

# Safer Newham Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

## Strategic Assessment 2010-2011



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## Section 1: Introduction

The Safer Newham Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) coordinates multi-agency action to reduce crime and ASB and develop a safer community. Partners include the London Borough of Newham Council, the emergency services, the Primary Care Trust, and the National Offender Management Service. A full list of partners is provided in appendix A. The annual Strategic Assessment is part of the intelligence generation process that the CDRP uses to help tackle crime and disorder, and improve community safety. It draws from a range of data sources across the Partnership to review performance against specific aims based on the previous Strategic Assessment and targets from the CDRP's 2008-2011 Plan and identify strategic priorities for the coming year.

The Strategic Assessment includes the following sections:

- *Performance, activities and recent trends*: reviews our performance against targets, describes the activities that have aimed to address the issues we previously identified and details major developments that may impact upon future delivery.
- *Method*: describes the approach taken in this Strategic Assessment and the analytical methods used to identify both broad priority areas (akin to the priority themes of previous Strategic Assessments) to focus resources on and, within these areas, specific crime and ASB priority problems which would benefit from further analysis and problem-solving partnership work in the coming year.
- *CDRP Priority Focus Areas*
- *CDRP Priority Problems*
- *Next steps for the CDRP 2010-2011*: sets out the next steps recommended to be taken by the Partnership in relation to the priority problems identified.

**Note:** this report uses many technical terms and refers to various data sources (underlined herein). These are defined and explained in appendices B and C respectively.

## Section 2: Performance, activities and recent trends

### 2.1 Performance against targets

The tables below set out performance against targets relating to the strategic priorities for 2009-2010. Data are CRIS geocoded crime except where specified. National Indicators based on population estimates are based on 2001 census data known to grossly underestimate Newham's population, hence overinflate the crime rates.

#### 2.1.1 Violent crime (April – September for 2009 and 2010)

Measure	Target	2009	2010	Change
Serious violent crime rate (per 1000 pop'n) (NI 15)*	-23%	2.6	2.26	-13%
Serious knife crime rate (per 1000 popn) (NI 28)* (includes robbery)	-9%	3.27	3.25	-1%
Gun crime rate (per 1000 popn) (NI 29) (includes robbery)	-11%	0.57	0.91	60%
Assault with injury rate (per 1000 pop'n) (NI 20)	-1%	11.25	11.19	-1%
Victims or offenders of MSV** flagged as under the influence of alcohol	-2%	138	75	-45%
MSV offences occurring in specific hotspots:				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stratford</li> <li>• Woodgrange Rd</li> <li>• High Street North</li> </ul>	-6%	7	8	+14%
	-6%	30	16	-47%
	-6%	22	9	-59%
MSV offences occurring on Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 9pm to 3am the next morning	-2%	93	70	-25%
Offences relating to Wounding***	-4.5%	264	219	-17%
Offences relating to GBH without intent***	-2%	104	53	-59%
MSV where the victim is aged 0-19****	-4.5%	54	183	+19%
Non-UK passport holders brought into custody for violent and sexual offences.	-1%	543	583	+7%
MSV where the victim is aged 0-19 Monday-Friday 3pm-6pm	-4.5%	29	35	+21%
MSV where the victim is aged 0-19 where knives/sharps coded as 'intimated-convicted', used to injure', 'used to threaten'.	-2%		+25	+31%
Repeat incidents of domestic violence	27%	3.2%	27%	-46%
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 (NI 111) (full financial year 09/10 vs target and actual for 10/11 quarter 1)	75	413	59	-21% to target

\* Data from LBN performance team, 09/10 full year, 10/11 projected from quarters 1 & 2.

\*\* Most Serious Violence (defined in Appendix B)

\*\*\* Data from MetMIS 1 April to 17 October.

\*\*\*\* Data from MetMIS 1 April to 30 September.

### 2.1.2 Serious Acquisitive Crime (April – August for 2009 and 2010)

Measure	Target	2009	2010	Change
Serious acquisitive crime rate (per 1000 pop'n)*	-7%	42.37	42.49	0%
Robbery offences occurring in specific hotspots:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stratford</li> <li>• Woodgrange Rd</li> <li>• High Street North</li> </ul>	-6%	24	15	-38%
	-6%	67	58	-13%
	-6%	41	44	+7.3%
Robbery offences with victims under 29**	-6%	572	679	+19%
14-18yr and 18-24yr olds accused of theft from MV	-3%	64	32	-50%
Theft from MV offences	-3%		+64	+3%
Theft of MV offences	-3%		+99	+19%
Residential burglary offences	-5%		-24	-13%
Residential burglary offences in top 9 postcodes ***	-10%	34	9***	-74%
Non-UK passport holders brought into custody for personal robbery, residential burglary, theft from MV and theft of MV.	-1%	119	116	-3%
Drug users in effective treatment (NI 40) (Substance Misuse Partnership data, to June only)	1088	982	1030	+5%

\* Data from LBN performance team, 09/10 full year, 10/11 projected from quarters 1 & 2.

\*\* Age of those recorded and flagged as 'victim' and based upon 'apparent age from'.

\*\*\* E15 4AE, E15 4NX, E16 2RD, E6 6AF, E7 9AJ, E12 6TP, E15 4NY, E16 3TR, E6 5JJ

### 2.1.3 ASB (October – September 2008-2009 and 2009-2010)

Focus areas under this priority were ASB associated with young people and ASB associated with alcohol and/or substance misuse. Targets were not identified for these performance measures.

Measure	08/09	09/10	Change
FLARE reports of Youth Disorder*	767	780	+2%
FLARE reports of street drinking and drunken behaviour*	87	140	+61%
FLARE reports of drug related ASB*	150	186	+24%
% of Liveability survey respondents who consider teenagers	54%	48%	-6%

hanging around on the streets / intimidating group behaviour a problem (2009 vs 2010)			
% of Liveability survey respondents who consider drunk or rowdy behaviour a problem (NI 41) (2009 vs 2010)	31%	26%	-5%
% of Liveability survey respondents who consider drug use or dealing a problem (NI 42)* (2009 vs 2010)	35%	32%	-3%

\* Reports from external sources only (public meetings, calls to the ASB hotline, members' enquiries, letters, faxes, emails and website reports from the public), as reports from internal sources such as CCTV or officers patrolling are affected by proactive taskings.

#### 2.1.4 Improving Public Confidence

Targets were not identified for these performance measures.

Measure	2009	2010	Change
% of Liveability survey respondents satisfied with the way in which local concerns about ASB and crime are dealt with by the local police (NI 21)	61%	60%	-2%
% of Liveability survey respondents who feel safe in the local area during the day	94%	94%	0%
% of Liveability survey respondents who feel safe in local area after dark	51%	51%	0%

#### 2.1.6 Reducing reoffending (Financial year 07/08 and 09-10)

Measure	Target	07/08	09/10	Change
% of adults under probation supervision who re-offend per quarter (NI 18)	8.82%	9.1%	8.92%	1%
Re-offending convictions per prolific and priority offender (PPO) (NI 30)	2.92	2.19	1.76	-20%
Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence (NI 143)	78%	74%	97%	31%
Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence (NI 144)	43%	33%	57%	73%
Re-offences by young people per quarter – quarter 1 (NI 19)*	-	09/10 32%	10/11 46%	+43%
Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rate (per 100,000 admissions) (NI 39)	2270	1906	2363	24%
Drug related offending rate (08/09 vs 09/10 to quarter 3) (NI 38)	0.87	0.91	.82	-4%

\* This increase is likely due to triage (see section 2.2) diverting lower risk offenders from the Youth Justice System.

## 2.2 Partnership activities

The CDRP has carried out a range of activities in 2010 to reduce crime and ASB, and improve community safety, focusing on the strategic priorities, including:

#### Violent crime

- Implemented a Multi Agency Risk Meeting for young people coming to attention as victims or offenders.
- Serious Youth Violence police unit established to identify gang/group members and disrupt their activity.
- Implemented a triage system for assessing and diverting young offenders coming into custody, which has reduced first time entrants to the youth justice system.

- Identified top 50 locations/premises and focused partnership enforcement action against those assessed as highest risk, resulting in a 20% decrease in MSV in these areas.
- After school patrols by the Safer Schools MPS team and SNTs at colleges, schools and pupil referral units.
- Youth Street Action Teams run by Youth Services tasked to patrol hotspots, identified by tactical analysis, and engage with young people.
- Regular Staysafe operations where social services and police teams patrol a designated area looking for any unsupervised young people and return them to a place of safety using Child Protection legislation.
- Serious and violent crime case worker funded to provide 'through' service to victims of violent crime.
- Violent Offenders Programme for young people on an ISSP level of support.
- HEART programme commissioned through the Tackling Knives Action Plan to deliver key messages in schools about domestic violence.
- Domestic Violence Intervention Project: a non-court mandated community programme for perpetrators of domestic violence.

#### *Serious acquisitive crime*

- Knife Crime Workshop delivered to all young people involved in a robbery offence bailed to the YOT under the triage scheme.
- Safer Schools Partnership between police and Secondary School head teachers to address issues of youth crime, particularly robbery.
- Robbery operations including high visibility patrols of hotspots, ANPR, knife arches and cycle patrols for mobile support.
- Established a specific police robbery squad, a reactive team, and robbery taskforce, proactively addressing potential robbery based on intelligence.
- Decoy operations, placing a vehicle equipped with CCTV, tracking and target items in motor vehicle hotspots.
- One burglary operation undertaken per quadrant per quarter, including both operational and preventative elements.
- Tasked a dedicated Crack House closure officer to work with the SNT and BIU.

#### *ASB associated with young people and alcohol/drugs*

- Increased use of ASBOs, tenancy proceedings and injunctions to deal with young people involved in ASB.
- Strategic Enforcement Group set up to coordinate ASB related enforcement activity across the Council (licensing, private housing, trading standards, food, planning etc), and with the Police and other partners.
- 'Arrest Days' operated jointly by the Police, the Council's enforcement and regulatory services, and the UK Border Agency, targeting premises identified as generating crime and ASB associated with youths such as chicken shops and shisha bars.
- Supported by CDRP analysis, the Council's Licensing Committee adopted a Cumulative Impact Policy to control licensing by establishing a presumption against granting or extending licences in areas identified as having a high density of licensed premises and crime/disorder.
- A Designated Public Place Order (DPPO, which gives the police powers to require people to cease drinking in a public place if they are causing a nuisance or annoyance) in Stratford successfully reduced street drinking in that area. The Council have since approved a borough-wide DPPO, commencing January 2011.
- Funding of for Neighbourhood Crime Reduction quadrants to achieve security outcomes identified through their Problem Solving Process.

- Victim Support Outreach Worker to improve the service to victims and witnesses of both ASB and low level crime.

*Improving public confidence*

- CDRP communications plan setting out key messages aimed at improving public confidence for staff to deliver.
- Quadrant Newsletters publicising the activities of the Community Safety Division of the Council.
- Regular ‘Quick Comms’ to residents informing them of successes in fighting crime and ASB, and to deliver ‘you said, we did’ messages.
- Safer Neighbourhood Teams ‘Street a Week’ door-knocking campaign to introduce themselves to residents and build familiarisation with their service.
- Seasonal campaigns in a variety of media providing crime prevention advice.
- Operation Slingshot, which included publicity to reduce crime and ASB associated with the Halloween and Guy Fawkes period.

*Reducing reoffending / Offender management*

- Comprehensive Offender Profile commissioned to improve our understanding of Newham’s offender population, drivers for offending and any related gaps in offender management, to identify how local services can be improved to achieve better outcomes with regard to criminogenic needs and reducing re-offending.
- Safer Newham Homes initiative providing victims of burglary, DV and hate crime with improved home security (e.g. locks) to prevent re-victimisation.
- Priority Prolific Offenders (PPO): funding for a Probation Officer for the non-statutory offenders in the cohort, a vehicle for the PPO Unit, and resettlement and incentive scheme to reduce re-offending.
- Volunteer-based Mentoring Project co-funded with Substance Misuse Partnership.
- Construction, literacy and numeracy training for 15 offenders who are Diamond Team clients (the Diamond team assists in the resettlement of offenders sentenced to under 12 months imprisonment, hence receiving no probation supervision, with high risk of reconviction and re-settlement needs).

**2.3. Major developments and the recession**

*2.3.1 Regeneration and housing*

A number of major regeneration and housing developments are currently away in Newham. While creating opportunities for employment and lifestyle improvements, there is also potential for impact on crime. For example, with more houses come more targets for burglary, and the new Westfield Shopping Centre in Stratford will provide an additional commercial area with high footfall and opportunities for crime usually seen in such areas like snatches, pickpocketing and other thefts from the person. The main redevelopment projects are summarised below.

<b>Redevelopment Project</b>	<b>No. homes</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<b>The Thames Gateway</b> – Regeneration including transport and housing from the Isle of Dogs to Southend and the Isle of Sheppey by 2020.	16,000	Phase 1 began 2010
<b>Stratford City</b> - new shopping, leisure and social facilities and new homes by 2020. 15,000 jobs will be created in the construction phases with up to 34,000 new jobs within the business, retail and leisure sector. Includes Westfield Shopping Centre to be the largest	16,400	First phase completed 2009. Westfield due to open in September 2011

mall in Europe.		
<b>Canning Town and Custom House</b> –create new homes, improving two town centres, enhancing transportation and building other leisure and entertainment facilities. Refurbishment of Ferrier Point is now complete.	8,000	Redevelopment of Rathbone Market and Canning Town Centre underway.
<b>Royal Docks</b> – Newham is working with the London Development Agency to build new homes and business premises in the area.	5,000	Regeneration work scheduled for within the next 5 years
<b>Stratford High Street</b> – LBN, London Thames Gateway Development Corporation and Design For London are carrying out improvements to Stratford High Street, renewing pavements, road re-surfacing and providing new lights, signs and trees.	N/A	Work to the High Street is underway and should be complete by March 2011

Source: [www.newham.gov.uk](http://www.newham.gov.uk)

### 2.3.2 The Olympics

The Olympic Park development constitutes a further major redevelopment project, with potential impacts on crime and disorder. The main stadium will be a permanent structure with 80,000 seats during the competition reduced to 25,000 afterwards. The Olympic park venues under construction also include an Aquatics Centre, Velodrome and other indoor arenas which will remain, albeit with reduced capacity, as part of the legacy plan. The 2,800 unit Village will provide accommodation for up to 17,500 during the Olympics and will be sold off as housing afterwards. (Source: [www.newham.gov.uk](http://www.newham.gov.uk))

The Olympics are already having an effect on Newham's demographic, with the increase in associated job opportunities drawing in large numbers of migrants. The latest figures from the DWP show that in 2009, 10,680 National Insurance numbers were given to migrants in Newham. More than a third were from Eastern Europe, with 1,510 Poles, 1,090 Romanians and 850 Lithuanians among those coming to the borough. As seen in Section 5 below, the influx of Eastern European nationals is also reflected in the offender population.

