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Birmingham Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2019

Contents

Key Findings

- Birmingham has a crime rate of 92.433 crimes per 1000 residents.

- West Midlands Force has a crime rate of 84.398. Birmingham is above the West Midlands average.

- For Most Similar Groups on iQuanta, the average crime rate is 123.252. Birmingham is below the Most Similar Group average.

- For Total Recorded Crime in Birmingham, 59.11% occurred in Birmingham West, and 40.89% was in Birmingham East.

- The top 5 wards for Total Recorded Crime are;

  - Ladywood

  - Bordesley and Highgate

  - Soho and Jewellery Quarter

  - Weoley and Selly Oak

  - Erdington

- The top 5 wards for Calls For Service are;

  - Ladywood

  - Soho and Jewellery Quarter

  - Bordesley and Highgate

  - North Edgbaston

  - Alum Rock

- The top 5 wards for crime severity are;

  - Ladywood

  - Bordesley and Highgate

  - Soho and Jewellery Quarter

  - Pype Hayes

  - Bordesley Green

- Birmingham has seen increases in Burglary Dwelling, Public Place Violence with Injury, Business Crime and Violence with Injury. This is reflective of the wider regional context.

- The top volume contributors to total recorded crime in Birmingham were:

  - Assault occasioning ABH

  - Theft from Motor Vehicle

  - Theft from Shop and Stall

  - Burglary Residential

  - Common Assault

Reducing Violence and Reoffending

- Between 1st October 2017 and 30th September 2018 there were 12436 detected offences, which were detected to 7589 offenders
- 76% of detected offences were committed by Birmingham residents
- Males accounted for the majority of detected offenders (83.5%)
- The same age category peaked for both male and female offenders, 26-35 years, this is the same age bracket as victims
- 49 detected individuals committed over 10 offences each which accounted for 748 crimes
- Detections for burglary are at 8%
- The repeat offender case study shows how one offender can cost at minimum £432,890 if not managed effectively (calls for service and demand for other service providers is not included)
- Assault occasioning ABH accounted for 8.06% of total recorded crime in Birmingham
- Injury surveillance data is still in its infancy – however if the number of submissions and data quality improves it will help inform the understanding of violence across the City and the impact of interventions
- There were two locations for youth violence that had more than 13 offences categorised as violence with injury – Pryzm nightclub and Broad Street
- 48% of violence with injury offences for victims aged 10-25 occurred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday
- For knife crime, the majority of offences were robbery personal property

Crime, ASB and Community

- The top 3 priorities to come from the public survey were burglary, theft of vehicle and violence
- There are 235 Lower Super Output Areas in Birmingham that are living in the 10% most deprived in England.
- The rough sleeping count for Birmingham was 57 people
- From a 'Long Term Active Areas' perspective, Stockland Green, Erdington, Sparkbrook, Sparkhill and Birmingham City Centre were highlighted as the areas of highest priority
- A rise in serious acquisitive crime in Birmingham is also reflected across the force and nationwide.
- There were a total of 1,707 incidents for West Midlands Fire Service for Birmingham that were categorised as arson or false alarm malicious intent (FAM)
- There were a total of 7,687 reports of anti-social behaviour to Birmingham City Council

- In the strategic period, West Midlands Police received 289 calls for service in regards to Unauthorised Encampments

- In Birmingham, Alcohol Treatment Requirement are very low numbers, there were 48 issued in 2017 (Jan – Dec 2017) and 32 issued in 2018 (Jan – Nov 2018).

- For Drug Rehabilitation Requirement, there were 141 recorded in 2017 (Jan – Dec 2017) and 87 in 2018 (Jan – Nov 2018).

Victims and Vulnerability

- Between 1st October 2017 and 30th September 2018 there were 46,557 victims recorded in Birmingham, which accounted for 52,863 offences *(this excludes premises)*

- Repeat victims make up just 0.38% of Birmingham's population, but experience 10.1% of all reported crime

- The case study of the repeat victim illustrates the cost of crime when victimisation is not addressed

- 50.82% of offences were committed at the home address of a victim

- Males tend to be victims of crime slightly more than females

- Females, however, accounted for more of the repeat victim profile

- There has been a 23% increase in offences categorised as domestic abuse

- Domestic violence accounted for 34.2% of repeat victim offences

- Domestic violence accounted for 11.42% of total recorded crime in Birmingham

- For the domestic violence victim profile, females aged 26-35 account for 28% of crimes

- There has been an increase in reported sexual offences compared to the last strategic assessment

- There were 4 neighbourhoods which has more than 100 sexual offences reported; Birmingham city centre, Aston, Edgbaston and Stockland Green

- Child abuse accounts for 38.71% of all sexual offences in Birmingham

- There were 243 crimes that were allocated the Child Sexual Exploitation marker in the strategic period, an increase on crimes seen last year.

- For CSE non-crimes, there were 632 incidents in the strategic year, a decrease compared to last year.

- Offence numbers are low for Honour Based Abuse, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation

- For Birmingham, there were 212 crimes recorded that were classed as Modern Slavery, 73 of which were sexual exploitation.

- 69.3% of the Modern Slavery crimes in Birmingham showed an organised element.

- Hate crime offences have increased compared to last year.

- 40% of racial hate crime victims were Asian

- 70% of homophobic hate crime victims were White North European.

Introduction

The purpose of a strategic assessment is to assess future threats and trends that are likely to have an impact on community safety over the next year. The previous strategic assessment highlighted the most significant threats (based on threat, harm and risk) that Birmingham is likely to face. This strategic assessment looks to provide an update and more in depth detail so that Birmingham CSP can inform their priorities.

A key thread when looking at threats to community safety is **vulnerability**, whether that be vulnerable children[1], communities vulnerable to the impact of anti-social behaviour, individuals with mental health problems who are vulnerable to being exploited and drugs being a driver of acquisitive crime. In addition to this, there is a focus on **violence**, a crime that causes high psychological and physical harm to victims. Finally, to reduce vulnerability, violence and crime it is imperative to **reduce reoffending**.

The partnership has approved its priorities for its new 3 year community safety strategy 2019 to 2022 which will be touched upon throughout this document:

- Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and the Community
- Victims and Vulnerability
- Violence and Reoffending

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[1] Looked after, repeat misper or vulnerable to exploitation of criminals

Total Recorded Crime

Key Findings
- Although Birmingham is highest ranked in amongst the other CSPs in the West Midlands area, when comparing Birmingham to Most Similar groups it falls below average for the number of crimes per 1,000 population.

- Since 2015 there has been a steady trajectory of total recorded crime increasing each month in Birmingham, this is pattern is mirrored across the force and most similar groups.

- There are no emerging crimes types (offences that were not recorded last year but have been recorded this year) that cause concern

This section looks at Total Recorded Crime (TRC) in Birmingham between 01 October 2017 and 30 September 2018, providing opportunities to target areas and have a significant impact. The table lists the top 20 individual offences and incidents which accounted for 80% of Total Recorded Crime.

In total there were 104,974 crimes in Birmingham for the period.

For public priority, areas are highlighted if considered a priority by the community.

As iQuanta does not measure every offence, the closest match (using the crime classification 24 crime types) has been used to provide a rank for that offence. For the most similar groups (MSG) there are 15 in a group, with 1 being the lowest number of crimes per 1000 population and 15 being the highest. For West Midlands Police force ranking, 1 is the lowest number of crimes per 1000 population and 7 is the highest.

Offences	Count	% of TRC	Last Year	Difference		iQuanta	
				Actual	%	MSG-15	WMP-7
ASSAULT OCCASION ABH	8459	8.06%	7551	908	12%	6	7
THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	8059	7.68%	9490	-1431	-15%	14	6
THEFT FROM SHOP OR STALL	7314	6.97%	7697	-383	-5%	3	3
BURGLARY RESIDENTIAL*	7032	6.70%	5996	1036	17%	8	5
COMMON ASSAULT	6378	6.08%	4859	1519	31%	3	6
THEFT OTHER	4843	4.61%	4775	68	1%	3	6
CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO VEHICLE	4782	4.56%	5267	-485	-9%	4	6
THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE	4390	4.18%	3903	487	12%	14	6
MAKE OFF W/O PAYMENT	3692	3.52%	3490	202	6%	3	6
ROBBERY-PERSONAL PROPERTY	3052	2.91%	2651	401	15%	14	7
CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO DWELLING	2829	2.69%	2802	27	1%	4	6
BURGLARY BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY*	2531	2.41%	2936	-405	-14%	8	5
MALICIOUS WOUNDING	2082	1.98%	1744	338	19%	6	7
SEND COMMUNICATION/ARTICLE CONVEYING A THREATENING MESSAGE	2048	1.95%	1477	571	39%	4	7
ATTEMPT BURGLARY RESIDENTIAL	1946	1.85%	1431	515	36%	8	5
INTERFERE WITH VEHICLE	1916	1.83%	1984	-68	-3%	14	6
FEAR/PROVOCATION OF VIOLENCE	1905	1.81%	1450	455	31%	4	7
THEFT FROM PERSON	1879	1.79%	1616	263	16%	9	7
CAUSE INT HARASSMENT/ALARM/DISTRESS	1842	1.75%	1208	634	52%	4	7
HARASSMENT**	1659	1.58%	940	719	76%	3	6
*Total Burglary offences also includes attempts, distraction, aggrevated and equipped for burgalry	11970	11.40%	10949	1021	9%	8	5

Calls For Service - Demand	Count	%CFS	Last Year	Difference	
				Actual	%
Anti-Social Behaviour	20859	9.10%	25278	-4419	-17%
Public Safety & Welfare	160228	69.89%	150708	9520	6%
Traffic and Transport	34558	15.07%	33610	948	3%
Unauthorised encampments	289	0.13%	218	71	33%

Offence Types	Count	%TRC	Last Year	Difference	
				Actual	%
Domestic Violence	11992	11.42%	9783	2209	23%
Child Abuse	3675	3.50%	2946	729	25%
Hate Crime	2449	2.33%	2130	319	15%

Crime Rate

Data obtained from iQuanta dated end of September 2018 indicates that:

- Birmingham remains the 'least' safest borough/city within the West Midlands Force Area with the highest number of crimes per 1000 residents.
- Birmingham has a rate of 92.433 crimes per 1000 residents. West Midlands Force has a rate of 84.398
- Compared to the average rate for its Most Similar Group[2] (123.252). Birmingham is below the average.
- Amongst its Most Similar Group Birmingham was ranked 4 (out of 15).
- Compared to the same period ending September 2017 Total Recorded Crime has increased by 8,116 crimes (8%)

Crime Trends

FIGURE 1 - CRIME TRENDS
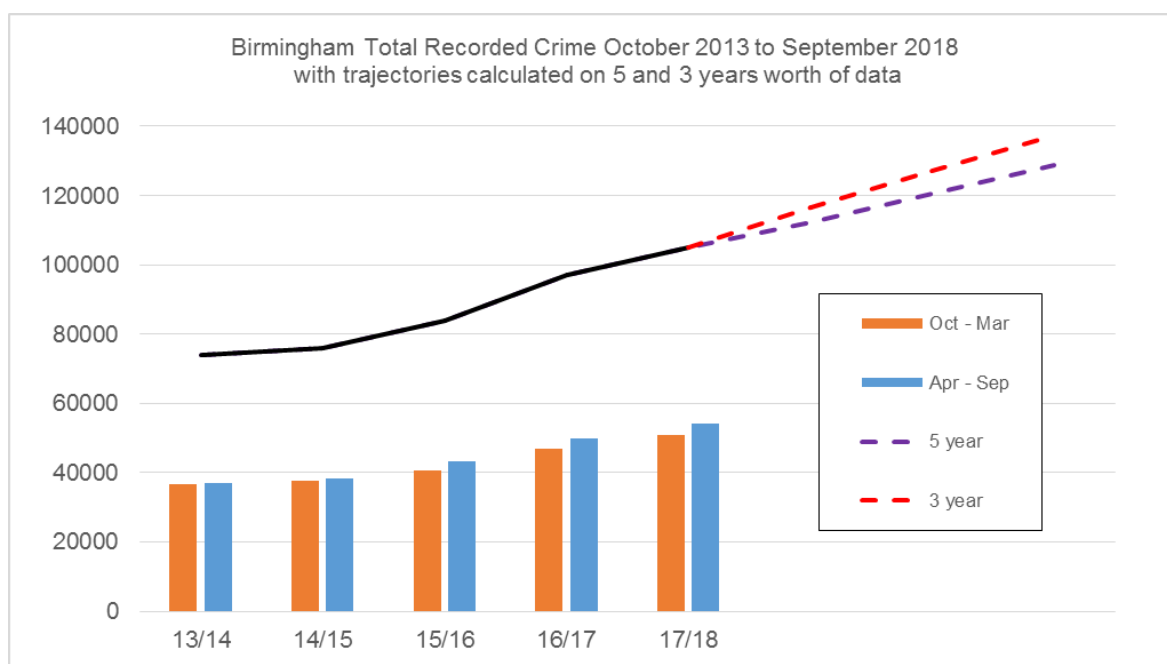
Data taken from the West Midlands Police Performance Portal shows increases in crime have been seen in Burglary, Public Placed Violence with Injury, Robbery, Business Crime, Most Serious Violence, Violence with Injury, Gun Crime and Knife Crime.

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[2] An example of areas included in the MSG comparison are Liverpool, Blackpool and Nottingham

This is not exclusive to Birmingham, similar trends have been seen across the whole of West Midlands Police Force area. The crimes that have seen an increase in all Local Authorities are Burglary Dwelling, Public Place Violence with Injury, Business Crime and Violence with Injury.

The Office of National Statistics looks at both police recorded crime and crime survey of England and Wales. The volumes of crime recorded by police has started to increase since 2014, after a period of declining numbers. Whilst year-on-year increases have grown in recent years, the latest increase of 9% is smaller than the previous year (13%)[3]. The crime survey for England and Wales's results are based on a face-to-face survey of 38,000 adults and children in which they are asked about their experiences of crime in the previous year, this method is a reliable indicator for long-term trends. The findings showed that levels had remained stable, however when fraud and computer misuse from analysis, figures showed an increase. Over the last year there has been rises in some theft offences and lower-volume but higher-harm types of violence[1].

Emerging Crimes

The table below highlights offences that were not recorded last year but have been recorded this year. When considering, emerging issues, there is nothing of significance with all crimes being recorded once.

Offence	16/17	17/18
ABUSE OF TRUST: CAUSE FEMALE 13-17 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY OFFENDER 18+	0	1
ATTEMPT BLACKMAIL	0	1
ATTEMPT TO POSSESS CLASS B - SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID AGONISTS	0	1
ATTEMPT TO POSSESS W/I TO SUPPLY CLASS B - SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID AGONISTS	0	1
BREACH OF A FORCED MARRIAGE PROTECTION ORDER	0	1
CARE WORKER - SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH FEMALE MENTAL PATIENT - PENETRATION	0	1
CAUSE DANGER-ITEM TO BE ON ROAD	0	1
CAUSE DEATH CARELESS OR INCONSIDERATE DRIVING	0	1
CAUSE EXPLOSION/DAMAGE DWELLING	0	1
CAUSE NOXIOUS THING TO BE RECEIVED W/I	0	1
CAUSE NOXIOUS THING TO BE TAKEN W/I	0	1
CAUSING OR INCITING PROSTITUTION FOR GAIN	0	1
CONCERNED FRAUDULENT EVASION OF VAT	0	1
CONCERNED PRODUCE DRUG-CLASS A-COCAINE	0	1
CONSPIRACY TO SUPPLY CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A	0	1
CONSPIRE MURDER VICTIM 1 YR OLD OR OVER	0	1
CONSPIRE PERVERT COURSE PUBLIC JUSTICE	0	1
DISCLOSE INFORMATION W/O AUTHORISATION	0	1
DO ACT W/I CAUSE EXPLOSION ENDANGER LIFE	0	1
ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN PRESENCE OF CHILD U16 - OFFENDER U18	0	1

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[3]https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2018#whats-happened-to-the-volume-of-crime-recorded-by-the-police

ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF CHILD U13 - OFFENDER U18	0	1
EXCISE/INFIBULATE/OTHERWISE MUTILATE FEMALE GENITALIA	0	1
FAIL COMPLY REQUIREMENT UNDER SECTION 122C(4) IN RELATION TO SEXUAL RISK ORDER	0	1
FAIL COMPLY WITH TERMS OF DRUG LICENCE	0	1
FAIL TO COMPLY WITH THE PERIODIC NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT	0	1
HAVE ARTICLES DAMAGE PROP ENDANGER LIFE	0	1
IMPEDE APPREHENSION OFFENDER- EITHER WAY	0	1
INCITE FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER U13 ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY, OFFENDER 18+	0	1
INCITE FEMALE FAMILY U13 SEXUAL ACTIVITY, OFFENDER 18+, NO PENETRATION	0	1
INCITE MALE FAMILY MEMBER 13-17 ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY, OFFENDER 18+	0	1
INCITE SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER U13, OFFENDER U18	0	1
INCITING TO MURDER (VICTIM ONE YEAR OLD OR OVER)	0	1
INTERFERE WITH TRAILER	0	1
NON-CONSENSUAL ANALYSIS OF DNA	0	1
OFFER SUPPLY DRUG-CLASS B-CANNABIS	0	1
PERMIT PREMISES TO BE USED - OTHER CLASS A	0	1
POSSESS AIR WEAPON COMMIT SCH.1 OFFENCE	0	1
POSSESS DRUG W/I SUPPLY-CLASS B-AMPHETAMINE	0	1
POSSESS DRUG W/I SUPPLY-CLASS B-OTHER	0	1
POSSESS EXTREME PORNOGRAPHIC IMAGES - SERIOUS INJURY	0	1
POSSESS F/ARM WHEN PROHIBIT-PRISON 3+YRS	0	1
POSSESS IMITATION F/ARM-ARREST SCH.1	0	1
POSSESSION CLASS C - 1,4-BUTANEDIOL (1,4-BD)	0	1
SELL/SUPPLY PRESCRIPTION DRUG NOT IN ACCORDANCE AS PRESCRIBED BY PRACTITIONER	0	1
SELL/TRANSFER F/ARM UNLAWFULLY	0	1
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER 13-17, OFF 18+, NO PENETRATION	0	1
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH MALE FAMILY MEMBER U13, OFFENDER U18	0	1
SUPPLY CONTROLLED DRUG-CLASS A-COCAINE	0	1
SUPPLY CONTROLLED DRUG-CLASS A-HEROIN	0	1
SUPPLY CONTROLLED DRUG-CLASS B-OTHER	0	1
SUPPLY/OFFER TO SUPPLY CLASS B - SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID AGONISTS	0	1
UNLAWFUL MARKETING OF KNIVES.SELL/HIRE	0	1
UNLAWFULLY OPEN MAIL BAG	0	1
UNQUALIFIED PERSON ACT AS SOLICITOR	0	1
USE DRIVING LICENCE W/I TO DECEIVE	0	1

An overview of Birmingham's Geographic Areas of Focus for Total Recorded Crime

Key Findings

- Birmingham City Centre and Lozells and East Handsworth feature in both the total recorded crime data set and calls for service data set.

