



# **THE SAFER HARLOW PARTNERSHIP**

## **CRIME & DISORDER AUDIT 2004**

# **CONTENTS**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Background	Page	3
1.2 Purpose		3
1.3 Introduction to the geographical area		4
1.4 Methodology		7
1.5 Partnership structure		8

## **2. THE HARLOW CRIME & DISORDER AUDIT**

2.1 Review of progress from last strategy	10
2.2 Essex Police	13
2.3 Essex Drug Action Team	41
2.4 Essex Youth Offending Team	50
2.5 National Probation Service – Essex	53
2.6 Harlow Primary Care Trust	55
2.7 Harlow District Council	55
2.8 Essex County Council Learning & Social Care	59
2.9 Essex Fire and Rescue Service	62
2.10 Consultation Findings	63

## **3. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS** **66**

## **4. APPENDIX** **68**

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) are required to work together to tackle crime, disorder and the misuse of drugs within their area. The Responsible Authorities within those partnerships have a statutory duty to undertake an audit of crime, disorder and drug misuse and develop strategy every three years to tackle these problems effectively.

This is the third audit produced by the Safer Harlow Partnership which is the CDRP for Harlow, and will inform the Partnership's strategy for 2005-8. The audit is based on an analysis of a wide range of data from a number of agencies and consultation with local organisations and residents.

The previous crime and disorder strategy, produced in 2002 identified the following 4 key objectives:-

- Specific geographic locations
- Drugs and alcohol
- Hate crime
- Focus crime

The current audit will review progress against these previous objectives and analyse data from the last 3 years. It will seek to identify the priorities that should be considered for inclusion within the 2005-8 strategy.

## **1.2. PURPOSE**

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a legal obligation on responsible authorities to carry out an audit of crime, disorder and drugs misuse for their area every three years, and to then formulate a strategy to tackle it. Section 5 defines responsible authorities as the local authority, the county council, the police and police authority, the fire and rescue service and the primary care trust (PCT), who must work together in partnership to achieve the objectives set by the strategy.

The purpose of the audit is to collect enough information to be able to set local objectives. These objectives will be the responsibility of the Safer Harlow Partnership Priority Groups to deliver. This information can then be broken down further by these groups, to enable them to set action plans for areas of work.

Targets relating to crime and disorder form part of the Home Office, Public Service Agreement targets (PSAs). The government expect CDRPs to help deliver key national priorities such as strategic targets on drug misuse. The Home Office now has 7 new PSA targets, which set the Department's priorities to 2007-08. Ministers recognise that the delivery of these new targets is reliant on the work of front line services and partnerships, and on the prioritisation of these national and local targets. The new PSA targets that will be of particular significance to the Safer Harlow Partnership and Essex Drug Action Team (DAT) are PSAs 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7:

- PSA 1 – reduce crime by 18.5% in Harlow against British Crime Survey comparator crimes.
- PSA 2 – reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour, and building confidence in the criminal justice system (CJS) without compromising fairness.
- PSA 4 – reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drugs misusing offenders entering treatment.
- PSA 6 – increase voluntary and community engagement, especially those at risk of social exclusion.
- PSA 7 – reduce race inequalities and build community cohesion.

Ministers see CDRPs and DATs as key delivery vehicles in achieving several of the PSA targets. These targets will be taken into account when undertaking the audit and when developing the action plans for the strategy

### **1.3. INTRODUCTION TO THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA**

Harlow is a New Town of just over 3,000 hectares, located in West Essex, 25 miles north of London and 12 miles south of Stansted airport. Harlow is situated at junction 7 of the M11 with the M25 just a few miles away. Residents can access London by train, via the town's two stations, with a regular service to Liverpool Street in operation. Stansted airport is easily reached by the Stansted Skytrain, which stops at Harlow Town.

According to the 2001 Census, Harlow has a population of 78,768. Harlow has a slightly higher proportion of under 20's, (26.4%), than either England / Wales, (25.1%), or Essex (24.6%). The proportion of 20 – 64 year olds in Harlow is 58.9 percent, which is slightly higher than for Essex with 58.8 percent, but slightly lower than for England/Wales with 59.0 percent. Harlow has a lower proportion of over 65's, (14.7%), than both Essex with 16.7 percent and England/Wales with 16.0 percent.

Comparison of age groups (numbers & percentages)						
	England / Wales		Essex		Harlow	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Under 10	6,401,995	12.3	160,643	12.3	10,546	13.4
10 – 19	6,642,331	12.8	160,941	12.3	10,215	13.0
20 – 64	30,684,816	59.0	770,412	58.8	46,427	58.9
Over 65	8,312,774	16.0	218,839	16.7	11,580	14.7

*Source: Neighbourhood Statistics*

Harlow's population is 51.5 percent female and 48.5 percent male. Proportionally, this is higher than Essex with 51.2 to 48.8 percent split in favour of females and England/Wales, which has a 51.3 to 48.7 percent split, also in favour of females.

Comparison of Gender splits						
	England / Wales		Essex		Harlow	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Female	26,715,990	51.3	670,642	51.2	40,551	48.5
Male	25,325,926	48.7	640,193	48.8	38,217	51.5

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

Harlow has 11 wards with 33 councillors.  
The town has one Primary Care Trust.

Harlow is ranked 102<sup>nd</sup> nationally and 2<sup>nd</sup> in Essex on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, which is a measure of seven types of deprivation as listed below.

Harlow's ranking in Essex & Nationally.		
	Essex	England & Wales
IMD	2 <sup>nd</sup>	102 <sup>nd</sup>
Crime	2 <sup>nd</sup>	67 <sup>th</sup>
Education	1 <sup>st</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>
Employment	3 <sup>rd</sup>	169 <sup>th</sup>
Environment	9 <sup>th</sup>	284 <sup>th</sup>
Health	3 <sup>rd</sup>	135 <sup>th</sup>
Housing	1 <sup>st</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>
Income	2 <sup>nd</sup>	90 <sup>th</sup>

The ethnic make-up of Harlow is 95 percent White. This is slightly lower than the 97.1 percent White of Essex but higher than the 91 percent White of England.

Ethnic Groups			
Area / Ethnic group	Harlow %	Essex %	England %
White	94.9	97.1	90.9
Asian or Asian British	1.6	1.0	4.6
Black or Black British	1.1	0.5	2.3
Chinese or other	1.3	0.6	0.9
Mixed Race	1.3	0.9	1.3

Source: National Statistics Online

Just over 50 percent of the over 16's of Harlow are married or re-married (50.3). This figure is lower than both the Essex (55.2) and England (50.9) figures.

Harlow has a higher percentage of separated or divorced people (12.3%) than both Essex (10.4%) and England (10.6%).

Harlow also has a higher percentage of lone parent households with dependant children (7.8%). Essex has 5.4 percent and England has 6.4 percent.

Marital Status (16's and over)			
	Harlow %	Essex %	England %
Single people	29.8	26.1	30.2
Married or re-married	50.3	55.2	50.9
Separated or divorced	12.3	10.4	10.6
Widowed	7.6	8.3	8.3

*Source: National Statistics Online*

Household Composition			
	Harlow %	Essex %	England %
One person	29.5	28.0	30.1
Married Couple	35.5	40.4	36.5
Cohabiting Couple	9.8	8.4	8.3
<u>Lone Parent:</u>			
With Dependent Children	7.8	5.4	6.4
Without Dependent Children	3.3	2.8	3.0
All Other	14.0	15.0	15.6

*Source: National Statistics Online*

Harlow's unemployment rate is 2.4 percent of the resident working age population, at November 2004. This is higher than the Essex rate, which is 1.4 percent, and equal to the England rate, also 2.1 percent.

The average gross weekly wage for Harlow residents is £372.32 (£19,360). This is significantly lower than the Essex average of £442.94 (£23,032) and is also lower than the England average of £402.69 (£20,939), according to official labour market statistics.

The average price for residential property in September 2004 was £166,957 in Harlow. This is £40,000 lower than the Essex average price of £209,333 and £20,000 lower than the average price of £187,971 for England and Wales.

The majority of the resident workforce of Harlow works in the service industries, 67.9 percent. This is lower than both the Essex percentage of 72.7 and the England figure of 75.9 percent.

Industry of occupation			
	Harlow %	Essex %	England %
Agriculture & Fishing	-	1.6	1.1
Energy & Water	-	0.8	0.9
Manufacturing	19.1	15.0	14.4
Construction	13.0	9.8	7.5
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	19.7	18.9	20.1
Transport & communications	6.5	6.6	6.9
Banking, finance & insurance.	18.9	20.5	16.1
Public admin, education & health	17.8	21.7	26.6
Other services	5.0	4.9	6.1
Total services	67.9	4.9	75.9

*Source: Nomis labour market statistics.*

## 1.4 METHODOLOGY

### **The Audit Team**

The Audit Team consisted of a core group from Essex Police, Essex County Council and Harlow Council, who were assisted by their own support staff, plus representatives from Essex Fire and Rescue Service, and the Primary Care Trust.

Core Group:

Inspector Tracey Sanders, Essex Police - Responsible for the Community Police Team at Harlow Police Station.

Daniel Grindey, Partnership Coordinator for Harlow, Essex County Council

Paul Anderson, Acting Head of Environmental Health, Harlow Council - Manager of the Council's Community Safety Team.

Assisted by:

Ryan McEachran – Crime and Disorder Reduction Officer, Essex County Council

Richard Burkett – Regeneration Officer, Harlow Council

Station Commander Mick Osbourne – Harlow Fire Station

Alison Cowie - Associate Director of Public Health- Primary Care Trust

Katherine Williams -Researcher, Essex Police

The data collection process used by the team was consistent with the **SARA** problem-solving methodology. That is: -

- a) Initial **Scan** to identify priority themes & link to national priorities
- b) Narrow & deep **Analysis** to discover the nature of the problem to guide how this should be tackled by the partnership
- c) The strategy will detail the **Response** to key issues identified.
- d) An ongoing performance management process will be developed in order to effectively **Assess** the impact of the strategy in reducing crime, disorder and the fear of crime within Harlow.

Research consultants Priority Research Ltd (PRL) were commissioned to conduct a Harlow wide fear of crime survey to collect primary data. 4000 residents picked at random from the electoral register received one of these surveys. 500 additional survey forms were sent to "hard to reach groups" such as minority ethnic groups and young people.

Secondary data, already held by various agencies, was requested and used to form the majority of the audit data.

Different partners recorded data in different ways. This led to inconsistencies and difficulties when analysing the data. In particular crime data comparisons between local police, ECC Community Profiler and iQuanta caused difficulties when trying to align it. Also some agencies were not set up to record data that would have proved helpful, for example data linked to drug and alcohol misuse was not available from several agencies.

Another barrier has been that agencies work within their own geographical boundaries that are not necessarily co-terminus with other organisations. As such,

the data they record covers differing locations making comparisons hard. An example of this is that local police boundaries used to be different to local council

wards until aligned in 2001. This means that the crime tables produced in this audit only cover 2 years, 2002-3 and 2003-4. Although 2001-2 is outside the last audit period, it is normally useful to go back 3 complete years worth of data, as 2004-5 is not yet complete.

The police data is mainly from the crime recording system. The system for recording crime changed in April 2001, when a national crime recording system (NCRS) was introduced. This can explain partly why there are some big variations in crime figures over the period 2001-2 and 2002-3. This coupled with the boundary changes is why that year's data is missing from a number of our tables.

## **1.5 PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE**

The Safer Harlow Partnership (SHP) recently undertook a review of its operational structure. The section below explains how the partnership operates.



### **1. Harlow 20/20 Local Strategic Partnership:**

The Harlow 2020 LSP is the parent body for the Safer Harlow Partnership. It formally owns the Crime & Disorder Reduction Strategy for Harlow.

### **2. Safer Harlow Partnership:**

The partnership is the vehicle for the development and review of the Crime & Disorder Reduction strategy. This group is chaired by the Chief Executive of Harlow Council, meets twice a year and is the strategic body overseeing the work of the partnership. Its membership consists of the Responsible Authority Group (RAG) and representatives from other relevant groups, providing them with the opportunity to have an input to the Strategy and its delivery.