There is also intelligence and anecdotal evidence which suggests that prostitution has been increasing, and has been linked to the increase in the construction workforce. While survey data suggest that concern about prostitution is low borough-wide, there are local pockets (e.g. Forest Gate North) where concern is high, and the Community Safety Division is undertaking local partnership problem-solving work to address this.

### 2.3.3 The recession

The recession is having an impact on Newham, with unemployment an estimated 16% and mortgage repossession rates amongst the highest in London (four times the national average) ([www.londonpovertyprofile.org.uk](http://www.londonpovertyprofile.org.uk)). In terms of crime and disorder, the recession may lead to an increase in acquisitive crime, particularly in the most deprived areas. However, with less disposable income it is also argued that with less people enjoying the night-time economy that this will reduce opportunities for alcohol-related violent crime and disorder. However, an increase in domestic violence could be expected, due to the impact of rising unemployment, the stresses associated with this, and family members spending more time at home together. The recession has also, anecdotally, been cited as a factor in the recent increase in prostitution, with sexual health outreach workers suggesting that some women are returning to sex work after many years absence to make ends meet. In terms of environmental ASB, the recession

may lead to more waste being disposed of illegally (e.g through flytipping), due to difficulty meeting the costs of legal disposal. Further, as the recession causes scrap metal prices to fall, an increase in the dumping of abandoned vehicles could be expected, as a cost, rather than a payment to the owner for scrapping their vehicle is once again established.

## **2.4. Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)**

Counter Terrorism has been and remains an additional CDRP priority. Given its distinct remit it is dealt with separately in this section.

The current level of threat of terrorism as defined by JTAC is 'severe' nationwide and within Newham. The Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) has identified Green Street and Forest Gate as areas of particular vulnerability within Newham. The CTLP indicated that young men from Pakistani and Somali groups are particularly vulnerable. Analysis of the ethnic background of Channel referrals, however, suggests a wider range of communities. In addition to these formal assessments of threat, we have anecdotal evidence that Al Muhajiroon and its affiliates and aliases remain active across East London, as do Hizb ut Tahrir. The council remains vigilant to these activities and acts to block extremist groups from accessing council premises when intelligence is received.

PVE activities this year included:

- St Mungo's organisation commissioned to manage resettlement of Muslim prisoners.
- Office for Public Management commissioned to produce a report on PVE.
- Implemented Channel Process to identify, assess and where necessary refer for support or other intervention, individuals in the community at risk of involvement in violent extremism. LBN funds a sergeant based at East Ham to manage this process.
- Cohesion through Sport programme, engaging young people in football and crickets to promote social inclusion and community cohesion within targeted areas of concern.
- Cohesion Events, including flag raising and Holocaust Remembrance Day.
- Created an Interventions Team of two internal secondment posts to deliver training, direct interventions and capacity building. Currently focussing on working with schools and colleges.

## **Section 3: Method**

### **3. 1 The bigger picture – the CDRP and the problem-solving process**

In establishing priorities for the CDRP for the coming year, broad focus areas were identified, which were publically consulted on. Next, analysis identified more specific problems within each priority area. In line with best practice for crime and disorder reduction, it is recommended that the CDRP adopt this problem-oriented approach and the SARA process (Scan – Analyse – Respond – Assess), such that the identified priority problems would form distinct problem-solving projects to scan, analyse, respond to and assess the outcomes of.

This strategic assessment sets out the 'scanning' results, defining the problems. Next, in depth analysis would result in recommended response options which may

include intervention with offenders<sup>1</sup>, preventive measures (e.g. education, environmental changes), enforcement action, addressing information gaps, and public reassurance/ communications. The CDRP would then decide which options to implement and allocate resources accordingly (be it through its own funds or using mainstream services). Following implementation, evaluations would be completed to determine whether desired outcomes have been achieved.

### 3.2 Priority identification method

*Data:*

- MPS notifiable offences from the MPS website 1 October – 30 September 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 (being the largest, most comprehensive crime dataset)
- ASB records from the Council's FLARE database and MPS CAD database, 1 October – 30 September 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 (being the two largest ASB datasets, covering both calls to the police and the council in relation to ASB)
- Quarterly Ward Survey on Crime and ASB (QWS) perception data, quarterly waves 1-4 (October 2009 – September 2010).

*Process:*

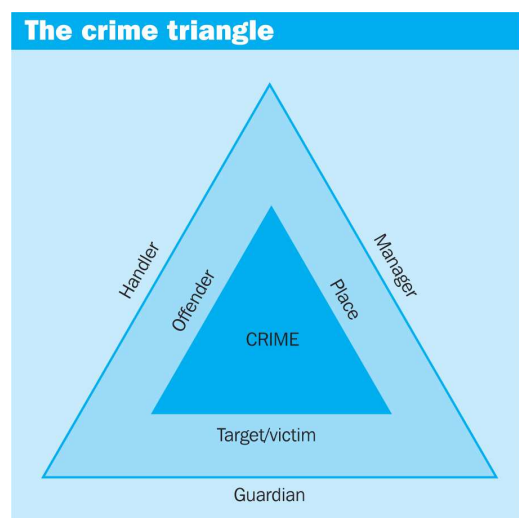
Using a simple matrix, a point was allocated to Crime and ASB categories where:

- The volume of offences/records was greater than average,
- The volume of offences/records had increased by more than 10% year on year,
- The proportion of survey respondents ranking that category in their top 3 concerns was greater than average, or
- The proportion of survey respondents ranking that category in their top 3 concerns had increased by more than 10% between waves 1-2 and waves 3-4.

Points were averaged to produce a score between 0 and 1. Categories scoring 0.5 or above were selected as pre-consultation priorities. These priorities were then subject to public consultation which took the form of an additional question in the 5<sup>th</sup> wave of the QWS, asking respondents to indicate their first, second and third priorities out of the list. Priorities receiving little public support were then removed as detailed in section 4.

### 3.3 Problem identification method

To isolate specific problems within the priority focus areas, data from various sources across the CDRP were interrogated, looking at factors associated with offenders, victims, targets, times and locations (i.e. the sides of the 'crime triangle' shown opposite). Where possible, base rate data (such as population breakdowns) were obtained, to calculate whether a given factor was accounting for a proportion of crime disproportionate to its base rate (e.g. 20% of the population accounting for 80% of offences). Problems were defined by the factors accounting for



<sup>1</sup> While reducing reoffending was previously a strategic priority, in the proposed model measures for reducing reoffending would be considered at this stage, when developing response options for specific problems.

significant proportions of crimes, particularly where disproportionate to what would be expected from the base rates (indicating where resources should be focused for the greatest returns). Survey data were also compared to the crime/ASB data to find 'reassurance gap' problems where public perceptions are worse than the actual levels of crime/ASB.

## Section 4: CDRP Priority Focus Areas

The full tables used to determine the priority focus areas are provided in Appendix D. The pre-consultation priorities identified are set out below, along with the public consultation results.

Priority area	%*	Rank
Street crime: personal robbery, 'snatch' and other thefts from the person**	53%	1
Violent crime	40%	2
Burglary	36%	3
Drug offences and misuse	35%	4
ASB - youth related	29%	5
ASB - waste or litter on the street	25%	6
Theft from MV	20%	7
ASB - nuisance and rowdy behaviour	17%	8
ASB - noise (e.g. from neighbours, loud music, parties)	15%	9
Other thefts (excluding theft from vehicles, from shops and from the person, thefts of vehicles and cycles, e.g. thefts in public places, theft of unattended items)	8%	10

\* % of QWS respondents (n=1007) ranking that category as their first, second or third priority.

\*\* e.g. pick-pocketing, 'dipping' offences.

Given the small percentages of respondents agreeing with Nuisance, Noise and Other Thefts as priorities, these categories have been removed, leaving the remaining seven priority focus areas.

## Section 5: CDRP Priority Problems

### 5.1 Violent Crime Problems

#### 5.1.1 Youth violence

**Offenders:** While according to best estimates **15 to 19 year olds** make up 7% of Newham's population, this age group made up 15%<sup>2</sup> of those accused, 16% of arrests, and 24% of suspects of violent offences.<sup>3</sup> This was the peak age group for violence in terms of offending disproportionately (2-3 times) to the population rate.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this report, percentages are taken from the total number of offences/offenders for which information on a given factor was available, i.e. where details of age/sex/ethnicity etc were not recorded, these records were excluded.

<sup>3</sup> Data received from the Youth Offending Team was not broken down by offence type in order to isolate violent from other offenders. Further analysis of this priority problem (and other problems highlighting young offenders) will need to include such data to be able to provide a full picture of this offender group.

Reflecting the overall violence trend, amongst 15-19 year olds 90% of accused and 88% of suspects were **male**, approximately 1.8 times their GLA estimated population rate (49%).

Although no **ethnic group** appeared to be offending particularly disproportionately<sup>4</sup> for violence as a whole, the picture changes for youth violence. GLA estimates that 25% of Newham's population is black, but this group made up 48% of suspects aged 15-19 and 39% of accused 15-19 year olds. Black Caribbeans (14%) and Black – Other (5%) appeared more amongst 15-19 year old arrestees, representing ratios of 2.07 and 1.66 times their population rate respectively.<sup>5</sup>

While an accused individual's **school** is infrequently recorded (representing a significant intelligence gap), based on the small numbers available, and controlling for the school population, there were disproportionate numbers of accused of secondary school age (11-17) from Kingsford, Royal Docks, Eastlea and Rokeby Schools.

This age group were also more likely than all other age groups except 10-14 year olds to offend in **groups**. Thirty-six percent of violent offences involving 15-19 year olds involved 2 or more suspects (15% involved two suspects). Intelligence suggests that violence amongst this age group may link to identified '**gangs**' or '**peer groups**' of young people which are known to have violent confrontations but not form Organised Criminal Networks (i.e. 'gangs' in the traditional sense). They commit violence in regards to postcodes and localities and all are mixed racial groups (Source: BIU KFID00001203 Gun Crime Summary August 2010). Out of 36 individuals identified by the BIU for Operation ARMOUR (East Area Gangs) as involved in gang activity, the average age was 18 years (range 15-27). These individuals were suspected or accused of 36 violent offences from January 2007 from September 2010.

In terms of **weapon** use, violent offences by 15-19 year old suspects were more likely to feature knives or sharp instruments intimidated, threatened with or used (13% of offences vs 8% for all age groups), but use or intimidation of firearms was a feature of only 0.7% of offences for this age group (all ages: 1%).

Offences with suspects aged 15-19 were less likely to be 'flagged' as either domestic violence (8%) or alcohol related (7%) than violence across all age groups (26% DV, 15% alcohol related), confirming this is a different problem. According to DIP data, out of 66 18-19 year old violence arrestees tested for class A drugs, 92% tested negative, comparable to the rate for all violent offenders (90%, n=497).

**Victims:** 31% of violent offences with suspects aged 15-19 featured victims also **aged 15-19** (a ratio of 4 times the population rate), compared with 12% for all suspect ages, highlighting youth-on-youth violence as a key element of this problem. Amongst victims of all violent crime, there were disproportionate numbers from Kingsford, Royal Docks and Forest Gate **schools**.

**Time:** Violent offences with 15-19 year old suspects are most heavily concentrated in the post-school hours, with 17% recorded as 'of or from' **15:00 to 16:59 Monday to**

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<sup>4</sup> To allow for a margin of error in the base rate estimates, the analysis imposed a threshold of 1.5 times the base rate before considering any given factor disproportionately represented in the crime data.

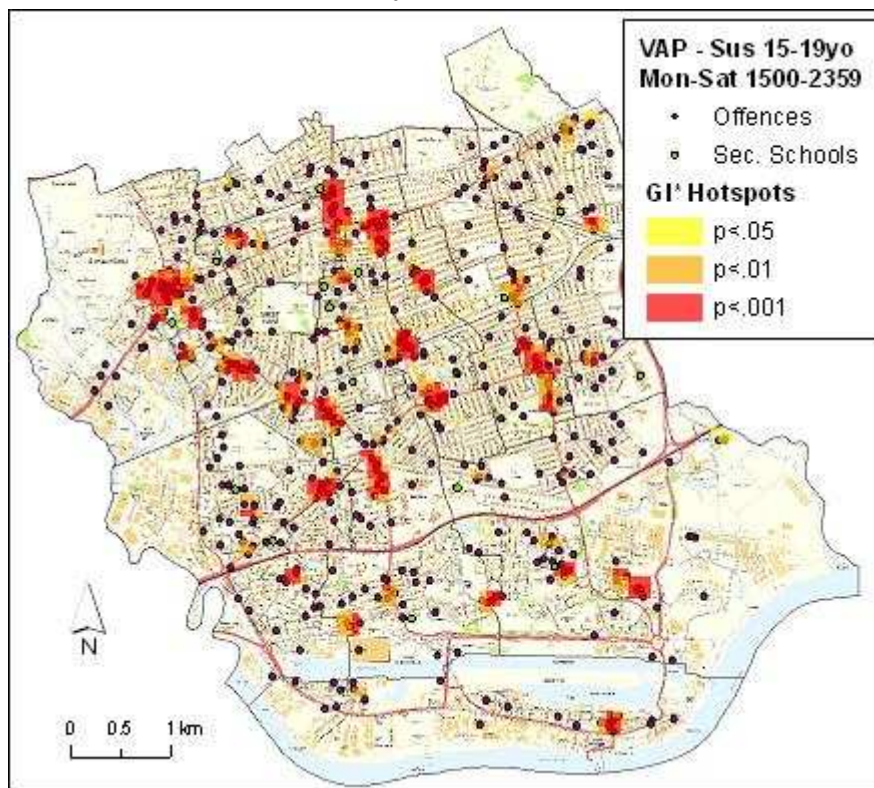
<sup>5</sup> Note that disproportions to population may be related to specific age-group demographics, or offenders coming from outside the borough (not able to be addressed in current analysis), rather than proclivity of a given group.

