

# Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment



<b>Title &amp; Version</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2017
<b>Relevant to</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership
<b>Summary / Purpose</b>	An analysis and overview of crime, disorder, substance misuse and offenders adversely affecting the residents of Havering. To be used as a background document for the annual refresh of the Havering Partnership Plan 2017-2020(crime reduction strategy).
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## Table of Contents

<b>1. Context</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Background	3
1.2 Purpose	3
1.3 Methodology and data sources	3
1.4 Socio-economic and demographic profile	3
<b>2. Performance and recent trends</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Havering crime data	4
2.2 Police recorded crime summary	5
2.3 Partnership data summary	8
2.4 Reoffending, detections and outcome data	10
2.5 Crime Harm Index	11
<b>3. Community safety problems</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 Victims and targets	13
3.1.1 Age, gender and ethnicity	13
3.1.2 Repeat victimisation	16
3.1.3 Hot Products	17
3.1.4 Risky facilities / environments	19
3.1.5 Fears and perceptions	21
3.1.6 Crime and health	22
3.1.7 Demand for service (LB Havering)	23
3.2 Offenders	24
3.2.1 Age, gender and ethnicity	24
3.2.2 Criminogenic Needs	27
3.2.3 Alcohol and Drugs	28
3.2.4 Known gangs or offending groups	29
3.2.5 Weapons	29
3.2.6 Reoffending	30
3.2.7 Young Offenders	30
3.2.8 Outcomes	31
3.3 Places and locations	32
3.3.1 Recorded crime	32
3.3.2 Incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour	34
3.3.3 Victim groups	36
3.3.4 Offenders known to police	39
3.3.5 Offending linked to employment	41
3.3.6 Serious violence and weapon use	41
<b>4. Safeguarding risks and horizon scanning</b>	<b>42</b>
4.1 Safeguarding areas of risk	42
4.2 Horizon scanning	44
<b>5. Priorities</b>	<b>46</b>
5.1 Suggested strategic priorities	46
5.2 Recommendations	46
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>48</b>

## 1. Context

### 1.1 Background

The Strategic Assessment is an annual statutory requirement of all Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales, as stated in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

### 1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the strategic assessment of crime and disorder is to help decision makers set the strategic priorities for the future. It should also be used to support future commissioning processes, including the commissioning of intelligence products and more detailed problem profiles (e.g. for agreed priorities and where there are key information gaps), to gain a better understanding of crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and offenders.

### 1.3 Methodology and data sources

This assessment includes an analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse/offending in the London Borough of Havering.

It utilises a range of data from appropriate sources as detailed in the Appendix, although it is necessary to mention at this point that certain pieces of data which have been used in previous years are no longer provided. Multi-agency data used includes Metropolitan Police, British Transport Police, London Fire Brigade, London Ambulance Service, and Transport for London, Crime Survey for England & Wales and London Public Attitude Surveys. Where possible, the data used is within the period October 2016 to September 2017, however, exceptions to this are noted within the report.

Data referred to relating to specific aspects of crime will often be taken directly from the Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS). These figures are live, in as much as totals can change as crimes are re-classified from one type of offence to another. The figures are also extracted from the system using purpose built 'queries' which select from thousands of possible pieces of information. It is therefore possible that figures which seemingly relate to the same information may differ throughout the report, and may not add up to totals shown if scrutinised to this degree.

Analysis included a range of techniques such as hotspot and thematic mapping, and creation of indices which highlight disproportionality (Offender and Victim Index Scores).

Figure 1.1 Problem Analysis Triangle



The assessment is structured around the Problem Analysis Triangle elements of:

- Victim/vulnerable people/vulnerable groups/targets
- Offenders
- Places/priority communities

Unlike some assessments, the purpose has not been to provide detailed analysis of each and every crime problem in Havering; rather, it has been used as a tool for strategic decision makers. The information provided is a measure of the problem rather than a full analysis, which is the purpose of problem profiles. This approach enables the analysis to identify both cross-cutting issues and underlying drivers and motivations for offending.

### 1.4 Socio-economic and demographic profile

A socio-economic and demographic profile of Havering is available here: <http://www.haveringdata.net>

## 2. Performance and recent trends

This section gives an overview of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour (ASB) problems within the London Borough of Havering, noting long and short term trends to highlight key performance issues. A breakdown of all data is included in Appendix A along with details on where to retrieve performance data from online open sources.

### 2.1 Havering crime data

Over the previous 12-months there has been a rise of 5.1% against the level of Total Notifiable Offences seen in the 2016 Strategic Assessment.

Figure 2.1 below shows the trend in recorded victim based crimes and state based (crimes without an identifiable individual victim, i.e. possession of cannabis or offensive weapons) recorded each month since October 2011, corresponding to the axis on the left of the graph. Victim based crimes increased in the last 12-months to average 1,426 per month, up from 1,276 in last years' assessment. The unfortunate paradox of measuring all crime in this way is of course that there are positive aspects to take from an increase in some victim based crime, such as domestic abuse and hate crime, where it can demonstrate that victims' confidence in police is improved, or that reporting practices have improved.

As figure 2.1 shows, state based crimes (with the corresponding levels shown on the axis to the right) have fallen rapidly in recent years, correlating with declines in stop and searches of individuals. Long term trend charts, such as that shown in Figure 2.1, are available for all categories of recorded crime in Havering using sources in Appendix A (see MOPAC Dashboards).

The red and green 'control lines' shown for both victim and state based offences over the past year use standard deviation calculations to show the variation which can be considered as the regular range seen over this period. The victim based offences were lower than the regular range in February 2017, and higher than regular in May 2017.

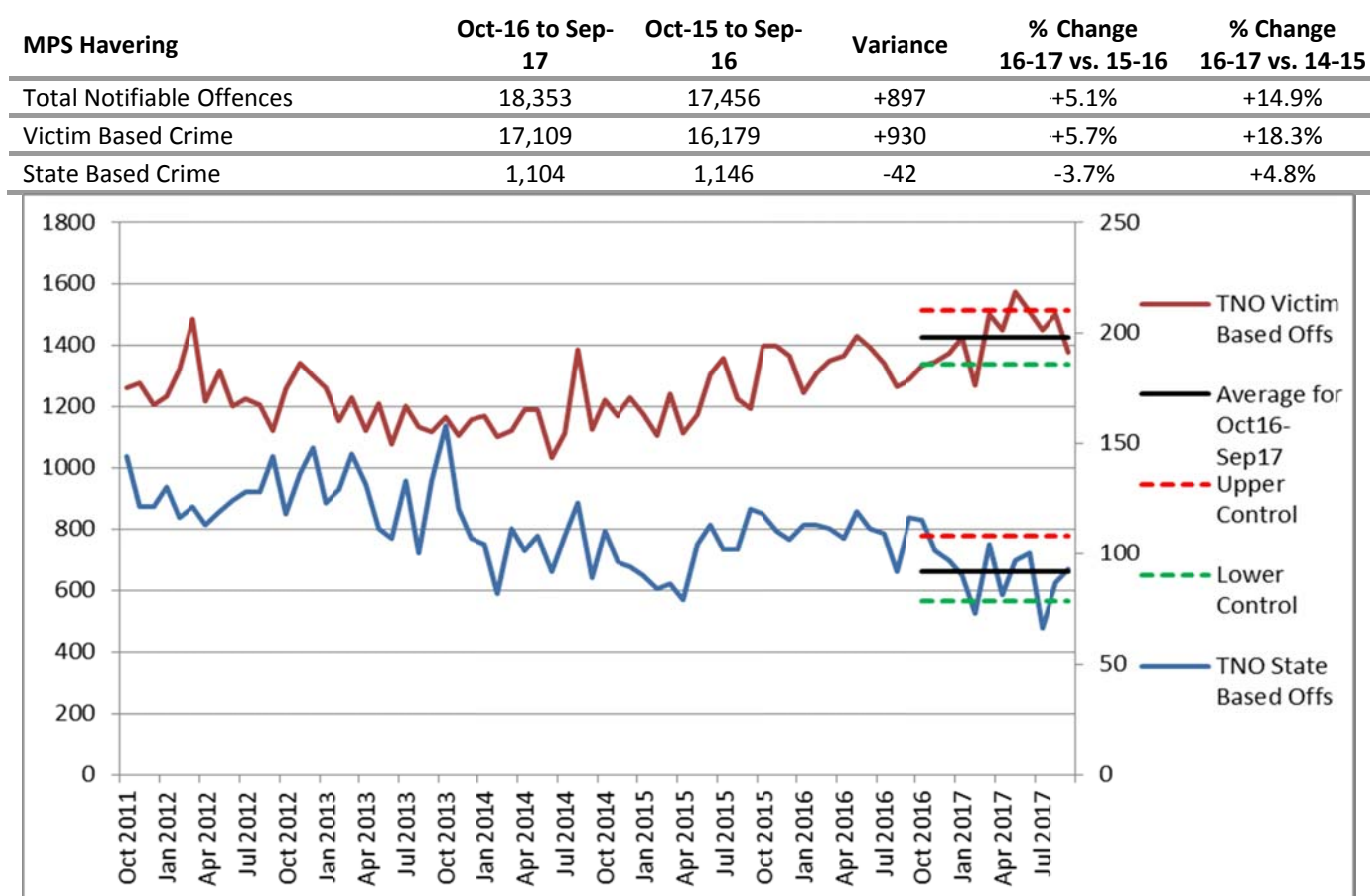


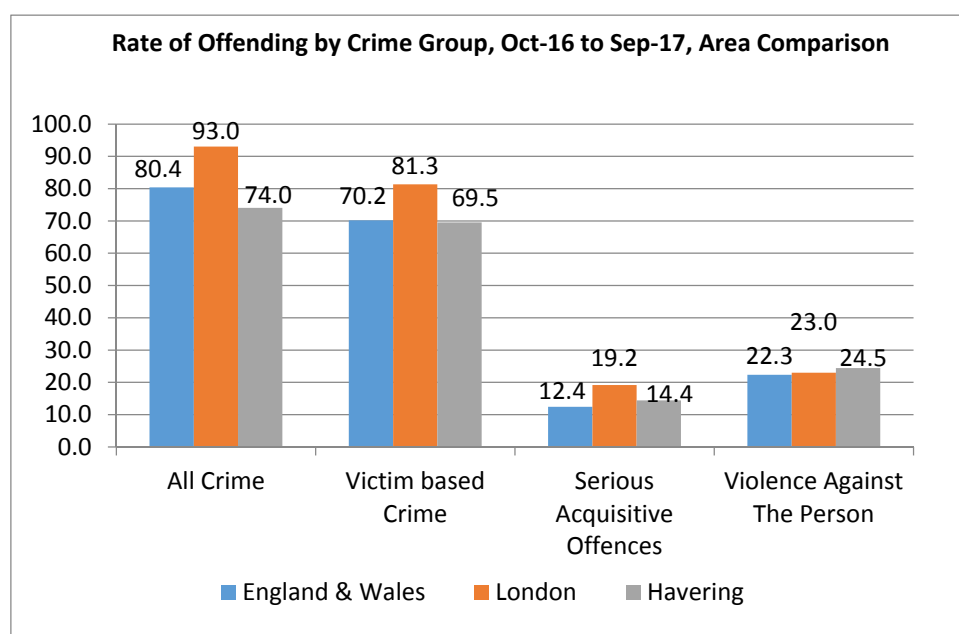
Figure 2.1 Victim Based and State Based crime trend in Havering, Metropolitan Police monthly data Oct-11 to Sep-17

Since the last strategic assessment there has been a rise in recorded crime locally, regionally and nationally. Havering recorded a 5.1% increase in recorded crime, which was lower than the average for London (5.7%) and that of England and Wales (13.0%). In Havering, the increase in crime has been driven by a 73.9% increase in *robbery*; a 24.8% increase in *motor vehicle crime*; and a 20.4% increase in *sexual offences*. These are set against London increases of 30.5% for *robbery*; 16.1% for *vehicle crime*; and an 8.5% increase in *sexual offences*. Nationally *robbery* has risen 20.5%; *vehicle crime* 9.0%; and *sexual offences* 14.7%

The local increases of 66.3% for *personal robbery* and 172.7% for *robbery of business property* are high in comparison with increases of 31.5% and 19.1% respectively for the London-wide level, however the business rate was very low last year (29<sup>th</sup> lowest rate per 1,000 population of the 32 London boroughs), with 22 offences equalling less than two each month. The increase in *robbery* locally coincides with a 67.6% increase locally in robberies of mobile phones (against a 29.5% increase for London). While gun crime and knife crime have risen locally, figures of *gun enabled robbery of personal property* and *knife enabled robbery with injury* (the only knife robbery statistic available for comparison) were very low between October 2015 and September 2016, at two offences recorded for each, compared to eight *gun enabled* robberies in October 2016 to September 2017, and seven *knife injury* robberies.

When examining the rise locally in motor vehicle crimes, the majority of the increase is caused by *theft of motor vehicle* (46.5% increase) and *motor vehicle interference* (essentially attempted theft – up 46.2%). Across London these have increased by 19.8% and 17.9% respectively. The third offence type in this category – *theft from motor vehicle* saw a relatively small increase of 3.1% locally compared to a 14.0% increase across London.

Figure 2.2 displays Havering's rate of certain crime types compared to the London average rate per thousand residents, and the rate for England and Wales. In last year's assessment, Havering's TNO rate was 1.6 crimes per thousand population higher than that for England and Wales, and 16.5 lower than London. Our position, for *serious acquisitive crime* was the same; between England and Wales, and London. Our *acquisitive* rate was virtually the same at 14.2 offences per thousand



population, while the rates for London and England and Wales have increased over the past year.

Figure 2.2 Rate of offences per 1,000 residents, Iqanta and MPS data

## 2.2 Police recorded crime summary

The data table on the following page shows the current trends for various categories of recorded crime in Havering (Metropolitan Police Official Crime Data).

The table shows a variety of data including the volume of crime for each category, numerical and percentage changes over rolling 12-month periods, proportionate breakdowns against the Havering total, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks among the 32 London boroughs, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the highest rate of offending (worst) and 32<sup>nd</sup> is best. The latter is shaded according to quartiles (1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> red, 9<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> orange, 17<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> yellow and 25<sup>th</sup> to 32<sup>nd</sup> green).

The column headed '% of TNO' shows how each category of crime contributes to the volume of Total Notifiable Offences in Havering. The category names shown on the left hand side may relate to several types of crime grouped together because of a common feature, such as *hate crime*, or *gun crime*; therefore the *total notifiable offences* figure is not a sum of all other categories shown. The biggest contributors to recorded crime in Havering in the 12-months to September 2017 are

Violence against the Person (33.0%, 6,063 offences), Theft & Handling (21.8%, 4,004), Motor Vehicle Crime (13.8%, 2,528) and Burglary (10.8%, 1,995). More serious crimes such as Rape (0.8%, 150), Child Sexual Exploitation (0.6%, 116) and Serious Youth Violence (1.4%, 248) accounted for much less significant proportions of crime, although cause considerably more harm to victims and communities (see section 2.5 Crime Harm Index). Crimes affecting businesses (Business Crime, which includes all types of offending, with the main contributor being theft from shops) contributed to more than one in ten crimes in Havering (10.9%).

The column headed 'variance' highlights the numerical change in recorded crime in October 2016 to September 2017 when compared with October 2015 to September 2016. The columns headed '% change' show the change in volume of offences in October 2016 to September 2017 compared with the previous two 12-month rolling periods. The largest reduction by percentage was recorded within the *business crime* offences (-41.8%); over 1,400 fewer than in last year's assessment. The most significant reduction in terms of risk and harm however was *violence with injury*; with nearly 11% fewer offences than were seen in the 2016 assessment. A 26.4% reduction was seen in *hate crime*. A positive, given the impact that these offences have on the lives of victims, although this could also demonstrate a reluctance of victims to report matters to police.

Indicators relating to *domestic abuse* demonstrate mixed results from the previous year, although again must be taken with consideration to victim confidence in reporting matters. The level of *DA violence with injury* is the same as last year (0.3% reduction), while there is a minor increase in the overall level of crimes flagged as *domestic abuse* (by 1%). The level of *DA incidents*, which refers to incidents between partners or family members where no crime has been committed, however has reduced by 407 incidents, or 8.6%.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of rate of crime per 1,000 residents, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the highest rate (worst) and 32<sup>nd</sup> is the lowest rate (best). At the last assessment child sexual exploitation was the only area where Havering ranked in the worst quartile for London (2<sup>nd</sup> highest) and remains at this position this year. In the current 12-months, *theft of motor vehicle* (4<sup>th</sup>) and *youth violence with injury* (8<sup>th</sup>) have moved into the worst performing quartile. Havering's rank has worsened notably for *burglary non-dwelling*, falling from 27<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>; and *business robbery*, from 29<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>. There has however been a significant improvement in our position for *burglary dwelling* from 8<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>.

Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime

	Oct-16 to Sep-17	Oct-15 to Sep-16	Variance 15/16 to 16/17	% of TNO	% Change (Oct-Sep 16- 17 vs Oct- Sep 15-16)	% Change (Oct-Sep 16- 17 vs Oct- Sep 14-15)	Direction of Travel 12mnths	Rank of Rate MPS (1=worst)
Violence with Injury	1,999	2,237	-238	11.0	-10.6	20.8	↓	20
-of which Domestic Abuse	708	710	-2	3.9	-0.3	13.5	↓	14
-of which Youth Violence	631	585	46	3.5	7.9	25.2	↑	8
Violence without Injury	3,951	3,716	235	21.5	6.3	40.6	↑	21
Offensive Weapon	113	62	51	0.6	82.3	61.4	↑	25
<b>Violence Against Person</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	♦	21
Domestic Abuse Crimes	2,284	2,261	23	12.5	1.0	22.9	♦	16
Domestic Abuse Incidents	4,333	4,740	-407	N/A	-8.6	19.7	↓	15
VAWG*	8	9	-1	0.0	-11.1	14.3	↓	27
<b>Domestic Abuse</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>-385</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	↓	12
<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>-113</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-26.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	↓	21
<b>Serious Youth Violence</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	↑	16
Gun Crime	56	52	4	0.3	7.7	7.7	↑	21
Knife Crime	301	181	120	1.7	66.3	62.7	↑	21
<b>Weapon Enabled Crime</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	↑	22
Rape	150	114	36	0.8	31.6	42.9	↑	27
Other Sexual	287	249	38	1.6	15.3	10.8	↑	23
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	↑	25
<b>Child Sexual Exploitation</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	↓	2
Burglary Dwelling	1,434	1,443	-9	7.8	-0.6	-0.6	↓	19
Burglary Non-Dwelling	561	496	65	3.1	13.1	5.6	↑	15
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	♦	18
Personal Robbery	474	285	189	2.6	66.3	41.9	↑	22
Business Robbery	60	22	38	0.3	172.7	106.9	↑	13
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>	↑	21
Theft from M/V	1,040	1,009	31	5.7	3.1	-2.2	♦	31
Theft/Taking of M/V	1,165	795	370	6.3	46.5	50.5	↑	4
M/V Interference	323	221	102	1.8	46.2	31.3	↑	22
<b>Motor Vehicle Crime</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	↑	21
Other Theft & Handling	2,122	2,220	-98	11.7	-4.4	0.3	↓	25
Theft from Shops	1,318	1,166	152	7.2	13.0	16.6	↑	14
Theft of Cycle	174	153	21	1.0	13.7	2.4	↑	28
Theft from Person	390	395	-5	2.1	-1.3	19.6	↓	23
<b>Theft &amp; Handling</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	♦	24
<b>Business Crime</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>-1421</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-41.8</b>	<b>-31.2</b>	↓	15
<b>Serious Acquisitive Crime</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	↑	22
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>	<b>18,353</b>	<b>17,456</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	♦	24



## 2.3 Partnership data summary

The data table on the following page shows the current trends for various partnership datasets in Havering. This includes Metropolitan Police recorded crime data (abbreviated as MPS in the table), British Transport Police (BTP), Transport for London (TfL), London Ambulance Service (LAS) and London Fire Brigade (LFB).

Similar to the crime data table in section 2.2, the table shows a variety of data including the volume of crime for each category, numerical and percentage changes over 12-month periods, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks against the 32 London boroughs per thousand population.

The largest volume of records is Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Disorder with 6,033 records in the 12-months to September 2017, of which 5,710 were logged by the Metropolitan Police. Criminal Damage (1,770), Alcohol Related illness/injury (627) and Assault Patients (tended to by LAS, 287) were other major volume contributors to Partnership services. The columns headed 'Variance' and 'Direction of Travel 12mnths' highlight changes in the previous 12-months. Performance has varied across categories and service areas, although there have been reductions shown in most areas. The level of anti-social behaviour recorded by the Metropolitan Police was the same as that seen last year (seven fewer incidents), with reductions also seen in ASB recorded by TfL and BTP. A 48.3% increase in ASB recorded by the London Borough of Havering however meant that the overall level of ASB incidents recorded in the borough was 26.8% higher than in last year's strategic assessment. Overall criminal damage has reduced over the past year, (by 13.8%) however BTP saw an increase of 17.2% for items which fall under their reporting remit (generally damage at stations or to part of the rail network); and the MPS recorded a 17.5% increase in *criminal damage to dwellings*.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of rate of incidents per 1,000 residents, and there are several measures for which we are in the worst performing quartile. Last year's assessment saw Havering in the worst position in London for TfL incidents of *criminal damage*, however this year our position for this indicator has improved to 5<sup>th</sup> place. Havering's position for *criminal damage to vehicle* has improved by two places since last year, and Havering's position for criminal damage recorded by BTP remains unchanged from 7<sup>th</sup> place.

Our rate of combined ASB (for police and TfL recorded matters) remain in the best-performing quartile (at 25<sup>th</sup> place from 32), and Havering is also in the best-performing quartile for LAS incidents relating to assaults and *gun/knife/weapon injuries*.

Figure 2.3 shows the rate per thousand residents of anti-social behaviour incidents and criminal damage offences in Havering, all London boroughs, and England and Wales. The rates are similar to those seen last year, with Havering again recording around 7 ASB incidents fewer per 1,000 residents than London and England and Wales. The rate of criminal damage offences recorded this year has increased slightly in London (7.4, up from 7.2 last year) and England and Wales (9.5 up from 9.3 last year), while the rate for Havering has remained the same at 7.2 offences per thousand population.

