

**Wandsworth Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership**  
**Strategic Assessment 2008**

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## **Introduction**

The production of a strategic assessment and the associated Partnership Plan is a statutory requirement arising from the Government's review of the partnership provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006. Statutory responsibility for the Strategic Assessment and the Partnership Plan rests with the new Partnership Strategy Group (PSG).

The strategic assessment is an annual and broad analytical exercise. It helps partners to identify the strategic priorities to be tackled by the Partnership Plan that drives the business objectives of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership towards reducing crime and disorder in Wandsworth. The strategic assessment presents the trends and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the Borough. During the cycle of the Partnership Plan, additional analytical profiles and performance reports will be produced to help further the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership in delivering the Partnership Plan and the strategic priorities.

The strategic assessment is drawn from a variety of complex information provided by the partners. A list of all the datasets used for the exercise can be seen in the appendix. The most recent performance is being reviewed in the first section of the report. Trends and patterns are then shown in the next three sections that have been organised according to the following themes: offenders, places and times and lastly, victims and targets. Each section will be concluded with a summary of the findings and a review of the identified gaps to be resolved for the next strategic assessment. The report should be considered alongside the conclusions of the Police strategic assessment and the annual Drugs Needs Assessment completed by the Drugs and Alcohol Action Team; both are produced at around the same period of time.

## **Strategic Priorities**

Four strategic priorities are recommended to the Partnership Strategy Group for inclusion in the Partnership Plan 2009/10. These priorities have been selected based on the analytical work achieved through the strategic assessment and are described further below. Each strategic priority covers a broad theme and is to include sub-themes that have also been suggested.

It is proposed that strategic priorities are to be changed in 2009/10. However, all last year priorities have been reallocated and are now covered by one or more current strategic priorities. The new strategic priorities take into account all information provided by the different partners; they also consider areas of development of great importance that are currently being tackled by the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership. In particular, the preventing violent extremism programme that was launched in 2007 has been shown as a key area of partnership work that will be reviewed during the next Corporate Area Assessment process. However, there were no trends and patterns identified in the strategic assessment that led to the selection of 'preventing violent extremism' as a stand-alone strategic priority. In the contrary, intelligence in that area is missing and gaps are in fact being tackled by the preventing violent extremism action plan. Preventing violent extremism remains however a priority for the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and has therefore been included as a sub-theme under violent crime.

### **New strategic priorities:**

#### **Acquisitive crime**

##### **Motor vehicle crime:**

- To continue to combat motor vehicle crime through partnership work, with a focus on reducing the volume of thefts of 2-wheeled vehicles in the Battersea area.

- Identification of the level of anti-social behaviour in the Battersea area to potentially correlate those who commit motor vehicle crime and those responsible for anti-social behaviour

Residential burglary:

- To continue to combat residential burglary by targeting identified hotspots.
- To reduce the vulnerability of multi-occupied premises through well-targeted prevention measures

Robbery:

- To continue to tackle school age robbery (when young people are being robbed by other young people)
- To continue to tackle identified hotspots, especially town centres and public transport hubs, at identified peak times.

**Serious violent crime**

Town centres:

- To target town centres during the late-night hours to reduce violent crime but also related disorderly behaviour (rowdy behaviour, drunkenly behaviour).

Local neighbourhoods:

- To understand better the level of violent crime in the most deprived neighbourhoods, especially the Battersea area
- To target domestic violence around housing estates located in the most deprived areas as identified in the strategic assessment

Gun crime and knife crime:

- To reduce serious violent crime when a gun or a knife (or any other sharp instrument) was involved
- To improve information sharing, especially on hospital admissions, between partners in order to build a more complete picture of serious assaults in the Borough

Prevent violent extremism:

- Prevent violent extremism strategy

**Reassurance of local communities and support to victims of crime**

Young people:

- To work with young victims and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime, including bullying

Local communities:

- To identify neighbourhoods where levels of crime and anti-social behaviour are reported as high

Most vulnerable victims:

- To target those identified as more likely to become victims of crime through well-targeted crime prevention measures

Businesses:

- To promote crime prevention amongst businesses and reassurance amongst those most worried about crime and disorder.
- To improve the level of reporting amongst businesses.

Hate crime:

- To continue to work with victims of hate crime including domestic violence.
- To improve the level of reporting.
- To improve the level of victims willing to go through court proceedings

Repeat victimisation:

- To understand better the level of repeat victimisation in the Borough.

**Offenders management and re-offending**

Substance misuse:

- Intervention amongst offenders with substance misuse problems, including drugs and alcohol

Adult offenders:

- Identification of those most at risk of re-offending
- Prolific and other Priority offenders

Young offenders:

- Early intervention to prevent young people to get into trouble
- Identification of those most at risk of re-offending
- Identification of pattern of group offending amongst young offenders
- Intervention amongst those with identified substance misuse

The strategic assessment 2008 was completed and written by the Senior Crime Analyst of Wandsworth Council.

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## Section 1 - Performance review

This section covers the latest performance achieved in Wandsworth for the main crime types. It provides the performance figures achieved during 2007/08 and during the first half of 2008/09. A summary is shown in Tables 1 and 2 and further explanations are being provided in Appendices 4 and 5. Additionally, charts have been included in Appendix 6 and show the quarterly trends for the past 3 years recorded in Wandsworth as well as in other comparative groupings.

### 1.1. Performance in 2007/08

- In 2007/08, Wandsworth CDRP agreed a target to reduce the BCS comparator crime by 7.5%. The BCS comparator crime includes the following crime types: residential burglary, personal robbery, theft of and from a motor vehicle, theft from a person, theft of a cycle, criminal damage and assaults. In fact, there was a reduction of 6.9% on the total volume of all these offences compared to the previous year.
- For most of the offences included in the BCS comparator crime, Wandsworth performed better than the entire Force or its performance was less than 5 points below the MPS performance.
- 6 of the 11 targets set on each of the components of the BCS comparators were met. There were some great reductions achieved on the volumes of personal robberies (-25.2%), thefts from a person (-17.8%) and thefts of a cycle (-17.9%). Following a very poor performance in 2006/07, the volume of residential burglaries reduced significantly this year (-11.2%).
- There was a reduction of 2.9% on the volume of wounding offences but that performance remained below the agreed target; furthermore that reduction was below the overall performance achieved across the MPS (8%). Both the volumes of theft of motor a vehicle and criminal damage offences increased locally (respectively by 8.7% and 2%) while reductions were achieved across the MPS as well as in the two comparative groupings – the family of similar boroughs and inner London.
- The overall target on sanctioned detections was failed. 19.6% of all notifiable offences in Wandsworth resulted into sanctioned detections, which was below the target agreed at 24%. There were however some successful results. The sanctioned detection rates for personal robbery (19.5%), domestic violence (42.3%), racist crime (38.4%) and homophobic crime (35.7%) were all above the set targets. Moreover, these rates all improved on the previous year. In contrast, the sanctioned detection rate for rape (24.4%) was lower than that recorded in the previous year and was below target. There were also a significant low proportion of residential burglaries that resulted into sanctioned detections (7.1%).

Table 1 – Crime reduction performance in Wandsworth compared to the MPS and other groupings, 2007/08

OFFENCES	MPS			Wandsworth			Inner London	Family
	Volume	Change on 2006/07	Target	Volume	Change on 2006/07	Target	Change on 2006/07	Change on 2006/07
<b>BCS comparator crime</b>	485,135	<b>-8.8%</b>	-5.5%	16,769	<b>-6.9%</b>	-7.5%	-8.8%	-10.5%
Residential burglary	59,837	<b>-0.2%</b>	-4%	2,340	<b>-11.2%</b>	-10%	-4.2%	-4.6%
Personal robbery	33,645	<b>-20.8%</b>	-3%	1,223	<b>-25.2%</b>	-12%	-22.1%	-26.3%
Theft of motor vehicle	33,906	<b>-9.8%</b>	-6%	1,269	<b>+8.7%</b>	-8%	-10.6%	-9.5%
Theft from motor vehicle	85,554	<b>-7.1%</b>	-5%	2,915	<b>-6.2%</b>	-4%	-3.7%	-13%
Theft person:	33,305	<b>-12.3%</b>	-5%	827	<b>-17.8%</b>	-3%	-14.8%	-15.8%
Snatch	8,588	<b>-35.4%</b>	no target	244	<b>-45%</b>	no target	-40.1%	-39.6%
Pickpockets	24,717	<b>+0.2%</b>	no target	583	<b>+3.7%</b>	no target	-3.2%	+2%
Thefts of cycles	17,183	<b>-7.9%</b>	-7%	1,114	<b>-17.9%</b>	-13%	-10.9%	-8.8%
BCS criminal damage	101,624	<b>-10%</b>	-7%	2,974	<b>+2%</b>	-9%	-7.1%	-8.1%
BCS assaults:	117,008	<b>-7.9%</b>	-6%	3,948	<b>-3.9%</b>	-5%	N/A	N/A
BCS wounding	73,045	<b>-8%</b>	-6%	2,438	<b>-2.9%</b>	-6%	-5.1%	-7.4%
BCS common assault	43,963	<b>-7.9%</b>	-5%	1,510	<b>-5.4%</b>	-4%	-10.8%	-7.1%
<b>Gun enabled crime</b>	3,328	<b>-1.4%</b>	-5%	131	<b>+26%</b>	-5%	N/A	N/A
<b>SANCTIONED DETECTIONS</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>SD rate</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>SD rate</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>SD rate</b>	<b>SD rate</b>
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>	216,214	<b>25.1%</b>	24%	5,363	<b>19.6%</b>	24%	24.8%	24.9%
Residential burglary	8,568	<b>14.3%</b>	21%	165	<b>7.1%</b>	20%	14.1%	13.5%
Personal robbery	5,139	<b>15.3%</b>	16%	239	<b>19.5%</b>	14%	14.6%	15.7%
Gun enabled crime	N/A	<b>20.3%</b>	no target	N/A	<b>21.4%</b>	no target	N/A	N/A
Domestic violence	22,598	<b>44.3%</b>	41%	688	<b>42.3%</b>	40%	41.7%	42.3%
Racist crime	3,422	<b>39.6%</b>	33%	76	<b>38.4%</b>	34%	40%	40.2%
Homophobic crime	420	<b>42.8%</b>	33%	5	<b>35.7%</b>	33%	TBC	TBC
Rape	635	<b>33.1%</b>	32%	22	<b>24.4%</b>	38%	30.9%	30.8%

**1.2 Performance in 2008/09, during the period between April and September 2008**

- In 2008/09, the crime categories against which targets have been set were modified following the introduction of the new Public Service Agreements. The BCS comparator crime has been discarded and further emphasis has been given on serious violent crime and serious acquisitive crime.
- The performance in reducing serious violence cannot be measured yet. It is indeed the first time that information is collected against this new indicator and the results for 2008/09 will be used as the baseline to measure the performance in the next year. 77 offences were recorded between April and September 2008 in Wandsworth, which represented 0.3 offences per 1000 residents. That offence rate remained lower than that recorded in the whole MPS (0.5 offences per 1000 residents). However, figures are currently under review to ensure that counting rules are compliant with the new definition. Final figures should be available during summer 2009.
- The category 'assault with injury' was also introduced for the first time this year. 1,124 offences were recorded in Wandsworth during the first half of 2008/09, which related to 4 offences per 1000 residents. The Borough's rate remained below that achieved at the MPS level (4.5 offences per 1000 residents).
- The category of serious acquisitive crime is another newly created crime category but incorporates crime types that have been recorded for years. That category includes robbery, residential burglary, theft (or taking) of a motor vehicle and theft from a motor vehicle. There were some great achievements in reducing the volume of both residential burglaries and robberies in Wandsworth (respectively by 34.3% and 25.5%). Both performances were greater than that recorded in any other comparative grouping. A reduction was also achieved on the number of thefts from motor vehicles (-8.8%), just above the target agreed at 8.7%. However, an increase of 4.7% was recorded on the volume of thefts of a motor vehicle while decreases were achieved in the comparative groupings.
- During the period between April and September 2008, the Borough under-performed in getting sanctioned detection rates on targets in most crime categories. Low sanctioned detection rates were achieved for residential burglary (7.5%), which contrasted with the great reduction in the number of offences, and for rape (17.2%). Great performances were achieved in detecting domestic violence and homophobic offences (respectively 47% and 45.5%), with sanctioned detection rates that were above target and also that were greater than that recorded in the previous year.