**Friday** (2.6 times the expected rate if offences were evenly distributed across time) and 49% **15:00 to 21:59 Monday to Saturday** (twice the expected rate). Similarly, 52% of London Ambulance Service (LAS) assault callouts where the victim was aged 15-19 occurred during this period.

Contrary to what might be expected given school holidays in particular months, offences by this age group were remarkably evenly spread throughout the year, with **no particular month** showing more than established threshold of 1.5 times what would be expected based on an even distribution (only March came close with a ratio of 1.4). LAS assaults on 15-19 year olds also reflected this pattern (March ratio 1.38), which was not seen in assaults as a whole.

**Location:** The map shows the hotspots (where offences cluster statistically significantly more than the average distribution across the borough)<sup>6</sup> for violent offences with 15-19 year old suspects occurring from 15:00 to 23:59 Monday to Saturday, along with the locations of secondary schools. While the hotspots are scattered throughout the borough, the **route from Plaistow to Stratford, Stratford town centre, and Woodgrange town centre** appear to be the primary locations on which to focus future problem-solving work.

The majority (61%) of these offences were recorded as occurring on **the street**; 5% as in a park/common or heath. Chicken shops were the venues for 3%. There were no **repeat locations** of note (McDonalds in Stratford Mall was the top location with 5 offences).



**Perceptions:** According to QWS data, **Wall End** ward residents are more concerned about youth crime than the borough average, but this appears to be a perception problem as Wall End does not particularly feature in terms of offence hotspots.

<sup>6</sup> Technical note: the hotspot method used was the Getis-Ord Gi\* statistic, based on counts of incidents within grid cells 75m x 75m and a single search 'lag' of one cell (107m). Cells with statistically significant Gi\* z-scores at p<.05 are mapped.

### 5.1.2 Domestic violence (DV)

**Twenty-six percent of violent offences** were 'flagged' as DV; 35% of accused individuals were the husband or boyfriend of the victim, with a further 4% the girlfriend or wife. According to PCT Emergency Department data, 8% of individuals presenting with assault related injuries were attacked by a partner or spouse. For female victims this figure rose to 26%, compared to 1% of male victims. Forty-three percent of DV offences were **common assault** and 44% **assault with injury** (Actual Bodily Harm), with very few more serious offences, potentially explaining why the PCT assaults data suggest a lower DV rate, as offences resulting in emergency medical care are likely to be more serious.

**Offenders:** There were similar proportions (89/91%) of **male** DV suspects/accused as for violence as a whole (88/89%). The peak age range was **20-39** for accused and **20-44** for suspects (almost twice the population base rates). No ethnic differences emerged, but when nationality was considered, **nationals of Eastern European countries** (Lithuania, Romania, Poland and Latvia, being the most common in Newham) featured disproportionately to the best available estimate of this rapidly increasing population (11% of accused, 1.6x population rate). Looking at occupation, 46% of DV accused were **unemployed**, 2.88 times the estimated unemployment rate in Newham, though this was similar to the overall trend for violence (44%).

A BIU report on domestic incidents and offences from August 2009 to July 2010 found that 90 '**repeat offenders**' appearing as 'accused' 3 or more times accounted for 3% of accused and 7% of offences/incidents (Source: KFID1241 Domestic Violence Summary August 2010). The 'top 11' (appearing 5 or more times) accounted for .3% of offenders but 1.2% of offences/incidents. For the top three offenders the report identified themes of violent offending history, offending from a young age, substance abuse and mental health problems.

DV offences were less likely than other violent offences to feature a knife or sharp instrument (4%), or a firearm (0.1%). Eighteen percent of DV offences were flagged as alcohol related, slightly higher than the 15% for all violence, but also meaning the majority of DV is not alcohol related.

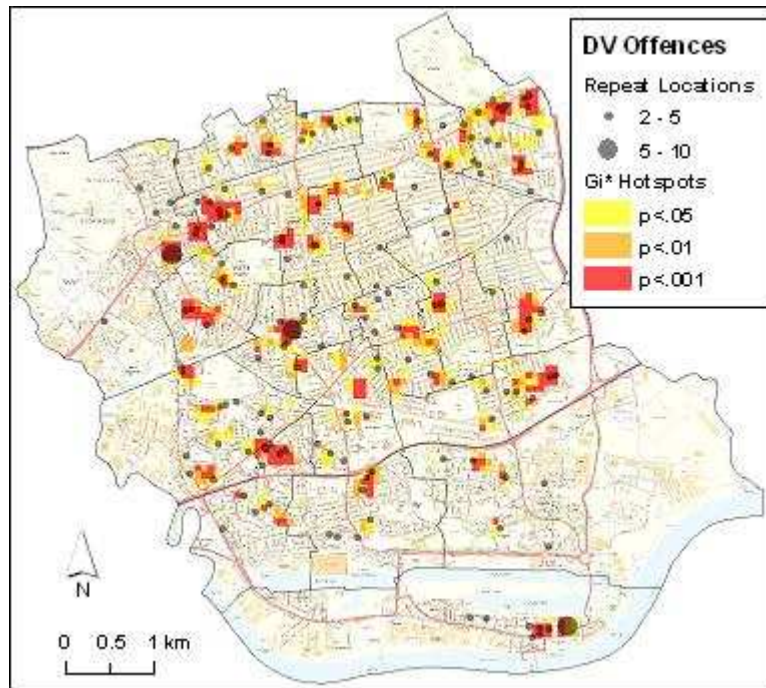
**Victims:** 84% of DV victims were **female** (1.7 times the population rate, and compared to 48% of all violence), as were 86% of emergency department assault victims attacked by a partner or spouse. Seventy percent of DV victims were **aged 20-39** (1.9 times the population rate, 41% for all violence). Forty-two percent were listed as **unemployed** (2.7 times the base rate, 25% for all violence). No ethnicity was victimised disproportionately to their population rates. The BIU report on DV found that the top 42 **repeat victims** accounted for less than 1% of offences/incidents; excluding the incident records, the top 17 victims (appearing 4 or more times) made up 3% of offences.

**Time:** DV offences generally reflect the times that people in domestic relationships are most likely to be together, with two distinct temporal clusters:

- **Monday-Friday 2000-0059** the next day (22.5%, 1.5 times expected rate)
- **Saturday-Sunday 1600-0059** the next day (18.9%, 1.8 times expected rate)

DV is relatively evenly spread through the year with no particularly disproportionate months.

**Location:** More DV offences were flagged as occurring in various types of housing (e.g. 39% terraced housing, 31% flat/ maisonette) than other types of location (e.g. street 12%). The **spread of 'hotspots'** reflects the **largely residential nature of DV**. Top **repeat locations** were Brimstone House 10 Victoria Street E15 4NY (11 offences, multiple flats), Albion House Church Street E16 2ND (6 offences, 4 Flat 16)



and Willet House Queens Road West E13 0RX (6 offences, multiple flats). The top 10 **specific addresses** (0.7% of addresses, 4 offences each) accounted for 2.4% of offences; the top 30 (2% of addresses, 3 or more offences each) accounted for 6% of offences.

**Perceptions:** QWS data showed no wards with particularly poorer than average perceptions about DV.

### 5.1.3 Alcohol related violence

Fifteen percent of violent offences, 8% of emergency department assault records and 4% of ambulance assault callouts were flagged as alcohol related. Thirty-one percent of offenders being managed by the Probation Service are identified as having alcohol problems linked to their offending.

**Offenders:** Reflecting the trend for all violence, 90% of suspects and 91% of those accused of alcohol related offences were **male**, as were 90% of the attackers of emergency department alcohol related assault victims. The peak **age range** of suspects was 15-29 (54%, twice the population rate) and 20-44 for accused (65%, 1.8 times the population rate). Those aged 20-24 featured especially disproportionately (24% of suspects, 2.3x population rate). There were disproportionately high numbers of **white** suspects/accused (54%/65%, around twice the population estimate) and Eastern European accused (25%/3.6x population rate). Fifty-five percent of accused were **unemployed** (3.6x population rate). In line with violence in general, 50% of accused individuals were **known to the victims**, but slightly more alcohol related offences were flagged as DV (31% compared to 26% of all violence).

Compared to all violence, alcohol related offences were **more serious** (43% vs 37% assault with injury/ABH, 16% vs 7% serious wounding/GBH) and more likely to feature **knives/sharps** (11% vs 8%) but less likely to feature firearms (0.6% vs 1%).

**Victims:** Victim **gender** for alcohol related violence was proportionate to population base rates, but there were more male victims in the emergency department and ambulance datasets (though the numbers of alcohol related incidents in these datasets are too small to draw any firm conclusions). Reflective of offender demographics, the peak victim age range was **20-39** (64%, 1.8x population rate) and **white** victims (61%, 2.1x population rate) and the **unemployed** (35%, 2.2x population rate) featured disproportionately.

**Time:** Unsurprisingly, the peak time for alcohol related violence was **Friday and Saturday nights from 20:00 to 05:59** the next day (32% of offences, 3 times the expected rate). There were also distinct temporal clusters Monday - Thursday 20:00 to 00:59 the next morning (20%, 1.6x expected) and Sundays 16:00-2359 (9%, 1.8x).

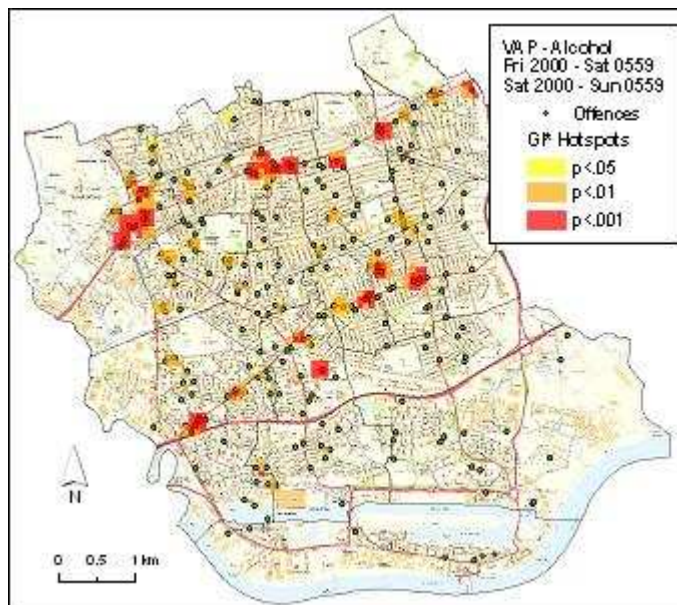
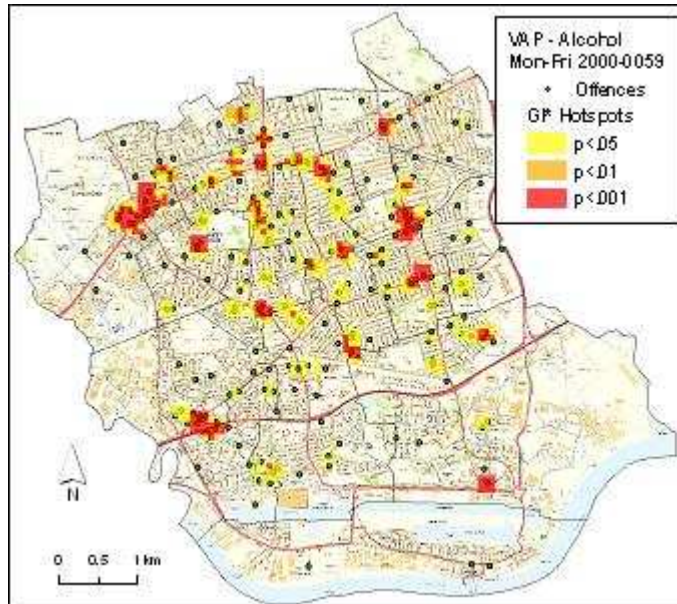
There were no particularly disproportionate months.

**Location:** Alcohol related violence during the Friday/Saturday night peak was more likely than violence in general to take place on the **street** (46% vs 40%), but less likely during the Sunday afternoon peak (32%).

Different geographical **hotspots** emerge during the different peak times. Stratford and Canning Town are hotspots for both weeknights and weekend nights; Woodgrange is more of an issue on weekend nights; East Ham town centre features more on weeknights. The Sunday offences are more scattered and don't appear to correspond with the usual town centres or transport hubs.

