

SSA EQUALITY IMPACT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Directorate	Chief Executive
Service Area	Stronger and Safer Communities
Service/policy/function being assessed	Richmond Community Safety Strategy 2024 - 2027
Which borough (s) does the service/policy apply to	London Borough of Richmond
Staff involved in developing this EINA	Davina Smith / Kiran Vagarwal
Date approved by Directorate Equality Group (if applicable)	-
Date approved by Policy and Review Manager All EINAs must be signed off by the Policy and Review Manager	15/01/24

1. Summary

The current report supports the Richmond Community Safety Strategy 2024 /2027 which is the strategy for the statutory Community Safety Partnership Board for Richmond – Richmond Community Safety Partnership (CSP) retains ownership and oversee the delivery of this partnership Strategy and review of the equality Impact assessment.

The Richmond Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together agencies and organisations involved in crime prevention and community safety within the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames. It includes the Council, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), London Fire Brigade (LFB), His Majesty’s Prison and Probation Service (HMPSS) and Public Health; as well as other statutory and non-statutory organisations that play an essential role in tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in Richmond.

The Richmond CSP is a statutory board as set out and required under Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a requirement on the CSP to develop a Community Safety Partnership strategy that sets out the priorities of the CSP and how we will target and tackle crime and anti-social behaviour. Our aim is that everyone who lives, works in, or visits Richmond will feel safe and be safe.

The strategy outlines how Richmond CSP will work together to and focus on key priorities over the next three years of.

- Keeping our Neighbourhoods safe
- Prevent and responding to violence against women and girls

- Prevent offending and reduce reoffending.
- Preventing and responding to hate crime and counter terrorism

The overarching priorities are further supported by local delivery subgroups, where detailed action plans, operational oversight of these priorities and service specific EINAs areas are held in consideration and implemented alongside action plans.

To note for reference alongside this Equality Impact and Needs Assessments please also refer to the;

- Public Space Protection Orders
- E-scooters¹
- Achieving for children ²

And other service specific and organisation equality assessments.

The London Borough of Richmond continues to outperform other London Boroughs with its level of safety.

- Lowest overall crime rate in London for last 3 years
- Lowest knife crime rate in London
- Violent crime is 26% of overall crime (3011 crimes in 2022) and violence without injury a reduction of 3.8%, (-79 offences in 2023)
- Theft from a motor vehicle saw a reduction of 14.4%, (-195 offences)
- Residential burglary down by -50% over 4 years
- Robbery fell to a four year low in 2021 and has increased, but still 2nd lowest rate in London.
- 10% of recorded crime was domestic abuse in 2022
- Reports of Racist and Religious hate crime reduced by -5% in 2022.

The strategy aims to treat all people fairly and equally, also recognising where additional support is required, we are able to flex resources to meet the demand through strong partnership working and a shared commitment as outlined in the legislative requirements of the crime and disorder act and other more recent legislation.

The work of the partnership and the strategy recognises that protected groups, as well as communities of interest and geography may be disproportionately impacted and affected by particular crimes. Therefore, different services and/or interventions need to be in place to address these disadvantages and create whole system change through a preventative public health model and being Trauma informed (recognising adverse childhood experiences).

The outcome would be 'Making Richmond safe for all'.

¹ https://www.richmond.gov.uk/directorate_eina_reports

²

https://www.richmond.gov.uk/council/how_we_work/policies_and_plans/equality_and_diversity/general_duty_to_promote_equality_2011/directorate_eina_reports/ecs_eina_reports

2. Evidence gathering and engagement.

Evidence	Source
Written reports	Sources provided in footnotes Richmond serious violence strategic needs assessment
Local data	DataRich Joint strategic Needs Assessment Key Websites and council webpage
National data	Government website
Regional data	Office of national statistics Safe Stats

3. Analysis of need

Protected group	Findings																																																
Age	<p>The 2021 census revealed that in Richmond the population is 195,300, and the median age is 40.7 years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="411 1093 1337 1751"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">ONS Census 2021</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Geography</th> <th colspan="2">Richmond upon Thames</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Measures</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Age</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total: All usual residents</td> <td>195,278</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 4 years and under</td> <td>11,103</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 5 to 9 years</td> <td>12,813</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 10 to 15 years</td> <td>15,531</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 16 to 19 years</td> <td>7,849</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 20 to 24 years</td> <td>8,229</td> <td>4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 25 to 34 years</td> <td>22,049</td> <td>11.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 35 to 49 years</td> <td>46,948</td> <td>24.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 50 to 64 years</td> <td>39,309</td> <td>20.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 65 to 74 years</td> <td>17,084</td> <td>8.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 75 to 84 years</td> <td>10,222</td> <td>5.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 85 years and over</td> <td>4,141</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Older People In our JSNA (2021) chapter, the term 'older people' has been defined as those over the age of 65 years. In Richmond in 2021 16.2% (n=32,403) of the total population is 65 years +old. The proportion of older adults in</p>	ONS Census 2021			Geography	Richmond upon Thames		Measures	Value	Percent	Age			Total: All usual residents	195,278	100.0	Aged 4 years and under	11,103	5.7	Aged 5 to 9 years	12,813	6.6	Aged 10 to 15 years	15,531	8.0	Aged 16 to 19 years	7,849	4.0	Aged 20 to 24 years	8,229	4.2	Aged 25 to 34 years	22,049	11.3	Aged 35 to 49 years	46,948	24.0	Aged 50 to 64 years	39,309	20.1	Aged 65 to 74 years	17,084	8.7	Aged 75 to 84 years	10,222	5.2	Aged 85 years and over	4,141	2.1
ONS Census 2021																																																	
Geography	Richmond upon Thames																																																
Measures	Value	Percent																																															
Age																																																	
Total: All usual residents	195,278	100.0																																															
Aged 4 years and under	11,103	5.7																																															
Aged 5 to 9 years	12,813	6.6																																															
Aged 10 to 15 years	15,531	8.0																																															
Aged 16 to 19 years	7,849	4.0																																															
Aged 20 to 24 years	8,229	4.2																																															
Aged 25 to 34 years	22,049	11.3																																															
Aged 35 to 49 years	46,948	24.0																																															
Aged 50 to 64 years	39,309	20.1																																															
Aged 65 to 74 years	17,084	8.7																																															
Aged 75 to 84 years	10,222	5.2																																															
Aged 85 years and over	4,141	2.1																																															

