

Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment



Title & Version	Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2015, Public Version
Relevant to	Havering Community Safety Partnership
Summary / Purpose	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 development of the Havering Partnership Plan (crime reduction strategy).
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1. Context

1.1 Background

The Strategic Assessment is an annual statutory requirement of all Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales.

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 a comprehensive analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse/offending in the London Boroughs of Havering.

It utilises a wide range of data from appropriate sources as detailed in the Appendix. Multi-agency data used includes Metropolitan Police, National Probation Service, Public Health England, Ministry of Justice, Crown Prosecution Service, 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 2014 to September 2015, however, exceptions to this are noted within the report.

Analysis included a range of techniques such as hotspot and thematic mapping, creation of indices which highlight disproportionality (Offender and Victim Index Scores). Issues regarding data recording and accuracy are discussed within the Appendix.

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 and substance misuse 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/research/jsna.htm>

Factors which may contribute to increased levels of crime include increases in the main offending age demographic (15-24 year olds), increases in transient renters (i.e. renting a room), higher financial dependency, poor health including mental and emotional health, levels of alcohol and drug consumption.

Figure 1.1 Problem Analysis Triangle



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 source.

2.1 Havering crime data

Total notifiable offences reported to and recorded by the Metropolitan Police within Havering have reduced by -17.4% over the past five years, whilst over the previous 12-months there has been a rise of 3.9%. 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) crimes since April 2010. Victim based crimes during this time have averaged 1,200-1,300 per month, driven largely in recent months by improved recording of violent crimes. State based crimes have fallen rapidly in recent years, correlating with significant 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.

MPS Havering	Oct-14 to Sep-15	Oct-13 to Sep-14	Variance	% Change 14-15 vs. 13-14	% Change 14-15 vs. 12-13
Total Notifiable Offences	15,845	14,984	861	5.7%	-2.2%
Victim Based Crime	14,459	13,662	797	5.8%	0.4%
State Based Crime	1,053	1,299	-246	-18.9%	-30.4%

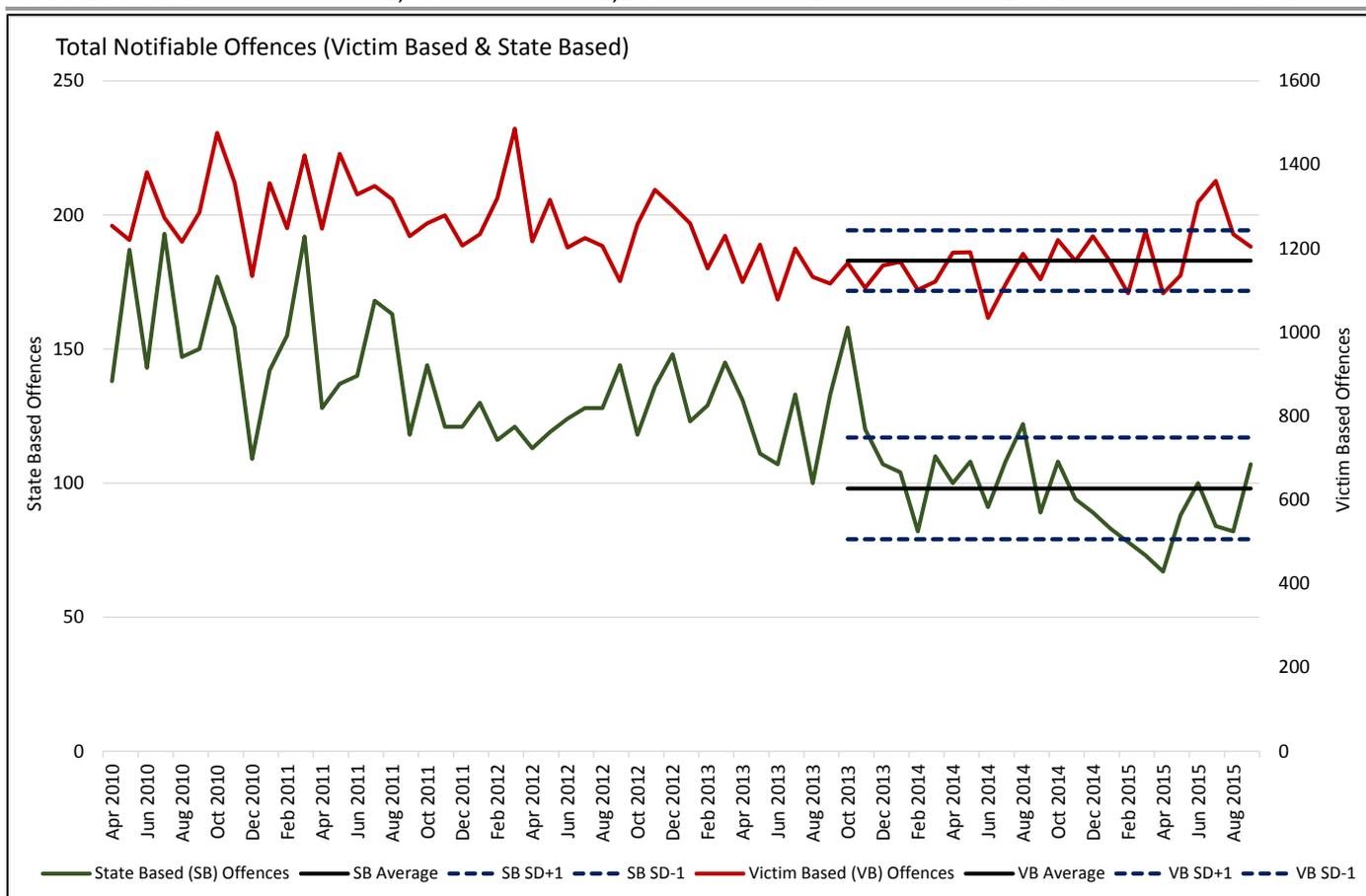


Figure 2.1 Victim Based and State Based crime trend in Havering, Metropolitan Police monthly data Apr-10 to Sep-15

Since the last strategic assessment there has been a rise in recorded crime locally, regionally and nationally. Havering recorded a 5.7% increase in recorded crime, which was higher than the average for London (5.0%) but lower than that of England and Wales (6.5%). This has largely been driven by increased reporting and improved recording of violent crimes, with notable rises nationally. In Havering there was a rise of 25.3% since the last assessment, which was above the London (19.9%) average and in line with England and Wales (26.3%). Serious acquisitive crimes, including burglary and vehicle crime, in contrast have continued to decline with Havering recording a 6.7% decline since the last assessment. This was

better than the reduction for England and Wales (-4.6%) although below that for London (-9.3%). Whilst the decline has slowed in Havering during the previous 12-months, it should be noted that Havering has achieved more rapid declines than both London and England and Wales, over the previous three years, reducing by twice as much.

Havering has lower rates of violence, serious acquisitive crime and overall crime when compared to the London average, but higher than the average for England and Wales. The overall rate of crime in Havering in 2014/15 was 64.4 per 1,000 residents, marginally higher than the England and Wales average of 64.2 and below the London average of 85.5, as shown in Figure 2.2.

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).

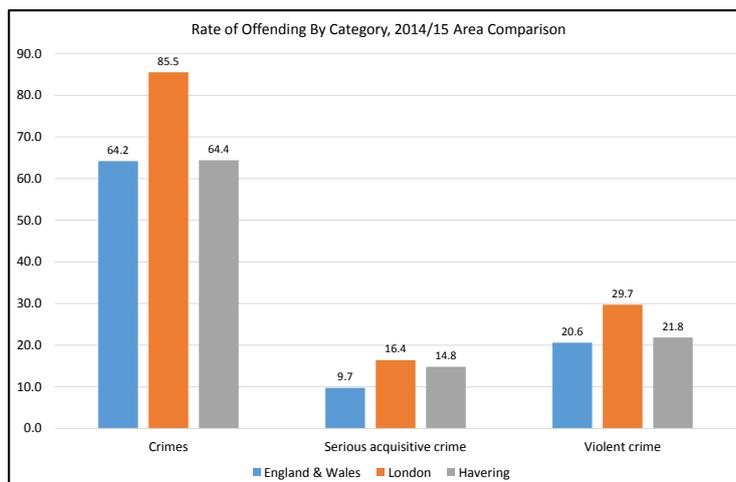


Figure 2.2 Rate of offences per 1,000 residents by category, ONS CSEW 2014/15

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 1st is the highest rate of offending (worst) and 32nd is best. The latter is shaded according to quartiles (1st to 8th red, 9th to 16th orange, 17th to 24th yellow and 25th to 32nd green).

The column headed ‘% of TNO’ shows how each category of crime contributes to the volume of Total Notifiable Offences in Havering. The biggest contributors to recorded crime in Havering in the rolling 12-months to September 2015 are Violence against the Person (29.1%, 4,539 offences), Theft & Handling (24.0%, 3,741), Motor Vehicle Crime (13.3%, 2,083) and Burglary (12.6%, 1,973). More serious crimes such as Rape (0.7%, 105), Child Sexual Exploitation (0.6%, 102) and Serious Youth Violence (1.3%, 196) 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 almost one in five (18.1%) of crimes in Havering.

The column headed ‘variance’ highlights the numerical change in recorded crime in October 2014 to September 2015 when compared with October 2013 to September 2014. The most significant reductions were recorded for burglary in a dwelling (household burglary), 185 fewer offences, and theft from motor vehicles, 204 fewer offences. These have contributed significantly to the overall reductions in serious acquisitive crime (burglary, vehicle crime and robbery). In the previous 12-months there has also been a decline in the volume of domestic incidents with 249 fewer recorded. Domestic incidents are expected to decline significantly in the current financial year as a result of improper use of code 304 (domestic incidents) by 999 call handling centres, which was being applied to all reports where disputes involved intimate partners and family members, including those which by definition were not domestic abuse. The most significant increases were recorded for violence against the person, 767 more offences, and robbery, 126 more offences.

The columns headed ‘% change’ show the change in volume of offences in October 2014 to September 2015 compared with the previous two 12-month rolling periods. For the last two years there have been consecutive increases in the volume of reported violence against the person, domestic abuse crimes, weapon enabled crime, sexual offences and robbery. Amongst the largest percentage increases in the last 12-months are serious youth violence (81.5%), weapon enabled crime (55.9%), personal robbery (51.8%), theft of pedal cycles (47.8%) and sexual offences (28.2%). A ‘direction of travel’ arrow is also used to show change over the previous 12-months.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of rate of crime per 1,000 residents. Child Sexual Exploitation is the only area where Havering ranks in the worst quartile for London, having the 2nd highest rate behind neighbouring Barking & Dagenham. Havering’s rank has worsened for youth violence and serious youth violence, moving into the second worst quartile, ranking 13th highest in London for both. Gun crime (13th), Burglary Dwelling (13th), Theft of Motor Vehicles (9th), and Business Crime (9th) are also in the second worst quartile for London. Despite an increase of 46.8% in the last 12-months, rates of knife crime are in the lowest quartile.

Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime

	Oct 14 to Sep- 15	Oct 13 to Sep- 14	Variance	% of TNO	% Change (Oct-Sep 14- 15 vs Oct-Sep 13-14)	% Change (Oct-Sep 14-15 vs Oct-Sep 12- 13)	Direction of Travel 12mths	Rank of Rate MPS (1=worst)
Violence with Injury	1,655	1,512	143	10.6	9.5	24.9	↑	23
-of which Domestic Abuse	624	544	80	4.0	14.7	39.0	↑	18
-of which Youth Violence	504	391	113	3.2	28.9	35.5	↑	13
Violence without Injury	2,810	2,201	609	18.0	27.7	43.7	↑	28
Offensive Weapon	70	66	4	0.4	6.1	1.4	↑	21
Violence Against Person	4,539	3,772	767	29.1	20.3	35.8	↑	25
Domestic Abuse Crimes	1,858	1,588	270	11.9	17.0	48.2	↑	19
Domestic Abuse Incidents	3,621	3,870	-249	N/A	-6.4	11.9	↓	17
VAWG*	7	2	5	0.04	250.0	133.3	↑	
Domestic Abuse	5,486	5,460	26	N/A	0.5	22.1	↑	19
Hate Crime	281	260	21	1.8	8.1	20.1	↑	28
Serious Youth Violence	196	108	88	1.3	81.5	86.7	↑	13
Gun Crime	52	26	26	0.3	100.0	23.8	↑	13
Knife Crime	185	126	59	1.2	46.8	20.1	↑	24
Weapon Enabled Crime	237	152	85	1.5	55.9	20.9	↑	23
Rape	105	97	8	0.7	8.2	54.4	↑	26
Other Sexual	259	187	72	1.7	38.5	91.9	↑	21
Sexual Offences	364	284	80	2.3	28.2	79.3	↑	22
Child Sexual Exploitation	102	35	90	0.6	191.4	1600.0	↑	2
Burglary Dwelling	1,442	1,627	-185	9.2	-11.4	-30.6	↓	13
Burglary Non-Dwelling	531	533	-2	3.4	-0.4	-6.5	↓	27
Burglary	1,973	2,160	-187	12.6	-8.7	-25.4	↓	19
Personal Robbery	334	220	114	2.1	51.8	4.7	↑	23
Business Robbery	29	17	12	0.2	70.6	-14.7	↑	24
Robbery	363	237	126	2.3	53.2	2.8	↑	24
Theft from M/V	1,063	1,267	-204	6.8	-16.1	-34.5	↓	29
Theft/Taking of M/V	774	767	7	5.0	0.9	-6.1	↓	9
M/V Interference	246	179	67	1.6	37.4	22.4	↑	20
Motor Vehicle Crime	2,083	2,213	-130	13.3	-5.9	-21.3	↓	23
Other Theft & Handling	2,115	2,176	-61	13.5	-2.8	-6.3	↓	25
Theft from Shops	1,130	986	144	7.2	14.6	18.7	↑	15
Theft of Cycle	170	115	55	1.1	47.8	-1.2	↑	27
Theft from Person	326	391	-65	2.1	-16.6	-14.0	↓	25
Theft & Handling	3,741	3,668	73	24.0	2.0	-0.5	↓	26
Business Crime	2,876	2,788	88	18.1	3.5	-1.9	↓	9
Serious Acquisitive Crime	3,642	3,898	-256	23.3	-6.6	-25.3	↓	23
Total Notifiable Offences	15,845	14,984	861	100.0	5.7	-2.2	↓	25

*Sum total of Female Genital Mutilation, Forced Marriages, Honour Based Violence and Human Trafficking offences

NB: No data is readily available locally for e-crime / cybercrime and fraud offences at a local level

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 rolling 12-month periods, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks against the 32 London boroughs.

The largest volume of records is Anti-Social Behaviour and Disorder with 5,138 records in the 12-months to September 2015, of which 4,649 are logged by the Metropolitan Police. Criminal Damage (1,781), Alcohol Related illness/injury (1,569) and Assault Patients (attended to by LAS, 791) were other major volume contributors. The columns headed 'Variance' and 'Direction of Travel 12mths' highlight changes in the previous 12-months. Performance has differed across categories and service areas. Overall anti-social behaviour and disorder, British Transport Police crime and Transport for London crimes have recorded declines. Overall arson (recorded by the London Fire Brigade) and criminal damage have remained relatively stable. Alcohol related crime, illness and injury have increased in the last 12-months, whilst the cumulative figures for drug related deaths show a large percentage (although low numerical) increase.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of rate of crime per 1,000 residents. London Fire Brigade arson incidents and criminal damage recorded by Transport for London are the only areas where Havering ranks in the worst quartile for London. Most indicators of partnership data were within the best quartile for London, including overall anti-social behaviour and disorder, overall criminal damage, British Transport Police crime and drug related deaths.

Figure 2.3 shows Havering rates of incidents compared to London and England & Wales for Alcohol Related Crime, ASB and Criminal.

Havering (7.4) has a higher rate of alcohol related crime than the national average (5.7), but is lower than the average for London (8.6). Havering ranked 23rd of 32 London boroughs for its rate of alcohol related crime. For anti-social behaviour, Havering (18.9) has significantly lower reported rates than London (32.0) and England and Wales (38.0). Finally, for criminal damage, Havering (6.4) also has lower rates than both the London (7.7) and England and Wales (9.0) averages.

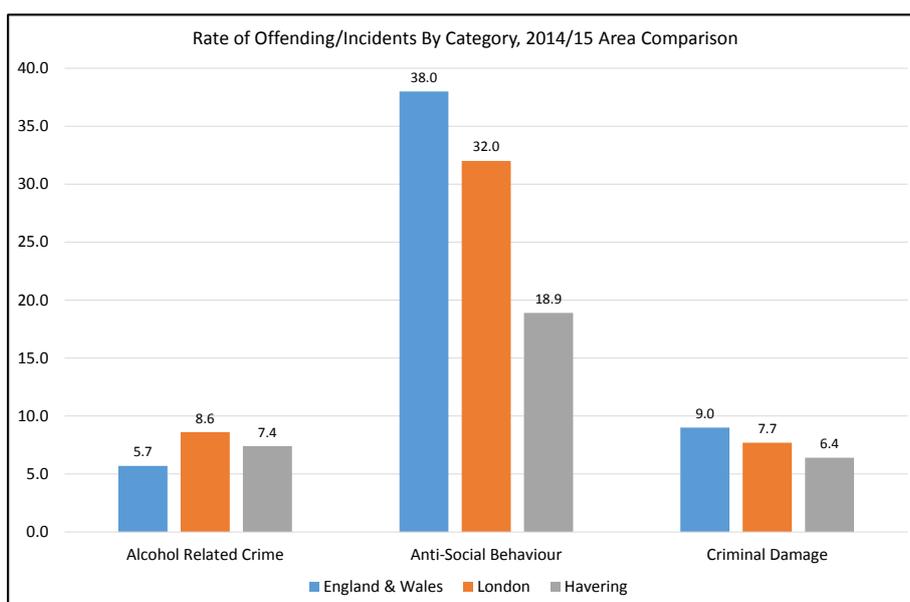


Figure 2.3 Rate of offences/incidents per 1,000 residents by category, ONS CSEW 2014/15 and Local Alcohol Profiles for England 2014

Within London there is a discrepancy between perceptions of anti-social behaviour and reporting levels. The region has amongst the highest perceptions of anti-social behaviour of all police forces in England and Wales, however, consistently has average or lower than average rates of reported anti-social behaviour. In Havering we are discovering a number of anti-social behaviour problems which arise due to complaints regarding service by residents, however, when research is completed it has transpired that the anti-social behaviour problems had not previously been reported to either the Metropolitan Police or officers within the local authority who deal with anti-social behaviour (i.e. Street Care, Housing and Community Safety). This may be a reflection of wider concerns raised nationally about the effectiveness and knowledge of the police non-emergency number 101. According to the latest Crime Survey for England and Wales more than half of the respondents were unaware of the 101 number.

Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime & ASB, London Analyst Support Site (BTP, LAS, LFB, TfL Data Sets), Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE, Public Health England), Deaths related to drug poisoning in England & Wales by Office for National Statistics

	Oct-14 to Sep-15	Oct-13 to Sep-14	Variance	% Change (Oct-Sep 14-15 vs Oct-Sep 13- 14)	% Change (Oct-Sep 14-15 vs Oct-Sep 12- 13)	Direction of Travel 12mths	Rank of Rate London (1=worst)
ASB & Disorder (BTP)	101	112	-11	-9.8	-7.3	↓	23
ASB (MPS)	4,649	5,498	-849	-15.4	-40.0	↓	29
ASB & Disorder (TfL)	388	404	-16	-4.0	-15.5	◇	26
ASB & Disorder	5,138	6,014	-876	-14.6	-38.2	↓	29
Criminal Damage (BTP)	37	30	7	23.3	27.6	↑	13
Criminal Damage (TfL)	128	184	-56	-30.4	-31.6	↓	2
Damage to Dwelling (MPS)**	335	291	44	15.1	12.0	↑	23
Damage to Vehicle (MPS)**	695	720	-25	-3.5	-5.3	◇	23
Damage Other (MPS)**	585	528	57	10.8	22.6	↑	23
Criminal Damage	1,780	1,753	27	1.5	3.1	◇	26
Robbery	2	1	1	100.0	-75.0	↑	24
Sexual Offences	6	4	2	50.0	-53.8	↑	30
Theft	77	105	-28	-26.7	-32.5	↓	29
Violence	71	73	-2	-2.7	12.7	↑	24
Other Notifiable	25	29	-4	-13.8	-35.9	↓	24
British Transport Police*	218	242	-24	-9.9	-18.0	↓	27
Alcohol Related	1,569	1,423	146	10.3	4.2	↑	20
Assaults	791	737	54	7.3	-5.7	↑	23
Gun/Knife/Weapon Injury	50	48	2	4.2	-12.3	◇	25
London Ambulance Service	2,410	2,208	202	9.1	0.3	↑	23
Deliberate Fires (Primary)	56	54	2	3.7	-8.2	◇	12
Deliberate Fires (Secondary)	120	122	-2	-1.6	16.5	◇	3
London Fire Brigade	176	176	0	0.0	7.3	◇	5
Fraud	183	211	-28	-13.3	-38.0	↓	26
Robbery	2	3	-1	-33.3	-33.3	↓	14
Theft	0	4	-4	-100.0	-100.0	↓	31
Violence	41	35	6	17.1	-12.8	↑	18
Transport for London*	354	437	-83	-19.0	-34.0	↓	23
Alcohol Related Crime***	1,791	1,775	16	0.9	-0.2	↑	23
Drug Related Deaths****	13	10	3	30.0	116.7	↑	22

*Includes Criminal Damage recorded by respective organisation

**Data is for the rolling 12-month periods between September and August

***Data used is 2012-13 and 2011-12, from the Local Alcohol Indicator Profiles for England

****Data used is 2012-14 and 2009-11 cumulative

2.4 Reoffending, detections and outcomes data

The table below shows the current trends for various datasets relating to reoffending, detection and punishment of crime in Havering. Data sources and all borough data broken down can be found in Appendix A.

Proven Reoffending – Below are the official proven reoffending rates for Havering, where the rate of reoffending, rate of re-offences, and average number of previous offences follow a cohort over a 12-month period.

For Adults, the Havering cohort increased by 124 offenders in the most recent available dataset, from 1,675 to 1,799. London wide there was a reduction of 215 adult offenders. Havering had one of the highest increases of all London boroughs. However, it should be noted that the rate of reoffending among adults in Havering overall (22.4%) is below both the London (25.1%) and England & Wales (25.3%) averages. The same is true for the average number of previous offences committed by adult offenders in Havering (7.65 compared to 9.47 in London and 13.59 in England & Wales).

For Juveniles, Havering performed more closely with regional and national downward trends. There was a significant reduction in the number of offenders on the cohort (39% from 246 down to 150), which almost doubled the performance of London and England & Wales. This may be explained by a more rapidly falling sanctioned detection rate for offences with youth suspects, just 19.7% of crimes with a youth suspect were detected compared to 35.7% in the previous year. The reduction in reoffenders was 19.3% compared to 18% for London and 20% for England & Wales, whilst the reduction in reoffences was 12.8% compared to 12% in London and 16% for England & Wales. Juvenile reoffending rates and average numbers of previous offences were higher in Havering than both the London and England & Wales average.