- The crime severity score is a more sophisticated way of calculating the neighbourhood with the highest harm. Using this method, Birmingham city centre and Lozells and East Handsworth no longer feature. Ladywood and Bordesley & Highgate are the neighbourhoods with the highest crime severity score

- There are 235 Lower Super Output Areas in Birmingham that are living in the 10% most deprived in England.

- There were a total of 1,707 incidents for West Midlands Fire Service for Birmingham that were categorised as arson or false alarm malicious intent (FAM)

- There were a total of 7,687 reports of anti-social behaviour to Birmingham City Council

The section uses a range of techniques and partnership datasets to examine those neighbourhoods and localities in Birmingham which are most vulnerable to crime and also generate the most calls for service from the police

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

Birmingham as a city suffers from high levels of deprivation[4], with 253 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) being in the 10% most deprived in England. When comparing it to the West Midlands metropolitan area, Birmingham is the most deprived authority[5]. However, there is a degree of inequality when analysing the north of the city, with areas in Sutton being in the 10% least deprived areas in England, compared to areas such as Erdington which are in the 10% most deprived. Such contrast within a relatively small geographical area can be a risk factor for violence[6]. The map below helps to visualise the variation across the city, with the majority of the city centre area locality within the 10% most deprived.

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[4] Index of Multiple Deprivation
[5] https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/2533/index_of_deprivation_2015
[6] World Health Organisation – Socio-Ecological Model

This is important when analysing community safety across the city as what will impact one community may impact another area in a different way. There is evidence to suggest that children in custody may be more likely to have lived in unstable or deprived accommodation. A study in 2010 of the backgrounds of 6.5% of children who entered custody in July to December 2008 found that 51% of young people in custody come from deprived or unsuitable accommodation[7,8].

The importance of understanding the demographic landscape of Birmingham can help to identify where interventions are needed most to prevent the poverty-crime cycle continuing[9].

FIGURE 2 - IMD MAP OF BIRMINGHAM

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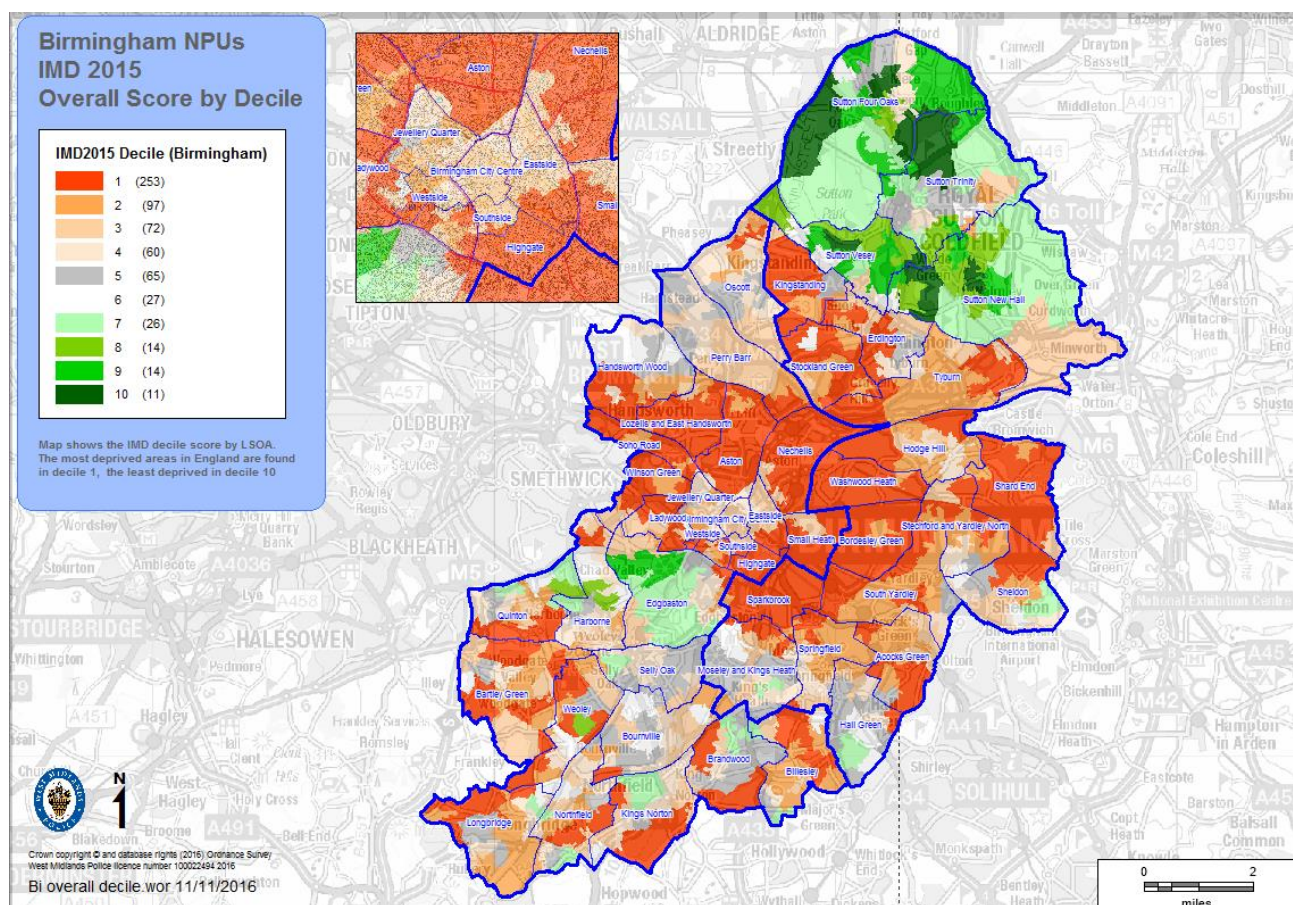
[7] Ministry of Justice. (2014) Transforming Youth Custody Impact Assessment
[8] Jacobson, J., Bhardwa, B., Gyateng, T., Hunter, G., and Hough, M. (2010) Punishing Disadvantage: a profile of children in custody. London: Prison Reform Trust.
[9] http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/vulnerable-children-not-offenders-breaking-the-poverty-crime-cycle-requires-a-different-way-of-thinking/

Distribution of Crime across Birmingham by Neighbourhood

Total recorded crime was mapped to identify which neighbourhood the crime occurred. Due to inaccurate or incomplete Eastings and Northings, 193 crimes could not be allocated to a neighbourhood. **Therefore the following section, involves analysis of 104,781 crimes.**

FIGURE 3 - TRC BY BEAT CODE
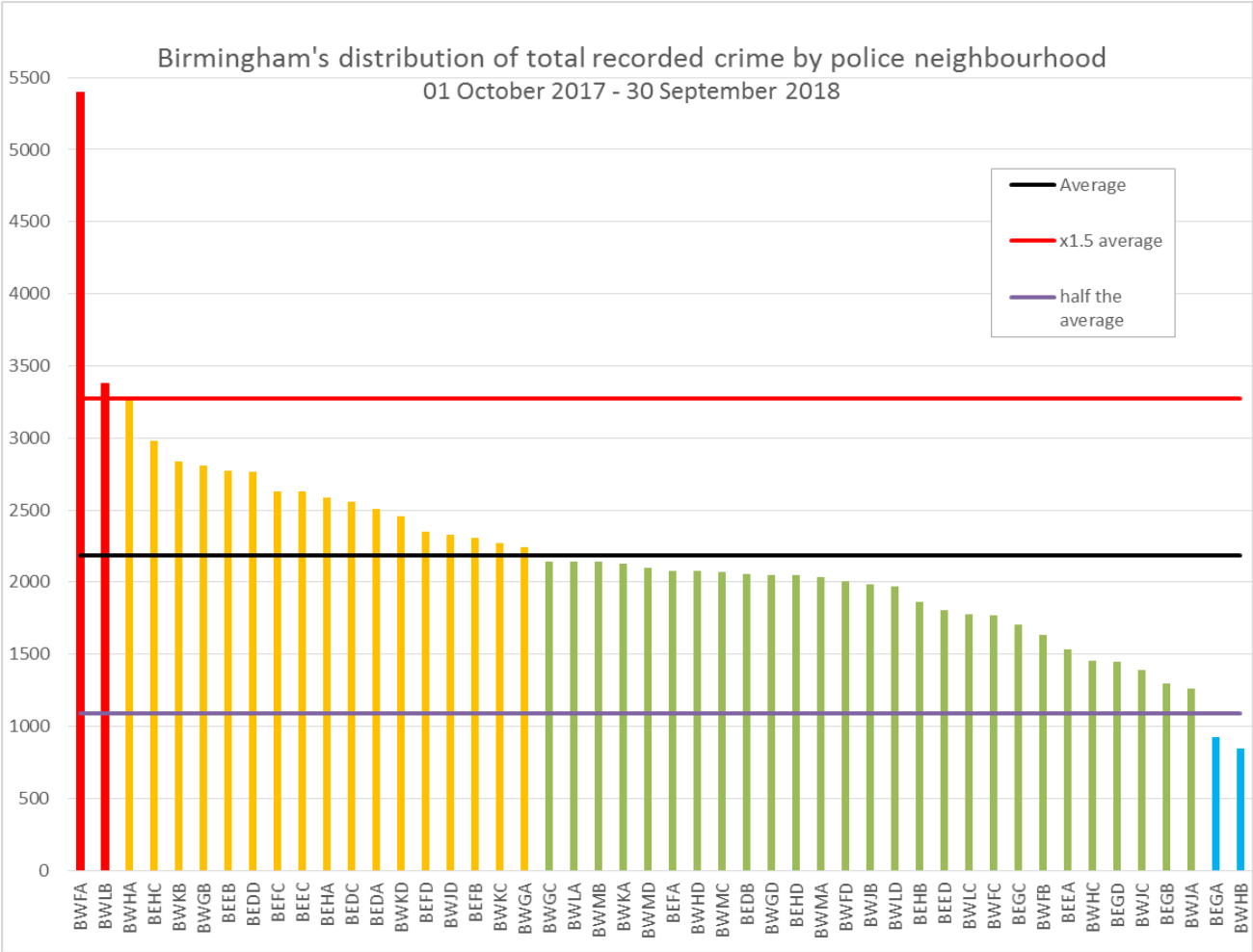
BEAT	Neighbourhood - West	BEAT	Neighbourhood - East
BWFA	Birmingham City Centre	BEHC	South Yardley
BWLB	Lozells and East Handsworth	BEEB	Moseley and Kings Heath
BWHA	Aston	BEDD	Tyburn
BWKB	Longbridge	BEFC	Shard End
BWGB	Edgbaston	BEEC	Sparkbrook

BWKD	Weoley	BEHA	Acocks Green
BWJD	Winson Green	BEDC	Stockland Green
BWKC	Northfield	BEDA	Erdington
BWGA	Bartley Green	BEFD	Washwood Heath
BWGC	Harborne	BEFB	Hodge Hill
BWLA	Handsworth Wood	BEFA	Bordesley Green
BWMB	Bournville	BEDB	Kingstanding
BWKA	Kings Norton	BEHD	Stechford and Yardley North
BWMD	Selly Oak	BEHB	Sheldon
BWHD	Small Heath	BEED	Springfield
BWMC	Brandwood	BEGC	Sutton Trinity
BWGD	Quinton	BEEA	Hall Green
BWMA	Billesley	BEGD	Sutton Vesey
BWFD	Westside	BEGB	Sutton New Hall
BWJB	Ladywood	BEGA	Sutton Four Oaks
BWLD	Perry Barr		
BWLC	Oscott		
BWFC	Southside		
BWFB	Eastside		
BWHC	Nechells		
BWJC	Soho Road		
BWJA	Jewellery Quarter		
BWHB	Highgate		

The above graph and tables gives a breakdown of how Total Recorded Crime was distributed around the city. There are 48 police neighbourhoods which make up Birmingham.

When compared to the average number per neighbourhood Birmingham City Centre was 2x above the average and Lozells and East Handsworth was 1.5 times above the average. These are coloured **red.** Compared to the last strategic assessment, Birmingham City Centre has remained in the highest ranking position for total recorded crime, however Lozells and East Handsworth has moved from 4th to 2nd, as well as now breaching the 1.5x the average mark. A further 17 neighbourhoods were all above the average count, these are coloured **orange.**

The above neighbourhoods account for 40.08 square miles of the city, which is the equivalent of 38.77% of Birmingham, but over half (59.63%) of Total Recorded Crime.

Distribution of calls for service across the city

Figure 4 gives a breakdown of how calls for service was distributed around the city. Data quality was poor, with 749 calls for service not being allocated to a neighbourhood. There are 48 police neighbourhoods which make up Birmingham.

FIGURE 4 - CALLS FOR SERVICE BY BEAT CODE

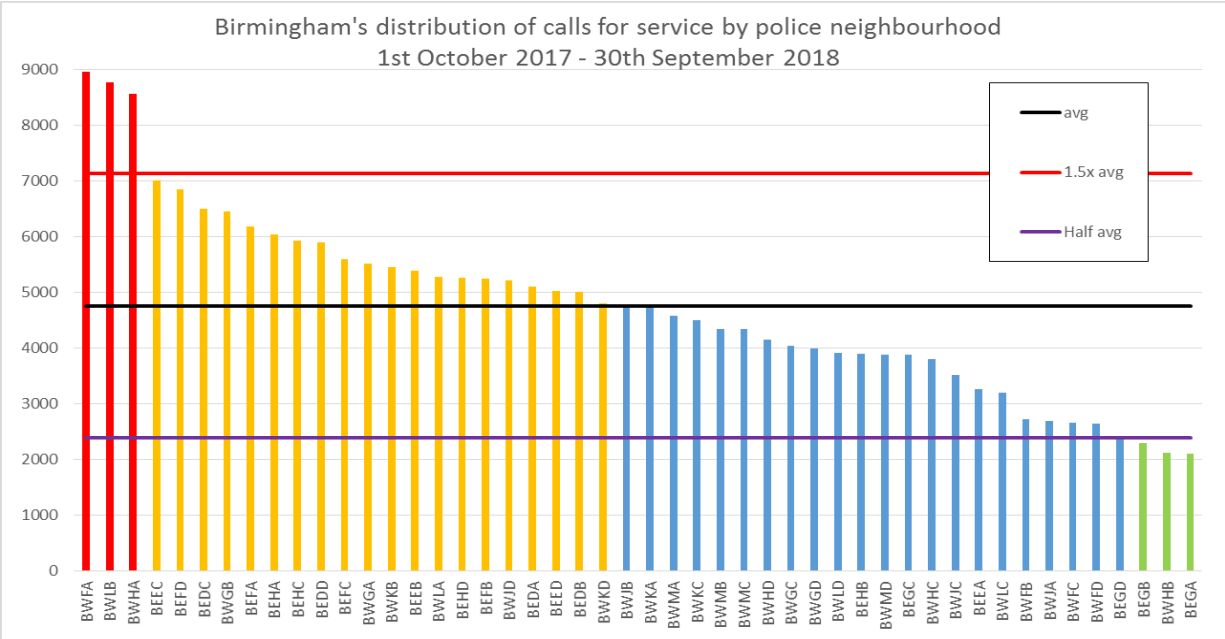

When compared to the average number of calls per neighbourhood Birmingham city centre, Aston and Lozells and East Handsworth were 1.5 times above the average. These are coloured **red.** A further 20 neighbourhoods were all above the average count, these are coloured **orange.**

The 3 top neighbourhoods accounted for 11.48% of the borough areas call for service.