the borough is higher than the London average (12.3%) with all 65+ age groups making up a larger population proportion than in London.³

By 2029, the borough’s population will rise to 213,582 with the largest increase seen within the 80+ year old residents. This is similar to the trend in England and London, the population in Richmond is getting older. There is a smaller proportion of residents aged 20-39, however the proportion of children under 19 is similar to the London average

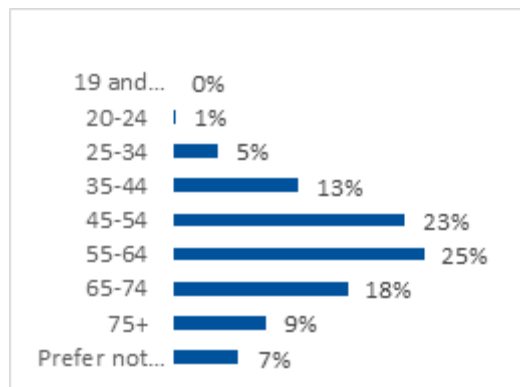
Younger People

Risk of exploitation is an area which AfC monitor and support through their MARVE (Multi-Agency Risk Vulnerability Exploitation) panel to Pre-MACE (Multi-Agency Child Exploitation). In the past year, there has been a decrease in uptake for services relating to Child Sexual Exploitation. There is a view that this is not because it has reduced, but there is a need to support partners in making referrals and spotting the signs.

- 43 (58%) of whom were referred to Pre-MACE due to risk of Child Criminal Exploitation and/ or Risk of Gangs and Serious Youth Violence. Some of these children were also at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Of whom, 24 (32%) have/ have previously had an EHCP, Statement/ SEN Support
- 60 (81%) have experienced family breakdown/ separation/ death of a parent
- 42 (57%) have had at least one school exclusion in their school career
- 41 (55%) have been involved with Youth Offending Services and received a Substantive or Triage outcome in the last 6 years
- 31 (42%) have been referred to the Substance Misuse Service in the last 5 years

Community Safety Survey

Of the 593 residents who responded to the Community Safety survey their selected age was:



³ https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/22818/richmond_jsna_age_well.pdf#page=6

	<p>Probation The Richmond service recognises that the largest cohort by age of offenders within the service are aged 26-45</p> <p>Victims of abuse The Office of National Statistics (ONS) reports that “nearly one in five victims of domestic homicide (18%) were aged 70 years and over; in contrast, 1 in 20 victims of non-domestic homicide (5%) were aged 70 years and over, with the highest proportion of victims being from the younger age groups”.⁴</p> <p>Table 1a. Count of Adult Social Cases with a Domestic Abuse or Sexual Abuse flag for 2022/23</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Safeguarding Concerns 2022/23 Richmond</th> <th>Count</th> <th>% Met Safeguarding Criteria and progressed into enquiries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Domestic Abuse</td> <td>303</td> <td>79(26%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual abuse</td> <td>55</td> <td>19 (35%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Safeguarding Concerns 2022/23 Richmond	Count	% Met Safeguarding Criteria and progressed into enquiries	Domestic Abuse	303	79(26%)	Sexual abuse	55	19 (35%)																		
Safeguarding Concerns 2022/23 Richmond	Count	% Met Safeguarding Criteria and progressed into enquiries																										
Domestic Abuse	303	79(26%)																										
Sexual abuse	55	19 (35%)																										
<p>Disability</p>	<p>Local Demographics <u>Disability + unpaid carers.</u> Recent census figures highlight that over 80% of residents have no long term physical or mental health concerns, however there remains some with some or a lot of limitations in day to day activities. Within the focus of community safety there is further concerns / risk of exploitation, therefore access to the Community MARAC Health and social care support may be required to safeguard.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">ONS Census 2021</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Geography</th> <th colspan="2">Richmond upon Thames</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Measures</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Disability</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total: All usual residents</td> <td>195,278</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Day-to-day activities limited a lot</td> <td>8,722</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Day-to-day activities limited a little</td> <td>14,757</td> <td>7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited</td> <td>13,524</td> <td>6.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No long term physical or mental health conditions</td> <td>158,275</td> <td>81.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Local Demand Levels The Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) provides protection and support for those with the highest risk of murder or serious harm. VAWG and DA permeates all corners of society, effecting all socio-economic backgrounds, ethnicities, ages, sexualities, cultures etc. MARACs are held to protect and support high risk victims.</p>	ONS Census 2021			Geography	Richmond upon Thames		Measures	Value	Percent	Disability			Total: All usual residents	195,278	100.0	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	8,722	4.5	Day-to-day activities limited a little	14,757	7.6	Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	13,524	6.9	No long term physical or mental health conditions	158,275	81.1
ONS Census 2021																												
Geography	Richmond upon Thames																											
Measures	Value	Percent																										
Disability																												
Total: All usual residents	195,278	100.0																										
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	8,722	4.5																										
Day-to-day activities limited a little	14,757	7.6																										
Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	13,524	6.9																										
No long term physical or mental health conditions	158,275	81.1																										

