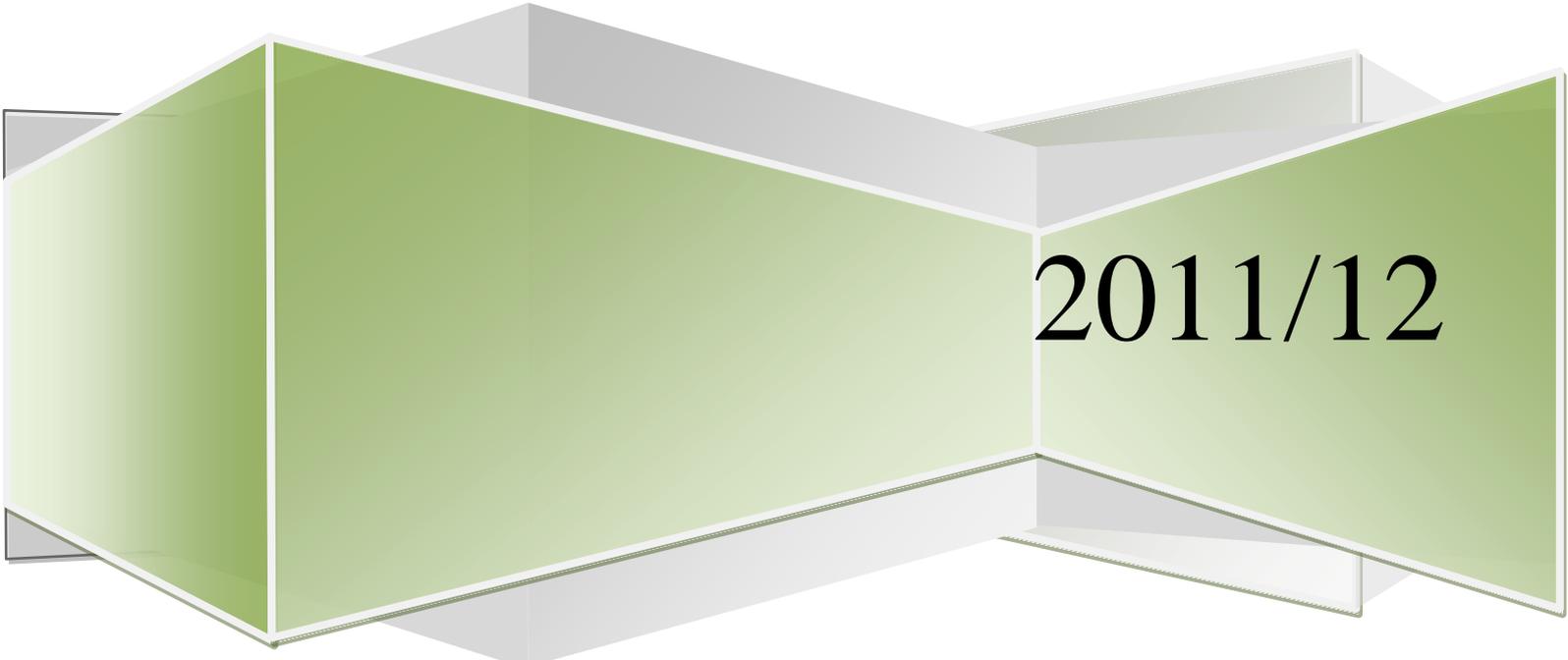




Sutton Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

London Borough of Sutton

Safer Sutton Partnership Service



2011/12

2011/12 Annual Strategic Assessment

This strategic assessment is designed to inform the annual refresh of our three year community safety plan. It meets the statutory requirements of the local Police Service and the Community Safety Partnership to conduct an annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder issues in the Borough. It draws from and builds on information sharing across the responsible authorities:

- Police Service
- Fire and Rescue Authority
- Local Authority
- Primary Care Trust
- Probation

Each authority has a designated officer to support this information sharing and the process is coordinated through the Safer Sutton Partnership. The assessment also takes account of information from wider partners (including the Mayor's office for Policing and Crime as a co-operating authority), from the overview and scrutiny process, from the community and the previous partnership plan.

Our long term vision is that by 2020 Sutton will be the safest Borough in London for all types of crime. This assessment will help us shape our priorities so that they drive us toward that goal.

The areas of focus within this year's assessment have been agreed by the Safer Sutton Partnership Board, which constitutes our statutory Community Safety Partnership.

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1. Introduction

This assessment sets out the context for community safety services in Sutton and anticipates issues we are likely to encounter over the next four years. The Borough's approach to community safety is coordinated through the Safer Sutton Partnership Service (SSPS). This is a highly effective partnership between the Council and Police which since its establishment in 2005 has delivered excellent outcomes. Headline performance results for 2004/05 – 2010/11 include:

- Total crime down by 27.5%
- Violence against the person down by 36.9%
- Criminal damage down by 55.2%
- Theft of motor vehicle down by 48.1%
- Fear of crime down significantly over all major crime types (over 4 bi-ennial surveys)
- Cashable efficiencies of £528,000 from 2006/07 to 2011/12

2. Current context

The following partners are responsible authorities charged with coordinating community safety through the Community Safety Partnership (CSP):

- Local authority
- Police
- Fire
- Local health authority
- Probation

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime is a co-operating authority.

There is also a statutory requirement to provide a multi-agency Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT). These requirements have **not** been altered by recent legislation (specifically re changes to Health and the establishment of Police Commissioners). In Sutton these statutory responsibilities are discharged through the Safer Sutton Partnership Board, facilitated by the SSPS.

The Borough's approach to community safety has been characterised to date by a desire to provide excellent outcomes for residents through:

- Innovation and working differently across agencies
- An evidence based approach to commissioning
- Co-production of solutions at a neighbourhood level
- An understanding of risk and proven approaches to militate against and mitigate issues.

The Borough established its long term vision for community safety to be the safest borough in London with the lowest fear of crime.

3. Looking ahead

3.1 Budgetary pressures

Community safety has traditionally been funded by contributions from statutory partners and a mix of different government grants passed down through different ministries. The trend over the last few years has been for partners to reduce their budgets and government departments to roll up grants and reduce overall totals or indeed cut them altogether. Specifically Safer and Stronger Communities Fund has been rolled up with elements of Drug Intervention Programme and other funding into a Community Safety Fund, levels have been reduced, passed to the Mayor as Police Commissioner for London and will cease altogether from 2013/14. Pooled treatment budget (PTB) for substance misuse has not been specifically addressed as part of changes to health structures and transfer of public health functions to local authorities. It is assumed at this point that the PTB will form part of a larger ring fenced public health budget that will be passed to local authorities. We achieved a 10% uplift in our PTB for 2012/13 based on exceptional performance in recovery. From 2013/14 PTB will form part of a larger ringfenced public health budget. Our working assumption though is that the overall public health budget for Sutton will be smaller than the sum of its previous constituent parts and therefore pressure on substance misuse services will remain.

Budgetary pressures on all statutory partners are likely to continue to 2015/16.

Partnership and shared services across community safety partners has proved a valuable tool to deliver cashable efficiencies back to those partners. There is scope to continue such working and areas to explore are:

- evidence based approach to prevention and intervention with the health sector (e.g. prevention of admissions to A&E).
- Using Sutton's expertise and experience in community safety to generate income through providing services to neighbouring boroughs or non-statutory partners e.g. registered social landlords.

3.2 Legislative changes

Legislation in health looks will transfer responsibility for substance misuse to local authorities as part of their public health functions. This makes explicit the role that Sutton and most other authorities have played as commissioners of substance misuse services. The emphasis of the new Drug Strategy is on recovery and community based provision of services. Sutton leads in this approach and is likely to need to flex its commissioning of local services to encompass a payment by results approach.

The significant change in policing legislation is the establishment of Police Commissioners. This is likely to be more disruptive outside of London. In London the relationship between the Mayor (who is the model for Police Commissioners) and the elected representatives of local authorities is already

established. Nonetheless this poses risk to Sutton as there are few truly London-wide policing priorities and to date Mayoral priorities have reflected the needs of the larger inner London boroughs. This means Sutton is unlikely to be a beneficiary of Mayoral funding. Similarly Government funding appears to be similarly focussed. Sutton's best chances of attracting regional and central funding is through showcasing innovation that is scaleable and transferrable.

The Government's approach to offending is to seek to manage down budget pressures by reducing prison population and increase the management of offenders in the community. CSPs are expected to adopt Integrated Offender Management approaches that collectively manage risk around individuals and decrease the likelihood of reoffending. This is not a new function for the local authority but it is a more explicit and increased pressure.

3.3 Demographic changes - Key changes are:

- the impact of recession on Sutton (particularly 18-15 year olds);
- the increasing youth population;
- the increasing BME population; and
- the likely diaspora of social housing tenants/benefit recipients from central London.

Typically crime and community safety issues will increase in times of recession, though there can be a delay in their onset. In Sutton we are now seeing limited concerns about gang related criminality and drug dealing beginning to surface in resident surveys. Other recession related issues are increases in street robbery, criminal damage, drug and alcohol misuse and domestic violence. Areas with larger youth populations have much greater tendency to increased fear of crime. Areas where BME mix changes more sharply have increased tendency to community tension. Areas where populations have greater social needs have increased tendency to anti-social behaviour and criminality.

