

Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership

## **Strategic Assessment 2013**

Signed off by CSP in February 2014

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## Introduction

### Aims and objectives

The Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership (partnership) is required to produce an annual Strategic Assessment by the Crime & Disorder (Formulation & Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007<sup>1</sup>. The regulations state that a strategic assessment needs to include various points, for example:

- an analysis of the current community safety issues in the area;
- an analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns, and;
- the partnership's priorities to tackle the local issues.

This Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Assessment 2013 (Strategic Assessment) aims to fulfil the partnership's statutory requirement and help the partnership's Community Safety Plan 2013-2016 to be reviewed. The strategic assessment also provides, as far as possible an accurate evaluation of the current community safety issues in the Borough, possible scenarios in the next three years and recommendations for future action to address issues.

To achieve this, the partnership has agreed to review 76 performance indicators that the partnerships' sub-groups are monitoring. The sub-groups are:

1. Confidence and Satisfaction Board
2. Borough Crime Tasking Group (including ASB)
3. Drug and Alcohol Action Team Management Board
4. Reducing Re-offending sub-group
5. No Place for Hate Forum
6. Domestic Violence Forum
7. YOT Management Board
8. Community Cohesion, Contingency Planning Tension Monitoring Group
9. Violence Against Women and Girls Steering Group.

In this Strategic Assessment, the indicators are categorised according to the sub-groups. Since the partnership normally monitors their key indicators classified under their priority areas, the table shows the relation between the sub-groups and the partnership priority areas.

<b>Sub-groups</b>	<b>Tower Hamlets CSP priority areas</b>
Confidence and Satisfaction Board	Cross-Cutting Priority 1: Public Confidence
Borough Crime Tasking Group	Priorities B: ASB (including arson) Priorities D: Violence (focus on Domestic Violence) MOPAC priorities
Drug and Alcohol Action Team	Priorities C: Drugs and Alcohol
Reducing Re-offending	Cross-Cutting Priority 2: Reducing Re-offending (IOM)

<sup>1</sup> Statutory Instruments 2007 No. 1830.

No Place for Hate Forum	Priorities E: Hate Crime and Cohesion
Domestic Violence Forum	Priorities D: Violence (focus on Domestic Violence)
YOT Management Board	Priorities A: Gangs and Serious Youth Violence
Community Cohesion, Contingency Planning Tension Monitoring Group	Priorities E: Hate Crime and Cohesion
Violence Against Women and Girls Steering Group	Priorities D: Violence (focus on Domestic Violence)

### **Time period and geographical area covered by this Strategic Assessment**

The performance indicators' data for the period between 1 October 2010 and 30 September 2013 are examined (where appropriate and possible) to see the recent trend. This strategic assessment covers the geographical area of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

### **Methodology**

The statutory partners provide information on relevant indicators using templates (Appendix A). The performance indicators are reviewed in this Assessment in terms of the following aspects:

- Data and analysis: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trends of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)
- Scenarios in the next 3 years
- Recommendations

The Group identified that the involvement of wider organisations and communities is beneficial for the development of the Strategic Assessment and the Community Safety Plan. Accordingly, Victim Support, Tower Hamlets Council for Voluntary Service (THCVS) and other voluntary and community organisations, and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) were invited to provide their data and insights into the Strategic Assessment.

This Strategic Assessment was developed in the following timeframe:

6 and 27 January and 25 February 2014:	A draft Strategic Assessment discussed at the Strategy Group meeting
March 2014:	The partnership adopt a Strategic Assessment

## Overview of Tower Hamlets

### Area and location

Tower Hamlets, covering approximately 7.6 square miles, lies to the east of the City of London and is bounded on the North and East by the London Boroughs of Hackney and Newham respectively and the River Thames to the South.

### Population density and size of the borough

Tower Hamlets is the 6th smallest London borough by physical area. Combined with the number of residents from the 2012 Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Estimate, Tower Hamlets is the second most densely populated borough in London with 13,296 residents per km<sup>2</sup>, just above Hackney which has 13,235 residents per km<sup>2</sup>.

### Population and population change

With a population of 263,000 Tower Hamlets is fastest growing local authority in the country, increasing by almost 3% from 256,000 in 2011.

Tower Hamlets has been the fastest growing local authority in England & Wales over the last 10 years. This is true whether growth is calculated on the 2001 and 2011 Census results or the 2002 and 2012 ONS MYEs. As shown in figures below, population growth in the borough over the previous 10 years (2002 - 2012) has been greater than 27%.

Figure 1: Population growth in Tower Hamlets – 2001 to 2011

Source	2001	2011	Increase	% Growth
Census	196,106	254,096	57,990	29.6%
ONS MYE	201,100	256,003	54,903	27.3%

Figure 2: Population growth in Tower Hamlets – 2002 to 2012

Source	2002	2012	Increase	% Growth
ONS MYE	207,000	263,000	56,000	27.1%

The population growth in the borough exceeded that of all other areas by a significant margin and was more than double the growth rate for London over the period. The second fastest growing local authority was Newham which experienced growth of 23%, a full 4.1 percentage points lower than in Tower Hamlets.

### Age

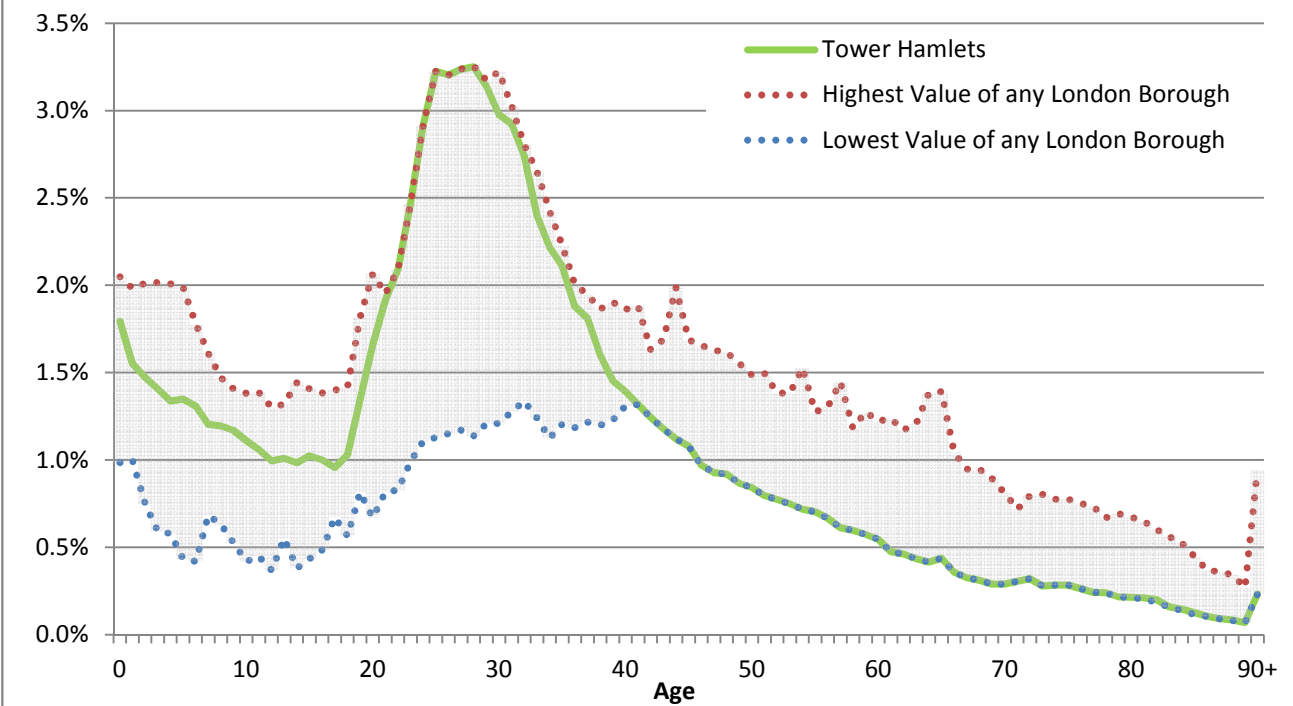
Tower Hamlets has a younger age structure than London or England, with a very high proportion of younger working age residents compared to most other local authorities, including those in London.



The figure below shows the age profile of Tower Hamlets taken from the 2012 ONS MYE. The grey area represents the range of values seen across all London boroughs for each individual single year of age.

From this chart we can see that Tower Hamlets has the highest proportion of residents aged between 21 and 28 years of anywhere in London, and also the very lowest proportion of residents over 40 years of age.

Figure 3: Proportion of population by Single Year of Age



Source: ONS 2012 Mid-Year Estimate

Working age residents

Several other London boroughs do have a similar age profile to Tower Hamlets<sup>2</sup>, but none (apart from Wandsworth) have such a high proportion of younger working age residents (ages 20 to 39). Almost half (49.3%) of all the residents of LBTH are between the ages of 20 and 39 (compared with 45.7% of residents in Wandsworth).

Because the proportions of residents aged 40 to 64 in the borough are lower than elsewhere, when looking at the standard working age group (ages 16 to 64) Tower Hamlets is ranked 5<sup>th</sup> highest in London for the proportion of working age residents (73.9% of residents are between the ages of 16 and 64).

Younger Residents

Almost one quarter (24.3%) of all LBTH residents are under 20 years of age; however, this is only the 19th largest proportion of younger residents of any London borough, and is close to the London average of 24.5%. The highest

<sup>2</sup> Boroughs with the most similar age profiles to LBTH are Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Islington, Lambeth, Newham, Southwark and Wandsworth.

proportion of younger residents is seen in Barking & Dagenham where 31.8% of all residents are aged between 0 and 19.

For the proportion of the population in other younger age groups, LBTH has similar figures to the average across London:

- Children aged 0 to 3 account for 6.2% of the boroughs population, compared with 6.0% of the population across London
- Primary school age children (ages 4 to 10) account for 8.7% of Tower Hamlets residents and 8.6% of London residents.
- Secondary school age children (11 to 15) account for 5.1% of Tower Hamlets residents and 5.5% of all London residents.
- Those aged 16 to 19 account for 4.3% of residents, below the London figure of 4.5%

### Older Residents

The proportion of the borough's population who are aged 65 and over is just 6.1%, and this is the lowest proportion of anywhere in London (or in England & Wales). The figure across London for the proportion of residents aged 65 and over is 11.3%.

The borough with the second lowest proportion of older residents after Tower Hamlets is Newham where this age group accounts for 6.8% of the population, followed by Hackney with 7.1%.

### Population by ward

Census 2011 data showed that the ward with the largest population was Millwall while the smallest population could be found in Spitalfields and Banglatown.

Ward	Number	%
Bethnal Green North	13,683	5
Bethnal Green South	14,166	6
Blackwall and Cubitt Town	19,461	8
Bow East	14,781	6
Bow West	12,939	5
Bromley-by-Bow	14,480	6
East India and Lansbury	14,859	6
Limehouse	15,986	6
Mile End East	13,354	5
Mile End and Globe Town	15,190	6
Millwall	23,084	9
Shadwell	15,110	6
Spitalfields and Banglatown	10,286	4
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	16,238	6
St Katharine's and Wapping	12,411	5
Weavers	13,206	5
Whitechapel	14,862	6
Borough total	254,096	100

Source: 2011 Census, ONS

Source: GLA Daytime Population Estimates - 2012

### Daytime population

The GLA produce estimates of the daytime population of London<sup>3</sup> and its constituent authorities using various sources of data on visitor numbers and commuters. These estimates are for a normal workday during school term time and do not account for seasonal fluctuations.

The figures show that while Tower Hamlets had the 14<sup>th</sup> highest resident population in London, it is estimated to have the 5<sup>th</sup> highest daytime population in London after estimates of visitors and commuters are included.

### Population turnover

Population turnover of the borough is a standard measure of population mobility which captures the number of people per 1,000 residents that have moved in or out of the borough in a given year. The simple population turnover rate for the borough is quite changeable from year to year dependant on the migration flows. However, in 2012 the turnover rate was 228 residents per 1,000 and the average of these 5 years also gives a figure of 228 per 1,000.

Compared with the other London boroughs, this rate means that Tower Hamlets has the 8<sup>th</sup> highest rate of population turnover.

Figure 4: Breakdown of the LBTH daytime population estimate

<b>Tower Hamlets – 2012</b>	
<b>Resident population</b>	<b>263,200</b>
Visitors	36,800
Net worker flow	128,100
<b>Net additional daytime</b>	<b>164,900</b>
<b>Total daytime population</b>	<b>428,100</b>
<b>% increase during daytime</b>	<b>62.7%</b>

Using just the migration inflows to Tower Hamlets, we can also see that 12% of the boroughs resident population in 2012 was new to the area through migration (4% from international migration on 8% from domestic migration). The five year average over the period covered in the table was 12.3%.

Figure 5: Population Turnover in Tower Hamlets 2008-2012

LBTH	ONS MYE	Sum of all migration flows in & out of borough	Population turnover rate per 1,000 residents	% of resident population new to borough through migration
2008	231,900	50,400	217	11.7%
2009	240,500	54,100	225	12.5%
2010	248,500	60,900	245	13.3%
2011	256,000	57,400	224	12.2%
2012	263,000	59,900	228	12.0%

<sup>3</sup> <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastorefiles/documents/release-5-1b.pdf>

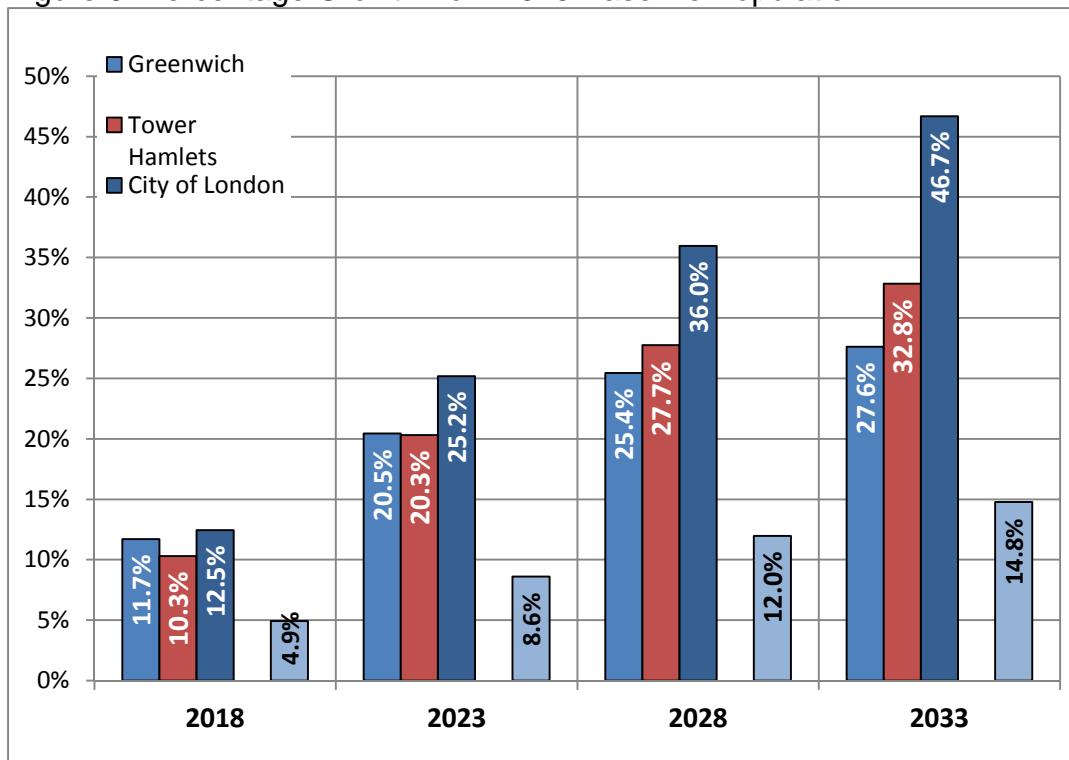
### Population projections

Over the previous 10 years Tower Hamlets was the fastest growing local authority area in England & Wales, with the resident population increasing by 27% from 207,000 to 263,000 (2002 & 2012 ONS MYEs).

Over the next 10 years the latest round of GLA SHLAA based projections show Tower Hamlets growing at a slower rate, but still as the 3rd fastest growing borough in London (from 2013 to 2023)<sup>4</sup> after the City of London<sup>5</sup> and Greenwich. The resident population of the borough is projected to increase from 266,144 in 2013 to 320,231 in 2023, representing growth of 20.3% (an additional 54,087 residents).

The Figure below shows the percentage growth in 5 year increments for the fastest growing areas in London (from a population baseline of the GLA projections for 2013). The growth for the whole of London over the 10 year period is 8.6%, less than half of the projected growth rate for Tower Hamlets.

Figure 6: Percentage Growth from 2013 Baseline Population



Source: GLA 2012 SHLAA Population Projections

<sup>4</sup> Over the next 5 years, Newham is projected to have the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of growth, with Tower Hamlets 4<sup>th</sup> fastest.

<sup>5</sup> The City of London is projected to be the fastest growing area in the GLA projections partly because it starts from a relatively low population baseline (less than 8,000 residents in 2013).

### Households and household size

Tower Hamlets experienced the largest increase nationally in the number of households (occupied homes) between 2001 and 2011, increasing by 29% from 78,533 to 101,300.

The borough has an average household size of 2.5, similar to the average for London but above the national average of 2.4. In parts of the borough the average household size increases to almost 2.9 (Mile End East) but the smallest household size can be found in St. Katherine's and Wapping (2.1). In the last ten years the ward which has seen the largest increase in household size is Mile End & Globe Town, closely followed by Mile End East and then Bow West.

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
Bethnal Green North	2.56	2.54
Bethnal Green South	2.75	2.70
Blackwall and Cubitt Town	2.26	2.25
Bow East	2.10	2.24
Bow West	2.37	2.58
Bromley-by-Bow	2.80	2.81
East India and Lansbury	2.63	2.83
Limehouse	2.45	2.52
Mile End East	2.65	2.87
Mile End and Globe Town	2.57	2.84
Millwall	2.15	2.13
Shadwell	2.75	2.60
Spitalfields and Banglatown	2.88	2.64
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	2.76	2.83
St Katharine's and Wapping	2.13	2.08
Weavers	2.49	2.37
Whitechapel	2.79	2.56
LBTH	2.51	2.51

*Source: ONS 2001 & 2011 Census*

Table 1: Average Household Size by ward 2001 - 2011

### Household composition<sup>6</sup>

Single adult households now account for 34.6% of all households in the borough, but only 14% of Tower Hamlets residents, that is over 6,000 households of an adult aged over 65 living alone and 29,000 other single adult households. Single family households without children account for a further 20.5% of households.

Approximately 26.6% of Tower Hamlets households have dependent children, and 46.2% of the borough's residents live in these households. This includes 15,000 couple families, around 7,300 lone parent families (7.2% of Tower Hamlets households) and almost 4,600 households that contain more than one family and also have dependent children.

A large proportion of Tower Hamlets households (excluding student households and those where all occupants are 65 and over) appear in the 'Other households types' category. At (19.5%) this is the 4th highest nationally after Newham, Brent and Lambeth, with all of the ten highest areas on this measure in London. This indicates that there are a large number of households in the borough (19,733) that contain more than one family generation.

Millwall has the highest number of households with dependent children at 2,199, however, because of its size these only account for 20.3% of the households in this ward. East India and Lansbury has the largest proportion of households with dependent children at 39.5% of all households in this ward (2,079 households). This ward also includes the highest proportion of lone parent households with dependent children (11.4%). Spitalfields and Banglatown has the highest proportion of single adult households (40.9%).

### Ethnicity

The 2011 Census results re-affirm London's position as the most ethnically diverse region in England, and in common with many London Boroughs, Tower Hamlets has a relatively high proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups.

More than two thirds of the borough's population belong to minority ethnic groups (ie not White British): 55 per cent belong to BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) groups and a further 14 per cent are from White minority groups.

Figure 2 shows the detailed ethnic composition of the borough's population according to the 2011 Census classification into 18 different ethnic groups – the chart illustrates the borough's rich ethnic diversity and its distinct ethnic profile.

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<sup>6</sup> Data in this section all Census based: *ONS 2011 Census – QS112EW & QS113EW*

The borough's two largest single ethnic groups are the Bangladeshi and the White British populations who each comprise just under one third of residents (32 and 31 per cent respectively).

The 'Other White' group is the third largest group comprising 12 per cent of the population. Considered together, people from these three ethnic groups make up around three-quarters of the Tower Hamlets population. The remaining quarter of residents belong to 15 different ethnic groups – which are smaller in size.

Figure 7: Population by ethnic group, Tower Hamlets, 2011 Census

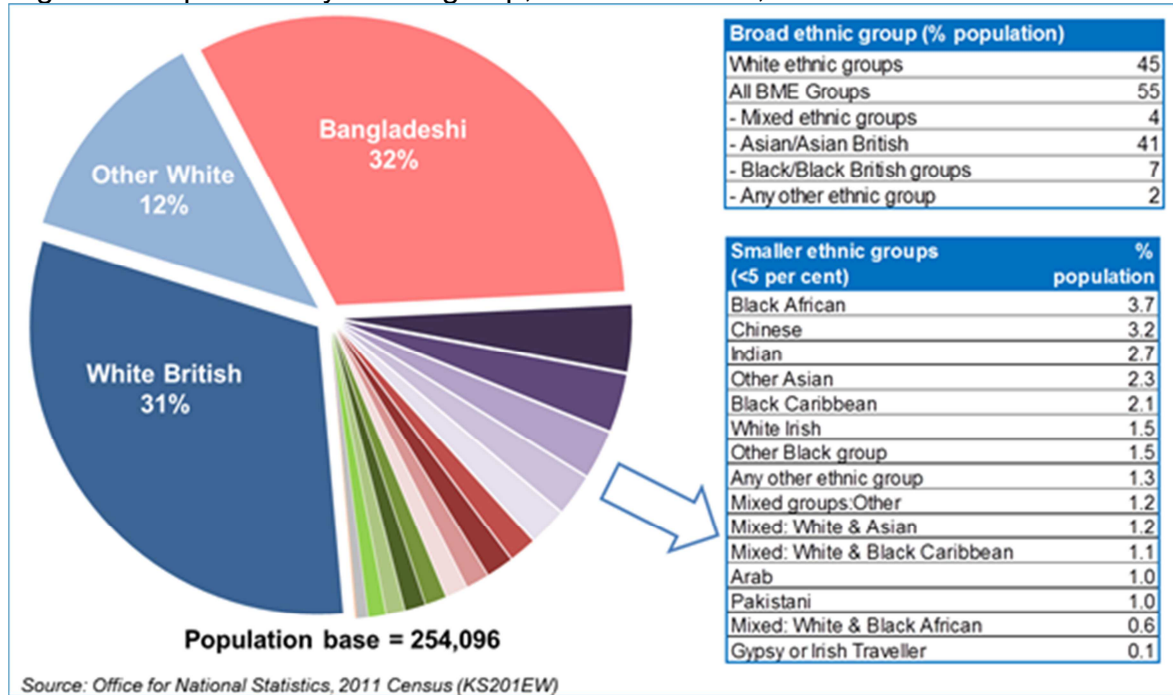


Table 2: Population by ethnic group, Tower Hamlets, London & England, 2011

	Tower Hamlets	Tower Hamlets	London	England
	<i>Numbers</i>		<i>Percentage totals (%)</i>	
<b>All residents</b>	<b>254,096</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>White ethnic groups</b>	114,819	45	60	85
- White British	79,231	31	45	80
- Irish	3,863	2	2	1
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller*	175	0	0	0
- Other White	31,550	12	13	5
<b>Mixed/multiple ethnic groups</b>	10,360	4	5	2
- White and Black Caribbean	2,837	1	1	1
- White and Black African	1,509	1	1	0
- White and Asian	2,961	1	1	1
- Other Mixed	3,053	1	1	1

<b>Asian/Asian British</b>	104,501		41	18	8
- Indian	6,787		3	7	3
- Pakistani	2,442		1	3	2
- Bangladeshi	81,377		32	3	1
- Chinese	8,109		3	2	1
- Other Asian	5,786		2	5	2
<b>Black ethnic groups</b>	18,629		7	13	3
- African	9,495		4	7	2
- Caribbean	5,341		2	4	1
- Other Black group	3,793		1	2	1
<b>Any other ethnic group</b>	5,787		2	3	1
- Arab*	2,573		1	1	0
- Any other ethnic group	3,214		1	2	1
<b>All BME Groups</b>	139,277		55	40	15

Source: ONS, 2011 Census (Table KS201) \* New ethnicity categories introduced in 2011 Census for the first time.

### Faith and Religion

Tower Hamlets has the highest percentage of Muslim residents in England – 35 per cent compared with a national average of 5 per cent. Tower Hamlets is the only local authority where the Muslim population is the largest single religious group. In all other areas the Christian population is the largest.

In terms of population numbers, Tower Hamlets has the fourth largest Muslim population in England and Wales following Birmingham, Bradford and Newham – whose Muslim populations were larger in number, but represented a smaller proportion of residents.

The faith profile in Tower Hamlets is consistent with the unique ethnic profile of the borough's population, which is one third Bangladeshi, also the largest percentage nationally. In Tower Hamlets, the majority (83 per cent) of Muslim residents are ethnically Bangladeshi.

Table 3: Population by religion, 2011, Tower Hamlets, London and England

<b>Table: Population by religion, 2011, Tower Hamlets, London and England</b>				
	Tower Hamlets	Tower Hamlets	London	England
	Numbers		Percentage totals (%)	
<b>All persons</b>	<b>254,096</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Muslim	87,696	<b>34.5</b>	12.4	5.0
Christian	68,808	<b>27.1</b>	48.4	59.4
No Religion	48,648	<b>19.1</b>	20.7	24.7
Religion not stated	39,089	<b>15.4</b>	8.5	7.2
Hindu	4,200	<b>1.7</b>	5.0	1.5
Buddhist	2,726	<b>1.1</b>	1.0	0.5
Jewish	1,283	<b>0.5</b>	1.8	0.5
Sikh	821	<b>0.3</b>	1.5	0.8
Any other religion	825	<b>0.3</b>	0.6	0.4

Source: Census 2011 (Table KS209).



In contrast, Tower Hamlets has the lowest proportion of Christian residents nationally. Just over one quarter of borough residents (27 per cent) are Christian, less than half the proportion nationally (59 per cent).

While Tower Hamlets has a lower percentage of residents with no religion than in England (19 vs. 25 per cent), the borough has a relatively high proportion of residents who did not state their religion (15 per cent vs. 7 nationally).

### Health and disability

In the last 10 years there has been considerable improvement in the health of residents. Tower Hamlets is one of eight London Boroughs who have had the greatest improvement. The 2011 Census asked residents to rate their health and approximately 81.2% of residents said they had 'very good' and 'good' health, 11.2% said they had 'fair' health and 6.4% said they had 'bad' and 'very bad' health'. This similar to that for London with 83.6% reporting 'very good' and 'good' health, 11.2% reporting 'fair' health and 4.9% reporting 'bad' or 'very bad' health.

Although improving, life expectancy continues to be lower than the rest of the country. Male life expectancy in Tower Hamlets is 75.7 years compared to 77 years nationally, and female life expectancy is 80.4 years compared to 81.1 years nationally.

A limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness, health problem or disability that limits daily activities or work. The 2011 Census results showed that 13.5% of residents stated that they had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day to day activities (34,300 residents). As a percentage of the population this was lower than the average for both London (14.1%) and England (17.6%).

The census also showed that the proportion of the working age population (16-64) who reported having a long-term health problem or disability was higher for Tower Hamlets at 11.8% of working age residents than for London (11%), but lower than the figure for England of 12.7%.

Of the residents who said they had a long-term health problem or disability, 48% were white, 39% were Asian British and 8% Black African and Black Caribbean.

### Deprivation

The borough remains one of the most deprived areas in the country. The indices of Deprivation 2010<sup>7</sup> shows that the borough fares worst on measures that relate to housing and income deprivation, especially income deprivation affecting children and older people.<sup>8</sup>

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a composite index built from 38 different indicators. At local authority level, the IMD is summarised using six measures –

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<sup>7</sup>The Indices of Deprivation 2010 provides a relative measure of deprivation for small areas across England. The indices were published by CLG in March 2011 and replace the ID2007 as the official measure of deprivation in England.

<sup>8</sup> 'Indices of Deprivation 2010, Research Briefing 2011-03' LBTH, June 2011.

these are designed to capture different dimensions of the scale, severity and nature of multiple deprivation within an area. The average IMD score measure - which reflects the average level of multiple deprivation in an area – shows that Tower Hamlets is the 7<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority district in England (out of 326). The average IMD *rank* – which is a similar measure but is based on average ranking (as opposed *scores*) – ranked the borough as the 3<sup>rd</sup> most deprived.

### Child poverty

The latest data, for August 2011, show that 26,845 children in Tower Hamlets live in poverty. This represents 46 per cent of all children in the borough and is the highest child poverty rate in the UK. The majority (78 per cent) of these children live in families reliant on out-of-work benefits.

The risk of child poverty rises with family size: in Tower Hamlets, 57 per cent of children who live in larger families with four or more children are in poverty compared with 37 per cent of those families with just one child. Larger families in Tower Hamlets have a higher risk of poverty than larger families nationally (57 vs. 40 per cent).

In Tower Hamlets, just over half (53 per cent) of all children in poverty live in couple families and the remaining 47 per cent live in lone parent families. Tower Hamlets is unusual in this respect as in all other local authority areas – more children in poverty live in lone parent than couple families.

Trend data show that the borough’s child poverty rate has been showing significant improvement in recent years – falling from 64 to 46 per cent between 2007 and 2011. However, as the indicator is a relative measure, trend data need to be interpreted with care. In particular, coverage of in-work poverty is limited, because the in-work component of the measure is heavily influenced by the volatility of incomes nationally. So, for some families, moving out of poverty according to the HMRC measure, may not necessarily mean that their material circumstances have improved.<sup>9</sup>

### Household income

The median household income in Tower Hamlets in 2013 was £ 30,805 which is around £900 lower than the Greater London average of £ 31,700. Both were considerably above the Great Britain median household income of £27,500.

The most common (modal) household annual income band in Tower Hamlets was £17,500 in 2013. Around 17% of households in Tower Hamlets have an annual income of less than £15,000 while just below half (48.7%) of all households have an annual income less than £30,000.

Table 4: Summary Household income (median) distribution in Tower Hamlets and London 2013 (%)

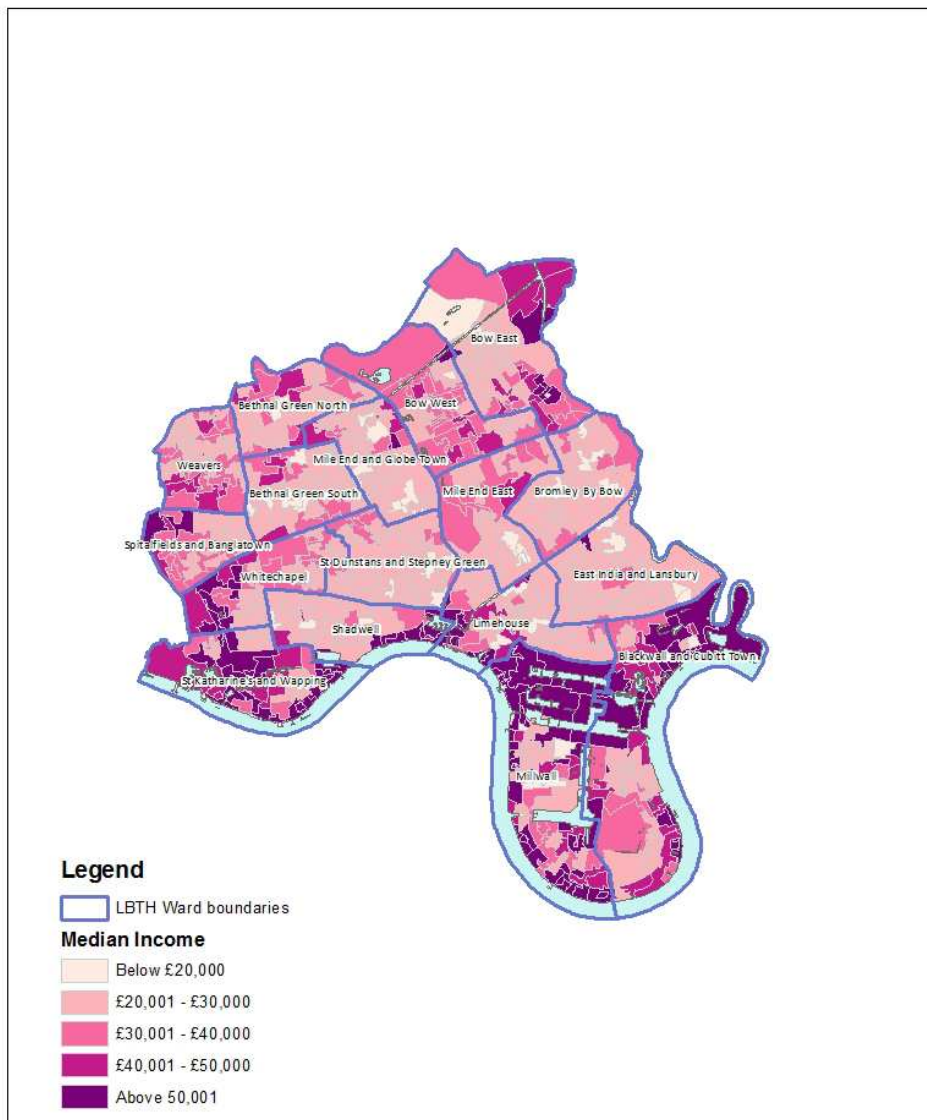
	Under 15k	Under 30k	Under 45k	Under 60k	Over 60k	Over 100k
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	17.0%	48.7%	69.7%	82.7%	17.3%	4.3%
<b>London</b>	14.9%	47.2%	69.6%	83.3%	16.7%	3.6%

<sup>9</sup> Child Poverty, Research Briefing 2013-07 LBTH, November 2013

(Source: CACI Paycheck 2013)

The lowest median household income can be found in East India & Lansbury (£24,000) and Bromley by Bow (£24,800) while the highest is in St Katherine's & Wapping (£42,280) and Millwall (£43,900). See the map below for an overview of household income by output area.

Map 1: Median household income by output area 2013



**Median household income Tower Hamlets  
by OA in 2013 in £**  
(SOURCE: CACI PAYCHECK 2013)



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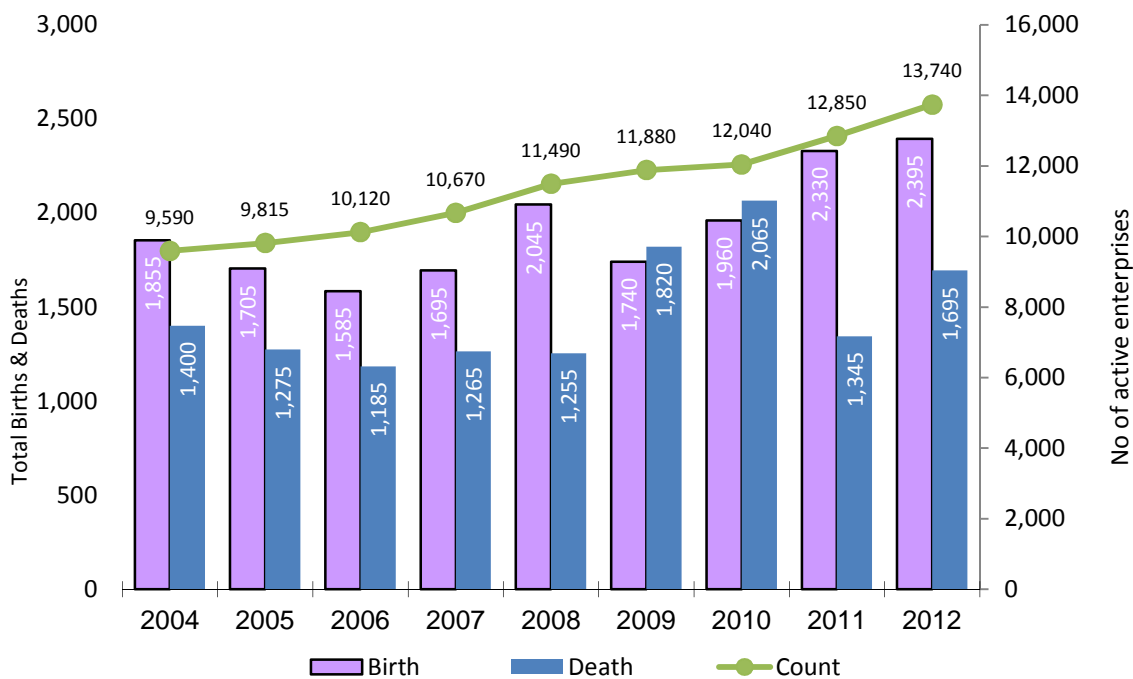
## Economy and labour market

### Economy

Tower Hamlets has experienced exceptional economic growth over the last 20 years with new employment opportunities and new businesses settling in the borough. While the establishment of Canary Wharf and the financial industries is representing a wider shift in the national and global economy, changes in the national and global economy can have a substantial impact on businesses locally.

The number of active enterprises in the borough has increased, with growth based on new business registrations outnumbering business closures. In 2012, around 13,740 enterprises were active in Tower Hamlets while business registrations (2,395) outnumbered the number of deaths (1,695).<sup>10</sup>

Figure 8: Births and Deaths of business in Tower Hamlets 2004 to 2012



(Source: ONS Business Demography)

In Tower Hamlets, the majority of businesses (10,145) are micro businesses employing less than 10 people.

The highest number of enterprises in the Borough, by sector, were: professional, scientific and technical (22.1 per cent); information & communication (17.6 per cent); retail (8.6 per cent) and business administration & support (6.6 per cent).

Around 27.8 per cent (3,190) of local businesses in Tower Hamlets are less than 2 years old, a rate which is above the London and UK average. Only 25.5 per cent of

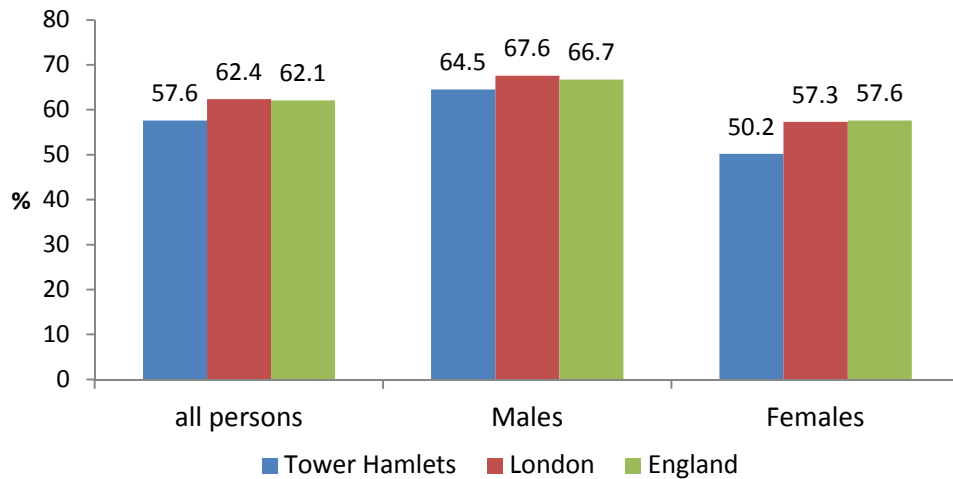
<sup>10</sup> ONS Business Demography 2012

businesses in Tower Hamlets are older than 10 years, significantly below the London and UK average.<sup>11</sup>

### Labour market - Employment

The Census 2011 counted 113,219 residents in employment in Tower Hamlets, translating to an employment rate of 57.6 per cent for the 16 to 74 age group.

Figure 9: Employment rate – Gender in Tower Hamlets, London and England age 16 to 74 (%)



(Source: Census 2011 KS601EW to KS603EW - Economic activity by sex)

The employment rate has increased substantially from 49.1 per cent in 2001. This has been a positive change, because the number of people in employment has increased more strongly (60 per cent) compared to the average increase of working age residents (i.e. those aged 16 to 74), which was 37 per cent.

The employment rate shows significant differences in the age group 25 to 49 as the male employment rate (81.5 per cent) outperforms the female rate (63.7 per cent). This age group has naturally the highest employment rate with the majority of people actively engaging with the labour market.

Table 5: Employment rate 16 plus population by gender and age in Tower Hamlets (%)

	16 plus	16 to 24	25 to 49	50 plus
<b>Total</b>	59.4%	43.6%	73.2%	33.6%
<b>Male</b>	66.7%	44.4%	81.5%	40.4%
<b>Female</b>	51.7%	42.9%	63.7%	27.0%

(Source: Census 2011 DC6201EW - Economic activity by ethnic group by sex by age 16 plus population)

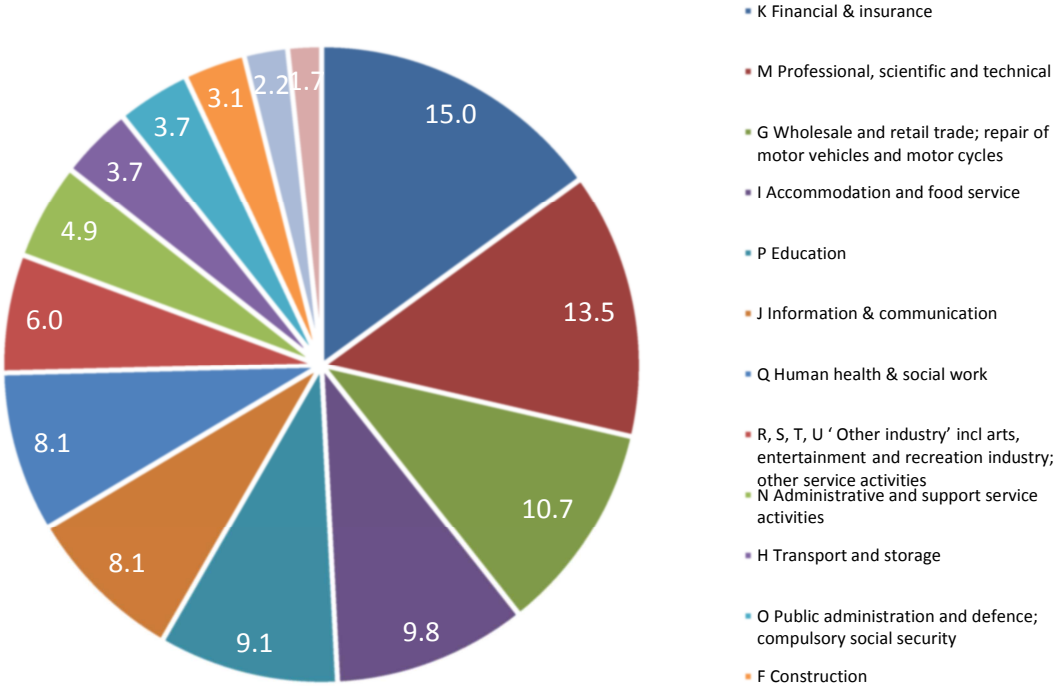
The ethnic group with the highest employment rate, similar to London, was the White Other group with 78.5 per cent (82.4 per cent for men and 74.3 per cent for

<sup>11</sup> Source: ONS UK Business 2013

women). The lowest employment rates aged 16 and over can be found in the Bangladeshi (39.3 per cent) and Other Black (42.5 per cent) population.

The Census 2011 showed that around 15% of working residents were employed in the financial and insurance sector, the largest sector in the borough. The second largest sector is that of professional, scientific and technical activities (13.5%) followed by wholesale, retail sale and motor sales (10.7%). See Figure below for full breakdown by sector.

Figure 10: Tower Hamlets residents employed by industries (%)



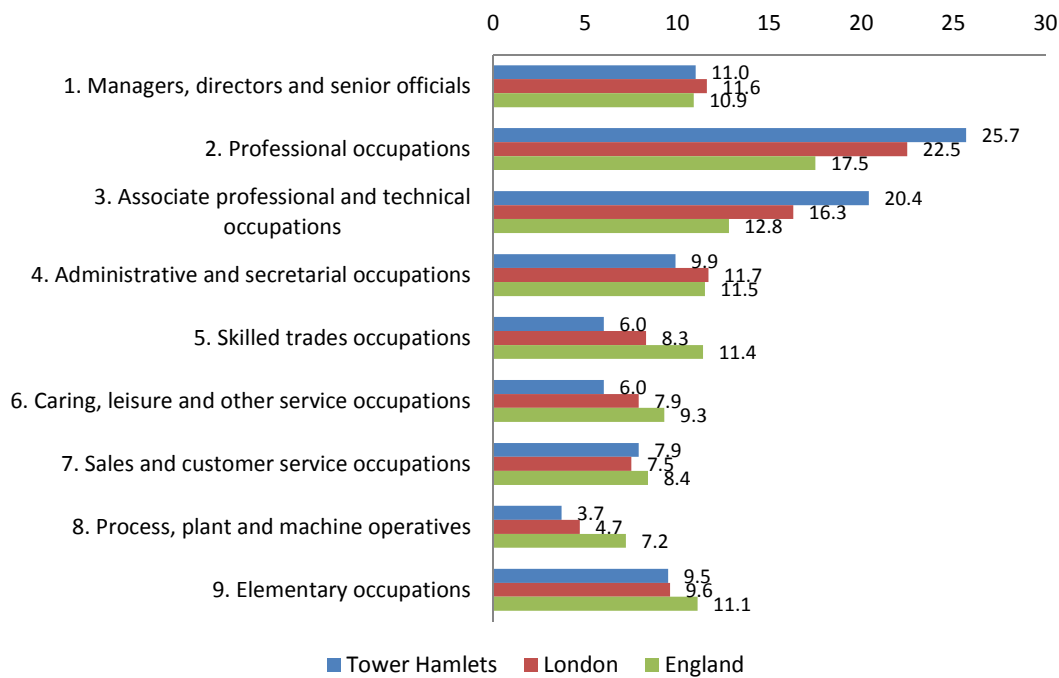
(Source: Industry of employment, Census 2011, KS605EW, D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply, E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, B Mining & quarrying A Agriculture, forestry and fishing are excluded from chart because of small size.)

The largest occupational groups in Tower Hamlets were the professional occupations (25.7 per cent) followed by associate professional and technical occupations (20.4 per cent) and managers, directors and senior officials (11 per cent).

The top three occupational groups are proportionately larger than in England and London, excluding managers and directors.

The smallest occupational groups in the borough were process, plant and machine operatives (3.7 per cent), skilled trade occupations (6 per cent) and caring, leisure & other service occupations (6 per cent). See Figure below.

Figure 11: Occupational groups in Tower Hamlets, London and England (%)



(Source: Occupation, Census 2011, KS608EW)

### Labour market - Unemployment

The Census unemployment rate for the age group 16 to 74 recorded a rate of 6.7 per cent in March 2011. The Tower Hamlets rate was above the rate of 5.2 per cent in London and 4.4 per cent in England.

Census data shows that the unemployment rate has not changed significantly between 2001 and 2011. The unemployment rate (aged 16 to 74) reached 6.6 per cent in 2001, only marginally below the rate of 6.7 per cent in 2011.

The Census 2011 indicates that the male unemployment rate (aged 16 to 74) was 7.5 per cent compared to a lower female rate of 5.9 per cent. This means that on Census day in March 2011, 7,693 males were unemployed compared to 5,566 females.

The lowest unemployment rates (for residents aged 16 and over, excluding full time students) were recorded for the Chinese (3.8 per cent), Other White (4.3 per cent), White (British) 4.4 per cent, and Indian (4.8 per cent) ethnic groups.

The ethnic groups with the highest unemployment rates in the borough (excluding full time students) for residents 16 and over were: Other Black (13 per cent), Black African (11.9 per cent), White & Black Caribbean (10.6 per cent), Black Caribbean (10.8 per cent) and Bangladeshi (10 per cent).

Table 6: Census Unemployment 16 plus (excluding full time students)

	Rate 16 plus	Total 16 plus
Bangladeshi	10.1%	5,302
White British	4.4%	3,186
Other White	4.3%	1,280
Black African	11.9%	831
Black Caribbean	10.8%	488
Other Black	13%	300
Chinese	3.8%	283
Indian	4.6%	280
Other Asian	4.5%	220
White and Black Caribbean	10.6%	178

(Source: Census 2011: DC6201EW - Economic activity by ethnic group by sex by age)

On Census day in March 2011, 13,259 residents were unemployed in Tower Hamlets. Out of those, 4,986 were long term unemployed, translating to a rate of 2.5 per cent of the 16 to 74 population. The rate was above London and England rates.

Table 7: Long term unemployment and Never worked (%)

	Unemployed: Never worked	Long-term unemployed
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	1.8	2.5
<b>London</b>	1.1	2.0
<b>England</b>	0.7	1.7

(Source: Census 2011 KS601 Economic Activity, All usual residents aged 16 to 74)

### Gender and long term unemployment

There are some crucial gender differences in the long term unemployment and never worked categories. For both unemployment and long term unemployment, the proportion of male unemployed is larger than females. However, the proportion of female unemployed who have never worked is larger than the proportion of males. See table below.

Table 8: Long term unemployment / Never worked by gender in Tower Hamlets (% and total)

	Unemployed: Never worked	Long-term unemployed	Economically active: Unemployed
<b>Males</b>	1,536 (44.6%)	3,150 (63.2%)	7,693 (58%)
<b>Females</b>	1,906 (55.4%)	1,836 (36.8%)	5,566 (42%)

(Source: Census 2011 KS601 Economic Activity, All usual residents aged 16 to 74)

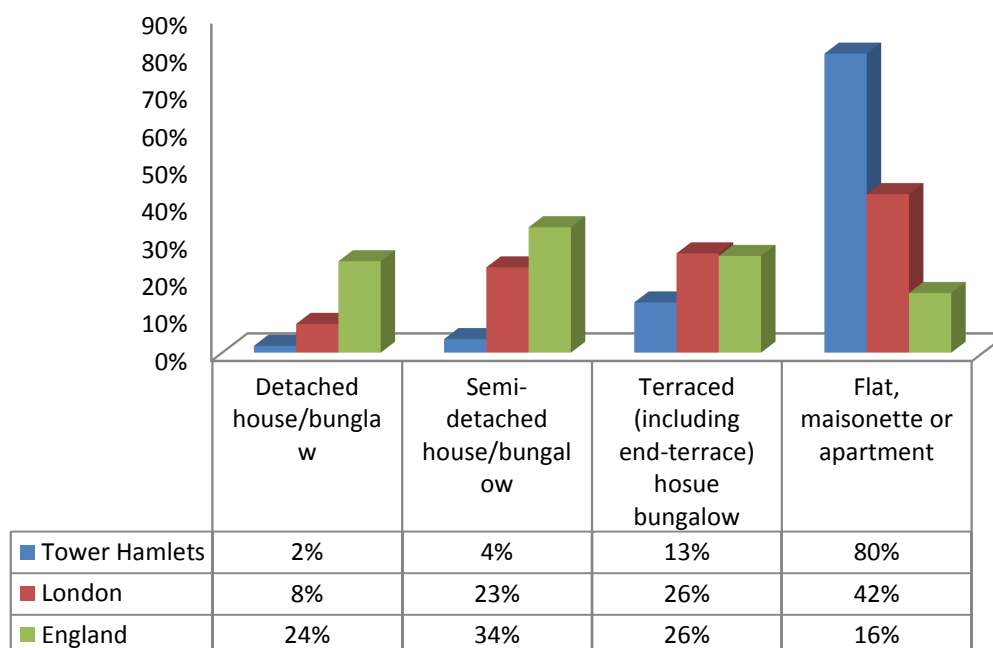
## Housing

### Housing stock

The borough's housing stock is dominated by flatted accommodation with 80% of dwellings comprising of flats compared to 42% in London and 16% in England. Between 2001 and 2011 Tower Hamlets a 10% increase in the number of houses but 36.7% increase in the number of flats, the largest in London.