Source: Ministry of Justice

	2013	2012	2011	Change (2013 vs. 2012)	Change (2013 vs. 2011)	Compared against National Average	Compared against London Average
Adults: Number of offenders in cohort	1,799	1,675	1,848	124	-49		
Adults: Number of re-offenders	403	378	388	25	15		
Adults: Number of re-offences	1,132	1,004	1,051	128	81		
Adults: Re-offending rate	22.4	22.6	21.0	-0.2	1.4	Better	Better
Adults: Average previous offences	7.65	8.47	7.13	-0.8	0.5	Better	Better
Juveniles: Number of offenders in cohort	150	246	367	-96	-217		
Juveniles: Number of re-offenders	67	83	113	-16	-46		
Juveniles: Number of re-offences	171	196	302	-25	-131		
Juveniles: Re-offending rate	44.7	33.7	30.8	11.0	13.9	Worse	Worse
Juveniles: Average previous offences	3.01	1.65	1.61	1.4	1.4	Worse	Worse

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 1 in 5 crimes were detected last financial year. Detection rates have fallen notably for violent crimes (Violence, Sexual Offences and Robbery) in recent years.

Source: Metropolitan Police

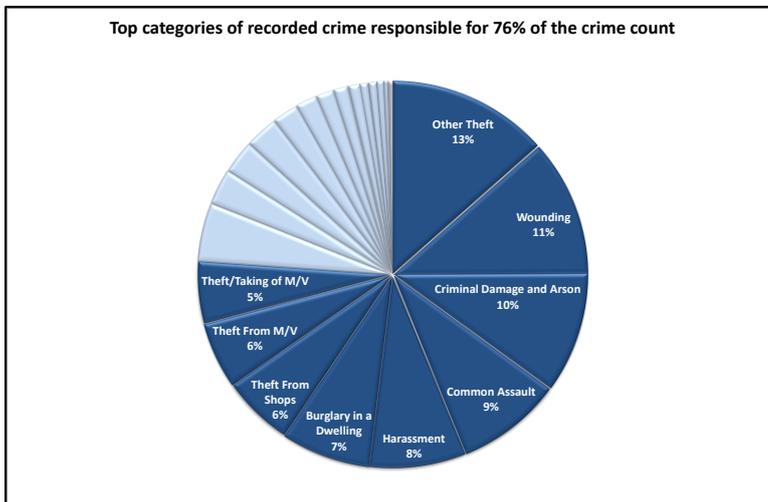
	2014-15 Financial Year %	2013-14 Financial Year %	2012-13 Financial Year %	Change % Points (14-15 vs. 13-14)	Change % Points (14-15 vs. 13-14)	Compared against London Average
Violence Against the Person	27.2	36.0	36.3	-8.8	-9.1	Better
Sexual Offences	14.3	20.0	23.2	-5.7	-8.9	Worse
Robbery	11.2	26.1	25.4	-14.9	-14.2	Worse
Burglary	9.5	12.9	12.2	-3.4	-2.7	Better
Theft & Handling	12.8	14.2	13.2	-1.4	-0.4	Better
Criminal Damage	10.8	13.4	16.7	-2.6	-5.9	Worse
Total Notifiable Offences	20.3	24.3	24.6	-4.0	-4.3	Worse

Outcomes data is not readily accessible for all recorded crime beyond a national and regional level.

2.5 Crime Harm Index

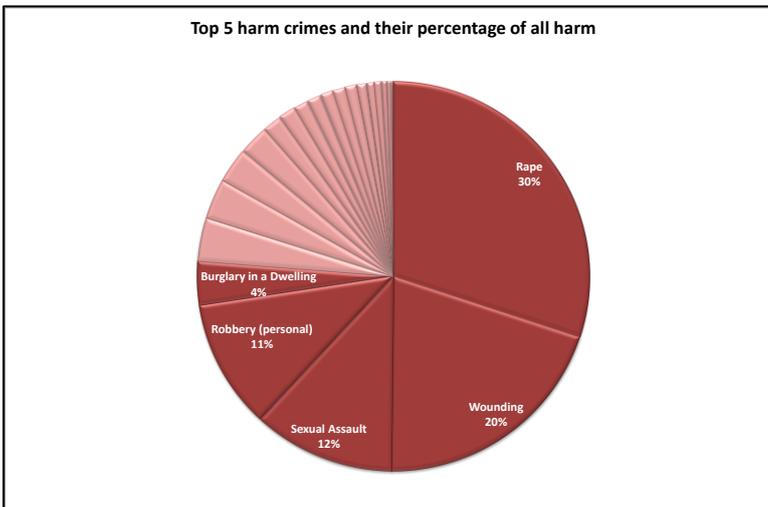
The Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI¹) has been used in this year’s assessment to improve understanding of harm from crime. CHI research argues that higher volume crimes (such as criminal damage and theft) do not contribute to the most harm in communities. Just a small percentage of crime is responsible for the greatest percentage of harm suffered by victims and communities. CHI shows that when using a weighting based on sentencing structures, the crimes with the greatest harm include wounding, robbery and sexual violence. These areas of crime account for just 15% of the total volume of recorded crimes in Havering, but equate to 73% of crime harm.

Figure 2.4 shows that the greatest proportion of crimes in Havering are other theft, wounding, criminal damage, common assault and harassment, shoplifting, vehicle crime and burglary. These crimes account for 76% of all recorded crime in Havering during the previous 12-months. In broader categories criminal damage, less serious violence and theft contribute to most crime in Havering.



The CHI is based on the Criminal Justice System sentencing guidelines. The principle is that not all crimes are equal in terms of harm, e.g. 1 homicide has a greater impact than 1 shoplifting offence. To calculate the harm score, the number of offences is multiplied by the harm score for that crime type. Therefore, the weighting for arson without endangering life = 33 and for rape = 1825 – if an area records 10 arsons and 10 rapes, the harm score for arson is 330 (33x10) and for rape 18,250 (1825x10). This has been completed for all offences in Havering in order to calculate the ‘proportion of harm’².

When the CHI is used to weight crime in Havering, different categories of crime are identified. The top harm categories were rape, wounding, sexual assault, robbery and burglary in a dwelling. The high harm categories have shown significant increases in recent years in Havering, particularly within domestic abuse and sexual violence.



The main point of discussion from considering crime counts and crime harms are about what crime should be prioritised by community safety partnerships? The impact from high harm crimes is often longer lasting for both victims and offenders, with evidence pointing to greater recidivism, vulnerability, repeat victimisation and repeat locations.

Although ASB isn't considered to be a serious crime, persistent ASB can result in significant harm to certain groups, such as the older people and people living with disabilities. The level of harm caused to victims by ASB doesn't always match the perceived seriousness of the incident. Mental health, physical disability and repeat victimisation can all increase the risk of becoming a victim of ASB. ASB should be considered as a significant harm for community safety partnerships³.

¹ Sherman, L. et al (2015) The Cambridge Harm Index
² Keay, S (2015) Lancashire Police strategic assessment technical report
³ Ibid

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 shows the age profile of victims in Havering (based on the victim age on recorded crime reports from Oct-14 to Sep-15) by volume and population index score (whereby if the % victims is equally proportionate to the population this equates to an index score of 100, which is average). Any index score above 100 equates to an overrepresentation (higher than average) by a particular age group and any score below 100 equates to an underrepresentation (lower than average).

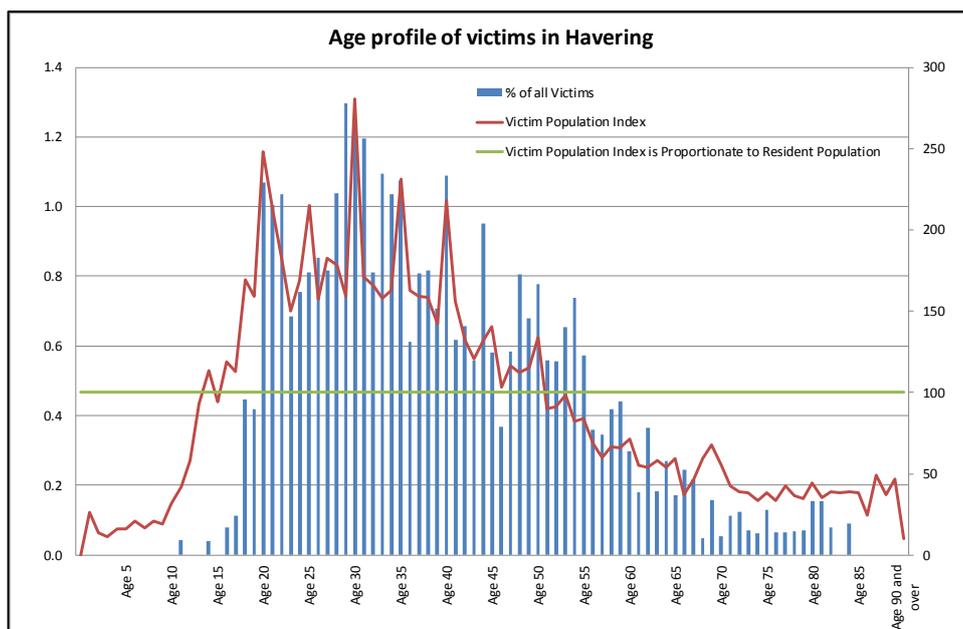


Figure 3.1 Age profile of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

Crime victimisation rates are above average for those aged 18 to 40 in Havering. The peak ages for victims early 20’s and early 30’s with victimisation rates declining with age beyond this group. Those aged 20 to 30 are at the greatest risk of becoming victims of crime in Havering generally, although this may vary by type of crime and location as will be discussed below. In the last 12-months the index score has increased within the 30-39 age groups in Havering, particularly driven by higher volumes of recorded violence with injury and domestic abuse.

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 average).

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 14-20 ages as being most vulnerable, and the age group 10-24 accounts for approximately 55% of all recorded robbery victims despite making up just fewer than 20% 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 2015)							
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)	18-32 / 35-41	12-25	16-30	16-30	14-20	13-21 / 30-35	27-34
Predominant age range (% of victims)	18-34 (50%)	18-34 (53%)	10-29 (58%)	10-29 (43%)	10-24 (55%)	10-24 (48%)	18-34 (45%)

Since the last assessment there have been some changes in the most vulnerable age groups for violent crimes, generally that victims in their late 20's and early 30's are appearing more prominently within the categories of serious wounding and sexual offences, which may in part be influenced by changes in the way allegations are recorded by the Metropolitan Police. With regard to sexual offences it may also be partially a result of historical allegations being recorded. Excluding domestic abuse, around half of all violence, robbery and sexual offence victims are aged 10-29 despite only accounting for a quarter of Havering residents. For robbery (29%) and sexual offences (33%), the largest single age group affected is those who are 10-17.

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 2015)						
Crime Type	Burglary (residential)	Criminal Damage	Other Theft	Theft from Person	Vehicle Crime (Theft from)	Vehicle Crime (Theft of)
Most vulnerable age (Index Score)	30-44 / 50+	30-45	18-29	16-25 / 75+	25-50	20-35
Predominant age range (% of victims)	30-44 / 50+ (30% / 47%)	30-44 (31%)	18-24 (10%)	18-29 (34%)	30-49 (42%)	18-34 (40%)

With the exception of theft/taking of a motor vehicle and theft from the person, those under the age of 25 are at much lower risk of being victims of acquisitive crimes or criminal damage. Those aged 30-44 are the most vulnerable in terms of becoming victims of burglary, criminal damage and vehicle crimes overall. For other theft offences, victimisation rates are the least linked to specific age groups, with index score being only marginally above average for the 18-29 age group. Theft from person offences tend the youngest age groups (18-29, with a strong link to the night time economy) and oldest age groups (60 and over, with a strong link to town centre day time economies).

Figure 3.2 provides a breakdown of victims by gender for selected categories of crime in Havering. Overall crime is divided near equally, with 52% of victims being female and 48% being male. There are however notable variations by crime type. For example, victims of domestic abuse (77%), sexual offences (88%) and other theft person (66%) crimes were more likely to be female. In contrast, serious wounding (68%), robbery (74%), theft of and from motor vehicles (70-73%) was more likely to have a male victim.

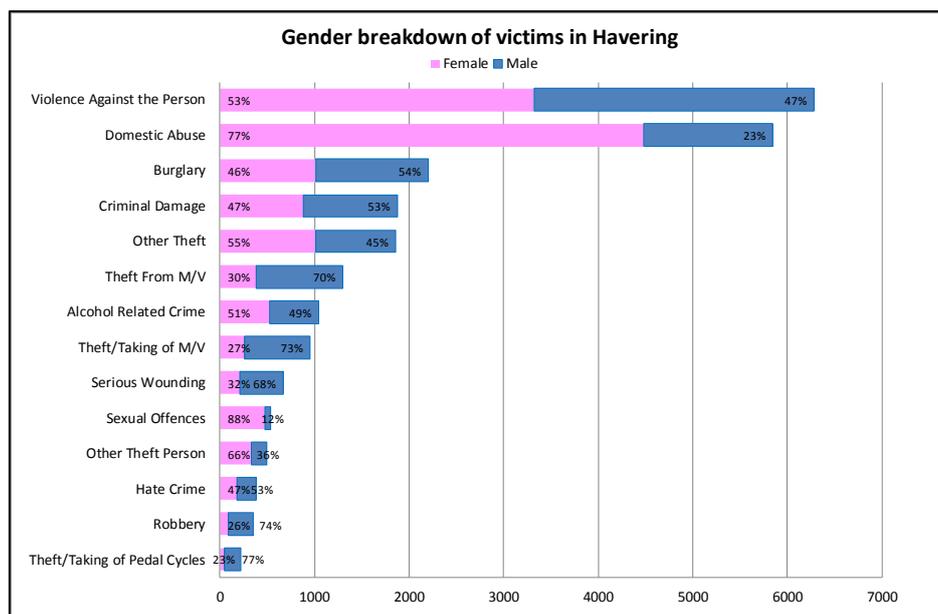
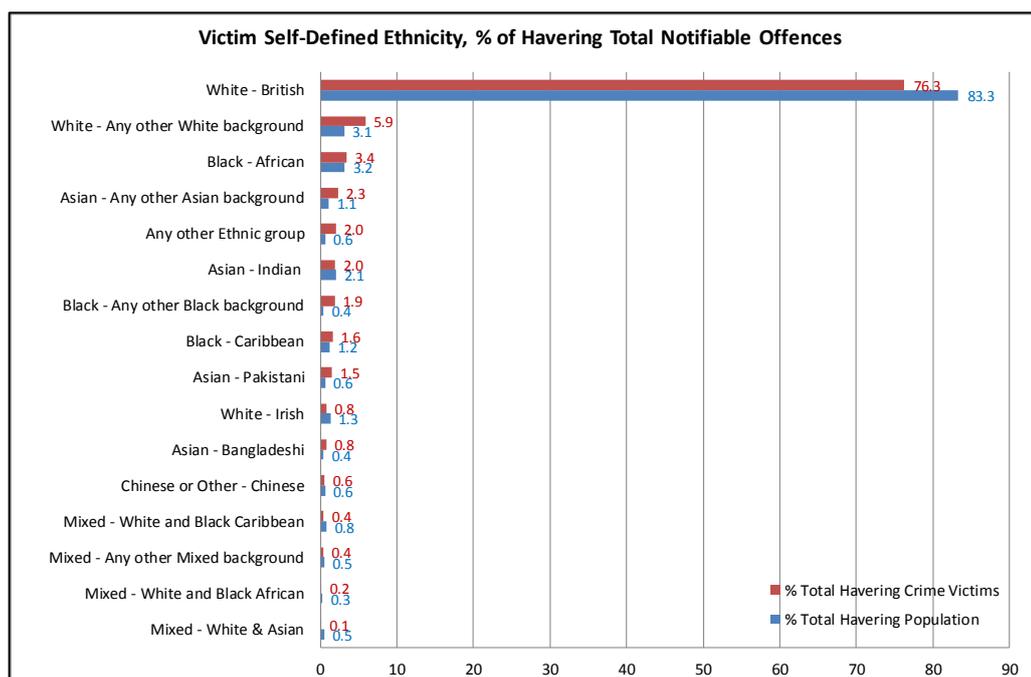


Figure 3.2 Gender breakdown of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

Vehicle crime victimisation rates are of particular interest, given that the breakdown of vehicle owners (based on DVLA registrations in Havering) is almost 50/50 for males and females, yet males account for over 70% of reporting victims. This may be down to the types of vehicles targeted for thefts of (i.e. mopeds and motorcycles in which female ownership is only 10% of total) and theft from (i.e. work vans in which male ownership/usage is also significantly higher than for females).

The Self-Defined Ethnic (SDE) appearance field was completed for victims in 60% of police crime records in Havering. The data shown below provides a breakdown of victims using the 16 ethnic group categories for total notifiable crime. Figure 3.3 shows a breakdown of Havering victims of crime, by SDE, compared against the actual population ethnicity breakdown based according to the 2011 Census. The largest ethnic group who report being a victim of crime in Havering are White

British, accounting for 76.3% 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, Asian or Asian British communities were underrepresented for sexual offences and White British or Other communities were underrepresented for hate crimes.

Communities which were overrepresented as victims of total notifiable crime in Havering included

Figure 3.3 Self-defined ethnicity of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

White Other (i.e. EU Accession countries or Eastern European – 5.9% of victims and 3.1% of residents), Black Other (1.9% of victims and 0.4% of residents) and Asian Pakistani (1.5% of victims and 0.6% of residents). All Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Havering were significantly overrepresented as victims of hate crimes, whilst Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British communities were both overrepresented as victims of other theft, theft person, and violence against the person overall (see Table 3.3).

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 2015) – White Black Asian only, which account for 97% 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	187	147	199	78	166	205	96	166	156	96	666
Black or Black British	106	154	144	114	156	179	97	168	144	140	554
White British or Other	97	95	93	101	89	88	100	94	95	99	39

3.1.2 Repeat Victimisation

The highest levels of repeat victimisation in Havering, identifiable from recorded crime data, are experienced by business and retail venues. For example, just fewer than half of all retail premises who reported offences of shoplifting did so on more than one occasion in the last 12-months. 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, were unlikely to report repeat offending and in many cases would be less likely to have mechanisms in place to prevent the incidence of crime.

It should be noted that the [British Retail Consortium 2013](#) survey estimates that over 90% of customer thefts (shoplifting) are not reported to the police, therefore the extent of repeat victimisation against businesses may be even greater. For a breakdown of such victims / targets of crime in Havering, please refer to the sub-section Risky Facilities.

Figure 3.4 provides a breakdown of Repeat Victims data for Havering in the 12-month rolling period to August 2015. Domestic Abuse is the area of crime whereby victims are most likely to have reported a repeat offence, with 29.5% of

victims reporting repeat offences in Havering, compared to an average of 25.5% within London. Repeat rates of Domestic Abuse were highest in boroughs with the highest proportion of White British residents. Anti-Social Behaviour was the next highest category in terms of repeat victimisation, with 11.4% of callers being repeat callers in Havering. Crimes such as Burglary (2.3%), Sexual Offences (3.5%) and Robbery (1.2%) had very low reported rates of repeat victimisation.

Havering overall had a repeat victimisation rate of 15.8% which was above the London average of 13.0%, and ranked 6th highest of the 32 London Boroughs. As highlighted, Domestic Abuse victims accounted for the majority of repeats, with an average of 108 repeat victims per month in Havering (118 per month for all other crime types combined). Havering also had higher than average repeat victimisation rates for anti-social behaviour and sexual offences.

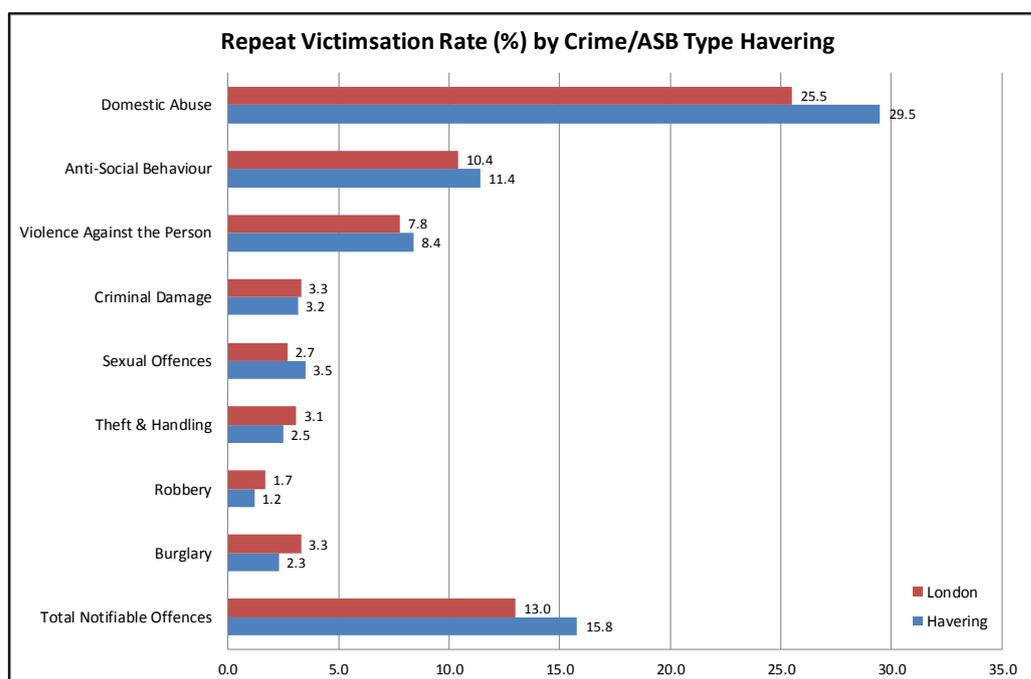


Figure 3.4 Havering repeat victimisation rate for crime/ASB (MPS CRIS/CAD Data 12-months to Sep-15)

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 item with substantial increases in the volume stolen since 2008/09, coinciding with the mass-uptake of smart phones. There is more desire than ever for more portable items, noted particularly in shifts of burglary where once frequently taken items such as TV, Desktop Computers and Stereos have now been overtaken by Laptop computers and jewellery. There is a wealth of evidence to support the theory that better security drives down thefts of particular items, whilst the targeting of particular items by criminals is strongly linked to consumer demand and ownership (see [Opportunity/security as a driver of crime](#)).

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 28% of burglary dwelling offences and 11% of all acquisitive crimes. Some items are targeted across a variety of crime types, for example cash is one of the most CRAVED items regardless of offence, whilst other items relate to more specific crimes or targets, for example the theft of vehicle registration plates from motor vehicles.

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); computers including laptop, desktop and games consoles (taken predominantly in burglary dwelling offences) and personal documents or credit cards (often contained within bags, purses and wallets during other theft and theft person offences).

The volume of items taken has declined year on year in line with reductions in higher volume acquisitive crimes such as burglary and motor vehicle crimes, so for example there were 182 fewer laptop computers stolen in Havering during the last 12-months compared to the same period three years ago, 143 fewer licence plates stolen from vehicles and 102 fewer satellite navigations systems stolen predominantly from vehicles and from burglaries to a lesser extent.

Items which have increased in volume include food, alcohol and confectionary (resulting from rising shoplifting offences) and fuel or petrol (resulting from making off without payment offences at petrol stations). Proportionately, and in volume

terms, there has been an increase in currency being taken in theft person and robbery offences.