### **3. Responsible Authority Group:**

This Group is made up of 6 statutory agencies as described in section 1.2. It is the executive group through which the Strategy will be implemented and is accountable to Government for its implementation. Each of the 6 RAG members, is a chair of a priority group.

### **4. Priority Groups:**

Priority Groups have been established to deliver the objectives of the strategy. These groups are focused on specific areas of activity and have limited membership relevant to those areas. They utilise a problem solving approach to achieve their objectives. They report to the Responsible Authority Group and are chaired by a Responsible Authority Group member. There are five priority groups each with a specific purpose to tackle the following issues:

- **Drugs and Alcohol (chaired by PCT)**
- **Crime Reduction (chaired by police)**
- **Fear of Crime & Environmental Hygiene (chaired by fire and rescue)**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour (chaired by local authority)**
- **Hate Crime (chaired by county council)**

All priority groups are required to;

- a. Identify trends, and to adopt a problem solving methodology for addressing those trends.
- b. Identify where co-ordinated action is appropriate and to seek to ensure that linkages are made to achieve a co-ordinated approach to issues.
- c. Improve community engagement in the specific areas of activity of the Group.
- d. Develop targets for achievement consistent with other agencies strategies.

### **5. Community Engagement and Consultation**

The Partnership is working to develop mechanisms to engage and consult with the community to further identify its priorities on crime and disorder. The priority groups are seeking to encourage community led solutions to local issues, by facilitating a two way process of information exchange.

## **2. THE HARLOW CRIME & DISORDER AUDIT**

### **2.1 Review of progress from last strategy**

The Harlow Crime & Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002 to 2005, identified 4 key objectives for the next 3 years:

1. Specific Geographical Locations
2. Drugs and Alcohol
3. Hate Crimes
4. Focus Crimes

#### **Specific Geographical Locations**

Two objectives were listed

- To reduce crime and disorder within specific geographical locations, whilst maintaining lower than national figures for crime across the rest of the town
- To reduce crime but specifically violent crime and alcohol related incidents within the town centre.

A number of action points were listed, including, closer partnerships working, engagement with communities, and increased communication with communities. Unfortunately recording mechanisms that would enable the Partnership to report back on progress against these objectives were not set up at the time.

The levels of violent crime in the town centre are discussed under the Focus Crime section below.

#### **Drugs and Alcohol**

The objectives were:

- To raise awareness, increase participation and levels of services available.
- Disruption of unlawful drugs supply
- To educate and inform people, particularly the young.
- To improve the coordination of services provided.

The resulting actions were based on improved partnership working with the Essex Drug Action Team and the local Drug Reference Group. Again mechanisms for future measurable performance monitoring reporting were not formally set up at the time.

#### **Hate Crime (domestic violence, racial, homophobic)**

Objectives were listed as:

- To support the provision of safe choices for victims
- To increase levels of action against perpetrators
- To reduce social intolerance

4 actions resulted

- To encourage reporting of incidents and improve monitoring and response
- To work cooperatively to improve inter-agency service development
- To improve information to victims, professionals and the community to deal effectively with Hate Crimes.

Levels of hate crime have increased, however, this may be due to increased reporting due to the above action.

An online reporting service for hate crime has been set up

The Safer Harlow Partnership has a monthly Hate Crime Panel which sits to investigate incidents and provide a multi-agency response where necessary.

The partnership has also assisted with the creation of the Harlow Ethnic Minority Umbrella Group (HEMU).

### **Focus Crimes**

This is the one key objective from the previous strategy that is capable of effective evaluation and comparison.

The listed objectives were:

- To maintain or reduce current levels of vehicle crime
- To maintain or reduce current levels of burglaries (both dwelling and non-dwelling)
- To maintain or reduce current levels of violent crime
- To increase detection rates.

#### **Crime rate for focus crime**

<b>Offence type</b>	<b>2001-2</b>	<b>2002-3</b>	<b>2003-4</b>	<b>% change 2001-2 to 2003-4</b>
Burglary	853	1263	1294	+52%
Vehicle crime	1363	1470	1379	+1%
Violent crime	1177	1397	1478	+26%

#### **Detection rates for focus crime.**

<b>Offence type</b>	<b>2001/2002</b>	<b>2002/2003</b>	<b>2003/2004</b>	<b>Change in detection rate from 2001-2 to 2003-4.</b>
Burglary	11%	7.8%	18.8%	+7.8%
Vehicle crime	9.6%	17.8%	7.0%	-2.6%
Violent crime	64.2%	57.2%	63.8%	-0.4%

The levels of crime have increased dramatically for both burglary and violent crime from a baseline in 2001-2 to 2003-4. This time period covers the introduction of NCRS with the result that many criminal damages were reported as attempted burglaries. Also non-injury assaults started to get recorded, hence the increase in violent crime. Even in light of this, the number of offences is still rising and so remain a priority.

The partnership achieved its objective in relation to increasing detection rates for burglary, but not for vehicle crime and violent crime, albeit by a slim margin.

### **Successes**

The crime figures published for this audit do not include the last year from 2004/05, as at the time of writing the full year data is not available. The baseline to be used to measure the new Strategy targets for the next 3 years, is 2003/2004.

Not mentioning the year 2004/05 to date does not work to the Partnership's favour as there have been a number of successes during this period, which should be recognised:

Based on the data collected for the 10 months elapsed from April 2004 to January 2005, "All Crime" is projected to reduce by 3%.

The 2004/05 projection for Burglary is a 27% reduction.

The 2004/05 projection for Vehicle Crime is a 13% reduction.

The 2004/05 projection for Criminal Damage is a 22% reduction.

This has been due to a number of initiatives, including the targeting of these crimes in the Police Control Strategy.

The following are examples of other work that has been carried out over the last 3 years:

- Formation of the Community Policing Investigation Teams dedicated to dealing with burglary and vehicle crime.
- Formation of Harlow Council's Community Safety Team dealing with the enforcement of anti-social behaviour and enviro-crime
- Joint funding of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). Harlow has 8 PCSO's, 4 of which have been jointly funded by the Council.
- Crucial Crew. This is a joint agency interactive programme for every child in Year 6. It specialises in safety and provides interactive scenarios including; theft, antisocial behaviour, drink spiking, drugs and fire safety. The Crucial Crew event has taken in each of the 3 years of the audit period.
- The funding of 2 pilot youth shelters in the Potter Street and Longbanks areas of the town, seeking to reduce anti-social behaviour.
- Significant progress has been made in the development of anti-social behaviour enforcement. Harlow has been selected to be a Home Office, TOGETHER Action Area following a visit from the Prime Minister in September 2004, recognising the leading work of the Police and local authority Anti-Social Behaviour Coordinators.
- Harlow also received significant ODPM funding for a National Workflow Project looking at the processes and inter-agency data exchange on anti-social behaviour.
- The introduction of target hardening around crime hotspots, particularly the Town Centre.

## 2.2 ESSEX POLICE – Crimes

The data provided from the local police was obtained from both the Crime Recording System and the Command and Control System for recording incidents (STORM). The year 2004-5 is obviously not complete and so has not been used. The absence of data from 2001-2002 has been explained in the previous section.

### Initial scan

An initial scan of all offence categories in Harlow suggests that the below 5 categories account for the majority of crime in Harlow over the last two years, 79% for 2003-4.

Crime Type	No of Offences 2002-3	No of Offences 2003-4	% Change 2002/02 to 2003/04
THEFT	1844	2240	+21.48%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE (Incl Arson/Susp. Fire)	1873	2118	+13.08
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	1421	1513	+6.47%
BURGLARY	1263	1294	+2.45%
VEHICLE CRIME	1470	1379	-6.2%

In addition to the main volume offences, the partnership identified the below emerging trends within other crime and incident categories, which are also analysed. Although these are not all volume offences per se, they are offences which the Government has prioritised. Public order is related to antisocial behaviour, which is a priority for the partnership. Drugs offences are included as this audit is a joint crime, disorder and drug misuse audit. Domestic violence and hate crime are both priorities due to the repeat victim element and the effect those crimes have on the victims.

Crime Type	No of offences 2002-3	No of offences 2003-4	% Change 2002/03 to 2003/04
<b>PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES (S3,4&amp;5)</b>	165	368	<b>+123%</b>
<b>DRUG POSSESSION/SUPPLY</b>	195	194	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>	811	1018	<b>+25.5%</b>
<b>ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR</b> (disturbance/neighbour dispute/youth nuisance)	2602	2498	<b>-3.99%</b>
<b>HATE CRIME (racial and homophobic)</b>	63	110	<b>+74.6%</b>

The initial scan of Police data including crimes and incidents displays some interesting trends.

Theft has increased significantly in Harlow and this particular crime type represents one of the main volume offences within the town. This make it a priority for the Partnership.

There has been a big increase in criminal damage offences between the last two financial years. Damage is related to antisocial behaviour as it is made up of graffiti, damage to phone boxes and other mindless acts. Due to this reason and the volume of offences, it is a priority.

Analysis of data relating to violence against the person would suggest that this problem is increasing in Harlow with a rise of 6.47% in 2003-4 compared with 2002-3.

Over the last two years there has been a slight rise in burglary in Harlow and this applies to all three categories, dwelling burglary, non-dwelling and artifice burglary (2.45%)

Again, the problem of vehicle crime in Harlow has reduced over the last two years with a reduction of 6.2%. However, vehicle crime still remains a key volume offence in the town

Public order offences are not high in terms of volume but the increase has been substantial (123%) between 2002-3 and 2003-4. Due to this fact and the relationship with alcohol related disorder and antisocial behaviour, this is a priority for the partnership.

The police data on drugs are not indicative of the problem. The police only record an offence when a person is found with drugs on them, and so there is a large number of drug offences that go unreported. Its links with other crimes, such as burglary, means it is a priority for the partnership to tackle.

In addition to the crime data, police incident information was also analysed. Three categories were identified as being prevalent in Harlow and they relate to:

**Domestic Violence** is defined as “Violence, which includes any form of physical, sexual, emotional or financial abuse between people who are, or have been, in close relationship. It can take the forms, such as physical assault, sexual abuse, rape, threats and intimidation. It may be accompanied by other kinds of intimidation such as degradation, mental and verbal abuse, humiliation, deprivation, systematic criticism and belittling”. National evidence and academic research suggests that domestic violence is significantly under reported to the Police. In the two financial years provided, it is notable that the number of domestic violence reports has increased by 25.5%. It is important to note that this may be an encouraging sign that those people experiencing violence within the home feel more confident to report it, which was an objective of the last strategy. It is clearly a volume crime.

**Anti-Social Behaviour** (youth nuisance, disturbance, neighbour disputes). Harlow has seen a moderate reduction in the number of incidents reported for these incidents but it remains a government priority.

**Hate Crime** is split into 2 categories, Racial incidents and homophobic incidents. The definition of a racial incident is “ any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person”. A homophobic incident is defines as “any incident which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person”. These figures are shared between the local authority, police and other members of the Hate Crime Panel, who meet monthly to discuss cases and provide a multi-agency approach to dealing with them. The figures, whilst quite low, have increased significantly by 74.6%. This increase, like domestic violence, may be a result of the objective of the last strategy to increase reporting of these types of incident. These types of incident are linked to PSA 2 and 7.

