AN OVERVIEW OF RECORDED CRIMES AND ARRESTS RESULTING FROM DISORDER EVENTS IN AUGUST 2011

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Home Office

Contents

Executive summary

INTRODUCTION

This report presents an analytical overview of the disorder that occurred in parts of England in August 2011, focusing on:

- where and when the disorder took place;
- the types of crimes recorded by the police; and
- the characteristics of suspects arrested by the police.

In many areas police operations relating to the disorder are still on-going, so the information on recorded crimes and arrests is likely to change over time. This report provides a snapshot of the picture as of early September. Figures in this report will therefore differ from those presented elsewhere which relate to a different time period. For example, data provided for this report by 19 forces relate to 4,105 arrests; this compares to 4,681 disorder-related arrests reported by all forces in England and Wales up to 29 September 2011.

APPROACH

The analysis is based principally on police force data supplied to the Home Office during September 2011. Nineteen police forces affected by the disorder supplied data on all recorded crimes and arrests that were related to the public disorder.

The report also summarises statistics released separately by the Ministry of Justice on the characteristics of suspects going before the courts.

Ten police forces experienced more extensive disorder, defined as 20 or more disorder-related crimes recorded. These forces were:

- Metropolitan Police Service
- Greater Manchester
- West Midlands
- Merseyside
- Avon and Somerset
- Thames Valley
- Hertfordshire
- West Yorkshire
- Leicestershire
- Nottinghamshire

Information presented in this report focuses on these ten forces, with additional data on police forces where disturbances were less extensive presented in the Annex.

WHEN AND WHERE DID DISORDER INCIDENTS OCCUR?

The first outbreaks of disorder occurred in Tottenham, London on Saturday, 6 August 2011 following a peaceful protest in response to the shooting of Mark Duggan. Unrest became more widespread in the days following, initially in other areas of London, then in other urban areas across England. The majority of disorder-related crimes were recorded on Monday, 8 and Tuesday, 9 August 2011, peaking in London on Monday, 8 and elsewhere on Tuesday, 9. The Metropolitan Police Service recorded disorder across all five days (6–10 August), while in other force areas the periods of more extensive disorder occurred over a shorter time period.

Across the ten principally affected police force areas, disorder-related crimes were recorded in 66 local authority areas. Many of these local authorities are amongst the higher crime and/or most deprived areas in the country, although some local authorities experiencing disorder have relatively low levels of deprivation (e.g. Bromley). Conversely, many high-crime and high-deprivation areas around the country did not experience incidents of disorder.

Across the ten forces principally affected, a total of 5,112 individual disorder-related crimes were recorded. The Metropolitan Police recorded the highest proportion of crimes, with 68 per cent (3,461) of the total, followed by Greater Manchester Police (11%, 581), West Midlands (10%, 495) and Merseyside (4%, 195). The remaining six forces each recorded fewer than 100 offences.

Within London, the boroughs of Croydon (430), Southwark (314), Haringey (303), and Ealing (279)

recorded the highest number of crimes. Outside London, Manchester (386), Birmingham (363), Salford (188) and Liverpool (146) also recorded high volumes. Overall, most of the crimes committed were concentrated in a relatively small number of areas: 15 local authority areas accounted for 71 per cent of all crimes recorded in the ten police force areas.

More than four in ten crimes (2,199) occurred within town-centre boundaries, and of these 1,020 crimes were recorded within defined retail cores within these town centres.

THE NATURE OF CRIMES RECORDED DURING THE DISORDER

The most common crimes involved some form of acquisitive crime (burglary, attempted burglary, robbery, and theft and handling offences); these accounted for 50 per cent of all recorded crimes. Offences involving criminal damage (to buildings, vehicles or arson offences) accounted for 36 per cent of the total. Violent offences were less common, accounting for seven per cent of the total.

The profile of recorded crimes varied across different locations. In three force areas (accounting for nearly 90 per cent of all crimes recorded) – Greater Manchester, Metropolitan Police Service and West Midlands – acquisitive crimes were more common than criminal damage offences. In all other police force areas, criminal damage offences were more common than acquisitive crimes. All forces recorded relatively small numbers of violent crimes during the disorder. The most serious violent crimes were limited to the Metropolitan Police Service and West Midlands Police, where a small number of crimes of murder and attempted murder were recorded.

Just over half (51%) of all crimes were committed against commercial premises. A further 19 per cent were committed against vehicles, 13 per cent against individuals (typically robbery or assaults), and six per cent against the police. A range of different types of commercial enterprises were attacked, but particularly retail premises.

WHO WAS ARRESTED IN THE DISORDER?

There is no full account available of the large numbers of people who participated in the disorder. The closest there is are details of those who were arrested, and in some cases sent on to court, for the part they allegedly played. This will not necessarily be representative of all those who took part, and unless or until a person is convicted or cautioned, their participation is not proven.

By early September, the ten police forces experiencing the most extensive disorder had collectively arrested nearly 4,000 people (3,960) for their part in the disturbances. The majority (62%) of total arrests were made by the Metropolitan Police Service, with West Midlands (16%) and Greater Manchester Police (8%) the next two largest. All the remaining forces had each arrested fewer than 150 people.

The majority of total arrests were for acquisitive crimes, particularly burglary (41% of all arrests). Almost a quarter (23%) of total arrests related to disorder offences (violent disorder, public order and breach of the peace). There were also smaller numbers of arrests for criminal damage (5%), and violence and weapons offences (7%). In four forces, including the biggest three metropolitan areas, over half of arrests were for acquisitive crimes. Elsewhere the majority of arrests were for disorder offences.

Across all areas, the vast majority of arrestees were male (89%). Forty-six per cent of all arrestees were aged 18 to 24, and around one-quarter (26%) were juveniles (aged 10 to 17). The proportion arrested who were juveniles varied across the forces, ranging from 23 per cent (Metropolitan Police Service) to 44 per cent (West Yorkshire). Male arrestees were more likely than females to be arrested for disorder offences while females were more likely to be arrested for acquisitive offences.

Forty per cent of all arrestees described their ethnicity as White, 39 per cent as Black, 11 per cent as from a Mixed ethnic background, eight per cent as Asian and two per cent from some other ethnic background.

These proportions varied across police force areas: for example, 32 per cent of arrestees in the Metropolitan Police area described their ethnicity as White compared to 77 per cent of arrestees in the Greater Manchester Police force area.

In the West Midlands, six out of ten (61%) arrestees stated they were unemployed with a further 17 per cent being students. In London arrestees were also predominantly either unemployed or students.

Separate data are available on those people appearing in court. These are a sub-set of those arrested, so their characteristics are broadly similar. By 12 October 2011, 1,984 people had appeared in court. The majority of these court cases are not yet finalised – only 28 per cent had been convicted and sentenced. Nearly two-thirds (60%) of those sentenced were given custodial sentences. Defendants were most commonly being prosecuted for burglary (45% of all people brought before the court).

Over half of those appearing in court were aged 20 or under: 26 per cent were juveniles (aged 10 to 17) and 27 per cent were aged 18 to 20. The great majority (90%) were male. Forty six per cent were Black (including Mixed Black background), 42 per cent were White, seven per cent were Asian, and five per cent were from some 'Other' ethnic group. The ethnicity of defendants varied markedly by area.

Just over three-quarters (76%) had a previous caution or conviction, including a significant proportion (26%) with more than ten previous offences. While those taking part in the disorder were much more likely than the general population to have previous convictions, they had less extensive criminal histories than the population of offenders sentenced for offences in 2010/11.

Those appearing at court tended to be from more deprived circumstances than the wider population of England: 35 per cent of adult defendants were claiming out-of-work benefits (compared to 12 per cent of the working age population); 42 per cent of young people brought before the courts were in receipt of free school meals (compared to 16% of pupils in maintained secondary school); and 64 per cent of those young people lived in one of the 20 most deprived areas in the country – only three per cent lived in one of the 20 least deprived areas.

THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF GANG INVOLVEMENT IN THE DISORDER

Overall 13 per cent of arrestees (417) were reported to be affiliated to a gang. Outside London, the majority of forces identified fewer than ten per cent of all arrestees as gang members. Only two non-London forces estimated figures in excess of this: West Yorkshire (19%) and Nottinghamshire (17%). These percentages only represent relatively small numbers of arrestees (13 and 20 respectively). In London, 19 per cent of arrestees were identified as gang members – the joint highest of any force – and the number of gang members arrested in London (337) is far greater than those arrested in all other forces combined.

In terms of the role gangs played in the disorder, most forces perceived that where gang members were involved, they generally did not play a pivotal role. There were, however, a few examples provided which suggest orchestrated offending related to gang activity, including gang involvement in a serious firearms incident in the West Midlands.

Main report

INTRODUCTION

This report presents an analytical overview of the disorder that occurred in August 2011. It draws principally on data supplied by police forces in the areas where disorder took place, focusing on the following:

- where and when the disorder took place;
- the types of crimes recorded by the police; and
- the characteristics of suspects arrested by the police.

The report also draws on statistics prepared by the Ministry of Justice on the characteristics of suspects going before the courts.