Figure 12: Accommodation Type in Tower Hamlets, 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

### Tenure

Since 2001 there has been a dramatic change in the profile of households by tenure type in the borough. In line with the London trend there has been a decline in the proportion of both owner occupied households and households in social rented housing. However there has been a significant increase in the percentage of households in the private rented sector.

Table 9: Comparison of Housing stock by tenure, April 2011

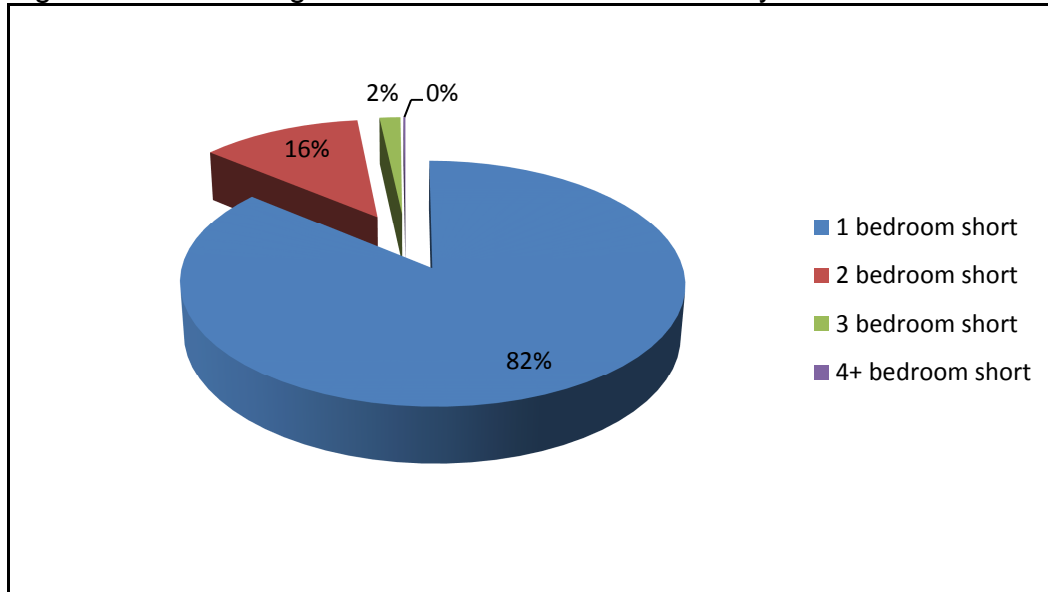
Tenure	2003	%	2011	%
Owner occupied	27,308	31	25,339	23
Council owned	24,200	28	12,500	12
Registered social landlord	17,828	20	26,484	24
Private rented sector	17,513	20	41,870	39
Shared ownership	500	1	2,000	2
Total	87,349	100	108,193	100

Source: HSSA, 2011

### Overcrowding

Since 2009 there has been a 6.6% increase in the number of households classified as “overcrowded” on the Common Housing Register. Of the 9,500 overcrowded households, over two-thirds are Bangladeshi families and 16% require 2 or more additional bedrooms.

Figure 13: Percentage of Overcrowded households by bedroom need



Source: Tower Hamlets Common Housing Register, Apr 2013

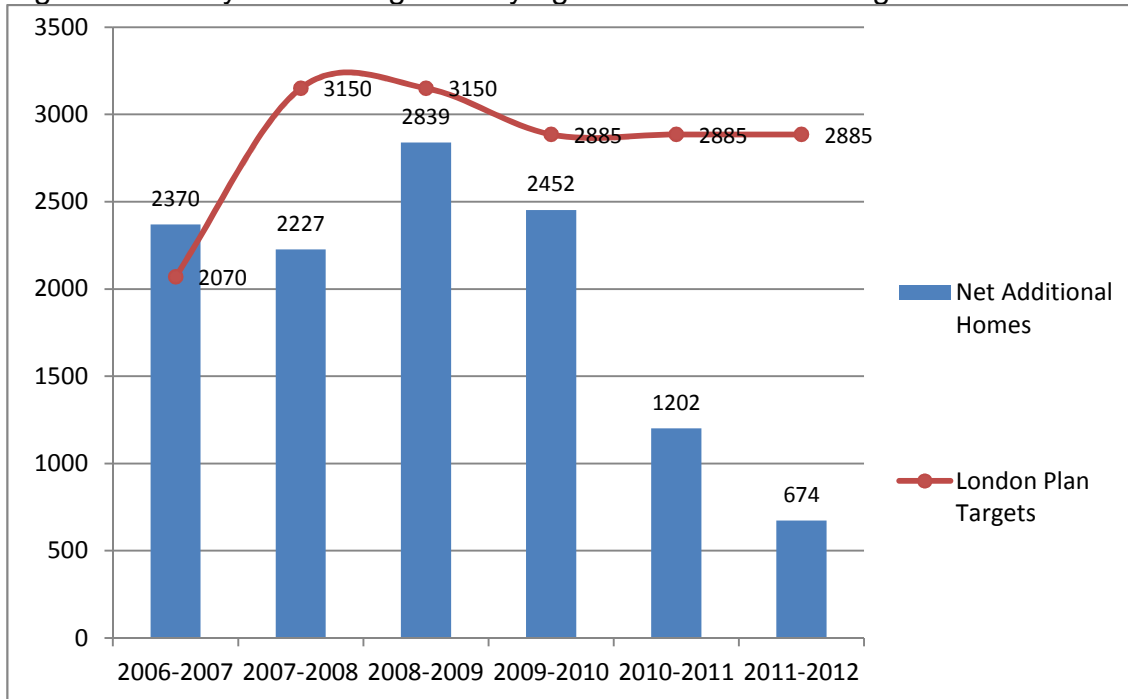
#### Future housing delivery

Tower Hamlets ten year (2011-2021) housing delivery target is 28,850 which equates to 2,885 per year, as set out in the Core Strategy. These targets have been informed by the London Plan evidence base – 2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

#### Housing Delivery

Between 2006-7 and 2011-12 11,764 additional homes have been built in the borough Figure 14 below sets out the borough's performance in delivering new homes against London Plan targets over the last six years. The economic downturn has had an impacted on the pace of delivery with only 674 additional homes completed in 2011-12, 2,211 short of the London Plan target of 2,885.

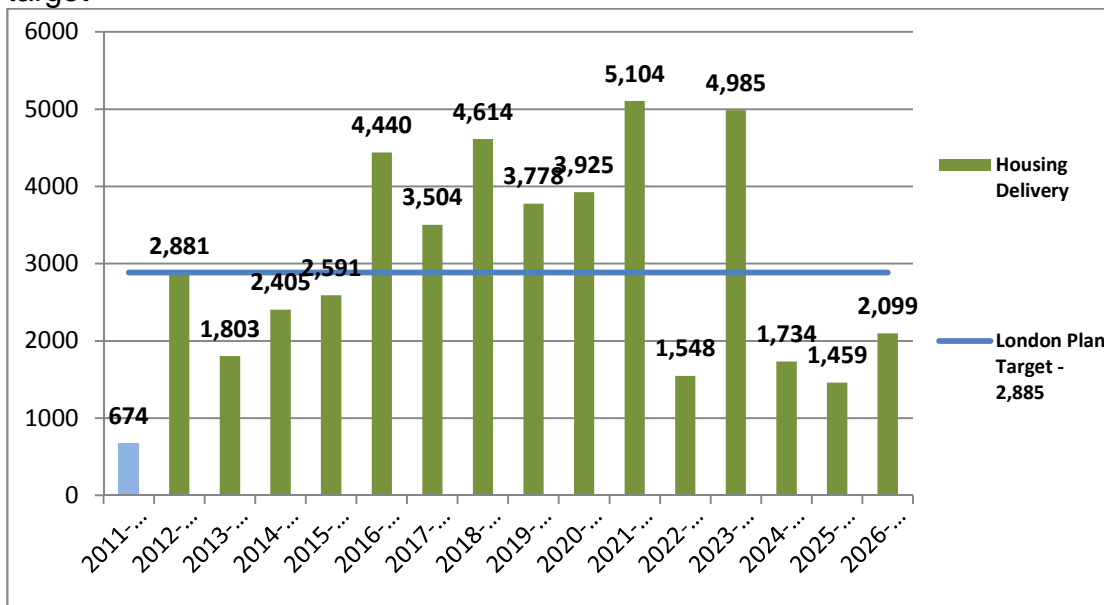
Figure 14: Six year housing delivery against London Plan targets



Source: London Development Database

The Figure below shows anticipated future housing delivery for the next nine years, up to 2027.

Figure 15: 15 year Tower Hamlets housing trajectory against the London Plan target

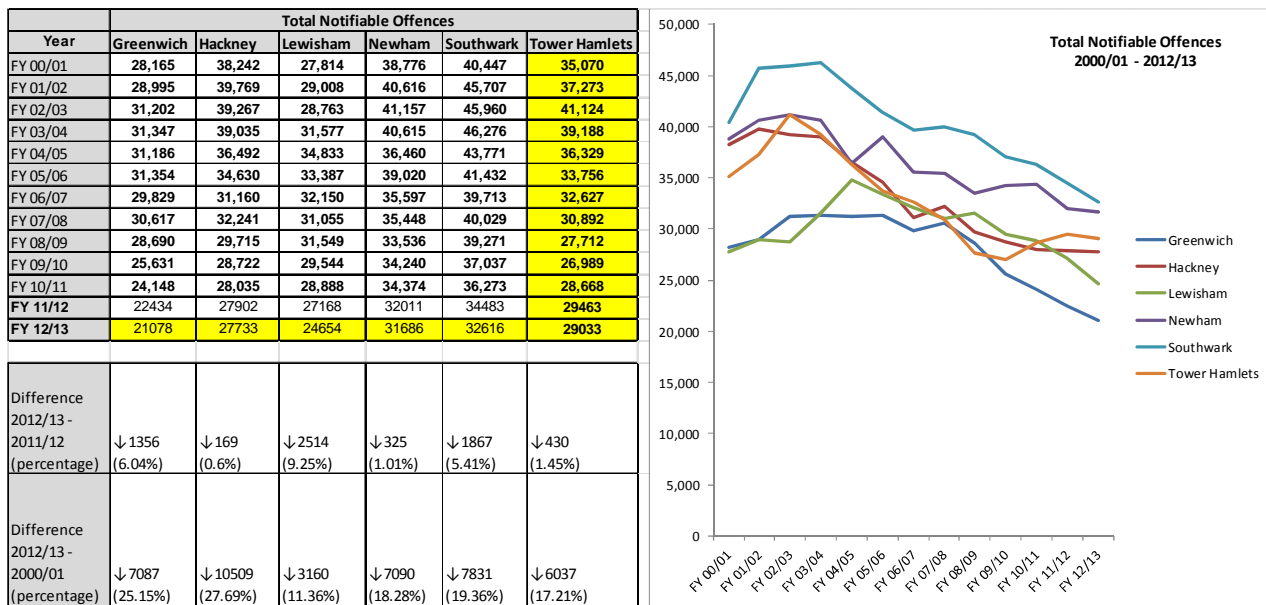


Source: Tower Hamlets General Housing Evidence base 2013

## Crime in Tower Hamlets

The figure below shows the annual Total Notifiable of Offences (TNOs) recorded by the Metropolitan Police in Tower Hamlets and surrounding boroughs over the 13 financial years (2000/01 – 2012/13).

### Total Notifiable Offences Comparison with Surrounding Boroughs Financial Years 2000/01 – 2012/13



The figure above shows that Tower Hamlets has experienced a 17% reduction or 6,037 fewer Total Notifiable Offences when comparing 2012/13 to 2001/02.

The total number of Notifiable offences reached its peak of 41,124 in 2002/03, since then it fell steadily to its lowest level of 27,712 in 2008/09, before increasing to 29,033 in 2012/13, which is still 430 less than 2011/12.

Over the same period, neighbouring boroughs have experienced similar reductions in Total Notifiable Offences as Tower Hamlets.

When comparing available Metropolitan Police figures for the last two control periods, (Oct 2011 – Sept 2012 and Oct 2012 – Sept 2013), Tower Hamlets and our neighbouring boroughs have seen the following decreases in Total Notifiable Offences:

Tower Hamlets	-3.8% (down 1,123 from 29,068 to 27,945 offences)
Greenwich	-8.3% (down 1,821 from 21,752 to 19,931 offences)
Hackney	-3.4% (down 967 from 27,958 to 26,991 offences)
Lewisham	-8.1% (down 2,081 from 25,685 to 23,604 offences)
Newham	-9.1% (down 2,948 from 32,204 to 29,256 offences)
Southwark	-2.7% (down 923 from 33,309 to 32,368 offences).

## **Context of the Strategic Assessment**

The partnership has examined the context of current themes within community safety and suggested priorities for the Community Safety Plan. Key priorities that informed the Strategic Assessment include:

- National priorities
- Regional priorities
- Local priorities.

### **National priorities**

#### **Home Office Community Safety Priorities (National)**

The Home Office has set out its priorities in its Business Plan 2012-15, these include the coalition government priorities and those relating to community safety are as follows:

1. Empower the public to hold the police to account for their role in cutting crime by introducing a directly elected Police and Crime Commissioner
2. Free up the police to fight crime more effectively and efficiently by cutting police bureaucracy, ending unnecessary central interference and overhaul police powers to cut crime, reduce costs and improve value for money.
3. Create a more integrated criminal justice system by helping the police and other public services to work together across the criminal justice system
4. Protect people's freedoms and civil liberties by reversing state interference to ensure there is not disproportionate intrusion into people's lives
5. Protect our citizens from terrorism by keeping people safe through the government's approach to counter-terrorism.

Under their Structural Reform Plan the Home Office aim to deliver the above priorities by:

- 1) a) Introduction of the Police and Crime Commissioner  
b) Make the actions of the police more transparent  
c) Empower the local community to take a more active role in their neighbourhoods, to help to police their own communities to ensure early engagement with Police and Crime Commissioner is effective  
d) Incentivise new approaches to preventing crime, working with the public, partners and industry
- 2) a) Reduce bureaucracy for front-line police officers  
b) Simplify institutional structures for the police, phasing out the National Policing Improvement Agency and establishing a National Crime Agency  
c) Improve the efficiency of local policing  
d) Simplify and improve anti-social behaviour powers so that the police, local authority and others have powers and tools that are effective and easy to use and provide a real deterrent  
e) Overhaul alcohol licensing to give more power to police and local authorities to meet the concerns of local communities

- f) Develop a comprehensive approach to metal theft, working with other government departments and the police
- 3) a) Support the Ministry of Justice to develop a strategy for reducing re-offending ensuring more effective rehabilitation, especially for drug users, and to conduct a full examination of sentencing policy
- b) Implement the Drugs Strategy 2010, working with other government departments, where necessary
- c) Promote recovery from drug dependence and support joint actions for offenders in custody and the community, working with Department of Health and Ministry of Justice, along with other government departments
- 4) a) Support collaboration between police and other public services, working with the Ministry of Justice and other government departments
- b) Help the Police, voluntary organisations and local communities to reduce violence against women
- c) Help the police, voluntary organisations and local communities to reduce serious youth violence
- 5) a) Review counter-terrorism and security legislation and implement recommendations to ensure it is necessary, effective and proportionate
- b) Development of new CCTV Code of Practice
- c) Publish progress on the implementation of CONTEST: The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism
- d) Strengthen the UK's protection against and ability to respond to a terrorist attack

The Home Office currently has the following policies in place to address Community Safety in the United Kingdom:

- Ending Violence Against Women and Girls in the UK
- Reducing and Preventing Crime
- Making sentencing more effective
- Reducing re-offending and improving rehabilitation
- Making the criminal justice system more efficient
- Preventing more young offenders from re-offending
- Creating a transparent criminal justice system
- Helping the police fight crime more effectively
- Reducing knife, gun and gang crime
- Controlling the sale and supply of alcohol
- Protecting the UK against Terrorism

### **Regional priorities**

**The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)** was created by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. Its core function is to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), and to hold the Commissioner of Police to account for the exercise of his functions in London. MOPAC oversees the police and criminal justice system performance, the budget environment, and the implementation of policies set out in MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan.

The Mayor of London's Office for Policing and Crime, under the remit of being London's Police and Crime Commissioner, has several responsibilities regarding Community Safety Partnerships. They are:

- a duty to consult the communities (including victims) and to publish a Police and Crime Plan
- determining police and crime objectives
- are a co-operating body on Community Safety Partnerships
- have the power to 'call in' poor performing Community Safety Partnerships.

The priorities within MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-17 are:

- Strengthen the Metropolitan Police Service and drive a renewed focus on street policing
- Give victims a greater voice
- Create a safer London for women
- Develop smarter solutions to alcohol and drug crime
- Help London's vulnerable young people

In addition to the above, the Mayor of London has placed special emphasis on a number of additional public safety challenges and concerns of Londoners, which include:

- Violence Against Women and Girls
- Serious Youth Violence
- Business Crime

It sets a total 20% reduction target for the following group of 'key crimes' across the whole of London by 2016:

- Reduction in the number of Personal Robberies
- Reduction in the number of Residential Burglaries
- Reduction in the number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Reduction in the number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
- Reduction in the number of Thefts From a Person
- Reduction in the number of Violence with Injury incidents
- Reduction in the number of acts of Vandalism

In addition to the above, it also sets the following individual targets to achieve by 2016:

- 20% Increase in Public Confidence in the Police
- 20% Reduction in Re-offending by Young People Leaving Custody
- 20% Reduction in Court Delays
- 20% Increase in Compliance with Community Sentences

MOPAC is also responsible for the management and allocation of the Community Safety Fund monies from Central Government. Allocations for funding will be made on a 'Challenge Fund' approach, which will determine the nature and scale of

funding to individual boroughs based on their proposal's alignment with the Police and Crime Plan Priorities.

### **Local priorities**

As the 2012-13 Tower Hamlets Annual Residents Survey shows, crime remains a significant concern for residents. 41% of the respondents stated that **crime** was their top concern.

Tower Hamlets Partnership's **Community Plan 2011** sets out the partnership's shared vision for improving the borough until 2014. It outlines how the partnership will continue to reduce inequality and poverty in the borough, to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to achieve their full potential. Under the 'A safe and cohesive community' theme, the plan stipulates that the partnership will focus on achieving the following objectives:

- Objective 1: Focusing on **crime** and **anti-social behavior**
- Objective 2: **Reducing re-offending**
- Objective 3: **Reducing the fear of crime**
- Objective 4: Fostering greater **community cohesion**
- Objective 5: **Tackling violent extremism**

**The Council** has the following priorities:

Community safety is one of Tower Hamlets **Mayor's priorities**. The Mayor's priorities particularly focus upon **reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB)**, and increasing **public confidence** in the way the police and council deal with concerns of crime and ASB.

**The Community** raised ASB and drug dealings as their main concern in the Residents' Question Time meetings in 2013.<sup>12</sup>

**The Metropolitan Police** has the following priorities:

Pan London Objectives

- **Violence with Injury:** Particular focus on Most Serious Violence, Serious Youth Violence, Domestic Violence and Hate Crime
- **Property Crime:** Emphasis on Robbery, Burglary and Vehicle Crime
- **Gangs:** Nominals, Weapons and Impact on drugs Markets
- **Counter Terrorism:** Deliver activity in respect of security, protection and counter-terrorism.
- **Confidence and Victim Satisfaction:** Total Victim Care
- **Total Notifiable Offences:** Focus on Offenders and Locations

Local Objectives

- **ASB and Drugs:** Community driven priority

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<sup>12</sup> See Appendix A 'Summary of issues raised at the Residents' Question Time meetings.



**The London Fire Brigade in Tower Hamlets** has the following priorities:

The London Fire Brigade (LFB) in Tower Hamlets will continue to respond quickly and effectively to incidents and work with partners to drive down the number of accidental fires and arson incidents within the borough. LFB targets their resources to those identified to be those most at risk and carries out around 4,000 home fire safety visits per year in priority locations.

#### Aims

- Reduce Arson incidents to below 450 per year
- Reduce the number of dwelling fires to less than 340
- LFB staff will carry out around 4,000 home fire safety visits within the borough annually. Continue to target these visits towards those at higher risk of experiencing a fire.

#### Objectives

- Accurately identify people more likely to be at risk from fires in their homes, which will enable LFB to target resources and reduce the potential risk to them.
- Work with our partners including LBTH and housing providers to actively identify the people and locations at most risk from fire and engage with these people to offer our services to them.
- Analyse available data of where fires occur most in the borough and target resources to these areas.
- Working with partners, quickly identify areas of concern and put action in place to reduce the potential risk of fire and the opportunity for arson.
- Continue to chair the Refuse and Recycling Forum to identify ways in which to reduce rubbish left on streets and neighbourhoods.
- Continue to send appliances to carry out visual audits in areas where arson is most prevalent, and report rubbish build up or other issues that may lead to arson.

**The NHS Tower Hamlets** has the following priorities:

The NHS Tower Hamlets Clinical Commissioning Group prospectus 2013/14 describes the priorities for improving the health outcomes of the local population whilst continuing to improve the quality of health services over the next three years. Through the work of the Partnership, the NHS in Tower Hamlets will continue to play an active role as a partner in the Community Safety Partnership.

Reducing crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) not only has a direct benefit in enhancing health and well-being but also reduces costs to the NHS. Local priorities for the NHS include: increasing access to drug and alcohol treatment with improved treatment outcomes; reducing domestic and sexual violence and ensuring NHS staff are not subject to assaults whilst undertaking their duties. Where appropriate, the sharing of NHS data can assist in the targeting of partnership resources to address either underlining causes or ensure appropriate resources are mobilised. For example, the London Ambulance Data shows the burden of binge drinking is concentrated within particular wards of Tower Hamlets.

The Health and Wellbeing Board Mental Health Strategy identifies improving the mental health of offenders as a key commitment over the lifespan of the strategy.

**London Probation Trust** will cease to exist by the end of May 2014 and there will be two separate organisations that will set their own priorities from June 2014. The Trust's key priorities set out in the 2013-14 Tower Hamlets Local Delivery Business Plan are as follows:

While overall levels of crime have fallen in the last 20 years, the British judicial system is facing two formidable challenges. Firstly, to reduce the level of reoffending. Half of all crime in the UK is committed by known offenders. Secondly, reductions achieved must be delivered in a way that makes the most effective use of public money.

London Probation Trust will concentrate on three key areas: professional expertise, leadership and ability to attract new ideas and investment. We will reduce reoffending rates in the capital by 5% in two years while increasing organisational efficiency by 10%.

The Tower Hamlets Local Delivery Unit and local partnerships combine professional expertise in both commissioning and providing services. As a commissioner of services, our deep knowledge of offender behaviours and needs ensures that we have all the information necessary to effectively procure services, such as the alcohol brief intervention, and drug and mental health services, which are co-commissioned with the NHS. As a provider of services, we have the professional experience to deliver quality work and we will continue to develop the skills of our high calibre staff.

We have a clear objective: to reduce reoffending in the capital by 5% in two years. To this end, by 2014 we will:

- Increase organisational efficiency by 10%
- Ensure 80% of community orders and 90% of licences are completed
- Deliver consistently high quality services and ensure the new model of commissioning works.

## Scope of the Strategic Assessment

The Strategic Assessment has been developed based on close analysis of data against 76 performance indicators, which have been regularly monitored by the sub-groups of the Community Safety Partnership. The sub-groups and their indicators are as below.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Confidence and Satisfaction Board                                 | (2 indicators)  |
| 2. Borough Crime Tasking Group (ASB & Crime)                         | (24 indicators) |
| Violent Crime  | (8 indicators)  |
| Property Crime   | (9 indicators)  |
| Anti-Social Behaviour  | (7 indicators)  |
| 3. Drugs and Alcohol Action Team Management Board                    | (6 indicators)  |
| 4. Reducing Re-offending Subgroup                                    | (5 indicators)  |
| 5. No Place for Hate Forum   | (5 indicators)  |
| 6. Domestic Violence Forum   | (9 indicators)  |
| 7. YOT Management Board  | (7 indicators)  |
| 8. Community Cohesion, Contingency Planning Tension Monitoring Group | (1 indicator)   |
| 9. Violence against Women and Girls Steering Group                   | (15 indicators) |
| 10. Other  | (1 indicator)   |

The statutory partners have provided information. The performance indicators have been reviewed in this Assessment in terms of the following factors:

- Data and analysis: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013
- Trends over the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)
- Foreseeable developments in the next 3 years
- Recommendations

The statutory partners identified that the involvement of wider organisations and communities would be beneficial for the development of the Strategic Assessment and the Community Safety Plan. Accordingly, Victim Support, Tower Hamlets Council for Voluntary Service (THCVS) (on behalf of voluntary and community organisations), and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) were invited to provide their data and insights into the Strategic Assessment. Data provided by Victim Support presented at the end of this document following consideration of individual performance indicators.

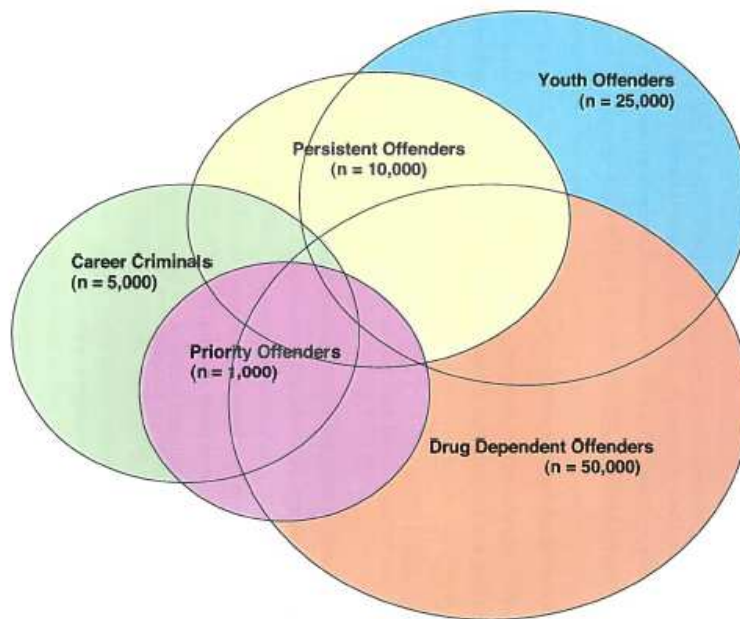
## VOLT (Victim, Offender, Location and Time) and Equalities data

This section presents an overview of the indicators' VOLT and equalities data. The partners were asked to provide VOLT and equalities data for each indicator to develop this document, since it is expected that the information will help the partnership deepen their understanding on issues of the borough. It was not possible to provide equalities data for all indicators, thus the data below is provided only for those indicators where it has been possible to provide this.

### Offenders

The CSP strategy group discussed the overlap of different groups of known offenders. The figure below indicates the way in which the different groups overlap.<sup>13</sup> The group agreed that it implies that dealing with overlapping offenders may contribute to tackle offences more effectively.

Figure 2:1 Estimates of different groups of known offender in London



<sup>13</sup> Government Office for London, *The London Crime & Disorder Audit*, 2004, p. 7.

Partners provided the following information on equalities in relation to offenders, however the Police use an IC coding system, which allows police officers to describe apparent ethnicity of a person, and does not necessarily match the Equalities Act ethnicity types.

**The Police IC codes are:**

- IC1 – White person, northern European type
- IC2 – Mediterranean European/Hispanic
- IC3 – African/Afro-Caribbean person
- IC4 – Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese, Maldivian, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, or any other (South) Asian person
- IC5 – Chinese, Japanese, or South-East Asian person
- IC6 – Middle Eastern person
- IC0, IC7 or IC9 – Origin unknown

**Violent crime**

‘Offenders and victims show similar patterns of age, with a peak occurring in the 20’s and a steep decline as age increases.’

**Robbery**

‘Most common suspects are small groups of IC3 and IC4 youths. IC3 males are greatly overrepresented as a proportion of the boroughs demographic. The majority of suspects are aged 15-19. Knife Enabled Robbery remained a persistent proportion of all personal robbery offences.’

It is also reported that 40% of suspects of criminal damage are aged between 20 and 29.

Equalities information on offenders was not provided for other areas of community safety.

Victims

Partners provided the following information on equalities in relation to victims: -

The information on victims of violent crime, personal robberies and domestic violence (referred to Multi Agency Risk Assessment Case-conference) was provided:

**Violent crime (excluding domestic violence)**

- Offenders and victims show similar patterns of age, with a peak occurring in the 20’s and a steep decline as age increases.
- Victims are more likely to be male although repeat victims are more likely to be female.
- Outside the Town Centre: victims are more likely to live at, or near the scene of the crime.

#### Personal robberies:

- School pupils and students account for almost 50% of all victims with Mobile phones being the most frequently stolen property around 29% of all property taken.
- Victims' age: 11-20 (22%), 21-30 (29%).
- Personal Robbery contributes 93% of Total Robbery (Commercial Robbery 7%).

#### Number of referrals to MARAC

- The majority of those who were referred to MARAC were women (94-97%) between 2010 and 2013.

Equalities information on victims was not provided for other areas of community safety

#### Location

Partners provided the following information in relation to location

The information on location of violent crime, personal robberies, ASB and street based prostitution was provided:

#### Violent crime

- The main area for Violence Offences in the borough is linked to the main Night Time Economy Areas including Brick Lane and its environs.

#### Personal robberies

- The main robbery hotspots are persistent with historical trends - around the Mile End Transport Hub. A secondary Hotspot is found around the Whitechapel Road to the west of the borough.
- Common geographical themes for both of these hotspots include several transport links, high footfall and recreational areas.

#### ASB

Number of calls to Police (101 or 999) for ASB

- Hotspots are concentrated in the North West (Brick Lane, Wyllen Close, Myrdle St and Roman Road), and in the East (Aberfeldy, Spey St and Grove Hall Park). These hotspots are consistent with the previous year except Aberfeldy and Spey St.

RSL ASB number of ASB incidents reported data (Tower Hamlets Homes)

- The key hotspot wards over the three year period are (cumulative figures): Weavers (632 cases), Mile End & Globe Town (475), Limehouse (407), Whitechapel (362), Bethnal Green Sth. (354), St. Dunstons & Stepney (323) and Bethnal Green Nth. (292).

Number of Accidental dwelling fires

- As much as 25% of the ADF are in locations outside of the home (Internal bin rooms, internal chutes and other common areas count as dwelling fires).

Information on location was not provided for other areas of community safety

### Time

Partners provided the following information on equalities in relation to time

The information on time of violent crime, personal robberies and ASB was provided:

#### Violent crime

- The main area for Violence Offences within Tower Hamlets is linked to and within the main Night Time Economy Areas including Brick Lane and its environs. Temporal Analysis shows a peak time for offences between 2000-0100hrs which can be linked to the night-time economy. Offences show more seasonality within the Town Centre with peak times from July – December, with the rest of the borough's offences remain at a steady level throughout the year.

#### Personal robberies

- Mile End (early evening - high proportion of school aged youths passing through); Whitechapel (0000-0030 hrs - associated with the night time economy).

#### ASB

Number of calls to Police (101 or 999) for ASB

- The peak day for all ASB reports is Saturday, followed by Sunday due to a high volume of reports on both Friday and Saturday nights. The peak time for calls is between 22:00 and 00:59. This is consistent with the pattern of calls in 2011/12.

Number of Accidental dwelling fires

- During the summer there is a significant increase in moped/ scooter fires.

Information on time was not provided for other areas of community safety

### Equalities data (e.g. service users)

Partners provided the following information on equalities in relation to service users

Equalities data of the following indicators have been provided:

1. Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment
2. Number of DIP clients engaging in structured treatment
3. Number of Prolific Priority Offenders
4. Number of women (re-)referred to the Prostitution MARAC
5. Stop and search.

Except for the MARAC indicators, male are overrepresented in the service users (1. 77%; 2. 86%; 3. 95%; 5. 94%). Other notable characteristics include:

- 50% of the DIP clients engaging in structured treatment are 31-40 years old (21-30: 20%; 41-50: 23%).
- 55.2% of stop and searches are conducted towards Asian.

Equalities information on service users was not provided for other areas of community safety.



## **CSP sub-group Indicators – data, projection and recommendations**

This section provides data and analysis of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013) of the indicators that the CSP sub-groups monitor.<sup>14</sup> This also attempts to forecast a possible scenario regarding each indicator in the next 3 years. The indicators are examined in terms of the following aspects

1. Data and analysis: data of the last year (1 October 2011 – 30 September 2012) and Trends of the last 3 years (Oct 2009 - Sep 2012)
  - Data, including equalities data and the data of location and time (where available and appropriate)
  - Reasons and evidence for this analysis
2. Scenarios in the next 3 years
  - Projections for the next three years
  - Reasons of the projection
  - Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis
3. Recommendations arising from the analysis are presented at the end of each section.

### **1. Confidence and Satisfaction Board**

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:

1. Overall Confidence of Police doing a good job [in Tower Hamlets]
2. Overall Victim Satisfaction.

#### **Indicator 1) Overall Confidence of Police doing a good job**

Data and analysis: data of the last year (1 October 2012 – 30 September 2013) and Trends of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

##### *Data*

##### **Overall Confidence of Police doing a good job**

April 2012-March 2013 - 61%

July 2012 - June 2013 - 63%

##### *Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

Age equalities data are considered by Public Attitude Survey and User Satisfaction Surveys. The following equalities data is not considered: disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation.

The methodology of the User Satisfaction Survey means that it would not be possible to contact all types of victims in this way without the risk of causing

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<sup>14</sup> Some indicators provide the latest available data.

distress, and potentially putting individual victims in danger. It is for this reason that the survey is only asked of specific crime groups, and of certain types of people.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*  
Data collected is produced on a quarterly basis.

#### *Performance data analysis*

Confidence - this shows us that confidence is growing at a steady rate on the borough. The borough's focus on public perception and the impact of police actions have helped the borough to understand and therefore learn and improve this area of business.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

The borough has implemented separate Monthly Confidence & Satisfaction (C&S) board meetings supported with a Total Victim Care plan and Confidence Plan . With the new drive and focus, together with victim care training in January 2014, it is anticipated that victim satisfaction will improve, which will impact on Public Confidence.

Targeted activity is taking place around reducing ASB and by Neighbourhood Policing Team officers undertaking initiatives such as 'adopt a block' and 'street a week'.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be that no crimes take place. However, looking at the make-up of London and nature of offences this is impossible. The changing economic climate of London and the impact that this will bring to residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas.

## **Indicator 2) Overall Victim Satisfaction**

Data and analysis: data of the last year (1 October 2012 – 30 September 2013) and Trends of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### *Data*

April 2012-March 2013 – 74%

July 2012-June 2013 – 73%

#### *Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

Age equalities data is considered by PAS surveys and USS surveys. The following equalities data are not considered: disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation.

The methodology of the User Satisfaction Survey means that it would not be possible to contact all types of victims in this way without the risk of causing distress, and potentially putting individual victims in danger. It is for this reason that the survey is only asked of specific crime groups, and of certain types of people.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

Data collected is produced on a quarterly basis.

#### *Performance data analysis*

Victim Satisfaction Data – this shows a slight decrease in victim satisfaction by -1% (3 less) and the results tell us that more focus is required in this area of business – it also highlights the challenges we face.

Performance has stagnated in this area and we face particular challenges with regards to victims of violent and Vehicle Crimes.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

The borough has implemented Monthly Confidence and Satisfaction Boards underpinned by Total Victim Care and Confidence Plans With the new drive and focus, together with victim care training in January 2014, it is anticipated that victim satisfaction will improve which will impact on Public Confidence.

Targeted activity is taking place in the four areas which drive victim satisfaction.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be that no crimes take place. However, looking at the make-up of London and nature of offences this is impossible. The changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas.

#### **Recommendations**

The key recommendations of the Confidence and Satisfaction Board are:

- Increased focus on capturing public perception of police actions across the borough to understand the impact, learn and improve. To capture feedback from Annual Residents Surveys, Ward Panel Meetings and Neighbourhood Panel Meetings.
- Improved monthly Confidence and Satisfaction Boards to include community partners, to focus on drivers of Improved Confidence, Effectiveness, Public Engagement, Fair Treatment and Alleviating ASB and drivers of increased satisfaction - Ease of Contact, Follow Up, Action and Treatment.
- People who have had contact with the Police are less confident than those who have not had contact. To ensure that each encounter is meaningful and positive.

## **2. Borough Crime Tasking Group (ASB & Crime)**

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:

#### Violent Crime

1. Number of 'Most serious violence' offences
2. Most serious violence Sanctioned Detections (SDs) rate
3. Number of Gun Crimes

4. Gun Crime SD rate
5. Number of Knife Crimes
6. Knife Crime SDs
7. Assault with Injury
8. Number of DV Murders

#### Property Crime

1. Number of Personal Robberies
2. Number of Commercial Robberies
3. Total Robbery number
4. Robbery SD Rate
5. Number of Residential Burglaries
6. Residential Burglary SD rate
7. Number of thefts of Motor Vehicles
8. Number of thefts From Motor Vehicles
9. Number of theft of pedal cycle

#### Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

1. Number of calls to Police (101 or 999) for ASB RSL ASB (no. of ASB incidents reported) data - THH
2. Number of ASB referrals securing Education, Employment or Training destination through Targeted Support Team - Youth and Connexions
3. Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
4. Number of Arson incidents – All Deliberate
5. Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires
6. Number of Primary Fires in Non-Domestic Buildings

#### Violent Crime

##### **Indicator 1) Number of 'Most serious violence' offences**

Data and analysis: data of the last year (1 October 2012 – 30 September 2013) and Trends of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

##### *Data*

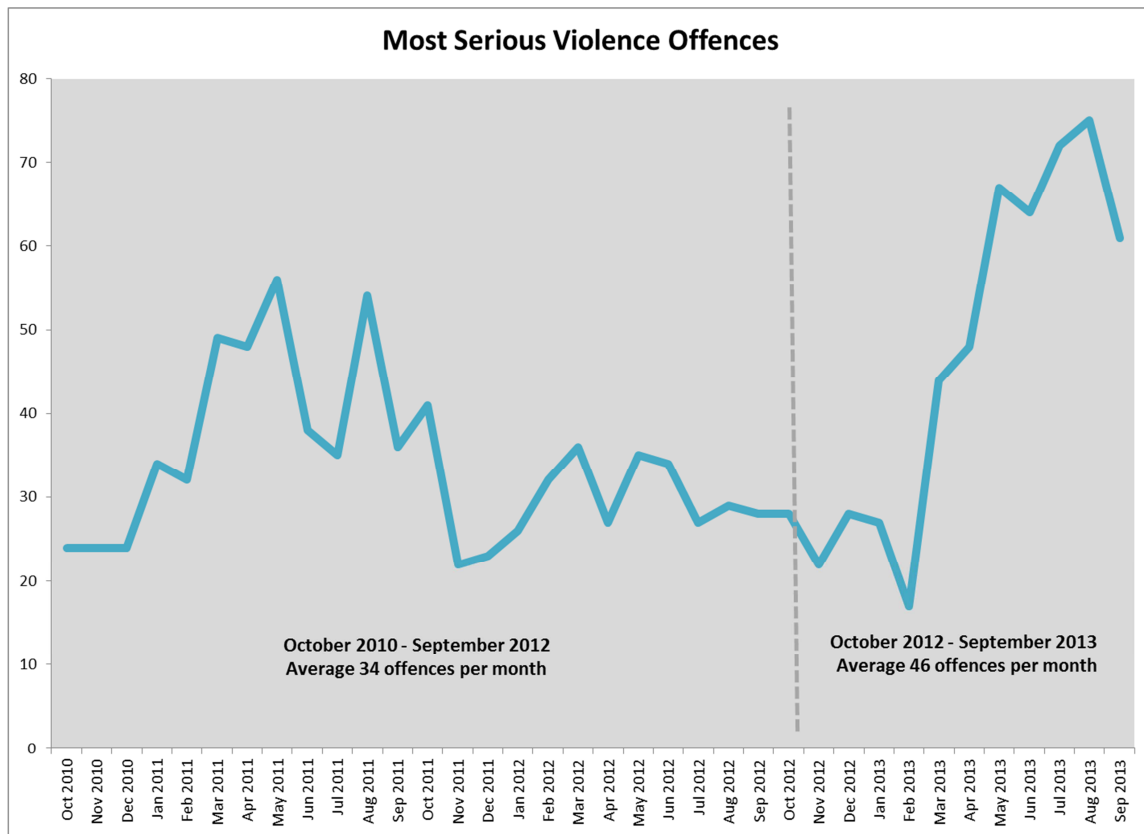
Over the last 12 months there has been 533 Most Serious Violence offences recorded within Tower Hamlets. This is an increase of 48% and 173 more offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control period i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (454 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (360 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (553 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 21% and the third period an increase of 48% when compared to period two and a 17% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 38 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average is around 46, around 8 more crimes and victims per month.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Most Serious Violence Offences	Month-Year	Most Serious Violence Offences	Month-Year	Most Serious Violence Offences
Oct 2010	24	Oct 2011	41	Oct 2012	28
Nov 2010	24	Nov 2011	22	Nov 2012	22
Dec 2010	24	Dec 2011	23	Dec 2012	28
Jan 2011	34	Jan 2012	26	Jan 2013	27
Feb 2011	32	Feb 2012	32	Feb 2013	17
Mar 2011	49	Mar 2012	36	Mar 2013	44
Apr 2011	48	Apr 2012	27	Apr 2013	48
May 2011	56	May 2012	35	May 2013	67
Jun 2011	38	Jun 2012	34	Jun 2013	64
Jul 2011	35	Jul 2012	27	Jul 2013	72
Aug 2011	54	Aug 2012	29	Aug 2013	75
Sep 2011	36	Sep 2012	28	Sep 2013	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>553</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month. It is clear that between April 2011 February 2013 offences were on a downward trend however there has been a significant increase in offences and reporting from February 2013.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough had been decreasing year on year for Violence Related Offences for the last five years, and this year is the first year that has seen a change in that trend. The category of Most Serious Violence contains the more

serious instances of violence offences (previously known as GBH, Murder). Looking at this offence type and other categories of Violence Offences there are clear links between all categories of Violence Offences.

The VOLT (Victim, Offender, Location and Time) Analysis for Most Serious Violence can be applied to all violence crime types (excluding that of Domestic Violence). The main area for Violence Offences within Tower Hamlets is linked to and within the main Night Time Economy Areas namely Brick Lane and its environs and other areas with high concentrations of Bars/Pubs. Temporal Analysis shows a peak time for offences between 2000-0100hrs which can be linked to the night-time economy. Offences show more seasonality within the Town Centre with peak times from July – December, with the rest of the borough's offences remain at a steady level throughout the year.

Offenders and victims show similar patterns of age, with a peak occurring in the 20's and a steep decline as age increases. Outside the Town Centre hotspot victims are more likely to live at, or near, the scene of the crime. Within the Town Centre victims are more likely to come from outside the borough. Victims are more likely to be male although repeat victims are more likely to be female. In the town centre, victims and suspects are less likely to know each other. When they do know each other they are more likely to be acquaintances whereas on the rest of the borough they are more likely to have been in a past or current relationship.

In addition to this, the borough's continued focus on a better initial assessment and investigation of Domestic Violence had an impact on the overall violent crime figures for the Borough. For example Domestic Violence With Injury Offences saw an increase of 42% which supports this proactivity. Tower Hamlets continues to have one of the highest arrest rates in the MPS for domestic violence and a proactive unit to target offenders has been set up. The Sanction Detection Rate for Domestic Violence Offences is 52%. As expected this has seen an increase in violence offences and reporting, but the Police consider this to be due to better reporting practices.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category are difficult to predict, as it is clear that different years peak and trough, which could be linked to different reporting processes and measures.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

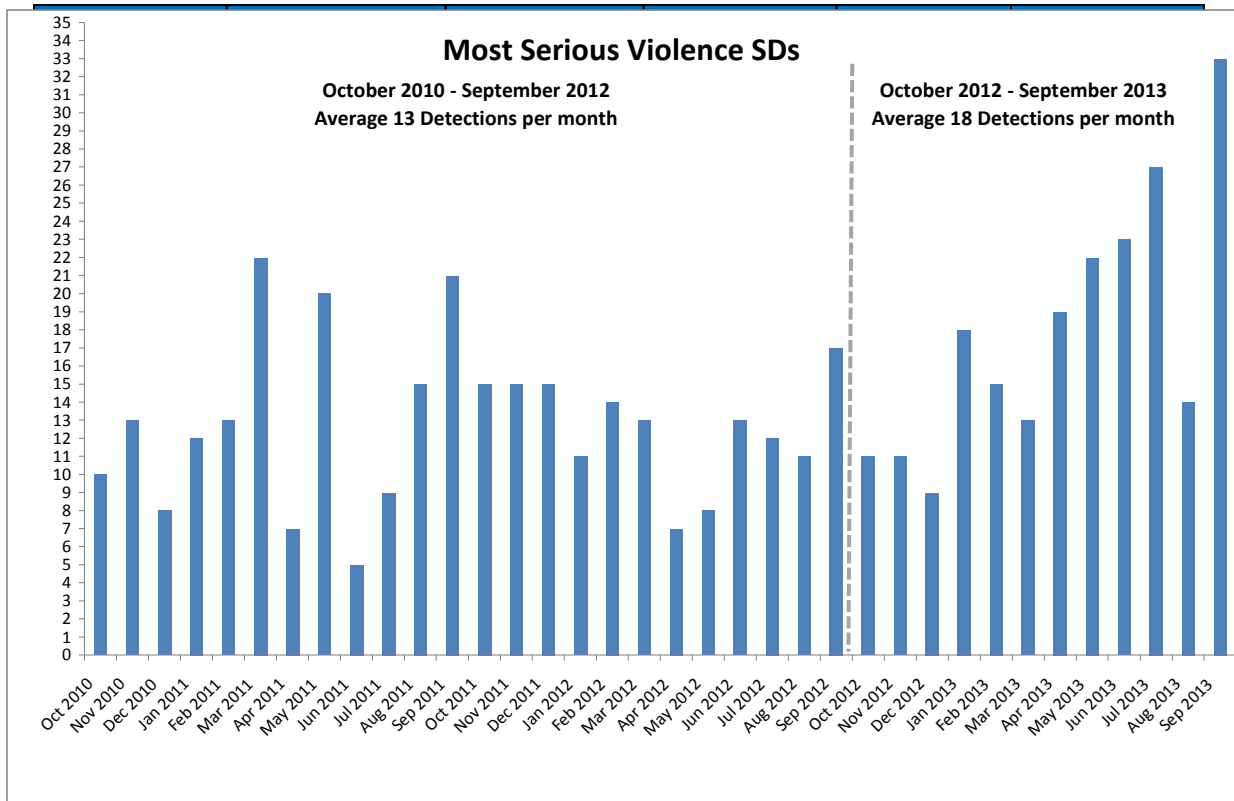
Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

### **Indicator 2) Most serious violence Sanctioned Detections (SDs) rate**

Data and analysis: data of the last year (1 October 2012 – 30 September 2013) and Trends of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 215 Most Serious Violence Sanctioned Detections, which is an average of around 18 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 39%. The graph and chart below show detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this also averages out to around 14 per month or 38% detection rate.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Most Serious Violence have remained consistent over the last 36 months with around 14 detections per month and a detection rate of 38%. There are no links between high numbers of offences and detection rates as detections can sometimes be recorded many weeks after the offence has taken place following an investigation.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place and then detecting these offences. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type, which could also then impact on detecting these offences.

**Indicator 3) Number of Gun Crimes**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Over the last 12 months there has been 58 Gun Crime Offences recorded within Tower Hamlets. This is a decrease of 2% or 1 less offence when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data. However, it should be noted that the data set is very small when compared to other crime data sets.

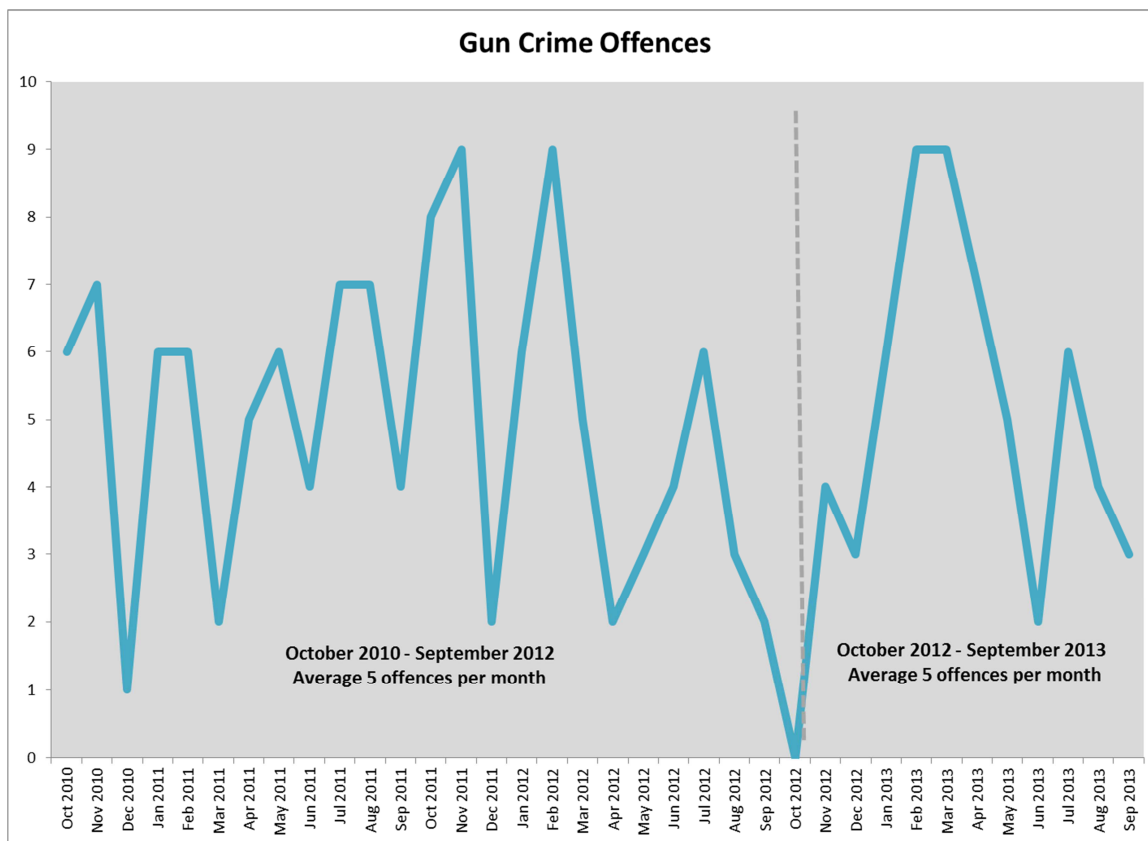
When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (61 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (59 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (57 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 3% and the third period a decrease of 2% when compared to period two and a 5% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 5 offences per month, and for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average has remained at 5.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Gun Crime Offences	Month-Year	Gun Crime Offences	Month-Year	Gun Crime Offences
Oct 2010	6	Oct 2011	8	Oct 2012	0
Nov 2010	7	Nov 2011	9	Nov 2012	4
Dec 2010	1	Dec 2011	2	Dec 2012	3
Jan 2011	6	Jan 2012	6	Jan 2013	6
Feb 2011	6	Feb 2012	9	Feb 2013	9
Mar 2011	2	Mar 2012	5	Mar 2013	9
Apr 2011	5	Apr 2012	2	Apr 2013	7
May 2011	6	May 2012	3	May 2013	5
Jun 2011	4	Jun 2012	4	Jun 2013	2
Jul 2011	7	Jul 2012	6	Jul 2013	6
Aug 2011	7	Aug 2012	3	Aug 2013	4
Sep 2011	4	Sep 2012	2	Sep 2013	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month this is primarily due to the small data set.





### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough has been decreasing year or year for Gun Crime for the last three reporting period and included within the decreasing trend is serious incidents of Gun Crime i.e. Fatal and Non- Fatal Shooting offences within Tower Hamlets. A number of Gun Crime Offences related to Commercial Armed Robbery and other offences where Firearms have been identified so there are a number of crime types which relate to this category of offence, this along with the small number of offences makes further analysis difficult.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should continue to decrease, but, as the offences are low to start with this trend may continue to decrease more slowly than previous years.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership, may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

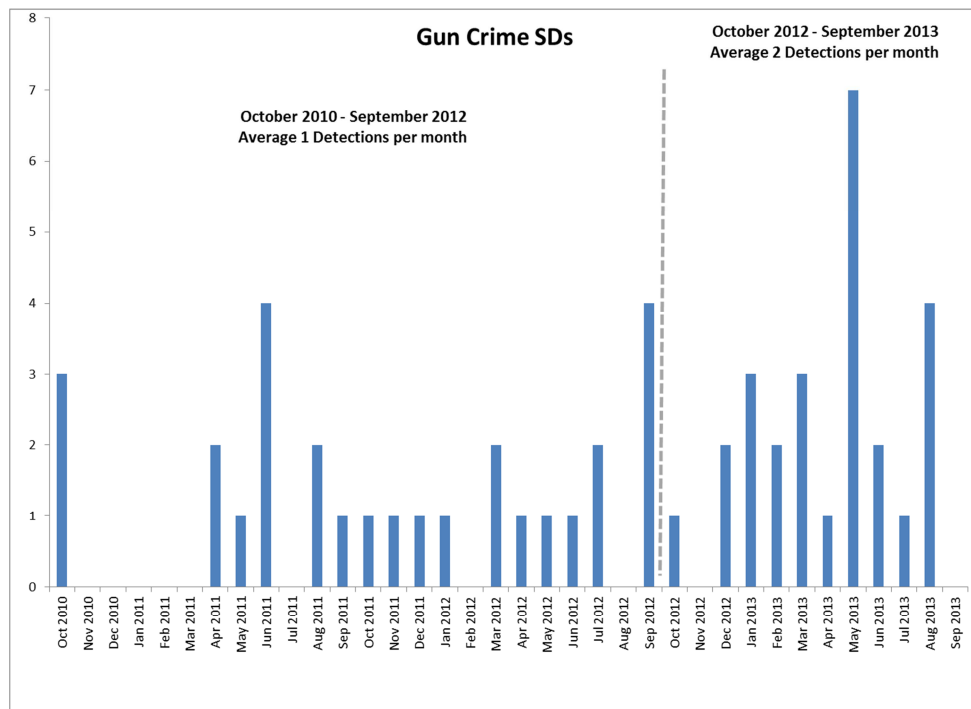
### **Indicator 4) Gun Crime SD rate**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 26 Gun Crime Sanction Detections, which is an average of around 2 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 45%. The graph / chart below shows detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this also averages out to around 1.5 per month.

Month-Year	Gun Crime SDs	Month-Year	Gun Crime SDs	Month-Year	Gun Crime SDs
Oct 2010	3	Oct 2011	1	Oct 2012	1
Nov 2010	0	Nov 2011	1	Nov 2012	0
Dec 2010	0	Dec 2011	1	Dec 2012	2
Jan 2011	0	Jan 2012	1	Jan 2013	3
Feb 2011	0	Feb 2012	0	Feb 2013	2
Mar 2011	0	Mar 2012	2	Mar 2013	3
Apr 2011	2	Apr 2012	1	Apr 2013	1
May 2011	1	May 2012	1	May 2013	7
Jun 2011	4	Jun 2012	1	Jun 2013	2
Jul 2011	0	Jul 2012	2	Jul 2013	1
Aug 2011	2	Aug 2012	0	Aug 2013	4
Sep 2011	1	Sep 2012	4	Sep 2013	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Gun Crime offences remain consistent, although numbers are low; the detection rate is 45%. Due to the low numbers further analysis is difficult.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop these offences taking place and then detecting these offences. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership, may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type and which could also then impact on detecting these offences.

**Indicator 5) Number of Knife Crimes**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

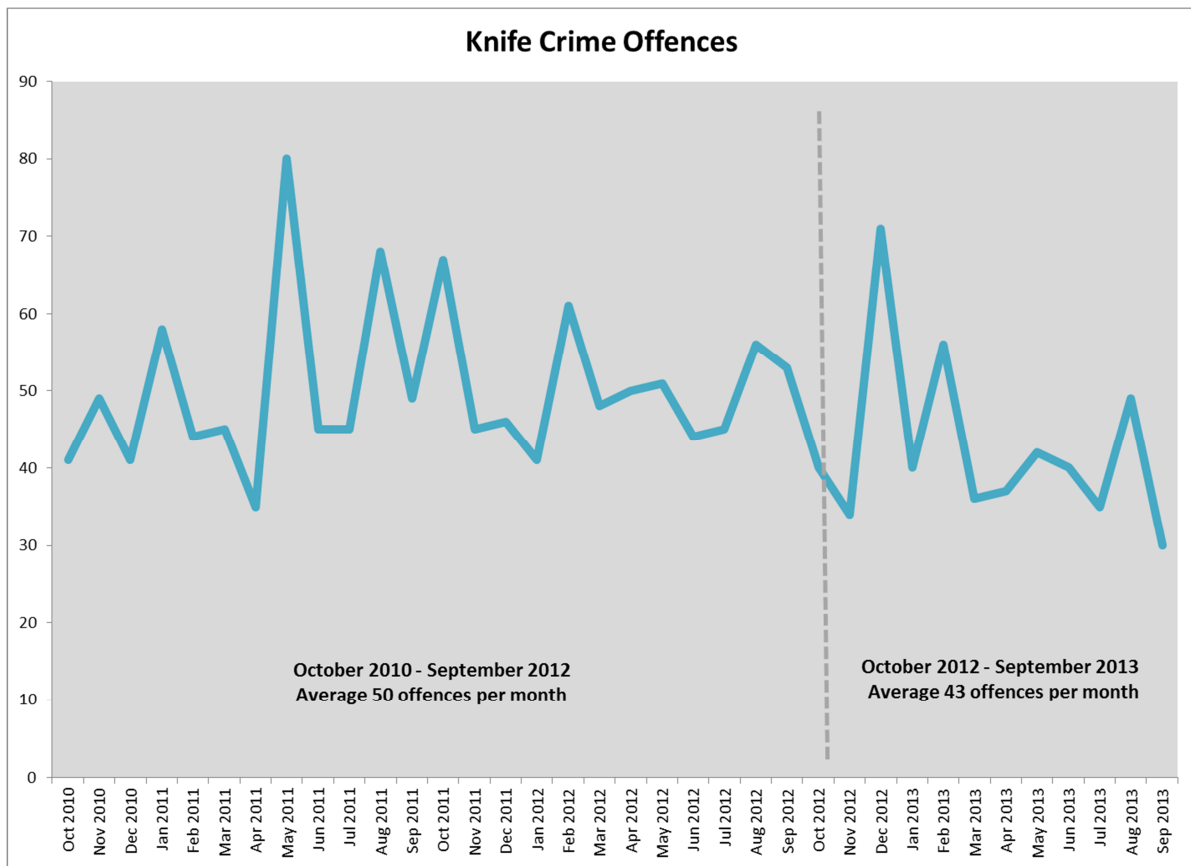
Over the last 12 months there has been 510 Knife Crime Offences within Tower Hamlets. This is a decrease of 16% or 97 less offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (600 offences recorded), October 2010 to September 2011 (607 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (510 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows an increase of 1% and the third period a decrease of 16% when compared to period two, and a 15% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 48 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average is around 43 per month, around 5 less offences per month.

Month-Year	Knife Crime Offences	Month-Year	Knife Crime Offences	Month-Year	Knife Crime Offences
Oct 2010	41	Oct 2011	67	Oct 2012	40
Nov 2010	49	Nov 2011	45	Nov 2012	34
Dec 2010	41	Dec 2011	46	Dec 2012	71
Jan 2011	58	Jan 2012	41	Jan 2013	40
Feb 2011	44	Feb 2012	61	Feb 2013	56
Mar 2011	45	Mar 2012	48	Mar 2013	36
Apr 2011	35	Apr 2012	50	Apr 2013	37
May 2011	80	May 2012	51	May 2013	42
Jun 2011	45	Jun 2012	44	Jun 2013	40
Jul 2011	45	Jul 2012	45	Jul 2013	35
Aug 2011	68	Aug 2012	56	Aug 2013	49
Sep 2011	49	Sep 2012	53	Sep 2013	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month. Since April 2011 offences have been on a downward trend and reflected in the low number of offences for the current 12 month period.



**Definition of knife crimes:**

For an offences to be defined as knife crime it must satisfy *both* of the following criteria. The offence is a confirmed classification relating to one of the following:

- Murder
- Attempted murder
- Threats to kill
- Manslaughter
- Infanticide
- Wounding or carrying out an act endangering life
- Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent
- Actual Bodily Harm
- Sexual assault
- Rape
- Robbery

And a feature code identifying weapon usage (countable as knife crime) has been added to the crime report. Feature codes are defined as;

- A knife or other sharp instrument was used in the commission of an offence,
- Physical evidence such as cut or puncture wound found at the scene that a victim, witness or police officer believes was caused by knife/sharp instrument,

- An object is presented as a knife or other sharp instrument but obscured e.g. in a bag or pocket,
- A knife or other sharp instrument was intimidated
- A knife or other sharp instrument featured in the incident but was not used.

#### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough has been consistent in knife crime numbers for the first two years of the reporting period, but, a significant decrease for the current 12 month period. Like Gun Crime, Knife Crime cuts across a number of offences such as Serious Youth Violence, Robbery and a number of violence offences. There are clear links between Knife Crime, Robbery and Serious Youth Violence as all three offences increase and decrease at the same time throughout the year, and the Knife Crime decrease could be linked to the decrease in Robbery offences with offences taking place across the borough and throughout the week.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category may decrease as Serious Youth Violence and Robbery Offences are on a downward trend. However, any further decreases may come at a slow rate due to the significant reduction for the current period.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

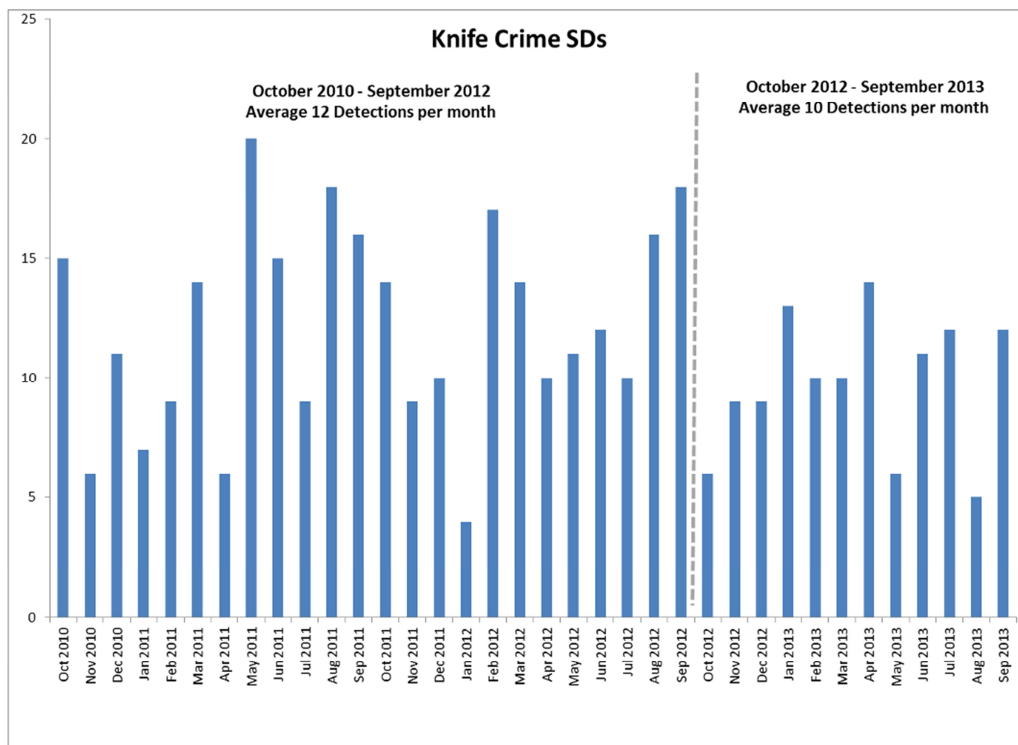
## **Indicator 6) Knife crime SDs**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 117 Knife Crime Sanction Detections, which is an average of around 10 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 23%. The graph and chart below shows detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this also averages out to around 11 per month.

Month-Year	Knife Crime SDs	Month-Year	Knife Crime SDs	Month-Year	Knife Crime SDs
Oct 2010	15	Oct 2011	14	Oct 2012	6
Nov 2010	6	Nov 2011	9	Nov 2012	9
Dec 2010	11	Dec 2011	10	Dec 2012	9
Jan 2011	7	Jan 2012	4	Jan 2013	13
Feb 2011	9	Feb 2012	17	Feb 2013	10
Mar 2011	14	Mar 2012	14	Mar 2013	10
Apr 2011	6	Apr 2012	10	Apr 2013	14
May 2011	20	May 2012	11	May 2013	6
Jun 2011	15	Jun 2012	12	Jun 2013	11
Jul 2011	9	Jul 2012	10	Jul 2013	12
Aug 2011	18	Aug 2012	16	Aug 2013	5
Sep 2011	16	Sep 2012	18	Sep 2013	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>



### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Knife Crime Offences have remained consistent over the last 36 months with around 11 detections per month and a detection rate of 24%. There are no links between high numbers of offences and detection rates as detections can sometimes be recorded many weeks after the offence has taken place following an investigation as is common with a number of violence related offences.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop these offences taking place and then detecting these offences. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type and then impact on detecting these offences.

## **Indicator 7) Violence with Injury**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

### *Data*

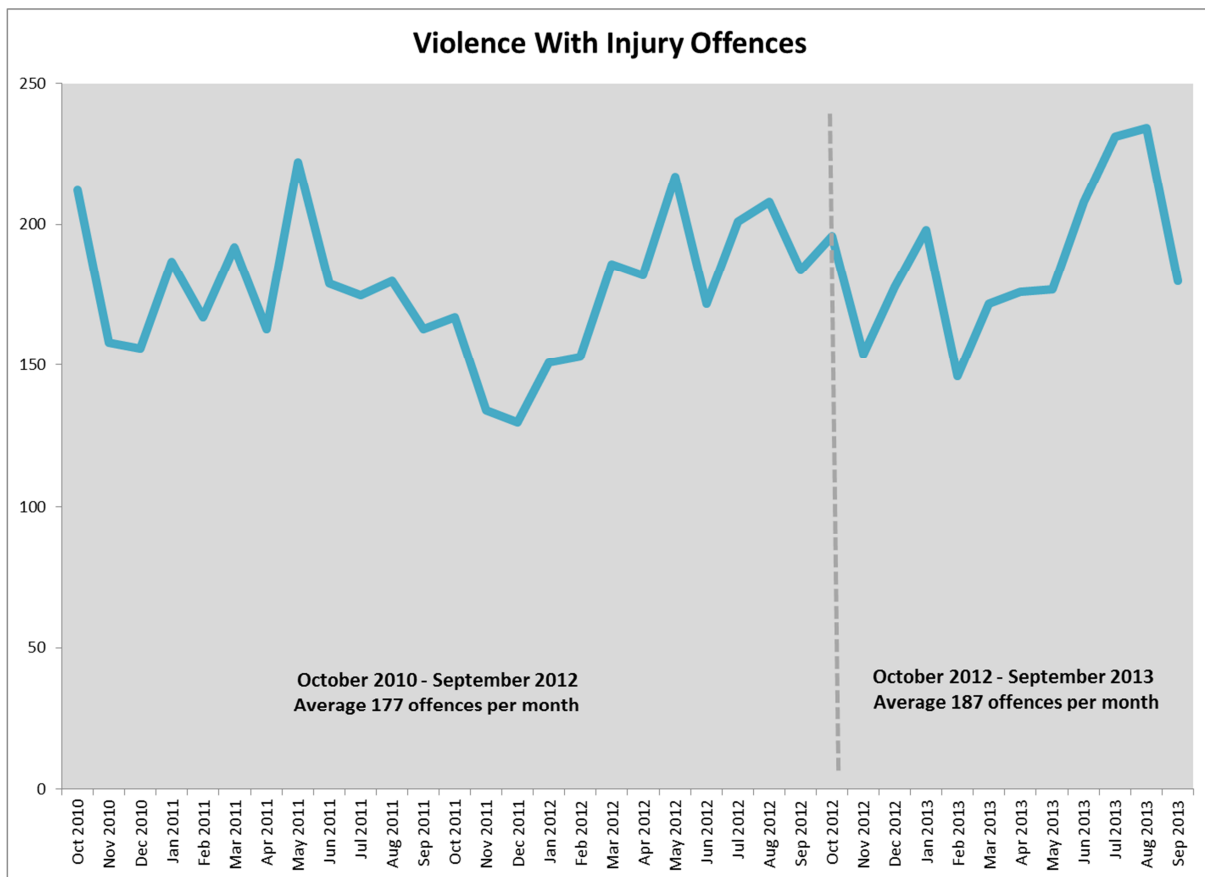
Over the last 12 months there has been 2250 Violence with Injury Offences recorded within Tower Hamlets. This is an increase of 8% or 165 additional offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2011 to September 2012 (2154 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (2085 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (2250 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 3% and the third period an increase of 8% when compared to period two and a 4% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 180 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average is around 187 per month, around 7 more offences per month.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Violence With Injury Offences	Month-Year	Violence With Injury Offences	Month-Year	Violence With Injury Offences
Oct 2010	212	Oct 2011	167	Oct 2012	196
Nov 2010	158	Nov 2011	134	Nov 2012	154
Dec 2010	156	Dec 2011	130	Dec 2012	178
Jan 2011	187	Jan 2012	151	Jan 2013	198
Feb 2011	167	Feb 2012	153	Feb 2013	146
Mar 2011	192	Mar 2012	186	Mar 2013	172
Apr 2011	163	Apr 2012	182	Apr 2013	176
May 2011	222	May 2012	217	May 2013	177
Jun 2011	179	Jun 2012	172	Jun 2013	208
Jul 2011	175	Jul 2012	201	Jul 2013	231
Aug 2011	180	Aug 2012	208	Aug 2013	234
Sep 2011	163	Sep 2012	184	Sep 2013	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>2154</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2085</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2250</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month. From November 2011 until August 2013 the borough has been on a clear rising trend.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

When looking at Violence with Injury Offences over the past 12 months, there are clear links between all categories of Violence Offences as the VOLT Analysis for



Violence with Injury can be applied to all violence crime types (excluding that of Domestic Violence). The main area for Violence Offences within Tower Hamlets is linked to and within the main Night Time Economy Areas namely Brick Lane and its environs and other areas with high concentrations of Bars/Pubs. Temporal Analysis shows a peak time for offences between 2000-0100hrs which can be linked to the night-time economy. Offences show more seasonality within the Town Centre with peak times from July – December, with the rest of the borough's offences remain at a steady level throughout the year.

Offenders and victims show similar patterns of age, with a peak occurring in the 20's and a steep decline as age increases. Outside the Town Centre Hotspot victims are more likely to live at, or near, the scene of the crime. Within the Town Centre victims are more likely to come from outside the borough. Victims are more likely to be male although repeat victims are more likely to be female. In the town centre victims and suspects are less likely to know each other. When they do know each other they are more likely to be acquaintances whereas on the rest of the borough they are more likely to have been in a past or current relationship.

In addition to this, the borough's continued focus on a better initial assessment and investigation of Domestic Violence had an impact on the overall violent crime figures for the Borough. For example, Domestic Violence With Injury Offences saw an increase of 42% which supports this proactivity. Tower Hamlets continues to have one of the highest arrest rates in the MPS for domestic violence and a proactive unit to target offenders has been started. The Detection Rate for Domestic Violence Offences is 52%. As expected this has seen an increase in violence offences and reporting but the Police consider this to be due to better reporting practices.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences should start to decrease as the numbers increased significantly over the past 12 months.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

## **Indicator 8) Number of DV Murders**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

### *Data*

Over the last 12 months there has been 1 Domestic Violence related Murder, compared with 2 in the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011(2 DV Murders Recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (2 DV Murders) and October 2012 to September 2013 (1 DV Murder recorded) there is no real change in numbers of offences.

### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Due to the low numbers of offences 5 in total for the last 36 months, it is difficult to provide analysis around trends or patterns of behaviour as this crime can be described as a 'chaotic crime' which does not fit into any recognisable patterns or trends.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

It is impossible to predict or identify any patterns or trends which would support projective analysis simply due to the crime type and nature of the offence.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and its causes it is virtually impossible to stop this offence type taking place.

## **Recommendations**

Key recommendations of the Borough Crime Tasking Group (Violent Crime) are:

- To focus police activity on the night time economy and Brick Lane (comprehensive policing plan in place for the Corporate HotSpot) working with partners to reduce crime and ASB.
- To continue to utilise preventative tactics to reduce knife crime. Working in partnership with schools and YOTs and to conduct regular weapon sweeps.
- Working in partnership with the local authority and statutory and non statutory agencies in reducing DV Offences. Reducing the number of repeat victims and working together to prevent DV.

## **Property Crime**

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:

1. Number of Personal Robberies
2. Number of Commercial Robberies
3. Total Robbery numbers
4. Robbery SD Rate
5. Number of Residential Burglaries
6. Residential Burglary SD rate
7. Number of thefts of Motor Vehicles
8. Number of thefts From Motor Vehicles
9. Number of theft of pedal cycle

### **Indicator 1) Number of Personal Robberies**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

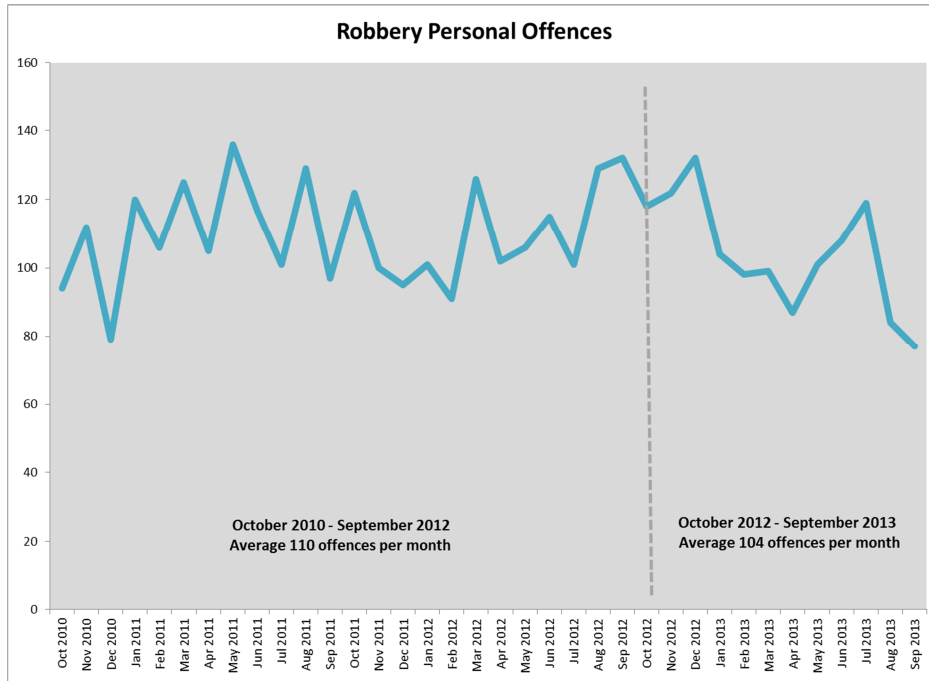
Over the last 12 months there were 1249 Personal Robbery Offences recorded. This is a decrease of 5% or 71 less offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (1321 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (1320 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (1249 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows no change with 1 less offence, and the third period a decrease of 5% (71 less offences offences) when compared to period two, and a 5% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 108 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average is around 104 per month so 4 less offences per month.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Robbery Personal Offences	Month-Year	Robbery Personal Offences	Month-Year	Robbery Personal Offences
Oct 2010	94	Oct 2011	122	Oct 2012	118
Nov 2010	112	Nov 2011	100	Nov 2012	122
Dec 2010	79	Dec 2011	95	Dec 2012	132
Jan 2011	120	Jan 2012	101	Jan 2013	104
Feb 2011	106	Feb 2012	91	Feb 2013	98
Mar 2011	125	Mar 2012	126	Mar 2013	99
Apr 2011	105	Apr 2012	102	Apr 2013	87
May 2011	136	May 2012	106	May 2013	101
Jun 2011	117	Jun 2012	115	Jun 2013	108
Jul 2011	101	Jul 2012	101	Jul 2013	119
Aug 2011	129	Aug 2012	129	Aug 2013	84
Sep 2011	97	Sep 2012	132	Sep 2013	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>1321</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1249</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month. The graph also clearly show that the borough is on a downward trend for offences which started around December 2012 and continues to the end of the current reporting period, this is shown in the reporting periods with the period October 2010 to September 2012 showing an average of 110 offences per month, and the current period 104 offences.



*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

**Victim – Age**

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
1%	22%	29%	19%	13%	7%	5%	4%

Victim – Disability: Can only show vulnerable which would include a wide range of people from Aged related vulnerability to MH issues

**Victim – Race (IC classification on appearance)**

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian IC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1	Unknown IC0,7,9
13%	3%	29%	12%	9%	31%	2%

**Victim - Sex**

- Female – around 40% recorded
- Male – 60%

The following equalities data are not measured:

- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnerships

#### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in years two and three.

Tower Hamlets borough has been decreasing year on year for Personal Robbery offences for the last three reporting periods. There are links between Serious Youth Violence, Personal Robbery and Knife Crime offences and all three offence types peak and trough at the same time across throughout the year.

VOLT (Victim, Offender, Location and Time) Analysis for Personal Robbery Offences will also contain some correlation with Serious Youth Violence and Knife Crime for example. Victims - School pupils and students account for almost half of all victims on the borough with Mobile phones being the most frequently stolen property around 29% of all property taken.

Offenders - Most common suspects are small groups of IC3 and IC4 youths with IC3 males being greatly overrepresented as a proportion of the borough's demographic. Personal Robbery appears to be a mainly a youth generated crime whereby the majority of suspects are aged between 15 and 19. Knife Enabled Robbery remained a persistent proportion of all personal robbery offences.

Location - The main robbery hotspots are persistent with historical trends which see this crime type focused predominantly around the Mile End Transport Hub. A secondary Hotspot is found around Whitechapel Road to the west of the borough. Common geographical themes for both of these hotspots include several transport links, high footfall and recreational areas.

Time - In the Whitechapel hotspot, robbery shows more association with the night time economy and mainly occurs between midnight and 0300hours. In addition, the Mile End Hub, experiences a high proportion of school aged youths pass through which is reflected in trends of early evening robbery experienced there.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends it is hoped that personal robbery offences will continue to decrease year on year but with less significant year on year reductions.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop these offences taking place especially with the advent of increased access to mobile and smart telephones which is the most common property taken and targeted. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will

impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership, may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

**Indicator 2) Number of Commercial Robberies**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 20123 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

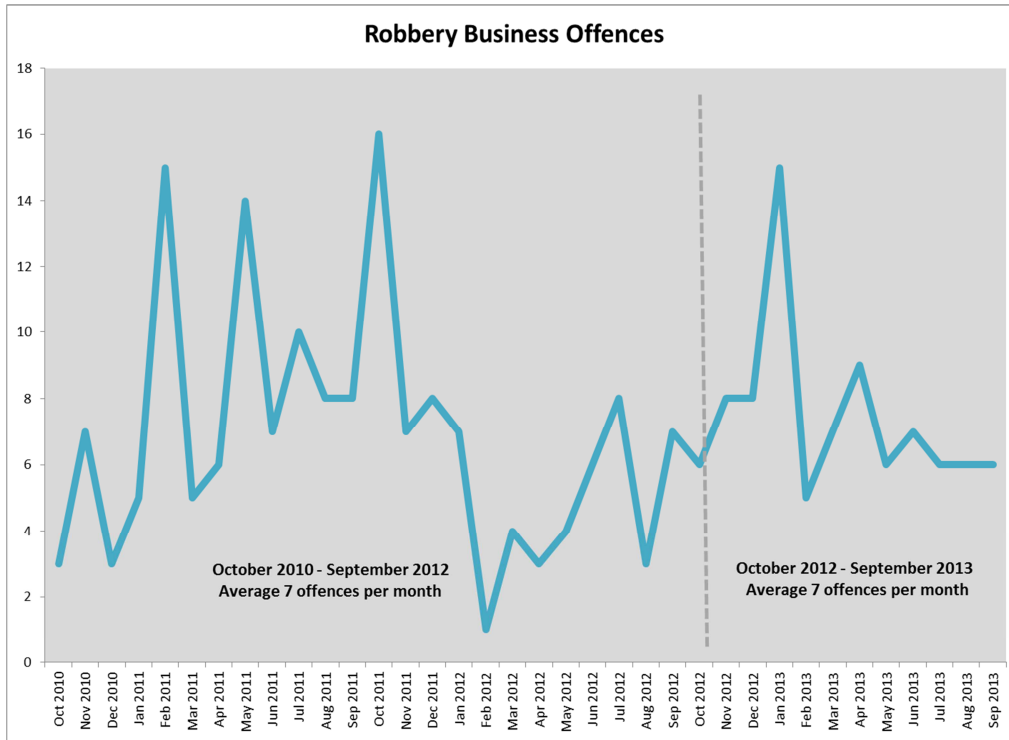
*Data*

Over the last 12 months there has been 89 Commercial Robbery Offences recorded within Tower Hamlets. This is an increase of 20% or 15 additional offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data. However, it should be noted that the data set is very small when compared to other crime data sets so percentage decreases or increases can seem dramatic but real numbers are very small.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (91 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (74 offences recorded) and October 2011 to September 2012 (72 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 19% and the third period an increase of 20% when compared to period two, but a 2% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there were around 7 offences per month and for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average remained at 7. The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Robbery Business Offences	Month-Year	Robbery Business Offences	Month-Year	Robbery Business Offences
Oct 2010	3	Oct 2011	16	Oct 2012	6
Nov 2010	7	Nov 2011	7	Nov 2012	8
Dec 2010	3	Dec 2011	8	Dec 2012	8
Jan 2011	5	Jan 2012	7	Jan 2013	15
Feb 2011	15	Feb 2012	1	Feb 2013	5
Mar 2011	5	Mar 2012	4	Mar 2013	7
Apr 2011	6	Apr 2012	3	Apr 2013	9
May 2011	14	May 2012	4	May 2013	6
Jun 2011	7	Jun 2012	6	Jun 2013	7
Jul 2011	10	Jul 2012	8	Jul 2013	6
Aug 2011	8	Aug 2012	3	Aug 2013	6
Sep 2011	8	Sep 2012	7	Sep 2013	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month this is primarily due to the small data set. It is between November 2011 to October 2012 numbers of offences were particularly low (64 in total). Since the start of the current calendar year Robbery Business Offences have been on a downward trend.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough increases and decreases year on year for Commercial Robbery due to the low numbers recorded each year for example there are over a thousand more Personal Robberies than there are Commercial Robberies so it is difficult to identify significant trends or patterns associated with Commercial Robbery. It should be noted that some offences and offenders can be linked to offences across London so potentially any increase in offences could be linked with increases across London.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, it is anticipated that offences will peak and trough year on year. It should be noted that some Commercial Robbery Offences can be linked with Gun Crime offences and again these number of offences are also small, so it is difficult to project and anticipate for the next three years.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas and could potentially increase Commercial Robbery Offences.

### Indicator 3) Total Robbery numbers

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

Over the last 12 months there has been 1338 Total Robbery Offences recorded within the borough. This is a decrease of 4% or 56 less offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

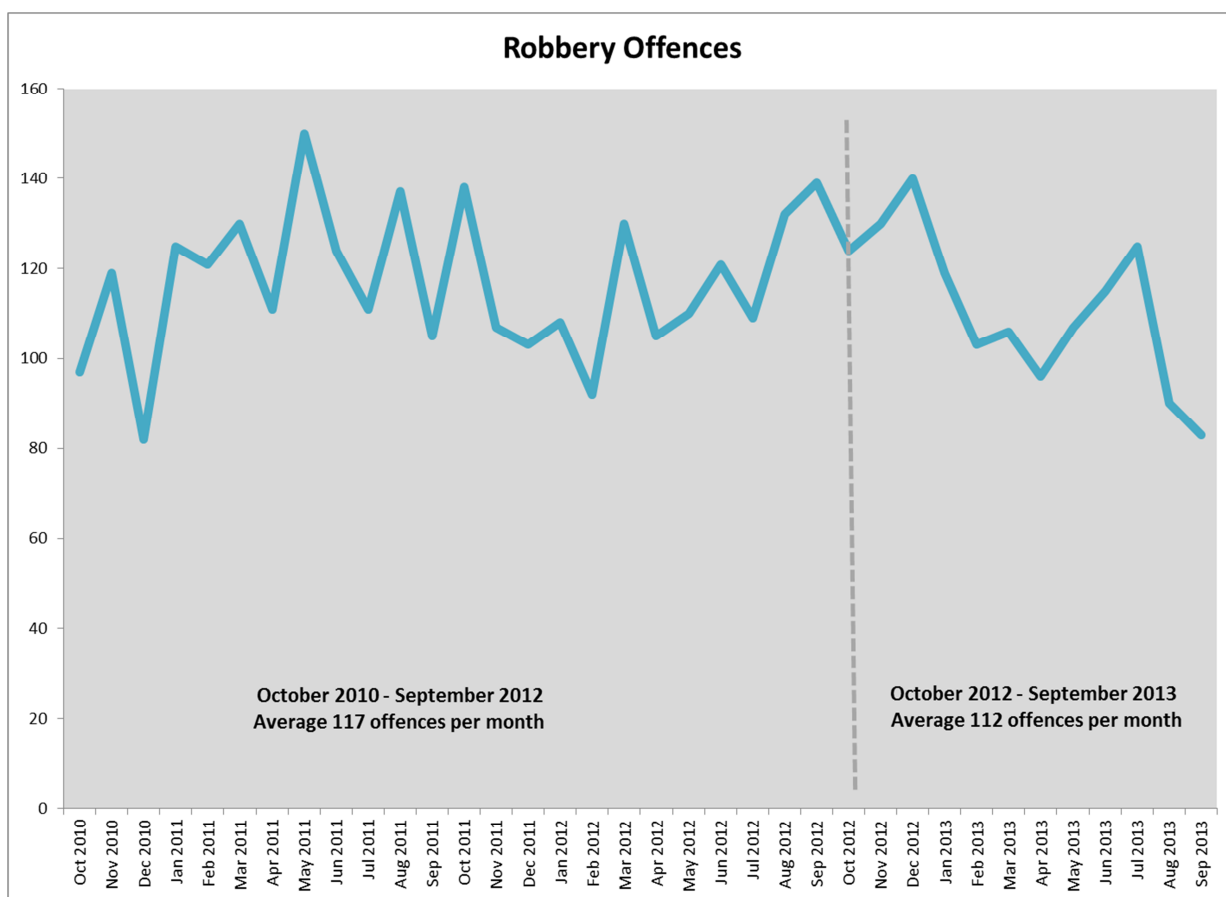
When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (1412 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (1394 offences recorded) and October 2011 to September 2012 (1338 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 1% and the third period a decrease of 4% when compared to period two, and a 5% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 115 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average was 112 offences so 3 less each month.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Robbery Offences	Month-Year	Robbery Offences	Month-Year	Robbery Offences
Oct 2010	97	Oct 2011	138	Oct 2012	124
Nov 2010	119	Nov 2011	107	Nov 2012	130
Dec 2010	82	Dec 2011	103	Dec 2012	140
Jan 2011	125	Jan 2012	108	Jan 2013	119
Feb 2011	121	Feb 2012	92	Feb 2013	103
Mar 2011	130	Mar 2012	130	Mar 2013	106
Apr 2011	111	Apr 2012	105	Apr 2013	96
May 2011	150	May 2012	110	May 2013	107
Jun 2011	124	Jun 2012	121	Jun 2013	115
Jul 2011	111	Jul 2012	109	Jul 2013	125
Aug 2011	137	Aug 2012	132	Aug 2013	90
Sep 2011	105	Sep 2012	139	Sep 2013	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>1412</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1338</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month. It is clear that from January 2013 the borough has been on a downward trend for Total Robbery Offences.





*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

**Victim – Age**

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
0%	4%	38%	24%	22%	9%	0%	0%

It should be noted that the property taken is the real driving force behind this crime rather than a focus on the victim as with some other crimes and this is seen through each of the following categories.

Victim – Disability: Can only show vulnerable which would include a wide range of people from Aged related vulnerability to MH issues

**Victim – Race (IC classification on appearance)**

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian IC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1
18%	2%	55%	2%	2%	20%

**Victim - Sex**

- Female – around 22% recorded
- Male – 78%

The following equalities data are not measured:

- Gender reassignment

- Pregnancy and maternity
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnerships

#### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in years two and three.

Total Robbery Offences have been decreasing year on year for the last three reporting periods and this is due to the Personal Robbery Offences rather than the Commercial Robbery aspect. In short, Personal Robbery contributes 93% to Total Robbery and Commercial Robbery 7%. Therefore the reasons and analysis for this can be linked and are almost identical to that of Personal Robbery, such as the links between Serious Youth Violence, Personal Robbery and Knife Crime offences as all three offence types peak and trough at the same time throughout the year.

VOLT (Victim, Offender, Location and Time) Analysis for Personal Robbery Offences will also contain some correlation with Serious Youth Violence and Knife Crime for example. Victims - School pupils and students account for almost half of all victims on the borough, with Mobile phones being the most frequently stolen property around 29% of all property taken.

Offenders - Most common suspects are small groups of IC3 and IC4 youths with IC3 males being greatly overrepresented as a proportion of the borough's demographic. Personal Robbery appears to be a mainly a youth generated crime whereby the majority of suspects are aged between 15 and 19. Knife Enabled Robbery remained a persistent proportion of all personal robbery offences.

Location - The main robbery hotspots are persistent with historical trends which see this crime type focused predominantly around the Mile End Transport Hub. A secondary Hotspot is found around Whitechapel Road to the west of the borough. Common geographical themes for both of these hotspots include several transport links, high footfall and recreational areas.

Time - In the Whitechapel hotspot, robbery shows more association with the night time economy and mainly occurs between midnight and 0300hours. In addition, the Mile End Hub, experiences a high proportion of school aged youths pass through which is reflected in trends of early evening robbery experienced there.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, it is hoped that Total Robbery Offences will continue to decrease year on year for the next three years.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place especially with the advent of increased access to mobile and smart telephones which is the most common property taken and targeted. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the

impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

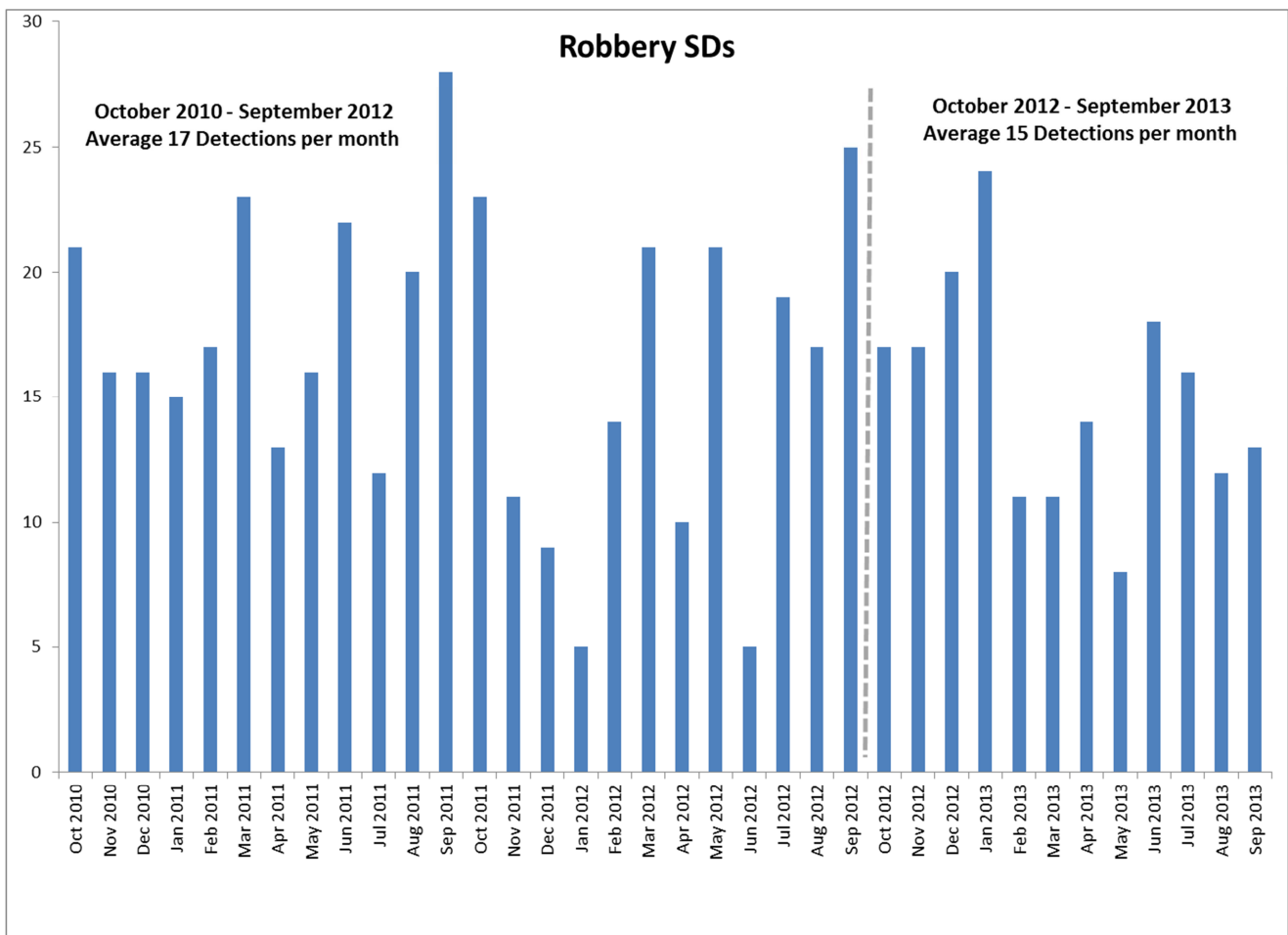
**Indicator 4) Robbery SD Rate**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 181 Robbery Sanction Detections, which is an average of around 15 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 13%. The graph / chart below shows detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this is an average of 16 per month.

Month-Year	Robbery SDs	Month-Year	Robbery SDs	Month-Year	Robbery SDs
Oct 2010	21	Oct 2011	23	Oct 2012	17
Nov 2010	16	Nov 2011	11	Nov 2012	17
Dec 2010	16	Dec 2011	9	Dec 2012	20
Jan 2011	15	Jan 2012	5	Jan 2013	24
Feb 2011	17	Feb 2012	14	Feb 2013	11
Mar 2011	23	Mar 2012	21	Mar 2013	11
Apr 2011	13	Apr 2012	10	Apr 2013	14
May 2011	16	May 2012	21	May 2013	8
Jun 2011	22	Jun 2012	5	Jun 2013	18
Jul 2011	12	Jul 2012	19	Jul 2013	16
Aug 2011	20	Aug 2012	17	Aug 2013	12
Sep 2011	28	Sep 2012	25	Sep 2013	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>



*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

### Total robbery numbers

#### Victim – Age

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
1%	20%	30%	20%	14%	7%	4%	3%

It should be noted that the property taken is the real driving force behind this crime rather than a focus on the victim as with some other crimes and this is seen through each of the following categories.

Victim – Disability: Can only show vulnerable which would include a wide range of people from Aged related vulnerability to MH issues

#### Victim – Race (IC classification on appearance)

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	AsianIC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1	Unknown IC0,7,9
14%	3%	32%	11%	8%	30%	2%

#### Victim - Sex

- Female – around 38% recorded
- Male – 62%

The following equalities data are not measured:

- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnerships

#### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Robbery (Personal and Robbery Combined) have remained consistent over the last 36 months with around 16 detections per month (a detection rate of 43%). There are no links between high numbers of offences and detection rates, within this category some offences notably Commercial Robbery can be detected by other areas / Operational Command Unit's rather than Tower Hamlets Police.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop these offences taking place and then detecting them.

### **Indicator 5) Number of Residential Burglaries**

#### Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

##### *Data*

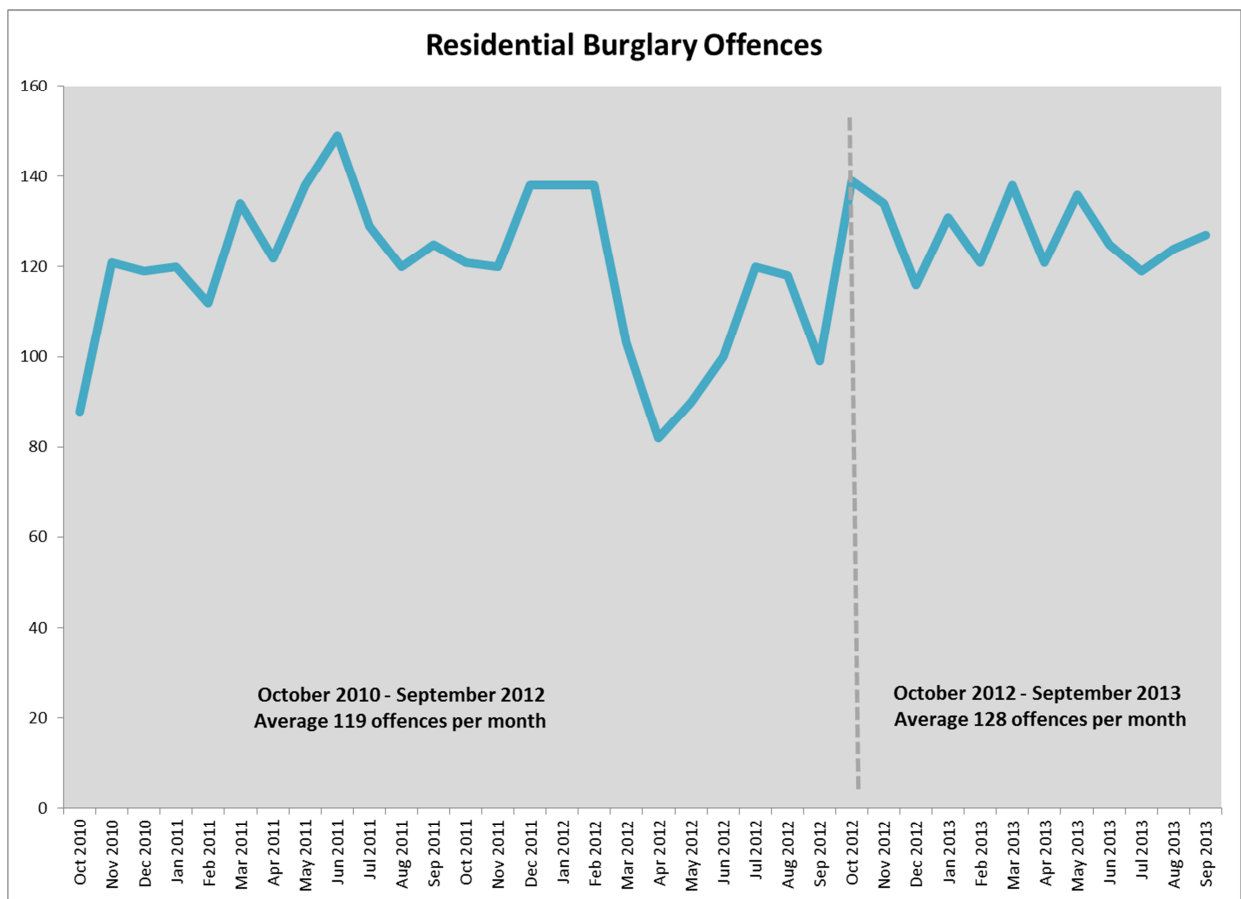
Over the last 12 months there has been 1531 Residential Burglary Offences recorded. This is an increase of 12% and 164 additional offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (1477 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (1367 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (1531 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 7% and the third period an increase of 12% when compared to period two, and an increase of 4% when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 122 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average is around 128, 6 additional offences per month.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Residential Burglary Offences	Month-Year	Residential Burglary Offences	Month-Year	Residential Burglary Offences
Oct 2010	88	Oct 2011	121	Oct 2012	139
Nov 2010	121	Nov 2011	120	Nov 2012	134
Dec 2010	119	Dec 2011	138	Dec 2012	116
Jan 2011	120	Jan 2012	138	Jan 2013	131
Feb 2011	112	Feb 2012	138	Feb 2013	121
Mar 2011	134	Mar 2012	103	Mar 2013	138
Apr 2011	122	Apr 2012	82	Apr 2013	121
May 2011	138	May 2012	90	May 2013	136
Jun 2011	149	Jun 2012	100	Jun 2013	125
Jul 2011	129	Jul 2012	120	Jul 2013	119
Aug 2011	120	Aug 2012	118	Aug 2013	124
Sep 2011	125	Sep 2012	99	Sep 2013	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>1477</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1367</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1531</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month in line with most crime types. However, it is clear that since May 2012 the borough has been increasing month on month for Residential Burglary Offences.



### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

Looking at previous years, the last reporting period was the first time that Tower Hamlets borough has recorded a decrease in Residential Burglary since 2009. Therefore whilst there is an increase for the current reporting period, it shows that the borough is beginning to stabilised in the numbers of offences reported, as for the previous six years going back to 2007, offences were around 1500 for two years and then for the next two years averaged around 1000 offences and now for the last three years around 1460 offences.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should continue to decrease or stabilise to around the 1460 mark.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London and it is impossible to stop this offence taking place especially as the borough is increasing in the number of residents and residential properties. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. Such as the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership, may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type especially around the areas of prevention and designing out crime.

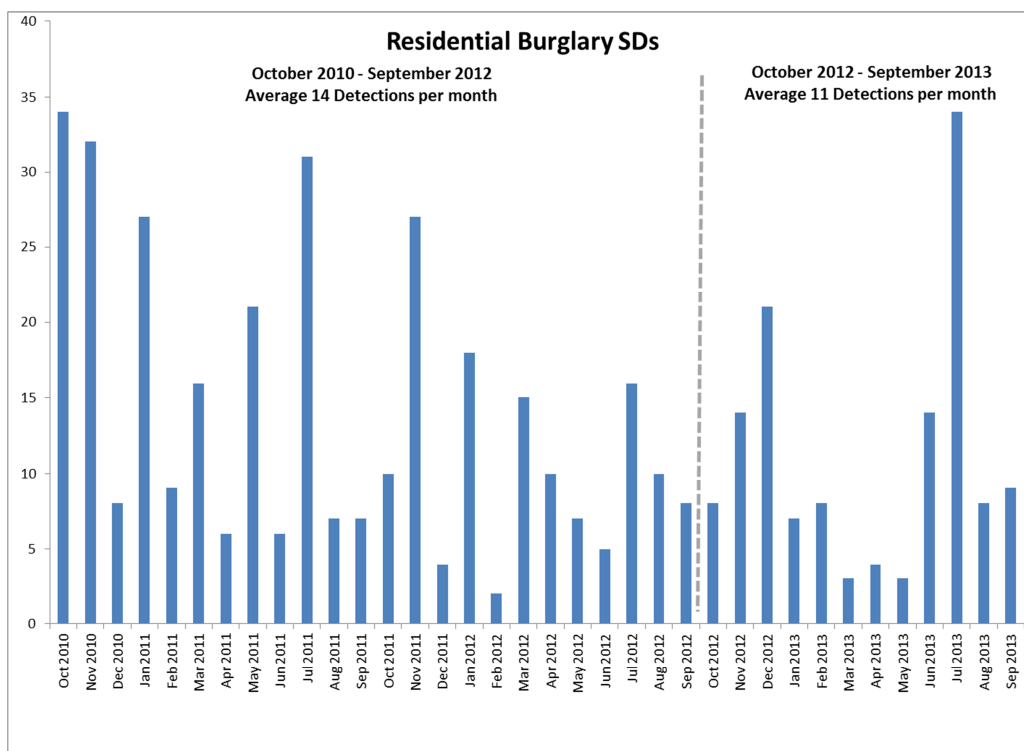
### **Indicator 6) Residential Burglary SD rate**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### *Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 133 Residential Burglary Sanctioned Detections, which is an average of around 11 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 9.5%. The graph below shows detections by month for the last 18 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this also averages out to around 12 per month.