## **Further analysis**

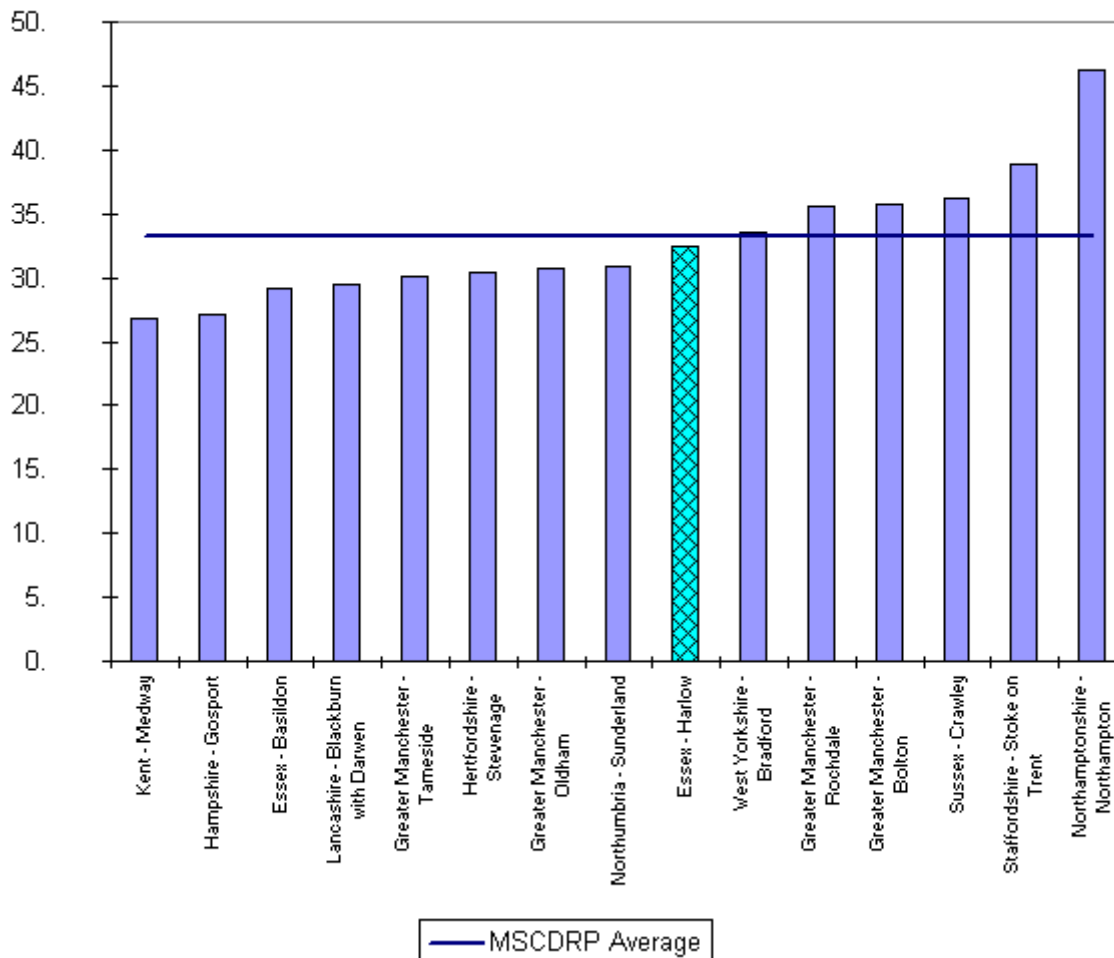
The following section analyses each of the above categories in more detail to further clarify the extent and nature of each issue, and identify geographical hotspots. They have been broken down to ward level. The tables and charts are set out by offence/incident, and can be broken down further, for example, theft into theft from employer, theft from store, theft of pedal cycle etc. This has been done and the tables are published in the appendix, although the sub categories have been referred to in the main text.

The data from iQuanta (Home Office crime statistics) has been produced in both bar chart to compare the partnership with its family group for the last quarter of 2003-4, and as a graph to compare the levels of offences over the last strategy period. Some offence types do not have graphs because the iQuanta data does not show the offence category as an overall group, for example criminal damage. iQuanta publishes data in various sub groups of criminal damage but not as an offence group per se.

**ALL CRIME.**

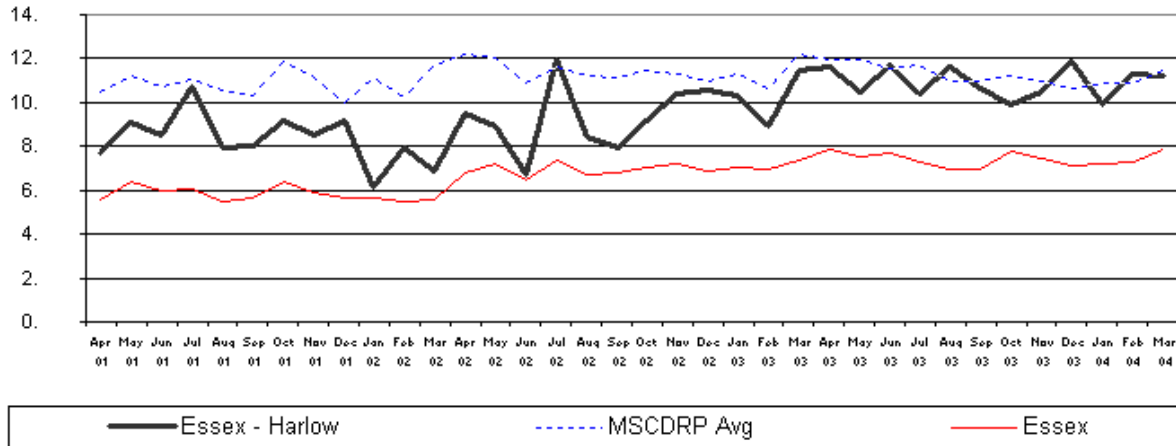
<b>All crime</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02-03 to 03-04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	1,932	2,580	<b>+33.54</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	841	915	<b>+8.80</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	1,247	1,258	<b>+0.88</b>
<b>Old H'low</b>	481	557	<b>+15.80</b>
<b>C Langley</b>	281	324	<b>+15.30</b>
<b>H'low Common</b>	503	544	<b>+8.15</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	775	697	<b>-10.06</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	1,104	1,191	<b>+7.88</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	990	1,111	<b>+12.22</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	497	680	<b>+36.82</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	325	446	<b>+37.23</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,976</b>	<b>10,303</b>	<b>+14.78</b>

**Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
All crime  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 04 – 31 March 04**



Crimes Per 1000 Residents - All Crime - 01 Jan 2004 - 31 Mar 2004

**Comparison chart  
Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
All crime  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 01 – 31 March 04**



Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents Essex - Harlow All Crime 'Most Similar' CDRPs 01 Apr 2001 - 31 Mar 2004

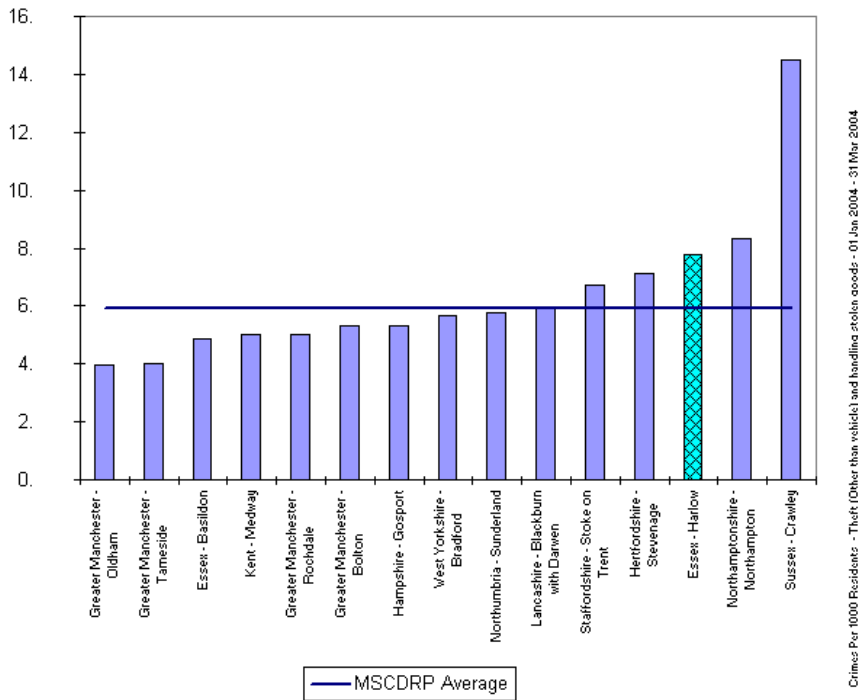
As the above table shows the level of crime in Harlow has risen by almost 15% between 2002/03 and 2003/04. The wards where this increase is most dramatic are Toddbrook & Town Centre, Sumners and Kingsmoor and Gt Parndon. Comparing Harlow to our family group of most similar CDRP's, we are mid table and below the average for this group. The last graph above shows that Harlow's overall crime level is higher than the average for Essex.

Now we will look at the top 5 volume crimes in more detail:-

**THEFT (includes all thefts other than vehicle related theft)**

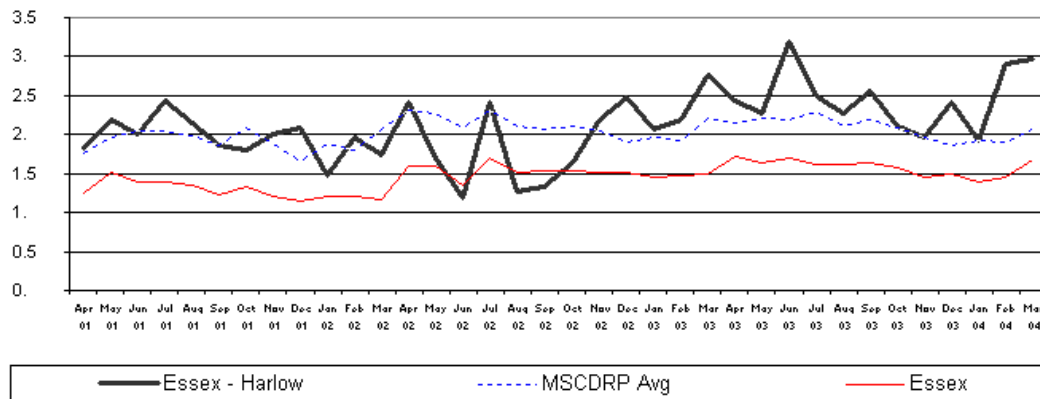
<b>Theft</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	625	747	<b>+19.52</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	129	181	<b>+40.31</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	297	331	<b>+11.45</b>
<b>Old H'low</b>	92	101	<b>+9.78</b>
<b>C Langley</b>	71	90	<b>+26.76</b>
<b>H'low Common</b>	36	79	<b>+119.44</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	131	109	<b>-16.79</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	249	285	<b>+14.46</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	138	179	<b>+29.71</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	41	83	<b>+102.44</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	35	55	<b>+57.14</b>
<b>Totals</b>	1844	2240	<b>+21.46</b>

**Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Theft (other than vehicle) and handling stolen goods  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 04 – 31 March 04**



Source: iQuanta

**Comparison chart  
Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Theft (other than vehicle) and handling stolen goods  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 01 – 31 March 04**

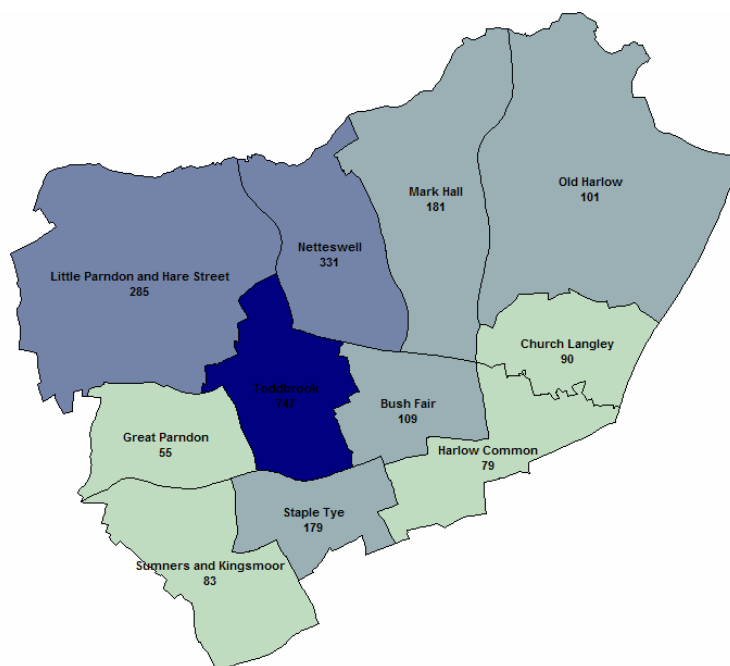


Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents: Essex - Harlow Theft (Other than vehicle) and handling stolen goods 'Most Similar' CDRPs: 01 Apr 2001 - 31 Mar 2004

