

# Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

March 2019

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<b>Title</b>	<b>Community Safety Partnership – Strategic Assessment</b>
<b>Protective Marking System</b>	Restricted
<b>Version</b>	3
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide an evidence based report to help make an informed decision to set priorities for the next financial year (2019/20). This will also provide a benchmark/baseline to monitor crime levels in the future.
<b>Relevant to</b>	CSP Partners
<b>Financial/Resource Implications</b>	No direct financial implications arising from this report.
<b>Task generated by</b>	Community Safety Partnership
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**Not Protectively Marked****Key Findings****Crime Overview****Metropolitan Police Service (October 2017 – September 2018)**

- Other Theft and Common Assault were the most reported crimes to the police.
- Assault with Injury cost the most across various agencies, based on reported offence to the police.
- Theft from Person was the crime type that was estimated to be reported the most had every incident been actually reported.
- Personal Robbery was the crime type that was estimated to cost the most had every incident been reported.

**British Transport Police (October 2017 – September 2018)**

- Violence was reported the most in Newham with results showing that 39% of BTP incidents were violence related.
- Theft was the second highest reported incident to BTP accounting for 26% of reported incidents.
- Analysis showed that 51% of BTP incidents were report in stations, with further analysis highlighting that the Stratford station compensated for 49% of incidents.
- Incidents evidently increased during peak travelling times, 7am-9am and 5pm-7pm.
- Newham positioned 4<sup>th</sup> when compared to all 32 London boroughs for BTP reported incidents.

**Transport for London (April 2017 – March 2018)**

- 'Disturbance' on the TfL network was the most reported in Newham with 53% of incidents.
- Temporal analysis highlighted a continual sequence of reports between 3pm and 11pm. A further peak was evident between midnight and 1am.
- The most concerning areas/stations were East Ham, Manor Park and Stratford.
- When compared to the other 32 London boroughs, Newham featured 8<sup>th</sup>.



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### London Fire Brigade (October 2017 – September 2018)

- 34% of incidents reported to the LFB were in relation to a 'special service' this means it was anything but a fire (e.g. a hazardous material). Only 13% were in relation to a primary fire.
- The hours between noon and 11pm saw 65% of incident reported to the LFB.
- A large part of the Beckton ward area was the main hotspot, this area includes an industrial area, factories and gas tanks.
- Newham positioned 14<sup>th</sup> when compared to other 32 London boroughs.

### Violence Related

#### London Ambulance Service - Assault Related (October 2017 – September 2018)

- 67% of assault related calls were made for males.
- 21-30 year olds accounted for 30% of calls.
- Friday, Saturday and Sunday accounted for 50% of calls.
- The hours between 12pm to 11pm saw 66% of assault related calls made to the LAS.
- Peaks occurred between Midnight to 1am and 7pm to 11pm.
- Hotspots were identified to be near the Stratford Centre and a residential area north of the Green Street West ward.
- Newham positioned 3<sup>rd</sup> when compared across all 32 London boroughs for assault related LAS calls.

#### Accident and Emergency (August 2017 – July 2018)

- 67% of A&E assault admissions were bodily sourced.
- 53% of assault victims attended the A&E on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
- The hours between noon and 11pm saw 66% of assault victims attend A&E.
- Peaks were evident at 8am and midnight, in addition to 8pm and 10-11pm.

#### MOPAC (January 2018 – December 2018)

##### Knife Crime

- The Stratford and New Town Ward was the most problematic ward for knife crime offences, accounting for 15% of incidents.
- Although there was a 20% decrease from 2017 to 2018 for knife crime offences, Newham positioned 6<sup>th</sup> in 2018 when compared to all 32 London boroughs.

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### Youth Knife Crime

- Stratford and New Town ward accounted for 25% of knife crime incidents that involved a young person aged 1-24.
- Statistics from 2017 and 2018 highlighted a decrease of 43% in young knife crime victims, however the borough still ranked 13<sup>th</sup> across London

### Gun Crime

- Canning Town South was the most concerning ward for gun crimes producing 14% of reported incidents.
- There was a 14% decrease in gun crime in the borough from 2017 to 2018. However, Newham featured 4<sup>th</sup> across all 32 London boroughs in 2018 for gun crime offences.

### Acid Attacks

- West Ham was the most problematic ward for acid attacks in 2018. This ward compensated for 24% of incidents.
- When comparing 2017 figures to 2018, there was a 74% decrease in acid attacks in Newham. However the borough featured 1<sup>st</sup> out of 32 London boroughs for acid attacks in 2018.

### Potential Link

- A pattern present in seasonal analysis for youth knife crime, gun crime and acid attacks appears to indicate a potential link between the three. This is because all three weapons enabled crimes saw the most reports in May 2018.

### Exploitation and Other High Harm MOPAC Priorities (January 2018 – December 2018)

#### Domestic Abuse

- Stratford and New Town was the main ward of concern for domestic abuse incidents (10%).
- In 2018 there was an 11% increase, from 2017, in the number of domestic abuse incidents with Newham featuring 2<sup>nd</sup> across the 32 London boroughs in 2018.

#### Sexual Violence

- The Stratford and New Town ward accounted for 17% of reported incidents.
- In 2018 Newham saw an 8% increase in the number of sexual violence incidents with the borough also placed 4<sup>th</sup> when compared to the other 32 London boroughs.

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### Hate Crime

- ✚ Racist hate crime was the most reported in Newham in 2018.
- ✚ Compared to 2017, Newham has seen an increase in; Anti-Semitic, Disability, Transgender, Sexual Orientation and Racist hate crime in 2018.
- ✚ Newham ranked 9<sup>th</sup> across London for overall hate crime.

### Substance Misuse

#### London Ambulance Service - Alcohol Related (October 2017 – September 2018)

- ✚ 76% of alcohol related calls were made for males.
- ✚ 31-40 year olds accounted for 25% of alcohol LAS calls.
- ✚ 50% of alcohol LAS calls were made on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
- ✚ 64% of calls were made between 12pm and 11pm.
- ✚ There are evident peaks from midnight to 1am and 6pm to 11pm.
- ✚ Main hotspot is around the Stratford Centre and Westfield area.
- ✚ When compared to other 32 London boroughs, Newham featured 7<sup>th</sup>.

#### London Ambulance Service - Drug Overdose

- ✚ There were no evident differences between males and females for drug overdose related LAS calls.
- ✚ 21-30 year olds accounted for 34% of drug overdose calls.
- ✚ 71% of drug overdose calls were 'intentional overdose' while Heroin and Cocaine related were 3% each.
- ✚ 64% of calls were made between 12pm and 11pm.
- ✚ The peak times were midnight to 1am and various peaks throughout the afternoon/evening.
- ✚ Two main hotspots for drug overdose related incidents were apparent around the Stratford Centre near Westfield Shopping centre and in the north of the Green Street West ward, which appears to be residential.
- ✚ Newham featured 10<sup>th</sup> in comparison to the other 32 London boroughs for drug overdose related LAS calls.

**Not Protectively Marked****ASB**

- ✚ The most reported ASB issues to the council were drug misuse/dealing, neighbour nuisance, street drinking, rough sleeping and rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour.
- ✚ The most reported noise issues reported to the council were noise from people/music/shouting, general domestic, building work/DIY, barking dogs and miscellaneous noise.
- ✚ ASB calls to the council appear to support LAS findings that Newham faces an issue with substance misuse.
- ✚ In terms of ASB calls to the Police, Newham saw a 7% decrease from 2017. However, the borough did rank 10<sup>th</sup> across London.

**Not Protectively Marked****1 Introduction**

The Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment is due for renewal in order to help make an informed decision to set the crime reduction priorities for the next financial year (2019/2020) that is evidence driven. The Senior Crime Analyst has been tasked to refresh the assessment that will provide the bigger picture and understanding of issues that Newham experiences. The assessment uses a variety of methods and data sources to identify where the borough is facing particular challenges and where crime reduction resources need to be implemented. In order to ensure that this is consistently being done, it is essential that the priorities are regularly assessed and a strategic assessment is conducted yearly to identify if priorities have changed and if a reduction in crime, based on the previous financial year priorities, is evident.

Crime is complex and to approach it in a one dimensional way will not assist to provide an adequate assessment of the extent of crime in the borough. Therefore, this report will utilise a range of approaches and data sources in order to achieve an all rounded method on crime.

**2 Crime Overview and Volumes****2.1 Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Overview**

The first part of the assessment analyses the volume of reported offences to the police that occurred in the borough between October 2017 and September 2018. This data was obtained from the Metropolitan Police via SafeStats and therefore only considers reported crimes. It is known that not all offences are reported and hence analysis of only reported offences will not suffice in providing the bigger picture of issues Newham borough faces. Therefore, it was vital for this assessment to identify the number of estimated offences<sup>1</sup>. Table 1 illustrates the number of reported crimes and highlights the estimated number of crimes that would have occurred that may have gone unreported.

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<sup>1</sup> This method was applied to crime types where the multiplier estimates were available. This can be obtained from the following link.  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/732110/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime-horr99.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/732110/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime-horr99.pdf)

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**Table 1:** Reported Offences with Rates and Estimates of Actual Occurrences

Crime Type	Multiplier Estimate	Reported Offences	Rate of Reported per 1000 Resident	Estimated Offences	Rate of Estimated per 1000 Resident
Assault With Injury	2.6	2066	5.85	5371.6	15.21
Burglary In A Dwelling	3.6	1678	4.75	6040.8	17.10
Robbery Business Prop	4.3	124	0.35	533.2	1.51
Common Assault	1.5	3278	9.28	4917	13.92
Murder	1	6	0.02	6	0.02
Other Criminal Damage	2	698	1.98	1396	3.95
Other Sexual	16.5	501	1.42	8266.5	23.40
Robbery Personal Prop	4.3	1824	5.16	7843.2	22.20
Rape	3.4	321	0.91	1091.4	3.09
Theft From Motor	2.6	3036	8.59	7893.6	22.35
Theft/Taking Of Motor	0.8	1420	4.02	1136	3.22
Theft Person	5.9	1783	5.05	10519.7	29.78
Wounding GBH	2.6	1123	3.18	2919.8	8.27

Common assault was the second<sup>2</sup> most reported crime to the police in Newham with a rate of nine crimes for every 1000 resident. When looking at the estimated crimes, it was apparent that theft from person would have been the most problematic crime in Newham had every incident been reported with a rate of 30 incidents estimated for every 1000 resident.

<sup>2</sup> Other theft was the most reported crime in Newham, however this has been considered separately in Table 2, as multiplier estimates were not available for this crime type to be presented in Table 1.

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The sum of other reported crimes in Newham are illustrated in Table 2. Multiplier estimates were not available for these offences and therefore have been considered separately to understand the other crimes that have been reported to the police during October 2017 and September 2018.

**Table 2:** Other Reported Crimes in Newham

Other Reported Crimes in Newham and Rates per 1000 Resident					
Other Theft	4356	12.33	Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles	499	1.41
Harassment	3197	9.05	Offensive Weapon	332	0.94
Theft from Shops	2293	6.49	Criminal Damage to Other Building	210	0.59
Possession of Drugs	1898	5.37	Drug Trafficking	123	0.35
Burglary in Other Buildings	1223	3.46	Handling Stolen Goods	74	0.21
Criminal Damage to Motor	906	2.56	Other Fraud and Forgery	61	0.17
Other Notifiable	715	2.02	Going Equipped	38	0.11
Criminal Damage to a Dwelling	591	1.67	Other Drug Offences	4	0.01

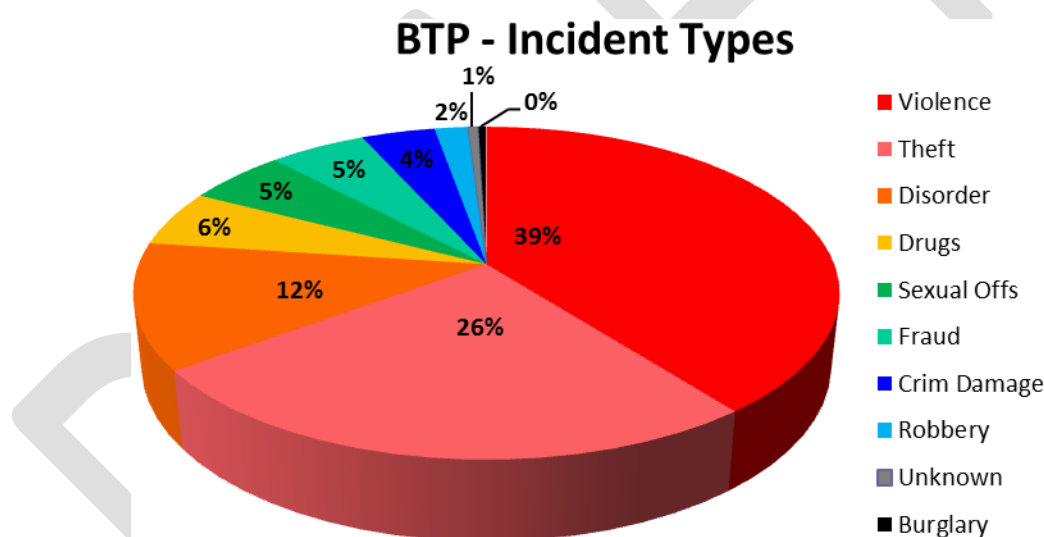
Figures highlight that the top 5 concerning crimes, in terms of volume, are Other Theft, Harassment, Theft from Shops, Possession of Drugs and Burglary in Other Buildings.

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### 2.2 British Transport Police (BTP) Overview

Public transport in London is vital, as it is the main form of transport that most Londoners use daily. It is not uncommon for crimes to occur on London transport links, and therefore helps us have a better understanding of crime other than from a police or health perspective. Crimes which may have occurred on public transports may not necessarily be reported to the MET, LAS or even A&E. This data therefore provides another outlook on crime and helps to counteract the dark figure around unreported crime.

British Transport Police data was obtained from SafeStats and investigated reported incidents between October 2017 and September 2018. Analysis highlighted that there were 5312 (rate of 15 reports per 1000 resident) incidents reported in Newham during this period. Further in depth analyses are presented below.



**Figure 1:** BTP - Incident Type Breakdown

Findings highlighted that a large proportion of incidents reported were in relation to Violence (39% a rate of 6 per 1000 resident), while a quarter were in regards to Theft (rate of 4 per 1000 resident). This emphasises that violence and theft are an issue in Newham.



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## BTP Incidents - Location Type

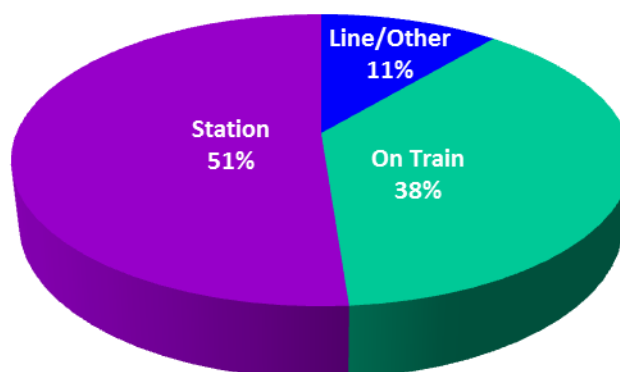


Figure 2: BTP Incidents - Location Type Description

When investigating the location type of incidents reported to the BTP, results highlighted that just over half of the incidents occurred in stations with another large portion (38%) occurring on the actual trains.

## BTP Incidents - Station Location

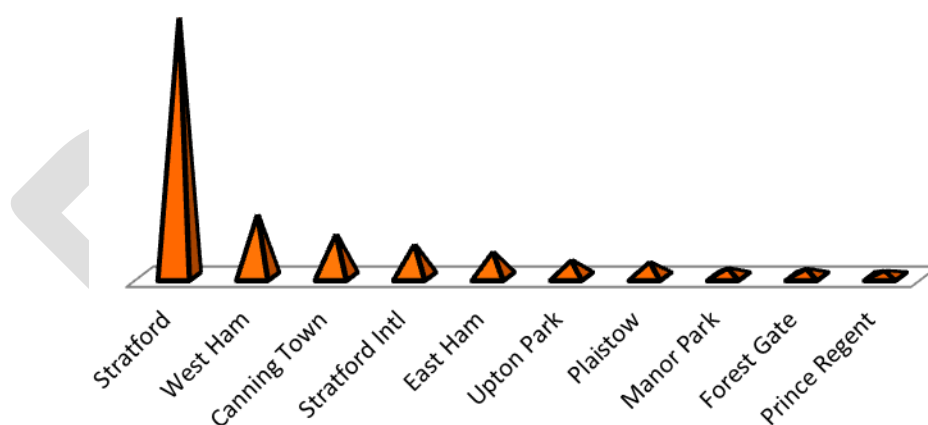
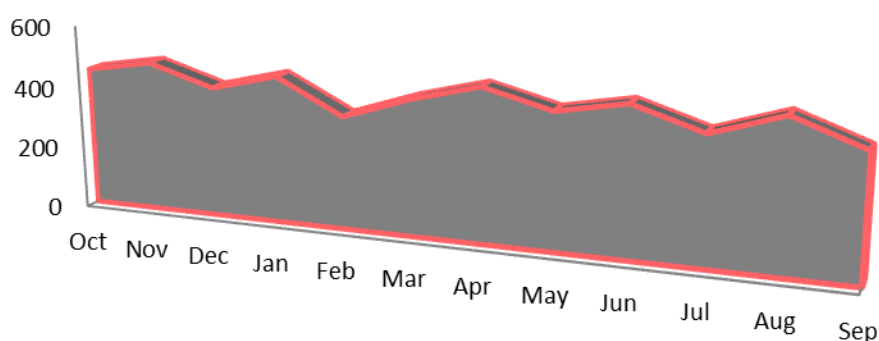


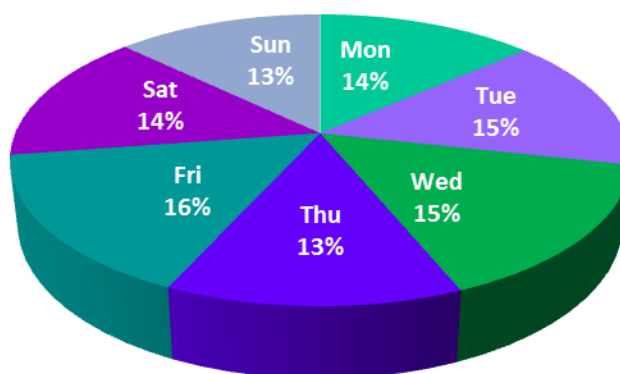
Figure 3: BTP Incidents - Station Location

Further analysis on location helped to identify that Stratford station was the most problematic station in Newham, which alone accounted for 49% of incidents that were reported between October 2017 and September 2018.

**Not Protectively Marked****BTP Incidents - Monthly Trend****Figure 4:** BTP Incidents - Seasonal Pattern Analysis

Giving the fact that residents and visitors use public transport daily as their main means of travelling in and around London, it is not surprising that a seasonal trend is not evident as the transport links are always busy throughout the year.

The same can be seen when a weekly pattern analysis was conducted to see whether there were evident peaks on particular days. However, from the pie chart below, peak days are not apparent.