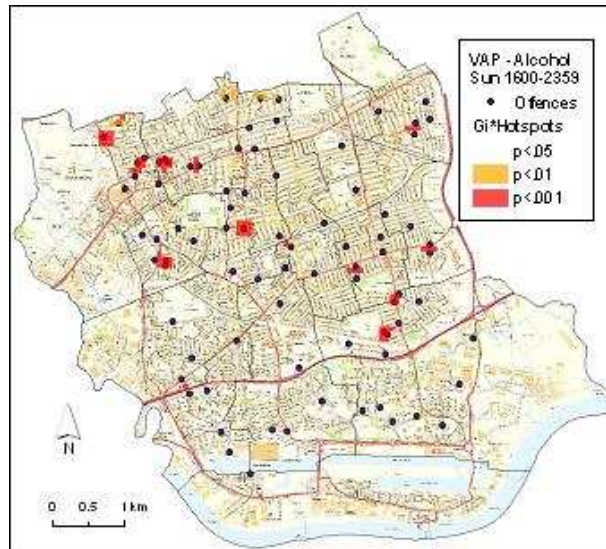
There were no particular **repeat locations** during the weeknight and Sunday peaks but the following featured on weekend nights:

- The Rex 361-373 High Street E15 4QZ (7 offences). The Rex has since been shut down upon intervention by Licensing.
- Yates Wine Lodge 41913 Broadway E15 4QS (4 offences). Yates closed for a period and re-opened as a more family oriented restaurant, with violent incidents reducing accordingly.
- Newham University



Hospital Glen Road E13 8SL  
(4 offences).

**Perceptions:** According to QWS data, **Beckton** ward residents are 6.7% more concerned about alcohol related crime than the borough average. Given Beckton does not particularly feature as a hotspot for alcohol related violence, this is a 'reassurance' problem.



## 5.2 Acquisitive Crime Problems

### 5.2.1 Personal robbery

**Offenders:** The vast majority of robbery accused/suspects/probation supervisees were **male** (88/96/96%). **Fifteen to 19 year olds** feature extremely disproportionately amongst robbery offenders, representing 58% of arrestees, 55% of accused and 54% of suspects (ratios of 7 to 8 times the population rate). Those of **black** ethnic origin were also overrepresented as robbery arrestees/accused/suspects (53%/56%/68%, around 2.5x the population rate) but no nationality was disproportionately represented. While an estimated 13% of Newham's population are students, 62% of arrestees and 64% of accused were **students**, though this is to be expected given the young age of most robbery offenders. The **unemployed** made up a further 29% of robbery accused (1.8x the population rate). Royal Docks, Eastlea, Little Ilford and Rokeby **Schools** featured disproportionately to their roll size.

Robbery appears to be a **group** offence, with 77% of offences involving 2 or more suspects. Intelligence suggests a link between an albeit unknown proportion of robberies and **youth gangs/ peer groups**, with members from rival groups robbing each other. The 36 identified gang members previously mentioned were responsible for 99 robbery offences over the past three years (2.75 per individual). Most (80%) accused were **not known to the victim**.

Twenty-two percent of robberies involved **knives/sharps** and 3% involved **firearms**. The BIU's Gun Crime Report notes that gun crime has rapidly increased in recent years, primarily in robberies.

Data on drug tests upon arrest show that 13% of robbery arrestees test positive for cocaine or opiates (predominately the former). Younger offenders are more likely to test negative, with 15-24 year olds constituting 73% of negative tests and 40% of positive tests. Amongst robbery offenders in the probation Comprehensive Offender Profile sample, the most common criminogenic needs linked to their offending were Lifestyle (95%), Thinking and Behaviour (90%) and Finance (72%).

**Victims:** 79% of robbery victims were **male**. Although 13% were **aged 10-14** and 16% **15-19** (1.8 and 2.2 times the base rate respectively), victim ages were much more widely spread and proportionate to population rates than offenders. Robbery offenders did not offend against any particular ethnic group, but victims of **Bangladeshi and Indian** nationality were overrepresented (each constituting 9% of victims, almost twice the population rate). Cumberland and Rokeby **Schools** featured disproportionately where victims' school was listed.

**Targets:** Property targeted in acquisitive offences is likely to be ‘CRAVED’ – concealable, removable, available, valuable, enjoyable and disposable, and the most commonly stolen items in robberies reflect this:

- Mobile Phone(s) 27% of property taken
- Currency (British) 16%
- Credit/Cash/Cheque Card 13%
- Purse/Wallet 6%

**Time:** There were three particular periods where robberies cluster the most:

- **Monday to Friday 15:00-2359**, 51% of offences (1.9x expected rate)
- Saturday overnight 20:00-0159, 7% of offences (1.8x)
- Sunday 20:00-22:59, 3% of offences (1.9x)

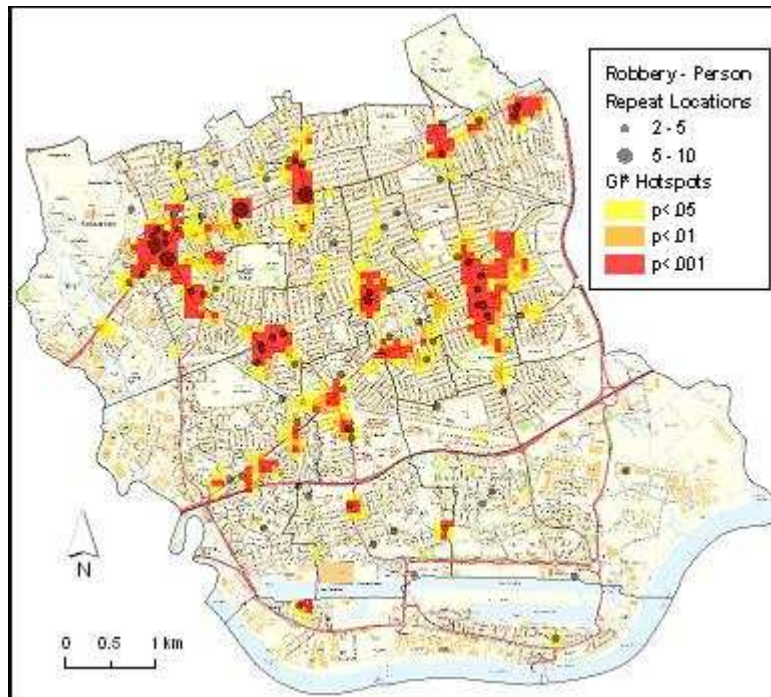
No month featured particularly disproportionate numbers of robberies, though March peaked with 1.3 times the number expected if they were evenly distributed.

**Location:** Robbery is a predominantly street based offence (77%). The **top streets** by both volume of offences and taking street length into account were:

Street	% of offences	Ratio of volume to street length
Broadway	2%	12.8x
West Ham Lane	1%	9.5x
High Street North	3%	6.2x
Prince Regent Lane	2%	3.3x
Romford Road	3%	3.2x
Barking Road	4%	2.9x

Robbery hotspots appear in the **main commercial areas and near underground/rail stations**, reflecting places with high footfall of potential targets. Robberies at stations or on public transport however, appear uncommon, with TFL recording 14 robberies and BTP 20 from October 2009 to September 2010, compared to over 2000 offences borough wide. The **top repeat locations** were:

outside/near Atherton Leisure Centre  
Romford Rd E15 4JF (10 offences), Lettsom Walk E13 0LN (7), Barclays Bank Plc 306 Romford Rd E7 9HH (7) and Stratford Park West Ham Lane (6). Eight of the BTP robberies were at Stratford station and 7 of these took place on trains.



**Perceptions:** ‘Reassurance gaps’ where surveys indicate particular wards are more concerned about robbery than average despite a lack of hotspots in these wards are: **Beckton (QWS), Forest Gate North and Custom House (Liveability survey).**

### 5.2.2 'Snatch' offences

'Snatch' offences involve taking property from the person but without the threat of violence involved in robbery. There is sometimes a fine line between whether an offence is classed as robbery, 'snatch', pick-pocketing or 'other theft' from people in public places, so the characteristics of these problems tend to overlap.

**Offenders:** 98% of snatch accused and suspects were **male**. The most over-represented age was **15-19**, constituting 70% of accused (9.6x population rate) and 53% of suspects (7.3x population rate), though 10-14 and 20-24 year olds also featured disproportionately as suspects (12%/1.7x and 22%/2.2x respectively). Accused and suspects of **black ethnicity** were also disproportionately represented (43%/1.7x and 66%/2.6x), but **nationals of Eastern European countries** featured disproportionately (13% of accused, 1.9x population rate). As seen with other crime problems, the **unemployed and students** were also overrepresented as accused (40%/2.5x and 55%/4.2x). No particular schools were identified. Most accused were **not known to the victim** (87%). The 'accused' figures are tentative only, as this dataset comprised only 23 individuals.

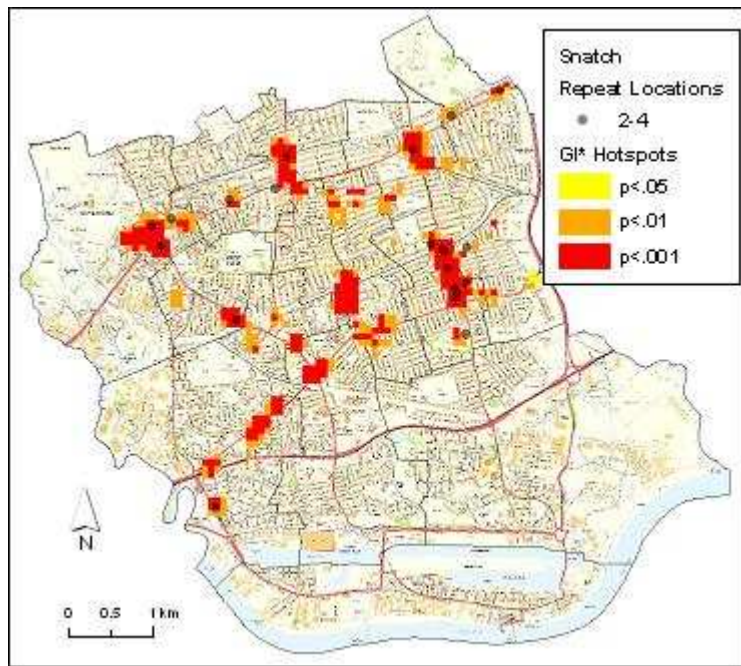
Most offences were committed by a **single suspect** (71%). Knives/sharps and firearms did not feature in snatch offences (as thefts from people involving weapons would more likely be classed as robbery).

**Victims:** Neither gender appeared as victims disproportionately to their population rate but those **aged 20-29** were more likely to be targeted (44%/2.3x population rate) as were **students** (32%/2.4x), perhaps as a result of age rather than occupation per se. Two **schools** were overrepresented: 28% of victims who listed a school were from Kingsford, 11% were from Cumberland. No **ethnicity** featured disproportionately but **nationals of India** (13%/2.6x), **Bangladesh** (8%/1.7x) and **Pakistan** (6%/1.5x) were more likely to be victims than expected from population estimates.

**Targets:** The most commonly stolen items were:

- Mobile Phone(s) 40%
- Currency (British) 11%
- Handbag/Shoulder bag 9%
- Credit/Cash/Chq Card 9%

**Time:** 47% of snatch offences occurred between **16:00-23:59 Monday to Friday** (2x expected rate), with a lesser peak period on Saturdays and Sundays 18:00-22:59 (10%/1.6x). Peak months were **July and September** (13% and 12% of offences, 1.5x expected rate), with August also slightly disproportionate (11%/1.3x).



**Location:** 84% of snatch offences were flagged as occurring **on the street** and as such, there were few exact repeat locations. Rather, **hotspots** occur in the main commercial centres (Stratford, Woodgrange, East Ham and Green Street), near stations and main road junctions (e.g. Romford/High Street North) and along Barking Rd. The **'top streets'**, controlling for street length, confirm this pattern:

Street	% of offences	Ratio of volume to street length
High Street North	7%	16.1x
Woodgrange Road	2%	15.8x
Broadway	2%	14.6x
Green Street	3%	7.7x
Barking Road	8%	6.4x
Romford Road	5%	4.5x

**Perceptions:** Beckton and Little Ilford wards show higher than average concern (QWS) about street crime such as snatch but have comparatively low offence volumes.

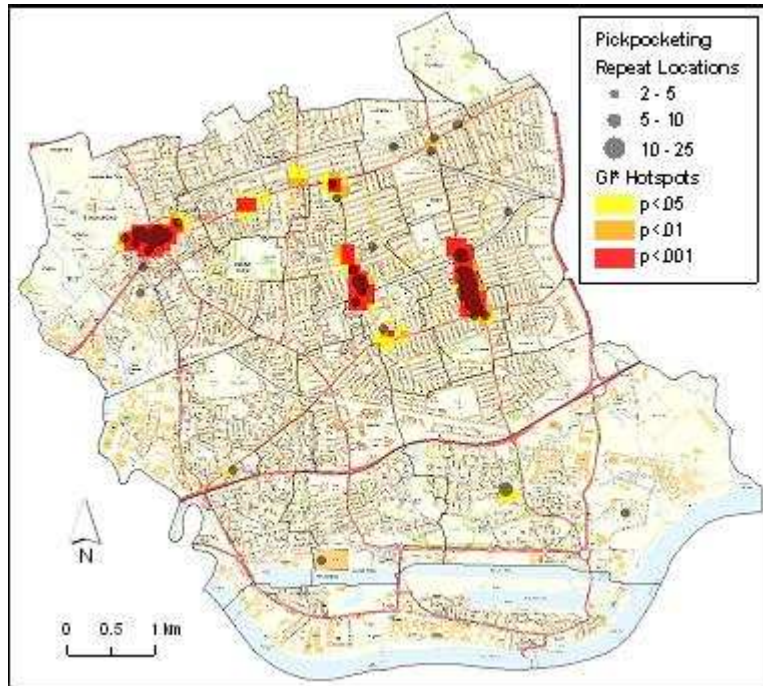
5.2.3 Pickpocketing

**Offenders:** Males were only slightly disproportionately represented as accused/suspects (67/ 68%). The peak age group was more widely spread: **15 to 34 year olds** represented 76% and 79% of accused and suspects respectively (1.9x and 2.2x population rates). Those of **white** ethnicity featured disproportionately (accused 90%/3.2x and suspects 55%/1.5x), as did **Eastern European** nationals (29% of accused, 4.1x population estimate) and **Bulgarians** (24%/127.5x population estimate), though with only 21 accused these trends may not reflect all pickpocketing offenders. Eighty-one percent of accused with a listed occupation were **unemployed**. For most offences (70%) victims could not provide the **number of suspects**, but where this was provided, 60% involved lone suspects.