Source: iQuanta

## Theft 2003-04

Source: ECC Community Profiler

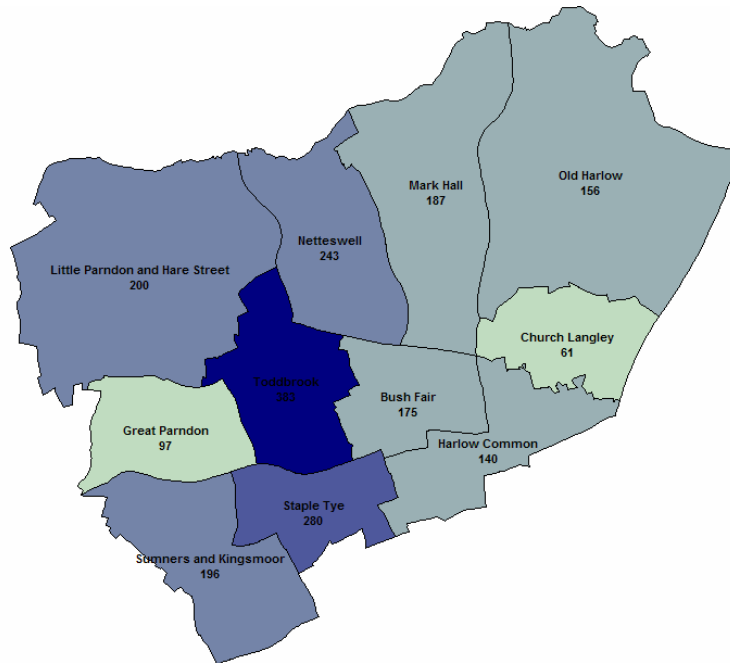


The only ward to show a decrease in offences is Bush fair. All other wards show an increase. The ward showing the highest number of offences is Toddbrook and the Town Centre. Referring to the Appendix, the main offence of theft is shoplifting and this may account for why the town centre shows high figures. Looking at our family group, Harlow CDRP is above average compared to our most similar CDRP's and is higher than the average for Essex.

### CRIMINAL DAMAGE (Including Arson/Suspicious Fires)

<b>Criminal damage</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02-03 to 03-04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	321	383	<b>+19.31</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	211	187	<b>-11.37</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	231	243	<b>+5.19</b>
<b>Old H'low</b>	122	156	<b>+ 27.87</b>
<b>C Langley</b>	49	61	<b>+24.49</b>
<b>H'low Common</b>	113	140	<b>+23.89</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	157	175	<b>+11.46</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	185	200	<b>+8.11</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	248	280	<b>+12.90</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	167	196	<b>+17.37</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	69	97	<b>+40.58</b>
<b>Totals</b>	1873	2118	<b>+13.08</b>

## Criminal Damage



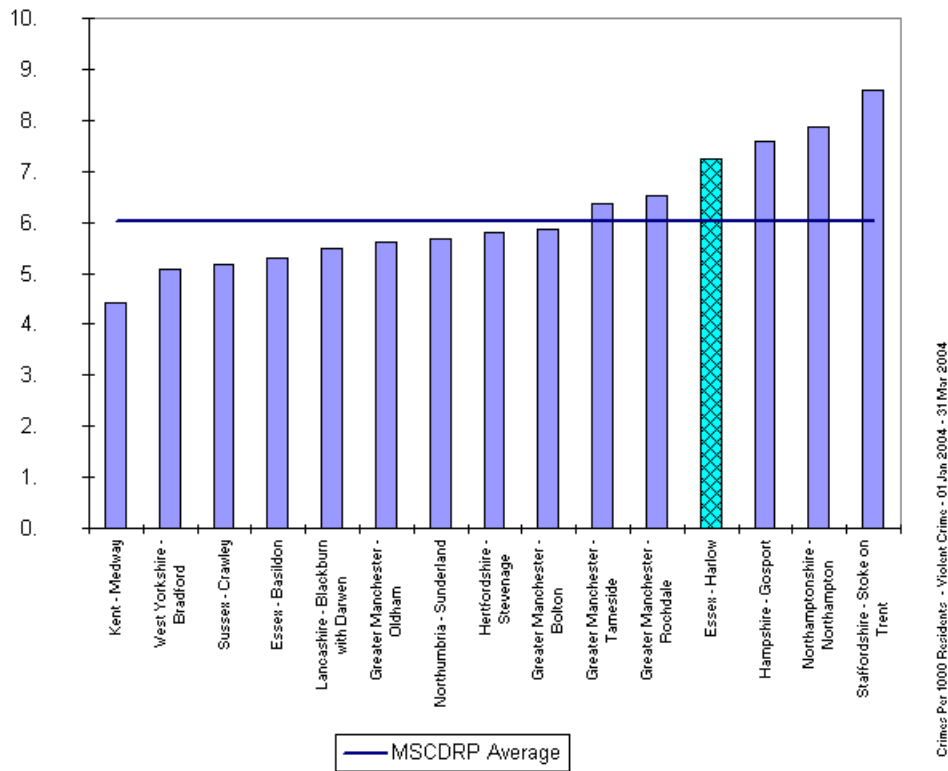
Source: ECC Community Profiler

Gt Parndon is the only ward showing a decrease in offences. Toddbrook and the Town Centre are the hotspots where the offences are high. Referring to data in the Appendix, a significant number of offences are for damage to motor vehicle. This is almost twice as high as the next highest category of damage to dwellings.

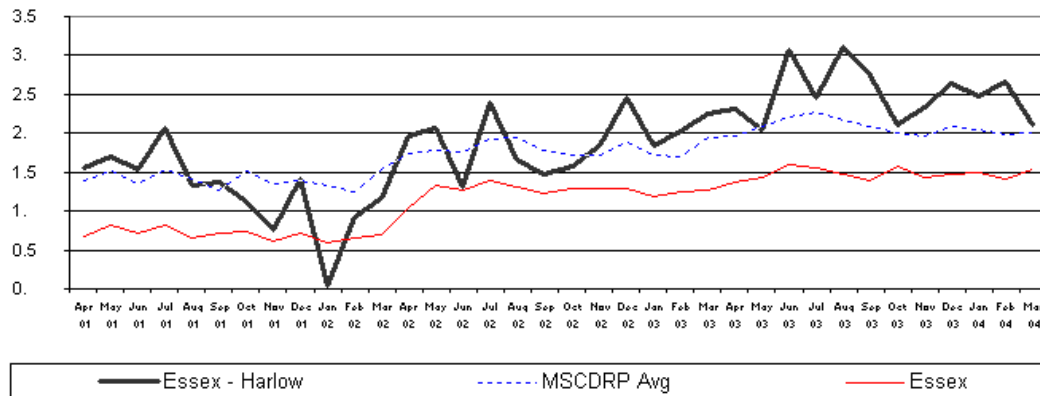
### **VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON (GBH (grievous bodily harm) /ABH (actual bodily harm) /Common Assault)**

<b>Violent crime</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03-04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	424	478	<b>+12.74%</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	132	161	<b>+21.97%</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	132	138	<b>+4.55%</b>
<b>Old H'low</b>	51	44	<b>-13.73%</b>
<b>C Langley</b>	43	54	<b>+25.58%</b>
<b>H'low Common</b>	90	47	<b>-47.78%</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	103	106	<b>+2.91%</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	156	137	<b>-12.18%</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	169	172	<b>+1.78%</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	83	101	<b>+21.69%</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	38	75	<b>+97.37%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	1421	1513	<b>+6.47 %</b>

**Crimes per 1000 residents  
Violent crime” most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 04 – 31 March 04**

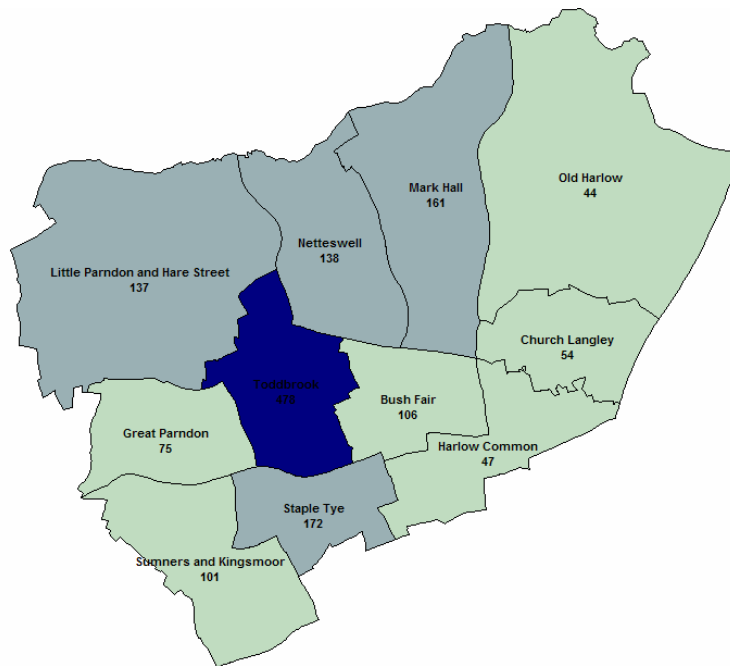


**Comparison chart  
Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Violent crime  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 01 – 31 March 04**



Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents Essex - Harlow Violent Crime "Most Similar" CDRPs 01 Apr 2001 - 31 Mar 2004

## Violent Crime 2003-04



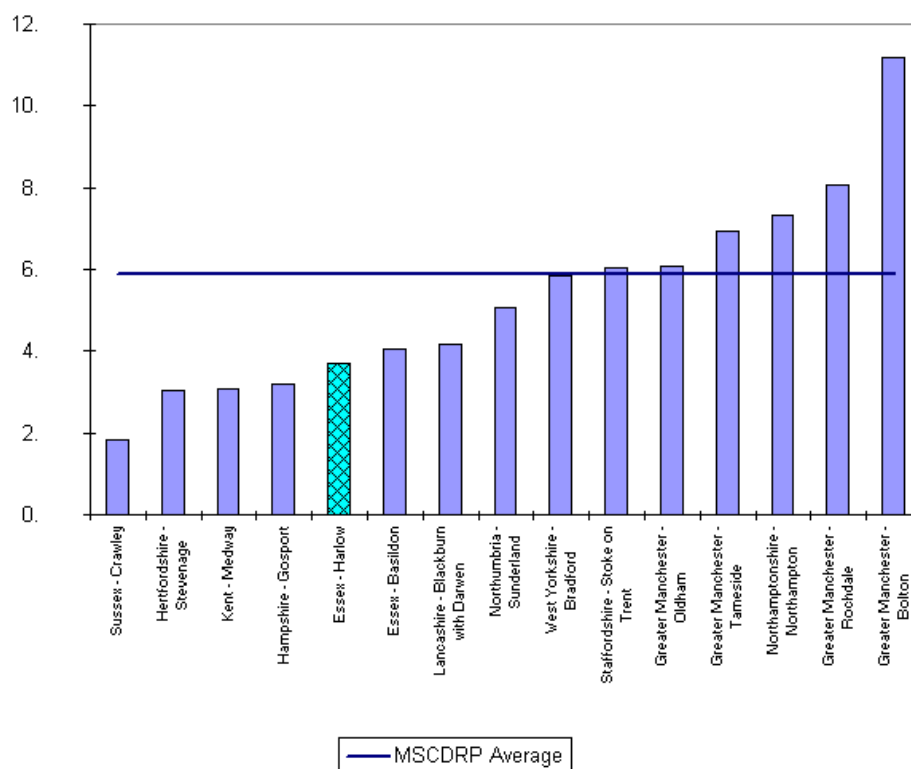
In the case of Violence Against the Person (ABH/GBH/Common Assault), the overall trend is an upward one. The majority of offences are in the town centre. It is worth noting that offences on the Gt Parndon ward have almost doubled between the 2 years although the offences do remain relatively low. Referring to the Appendix, actual bodily harm (ABH) and common assault are similar in number and grievous bodily harm (GBH) is relatively low. Males are slightly more likely to be subject to ABH than females, however both males and females are equally likely to be subject to common assault. This is in line with national trends. Again the problem is disproportionately higher in Mark Hall and Staple Tye. Males are subject to more offences of GBH than females. In all categories the town centre is the hotspot for offences, which is not surprising considering the number of licensed premises there and the link between alcohol and violence.

