

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

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## 1. COMMUNITY SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

- In October 2016, we established the Community Services division, bringing together the Community Safety Unit, Community Development and Communication & Engagement teams to provide renewed focus on how we work with, and support, the local community.
- The Community Safety Unit has been operating since November 2007 and is seen as an exemplar across Kent and beyond for collaborative working between local authorities and the Police. Based at the Council offices, the CSU brings together Police Officers and staff to work alongside Council staff and KCC wardens.
- The Dover District Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a group of agencies who come together to ensure Dover district remains a safe place to live, work and visit. The Partnership includes Dover District Council, Kent County Council, Kent Fire and Rescue, Kent Police, Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company and the South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group. It responds to identified local community safety needs and issues and addresses the wider cause of crime and the fear of crime.
- From November 2012, Police and Crime Commissioners' (PCCs) have been elected to serve a 4-year term of office, responsible for overseeing police forces and to be the voice of the people they serve. Matthew Scott was elected [Kent's Police and Crime Commissioner](#)<sup>1</sup> in May 2016. The PCC must produce a Police and Crime Plan setting out his vision and priorities for policing and community safety, as well as the objectives and ambitions that will hold Kent Police to account.
- The Dover District Community Safety Partnership Plan sets out the aims and objectives for the partnership and looks to tackle the whole aspect of community safety as opposed to only crime and disorder. The [current plan](#)<sup>2</sup> covers the period of 2017-2020 but is refreshed annually.
- The Strategic Assessment for 2017- 2018 identified the following priorities: Domestic Abuse; Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults and Children (to include substance misuse, prevent and mental health); and Anti-Social Behaviour.
- Throughout the year, the Dover District CSP works on a number of projects to benefit the local community.

## 2. CRIME STATISTICS

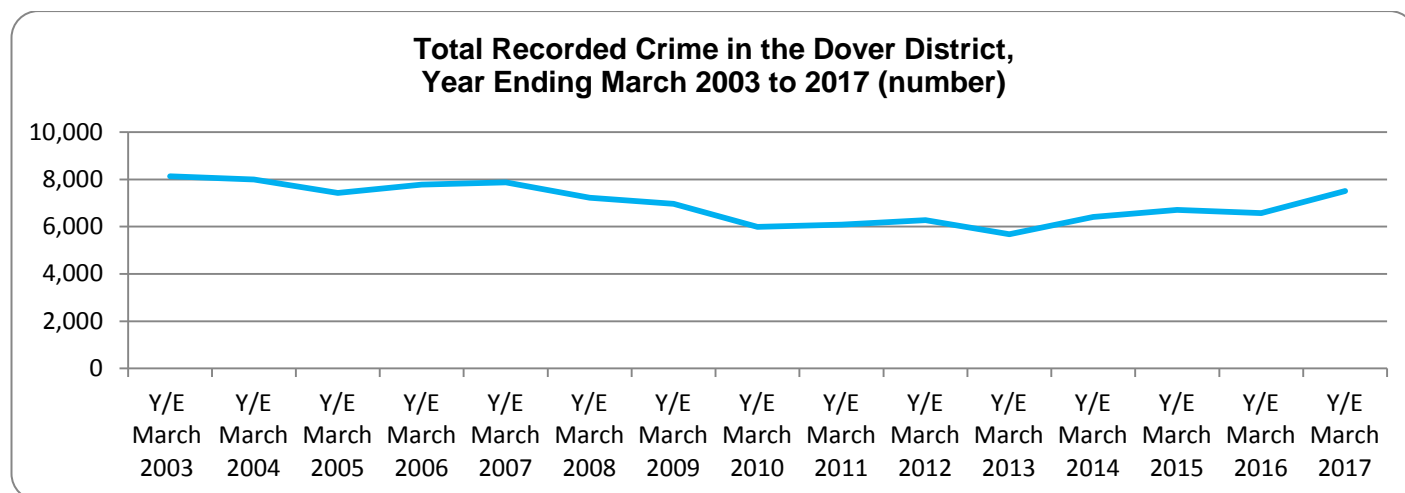
- Official statistics cannot provide a measure of all crime, but the available sources can provide useful insights to long-term and emerging trends in crimes.
- The Office for National Statistics is responsible for the publication of crime statistics and publishes figures on the level and trends of crime in England and Wales primarily based on two sets of statistics: the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and police recorded crime data.
- The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is a face-to-face victimisation survey in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of a range of crimes in the 12 months prior to the interview. Respondents to the survey are also asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues, such as the police and the criminal justice system and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour. The primary purpose of the CSEW is to provide national level estimates (although some headline figures are available at regional level) and it is therefore not possible to include results for the Dover district in this report.
- The Police recorded nearly 5 million offences across the country in the year ending March 2017, which represented an annual rise of +10%. The ONS states this rise is likely to reflect a range of factors, which vary by crime type, including continuing improvements to recording processes and practices, expanded offence coverage and also genuine increases in some crime types.
- Further information relating to Kent Police's performance can be found on the Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary<sup>3</sup> website.

<sup>1</sup> [kent-pcc.gov.uk/home.php?category=News](http://kent-pcc.gov.uk/home.php?category=News)

<sup>2</sup> [dover.gov.uk/Community/Community-Safety/pdf/CSP-Plan-2017.pdf](http://dover.gov.uk/Community/Community-Safety/pdf/CSP-Plan-2017.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/peel-assessments/peel-2017/kent/>

## a) Police Recorded Crime in the Dover District



Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for [Community Safety Partnerships](#)

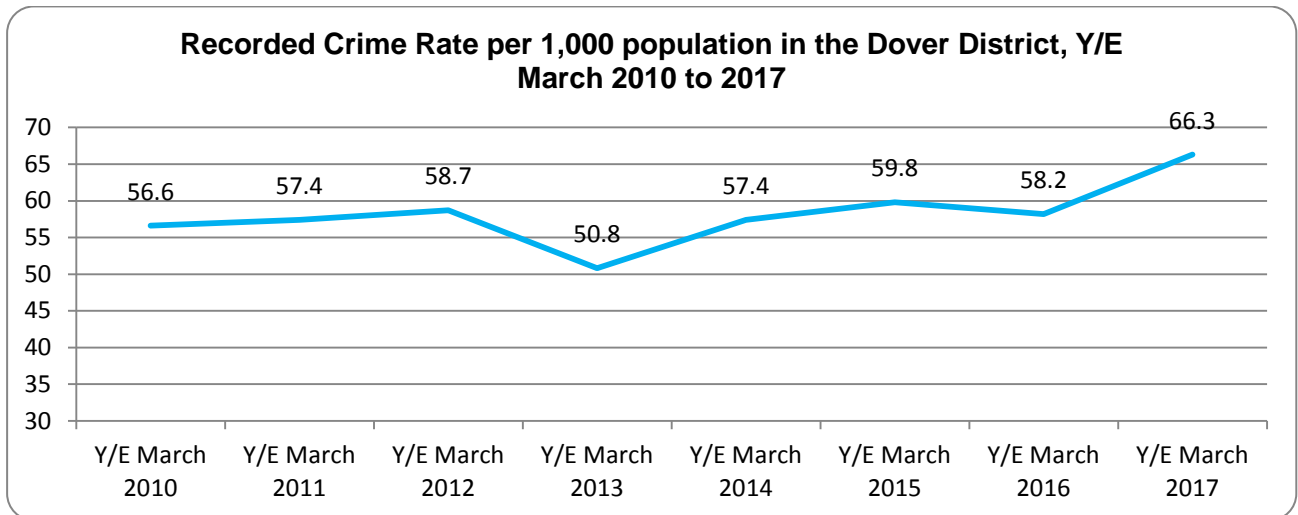
- The above graph shows that total recorded crime in the Dover district has risen over the past year from 6,579 as at Y/E March 2016 to 7,508 as at Y/E March 2017. This is a percentage increase of +14%.
- Any queries regarding the recorded crime figures should be directed to Kent Police.

