



Strategic Assessment  
2019-20

## Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
What is the Strategic Assessment?.....	5
Why have a Strategic Assessment? .....	5
Local Perspective .....	5
Methodology.....	6
Safer Maidstone Partnership .....	6
Priorities for the Safer Maidstone Partnership for 2019 – 2020 .....	6
“New Horizon” policing model .....	7
Update on SMP Priorities 2018 -2019.....	7
Emerging themes that occurred through the year:.....	7
Update on 2018-19 Priorities.....	8
Organised Crime Groups (including modern slavery).....	8
Gangs and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).....	8
Substance Misuse .....	8
Domestic Abuse .....	9
Mental Health .....	9
Statutory Nuisance.....	9
Number of Community Protection Warnings Issued.....	10
Number of Community Protection Notices Issued .....	11
Unauthorised Encampments .....	11
Animal Licensing .....	12
Promoting animal welfare .....	12
Community Trigger .....	12
Total recorded Crime in Maidstone November 2017 - October 2018.....	13
Hate Crime Data.....	14
XMR Charts .....	14
Maidstone Crime Survey 2017 results .....	20
Demographics .....	22
Population profile .....	22
Ethnic profile.....	23
Rural and Urban Considerations.....	23
Economic Information .....	24
Universal Credit Claimants.....	24
Out of Work Benefits .....	24
Integrated Offender Management IOM Data.....	24

Domestic Abuse .....	25
One-Stop Shops & Sanctuary .....	25
Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARACs).....	26
Youth Data .....	26
Substance Misuse .....	27
Hospital admissions for mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance misuse (ICD10: F10-F19, excluding F17) .....	27
Alcohol related hospital admissions. ....	28
Substance Misuse Services .....	29
Needle Finds.....	29
Needles Finds by Location November 2017- October 2018 .....	29
Mental Health .....	30
Maidstone Mediation .....	31
Leaving Europe.....	32
How to get further information .....	32
Appendix 1 .....	33
MoRiLE: .....	33
Appendix 2 .....	34
Maidstone Crime Survey 2017 – Community Safety Questions .....	34
Appendix 3 .....	39
Acronym Glossary .....	39

## Executive Summary

The Safer Maidstone Partnership has now been in effect for 20 years with 2018-19 being one of its most challenging years. 'New Horizons' is bedding in within Kent Police Force, the first full year of Maidstone Borough Council's Community Protection Team, numerous changes with KCC and other partner agencies; as such this is reflected in the strategic assessment and the data contained within it.

Kent Police have recently started operating a new crime recording and information system called 'Athena' which has led to some issues in interrogating the system for specific comparable crimes; for example crimes related to domestic abuse have not been separated out in order to compare and inform upcoming strategy. Combined with this as part of data integrity work that continues within Kent Police some rise can still be expected in yearly comparison of data due to the process only beginning in April 2017; again not allowing for a true comparison until the next reporting period.

Multiagency work has been key throughout the year with regular working groups and meetings to inform and drive work around disrupting serious and organised criminal groups, local gangs and domestic violence. There have been some good examples over the year of disruptive work relating to the one gang in Maidstone, MS15, and the use of statutory powers to disband them. Domestic violence work remains on-going with active engagement in adult safeguarding week and a hugely successful white ribbon campaign.

Looking to the year ahead maintaining and moving on with key work will be vital to continue progress and evolve current working practice to best effect for the borough. Work around substance misuse has seen a reduction in substance related hospital admissions and an increase in individuals seeking treatment; this coupled with mental health treatment and the use of powers relating residential admissions increasing it will be vital to continue multi-agency working.

Overall what can be seen in the data and further analysis is continued support for the SMP's five main priorities:

- Domestic Abuse;
- Gangs and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE);
- Substance Misuse;
- Serious and Organised Crime Panel (including modern slavery);
- Mental Health.

In conjunction with the Police and Crime Commissioner's Violence Reduction Challenge the SMP's priorities will be supporting this over the coming year through the focus on domestic abuse, gangs and child exploitation and serious and organised crime groups.

Through continued multiagency working and effective leadership the Safer Maidstone Partnership will continue to challenge antisocial behaviour; ensuring the borough of Maidstone remains a positive place to live and visit over the coming year and beyond.

## What is the Strategic Assessment?

The Safer Maidstone Partnership Strategic Assessment is produced each year as required by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It gathers research, evidence and intelligence from Kent-wide and local sources as well as drawing upon the professional expertise of those working at District level. The Assessment is designed to:

- Provide a clear picture of current community safety issues;
- Reflect trends and emerging new issues;
- Identify locations and communities most affected by these issues;
- Be objective and evidence-led with the aim of presenting the needs of the communities we serve across public service organisations.

## Why have a Strategic Assessment?

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, introduced a statutory obligation for certain agencies to join together and formally work to improve community safety and reduce the underlying causes of crime and reoffending.

The partnership has to annually assess local needs then agree and produce an action plan that sets out how they are going to do this.

The main aim of this Assessment is to identify any changes in circumstances that might necessitate amendments to the existing Strategy and to ensure that new or emerging local priorities are addressed.

All statistics within this document are from the period 01/11/2017- 31/10/2018 unless otherwise stated.

## Local Perspective

In July 2017, the council's Community Safety Officers joined with the Environmental Enforcement Officers to create the Community Protection Team (CPT), a new specialist team bringing together various elements of enforcement into one team. Since this amalgamation the CPT have been able to engage proactively within a multiagency setting to ensure that more complex cases are resolved effectively and consistently. This has been evident in the approach given to OCGs and disrupting them along with work completed around Domestic Violence and Adult Safeguarding; this includes Adult Safeguarding week.

In April 2017 the recording of offences was changed as such statistics increase due attempting to achieve 100% data integrity; an example of this is a single offence of affray involving 6 people is now counted as 6 incidents instead of being collated together as one.

In December 2018 Kent Police's most recent HMIC PEEL (police effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy) was conducted, however currently those results are not available. As such the 2017 HMIC PEEL assessment of Kent Police reported: 'Kent Police is judged to be **good** in the efficiency with which it keeps people safe and reduces crime. Our overall judgment this year is the same as last year. The force is judged to be **outstanding** in its understanding of demand; its use of resources to manage demand is assessed to be **good**; and its planning for future demand is judged to be **good**'.

**The Maidstone Residents Survey 2017.** Often, the perception of levels of crime and the likelihood of being a victim of crime don't always correlate. Indeed, many older members of the community may feel at risk when they are less likely to be a direct victim. Adversely, teenagers may feel less at risk despite being a cohort who statistically are more likely to be victims.

The resident's survey is a large document full of data explaining the social demographic of the borough and people's views on a number of issues. The survey will be published in due course. Within the Strategic Assessment, we take a snapshot at these results at ward level and compare people's perceptions to the numerical reality of different crime types in different areas. A precis of the survey specific to community safety issues is attached (Appendix 5).

To assist with conveying the message that the likelihood of being a victim of crime may not be as high as is once thought, positive media messages from all agencies will be promoted. Not only around crime prevention but also championing success stories such as convictions of offenders etc.

## Methodology

Data for this year's Strategic Assessment has been sourced by the Kent Community Safety Unit from a variety of statutory partners including Police, Health, Probation and KCC Services. They are available in the Partnership data sets section on the Kent Safer Communities portal. A number of different data display tools have been included in this year's assessment for the purpose of putting the context of crime data into more perspective, over a longer period of time.

Maidstone Borough Council and other authorities in Kent have again incorporated the MoRiLE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement) scoring matrix methodology of ranking offences based on threat, risk and harm within this year's Strategic Assessment see Appendix 1

## Safer Maidstone Partnership

The SMP brings together people from local government, the NHS, the police, the fire service, probation, local businesses, housing providers and the voluntary and community sector to work as a team to tackle crime.

The priorities identified from the last strategic assessment (2018-19) were:

- **Organised Crime Groups (including modern slavery);**
- **Gangs and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE);**
- **Substance Misuse;**
- **Domestic Abuse;**
- **Mental Health.**

## Priorities for the Safer Maidstone Partnership for 2019 – 2020

Based on the information in this Strategic Assessment, it is recommended that the Safer Maidstone Partnership continues with the five priorities identified:

- **Domestic Abuse;**
- **Gangs and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE);**

- **Substance Misuse;**
- **Serious and Organised Crime Panel (including modern slavery);**
- **Mental Health.**

These priorities are the same as last year and have again been borne out by the use of the MoRiLE scoring matrix which ranks priorities based on threat risk and harm to the public and organisations.

‘Prevent’ and Reducing Reoffending continue to be cross cutting themes rather than named priorities along with ASB. All the priorities require a robust multi-agency response, but as they are important for residents and communities, achieving them will have a positive impact on people’s quality of life.

#### “New Horizon” policing model

In order to ensure that the force continues to put victims and witnesses at the heart of what we do, the force has introduced a new policing model “New Horizon” centred around vulnerability, continuing to add support to the SMPs priorities.

In identifying the above priorities these are representative of the key priorities for Kent Police over the upcoming year; they identify sexual abuse, domestic abuse and serious and organised crime for the coming year and citing mental health and drug abuse as enablers for such behaviours, again in line with SMP priorities for the coming year.

The Police and Crime Commissioner has made tackling violence a priority for Kent Police, and he has pledged to enhance services for victims of crime and abuse. This involved launching the Violence Reduction Challenge - a year-long study working with victims, residents, charities, statutory bodies and others to learn about people’s experiences of violent crime, its causes, and how it can be tackled; as such this again is aligned with the priorities recommend to the SMP.

#### Update on SMP Priorities 2018 -2019

Through the year (01/11/2017 – 31/10/2018) the SMP and the Community Protection Team (CPT) have sought to focus on our five key priorities along with:

- **Statutory Nuisance**
- **Animal Welfare**

#### Emerging themes that occurred through the year:

This year, no new emerging themes or trends occurred through the year that were not already named priorities.