Greater London Authority – Sutton Youth (0-18) Population change

- 2001 – 44,000
- 2012 – 44,200
- 2018 – 45,000
- 2023 – 45,700

This represents a 3.8% growth in youth population in Sutton.

Greater London Authority – BME Population Estimates as a proportion of Sutton Population

- 2001 – 10.8%
- 2006 – 14.3%
- 2016 – 18.6%
- 2026 – 20.9%

4. Sutton's capacity and competence to anticipate and respond to changing circumstances

Sutton has a well established and mature partnership approach to community safety which can provide a solid platform to face the anticipated issues over the next four years.

It's established skills embedded in the SSPS to commission effective and innovative services through partners (Parks Police and CCTV) through the voluntary sector (Riverside and CDSSL) through faith groups Street Pastors and Sutton Ramps) stand the Borough in good stead to take forward best practice, neighbourhood level, co-produced future commissioning.

It's experience in capacity building with third sector (substance misuse services) with voluntary/faith groups (youth diversion services) and strategically across the voluntary and community sector (Big Society vanguard, Recovery work etc) can provide an opportunity increase the capacity and resilience of the Borough.

The willingness to consider the broad agenda for community safety has allowed us to innovate. This requires management expertise and capacity.

Strategic Assessment 2011/12 Executive Summary

Overview - Key Findings

Crime and disorder in Sutton is under the average level for both London and the national most similar family group making it one of the safest borough's in London. During the period analysed, January 2011 to December 2011, total crime fell by -6.9% compared to the same period the previous year to 11,842 offences. This is the 7th consecutive calendar year of a fall in total crime from a high point of over 16,000 offences in 2004 to now less than 12,000 in 2011.

Sutton had the third lowest crime rate per 1000 residents in the 2011 Home Office Most Similar Family (MSF)¹ with 60 crimes per 1000 residents. This compares to an MSF average of 77 crimes per 1000 residents for the 15 authorities in Sutton's family.

There were notable falls in Violence with Injury (-7.6%) and Vehicle Crime (-24.7%). Total violence in the borough fell to its lowest levels in 10 years and motor vehicle crime is at its lowest since records began in 1998.

2011 has been a challenging a year in community safety across the UK and in Sutton. August saw widespread violence and public disorder in London boroughs and a number of other major cities in England. This disorder did occur in Sutton, and although this was a small minority of approximately 40 individuals, largely known to both police and council services, a priority of the Safer Sutton Partnership Service through its multi agency work with offenders and families with multiple problems will be to support and engage those individuals in the borough who may be vulnerable to criminal behaviour.

The following areas are the key highlights and priority areas for Sutton in 2011/12.

Safeguarding: Adults - Young People – Families - Domestic Violence

Families:

National research² has highlighted the importance of co-ordinated multi agency intervention work to positively impact on the number of families across the nation, including Sutton, that struggle with a full gambit of social needs. Research undertaken locally has highlighted a number of families that currently exhibit considerable community safety concerns amongst other wider social needs. These families are often trying to cope with a number of problems including substance misuse, acute and chronic alcohol misuse, domestic violence, neglect, anti-social behaviour and criminality. Latest data shows that 55% of adults entering structured drug treatment in Sutton are parents. Furthermore, 94% of parents referred to the parental substance misuse worker had alcohol as their primary concern.

The Safer Sutton Partnership Service will work with partners to attempt to stabilise the lives of the family members through measured and targeted interventions in order to reduce the frequency and number of 'crisis' moments where level of support required from police, council and other agencies is at its peak.

The implementation of the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), which will co-locate safeguarding professionals from principally the police and social services, is a cornerstone of the local process in identifying and intervening in high risk familial relationships. The prevalence of domestic violence, alcohol and substance misuse and anti social behaviour within the families already identified for the Families with Multiple Problems project suggests

¹ Most Similar Family tables are used by the Home Office to compare Community Safety Partnerships with similar demographic and socio economic make up.

² Early Intervention: Smart Investment, Massive Savings, The Second Independent Report to Her Majesty's Government, Graham Allen MP (2011)

that sustained multi agency early intervention and safeguarding work will have long term community safety benefits.

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence makes up approximately a third of all violence against a person in Sutton on an annual basis. DV victimisation rates per thousand adults are higher in Sutton than all other boroughs in the south west with the exception of Croydon. Furthermore, classified crime reports³ of a domestic nature account for around 7% of the borough's average annual total crime. The peak age for victimisation is within the 33 to 41 age bracket, with areas of more dense residential housing, particularly Sutton Central, the St. Helier estate and Beddington South, being the peak venues for domestic incidents.

Offenders

The majority of crime in Sutton is committed by a group of repeat offenders who often have a range of needs that undermine their ability to stop committing crime. These needs include mental health, substance misuse, unemployment, homelessness and lack of education or training.

Over 50% of those charged with an offence in the last year were between the ages of 15 and 26 with young males being particularly prevalent. As a result the Safer Sutton Partnership Board has established Integrated Offender Management (IOM) to support young adult males aged between 18-24 who commit violent and acquisitive offences through interventions and specialist additional support. We will also continue to work with the YOT through the Deter Young Offender scheme to prevent young offenders (under 18) from entering into the adult justice system.

Temporal analysis shows that offending occurs throughout the week, mostly late evenings. It is worth noting a peak on the early hours of both Saturday and Sunday mornings. This is strongly linked to increased levels of alcohol consumption, sometimes by both parties in the preceding hours.

Hate Crime

A hate incident is any incident which the victim or anyone else thinks was motivated by prejudice or hatred of gender identity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, race or disability.

All aspects of hate crime suffer from huge levels of under reporting nationally, regionally and locally. Due to the huge impact that even one hate incident can have on an individual, it is vital that the community safety partnership (CSP) promote every avenue of reporting so that they can support residents and prevent any escalation.

In Sutton, the vast majority of the 159 reported hate crimes in 2011 are of a racist or religious hatred nature. The level of reported hate crime to the police has not changed notably over the previous five years, however the introduction of a third party reporting line has seen third party report increase and the Safer Sutton Partnership Service will prioritise the various reporting methods to increase reporting numbers. As with the previous year, Sutton Central is the venue for over a quarter of all hate incidents. St Helier ward also sees higher levels of reporting, however, under reporting makes meaningful analysis difficult.

Anti Social Behaviour

³ This is excluding non-crimed domestic incidents.

ASB is a key priority for Sutton CSP. For the fifth year running, the INSI survey revealed that 'Groups of Youths' is the largest cause of concern of the 628 residents interviewed. Sutton High Street continues to be considered the main location for youths who create fear and intimidation amongst the community. This continues to underline the importance played by the perception and reputation of Sutton Town Centre in the actual and perceived safety of Sutton residents across all communities.

Calls to the police regarding ASB fell by 17.6% in the 12 months to the end of November 2011 compared with the previous year. Sutton Central and St Helier wards are the wards of most concern, with a peak of calls on Saturday and an emphasis on early hours of weekend mornings in Sutton Central and 18:00 to 22:00 in St Helier ward.

Another major driver behind community feeling of insecurity is damage to the physical environment (be it buildings, cars, graffiti etc). Criminal damage can be best described as a symptom of ASB and contributes a significant proportion of total offences. Criminal damage continues to be most prevalent in Sutton Central and St Helier wards, as is total ASB calls discussed above.

Alcohol Related Crime & Disorder

Current performance in acute alcohol related crime, such as violence with injury and most serious violence is very positive with a large reduction in reported assaults across the borough. Sutton Town Centre has seen a continued reduction in violence though it continues to be a hotspot for alcohol related violence, largely as a result of lack of night time economy in the other district centres. This mostly occurs on Friday and Saturday evenings into the early hours. The 2011/12 Drug and Alcohol Partnership Needs Assessment highlighted the increased numbers of younger adults entering into substance misuse treatment, particularly for powder cocaine abuse. This also links to disorder in the night time economy. Sutton Central as a ward remains a concern as it has levels of violence that are twice that of the other priority wards, Wandle Valley and St Helier. Continued work with licensing is required to maintain the reductions seen in night time economy related violence.

Lower level alcohol related disorder, particularly linked to groups of youths, remains the key concern of residents interviewed in the borough wide 2011 INSI survey. The Sutton Town Centre concern is mentioned not just by residents of Sutton Central but surrounding wards also, with it being the main geographical location of concern for residents of Belmont. The bottom end of Sutton High Street is perceived as a particularly intimidating location by some residents, especially in the evening. London Ambulance Service data continues to show Sutton Town Centre as a hotspot for assaults, particularly in the early hours of weekend mornings.

Serious Acquisitive Crime / Volume Crime

The three key higher volume offence types after undertaking a scoping matrix (see p.5) are Theft from Motor Vehicle (TFMV), Residential Burglary and Non Residential burglary. Residential burglary is most concentrated in the east of the borough, with Beddington South, Wandle Valley and Beddington North seeing the most residential burglaries in 2011.