Dover District	Year Ending March 2015	Year Ending March 2016	Year Ending March 2017	No. change 2016 to 2017	% Change 2016 to 2017
<b>Victim based crime:</b>					
• <b>Violence against the person</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>+722</b>	<b>+33.5</b>
○ Homicide	0	3	0	-3	-100
○ Violence with injury	848	893	1,094	+201	+22.5
○ Violence without injury	1,131	1,259	1,783	+524	+41.6
• <b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>+71</b>	<b>+34.0</b>
• <b>Robbery</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+21.6</b>
• <b>Theft offences</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
○ Burglary	714	574	486	-88	-15.3
▪ Domestic burglary	375	290	238	-52	-17.9
▪ Non-domestic burglary	339	282	248	-34	-12.1
○ Vehicle offences	598	532	445	-87	-16.4
○ Theft from the person	49	33	46	+13	+39.4
○ Bicycle theft	108	74	75	+1	+1.4
○ Shoplifting	531	554	626	+72	+13.0
○ All other theft offences	855	765	780	+15	+2.0
• <b>Criminal damage and arson</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>+60</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Other crimes against society:</b>					
• <b>Drug offences</b>	124	163	126	-37	-22.7
• <b>Possession of weapons</b>	28	23	22	-1	-4.3
• <b>Public order offences</b>	182	182	277	+95	+52.2
• <b>Miscellaneous crimes</b>	117	114	194	+80	+70.2
• <b>Fraud</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Recorded Crime</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>6,581</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>+927</b>	<b>+14.1</b>

Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for [Community Safety Partnerships](#)

- As can be seen from this summary table, total recorded incidents of crime in the Dover district rose by 927 incidents (+14.1%) from the year ending March 2016 to March 2017, following a fall the previous year.
- 'Miscellaneous crimes' rose by +70.2% and 'Public order offences' by +52.2%. 'Drug offences' fell by -22.7% and 'Domestic burglary' by -17.9%.

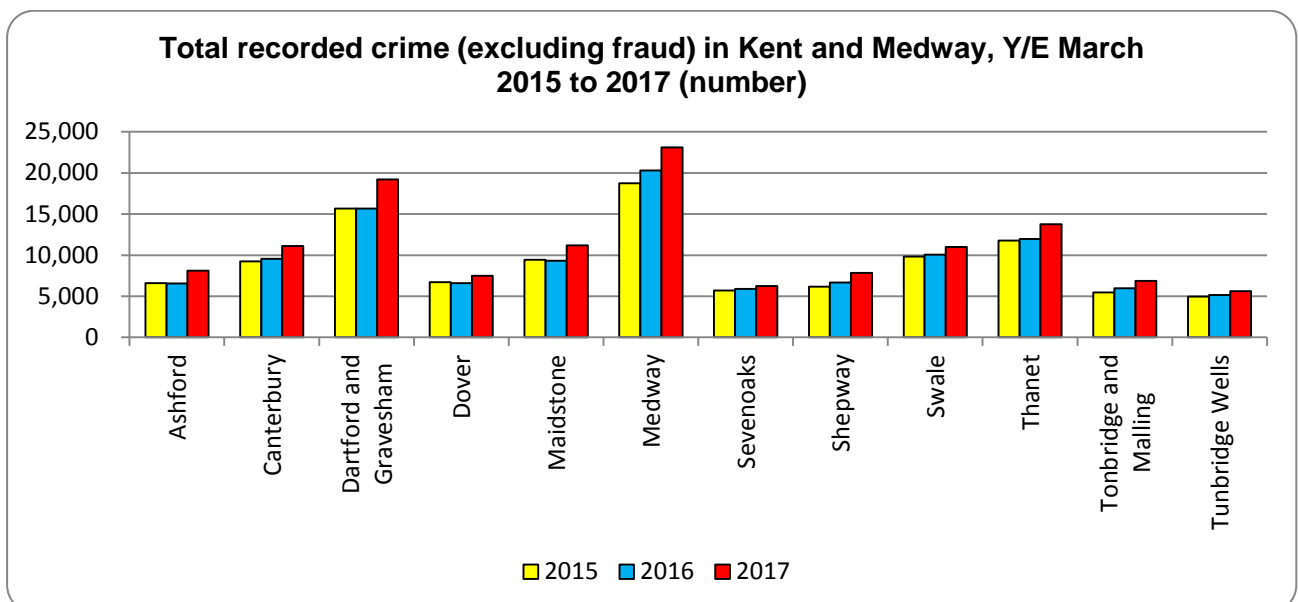
**b) Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population in the Dover District**



Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- In the Dover district, the recorded crime rate per 1,000 population increased from 58.2 as at Y/E March 2016 to 66.3 as at Y/E March 2017.

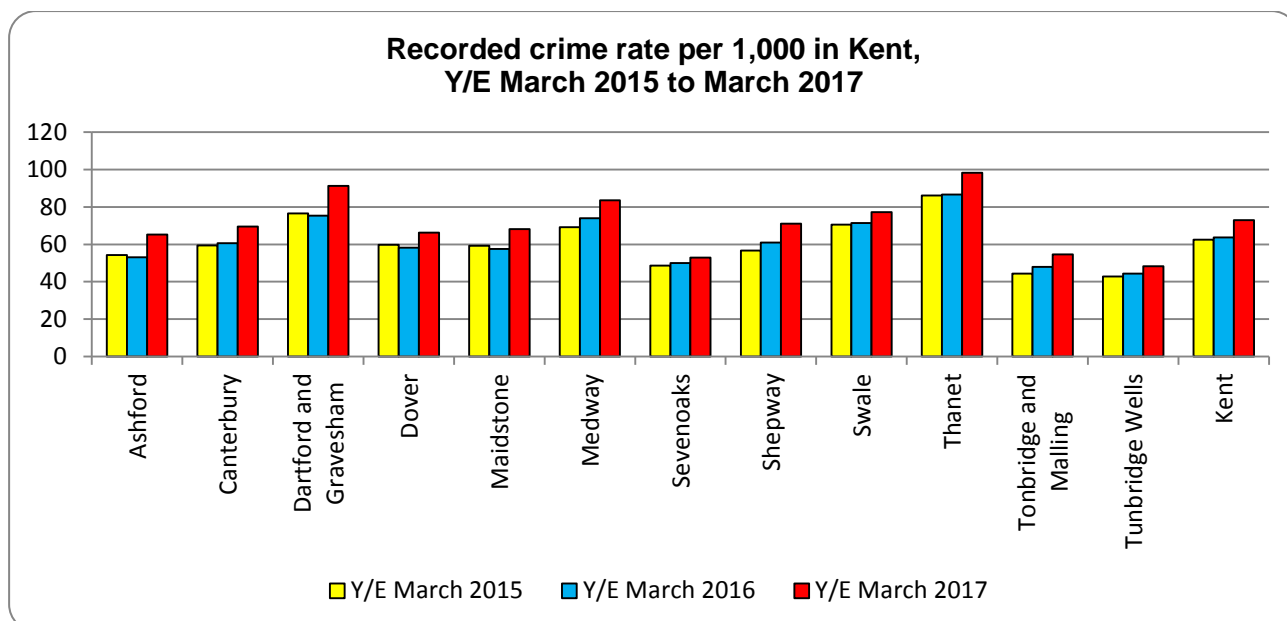
**c) Recorded Crime in Kent**



Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- In the year ending March 2017, there were a total of 7,508 recorded crimes in the Dover district. This is up from 6,581 as at March 2016 (+927 / +14%).
- This is the 4th lowest total of the Kent and Medway Community Safety Partnerships. All areas experienced a rise in crime over the 2016 to 2017 period – ranging from Ashford +24% and Sevenoaks +6%.
- Medway had the highest number of recorded crimes with 23,115, whilst Tunbridge Wells had the lowest with 5,616.