Month-Year	Residential Burglary SDs	Month-Year	Residential Burglary SDs	Month-Year	Residential Burglary SDs
Oct 2010	34	Oct 2011	10	Oct 2012	8
Nov 2010	32	Nov 2011	27	Nov 2012	14
Dec 2010	8	Dec 2011	4	Dec 2012	21
Jan 2011	27	Jan 2012	18	Jan 2013	7
Feb 2011	9	Feb 2012	2	Feb 2013	8
Mar 2011	16	Mar 2012	15	Mar 2013	3
Apr 2011	6	Apr 2012	10	Apr 2013	4
May 2011	21	May 2012	7	May 2013	3
Jun 2011	6	Jun 2012	5	Jun 2013	14
Jul 2011	31	Jul 2012	16	Jul 2013	34
Aug 2011	7	Aug 2012	10	Aug 2013	8
Sep 2011	7	Sep 2012	8	Sep 2013	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>



*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

**Victim – Age**

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
1%	9%	24%	18%	16%	12%	6%	12%

It should be noted that the property taken is the real driving force behind this crime rather than a focus on the victim as with some other crimes and this is seen through each of the following categories.

Victim – Disability: Can only show vulnerable which would include a wide range of people from Aged related vulnerability to MH issues

**Victim – Race (IC classification on appearance)**

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian IC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC2	Unknown IC0,7,9
15%	2%	22%	12%	9%	34%	6%

**Victim - Sex**

- Female – around 51% recorded
- Male – 49%

The following equalities data are not measured:

- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation



- Marriage and civil partnerships

#### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2009 to September 2012.

Detection rates for Residential Burglary Offences have remained consistent over the last 18 months, with around 11 detections per month and a detection rate of 9%. There are no links between high numbers of offences and detection rates, as detections can sometimes be recorded many weeks after the offence has taken place following an investigation, due to a number of proactive investigative techniques.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop these offences taking place and detecting them especially during the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough. The economic climate changes will impact across all of the PESTELO areas within the borough, especially the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership, may impact on projects and crime prevention around Residential Burglary offences and could also then impact on detecting these offences.

### **Indicator 7) Number of thefts of Motor Vehicles**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### *Data*

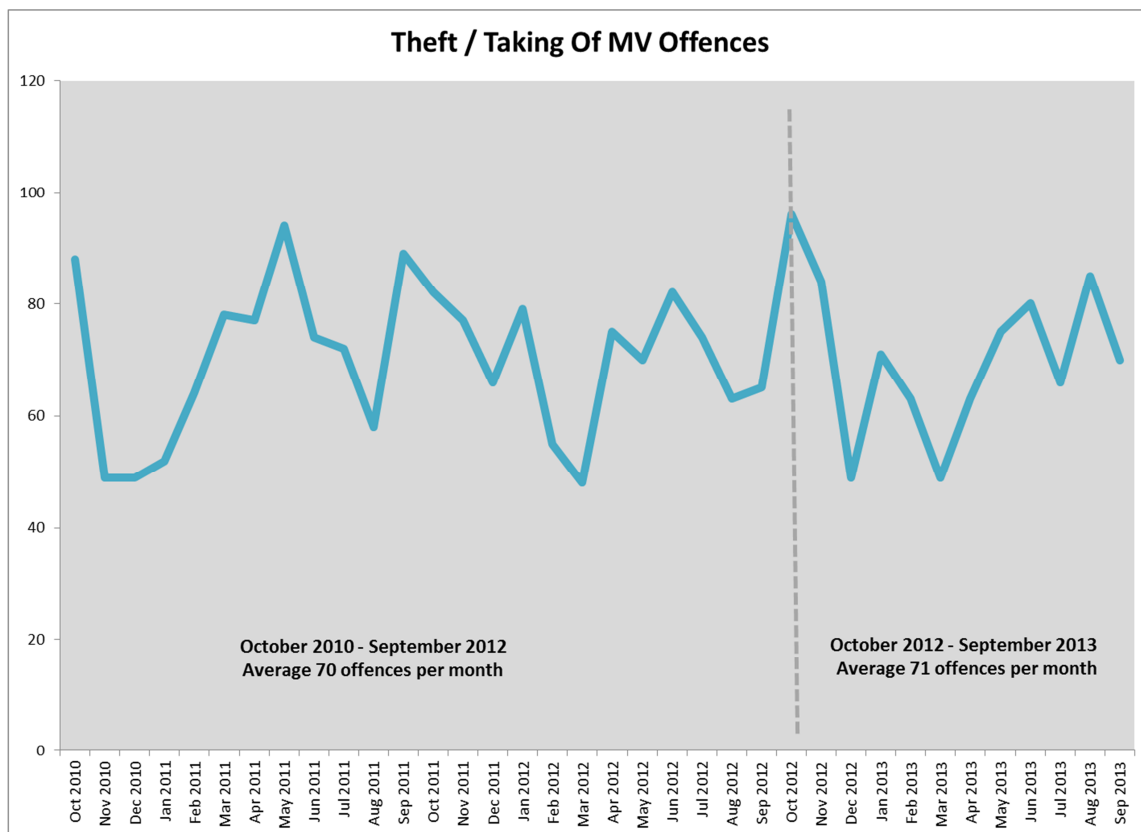
Over the last 12 months there has been 851 Theft of Motor Vehicles recorded within the Borough. This is an increase of 2% or 15 additional offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (844 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (836 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (851 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 1% and the third period an increase of 2% when compared to period two, and a 1% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 70 offences per month, and for the current reporting period this number remained at this level.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months and there is hardly any variance between each month or year, with the lowest year at 836 offences and highest of 851 (difference of 15 offences).

Month-Year	Theft / Taking Of MV Offences	Month-Year	Theft / Taking Of MV Offences	Month-Year	Theft / Taking Of MV Offences
Oct 2010	88	Oct 2011	82	Oct 2012	96
Nov 2010	49	Nov 2011	77	Nov 2012	84
Dec 2010	49	Dec 2011	66	Dec 2012	49
Jan 2011	52	Jan 2012	79	Jan 2013	71
Feb 2011	64	Feb 2012	55	Feb 2013	63
Mar 2011	78	Mar 2012	48	Mar 2013	49
Apr 2011	77	Apr 2012	75	Apr 2013	63
May 2011	94	May 2012	70	May 2013	75
Jun 2011	74	Jun 2012	82	Jun 2013	80
Jul 2011	72	Jul 2012	74	Jul 2013	66
Aug 2011	58	Aug 2012	63	Aug 2013	85
Sep 2011	89	Sep 2012	65	Sep 2013	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>851</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month and it is clear that there is hardly any variance between the periods.



*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

### Victim – Age

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
0%	4%	30%	27%	21%	12%	6%	1%

It should be noted that the property taken is the real driving force behind this crime rather than a focus on the victim as with some other crimes and this is seen through each of the following categories.

Victim – Disability: Can only show vulnerable which would include a wide range of people from Aged related vulnerability to MH issues

### Victim – Race (IC classification on appearance)

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian IC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1	Unknown IC0,7,9
15%	3%	20%	9%	3%	36%	15%

### Victim - Sex

- Female – around 25% recorded
- Male – 75%

The following equalities data are not measured:

- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnerships

### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, decrease in year two and increase in year three.

The borough traditionally shows increases one year and then decreases the next for Theft of Motor Vehicle Offences and this is due to the consistent level of offences that occur within the borough each year and the low numbers, for example when comparing the three periods looked at there is only 15 offences differences between the lowest and highest years i.e. 836 to 851.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should continue to increase one year and decrease the next but all offences to remain around the 850 per year numbers.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place especially as Tower Hamlets has a high transient population during the working week and high population in general in addition to the pull factors that attract vehicles and commuters. The changing economic

decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. The changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type especially around target hardening and designing out crime.

**Indicator 8) Number of thefts From Motor Vehicles**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

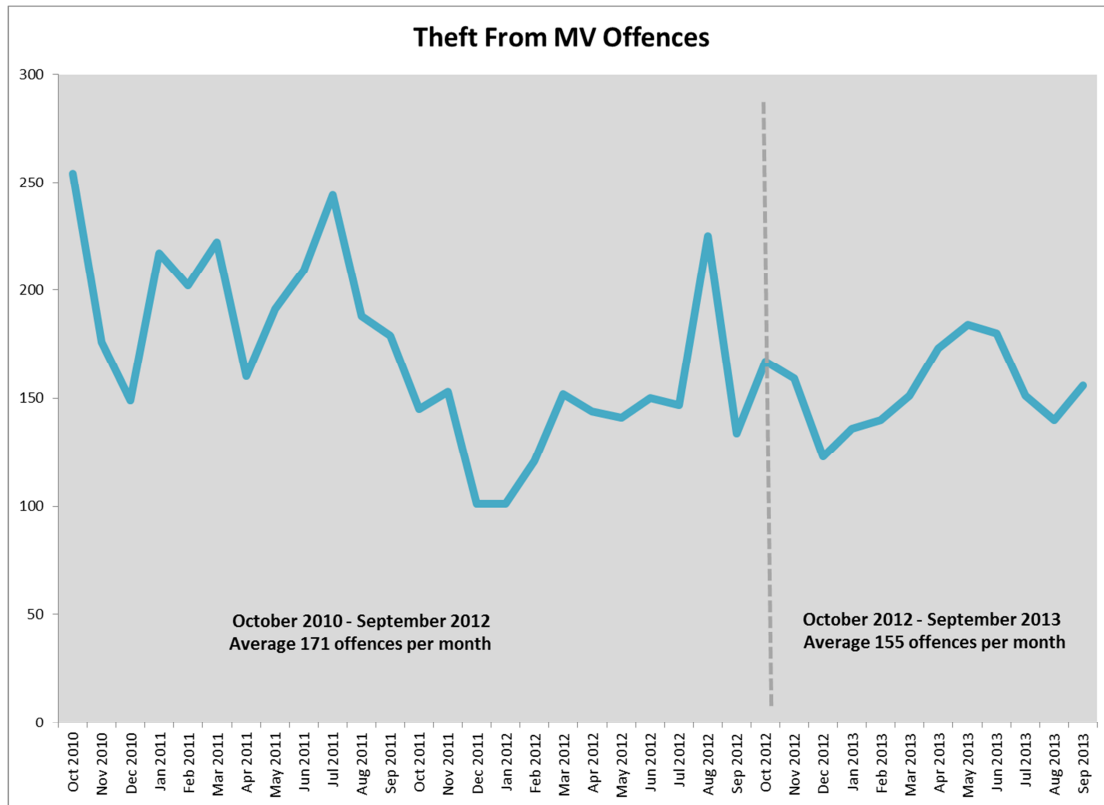
Over the last 12 months there has been 1860 Theft From Motor Vehicle Offences recorded within Tower Hamlets. This is an increase of 8.5% with 146 more offences when compared to the previous 12 months.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (2391 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (1714 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (1860 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 28% and the third period an increase of 8.5% when compared to period two, and a 22% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 166 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average is around 155, 11 less per month.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Theft From MV Offences	Month-Year	Theft From MV Offences	Month-Year	Theft From MV Offences
Oct 2010	254	Oct 2011	145	Oct 2012	167
Nov 2010	176	Nov 2011	153	Nov 2012	159
Dec 2010	149	Dec 2011	101	Dec 2012	123
Jan 2011	217	Jan 2012	101	Jan 2013	136
Feb 2011	202	Feb 2012	121	Feb 2013	140
Mar 2011	222	Mar 2012	152	Mar 2013	151
Apr 2011	160	Apr 2012	144	Apr 2013	173
May 2011	191	May 2012	141	May 2013	184
Jun 2011	209	Jun 2012	150	Jun 2013	180
Jul 2011	244	Jul 2012	147	Jul 2013	151
Aug 2011	188	Aug 2012	225	Aug 2013	140
Sep 2011	179	Sep 2012	134	Sep 2013	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>2391</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1714</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1860</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month. It is clear that the period between July 2011 and January 2012, the number of offences decreases month on month and then onwards start to increase month on month and decrease is reflected in the previous period which showed low numbers



*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

#### Victim – Age

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
0%	4%	23%	26%	22%	15%	6%	3%

It should be noted that the property taken is the real driving force behind this crime rather than a focus on the victim as with some other crimes and this is seen through each of the following categories.

Victim – Disability: Can only show vulnerable which would include a wide range of people from Aged related vulnerability to MH issues

#### Victim – Race (IC classification on appearance)

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian AC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1	Unknown IC0,7,9
16%	2%	21%	7%	7%	30%	16%

#### Victim - Sex

- Female – around 41% recorded
- Male – 59%

The following equalities data are not measured:

- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation

- Marriage and civil partnerships

#### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough showed a significant decrease for the previous reporting period and this is reflective in the figures this year which although above the previous year and still significantly lower than the period before that. These reductions are linked to a significant drive to deal with this issue and a particular focus on offenders and locations to combat this issue and this can be seen in the reductions.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should begin to level out and then potentially decrease but, at a slower rate i.e. there will not be 668 less offences over a 12 month period.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop these offences taking place, especially as Tower Hamlets has a transient population during the working week and has a significant number of pull factors to the borough such as Canary Wharf and Royal London Hospital. The changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas. The changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership, may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

### **Indicator 9) Number of theft of pedal cycle**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

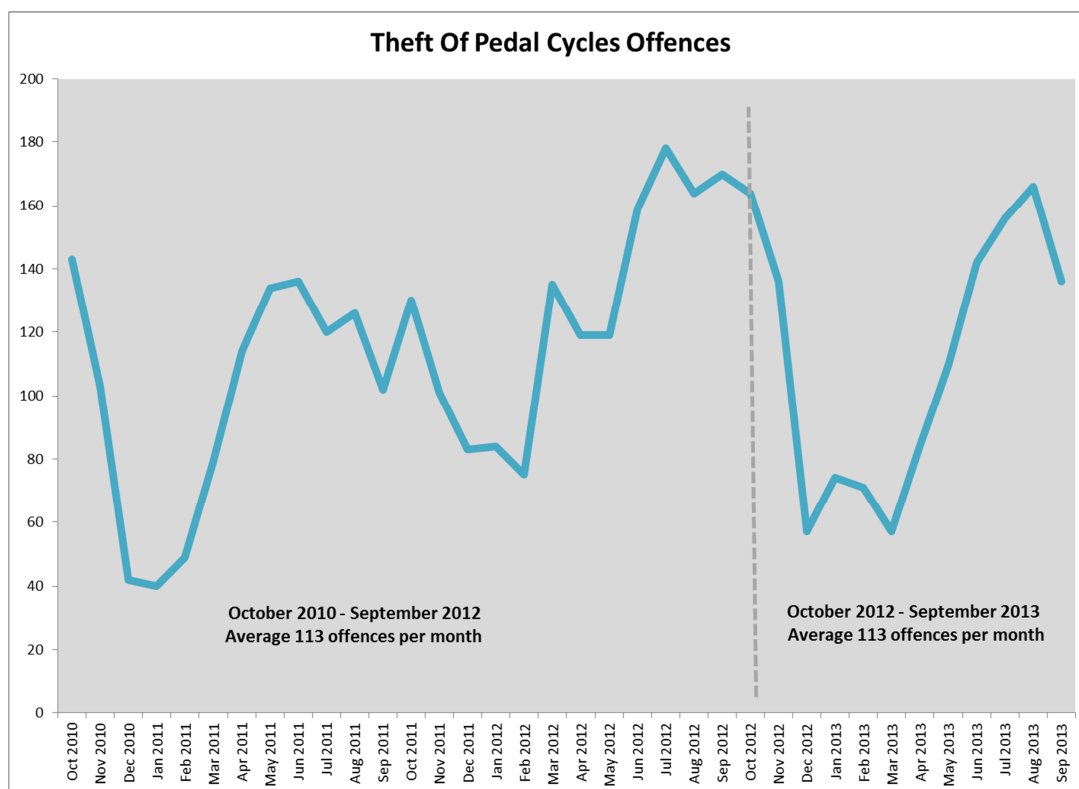
#### *Data*

Over the last 12 months there have been 1353 Theft of Pedal Cycle Offences recorded. This is a decrease of 11% and 164 less offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (1188 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (1517 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (1353 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the first period shows an increase of 28% and the third period a decrease of 11% when compared to period two, and a 14% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 113 offences per month, and this is the same for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013. The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Theft Of Pedal Cycles Offences	Month-Year	Theft Of Pedal Cycles Offences	Month-Year	Theft Of Pedal Cycles Offences
Oct 2010	143	Oct 2011	130	Oct 2012	164
Nov 2010	103	Nov 2011	101	Nov 2012	136
Dec 2010	42	Dec 2011	83	Dec 2012	57
Jan 2011	40	Jan 2012	84	Jan 2013	74
Feb 2011	49	Feb 2012	75	Feb 2013	71
Mar 2011	79	Mar 2012	135	Mar 2013	57
Apr 2011	114	Apr 2012	119	Apr 2013	84
May 2011	134	May 2012	119	May 2013	110
Jun 2011	136	Jun 2012	159	Jun 2013	142
Jul 2011	120	Jul 2012	178	Jul 2013	156
Aug 2011	126	Aug 2012	164	Aug 2013	166
Sep 2011	102	Sep 2012	170	Sep 2013	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1517</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1353</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month sometimes quite dramatically and with some quite substantial changes from month to month. It is clear that the period between October 2010 and September 2011 offences were much lower than the following two years with an average of 99 offences per month, compared to 126 per month for October 2011 to September 2012 and 113 per month for October 2012 to September 2013. The borough has been on a rising trend since March 2013 and this is in line with previous increases linked to the warmer periods of the year i.e. March to September, but numbers are still below those of previous years and is reflective of the summer period .



### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, an increase in year two and decrease in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough peaks and troughs for Theft of Pedal Cycle offences with increases one year and then reductions the next and this can be seen in the data, it is also a seasonal crime type with more offences during the warmer periods i.e. March to September

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences should continue to decrease and stabilise as there are significant peaks and troughs in months of offences within the data.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop these offences taking place, especially as there has been an increase in bikes (the Boris Bike) and bike use (for health reasons). In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough, will impact across all of the PESTELO areas as residents and non-residents may cycle to and around the borough to save money. In addition to this, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

## **Recommendations**

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
1	Number of Personal Robberies	Generally Robbery offences can be reduced by the presence of persons of authority, in areas of high offending. This does not just mean Police, but will also include LFB, THEO's, PCSO's and other uniformed members of staff.  Areas of high risk need to be identified through the BCTG process and staff allocated as required, a conscious decision needs to be made between the Local Authority and Police as to where their limited resources are best deployed at any given time.	Yes, Crime will reduce as it is often not displaced and offenders are generally opportunistic
2	Number of Commercial Robberies	Additional support and training needs to be given to Teachers and those that have the closest interactions with youth in order to educate them in relation to their own safety, much more work needs to be done to educate members of the public in particular when exiting from transports hubs to be more aware of their property. This will need to be a joint venture between BTP, Metropolitan Police and	
3	Total Robbery numbers		
4	Robbery SD Rate		



		the local Authorities	
5	Number of Residential Burglaries		
6	Residential Burglary SD rate	<p>Landlords, Local Authority and Police need to work closer together in order to ensure that many areas are not attractive to Burglars. We know that from speaking to offenders that they will look for the easiest option to break into someone's home, they will seek areas where they can be hidden from view and not disturbed.</p> <p>Common themes arise time and again in offences many can be addressed, windows left open in the summer, residents letting strangers into multi occupancy buildings without properly identifying them, poor door security, broken doors, property left in communal areas, double locks not utilised.</p> <p>The agencies need to work together to have a broad educational product developed that can be distributed to all residents within Tower Hamlets.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b> - Prevention is better than cure, many people do not have a basic idea when it comes to crime prevention and as such leave them vulnerable, and it is our duty to educate them. The long term impact of a short term investment will be a saving in both human and financial resources.</p>
7	Number of thefts of Motor Vehicles	<p>Increased education of owners in particular of Motor Cycles/ Mopeds to ensure increased security of these easily taken items.</p> <p>Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their motor vehicles.</p> <p>Publicity where early identification is made to a specific type of vehicle being targeted.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b> - Crime prevention is key to reducing this crime type, many people do not have a basic idea when it comes to crime prevention and as such leave them vulnerable, and it is our duty to educate them. The long term impact of a short term investment will be a saving in both human and financial resources.</p>
8	Number of thefts From Motor Vehicles	<p>Increased education of owners in particular of non-residents parking areas they are unfamiliar with to ensure increased security of these easily taken items.</p> <p>Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their motor vehicles.</p> <p>Further education required to stop owners leaving valuable in their cars on display.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b> - Crime prevention is key to reducing this crime type, many people do not have a basic idea when it comes to crime prevention and as such leave them vulnerable, and it is our duty to educate them. The long term impact of a short term investment will be a saving in both human and financial resources.</p>

9	Number of theft of pedal cycle	Not provided	Not provided
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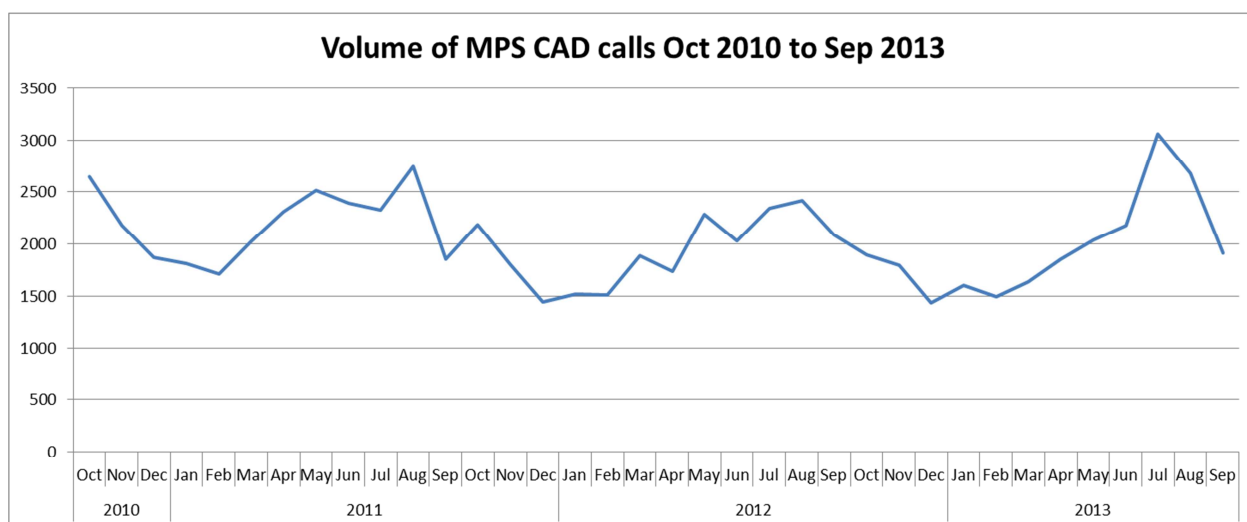
## **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**

### **Indicator 1) Number of calls to Police (101 or 999) (Police Computer Aided Despatch (CAD) calls) for ASB**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### *Data*

The volume of CAD reports of ASB have increased from 23,248 in 2011/12 to 23,597 in 2012/13. This is an increase of 349 reports or 2%. Previously there had been a 12% decrease from 2010/11 to 2011/12 from 26,378 to 23,248.



From October to December there was a decrease in the volume of calls which is consistent with previous years. There was then a slow increase from January to June, when there was a sharp increase to a peak in July, before a drop to September.

The summer of 2013 was the 10<sup>th</sup> warmest since records began in 2010 (the warmest being 2006, then 2003). The most sustained period of hot weather since 2006, was the middle of July 2013 where temperatures rose beyond 30 degrees for over a week<sup>15</sup>. It was also the driest summer since 2006, with 2012 seeing the highest volume of rainfall since 1912<sup>16</sup>.

The Olympics also occurred during the Summer of 2012, where extra resources were drafted in to the area and there were more Police on the streets. ASB volumes can be correlated with the weather<sup>17</sup>, and in conjunction with the Olympics it is very difficult to compare 2011/2012 with 2012/2013.

<sup>15</sup> Source: BBC News (2013), Summer of 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-23970253>, Last accessed January 2014

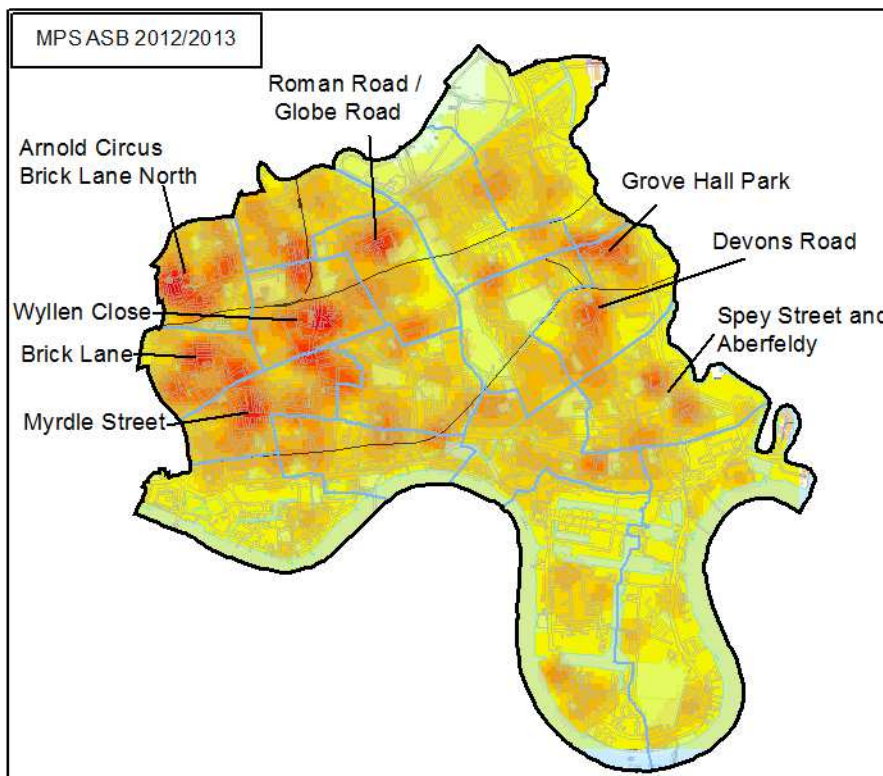
<sup>16</sup> Source: Met Office (2012), <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/news/releases/archive/2012/second-wettest-summer>, Last accessed January 2014

<sup>17</sup> Source: Sammons, Aidan, Weather and Social Behaviour, [http://www.psychotron.org.uk/resources/environmental/A2\\_OCR\\_env\\_heataggression.pdf](http://www.psychotron.org.uk/resources/environmental/A2_OCR_env_heataggression.pdf), Last accessed January 2014.

Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others  
None

Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)

The data for the year has been mapped and a hotspot map has been created:



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London Borough of Tower Hamlets LA100019288

The hotspots are concentrated in the North West of the Borough (Brick Lane, Wyllen Close, Myrdle Street and Roman Road), and also in the East (Aberfeldy, Spey Street and Grove Hall Park). These hotspots are consistent with the previous year with the exception of Aberfeldy and Spey Street that was not a hotspot in 2011/2012.

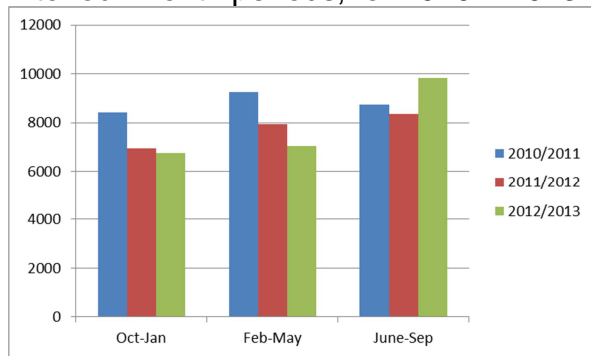
The following table shows the volume of calls by Ward:

Lap	NAME	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	Change	% Change
0	(blank)	507	194	186	-8	-4%
1	Bethnal Green North	1421	1101	1266	165	15%
	Mile End and Globe Town	1322	1103	1406	303	27%
	Weavers	2208	2169	1846	-323	-15%
2	Bethnal Green South	2175	2066	2091	25	1%
	Spitalfields and Banglatown	1736	1478	1519	41	3%
3	St Dunstans and Stepney Green	1409	1360	1206	-154	-11%
	Whitechapel	2354	2007	2118	111	6%
4	Shadwell	1515	1277	1226	-51	-4%
	St Katharine's and Wapping	986	810	763	-47	-6%
5	Bow East	1371	1040	1109	69	7%
	Bow West	971	1193	1069	-124	-10%
6	Bromley By Bow	1534	1410	1587	177	13%
	Mile End East	1383	1112	1041	-71	-6%
7	East India and Lansbury	1358	1263	1394	131	10%
	Limehouse	1497	1174	1386	212	18%
8	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	1277	1185	1157	-28	-2%
	Millwall	1354	1306	1227	-79	-6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>26378</b>	<b>23248</b>	<b>23597</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>2%</b>

The greatest increase has been in Mile End and Globe Town where reports have risen from 1,103 to 1,406, an increase of 303 calls. Bethnal Green North in Lap 1 has also seen an increase, however, combined with the decrease of 323 calls in Weavers, means Lap 1 has risen by 145 reports in total. Weavers previously had the greatest volume in 2011/2012, but following a decrease of 323 reports it is now ranked in third place in 2012/2013 behind Whitechapel (highest with 2118) and Bethnal Green South (2,091). Lap 7 has seen the greatest overall increase as both East India and Lansbury and Limehouse have seen an increase.

St Katharine's and Wapping has consistently had the lowest volume of calls for wards. Lap 8 has seen the greatest decrease in reports, decreasing from 2,491 to 2,384 (-107).

The following graph shows the volume of Calls to Police (101 or 999), aggregated into four month periods, for 2010 – 2013:



The graph shows a decrease in ASB in the first 8 months of 2012/2013 but an increase on both 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 in the final four months.

The time and days of the incidents can be seen below:

Hour	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	Grand Total
0	208	228	209	239	211	368	284	1747
1	116	121	129	126	132	279	243	1146
2	80	99	77	96	70	217	216	855
3	57	82	51	42	61	149	191	633
4	31	51	35	47	47	126	138	475
5	26	47	27	22	34	70	80	306
6	23	24	13	17	17	47	51	192
7	27	30	20	34	29	43	56	239
8	43	44	50	29	47	46	63	322
9	64	57	53	46	60	55	51	386
10	65	55	60	65	70	73	55	443
11	82	85	93	65	79	64	66	534
12	86	95	94	81	77	82	70	585
13	110	100	93	106	106	118	81	714
14	114	112	106	111	126	142	116	827
15	149	146	152	154	143	144	157	1045
16	171	156	168	179	179	180	175	1208
17	220	211	194	220	200	213	188	1446
18	266	180	267	217	280	225	222	1657
19	275	263	249	230	259	225	237	1738
20	281	249	225	201	275	208	240	1679
21	240	201	220	217	300	233	236	1647
22	268	266	230	220	334	217	224	1759
23	291	273	267	253	367	312	251	2014
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3293</b>	<b>3175</b>	<b>3082</b>	<b>3017</b>	<b>3503</b>	<b>3836</b>	<b>3691</b>	<b>23597</b>

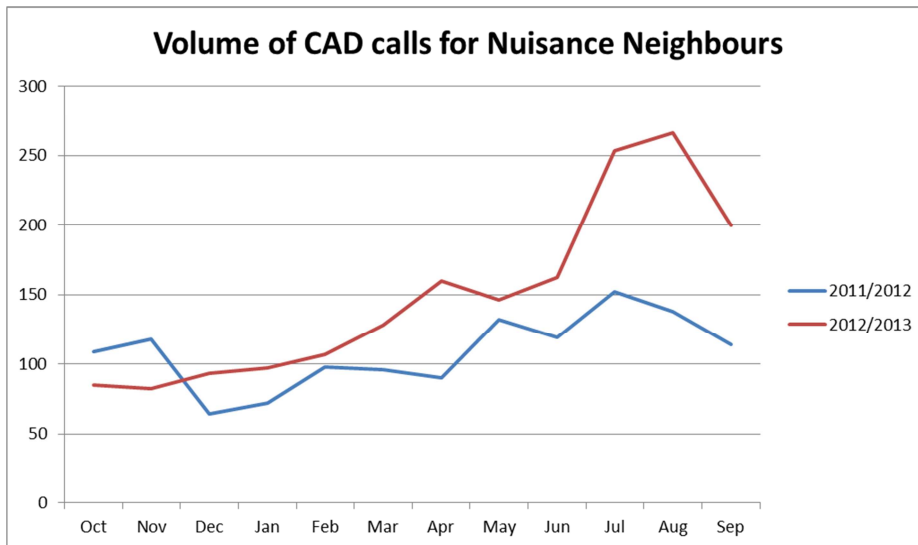
The peak day for all ASB reports is Saturday, followed by Sunday due to a high volume of reports on both Friday and Saturday nights. The peak time for calls is between 22:00 and 00:59. This is consistent with the pattern of calls in 2011/2012

#### **Calls to Police (101 or 999) by Category**

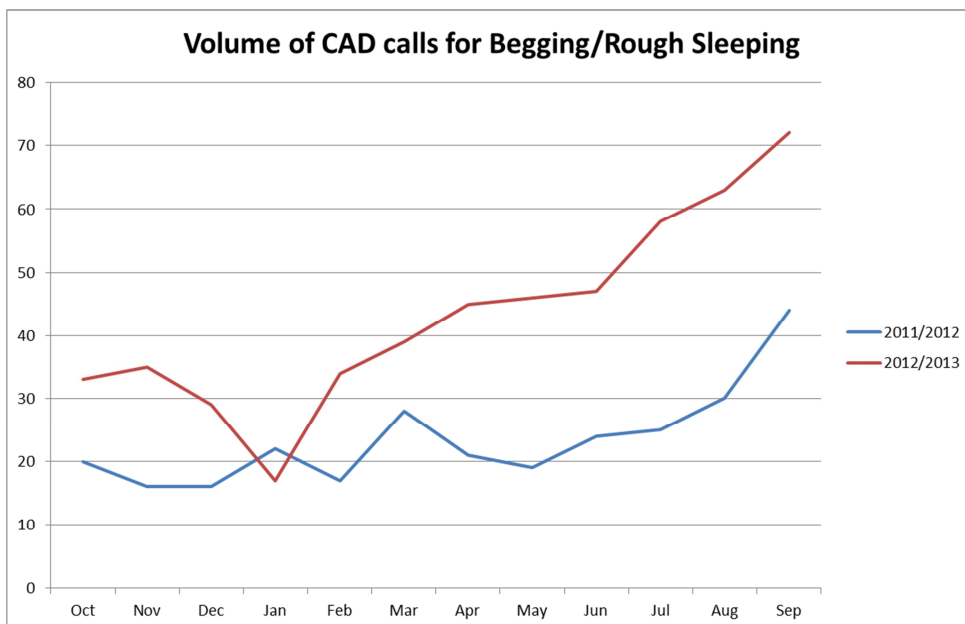
<b>Category</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Inconsiderate Behaviour	16,533	13,510	13,025	-485	-4%
Drugs / Substance Misuse	2,817	3,163	3,288	125	4%
Nuisance Neighbours	1,480	1,302	1,779	477	37%
Noise	1,230	1,364	1,518	154	11%
Vehicle Nuisance / Abandoned Vehicles	966	1,293	1,321	28	2%
Malicious Nuisance	1,892	1,092	795	-297	-27%
Begging / Rough Sleeping	325	282	518	236	84%
Fireworks	211	306	491	185	60%
Trespass	242	272	357	85	31%
Prostitution / Kerb Crawling	274	294	233	-61	-21%
Animal Problems	293	215	121	-94	-44%
Street Drinking	74	94	88	-6	-6%
Littering / Environmental Damage	41	61	63	2	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,378</b>	<b>23,248</b>	<b>23,597</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>2%</b>

Calls of Inconsiderate Behaviour have seen the greatest decrease in terms of volume (-485). Inconsiderate Behaviour calls previously accounted for 58% of all ASB calls. In 2012/13 they accounted for 55%.

Nuisance Neighbour calls have seen the greatest increase by volume (from 1302 to 1779, +477). The chart below shows volumes by month where reports from 2012/2013 are similar to 2011/2012 from December onwards, except the volumes are higher. The greatest difference is between August in each year. In 2011/12 there were 138 reports. This has increased to 266 (+128) in 2012/13. From July 2012, the volume of reports started to decrease, yet in 2013 this decrease started later in August. Reports of Nuisance Neighbours peak on the weekend from 23:00 to 04:59 on both Fridays (into Saturdays) and Saturdays (into Sundays). Whitechapel saw the greatest increase from 61 to 132 (+71, 116%). East India and Lansbury was the only ward to see a decrease; -20 reports from 105 to 85.



Reports of Begging/Rough Sleepers have increased by the greatest percentage change (from 282 to 518, +84%), these reports have almost doubled. On comparison with the previous year, comparing month by month figures, the lowest volume in 2012/2013 was in January where previously there had been a peak. Following the decrease in reports, there has been a month on month increase to the end of October. Reports are distributed throughout the week; the least on Tuesdays (63) and the greatest on Fridays (79). There are two peak times for reporting: between 14:00 and 15:59 and between 18:00 and 19:59. East India and Lansbury is the only ward to see a decrease; from nine to six (-3). Bethnal Green North has seen the greatest increase in reports, from seven to 37 (+30). With regards to Laps, rather than Wards, Lap 1 has seen the greatest volume increase (Bethnal Green North, Mile End and Globe Town and Weavers) from 80 to 151 (+71) and Lap 4 has seen the greatest percentage increase (Shadwell and St Katharine's and Wapping) where reports have doubled from 30 to 67 (+123%).



No VO info. L&T dealt with above.

### *Performance data analysis*

- Compared to 2010/11, there has been an 11% decrease in reported ASB in the Borough.
- There has been a 2% increase between 2011-12 and 2012-13
- Overall decrease in inconsiderate behaviour of 4% which is the bulk number
- Increase in complaints of nuisance neighbours
- Increase in noise complaints
- Increase in Begging/Rough Sleeping
- Increase in fireworks complaints
- Increase in trespass complaints
- increase in littering/environmental damage complaints.

#### Reasons:

The 2% increase based on 2011/12 figures can be explained as follows:

1. The Olympics took place in 2012 which meant there was more resource in Tower Hamlets
2. The weather in the summer of 2013 was the warmest and most sustained since 2006 - The summer impact can be seen as up to June 2013 ASB was continuing to decline
3. The partnership agreed that it would only use Police CAD data to measure ASB and has been promoting the 101 service for this purpose. This has caused a significant decline in calls going to the partnership and coming through police systems, this also includes social landlords.

#### Scenarios in the next three years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

I would anticipate the increase in ASB calls to continue to increase in the next 12 months and then plateau and start to decline. The main drivers for this would be as follows

- Continued promotion of 101 service for calls
- Impact of new ASB legislation.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

- Political - New ASB legislation brings in the community trigger for 3 ASB events; it is considered that this will drive ASB calls as the public will be aware that 3 calls will cause an immediate review of the case
- Economic - The economy continues to be challenging with more cuts in public spending expected within the next 2 years at least. With less money in the economy and changes in benefits, will drive further deprivation/public unrest and is likely to result in more ASB
- Social - The impact of new emerging communities is unknown at this time; the UK is opening its borders to further European countries and this may have an impact particularly in respect to homelessness/rough sleeping and cultural differences



- Technological - The widespread use of electronic devices will continue to impact due to the ability to report instances of ASB immediately. The introduction of further CAD codes for ASB will also increase numbers of behaviours/crimes that will be shown as ASB
- Environmental - No known impact
- Legal - As per political in respect to ASB legislation
- Organisational - As per technology with respect to CAD.

## **Indicator 2) RSL ASB (no. of ASB incidents reported) data - THH**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

### *Data*

New recorded cases:

Oct 2012 – Sep 2013 = 1424

Oct 2011 – Sep 2012 = 1230

Oct 2010 – Sep 2011 = 1283

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

Currently, no equalities data is available.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

The key hotspot wards over the three year period are (cumulative figures): Weavers (632 cases), Mile End & Globe Town (475), Limehouse (407), Whitechapel (362), Bethnal Green South. (354), St. Dunstan's & Stepney (323) and Bethnal Green North. (292).

### *Performance data analysis*

After a slight decrease (4%) from 2010/11 to 2011/12, the total number of new cases of ASB recorded on the THH database increased in 2012/13 by 16%.

The largest categories over the three years were noise from neighbours, issues related to drugs (use or dealing), loitering (particularly in stairwells), threatening behaviour and youth disorder as in the table below. These broad categories are compiled from several sub-categories.

	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>
NEIGHBOUR NOISE	273	302	512
DRUGS	204	236	208
LOITERING	111	109	82
THREATENING BEHAVIOUR	121	114	113
YOUTH DISORDER	159	150	160

It should be noted that the data referred to here represents cases rather than incidents. So a number of incidents may be dealt with under a single case.

There has been a relative consistency in the numbers in those key categories over the three year period, with the exception of a very significant rise in complaints of

noise from neighbours (often related to domestic noise within blocks from flats with uncarpeted floors), an apparent blip increase in drug-related concerns in 2011/12 (the reason for this is unclear) and a gradual decline in cases recorded as loitering (although some of that may have transferred to the “drugs” category).

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

The key categories above are expected to remain as the main areas of concern with the steep rise in neighbour noise cases continuing. However, the overall number of new cases could reduce.

The data for the subsequent quarter (Oct-Dec 2013) shows neighbour noise accounting for 39% of all cases, youth disorder at 16%, drugs at 11%, threatening behaviour at 10% and loitering at 9%.

**Indicator 3) Number of ASB referrals securing EET destination through Targeted Support Team**

Since April 2013, the Youth and Connexion service have received a total of 127 referrals of clients with ASB / offending / at risk of offending behaviour. Among these 127, 66 have secured Education, Employment or Training, 36 are Not in Education, Employment or Training and 25 are pre 16 young people who the team are working with to prevent further ASB / offending behaviour issues escalating.

This is a snap shot of what is currently available to the service. The majority of referrals have been through YOT, some are through the Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs). Others come through other referral sources.

The service has developed a referral mechanism with the NPT to encourage more referrals, but these are coming through quite slow at the moment. The service has planned to revisit them again, once its teams are based within the localities. Furthermore, the service will be linking in with RSLs on a locality basis again as they too are not forwarding on referrals as we previously agreed with them.

**Indicator 4) Number of incidents of Criminal Damage**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

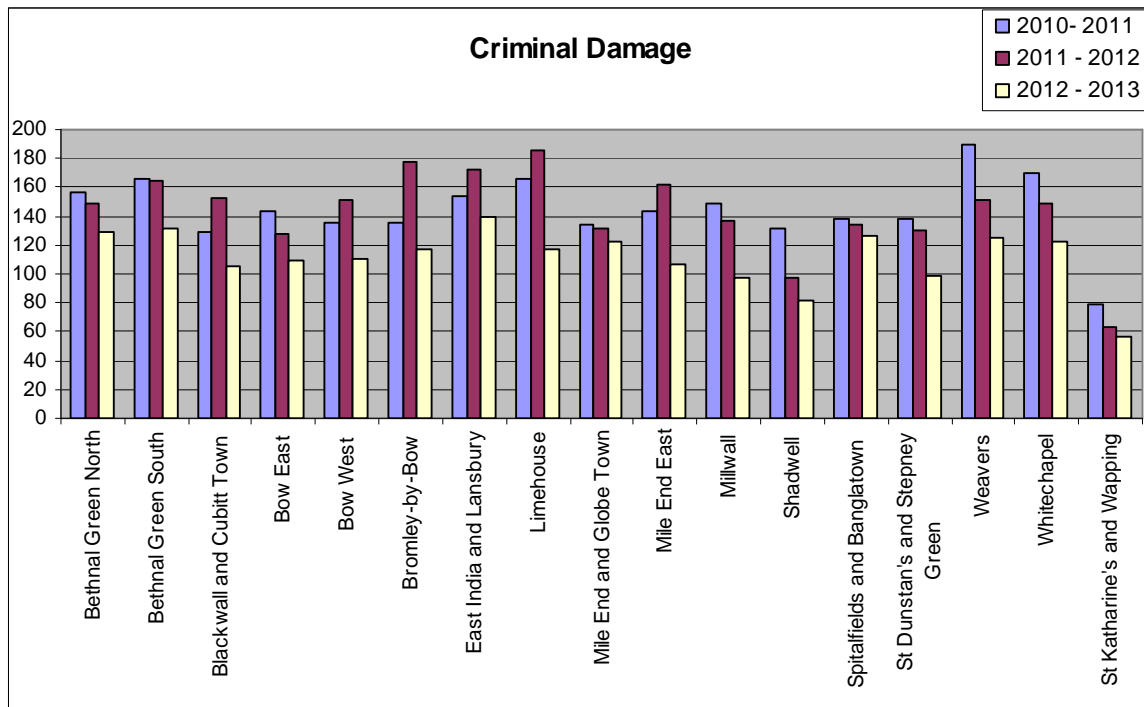
*Data*

Overall figures are:

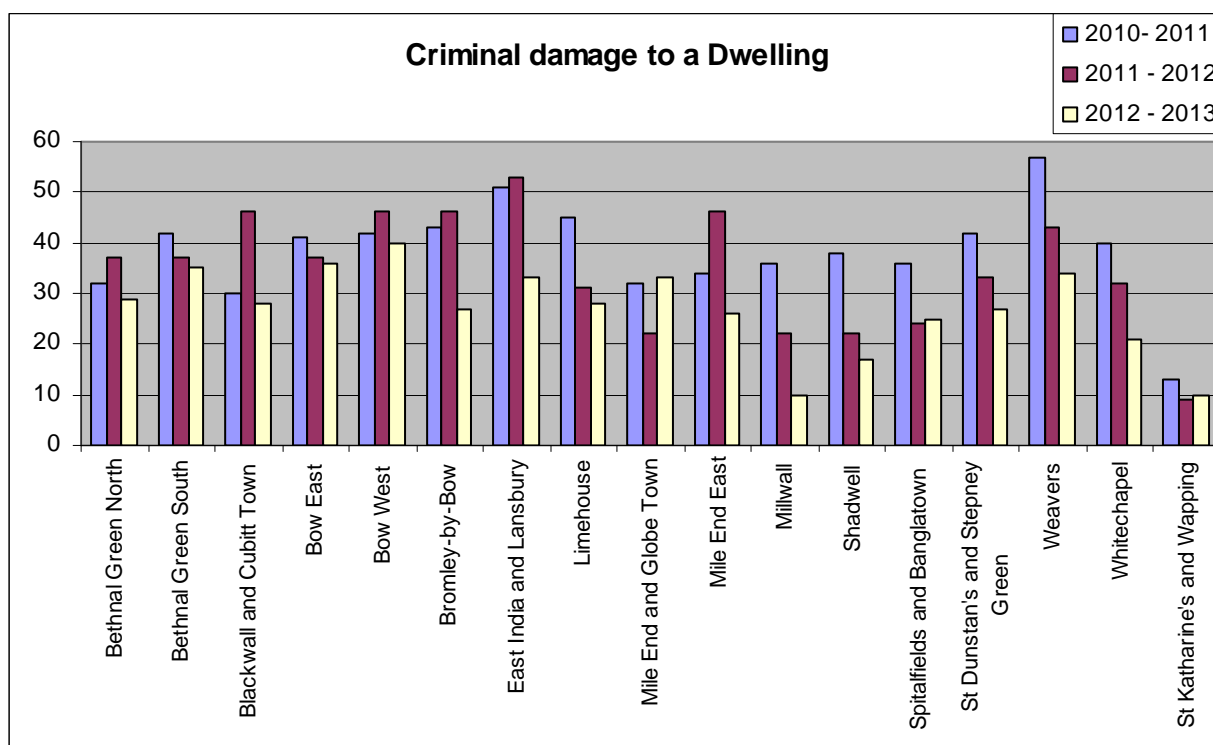
2010- 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013
2460	2434	1897

Please see below types of Criminal Damage by total per ward followed by a breakdown by type per ward

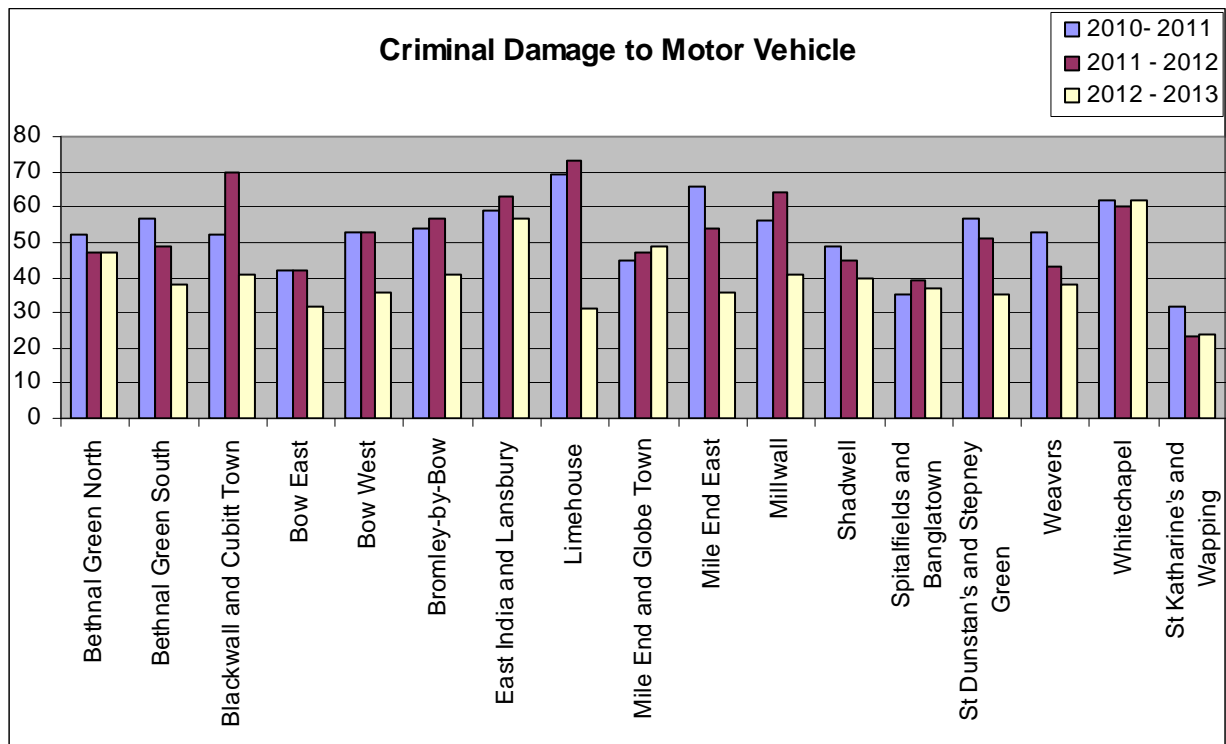
<b>Criminal Damage Overall</b>	<b>2010- 2011</b>	<b>2011 - 2012</b>	<b>2012 - 2013</b>
Bethnal Green North	157	149	129
Bethnal Green South	166	164	132
Blackwall and Cubitt Town	129	152	105
Bow East	143	127	109
Bow West	136	151	111
Bromley-by-Bow	136	178	117
East India and Lansbury	154	173	139
Limehouse	166	185	117
Mile End and Globe Town	134	132	123
Mile End East	143	162	106
Millwall	149	137	98
Shadwell	132	97	82
Spitalfields and Banglatown	138	134	126
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	138	130	99
Weavers	190	151	125
Whitechapel	170	149	122
St Katharine's and Wapping	79	63	57