**Table 2 – Crime reduction performance in Wandsworth compared to the MPS and other groupings, April to September 2008**

OFFENCES	MPS			Wandsworth			Inner London	Family
	Volume	Change on 2007/08	Target	Volume	Change on 2007/08	Target	Change on 2007/08	Change on 2007/08
Most serious violence	3,523	n/a	no target	77	n/a	no target	n/a	n/a
Serious acquisitive crime	98,287	-8.1%	-4%	3,210	-18%	-4.4%	-12.8%	-11.5%
Robbery (personal and commercial)	15,751	-16.7%	-2.4%	527	-25.5%	-1%	-21.5%	-16.3%
Residential burglary	26,938	-3.1%	-4.5%	824	-34.3%	-1%	-15.3%	-7.3%
Theft of motor vehicle	15,895	-10.2%	-3.3%	619	+4.7%	-4.4%	-9.4%	-11.2%
Theft from motor vehicle	39,703	-9.4%	-3.9%	1,240	-8.8%	-8.7%	-8%	-12.3%
Gun crime			-3%			-5%		
Knife crime			-6.2%			-5.3%		
Youth violence			-6.1%			-5%		
Assault with injury	33,912	n/a	no target	1,124	n/a	no target	n/a	n/a
Total Notifiable Offences	427,631	-2.4%	no target	12,701	-9%	no target	-4.2%	-1.4%
<b>SANCTIONED DETECTIONS</b>	<b>Volume SD</b>	<b>SD rate</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Volume SD</b>	<b>SD rate</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>SD rate</b>	<b>SD rate</b>
Rape	352	27%	36.9%	10	17.2%	35%	28.3%	13.1%
Total acquisitive crime	10,584	10.8%	11.8%	288	9%	12.2%	10.9%	10.2%
Robbery	2,850	18.1%	17%	81	15.4%	17%	17.1%	17.8%
Residential burglary	3,846	14.3%	16%	62	7.5%	16%	14.2%	13%
Motor vehicle	3,888	7%	8%	145	7.8%	8%	7.4%	6.5%
Domestic violence	12359	44.2%	45.3%	386	47%	43%		
Racist offences	1763	37.3%	40.8%	47	36.4%	43%		
Homophobic offences	197	32.6%	43.8%	5	45.5%	42%		

## Section 2 – Offenders

This section presents the profiles of those involved into criminal and antisocial activities. First, the section reveals the profile of those accused of crime. In a second part, the substance misuse profile of perpetrators is explored as well as how effective we are in helping them in overcoming their habit and offending patterns. The last part of this section presents the profile of the young people who have become involved into criminal or antisocial activities.

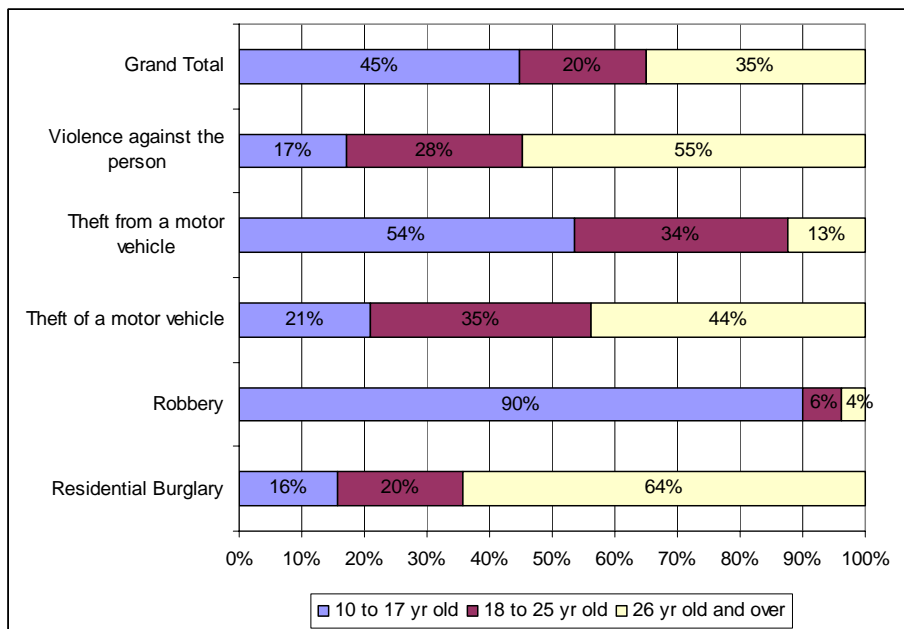
### 2.1 Perpetrators' profile

The following paragraphs present the profile of those accused of the following main crime types: violence against the person, robbery, residential burglary or motor vehicle crime. The data was extracted from the Police's Crime Information Reporting System for the period 2007/08, which permit to build the profile of those who committed offences. The dataset has however its limits. Indeed, offenders might have been responsible for a number of offences; the dataset may therefore contain duplicated information on perpetrators.

**2.1.1. Age profile.** The age profile revealed that 45% of those accused were aged between 10 and 17 years old, 20% between 18 and 25 years old and the remaining were 26 years old or over. However there were some great disparities between each type of crime. Table 3a and chart 3b below show the proportions of the perpetrators aged less than 18 years old, between 18 and 25 years old and 26 years old and over.

Table 3a and chart 3b – Age profile of those accused per crime type in 2007/08

	10 to 17 yr old	18 to 25 yr old	26 yr old and over
Residential Burglary	15.7%	19.9%	64.4%
Robbery	90.1%	6.1%	3.8%
Theft of a motor vehicle	20.8%	35.4%	43.8%
Theft from a motor vehicle	53.6%	33.9%	12.5%
Violence against the person	17.3%	28.1%	54.7%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>35.1%</b>



Most of those accused of residential burglary were aged 26 years old and over (64%). Similarly, amongst those accused of violence against the person, the majority of these perpetrators were aged 26 years old and other; the proportion however of those aged between 18 and 25 years old was greater (28%) than that recorded for burglary. For these two crime types, the proportion of young offenders was comparatively low (respectively 16% and 17%). The proportion of perpetrators aged over 25 years old was lower amongst those accused of theft of a motor vehicle as the proportion of

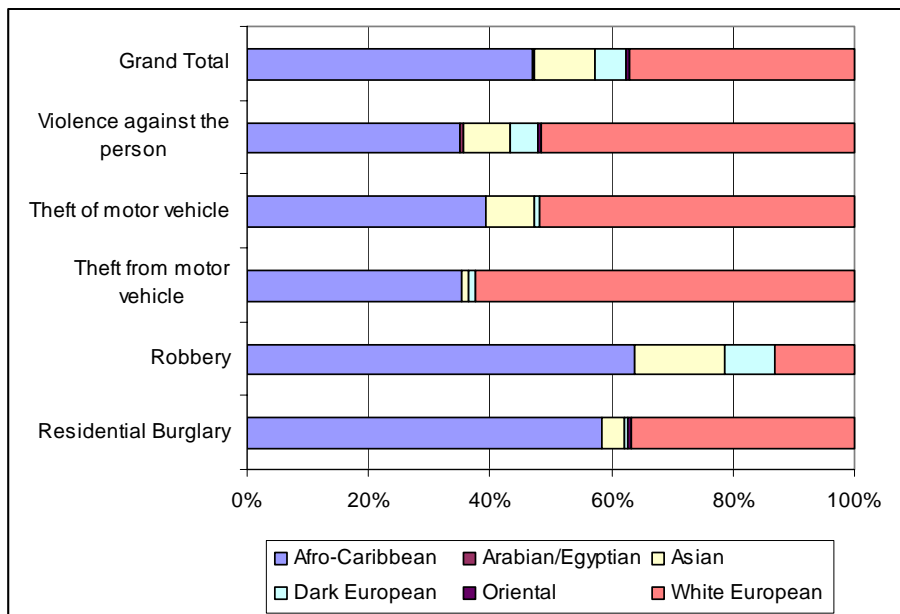
younger perpetrators was greater; 35% were between 18 and 25 years old and 21% were less than 18 years old. The percentage of young perpetrators was much larger amongst those accused of theft from a motor vehicle as 54% of the perpetrators were under 18 years old. Amongst those accused of robbery, there was an overwhelming proportion of young perpetrators (90%).

**2.1.2 Gender profile.** A vast majority of perpetrators were male (90%). The proportion of female perpetrators was however slightly greater amongst those aged over 25 years old (14%). This profile fitted most crime types, but amongst those accused of violence against the person, the proportion of female perpetrators increased to 16%. In fact, the proportion of female perpetrators was particularly large amongst the younger perpetrators of violence against the person as 22% of those aged less than 18 years old were female.

**2.1.3 Ethnicity profile.** Overall, 47% of those accused were from an African or Caribbean background, 37% were described as white European, 10% as Asian, 5% as dark European, 0.5% as Arabian or Egyptian and 0.5% as Oriental. There were however some great disparities between each crime type. The proportion of perpetrators from an African or Caribbean background was much larger amongst those accused of robbery; 64% were from that ethnicity group and in total, 87% of those accused of robbery were described as non-white. Similarly, there were a larger proportion of perpetrators from an African or Caribbean background amongst those accused of residential burglary (59%) but overall, the proportion of non-white remained to the same level to that recorded for the general profile of all those accused. In contrast to these two crime types, there were larger proportions of perpetrators described as white European amongst those accused of theft of a motor vehicle, from a motor vehicle and those accused of violence against the person (respectively 52%, 63% and 52%).

Table 4a and chart 4b – Ethnicity profile of those accused per crime type in 2007/08

	Afro-Caribbean	Arabian/Egyptian	Asian	Dark European	Oriental	White European
Residential Burglary	59%	0%	4%	1%	1%	37%
Robbery	64%	0%	15%	8%	0%	13%
Theft from motor vehicle	35%	0%	1%	1%	0%	63%
Theft of motor vehicle	39%	0%	8%	1%	0%	52%
Violence against the person	35%	1%	8%	4%	1%	52%
Grand Total	47%	0%	10%	5%	0%	37%



**2.1.4 Residence profile.** 67% of those accused lived in Wandsworth and 16% lived in an adjacent borough. 10% were from another London borough, 3% from another Police Force and 4% were within the jurisdiction of the central criminal court. This profile was similar to that revealed for each crime type at the exception of the profile of those accused of residential burglary. In fact, less than a half of those accused of residential burglary were borough residents (47%), which suggest that perpetrators of residential burglary are more likely to travel longer distance than other perpetrators.

44% of those accused offended in their ward of residence. This figure however varied for each crime type. There was a large proportion of those accused of violence against the person who offended in their ward of residence (60%); this figure could reflect the number of perpetrators arrested for domestic violence. In contrast, there were much smaller proportions of perpetrators offending in their ward of residence accused of residential burglary (37%), motor vehicle crime (36%) and robbery (24%).

#### **2.1.5. Focus on hate crime including domestic violence.**

(a) Domestic violence. The perpetrators' profile is based on those suspected of domestic violence. Suspects may have committed several offences or incidents. A vast majority of the suspects were male (84%). The age profile showed that 26% of the suspects were under 26 years old, 32% were aged between 26 and 35 years old and 27% between 35 and 45 years old; the remaining were 46 years old and above. Of those whose ethnicity was known, 51% were white European and 33% were from an African or Caribbean background; 10% were Asian, 4.3% were dark European, 1% were described as Arabic or Egyptian and another 1% as Oriental. Whatever the type of crime committed, both age and ethnicity profiles varied very little.

The majority of domestic violence incidents occurred between partners – 42% of the suspects were a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or a same sex partner of the victim – or between ex partners (34%). There were an additional proportion of incidents that occurred between different family members (21%); 8% of the suspects were the children of the victims (including children and step children), 6% were siblings (including half and step siblings) and 5% were parents of the victims (including step parents). Some suspects were otherwise related to the victims (e.g. nephew, cousin or in law relative). A small proportion of the suspects (3%) were acquainted to the victims through friendship or living in the same premises for example. Offences of violence against the person were more likely to occur between partners (50% of those suspected of violence against the person were their victims' partners) while less serious incidents were more likely to occur between ex partners (42% of those involved in less serious incidents were their victims' ex partners).

(b) Hate crime. 38 persons were accused of racist crime in 2007/08. Of those, 30 were male. The age profile showed 7 were under 18 years old (18.5%) and 13 were between 18 and 29 years old. That profile was similar to the overall profile recorded across the whole MPS. Most of those accused were described as white European (23 perpetrators) while nearly all the remaining were from an African or Caribbean background (14 perpetrators). Across the MPS, a third of those accused were from Black or other ethnic minorities, including 19% of those from an African or Caribbean background and 9% from an Asian background.

Only one person was accused of homophobic crime in 2007/08 in Wandsworth. The age profile of all those accused in the MPS revealed a peak between 18 and 29 years old (36.5%). 15% were under 18 years old; 22% were between 30 and 39 years old, 18% were between 40 and 49 years old and the remaining were 50 years old or above. A large proportion of perpetrators (59%) were described as white European; amongst the remaining 41%, 29% were from an African or Caribbean background. Overall, a vast majority of those accused across the MPS were male (79%).

**2.1.6. Focus on knife crime.** The profile of those suspected of having committed knife-related violent offences is based on information extracted for the period between January and June 2008. As victims are not always able to provide a complete description of the suspect, the profile is based on known information only. An overwhelming majority of offenders were male; the split between male and female offenders was 83% and 7%. The age profile revealed a large proportion of suspects

being between 18 and 25 years old; two thirds of the offenders were 18 years old or above while the remaining third were less than 18 years old. The ethnicity profile showed that a majority (64%) of suspects were described as being from an African or Caribbean background while 25% were described as white European. The proportion of those from an African or Caribbean background increased to 82% amongst those aged under 18 years old

In a majority of offences (60%), only one suspect was recorded. For the remaining offences, up to 8 suspects have been identified per offence. Perpetrators who offended in a group tended to be younger than those who offended alone. 37% of those who offended in a group were under 18 years old and 48% were between 18 and 25 years old compared to respectively 34% and 43% of all perpetrators. The proportion of suspects from an African or Caribbean background increased amongst those who offended in a group; 72% were from an African or Caribbean background and 18% were described as white European.