Harlow CDRP is again higher than average for this crime type when comparing it against our family group. It is also above average for Essex as a county.

## BURGLARY (Includes dwelling, non dwelling and artifice)

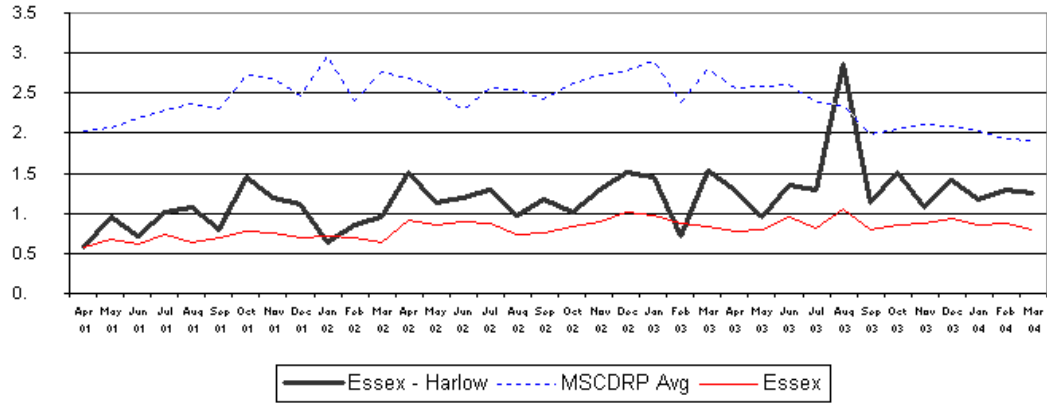
Burglary	No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03	No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04	% Change from 02- 03 to 03-04
Toddbrook & Town Centre	122	184	+50.82%
Mark Hall	114	132	-8.33%
Netteswell	205	147	-28.30%
Old H'low	97	93	-4.12%
C Langley	24	31	+29.16%
H'low Common	72	84	+16.67%
Bush Fair	97	105	+8.25%
Little Parndon/ Hare St	198	170	-14.14%
Staple Tye	176	146	-17.01%
Summers/ Kingsmoor	74	110	+48.65%
Gt Parndon	84	92	+9.52%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1263</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>+2.45 %</b>

### Crimes per 1000 residents Essex – Harlow Domestic Burglary “most similar CDRP” 01 Jan 04 – 31 March 04

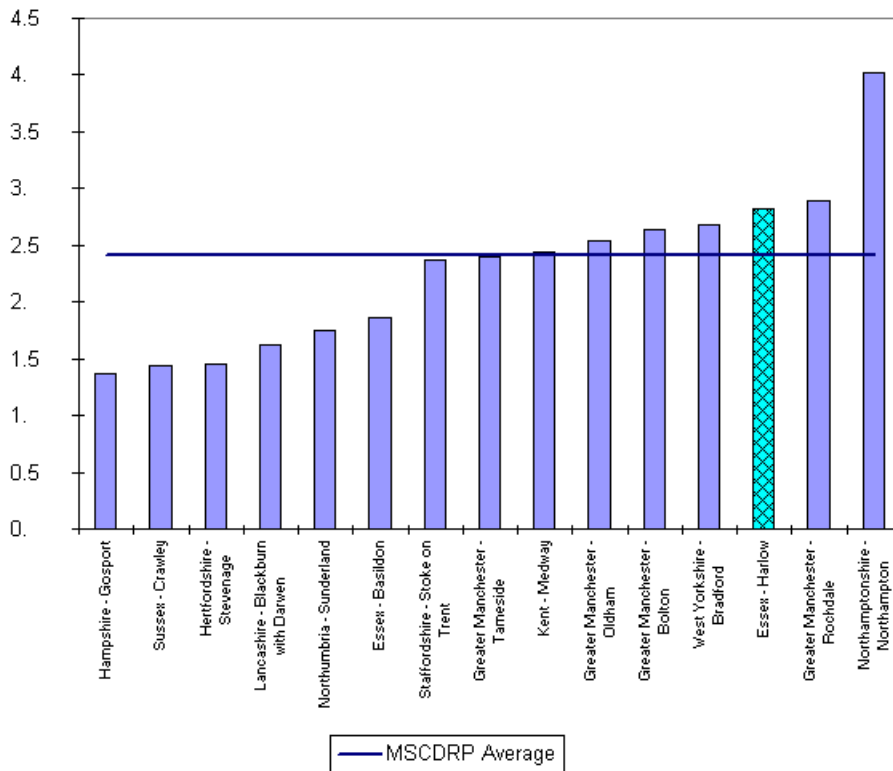


Crimes per 1000 Households - Domestic Burglary - 01 Jan 2004 - 31 Mar 2004

**Comparison chart  
Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Domestic burglary  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 01 – 31 March 04**

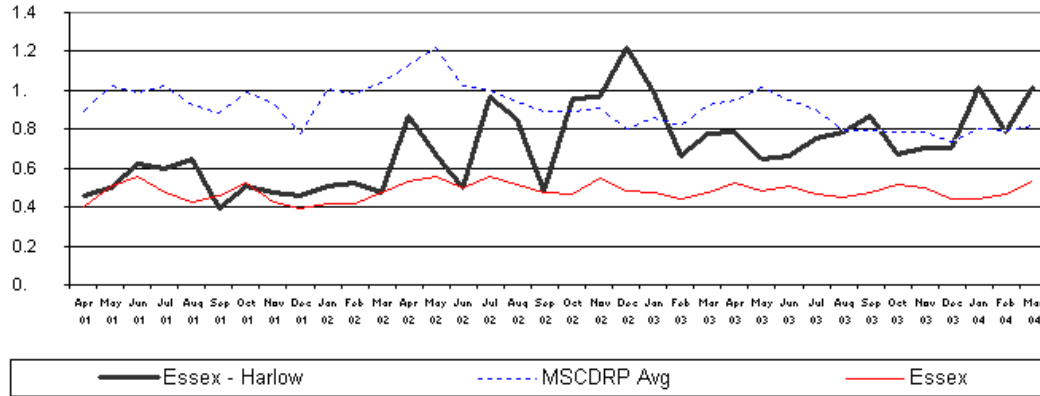


**Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Non-domestic burglary  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 04 – 31 March 04**



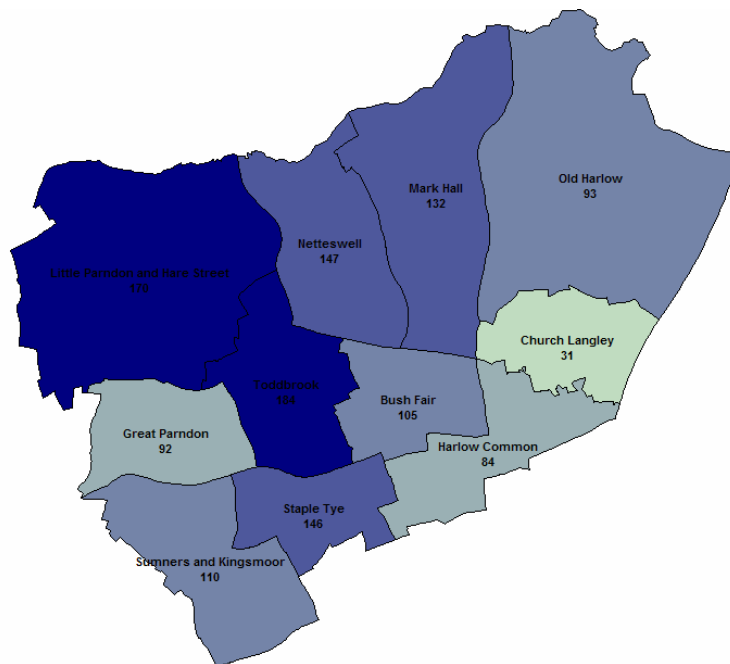
Crimes Per 1000 Residents - Non Domestic Burglary - 01 Jan 2004 - 31 Mar 2004

**Comparison chart  
Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Non-domestic burglary  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 01 – 31 March 04**



Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents Essex - Harlow Non Domestic Burglary 'Most Similar' CDRPs 01 Apr 2001 - 31 Mar 2004

**All burglaries 2003-04**



Source: ECC Community Profiler

Over the past 2 years burglaries have increased slightly. The rise has been in dwelling burglary. Non-domestic burglary has actually reduced, although non-domestic burglary is more common than dwelling.

Netteswell, Little Parndon and Hare Street and Staple Tye have shown a decrease in dwelling burglary but the notable change is the rise on Church Langley, Sumners and Kingsmoor and Old Harlow.

Again, there have been reductions in the level of non dwelling burglaries, normally sheds and garages, across the town. The majority of wards have shown a decrease. The hotspots are Sumners and Kingsmoor and the town centre.

Artifice burglary (or burglary by deception) has also increased in Harlow. The offences remain relatively low but Toddbrook/Town Centre, Harlow Common, Bush Fair and Old Harlow have shown increases. These types of offences tend to be committed on older people who are known to keep valuables and cash on the premises.

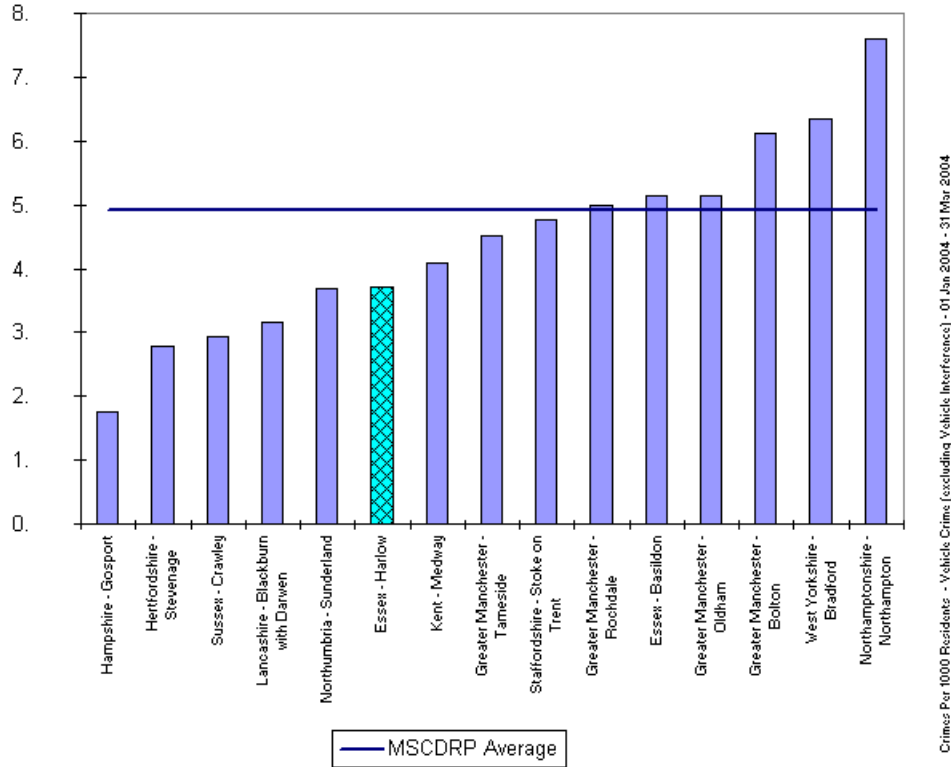
Referring to the iQuanta data, Harlow CDRP is below average on dwelling burglary but above average for non dwelling burglaries if compared to our family group of CDRP's (MSCDRPs). Essex in general shows low levels of dwelling burglary and so Harlow does feature above this low average.