**BTP Incidents - Weekly Trend****Figure 5:** BTP Incidents - Weekday Pattern Analysis

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## BTP Incidents - Early/Mid Morning

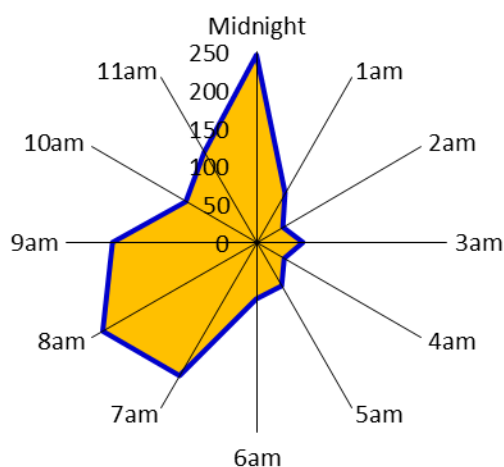


Figure 6: BTP Incidents – Early/Mid-Morning

## BTP Incidents - Noon/Evening

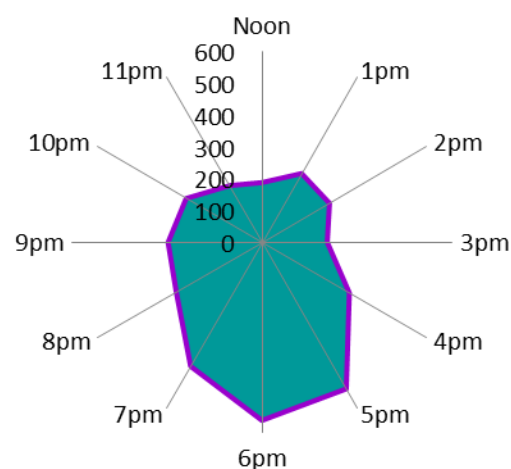


Figure 7: BTP Incidents – Noon/Evening

The peak times of travel in London are 6:30am – 9:30am and 4pm – 7pm. From the radar charts above, it is evident that the peaks in reported incidents, to the BTP, overlap peak travelling times 7am – 9am and 5pm – 7pm. An increase in incidents could also be due to the fact that transports are more busy during these times increasing the likelihood of an opportunist incident occurring. Additionally, there is also a peak at midnight; the reasoning behind this is unclear.

## BTP Incidents - London Wide Comparison

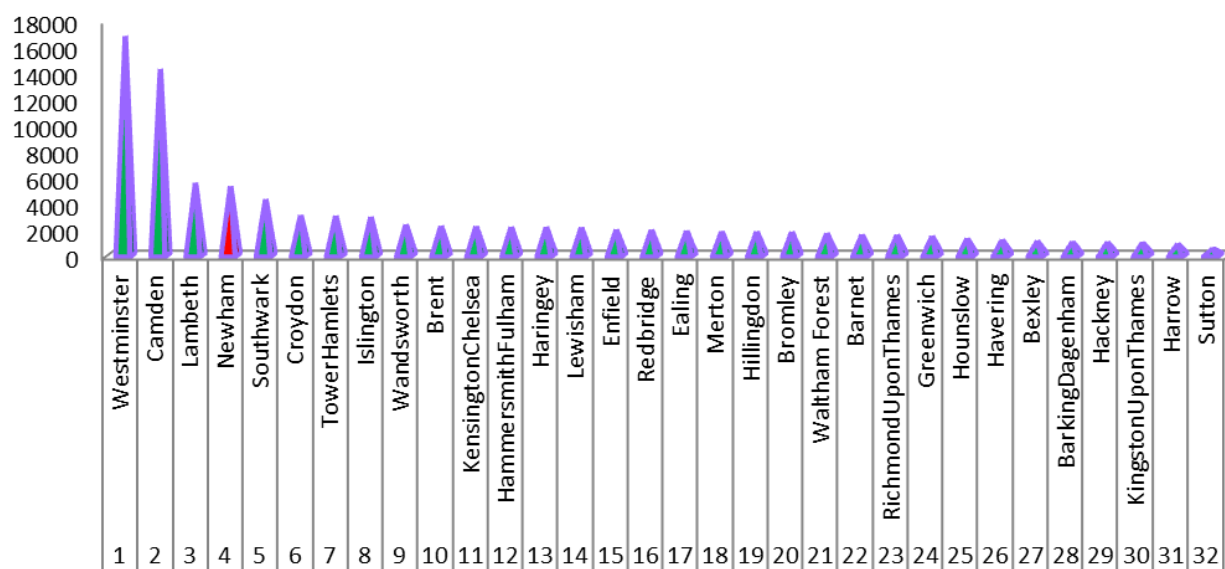


Figure 8: BTP Incidents - London Wide Comparison - October 17 - September 18

When comparing Newham across London, it highlighted that issues with the BTP is concerning, as it appeared 4<sup>th</sup> out of 32 London boroughs. The borough also accounted for 6% of all reported BTP incidents across London, which is above the average of 3%.

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### 2.3 Transport for London (TfL) Overview

Transport for London data was also considered to give further meaning to the Strategic Assessment. Results showed that between April 2017 and March 2018, 1243 (rate of 4 per 1000 resident) driver recorded incidents were reported. Unfortunately, more recent data was not available and therefore analysis was conducted on the last financial year.

#### TfL Incidents - Category Breakdown

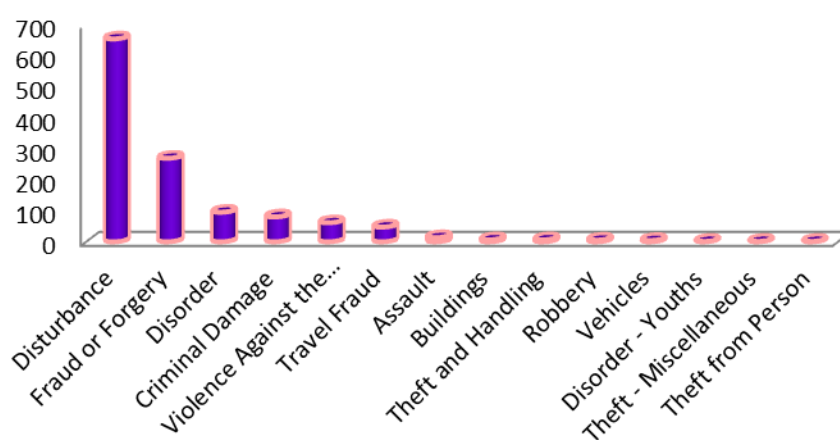


Figure 9: TfL Incidents - Category Breakdown

The bar chart above highlights that Disturbance was the most reported incident across TfL, in Newham in the last financial year, contributing to 53% of the reports. Fraud and Forgery was the second most reported, accounting for 22% of reported incidents.

As mentioned previously with the British Transport Police analysis, the transport networks across London are busy throughout the year. Evidently, the seasonal pattern analysis did not show a substantial trend over the last financial year. This has been illustrated in the chart below.

#### TfL Incidents - Monthly Trend

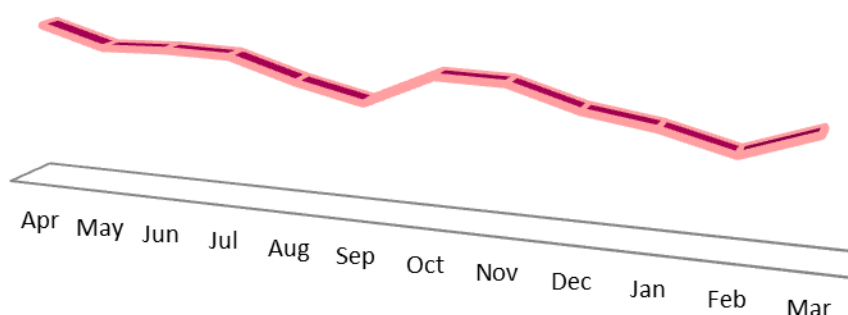
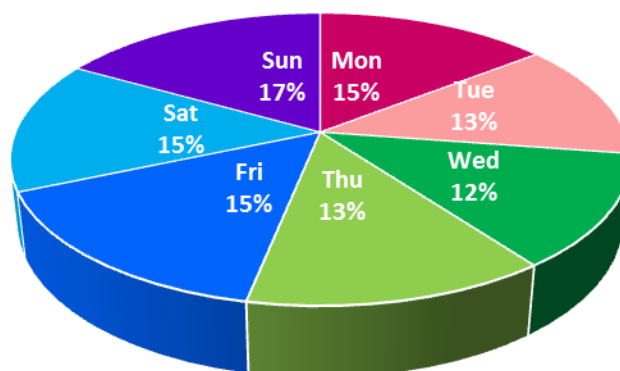


Figure 10: TfL Incidents - Seasonal Pattern Analysis

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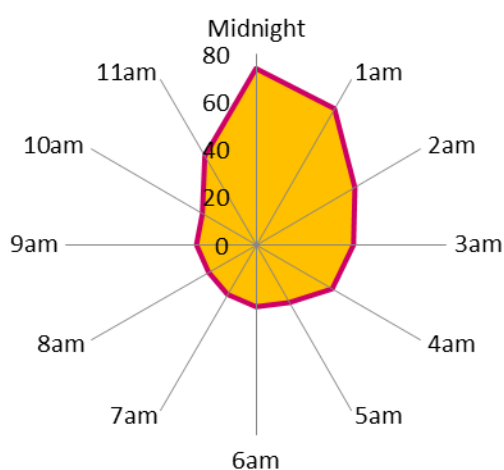
## TfL Incidents - Weekly Trend



**Figure 11:** TfL Incidents - Weekday Pattern Analysis

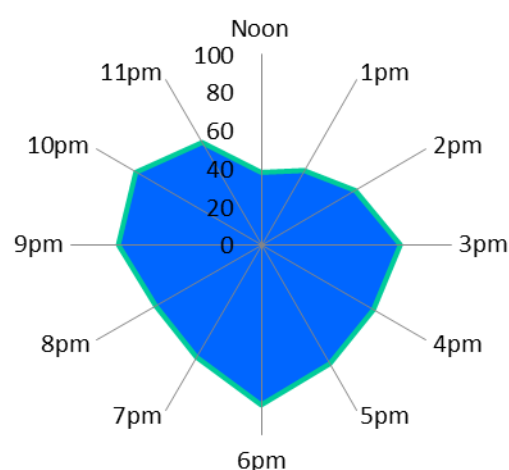
A weekly pattern analysis demonstrated similar findings to British Transport Police results. Both highlighted that the day of the week did not contribute to an increase in reported incidents. However, Sunday did contribute marginally more than the rest of the week. This could be a result of incidents that occurred both Saturday night and early Sunday morning.

## TfL Incidents - Early/Mid Morning



**Figure 12:** TfL Incidents - Early/Mid-Morning

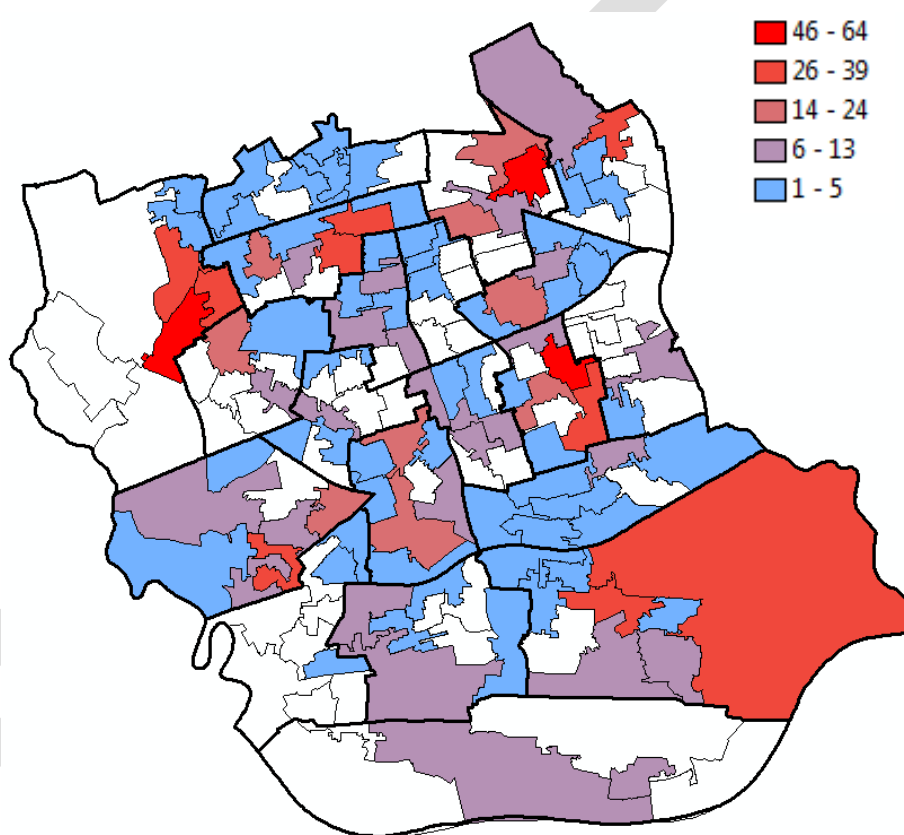
## TfL Incidents - Afternoon/Evening



**Figure 13:** TfL Incidents - Noon/Evening

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In terms of temporal analysis, broken into hourly segments, results highlighted a peak between midnight and 1am. The afternoon and evening analysis highlighted a continual sequence of an increase in reported incidents between 3pm and 11pm, with the most reports at 6pm. The incidents reported, where peaks are evident in the afternoon/evening analysis, coincide with the evening peak/rush hours and the late evenings when many people are travelling after an evening out. During the busy periods on the TfL, there is evidently an increase in the number of people using the transport network and therefore increases the number of people at risk.



**Map 1:** TfL Incidents (LSOA) Apr 17 – Mar 18

Map 1 demonstrates that there are three main hotspots in relation to TfL incidents. It is expected that these would be around underground stations with Stratford, East Ham and Manor Park stations appearing as the most concerning stations in Newham.

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## TfL Incidents - London Wide Comparison

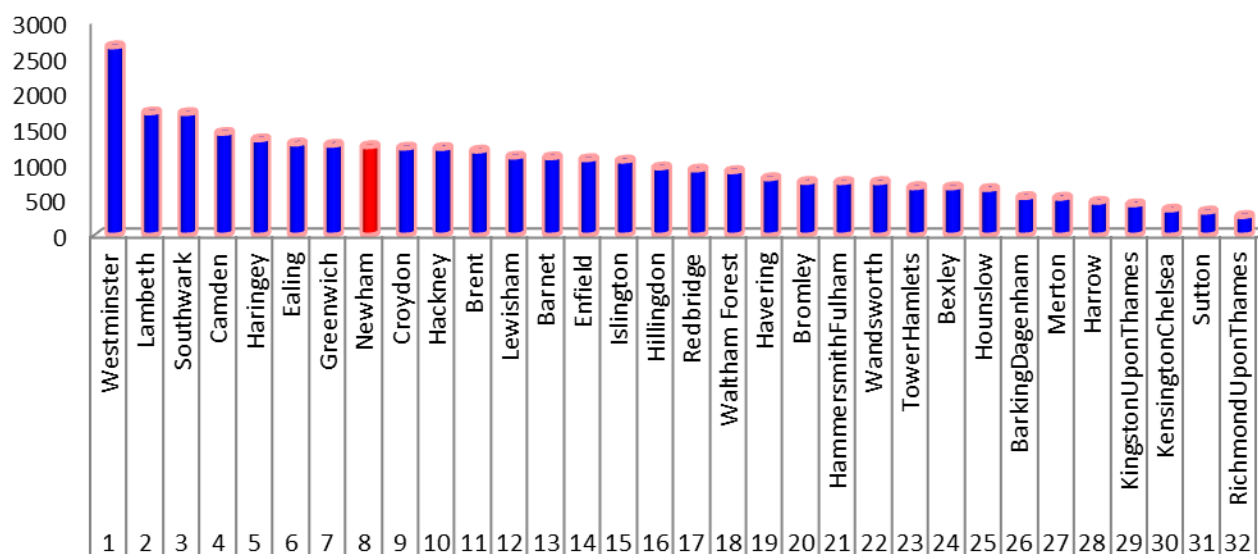


Figure 14: TfL Incidents - London Wide Comparison - April 17 - March 18

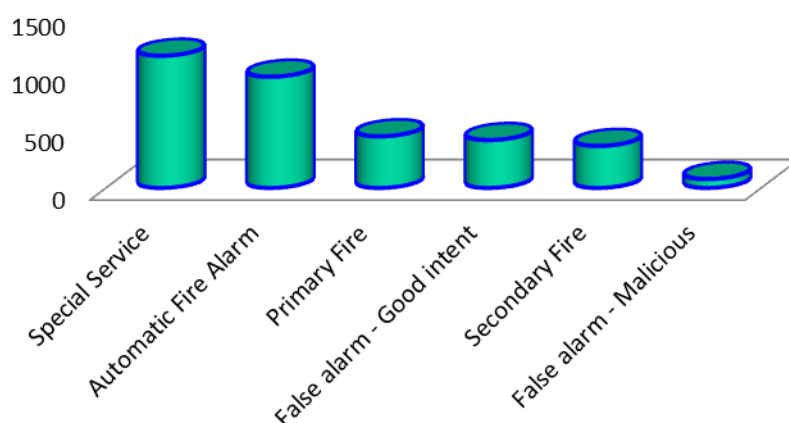
When a comparison between other London boroughs was conducted, results highlighted that Newham ranked 8<sup>th</sup> and accounted for 4% of incidents across London indicating that incidents on the TfL network are an issue for the borough.

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### 2.4 London Fire Brigade (LFB)

London Fire Brigade (LFB) data was also analysed as incidents reported to the service could cover criminal offences such as arson and criminal damage. This resource was also used to counteract the fact that not all crimes get reported to the police. Analyses looked at reported incidents between October 2017 and September 2018. During this time period, 3405 incidents were reported (rate of 10 per 1000 resident). Presented below are detailed findings around these incidents, which can help to identify borough specific issues.

#### LFB Incidents - Fire Alarm Type



**Figure 15:** LFB Incidents - Fire Alarm Call Breakdown

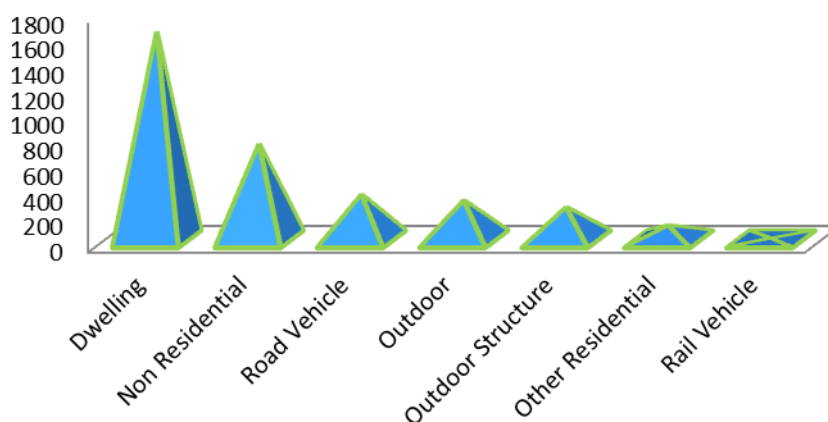
Analysis highlighted that 34% of calls made to the LFB were in relation to a 'Special Service'<sup>3</sup> call, while 28% were a result of 'Automatic Fire Alarms'. Only 24% of incidents were in relation to a 'fire' (including primary and secondary fires<sup>4</sup>).