Beddington North is also the highest volume ward for non residential burglaries and the second highest for TFMV. Non residential continues to rise after a sharp 15% rise in 2010, it rose again by 4% and now totals over 850 crimes a year. Likewise, TFMV saw a rise in 2010, with over 1,700 crimes reported and wards across borough seeing large increases in offence totals. However this abated in 2011 and reduced by a massive 27% to the lowest levels since data became available in 1998. The highest levels were recorded in Wandle Valley, Beddington North and Stonecot. Despite large overall reductions, Beddington North and Stonecot actually saw increases in this crime type.

INSI 2011 saw the presence of more property crime types moving higher up the list of concerns, and though the aggregate has remained relatively stable when compared to 2010, there has been a change in the offence types that make up this theme. Theft from the person

has increased significantly whilst theft from and of vehicles has seen a corresponding decline. This effect is most notable in the Wrythe and (to a lesser extent) Wandle Valley wards.

The most common offender profile for all three crime types is male, IC1 and 18 to 25 years old. This coincides with a recent rise in this demographic entering into drug and alcohol treatment and may suggest a criminogenic need between acquisitive and volume crime and substance misuse. As such, a new Drug and Alcohol Partnership priority for 2011/12 will be to reduce drug related re-offending in the borough.

Safeguarding

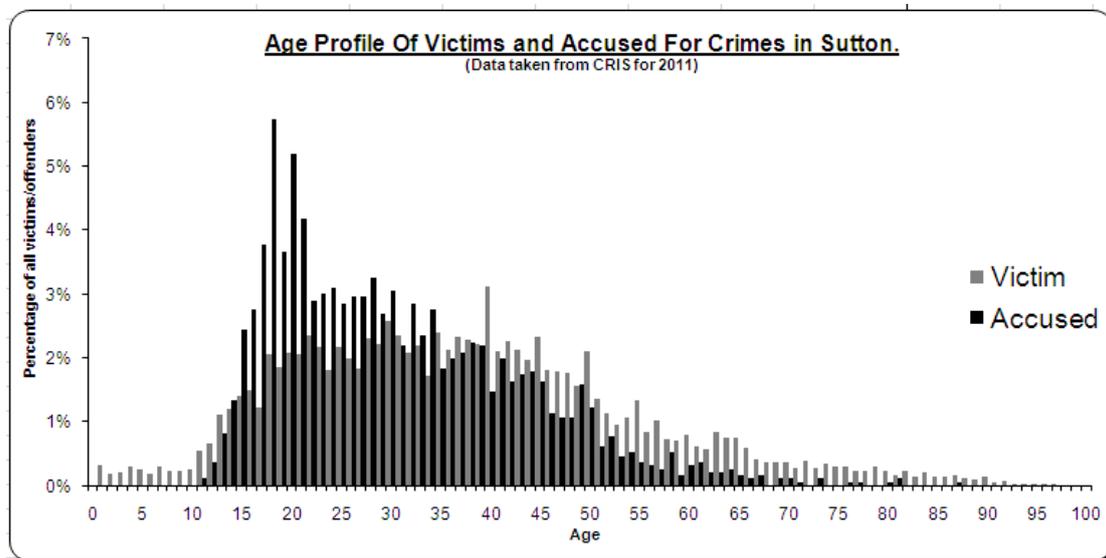
Safeguarding refers to the responsibility of statutory authorities to safeguard those who make up the community over which they serve. This includes vulnerable adults and children through targeted interventions and a personalised service but also the wider community.

Adult and Young People

The key highlight from the below table is that the peak ages for those being charged with criminal offences in Sutton is between 18 years and 24 years. This highlights the imperative nature of early intervention work in order to prevent younger people falling into the criminal system and the importance of focusing the Integrated Offender Management on the 18 to 24 age group in order to impact on recidivism.

Furthermore, the small but notable number of victims over the age of 80 and under the age of 16 require appropriate safeguarding processes across the community safety partnership.

Accused and Victim Age Profile



Hate Incidents / Crimes

A hate incident is any incident which the victim or anyone else thinks was motivated by prejudice or hatred of gender identity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, race or disability.

As a context for Sutton, in financial year 2010/11 in London, reported race and religious hate crime fell by 11.6% and homophobic crime fell by 1.5%. There were approximately 8,800 racist and religious offences reported in London in the 2010/11 financial year and a further 1,325 homophobic offences. This is only be a small proportion of the actual levels of incidents as underreporting is a huge problem across all hate crime strands.

The below table highlights the levels of reported hate crime in Sutton over the past two calendar years.

	Disability	Homophobic	Transphobic	Race and/or Religious
2009	1	14	1	171
2010	1	14	2	164
2011	0	9	0	148

SSPS has recently commissioned the Stop Hate UK charity to provide a 24 hour manned 3rd party reporting system⁴ which allows for anonymous reporting with referral pathways to the police and local council. In financial year 2010/11 to the end of quarter 3 there had been eight referrals, some requiring direct police intervention to safeguard individuals. The public response to the Citizen's Advice Bureau Hate Crime event in October highlighted that residents felt having a third party reporting line was important and necessary in allowing vulnerable victims to report. A more insightful piece of evidence into levels of hate crime / incidents is the Safer Sutton Partnership commissioned INSI reports.

The 2011 Strategic INSI report interviewed 110 residents of a BME ethnicity as in line with the BME population of the borough. 12 residents, of the 110 respondents, or 10.9% of BME respondents, specifically mentioned race hate experiences. This figure is similar to last year's figure of 10.3%. If this figure was to be extrapolated up to the level of the BME population of Sutton it would suggest a possible 2850 racist incidents happen in Sutton in a 12 month period. To give an indication of the level of under reporting of race hate crime, in 2010 the police recorded offences for 164 victims of race hate crime. It is also important to note the under reporting of hate incidents where the victim has physical or learning disabilities.

Race hate signals are most commonly associated with groups of youths and other undesirable groups, verbal abuse and shouting. INSI analysis shows that the experience of hate crime generates powerful feelings of fear, anger, intimidation, a heightened sense of threat and change in behaviour.

Safeguarding Referrals

Adults:

There have been a total of 822 alerts during 2010/11 and these were in relation to 644 service users. This is a 45% increase on alerts reported during 2009/10. There have been a total of 451 referrals¹ during 2010/11 and these were in relation to 395 service users. This is a 16% increase on referrals reported during 2009/10.

In 2010/11, 112 individuals have been the subject of multiple alerts, 46 of which have proceeded with multiple referrals, a 22% increase over 2009/10. The majority of multiple alerts and referrals relate to service users in residential homes and supported living and predominantly with learning disabilities. Over a number of years, work has been carried out with all commissioned providers of care to increase the awareness of safeguarding amongst their staff and encourage the reporting of incidents. This has led to an increase in alerts within these settings, although only 36% of alerts from care providers proceed to referral as opposed to the average of 55%.⁵

There has been a bigger increase in the proportion of alerts in respect of women than men with 62% of alerts for women and 64% of referrals. These increases relate to elderly women, who are recognised as a vulnerable group, but this significant increase may have occurred due to an increase in awareness because of the targeted poster campaigns in relation to adult safeguarding and Transforming Lives. In regard to older victims of domestic violence, there were 17 non crime domestic incidents or crime related incidents relating to residents aged over 80 in the borough. None were classified as crimes.

Children:

During 2009-10 there was a significant increase in the number of referrals to Children's Social Care, child protection enquiries and children becoming subject to a Child Protection Plan. Although the numbers of children with a child protection plan decreased slightly during the last year, the Local Safeguarding Children Board continued to keep this under review.

⁴ Stop Hate UK – 24 Hour Help line 0800 138 1625. Text Relay: 1800 0800 138 1625.

⁵ <http://sutton.moderngov.co.uk/mgConvert2PDF.aspx?ID=18815>

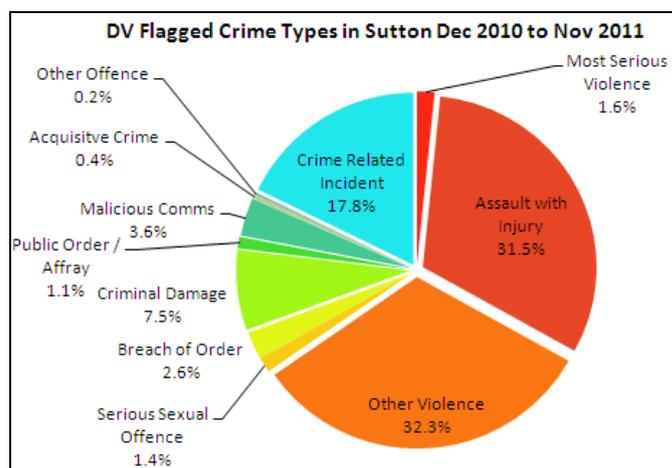
At 31st March 2011, there were 183 children subject to a child protection plan (compared to 209 at the end of March 2010). Neglect (63 children) and emotional abuse (99 children) were the main categories identified, with small numbers for physical abuse (11 children) and sexual abuse (9 children). There has been a reduction in the number of girls aged 10-15 years being subject to a child protection plan, with an increase in the number of boys aged 1-4 years. There has been a slight reduction in the percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time (14% in 2010-11, 19% in 2009-10). The number of child protection plans discontinued during the year was 208 (compared with 154 in 2009-10).