The analysis represents an assessment of the extent and nature of disorder events based on information provided by police forces during early September 2011[1]. Since police operations related to the disorder are, in many areas, still on-going, information on the nature of offending and the numbers and characteristics of those involved will change over time. Consequently, this report should be considered as a snapshot of crimes and arrests based on data provided up until early September and not a complete picture. It will take many months until the full picture is known. Figures will therefore differ from those presented elsewhere which relate to different time periods.

APPROACH

This analysis is based on police force management information supplied to Home Office analysts in September 2011. In the interests of minimising burdens on the police, only those forces considered to be affected by the public disorder were asked to supply data.[2] A one-off data request was therefore sent to 22 forces via the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) asking for detail on all crimes recorded, as well as the characteristics of those arrested, that the forces considered to be related to the public disorder.

Forces were asked to supply data that were readily available to them; they were not asked to collect new data. This meant that some forces were unable to provide all data requested and there is some inconsistency between forces in the data provided (e.g. on the definitions of previous contact with police and gang membership). In addition, further coding of data (e.g. on location and type of target) was undertaken by Home Office analysts. The analysis of the data was quality assured within the Home Office and with the police forces that originally supplied the data.

WHERE AND WHEN DID DISORDER INCIDENTS OCCUR?

The first outbreaks of disorder occurred in Tottenham on Saturday, 6 August 2011 following a peaceful protest in response to the shooting of Mark Duggan. Unrest became more widespread in the days following, initially in others areas of London, then in other urban areas across England. The table below gives a summary account of how the disorder spread.

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1   The crime data relate principally to the total number of disorder-related crimes identified on police force management information systems between 30 August and 26 September 2011. The arrest data relate principally to arrests identified on police force management information systems between 30 August and 12 September 2011.

2   Twenty-two forces were initially identified as affected by the disorder through a review of media reports at the time. This list was subsequently validated by ACPO before data were requested.

Day 1 Saturday, 6 August	Incidents of unrest in Tottenham with vehicles, shops and residential buildings set alight, and looting of shops.
Day 2 Sunday, 7 August	Further incidents of disorder occur in others areas of London affecting principally Enfield, Wood Green, Brixton, Walthamstow and Islington.
Day 3 Monday, 8 August	Disorder becomes widespread in London, with disorder occurring across almost all London boroughs. Incidents of disorder also occur in Avon and Somerset (Bristol), West Midlands (Birmingham) and Merseyside (Liverpool).
Day 4 Tuesday, 9 August	Although disorder in the London area begins to dissipate, disorder becomes more widespread throughout parts of Thames Valley (Reading, Milton Keynes), West Yorkshire (Leeds), Leicestershire (Leicester) and Greater Manchester (Salford, Manchester). Unrest also continues in Bristol, Liverpool and Birmingham.
Day 5 Wednesday, 10 August	Disorder continues into the early hours on Wednesday in Birmingham, Nottingham, Leicester and Merseyside. Widespread disorder has now largely died out, though isolated disorder continues throughout the evening into early hours of Thursday. Some low-level isolated unrest continues over the following days.

In total, 22 police force areas were initially identified as having experienced some disorder during this period through a combination of media reports and force websites. An initial assessment of the extent of disorder across the 19[3] police forces which provided data revealed that ten forces experienced more extensive disorder measured by the number of recorded crimes (forces which recorded 20 or more disorder-related crimes were classified as 'more extensive')[4]. The force areas meeting this criterion were:

• Metropolitan Police Service
• Greater Manchester
• West Midlands
• Merseyside
• Avon and Somerset
• Thames Valley
• Hertfordshire
• West Yorkshire
• Leicestershire
• Nottinghamshire

Information presented in this report focuses on these ten forces. Some data on disorder experienced in those police forces where disturbances were less extensive are provided in the Annex (see Tables A2 and A6).

Figure 1 gives a breakdown of when disorder occurred across the ten police force areas which reported more extensive disorder. The majority of crimes were recorded on Monday, 8 and Tuesday, 9 August (and into the morning of Wednesday, 10 August). The Metropolitan Police Service recorded crimes across all of the five days, while in other areas more extensive disorder occurred over a shorter time period. For example, disorder-related crimes in the Greater Manchester police force area occurred only on Tuesday, 9 August (and into the morning of Wednesday, 10 August). Figure 2 presents total crimes in the ten police force areas with more extensive disorder, by day of week.

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3   Two forces were initially identified as having some disorder and were approached as part of the data collection process but stated that they did not record any crimes related to the wider disorder during the period. One force did not provide any data.
4   The ten forces which recorded the highest number of crimes also reported the highest number of disorder-related arrests.

Figure 1. Timeline of disorder by police force area: number of crimes recorded by the police

Police force[2]	Sat 6th – Sun a.m.	Sun 7th – Mon a.m.	Mon 8th – Tues a.m.	Tues 9th – Weds a.m.	Weds 10th – Thurs a.m.	Total Recorded Crime
Metropolitan	278	433	2,315	348	87	3,461
West Midlands		5	238	237	15	495
Merseyside		6	85	94	10	195
Thames Valley		2	12	46	5	65
Avon & Somerset		4	37	17	1	59
Hertfordshire		4	5	21	3	33
West Yorkshire			17	78	4	99
Leicestershire			10	54	26	90
Nottinghamshire			8	24	2	34
Greater Manchester				581		581
Total	278	454	2,727	1,500	153	5,112

100+ recorded crimes	20-99 recorded crimes	1-19 recorded crimes

Notes:

1. Each day covers recorded crimes which occurred between 07.30 and 07.29 the next day, apart from Saturday 6 August which covers the whole of the day through to 07:30 on Sunday 7 August.
2. Data are shown for the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.
3. As precise times are not available for all recorded crimes, in a small number of cases this may have resulted in the incorrect allocation of recorded crimes to the date on which they occurred.

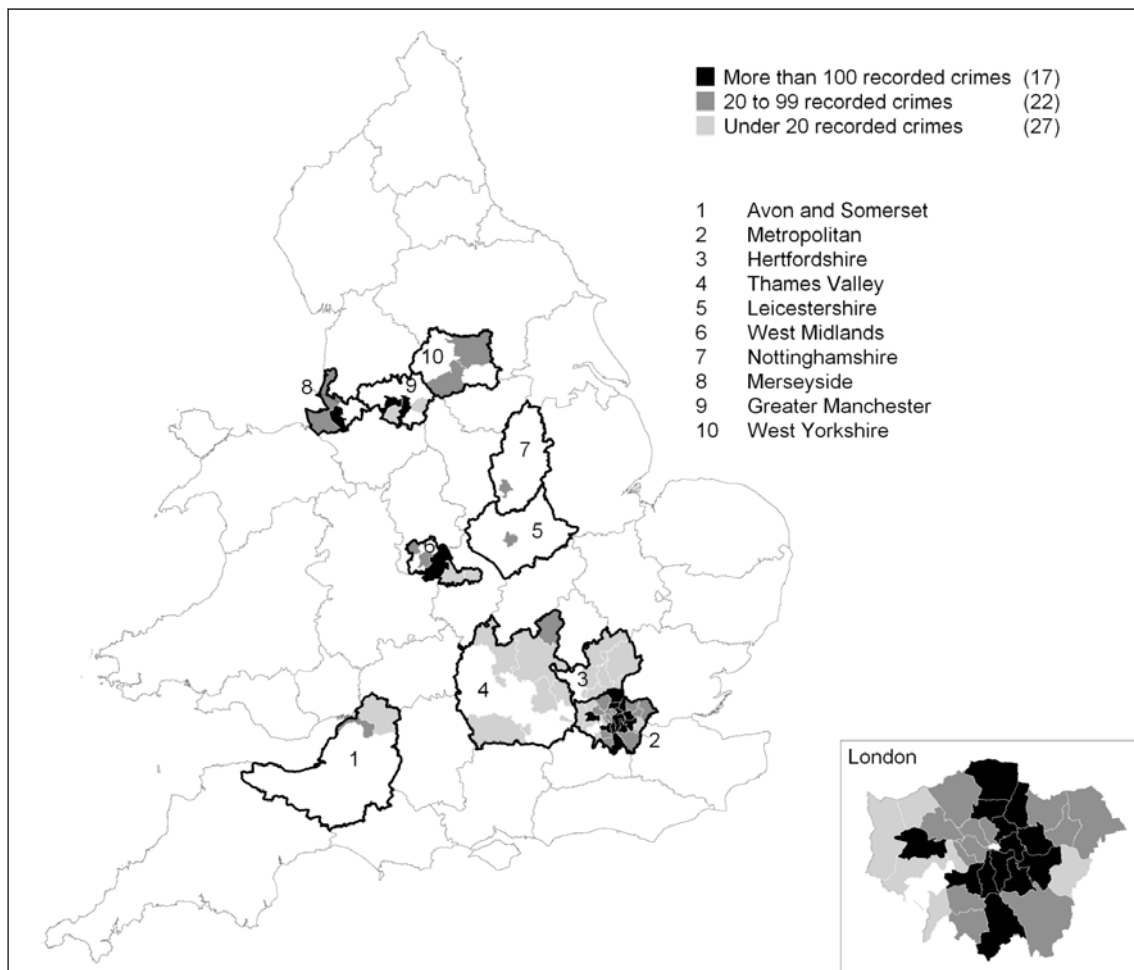### Figure 2: Number of disorder-related crimes recorded between 6 and 11 August 2011
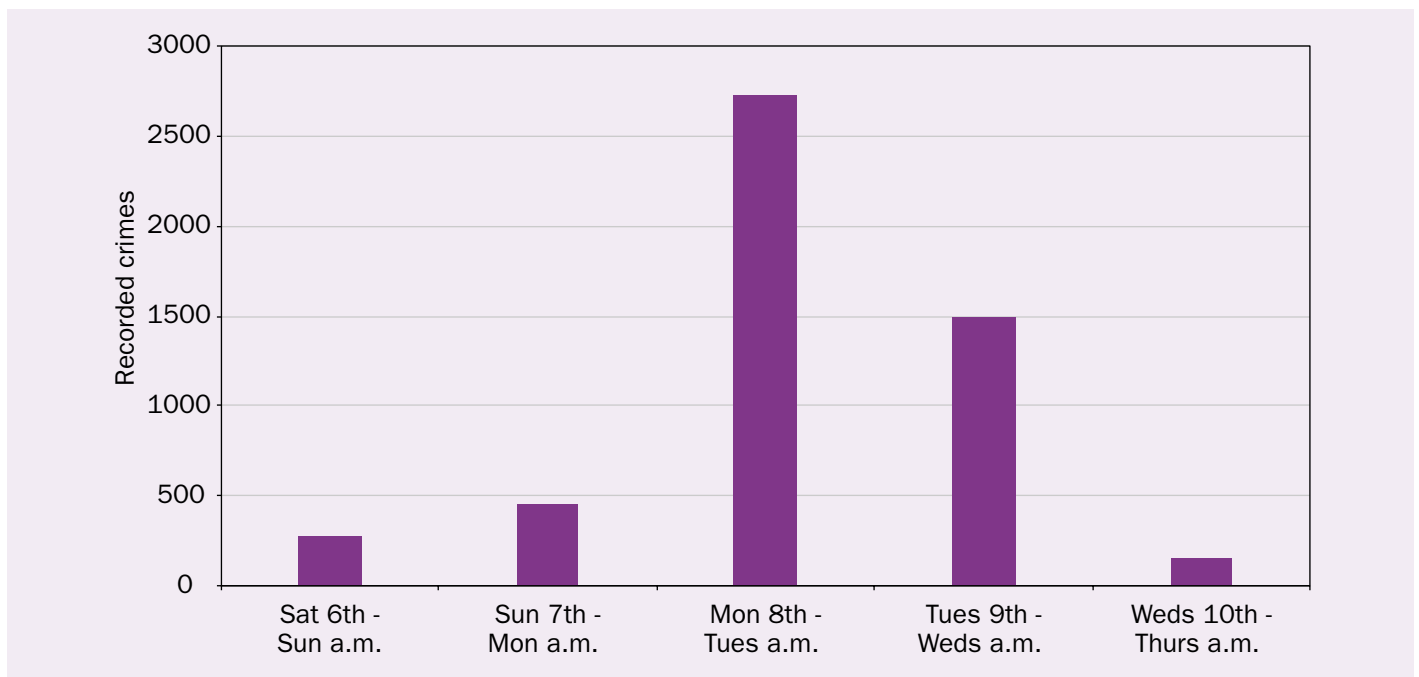
Notes:

1. Data are shown for the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.
2. Shows local authority area where disorder-related recorded crimes occurred between 00.00 on 6 August and 07.29 on 11 August.

Figure 3 provides a map of the main disorder locations. Disorder-related crimes were recorded as occurring across 66 local authorities by the ten police forces experiencing extensive disorder (see Table A1 in the Annex for a list of all areas affected across these forces). These local authorities are typically amongst the higher-crime areas: 40 of the 66 local authority areas (61%) are in the top quartile for crime rates. Many of these areas are also amongst the most deprived, with 28 of the 66 local authority areas (42%) falling in the top quartile of deprivation based on the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation[5]. However, not all areas where disorder occurred fit this profile; some local authorities were classified as having relatively low levels of deprivation (e.g. Bromley). Conversely, many high-crime and high-deprivation areas did not experience any incidents of disorder; for example, Blackpool, Bradford, Newcastle upon Tyne, Doncaster, Wakefield and Middlesbrough.

Figure 3:   Map of police force areas highlighting local authorities where disorder was experienced

Notes:
1. Data are shown for the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.
2. Based on disorder-related recorded crimes which occurred between 00.00 on 6 August and 07.29 on 11 August.

5   Further information on the Index of Multiple Deprivation can be accessed at: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010

Across the ten forces, a total of 5,112 disorder-related crimes were recorded.[6] The Metropolitan Police recorded the highest proportion of crimes, with 68 per cent of all disorder-related recorded crimes, followed by Greater Manchester Police (11%), West Midlands (10%) and Merseyside (4%) (see Table 1).

Within London, the boroughs of Croydon (430), Southwark (314), Haringey (303), and Ealing (279) recorded the highest number of crimes. Outside London, Manchester (386), Birmingham (363), Salford (188) and Liverpool (146) also recorded high volumes of crimes. Table 2 ranks the local authority areas that recorded the highest volumes of disorder-related crimes, and breaks down these figures by crime type (Annex Table A5 provides further data on the number of crimes recorded at a local authority level). The

15 local authority areas which recorded the highest number of crimes account for 71 per cent of all crimes recorded as part of the disorder in August by the ten police force areas experiencing more extensive disorder.

Looking more specifically at the types of location where disorder occurred, of the 5,112 crimes recorded across the ten force areas, more than four in ten crimes (2,199) were recorded as having taken place within the boundaries of a defined Area of Town Centre Activity[7]. Of these, 1,020 crimes were recorded within defined retail cores[8] within these town centres. Fifty-seven per cent (2,913 crimes) of the crimes were recorded as occurring outside town-centre or retail-core boundaries; these will include crimes occurring in locations with smaller concentrations of retail activity and residential areas.

Table 1:   Number of disorder-related recorded crimes by police force area

Police force area[2]	Number of recorded crimes	Percentage of total
Areas with more extensive disorder		
Avon and Somerset	59	1
Greater Manchester	581	11
Hertfordshire	33	1
Leicestershire	90	2
Merseyside	195	4
Metropolitan	3,461	68
Nottinghamshire	34	1
Thames Valley	65	1
West Midlands	495	10
West Yorkshire	99	2
Total	5,112	100

Notes:
1. Includes crimes occuring between 00.00 on 6 August and 07.29 on 11 August.
2. Data are shown for the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.

6   Across all 20 forces which experienced some disorder, the total number of disorder-related crimes recorded was 5,175.

7   Information on Areas of Town Centre Activity and retail cores is available from the CLG website, accessible via: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/retailcores19992004
Datasets were accessed via: http://www.planningstatistics.org.uk/
8   Retail cores are areas within defined town centres that have a high density of retail employees and retail floorspace. There are around 600 retail cores identified across England and Wales.

Table 2:   Disorder-related recorded crime by local authority area, by type of crime

Lower tier local authority	Total crimes recorded [=100%]	Acquisitive[2]	Criminal damage[3]	Disorder[4]	Violence against the person[5]	Other[6]
	Numbers	Percentages				
Croydon	430	75	17	2	3	3
Manchester	386	48	39	3	6	4
Birmingham	363	58	36	2	4	1
Southwark	314	75	18	0	6	2
Haringey	303	51	37	1	8	3
Ealing	279	46	39	5	5	4
Lewisham	213	56	31	2	11	0
Lambeth	209	62	21	1	12	4
Salford	188	41	29	2	26	3
Enfield	182	32	53	2	5	7
Hackney	172	49	30	1	12	8
Greenwich	156	63	28	1	6	2
Newham	152	51	32	5	9	4
Wandsworth	150	59	33	1	4	2
Liverpool	146	16	73	8	3	1

Notes:
1. Includes crimes occuring between 00.00 on 6 August and 07.29 on 11 August.
2. 'Acquisitive' offences include burglary, theft, handling stolen goods and robbery.
3. 'Criminal damage' offences include criminal damage and arson.
4. 'Disorder' offences include violent disorder and public order offences.
5. 'Violence against the person' offences include murder, wounding, grievous bodily harm, assault and possession of weapons.
6. 'Other' offences include drugs offences, driving offences and a range of other miscellaneous offences.

Table 3:   Disorder-related recorded crime, by type of location

	Number of areas affected	Crimes recorded	
		Numbers	Percentages
Areas of Town Centre Activity	156	2,199	43
of which, Retail Core areas	85	1,020	20
Outside defined Town Centres	N/A	2,913	57
Total		5,112	100

Notes:
1. Data are shown for the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.
2. Includes crimes occuring between 00.00 on 6 August and 07.29 on 11 August.

THE NATURE OF CRIMES RECORDED DURING THE DISORDER

Although a range of crimes were recorded by the police, the most commonly recorded involved some form of acquisitive crime (burglary, attempted burglary, robbery, and theft and handling offences); these accounted for 50 per cent of all recorded crimes. There is no specific crime of 'looting' in the Home Office Counting Rules[9]; such crimes are likely to have been recorded as 'Burglary in a building other than a dwelling'. Crimes involving criminal damage (to buildings, vehicles or arson offences) accounted for 36 per cent of the total. Crimes of violence against the person were less common, between them accounting for seven per cent of the total[10]. Table 4 shows the overall breakdown of type of crime recorded across the ten police force areas. In terms of specific crime types, criminal damage (excluding arson) (31%) and burglary (32%) were the two most common.