In relation to qualifiers for calls for service:

- 5540 for domestic abuse
- 7497 for mental health
- 6075 for youth related ASB
- 3141 vulnerable adult/child
- 5279 for alcohol

To understand the varied demand across the city, data from both Birmingham City Council (ASB reports) and West Midlands Fire Service (Arson and False Alarm Malicious Intent incidents) has been analysed.

For West Midlands Fire Service (WMFS) demand, only arson incidents and False Alarm with Malicious Intent (FAM) have been analysed for 1st October 2017 to 30th September 2018, as these closely align with the definitions of anti-social behaviour.

There were a total of 1,707 incidents for the year. The majority of calls for WMFS were in Washwood Heath (114 incidents), in which 47.37% were arson rubbish. The average number of incidents a month was 142. However, there was a huge spike in demand in July with 352 incidents, 197 of which relate to grass fires.

For Birmingham City Council, ASB is reported to the council which includes categories such as aggressive begging and neighbour nuisance. **There were a total of 7,687 reports**

BEAT	Neighbourhood	BEAT	Neighbourhood
BEDA	Erdington	BWFA	Birmingham City Centre
BEDB	Kingstanding	BWFB	Eastside
BEDC	Stockland Green	BWFC	Southside
BEDD	Tyburn	BWFD	Westside
BEEA	Hall Green	BWGA	Bartley Green
BEEB	Moseley and Kings Heath	BWGB	Edgbaston
BEEC	Sparkbrook	BWGC	Harborne
BEED	Springfield	BWGD	Quinton
BEFA	Bordesley Green	BWHA	Aston
BEFB	Hodge Hill	BWHB	Highgate
BEFC	Shard End	BWHC	Nechells
BEFD	Washwood Heath	BWHD	Small Heath
BEGA	Sutton Four Oaks	BWJA	Jewellery Quarter
BEGB	Sutton New Hall	BWJB	Ladywood
BEGC	Sutton Trinity	BWJC	Soho Road
BEGD	Sutton Vesey	BWJD	Winson Green
BEHA	Acocks Green	BWKA	Kings Norton
BEHB	Sheldon	BWKB	Longbridge
BEHC	South Yardley	BWKC	Northfield
BEHD	Stechford and Yardley North	BWKD	Weoley
		BWLA	Handsworth Wood
		BWLB	Lozells and East Handsworth
		BWLC	Oscott
		BWLD	Perry Barr
		BWMA	Billesley
		BWMB	Bournville
		BWMC	Brandwood
		BWMD	Selly Oak

TABLE 1 - WMFS DEMAND

Area of demand	Count
ARSON RUBBISH	516
ARSON GRASS	382
ARSON VEHICLE	333
FALSE ALARM MALICIOUS INTENT	258
ARSON DWELL	111
ARSON NON DOM PREMISES	94
ARSON DERELICT VEHICLE	13

Location	Count
H.M.P. BIRMINGHAM	31
COCK HILL LANE, RUBERY	20
WARD END PARK, WASHWOOD HEATH ROAD, WASHWOOD HEATH	15
FINCHLEY ROAD PARK, FINCHLEY ROAD, KINGSTANDING	8
WASHWOOD HEATH ROAD, WASHWOOD HEATH	6
EASTFIELD ROAD, BORDESLEY GREEN	6
TESCO, 299 ASTON LANE	5
STECHFORD HALL PARK, COLESHILL ROAD, HODGE HILL	5
FOX HOLLIES PARK, GOSPEL LANE, ACOCKS GREEN	5
FARNBOROUGH ROAD, CASTLE VALE	5
COLE HALL LANE, SHARD END	5
COLESHILL ROAD, HODGE HILL	5
BILLESLEY COMMON, YARDLEY WOOD ROAD, BILLESLEY	5
2 MASSHOUSE PLAZA, NECHELLS	5

for the year. When broken down into sub-categories a report may appear twice, therefore the total **when taking into account reports that include sub-categories is 13,532.**

The ward with the highest number of reports (including sub-category breakdown) is Bartley Green (557), followed by Shard End (484) and Kingstanding (472). The top category for the top 3 areas was Nuisance. **Across all of Birmingham, nuisance (including neighbour nuisance and noise nuisance) accounted for 69.54% of all reports.**

FIGURE 5 - REPEAT LOCATIONS FOR BCC ASB

Repeat Locations	Count
CARHAMPTON ROAD, B75 7PF	84
CROMWELL LANE, B31 1AS	69
WALNUT WAY	60
ELAN RISE, B32 1SU	46
GLOVER ROAD, B75 7RE	33
THE FENSWAY, B34 6EY	30
VINEYARD ROAD, B31 1PG	30
HEATH WAY, B34 6QU	30
BUSHWOOD ROAD, B29 5AX	30

Distribution of Birmingham's Crime Severity

The below table is provided by the West Midlands Police Geo-Spatial Team using the following method:

- Total Recorded Crime is broken down by 24 types
- Each offence is allocated a weighting score
- The scores were then summed per neighbourhood to give the overall crime severity score
- Crime severity rate calculated for each neighbourhood by dividing the Crime Severity Score by the MYE 17 *1000 population
- Highlighted **red** is 1.5 times the average, **orange** is above the average and **green** is below the average. The average crime rate severity score is 90.97.

Ward	Crime rates population (/1000)	Ward	Crime rates population (/1000)
Ladywood Ward	342.581593	Quinton Ward	83.47826616
Bordesley and Highgate Ward	273.8096066	Highter's Heath Ward	83.3021015
Soho and Jewellery Quarter Ward	136.1866409	Balsall Heath West Ward	82.62030297
Pype Hayes Ward	130.6779444	Perry Barr Ward	81.87844089
Bordesley Green Ward	130.1746809	North Edgbaston Ward	81.27776
Nechells Ward	127.5303028	Heartlands Ward	80.59045985
Newtown Ward	126.7428249	Kingstanding Ward	80.47287924
Handsworth Ward	121.5138587	Bromford and Hodge Hill Ward	80.05370915
Frankley Great Park Ward	118.4214233	Holyhead Ward	78.79175423
Gravelly Hill Ward	114.1646347	Sparkbrook and Balsall Heath East Ward	78.72412406
South Yardley Ward	113.6681034	King's Norton North Ward	77.53373578
Erdington Ward	105.8735072	Ward End Ward	74.42176032
Northfield Ward	105.8660945	Bournville and Cotteridge Ward	72.92364525
King's Norton South Ward	105.7757457	Aston Ward	72.29124637
Rubery and Rednal Ward	104.0515387	Sheldon Ward	71.92757585
Sutton Trinity Ward	101.3682712	Oscott Ward	70.29741237
Edgbaston Ward	101.0559965	Yardley East Ward	70.10729546
Shard End Ward	99.70483551	Billesley Ward	67.85044348
Tyseley and Hay Mills Ward	99.12139053	Bournbrook and Selly Park Ward	67.36498017
Druids Heath and Monyhull Ward	98.5885261	Sutton Vesey Ward	67.32967427
Brandwood and King's Heath Ward	96.8991205	Alum Rock Ward	64.71588145
Birchfield Ward	95.32818091	Sutton Wylde Green Ward	64.0317643
Castle Vale Ward	95.24885258	Perry Common Ward	62.63516953
Weoley and Selly Oak Ward	94.58019938	Hall Green North Ward	61.13370354
Glebe Farm and Tile Cross Ward	91.1522019	Handsworth Wood Ward	60.92058934
Harborne Ward	89.77159752	Yardley West and Stechford Ward	60.2758654
Lozells Ward	89.4246105	Sparkhill Ward	59.15099855
Stockland Green Ward	88.57273833	Sutton Reddicap Ward	57.97238429
Longbridge and West Heath Ward	87.6307491	Sutton Walmley and Minworth Ward	55.00859549
Stirchley Ward	87.01227892	Small Heath Ward	54.18729364
Moseley Ward	86.76830596	Sutton Mere Green Ward	50.75167552
Acocks Green Ward	86.38627339	Hall Green South Ward	44.04474769
Garretts Green Ward	85.97885535	Sutton Roughley Ward	30.14561064
Bartley Green Ward	84.61732257	Sutton Four Oaks Ward	28.7671836
Allens Cross Ward	84.0616736		

Long Term Active Areas (LTAAs)[10]

The force has issued each of the Neighbourhood Policing Units Long Term Active Areas (LTAA). These areas have been identified by mapping Serious Acquisitive Crime and Violence offences over a 5 year period. The below commentary provides an overview of the LTAA's, in which the full document can be requested from the Strategy and Direction team at West Midlands Police.

Stockland Green and Erdington – Taken from WMP Strategic and Development Document

Analysis of the LTAA has highlighted Slade Road and Erdington High Street as the key areas of concern, as shown in the map below.
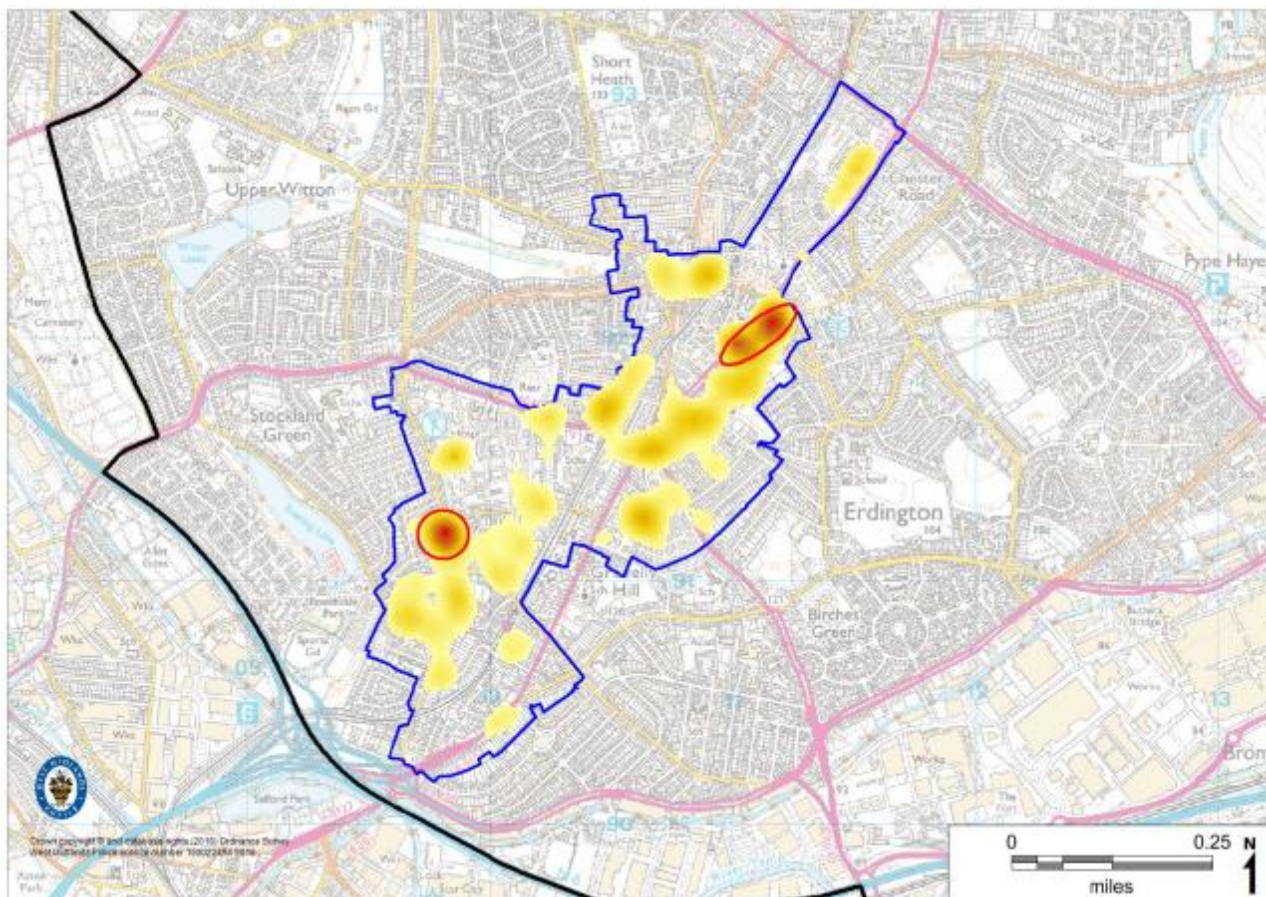
Slade Road *is within the Stockland Green ward and is close to Castle Vale (see map). It is a mixed residential and non-residential location. There are a mixture of house types, most of them in owner-occupation. Over time the area has experienced a rise in poor quality and badly managed private renting, with some larger houses being divided for letting as housing in multiple occupation (HMOs)[11].*

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[10] LTAA were completed by the Strategic Development team at WMP, documents available on request

[11] https://www.sgoht.org.uk/who-we-are/about-us/

The Slade Road hotspot has accounted for just over 4% of violent crime within the whole neighbourhood. Locally where an offence type has been identified, violence tends to be domestic related or linked to hate crime.

The area is diverse and there are a lot of people with complex needs. The key identified vulnerabilities are alcohol (11%), drugs (2%), and mental health (5%).

Erdington *is 4 miles north of Birmingham city centre and the main shopping centre is the High Street with around 280 local businesses.*

Total recorded crime (TRC) in this hotspot accounted for almost a third of crime within the High Street during the 5 years of analysis and increased in 2017 as a result of multiple crime types, the greatest increases being in Other Theft. Both Violence and Other Theft are consistent and long term problems in the area.

Sparkbrook and Sparkhill – Taken from WMP Strategic and Development Document

Analysis of the LTAA has highlighted three areas of concern. Hotspots 1 and 2 are located on the Stratford Road; Hotspot 3 is on Ladypool Road. The roads run parallel to each other and are within close walking distance.

The area falls within the top 10% of the most deprived areas in the country. A high proportion of households are also deemed to be overcrowded[12]. There is also high unemployment within the area and a high number of benefit claimants. A number of homes are rented from both social housing providers and private landlords. There are several hostels and supported accommodations located in the area[13]. A number have been converted into houses of multiple occupation (HMO), sometimes housing vulnerable people with complex needs[14].

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[12] Mapping of Race and Poverty in Birmingham, 2015

[13] http://sparkbrook.localstats.co.uk/census-demographics/england/west-midlands/birmingham/sparkbrook

[14] 148 Stratford Road was originally a HMO supported housing accommodation.

*The sign up rate to WMNow in both Sparkbrook and Sparkhill is **very low** compared to the wider Birmingham East, suggesting that further work may be required to increase engagement with the community, offering a potential route to reduce offending within these areas.*

Stratford Road – Sparkbrook (Hotspot 1)

Violence generally occurs around internet cafes, bus stops and HMOs. Substance misuse is a prominent feature in a number of these incidents. Developing a better understanding of the different cultures and their interpretation of what they believe is acceptable/permissible conduct will provide opportunities for a better working relationship with community leaders and agencies, thereby assisting in safeguarding of vulnerable individuals and helping to reduce crime overall.

Stratford Road – South (Hotspot 2)

Violence tends to occur in public, where there is an notable absence of capable guardianship – particularly in repeat locations. Off-street violence tends to occur inside shops, following altercations between owners/staff and customers. Exploring options to improve capable guardianship and the use of partners to revoke business liscences for owners/staff failing to protect shoppers offers a favourable opportunity to reduce these offences.

Ladypool Road (Hotspot 3)

Violence arises from road rage and collisions. Key contributing factors to these incidents include the road layout, congestion and blocking. 'Crash for Cash' incidents also account for a proportion of these incidents and may be coordinated (i.e. organised crime). Contact with the Insurance Fraud Bureau or the Motor Insurers Bureau should be considered as part of the SARA process to enable a greater understanding of the problem in the area and to assist in the investigation of suspect crashes. Working with businesses to adopt a less apathetic attitude towards parking issues also presents a favourable means of reducing these incidents.