In terms of non dwelling burglary, Harlow is almost up to the average of the CDRP family group and still higher than the Essex average.

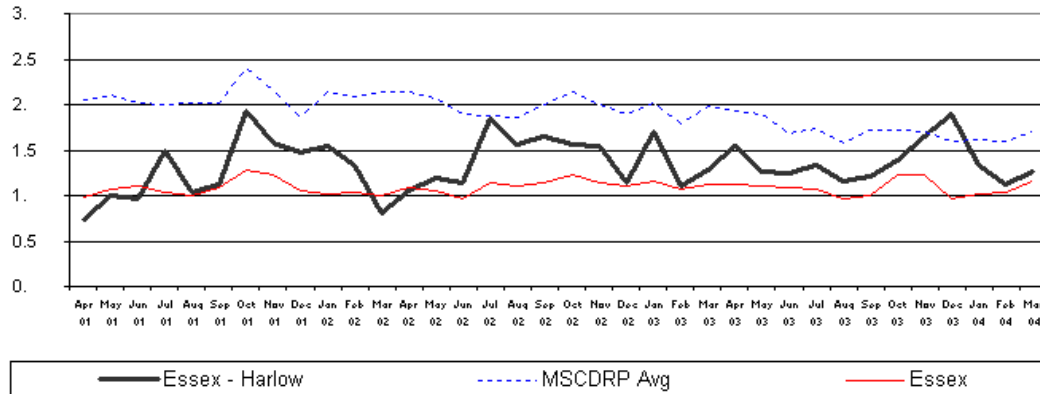
**VEHICLE CRIME (includes TOMV (theft of motor vehicle), TFMV (theft from motor vehicle) and vehicle interference).**

<b>Vehicle crime</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	193	195	+1.04%
<b>Mark Hall</b>	134	105	-21.64%
<b>Netteswell</b>	205	166	-19.02%
<b>Old H'low</b>	66	84	+27.27%
<b>C Langley</b>	49	37	-24.49%
<b>H'low Common</b>	129	83	-35.66%
<b>Bush Fair</b>	143	116	-18.89%
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	195	250	+28.21%
<b>Staple Tye</b>	197	164	-16.75%
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	88	111	+26.14%
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	71	68	-4.23%
<b>Totals</b>	1470	1379	-6.19 %

**Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Vehicle crime (excluding veh interference)  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 04 – 31 March 04**

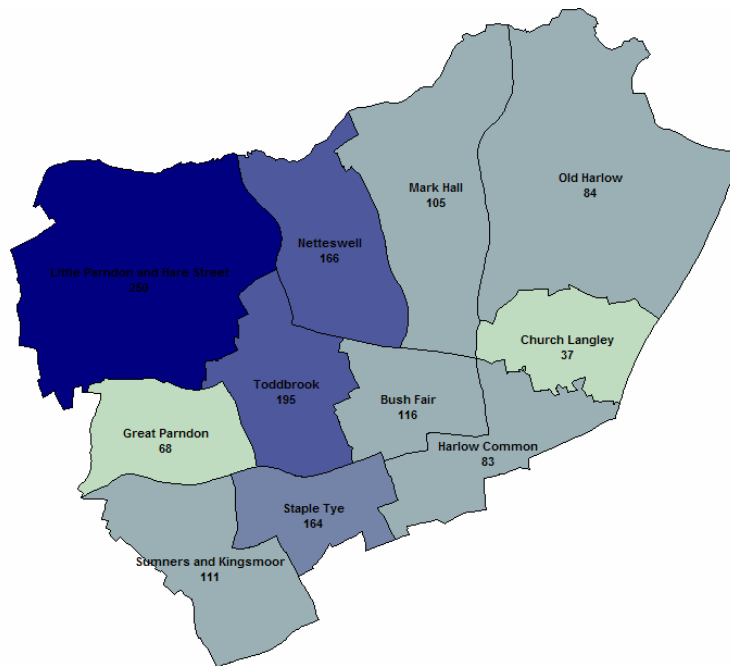


**Comparison chart  
Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Vehicle crime (excluding veh interference)  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 01 – 31 March 04**



Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents Essex - Harlow Vehicle Crime (excluding Vehicle Interference) 'Most Similar' CDRPs 01 Apr 2001 - 31 Mar 2004

## Vehicle Crime 2003-04



Source: ECC Community Profiler

There has been a reduction in the number of vehicle crime offences overall, the biggest reduction being Harlow common. There are still hotspots around the town of Old Harlow, Little Parndon and Hare Street and Sumners and Kingsmoor where we have seen an increase.

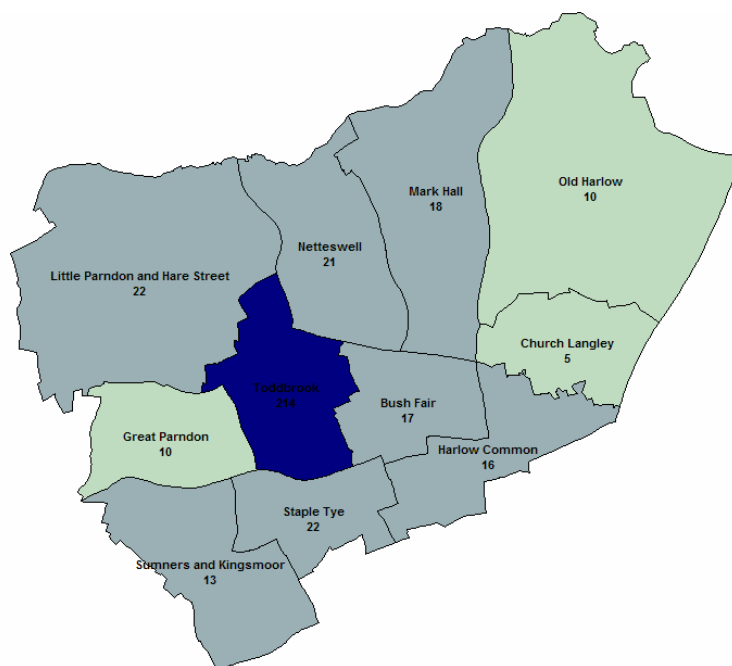
Theft from a motor vehicle is a more common offence than theft of a motor vehicle and it is that which has increased, whereas theft of has decreased. Theft from a motor vehicle has increased most in Little Parndon and Hare Street, which may be attributable to the hospital being on this ward and their problems with the car parks. Theft of motor vehicles has increased most in Old Harlow and the Toddbrook/Town Centre.

Again Harlow CDRP does well against our most similar CDRP family group, being below average for numbers of offences. Harlow features above average for these offences compared to the Essex average.

**PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES (includes section 3 (affray),4 (provocation of violence) and 5 (threatening behaviour))**

<b>Public order</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02-03 to 03-04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	66	214	<b>+224.24%</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	6	18	<b>+200%</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	32	21	<b>-34.38%</b>
<b>Old H'low</b>	5	10	<b>+100%</b>
<b>C Langley</b>	5	5	<b>0%</b>
<b>H'low Common</b>	4	16	<b>+300%</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	10	17	<b>+70%</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	21	22	<b>+4.76%</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	11	22	<b>+100%</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	3	13	<b>+333.3%3</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	2	10	<b>+400%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	165	368	<b>+123.03%</b>

**Public Order Offences 2003-04**



Source: ECC Community Profiler

Public order offences range from section 1 to section 5. Section 1 is riot and they decrease in severity down to section 5, which is words or behaviour causing harassment, alarm and distress. The incidence of section 1 and 2 are so few we have concentrated on the other 3. Public order offences have increased significantly over the last two years. The main area of concern is the town centre with a high number of offences.

Although some significant percentage changes are shown, this is due to low numbers of offences, however it does demonstrate that these offences are up across the town as a whole.

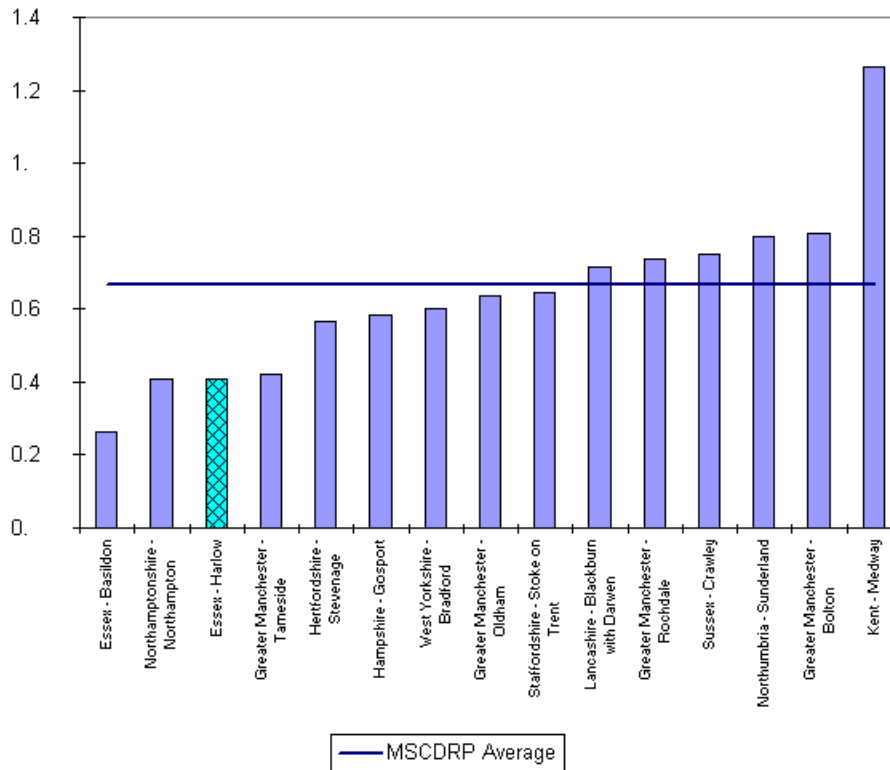
### **DRUGS – POSSESSION / SUPPLY**

<b>Drugs possession</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	54	90	+66.67%
<b>Mark Hall</b>	19	14	-26.32%
<b>Netteswell</b>	16	12	-25.00%
<b>Old H'low</b>	5	3	-40.00%
<b>C Langley</b>	6	4	-33.33%
<b>H'low Common</b>	5	12	+140.00%
<b>Bush Fair</b>	17	9	-47.06%
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	16	8	-50.00%
<b>Staple Tye</b>	19	13	-31.58%
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	10	8	-20.00%
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	8	3	-62.50%
<b>Totals</b>	175	176	+0.57%

Possession of controlled drugs has remained at a constant level over the last two years. However, reductions in most wards in the town have been counter-balanced by a significant increase in the town centre.