## **2.2 Substance misuse patterns**

The following paragraphs present the substance misuse pattern, including drugs and alcohol, amongst the perpetrators of crime. Information on drug misuse pattern was provided by the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT). The DAAT supplied information on the drug habits of those arrested for trigger offences but also on how successful offenders were in tackling their habits. Further information can be found in the Drugs Needs Assessment compiled by the DAAT. The Probation Service provided the information around alcohol misuse amongst convicted offenders.

**2.2.1 Drug misuse patterns.** During the 12-month period between October 2007 and September 2008, 1401 drug tests were conducted in Wandsworth of which 42.8% were positive. Most of the drug tests were carried out at Wandsworth Police Station (83%). Three offences make up 63% of all drug tests and 73% of the positive tests in Wandsworth; they are theft, possession of Class A drugs and burglary. The highest number of drug tests (587) and the highest proportion of positive tests (47%) were for people arrested for theft. There were also significant numbers of perpetrators arrested for burglary (160) and possession of specified Class A (136). However, those arrested for the latter had a much higher rate of positive tests (69.1%). Of those testing positive, 55.2% tested positive for cocaine only, 32.7% for both opiates and cocaine and 12% for opiates only.

(a) Focus on those arrested for theft, possession of Class A drugs and burglary. These three offences make up for 63% of all drug tests and 73% of the positive tests. The majority of those tested and testing positive for drug were male (86%). Significantly more, proportionally speaking, females were tested positive for drug who had been arrested for theft than those arrested for burglary or possession of Class A Drug (respectively 18%, 6% and 9.5%).

The age profile for those arrested for burglary is a youthful one with the largest proportion of clients arrested being between 18 and 24 years. However, the profile for those arrested for burglary who tested positive is different with the largest proportion of these people being aged between 35 and 44 years old; the profile of those who test positive, in other words, is much older than the profile for those arrested for burglary. The age profiles for those arrested for possession of class A drugs and theft are similar, although the exact proportions in each group differ. The largest age group is the 25-34 age group for both arrests and for positive drugs tests. Younger offenders are less likely to test positive for drugs. For all three offences there is a large drop off in the number arrested aged 18-24 and the number testing positive; with this being least pronounced amongst those arrested for possession. For all three offences the majority of both those arrested and testing positive are described as White European, and most of the rest are from an African or Caribbean background. The most significant change between arrest and those testing positive seems to be a nearly 5 points increase in the proportion of White European clients who test positive compared to all those arrested for theft. There is very little variation in the proportion of those arrested for any of the three offences that are Borough residents and those tested positive.

(b) Focus on those who failed to be taken onto DIP caseload despite being assessed for need of further intervention. This paragraph focuses on those who were assessed in 2007/08 as needing further intervention after being tested positive for drugs but who did not have a care plan drawn up and agreed. Their profile is being compared to the profile of all those who have tested positive and assessed for further intervention (referred later as the 'overall profile'). Overall the profile for those

who failed to be taken onto DIP caseload was very much alike the overall profile with a majority being male and a peak age between 25 and 34 years old. The ethnicity profile was also similar but there were comparatively a higher proportion of those from a mixed background.

As for the overall profile, theft, burglary and possession of class A drug were the three most frequent trigger offences. However, the figures suggest that those who were arrested for possession of class A drug were more likely to fail to be taken onto caseload (28% compared to 22% of the overall profile). In contrast, those who committed theft were more likely to enter the DIP caseload (33% of those who failed compared to 42% of the overall profile).

Those who failed were most likely to have cocaine recorded as their main drug while heroin is the second most common drug amongst those who failed. This differs from the overall profile in that heroin is the most common drug followed by cocaine.

Those who failed were also less likely to have any children than those in the overall profile. The proportion of those unemployed was similar between those who failed and those in the overall profile.

### **2.2.2 Alcohol misuse patterns**

Information on the pattern of alcohol misuse amongst convicted offenders was provided by the Probation Service, using data extracted from OASys on assessments completed between October 2007 and September 2008.

Out of 788 offenders assessed by Probation, 31% were found to have an alcohol problem. Furthermore, those with alcohol misuse problems were more likely to have also drug misuse problems (33% of alcohol misusers had drug misuse problems). The offence profile revealed that a large proportion of those with an alcohol misuse problem had committed offences of violence against the person (39%). This figure was greater than that recorded for all offenders. It would suggest that alcohol is a criminogenic factor for violence. Mental health issues were identified in over a half of the total offenders population (53%) but were even more common amongst those with an alcohol misuse problem (63%). Education, training and employment needs were identified for 52% of the total population; that figure was much greater for those with alcohol misuse problems (62%).

The profile of offenders with alcohol misuse problems revealed that 60% were white British. The age peaked between 31 and 40 years old (29%). A vast majority of these offenders were male (93%). There were some significant differences between the profile of those with alcohol problems and the profile for the total population. In fact, the figures indicated that offenders of white British ethnicity were more likely to have alcohol problems (43% of them with alcohol problems) than any other ethnic group (22%). Furthermore, younger offenders were less likely to have alcohol problems (27% of those aged between 18 and 30 years old had problems) than those aged between 31 and 40 years old (34% of them with alcohol problems). Male offenders were also more likely to be identified with alcohol misuse problems than female offenders (respectively 32% and 21%).

## **2.3 Young people involved into criminal and antisocial activities**

**2.3.1 School exclusions from secondary schools.** The following paragraphs present the profile of pupils that were excluded permanently from secondary schools in the Borough in 2007/08 (both mainstream and special schools). Only provisional data were provided and independent schools were not included in the analysis.

The provisional figures showed that 68 pupils were excluded permanently from secondary schools in 2007/08. That represented an increase compared with the figures recorded in the previous years (49 in 2005/06 and 53 in 2006/07). Of those excluded permanently from school, a majority were boys (72%); their proportion did not vary much from the previous year. There was a broad peak in the age profile showing that those excluded from school were more likely to be between 13 and 15 years old (81%). 53 boys were excluded permanently from school; 42 were between 13 and 15 years old including 18 that were 15 years old (peak age). Out of the 15 girls who were excluded from school, 8 were 13 years old. Overall 10 in 15 girls were 13 years old or younger.

Reasons for permanent exclusion. There were a variety of reasons for being permanently excluded from school. These are shown in table 5 below. Over the three-year period, 170 pupils were excluded

permanently from school. The most common reason for exclusion was for physical assault against another pupil (20.6%) while there was another significant proportion of pupils excluded for physical assault against an adult (12.4%). A fifth of the pupils were excluded because of persistent disruptive behaviour. Also a large proportion of exclusions were for reasons classified as 'others' (19%).

Most recently, the provisional figures for 2007/08 showed a decrease in the proportion of exclusions due to physical assaults (either on an adult or another pupil). There was however an increase in the number of sexual misconducts that led to permanent exclusions; 8 exclusions for that reason were recorded in 2007/08 (12% of all exclusions) against 1 in each of the two previous years. There were also four pupils excluded because of bullying in 2007/08 (0 in 2006/07 and 1 in 2005/06); that increase may reflect a better reporting or detection of such incidents.

Table 5 - Reason for permanent exclusion from school: Type, annual number and overall number, 2005/06 to 2007/08.

Reasons for exclusion:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08*	3-year period	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	%
Bullying	1	0	4	5	2.9%
Damage	0	0	3	3	1.8%
Drugs and Alcohol Related	1	2	1	4	2.4%
Other	9	11	13	33	19.4%
Persistent Disruptive Behaviour	9	15	10	34	20.0%
Physical Assault Against Adult	6	7	8	21	12.4%
Physical Assault Against Pupil	14	13	8	35	20.6%
Sexual Misconduct	1	1	8	10	5.9%
Theft	3	1	3	7	4.1%
Verbal Abuse/Threatening Behaviour Against Adult	0	3	5	8	4.7%
Verbal Abuse/Threatening Behaviour Against Pupil	5	0	5	10	5.9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100%</b>

*\*provisional figures*

**2.3.2 Profile of the young people who were worked with by the YOT.** This section looks at the profile of young people that were worked with by the Youth Offending Team in 2007/08. Data were extracted from YOIS.

(a) Profile. In 2007/08, there were 451 known young offenders supervised by the YOT. The split between male offenders and female offenders was 81% and 19%. The gender profile remained similar to that recorded in the previous year, as did the ethnic profile. In fact, 46% of the young offenders were described as white and 39% as black or black British. Male offenders were more likely to come from an ethnic minority group than female offenders; 56% of male offenders and 47% of female offenders were from black or other ethnic minority groups. Furthermore, the proportion of female offenders from black or other ethnic minority groups decreased from 54% in 2006/07. Similarly to that recorded in 2006/07, two thirds of the known young offenders were 15 years old and over at the time of the offence. However, the proportion of those aged 16 years old slightly increased from 21% to 24% while the proportion of those aged 15 years old and 17 years old decreased respectively from 25% to 24% and from 20% to 18%. Figures suggested that female offenders tended to be younger than male offenders; 49% of female offenders were 14 years old and below while only 30% of male offenders were from that same age group. Although male offenders tended to be older than female offenders, there was a small but significant portion of male offenders that were aged 11 years old and below; there were no female offenders of that youngest age bracket.

(b) Frequency of offending. In 2007/08, 40% of the known offenders committed more than one offence during the year. That figure remained similar to that recorded in the previous year. Offenders might have committed several offences, e.g. theft of a motor vehicle coupled with an offence of driving without a licence. Those who have offended several times appeared to have offended more frequently than those who committed several offences in the previous year. In fact, the proportion of those who committed four or more offences increased from 11% in 2006/07 to 14% in 2007/08. Furthermore, there was a significant increase in the percentage of young offenders who committed

six offences or more from 3% to 5%; these young offenders (21 in total) who committed six offences or more were responsible for 18% of all offences committed in 2007/08 by YOT clients.

(c) Type of offences. This paragraph provides a summary of the types of offences committed by young offenders during the six-month period between April and September 2008. Figures for that period are being compared with the same period in 2007. 572 offences were committed by young offenders between April and September 2008; this figure actually increased by 31% on the same period last year. The top three offences were thefts and handling offences, excluding motor vehicle thefts, drugs offences and violence against the person offences (respectively 15.2%, 14.3% and 14.2% of all offences). The overall increase could be seen across most types of offences but some crime categories contributed less to the total figure than they did in 2007. In fact, the proportion of thefts and handling offences reduced compared to the same period last year, as did the proportion of violent offences against the person. In contrast, drugs offences represented an increasing part of offences committed by young people. There were also a greater proportion of vehicle thefts of which most were thefts of a motor vehicle; that trend could be related to the increase in the proportion of motoring offences. Within the category of violence against the person, the volume of assaults decreased while the volume of common assaults increased; 35% of the violent offences against the person were assaults and 31% were common assaults. The number of public order offences also increased and represented 8% of all offences (5% in 2007). The number of robberies also increased and contributed to 13.5% of all offences, which was slightly higher than in 2007 (12.4%). However, robbery, which was the third most frequent offence in 2007 has become the fourth most frequent offence with motoring offences and behind drugs offences. There was only 6% of criminal damage offences committed by young offenders, which represented a substantial reduction on the same period last year (11.5% of all offences in 2007).

- Focus on violence against the person. Violence against the person was more likely to be committed by male young offenders (81% of offences committed by male perpetrators). 36% of the violent offences against the person were committed by black or black British male young people, 28% by white male young people and 12% by male young people from a mixed background. The age profile revealed that offences were more likely to be committed by offenders aged 14 or above and that 14 and 15 years old was the main peak age (52% of offences committed by 14 or 15 years old perpetrators) and 17 years old was the second peak age (21%).

- Focus on thefts and handling offences. Theft and handling offences were more likely to be committed by young male offenders but the proportion of female offenders was greater than that identified for violence against the person (76% of offences committed by young male offenders). The ethnic profile revealed that 34% of thefts and handling offences were committed by white male offenders, 23% by black or black British males and 17% by black or black British females. Theft and handling offences were more likely to be perpetrated by people aged 14 years old and above; 14 and 15 years old were the peak age group (57%) and there was also a significant part of offences committed by perpetrators aged 17 years old (20%).

- Focus on drug offences. There was an overwhelming majority of drug offences committed by male young offenders (98%). 52% of the drug offences were committed by black or black British male offenders and 30% by white male offenders. Most of the offences were committed by young people aged between 15 and 17 years old with a peak identified at 16 years old (38% of offences committed by 16 years olds).