To get a better understanding, the property type was investigated. Nearly half (48%) of the calls made to the Fire Brigade were in relation to incidents that occurred in a 'dwelling' suggesting that a large proportion of incidents were contained within a household/building. 22% of calls were for 'non-residential' incidents, this is illustrated in the chart below.

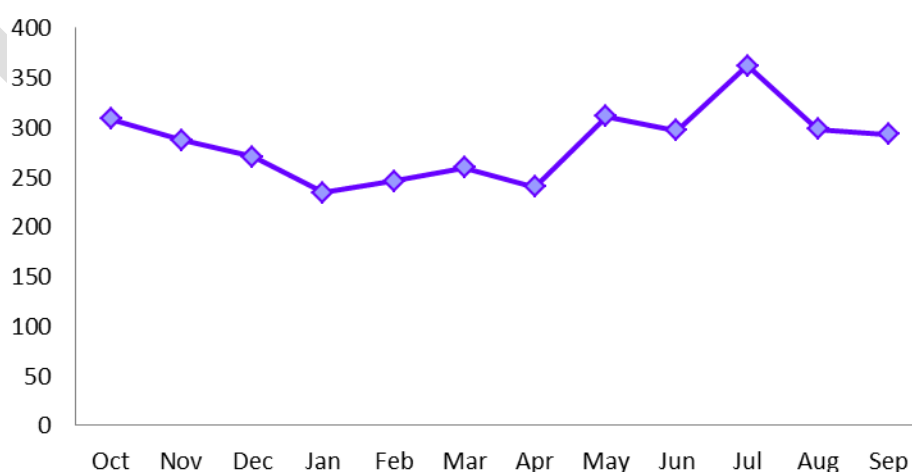
<sup>3</sup> A Special Service incident is when a brigade attends a call for anything that is not a fire. For example; Person shut in lift; Flooding; Hazardous Materials; Road Traffic Collisions; Assisting Police; Assisting LAS; Person locked out or Building Collapsed and etc.

<sup>4</sup> A secondary fire involves no insurable good e.g. a rubbish fire extinguished using 1 hose reel or less.



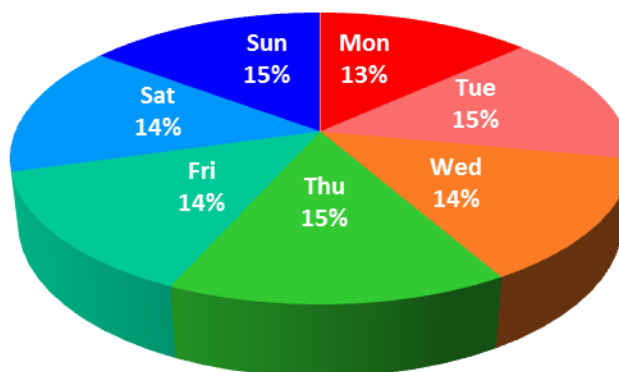
**Not Protectively Marked****LFB Incidents - Property Type****Figure 16:** LFB Incidents - Property Type Breakdown

A seasonal pattern analysis illustrates that an increase in reports were seen between May and September, with the most reports evident in July that accounted for 11% of total calls made to the LFB. An increase around this time could be due to a number of reasons such as people more likely to have barbeques as a result of seasonally good weather last year or as a result of numerous fires that were caused by extreme heat. Therefore it cannot be clear if these calls were criminal related or not.

**LFB Incidents - Monthly Trend****Figure 17:** LFB Incidents - Seasonal Pattern Analysis

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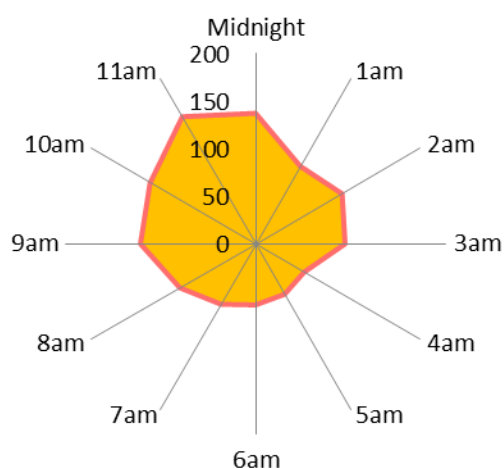
## LFB Incidents - Weekly Trend



**Figure 18:** LFB Incidents - Weekday Pattern Analysis

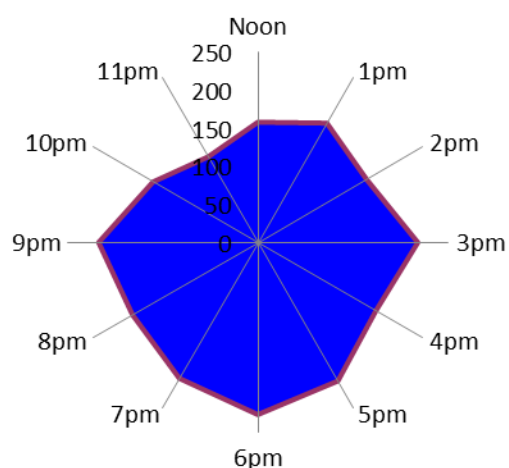
A weekday pattern analysis was carried out in order to identify if particular days of the week accounted for more calls to the LFB. Results did not show any concerning findings, with a rather uniform split throughout the week.

## LFB Incidents - Early/Mid Morning



**Figure 19:** LFB Incident - Temporal Early/Mid-Morning Analysis

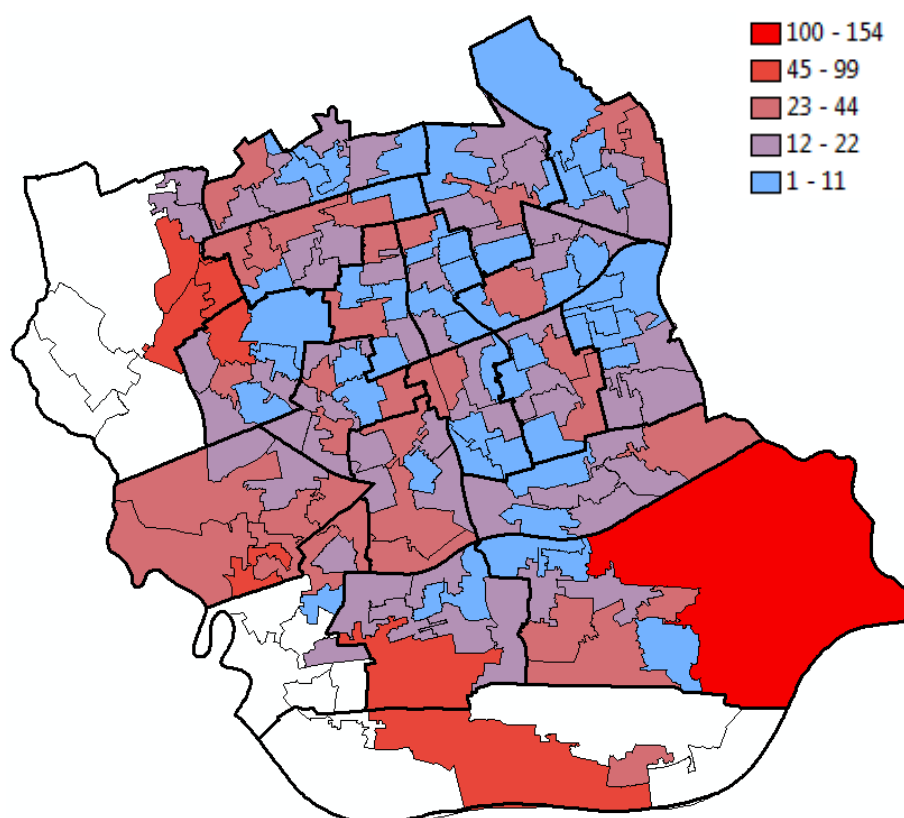
## LFB Incidents - Afternoon/Evening



**Figure 20:** LFB Incidents - Temporal Afternoon/Evening Analysis

Temporal analysis on an hourly interval highlighted peaks at midnight and 11am. The hours between these times (Early/Mid-Morning chart) accounted for 35% of call made to the LFB, while the afternoon/evening hours accounted for 65% of the LFB calls. This highlights that the time of day can contribute to an increase in calls. Overall the afternoon/evening picture illustrates a near even distribution of calls made, indicating a busy time of day for the LFB.

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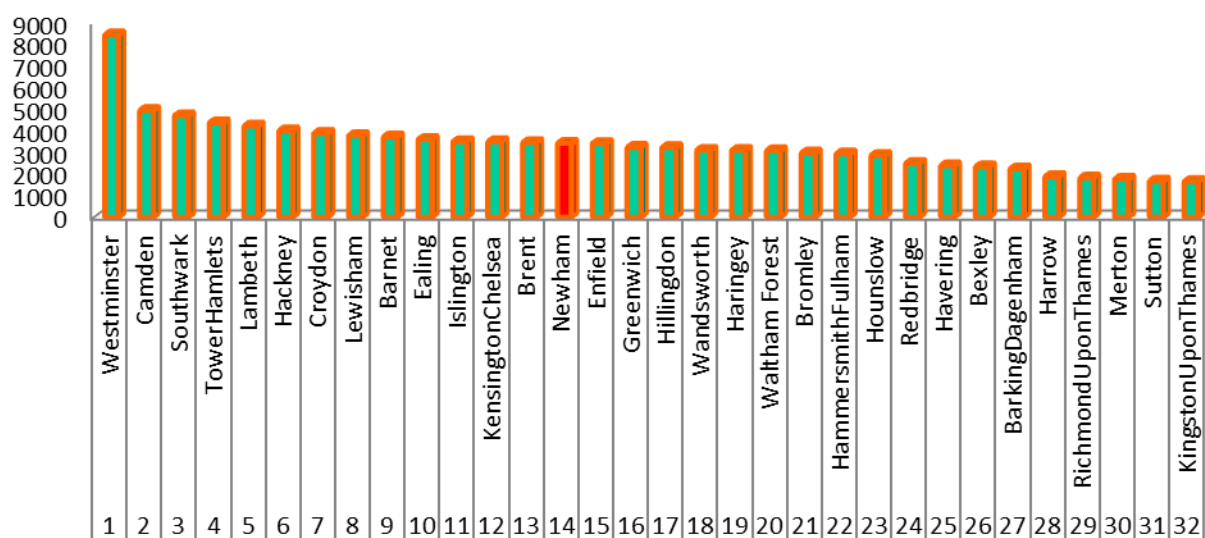


**Map 2:** LFB Incidents (LSOA) Oct 17 – Sept 18

Map 2 indicates that between October 2017 and September 2018, there was one main hotspot for fire related incidents. This area appears to be in the Beckton ward, with an LSOA that compensates for a rather large area of land. This area includes an industrial park, factories and gas tanks. This could potentially explain why this is a hotspot area.

A London wide comparison highlighted that Newham appeared in 14<sup>th</sup> position across London and accounted for 3% of incidents reported across London.

## LFB Incidents - London Wide Comparison



**Figure 21:** LFB Incidents - London Wide Comparison (Oct 17-Sept 18)

**Not Protectively Marked****2.5 Costs of Crime**

Further to the volumes of crime presented in the Metropolitan Police Service section at the beginning, considering the financial implications this can have on society and the various agencies involved throughout the Criminal Justice System is just as important. The costs are based on crimes against individuals and do not consider crimes against society such as drug offences. The costs are made up from three main areas;

- 1) *'In anticipation of crime'* – Defensive expenditure (e.g. crime prevention/detection equipment) and Insurance Administration (e.g. insurance company employees salary).
- 2) *'As a consequence of crime'* – e.g. physical and emotional harm to the victim, property stolen or damaged, time taken off work, health services and victim services.
- 3) *'In response to crime'* – e.g. Police costs and other Criminal Justice Service costs (CPS, court, defence, prison and probation).

This analysis was conducted to provide a different perspective to crime and help provide a better understanding that sometimes the volumes of crime are not the only impactful findings. It is important to remember that when a crime is committed numerous agencies are involved, and it would be vital to attempt to reduce the crimes that also cost the most to help a society that are already making numerous funding cuts.

Table 3 below highlights that in Newham during October 2017 and September 2018, Assault with Injury cost the Government and various other agencies the most (£29,027,300) while Robbery of Personal Property was the crime that was estimated to cost the most had every crime been reported to the police.

## Not Protectively Marked

**Table 3:** Actual and Estimated Costs of Crimes Against Individuals

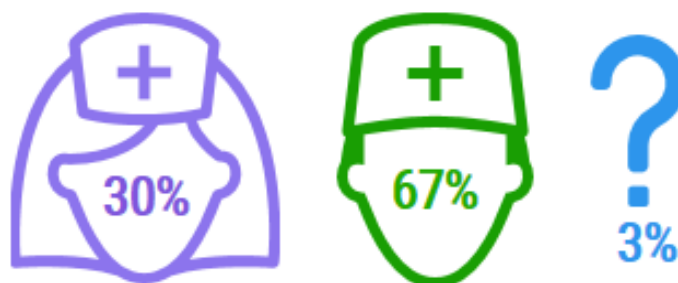
Crime Type	Average Unit Cost	Multiplier Estimate	Reported Offences	Cost for Reported Offences	Estimated Offences	Cost for Estimated Offences
Assault With Injury	£14,050	2.6	2066	£29,027,300	5371.6	£75,470,980
Burglary In A Dwelling	£5,930	3.6	1678	£9,950,540	6040.8	£35,821,944
Robbery Business	£11,320	4.3	124	£1,403,680	533.2	£6,035,824
Common Assault	£5,930	1.5	3278	£19,438,540	4917	£29,157,810
Murder	£3,217,740	1	6	£19,306,440	6	£19,306,440
Other Criminal Damage	£1,350	2	698	£942,300	1396	£1,884,600
Other Sexual	£6,520	16.5	501	£3,266,520	8266.5	£53,897,580
Robbery Personal	£11,320	4.3	1824	£20,647,680	7843.2	£88,785,024
Rape	£39,360	3.4	321	£12,634,560	1091.4	£42,957,504
Theft From Motor	£870	2.6	3036	£2,641,320	7893.6	£6,867,432
Theft/Taking Of Motor	£10,290	0.8	1420	£14,611,800	1136	£11,689,440
Theft Person	£1,380	5.9	1783	£2,460,540	10519.7	£14,517,186
Wounding GBH	£14,050	2.6	1123	£15,778,150	2919.8	£41,023,190

**Not Protectively Marked****3 Violence Related**

London Ambulance Service (LAS) and A&E data helps to counteract the dark figure and provides an overview on crime from a health perspective. It is also important to highlight that not all crimes would get reported to the police, and if an individual were to need medical assistance they are more likely to call an ambulance or attend A&E. Therefore, considering health data helps to provide the bigger picture on issues that Newham faces.

**3.1 London Ambulance Service (LAS) – Assault Related**

A total of 1823 (5.2 per 1000 resident) assault related LAS calls were made in the borough. The data highlighted that over 60% of LAS calls in relation to an assault were made by males. This suggests that males are more at risk of being a victim of assault. Additionally, 30% of calls were made by a female, which is still considered a high percentage, indicating they are also at risk.

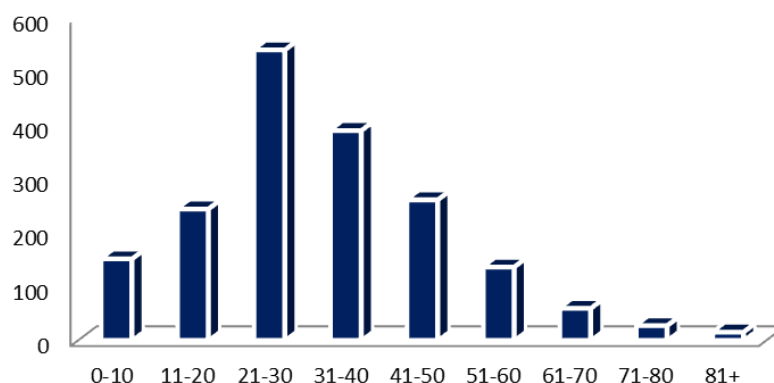
**Assault Related LAS Calls - Gender**

**Figure 22:** Assault Related LAS Calls - Gender

## Not Protectively Marked

Other demographical analysis<sup>5</sup> highlighted that 21-40 year olds accounted for 51% of the assault related LAS calls between October 2017 and September 2018, with 21-30 year olds alone accounting for 30% of calls. This indicates that those aged 21-30 are most at risk of being a victim of assault.

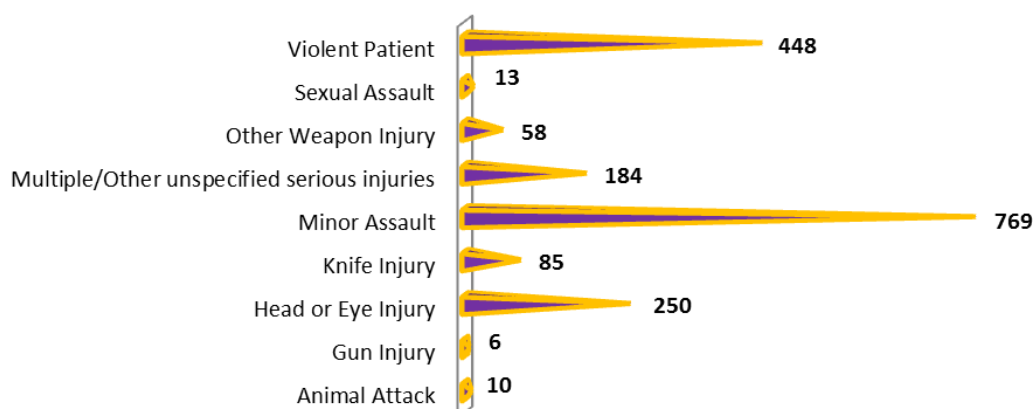
### Assault Related LAS Calls - Age



**Figure 23:** Assault Related LAS Calls - Age

Analysis on the assault description highlighted that 42% of LAS calls, in relation to assault, were for 'minor assaults', while there were 6 incidents of a gun injury and 85 incidents of a knife injury between October 2017 and September 2018. It should be noted that 25% of incidents were classed as 'violent patients'. It is unclear if the patients were violent at the time of an ambulance arrival or if they were violent towards the LAS staff.

### LAS Calls - Assault Description



**Figure 24:** Assault Related LAS Calls - Assault Description

<sup>5</sup> Please note that there were 141 incidents where the age category was noted as '0'. It is unclear if this suggests that the age of the victim was under the age of 1 or if the age was unknown.

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Seasonal analysis on assault related LAS calls highlighted a peak in October 2017, with the trend showing an increase in assault related calls from April 2018 and a peak in July 2018. The increases in October and December could be due to events taking place for Halloween, Guy Fawkes Night, Christmas and New Year's which are peak periods for the Night Time Economy (NTE).