**Victims:** There were no disproportionately represented groups based on gender, ethnicity, nationality or occupation. There were two peak age groups: 15% of victims were **aged 25-29** (1.6x population rate) and 26% were **55-79 years old** (1.9x).

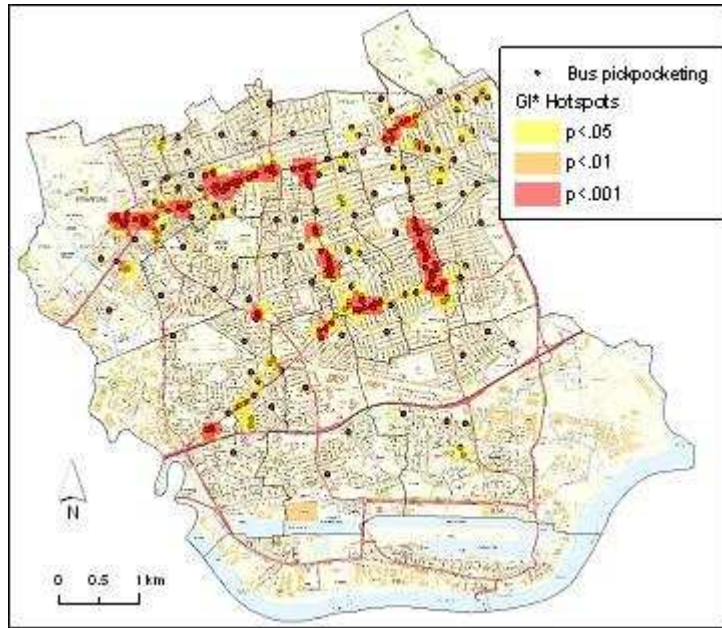
**Targets:** The most commonly pickpocketed items were:

- Purse/Wallet 24%
- Currency (British) 18%
- Credit/Cash/Chq Card 15%
- Mobile Phone(s) 10%



**Time:** 74% of offences took place in the peak period of **11:00-18:59 Mondays-Saturdays** (2.6x expected rate). Peak months were **November** and **February** (1.5x expected rate).

**Location:** 32% of pickpocketing offences took place on **buses**<sup>7</sup>, 20% in **shops**<sup>8</sup>, and 19% **on the street**. There were 3 distinct **hotspots: Stratford, Green Street and East Ham. Bus pickpocketing** reflected the same temporal peak as overall, though TFL data suggest a slightly narrower peak period of 13:00-17:59 Mondays-Saturdays (60% of offences). Out of 113 CRIS offences with the bus route specified **routes 25 and 147** made up 37% and 15% respectively. Of 61 TFL records of theft, 20% were on **route 25**, 11% **route 147** and 11% on **route 86**. The bus hotspots reflect these routes.



Of the **shop pickpocketing**, top repeat locations were:

Shop	No.	% of offences
Primark Stores Ltd 51 High Street North E6 1HZ	24	3%
Queens Market Green Street E13 9AR	12	1.4%
Argos Ltd 58 Broadway E15 1NG	7	0.8%
Poundland 50-51 The Mall, Stratford E15 1XE	7	0.8%
Argos Ltd 90-96 High Street North E6 2HT	6	0.7%
Poundland 72 High Street North E6 2HJ	6	0.7%
Sainsburys Supermarkets Ltd 40453 Myrtle Road E6 1HU	6	0.7%

**Perceptions** specific pickpocketing data was not available.

#### 5.2.4 Other thefts from the person

A wide variety of situations where property is stolen in ways which don't fall into the categories described above are categorised as 'other theft'. In looking at the 'other theft' offences, several distinct problems emerged which would arguably fall into the general public's conception of street crime, a priority focus area. These are therefore isolated and described below, while 'other thefts' in general are not a strategic priority (see section 4).

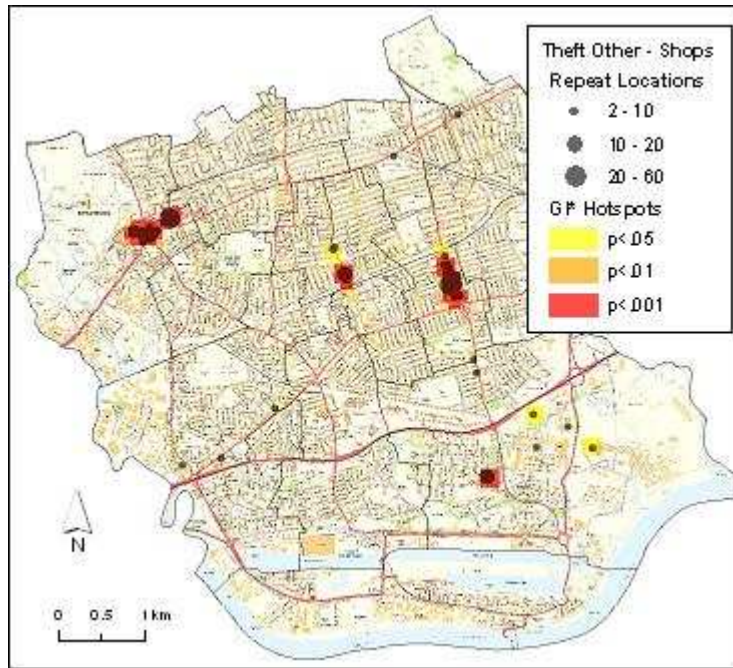
<sup>7</sup> Flagged as on a bus, or address/MO text fields contain "bus" and text confirmed the theft occurred on bus, not off bus.

<sup>8</sup> Flagged as: Other shop, Supermarket/Hypermarket, Clothes/shoe shop or Department Store.

## 1. Thefts from people in shops

Thefts from people (customers) flagged as occurring in shops constituted 15% of 'other thefts'<sup>9</sup> (532 offences) and commonly featured items being taken from handbags. Thefts from prams/pushchairs made up 27%, with thefts from shopping trolleys 8%.

**Offenders:** Only 12 accused were identified for these offences, too small a sample to analyse. Of the suspects, **males** were slightly overrepresented (64%/1.3x population rate) and while the peak age was 20-24, those aged **15-34** were all overrepresented (83%/2.3x population rate). Suspects of **white** ethnicity featured disproportionately (48%/1.5x). These trends are the same as for pickpocketing.



**Victims/targets:** There were no disproportionately represented groups based on gender, ethnicity, nationality or occupation. The peak age was **25-34** (36%/2x population rate). Most common targets for all 'other thefts' were Credit/Cash/Chq Card, Currency (British), Mobile Phone(s) and Purse/Wallet.<sup>10</sup>

**Time:** Offence times of course reflect shopping hours, peak periods being **Monday to Friday 12:00-17:59** (57%, 3.2x expected rate) and **Saturday 11:00-17:59** (18%, 4.2x expected). The only slightly disproportionate months were June and March (1.4 and 1.2x expected rate).

**Location:** The hotspots are unsurprisingly in the main commercial areas. Top locations were: **Primark** Stores Ltd 51 HIGH STREET NORTH E6 1HZ (60 offences), **Morrisons** Supermarket THE GROVE E15 1EN (22 offences) and **Asda** Stores Ltd 1 LION ROAD E6 5JP (18 offences).

**Perceptions** data specific to this problem does not exist.

## 2. Thefts at ATMs

About 11% (410) of 'other thefts' took place at ATMs<sup>11</sup>, commonly involving people being distracted in some form then either their card or cash being taken from the machine.

<sup>9</sup> Flagged as: Other shop, Supermarket/Hypermarket, Clothes/shoe shop or Department Store. Fraudulent credit card use, shoplifting, thefts by employees and shop burglaries are not included.

<sup>10</sup> It was not possible for the current analysis to isolate the property taken in the shop thefts but this is recommended for future analysis.

<sup>11</sup> All theft other with VEN TYPE = ATM, MO field contains "atm" or "cashpoint" or "cash point" or "cash dispenser" (none contain "hole in the wall" or "money machine")

**Offenders:** Only 9 accused were identified for these offences, too small a sample to analyse. Suspects were almost all **male** (94%/1.9x population rate) and while the peak age was 20-24, those aged **15-29** were all overrepresented (86%/3.2x population rate). Suspects of **Asian** ethnicity featured slightly disproportionately (49%/1.2x).

**Victims/targets: Males** were disproportionately represented as victims (72%/1.5x population rate). Various **age** groups were targeted:

- 25-29 16% of victims/1.7x population rate
- 50-54 8%/1.7x
- 60-64 8%/2.6x
- 65-69 5%/1.8x
- 70-74 5%/2.6x
- 80-84 1%/1.5x

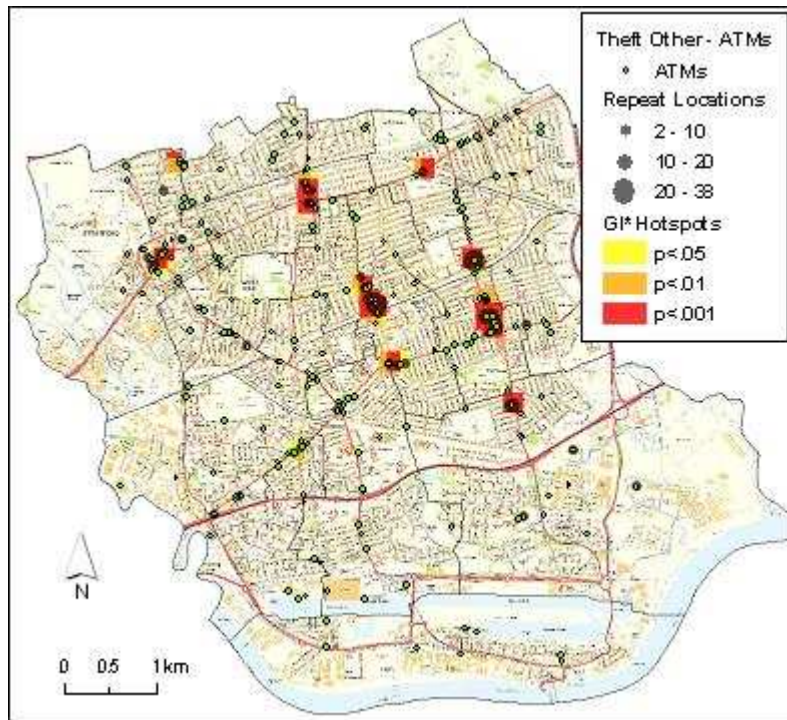
Those of **Asian** ethnicity were overrepresented (60%, 1.5x), and while 44% of victims were UK nationals, the only disproportionately targeted nationality was **Indian** (18%/2.5x).

**Time:** Offences were very spread out, with the main time period being **12:00-19:59** every day of the week (63% of offences, 1.8x expected rate). Peak months were **April and May** (15%/13%, 1.8x/1.5x expected rates), with far fewer offences from July through January.

**Location:** Offences correspond to ATM locations and cluster in the main commercial areas.

**Top locations** were Nationwide Bldg Soc 222-224 HIGH STREET NORTH E6 2JA (38 offences), HSBC 349 GREEN STREET E13 9AS (25 offences), Barclays Bank Plc 58 HIGH STREET NORTH E6 2HW (20 offences). The other ATMs along High Street North also featured prominently.

**Perceptions** data specific to this problem does not exist.



### 5.2.5 Thefts from motor vehicles (TFMV)

**Offenders:** Almost all offenders were **male** (accused 100%, suspects 97%). The most disproportionate **age group** was **15-19** (arrestees 28%/3.9x population rate, accused 49%/6.7x, suspects 50%/6.9x), but other age groups also figured: 52% of arrestees were aged **20-34** (1.9x population rate), 17% of suspects were 20-24 (1.7x)

and 17% of accused were 30-34 (1.9x). **White** offenders made up 54% of arrestees, 59% of accused and 62% of suspects (around twice the population rate); **Black Africans** made up a further disproportionate group of arrestees (10%/1.6x). **UK nationals** were overrepresented amongst accused (94%/1.5x) but not amongst arrestees. There were disproportionate numbers of **unemployed and student** arrestees (49%/3.0x and 22%/1.7x) and unemployed accused (78%/4.9x). Figures for probation data are not reported due to the very small number of TFMV offenders; it is worth noting that while TFMV represents the highest volume crime in the borough, the detection rate is very low, primarily as offenders are not usually seen committing the offence.

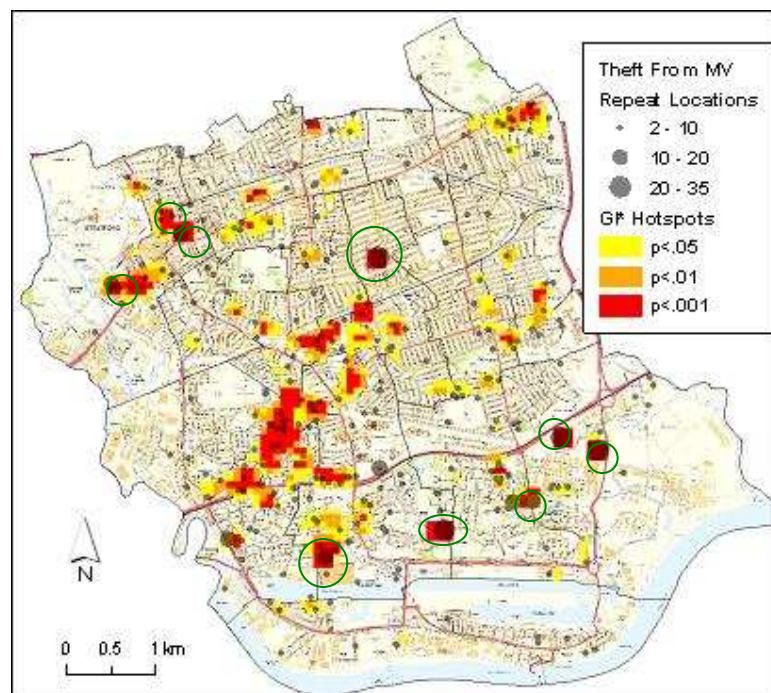
**Victims:** No particular disproportion emerged for gender, occupation, ethnicity or nationality (unsurprising given this offence is aimed at property rather than people), but victims were more likely to be aged between 25 and 54 (1.8x population rate), likely reflecting the peak age for vehicle ownership.