(d) Residence of YOT clients. The pattern revealed through the analysis of the residence of young offenders was similar to that recorded in the previous year. There were three main areas where most of the young offenders lived. These three areas were located in the western part of the Borough – including Roehampton, West Hill, West Putney and Southfields, in the southern part of the Borough – including Earlsfield, Tooting, Graveney and Furzedown – and in the Battersea area covering St. Mary's Park, Latchmere and Queenstown. 30% of the known offenders lived in the southern area; this figure increased on the previous year from 24%, while in the western area, the proportion of known offenders reduced from 30% to 26% in 2007/08. In the Battersea area, the figure for YOT residents

varied little from 24% to 23%. The top three wards with the highest number of known young offenders were Roehampton (45 residents), Earlsfield (41) and Latchmere (40). The number of residents actually increased in Earlsfield from 26 to 41 while in the two other wards, decreases were recorded.

(e) Residence of First Time Entrants (FTE). The analysis of the addresses of those who became supervised by the YOT for the first time (First Time Entrants or FTEs) in 2007/08 revealed a pattern similar to that identified for all resident young offenders. The southern area however was larger as it also included Wandsworth Common; 35% of FTEs lived in that area at the time of their offence. That proportion rose significantly from 28% in 2006/07. The increase was mainly due to the volume of FTEs that doubled in Earlsfield, which actually became the ward with the highest number of resident FTEs (28 FTEs). In the Battersea area, the volume of FTEs also doubled in Queenstown (from 12 to 25 FTEs) but it reduced in both Latchmere and St. Mary's Park. Overall, 22% of FTEs lived in these three wards, a figure that remained stable on the previous year. The volume of FTEs decreased in most of the wards in the western area; the proportion of FTE living in that area reduced from 32% to 26% in 2007/08. There were nonetheless still a significant number of FTEs living in Roehampton (26 residents).

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## **Summary of section 2**

### Profile of offenders

- There are a large proportion of crimes committed by young people. There were however some great disparities between the different types of crimes.
- In particular, robberies are mostly committed by young perpetrators aged between 10 and 17 years old. Additionally, there was a lower but still significant percentage of thefts from a motor vehicle committed by young people.
- Other types of crimes were however more likely to be committed by older people. Residential burglaries were mostly committed by offenders aged 26 and above as were offences of violence against the person.
- A vast majority of offences were committed by male perpetrators. There was however an increasing proportion of offences committed by younger female perpetrators.
- A majority of the burglaries and of the robberies were committed by perpetrators with an African or Caribbean background. In contrast, most of the motor vehicle crimes and violence against the person were committed by persons described as white European but there were still significant percentages of perpetrators from Black and other ethnic minorities.
- Most of the offences were committed by Borough's residents. Those who committed burglaries were more likely to travel longer distance than those who committed other types of offences.

### Substance misuse amongst the offenders population

- Of those arrested for a trigger offence, at least 4 in 10 adult offenders were tested positive for drugs. Offenders were more likely to test positive for cocaine only or for both opiates and cocaine. Theft, possession of class A drugs and burglary made up the most of all drug tests and positive tests.
- Of those arrested for residential burglary, those who tested positive were more likely to be older than the overall profile for burglars with a large proportion of offenders aged between 35 and 44 years old.
- Of those arrested for possession of class A drugs or for theft, the largest age group was identified between 25 and 34 years old.
- Those who were arrested for possession of class A drugs were more likely to fail to be taken onto the Drug Intervention Programme caseload. Cocaine was the main drug used by those who failed while heroine was the second most common drug. Also, those who failed were less likely to have any children than those in the overall profile.
- About a third of the convicted offenders assessed by Probation were found to have alcohol problem. Those with alcohol misuse were more likely to have also drug misuse problems. Furthermore, those with alcohol misuse problems were more likely to have mental health issues but also education, training and employment needs compared to the total offender population.

### Young offenders

- Most of the young offenders dealt with by the Youth Offending Team were male. A majority of young offenders were from Black or other ethnic minorities although the majority of female young perpetrators were described as white. Two thirds of the offenders were aged 15 and over at the time of the offence. Male offenders tended to be older than female offenders although there were still a small but significant number of male offenders aged 11 years old and below; there were no female offender within that age bracket.
  - The number of offences committed by young people between April and September 2008 increased by 31% to 572 offences compared to the same period in the previous year. The top three offences committed by young people were thefts and handling offences, excluding motor vehicle thefts, drug offences and violence against the person offences. The proportion of drug offences significantly increased compared to the same period in 2007. There was also an increase in the number of robberies but proportionally speaking they only made up the fourth most common offence.
  - The top three wards with the highest number of known resident young offenders were Roehampton, Earlsfield and Latchmere. The number of residents actually increased in Earlsfield while it decreased in the two other wards.
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### **Identified Gaps**

- Re-offending: new indicators have been put in place to measure re-offending rates amongst the total offenders population as well amongst the prolific and priority offenders population. In the future, these indicators will provide us with a good insight into how successful the CDRP has been in reducing re-offending. Also, the data collected may help us in defining a better picture of re-offending in the Borough.
  - Offenders with mental health issues: we have currently little information on those with mental health issues and how they can integrate safely our community. Furthermore, Probation data suggested that convicted offenders tended to have mental health issues. Discussions with the Mental Health issues are to take place at the beginning of 2009 to determine what type of information would be helpful to share.
  - Violent extremism: There is no information available yet on individuals at risk of joining violent extremism. The Preventing Violent Extremism steering group is supporting a project that will focus on in-depth training for police officers and Council staff on Islam and identifying vulnerable individuals. In the future, we will need to consider what type of data could be gathered.
  - Anti-social behaviour: We have very little information on those responsible for anti-social behaviour and data sources need to be identified to extend our knowledge in that area.
  - Drugs market: Although there is an extensive knowledge on those offenders who misuse drugs, there is very little information available on those who supply drugs.
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### Section 3 – Places and times

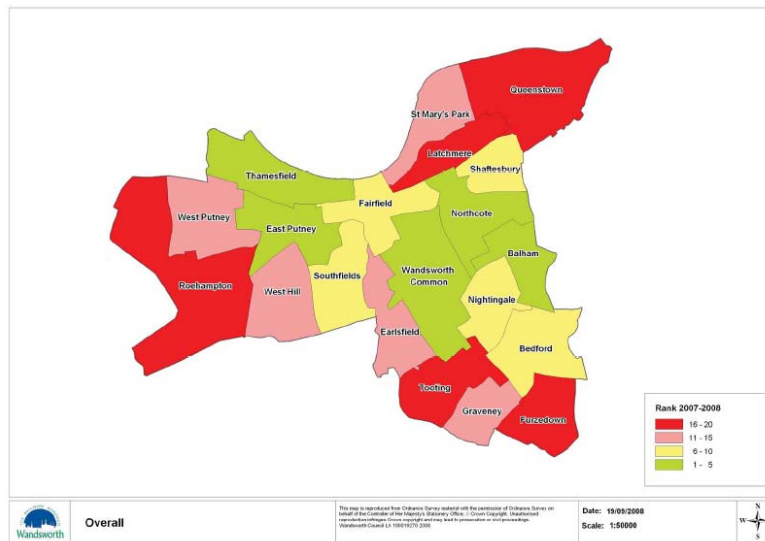
This section explores where and when crimes and incidents of anti-social behaviour are more likely to occur. The section commences with an overview of the level of deprivation in Wandsworth. The next paragraph presents the geographical distributions of the different types of crimes and is then followed by a paragraph showing the geographical patterns of the different types of anti-social behaviour. The last paragraph provides the temporal profile of the various types of crime and disorder and reveals the peak times and days.

#### 3.1 Priority areas

Priority areas are identified by the Priority Area Overview (PAO) (Paper No. 08-793). The PAO is an assessment showing the way in which relative deprivation and disadvantage is spread across the Borough. The PAO combines four different dimensions that are health, education, crime and economic. The assessment enables us to identify which areas display some high level of crime and disorder alongside some high level of deprivation.

The analysis overall identifies the wards of Latchmere, Roehampton, Queenstown and Tooting as showing significant relative deprivation across most of the dimensions of deprivation, similar to year one analysis findings. The relative positions of two wards have worsened overall by over two ranks, Furzedown, previously ranked 8th most deprived and now 5th, and Graveney, previously ranked 11th most deprived and now 7<sup>th</sup>.

Map 5 – Priority areas in Wandsworth identified in the Priority Area Overview



#### 3.2 Key hotspots for main crime types

In the following section we look at the crime hotspots during the 6-month period between April and September 2008. We examine whether there has been any change in the locations of hotspots compared to the financial year 2007/08. The crime types for which hotspots have been identified are: violence against the person, robbery, residential burglary and theft of and from a motor vehicle. Furthermore, we identified any change in volumes within each hotspot by comparing the hotspots for the period between April and September 2008 and the same period in the previous year. Ward statistics were also used.

Hotspot maps for the 6-month period between April and September 2008 and for 2007/08, comparison maps and ward statistics tables can all be seen in Appendices 7 (2007/08 maps), 8 (2008/09 maps), 9 (comparison maps) and 10 (ward statistics).

**3.2.1 Violence against the person.** The main hotspots for violence against the person remained mostly unchanged. Violence against the person is more likely to occur in town centres as clusters, although of varying intensity, were identified around all five town centres of the Borough. Tooting town

centre remained the main town centre with high level of violence against the person despite some reduction in the volumes of offences in that area. In contrast, the volumes of offences increased in Clapham Junction and Putney town centres. These increases were reflected in the ward statistics that showed that Thamesfield, where Putney town centre is located, and Northcote, where Clapham Junction is situated, recorded the two highest increases between April and September compared to the same period in the previous year.

Some clusters for violence against the person were also identified around the housing estates, especially in the Battersea area. In 2007/08, high levels of domestic violence were revealed in that area so it is most probably that a significant proportion of the offences within these clusters were actually domestic violence, although the exact percentage remained undetermined.

- (a) Knife-related crime. The geographical distribution of knife-related violent offences was very much similar to that described above for violence against the person. Between January and June 2008, two main hotspots were revealed; one in the Tooting area and one in Latchmere ward.
- (b) Domestic violence. In 2007/08, the geographical pattern identified remained similar to that recorded the year before. There was a high concentration of crimes in the Battersea area, especially around some housing estates.

**3.2.2 Robbery.** The overall geographical distribution of robberies remained mostly unchanged, despite reductions achieved across most wards, and was very much similar to that recorded for violence against the person. Clusters were located around all five town centres and some clusters of lesser intensity were also revealed in the Battersea area. Tooting town centre remained the main hotspot for robbery.

**3.2.3 Residential burglary.** The geographical profile revealed some clusters in the southeast of the Borough and some clusters spread on the northern half of the Borough. This overall pattern did not change much but some hotspots became more intense. The intensity of the hotspots revealed in both Thamesfield and Furzedown increased. In fact, increases in the volume of offences were recorded in these two wards while reductions were achieved in most wards. Furthermore, both wards became the top two contributors to the Borough's figure. High levels of offences remained in Nightingale, Balham and Bedford but significant reductions were achieved in each of these wards. There was a high level of burglaries targeted at multi-occupied premises in these three wards as well as in Thamesfield. In Balham, Nightingale and Bedford, about 18% of the households targeted were located within multi-occupied premises and in Thamesfield, that percentage increased to 27%. However in Furzedown, only a small minority of multi-occupied premises were targeted.