### Assault Related LAS Calls - Seasonal Trend

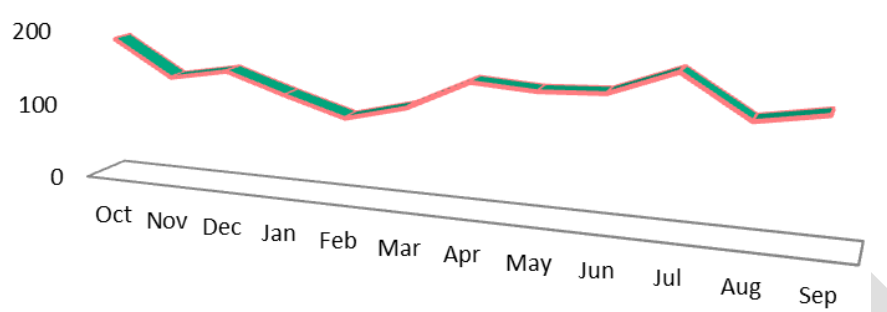


Figure 25: Assault Related LAS Calls - Seasonal Trend

When considering the weekly pattern for assault related LAS calls, analysis showed that Friday, Saturday and Sunday accounted for 50% of the calls. This appears to be a high percentage for three days of the week. The results appear to associate the weekend with a large number of assaults.

### Assault Related LAS Calls - Weekly Trend

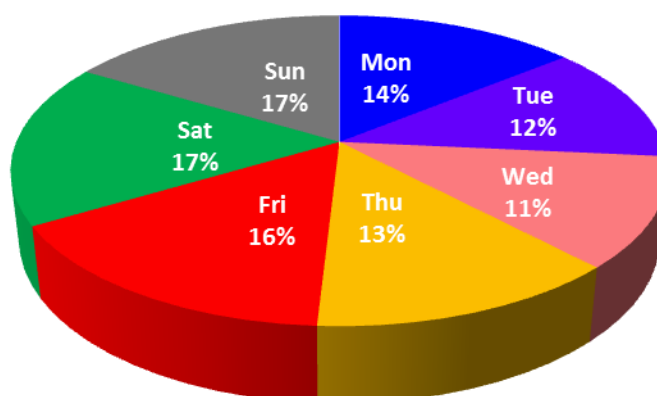


Figure 26: Assault Related LAS Calls - Weekly Trend



## Not Protectively Marked

In order to understand assault related LAS calls better, a temporal analysis was also conducted to recognise the full picture of the problem that Newham faces. It is evident from the figures below that there are peaks evident between 12am -1am, and from 7pm – 11pm. These results seem to suggest an association with the Night Time Economy. To further support this, incidents between 12am – 11am accounted for 34% of LAS calls, while incidents between 12pm – 11pm accounted for 66% of assault related LAS calls.

### Assault Related LAS Calls - Early/Mid Morning

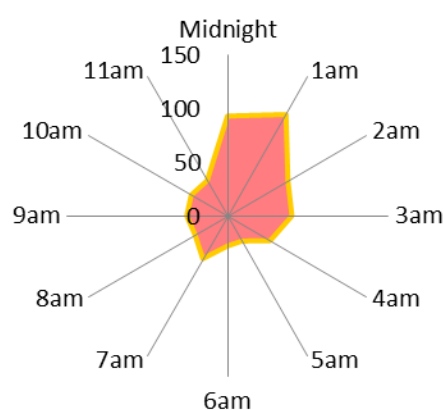


Figure 27: Assault Related LAS Calls - Morning Temporal Analysis

### Assault Related LAS Calls - Afternoon/Evening

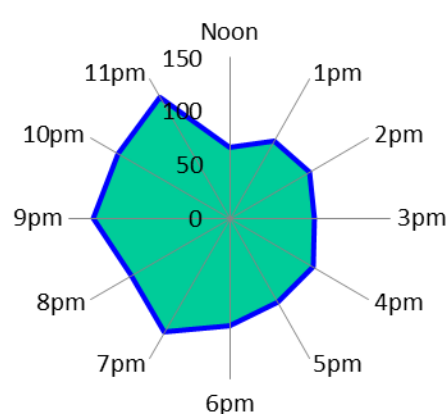
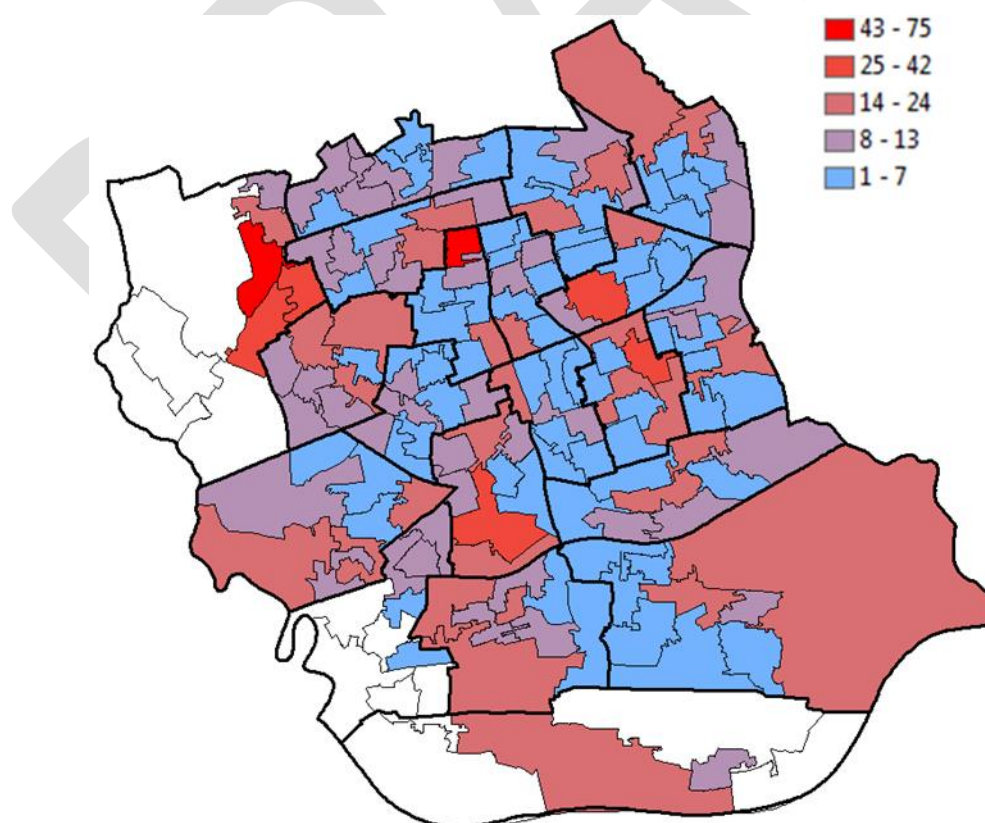


Figure 28: Assault Related LAS Calls - Evening Temporal Analysis



Map 3: LAS Assault Related Hotspots (LSOA) Oct 17 - Sept 18

## Not Protectively Marked

It is evident from the map above that there are two clear hotspots for assault related LAS calls. One hotspot appears to be in the Stratford Centre, in the outskirts of the Westfield Shopping Centre, while the second hotspot appears to be in the north of the Green Street West ward around residential streets.

### Assault Related LAS Calls - London Wide Comparison

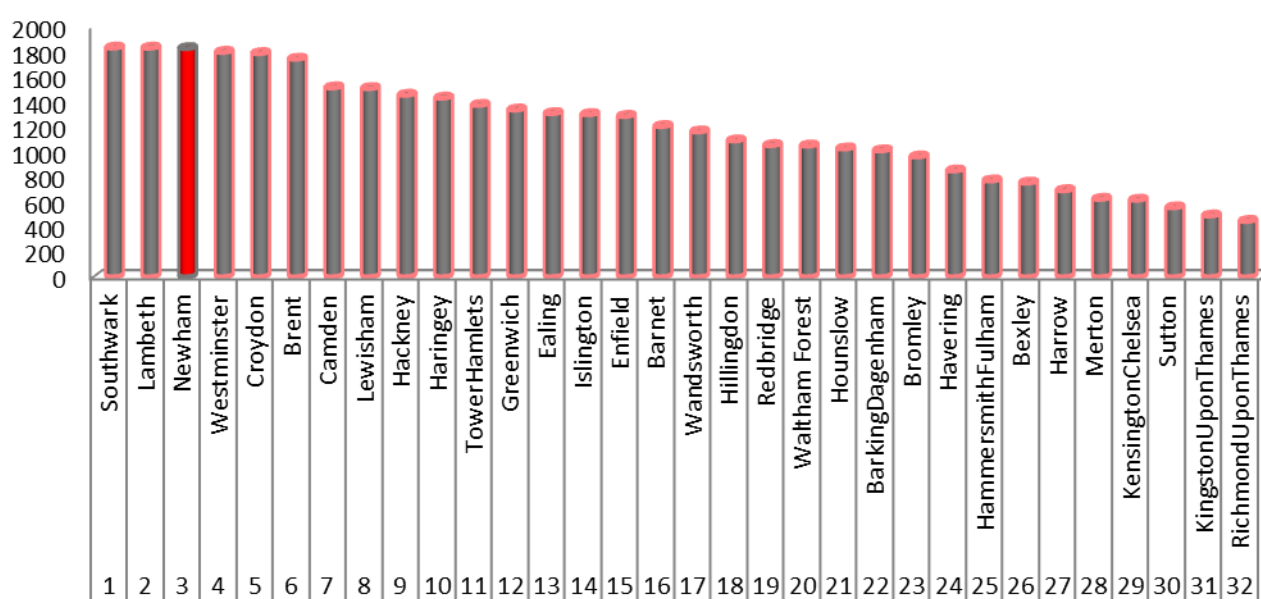


Figure 29: Assault Related LAS Calls - London Wide Comparison

Overall, when comparing Newham to other London boroughs, it is evident that the borough faces a challenge with assault related LAS calls. The borough showed the third highest number of assault related LAS calls when a London comparison was conducted. Newham alone accounted for 5% of assault related LAS calls made across London, above the average 3%.

**Not Protectively Marked****3.2 Accident and Emergency - Assault Admissions**

Other health data that was considered was Accident and Emergency data from Newham University Hospital<sup>6</sup>. It should however be highlighted that this data is only based on those who attended/reported to the A&E and therefore means that there could be numerous cases that have not been reported to the police or to health services. This data has been used by means of getting a different perspective on crime other than from a police perspective. Data showed that between August 2017 and July 2018 there were 752 (2.1 per 1000 resident) assault related A&E admissions. More detailed analysis was conducted, with the information that was available, in order to understand the assaults in more depth. The results are presented below.

When investigating the described assault type, findings highlighted that over half of assault admissions (67%) were body-sourced. This highlights that these admissions were a result of physical violence as opposed to weapon enabled violence. 6% of admissions were weapon enabled with 26 incidents categorised under 'other weapon', these included a; blunt object; hammer; bottle or glass. In addition to this there were 17 assaults that involved a knife/sharp object and 1 incident that involved a gun.

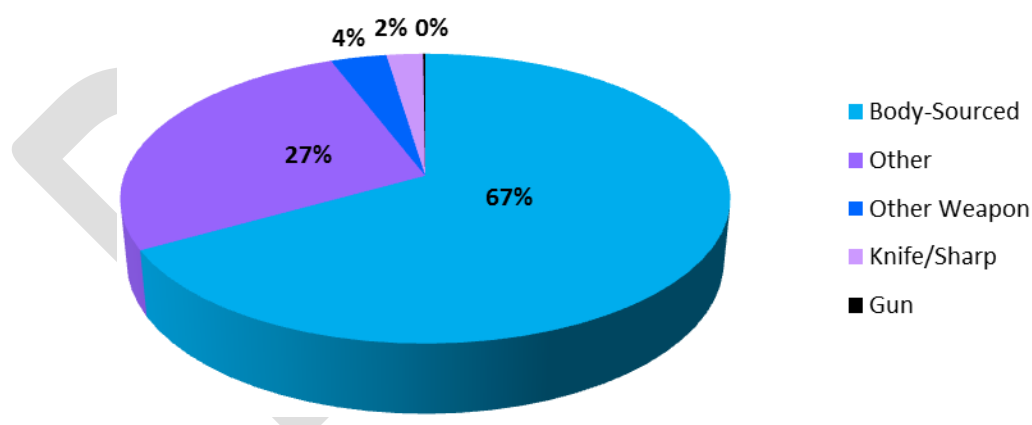
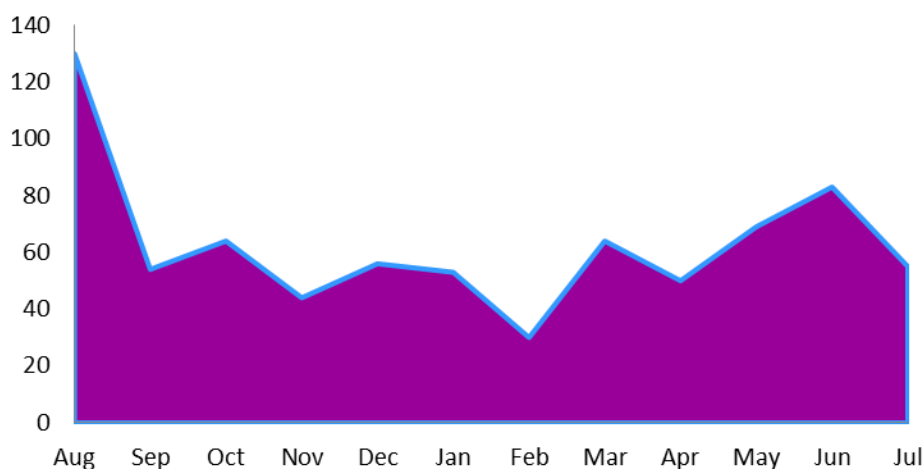
**A&E Assault Admission - Assault Type**

Figure 30: A&E - Assault Description Type

<sup>6</sup> Data was extracted from SafeStats and obtained through the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) data resource.

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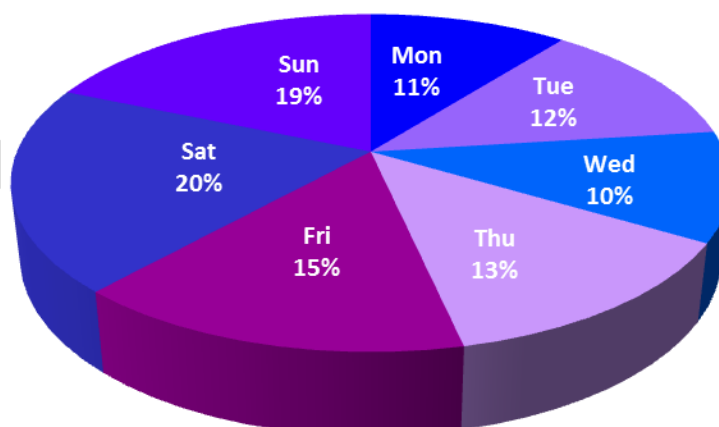
## A&E Assaults - Monthly Trend



**Figure 31:** A&E Assaults - Seasonal Pattern Analysis (Aug 17 – Jul 18)

The seasonal pattern analysis highlighted that overall the summer months showed an increased number of assault related A&E admissions, with August 2017 illustrating the highest number of admissions. These findings could potentially be linked to seasonally good weather increasing the number of people out in the public enjoying open spaces, or even the fact that the school summer holidays also fall within the peak months. This is however an inference and due to a lack of information in relation to the location of these incidents and age of victims, it cannot be supported by solid evidence.

## A&E Assaults - Weekly Trend



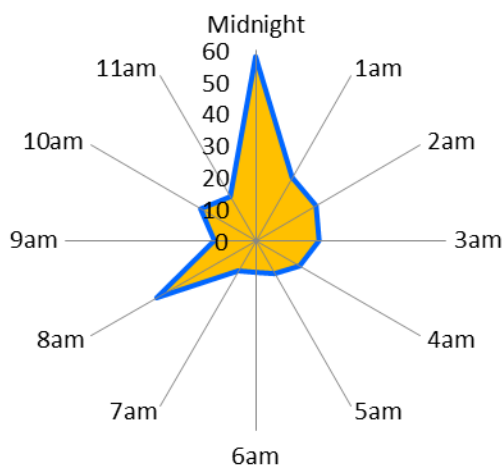
**Figure 32:** A&E Assaults - Weekday Pattern

Analysis conducted on temporal information, that was available, highlighted that 53% of assault victims attended the A&E department between Friday and the weekend. There is a clear picture

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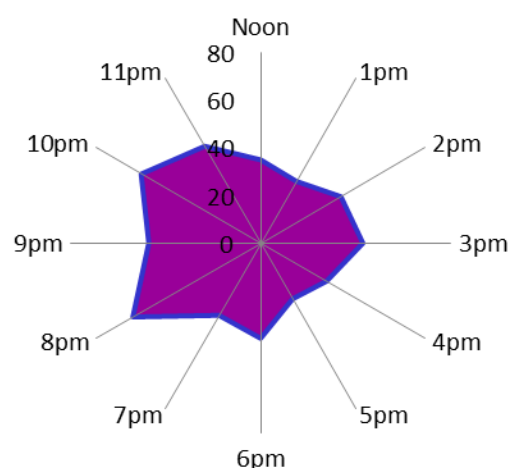
between the weekend and assaults occurring. This highlights that if and when looking to implement initiatives or deploying resources, the days that would benefit the most would be Friday and weekends. Due to the lack of information in relation to the location of these incidents, it is difficult to establish where the hotspots are.

### A&E Assault - Early/Mid Morning



**Figure 33:** Temporal Analysis – Early/Mid Morning

### A&E Assault - Afternoon/Evening



**Figure 34:** Temporal Analysis - Noon/Evening

A temporal analysis was done to identify if a particular time of day saw a spike in A&E admissions. The hours between midnight and 11am accounted for 34% of the admission at A&E while the hours between noon and 11pm compensated for 66% of admissions between August 2017 and July 2018. Evident peaks can be seen at midnight and 8am, while 8pm and 10-11pm were the evening peaks.

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### 3.3 MOPAC – Weapon Enabled High Harm Crimes

In addition to looking at crimes reported to the police, health and transport services, this section will investigate the priorities established by MOPAC by identifying trends and patterns in Newham for these high harm crimes and comparing the borough to other London boroughs. All data analysed for this section considered reported offences from January 2018 to December 2018<sup>7</sup>.

#### 3.3.1 Knife Crime

According to the weapon enabled crimes MOPAC dashboard, Newham saw 671 (rate of 2 per 1000 resident) knife crime offences reported in the rolling 12 months to December 2018. This was a 20% decrease compared to figures in 2017.

#### Newham Knife Crime - Monthly Trend

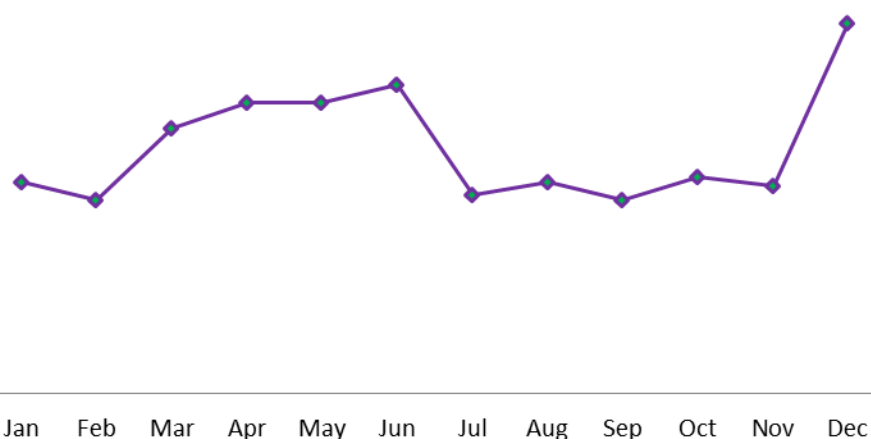


Figure 35: Newham Knife Crime Monthly Trend 2018

The graph above highlights an increase in knife crime offences from February 2018, with the first peak evident in June 2018. After this there is a drop in reported offences, until a steep increase is clear in December 2018. The month of December accounted for 13% of knife crime offences that were reported in 2018.