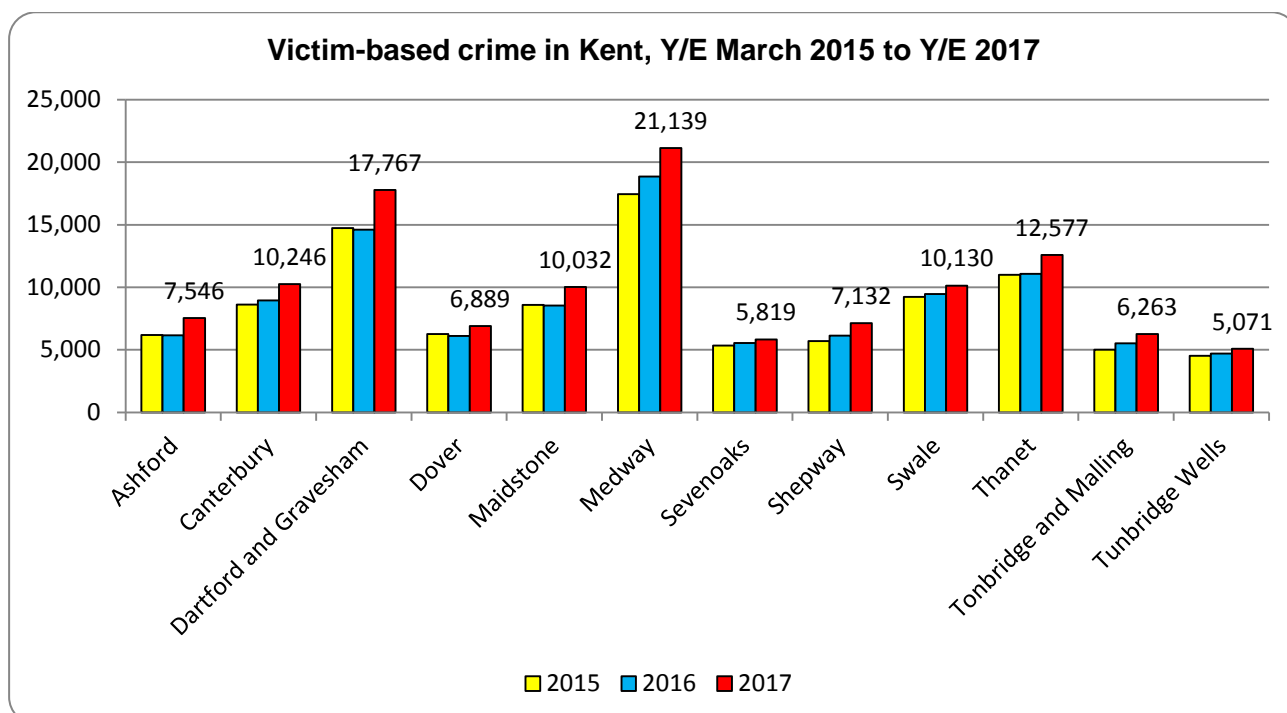
d) Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population in Kent



Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- The crime rate per 1,000 population has increased across all Community Safety Partnership areas.
- In the year ending March 2017, the average recorded crime rate across the Kent force area was 73.0 per 1,000 population (up from 63.7 per 1,000 population in March 2016).
- The Dover district had a total recorded crime rate of 66.3 per 1,000 population, which is lower than the average for Kent and is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in Kent and Medway Community Safety Partnerships.
- Thanet had the highest crime rate of 98.3 per 1,000 population, whilst Tunbridge Wells had the lowest rate with 48.3 per 1,000 population.

e) Victim Based Crime in Kent

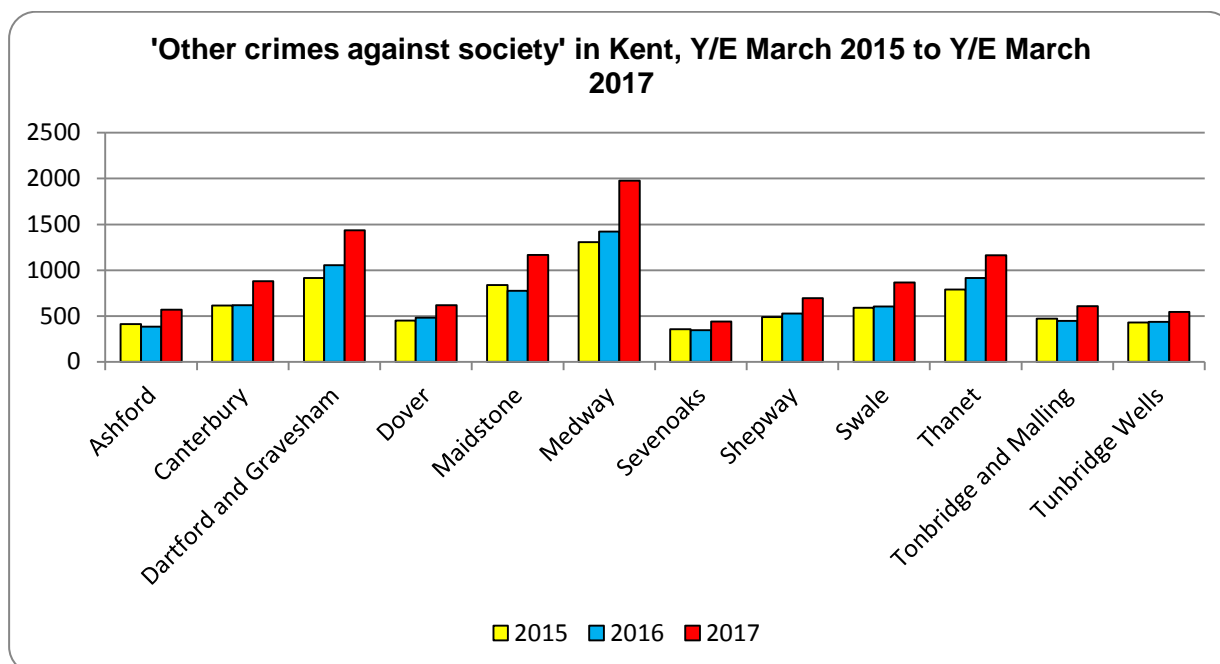


Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- Of the 7,508 crimes recorded in the Dover district as at Year Ending March 2017, 6,889 were classed as 'Victim based crime'. This is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in Kent and Medway.

