

CRIME AND DISORDER AUDIT 2004

What is the Community Safety Audit?

The Community Safety Audit is a review of the causes and effects of crime over the past three years in Lambeth. The audit looks at key headings in relation to crimes, the community's fear of crime and identifies emerging priorities.

The audit is the first stage of a process. It sets the scene of Lambeth now, compared to three years ago. It looks at what has changed and what we should focus on to make further changes. It looks at Lambeth in a local and regional context and identifies any issues external to the borough that are significantly affecting our communities and community safety within the borough.

What happens next?

The second stage of the process is the Community Safety Strategy for 2005-8. The strategy will set out the key objectives that have emerged from the Community Safety Audit 2004. It will set clear targets to meet those objectives. It will identify which agency will take the lead to ensure those targets are met. An annual review will take place using the Community Safety Audit 2004 and previous audits as our benchmark.

What makes up the Community Safety Audit 2004?

The structure of the audit focuses upon nine different chapters, these are:

- Crimes Against The Person
- Property Crime
- Drugs & Alcohol
- Young People and Crime
- Anti Social Behaviour & Environmental Crime
- Motor Vehicle Crime
- Awareness of Terrorism
- Fear of Crime
- Crime Generators

Each chapter looks at the information and data that has been collected from a range of different sources and research. They include:

A Statistical Review of crime, drugs and partnership data, which will allow us to assess what is happening across our borough. A list of the data sets used can be found in Appendix 1.

In depth Analytical Research on the emerging priorities that have been identified from both the statistical and consultation process. Lead Officers worked in small teams on each emerging priority using a problem solving approach.

We consulted over 3,500 people through the following processes:

Resident Survey

- 796 face to face interviews took place
- 130,000 residents questionnaires were sent out in the 'Lambeth Life' magazine in June 2004 and were distributed at:
 - Supermarkets
 - Area Committees
 - Forums
 - Public meetings such as Tenants Council, Leaseholders Council and the Lambeth Community Police Consultative Group meetings

Over 1,200 replies were received

Staff Survey

- 6,000 Council Officers and temporary staff were asked how crime and community safety effects them as part of their daily work. 850 replies were received
- Fire Officers and Probation Officers were also consulted

Focus Groups

- Over 30 Focus Groups were held for specific community groups across the borough to ensure that the views of different parts of the community were heard. A list of the focus groups can be found in Appendix 2.

Young People

- We were particularly keen to ensure that the views of young people were included in our audit
 - A questionnaire for young people was designed with over 350 replies
 - A website for young people was set up (see Young People and Crime on page 48)
 - Six young people's focus groups were held (see Appendix 2)
 - Our Early Years Development Team used summer projects for young people under ten to draw pictures on what/ where made them feel safe and unsafe. We received 81 replies.

All of the evidence, detail and information will be kept as part of our supporting evidence for this audit document.

Lambeth Overview

The Community Strategy for Lambeth sets out the make up of the borough of Lambeth. It looks in detail at the six priorities for the borough as a whole, which are:

- Creating a cleaner and greener environment
- Making safer communities
- Investing in children and young people
- Better homes and sustainable communities
- Encouraging enterprise, employment skills and culture
- Supporting healthy communities

It also looks at the town centre areas and their priorities.

There are very close links between crime, community safety and the priorities of the Community Strategy. Those links are echoed in the findings of the audit and the emerging priorities but also, when we consider what causes crime, in our 'Crime Generators' chapter (page 74). The following section highlights some of the key facts from the Community Strategy and how they set crime in Lambeth in context.

Lambeth is one of the most diverse boroughs in the country. The following map illustrates the borough profile by the five town centre areas.