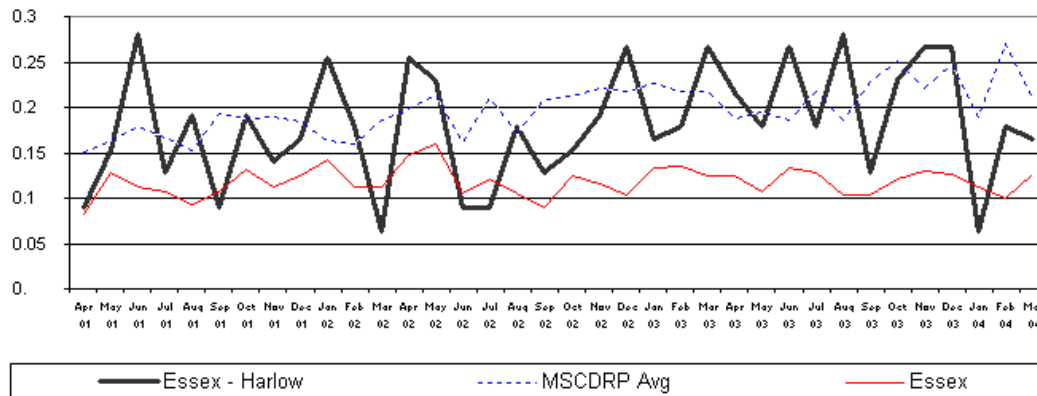
<b>Drugs supply</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02-03 to 03-04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	5	4	-20
<b>Mark Hall</b>	0	2	+200
<b>Netteswell</b>	4	0	-100
<b>Old H'low</b>	1	1	0
<b>C Langley</b>	0	0	0
<b>H'low Common</b>	0	0	0
<b>Bush Fair</b>	3	1	-66.67
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	1	0	-100.00
<b>Staple Tye</b>	1	8	+700
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	5	1	-80
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	0	1	+100
<b>Totals</b>	20	18	-10

**Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Drug offences  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 04 – 31 March 04**



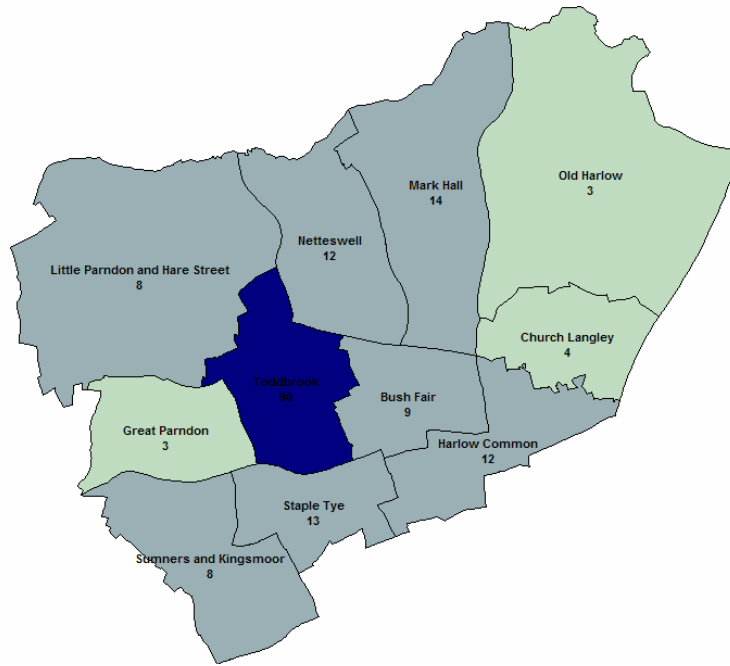
Crimes Per 1000 Residents - Drug Offences - 01 Jan 2004 - 31 Mar 2004

**Comparison chart  
Crimes per 1000 residents  
Drug offences  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 01 – 31 March 04**



Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents Essex - Harlow Drug Offences 'Most Similar' CDRPs 01 Apr 2001 - 31 Mar 2004

## Drugs Possession 2003-04

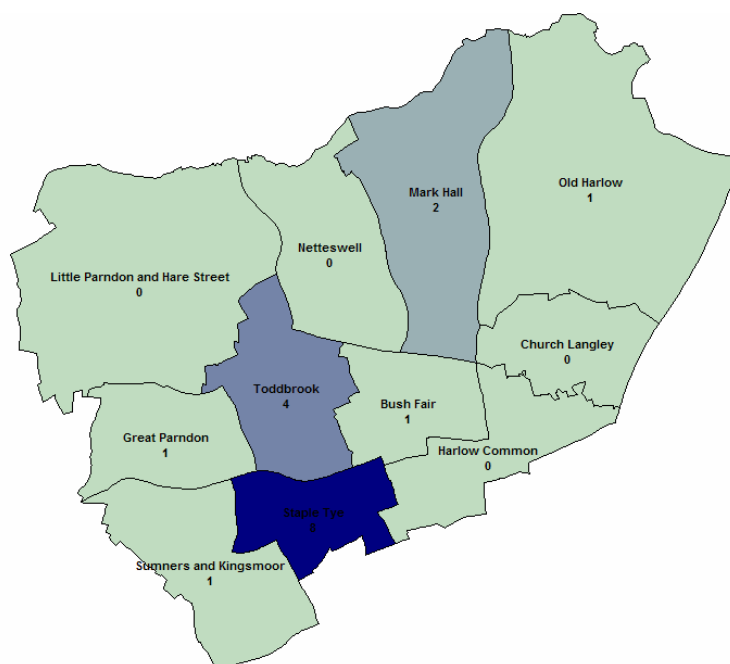


Source: ECC Community Profiler

Again, the supply of controlled drugs remains constant, though the principal hotspot is Staple Tye. Caution should be exercised however, as the relatively low numbers may give indication of the ability of the police to detect this offence rather than the actual extent of the problem.

The iQuanta data shows Harlow CDRP as being below average on offences. The line graph shows just how erratic this type of offence can be in terms of the average number of offences.

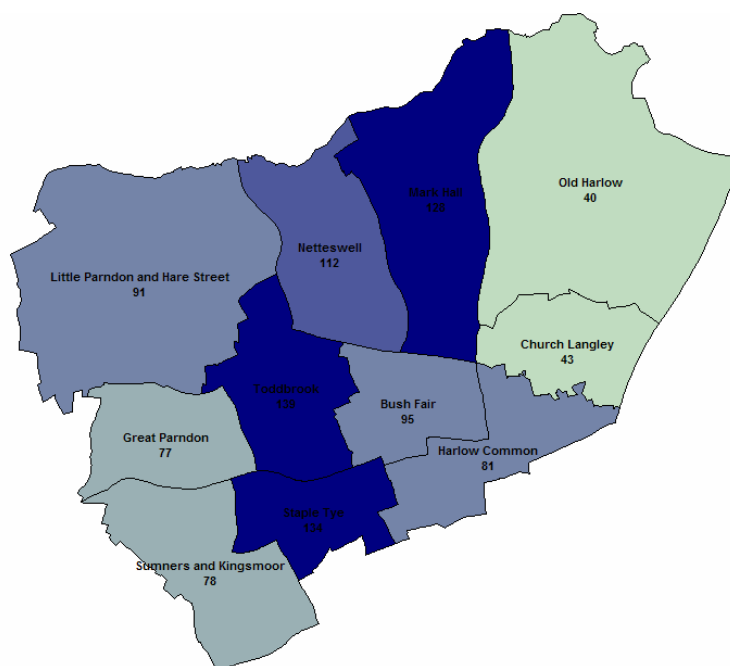
## Supply of Controlled Drugs 2003-4



## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

<b>Domestic Violence</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	89	139	<b>+56.2</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	82	128	<b>+56.1</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	114	112	-1.8
<b>Old H'low</b>	41	40	-2.4
<b>C Langley</b>	46	43	-6.5
<b>H'low Common</b>	73	81	<b>+11.0</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	84	95	<b>+13.1</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	81	91	<b>+12.3</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	106	134	<b>+26.4</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	52	78	<b>+50.0</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	43	77	<b>+79.1</b>
<b>Totals</b>	811	1018	<b>+25.52</b>

### Domestic Violence



Source: ECC Community Profiler

There has been a steady increase in the number of incidents of domestic violence reported to the police which may be due to increased confidence in the response. The most significant percentage increases have occurred in Toddbrook/Town Centre and Mark Hall.

There is no iQuanta data to represent this crime type.

## **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR INCIDENTS**

<b>Antisocial Behaviour</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	418	469	+12.2%
<b>Mark Hall</b>	189	197	+4.23%
<b>Netteswell</b>	381	225	-40.94%
<b>Old H'low</b>	181	145	-19.89%
<b>C Langley</b>	110	108	-1.82%
<b>H'low Common</b>	158	254	+60.76%
<b>Bush Fair</b>	322	229	-28.88%
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	213	233	+9.39%
<b>Staple Tye</b>	271	326	+20.3%
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	226	180	-20.35%
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	133	132	-0.75%
<b>Totals</b>	2602	2498	-3.99

<b>Disturb.</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	201	249	+23.9%
<b>Mark Hall</b>	55	57	+3.6%
<b>Netteswell</b>	76	63	-17.1
<b>Old H'low</b>	34	25	-26.5
<b>C Langley</b>	21	20	-4.8
<b>H'low Common</b>	35	40	+14.3%
<b>Bush Fair</b>	59	64	+8.5%
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	76	80	+5.3%
<b>Staple Tye</b>	72	82	+13.9%
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	58	29	-50.0%

Incidents defined as 'disturbance' have seen a significant increase in Harlow; again this is primarily due to a 24% increase in the town centre.

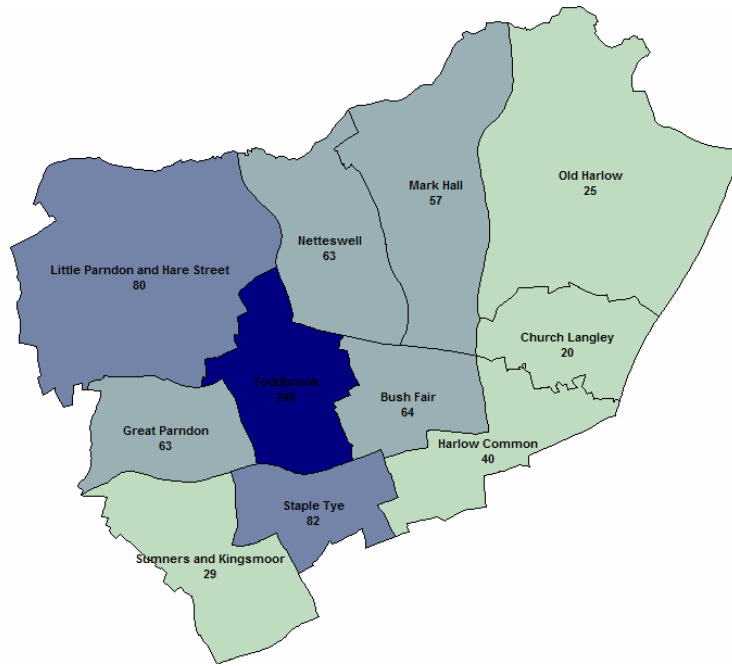
<b>Neighb. Dis.</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	16	18	<b>+2.5%</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	20	21	<b>+5%</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	21	15	<b>-28.6%</b>
<b>Old H'low</b>	15	10	<b>-33.3%</b>
<b>C Langley</b>	15	9	<b>-40%</b>
<b>H'low Common</b>	18	18	<b>0</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	21	21	<b>0</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	8	6	<b>-25%</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	19	8	<b>-57.9%</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	8	10	<b>+25%</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	13	10	<b>-23.1%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	174	146	<b>-16.09%</b>

Neighbourhood disputes have dropped in Harlow and this reduction has been relatively consistent across the whole town.