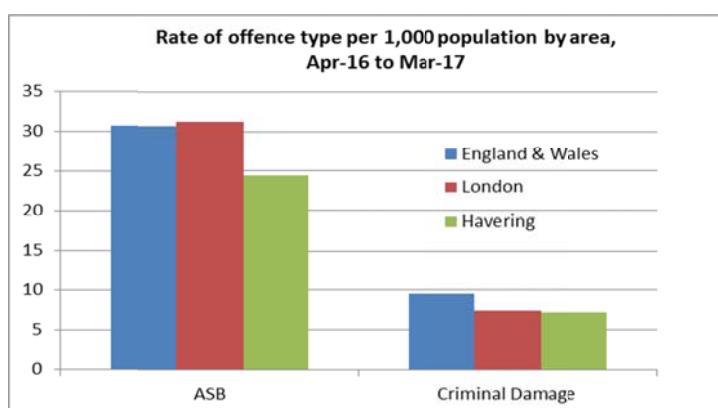


Figure 2.3 Rate of offences/incidents per 1,000 residents by category, Iqanta and MPS Crime data

Within London there is a discrepancy between perceptions of anti-social behaviour and reporting levels. When examining comparable responses from the *Crime Survey for England and Wales (to June 2017)* and the *Metropolitan Police Public Attitude Survey (July 2016 to June 2017)*; the percentage of respondents from Havering and the Metropolitan Police area who are concerned about ASB issues is significantly higher than the percentage of respondents concerned in England and Wales; despite the rate of incidents recorded in Havering being lower than for England and Wales, as shown by examples in table 2.1.

Table 2.1. % of respondents saying there is a 'very/fairly big problem in their area' with each ASB type	England & Wales	London	Havering
People using or dealing drugs	23	57	53
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	16	47	37
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	15	37	34
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	10	31	28



Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime & ASB, London Analyst Support Site (BTP, LAS, LFB, TfL Data Sets)

	Oct-16 to Sep-17	Oct-15 to Sep-16	Variance 15/16 to 16/17	% Change (Oct-Sep 16-17 vs Oct-Sep 15- 16)	% Change (Oct-Sep 16-17 vs Oct-Sep 14- 15)	Direction of Travel 12mnths	Rank of Rate London (1=worst)
ASB & Disorder (BTP)	71	97	-26	-26.8	-29.7	↓	16
ASB (MPS)	5,710	5,717	-7	-0.1	22.8	↓	24
ASB & Disorder (TfL)	252	379	-127	-33.5	-35.1	↓	18
<b>ASB &amp; Disorder</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>6,193</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	↓	<b>25</b>
Environmental ASB (LB Havering)	12,574	8,479	4095	48.3	52.9	↑	N/A
<b>ASB Total (inc. authority)</b>	<b>18,607</b>	<b>14,672</b>	<b>3935</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>	↑	N/A
Criminal Damage (BTP)	68	58	10	17.2	83.8	↑	7
Criminal Damage (TfL)	62	165	-103	-62.4	-51.6	↓	5
Damage to Dwelling (MPS)	382	325	57	17.5	14.0	↑	18
Damage to Vehicle (MPS)	810	859	-49	-5.7	16.5	↓	7
Damage Other (MPS)	448	647	-199	-30.8	-23.4	↑	19
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>-284</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	↓	<b>16</b>
Robbery	4	4	0	0.0	100.0	↓	21
Sexual Offences	13	14	-1	-7.1	116.7	↓	21
Theft	77	92	-15	-16.3	0.0	↓	22
Violence	101	93	8	8.6	42.3	↑	20
Other Notifiable	8	72	-64	-88.9	-68.0	↓	22
<b>British Transport Police*</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>24.3</b>	↓	<b>19</b>
Alcohol Related	627	1,551	-924	-59.6	-60.0	↓	23
Assaults	287	894	-607	-67.9	-63.7	↓	27
Gun/Knife/Weapon Injury	40	43	-3	-7.0	-20.0	↓	28
<b>London Ambulance Service</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>-1491</b>	<b>-61.0</b>	<b>-60.4</b>	↓	<b>25</b>
Deliberate Fires (Primary)	61	69	-8	-11.6	8.9	↓	6
Deliberate Fires (Secondary)	111	115	-4	-3.5	-7.5	↓	3
<b>London Fire Brigade</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	↓	<b>4</b>
Fraud	109	159	-50	-31.4	-40.4	↓	22
Robbery	2	0	2	-	0.0	↓	16
Theft	6	5	1	20.0	-	↑	14
Violence	24	38	-14	-36.8	-41.5	↓	11
<b>Transport for London*</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>-226</b>	<b>-25.7</b>	<b>-42.7</b>	↓	<b>20</b>

\*Includes criminal damage recorded by respective organisations

## 2.4 Reoffending, detections and outcomes data

Previous Strategic Assessments examined reoffending rates, as provide by the Ministry of Justice. This information is no longer provided by the Ministry, so does not feature in the year's document.

### Sanctioned Detections

The table below shows the proportion of crimes by category which resulted in a sanctioned detection. Most crime recorded by police in Havering, London and nationally goes undetected. Overall in Havering, less than 2 in 10 crimes were detected between April 2016 and March 2017. While there are many rates which are worse than last year, there is a positive in the detection rate for sexual offences increasing.

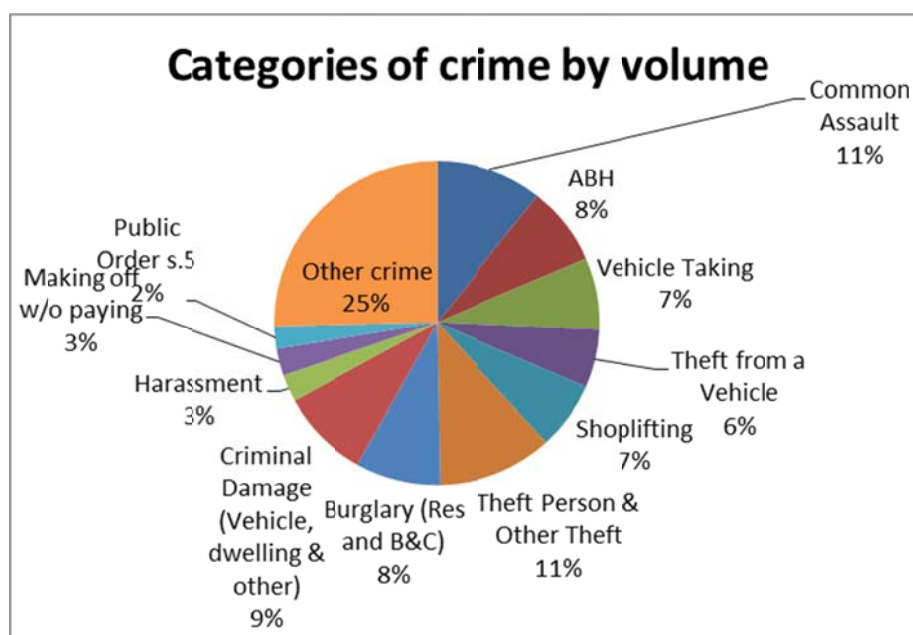
Although rates seem low, they are not dissimilar to those calculated for all crimes across London. There are only two of the seven categories shown below in which we perform worse than the London rate; in three we are within one percentage point of the London rate; and in the aforementioned *sexual offences* and *robbery* categories we have a sanctioned detection rate which is noticeably higher than the London rate.

Source: Metropolitan Police Internal 'Borough Scanning' Dashboard

	2016-17 Financial Year %	2015-16 Financial Year %	2014-15 Financial Year %	Change % Points (16-17 vs. 15-16)	Change % Points (16-17 vs. 14-15)	Compared against London Av. % Rate 16/17
Violence Against the Person	19.9	22.2	27.2	-2.3	-7.3	Similar (20.4%)
Sexual Offences	17.6	14.4	14.3	+3.2	+3.3	Better (14.4%)
Robbery	14.1	16.9	26.1	-2.8	-12.0	Better (9.2%)
Burglary	5.2	11.2	9.5	-6.0	-4.3	Worse (6.6%)
Theft & Handling	7.3	8.9	12.8	-1.6	-3.5	Similar (7.1%)
Criminal Damage	11.4	13.0	10.8	-1.6	+0.6	Worse (12.5%)
Total Notifiable Offences	16.2	18.1	20.3	-1.9	-4.1	Similar (16.7%)

## 2.5 Crime Harm Index

In previous Strategic Assessments, the *Cambridge Crime Harm Index* has been used to demonstrate the effect caused by different types of crime by applying a common factor to allow the level of harm caused by each type of crime to be compared. The *Cambridge Crime Harm Index* based its weighting on the minimum number of days a first time offender could receive as a custodial sentence; with the logic being that more harmful offences such as murder, grievous bodily harm, and aggravated burglary had longer sentences available as options for courts; and that a serious assault has a greater effect than a shoplifting so should be



acknowledged as more harmful when crime figures are examined.

Figure 2.4 Categories of Crime as a percentage of total recorded crime

This year, the *Office of National Statistics* has developed an additional weighting method which takes into account non-custodial sentence options; converting community (service) orders and penalty fines into a time value based on the amount of time it would take to complete the community order; or the amount of time it would take to earn the cost of a fine.

Figure 2.4 shows the non-serious violence crimes which account for just under 75% of crimes in Havering. These crimes account for 38.9% of all harm caused in Havering. The crimes shown are the fifteen most prominent non-serious violence types in Havering; with *grievous bodily harm* having been removed to demonstrate how non-violent crimes carry a lower harm rating. The *other crimes* in figure 2.4 represent 25% of crimes by volume, but 61.1% of harm according to the ONS method.

The ONS harm system contains a rating for 248 offences; although many of these are variations on a type of offence, for example 66 different fraud offences. In Havering over the assessment period there were 332 different offence types recorded on the CRIS system. Some of these were therefore placed into aggregated categories on the ONS system, such as 'other fraud,' or 'other theft' in order to allow a harm score to be calculated for these. Comparing the totals of offence types taken from CRIS, and the categories available on the ONS index is not a simple task, with factors such as minor differences in wording affecting where a crime should be counted on the ONS index. In particular, *sexual offences* were not easy to convert from a CRIS figure to a count on the ONS index; with the classifications taken from CRIS not allowing the technical differences caused by ages of victims

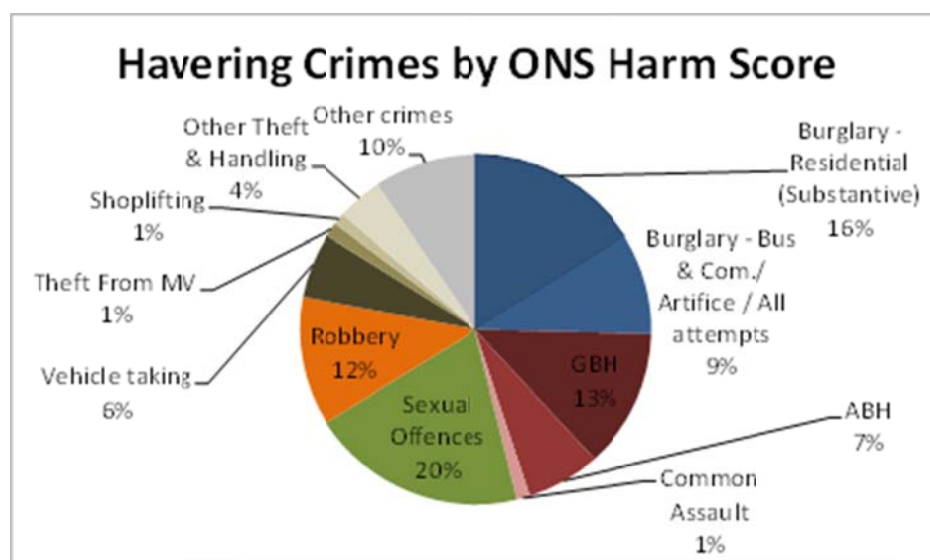


Figure 2.5 Categories of Crime as a percentage of total harm caused

and suspects to be easily captured. For this reason, *sexual* offences have been grouped together on figure 2.5 rather than displaying the 11 separate offence types which were recorded over the assessment period.

Using the ONS index, in Havering, *residential burglary* is the single most harmful type of crime, accounting for 16% of the harm caused by crime; with all other types of burglary offences – aggravated, attempts, artifice, and business and community crimes, accounting for a further 9% of harm from all crimes. The two categories of GBH offence have been aggregated for the purpose of the graph, and in this form account for 13% of all harm. While this may sound low for an offence in which serious injury is caused, the offence of *GBH without intent* carries a relatively low weighting on the ONS index (333), and the scores applied to crime in Havering have been calculated based on how matters are recorded on CRIS, for which there are only 109 *GBH with intent* offences compared with 534 *without intent* offences. While officers can only classify the crime based on the circumstances they encounter and are often not in a position to know the perpetrator's intent; if a greater number of the GBH's recorded had been classified as a *with intent* offence then it would have increased the proportion of harm caused by GBH as calculated using this system. *Residential burglary* carries a score of 438, so multiplied by in excess of a thousand offences which occurred, gives the largest numerical harm score.

The information shown above confirms the relevance of the priorities to which the CSP are already working, in which *non-domestic violence with injury* and *burglary* have been selected as our two discretionary priorities in addition to those set by the Mayor of London.

One significant aspect of Partnership work which this system cannot consider is non-crime anti-social behaviour. Although ASB isn't considered to be a serious crime, persistent ASB can result in significant harm to certain individuals if the actions of perpetrator actions are targeted against them; or towards groups who may perceive general behaviour as intimidating or distressing.

### 3. Community safety problems

The following sections give a broad overview of all victims and targets, offenders, places and locations of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour incidents across Havering.

#### 3.1 Victims and targets

This section identifies those people who are most vulnerable to crime and ASB, or alternatively where relevant, those properties and products which are most sought after by offenders in Havering.

##### 3.1.1 Age, gender and ethnicity

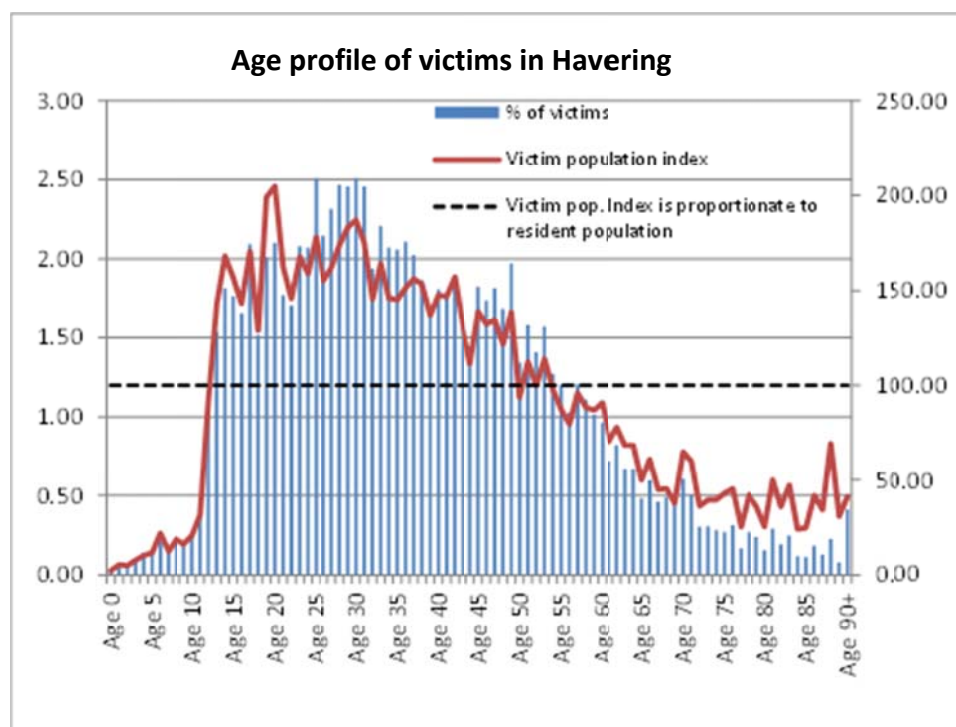


Figure 3.1 Age profile of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Figure 3.1 shows the age profile of victims in Havering (based on the victim age on recorded crime reports from Oct-16 to Sep-17) by volume and population index score, whereby if the percentage of victims of a certain age is equal to the percentage that the age in question contributes to the whole population, this equates to an index score of 100, which is taken as proportional representation, which can be referred to as average. Any index score above 100 equates to an overrepresentation, and any score below 100 equates to an underrepresentation.

Those aged 13 to 55 in Havering are overrepresented as victims of crime, as demonstrated by the red line

sitting above the '100' line between these ages (with the population index score shown on the right side of the graph). The peak ages for victims are mid 20's and early 30's, with victimisation rates declining as age increases beyond this group. Those aged 15 to 42 are at the greatest risk of becoming victims of crime in Havering generally (based on their index score being higher than 150, meaning they are 1.5 times more likely to be a victim than average). This may however vary by type of crime and location as will be discussed below. In the last 12-months the index score has increased within the 14-17 age group in Havering, rising quickly from underrepresentation at age 13 (score of 91), to overrepresentation at 14 (score of 143).

Table 3.1 below shows the most vulnerable age groups for violent crime categories. Here, 'vulnerable' refers to those ages which contribute to a disproportionate share of crime in comparison to their share of the total Havering population (where average index scores exceed 150, one-and-a-half times more at risk than if they were represented proportionately in victim data).

The *most vulnerable age group* row highlights the broad age ranges whereby victims are at greater risk, whilst the *predominant age range* highlights where the greatest percentage volume of victims are recorded. For example Personal Robbery highlights the 12-22 ages as being most vulnerable, and this age group accounts for approximately 50% of all recorded robbery victims despite making up just over 12% of Havering's population.

Table 3.1 Vulnerable groups and ages for violent and personal crime categories in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2017)							
Crime Type	Domestic Abuse	Violence With Injury (Non DV)	Serious Wounding	Violence without Injury	Personal Robbery	Sexual Offences	Hate Crime
Most vulnerable age (Index Score)	19-44	12-23	18-36	13-36	12-22	12-24	21-39
Predominant age range (% of victims)	19-44 (68%)	12-30 (55%)	18-36 (59%)	13-36 (54%)	12-22 (57%)	12-28 (53%)	21-39 (45%)

Since last year there have been some changes in the most vulnerable age groups for violent crimes. The upper age of the most-vulnerable range for *serious wounding*, and *violence without injury* has increased by eight years and six years respectively, meaning that a disproportionate amount of people in their early-to-mid thirties are suffering such crimes.

The upper age of the most-vulnerable group identified for sexual offences has decreased from 30 to 24. Those aged 12 to 18 are shown as being between 1.8 and seven times more at risk than average. Separate research has shown various social media, games, and other online apps to contribute to a significant amount of sexual offences, which often take place on-line and could perhaps be tackled through educating both the age groups suffering, and parents who may not understand the full nature of the threat.

Excluding domestic abuse, over half of all violence, robbery and sexual offence victims are aged 10-29 despite accounting for just under a quarter of Havering residents. For robbery the largest single age group affected is those aged 13-20 (50% of victims), who are anything between 1.8 and 9.8 times more likely to be a victim than average.

Table 3.2 provides similar information on victim ages for property and acquisitive crime categories within Havering.

Table 3.2 Vulnerable groups and ages for selected property / acquisitive offences in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2017)						
Crime Type	Burglary (residential)	Criminal Damage	Other Theft	Theft from Person	Vehicle Crime (Theft from)	Vehicle Crime (Theft of)
Most vulnerable age (Index Score)	29-42	30-49	19-33	21-32	30-39	21-40
Predominant age range (% of victims)	29-42 / 53+ (29% / 39%)	30-49 (47%)	19-33 (33%)	21-32 / 79-86 (25% / 10%)	25-34 (23%)	21-40 (50%)

*Other theft* and *theft from person* categories have a much less distinct pattern of risk compared to the other types of crime. *Theft person* has higher proportions of victims between 18 and 34, and there are other age groups in the fifties, sixties, and seventies which are visible as accounting for a higher proportion of victims than average.

The majority of *residential burglary* victims are between their early twenties and mid-sixties; however the age group experiencing a disproportionate amount of this are those between their late twenties and mid-fifties. This may be the age group most likely to be working residents; following regular daily routines and leaving properties unattended for the majority of the day.

The predominant age groups for both *theft from* and *theft of motor vehicles* are relatively young. For *theft from* victims in the predominant age group, the majority of cars stolen from were less than 10 years old (52%). Cars that were three years old accounted for the highest proportion of thefts from a vehicle; 8% of the total. The types of property most frequently taken from the cars in this age group were tools/hand tools (17%), followed by other property (9%), Credit Cards/Cash Cards (7%) and Currency (6%). It is likely that these types of property are being left in cars overnight or unattended, consequently attracting thieves.

Regarding *theft of vehicle* offences, and the predominant victim range of 21 to 40, 74% of vehicles reported as stolen by this age group were less than 10 years old; with the highest proportion of cars being only two years (14% of total) and three years old (13% of total). The most common make of car to be reported as stolen was a 'Ford Fiesta', accounting for 52%.



Figure 3.2 provides a breakdown of victims by gender for selected categories of crime in Havering (where a gender is recorded). Of the *Total Notifiable Offences* which are not marked as a domestic abuse incident, males are victims in 59% of crimes compared to females in 41%. This is understandable when the majority of victims of *violence against the person* are male, along with *robbery* and *motor vehicle crimes*. When considering all offences marked as domestic abuse, females are shown as victims in 77% of these, and are also predominantly victims in *other thefts* (54%), *other theft person* (71%) and *sexual offences* (84%). In last year's assessment, females were victims in 89% of sexual offences. The imbalance in domestic abuse and sexual offence matters demonstrate the importance of work to tackle violence against women and girls.