Crime Type	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Burglary (Household)	Jewellery 28%	Currency 24%	Laptop 11%	PC 8%	Mobile Phone 6%
Burglary (Non-Dwelling)	Currency 17%	Hand/Power Tool 15%	Pedal Cycle 10%	Alcohol 4%	TV/DVD 3%
Other Thefts	Petrol 23%	Mobile Phone 19%	Currency 19%	Credit Card 11%	
Street Robbery	Mobile 33%	Currency 31%	Purse/Wallet/Bag* 13%	Jewellery 6%	
Theft from Motor Vehicles	Licence Plate 26%	Currency 14%	Hand/Power Tool 13%	Other MV Parts 8%	Sat Nav 7%
Theft from Person	Mobile 44%	Currency 42%	Purse/Wallet/Bag* 37%	Credit Card 28%	Driving Licence 11%
Theft from Shops	Food/Groceries 22%	Clothing 12%	Alcohol 8%	Cosmetics 8%	Mobile Phone 4%
Total of Acquisitive Offences	Currency 15%	Mobile Phone 12%	Jewellery 11%	Purse/Bag/Wallet* 9%	Credit Card 6%

*Includes other items, most frequently credit card, currency and driving licence

Theft of mobile phones in the east London area (which includes Havering) predominantly relate to Apple iPhones, accounting for 57.0% of the total, with Samsung (predominantly Galaxy models) a distant second with 26.0%. When compared against the market share, Apple is the only mobile phone product which is overrepresented in terms of a target for theft (57% of thefts and 45% of market share). The more secure operating system iOS7 released in September 2013 coincided with a decline in Apple mobile phone thefts of -31% over a 12-month period in London. However, in the 15-weeks post the release of iPhone 6 in September 2014 there was a surge in Theft Person offences of the new model of +31%.

Figure 3.5 below show the most commonly stolen mobile phone handsets in Havering, and the most targeted vehicles for thefts of and from motor vehicles. In Havering almost two-thirds of mobile phones stolen were Apple iPhones (61%), with Samsung a distinct second accounting for just over a fifth (22%). In terms of vehicle makes and models, for theft from vehicles Ford makes were notably overrepresented as a target, accounting for 28% (despite only making up 13% of the UK vehicle market share). Of those, Ford Transit vans were the most commonly stolen from. For thefts/taking of motor vehicles Ford (42%) and Honda (predominantly motorcycles, 5%) were the most targeted makes. Ford Fiesta and Ford Transit vans, predominantly post 2005 models, combined accounted for 31% of all vehicles stolen in Havering.

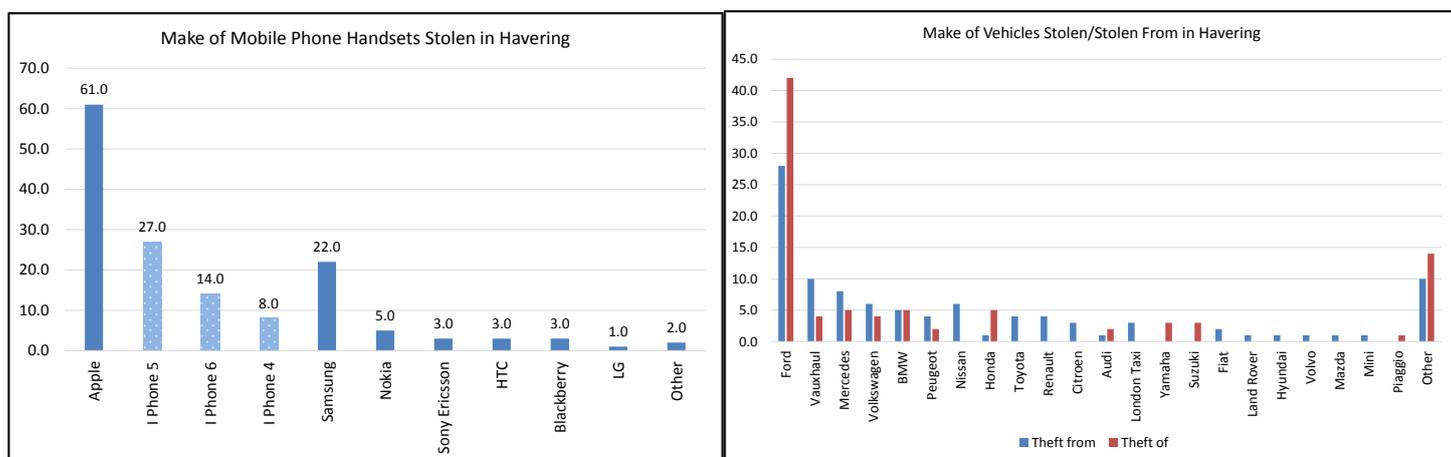


Figure 3.5 Stolen property data, phones and vehicles targeted in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

An area to note, where local and sub-regional data was unavailable, is financial fraud (credit and bank cards). Whilst debit and credit cards were often lost during other theft and theft person offences, bank card crime has actually been overtaken by card not present crime, where e-payments are facilitating fraud. Victim data is not readily accessible for Havering.

Internet and cybercrime information and threat assessments also are unavailable at a local level, for example, online child sexual exploitation, payment fraud, criminal finance and communication online and data breaches.

Most goods and items are disposed through multiple avenues such as second hand stores and pawnbrokers, fences, and street traders, the internet and legitimate businesses looking to maximise profits. Stolen property markets and the disposal of stolen items is a key cross-cutting area of crime.

Another area to note, although not specifically hot products, is the type of property targeted by vandals or property destroyed during offences of criminal damage in Havering. Figure 3.6 provides a breakdown of the property recorded as being damaged in Havering criminal damage offences. A significant volume of crimes (31%) are recorded without inputting the property field, predominantly damage to motor vehicle offences (shown as red and rising to over 75% for all damage to vehicle offences) – these offences include a number of reports where the bodywork/paintwork has been dented or scratched. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (2014) found that 63% of all damage to vehicles involved some form of damage to bodywork. Often it is unknown whether or not the damage was deliberate and committed with criminal intent, or accidental.

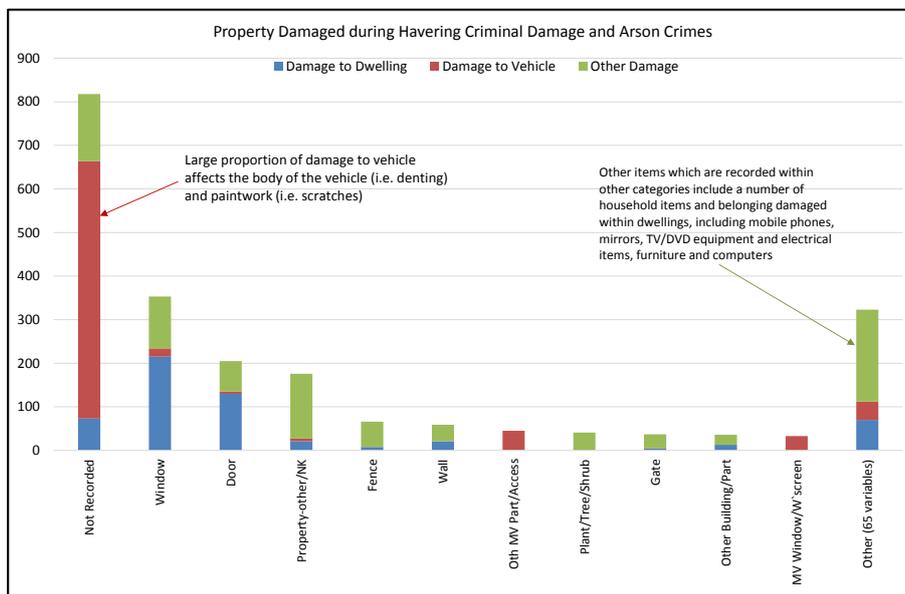


Figure 3.6 Property damaged in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

Often it is unknown whether or not the damage was deliberate and committed with criminal intent, or accidental.

A further 18% of criminal damage offences involve a window being damaged, often a dwelling window or garage / shed or business address window; and 10% involve damage to a door, internal or external doors of dwellings and non-dwelling. All other items damaged account for less than 5% each with over 65 variables. A significant proportion of items which are reported as criminally damaged are household items and belongings such as mobile phones, furniture and electrical goods which have been damaged in homes. There is a concern that certain reporting and investigating methods are open to significant abuse by people who wish to make false reports for insurance reasons (for example, telephone investigations).

3.1.4 Risky facilities and environments

Most crime in Havering is recorded as occurring at the victims place of residence (38%), 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 done via malicious communications online or via phone, although the location would be recorded as the victim home address). More than a quarter (27%) of crime took place in an open public space (predominantly in the street, but also including parks for example) and similar proportions occurred in business, retail and service industry venues (27%). Table 3.5 provides a breakdown for acquisitive crime (burglary and theft and handling), violent crime (robbery, sexual and violence against the person) and total notifiable crime.

Table 3.5 Venue location description for crime recorded in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2015)			
Location Type	Acquisitive Crime (%)	Violent Crime (%)	Total Notifiable Crime (%)
A place of residence	35	41	38
Business, retail and service industry	37	19	27
Street or public open space	21	34	27
Other (i.e. hospital, school, police station)	7	6	8

Facilities and environments with specific functions, for example a variety of shops, services, businesses and extending to

transport hubs, in Havering were the setting for over a quarter of all recorded crime in the 12 months rolling to September 2015. The reporting and recording of these offence categories varies by type with many of these facilities experiencing more crime than is actually recorded. For example, of every 100 shoplifting calls made to police only 50-60% are recorded as crimes, this rises to over 70% for motor vehicle crimes and over 95% for offences of burglary and robbery.

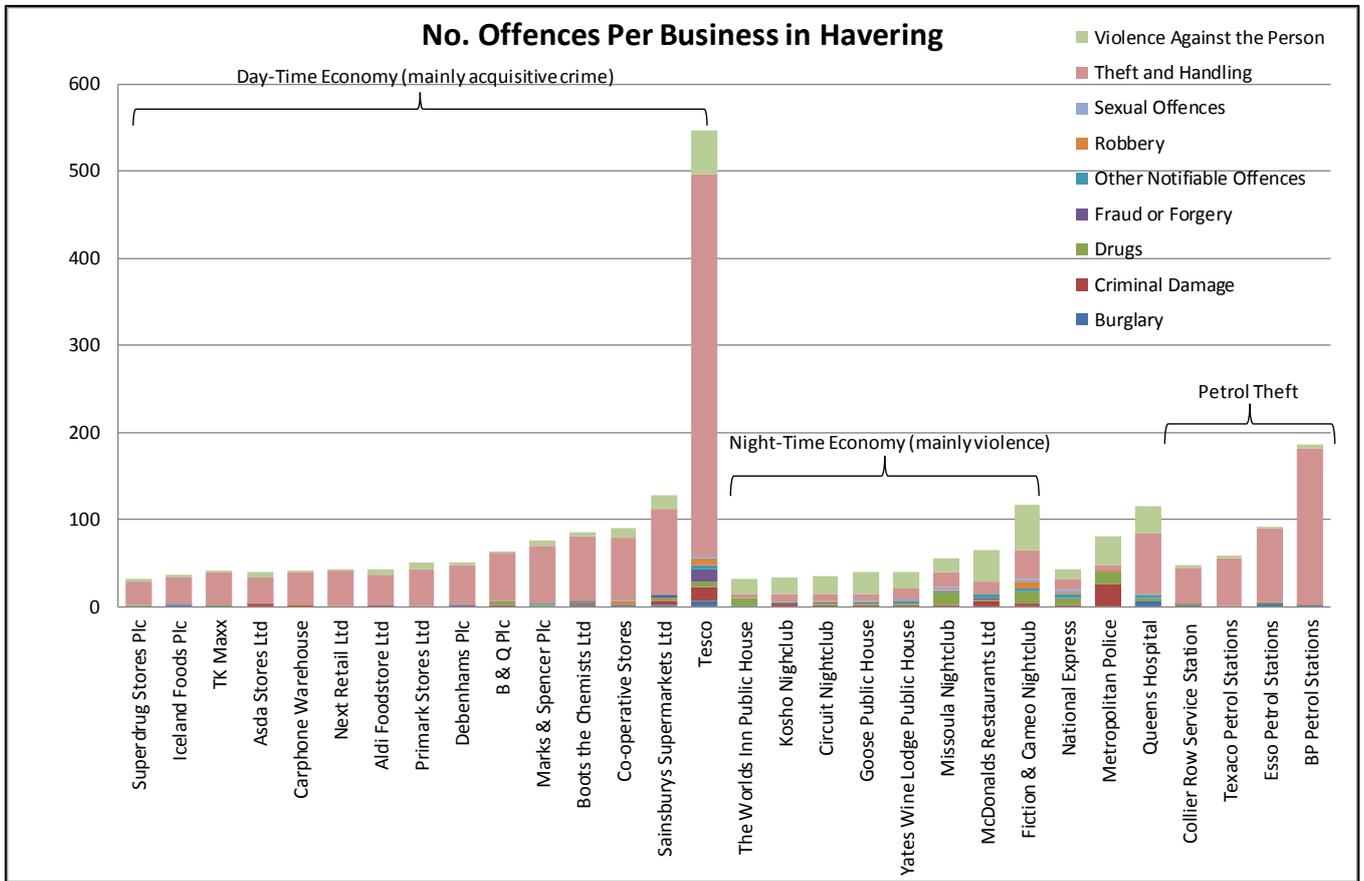


Figure 3.7 Offences by business venue in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

Types of facilities which attract or generate high volumes of crime include petrol stations, department stores and supermarkets, late opening licenced venues within the night time economy and collectively educational establishments for example. Figure 3.7 highlights some of the business venues which report the highest volume of crimes in Havering. There are 30 businesses shown in the chart, which combined are the setting for 16% of all recorded crime in Havering and 42% of all crime recorded at facilities/venues. 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).

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

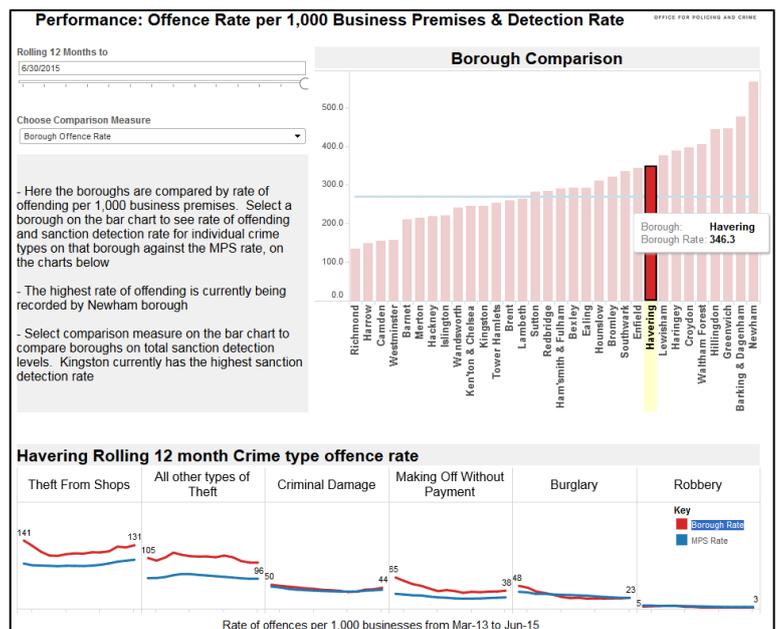


Figure 3.8 MOPAC Business Crime data dashboard to June 2015

interpreted as a list of the ‘worst’ contributors. An index score would provide a more accurate indication as to which premises are the riskiest; however, data needed to perform this analysis is unavailable.

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, 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 9th highest (346 crimes per 1,000 businesses). Rates are considerably above average for theft from shops (131 in Havering compared to 101 in London), other thefts (96 compared to 62) and making off without payment (38 compared to 24). 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. As shown in Figure 3.9, recorded levels of crime potentially has one of the smallest impacts on fear of crime.

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 people in Havering had better perceptions to London as a whole. Almost three-quarters of respondents in Havering (71%, compared to 66% for London) were confident that the police were doing a good job, whilst marginally more respondents in Havering felt that the police provided a visible policing presence (55%, compared to 54% for London).



Figure 3.9 Fear of crime diagram, Paul Richards UCL

Whilst perceptions of confidence were better than average in Havering, and much improved on this time last year (71% up from 58%), responses relating to drivers of confidence were below the London average. For example, respondents in Havering were less likely to agree that police understand issues

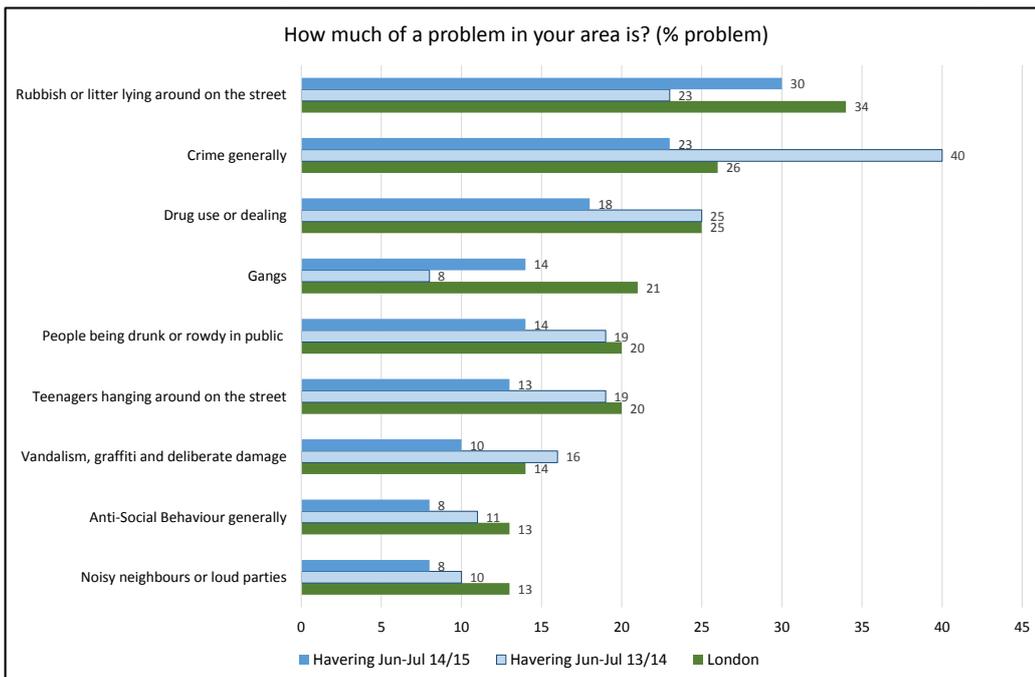


Figure 3.10 Havering Public Attitude Survey responses Q1 2015/16

affecting the local community (73% compared to 77% in London), that police deal with things that matter to the community (71% compared to 73% in London) and that police can be relied upon to deal with minor crimes (61% compared to 66% in London).

When asked about perceived problems, respondents in Havering were less likely to think that something was a problem in their area than when compared to London as a whole

(Figure 3.10). For example, 18% thought drug use and dealing was a problem in Havering compared to 25% in London, 23% thought crime generally was a problem compared to 26%, 14% think gangs are an issue compared to 21%. 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.

Figure 3.10 also shows that perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour in the period June to July 2014/15 were improved when compared to the same period of 2013/14 in almost all areas. The most notable positive change was in the proportion of respondents who thought crime was a problem, falling from 40% to 23% aligning the borough more closely to the London average. In terms of adverse changes, more respondents in 2014/15 thought gangs were a problem in Havering, 14% rising from 8%, and more people thought rubbish or litter lying around in the street was a problem, 30% rising from 23% - these indicators remained stable for London as a whole.

Worry about crime and anti-social behaviour was significantly higher than perception of it as a problem and disclosed victimisation rates. In Havering 38% of respondents were worried about crime in their area (compared to 35% in London) and 21% were worried about anti-social behaviour in their area (compared to 24% in London). However, the proportion of respondents who actually disclosed being a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour in Havering was much lower at 9%, rising from 7% when compared with the same period of the previous year.

3.1.6 Crime and health

Various factors within the family (i.e. low income, child poverty), school (i.e. truancy and poor attainment) and community (i.e. availability of drugs) can increase the risk of offending/victimisation, as can child abuse, time spent in care and domestic violence in the home. Early year contact points for statutory services which may first uncover such risk factors are largely situated within health (and education) services, for example children's centres, health visits, family nurse partnerships and schools. Prevention and early interventions are an important factor in sustainable crime reductions (see [Early Intervention: Smart Investment, Massive Savings](#)).

Becoming a victim of crime can have subsequent health consequences. Victims of crime in Havering may experience a range of health related disorders and illnesses following the initial crime event, including anxiety and panic attacks, depression, insomnia and sleep deprivation, mental health disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder and sexually transmitted infections.

According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14, the most common type of emotional response to victimisation was anger, annoyance and shock. Of those who were emotionally affected loss of confidence and feeling vulnerable, fear, difficulty sleeping, anxiety or panic attacks and depression were the most frequent responses encountered by victims.

Table 3.6 below shows the number of people in Havering during the past 12-months (based on victims of recorded crime, not including the effect on close relatives and children, and crimes which were not reported to and recorded by the police). In Havering, based on reporting victims, there were in excess of, for example, 1,168 victims of crime who suffered depression, 1,660 victims who suffered anxiety or panic attacks and in excess of 10,000 who lived in fear after the event (time is not specified, but would depend on the nature and severity of victimisation).

Table 3.6 Emotional impact of crime – number of reporting victims in Havering						
Crime / emotional response experienced	Burglary % affected	Personal Theft % affected	Robbery % affected	Vehicle Crime % affected	Violent Crime % affected	Total No. of Victims
Emotionally affected	81%	85%	91%	79%	83%	10,914
Loss confidence / feel vulnerable	26%	11%	22%	6%	27%	2,562
Fear	29%	7%	31%	3%	29%	2,566
Insomnia / Sleep Deprivation	24%	2%	16%	4%	19%	1,714
Anxiety or Panic Attacks	15%	7%	17%	1%	19%	1,660
Depression	11%	4%	16%	2%	13%	1,168

Alcohol consumption can also be a contributor to crime victimisation, particularly whereby violence in the night time economy is concerned, often leading to physical injuries which precede emotional impacts. Findings from the Youth Lifestyle Survey (Home Office RDS 185) found 39% of 18-24 year olds partaking in the night time economy were classified as binge drinkers, with men (48%) more likely to binge drink than women (31%). The survey found binge drinkers were more likely to offend (or become victims of violence) than non-binge drinkers, and links between drinking and offending was particularly strong for violent crime. A study of violent offences in Romford Town Centre’s night time economy found that victims had consumed alcohol in 85% of cases, whilst 58% of victims could not recall the circumstances of the assault due to intoxication.

For this years’ assessment data has been made available from Havering CCG regarding A&E attendances for assault for 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 financial years (patient group ‘20’ – assault, source: SUS – only patients who were resident in Havering, therefore violence patients who were assaulted in Havering but resided in other boroughs are not included in this data). During the past three years there has been a reduction in the number of assault patients from Havering, falling by -25% from 553 to 414. Almost two-thirds (65%) of patients had referred themselves to A&E following their assault, whilst the proportion attending A&E post police contact annually ranged from 10-17%.