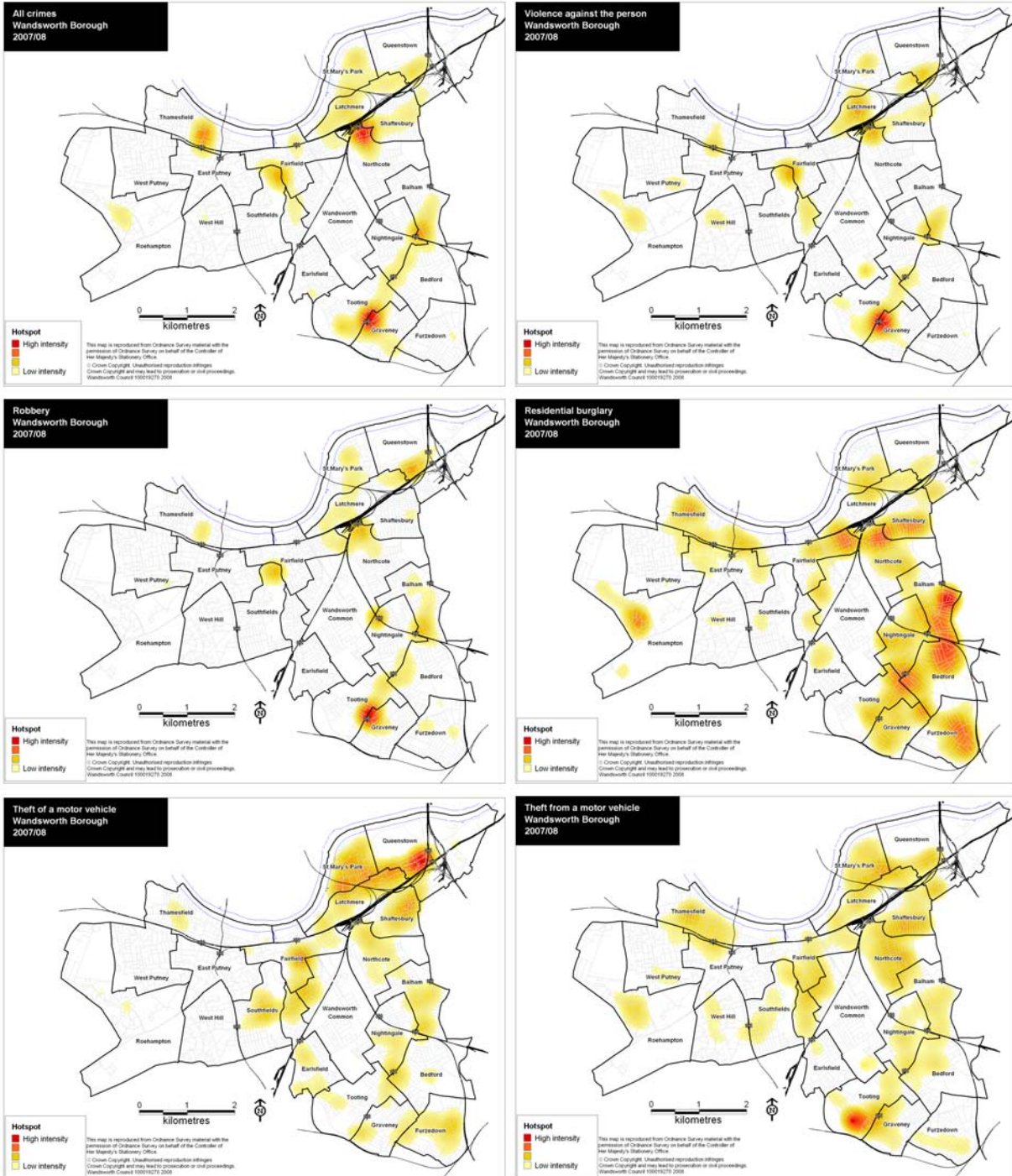
**3.2.4 Theft of a motor vehicle.** The Battersea area, comprising here St. Mary's Park, Queenstown, Latchmere and Shaftesbury, remained the main area of concern for thefts of motor vehicles as intense hotspots were revealed in that area. However, there were some significant reductions achieved in both Latchmere and Queenstown. Other clusters albeit less intense were identified along Garratt Lane and in Putney, especially in Thamesfield. Geographical profiles were also performed on offences that occurred between 9am and 7pm and between 7pm and 9am. The Battersea area was revealed as the main area of concern during both daytime and nighttime.

**3.2.5 Theft from a motor vehicle.** Offences were widely distributed across the Borough with the main clusters identified in the northern and eastern parts of the Borough. The main hotspots were identified in the Battersea area, Thamesfield and at the bottom of Fairfield, overlapping both Wandsworth Common and Earlsfield. Another hotspot was revealed in Bedford. Increases within each of these hotspots were recorded. St. George's Hospital, which had been a recurrent hotspot over the years, was not revealed as a major hotspot for that period. There were some differences in the geographical pattern recorded during the day (9am to 7pm) and that recorded at night (7pm to 9am). Low levels of clustering were actually recorded at night in the

Tooting area at the exception of one cluster in Bedford. A relatively intense hotspot was found in Roehampton during the daytime but was rather faint at night.

**Maps 6 – Geographical distribution of crimes during the period between April and September 2008**

(from right to left, top to bottom: all major crimes, violence against the person, robbery, residential burglary, theft of a motor vehicle and theft from a motor vehicle)



### 3.3 Key hotspots for anti-social behaviour

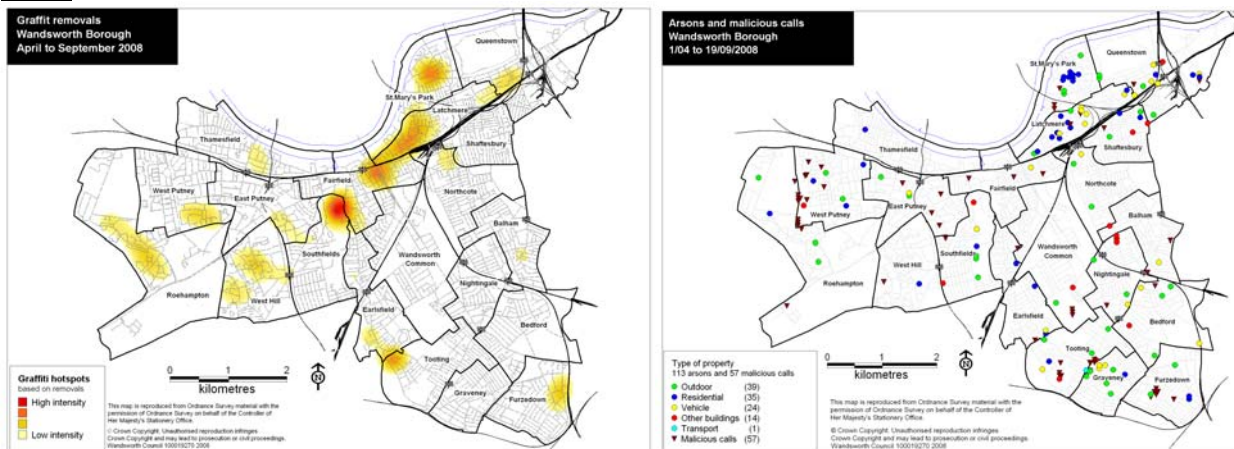
This section explores the locations across the Borough that most suffered from anti-social behaviour. There are many types of anti-social behaviour but only a few datasets could be collected that have geographical information attached to them. All maps shown can also be seen enlarged in Appendix 11.

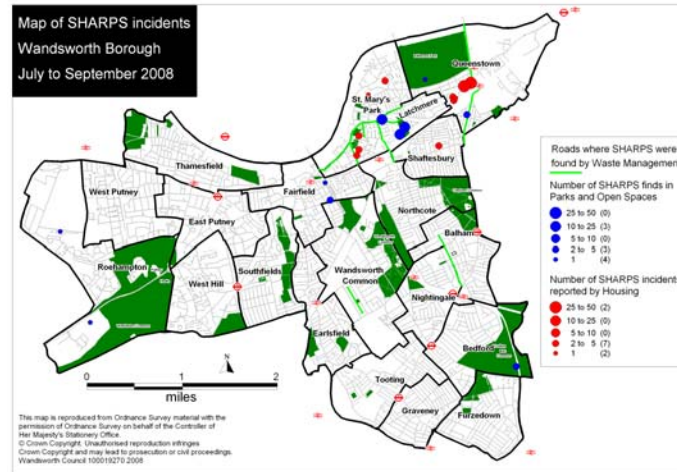
**3.3.1 Graffiti.** The hotspot map for graffiti removals reveals the locations where there were a high number of reports. Housing estate managers are more likely to be aware of the graffiti removal service and therefore to report acts of graffiti. This explains partly the presence of intense hotspots around housing estates. These intense hotspots were identified in the following areas: Arndale estate, SW18 (Southfields), the area located between Wynter Street and Falcon Road, SW11 (Latchmere), the Surrey Lane estate, SW11 (St. Mary's Park) and neighbouring estates, the Alton estate, SW15 (Roehampton) and the Hazelhurst estate and surrounding area, SW17 (Tooting). There were also some other types of locations identified as hotspots for graffiti, especially in Fairfield as large volumes of graffiti were removed from Wandsworth Bridge roundabout, Bramford road playground and the Trinity road footbridge.

**3.3.2 Deliberate fires.** Arsons, or deliberate fires, were mainly clustered in the Battersea area. A majority of arsons were secondary fires and mostly targeted at refuse containers and loose refuse. A hotspot was identified in St. Mary's Park that resulted from a number of secondary fires occurring during two different nights in July 2008. Similarly, in 2007, there was a spark of fires in that area with significantly higher volumes of incidents in July and October. Although the level of fires in that area has reduced considerably since 2007, it still remains a concern. Furthermore, in the Battersea area, there was a concentration of arsons to vehicles, which coincided with the presences of hotspots for motor vehicle crimes in that area.

**3.3.3 Sharps incidents.** The gathering of information relating to the collection of sharps or other drugs related debris has improved greatly in the past few months with the introduction of new recording material. In the 3-month period between July and September 2008, there were some large volumes of sharps collected in the Battersea area in parks and open spaces, housing estates as well as roads. There was however greater information gathered from the teams working in that area and it is therefore unknown to what extent the Battersea area can be identified as a hotspot on the Borough scale for drugs related litter.

Maps 7 – Geographical distribution of – from right to left, top to bottom – graffiti removals (April to September 2008), deliberate fires (April to September 2008) and sharps collection (July to September 2008)





**3.3.4 Street cleaning.** There was no data on street cleaning that we could collect for this exercise. There are nonetheless some ward indicators available that show the level of complaints relating to street cleaning but they offer very limited information. The top 3 wards with the highest contribution to the Borough's figure were: Northcote (181 complaints), Shaftesbury (162 complaints) and Furzedown (150 complaints). The high level of street cleaning complaints in Northcote could be related to the presence of a busy town centre. It remains unclear which exact location each complaint was referring to whether it was a residential or a commercial area.

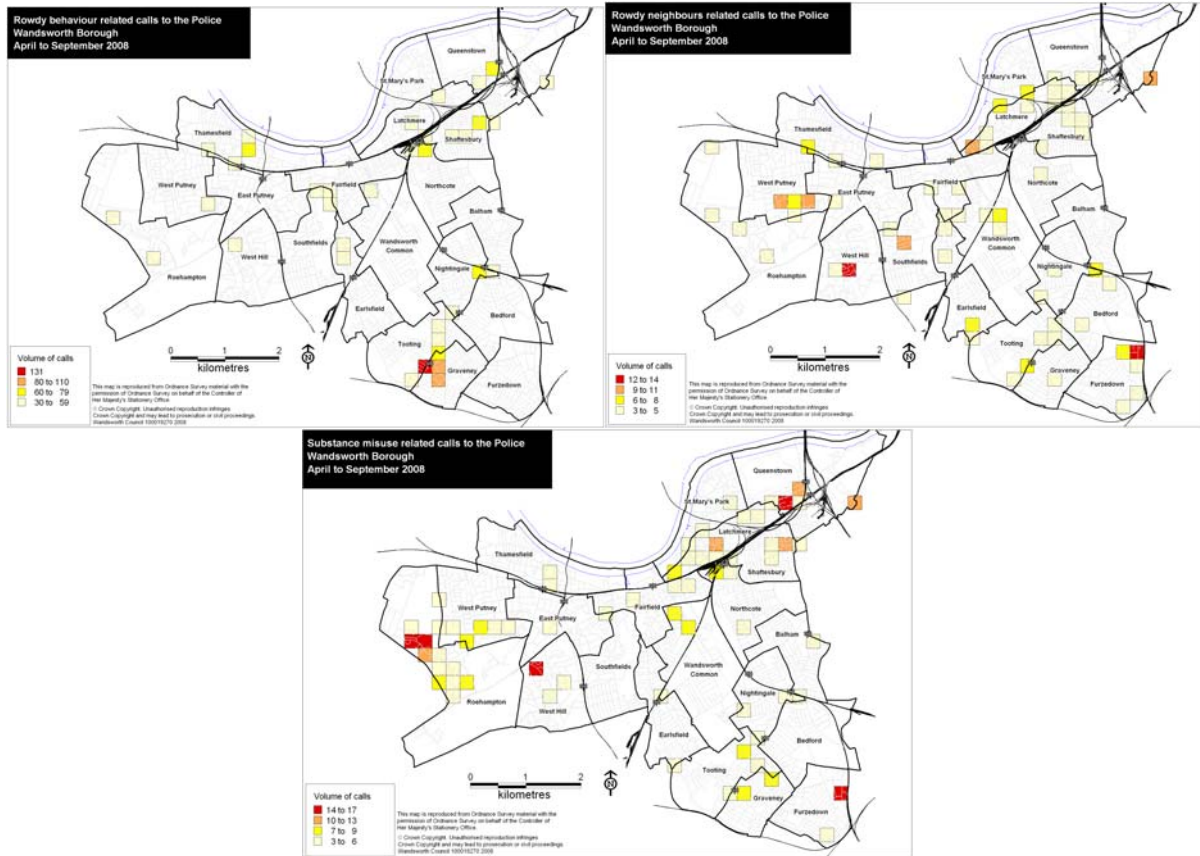
### 3.3.5 Calls to the Police

**(a) Rowdy behaviour.** The geographical pattern for rowdy behaviour as reported by the public to the Police does not vary greatly through the years. The main hotspot identified for rowdy behaviour has been identified in Tooting town centre while a secondary hotspot has been found in Clapham Junction.

**(b) Substance misuse.** Substance misuse related calls took place mostly in the areas of housing estates although there was also some evidence of smaller clusters around town centres. There was an intense and large hotspot around the Alton estate in Roehampton. There was another large hotspot also identified that spread across Latchmere and cover the Doddington estates in Queenstown.

**(c) Rowdy neighbours.** The geographical distribution for calls relating to rowdy neighbours was rather sporadic. Incidents tended to cluster around some housing estates, including the Ashburton estate, SW15 (West Putney) and the estates along Aldrington Road, SW16 (Furzedown). There were also a number of clusters in the Battersea area in Latchmere, Queenstown and Shaftesbury.