## Update on 2018-19 Priorities

### Organised Crime Groups (including modern slavery)

#### Actions:

- Throughout the year multi-agency working has increased with a monthly OCG Forum meeting including numerous partner agencies which ensures best practice for dissemination of relevant information and sharing of intelligence.
- Through the OCG Forum gaps in intelligence and information were identified which led to the CPT conducting intelligence gathering exercises whilst conducting other duties; these included investigating statutory complaints, caravan licensing and other duties.
- Nominals are discussed and their identification through the OCG coordinator ensuring actions are precise and targeted.
- Throughout the year following intel gathering operations, as detailed above, coordinated days of action were taken in conjunction with Kent Police in order to disrupt OCGs, these included fly-tipping exercises and waste carrier licence checks along with a planned rogue traders operation

### Gangs and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

#### Actions:

- The Gang Forum is conducted monthly and involves all local partners meeting to identify issues and tackle ongoing issues. As a priority for the SMP and CPT this information is disseminated down and included in both day to day CPT work and more targeted actions.
- Through the year the CPT have conducted numerous days of action to combat local gangs and highlight issues of CSE to younger people; these have been centred around Brenchley Gardens due to the high amount of young people that frequent the area.
- CPWs have been used effectively throughout the year but as a conjunction tool in order to dissuade young people from engaging with gang culture.
- Currently there are a number of ongoing projects which involve liaising with a number of partners, this include projects in Ringlestone and St Francis Church

### Substance Misuse

#### Actions:

- As part of the Homeless Outreach Team a member is seconded from “Change, Grow, Live” (CGL), a charity that supports people to change their lives for the better, including substance misuse services; this ensures that some of the most vulnerable and at risk of substance misuse are supported effectively.
- Campaigns within the borough have continued through the year including Bottlwatch and a needle exchange program again ensuring that those that are most at risk are given assistance and guidance.
- In September 2017 the Maidstone Town Centre Public Space Protection Order came into effect which challenged, in conjunction, public drinking and anti-social behaviour. This has been effective in challenging this type of behaviour with a mutli-agency response including The Police, CPT and Street Wardens.



## Domestic Abuse

### Actions:

- Sanctuary Assessment - Sanctuary is a scheme which supports those who have experienced and are still at risk of Domestic Abuse. The scheme involves a referral then assessment by MBC CPT and then work carried out by an approved contractor, MBC CPT take a lead on ensuring the service is delivered effectively; in this reporting period 41 referrals have been sent and actioned.
- As part of the Bi-monthly Domestic Abuse Forum at risk individuals and themes are identified and then disseminated throughout the partnership for appropriate intervention and action.
- Between October 8<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> Adult Safeguarding Week was conducted throughout Kent. Within The Mall the CPT hosted a stand with numerous partners including KCC Wardens, KFRS, Centra and Choices. This stand highlighted various issues including Domestic Abuse, it was well attended and advertised through social media.
- The White Ribbon campaign was marketed and ran to great effect in the town centre in 2018 using social media and innovative methods to ensure positive messages were delivered; this included a local artist painting a car.

## Mental Health

### Actions:

- Through the Community Safety and Vulnerability Group (CSVG) cases are identified, discussed and resolved through identified processes, as part of this the CPT is intrinsic in the interventions that are enacted.
- As part of Adult Safeguarding self-neglect has been identified as a priority, through this a number of cases over the reporting period have been referred onto the Kent Adult Safeguarding Board for further more specified interventions.

## Statutory Nuisance

The Community Protection Team tackle statutory nuisance and anti-social behaviour, this is the first full reporting period that the Waste Crime team have been dealing with Environmental Enquiries (ENVI) and not the CPT. However the CPT still deals with some accumulations relating to pest and public health matters, this area has seen the greatest decrease from 191 cases in 2017 to 24 in 2018 reporting period, a decrease of 87%.

Throughout the year the CPT has been able to work successfully with a number of partners to ensure that statutory nuisance powers are used to great effect in challenging more organised nuisances and crimes. This was evident in using CPWs and CPNs for allowing waste to be brought onto/ deposited on land and processing waste on land; this allowed partners such as Kent Police access to previously inaccessible areas for intelligence gathering exercises.

It is effective use of these powers that will allow us to continue to challenge and dismantle OCGs and will be prevalent in proactive work in the coming year; as such it is key to ensure that the CPT operates as a proactive and as far as possible preventive team in relation to these issues and challenges.

Overall 48 CPWs were issued in the reporting period and only 6 CPNs, what this implies is that CPWs are an efficient and effective tool in challenging anti-social behaviour that allows Officers to resolve cases in a timely manner; very few are escalated to CPNs as such limited court time is required.

This has allowed CPT staff to concentrate on other areas such as Animal Welfare and Licence Enquiries along with partnership working.

The amount of FPNs being issued has increased by 90% from 3 to 31, all FPNs have been issued as part of the Town Centre PSPO through partnership working with the Police and Street Ambassadors.

Further changes have been made to the customer reporting matrix allowing them to obtain advice and autonomy to try and resolve issues independently. The customer now has the ability to report and upload evidence for a noise nuisance online allowing for officer time to be better spent proactively in other areas.

Code	Description	2017	2018
<b>ASB</b>	All Anti-social behaviour complaints	40	144
<b>CARA</b>	Caravan Licensing enquiries/complaints	7	7
<b>DOG</b>	Dangerous and Nuisance dogs (Not strays)	45	37
<b>DRAIN</b>	Drainage enquiries/complaints	47	46
<b>ENV</b>	Environmental Enquiries.	191	24
<b>FOUL</b>	Dog Fouling	47	41
<b>FPN</b>	FPN enquiries/complaints	3	31
<b>GEN</b>	General enquires including Smoke free and non-coded enquiries/complaints	80	56
<b>NOISE</b>	All noise nuisance including amplified music and barking	732	728
<b>NUIS</b>	Other Nuisance (Odour, dust etc.)	361	202
<b>PEST</b>	Pest Control enquiries/complaints	194	205
<b>STRAD</b>	Street trading enquiries/complaints	9	9
<b>STRAY</b>	Straying and lost dogs enquiries	488	476
<b>ANIM</b>	Animal Welfare and Licence Enquiries		60
<b>TOTAL</b>		2244	2066

### Number of Community Protection Warnings Issued

Reason	Number	Reason	Number
Overflowing Drains	1	Cockerel Crowing	1
Accumulation of waste in the rear garden	2	Smoke Nuisance	1
Loud Music	5	Sale of alcohol to banned individuals	1

Barking Dog	7	Uncontrolled waste	2
Littering and sleeping rough in the town centre	1	Uncontrolled Hogweed	1
Allowing dog to roam freely and stray	1	ASB in public places	11
Allowing waste to be brought onto/ deposited on land and processing waste on land	5	Dog has attacked/bitten other dogs and causing detrimental effect to those in the locality	1
Noise- banging & shouting	4	Construction Noise	1
Dog to be kept under control	3	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

Number of Community Protection Notices Issued – 6 in total

Reason	Number	Reason	Number
Barking Dog	1	Making Offensive remarks to the public and playing amplified equipment	<u>1</u>
Sleeping in the vicinity of shopping parade, loitering, urinating and defecating	1	Waste accumulation in the rear garden	<u>1</u>
Begging, loitering, drinking at Willington Street shopping parade	<u>1</u>	Failure to remove waste. Further dumping of and accumulations of waste.	<u>1</u>

## Unauthorised Encampments

Through the reporting period there were 7 unauthorised encampments in three areas within the Maidstone Borough on MBC land. These were 3 on Cumberland Green Shepway, 2 on Gatland Lane, Fant, 1 at Willington Street Park and Ride and 1 in Mote Park.

The total amount of days that unauthorised encampments were in-situ amounted to 28 days; with statutory duties that are required to be conducted with each encampment Officer days lost are approximated at 14; powers under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act were used, namely section 77 and 78.

In each case the time that the encampment remained varied but exceeded 3 days, in future consideration should be given to powers allocated under the Antisocial Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 which would allow for a more swift resolution of the encampments and protection for public land in the Borough as a whole; other areas have been contacted in order to establish the success of using these powers.

## Animal Licensing

### Promoting animal welfare

New Animal Welfare regulations came into force on 1 October 2018 which aims to improve animal welfare standards and simplify the application and inspection process for businesses.

In our borough we currently have 16 kennels and catteries, 6 riding schools, 3 pet shops; applications for home boarding and day care are expected to be over 20.

Inspections carried out after the new The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018 came into effect in October 2018.

Type of Establishment	Number Inspected	Number 5 Star	Number not 5 Star
Kennels	5	3	2
Cattery	8	7	1
Dog Breeders	2	1	1
Pet shop	2	1	1

To January 10<sup>th</sup> 17 inspections have been undertaken by Officer Duke, who was recently appointed as Inspector for Animal Welfare matters. New applications will be processed in January and February alongside some of the existing licences that applied late and could not be inspected before Christmas. We then anticipate a period of investigation into establishments alleged to be operating without a licence, this will involve (an increase in investigations into illegal breeding and puppy farms)

### Community Trigger

The 'Community Trigger' gives victims of persistent anti-social behaviour the ability to demand a formal case review where the locally defined threshold is met, in order to determine whether there is further action that can be taken. In the period being reported on there have been no community triggers actioned, this is a reduction on the previous year where there had been one community trigger application. The number of Community Trigger applications made across the County remain very low.

## Total recorded Crime in Maidstone November 2017 - October 2018

All crime in the borough rose by 26.9% in the period November 2017 to October 2018 compared with the same period the previous year, from a total of 13,594 crimes to 17,244 crimes. This compares to a Kent Force wide increase of 23.5%.

When exploring specific crimes within the borough the statistics show the following rises;

- Victim based crime increased by 21.1%; 11,890 - 14,401
- Violence Against The Person increased by 40.9%; 4,833 – 6,808
- Most Serious Violence increased by 38%; 79 – 109
- Violence WITH Injury increased by 9.3%; 1,633 – 1,785
- Violence WITHOUT Injury increased by 37.9%; 2,396 – 3,268
- Sexual Offences (All) increased by 48.2%; 446 - 661

Decreases can be seen in the following areas;

- Theft from the Person decreased by 20.5%; 146 - 116
- Drugs (Possession) decreased by 19.3%; 254 – 205

Maidstone is the county town of Kent. The town is ranked in the top five shopping centres in the south east of England for shopping yields and, with more than one million square feet of retail floor space, in the top 50 in the UK. Violent Crime accounts for the largest proportion of offences, 50% of violent crime occurs in a public place and almost 15% of those are in a licenced premises.

In exploring violent crime within licenced premises it cannot be determined as to whether this is part of the Night Time Economy (NTE) as currently that data is unavailable. However arrests in the NTE have reduced over the past year by 16% this cannot specifically be attributed to violence as they are for all crime. Over the preceding few years the NTE in town has contracted both geographically with the closure of Wonderland at Lockmeadow and more recently Strawberry Moons, and in its scope of trading to Saturday being the key night outside of big calendar events like Halloween and Christmas; as such it can be assumed that in correlation the NTE would have less of an effect on violent crime with Maidstone.