## f) Other recorded crimes against society in Kent

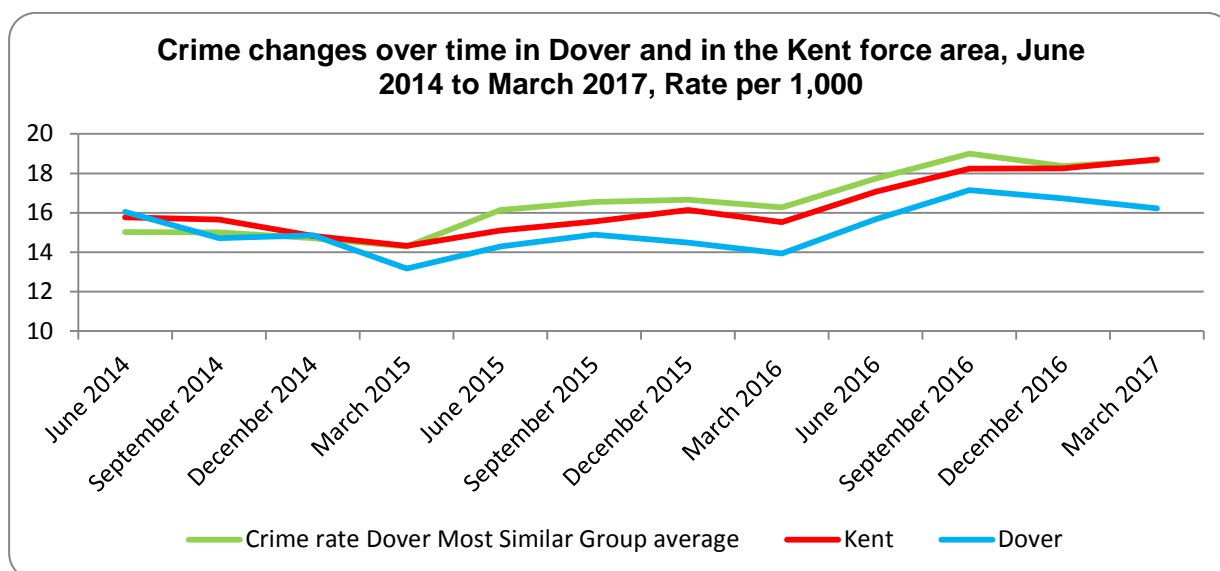
- This category was introduced to separate out crimes that do not normally have a specific identifiable victim. It comprises categories of 'Drug offences', 'Possession of weapons' 'Public order' and 'Miscellaneous crimes against society'.
- Trends in such offences can reflect changes in police activity rather than in levels of criminality.



Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- There were 619 crimes recorded in this category in the Dover district as at Year Ending March 2017. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in Kent and Medway.
- Medway has the highest number with 1,976 and Sevenoaks the lowest with 440 crimes.

## g) Crime changes over time



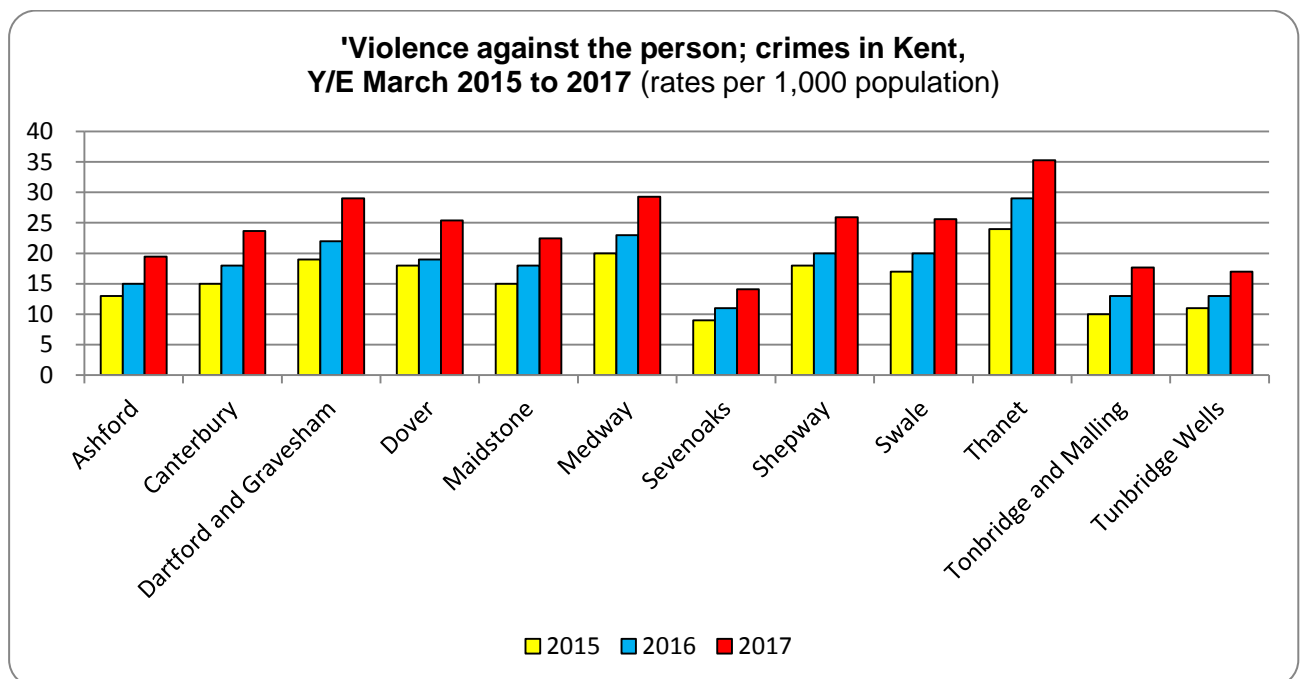
Source: [Police.UK / ONS](#)

- This chart shows how crime rates in the Dover district and Kent force area have changed over time. It also shows how the average crime rates in similar areas to the district have changed over time.

- In the quarter ending March 2017, crime rates were up in the Dover district and Kent force area compared with the corresponding quarter in 2016.
- The areas in the “most similar group” to Dover are: Bolsover, Vale of Glamorgan, Bridgend, Waveney, Isle of Wight, Shepway, Kettering, North Lincolnshire, Swale, Wrexham, Wellingborough, Telford & Wrekin, Wakefield and Calderdale.

#### h) Police recorded violence against the person

- ‘Violence against the person’ offences contain the full spectrum of assaults, from pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the severity of violence varies considerably between incidents.
- For the year ending March 2017, 38% of all violence against the person incidents resulted in injury to the victim in the Dover district (down from 41.4% as at March 2016). There were no homicides recorded in the district during this period (down from 3 as at March 2016).



Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/crimeandjustice/crimeandjusticestatistics) for Community Safety Partnerships; rounded to 1 whole number

- For the year ending March 2017, the Dover district had a ‘Violence against the person’ rate of 25 per 1,000 population. This is up from a rate of 19 per 1,000 population for the year ending March 2016 and is the 6th highest in Kent and Medway.
- The average ‘Violence against the person’ rate across Kent is 19 per 1,000 population. This is no change from the year ending March 2015).
- Thanet had the highest rate of 35 per 1,000 population, whilst Sevenoaks had the lowest rate with 14 per 1,000 population.
- ONS guidance states that long-term trends in police recorded violent crime can be difficult to interpret, as they are influenced by a number of factors, such as:
  - Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in the levels of public reporting of incidents;
  - Local policing activity and priorities affect the levels of reported and recorded violent crime. Where the police are proactive in addressing low-level violence and anti-social behaviour, this can lead to more of these crimes being brought to their attention and being recorded.
  - Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in police recording practices.