There has been a slight reduction in the percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time. Nearly all children considered at an Initial Child Protection Conference were made subject to a Child Protection Plan. There was an increase in the percentage of children who have been subject to a Child Protection Plan for two years or more. Child protection plans were generally reviewed within timescales.

The referral and assessment activity for 2010-11 would indicate better targeting of assessment services over the last 12 months. Audits indicate that the decision-making arrangements for each child are appropriate and the threshold for intervention is sound.⁶

Domestic Violence

In the period December 2010 to November 2011, 2518 crime reports have been flagged as a Domestic Incident. 1437 (57%) of these were classified as "No Crime". The remaining 1081 (43%) were classified as crimes. This is marginally above other local boroughs during this time period⁷. The below chart classifies these offences by their Home Office current classification.



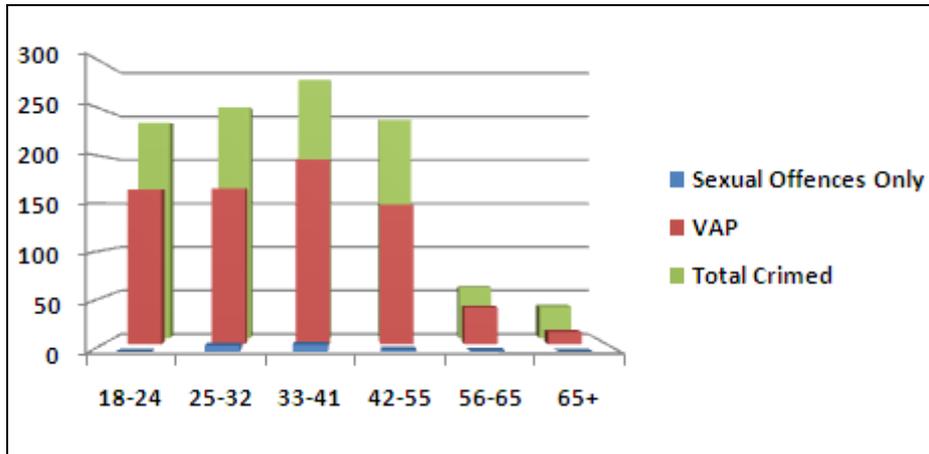
'Other Violence' (Common Assault and Harassment) represents the largest bulk of DV crimes in the twelve month period at a third of all domestic offences, with 'Assault with Injury, mostly made up of Actual Bodily Harm, being the second highest volume of crime.

⁶

[http://www.suttonlscb.org.uk/files/business/Sutton_LSCB_Annual_Report__Business_PlanReport_FINAL_COPY_\(amended_200212\).pdf](http://www.suttonlscb.org.uk/files/business/Sutton_LSCB_Annual_Report__Business_PlanReport_FINAL_COPY_(amended_200212).pdf)

⁷ Percentage of DV Incidents classified as crimes; Kingston– 35%, Merton – 34%, Croydon – 39%. Source Metstats.

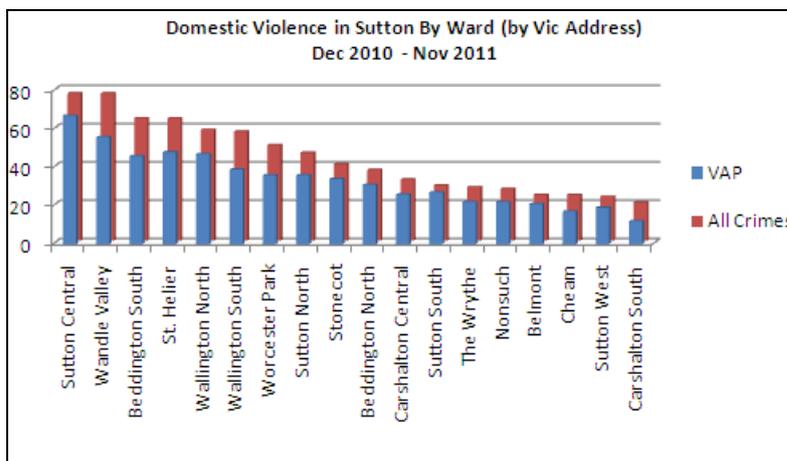
Age Group of Victims of Domestic Violence in Sutton Dec 2010 to Nov 2011



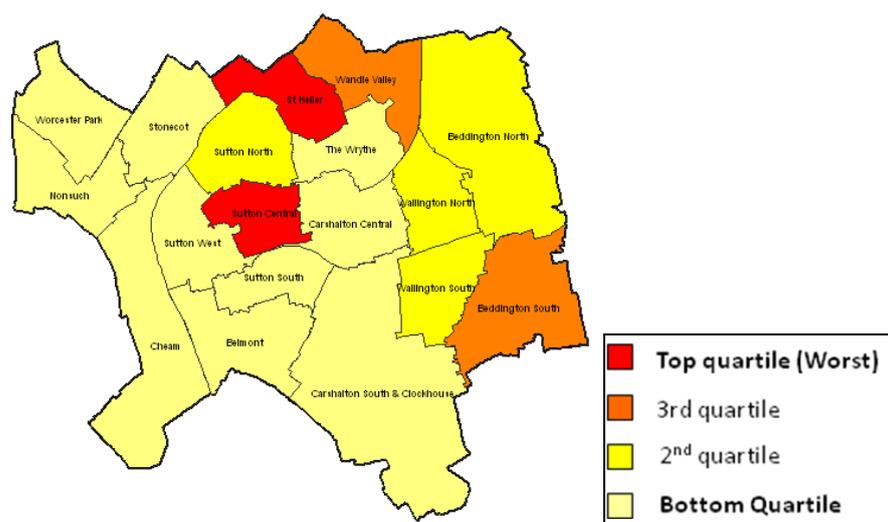
The proportion of offence types is consistent throughout the four main victimization age groups. The 33-41 year victim age group experience the highest number of incidents, violence offence and offences of a sexual nature. Victimization drops off sharply after the age of 55 though there is likely to be underreporting of elderly abuse due to the relative isolation and vulnerability of this age group. Where mental illness linked to age is a factor in an incident, i.e. dementia, this will still be flagged as a domestic incident and handled accordingly as per MPS operating procedures.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that a significant proportion of vulnerable adults and children known to LBS services have domestic violence as a risk factor. The current work being undertaken into Families with Multiple Problems has highlighted the proliferation of domestic violence within complex families.

The areas with the more dense housing see the highest levels of violent domestic incidents. Sutton Central is notable for its level of both total domestic offences and levels of violent domestic offences. The northern wards of St. Helier and Wandle Valley continue to see high levels of domestic offences in addition to the more economically deprived ward of Beddington South.



Domestic Violence 'Violence against Person' Rates per 1000 residents 2011



Temporal analysis of the Violence against Person (VAP) domestic offences shows a clear, if expected trend towards late evening offending, particularly between the hours of 21:00 and 23:59.

Using similar research conducted by the TP Performance Unit this time spanning a three year period, there are strong consistencies with the most recent twelve month temporal analysis with peak offending times later on in the evening. It is important to note that across the three year period, there is no particular peak day for early evening offending. However the two early morning peaks at Saturday 0000 – 0400 and Sunday 0000 – 0400 do suggest a strong link to elevated alcohol use common to the weekend.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

The MARAC is a cross partnership case conference which case manages the most vulnerable of domestic violence cases. This service looks to use different agency provision to provide a premium support service to those who are most at risk of DV victimisation.

In 2011 the MARAC discussed 139 high risk domestic violence cases in a bid to reduce the level of the individual's victimisation. The current repeat rate is 43% and is slowly reducing as the MARAC processes mature, particularly around IDVA provision. These 139 cases involved 213 children, with 27 cases (19%) drawn from the BME community. This is above the 14% ethnic population of the borough.

A December 2011 pilot programme conducted by CAADA (Co-ordinated Action against Domestic Abuse) analysed the impact of MARAC meetings at 18 MARACs nationally, of which Sutton was one. Top line findings strongly indicate that where victims are referred to MARAC there is a marked reduction in the regularity and severity of victimisations that are reported to the police.

Domestic Violence One Stop Shop (DVOSS)

In the 26 weeks the DV One Stop Shop has operated to mid January 2012 the following statistics have been compiled:

- 71 individual clients attended, with 7 returning a second time
- 20% were assessed as standard risk, 51% medium, 29% high
- Roughly even split between social housing, privately rented and privately owned
- 76 children involved, 5 disclosed children on CP plans

- 11 BME clients, 3 male
- Clients made 185 GP visits and 21 visits to A&E in the past 12 months
- 52% of referrals came from Police, 16% from Victim Support, 19% from other agencies, and 13% from publicity.

The above statistics show the far reaching impact of domestic violence within communities as A&E, GP's, schools, registered social landlords, and police are all impacted and therefore highlights the continued need for enhanced agency co-operation and co-ordination in order to effectively support DV victims.

Anti Social Behaviour

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB), and public perception of ASB is a key priority for Sutton. The strategic assessment scoring matrix places ASB the highest priority in the borough. Although never formally described, ASB is commonly understood to include any initial low level intimidating or persistently inconsiderate behaviour by an individual or individuals against one or more members of the community.