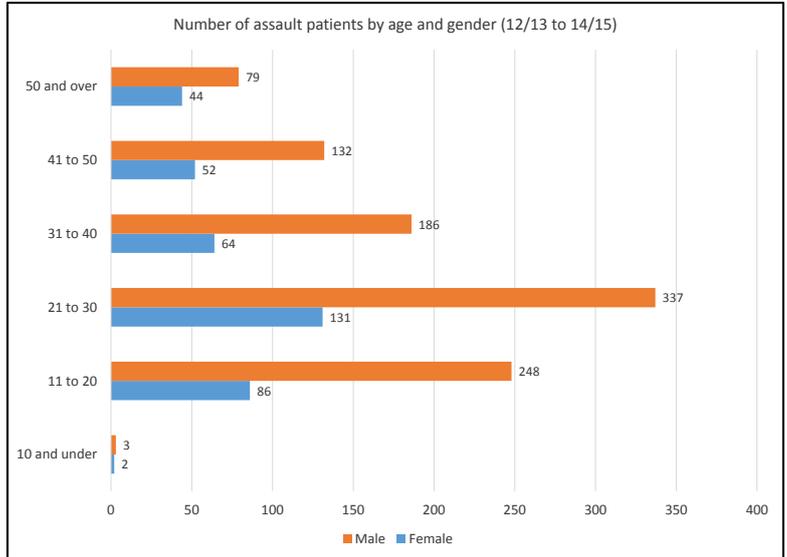


Figure 3.11 Havering assault patients, BHRUT Hospital Episode Statistics

Figure 3.11 provides a breakdown by age and gender for all Havering assault patients attending A&E during the previous three financial years. The highest volume and proportion of patients were male, accounting for 985 (72% of all patients). The 11 to 20 and 21 to 30 age groups were highest for both males and females, combined accounting for 59% of patients. Males aged 21 to 30 accounted for one in four of all patients of assaults in Havering, whilst males aged 11 to 20 accounted for one in five.

The 11 to 20 and 21 to 30 age groups were highest for both males and females, combined accounting for 59% of patients. Males aged 21 to 30 accounted for one in four of all patients of assaults in Havering, whilst males aged 11 to 20 accounted for one in five.

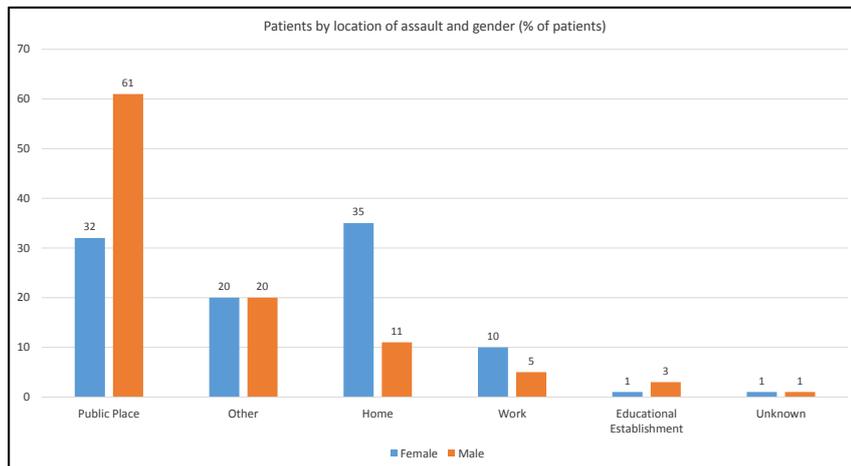


Figure 3.12 Havering assault patients by location of assault, BHRUT Hospital Episode Statistics

Broad data was also provided on the type of location where the assault took place – educational establishment, home address, public place, place of work or the generic category of other. Figure 3.12 provides a breakdown of location data recorded by gender for all assault patients attending A&E during the previous three financial years (showing the % of patients for each gender). Male (61%) patients were more likely than females (32%) to have been assaulted in a public place, whilst females (35%) were more likely than males (11%) to have been assaulted in their own home. Females (10%) were also more likely than males (5%) to have been assaulted in their place of work.

Of all Havering patients attending A&E for violence 42% were discharged without requiring any follow up treatment. Of those which required follow up treatment 24% were referred to a general practitioner, 7% were admitted to a hospital bed, 5% were referred to other outpatient clinic, 3% were referred to a fracture clinic, and 1% each were referred to A&E clinic, other health provider or other healthcare professional – in total accounting for 42%.

3.1.7 Specific victim groups – CSE and VAWG

Two victim focussed areas of community safety, and also impacting on services such as safeguarding and health, which are a growing concern in Havering are Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Violence against Women & Girls (VAWG). Awareness and willingness by victims and witnesses to come forward has been heightened significantly with the high profile publicity of events such as Operation Yewtree (investigation in historic allegations of child sexual abuse) and the Rotherham scandal. Both are key priority areas nationally.

Child Sexual Exploitation

In the 12-months to August 2015 there were 2,067 cases of CSE reported to and recorded by the Metropolitan Police, of which 1,497 were suspicion of CSE reports and 570 were classified crimes. Havering recorded a combined total of 82 and ranked 8th highest in London. However, it should be noted that a higher volume of cases were identified and notified to Havering Borough Council – combined police and council data for the entire 2014-15 financial year found over 213 individual whom were of concern in relation to, or victims of, CSE.

A detailed analysis of CSE victims in Havering, and a number of findings and issues raised were put forward with recommendations going forward. For example, a number of potential victims of CSE who had reported crimes to the police (those old enough to consent to sexual activity), may be being identified as victims of domestic abuse rather than CSE (where the victim is 16 and the partner is significantly older for example).

Victims identified frequently had a multitude of other concerns which had been raised by professionals and had led to them being, for example, looked after children, recognised as missing persons, had previous child protection plans for abuse, neglect, sexual abuse or domestic violence. Victims of CSE in Havering were most commonly contacted by perpetrators within schools (where perpetrators were peers of the victims) – this included incidents whereby indecent images or videos had been exchanged via social media and smartphones. It was also common for perpetrators to make contact with victims whilst the victims were in their home address, via online means using social media websites and chat or messenger type applications (Facebook, Snap Chat, Kik, Instagram, Whats App). These methods accounted for almost two-thirds of contacts made by perpetrators.

CSE involving gangs and organised networks did occur within Havering, however, this was much lower volume and accounted for less than 10% of all known cases. The most common form of CSE was online (31%) and often did not involve the victim physically meeting the suspect (the suspect tries to obtain indecent images to control or coerce the victim in sending more / meeting for sexual activity). These incidents are likely to be massively underreported. A further 29% of CSE was classified as ‘peer-on-peer’, and often involved couples and teenagers engaged in consensual sexual activity whereby images and videos of nudity and sexual activity with one another have been exchanged – these come to light when found by adults, or circulated more widely by one party (this could include revenge porn).

The ‘boyfriend model’ of CSE was also common in Havering. This was more likely to involve an older perpetrator offering rewards including drugs and alcohol and making the victims believe they are in a relationship in order to engage in sexual activity with a minor. A small number of these cases were recognised as domestic violence rather than CSE. Just 1 in 20 of all CSE cases result in a perpetrator being charged, and as a result there are significant challenges in building a better knowledge of the perpetrators and harmful offenders or offender networks that operate within Havering and surrounding areas. For further information on the different types of CSE and the work being developed pan London, please refer to [The London Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol](#).

Violence against Women & Girls

In recent years, the shift from looking at domestic abuse to the wider remit of all violence against women and girls, has helped focus attention to specific violent crimes (predominantly gendered violence) which had previously often gone unreported. Whilst reports have increased during the previous three-years, there is still a scarcity of data regarding female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, honour based violence, and faith based abuse and human trafficking (including trafficking for sexual exploitation).

It is believed that those who belong to Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities are more vulnerable to these crimes. Whilst Havering is predominantly White British, there are increasing levels of diversity within the borough. It is anticipated

that the number of BAME residents will increase by 8,050 in the next five years (to 45,200) and by 18,750 in the next fifteen years (to 55,900) – see [Havering Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile](#).

In the previous three financial years there were no crimes of female genital mutilation reported to police in Havering, however, there were in excess of 40 individual survivors of FGM identified within Queen's maternity ward in the previous 12-months. The largest population groups from practising countries in the UK were Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia and Uganda, with victims being from specific sub-communities within these nations. Nigerian is the third largest BAME community in Havering (2,241 residents), whilst smaller numbers are from Ghana (678) and Kenya (462). Black African as an ethnic group is expected to grow from 10,150 in 2015 to 16,750 in 2030.

There were 2 reports to police of forced marriages and 8 reports of honour based violence in Havering in the previous three financial years. Whilst these crimes are not specific to southern Asian communities (by this meaning for example Pakistani, Indian, Bengali), all reported offences in Havering did involve Asian victims. Indian is the second largest BAME community in Havering (2,301 residents), whilst smaller numbers are from Pakistan (653), Bangladesh (512) and Sri Lanka (413). Asian as an ethnic group is expected to grow from 14,050 in 2015 to 19,700 in 2030.

There is no information available locally on faith based abuse or trafficking. Data from the [National Crime Agency](#) identified 394 victims in London in 2013, of which most were trafficked for sexual exploitation (239), domestic servitude (63), labour exploitation (47) and criminal exploitation (24). Romanian was the most prevalent country of origin, with more than half of Romanian victims being exploited for sex once in the United Kingdom. In Havering, 41% of National Insurance Numbers issued to overseas nationals in the last year were for Romanians (1,008 – migration restrictions were lifted in 2014). More recent data from the NCA (Q4 2014/15) has found that sexual exploitation is still the predominant reason for trafficking adults and minors into the UK, however, the largest volume of nationals are now from Albania, followed by Nigeria and Vietnam.

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

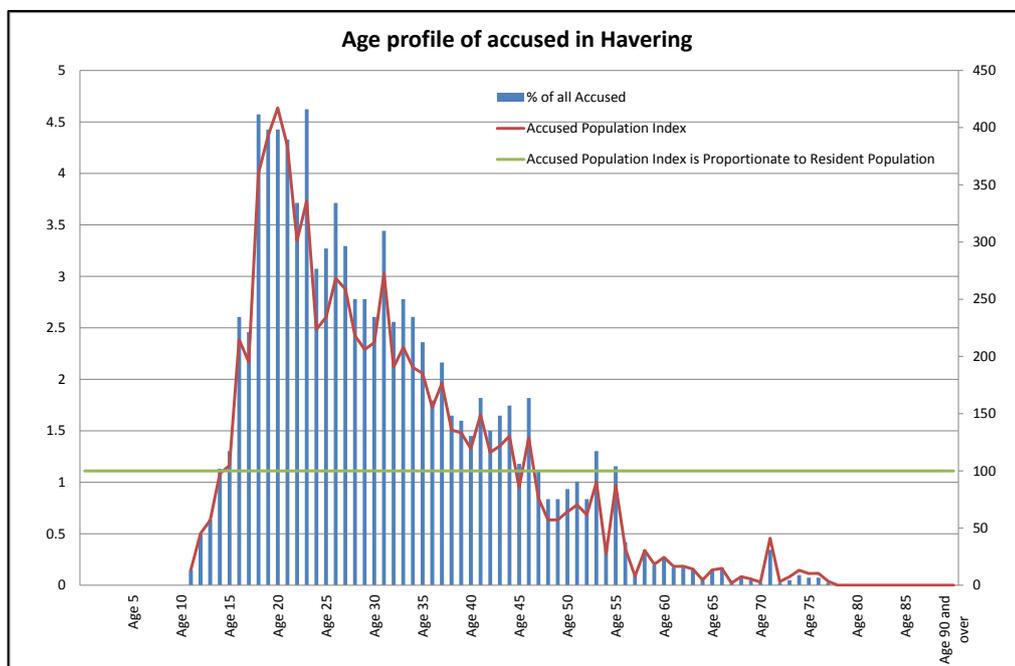


Figure 3.13 shows the age profile of accused in Havering (based on the accused age on recorded crime reports from Oct-14 to Sep-15) by volume and population index score (whereby if the % victims is equally proportionate to the population this equates to an index score of 100, which is average). Any index score above 100 equates to an overrepresentation (higher than average) by a particular age group and any score below 100 equates to an underrepresentation (lower than average).

Figure 3.13 Age profile of offenders accused of crime in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

Crime offending rates are above average for those aged 16 to 36. The peak age for offending is 17-21 with offending rates declining with age beyond this point. Whilst those aged 17-21 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 most risky age groups for violent crime categories. Here risky 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 most risky age group row highlights the broad age ranges whereby offending is greatest, whilst the predominant age range highlights where the greatest percentage volume of victims are recorded. For example Robbery highlights the 12-20 ages as being most risky, and the age group 10-17 accounts for approximately 44% of all recorded robbery accused despite making up just fewer than 10% of Havering’s population.

Crime Type	Robbery	Serious Wounding	Sexual Offences	Violence with Injury	Violence without Injury	Alcohol Related Crime	Domestic Abuse	Hate Crime
Most risky age group (based on Index Score)	12-20	17-24	15-24	16-28	16-32	18-31	18-40	21-27
Predominant age range (% of total accused)	10-17 (44%)	18-29 (47%)	10-24 (35%)	18-29 (39%)	18-29 (38%)	18-34 (60%)	18-39 (70%)	18-29 (40%)

Since the last assessment there has been a notable increase in the proportion 10-17 (44% of accused up from 20%) year olds who committed robbery offences alongside notable reductions in those aged 18-24 (14% of accused down from over

30%). The overall proportion of violence without injury, domestic violence, serious wounding (marginal increases within the 14-17 age group) and violence with injury perpetrated by those 34 and over has increased since the last assessment, however, in those aged 10-34 combined remain to be the most overrepresented age groups (accounting for 55-60% for each category of violent crime, compared to 65-75% this time last year).

Table 3.8 shows the most risky age groups for acquisitive crime categories. Overall 18-24 year olds were responsible for 59% of total recorded crime in Havering, including 60% of criminal damage, 42% of other theft and 57% of thefts of vehicles – despite accounting for just 22% of the population. 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 other thefts, theft person and shoplifting offences.

Table 3.8 Risky groups and ages acquisitive crime categories and total notifiable offences (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2015)

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)	18-34 72%	18-29 60%	18-29 42%	10-29 67%	25-34 54%	18-29 57%	18-40 64%	18-34 59%

Figure 3.14 shows the volume of offenders in Havering by crime category and gender, for the 12-month rolling period to September 2015. The most significant volume of persons accused 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, Alcohol Related Crime, Knife and Gun Crime) with 1,438. This was followed by Alcohol Related Crime with 1,091 (a third of which would be classified as domestic abuse) and Domestic Abuse 927.

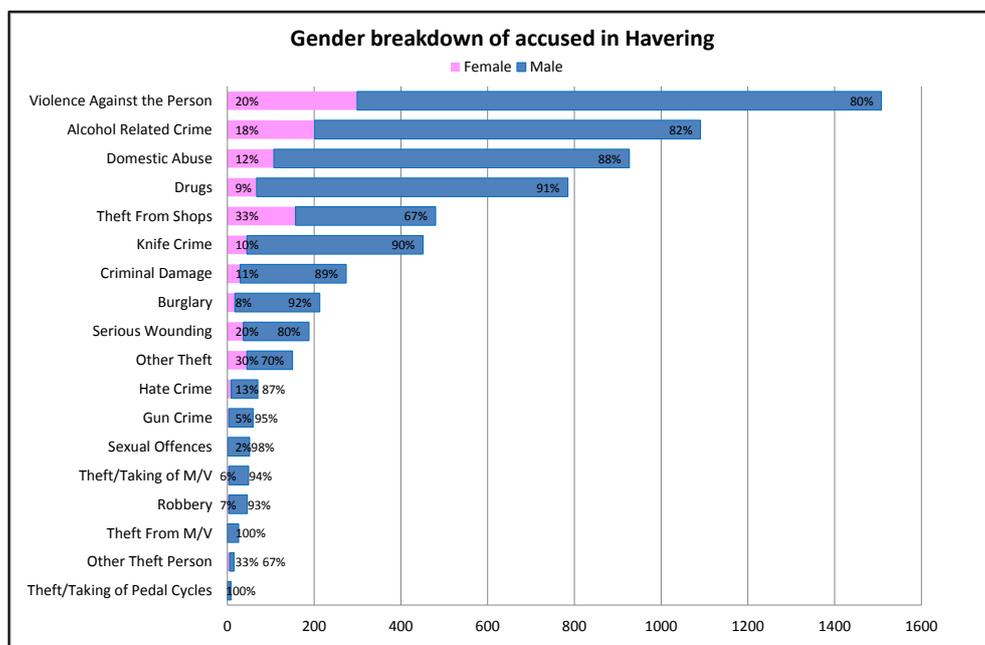


Figure 3.14 Gender breakdown of offenders accused in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

As indicated by the % breakdown on Figure 3.14, males account for the majority of persons accused of crimes for all categories, and overall males accounted for 83% of persons accused of crime in Havering. Females are underrepresented as offenders in all categories of crime, ranging from less than 10% of those accused of burglary, robbery and vehicle crime to over 30% of those accused of shoplifting and other theft. The largest representation of female offenders in Havering were within the theft and handling category of crime (other theft, theft person and shoplifting).

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 and White, which combined account for 97% of Havering’s population). Those accused of crime who were White British or Other were represented proportionately in all categories of crime. Those accused of crime who were Asian or Asian British were underrepresented in a number of categories of crime including serious acquisitive crimes (burglary, robbery and vehicle crime) and hate crime. However, Asian or Asian British offenders were overrepresented for sexual offences, other theft and domestic abuse. Those offenders described as Black or Black British were disproportionately represented in most categories of crime.

In terms of overall breakdown White British or Other contributed to the largest volume of crime perpetrated in Havering

(79%), followed by Black or Black British (11%) and Asian (3%).

Table 3.9 Accused Index Score by crime and ethnic group in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2015) – White Black Asian only, which account for 97% 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	35	161	43	246	191	82	79	137	132	144	39
Black or Black British	91	214	379	215	284	216	139	226	242	196	137
White British or Other	104	90	87	86	82	87	103	94	90	92	102

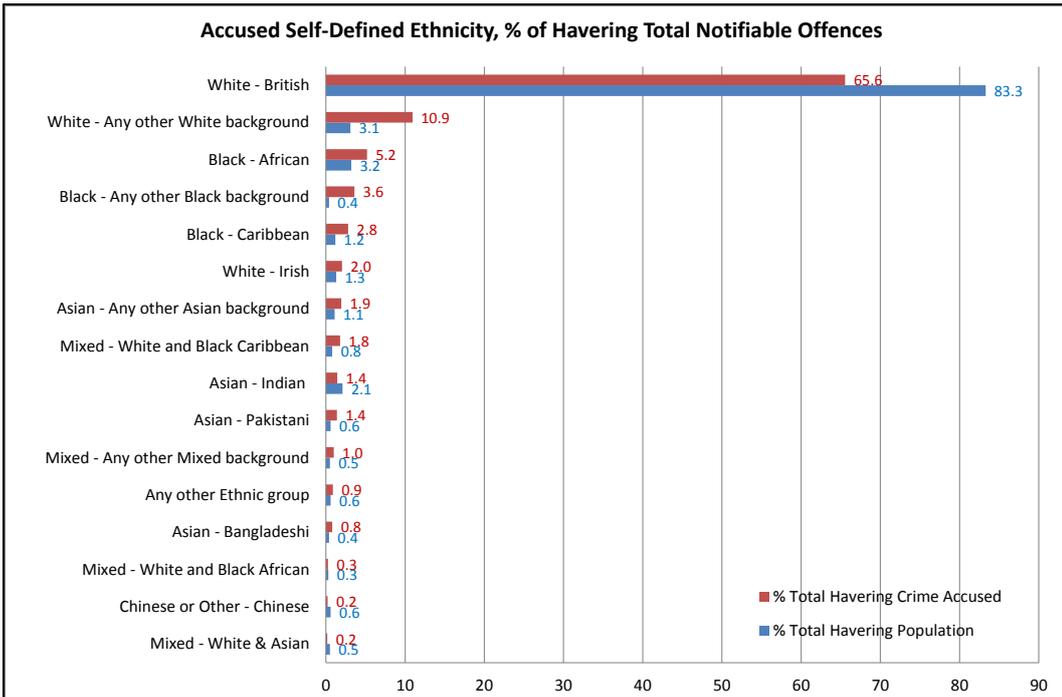


Figure 3.15 shows a breakdown of those accused of crime in Havering, by the offender’s self-defined ethnic group for the 12-month rolling period to September 2015. This is compared against each ethnic group’s total share of the Havering population. So for example, 83.3% of residents in Havering are White British, whereas 65.6% of people accused of crime in Havering were also White British – which is an underrepresentation. Where the population breakdown and offender breakdowns

Figure 3.15 Self-defined ethnicity of offenders accused in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

are similar, then offending is proportionate to the population. Whilst White British accounts for the single highest proportion of crime (65.6%), there are three ethnic groups which are notably overrepresented as offenders in Havering – White – Any other White background (i.e. EU Accession countries, such as Bulgaria, Poland and Romania – 3.1% of population and 10.9% of offenders); Black – African (3.2% of population and 5.2% of offenders) and Black – Any other Black background (0.4% of population and 3.6% of offenders).

Figure 3.16 provides a breakdown of the offenders (accused) relationship to their victim. For most recorded crime (73.1%) 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). Categories of crime whereby offenders are most likely to

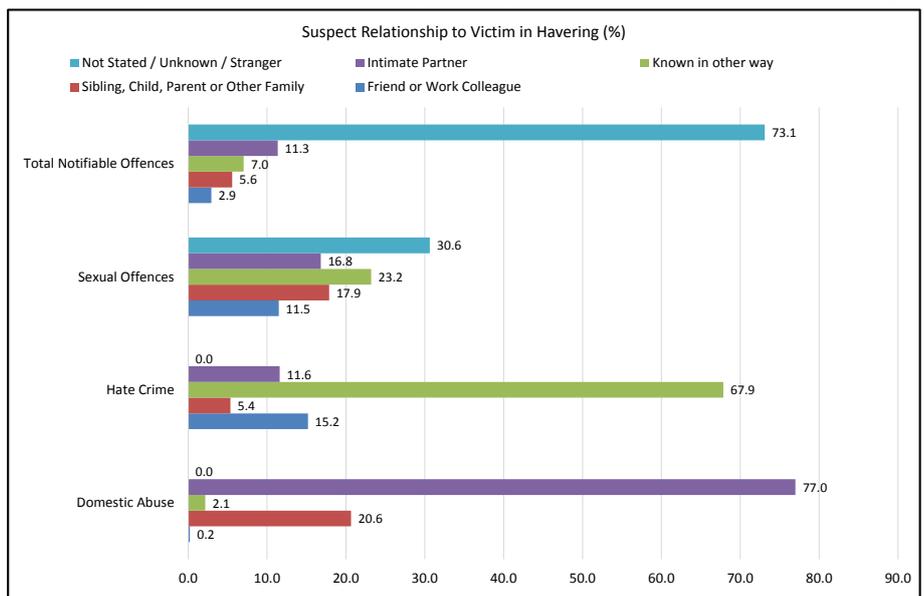


Figure 3.16 Suspect relationship to victim in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-14 to Sep-15

know their victims are sexual offences, hate crimes and domestic abuse.

For sexual offenders, 69% knew their victim in some way, with intimate partners (17%) and other relatives (18%) being responsible for more than a third. All of those accused of hate crimes in Havering during the previous 12-months were known to their victim(s), with neighbours (34%, contributing to the majority of 'known in other way') being the most frequent offender-victim relationship. Almost 1 in 6 hate crimes were perpetrated by friends (including school friends) and work colleagues of the victim. For crimes of domestic abuse in Havering 77% of offenders were current (37%) or former (40%) intimate partners of their victim and 21% were other family members (10% where a child was the offender, 4% a sibling, 4% a parent). A small proportion of domestic abuse incidents occurred within same sex relationships (less than 20 reported, accounting for less than 1%).

3.2.2 Weapons

Across Havering just 2.9% of recorded crimes were weapon enabled (2.5% knife crime and 0.4% gun crime), equating to 533 offences.