The Maidstone area is at the heart of the County. This area continues to be vulnerable to OCGs from within the area and who travel to the location to commit crime. Serious acquisitive crime, drugs and Brothel related activity are amongst the crime types evident.

In supporting the above figures supplied by Kent Police the National Probation Service (NPS) has seen an increase of 60% in total violent crimes from last year for individuals they manage, 87 up to 218.

## Hate Crime Data

Over the last reporting period there have been 376 reported hate crimes with a charge rate of 13.6%, this is compared to 251 the previous year with a charge rate of 19.1%; a rise of 49%.

		Crimes	Charge rate
<b>Rolling year ending</b>	<b>Oct 2018</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
<b>Rolling year ending</b>	<b>Oct 2017</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>19.1%</b>

## XMR Charts

XMR charts allow for the plotting and comparison of data over a selected period and plot this data between limits for comparison. An XMR Chart includes data points for the variable of interest, together with other lines representing the mean, warning limits, and control limits.

The data point included are:

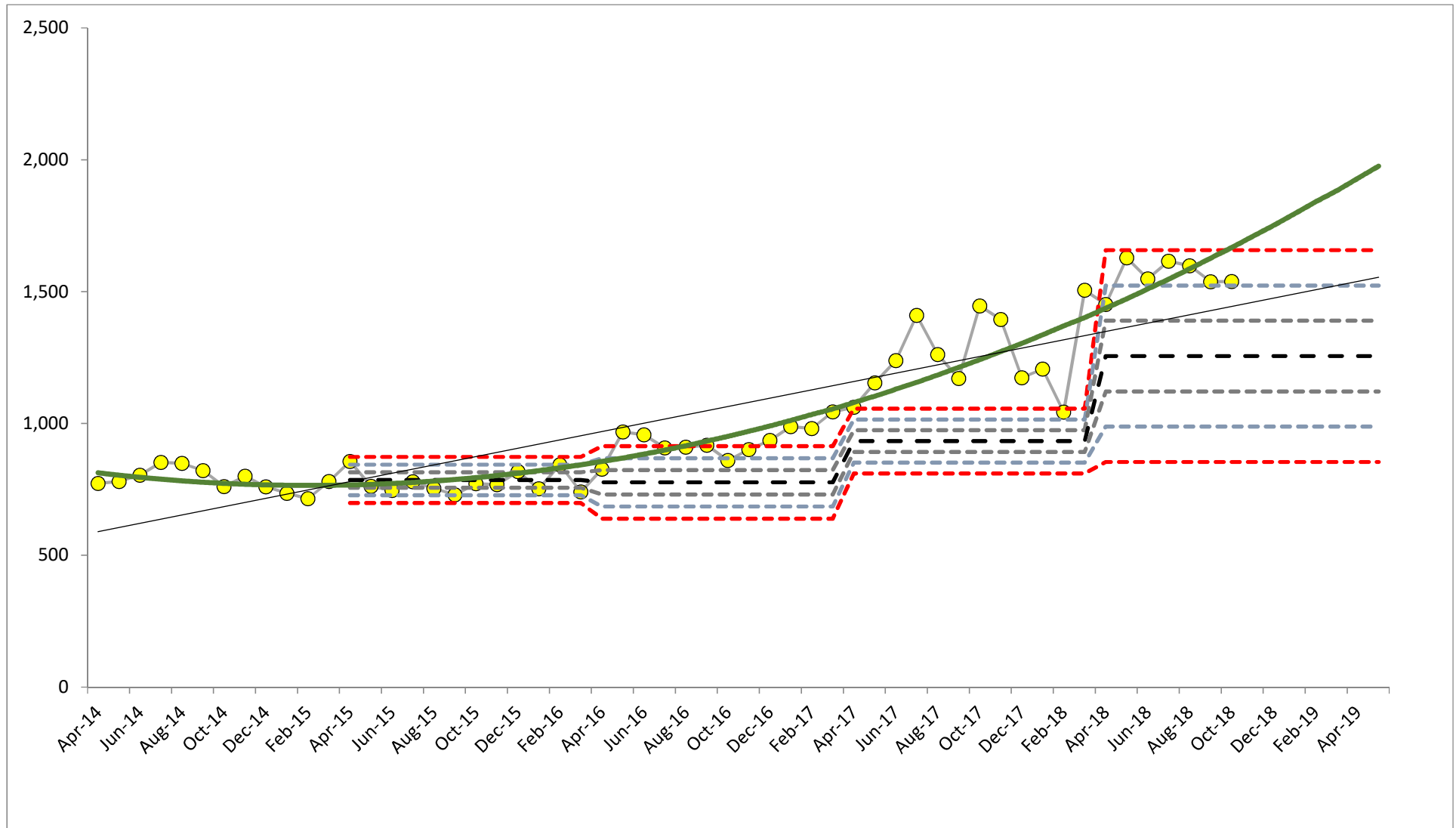
- UPPER CONTROL LIMIT
- LOWER CONTROL LIMIT
- OUTER UPPER WARNING LIMIT
- OUTER LOWER WARNING LIMIT
- INNER UPPER WARNING LIMIT
- INNER LOWER WARNING LIMIT

The process is deemed to be going out of control or, to put it another way, results are deemed to be exceptional, if any of the following circumstances apply:

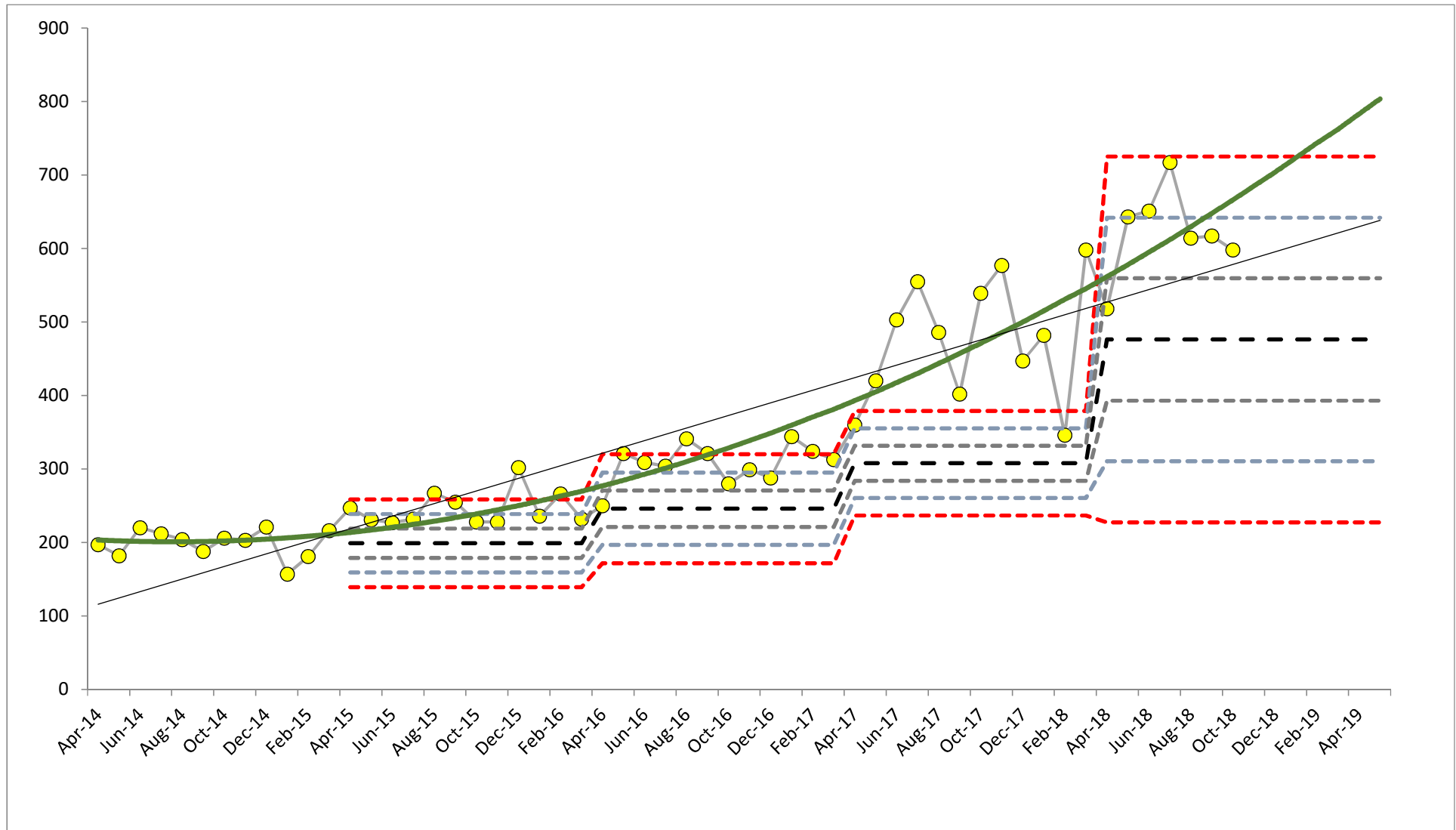
- any value falls above the UPPER CONTROL LIMIT or below the LOWER CONTROL LIMIT;
- any sequence where two out of three consecutive values fall above the OUTER UPPER WARNING LIMIT or below the OUTER LOWER WARNING LIMIT;
- any sequence where four out of five consecutive values fall above the INNER UPPER WARNING LIMIT or below the INNER LOWER WARNING LIMIT;
- any sequence where eight consecutive values all fall on the same side of the mean.

This shows over a near 5 year period, a better visual picture of how crime figures for different offences have fluctuated. Rather than relying just on a table showing a percentage change from the previous year, it allows for naturally occurring rise and falls in offences year on year.