⁴ Source: [Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/domestic-abuse-victim-characteristics)

	<p>for Dec 22 and Nov 23; Number of cases heard at the MARAC (Domestic Abuse)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richmond – 217 • DA victims supported through the IDVA - 564 Number • Refuge Enhanced Support service - Richmond (63) • Hestia – Richmond (297) <p>MARAC data is also collected on the cases where victims have a disability and reviewed with all data sets quarterly.</p> <p>Prevalence</p> <p>In 2015 Public Health England published a report⁵ which reviewed the published evidence and statistical information about domestic violence affecting disabled people. It highlighted that disabled people experience disproportionately higher rates of domestic abuse. They also experience domestic abuse for longer periods of time, and more severe and frequent abuse than non-disabled people. There is no local data to support this, however nationally the above states.</p> <p>Safelives reported that disabled women are twice as likely to experience domestic abuse as non-disabled women. ⁶ This is repeated in the national strategy. ⁷</p> <p>Research by Brighton University⁸ reported that 51% of lesbian, gay, bi, transexual, queer (LGBTQ+) people who defined as having a disability and 42% of those that defined as deaf, deafened or hard of hearing that were involved in the study had experienced domestic violence and abuse. 53% of those in the LGBT group that reported to have experienced mental health issues in the last 12 months had experienced domestic violence and/or abuse.</p>
<p>Sex</p>	<p>Local Data</p> <p>Of the 593 residents who responded to the Community Safety survey their selected identified gender was;</p>

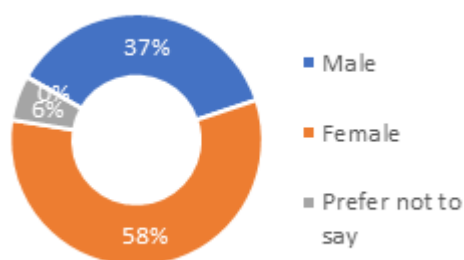
⁵ Source:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/480942/Disability_and_domestic_abuse_topic_overview_FINAL.pdf (accessed February 2020)

⁶ Source: <http://www.safelives.org.uk/knowledge-hub/spotlights/spotlight-2-disabled-people-and-domestic-abuse> (accessed February 2020)

⁷ Source: [Tackling violence against women and girls strategy \(accessible version\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/480942/Tackling_violence_against_women_and_girls_strategy_accessible_version.pdf)

⁸ http://www.realadmin.co.uk/microdir/3700/File/CMIT_DV_Report_final_Dec07.pdf
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/978-1-137-49698-0_8



The Richmond ONS statistics below highlight that the population is nearly equally split, with 51.9% women vs 48.1% men.

National Data

When considering the sex of a person in relation to community safety and victims of crimes, demographic reporting data highlight the disproportionate over representation of women as victims, therefore Domestic abuse and sexual violence can be considered a gendered crime. In the year ending March 2018, according to the British Crime Survey, an estimated 2.0 million adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced DA in the last year (1.3 million women and 695,000 men)⁹.

In the same year, 75% of all reported 1.2million DA related offences, the victim was female.

Home Office Homicide Index data for the year ending March 2018 to the year ending March 20201 show that 76% of victims of domestic homicide were female (276 victims).¹⁰

Probation

The Richmond service recognises that of offenders within the service 284 identify as male, 23 females.

Modern Slavery

Currently, there is no definitive source of data or suitable method available to accurately quantify the number of victims of modern slavery in the UK.¹¹ Nor is there robust local data available.

Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP) or 'Honour' Based Violence (HBV)

HTP include female genital mutilation (FGM), honour-based violence, early child and forced marriage, abuse linked to spirit possession and breast ironing.

It is acknowledged that there is limited data in respect of all these themes locally, with a reliance on wider national data capture. In 2023

⁹ Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018#main-points> (accessed February 2020)

¹⁰ Source: [Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018#main-points)

¹¹ Source: [Modern slavery in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/modernslaveryintheuk)