Most gun crimes in Havering are within the violence against the person category (53%). A further 20% of gun enabled crimes in Havering were Other Notifiable Offences followed by 14% for Robbery. Similar breakdowns were observed for knife crimes in Havering, with 66% being within the violence against the person category and 17% within the robbery category.

Table 3.10 provides a broad breakdown of gun and knife crimes offenders in Havering. The highest proportion of gun crimes is perpetrated by those aged 30-39 (41%), whilst for knife crimes those aged 19 and under account for the highest proportion (41%). Males account for over 90% of all weapon enabled crimes, with White males accounting for the highest proportion of both gun (43%) and knife (41%) crimes, followed by Black males (30% for gun crime and 33% for knife crime).

Offender Characteristic	Gun Enabled Crimes	Knife Enabled Crimes
Age 9-19	27%	31%
Age 20-29	35%	31%
Age 30-39	14%	17%
Age 40 and over	24%	21%
Male	95%	90%
Female	5%	10%
White	65%	71%
Of which White British	56%	62%
Of which White Other	6%	7%
Black	24%	19%
Of which Black African	21%	7%
Of which Black Caribbean	0%	6%
Of which Black Other	3%	6%
Asian	0%	6%
Mixed	11%	4%
Other	0%	0%

3.2.3 Criminogenic Needs

Figure 3.17 shows the breakdown of all Probation CRC (CRC) clients who were assessed in October 2014 to September 2015 (data retrieved from the London Analyst Support Site – National Probation Service data currently unavailable), for Havering. There were 288 assessments completed in Havering during this period.

Most assessments were completed for offenders who had committed a violence against the person offence (31%, 89), followed by theft and handling (15%, 42) and drugs offences (15%, 43).

Males (82%, 237) accounted for more assessments than females (18%, 51). Havering had a higher proportion of female offenders than average (18% compared to 13%), and ranked third highest in London. Whilst proportionately female offenders were higher in Havering, the volume and rate of female offending in Havering was average when compared to

other London boroughs.

Figure 3.18 shows the age and gender breakdown for Havering clients in the 12-months to September 2015. The largest age cohorts in Havering were 35-49 (35%), 26-34 (31%) and 21-25 (18%). For the combined ages of 18-25, Havering had the second highest proportion of offenders in this age for all London boroughs.

The new cohort models being introduced by NPS-CRC will look at females, males aged 18-25, males aged 26-49, males aged 50 and over, and those with mental health and learning needs. Of these cohorts the largest for Havering NPS is males aged 26-49 (53%), males aged 18-25 (22%) and females (18%). Pending availability of CRC data, these breakdowns may change. For comparison, it is worth noting that for all those accused of crimes by the Metropolitan Police in Havering 44% were males aged 26-49, 27% were females and 20% were males aged 18-25. Both the probation and police figures quoted included persons with mental health and learning disabilities as this data could not be disaggregated.

Where ethnic group data was recorded, the highest proportion of assessments were for White (85%), Black (8%), Asian (1%) and Mixed (6%). Havering had the highest proportion of White (88%) clients in London, and the highest proportion who were specifically White British (79%). In contrast, Havering had amongst the smallest proportion of clients in London who were from Black and Minority Ethnic groups.

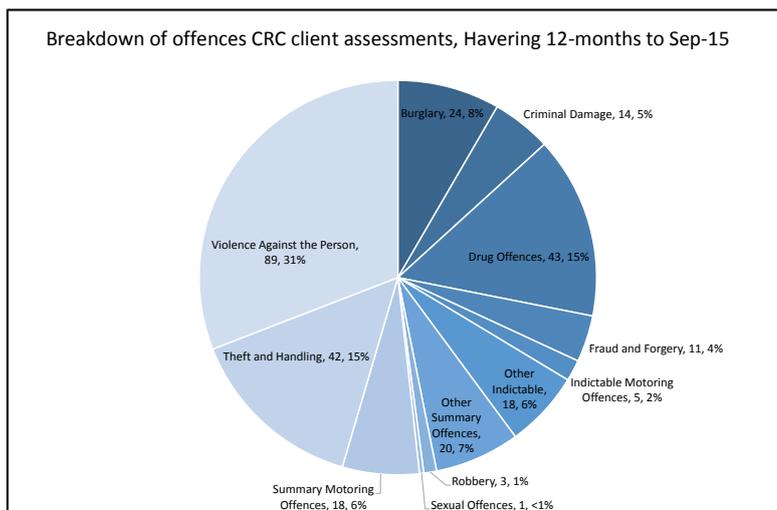


Figure 3.17 CRC Probation assessments, offence breakdown Havering Oct-14 to Sep-15

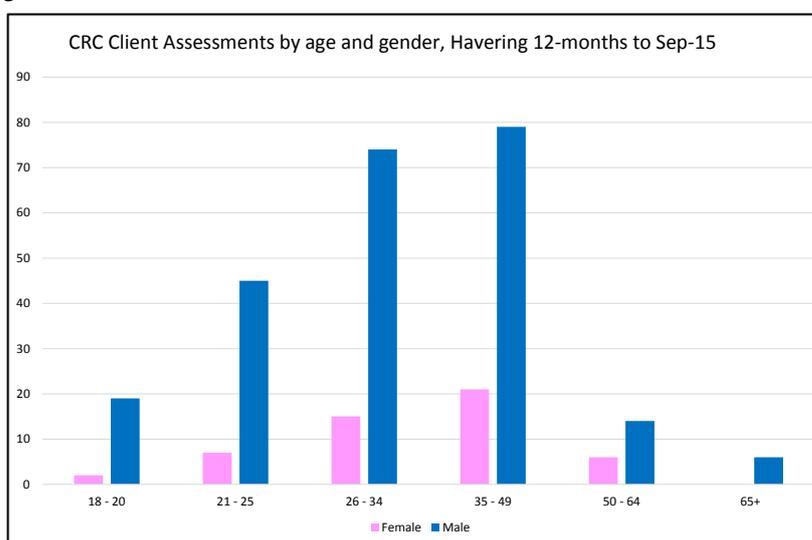
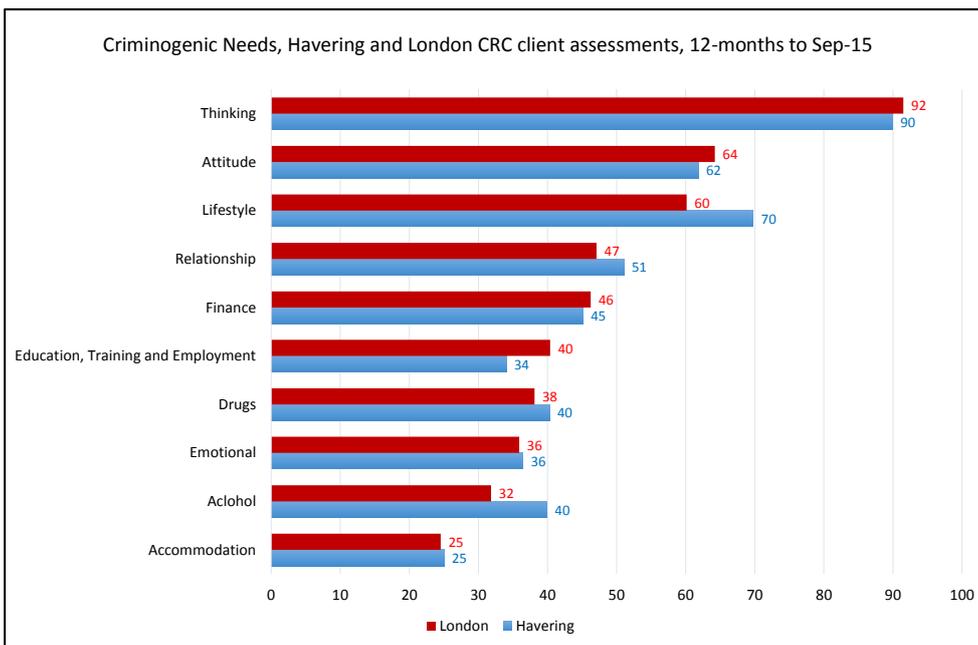


Figure 3.18 Age and gender of CRC Probation clients assessed Havering Oct-14 to Sep-15

Offenders are assessed to establish their risk of reoffending, risk of serious harm and identify their needs, known as Criminogenic needs, which impact on or facilitate their offending. Criminogenic Needs are as follows:

- **Accommodation:** does the offender share a house with, or live near to, known offenders? Has the offender got a history of domestic violence? Are they offending because they are homeless?
- **Alcohol:** Is there any direct evidence of the use of alcohol? Did alcohol act as a disinhibitor? Do they see a link between alcohol and their offending?
- **Attitudes:** Rationalisation for crime? Negative attitudes towards law? Negative attitude to staff and supervision? Negative attitude to society?
- **Drugs:** Either currently or previously, is there any evidence of drug taking, did it act as a disinhibitor? Does the offender see a link between their drugs and their offending? Were the offences to raise money to buy drugs, or related to buying, selling or possession of drugs? If drugs were involved, will their circumstances, lifestyle, associates allow them to change?
- **Emotional:** Current or previous psychiatric illness or episodes of self-harm or overdosing? Any emotional, psychological problems that result in the offender feeling unable to cope and resort to offending?

- **ETE** (Education, Training and Employment): Lack of work related skills? Poor attitude to employment? Lack of qualifications?
- **Finance**: Unable to manage money they have? Have no job and offend to survive or obtain things they want?
- **Lifestyle**: Does their lifestyle influence or encourage offending? Is their quality of life linked to offending? Would it be difficult to retain the same friends if they were no longer offending?
- **Relationships**: Do they offend with their partner or family members, or as a result of threats from their partners? Are offences related to their relationships e.g. domestic violence?
- **Thinking**: Have interpersonal factors been a major factor in the individuals offending? Is the lack of interpersonal skills and underlying hostility or uncooperative behaviour linked to offending? Do they deal with others in an aggressive manor?



Within Havering and London thinking (90%), attitudes (62%) and lifestyle (70%) were the needs identified in most assessments, as shown in Figure 3.19. There were only marginal differences between Havering and London, for most needs. Findings which were notably different included the much higher lifestyle needs of offenders in Havering (2nd highest in London) and alcohol needs (4th highest in London). Drug and relationship needs were also higher than average for Havering when compared to London, and ranked within the 10 highest London boroughs.

Figure 3.19 Criminogenic Needs of CRC Probation clients assessed in Havering Oct-14 to Sep-15

There were also some notable differences observed when comparing Criminogenic needs of different genders and age groups in Havering. For gender, there were differences in the level of need where drugs and emotional wellbeing were concerned. Males (42%) were significantly more likely than females (31%) to have an identified drugs need, whilst in contrast, females (61%) were significantly more likely than males (31%) to have an identified emotional wellbeing need. Finally, relationships as a factor was also more likely to affect females (67%) than males (48%).

For age groups, alcohol, relationships and emotional needs were more likely to be present among the 35-49 cohort, and generally these needs increased with age of offender. Finance, ETE and lifestyle needs were more likely to be present among the 18-25 cohort. An identified drug need was prevalent in all age groups between 18 and 49.

Analysis of differences by ethnicity were not included due to the small number of assessments for specific categories (all

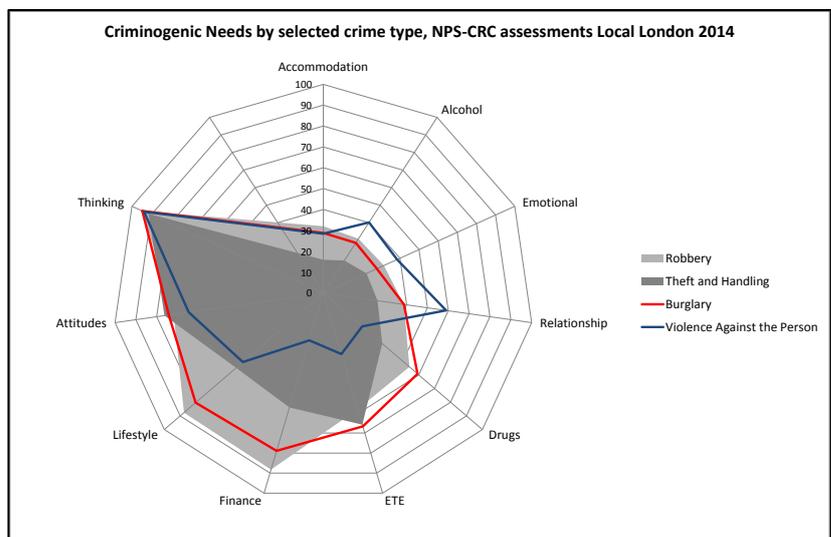


Figure 3.20 Criminogenic needs by selected crime type for Local London sub-region

ethnicities had <=10 assessments, excluding White British).

Generally speaking, those who commit violent crimes are more likely to have needs relating to alcohol, emotional wellbeing and relationships, and less likely to have drugs, ETE and financial needs. Those who commit acquisitive crimes such as burglary and robbery are somewhat the reverse, with the likelihood of drugs, ETE and financial needs being much higher. Thinking and attitudes or behaviour are high for all offenders. The different levels of need by offence type are shown in Figure 3.20.

In Havering 3 (1%) offenders are assessed as having a very high or high risk of serious harm, 190 (66%) medium and low 95 (33%). Furthermore, when observing risk of reoffending there were 38 (14%) deemed as very high or high risk, 107 (39%) as medium and 128 (47%) as low. Figure 3.21 below show the differences in risk of serious harm, risk of reoffending, and average reoffending scores for Havering by age of offender and category of crime. Sexual offences and robbery are not included due to the low volume of offenders assessed (1 and 3 respectively).

The data broken down by age shows that risk of reoffending and reoffending scores decline with age, whilst risk of serious harm is stable throughout. The data broken down by offence category identifies theft and handling and burglary are amongst the most likely to reoffend.

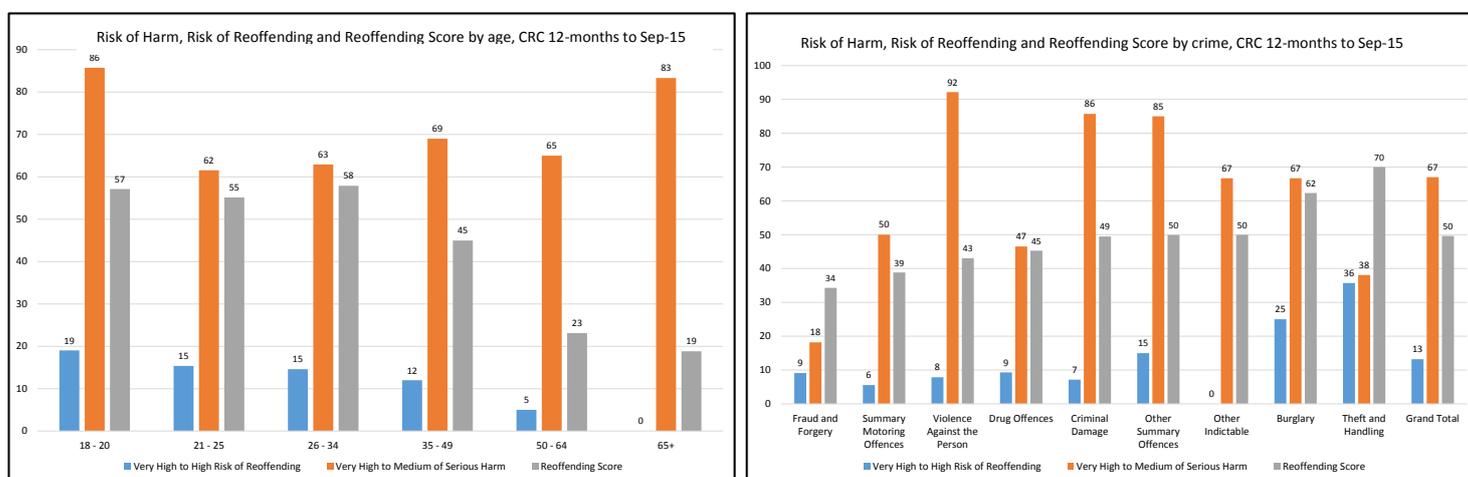


Figure 3.21 Risk of Harm, Risk of Reoffending and Reoffending Scores for CRC Probation clients assessed in Havering Oct-14 to Sep-15

Other findings on offenders needs, requirements and treatment nationally were published by the Ministry of Justice in 2015 (Re-offending by offenders on Community Orders). They identified that:

- The rate of reoffending increased with the number of Criminogenic needs identified in OASys, and was especially high for those with a drug misuse need, particularly if coupled with ETE and accommodation needs.
- Almost nine out of ten (86%) offenders with a drug misuse need had three or more other needs recorded in OASys, suggesting that they had complex problems.
- Nearly half (47%) of those with a survey-identified drug misuse need at the first survey interview no longer had this need by their latest available interview. The rates of re-offending among offenders who had ever reported having a drug misuse need did not differ if they no longer had the need, or still had the need at the latest available survey interview. A similar picture was seen for offenders with an alcohol need.
- Those offenders who had an accommodation need or an ETE need identified at some point in the survey, but who had these needs resolved by their latest survey interview had a much lower rate of re-offending; 38% and 29% respectively. However, only a relatively small proportion (17%) of offenders with an ETE need no longer had that need at their latest survey interview.
- Re-offending was higher for offenders with pro-criminal attitudes (i.e. attitudes that made them susceptible to offending); for example 60% of those with the most pro-criminal attitudes re-offended, compared with 21% of those with the least pro-criminal attitudes. Changes in offenders' attitudes to re-offending over time appeared important for predicting re-offending; offenders whose attitudes improved over time were significantly less likely to re-offend than offenders whose attitudes stayed or became pro-criminal over time.

3.2.4 Alcohol and Drugs

In Havering 40% of offenders assessed by the National Probation Service in the 12-months to September 2015 had an identified alcohol need, with higher rates when considering violent crime (52%). As previously identified within section 3.2.1 the most risky age group of offenders was those aged 18-34, accounting for 60% of all offenders who committed an alcohol related offence – of which 82% were male. Whilst alcohol misuse is identified as a need 40% in offender assessments, alcohol may be more prevalent as a disinhibitor to offending (i.e. the offender committed the offence due to alcohol impairment, but does not have an alcohol misuse need). The Crime Survey for England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, 2014) found 49% of victims of violence believed the offender to have been under the influence of alcohol. This ranges from 38% for domestic violence to 69% for stranger violence. Section 3.1.6 provides details on victimisation levels where alcohol was a factor in violence.

Drug test data was used to determine the prevalence of drug use by offenders in Havering. The data referred to is from the Metropolitan Police NPSIS database (Drug Intervention Project), which records details of arrests which resulted in drug tests (all data used is for the period September 2014 to August 2015). Data is based on where an offender resides, rather than where their offence was committed, so that any useful data for services in Havering is reflective of potential clients residing here.

Between October 2014 and September 2015 there were 480 arrests of Havering residents which resulted in drug tests

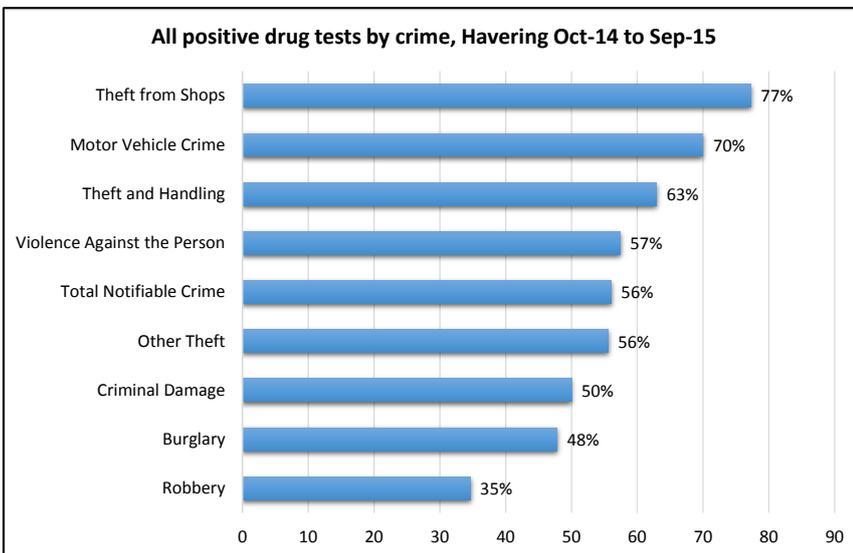


Figure 3.22 Positive test by crime, Havering MPS drug testing data Oct-14 to Sep-15

being administered, of which 269 yielded a positive result for either cocaine, opiates, or dual cocaine and opiate use. Additionally, there were 122 arrests of non-Havering residents, for crimes committed in Havering, of which 74 yielded a positive result for the aforementioned substances. Offenders travelling into Havering to commit crimes had higher rates of positive tests for cocaine than the average for Havering residents, these offences were predominantly crimes of violence within the night time economy.

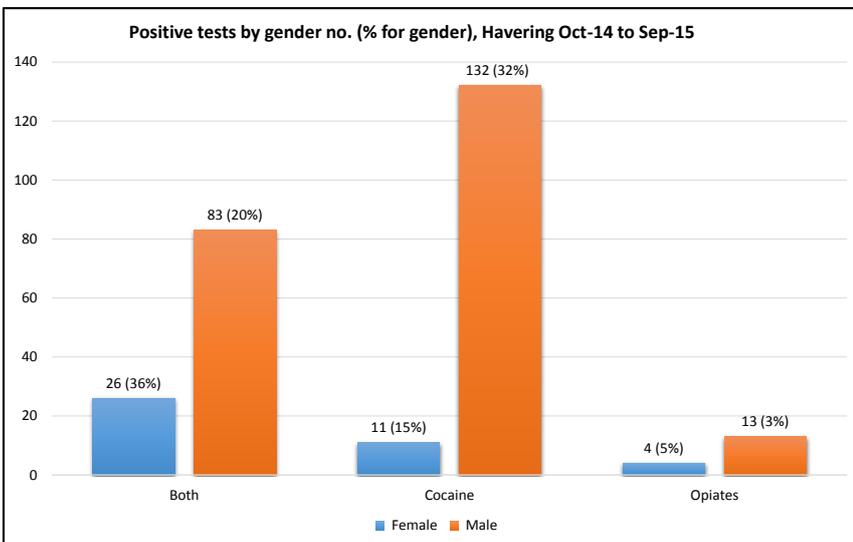


Figure 3.23 Positive test by gender, Havering MPS drug testing data Oct-14 to Sep-15

The proportion of offenders who tested positive for any substance was 56% for Havering residents, and 60% for offenders tested for crimes in Havering who did not reside here. Cocaine or cocaine derivatives (i.e. crack) were the most frequently found substance of tests in Havering, with 30% of those tested yielding positive results. The results were predominantly positive for powder cocaine use rather than crack-cocaine. Havering had the 3rd highest proportion of offenders testing positive for cocaine of all 32 London boroughs, with Bexley and Bromley being higher. For opiate use (4% testing positive) and dual opiate and cocaine use (23% testing positive), Havering was comparable to the London average. Overall, Havering had the 7th highest proportion of offenders testing positive for any substance, of all 32 London boroughs.

The proportion of positive tests differed significantly across offence types in Havering, as shown in Figure 3.22. For example, of all those offenders arrested for shoplifting offences, 77% tested positive for Class A substances. Other offences within the overall theft and handling category (63% overall) also had high positive test rates, including motor vehicle crime (70%). Robbery offenders were least likely to yield positive results (35%).