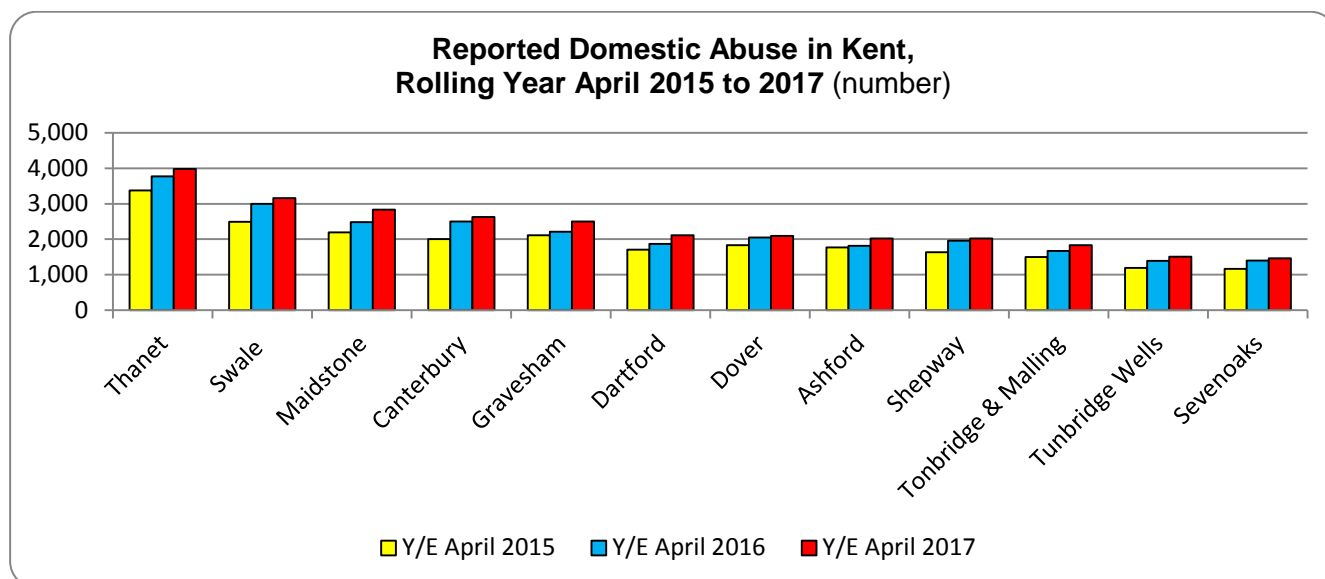
#### i) Domestic Abuse

- Domestic Abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been,



intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse.

- Domestic Abuse can happen to anyone, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, age, disability, class, income or where they live. In 2014 the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) identified domestic violence as a major public health issue worldwide and estimated it may account for up to 7% of the overall burden of disease in women, largely as a result of its impact on mental illness.



Source: Kent Police Analytical Team.

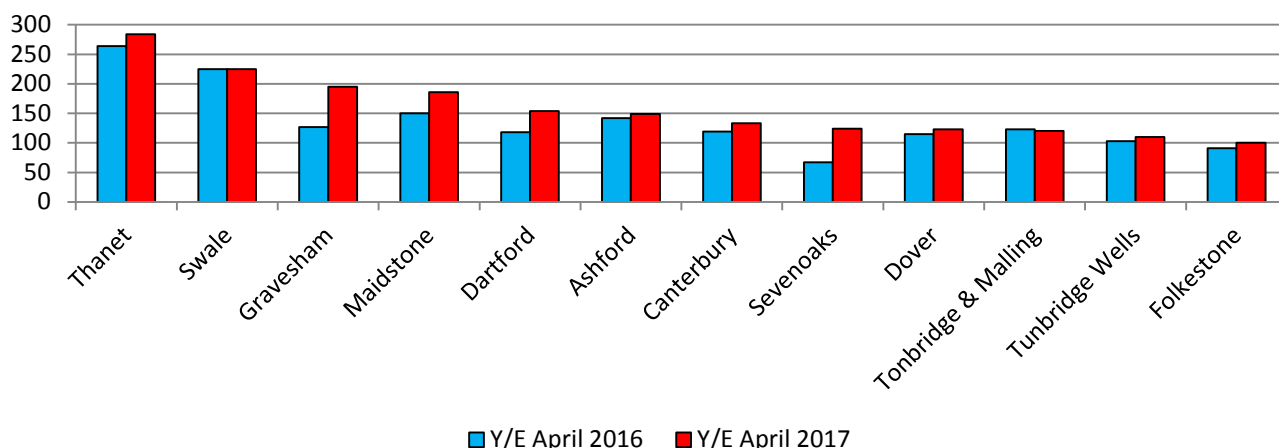
- Reported incidents of domestic abuse across all local authorities in Kent has risen between Y/E April 2015 and Y/E April 2017.
- Thanet experienced the highest levels of domestic abuse in the Y/E April 2017 with 3,982 recorded incidents.
- Sevenoaks experienced the lowest levels of domestic abuse in the Y/E April 2017 with 1,458 recorded incidents.
- Between Y/E April 2015 and Y/E April 2017, incidents of domestic abuse in the Dover district rose from 1,830 to 2,098 (+14.6%). This is the sixth lowest in Kent.
- Historically, it is known that domestic abuse has been under reported. It is important to note that increased reporting of domestic abuse is a specific aim of many recent awareness-raising campaigns, and does not necessarily mean that there is an increase in the levels of abuse. It may just mean that more victims (who had previously suffered in silence) are now coming forward for support. It is not possible to establish how much of the recent increases in reported incidents have been due to increased reporting as opposed to actual increased levels of abuse.

#### i. High Risk Cases of Domestic Abuse

- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) are designed for victims and families assessed at high risk of significant harm or murder. MARACs started running in Kent and Medway during July 2008, going live across all Kent Police Areas by August 2009.
- In the 12 months to April 2017, 1,903 high-risk cases (excluding Medway) were referred to MARACs, with 2,521 children living in those high-risk households. This is an increase of +15.8% on the previous year.
- In the Dover district, 123 cases were referred to MARACs in the 12 months up to April 2017, with 182 children living in these households. The number of cases is up from 115 the previous year (+7%). This is the fourth lowest number in Kent. Of these, 36 (29%) were repeat cases.



**High Risk Domestic Abuse Cases in Kent,  
Y/E April 2016 and April 2017 (number)**



Source: Kent Police Analytical Team.

- A new jointly commissioned Domestic Abuse Service for the county has been operational since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. Kent Police and Kent County Council are responsible for commissioning the service, with the district councils making a financial contribution.
- Domestic Abuse services in the Dover district are delivered by the [Oasis Domestic Abuse Service](#)<sup>4</sup>.
- Please also see the [Domestic Abuse Service](#)<sup>5</sup> website for details of other support services in Kent & Medway.

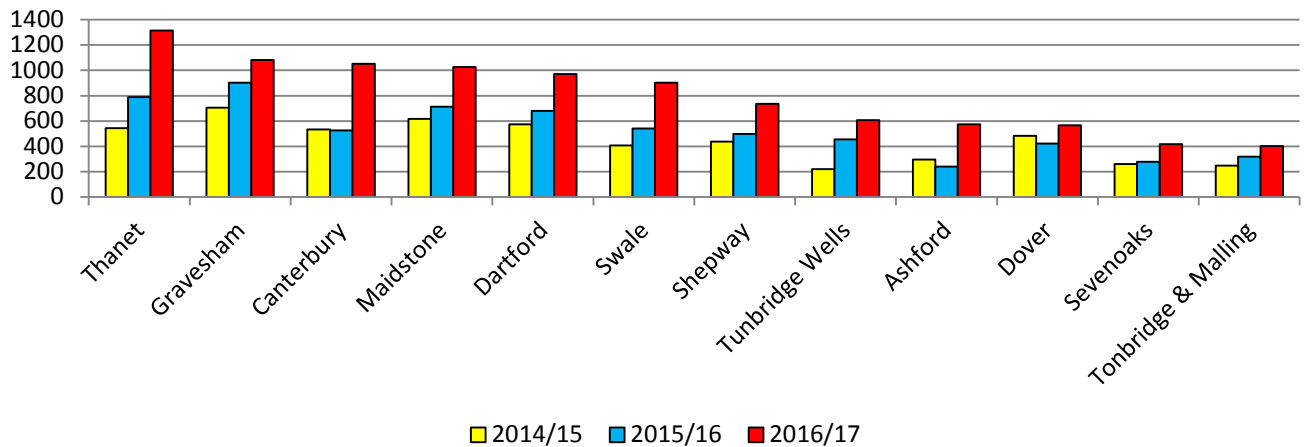
#### j) Hate Crime

- Hate crime covers any notifiable offence that is perceived, by the victim or any other person, as having been motivated (entirely or partially) by a hostility or prejudice to a personal characteristic or perceived personal characteristic, such as ethnicity or religion.
- There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime: race or ethnicity; sexual orientation; religion or beliefs; disability and transgender identity. It is possible for a hate crime offence to have more than one motivating factor.
- Hate crime can take many forms including:
  - Physical attacks such as assault, grievous bodily harm and murder, damage to property, offensive graffiti and arson;
  - Threat of attack including offensive letters, abusive or obscene telephone calls, groups hanging around to intimidate, and unfounded, malicious complaints; and
  - Verbal abuse, insults or harassment – taunting, offensive leaflets and posters, abusive gestures, dumping of rubbish outside homes or through letterboxes, and bullying at school or in the workplace.
- Hate crimes are a subset of notifiable offences recorded by the police and make up less than 2% of such crime, based on police recorded crime figures in 2016/17. In 2016/17, there was a 29% increase in police recorded hate crime in England and Wales. This is the largest percentage increase seen since the ONS began the series in 2011/12. The increase over the year is thought to reflect both a genuine rise in hate crime around the time of the EU referendum and also due to ongoing improvements in crime recording by police.

