

Equality Impact Assessment

Title	Community Safety Plan 2017 – 2020 (2019/20 refresh)		
Release	16 August 2019	Version No.	3
Revision History	V1 – June 2019 V2 – August 2019 V3 – August 2019		
Type of strategy, policy, project or service			
Existing	Final Annual Refresh of a three-year strategy		
New or proposed			
Changing, update or revision			
Other			
Is this an internal or external Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)	Internal assessment of a partnership strategy		
Officers involved in the screening	Andy Frost, Ian Grant, Kay Wilson White		

This report was created by	
Name	Andy Frost
Email address	Andy.Frost@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk
Directorate or Service	ACS
Version No	3

Aims

What are the aims of your strategy, policy, project or service?

The Community Safety Plan sets out partners' strategy for reducing crime and disorder issues in the area. The issues are determined using an annual assessment of needs and issues, called a Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA).

The priority issues set out in the 2019/20 refresh of the Community Safety Plan are:

- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
- Serious Violence and Criminal Exploitation
- Acquisitive Crime
- Public Order and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)
- Non-Domestic Violence Against the Person

Partners have also agreed to monitor and address hate crime, rural crime, modern slavery and human trafficking, the national terrorism threat and people killed or seriously injured on the roads.

Weymouth and Portland remains a priority locality due to the disproportionately high volumes of crime and anti-social behaviour in the area.

What is the background or context to the proposal?

Community Safety Partners are legally required to have three-year Community Safety Plans that are refreshed annually. This latest and last refresh of the 2017-2020 Plan sets out partners' current priorities based on the most recent assessment of community safety issues.

Intelligence and Communications

What data, information, evidence and research was used in this EqlA and how has it been used to inform the decision-making process?

Statistics, information and evidence has been gathered from a range of local and national studies. Locally an annual Partnership Strategic Assessment is produced which contains local data. Sources of national evidence is listed below.

General Crime Data

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/publications> Publications used provide data on domestic abuse and sexual offending as well as other crime and justice statistics.

<https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/component/finder/search?q=county+lines&Itemid=101&Itemid=101>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/overviewofburglaryandotherhouseholdtheft/englandandwales#which-groups-in-society-are-most-likely-to-be-victims>

www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-exclusions

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2018#no-change-in-the-most-common-types-of-violent-crime>

By way of background, general findings relating to equality, crime and the criminal justice system taken from [Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System](#) (Ministry of Justice, 2016) reveal:

- That non-White ethnic groups appear to be over-represented at most stages throughout the criminal justice system (CJS), compared with the White ethnic group, though this is not universal and does not appear to increase as they progress through the CJS. Among non-White ethnic groups, Black and Mixed individuals were often the most over-represented.
- The Mixed ethnic group was the most likely to be a victim of personal crime (7.4%), and the Asian or Asian British ethnic group were the least likely (2.6%). Since 2008/09, the White ethnic group and the Asian or Asian British ethnic group experienced statistically significant falls in the likelihood of being a victim of personal crime, but the falls for other ethnic groups were not statistically significant.
- Prosecution rate relative to the population was highest for Black juveniles (12 juveniles per 1,000 people in the population), followed by Mixed (4 per 1,000),

Chinese or Other (2 per 1,000) and White (2 per 1,000) and Asian (2 per 1,000).

In terms of local offender data collected between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019 across Dorset County the majority of offenders

- were male (75%)
- did not define themselves as having a disability (88%)
- were white British (77%)
- were aged between 22 and 40 years old (47%)

Findings and information relating to specific groups are captured in the relevant sections below.

Sources:

Safe Lives

<http://www.safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/who-are-victims-domestic-abuse>

NSPCC

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation/child-sexual-exploitation-facts-and-statistics/>

Home office

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2016-to-2017>

Refuge

<https://www.refuge.org.uk/our-work/forms-of-violence-and-abuse/domestic-violence/domestic-violence-and-pregnancy/>

The information, evidence and statistics demonstrate the positive impact the Community Safety Plan has on a number of specific groups.

What data do you already have about your service users, or the people your proposal will have an impact on?

The statistics and information presented in this report have come, predominantly, from national research, complemented by local studies which were used to inform the completion of the annual PSA. They have been used to help determine the local picture in Dorset (See Intelligence and Communications).

What engagement or consultation has taken place as part of this EqIA?

The annual PSA includes information from a range of consultations and feedback from partners. Findings from further consultation exercises undertaken over the course of the year, including with the People Panel for Dorset Council, will be used to inform future revisions of the Community Safety plan.