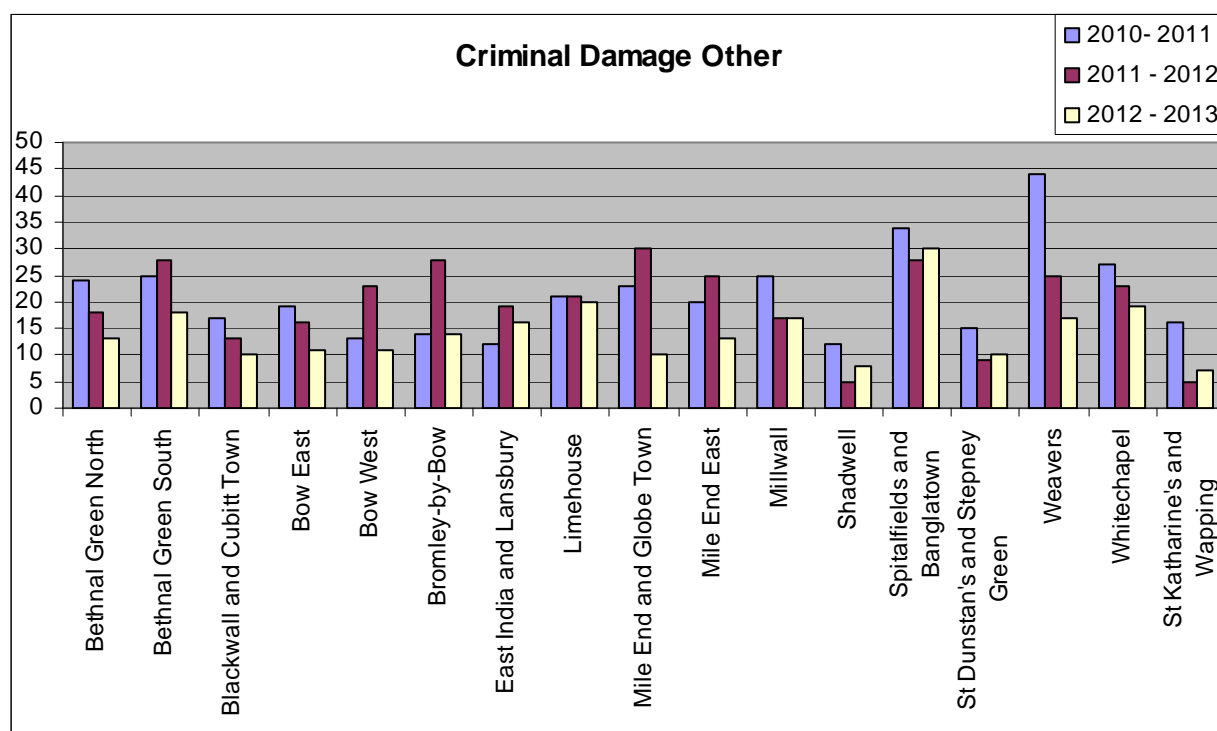
<b>Criminal Damage to Dwelling</b>	<b>2010- 2011</b>	<b>2011 - 2012</b>	<b>2012 - 2013</b>
Bethnal Green North	32	37	29
Bethnal Green South	42	37	35
Blackwall and Cubitt Town	30	46	28
Bow East	41	37	36
Bow West	42	46	40
Bromley-by-Bow	43	46	27
East India and Lansbury	51	53	33
Limehouse	45	31	28
Mile End and Globe Town	32	22	33
Mile End East	34	46	26
Millwall	36	22	10
Shadwell	38	22	17
Spitalfields and Banglatown	36	24	25
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	42	33	27
Weavers	57	43	34
Whitechapel	40	32	21
St Katharine's and Wapping	13	9	10



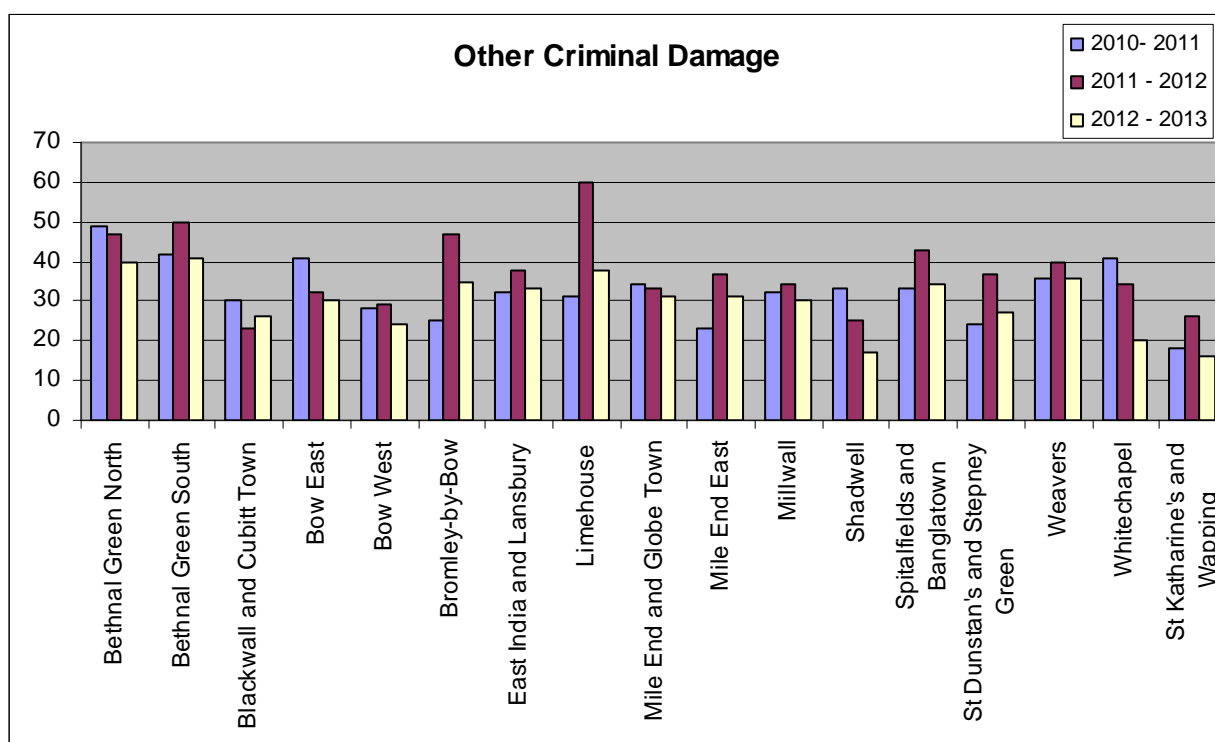
Criminal Damage to Motor Vehicle	2010- 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013
Bethnal Green North	52	47	47
Bethnal Green South	57	49	38
Blackwall and Cubitt Town	52	70	41
Bow East	42	42	32
Bow West	53	53	36
Bromley-by-Bow	54	57	41
East India and Lansbury	59	63	57
Limehouse	69	73	31
Mile End and Globe Town	45	47	49
Mile End East	66	54	36
Millwall	56	64	41
Shadwell	49	45	40
Spitalfields and Banglatown	35	39	37
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	57	51	35
Weavers	53	43	38
Whitechapel	62	60	62
St Katharine's and Wapping	32	23	24



<b>Criminal Damage to Other</b>	<b>2010- 2011</b>	<b>2011 - 2012</b>	<b>2012 - 2013</b>
Bethnal Green North	24	18	13
Bethnal Green South	25	28	18
Blackwall and Cubitt Town	17	13	10
Bow East	19	16	11
Bow West	13	23	11
Bromley-by-Bow	14	28	14
East India and Lansbury	12	19	16
Limehouse	21	21	20
Mile End and Globe Town	23	30	10
Mile End East	20	25	13
Millwall	25	17	17
Shadwell	12	5	8
Spitalfields and Banglatown	34	28	30
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	15	9	10
Weavers	44	25	17
Whitechapel	27	23	19
St Katharine's and Wapping	16	5	7

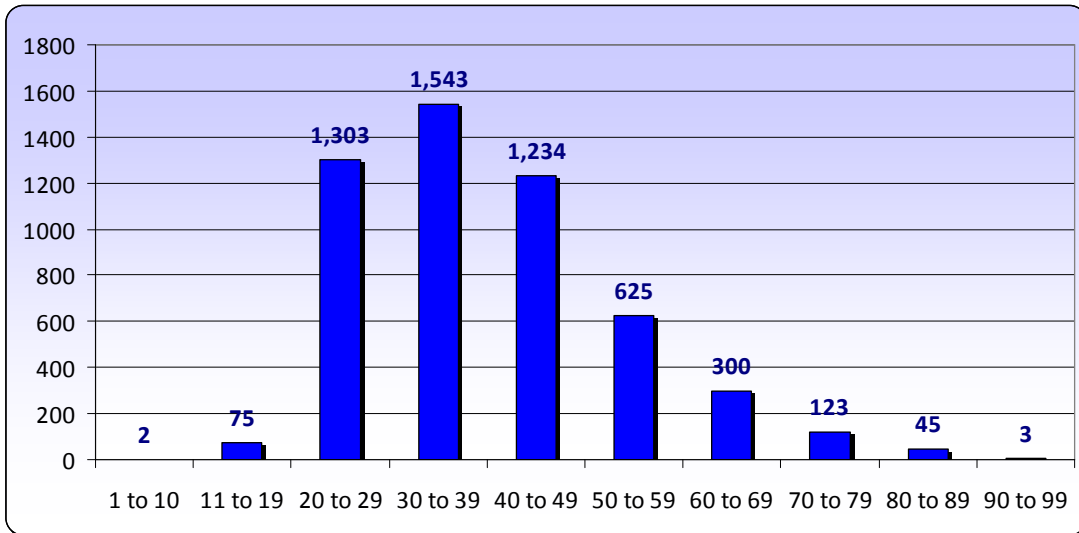


Other Criminal Damage	2010- 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013
Bethnal Green North	49	47	40
Bethnal Green South	42	50	41
Blackwall and Cubitt Town	30	23	26
Bow East	41	32	30
Bow West	28	29	24
Bromley-by-Bow	25	47	35
East India and Lansbury	32	38	33
Limehouse	31	60	38
Mile End and Globe Town	34	33	31
Mile End East	23	37	31
Millwall	32	34	30
Shadwell	33	25	17
Spitalfields and Banglatown	33	43	34
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	24	37	27
Weavers	36	40	36
Whitechapel	41	34	20
St Katharine's and Wapping	18	26	16



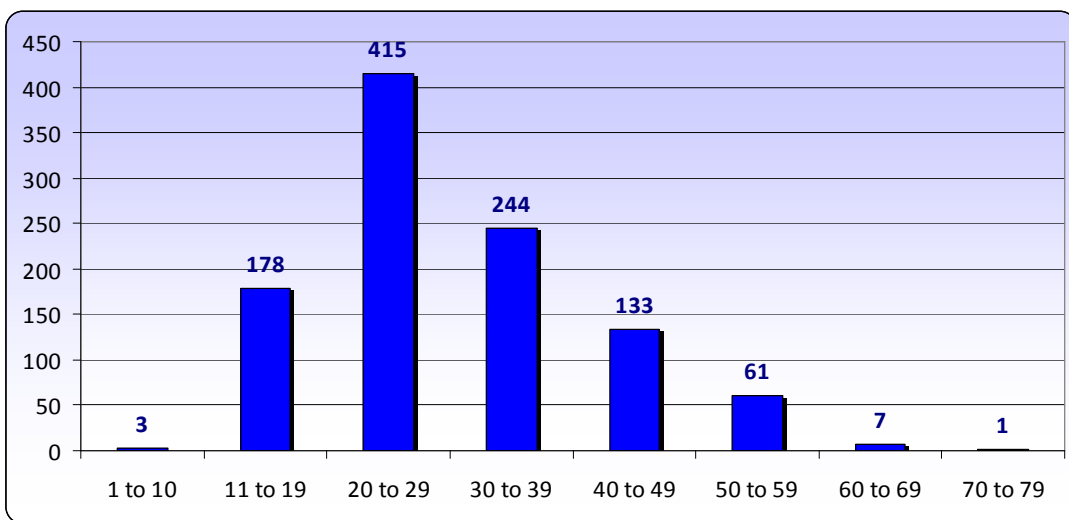
### Victims - age

October 2010 to September 2013										
Age Group	1 to 10	11 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 to 99
Total	2	75	1,303	1,543	1,234	625	300	123	45	3
	0%	1%	25%	29%	23%	12%	6%	2%	1%	0%



### Suspects - age

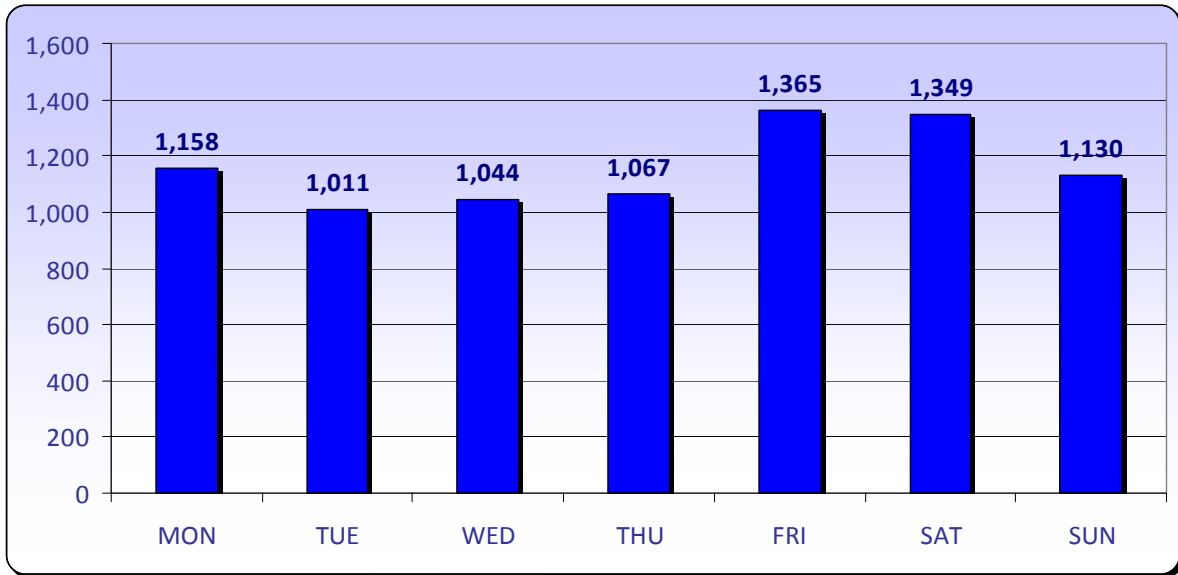
October 2010 to September 2013								
Age Group	1 to 10	11 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79
Total	3	178	415	244	133	61	7	1
	0%	17%	40%	23%	13%	6%	1%	0%





### Criminal Damage - Days of the week

October 2010 to September 2013							
	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
Total	1,158	1,011	1,044	1,067	1,365	1,349	1,130
	14%	12%	13%	13%	17%	17%	14%



#### *Performance data analysis*

The indicator has shown a reduction in the last three years namely only a small reduction of 1% 2010-11 to 2011-12 but a 22% reduction 2011-12 to 2012-13.

Most wards have seen reductions in all types of criminal damage in the 2012-2013 period.

As the reductions have been seen overall across the all of the wards it is very difficult to extrapolate why this may have happened. Further analysis will need to be undertaken to see if this is the impact of partnership activity or a natural fluctuation.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

There is an expectation that the reducing trend will continue but at a lesser degree.

New Neighbourhood Policing structures will continue to bed in with the local investigation of volume crime and a greater understanding of what is happening in the local area.

More focussed Anti-Social Behaviour responses linked to the establishment of new Neighbourhood Panels bringing partners together and an ASB vulnerable victim/prolific offender management group

Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis

- Political - New ASB legislation brings in the community trigger for 3 ASB events; this may trigger more criminal damage reports as the public will be aware that 3 calls will cause an immediate review of the case
- Economic - The economy continues to be challenging with more cuts in public spending expected within the next 2 years. With less money in the economy and changes in benefits will drive further deprivation/public unrest and could result in more ASB and damage
- Social - The impact of new emerging communities is unknown at this time; the UK is opening its borders to further European countries and this may have an impact.
- Technological - The widespread use of electronic devices will continue to impact due to the ability to report instances of criminal damage immediately and with ease through online reporting
- Environmental - No known impact
- Legal - As per political in respect to ASB legislation
- Organisational - As per technology with respect to CAD

#### **Indicator 5) Number of Arson incidents – All Deliberate Fires**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

2009-2010 = 878

2010-2011 = 759 – 14% reduction

2011-2012 = 603 – 21% reduction and 31% overall reduction

2012-2013=329— Trend is down but direct comparison with previous years is not accurate due to changes in recording methods.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

Age, disability, sex data are recorded where affected in fire only. Gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or believe and sexual orientation data are not recorded.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

Not provided

*Performance data analysis*

The measure has changed to remove “unknown” fires where the cause of the fire was not determined at the scene. The trend is downward but the direct comparison with previous years is problematic.

Arson within the borough remains high in comparison to other London boroughs. The highest categories of arson are within rubbish containers (rubbish bins, skips,

recycling bins, rubbish chutes) The level of these fires can be reduced through better security of bin rooms and ensuring that the bins are not overfilled or allowed to overflow.

Working with housing providers to prevent visible rubbish/recycling is key to reduce arson cross the borough.

Where the fire service have worked very closely with individual housing providers to follow up each act of arson and take proactive measures to reduce levels of visible rubbish the service have seen significantly higher reductions in overall fires in those areas.

Fire crews carry out daily visual audits at known arson hotspots, to report rubbish where it has built up.

Arson will reduce within the borough if the fuel is reduced. If rubbish/recycling is contained wholly within a receptacle or placed in secure locations, it is far less likely to be subject to arson attack

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

Changes within Fire Service provision over the next few months will mean that we need to look at alternative ways to identify rubbish hotspots as quickly as possible. New housing developments have better systems of rubbish/recycling removal built in which will help reduce overall arson incidents.

#### **Indicator 6) Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

##### *Data*

Accidental Dwelling Fires-

2010-2011= 310

2011-2012=239

2012-2013=238

This is the first year of monitoring this data by the CSP

##### *Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

Age, disability, sex data are recorded where affected in fire only. Gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or believe and sexual orientation data are not recorded.

##### *Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

Not provided

##### *Performance data analysis*

The ADF data has not reduced but is against a back drop of significant increase in the numbers of dwellings within the borough, so should be seen as positive.

Breakdown of the data shows that as much as 25% of the ADF are in locations outside of the home (Internal bin rooms, internal chutes and other common areas

count as dwelling fires). Storage within common areas and rubbish/recycling issues identified above can impact on the ADF target.

Almost 400 Home Fire Safety Visits carried out to our most vulnerable residents (identified through safeguarding forums and by housing providers) have targeted those at greatest need.

New homes are safer by design and hard wired smoke alarms will warn of fire at the very earliest stage

During the summer a significant increase in moped/scooter fires- Work with MPS to identify underlying reasons for increase is underway.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

The balance between the increase in dwelling numbers in the borough and the fact that those homes are safer from fire than existing homes, means that the reductions will continue, but the reductions will continue to be limited.

### **Indicator 7) Number of Primary Fires in Non-Domestic Buildings**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### *Data*

Primary Fires in Non Domestic Premises-

2010-2011= 87

2011-2012=83

2012-2013=94

#### *Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

Age, disability, sex data are recorded where affected in fire only. Gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or believe and sexual orientation data are not recorded.

#### *Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

Not provided

#### *Performance data analysis*

The data shows a slight increase in the number of non-domestic fires total. This total includes vehicle fires. During the summer a significant increase in moped/scooter fires

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

Awaiting outcome of investigations into trend- Wider date range analysis indicates that there are occasional peaks that occur with no clear underlying cause.

## Recommendations

In addition to the specific recommendations below in relation to the indicators, there is an overarching recommendation. As a result of the need for a greater focus on ASB than BCTG was able to provide, the recommendation is that in future, ASB be addressed by way of four Neighbourhood Panels, reporting to the ASB Operations Group, which will report to the CSP.

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
1	Number of calls to Police (101 or 999) (Police Computer Aided Despatch (CAD) calls) for ASB	<p>Considering the findings from the VOLT (Victim, Offenders, Location and Time) analysis above, what are your recommendations (e.g. activities, resources and training) to respond to the expected trend?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To continue to target the Brick Lane area through the new Operation Martial Eagle</li> <li>• To introduce new Neighbourhood Panels which will bring together partners in a more structured way to deal with ASB priorities</li> <li>• To introduce a new ASB operations groups meeting, to support work against ASB in respect to resources and performance monitoring</li> <li>• To enhance the work undertaken in respect to begging/homelessness</li> <li>• To ensure effective planning and pre-event operations in respect to fireworks</li> <li>• To research further and work in partnership with social landlords in respect to nuisance neighbours</li> <li>• To look at how we can be more effective as a partnership against instances of noise complaints</li> </ul>	No
2	RSL ASB (no. of ASB incidents reported) data - THH	Key remedial activity would involve changes in requirements around tenants' flooring, provision to engage young people and action to stem drug supply and to support street/stairwell users.	Not provided
3	Number of ASB referrals securing EET destination through Targeted Support Team	Not provided	
4	Number of incidents of Criminal Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To continue to target the Brick Lane area through the new Op Martial Eagle operation</li> <li>• To enhance new Neighbourhood Panels which will bring together partners in a more structured way to deal with ASB priorities</li> <li>• To deliver a new ASB vulnerable victim/prolific offender management group</li> <li>• To work with RSL's around the security of communal blocks</li> </ul>	No adverse only positive impacts around ASB

5	Number of Arson incidents – All Deliberate Fires	The level of arson within rubbish containers can be reduced through better security of bin rooms and ensuring that the bins are not overfilled or allowed to overflow. Working with housing providers to prevent visible rubbish/recycling is key to reduce arson cross the borough.	Not provided
6	Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires	Not provided	
7	Number of Primary Fires in Non-Domestic Buildings	Not provided	

### 3. Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT)

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:

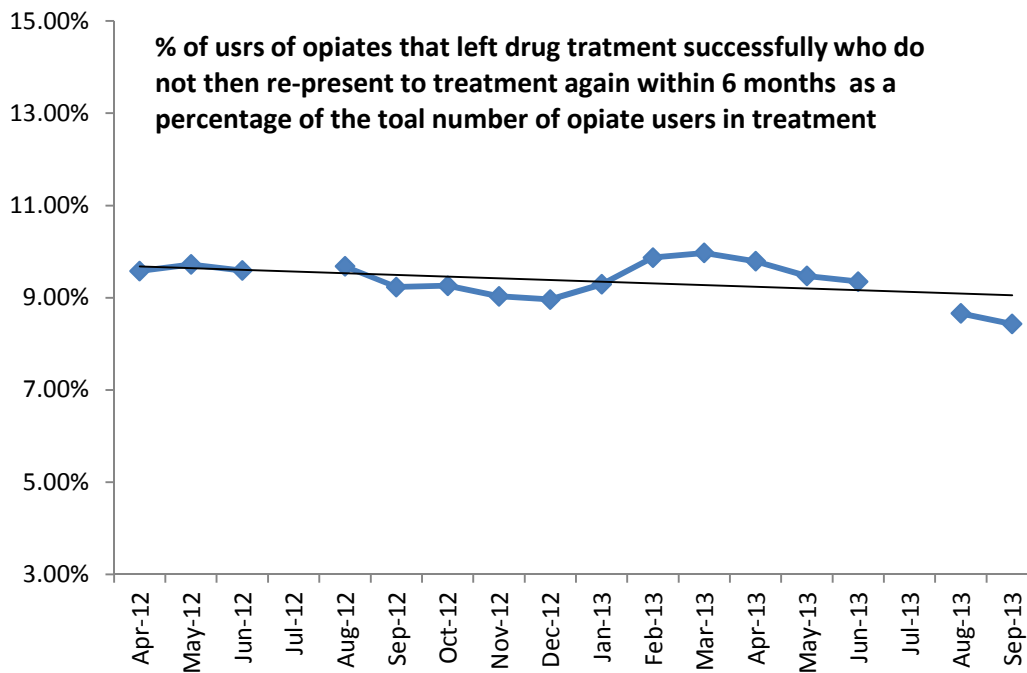
1. Percentage of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment
2. Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment
3. Number of Drug Intervention Project clients engaging in structured treatment
4. Number of individuals engaging in effective structured drug treatment - All
5. Number of planned exits from alcohol treatment
6. Dealer a day arrests

**Indicator 1) Percentage of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months, as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Data relating to this indicator has only been measured since April 2012. The performance of this indicator between April 2012 and June 2013 was consistent, moving between 9% and 10% of the overall number of opiate users in treatment. However, due to the time lag involved in measuring the indicator, Sep 13 figures relate to performance over the period Apr 2012 – March 2013.



Apr-12	9.58%	Apr-13	9.79%
May-12	9.72%	May-13	9.47%
Jun-12	9.59%	Jun-13	9.35%
Jul-12	not released	Jul-13	not released
Aug-12	9.68%	Aug-13	8.66%
Sep-12	9.23%	Sep-13	8.43%
Oct-12	9.26%		
Nov-12	9.03%		
Dec-12	8.96%		
Jan-13	9.29%		
Feb-13	9.87%		
Mar-13	9.97%		

*Available equalities data of service users*

Data on all 9 protected characteristics of all service users is available, though not in relation to this indicator.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

Not applicable to this dataset

*Performance data analysis*

The performance of this indicator between April 2012 and June 2013 was static and consistent but requires improvement to be comparable with other boroughs with a similar drug user profile.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Significant improvement required to ensure Public Health funding is maintained.

Procurement exercise planned to address current shortfalls and embed the recovery agenda into contracted service expectations.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

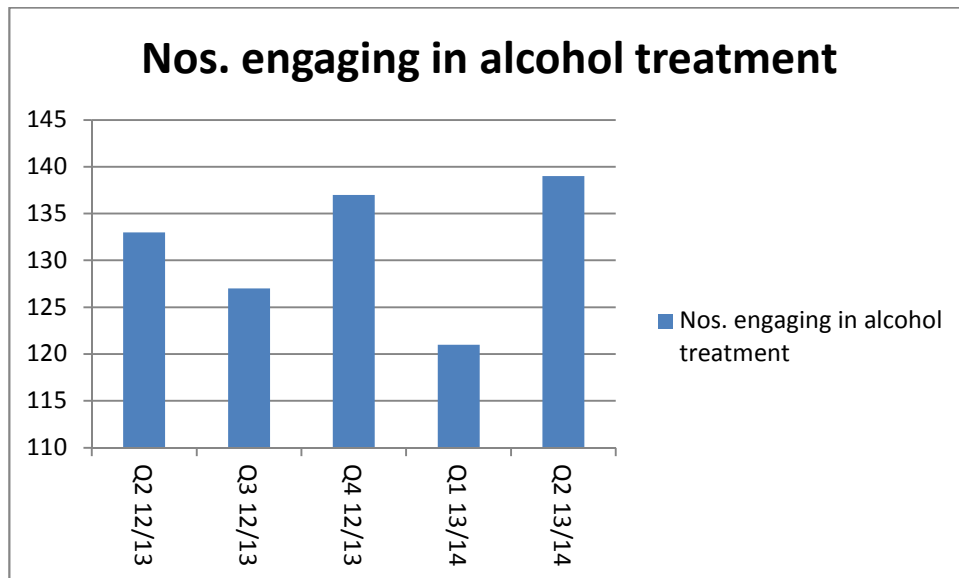
- Funding changes.

## Indicator 2) Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

The graph below, which includes the data between July 2012 and September 2013, shows a consistent performance with between 121 and 139 individuals accessing alcohol treatment on a quarterly basis. Data prior to this is individual agency data and not collated at a borough level.



*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

The data below is for 12/13. Data against all 9 protected characteristics is available for individual providers but not as a borough total.

Age Group	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
18-24	26	4%	11	2%
25-29	50	8%	6	1%
30-34	71	11%	24	4%



35-39	70	11%	27	4%
40-44	98	15%	12	2%
45-49	78	12%	20	3%
50-54	62	9%	19	3%
55-59	34	5%	11	2%
60-64	15	2%	6	1%
65+	11	2%	3	0%
Total	515	79%	139	22%

Ethnicity	Number	%
White British	368	56%
White Irish	45	7%
Other White	47	7%
White & Black Caribbean	20	3%
White & Black African	4	1%
White & Asian	3	0%
Other Mixed	13	2%
Indian	11	2%
Pakistani	3	0%
Bangladeshi	57	9%
Other Asian	5	1%
Caribbean	24	4%
African	37	6%
Other Black	0	0%
Chinese	1	0%
Other	3	0%
Not Stated	8	1%
Unknown / Missing or Inconsistent	5	1%

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*  
Not applicable to this data.

*Performance data analysis*

Numbers entering treatment has remained consistent and services continue to attract complex clients, many with a concurrent mental health condition.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

*Research from 2011 estimates that there are almost 40,000 people in Tower Hamlets drinking at increasing risk and higher risk levels and therefore engagement levels must improve.*

Screening activity in primary care is high and GPs have been incentivised to increase the level of referrals into treatment. The Community Alcohol Team are working to increase the attractiveness of the service to harmful and hazardous drinkers in order to engage individuals earlier.

Drinking alcohol is becoming normalised in previously abstinent populations as evidenced in the young people's substance misuse service and therefore the population of risky drinkers in Tower Hamlets is likely to increase.

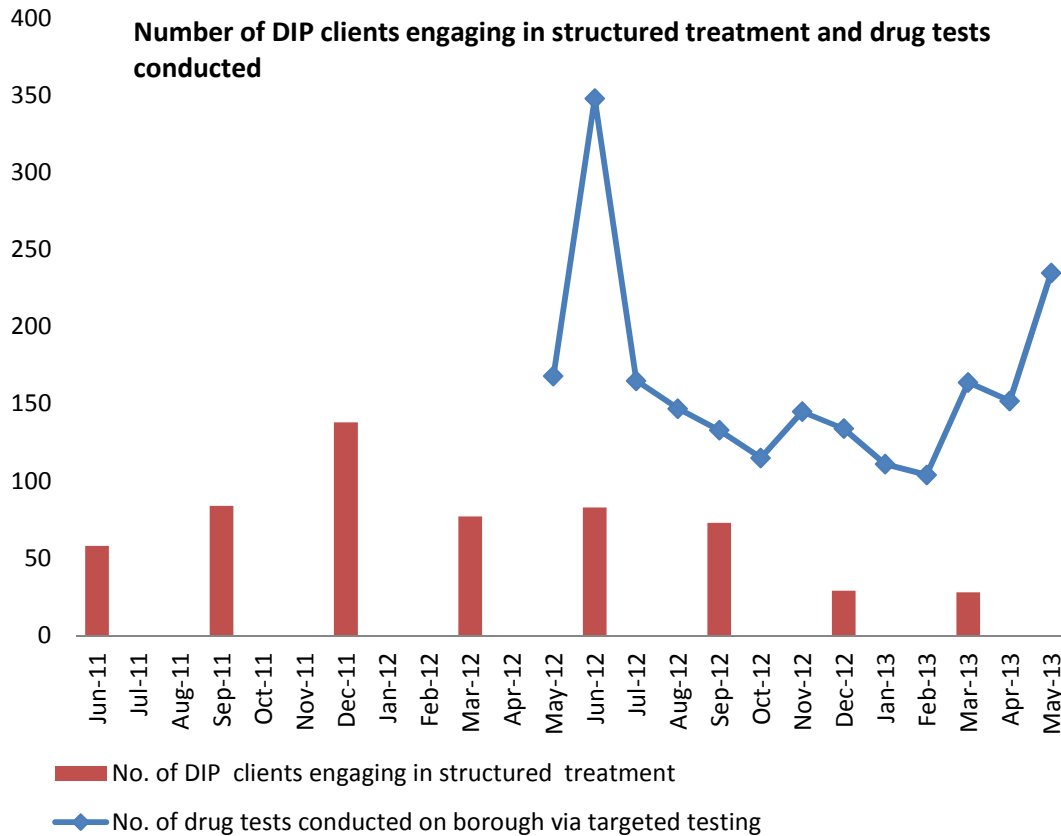
*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

- Public Health funding allocation change.
- Changes in hostel providers will hopefully improve levels of access to treatment but may take a while to become established

**Indicator 3) Number of DIP clients engaging in structured treatment**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*



*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*  
Service users

**2012-13 Clients in treatment: Age and Sex**

	<21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total	
Female	0	9	20	7	0	0	<b>36</b>	<b>14%</b>
Male	0	43	108	52	16	1	<b>220</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>100%</b>
%	0	20%	50%	23%	6%	0%		

**2012-13 Clients in treatment: Ethnicity**

Categories	numbers	%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	92	36%
Asian or Asian British - others	3	1%
Black or Black British - African	3	1%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	13	5%
Chinese or other ethnic group - Other ethnic group	4	2%
Mixed	19	7%
White - British	83	32%
White - Other background	35	14%
Not stated	4	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>100%</b>

**2013-14 April present treatment starts: Age and Sex**

	<21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total
Female		6 (2 persons)	11 (5)	1(1)	0	0	18 (8 persons)
Male		24 (6 persons)	27 (10)	17 (6)	5 (2)	3 (1)	76 (25 persons)
<b>Total</b>		30 (8)	38 (15)	18 (7)	5 (2)	3 (1)	94 (33 persons)

**2013-14 April present treatment starts: Ethnicity**

	Female	Male
White - British	6	9
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0	3
Asian or Asian British - Other	0	2
Black or Black British - African	0	4
Black or Black British - Caribbean	0	1
Mixed	1	2
White - Other	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*  
Use of recorded crime data and offence characteristics.

*Performance data analysis*

The number of DIP clients between June 2012 and May 2013, was less than those between June 2011 and May 2012. This may be affected by the number of drug tests conducted via targeted testing. However, further data is required to obtain conclusive evidence on the relation between the number of DIP clients and the number of drug tests conducted on borough via targeted testing.

Scenarios in the next 3 years*Projections for the next three years*

Increased throughputs into treatment will be expected due to better identification and performance achieved by MOPAC scrutiny.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

- Public Health and MOPAC funding allocations change.

**Indicator 4) Number of individuals engaging in effective structured drug treatment – All**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Table 1 shows the number of individuals engaging in effective treatment in rolling year periods between Oct 2011/ Sep 2012 and Oct 2012 / Sep 2013. This data is made up of two variables – number in treatment and % effective treatment rate. These are reflected in tables 2 and 3.

Table 1

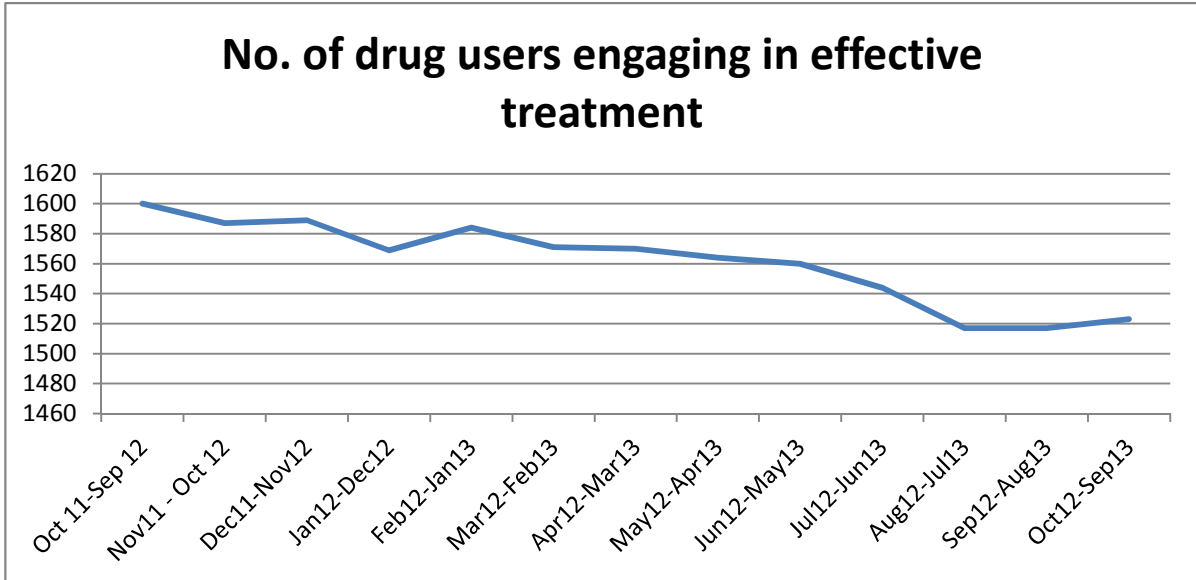
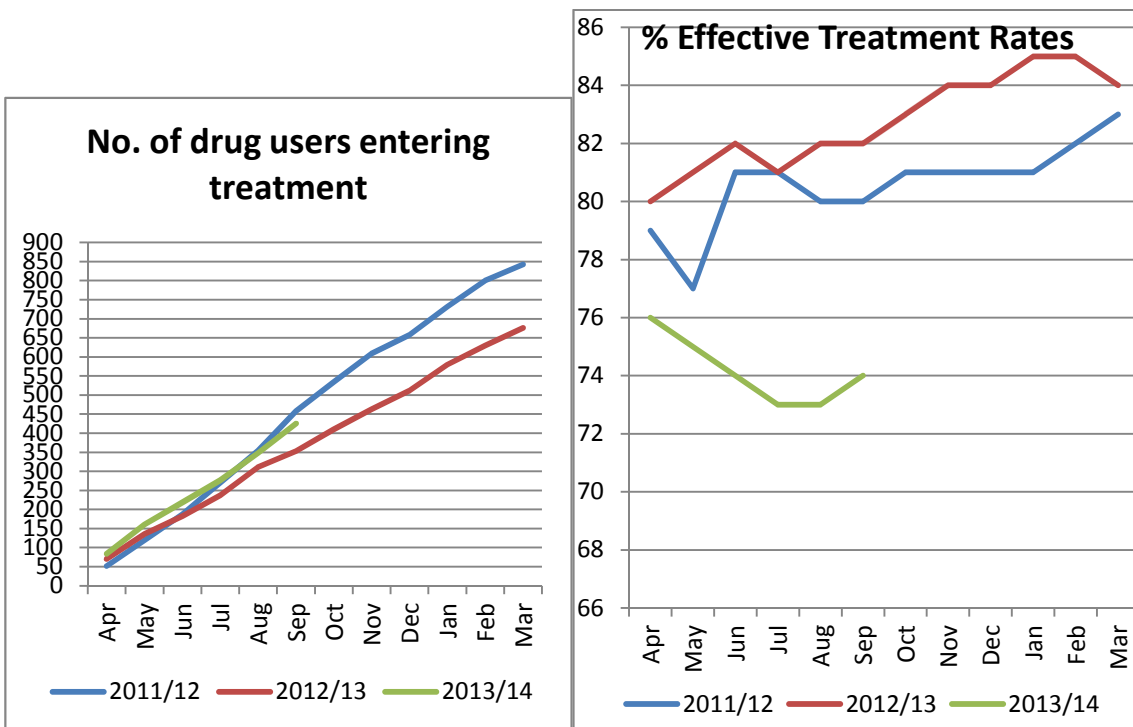


Table 2

Table 3



Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others

Data for all 9 protected characteristics is available at service provider level but not against outcomes. The data below is available at borough level and is for 2012/13.

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	1246	80%
Female	309	20%

	Number	Percentage
White British	626	40%
White Irish	32	2%
Other White	162	10%
White and Black Caribbean	44	3%
White and Black African	8	1%
White and Asian	7	0%
Other Mixed	14	1%
Indian	13	1%
Pakistani	4	0%
Bangladeshi	460	30%
Other Asian	13	1%
Caribbean	49	3%
African	30	2%
Other Black	12	1%
Chinese	3	0%
Other	16	1%
Not Stated	55	4%
Missing Ethnic Code	7	0%

Age Group	Number	Percentage
18	20	1%
19	7	0%
20 - 24	62	4%
25 - 29	156	10%
30 - 34	368	24%
35 - 39	318	20%
40 - 44	250	16%
45 - 49	195	13%
50 - 54	107	7%
55 - 59	46	3%
60 - 64	20	1%
65+	6	0%

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*  
*Performance data analysis*

The number of drug users engaged in successful treatment depends upon the number of individuals engaging in treatment and the % effective treatment rate where effective treatment is defined as treatment journeys of at least 12 weeks or a planned exit. In 2012/13 numbers entering treatment dropped but effective treatment rates improved. In 2013/14 numbers entering treatment have improved though effective treatment rates have fallen ie more individuals are dropping out of treatment prior to 12 weeks.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

A re-procurement process in this financial year will be used to implement new performance management tools and embed the recovery agenda within treatment services in order to improve effective treatment rates.

It is anticipated that numbers of Opiate users entering treatment will fall but may be replaced with users of non-opiates such as Cannabis, party drugs, legal highs and prescription drugs.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

- Level of Public Health funding allocation and the introduction of payment by results.
- The planned re-procurement of all substance misuse services. Whilst in the medium term this should bring about better results, the disruption in the short term could potentially be detrimental.

- Drug using habits are changing nationally and the number of Opiate users is reported to be decreasing though other drugs are becoming more popular amongst younger people.
- DWP changes to benefit claims may soon enforce disclosure of drug / alcohol misuse and make treatment mandatory in order to continue receiving benefits. This would potentially increase numbers accessing treatment.

### **Indicator 5) Number of planned exits from alcohol treatment**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

**2011/12: 177**

**2012/13: 217**

**2013/14 153 to September (estimated 306 by year end)**

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

See data of the DAAT Indicator 2) Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

.

*Performance data analysis*

The number of planned exits from alcohol treatment continues to rise on an annual basis

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

As lower level drinkers enter the treatment system in greater numbers, we would expect the rate of successful completion to increase thereby preventing alcohol related health and crime issues in the future.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

- Public Health funding allocation change

Re-procurement of services may result in some disruption to outcomes in the short term.

### **Indicator 6) Dealer a day programme: Arrests made**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Counts of arrest

Oct 2010 – Sep 2011: 382

Oct 2011 – Sep 2012: 415



Oct 2012 – Sep 2013: 313

Over the last 12 months there were 313 'Dealer a Day' arrests made, against a target of 365. When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (382 'dealer a day' offenders), October 2011 to September 2012 (415 'dealers') and October 2012 to September 2013 (313 'dealer' arrests).

#### *Performance data analysis*

Tower Hamlets borough is very proactive around drugs, drug users and drug dealers. We have to recognise that the number of arrests for 'dealers' and drug users are as a consequence of police activity i.e. the police proactively target the dealers and drug users, and so the figures are dependent on 'dealers' continuing to operate within the borough of Tower Hamlets.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

From the data provided, offences within this category are likely to increase as the Community Safety Partnership continues its proactive work around drugs users and those in possession of drugs as well as all drug related offences. Whilst this will increase crime figures, it has to be recognised that around 10% of all crimes within Tower Hamlets are drug related and these are generated by Police activity.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences being committed in the next three years, but, that would mean that the target of 365 'drug dealers' arrests would not be achieved. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop these offences taking place. It is also clear that drugs are linked to a number of cross cutting themes, such as ASB and Acquisitive Crime. So, if focus on these activities or drugs reduces, then it will impact on crime levels across the Borough. This potentially could occur in any event due to the changing economic conditions in London and we have to be cognisant of the impact that this may bring to both residents and business within the borough. This could be further affected by ongoing demands on the Public Sector especially with the ongoing financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership which may impact projects and crime prevention concerning drugs and drug education.

#### **Recommendations**

Key recommendations of DAAT are:

1. Monitor and include self-reported drug and alcohol use via anonymous reporting tool to capture trends in substance misuse.
2. Develop overarching outcome matrices for IOM and other MOPAC deliverables.
3. Re-procure treatment service contracts to improve performance.

The table below shows recommendations to improve the indicators.

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
1	Percentage of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment	Reprocure treatment service interventions and embed recovery agenda into contracts Focus on activity to increase number of treatment exits during the course of 13/14 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Data improvements</li> <li>○ Workforce training</li> <li>○ Recovery focussed interventions</li> </ul>	A short term adverse impact could potentially be experienced following re-procurement.
2	Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment	Greater roll-out of IBA across the borough and implementation of more flexible treatment options to encourage uptake. Integration with RAID model within the Royal London Hospital.	No
3	Number of DIP clients engaging in structured treatment	Greater use of drug testing.	None.
4	Number of individuals engaging in effective structured drug treatment - All	To make better use of the Drugs Outreach Team to follow up those disengaging from treatment. Detailed investigation of treatment exits at provider level	No.
5	Number of planned exits from alcohol treatment	Greater roll-out of IBA across the borough.	Not in the longer term.
6	Dealer a Day		

### **Recommendations**

Key recommendations of DAAT are:

1. Monitor and include self-reported drug and alcohol use via anonymous reporting tool.
2. Develop overarching outcome matrices for IOM and other MOPAC deliverables.
3. Develop unit costing of the CSP work in order to gauge cost benefit and efficiencies.
4. Re-commissioning contracts to improve performance

The table below shows recommendations to improve the indicators.

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
------------	--	-----------------	------------------------------

1	Percentage of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment	We need a holistic approach to recovery which includes access to housing, employment training and education with meaningful targets and objectives.	It could do as resources will need to be managed effectively.
2	Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment	Greater roll-out of IBA across the borough.	Not in the longer term.
3	Number of DIP clients engaging in structured treatment	Greater use of drug testing.	None.
4	Number of individuals engaging in effective structured drug treatment - All	To make better use of the Drugs Outreach Team to follow up those disengaging from treatment.	No.
5	Number of planned exits from alcohol treatment	Greater roll-out of IBA across the borough.	Not in the longer term.
6	Dealer a Day		

#### 4. Reducing Re-offending sub group (formerly IOM)

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:

1. Number of Prolific Priority Offenders
2. Adult Re-Offending Rates for those under probation supervision
3. Number of Offenders under Probation Supervision with Orders and Licences successfully completed
4. Offenders under Probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence
5. Number of offenders under Probation supervision in employment at the end of their order/licence

##### Indicator 1) Number of Prolific Priority Offenders

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

**October 2012-March 2013** -average number of PPOs 36

- In Custody - 8
- Engaging with no offences committed - 8
- PPOs committing crime - 20

**April 2013-September 2013** - average number of PPOs 36

- In Custody - 6

- Engaging with no offences committed - 11
- PPOs committing crime - 19

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

Age (based on new cohort with size of 73)

Age range	18-25	26-29	30-39	40-49	50+
No. of PPOs	16	8	31	15	3

Race

IC4 - Asian	IC3 - Black/African	IC1 - White European
8	23	32

Sex

- 69 males
- 4 females

The following data are not captured:

- Sexual orientation
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Religion or belief

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

This data is not recorded within the IOM database. This data is recorded generally as part of the strategic assessment for individual crimes.

*Performance data analysis*

The data since October 2012 is only available as above, since there has not been an IOM in place within Tower Hamlets. However, analysis on the reporting period above shows nil change in terms of numbers of PPOs during reporting periods on IOM Cohort.

There has been a reduction of offenders in custody an increase in offenders engaging with IOM and a reduction in crime. These are, however, very small numbers and without comparative data, unable to identify accurate performance trends.

It should also be noted that the performance indicators originally set below in 2013-2016 CSP were not all measured during 2013. This is due to IOM not being fully implemented. An IOM team of 1 police officer has been in place during 2013 working with statutory partners.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Over the next 6 months it is expected that the IOM team will be co-located, increased in size + 3 Police Officers and fully operational. Over the next 3 years it is expected that performance in terms of reducing re-offending will be improved within Tower Hamlets.

We are in the process of forming a fully functional co-located IOM Team, something Tower Hamlets borough has not experienced.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Factors which would impact on the success of IOM will be the current economic climate and the impact this will have not only on the MPS but on the Community Safety Partnership membership to finance such projects. The Governments Transforming Rehabilitation Programme will have an impact on IOM.

Tower Hamlets has the largest youth population of any borough in the UK, consideration should be given to the IOM Team working collaboratively with the Youth Offending Service, to target young offenders earlier. Note the high PPO numbers within the 18-25 bracket. The obvious impact to this will be costs to resource, additional training. To be further explored.

**Indicator 2) Adult Re-Offending Rates for those under probation supervision**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

**October 2012-March 2013:** Predicted 9.39% Actual 8.44%.

- Case load size for period 3543
- Number of offenders that re-offended 299

**April - September 2013:** Predicted: 9.46% Actual: 8.34%

- Case load size for period: 3490
- No of offenders that re-offended: 291

*Performance data analysis*

The results show that actual re-offending rate for the last 2 cohorts has fallen slightly, but much lower than the predicted rate. Even though the caseload size has dropped significantly during the 2 cohorts, the number of offenders that re-offend didn't drop in the same proportion.

It is not known why this has happened.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Over the next 6 months it is expected that the IOM team will be co-located, increased in size + 3 Police Officers and fully operational. Over the next 3 years it is expected that performance in terms of reducing re-offending will be reduced within Tower Hamlets.

We are in the process of forming a fully functional co-located IOM Team, something Tower Hamlets borough has not experienced.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Factors which would impact on the success of IOM will be the current economic climate and the impact this will have not only on the MPS but on the Community Safety Partnership membership to finance such projects. The Governments Transforming Rehabilitation Programme will have an impact on IOM.

**Indicator 3) Number of Offenders under probation supervision with Orders and Licences successfully completed**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

Data

Year	Target	Met	Total	YTD %
2010-11	70%	603	815	74%
2011-12	71%	687	865	79%
2012-13	75%	705	847	83%
2013-14	80%	465	594	78%

Please note:

- above years are April –March YTD totals. In addition, 2013-14 figures are April – November 2013.
- target for measure was substantially raised to 80% and that we’re slightly under for current performance year for offenders who successfully complete their order/licence.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Please also note that target for measure was substantially raised to 80% and that we’re slightly under for current performance year for offenders who successfully complete their order/licence.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Over the next 6 months it is expected that the IOM team will be co-located, increased in size + 3 Police Officers and fully operational. Over the next 3 years it is expected that performance in terms of reducing re-offending will be reduced within Tower Hamlets.

*Please describe rationales and/or evidence of your projection above.*

We are in the process of forming a fully functional co-located IOM Team, something Tower Hamlets borough has not experienced.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Factors which would impact on the success of IOM will be the current economic climate and the impact this will have not only on the MPS but on the Community Safety Partnership membership to finance such projects. The Governments Transforming Rehabilitation Programme will have an impact on IOM.

**Indicator 4) Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Year	Target	Met	Total	YTD %
2010-11	78%	394	465	85%
2011-12	80%	409	467	88%
2012-13	80%	388	445	87%
2013-14	80%	210	253	83%

This is a Performance Indicator supplied by probation for Statutory offenders. Please note that the above years are April –March YTD totals. In addition, 2013-14 figures are April – November 2013.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*  
Age, race, sex data are captured.

*Performance data analysis*

Historically, both LPT overall and Tower Hamlets have always hit target for offenders in settled accommodation at the end of their order/licence.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

This Performance Indicator for Probation is likely to remain despite the Transforming Rehabilitation Programme. It is uncertain whether the target will change, it is anticipated that the target for offenders settled in accommodation will be reached.

This is a statutory Performance Indication for London probation Service, following trends as indicated above, no likely change is anticipated.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

The current economic climate could impact on Housing Service provision. The NPS is also currently in the midst of the Transforming Rehabilitation of Offenders nationally, splitting the management of statutory and non statutory offenders. This is likely to impact during late 2014/15.