<sup>4</sup> [oasisdaseservice.org/](http://oasisdaseservice.org/)

<sup>5</sup> [domesticabuseservices.org.uk/](http://domesticabuseservices.org.uk/)

**Recorded Hate Crime in Kent,  
2014/15 to 2016/17 (number; financial year)**



Source: Kent Police Analytical Team.

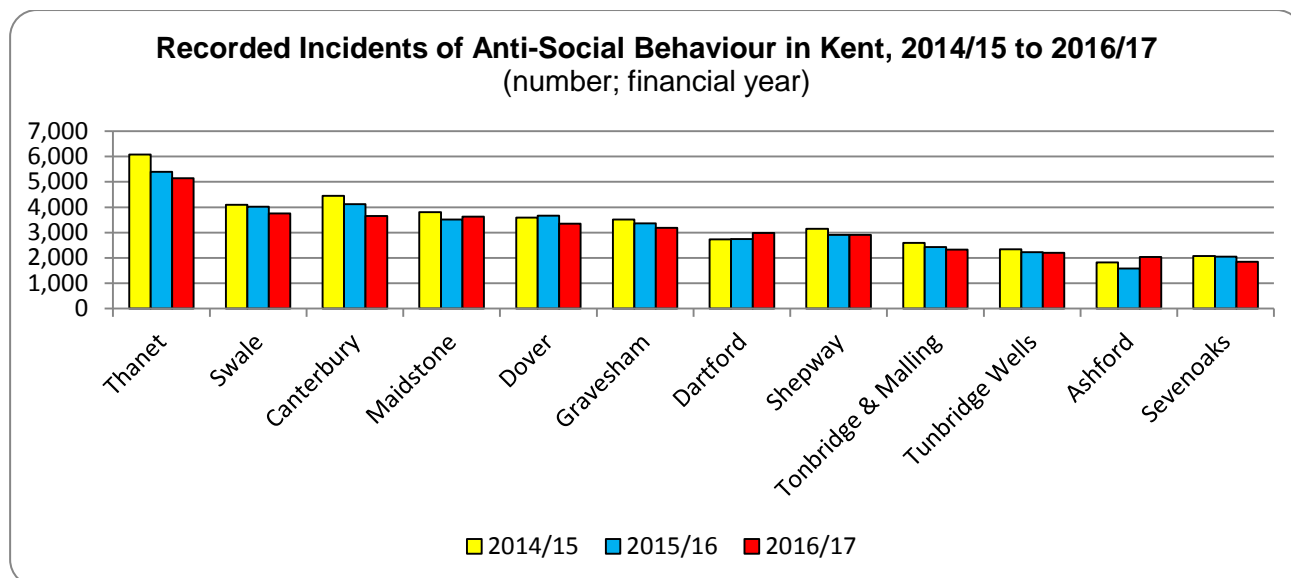
- Recorded incidents of hate crime across all local authorities in Kent has risen between 2015/16 and 2016/17.
- Thanet experienced the highest levels of hate crime in 2016/17 with 1,316 recorded incidents.
- Tonbridge and Malling experienced the lowest number with 402 recorded incidents.
- Between 2014/15 and 2016/17, incidents of hate crime in the Dover district rose from 482 to 565 (+17.2%). This is the third lowest in Kent.

#### **k) Anti-Social Behaviour in the Dover District**

- The term 'anti-social behaviour' (ASB) was formalised in the late 1990s to describe a wide range of the nuisance, disorder and crime that affect people's daily lives.
- ASB can mean different things to different people and includes, but is not restricted to:
  - noise and rowdy behaviour;
  - nuisance neighbours;
  - harassment/intimidation/threatening behaviour;
  - dealing/taking of drugs and drinking alcohol in the street;
  - nuisance/abandoned vehicles;
  - vandalism;
  - graffiti, litter and flytipping;
  - prostitution and indecent behaviour;
  - aggressive begging;
  - misuse of fireworks and fires being started;
  - noisy/intimidating dogs
  - hoax calls to emergency services.
- The police record incidents of ASB. In many cases these incidents may still be crimes in law, such as littering or dog fouling, but they are not of a level of severity that would result in the recording of a notifiable offence. Thus, they are not included in the main police recorded crime collection.
- Figures relating to ASB, however, can be considered alongside those on police recorded (notifiable) crime to provide a more comprehensive view of the crime and disorder that comes to the attention of the police.
- ASB incidents reported to the police are presented on the national crime map service to inform the public of crime and disorder happening in their local area. However, police recorded incidents of ASB are an incomplete count of the extent of ASB as incidents are also reported to other agencies, such as councils or social landlords.
- The effects on a victim of anti-social behaviour can be similar to that experienced by a victim of a crime. Therefore, reducing ASB is a priority for the Dover district.
- A joint Community Safety Unit (CSU), based at the Council offices, brings staff from Dover District Council and Kent Police under one roof. Kent County Council Community Wardens and staff from

other partner organisations also work out of the unit. The Community Safety Unit works closely with other DDC departments, especially Environmental Health, East Kent Housing and other relevant agencies to tackle ASB and community safety issues across the district.

## i. Kent



Source: Kent Police Analytical Team

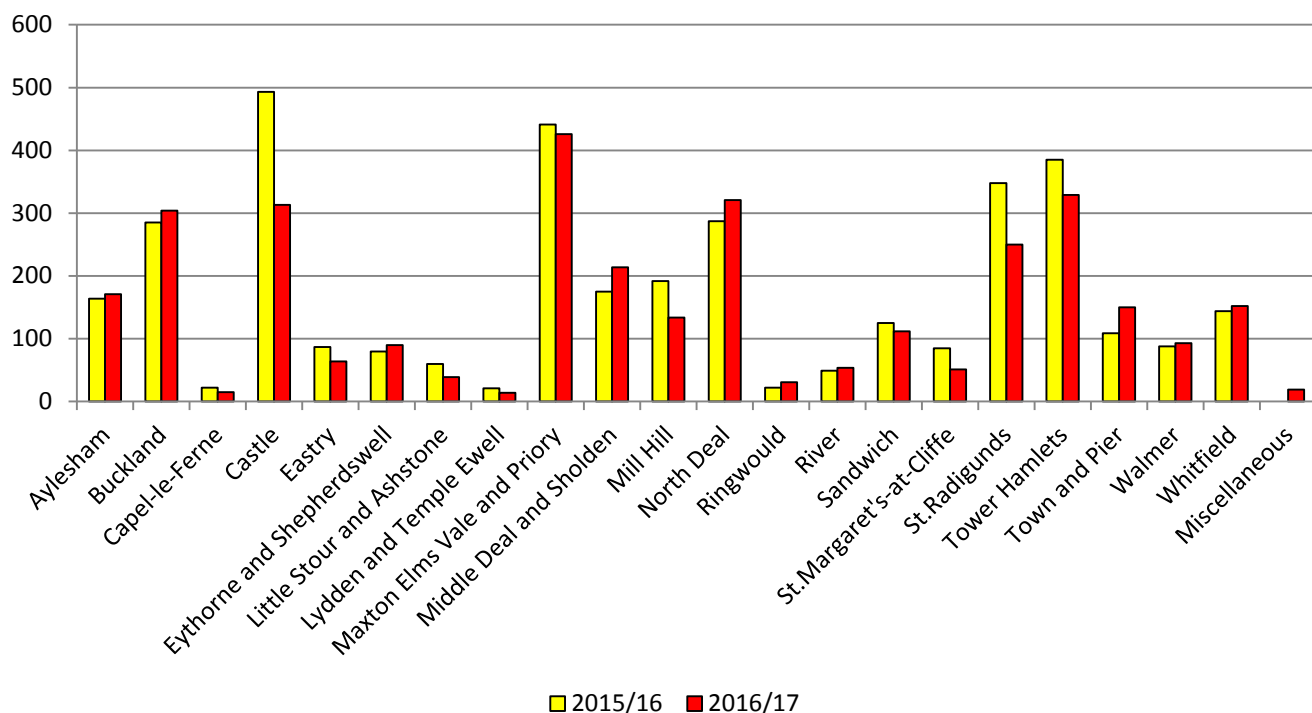
- Kent Police recorded a total of 37,014 incidents of ASB across the Kent local authorities in 2016/17. This is down from 38,017 in 2015/16 (-2.6%). Three areas in Kent saw an increase in recorded ASB in 2016/17: Ashford, Dartford and Maidstone.
- The total number of anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents recorded in the Dover district has fallen from 3,662 in 2015/16 to 3,346 in 2016/17 (-8.6%). The district had the fifth highest levels of ASB in Kent in 2016/17.
- Thanet experienced the highest number of incidents of ASB in 2016/17 with 5,141. Sevenoaks recorded the fewest with 1,850.