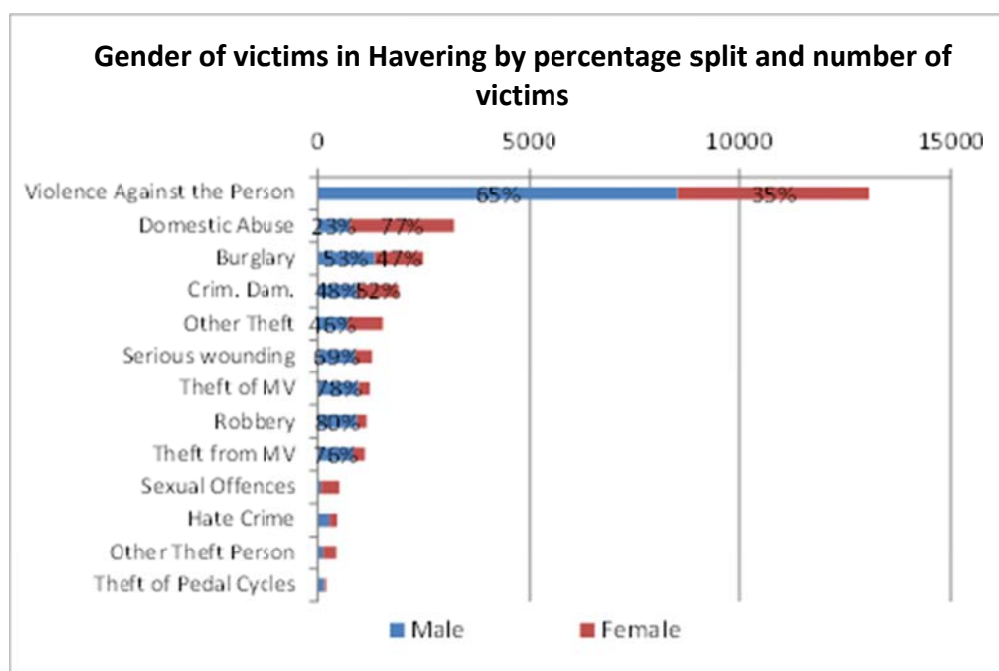


Figure 3.2 Gender breakdowns of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Last year, *other theft person* crimes were imbalanced at the same rate as this year, with females comprising 71% of victims. Males were victims in 68% of *serious wounding* last year compared to 69% this year; and males increased from suffering 74% of robberies last year to 80% this year.

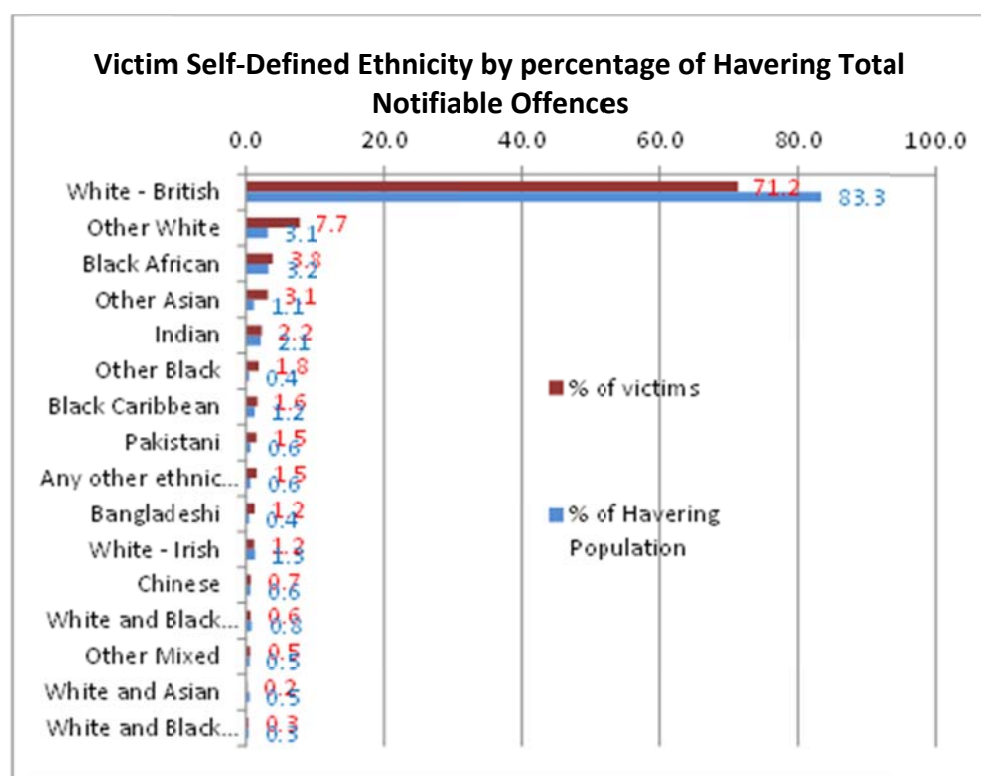


Figure 3.3 Self-defined ethnicity of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

*Self-defined ethnicity (SDE)* refers to how an individual coming into contact with police, either as a victim or suspect, describes their ethnic origin from one of sixteen groupings. Figure 3.3 (left) shows a breakdown of Havering victims of crime by their SDE, compared to ethnicity of the general population in Havering according to the 2011 Census. The largest ethnic group who report being a victim of crime in Havering are White British, accounting for 71.2% of victims, marginally underrepresented against a total resident population share of 83.3%.

There are no communities in Havering which are notably underrepresented as victims



for total notifiable crime; however, there are disparities when looking at specific categories of crime (see Table 3.3). For example, *White British* or *White Other* communities were significantly underrepresented for hate crimes.

Communities which were overrepresented as victims of total notifiable crime in Havering included *Other Black* (over four times more likely to be a victim than the percentage of the population would suggest); *Bangladeshi* (three times more likely); *Other Asian* (nearly three times more likely); and *Pakistani* (two and a half times more likely). All Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Havering were overrepresented as victims of hate crimes, whilst *Asian or Asian British* communities were overrepresented as victims of all categories of crime in Havering (see Table 3.3). *Asian or Asian British* communities were also disproportionately at risk for all crime types in last year's assessment. This year, the risk has increased for *Asian or Asian British* groups for all crime types, with the risk of *hate crime* increasing from nine times the population index last year, to nearly fifteen times the population index this year.

*Black and Black British* communities have seen a reduction in the risk of becoming a victim of sexual offences, from 1.8 times the population index last year, to 0.7 of the index rate this year. Victims describing themselves as of *mixed ethnicity* have seen a reduction in the likelihood of being a victim of hate crime. In last year's assessment, *Mixed Ethnicity* groups saw a hate crime risk of two times the population index, compared to a rate which demonstrates slight over-representation this year (a score of 108, where a score of 100 would represent the proportion of the population being equal to the proportion of victims).

**Table 3.3 Victim Index Score by crime and ethnic group in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2017) – White Black Asian Mixed only, which account for 98.8% of Havering residents.**

Ethnic Group / Crime Type	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Other Theft	Theft Person	Vehicle Crime	Violence	Total Notifiable	Domestic Abuse	Hate Crime
Asian or Asian British	355	526	656	267	472	303	312	347	234	287	1479
Black or Black British	91	122	117	67	147	120	146	198	150	159	521
Mixed	44	62	121	229	56	55	29	111	76	76	108
White British or Other	96	93	87	108	88	95	94	89	91	95	42

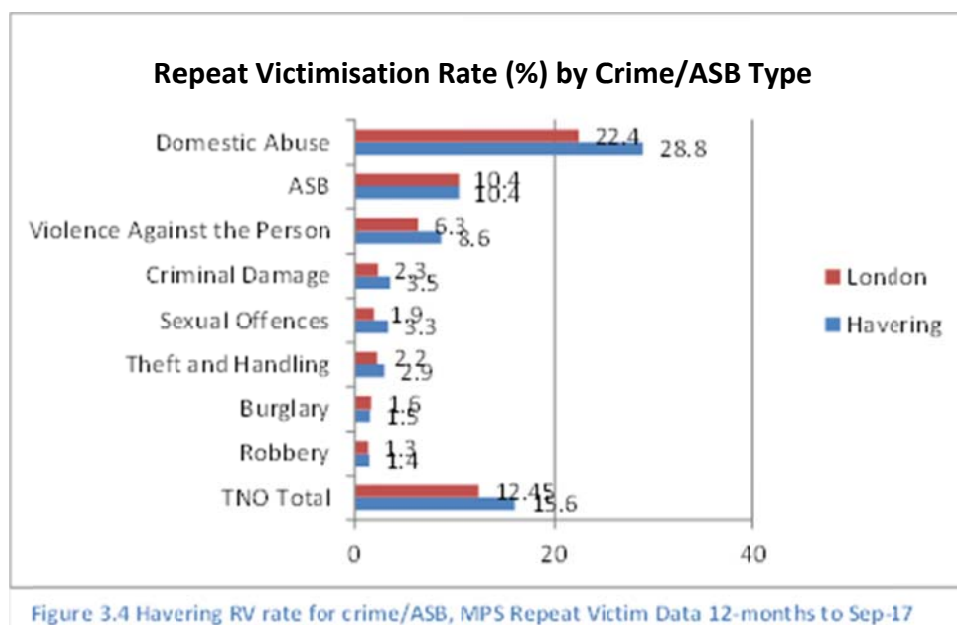
### 3.1.2 Repeat Victimisation

The highest levels of repeat victimisation in Havering, as identifiable from recorded crime data, are experienced by business and retail venues. Those businesses which were most likely to report thefts were larger national and regional stores, such as supermarkets and well-known high street chains. These businesses are more likely to have the means to identify and report crime – such as CCTV and security guards. Smaller businesses, including local shops and convenience stores, are likely to lack the presence of a guardian such as CCTV, security guards, or electronic tagging, to detect offences taking place.

It should be noted that the British Retail Consortium 2016 survey estimates that 75% of crime experienced by respondents are *customer theft*, followed by *fraud* at 18%, and *violence* at 4%. The survey acknowledges that the upwards trend in theft relates to both the capacity of the UK police service to respond, and the impact of international organised criminal groups, who carry out bulk thefts, fraudulent payments, and trolley push-outs. For a breakdown of such victims / targets of crime in Havering, please refer to the sub-section Risky Facilities, and analysis of items stolen in the next section.

Figure 3.4 provides a breakdown of Repeat Victims data for Havering in the 12-month period to September 2017. Domestic Abuse is the area of crime whereby victims are most likely to have reported a repeat offence. Between October 2016 and September 2017 an average of 28.8% of Domestic Abuse victims had suffered an incident of domestic abuse within the previous twelve months. The average number of previous incidents suffered by each repeat victim varied between 3.6 at the highest and 2.0 at the lowest – with the figure of 2.0 corresponding with a month when an exceptionally low level of domestic abuse was experienced by the borough, with the number of previous incidents typically between 2.6 and 3.0. Anti-Social Behaviour was the second highest category in terms of repeat victimisation, with 10.4% of callers being repeat callers in Havering. Crimes such as Burglary (1.5%), and Robbery (1.4%) had very low reported rates of repeat victimisation.

Havering had an overall repeat victimisation rate of 15.6% which was above the London average of 12.5%, and ranked 2nd



highest of the 32 London Boroughs, behind neighbouring Barking & Dagenham. Havering's repeat victim rate last year was 16.2%, against a London rate of 12.8%. As highlighted, Domestic Abuse victims accounted for the majority of repeat victims, with an average of 108 repeat victims per month in Havering (127 per month for all other crime types combined).

### 3.1.3 Hot Products / CRAVED items (Concealable, Removable, Available, Valuable, Enjoyable, and Disposable)

There have been significant changes in the longer term regarding the types of items stolen. Mobile phones continue to be the most frequently stolen product, and there is more desire than ever for more portable items, noted particularly in shifts of burglary where once frequently taken items such as TVs, Desktop Computers and Stereos have now been overtaken by Laptop computers and jewellery.

Table 3.4 gives a broad overview of the types of items most commonly stolen across selected crime types in Havering. The percentage for each crime type relates to the proportion of crimes in which the stated property was taken. For example, jewellery was taken in 24% of burglary dwelling offences and 7% of all acquisitive crimes. Some items are taken across a variety of crime types, for example currency is one of the most craved items; being the second most stolen item across four individual offence types.

In Havering, the most frequently stolen products are mobile phones (taken largely in *other theft*, *street robbery* and *theft person* offences), jewellery (taken predominantly in *burglary dwelling* and *street robbery* offences); tools (taken predominantly in *burglary non-dwelling* offences and *theft from motor vehicles*) and computers (taken during *burglary* offences).

Credit cards (from *personal thefts* and *theft person* offences) and handheld power tools (from *thefts from motor vehicles* and *burglary of non-domestic buildings*) are items which have increased in popularity in recent years, and 'theft of mail' also included a number of credit card thefts.

**Table 3.4 Type of Property Stolen by Crime Type, Havering Oct-16 to Sep-17 (Metropolitan Police CRIS Data)**

Crime Type	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
Burglary (Household)	Jewellery 24%	Currency 9%	Computers / Laptops/ Consoles 7%	Credit Card 6%	Mobile Phone 3%
Burglary (Non-Dwelling)	Tools 14%	Currency 10%	Computers / Laptops / Consoles 6%	Pedal Cycle 6%	Alcohol 2%
Other Thefts	Petrol 16%	Credit Card 13%	Currency 11%	Mobile Phone 11%	Purse/Wallet 6%
Street Robbery	Mobile Phone 17%	Currency 16%	Credit Card 9%	Handbag 8%	Jewellery 6%
Theft from Motor Vehicles	Tools 25%	VRM Plates 13%	Credit Cards 6%	Currency 5%	Sat Nav 3%
Theft from Person	Credit Card 24%	Currency 16%	Mobile Phone 14%	Purse 14%	Driving Licence 6%
Theft from Shops	Foodstuff 13%	Clothing 10%	Cosmetics 10%	Alcohol 9%	
<b>Total of Acquisitive Offences</b>	<b>Currency 10%</b>	<b>Mobile Phone 7%</b>	<b>Petrol 6%</b>	<b>Credit Card 9%</b>	<b>Jewellery 7%</b>

As shown in Figure 3.5, Apple iPhones account for the vast majority of mobile handsets stolen in Havering; 60.1% of the total. The second most-stolen brand is Samsung, with 19.8% of items. This has seen a change of share since last year, when Apple accounted for 45% and Samsung 25%. HTC, Nokia, and Sony accounted for 5% each last year with Blackberry at 4%; whereas this year Nokia is the third most stolen make, at 4%, with all other brands each comprising less than 2% of the total stolen. Of interest is the popularity of older models, and although the iPhone 7 was released in mid-September 2016, it was stolen less than the older iPhone 6. The same can be seen with the Samsung S8 (released April 2017); although with both Apple and Samsung products it may be the case that there are a larger number older phones in circulation, rather than a conscious effort on the part of criminals to target these older items.

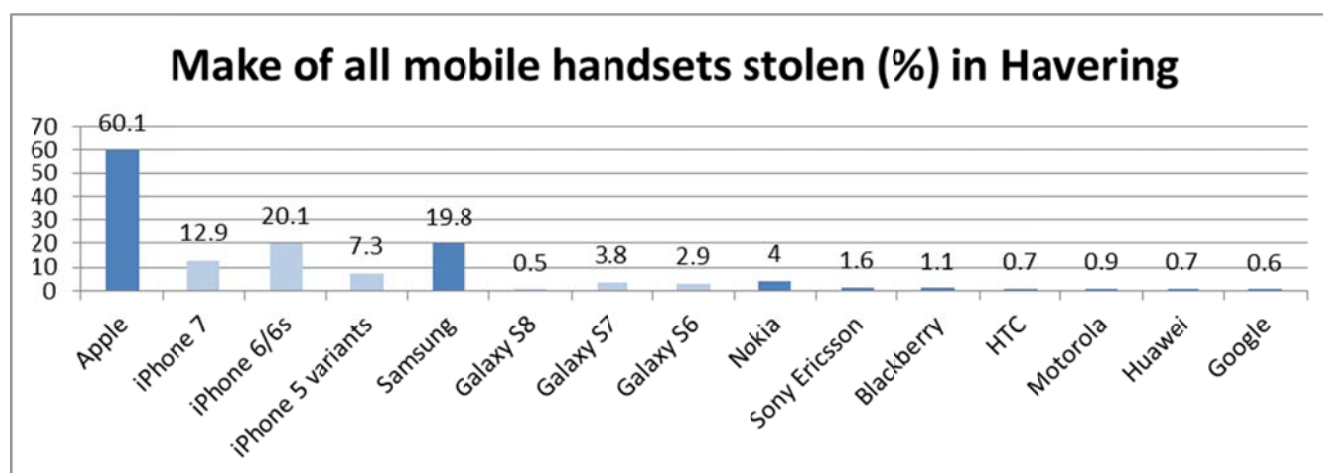

**Figure 3.5 Mobile Phone makes stolen in Havering, MPS CRIS Data 12-months to Sep-17**

Figure 3.6 below show the most commonly targeted vehicles for *theft of* (TO) and *theft from* (TF) motor vehicle offences. Ford models were notably overrepresented as a target, accounting for 37% of TO and 34% of TF; despite only making up 14% of the UK vehicle market share, compared with Vauxhall's 11% of the market, and Volkswagen's 9%. Of those, Ford Fiestas, and Transit vans were the most commonly taken; 263 and 174 of the 577 Fords respectively. 98 of the 180 Mercedes vehicles stolen were also variants of their van range.

There is a significant representation of powered two-wheel vehicles in the *theft of* list; with 137 of the 146 Honda vehicles stolen being motorcycles or mopeds; and Sym (Sanyang Motor Co) and Lexmoto brands featuring alongside the more well-

known makes of Yamaha and Suzuki. For *thefts from motor vehicles*, vans also feature heavily, with 233 of the 422 Ford's stolen-from being van models. Vauxhall vehicles suffer the second-highest percentage share of *theft from* offences, with the single-largest group being their van range. The figures for *motor vehicle interference* (essentially attempted theft of or from a vehicle) are not displayed below, however are similar to the trend seen in the substantive offences; Ford at 126 crimes, followed by Mercedes (30); Honda (26); BMW (21); Volkswagen (20) and Vauxhall (19).

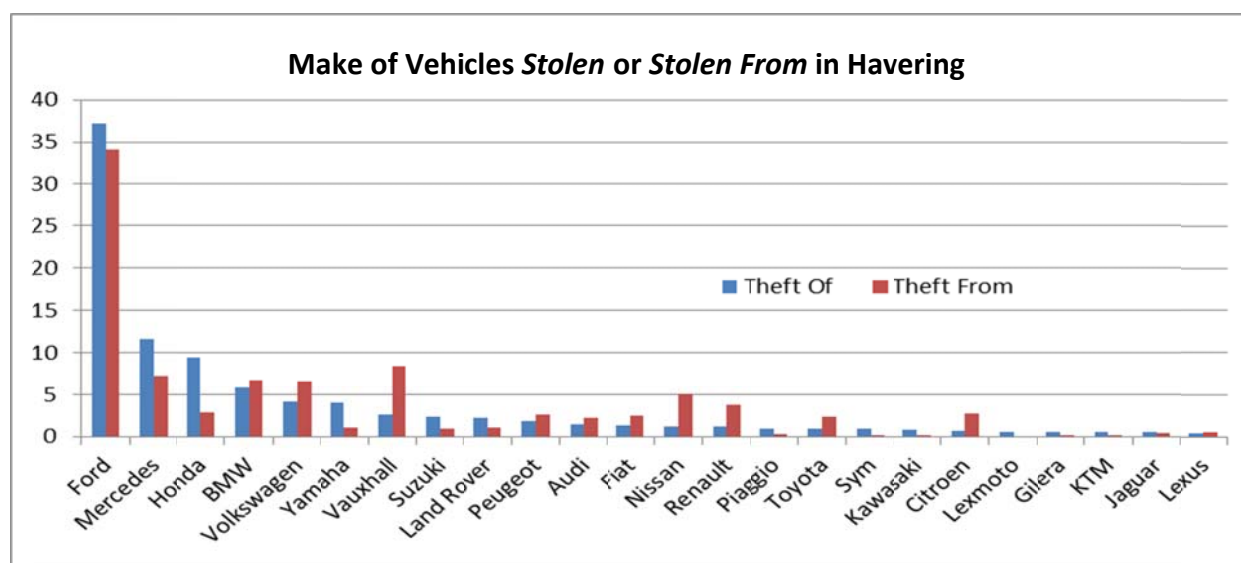


Figure 3.6 Vehicle makes stolen/stolen from in Havering, MPS CRIS Data 12-months to Sep-17

A related area for which data is not available is Fraud offences. *Action Fraud*, the national fraud reporting service, has been responsible for taking reports of fraud for several years, having the effect of reducing the figures of fraud offences which manifest themselves in crime figures for individual forces. With the internet accounting for a significant proportion of fraud and not being policed in the same sense that our streets are, it seems logical that these are recorded differently to crimes which have physically occurred within the borough, and action is coordinated nationally.

When searching CRIS to ascertain the level of fraud still recorded locally, there are 74 offences shown recorded during the October 2016 to September 2017 period. The three largest offence types within the *fraud and forgery* category are *possession of an article for use in fraud* (33 crimes) and *passing a counterfeit note or coin* (14 crimes) and *making or supplying an article for use in fraud* (7 crimes). These offences are likely to relate to acts of fraud carried out in person; or items found during a search on the street or in police custody, thus demonstrating that Action Fraud are picking up the majority of online or telephone scams. Action Fraud have been contacted to enquire as to the availability of the data pack they have previously provided, however it seems that their statistics are limited to the generic information released in *Crime Survey of England and Wales* releases.

### 3.1.4 Risky facilities and environments

The venue at which a crime occurs can be classified into one of a small number of 'location types' to assist with drawing conclusions. The information in Table 3.5 has been compiled by classifying 150 pre-set 'venue' options from the CRIS system into the five 'location types' shown below. A change of author for this year's assessment may account for different interpretations of the categories from previous years, however the new category of '*business premises to which the public do not have access*' has been added this year to attempt to negate any subjective differences as to which category a location type belongs in.

Most crime in Havering is recorded as occurring at a place of residence (40%), for example a burglary, sexual offences or violence (domestic violence for example), criminal damage (a dwelling window, door or wall) or harassment (which could be carried out via malicious communications online or via phone, although the location would be recorded as the victim's home address). Over a third (36%) of crime took place in an open public space (predominantly in the street, but also including parks for example), and this has increased from 24% of total notifiable offences in last year's assessment.

The level of *acquisitive crimes* occurring in a public open space has risen to 32% from 16% in last year's assessment; with

the proportion in every other category falling slightly to accommodate this increase. The proportion of *violent crimes* in residential premises has increased from 41% last year to 46% this year, with violent crimes in public open spaces also increasing in proportion, accommodated by a fall in violent crimes at ‘*other*’ premises, which covers educational facilities, medical buildings, religious buildings, police stations, courts and prisons.