Birmingham City Centre – Taken from WMP Strategic and Development Document

Broad Street is a major thoroughfare and popular nightspot centre in the city centre with a number of bars and clubs situated along the street, with many visitors coming to the area for the nightlife1.

The Night Time Economy (NTE) on Broad Street is a key crime generator, with 42%[15] of offences over the five year period taking place within the NTE hours of 20:00 on a Saturday through to 04:59 of the Sunday morning[16]. Alcohol is highly likely a prevailing factor in the incidents and offences that occur during these

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[15] 1549 offences

[16] Five years' worth of total recorded crime amounted to 3668 offences taking place within the vicinity of Broad Street

hours. In line with the World Health Organisation's socio-ecological model, the consumption of alcohol is an aggravating factor in the spread of violence, which operates at the individual level.

Next Stage

Having identified several areas of focus, the NPU should proceed to generating a SARA (Scan, Analyst, Respond, Assess) plan to understand and prioritise the specifics of problems, generate appropriate interventions, put these into action, and then assess the effectiveness of the interventions. This process is then repeated, refining interventions and continually reducing threat and harm in the treatment area over a sustained period of time.

Community Issues

> **Key Findings**
>
> - The top 3 priorities to come from the public survey were burglary, theft of vehicle and violence

The CSP survey was used to help to understand the communities' priorities in Birmingham. The CSP survey has been carried out across all 7 areas and helps to provide a consistent way in analysing the priorities of the West Midlands communities.

For Birmingham, **there were 1350 respondents, which accounted for 47.8% of the total respondents.** 829 of the respondents were female, 492 were male, 27 'prefer not to say' and 2 transgender. The majority (24%) of people were in the 25-34 age bracket, followed by 35-44 (22.7%). 10% were aged 16-24 and 6.3% were aged 65 and over. For ethnicity, 78.9% classed themselves as white British, 9.5% as Asian, 2.7% as mixed. 23 respondents identified as black. For disability, 57 people stated they did have a disability.

The below table highlights what people were most concerned about (their top priority). The specific areas are sub categorises of the priority, therefore for some answers there is duplication as they can fit into multiple areas. The 'Priority Total' column shows how many people ranked that as a top priority in their chosen priority area, each respondent got to choose three specific areas. The 'top priorities' tallies the number of responses for the top priorities column.

Priority area	Specific Area	Top Priorities	Priority total
Crime	Burglary	371	1203
	Theft of Vehicle	330	
	Robbery	164	
	Theft from the Person	126	
	Theft from Vehicle	85	
	Distraction Burglary	51	
	Theft From Shop/Stalls	23	
	Distraction Burglary	51	
	Metal Theft	2	
Gang related crime	Violence	161	608
	Youth Gang	128	
	Drug Dealing	120	
	Gang Dispute	100	
	Exploitation	53	
	Drugs Trafficking	46	
Community Issues	Youth Related ASB	151	615
	Disorderly behaviour	123	

	Alcohol related ASB	70	
	Speeding	67	
	Littering	47	
	Street racing	45	
	Distraction driving	37	
	Road Rage	21	
	Dog fouling	16	
	Neighbour Disputes	13	
	Unauthorised Encampments	12	
	Community Tensions	11	
	Arson	1	
	Bus Lane Driving	1	
Violence	Knife Crime	109	
	Gang-Violence	60	
	Youth Violence	51	
	Gun Crime	31	
	Aggressive Begging	27	
	Drug-Involved Violence	23	373
	Alcohol-Involved Violence	22	
	Sexual Violence	17	
	Domestic Violence	11	
	Night Club/Pubs Violence	11	
	Child Abuse	11	
Town Centre Safety	Homelessness	44	
	Violence	42	
	Aggressive Begging	40	
	Public Place Violence	33	
	Substance Misuse	29	
	Robberies	23	257
	Burglary - Business and Community	20	
	Hate Crime	13	
	Clubs/Pubs/Nightlife	7	
	Theft From Shop/Stalls	6	
	Public Demonstrations	0	
	Making Off Without Payment	0	
Traffic and transport	Speeding	62	
	Inconsiderate Parking	54	
	Distraction Driving (e.g. use of mobile phones)	46	
	Street Racing	26	218
	Road Rage	16	
	Road Traffic Collisions	8	
	Bus Lane Driving	6	

Category	Sub-category	Count	Total
Sexual Offences	Rape and Serious Sexual Assault	21	75
	Sexual Harassment	20	
	Child Sexual Exploitation	19	
	Online Grooming	13	
	Sextortion	2	
Terrorism	Terror Attacks	26	88
	Extremist Speakers	25	
	Radicalisation	23	
	Counter Terrorism Arrests	9	
	Travelling Overseas	5	
Substance abuse	Drug dealing	40	146
	Class A	22	
	Long Term Use	16	
	Cannabis	15	
	Psychoactive Substances	12	
	Drug Driving	11	
	Recreational Drugs	8	
	Drug Trafficking	7	
	Alcohol	5	
	Drink Driving	4	
	Clubs/Pubs/Nightlife	4	
	Aerosols	2	
Abuse and Exploitation	Child Sexual Exploitation	21	91
	Domestic Abuse	16	
	Mental Health	15	
	Trafficking	7	
	Slavery	6	
	Sexual Exploitation	6	
	Organised Immigration Crime	5	
	Problematic Landlords	4	
	Female Genital Mutilation	4	
	Exploitation of Young People	4	
	Honour Based Violence	2	
	Hate Crime	1	
	Forced Marriage	0	
Internet crime	Identity Theft	5	14
	Phishing and Internet Scams	4	
	Malicious Communications	3	
	Cyber-Bullying	1	
	Revenge Porn	1	
Fraud	Identity Theft	3	10
	Online/Cyber Fraud	2	
	Phishing Attacks	2	

OFFICIAL

	Counterfeit Goods	1	
	Fraud	1	
	Door to Door Fraud	1	
	Trading Standards Breaches	0	
	Problematic Landlords	0	

The top 10 key priorities to come out of the survey were:

1. Burglary
2. Theft of vehicle
3. Violence
4. Youth related ASB
5. Youth gangs
6. Theft from person
7. Disorderly behaviour
8. Drug dealing
9. Knife crime
10. Gang disputes

Geographic coverage of survey

People were asked to provide their postcode so it could be understood where the people responding lived. For some postcodes (283 postcodes), they were either not provided or included in the incorrect format, therefore, these were removed by the survey coordinator and could not be included in the geographic analysis.

All police neighbourhoods have respondents who live in that area. This helps to understand that **the priorities selected in the CSP survey are reflective of all areas**.

Victims

Key Findings

- Between 1st October 2017 and 30th September 2018 there were 46,557 victims recorded in Birmingham, which accounted for 52,863 offences *(this excludes premises)*

- Repeat victims make up just 0.38% of Birmingham's population, but experience 10.1% of all reported crime

- The case study of the repeat victim illustrates the cost of crime when victimisation is not addressed

- 26,864 offences (50.82%) were committed at the home address of the victim.

- 20.61% of the offences that occurred in the victim's home were categorised as Domestic Violence.

- Males tend to be victims of crime slightly more than females

- Females, however, accounted for more of the repeat victim profile

This section explores whether certain people and places, suffer disproportionately from crime and disorder in Birmingham, including repeat victimisation. This will focus priorities in terms of protecting Birmingham's most acutely victimised and 'at risk' communities and reassuring those who need it most.

Profiling Victims

Excluding premises, 46,557 individuals reported 52,863 offences with 4,388 being the victim of at least two criminal offences in Birmingham between October 2017 and September 2018. This represents 4.1% of Birmingham's 2016 mid-year estimate census population. 73.6% of the victims were Birmingham residents. A further 5% were comprised of those from the West Midlands force area, with the majority coming from the neighbouring local authorities of Sandwell (1.44%) and Solihull (1.64%). The remainder of people victimised in Birmingham were those who provided addresses which did not sit within the West Midlands (12.61%) or the data did not hold a local authority area for the address (8.68%).

26,864 offences (50.82%) were committed at the home address of the victim. 20.61% of the offences that occurred in the victim's home were categorised as Domestic Violence.

Where the sex of the victim is recorded, males tend to be victims of crime more than females in Birmingham, with males accounting for 53% and females 47%. This is largely in keeping with previous findings. Both male and female victims saw increases from the age of 18 upwards, with the peak age band for both aged between 26 to 35 years old. The majority of victims aged 18 to 25 were female (13% higher in

number than male). Female victim numbers began to fall after 26-35 fell until 66 years old when the trend line evened out. Male victim numbers also declined after 35, but at a slower pace than females.
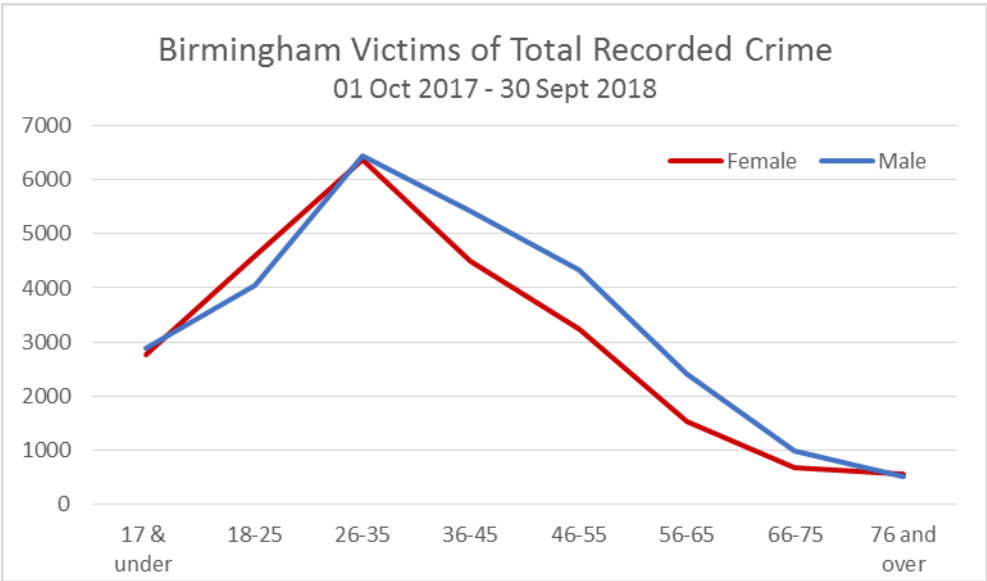
There was similarity in the top offences reported by both genders with Actual Bodily Harm, Common Assault, and Theft from Motor Vehicle and Burglary Residential in the top 5 for each. The top offence recorded by females was Actual Bodily Harm which accounted for 12% of the female victim profile. The top offence recorded by male victims was Theft from Motor Vehicle which accounted for 12% of the overall male victim profile.

Victimisation tends to vary by offence, with females far more likely to be recorded as victims of domestic abuse, with 40% of 'Send Communication/article conveying threatening message' being domestic violence related, 60% of offences for assault occasion ABH where a female is the victim are also domestic violence offences. Whilst males are higher in number for robbery, and vehicle crime. The table below shows the gender split of victims for various the top 10 offences.
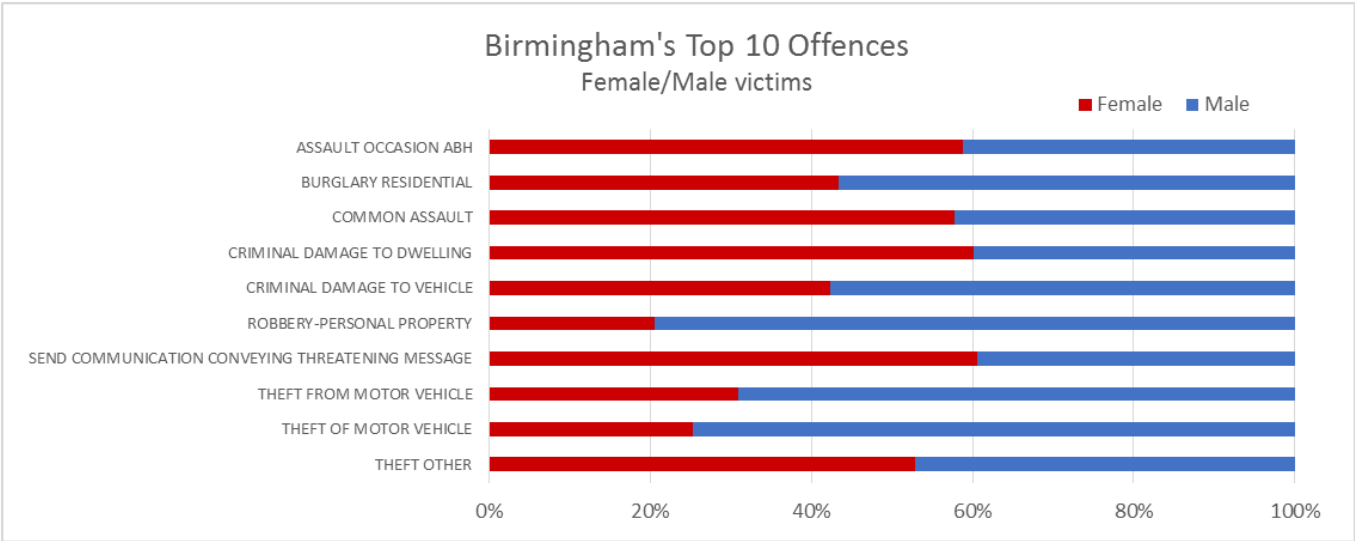
Age

Vulnerability to crime and disorder is strongly linked to age. This is illustrated in the graph below which displays risk of victimisation by age, taking into account the population structure of Birmingham[17] ; a score over 92 (the red line) signifies that the age is at greater risk than the Birmingham average. The purple line indicates where one and a half times the average would be. Adults aged 25-41 are most likely to be vulnerable to crime. By the age of 13 the rate of victimisation surpasses the borough average and remains breached consistently until the age of 41. The main peak is between 25 and 41 years of age when

A Victim Index for Birmingham
01 October 2017 to 30 September 2018
(based on mid year population estimates 2016)
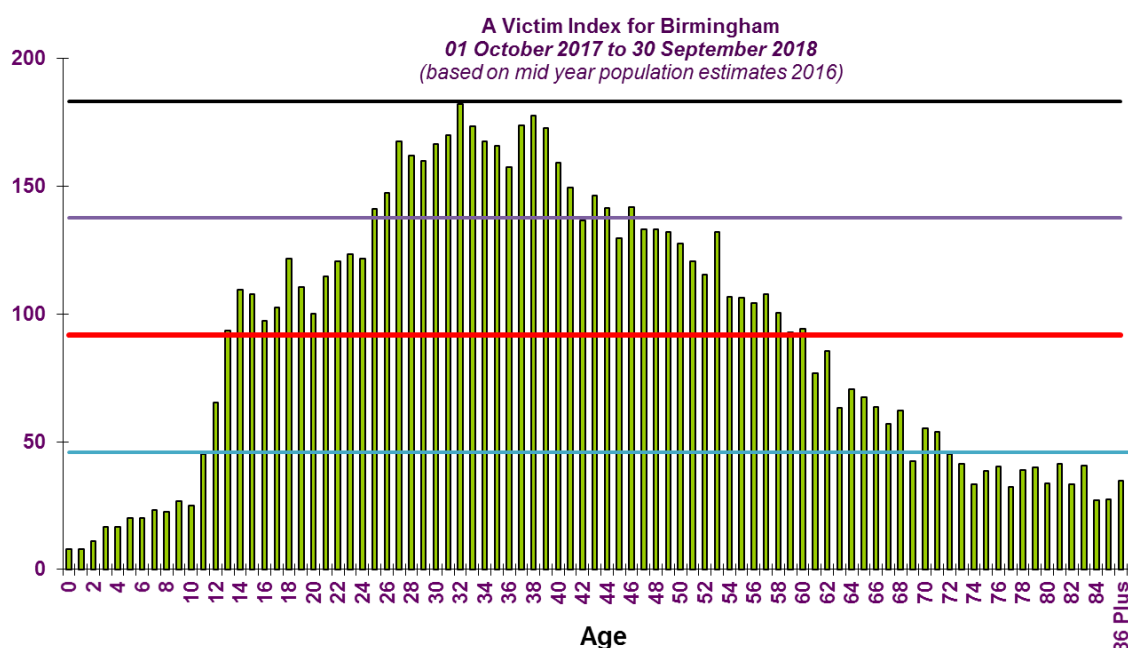
victimisation goes through 1.5 times the average. The chances of being a victim of crime does not fall consistently below the borough average until people are in their sixties.

Repeat Victimisation

Repeat victims are those most acutely affected by crime and disorder. Those who have been victims of crime once are found to be at a heightened risk of a further crime. This risk increases with the numbers of crimes experienced and is greatest in the immediate aftermath of a crime taking place. Past victimisation predicts future victimisation; understanding this is vital in determining prevention initiatives and reducing overall total recorded crime.