**Indicator 5) Number of offenders under Probation supervision in employment at the end of their order/licence**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Year	Target	Met	Total	YTD%
2010-11	43%	178	339	53%
2011-12	51%	172	309	56%

2012-13	51%	170	323	53%
2013-14	51%	95	199	48%

Please note that the above years are April-March YTD totals. In addition, 2013-14 figures are April-November 2013.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*  
Age, race, sex data are considered.

*Performance data analysis*

Historically, both LPT overall and Tower Hamlets have always hit target for offenders I employment at the end of their order/licence.

It is expected for Probation to hit target for year completion as it has been discovered that some of the numbers that counted towards not met were inaccurately recorded.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

It is unclear over the next 3 years what the new targets for NPT will be due to the Transforming Rehabilitation Programme.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be that no crimes take place. However, looking at the make-up of London and nature of offences this is impossible. The changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PESTELO areas.

**Recommendations**

The key recommendations of the Reducing Re-offending sub-group are:

1. The partnership to work together to meet the resettlement needs of offenders/local residents to assist with the reducing re-offending and IOM agendas. This may involve committing resources or realigning existing services or resources to meet the needs of these groups.
2. To work towards complete co-location of the IOM in one building to ensure seamless exchange of information and integrate operational working.
3. 'Re-Offenders commit an average of 2.88 re-offences each. In total this represents around 4,000 re offences of which 82% were committed by adults and 18% by juveniles' (Ministry of Justice, Proven Re-Offending Statistics, July 2013) - In light of this - To work towards an Offender management model within Tower Hamlets conducting Offender Management for all offender types.

**5. No Place For Hate Forum**

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:



1. Racist and Religious Offences
2. Racist SD Rate
3. Homophobic Offences
4. Homophobic SD rate
5. Faith Hate Crime Offences
6. Anti-Semitic Crime Offences
7. Islamophobic Offences
8. Disability Offences
9. Gender Reassignment Offences
10. Number of cases referred to HIP where victim is offered support

### Indicator 1) Racist and Religious Offences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

Over the last 12 months there were 427 Racist and Religious Offences recorded. This is an increase of 24% with 82 more offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

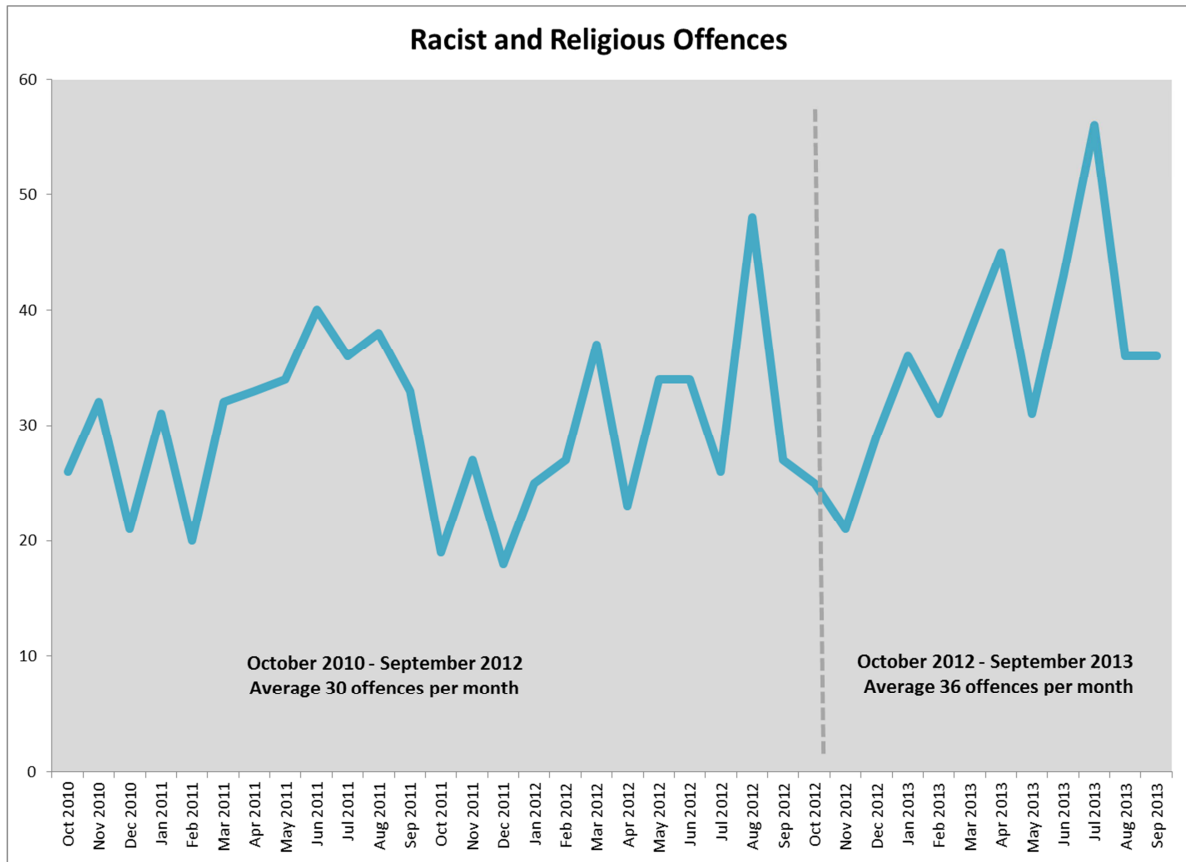
When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (376 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (345 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (427 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 8% (31 less offences) and the third period an increase of 24% (82 more offences) when compared to period two, and a 14% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 32 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 the average is around 36 per month so 4 additional offences per month.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Racist and Religious Offences	Month-Year	Racist and Religious Offences	Month-Year	Racist and Religious Offences
Oct 2010	26	Oct 2011	19	Oct 2012	25
Nov 2010	32	Nov 2011	27	Nov 2012	21
Dec 2010	21	Dec 2011	18	Dec 2012	29
Jan 2011	31	Jan 2012	25	Jan 2013	36
Feb 2011	20	Feb 2012	27	Feb 2013	31
Mar 2011	32	Mar 2012	37	Mar 2013	38
Apr 2011	33	Apr 2012	23	Apr 2013	45
May 2011	34	May 2012	34	May 2013	31
Jun 2011	40	Jun 2012	34	Jun 2013	43
Jul 2011	36	Jul 2012	26	Jul 2013	56
Aug 2011	38	Aug 2012	48	Aug 2013	36
Sep 2011	33	Sep 2012	27	Sep 2013	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month show months have 18 offences and some 56. Whilst offences have changed year on year, the first two years of the current data period

are quite consistent however, the current reporting period shows a significant increase which can clearly be seen on the graph below showing an upward trend from November 2012.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough numbers for Racist and Religious Offences over the past years have remained reasonably static with numbers around the 350 mark. However, the current reporting period has seen a significant increase in offence numbers.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should return to around the 350 mark, however, this will be more apparent over the next 12 months.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. However, due to an increase in confidence of the Partnership and the positive work that is being undertaken in this area potentially there could be an increase in number of offences being reported and recorded and

the community have a greater confidence in this issue being dealt with. But, due to the changing economic and proposed changes within the Community Safety Partnership these changes may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

**Victim – Age**

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
1%	10%	34%	28%	14%	11%	2%	1%

**Victim – Race(IC classification on appearance)**

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian IC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1
31%	1%	37%	3%	1%	27%

**Victim - Sex**

- Female – around 43% recorded
- Male – 57%

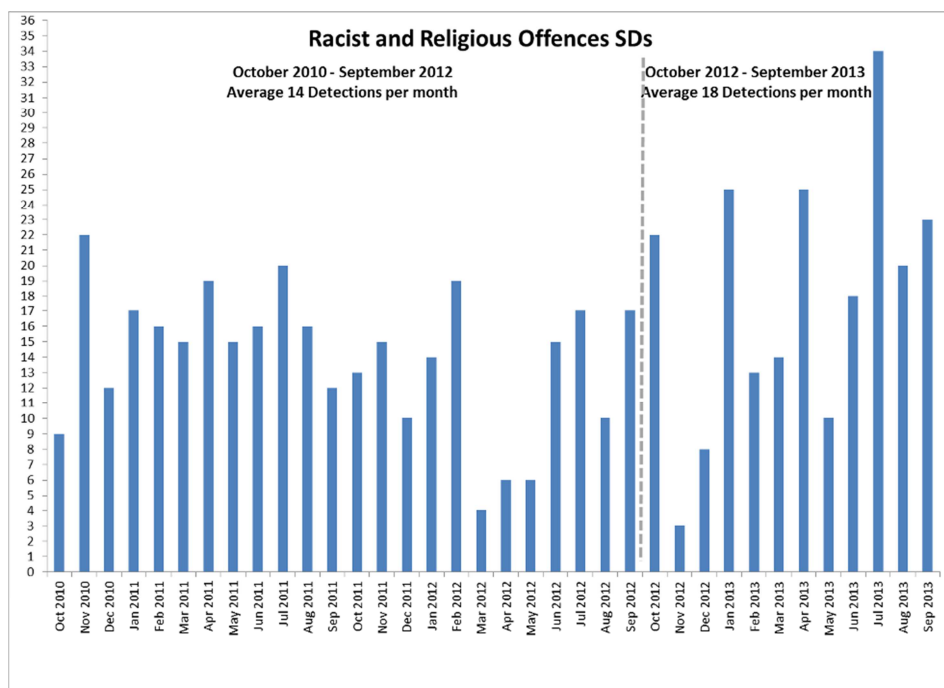
**Indicator 2) Racist SD Rate**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 215 Racist and Religious Offences Sanction Detections, which is an average of around 18 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 50%. The graph / chart below shows detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this is an average of 15 per month with an average detection rate of 47%.

Month-Year	Racist and Religious Offences SDs	Month-Year	Racist and Religious Offences SDs	Month-Year	Racist and Religious Offences SDs
Oct 2010	9	Oct 2011	13	Oct 2012	22
Nov 2010	22	Nov 2011	15	Nov 2012	3
Dec 2010	12	Dec 2011	10	Dec 2012	8
Jan 2011	17	Jan 2012	14	Jan 2013	25
Feb 2011	16	Feb 2012	19	Feb 2013	13
Mar 2011	15	Mar 2012	4	Mar 2013	14
Apr 2011	19	Apr 2012	6	Apr 2013	25
May 2011	15	May 2012	6	May 2013	10
Jun 2011	16	Jun 2012	15	Jun 2013	18
Jul 2011	20	Jul 2012	17	Jul 2013	34
Aug 2011	16	Aug 2012	10	Aug 2013	20
Sep 2011	12	Sep 2012	17	Sep 2013	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Racist and Religious Offences have remained consistent over the last 36 months with around 15 detections per month and a detection rate of 47%. There are no links between high numbers of offences and detection rates as detections can sometimes be recorded many weeks after the offence has taken place following an investigation. However, for the current reporting period whilst numbers are high so are Detections 215 in total, average of 18 a month and a rate of 50, with a clear rising trend in detections.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are and there is a continued increase in confidence of reporting these offences.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place and subsequently detecting these offences. The changing economic climate within London will impact across all of the PESTELO areas and this could impact on the work within this area and therefore impact on detections and detection rates.

### Indicator 3) Homophobic Offences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

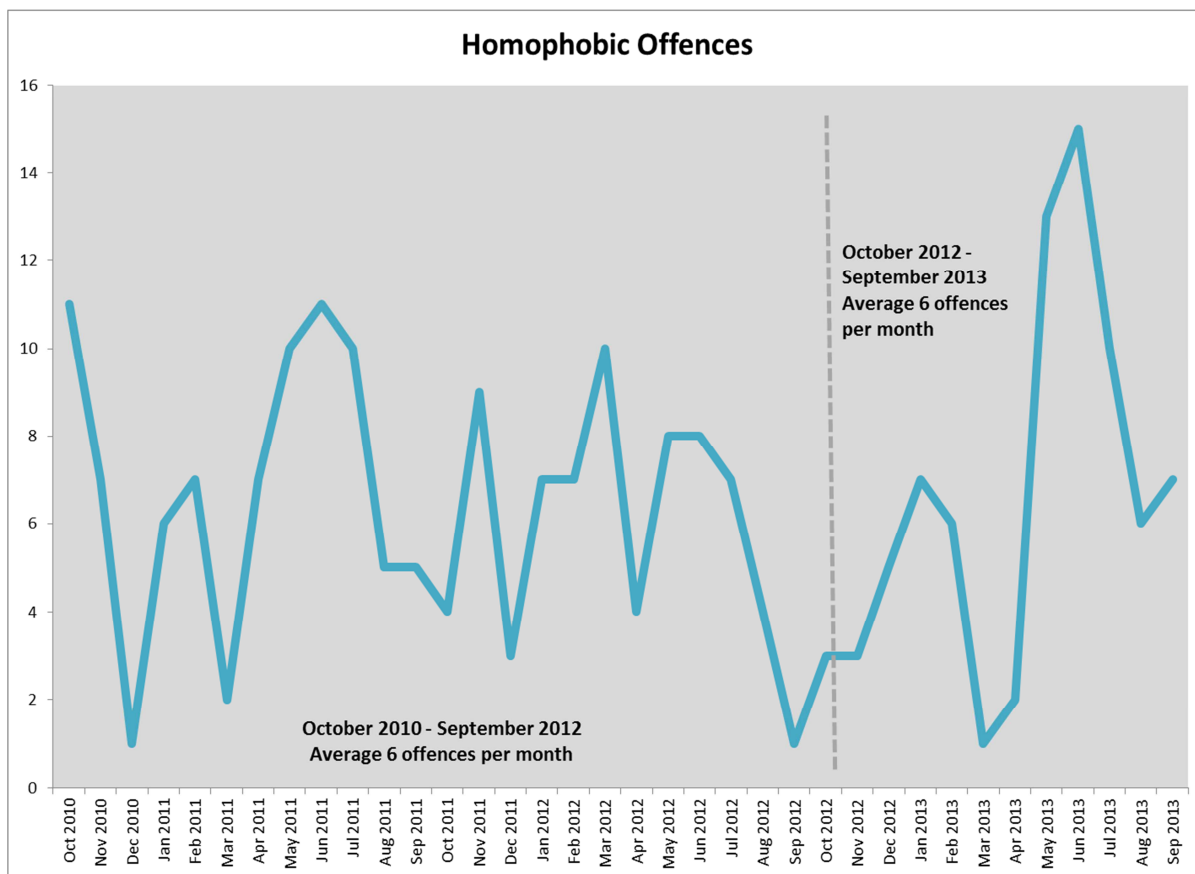
Over the last 12 months there were 78 Homophobic Offences recorded within Tower Hamlets. This is an increase of 8% or 11 more offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data. However, numbers are low and percentage change can be easily skewed due to the low numbers.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (82 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (72 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (78 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 12% but the offence numbers are low and the third period an increase of 8% when compared to period two, but a 5% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 6 offences per month, and for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average has remained at 6 offences per month as it has for the last 4 years.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Homophobic Offences	Month-Year	Homophobic Offences	Month-Year	Homophobic Offences
Oct 2010	11	Oct 2011	4	Oct 2012	3
Nov 2010	7	Nov 2011	9	Nov 2012	3
Dec 2010	1	Dec 2011	3	Dec 2012	5
Jan 2011	6	Jan 2012	7	Jan 2013	7
Feb 2011	7	Feb 2012	7	Feb 2013	6
Mar 2011	2	Mar 2012	10	Mar 2013	1
Apr 2011	7	Apr 2012	4	Apr 2013	2
May 2011	10	May 2012	8	May 2013	13
Jun 2011	11	Jun 2012	8	Jun 2013	15
Jul 2011	10	Jul 2012	7	Jul 2013	10
Aug 2011	5	Aug 2012	4	Aug 2013	6
Sep 2011	5	Sep 2012	1	Sep 2013	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month. The graph also clearly shows small numbers of offences each month, with the lowest figure of 1 and the highest of 15.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough will show increases one year and decreases for the next due to the very low number of offences that take place each year across the borough i.e. only 78 for the current reporting period. Over the past three years the average number of offences was 77 so this year's figure is in line with this average. It should also be noted that there is an increase in confidence in reporting all Hate Crime Offences which may push offences up within this category.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should remain static at around the 77 per year number.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offence type taking. In addition to this the increase in community confidence of the partnership to deal with these offences has increased which may see an increase in the numbers reported. The changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PETELO areas such as the changes in the MSP and Community Safety Partnership and their significant the financial

constraints which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

**Victim – Age**

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
0%	15%	31%	20%	20%	13%	1%	0%

**Victim – Race (IC classification on appearance)**

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian IC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1
12%	0%	21%	1%	1%	65%

**Victim - Sex**

- Female – around 15% recorded
- Male – 85%

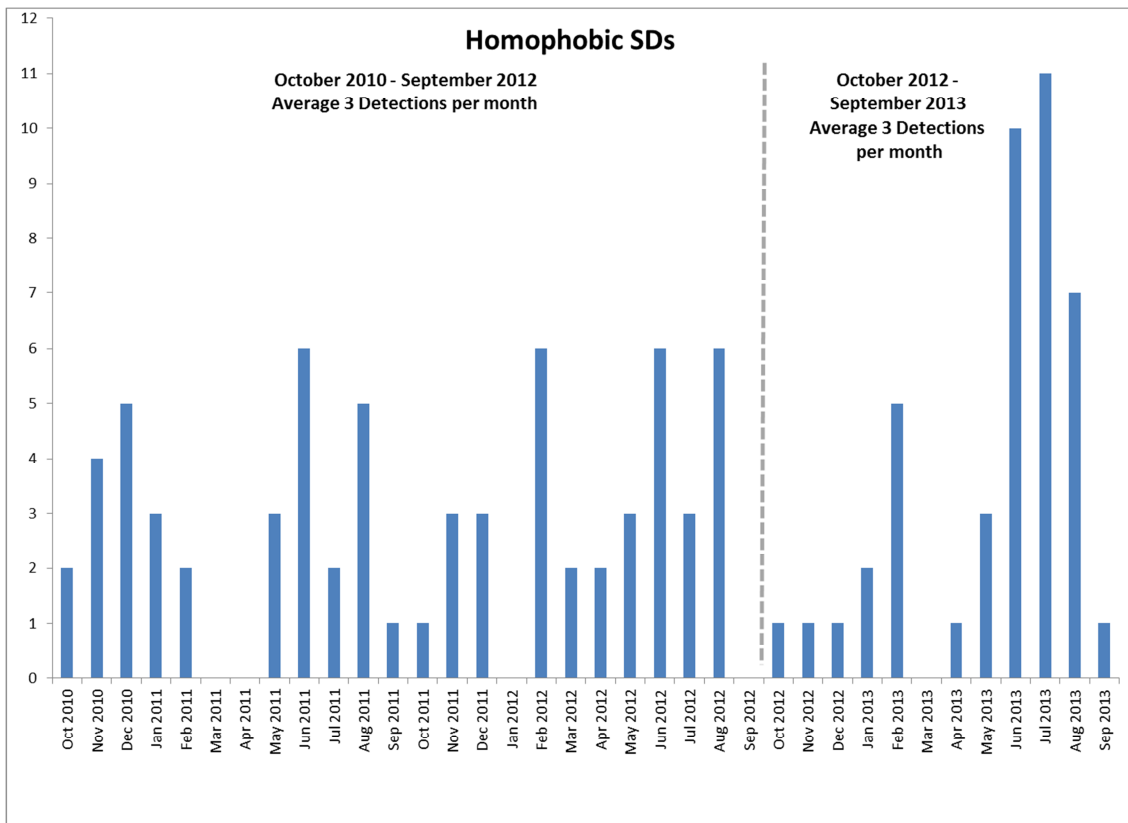
**Indicator 4) Homophobic SD rate**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 43 Homophobic Crime Sanction Detections, which is an average of around 3 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 55%. The graph below shows detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this is an average of 3 per month.

Month-Year	Homophobic SDs	Month-Year	Homophobic SDs	Month-Year	Homophobic SDs
Oct 2010	2	Oct 2011	1	Oct 2012	1
Nov 2010	4	Nov 2011	3	Nov 2012	1
Dec 2010	5	Dec 2011	3	Dec 2012	1
Jan 2011	3	Jan 2012	0	Jan 2013	2
Feb 2011	2	Feb 2012	6	Feb 2013	5
Mar 2011	0	Mar 2012	2	Mar 2013	0
Apr 2011	0	Apr 2012	2	Apr 2013	1
May 2011	3	May 2012	3	May 2013	3
Jun 2011	6	Jun 2012	6	Jun 2013	10
Jul 2011	2	Jul 2012	3	Jul 2013	11
Aug 2011	5	Aug 2012	6	Aug 2013	7
Sep 2011	1	Sep 2012	0	Sep 2013	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>



### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Homophobic Offences have remained consistent over the last 36 months with around 3 detections per month and a detection rate of 48%. There are no links between high numbers of offences and detection rates as detections can sometimes be recorded many weeks after the offence has taken place following an investigation.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are. However, the Community Safety Partnership may see an increase in offences and potentially detections due to the increase in confidence of the partnership to deal effectively with these offence types.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place and then detecting these offences. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PETELO areas. For example, the changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership



which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type and which could also then impact on detecting these offences.

### Indicator 5) Faith Hate Crime Offences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

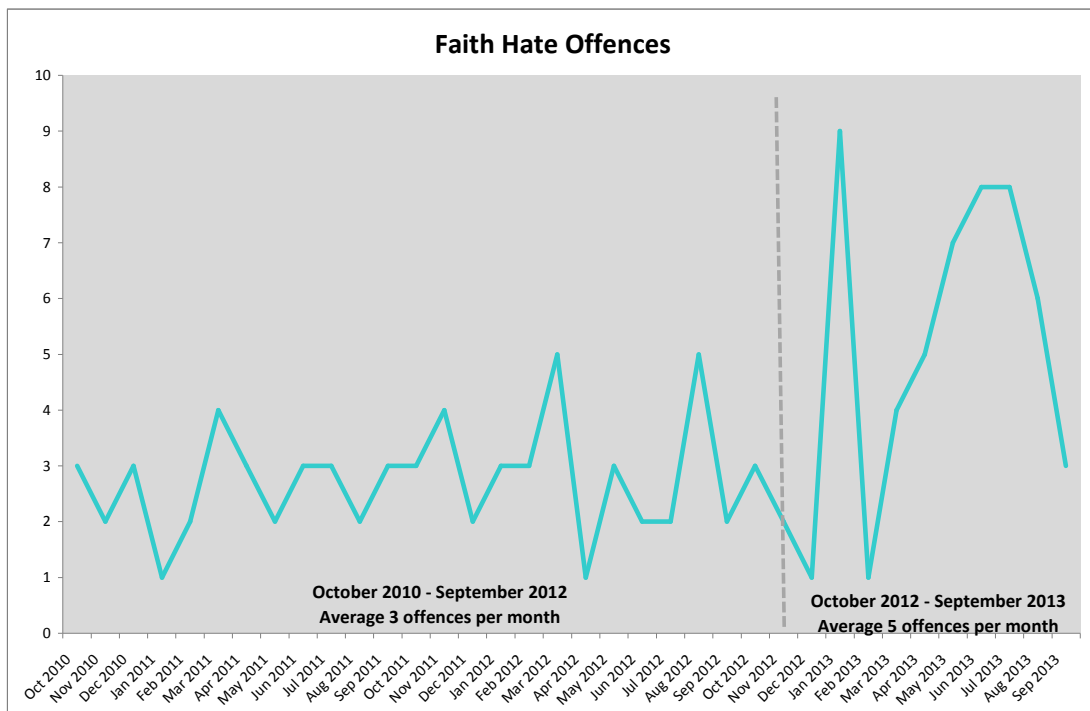
Over the last 12 months there were 57 Offences flagged on the MPS Crime Recorded Intelligence System as Faith Hate Crimes. This is an increase of 63% with 22 more offences flagged compared to the previous 12 months recorded data, however, the data sets are low and it should be noted that Faith Hate Crime is made up of all offences related / linked to Faith so Anti-Semitic and Islamophobic crime would form part of the overall crime figures for Faith Hate Crime.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (31 offences flagged), October 2011 to September 2012 (35 offences flagged) and October 2012 to September 2013 (57 Offences flagged) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows an increase of 13% (4 more offences) and the third period an increase of 63% (22 more offences) when compared to period two, and a 84% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 3 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 the average is around 5 per month so 2 additional offences per month.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Faith Hate Offences	Month-Year	Faith Hate Offences	Month-Year	Faith Hate Offences
Oct 2010	3	Oct 2011	3	Oct 2012	3
Nov 2010	2	Nov 2011	4	Nov 2012	2
Dec 2010	3	Dec 2011	2	Dec 2012	1
Jan 2011	1	Jan 2012	3	Jan 2013	9
Feb 2011	2	Feb 2012	3	Feb 2013	1
Mar 2011	4	Mar 2012	5	Mar 2013	4
Apr 2011	3	Apr 2012	1	Apr 2013	5
May 2011	2	May 2012	3	May 2013	7
Jun 2011	3	Jun 2012	2	Jun 2013	8
Jul 2011	3	Jul 2012	2	Jul 2013	8
Aug 2011	2	Aug 2012	5	Aug 2013	6
Sep 2011	3	Sep 2012	2	Sep 2013	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month due to the low numbers recorded each month.



*Progress against the targets*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, an increase in years two and three.

Tower Hamlets borough numbers for Faith Hate Offences over the past years have remained reasonably static for the first two years but an increase in year three.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should return to around the 35 mark, however, this will be more apparent over the next 12 months. .

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. However, due to an increase in confidence of the Partnership and the positive work that is being undertaken in this area potentially there could be an increase in number of offences being reported and recorded and the community have a greater confidence in this issue being dealt with. But, due to the changing economic and proposed changes within the Community Safety Partnership these changes may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

**Victim – Age**

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
2%	16%	25%	37%	10%	10%	0%	0%

Victim – Race(IC classification on appearance)

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian IC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1
6%	2%	57%	2%	0%	33%

Victim - Sex

- Female – around 45% recorded
- Male – 55%

**Indicator 6) Anti-Semitic Crime Offences**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

Data

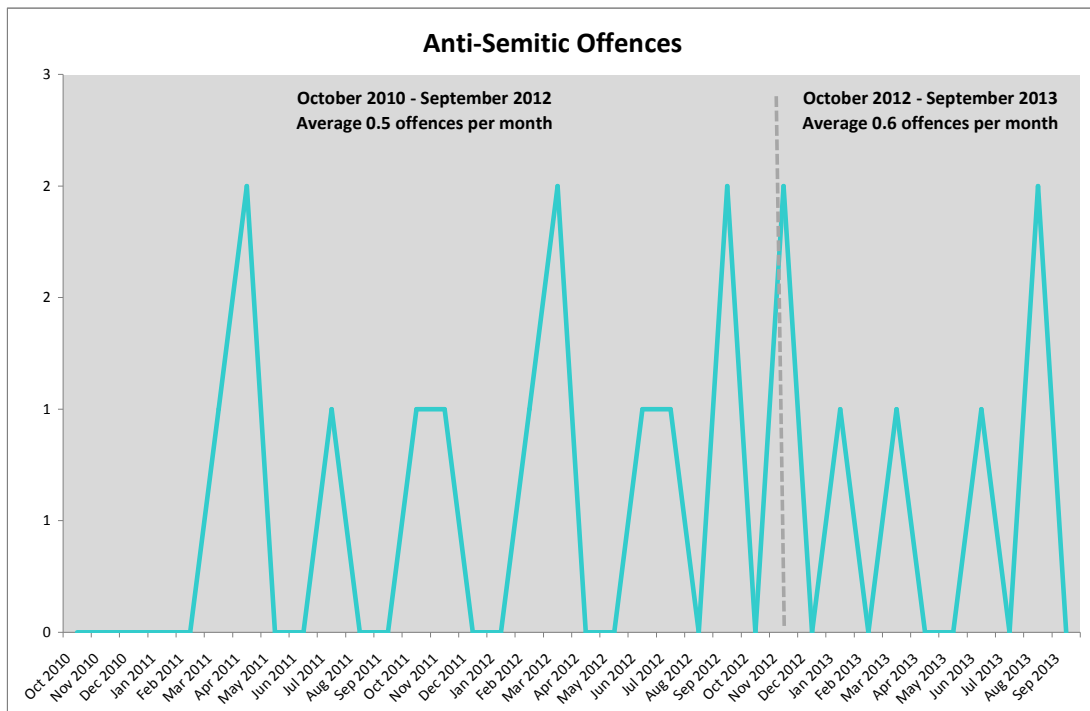
Over the last 12 months there were 7 Offences flagged on the MPS Crime Recorded Intelligence System as Anti-Semitic Crimes. This is a decrease of 22% with 2 less offences flagged compared to the previous 12 months recorded data, however, the data sets are low.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (4 offences flagged), October 2011 to September 2012 (9 offences flagged) and October 2012 to September 2013 (7 Offences flagged) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows an increase of 125% (5 more offences) and the third period a decrease of 22% (2 less offences) when compared to period two, and a 75% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 0.5 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 the average is around 0.6 per month so not change from the previous 3 years.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Anti-Semitic Offences	Month-Year	Anti-Semitic Offences	Month-Year	Anti-Semitic Offences
Oct 2010	0	Oct 2011	1	Oct 2012	0
Nov 2010	0	Nov 2011	1	Nov 2012	2
Dec 2010	0	Dec 2011	0	Dec 2012	0
Jan 2011	0	Jan 2012	0	Jan 2013	1
Feb 2011	0	Feb 2012	1	Feb 2013	0
Mar 2011	1	Mar 2012	2	Mar 2013	1
Apr 2011	2	Apr 2012	0	Apr 2013	0
May 2011	0	May 2012	0	May 2013	0
Jun 2011	0	Jun 2012	1	Jun 2013	1
Jul 2011	1	Jul 2012	1	Jul 2013	0
Aug 2011	0	Aug 2012	0	Aug 2013	2
Sep 2011	0	Sep 2012	2	Sep 2013	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month due to the very low numbers recorded.



*Progress against the targets*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, an increase in year two and decrease in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough numbers for Anti-Semitic Offences over the past years have remained reasonably static with numbers around the 7 mark and the current year's figure is reflective of this.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should return to around the 7 mark.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. However, due to an increase in confidence of the Partnership and the positive work that is being undertaken in this area potentially there could be an increase in number of offences being reported and recorded and the community have a greater confidence in this issue being dealt with. But, due to the changing economic and proposed changes within the Community Safety Partnership these changes may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

Victims

- All victims aged between 28 and 50 years.
- All Victims classed as White European
- 5 Male Victims and 2 Females.

## Indicator 7) Islamophobic Offences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

### Data

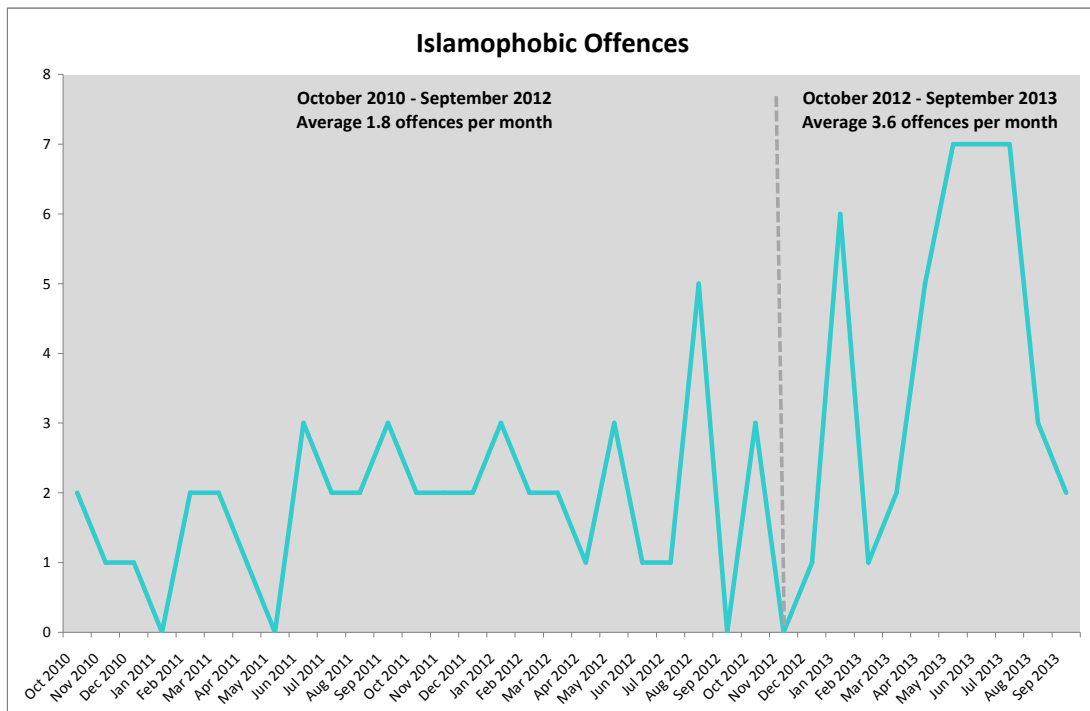
Over the last 12 months there were 44 Offences flagged on the MPS Crime Recorded Intelligence System as Islamophobic Crimes. This is an increase of 83% with 20 additional offences flagged compared to the previous 12 months recorded data, however, the data sets are low.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (19 offences flagged), October 2011 to September 2012 (24 offences flagged) and October 2012 to September 2013 (44 Offences flagged) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows an increase of 26% (5 more offences) and the third an increase of 83% (20 more offences) when compared to period two, and a 132% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 2.4 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 the average is around 3.6 per month so not change from the previous 3 years.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Islamophobic Offences	Month-Year	Islamophobic Offences	Month-Year	Islamophobic Offences
Oct 2010	2	Oct 2011	2	Oct 2012	3
Nov 2010	1	Nov 2011	2	Nov 2012	0
Dec 2010	1	Dec 2011	2	Dec 2012	1
Jan 2011	0	Jan 2012	3	Jan 2013	6
Feb 2011	2	Feb 2012	2	Feb 2013	1
Mar 2011	2	Mar 2012	2	Mar 2013	2
Apr 2011	1	Apr 2012	1	Apr 2013	5
May 2011	0	May 2012	3	May 2013	7
Jun 2011	3	Jun 2012	1	Jun 2013	7
Jul 2011	2	Jul 2012	1	Jul 2013	7
Aug 2011	2	Aug 2012	5	Aug 2013	3
Sep 2011	3	Sep 2012	0	Sep 2013	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month due to the very low numbers recorded.



*Progress against the targets*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, an increase in years two and three.

Tower Hamlets borough numbers for Islamophobic Crime Offences over the past years have remained reasonably static with numbers around the 25 mark but the current figure shows quite a significant increase.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should return to around the 25 mark.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. However, due to an increase in confidence of the Partnership and the positive work that is being undertaken in this area potentially there could be an increase in number of offences being reported and recorded and the community have a greater confidence in this issue being dealt with. But, due to the changing economic and proposed changes within the Community Safety Partnership these changes may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

**Victim – Age**

0-10 years	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
3%	22%	27%	38%	10%	10%	0%	0%

Victim – Race(IC classification on appearance)

Afro-Caribbean IC3	Arabian/Egyptian IC6	Asian IC4	Dark European IC2	Oriental IC5	White European IC1
6%	3%	71%	3%	0%	17%

Victim - Sex

- Female – around 51% recorded
- Male – 49%

**Indicator 8) Disability Offences**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

Data

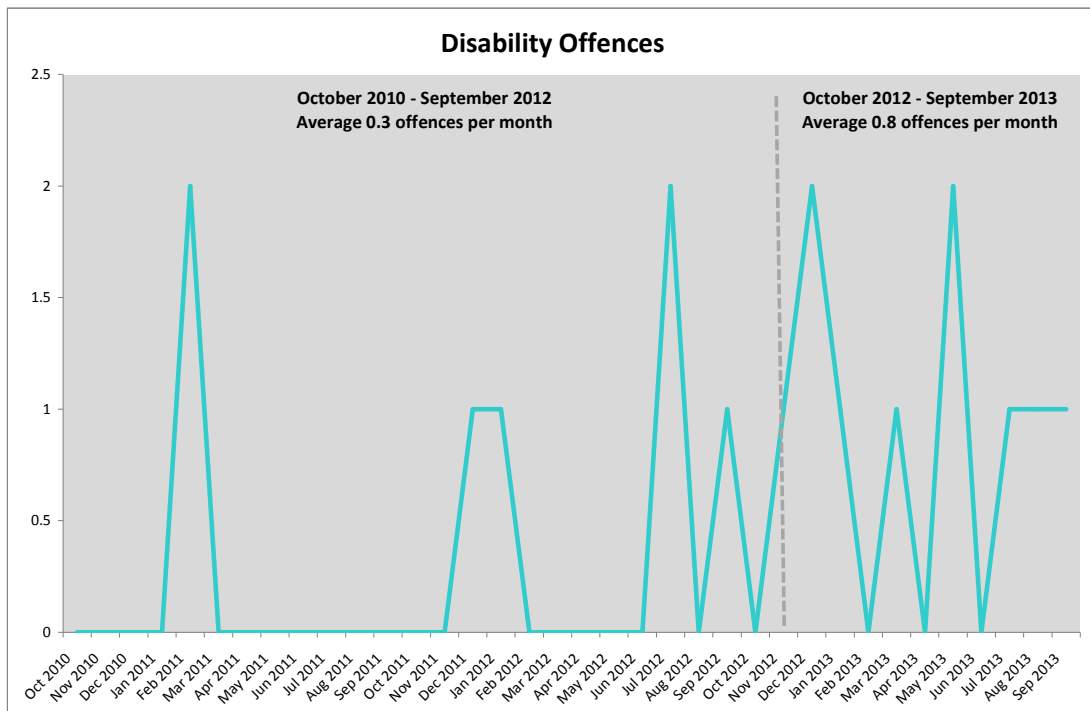
Over the last 12 months there were 10 Offences flagged on the MPS Crime Recorded Intelligence System as Disability related. This is an increase of 100% with 5 additional offences flagged compared to the previous 12 months recorded data; however, the data sets are very low.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (2 offences flagged), October 2011 to September 2012 (5 offences flagged) and October 2012 to September 2013 (10 Offences flagged) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows an increase of 150% (3 more offences) and the third an increase of 100% (5 more offences) when compared to period two, and a 400% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 0.5 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 the average is around 0.8 per month so not change from the previous 3 years and number are very low.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Disability Offences	Month-Year	Disability Offences	Month-Year	Disability Offences
Oct 2010	0	Oct 2011	0	Oct 2012	0
Nov 2010	0	Nov 2011	0	Nov 2012	1
Dec 2010	0	Dec 2011	1	Dec 2012	2
Jan 2011	0	Jan 2012	1	Jan 2013	1
Feb 2011	2	Feb 2012	0	Feb 2013	0
Mar 2011	0	Mar 2012	0	Mar 2013	1
Apr 2011	0	Apr 2012	0	Apr 2013	0
May 2011	0	May 2012	0	May 2013	2
Jun 2011	0	Jun 2012	0	Jun 2013	0
Jul 2011	0	Jul 2012	2	Jul 2013	1
Aug 2011	0	Aug 2012	0	Aug 2013	1
Sep 2011	0	Sep 2012	1	Sep 2013	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month due to the very low numbers recorded.



### *Progress against the targets*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, an increase in years two and three.

Tower Hamlets borough numbers for Disability Related Crime Offences over the past years have remained very low. However, this year has seen an increase in offences flagged but overall numbers are still very low i.e. 10 or less

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should continue to be low.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. However, due to an increase in confidence of the Partnership and the positive work that is being undertaken in this area potentially there could be an increase in number of offences being reported and recorded and the community have a greater confidence in this issue being dealt with. But, due to the changing economic and proposed changes within the Community Safety Partnership these changes may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

### Victims

- All victims aged between 20 and 65 years.
- 1 x Victim classed as Afro-Caribbean, 1 x Arabian/Egyptian, 1 x Asian, 1 x Dark European and 6 x White European.
- 8 Male Victims and 2 Females.



## Indicator 9) Gender Reassignment Offences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

### Data

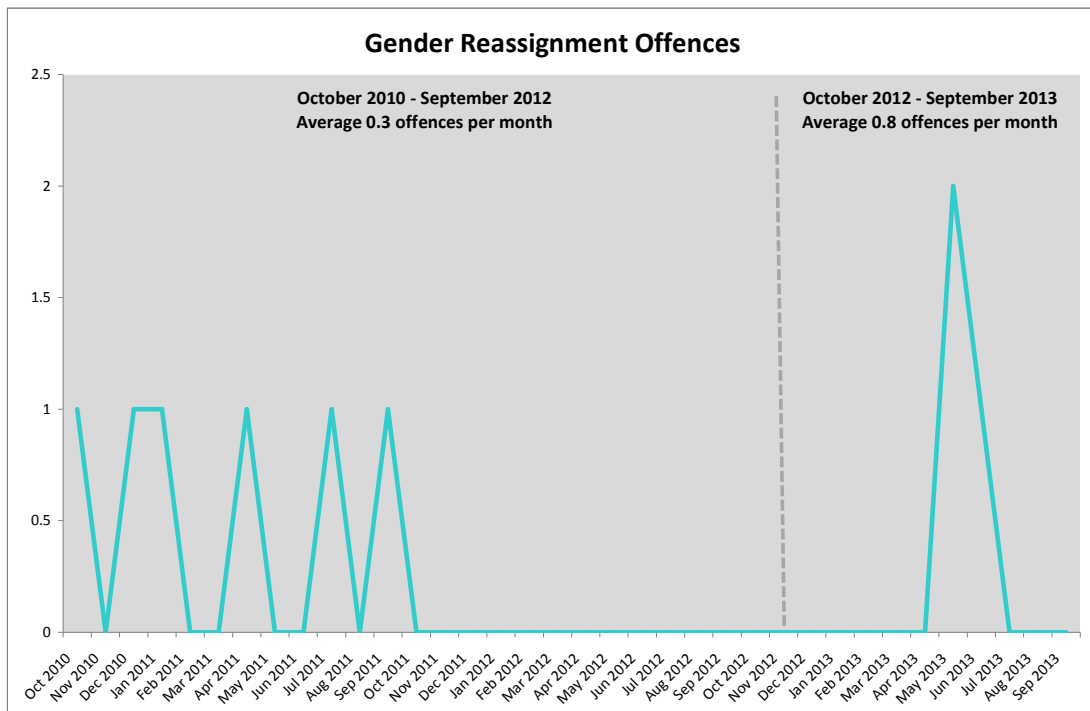
Over the last 12 months there were 3 Offences flagged on the MPS Crime Recorded Intelligence System as Gender Reassignment related. This is an increase of 100% with 3 additional offences flagged compared to the previous 12 months recorded data; however, the data sets are very low.

When looking at the three control periods i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (6 offences flagged), October 2011 to September 2012 (0 offences flagged) and October 2012 to September 2013 (3 Offences flagged) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 100% (6 less offences) and the third an increase of 100% (3 more offences) when compared to period two, and a 50% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 0.25 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 the average is around 0.25 per month so not change from the previous 3 years and number are very low.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Gender Reassignment Offences	Month-Year	Gender Reassignment Offences	Month-Year	Gender Reassignment Offences
Oct 2010	1	Oct 2011	0	Oct 2012	0
Nov 2010	0	Nov 2011	0	Nov 2012	0
Dec 2010	1	Dec 2011	0	Dec 2012	0
Jan 2011	1	Jan 2012	0	Jan 2013	0
Feb 2011	0	Feb 2012	0	Feb 2013	0
Mar 2011	0	Mar 2012	0	Mar 2013	0
Apr 2011	1	Apr 2012	0	Apr 2013	0
May 2011	0	May 2012	0	May 2013	2
Jun 2011	0	Jun 2012	0	Jun 2013	1
Jul 2011	1	Jul 2012	0	Jul 2013	0
Aug 2011	0	Aug 2012	0	Aug 2013	0
Sep 2011	1	Sep 2012	0	Sep 2013	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month due to the very low numbers recorded.



### *Progress against the targets*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough numbers for Gender Reassignment flagged offences have remained very low and this year's numbers are reflective of this.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should continue to be low.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. However, due to an increase in confidence of the Partnership and the positive work that is being undertaken in this area potentially there could be an increase in number of offences being reported and recorded and the community have a greater confidence in this issue being dealt with. But, due to the changing economic and proposed changes within the Community Safety Partnership these changes may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

### Victims

- All victims aged between 20 and 40 years.
- 1 x Victim classed as Asian, 1 x Dark European and 1 x Afro-Caribbean.
- 1 Male Victim and 2 Females.

**Indicator 10)Number of cases coming to Hate Incident Panel where victims are offered support**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Grand total of hate crime cases heard between April 2011 to March 2013 is 266. Further breakdown is available in the table below for the last 3 years. Between the period of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013– 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 there were **67** cases reviewed at the panel of which 18 were new cases. This indicates a significant decrease in hate crime cases being referred to the panel in this reporting period, compared to 144 and 122 in previous reporting periods, which could be due to staff changes and shortages. Figures should return to normal over the next financial years around the 150 mark where on average around 10-12 cases are reviewed per month.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

There is no consistent equalities data available but will be available for future

<b>Month</b>	<b>No of cases heard at each Panel Apr 2011 – March 2012</b>	<b>No of cases heard at each Panel April 2012 – March 2013</b>
April	16	11
May	9	11
June	14	13
July	16	12
August	13	14
September	9	11
October	11	9
November	11	5
December	12	7
January	8	9
February	13	10
March	12	10
<b>Total No of cases heard</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>122</b>

reporting periods. What is available is the type of cases as below.

### Type of Hate Crime

Hate Type	Total
Race	23
Disability	2
Sexual Orientation	23
Sexuality/Disability	4
Race/Sexuality	0
Race/Religion	7
Race/Disability/Religion	5
Religion/Belief	3
Age	0
Other	0
Not stated	

#### *Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

No data available from Council due to no hate crime analyst. Police may hold this data but is currently not available in the MPS strategic assessment report.

#### *Performance data analysis*

No data available from Council due to no hate crime analyst. Police may hold this data but is currently not available in the MPS strategic assessment report.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

It is difficult to say with conviction as nationally it cannot be predicted whether figures will go up and down. It wouldn't be unusual to see a rise in hate crime cases being referred further to increased outreach and training in the community via a community engagement funded post, media spotlight in tower hamlets, extreme group activity in the borough and then to see a drop over a 3 year period through targeted enforcement. However according to the recent Home Office data report, police figures have recently fallen, and the ideal is to increase reporting levels (access to support) for a number of years and then see a decline.

Evidence cannot be provided as to what is expected to happen, not even by the Home Office as this level of analysis on hate crime has not taken place in the borough or nationally and is dependent on national and international events i.e. murder of Lee Rigby brought rise in islamophobia reports in the borough but this cannot be proven to that specific event.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

International and local politics can bring rise in reports i.e. when extreme groups have been elected, a possible increase. Invasion of foreign land resulting in increased local extremism. Increased funding would result in more hate crime community engagement and encouraging of reporting, re-launch of Third Party Reporting Project to increase reporting. Staff turnover within an organisation could impact hate crime target. Legal limitations could see lack of prosecution in hate crime cases due to difficulties in proving motivation and aggravating factors. Economic downturn could increase poverty giving rise to hate incidents. Social media and technological advancements have meant a rise in online bullying and

malicious telecommunication offences. Organisational changes include staff changes over the next year including recruitment of a mayors NPFH Officer which should bring about an increase in community confidence to report.

## Recommendations

The key recommendations of the No Place for Hate Crime are:

- To increase reporting of hate crime through increased training and awareness and promotion of NPFH Campaign.
- To develop hate crime projects such as development of third party reporting project and increasing number of sites equipped to take reports of hate crime. This would help meet first recommendation of increasing reporting.
- To work with Police to improve police sanction detection rates.

The table below shows recommendations to improve the indicators.

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
1	Racist and Religious Offences	Not provided	Not provided
2	Racist SD Rate	Not provided	Not provided
3	Homophobic Offences	Not provided	Not provided
4	Homophobic SD rate	Not provided	Not provided
5	Number of cases referred to HIP where victim is offered support	To have a 4 year strategy where the aim is for increased reporting for the next three years followed by a final year of decline. Any increase in reports to HIP depends on numbers of hate incidents reported to partners such as the Police and RSL's. As the Council no longer investigates hate incidents, we are dependent on referrals from partner organisations. There are also 2 Violent Crime workers who will be investigating hate crime cases which should hopefully see an increase in referrals to the panel.	No

## 6. Domestic Violence Forum

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:

1. Number of Domestic Violence Offences
2. Domestic Violence SD rate
3. Domestic Offence Arrest rate
4. Number of rapes
5. Rape SD rate

6. Number of other Serious Sexual Offences
7. Other Serious Sexual Offences SDs
8. Number of referrals to MARAC
9. Number of repeat referrals to MARAC

### Indicator 1) Number of Domestic Violence offences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

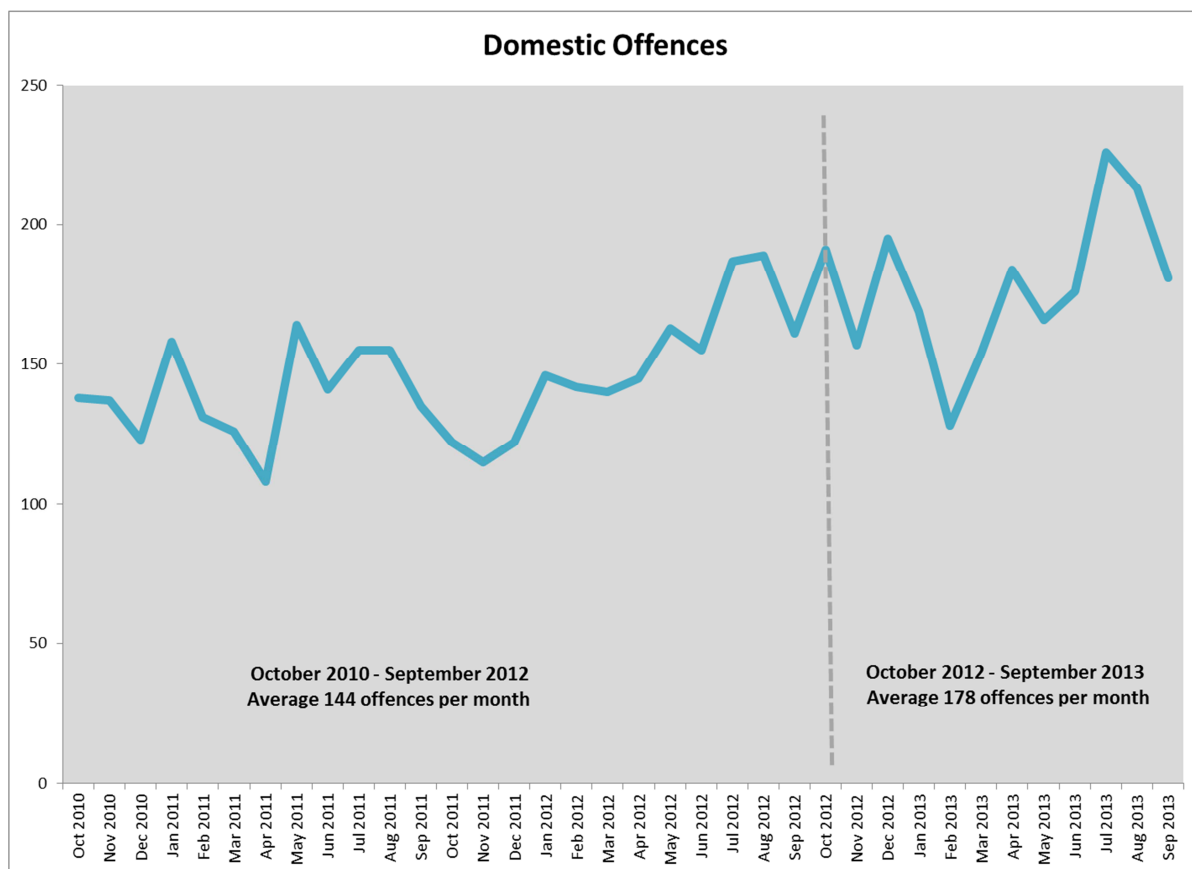
Over the last 12 months there has been 2140 Domestic Violence Offences recorded within Tower Hamlets. This is an increase of 20% and 353 additional offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control period i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (1671 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (1787 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (2140 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows an increase of 7% and the third period an increase of 20% when compared to period two, with a 28% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 156 offences per month, but, for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average is around 178 so around 22 additional offences a month and this is reflective of the increasing trend in Domestic Violence Offences.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Domestic Offences	Month-Year	Domestic Offences	Month-Year	Domestic Offences
Oct 2010	138	Oct 2011	122	Oct 2012	191
Nov 2010	137	Nov 2011	115	Nov 2012	157
Dec 2010	123	Dec 2011	122	Dec 2012	195
Jan 2011	158	Jan 2012	146	Jan 2013	169
Feb 2011	131	Feb 2012	142	Feb 2013	128
Mar 2011	126	Mar 2012	140	Mar 2013	154
Apr 2011	108	Apr 2012	145	Apr 2013	184
May 2011	164	May 2012	163	May 2013	166
Jun 2011	141	Jun 2012	155	Jun 2013	176
Jul 2011	155	Jul 2012	187	Jul 2013	226
Aug 2011	155	Aug 2012	189	Aug 2013	213
Sep 2011	135	Sep 2012	161	Sep 2013	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2140</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month. It is clear that whilst the period between October 2010 and September 2011 saw a decrease in offences there is not much difference in numbers offences for each month. From November 2011 the borough has been on an increasing trend for offences.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2001 to September 2013, but, an increase in year two and in year three.