All Crime

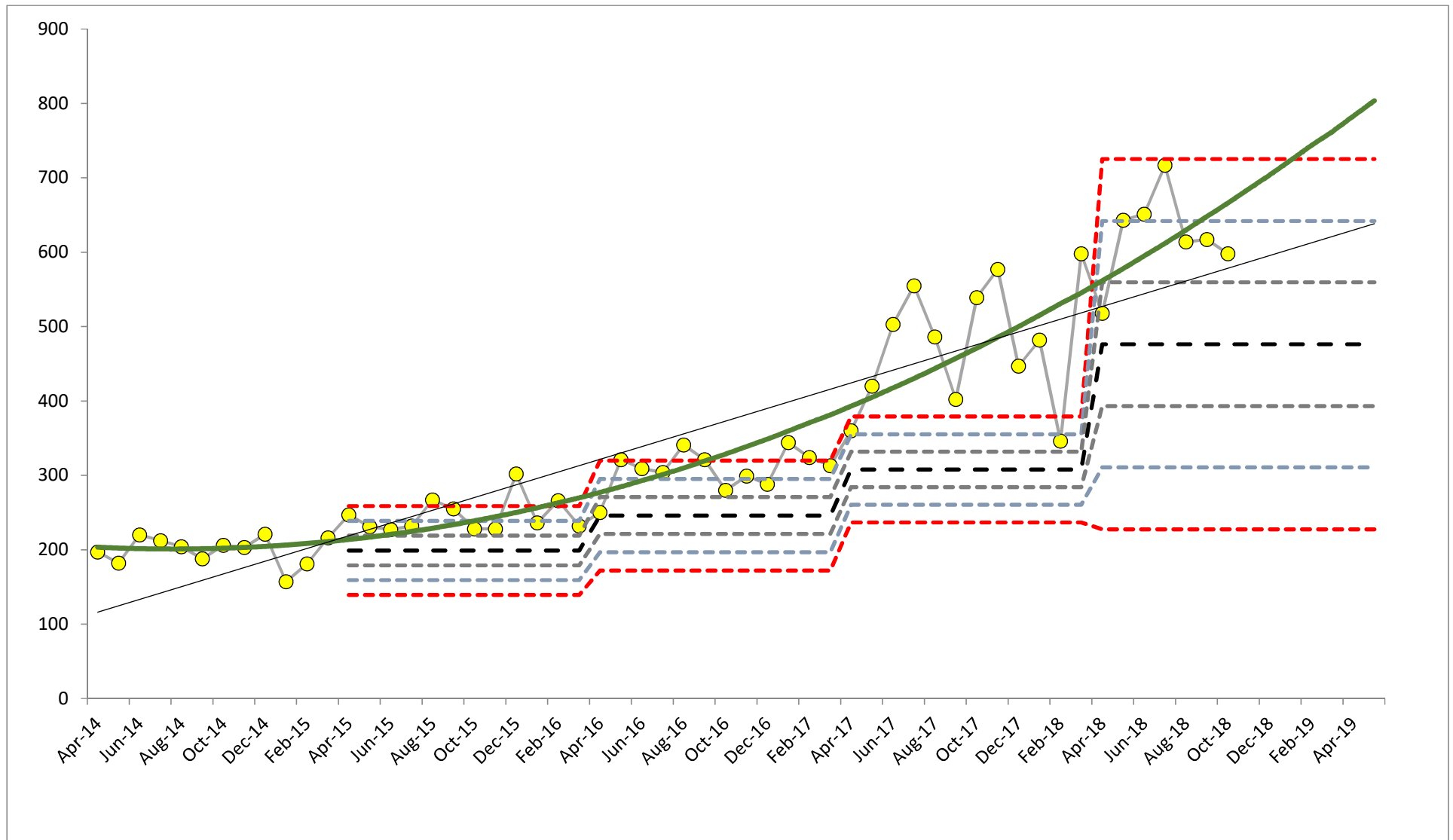


Violence Against the Person

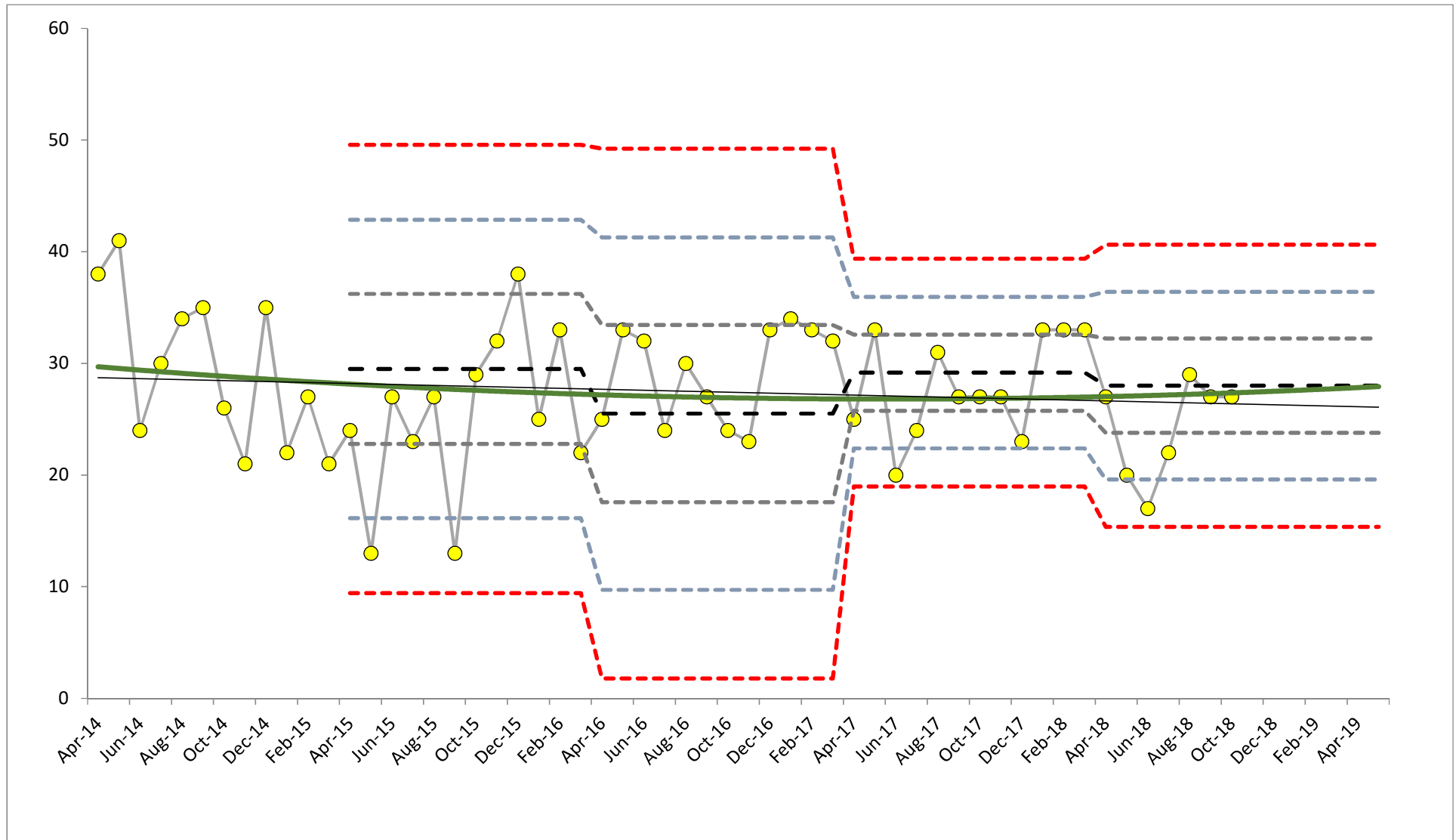




Violence Against the Person



Drug Offences



**Due to the data integrity work that continues within Kent Police some rise can still be expected in yearly comparison due to the process only beginning in April 2017; however this would not account for all the rises as such the CSP priorities of Domestic Abuse, Gangs and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE); and Organised Crime Groups (including modern slavery) would be supported as being kept as a priorities.**

## Maidstone Crime Survey 2017 results

The tables below compare crime type figures at ward level against resident's perceived risk of being a victim of crime in the areas of residential burglary and violence against the person. Figures for Leeds & Loose should be ignored due to a small response rate to the survey in those areas; see appendix 2 for full survey explanation. Currently the most recent data is 2017 for both the Resident Crime Survey and crime data by ward; this year (2019) will see a new resident's survey completed delivering up to date results.

How worried are you about...someone breaking into your home (excluding N/As)									Very worried or somewhat worried	Residential Burglary
	Very worried		Somewhat worried		Not very worried		Not worried at all			
Allington Ward	5.3%	4	32.5%	24	52.6%	39	9.6%	7	37.8%	3
Barming Ward	5.2%	1	36.0%	8	53.0%	12	5.8%	1	41.2%	5
Bearsted Ward	3.9%	3	39.7%	31	49.8%	39	6.6%	5	43.6%	13
Boughton Monchelsea and Chart Sutton Wa	3.5%	1	52.4%	11	36.8%	8	7.4%	2	55.8%	13
Boxley Ward	2.4%	2	42.2%	41	46.5%	45	8.8%	9	44.7%	14
Bridge Ward	8.0%	5	41.0%	26	38.1%	24	12.9%	8	49.0%	16
Coxheath and Hunton Ward	2.5%	2	47.1%	33	40.2%	28	10.2%	7	49.5%	24
Detling and Thurnham Ward	9.5%	3	31.0%	9	52.6%	16	6.9%	2	40.5%	10
Downswood and Otham Ward	3.2%	2	52.4%	27	30.3%	15	14.1%	7	55.6%	4
East Ward	2.9%	4	29.0%	39	58.3%	79	9.8%	13	31.9%	29
Fant Ward	3.9%	5	36.1%	47	45.8%	59	14.2%	18	40.0%	26
Harrietsham and Lenham Ward	3.9%	2	36.6%	17	46.6%	22	12.9%	6	40.5%	13
Headcorn Ward	10.1%	7	53.3%	36	25.6%	17	10.9%	7	63.4%	10
Heath Ward	1.5%	1	31.6%	15	59.2%	28	7.6%	4	33.2%	7
High Street Ward	4.9%	7	42.3%	61	38.1%	55	14.7%	21	47.1%	30
Leeds Ward	18.8%	4	26.5%	6	50.3%	10	4.4%	1	45.4%	16
Loose Ward	2.8%	1	34.2%	6	37.0%	7	26.0%	5	37.0%	5
Marden and Yalding Ward	9.4%	7	28.4%	22	46.4%	36	15.8%	12	37.8%	37
North Downs Ward	11.1%	2	26.2%	4	47.6%	7	15.1%	2	37.3%	13
North Ward	11.7%	10	40.1%	33	46.2%	38	1.9%	2	51.9%	20
Park Wood Ward	11.1%	7	42.6%	27	36.3%	23	10.0%	6	53.8%	13
Shepway North Ward	7.3%	5	33.3%	25	42.3%	32	17.1%	13	40.6%	21
Shepway South Ward	12.1%	5	53.1%	22	31.5%	13	3.3%	1	65.2%	14
South Ward	5.6%	6	38.8%	40	42.0%	43	13.5%	14	44.5%	29
Staplehurst Ward	5.8%	4	42.9%	30	44.8%	31	6.6%	5	48.7%	22
Sutton Valence and Langley Ward	4.8%	2	44.7%	15	48.9%	16	1.5%	1	49.5%	15
Invalid Post Code	6.7%	21	43.3%	137	38.3%	121	11.7%	37	50.0%	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>216</b>		

This table shows that in areas where residents were very or somewhat worried about having their house broken into, the reality is not always the case. Areas such as Downswood & Otham and Headcorn are good examples of this where over half fear the crime happening but residential burglary figures are very low in those areas. Adversely, Marden & Yalding wards are at the lower end of fearing burglary but statistically they are more likely to be a victim.