There were also differences in the drug which offenders were most likely to test positive for when looking at different categories of crime. For example, of those testing positive for violent crimes, 48% had used cocaine only, 6% had used both opiates and cocaine, and just 4% tested positive for opiates alone. For acquisitive crimes and theft (such as theft from vehicles and shoplifting), more than 40% of offenders tested positive for dual use of cocaine and opiates, 18% for cocaine only and 4% for opiates only.

Figure 3.23 shows that males accounted for 85% of all persons tested in Havering. Males and females in Havering were equally as likely to test positive for drugs. However, females were more likely than males to yield positive test results for dual cocaine and opiate use (36% compared to 20% for males). In contrast, males were more likely than females to yield positive test results for cocaine use only (32% compared to 15% for females).

Figure 3.24 shows the breakdown of volume of offenders who tested positive by age and type of substance. The bracketed figures show the percentage of total positive tests for each substance for that age group, for example, the 18-24 group had 44 offenders testing positive for cocaine use, which represents 29% of all tests for that age group.

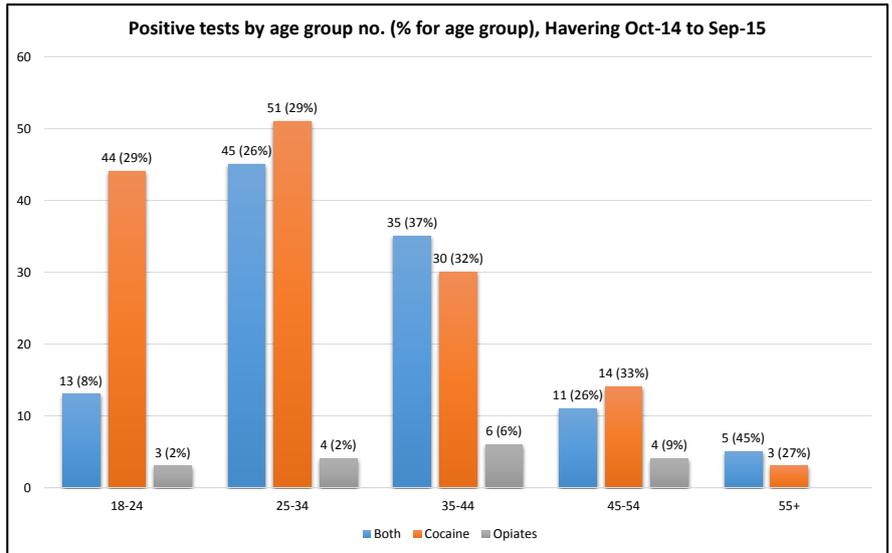
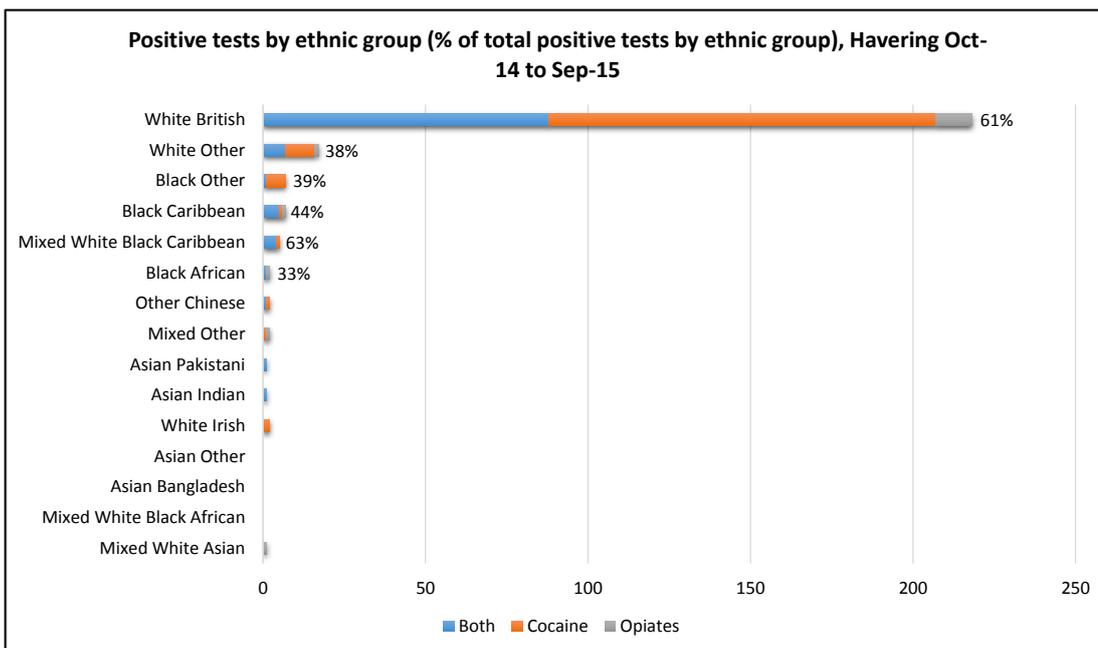


Figure 3.24 Positive test by age group, Havering MPS drug testing data Oct-14 to Sep-15

Dual use of cocaine and opiates is highest for the 25-34 (45) and 35-44 (35) age groups, whilst 35-44 offenders were most likely to test positive for dual use (37%). Between 27-33% of offenders in each age group from 18-55+ tested positive for cocaine use, the highest volume of which were the 25-34 (51) and 18-24 (44) age groups.



For opiate use only, less than 2% of offenders aged 18-34 yielded positive test results (7 individuals). This increased to 6% (6 individuals) for 35-44 year olds and 9% (4 individuals) for 45-54 year olds.

Figure 3.25 shows the volume of positive tests by substance for each

Figure 3.25 Positive test by ethnic group, Havering MPS drug testing data Oct-14 to Sep-15

ethnic group in Havering. The highest volume of positive tests were among White British (218), White Other (17), Black Other and Black Caribbean (7 each). For those groups whereby more than 5 tests were administered, Mixed White and Black Caribbean (63%, 5 of 8) and White British (61%, 218 of 358) were the most likely to test positive for drug use. Further analysis of differences by ethnicity was not completed due to the small volume of tests administered.

3.2.5 Known gangs or offending groups

Triangulation of police and open source information identified that there is just one group local to Havering which meets the definition of a street based gang (consists of at least 3 people and has one or more characteristics that enable its members to be identified by others as a group, with offending linked to serious violence, drug supply and exploitation), however, it should be noted that members of multiple gangs from other boroughs across London (including Barking & Dagenham, Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets) are residing within Havering. Furthermore, there are some smaller groups of young people who are involved in group offending identified within the borough who do not meet the defining criteria of street gangs based on their predominant types of offending (for example, nuisance and anti-social behaviour).

Table 3.11 provides an overview of the number of gangs and gang members identified in Havering which are included on the Metropolitan Police Trident Gangs Matrix.

Table 3.11 Gang Crime Information from the Trident Gang Matrix (30th September 2015) REDACTED

It is important to note that not all individuals linked to gangs are included on the Trident Gangs Matrix, the Matrix focusses on individuals within gangs who have been involved in the most serious violence. How the Gangs Matrix is used differs from borough to borough, some areas include all their known gang members and associates involved in offending with gangs, whereas others only focus on offenders linked to gangs with identifiable names and engaged in crimes of violence – this is the approach taken by police in Havering. This does not include members of gangs who are primarily involved in the supply and distribution of illicit drugs for example.

In Havering there are currently 88 individuals that are being monitored by the Serious Group Violence Panel, this has risen from 50 individuals when the last assessment was completed. This includes associates and members of Havering's local gang who are not on the Trident Gangs Matrix, their associates who are part of extended networks linked to the local drugs market, young people on the periphery of the group who have been repeat victims of violence to the local gang and/or have been used by the gang to conduct illegal activity (storing/transporting drugs or weapons).

In Havering, those identified as gang members or associates are entirely male, with 71% aged 15-18 and 27% aged 19 and over. In Havering those identified were predominantly Black or Black British (52%), White (30%) and Mixed White and Black (18%). All those identified had committed repeat offences, of ranging from 2 to in excess of 20 offences, with 63% having committed 4 or more crimes since their first conviction (over 550 combined offences). Gang members are involved in a wide range of offending, and those in Havering committed acquisitive crimes, violent crimes and drug offences with similar frequencies.

A breakdown of those 88 individuals currently being monitored is shown below:

- 77% are residing in Havering, those not resident in Havering are included due to their offending being cross-border and impacting on Havering.
- 57% are members (36%) or frequent associates (21%) of named gangs; with just less than two-thirds of these individuals being listed on the Trident Gangs Matrix.
- A further 36% are being monitored due to concerns raised by professionals due to associating/offending with identified gang members and associates. The remaining 6% are those who have been victims and/or who have been in conflicts with gang members and associates.
- Of those who have been identified as gang members or associates, 69% are linked to Havering's local gang and 31% are linked to other gangs across London, predominantly Barking & Dagenham, Tower Hamlets and Newham.
- Of those who are members or associates of gangs in boroughs outside Havering, a number of them have been involved in offending with local gang members and associates, almost entirely drug related offending (supply/dealing).

- Gang members and associates residing in Havering are managed by different agencies and panels within the borough. Of those currently being monitored 18% are managed by the Youth Offending Team, 5% by National Probation Service and CRC, 3% by the Integrated Offender Management team. The remaining 55% do not have a lead agency responsible for their offender management.
- All individuals are however frequently monitored and escalated to the Serious Group Violence Panel when coming to notice for crime. However, unless they are charged/convicted of an offence (detection rates are low), they do not fall within the remit of offender management services (YOS, NPS, CRC) and would not meet the required threshold for IOM. Furthermore, Havering Metropolitan Police do not receive a dedicated resource from Trident to manage those offenders on the Gangs Matrix.

3.2.6 Reoffending

The most recent data available for Havering is for the period covering October 2012 to September 2013. Figure 3.26 and 3.27 show the rate of adult offenders per 1,000 population and the % who reoffend, for the October to September rolling 12-month periods from 2008/09 to 2012/13. Figure 3.26 shows that the rate of adult offenders in Havering has remained stable during this period in contrast to annual declines in the overall London rate, however, it should be noted that the rate of adult offenders in Havering is consistently lower than average. Figure 3.27 shows the reoffending rate, which has remained stable in London but has risen marginally in Havering each year since 2009/10.

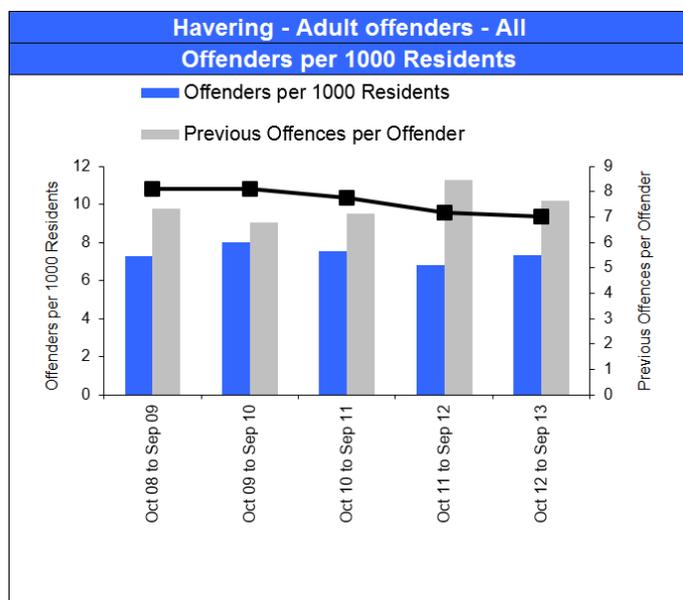


Figure 3.26 Adult offenders per 1,000 residents in Havering

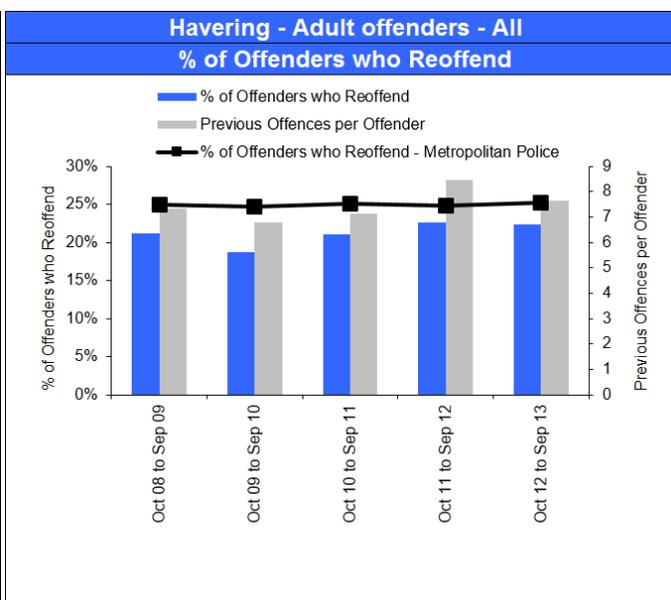


Figure 3.27 % of adult reoffenders in Havering

In Oct-12 to Sep-13 there were 1,799 adult offenders charged in Havering (7.3 per 1,000 residents), of which 22.4% reoffended (403 reoffenders and 1,132 reoffences). Reoffending rates for adults varied by offence type and were notably higher for victim based crimes (33.2% reoffend), including robbery (41.2% reoffend) and theft (36.9%).

Figures 3.28 and 3.29 shows the rate of youth offenders per 1,000 population and the % who reoffend, for the October to September rolling 12-month periods from 2008/09 to 2012/13. Figure 3.28 shows that the rate of youth offenders in Havering and London has decreased rapidly each year between 2008/09 and 2012/13 (halved during this period). This is likely to continue with declining use of custody for less serious offences. The changing cohort includes the more recidivist young offenders and there has been a subsequent rise in reoffending rates for both Havering and London during.

In Oct-12 to Sep-13 there were 150 young offenders charged in Havering (0.6 per 1,000 residents), of which 44.7% reoffended (67 reoffenders and 171 reoffences). Reoffending rates for young people varied by offence type and were notably higher for victim based crimes (53.4% reoffend), including robbery (66.7% reoffend) and theft (66.7% reoffend). Reoffending rates were significantly below average for those who had committed crimes of personal violence (15.4% reoffend).

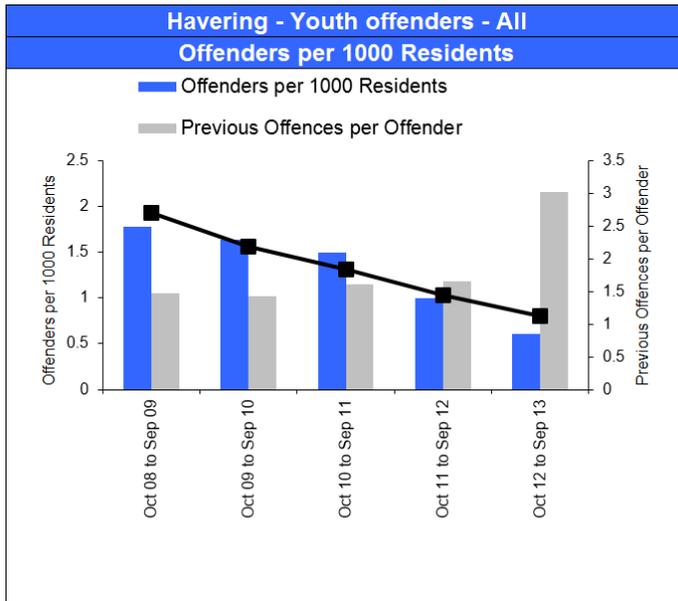


Figure 3.28 Youth offenders per 1,000 residents in Havering

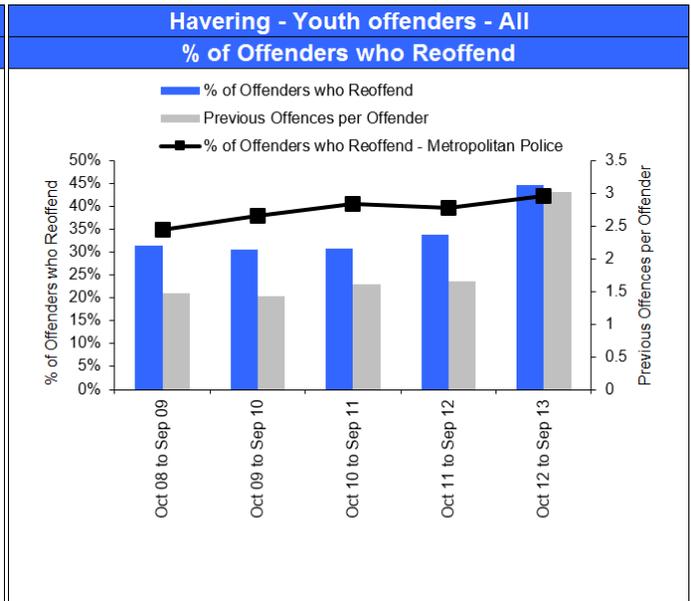


Figure 3.29 % of youth reoffenders in Havering

3.2.7 Detections and outcomes

Just over 1 in 5 crimes recorded in Havering result in a Sanctioned Detection. Detection rates are higher for violence (27%, rising to 34% for domestic violence) but significantly lower for acquisitive crimes such as burglary (9%) and theft and handling (13%). Sexual offences (14%) and child sexual exploitation (7%) sanctioned detections rates were also significantly lower than the average for all notifiable crime. National data for 2014/15 found that 31% of crimes resulted in sanctioned detections, 20% did not proceed (i.e. not in public interest or evidential difficulties) and 49% of crimes did not have an identified suspect (Crime Outcomes in England and Wales 2014/15, Home Office). Data for the Metropolitan Police is not readily available.

Of those which were counted as sanctioned detections, almost two-thirds (60%) resulted in a charge or summons, 15% resulted in cautions, 5% resulted in cannabis warnings, 4% resulted in penalty notices for disorder and the remainder fall within other (not stated) outcome categories. In effect, 11% of crimes recorded nationally result in an offender being charged, not all of whom will be found guilty, successful prosecution rates vary by category of crime. Detailed court statistics are no longer readily available by court / area / crime type from the Crown Prosecution Service, however, conviction rates for Domestic Violence, Rape and Hate Crime are published annually at a force level.

The London region consistently has lower conviction rates than average when compared to other police force areas. In 2014/15, London also has the worst rate of successful prosecutions for domestic violence (66% compared to 75% nationally – although Havering exceeds both with 81%) and in the lowest 20% for rape (49% compared to 60% nationally). Successful prosecution rates for hate crimes were more in line with the national average (82% compared to 85%).

3.3 Places and locations

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

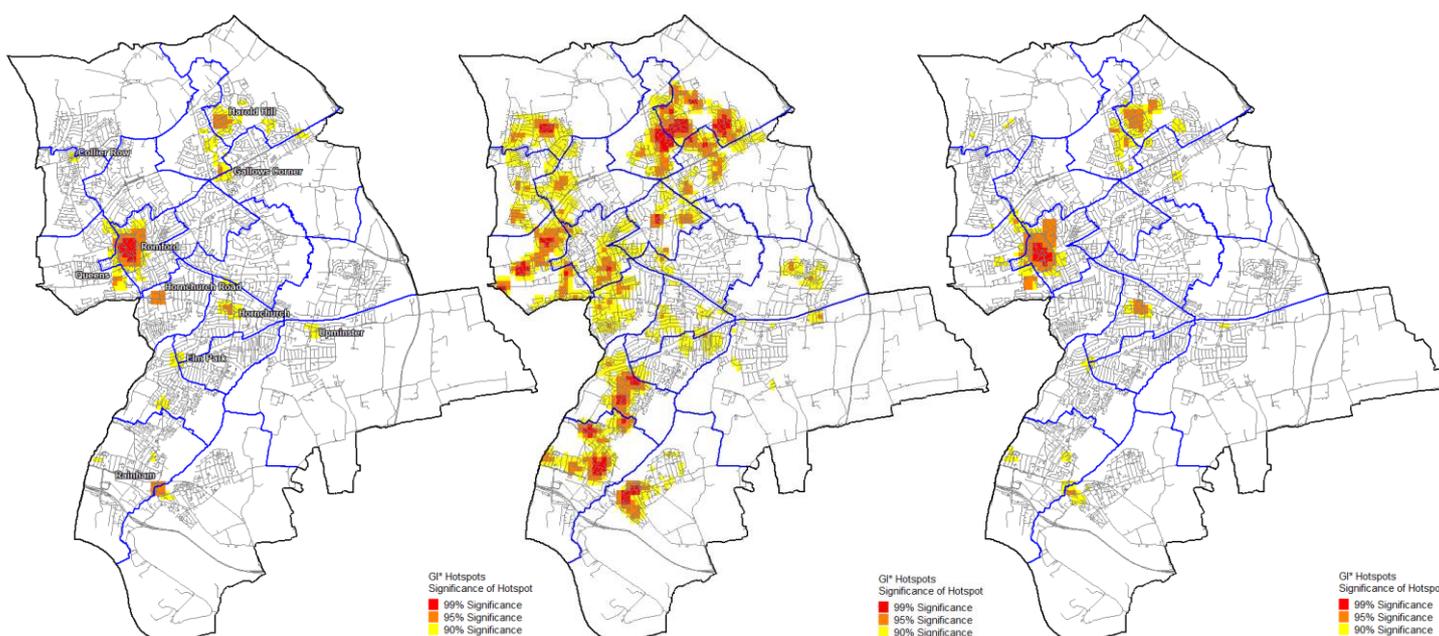
3.3.1 Recorded crime

The maps below show hotspots for total recorded crime, household crime, all motor vehicle crime and personal crime (violence, sexual and robbery offences) in Havering. There were 15,845 offences recorded in the 12-months to September 2015, the highest concentrations were located in areas of the highest pedestrian and vehicular traffic, such as transport hubs and business districts (Map 1). Around a third of all crime in Havering occurs in business districts, transport hubs, shopping and retail areas.

There were almost 4,500 household crimes in Havering (burglary, criminal damage and vehicle crimes at home addresses). Hotspots were more widespread across the borough, with highly concentrated pockets of offending in Heaton and Gooshays to the north, Elm Park, South Hornchurch and Rainham & Wennington to the south, and Brooklands ward in the centre of the borough – see Map 2.

There were over 5,200 personal crimes (robbery, violence and sexual offences). These were highly concentrated within town centre and retail areas. The most concentrated hotspots are Romford Town Centre, which accounts for more than half of robbery and sexual offences in Havering, 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 3,189 offences in the previous 12-months (20% of all crime in Havering). It is also worth noting that Romford Town ward has the 15th highest crime rate of all wards London wide, ranking as high as 7th for violence with injury and within the top 20 for business crime and sexual offences. Gooshays ward ranks within the worst 20% of London wards by rate of crime for a number of offence categories - Violence, Sexual Offences, Burglary and Criminal Damage. Burglary Dwelling is the only offence category in Havering where more than three wards rank within the worst 20% of all London wards (five wards - Brooklands, Gooshays, Hylands, Squirrel’s Heath, Upminster; there are four wards falling marginally outside of the worst 20% for Burglary Dwelling, they are Pettits, Harold Wood, Cranham and South Hornchurch).