In Sutton, the INSI research has highlighted that residents consider 'Groups of Youths' as the main cause of concern for the past five years. For the third successive year, Sutton High street is seen as the focus point for groups of youths and the associated concerns. INSI analysis shows that it is the noise generated by groups of youths, usually through shouting, that is the key driver behind the 'groups of youths' expressions. This is strongly tied to public drinking in the minds of respondents and therefore has strong coherence with feelings of fear and area degeneration.

The tables below highlight, firstly the changes in reported levels of ASB by ward in the borough over the previous 12 months, and secondly, over the previous 24 months. This analysis suggests that we saw higher levels of ASB in the previous 12 months and in the half of all wards levels have returned to below 2008/09 levels.

Sutton ASB CAD calls by percentage change; previous 12 months and 24 months

Ward	Dec 08 - Nov 09	Dec 09 - Nov 10	Dec 10 - Nov 11	% Change on previous 12 months	Ward	Dec 08 - Nov 09	Dec 09 - Nov 10	Dec 10 - Nov 11	% Change on previous 24 months
Wallington South	412	393	408	3.68%	Sutton South	186	276	276	32.61%
Sutton South	186	276	276	0.00%	The Wrythe	286	357	351	18.52%
The Wrythe	286	357	351	-1.71%	Stonecot	255	313	295	13.56%
Worcester Park	411	337	330	-2.12%	Carshalton South	221	266	243	9.05%
Nonsuch	335	320	304	-5.26%	St Helier	556	721	604	7.95%
Stonecot	255	313	295	-6.10%	Cheam	223	253	237	5.91%
Cheam	223	253	237	-6.75%	Beddington South	458	555	469	2.35%
Beddington North	356	381	351	-8.55%	Carshalton Central	307	425	312	1.60%
Carshalton South	221	266	243	-9.47%	Wallington South	412	393	408	-0.98%
Wallington North	360	399	342	-16.67%	Beddington North	356	381	351	-1.42%
Beddington South	458	555	469	-18.34%	Wallington North	360	399	342	-5.26%
St Helier	556	721	604	-19.37%	Belmont	272	394	249	-9.24%
Sutton North	596	619	514	-20.43%	Nonsuch	335	320	304	-10.20%
Wandle Valley	575	609	499	-22.04%	Wandle Valley	575	609	499	-15.23%
Sutton Central	1032	1130	845	-33.73%	Sutton North	596	619	514	-15.95%
Carshalton Central	307	425	312	-36.22%	Sutton Central	1032	1130	845	-22.13%
Sutton West	377	391	269	-45.35%	Worcester Park	411	337	330	-24.55%
Belmont	272	394	249	-58.23%	Sutton West	377	391	269	-40.15%
TOTAL	7218	8139	6898	-17.99%	TOTAL	7218	8139	6898	-4.64%

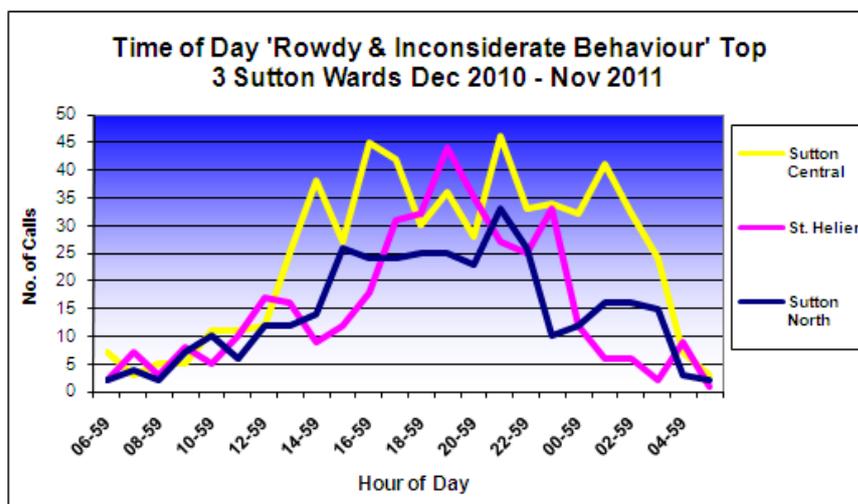
The table below reorders the ward totals by volume of calls. The analysis highlights that certain wards in the borough continue to be the key in tackling ASB. The top five wards by volume this year were also the top five wards in the previous two years. This suggests that there are a number of **environmental** and **socio-economic** factors that need to be addressed in the continuing multi agency approach to tackling ASB. Although both wards saw a large fall in calls in the previous 12 months the priority wards remain Sutton Central and St. Helier ward.

Sutton ASB CAD calls by total volume of calls – previous 12 months

Ward	Dec 08 - Nov 09	Dec 09 - Nov 10	Dec 10 - Nov 11	% Change on previous 12 months
Sutton Central	1032	1130	845	-33.73%
St Helier	556	721	604	-19.37%
Sutton North	596	619	514	-20.43%
Wandle Valley	575	609	499	-22.04%
Beddington South	458	555	469	-18.34%
Wallington South	412	393	408	3.68%
The Wrythe	286	357	351	-1.71%
Beddington North	356	381	351	-8.55%
Wallington North	360	399	342	-16.67%
Worcester Park	411	337	330	-2.12%
Carshalton Central	307	425	312	-36.22%
Nonsuch	335	320	304	-5.26%
Stonecot	255	313	295	-6.10%
Sutton South	186	276	276	0.00%
Sutton West	377	391	269	-45.35%
Belmont	272	394	249	-58.23%
Carshalton South	221	266	243	-9.47%
Cheam	223	253	237	-6.75%
TOTAL	7218	8139	6898	-17.99%

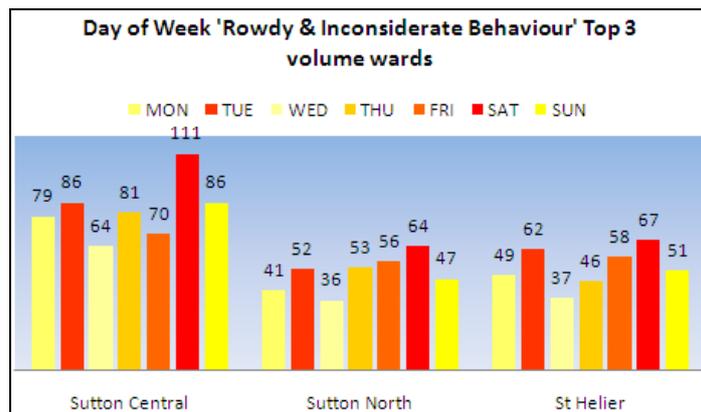
Peak Ward Analysis

The graph below plots the time of call for the three highest volume wards over the past 12 months. A strong pattern emerges in terms of peak times in each of the three wards. In Sutton Central, the number of calls rises sharply through the afternoon, with an initial peak in early evening. This is followed by two further peaks in the late evening and in the early hours of the morning. This multiple peak highlights the importance of managing Sutton Town Centre throughout its transition from day time to night time economy and beyond to ensure the safety of its visitors. St Helier, a largely residential ward has its strongest peak in the early evening. Sutton North has its peak in the early evening.



Completing the temporal study of ASB in the 3 top wards, a breakdown of the days shows that the weekend and Friday are the main days for ASB activity. This fits with the above study regarding the peak times for ASB and would suggest a strong link to alcohol and the night time economy.

Day of Week Analysis – Top 3 ‘Rowdy & Inconsiderate Behaviour’ Wards 2011



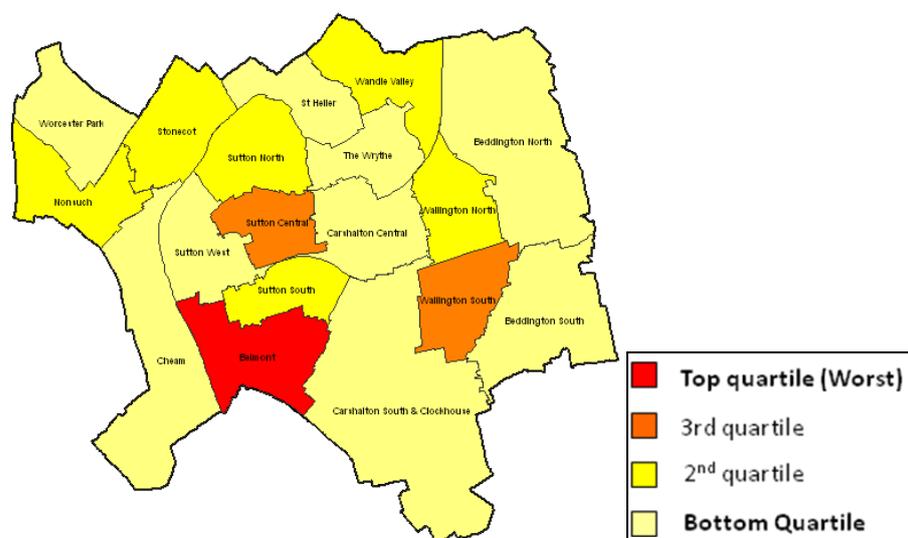
Criminal Damage is a symptom of ASB as it is often direct evidence of this behaviour. Furthermore, widespread criminal damage increases the fear of crime in Sutton. Criminal damage, in all its forms, contributes a large proportion of Sutton's total crime levels and perhaps more importantly, is a very physical and obvious environmental sign of crime and disorder which impacts strongly on resident's sense of personal safety.