Interestingly for this question there was not much difference in responses depending on someone's age. For example, a similar percentage of those over 75 years old and those aged between 35 – 44 years old were very or somewhat worried about having their home broken into.

	How worried are you about...some one being assaulted/attacked (excluding N/As)								Very or somewhat worried	Violence against the person
	Very worried		Somewhat worried		Not very worried		Not worried at all			
Allington Ward	5.3%	4	17.4%	13	56.3%	41	21.0%	15	22.7%	60
Barming Ward	0.0%		12.6%	3	81.8%	17	5.6%	1	12.6%	21
Bearsted Ward	1.9%	1	23.4%	18	62.1%	49	12.7%	10	25.2%	43
Boughton Monchelesea and Chart Sutton V	11.0%	2	21.6%	5	54.3%	12	13.2%	3	32.6%	27
Boxley Ward	1.5%	1	15.1%	15	60.2%	58	23.3%	23	16.5%	75
Bridge Ward	6.5%	4	36.9%	23	47.1%	30	9.5%	6	43.4%	175
Coxheath and Hunton Ward	2.3%	2	9.7%	7	58.2%	40	29.8%	20	12.0%	60
Detling and Thurnham Ward	2.2%	1	20.9%	6	51.3%	16	25.6%	8	23.0%	25
Downswood and Otham Ward	4.6%	2	15.3%	8	47.0%	24	33.2%	17	19.8%	27
East Ward	5.6%	8	15.8%	21	60.5%	82	18.0%	24	21.4%	161
Fant Ward	5.7%	7	31.8%	41	51.3%	66	11.2%	15	37.5%	232
Harrietsham and Lenham Ward	3.9%	2	19.0%	9	63.5%	30	13.6%	6	22.9%	82
Headcorn Ward	6.6%	4	22.9%	15	48.5%	33	22.0%	15	29.5%	65
Heath Ward	3.8%	2	22.6%	11	70.5%	34	3.0%	1	26.5%	202
High Street Ward	12.0%	17	34.3%	50	40.3%	58	13.4%	19	46.3%	769
Leeds Ward	0.0%		24.4%	5	63.1%	13	12.4%	3	24.4%	28
Loose Ward	2.8%	1	32.4%	6	57.4%	11	7.5%	1	35.1%	17
Marden and Yalding Ward	1.6%	1	13.2%	10	49.6%	37	35.7%	27	14.7%	100
North Downs Ward	6.1%	1	24.1%	4	38.3%	6	31.5%	5	30.2%	42
North Ward	6.3%	5	27.0%	22	55.8%	46	10.9%	9	33.3%	166
Park Wood Ward	15.4%	9	33.9%	21	39.1%	24	11.7%	7	49.2%	228
Shepway North Ward	4.2%	3	32.2%	23	50.2%	36	13.4%	10	36.4%	160
Shepway South Ward	19.8%	8	25.5%	11	47.6%	20	7.1%	3	45.2%	132
South Ward	3.7%	4	21.6%	22	59.3%	61	15.3%	16	25.3%	154
Staplehurst Ward	5.3%	4	12.9%	9	57.9%	40	23.9%	17	18.2%	72
Sutton Valence and Langley Ward	0.0%		8.7%	3	64.9%	22	26.4%	9	8.7%	48
Invalid Post Code	8.3%	26	24.7%	78	50.7%	159	16.3%	51	33.0%	94
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>341</b>		

The above table relates to how worried residents are about being assaulted/attacked. Boughton Monchelsea & Chart Sutton had quite a high fear percentage despite having low 'Violence against the Person' (VATP) figures. Again, similarly to the previous table, Marden & Yalding don't fear assault or attack as much as other areas despite relatively high VATP figures.

Expectedly, High Street ward features highest in both tables. Figures for VATP especially are with no doubt skewed because of the size of the night time economy in Maidstone being the largest in the county and the sheer numbers of visitors the town has throughout the year. Also not forgetting that offences involving more than one person are now recorded as separate incidents.

## Demographics

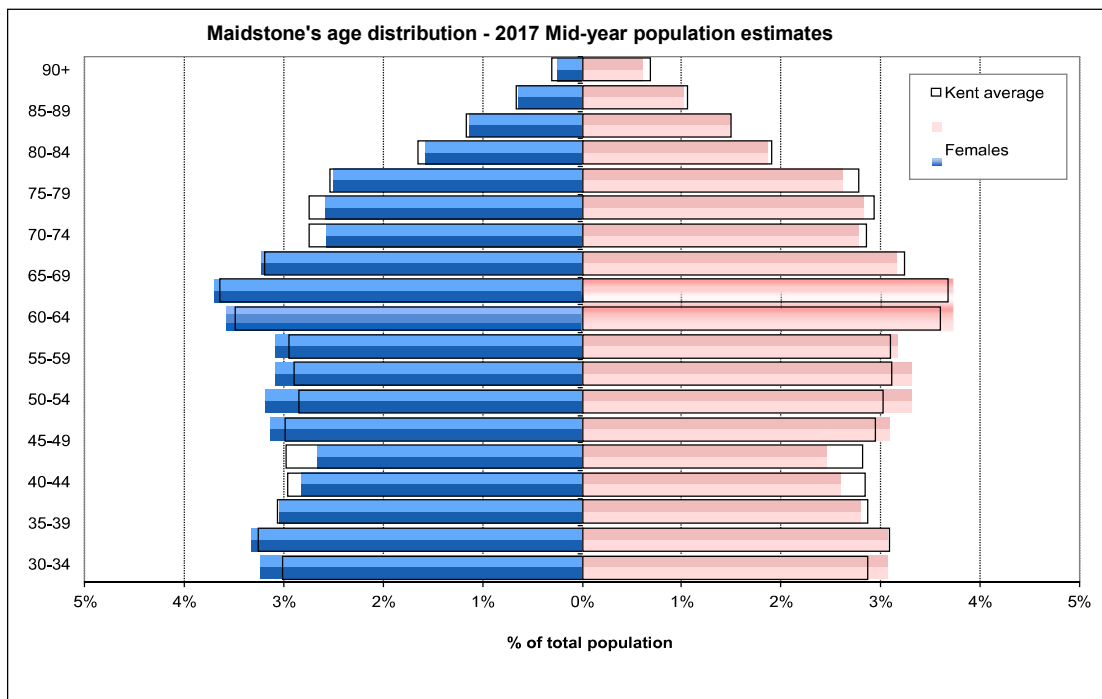
### Population profile

The latest population figures from the 2017 Mid-year estimates show that there are 167,700 people living in the Maidstone Borough<sup>1</sup>. This population size makes Maidstone Borough the largest Kent local authority district area.

75% of the borough's population live in the Maidstone urban area with the remaining 25% living in the surrounding rural area and settlements<sup>2</sup>.

The age profile of Maidstone's population is shown in Chart 1. Overall Maidstone has a very similar age profile to the county average. Maidstone has a slightly higher proportion of pre-school age children and people in the 25-49 age groups, and a smaller proportion of teenagers and retired people compared to the KCC average.

Chart 1



<sup>1</sup> 2017 Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

<sup>2</sup> 2017 Ward level population estimates (experimental), Office for National Statistics

<sup>2</sup> Time series of Mid-year population estimates 1981 - 2017, Office for National Statistics

## Ethnic profile

94.1% of Maidstone's population is of white ethnic origin with the remaining 5.9% being classified as of Black Minority Ethnic (BME) origin<sup>4</sup>. The proportion of Maidstone's population classified as BME is lower than the county average of 6.3%.

The largest ethnic group in Maidstone is White British, with 89.1% of residents from this ethnic origin. Within the BME population, the largest ethnic group is Other Asian (accounting for 1.6% of all residents) with the second largest group being residents of Indian accounting for 0.8% of all residents).

## Rural and Urban Considerations

Maidstone is made up of 26 Wards in both rural and urban areas;

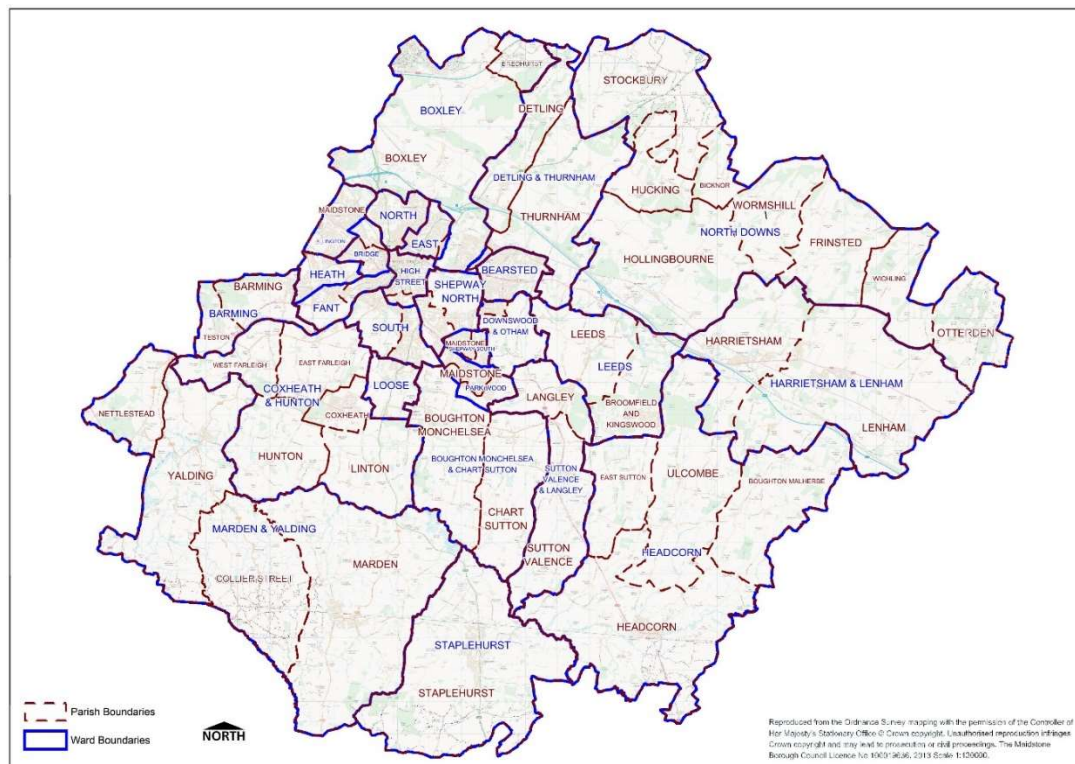
### Rural

Boughton Monchelsea & Chart Sutton, Boxley, Coxheath & Hunton, Detling & Thurnham, Downswood & Otham, Harrietsham & Lenham, Headcorn, Leeds, Marden & Yalding, North Downs, Staplehurst and Sutton Valence & Langley.