Maps 8 – Calls to the Police, April to September 2008 (from right to left, top to bottom: rowdy behaviour, rowdy neighbours and substance misuse)



**3.3.6 Calls to the London Ambulance service (LAS).** The information from the London Ambulance Service was provided on a super output area level; the exact location of every incident dealt with remained unknown. A total of 4207 calls relating to crime and disorder were recorded in 2007/08. Calls were classified following four categories – violent crime (1452 calls – 34.5%), drunken behaviour (1179 calls – 28%), mental health incidents (987 calls – 23.5%) and drug related behaviour (589 calls – 14%). Three super output areas were identified with high volumes of calls, for all or most types of call, in the following wards: West Putney, Fairfield and Tooting. It is very much likely that the high volumes of calls result mostly from the presence of organisations that frequently call the ambulance service; these organisations are, respectively, the Queen Mary’s Hospital, Wandsworth Police station and St. George’s Hospital.

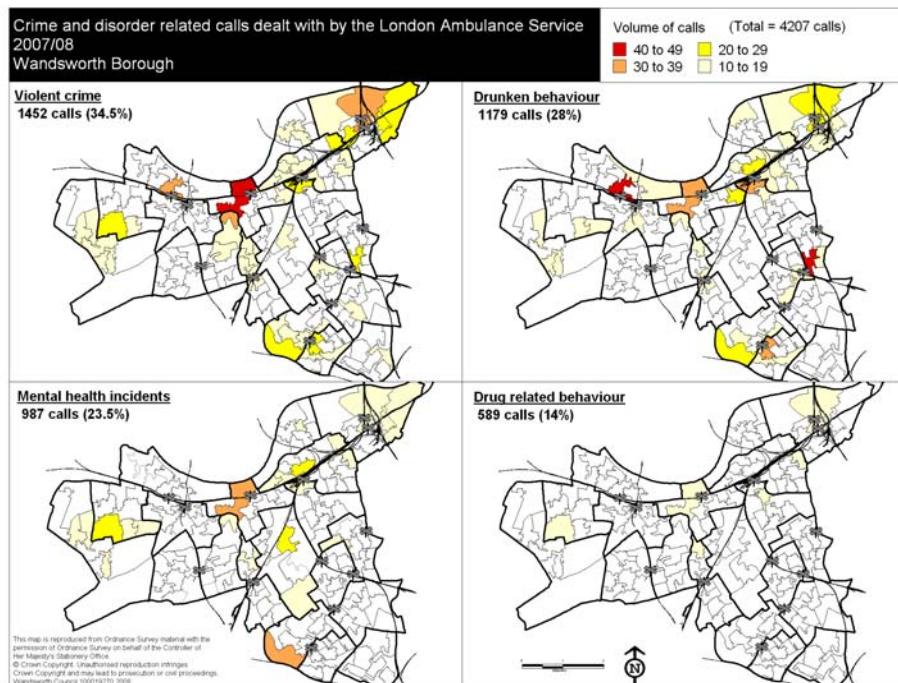
**(a) Violent crime.** There were high volumes of calls relating to violent crime around each of the five main town centres – Putney, Wandsworth, Clapham Junction, Tooting and Balham. There were further high volume areas identified in Queenstown (overlapping the north end of Latchmere) including the housing estates, both train stations and Queenstown road, SW11).

**(b) Drunken behaviour.** Incidents mostly occurred around town centres, especially Putney and Balham town centres that both stood out with higher volumes of calls. Tooting and Clapham Junction town centres also showed some high levels of calls. Near Clapham Junction, relatively high levels of calls were also identified alongside St. John’s Hill, SW11 (Fairfield) and around Falcon Road, SW11 (Latchmere). An area in Queenstown, including both train stations also showed some high levels of calls.

(c) Mental health incidents. The four main areas identified with high volumes of calls relating to mental health incidents include Queen Mary's Hospital, Wandsworth Police Station, St. George's Hospital and also H.M. Prison Wandsworth. It is very much likely that most of the calls have been generated from these four locations. A further area including Falcon Road, SW11 in Latchmere was also identified with some high level of calls; this area was also identified with high volumes of drunken behaviour related calls.

(d) Drug related behaviour. There was a much lower number of drugs related calls dealt with by the Ambulance Service. Calls were more frequent in the areas that covered Queen Mary's Hospital, Wandsworth Police station and St. George's Hospital. Overall, the geographical distribution was more sporadic than that revealed for other types of calls. Relatively high levels of calls were identified in Roehampton and in Battersea, especially in the area including both Battersea Road and Queenstown train stations. Some high volumes of calls were found around Wandsworth town centre, Northcote road, SW11 (Northcote) and in Shaftesbury in the area between Lavender Hill and the railway.

Maps 9 – Geographical distribution per super output areas of calls to the London Ambulance Service, 2007/08



### 3.4 Key periods

This section looks at the time periods when crimes and disorder incidents are more likely to occur.. The time charts are displayed in Appendix 12.

**3.4.1 Main crime types.** The time profiles were completed using the aoristic method, which is used when the exact time of the offence remains unknown. The profiles showed there was no major change over the past years in the time patterns. Each type of crime presented a different time profile, apart from robbery and violence against the person which both shared similar peak times. In fact, the frequency of robberies peaked in the afternoon between 3 and 5pm. Offences also remained frequent in the evening until midnight. The number of violence against the person offences peaked similarly during the afternoon and again in the evening. However, there were some differences in the amplitude of the peaks. The main peak for robberies was in the afternoon while the main peak for violence against the person was identified in the evening.

The time profile for residential burglary revealed a broad peak in the afternoon that reached its highest between 2 and 5pm. Motor vehicle crimes, both theft of and from a motor vehicle, are more frequent at night as vehicles are left unattended for a long period of time. There are however some variations as some locations, particularly St. George's car park, are more likely to be targeted during day time when more people visit these locations.

**3.4.2 Calls to emergency services.** People are more likely to call the Police reporting rowdy behaviour in the evening with a peak identified between 7 and 10pm. Later in the evening, there were further peaks identified for calls to the Ambulance Service relating to violent crimes (8pm to 3am) and relating to drunken behaviour (8pm to 1am). Substance misuse related calls to the Police increased in the evening with a peak found between 6 and 8pm while a peak for drug related calls to the Ambulance Service was revealed between 8 and 10pm.

There was also a sharp peak identified for calls relating to mental health incidents dealt with by the Ambulance Service in the evening (8 to 9pm) but the main peak was actually in the afternoon covering a broader period (2 to 5pm). However on weekends, calls only peaked in the evening. Calls relating to rowdy neighbours became more frequent in the evening as well, as they peaked between 8pm and 1am.

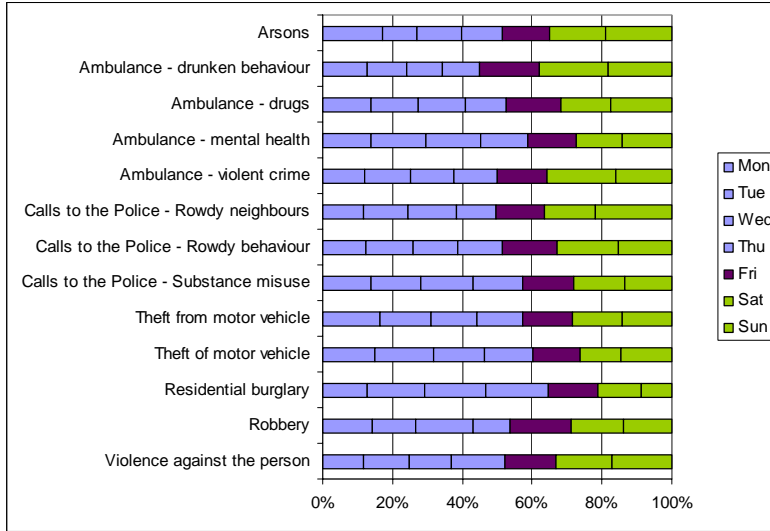
The Fire Brigade got called frequently to deal with deliberate fires in the afternoon and through the night; there was a series of peaks identified from 3pm to 2am.

**3.4.3 Peak days of the week.** Peak days for each type of crime and disorder have been compared to each other. There were three distinct patterns that could be identified for peak days; some incidents were more likely to occur on weekdays, some incidents were more frequent towards the end of the week and for some, no specific day pattern could be identified.

In this latter category, the temporal analysis showed that motor vehicle crimes remained frequent throughout the week, from Monday to Sunday. It has been shown in previous reports that there were however some geographical variations; for example, St' George's Hospital car park is more likely to be targeted on weekdays. Calls to the Ambulance service relating to mental health incidents also remained frequent through the week as well as calls to the Police regarding substance misuse. Residential burglaries were more likely to increase on weekdays. The number of robberies increased also on weekdays with a peak on Friday.

Violence against the person became more frequent during the weekend; that coincided with the peak in the number of calls relating to violent crimes to the Ambulance Service. The number of calls to the Police relating to rowdy behaviour also increased during the weekend as for the number of calls to the Ambulance service relating to drunken behaviour. Although calls to the Police relating to substance misuse remained frequent through the week, it was found that the Ambulance service received an increasing number of calls relating to drugs between Friday and Sunday. Further types of incidents were also more likely to occur during the weekend. Arsons became more frequent on Saturday and Sunday and reports of rowdy neighbours peaked on Sunday.

Chart 10 – Peak days for each type of crime or disorder



### Summary of section 3

- Town centres were revealed as hotspots for many types of crimes but also disorders. Violence against the person is more likely to occur within town centres. Furthermore, the London Ambulance Service dealt with violent crimes mostly around town centres. Other associated types of disorder have also been revealed as clusters around the Borough's town centres: rowdy behaviour as reported to the Police and drunken behaviour as dealt with by the London Ambulance Service. All these types of crimes and disorder peaked mostly in the evening.
  - Robbery was also identified as a crime more likely to occur around town centres. Robberies were however more likely to occur in the afternoon (peak identified between 3pm and 5pm).
  - In areas of high level of deprivation where housing is also denser as a result of the concentration of housing estates, there were some intense hotspots for specific types of crime as well as disorder. The Battersea area was revealed as having high occurrences of crime and disorder.
  - Some hotspots of motor vehicle crimes were revealed in the Battersea area around some housing estates. Furthermore, arsons on motor vehicles were more likely to occur in that same area.
  - Secondary hotspots of violent crimes, including both violence against the person and robberies, were also revealed in the Battersea area. The London Ambulance Service also dealt with a number of calls related to drunken behaviour and mental health incidents around Falcon Road, SW11 (Latchmere).
  - Substance misuse related crimes and incidents also clustered in the Battersea area as revealed using datasets of calls to the Police and information from the London Ambulance Service. Additionally, there were some significant volumes of sharps collected from that area. There was a further intense hotspot on the Alton estate, SW15, located in Roehampton.
  - Other types of incident tended to cluster around housing estates. Graffiti removals were more likely to occur around housing estates. However, estate managers are more likely to request graffiti removals. There were also clusters of calls related to rowdy neighbours around some of the housing estates.
  - The geographical pattern for residential burglary was very much different as clusters were located in the southeast with additional clusters in the northern half of the Borough. In the Balham area as well as in Thamesfield, there was a significant proportion of multi-occupied premises targeted by perpetrators while in Furzedown, only a minority of multi-occupied premises were burgled.
- 

### Identified Gaps

- Missing disorder datasets: There was no information collected on fly-tipping and abandoned vehicles. Data from the Council's emergency helpline were not collected neither; in the past, information from that source did not include enough geographical information to enable a meaningful geographical analysis. Further sources of data on anti-social behaviour need to be identified.
  - Perceptions of the public: Geographical information on where people most worry about crime was not collected. This information could be obtained through the KIN surveys completed by the Safer Neighbourhoods Teams. That information has been included in the Police strategic assessment.
  - Residence of offenders: Information on where offenders live have actually been included in the section 2 – Offenders.
-

## Section 4 – Victims and targets

### 4.1 Victims' profile

This section looks at the profile of the victims of crimes, including violence against the person, robbery, residential burglary and motor vehicle crime, committed in 2007/08. The information was extracted from the Police's Crime Information Report System. There were 11836 crime reports extracted and 13751 victims identified for the last financial year.

**4.1.1 Gender and age profile.** The split between male and female victims was 57% and 43%. The age profile revealed a peak age group between 26 and 35 years old (35% of all victims) and overall, nearly three quarters of all victims were aged between 18 and 45 years old. The age profile of female victims and that of male victims were similar. There were however some significant variations between the age profiles of the victims for each crime type.

Apart from robbery, the age profile of the victims of acquisitive crime (residential burglary, motor vehicle crime) is very much similar to that for all victims with a peak age group identified between 26 and 35 years old. 45% of the victims of residential burglary belonged to that age group, as for 38% of the victims of theft from a motor vehicle and 41% of the victims of theft of a motor vehicle. Those aged between 26 and 35 years old may be more vulnerable to acquisitive as they might be less aware of how to increase the safety of their properties (home or motor vehicle) but also as they might be less disposed to invest into security devices than those from older age groups.