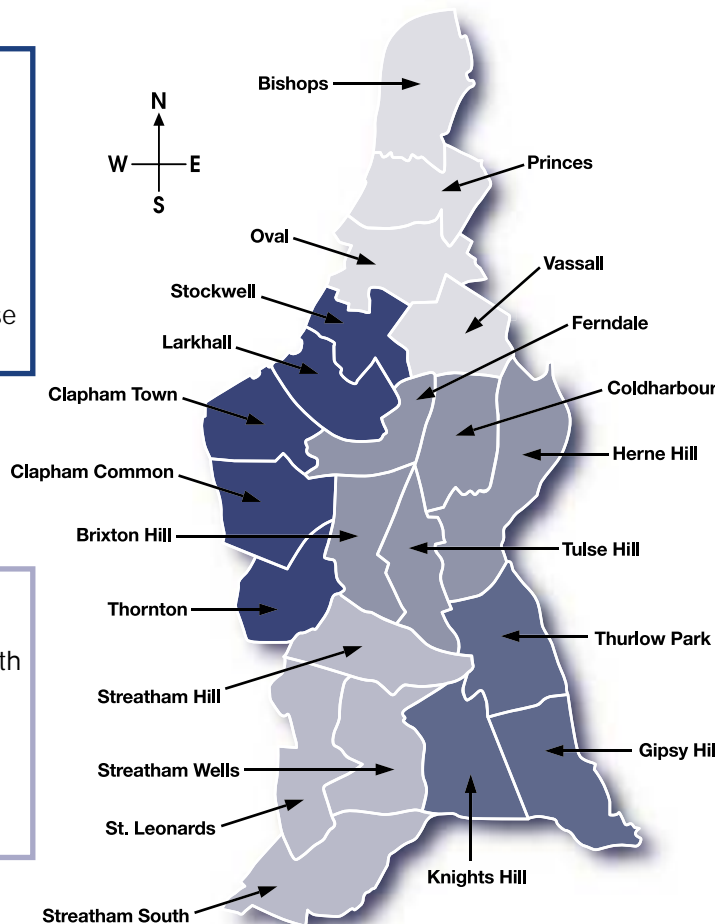
Map 1 Ward Map of Lambeth Borough

Clapham and Stockwell

- Growing night-time economy
- Highly affluent community
- Clapham Common
- Growing Portuguese community

Streatham

- Cosmopolitan mix with a growing south Asian population
- Business centre
- Streatham Ice-rink
- Growing Somalian community



North Lambeth

- The internationally recognised South Bank
- The London Eye
- Festival Hall
- Waterloo Station - gateway to Europe

Town centres

- Clapham & Stockwell
- Norwood
- Brixton
- Streatham
- North Lambeth

Brixton

- Established black Afro-Caribbean culture
- Vibrant night-time economy
- Regional transport link
- Brixton Market

Norwood

- Norwood Town Centre
- Norwood Park and Norwood Cemetery
- Rich mixture of housing
- Largest concentration of industrial land in the borough



Population¹

Lambeth is the most densely populated of all 32 London Boroughs with 266,169 people living here - the fifth highest population density in the United Kingdom. It is anticipated that by 2015 there will have been an unprecedented growth in the numbers of people living in the borough.

One of Lambeth's strengths is the diversity of its residents

- 38% of its residents are from ethnic minority backgrounds
- 80% of our school population are from ethnic minority backgrounds
- Over 157 languages are spoken
- The largest minority ethnic groups are Black Caribbean (12.1%), Black African (11.6%) & Other Black (2.1%)
- 68% of Lambeth's residents were born in the United Kingdom
- It is estimated that Lambeth has a higher Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community (approximately 15%) compared to the national average (7%)

Young People

Lambeth is also a young borough in terms of population

- 45% of residents are aged between 20 and 39
- There are 57,000 children and young people. This figure is anticipated to rise to 62,000 by 2006
- 20% of 16-18 year olds are not in education, employment or training

Disability

There are 40,000 disabled people (physical, sensory or learning disabilities and long-term health problems) and people with mental health problems in the borough.

Housing

- There are 118,440 households in the borough
- This figure is projected to rise to 142,000 by 2016
- 41% live in council or housing association properties
- 22% live in private rented homes and 37% are owner occupiers. (This compares with the national average of owner occupiers which is 68.9%)
- The average house price is currently £233,000

- 68% of Black Caribbean and 71% of Black African residents live in Council or other social housing properties
- 78% of applications for housing are from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups
- 22% of Lambeth households are overcrowded
- It is estimated that approximately 39% (approximately 12,500 properties) of the council's housing stock doesn't meet the Government's Decent Homes Standard

Employment

- There are 9,500 businesses in Lambeth providing approximately 102,000 jobs
- 77% employ less than 5 people and 94% employ less than 25 people
- The Public Sector is the major employer followed by medical and other services, banking and finance
- Lambeth's unemployment rate for 2002-3 was 8.4% compared with the London average of 7%
- 4,500 people are registered as long-term unemployed in this period, the highest level in London
- In the age range of 25-74 years, 14.5% of Black Caribbean people and 15.4% of Black African are unemployed, compared to 5.2% of White British
- In the age range of 16-24 years, 22.7% of Black Caribbean people and 12.7% of Black Africans are unemployed compared to 7.3% of White British
- 20% of households have a gross income of less than £10,000 per annum; however 20% have a gross income of over £50,000 per annum

Education

- In 2003 41.7% of pupils obtained 5+ GCSEs at A-C grade compared to the national average of 52.9%²
- 17% of 16-18 year olds are not in education, employment or training
- Approximately 25% of Lambeth's residents suffer from poor numeracy and literacy rates, which is the national average. However, it is higher than average in the categories of 'Lower or very low levels' of numeracy and literacy
- Lambeth has the 4th highest of 'value added' educational attainment in the country
- 40% of young people at secondary school level are educated outside of the borough

¹ 2001 Census. (Key statistics for local authorities) Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO and the Queen's printer for Scotland. Census 2001 Lambeth's Wards and Town Centres Area Profiles & Lambeth Community Strategy 2004

² Lambeth Education Statistics, 2004 Edition

Health

- The average male life expectancy in Lambeth is 72.9 years compared to the national average is 75.6 years
- The average female life expectancy is 79.2 years; is the national average of 80.3 years
- Teenage Pregnancy amongst 15-17 year olds is the highest in England
- Infant mortality rates for Lambeth is 7.5 per 1000 compared to the national average of 6.0 per 1000
- Over 1600 people in Lambeth are living with HIV, over 3000 diagnosed with Chlamydia and over 2300 with gonorrhoea

Levels of deprivation³

The index of multiple deprivation 2004 is made up of 7 different categories:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation & disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

Note:

- There are also additional indices for deprivation affecting children and older people
- Crime and teenage pregnancy wasn't included in the last Index of Multiple Deprivation, therefore it is difficult to draw direct comparisons
- The borough of Lambeth was split into 177 areas. When combined the 2004 data indicates that out of these areas, 20 are in the top 10% deprived in England. This represents 11% of the borough
- In terms of deprivation levels for crime and disorder, 47% of the borough is within the top 10% of the most deprived areas in England. Crime deprivation is made up of the following offence types: burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence (see maps 2 and 3)

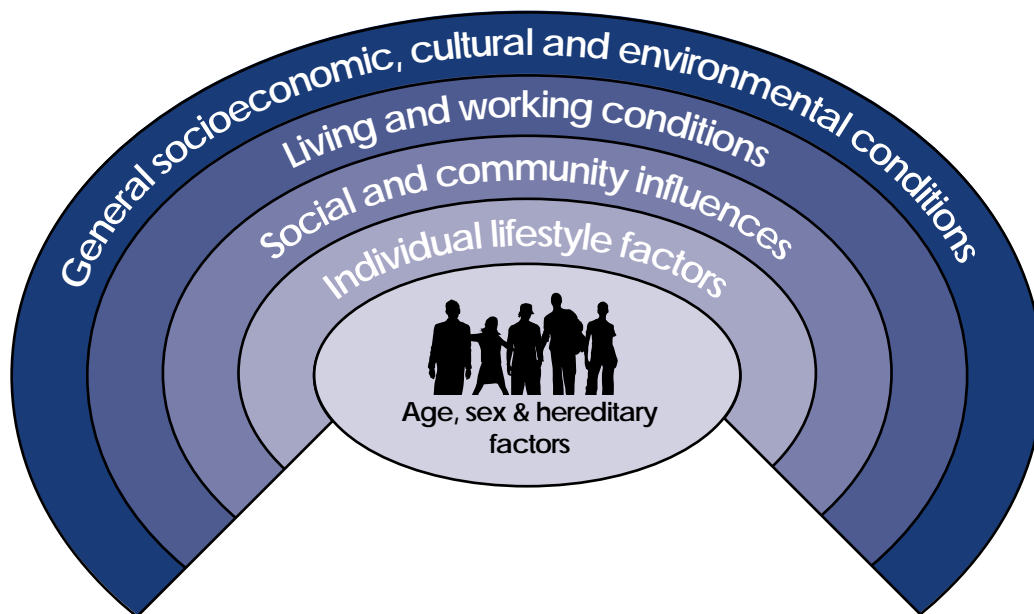


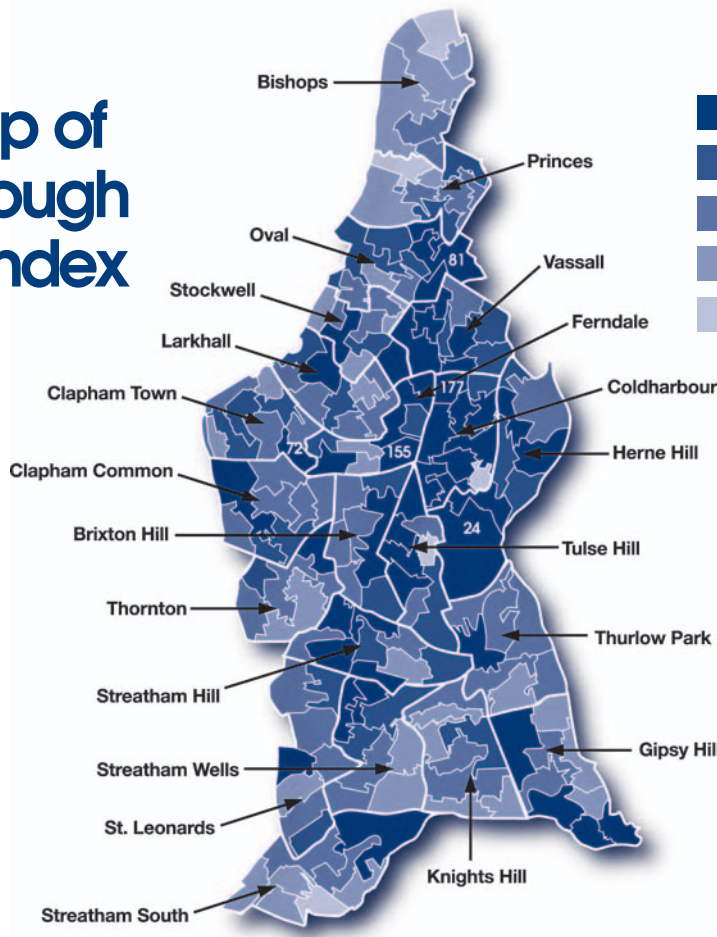
Figure 1: The main Determinants of Health.

Indicates how, where you live and work and the overall condition that you live and work in, (as well as individual lifestyle factors) can affect your health needs.

Map 2 Thematic Map of Lambeth Borough showing the index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Crime & Disorder Rank by Super Output Areas (SOA) compared in relation to England

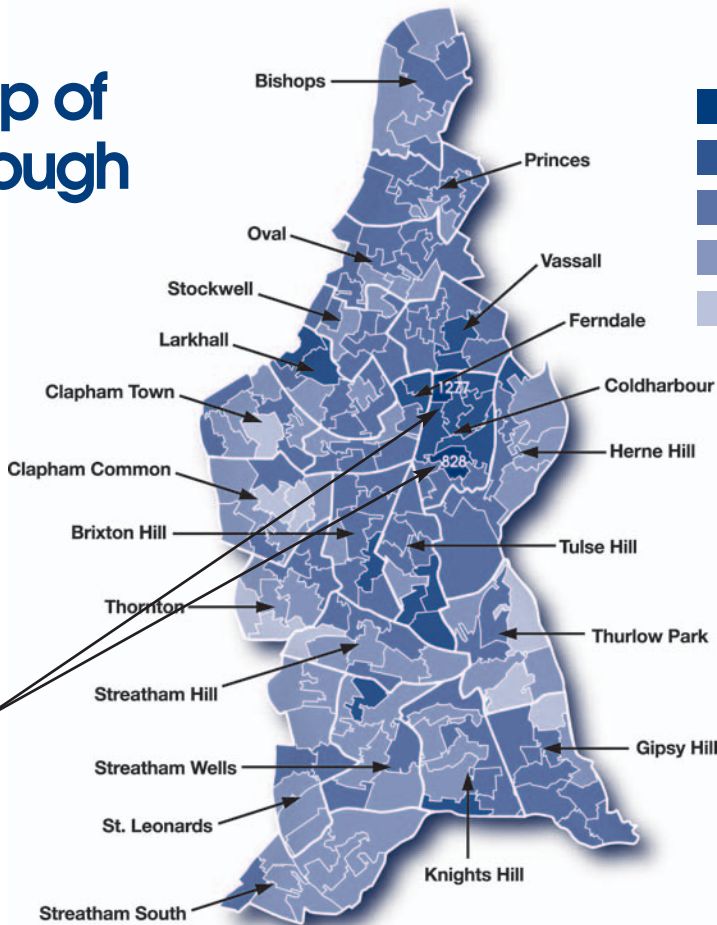
50 SOA's in Lambeth are within the top 5% most deprived in England when looking at the Crime & Disorder IMD rankings



Map 3 Thematic Map of Lambeth Borough showing the overall index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Rank by Super Output Areas (SOA) compared in relation to England

2 SOA's in Lambeth are within the top 5% most deprived in England



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Crime Overview

In FY2003-4 Lambeth recorded 49,937 TNOs. Westminster (79,296) and Camden (51,016) were the two boroughs with higher levels. This compares to FY2001-2 when Lambeth TNOs were 57,092 the second highest compared to Westminster (86,270).

Lambeth ranks eighth highest in FY2003-4 of all London boroughs based on crime per 1,000 population compared to third in FY2001-2. Lambeth is not only out-performing all Inner London boroughs for crime reduction in the last three years, it also can no longer be considered as the capital's highest crime borough; a label that Lambeth and its communities have had to live with for too long.

Table 1 indicates the overall percentage of crime reduction in Lambeth compared to the top crime boroughs in London over the past three financial years. (Source: MPS website)

It is clear that Lambeth's crime levels have considerably reduced over these three years. However if we review our figures in relation to the population data, we have a clearer picture of Lambeth in relation to the region. Table 2 looks at Lambeth in comparison with other London Boroughs and those in its family group. (F indicates family group members.)

A brief analysis of Table 2 illustrates that crime in the capital has remained relatively constant over the last three years. However, a number of inner London boroughs have made noticeable crime reductions during this period whilst a number of outer boroughs have experienced increases.

However, despite these reductions only 17% of Lambeth residents who participated in our resident surveys feel safer now than they did 12 months ago. This figure is positive compared to findings of similar surveys carried out by other local authorities. Despite this, our community is clearly indicating that they are not fully aware of what we have achieved in crime reduction.

Table 1

Borough	FY2001-2	FY2002-3	FY2003-4	change from FY2001-2 to FY2003-4	% change
Westminster	86,270	86,151	79,296	-6974	-8%
Camden	53,103	53,890	51,016	-2087	-4%
Lambeth	57,092	54,188	49,937	-7155	-12.5%
Southwark	45,707	45,960	46,276	+569	+1.2%
Hackney	39,769	39,267	39,035	-734	-1.8%
Newham	40,616	41,157	40,615	-1	0
Islington	37,611	39,425	40,816	+3205	+8.5%
Tower Hamlets	37,273	41,124	39,188	+1915	+5%

Summary

- Crime in London has remained relatively static over the last three years
- Crime in Lambeth has fallen by 12.5% in three years
- Lambeth is now ranked as eighth highest crime borough per 1000 population compared to third in 2001-2
- Table 1.2 indicates that Outer London boroughs are experiencing rises in volume crime compared to Inner London area

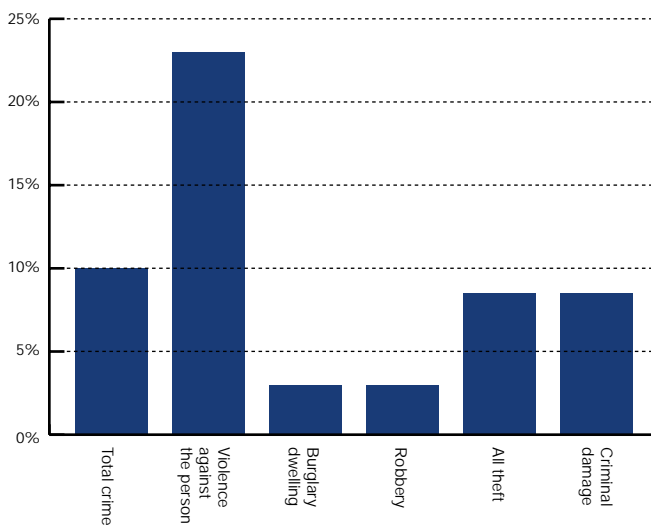
Table 2
Borough Comparables for Total Notifiable Offences for three financial years 2001/2-2003/4

Borough		Population (1,000's)_	TNOs 2001/02	Crime per 1,000 population	TNOs 2002/03	Crime per 1,000 population	Total Notifiable Offences 2003/04	Crime per 1,000 population	Rank 2003/04
Westminster		181.7	86,270	474.8(1)	86,151	474.1(1)	79,296	436.4	1
Camden	F	198.4	53,103	267.6 (2)	53,890	271.6 (2)	51,016	257.1	2
Lambeth	F	266.2	57,092	214 (3)	54,188	203.6 (5)	49,937	187.6	8
Southwark	F	245.4	45,707	186.3	45,960	187.1	46,276	188.6	6
Hackney	F	203.4	39,769	195.7 (5)	39,267	193.1	39,035	191.9	5
Islington	F	176.1	37,611	213.6 (4)	39,425	223.9 (3)	40,816	213.8	3
Tower Hamlets	F	196.6	37,273	189.6	41,124	209.8 (4)	39,188	199.3	4
Wandsworth	F	260.8	35,717	137	36,204	138.8	33,567	128.7	17
Waltham Forest	F	218.6	30,260	138.4	32,264	147.6	30,912	141.4	14
Hounslow	F	212.7	29,929	140.7	32,842	154.4	30,416	143	13
Brent	F	263.8	33,276	126.1	33,537	127.1	35,837	135.8	15
Greenwich	F	215.2	28,995	134.7	31,202	145	31,347	145.7	12
Lewisham	F	249.5	29,008	116.3	28,763	115.3	31,577	126.6	18
Hammersmith & Fulham	F	165.5	29,487	178.2	30,003	181.3	28,650	173.1	9
Haringey	F	216.8	37,661	173.7	39,017	180	36,807	169.8	10
Newham		244.3	40,616	166.3	41,157	168.5	40,615	166.3	11
Kensington & Chelsea		159.1	29,605	186.1	31,921	200.6	29,873	187.8	7
Redbridge		239.3	28,001	117	28,737	120.1	28,438	118.8	21
Bexley		218.8	21,200	96.9	19,752	90.3	20,344	93	29
Bromley		296.2	28,638	96.7	30,276	102.2	30,918	104.4	26
Croydon		331.5	37,450	113	38,618	116.5	37,043	111.7	23
Harrow		208	18,217	87.6	19,573	94.1	18,430	88.6	32
Merton		188.3	17,747	94.2	17,880	95	18,738	99.5	27
Ealing		301.6	39,128	129.7	40,147	133.1	37,927	125.8	19
Havering		224.7	21,868	97.3	21,537	95.8	22,165	98.6	28
Sutton		180.2	15,359	85.2	14,987	83.2	16,154	89.6	30
Barking & Dagenham		164.3	20,538	125	20,394	124.1	22,144	134.8	16
Kingston upon Thames		147.6	13,811	93.6	14,330	97.1	16,309	110.5	24
Richmond upon Thames		172.8	16,057	92.9	16,814	97.3	15,446	89.4	31
Hillingdon		243.1	29,074	119.6	29,214	120.2	29,349	120.7	20
Enfield		274.3	29,401	107.2	30,042	109.5	29,998	109.4	25
Barnet		315.3	32,274	102.4	34,338	108.9	36,288	115.1	22
TOTALS			1,050,142		1,073,554		1,054,856		

National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS)

One of the problems associated with using Metropolitan Police data over the past three years has been the impact of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). This has created new rules for the recording of crime and is estimated to have increased the number of crimes recorded by the MPS by 12%.⁴

Table 3 below shows National Estimates of the NCRS Impact in FY2002-3⁵



Cost of Crime

One of the key questions for the audit was how much crime actually costs us in Lambeth. In 2000 the Home Office published a research document titled *'The Economic and Social Costs of Crime'* (Brand. S & Price. R 2000:HORS217). The paper examines the crime offences recorded by the Police and makes the point that 'The Police can only record those crimes that come to their attention'. In order to calculate the number of probable incidents, a number of multipliers are applied (this is illustrated in Tables 4 and 5).

What is the cost of Crime?

The cost of crime looks at what we spend in relation to:

- preventing crime (anticipating), including door security, CCTV systems and other 'Design Out Crime' initiatives
- the consequences of crime, including the cost of insurance, health related costs, victim services, impact on the victim and loss of people hours
- the effects of crime (in response to crime), including the cost of our Police, criminal justice and courts process

Based on the calculations in this document it is evident that during FY2003-4 recorded crime in Lambeth cost £210,880,512 – a reduction of 9.8% from FY2001-2 (Table 3).

However, a significant proportion of crimes goes unreported. Using the figures from the above document, the cost of estimated crime (Table 4) for Lambeth was over £848m in FY2003-4, a reduction of £111m from the FY2001-2 figures.

An Audit took place in 2003 to see what services were provided by the Council which helped to tackle crime and improve Community Safety which also incorporated the Annual Police Budget. It is estimated that we spent approximately £110m in preventing and managing the effects of crime in FY2003-4, which represents approximately 13% of the estimated cost of crime figures (£848m).

⁴ Pan London Audit 2004

⁵ National Crime recording standard (NCRS) an analysis of the impact on recorded crime 2002/2003 – Simmons, Legg & Hoskin July 2003

Lambeth Cost of Crime

Table 4 - Cost of crime for all three financial years on recorded crime

Type of Crime	Recorded Crime 2001/2	Recorded Crime 2002/3	Recorded Crime 2003/4	Average cost (£)	Cost of crime of recorded offences 2001/2 (£)	Cost of crime of recorded offences 2002/3 (£)	Cost of crime of recorded offences 2003/4 (£)
Crime against individuals and households							
Homicide	17	15	11	1,097,330	18,654,610	16,459,950	12,070,630
Serious wounding	807	873	900	132,516	106,940,412	115,686,468	119,264,400
Other wounding	3671	3903	4098	2,026	7,437,446	7,907,478	8,302,548
Common assault	3252	3720	3669	536	1,743,072	1,993,920	1,966,584
Sexual offences	544	584	491	19,122	10,402,368	11,167,248	9,388,902
Robbery/Mugging	9798	6677	6089	4,766	46,697,268	31,822,582	29,020,174
Burglary in a dwelling	5414	4410	3692	2,344	12,690,416	10,337,040	8,654,048
Theft - not vehicle	7839	8905	8934	344	2,696,616	3,063,320	3,073,296
Theft of a vehicle	3054	2648	2152	4,770	14,567,580	12,630,960	10,265,040
Theft from a vehicle	5932	5272	4005	580	3,440,560	3,057,760	2,322,900
Attempted theft	108	73	45	286	30,888	20,878	12,870
Criminal damage 1	2013	2240	2228	510	1,026,630	1,142,400	1,136,280
Commercial and public sector victimisation							
Burglary not in a dwelling	1560	1284	1288	2,680	4,180,800	3,441,120	3,451,840
Theft from a shop	1394	1246	1006	100	139,400	124,600	100,600
Robbery or till snatch	397	256	152	4,960	1,969,120	1,269,760	753,920
Criminal damage 2	1340	1351	1232	890	1,192,600	1,202,390	1,096,480
Fraud and forgery							
TOTAL					223,809,786	221,327,874	210,880,512

Lambeth Cost of Crime

Table 5 - Estimated cost of crime for all three financial years

Type of Crime	Estimated Incidents of Crime 2001/2	Estimated Incidents of Crime 2002/3	Estimated Incidents of Crime 2003/4	Average cost (£)	Cost of crime of Estimated incidents 2001/2 (£)	Cost of crime of Estimated incidents 2002/3 (£)	Cost of crime of Estimated incidents 2003/4 (£)
Crime against individuals and households							
Homicide	17	15	11	1,097,330	18,654,610	16,459,950	12,070,630
Serious wounding	2905.2	3142.8	3240	132,516	384,985,483	416,471,285	429,351,840
Other wounding	8076.2	8586.6	9015.6	2,026	16,362,381	17,396,452	18,265,606
Common assault	54308.4	62124	61272.3	536	29,109,302	33,298,464	32,841,953
Sexual offences	1904	2044	1718.5	19,122	36,408,288	39,085,368	32,861,157
Robbery/Mugging	72121	50682	47383	4,766	343,730,592	241,551,365	225,824,995
Burglary in a dwelling	17325	14112	11814	2,344	40,609,331	33,078,528	27,692,954
Theft - not vehicle	30954	35228	35265	344	10,648,004	12,118,260	12,130,988
Theft of a vehicle	3665	3178	2582	4,770	17,481,096	15,157,152	12,318,048
Theft from a vehicle	23135	20561	15620	580	13,418,184	11,925,264	9,059,310
Attempted theft	659	445	275	286	188,417	127,356	78,507
Criminal damage 1	12682	14112	14036	510	6,467,769	7,197,120	7,158,564
Commercial and public sector victimisation							
Burglary not in a dwelling	3276	2696	2705	2,680	8,779,680	7,226,352	7,248,864
Theft from a shop	139400	124600	100600	100	13,940,000	12,460,000	10,060,000
Robbery or till snatch	2303	1485	882	4,960	11,420,896	7,364,608	4,372,736
Criminal damage 2	8442	8511	7762	890	7,513,380	7,575,057	6,907,824
Fraud and forgery							
TOTAL					959,717,414	878,492,580	848,243,975

Priority Wards

For the purposes of this audit priority wards have been identified for each individual crime chapter. This is based on the fact that patterns of crime are dependent upon the type of crime and the make up of the location. For example the priority ward for residential burglary differs in its make up to the priority ward for crimes against the person. If we are to use our resources wisely we must be sensitive to those variations.

Having reviewed the overall data and results from the community consultation, the priority wards identified are as follows:

Coldharbour Ward in association with Brixton Commercial Town Centre, appears in the top three priority wards for crimes against the person, property crime, motor vehicle crime, environment/ anti social behaviour (ASB) and drugs and alcohol.

Vassall Ward features in the chapters of crime against the person and motor vehicle crime. It was frequently referred to in the focus groups and in particular in relation to guns and gangs culture.

Clapham Town Ward came out as a priority in terms of property crime and motor vehicle crime.

Bishops Ward was the highest ward for property crime and was in the top three wards for environment/ ASB. It is also the borough's focal point for threats of terrorism (see Awareness of Terrorism chapter on page 68).

What have we done to make a difference?

The following chapters identify the extensive work that has been undertaken in the borough over the last three years to make these gains. However, there is no doubt that the single underlying factor has been the increased partnership working between agencies and the community of Lambeth who have been determined to make Lambeth a safer place.

Emerging Priorities

- Increase and promote the reductions in crime to our communities
- Increase our Reassurance Programme in the borough