The quality of recorded data has frustrated analysis. Multiple entries for the same person have been found due to various spellings, differing versions of the same name (e.g. Catherine, Katherine, Cath, Katy, Katie etc.) alternative dates of birth, and different ethnicities, from White to Black for the same person. Poor

17 Office of National Statistics – mid-year population estimates 2016

data quality has also been seen in the allocation of Offence Type markers, where the MO clearly describes a domestic situation and the named victim and suspect are in a relationship, but the crime has not been allocated the correct marker. **Therefore, the below analysis only represents the minimum number of offences when referring to offence types as many offences are not allocated the relevant marker.**

There were a minimum of 4372 repeat victims accounting for 9.55% of all victims (excluding premises). 1 in 10 victims are victimised more than once, this a decrease to the previous strategic period whereby 1 in 7 victims were repeats. The repeat victims accounted for 10.1% of Total Recorded Crime. Considering that these repeat victims make up just 0.38% of Birmingham's population, but experience 10.1% of all reported crime, it is clear that a small core of residents suffer disproportionately.

- The gender split was the opposite of the overall victim profile, with females accounting for 55.7% of repeat victims and males accounting for 44.3%. Repeat females accounted for 58.1% of the recorded crimes within the cohort.

- Domestic Violence was a main contributor to the repeat victim profile, accounting for 1495 (34.2%) of the repeat victims, and 26% of all crime recorded to a repeat victim.

- 3346 (63%) of repeat victims reported 2 offences over the year; however some reported up to 15 offences against them in the 12 month period examined. There were 84 victims who reported 6 offences or more.

- For crimes committed against repeat victims, 58.2% were committed at the victim's home location. The top 5 offence categories committed at a repeat victim's home were assault occasion ABH, common assault, burglary residential, criminal damage to dwelling and send communication/article conveying a threatening message.

Initial scoping indicates that these victims are vulnerable to crime for a variety of reasons depending on the individual and in certain cases the lifestyle they lead. Detailed analysis into the influencing factors behind repeat victimisation would be beneficial and reveal causal factors. These factors will include such as Mental Health, Substance Misuse, Alcohol Abuse, Domestic Abuse, Interpersonal Violence and mind-set.

Inferences
- A small proportion of offenders account for a large proportion of offences and a small proportion of victims suffer a large proportion of offences.
- Some victims make poor lifestyle choices and remain in high-risk settings in spite of multiple agency interventions.
- Some vulnerable victims are unable to, or have failed to secure their properties.

Geographical Profile of Victims

The maps below show where the highest intensity of victims reside within Birmingham. In the 'Birmingham's victim's home addresses by Lower Super Output Areas' (LSOA) map, there is high intensity within the East of Birmingham and some LSOA's areas within North and West. When looking at the victims whose offences also took place at their home location, there are some LSOAs that become higher intensity. For example, the north of Birmingham there is a higher intensity of victims who report crimes that happen at the home location.
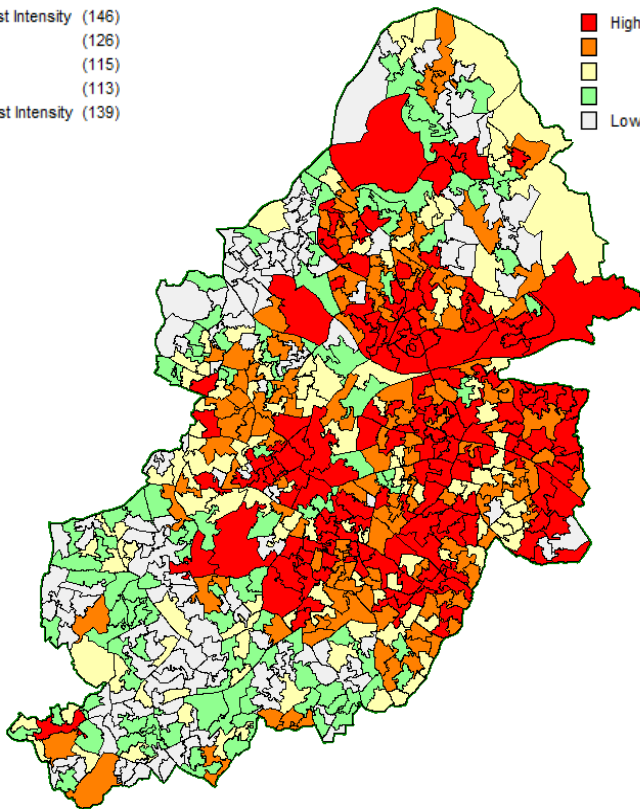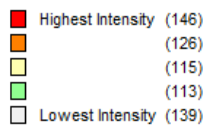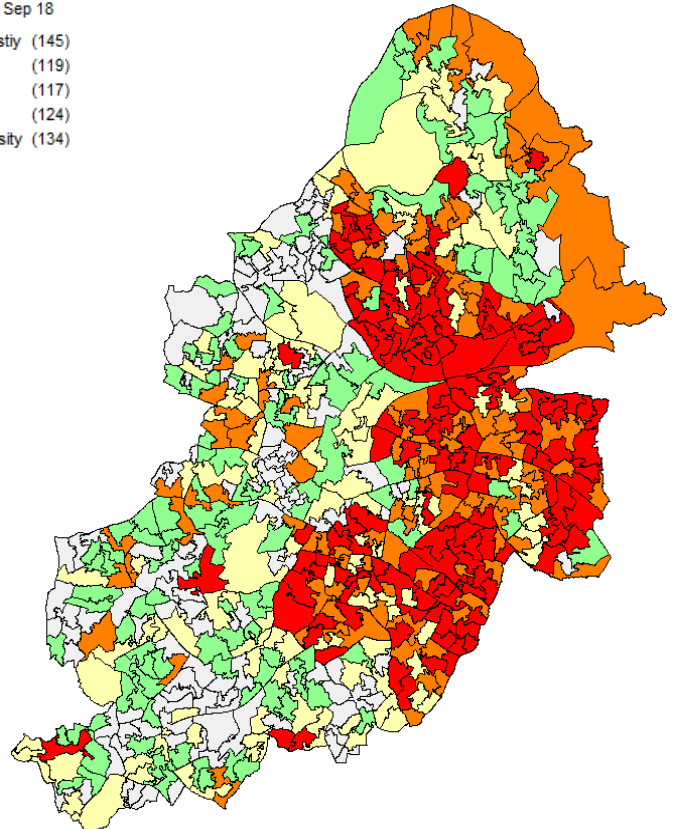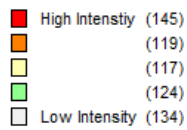
Case Study of a Repeat Victim and the Cost of Crime

The repeat victim focused on in this case study, is a young female, 'Rosie[1]', who has no fixed abode, who has been victim to all her offences at the same location (apart from one offence).

- Repeat victimisation is defined as a being the individual being victim to more than one offence within the 12-month period analysed. For the case study, Rosie who has been subject to the highest number of offences has been used.

- Between October 2017 and September 2018 Rosie reported 15 crimes, of which 11 were categorised as Domestic Abuse, 1 domestic abuse non-crime.

- Rosie was first know to WMP in 2007 as a victim of assault.

- Rosie has a history of domestic violence with a series of partners, and has markers for mental health, suicidal and self-harm.

- In 2008, Rosie committed their first detected crime. This crime was assault occasion ABH, in which her mother was a co-offender.

- Rosie also has a child, Rosie was charged with wilfully neglect young person under 16 in 2017. The child was taken into police care due to the state of the premises.

- The Cost of Crime can be considered in 3 different ways[1]
    - **Anticipation of Crime**, defensive expenditure and insurances - money individuals and businesses spend on crime detection and prevention.
    - **Consequence of Crime,** property damaged or stolen, physical and emotional harm to the victim, lost output, health services and victim services
    - **Response to Crime,** police costs and other CJS costs.

- Despite the wide range of costs included in the estimates there are inevitably some costs of crime that cannot be estimated due to the lack of available evidence or data. This includes
    - The fear of crime
    - The environmental cost of crime
    - The cost to victims' families

Using the Cost of Crime figures published by the Home Office with the offences that are the closest match in the above Case Study:

Offences	Cost of crime	Number of offences	Total Cost
Violence with injury	14050	6	84300
Violence without injury	5930	6	35580
Robbery person	11320	1	11320
Criminal damage - arson	8420	1	8420
Criminal damage - other	1350	1	1350
Grand total			£140,970

There are no current official figures relating to Calls for Service.

Offenders

Key Finding

- Between 1st October 2017 and 30th September 2018 there were 12436 detected offences, which were detected to 7589 offenders

- 76% of detected offences were committed by Birmingham residents

- Males accounted for the majority of detected offenders (83.5%)

- The same age category peaked for both male and female offenders, 26-35 years, this is the same age bracket as victims

- 49 detected individuals committed over 10 offences each which accounted for 748 crimes

- Detections for burglary are at 8%

- The repeat offender case study shows how one offender can cost at minimum £432,890 if not managed effectively (calls for service and demand for other service providers is not included)

- Theft from Shop or Stall and Violent Crime were common to the majority of age groups for both male and female.

- Possession of cannabis was seen more commonly among younger males

- Burglary residential is high for 16-21 year olds and then peaks again at 43-45.

- The wilful neglect and assault is highlighted for female offenders aged between 25-42

- Issues around the recording of the ethnicity of offenders have been highlighted in previous Strategic Assessments as this has an impact on the robustness of conclusions that can be drawn from any analysis.

- There are intelligence gaps in understanding the profile of offenders who commit crime in Birmingham

This section examines who commits crime in Birmingham, who are the most prolific offenders.

Geographic profile of offenders

Between 01 October 2017 and 30 September 2018 there were 12,436 detected offences (11.8% of Total Recorded Crime) in Birmingham. These offences were detected to 7589 individual offenders.

Compared to the last strategic assessment the number of detected offences have reduced by 1726 (-12.18%). This down-turn in numbers is also reflected by the drop in the number of offenders; 1563 fewer (-17.07%)

Based on those offenders with valid addresses:

- 76% of offences were committed by Birmingham residents.[18]

- 4.17% of Birmingham offences were detected to offenders living in the rest of the West Midlands.
    - 1.55% offences were detected to Sandwell offenders.
    - 0.44% offences were detected to Dudley offenders
    - 0.51% offences were detected to Wolverhampton offenders
    - 0.7% offences were detected to Walsall offenders
    - 0.66% offences were detected to Solihull offenders
    - 0.31% offences were detected to Coventry offenders

19.85% of offences were detected to offenders who provided addresses which sit outside of the West Midlands Police Force area, No Fixed Abode or not recorded within the data.

The home addresses of Birmingham resident offenders are mapped below. They have been separated into young offenders (up to and including 17 years old) and adult offenders. The maps show the SOAs where offenders with the most offending live.

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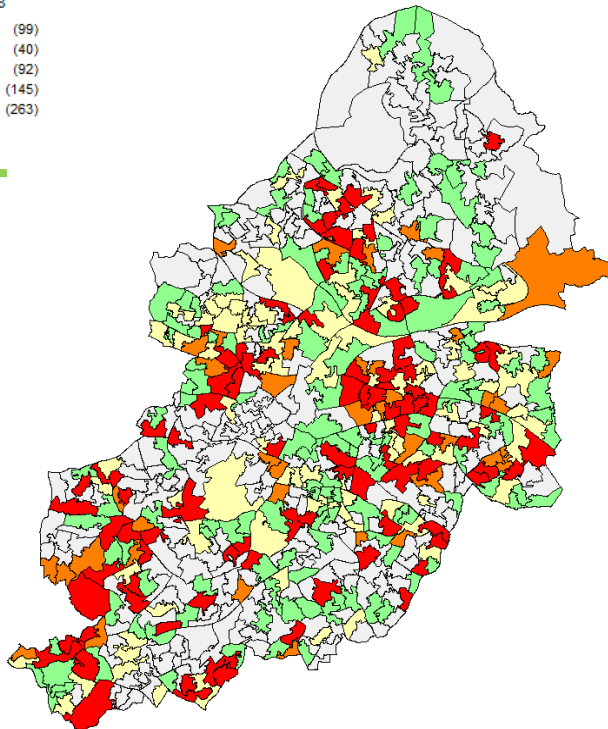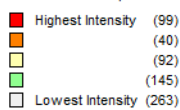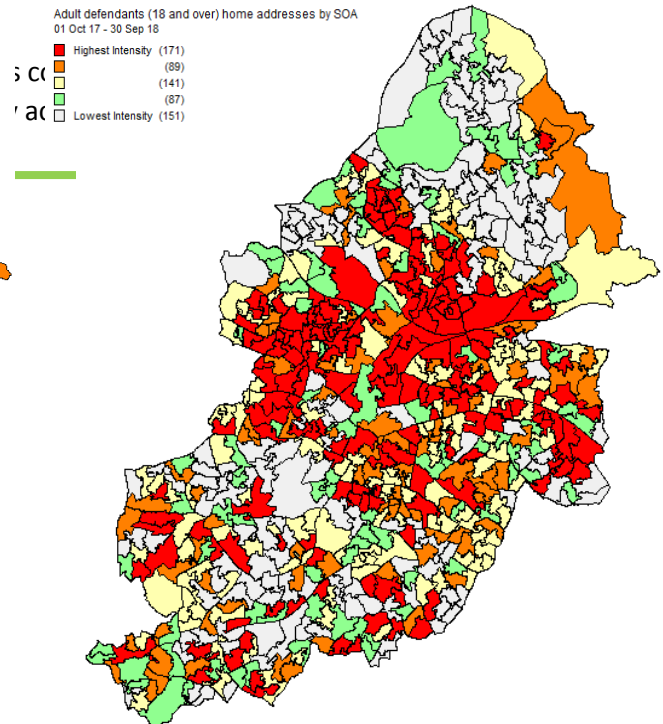
[18] For defendant addresses, BEAT codes were inconsistent and not always complete. A word search formula in excel found that for Full Person Location details that mentioned Birmingham that 73% of defendants were from Birmingham. Looking at those that yielded false, there were some BEAT codes that were allocated to Birmingham. This brings the total to 75.98% defendants from Birmingham, opposed to 64.21% that are from Birmingham using solely BEAT codes.

Profiling offenders

Male defendants were in the majority accounting for 83.5% of the profile and 84.47% of the offences detected. Females accounted for 16.5% of the defendant profile and 15.53% of the offences detected

The peak age range in offending for both males and females sits between 26 and 35 years old. After 26 to 35 years both genders begin to decrease. In each age band male defendants outnumbered females by at least 4:1. In the age bands of 18 to 25 years and 46 – 55 years old male defendants outnumbered females by 7:1.
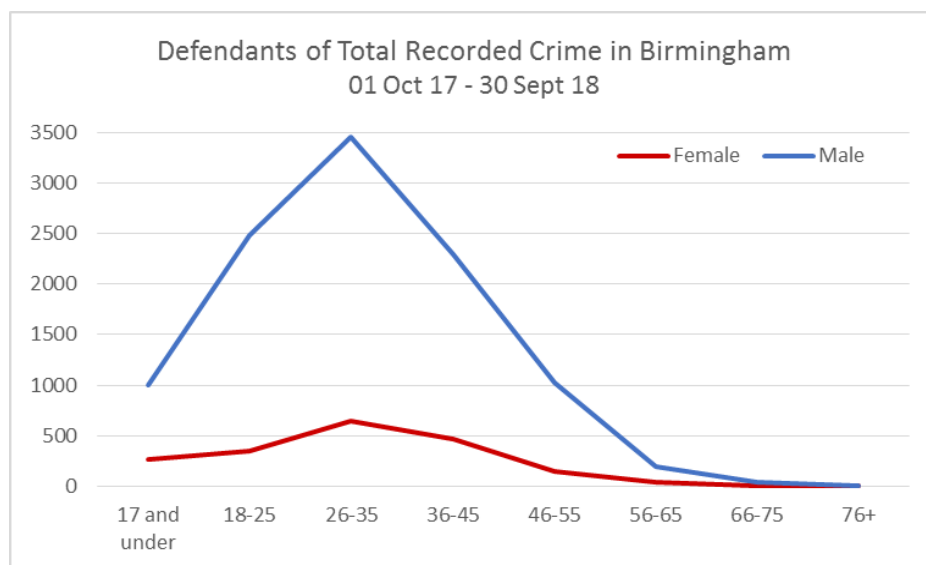
Age

- The graph below shows the likelihood of offending by age, taking into account Birmingham's population structure[19].
- A score over 69 (shown by the horizontal red line) signifies that an age is more likely to offend than average. The purple line indicates 1.5 times the average and the black line indicates double the

[19] ONS mid-year population estimates 2016

A Defendant Index for Birmingham
01 October 2017 to 30 September 2018
(based on mid year population estimates 2016)
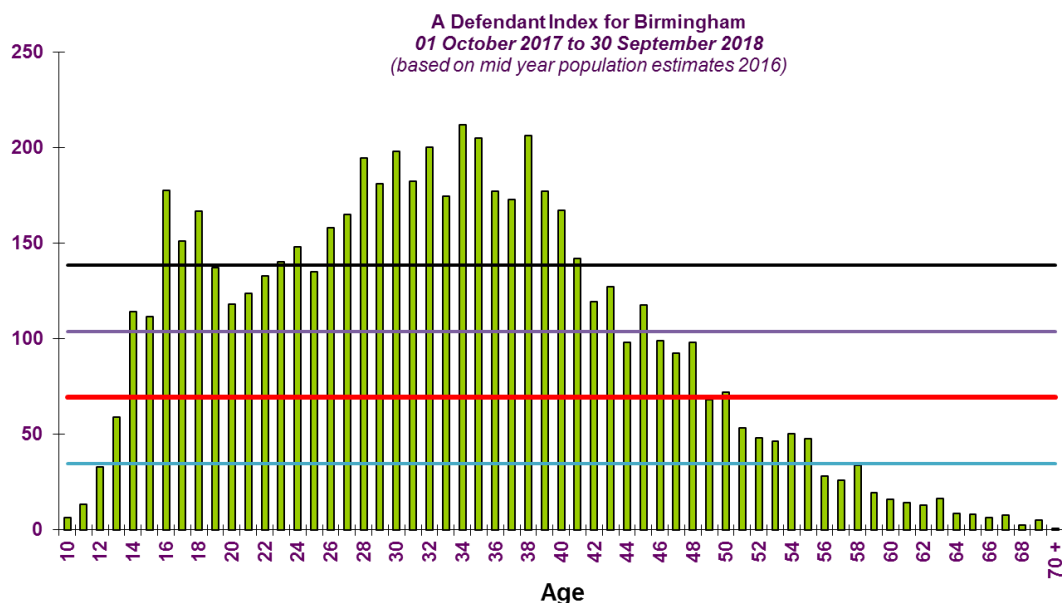
It can be summarised from the results that:

- From 14 years old, the risk of offending rises to surpass the 1.5 x Birmingham average.