<sup>7</sup> Some discrepancies were evident from the data extracted from the MOPAC dashboards between the monthly trend data and the ward level data. When MOPAC were contacted in relation to this, they stated that some data may not have geocoded data and therefore cannot be mapped to ward level, or there might be missing data in the monthly trends which may not have been updated.

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A ward analysis of the top 10 concerning wards was carried out to identify the most concerning areas. As highlighted below the Stratford and New Town ward saw the most knife crime reports and accounted for 15% of knife crimes.

### Newham Knife Crime - Top 10 Wards

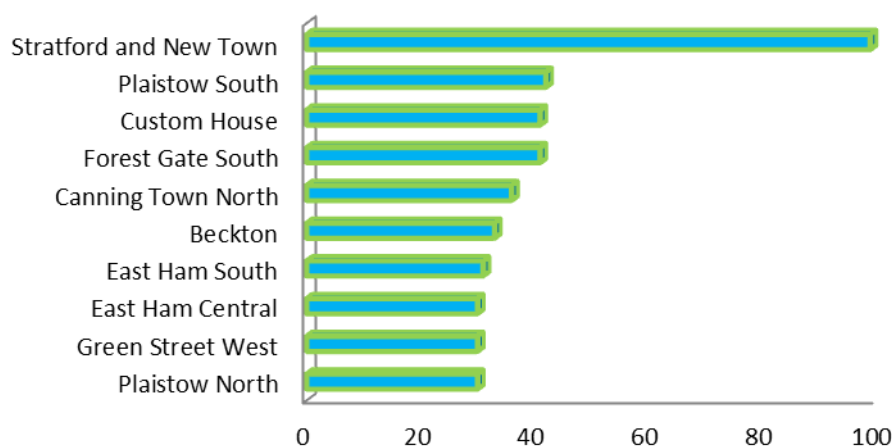


Figure 36: Top 10 Concerning Wards - Knife Crime 2018

A further London wide comparison highlighted that Newham ranked 6<sup>th</sup> out of all 32 London boroughs. Emphasising that knife crime in Newham is rather concerning and an issue that still needs to be tackled even though there has been a decrease from the previous year.

### Knife Crime - Pan London Comparison

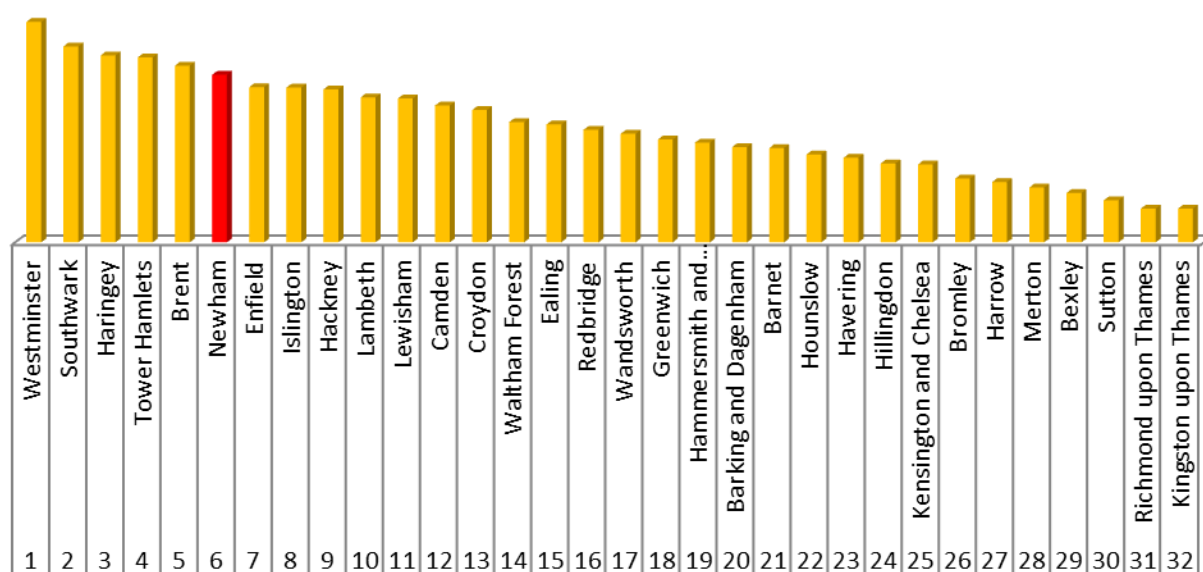


Figure 37: London Boroughs Comparison - Knife Crime 2018

## Not Protectively Marked

### 3.3.2 Youth Knife Crime

Youth Safety has been pledged by the Mayor of Newham as one of her main priorities. Due to limited youth data, a brief overview on knife crime victims aged 1-24 has been presented. During 2018 there were 71 knife crime victims aged 1-24, a 43% decrease when compared to 2017 figures (London showed a 16% decrease). The monthly trend analysis highlighted that May was the peak month when there were 13 youth victims of knife crime. Overall, there appears to be a decrease after May however the number of victims appears to increase again in July and December.

### Knife Crime Victims 1-24 - Newham

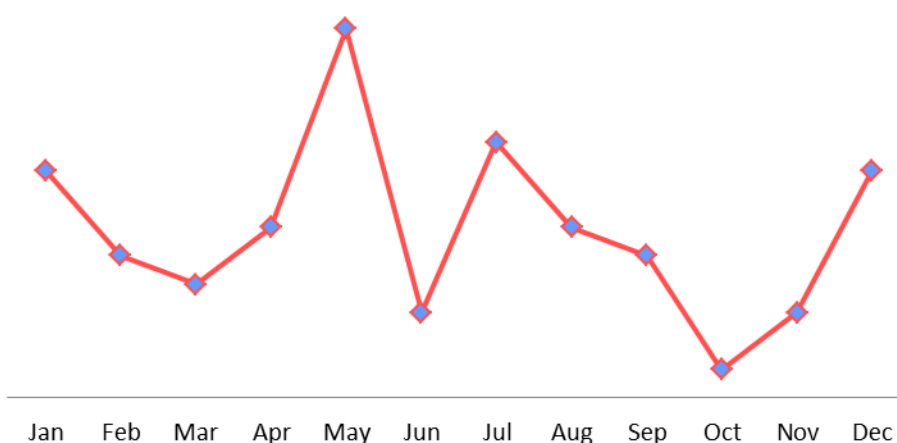


Figure 38: Newham Knife Crime Victims Aged 1-24 Monthly Trend 2018

### Top 10 Wards for Knife Crime Victims 1-24

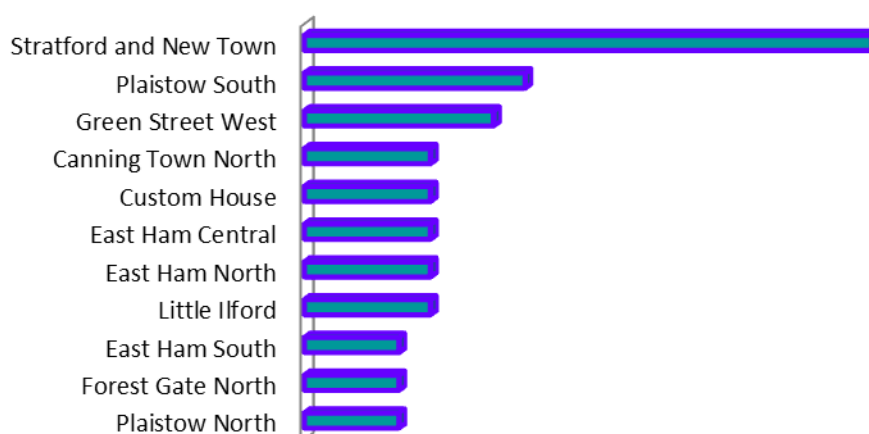


Figure 39: Top 10 Concerning Wards - Knife Crime Victims Aged 1-24 2018



## Not Protectively Marked

The ward analysis highlighted that Stratford and New Town was the most concerning ward, which compensated for 25% of knife crime victims ages 1-24. Although this ward is the most populated ward in Newham, the fact that it accounted for a quarter of knife crimes against youths is alarming. This could be due to the fact that this ward is also home to the Westfield's Shopping Centre and hence the flux of people in the area could potentially be the younger generation. Nonetheless, this part of the borough would highly benefit from implementation of new resources or initiatives to help tackle numerous issues.

### London Wide Knife Crime Victims 1-24

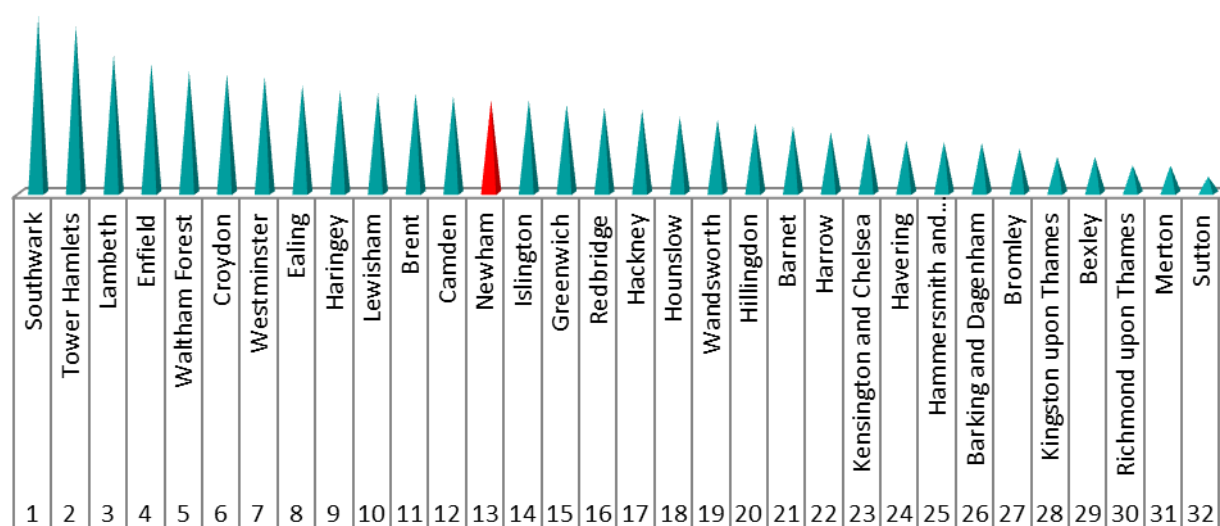


Figure 40: London Boroughs Comparison - Knife Crime Victims Ages 1-24 2018

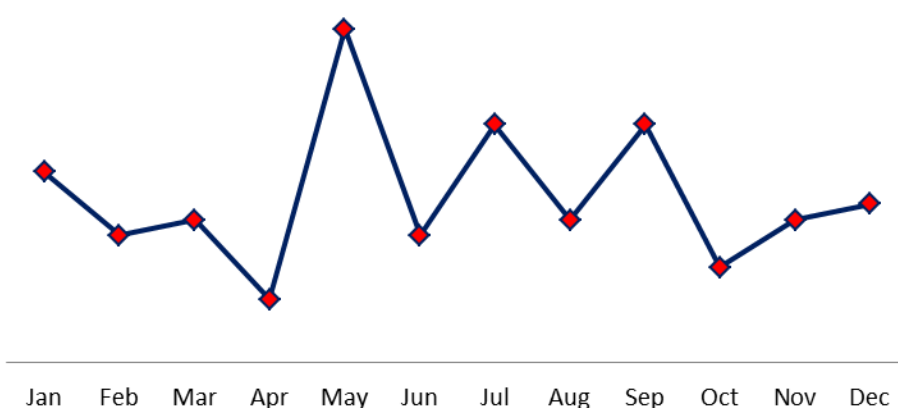
The London wide picture showed that Newham ranked 13<sup>th</sup> overall for the number of knife crime victims aged 1-24. Although there has been a large decrease in the number of young knife crime victims, it is important to highlight that there is always room to make more change in the borough and implement resources that will help to decline these figures further.

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### 3.3.3 Gun Crime

During January 2018 to December 2018, there were 126 reported gun crimes in Newham (rate of 0.4 per 1000 resident), a 14% decrease compared to 2017. To understand this better a monthly trend analysis was done in addition to a ward analysis of the top 10 concerning wards.

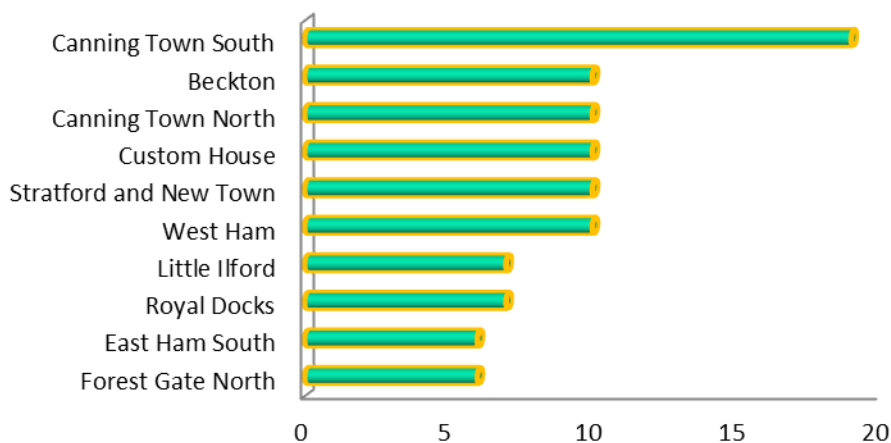
### Newham Gun Crime - Monthly Trend



**Figure 41:** Newham Gun Crime - Monthly Trend 2018

There are evident peaks in May, July and September. There is no clear explanation for these peaks, but an inference could suggest an overlap with seasonally good weather and the increase in crime. The month of May accounted for 17% of the reported gun crime.

### Newham Gun Crime - Top 10 Wards



**Figure 42:** Top 10 Concerning Wards - Gun Crime 2018

## Not Protectively Marked

Analysis of the top 10 concerning wards in Newham for gun crime highlighted that Canning Town South was the most problematic area. This ward compensated for 14% of gun crimes reported in 2018. Beckton, Canning Town North, Custom House, Stratford and New Town and West Ham all had the same number of gun crimes reported during 2018, highlighting these areas for cause of concern.

When a pan London comparison was conducted to compare Newham to other London boroughs, Newham positioned 4<sup>th</sup> out of 32. This emphasise a problematic issue for Newham even though there was a decrease of 14% from 2017. Gun crime appears to be another matter that needs to be tackled in addition to knife crimes.

### Gun Crime - Pan London Comparison

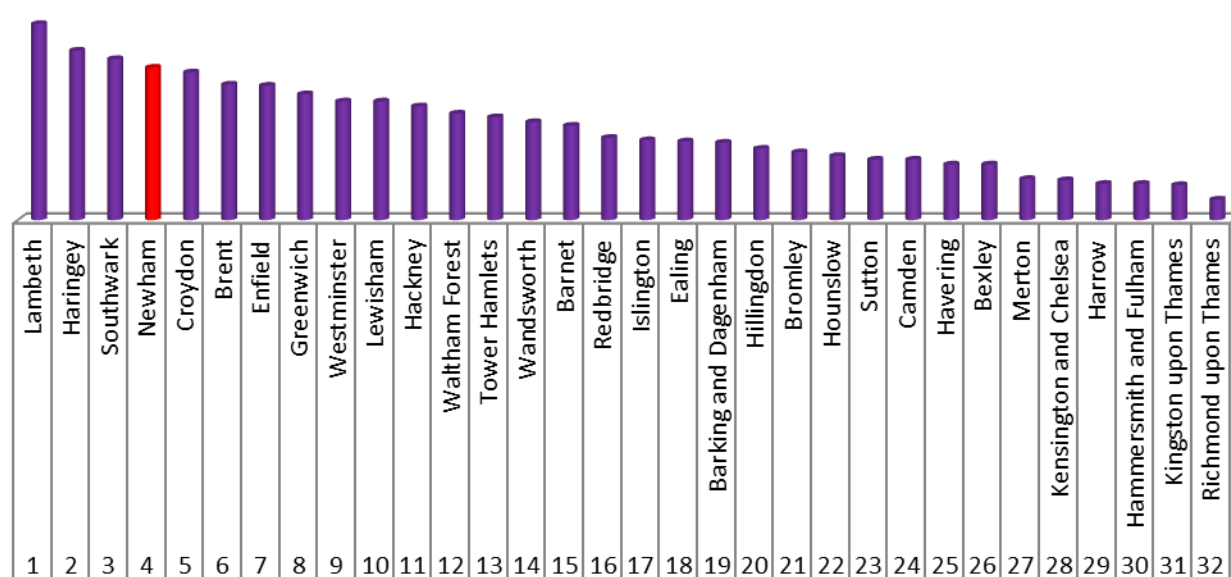


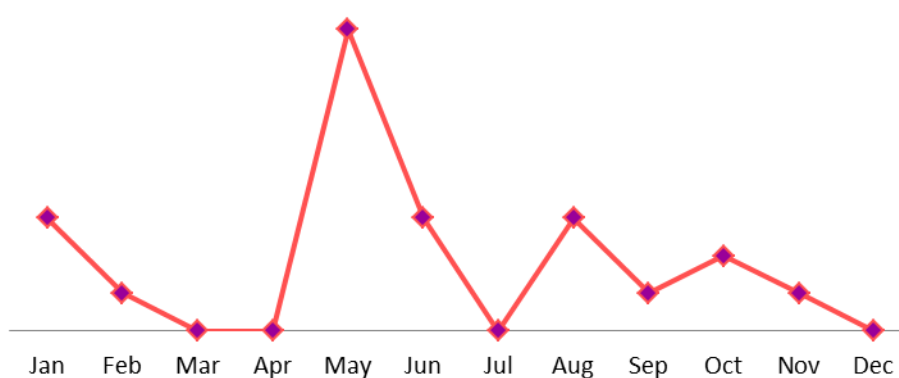
Figure 43: London Boroughs Comparison - Gun Crime 2018

## Not Protectively Marked

### 3.3.4 Acid Attacks

During 2018, there were 22 reported acid attacks in Newham, which is a 74% decrease compared to 2017. A monthly trend analysis highlighted a steep peak in acid attacks in May 2018, which accounted for 36% of all reported incidents.

### Newham Acid Attacks - Monthly Trend



**Figure 44:** Newham Acid Attacks - Monthly Trend 2018

The ward analysis illustrates all wards that had reported acid attacks. Results highlighted West Ham as the most problematic ward, which account for nearly a quarter (24%) of reported incidents in 2018, while Forest Gate South accounted for 16% of incidents. Evidently, the Stratford and New Town ward, which usually appears in the top 10 concerning wards for most crimes, has not been indicated as problematic for acid attacks. However, West Ham is a neighbouring ward, to Stratford and New Town. It is also important to highlight that the Stratford and New Town ward is home to the Westfield shopping centre and a town centre, the area may be too busy for incidents to occur, or the fact that numerous police operations take place around this area, and hence affecting other wards instead.