Amongst the victims of residential burglary there was a small but larger than average proportion of victims aged 66 and over. That could reflect those of that age group that were victim of distraction burglary although the data extracted did not provide enough details to support that statement.

The age profile of victims of violence against the person was very much different to that described above. In fact, there was a broad peak age group identified between 18 and 25 years old; 22% of the victims were between 18 and 25 years old, 28% between 26 and 35 years old and 22% between 36 and 45 years old. Furthermore, there were a significant proportion of young victims, aged less than 18 years old (13%).

Young persons were more likely to be victims of robbery; 38% of the victims of robbery were indeed aged less than 18 years old. Further information on school age victims of robbery is provided later in this section.

Table 11 – Age profiles of those who reported being a victim of crime to the Police during 2007/08

Age group	10 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	56 to 65	66 and over	Total volume
Residential burglary	1%	20%	45%	16%	7%	5%	6%	3327
Robbery	38%	23%	21%	9%	5%	2%	1%	1406
Theft from a motor vehicle	0%	12%	38%	25%	13%	7%	4%	2815
theft/taking of a motor vehicle	2%	12%	41%	23%	12%	8%	3%	1192
Violence against the person	13%	22%	28%	22%	10%	3%	2%	4880
All victims	9%	19%	35%	20%	10%	5%	3%	13620

**4.1.2 Ethnicity profile.** The ethnicity profile revealed that 68% of the victims were described as white European, 16% were from an African or Caribbean background and 10% from an Asian background. The remaining 6% were described as dark European, oriental, Arabian or Egyptian. The proportion of victims from Black or other ethnic minorities was however greater amongst those who were victim of violence against the person. In fact, only 55% were described as white European while 26% were from an African or Caribbean background and 13% were Asian. Similarly, there was also a greater than average proportion of victims from Black and other ethnic minorities amongst those victims of robbery (34%).

Table 12 – Ethnicity profile of those who reported being a victim of crime to the Police during 2007/08

Ethnicity profile	African or Caribbean	Arabian or Egyptian	Asian	Dark European	Oriental	White European	Total volume
Residential burglary	6%	0%	4%	4%	1%	85%	3000
Robbery	12%	1%	15%	5%	2%	66%	1388
Theft from a motor vehicle	9%	1%	11%	3%	1%	75%	1593
theft/taking of a motor vehicle	13%	0%	7%	5%	1%	74%	744
Violence against the person	26%	1%	13%	4%	1%	55%	4720
All victims	16%	1%	10%	4%	1%	68%	11445

**4.1.3 Focus on school age robbery.** Information on 398 victims was extracted for the period between April 2007 and March 2008. Victims that were aged between 10 and 16 years old when the suspect was aged between 10 and 17 years old were selected. A total of 321 robberies were accounted for, revealing that some persons might have been victims of robbery alongside other persons.

A vast majority of victims were male (79% male victims and 21% female victims). The age profile showed that nearly two thirds of the young victims were 14 years old and over with a peak identified at 16 year old: 19% were aged 14 years old, 21% aged 15 years old and 24% aged 16 years old. There were however some variations between female and male victims. Female victims tended to be younger than male victims; the age of female victims peaked at 14 years old (24%) while the age of male victims peaked at 16 years old (25%). The ethnicity profile revealed a majority of victims described as white European (74%); 15% were from an African or Caribbean background, 7% were Asian, 3% were described as Dark European and 1% as oriental. The proportion of victims from Black or other ethnic minorities was greater amongst male victims (28%) than amongst female victims (19%). Two thirds of the young victims were Borough residents and a quarter of them were living in one of the adjacent boroughs. Young victims were mostly targeted in the afternoon with a peak between 3pm and 4pm and the frequency of these offences remained high until 7pm.

**4.1.4 Focus on hate crime**

(a) Domestic violence. The victims' profile is based on those who have reported domestic violence incidents to the Police. Some may have been repeat victims. In 2007/08, the split between male and female victims was 24% and 76%. The proportion of female victims increased to 79% amongst those who were victims of violent crimes (violence against the person, robberies and sexual offences). The age profile revealed a broad peak between the ages of 18 and 45 years old – 27% of the victims were aged between 18 and 25 years old, 30% between 26 and 35 years old and 24% between 36 and 45 years old. 2% of the victims were under 18 years old while the remaining were over 45 years old. A majority (57%) of victims were described as white European but a significant proportion (28%) of victims were from an African or Caribbean background. The ethnicity profile varied very little from one crime type to another. A substantial proportion of victims were not injured at all (68%) however that proportion reduced as the seriousness of the offence increased. In fact, only 39% of the victims of violent crimes (including also sexual offences and robberies) were not injured while 5% received only threats; 56% of the victims were injured (minor to serious injuries). Of those victims of Grievous Bodily Harm (18 victims), 11 victims were seriously injured including 6 who sustained cut, puncture or stab wounds.

Vulnerable households. A closer look was paid to repeat addresses where crimes and incidents flagged as domestic violence had been reported to the Police during 2007/08. To identify repeat addresses, incomplete postcodes were first discarded and full postcodes were analysed. A list of full postcodes that were repeated several times was identified and then used to reveal repeat addresses.

A total of 1183 addresses that were repeated at least twice were found; out of these addresses, 23 were repeated at least six times during the 12-month period. Although the volume of addresses repeated at least six times was comparatively low, the volume of incidents that occurred at these addresses was significant. In fact, a total of 180 incidents were recorded at these addresses, which represented 6% of all occurrences recorded. 40% of these incidents were notifiable offences; there were 30 Aggravated Bodily Harm offences, 17 common assaults, 3 harassments, 12 offences of criminal damages and 10 other notifiable offences. Most of the 23 addresses were located within the identified hotspots. This exercise only looked at the addresses and did not look at victims and perpetrators. It is therefore not a measure of repeat victimisation but it is an indicator of vulnerable households. Indeed it remained unclear whether each incident involved the same people each time. For example, where six incidents have been recorded, those involved could have been different household members each time; on the other hand it could also mean that the same victim has repeatedly suffered from domestic abuse from the same perpetrator each time.

(b) Racist and homophobic crime. 202 victims of racist crimes were recorded in Wandsworth in 2007/08. A majority of them were male (65.5%). There was a large proportion (83%) of victims aged between 18 and 49 years old with a peak identified between 30 and 39 years old (36%). Of those whose ethnicity was known, 40% were from an African or Caribbean background while another large proportion of victims from an Asian background (36%) was also revealed. Overall, 81% of the victims were non-white. Both age profile and ethnicity profile was similar to that recorded in the previous year. The proportion of male victims however increased from 57% in 2006/07 to 65% the following year. The 2007/08 figure actually was similar to that noted two years before.

Furthermore, 16 victims of homophobic crime were recorded in Wandsworth during that same year. Of those, 11 were male. All victims were 18 years old and above. 13 were described as white European and 3 as Dark European.

## **4.2 Most targeted properties**

**4.2.1 Type of vehicles stolen.** 44% of the stolen vehicles of which the type was known were described as 2-wheeled. That proportion increased from 37% recorded the previous year. 39% were recorded as motorcycles, 31% as scooter and 30% as mopeds. Of those of which the exact location of the offence was recorded, the analysis revealed that thefts of 2-wheeled vehicles were more likely to occur in the Battersea area (Queenstown, St. Mary's Park, Latchmere, Shaftesbury and Northcote wards); in this sector, 54% of the stolen vehicles were in fact 2-wheeled vehicles.

**4.2.2 Type of property stolen from a vehicle.** There were a variety of properties stolen from motor vehicles. The five most frequent stolen items were audio equipment (9.9%), vehicle satellite navigation system (8.5%), credit, cash, cheque or card (6%), British currency (5.8%) and other parts of motor vehicles (4.1%). The top list remained similar to the one found in 2006/07. The most noticeable difference nonetheless was the continuous increase in the proportion of satellite navigation systems being stolen; their proportion increased from 6.5% in 2006/07 and from only 2% in 2005/06 in parallel with their rising popularity and availability.

**4.2.3 Types of properties targeted by deliberate fires.** In 2007/08, there were 239 deliberate fires dealt with by the London Fire Brigade. 87 of these arsons occurred at an outdoor location (increase of 18% compared to the previous year), 65 occurred at residential premises (decrease of 60%) while 36 occurred at non-residential buildings (decrease of 15%). There was a concerning increase in the number of arsons on motor vehicle; 48 arsons on motor vehicle were dealt with, which was an increase of 143.3% compared to the previous year. Further to these incidents, 2 arsons were on transport property and 1 was on property of unknown type. Overall, nearly a half of the deliberate fires were on loose refuse or refuse containers.

**4.3 Most targeted businesses**

Offence reports where businesses were recorded as victims were extracted for the year 2007/08. The following offence types were selected: commercial robbery, thefts from shops, burglary and criminal damage in non-residential buildings. Businesses were classified by type according to the best of our knowledge and some businesses could not unfortunately be identified. The statistics below revealed the most likely non-residential targets but also provide indications of the types of businesses more likely to report crimes to the Police. Indeed, it is believed that a significant proportion of crimes go unreported to the Police; the Business Survey 2008, mentioned later in this section, has showed that one third of the businesses that had experienced crime did not report it to the Police.

1638 reports were extracted of which 55% were thefts from a shop, 26% were burglaries, 12% were criminal damage offences and 7% were robberies. Of the businesses that could be categorised, 22% were supermarkets and 17% were clothes or shoes shops. In fact, supermarkets and clothes or shoes shops were more likely to report shoplifting than any other type of offence; 35% of thefts were reported by supermarkets and 28% by clothes or shoes shops.

For the other types of crime, however, the list of the most vulnerable businesses identified varied. Restaurants or food outlets (22%) and convenience store or newsagents (14%) were the two most likely targets for robbery. Other frequent targets were bookmakers (9%) and security companies (8%). The latter may represent victims of cash-in-transit crimes.

Criminal damage and burglary were most likely to be experienced by non-retail businesses. Council offices were identified as those most likely to report offences of criminal damage (12%). Education establishments, including schools, nurseries and colleges, were also vulnerable targets (9.5%). Other targets were restaurant or food outlets (7%) and bars or public houses (9%).

Schools were also vulnerable to burglary (13%) as well as restaurant and food outlets (8%). There were also a larger proportion of businesses believed to be office based that were burgled (14%).

Table 13 – Type of businesses that were victims of crime during 2007/08

Type of business	Supermarkets	Convenience stores / newsagents	restaurant or food outlets	bars / public houses	School / nursery / college	Council offices
Theft from a shop	35%	28%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Robbery	5%	5%	22%	0%	0%	0%
Burglary	2%	2%	8%	9%	13%	2%
Criminal damage	3%	1%	7%	5%	9%	12%

**4.4 Public experience and perceptions**

**4.4.1 Public Attitude Survey.** The following section looks at the public perception of crime and disorder in the Borough and their satisfaction in the way their area is policed. The section is based on the Public Attitude Survey conducted by the MPS. The statistics quoted cover the period between July 2007 and June 2008.

(a) Anti-social behaviour. Between July 2007 and June 2008, there was a vast majority of respondents who felt that the level of anti-social behaviour had got better (8%) or remained the same (73%). There were still a significant proportion of those who felt that it has got worse (19%) but that figure was much lower than that recorded across the MPS (35%).

There were an increasing proportion (74%) of respondents who claimed that people using or dealing drugs in the local area was a big or fairly big problem. There were also an increasing percentage (64%) of respondents who said that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was very much or fairly much of a problem in the Borough. These two figures were much greater than that recorded in the entire MPS (respectively 33% and 30%). In comparison, respondents were less worried about other types of disorder. The level of respondents who felt that teenagers hanging around were a problem in the Borough was lower than that recorded in the MPS (21% in Wandsworth and 42% in the MPS).

**Table 14 – Level of disorder in Wandsworth as perceived by the public, Public Attitude Survey commissioned by the Metropolitan Police Service, Quarter 1 results 2008/09**

How much of the problem are...?	% of those who felt it was a very or fairly big problem (Number of respondents)	
	Wandsworth	MPS
People using or dealing drugs	74% (562)	33%
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	64% (601)	30%
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	35% (619)	34%
Rubbish or litter lying around	23% (621)	33%
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	21% (627)	42%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	17% (619)	16%
Abandoned or burnt out cars	9% (602)	9%

**(b) Crime and fear of crime.** Only 9% of the respondents felt that the level of crime had gone down for the past two years while 18% felt the level of crime had worsened; most of the respondents (73%) actually believed that the crime rate remained the same as that recorded two years before. The fear of crime indicators indicated that 4% of the respondents were very worried about burglary, 3% were very worried about car crime and 8% about violence. There were little variations in the level of fear of crime in specific circumstances. An overwhelming majority of respondents said they felt safe at home, during the day or after dark, on a bus, the tube, the train or the tram, in a black cab or in a taxi. There were an increasing proportion of respondents who were worried about a terrorist attack; the proportion of worried persons in the Borough was greater than that recorded across the entire Force. 51% were worried about a terrorist attack in the Borough while 86% were worried about an attack in London as a whole.