Location Type	Acquisitive Crime (%)	Violent Crime (%)	Total Notifiable Crime (%)
A place of residence	36	46	40
Street or public open space (inc. car parks)	32	38	36
‘Controlled’ Public areas (Shops, Pubs, Sports facilities, Transport methods and stations)	28	11	19
Business premises without gen. public access	2	<1	2
Other (i.e. hospital, school, police station, religious premises)	2	4	3

Types of facilities which attract or generate high volumes of crime include petrol stations, department stores and supermarkets, and late opening licenced venues within the night time economy for example. Figure 3.7 below highlights some of the business venues which report the highest volume of crimes in Havering. There are 30 businesses shown in the chart, with the offences considered in the chart below accounting for 17.2% of all recorded crime in Havering. These are grouped on the chart as ‘Day-Time Economy’ (offences predominantly of theft occurring during core business hours of 9am-6pm), ‘Night Time Economy’ (offences predominantly of violence occurring mainly from 10pm-4am) and ‘Petrol Theft’ (high volume locations for petrol drive off offences reported and recorded in Havering).

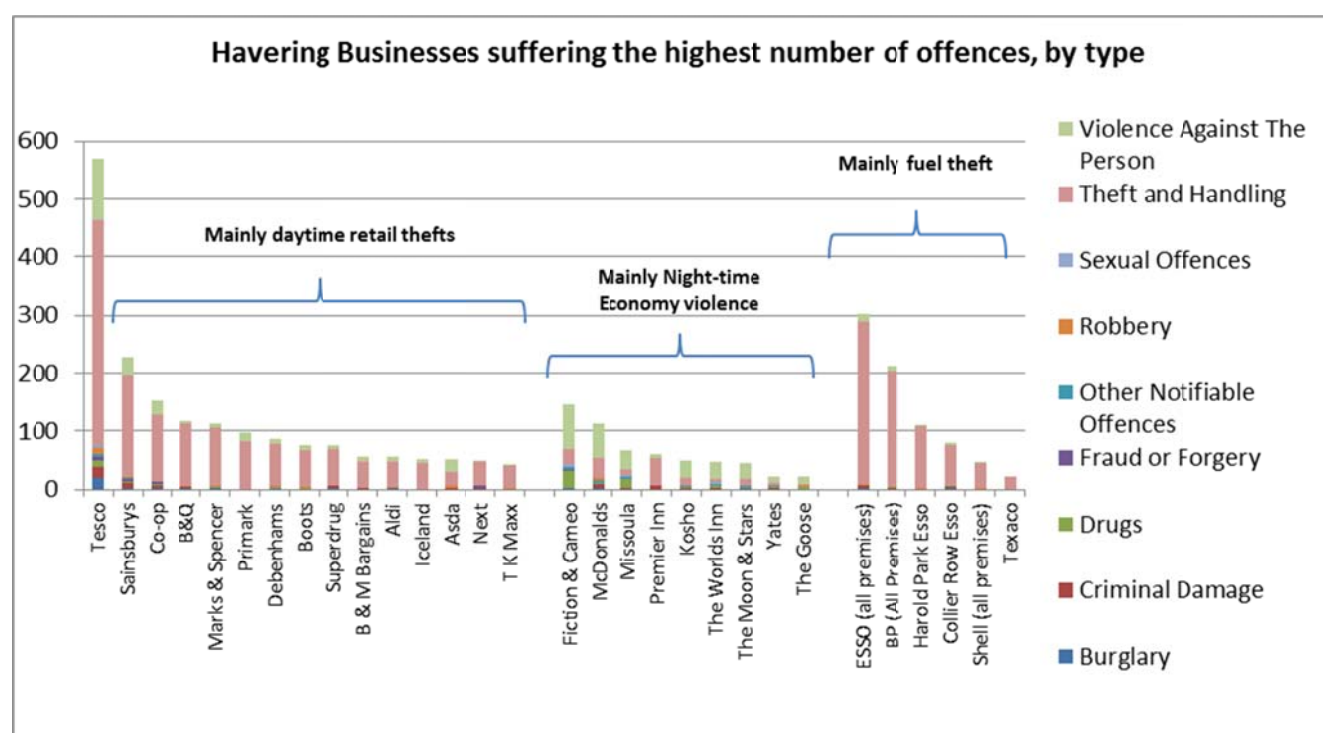


Figure 3.7 Offences by business venue in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Infinite factors will contribute to the volume of crime reported by each named business, such as number of individual venues, footfall, floor space, accessibility and so on, therefore this should not be interpreted as a list of the ‘worst’ contributors. The figures shown do not display the relationships developed as part of a problem-solving approach and subsequent crime reduction work undertaken by Community Safety partners. An index score would provide a more accurate indication as to which premises are the riskiest; however, data needed to perform this analysis is not readily available.

Rates of crime affecting businesses overall are higher in Havering, particularly customer thefts (shoplifting) and making off without payment (petrol theft) offences. Figure 3.8 shows comparator data for Havering and London (to December 2016:



the most recent data available at the time of writing), as taken from the [MOPAC Business Crime Dashboard](#). The bar chart shows that rates of crime against businesses are above the borough average across London, with Havering ranking 9<sup>th</sup> highest (374 crimes per 1,000 businesses, down from 439 and 8<sup>th</sup> highest place last year). Rates are considerably above average for theft from shops (144 in Havering compared to 114 in London), other thefts (81 compared to 55) and making off without payment (57 compared to 28); however in terms of the levels themselves there has been a slight reduction seen against last year's assessment. Burglary, criminal damage and robbery rates against businesses were comparable with the London average.

### 3.1.5 Fears and perceptions

It is not just crime that drives fear. A range of physical and social disorders can impact on feelings of safety (i.e. signal crime perspective and incivility theories, 'Broken Windows'). Minor crime (graffiti) and anti-social behaviour create messages that are destructive to communities causing fear, worry and anxiety and a belief that the area is degenerating.

The Metropolitan Police commission a quarterly Public Attitude Survey (PAS), which gauges the opinions of approximately 400 residents per borough, per year, on topics including worry about crime and anti-social behaviour, police effectiveness and engagement.

A summary of some of the questions pertaining confidence found that residents of Havering held the police in higher regard than the average when considering London as a whole. Almost three-quarters of respondents in Havering were confident that the police were doing a good job locally (73%, compared to 69% for London); up from 72% in Havering last year. 63% of respondents in Havering felt that the police provided a visible patrolling presence, compared to 54% for London and an increase from 62% over the same period last year.

Whilst confidence was higher than average in Havering, responses relating to drivers of confidence were also improved. For example, respondents in Havering were more likely to agree that police understand issues affecting the local community (83% rising from 76% last year), and that police deal with things that matter to the community (78% rising from 73%), and deal with minor crimes (72% up from 69% last year).

When asked about perceived problems, respondents in Havering were less likely to think that specific issues were a problem in their area than compared to

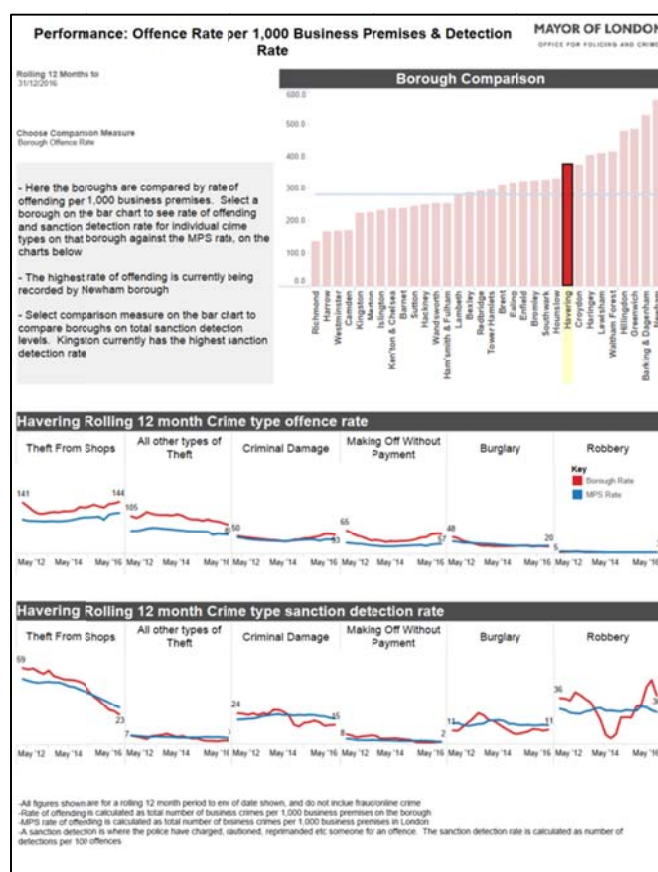


Figure 3.8 MOPAC Business Crime Data London.gov.uk

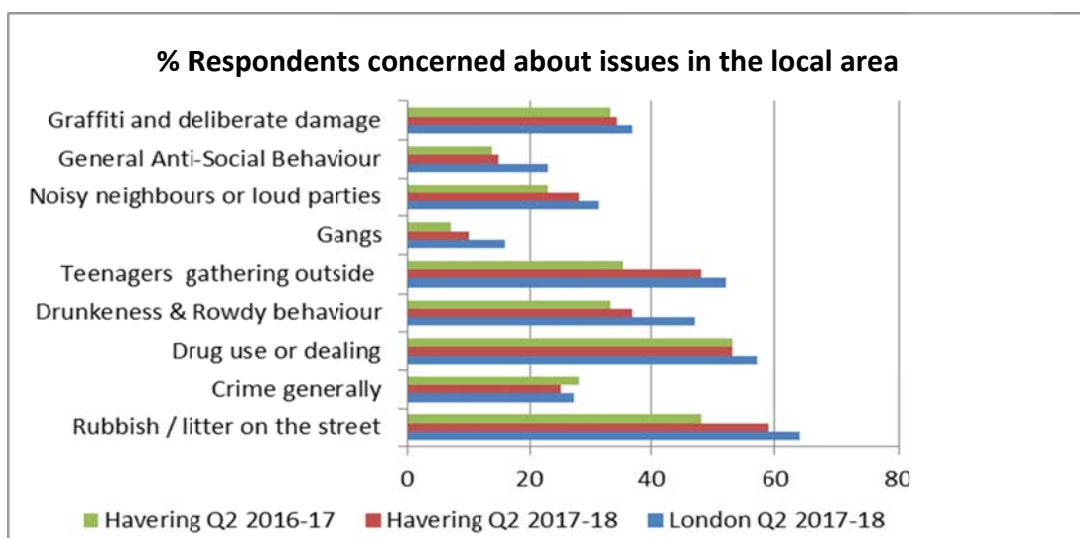


Figure 3.9 Havering Public Attitude Survey covering Jul'16-Jun'17 – Published Sep 2017

London as a whole (Figure 3.9). For example, 53% thought drug use and dealing was a 'fairly or very big' problem in Havering compared to 57% in London; and 10% think gangs are an issue compared to 16% in London as a whole.

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour generally, graffiti, vandalism and criminal damage and noisy neighbours or loud parties, were also lower for Havering than for London. With the exception of those considering 'general crime being a fairly or very big problem,' which has reduced this year, all other indicators are the same or higher than the corresponding period last year.

### 3.1.6 Crime and health

Data is now being provided on assault patients presenting at the Accident & Emergency unit at Queens Hospital, as part of the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) scheme. Last year's assessment considered that the data available then was insufficient to conduct any analysis on, and while there are still issues with the quality of some entries, which may be down to attendees being drunk, un-cooperative, or staff training issues; there are a large enough number of records to conduct some investigation into factors in line with the wide-ranging and non-specific purpose of the Strategic Assessment. As we are considering victims of assaults; which may include domestic abuse or youth violence; it is necessary to look into available factors to attempt to identify any trends in victims.

Considering data from April 2017 to September 2017, of the 364 attendees, 94 are female and 270 male. For both genders the predominant ages of attendees are 19 to 30, with a peak around the early twenties. This is more visible in males due to the larger numbers. When considering the self-defined ethnicity of attendees, the persons identifying themselves as of *White British* ethnicity made up 51% (185) of attendees. 13% of records showed 'not known' or 'not stated' in the ethnicity field. The only other groups which had more than 20 attendees were those identifying as being from an '*Other White background*' (9.3% of total) and '*Black African/British*' (5.76% of total).

Of the 34 persons classifying themselves in the '*Other White background*' group, 10 were female and 24 male; four of the females were under 30; and 12 of the males were under 30, with no particular concentration around an age. For those identifying as '*Black African/British*' six were female and 15 male. The majority of the *Black African/British* female attendees were over 30 (5 of 6), and the majority of the males were under 30 (10 of 15). Those identifying as '*White British*' were split 130 male to 55 female. Thirty-six of the females were under 30, and 19 over; compared to 78 males under 30, and 52 over 30.

The majority of the 364 assaults were listed as occurring in public places, with '*street*' being listed for 156 cases, and '*open space*' accounting for another 60 assaults. Perhaps the most concerning finding of this analysis is that 66 assaults were listed as occurring in the attendee's '*own home*,' with the obvious assumption being that this can be attributed to domestic violence. In all other locations, males account for the majority of A&E attendees, however the '*own home*' category has 35 females listing this as the venue compared to 31 males (with '*other home*' given as the location of the assault by 15 females to 18 males).

For the *White British* group, 22 females experienced the assault in their own home, compared to 14 males; with 10 *White British* females suffering an assault in an '*other home*' compared to eight males. For both locations the majority of females were under 31. Twelve assaults were by a *spouse or partner*, 11 by a *family member*, and 7 by an '*acquaintance*'

Five of the 55 assaults on '*White British*' females' were repeat assaults, compared to six of the 130 on males. Of these assaults which occurred in the attendees *own home*, two of the 20 assaults on females were repeated incidents, and one of the 12 assaults on males were. Considering assaults on all ethnicities which occurred in the attendees '*own home*,' Police had attended 31 of the 35 assaults on females, and 21 of the 31 assaults on males. The age of the victim did not seem to have an impact on whether police were called or not.

Across all demographics, '*Body Part, no weapon*,' and '*pushed*' were the most frequent methods of assault. Of the 40 assaults involving '*sharp bladed*' objects, there was a spread across age ranges, with this by no means being limited to the younger age groups. There were five assaults involving *chemicals*, with all victims under 30. There was only one assault involving a firearm.



### 3.1.7 Demand for service (LB Havering)

The demand pressures for community safety are managed over four areas (Anti-Social Behaviour, Domestic Abuse, Integrated Offender Management and Serious Group Violence). In 2016-17 there were 580 cases managed across the four areas, rising from 558 the previous year. Projected demand is expected to grow in line with increased reporting of domestic abuse, increasing volumes of adult offenders in Havering and East London, and as a result of continued inward migration of individuals linked to serious group violence and gangs from inner London boroughs.

The Havering Community Safety Partnership Performance Report Table shows the projected demand for the risk management panels in Havering as set out in 2015-16. The Domestic Abuse MARAC and Serious Group Violence are expected to exceed the projected demand levels for 2017-18.

HCSP Performance Report Table: Demand Volumetric, Community Safety Risk Management Panels				
Area	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Projected Demand	
			2017/18	2018/19
ASB Panel and Community MARAC	192	211	200	200
Domestic Abuse MARAC	250	259	275	300
Integrated Offender Management Panel	75	78	80	80
Serious Group Violence Panel	41	32	40	40

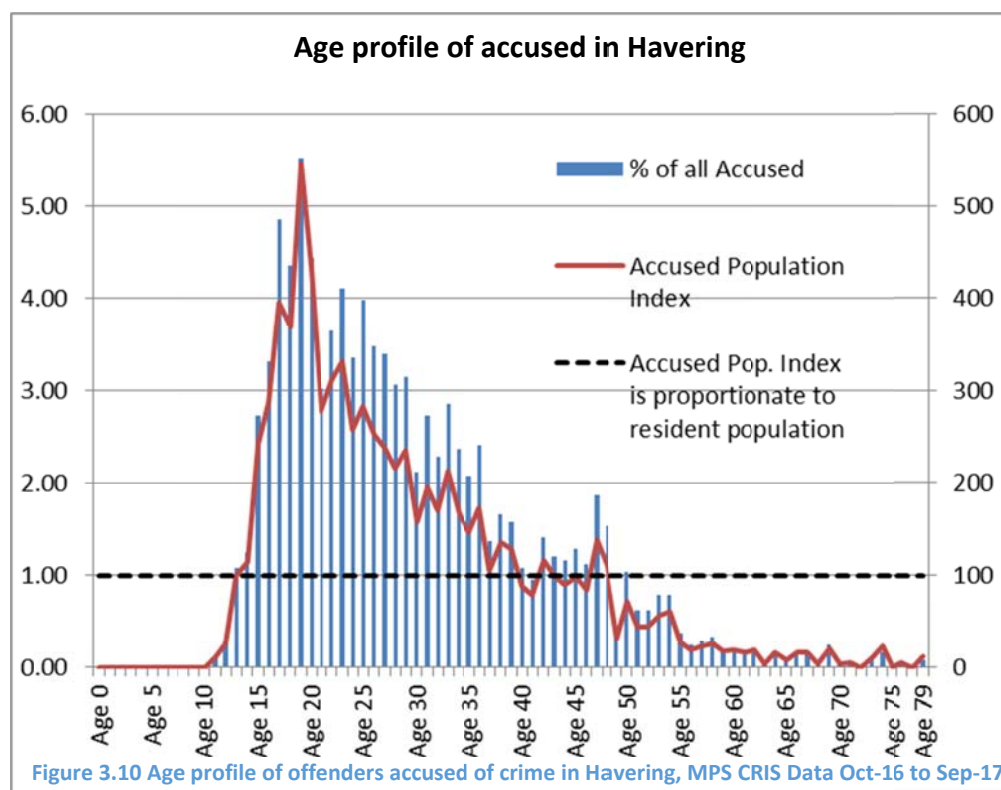
There has been some disruption to the delivery of these groups in the early part of the 2017-18 financial year; with a period of time spent with a vacant *Violence Against Women and Girls Officer* post; and also the restructure of the policing area and formation of the joint gangs unit meaning that there were minor issues in receiving information which led to the SGV group being suspended between March and June.

*Violence against Women and Girls* continues to be a significant safeguarding and vulnerability concern affecting the local authority and partners. Domestic Violence accounted for 2,064 contacts recorded by the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub, compared to 1,634 contacts the previous year; and the Metropolitan Police recorded 6,349 victims of domestic abuse.

## 3.2 Offenders

This section identifies those people who are most likely to commit crime and ASB in Havering.

### 3.2.1 Age, gender, ethnicity and relationship to victim



(lower than average).

Crime offending rates are above average for those aged 14 to 39. The peak age for offending is 16-24 with offending rates declining with age beyond this point. Whilst those aged 16-24 are at the most overrepresented age for offenders in Havering generally, this varies by type of crime as will be discussed below.

Table 3.7 shows the highest-risk age groups for violent crime categories. Here, ‘highest risk’ refers to those ages which contribute to a disproportionate share of crime in comparison to their share of the total Havering population (where average index scores exceed 150; one-and-a-half times more at risk than average).

The highest-risk age group row highlights the broad age ranges whereby offending is greatest, whilst the predominant age range highlights where the greatest percentage volume of perpetrators are recorded. For example robbery highlights the 13-22 ages as being most risky, and the age group 13-25 accounts for approximately 82% of all recorded robbery suspects despite making up just over 15% of Havering’s population.

Since the last assessment there have been no major changes to the groups responsible for these crimes, although the bands of ‘high risk’ ages have increased in some cases to demonstrate that a wider spread of ages are becoming involved in these crimes to a disproportionate degree.

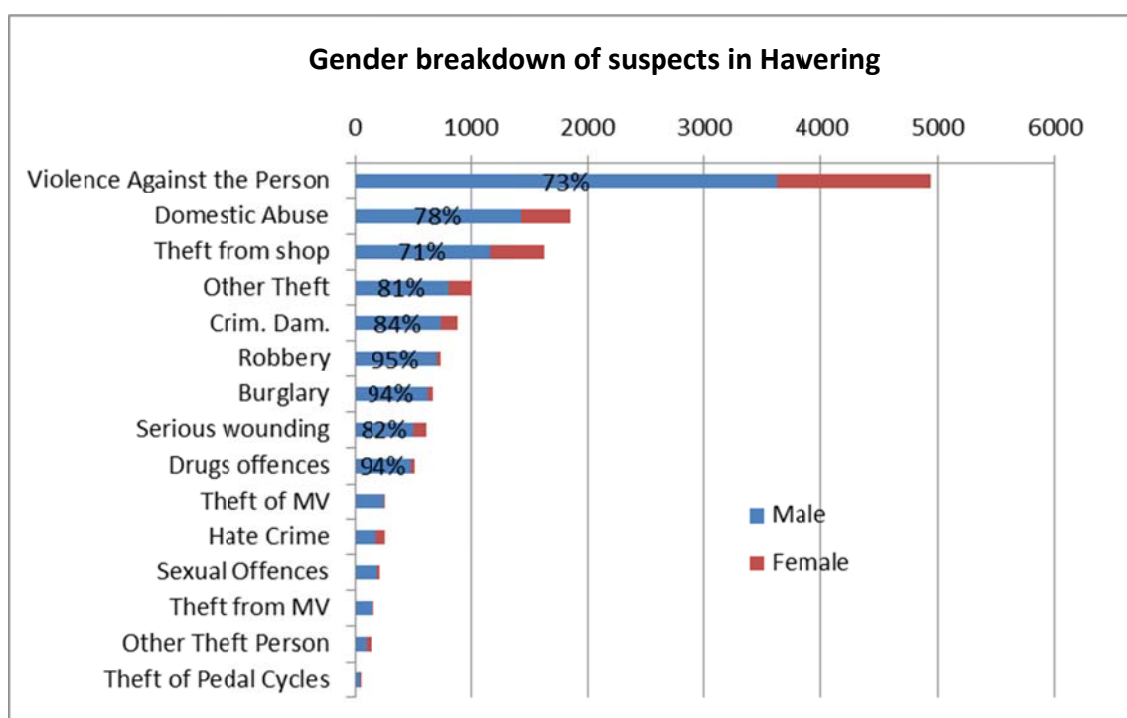
Table 3.8 shows the highest-risk age groups for acquisitive crime categories. Overall those aged 34 and under were responsible for 70% of total recorded crime in Havering. Males aged 18-34 are the main cohort of offenders in Havering. For those offenders aged 35 and over, the categories of crime whereby they are most overrepresented are *theft person*, and *shoplifting* offences.