Crime records also indicate that the precise nature of the disorder varied across different locations. Figure 4 shows that in three force areas – Metropolitan Police Service, Greater Manchester, and West Midlands – acquisitive crimes were more common than crimes of criminal damage. In all other police force areas, criminal damage offences were more common than acquisitive crimes. Figure 4 provides a breakdown of police recorded crime data for each of the ten forces suffering more extensive disorder (see also Table A4 in Annex).

Consistent with the overall profile of crimes, all forces recorded relatively small numbers of violent crimes during the disorder. Greater Manchester Police and West Yorkshire Police recorded the highest proportions of violent crimes (13% and 10% respectively). The most serious violent crimes were limited to the Metropolitan Police Service and West Midlands Police, where a small number of crimes of murder and attempted murder were recorded.

9   Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime can be accessed at:http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/counting-rules/
10 Robberies are classified as acquisitive crimes under Home Office Counting Rules. The definition of a robbery does, however, state that the offence involves the use of force or threat of force.

Table 4:   Disorder-related recorded crime, by type of offence

Offence type	Number of recorded crimes[4]	Percentage of total
Acquisitive	2,561	50
Burglary	1,649	32
Theft	292	6
Handling stolen goods	103	2
Robbery	517	10
Criminal damage	1,860	36
Criminal damage	1,594	31
Arson	266	5
Disorder	141	3
Violent disorder	73	1
Other disorder[2]	68	1
Violence against the person	366	7
Violence with injury	217	4
Assault without injury	53	1
Other violence against the person[3]	96	2
Other	184	4
Drugs	64	1
Other[4]	120	2
Total	5,112	100

Notes:
1. Includes crimes occuring between 00.00 on 6 August and 07.29 on 11 August.
2. 'Other disorder' includes offences against the Public Order Act.
3. 'Other violence against the person' includes weapons offences and other violence.
4. 'Other' includes dangerous driving, fraud by false representation and unknown offences.
5. Data are shown for the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.

Figure 4:   Disorder-related recorded crimes by offence category, by police force area
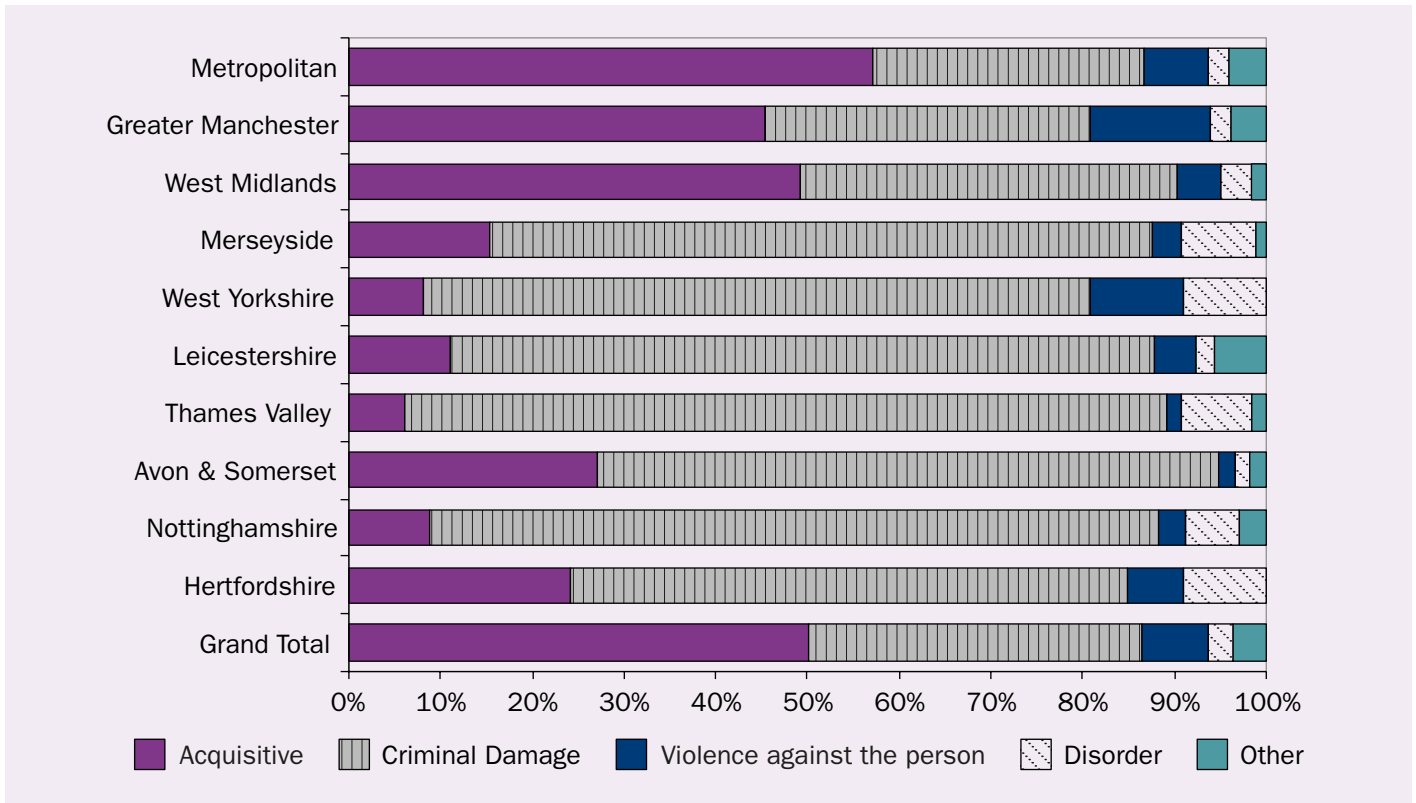
Notes:
1. Includes crimes occuring between 00.00 on 6 August and 07.29 on 11 August.
2. Data are shown for the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.
3. 'Acquisitive' offences include burglary, theft, handling stolen goods and robbery.
4. 'Criminal damage' offences include criminal damage and arson.
5. 'Disorder' offences include violent disorder and public order offences.
6. 'Violence against the person' offences include murder, wounding, grievous bodily harm, assault and possession of weapons.
7. 'Other' offences include drugs offences, driving offences and a range of other miscellaneous offences.

From the location details, together with detailed notes associated with each crime supplied by the police, a simple typology of types of premises, targets or victims was developed (see Table 5). In total, 51 per cent of the crimes recorded were committed against commercial premises; these were predominantly incidents of criminal damage and burglary. Just under one-fifth (19%) of crimes involved vehicles (arson, criminal damage or theft of, or from, vehicles). Relatively few crimes targeted domestic premises (5% of the total).

The information on the location and nature of the crime was also used to classify the types of commercial premises targeted (Table 6). Just over six in ten (61%) of commercial premises targeted were retailers; 13 per cent were restaurants, cafes or public houses; and a further 11 per cent were classified as 'other business premises'. Specialist electrical and clothing shops collectively accounted for 22 per cent of commercial premises targeted (12% and 10% respectively).

Table 5: Disorder-related recorded crimes, by target/victim

Targets		
Crimes against:	Numbers	Percentages[1]
Commercial premises[2]	2,584	51
Police[3]	330	6
Vehicles[4]	993	19
Domestic premises[5]	231	5
Individuals[6]	664	13
Other Targets[7]	524	10

Notes:
1. Some crimes may have involved multiple targets, for instance arson against a police van will include a vehicle and police as targets. As a result the sum of percentage figures is greater than 100.
2. Crimes against 'commercial premises' are principally Burglary or Criminal damage offences.
3. Crimes against 'police' are principally Violence with injury or Criminal damage offences.
4. Crimes against 'vehicles' are principally Criminal damage offences.
5. Crimes against 'domestic premises' are principally Burglary or Criminal damage offences.
6. Crimes against 'individuals' are principally Robbery or Violence with Injury offences.
7. Crimes against 'other targets' include Criminal damage of public property or Handling and Possession offences.

Table 6: Types of commercial premises targeted in the disorder

Type of premises		
	Numbers	Percentages
Retail	1,385	61
Electrical[1]	265	12
Clothing[2]	233	10
Small independent retailers[3]	213	9
Supermarket	181	8
Jewellers	93	4
Other retail[4]	400	18
Services	893	39
Restaurants and cafes[5]	219	10
Financial[6]	101	4
Gambling	152	7
Public house	61	3
Hair and beauty salon	65	3
Service station	42	2
Other business premises[7]	253	11
Total[8]	2,278	

Notes:
1. Includes electrical hardware, mobile phone, and digital media retailers (computer games, music CDs, DVDs).
2. Includes general/fashion clothing and sportswear retailers.
3. Includes convenience shops, newsagents and off licences.
4. Includes amongst other establishments – charity shops, pawn shops, pharmacies and car salerooms.
5. Includes restaurants, fast food outlets and cafés (not internet cafes).
6. Includes banks, building societies, exchanges and cheque cashiers.
7. Includes miscellaneous services such as estate agents and post offices.
8. Indicates the number of commercial premises targeted for which data were available.