Consultation findings have been incorporated into the Community Safety Plan.

This EqlA has been written by members of the Council's Community Safety Team.

Is further information needed to help inform this proposal?

No. Partners will, though, continue to use a wide range of information and conduct research to better understand local community safety issues and the impact of them on particular groups.

This information and research is used to determine actions and activity that address issues.

How will the outcome of consultation be fed back to those who you consulted with?

Any comments and views received have been used to revise and shape the Plan which will be presented to partners for agreement. The results of the EqlA have also be made available to partners.

Assessment

Who does the service, strategy, policy, project or change impact?

If your strategy, policy, project or service contains options you may wish to consider providing an assessment for each option. Please cut and paste the template accordingly.

For each protected characteristic please choose from the following options:

- Positive Impact***
- Negative Impact***
- Neutral Impact***
- Unclear***

Please note in some cases more than one impact may apply – in this case please state all relevant options and explain in the 'Please provide details' box.

Age	Positive
What age bracket does this affect?	See below
Please provide details	<p>The Community Safety Plan sets out the Community Safety issues for the area and how partners will go about tackling them.</p> <p>Although anyone can be a victim of crime, some crimes affect certain groups more than others. For example, tackling domestic abuse is one of the priorities set out in the Community Safety Plan and studies have shown that young women are more</p>

	<p>likely to have experienced partner abuse in the last 12 months than older women (ONS).</p> <p>Younger people are also more likely to be subject to interpersonal violence (Safe Lives) and 64% of high and medium risk victims of abuse have children, on average 2 each (Safe Lives).</p> <p>The Community Safety Plan describes how partners will tackle emerging and local community safety issues. Younger adults (aged 16 to 34) tend to be more likely victims of robbery than older adults (35 and over) (ONS).</p> <p>Adults aged 16 to 24 are more likely to be victims of violence than those in older age groups. Older people and the very young were less likely to be victims of violent crime (based on Crime Survey for England and Wales – CSEW- figures on ONS and The Home Office data hub).</p> <p>Sexual violence is a priority in the refreshed Plan. Local studies have demonstrated that those aged between 11-25 years were more likely to be victims of serious sexual offences. This has been echoed in national studies.</p>
Disability	Positive
Does this affect a specific disability group?	See below for details.
Please provide details	<p>Hate crime is one of the issues set out in the Community Safety Plan. Hate crime is defined as ‘any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.’ There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime: race or ethnicity; religion or beliefs; sexual orientation; disability; and transgender identity (Home Office).</p> <p>In 2016/17, there were 5558 recorded disability hate crimes which represents 7% of the total hate crimes recorded in the UK (Home Office). We know from national studies and research that hate crime is under-reported therefore data presented is likely to only show a fraction of the actual issue.</p> <p>Although anyone can be a victim of crime, some crimes affect certain groups more than others. For</p>

	<p>example, tackling domestic abuse is one of the priority issues set out in the Community Safety Plan and women who had a long-term illness or disability were more than twice as likely to have experienced some form of partner abuse (12.4%) in the last 12 months than women who did not (5.1%) (ONS).</p>
Gender Identity	Positive
Please provide details	<p>In 2016/17, there were 1248 recorded transgender hate crimes which represents 2% of the total hate crimes recorded in the UK (Home Office). We know from national studies and research that hate crime is under-reported therefore data presented is likely to only show a fraction of the actual issue. Gender identity is monitored locally and nationally in relation to hate crime statistics. An action plan would be developed if certain groups were identified as victims or offenders.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity	Positive
Please provide details	<p>Tackling domestic abuse is one of the priorities set out in the Community Safety Plan. Pregnancy can be a risk factor for domestic violence. 20% of women in Refuge services are pregnant or have recently given birth. It is estimated that four to nine in every 100 pregnant women are abused during their pregnancy or soon after the birth and there is a link between abuse during pregnancy and a woman's chance of being killed by her perpetrator (Refuge).</p>
Race and Ethnicity	Positive
Please provide details	<p>Tackling hate crime is one of the issues set out in the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.' There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime: race or ethnicity; religion or beliefs; sexual orientation; disability; and transgender identity (Home Office).</p>