Table 3.7 Highest-risk groups and ages for violent and personal crime categories (based on Metropolitan Police CRIS data; 12-months to September 2017)								
Crime Type	Robbery	Serious Wounding	Sexual Offences	Violence with Injury	Violence without Injury	Alcohol Related Crime	Domestic Abuse	Hate Crime
Highest risk age group (based on Index Score)	13-22	14-28	12-20 / 25-30	17-31	16-34	18-31	18-46	30-39
Predominant age range (% of total accused)	13-25 (82%)	17-32 (56%)	12-20 (27%)	17-31 (48%)	16-34 (56%)	18-31 (50%)	18-46 (84%)	22-39 (52%)

Table 3.8 Highest-risk groups and ages, acquisitive crime categories and total notifiable offences (based on Metropolitan Police CRIS data; 12-months to September 2017)								
Crime Type	Burglary (residential)	Criminal Damage	Other Theft	Theft from Person	Vehicle Crime (Theft from)	Vehicle Crime (Theft of)	Theft From Shops	Total Notifiable Crime
Most risky age group (based on Index Score)	18-37 81%	14-34 81%	13-26 51%	28-44 67%	14-31 60%	15-36 85%	20-40 60%	15-36 72%

Figure 3.11 shows the volume of suspects in Havering by crime category and gender, for the 12-month period to September 2017. *Suspects* has been used here rather than *accused*, as this provides a larger sample than if we looked only at offences where someone has been charged (or another disposal option which would lead to them being considered as *accused*). This does not represent all crimes, merely those where the victim was able to provide a gender for the suspect.

The largest volume of suspects of crime in Havering during this period were within the Violence against the Person category (which includes other categories also shown separately, including Domestic Abuse and Alcohol Related Crime) with 4,935. This was followed by Domestic Abuse with 1,851 and Other Theft with 1,008.



As indicated by the percentage breakdown on Figure 3.11, males account for the majority of persons suspected of crimes for all categories, and overall males accounted for 80% of persons suspected of crime in Havering. Females are underrepresented as offenders in all categories of crime, ranging from fewer than 10% of those suspected of burglary, robbery and vehicle crime; to being suspects for 29% shopliftings and 32% of other thefts.

Table 3.9, using index scores, shows which ethnic groups were most over or under represented as offenders in Havering (based on the offenders self-defined ethnicity, grouped by ethnic groups *Asian*, *Black*, *Mixed* and *White*, which combined account for 99% of Havering's population). Those suspected of crime who were *White British* or *Other* were represented proportionately or underrepresented in all categories of crime. Those suspected of crime who were Asian or Asian British were overrepresented in a number of categories of crime including *serious acquisitive crimes* (burglary, robbery and vehicle crime) and *domestic abuse*. Asian or Asian British offenders were also most overrepresented for *sexual offences*. Those suspects describing themselves as *Black* or *Black British* were represented proportionately as suspects for *Total Notifiable Offences* and *hate crime*, then overrepresented in all other categories of crime.

Table 3.9 Named Suspect Index Score by crime and ethnic group in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police CRIS data 12-months to September 2017) – White Black Asian Mixed only, which account for 99% of Havering residents.											
Ethnic Group / Crime Type	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Other Theft	Theft Person	Vehicle Crime	Violence	Total Notifiable	Domestic Abuse	Hate Crime
Asian or Asian British	181	76	128	356	227	0	154	130	142	148	38
Black or Black British	204	174	521	239	397	174	157	271	98	204	99
Mixed	104	76	723	109	113	1190 (3 offences)	205	154	168	78	227
White British or Other	90	95	56	77	72	57	92	88	87	93	100

Figure 3.12 shows a breakdown of those suspected of crime in Havering, by the offender's self-defined ethnicity for the 12-month period to September 2017. This is compared against each ethnic group's total share of the Havering population. So for example, 83.3% of residents in Havering are *White British*, whereas 63.4% of people suspected of crime in Havering

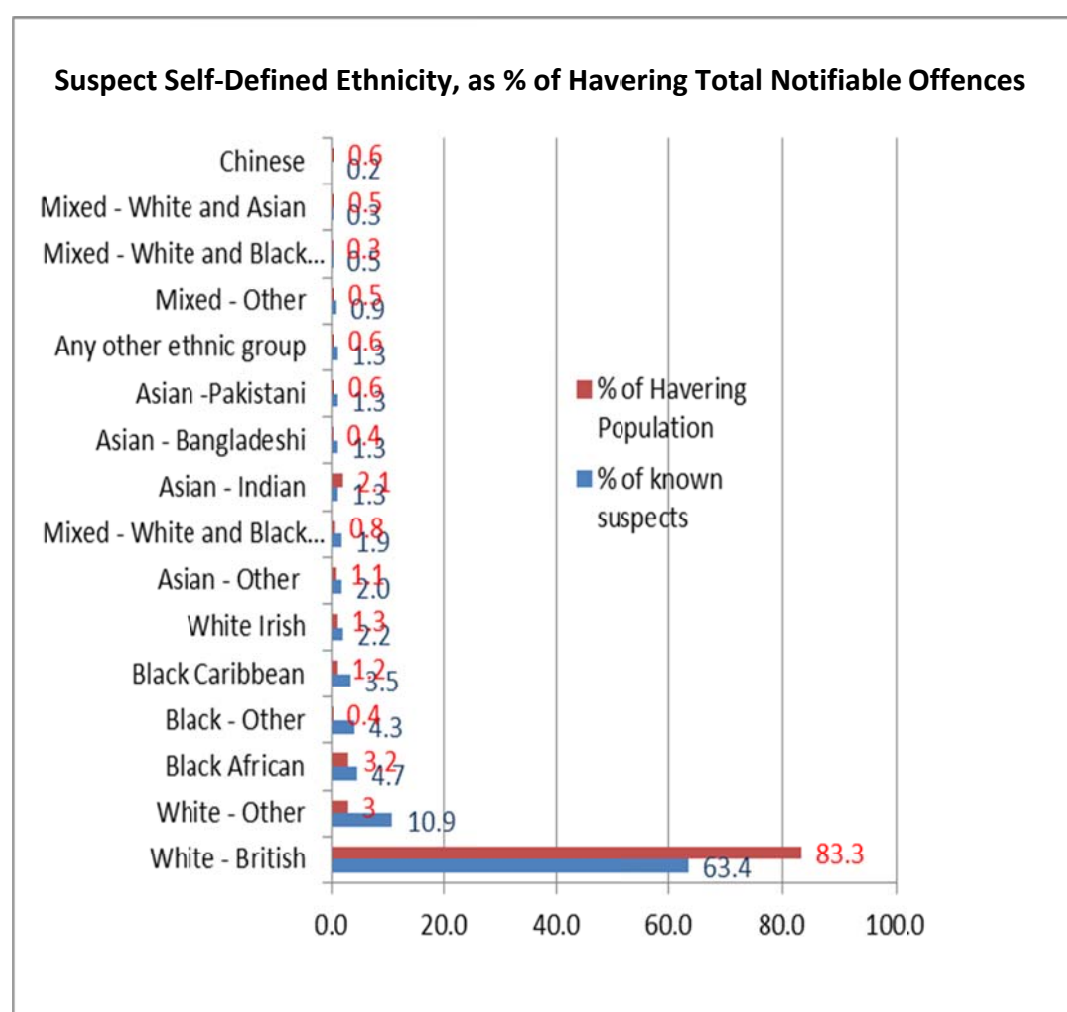


Figure 3.12 Self-defined ethnicity of offenders in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

where were also *White British* – which is an underrepresentation. Where the population breakdown and offender breakdowns are similar, then offending is proportionate to the population. Whilst *White British* accounts for the single highest proportion of those suspected of crime (63.4%), there are four ethnic groups which are notably overrepresented as suspects in Havering – *White – Any other White background* (i.e. EU Accession countries, such as Bulgaria, Poland and Romania: 3% of population and 10.9% of suspects); *Black – African* (3.2% of population and 4.7% of suspects); *Black – Any other Black background* (0.4% of population and

4.3% of suspects); and *Black Caribbean* – 1.2% of population against 3.5% of suspects.

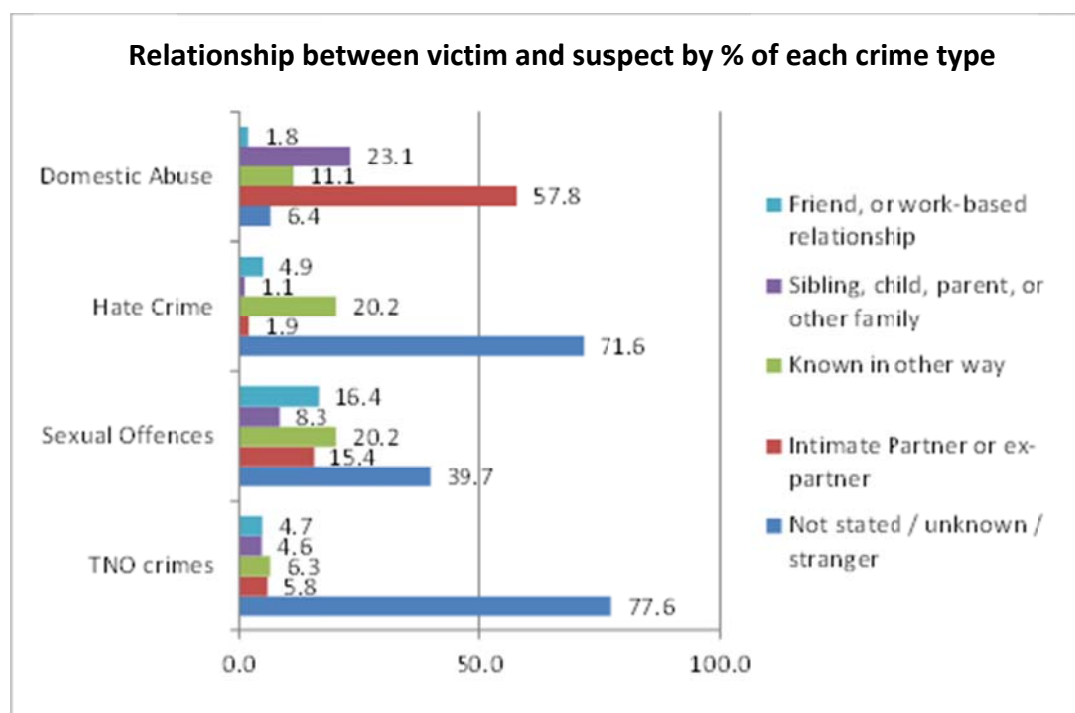


Figure 3.13 Relationship shown between victims and suspects, MPS CRIS data Havering 0ct 16-Sep 17

Figure 3.13 provides a breakdown of the relationship recorded between suspects and victims. For most recorded crime (77.6%) data on the offender relationship to the victim is not stated (this may include where the victim is a business) or unknown (i.e. stranger, or no one is seen committing the offence). Categories of crime where offenders are most likely to know their victims are sexual offences, hate crimes and domestic abuse.

For those suspected of sexual offences, 60.3% knew their victim in some way, with intimate partners (15.4%) and other relatives (8.3%) being responsible for nearly a quarter of offences reported (23.7%). For crimes of domestic abuse in Havering, 57.8% of offenders were current or former intimate partners of their victim and 23.1% were other family members.

### 3.2.2.1 Criminogenic Needs – National Probation Service

In previous years data on offending has been made available through centralised resources. In the absence of this, the National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) have been asked to provide data on their service users.

The NPS groups its service users from Havering in a cohort together with residents of Barking & Dagenham, and aggregates data so it cannot be used for identifying characteristics unique to service users from Havering, however an estimate is that 40% of this cohort reside in Havering.

Using the *NPS Caseload Overview* profile completed in November 2016, the caseload was 96% male. The largest age group of the Barking & Dagenham and Havering (referred to as the BDH) cohort were aged 25-34 (35%), with those aged 18-24 and 35-44 both making up 21% of the BDH cohort. Data on ethnicity and offence committed only exists at a London level, however *White British/English/Welsh/Scottish/Irish* comprises 27% of the London cohort, with the second largest groups being *Black or Black British: Caribbean* (17%) and *Black or Black British: African* (12%). Nine percent of cases recorded 'blank' for this field, and 7% classified themselves as *White: other*. Each other self-defined ethnicity group accounted for less than 4% of the London cohort. Six percent of the BDH cohort were classified as foreign nationals.

44% of the London cohort were being monitored following a conviction for violence, followed by 17% for robbery, 11% for sexual offences not against a child, then 8% for sexual offences against a child. It is worth reminding ourselves that the National Probation Service deal with offenders sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment, and those who hold a risk to the public; therefore this does not reflect the offending of all those who pass through the criminal justice system; with 80% of the London NPS cohort being Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) subjects. For the BDH cohort 49% are MAPPA level 1, and 2% level 2<sup>1</sup>. Of the BDH cohort, 1% are deemed very high risk, 54% high risk; 42% medium; and 3% low. 2% are on the Integrated Offender Management programme.

<sup>1</sup> MAPPA Level 1 (Ordinary Agency Management) involves sharing information on a subject between agencies but does not require multi agency meetings. Level 2 involves an active approach through multi-agency meetings. [mappa.justice.gov.uk](http://mappa.justice.gov.uk)

**Table 3.10 Criminogenic Needs of National Probation Service Barking & Dagenham and Havering cohort, November 2016 Caseload Assessment.**

Criminogenic need	% of BDH cohort with need	% Redbridge cohort with need	% London cohort with need
Accommodation	36	40	39
Education, Training, Employment	39	43	44
Financial	50	52	56
Lifestyle and associates	82	82	82
'Some' or 'Significant' financial problems	Some – 40%; Significant – 14%	Some – 33% Significant – 21%	Some – 38% Significant – 18%

25% of the BDH cohort disclosed a history of perpetrating domestic violence or abuse; while 1% had been the victim of domestic abuse. The rates for Redbridge, and London are 28% and 27% respectively for perpetrators; and 1% for both areas for those who had been victims.

### 3.2.2.2 Criminogenic Needs – London Community Rehabilitation Company

The *London Community Rehabilitation Company* (CRC) caseload for Barking & Dagenham and Havering is 13.0% female to 87.0% male. Of the cohort, 51.6% identified themselves as *White British*. The second largest group identified themselves as *Black British: African* (10.7%). The third largest was *White – other* at 8.0%.

The majority of the cohort are being worked with for *violence* (30.1%); followed by *drug possession/supply* (12.4%); then *theft (non-motor related)* at 9.7%.

The CRC has assessed the BDH cohort to have 60.9% of service users at medium risk of (causing) harm, and 37.5% at low risk. 7.6% are being monitored on *Integrated Offender Management*.

When examining the criminogenic needs of the CRC cohort, unfortunately a full picture cannot be provided due to administrative issues which mean that the information is unavailable for 28.4% (331 persons) for the first four of the factors listed below. While this makes it difficult to draw conclusions about overall levels of need and to what degree these drive offending, it is possible to say that the percentages prefixed by 'at least' will not get any smaller however may increase, depending on how the missing 28.4% of the cohort would have been assessed.

<b>Table 3.11 Criminogenic Needs of CRC Cohort, as provided by CRC, November 2017</b>		
Criminogenic need	% of BDH cohort with need	% BDH Cohort without need
Accommodation	(at least) 17.3	(at least) 54.2
Education, Training, Employment	(at least) 24.9	(at least) 46.6
Drugs	(at least) 25.0	(at least) 46.6
Alcohol	(at least) 17.3	(at least) 54.2
Relationships (familial difficulties or DA)	(at least) 32.3	(at least) 39.3
Domestic Violence Victim	3.3	96.7
Domestic Violence Perpetrator	22.8	77.2
Mental Health*	14.4	85.6

\*London CRC do experience a high number of under reported low-level chronic mental health needs; specifically around dual diagnoses; however the figure shown relates to cases where there is a clear need identified and recorded.

### 3.2.3 Alcohol and Drugs

Data provided in the *Public Health England PCC Support Pack 2018-19: Key Drug and Alcohol Data* estimates the level of



drug and alcohol dependant persons in each borough who are not receiving specialist treatment. The data estimates that approximately 70% of *opiate and/or crack cocaine* dependant users in Havering are currently not receiving treatment. The national rate of this unmet need is approximately 50%. The highest rate of unmet need in London is approximately 76%, in Harrow; and the lowest approximately 45% in Tower Hamlets.

For dependant alcohol users in Havering, the rate of those who are not currently receiving specialist treatment is estimated at 75%; compared to a national rate of approximately 80%. Barking and Dagenham has the lowest rate of unmet need in London at approximately 65%; and Bromley the highest at approximately 88%.

From the National Probation Service report mentioned above, we can see that 61% of the Barking & Dagenham and Havering (BDH) cohort has *drugs misuse* as a need linked to their offending behaviour; compared to a rate of 63% for neighbouring Redbridge, and 62% for the London cohort. 15% of the BDH cohort considered themselves to have (or have had previous to entering custody) a significant problem with class-A substances.

With 39% of the BDH NPS cohort considering themselves to have an alcohol need linked to their offending, this is higher than neighbouring Redbridge, and the London average – both at 35%. *Binge drinking or excessive alcohol use* was considered to be a significant problem by 11% of the BDH cohort, with a further 11% considering themselves to have *some problems* with binge-drinking. These proportions are higher than both neighbouring Redbridge, and the London average; which both saw 9% of service users with *some problems* and 11% and 8% with *significant problems* respectively. When considering the effects of alcohol use, 78% of the BDH cohort consider that they have *significant problems* with alcohol contributing to violent behaviour; against a Redbridge rate of 71%, and London rate of 75%.

### 3.2.4 Known gangs or offending groups

There is just one known fluid group operating within Havering. The London Borough of Havering have employed a *Gangs and CSE Analyst* who is developing understanding of the issues as monthly intelligence products are produced and shared with partners.

Data is available on offences which are flagged as linked to gang activity. Only four crimes have been marked with this flag in Havering between October 2016 and September 2017. Two of these were *violence with injury* crimes; both of which took place on the same day, apparently as retaliation for a previous incident and involved a group from outside Havering. Of the other two crimes with a gang-flag; one related to a CSE concern, and the final report referred to a minor assault with no outright mention of gang affiliation by the victim or suspects, with the only apparent reason for the flagging being that it involved a group of young people.

### 3.2.5 Weapons

Across Havering 2.0% of recorded crimes were weapon enabled (1.7% knife crime and 0.3% gun crime), equating to 357 offences.

Of the 56 offences recorded as gun crime, 30 related to weapon discharges, and eight related to *personal robbery* offences. Of the 301 knife crimes, 87 related to offences where an injury was caused, and 87 related to offences of possession, while 7 knife offences were classified as *robbery of personal property*. None of the gun crimes recorded in Havering during the period were flagged as gang-related.

A crime type which has increased in prominence nationally in recent years is attacks with corrosive substances. Between October 2016 and September 2017 there were 21 *acid attack offences* recorded in Havering. This relates to violent incidents against a person (rather than property) where a corrosive substance was used. This is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest number in London over this period, although is less than a fifth of the highest number seen (110), a third of the second highest (65), and half (43) of the fourth highest. Another measure relevant to this crime type is the number of *acid threat offences*, which includes all crime types (rather than just violence as above) which are flagged as involving possession of a corrosive substance or a threat to use such a substance. Havering has the ninth highest level of *threat offences*, at 15 offences compared to the highest level of 53. The East London boroughs have the highest levels for both *attack* and *threat* offences.



### 3.2.6 Reoffending

The most recent offending data, available from the government Iqanta site, covers up to September 2015. Figure 3.14 shows the number of offenders per 1,000 population in Havering, and how this rate has changed since October 2010. Between these time periods, there have been between 7.6 and 6.7 offenders per 1,000 population, with 6.7 being the rate seen most recently in the period covering October 2014 to September 2015. Over this period the amount of *previous offences per offender* has fluctuated between 7.1 and 8.8. The line representing the whole Metropolitan Police area demonstrates that across London the rate of offenders per 1,000 population has fallen from 10.5 in 2010-11 to 8.8 in 2014-15.

The *percentage of offenders who reoffend* has been falling since 2012-13; from 22.6% in 2012-13, to 19.1% in 2014-15. This is in line with the trend seen for the London rate, which peaked at 25.1% in 2012-13, and fell to 23.5% in 2014-15. Information not shown below from the same source demonstrates that while the number of reoffenders is falling, the number of offences which each reoffender has committed is, on average, increasing; from 33.9 in 2012-13 to 46.2 in 2014-15. This is in line with the trend for London, from 34.5 offences per reoffender in 2012-13 to 42.7 offences in 2014-15.

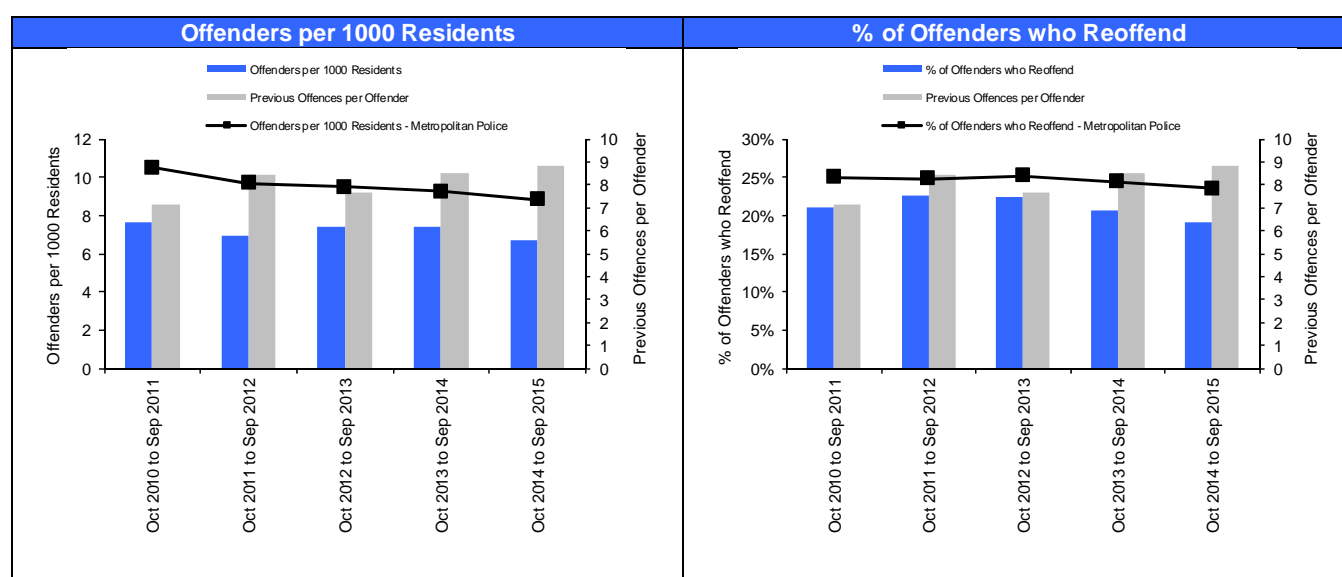


Figure 3.14 Adult Re-offending data for Havering, Oct '10 to Sep '15, Iqanta

In 2014-15, re-offending rates varied by crime, with the highest being 30.9% of offenders for theft crimes who re-offended, then 20.4% for drug crimes, 16.5% for *violence against the person*, and 13.5% for weapons offences.