**Targets:** The most commonly stolen items were:

- Vehicle Sat Nav System 14%
- Motor Vehicle Registration Plates 11%
- Audio/Radio/Hi-Fi/CD 8%
- Currency (British) 6%
- Hand Tool – Power 6%

**Time:** Isolating the peak time for TFMV is difficult as the exact time of offence is often not known, and a timeframe within which the offence occurred is recorded instead. These **timeframes tend to reflect the activities of victims** rather than offenders (e.g. commuters cars left during working hours, shoppers' cars in commercial areas for brief timeframes, residents parking overnight), which in turn **reflect particular locations** (residential streets, commuter parking, shop car parks, driveways). Rather than presenting an overall temporal trend, it is recommended that temporal analysis be completed when looking at individual location based problems as discussed next.

**Location:** 76% of TFMV offences were recorded as occurring on the **street**, with a further 12% in uncovered ground level car parks. Driveways were seldom flagged as a TFMV location (2%). The main hotspot covers a large, primarily residential area of Canning Town. The **top streets**, taking street length into account, were Claps Gate Lane (2% of offences, 1.5% of which are accounted for by the car parks shown above) and Stansfeld Rd (1.3% of offences, 0.7% of which are accounted for by the



Will Thorne car park as below). **Repeat locations are predominantly car parks**, circled in green on the map. The top car parks were:

Car park	No.	% of offences
GATEWAY RETAIL PARK 8 CLAPS GATE LANE E6 6LG (36 of these specify the B&Q car park)	46	1.0%
WILL THORNE PAVILION STANSFELD ROAD E6 5LT	33	0.7%
Sainsburys 1 CLAPS GATE LANE E6 6JF	23	0.5%
Car Park SHAFTESBURY ROAD E7 8PF	23	0.5%

**Perceptions:** No reassurance gaps were identified for TFMV, with concern about motor vehicle crime being low across the borough despite the high volume of offences.

### 5.2.6 Residential burglary

**Offenders<sup>12</sup>:** Almost all offenders were male (accused 96%, suspects 94%). Disproportionately represented age groups varied by data source as shown below, with **15-19 year olds** consistently highlighted across all datasets.

Age		Data source			
		Probation	Arrestees	Accused	Suspects
15-19	% of offenders ratio to pop'n rate	7% 1.6x	29% 4.1x	24% 3.3x	33% 4.6x
20-24	% of offenders ratio to pop'n rate	10% 2.9x	25% 2.4x		23% 2.3x
25-29	% of offenders ratio to pop'n rate	9% 1.8x		28% 3.0x	15% 1.6x
30-34	% of offenders ratio to pop'n rate	9% 1.7x			
40-44	% of offenders ratio to pop'n rate			14% 2.0x	

Burglary offenders were more likely to be **white** (58% of arrestees, 71% of accused, 54% of suspects, 2-2.5x population rate). **Eastern Europeans** also featured disproportionately (arrestees 23%/3.3x, accused 42%/6x). The **unemployed** made up a disproportionate 55% of arrestees (3.6x) and 73% of accused (4.6x). **Students** were also overrepresented in the arrest data (20%/1.5x).

Eighty-eight percent of burglary probation supervisees were assessed as medium or high risk of re-offending, suggesting repeat offending is an issue for this type of crime, with 5% classed as prolific and priority offenders (PPOs), a core group with especially high offending rates. For 56 burglary offenders included in probation data gathered as part of the CDRP commissioned Comprehensive Offender Profile, the most common needs linked to offending were:

- Lifestyle 73%
- Thinking and Behaviour 84%
- Finance 64%
- Attitudes 57%
- Drugs 50%

Twenty-three percent of burglary offenders tested positive for cocaine or heroin upon arrest, also suggesting a significant group for whom drugs are a driver for offending.

<sup>12</sup> Due to small sample sizes and a lack of differences between residential and non-residential burglary offenders, the offender data includes both.

**Victims:** As with other non-personal acquisitive crimes, there was little evidence of targeting of particular types of people being disproportionately targeted, except: 41% were aged 15-29 (1.5x population rate) and 44% were white (1.5x).

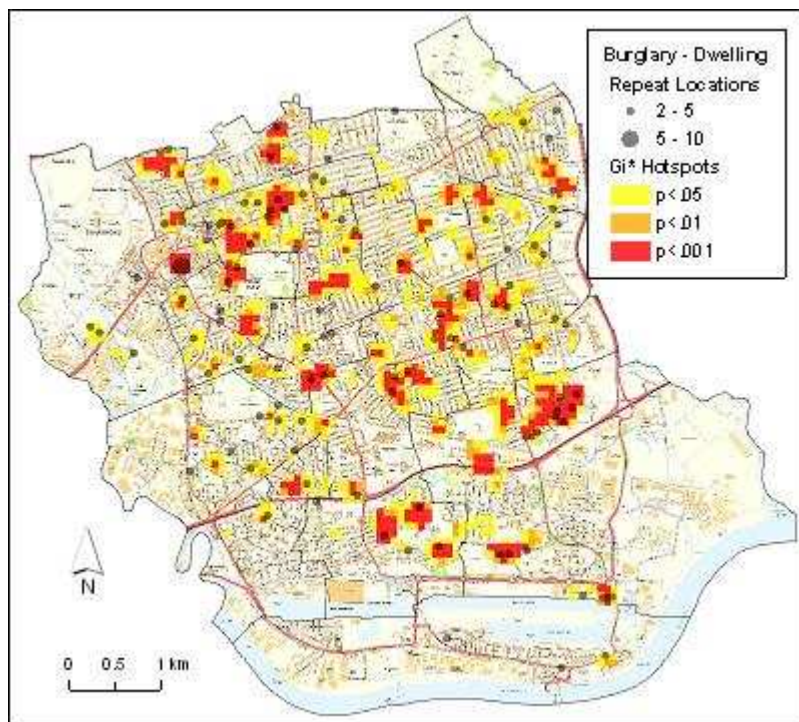
**Targets:** The most common items taken in residential burglaries were:

- Currency (British) 8% of property taken
- Laptop Computer 7%
- Mobile Phone(s) 6%
- Purse/Wallet 6%
- TV/Video/DVD/Projector equipment 6%
- Computer/Word Processor/Typewriter 6%

**Time:** As with TFMV, 'from' and 'to' timeframes rather than exact offence times are recorded for many burglary offences, although in this case more timeframes start and end on the same date, allowing for the 'from' date/time to be more reliably used to establish general temporal trends<sup>13</sup>. Two clusters emerged:

- Monday to Friday 11:00-16:59 30% (1.4x expected rate)
- Friday/Saturday/ Sunday 00:00-04:59 14% (1.6x expected, with Saturdays having the largest volume)

Other than a slight peak in February (1.2x expected rate) there was no general seasonal pattern.



**Location:** 65% of burglaries were residential, and by definition these reflect the spread of residences in the borough. The main hotspot covers much of **East Ham South** ward. There were low numbers of **repeat locations**, with one address victimised 4 times and 4 addresses 3 times (representing 0.8% of offences). There were 10 burglaries recorded at Brimstone House (known as the Focus Building) 10 Victoria Street Stratford E15 4NY, though these were of various flats. Given the two **temporal clusters**, offences during weekday days and weekend nights were mapped separately, producing **different hotspots**, though East Ham South remained a hotspot for both time periods.

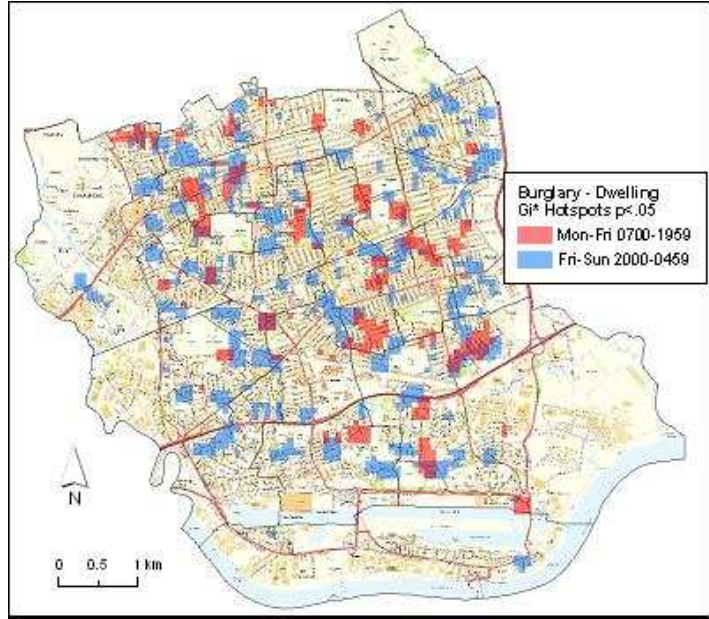
Taking the number of residences per street into account, the following 'top streets' emerged:

- Newham Way: 0.5% of offences, 3.4x expected rate

<sup>13</sup> In order to be as accurate as possible, analysis was conducted on the 46% of residential burglaries for which the 'from' and 'to' dates were the same and the 'from' and 'to' times were within 3 hours of each other.

- Caistor Park Road: 0.5%, 3.2x
- Capel Road: 0.8%, 2.8x
- Church Road: 0.5%, 2.2x
- Victoria Street: 0.5%, 2.1x
- University Way: 0.9%, 1.8x
- Neville Road: 0.5%, 1.8x
- Upton Lane: 0.5%, 1.7x
- Boleyn Road: 0.6%, 1.7x

**Perceptions:** Liveability survey respondents were uniformly unconcerned about burglary, however the Quarterly Ward Survey suggests that **Canning Town South** residents have higher than average concerns about burglary, though fewer hotspots than other wards.



### 5.3 ASB Problems

#### 5.3.1 Drug use and dealing

Possession of **cannabis** constituted 83% of drug offences recorded on CRIS and 78% of BTP drug offences involved cannabis (14% were class A), so accused/suspects data are therefore more representative of cannabis offenders. By comparison, 57% of drug offenders in the probation Comprehensive Offender Profile dataset had **Class A** offences, with 31% of probation supervisees having **cocaine** offences, 9% **heroin** and 6% **crack**. Most CJIT clients' main drug was heroin (67%), followed by crack (26%).

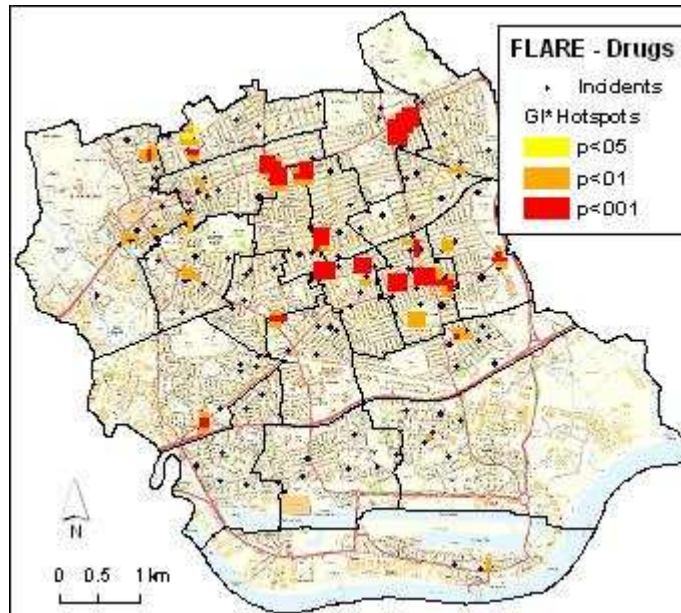
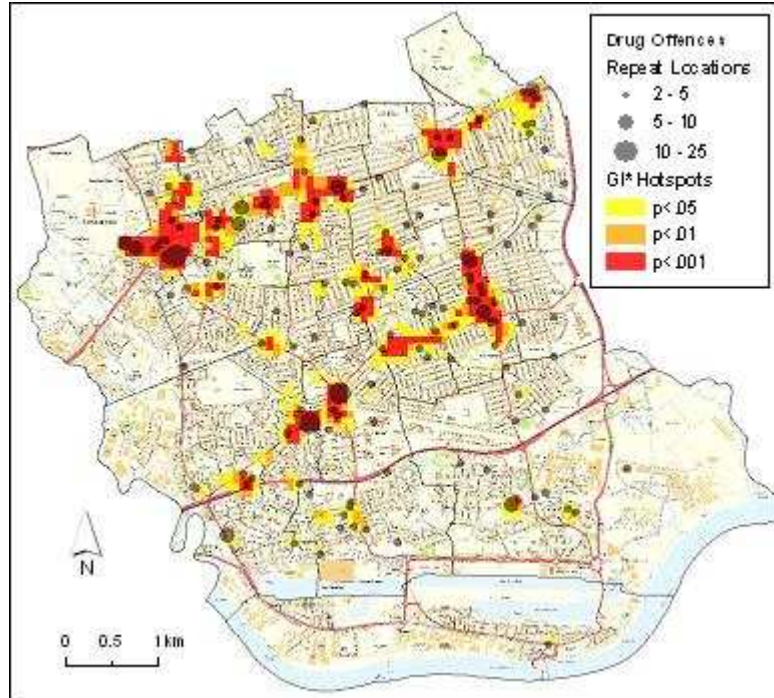
**Offenders:** Offenders were almost all **male** (97% of accused, 96% of suspects and 90% of CJIT clients). Peak ages were:

Age		Data source			
		Probation	Arrestees	Accused	Suspects
15-19	% of offenders ratio to pop'n rate		31% 4.3x	22% 3.0x	28% 2.0x
20-24	% of offenders ratio to pop'n rate	30% 2.9x	31% 3.0x	39% 3.9x	36% 3.8x
25-29	% of offenders ratio to pop'n rate	22% 2.3x	17% 1.8x	19% 2.0x	17% 1.8x

Of the offenders tested on arrest for drugs, those testing positive for **cocaine or opiates** made up 52% and **tended to be older** than those who tested negative. Likewise the peak age of CJIT clients (whose drug issues were predominantly Class A) was 25-34 (44%). **Ethnicity/nationality** did not appear to be an issue, though the number of 'other white' CJIT clients more than doubled between quarter 2 of 2009 vs 2010 (11% to 24% of clients). Anecdotal evidence suggests that this increase is of Eastern Europeans.