### Urban including Suburban

Allington, Barming, Bearsted, Bridge, East, Fant, Heath, High Street, Loose, North, Park Wood, Shepway North, Shepway South and South

Currently due to the collection format of the information collated by partner agencies geographical breakdown of statistics is unavailable; there may be merit in considering what and how information is collected in the future; this will allow for exploration of the relationship between rural and urban issues related to the SMP priorities.



<sup>4</sup>2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

## Economic Information

Maidstone's unemployment rate is currently 1.1%. This is lower than the county average of 2.0% and the national average of 2.2%.

In September 2018 there were 1,170 unemployed people in Maidstone which is 0.4% lower (5 fewer people) than August 2018 and 4.9% lower (60 fewer unemployed people) than September 2017.

## Universal Credit Claimants

The Welfare Reform Act 2012 made changes to the rules concerning a number of benefits offered within Britain.

One of the main changes is the introduction of a new single benefit called Universal Credit. Universal Credit is replacing six means-tested benefits and tax credits: Jobseeker's Allowance, Housing Benefit, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, Employment and Support Allowance and Income Support. It is available for people who are out of work or who are in work but on a low income.

There are currently 514 claimants of Universal Credit in Maidstone as at August 2018. This accounts for 0.5% of the resident working age population, below the Kent average 2.3% and the national average 2.8%<sup>6</sup>.

## Out of Work Benefits

Out of work benefits claimants includes those people aged 16-64 who are claiming a key Department of Work and Pension (DWP) benefit because they are not working. This definition is used as an indicator of worklessness.

As at November 2016, there were 6,380 people in Maidstone who were claiming out of work benefits. This is 6.2% of all 16 to 64 year olds and is lower than the county average of 7.4%.

## Integrated Offender Management IOM Data

The IOM process is a multi-agency approach to manage individuals, both young and adult, who are at risk of causing the most harm to their communities. The emphasis has moved away from solely Serious and Acquisitive Crime (SAC) to a more Threat, Risk and Harm approach which includes not only SAC, but Domestic Abuse (DA), Serious Violence, Gang activity, Organised Crime Groups (OCG), Troubled Families, Terrorism, Trafficking and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

The IOM Cohort is currently at 251, this is 24% increase (+48) compared to the same time last year which was expected due to the IOM emphasis transition. West Division represents 40% of the cohort followed by East Division (30%) and North (30%).

The current cohort is made up of:

- 248 males aged 15 – 65
- 3 females aged 25 – 30
- 22 individuals managed by Youth Justice Services (4 of which are in Medway)

In Maidstone, 93% of the cohort in the community committed no offences in the last 3 months. Between them they committed 177 offences before starting IOM and only 12 offences whilst on IOM. In using the IOM data with other supporting data from partners we can ensure that are prioritising and targeting in the right areas.



The IOM data shows us is that the approach is effective and highlights a number of key areas for us, as a partnership, to focus on; they are Domestic Abuse, Gangs and Child Sexual Exploitation all logged in the top six of IOM offences.

Although Serious and Acquisitive Crime (SAC) features as the top aspect within IOM this supports our priorities due to the impact of behaviours such as drug taking and actions within OSGs and their intrinsic influence on SAC numbers, as such further adding key support to the SMP priorities for the coming year.

## Domestic Abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- *psychological*
- *physical*
- *sexual*
- *financial*
- *emotional*

Domestic abuse sits as both a local, county and national priority which is supported through local mechanisms such as the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) which provides support and protection to families and individuals in high risk domestic abuse situations. There is also the commissioning of the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor service (IDVA) which provides support and guidance to victims of DA. Each district also delivers a 'one-stop shop' where all victims of domestic abuse can receive advice and support.

Currently, 15% of all crime is related to Domestic Abuse and Domestic Abuse equates to 38% of all violent crime.

It is a seasonal problem, demand increases in the summer months and shorter periods throughout the year when socialising or celebrating increases such as May and August Bank Holidays, Valentine's Day, Father's Day, Christmas and New Year.

## One-Stop Shops & Sanctuary

Domestic Abuse 'One Stop Shops' offer free advice, information and support from a range of agencies under one roof to help victims of domestic abuse. Maidstone's one stop shop is hosted at the Salvation Army in Union Street and provides advice on housing, legal matters, policing and specialist DA advice.

In the year 2017/18 the table below demonstrates that there were 254 attendances at the Maidstone One-Stop Shop, a rise of 49 from last year.

Year	Female	Male	Total
2017/18	242	12	254
2016/17	199	6	205

As part of the 'Sanctuary' scheme home visits are conducted that help keep high risk victims of domestic abuse in their own homes by installing extra security measures. Over the reporting period 31<sup>st</sup> October 2017 – 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018 there have been 41 Sanctuary Visits conducted, a rise of 6.

## Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARACs)

MARACs are meetings where information about high-risk domestic abuse victims (those at risk of murder or serious harm) is shared between local agencies. By bringing all agencies together at a MARAC, a risk-focused, co-ordinated safety plan can be drawn together to support the victim. MARACs now cover all persons aged 16 years and over.

Maidstone has had 181 MARAC cases between the periods of April 2017 - March 2018. This compares to 177 cases the previous 12 months, an increase locally of 4 cases; 57 of those cases were repeat cases, this equates to 31% of all cases which is up by 1 case from last year. This is a mid-range increase over other areas in Kent and the county average is 31%. Last year the county repeat case figure was 33.46%

Overall MARAC cases have stayed consistent indicating a continued need for this intervention.

**In recommending that Domestic Abuse remain as an SMP priority it can be demonstrated that due to the increase in One-Stop Shop attendance, Sanctuary visits and violent crimes within the borough it is key to ensure that we are proactive in our challenging of this instead of reactive. Information session, early interventions and campaigns such as the White Ribbon Campaign will all be key in challenging Domestic Abuse.**

## Youth Data

Over the previous year it can be seen that youth offences have decreased from 132 (2016-17) to 97 (2017-18), a decrease of 35 (26%); these crimes were committed by 51 individuals.

In comparing this to the population totals for that age group which equate to approximately 14,000 young people; the approximation is due to the population figures ranges not being exact with the youth offending data's; see table below, youth offending age range is between 10-17 years old.

Maidstone	Total Persons		Males		Females	
	No.	% of total population	No.	%	No.	%
All Ages	167,700	100.0%	82,800	49.3%	85,000	50.7%
0-4	10,600	6.3%	5,400	51.3%	5,200	48.7%
5-9	10,700	6.4%	5,600	52.0%	5,100	48.0%
10-14	9,800	5.8%	5,100	52.1%	4,700	47.9%
15-19	9,100	5.4%	4,700	52.2%	4,400	47.8%

What this information demonstrates is that as a percentage of the youth population only 0.4% have been convicted of an offence, as such a very small number.

There are varying reasons that could be associated with this including outreach that is conducted in the community with young people at risk, early interventions as part of the 'Prevent' agenda, effective monitoring of previous offenders, the Police ethos to view young people as victims as opposed to offenders in order to avoid criminalising young people or changes in attitudes towards groups of youths and their perception as a gang. In order to fully explore the reasoning further work will be required as an in-depth thematic study.

In referring to 'gangs' it is imperative that labels are not assigned without evidence, thought or research; to assume that a group of young people are a gang would not serve the priorities of the SMP and seek to reduce the effectiveness of work on confirmed gang members. Hallsworth and Young (2006) defined the following:

- Peer Group - A small, unorganised, transient grouping occupying the same space with a common history. Crime is not integral to their self-definition.
- Street Gang - A relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of young people who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is integral to the group's identity.
- An Organised Criminal Network - A group of individuals for whom involvement in crime is for personal gain. The gain is mostly measured in financial terms. Crime is their 'occupation'.

These definitions will be important in order to focus resources and priorities where required.

Police data has identified Maidstone as having 1 gang, MS15, however following intervention and prosecutorial work this gang has been severely disrupted as such is considered less of a threat.

## Substance Misuse

Substance misuse relates to the use of drugs, alcohol and includes New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) previously known as 'legal highs'.

Kent police recorded drug offences includes both offences of drug supply and possession. Under this category of crime Maidstone has seen a 7% decrease in drug offences from November 17 – October 18 when compared to last year's data. This is a decrease from 342 offences to 318 offences; or 24 less crimes this year. The force as a whole saw an increase of 13.2% and only Swale (-6.3%), Tonbridge and Malling (-0.6%) and Tunbridge Wells (-1.9%) saw a decrease along with Maidstone.

## Hospital admissions for mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance misuse (ICD10: F10-F19, excluding F17)

Number of admissions by electoral ward

The table below lists the total number of hospital admissions (including repeat admissions) for mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance misuse. These 690 admissions relate to 459 individuals. Overall Maidstone had a decrease from 739 admissions last year representing a 6.6% decrease

**Mental and Behavioural Disorders due to Psychoactive Substance Use (ICD10: F10-F19 Excluding F17) - The data shown in the table is not broken down by substances but will include alcohol, NPS and illegal substances.**

**All Admissions**

District	September 2016 to August 2017	September 2017 to August 2018	Number Difference	% change from previous year
Ashford	244	310	66	27.0
Canterbury	655	537	-118	-18.0
Dartford	274	335	61	22.3
Dover	392	395	3	0.8
Gravesham	413	412	-1	-0.2
Maidstone	739	690	38	5.8
Sevenoaks	293	312	19	6.5
Shepway	339	439	100	29.5
Swale	470	454	-16	-3.4
Thanet	691	625	-66	-9.6
Tonbridge & Malling	331	404	73	22.1
Tunbridge Wells	294	377	83	28.2
<b>All Kent</b>	<b>5,048</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>4.8</b>

Source: HES, KPHO (TG), 11/18

By Ward the High Street had the most amount of admissions at 137 which equated to 20% of admissions overall, although this was a decrease of 16 from 2017.