### 3.2.7 Young Offenders

The Youth Offending Service (YOS) for Havering provides information in a monthly data pack on re-offending and the number of first time entrants (FTE) to the criminal justice system. Using data from the pack covering up-to August 2017, in the 2016/17 financial year, YOS saw 100 young people who had received their first caution or conviction, thus entering the criminal justice system for the first-time. Between April 2017 and August 2017 there had been 22 FTE's, compared to 43 FTEs at the same point last financial year. Each month had seen roughly half the number of entrants as in the same month last year.

Where cases resulted in a court hearing, in 2016/17 nine young people were given custodial sentences (0.39% of all court disposals.) Between April and August 2017, there had been no custodial sentences issued, compared to seven at the same point last year. In 2016/17, there were 32 Youth Cautions, 36 Youth Conditional Cautions and 113 Triage cases. 2017/18 to August has seen five youth cautions (against nine at the same point last year); nine conditional cautions (19 at the same point last year); and 41 cases assessed through triage (against 42 by the same point last year). There is a drive to reduce the unnecessary criminalisation of young people where suitable alternatives exist, therefore reductions in caution levels is seen as positive.

An alternative to the options covered above is restorative justice; and although figures were lower than ideal in previous

years with only 32% of victims contacted to have a restorative justice option discussed, the YOS now has a dedicated worker in place, which has significantly improved this rate in April to August 2017. At the end of 2016/17, the cohort of young people supported by YOS had an offending rate of 15.4%. Available data for April, May and June 2017 provides a rate of 13.4% for the year to date. This can fluctuate vastly depending on the size of the cohort at the end of the financial year; however it is felt from YOS that a reduction in re-offending has been seen.

Nearly a quarter of young people dealt with by YOS in 2017/18 have an address out-of-borough; and the second largest group is the young people who reside in Gooshays ward. *Violence Against the Person*, accounted for the largest unique set of offences, with Court cases for this crime relating to incidents which took place around Romford Town Centre.

When using the most recent Ministry of Justice data available, in figure 3.15, it can be seen that the number of young offenders per 1,000 residents in Havering fell from 1.5 in 2010-11, to 0.4 in 2014-15. This followed the trend seen across the wider Metropolitan Police area. The number of previous offences did however increase, from 1.6 to 2.6.

The percentage of young offenders who reoffend has increased in Havering from 30.8% in 2010-11, to 46.2% in 2014-15. The number of re-offences per re-offender has increased slightly, from 5.2 in 2010-11 to 5.6 in 2014-15; lower than the 6.7 and 7.5 seen in 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. London has also seen a rise and fall, from 5.3 in 2010-11 to 5.6 in 2014-15, with a high of 6.1 re-offences per re-offender in 2011-12.

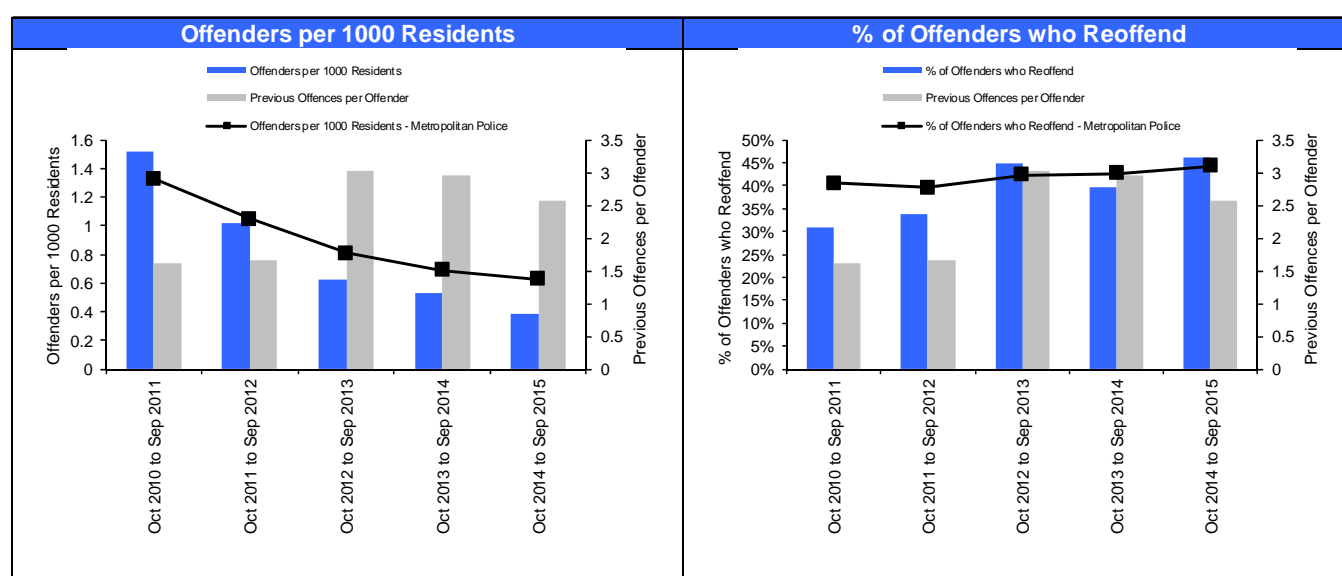
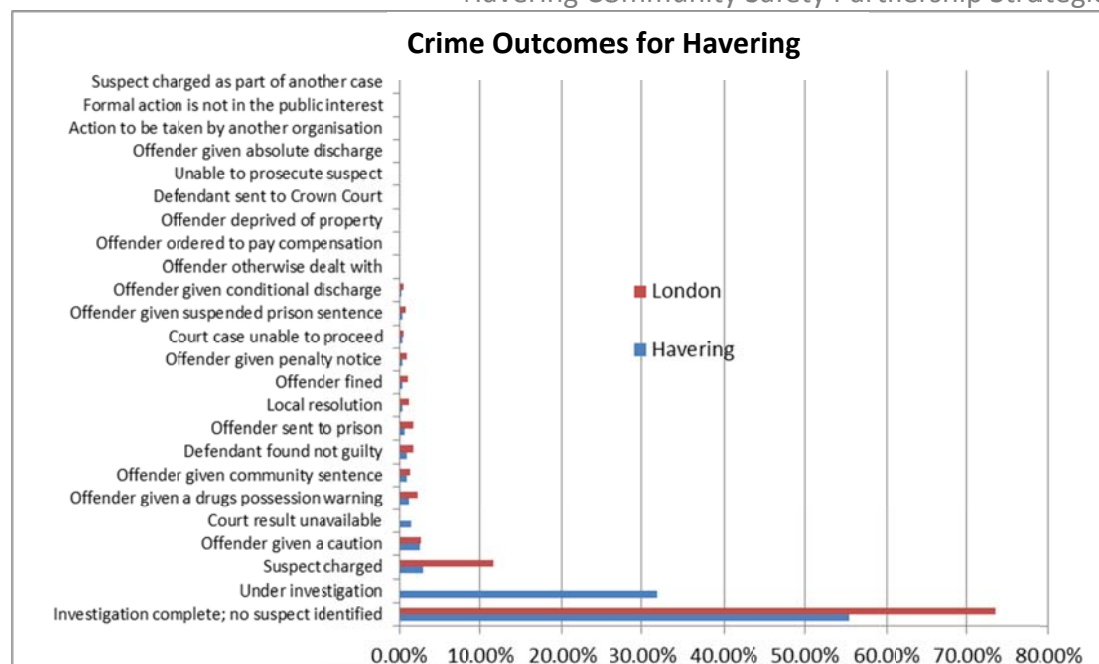


Figure 3.15 Youth Re-offending data for Havering, Oct '10 to Sep '15, Iqanta

In 2014-15, re-offending rates for young offenders varied by crime, with the highest being 60% for drug crimes who reoffended, then 50% for weapons, 43.8% for theft and 28.8% for violence.

### 3.2.8 Outcomes

Figure 3.16 provides a breakdown of outcomes shown for offences committed in Havering and London for the 12-months from December 2016 to November 2017. For both Havering and London, more than 50% of crimes resulted in no suspected being identified, with 32-34% being classed as under investigation (crime is open, offender yet to be identified or disposed).



The original information taken from [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk) showed *status update unavailable* for 5,054 of the 18,298 crimes recorded in Havering, so these 5,054 have been removed, and percentages shown are calculated from records where data is available – the remaining 13,244.

All of the outcomes

Figure 3.16 Crime Outcomes for Havering Dec 16 to Nov 17; [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)

shown above have been used in Havering, although some proportions are too small to

be seen above. In ascending size as represented from the top of the graph, *suspect charged as part of another case* was the code shown in 0.01% of crimes; up to *offender given suspended prison sentence* in 0.33% of crimes.

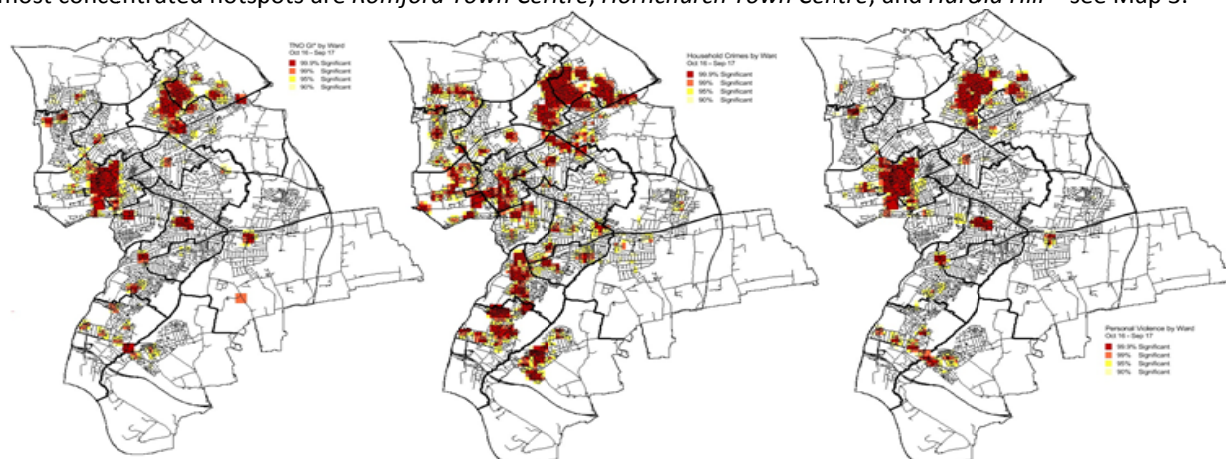
### 3.3 Places and locations

This section identifies those areas of Havering where crime, disorder, ASB and substance misuse are most problematic.

#### 3.3.1 Recorded crime

The maps below show hotspots for total recorded crime; household crime and motor vehicle crime; and personal crime (violence, sexual and robbery offences). This tool looks at each 125m<sup>2</sup> grid square within the context of neighbouring squares and the level of crime seen across the whole borough. A single grid square with higher levels of crime may not show as a hot spot, however if there is a clustering of squares which have seen higher levels of crime close together then this will show as a hotspot. There were 18,353 TNO crimes recorded in the 12-months to September 2017. The highest concentrations were located in areas of the highest pedestrian and vehicular traffic (Map 1).

Hotspots for household crime (burglary, criminal damage and vehicle crimes at home addresses) were more widespread across the borough, with highly concentrated pockets of offending in wards *Heaton* and *Gooshays* to the north, *Elm Park*, *South Hornchurch* and *Rainham and Wennington* to the south, and *Brooklands* ward in the centre of the borough – see Map 2. Personal crimes (robbery, violence and sexual offences) were highly concentrated within town centre and retail areas. The most concentrated hotspots are *Romford Town Centre*, *Hornchurch Town Centre*; and *Harold Hill* – see Map 3.



Maps 1-3 Left to Right: Map 1 – Total Notifiable Offences; Map 2 – Household Crime; Map 3 – Personal/Violent Crime

Appendix B of this assessment includes a breakdown of all ward level crime data for Havering. Table 3.12 as an overview shows the top 10 volume wards for a selection of crime types in Havering.

Romford Town ward is the largest contributor to total notifiable crime in Havering, with 3,497 offences in the previous 12-months (19% of all crime in Havering). It is also worth noting that *Romford Town* ward has the 14th (up from 22nd) highest crime rate of all wards London wide, ranking as high as 6<sup>th</sup> for non-domestic violence with injury and 8th for business crime. *Gooshays* and *Brooklands* wards rank within the worst 20% of London wards by rate of crime for a number of offence categories – *Violence against the person*, *Taking of motor vehicle*, *Residential Burglary*, and *Criminal Damage*. In contrast, there are six wards which are within the safest (lowest rates of TNO crime) 20% in London, which are *Cranham*, *Emerson Park*, *Hacton*, *Elm Park*, *Pettits*, and *Squirrel's Heath*.

Violent Crime		Burglary		Motor Vehicle Theft of/from		Other Theft & Handling		Total Notifiable	
Romford Town	1,334	Romford Town	189	Romford Town	204	Romford Town	1,291	Romford Town	3,497
Gooshays	719	Gooshays	163	Rainham & Wennington	182	Gooshays	333	Gooshays	1,638
Brooklands	609	Brooklands	159	Brooklands	165	Upminster	268	Brooklands	1,456
Heaton	472	South Hornchurch	158	Gooshays	164	Brooklands/St Andrews	259	Heaton	1,063
South Hornchurch	450	R&Wng/H.Wd/ Up'sr	124	Harold Wood	155	Harold Wood	252	South Hornchurch	1,041
Rainham & Wennington	368	Heaton	100	Heaton	154	Hylands	209	Rainham & Wennington	1,037
Harold Wood	355	Hylands	95	South Hornchurch	145	Rainham & Wennington	197	Harold Wood	1,026
St Andrew's	344	Mawneys / St Andrew's	90	Squirrels Heath	126	Mawneys	189	St. Andrews	932
Havering Park	293	Squirrels Heath	89	Mawneys	119	Pettits	182	Upminster	836
Mawneys	267	Pettits	88	St Andrew's	108	Heaton	162	Mawneys	766

Figure 3.17 below shows the temporal pattern of recorded crime in Havering, in terms of day and time, for household crime, personal crime and all other offences separately. For household crime there is limited variance throughout the week, although Saturday and Sunday are noticeably lower than Monday to Friday. Personal crime (predominantly violence) rises towards the end of the working week and over the weekend, whilst all *other crime* has a similar trend to household offences but peaks on Friday and drops on Sunday.

The differences in time of offending are more distinctive, noticeably the peaks in other offences (business crime, acquisitive crimes such as personal theft and other thefts) coinciding with the day time economy and the acute temporal spike in personal crime between 11pm and 2am, coinciding with the night time economy hours.

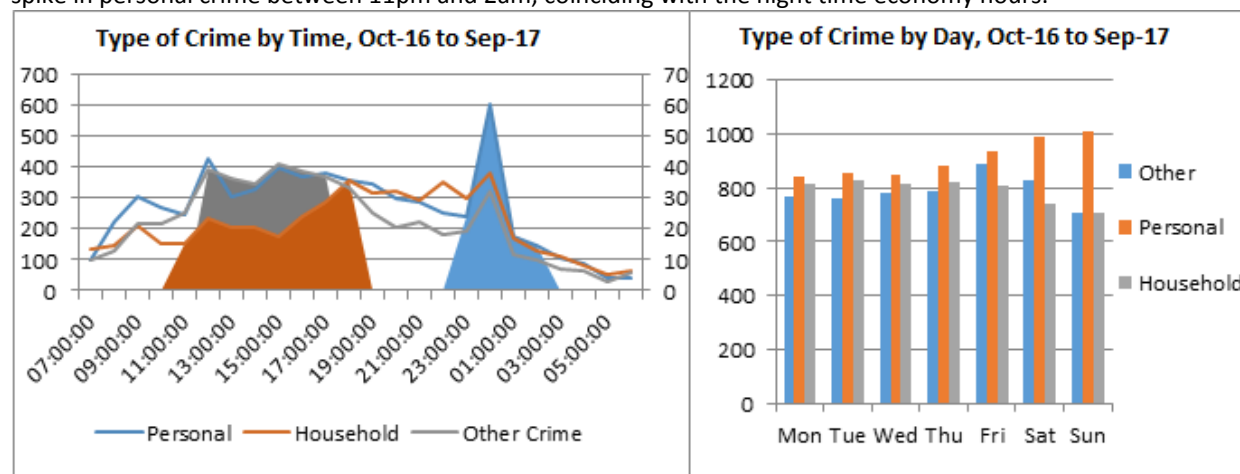


Figure 3.17 Time and Day of crimes by type, Metropolitan Police CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Building on this, we can examine the times at which the risk of certain crime types occurring increases.

Table 3.13 Highest Risk times for offence types		
Crime Type	Highest Risk	Lowest Risk
Criminal Damage to buildings	Mon-Thurs; 1600-2000/Sat 0001-0300	Midweek before 1000
Criminal Damage to M/V	Tues-Thurs 1900-2359 / Sun 0001-0200	Mon-Sat before 1600
Residential Burglary	Mon-Fri 1100-1900; Mon 0001-0100; Wed & Sun 0300-0400	Sat & Sun 0600-1200; Wed to Sat 2200-2359
Violence with Injury	Mon-Fri 1500-2359; Sat & Sun 0001-0300; Sun 1600-2100	Lower before 1000; during hours people would generally be sleeping.
Rape & Sexual Offences	0001-0100 Mon, Fri, Sat, Sun;	Other night time hours; Midday hours; Wed afternoons.
Theft of Motor Vehicle	All days 2100 to 0500, except Saturday	All days 0600-1900
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Sun to Thurs 0001 to 0200; Thurs 1200-1400; Sat 1000-1200	Sat 1200 onwards; Sun daytime; Lower risk hours spread throughout midweek 0800 to 2000

These times have been calculated using standard deviation to assess the times when the risk of a crime occurring is higher or lower than average. Without having the capacity within the timescale for completion of this document to examine each factor individually, it could be assumed that the criminal damage offences occurring in the night time hours are done so when perpetrators are under the influence of alcohol. Acquisitive crimes occurring overnight obviously have a potential gain to the perpetrator, for which night time operations allow a greater chance of succeeding in stealing whatever their target item is.

### 3.3.2 Incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

This section will examine anti-social behaviour reported to either the Metropolitan Police, or to the departments which deal with environmental issues within the London Borough of Havering.

Figure 3.18 below provides a breakdown of the categories which ASB calls to the Metropolitan Police and Council departments fall within. The majority of calls to police are recorded as *Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour* (41%), an ambiguous category covering a range of behaviours, predominantly groups causing noise and making complainants feel intimidated. *Vehicle Nuisance/Inappropriate Use* has increased from accounting for 2% of calls last year, to 18% this year. This can be attributed largely to anti-social vehicle use around the Rainham Business Improvement District, which has seen several pre-planned and ad-hoc operations by police, yet continues to exist as an attractive location for vehicle misuse when police are unable to have a presence in the area. The number of *drug* and *alcohol* calls received by police has reduced from last year, when each type of substance generated over 200 calls. Calls regarding begging have reduced slightly by number (down from 183 last year) however now account for 1% more of the total calls.

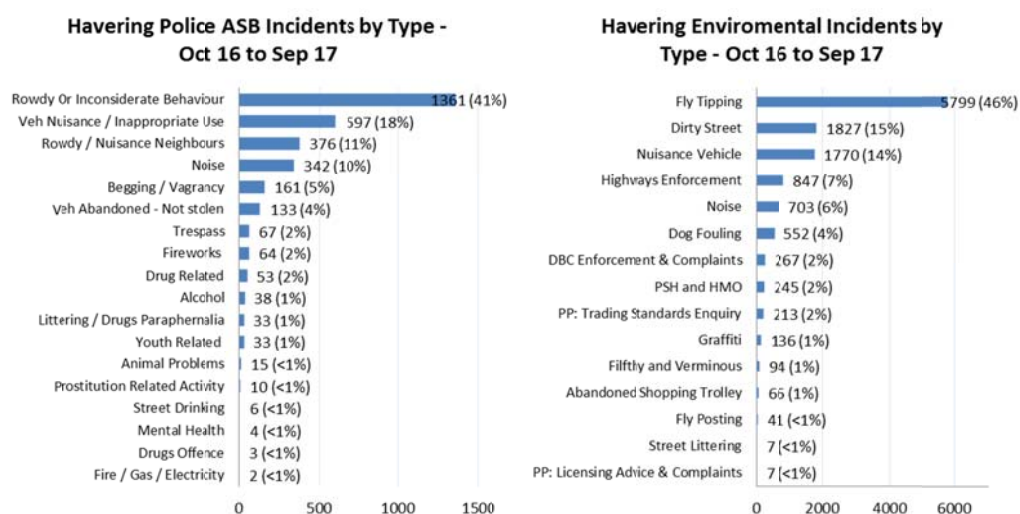
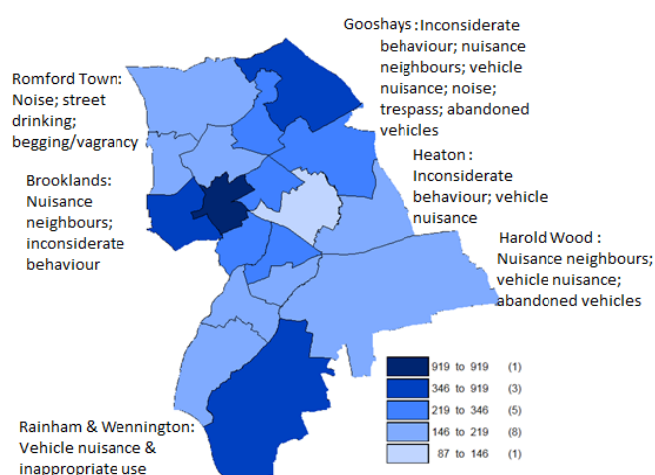


Figure 3.18 ASB calls in Havering as categorised by Police and LBH, DARIS (MPS system) and LBH CRM System CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

The majority of calls received by LBH relate to incidents of *fly tipping*. This category is somewhat misleading in that it can be assigned to incidents where a single bag of rubbish is left somewhere, which itself can be related to a missed bin collection rather than intentional dumping of waste. The third most prominent type of incident reported to LBH is *nuisance vehicles*. It seems that the abolition of the 'tax disc' in recent years has contributed to the perception that a



vehicle is 'abandoned,' rather than there being a vast number of vehicles which are truly abandoned.