	the current independent advocacy support provider (Hestia) received two referrals relating to ‘honour-based’ violence during Q1 2023.																																				
Gender reassignment	In Richmond the 2021 Census recorded that 93.98% of the population are the same gender identity from sex registered at birth, 0.15% are a different gender identity from sex registered at birth, 0.09% are trans women, 0.07% are trans men, 0.04% are non-binary, 0.05% are ‘All other gender identities and 5.63% abstained from answering the questions.																																				
Marriage and civil partnership	<p>Research</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">ONS Census 2021</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Geography</th> <th colspan="2">Richmond upon Thames</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Measures</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Legal partnership status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total: All usual residents aged 16 and over</td> <td>155,834</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Never married and never registered a civil partnership</td> <td>55,958</td> <td>35.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Married or in a registered civil partnership</td> <td>77,105</td> <td>49.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Married</td> <td>76,477</td> <td>49.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In a registered civil partnership</td> <td>628</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership</td> <td>3,005</td> <td>1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Divorced or civil partnership dissolved</td> <td>12,518</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner</td> <td>7,248</td> <td>4.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data for CSP is not collected.</p> <p>Within the VAWG and Domestic abuse arena analysis entitled ‘Domestic Violence, Sexual assault, and Stalking’ it was found that “there are considerable variations in the risk of inter-personal violence by marital status. Among women, domestic violence is highest among those who are separated. This violence may be either on-going from a former partner, or it may be violence during the past year by a husband from whom the woman had separated by the time of the interview.”¹²</p>	ONS Census 2021			Geography	Richmond upon Thames		Measures	Value	Percent	Legal partnership status			Total: All usual residents aged 16 and over	155,834	100.0	Never married and never registered a civil partnership	55,958	35.9	Married or in a registered civil partnership	77,105	49.5	Married	76,477	49.1	In a registered civil partnership	628	0.4	Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership	3,005	1.9	Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	12,518	8.0	Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	7,248	4.7
ONS Census 2021																																					
Geography	Richmond upon Thames																																				
Measures	Value	Percent																																			
Legal partnership status																																					
Total: All usual residents aged 16 and over	155,834	100.0																																			
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	55,958	35.9																																			
Married or in a registered civil partnership	77,105	49.5																																			
Married	76,477	49.1																																			
In a registered civil partnership	628	0.4																																			
Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership	3,005	1.9																																			
Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	12,518	8.0																																			
Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	7,248	4.7																																			
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Research</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">ONS Census 2021</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Geography</th> <th>Richmond upon Thames</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Birth rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years in 2021.</td> <td>56.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ONS Census 2021		Geography	Richmond upon Thames	Birth rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years in 2021.	56.9																														
ONS Census 2021																																					
Geography	Richmond upon Thames																																				
Birth rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years in 2021.	56.9																																				

¹² Source: [\[ARCHIVED CONTENT\] \(nationalarchives.gov.uk\)](#)

	<p>Pregnancy is a recognised risk factor in respect of abuse, with Refuge reporting that “domestic violence during pregnancy puts a pregnant woman and her unborn child in danger. It increases the risk of miscarriage, infection, premature birth, low birth weight, foetal injury and foetal death”¹³.</p> <p>Local Demand In Richmond in 2022/23 217 survivors discussed at the MARAC. In the year to date 2022 there have been 9 discussed who are pregnant.</p> <p>It should be noted that this % has been relatively static, but the volume has increased. In other words, more pregnant women have been placed at high risk of serious harm over the past two years.</p>																								
<p>Race/ethnicity</p>	<p><u>Ethnicity</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="360 779 1385 1169"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">ONS Census 2021</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Geography</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Richmond upon Thames</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Measures</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17,467</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,687</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,662</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td style="text-align: center;">157,111</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other ethnic group</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6,350</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>20% are ethnic minorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 17 year olds 26%; • 18-39 year olds 22%; • 40-64 year olds 17% • 65+ year olds 7%. <p>80% are White-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 17 year olds 74%; • 18-39 year olds 78%; • 40-64 year olds 83% • 65+ year olds 93%. <p>Commentary on VAWG – Safelives “Whilst ethnic minority women are disproportionately impacted by specific forms of violence against women and girls – such as forced marriage and “honour”-based violence – their experiences of violence are often intersecting and overlapping (Thiara, 2012). In other words, an ethnic minority woman could experience “honour”-based violence in the context of domestic abuse. Despite being just as likely to experience abuse as any other ethnic group, research shows that the level of</p>	ONS Census 2021			Geography	Richmond upon Thames		Measures	Value	Percent	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	17,467	8.9	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	3,687	1.9	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	10,662	5.5	White	157,111	80.5	Other ethnic group	6,350	3.3
ONS Census 2021																									
Geography	Richmond upon Thames																								
Measures	Value	Percent																							
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	17,467	8.9																							
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	3,687	1.9																							
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	10,662	5.5																							
White	157,111	80.5																							
Other ethnic group	6,350	3.3																							

¹³ Source: [Domestic violence and pregnancy - Refuge Charity - Domestic Violence Help](#)

disclosure for ethnic minority victims of domestic abuse is far lower than that of the general population (Walby & Allen, 2004). From our own national dataset of 42,000 cases, we know that victims from minority backgrounds typically suffer abuse for 1.5 times longer before getting help than those who identify as White, British or Irish”.¹⁴

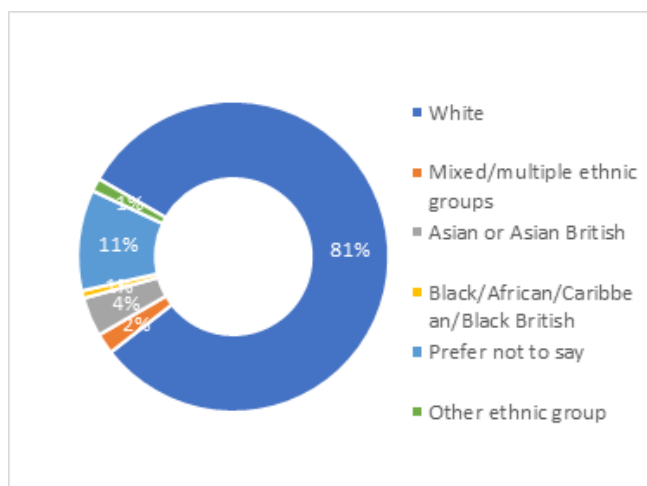
Probation

The Richmond service recognises that the largest cohort by ethnicity of offenders within the service are 145 who identify as White British.