Table 3.12 Top 10 Wards, by volume, for selected areas of crime in Havering, 12-months to Oct-15 (Metropolitan Police ward data)									
Violent Crime		Burglary		Motor Vehicle Crime		Other Theft & Handling		Total Notifiable	
Romford Town	1,144	Brooklands	164	Romford Town	173	Romford Town	1,195	Romford Town	3,189
Gooshays	556	Romford Town	162	South Hornchurch	171	St. Andrews	282	Gooshays	1,360
Brooklands	500	South Hornchurch	153	Brooklands	170	Hylands	236	Brooklands	1,265
South Hornchurch	329	Gooshays	142	Harold Wood	155	Gooshays	231	South Hornchurch	965
Heaton	319	Upminster	136	Rainham & Wennington	152	Rainham & Wennington	210	Rainham & Wennington	880
St. Andrews	276	Squirrel's Heath	133	Gooshays	151	Brooklands	205	Harold Wood	859
Harold Wood	268	Rainham & Wennington	120	Mawneys	122	Upminster	202	St. Andrews	836
Rainham & Wennington	267	Harold Wood	116	Hylands	114	Harold Wood	185	Heaton	820
Havering Park	250	Hylands	113	Pettits	98	Heaton	143	Hylands	705
Mawneys	222	Cranham	101	Squirrel's Heath	96	South Hornchurch	129	Mawneys	652

Figure 3.30 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 Sunday is notably lower than Monday to Saturday. Personal crime (predominantly violence) rises on Fridays and over the weekend, whilst all other types of crime have a similar trend to household offences but with smaller inclines on market days (Wednesday, Friday and Saturday). The differences in time of offending are more distinctive, notably 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.

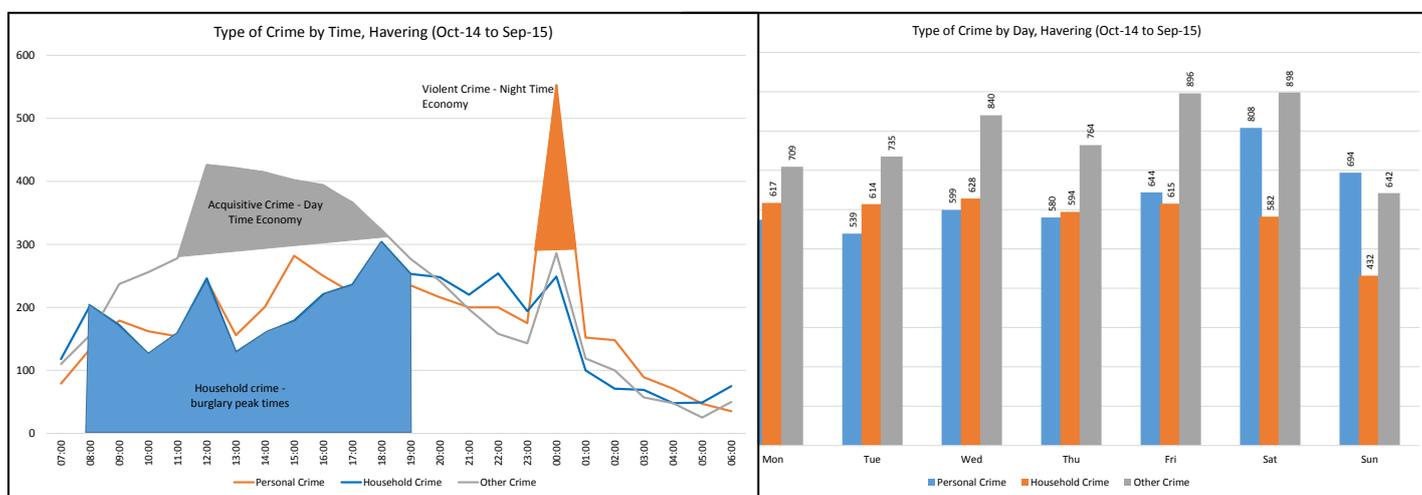


Figure 3.30 Time and day temporal charts of crime in Havering

3.3.2 Incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

The largest volume of ASB incidents, from available data, in Havering are reported to the Metropolitan Police (91%), however, it should be noted that incident records recorded by the London Borough of Havering are not counted. For example, calls made to community safety and the community safety ASB officer, Homes in Havering ASB officers, registered social landlords and environmental ASB complaints that deal with issues such as flytipping, graffiti, and noise nuisance and abandoned or nuisance vehicles (Street Care), are not included.

Figure 3.31 right provides a breakdown of all ASB calls made in Havering and how they were categorised in the 12-month rolling period to September 2015. Most incidents are recorded as 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' (26%), an ambiguous category covering a range of behaviours, predominantly groups causing noise and making complainants feel intimidated. Neighbour Nuisance (18%), Vehicle Nuisance (11%) and Noise (8%) follow. More serious ASB such as harassment and threatening behaviour (6%), drug dealing (5%) and prostitution (less than 1%) have much lower volumes of complaints.

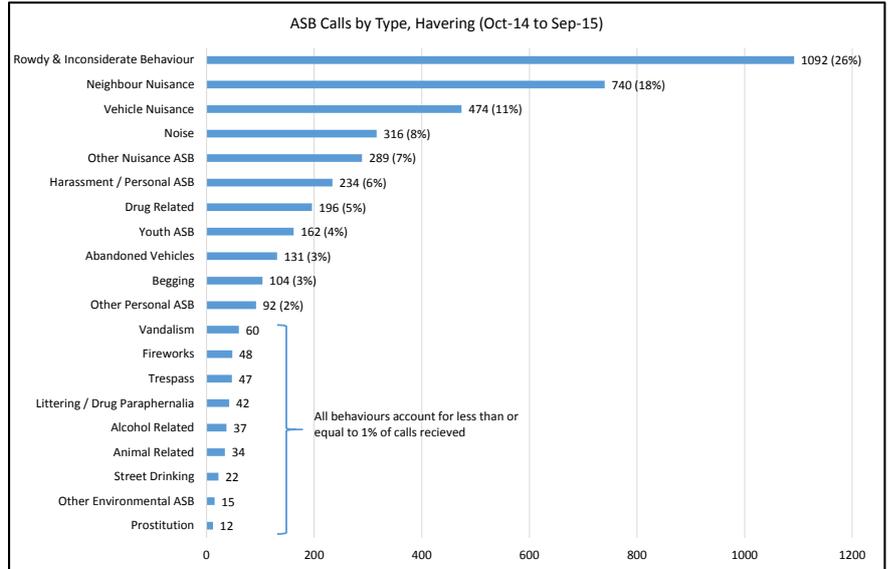


Figure 3.31 Breakdown of ASB calls by incident type

Map 4 shows a thematic breakdown of ASB calls by ward in Havering, which ranges from 610 calls in Romford Town (15% of borough total) to just 98 in Upminster (less than 3%). Romford Town, Gooshays and Brooklands account for a third of all ASB calls received and feature highly for a range of different issues. Those wards which suffer higher than average calls for specific problems are labelled on Map 4.

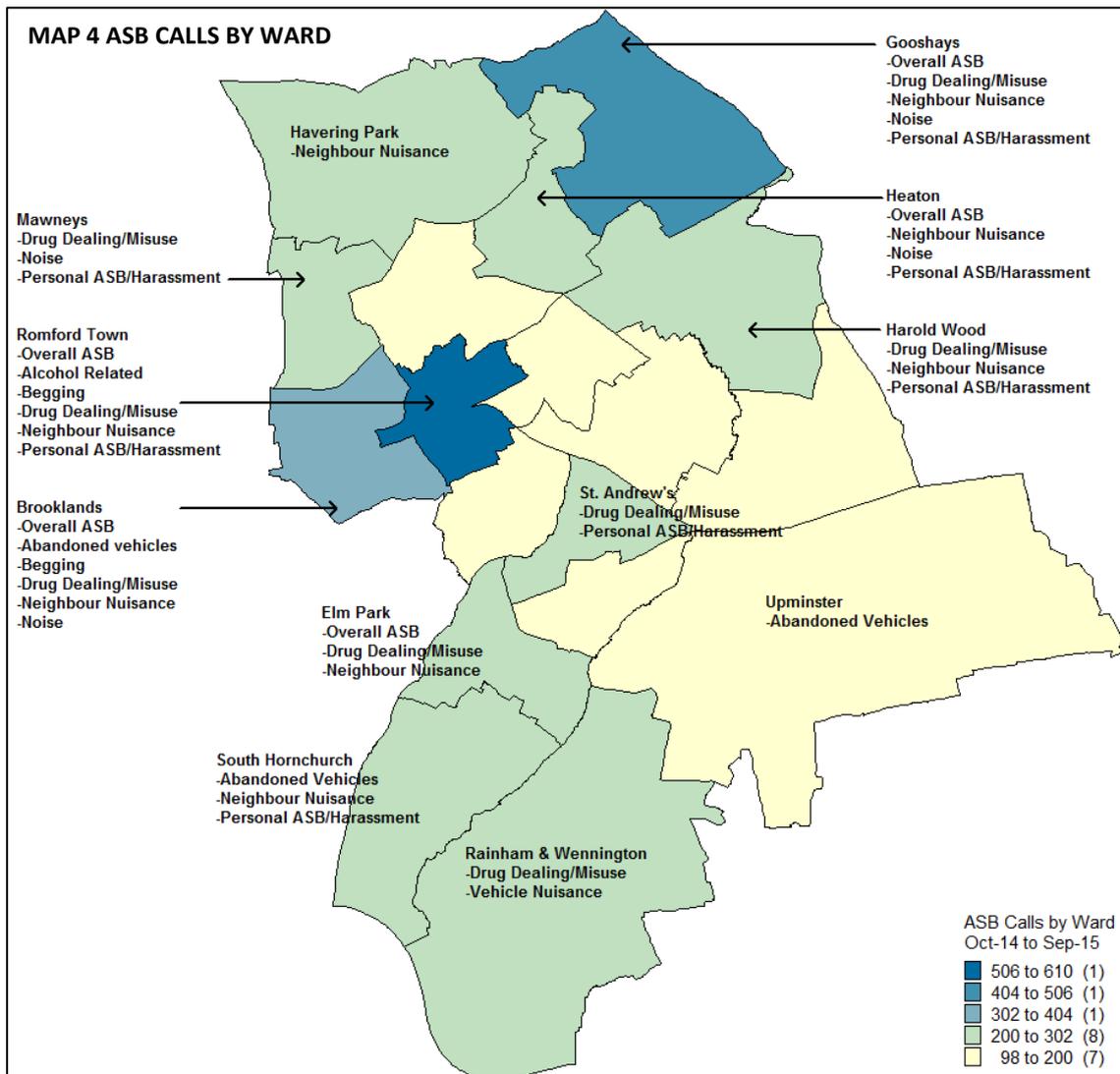


Figure 3.32 shows the temporal pattern of ASB in Havering, with volume of incidents by day (below left) and time (below right). Nuisance ASB, such as noise and rowdy behaviour, occurs at the highest volume throughout the week (400-450 incidents) with a notable increase (600-650) on weekends. The daily variation of Personal ASB, such as harassment and neighbour disputes, has the reverse trend with incidents being highest (70-100) during the week and falling marginally (60-65) on weekends. The peak hours for ASB Nuisance are from 4pm to 1am, with notable spikes relating to after school hours and the night time economy. ASB Personal occurs predominantly during the day, from 10am to 5pm, this is dominated by disputes between neighbours.

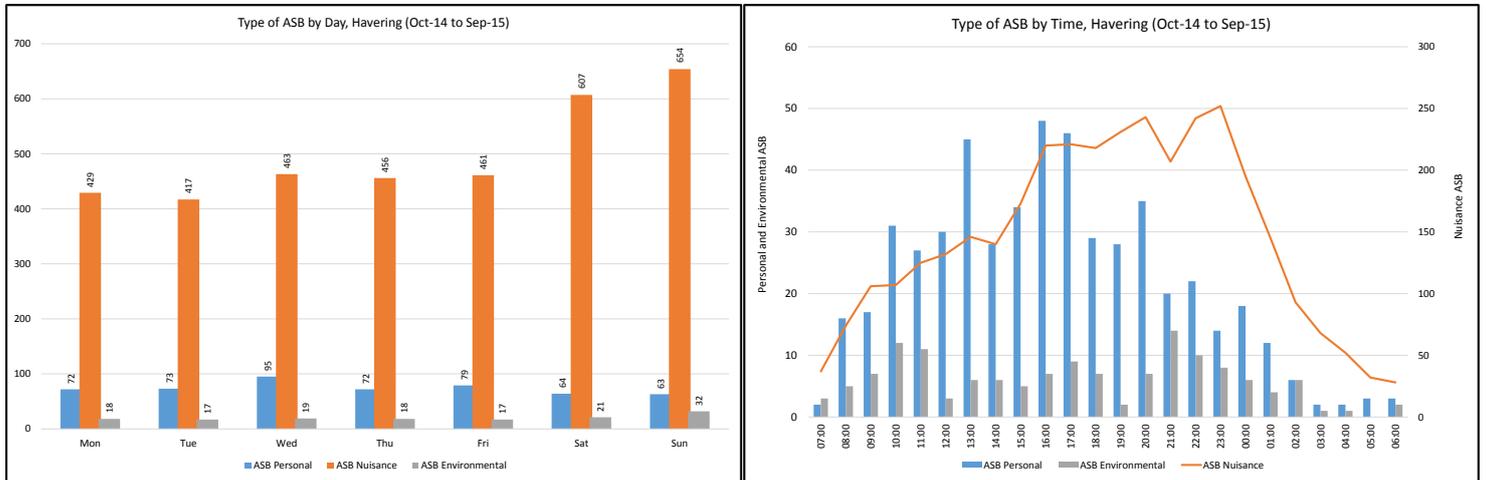
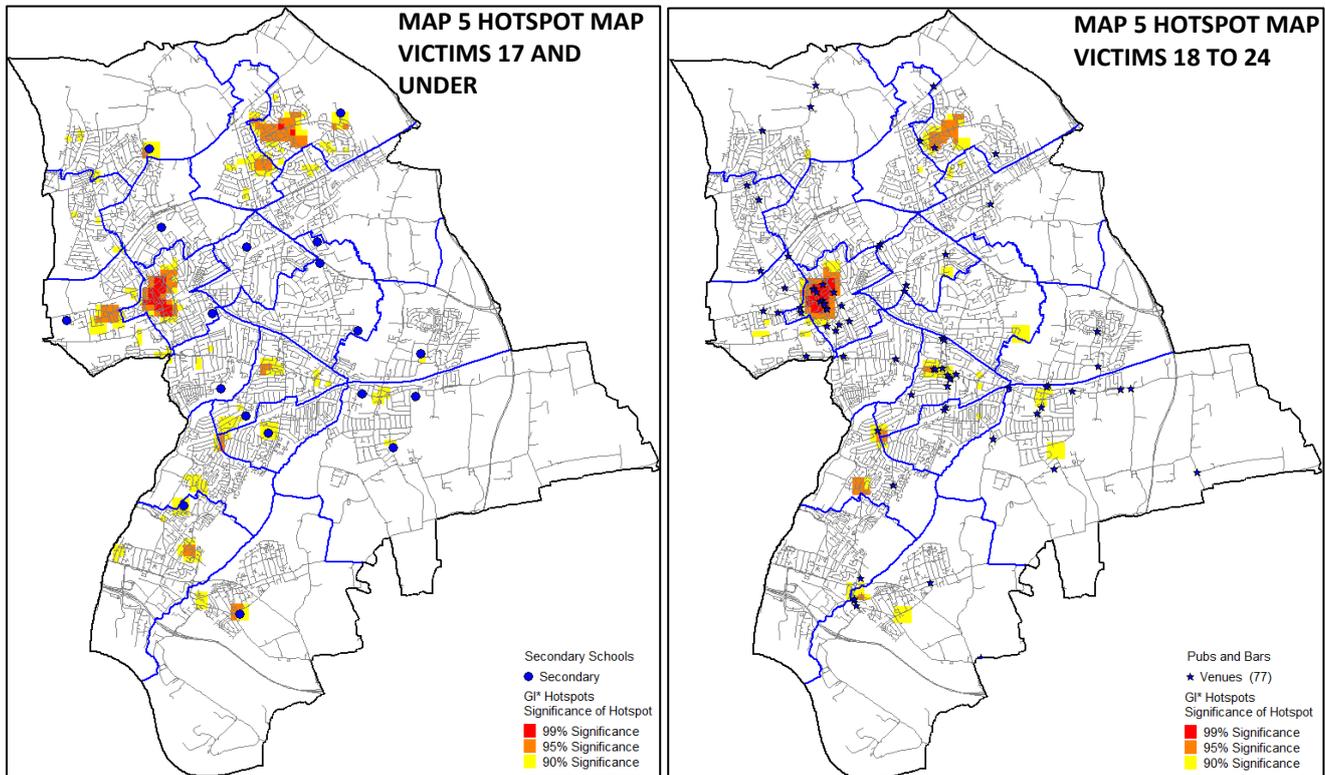


Figure 3.32 Time and day temporal charts of ASB in Havering

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 2015. 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 showing the victims aged 17 and under includes the distribution of secondary schools within Havering. There is limited correlation between schools and victimisation hotspots overall, however, there are small hotspots located at Bower Park, Drapers, Albany, Abbs Cross, Brittons and Chafford. Most youth victimisation reported occurs within Romford Town Centre, Brooklands ward (including Cottons Park) and Gooshays ward (Harold Hill, Central Park). Map 6 showing the victims aged 18 to 24 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 Hornchurch Town Centre, Elm Park Broadway, Rainham and Upminster.

Whilst the 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 3.33 shows the time pattern for youth victims and suspects and 18-24 victims and suspects. For those aged 17 and under, victims and suspects, most offending occurs between midday and 9pm with an acute spike in the after school hours 3pm to 5pm. Volumes of offences suffered and perpetrated by those aged 18-24 are high for elongated hours, from midday to 2am, with a significant spike between 11pm and 1am coinciding with the night time economy.

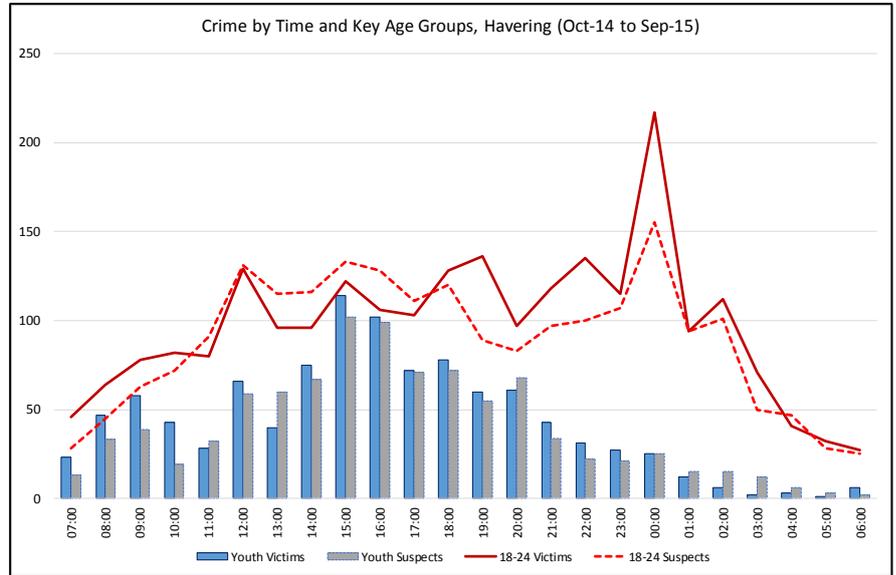
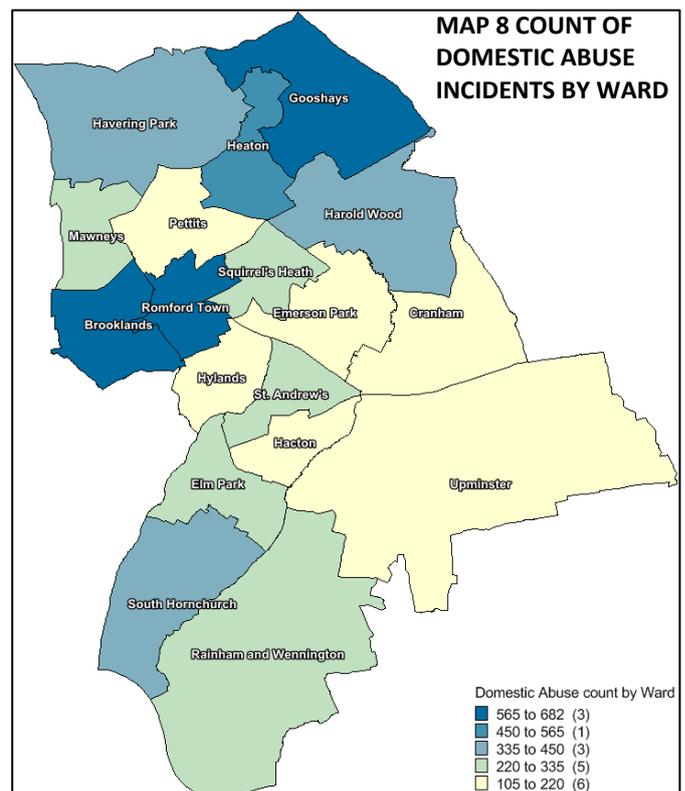
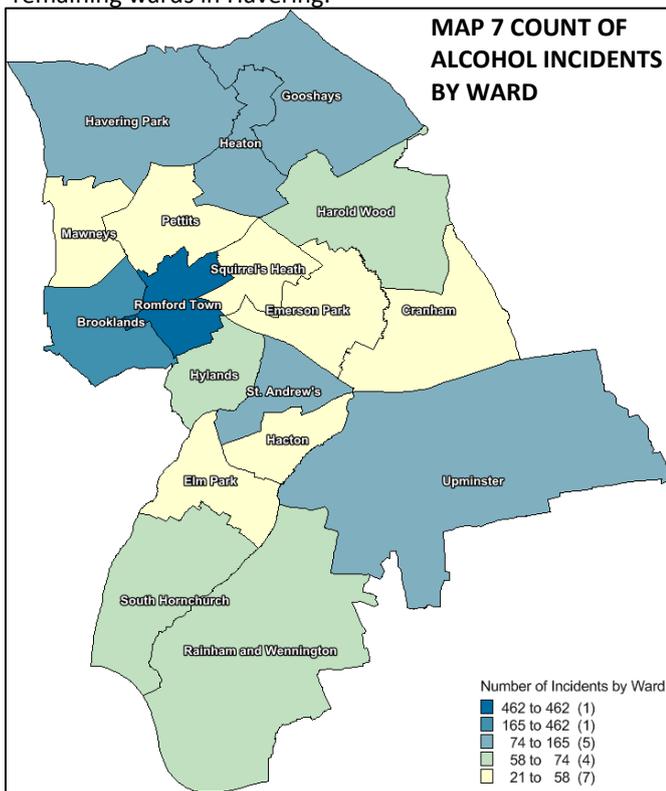


Figure 3.33 Time of offending for victims aged suspect 0-17 and 18-24

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 October 2015. Map 7 shows that most alcohol incidents are located in Romford Town (462 incidents, 29% of total) and Brooklands (165 incidents, 11% of total), reflecting the location of most night time alcohol venues in Havering. The volume of incidents was significantly lower for the remaining wards in Havering.



Map 8 shows the distribution of domestic abuse incidents. There are significant variations in the volumes recorded across different wards, with the highest wards Romford Town (682 incidents, 11% of total), Gooshays (675 incidents, 11% of total) and Brooklands (639 incidents, 11% of total) containing six times more reports than the lowest volume wards of Cranham, Hacton and Upminster (338 incidents combined, 6% of total).

Map 9 shows the distribution of hate crimes, for which more than one in four was recorded as taking place in Romford Town ward (81 crimes, 26% of total) – this is more than the lowest 10 wards in Havering combined. Neighbouring Brooklands ward and Gooshays in the north east of Havering also had disproportionately higher volumes of offences (33 incidents each, 10% of total each).