Map 4. ASB calls by volume by ward

calls for *drugs paraphernalia* at 14 incidents. Although relatively low, this is nearly three times more than the five incidents reported in *Gooshays* and *Romford Town*. There were 14 reports of *prostitution related activity* over the year; spread across wards but with the highest number seen in *Brooklands* (4), then *Romford Town* (3). *Upminster* experienced two incidents, with *Gooshays*, *St Andrews*, and *Squirrel's Heath* all reporting one. Street drinking was not brought to attention often through calls, with six reports overall, three of which were in *Romford Town*. *Begging/Vagrancy* were the reason for 222 calls across the borough, with 99 of these originating from *Romford Town Centre*. *Gooshays* and *Harold Wood* experienced 21 and 22 calls respectively; *Brooklands* and *South Hornchurch* had 15 and 11 reports of *begging/vagrancy*; with all other wards experiencing fewer than ten incidents.

Figure 3.19 shows the temporal pattern of ASB in Havering, with volume of incidents by day (below right) and time (below left). The peak hours for *Nuisance ASB* are from 4pm to 1am, with notable spikes relating to after school hours and the night time economy. *Nuisance ASB*, such as noise and rowdy behaviour, occurs throughout the week (473-560 incidents) with a notable increase (to around 650) on weekends. The daily variation of *Personal ASB* is limited throughout the week, ranging from 49 to 62; highest on Wednesdays. *Personal ASB* occurs predominantly during the day and evening, from 3pm to 9pm; dominated by disputes between neighbours. Time patterns for environmental ASB are more reflective of when incidents were first reported rather than when they actually occurred (i.e. fly tipping, offensive graffiti, and abandoned vehicles) and vary from 14 to 23 on different days of the week.

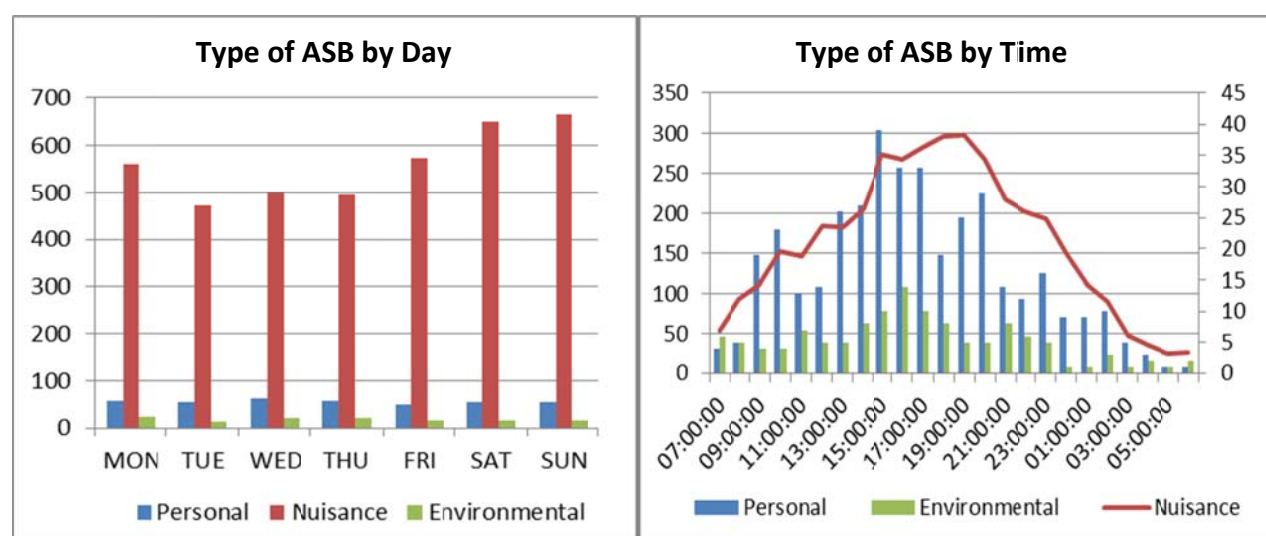


Figure 3.19 ASB calls to police by time and day Oct-16 to Sep-17; DARIS (MPS System)

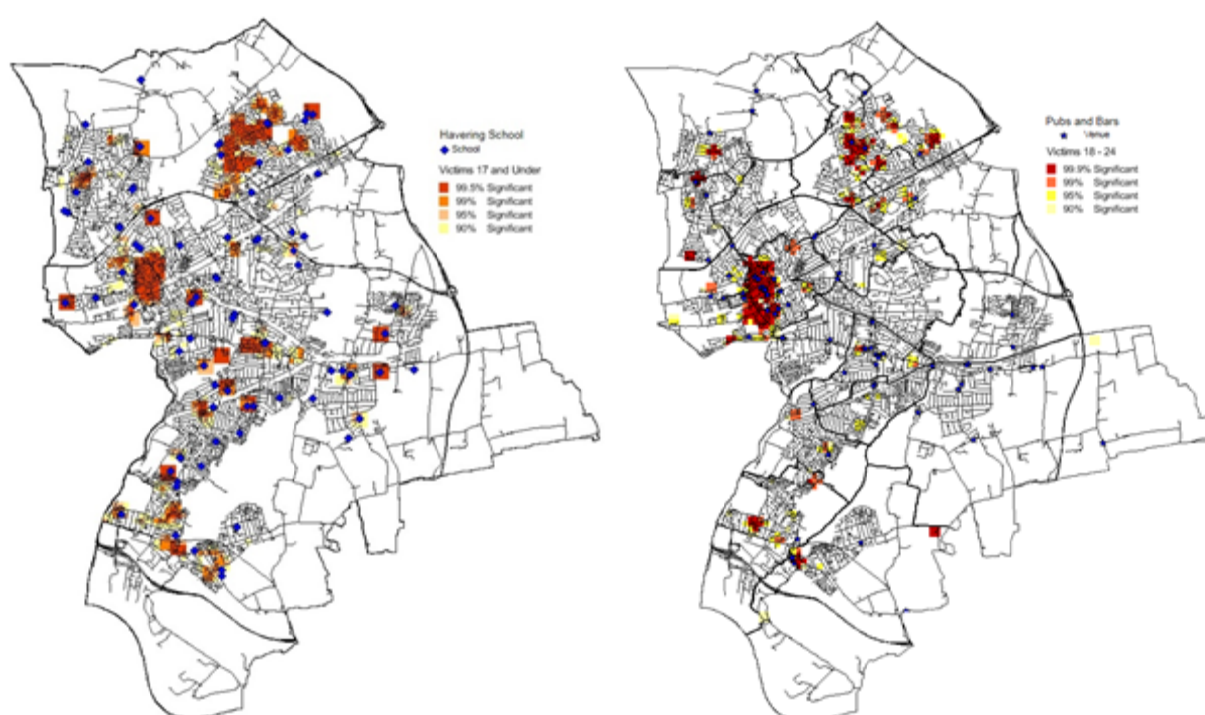
### 3.3.3 Victim groups

The maps below show hotspots and thematic distributions by ward of specific victim groups in Havering for the 12-months to September 2017. The first set of maps shows key age groups and the second set specific types of offences (alcohol related crime, domestic abuse, serious youth violence and hate crime).

Map 5 and Map 6 show the hotspot locations for victims of crime aged 17 and under and aged 18 to 24.

Map 5 (below left), showing the victims aged 17-and-under, includes the distribution of schools within Havering. Most youth victimisation reported occurs within *Romford Town Centre* and *Gooshays* ward, however most of the other areas identified as a 'hot spot' (area of significance) are within the same grid square as a school.

Map 6 (below right) shows victims aged 18 to 24, and also includes the distribution of public house and late night drinking venues, due to the link between violence and young adults in the night time economy. The hotspots were generated using data for all offences involving victims aged 18-24. The most concentrated hotspots are in *Romford Town Centre* and *Harold Hill*, with smaller concentrations of offences at *Collier Row*, *Elm Park Broadway*, *Rainham* and *Upminster* (We R Fstvl site).



Map 5 Victims 17 and under; Map 6 Victims 18-24, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Whilst the largest hotspots are similar in geography for both *17 and under* and *18-24 victim groups*, there are differences in the time pattern for offending.

Figure 3.20 shows the time pattern for youth victims and suspects (aged 10-17), and victims and suspects aged 18-24. For those victims and suspects aged 10-17, most offending occurs between midday and 9pm with an acute spike in the after school hours of 3pm to 5pm.

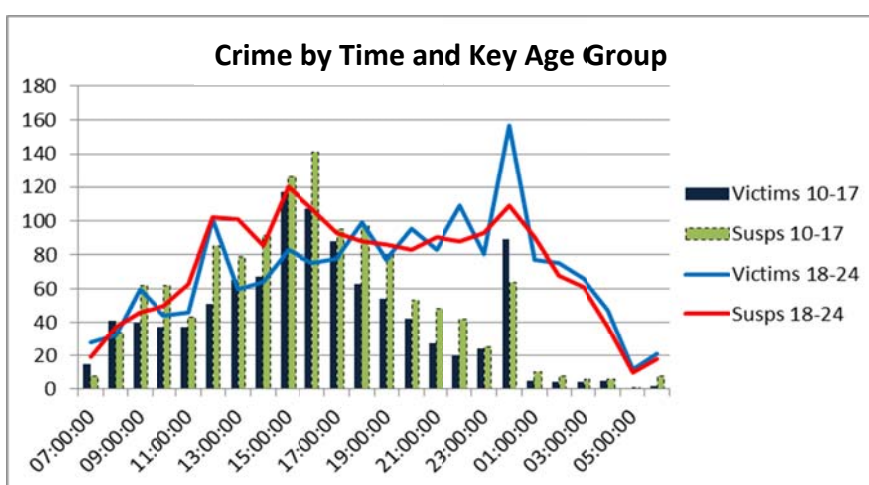
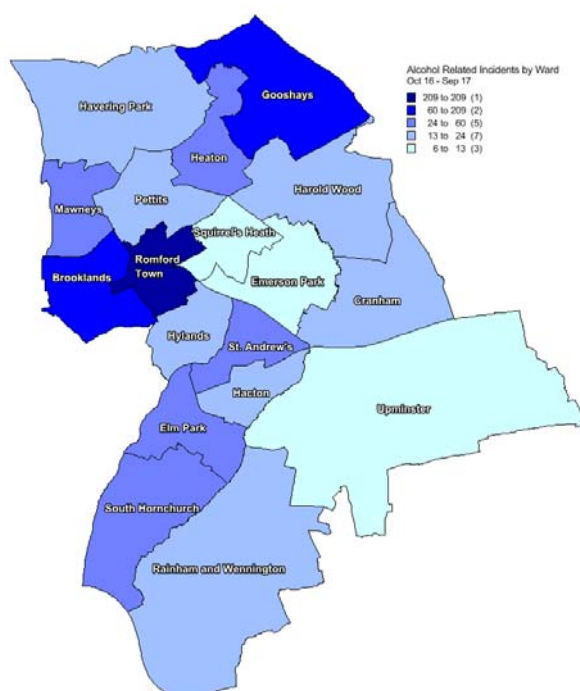


Figure 3.20 Time of offence by victim and suspect age, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

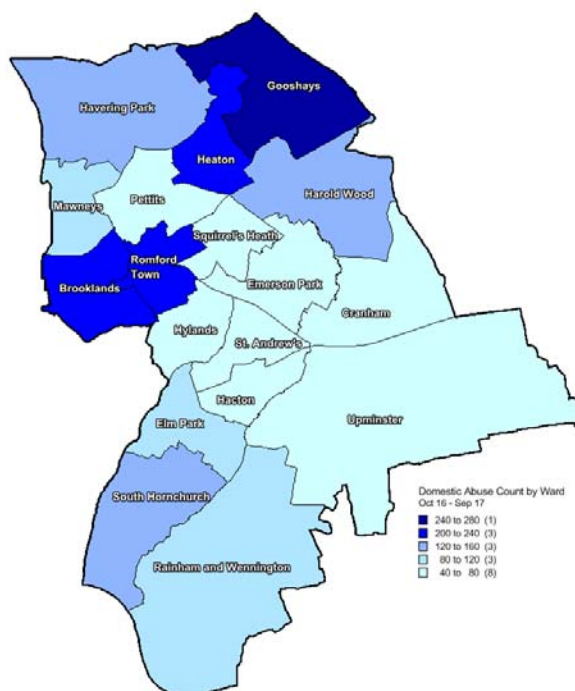


Volumes of offences suffered and perpetrated by those aged 18-24 increase around midday. The number of victims drops, then increases gradually throughout the afternoon into the evening hours into a spike at midnight. The number of suspects remains higher throughout the afternoon, peaking at 3pm, dropping throughout the evening before spiking between 11pm and 1am; coinciding with the night time economy and the peak time for 18-24 year olds to be victims. The 2016 Strategic Assessment saw a noticeable increase in youth crime between 10pm and midnight, and this year has also seen an increase in youth victims at midnight, from around 25 last year to over 80 this year.

The next set of maps (Map 7, Map 8, Map 9 and Map 10) show the volume of alcohol, domestic abuse, hate crime and serious youth violence offences by ward in Havering in the 12-months to September 2017. Map 7 shows that most alcohol related incidents are located in Romford Town, reflecting the cluster of night time economy venues in Havering. The volume of incidents was significantly lower for the remaining wards in Havering.



Map 7 Alcohol Related Incidents by ward

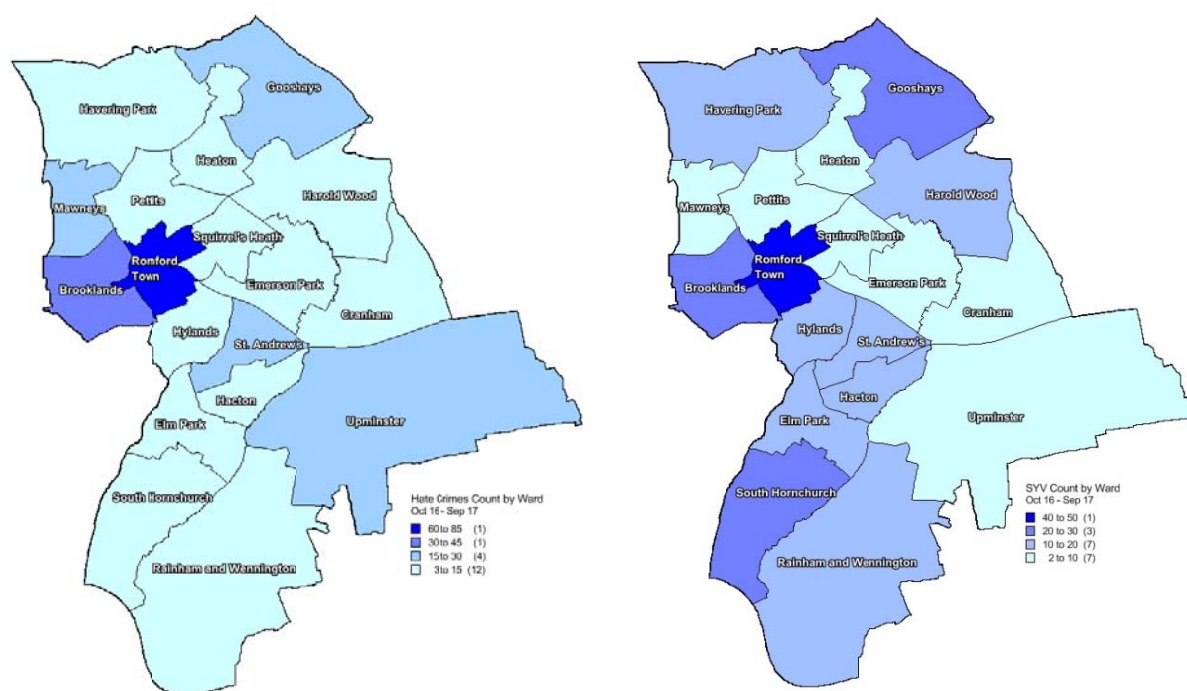


Map 8 Domestic Abuse Incidents by ward

Map 8 shows the distribution of domestic abuse incidents. There are significant variations in the volumes recorded across different wards, with the highest wards *Gooshays*, containing three times more reports than the wards with the lowest volumes.

Map 9 (below) shows the distribution of hate crimes. Last year's assessment saw *Romford Town Centre* feature as having the highest number of hate crimes, with *Brooklands* also experiencing over 20 hate crimes.

Map 10 shows the distribution of serious youth violence victims, *Romford Town Centre*, *Brooklands*, *South Hornchurch*, and *Gooshays* also featured as the prominent wards for SYV in last year's assessment. Romford Town is joint sixth highest of all wards in London for *serious youth violence*, with 48 incidents over the period of the assessment. The highest ward in London has 130; with the second highest recording 72 incidents.



Map 9 Hate Crimes by Ward

Map 10 SYV victims by Ward; both from MPS Mapinfo, Oct-16 to Sep-17

Figure 3.21 provides a temporal breakdown of *alcohol*, *domestic*, *hate crime* and *serious youth violence* offending in Havering during the previous 12-months. The data on the day and time charts is based on Metropolitan Police CRIS records where this data had been recorded correctly and as a result does not match with the official total figures mentioned elsewhere.

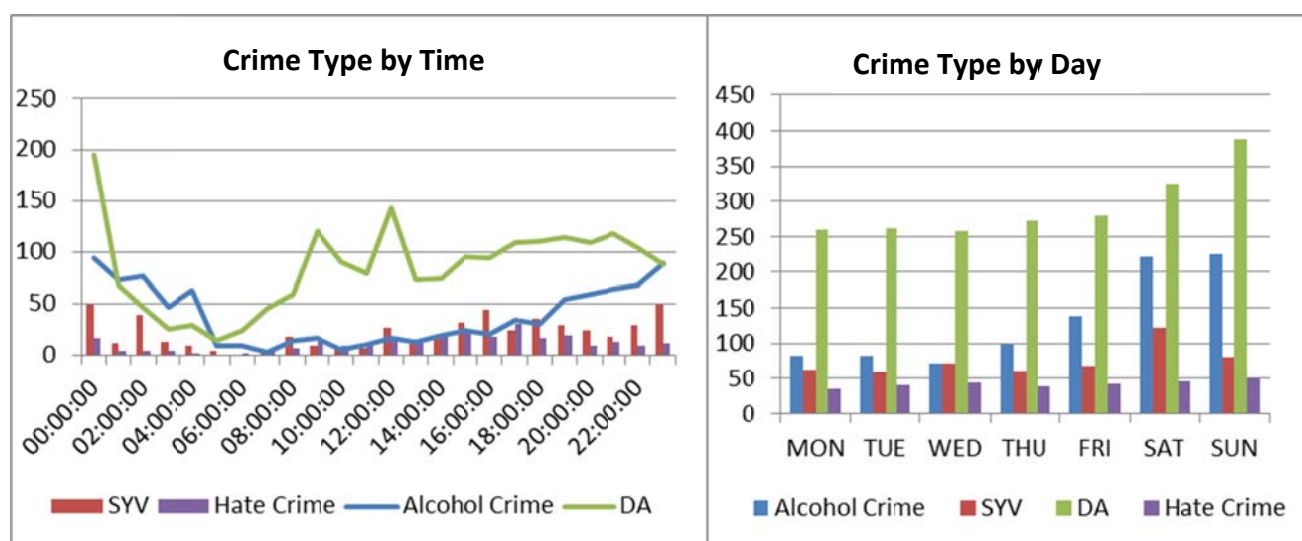


Figure 3.21 Time and Day temporal charts of crime types in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Domestic Abuse incidents increase in volume towards the end of the week, and this pattern is also seen in alcohol related incidents. SYV offences peak on Saturday and are also higher on Sunday than on weekdays. Hate crime is slightly higher at weekends, with minor variations in hate crime levels making changes less apparent.

In terms of time of offences, domestic abuse was generally highly reported throughout the day from 9am to 2am, with spikes in times of reporting at midday, after work hours (6pm-9pm), and significantly at hours consistent with the night time economy (11pm-2am). Alcohol related incidents were concentrated between 7pm and 5am in Havering, with a spike around 11pm and 2am. Hate crimes occurred more frequently during the day time, with 11am to 7pm being when most reported crimes took place, particularly in the late afternoon. *Serious youth violence* rose between 3pm and 9pm, with a peak at 4pm; however saw the highest level of offences recorded between 11pm and 11am.

Focussing specifically on all crimes which had been flagged as 'victim or suspect had been drinking', or 'alcohol had been consumed at the scene', the 'highest risk' times were 10pm to 5am on Friday and Saturday nights, with very few other of the hour-block periods within the week registering above being 'moderate risk' for alcohol related crime.

### 3.3.4 Offenders known to police

On the Police Crime Recording Information System there were 2,598 people shown as 'accused' on crime reports, with these persons suspected of committing 3,238 offences in Havering in the 12-months to September 2017. 14.9% of the total number of accused (387 individuals) was charged with two or more offences, which would make them responsible for 31.7% of crime with an accused. 4.7% of individuals accused of crime committed three or more offences each, contributing to 15.4% of the total volume of crimes with an accused.

30 people committed five or more offences; 19 individuals committed six or more offences; and of these, eight committed between seven and eleven crimes each. If we examine the group who have committed seven or more offences, this 0.003% of the accused population accounts for 2.1% of detected crime.

There is significant cross-border movement of offenders both into and out of Havering. In the previous 12-months there were 715 offences (31% of total offences with an accused) which took place in Havering perpetrated by those from other boroughs. During the same period, Havering residents were responsible for committing 438 offences in other London boroughs. Table 3.14 and Table 3.15 show the volume of offences exported and imported during the previous 12-months. Table 3.14, showing exported offences, reveals that cross-border offenders from Havering were most likely to have been accused of *violent crime* (145 offences), and *acquisitive crime* (131 offences) elsewhere in London. Last year's assessment saw Havering offenders contribute to 192 crimes in *Barking & Dagenham*, 106 in *Redbridge* and 59 in *Newham*. By comparison, Havering offenders were accused of 51 offences in both *Barking & Dagenham*, and *Redbridge*; and 42 in *Newham*, yet 256 offences were carried out in all remaining London boroughs compared to the 206 last year.