## ii. Dover District - Ward Level

- During 2016/17, there were 3,346 incidents of ASB recorded in the Dover district. This is down from 3,662 in 2015/16 (-8.6%).
- Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory ward saw the highest number of ASB incidents recorded by the police in 2016/17 with 426. This is down from 441 in 2015/16 (-3.4%).
- Lydden and Temple Ewell ward saw the lowest number of ASB incidents recorded by the police in 2016/17 with 14. This is down from 21 in 2015/16 (-33.3%).
- ASB incidents in the Castle ward fell by 180 incidents (-36.5%) between 2015/16 and 2016/17 from 493 to 313 respectively.

The following chart shows the number of ASB incidents recorded by the police at ward level in the district.

**Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents in the Dover District by Ward,  
2015/16 and 2016/17 (number; financial year)**



Source: Kent Police Analytical Team. Please note: 'Miscellaneous' includes crimes where it is not possible to allocate a specific ward since the exact location cannot always be identified, Police Station, Dover East & West Docks, Marine prefix beat codes and the Channel Tunnel Ventilation Facility.

## I) Closed Circuit Television

- We have operated a Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system in the Dover district since 1994. Cameras are strategically located around the town centres in Dover, Deal and Sandwich in car parks and public spaces (23 in Dover, 16 in Deal and 9 in Sandwich). The camera network is recorded 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is monitored from our control centre. CCTV images are stored for 28 days and are automatically erased after that time.
- The system is used to help provide a safer environment for everyone by:
  - Helping to reduce the fear of crime
  - Assisting in the detection and prevention of crime
  - Helping to catch and prosecute those who commit crime or public order offences
  - Providing evidential material for court proceedings
  - Assisting with traffic flow through the town but not to enforce minor traffic laws
- CCTV has proved itself in recent years to be a powerful weapon in the continuing fight against crime, particularly when integrated with other crime reduction methods such as retail 'radio-link' systems.

Incidents	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Dover	4,347	4,557	4,864
Deal	683	1,084	1,400
Sandwich	184	205	111
Total	5,214	5,846	6,375

- The table above shows the number of incidents recorded by the CCTV system over the past three years. These are incidents identified by our CCTV staff and are not a reflection of Police crime statistics over the same period. For example, an incident may require action by CCTV staff yet not amount to a crime nor require any Police response.
- During 2016/17:
  - The Police attended 2,355 of the 6,375 incidents recorded and made 230 arrests.

- 384 recordings were reviewed by the Police and 176 by CCTV on behalf of the Police. 273 of these were found to contain evidence to justify seizure of that data for use in criminal investigations.
- CCTV was involved in providing assistance to 367 vulnerable people.
- 160 arrests were made by Police as a direct result of observations carried out by CCTV operators, who additionally provided assistance in a further 44 arrests. CCTV also monitored a further 54 incidents.
- Please see the [CCTV Annual Reports](#)<sup>6</sup> for further information.

#### **m) Crime Maps and Neighbourhood Policing**

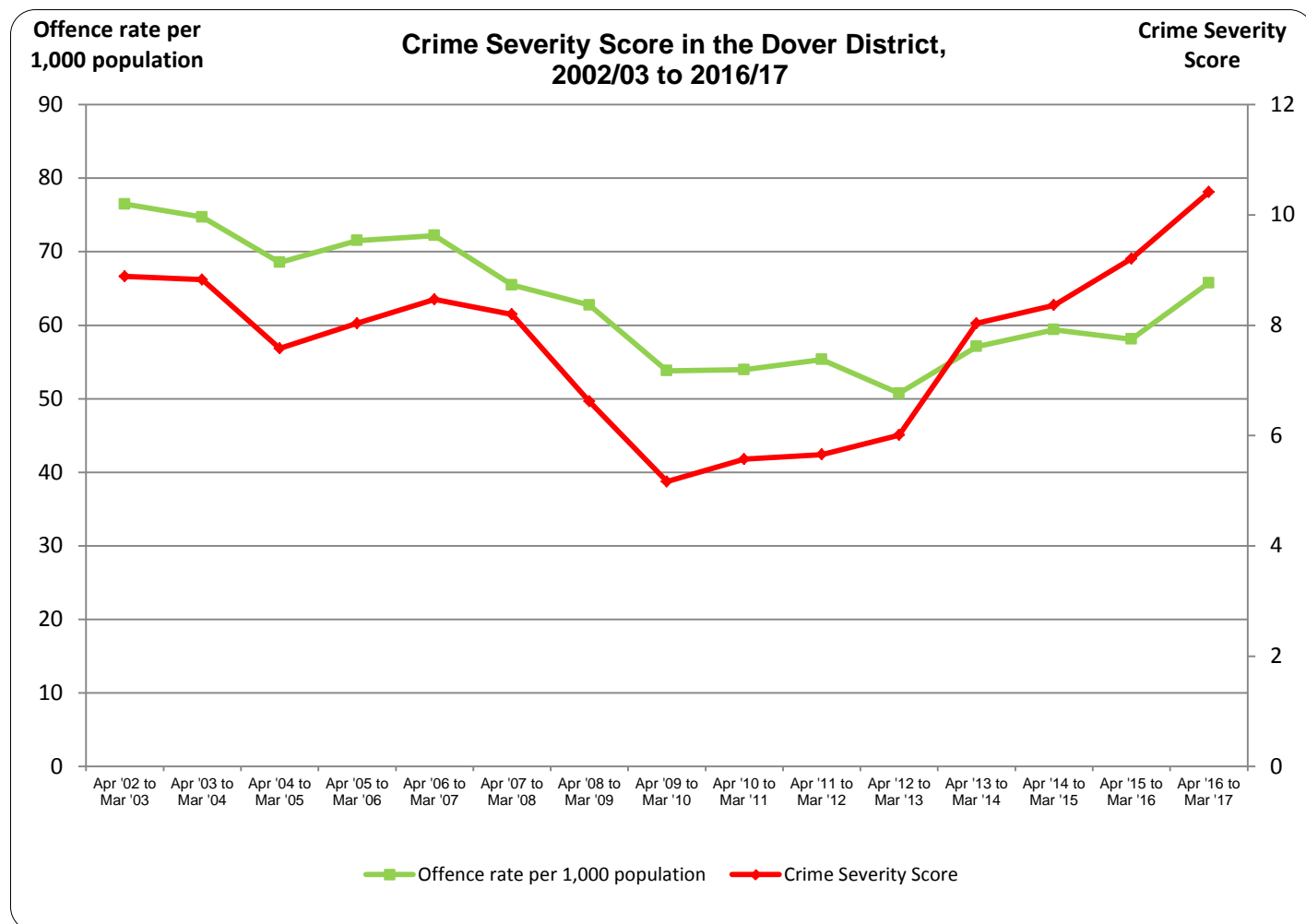
- Since January 2009 every police force has made maps available on their website giving local crime statistics and details of neighbourhood policing teams in the local area. The principle behind neighbourhood policing is to provide a visible local policing service to meet the needs of communities.
- Neighbourhood policing is carried out by police officers, PCSOs, special constables, community wardens and volunteers. Neighbourhood policing teams work closely with residents, businesses and community groups to address local problems including crime and anti-social behaviour.
- To find out who your local officer is, and view ward level crime maps, please see the interactive map on the [Kent Police](#)<sup>7</sup> website.