As with the ASB calls, both Sutton Central and St Helier have considerably higher levels of criminal damage than elsewhere in the borough, nearly 3 times as many crimes per month. St. Helier ward matched the offence levels of Sutton Central in 2011, which considering St. Helier has little discernable night time economy compared to Sutton Central is a concern.

Resident Perception – INSI Survey 2011

INSI 2011 analysis highlights that damage generates strong feelings of insecurity. Across the borough damage signals again fell, by 8%, (after a 38% reduction in signals in 2010) compared with last year's data. However, the number of Sutton High Street / Town Centre signals, that is, community safety concerns expressed by respondents, has increased by over 47% since last year. As noted in the INSI analysis, this is a notable concern considering investment into the High Street in recent years.

INSI 2011 Responses by Most Concerns Expressed by Residents



The above map takes an alternative look at INSI responses by residents, mapping which respondents expressed the most concerns. This can be seen as a proxy measure for how

'safe' residents of certain wards feel and so could indicate the level of reassurance required in particular wards to assuage resident's community safety concerns. Respondents from Belmont ward had by far the most concerns, with residents of the wards containing the two main district centres of Sutton and Wallington also having elevated levels of concerns.

Alcohol Related Crime and Disorder

In terms of impact across the community safety spectrum, including residents perceptions and cost to all partner agencies be it MPS, LAS, Probation, LFB or PCT, alcohol related crime and disorder is the largest concern. Alcohol misuse is associated with crime, violence and anti-social behaviour, and can impact significantly on family and community life. The cost of alcohol misuse in the UK is substantial, both in terms of direct costs (eg costs to hospital services and the criminal justice service) and indirect costs (eg loss of productivity and the impact on family and social networks)⁸. This impact can be seen locally in Sutton both directly through the necessity to effectively and safely manage Sutton Town Centre in order to prevent violence within the night time economy, through to off licenses selling super strength alcohol to street drinkers or proxy selling to minors.

Furthermore, both chronic and acute alcohol use of alcohol is a key factor in domestic violence and families with multiple problems work streams. The December 2011 analysis of twelve of the most supported families in the borough⁹ highlighted that alcohol, more than drug misuse, caused significant problems in these families.

Although current recorded violent crime performance is good (with the exception of Common Assault) across the borough, there are concerns relating specifically to Sutton Town Centre. INSI and LAS data show that alcohol related disorder is still a key concern to residents and alcohol related crime is still frequent, whether it is reported to the police or not.

Performance

As alcohol can act as a catalyst for violence and disorder, the most appropriate proxy measure for the impact that alcohol has on a location, as used by the Home Office, is the level of Assault with Injury (AWI).

The table below highlights that AWI has reduced consistently across the borough over the previous three years. The large reduction in Sutton Central ward, the major night time economy hub in the borough, in 2010 was sustained in 2011.

	Sutton Borough				Sutton Central			
	2009	2010	2011	%change on 2010	2009	2010	2011	% change
Murder	3	3	1	-66.7%	2	0	1	N/A
GBH/Wounding	166	115	86	-25%	51	35	19	-45.7%
Assault with Injury	1093	942	903	-4%	214	188	188	N/A
Common Assault	782	703	754	7%	128	105	135	28.6%
Total	2044	1763	1744	-1%	395	328	343	-20.43%

Most recent Sutton town centre performance (to end February 2012) in acute alcohol related crime such as assault with injury and most serious violence, is a concern with an increase in reported assaults.

In Financial Year 2012/13, the MPS will look to reduce Violence with Injury by 5% across London, with Sutton being given its own specific reduction target. For the borough to achieve further reductions, effective licensing policies and alcohol treatment commissioning will be vital to reduce the impact of alcohol on the community.

⁸ British Medical Association – 29th April 2009

⁹ Supported in this context means families who were receiving the most input from agencies across the public spectrum.

Resident Perception - INSI Survey 2011

INSI 2011 data has highlighted that the two main concerns of Sutton residents in respect of Sutton High Street is 'public drinking' and 'groups of youths'. The emotional response to these feelings are mainly 'worry' and a sense that that 'the area is degenerating'.

Issues are concentrated in the 'bottom end' of the road, most notably around the pubs and clubs at night and in the shopping area more widely during the day. Here the congregation of groups of young people (both teenagers and adults) considered 'undesirable' by the community are associated with public drinking, excessive noise, litter, broken glass and intimidating and threatening behaviour.

Residents continue to perceive that there remains a problem at the Sutton Train Station, predominantly associated with the congregation of older, often homeless people, deemed undesirable by the community. They are associated with street drinking and begging, in both passive and aggressive manners, together with consequent litter and broken glass. There can be a time lag between improvements in crime reduction and perception.

The chart below clearly shows that late evening / early hours of Friday and Saturday are the peak time for assaults requiring a London Ambulance call out in Sutton borough. This is linked to the increased levels of foot fall in the town centre and longer licensing hours on Friday and Saturday nights. Furthermore, analysis of LAS Assault call outs by Lower Super Output Area highlights Sutton Town Centre as the main location for London Ambulance call outs.

London Ambulance Alcohol Related Assaults Temporal Analysis– Nov 2010 – Oct 2011

Hour of Day	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Incidents by Hour of Day
12 - 1am	5	0	6	2	7	14	13	47
1 - 2am	3	6	4	2	8	14	14	51
2 - 3am	1	4	5	3	7	19	17	56
3 - 4am	6	4	1	3	4	9	5	32
4 - 5am	2	1	2	1	3	5	6	20
5 - 6am	1	3	2	0	2	5	2	15
6 - 7am	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	10
7 - 8am	2	1	1	3	2	0	1	10
8 - 9am	1	3	3	0	0	2	2	11
9 - 10am	0	5	0	4	5	3	1	18
10 - 11am	2	4	0	4	1	3	3	17
11 - 12pm	4	6	7	1	6	2	1	27
12 - 1pm	4	2	3	5	3	6	5	28
1 - 2pm	5	4	5	2	4	2	2	24
2 - 3pm	5	5	1	3	3	6	5	28
3 - 4pm	4	0	3	0	3	3	3	16
4 - 5pm	6	5	4	5	6	6	4	36
5 - 6pm	6	4	1	4	6	6	2	29
6 - 7pm	7	4	5	4	4	6	5	35
7 - 8pm	7	11	8	6	6	5	6	49
8 - 9pm	4	7	7	6	8	10	4	46
9 - 10pm	4	7	4	7	7	10	7	46
10 - 11pm	7	5	5	7	10	9	5	48
11 - 12pm	7	13	6	8	8	9	6	57
Incidents by day of Week	97	106	84	82	113	155	119	756

The chart above clearly shows that late evening / early hours of Friday and Saturday are the peak time for assaults requiring a London Ambulance call out in Sutton borough. This is linked to the increased levels of foot fall in the town centre and longer licensing hours on Friday and Saturday nights. Furthermore, analysis of LAS Assault call outs by Lower Super Output Area highlights Sutton Town Centre as the main location for London Ambulance call outs.

Minors and Alcohol

In last year's strategic assessment, minors being stopped in possession of alcohol numbered 109 individuals. In 2011, this has fallen by over 90% to just 15 individuals. This is a notable

success thanks in part to the combined efforts of local SNTs, Licensing Test Purchase operations and the ASBU's 'Responsible Retail Agreement'.

However, the recent Operation Condor (March 2012), targeting those who were flouting licensing rules including restaurants, pubs, clubs, saw a quarter of test purchases by under 18's fail. This will be monitored and enforced by the licensing unit to ensure any repeat selling to minors will see suitable sanctions.

Integrated Offender Management

IOM is an overarching framework for bringing together agencies in local areas to prioritise interventions with offenders who cause crime in their locality. Local IOM arrangements will work best if they are not restricted to statutory or local criminal justice agencies, but involve a wide range of social agencies, including the voluntary sector, who have a role to play in tackling risk factors associated with crime and offending.

IOM provides areas with the opportunity to target those offenders of most concern in a more structured and co-ordinated way. Building on an analysis of the crime and offending problems in an area, IOM will help to ensure coherent joint working across partnership agencies to make the best use of local resources, to ensure that targeted offenders do not fall through the gaps between existing programmes and approaches, and that identified problems are addressed. The IOM policy statement recognised the significant contribution that both the Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) and Drug Interventions Programmes (DIP) will make to local IOM arrangements, and these successful approaches should be firmly embedded within local IOM arrangements.

Data Analysis

The below table provides key Ministry of Justice (MOJ) statistics on proven re-offending in England and Wales (National) and for comparative south London local authorities. It gives proven re-offending figures for offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, reprimand, warning or tested positive for opiates or cocaine between January and December 2009. Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow up. Following this one year period, a further 6 months is allowed for cases to progress through the courts.