Commentary on Local Crime and Safety Statistics

VAWG Community conversations (December 2021) demonstrated the breadth of communities affected by VAWG, also highlighted varied cultural barriers to seeking support, such as stigma, patriarchal cultures, fear of bringing shame on families.

Of the 593 residents who responded to the survey their ethnicity



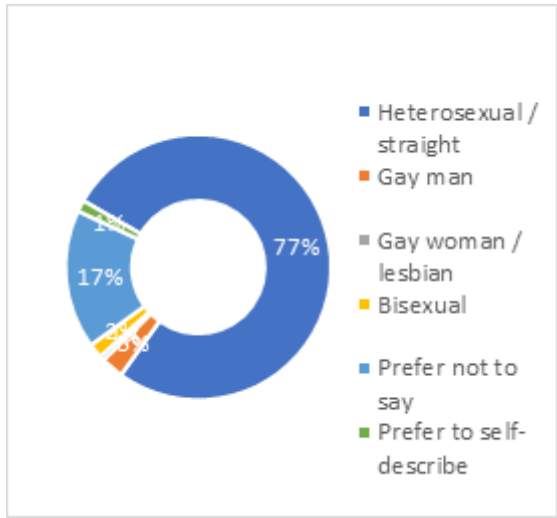
Religion and belief, including non belief	ONS Census 2021		
	Geography	Richmond upon Thames	
	Measures	Value	Percent
Religion			
Total: All usual residents		195,278	100.0
No religion		74,076	37.9
Christian		88,556	45.3
Buddhist		1,593	0.8
Hindu		4,184	2.1
Jewish		1,262	0.6
Muslim		8,492	4.3
Sikh		1,987	1.0
Other religion		1,273	0.7
Not answered		13,855	7.1

¹⁴ Source: [Supporting B&ME victims – what the data shows | Safelives](#)

	<p>Please see similar issues to those included in the Race and Ethnicity and Sex sections above that relate to honour-based violence and forced marriage that may be linked to religious, as well as cultural, beliefs.</p> <p>Richmond takes great pride in its community cohesion, as shown through the commitment to become a Borough of Sanctuary¹⁵.</p> <p>There have also been a number of events nationally and internationally which have sadly resulted in an increase in hate crime across London. Hate Crime in Richmond has seen 326 offences (Dec 22-Nov 23) an increase of +5.8% (+18 offences) compared to the previous 12 month period.</p> <p>The law recognises five types of hate crime on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Race • Religion • Disability • Sexual orientation • Transgender identity <p>The strategy will work alongside key faith and cultural groups to address the issues of crime and ASB. The strategy outlines this approach and this is further strengthened through the active involvement of key voluntary and community groups and leaders.</p>																																							
<p>Sexual orientation</p>	<p>Research</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="395 1193 1350 1827"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">ONS Census 2021</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Geography</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Richmond upon Thames</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Measures</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Percent</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Sexual orientation</th> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over</td> <td style="text-align: center;">155,829</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Straight or Heterosexual</td> <td style="text-align: center;">138,752</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gay or Lesbian</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,894</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bisexual</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,848</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pansexual</td> <td style="text-align: center;">120</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asexual</td> <td style="text-align: center;">93</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Queer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">57</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All other sexual orientations</td> <td style="text-align: center;">220</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not answered</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11,845</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Community Safety Survey</p>	ONS Census 2021			Geography	Richmond upon Thames		Measures	Value	Percent	Sexual orientation			Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over	155,829	100.0	Straight or Heterosexual	138,752	89.0	Gay or Lesbian	2,894	1.9	Bisexual	1,848	1.2	Pansexual	120	0.1	Asexual	93	0.1	Queer	57	0.0	All other sexual orientations	220	0.1	Not answered	11,845	7.6
ONS Census 2021																																								
Geography	Richmond upon Thames																																							
Measures	Value	Percent																																						
Sexual orientation																																								
Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over	155,829	100.0																																						
Straight or Heterosexual	138,752	89.0																																						
Gay or Lesbian	2,894	1.9																																						
Bisexual	1,848	1.2																																						
Pansexual	120	0.1																																						
Asexual	93	0.1																																						
Queer	57	0.0																																						
All other sexual orientations	220	0.1																																						
Not answered	11,845	7.6																																						

¹⁵ [Richmond upon Thames to become a Borough of Sanctuary for refugees - London Borough of Richmond upon Thames](#)

We have undertaken a consultation when identifying our priorities and of the 593 residents who responded to the survey their sexual orientation was identified as.



Hate Crime

is defined as ‘any criminal offense which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on personal characteristics. Reports are low for the borough, however this may be reflected in the national under reporting.

Domestic abuse

As with many victims of Domestic abuse reporting is far lower. Safelives reports the following: LGBTQ+ twice as likely to self-harm and attempted suicide - more likely to be abused by multiple perpetrators, twice as likely to have experienced familial domestic abuse.

Across groups i.e. older LGBT service users or Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic young men.

Victim Cross-analysis

The demographic characteristics were combined in the needs assessment to identify if there are particular, specific groups at higher risk of exploitation and crime;

Victims of Crime

With a higher older population, national trends and data signify there is a higher risk of vulnerability in the elderly community and becoming a victim of crime. However, victim data through current sources is not available, except for under 25 victims of knife crime injury non Domestic Abuse to which there is a small figure for this cohort.