WHO WAS ARRESTED IN THE DISORDER?

There is no complete account of the people who participated in the disorder. The closest there is are details of those who were arrested, and in some cases sent on to court, for the part they allegedly played. This will not necessarily be representative of all those who took part as not everyone involved would have been arrested, and unless or until a person is convicted or cautioned, their participation is not proven.

By 12 September 2011, approximately four weeks after the disorder, the ten police forces experiencing the most extensive disorder had collectively arrested nearly 4,000 people (3,960) for their part in the disturbances. Reflecting the varying scale and nature of the disorder across the country, there were large differences between areas in the number of people arrested. The majority of total arrests were made by the Metropolitan Police Service (2,467), with West Midlands (637) and Greater Manchester Police (326) the next two largest. All the remaining forces had each arrested fewer than 150 people.

Since police forces were continuing to arrest people at the stage that they submitted these data, the data presented here only represent a snapshot of those arrested up until early September. Indeed, relatively few arrests had been resolved at the time of reporting. Of all those arrested, just over half (53%) had been charged and were waiting to appear before the courts (or, in a limited number of cases, had already been dealt with by the courts). Just over one-third (34%) were on police bail (i.e. the police were still undertaking their enquiries). One in ten (10%) arrests had already resulted in no further action, while three per cent had resulted in a caution or Fixed Penalty Notice (see Figure 5, also Annex Table A14).

Across all areas, the vast majority of arrestees were male (89%) (see Annex Table A7). Forty-six per cent of all arrestees were aged 18 to 24 and around one-quarter (26%) were juveniles (aged 10 to 17). The proportion arrested who were juveniles varied across the forces, ranging from 23 per cent (Metropolitan Police Service) to 44 per cent (West Yorkshire) (see Annex Table A8).

Police forces provided information on the self-reported ethnicity of those arrested. Across all arrestees 40 per cent described themselves as White, 39 per cent as Black, 11 per cent as from a Mixed ethnic background, eight per cent as Asian and two per cent from some other ethnic background. The ethnic breakdown of arrestees varied across police force

Figure 5:   Arrestees by type of disposal
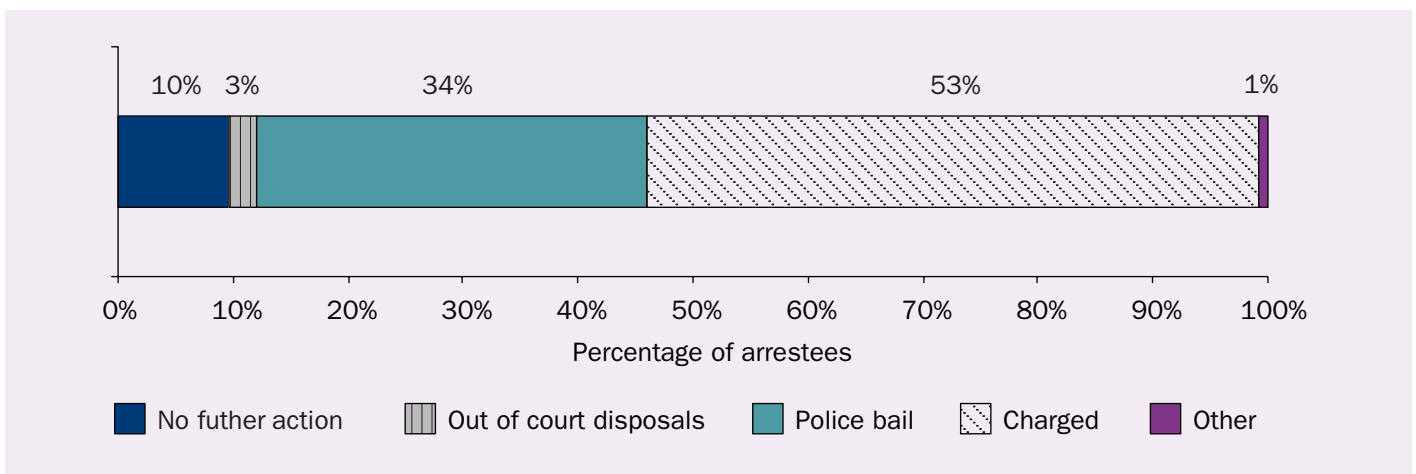
Notes:
1. Data on disposal type were not available for two of the ten forces.
2. 'Out of court disposals' include cautions, reprimands, final warnings, fixed penalty notices and cannabis warnings.
3. 'Charged' includes those who had already received a disposal at court.

areas. For example, 32 per cent of those arrested in London (Metropolitan Police Service area) described their ethnicity as White compared to 77 per cent of those arrested in Manchester (Greater Manchester Police force area) (see Annex Table A9).

To some extent those arrested will reflect the local population of the area in which they live (or committed the offence) and the ethnic composition of an area varies substantially from place to place, and according to the age group of interest. For example, in 2009 25 per cent of 10–24 year olds living in Lambeth were from the Black ethnic group whereas 89 per cent of 10–24 year olds living in Salford were from a White ethnic background.[11]

Nine police forces provided information on whether the arrestee was previously known to the police (although the definition of 'previously known' was not always consistent). The great majority (88%) of arrestees were already known to the police in some way, either through previously being arrested, convicted or cautioned (see Annex Table A10).

THE LINK BETWEEN NUMBERS OF CRIMES AND ARRESTS

In this report the number of crimes recorded (5,112) and the number of people arrested (3,960) are not the same. Such a discrepancy is to be expected and arises because of the different way in which crimes and arrests are counted. Crimes are generally counted on a per-victim basis, where as arrests are counted on a per-offender basis. For example, if a shop was looted by 50 people only one crime will have been recorded even though up to 50 people could have been arrested for that one crime. Additionally, only a proportion of offenders responsible for a crime will have been arrested and this proportion is likely to vary according to the type of crime committed. For some crimes no-one will have been arrested.

Therefore, if you look at the types of crimes committed by those arrested (N= 3,960) you will get a slightly different picture to the types of crime based on those recorded by the police (N= 5,112).

Figure 6:   Comparing arrests and recorded crimes, by offence category

Arrests

7%
7%
23%
5%
59%

Crimes

4%
7%
3%
36%
50%

■ Acquisitive   ▨ Criminal damage   ■ Disorder   ▥ Violence against the person   ■ Other

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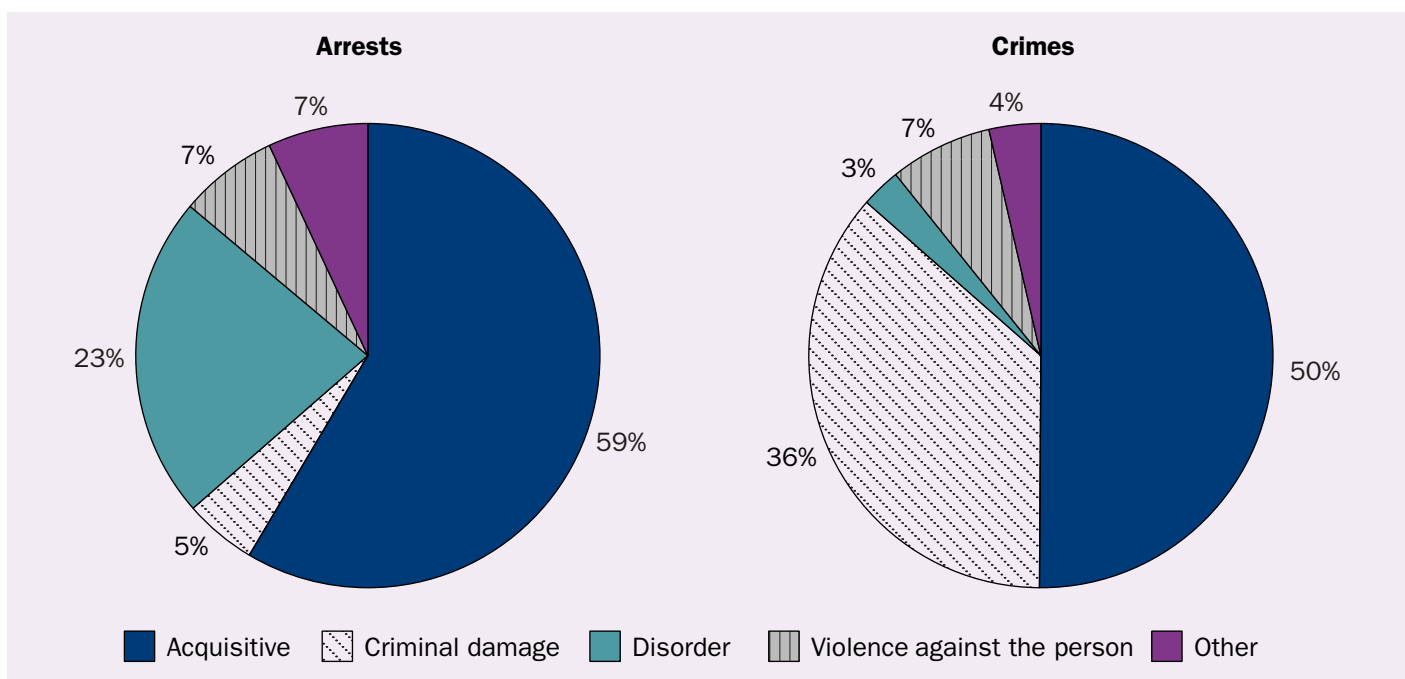
11 Based on 2009 Population Estimates by Ethnic Group –
   (ONS Experimental Statistics).