Re-offending Table - National and Local Comparators

Area	Measure	2000	2005	2009	Percentage change 2005 to 2009	Percentage change 2008 to 2009
National	Proportion of offenders who re-offend (%)	27.9	27.0	26.3		-0.5
	Average number of re-offences per re-offender	3.37	3.04	2.79	-9.70%	-4.4%
Sutton	Proportion of offenders who re-offend (%)		21.5	23.3	1.70%	-2.80%
	Average number of re-offences per re-offender		2.9	2.47	-14.80%	-0.90%
Bexley	Proportion of offenders who re-offend (%)		21.8	24.5	2.70%	0.30%
	Average number of re-offences per re-offender		2.92	2.4	-17.8%	-7.5%
Kingston	Proportion of offenders who re-offend (%)		21.6	22.7	1.10%	-0.60%
	Average number of re-offences per re-offender		2.85	2.88	0.9%	-0.8%
Merton	Proportion of offenders who re-offend (%)		24	25.5	1.50%	0.90%
	Average number of re-offences per re-offender		2.72	2.6	-4.2%	-5.8%
Richmond	Proportion of offenders who re-offend (%)		20.8	23	2.30%	0.70%
	Average number of re-offences per re-offender		3.13	2.71	-13.5%	-6.1%

Between January and December 2009, there were just under 700,000 offenders who were cautioned, convicted (excluding immediate custodial sentences) or released from custody nationally. Just over 180,000 of these offenders committed a proven re-offence within a year. This gives a national one-year proven re-offending rate of 26.3 per cent.

These re-offenders committed an average of 2.79 offences each - around 510,000 offences in total – 79 per cent were committed by adults and 21 per cent were committed by juveniles.

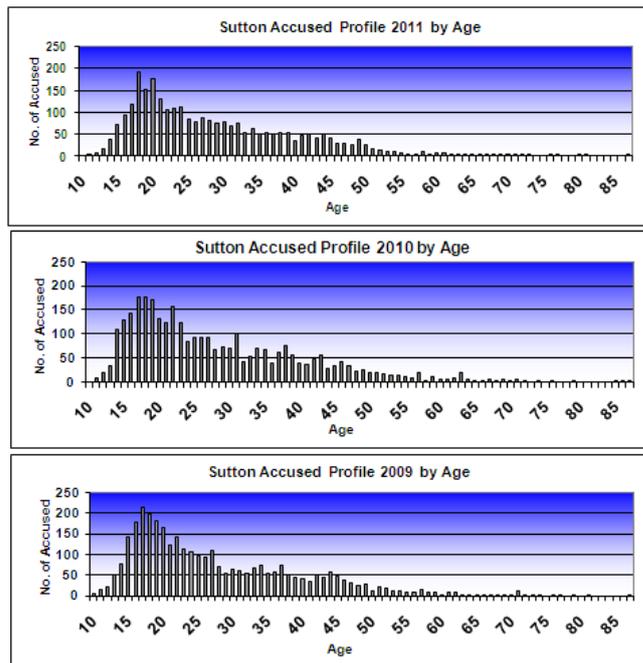
- just over half of these offences were committed by offenders with more than 25 previous offences
- 0.7 per cent (around 3,400) were serious violent/sexual proven re-offences.

Latest figures for 2009 are provided with comparisons to 2008.

In a local context, it is clear that the level of re-offending is a challenge across similar south London boroughs. In Sutton the proportion of those convicted of an offence within a year of a previous conviction is 23.3%. Although this is below the English and Welsh average, as with Bexley, Kingston and Merton and Richmond, this has grown rather than reduced over the last four years. The new IOM programme at Sutton will look to target the most prolific offending cohort through targeted intervention and support to impact on recidivism.

The Local Context

Analysis of Sutton offending data over the previous three calendar years highlights that the peak age for offending has consistently been between the ages of 18 and 24 years. In order to significantly impact upon the level of crime in the borough



The below charts are a collation of twelve months arrest data in Sutton. The central table ranks the most frequent arrest offences in Sutton and the surrounding tables breakdown the top five offences by age group and gender.

Most commonly arrested offences in Sutton by Gender and Age Group – Calendar Year

1	Com Assault	Male	Female	1	Arrest Offence	No.	%	3	ABH	Male	Female
	U 18	39	24		Common assault	690	14%		U 18	37	16
	18-24	119	47		Theft from Shop	674	14%		18-24	88	29
	25-31	97	23		ABH	414	9%		25-31	75	14
	32-38	69	22		Drunk and Disorderly	207	4%		32-38	48	9
	39-45	100	35		Drugs - Possession Class B	162	3%		39-45	42	22
	46+	87	28		Other	2629	66%		46+	32	2
					Total Arrests	4776	100%				
2	Shoplifting	Male	Female	5	Poss Class B	Male	Female	4	Drunk etc	Male	Female
	U 18	93	124		U 18	52	5		U 18	11	4
	18-24	63	77		18-24	55	5		18-24	74	21
	25-31	63	49		25-31	20	6		25-31	20	12
	32-38	52	30		32-38	6	1		32-38	17	3
	39-45	28	23		39-45	5	1		39-45	21	6
	46+	50	22		46+	4	2		46+	15	4

It is clear from these five crime types that the 18-24 age group is the largest offending age group in four out of five of these groups. Furthermore, the gender split is pronounced in all but shoplifting, with 18-24 males being the most frequently arrested age group. Common assault, actual bodily harm, drunk and disorderly and other alcohol related offences and drugs

possession offences all can have large single and cumulative impacts on victims, suspects and their families which creates a cycle of re-offending that is difficult to break.

Therefore, it is vital that the 18-24 cohort is the targeted within Sutton, not only because this age group are the most frequently arrested age group in the borough but also because this age group are the most vulnerable to entrenched offending and wider physical and mental health deterioration that will impact negatively on the individual, their families and the wider community.

Serious Acquisitive Crime / Volume Crime

Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) is made up of Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle, Residential Burglary and Robbery, both personal and business. As such it represents a substantial contributor to Sutton's total crime each year and is a priority for the borough. The crime types of Theft from Motor Vehicle (TFMV), burglary (residential and non-residential) and shoplifting combined contribute a third of all total crime in the past year¹⁰. In addition, vehicle crime and residential burglary have a notable impact on resident's perceptions of community safety due to the invasive nature of the crime.

Residential Burglary

Residential burglary has seen mixed performances over the last two financial years with an 8.0% increase in 2008/09 followed by a -13.8% reduction in 2009/10. Current performance (with 3 weeks to the end of the FY) suggests a notable reduction of 4% will be achieved. The wards which saw high increases in offending in calendar year 2010, notably Cheam, Worcester Park and Beddington North, have seen returns to lower levels of offending over the last calendar year. However, **Beddington South** has seen a large growth in residential burglaries (41%) to become the most impacted ward on the borough in 2011.

Percentage change by ward of Residential Burglary 2009, 2010 & 2011

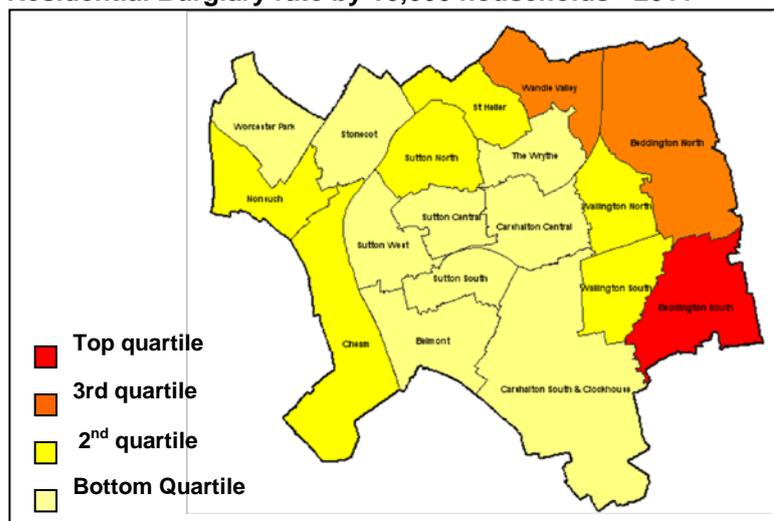
	Burglary Dwelling			
	2009	2010	2011	% change
Sutton South	27	17	29	70.6
Nonsuch	29	31	46	48.4
Beddington South	68	61	86	41.0
Sutton West	35	21	29	38.1
Wallington North	58	43	55	27.9
Wandle Valley	49	60	71	18.3
Sutton North	40	36	37	2.8
Wallington South	56	48	49	2.1
St Helier	54	50	50	0.0
Worcester Park	28	38	33	-13.2
Carshalton Central	49	42	36	-14.3
Belmont	39	27	23	-14.8
Beddington North	57	75	62	-17.3
The Wrythe	41	37	30	-18.9
Cheam	36	51	40	-21.6
Stonecot	28	36	26	-27.8
Carshalton South	38	39	24	-38.5
Sutton Central	57	45	27	-40.0
Borough Total	789	757	753	-0.5

As was the case in 2010, the largest volume wards for residential burglary in 2011 were **Beddington North**, **Beddington South** and **Wandle Valley**.

When comparing number of residential burglaries by the number of households per ward it highlights that **Beddington South** is particularly affected even though it has lower levels of residential housing than other wards. The other 3rd quartile wards, to the east and north of the borough, see similarly high levels of residential burglaries per households. As with 2010, the residential burglary problem in Sutton is rooted in the east of the borough. The impact of cross border offending needs to be considered.