- There were 629 individual offenders aged between 16-18 years, where there was a peak in offending (2x the average). 184 of these individuals were repeat offenders. 12.8% of the offence for this age were 'possess cannabis', followed by 'burglary residential' 11%.

- 14 is a key age in terms of offending as well as becoming a victim.

- The propensity to offend climbs sharply at 16 and breaches 2x the average index score for Birmingham.

- From 14, offending remains at above 1.5x the average score through to the early 40s.

- At 26 years old there is another rise in offending (2x the average) and this remains until 40 years and is the peak age range for offending. 46.61% of offences were detected to this age range.

- The peak single age for offending was 34 years old. There were 226 individual offenders who were caught committing crime last year. 25.4% of the offences committed by this age was Theft from Shop or Stall, followed by assault occasion ABH (9.47%).

- From 41 there is a drop in offending, albeit the score remains above average until 50 years old.

- From this point the risk of offending shows a steady and sustained decrease and remains below the index average.

- Females are more likely to start their offending earlier than males. By the age of 13 years old female offending breaches the average and 4 peaks at 14, 16, 31 and 34 years old (all peaks are 3.5 x average or higher).

- Male offending breaches the average a year later at 14, and peaks at 38 years old.

Results are presented in the table below to indicate the top 2 common offences detected for each age bracket in males and females.

Key: **Black** = Top offence for age bracket **Grey** = Second highest offence per age bracket.

Offence - Males	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30	31-33	34-36	37-39	40-42	43-45
Burglary residential			Grey	Grey								Black
Theft from Shop or Stall	Grey	Black					Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Grey
Possess Cannabis			Black	Black	Black	Black						
Assault Occasion ABH	Black	Grey			Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	

Offence - Females	10-12*	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30	31-33	34-36	37-39	40-42	43-45
Common assault				Grey								
Theft from Shop or Stall	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Wilfully neglect Young Person Under 16						Grey	Grey	Grey			Grey	
Wilfully assault Young Person Under 16									Grey	Grey		
Assault Occasion ABH	Grey	Grey	Grey		Grey							Grey

Numbers are below 10

Ethnicity

Robust analysis is limited due to categories in which defendants are characterised. 53.89% of defendants were classed as 'White North European', 17.82% as 'Black', 17.15% as 'Asian', 8.94% were 'Unknown/Other/blank', 1.14% as 'White south European', 0.83% as 'Middle Eastern', 0.21% 'Chinese/Japanese/South East Asian' and 0.02% as Bangladeshi.

Repeat Offenders

The same caveat around data quality applies to any analysis regarding repeat offenders.

- Analysis of the defendant data shows there were 2198 individuals who were repeat offenders, the 2198 offenders committed 7045 crimes.
- The gender divide in this cohort is similar to the overall profile with males accounting for 85.5% of repeat offenders and females 14.5%.
- Repeat offenders accounted for 7045 of the detected offences recorded between October 2017 and September 2018

- The amount of offences committed by repeat offenders is similar to the gender divide with males accounting for 86% of offences and females 14%

- 1222 (55.5%) of repeat offenders committed 2 offences during the period examined.

- 49 individuals committed over 10 offences each accounting for 728 offences.

- The top offender committed 73 offences in the 12 months, his home address was on Birmingham East (see repeat offender case study).

Repeat Defendants of Total Recorded Crime in Birmingham
01 Oct 17 - 30 Sept 18
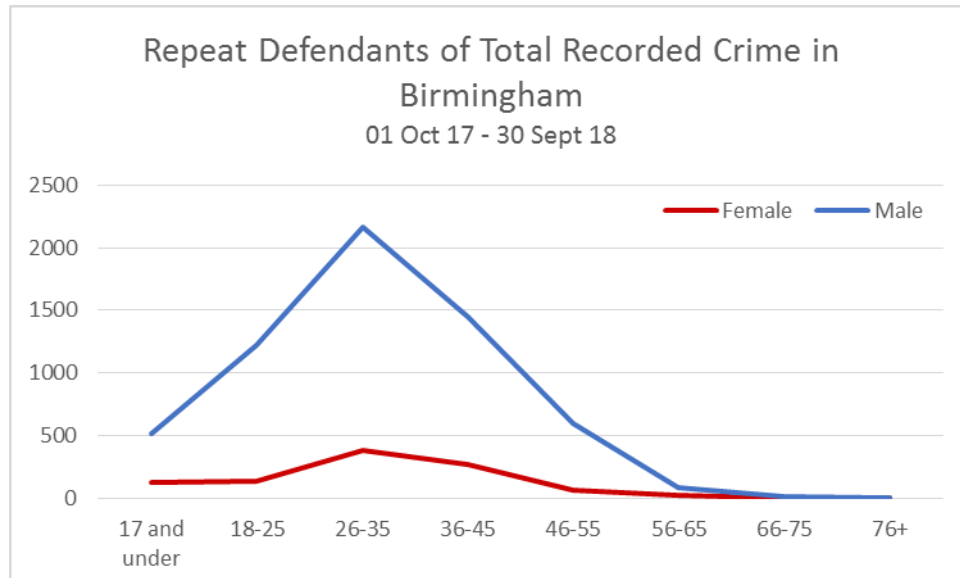
- Repeat offenders also saw the peak numbers between the ages of 26 and 35 years old. For both males and females, approximately 1 in every 2 offenders within this age band was a repeat offender (this was the case for both genders)

- In each age band, similar to the overall profile of defendants males outnumbered females on average 6:1, with exception in 18-25 category where males outnumbered females by 9:1.

Inferences

- With fewer police and partner agencies available the rewards of successfully committing a crime can reinforce criminal behaviour.

- Some people have a predisposition to offend, and will be motivated to commit crime when they see / hear what is placed in the media i.e. bilking cannot be responded to by police (*Daily Mail – 28th October 2018, A fifth of police forces are 'ignoring' fuel thieves in the face of budget cuts*).

- Committing one crime increases the probability of further offending.

- Once convicted it can become more difficult to resume a law abiding community life due to reduced job opportunities which can lead to isolation.

- This in turn leads to increased association with others who find themselves in a similar situation and criminal behaviour persists.

- Early intervention can contribute towards preventing real vulnerabilities such as being coerced into sexual exploitation, or modern day slavery, becoming radicalised, or

Motivations and Drivers

It is fair to say that the circumstances around an individual's life can and do determine future behaviour. For some, this means that offending becomes a pattern of behaviour.

Early indications of which factors go against desistance are things such as:

- Features of a lifestyle,
- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Thinking and Behaviour
- Family and Wider Networks
- Emotional Development and Mental Health
- Substance Misuse and Learning Education and Training
- Attitudes of Offending and Behaviour.

Focussing on positive change and development in a person's life can prevent negative labelling based on their past behaviour.

Detections

Detection levels provide an insight into how much is understood about the various crime types and how effective the partnership is in apprehending offenders.

Between 01 October 2017 and 30 September 2018 7045 offences were detected, equivalent to 6.7% of Total Recorded Crime. Comapred to the Strategic Assessment for 2016/17 this is a reduction of 7.9%.

- 79.84% of detections resulted in a charge/ summons/ postal charge
- 3.61% in community resolutions, 2.87% in adult cautions, including conditional cautions
- 0.99% in youth cautions including conditional cautions

Offenders aged 17 or under accounted for 639 detections (9% of all detections). 71% of the outcomes resulted in a charge / postal charge for an offence, whilst 7.36% of outcomes in this age bracket were dealt with by way of Community Resolution.

- Postal charge was the top disposal method for 10, 11 and 13 year olds
- Charge or Summons was the top disposal method for 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 year olds.

Volume crime detections

Volume crime (40% of Total Recorded Crime) in Birmingham consists of Actual Bodily Harm, Theft from motor vehicle, Theft from shop or stall, Burgalry residential, Common assault and theft other.

Detection rates for these are detailed in the table below. This highlights gaps in understanding the offender profile for Birmingham and therefore missed opportunities to increase the management of the offenders.

Offence	Detection Rate	No. Crimes	No. Detections	No. Offenders
Actual Bodily Harm	14.3%	8459	1207	1087
Theft from motor vehicle	1.1%	8059	89	71
Theft from shop or stall	28.4%	7314	2080	1151
Burgalry residential	8%	7032	566	306
Common assault	10.2%	6378	653	568
Theft other	1.9%	4843	93	85

Inferences

- Offenders who have not been brought to justice are motivated to continue offending, thus increasing crime and lowering detection rates.

- There are partners who hold information who could contribute to the prevention and detection of crime; bring offenders to justice, preserve order and prevent the commission of further offences.

The Information Sharing Protocols are reviewed and updated every year. These agreements create the pathways to permit relevant and appropriate information exchange.

This is further exacerbated by some partners not having secure methods of sharing information in place.

Case Study of a Repeat Offender and the Cost of Crime

For the repeat offender case study, it focuses on a male, 'Jim[1]' from Birmingham West. Jim has been a repeat offender, whose contact with West Midlands Police started in 2016 when the he moved into the area.

- Repeat offender is defined as the offender committing more than one offence within the 12-month period analysed. For the case study, Jim lived within Birmingham and committed one the highest number of offences.

- Between October 2017 and September 2018, Jim committed 73 crimes, 72 of which were burglary residential.

- Jim is aged 45, and was first known to West Midlands Police in 2007, where he was arrested and remanded to Bristol. Therefore, his offending history prior to 2007 is difficult to access. The first record of Jim living in Birmingham is for a detected offence of burglary residential in 2016.

- Jim has multiple markers against him including; drugs, mental health, self-harm and suicidal. These complex needs will be affecting and be affected by his offending. Addressing them in a holistic way would help to reduces Jim's recidivism rates.

- The Cost of Crime can be considered in 3 different ways[1]
  - **Anticipation of Crime**, defensive expenditure and insurances - money individuals and businesses spend on crime detection and prevention.
  - **Consequence of Crime,** property damaged or stolen, physical and emotional harm to the victim, lost output, health services and victim services
  - **Response to Crime,** police costs and other CJS costs.

- Despite the wide range of costs included in the estimates there are inevitably some costs of crime that cannot be estimated due to the lack of available evidence or data. This includes
  - The fear of crime
  - The environmental cost of crime
  - The cost to victims' families

Using the Cost of Crime figures published by the Home Office, the offences below are the closest matches in the above Case Study:

Offence	Cost of crime - *average cost to society of each crime*	Number of crimes committed	Total cost
Violence without injury	5930	1	5930
Burglary dwelling	5930	72	426960
Grand Total			**£432,890**

Areas of Vulnerability

The purpose of a strategic assessment is to assess future threats and trends that are likely to have an impact on community safety over the next year. The previous strategic assessment highlighted the most significant threats (based on threat, harm and risk) that Birmingham is likely to face.

A key thread when looking at threats to community safety is vulnerability, whether that be vulnerable children (looked after, repeat missing person or vulnerable to exploitation of criminals), communities vulnerable to the impact of anti-social behaviour, individuals with mental health problems who are vulnerable to being exploited and drugs being a driver of acquisitive crime. In addition to this, there is a focus on violence, a crime that causes high psychological and physical harm to victims.

Violence

Key Findings

- Assault occasioning ABH accounted for 8.06% of total recorded crime in Birmingham
- Injury surveillance data is still in its infancy – however if the number of submissions and data quality improves it will help inform the understanding of violence across the City and the impact of interventions
- There were two locations for youth violence that had more than 13 offences categorised as violence with injury – Pryzm nightclub and Broad Street
- 48% of violence with injury offences for victims aged 10-25 occurred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday
- For knife crime, the majority of offences were robbery personal property

Violence can be described and measured in many ways. For example it can analysed using the crime classification tree of 'violence with injury' or 'violence without injury'. It can also be categorised as violence against the person within West Midlands Police systems. Then violence can be broken down into specific areas such as Youth Violence, Domestic Violence and knife crime.

Injury Surveillance data

At present the data available on violence is very much police orientated. There are efforts to adopt the 'public health' approach to tackling the increase in violence seen in the West Midlands. Below is commentary from West Midlands Police Inspector, Ruth Tissington, and Associate Director of Local Knowledge and Intelligence Services, Gareth Wrench, both from the Injury Surveillance Steering group:

"The West Midlands Injury Surveillance System products provide key stakeholders with an overview of injuries caused by violence in their area with the use of Police data, Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), and Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) data from Emergency Departments (EDs).It is expected that data from West Midlands Ambulance Service will shortly be added to the project.

Violence prevention typically relies on police data, focusing on environmental measures to deter violence. Just as not all people who are victims of violent crime will seek healthcare, not all patients injured through violence report the incident to the police.

Using a variety of data can help to provide a greater understanding of the extent and nature of violence, where and when violence occurs and which population groups are most affected. This can in turn support the development of targeted interventions shifting attention to preventing violence.

New 'Injuries caused by violence summary data packs' have been presented to the seven Community Safety Partnerships by Public Health England and Police colleagues over the past year. They are circulated on a quarterly basis.

Collection of ISTV data from EDs is still in its infancy, and data collection varies in completeness across the West Midlands Police (WMP) area. As a result work is ongoing to improve the submission and quality of data. This work includes engagement visits with emergency departments across the region in an effort to uplift the quality and quantity of the data. Crucial to this work are two things: that feedback is provided on the product (what is useful, what can be improved, if the layout and presentation suit partners' purposes) and how partners are practically using the intelligence so that a set of case studies can be compiled. The case studies will be used to inform on-going work to improve and expand the data. For example, a case study can be used to illustrate to emergency department staff the value of the information they provide, thus leading to an uplift in quality and quantity."

Youth violence

Youth violence is not usually seen in isolation; those that commit violence offences tend to also display other problems such as truancy, dropping out of school and substance abuse and have experienced adverse childhood experiences[20]. The motivation is likely to be less objective-outcome oriented than say a planned business robbery and as a result, the level of violence involved will range from pushing/shoving to attempts to kill and as such the psychological impact on victims can be severe. The impact on the local community is substantial, with fears likely tied to the image of 'gangs of youths' hanging around in neighbourhoods and making places feel less safe. Sensationalist media headlines may also play an effect at priming the general population.

When assessing youth violence, there are two perspectives from which it can be measured. The first is to look at the demographic of the youth offenders (aged 10-24 years), however this only provides an understanding of people who have been apprehended. For offenders that are aged between 10-25 years, there were 691 (16.8% of detected offences) detected offences for violence with injury, 29.23% of which were DV related. For youth violence, there were 10 locations where 4 or more offences had occurred. 314 (45.44%) of the offences occurred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday. However as this sample can only provide analysis of detected offenders and this does not provide an holistic understanding of violence within Birmingham.

Inference
- Youth victims of violence are likely to be targeted by offenders that are of a similar age to themselves.