Figure 6 compares the profile of crimes committed by those who were arrested, to the profile of crimes recorded by the police. The majority of arrests (59%) were for acquisitive crimes. Burglary accounted for 41 per cent of all arrests (the majority of which were for non-dwelling burglaries); handling and receiving stolen goods accounted for 12 per cent; and theft four per cent. Almost a quarter (23%) of total arrests related to disorder offences: violent disorder, public order and breach of the peace. There were also arrests for criminal damage (5%), and violence and weapons offences (7%) as well as other offences including drugs offences (7%). Annex Table A11 gives a more detailed breakdown of arrests by crime type.

Arrestees' offences varied across the ten force areas. In four forces (Greater Manchester Police, Metropolitan Police Service, Hertfordshire and West Midlands) over half of arrests were for acquisitive crimes. Elsewhere the majority of arrests were for disorder offences (West Yorkshire, Merseyside and Avon and Somerset). Violence against the person accounted for between 14 per cent of arrests (West Midlands) and no arrests (West Yorkshire) (Table 7). These differences are likely to reflect both how the disorder manifested itself in different areas and the nature of the response.

Table 7:   Arrests by offence category and police force area

Police force area[1]	Total persons arrested	Total persons arrested where offence known [=100%]	Acquisitive[2]	Criminal damage[3]	Disorder[4]	Violence against the person[5]	Other[6]
	Numbers		Percentages				
Avon and Somerset	55	37	22	11	57	3	8
Greater Manchester	326	324	70	3	20	4	4
Hertfordshire	62	62	61	0	23	6	10
Leicestershire	98	98	17	16	38	8	20
Merseyside	79	79	16	6	70	6	1
Metropolitan	2,467	2,467	66	3	17	6	7
Nottinghamshire	121	121	11	36	31	7	15
Thames Valley	45	45	29	29	33	7	0
West Midlands	637	624	53	2	26	14	5
West Yorkshire	70	70	11	13	74	0	1
Total	3,960	3,927	59	5	23	7	7

Notes:
1.   Data are shown for the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.
2.   'Acquisitive' offences include burglary, theft, handling/receiving stolen goods and robbery.
3.   'Criminal damage' offences include criminal damage and arson.
4.   'Disorder' offences include violent disorder offences, offences related to the Public Order Act, Breach of Peace, affray, obstructing a police officer and drunk and disorderly offences.
5.   'Violence against the person' offences include murder, wounding, grievous bodily harm, assault and possession of weapons.
6.   'Other' offences include drugs, breach and driving offences as well as a range of other miscellaneous offences.

Arrests for acquisitive offences accounted for the largest share of all arrests, regardless of the gender of the arrestee. However, women were more likely to be arrested for acquisitive crimes than men (75% compared with 57%). Conversely, men were more likely than women to be arrested for disorder (24% compared with 12%) and violent offences (7% compared with 3%) (see Figure 7 and Annex Table A12).

Likewise, arrests for acquisitive crimes accounted for the largest share of all arrests, regardless of whether the arrestee was a juvenile or an adult. However, adults were more likely to be arrested for acquisitive crimes than juveniles (62% compared with 51%). By contrast, juveniles were more likely than adults to be arrested for criminal damage (8% compared with 4%) and disorder offences (30% compared with 19%) (see Figure 8 and Annex Table A13).

Two forces also provided data on the background of offenders, such as their employment status. In the West Midlands, six out of ten (61%) individuals arrested in response to the disorder were unemployed, with a further 17 per cent being students. Figures

on a subset of arrestees supplied separately by the Metropolitan Police Service also suggest that arrestees were predominantly either unemployed or students (40% and 28% respectively).

THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF GANG INVOLVEMENT IN THE DISORDER

Each of the ten forces identified as suffering more extensive disorder were asked to estimate how many of those arrested as a result of the disorder were known to be members of gangs, and more generally, to give their broader assessment of the nature of gang involvement in the disorder.

Overall 13 per cent of arrestees (417) were reported to be affiliated to a gang. Outside London, the majority of forces identified fewer than ten per cent of all arrestees as gang members, and only two non-London forces estimated figures in excess of this – West Yorkshire (19%) and Nottinghamshire (17%). For these two forces, these percentages only represent relatively small numbers of arrestees (13 and 20 respectively; see Table A15 in Annex). In London, police reported that 19 per cent of arrestees – 337

Figure 7:   Arrests, by offence category and gender
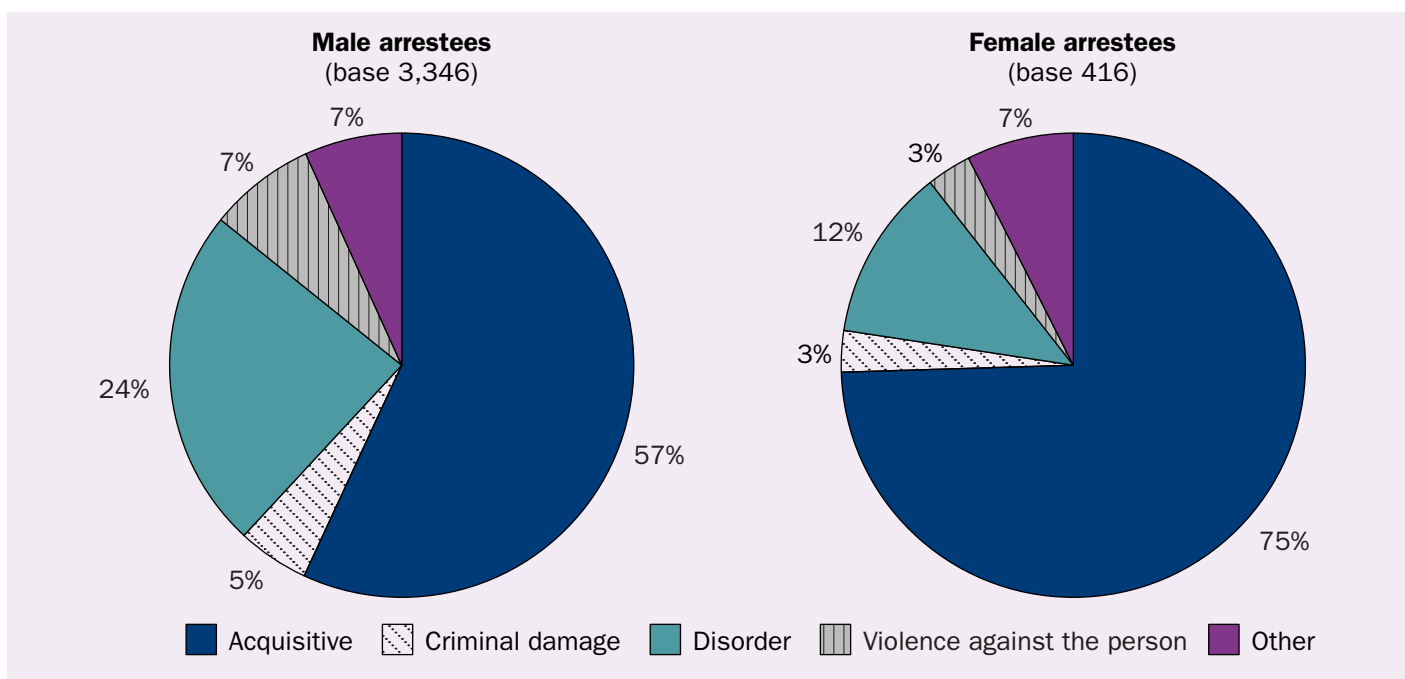
suspects, drawn from 169 different gangs – were identified as gang members. This is far more numerous than those arrested in all other forces combined. However, even in London, the great majority of arrestees (81%) were not identified by the police as being members of gangs. It should be noted that the way in which gang members were identified was not completely consistent between forces as no standard definition of gang membership was used.

In terms of the role gangs played in the disorder, most forces perceived that where gang members were involved, they generally did not play a pivotal role. While there were some incidents which suggest orchestrated offending related to gang activity, clear examples are few in number, but include diversion tactics and targeting of high-value property in Greater Manchester. There are some examples from other forces of gang members being involved in some of the handful of more serious, life-threatening incidents that took place during the disturbances, for example a firearms incident in the West Midlands.

DATA ON THOSE WHO APPEARED IN COURT

Separate data are available from the Ministry of Justice on those people appearing in court[12]. These are a sub-set of those arrested, so their characteristics are broadly similar. By 12 October 2011, 1,984 people had appeared in court. The majority of these court cases are not yet finalised – only 28 per cent had been convicted and sentenced. Nearly two-thirds (60%) of those sentenced were given custodial sentences.

Nearly half (45%) of those appearing at court were charged with burglary. The other main offences were violent disorder (26%), and theft (16%).