Over the past two previous years Tower Hamlets borough has been consistent for numbers of Domestic Violence offences with an average of around 144 offences recorded per month. However, for the last 12 months this figures has increased to around 149 per month and a year on year increase of 6% and 107 additional offences. This increase could be down to a number of factors, an increase in numbers of people living within Tower Hamlets, the economic downturn and associated pressure that this can bring, an increase in confidence of the Community Safety Partnership to deal with these offences and a proactive response and proactivity around this particular crime type and the risk that it can bring.

The majority of violence offences (outside of the Town Centre Area and linked night time economy i.e. Brick Lane) are linked to Domestic Offences in that they are more likely to have been in a past or current relationship. In addition to this, the borough's continued focus on a better initial assessment and investigation of Domestic Violence had an impact on the overall violent crime figures for the Borough. For example, Domestic Violence With Injury Offences saw an increase of 42% which supports this proactivity. Tower Hamlets continues to have one of the highest arrest rates in the MPS for domestic violence and a proactive unit to target

offenders has been started. The Detection Rate for Domestic Violence Offences is 52%. As expected this has seen an increase in violence offences and reporting but the Police consider this to be due to better reporting practices.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, and the increase in confidence in the Safety Partnership and proactivity around this offence then potentially offences will increase for the next three years until a new baseline figure is established. This possible potential increase could also be linked to the economic downturn and increasing population within the borough.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offences and the reasons previously identified it is impossible to stop this offences taking place. In addition to this, the changing economic decline of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within the borough will impact across all of the PETELO areas and a number of these factors will contribute to Domestic Violence Offences. The changes within the MPS and the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

**Indicator 2) Domestic Violence SD rate**

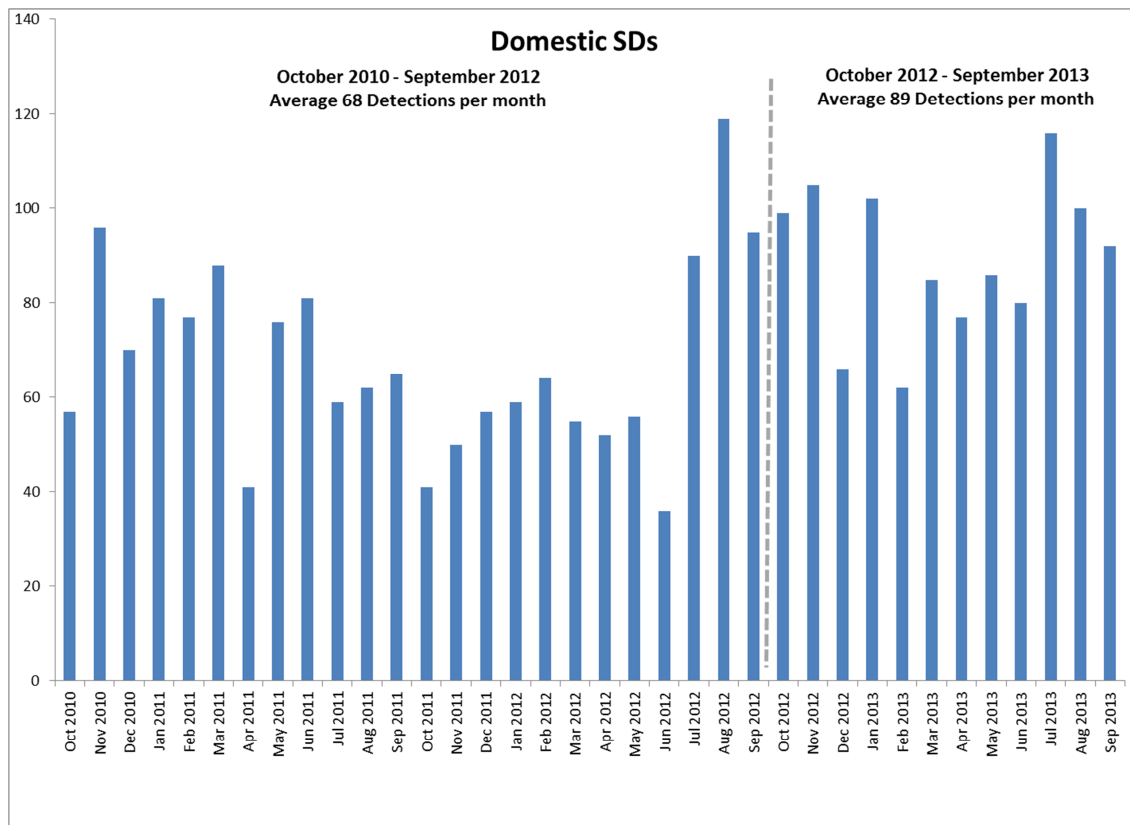
Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 1070 Domestic Violence Sanctioned Detections, which is an average of around 89 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 50%. The chart / graph below shows detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this also averages out to around 75 per month. However, since July 2012 to present there has been a significant increase in detections along with offences.

Month-Year	Domestic SDs	Month-Year	Domestic SDs	Month-Year	Domestic SDs
Oct 2010	57	Oct 2011	41	Oct 2012	99
Nov 2010	96	Nov 2011	50	Nov 2012	105
Dec 2010	70	Dec 2011	57	Dec 2012	66
Jan 2011	81	Jan 2012	59	Jan 2013	102
Feb 2011	77	Feb 2012	64	Feb 2013	62
Mar 2011	88	Mar 2012	55	Mar 2013	85
Apr 2011	41	Apr 2012	52	Apr 2013	77
May 2011	76	May 2012	56	May 2013	86
Jun 2011	81	Jun 2012	36	Jun 2013	80
Jul 2011	59	Jul 2012	90	Jul 2013	116
Aug 2011	62	Aug 2012	119	Aug 2013	100
Sep 2011	65	Sep 2012	95	Sep 2013	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1070</b>





### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Domestic Violence had remained fairly consistent between October 2010 and June 2012 63 detections per month, however, from July 2012 to September 2013 the number of detections per month has increased to 92 per month. However, unlike other crime types there is a link between numbers of offences (offences have also increased during this period from an average of 139 per month to 178) and detection rates which can be linked to proactivity around this offence type and confidence in the Community Safety Partnership to deal with this offence and therefore enable detection of this crime.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase due to the increased confidence and proactivity around this particular crime type and a new baseline figure will appear.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the figure would be a 100% arrest rate detection rate for all offences in the next three years but it is impossible to stop this offence type and then detecting these offences once they do occur. A number of different PESTELO factors can drive people towards committing Domestic Violence Offences such as the economic downturn, and this downturn can also be linked to changes within the Community Safety Partnership which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type and which could also then impact on detecting these offences.

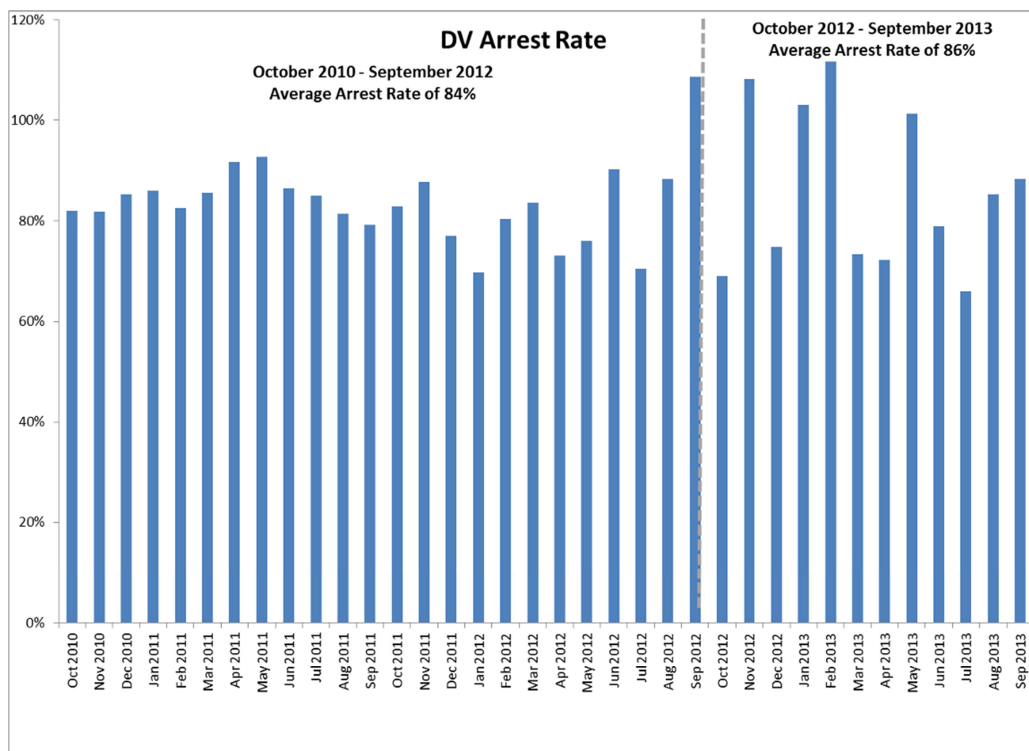
### Indicator 3) Domestic Offence Arrest rate

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

For the 12 month reporting period there were 2140 Domestic Violence Offences and 1809 Domestic Violence Arrests which is an arrest rate of 84%. The graph / chart below shows Domestic Violence Arrest Rate for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and Arrest Rates as this also averages out to around 84% per month. Although for the current reporting period some months are significantly higher than previous years and reporting periods.

Month-Year	DV Arrest Rate	Month-Year	DV Arrest Rate	Month-Year	DV Arrest Rate
Oct 2010	82%	Oct 2011	83%	Oct 2012	69%
Nov 2010	82%	Nov 2011	88%	Nov 2012	108%
Dec 2010	85%	Dec 2011	77%	Dec 2012	75%
Jan 2011	86%	Jan 2012	70%	Jan 2013	103%
Feb 2011	82%	Feb 2012	80%	Feb 2013	112%
Mar 2011	86%	Mar 2012	84%	Mar 2013	73%
Apr 2011	92%	Apr 2012	73%	Apr 2013	72%
May 2011	93%	May 2012	76%	May 2013	101%
Jun 2011	87%	Jun 2012	90%	Jun 2013	79%
Jul 2011	85%	Jul 2012	71%	Jul 2013	66%
Aug 2011	81%	Aug 2012	88%	Aug 2013	85%
Sep 2011	79%	Sep 2012	109%	Sep 2013	88%
<b>Average</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>86%</b>



#### Performance data analysis

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Domestic Violence arrest rates have remained consistent for the past 36 months with an arrest rate of 84% and there does not appear to be a link between numbers of offences and number of arrests. However, the last 12 months has seen an increase in the arrest rate to 86%. The Community Safety Partnership has been particularly proactive in response to Domestic Violence Offences and arrests and this is reflected in this figure and can be linked to the increased confidence in the Community Safety Partnership to deal effectively following an arrest.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years Domestic Violence arrest rates should increase due to an increase in proactively around this area and a number of proactive policies that are in place.

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally there would be a 100% arrest rate achieved in the next three years, however, due to the nature of the offence and the linked PESTELO factors this would be very hard to achieve. In addition to this the Community Safety Partnership will see a number of different changes during this time which may impact on the way that it deals with Domestic Violence Offences and its associated projects and crime prevention which would then impact on the arrest rate.

#### **Indicator 4) Number of rapes**

##### Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

##### *Data*

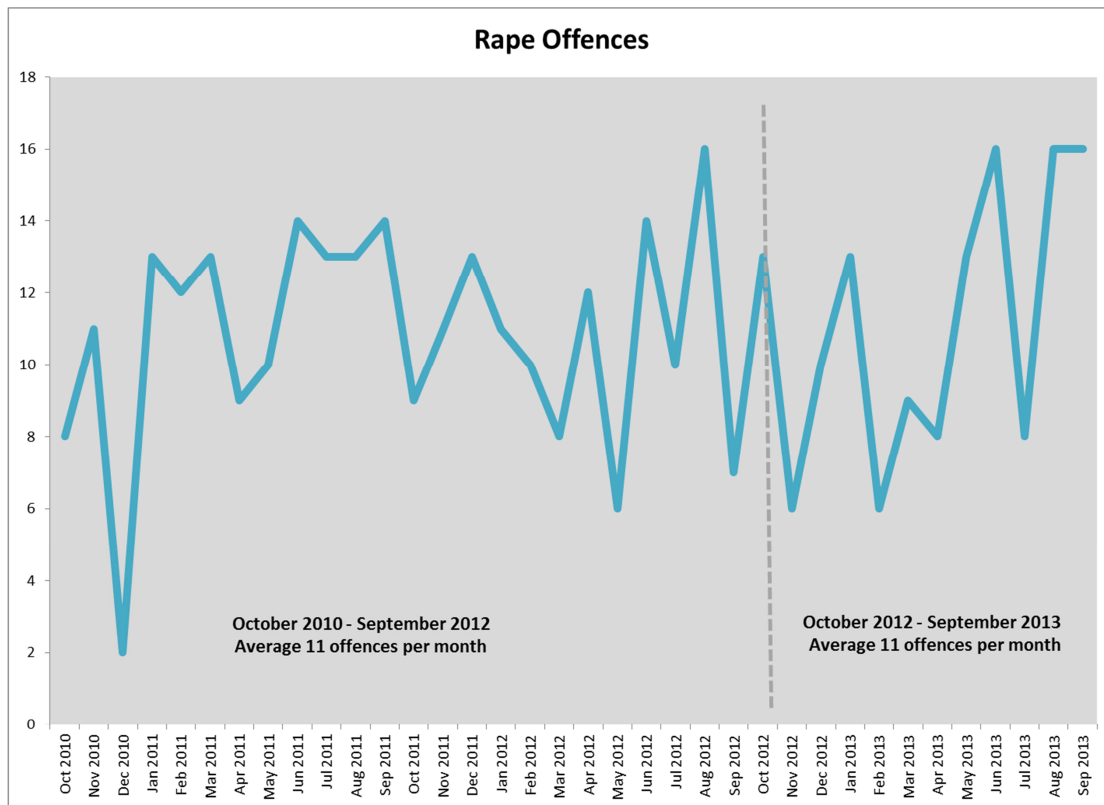
Over the last 12 months there has been 134 Rape Offences recorded within Tower Hamlets. This is an increase of 5% and 7 more offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control period i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (132 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (127 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (134 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 4% and the third period an increase of 5% when compared to period two, with a 1.5% increase when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 11 offences per month, and for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 this average has remained at 11.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Rape Offences	Month-Year	Rape Offences	Month-Year	Rape Offences
Oct 2010	8	Oct 2011	9	Oct 2012	13
Nov 2010	11	Nov 2011	11	Nov 2012	6
Dec 2010	2	Dec 2011	13	Dec 2012	10
Jan 2011	13	Jan 2012	11	Jan 2013	13
Feb 2011	12	Feb 2012	10	Feb 2013	6
Mar 2011	13	Mar 2012	8	Mar 2013	9
Apr 2011	9	Apr 2012	12	Apr 2013	8
May 2011	10	May 2012	6	May 2013	13
Jun 2011	14	Jun 2012	14	Jun 2013	16
Jul 2011	13	Jul 2012	10	Jul 2013	8
Aug 2011	13	Aug 2012	16	Aug 2013	16
Sep 2011	14	Sep 2012	7	Sep 2013	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month sometimes dramatically which is due to the low numbers. The graph confirms and supports the analysis and statistics view that there has been no real changes in numbers over the last three years.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough's Rape offence numbers have been consistent in numbers for the past 36 months with an average of around 131 a year, this year recorded 134 offences so in line with this average. Because of the low numbers offences

clearly change from one month to the next as show clearly on the graph above, this makes further analysis around trends and patterns difficult. However, there are some overlap with Rape and Domestic Offences.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, rape offences should continue to remain around the 132 mark.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years but looking at the nature of the offences and the makeup of London it is impossible to stop this offence taking place especially around those linked to Domestic Violence Offences. In addition to this, the changing economic climate of London and the impact that this will bring to the residents and business within Tower Hamlets could impact across various strands of the Community Safety Partnership for example changes in the MPS and its structure or the financial constraints of all the Community Safety Partnership membership which may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.

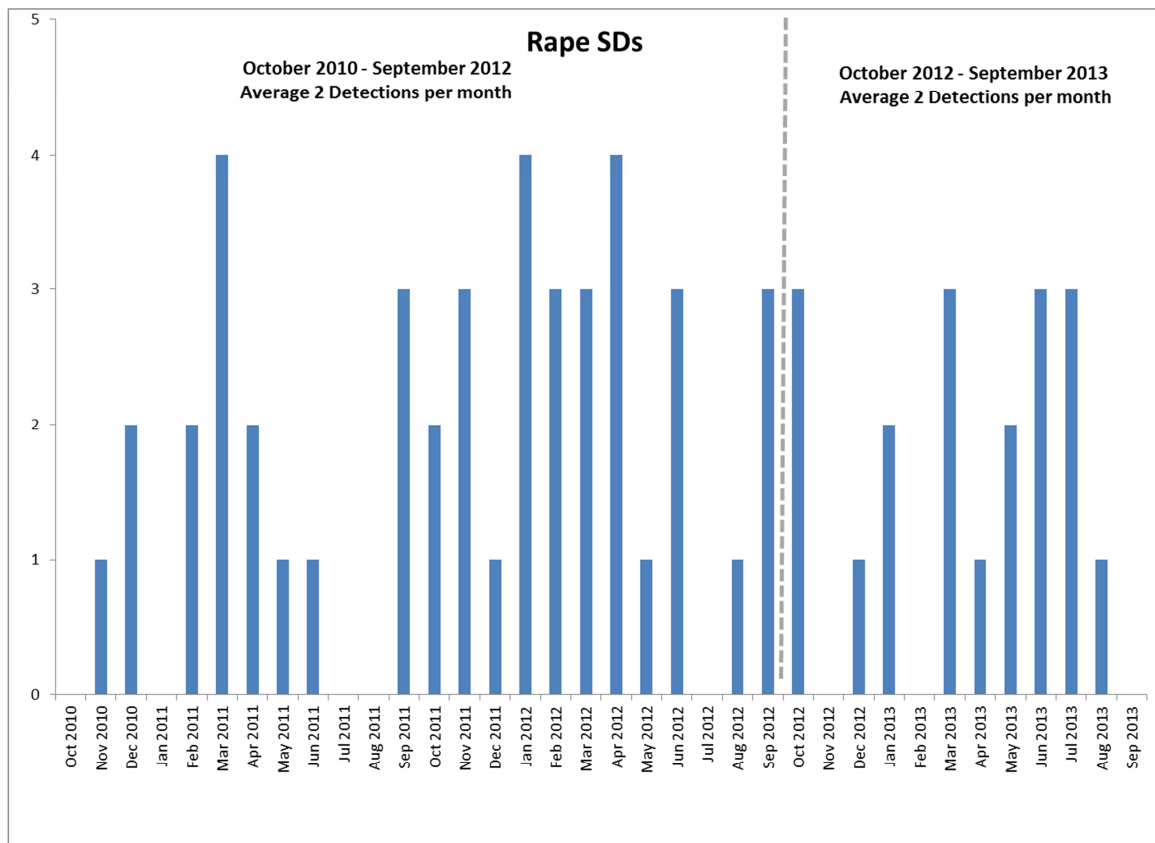
**Indicator 5) Rape SD rate**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

For the 12 month reporting period there were 19 Rape Sanction Detections, which is an average of around 2 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 14%. The graph / chart below shows detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this also averages out to around 2 per month.

Month-Year	Rape SDs	Month-Year	Rape SDs	Month-Year	Rape SDs
Oct 2010	0	Oct 2011	2	Oct 2012	3
Nov 2010	1	Nov 2011	3	Nov 2012	0
Dec 2010	2	Dec 2011	1	Dec 2012	1
Jan 2011	0	Jan 2012	4	Jan 2013	2
Feb 2011	2	Feb 2012	3	Feb 2013	0
Mar 2011	4	Mar 2012	3	Mar 2013	3
Apr 2011	2	Apr 2012	4	Apr 2013	1
May 2011	1	May 2012	1	May 2013	2
Jun 2011	1	Jun 2012	3	Jun 2013	3
Jul 2011	0	Jul 2012	0	Jul 2013	3
Aug 2011	0	Aug 2012	1	Aug 2013	1
Sep 2011	3	Sep 2012	3	Sep 2013	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>



### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Rape offences average around 2 per month for the last 36 months with a Sanction Detection rate of 16%. There are no links between high numbers of offences and detection rates as detections can sometimes be recorded many weeks after the offence has taken place following an investigation, for example from the graph above some months show zero detections, but, detections can sometimes be recorded many weeks after the offence has taken place following an investigation. It is clear that low numbers of offences will effect low numbers in total detections and this can be seen above.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, the nature of the offence means that it is impossible to stop and then to detect these offences. Detection rates and how to achieve these detections will be effects by all of the PESTELO factors identified and with this changing economic climate the Community Safety Partnership will also be effected. For example, these changes may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type and which could also then impact on detecting these offences.

## Indicator 6) Number of Other Sexual Offences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

### Data

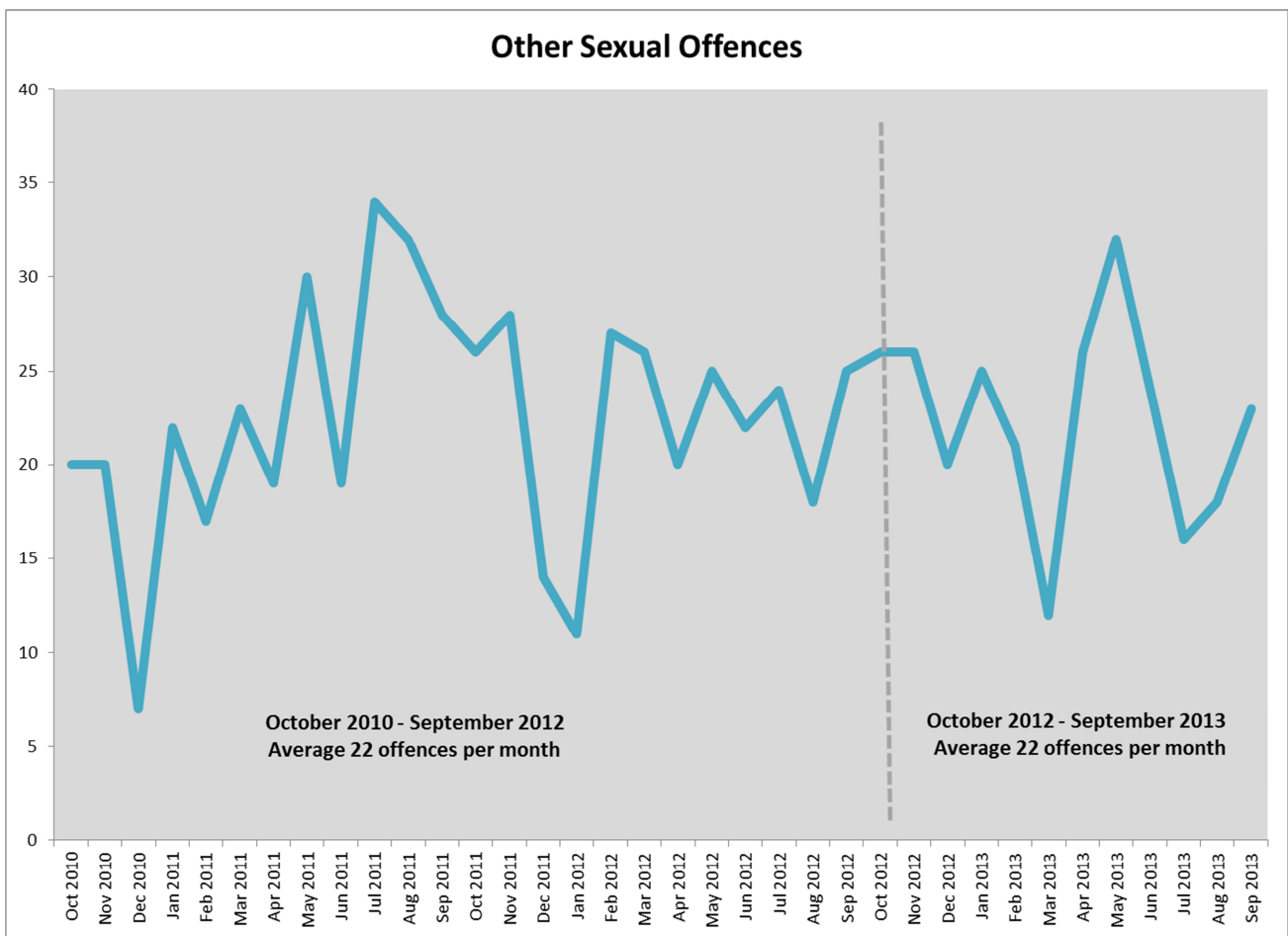
Over the last 12 months there has been 269 Other Sexual Offences recorded. This is an increase of 1% and 3 more offences when compared to the previous 12 months recorded data.

When looking at the three control period i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (271 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (266 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (269 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 2% and the third period an increase of 1% when compared to period two, with a 1% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 22 offences per month, and for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 the average has remained at 22.

The chart below shows the number of offences per month for the last 36 months.

Month-Year	Other Sexual Offences	Month-Year	Other Sexual Offences	Month-Year	Other Sexual Offences
Oct 2010	20	Oct 2011	26	Oct 2012	26
Nov 2010	20	Nov 2011	28	Nov 2012	26
Dec 2010	7	Dec 2011	14	Dec 2012	20
Jan 2011	22	Jan 2012	11	Jan 2013	25
Feb 2011	17	Feb 2012	27	Feb 2013	21
Mar 2011	23	Mar 2012	26	Mar 2013	12
Apr 2011	19	Apr 2012	20	Apr 2013	26
May 2011	30	May 2012	25	May 2013	32
Jun 2011	19	Jun 2012	22	Jun 2013	24
Jul 2011	34	Jul 2012	24	Jul 2013	16
Aug 2011	32	Aug 2012	18	Aug 2013	18
Sep 2011	28	Sep 2012	25	Sep 2013	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>

The following graph shows each offence by month and shows that offences peak and trough each month this is especially clear due to the low numbers recorded. The graph also shows that numbers have remained consistent over the past 3 years.



*Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013, but, a decrease in year two and slight increase in year three.

Tower Hamlets borough has been decreasing year on year for Other Sexual Offences and this year the trend has levelled out with a very slight increase in numbers of offences. The numbers are low and they have remained consistent around the 269 mark for the last three years and this year followed this pattern exactly with 269 offences.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

From looking at the data and trends, offences within this category should remain around the 270 offences each year.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be zero offences in the next three years, however, the nature of the offences and the makeup of London makes this impossible. London's changing economic climate and its impact across Tower Hamlet's residents and businesses and the Community Safety Partnership will also affect the number of offences. For example, immediate financial constraints could impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type.



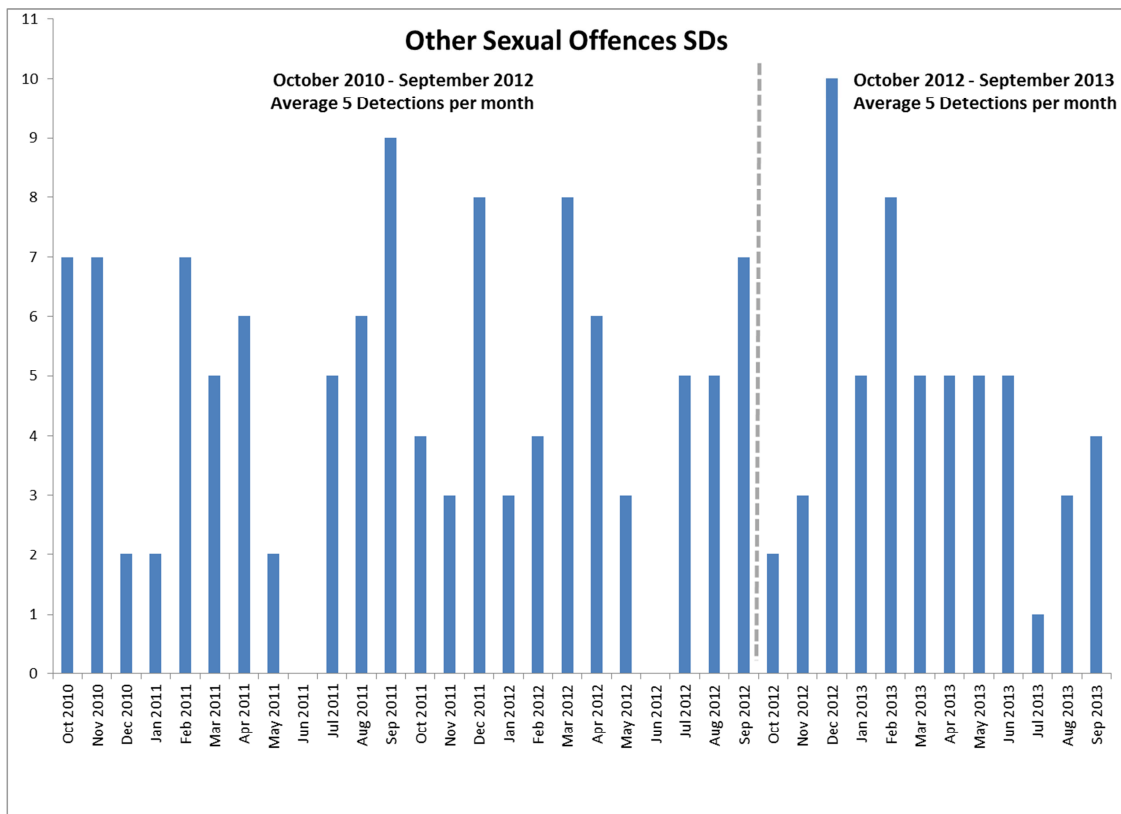
## Indicator 7) Other Serious Sexual Offences SDs

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

### Data

For the 12 month reporting period there were 56 Other Sexual Offences Sanction Detections, an average of around 5 per month and an overall Sanction Detection Rate of 21%. The graph / chart below shows detections by month for the last 36 months and it appears that there is no correlation between numbers of offences and detection rates as this also averages out to around 5 per month.

Month-Year	Other Sexual Offences SDs	Month-Year	Other Sexual Offences SDs	Month-Year	Other Sexual Offences SDs
Oct 2010	7	Oct 2011	4	Oct 2012	2
Nov 2010	7	Nov 2011	3	Nov 2012	3
Dec 2010	2	Dec 2011	8	Dec 2012	10
Jan 2011	2	Jan 2012	3	Jan 2013	5
Feb 2011	7	Feb 2012	4	Feb 2013	8
Mar 2011	5	Mar 2012	8	Mar 2013	5
Apr 2011	6	Apr 2012	6	Apr 2013	5
May 2011	2	May 2012	3	May 2013	5
Jun 2011	0	Jun 2012	0	Jun 2013	5
Jul 2011	5	Jul 2012	5	Jul 2013	1
Aug 2011	6	Aug 2012	5	Aug 2013	3
Sep 2011	9	Sep 2012	7	Sep 2013	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>



### *Performance data analysis*

No target set for the recording period October 2010 to September 2013.

Detection rates for Other Serious Sexual Offences have remained consistent over the last 36 months with around 5 detections per month and a detection rate of 21%. There are no links between high numbers of offences and detection rates as detections can sometimes be recorded many weeks after the offence has taken place following an investigation, for example from the graph above some months show zero detections, but, these are not linked to those offences that took place within that month.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next three years, detection rates and numbers of detections may increase, as offences possibly decrease and detection rates remain as they are.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Ideally the target would be a 100% detection rate for all offences in the next three years. However, when looking at the nature of the offence type detecting all of these offences would be unrealistic, a number of PESTELO issues will effect all crime types and this includes Other Serious Sexual Offences an example of this would be the changes within the MPS and its identified financial constraints, this is also relevant to Community Safety Partnership membership and may impact on projects and crime prevention around this crime type and which could also then impact on detecting these offences.

### **Indicator 8) Number of referrals to MARAC**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### *Data*

Financial year 2011-2012: 261 referrals to MARAC.

Financial year 2012-2013: 250 referrals to MARAC.

Financial year 2013-2014: 254 referrals to MARAC.

The number of referrals has been fairly consistent over the last 3 years but this is due to increase due to a new governing body target to hear 32 cases per month.

#### *Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

The table below summarises cases presented to MARAC including some equalities data. There is no equalities data for the newer strands such as civil partnership, pregnancy and gender reassignment. However, these will be included in future monitoring reports in relation to MARAC. Furthermore race and LGBT strands will be broken down further also.

Year	No. of Referrals	No. of Repeats	No. of Children in the household	No. of victims from BME	No. of LGBT victims	No. of Disabled victims	No. of Male victims
2011-2012	261	60	359	155	2	14	9
2012-2013	250	51	335	153	1	15	12
2013 – 2014 up to Q3 Dec '13	254	31	363	158	4	15	15

As you will see from the table above, majority of cases heard at MARAC are regarding female victims (ranging from 155 to 158 individuals), with a significantly high number of children being affected which is in keeping with TH having one of the largest youth populations in Europe. More than half of the victims are from BME background and again this is proportionate to the demographics of the borough. There is a significantly low number of LGBT and disabled victim cases being presented but this could be due to services being less established for these groups around domestic violence and also additional barriers faced by these communities such as accessibility, fear of family and friends finding out their sexual orientation and so forth.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*  
This level of data has never been collated for MARAC and is not required for MARAC indicators.

*Performance data analysis*

Over the last 3 years, numbers of cases heard at MARAC has remained consistent as the number of cases per MARAC averages 12 to allow for 15 minute discussion time per case. Cases have averaged at 254-261 per year, however this will increase by the end of March 2014 and next year, 2014-2015 to 384 cases approximately. This is due to a new target set by governing good practice body CAADA. The target being 32 cases to be heard per month. For 2015-2016, levels should start to level out and remain consistent at 384 cases per year. The only change to this would be if special ad hoc MARAC meetings are held to account for an influx of referrals which need to be heard.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Cases have averaged at 254-261 per year, however this will increase by the end of March 2014 and next year, 2014-2015 to 384 cases approximately. This is due to a new target set by governing good practice body CAADA. The target being 32 cases to be heard per month. For 2015-2016, levels should start to level out and remain consistent at 384 cases per year. The only change to this would be if special ad hoc MARAC meetings are held to account for an influx of referrals which need to be heard.

There could be an increase due to increased levels of confidence in reporting, increased targeted outreach work and training, and proactivity within CSP partnership. There is no evidence for this as this is anecdotal information due to it being a new target figure.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Political/legal changes i.e. changes in law can raise the profile of DV and increase reporting. On the other hand, it could deter perpetrators from offending, thus reducing levels of DV. Economic downturn can increase DV as financial pressures increase within families. There has been an increase in social media/technological campaigns raising awareness of the impact of DV which could educate potential perpetrators to the consequences of perpetrating, hence reducing figures of DV. Organisational changes can decrease figures of DV i.e. if a member of the team's post was to be made redundant, less community outreach work would take place, reducing number of professionals and victims aware of reporting services available.

**Indicator 9) Number of repeat referrals to MARAC**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Financial year 2011-2012: 60 repeat referrals to MARAC.

Financial year 2012-2013: 50 repeat referrals to MARAC.

Financial year 2013-2014: 31 repeat referrals to MARAC.

The number of repeat referrals have decreased over the last 3 years which has been welcome as the target has been to see a reduction in repeat incidences.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

The table below summarises cases presented to MARAC including some equalities data. However, the repeat referrals to MARAC cannot be broken down further at this stage into the equalities groups. Available data includes all referrals made to MARAC rather than just repeat referral. There is no equalities data for the newer strands such as civil partnership, pregnancy and gender reassignment. However, these will be included in future monitoring reports in relation to MARAC. Furthermore race and LGBT strands will be broken down further also.

Year	No. of Referrals	No. of Repeats	No. of Children in the household	No. of victims from BME	No. of LGBT victims	No. of Disabled victims	No. of Male victims
2011-2012	261	60	359	155	2	14	9
2012-2013	250	51	335	153	1	15	12
2013 – 2014 up to Q3 Dec '13	254	31	363	158	4	15	15

As you will see from the table above, majority of cases heard at MARAC are regarding female victims (ranging from 155 to 158 individuals), with a significantly

high number of children being affected which is in keeping with TH having one of the largest youth populations in Europe. More than half of the victims are from BME background and again this is proportionate to the demographics of the borough. There is a significantly low number of LGBT and disabled victim cases being presented but this could be due to services being less established for these groups around domestic violence and also additional barriers faced by these communities such as accessibility, fear of family and friends finding out their sexual orientation and so forth.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

This level of data has never been collated for MARAC and is not required for MARAC indicators.

*Performance data analysis*

Over the last 3 years, repeat referrals to MARAC has decreased which is what the target was. This indicates that DV is tackled at an earlier stage in an abusive relationship. This could be due to increased partnership working, increased confidence, raising awareness work, high visibility campaign, increased mechanism for reporting domestic violence and in general strong CSP partnership working.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

It is expected that repeat referrals over the next 3 years will continue to decrease, however it is difficult to say for sure due to many external factors. If there is an increase in repeat referrals this could be due to increased levels of reporting in general due to increased awareness of services available.

There could be an increase due to increased levels of confidence in reporting, increased targeted outreach work and training, and proactivity within CSP partnership. But a decrease is expected based on the trend of the last 3 years.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Political/legal changes i.e. changes in law can raise the profile of DV and increase reporting and tougher penalties could reduce repeat referrals to MARAC. It could deter perpetrators from offending, thus reducing levels of DV. Economic downturn can increase DV as financial pressures increase within families and consequently increase repeat incidents. There has been an increase in social media/technological campaigns and dv incidents is increasingly occurring through malicious communications, stalking via social media networks and so forth. Organisational changes can decrease figures of DV i.e. if a member of the team's post was to be made redundant, less community outreach work would take place, reducing number of professionals and victims aware of reporting services available, thus delaying any reports being made at an early intervention stage.

## Recommendations

The key recommendations of the Domestic Violence Forum are:

- To increase reporting of domestic violence through existing projects outlined within the Partnership DV Forum Action Plan.
- To work with partners in identifying and developing new Third Party Reporting Centres to include specialist domestic violence sites in order to encourage reporting and reduce repeat victimisation.
- To increase sanction detection rate for domestic violence offences.

The table below shows recommendations to improve the indicators.

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
1	Number of Domestic Violence Offences	Not provided	Not provided
2	Domestic Violence SD rate	Not provided	Not provided
3	Domestic Offence Arrest rate	Not provided	Not provided
4	Number of rapes	Not provided	Not provided
5	Rape SD rate	Not provided	Not provided
6	Number of other Serious Sexual Offences	Not provided	Not provided
7	Other Serious Sexual Offences SDs	Not provided	Not provided
8	Number of referrals to MARAC	Recommendations are to continue with strong partnership working, proactivity in the community and encouraging reporting services as nationally it is known there is an under reporting of DV and that it can take years for a victim to report DV. An increase in reports is welcome as it suggests victims are accessing support and protection, and perpetrators can be held to account. It is highly unlikely, we will get to a point where a victim reports DV after just one incident, so technically an increase for future years can only be seen as a good sign. However, if after 3 years, an increase was to continue, then further resources will need to be put in place to manage the caseload as bi-monthly MARACS will not be able to support and maintain this many cases as the MARAC board currently stands.	If DV reports continue to rise, this could affect sanction detection targets and dv offences indicator held by the Police. As offences increase, sanction detection rates should also increase alongside arrest rates. However the MPS Strategic Assessment indicates there is no correlation between offence and arrest rates.

			Finally increase in referrals to MARAC should lead to decrease in repeat incidents with the aim of “nipping the DV in the bud” at an earlier stage.
9	Number of repeat referrals to MARAC	Recommendations are to continue with strong partnership working, proactivity in the community and encouraging reporting services as nationally it is known there is an under reporting of DV and that it can take years for a victim to report DV. A decrease in repeat referrals is welcome as this would indicate a victim is in safety as opposed to prolonged abusive relationship. However it is worth noting, it is highly unlikely, we will get to a point where a victim reports DV after just one incident.	<p>Increase in referrals to MARAC should lead to decrease in repeat incidents with the aim of “nipping the DV in the bud” at an earlier stage.</p> <p>If repeat DV referrals to MARAC continue to decrease, this could affect sanction detection targets and dv offences indicator held by the Police. As offences increase, sanction detection rates should also increase alongside arrest rates. However the MPS Strategic Assessment indicates there is no correlation between offence, arrest rates and repeat referrals to MARAC.</p>

## 7. YOT Management Board

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:

1. Number of Serious Youth Violence offences
2. Number of young people engaged with from the Police Gang Matrix
3. Reduction in the number of First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System
4. Re-offending rates
5. Custodial remands as a percentage of all remands
6. Custodial sentences as a percentage of all sentences
7. Reducing Youth on Youth Violence and anti-social behaviour through Rapid Response team in identified Hotspot zone (identified by partners)

## Indicator 1) Number of Serious Youth Violence offences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

### Data

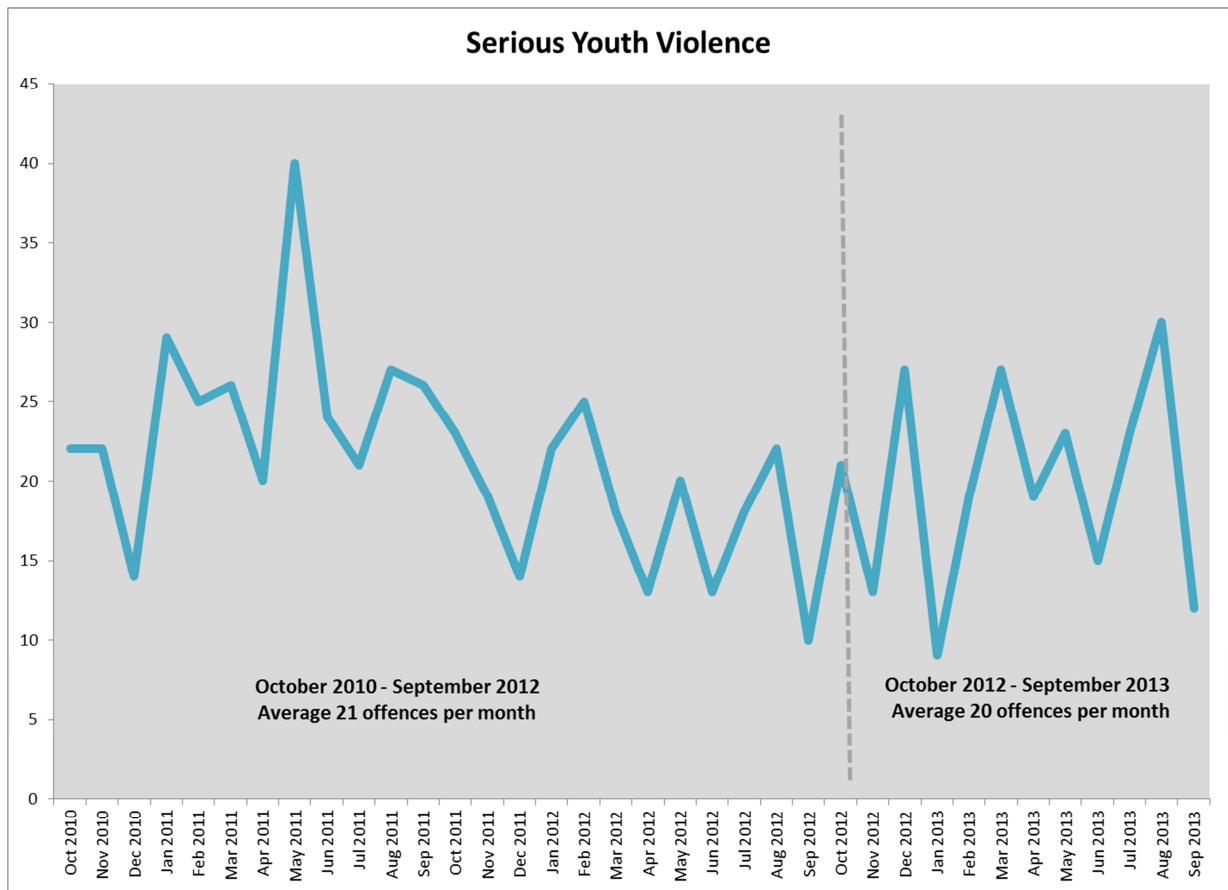
Serious Youth Violence is counted in number of victims rather than offences so it is possible to have a high numbers of Victims for only one recorded offence, this differs from Burglary where many people living in a house may be victims of the offence but only one offence would be recorded.

When looking at the three control period i.e. October 2010 to September 2011 (296 offences recorded), October 2011 to September 2012 (217 offences recorded) and October 2012 to September 2013 (238 Offences recorded) and using the first period as a baseline, the second period shows a decrease of 27% and the third period an increase of 10% when compared to period two and a 20% decrease when compared to period one. For the last three years on average there are around 21 victims per month, and for the current reporting period i.e. October 2012 to September 2013 the number of victims per month has remained at 21.

Month-Year	Serious Youth Violence	Month-Year	Serious Youth Violence	Month-Year	Serious Youth Violence
Oct 2010	22	Oct 2011	23	Oct 2012	21
Nov 2010	22	Nov 2011	19	Nov 2012	13
Dec 2010	14	Dec 2011	14	Dec 2012	27
Jan 2011	29	Jan 2012	22	Jan 2013	9
Feb 2011	25	Feb 2012	25	Feb 2013	19
Mar 2011	26	Mar 2012	18	Mar 2013	27
Apr 2011	20	Apr 2012	13	Apr 2013	19
May 2011	40	May 2012	20	May 2013	23
Jun 2011	24	Jun 2012	13	Jun 2013	15
Jul 2011	21	Jul 2012	18	Jul 2013	23
Aug 2011	27	Aug 2012	22	Aug 2013	30
Sep 2011	26	Sep 2012	10	Sep 2013	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>

Between May 2011 and November 2012 Serious Youth Violence was experiencing a downward trend. It is clear that offences peak and trough from month to month and some of these differences are significant but this can be due to the fact that victims are recorded rather than number of offences.





*Performance data analysis*

No reduction target set for MPS recording standards to be discussed with group regarding LBTH target setting, but, a decrease in year two and increase in year three.

When comparing year on year offences it is common to see an increase one year and a decrease the next, issues arise if each year brings an increase, however, this is not the case for the last three years.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

Year on year performance will peak and trough with offences showing a decrease one year and then an increase the next year as the performance measure of comparing one year to the next can be easily skewed by an unexpected month or season. However, it is expected that the amount of offences will rise or remain constant over the next three years with reductions year on year hard to achieve.

The borough’s population is expected to rise over the next 3 years and looking at Wards within the borough that have high rates of persons aged between 0-15 in 2011, three of these are among the highest within London namely East India & Lansbury, St Dunstan’s & Stepney Green and Bromley by Bow. Projecting the wards for the next 5 years shows see the same wards increasing their 0-15 years population significantly. The following wards are also due to see an rise in their 0-15 years age groups namely Blackwall & Cubitt Town, Millwall and Limehouse, all

these wards are in close proximity to each other. With an increase in population there is a potential for higher numbers of offences and victims.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Significant increase in the Youth Population and with this comes increased facilities to support this for example more schools will be needed, however, the key hotspot wards for Serious Youth Violence all have secondary schools within them. Financial constraints across all partners will impact on achieving targets for Serious Youth Violence along with other offence and crime types and this will impact on achieving targets as there are clear links between different crime types and offenders.

**Indicator 2) Number of young people engaged with from the Police Gang Matrix**

5 young people from the gangs matrix ranking within the top 10 are engaged by YOS: Detach Youth Advisors

25 associated/linked peers are also being supported who do not rank in the top 10.

**Indicator 3) Reduction in the number of First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

The data for this indicator is available for the 12 month period to the end of June in each year.

The number of First Time Entrants each year:

<b>First Time Entrants Number</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Tower Hamlets	228	193	132

The rate of First Time Entrants per 100,000 of the youth population:

<b>First Time Entrants Rate</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Tower Hamlets	1,116	926	615
London Top Quartile Average	562	448	323
London Average	864	703	504
London Bottom Quartile Average	1,179	938	706
Family Average	1,048	846	617
National Top Quartile	488	414	314

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

The First Time Entrants data is supplied by national government. Equalities data is not made available.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

The First Time Entrants data is supplied by national government. Apart from local authority area, or police force area, geographical data is not made available.

#### *Performance data analysis*

We continue to divert more children and young people from the criminal justice system, and as a result the number of first time entrants has almost halved over the last three years. Our performance sits very close to that of the “family” average and starting from a significantly higher baseline than the London and National averages, this year performance was rapidly closing on the London average first time entrants rate.

We have continued the work of the YOS Early Intervention/Diversion service, secured this year from funding by the “Troubled Families” initiative. Pre-court disposals have been strengthened by the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act (LASPO) 2012, which now puts them into statutory outcomes/interventions status.

Successful diversion enhances the young offenders welfare prospects, reduces victimisation and enhances community safety.

#### Scenarios in the next 3 years

##### *Projections for the next three years*

It is anticipated that the rate of decrease of FTE may slow down, of concern is the uncertain future funding of this service, as it is grant based.

The cohort of young offenders may grow with the rising youth population, but become harder to reach.

A growth/invest to save bid is being drafted against our statutory responsibilities under LASPO, the YOS is being re-structured to re-align some funding to EIP

##### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

As above plus the potential of reduced government grant funding. The increasing impact of poverty and reduced welfare benefits may fuel acquisitive crime.