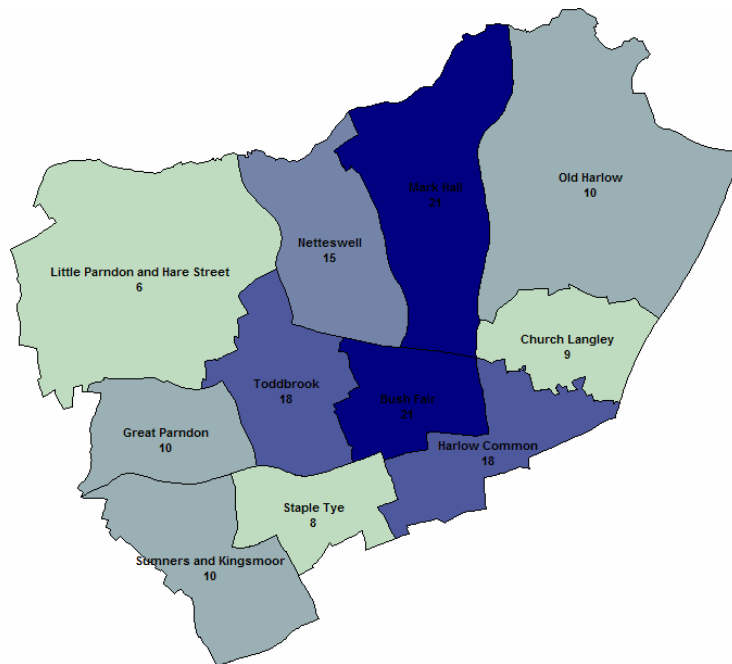
<b>Nuis-Yth</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	201	202	<b>+0.5%</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	114	119	<b>+4.4%</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	284	147	<b>-48.2%</b>
<b>Old H'low</b>	132	110	<b>-16.7%</b>
<b>C Langley</b>	74	79	<b>+6.8%</b>
<b>H'low Common</b>	105	196	<b>+86.7%</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	242	144	<b>-40.5%</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	129	147	<b>+14.0%</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	180	236	<b>+31.1%</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	160	141	<b>-11.9%</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	92	59	<b>-35.9%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	1713	1580	<b>-7.76 %</b>

#### **Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents 2003-04**

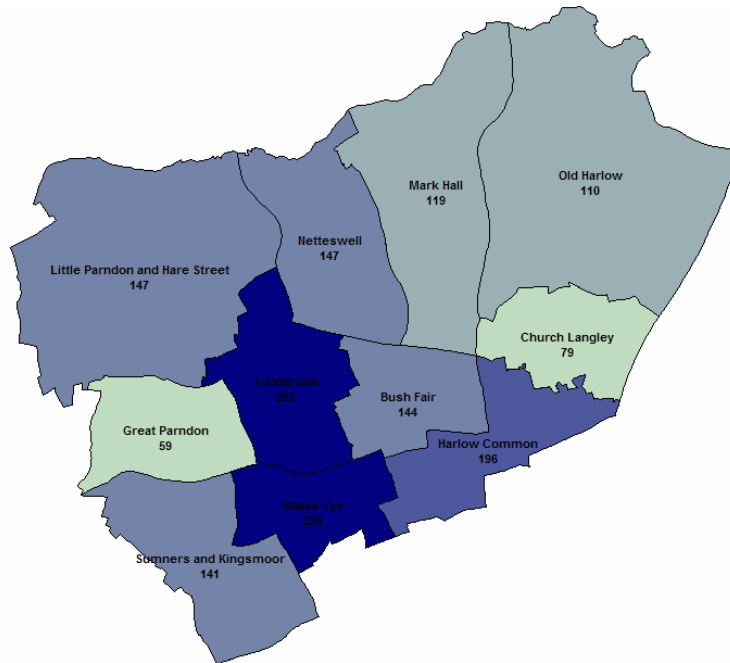
## Disturbance Incidents 2003-4



## Neighbourhood Disputes 2003-4



## Nuisance Youth 2003-4



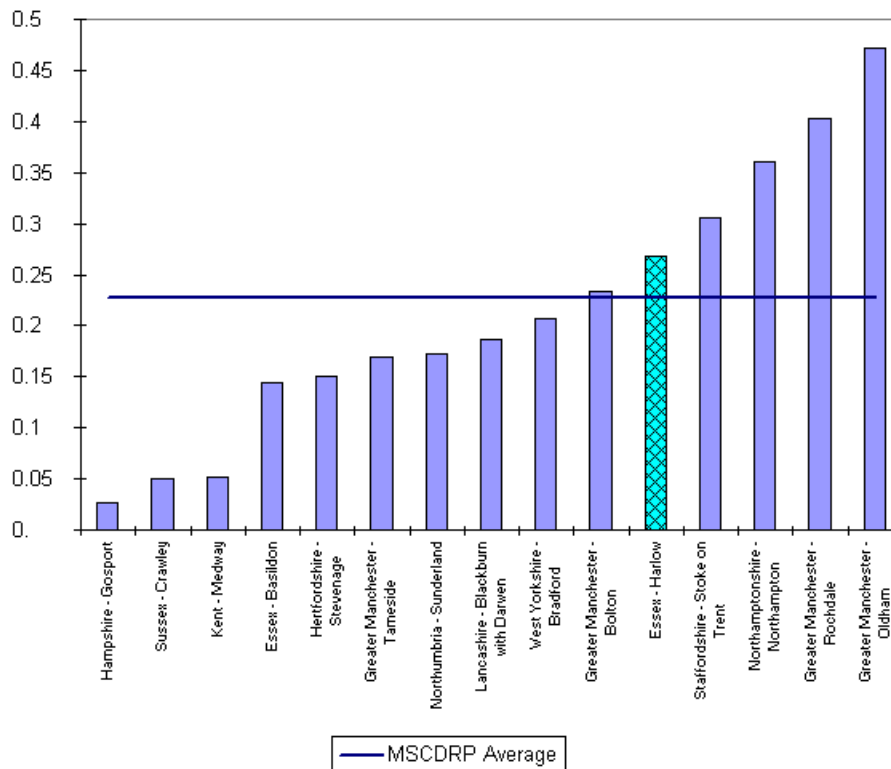
Nuisance youth is the most common incident reported to the police. Although a total reduction has been identified, there has been a sharp increase of 87% in Harlow Common, a 31% increase in Staple Tye. Little Parndon & Hare Street is the main hotspot although numbers of reports are fairly evenly spread across the remainder of the town.

### HATE CRIME (Includes racial and homophobic incidents)

<b>Racial Incidents</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03</b>	<b>No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04</b>	<b>% Change from 02- 03 to 03- 04</b>
<b>Toddbrook &amp; Town Centre</b>	11	17	<b>+54.55%</b>
<b>Mark Hall</b>	5	7	<b>+40%</b>
<b>Netteswell</b>	8	9	<b>+12.5%</b>
<b>Old H'low</b>	4	4	<b>0</b>
<b>C Langley</b>	1	6	<b>+500%</b>
<b>H'low Common</b>	3	4	<b>+33.33%</b>
<b>Bush Fair</b>	6	7	<b>+16.67%</b>
<b>Little Parndon/ Hare St</b>	8	21	<b>+162.5%</b>
<b>Staple Tye</b>	5	13	<b>+160%</b>
<b>Sumners/ Kingsmoor</b>	5	9	<b>+80%</b>
<b>Gt Parndon</b>	1	2	<b>+100%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	57	99	<b>+73.68%</b>

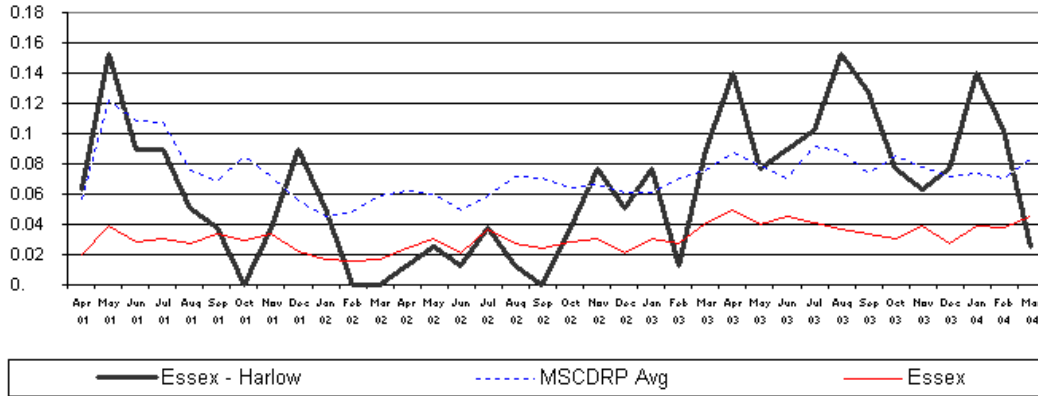
Homophobic Incs	No of offences 01/04/02 - 31/03/03	No of offences 01/04/03 - 31/03/04	% Change from 02-03 to 03-04
Toddbrook & Town Centre	2	3	+50%
Mark Hall	0	1	+100%
Netteswell	0	1	+100%
Old H'low	0	1	+100%
C Langley	0	1	+100%
H'low Common	1	3	+200%
Bush Fair	0	0	0
Little Parndon/ Hare St	0	0	0
Staple Tye	1	1	0
Summers/ Kingsmoor	2	0	-100%
Gt Parndon	0	0	0
Totals	6	11	+83.33%

**Crimes per 1000 residents  
Racially aggravated crime  
"most similar CDRP"  
Jan 04 – 31 March 04**



Crimes Per 1000 Residents - Racially Aggravated Offences - 01 Jan 2004 - 31 Mar 2004

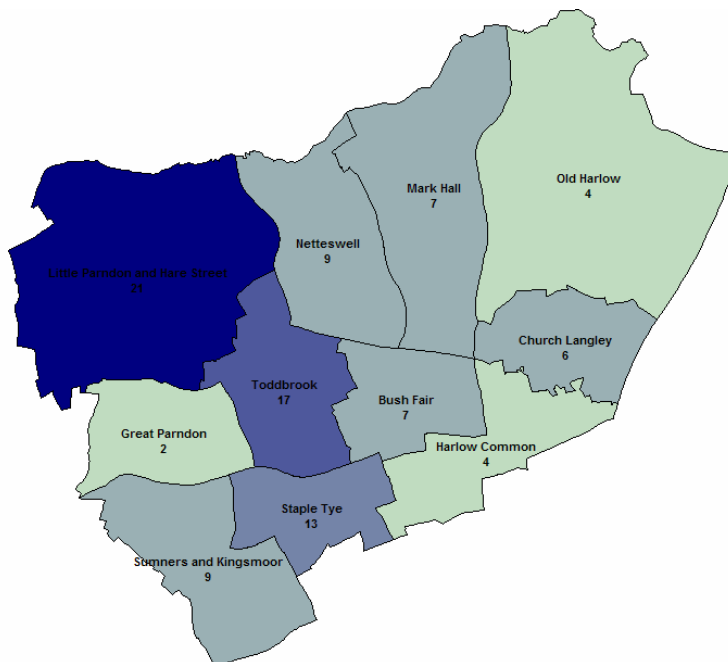
**Comparison chart  
Crimes per 1000 residents  
Essex – Harlow  
Racially aggravated crime  
“most similar CDRP”  
01 Jan 01 – 31 March**



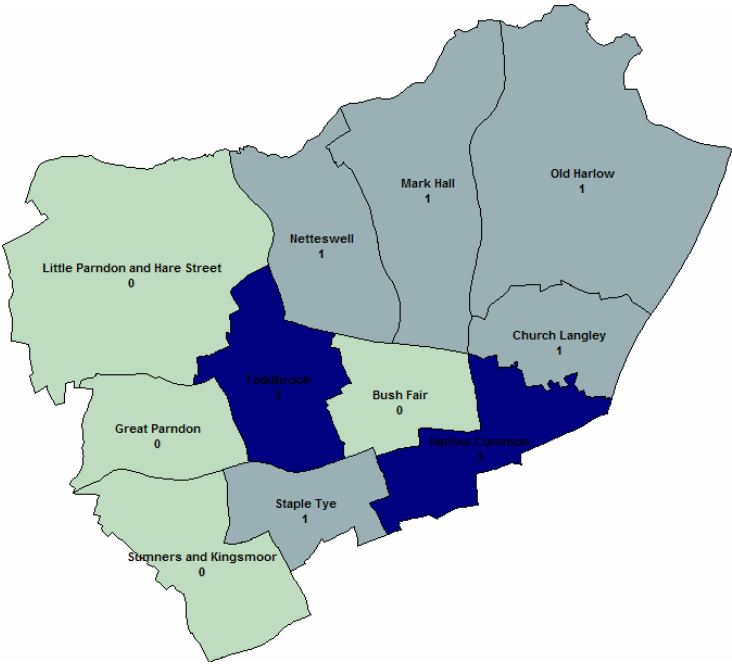
Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents Essex - Harlow Racially Aggravated Offences 'Most Similar' CDRP: 01 Apr 2001 - 31 Mar 2004

These offences are all rising however they still remain a low number of offences in total.

**Racial Incidents 2003-4**



# Homophobic Incidents 2003-4



Overall the number of racial incidents has increased, but this may be due to improved facilities for reporting. The hotspot for racial incidents is Little Parndon and Hare Street. Homophobic incidents remain relatively low, and there is still believed to be an issue around reporting and the stigma behind this.

iquanta data is available for racially aggravated crimes and this shows Harlow as above average for both its family group of similar CDRP's and for Essex.