Reviewing MET Police data –

Further analysis of understanding the rationale and approaches to stop and search and its disproportionate use across London is being reviewed at the MOPAC Disproportionality board with cross agency senior representation. There is a development of local dash boards to increase analysis and support interventions which protect and prevent the negative implications which follow from a poor experience of Stop and Search.

	<p>Borough stop and search (excluding vehicle only searches) across the reporting period Dec 2022 Nov 2023. Adults 18-24 (244 stops) are over 4 times likely to be stopped and search than adults 40-44 (58 stops). Then next largest cohort are young people 14-17 (143 stops).</p> <p>The ethnic appearance with the highest stops are White with 505 (352 no further action) stops which is 3 times higher than the next ethnic group which is Black at 165 stops (120 no further action). However, when reviewing the volume by ethnic appearance in comparison to the population per 1,000, then the Black group are disproportionately higher at 0.1516 compared to the white group at 0.0997.</p> <p>We know that black males across London are disproportionality overrepresented in the criminal justice system and there are a range of programs, training and initiatives being delivered to work to address this. There are many factors which are contributing to this, and all agencies are reviewing approaches.</p> <p>Domestic abuse. 9.5 female victims per 1,000 residents aged 16+, all ethnicities and the highest risk female groups: Black 18-24 (38.2) & 25-44 (28.0); Asian 18-24 (26.9).</p>												
<p>Socio-economic status (to be treated as a protected characteristic under Section 1 of the Equality Act 2010) Include the following groups: . Deprivation (measured by the 2019 English Indices of Deprivation)</p>	<p><u>Local Statistics:</u></p> <p>Richmond is within the least deprived half of London Boroughs across all deprivation indices.</p> <p>The most deprived wards according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation include Ham, Hampton North, Heathfield, Mortlake and Barnes Common, and Whitton.</p> <p>Richmond ranks as relatively more deprived against other Local Authorities England for the Crime domain. However, within London, it ranks within the 20% least deprived.</p> <p>In London, Richmond ranks as the least deprived area within the Barriers to Housing & Services; Education, Skills & Training; Employment and Health Deprivation & Disability domains.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="359 1765 1235 2027"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Richmond %</th> <th>London %</th> <th>England %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Household is deprived in one or more dimension</td> <td>22.5</td> <td>51.9</td> <td>51.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed 16-64 aged</td> <td>Male 5.1 Female 2</td> <td>Not available</td> <td>3.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Richmond %	London %	England %	Household is deprived in one or more dimension	22.5	51.9	51.6	Unemployed 16-64 aged	Male 5.1 Female 2	Not available	3.9
	Richmond %	London %	England %										
Household is deprived in one or more dimension	22.5	51.9	51.6										
Unemployed 16-64 aged	Male 5.1 Female 2	Not available	3.9										

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low-income groups & employment · Carers · Care experience · Single parents · Health inequalities · Refugee status 	<p>The Annual Population Survey for 2021 published by the ONS reports the percentage of the Richmond working-age (aged 16-64) population who have a NVQ 1+ is 93.9% which is above the 42.8% degree qualification rate for England. The largest cohort of those economically inactive are 38.2% of which are students, then 22.3% stated family.</p> <p>The average IDACI and IDAOPi scores indicate that 7% of children (0-15) and 9% of older people (60+) are affected by income deprivation.</p> <p>We know that the financial pressures on families and the likelihood of increased crime and offending in areas of deprivation is linked. However the cost in loss of goods, emotional harm, loss in output, impact on health and victim support services The economic and social costs of crime second edition - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)¹⁶ have tried to qualify the impact. More recently the Cambridge Harm Index is a toll used to measure the impact and cost of criminality.</p> <p>Poorer households show higher rates of domestic abuse. Women in households with low incomes are 3.5 times more likely to experience domestic violence than women in slightly better-off households. The links are complex but one thing is certain: poverty exacerbates the abuse because it increases or prolongs women’s exposure to it as it reduces their capacity to leave.</p> <p>For the vast majority of women, economic abuse happens alongside other forms of domestic abuse. This may include coercive control of finances (97% of domestic abuse victims)¹⁷, sabotage - such as the abuser showing up at the victim’s workplace or making them late to undermine - (89%), and financial exploitation (87%). There are many reasons why people do not leave violent relationships, and fear for their safety and their children’s is one of the biggest, but financial insecurity factors in decision-making.¹⁸</p> <p>Women with no recourse to public funds by virtue of their migration status are a group that is economically very vulnerable to domestic abuse. Their options on leaving are even worse than for other women, as they cannot access benefits and only a reduced number of refuges and shelters can accommodate them.</p> <p>The impact of domestic abuse on women’s – and children’s – lives is devastating and should be addressed on that basis alone, on the violation of women’s human rights that it is. Domestic violence also has an alarming negative impact on society as whole: The economic and social costs of domestic abuse - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) through things like lost productivity, health and criminal justice costs, and harm to victims.</p>
--	--

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime>

¹⁷ [Universal Credit and financial abuse: exploring the links - Womens Budget Group \(wbg.org.uk\)](https://www.womensbudgetgroup.org.uk/universal-credit-and-financial-abuse-exploring-the-links)

Occupation (Carers) - ONS Census 2021		
Geography	Richmond upon Thames	
Measures	Value	Percent
All usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment the week before the census	97,566	100.0
Carers 16 years and over in employment (including leisure and other service occupations).	5468	5.6
Provision of unpaid care		
Total: All usual residents aged 5 and over	184,175	100.0
Provides no unpaid care	171,029	92.9
Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week	8,062	4.4
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	2,085	1.1
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	2,999	1.6