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[20] The relationship between family violence and youth offending, LGA

The second way to understand the problem is look at youth victims of violence. From looking at the victim data for Birmingham where a victim is aged 25 and under, the largest proportion of offences can be classed as violence without injury, see Figure 6. However the second category was violence with injury – assault occasion ABH accounted for 1724 offences. When specifically looking at violence with injury, there were 2 locations that had more than 13 offences. The first location was Pryzm Nightclub, Broad Street whereby the majority of reports are on a Saturday or Sunday. The next location is Broad Street, Birmingham, whereby the majority of reports are unknown offenders physically assaulting the victims. Although for an annual period the number of violence with injury offences are relatively low, it can be inferred that offences that may be deemed 'less serious' are under-reported to the police.

FIGURE 6 - CT24 AND VICTIM AGES

Crime types where victims are aged between 0-25 years old
1st Oct 2017 - 30th Sept 2018
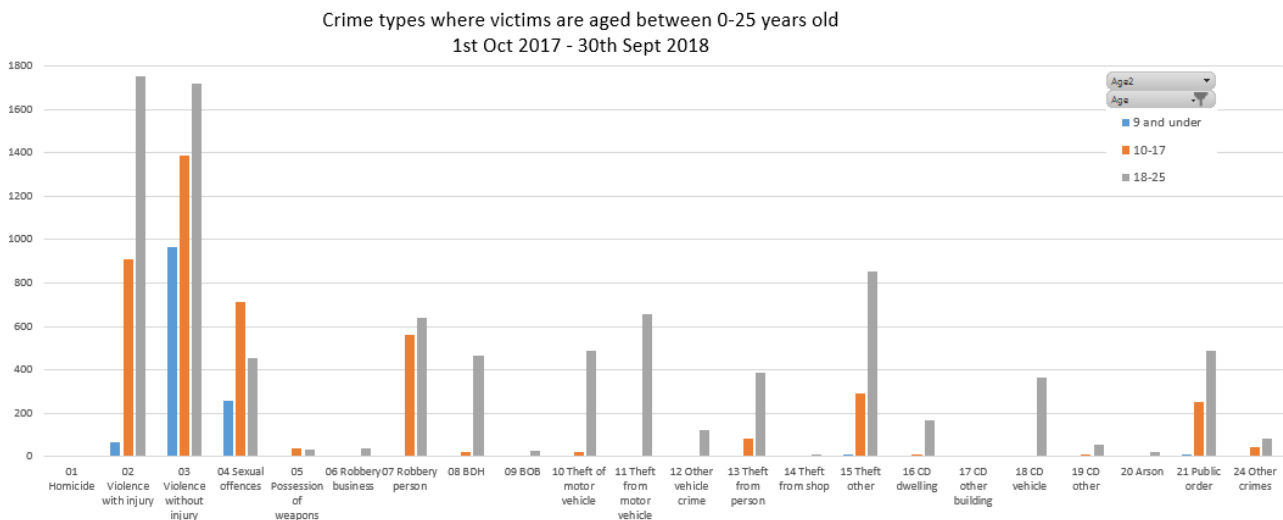
Knife crime

Key Finding

- The majority of knife crime offences were robbery personal property

With media headlines stating that knife crime is at a record high in England Wales, it's inevitable that there will be a focus on this in the strategic assessment[21]. Since 2013/14 knife crime[22] offences have increased, see Figure 7. Compared to last year there has also been a 23.69% increase in the number of knife crime offences (16/17 – 1338 offences to 17/18 – 1655 offences). The majority of knife crime offences (648) in Birmingham were **'robbery – personal property'.**

For victims of knife offences, those aged 18-25 accounted for the highest proportion, with 212 offences for this age category being 'robbery - personal property'. For offence location, the majority occurred on 'road', this was true for all victim age groups apart from 10-17 (public footpath most common) and 66 and over (semi-detached dwelling most common). Knife crime was also highlighted as a priority in the public survey, with 109 people stating it should be a priority in Birmingham.

FIGURE 7 - KNIFE CRIME OFFENCES, BY QUARTER, SINCE Q2 2002/3 - Q2 2018/19
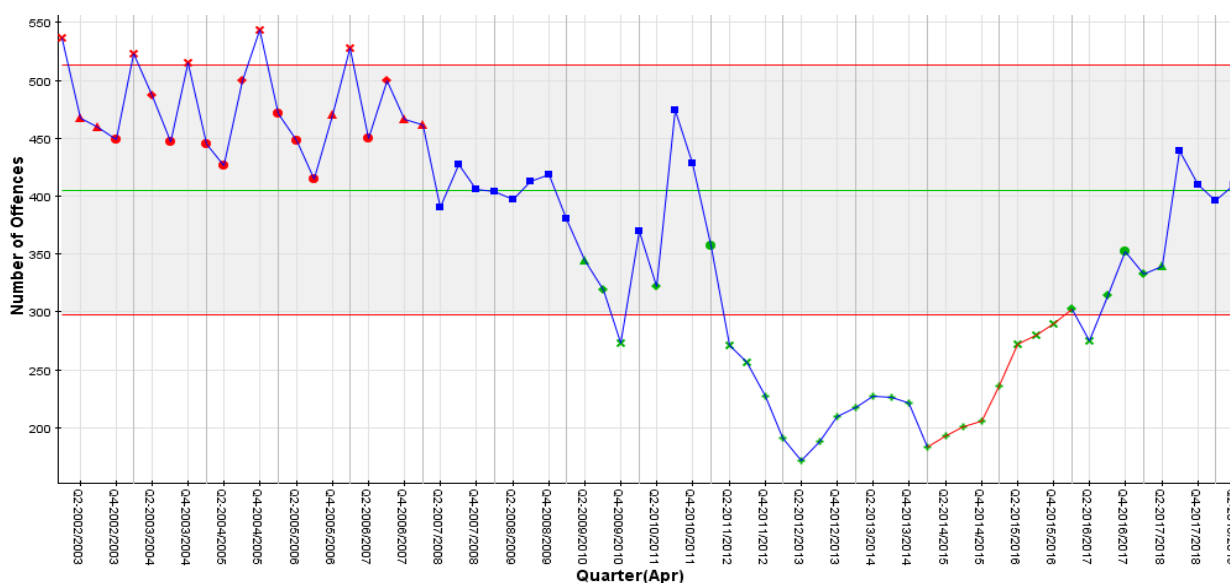
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[21] https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/uk-knife-crime-police-gang-violence-stabbings-record-figures-a8589626.html

[22] Measured by ADR 160

A pilot study of youth engagement in combating knife crime[23] sought to understand the views of young people living in Birmingham where the incidents of knife crime are high. For reasons given, notions of self-defence and personal protection were the main explanations for weapon carrying.

Gun Crime

Gun crime was the fourth highest concern reported in the violence section of the community survey; the harm caused by the use of a firearm is significant and across Birmingham, during the reporting period, there were 357 offences recorded as gun crime. This is under the Home office definition of gun crime[24].

The three offences which made the highest contribution to gun crime across the reporting period were

- Robbery (113 offences)
- Possession of a firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (77 offences)
- Wounding with intent (33 offences)

Hodge Hill, Perry Barr and Ladywood East Neighbourhoods were the highest contributors in terms of neighbourhoods.

19 victims were aged 17 and under and 75 % of victims were male.

Domestic Violence

Key Findings
- There has been a 23% increase in offences categorised as domestic abuse
- Domestic violence accounted for 34.2% of repeat victim offences
- Domestic violence accounted for 11.42% of total recorded crime in Birmingham
- For the domestic violence victim profile, females aged 26-35 account for 28% of crimes

Domestic Violence is considered a hidden crime, therefore the 23% increase in Domestic Violence compared to the previous strategic assessment, could be, in part, interpreted in a positive light that victims now have an increased confidence to report these often hidden offences.

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[23] A study conducted in partnership between West Midlands Police, Centre for Critical Inquiry into Society and Culture (CCISC) Aston University and Legacy West Midlands (April 2017)

[24] https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/major-investigation-and-public-protection/gun-crime/

Since the last strategic assessment, there has also been a change in recording practices for harassment. From 1st April 2018 the Home Office made changes to the recording of Harassment and Stalking offences. The aim of this National change is to help provide a better understanding of harassment and stalking, in particular harassment cases which often escalates to stalking. The previous rules were to record any substantive offence instead of harassment. From 1st April 2018, both offences were recorded, which is the same as the Modern Day Slavery process. Over the analysed period, there were 4749 offences of harassment, in which 915 were marked as a DV offence, compared to the last strategic assessment where there were 3288 harassment offences in which 517 were DV.

In relation to total recorded crime, DV accounted for 11.42% of TRC, however this proportion should be seen as the minimum as some crimes that clearly state a domestic related offence in the MO notes but have not been not allocated the marker. Over the analysed period, there were 11,992 crimes and 5540 incidents of domestic abuse which continue the year on year upward trend. **This is the equivalent to 15.59 incidents and crimes for every 1,000 people in Birmingham's population.** When comparing this to ONS data[25], this is below the 19 incidents and crimes per 1,000 people as the West Midlands average. However, it must be emphasised that certain communities will under report crime of DV. For example, victims from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds may find seeking help more challenging because of their close-kit communities[26].

Although DV is commonly thought of as between intimate partners, the definition also encapsulates intra-family abuse (elder abuse and child-on-parent), honour-based violence, forced marriage and female genital mutilation (see

Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Local Profiles

The SOC Local Profile for Birmingham is still in draft format. Once a finalised version is ready, this will be shared with Birmingham Community Safety Partnership by the Strategy and Direction team at WMP.

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[25] ONS data, Year ending March 2018 – Domestic Abuse in England and Wales data tool
[26] https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmhaff/1015/1015.pdf

Hidden Crimes section). The records of crimes for the latter three forms of DV are very low, increased awareness around these crimes can help victims identify with being a victim and also help practitioners and communities be aware of any signs. It is important that a better picture is built up around these threats within Birmingham.

Although anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse**, the data for Birmingham tells us that females who are aged 26-35 are particularly vulnerable, as they account for 28% of the victim profile.** When mapping Birmingham using the Mosaic profiling, it is evident that domestic violence disproportionately affects the most disadvantaged. Shard End, Washwood Heath, Kingstanding and Acocks Green are the neighbourhoods with the highest reports of domestic abuse.

Reducing the number of outstanding DV offenders is currently a West Midlands Police priority. Tackling domestic abuse, not only protects the victims from harm and susceptibility to repeat victimisation, but it can also reduce children witnessing domestic abuse. Around 1 in 5 children have been exposed to domestic abuse[27]. There is a large body of research that shows parental conflict can put children's mental health and long-term outcomes at risk when it is frequent, intense and poorly resolved[28].

Inferences
- An information sharing gap with third party sectors. An holistic understanding from all agencies would help to further understand victim profiles and effective interventions

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Rape and Sexual Offences

Key Findings
- Child abuse accounts for 38.71% of all sexual offences in Birmingham
- There has been an increase in reported sexual offences compared to the last strategic assessment
- There were 4 neighbourhoods which has more than 100 sexual offences reported; Birmingham city centre, Aston, Edgbaston and Stockland Green

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Sexual offences accounted for 2971 (2.83%) of total recorded crime in Birmingham, an increase compared to the last strategic assessment (2559 offences). The most reported sexual offence was 'rape of female 16

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[27] Radford, L et al (2011) Child abuse and neglect in the UK today.
[28]Why reducing parental conflict matters for local government', Early Intervention Foundation

or over' which accounted for 792 offences. For locations, there were four neighbourhoods which had more than 100 sexual offences reported:

- Birmingham city centre (165) – 58 of these were sexual assault on a female 13 or over
- Aston (114) – 34 of these were rape of female 16 or over
- Edgbaston (113) – 46 of these were rape of female 16 or over
- Stockland Green (108) – 26 of these were rape of female 16 or over

For location description, 1747 of the offences took place in a dwelling of some description (i.e. terrace – dwelling, flat – dwelling etc.).

There are two prominent offence types used for sexual offences, Child Abuse – which accounts for 38.71% of all sexual offences and Domestic Violence – which accounts for 13.53% of all sexual offences.

The rise of the #MeToo campaign brought attention to sexual violence. It allowed individuals to feel confident in reporting sexual assault, and created a global community of female solidarity[29]. This movement began at the beginning of the strategic period (October 2017), which could help to explain the increase in reported sexual offences.

Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Local Profiles

The SOC Local Profile for Birmingham is still in draft format. Once a finalised version is ready, this will be shared with Birmingham Community Safety Partnership by the Strategy and Direction team at WMP.

[29]https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/oct/28/metoo-hashtag-sexual-harassment-violence-challenge-campaign-women-men

Hidden Crimes

Child Sexual Exploitation

> **Key Findings**
> - There were 243 crimes that were allocated the Child Sexual Exploitation marker in the strategic period, an increase on crimes seen last year.
> - For CSE non-crimes, there were 632 incidents in the strategic year, a decrease compared to last year.

The College of Policing defines Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) as[30]:

"CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology."

For Birmingham, there were 243 crimes that were allocated the CSE marker in the strategic period, an increase on the 207 seen last year. For CSE non-crimes, there were 632 incidents in the strategic year, a decrease of 21% compared to last year. As an underreported issue, decreases in recording of Child Sexual Exploitation offences should be viewed with caution as it is suspected that the decrease is in reporting, rather than a decrease in offences being committed.

Honour Based Abuse, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation

> **Key Findings**
> - Offence numbers are low for Honour Based Abuse, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation

Honour based abuse (HBA) is defined by the National Police Chiefs Council as:

'An incident or crime involving violence, threats of violence, intimidation, coercion or abuse (including psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional abuse, which has or may have been committed to

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[30] https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/major-investigation-and-public-protection/child-sexual-exploitation/

protect or defend the honour of an individual, family or community for alleged or perceived breaches of the family and/or community's code of behavior'

Forced marriage (FM) involved the use of violence, threats of violence, deception or any other form of coercion or in the case of people with learning difficulties cannot consent for the purpose of forcing a person into marriage or into leaving the UK with the intention of forcing that person to marry.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a procedure where the female genitals are deliberately cut, injured or changed[31]. In the UK it is illegal and classed as child abuse as it is usually carried out on young girls between infancy and before puberty starts. Research states that in the UK there is an estimated 65,790 victims of FGM, and an estimate 30,000 girls at risk of FGM[32]. There the crimes and non-crimes reported in Birmingham are low, indicating there may be an issue of under-reporting.

For the three offences, recording is low in Birmingham, however this is mirrored both across the force and nationally.

Offence	Crime (Oct – Sept)		Non-crime (Oct – Sept)	
	2016 - 2017	**2017 - 2018**	*2016 - 2017*	**2017 - 2018**
FGM	*3*	**3**	*85*	**56**
FM	*21*	**19**	*31*	**30**
HBA	*82*	**104**	*51*	**56**

Inference
- Offence numbers are low due to low reporting rates, as opposed to low offence levels.

  Increasing victim confidence and support pathways is key to increasing reporting

[31] https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/female-genital-mutilation-fgm/

[32] Statistical Study to Estimate the Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in England and Wales, 2007.

Modern Slavery

> **Key Findings**
> - For Birmingham, there were 212 crimes recorded that were classed as Modern Slavery, 73 of which were sexual exploitation.
> - 69.3% of the Modern Slavery crimes in Birmingham showed an organised element.

Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking (MSHT) includes a number of offences such as domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and forced labour. As a result, the physical impact could range from physical restraint to sexual assaults or other serious violence – understandably, the psychological impact is similarly severe. Considering the routes into slavery and the nature of slavery, by definition the financial impact of MSHT is catastrophic for victims and even has ramifications for the wider economy as legitimate businesses are disadvantaged. The impact on the community is such that it would require multiple partners to resolve over a sustained period of time and public expectations are likely to warrant a response on a regional scale.

The prevalence of MSHT is believed to be increasing at a pace due to the Modern Slavery Act enacted in March 2015[33]. A review of the Act in 2016 by Caroline Haughey states that while Modern Slavery remains under-reported, the Act and wider work have increased both practitioners and the public's awareness of slavery happening within the United Kingdom[34].

The tactical intelligence department at West Midlands police have created a briefing document which assesses progress in regards to the Liberate objectives. For Birmingham, there were 212 crimes recorded that were classed as Modern Slavery, 73 of which were sexual exploitation. For the victims' country of origin, the majority (44 victims) were of UK origin and 108 victims were male. 80 victims were aged 17 and under, this is a similar picture to what is seen across the force area. 69.3% of the Modern Slavery crimes in Birmingham showed an organised element.