**Alcohol related hospital admissions.**

This table illustrates alcohol related hospital admissions in Maidstone.

**Evidence of Alcohol Involvement by Blood Alcohol Level/ Level of Intoxication (ICD10: Y90/Y91) or Toxic Effects of Alcohol (ICD10: T51)**

**All Admissions**

District	September 2016 to August 2017	September 2017 to August 2018	Number Difference	% change from previous year
Ashford	35	41	6	17.1
Canterbury	102	51	-51	-50.0
Dartford	67	62	-5	-7.5
Dover	43	37	-6	-14.0
Gravesham	51	62	11	21.6
Maidstone	141	139	-2	-1.4
Sevenoaks	58	60	2	3.4
Shepway	38	38	0	0.0
Swale	49	59	10	20.4
Thanet	76	67	-9	-11.8
Tonbridge & Malling	77	98	21	27.3
Tunbridge Wells	70	70	0	0.0
<b>All Kent</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

Maidstone is mid table in terms of percentage change with a slight decrease in admissions over last year. This is in line with a Kent wide reduction in admissions.

### Substance Misuse Services

Over the past year KCC have commissioned 507 services of structured treatment for adults and young people across Kent; this was in comparison to 398 the previous year, an increase of 10, 21%. These services were made up of alcohol 163, non-opiate 50, non-opiate and alcohol 81 and opiate 213.

Currently figures of treatment are being sought from Change, Grow Live.

### Needle Finds

The following table shows the official annual figures for needle finds in the borough from April to March that were removed by the council's waste management service. These figures include the contents of external needle bins that are strategically placed in the town to try and reduce discarded needles and make up between 15% – 60% of the monthly figures. What can be seen that is over the reporting year 2092 needles have been found/retrieved in the Maidstone borough, an increase of 216 to 1876, a 10% increase from last year.

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
2007/08	599	507	290	220	143	550	260	233	63	778	957	239
2008/09	185	182	178	328	171	181	36	100	125	84	78	117
2009/10	68	56	93	216	189	163	111	46	21	90	1082	162
2010/11	248	622	166	253	149	252	290	57	108	55	193	290
2011/12	114	76	113	285	246	201	444	243	140	204	245	202
2012/13	55	214	149	223	94	161	157	95	146	84	279	308
2013/14	269	291	41	107	204	266	198	134	266	110	54	233
2014/15	233	119	214	226	143	243	206	162	78	138	255	81
2015/16	197	109	172	226	67	106	113	136	230	156	131	47
2016/17	39	7	24	48	40	18	64	66	70	56	209	164
2017/18	121	138	227	95	424	181	125	73	283	126	218	106
2018/19	155	69	189	113	9	468	283					

### Needles Finds by Location November 2017- October 2018

Within the borough the top five locations for needle finds are as follows:

Whatman Park	175
Needle Bins	253
Rose Garden + Amphitheatre	210
Lower Boxley Road	464
River Step	147

## Needle Finds November 2016 – October 2017 (Top 5 Comparative)

Location	Amount
Whatman Park	48
Needle Bins	699
Rose Garden + Amphitheatre	206
River Step	11
Lower Boxley Road	0

What can be seen above in comparing needles finds by location is that there has been a drastic reduction in the use of needle bins in this reporting period, 253 in comparison to the year before of 699. Conversely there has been a marked increase in needle finds across a number of locations, Lower Boxley road which did not feature in the previously reporting year has now be cleared of 464 needles this year, a drastic rise; Whatman Park has tripled in finds however the amount found in the Rose Garden and Amphitheatre has remained the same. What this information and analysis demonstrates is that it may be beneficial to conduct some work with the drug using pollution; informing them as to where needle bins are located.

**Across the year there have been a significant increase in needle finds and access to treatment for substance misuse, although there has been a decrease in hospital admissions for substance related emergencies it is recommended that substance misuse remains a priority. The decrease in hospital admissions could be explained by the increase in individuals seeking treatment and more awareness of substance misuse related issues, further exploration would be needed to ensure any tangible links and inferences.**

## Mental Health

Approximately 75% of all cases discussed in the weekly community safety & vulnerabilities group meeting have a degree of mental health associated with them; over the next reporting period this will be more accurate due to the recording of data. This is also true of previous self-neglect & hoarding cases. Figures for Section 136 use in the borough (where an individual is sectioned for their own or others safety) have increased year on year for Maidstone and last year it was used 111 times, as opposed to 72 the previous year an increase of 39, this equates to an increase of 35%.

Last year in Maidstone, mental health referrals for young adults saw an increase of 2% to 1280 cases compared to 1257 the previous year, this is significant due to the previous year there being a drop of 10.9%. In older adults there also saw no change in referrals staying consistent over the previous 2 years at 760 cases.

There continues to be a concerted effort taking place to avoid where possible those with mental health issues from being kept in police custody as a 'safe place' when their behaviour is causing concern. Specialist Police teams now operate under 'New Horizons' that deal specifically with the most vulnerable members in society ensuring as soon as possible the right interventions take place.

**It is recommended that Mental Health remains as a priority for the SMP due to the increase in s136 referrals along with the Young Adult increase. Further still mental health acts as a cross cutting theme through other areas of SMP priorities such as substance misuse and domestic violence, thus reinforcing the need for this to remain a priority.**

## Maidstone Mediation

As part of its external funding MBC supports Maidstone Mediation in its role of effecting change and positive relationships between both the adults within families and adolescent to parent issues, as such positively impacting on families within the borough of Maidstone and challenging prevailing domestic abuse issues. Within this reporting period Maidstone Mediation has carried out 48 mediated interventions for varying issues, see below table, 24 anger management referrals and 4 parent/teen referrals; currently data is not available for comparison however it can be shown that a number of these referrals have a mental health element. Data is for the calendar year 2108.

### Maidstone 2018

	Maidstone	With M/H Issues
Noise	23	2
Fences/Boundaries/ Gardens	6	
Animals	6	1
Children	3	
Access	2	
Goods/Services	3	
ASB	2	1
Floodlights	1	
Fireworks	1	
Land	1	

### Maidstone area Parent/Teen referrals in 2018

	Referrals	With M/H Issues
Maidstone	4	2

### Maidstone Anger Management referrals in 2018

	Referrals	With M/H issues
Maidstone	24	9

## Leaving Europe

Although due to the current ongoing negotiations surrounding the process of leaving Europe forecasting impact is difficult it is not expected to impact on the SMP's key priorities; this may change as more information becomes available however this will be assessed as a continuous emerging trend throughout the year.

## How to get further information

If you would like further information about the Safer Maidstone Partnership, please contact: Community Protection Team, 6th Floor, Maidstone House, King Street, Maidstone, Kent ME15 6JQ. Tel: 01622 602000. [www.maidstone.org.uk](http://www.maidstone.org.uk)



## Appendix 1

### MoRiLE:

The Kent Community Safety Unit has explored the use of the MoRiLE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement) scoring matrix to look at ranking offences based on threat, risk and harm. Maidstone Borough Council and others in Kent have again incorporated this methodology within this year's Strategic Assessment.

The ideology behind MoRiLE is that it targets resources at offences that would have the biggest impact on individuals and organisations/areas. This is in contrast to concentrating solely on crime figure tables which can sometimes provide a skewed view on threats and risk based only on the frequency/volume of crimes.

Each thematic crime area is scored individually against various criteria. There is then a formula that calculates a final score. These are then ranked high to low, listing priorities based on threat, risk & harm which can then contribute to the SMP's final recommendation of priorities.

## Appendix 2

### Maidstone Crime Survey 2017 – Community Safety Questions

In 2017 the Council carried out its biennial Resident Survey which included questions on Community Safety. A summary of what the data from these questions tells us is outlined below. More information on the resident survey results is available on our [here](#).

#### **About the survey**

The consultation was undertaken between the 21<sup>st</sup> June and 20<sup>th</sup> August 2017 and involved a direct mailing to 6,100 randomly selected households, a direct email to the consultation mailing list as well as being promoted online, through social media and at roadshows around the borough. A total of 2,350 people responded.

The survey was open to all Maidstone Borough residents aged 18 years and over. Data has been weighted according to the known population profile to counteract non-response bias (weighting was applied to 2008 responses where both questions on gender and age were answered). It should also be noted that respondents from BME backgrounds are slightly under-represented at 4.1% compared 5.9%1 in the local area. Residents aged 18 to 24 years were also under-represented but to a greater extent therefore the results for this group are not discussed.

The overall results in this report are accurate to  $\pm 2.0\%$  at the 95% confidence level. This means that we can be 95% certain that the results are between  $\pm 2.0\%$  of the calculated response, so the 'true' response could be 2.0% above or below the figures reported (i.e. a 50% agreement rate could in reality lie within the range of 48% to 52%). Therefore this section only looks at variation greater than 8%.

The Council uses the customer segmentation tool Acorn to create customer profiles. This allows us to classify households using postcode data into categories and gain greater understanding about the behaviours, attitudes and characteristics of our communities.

#### **Safety in the Home**

The survey showed that 93% of residents feel safe in their own home, when we assessed the different demographic groups the data showed respondents from BME backgrounds were more likely to feel unsafe in their own homes than respondents from white backgrounds. Respondents with a disability had greatest proportion that has no strong views either way with 9.2% (29 respondents) selecting this answer.

#### **Safety walking during the day-time**

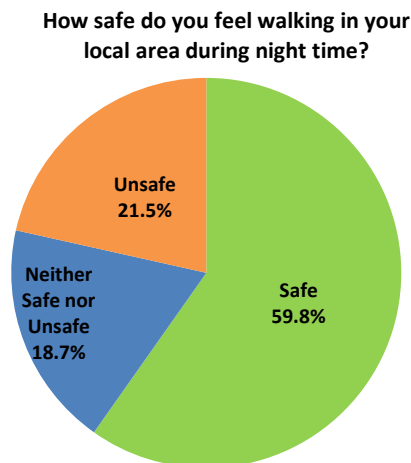
Respondents were also asked how safe they feel walking in their local area during day-time and night time. Overall, 94% said they feel safe walking in their local area in the daylight, within this figure; 53% responded that they feel very safe.

There is a 10.6% difference in the number of Very and Fairly Safe responses from respondents from white backgrounds and those from BME backgrounds. While the proportion answering

negatively are not significantly different, respondents from BME backgrounds were three times more likely to have no strong opinion either way.