The most concerning trend was the increase in the proportion of respondents that thought gun crime was a problem in the local area (35%) while across the Force, only 19% of the respondents felt it was a problem.

Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down. 13% of the respondents felt safer in the Borough than they did two years before and a vast majority said they felt the same; only 5% said they felt less safe. The main reason for people to say they actually felt safer said they did thanks to an increasing police presence in their area (38%). Furthermore, most of the respondents believed that the Police were doing a good job in the Borough (79%); that level of confidence was significantly greater than that achieved across the entire Force (58%).

**Table 15 – Feeling of safety and security as perceived by the public in Wandsworth, Public Attitude Survey commissioned by the Metropolitan Police Service, Quarter 1 results 2008/09**

How safe do/did you feel when...?	% of those who felt safe (Number of respondents)	
	Wandsworth	MPS
You are alone in your own home during the day	95% (608)	98%
You are alone in your own home after dark	95% (615)	95%
Last time you were on a bus	96% (324)	96%
Last time you were on the tube	95% (253)	94%
Last time you were on a train/tram	95% (159)	96%
Last time you were in a black cab	89% (69)	96%
Last time you were in a taxi	97% (90)	97%

**4.4.2 Young persons and Tellus survey.** Young people's views on issues relating to crime and disorder e.g. drugs, bullying, can be obtained from the Tellus survey. The Tellus survey is a national survey which has been running for the past 3 years and aims to assess young people's views on issues relating to five different areas – being healthy, staying safe, enjoying and achieving, making apposite contribution and achieving economic well-being. Some results of the survey help us to understand young people's views on crime and disorder issues, including drugs and bullying. The most recent survey was completed during Spring 2008. The coverage was however incomplete as only years 6 and 8 pupils were interviewed. The results cannot therefore be compared with the national results or even last year results as these included also year 10 pupils.

(a) Alcohol and drugs. To the question 'Have you ever had alcohol?' over half of the respondents claimed they had never had an alcohol drink (53%). A small proportion said they had been drunk at least once. Year 8 pupils were also asked about drugs. 7% of them had used drugs in the past and cannabis was the most likely drug; 5% of the pupils said they used cannabis at least twice in the last four weeks. Pupils were also asked about what they think of the information and advice they get. Although most of the pupils believed they receive enough information and advice on either alcohol or drugs (respectively 59% and 68% of the respondents), there were significant proportions of young persons who needed better information and advice (respectively 35% and 26%).

(b) Crime concerns. Crime was one of the top three concerns amongst the respondents. 43% of them said they were worried about crime. Becoming a victim of crime was as much of a worry as getting into trouble. In fact, 34% of the respondents said they were concerned about getting in trouble and 32% said they were worried about being bullied.

When asked how safe they felt from being hurt by other people, most respondents said they were feeling very much safe in their school (73%). There was also a majority of pupils (53%) who said they were feeling very much safe going to and from school. In contrast, there was a significant proportion of respondents who felt less safe around their local area (22% said they felt a bit or very unsafe around their local area); nonetheless most of the respondents said they felt very or quite safe around their local area. Fear for their safety was greater when using public transport than in any other circumstance; 34% of the respondents said they felt a bit or very unsafe on public transport. As aforementioned, about a third of the respondents were concerned about being bullied. Nearly 4 in 10 respondents said they had been bullied at least once in the last year at school, including 1 in 10 who said they had been suffering from bullying about once a week or most days. Although the survey did not explore whether victims of bullying reported their situation to another party, the respondents shared their views on how they felt their school was dealing with bullying. A majority of the respondents felt their school was taking care very or quite well with bullying (64%) and 12% believed bullying was not a problem in their school; there were however about 2 in 10 respondents who felt their school was dealing not very well or badly with that issue.

Tables 16 – Extracts from the report on the Tellus survey, 2008

3a: How safe from being hurt by other people do you feel?	
<i>Around the local area</i>	%
Very safe	36
Quite safe	42
A bit unsafe	17
Very unsafe	5
Don't know	1
<i>On public transport</i>	%
Very safe	19
Quite safe	45
A bit unsafe	27
Very unsafe	7
Don't know	2
<i>Going to and from school</i>	%
Very safe	53
Quite safe	35
A bit unsafe	9
Very unsafe	2
Don't know	1
<i>In school</i>	%
Very safe	73
Quite safe	18
A bit unsafe	7
Very unsafe	1
Don't know	1

3b: How often, if at all, have you been bullied? (Tick one option for each section)	
<i>At school</i>	%
Never	62
Once or more in the last year	23
Once or more in the last four weeks	6
About once a week	3
Most days	6
Don't know	2
<i>Somewhere else (including on your journey to or from school)</i>	
Never	83
Once or more in the last year	10
Once or more in the last four weeks	2
About once a week	1
Most days	1
Don't know	2

3c: How well does your school deal with bullying? (Tick one option only)	
Very well	31
Quite well	32
Not very well	14
Badly	7
Bullying is not a problem in my school	12
Don't know	3

**4.4.3 Business survey 2008.** The following paragraphs were extracted from the survey conducted amongst local businesses in Wandsworth in 2008 between 9<sup>th</sup> June and 9<sup>th</sup> July. The survey included a section on business crime.

Since 2007, businesses have been asked in the survey about their experiences of business crime over the preceding 12 months. Business crime this year appears to have been experienced at a similar level to last year. Three in ten businesses claimed that they had been victims of business crime in the last 12 months, with around one in five businesses (18%) having fallen victim more than once.

As in 2007, retail businesses were particularly likely to have suffered crime this year, with 37% having fallen victim at least once, and 18% having experienced crime on at least three occasions in the past year.

There was no significant difference in the level of crime experienced by larger and smaller organisations this year, or by business located in different parts of the borough.

Home businesses, however, were significantly less likely to have experienced business crime, only one in ten home businesses (10%) having been a victim.

Table 17 – Incidents of business crime experienced in the last 12 months

	Total	Constr. Manuf.	Retail	Non-retail services	01-May Staff	06-Oct Staff	11+ Staff
<u>Base</u>	513	36	185	306	289	89	126
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ANY INCIDENTS	30	28	37	27	27	33	33
None	69	72	61	73	72	66	65
Once	12	25	11	12	12	10	16
Twice	6	0	8	5	6	11	3
Three or more times	12	3	18	9	10	11	14
DK/NS	1	0	2	1	1	1	2

Those businesses who claimed to have been a victim of business crime in the past year were asked to describe the type of crime or crimes they had experienced. The types of crime most commonly

experienced were burglary (8%), anti-social behaviour (7%), robbery (6%), criminal damage (6%) and theft (6%) (see Table 17).

Retail businesses were more likely than non-retail businesses to have experienced theft (10%) or robbery (9%) in the past year, but there was little difference in the types of crime suffered by larger and smaller businesses (see Table X). Businesses majority owned by people from Black or other ethnic minorities were significantly more likely than majority white-owned businesses to have experienced anti-social behaviour (13% and 5% respectively) or robbery (10% and 4% respectively).

Table 18 – Types of business crime experienced

	Total	Retail	Non-retail services	1 to 5 Staff	6 to 10 Staff	11+ Staff
Base	513	185	267	289	89	126
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	70	63	73	73	67	67
Burglary	8	10	7	7	8	10
Anti-social behaviour	7	7	8	7	9	7
Robbery	6	9	3	5	8	6
Criminal damage	6	5	7	7	4	4
Theft by staff or other	6	10	4	6	6	8
Vehicle crime	3	2	3	2	4	3
Fraud	2	3	2	2	2	2
Violent crime	1	1	1	<0.5	0	1
Arson	<0.5	1	0	<0.5	0	0
Online / cyber crime	<0.5	1	0	<0.5	0	1
Other	<0.5	1	<0.5	<0.5	1	0

Those businesses that had experienced business crime in the last year were also asked about the cost of crime to their business. Almost six out of ten businesses (59%) that claimed to have experienced crime in the past 12 months estimated that the cost of crime to their business was less than £1000, while 28% claimed that the cost was over £1000, slightly fewer than in 2007 (38%). Nine of the businesses surveyed felt that business crime had cost their business more than £10,000 in the past year. Around one in ten of the businesses who had experienced crime could not estimate the cost of crime to their business.

Table 19 – Cost of business crime

Base=all victims of business crime	2007	2008
Base	155	155
	%	%
Under £1000	47	59
£1000 to £5000	22	19
£5000 to £10000	9	3
Over £10000	6	6
Other impacts	5	3
DK / NS	10	9

Those businesses that had experienced crime were asked whether their insurance covered or part covered the loss. Fewer than four in ten businesses (37%) who had been victims of crime said that their insurance had covered any part of the loss, a similar proportion to that reported in 2007 (37%). More than half (53%) of the businesses questioned claimed not to have been covered by insurance. Amongst the nine home businesses that had experienced crime, eight were not covered by insurance.

The businesses were also asked whether they had reported any of the incidents of business crime to the police. Two thirds (66%) of those businesses that had experienced business crime had reported

some or all of the incidents to the police, slightly fewer than in 2007 (75%). However one third (33%) had not reported any incidents to the police. Home businesses were particularly unlikely to have reported incidents to the police, only one in three (33%) having done so. Those businesses that chose not to report the incidents to the police were asked for their reasons. Amongst the 51 businesses that did not report incidents of business crime to the police, the most commonly cited reasons were that “there was no point” or “it wouldn’t make any difference” (13 mentions), that the crime was “not serious enough” (12 mentions), or because the police “couldn’t do anything” (9 mentions) or “wouldn’t do anything”.

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#### **Summary of section 4**

- The age of the victims who went to the Police peaked between 26 and 35 years old but there were some great variations between the age profiles of each crime type.
  - Acquisitive crimes including both residential burglary and motor vehicle crime were more likely to be experienced by those aged between 26 and 35 years old. However, robberies were mostly targeted at young victims with a large identified proportion of victims aged between 10 and 17 years old.
  - Youths on youths robberies were more likely to occur in the afternoon after school leaving time. Female victims tended to be younger than male victims.
  - A broader peak age was identified for the victims of violence against the person with nearly 3 in 4 victims aged between 18 and 35 years old. There were a smaller but significant proportion of young victims. The age profile of the victims of domestic violence was similar to that described for all victims of violence against the person.
- Most of the victims were from a white European background. There were however a greater proportion of victims from Black or other ethnic minorities amongst those victims of violence against the person.
- The proportion of stolen 2-wheeled motor vehicle increased on the previous year. The thefts of 2-wheeled vehicles mostly occurred in the Battersea area. Furthermore, there was a rise in the number of vehicles targeted by deliberate fires in that same area.
- While audio equipment remained the most likely item stolen from motor vehicles, satellite navigation systems have become much more popular amongst perpetrators of thefts from a motor vehicle.
- Borough residents were most concerned about gun crime in their local area according to the Public Attitude Survey conducted for the MPS. There were some great concerns of terrorist attacks locally but especially in London as a whole.
- Regarding disorder in the Borough, residents were most worried about people using or dealing drugs in their local area and about people being drunk or rowdy in public places.
- Overall, Borough residents said they felt safe and expressed their confidence in the work achieved by the local Police.
- Crime was one of the top three concerns amongst the young people who took part into the Tellus survey. Becoming a victim of crime was as much of a worry as getting into trouble. The majority of pupils felt very much safe within their school. They were more likely to feel unsafe while using public transport.
- Bullying scored high in the pupils’ list of worries and nearly 4 in 10 said they had been bullied at least once in the last year at school. Most of them however believed that their school was dealing well with bullying.
- The Tellus survey also highlighted the need for better information and advice to be provided to young people on alcohol and drugs.
- Business crime as measured by the Business crime survey 2008 appears to have been experienced at a similar level to that measured last year. Businesses owned by people from Black or other ethnic minorities were significantly more likely to have experienced anti-social behaviour or

robbery than businesses owned by people from a white background. 1 in 3 businesses victims of crime had reported some or all of the incidents to the Police.

- Information on the types of businesses that suffered from crime was also gathered from Police records. Supermarkets and convenience stores/newsagents were more likely to have reported incidents of shoplifting in their premises. There were a large proportion of restaurants and food outlets that reported robberies.

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### **Identified Gaps**

- Fear of crime and disorder amongst Borough residents: The Place survey will provide information on the level of fear of crime and disorder in the Borough. The information will be available on a ward basis which will enable the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership to target specifically local communities and their concerns. The results will be available during the spring 2009 and will be reported in the next strategic assessment.

- Information from ward meetings held by the Safer Neighbourhood Teams: Information on ward priorities identified by each Safer Neighbourhood Team as well as results of their KIN surveys was missing. This information is however available from the Police Strategic Assessment.

- Repeat victimisation: The level of repeat victimisation is difficult to assess. Names and address of victims can be recorded in various manners and with the possibility of spelling mistakes it makes difficult the analysis of repeat victims from Police records. Intensive cleansing process would be necessary to complete such a massive task.

- Hospital admissions: Information on hospital admissions is not currently shared amongst partners. Data on assaults, self harm incidents and substance misuse would be very useful when overlaid with the information collected from the Police. Discussions are currently taking place on how information exchange can be arranged.

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