Table 3.14 Volume of offences committed by offenders from Havering, outside Havering, Oct-16 to Sep-17					
Borough	Acquisitive Crime	Drugs Offences	Violent Crime	Other	Total Notifiable Offences
	Number of offences (numerical change)				
Barking & Dagenham offences	15 (-29)	4 (-57)	18 (-40)	14 (-15)	51 (-141)
Redbridge offences	15 (-13)	6 (-27)	14 (-21)	16 (+6)	51 (-55)
Newham offences	10 (-4)	8 (-13)	15 (+1)	9 (-1)	42 (-17)
Tower Hamlets offences	7 (-1)	6 (-3)	16 (+3)	9 (+1)	38 (0)
Other London Borough offences	84 (+26)	42 (-19)	82 (+17)	48 (+26)	256 (+50)
Total	131 (-21)	66 (-119)	145 (-40)	96 (+17)	438 (-163)

Table 3.15 shows the volume of offences committed in Havering, broken down by where the offender resided at the time of offence. The percentage rates for levels committed by Havering offenders against non-Havering offenders for *Total Notifiable Offences*, and *other offences* remain unchanged from last year. The percentage of those accused of violent crime who reside in Havering has reduced from 77% last year to 75% this year; and the rate of those accused of acquisitive crime living in Havering has increased from 50% last year to 53% this year.

Table 3.15 Volume of offences committed in Havering, by borough of residence of accused, Oct-16 to Sep-17					
Borough	Acquisitive Crime	Drugs Offences	Violent Crime	Other	Total Notifiable Offences
	Number of offences (numerical change)				
Havering offenders	263 (+40)	375 (+19)	1,023 (+275)	315 (+83)	1,976 (+417)
Barking & Dagenham offenders	81 (-29)	59 (-11)	147 (+51)	59 (+17)	346 (+38)
Redbridge offenders	41 (+12)	31 (+3)	55 (+23)	22 (+12)	149 (+50)
Newham offenders	38 (-2)	28 (+12)	57 (+22)	19 (+/-0)	142 (+32)
Other London Borough offenders	75 (+18)	48 (-8)	79 (+19)	31 (-4)	233 (+35)
Total	498 (+49)	541 (+15)	1361 (+390)	446 (+118)	2,846 (+572)
Total imported	235	166	338	131	715
% committed by Havering offenders	53%	69%	75%	71%	69%
% committed by non-Havering offenders	47%	31%	25%	29%	31%

\*NB – table data reflective of only London residing accused due to inconsistent out of borough offender data being available

Map 11 shows the rate of those accused of crimes in Havering per 1,000 residents, based on offender addresses of all those accused of crime in the previous 12-months (where full address information exists). The map displays the rate for each Lower Super Output Area; although we can see that the highest concentration of offenders is *Gooshays* ward in the north east of Havering (188 offenders). Other concentrated locations of offenders can be found in *Brooklands* (156), *Heaton* (132), *South Hornchurch* (118), *Havering Park* (112) and *Romford Town* (113).

There were concentrations of different offenders across the borough, rather than equal distributions. For example, of the 43 residents of Havering charged with burglary *Heaton* housed seven, *Gooshays* six, and *Pettits* five. *Brooklands* (four) and *South Hornchurch* (four) contained over a quarter of the 26 individuals charged with robbery.

When examining violence, rates of offenders per 1,000 population are highest in *Gooshays* (6.7), *Havering Park* (5.0), *Heaton* (4.5) and *Brooklands* (4.1). The highest rates for *violence against the person* offences marked as *domestic abuse* are *Gooshays* (2.7 accused per thousand pop) and *Brooklands* (2.12). *Gooshays* also has the highest concentration of those accused of all TNO Domestic Abuse Offences, at (3.6), followed by *Heaton* (2.9) and *Brooklands* (2.7). *Havering Park* and *Heaton* had the highest number and concentration of the 46 offenders charged with *hate crime*, at seven people each, at a concentration in these wards equivalent to five people in ten thousand.

Whilst *map 11* highlights high rates of where offenders reside, these are not necessarily the locations where their offences are committed. Wards with commercial areas such as town centres and large retail areas (*Romford Town*, *St Andrews*) attract offenders from wards which are largely residential (for example, *Havering Park*, *Gooshays* and *South Hornchurch*).

The average journey travelled to commit crime by offenders accused of a crime in Havering is 2.2 miles, although this varies by crime type as shown below in Table 3.16, which displays certain types of crime where the distance the offender travels may be of particular interest. In these calculations, crimes where the venue is the same as the accused's place of residence have been filtered out, in order to exclude domestic offences, and crimes where items have been found as a result of searches at the accused's address.

The average distances place the accused living relatively close to the venue of their crimes, with the volumes of crimes perpetrated by local residents cancelling out the offenders who may have travelled from greater distances. The distance travelled to commit robberies suggests the offenders are willing to travel further to commit this crime than the majority of other offence types, with factors around not wishing to be identified pushing them beyond their usual nodes of activity. The seven occasions firearms offences (*possession; to cause fear of violence; and to endanger life*) have been detected result in an average distance of 2.7 miles between the location of the offence and the accused's residence, suggesting that offenders for these crimes are local residents rather than travelling from other boroughs – this is however a small number on which to base any conclusions. Of particular interest is the fact that the average distance doubles when comparing distances travelled for shopliftings under £200, against those over £200.

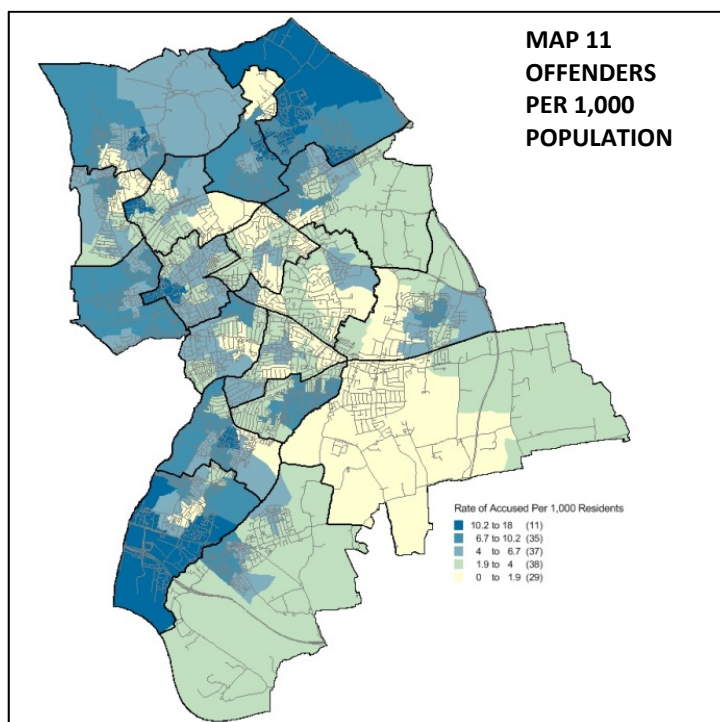


Table 3.16 Offences and average distances travelled by persons accused	
Offence	Av. Dist (miles)
Res. Burglary	3.7
Robbery	5.7
Theft of M/V	3.6
Firearms (possession, Int. to Endanger Life, and Cause Fear)	2.7
Possession of Point or Blade in public	3.5
Shoplifting (Over £200)	4.3
Shoplifting (Under £200)	2.2
Criminal Damage	2.0
Possession With Intent to Supply – Cocaine	2.5
Supplying Cocaine	1.4
Possession of Cocaine	2.4
PWITS – Cannabis	1.9
Possession – Cannabis	2.7
ABH, GBH & Common Assault	2.9

### 3.3.5 Offending linked to Employment

A search of CRIS revealed only eight recorded crimes in which the officer completing the accused page had marked the 'accused's occupation relevant to offence' section as positive. Half of these were theft or fraud matters, with the remaining four crimes involving circumstances from which no useful conclusions can be drawn.

### 3.3.6 Serious violence and weapon use

Map 12 shows the location of firearm discharges and knife injuries in Havering. The knife injuries depicted are those where the suspects and victim are not known to each other; in order to assist in identifying areas where there is a risk of violence from strangers, rather than showing all incidents, which included a number of domestic matters which involved knife use and other crimes where a knife was involved.

Beyond crimes involving knife possession, recognition of a crime as having a knife involved depends on the correct flagging when recording the crime.

[Image redacted due to identifying personalised information on locations of firearms discharges]

There were just under 500 crimes flagged as having a knife involved, however this included matters where a person may have been found in possession of a knife during a drugs arrest; or it was used as an aid to shoplifting. 149 of the 494 crimes featured a suspect who was known to the victim; with 63 of these being shown as domestic matters. Of the 79 crimes flagged as a *knife injury* matter, 45 of these were shown as having no known link between the victim and the suspect. 22 of these crimes were flagged as domestic incidents.



#### 4. Safeguarding risks and horizon scanning:

##### 4.1 Safeguarding areas of risk

###### CSE

A dedicated *Gangs and CSE Analyst* has been examining information held on LBH Social Services records, as well as Police CSE records, both for the 2016-17 financial year. The majority of exploitation takes place using online sites or applications, and due to this, it is difficult for activity to be linked to a particular location, with perpetrator's identities often being unknown by the victims. Those aged 13 to 16 were considerably more at risk, and females also featured higher in relation to CSE on the Social Care system.

From the Police system 82% of victims were female, with those aged 14 and 15 accounting for the largest single ages. 76% of victims were aged 13 to 15%, with rates falling from 16 upwards. 78% of victims were *White British*.

Online activity was the predominant model used (78% of cases), followed by the *peer-to-peer* model. Since the last assessment, the proportion of *online* activity has increased by 27%. There were 44 suspects recorded across the 114 records; 73% male; 27% *White European*; and aged between 15 and 64.

###### Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

The charity *Hestia* has been offering support to victims of modern slavery in London (excluding the City) since 2011, and in 2016 supported 624 individuals. In Havering, eight individuals accessed *Hestia's* services, although this is not necessarily where they were enslaved or trafficked to. This cohort was comprised of seven females and one male. Of the females, one was used for domestic servitude, while six were acting as sex workers. The one male was used for forced labour.

Neighbouring *Barking & Dagenham*, and *Redbridge* both saw in excess of thirty individuals access *Hestia's* services in their borough, while *Newham* saw 46. In accordance with the belief that characteristics of inner London are spreading to outer boroughs, this type of crime remains a threat in *Havering*.

Over the period covered by this Strategic Assessment, there were three reports recorded in Havering on CRIS which were flagged as human trafficking. The circumstances of these are very different and there are no obvious conclusions to be drawn or Partnership action which can be taken based on these three reports in isolation.

###### Domestic Abuse

Section 2 of this report has already explained that while levels of DA offences reported to police has remained similar to that of the previous year; there was a reduction in the level of non-crime *DA incidents*. The rate of repeat victims has remained similar both years, at 29.9% last year and 28.8% this year.

The latest available estimates from the *Crime Survey for England and Wales* (CSEW) estimated that around four in five victims (79%) of partner abuse did not report the abuse to the police. *Violence against the person* offences were the most likely to be domestic abuse related, comprising almost one third (32%) of violent crime. The offence group with the second highest proportion of offences being domestic abuse related was sexual offences (13%).

###### Prevent and Counter-Extremism

The recruitment of a dedicated *Prevent and Hate Crime* Officer in mid-2017 has allowed the London Borough of Havering *Community Safety and Development* team to increase focus on this area of work. Although Havering is not recognised by the Home Office as a priority borough, this is clearly an area of work for which demand exists, and in which dedicated co-ordination of the local response to issues of extremism is required. Another vital function carried out by the Officer is the co-ordination and delivery of training to local authority staff, partners, and any other organisations that may be in a position to recognise signs of radicalisation.

*Operation Dovetail* will transfer the management of the *Prevent Channel* process from police to local authorities, and has been postponed to Summer 2018. This will see all Channel Panels in East London being coordinated by three Local Authority Channel Coordinators (LACC's), and final decisions on which cases make it to Channel will be made by the *Channel*



Chair. There is potential for changes to the delivery model as it is rolled out to more areas in the upcoming months.

## 4.2 PESTELO Horizon Scanning

Analysis of impending factors which may affect crime and disorder and the work of Community Safety Partnerships allow us to anticipate developments and plan accordingly. There are many complex factors behind the broad topics considered here, and it is not the purpose of this report to consider intricate details in each specific area.

Area	Development
Political	<p>'Brexit' continues to be the major political issue for the country. Keeping discussion brief; there is uncertainty as to exactly what this will mean for the economy; rights of foreign nationals; and British citizens living abroad.</p> <p>Local elections are taking place in May 2018.</p>
Economic	<p>As of 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2017, interest rates have been increased by the Bank of England in an effort to manage inflation.</p> <p>The minimum wage also increased in April 2017, to over £7.50 an hour for over 25's. This is part of the Government's promise to increase the minimum wage to £9 per hour by 2020.</p>
Social	<p>Austerity measures, unemployment (rising in Havering), and welfare reform (universal credit) may cause difficult circumstances for families, which could drive people towards acquisitive crimes, or cause tensions which may result in domestic arguments, or escalate to behaviour falling under the definition of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Havering's population will continue to grow, which could cause discord between established and new communities. Migration and increased ethnic diversity will increase the need to tailor certain aspects of public services. Failure to plan could cause barriers to aspects of work, such as investigation or engagement, if appropriate provisions (such as translation services) are not in place and factored into budget planning at the appropriate level.</p>
Technological	<p>Analysis of CSE locally reveals that the majority of this activity takes place using online sites and applications.</p> <p>Each year brings new versions of the major companies' desirable flagship phones, along with an improvement in the technology in cheaper models.</p> <p>Home technology continues to integrate and automate appliances, including door locks.</p> <p>Major companies and organisations continue to suffer internet-based attacks and 'near misses' fairly frequently (Uber, NHS) despite having significant IT resources to safeguard against online crime.</p>
Environmental	<p>Havering continues to regenerate in order to improve its offer to businesses and individuals looking to capitalise on a location on the outskirts of London; along with a bid to become the London Borough of Culture for 2019 or 2020. TFL Crossrail will be fully operational in the borough in December 2019.</p> <p>Shopping trends continue to affect the look and feel of high streets, and empty shops can impact on the confidence of residents.</p> <p>The next financial year will also see preparations for the launch of the Ultra-Low Emissions Zone in April 2019; a charge which will apply to all vehicles (£12.50 for smaller vehicles, £100 for lorries, buses and coaches) which fit certain criteria around emissions within the existing congestion charge zone, and will apply all week. This could see greater use of public transport for those travelling into central London</p>
Legislative	<p>The Queen's Speech in June 2017 outlined the proposal for a new <i>Domestic Violence and Abuse</i> bill, to improve service from the justice system to victims, and allow aggravated sentences for offences involving children.</p> <p>Legislation around corrosive substances may also seek to restrict supply based on age.</p> <p>Locally, a new Public Spaces Protection Order will be examined to prohibit dog fouling and related aspects of irresponsible dog ownership.</p>

Organisational	<p>General Data Protection Regulations will apply from May 2018. While the <i>Crime and Disorder Act 1998</i> will cover most transfers, extra consideration will need to be given to storage and sharing of personal data.</p> <p>As part of collaborative work with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to reduce operating costs, the Metropolitan Police is closing a significant number of front counters and other contact facilities across London. This has understandably been met with disapproval from residents of boroughs affected across London, and talk of a legal challenge due to apparent flaws in the methods of consultation used. The result of challenges may take some time to finalise.</p> <p>The rollout of further collaborative policing areas may affect comparative figures for other areas; as was experienced during the early stages of the East Area pilot.</p> <p>Organisational pressures remain due to austerity measures and the increasing need for Local Authorities to be self-funding. Reviews of structures and remits remains as an option for exploring cost-saving measures.</p> <p>Local elections in May 2018 could influence the direction of the Council.</p>
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## 5. Priorities

### 5.1 Suggested strategic priorities

Based on the Strategic Analysis, the crime and anti-social behaviour priorities identified during last years' assessment and used to set the direction for the three-year *Community Safety Partnership Action Plan* are still very relevant, and should remain as the areas of work which the Partnership focuses on.

Proposed Priorities	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims</b> – we want to reduce the number of victims and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour (local focus young people, domestic abuse) <i>The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan (2017-2020) priorities for London include 'Keeping children and young people safe' (knife crime, gangs, CSE, serious violence); 'Tackling Violence against Women &amp; Girls' (victims of domestic abuse, protecting victims); and 'Standing together against hatred, intolerance and extremism' (reducing hate crime, preventing extremism)</i></li> <li>• <b>Support the most prolific and/or high harm offenders</b> – we want to reduce the harm and risk of reoffending posed by known offenders, and support offender needs to desist from offending and become active citizens of Havering (local focus drug and alcohol needs, reoffending) <i>The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan for London (2017-2020) includes the priority area 'A better Criminal Justice Service for London,' aiming to improve support for victims and repeat victims, reduce reoffending, and support persistent offenders with chaotic lifestyles.</i></li> <li>• <b>Create safer locations</b> – we want to reduce the volume of crime in areas which are disproportionately affected (local focus town centres and burglary hotspots) <i>Since last year's assessment, The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime has empowered boroughs to select two local priorities, for which residential burglary and non-domestic violence with injury were selected for Havering due to the volume and potential for harm.</i></li> <li>• <b>Community Engagement and Public Confidence</b> - we want residents and visitors to report crime and receive information which empowers them to prevent themselves becoming victims, as well as being part of potential solutions (communications strategy) <i>The London Borough of Havering has been using our External Communications Officer to disseminate 'Stay Safe Friday' messages to the public. The Metropolitan Police East Area Command Unit has also appointed a Media &amp; Communications Lead to ensure partners are informed of relevant information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure people are free from crime, disorder and substance misuse</li> <li>• To ensure residents are free from harm</li> <li>• To support people to become active citizens</li> <li>• To create a safe environment</li> <li>• To create a supportive family environment</li> <li>• To create cohesive communities</li> </ul>
Cross-cutting themes throughout the analysis that the strategic priorities consider	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of agencies and resources best suited to respond and deliver improvements to community safety</li> <li>• Responses that include short, medium and long term solutions and more importantly sustainable solutions that can maintain improvements and reductions over time</li> <li>• A balanced consideration between enforcement, prevention, risk-reduction and reassurance methods</li> <li>• Each problem requires consideration of how responses can better control offenders, improve guardianship, and improve the management of places.</li> </ul>	

### 5.2 Recommendations

- To agree on the strategic priorities for Havering; unchanged from last year.
- To commission problem profiles for non-domestic violence with injury, residential burglary, and gang crime.
- Maintain a strong focus on reducing reoffending, especially for adults and those involved in gangs
- Reducing repeat victimisation, especially *violence against women and girls, child sexual exploitation* and anti-social behaviour
- Reducing substance misuse and the harm it causes
- Reducing problems in communities experiencing disproportionate levels of crime
- Improving feelings of safety through communications

The key findings of this assessment will be used to refresh the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20, which

is due to commence from April 2018.

The next step would be to commission intelligence products and problem profiles relevant to the agreed priorities in order to understand the problems in depth; make recommendations on how to address the problems holistically from multi-perspectives (i.e. prevention, early identification, enforcement, support and rehabilitation; using problem solving approaches); identify what resources are available and where there are gaps in resources and/or service provision; identify how these resources would be best distributed and located across the borough.

The past year has seen fewer problem profiles completed than in previous years, owing to staff changes and delays in obtaining the required level of access to Metropolitan Police systems; however external funding has now seen a dedicated *Gangs and CSE Analyst* in post, to accompany the *Community Safety Analyst* and *Tactical Analyst* (ASB and Environmental Crime). A CSE Problem Profile is currently being produced, with key findings to date referenced earlier. Ongoing assessment of intelligence around gangs is carried out weekly, which will be collated into a more structured understanding of gang offending in Havering over coming months. Beyond this, additional problems profiles can be carried out as agreed by the Partnership and used to inform future strategies and work.

These strategies would include:

- Violence against Women and Girls Strategy and action plan (to be renewed for 2018-2019 once MOPAC have released their VAWG Strategy; to be delivered through the Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Group with oversight from Havering Community Safety Partnership)
- Delivery of the Serious Group Violence and knife Crime Strategy 2017-2021 and action plan (with oversight from the Havering Community Safety Partnership).
- Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy and action plan (being finalised by Local Safeguarding Children's Board)
- Delivery of the Reducing Reoffending Strategy 2016-2020 and action plan by Reducing Reoffending Strategic group and (with oversight from the Havering Community Safety Partnership).
- Development of organisational Hate Crime Strategy, (in development within the scope of a social cohesion strategy)
- Renewal of Preventing Violent Extremism plan
- Delivery of the refreshed Drug and Alcohol Strategy for Havering 2016-2019
- Delivering the 'Safer Havering' communications plan which was developed by Community Safety and Communications team

Reviews will also take place of projects funded by the *London Crime Prevention Fund*; namely the CSE and Gangs Analyst; Serious Youth Violence Diversionary work and Victim's worker; Independent Domestic Violence Advocate; Romford Town Centre Night-Time Economy medical provision; and Substance Misuse co-ordinator to inform future funding bids to MOPAC for 2019-2021 .

## Appendix

### Appendix A – Data Sources and Performance Data

Data	Type	Source
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime London Borough Dashboards	Performance Data	<a href="https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research">https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research</a>
Official Crime Data	Performance Data	Login Required <a href="https://iquanta.projectfusion.com/share/">https://iquanta.projectfusion.com/share/</a>
British Transport Police	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
CRC and Probation Assessments	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
London Ambulance Service	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
London Fire Brigade	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
Metropolitan Police Computer Aided Despatch (CAD, aka DARIS), Call Data and ASB Data	Record Level Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS), Crime Data	Record Level Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Transport for London	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
Queens Hospital Statistics, assaults	Victim Data	Shared with partners under <i>Information Sharing to Tackle Violence</i> scheme
British Retail Consortium, Business Crime Survey	Victim Data	<a href="http://www.brc.org.uk">www.brc.org.uk</a>
Crime Survey for England & Wales	Victim Data	<a href="http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk">www.crimesurvey.co.uk</a>
Metropolitan Police Public Attitude Survey	Survey and Perception Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Havering Integrated Offender Management Panel	Offender Data	Havering Community Safety Partnership internal data
Havering Serious Group Violence Panel	Offender Data	Havering Community Safety Partnership internal data
Metropolitan Police Trident Gangs Matrix	Offender Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Proven Reoffending Data	Reoffending Data	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics</a>
Metropolitan Police Ward Data	Location Data	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk">www.met.police.uk</a>

### Appendix B – Ward Crime Data

Metropolitan Police ward crime data and rates per 1,000 for all wards can be found at [www.met.police.uk](http://www.met.police.uk)  
Ward information and outcomes can also be found at [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)