In terms of age, the 35 to 34 years group had the greatest proportion responding negatively (Unsafe and Very unsafe) at 4.4% (14 respondents), interestingly this is only made up of respondents answering unsafe as there were no respondents in this group who said they were very unsafe.

### Safety walking during the night time



Overall, 59.8% of respondents said they feel very or fairly safe walking in their local area in the night time, just over one in five (21.5%) respondents said they feel unsafe or very unsafe. Across the different demographic groups there were some significant variations.

Male respondents had the greatest proportion responding that they feel very or fairly safe at 68.6% and significantly greater than women by 17.5%.

Respondents with a disability had the greatest proportion responding unsafe and very unsafe with one in three (33.3%) in the group selecting these answers.

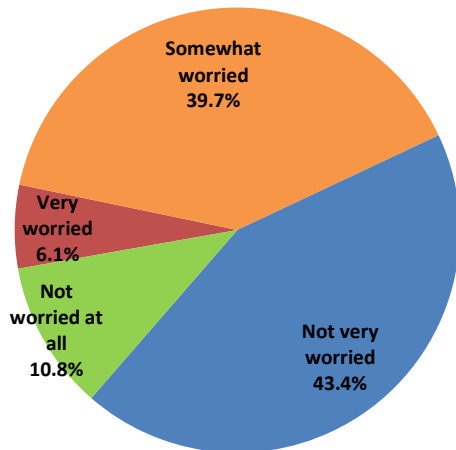
There was also a difference of 19.1% of the proportion responding that they feel safe between those with a disability and those without a disability, those with a disability were more likely to feel unsafe.

There was also a 22.1% difference between respondents from BME backgrounds when compared to respondents from white backgrounds, with those from BME backgrounds more likely to feel unsafe than those from white backgrounds.

Customer profile shows that the residents who feel unsafe are more likely than average Maidstone resident to live in small flats or terraced properties that are privately rented and have a household income of less than £40,000. Single person households were also over-represented in this group which could contribute to lower feeling of safety at night.

The customer profile for people that responded safe or very safe to this questions shows they are more likely than average to live in detached properties with three or more bedrooms, either owned outright or with a mortgage. Households with three or more people are over-represented in this group as are those with household incomes in excess of £60,000.

How worried are you about someone breaking into your home?



### Crime specific concerns

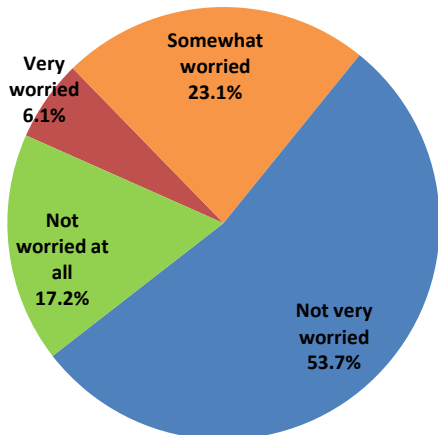
The resident survey also asked people how worried they were about particular crimes affecting them.

45.8% of respondents say they are very or somewhat worried about someone breaking into their home. There was only one significant difference in response levels across the different demographic groups: respondents with a disability were 12% more likely than those without a disability to say they feel very or somewhat worried about somebody breaking into their home.

Customer profiling shows that those who responded they are worried about someone breaking into their home are more likely than the average Maidstone resident to own their own home either outright or with a mortgage, they tend to have household incomes in excess of £40,000 and are likely to have continued their education after 16 years. The self-employed were over-represented in this group.

Those who responded that they are not very worried or not worried at all about having their house broken into had a similar customer profile to those that responded very or somewhat worried. However, this group were slightly more likely to have children in the household and slightly less likely to be self-employed.

How worried are you about being assaulted/attacked?



When asked about how worried they were about being attacked or assaulted 29.2% of respondents said they were very or somewhat worried about being assaulted or attacked, and 70.8% said they were not very worried or not worried at all.

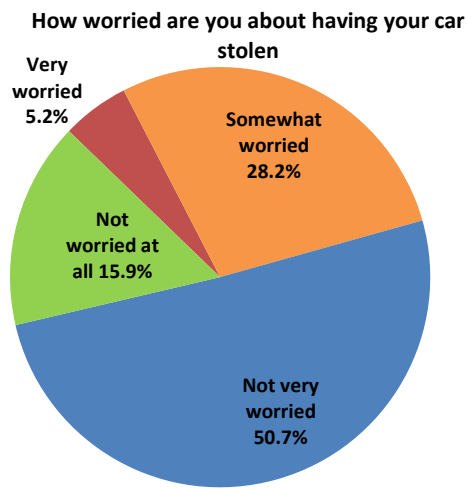
Across the different demographic groups there was a significant difference in the response levels of those with a disability and those without a disability. Those with a disability were more likely to respond very worried or somewhat worried, with more than two in five responding this way compared to just under one in four for those without a disability.

those without a disability.

There was also a 12.4% difference between men and women responding very or somewhat worried, with women being more likely to be worried than men.

The customer profile for residents who responded very or somewhat worried shows people in this group are more likely than the average Maidstone resident to live in a flat or terraced

property that is privately rented. Students and single person (non-pensioner) households are over-represented and people aged over 50 years are under-represented. This group is more likely than average to have a household income of less than £60,000 and may have had difficulty accessing credit in the past.



The profile for those that responded not very worried or not worried at all shows people in this group are more likely than average to have a household income in excess of £40,000, reside in a detached property that is owned outright or with a mortgage. Those that undertook higher education are slightly over-represented.

In the Resident Survey one in three respondents (33.4%) are worried about their car being stolen.

Respondents with a disability had the greatest proportion saying they are very or somewhat worried about having their car stolen at 50.0%.

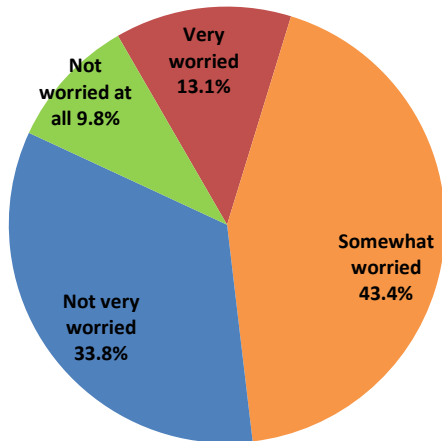
There is a difference of 20.9% between this group and those without a disability.

There was also a difference of 8% in the proportion of people who were worried about have their car stolen between those that were economically active and those that were economically inactive, the economically inactive were more worried than the economically active counterparts.

The customer profile for the people that responded very or somewhat worried shows that 82% of this group have at least one car in the household with 35% having two or more cars in the household. The majority of this group this group are in employment with slightly higher levels of employment in public sector and professional roles and self-employment. 70% own their home outright or with a mortgage.

Those that said they were not very worried or not worried at all as a group has a similar level of car ownership at 84%, with 38% having two or more cars in the household. However, this group are 20% more likely to own a luxury or executive car than the average Maidstone resident. Both profiles show that these groups have an marginally higher than average likelihood of driving to work but those that said they were not worried about car theft were more likely to take the train or work from home than those who said they were worried about having their car stolen.

How worried are you about being the victim of fraud or identity theft



Overall, 56.4% of respondents are very or somewhat worried about being the victim of fraud or identity theft.

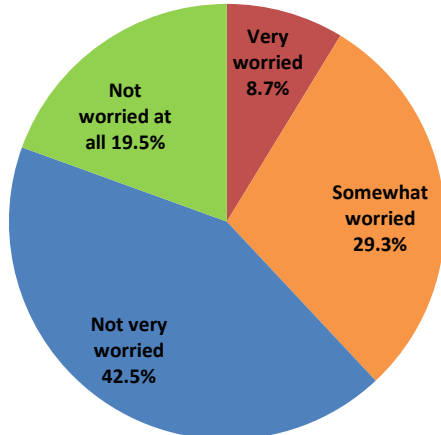
There is a significant difference between the levels of worry between the economically active and the economically inactive, with a gap of 11%. Those who are economically inactive have a greater proportion of people saying they are very or somewhat worried.

There is also a significant difference in the worry levels of those with a disability and those without, an 18.2% gap, a greater proportion of those with a disability were worried about being the victim

of fraud or identity theft than those without a disability.

There were no significant differences in the customer profiles between those who said they were very or somewhat worried about being the victim of fraud or identity theft and who responded not very worried and not worried at all.

How worried are you about being pestered or insulted while in a public place or on the street



Overall, 38.0% of respondents are very or somewhat worried about being pestered or insulted while in a public place or in the street.

The data shows a significant difference in the response levels between respondents from white backgrounds and those from BME backgrounds. Those from BME backgrounds had a greater proportion responding that they are worried about being pestered or insulted while in a public place, by 14.2%, when compared to the response level of people from white backgrounds.

The data also suggests that women are more worried about being pestered or insulted in public than men.

The customer profiles for those worried about being pestered or insulted while in public and those who were not worried about this show those that said they were worried are likely to be younger (35 to 49 years) than those who said they were not worried (50 to 64 years).

Those that were worried are more likely than average to live in privately rented accommodation and those that were not worried are more likely than average to own their property outright or with a mortgage. Those who were not worried were also more likely than average to be educated to degree level.

## Appendix 3

### Acronym Glossary

ASB = Anti-Social Behaviour

BOTD = Burglary Other Than Dwelling

CCG = Clinical Commissioning Group

CDAP = Community Domestic Abuse Programme

CDRP = Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

CGL = Change, Grow, Live

CPT = Community Protection Team

CSE = Child Sexual Exploitation

CSP = Community Safety Partnership

CSU = Community Safety Unit

DA = Domestic Abuse

HMIC = Her Majesties Inspectorate of Constabulary

IDVA = Independent Domestic Violence Advisor

IOM = Integrated Offender Management

JSNA = Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

KCC = Kent County Council

KFRS = Kent Fire & Rescue Service

KSSCRC = Kent Surrey & Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company

MARAC = Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference

MBC = Maidstone Borough Council

MOJ = Ministry Of Justice

MoRiLE = Management of Risk in Law Enforcement

MSG = Most Similar Groups

NPS = National Probation Service or New Psychoactive Substances depending on context

NTE = Night Time Economy

OCG = Organised Crime Group

SOCP= Serious and Organised Crime Panel

PCC = Police & Crime Commissioner

PS = Psychoactive Substances

SMP = Safer Maidstone Partnership

SOC = Serious Organised Crime

UE = Unlawful Encampments

VATP = Violence Against The Person

VCS = Voluntary & Community Service