	<p>In 2016/17, there were 62,685 (78%) recorded race hate crimes which represents 78% of the total hate crime cases recorded in the UK (Home Office). Race is by far the largest strand of recorded hate crimes recorded in the UK. We know from national studies and research that hate crime is under-reported therefore data presented is likely to only show a fraction of the actual issue.</p> <p>Although anyone can be a victim of crime, some groups are more affected than others. For example, an ONS study published in December 2013, indicated a higher percentage of adults who identified themselves as non-white were victims once or more of a Crime Survey England & Wales (CSEW) personal crime in 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13.</p>
Religion or belief	Positive
Please provide details	<p>Tackling hate crime is one of the issues set out in the Community Safety Plan. Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.' There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime: race or ethnicity; religion or beliefs; sexual orientation; disability; and transgender identity (Home Office).</p> <p>In 2016/17, there were 5949 recorded religious hate crimes which represents 7% of the total hate crime cases recorded in the UK (Home Office). We know from national studies and research that hate crime is under-reported therefore data presented is likely to only show a fraction of the actual issue. The Community Safety Plan describes how partners will tackle hate crime issues.</p>
Sexual orientation	Positive
Please provide details	<p>Although anyone can be a victim of crime, some crimes affect certain groups more than others. For example, domestic abuse is one of the priorities set out in the Plan and, according to a study conducted by the ONS, bisexual women were nearly twice as likely to have experienced partner</p>

	<p>abuse in the last 12 months than heterosexual women (10.9% compared with 6.0%). In 2016/17, there were 9157 recorded sexual orientation hate crimes which represents 11% of the total hate crimes recorded in the UK (Home Office). We know from national studies and research that hate crime is under-reported therefore data presented is likely to only show a fraction of the actual issue.</p>
Sex	Positive
Please provide details	<p>The Community Safety Plan sets out the priority Community Safety issues for the area and how partners will go about tackling them.</p> <p>Although anyone can be a victim of crime, some crimes affect certain groups more than others. For example, domestic abuse is one of the priorities set out in the Plan. Women are much more likely than men to be the victims of high risk or severe domestic abuse: 95% of those going to Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) or accessing an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (Idva) service were women (Safe Lives). The number of male victims of homicide has increased at a faster rate than females in recent years with male victims of homicide increasing by 33% in the year ending March 2015 (ONS). The homicide rate for males was more than twice that for females (ONS).</p> <p>Tackling sexual violence is one of the priorities set out in the Community Safety Plan. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that 20% of women and 4% of men have experienced some type of sexual assault since the age of 16, equivalent to an estimated 3.4 million female victims and 631,000 male victims (ONS).</p> <p>The Community Safety Plan describes how partners will tackle local and emerging issues, such as robbery and violent crime. Males tend to more likely be victims of robbery (ONS) and men are more likely to be victims of violent crime than women (Based on CSEW figures on ONS).</p> <p>Perpetrators of violent crime are most likely to be male (ONS).</p>

Marriage or civil partnership	Neutral
Please provide details	N/a
Other Socially Excluded Groups For example: Carers, rurally isolated, low income, economically disadvantaged, single parents, armed forces.	Low income / economically disadvantaged, substance misuse, mental health
Please provide details	<p><u>Low income / economically disadvantaged</u></p> <p>Domestic abuse is one of the priorities set out in the Community Safety Plan. According to a study undertaken by the ONS, women living in households with an income of less than £10,000 were more than four times as likely (14.3%) to have experienced partner abuse in the last 12 months than women living in households with an income of £50,000 or more (3.3%). Adults who were unemployed are more likely to be victims of violent crime than those who were employed (ONS).</p> <p><u>Substance Misuse</u></p> <p>Substance misuse is recognised as a significant vulnerability that can affect people being both a victim and perpetrator of crime. For example, victims of abuse have a higher rate of drug and/or alcohol misuse (whether it starts before or after the abuse): at least 20% of high-risk victims of abuse report using drugs and/or alcohol (Safe Lives).</p> <p><u>Mental Health</u></p> <p>Mental health is recognised as a significant vulnerability that can affect people being both a victim and perpetrator of crime. For example, 40% of high-risk victims of abuse report mental health difficulties (Safe Lives)</p>

Action Plan

What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely identified negative impacts?

Objective/Outcome	Action to be taken	Lead Officer	Deadline

EqIA Signatories

EqIA role	Name	Date
Lead Manager / Project Sponsor	Andy Frost	4 June 2019 Revised 13 August 2019 Revised 16 August 2019
Directorate Chair on behalf of the Directorate Diversity Action Group	Sharon Kirkpatrick	16 August 2019