## Not Protectively Marked

### Newham Acid Attacks - Top 10 Wards

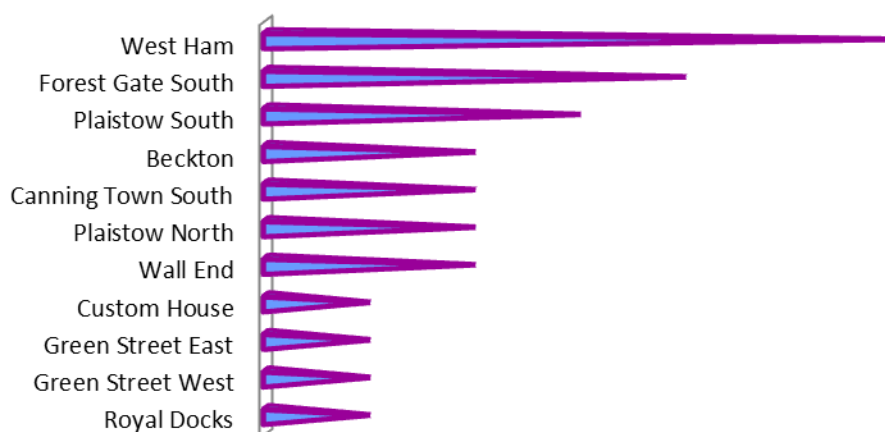


Figure 45: All Wards With Acid Attacks 2018

Startlingly, in 2018 Newham was the borough that had the most reported acid attacks across London, positioning 1<sup>st</sup> even after seeing a 74% decrease from 2017. Newham accounted for 7% of all acid attacks that occurred in London. The dynamics of the borough need to be considered and it should be questioned why is Newham the most problematic borough?

### Acid Attacks - Pan London Comparison

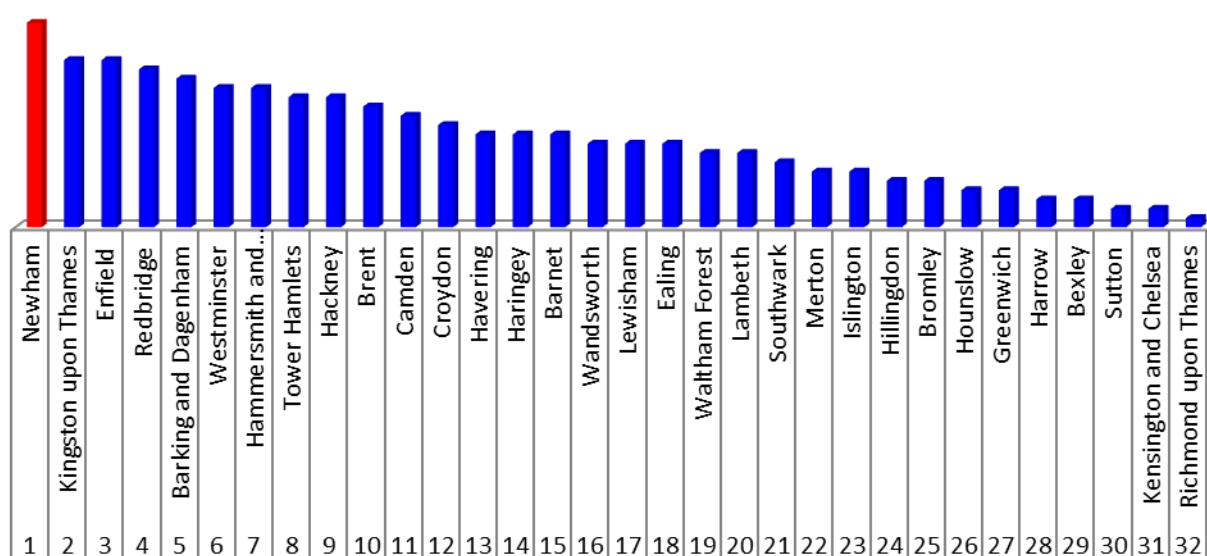


Figure 46: London Boroughs Comparison - Acid Attacks 2018

## Not Protectively Marked

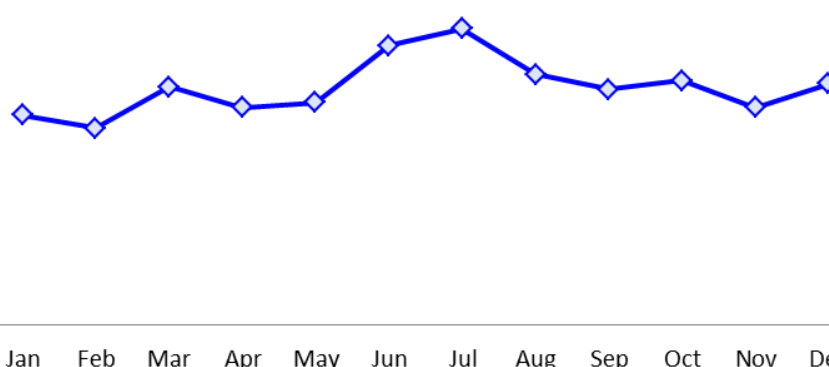
### 4 Exploitation and Other High Harm MOPAC Priorities

MOPAC's priorities have been established to focus on Knife and Gun crime, in addition to Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence and Hate Crime. Here the latter three priorities are analysed to identify patterns and trends specific to Newham and a London wide picture to see how Newham compares to other boroughs for domestic abuse and sexual violence and hate crime.

#### 4.1 Domestic Abuse

During January 2018 to December 2018, there were 3879 police reported domestic abuse<sup>8</sup> offences<sup>9</sup> in Newham (a rate of 11 per 1000 resident). This was an 11% increase compared to 2017 statistics. The monthly trend analysis highlights an increase in reports in June and July the summer months. However, clear conclusions cannot be made that the domestic reports are linked to the summer months.

#### Newham Domestic Abuse - Monthly Trend



**Figure 47:** Newham Domestic Abuse - Monthly Trend 2018

Results on ward level data highlighted that Stratford and New Town was the ward with the most domestic abuse reports. This could be due to the fact that according to the 2018 mid-year estimates, this ward was estimated to account for 8% of the boroughs population being the most populated ward. It is also important to highlight that this ward contains a major transport hub and a shopping centre, highlighting that the flux of people in and out of the area is rather high. Due to this the reports may not be solely from residents of the borough but also people visiting the area.

<sup>8</sup> Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to, a combination of psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse. This definition also includes so-called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage.

<sup>9</sup> Incidents of domestic abuse that did result in a crime being recorded by the police.

## Not Protectively Marked

### Domestic Abuse - Top 10 Wards

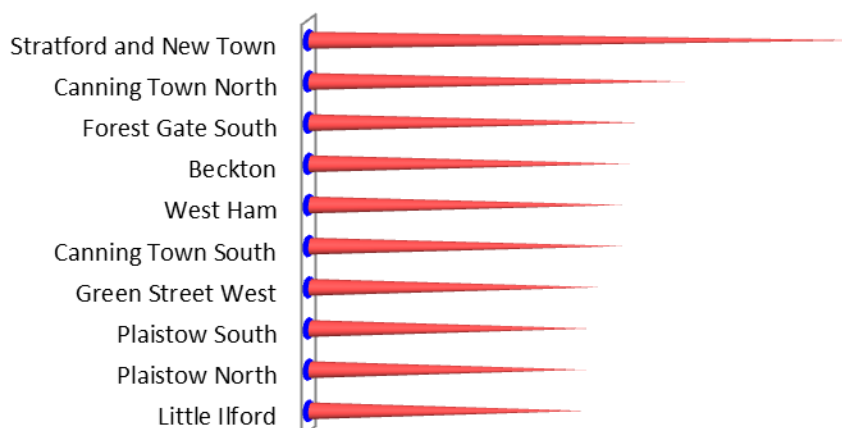


Figure 48: Top 10 Concerning Wards - Domestic Abuse 2018

### Domestic Abuse - Pan London Comparison

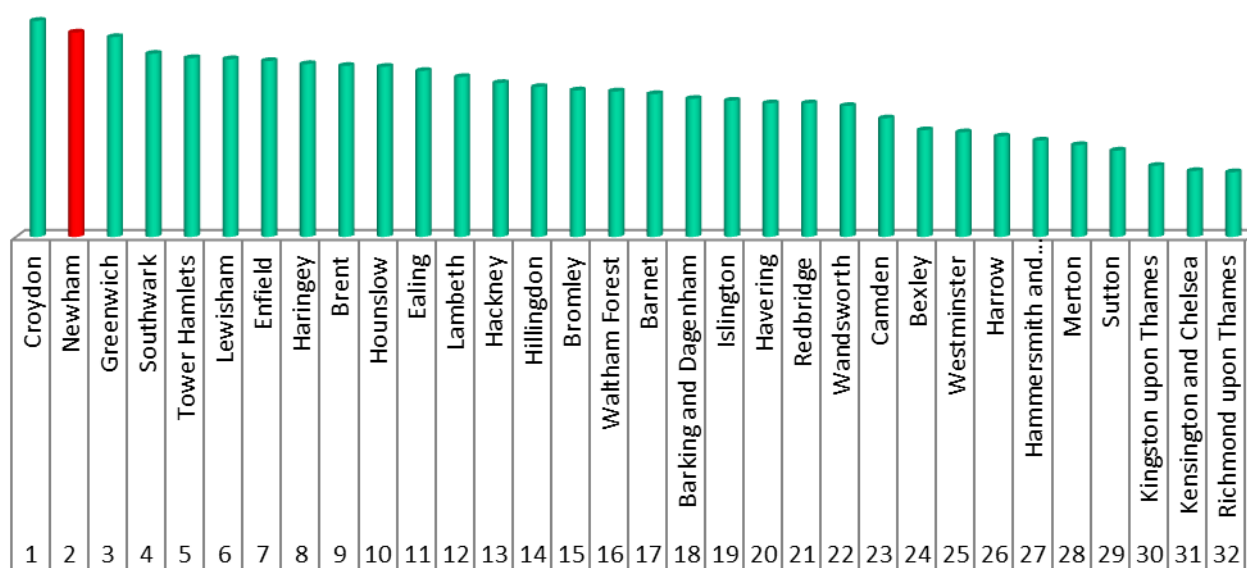


Figure 49: London Boroughs Comparison - Domestic Abuse 2018

A London wide comparison highlighted that Newham ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> across London for police reported domestic abuse incidents. This can be seen as a positive as it could suggest that there is better reporting in Newham for these incidents, however it is not clear if the increase is due to this or due to an actual increase in domestic abuse. Figures have indicated that on average two women will be murdered each week, while thirty men are murdered from a domestic abuse every year<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.lwa.org.uk/understanding-abuse/statistics.htm>

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### 4.2 Sexual Violence

During 2018, there were 940 incidents of sexual violence reported to the police in Newham (a rate of 3 per 1000 resident), this was a 7% increase from 2017. This increase could be due to better and more reporting's of sexual violence, but a clear conclusion like this is not grounded by solid evidence. The monthly pattern analysis highlights peaks in reported sexual violence in March, September and November. There doesn't appear to be a clear pattern with the seasonal analysis, however an in depth report in the future might provide more clarity.

### Newham Sexual Violence - Monthly Trend

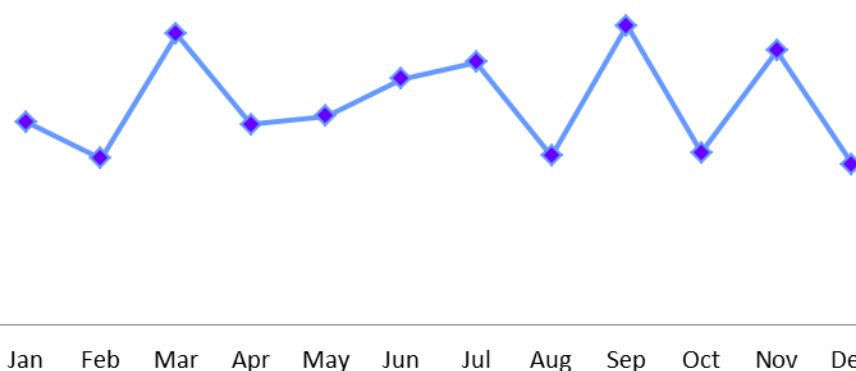


Figure 50: Newham Sexual Violence - Monthly Trend 2018

### Sexual Violence - Top 10 Wards



Figure 51: Top 10 Concerning Wards - Sexual Violence 2018



## Not Protectively Marked

A ward level analysis showed that the Stratford and New Town ward was the most problematic ward for sexual violence. As mentioned previously, this part of the borough harbours a major transport hub and links, which increases the flux of people in the area. The fact that the area is also home to the Westfield and Stratford shopping centres also increases the number of people in the area. This could explain why this area appears the most concerning.

### Sexual Violence - Pan London Comparison

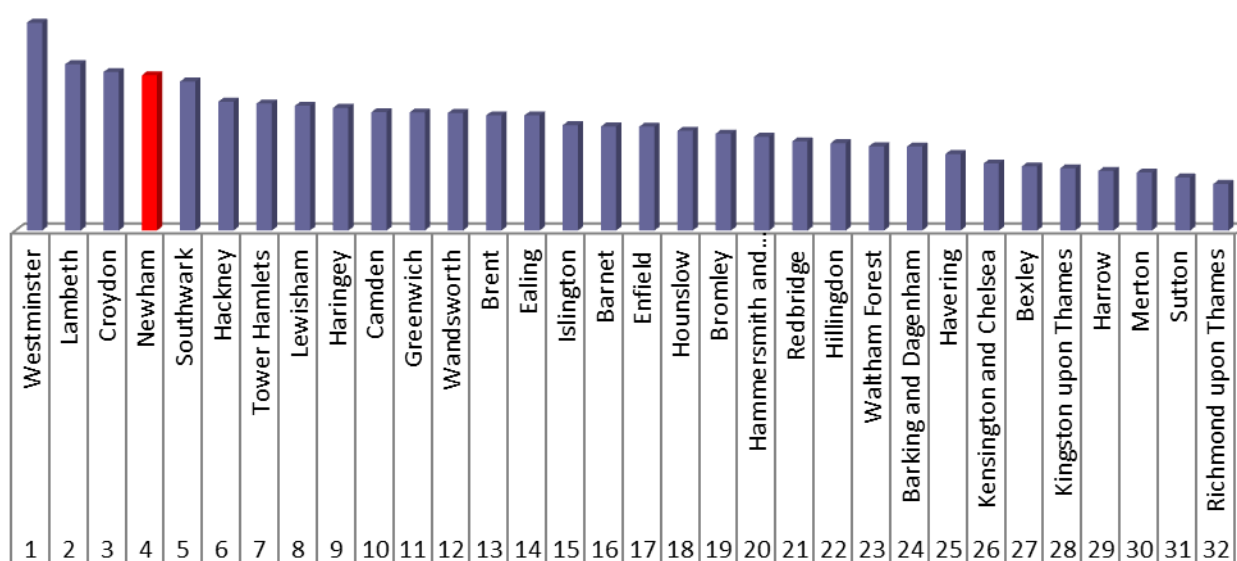


Figure 52: London Boroughs Comparison - Sexual Violence 2018

The London wide comparison highlights that Newham positioned 4th out of 32 boroughs when investigating sexual violence. This increase could be due to the police logging these crimes better and/or an increase in people more likely to report these crimes, especially due to the sensitive nature of these offences, which can deter victims reporting them to the police. To an extent an increase in reports and featuring in the top 10 across London can be seen as a positive.

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### 4.3 Hate Crime

The hate crime picture in Newham showed that in 2018 racist hate crime was the most reported form of hate crime. A further analysis on data from 2017 and 2018 highlighted that Newham saw an increase in Anti-Semitic, Disability, Transgender, Sexual Orientation and Racist hate crime. With a decrease in Faith and Islamophobic hate crime.

#### Hate Crime Year Comparison

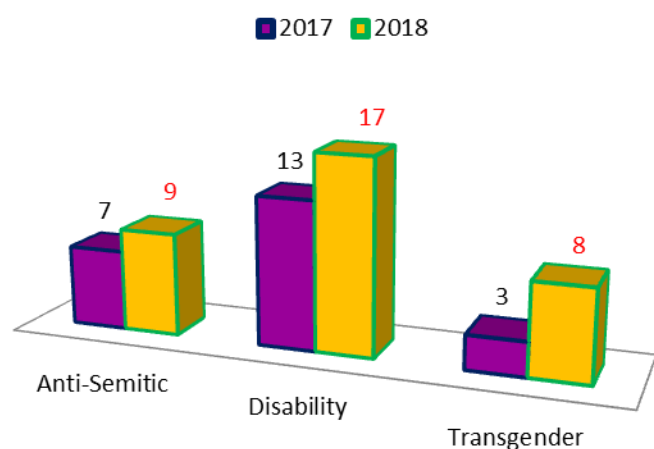


Figure 53: Hate Crime 2017 and 2018

#### Hate Crime Year Comparison

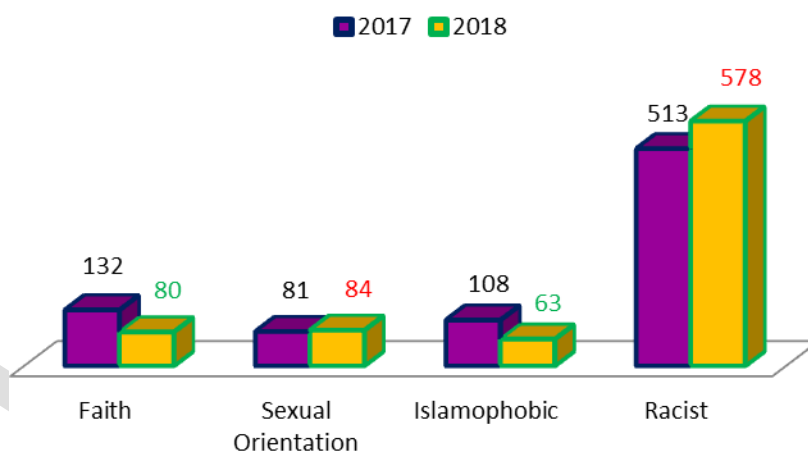


Figure 54: Hate Crime 2017 and 2018

A comparison to the other 32 London boroughs illustrated that Newham ranked 9<sup>th</sup> overall for hate crime.