Over half of those appearing in court were aged 20 or under: 26 per cent were juveniles (aged 10 to 17) and 27 per cent were aged 18 to 20. The great majority (90%) were male. Where ethnicity was recorded, data showed that 46 per cent of defendants were from Black or Mixed Black backgrounds, 42 per cent were White, seven per cent were Asian, and five per cent

Figure 8:   Arrests, by offence category and age group

Juvenile arrestees (base 1,011)

5% · 6% · 30% · 8% · 51%

Adult arrestees (base 2,890)

7% · 7% · 19% · 4% · 62%

■ Acquisitive ⬚ Criminal damage ■ Disorder ▥ Violence against the person ■ Other
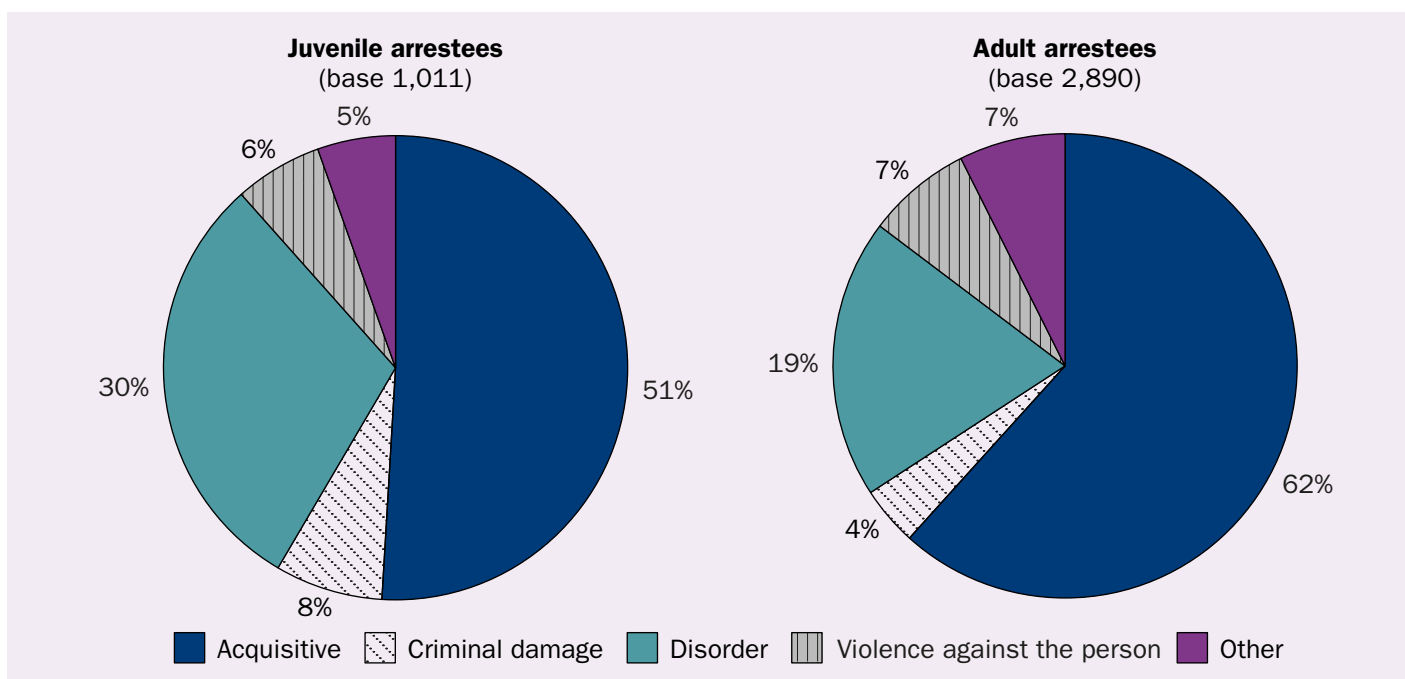
12 Statistical bulletins on the public disorder http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics-and-data/criminal-justice/public-disorder-august-11.htm

were from some 'Other' ethnic group. The ethnicity of defendants varied markedly by area.

Just over three-quarters (76%) had a previous caution or conviction. A significant proportion (26%) had more than ten previous offences, and the same proportion (26%) had been in prison before. While those taking part in the disorder were much more likely than the general population to have previous convictions, they had less extensive criminal histories than the population of offenders sentenced for indictable offences in 2010/11. It also appeared that some people were being drawn into the criminal justice system for the first time.

As with the arrests data, overall figures are driven largely by London: over two-thirds (69% of total, 1,386 cases) of all first court appearances were in the capital. The next two largest areas were Greater Manchester (10% of total, 200 cases), followed by the West Midlands (9% of total, 174 cases). The proportion of those appearing who were juveniles varied across areas, ranging from 22 per cent to 42 per cent, although the proportions in the largest three areas were similar: 24 per cent in London, 22 per cent in the West Midlands, and 28 per cent in Greater Manchester.

The court data have also been linked to information on free school meals for young people, and receipt of state benefits for adult defendants, as proxy measures for socio-economic status. The findings from these analyses reveal those appearing before the courts tended to be from more deprived circumstances than the wider comparable populations in England:

- Thirty-five per cent of adult defendants were claiming out-of-work benefits, compared to 12 per cent of the working age population;
- Forty-two per cent of young people brought before the courts were in receipt of free school meals during their time at school, compared to 16 per cent of pupils in maintained secondary schools; and
- Sixty-four per cent of those young people (for whom matched data was available) lived in one of the 20 most deprived areas in the country – only three per cent lived in one of the 20 least deprived areas.

Annex 1: Data tables

INTRODUCTION

This Annex presents the underlying data behind the figures quoted in the associated report. The data presented in the tables of this Annex come from police forces, as described below.

DATA FROM POLICE FORCES

Analysis of the extent of disorder across 19 forces which supplied data revealed that ten forces clearly experienced more extensive disorder, whereas in the remaining nine forces the disorder was more minor (see Tables A2 and A6 for figures). A decision was therefore made to focus the analysis on the ten forces[13] experiencing more extensive disorder (at least 20 recorded crimes) between 6 and 11 August 2011. In total, the data includes 5,112 crimes recorded and 3,960 persons arrested by the police. Total numbers presented in tables may differ due to missing data.

Subsequent to the data extracted by forces from their management systems in early September, the number of crimes and arrests may have changed based on further police operations. The picture presented in this report should therefore be considered as a snapshot, and may differ to data presented elsewhere that have been extracted on a different date. In addition, the data presented here have not been subject to the same level of quality assurance as National Statistics on recorded crimes and persons arrested. For these reasons, the data should be considered as indicative results only.[14]

CONVENTIONS USED IN TABLES

TABLE ABBREVIATIONS

'0' indicates no response in that particular category or less than 0.5 per cent.

'n/a' indicates that data were not available.

PERCENTAGES

Row or column percentages may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

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13 Avon and Somerset, Greater Manchester, Hertfordshire, Leicestershire, Merseyside, Metropolitan, Nottinghamshire, Thames Valley, West Midlands and West Yorkshire.
14 Data on recorded crimes and arrests during this period will be included in the relevant National Statistics publications in due course.

TABLES

A1: Areas affected by the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011

Police force area	Lower tier local authority	Specific areas affected
Avon and Somerset	Bristol	Bristol city cente, St Pauls
	South Gloucestershire	Isolated Incidents
Greater Manchester	Manchester	Manchester city centre, Cheetham Hill, Harpurhey, Blackley, Gorton
	Salford	Pendleton, Broughton, Eccles
	Trafford	Isolated incidents
	Tameside	Isolated incidents
Hertfordshire	Broxbourne	Waltham Cross
	Watford	Watford
	Stevenage	Stevenage
	North Hertfordshire	Isolated incidents
	St Albans	Isolated incidents
	East Hertfordshire	Isolated incidents
	Welwyn / Hatfield	Isolated incidents
	Hertsmere	Isolated incidents
Leicestershire	Leicester	Leicester city centre
Merseyside	Liverpool	Liverpool city centre, Toxteth, Wavertree
	Sefton	Bootle
	Wirral	Birkenhead
Metropolitan	Croydon	Croydon town centre, Thornton Heath, Addiscombe
	Southwark	Camberwell, Peckham
	Haringey	Tottenham, Hornsey, Wood Green
	Ealing	Ealing, West Ealing
	Lewisham	Lewisham, Deptford, Catford
	Lambeth	Brixton, Streatham, West Norwood
	Enfield	Enfield, Edmonton
	Hackney	Hackney, Dalston
	Greenwich	Woolwich, Eltham
	Newham	East Ham, West Ham
	Wandsworth	Clapham Junction, Tooting
	Waltham Forest	Walthamstow, Leyton, Chingford
	Tower Hamlets	Bethnal Green

Police force area	Lower tier local authority	Specific areas affected
Metropolitan (continued)	Bromley	Bromley town centre, Orpington
	Redbridge	Ilford
	Westminster	Bayswater, Marylebone
	Camden	Camden Town
	Islington	Holloway Road
	Barnet	Hendon
	Barking & Dagenham	Barking
	Kensington & Chelsea	Portobello Road
	Merton	Merton
	Brent	Harlesden
	Havering	Romford
	Sutton	Sutton
	Hammersmith & Fulham	Fulham
	Hounslow	Isolated incidents
	Hillingdon	Isolated incidents
	Bexley	Isolated incidents
	Kingston Upon Thames	Isolated incidents
	Harrow	Isolated incidents
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Nottingham city centre, St Anns
Thames Valley	Reading	Reading
	Milton Keynes	Bletchley
	Oxford	Blackbird Leys, Cowley, Headington
	Slough	Slough
	Wycombe	Isolated incidents
	Cherwell	Isolated incidents
	West Berkshire	Isolated incidents
	Aylesbury Vale	Isolated incidents
	Chiltern	Isolated incidents
West Midlands	Birmingham	Ladywood, Perry Barr
	Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton city centre
	Sandwell	West Bromwich, Smethwick
	Coventry	Isolated incidents
	Solihull	Isolated incidents
West Yorkshire	Leeds	Chapeltown
	Kirklees	Huddersfield

Notes:
1. Less extensive incidents of disorder were recorded in Kent; West Mercia; Gloucestershire; Cambridgeshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire; Northumbria; Essex; Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire.