There are additional factors which also increase the risk of exploitation and or involvement with criminality through the vulnerability of having a care experienced past or holding caring responsibility. Young carers may turn to negative peer groups looking for belonging or due to a history of neglect and or abuse they are more vulnerable, susceptible to grooming, which a perpetrator may exploit offering attention, praise, access to goods and materials. With 12,720 children in England were identified by social services as being at risk of criminal exploitation by gangs in 2020/21 and 24,800 child abuse offences were recorded in England and Wales in the same period.¹⁹

Households - ONS Census 2021	
Measures	Value
Total: Out of married or civil partnership couples, cohabiting couple family, lone parent family and other single-family household in Richmond upon Thames.	45922
Lone parent family	7078

¹⁸ [Domestic abuse is an economic issue – for its victims and for society | CPAG](#)

¹⁹ <https://www.catch-22.org.uk/resources/young-carers-and-child-exploitation/>

Health Inequalities - ONS Census 2021		
Geography	Richmond upon Thames	
Measures	Value	Percent
Children under 16 living in families with relative low income.	2,110	5.1

LBR Refugee Services Team data – 2023 AfC Schools Data - 2023	
Geography	Richmond upon Thames
Scheme	Value
Syrian Resettlement scheme (2015 – October 2023)	32
Afghan Resettlement scheme (2021 – October 2023)	19
Homes for Ukraine scheme (2022 – November 2023)	975
Unaccompanied Asylum – seeking children	26
Hong Kong BNO scheme	No exact data available, however proxy data shows 696 primary and secondary pupils are from Hong Kong. Further, 985 people indicated there were born in Hong Kong in the 2021 Census.

Data gaps

Data gap(s)	How will this be addressed?
Full awareness of impact on the protected characteristics requires further analysis, due to existing data gaps from a previous Strategic crime needs assessment, particularly in the areas of victims of crimes, partnership disproportionality, disability, gender reassignment and sexual orientation.	Further data gathering will be undertaken to draw on information that has not be able to be sourced for this EINA. The recruitment of a community safety data analyst will support in the collation and update to this EINA within the course of this strategy as we update the Strategic crime needs assessment during 2024
There are also additional areas regarding vulnerability and victimisation of vulnerable persons / groups, which will include protected groups which	Work is in progress to analyse vulnerability and victimisation across children and adults, those with wider conditions and health inequalities and ill

require further data collation across the partnership.	health. This should identify and address data gaps.
--	---

4. Impact

Protected group	Positive	Negative
Age	<p>The Richmond CSP Strategy has ensured children and young people are core to all priority areas, safeguarding and addressing any issues which may impact them.</p> <p>Older people may be affected by all crimes and anti-social behaviour however they are more vulnerable to crimes and exploitation including cyber crime, burglary and fraud. Action to tackle this is included under the Safer Neighborhoods priority.</p> <p>The age highlights various factors such as young and older people being vulnerable to exploitation, criminality / offending, VAWG and victims of crime. Work to support and protect victims as well as work to address perpetrators behaviour and bring them to justice is included in the 'prevent violence against women and girls', Keeping our neighbourhoods safe, preventing offending, and reducing reoffending.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Age Data may be shared at the CSP meeting by Partner agencies and support the analysis and targeted support and resource allocation.</p>
Disability	<p>Disability hate crime is any criminal offence that is motivated by hostility or prejudice based upon the victim's disability or perceived disability. Such hate crime may be committed against a person or property. It is under reported, though to what extent is unclear.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated,</p> <p>Hate crime data is collected as part of sub group analysis, monitoring, review and annual updates of PREVENT and channel panel to the CSP. This is incorporated within the Preventing and responding to</p>

	<p>The provisions set out in the paper will ensure that the multiple barriers confronting disabled communities are understood, ensuring service provision and appropriate support.</p> <p>People with disabilities may also be victims of abuse and/or violence from spouses, children or other family members. Action to address this is included in the priority 'Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls'. This work is aligned to the work of the Adult's Safeguarding Board.</p>	<p>Hate Crime and counter terrorism priority.</p> <p>Data is collected through both MARAC and IDVAs meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely.</p> <p>Disability Data may be shared at the CSP meeting by Partner agencies</p>
<p>Sex</p>	<p>Domestic abuse is recognised as a gender biased, where women are disproportionately affected. The Plan recognises this, and also that men and boys are victims of both domestic abuse and sexual violence. Work to reduce the extent and impact of domestic abuse and to increase reporting is within the priority.</p> <p>The Richmond Community Safety Strategy, VAWG strategy and the co-ordinated community response will enable greater understanding and proactive action to address.</p> <p>Participants from the online consultation shared – their gender in the above table.</p> <p>23 Female perpetrators of crimes / offenders are lower; however 284 Males are the largest cohort of offenders</p>	<p>Male victims of domestic abuse, disenfranchised and lack confidence to seek support as victims of DA</p> <p>Mitigation: (a) the VAWG strategy is very clear that male victims of DA are also supported (b) Development of male victim focused communications campaign will be incorporated into delivery plans (c) interventions to divert and disrupt offending will be designed to meet the needs of the cohort. Offering male role models and support.</p>
<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>People who have undergone gender reassignment may be more vulnerable to hate crime,</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p>