#### **n) Crime Severity Score (CSS)**

- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has been developing a weighted measure of crimes recorded by the police, the “Crime Severity Score”. Existing official statistics on police recorded crime data are presented as counts of the number of offences or as a rate of offences recorded per head of population, broken into broad offence categories. However, even within a broad category, the counts take no account of the different levels of severity of the crimes within a category, or the demands these will place on the police.
- This new measure of crime aims to address this by taking into account both the volume and the severity of offences, by weighting offences differently. By “severity”, the ONS intends to reflect the relative harm of an offence to society and the likely demands on the police, given that the police resource requirements are likely to be greater for offences that are more serious and therefore weighted more highly. For example, it would be expected that the police response to a serious violent crime would be more resource intensive than their response to an incident of criminal damage.
- The Severity Score is intended to complement existing police recorded crime data, providing additional data that better reflect the level of severity of the crimes recorded by the police.

<sup>6</sup> [dover.gov.uk/Community/Community-Safety/CCTV/CCTV.aspx](https://dover.gov.uk/Community/Community-Safety/CCTV/CCTV.aspx)

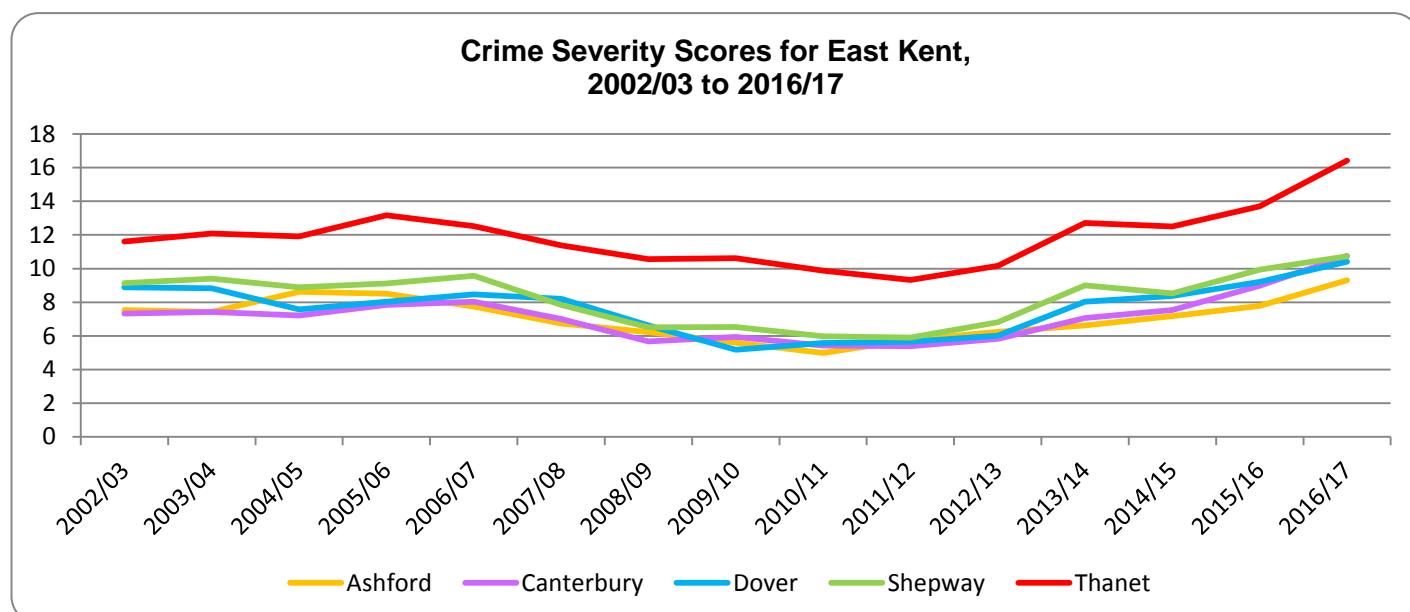
<sup>7</sup> <https://www.police.uk/kent/>



Source: ONS Experimental Statistics (in the testing phase and not yet fully developed)

Percentage % change - April 2016 to March 2017 compared with:		
	April 2002 to March 2003	April 2015 to March 2016
<b>Crime Severity Score</b>	17%	13%
<b>Offence rate per 1,000 population</b>	-14%	13%

The following chart compares the Crime Severity Scores for the East Kent Community Safety Partnership areas.



### 3. PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

- As well as being used to estimate actual levels of crime in England and Wales, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) also contains a range of questions on perceptions of crime.
- The ONS reports that many more people in England and Wales worry about being a victim of crime than will actually experience it. The gap between the perception of crime and the risk of becoming a victim is particularly noticeable around robbery figures. ONS figures showed that 0.3% of adults were victims of robbery in the year ending March 2016, but 9% of those surveyed were very worried they would experience it in the forthcoming year – 30 times higher than the rate of victimisation. The figures also showed that across all types of crime, women worried more about being a victim of crime than men.
- The primary purpose of the CSEW is to provide national level estimates (although some headline figures are available at regional level) and it is therefore not possible to include results for the Dover district in this report.
- The ONS have devised a “[crime calculator](#)”<sup>8</sup>, using three years’ worth of Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) data, to give people an indication of how their own personal characteristics are related to the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime.
- Using this tool, you can use your characteristics and those of your local area to see average victimisation rates for different types of crime, and see how these compare with national rates and your own perceptions of crime risk.

### 4. TROUBLED FAMILIES PROGRAMME

- The Troubled Families programme is a Government commitment to working with local authorities and their partners to help 120,000 troubled families in England turn their lives. Troubled Families are defined as “those that have problems and often cause problems to the community around them, putting high costs on the public sector”.
- The original programme ran from 2010 to 2015. The Dover district received ‘Payment by Results’ funding for assisting 241 families during the period it was running locally (July 2013 to May 2015).
- As a result of the successes in Phase 1, Kent is now taking part in an expanded 5 year programme – Phase 2. The Phase 2 programme has extended criteria, which means a greater number of families will qualify for the programme and be able to receive support.
- Between 2015-2020, the Dover district is required to turn around the lives of 936 families. As at September 2017, 1,573 families had been verified for the programme, with 1,052 engaged by Troubled Family Intervention workers. 330 families have been “turned around”.

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<sup>8</sup> [visual.ons.gov.uk/people-greatly-overestimate-their-likelihood-of-being-robbed/](https://visual.ons.gov.uk/people-greatly-overestimate-their-likelihood-of-being-robbed/)