Map 10 shows the distribution of serious youth violence victims, this again was disproportionately recorded as occurring in Romford Town ward (50 victims, 25% of total). During the last 12-months Romford Town ward had more serious youth violence victims on record than any other ward in the East London policing area, which includes Newham, Waltham Forest and Tower Hamlets.

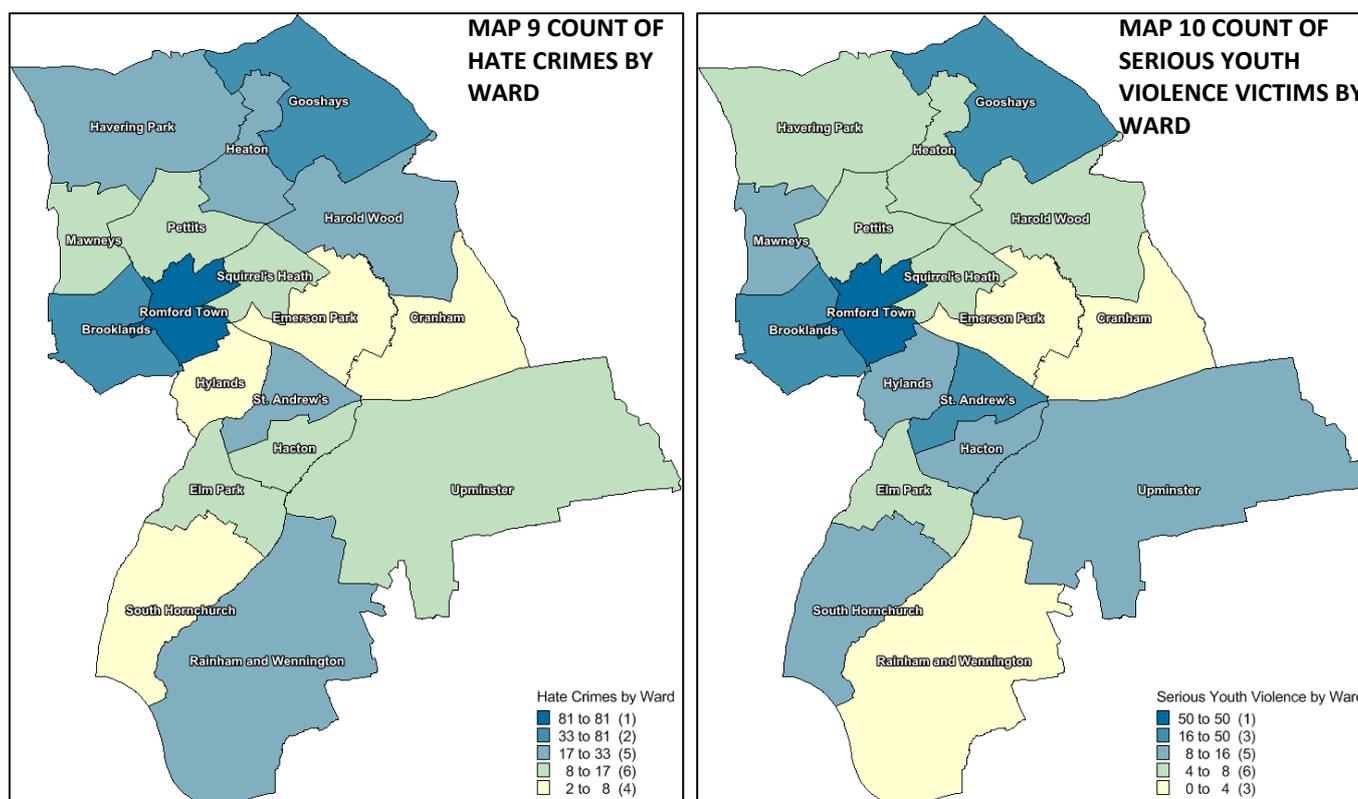


Figure 3.34 provides a temporal breakdown of alcohol, domestic, hate and serious youth violence offending in Havering during the previous 12-months. Of these specific groups, domestic abuse contains the most significant volume of victims (6,061), followed by alcohol (1,569), hate crime (315) and serious youth violence (197). 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 aforementioned.

In terms of day of offending, domestic abuse reports run at over 480 (9 per day) for weekdays and over 600 (12 per day) at weekends. The same pattern is observed for alcohol incidents, which average 112 for each weekday (2 per day) and increase to 250 per weekend day (5 per day). There is no discernible pattern in terms of day of offending for hate crimes and serious youth violence in Havering. In the last 12-months most hate crimes occurred on a Thursday (42) and least on a Sunday (31), whereas for serious youth violence most crimes occurred on a Wednesday (24) and least on a Thursday (11).

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-1am). Alcohol related incidents were concentrated between 7pm and 3am in Havering, with a spike

around 11pm and 3am. Hate crimes occurred more frequently during the day time, with 9am to 6pm being when most reported crimes took place, whereas for serious youth violence midday to 6pm (which includes immediate after school hours) was when most reported crimes took place.

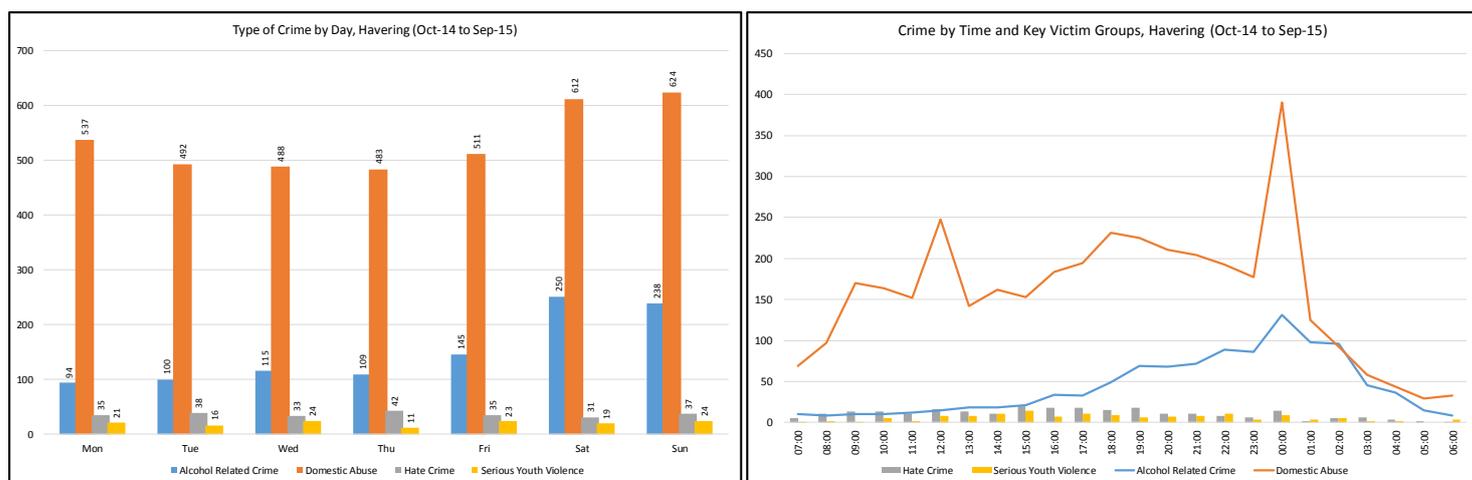


Figure 3.34 Time and day temporal charts of crime, specific victim groups, in Havering

3.3.4 Offenders known to police

There were 2,391 people accused (charged with an offence) of committing 2,913 offences in Havering in the 12-months to September 2015. Of the 316 persons who committed two or more offences within the 12-months, four people committed 10 or more offences (50 offences in total, all Redbridge residents), 17 people committed between five and nine offences (99 offences in total, including one Newham and three Barking & Dagenham residents), and 78 people committed between three and four offences (255 offences in total, 59 of 78 offenders were Havering residents). There were 99 offenders who committed three or more crimes within the previous 12-months, of which 72 were resident in Havering.

There is significant cross-border movement of offenders both into and out of Havering. In the previous 12-months there were 927 offences (39% 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 566 offences in other boroughs. Table 3.12 and Table 3.13 show the volume of offences exported and imported during the previous 12-months. Table 3.12 showing exported offences reveals that cross-border offenders from Havering were most likely to have been accused of drugs (202) and violent (178) crimes outside of Havering. Havering offenders contributed to 155 crimes (with known offender) in Barking & Dagenham, followed by 83 in Redbridge and 73 in Newham.

Borough	Acquisitive Crime	Drugs Offences	Violent Crime	Other	Total Notifiable Offences
	Number of offences				
Barking & Dagenham offenders	33	58	46	18	155
Redbridge offenders	16	31	32	4	83
Newham offenders	20	28	20	5	73
Tower Hamlets offenders	5	11	18	4	38
Outside Force* offenders	10	34	11	5	60
Other London Borough offenders	45	40	51	21	157
Total	129	202	178	57	566

*This only represents those offences which have been reported to the Metropolitan Police and transferred out to other forces when they have occurred out of jurisdiction. The actual number of offences committed outside of London is likely to be much greater, particularly in boroughs where we know our offenders frequent, such as Brentwood, Thurrock, Basildon and other areas of Essex.

Table 3.13 shows the volume of offences committed in Havering, broken down by where the offender resided at the time of offence. Overall 61% of all crime committed in Havering, with an accused, was carried out by persons residing within the borough. This was higher for violent crime (71%) but significantly lower for acquisitive crime (burglary, robbery and vehicle crime – 44%). Those who travel to Havering to commit crime are predominantly from surrounding boroughs in London (Barking & Dagenham, Redbridge and Newham) and Essex (Basildon, Brentwood, Epping and Thurrock). Havering imports

more offences from persons outside Havering than any other borough within the east policing area of London, with Redbridge being a close second.

Borough	Acquisitive Crime	Drugs Offences	Violent Crime	Other	Total Notifiable Offences
	Number of offences				
Havering offenders	293	285	680	160	1,420
Barking & Dagenham offenders	108	71	100	27	307
Outside Force offenders	67	46	64	21	198
Redbridge offenders	85	17	35	12	149
Newham offenders	43	26	27	8	104
Other London Borough offenders	65	29	46	28	169
Total	661	474	952	256	2,347
Total imported	368	189	272	96	927
% committed by Havering offenders	44%	60%	71%	63%	61%
% committed by non-Havering offenders	56%	40%	29%	38%	39%

Map 11 shows the hotspots of where offenders in Havering reside, based on offender addresses of all those accused of crime in the previous 12-months. The highest volume and concentration of offenders is Gooshays ward in the north east of Havering (216 offenders). Other concentrated locations of offenders can be found in Havering Park, Heaton, Romford Town and Brooklands, Elm Park and Rainham & Wennington.

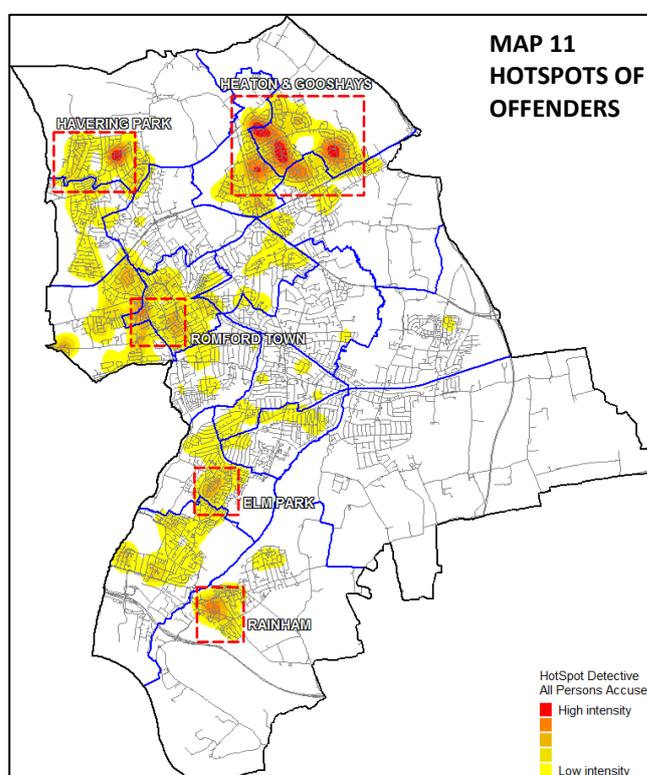
There were concentrations of different offenders across the borough, rather than equal distributions. For example, Havering Park and Gooshays ward combined contained 46% of all persons arrested and charged with burglary offences. Neighbouring wards of Heaton and Gooshays contained 35% of all persons arrested and charged with robbery offences.

Whilst there the map highlights hotspot concentrations 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 in Havering is 1 mile, although ranges by crime type. Burglary offenders travel on average 2 miles from their home address to commit offences in Havering (i.e. an offender in Harold Hill may cover Heaton, Gooshays, Harold Wood and Squirrel's Heath wards at this distance), ranging from 0.5 miles to 3.7 miles. The average for robbery offenders was 1.3 miles, ranging from 0.1 to 4.4 miles. The average for violence against the person offences was 0.7 miles, rising to 1.5 miles when domestic violence offences were discounted.

3.3.5 Offenders in treatment

The following maps show the volume of offenders being managed by agencies in Havering, including Probation CRC (Probation NPS currently unavailable), Integrated Offender Management Panel (IOM), Serious Group Violence Panel (SGV) and Youth Offending Service aged offenders. Those clients mapped are where permanent addresses are available (excluding those who are homeless or of no fixed abode). Across Havering there are 140 offenders managed by the community safety partnership (IOM and SGV), 288 clients were managed by Probation CRC and 142 accused were aged 17 and under (Youth Offending Service age group). Offenders undergoing drug interventions are represented across all aforementioned areas, although predominantly represented within Probation CRC, Probation NPS and IOM cohorts.

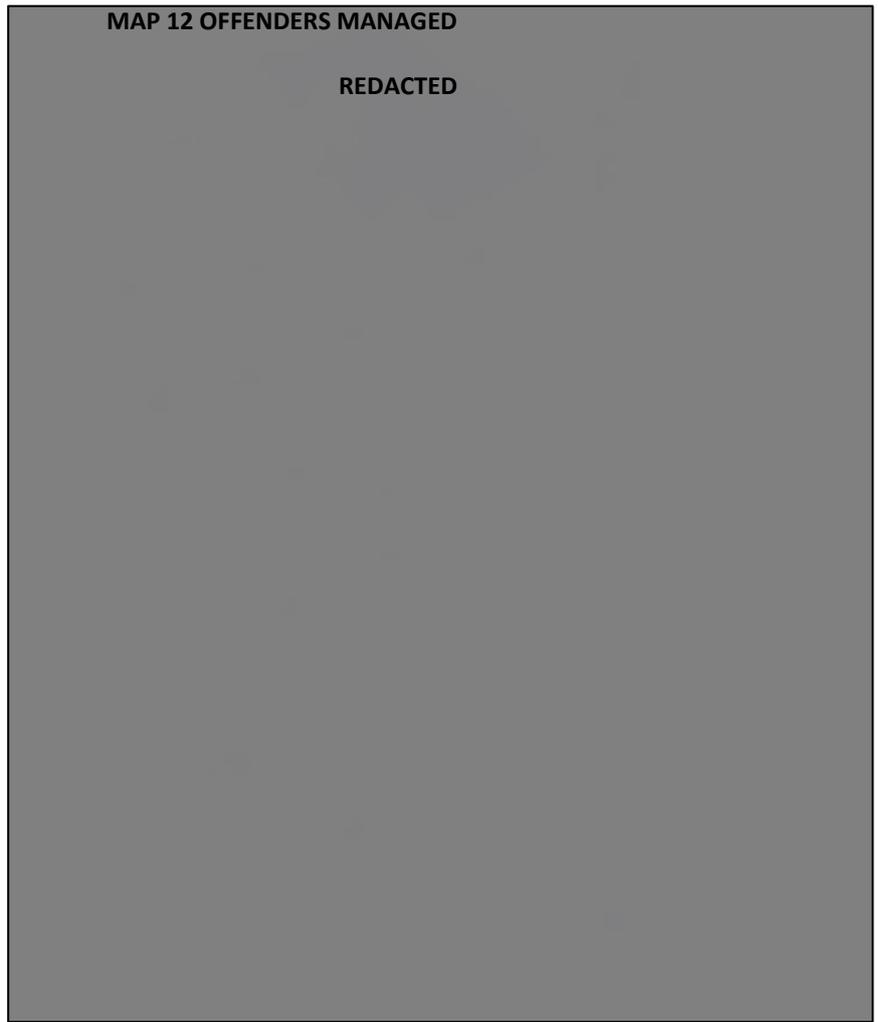


Map 12 provides an overview of where managed offenders in Havering are located. The thematic shading shows the total volume of offenders accused of crimes by ward (previously shown in hotspot form in Map 11), with Gooshays, Brooklands and Romford Town having the most offenders. These wards are followed by Havering Park, Heaton, South Hornchurch and Rainham & Wennington.

These areas unsurprisingly also had the highest number of offenders being managed. Gooshays (77), Brooklands (53), Heaton (49), South Hornchurch (43), Havering Park (39), Harold Wood (38), Romford Town (36) and Rainham & Wennington (32) had the most managed offenders.

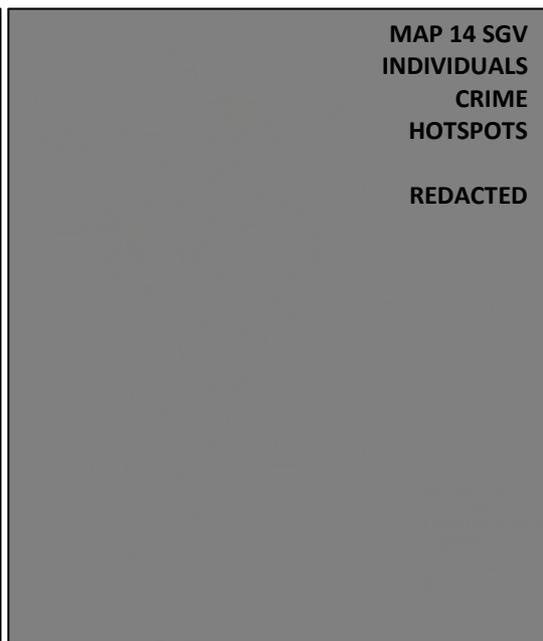
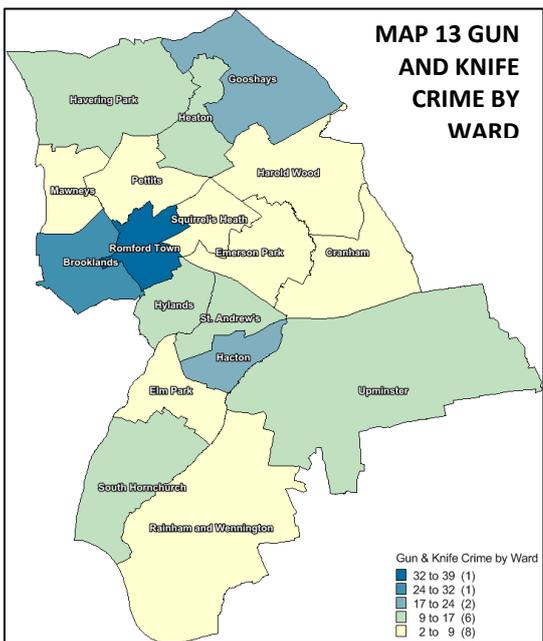
The bar charts show the volume of offenders who were managed by IOM, SGV, YOS and Probation in the last 12-months.

Gooshays had the highest volumes managed by the Youth Offending Service and Probation services. The Serious Group Violence cohort were predominantly resident in Brooklands, Romford Town and South Hornchurch wards.



3.3.6 Gangs and serious violence

Map 13 and Map 14 show the volume of gang and serious violence in Havering. Map 13 shows the total volume of gun and knife enabled offences by ward. The highest volumes are represented by darker shades of blue – Romford Town (39) and Brooklands (27) contain the most offences. Map 14 shows the location of persons of interest to the Serious Group Violence Panel and hotspots of where their offences take place. The hotspots contain 120 offences from the previous 12-months (mainly violence and drugs).



4. Priorities

4.1 Suggested strategic priorities

Based on the strategic analysis, the crime and anti-social behaviour priorities that have been identified are set out below.

Proposed Priorities	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims – we want to reduce the number of victims and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour <i>FOCUS ON DOMESTIC ABUSE, CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ASB</i> • Support the most prolific and/or high harm offenders – 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 <i>FOCUS ON ALCOHOL HARM, DRUG MISUSE AND REOFFENDING</i> • Create safer locations – we want to reduce the volume of crime in areas which are disproportionately affected. <i>FOCUS ON TOWN CENTRES AND BURGLARY HOTSPOTS</i> • Community Engagement and Public Confidence - 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. <i>FOCUS ON COMMUNICATIONS AND PREVENT</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure people are free from crime, disorder and substance misuse • To ensure residents are free from harm • To support people to become active citizens • To create a safe environment • To create a supportive family environment • To create cohesive communities
Cross-cutting themes throughout the analysis that the strategic priorities consider	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of agencies and resources best suited to respond and deliver improvements to community safety • Responses that include short, medium and long term solutions and more importantly sustainable solutions that can maintain improvements and reductions over time • A balanced consideration between enforcement, prevention, risk-reduction and reassurance methods • Each problem requires consideration of how responses can better control offenders, improve guardianship, and improve the management of place 	

4.2 Recommendations

- To agree on the strategic priorities for Havering
- A stronger 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 can be used to update the current Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan, which is due to expire in March 2017. The next refresh of the London regional strategy is expected to be available by October 2016.

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.

Appendix

Appendix A – Data Sources and Performance Data

Data	Type	Source
Deaths related to drug poisoning	Performance Data	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-406863
Female Genital Mutilation Experimental Dataset	Performance Data	http://www.hscic.gov.uk/article/2021/Website-Search?q=FGM&go=Go&area=both
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime London Borough Dashboards	Performance Data	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research
National Crime Agency, Trafficking data	Performance Data	http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/399-nca-strategic-assessment-the-nature-and-scale-of-human-trafficking-in-2013/file
Official Crime Data	Performance Data	Login Required https://iquanta.projectfusion.com/share/
Sanctioned Detection Data	Performance Data	http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/percentage-detected-and-sanctioned-offences-borough/resource/18c768d1-998c-4e33-ad80-9a499b1f8f2c
British Transport Police	Record Level Data	Login Required https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/
CRC and Probation Assessments	Record Level Data	Login Required https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/
London Ambulance Service	Record Level Data	Login Required https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/
London Fire Brigade	Record Level Data	Login Required https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/
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 https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/
BHRUT Hospital Episode Statistics, assaults	Victim Data	BHRUT internal data
British Retail Consortium, Business Crime Survey	Victim Data	https://www.businesscrime.org.uk/assets/files/Documents/Imported/BRC-retail-crime-survey-2013.pdf
Crime Survey for England & Wales	Victim Data	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales#tab-data-tables
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 NSPIS data, drug cozart testing data	Offender Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Metropolitan Police Trident Gangs Matrix	Offender Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
PNC Reoffending Tool	Reoffending Data	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-reduce-reoffending-by-children-and-young-people
Proven Reoffending Data	Reoffending Data	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics
Metropolitan Police Ward Data	Location Data	http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm

Appendix B – Ward Crime Data

Metropolitan Police ward crime data and rates per 1,000 for all wards: <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/crime-rates-metropolitan-police-area-ward>