#### London Wide Comparison - Hate Crime

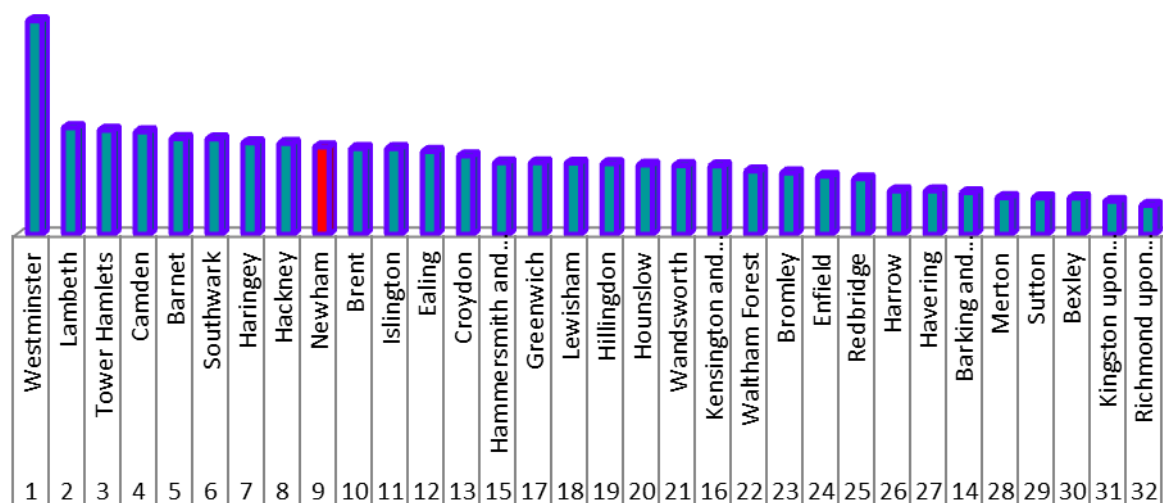


Figure 55: London Wide Comparison - Hate Crime

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## 5 Substance Misuse

## 5.1 LAS Calls – Alcohol Related

A total of 2383 (7 per 1000 resident) alcohol related LAS calls were made in Newham between October 2017 and September 2018. The data highlighted that just over three quarters of LAS calls, in relation to alcohol, were for male patients. This indicates that males are more likely to require LAS assistance than females.

## Alcohol Related LAS Calls - Gender



Figure 56: Alcohol Related LAS Calls - Gender

When considering an age<sup>11</sup> profile, 21-40 year olds made the most LAS calls related to alcohol (48%). The 21-30 age group accounted for 23% of LAS calls while the 31-40 age group accounted for 25% of the calls. It is also important to highlight that the 31-40 year old age group is the most concerning, suggesting that the younger generation are not the ones who are most at risk.

## Alcohol Related LAS Calls - Age

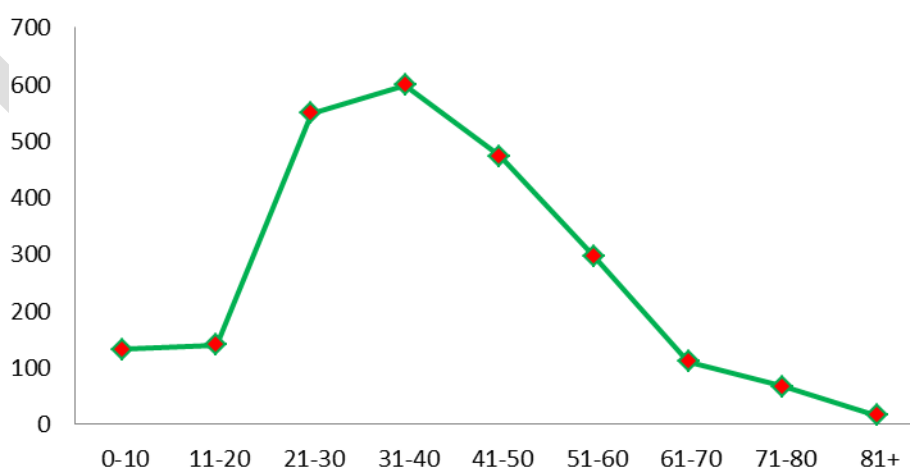


Figure 57: Alcohol Related LAS Calls - Age

<sup>11</sup> Please note that 127 incidents were categorised as being aged '0'. It is unclear if this was due to the age being unknown, or if the actual age of the victim was under 1.

## Not Protectively Marked

In order to better understand the alcohol related LAS calls in Newham, a seasonal and temporal analysis was conducted. The results are illustrated below.

### Alcohol Related LAS Calls - Seasonal Trend

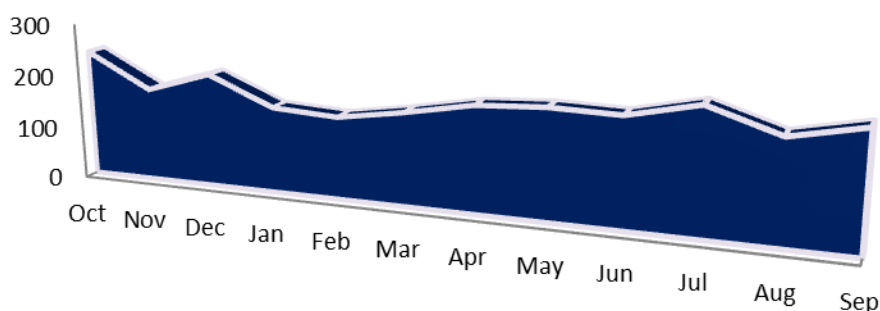


Figure 58: Alcohol Related LAS Calls - Monthly Trend

The monthly trend did not indicate any major peaks throughout the year. There were however slight peaks in October and December 2017 and in July and September 2018, which could be linked to Halloween, Bonfire Night, Christmas, New Years and seasonally good weather during July and September.

When analysing the weekly trend it was evident that Friday, Saturday and Sunday alone accounted for 50% of alcohol related calls. These days are often associated with the Night Time Economy (NTE), and suggest that the alcohol related LAS calls could potentially be linked with the NTE.

### Alcohol Related LAS Calls - Weekly Trend

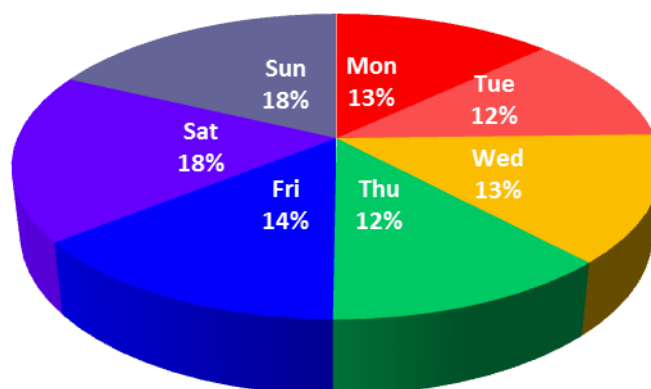


Figure 59: Alcohol Related LAS Calls - Day Breakdown

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## Alcohol Related LAS Calls Early/Mid Morning

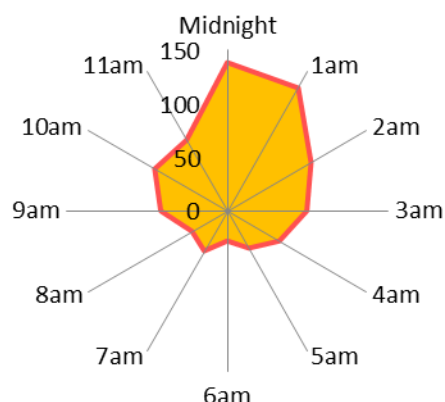


Figure 60: Alcohol Related LAS Calls – Early/Mid-Morning

## Alcohol Related LAS Calls Afternoon /Evening

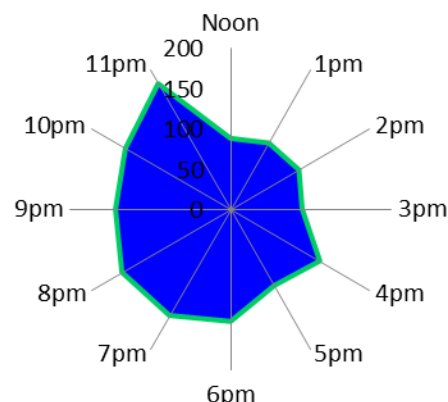
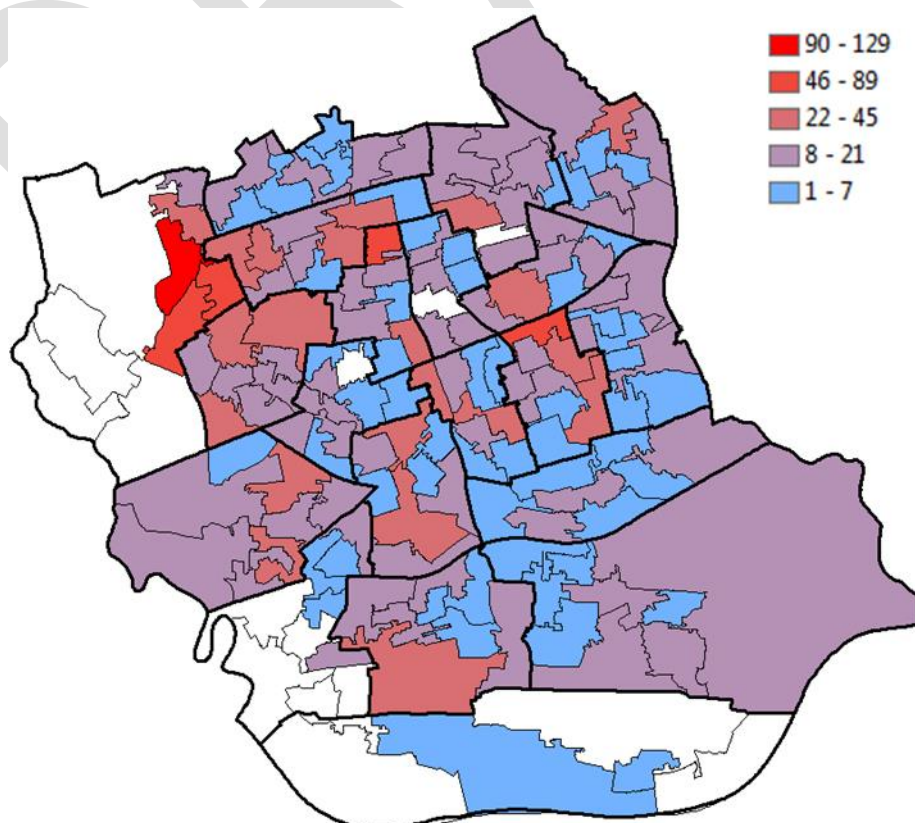


Figure 61: Alcohol Related LAS Calls – Noon/Evening

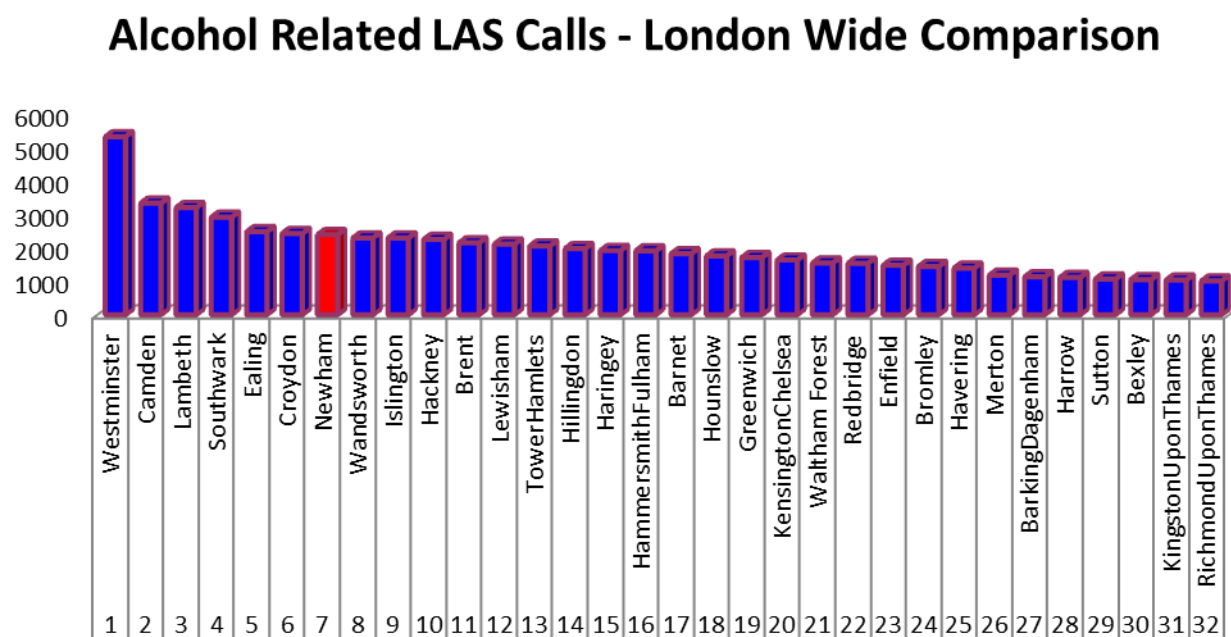
Temporal analysis on alcohol related LAS calls underlined a similar picture to findings from assault related LAS calls. Results showed a peak in calls between 12am – 1am, while analysis on the evening hours illustrated a steady peak between 6pm – 11pm. When looking at the two parts of the day in their own unit, 12am – 11am accounted for 36% of the calls, while 12pm – 11pm accounted for 64% of the alcohol related LAS calls made during the period October 2017 – September 2018. This again appears to indicate an association with the evening hours, which tend to be part of the NTE, and alcohol related LAS calls.



Map 4: LAS Alcohol Related Hotspots (LSOA) Oct 17 - Sept 18

## Not Protectively Marked

Map 4 illustrates the hotspot analysis conducted for alcohol related LAS calls using LSOA's. The map highlights one particular hotspot, which is where the Stratford Centre is, also near the Westfield Shopping Centre.



**Figure 62:** Newham Rank London Wide - Alcohol Related LAS Calls

A London wide comparison highlighted that alcohol related LAS calls are an issue for the borough of Newham, as the borough positioned 7<sup>th</sup> when conducting a London wide analysis. Newham accounted for 4% of all London alcohol related LAS calls, which is above the average 3%.

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### 5.2 LAS – Drug Overdose

During October 2017 to September 2018 there were 781 (2 per 1000 resident) drug overdose<sup>12</sup> related calls made to the LAS. Analyses conducted on the data highlighted the following findings.

In terms of the gender profile, analysis did not show any key differences between females and males. Although, just over half of the calls were made for male (52%) patients, females accounted for just under half (46%) of the drug overdose related LAS calls.

#### Drug Overdose Related LAS Calls - Gender



Figure 63: Drug Overdose LAS Calls - Gender Profile

The age<sup>13</sup> profile highlighted that 21-40 year olds collectively accounted for 55% of drug overdose related LAS calls. The 21-30 age category alone accounted for 34% of the calls while the 31-40 year old category compensated for 21%. These findings suggest that these age categories are more likely to require LAS assistance for an overdose in Newham.

#### Drug Overdose LAS Calls - Age

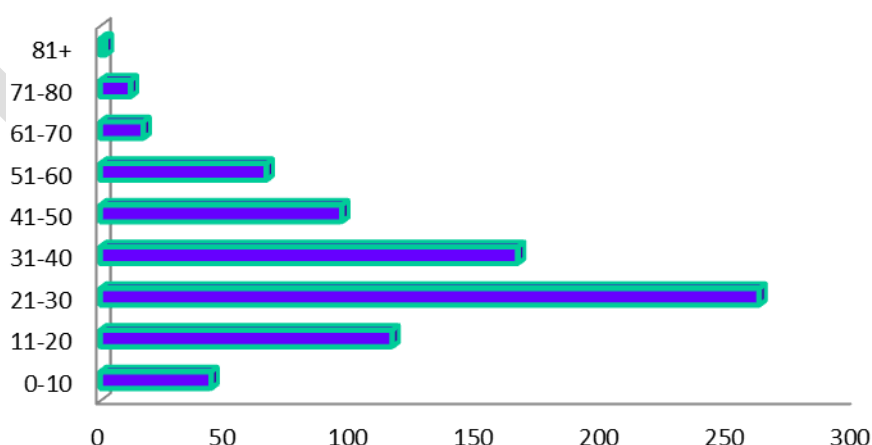


Figure 64: Drug Overdose LAS Calls - Age Profile

<sup>12</sup> More clarity is required around how the LAS define an overdose. These findings should be viewed with this in mind.

<sup>13</sup> It should be noted that 37 incidents were categorised as being aged '0'. It is unclear if the age of these individuals was unknown, or if the victims were under the age of 1.

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### Drug Overdose LAS Calls - Drug Description

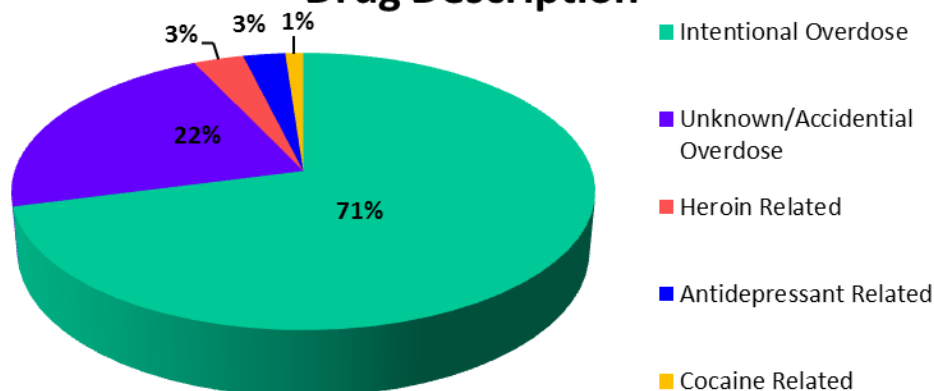


Figure 65: Description of Drug Overdose

When investigating the drug descriptions provided in the LAS data, an interesting finding emerged. 71% of the drug overdose calls made to the LAS were 'intentional overdose'. This suggests that the individuals either intended to self-harm or to take their life. This indicates an issue that requires more resources around mental services. The intentional overdose also does not appear to be drug related indicating that means of overdosing may be on the increase (e.g. prescription drugs). It would also be important to focus substance misuse resources around the use of Heroin and Cocaine, which although a small percentage (3% each) this still indicates a percentage of people who are vulnerable.

### Drug Overdose LAS Calls - Seasonal Trend

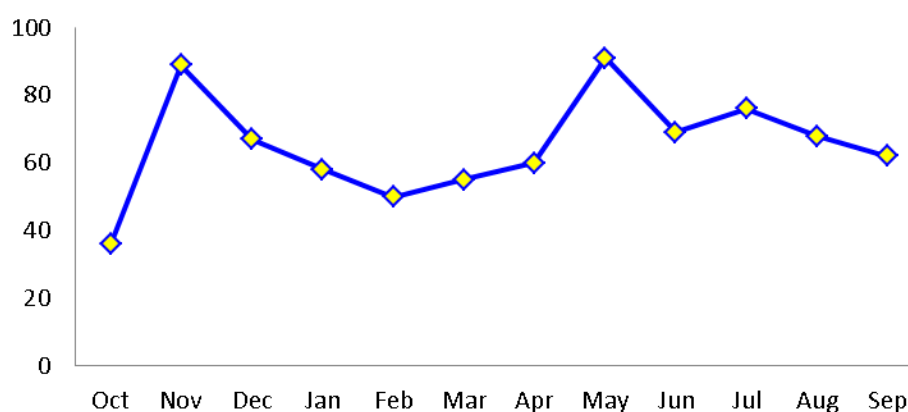


Figure 66: Drug Overdose - Monthly Pattern



### Not Protectively Marked

When investigating the monthly trends, it was evident that there were peaks in November 17 and May 18. Findings illustrate fewer calls to the LAS for drug overdose during the winter and spring months compared to the summer months. An inference to be considered from these findings could be whether the drug overdoses are related to exam stress, as 15% of the drug overdose related calls to the LAS were for victims aged 11 – 20 year olds (the third highest age group).