The **unemployed** represented a disproportionate 48% of arrestees and 54% of accused (ratios 3.1 and 3.4 times population rates), with **students** also overrepresented (24%/1.9x and 21%/1.6x). The following **schools** were highlighted as having disproportionate numbers of accused: Little Ilford, Forest Gate, Lister, Stratford.

**Time:** The time and location of drug offences are driven by when/where police search the offender and find them in possession of the drugs. The peak time periods for drug offences were **Monday to Saturday 14:00-17:59** (28% of offences/2.0x expected rate) and **20:00-23:59** (27%/1.9x expected rate). There is appeared to be a gap around dinner time 18:00-19:59 with fewer offences, though it is not known whether this reflects offenders' activities or police patrolling patterns. CAD calls to emergency services relating to 'substance misuse' peaked **Monday to Sunday 15:00-22:59** (60% of offences/1.8x expected rate). FLARE records are not a reliable source of day/time data as the majority of drug related reports are from external sources such as phone calls and email and reflect reporting times rather than incident times.



No month was particularly disproportionate for offences but CAD calls peaked in **April** (1.5x expected rate)<sup>14</sup> and the months either side also saw slightly disproportionate rates. FLARE drug related reports, however, peaked in **July** (1.5x) and **August** (2.2x).

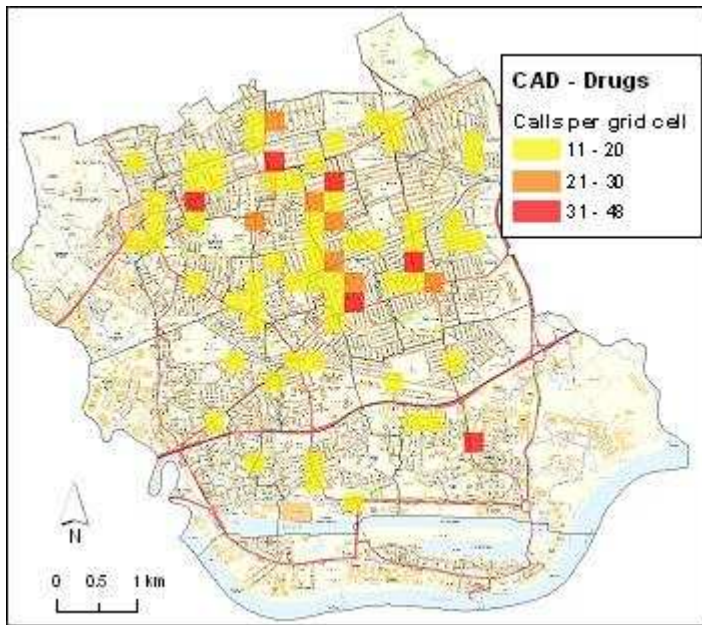
**Location:** Offence hotspots reflect police patrols, with the top repeat locations being police stations (where people are searched and found in possession). Of offences recorded by BTP, 46% were at Stratford Station (37), 18% (12) East Ham North.

**Hotspots** based on FLARE reports are: High Street North/Barking Rd, Green Street, Woodgrange town centre and Romford Rd/High Street North. CAD calls follow a largely similar pattern. **Top streets** for FLARE records, based on both volume and street length, were:

- Greenhill Grove - 4.4% of records, 197.7x rate based on street length
- Perth Road - 2.2%, 27.0x
- St Johns Road - 2.2%, 25.3x
- Queens Road (Queens Market) - 4.1%, 18.5x
- Woodgrange Road - 3.0%, 12.8x
- Green Street - 3.3%, 4.4x

CJIT clients' addresses were also mapped but were spread throughout the borough. Newham Homes' iSYS database ASB records showed 41 drug related complaints, which highlighted drug dealing by youths in and around Alma Street E15 as a hotspot.

**Perceptions:** Overlaying the offence, FLARE and CAD hotspots with Liveability survey data showed no reassurance gaps, however **Royal Docks** had poorer than average perceptions of drug related crime in the QWS despite this ward not featuring in any of the incident data sources. Although borough-wide, substance misuse ranks highly as a concern, an intelligence gap exists in relation to what kind of drugs (i.e. 'hard drugs' or cannabis) residents are most concerned about.



### 5.3.2 Youth ASB

FLARE and CAD data suggest that the primary 'ASB' problem with youths is one of **rowdy group behaviour**. The most common FLARE codes within the 'Youth Disorder' category (963 records) are Problematic Congregation (56%), Noise/General Disorder (17%), and Intimidation/Threatening Behaviour (16%). Out of the 403 CAD ASB records flagged as youth related (since this flag was introduced in August 2010), 95% are classed as Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour. The text of the

<sup>14</sup> There was a steep drop in drug related CAD calls in August and September but this is thought to relate to changes in the way CAD calls are coded and recorded.

FLARE reports often refers to the subjects drinking and smoking drugs, but very few CAD calls were coded as 'street drinking' or 'substance misuse'.

**Perpetrators:** The identity and demographic profile of this group is a significant intelligence gap, as such details are not usually recorded in the relevant databases (partly due to the setup of the databases and partly as these details are often not known to those reporting the behaviour). It is apparent from the details of FLARE records that 'youth' is often used in reference to people aged in their 20s as well as teenagers.

**Complainants:** Complainants' demographics are also not captured by current recording systems. Repeat complainants, however, were identifiable, with two addresses on Greenhill Grove and one on Prince Regent Lane being the source of 9 reports each, totalling 3.5% of the FLARE records. Top CAD complainants (identified by their phone numbers), in the 2 month data period available, related to youth ASB in these locations:

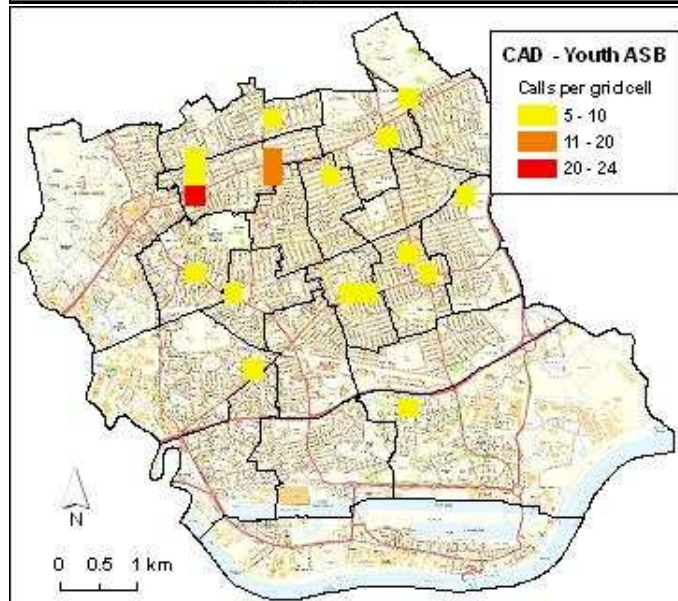
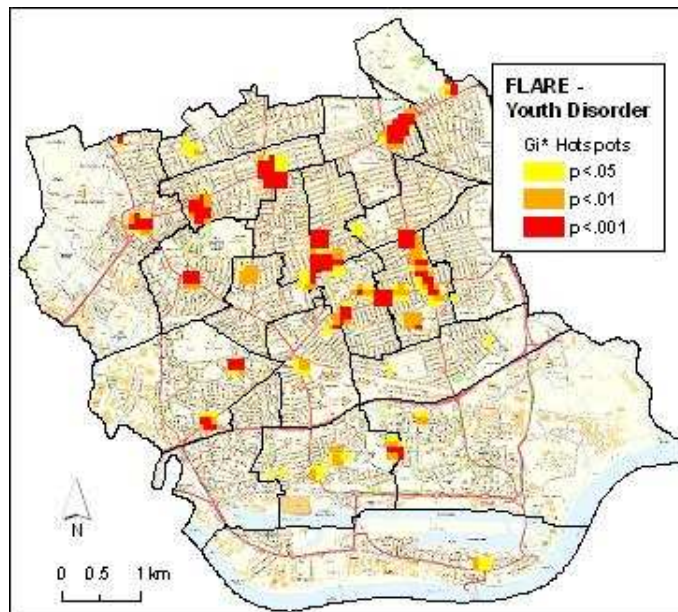
- Holness/Tavistock Rd E15 (6 calls)
- Favourite Chicken Shop 45a Woodgrange Rd E7 (4 calls)
- Boyce Way E13 (4 calls)
- Stevenage Rd E6 (4 calls)

**Time:** 81% of FLARE records are from external sources and as such tend to reflect reporting times not incident times. CAD calls are a more reliable indicator as people tend to call 999 at the time of the incident, the peak period being **Monday through Sunday 18:00 to 00:59** the following morning (70%/2.4x expected rate). Peak months indicated by FLARE were **April and July** (1.5x expected rate).

**Location:** FLARE and CAD hotspots are broadly similar, with **the top streets** for FLARE (taking street length into account) being:

- Greenhill Grove (3.0% of records/134.5x expected based on street length)
- Vale Road (2.7%/39.8x)
- Green Street (3.0%/3.9x)
- High St North (2.0%/2.7x)
- Romford Rd (3.1%, 1.7x)

**Perceptions:** Wards with



higher concerns about 'teenagers hanging around on the streets' but with less recorded youth ASB are **Beckton** (Liveability survey) and **Royal Docks** (Liveability and QWS).

### 5.3.3 Waste

This category divides into two distinct problems: littering and flytipping (dumping of larger quantities of rubbish). Liveability survey data show that residents consider litter more of a problem than flytipping, though the sheer number of flytip records on the Cleansing Waste and Recycling 'Mayrise' database show flytipping is a high volume problem, with over 65000 flytip records for the year under review. Of FLARE waste records, which are only completed where an investigation is carried out in order to pursue enforcement action, almost half are for flytips and a third for litter.<sup>15</sup>

#### 1. Litter

**Offenders:** Demographic details of litter offenders are not recorded on current systems and no particular repeat offenders were apparent from FLARE litter records.

**Time/location:** Almost all litter records are internally generated (92%), coming from officers observing the offence on the street or on CCTV, rather than from members of the public. As such, times and locations tend to reflect when and where officers are patrolling, primarily during the day on weekdays in known hotspot areas (commercial areas with high footfall). Monthly patterns are confounded by the fact that as the number of Street Scene Officers has increased over the past year, so has the number of litter offences observed and recorded by these officers.

**Perceptions:** Outside the main commercial hotspot areas, the following wards perceive litter as more of a problem than the borough average (Liveability Survey): **Forest Gate North, Manor Park, Little Ilford, Wall End and Custom House.**

#### 2. Fly-tipping

Most fly-tipping is **domestic** rather than commercial (82% of Mayrise, 78% of FLARE records that were classifiable). Of domestic flytips, most records relate to black bags. Mayrise data suggest that the public is more concerned about the dumping of **household items** such as furniture, whiteware, electronic goods etc than flytips of black bags. Eighty-five percent of flytips notified by the public were classed as household items, whereas the black bags records tended to from CWR officers' observations.

**Offenders:** Demographic details of flytip offenders are not recorded on current systems and no particular repeat offenders were apparent from FLARE records.

**Time/location:** Time/day information is not available in terms of when exactly flytipping occurs, with time/day records on both Mayrise and FLARE reflecting when the flytip was discovered and recorded. As with litter, increases in FLARE flytipping records over the year are likely due to the increased number of officers carrying out enforcement actions for flytipping. For Mayrise, the top months for public complaints about flytips of household waste (not black bags) were **June and July** (1.6x expected rate), but for internally generated records the top months were **August and September** (1.6 and 2x expected rates).

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<sup>15</sup> There were only 106 CAD records for 'environmental damage/litter' and these revealed no particular repeat complainants or locations, nor temporal trends.