#### **Indicator 4) Re-offending rates**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

##### *Data*

The re-offending data is provided by national government. The most recent set of data made available in October 2013 is as follows:

	Jan 2009 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to Dec 2010	Jan 2011 to Dec 2011
Proportion of offenders who re-offend (%)	36.4	38.0	39.1
Average number of re-offences per re-offender	2.65	2.82	2.50
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	0.97	1.07	0.98
Number of re-offences	499	457	375
Number of re-offenders	188	162	150
Number of offenders in cohort	517	426	384
Average number of previous offences per offender	1.55	1.63	1.78

### Indicator 5) Custodial remands as a percentage of all remands

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

	Oct10-Sep11	Oct11-Sep12	Oct12-Sep13
Custodial Remands %	21.6%	19.1%	16.1%
Custodial Remands Number	58	40	41
Custodial Remand Episodes	269	209	255

### Indicator 6) Custodial sentences as a percentage of all sentences

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

	Oct10-Sep11	Oct11-Sep12	Oct12-Sep13
Custodial Sentences %	7.8%	5.6%	5.5%
Custodial Sentences Number	40	23	21
Court Disposals Number	512	413	379

### Indicator 7) Reducing Youth on Youth Violence and anti-social behaviour through Rapid Response team in identified Hotspot zone (identified by partners) (Not a YOS target, Youth and Connexions, but Dinar Hossain reports to YOT MB)

The Rapid Response Team are an active member of the Safer Communities Partnership meeting where issues of ASB and young people concerns are raised amongst others. The team regularly take referrals as an active member and report back on progress made in individual cases. Further referrals also come through regular chains of process through Police, Schools, Community and 3rd sector

organisations. The RRT has developed its own reporting and monitoring system involving local youth service and community groups to assist in delivery of continued support to young people post intervention from RRT. There is a lot of work taking place with schools to identify young people who may be at risk of youth on youth violence or ASB as part of early identification and prevention. Furthermore, direct work is taking place with the Police Trident team through gangs list identification and referral to RRT. This enables those who are most at risk on the Police gangs matrix to receive intervention into diversionary activities through youth engagement.

### Summary

- The YOT service has continued to make progress on all the key indicators and to improve performance, despite a rise in the number of serious/grave crimes. LASPO 2012 is impacting on the outcomes, improved statutory pre-court interventions have helped our FTE target, but this makes our re-offending cohort tougher for the future.
- The rising youth population is expected to impact upon our performance, as are the adverse effects of poverty and welfare reform which may fuel a growing acquisitive crime figure. However providing the YOS can be resourced at its current level (may involve diversion of funds from the custodial remand budget, draft growth/invest to save bid due to LASPO and a small re-structure in YOS) we expect to continue the successes made so far.
- YOT have commissioned “User Voice” to engage service users and capture their opinions on service improvement, a full report is available, and a standing focus group has been established.

### Recommendations

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
1	Number of Serious Youth Violence	Not provided.	
2	Number of young people engaged with from the Police Gang Matrix	Not provided.	
3	Reduction in the number of First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System	To establish core funding for YOS EIP, partly by a YOS re-structure and an anticipated growth bid.	Uncertain
4	Re-offending rates	Not provided.	
5	Custodial remands as a percentage of all remands	Not provided.	
6	Custodial sentences as a	Not provided.	

	percentage of all sentences		
7	Reducing Youth on Youth Violence and anti-social behaviour through Rapid Response team in identified Hotspot zone (identified by partners)	Not provided.	

## 8. Community Cohesion, Contingency Planning Tension Monitoring Group

The indicator the partnership has monitored in this area is:

1. % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (according to LBTH's Annual Residents Survey)

### Indicator 1) % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

Year	% of respondents who answered 'well' or 'very well'
2008-9	69%
2009-10	75%
2010-11	76%
2011-12	78%
2012-13 (most recent data)	81%

#### Equalities data

Age	18-34	35-59	60+	All persons
<b>% agree</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>81%</b>

Ethnicity	White	Bangladeshi	Other	All persons (#)
Sample size (base)	667	348	175	1192
Agree (definitely/tend to agree)	538	283	139	961
<b>% agree</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>81%</b>

Gender	Male	Female	All persons
<b>% agree</b>	<b>84%*</b>	<b>77%*</b>	<b>81%</b>

### *Performance data analysis*

The borough is a diverse and tolerant place, where the vast majority of people treat each other with dignity and respect. Unfortunately there is a small minority of people who don't hold those same values and perpetuate hate. Hate crimes are committed on the grounds of prejudice against people who are different than the perpetrator in some way.

## **9. Violence Against Women and Girls Steering Group**

Indicators the partnership has monitored in this area are:

1. Number of young women reported as missing from care or at risk of sexual exploitation to children's services
2. Number of women (14 plus) who have presented to sexual violence services in the borough
3. Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC
4. Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC
5. Number of women receiving de-infibulation services at Mile End Hospital
6. Number of women who have undergone FGM reported to midwifery/sexual health services
7. Number of women who have reported HBV or FM to police or voluntary services
8. Number of successful diversion from court outcomes for offences related to prostitution
9. Number of test on arrest for drugs and alcohol when arrested for prostitution related offences
10. Number of CRIS reports with flags for stalking or harassment
11. Number of women and girls reported to the national referral mechanism for trafficking

### **Indicator 1) Number of young women reported as missing from care or at risk of sexual exploitation to children's services**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### *Data*

21 young women have been reported missing between December 2007 and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013. Overall there were 100 episodes most related to the same 21 young women.

These figures cannot be broken down any further due to the nature of the data collection.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*  
This information is not currently available

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*  
This information is not currently available

*Performance data analysis*

It is difficult to say how this indicator performed as the information is not currently collated in a way that can be analysed. We hope that this indicator can be re-written after the publication of the Tower Hamlets' Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy in early 2014.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

We expect in the next three years to be able to better analyse and collate information relating to sexual exploitation through the MASH and through the MASE meetings (essentially MARAC-style meetings for young people at risk of sexual exploitation).

Information is starting to be collated through a more multi-agency approach which will hopefully mean that the information relating to Child Sexual Exploitation as it falls under the Community Safety Partnership auspices.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Factors that could influence the outcomes include both political will and economic ability to continue to work in a multi-agency way to ensure better collation of information. CSE is currently a big area of political will due to the high profile nature of the cases (outside TH). The Police have also invested heavily in this area and have created new teams to deal with this area specifically. Tower Hamlets is unusual in that there is already a dedicated officer for the borough who leads on CSE.

**Indicator 2) Number of women (14 plus) who have presented to sexual violence services in the borough**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

**We are currently waiting for statistics from the East London Rape Crisis Service**

**Indicator 3) Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

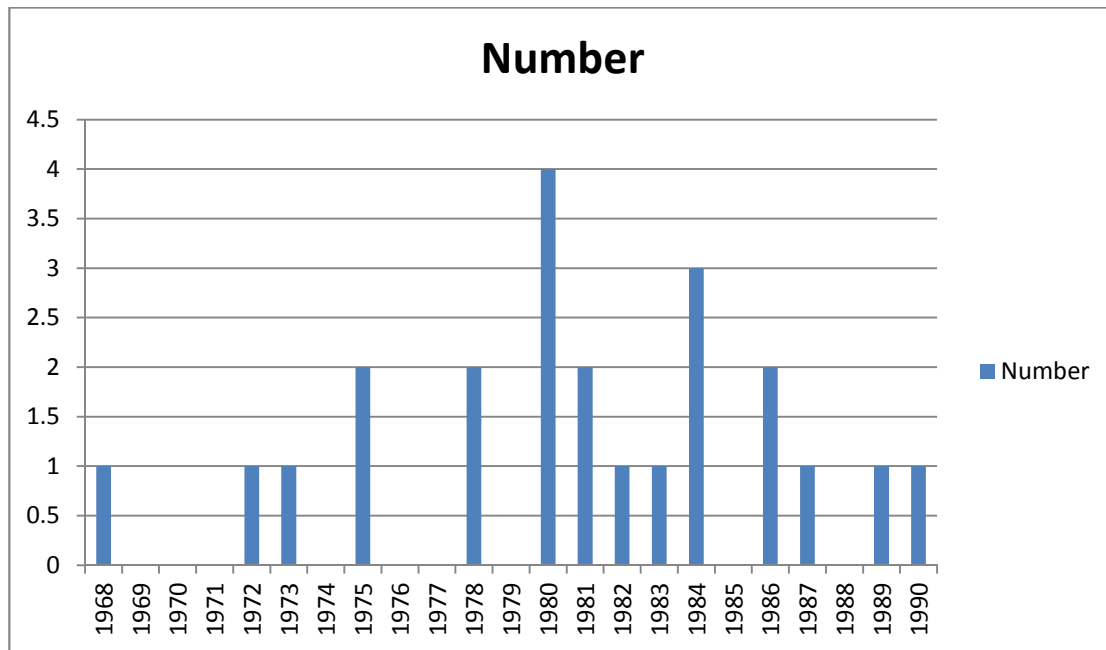
*Data*



The prostitution MARAC started in June 2013. There is, accordingly, no data for the period before. Between June 2013 and September 2013 there were 28 women referred to the Prostitution MARAC.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

### Age



The youngest woman referred to the prostitution MARAC was 23 and the oldest was 45. The median age was between 29 and 33.

**Disability:** None of the women were listed as having disabilities

**Gender reassignment:** 1 of the women referred to the MARAC has undergone gender reassignment

**Pregnancy or maternity:** 4 of the women (3 separate individuals) were pregnant when referred to the MARAC.

### Race

The overwhelming majority of women referred were White British. Including all of the women, including those who have been re-referred (see indicator 8) there were only 3 women who were referred who were not White British.

Race	Number
White British	24
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	2
White European	1
Black Caribbean	1

**Religion or belief:** The majority of referrals did not include this information

**Sex:** 100% of people referred to the prostitution MARAC were women

**Sexual Orientation:** The majority of referrals did not include this information

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*  
N/A all Prostitution MARAC meetings took place at Mulberry Place.

*Performance data analysis*

This is a new indicator. The Prostitution MARAC did not exist before June 2013.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

We expect that the figures of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC to decrease over the next 3 years.

This is expected because the women who are referred to the MARAC are at high risk. We expect that the actions that come out of the MARAC, coupled with the forthcoming case management service, as well as the DIP diversion scheme will ensure that street based sex workers are at less risk of harm in Tower Hamlets meaning that the numbers referred to the Prostitution MARAC are reduced.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

The factors that could radically affect the outcomes are mainly political and economic. The successful reduction in levels of women referred to the prostitution MARAC is dependent on continuation of funding for both the Police Vice Team under the PTF2 and also the funding for the case management service as well.

In terms of political factors, the reduction in numbers of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC is dependent on the continuation of the diversion scheme, whereby women are diverted from court for offences related to prostitution after successful completion of the diversion scheme.

#### **Indicator 4) Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC**

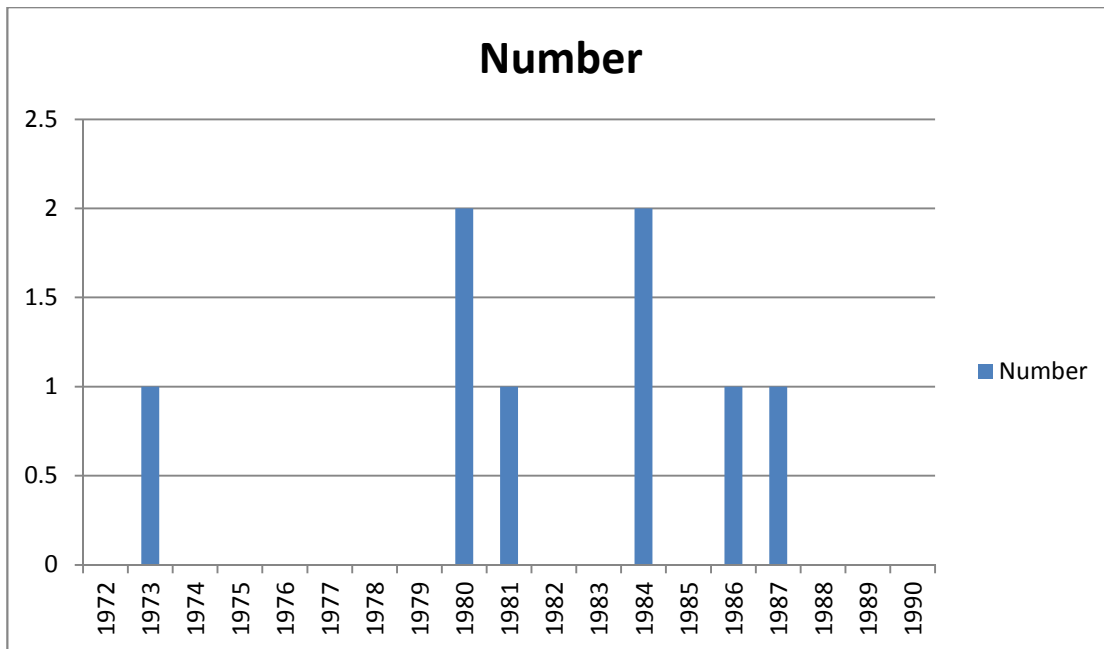
Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

The prostitution MARAC started in June 2013. There is, accordingly, no data for the period before. Between July 2013 and September 2013 there were 7 women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

*Age*



The youngest woman re-referred to the prostitution MARAC was 26 and the oldest was 40. The median age was between 29 and 33.

**Disability:** None of the women were listed as having disabilities

**Gender reassignment:** None of the women re-referred to the MARAC has undergone gender reassignment

**Pregnancy or maternity:** 2 of the women (1 separate individual) were pregnant when re-referred to the MARAC.

**Race:** The overwhelming majority of women re-referred were White British.

Race	Number
White British	6
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	1

**Religion or belief:** The majority of re-referrals did not include this information

**Sex:** 100% of people re-referred to the prostitution MARAC were women

**Sexual Orientation:** The majority of re-referrals did not include this information

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

N/A all Prostitution MARAC meetings took place at Mulberry Place.

*Performance data analysis*

This is a new indicator. The Prostitution MARAC did not exist before June 2013 and therefore the numbers of re-referrals did not exist before July 2013.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

We expect that the figures of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC to decrease over the next 3 years.

This is expected because the women who are re-referred to the MARAC are at extremely high risk. We expect that the actions that come out of the MARAC, coupled with the forthcoming case management service, as well as the DIP diversion scheme will ensure that street based sex workers are at less risk of harm in Tower Hamlets meaning that the numbers re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC are reduced.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

The factors that could radically affect the outcomes are mainly political and economic. The successful reduction in levels of women re-referred to the prostitution MARAC is dependent on continuation of funding for both the Police Vice Team under the PTF2 and also the funding for the case management service as well.

In terms of political factors, the reduction in numbers of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC is dependent on the continuation of the diversion scheme, whereby women are diverted from court for offences related to prostitution after successful completion of the diversion scheme.

**Indicator 5) Number of women receiving de-infibulation services at Mile End Hospital**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

This data is currently not available

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

The only equalities data currently available is that all victims are women.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

The de-infibulation clinic is at Mile End Hospital.

*Performance data analysis*

This is a new indicator and therefore the performance cannot be judged until next year.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

We hope that, like the approach in Indicator 10, more women will become aware of the de-infibulation service and will be able to access support before a critical stage in pregnancy. We also hope that the service will continue despite the retirement of the Consultant Community Gynaecologist at Bart's Health.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

As with all indicators in this section, political will and economics play the biggest role in factors that could affect this indicator. As outlined above, continuation of the service is vital for women who become pregnant and also for those women who want to have healthy sexual relationships.

**Indicator 6) Number of women who have undergone FGM reported to midwifery/sexual health services**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

The only figures currently available are that between January 2013 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013, 24 women across the Bart's Health NHS Trust area reported FGM to midwifery services, according to their CRS system. The data cannot be disaggregated further to enable us to say whether the women are from Tower Hamlets or from the other 3 boroughs.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

The only equalities data collected is that all the victims are female.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

N/A

*Performance data analysis*

Although exact figures are not available for this indicator, the figures of reporting are increasing due to specific questions prompted by the CRS system. However, there is still scant information on the typology of FGM due to a lack of awareness by medical staff.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

We hope that the number of women and girls who have undergone FGM are available and collated by health professionals across the different health services. We are investing in joined-up multi-agency training for professionals through the North East London FGM Group which works across Tower Hamlets, Newham, Waltham Forest and Hackney to develop specific actions around FGM. This action plan is mapped to the FGM Action Plan contained within the VAWG Strategy. To date, training has been provided to 80 professionals across Tower Hamlets on identifying and assessing FGM.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Similar to the majority of indicators in this area political will and economics are the biggest factor that could radically impact on this indicator. Bart's Health leads in this area as they are responsible for the midwifery and sexual health services in Tower Hamlets. We are working with them, through the East London FGM group, to provide training to midwives and to health visitors to ensure they feel confident to support this client group.

**Indicator 7) Number of women who have reported HBV or FM to police or voluntary services**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

*Data*

Not provided.

Scenarios in the next 3 years

*Projections for the next three years*

We hope that the numbers of women who report to the police or to voluntary agencies to increase due to increased confidence in the outcomes.

We believe that this will happen due to the successful prosecution of an HBV case in Tower Hamlets and the, hopefully, public attention that this will receive.

We are also applying for participation in an 18 month pilot project on harmful practices being run by MOPAC. Should we be successful this will have a very positive impact on our knowledge about levels of HBV and FM in Tower Hamlets.

*Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Again, the factors affecting this are political, economic, social and legal. Political will is required to ensure that harmful practices remain a priority area for the community safety partnership. Economic factors, vis-à-vis funding for work in this area will have an impact. Social awareness of support services are vital for women and girls to disclose when they are being abused. Forced marriage is also expected to become a criminal offence in itself which will have an impact on the levels of disclosures.

**Indicator 8) Number of successful diversion from court outcomes for offences related to prostitution**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

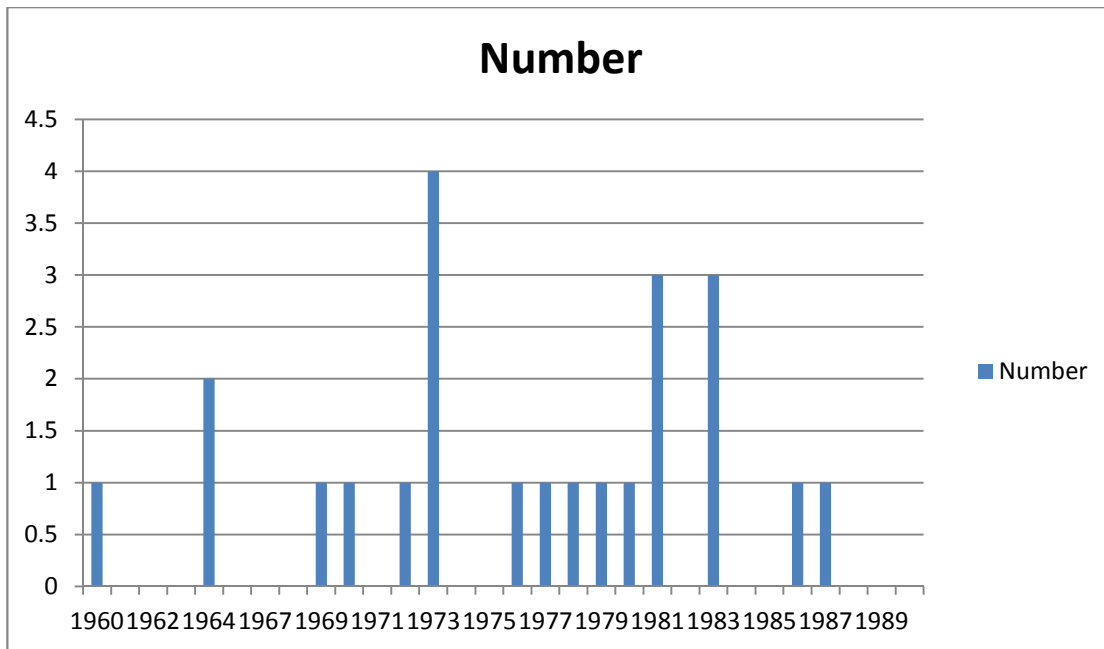
*Data*

Prior to April 2013, the court diversion scheme was operated through a voluntary organisation with a different approach. The figures below relate to April 2013 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013.

There were 13 arrests from 18th April 2013 to 30th Sept 2013. 7 cases were discontinued at court due to completion of the diversion Scheme.

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

*Age*



The youngest woman who engaged in the diversion scheme was 24 and the oldest was 53.

**Disability:** 1 woman was listed as having a disability

**Gender reassignment:** 1 woman has undergone gender reassignment

**Pregnancy or maternity:** None of the women was pregnant on engagement with the diversion scheme.

**Race:** The majority of women referred were White British.

Race	Number
White British	14
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	1
Black or Black British African	1
Black or Black British Caribbean	1
Asian	1

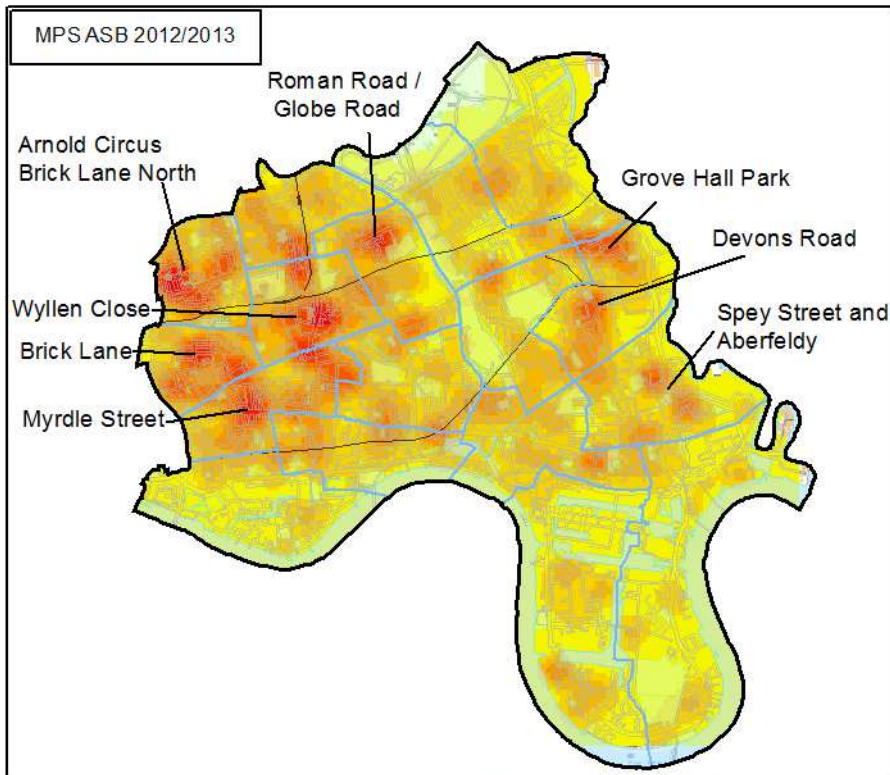
**Religion or belief:** 12 women were listed as Christian, 6 as no religion, 1 as Muslim and 3 had no information

**Sex:** 100% of people re-referred to the court diversion scheme were women

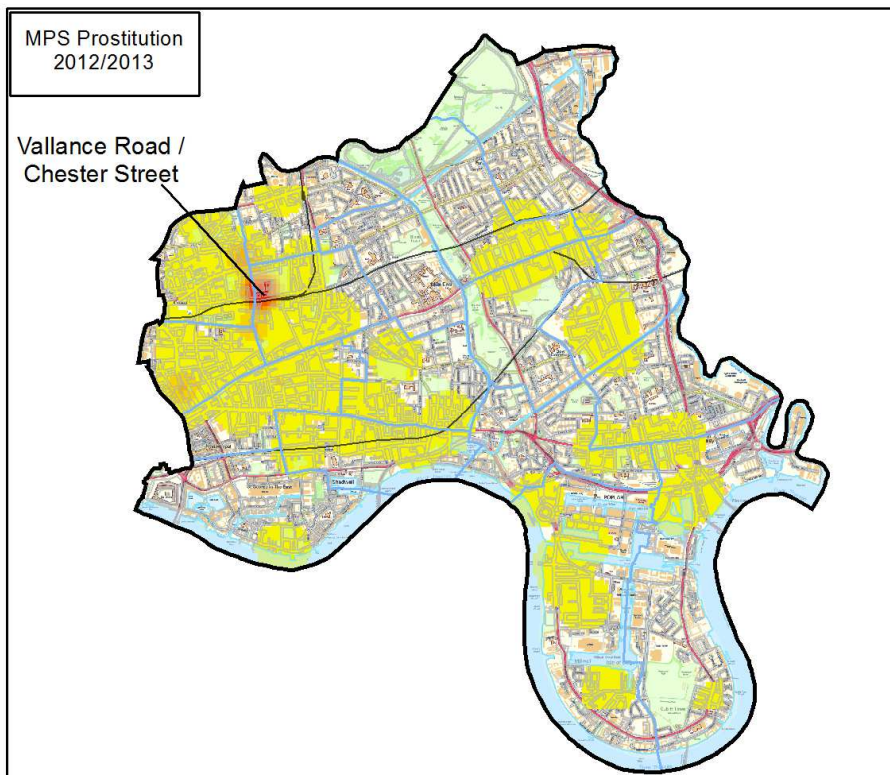
**Sexual Orientation:** 14 women were listed as heterosexual, 1 as bi-sexual and 7 women did not have their sexual orientation listed.

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*

The hotspot maps below show the key areas for street based prostitution in Tower Hamlets.



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The maps show that the hotspot location for street based prostitution is Vallance Road. This is confirmed by the Police Vice Team who show that the streets just off Vallance Road towards Bethnal Green are the hotspot areas.



### *Performance data analysis*

As this is a new indicator, there is no performance related information. To date, there has been a successful engagement rate where 7 cases have been discharged by the court because the women had successfully engaged in the diversion scheme.

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

We expect that there will be fewer women referred to the diversion scheme due to the decrease in street based sex working in the borough due to multi-agency arrangements.

There has been a lot of effort in the past 12 months to put in place multi-agency agreements and arrangements with respect to prostitution including the diversion scheme. A new Prostitution Response Coordinator is now in post, funded by the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund. In addition to this, a new case management service, tendered by the Council and funded by the LCPF will come into place in April 2014. This case management service is expected to work very closely with the VAWG Strategy Manager, Prostitution Response Coordinator and the Police Vice Team to ensure better outcomes for women.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

Again, the key factors are political will and economic viability of the multi-agency approach. There is external funding for much of this work and failure to complete funding outcomes could have a radical impact on the outcomes for this indicator.

### **Indicator 9) Number of test on arrest for drugs and alcohol when arrested for prostitution related offences**

No data and analysis was provided.

### **Indicator 10) Number of CRIS reports with flags for stalking or harassment**

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### *Data*

Stalking is not defined by the police as a separate criminal offence when recording. Harassment also causes similar issues as it is not disaggregated by seriousness meaning that two telephone calls would be recorded the same as a continued pattern of serious harassment.

### **Indicator 11) Number of women and girls reported to the national referral mechanism for trafficking**

It is recommended that this become a new indicator for the period from October 2013 – September 2014. Currently there are only figures for financial year 2012/2013 whereby there were 4 young women under 18 reported to the national

referral mechanism for trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. All of these were internal trafficking – i.e. they are British citizens who were internally trafficked for sexual exploitation.

The VAWG Steering Group took the decision in December 2013 that for the purposes of Tower Hamlets’ VAWG Plan, all forms of trafficking need to be included so therefore it is wider than for the purposes of sexual exploitation only to include domestic servitude.

## Recommendations

1. Development and analysis of new performance indicators for the VAWG matrix (including developing baseline data and monitoring of existing indicators combined with analysis of new indicators contained within the matrix post December 2013) [By April 2014]
2. Develop wider action around reducing the impact and harm caused by prostitution by developing and amending existing multi-agency strategic priorities through the Tower Hamlets Prostitution Partnership approach and development of the new prostitution manager role, high risk management (MARAC meetings), Police vice team agenda, buyer reduction and case management service [By September 2014]
3. Development of a multi-agency strategic approach to training and awareness raising in the borough for existing professionals but also development of dedicated curricula and a peer mentoring programme for young people and schools [By March 2015]

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
1	Number of young women reported as missing from care or at risk of sexual exploitation to children’s services	I would recommend that this indicator is combined with the other CSE indicator below and re-written as two indicators which look at the figures available from the MASE meetings, where information will be collated centrally through the MASH. It will also include better information on demographics.	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.
2	Number of women (14 plus) who have presented to sexual violence services in the borough	Waiting for data	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.
3	Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of funding for PTF2 taskforce</li> <li>• Continuation of the diversion scheme</li> <li>• Training for professionals on referrals to the MARAC</li> <li>• Training for professionals on supporting women engaged in prostitution</li> </ul>	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.
4	Number of women re-referred to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of funding for PTF2 taskforce</li> </ul>	No, there should be a positive impact on other

	Prostitution MARAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of the diversion scheme</li> <li>• Training for professionals on referrals to the MARAC</li> <li>• Training for professionals on supporting women engaged in prostitution</li> </ul>	indicators.
5	Number of women receiving de-infibulation services at Mile End Hospital	We recommend that this indicator continues into the next year's strategic assessment. It is important for our VAWG work that the figures of women who have had de-infibulation are collated.	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.
6	Number of women who have undergone FGM reported to midwifery/sexual health services	<p>We recommend that this area continues to be prioritised. Hopefully, with the inclusion of research funded by the Home Office, we will be able to provide more accurate figures of the number of women who have undergone FGM in Tower Hamlets. We also recommend that Tower Hamlets continues to support the East London FGM group through the FGM Action Plan and group Action Plan.</p> <p>As outlined above, Tower Hamlets' is taking a partnership multi-agency approach to tackling FGM. The FGM group was set up to explore a multi-agency approach. The approach moving forward will focus on three key areas of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving data collection and research in Tower Hamlets</li> <li>• Improving safeguarding and health for women who have undergone FGM and protecting those at risk</li> <li>• Highlighting the importance of prevention</li> </ul>	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.
7	Number of women who have reported HBV or FM to police or voluntary services	The recommendation for this area is to continue to prioritise work with the community and professionals across Tower Hamlets on harmful practices to ensure that women and girls (and men) affected feel supported to disclose abuse.	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.
8	Number of successful diversion from court outcomes for offences related to prostitution	Our recommendation is that the multi-agency approach to this area continues. The Tower Hamlets' Prostitution Partnership has created new services and areas of work in the past 12 months, aimed at reducing the harm to women engaged in street based prostitution.	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.
9	Number of test on arrest for drugs and alcohol when arrested for prostitution related offences	We recommend that this indicator continues as it provides important information for the diversion scheme and will also be valuable for the forthcoming case management service.	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.

10	Number of CRIS reports with flags for stalking or harassment	It is recommended that this continue to be an indicator under the VAWG section of the Community Safety Partnership. Stalking and harassment are key high risk factors for the majority of case to the domestic violence MARAC and it is vital that they are monitored.	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.
11	Number of women and girls reported to the national referral mechanism for trafficking	It is recommended that this become a new indicator for the period from October 2013 – September 2014. Currently there are only figures for financial year 2012/2013 whereby there were 4 young women under 18 reported to the national referral mechanism for trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. All of these were internal trafficking – i.e. they are British citizens who were internally trafficked for sexual exploitation.  The VAWG Steering Group took the decision in December 2013 that for the purposes of Tower Hamlets' VAWG Plan, all forms of trafficking need to be included so therefore it is wider than for the purposes of sexual exploitation only to include domestic servitude.	No, there should be a positive impact on other indicators.

## 10. Other

### Indicator 1) Stop and Search

Data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013)

#### Data

For the period 1st Oct 2012 through to 30th Sept 2013 there was a total of 15,313 stop and searches carried out on Tower Hamlets Borough

01/10/10 - 30/09/11 = 26,323 Stop and Searches

01/10/11 - 30/09/12 = 21,543 Stop and Searches

01/10/12 - 30/09/13 = 15,313 Stop and Searches

*Available equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others*

Data for FYTD 1st April 2013 through to 31st Nov 2013 a total of 9,707 Stop and Searches.

#### Age

11-16yrs	17-22	23-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-77
1,126	4,077	2,708	1,204	476	97	19
11.6%	42%	27.9%	12.4%	4.9%	1%	0.2%

#### Race

Asian	White North European	Black	White South European	Middle Eastern	South east Asian	Unknown/ not recorded
5,358	2,271	1,621	301	78	49	29
55.2%	23.4%	16.7%	3.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%

### Sex

- Female – 582 (6%)
- Male – 9125 (94%)

*Data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs)*  
Non available

*Performance data analysis*  
No analysis provided

### Scenarios in the next 3 years

#### *Projections for the next three years*

Over the next 3 years Stop and Search numbers are likely to decrease in overall numbers. There is also an emphasis to reduce the number of drug searches overall.

There is some political pressure to reduce the overall number of stop and searches to make Stop and Search more intelligence led. Other Lawful powers are to be utilised to deal with problems rather than relying on stop and search.

#### *Major risks to the success in the next three years: PESTELO analysis*

There is an emphasis on reducing stop and search in respect of drug searches. There is an expectation that drug searches will account for no more than 40% of the overall number of stop and searches.

There is a target of 20% to have a successful outcome of all Stop and Searches. This focus should reduce the number of overall Stop and Searches. Stop and Searches must be targeted.

### **Recommendations**

Indicators		Recommendations	Any adverse impact expected?
1	Stop and search	Stop and Search will be more targeted, Intelligence led. The trend to have fewer Stop and Searches is not an issue providing the % of positive results are higher.	No

## Input from Victim Support and RSLs

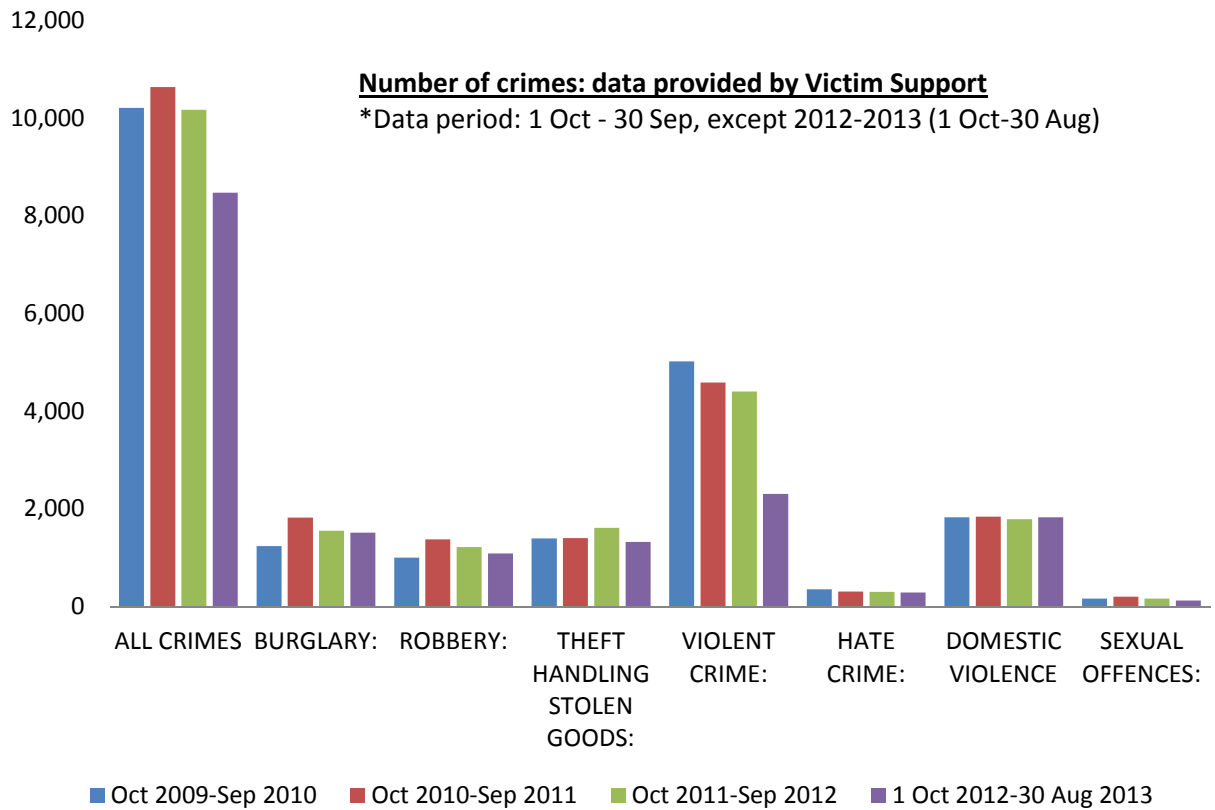
Victim Support provided data of victims in the borough as below. All RSLs were invited to provide their ASB data. The data provided by Tower Hamlets Homes is included in Borough Crime Task Group indicators as 'RSL ASB (no. of ASB incidents reported) data (THH)'.

### Data provided by Victim Support

Number of crimes

CRIME TYPE	1 Oct 09 - 30 Sep 10	1 Oct 10 - 30 Sep 11	1 Oct 11 - 30 Sep 12	1 Oct 12 - 31 Aug 13
<b>ALL CRIMES</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>10,643</b>	<b>10,175</b>	<b>8,477</b>
<b>SOME SPECIFIC CRIMES</b>				
<b>BURGLARY:</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,517</b>
Burglary dwelling	1,106	1,737	1,461	1,471
Distraction burglary	67	51	52	28
Attempted burglary dwelling	13	2	15	6
Burglary non-dwelling	24	2	2	2
Aggravated burglary dwelling	27	24	20	8
Aggravated burglary non-dwelling	4	4	1	2
<b>ROBBERY:</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,085</b>
Robbery of business property	55	80	47	54
Robbery of personal property	920	1,259	1,149	1,022
Assault with intent to rob a business property	1	0	3	1
Assault with intent to rob a personal property	28	34	20	8
<b>THEFT HANDLING STOLEN GOODS:</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,325</b>
Other theft	71	2	5	10
Theft from a vehicle	36	1	0	0
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	36	5	3	0
Aggravated vehicle taking	14	11	18	14
Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	40	3	1	0
Theft from the person	978	1,158	1,388	1,146
Theft in a dwelling	219	225	200	155
<b>VIOLENT CRIME:</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>2,308</b>
Violence: Assault/Wounding (includes GBH, ABH, Common Assault and Dangerous dogs etc)	3,475	3,161	3,045	1,519
Violence: Harassment	1,472	1,320	1,271	707
Violence: Homicide (includes attempts/threats/conspiracy)	62	65	74	33
Violence: Other	13	44	15	49
<b>HATE CRIME:</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>287</b>
Criminal damage (includes arson, racially/religiously aggravated criminal damage, damage to vehicle etc)	16	12	10	9

Other offences (include blackmail and post/telecoms offences, indecent exposure)	19	20	17	16
Robbery	6	4	3	4
Theft HSG	2	1	2	0
Violence: Assault/Wounding	119	101	80	87
Violence: Harassment	191	169	186	169
Violence: Homicide (includes attempts/threats/conspiracy)	3	0	1	2
Violence: Other	0	1	2	0
<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,830</b>
<b>SEXUAL OFFENCES:</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>125</b>
Other offences (includes indecent exposure, blackmail, post/telecoms offences, false imprisonment)	9	12	14	7
Robbery	2	0	0	0
Indecent assault on a male	1	7	4	1
Sexual assault on a male aged 13+	3	4	7	2
Sexual assault on a male child under 13	2	2	2	0
Rape of a female aged 16+	26	25	33	17
Rape of a male 16+	0	3	0	2
Rape of a female child under 16	1	2	3	2
Rape of a female child under 13	0	1	0	0
Rape of a male child under 13	1	0	0	0
Indecent assault on a female	0	1	1	1
Sexual assault on a female aged 13+	96	115	78	78
Sexual assault of a female child under 13	6	9	7	0
Sexual activity etc with a person with a mental disorder	0	1	1	0
Trafficking for sexual exploitation	0	0	1	0
Other sexual offences	3	7	7	11
Attempted rape of a female	2	2	1	4
Violence: Assault/wounding	4	1	2	0
Violence: Harassment	9	9	2	0



**All Crimes - Age<sup>18</sup>**

	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95+	Not Known	Un-defined	TOTAL
<b>Oct 09 - Sep 10</b>	857	2390	3291	1627	857	348	193	128	54	Not known	Not known		9745
	9%	25%	34%	17%	9%	4%	2%	1%	1%				100%
<b>Oct 10 - Sep 11</b>	812	2536	3613	1617	852	326	186	135	43	2	521		10643
	8%	24%	34%	15%	8%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	5%		100%
<b>Oct 11 - Sep 12</b>	687	2422	3488	1636	804	312	165	110	45	1	535		10205
	7%	24%	34%	16%	8%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	5%		100%
<b>01 Oct 12 - 31 Aug 13</b>	534	2061	3257	1465	735	306	153	110	39	1	1	741	9403
	6%	22%	35%	16%	8%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%

<sup>18</sup> These total figures, except the one of Oct 10-Sep 11, do not match those of the Number of crimes above. It is assumed that some people were not prepared to provide their age.



## Recommendations to the Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership (CSP)

In addition to the recommendations of each indicator, some of the CSP sub-groups have identified the following key recommendations to the CSP.

CSP sub-group	Recommendations
Confidence and Satisfaction Board	<p>1. Increased focus on capturing public perception of police actions across the borough to understand the impact, learn and improve. To capture feedback from Annual Residents Surveys, Ward Panel Meetings and Neighbourhood Panel Meetings.</p> <p>2. Improved Monthly Confidence and Satisfaction Boards to include community partners, to focus on drivers of Improved Confidence, Effectiveness, Public Engagement, Fair Treatment and Alleviating ASB and drivers of increased satisfaction - Ease of Contact, Follow Up, Action and Treatment.</p> <p>3. People who have had contact with the Police are less confident than those who have not had contact. To ensure that each encounter is meaningful and positive.</p>
Borough Crime Tasking Group (Crime)	<p><u>Violent Crime</u></p> <p>1. To focus police activity on the night time economy and Brick Lane (comprehensive policing plan in place for the Corporate HotSpot) working with partners to reduce crime and ASB.</p> <p>2. To continue to utilise preventative tactics to reduce knife crime. Working in partnership with schools and YOTs and to conduct regular weapon sweeps.</p> <p>3. Working in partnership with the local authority and statutory and non statutory agencies in reducing DV Offences. Reducing the number of repeat victims and working together to prevent DV.</p> <p><u>Property Crime</u></p> <p>[Robberies]</p> <p>1. Areas of high risk need to be identified through the BCTG process and staff allocated as required, a conscious decision needs to be made between the Local Authority and Police as to where their limited resources are best deployed at any given time.</p> <p>Additional support and training needs to be given to Teachers and those that have the closest interactions with youth in order to educate them in relation to their own safety, much more work needs to be done to educate members of the public in particular when exiting from transports hubs to be more aware of their property. This will need to be a joint venture between BTP, Metropolitan Police and the local Authorities</p> <p>[Residential burglary]</p> <p>2. Landlords, Local Authority and Police need to work closer together in order to ensure that many areas are not attractive to Burglars.</p>

	<p>The agencies need to work together to have a broad educational product developed that can be distributed to all residents within Tower Hamlets.</p> <p>[Theft of motor vehicles]  3. Increased education of owners in particular of Motor Cycles/ Mopeds to ensure increased security of these easily taken items.</p> <p>Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their motor vehicles.</p> <p>Publicity where early identification is made to a specific type of vehicle being targeted.</p> <p>[Theft from motor vehicles]  4. Increased education of owners in particular of non residents parking areas they are unfamiliar with to ensure increased security of these easily taken items.</p> <p>Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their motor vehicles.</p> <p>Further education required stopping owners leaving valuable in their cars on display.</p>
DAAT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor and include self-reported drug and alcohol use via anonymous reporting tool to capture trends in substance misuse.</li> <li>2. Develop overarching outcome matrices for IOM and other MOPAC deliverables.</li> <li>3. Re-procure treatment service contracts to improve performance.</li> </ol>
Reducing Re-offending	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The partnership to work together to meet the resettlement needs of offenders/local residents to assist with the reducing re-offending and IOM agendas. This may involve committing resources or realigning existing services or resources to meet the needs of these groups.</li> <li>2. To work towards complete co-location of the IOM in one building to ensure seamless exchange of information and integrate operational working.</li> <li>3. 'Re-Offenders commit an average of 2.88 re-offences each. In total this represents around 4,000 re offences of which 82% were committed by adults and 18% by juveniles' (Ministry of Justice, Proven Re-Offending Statistics, July 2013) - In light of this - To work towards an Offender management model within Tower Hamlets conducting Offender Management for all offender types.</li> </ol>
No Place For Hate Forum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase reporting of hate crime through increased training and awareness and promotion of NPFH Campaign.</li> <li>2. To develop hate crime projects such as development of third party reporting project and increasing number of sites equipped to take reports of hate crime. This would help meet first recommendation of increasing reporting.</li> <li>3. To work with Police to improve police sanction detection rates.</li> </ol>
Domestic Violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase reporting of domestic violence through existing</li> </ol>

Forum	<p>projects outlined within the Partnership DV Forum Action Plan.</p> <p>2. To work with partners in identifying and developing new Third Party Reporting Centres to include specialist domestic violence sites in order to encourage reporting and reduce repeat victimisation.</p> <p>3. To increase sanction detection rate for domestic violence offences.</p>
Violence Against Women and Girls Steering Group	<p>1. Development and analysis of new performance indicators for the VAWG matrix (including developing baseline data and monitoring of existing indicators combined with analysis of new indicators contained within the matrix post December 2013) [By April 2014]</p> <p>2. Develop wider action around reducing the impact and harm caused by prostitution by developing and amending existing multi-agency strategic priorities through the Tower Hamlets Prostitution Partnership approach and development of the new prostitution manager role, high risk management (MARAC meetings), Police vice team agenda, buyer reduction and case management service [By September 2014]</p> <p>3. Development of a multi-agency strategic approach to training and awareness raising in the borough for existing professionals but also development of dedicated curricula and a peer mentoring programme for young people and schools [By March 2015]</p>

Appendix A: Information Collection templates

**Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2013**

Information collection template - Cover

<p><b>Name of CSP sub-group: (please add)</b></p> <p><b>Indicators the sub-group monitors:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <i>(please add)</i></li><li>2. <i>(please add)</i></li></ol>
<p><b>Please highlight the following based on the completed information collection forms of your sub-groups' indicators.</b></p> <p><i>This section is completed by a CSP sub-group chair.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key findings from the data section (statistical data)</li><li>• Where available and appropriate, please provide a summary of equalities data trends in terms of the following strands:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Age</li><li>- Disability</li><li>- Gender reassignment</li><li>- Pregnancy and maternity</li><li>- Race</li><li>- Religion or belief</li><li>- Sex</li><li>- Sexual orientation</li><li>- Marriage and civil partnerships.</li></ul></li><li>• Key findings from the analysis section</li><li>• Key findings from the scenario section</li><li>• Any other information relating to your area provided by residents (e.g. consultation)</li><li>• Recommendations to CSP (up to 3)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Regarding actions to be taken by the subgroup</i></li><li>- <i>based on the findings from the indicator templates</i></li></ul></li><li>• Any other comments</li></ul>

**Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2013  
Information collection template – indicators**

Please complete this form for each indicator.

**1. (an indicator's name - please add)**

**Data**

**What is the statistical data for the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and Trend of the last 3 years (Oct 2010 - Sep 2013) for this indicator?**

**What equalities data of offenders, victims, service users and others are available on the following protected characteristics?**

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

**What is the data of location and time (e.g. hotspot maps and time/day/seasonal trend graphs), where available and appropriate?**

**Analysis**

**What was the performance of the indicator?**

*Please compare and provide commentary of the last 3 years' performance.*

**Why has this happened? Attach/include evidence to support your comments.**

**Scenarios in the next three years**

**What is expected to happen in the next three years?**

**Why is this expected?**

*Please describe rationales and/or evidence of your projection above.*

**What are factors that could radically affect the outcomes in terms PESTELO (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal or Organisational)?**

**Recommendations**

**Considering the findings from the VOLT (Victim, Offenders, Location and Time) analysis above, what are your recommendations (e.g. activities, resources and training) to respond to the expected trend?**

**Do you expect any adverse impact on other indicators if the identified recommendations are successfully implemented?**

## **Appendix B:**

### **Summary of issues raised at the Residents' Question Time meetings.**

The Resident Question Time meetings are borough-wide meetings where residents from all parts of the borough are invited to attend. They are advertised through the council/police websites, EEL and police/council twitter, and MPS neighbourhood link text messaging system.

The concerns and issues that residents raised in all of the 4 meetings fall generally into the categories of **anti-social behaviour and drug dealing**.

#### **1. Residents' Question Time event held on 27<sup>th</sup> of February, 2013 at Attlee Youth & Community Centre, 5 Thrawl Street London E1 6RT**

The event was chaired Claudia Megele (Police and Community Safety Board). Panel members included: Dave Stringer (Police Borough Commander), Andy Bamber (Head of Safer Communities, LBTH), Steve Liddicott (Service Head – Children's Social Care, LBTH) Bruce Epsly, (Borough Commander, Tower Hamlets Fire Service) and John McCrohan (Trading Standards and Licensing Manager, LBTH).

Topics that were discussed included: drug dealing, anti-social behaviour, violence against women and girls and reducing re-offending.

Specific issues:

- Drug dealing around Hopetown Hostel, Old Montague Street and young people feeling unsafe
- Car based drug dealing
- Increase in drug dealing and prostitution along Vallance Road
- Drug dealing on the Boundary Estate and lack of Police visibility there.
- Drug dealing and ASB in Stepney
- Young people and drug use in schools.
- ASB and parking issues in Quaker Street
- Number of homophobic remarks and incidents and what is being done about it
- ASB issues in Brick Lane and its link to street drinking
- The dangers faced by young women who are sent to Hopetown Hostel.

#### **2. Residents' Question Time event held on 13<sup>th</sup> of June, 2013 at Mulberry Place.**

The event was chaired by Justin Moore (Police and Community Safety Board). Panel included: Cllr Ohid Ahmed (Deputy Mayor, LBTH), Dave Stringer (Police Borough Commander), Andy Bamber (Head of Safer Communities, LBTH) and Bruce Epsly (Borough Commander, Tower Hamlets Fire Service).

Topics that were discussed included: drug dealing, anti-social behaviour, licensing and reducing re-offending.

Specific issues:

- What partners are doing to stop counterfeit items being sold in street markets.
- Drug dealing in Cleveland Way
- Cycles on the Superhighway – minimising risks to cyclists and pedestrians.
- Dealing with problematic licensed premises.
- Inspection of licensed traders
- Grooming and trafficking
- Concern about drug dealing in schools and alcohol consumption by young people.
- Police station closures and clarification of front counters.

### **3. Residents' Question Time event held on 3 September at Watney Market IDEA Store.**

The event was chaired by Justin Moore (Police and Community Safety Board). The panel included: Dave Stringer (Police Borough Commander), Kate Gilbert (London Probation), Mark Edmunds (DAAT Manager), Emily Fieran-Reed (Head of Community Safety) and Dave Tolley (Head of Consumer and Business Regulations, LBTH).

Topics discussed on the night included: anti-social behaviour, serious youth violence, reducing re-offending and substance misuse.

Specific issues:

- What is being done to reduce ASB
  - Does the Council and Police record performance
  - Placing offenders in Towers Blocks adds to ASB problems.
  - ASB issues around Tylney House
  - Drink driving and dangerous driving during Ramadan.
  - The SNT for Bethnal Green North has been reduced significantly
  - Police not engaging with young people and intimidating young people as they arrive in large numbers.
  - When reporting a crime, the public feel they get asked too many questions by the police.
  - Lack of youth provision in the borough.
  - How to better tackle small drug dealers.
- Residents has reported ongoing problems with drugs and alcohol at Middleton Green Park, however, the Police are unable to do anything.

### **4. Residents' Question Time event held on 10th December, 2013 at Idea Store Whitechapel.**

The event was chaired by: Justin Moore (Police and Community Safety Board). The Panel members included: Dave Stringer (Police Borough Commander); Andy Bamber (Head of Safer Communities, LBTH); Emily Fieran-Reed (Head of Community Safety) and Maddi Joshi (Victim Support).

Topics included: gang related offending and violence, violence against women and girls, hate crime and anti-social behaviour.

Specific issues:

- Gang violence in Allen Gardens
- Drug dealing in Backhurch Lane and Altab Ali Park
- Drug use and paraphernalia found in stairwells of Sovereign House.
- Drug dealing in the west part of Limehouse in an apartment near Costcutters, where Bromley Street meets Commercial Rd.
- Alcohol related ASB on the bus stop near Troxy
- Young people in Ashdown Walk near Mudchute farm, taking drugs, standing outside apartment and creating rubbish; intimidating.
- Drug taking in Myrdle court in Myrdle Street.