Extract taken from the WMP Tactical Briefing document October 2018:

In order to prepare, and help victims of modern slavery Birmingham City Council, along with 5 other Local Authorities have been awarded funding under the Home Office and MHCLG Modern Slavery Victim Support Pathways Programme. Running for 1 year (July 2018 – June 2019), it will provide support for victims with a positive conclusive grounds decision exiting NRM support and wishing to

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[33] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/30/contents/enacted

[34] http://library.college.police.uk/docs/homeoffice/Haughey-Review-of-Modern-Slavery-Act-2016.pdf

settle in Birmingham. The Programme will create a one-stop provision catering to the needs of victims, and will be managed through the commissioning of bespoke provision based on individual needs. The aim is to work with partners, both internal and external to the City Council, to provide a series of wrap-a-round services to victims to include:

• Housing

• Mental Health Support/Counselling

• Medical Support

• Training and Employment

• Advocacy

Substance misuse

> **Key Findings**
> - In Birmingham, Alcohol Treatment Requirement are very low numbers, there were 48 issued in 2017 (Jan – Dec 2017) and 32 issued in 2018 (Jan – Nov 2018).
> - For Drug Rehabilitation Requirement, there were 141 recorded in 2017 (Jan – Dec 2017) and 87 in 2018 (Jan – Nov 2018).

In addition to Birmingham CSP having a statutory responsibility to address substance misuse, it is also a key driver behind acquisitive crime, violent offences and neglect. Substance abuse can also have a detrimental impact on victims who may be left in a vulnerable position due to their addiction. The definition of substance misuse is the harmful use of substances for non-medical purposes. The term "substance misuse" tends to refer to illegal drugs, although legal substances, such as alcohol, can also be misused[35]. The misuse of alcohol and drugs by victims and offenders, impacts upon a wide variety of partners. By identifying substance abuse at the earliest opportunity this can assist in addressing other areas from both the victim and offender perspective.

The Government estimates that alcohol misuse costs the criminal justice system £11bn every year, though this is likely to be lower than the actual cost. People with alcohol problems emerging from the criminal justice system may also place a burden on other health, housing and social care services[36].

Drug offences within Birmingham have shown a long term linear decline, this is also replicated across the force area. An inference into why this might be is that a significant tactic in detecting possession offences is via the use of Stop and Search. The use of these powers is stringently monitored and the volume has been

[35] https://www.lifeline.org.au/static/uploads/files/what-is-substance-misuse-and-addiction-wfyzigyyljub.pdf

[36] Alcoholchange.org.uk

reducing over time but the proportion of positive results has increased. In addition to this, restructuring of processes has focussed resources into specific tasks and priorities that are not necessarily towards possession of drugs in simple terms.

Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) and Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) are alterative pathways that offenders can be sentenced to by the court[37]. In Birmingham, ATRs are very low in number, there were 48 issued in 2017 (Jan – Dec 2017) and 32 issued in 2018 (Jan – Nov 2018). When looking at only cases in Ministry Of Justice Payment by Results cohorts (cohort of 134) where a 12 month "reoffending" period has elapsed (from October 2015 to Jun 2017), it was predicted that 30.85% of cases with an ATR would reoffend, the actual reoffending rate was 46.27%. However with ATR's that were successfully completed, the actual reoffending rate of 26.74% was lower than the predicted reoffending rate (27.51%).

For DRR, there were 141 recorded in 2017 (Jan – Dec 2017) and 87 in 2018 (Jan – Nov 2018). Although for 2018, there is not yet data provided for December, there is a decrease of 38%. When looking at only cases in Ministry Of Justice Payment by Results cohorts (cohort of 500) where a 12 month "reoffending" period has elapsed (from October 2015 to Jun 2017), it was predicted that 43.46% of cases with an DRR would reoffend, the actual reoffending rate was 72.2%. However with DRRs that were successfully completed, the actual reoffending rate of 37.08% was lower than the predicted reoffending rate (44.13%).

There were 4438 community orders in this period (from October 2015 to Jun 2017); therefore the number of and ATR's and DDR's issued was low. Looking at the number of DRR and ATRs commissioned there is clearly a gap in the process. Recent media coverage of the topic, has found that due to lack of provision and resources, doctors are having to tell patients to keep drinking when they seek help[38]. This is because someone who is an alcoholic is physical dependant on alcohol, and the 'detox' from the alcohol needs to managed either in a community setting or an inpatient treatment order needs to serve to the individual seeking help.

Inference
- The use of ATR and DDR, is low due to lack of service provision. Increase in awareness and usefulness of these pathways will help those offenders who have a substance misuse problem

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[37] Data provided by Adrian McNulty on 11th December 2018, Head of CRC

[38] https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/dec/12/alcoholic-patients-keep-drinking-doctor?CMP=fb_gu

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Key Finding

- Increases in SAC offences have meant the public want this as a priority for improving their perceptions of community safety

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There has been a rise in Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) in Birmingham, this is also reflected across the force and nationwide. Birmingham, however, was ranked 14 of 15 of its most similar group (iQuanta) for robbery and vehicle crime[39]. Birmingham was also ranked 5 out of 7 for the force area for burglary. As well as the physical loss that victims experience in acquisitive crime, there is a big emotional impact on both

victims and the wider communities experiencing an elevated fear of crime[40]. For Birmingham residents there was also an overwhelming response in the public survey towards addressing vehicle crime and burglary. 330 people stated they wished vehicle crime to be prioritised and 371 stated that burglary should be a main focus. Burglary not only damages a victim financially, it can leave victims feeling vulnerable and scared in their own home. Although vehicle crime can also cause distress, the scale of it is lower than that of burglary.

Total burglary (which includes business and community, attempts, distraction, aggravated and going equipped) has increased by 9% compared to the last strategic assessment. It accounts for 11.4% of all recorded crime in Birmingham. Theft of motor vehicle (TOMV) has increased by 12% compared to the previous year, there is the inference that the large increase is due to the link to organised crime groups, with cars being stolen that are stolen 'to order'. This was also highlighted in the public survey as an area of concern for residents. As mentioned in the CSP survey section, crimes such as burglary and TOMV are commonly understood and well known by the public; therefore they are obvious

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[39] MSG iQuanta (DO NOT SHARE FURTHER THAN PARTNERS)

[40] https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/burglary

choices to choose as a priority. The rise of neighbourhood social media groups means that crimes and suspicious activity are more commonly known about. The use of social media groups can however form an online presence of community cohesion and social action[41].

Robbery has increased (15%) since the last strategic assessment at a slightly elevated rate to TOMV and burglary. Robbery figures for Birmingham also included offences which would be viewed as 'one incident' but because of multiple victims involved in the incident, separate crime numbers have to be issued.

As expected, the hotspots for SAC offences tend to be in the Birmingham City Centre region. However there are also hotspots in Lozells and East Handsworth, Erdington and Selly Oak. Selly Oak has a high population of students who are targeted for SAC offences. Proactive work is carried out already with the universities and partners to prevent victimisation, and this should be continued.

Anti-Social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour was defined in the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) as acting 'in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator'. There are 3 police categories in which ASB falls into:

- Personal, where Incidents perceived to be targeted at an individual or specific group rather than the wider community,
- Nuisance, where incidents cause annoyance to the local community rather than a targeted victim, and
- Environmental, the interface between people and places.

The categories help to identify individuals, communities and environments which are most at risk and therefore in need of a response before the problem escalates. Further failure to recognise the signs can result in the ASB incidents escalating and causing feelings of helplessness with the victim which can result in tragic consequences[42].

The subjective nature of Anti-Social Behaviour and the resulting wide range of issues covered, means that it is not possible to identify a likely level of 'harm' or 'risk' with any specificity, however the case of Fiona Pilkington is always a stark reminder of the risk of not tackling repeat incidents of ASB.

In the section under the heading 'Distribution of calls for service across the city', there is an overview of ASB figures for WMP, WMFS and Birmingham City Council. These collectively highlight that for Birmingham,

[41]https://www.theguardian.com/voluntary-sector-network/community-action-blog/2011/dec/08/facebook-social-media-community-development
[42] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/116658/count-nsir11.pdf

the highest demand comes from the city centre. Birmingham residents also highlighted ASB as an issue they wish to be prioritised in the CSP survey.

Hate Crime

Key Findings
- Hate crime offences have increased compared to last year.
- 40% of racial hate crime victims were Asian
- 70%of homophobic hate crime victims were White North European.

Hate crime can be defined as an act of hostility or physical violence towards an individual, which has been motivated by the individuals characteristics such as; disability, race, religion, transgender identity and sexual orientation. In Birmingham, hate crimes have increased slightly compared to last year (2130 offences in October 2016 to September 2017 to 2449 in October 2017 to September 2018). There has also been a slight increase for hate non-crimes, non-crime incidents being allocated a hate qualifier, however, still remain low (159 last strategic period, 198 this strategic period).

For hate crimes, the majority were carried out in Birmingham City Centre (160 crimes, 12 non-crimes) the second top neighbourhood was Perry Barr (99 crimes, 2 non-crimes). The top offence type was 'racially/religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress' which accounted for 918 crimes (37.48% of the total hate crime offences). For 4.41% of crimes, a weapon was used. 82% of offences were categorised as hate strand – race, 10.33% were categorised as Homophobic. 2012 Offences had a racist hate crime marker attached. For race crimes, 40% of the victims were Asian, 24% were Black and 19% were white north European. For homophobic crimes, 70% of victims were described as White North European.

The victim profile for hate crime:

- 25.67% of victims were aged 26 – 35
- 56.78% of victims are male
- 35.84% of victims were Asian
- 10.16% were unemployed (caveat – 60% of victims occupation were not recorded)

Unauthorised encampments

Key Findings
- In the strategic period, West Midlands Police received 289 calls for service in regards to Unauthorised Encampments

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Unauthorised encampments (UE's) are when an individual or a group of individuals move onto a piece of land that they do not own without the permission on the landowner. UE's are a matter of civil trespass between the landowner and the individual(s) illegally camped on the land in question[43]. Much work has been done in the West Midlands to understand the causes of recent rises in UE's in the local area and better plan long, medium, and short-term responses. Whilst some responses may require a national lead in terms of legislation, partners more locally also have opportunities to better plan for future rises in UE's by way of community engagement, site provision and 'tolerant' approaches[44].

In relation to injunctions, Birmingham city council have successfully gained injunctions banning encampments moving on four city parks (Perry Park, Selly Oak Park, Selly Park Recreation Ground and Hazelwell Park) until July 2019. This was updated to cover Swanshurst Park, Sarehole Mill, Chinn Brook Rec and The Dell[45]. It is worth noting that this injunction ends in July 2019, and therefore would need to be reinstated to prevent a surge in the number of unauthorized encampments over the summer period.

In the strategic period, WMP received 289 calls for service in regards to UE's. 31 of these calls were in relation to Shard End, followed by 23 calls for service in Sheldon. On 10 of the dates, there were at least 4 or more calls for service, regarding the same UE.

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[43] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/unauthorised-encampments-using-enforcement-powers

[44] Why has there been an increase in Unauthorised Encampments within the West Midlands area? West Midlands Police, Strategy and Direction Team, WMP

[45] https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20095/antisocial_behaviour_and_neighbour_disputes/1305/view_encampment_injunctions

Homelessness

Key Findings
- The rough sleeping count for Birmingham was 57 people

Homelessness is not a static situation and can be defined in a number of ways. The Government defines a household as homeless if[46]:

> *"Either, they do not have accommodation that they are entitled to occupy, which is accessible and physically available to them or, they have accommodation but it is not reasonable for them to continue to occupy this accommodation."*

People who are assessed as meeting this definition are referred to as 'statutory homeless' or 'priority housing need'. People who are assessed and do not meet the Government definition are referred to as 'non-statutory homeless'.

Street Homelessness is defined by the Government as[47]:

> *"People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or 'bashes')."*

Homelessness can be caused by a number of different life experiences such as; breakdown in relationships or families, a significant change in someone's individual circumstances or something out of a person's control[48]. Although the causes of homelessness are complex, mental health problems are a major contributing factor with an estimated 70% of people accessing homelessness services experiencing them - homelessness charity St Mungo's estimate 64% of their clients also have drug and/or alcohol problems.

In addition, a scheme that has already proved successful in Finland, Housing First, has been put forward in the Conservative manifesto to be given a trial period in the UK. West Midlands' mayor, Andy Street, has put in a bid for the region to be part of the pilot scheme[49]. The scheme looks at providing homes straight away to homeless people to provide them with a solid foundation in which to build their lives and give them stability.

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[46] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/homelessness-data-notes-and-definitions
[47]https://www.birminghambeheard.org.uk/people-1/birmingham-homelessness-prevention-strategy-2017/supporting_documents/Birmingham%20Homelessness%20Prevention%20Strategy%202017%20Consultation%20Summary.pdf
[48] https://www.birminghambeheard.org.uk/people-1/birmingham-homelessness-prevention-strategy-2017/
[49] https://inews.co.uk/news/west-midlands-bids-pilot-housing-first-homeless-scheme-imported-finland/

In Birmingham, the rough sleeping count for 2017 was 57 people[50], 36 were male, 39 aged over 25 and 35 were UK nationals. This number is increasing on previous years (2011 – 2016) count, however the percentage increase from 2016 was only 4%. Rough sleeping counts and estimates are single night snapshots of the number of people sleeping rough in local authority areas. In 2017, similarly to previous years, the majority of data is based on the estimates. These are intelligence-based assessments of people sleeping rough[51]. It is worth highlighting that the rough sleeper count is often under-recorded as the recording method for identifying rough sleepers in unreliable.

Inference

- Rough sleeping count for Birmingham does not portray the actual extent of the homeless problem across Birmingham

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[50] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-in-england-autumn-2017
[51]https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/682001/Rough_Sleeping_Autumn_2017_Statistical_Release_-_revised.pdf

Horizon Scanning

Whilst there will always be community safety issues that arise unannounced throughout a strategic period that will require rapid assessment and a tactical response, this section highlights some issue that can be predicted to occur with relative certainty and provides brief detail about the issue.

Issue	Explanation
New housing developments	The plan to build housing will attract people to the area to live and work, in turn boosting the local economy. However if the housing is not made affordable young people may be forced out of the area to seek housing that matches their budgets. During the construction phase, construction site business models involve multiple levels of subcontracting which creates a loss of visibility, creating the perfect environment for modern slavery and exploitation to thrive. Construction sires also lend themselves to being a hotspot for crimes such as theft from motor vehicle (tools). Once completed the area new housing developments may contribute to a rise in burglaries. Below are some areas in which housing developments are underway: • Jewellery Quarter • City Centre • Yardley • Sutton Coldfield • Moseley • Northfield
Loss of jobs at JLR	It has been widely reported in the media (*https://www.theguardian.com/business/2018/dec/16/jaguar-land-rover-to-axe-up-to-5000-jobs*) that Jaguar Land Rover are going to axe up to 5000 jobs. This will have a detrimental impact on parts of Birmingham as the factory employs people from the city. As a result of unemployment, individuals begin to suffer economic deprivation and unemployed people have increased chances of being victims of violent crime (ONS, The nature of violent crime in England and Wales, 2017).
Gambling addiction	A conference attended by analysts shed light on the issue of gambling addictions and its link to crimes and vulnerability of victims. Rob Birkett (*from Gambling Commission*) stated that the understanding of gambling addiction is where our understanding was for alcohol and drug addiction 15 years ago. Gambling addiction

	remains a very much hidden addiction. However nationwide there is estimated to be 400,000 problem gamblers (*https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/aug/24/problem-gamblers-uk-gambling-commission-report*). These individuals lend themselves to being vulnerable, and can easily be exploited by loan sharks, or fall into a life of crime to try and fund their addictions. Research and the understanding of the impacts of gambling addictions are in the early stages, but as research continues and awareness is raised, this will be an issue that is likely to become a point of interest for community safety partnerships.
HS2 in Birmingham	Proposed plans for a station in Birmingham will bring revenue to the area and opportunities for people in the city to commute to capital, in an even quicker time. However, locals who are prospective home buyers may be out-priced of the area as people who live in the capital may begin looking for houses outside of London, to 'get more house for their money'. An increase of foot-flow inevitably means an increase in crimes such as theft from person, parking provided for HS2 users will also present an opportunity to vehicle offenders. During the construction process and once completed, HS2 will help create many jobs for the people of Birmingham.
Commonwealth Games	Hosting the commonwealth games will create an average of 4,331 jobs a year until 2022[52], in industries such as engineering, construction, transport and hospitality. This will not only impact Birmingham but also the surrounding areas too. The athlete's village to be built in Perry Barr will kick start the regeneration of the area, creating 3,000 homes for the area[53]. As well as all the advantages to the new development, which is being built on a former university campus, will see an increase in burglary dwellings. For the construction stage, increases in crimes such as theft from motor vehicles may increase. During the games, there is increased risk of theft offences due to a large amount of people in one place.

[52] Birmingham2022.com

[53] https://sevencapital.com/birmingham-property-news/economic-impact-commonwealth-games-in-birmingham/

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Counter-Terrorism Local Profiles

The content for this section has kindly been provided by the West Midlands Counter Terrorism Unit (WMCTU) and is shared with agreed individuals on a need to know basis. Please contact Birmingham Community Safety Partnership for further information.