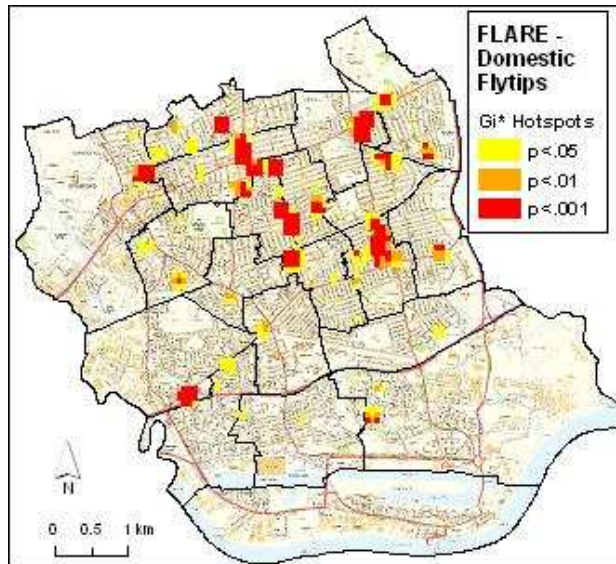
FLARE top **repeat locations** for domestic flytips were: vicinity of 13 and 13B Woodgrange Rd E7 8BA (37 records), Maud St car park E16 1HH (9 records), Shaftesbury Road car park E7 8PF (9 records). **Top streets** for flytips of household items, based on Mayrise records and taking street length into account were:

For public calls:

- Rutland Rd - 1.5% of records/18.4x expected based on street length
- Essex Rd - 1.9%/15.5x
- Sebert Rd - 1.1%/5.7x

For officer generated records:

- Boundary Rd - 1.0%/5.7x
- Prince Regent Lane - 1.1%/1.9x
- Katherine Rd - 0.8%/1.6x



**Perceptions:** Custom House and Plaistow North have poorer than average perceptions of flytipping (Liveability Survey) but relatively little flytipping according to FLARE, though ‘top street’ (from Mayrise) Prince Regent Lane runs through both these wards.

## Section 6: Next steps for the CDRP 2010-2011

Whilst providing an informative initial description, the foregoing problem definitions raise a lot of questions: **why those offenders? Why those victims and targets? Why then, in those places?** These questions need answers if the CDRP is going to effectively tackle these priority problems by targeting resources not just to the symptoms of the problems described herein, but their root causes. Following the SARA model (see section 3.1), the next step in solving these problems will involve **in-depth analysis** (‘**problem profiles**’) aimed at establishing their causes and options for addressing them.

Critical to this process will be the involvement of **key stakeholders and operational experts** both within and outside the Partnership, who will have specific knowledge of, interest in, and power to respond to each priority problem. In practical terms, this will mean the establishment a specific **problem-solving group for each problem**<sup>16</sup>, to be coordinated by the Safer Newham Partnership Team (SNPT). Each group will include a CDRP analyst from the SNPT along with operational subject matter experts relevant to each problem who can facilitate the analysis by contributing ideas/hypotheses about why the problems are occurring and further data/intelligence to test these. Problems will be dealt with in order of both priority (the order in which they have been presented herein) and scope (with smaller problems with potential for ‘quick wins’ expedited).

**The Executive is asked to support this process by:**

- nominating operational experts to participate in the problem solving groups, and
- holding the groups to account.

<sup>16</sup> Some problems may be divided into more specialised groups, for example a separate group for each car park highlighted for TFMV as some of the stakeholders for each will be different.

## **Appendices**

### **A. CDRP partners**

Crown Prosecution Service

East London & City Mental Health Trust

East Thames Group

London Borough of Newham Council

London Probation Service

Metropolitan Police Authority

Metropolitan Police Service

National Health Service Newham

Newham Fire Service (London Fire Brigade)

Newham Primary Care Trust

Race Equality in Newham

Safeguarding Adults Partnership Board

Stratford Magistrates Court

University of East London

## **B. Glossary of terms and definitions**

ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition technology
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
BIU	Borough Intelligence Unit (MPS)
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
Criminogenic Needs	Needs, problems or factors associated with offending/crime.
CRIS	MPS crime database
CTLP	Counter Terrorism Local Profile
DPPO	Designated Public Place Order, otherwise known as a controlled drinking zone.
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
Hotspot	An geographic area in which incidents cluster more than the average distribution across the whole study area. Note that incidents still occur outside of hotspots, just not as frequently.
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (high intensity programme run by the YOT)
JTAC	Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre, a multi-departmental organisation which analyses the terrorist threat for HM Government.
LBN	London Borough of Newham Council
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
MSV	Most Serious Violence – includes Homicide and Child Destruction, Attempted Murder, Wounding or other act endangering life, GBH (Part), Causing Death by Dangerous/ Careless/Inconsiderate Driving, Causing Death by Aggravated Vehicle Taking.
MV	Motor Vehicle
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Priority and Prolific Offenders – identified offenders with very high offending rates and risk of re-offending.
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
SNT	Safer Neighbourhoods Team (MPS)
TFMV	Theft From Motor Vehicle
YOT	Youth Offending Team

### C. Data sources and parameters

All crime/ASB datasets are for the period 1/10/09-30/9/10 (based on committed date not reported date) except where specified.

Subject	Description
<b>Crime data</b>	
CRIS geocoded crime	Offences recorded on the MPS CRIS database and mapped to specific locations. Based on reported not committed date.
MetMIS	Official source of crime data internal to the MPS, available from the MPS Management Information Unit for Newham. Based on reported not committed date.
MPS notifiable offences from the MPS website	Official and publically available source of crime data, providing counts of 'notifiable' offences classified using the Home Office Counting Rules down to ward level by month. Based on reported not committed date.
'Offences'	Offences recorded on the MPS CRIS database. Based on committed on/from date. Maps are based on a subset of these offences which were mappable to specific locations.
BTP offences	Incidents recorded on the British Transport Police crime recording system (PINS) and extracted from the London Analysts Support Site (LASS).
TFL offences	Incident data for crime/anti-social incidents relating to Bus Travel provided by London Buses, part of Transport for London (TfL). All incidents are simple allegations from the source of the call and may not result in criminal convictions or reflect Home Office offence classifications. Extracted from LASS.
Ambulance assault callouts	London Ambulance Service (LAS) Assault Data on Assaults derived from the 'All Incidents data set (which has duplicate incidents removed). Cross-referenced with the LAS Alcohol Related incidents dataset derived from a combination of data recorded as an alcohol related illness as well as data where a reference to alcohol has been found in a search of the various free-text fields recorded by the ambulance service. Alcohol related assaults are therefore those records from the assaults dataset that also appear in the alcohol related incidents dataset. Both datasets extracted from LASS.
PCT Emergency Department assault presentations	Data provided by the PCT with details collected from individuals attending the Emergency Department and telling the reception staff or LAS that they have been assaulted.
Arrestees (custody records)	Spreadsheet of offenders arrested and taken into custody in Newham during the year under review (provided by BIU)
Accused	Individuals accused of offences reported during the year under review, recorded on the MPS database.
Suspects	Suspect descriptions for offences reported during the year under review, recorded on the MPS database. For ages, the 'age from' field was used, so ages may be underestimated.
Alcohol related 'flags'	CRIS offences flagged as 'alcohol consumed' 'victim had been drinking' or 'suspect had been drinking'.
Domestic violence 'flag'	CRIS offences flagged as 'domestic violence'.
Weapons 'flags'	CRIS offences where weapons were used, presented or intimated and the victim believed the weapon to be present (excludes where victim did not believe the weapon was present).
Property	Property recorded as stolen or taken during the commission of offences reported during the year under review, recorded on CRIS.
Probation supervisees	Data for current probation caseload extracted from DELIUS 10/10/2010 and provided by the Probation Service. Report contains details of only the most recent order (where there are concurrent orders) to avoid duplicate records skewing figures. Offence Category has been extracted from

	"Current by LDU" Discoverer Viewer report using VLOOKUP from "Caseload_Newham" on CRN. The accuracy of this report is entirely dependent upon the accuracy of DELIUS data entry and the source reports. This dataset includes demographic details and risk categorisation of offenders but not details of criminogenic needs.
Probation – needs linked to offending/Comprehensive Offender Profile dataset	Data additional to that reported in the Comprehensive Offender Profile by Steve Stanley. New community sentences and releases from custody with an OASys assessment. Excludes 52 cases re-sentenced for breach which also had an OASys assessment as 51 of these did not have the original offence recorded. Criminogenic needs are as defined by the OASys assessment system.
DIP drug tests on arrest	Drug Intervention Programme records of drug test results for alleged offenders on arrest in Newham. Extracted from LASS.
Substance Misuse Partnership data	Official quarterly performance data supplied by the Substance Misuse Partnership.
Victims	Victim details for CRIS offences reported during the year under review.
<b>ASB data</b>	
FLARE	The Council's primary ASB database, with reports of ASB from the public and from internal sources such as Street Scene Enforcement Officers and CCTV monitors. Ungeocoded records (5%) removed. There are some caveats around the reliability of FLARE data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For some categories such as litter and flytipping, addresses reflect perpetrators' addresses not incident locations.</li> <li>• Where records are sourced from CCTV, hotspots correlate with CCTV coverage areas.</li> <li>• The coding system is subjective and not used consistently. Many youth related incidents, for example, are not coded as youth disorder and hence are not included in this report.</li> </ul>
CAD ASB	Calls to the police contact centre (including 999) coded as ASB based on Home Office classification (see Appendix D for the codes).
iSYS Newham Homes ASB	ASB cases extracted from Newham Homes iSYS database.
Mayrise	Flytip records for the Street Cleansing Service on the Cleansing Waste and Recycling Mayrise database.
<b>Perceptions / survey data</b>	
QWS (Quarterly Ward Survey)	Specific Crime and ASB Survey conducted quarterly from mid 2009 with approx 50 residents per ward. Results are weighted to ensure they represent the population.
Liveability Survey	Annual survey of approx 3000 residents conducted face to face.
<b>Population / base rate data</b>	
Gender	GLA estimates.
Age	Mayhew Report nkm(2) estimates.
Ethnicity	GLA estimates.
Nationality - general	Census 2001 percentages.
Nationality – Eastern European	For Lithuania, Romania, Poland and Latvia, DWP NI number applications 2002/2003 to 2007/2008, totalled then taken as a percentage from total GLA population estimate (yields 7%).
Occupation - Unemployment	16% based on London Poverty Profile Report 2010, <a href="http://www.londonpovertyprofile.org.uk">www.londonpovertyprofile.org.uk</a>
Occupation - Student	Census 2001 percentage
School roll/population	Secondary schools January 2010 school census.
Street lengths	From map layer in the Council's corporate database of Arcmap layers. Note that many short streets (e.g. close, crescent, walk, terrace, court) are not included in this dataset.
Residences per street	Derived from electoral roll. Note that many short streets (e.g. close, crescent, walk, terrace, court) are not included in this dataset.

## D. Priority focus area identification tables

**>avg** = accounts for a greater than average proportion of crime/survey responses. Theft from MV and Other Theft have been double-counted due the much higher proportions of crime accounted for by these categories.

**↑** = >10% increase from 08-09 and 09-10.

### 1. Crime

	MPS Minor code	>avg	↑	QWS category	>avg	↑	AVG
Violence	Murder	0	1	Violence against the person	1	1	0.75
	Wounding/GBH	0	0	Violence against the person	1	1	0.5
	Assault With Injury	1	0	Violence against the person	1	1	0.75
	Common Assault	1	0	Violence against the person	1	1	0.75
	Offensive Weapon	0	0	Violence against the person	1	1	0.5
	Harassment	1	1	Violence against the person	1	1	1
	Other Violence	0	1	Violence against the person	1	1	0.75
Sex	Rape	0	1	Sexual Assault	0	0	0.25
	Other Sexual	0	1	Sexual Assault	0	0	0.25
Robb ery	Personal Property	1	1	Street crime (robbery/snatch)	1	0	0.75
	Business Property	0	0		0	0	0
Burgl ary	Burglary in A Dwelling	1	0	Burglary	1	0	0.5
	Burglary in Other Buildings	1	0	Burglary	1	0	0.5
Theft & Handling	Theft/Taking Of MV	1	0	Motor vehicle	0	0	0.25
	Theft From MV	2	0	Motor vehicle	0	0	0.5
	MV Interference & Tampering	0	1	Motor vehicle	0	0	0.25
	Theft From Shops	1	0		0	0	0.25
	Theft Person	1	1	Street crime (robbery/snatch)	1	0	0.75
	Theft/Taking Of Pedal Cycles	0	1		0	0	0.25
	Other Theft	2	1		0	0	0.75
	Handling Stolen Goods	0	0		0	0	0
Fraud	Counted Per Victim	0	0		0	0	0
	Other Fraud & Forgery	0	0		0	0	0
Criminal Damage	Dwelling	0	0	Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	1	0	0.25
	Other Buildings	0	0	Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	1	0	0.25
	MV	1	0	Motor vehicle	0	0	0.25
	Other Criminal Damage	0	0	Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	1	0	0.25
Drugs	Drug Trafficking	0	1	Drug related crime	1	0	0.5
	Possession Of Drugs	1	0	Drug related crime	1	0	0.5
	Other Drugs	0	1	Drug related crime	1	0	0.5
Other	Going Equipped	0	1		0	0	0.25
	Other Notifiable	0	0		0	0	0

2. ASB

FLARE category	>avg	↑	CAD category	>avg	↑	QWS category	>avg	↑	AVG
Drug use/dealing	0	1	Substance Misuse	1	1	Drug use and dealing	1	0	0.67
Nuisance behaviour	1	1	Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour and Rowdy/Nuisance Nbrs	1	1	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	0	0	0.67
Youth Disorder	0	1	Noise	0	0	Teenagers hanging around on the streets	1	1	0.5
Noise	1	0	Enviro Damage / Litter	0	1	Noisy neighbours	0	1	0.5
Waste	1	0	Street Drinking	0	1	Rubbish or litter	1	0	0.5
Street based enforcement	1	1	Prostitution	0	0	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	0	0	0.33
Street drinking/drunken behaviour	1	1	Begging / Vagrancy	0	0	Prostitution	0	0	0.33
Prostitution	0	1	Abandoned Vehicle	0	1	Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	0	0	0.33
Graffiti/vandalism/criminal damage	0	0	Fireworks	0	0	Begging on the street	1	0	0.17
Begging	0	1	Trespass	0	0		0	0	0.17
Highways	0	1	Malicious/Nuisance Communications	0	0		0	0	0.17
Other	0	1	Hoax Call	0	1		0	0	0.17
Vehicles	0	0	Animals	0	0	Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	0	0	0.17
Animals	0	0		0	0		0	0	0.17
Intimidation / DV / hate crime	0	0		0	0	Domestic violence	0	0	0