### Drug Overdose LAS Calls - Weekly Trend

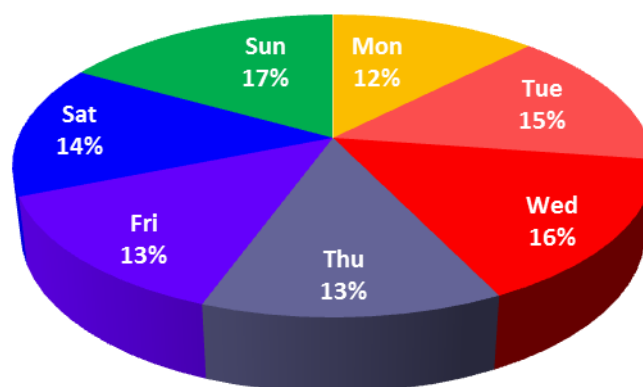


Figure 67: Drug Overdose - Weekday Pattern

Further analysis looked at whether a week day trend was apparent. Results did not indicate a distinguishable pattern for the days of the week. The only finding that was evident was that Sunday was the day with the most LAS calls for a drug overdose, but not considerably more than the other days of the week. It should also be highlighted that the calls made on Sunday could also compensate for incidents that occurred on Saturday night (early hours of Sunday). This is further supported by temporal analysis below.

Temporal analysis highlighted that the hours between midnight and 11am accounted for 36% of the LAS calls in relation to drug overdose, while the hour between midnight and 1am accounted for 29% of the calls alone during this time period. Between noon and 11pm LAS saw the highest number of drug overdose related calls with results showing that 64% of total calls were made during this period. In this time period, the peak between 6pm – 8pm accounted for 23% of the LAS calls. These findings are illustrated below in the radar charts.

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## Drug Overdose LAS Calls - Early/Mid Morning

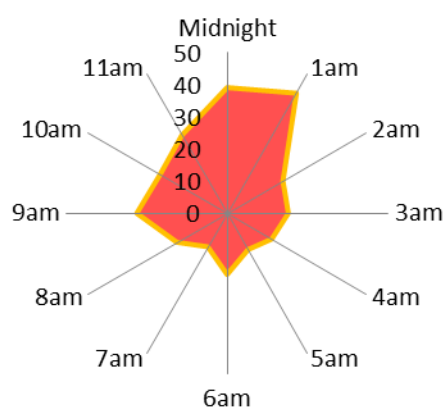


Figure 68: Temporal Analysis – Early/Mid-Morning

## Drug Overdose LAS Calls - Afternoon /Evening

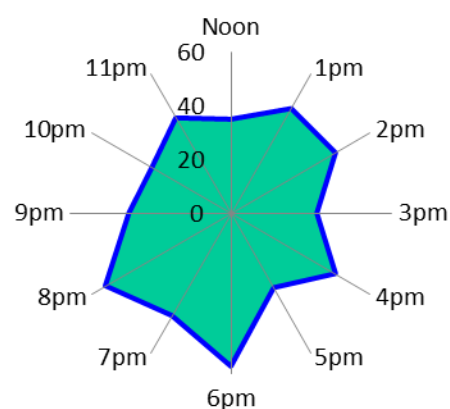
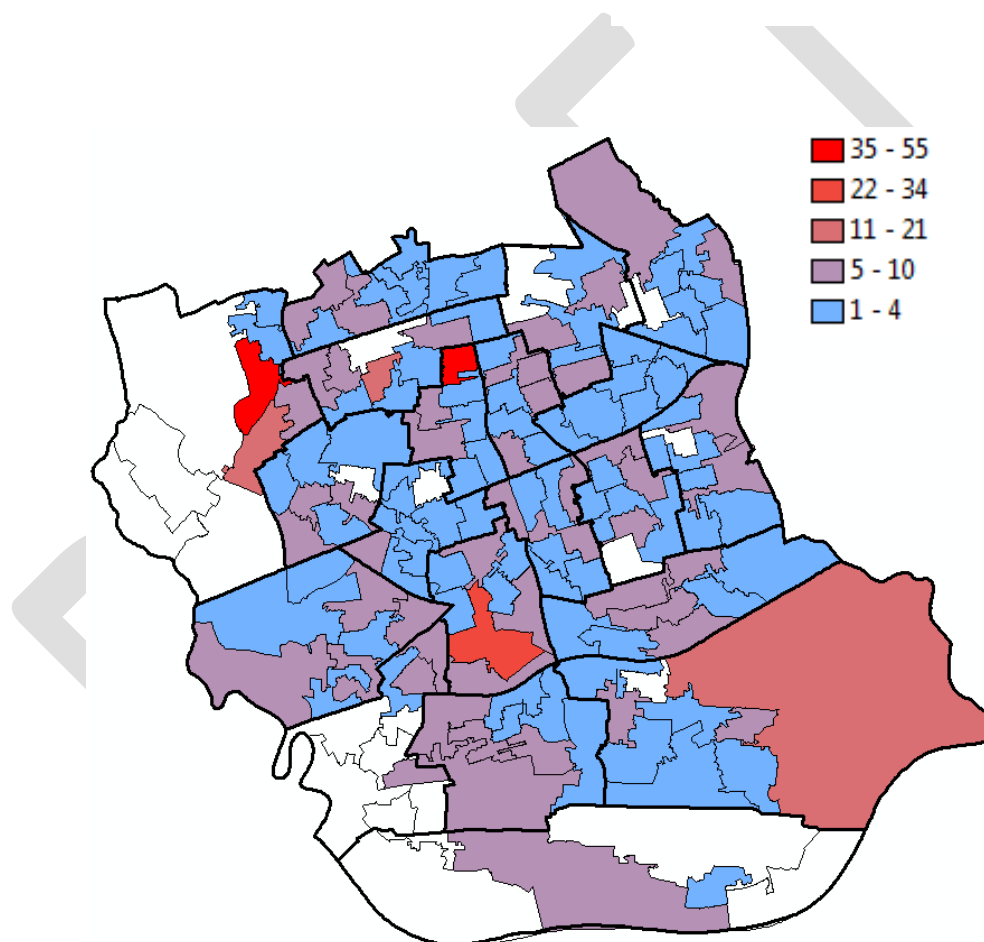


Figure 69: Temporal Analysis – Noon/Early Evening



Map 5: LAS Drug Overdose Related (LSOA) Oct 17 - Sept 18

Map 5 indicates that between October 2017 and September 2018, there were two areas of concern in relation to drug overdose LAS calls. One is around the Stratford Centre area, while the other is in the north of the Green Street West ward.

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## Drug Overdose Related LAS Calls - London Wide Comparison

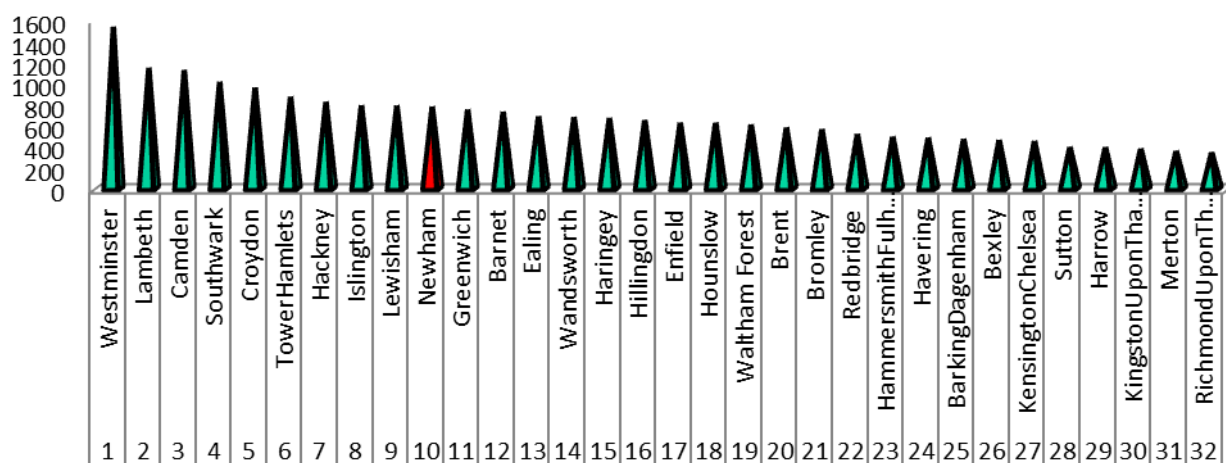


Figure 70: LAS Drug Overdose - London Wide Comparison

When looking at a London wide comparison of drug overdose related LAS calls, Newham appeared in 10<sup>th</sup> position when compared to other London boroughs. Newham accounted for 4% of drug overdose calls across London, which is above the 3% average. This highlights that drug overdoses are an issue for Newham.

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### 6 Anti-social Behaviour

#### 6.1 ASB Reports to the Council

Anti-Social Behaviour data was obtained from the enforcement team, which was extracted from their Uniform database. Data looked at reported incidents to the council between October 2017 and September 2018<sup>14</sup>. An ASB and noise/nuisance breakdown and the number of reports made to the council have been summarised below.

**Table 4:** Council Reported ASB

ASB Overview			
AB - Drug misuse/dealing nuisance	897	AB - Criminal damage/vandalism	129
AB - Neighbour nuisance	635	AB - Misuse of communal area	127
AB - Street drinking	370	AB-Prostitution/solicit/loit nuisance	97
AB - Rough Sleeping	350	AB - Begging nuisance	77
AB - Rowdy/Inconsiderate behaviour	348	AB - Violence	74
AB - Verb abuse/harass/intim/threat beh	278	AB - Sexual acts nuisance	17
AB - Vehicle nuisance	216	AB - Domestic abuse	5
AB - Games in street/public nuisance	148	AB - Kerbcrawling nuisance	1

Data highlights that the top 5 ASB issues in Newham were drug misuse/dealing, neighbour nuisance, street drinking, rough sleeping and rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour. The issues of ASB around drugs and alcohol are also supported by London Ambulance data that was presented previously.

<sup>14</sup> The ASB data that was analysed had figures for half of October 2017 and half of October 2018, due to when the data was extracted. As a result the months of October have been combined using both half's to create a full months overview worth of data for analysis purposes.

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**Table 5:** Council Reported Noise and Nuisance

Noise Nuisance Overview			
Noise - People/Music/Shouting	6854	NNU Team Miscellaneous	26
Noise - General Domestic	597	Fumes Gases	12
NNU - Building Works/DIY Noise	553	Light Nuisance	5
Noise - Barking Dogs	299	Waste/Rub - Drugs paraphernalia	5
NNU - Miscellaneous Noise	245	NNU Councillor	2
Car/intruder alarms	195	Rubbish Alleyway	2
Smoke	148	NNU Customer Complaints	1
Rubbish - Domestic	64		

Between October 2017 and September 2018 the top five noise issues were; noise from people/music/shouting, general domestic, building work/DIY, barking dogs and miscellaneous noise.

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### 6.2 ASB Calls to the Police

In Newham, rolling 12 months data to December 2018 highlighted that there were 8850 ASB calls to the police (a rate of 25 incidents per 1000 resident). Statistics also showed that there was a 7% decrease in the number of calls when comparing rolling 12 months to December 2017 to December 2018.

### ASB Calls to the Police

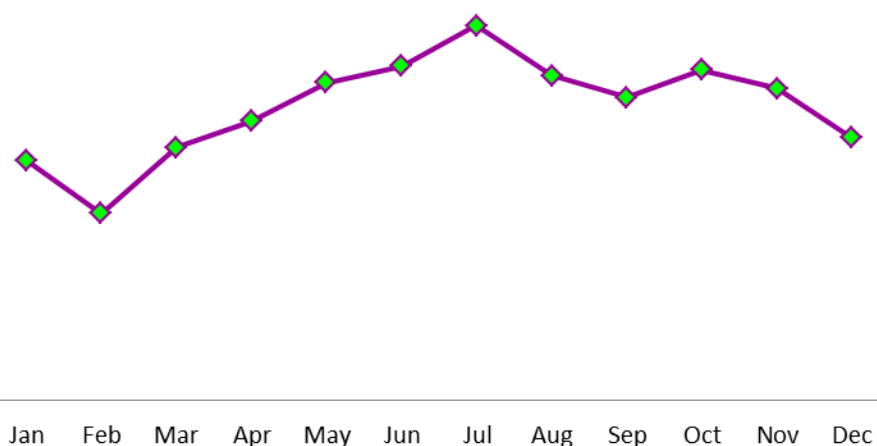


Figure 71: Reported ASB Calls to the Police

The London Boroughs comparison illustrates that Newham ranked 10<sup>th</sup> out of 32 for ASB calls to the police.

### London Wide Comparison - ASB Calls to the Police

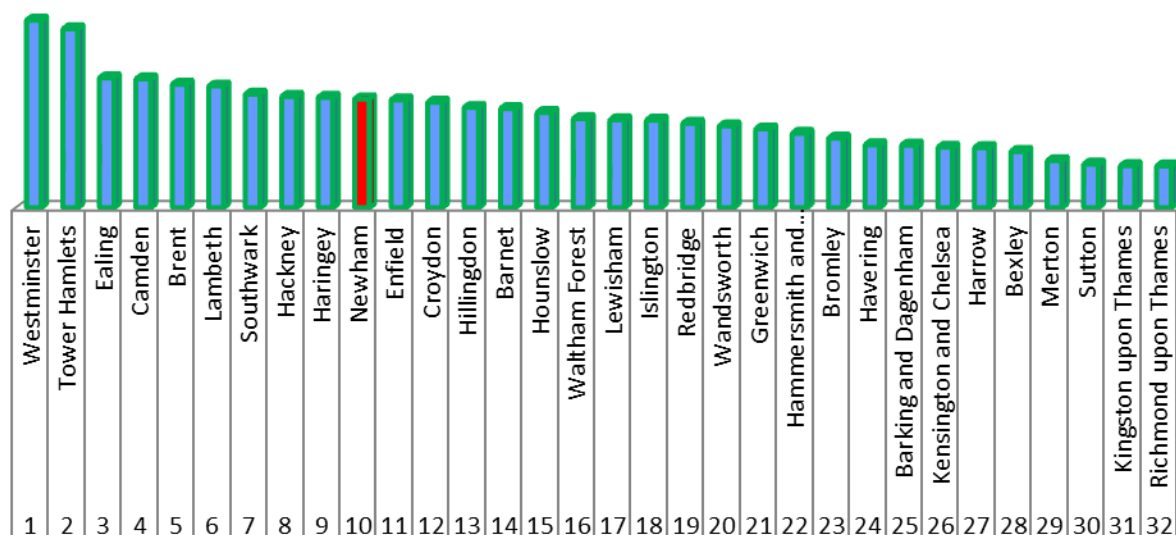


Figure 72: London Wide Comparison - ASB Calls to the Police

**Not Protectively Marked****7 Conclusion/Recommendations**

The Strategic Assessment was carried out in order to identify issues across Newham. The findings from the analyses are to form part of the new priorities for the financial year 2019/20, and to provide an evidence based foundation for partners, in the Community Safety Partnership, to take accountability and make informed decisions about how to tackle these issues. The assessment highlighted three main areas of concern for the borough of Newham; Violence Against the Person, Theft and Handling in addition to Robbery and Substance Misuse.

Analysis of police reported data highlighted that violence against the person such as common assault, harassment and assault with injury were a cause of concern for the borough, with assault with injury costing the most (£29,027,300) compared to other reported crimes. This notion was supported by assault related LAS calls with Newham being the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest borough across London for assault related calls. A&E assault admissions further indicated an issue with violence in the borough as 67% of assaults were bodily sourced, meaning a result of physical contact. While BTP data emphasised this commonality with 39% of incidents violence related. Further to this, other in depth analysis underlined that there appears to be an association with the Night Time Economy (NTE) and violence with nearly 50% of incidents occurring during Friday, Saturday and Sunday for LAS calls and A&E admissions. There were also evident peaks in reports around the evenings from 6pm to midnight to further accentuate a link with the NTE and violence.

Other concerns around violence, that were weapon enabled, were identified by MOPAC data where Newham featured 6<sup>th</sup> for knife crimes, 4<sup>th</sup> for gun crimes and 1<sup>st</sup> for acid attacks when compared to the other 32 London boroughs. Although these crime types saw a decrease in reported offences, when compared to 2017 figures, the fact that the boroughs still featured in the top 10 despite a decrease is alarming. Other high harm crimes that were of interest were domestic abuse featuring 2<sup>nd</sup> London wide with an 11% increase from 2017, sexual violence 4<sup>th</sup> with a 7% increase and hate crime where Newham saw an increase in anti-Semitic, disability, transgender, sexual orientation and racist hate crimes when compared to 2017 figures. The increase for domestic abuse and sexual violence to an extent can be viewed as a positive as this could mean that victims are more comfortable with coming forward and reporting these crimes of a sensitive nature. However, it is not fully clear if the increases are essentially a result of this or if there has actually been an increase in these types of crimes.

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Other theft, theft from motor vehicle and theft from shops were also high reported volume crimes to the police. However, based on the number of estimated offences and estimated cost data highlighted that if every incident of personal robbery was reported, than this would have cost the borough the most (£88,785,024). While if every incident of theft from the person was reported then it was estimated that it would have been the highest reported crime in Newham. The impression that 'theft and handling' is an issue for Newham is further supported by British Transport Police data, which highlighted that 26% of reported incidents were in relation to theft.

Possession of drugs was also flagged as a problematic issue for Newham being the 6<sup>th</sup> highest crime reported to the police in the borough. This can further be triangulated with London Ambulance Service data which emphasised although small numbers but still concerning in regards to drug overdose calls to the LAS for Heroin and Cocaine related. Newham appeared 10<sup>th</sup> for drug overdose calls across London. Alarming 71% of calls were for an 'intentional overdose' suggesting Newham has a population of resident at a high risk of either self-harming or attempting to commit suicide by other means such as prescription drugs or other solvents. Furthermore, LAS data also highlighted an issue with alcohol related calls where Newham featured 7<sup>th</sup> when compared to the other 32 London boroughs with further analysis demonstrating a link with the NTE. The notion that substance misuse is an issue is further supported by ASB reports to the council. From this it appears imperative to consider drugs and substance misuse a priority for Newham in addition to aid of mental health services to look more into the self-harming and suicide rates.

It would also be recommended that careful consideration of how the police and council deploy resources around the emerging Night Time Economy is reviewed in order to sufficiently accommodate patrols during these hours. It was evident that the Stratford and New Town ward/area is the most problematic. There are numerous factors that could substantiate this. Firstly, this ward is the most populated part of the borough, according to the mid-year 2018 estimates. The ward also consists of a town/shopping centre and numerous food and drink outlets, which increases the flux of people in the area and drives any violence associated with this. It should also be highlighted that this part of the borough is also home to a major transport hub, which in itself increases the number of people in and out of the area. There is also an issue with rough sleeping in the Stratford Centre area, which should make us question whether the issues in the area are driven by this as well. This area would highly benefit from implementation of initiatives, such as a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO), and more resources to clamp down on the various issues in the area. The current alcohol PSPO should also be reviewed in order to measure its effectiveness.



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A residential area in the north of the Green Street West ward was also highlighted as a concerning area. This area was a hotspot for both alcohol and drug related LAS calls suggesting a potential link between the two substances and indicating another area that would benefit from future resources. It might also help to study the dynamics of this area and question why are these incidents clustering in this area and what can be done to try and reduce this.

DRAFT