	<p>known as transphobic hate incidents. Hate crimes can be committed against a person or property. It is likely that hate crime is under reported.</p> <p>Transgender people can also be victims of violence within their intimate relationships. VAWG is under reported and that men are victims of both domestic abuse and sexual violence. Work to reduce the extent and impact of domestic abuse and to increase reporting.</p>	<p>Data is collected through both MARAC and IDVAs meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely.</p>
<p>Marriage and civil partnership</p>	<p>The Richmond Community Safety Strategy priority Preventing and responding to Violence against Women and Girls and the VAWG strategy refreshed will address the link between separation as a risk factor and domestic abuse, through continued survivor involvement and coordinated community response in developing local awareness and service delivery.</p> <p>Current data shows that women are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse and men are over-represented perpetrators.</p> <p>VAWG is also under reported along with other crimes of exploitation and sexual offences.</p> <p>The Community Safety Strategy recognises that men and boys are victims of both domestic abuse and sexual violence, they are also the victim of crime and exploitation. Work to reduce the extent and impact of this and to increase</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Data is collected through both MARAC and IDVAs meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely.</p> <p>Data is also collected and monitored through the sub groups of the CSP, taking action as a partnership to respond and plan.</p>

	reporting is included in all the priority areas within the strategy.	
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Pregnancy and maternity are risk factors for VAWG. The pregnancy may be a trigger for the abuse, or their pattern of abuse may change in terms of frequency and severity. The health risks can be increased to both the mother, unborn child and/or baby. It is for these reasons that the risk assessment checklist for domestic violence includes pregnancy. All women assessed as high risk will be referred into the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Data is collected through both MARAC and IDVAs meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely.</p>
Race/ethnicity	<p>Trends and patterns are analysed, meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely by the partnership.</p> <p>With enhanced provision, the Council would aim to ensure an equitable service to those affected communities living in Richmond.</p> <p>Black and minority ethnic people are disproportionately affected in the criminal justice area or Community Safety. Note below further information to redress the balance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased approaches to trauma informed practice • Increased analysis of stop and search and other methods which disproportionately affect communities. • Interventions and support commissioned consider the equity 	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Data is collected and monitored through the subgroups of the CSP, taking action as a partnership to respond and plan.</p> <p>Data is being monitored through the Pan London MOPAC Disproportionality board and fed back through to Local authorities.</p>

	needs of the community and targeted group.	
Religion and belief, including non belief	<p>Hate crimes are any crimes that are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards a person's race or ethnicity and/or religion or belief. Hate crimes can be committed against a person or property. It is likely that they are under reported. Hate crimes may escalate to further crimes or tensions in a community.</p> <p>Richmond has re-established its Hate Crime Forum to better understand the extent of hate crime and related issues in the borough. Work to tackle hate crime is included in the priority 'Standing Together Against Hate Crime, Radicalisation and Extremism</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Data is collected through local and partner data sources which feed into the Community Safety Partnership sub-groups.</p>
Sexual orientation	<p>The reporting of Homophobic hate crime remains an area of the crime reports which we would review if local figures increase, however it remains included as a local priority within Hate Crime.</p> <p>Future consultations will be wider reaching and seeking to target voices led heard in our community.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated,</p> <p>The sexual orientation data will be sought through the annual strategic crime needs assessment and consultation.</p> <p>If collected as part of the recording of a crime, then this could be shared with the partnership where an emerging risk or trend is identified to increase community safety.</p>
Socio-economic status (to be treated as a protected characteristic under Section 1 of the Equality Act 2010) Include the following	<p>The Richmond Community Safety Plan drives forward the need to ensure we are making Richmond safe for all.</p> <p>In addition, the plan will integrate wider strategies and support for crime prevention and reduction with shared community safety priorities.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Data is collected from police data sources and partner dataset, any under representations or over representations can be monitored and reviewed at the CSP meetings and through sub-groups.</p>

<p>groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Deprivation (measured by the 2019 English Indices of Deprivation) · Low-income groups & employment · Carers · Care experienced people · Single parents · Health inequalities · Refugee status 	<p>The wider health inequalities and social factors such as poverty, deprivation, neglect, drugs and alcohol abuse which drive crime and leave others susceptible to becoming victims or being exploited.</p> <p>As mentioned above there are additional vulnerability factors which may increase someone’s risk of criminality. We know national data highlights that Looked after and care experienced young people are more at risk of involvement with the criminal justice system in early adulthood when compared their peers.</p> <p>This will be analysed as part of service design and commissioning we will seek as a partnership to mitigate and increase community safety.</p>	<p>Seeking further research and analysis to understand the local drivers of crime.</p>
---	--	--

5. Actions to advance equality, diversity and inclusion

Action	Lead Officer	Deadline
<p>Facilitate the Community Safety Partnership board – to provide strategic oversight and ensure that equality, diversity and inclusion remain core to delivery.</p>	<p>Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of Stronger and Safer</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy</p>
<p>Address issues of disproportionality as a partnership, seeking to amplify the voices of groups less represented and less heard.</p>	<p>Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of Stronger and Safer</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy</p>
<p>In the commissioning of services to ensure equality needs are applied and considered alongside procurement legislation.</p>	<p>Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy</p>

	Stronger and Safer	
Closely monitor data shared with the partnership - monitor any areas of disproportionality or over representation. Data collated through the partnership and with support from the Data analytic team/officer.	Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of Stronger and Safer	Quarterly at Richmond CSP and Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy
Regular Community Tension Monitoring will be undertaken looking at tension levels relating to race, faith, travellers, the LGBT community, young people (including gang activity) and issues relating to people with disabilities.	Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of Stronger and Safer	Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy