Crime, Disorder and Community Safety Strategic Assessment

City of London Safer City Partnership, September 2021

Executive summary

This report summarises the available data on crime, disorder and community safety in the City of London. It provides information on the levels and type of crime, disorder and community safety issues in the area and shows how these figures have changed over time. It also summarises the views of residents in relation to crime, disorder and community safety issues. Finally, it identifies gaps in knowledge. The report provides the evidence base to inform the new Safer City Strategy and supports the Safer City Partnership to fulfil their legislative obligations under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006 and the Policing and Crime Act 2009) to review, on an annual basis, data around crime, disorder and community safety.

Overview of crime in the City of London

Overall, the City of London is a safe area to live, work and visit compared to the rest of London. From April 2018 to March 2020, when COVID-19 lockdown restrictions began, it had the lowest total number of recorded crimes and the lowest number of recorded violent crimes of all London boroughs. Given that the City was, in this period, the most densely populated part of the UK between 7am and 7pm every weekday in this time, with some 480,000+ people travelling into it each weekday, this is a particularly compelling finding.

However, crime in the Square Mile has increased steadily over the last few years, COVID-19 aside, from just under 2,000 per quarter in 2016 to just over 3,000 per quarter in 2019, with levels then falling markedly to less than 1,000 in Q2 of 2020, largely due to the COVID-19 lockdown. This equates to a 35% increase between 2018 Q2 and 2019 Q4, followed by a 75% decrease between 2019 Q4 and 2020 Q2. A similar pattern can be seen in the London borough of Westminster. However, the remaining London boroughs follow a pattern that is more typical of London as a whole, with steady levels of recorded crime until lockdown, when figures slightly increased.

Theft appears to be driving the steady increase in crime in the City of London up to the COVID-19 lockdowns, representing around 30% of all recorded crimes in the City in 2016, and around 40% of all recorded crimes in 2019. Reflecting this, the rate of acquisitive crimes against the person increased steadily between 2016 and 2018 from about 600 to 800 per quarter, to about 1,400 per quarter in 2019. The largest number of thefts recorded in 2019 were in Bishopsgate, then Tower. However, when size differences between wards are adjusted for, those with the highest concentration of thefts are actually Candlewick and Cordwainer wards.

The next most prevalent crimes recorded in 2019 were:

- **Violence/assaults (14%),** with the largest proportion of the 1,316 such recorded crimes in 2019 occurring in Bishopsgate (315 or 24%). The next highest levels were Cordwainer and Candlewick wards, with a particular 'hotspot' near Cannon Street Station, although ambulance callouts for violent incidents were low in these areas. By contrast, Bread Street had one ambulance callout per 10 incidents (where the average was about one in 20), suggesting potentially a higher propensity of injuries there that were more clinically serious.

- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB) (9%).** Bishopsgate had the highest numbers of ASB incidents in the City in 2019, with 196 of the 1,101 (18%) incidents recorded there. However, Portsoken, east of Aldgate Station, and Cordwainer, between Bank and Mansion House stations, show the highest concentration of recorded ASB relative to the size of the wards, with 1,113 and 1,058 incidents per square km respectively. Four of the City residential wards had lower rates of ASB than their other London benchmark counterparts: Bassishaw; Tower; Castle Baynard and Farringdon

Without. However, other areas have much higher reported incident rates than their benchmark, particularly Cripplegate (457.7 compared to 107.1) and Portsoken (1,113.4 compared with 706).

- **Shoplifting (8%),** concentrated in Langbourn ward, which includes Leadenhall Market. There were 215 incidents in Langbourn in 2019, significantly higher than all the other wards, giving an incident rate of 4,036 per square kilometre. This compares to an incident rate of 1,079 in Cheap, 1,078 in Bread, the next two highest areas.

Two types of recorded crime are increasing over time, albeit from small initial bases: drugs and bicycle theft. Crimes that were drugs related rose from 4% (rank 8) in 2016 to 5% in 2019, continuing up to 8% (rank 5) in 2020. Bicycle theft showed a similar pattern, increasing from 5% and 4% respectively in 2016 and 2019, to 7% in 2020, which appears to be in line with the increase in cycling in this period. Bridge, Cordwainer and Portsoken show the highest concentration of bicycle theft when size of the ward is taken into account.

Benchmarking
In 2019, all of the wards in the City with a significant residential population had higher overall recorded crime rates per square km than their benchmarks. There could be a number of reasons for this, including: population numbers being much higher than benchmark areas during the working week; large amounts of CCTV coverage across the City; active deter, detect and disrupt activities as part of Project Servator[1] and high levels of Police visibility possibly leading to an increased willingness of people in the City to report crimes. However, some City residential areas do show lower levels of particular types of crime than their benchmarks, which shows that these reasons only account for part of the story.

Residential wards with particularly high levels of overall crime in 2019 compared to their benchmarks are:

- Portsoken (4,522) and Tower (3,970), compared to a benchmark of 2,132

- Cripplegate (2,034), Aldergate (1,702) and Bassishaw (748), compared to a benchmark of 482

- Farringdon Within (3,163), Castle Baynard (2,380) and Farringdon Without (1,850), compared to a benchmark of 1,123.

The City of London Police (CoLP) detection rate compares well to other Police forces, where, in a one-month snapshot comparison dated February 2020, the CoLP had the sixth-highest detection rate out of 42 forces (no data was available for Greater Manchester).

Community priorities

Residents' spontaneous community safety concerns focus on transport and traffic, accounting for around one-quarter of questions asked at each of the annual residents meetings over the last four years. The amount of questions related to safer city themes, including anti-social behaviour and homelessness, are more variable, peaking at around 30% of questions at these meetings in 2018.
When prompted with a list of potential community safety-related concerns in a survey in November 2018, **people in the City (residents, visitors, workers and learners) said terrorism was their biggest concern**. This was followed by anti-social behaviour, road safety, personal theft and rubbish and litter on the street.

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[1] https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk/projectservator

Survey respondents generally felt safe in the City; however, 16% of online respondents indicated that they felt either very unsafe or fairly unsafe after dark, and a significant minority of respondents (41% face-to-face and 28% online) said that they worry about being a victim of crime at least some of the time.

In general, **people responding to the survey had a positive view of the Police, and large majorities of respondents (81% face-to-face and 83% online) felt the Police were doing a good or excellent job** and agreed that, if they were to have contact with the Police, the Police would treat them with respect, would be friendly and approachable, would treat them fairly, and would act with integrity. However, slightly lower majorities of respondents agreed that the Police understand their local concerns.

Vulnerable people and communities

The CoLP, working with partner agencies across the City, maintains a detailed vulnerability dashboard tracking data and trends in offences involving vulnerable people. This shows up-to-date data, the most recent of which has not yet been formally verified and published and is thus subject to change. For many of the vulnerability strands, the numbers are too low in the City to allow for reporting or additional analysis. However, there are some themes emerging:

- **Post-pandemic 'return to normal levels':** after a fall during lockdown, numbers of adults and children at risk and incidents of recorded domestic violence, stalking and harassment, and those involving people with mental health qualifiers appear to be returning to pre-lockdown levels;

- **Hate crime is decreasing:** there has been a general decreasing trend for recorded hate crime in the City over the last two years.

Around three-quarters of recorded hate crimes in the City and across London are motivated by race. Those recorded in the City are more likely to be motivated by religion than in the rest of London, and less likely to be motivated by sexual orientation, transgender or disability;

- **Levels of suicide and attempted suicide remain high, and constant:** almost 100 people attempted suicide in the City in 2020, with around three-quarters of these happening from one of the five River Thames bridges maintained by the City Bridge Trust, with London Bridge and Tower Bridge recording the highest number of attempts. These figures, as well as the overall total number of attempts, are consistent with the previous two years;

- **Ambulance callouts for overdose/poisoning show a steady increase until the COVID-19 lockdowns:** this report estimates, based on extrapolating the percentage of drug users in the Crime Survey for England and Wales to the daytime population of the City, that there are around 10,000 frequent drug users in the Square Mile. Public Health England regularly find that there is a high level of unmet need for support services, with over half of those estimated as dependent on opiates and/or crack cocaine not receiving any treatment for this; and

- **Homelessness numbers remain stable in the City, and have high levels of multiple need:** in 2019/20, 434 rough sleepers were identified in the City of London, a small reduction of seven people since the previous year. The Covid Homeless Rapid Integrated Screening Protocol (CHRISP) conducted by clinicians from University College London Hospital following the 'Everyone In' initiative to protect the homeless during the pandemic, provided a health assessment for 140 rough sleepers in Hackney. CHRISP data found 51% of rough sleepers met clinical thresholds for a diagnosis of depression and/or anxiety, with a further 25%

suffering from a severe mental health condition, such as bipolar disorder or psychosis. A further 17% were dually diagnosed, meeting the clinical thresholds for daily injecting drug use and severe mental health.

Other areas of focus

Since 2005, there have been 25 fatal highway casualties on roads within the City of London. There have also been 793 serious and 4,781 slight highway casualties within this time. Looking specifically at serious and fatal highway casualties since 2015, the leading casualty modes are pedestrian, followed by pedal cycle and then powered two-wheelers.

This data can be viewed alongside a steady increase in daytime weekday population numbers during this time and changes in mode of transport. Specifically, in the period 2017–2019 the number of people cycling in the City rose by 11% (and has quadrupled since 2009) while there was a 7% reduction in motor cars, with freight vehicles unchanged and van volumes increasing by 2%. This means that the number of casualties proportionate to the number of people in the City is actually falling over time.

The City's night-time economy (NTE) is relatively safe compared to local comparator areas, though consumption of alcohol and intoxication in the City appears to be relatively high. In July 2019, 921 licensed premises were identified as open during the hours of 6:00pm – 6:00am in the City of London. Of these, 736 were public licences and 185 were private licences. The City of London had the lowest level of ambulance-related callouts per 100 licences compared to other local NTE areas such as Shoreditch, London Bridge/Borough, Brick Lane and the West End (73, with the other areas reporting 100–125) and substantially lower levels of CoLP callouts (195 per 100 licences, with other areas showing 332–691).

While the NTE in the City is comparatively safer than others across London, areas of focus did emerge. The Liverpool Street NTE area, particularly Bishopsgate ward, were showing signs of stress, and Monument and Bridge NTE area was showing early signs of concern, particularly in relation violence, anti-social behaviour and cleansing. The prevailing impression gained from premise observation is that most premises are well managed and appropriate measures are in place to meet the licensing objectives, but that consumption of alcohol and intoxication in these premises is relatively high.

Extensive air quality monitoring across the Square Mile demonstrates that air quality is improving. There has been a particularly marked improvement in the area of the Square Mile that meets the European Union and World Health Organization health-based targets for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2 – a product of fuel combustion). This has gone from very small patches of the Square Mile in 2016 to 30% in 2018, increasing to 67% in 2019. The impact of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic led to a further reduction in nitrogen dioxide across the City during 2020. Overall, levels of nitrogen dioxide were 35–40% lower than in 2019, with particulate matter, PM10, being around 10% lower over the same period. Once activity starts to return to near normal, levels of air pollution will increase.

Data gaps

The strategic assessment team were able to access high-quality depersonalised data for the majority of areas in the statutory data lists, usually via SafeStats. The gaps identified were:

- **No bus data** was available in SafeStats for recorded crimes on buses – apart from this, the recorded crime data across all three Police forces operating in the City would be assessed as green. SafeStats are aware and this is being addressed; and

- The Probation Service are happy to provide the required anonymised data but, due to current capacity, resource and time constraints as a result of fundamental structural change within the service in relation to The Probation Service reform, will be unable to do so in time for this report. Therefore, there is **no data on prison releases or young offenders and very limited data on prolific and priority offenders[2].**

A brief review of other Community Safety Partnership strategic assessments was undertaken as part of the scoping work for this report. This identified a number of additional types of data that were frequently being collected, monitored and used by Community Safety Partnerships to help them develop a comprehensive picture of crime, disorder and community safety issues in their areas. The team tried to access similar data, with contrasting results. Notable gaps included:

- **Limited victim demographics and intelligence**, including age, gender, ethnicity, first part of postcode (apart from Stop and Search data). It would also be useful to know whether they are repeat victims or victims of multiple crimes; and

- **Limited service user voice**: there is some data relating to residents and business views towards the Police and the City Corporation, but none was available about views towards other Safer City partners.

There is also a gap in **finding and applying an effective benchmark for the predominantly business areas of the City**. Ideally, comparisons would be made with the central business districts of other comparable cities, both in the UK and in other countries.

Finally, data publication lags and the lack of verified real-time data for many of the areas in the report present some issues. Ideally, data would be made available more frequently, starting with a shift from annual reporting to quarterly, where resources allow.

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[2] Under 18s are covered by the boroughs in terms of Youth Offending Team/Youth Offending Service rather than The Probation Service.

City of London Safer City Partnership

1. Introduction

The Square Mile is the historic centre of London and is home to the 'City' – the financial and commercial heart of the UK. The Square Mile shares boundaries with Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Camden, Islington, Southwark, Lambeth and the City of Westminster. *The City Plan 2036: Shaping the Future City*[3] provides a wealth of information about the area, some of which is replicated in the rest of this section.

The City is a relatively safe place to live, work and visit, with low rates of crime compared to other London boroughs. The continuing security and safety of the City is key to its success, whether as a base for a company, a place to live or somewhere to spend leisure time. As a world-leading financial and professional services centre, addressing potential risks from fraud, terrorism and cyber crime is of critical importance.

The City is London's historic business core and today represents the largest concentration of office-based employment in the capital. It forms a world-leading international financial and professional services centre, renowned for its financial, insurance and legal sectors, which are the main office occupiers. There were 23,580 businesses and 522,000 workers in the City in 2018 and employment is projected to continue to grow over the long term. Over 98% of all the City businesses are Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) with fewer than 250 employees; 80% have fewer than 10 employees.

The permanent residential population of the City, estimated to be around 8,000, is small in comparison to the daily working population in excess of 520,000. The Greater London Authority's (GLA's) 2016-based projections suggest that the City's population (excluding those with main homes

elsewhere) will have a modest increase to approximately 10,000 by 2036. As the City's housing stock increases, the resident population does not increase in proportion, as many residential units are used as second homes or for short-term letting. The 2011 Census indicated that there were 1,400 second homes in the City of London.

As can be seen in Figure 1, the majority of the City's housing is concentrated around the edge of the City in four estates: the Barbican; Golden Lane; Middlesex Street and Mansell Street. Other residential areas are located in Smithfield, the Temples, parts of the riverside (Queenhithe), Fleet Street (City West), Carter Lane and around Botolph Lane. Most residential units are flats with one or two bedrooms.
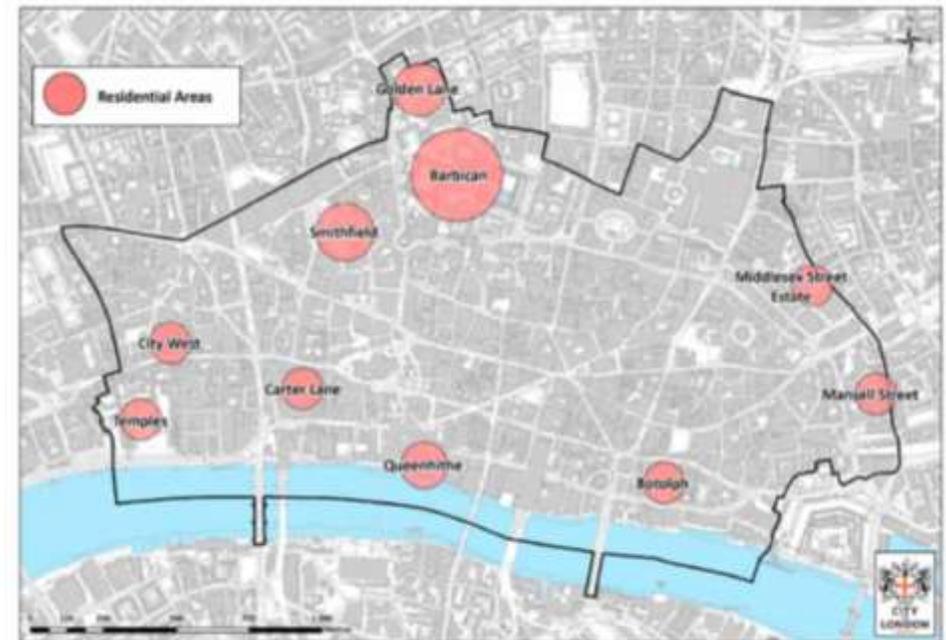

Figure 1: housing concentration in the City of London

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[3] https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-Environment/cityplan-2036-march-2021.pdf

City employment in 2018

522,000

44* hotels in the City and
6 currently under construction

(30* conventional,
13 apart-hotels and one hostel)

21.5m
*business and leisure
visitors to the City in 2018*

6,730

Number of hotel bedrooms

93% of commuter travel
to the Square Mile is by
public transport **(84%)**
walking **(5%)** or cycling **(4%)**

12 tall buildings in the planning pipeline
over 75 metres tall

7,850

Total residential units

8,000

Residential population

Number of tall buildings
over 75m

59
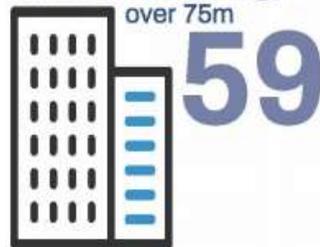
6.7m
*visitors to City
attractions every year.*

9.3 millionsq.m
Total
office
floorspace

760,000sq.m
Total office
floorspace under
construction

33 Hectares
of open space
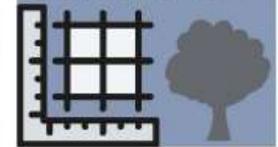
Over 100 green roofs
installed in the City
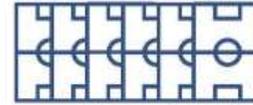
the equivalent of **6**
football pitches

Number of retail units
2,000

75% - of office permissions submitted since 2014
BREEAM* rated 'Excellent' or 'Very Good'

94% - of all permissions submitted since 2014
BREEAM* rated 'Excellent' or 'Very Good'
*Pre-Construction Assessment

Number of businesses in 2019
23,890

99% SME's
*however large
firms still
provide over*
50% *of jobs*

600+
Listed Buildings

27
Conservation Areas

City of London
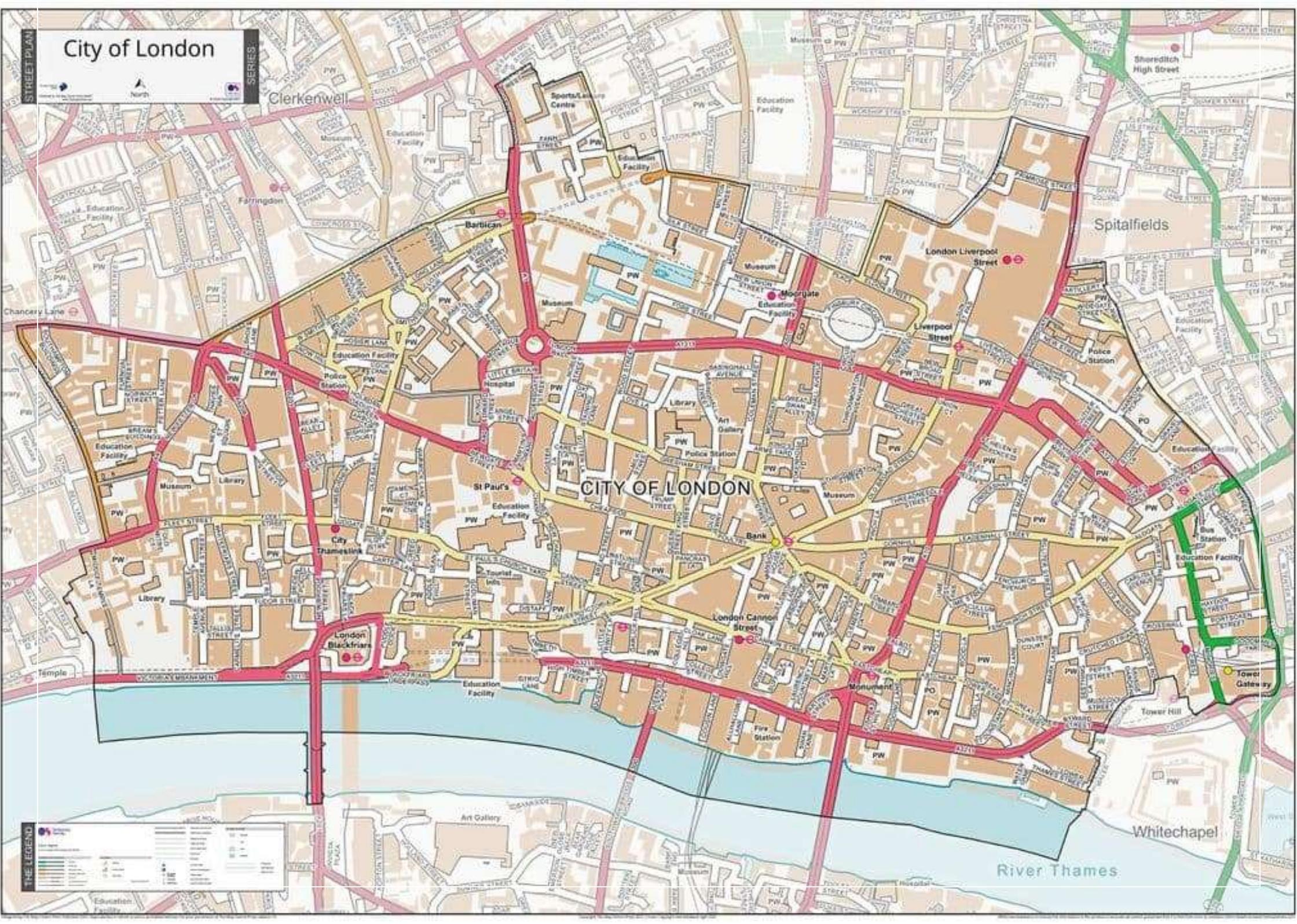
North

Clerkenwell

Farringdon

Chancery Lane

Temple

Barbican

Sports/Leisure Centre

Education Facility

Education Facility

Museum

Moorgate

Museum

Education Facility

Library

Police Station

St Paul's

Education Facility

CITY OF LONDON

Art Gallery

Museum

Police Station

Library

Bank

Museum

London Cannon Street

City Thameslink

Tourist Info

London Blackfriars

Library

Education Facility

London Liverpool Street

Spitalfields

Shoreditch High Street

Education Facility

Liverpool Street

Police Station

PO

Education Facility

Education Facility

Bus Station

Tower Gateway

Monument

PO

Fire Station

Tower Hill

Whitechapel

River Thames

Art Gallery

Education Facility

Museum

Hospital

2. Safer City Partnership Board

The Safer City Partnership (SCP) is the Community Safety Partnership for the City of London. These were established in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The 2006 review of the Crime and Disorder Act and subsequent amendments to legislation resulted in an approach to Community Safety Partnerships that was more flexible and allowed more local discretion. However, there remain some key statutory responsibilities to be undertaken by the Community Safety Partnership:

- a strategy group to be made up of senior representatives from the responsible authorities;

- prepare, implement and performance manage an evidence-led annual strategic assessment and three-yearly partnership plan for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area;

- consult the community on the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse and on matters that need to be prioritised by the partnership;

- reduce re-offending;

- co-ordinate domestic violence homicide reviews;

- share information among the responsible authorities within the Community Safety Partnership; and

- assess value for money of partnership activities.

The City of London SCP brings together statutory (marked with an asterisk) and non-statutory agencies who have a role in keeping the Square Mile safe, specifically:

- The City of London Corporation*

- The City of London Police (CoLP)*

- London Fire Brigade*

- The Probation Service (London Division)*

- Clinical Commissioning Group/NHS City and Hackney*

- British Transport Police (BTP)

- Transport for London

- The Guinness Partnership (social housing provider)

- City of London Crime Prevention Association.

* The 'Responsible Authorities', as defined by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (and associated regulations)

The SCP plays a key role in reducing crime and other harms that affect those who live, work and visit the City of London. It works to the five priorities laid out in the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2019–2022[4], namely:

- vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded;
- people are safe from violent crime and violence against the person;
- people and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime;
- anti-social behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively; and
- people are safe and feel safe in the Night-Time Economy.

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[4] https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-DCCS/safer-city-strategic-plan.pdf

3. Crime, Disorder and Community Safety Strategic Assessment

As previously mentioned, each Community Safety Partnership is required to prepare, implement and performance manage an evidence-led annual strategic assessment. This report fulfils this function.

It summarises the available data on crime, disorder and community safety in the City of London. It provides information on the levels and type of crime, disorder and community safety issues in the area and shows how these figures have changed over time. It also summarises the views of residents in relation to crime, disorder and community safety issues. Finally, it identifies gaps in knowledge which the SCP may want to consider taking action to address for future strategic assessments.

Interpreting the data in this report

Throughout the report, crime rates for the 2019 calendar year are used for benchmarking purposes, rather than 2020. This is because this is the latest full year of data available which has not been affected by the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from this, the report draws on the most up-to-date data available.

Data is drawn from a variety of other sources, including published annual reports and publicly available datasets, with all sources referenced. Where possible, crime data in this report is aggregated from data provided by the three different Police forces operating in the City, in order to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible. These three

forces are: the City of London Police (CoLP), the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and British Transport Police (BTP).

The crime figures themselves are almost all drawn from the pan-London 'SafeStats' database, held by the Greater London Authority (GLA)[5].This is a secure data platform hosting a variety of crime and community safety datasets from key organisations in one place, which has been built up incrementally since 2001.

All crime data in this report is based on recorded, rather than reported, figures. This is the number of crimes that are formally recorded by Police officers to the Home Office, not the number of possible crimes that are reported to the Police and/or investigated by them.

In 2019, the CoLP were inspected[6] and their crime data integrity graded as 'good'. The MPS were inspected in 2018 and also received a 'good' grade[7] (there is no public record of a crime data integrity inspection for the BTP since the new approach was introduced in 2017). While it is recognised that the recorded crime statistics, by themselves, do not give an exhaustive picture of crime in the City, these good crime recording practices provide a good amount of confidence in the recorded crime statistics used throughout this report.

All data is anonymous and no data is reported at an individual level, in order to ensure that no individuals are able to be identified in this report. This means that, on occasion, data is not provided where there are 10 or less people affected, in order to maintain confidentiality.

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[5] https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/research-and-analysis/safestats
[6] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/city-of-london-crime-data-integrity-inspection-2019/

[7] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/metropolitan-police-service-crime-data-integrity-inspection-2018/

Overview of crime in the City of London

4.1 Types and levels of crime in the City of London

This chapter provides an overview of crime within the City, how it has changed year-on-year, which types of incidents make up the total and how different parts of the City fare in terms of levels of crimes recorded. Different residential parts of the City are also compared against benchmark areas from elsewhere in London, matched using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, in order to allow the results to be viewed in a broader context.

Overall crime levels

Overall, the City of London is a safe area to live, work and visit. This is clear from Figure 2a, which shows the total number of recorded crimes in the City – captured by the City of London Police (CoLP) – compared to the total number of recorded crimes in every other London borough (captured by the MPS), between April 2018 and March 2020, the last quarter-year of data before the COVID-19 restrictions began. Given that the City was, in this period, the most densely populated part of the UK between 7:00am and 7:00pm every weekday in this time, with some 480,000+ people travelling into it each weekday, this is a particularly compelling finding.

A similar pattern is revealed when looking specifically at violent crimes/sexual offences, as shown in Figure 2b. Again, the City of London is seen to have much lower recorded levels of these crimes compared to the 32 other London boroughs.

One should note that, in the report, all of the definitions and categories (of crime/incident type) used are based on what is recorded in SafeStats (where the data have been fully verified), or from the original publicly-available non-SafeStats data source (as set out in Appendix D).

Note also that, where data on incidents are provided by the BTP:
- If the incident occurs just outside of a railway/tube station, it will instead be covered by CoLP/MPS.
- If on a train between two stations, the location has been approximated to destination station.
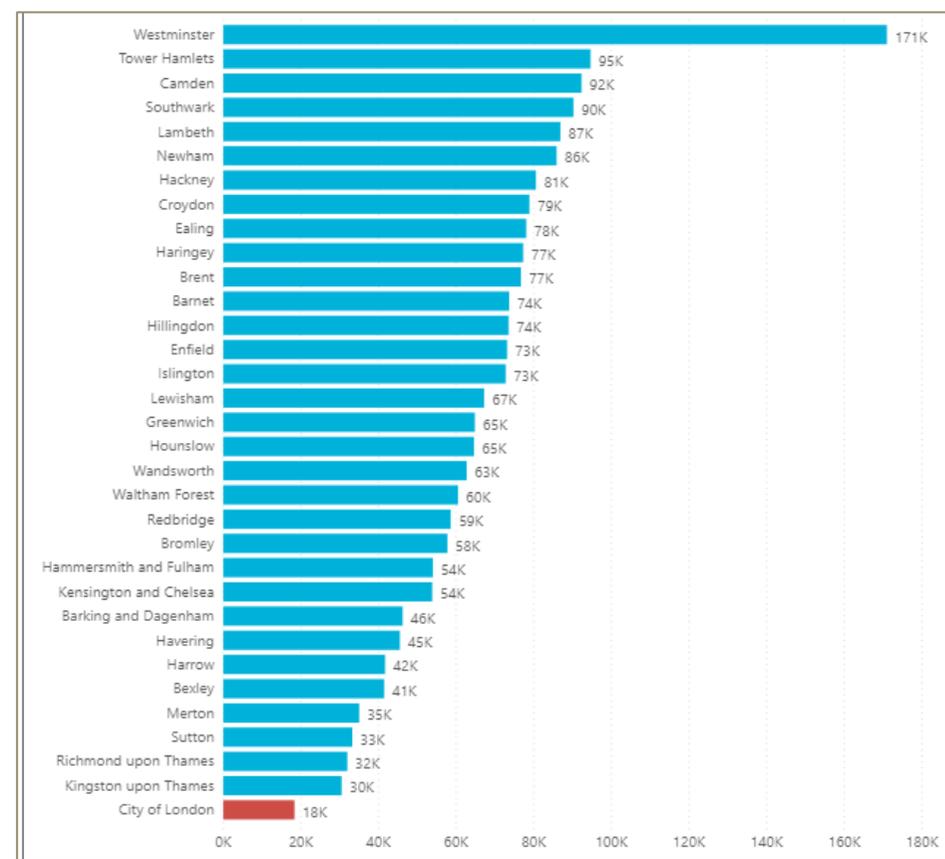
*Figure 2a: all recorded incidents of crime, by London borough, April 2018–Mar 2020*
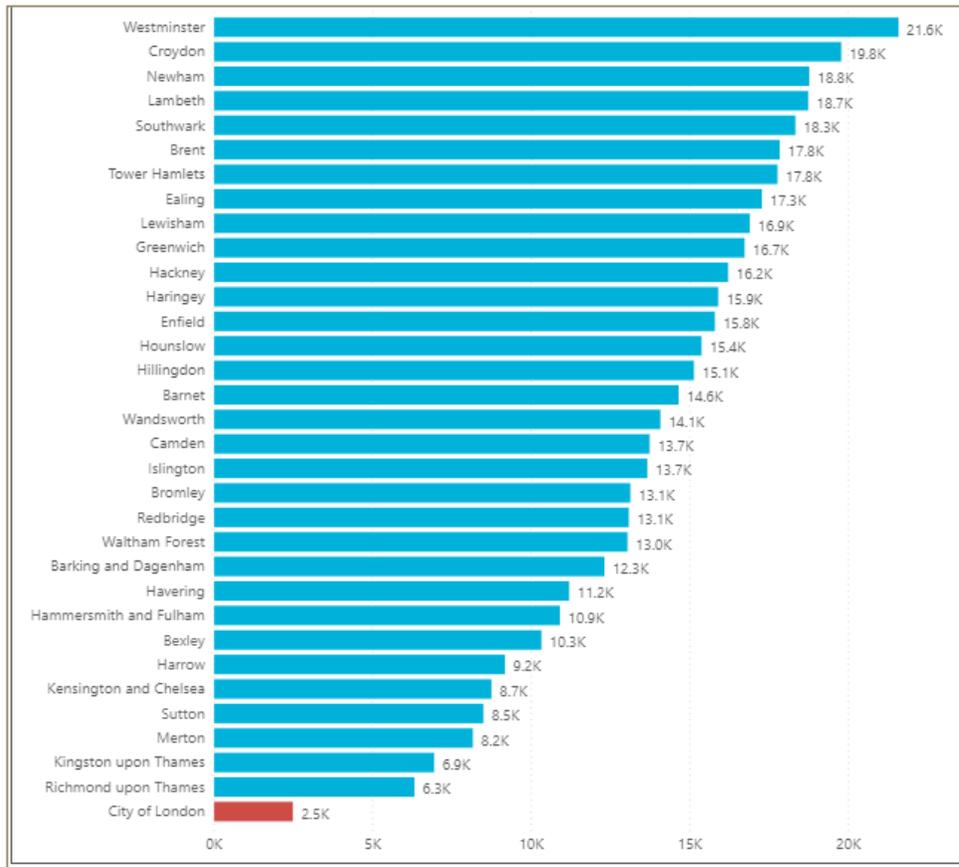
Figure 2b: all recorded incidents of violent crime, by London borough, April 2018– Mar 2020

However, when recorded crime figures in the City of London are aggregated across the three Police forces that are operational in the area, crime in the Square Mile has increased steadily between 2016 and 2019, from just under 2,000 per quarter to just over 3,000, as can be seen in Figure 3, with levels then falling markedly to less than 1,000 in Q2 of 2020, largely due to the COVID-19 lockdown. This equates to a 35% increase between 2018 Q2 and 2019 Q4, followed by a 75% decrease between 2019 Q4 and 2020 Q2.

A similar pattern can be seen in the London borough of Westminster. However, the remaining London boroughs follow a pattern that is more typical of London as a whole, with steady levels of recorded crime until lockdown, when figures slightly increased. This suggests that crime moved back to residential areas during the Covid-19 pandemic.
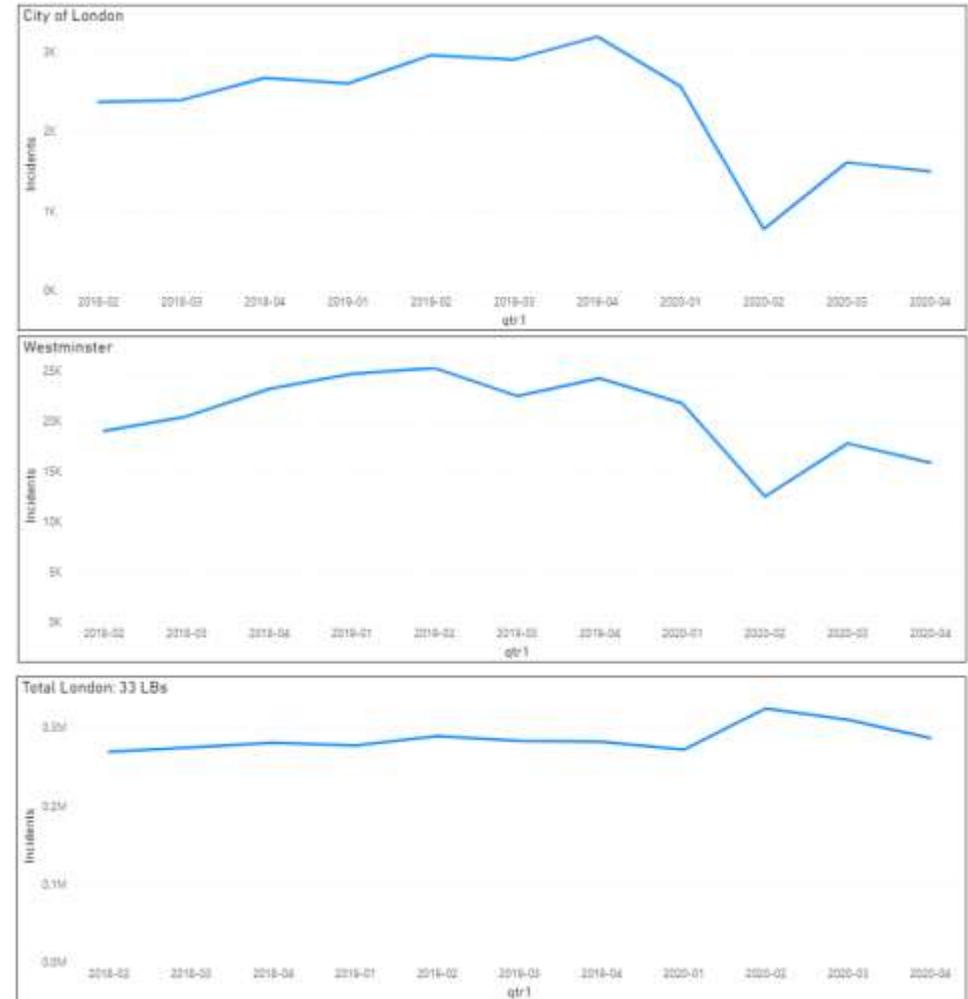
Figure 3: all recorded crime levels in the City of London, over time, compared to Westminster and London as a whole

15

Theft appears to be driving the steady increase in crime in the City of London up to the COVID-19 lockdowns. The charts in Figures 4a–c below show the composition of the total crime figures by type of crime, in 2016 (Figure 4a), 2019 (Figure 4b) and 2020 (Figure 4c). In 2019, **Theft** (See Appendix E) represented the largest proportion of crimes reported (39% of the total). This represents a large increase since 2016 (31%) and an even greater increase in number of thefts given the increase in the number of all crimes between these two years. As the total number of crimes fell in 2020, the number of thefts fell as a proportion of that, to 28%. The next most prevalent groups **were Violence / Assaults**, followed by **Anti-Social behaviour** and **Shoplifting**.

Two types of recorded crime are increasing over time, albeit from small initial bases. The first are those which are **Drugs** related, which rose from 4% (rank 8) in 2016 to 5% in 2019, continuing up to 8% (rank 5) in 2020. **Bicycle theft** showed a similar pattern, increasing from 5% and 4% respectively in 2016 and 2019, to 7% in 2020.
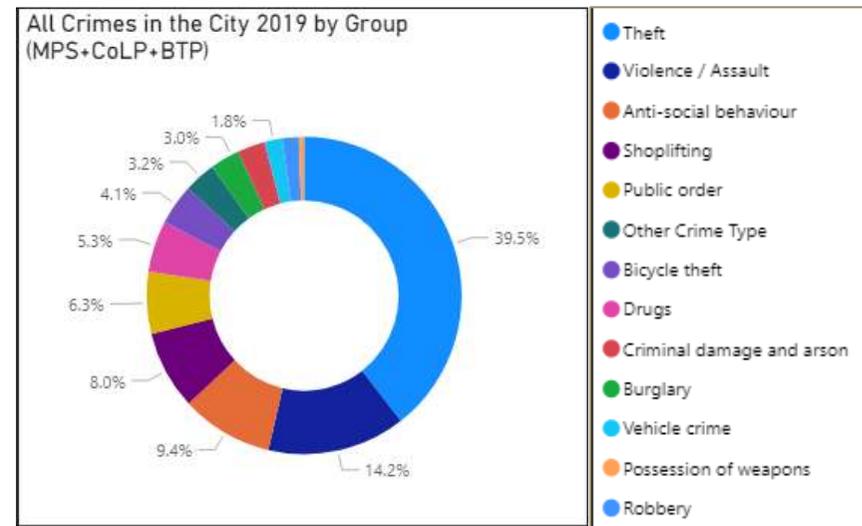

Figure 4b: recorded 2019 crime breakdown


Figure 4a: recorded 2016 crime type breakdown

Figure 4c: recorded 2020 crime breakdown

City of London
Ward Map, 2003-present
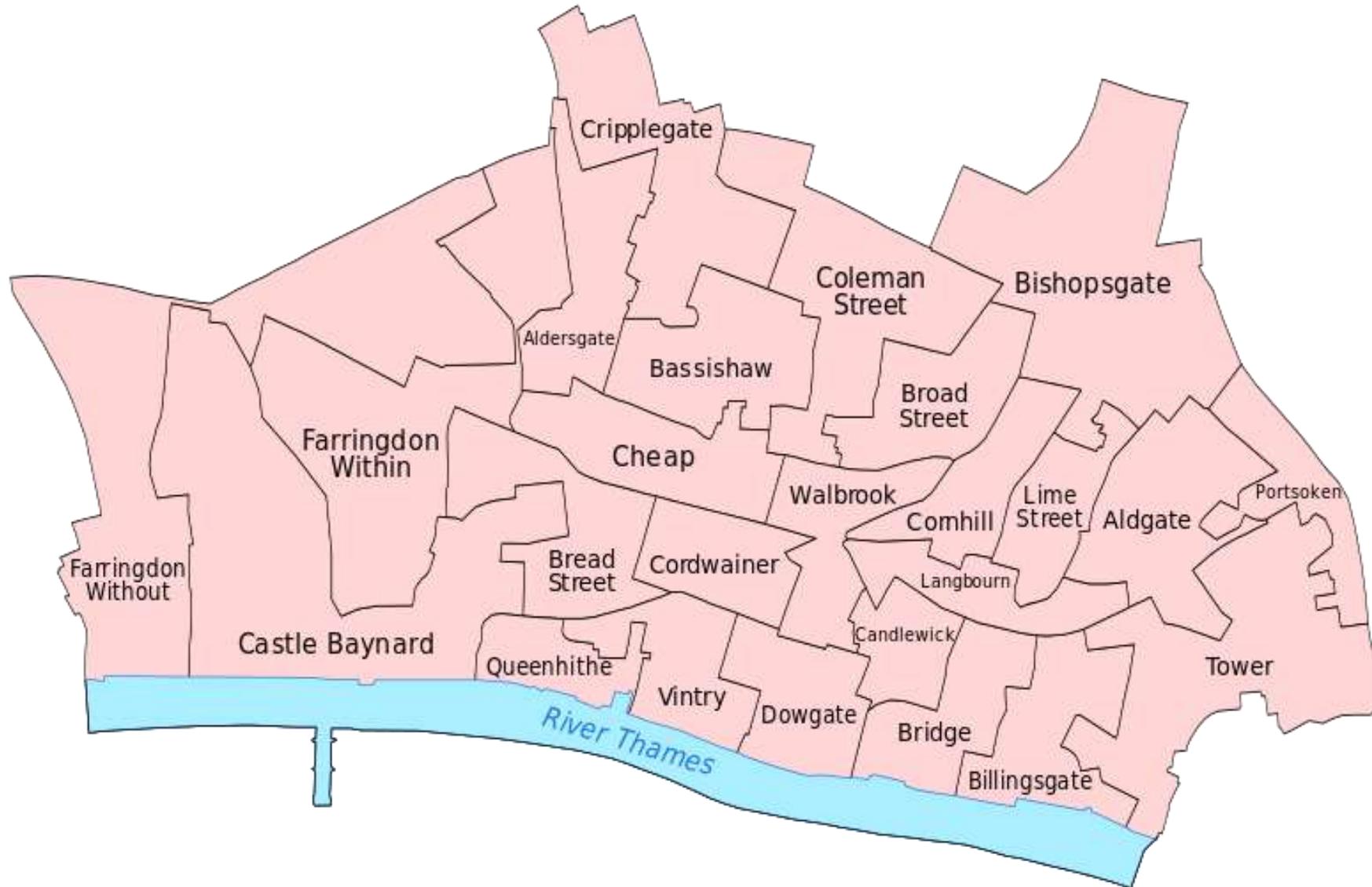
4.2 Ward analysis and benchmarking

Figure 5 below shows, the number of incidents per square kilometre of all types of crime combined within each of the 25 wards of the City of London. All of the information shown here, and in the chapters that follow, is adjusted to the area of each ward, allowing the data to be expressed in terms of incidents per square km. Without this adjustment, larger wards would artificially show higher numbers of crime, simply because they are larger. Therefore, showing crime density (i.e: the number of crimes per sq.km) allows comparisons to be made between wards in a more meaningful way.

In Figure 5, the wards with the highest rates of total crime, as recorded by the MPS and the CoLP in 2019[8], are those in red – i.e: Langbourne, Cordwainer and Bishopsgate, with the lowest being Bassishaw (light blue).
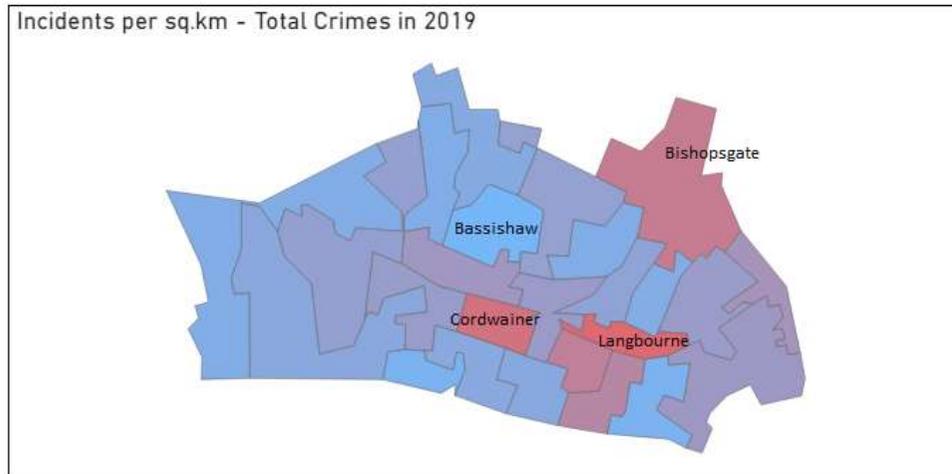

Figure 5: incidents of recorded crime in 2019 per square km, by ward

Benchmarking approach

While comparing levels of crime between wards is useful, the data becomes even more meaningful when crime levels in areas of the City are compared with similar areas across London. Undertaking this comparison at a local borough level, or even a ward level, can be useful but has some drawbacks, due to the variance across London in terms of types of area, with affluent and deprived areas often side by side.

One way to mitigate this is to use the Index of Multiple Deprivation, commonly known as the IMD, to underpin benchmarking. The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England, ranking every small area from 1 (most-deprived area) to 32,844 (least-deprived area). It combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are combined using the following weights, derived from consideration of the academic literature on poverty and deprivation, as well as the levels of robustness of the indicators, as follows:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%);

- Employment Deprivation (22.5%);

- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%);

- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%);

- Crime (9.3%);

- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%);

- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%).

The IMD works at a Lower-Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level, a geo-spatial measure developed by the Office for National Statistics which

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[8] British Transport Police data recording categories are excluded due to inconsistencies in the way data is recorded

divides England into a series of 32,844 small areas of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 650 households per LSOA.
When this is applied to the City of London, four area 'clusters' emerge.

These are shown in Figures 6 and 7, and can be summarised as: an affluent cluster towards the top of the IMD rankings to the north of the City around the Barbican; two clusters in the middle of the rankings in the west and centre of the City (one of which is predominantly business based, containing relatively few residential households) and a cluster of relative deprivation to the east of the City, which is around three-quarters down the IMD rankings.

| Isoa11cd	Isoa11nm	LA	IMDRank	Cluster	Cluster Name
E01000630	Brent 026E	Brent	8671	2	Aldgate
E01004528	Wandsworth 035D	Wandsworth	8673	2	Aldgate
E01004251	Tower Hamlets 023A	Tower Hamlets	8675	2	Aldgate
E01004755	Westminster 010B	Westminster	8689	2	Aldgate
E01001258	Ealing 010B	Ealing	18071	4	Farringdon
E01004611	Wandsworth 032B	Wandsworth	18072	4	Farringdon
E01004715	Westminster 013A	Westminster	18090	4	Farringdon
E01003681	Redbridge 036G	Redbridge	18092	4	Farringdon
E01004476	Wandsworth 021C	Wandsworth	20382	3	Core City of London
E01003888	Richmond upon Thames 021C	Richmond upon Thames	20383	3	Core City of London
E01033463	Brent 003G	Brent	20396	3	Core City of London
E01000843	Camden 014A	Camden	20412	3	Core City of London
E01000962	Camden 016A	Camden	29401	1	Affluent / Barbican
E01002158	Harrow 019D	Harrow	29427	1	Affluent / Barbican
E01004276	Tower Hamlets 031C	Tower Hamlets	30144	1	Affluent / Barbican
E01003821	Richmond upon Thames 008A	Richmond upon Thames	30378	1	Affluent / Barbican

Figure 6: City of London IMD clusters
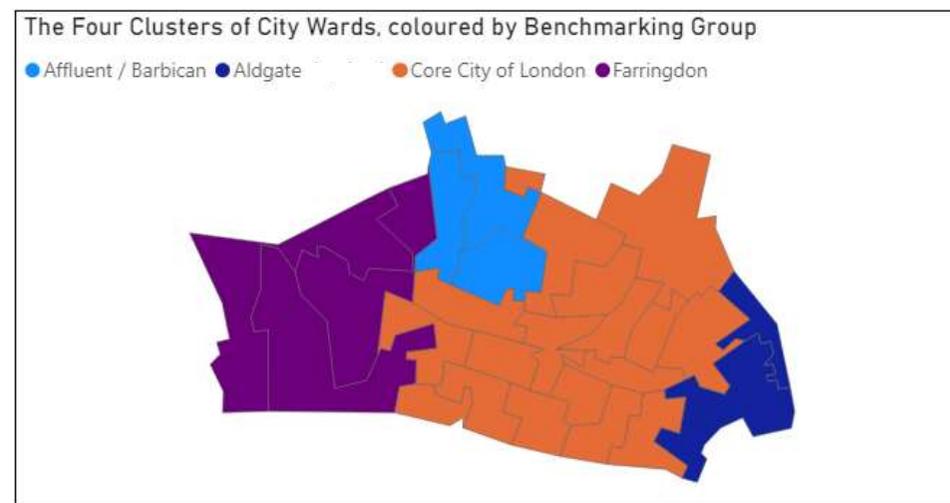
Figure 7: map of IMD clusters in the City of London

The 25 wards in the City of London are small enough to be mapped onto the LSOA groups in an almost co-terminus way. This means that there are four different benchmarks (BM) that can be used to help contextualise crime levels[9]. One of these BMs relate across the four City wards which fall within the Farringdon Cluster (see Figure 7). A different BM will relate across the two wards in the Aldgate Cluster, and similarly for the other two clusters. If a City ward crime level is below the benchmark assigned to, (the BM being allocated according to its respective cluster) then crime levels there are lower than would otherwise be expected; if it is higher, then the opposite is the case.

In 2019, all of the wards in the City with a significant residential population had a higher overall recorded crime rate per square km than their benchmarks. There could be a number of reasons for this, including: population numbers being much higher than benchmark areas during the working week; large amounts of CCTV coverage across the City; active

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[9] Using CoLP and MPS data (BTP data cannot be used due to the way it is recorded by SafeStats) in City wards

'deter, detect and disrupt' activities as part of Project Servator[10] and high levels of Police visibility, possibly leading to an increased willingness of people in the City to report crimes. However, some City residential areas do show lower levels of particular types of crime than their benchmarks, which shows that these reasons only account for part of the story.

Residential wards with particularly high levels of overall crime rates per square km in 2019 compared to their benchmarks are:

- Portsoken (4,522) and Tower (3,970), compared to a benchmark of 2,132;

- Cripplegate (2,034), Aldergate (1,702) and Bassishaw (748), compared to a benchmark of 482; and

- Farringdon Within (3,163), Castle Baynard (2,380) and Farringdon Without (1,850), compared to a benchmark of 1,123.

This approach to benchmarking is less effective for the fourth, predominantly business, cluster. While using the IMD to derive benchmarks works well for areas with residential populations, these remaining wards of the City have very few residents and therefore making such direct comparisons is less reliable. Instead, comparisons should be made with crime rates in the central business districts of other cities, both in the UK (e.g.: Manchester) and in other countries (e.g: New York City).

4.3 Recorded crime outcomes and detection rates

Figures 8a–c show the distribution of outcomes for all crimes recorded by the City of London and the Metropolitan Police in the City of London, and how it has changed between 2018 and 2020. The most common outcome during this period is one where, on completion, no suspect has been identified. This constituted 38% of incidents recorded in 2018, increasing to 43% in 2019 and 42% 2020.

The incidents where the suspect was charged increased from 8% in 2018 and 2019 to 9% in 2020, while those receiving cautions increased from 3% in 2018 and 2019 to 5% in 2020. As might be expected, those where it was not possible to prosecute the suspect decreased from 8% in 2018 and 2019 to 7% in 2020.
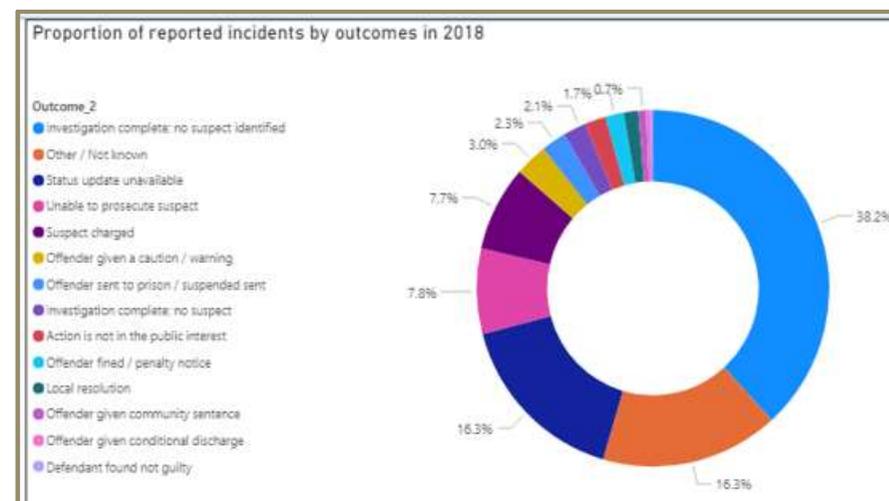

Figure 8a: recorded outcomes for City of London Police and Metropolitan Police for crimes recorded in the City of London, 2018

[10] https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk/projectservator
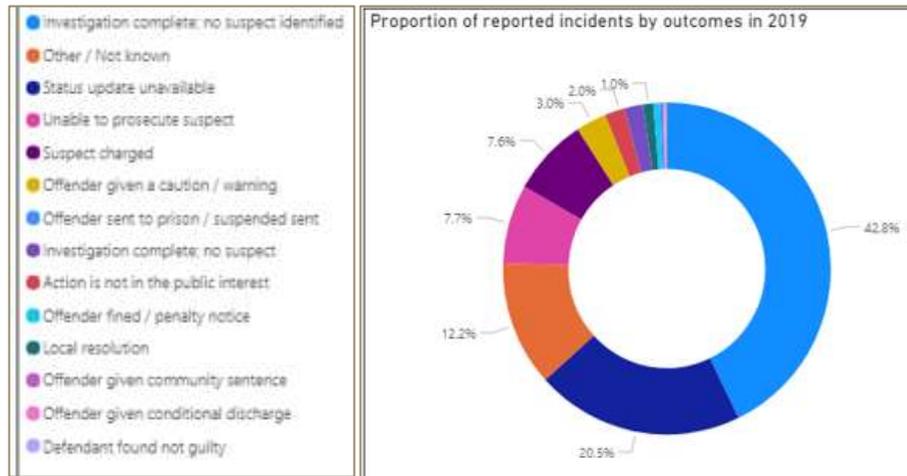
Figure 8b: recorded outcomes for City of London Police and Metropolitan Police for crimes recorded in the City of London, 2018
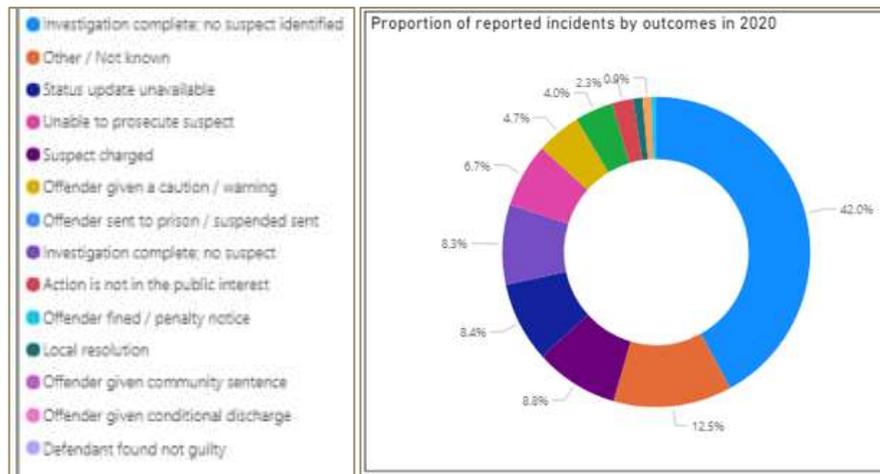

Figure 8c: recorded outcomes for City of London Police and Metropolitan Police for crimes recorded in the City of London, 2018

Figure 9a below shows the detection rates for the CoLP[11]. Detection rates fell in mid/late 2019 and then rose again throughout 2020.

Quarter	% detection rate
2018 – 02	29.7
2018 – 03	27.7
2018 – 04	22.5
2019 – 01	20.5
2019 – 02	17.9
2019 – 03	20.3
2019 – 04	19.4
2020 – 01	19.8
2020 – 02	29.7
2020 – 03	23.9
2020 – 04	26

Figure 9a: City of London Police detection rates

The CoLP detection rate compares well to other Police forces, where, in a one-month snapshot comparison dated February 2020, the CoLP had the sixth highest detection rate out of 42 forces (no data was available for Greater Manchester), as can be seen in Figure 9b.

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[11] https://data.police.uk/data/ According to the Home Office, a reported offence is classified as 'detected' when a suspect has been charged or summoned; cautioned; fined; or had an offence taken into consideration by a court.

Detection Rates by Force: Feb 2020 "Snapshot"

Rank	Reported by	Detected
1	Avon and Somerset Constabulary	23.5%
2	Dyfed-Powys Police	23.2%
3	North Yorkshire Police	20.7%
4	Lancashire Constabulary	19.1%
5	Cumbria Constabulary	17.5%
6	**City of London Police**	**17.3%**
7	Metropolitan Police Service	17.3%
8	South Wales Police	17.0%
9	Norfolk Constabulary	16.9%
10	Humberside Police	16.7%
11	Durham Constabulary	16.4%
12	Merseyside Police	16.0%
13	South Yorkshire Police	15.7%
14	Suffolk Constabulary	14.8%
15	Dorset Police	14.5%
16	Devon & Cornwall Police	14.4%
17	Derbyshire Constabulary	14.3%
18	Northumbria Police	14.3%
19	North Wales Police	13.9%
20	Nottinghamshire Police	13.5%
21	Essex Police	13.1%
22	Cleveland Police	13.1%
23	Hampshire Constabulary	13.0%
24	West Mercia Police	12.8%
25	Northamptonshire Police	12.8%
26	Gwent Police	12.6%
27	Lincolnshire Police	12.6%
28	Hertfordshire Constabulary	12.0%
29	Staffordshire Police	12.0%
30	Kent Police	11.7%
31	Wiltshire Police	11.4%
32	Cheshire Constabulary	11.2%
33	Surrey Police	11.1%
34	Thames Valley Police	11.1%
35	Gloucestershire Constabulary	10.9%
36	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	10.9%
37	Leicestershire Police	10.8%
38	West Yorkshire Police	10.6%
39	Sussex Police	10.4%
40	Bedfordshire Police	10.2%
41	Warwickshire Police	10.1%
42	West Midlands Police	8.8%

Figure 9b: City of London Police detection rates vs other Police forces, Feb 2020

4.4 Police Stop and Search

Figures 10a–d show the distribution of reasons and outcomes for 'Stop and Searches' recorded in the City of London by the CoLP only, between 2018 and 2020. The data behind these, in this section of the report, have been sourced from existing reports published by the CoLP on their website[12].

Figure 10a shows that, prior to March 2019, the number of Stop and Searches has remained relatively stable at 300–400 per quarter. This then increased steadily to peak at 950 in Oct–Dec 2019 before temporarily dipping in early 2020.

Figure 10a: recorded Stop and Search incidents by month, City of London Police

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Figure 10b shows that, in both 2019 and 2020 (based on three-month snapshots), the most common, and increasing, reason for Stop and Search is for drugs. Offensive weapons was the second most common in the July Quarter of 2019, but became considerably less so in 2020. Conversely, there was an increase in the number for Going Equipped (carrying items that are intended for use in crime). Suspicion of stolen goods, the other common reason, remained unchanged in 2020.
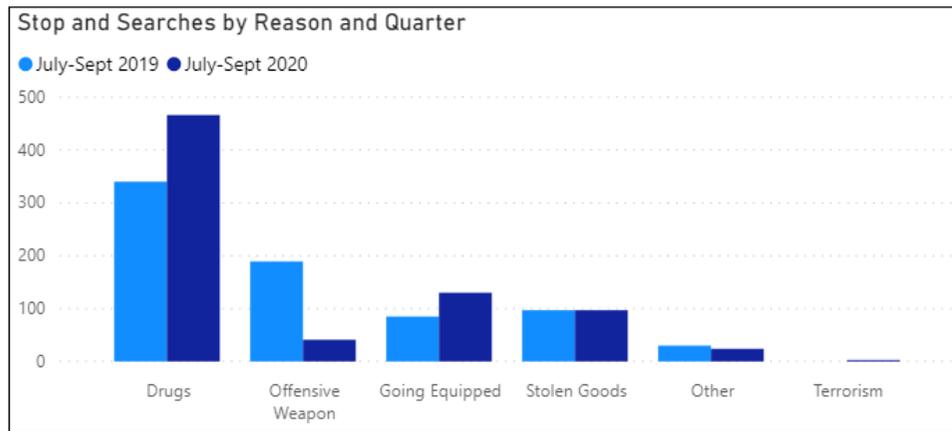

Figure 10b: recorded Stop and Search reasons in the City of London

Figure 10c shows that, in the July quarters of both 2019 and 2020, the most common outcome of Stop and Search involved no further action to be taken. The second and third most common were arrest and a drugs warning respectively; again with virtually no change in the counts. Voluntary attendance went from being the third most common reason in 2019 to being a considerably less common one in 2020.
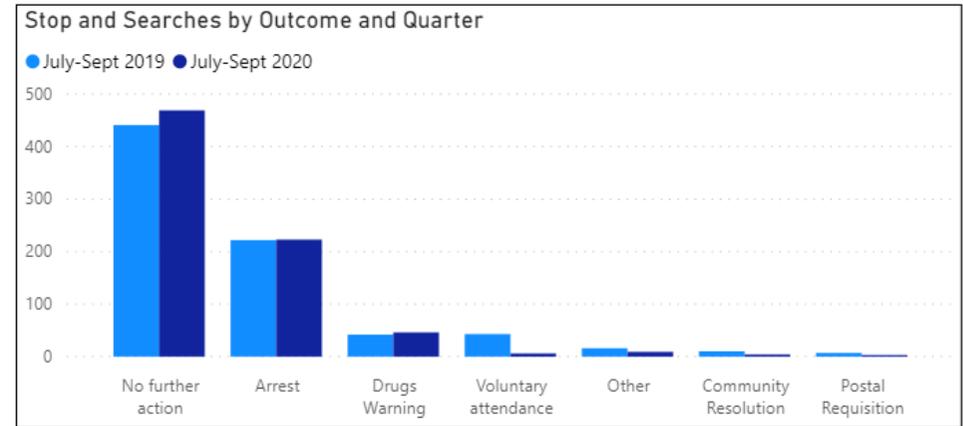
Figure 10c: recorded Stop and Search outcomes in the City of London

Figure 10d presents the proportion of Stop and Searches by ethnicity and gender. The highest proportion of subjects were not stated, i.e., chose to not self-define. Of those who did provide ethnicity information, the highest proportion of subjects were white in both 2019 and 2020 comparable quarters. Those identifying as Asian remained relatively unchanged over this time, while the proportion who were Black fell from 15% to 10%. Regarding gender, the vast proportion of those stopped were male, though the proportion who were female increased from 8% in July–September 2019 to 12% in the same quarter of 2020.
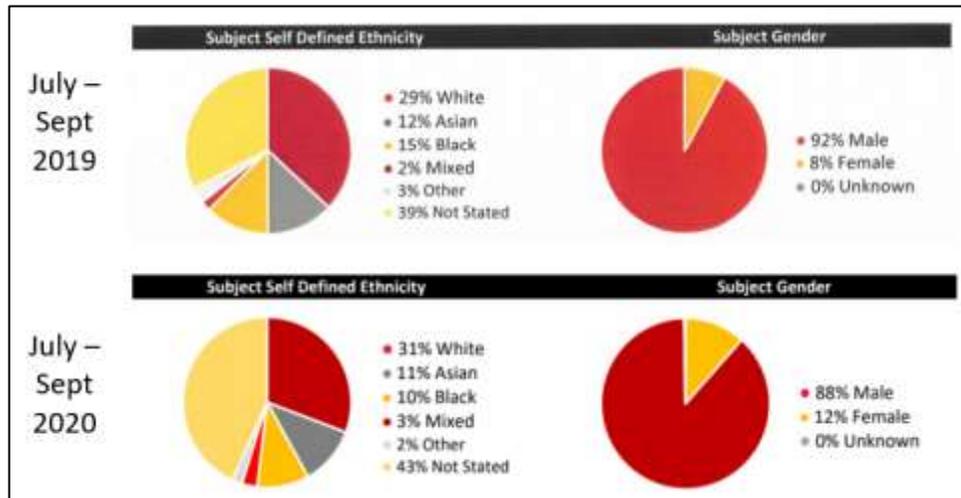
Figure 10d: proportions of recorded Stop and Search subjects by ethnicity and gender outcomes in the City of London

4.5 Resident crime, disorder and community safety concerns

The City of London Corporation and the CoLP run two joint **City-wide resident engagement sessions a year**, to fulfil statutory consultation requirements. The event starts with speeches from (or their representatives) the Commissioner of the CoLP, the Chairman of Policy and Resources and the Town Clerk, City of London Corporation and guest speakers on topical issues, to provide a general update on issues of interest to residents living in the City of London.

These are followed by a question and answer session with the Panel, where residents have the opportunity to ask questions about issues of concern. These questions can be either submitted in advance or asked during the event, and can cover anything of interest or concern to residents.

With the exception of the 2020 meetings, which were run online due to COVID-19 restrictions, the events are run in the Great Hall at Guildhall and include a small 'marketplace' where various service and community providers, including the SCP, are invited to host 'stalls' where they can interact with residents before the event starts. The events are well advertised and every effort is made to support residents with any accessibility needs, through the provision of free transport, a creche and translation services, if required, and the use of Hearing Loop technology throughout the event. Attendance was 180 in 2017, 155 in 2018, 228 in 2019 and 103 for the online event in 2020.

Demographic information on attendees is collected at all in-person events for equality monitoring purposes, and compared with the 2016 Office for National Statistics residential profile for the City of London. As can be seen in Figure 11a, attendance in 2018 (no data is available for 2020 as it was online) was broadly representative in terms of disability, though this became over-represented in 2019. In both years there was variance in terms of gender and age, with women, older people and those from a White ethnic background over-represented.

Demographic	2018 attendees (%)	2019 attendees (%)	ONS resident profile (%)
Male	43	50	56
Female	57	50	44
Disabled	7	17	9
18–25	1	0	12
26–35	3	4	26
36–45	13	10	16
46–55	18	4	17
56–65	25	21	13
66–75	40	21	10
75+	32	19	7
White	91	68	79
Asian or Asian British	8	4	10
Black or Black British	1	0	3
Other	0	3	8

Figure 11a: demographic breakdown of City-wide residents meeting attendees compared to the Office for National Statistics 2016 City of London Corporation residential profile

Figure 11b shows the percentage of questions asked on each topic over the last four years, with the topics related to crime, disorder and community safety highlighted. Questions around transport and traffic are consistently popular, covering around one-quarter of questions asked.

The amount of questions related to safer city themes, including anti-social behaviour, are more variable, with a peak in 2018.
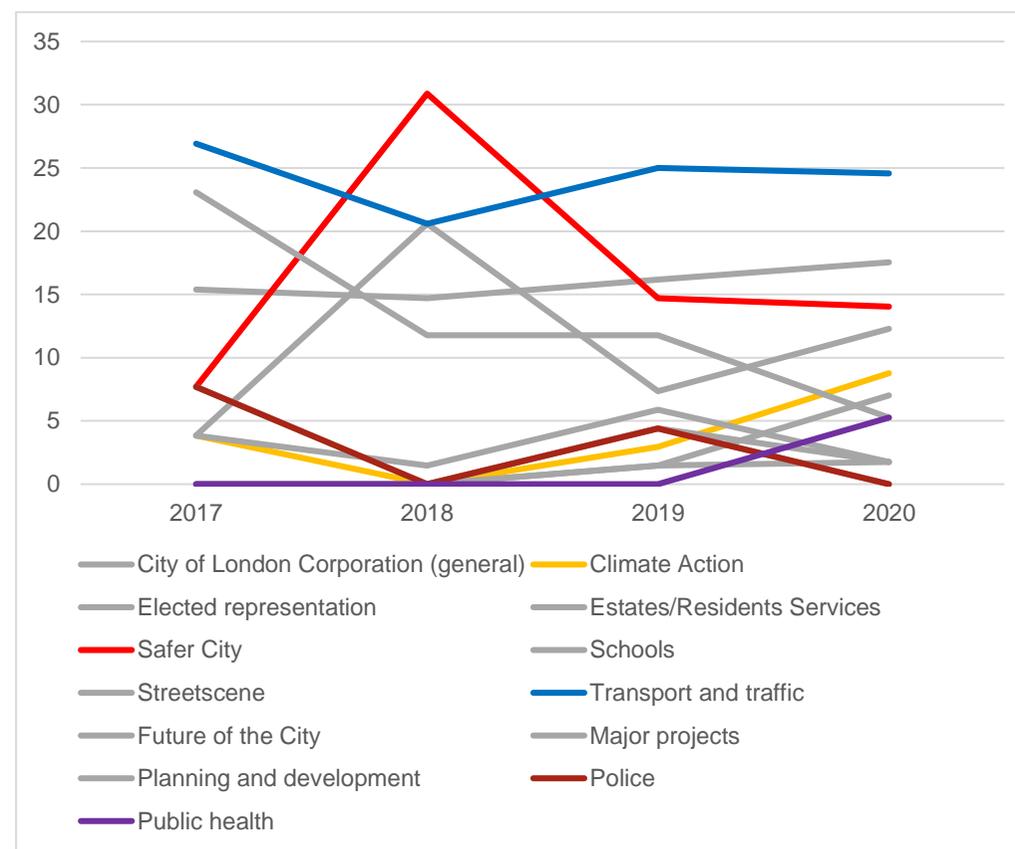
Figure 11b: City-wide residents meeting questions, by theme, over time

More detail about the types of issues within each of the Safer City topics, and the number of questions relating to each of them, is provided in Figure 11c.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Climate Action				
Carbon-neutral buildings			1	1
Low emissions	1			
Energy			1	2
Climate action general				2
Police (operational)				
Bishopsgate Police Station			1	
Police horses	1			
Police complaint			2	
Police funding	1			
Public health				
COVID-19				3
Safer City				
Anti-social behaviour	1	3	2	2
Barbican Estate security		1	1	
Bicycle theft		1		
CCTV		2		
Contacting the Police			2	
Counter terrorism		1	1	
'Hawking and begging'		1		
Homelessness		7	1	1
Police presence			1	2

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Safer City (continued)				
Rising crime levels	1	4		
Skateboarding		1	1	2
Victim support			1	
Transport and Traffic				
Air quality	1	2	2	1
Bank on Safety Scheme	1			
Barbican Tube Station	1			
Beech Street Tunnel	1		2	2
Buses			1	1
Car parking		2		
Congestion charge				1
Crossrail			1	
Cycling			2	3
Drones			1	
Electric scooters				1
Noise pollution	1	2	1	
Pedestrian underpass			1	
Pot holes			1	
Reduce traffic			2	
Road traffic accidents/speed limit	1	1	1	
Traffic management		3	6	1
Transport access				3

Figure 11c: City-wide residents meeting questions, by issue, over time

The questions themselves provide useful qualitative information about specific resident concerns. Detailed below are summaries of the areas residents' questions cover, for issues where there have been three or more questions, with at least two of these raised in one year (in order to pick up issues of concern to more than one resident), during the reporting period.

- Climate action – energy: increasing solar energy; community energy projects; improved insulation and underfloor heating;

- COVID-19: social distancing on City streets; safe eating out and entertainment and how soon can large gatherings happen;

- Anti-social behaviour (ASB): general queries about what action is being taken to stop ASB; spitting in public places; groups of young people 'loitering' and obstructing public walkways and cycle ways; harassment in public spaces; lack of public conveniences and 'drunken visitors';

- Homelessness: concern over growth in numbers, including around Barbican Tube station and St Bartholomew's Church; general queries about what action is being taken to support people into new homes/offer care; question on how can residents help signpost people to support; concern that giving money to beggars exacerbates the issue;

- Police presence: lack of visibility of Police patrols on foot on the Barbican Estate; lack of Police 'around club nights in Smithfield';

- Rising crime levels: perceived rising crime levels on the Golden Lane Estate and increased drug dealing on Little Britain; concern about pickpockets and burglary protection and general query about action being taken;

- Skateboarding: concern around skateboarders in specific places, including 'the steps leading down to the Millennium Bridge', the Highwalk, St Paul's Cathedral and the Thames Path. One resident summarised a number of concerns raised thus: *"There is widespread disregard of rules on cycling, skateboarding and other activities such as parkour which involve almost takeover of the Podium in places. Large groups gather for these activities and cause a disturbance and damage to the flower beds and tiles. These groups sometimes behave in a threatening manner if asked to stop and create an atmosphere that feels threatening. Residents are very concerned. What can be done to discourage the participants?"* However, another resident was more positive towards the skateboarders, asking the question *"young people should be applauded for undertaking exercise such as skateboarding. Can an official facility be made available for skateboarders within the City?";*

- Air quality: concern around idling engines, whether the City is collecting and analysing NO_2 emissions, including during the COVID-19 lockdowns and specific concerns about air quality in High Tiber Street and Upper Thames Street;

- Beech Street tunnel: general concerns around the Beech Street tunnel project, including pedestrian safety with the traffic island removed; air pollution in the Tunnel and driver access, with one resident commenting *"my delivery driver/taxi driver won't drive down Beech Street for my drop off, more needs to be done!";*

- Cycling: general queries about what action is being taken to 'control the behaviour of cyclists', with concerns mentioned around cyclists using the pavements, ignoring red lights and

cycling on the Highwalk. There was also a request for 'a new cycle path on the pavement by the barrier';

- Noise pollution: this included concerns around high-performance vehicles around Silk Street, the noise of the Underground trains on the Circle Line at night, and the noise of Police and Ambulance sirens at night. There were also five concerns raised about construction noise, including one about out-of-hours construction noise, which are classified under Planning and Development issues;

- Traffic management: this included a number of specific locations where residents wanted increased pedestrian access, where mini-roundabouts were wanted and concerns about U-turns; and

- Transport access: these comments related to disabled access around the City, especially around Bank junction, and poor service on bus routes. One resident summarised by saying *"living and working in the Aldgate ward, we currently have no bus routes on the three main arteries: Bevis Marks, Leadenhall & Fenchurch. Taxis are nowhere to be seen during the working day, because they're prohibited from crossing the Bank junction. How are people to go about their day/operate businesses in the City if half the streets are out of use, bus stops out of action and taxis prohibited from entering/crossing Bank during the day??? Too many streets have been closed despite there being hardly any pedestrians - and have resulted in making the City look like a permanent construction site. Could you please reconsider these measures which have been largely unnecessary and don't seem to take into account the people who are living and trying to make a living in the City."*

In 2017 and 2018, attendees at the City-wide residents meeting were asked whether their feelings of safety at home and in the neighbourhood, during the day and in the evening, had improved, declined or stayed about the same over the last 12 months. As shown in Figure 11d, while the most popular response was 'about the same' for each category, attendees in 2018 were 10% more likely to say their feelings of safety had declined when they went out in the evening over the past 12 months (17% in 2018, compared to 27% in 2017). This contrasts with 11% who said they felt improved feelings of safety from 12 months before when going out in the day.
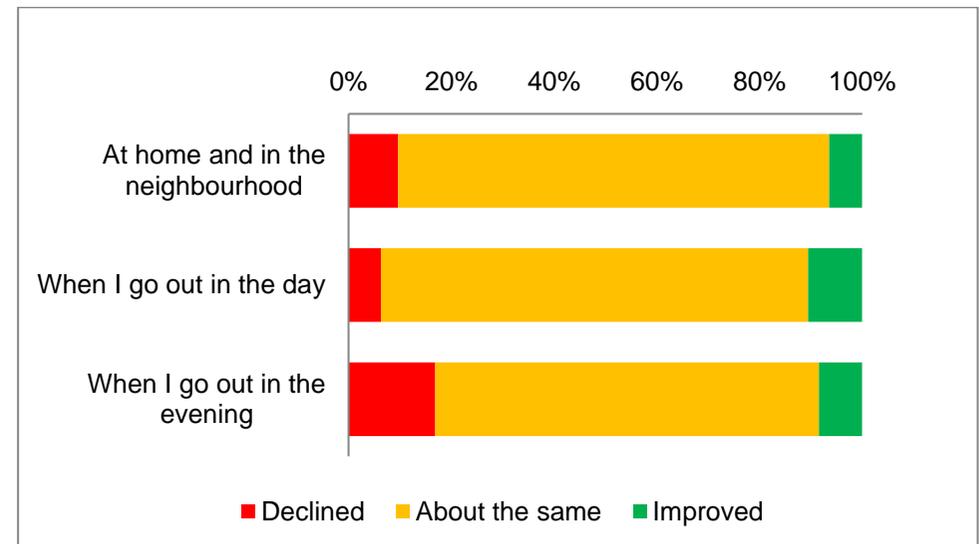
Figure 11d: 2018 City-wide residents meeting attendee perceptions of safety in three scenarios, compared to 12 months ago

Attendees were also asked in 2017 and 2018 questions about how confident they felt reporting crime, how confident they felt that the City Corporation and CoLP would help them, and about their awareness of local support services. As can be seen in Figure 11e, these responses showed general feelings of improvement since 2017. In particular, 24% of residents who responded to the questionnaire believed that their

awareness of local support services and confidence in support of the Corporation and Police has improved. This reflects an overall increase from 14% and 16% respectively in 2017 (overall improvement of 8–10% in these metrics), as can be seen in Figure 11e.
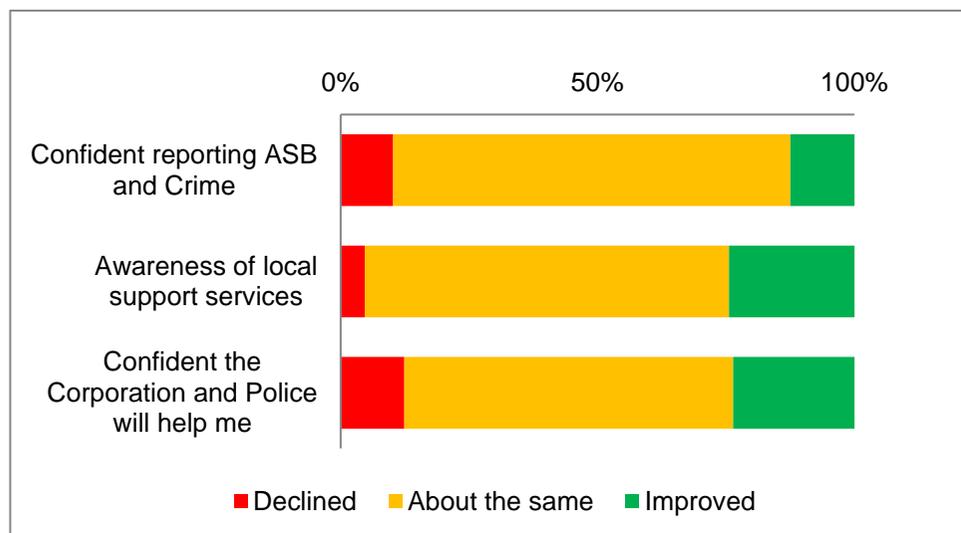

Figure 11e: 2018 City-wide residents meeting attendee perceptions of safety in three scenarios, compared to 12 months ago

In November 2018, the CoLP commissioned **a community survey of residents, workers and visitors in the City[13].** This consisted of 511 interviews via street interview and a further 482 interviews undertaken online. Information drawn from this report is used in the rest of this chapter.

Although the questions asked in the face-to-face survey and the online questionnaire were more or less identical, the two methodologies used were very different. For example, the face-to-face survey was led by a specialist interviewer, whereas the online questionnaire was designed for self-completion by the respondent. Moreover, while loose controls (based on the respondent's age and their connection to the City) were applied to the face-to-face survey, no such controls were applied to the online questionnaire, which was intentionally made widely available for any interested party to complete.

Compared with the online activity, proportionally more visitors, and fewer workers, took part in the face-to-face activity. The face-to-face survey also achieved a somewhat younger age profile, with proportionally more respondents aged 16 to 34 (41%, compared with 18% of online respondents). The gender profile was similar for both activities, with more males than females taking part.

Because of these key methodological differences, it would be inappropriate to simply amalgamate or merge the results from the two activities. They are therefore reported separately in the main body of this report; however, some broad comparisons between the two sets of results have been made below.

Respondents were asked to select their three biggest concerns from a list of issues that might affect the City. For both activities (i.e. face-to-face and online), terrorism was the most widely identified concern, cited by 34% of face-to-face respondents as one of their top three concerns (25% had it as their top concern) and by 64% of online respondents as one of their top three concerns, as can be seen in Figures 11f and 11g. The face-to-face respondents' next biggest concerns were anti-social behaviour (30%), rubbish and litter on the street (24%) and drug misuse/dealing (24%), shown in Figure 11f; however, online respondents were more

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[13] https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s117179/Pol_46-19_Community%20Survey%20Report_Appendix_A.pdf

likely to identify road safety and personal theft among their biggest concerns, as can be seen in Figure 11g.
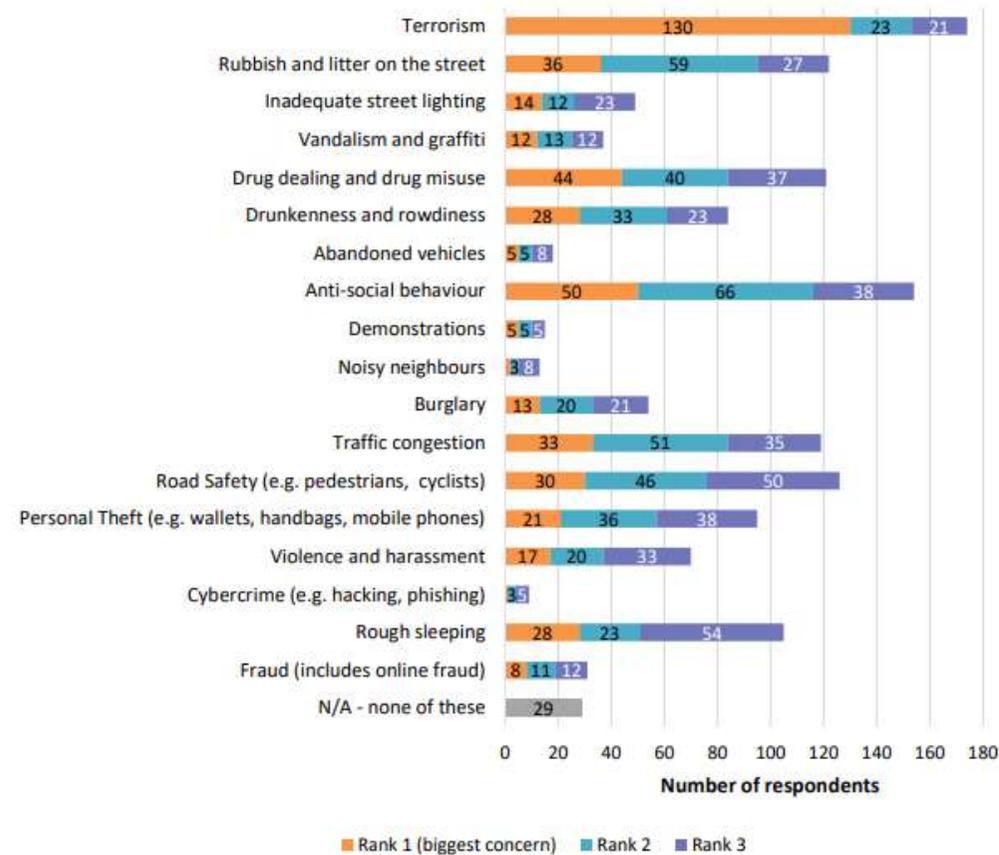
Figure 11f: 2018 community survey – number of _face-to-face_ respondents selecting each issue as a first, second or third greatest concern (from a list provided)
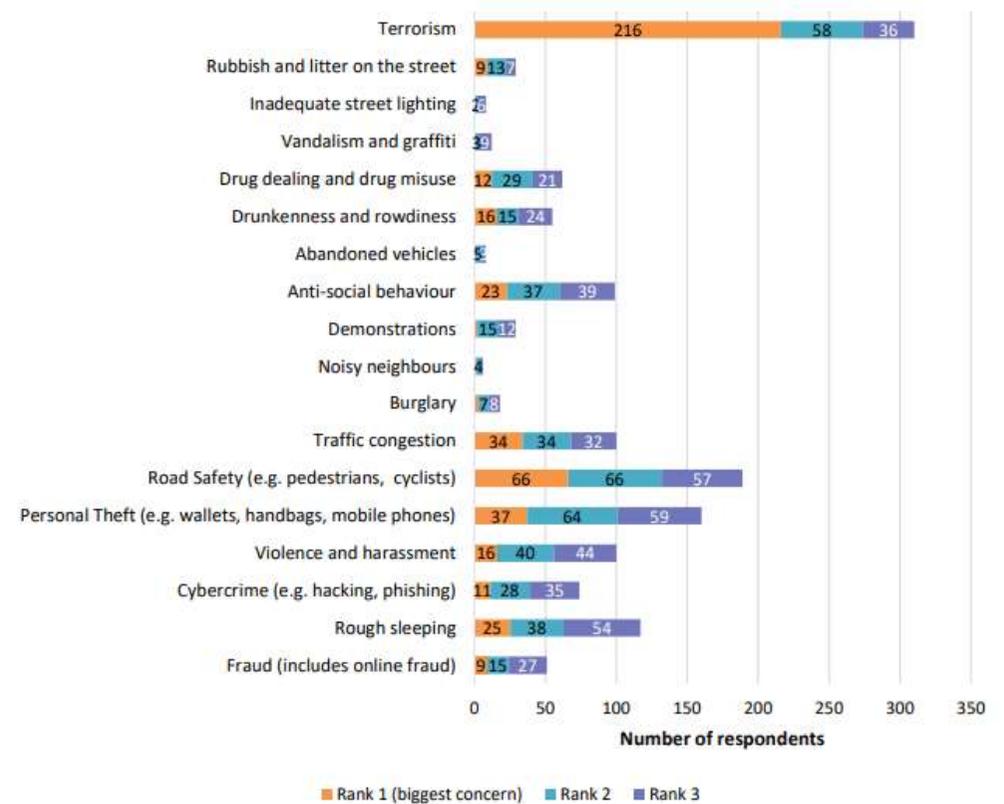

Figure 11g: 2018 community survey – number of _online_ respondents selecting each issue as a first, second or third greatest concern (from a list provided)

Respondents generally felt safe in the City; however, 16% of online respondents indicated that they felt either very unsafe or fairly unsafe after dark, and a significant minority of respondents (41% face-to-face and 28% online) said that they worry about being a victim of crime at least some of the time.

In general, and across both methodologies, respondents have a positive view of the Police, and large majorities of respondents (81% face-to-face and 83% online) feel the Police were doing a good or excellent job.

Across both methodologies, substantial majorities agreed that, if they were to have contact with the Police, the Police would treat them with respect, would be friendly and approachable, would treat them fairly, and would act with integrity. However, slightly lower majorities of respondents agreed that the Police understand their local concerns (and again, this was the case for both of the surveys).

Large majorities of respondents feel confident that they would receive a good level of service if they were to report a crime to CoLP, although fewer online respondents indicated that they would feel 'very confident' (32%, compared with 48% of face-to-face respondents). The most common reasons for lacking confidence in the level of service were: a previous negative experience of the service; believing that the Police lack the resources needed to respond appropriately; and scepticism that the Police care about or respond to minor crimes.

In addition, the annual City-wide residents meeting, the City Corporation also holds an **annual consultation meeting with business ratepayers**, at which the City of London Police Commissioner gives an annual update. Questions and issues related to community safety, crime and policing are summarised below.

2018

- A ratepayer commented on work on cyber crime and that many businesses are facing harsh reviews on data protection, and questioned if this is having any impact on the CoLP in relation to the data it holds.

2019

- A ratepayer referred to the huge amount of pressure on policing and questioned whether there was any expectation of increased funding at a national level coming through to the City.

- Another ratepayer suggested businesses were keen to support the City of London Police and questioned if business rates could be increased to support security.
- Finally, another ratepayer questioned whether there was an argument for City of London Police becoming part of a larger organisation.

2020

- A ratepayer referred to a problem with rough sleepers in the Devonshire Square area and the issues relating to debris including waste products, urine, excrement, needles, cigarettes and drugs. It also presents access issues to the building. The Ratepayer confirmed he had reported the incident and the response had been good, but that it has proved ineffective as the individuals keep returning.
- Another ratepayer questioned how much of the business rate premium was allocated to the Police Force and the Chamberlain clarified that the premium was ringfenced for security and all money was allocated to the CoLP.
- A third ratepayer referred to an international pandemic on fraud and stressed this issue is bigger than London, saying it is a national responsibility that requires national funding

2021

- A Ratepayer asked whether any consideration had been given to reducing the licenced hours of bars, which may reduce instances of anti-social behaviour and crime.

Crime in focus

5.1 Acquisitive crime: theft, robbery and burglary

The rate of acquisitive crimes against the person increased steadily between 2016 and 2018 from about 600 to 800 per quarter, as shown in Figure 12, below. However, there was a sharp increase in 2019 to about 1,400 for the year, which was sustained until the first COVID-19 lockdown in Q1 of 2020.
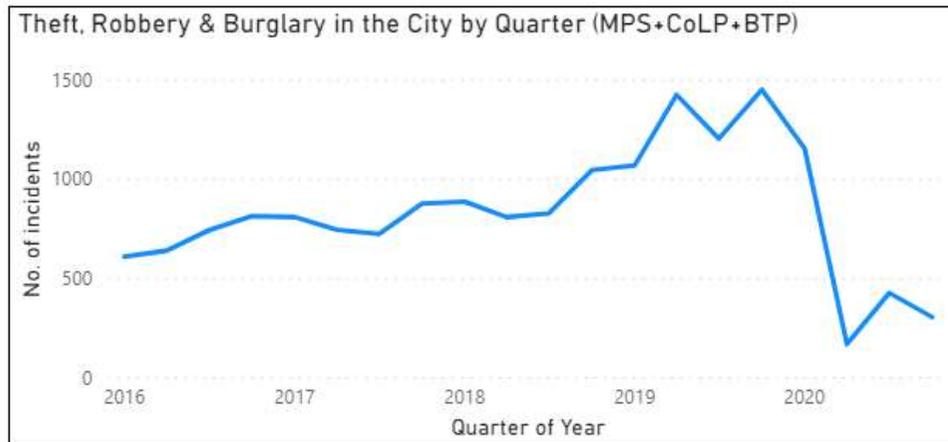

Figure 12: rates of recorded theft, robbery and burglary in the City of London over time

The increase in acquisitive crime was driven by an increase in the number of thefts, which constitutes around 90% of incidents within this group. The rates of theft over time are shown in Figure 13.
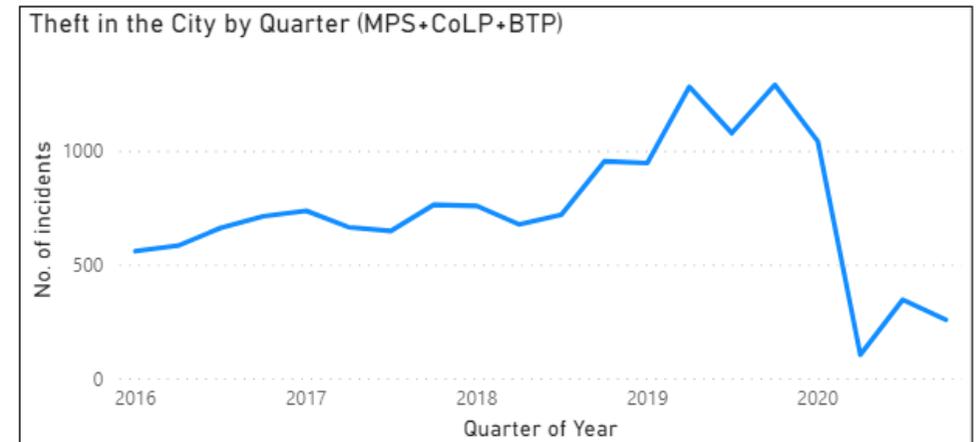
Figure 13: rates of recorded theft in the City of London over time

The three charts that comprise Figures 14a, 14b and 14c provide more detail on theft figures, illustrated in three different ways:

- Figure 14a shows the distribution of recorded incidents of theft by ward in terms of number, represented by the size of a rectangle – the largest numbers of thefts recorded in 2019 were recorded in Bishopsgate then Tower. The colour of the rectangle relates to the concentration of recorded crimes, i.e. adjusting for size differences between wards. Looked at in this way, those with the highest concentration (red) are Candlewick and Cordwainer;

- Figure 14b shows this concentration information as a shape map; and

- Figure 14c shows the actual location of recorded thefts in 2019, with many centred around the roads of Cheapside and Bank.
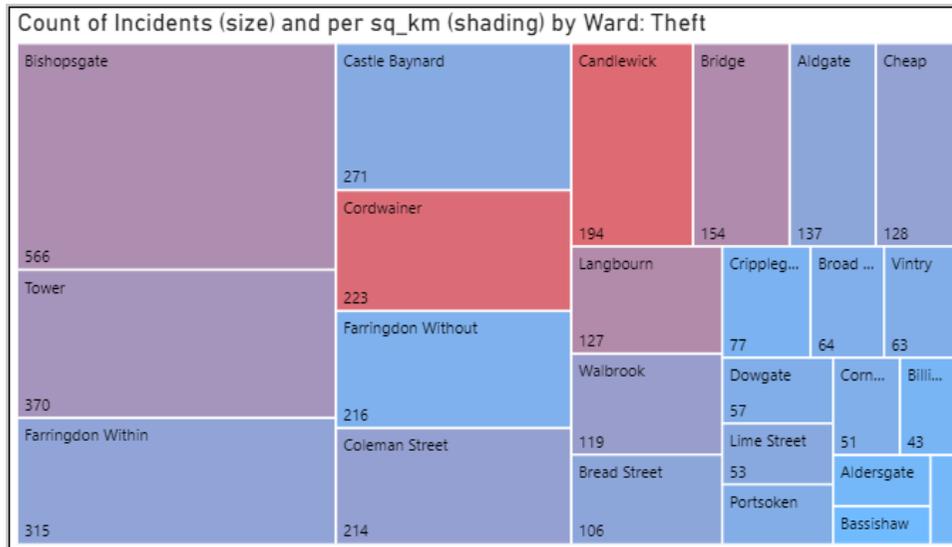
Figure 14a: count and concentration of theft in 2019
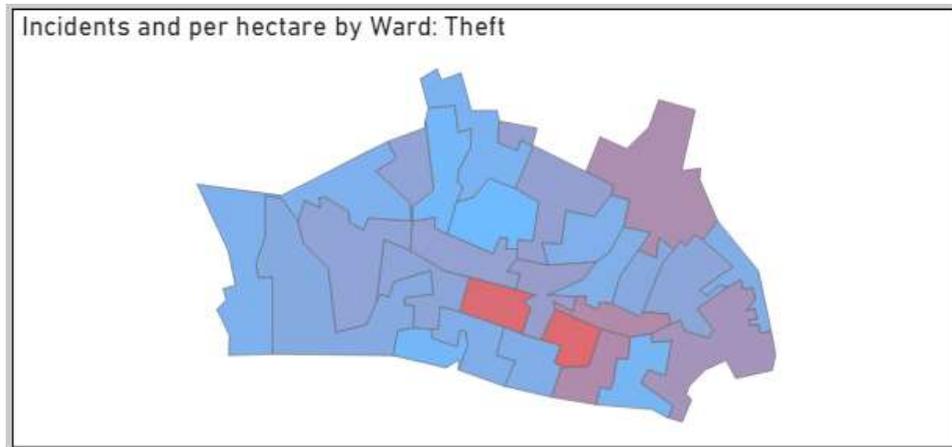
Figure 14b: concentration of recorded theft in 2019
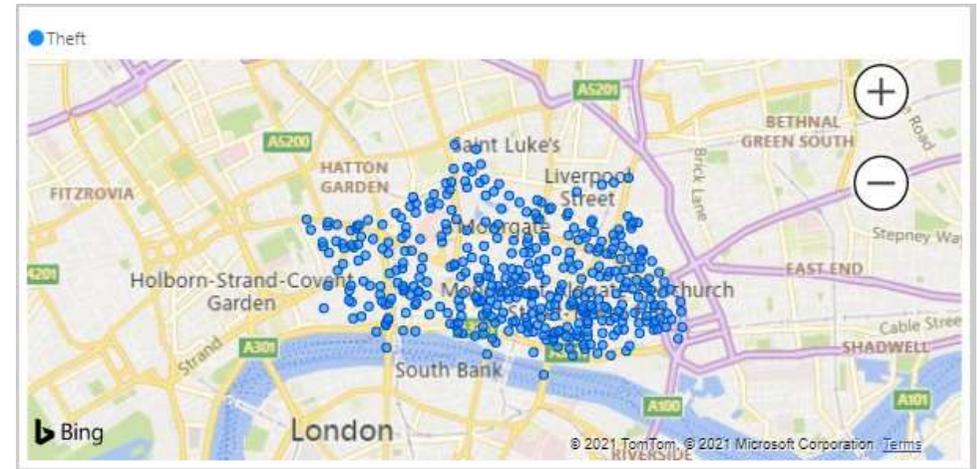
Figure 14c: map of recorded theft in 2019

Recorded levels of theft in 2019 in some of the Core City wards, which are predominantly comprised of business rather than residential premises, are very high compared to others: Candlewick has a recorded incident rate of 3,767 and Cordwainer 3,685.4, as can be seen in Figure 15.
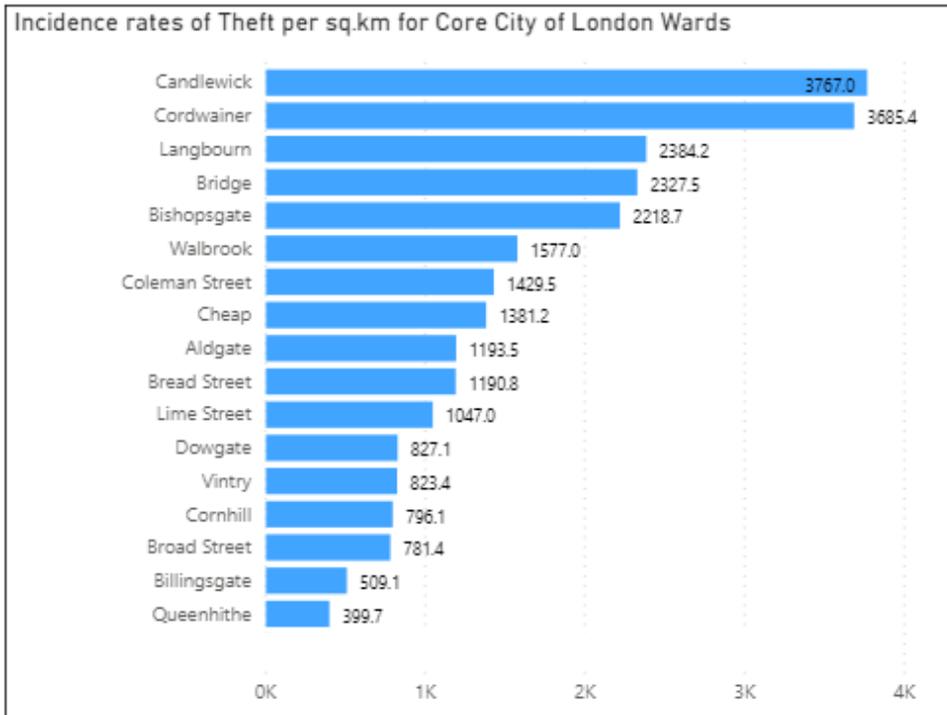
Figure 15: recorded theft, 2019 figures: City Core (business wards)

All of the residential wards in the City have considerably higher rates of theft when compared to their respective benchmarks (BMs), as can be seen in Figures 16a–c.
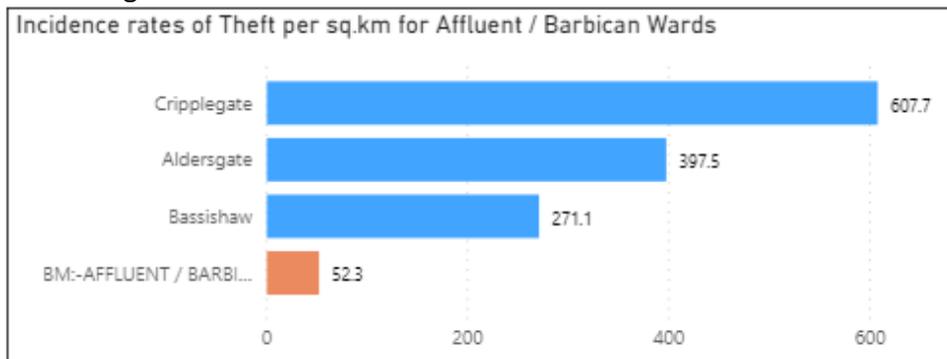
Figure 16a: recorded theft, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM
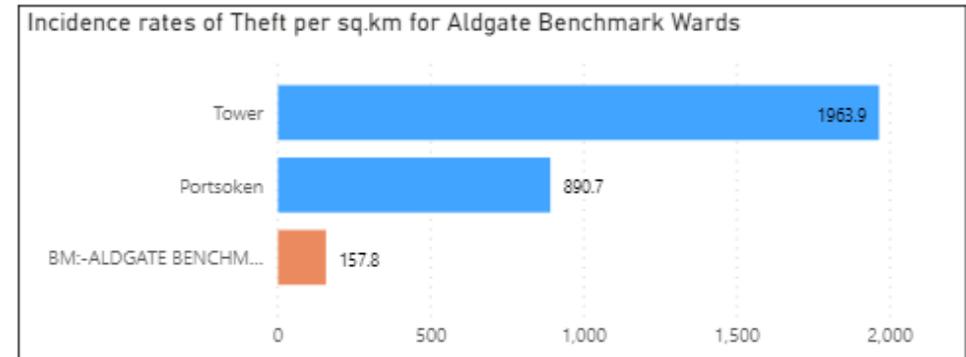
Figure 16b: recorded theft, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM
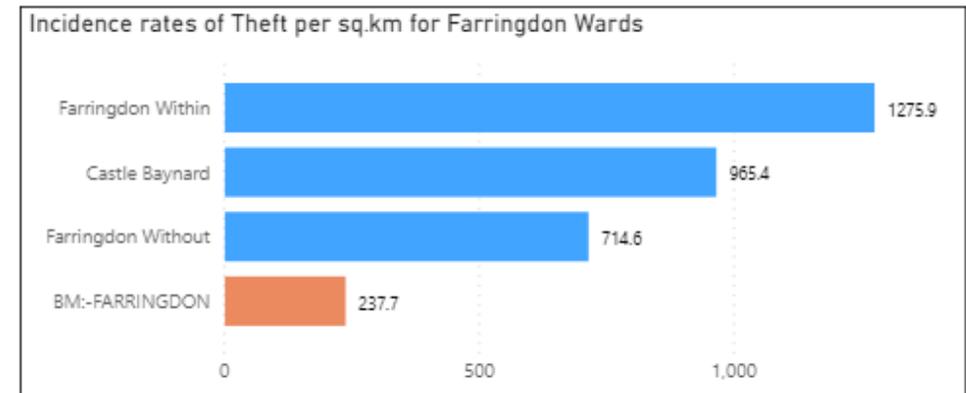
Figure 16c: recorded theft, 2019 figures: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

Focusing specifically on recorded crime figures for Robbery, Figure 17 shows that recorded incidents across the City were around 10 per quarter in 2016. This rose progressively to about 40 per quarter in 2019, peaking at 61 in Q4 2019.

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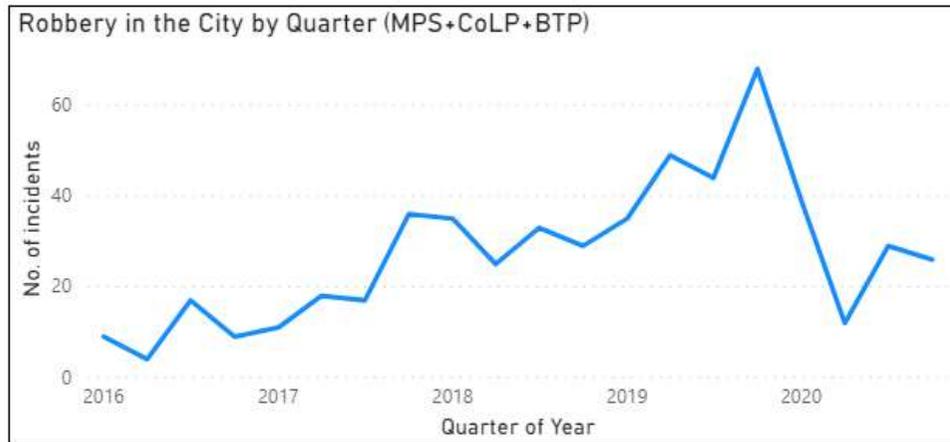
Figure 17: rates of recorded robbery in the City of London over time

Figure 18a shows the distribution and concentration of recorded incidents of robbery by ward (no count numbers are provided at this level due to low base sizes). Figure 18b shows the actual location of recorded robbery cases in 2019, with many centred around Monument Station.
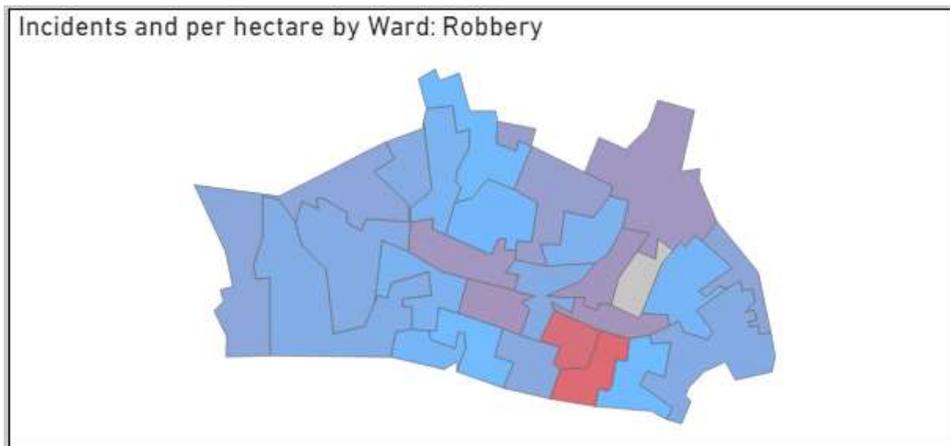
Figure 18a: concentration of recorded robbery in 2019
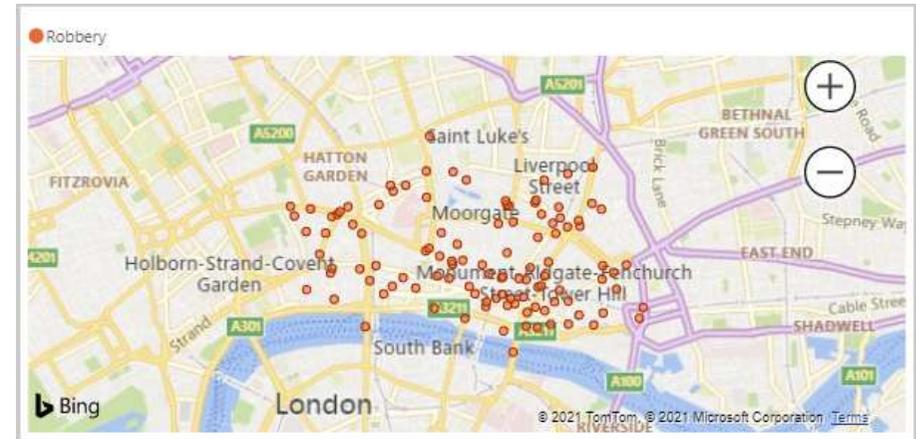
Figure 18b: map of recorded robbery in 2019

Recorded levels of robbery in 2019 in some of the predominantly business Core City wards are very high compared to others. Bridge (combined Bridge Within and Bridge Without) has a recorded incident level of 226.7 and Candlewick, which also had the highest level of theft, has a recorded incident rate of 213.6, as can be seen in Figure 19. The robbery rates in these each of these two wards are approximately twice as high as the ward with the next highest rates (Cordwainer).
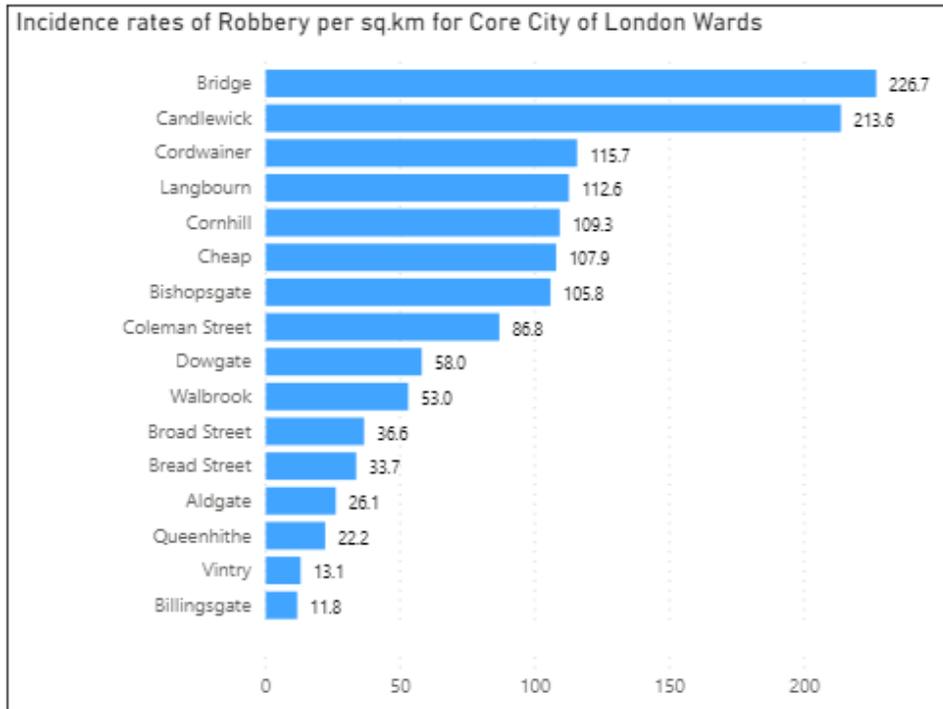
Figure 19: recorded robbery, 2019 figures: City Core (business) wards

Figures 20a–c show that nearly all of the residential wards in the City have higher rates of robbery when compared to their respective benchmarks. The exception is Tower ward, with a lower rate than its benchmark.


Figure 20a: recorded robbery, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM
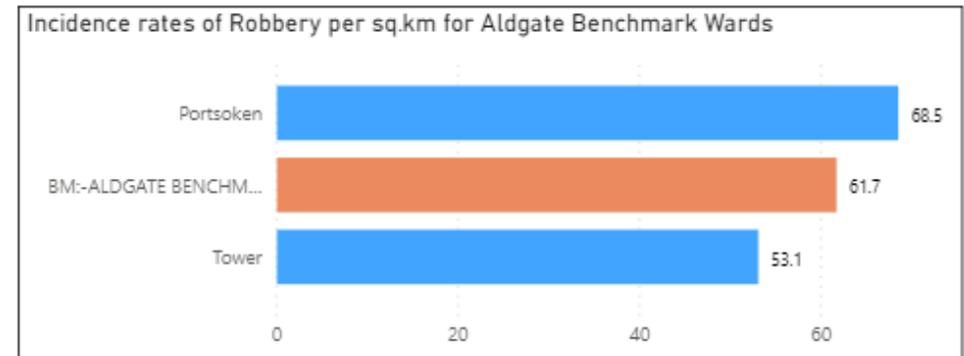
Figure 20b: recorded robbery, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM
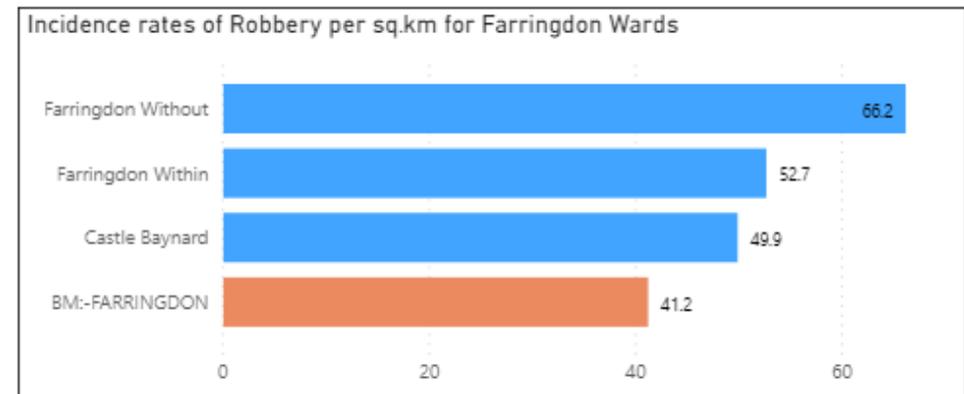
Figure 20c: recorded robbery, 2019 figures: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

Focusing specifically on recorded crime figures for burglary, Figure 21 shows that the incidents across the City rose more slowly than theft and robbery between 2016 and 2019, falling in 2020 along with other types of crime.
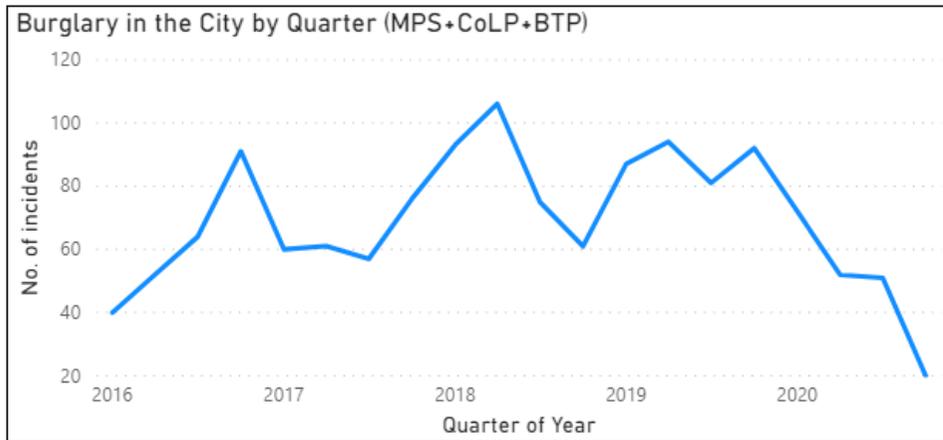
Figure 21: rates of recorded burglary in the City of London over time

Figure 22a shows the distribution and concentration of recorded incidents of burglary by ward (no count numbers are provided at this level due to low base sizes). Figure 22b shows the actual location of recorded burglary cases in 2019. There appears to be a burglary 'hotspot' towards the East of the City.
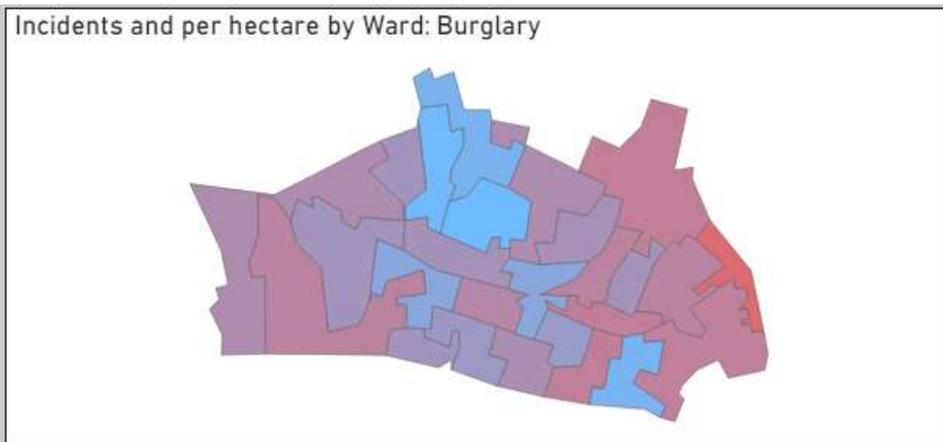

Figure 22a: concentration of recorded burglary in 2019
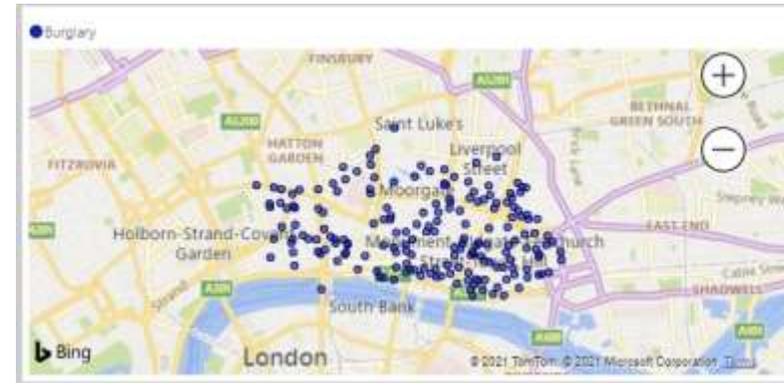
Figure 22b: map of recorded burglary in 2019

As can be seen in Figure 23 below and, unlike the recorded levels of theft and robbery, recorded levels of burglary in 2019 in the predominantly business Core City wards are relatively well spread.
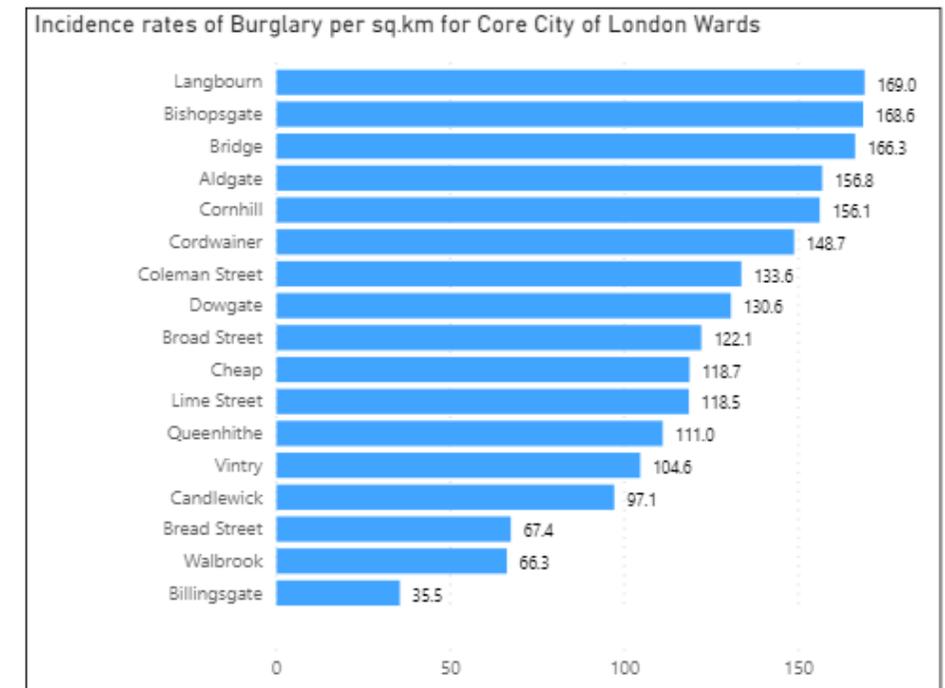

Figure 23: recorded burglary, 2019 figures: City Core (business) wards

As with recorded theft and robbery rates, recorded levels of burglary in Portsoken and Tower wards are higher compared to their respective benchmarks, as can be seen in Figure 24.
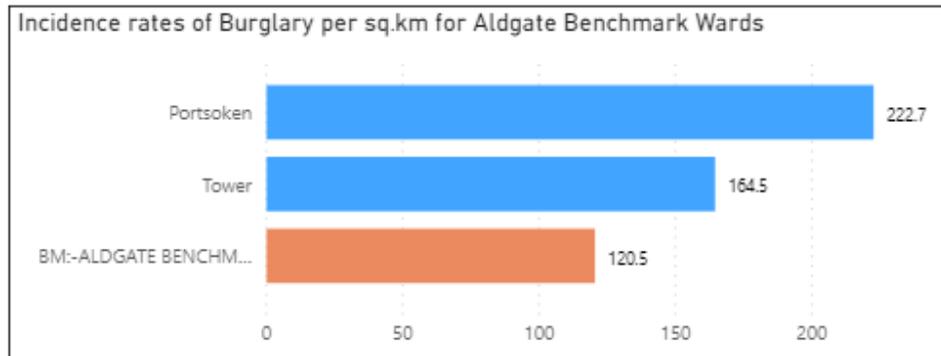

Figure 24: recorded burglary, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

However, the more prosperous northern wards of Aldersgate, Bassishaw and Cripplegate have rates of burglary below those of equivalently prosperous benchmark LSOAs elsewhere in London (Figure 25).
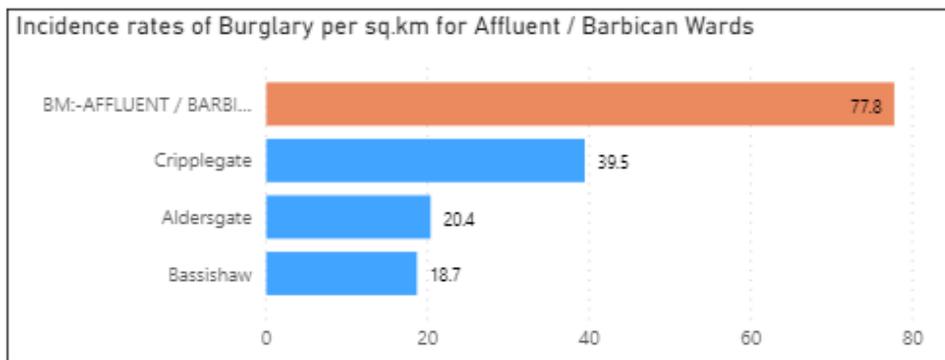

Figure 25: recorded burglary, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM

There is no chart for the fourth cluster due to low base sizes.

5.2 Violence against the person

This section covers crimes in the City of London which are associated with violence and assault, including sexual assault. The two categories have been compressed because data from the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and the City of London Police (CoLP) are not separated out in the SafeStats source data. Although not available at detailed geographic/ward level, hospital admissions for injury/assault are discussed too, helping to build a more detailed picture of the impacts of violence against the person.

As can be seen in Figure 26 below, the rate of recorded violent crimes against the person increased steadily between 2017 and 2018, with a drop in Q1 and Q2 of 219, rising to a peak of 477 in Q4 2020. As seen elsewhere, there was then a COVID-related fall in 2020.
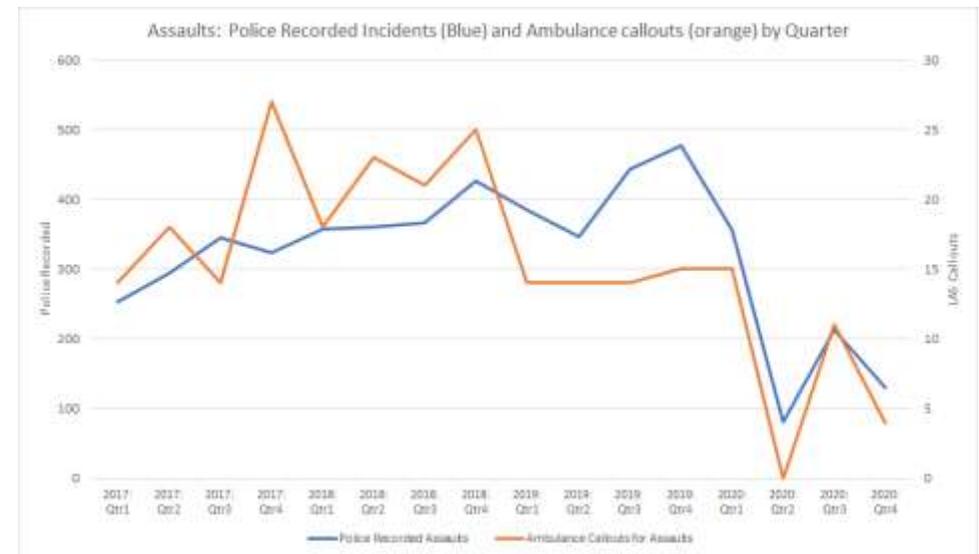

Figure 26: rates of recorded violence against the person in the City, over time

The number of ambulance callouts for these types of incidents followed a similar trajectory, with one callout for every 20 recorded incidents in 2016. This ratio was potentially higher (up to one in 10) in late 2017, where the callout number spiked and remained high throughout 2018. The late 2019 peak in police incidents was not mirrored to the same extent in terms of ambulance callouts.

Figure 27a shows the distribution and concentration of recorded incidents of violence against the person by ward. The largest proportion of the 1,316 such recorded crimes in 2019 were in Bishopsgate (315 or 24%).
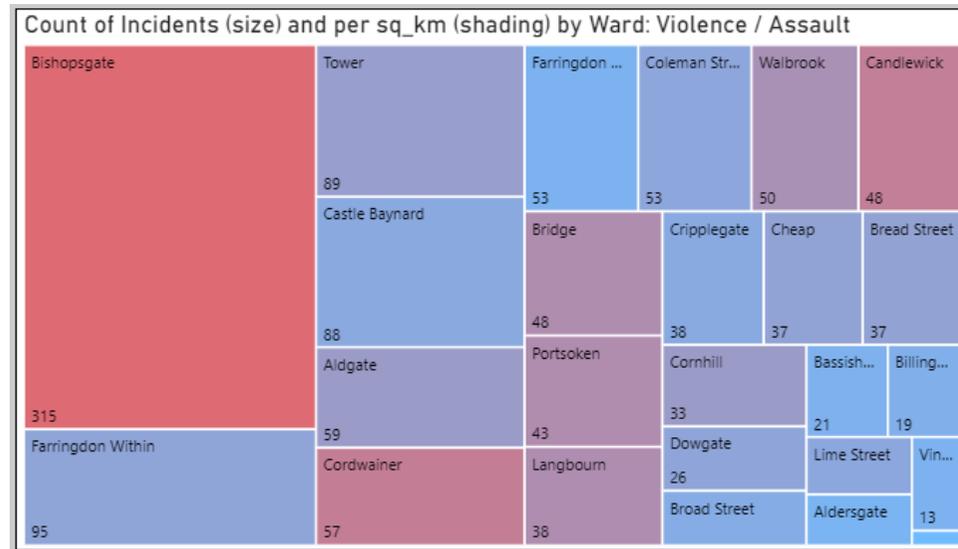

Figure 27a: count and concentration of recorded violence against the person in 2019

Figure 27b shows this concentration of recorded violence against the person on a map, firstly showing Police recorded data and then ambulance callout data. The next highest levels are Cordwainer and Candlewick Wards, with a particular hotspot near Cannon Street Station.
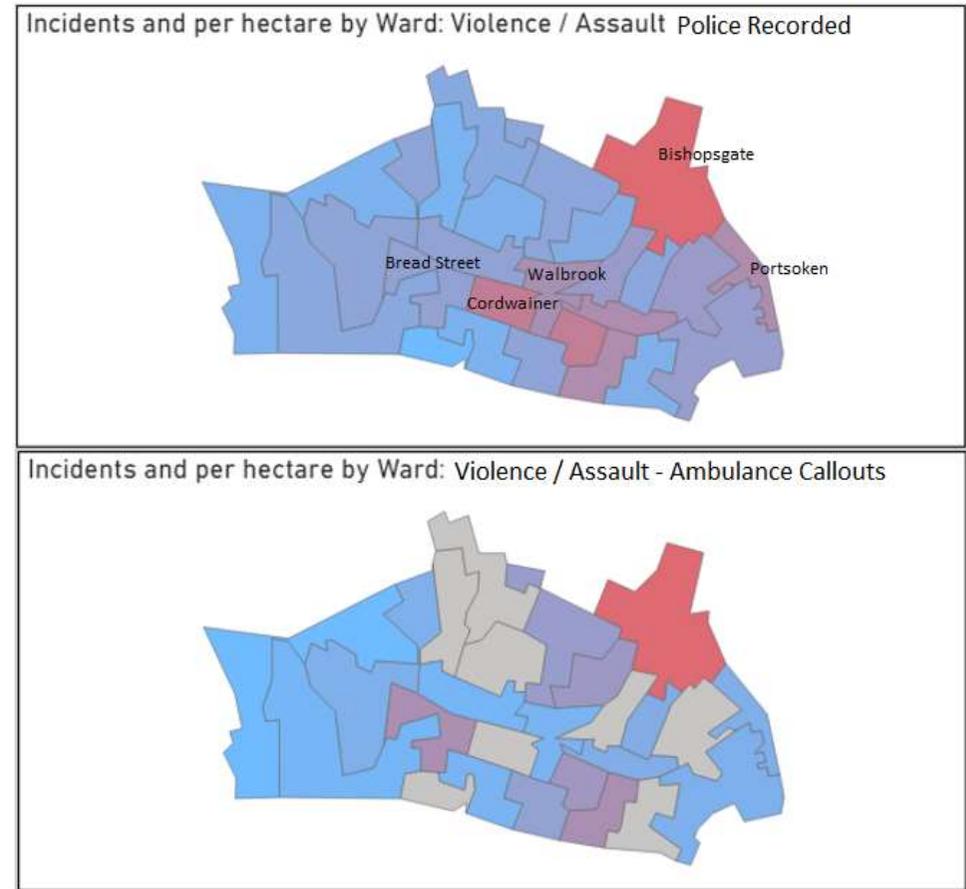

Figure 27b: concentration of recorded violence against the person in 2019

Comparing the ward locations of the police recorded assaults (27b upper) **to where ambulances were called out** for such incidents (27b lower), Bishopsgate ward has the highest rates for both. The next highest wards in terms of Police recorded incidents of Portsoken, Walbrook and Cordwainer had very few ambulance callouts, with Cordwainer having none in 2019. By contrast, Bread Street had one ambulance callout per 10 incidents (where the average was about one in 20), suggesting potentially a higher propensity of injuries there that were more clinically serious.

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Figure 27c maps where the violence against the person recorded by the Police happened in 2019.
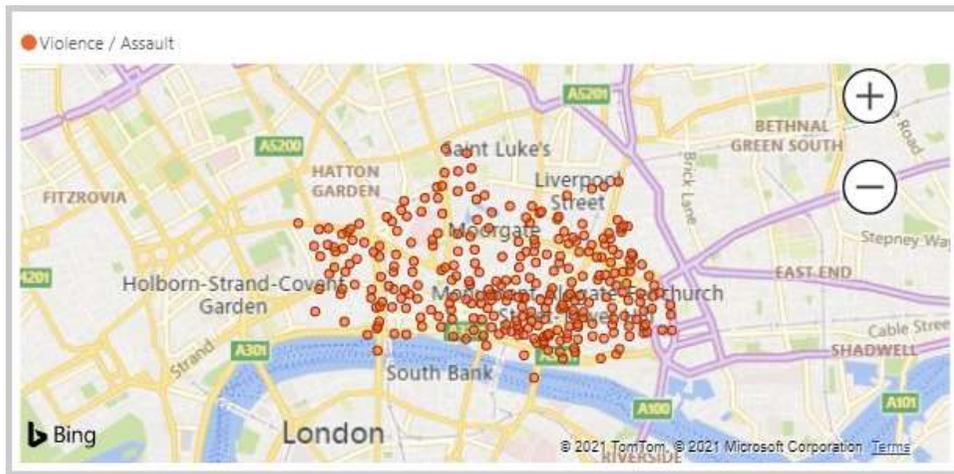

Figure 27c: map of recorded violence against the person in 2019

The incidence rates of levels of violence against the person in the Core City, predominantly business wards, as well as the more residential wards are shown in Figures 28a–d, below. Looking across these, a number of wards alongside the Thames, specifically Queenhithe, Vintry, Billingsgate and Tower (which is lower than its benchmark) show reduced levels of recorded violence against the person than other City wards.
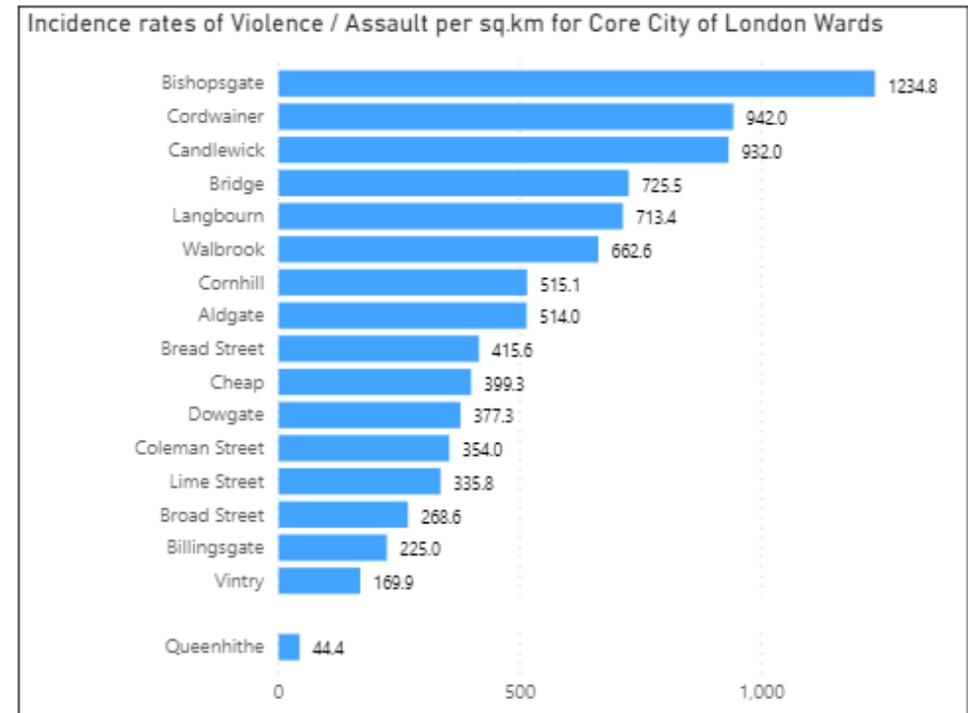

*Figure 28a: recorded violence against the person, 2019 figures: City Core (business) wards*
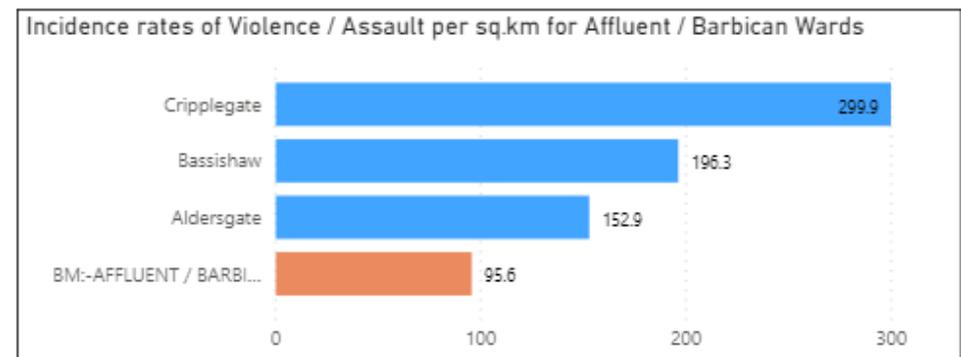
Figure 28b: recorded violence against the person, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM
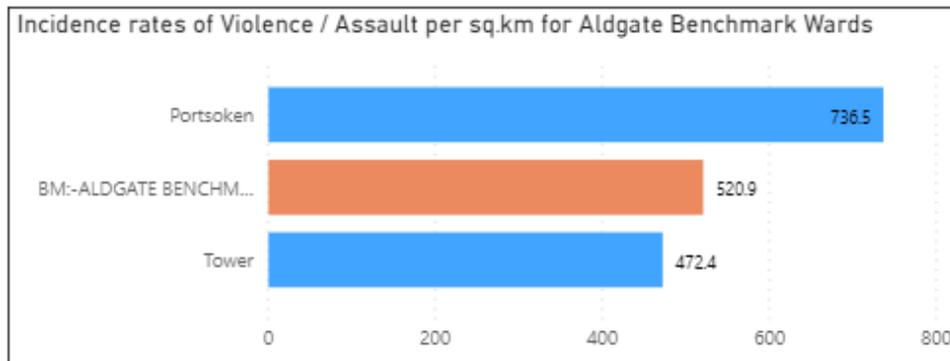
Figure 28c: recorded violence against the person, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM
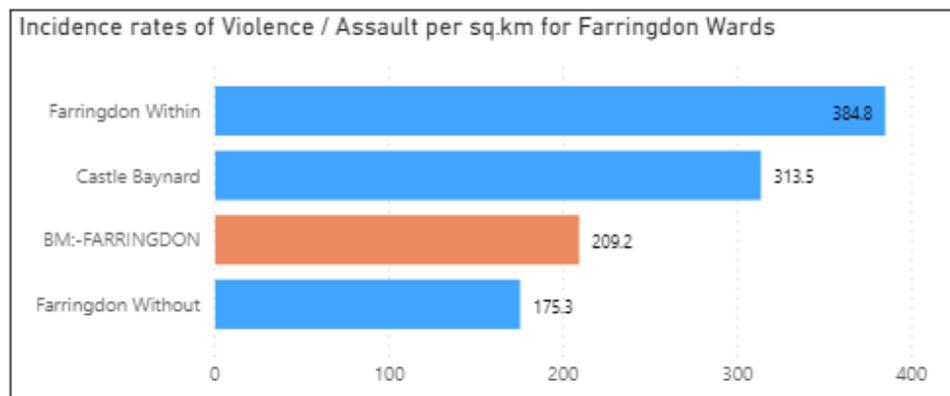

Figure 28d: recorded violence against the person, 2019 figures: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

5.3 Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

This section covers specific incidents related to ASB in the City of London. It includes data on counts, rates and locations of ASB as recorded on GLA SafeStats by the MPS and CoLP. This is complemented by data from the City of London Corporation on recorded incidents of fly-tipping, graffiti and noise-related complaints over time.

Police-recorded ASB

The rate of recorded ASB has shown a fairly steady and consistent decrease from just under 500 in Q4 2016 to just under 300 in Q4 2019, although there were more 'quiet' periods in Q2 1017 and Q2 2019. As would be expected, 2020 saw further decreases (Figure 29).
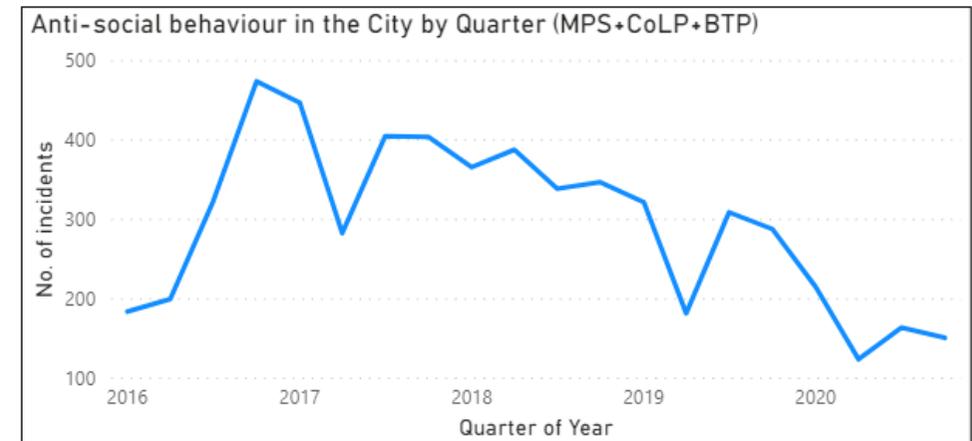
Figure 29: rates of recorded anti-social behaviour in the City of London over time

Figure 30a shows the distribution and concentration of recorded incidents of ASB by ward. Bishopsgate had the highest numbers of ASB incidents in the City in 2019, with 196 of the 1,101 (18%) incidents recorded there.

However, Portsoken, east of Aldgate Station, and Cordwainer, between Bank and Mansion House stations, show the highest concentration of recorded ASB relative to the size of the wards, with 1,113 and 1,058 incidents per square km respectively. Bassishaw has the lowest rate of ASB (18 per sq.km) of all City wards, followed by Farringdon Without and Castle Banyard.
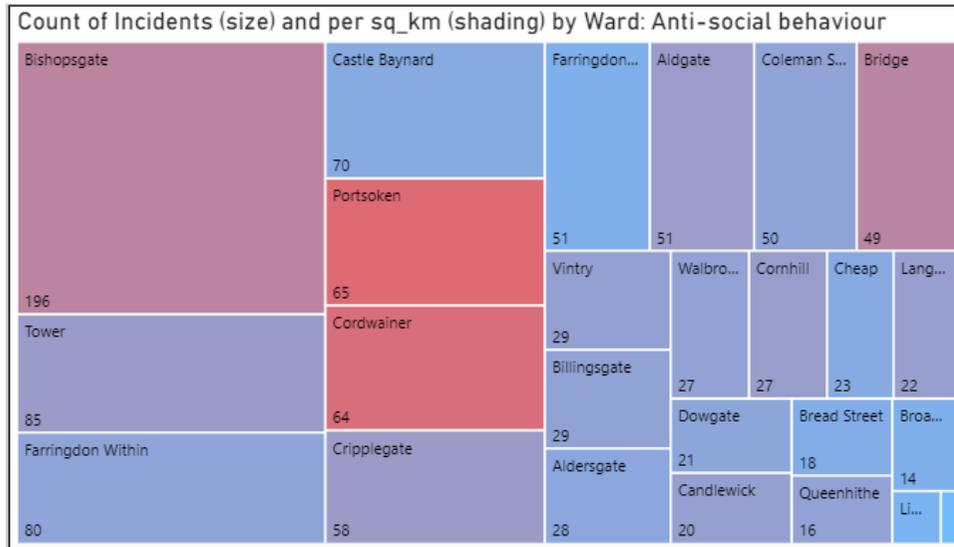
Figure 30a: count and concentration of recorded ASB in 2019
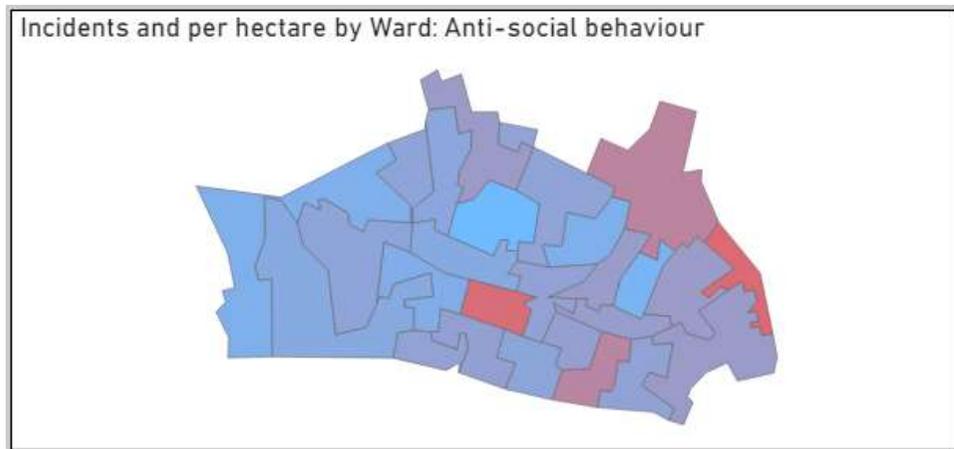
Figure 30b: concentration of recorded ASB in 2019
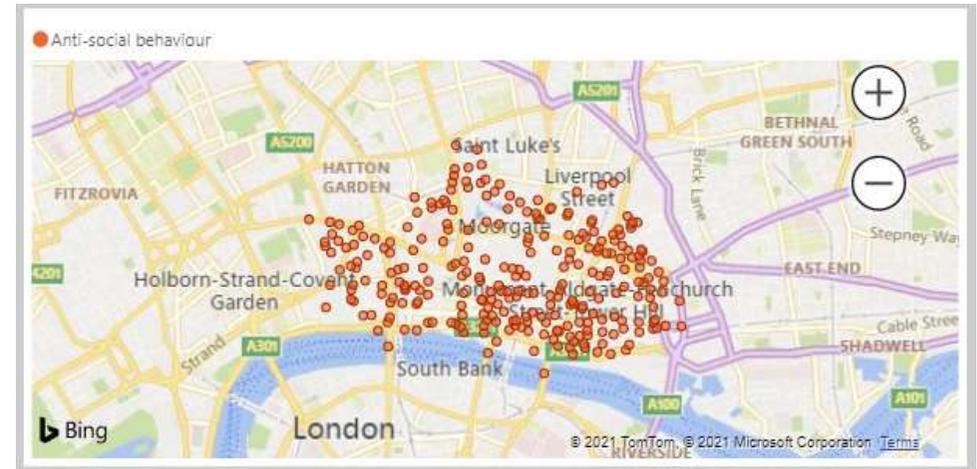
Figure 30c: map of recorded ASB in 2019

As can be seen in Figures 31a–c, four of the City residential wards have lower rates of ASB than their other London benchmark counterparts: Bassishaw; Tower; Castle Baynard and Farringdon Without. However, other areas have much higher reported incident rates than their benchmark, particularly Cripplegate (457.7 compared to 107.1) and Portsoken (1,113.4 compared with 706).
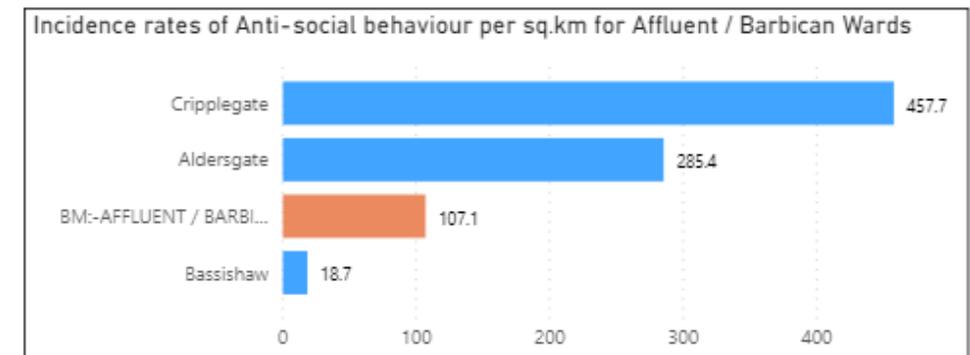
Figure 31a: recorded ASB, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM
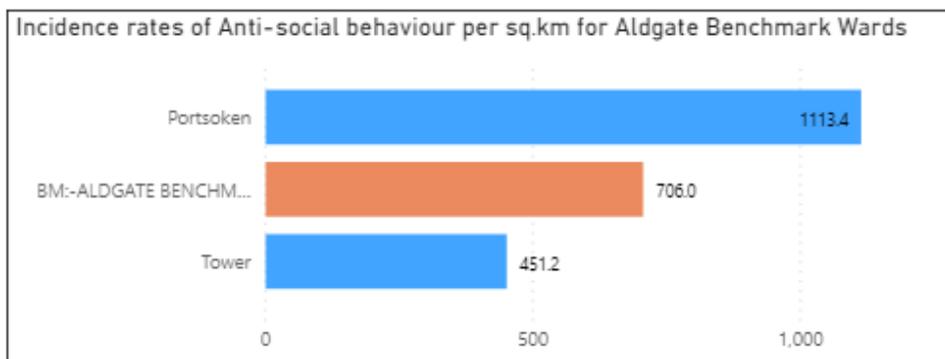
Figure 31b: recorded ASB, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM
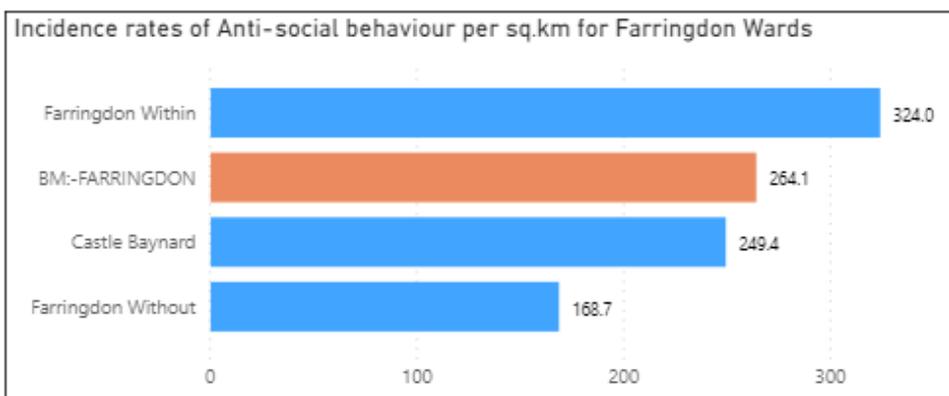
Figure 31c: recorded ASB, 2019 figures: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

Another indicator of ASB is fly-tipping, graffiti and noise. Over time, the recorded number of **fly-tipping Incidents** in the City of London has increased, with four times the amount recorded in the Financial Year 2019/20, before the COVID-19 pandemic, than in the Financial Year 2009/10 financial year. This masks some significant variation year on year, as can be seen in Figure 32.

|	Number of City fly-tipping incidents	Change from the previous year (%)
2012/13	449	-15
2013/14	530	+18
2014/15	369	-30
2015/16	627	+70
2016/17	1,731	+176
2017/18	1,826	+5
2018/19	1,501	-18
2019/20	1,804	+20
2020/21	1,769	-2

Figure 32: recorded incidents of fly-tipping in the City of London, over time

Data on fly-tipping by ward at a pan London level is not available, meaning that benchmarking can only happen at a London Borough level. Figure 33a below shows how the annual rates per hectare of fly tipping within the City of London compare with other parts of London over time, where data is available. Up to 2015, the City experienced low rates, a little higher than outer London as a whole, but considerably lower than inner London boroughs. During 2016, the City fly-tipping rate increased nearly three-fold to overtake inner London. This increase in reported rates in 2016 was not experienced across the remainder of London.

The rise in fly-tipping in 2016 came from the introduction of stricter regulations introduced by the City Corporation for when businesses and residents could place their waste out – any infringement of these regulations is recorded as fly-tipping. Additionally, the process to capture the 'fly-tipping' data (which is usually a commercial waste bag) was digitised by the waste contractor in 2016, enabling better collection of the data.
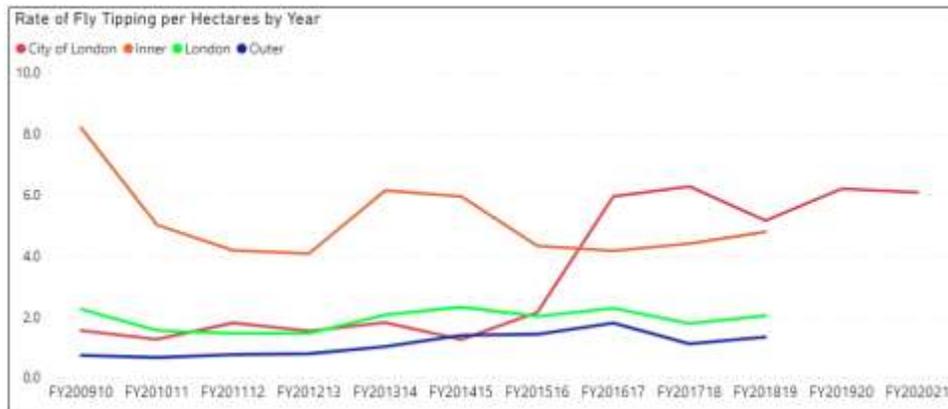
Figure 33a: recorded incidents of fly-tipping over time; City of London vs London

Figure 33b provides more detail on the City of London's recorded levels of fly-tipping compared to the other 13 inner London boroughs, focusing on the last year for which full data is available, which is Financial Year 2018/19. Despite the increase in 2016, the City of London has a mid-ranking position (#7 at 5.2 per year per hectare), with just under half of the rate of the inner London borough with the highest density (Camden at 11.8) and five times the lowest (Islington at 1.0).
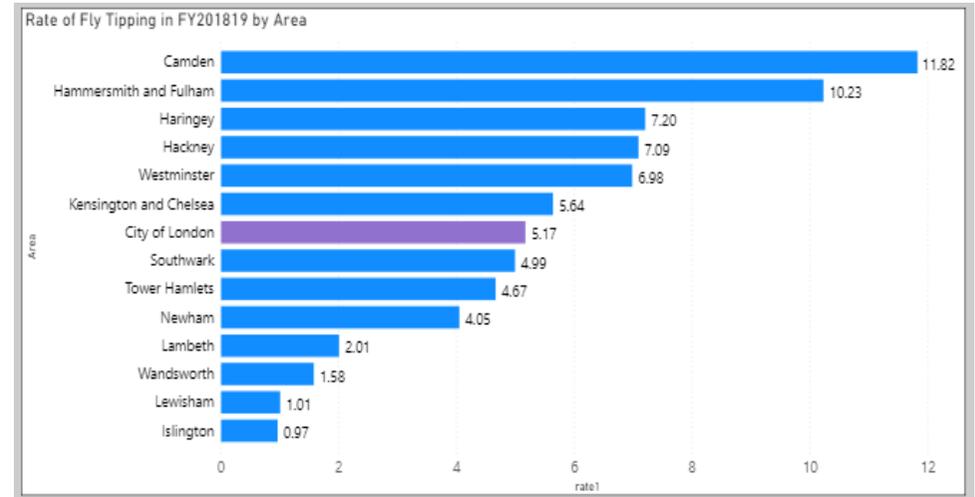
Figure 33b: recorded incidents of fly-tipping in 2018/19, inner London boroughs

Figure 34a shows the percentage of transects surveyed which did not meet the required standard of cleanliness due to **graffiti** in the City, over time. The London benchmark throughout this period is 2.88% and the City has been comfortably below this until the lockdown period of 2020–2021, as shown in Figure 34b.

	Graffiti cleanliness
2014/15	0.22%
2015/16	0.28%
2016/17	1.12%
2017/18	1.67%
2018/19	1.33%
2019/20	1.66%
2020/21	3.17%

Figure 34a: recorded incidents of fly-tipping in 2018/19, inner London boroughs
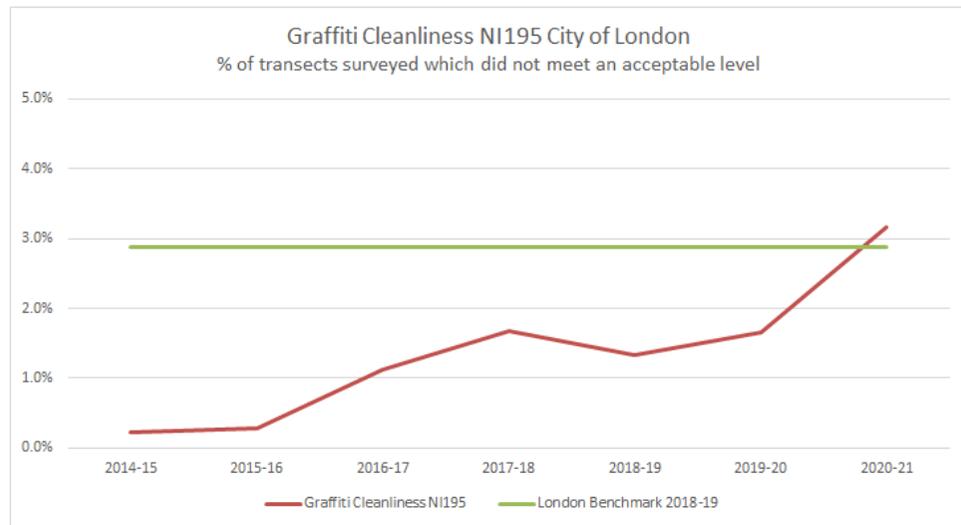
Figure 34b: recorded incidents of fly-tipping in 2018/19, inner London boroughs

Over time, the number of **reported noise complaints** peaked at about 1,100 per year between 2014 and 2016, as can be seen in Figures 35a and 35b, below. After this, there was a steady decrease to 726 complaints in the financial Year to March 2020.

The most common sources of noise complaint are those related to commercial/leisure, followed by those related to construction, as shown in Figure 35b.

In 2020, 94% of justifiable noise complaints investigated by the City of London Corporation resulted in a satisfactory outcome.
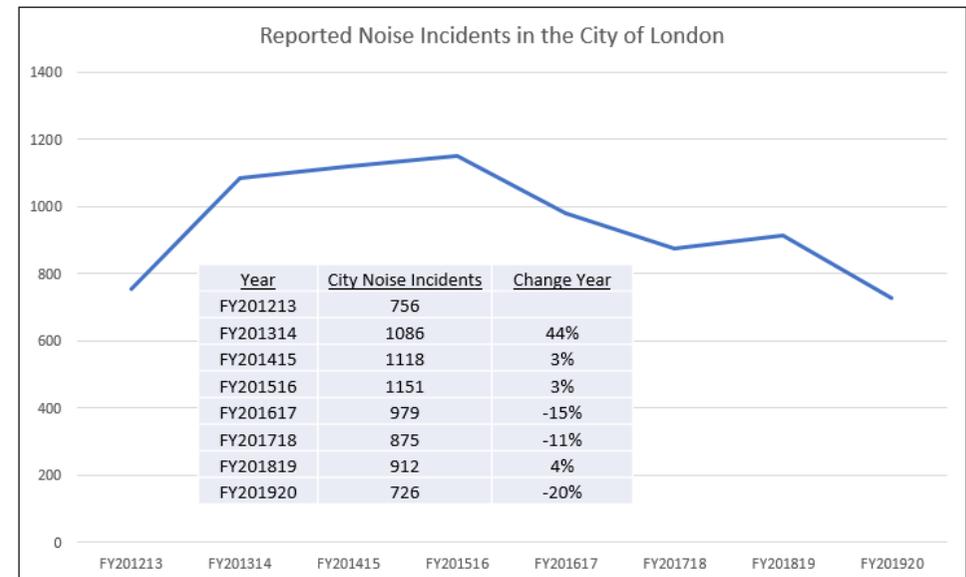
Figure 35a: reported noise complaints in the City of London, over time

	Commercial/ leisure	Construction	Industry	Residential	VMEs*	Total
2012/13	474	114	1	124	43	**756**
2013/14	442	478	0	87	79	**1086**
2014/15	478	436	2	90	112	**1118**
2015/16	373	552	4	81	141	**1151**
2016/17	308	401	1	118	151	**979**
2017/18	346	313	2	81	133	**878**
2018/19	367	351	0	103	91	**912**
2019/20	358	220	1	97	50	**726**

Figure 35b: type of reported noise complaints in the City of London, over time

Figure 36: rates of recorded shoplifting in the City of London over time

Figures 37a–c show the distribution and concentration of recorded shoplifting by ward. Langbourn, which includes Leadenhall Market, shows the highest concentration.

5.4 Shoplifting

This section looks at recorded crime rates for shoplifting in the City of London, including ward comparisons.

Figure 36 shows the trend in reported shoplifting levels over time in the City, illustrating a steady increase through 2018 and 2019, following a spike in Q1 2017. This was followed by a COVID-related fall in 2020.

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* Vehicles and Mechanical Equipment (VMEs)

Figure 37a: count and concentration of recorded shoplifting in 2019
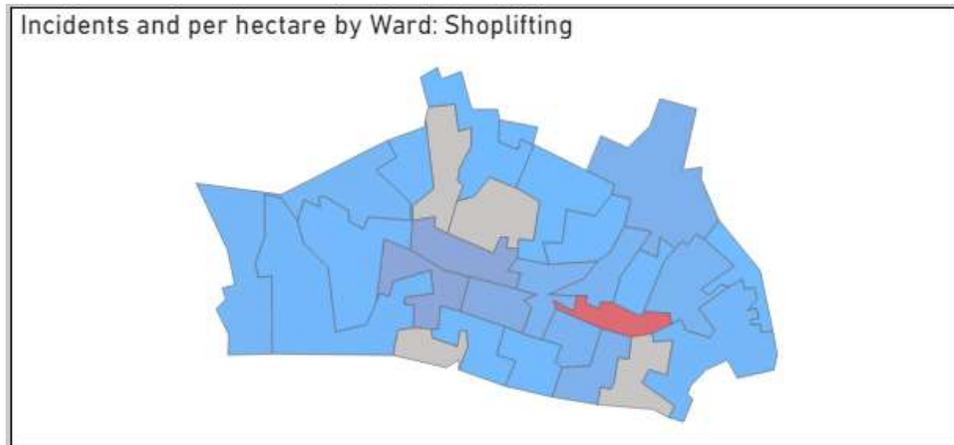
Figure 37b: concentration of recorded shoplifting in 2019
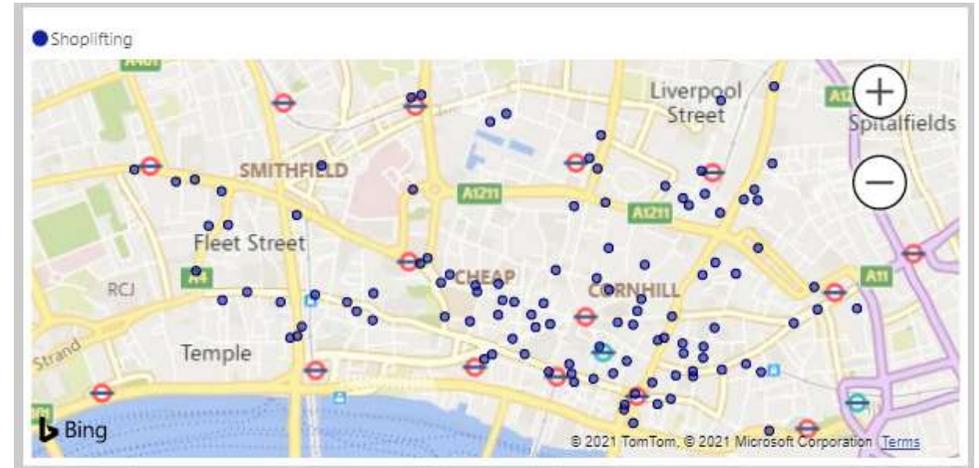
Figure 37c: map of recorded shoplifting in 2019

Figure 38 explores this data in more detail, showing recorded levels of shoplifting in 2019 in some of the predominantly business Core City wards. Langbourn is significantly higher than all the other wards, with an incident rate of 4,036 per square kilometre.
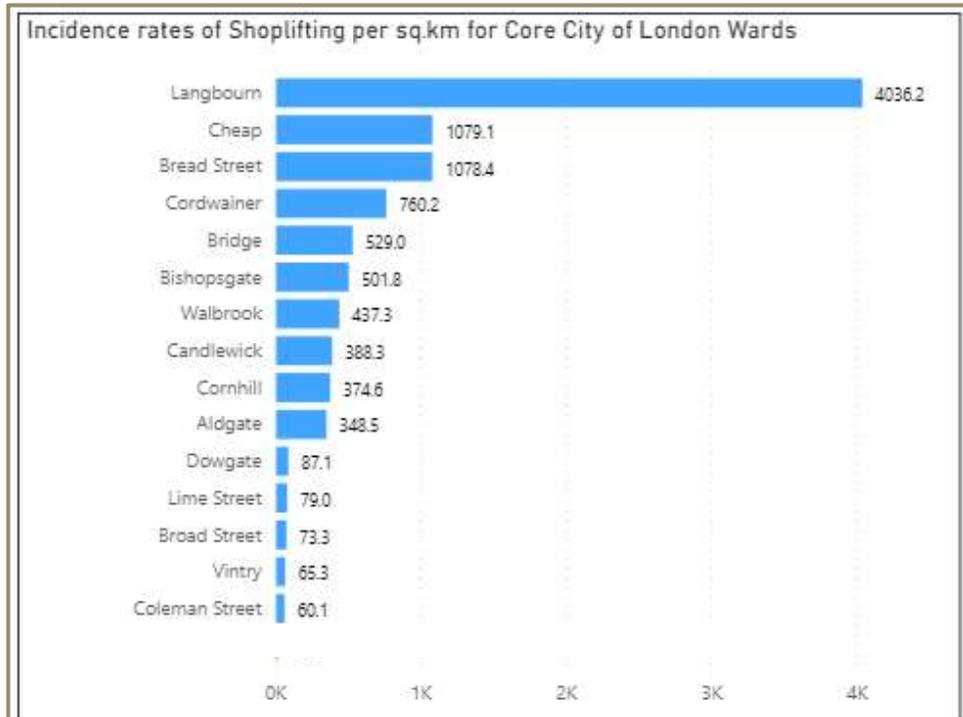
Figure 38: recorded shoplifting, 2019 figures: City core (business) wards

Figures 39a–c show that, while levels of recorded shoplifting are much lower in the residential parts of the City, levels are still considerably higher than their benchmarks in all but one ward, namely Portsoken (34 per sq.km v 70 in the benchmark).
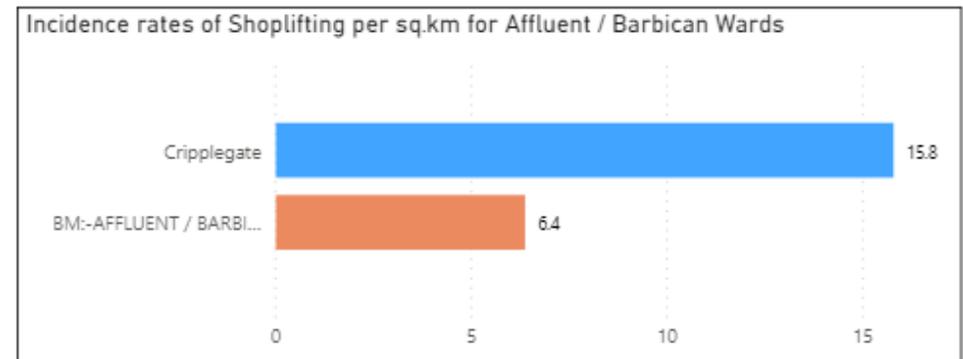
Figure 39a: recorded shoplifting, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM
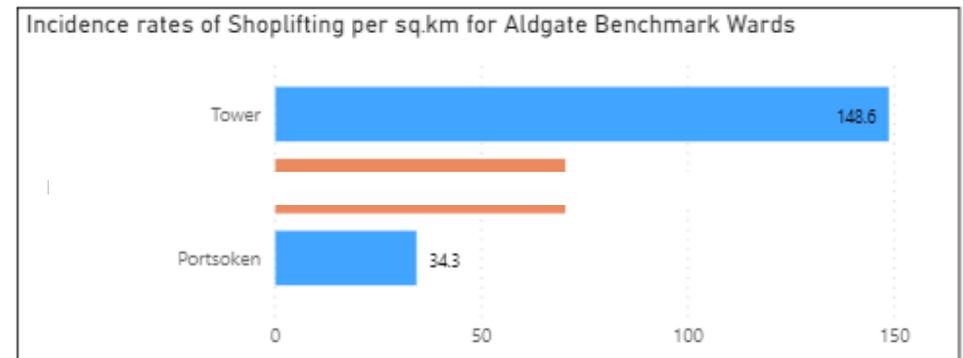
Figure 39b: recorded shoplifting, 2019 figures: City wards Aldgate Cluster vs BM
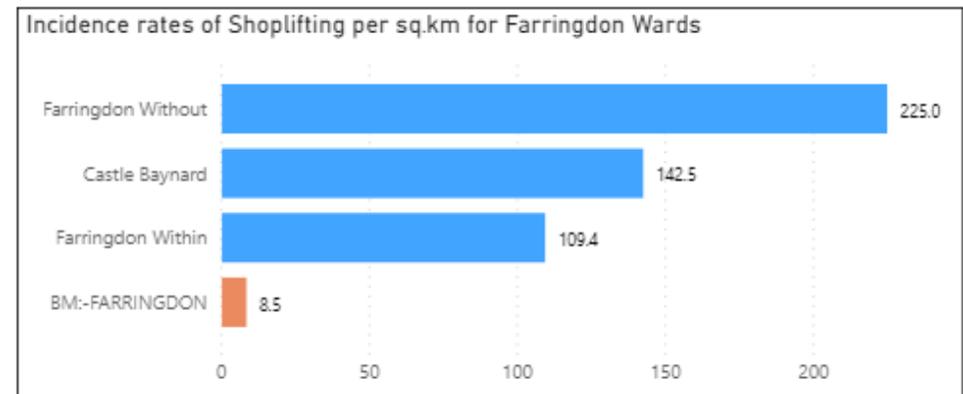
Figure 39c: recorded shoplifting, 2019 figures: City wards in Cluster C vs BM

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5.5 Bicycle theft

This section looks at recorded crime rates for bicycle theft in the City of London, including ward comparisons.

As can be seen in Figure 40 below, cycle volumes in the City of London have more than quadrupled since 1999, with a significant increase of 11% between 2017 and 2019, after remaining relatively static since 2012. The City Streets traffic survey, undertaken in November 2019, recorded approximately 49,000 people cycling in the City during the 24-hour count period.
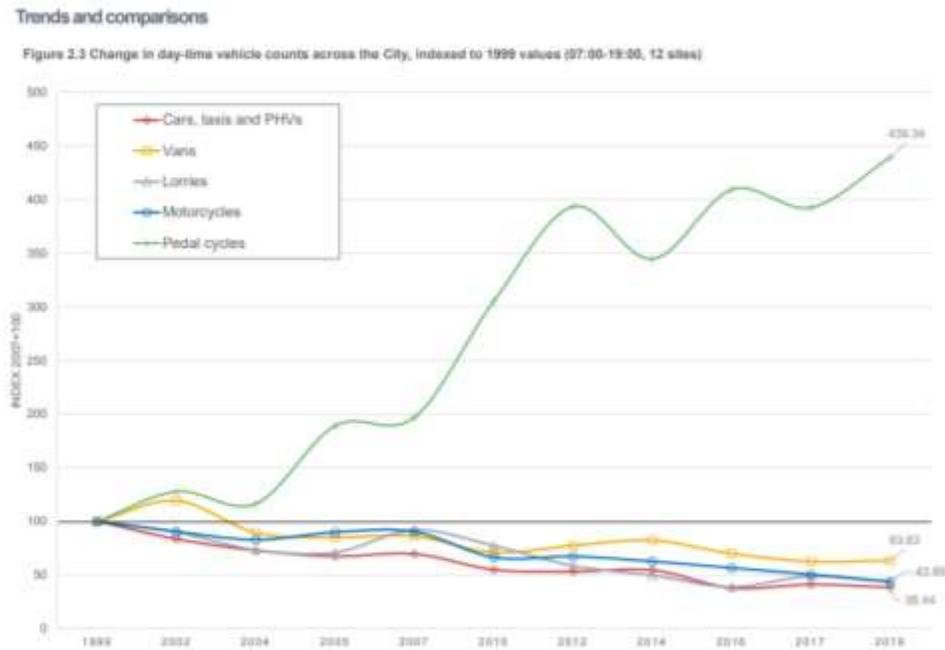
Figure 40: change in daytime vehicle counts across the City

Figure 41 shows the overall levels of bicycle theft in the City. This shows a gradual increase over time, with seasonal summer peaks. The small increase since 2016 appears to be in line with the increase in cycling during this period.
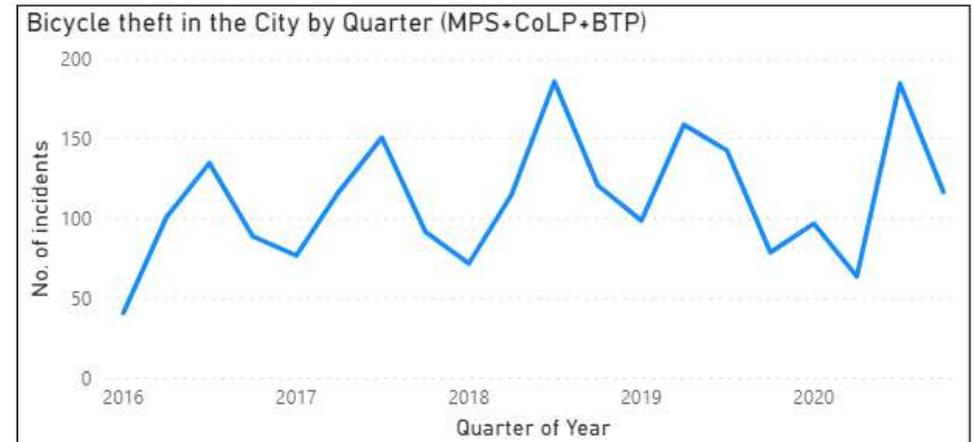

Figure 41: rates of recorded bicycle theft in the City of London over time

Figures 42a–c show the distribution and concentration of recorded bicycle theft by ward. Bridge, Cordwainer and Portsoken show the highest concentration when size of the ward is taken into account.
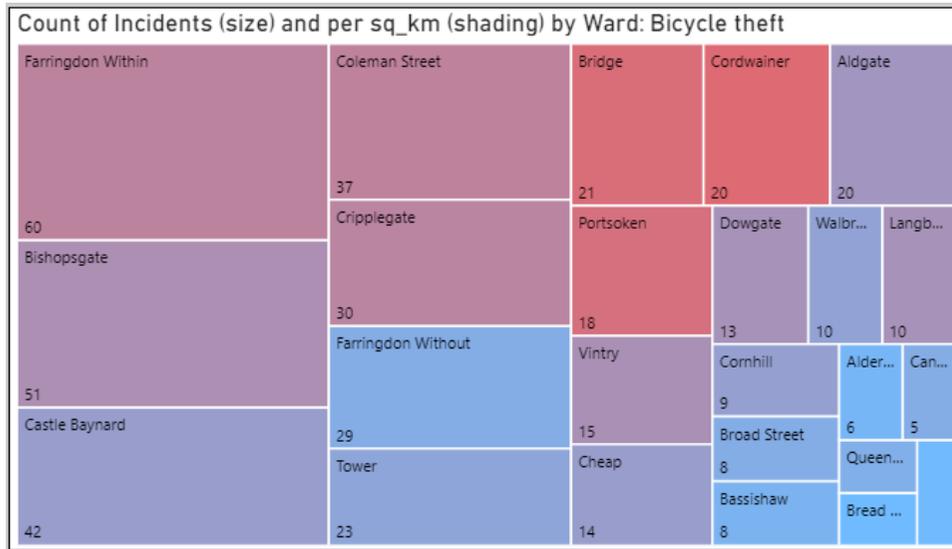
Figure 42a: count and concentration of recorded bicycle theft in 2019
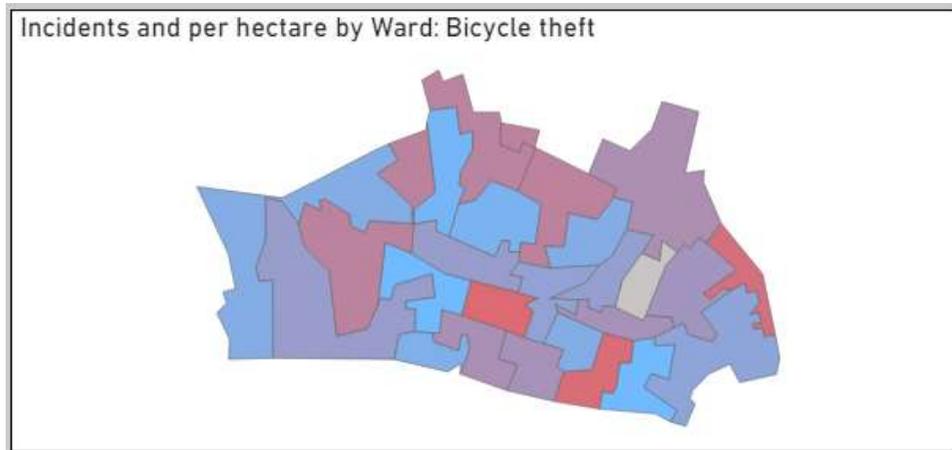
Figure 42b: concentration of recorded bicycle theft in 2019
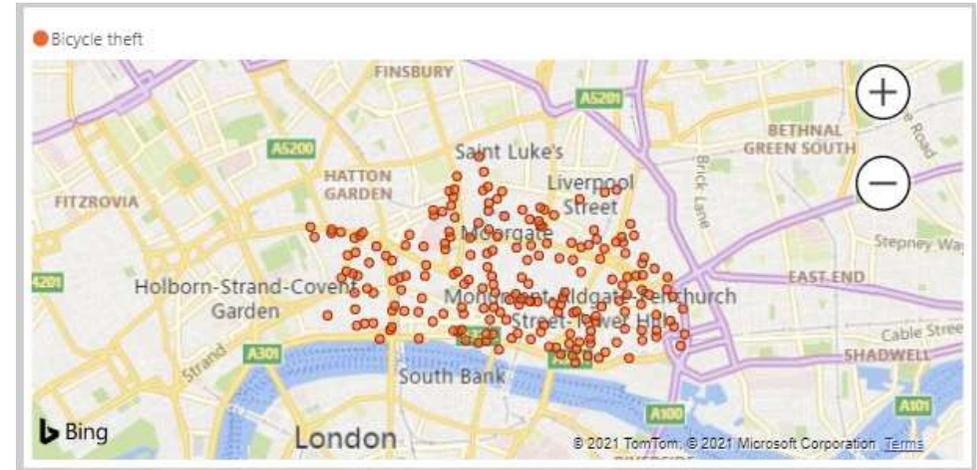
Figure 42c: map of recorded bicycle theft in 2019

Recorded levels of bicycle theft in 2019 in some of the Core City wards, which are predominantly comprised of business rather than residential premises, are high: Bishopsgate has an incident rate of 231.3, Bridge 181.4 and Cordwainer 165.3 per square km.

Figures 43a–c show higher rates of bicycle theft in the residential parts of the City compared to their respective benchmark areas.
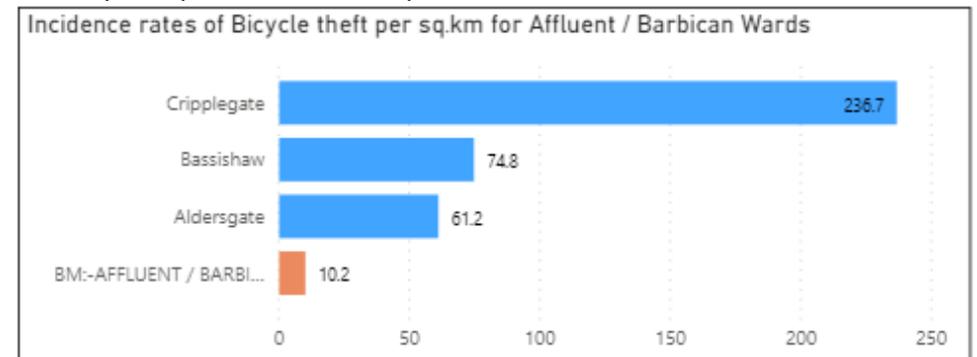
Figure 43a: recorded bicycle theft, 2019 figures: Barbican Cluster vs BM
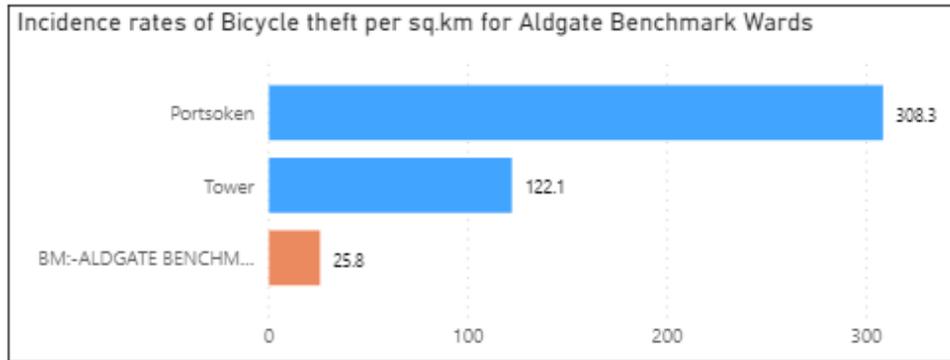
Figure 43b: recorded bicycle theft, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM
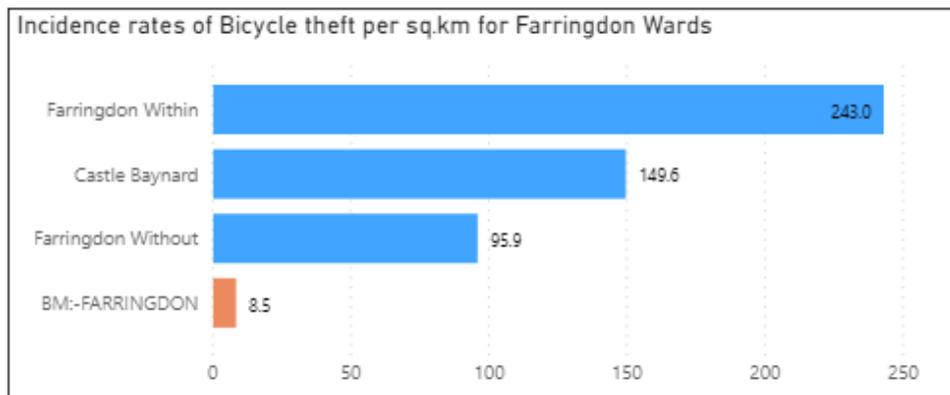
Figure 43c: recorded bicycle theft, 2019 figures: Farringdon Cluster vs BM

5.6 Public order and criminal damage

This section looks at the levels of demand on policing for events and protests in the City of London. It also contains recorded criminal damage rates in the City of London, including ward comparisons.

In 2019/20, the CoLP were involved in policing 468 large-scale events in the City. Of these, 215 were pre-planned and 313 required the attendance of five or more officers. This included 112 (up to February 2020) recorded protests, which is a decrease of 15 from the number

recorded in 2018/19. The majority of protests remain recorded as environmental in nature, with 49 protests falling into this category.

During 2018/19, the CoLP recorded 476 offences relating to public disorder, which was a 12% increase from 2018/19. Of these, 22% of the offences were detected, which is an increase from the 17% achieved in 2018/19. Of the offences, 23% also received a positive outcome, which is an increase from the 195 achieved in 2018/19.

Turning to criminal damage, Figure 44 shows the overall levels of criminal damage as recorded on GLA SafeStats by both the CoLP and the MPS.

Figure 44 shows a slowly increasing rate of recorded criminal damage and arson in the City over time, peaking in 2019 then dropping significantly in 2020 during the COVID-19 lockdowns, then returning to previous levels in 2020 Q3 as lockdown measures eased.
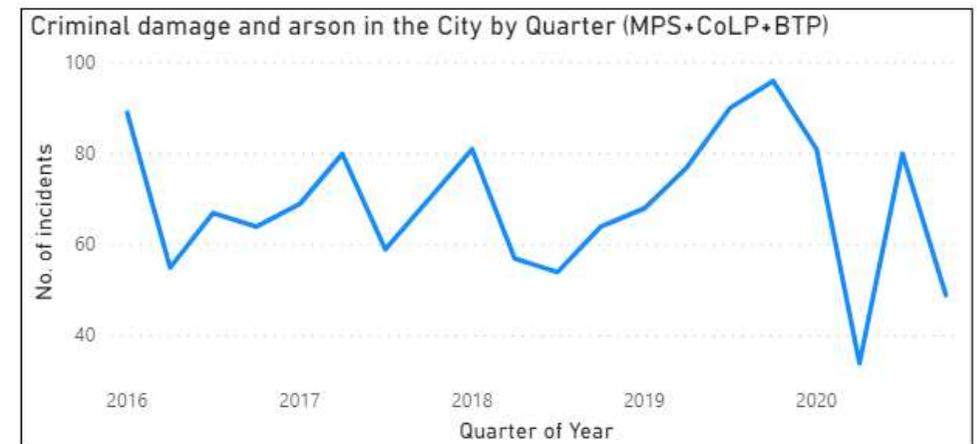
Figure 44: rates of recorded criminal damage and arson in the City of London over time

Figures 45 a–c show that virtually all of the residential wards in the City have higher rates of recorded criminal damage than their benchmarks. Cripplegate (173.6 compared to 19.1 benchmark), Portsoken (188.4 compared to 93.3), Farringdon Within (81 compared to 29.6), and Farringdon Without (66.2 compared to 29.6) all have over double the levels of their benchmarks. The only ward in the City whose rate of recorded criminal damage is similar to its benchmark counterpart is Tower (i122 per sq.km v 93)

Figure 45a: recorded criminal damage, 2019: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM
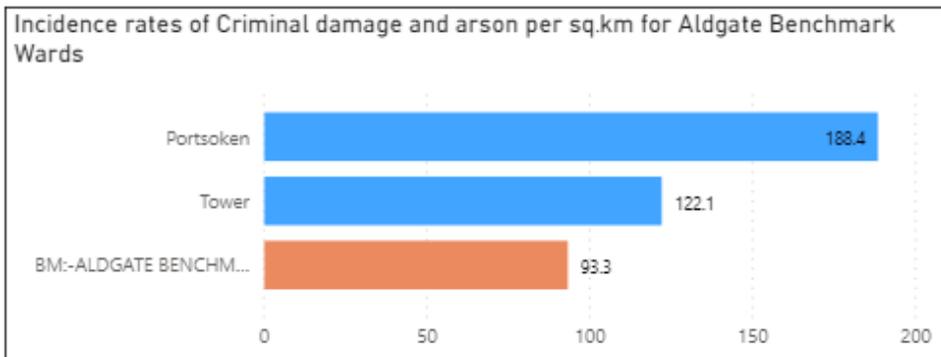
Figure 45b: recorded criminal damage, 2019: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

Figure 45c: recorded criminal damage, 2019: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

5.7 Deliberate fires and alarms

This section looks at data pertaining to deliberate fires and malicious false fire alarms in the City of London.

As can be seen in Figure 46 below, the numbers of **malicious false fire alarms** in the City of London have remained fairly constant since 2015. This overall trend masks a significant seasonal effect, with numbers in the summer and autumn consistently higher, averaging at just below 300 per quarter, while in the winter and spring this falls to closer to 220.

Figure 46: rates of malicious false fire alarms in the City of London, over time

Figures 47a–c show the relative number of alarms within each of the 25 City wards as expressed by the size of the boxes. Castle Banyard has the highest number in 2019, with 128 of the 1,018 (13%) occurring there.

However, adjusting for ward area, the three with the highest concentration – all exceeding 600 per hectare – are Candlewick, Lime Street and Cordwainer. These are represented by the brightness of the red colours. Clusters of false alarms occur on the north side of the east end of Cannon Street, opposite Monument station (Candlewick), around Bush Lane on the South of Cannon Street (Dowgate) and just to the West of Cannon Bridge House (Dowgate/Cordwainer).
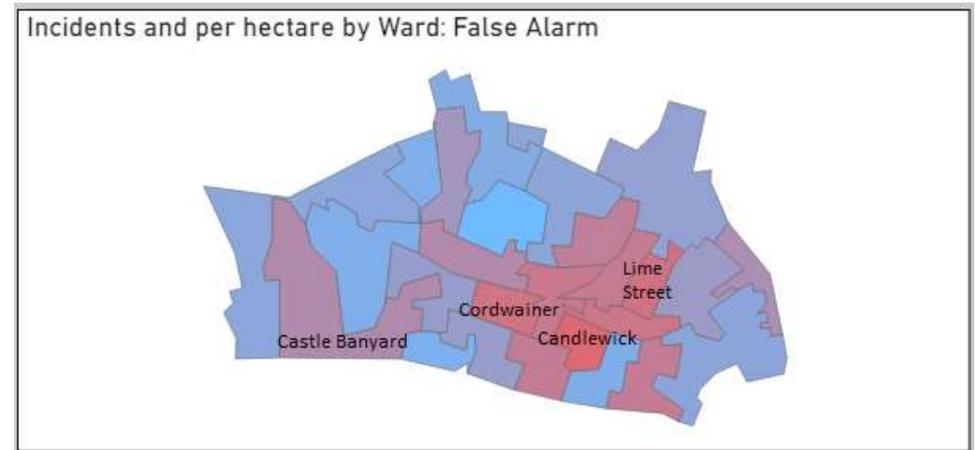
Figure 47b: concentration of recorded malicious false fire alarms in 2019
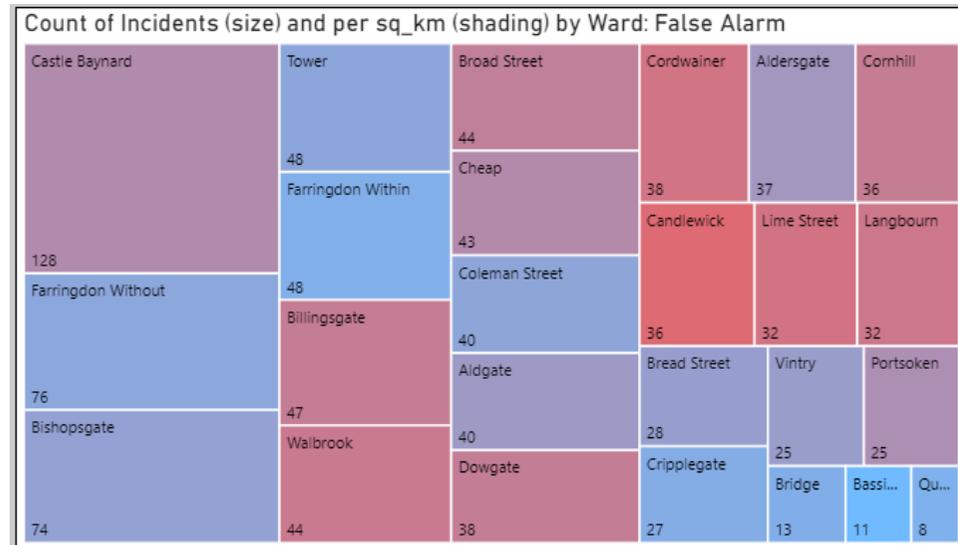
Figure 47a: count and concentration of malicious false fire alarms in 2019

Figure 47c: map of recorded malicious false fire alarms in 2019

Data on malicious false fire alarms by ward at a pan-London level is not available, meaning that benchmarking can only happen at a London borough level. Figure 48 compares the rates/densities of the numbers of malicious fire alarms against other inner London boroughs (adjusted for relative areas). The City ranks fourth out of 14 in terms of number, exceeded by Westminster, Tower Hamlets and Hackney.
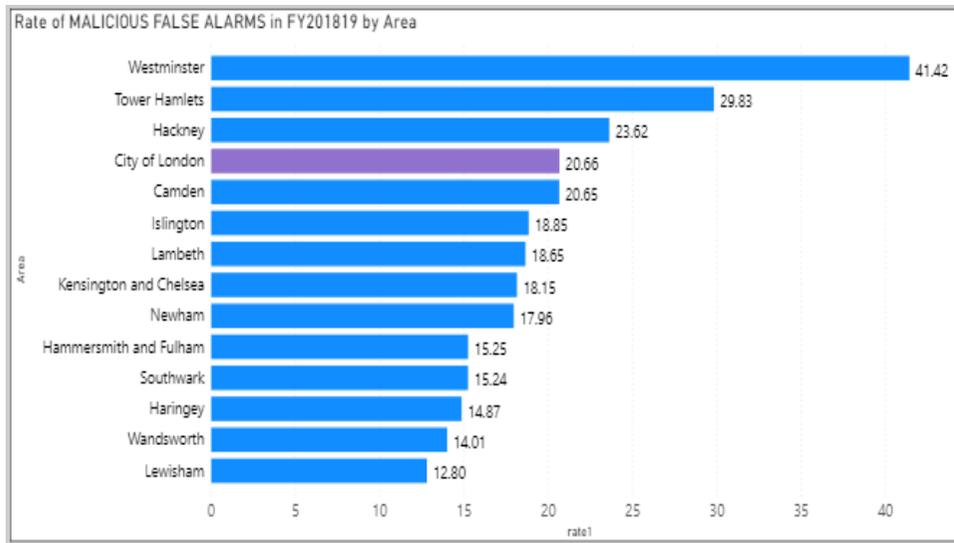
Figure 48: recorded incidents of malicious false fire alarms in 2018/19, inner London boroughs

Regarding types of **deliberately initiated/malicious fires**, Figure 49 shows that the recorded numbers of these has been very low or zero in recent years in the City of London, compared with other inner London boroughs.
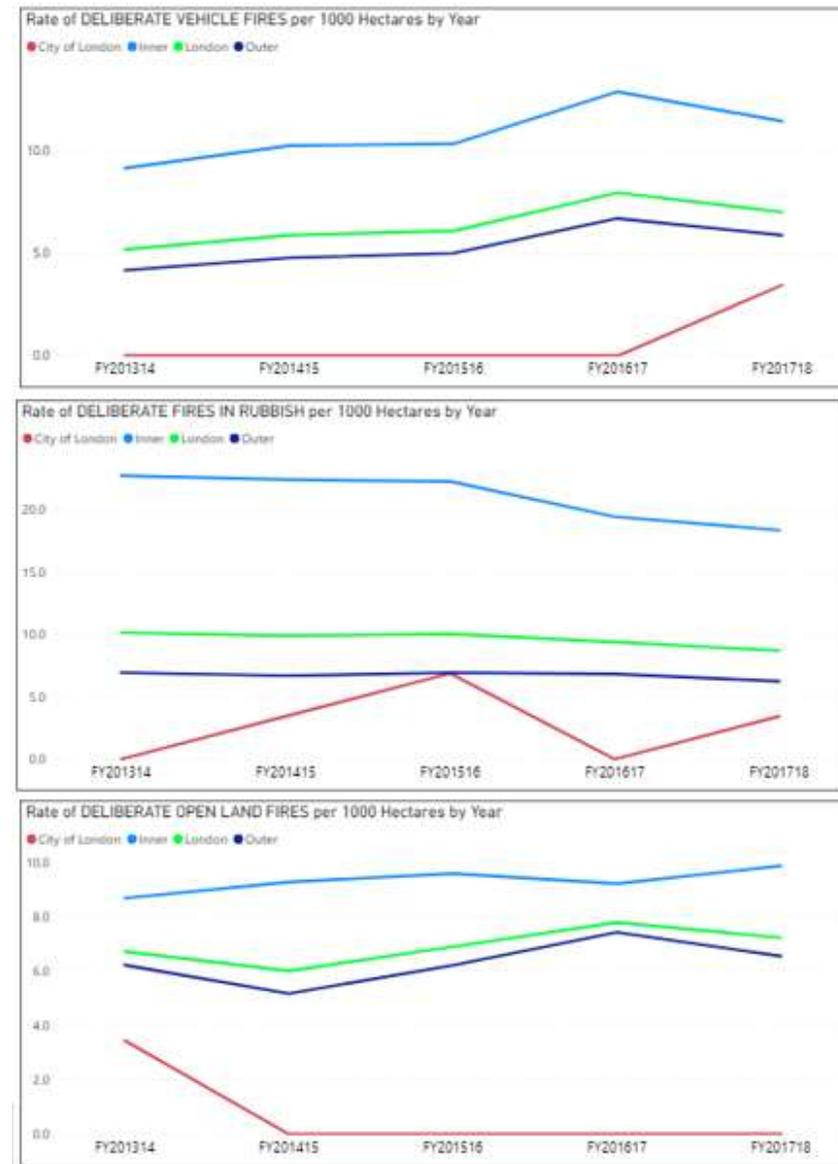
Figure 49: recorded numbers of deliberate/malicious fires over time

Vulnerable people and communities

The City of London Police (CoLP), working with partner agencies across the City, maintain a detailed vulnerability dashboard tracking data and trends in offences involving vulnerable people. Figure 50 below shows, their performance in meeting these from April 2020–February 2021.

		Recorded incidents	Trend
Adults at Risk		443	→
Children at Risk		220	↑
Child Protection, Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Missing Children	*Child abuse*	21	↓
	Child sexual exploitation	*<10*	→
	Missing children	*<10*	→
Domestic Abuse Crime		70	↑
Harmful Practices	*Female genital mutilation*	0	→
	Forced marriage	0	→
	Honour-based violence	0	→
Hate Crime		70	↓
Managing Violent & Sexual Offenders		*<10*	→
Mental Health		583	↑
Suicides & Attempted Suicide	*Suicides*	*<10*	↓
	Attempted suicides	85	→
Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking		*<10*	→
Prevent		*<10*	→
Rape and other sexual offences	*Rape*	*<10*	↓
	Other sexual offences	26	↓
Stalking & Harassment		73	↓

Figure 50: 2020–2021 trends in supporting vulnerable people and communities

For many of the vulnerability strands, the numbers are too low to allow for additional analysis. The analysis in this chapter, specifically sections 6.2–6.8 inclusive, includes data from the CoLP Vulnerability Dashboard, published in February 2021 by the Force Performance Unit. It is important to note that some of the most recent data here has not yet been published and could be subject to change in the reconciliation process that occurs before formal publication by the Home Office.

This City of London Vulnerability Dashboard data is supplemented by data provided in the City of London Police Annual Report 2019/20 and callout data provided by the London Ambulance Service.

6.1 Adults at risk

Police officers complete a Public Protection Notice (PPN) which summarises the vulnerabilities of victims. The data used in Figure 51 is based on the data recorded in these PPNs.
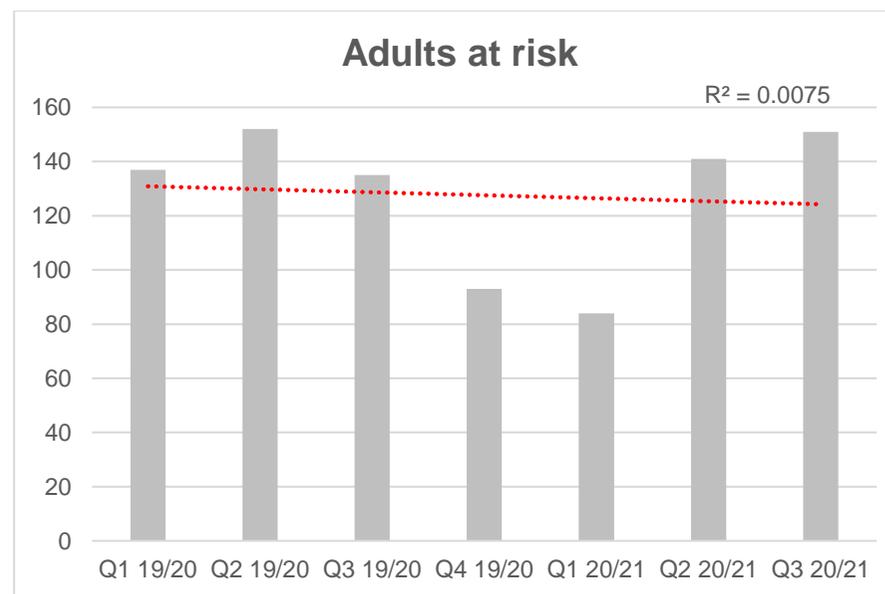
Figure 51: quarterly trends on numbers of adults at risk PPNs, 2019–2021

Comparing Q3 20/21 to Q3 19/20, there has been a 12% increase, possibly due to the impact of COVID-19 putting more people in at-risk categories.

The quarter trend line is showing a very slight decrease. However, compared with Q1–Q2, we have seen an increase of reports this quarter.

Note that Figures 52, 53, 54a, 55a and 57 show red dotted lines to denote the R-squared correlation coefficient on the trend over time, aimed at helping interpretation. The nearer this is to 1.0, the greater the strength of correlation. A strong correlation occurs where the R-squared figure exceeds 0.4

6.2 Children at risk

Figure 52 shows the number of children at risk PPNs submitted each quarter, extracted from the system based on the PPN entered date.
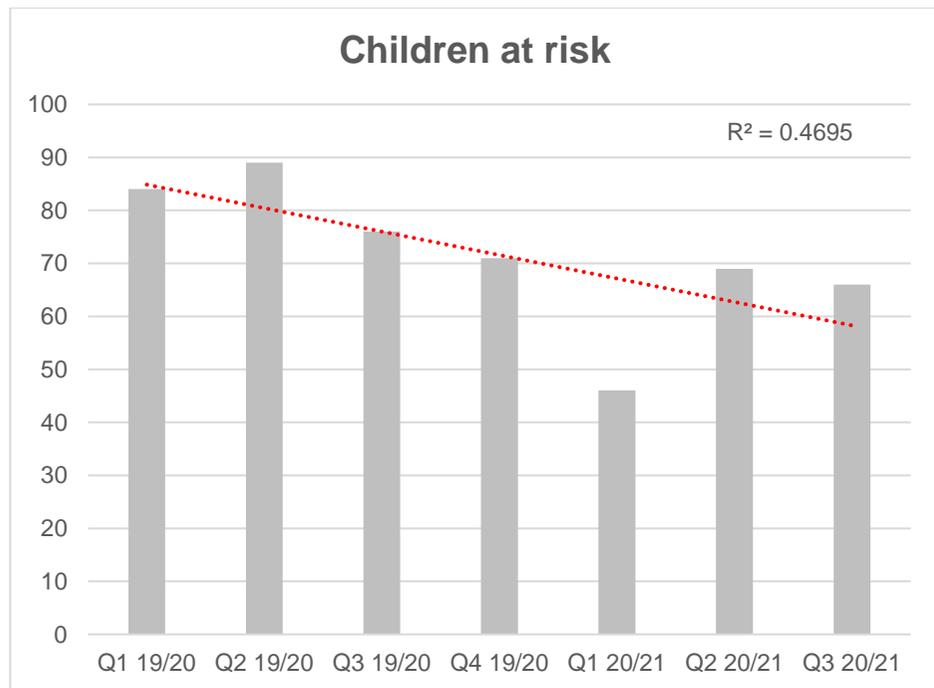
Figure 52: quarterly trends on numbers of children at risk PPNs, 2019–2021

Comparing Q3 20/21 to Q3 19/20 there has been a 13% decrease, possibly due to the impact of COVID-19 making it harder for people to identify children in at-risk groups.

6.3 Domestic abuse

Figure 53 shows the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded on Niche RMS police records each quarter, based on the occurrence created date and those occurrences with a domestic qualifier (in either the National Incident Category List or local qualifier fields).
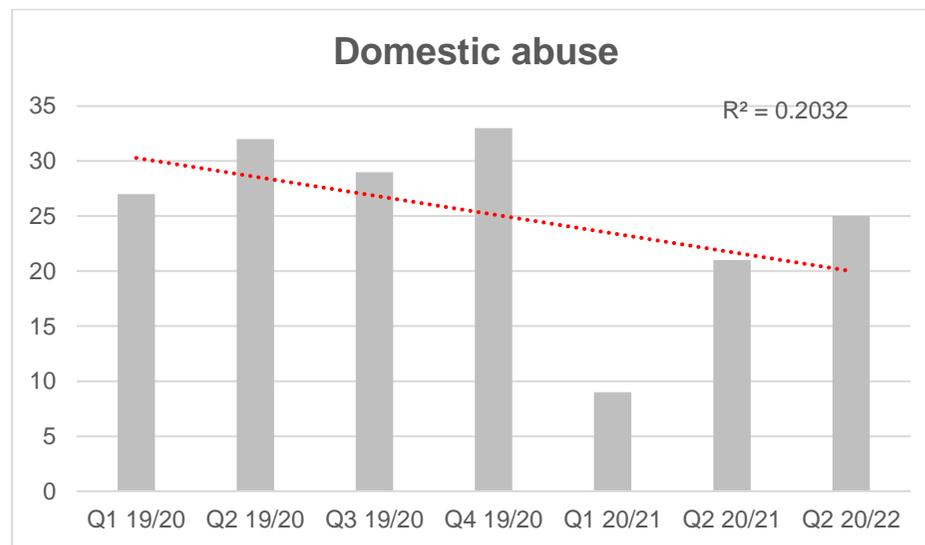
Figure 53: quarterly trends on domestic abuse, 2019–2021

While there has been a general decreasing trend over the last year, Q3 20/21 compared with Q3 19/20 has seen a significant 14% decrease. This could be due to the small residential population in the City or perhaps due to victims feeling they were unable to call for help while in lockdown, either with or near the perpetrator. There was a particular spike in

October that related to crimes that occurred in hotels as well as some repeat incidents with residents.

During 2019/20, 73% of domestic abuse charges resulted in a conviction; of these, 62% were guilty pleas, which is generally thought to indicate a high quality of prosecution evidence[14].

6.4 Hate crime

Figure 54a shows the number of hate crimes recorded on Niche RMS police records each quarter, based on the occurrence created date and those occurrences with a hate crime flag (in the National Incident Category List qualifier field) or a hate crime type descriptor in the stats classification.
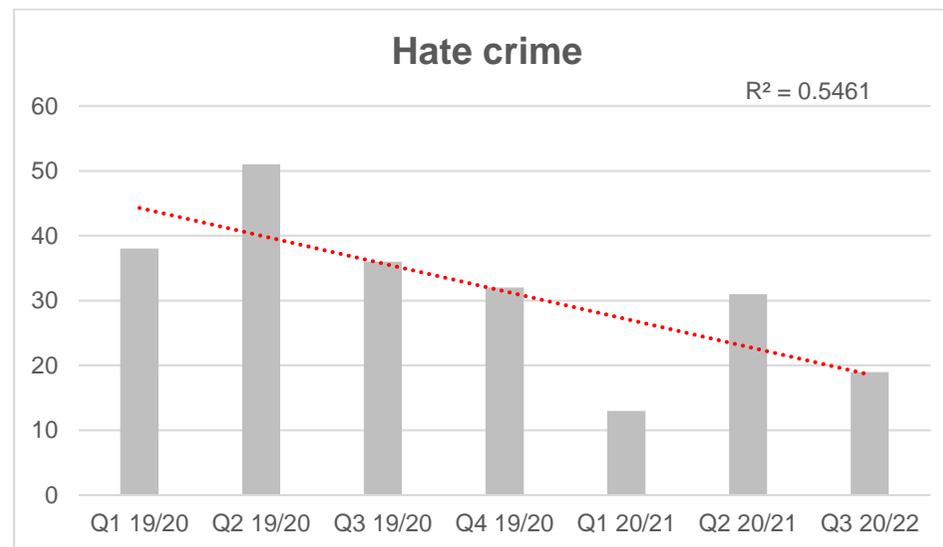
Figure 54a: quarterly trends on hate crime, 2019–2021

There has been a general decreasing trend over the last two years. Comparing Q3 20/21 to Q3 19/20 there has been a 47% decrease likely due to the impact of COVID-19. The majority of recent hate crimes are public disorder related and motivated by race. A minority (less than 10) were sexual orientation or transgender motivated.

Figure 54b shows how these motivating factors in the City compare to those recorded for hate crimes across London as a whole for 2018/19. The breakdown by motivating factor is relatively similar, with around three-quarters in both the City and across London motivated by race. Those recorded in the City are more likely to be motivated by religion than in the rest of London, and less likely to be motivated by sexual orientation, transgender or disability.

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[14] City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019–20
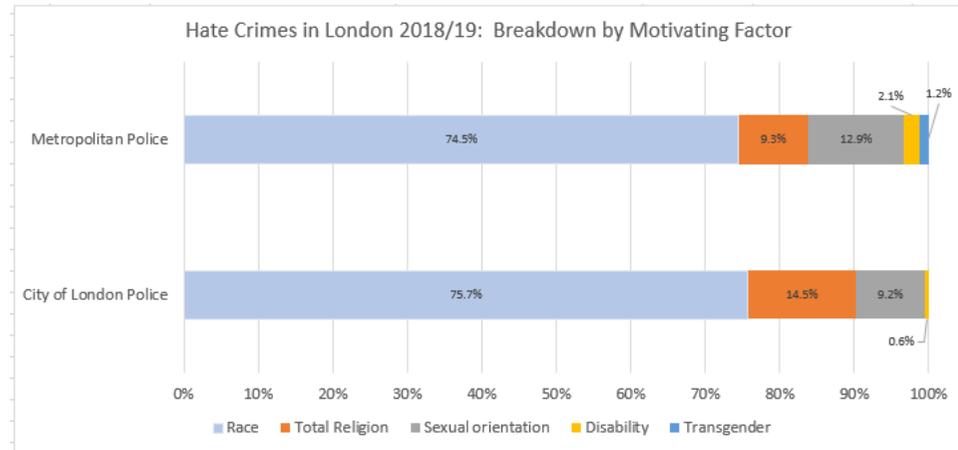
Figure 54b: motivating factors for hate crimes in London, 2018/19

6.5 Mental health

Figure 55a shows the number of crimes and incidents recorded on Niche RMS police records each quarter with either a mental health National Incident Category List qualifier or an attached mental health monitoring form. The mental health flag was introduced in September 2019, which is why an increase in figures can be seen at this point (Q2 19/20).
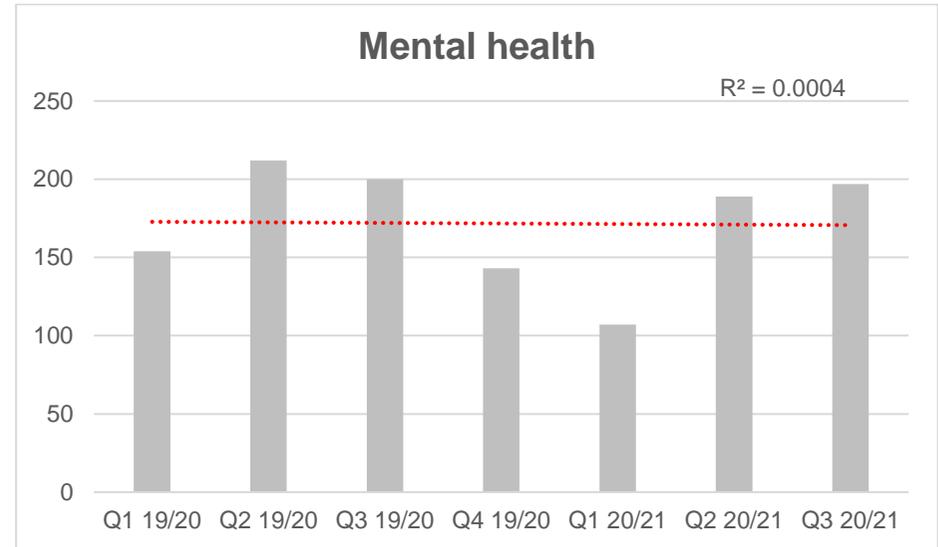
Figure 55a: quarterly trends on mental health, 2019–2021

The initial increase seen from the introduction of the flag has, however, tailed off over the following quarters, with Q4 being back to a similar level seen before the introduction of the flag.

However, reports are increasing over the last two quarters. The Centre for Mental Health has observed an international increase in levels of psychological distress and mental ill health in the wake of COVID-19, and it is thought this increase is likely to continue in coming months.

Levels of mental ill health can also be approximated by looking in detail at ambulance callouts (not all of which result in a hospital admission) for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour in the City, as can be seen in Figure 55b. This shows a steady decrease for these types of incident until Q3 of 2019. This increase, which is not replicated in the recorded crime data, possibly due to an increase in ambulances being called rather than the Police for this type of incident, continued until the COVID-19 lockdowns. Figures 55c–e show concentrations and locations of these incidents in 2019, with the biggest concentration being in Bishopsgate.
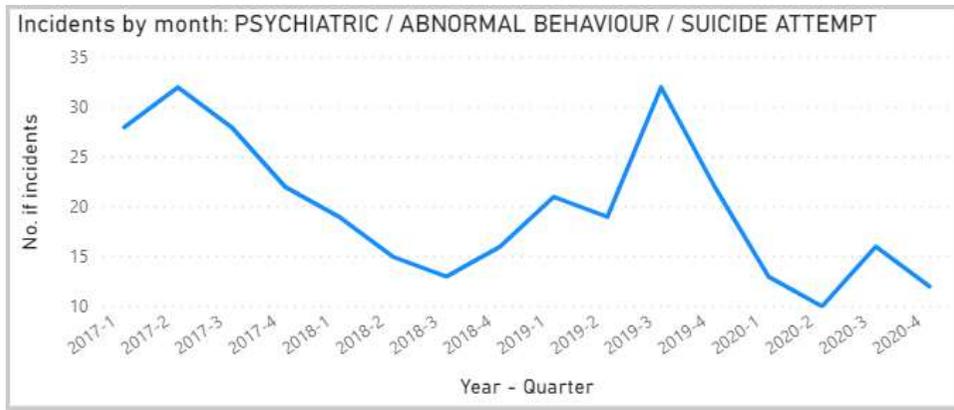
Figure 55b: quarterly trends on ambulance callouts for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour/suicide attempts, 2017–2020
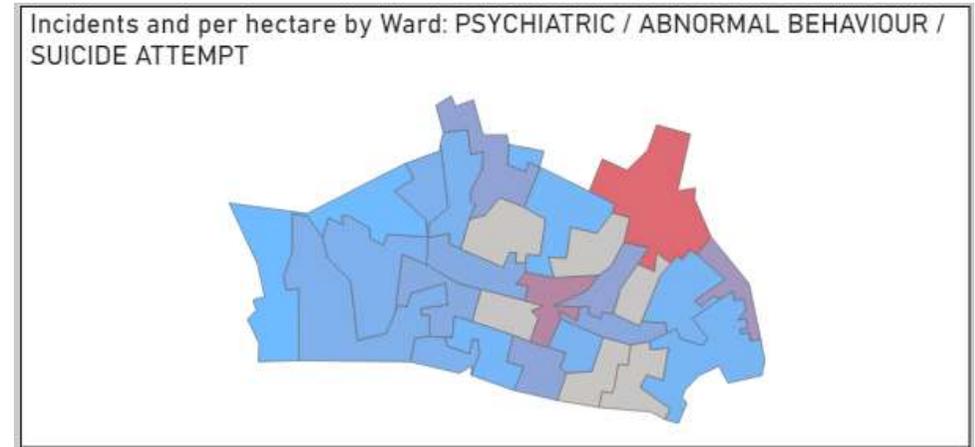
Figure 55d: concentration of ambulance callouts for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour/suicide attempts, 2019
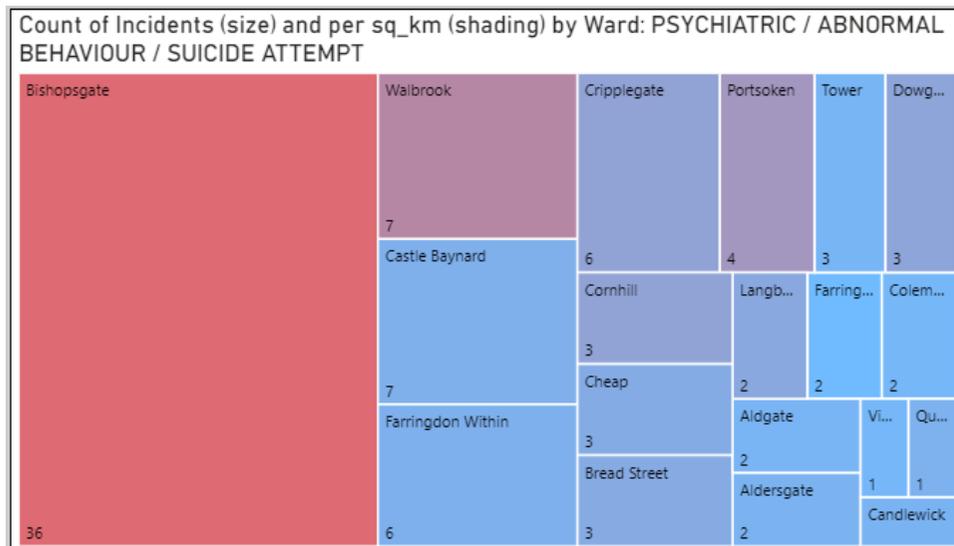
Figure 55c: count and concentration of ambulance callouts for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour/suicide attempts, 2019
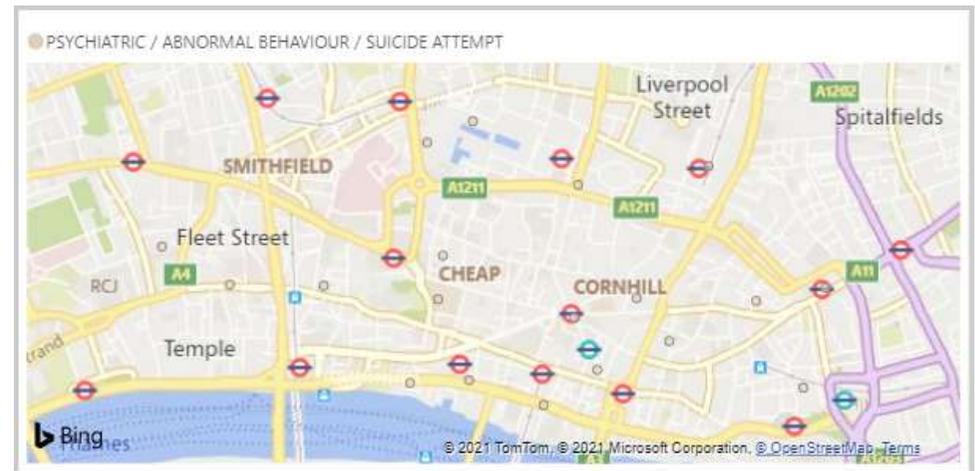
Figure 55e: concentration of ambulance callouts for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour/suicide attempts, 2019

6.6 Suicide and attempted suicide

The Police Vulnerability Dashboard records 93 attempted suicides in 2020. As can be seen in Figure 56 below, 72 of these happened from one of the five River Thames bridges maintained by the City Bridge Trust, with London Bridge and Tower Bridge recording the highest number of attempts. These figures, as well as the overall total number of attempts, are consistent with the previous two years.

	2018	2019	2020
London Bridge	31	35	32
Tower Bridge	15	21	21
Blackfriars Bridge	15	12	12
Southwark Bridge	Less than 10	Less than 10	Less than 10
Millennium Bridge	Less than 10	Less than 10	Less than 10
TOTAL	74	75	72

Figure 56: annual attempted suicides from City bridges, over time

6.7 Stalking and harassment

Figure 57 shows the number of crimes recorded on Niche RMS each quarter under the stalking and harassment offence category.
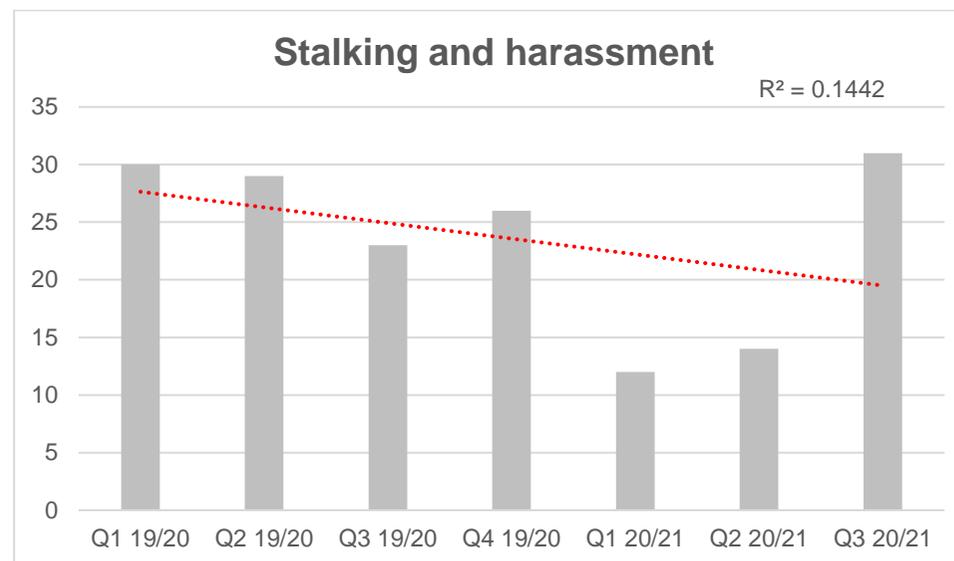
Figure 57: quarterly trends on stalking and harassment, 2019–2021

There is a general declining trend with Q1–Q2 20/21 showing a sharp decrease as in other areas. However, Q3 20–21 has seen a 35% increase compared to Q3 19/20. The majority of reports in Q3 are related to malicious communications, stalking or harassment.

6.8 Economic fraud

Since 2008, the CoLP has been the national lead police force for fraud. This is a broad role that encompasses many aspects of the volume economic crime landscape, from investigating some of the country's most complex frauds to hosting the national fraud and cyber crime reporting centre, Action Fraud. During 2019–2020[15]:

- over 62,000 victims of economic fraud were helped via the Action Fraud and National Fraud Intelligence Bureau;

- approximately £5.5million was confiscated in assets from criminals;

- approximately £1.1 million compensation was paid to victims;

- 155 individuals were convicted on a variety of fraud charges;

- over 1,900 bank accounts were disrupted to combat fraud and illegal activities; and

- over 600 police officers across all forces and Regional Organised Crime Units were trained in serious fraud investigation and management.

From April 2020 to December 2020, 41 victims have been protected from re-victimisation, with approximately £660,000 prevented from being lost. During this period, the NECVCI have engaged with 38,468 victims, 4,404 of which were vulnerable. Of these, 428 were identified as requiring additional safeguarding and were supported through partnership working (escalated to force/social service/other support network).

6.9 Countering terrorism

Project Servator was established in the City of London in partnership with the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure in 2014. It aims to disrupt a range of criminal activity, including terrorism, while providing a reassuring presence for the public. Since then, 23 other police forces have adopted it under the leadership of the CoLP, including New South Wales Police Force in Australia.

During 2016–2019[16]:

- over 33,500 engagement messages were given to the public;

- 78 people received ACT (Action Counters Terrorism) training within the year;

- enhanced collaboration with the Corporation of London public realm teams has led to the implementation of a number of security and safety projects across the City of London;

- 1,000+ Project Servator deployments;

- 115 reports of suspicious activity related to terrorism were investigated; and

- 57 arrests were made by Project Servator officers.

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[15] City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019/20

[16] City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019/20

6.10 Alcohol and drug misuse

The Director of Public Health for City and Hackney published a report into substance misuse in the City of London and Hackney in 2019–2020[17] which describes the need, harms and local responses to substance misuse. The data in this section is reproduced directly from this report.

It is challenging to estimate how many people use substances within a local area. This is partly due to the hidden nature of substance misuse, possibly linked to the legal status of many substances, or potential feelings of shame or embarrassment. Many people also underestimate the risks associated with their lifestyle choices; for example, underestimating their alcohol consumption by as much as 40%, and how risky their drinking patterns are[18].

However, there are some estimation tools available that give an idea of the amount of substance misuse occurring in a local area, and therefore, the support and treatment needed. Public Health England estimates that nearly 4,000 residents across the City and Hackney are dependent on alcohol, with 83% of those adults in Hackney and 69% in the City not receiving treatment for this[19] (Figure 58).

Additionally, the 2017/18 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) gives an estimate of the prevalence of people using drugs in London, which can be used to give a prevalence estimate by applying it to local population data. This crudely predicts the number of people using drugs in Hackney and the City, as seen in Figure 59.
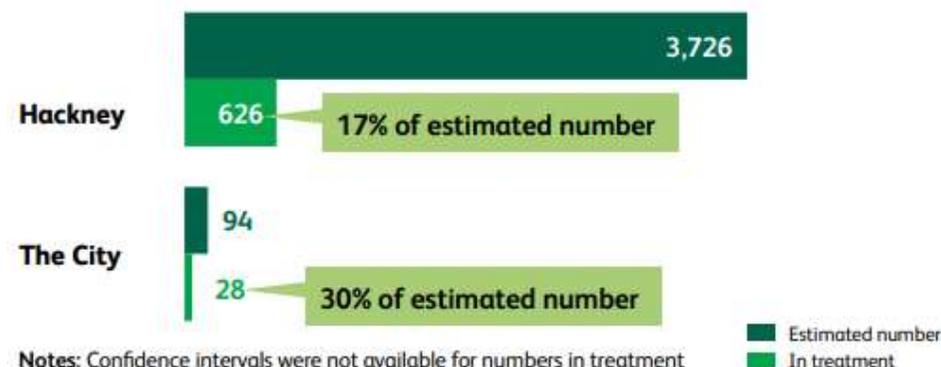
Figure 58: estimated number of Hackney and City of London residents with alcohol dependency (age 18+, 2016/17) compared to numbers in treatment (age 18+, 2017/18)

Substance type	National prevalence England	Regional prevalence London	Hackney estimated No.	City of London estimated No.
Any Class A drug[4]	3.5 %	3.3 %	6,387 (2.2 %)[5]	165 (1.9 %)[6]
Any drug[7]	9.0 %	9.3 %	18,001 (6.4 %)	466 (5.6 %)

Figure 59: local estimates of Hackney and the City residents using drugs in the last year by type (age 16–59, 2017/18)

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[17]https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s148373/Substance%20Misuse%20in%20City%20and%20Hackney%20Annual%20Report.pdf

[18] Department of Health and Social Care, Drinkers can underestimate drinking habits, 2013. [Online]. Available:

https://www.gov.uk/government/news/drinkers-can-underestimate-alcohol-habits

[19] Public Health England, University of Sheffield, 'Estimates of the number of adults in England with an alcohol dependency potentially in need of specialist treatment adult prevalence 2016/17, November 2018.

The CSEW also estimates that around 2.1% of 16- to 59-year-olds nationally are frequent drug users[20]. Applied locally to 2018 population projections, these estimates suggest that just over 4,000 16- to 59-year-olds in Hackney, and around 100 residents in the City of London are frequent drug users.

Using the same approach, this time applying the CSEW percentage to the weekday 7:00am–7:00pm City of London population of c. 500,000 (comprising of commuters, visitors and learners) it can be estimated that there are around 10,000 frequent drug users in the Square Mile.

Public Health England uses a tool developed by Liverpool John Moores University to estimate the prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine use in local areas. This tool suggests, there are approximately 2,880 residents across Hackney and the City using opiates and/or crack cocaine. As with alcohol, there is a high level of unmet need, with over half of those estimated as dependent on opiates and/or crack cocaine not receiving treatment for this.

Data on drug offences can also give an indication about the prevalence of drugs within the City of London. Within the, mainly business, Core City wards, almost three times as many drug offences were recorded in 2019 for Bishopsgate as for any of the other wards (Figure 60).
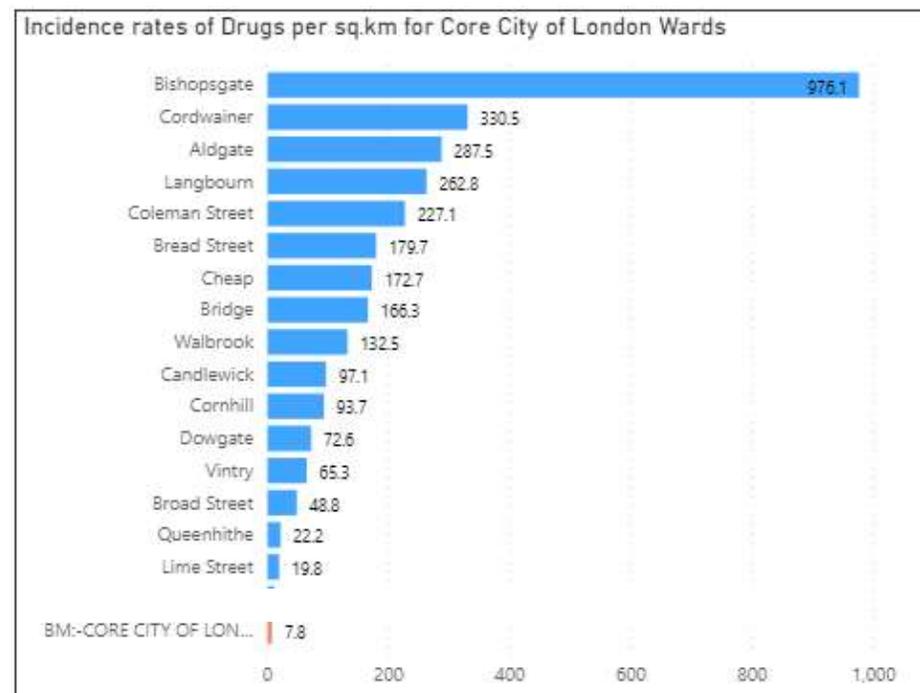
Figure 60: recorded drug offences, 2019 figures: City core (business) wards

As can be seen in Figures 61a–c, virtually all the residential wards in the City have higher (in many cases considerably higher) rates of drug offences than their benchmark counterparts. The only ward in the City whose rate is similar to its benchmark counterpart is Tower (122 per sq.km v 103 as the benchmark for wards in the Aldgate Cluster).

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[20] Home Office, "Drug misuse: findings from the 2017 to 2018 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)," July 2018. [Online]. Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/drug-misuse-findings-from-the-2017-to-2018-csew [Accessed September 2021].
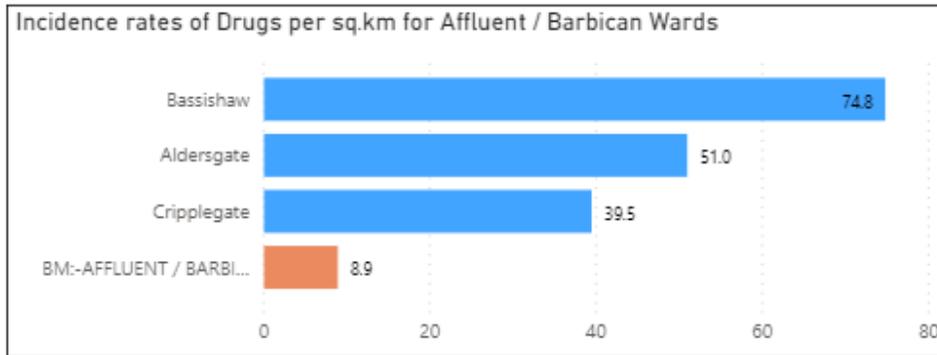
Figure 61a: recorded drug offences, 2019 figures: Barbican Cluster vs BM

Figure 61b: recorded drug offences, 2019 figures: Aldgate Cluster vs BM

Figure 61c: recorded drug offences, 2019 figures: Farringdon Cluster vs BM

The City and Hackney Substance Misuse report[21] states that the rate of drug-related deaths in Hackney[22] has consistently been greater than both the England and London average in recent years. Between 2015–2017, there were 50 recorded drug-related deaths in Hackney, equating to 6.4 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to 3.0 for London. Although this reduced to 44 for 2016–2018, 5.4 deaths per 100,000, this remains above the rate for London at 3.1 per 100,000, or England at 4.5 per 100,000.

In terms of hospital admissions, alcohol has a significant impact locally, as seen in Figure 62a. This is for adults only, for under 18s the figure is lower than England and London averages.

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[21]https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s148373/Substance%20Misuse%20%20in%20City%20and%20Hackney%20Annual%20Report.pdf

[22] Data not available for City of London due to small numbers
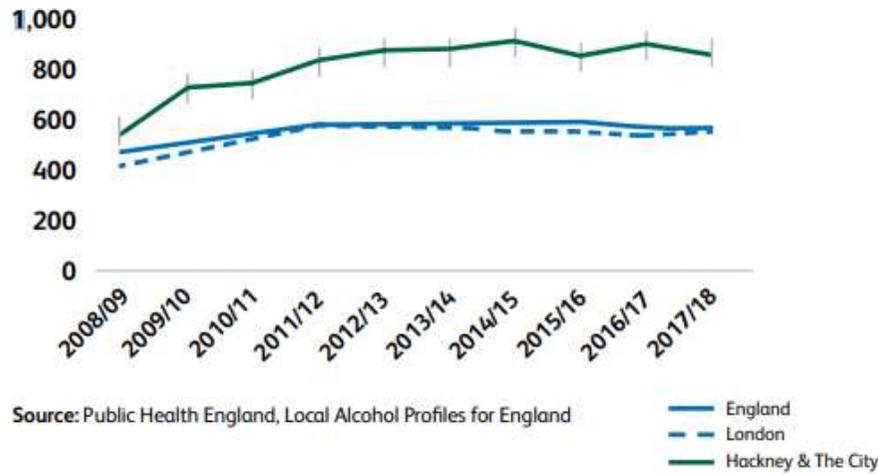
Figure 62a: rates of alcohol-specific hospital admission episodes (all ages, directly standardised rate per 100,000 of population, 2008/09 to 2017/18).

The wider impact of alcohol and drugs can also be seen by looking in detail at ambulance callouts (not all of which result in a hospital admission) for overdose/poisoning, as can be seen in Figure 62b, showing a steady increase for these types of incident until the COVID-19 lockdowns. Figures 62c–d show concentrations and locations of these incidents in 2019, with the biggest concentration being in Bishopsgate.
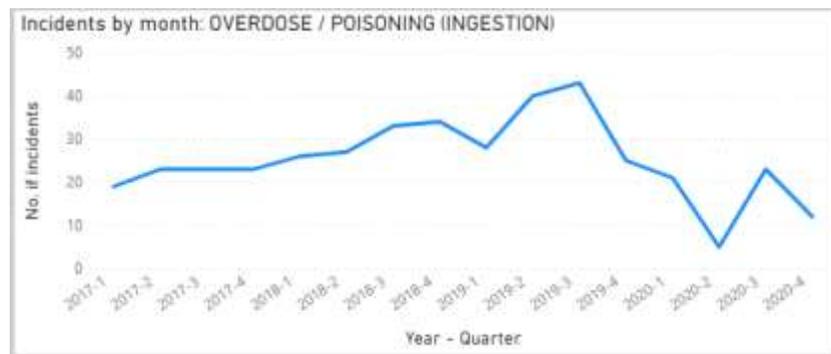
Figure 62b: rates of ambulance callouts for overdose and poisoning, over time
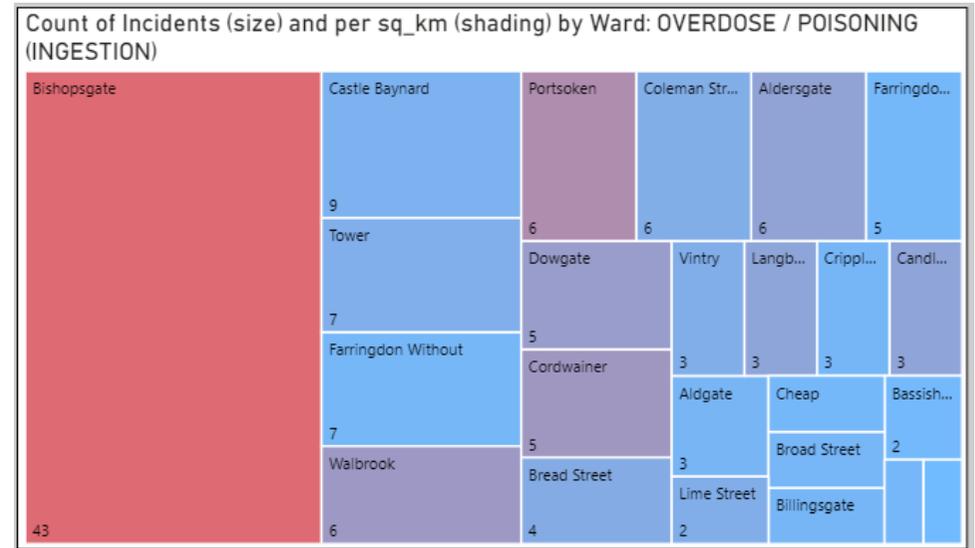
Figure 62c: count and concentration of ambulance callouts for overdose/ poisoning in 2019
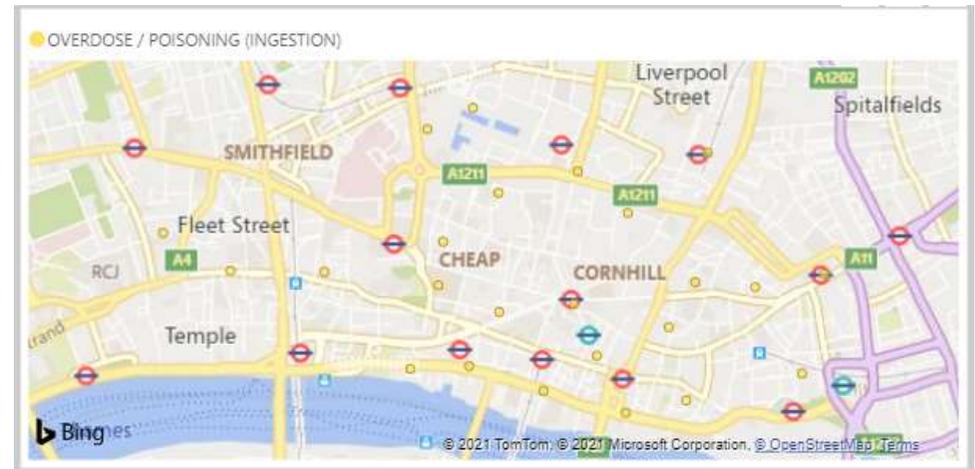
Figure 62d: map of ambulance callouts for overdose/ poisoning in 2019

67

Poor mental health can be both a cause and a consequence of substance misuse. Compared with the general population, people addicted to drugs or alcohol are approximately twice as likely to suffer from mood and anxiety disorders and, similarly, people with mental health problems are more likely to be dependent on drugs and/or alcohol[23]. Evidence indicates that alcohol use causally increases the risk of depression, however, there is also evidence that many people in the UK drink alcohol in order to help them cope with emotions or situations that they would otherwise find difficult to manage[24].

Over 40% of new presentations to the local drug and alcohol treatment service in 2017/18 self-reported a concern with mental health and asked for support.

6.11 Homelessness

In 2019/20, 275 and 434 rough sleepers were identified in Hackney and the City of London respectively, a large increase of 112 people in Hackney, and a small reduction of seven people in the City of London since the previous year.

The City and Hackney Substance Misuse report[25] found that, of rough sleepers assessed across London during this time, 77% reported using drugs, alcohol and/or having a mental health need, demonstrating that substance use and mental health are significant risk factors within the local homeless population.

The COVID-19 Homeless Rapid Integrated Screening Protocol (CHRISP) conducted by clinicians from University College London Hospital,

following the 'Everyone In' initiative to protect the homeless during the pandemic, provided a health assessment for 140 rough sleepers in Hackney. CHRISP data found that 51% of rough sleepers met clinical thresholds for a diagnosis of depression and/or anxiety, with a further 25% suffering from a severe mental health condition, such as bipolar disorder or psychosis. A further 17% were dually diagnosed, meeting the clinical thresholds for daily injecting drug use and severe mental health.

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[23] National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Health Consequences of Drug Misuse*, 2017. [Online]. Available: https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/health-consequences-drug-misuse/introduction

[24] Boden, JM. and Fergusson, DM., Alcohol and depression, *Addiction*, vol. 106, no. 5, pp. 906-14, 2011. (5) Mental Health Foundation, *Cheers? Understanding the relationship between alcohol and mental health*, 2006. [Online].
[25]https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s148373/Substance%20Misuse%20%20in%20City%20and%20Hackney%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Other areas of focus

7. 1 Road safety

Since 2005, there have been 25 fatal highway casualties on roads within the City of London. There have also been 793 serious and 4,781 slight highway casualties within this time. Figures 63a–b below show the combined incidents over time, by location and by season and mode of transport using publicly available data from Transport for London[26].

As can be seen, overall numbers remain within the range of 300–425 per year. There was a peak in 2011–2012, with another in 2016. This data can be viewed alongside a steady increase in daytime weekday population numbers during this time[27] and changes in mode of transport. Specifically, in the period 2017–2019 the numbers of people cycling in the City rose by 11% (and has quadrupled since 2009) while there was a 7% reduction in motor cars, with freight vehicles unchanged and van volumes increasing by 2%. This means that the number of casualties proportionate to the number of people in the City is actually falling over time.

Number of casualties in the City of London by mode and year																
Mode of Travel	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Bus Or Coach	25	16	20	29	22	24	22	22	24	24	19	18	13	19	13	310
Car	31	32	34	41	33	33	41	42	27	20	30	27	21	15	23	450
Goods Vehicle	7	5	8	6	8	8	8	10	4	5	9	12	1	2	1	94
Other Vehicle	1				1	4			1					1	3	11
Pedal Cycle	99	114	92	111	110	127	149	150	126	139	134	144	124	104	133	1,856
Pedestrian	92	112	119	105	89	113	98	102	92	114	119	111	104	86	104	1,560
Powered 2 Wheeler	75	91	90	71	73	57	71	73	61	78	55	72	69	70	50	1,056
Private Hire			1													1
Taxi	21	19	17	16	8	17	16	24	11	9	16	21	34	16	16	261
Total	351	389	381	379	343	380	409	423	345	390	382	405	366	313	343	5,599

Figure 63a: all road casualties in the City of London, over time
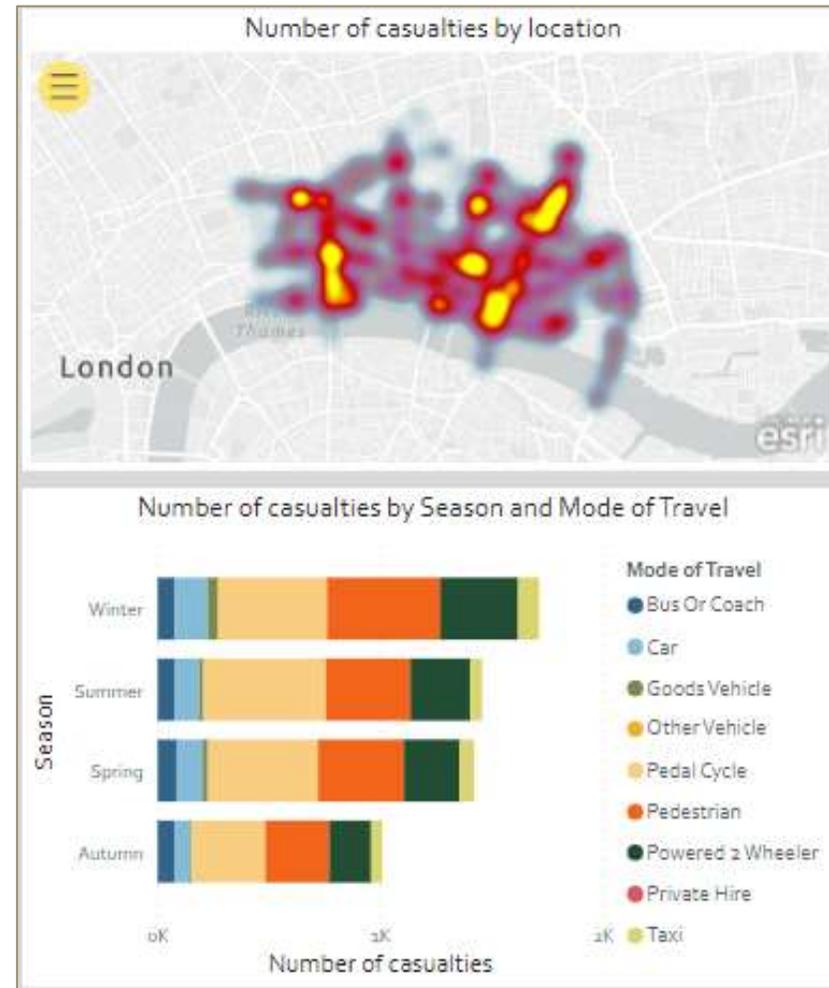
Figure 63b: all road casualties in the City of London, by location (top) and by season/ mode of travel (bottom)

The City of London Corporation's Transport Strategy[28], adopted in May 2019, sets out how the City of London Corporation proposes to design and manage the City's streets to ensure that the Square Mile remains a

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[26] https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/road-safety
[27] Estimated as 410,000 in 2013/14 to 485,000 in 2019/20

[28] https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/streets/transport-strategy

great place to live, work, study and visit. It includes ambitious proposals to, among other things, eliminate death and serious injuries from City of London streets through measures to deliver safer streets and reduce speeds.

Looking specifically at serious and fatal highway casualties since 2015, the leading casualty modes are pedestrian, followed by pedal cycle and then powered two-wheelers, as can be seen in Figure 64.
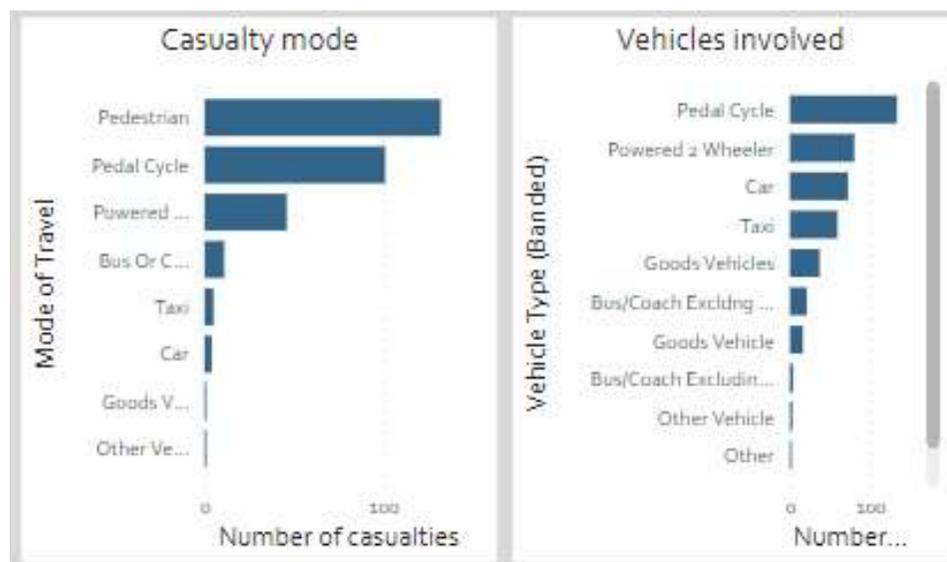
Figure 64: casualty mode and vehicles involved for all fatal and serious casualties, 2015–2019

Figure 65 shows the location types for all fatal and serious incidents affecting pedestrians since 2015. Locations can also be mapped, and this data can also be produced for cyclists and other modes of transport, though this cannot be included in this report to protect confidentiality. This level of detailed analysis allows targeted safety interventions to be developed to hopefully drive down casualty numbers further and may

partially explain why the proportion of serious or fatal casualties is falling over time.

Number of pedestrian casualties by location of pedestrian and pedestrian movement						
Ped. Location	Central Refuge	Footbridge Or Subway	No Crossing Facility In 50M	Pedestrian Phase At Traffic Signal	Pelican Or Similar	Zebra	Total
Crossing Road (Not On crossing)	2	1	37	5	3		48
Crossing Road On Ped crossing	3			40	10	3	56
Crossing Road Within 50M crossing				9	1	1	11
In Centre Of Carriageway			1	1			2
In Road - Not Crossing			3	2	1		6
On Footpath - Verge			1	1	3		5
Total	5	1	42	58	18	4	128

Figure 65: location type for all fatal and serious casualties involving pedestrians and cyclists, 2015–2019

Another reason for this fall could be the amount of transport enforcement activity underway. In 2019–20, the City of London Police (CoLP)[29]:

- recorded 205 offences related to not wearing a seatbelt/using mobile phone while driving or speeding (compared to 473 in 2018/19);

- seized 518 vehicles for no driving licence/no insurance offences; and

- ran 69 operations, resulting in 556 Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) being stopped and 439 HGVs with offences (79%). In comparison, 612 HGV offences were identified, compared to 835 HGVs stopped, resulting in 612 infringements/offences in 2018/19.

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[29] City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019/20

7.2 Night-time economy

In July 2019 the City of London Corporation published an analysis and mapping of the night-time economy (NTE) within the City of London. The report identified 921 licensed premises open during the hours of 6:00pm to 6:00am in the City of London. Of these, 736 were public licences and 185 were private licences.

The report provided comparators with neighbouring local authority areas with similar NTE areas, based on the number of ambulance, CoLP and British Transport Police (BTP) callouts per 100 licences. These are shown in Figure 66.

London borough	Number of licences	Ambulance alcohol-related callouts per 100 licences	CoLP callouts (per 100 licences)	BTP callouts (per 100 licences)
City of London	921	73	195	96
Hackney	c. 1,200 (approx.)	106	620	13
Southwark	1,300 (approx.)	125	557	54
Tower Hamlets	1,145 (approx.)	100	691	45
City of Westminster	3,100 (approx.)	108	332	76

Figure 66: night-time economy comparisons, 2019

The City of London has fewer licensed premises than each of these local authority areas. However, these are contained in a significantly smaller area and the density is likely to be higher. Furthermore, each of these local authority areas have specific NTE areas within their local authority boundaries, making the areas relatively similar. These include:

- Hackney – Shoreditch and Dalston;

- Southwark – Borough/London Bridge, Camberwell and Peckham;

- Tower Hamlets – Brick Lane; and

- City of Westminster – the West End.

While the NTE in the City is comparatively safer than other NTE areas across London, areas of focus did emerge. These included[30]:

- Liverpool Street NTE area and particularly Bishopsgate ward were showing signs of stress;

- Monument and Bridge NTE area is showing early signs of concern, particularly in relation to violence, ASB and cleansing; and

- In terms of the observations, the prevailing impression gained from most of the premises is that they are well managed and appropriate measures are in place to meet the licensing objectives, but that consumption of alcohol and intoxication in these premises is relatively high.

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[30] https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s118563/NTE%20%20Appendix%2011of2%20-%20Review.pdf

7.3 Cyber crime

Alongside their fraud work, the CoLP also have responsibilities in the cyber crime environment, working with the National Crime Agency and the National Cyber Security Centre to provide protection advice to businesses and individuals. In 2019–20, they[31]:

- identified cases which have involved cyber criminality and made early arrests to prevent ongoing harm;

- conducted cyber-related investigations into Ransomware, Data Theft, Bitcoin Mining and the Insider threat;

- made arrests in connection with hacking, corporate espionage and investigated offences connected to computer misuse and Bitcoin mining;

- made 52 cyber crime referrals to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau, compared to 73 in 2018/19;

- completed 133 Cyber Griffin events (raising awareness of personal cyber security) with 5,647 attendees being trained;

- investigated 100% referrals of cyber crime;

- 100% of young people identified as vulnerable to cyber crime received PREVENT contact and intervention from a PREVENT officer; and

- 75% of organisations and the public who receive PROTECT advice reported they would change their behaviours as a result.

7.4 Air pollution

Being located at the heart of London, the Square Mile experiences some of the highest levels of air pollution in the country. Local air pollution is affected by emissions of pollutants from both within the Square Mile, and beyond its boundary. It is also affected by the weather and the size, shape and proximity of buildings, which can act to trap pollution. The pollutants of concern are nitrogen dioxide, which is a colourless, odourless gas that is a product of fuel combustion, and fine particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), which comes from a variety of sources. Detailed air quality data is reported to the Mayor of London and government each year[32].

Extensive air quality monitoring across the Square Mile demonstrates that air quality is improving. As can be seen in Figure 67[33], there has been a particularly marked improvement in the area of the Square Mile that meets the European Union and World Health Organization (WHO) health-based targets for nitrogen dioxide. This has gone from very small patches of the Square Mile in 2016 to 30% in 2018, increasing to 67% in 2019. The impact of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic led to a further reduction in nitrogen dioxide across the City during 2020. Overall, levels of nitrogen dioxide were 35–40% lower than in 2019, with particulate matter, PM10, being around 10% lower over the same period. Once activity starts to return to near normal, levels of air pollution will increase.

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[31] City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019/20
[32] https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-Environment/air-quality-annual-status-report-2019.pdf

[33] Sourced from:
https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s145419/%20Air%20Quality%20%20deep%20Dive%20committee%20report%20January%202021.pdf

Sensor location	Pollutant	EU value limit	WHO Guide-line	Annual average 2018 (µg/m3)	Annual average 2019 (µg/m3)	Annual average 2020 (µg/m3)
Aldgate School (Background)	Nitrogen dioxide	40	40	32	33	22
	PM10	40	20	21	19	17
	PM25	25	10	12	12	12
Upper Thames Street (roadside)	Nitrogen dioxide	40	40	87	74	43
	PM10	40	20	32	27	24
Beech Street (roadside)	Nitrogen dioxide	40	40	69	62	28
	PM10	40	20	25	22	18
Farringdon Street (roadside)	PM25	25	10	16	14	12

Figure 67: levels of air pollution measured by City of London sensors, over time

Data gaps

8. Data gaps

Data was divided into three categories for this strategic assessment:

- Category 1: data required to be shared and reviewed under the 'Schedule to the Crime and Disorder (Prescribed Information) Regulations 2007', which is attached at **Appendix C**

- Category 2: data relating to the existing Safer City Partnership objectives, if not previously covered

- Category 3: 'best practice' data that is shared voluntarily and appears in strategic assessments undertaken by different Community Safety Partnerships.

The data received was then assessed for usability and gaps identified. The most useful type of data, categorised as green, is depersonalised individual incident-level data that is geo-tagged and contains time and date information, as this allows for multiple ways of aggregation, analysis and presentation.

This is followed by data that is already aggregated and available at either borough or ward level, and/or qualitative data, and areas where the bulk of the data is provided at a high-quality level, all of which are categorised as amber.

Data categorised as red was not available for this report, either because it is not collected or because it was not able to be shared. In terms of the latter, this was partly due to concerns about identification due to low incident numbers and partly because of uncertainty over the status of the SCP Information Sharing Agreement.

Category 1 data

The strategic assessment team were able to access high-quality depersonalised data for the majority of areas in the statutory lists, usually via SafeStats, as can be seen in Figure 68 below. The gaps identified were:

- **No bus data** was available in SafeStats for recorded crimes on buses – with this, the recorded crime data would all be assessed as green. SafeStats are aware, and this is being addressed;

- The City Corporation holds data on pupils subject to a permanent or fixed-term exclusion from both primary and secondary schools but these are low numbers and not included due to the General Data Protection Regulation; and

- The Probation Service is happy to provide the required anonymised data but, due to current capacity, resource and time constraints as a result of fundamental structural change within the service in relation to The Probation Service reform, will be unable to do so in time for this report. Therefore, there is **no data on prison releases or young offenders and very limited data on prolific and priority offenders[34].**

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[34] Under 18s are covered by the boroughs in terms of Youth Offending Team/Youth Offending Service rather than The Probation Service.

	Theme	Data Provider	Assessment
Anti-social behaviour incidents	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Transport incidents[35]	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Public safety/welfare incidents	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Burglary	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Criminal damage	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Drug offences	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Fraud and forgery	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Robbery	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Sexual offences	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Theft and handling stolen goods	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Violence against the person	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Other offences	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Deliberate primary fire (excluding vehicles)	Fire	Fire and rescue	Individual level/merged
Deliberate primary fire in vehicles	Fire	Fire and rescue	Individual level/merged
Deliberate secondary fire (excluding vehicles)	Fire	Fire and rescue	Individual level/merged
Deliberate secondary fires in vehicles	Fire	Fire and rescue	Individual level/merged
Incident of violence against the employee of the fire and rescue services	Fire	Fire and rescue	No data provided
Fire in a dwelling where no smoke alarm was fitted, attended by the fire and rescue services	Fire	Fire and rescue	No data provided
Malicious fire alarms	Fire	Fire and rescue	
Road traffic accidents (slightly injured)	Road safety	TfL/City Corporation	
Road traffic accidents (seriously injured)	Road safety	TfL/City Corporation	
Road traffic accidents (killed)	Road safety	TfL/City Corporation	
Pupils subject to a permanent or fixed-term exclusion from state primary (age and gender; names of schools, reasons for exclusion)	Vulnerable young people	City Corporation	Low numbers
Pupils subject to a permanent or fixed-term exclusion from state primary (age and gender; names of schools, reasons for exclusion)	Vulnerable young people	City Corporation	Low numbers
Anti-social behaviour identified by the local authority (fly-tipping, noise complaints, graffiti)	Anti-social behaviour	City Corporation	Borough-level data
Anti-social behaviour reported to the local authority by the public (fly-tipping, noise complaints, graffiti)	Anti-social behaviour	City Corporation	Borough-level data
Assault	Physical health	NHS (hospitals)	
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	Mental health	NHS (hospitals)	
Toxic effects of alcohol	Physical health	NHS (hospitals)	

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[35] Data for Transport Incidents as provided by TfL are not currently available for the City of London on the GLA SafeStats platform. Please refer to Mat Cropper in the GLA.

Other entries where there is evidence of alcohol involvement	Physical health	NHS (hospitals)	
Domestic abuse	Physical health	NHS hospitals)	Borough-level data
Mental illness outpatient attendance	Mental health	CCG	Borough-level data
Persons receiving drug treatment	Physical health	CCG	Borough-level data
Crime and disorder related callouts	Physical health	Ambulance service	
Demographic profile of offenders (age, gender, ethnicity)	Offenders	Probation Service	No data provided
Assessment of factors' relating to offenders' criminality	Offenders	Probation Service	No data provided
Risk posed by offenders of serious harm to others and re-offending	Offenders	Probation Service	No data provided

Figure 68: data accessibility for Category 1 data requests

Category 2 data

The strategic assessment team were able to access additional data to that provided in Category 1 against the five current Safer City Partnership (SCP) objectives, at a borough rather than a depersonalised individual level, as can be seen in Figure 69. This included:

- The vulnerability dashboard, populated by Safer City Partners including the City Corporation, the City of London Police and The Probation Service.

	Theme	Data Provider	Assessment
Adults and children at risk	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Child protection	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Child sexual exploitation and abuse	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Missing children	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Female genital mutilation	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Forced marriage	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Honour-based violence	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Hate crime	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Violent and sexual offenders	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Suicides and attempted suicides	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Modern slavery and human trafficking	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data

	Theme	Data Provider	Assessment
Prevent	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Rape and other sexual offences	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Stalking and harassment	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Alcohol and drug related deaths	Vulnerable communities	CCG	Data not available
Economic fraud crimes	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Numbers helped via Action Fraud/ National Fraud Intelligence Bureau	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Number of victims engaged with (inc. vulnerable victims and those referred to additional support)	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Number of bank accounts disrupted to combat fraud	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
£ value of assets confiscated	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
£ compensation paid to victims	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Numbers of businesses supported	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Numbers of public and private licences	Night-time economy	City Corporation	Borough-level data
Incidents in specific premises	Night-time economy	CoLP	Embedded in C'ttee reports

Figure 69: data accessibility for Category 2 data requests

Category 3 data

A brief review of other Community Safety Partnership strategic assessments was undertaken as part of the scoping work for this report. This identified a number of additional types of data that were frequently being collected, monitored and used by Community Safety Partnerships to help them develop a comprehensive picture of crime, disorder and community safety issues in their areas.

The team tried to access similar data, with contrasting results, as can be seen in Figure 70. Notable gaps included:

- **Limited victim demographics and intelligence**, including age, gender, ethnicity, first part of postcode (apart from Stop and Search data). It would also be useful to know whether they are repeat victims or victims of multiple crimes; and

- **Limited service user voice**: there is some data relating to residents and business views towards the Police and the City Corporation, but none was available about views towards other Safer City partners.

	Theme	Data Provider	Assessment
Stop and Search	Service performance	CoLP	At borough level
Detection status	Service performance	Home Office	At borough level
Environmental crime	Recorded crime	Environmental Agency	At borough level
Air pollution	Physical health	City Corporation	
Number of Cyber Griffin events	Cyber crime	CoLP	At borough level

	Theme	Data Provider	Assessment
Number of cyber crime referrals to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau	Cyber crime	CoLP	At borough level
Number of victims engaged with (inc. vulnerable victims and those referred to additional support)	Cyber crime	CoLP	Not in CoLP annual report
Number of rough sleepers	Vulnerable communities	CCG	At borough level
% of rough sleepers using drugs, alcohol, or with a mental health need	Vulnerable communities	CCG	At borough level
Issues/concerns	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level
Feelings of safety compared to 12 months ago (when going out, in the day time, in the evening)	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level
Confident in reporting ASB and crime	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level
Awareness of local support services	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level
Confident the Police and City Corporation will help	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level

Figure 70: data accessibility for Category 3 data requests

Other useful data

As stated in Section 4.2, there is a gap in **finding and applying an effective benchmark for the predominantly business areas of the City**. Ideally, comparisons would be made with the central business districts of other comparable cities, both in the UK and in other countries.

Finally, data publication lags and the lack of verified real-time data for many of the areas in the report present some issues. Ideally, data would be made available more frequently, starting with a shift from annual reporting to quarterly where resources allow.

Appendices

Appendix A: City profile

The role of financial services

The City of London, also known as the Square Mile, remains home to the UK's financial services industry.

In 2019, the City accounted for

48%

of all London's financial services employment

– while Tower Hamlets (home to Canary Wharf) accounted for

17%
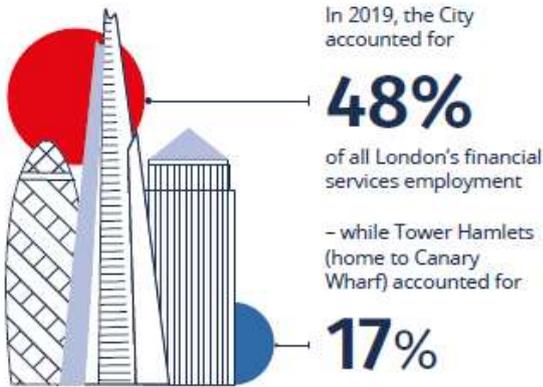
Financial services were one of the UK's **most productive industries** in 2018, generating over

£130k

in output for every job.

This sector contributed

7%

of the UK's **Gross Value Added (GVA)** in the same year.

In 2019, there were over

1 million

financial services jobs in the UK, almost **two thirds** of which were outside London.

London

Outside London
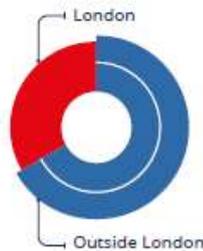
Financial and insurance services were the single biggest contributor to the UK's surplus in services trade, accounting for almost half of the surplus.

In 2019, the UK exported

£79bn

in financial services and insurance, generating a **trade surplus of £59bn** in 2019.

The UK financial services industry paid

£76bn

in tax in 2020, equivalent to

10.1%

of the total tax contribution to the UK.

Combined with **professional services of £45bn**, Financial and professional services exports rose to

£124bn
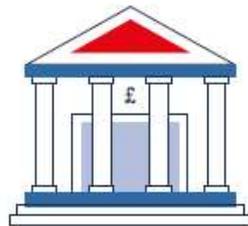
Note: Tax paid includes taxes borne by FS firms and taxes collected from FS employees and customers.

Sources: ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey 2019 (2020 release); City of London/PwC, The Total Tax Contribution of UK financial services in 2019 (2021 release); ONS, Regional GVA by Industry – all NUTS levels (balanced approach), 2018 (2019 release); ONS, Regional GVA by LA (balanced approach), 2018 (2019 release); ONS, Pink Book Chapter 3+9, 2019 (2020 release).

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City of London jobs

At a record high in 2019.

There were

542,000

workers in the City of London, or **10%** of London's total workforce in 2019.

1 in 57

GB workers were employed in the City.
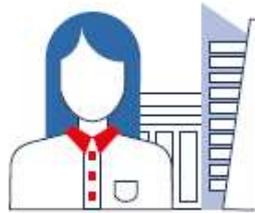
Financial, professional and business services were the **largest employers** in the City of London, accounting for

386,000

jobs in 2019 – almost

3/4

of total jobs in the **Square Mile**.

Tech is the fourth largest sector after financial, professional and business services.

Financial, professional and business services provided the most jobs and drove **employment growth at 4% in 2019**. Double the 2% growth in the previous year.
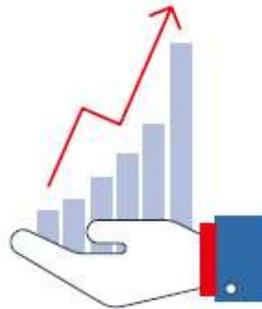
The City generates 5% of England's business rates. This equates to

£1.22bn

– more than the three biggest non-London Local Authorities combined – **Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester** (collectively £1.19bn).

Share of total jobs in the City of London:

35%	24%	12%	11%	7%	12%
Financial services	Professional services	Business services	Tech	Retail, food services and accommodation	Others
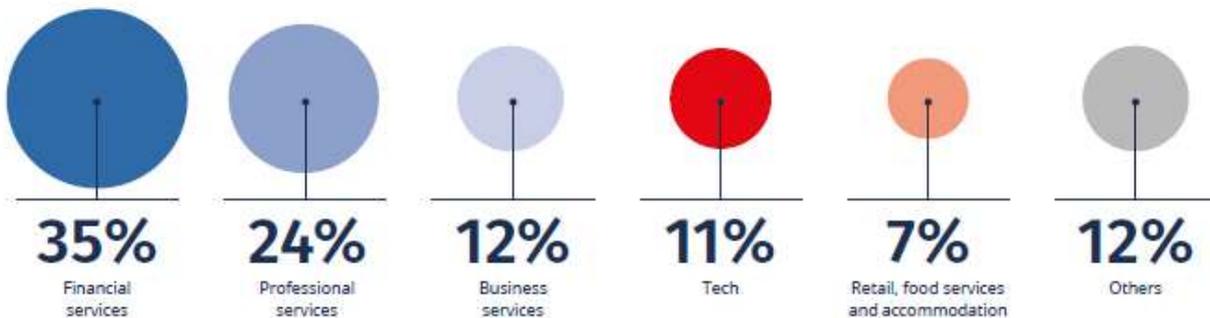
Notes: Financial services include finance and insurance services using SIC code K. Financial, professional and associated business services use SIC codes K,M and N. Tech refers to SIC code J. Business rates use National Non-Domestic Rates.

Sources: ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey, 2019 (2020 release); Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, National non-domestic rates collected by councils, forecast for 2020-2021

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City of London workers

The City of London workforce is young, skilled and highly international.

The City of London's workforce is young...

61%

of City workers were **aged between 22 and 39**, compared with **40%** of workers across England and Wales, according to the 2011 census.
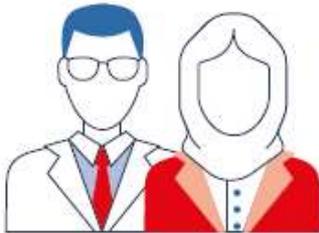
In 2019, the gender balance of the City's workforce was

63% male, an a rising

37% female
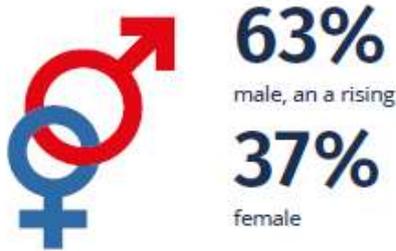
In 2020,

27% of the City's workforce were of **black, Asian or minority ethnic origin.**
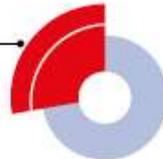
The City of London's workforce is highly skilled...

72%

of City workers were employed in high-skilled jobs*, compared with **63% across London** and **49% in Great Britain** in 2020.
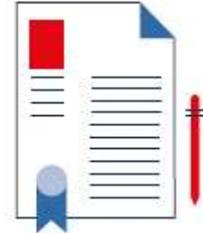
The City of London's workforce is international...

with 40% of workers born outside the UK in 2019.

60% of workers were **UK-born**

16% of workers came **from the EEA**

24% came from the **rest of the world.**
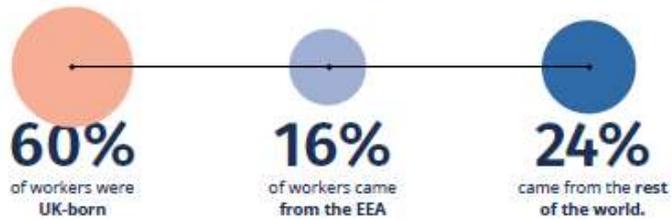
City workers born outside the UK came predominantly from **France, Ireland, India, Australia, South Africa and the United States.**

Within financial and professional services, banks have the highest share of international workers (50%). Followed by management consultancy (36%) and tech (35%).

	UK	International
Banks	50%	50%
Management consulting	64%	36%
Tech	65%	35%
Legal Services	73%	27%
Insurance & Pensions	73%	27%
Accounting	74%	26%

*High-skilled jobs refers to roles as managers or directors, or in professional or technical occupations.

Find more publications at cityoflondon.gov.uk/economicresearch or email us at economicresearch@cityoflondon.gov.uk

City of London firms

The City of London is a dynamic environment for firms.
Although only 1% of City firms are large, they account for over half of employment.

The City was home to

24,020

businesses in 2019, with **99%** of those **SMEs** and

300

large firms (250+ employees)

Large firms provided over

50%

of the City's jobs overall.

With 90 firms each having more than

1000

jobs in the City, largely in **financial and professional services.**

Some sectors are highly concentrated in **specific areas of the City of London.**

Law firms tend to cluster in the **West** of the City,

while **insurance firms** are located on the **East** side of the Square Mile.

There were around

818

new start-ups across the City in 2020.

48%

of the City of London start-ups were in **financial, professional and associated business services**, and

9%

were in **tech.**
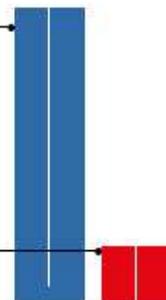
Find more publications at cityoflondon.gov.uk/economicresearch or email us at economicresearch@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Appendix B: Other profiles
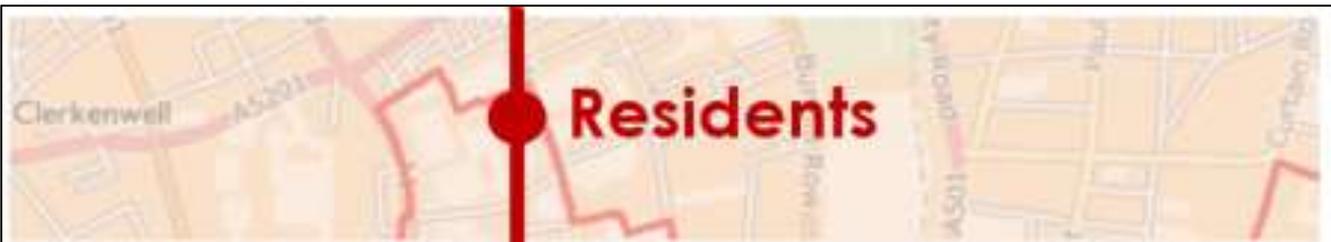
Residents

It is estimated that **10%** of the City's residents identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual.
Source: Stonewa.

Out of 7,681 people living in the City:
- **44% female**
- **56% male**
- **1% Trans, non-binary or gender fluid (estimated).** Source: GLA/Stonewall

Pie chart:
- 14% ■ Aged 0-19
- 62% ■ Aged 20-59
- 24% ■ Aged 60+
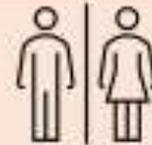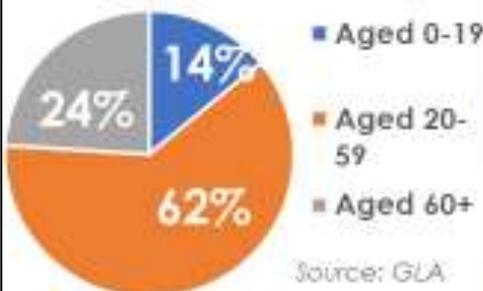
Source: GLA

65% of Residents are **employed** and 91% of people have an NVQ 4+ qualification.
Source: ONS APS, 2017-12

Reflecting the large number of professional people who live and work in the Square Mile, most people are aged 20-59.
Source: GLA

1/3 of residents from **BAME** backgrounds. Source: GLA
Apart from English, languages spoken by City residents (include:
- 1.8% Spanish
- 2.1% French
- 5.4% other EU Language
- 2.1% South Asian Language
- 2.5% East Asian Language
Source: ONS Census 2011

4% of Residents said they had a disability or health issue which limited activities a lot. **7%** said their activities were limited a little.
Source: ONS Census 2011

Religions
City residents practice:
45.3% Christian,
5.5% Muslim,
2.3% Jewish,
2% Hindu,
1.2% Buddhist,
0.6 Other religion
Source: ONS Census 2011

1/2 of residents are single and 1/3 are married, with:
- 3% are Separated (but still legally married or in a same-sex civil partnership)
- 8% are Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is legally dissolve
- 4% are Widowed or a surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership
- 2% are in a same-sex civil partnership
Source: ONS Census 2011

There are **6,988 Primary and Secondary pupils** across the City's schools.
Source: *City of London School Census 2019*

Students

Gender
Source: *City of London School Census 2019*

50%   50%
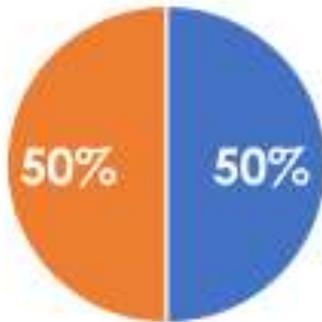
- Girls - Boys

12% of City school pupils receive support for a **Special Educational Need**, of which 2% also have an Education, Health and Care Plan.
Source: *City of London School Census 2019*

Many pupils are from disadvantaged backgrounds. **44%** have been **eligible for Pupil Premium** (previously Free School Meals) at any time during the past 6 years.
Source: *City of London School Census 2019*

The City's schools are very diverse:
- **44% of pupils speak English as an additional language**
- **2/3 of pupils are from BAME backgrounds pupils**

Source: *City of London School Census 2019*

Some of the ethnicities represented include:
- **Black African**
- **Black Caribbean**
- **Bangladeshi**
- **Chinese**
- **Gypsy/Roma**
- **Indian**
- **Pakistani**

89% of pupils reached the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at **Key Stage 2 Level in 2015-16**, comparing very favourably against the **national average of 53%.**
Source: *ONS APS, 2017-12*

Homeless people and Rough sleepers

In terms of **ethnicity**, half are White-UK and just under half are Eastern European. This reflects the national trend from 2017-18 which found that **62%** of statutory homeless were white households.
Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data

The City has the **sixth highest** number of rough sleepers in greater London.
Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data

The sex and age profile of the street population in 2019-20 was majority **white, male** and between **26-50** years of age.
Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data

Of the households registered with the Corporation Housing Team in 2019-20, **44% were classified as having a disability.**

In 2019/20, **4%** of people identified as Gay, **60%** identified as Heterosexual and the remaining **36%** preferred not disclose this information. The City Corporation has received no applications to date from anyone going through gender reassignment or identifying as transgender/non-binary/any other gender.

There are also significant health related issues that characterise the street population.
Addiction is common, with the majority having issues with alcohol, drugs and substance misuse.
Another Common factor is mental ill health.
Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data

The City has low numbers of statutory homeless women who are pregnant or with dependents. In 2018/19, **3%** were pregnant and another **3%** of women had had a baby in the past year. These are a group given priority status under the housing legislation.
Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data

21 million tourism visits to the City of London in 2019 with a direct spend of **£2,104 million**

Source: City of London's Visitor Attractions Monitor

Annual average room occupancy in the City in 2019 was **85.7%** - up **0.4%** on 2016. Mid-week occupancies in the City (at 85.6%) were the same as weekends (85.7%).
Source: Source: City of London's Visitor Attractions Monitor

About a quarter of expenditure (26%) was generated

Share of trips and spend
- by origin and purpose

Trips: Leisure 55%, Business 45%
Spend: Leisure 41%, Business 59%
Trips: UK 79%, Overseas 21%
Spend: UK 74%, Overseas 26%

Trips — Spend — Trips — Spend
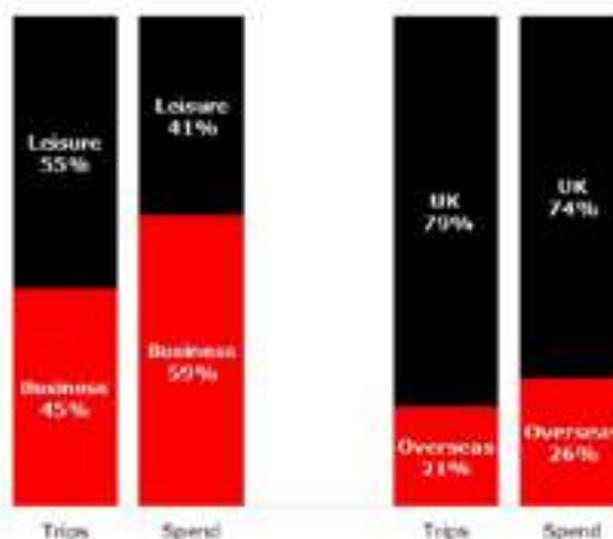
Square Mile Visitors in 2019
Source: Source: City of London's Visitor Attractions Monitor

■ % of visits ■ % of spend

Day – for conference | Day – holiday staying in London | Day – from home | Staying with friends/relative | Commercial – business | Staying - leisure

City Visitors
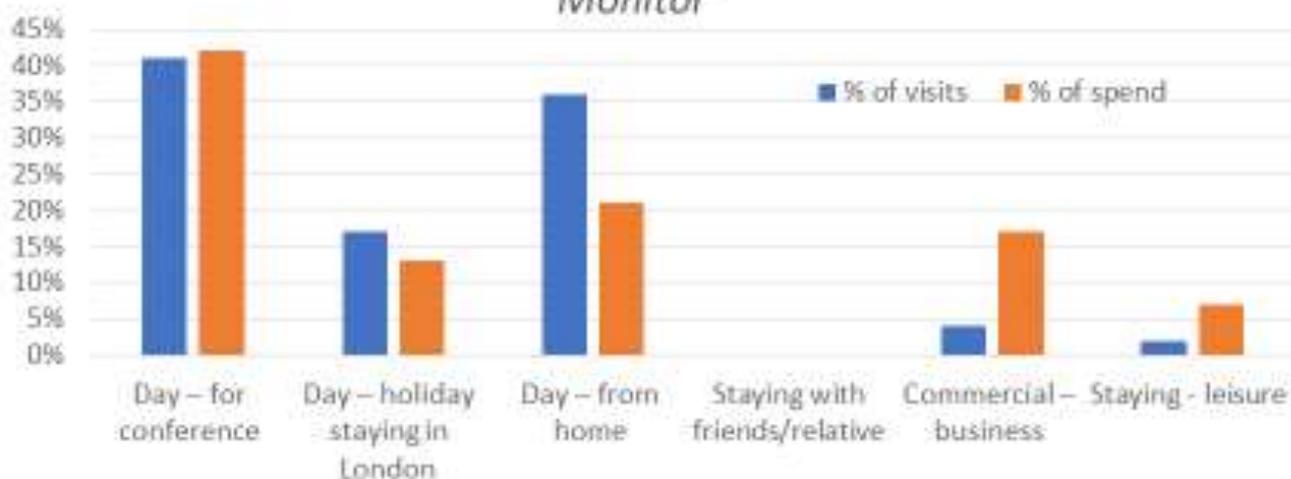
- **82% of resident adults in the City of London were active,** compared to a London average of 67.2%
- **13.8% of City residents** report having **musculoskeletal issues,** with **9.9% reporting at least two long-term conditions**

Source: Public Health England Fingertips

- **Men tend to be more active** than females in almost every age group

- **Activity levels tend to decline as age increases** and they are lower among residents from a minority ethnic background

Source: Hackney JSNA

ADULTS
- Active adult resident population in the City: 82% active, and 12% inactive (compared with London averages of 67% active / 22% inactive and England 67% active / 21% inactive)

YOUNG
- 71% 10-15 year olds are sedentary
- 90% of 15 year olds not meeting national guidelines
- 10% of 15 year olds did at least one hour per day every day of the week of physical activity

Source: Public Health England

93% of City residents **travel by** active modes of transport, either **walking or cycling** – which is **the highest reported in London**

Source: Healthdata.org

COVID-19

• The direct health impacts of COVID-19 disease are disproportionately affecting certain minority ethnic groups, older people, people with underlying health conditions, care home residents and staff and other groups.

• The indirect health impacts of lockdown and social distancing, and the longer-term economic consequences of the pandemic, will continue to affect some of our most vulnerable residents and communities for a long time to come.

• While men are at greater risk of dying from COVID-19, there is some evidence to suggest that women are over-represented in some occupations considered most at risk of being infected with coronavirus and are more likely have been furloughed or made redundant during the lockdown.

Source: City and Hackney Integrated Commissioning Board, 2020

● Health inequality

North Southwark

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Appendix C: Extract from the Schedule to the Crime and Disorder (Prescribed Information) Regulations 2007 as at 1st April 2021.

PRESCRIBED DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED UNDER SECTION 17A OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER ACT 1998 BETWEEN RELEVANT AUTHORITIES

 "1

Information held by the police force for the area on the category of each—

(a)   anti-social behaviour incident,

(b)   transport incident, and

(c)   public safety/welfare incident,

in the area, as defined in accordance with the National Incident Category List in the National Standards for Incident Recording Instructions for Police Forces in England and Wales [as at [1st April 2010]], and the time, date and location of each of those incidents.

2

Information held by the police force for the area on the sub-category of each crime classified as—

(a)   burglary,

(b)   criminal damage,

(c)   drug offences,

(d)   fraud and forgery,

(e)   robbery,

(f)   sexual offences,

(g)   theft and handling stolen goods,

(h)   violence against the person, and

(i)   other offences,

in the area, as defined in accordance with the Home Office Notifiable Offences List as at [1st April 2010], and the time, date and location of each of those crimes.

3

Information held by the fire and rescue authority for the area on the time, date and location of each—

(a)   deliberate primary fire (excluding deliberate primary fires in vehicles) in the area,

(b)   deliberate primary fire in vehicles in the area,

(c)   deliberate secondary fire (excluding deliberate secondary fires in vehicles) in the area,

(d)   incident of violence against employees of the fire and rescue authority in the area, and

(e)   fire in a dwelling in the area where no smoke alarm was fitted attended by the fire and rescue services of the authority,

as defined in accordance with [Incident Recording System—Questions and Lists, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in May 2009].

4

Information held by the fire and rescue authority for the area on the time and date of each call to the fire and rescue services in the area in relation to a malicious false alarm and the purported location of those alarms as defined in accordance with [Incident Recording System—Questions and Lists, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in May 2009].

5

Information held by the local authority for the area on the time, date and location of each road traffic collision in the area and the number of adults and children killed, seriously injured and slightly injured in each of those collisions.

6

nformation held by the local authority for the area on the age and gender of each of the pupils subject to a permanent or fixed term exclusion from state primary and secondary schools in the area, the names and addresses of the schools from which those pupils have been excluded and the reasons for their exclusion.

7

. . .[36]

8

Information held by the local authority for the area on the category, time, date and location of each:—

(a)   incident of anti-social behaviour identified by the authority, and

(b)   incident of anti-social behaviour reported to the authority by the public,

in the area, as defined in accordance with the National Incident Category List in the National Standards for Incident Recording Instructions for Police Forces in England and Wales [as at 1st April 2010] or any other system for classifying anti-social behaviour used by that authority as at the date of these Regulations.

9

Information held by each [clinical commissioning group] or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area[, or by the National Health Service Commissioning Board,] on the general postcode address of persons resident in the area admitted to hospital, the date of such admissions and the sub-categories of each admission within the blocks—

(a)   assault (X85–Y09),

(b)   mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19),

(c)   toxic effect of alcohol (T51), and

(d)   other entries where there is evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level (Y90) or evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication (Y91),

as classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) published by the World Health Organization.

10

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[36] Revoked

Information held by each [clinical commissioning group] or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area[, or by the National Health Service Commissioning Board,] on the general postcode address of persons resident in the area admitted to hospital in respect of domestic abuse as defined in Section 2.2 of the Responding to domestic abuse: a handbook for health professionals published by the Department of Health in December 2005, and the date of such admissions.

11

Information held by each [clinical commissioning group, Local Health Board or local authority (within the meaning of section 2B of the National Health Service Act 2006) acting in the exercise of public health functions (within the meaning of that Act),] the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area[, or by the National Health Service Commissioning Board,] on the number of—

(a)   mental illness outpatient first attendances, and

(b)   persons receiving drug treatment,

in the area.

12

Information held by each [clinical commissioning group] or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area[, or by the National Health Service Commissioning Board,] on the location, time and date of ambulance service calls to incidents relating to crime and disorder and the category of such incidents using any system for classifying crime and disorder used by that authority.

13

Information held by each provider of probation services operating wholly or partly within the area on—

(a)   the demographic profile of offenders including age, gender, ethnicity, first part of postcode and offence description;

(b)   the assessment of factors relating to offenders' criminality including thinking and behaviour, attitudes, accommodation, employment, training and education, relationships, lifestyle and associations, drug misuse and alcohol misuse; and

(c)   the risk posed by offenders of serious harm to others and of re-offending

in the area.]

Appendix D: Original online data sources

This section provides a summary of all of the raw data sources used in the Report (apart from GLA SafeStats)

Police Outcomes and Stop & Search
- Downloaded from https://data.police.uk/data/

Fly Tipping, Graffiti, Detritus etc
  - o Number of recorded fly-tipping incidents by year and LB taken by DEFRA can be downloaded https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env24-fly-tipping-incidents-and-actions-taken-in-england

Hate_Crime
- ONS Published CSEW survey data available – but no geographic / LA or even regional identifiers Hate crime, England and Wales, 2019 to 2020 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Domestic Abuse / Children in need
Characteristics of children in need, Reporting Year 2020 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

NHS_Digital Drugs / Alcohol
- Most useful is **PHE-LAPE** (Local **Alcohol** Profiles for England) tables –. Local Alcohol Profiles for England - PHE

B_Pupil_Exclusions
- Can be downloaded from Permanent and fixed-period exclusions in England, Academic Year 2018/19 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

Fires
- **Incident level data** https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

Suicides
- https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/suicidesbylocalauthority/current

\Hospital_Emergency_Adm
- https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/

Appendix E: Theft groups included

BTP / CoLP/ MPS "Theft" Groups
Burglary General Office
Burglary Kiosks/Shops
Burglary Other Prems
Burglary Stores
Burglary Tenants
Theft - By Employee
Theft - By Shoplifting
Theft - From Buffet Trolley
Theft - From Person
Theft - From Vending Machines
Theft - Luggage
Theft - Of Plant
Theft - Of Undertakings Cash By Public
Theft - Personal Property
Theft - Remove Articles From Public Display
Theft - Undertakings Stores
Theft Of Live Cable
Theft Of Metal Non Live
Theft from the person
Other theft