¹⁰ 2009 – Selected crime types (TFMV / Shoplifting / Burglaries) represent 32% (4,133) of Total Crime.
2010 – Selected crime types (TFMV / Shoplifting / Burglaries) represent 34% (4,364) of Total Crime.

Residential Burglary rate by 10,000 households - 2011



Accused Profile

58 residential burglaries resulted in a successful charge in 2011. 96% of those charged were male, 60% were White North European, with Afro-Caribbean being the largest ethnic minority group at 24% of those charged. As with the chosen IOM cohort age group, 18-24 years was the most frequently charged age for residential burglary in the borough.

Robbery

Robbery has seen a reduction in 2011 with an important reduction in the highest volume ward, and economic centre of the borough, Sutton Central. However, the other higher volume wards, such as Wandle Valley, St Helier and Sutton North are seeing persistent levels of offences and therefore require greater attention.

The rise in business robbery in both Wallington South and Wallington North was a notable concern last year. These have returned to previous lower levels of offences.

	Personal Property			
	2009	2010	2011	% change
Sutton West	9	5	19	280.0
Belmont	1	3	7	133.3
Carshalton South	2	3	6	100.0
Wandle Valley	20	11	20	81.8
Carshalton Central	7	12	17	41.7
Wallington North	21	11	14	27.3
St Helier	23	25	25	0.0
Sutton North	28	20	20	0.0
Wallington South	21	17	16	-5.9
Beddington South	22	19	17	-10.5
Worcester Park	5	9	8	-11.1
Beddington North	13	17	15	-11.8
Sutton South	7	6	5	-16.7
Sutton Central	43	49	38	-22.4
Nonsuch	8	7	5	-28.6
Cheam	6	9	6	-33.3
Stonecot	19	16	9	-43.8
The Wrythe	9	14	7	-50.0
Total	264	253	254	0.4

	Business Property			
	2009	2010	2011	% change
Carshalton Central	5	1	3	200
The Wrythe	3	1	2	100
Wandle Valley	4	4	7	75
Nonsuch	1	3	5	66.6
St Helier	8	4	5	25
Cheam	1	1	1	0
Sutton North	1	1	1	0
Carshalton South	5	0	1	NA
Worcester Park	3	0	1	NA
Belmont	1	0	0	NA
Sutton South	0	0	0	NA
Sutton West	1	0	0	NA
Sutton Central	3	7	5	-28.5
Beddington North	3	5	3	-40
Wallington North	2	5	3	-40
Wallington South	4	12	6	-50
Beddington South	2	2	1	-50
Stonecot	4	5	2	-60
Total	51	51	46	-9.8

Accused Profile – Personal Robbery

Ethnic Description	Male	Female
Afro-Caribbean	31	1
Arabian/Egyptian	1	0
Dark European	1	0
White European	42	3
TOTALS	75	4

The peak age group for offending is between the ages of 15 and 18. There is no notable differences in location of offences by ethnic group although black males are over represented in offending compared to the borough demographic. Of the 254 personal robbery offences in 2011, 59 (23%) involved a knife which was either used to injure, injure attempted, or used as a visible threat against the victims. This is consistent with the previous year's low level of knife related robberies.

Theft From Motor Vehicle

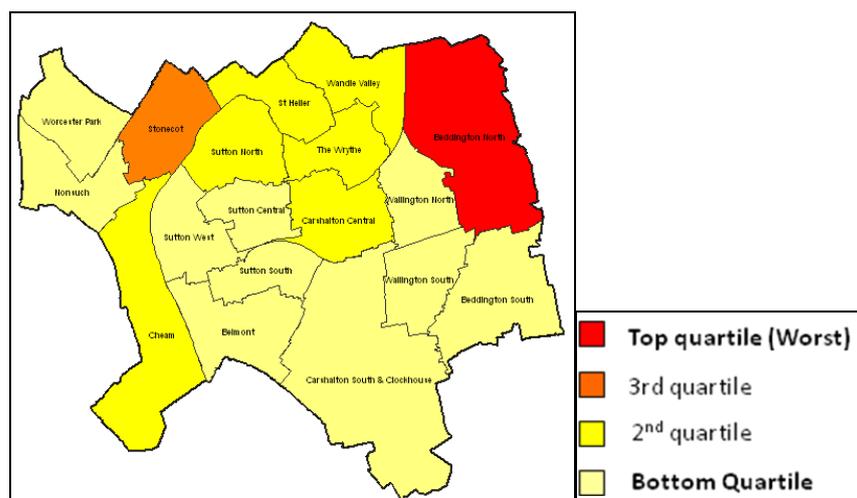
Although Theft from Motor Vehicle (TFMV) saw a massive reduction in offences in 2011, it still represents the single biggest offence type in the borough, with over 1,200 offences committed in 2011. This is a 22.3% reduction on 2009 levels. As with the two previous crime types above, Beddington North, is again one of the highest volume wards, though unlike the previous year, the other north and east wards have seen strong reductions.

Worcester Park is the only ward to have seen statistically significant increases.

Percentage change by ward of Theft from Motor Vehicle 2009, 2010 & 2011

	TFMV			
	2009	2010	2011	% change
Worcester Park	63	42	56	33.3
Sutton West	68	55	57	3.6
Beddington North	112	132	135	2.3
Stonecot	119	100	102	2.0
Nonsuch	56	61	61	0.0
Cheam	62	74	69	-6.8
Wallington North	104	78	65	-16.7
Belmont	52	67	54	-19.4
Sutton North	91	106	76	-28.3
Sutton South	39	77	54	-29.9
Carshalton Central	110	119	80	-32.8
St Helier	115	120	78	-35.0
Beddington South	92	104	65	-37.5
The Wrythe	119	114	71	-37.7
Wandle Valley	120	138	84	-39.1
Sutton Central	111	130	64	-50.8
Carshalton South	77	98	45	-54.1
Wallington South	112	111	44	-60.4
Borough Total	1622	1726	1260	-27.0

Theft From Motor Vehicle Volume by Ward 2011 (1260 offences)



Accused Profile

In only 1.6% of the 1260 theft from motor vehicle reports is a suspect charged. The accused profile for theft from motor vehicle is male (95%) IC1 (80%), 18 -25 years (70%).

TFMV Property Type

The below table collates the top 8 property types stolen from motor vehicles during 2011 compared with the previous year. With the drop in offences there is an expected drop in property types stolen however there is still areas of crime prevention to be highlighted such as removing valuables from vehicles.

<i>TFMV Property Type Stolen</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Sat Nav System</i>	292	157
<i>Cash</i>	264	155
<i>MV Index Plates</i>	193	277
<i>Purse / Wallet</i>	122	65
<i>Power Tools</i>	122	95
<i>Bank Cards</i>	112	57
<i>Mobile Phones</i>	105	65
<i>Audio / Radio / CD Equipment</i>	96	50

Non Residential Burglary

Non residential burglary is a large volume contributor to Sutton's total crime and has seen a substantial rise over the last two years of over 20%. It has higher volume levels than its residential counterpart but as it is often still within the confines of residential private property, e.g a garden shed or unattached garage, can still have a large impact on an individual's sense of personal safety.

Levels in Beddington North and Wallington South reduced in 2011 meaning that offences are now spread evenly across the borough. Over half of all wards on the borough have seen a rise by 10% or more, after a similar rise of over 30% for the majority of wards in 2010.

Percentage change by ward of Non residential Burglary 2009, 2010 & 2011

	Non Residential Burglary			
	2009	2010	2011	% change
Nonsuch	26	23	42	82.6
Stonecot	51	44	69	56.8
Sutton South	24	47	67	42.6
Sutton West	30	24	34	41.7
The Wrythe	49	45	58	28.9
Beddington South	48	37	46	24.3
Belmont	16	29	34	17.2
Cheam	17	28	32	14.3
Carshalton South	52	40	45	12.5
Carshalton Central	42	59	65	10.2
Worcester Park	48	34	36	5.9
Wallington North	30	52	51	-1.9
Wandle Valley	42	55	52	-5.5
St Helier	30	42	38	-9.5
Sutton North	39	39	33	-15.4
Wallington South	56	76	63	-17.1
Sutton Central	72	71	53	-25.4
Beddington North	51	92	53	-42.4
Borough Total	723	837	871	4.1

Accused Profile

In only 6% of non residential burglary reports is a suspect charged. The accused profile for non residential burglary is male (98%) IC1 (86%), 18 -24 years (41%). The next frequent age group is the 10-17 age group at 18%.

Resident Perception (INSI 2011) of Property Crime

INSI highlights the strong perception of higher levels of property crime¹¹ in certain wards. Sutton Central, Wallington South, Belmont and The Wrythe are the four notable wards for perceived property crime. This is a greater reflection of actuality than last year though the presence of Belmont is a concern. There is likely to be a time lag in improvements in crime reduction and improvements in resident perception. As the above acquisitive crime tables show, the high volume wards of Beddington North and St. Helier do not feature in the top third of wards.

A targeted campaign of reassurance in the high perception wards whilst running intelligence led operations in wards most hit by the aforementioned crime types may have an impact on crime levels, both perceived and real, in the borough.

¹¹ INSI property crime: Robbery (Commercial & Personal), Burglary (Residential & Non Residential), Vehicle crime, and Theft (Commercial & Private).