RECORDED CRIME TABLES

A2:   Recorded crime related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011 by police force area

Police force area	Number of recorded crimes	Percentage of sub-total	Percentage of total
Areas with more extensive disorder			
Avon and Somerset	59	1	1
Greater Manchester	581	11	11
Hertfordshire	33	1	1
Leicestershire	90	2	2
Merseyside	195	4	4
Metropolitan	3,461	68	67
Nottinghamshire	34	1	1
Thames Valley	65	1	1
West Midlands	495	10	10
West Yorkshire	99	2	2
Sub-Total	5,112	100	99
Areas with less extensive disorder			
Bedfordshire	3	5	0
Cambridgeshire	6	10	0
Derbyshire	2	3	0
Gloucestershire	14	22	0
Kent	14	22	0
Lancashire	6	10	0
Northamptonshire	6	10	0
Northumbria	1	2	0
West Mercia	11	17	0
Sub-Total	63	100	1
Total	5,175		100

Notes:
1. Some minor disorder was reported in Essex Police force area, but no specific data were provided on the number of disorder-related crimes recorded by the police.

A3: Recorded crime related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by date and police force area

Police force area	Total crimes recorded [=100%]	6 August to morning[1] of 7 August	7 August to morning[1] of 8 August	8 August to morning[1] of 9 August	9 August to morning[1] of 10 August	10 August to morning[1] of 11 August
	Numbers	Percentages				
Avon and Somerset	59	0	7	63	29	2
Greater Manchester	581	0	0	0	100	0
Hertfordshire	33	0	12	15	64	9
Leicestershire	90	0	0	11	60	29
Merseyside	195	0	3	44	48	5
Metropolitan	3,461	8	13	67	10	3
Nottinghamshire	34	0	0	24	71	6
Thames Valley	65	0	3	18	71	8
West Midlands	495	0	1	48	48	3
West Yorkshire	99	0	0	17	79	4
Total	5,112	5	9	53	29	3

Notes:
1. Includes recorded crimes occuring from 00.00 to 07.29 the following day.

A4: Recorded crime related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by offence category and police force area

Police force area	Total crimes recorded [=100%]	Acquisitive[1]	Criminal damage[2]	Disorder[3]	Violence against the person[4]	Other[5]
	Numbers	Percentages				
Avon and Somerset	59	27	68	2	2	2
Greater Manchester	581	45	36	2	13	4
Hertfordshire	33	24	61	9	6	0
Leicestershire	90	11	77	2	4	6
Merseyside	195	15	72	8	3	1
Metropolitan	3,461	57	30	2	7	4
Nottinghamshire	34	9	79	6	3	3
Thames Valley	65	6	83	8	2	2
West Midlands	495	49	41	3	5	2
West Yorkshire	99	8	73	9	10	0
Total	5,112	50	36	3	7	4

Notes:
1. 'Acquisitive' offences include burglary, theft, handling stolen goods and robbery.
2. 'Criminal damage' offences include criminal damage and arson.
3. 'Disorder' offences include violent disorder and public order offences.
4. 'Violence against the person' offences include murder, wounding, grievous bodily harm, assault and possession of weapons.
5. 'Other' offences include drugs offences, driving offences and a range of other miscellaneous offences.

A5: Number of recorded crimes by local authority area – for LAs recording over 20 crimes related to the disorder

Lower tier local authority	Total recorded crime	Lower tier local authority	Total recorded crime
Croydon	430	Islington	58
Manchester	386	City of Bristol	57
Birmingham	363	Barnet	50
Southwark	314	Merton	48
Haringey	303	Barking and Dagenham	48
Ealing	279	Kensington and Chelsea	48
Lewisham	213	Sandwell	46
Lambeth	209	Brent	35
Salford	188	City of Nottingham	34
Enfield	182	Kirklees	30
Hackney	172	Sefton	26
Greenwich	156	Havering	25
Newham	152	Wirral	23
Wandsworth	150	Sutton	23
Liverpool	146	Milton Keynes	22
Waltham Forest	129		
Tower Hamlets	103	Other local authority areas	136
City of Leicester	90		
Bromley	84	Total	5,112
City of Wolverhampton	81		
Redbridge	74		
City of Westminster	71		
Leeds	69		
Camden	59		

Notes:
1. Includes crimes occuring between 00.00 on 6 August and 07.29 on 11 August.
2. Data are shown for areas within the ten police force areas where disorder was most extensive.

ARREST TABLES

A6: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by police force area

Police force area	Number of arrested persons	Percentage of sub-total	Percentage of total
Areas with more extensive disorder			
Avon and Somerset	55	1	1
Greater Manchester	326	8	8
Hertfordshire	62	2	2
Leicestershire	98	2	2
Merseyside	79	2	2
Metropolitan	2,467	62	60
Nottinghamshire	121	3	3
Thames Valley	45	1	1
West Midlands	637	16	16
West Yorkshire	70	2	2
Sub-Total	3,960	100	96
Areas with less extensive disorder			
Bedfordshire	4	3	0
Cambridgeshire	20	14	0
Derbyshire	11	8	0
Gloucestershire	29	20	1
Kent	17	12	0
Lancashire	9	6	0
Northamptonshire	23	16	1
Northumbria	13	9	0
West Mercia	19	13	0
Sub-Total	145	100	4
Total	4,105		100

Notes:
1. Some minor disorder was reported in Essex Police force area, but no specific data were provided on the number of disorder-related arrests made by the police.

A7: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by gender and police force area

Police force area	Total persons arrested	Total persons arrested where gender known [=100%]	Males	Females
	Numbers		Percentages	
Avon and Somerset	55	41	85	15
Greater Manchester	326	325	86	14
Hertfordshire	62	61	95	5
Leicestershire	98	98	96	4
Merseyside	79	79	95	5
Metropolitan	2,467	2,406	88	12
Nottinghamshire	121	120	98	2
Thames Valley	45	45	93	7
West Midlands	637	636	91	9
West Yorkshire	70	70	91	9
Total	3,960	3,881	89	11

A8: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by age group and police force area

Police force area	Total persons arrested	Total persons arrested where age known [=100%]	10 to 17	18 to 24	25 and over
	Numbers		Percentages		
Avon and Somerset	55	42	31	26	43
Greater Manchester	326	324	24	44	31
Hertfordshire	62	62	31	56	13
Leicestershire	98	98	35	44	21
Merseyside	79	79	43	38	19
Metropolitan	2,467	2,465	23	48	29
Nottinghamshire	121	120	33	45	22
Thames Valley	45	45	40	44	16
West Midlands	637	637	30	40	31
West Yorkshire	70	70	44	41	14
Total	3,960	3,942	26	46	28

A9: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by ethnic group and police force area

Police force area	Total persons arrested	Total persons arrested where ethnicity[1] known [=100%]	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
	Numbers		Percentages				
Avon and Somerset	55	40	53	30	5	13	0
Greater Manchester	326	323	77	18	4	0	1
Hertfordshire	62	61	74	11	5	10	0
Leicestershire	98	98	62	24	11	0	2
Merseyside	79	78	73	15	4	8	0
Metropolitan	2,467	2,377	32	47	8	11	2
Nottinghamshire	121	118	50	27	0	22	1
Thames Valley	45	45	56	31	9	4	0
West Midlands	637	629	40	30	16	14	1
West Yorkshire	70	67	40	24	1	34	0
Total	3,960	3,836	40	39	8	11	2

Notes:
1. Ethnicity data presented here is based on arrestees' self-reported ethnicity.
2. The small number of individuals who did not state their ethnicity have been excluded from the calculation of percentages.

A10: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by previous contact with police and police force area

Police force area	Total persons arrested	Total persons arrested where previous contact known [=100%]	Previous contact with police[1]
	Numbers		Percentages
Avon and Somerset	55	55	78
Greater Manchester	326	n/a	n/a
Hertfordshire	62	60	82
Leicestershire	98	98	87
Merseyside	79	79	84
Metropolitan[2]	2,467	1,797	93
Nottinghamshire	121	121	71
Thames Valley	45	45	89
West Midlands	637	622	77
West Yorkshire	70	70	93
Total	3,960	2,947	88

Notes:

1. The definitions of previous contact with police vary between forces. Most commonly used is previous conviction or arrest (Hertfordshire, Leicestershire, Merseyside and Metropolitan) but other areas use previous arrest (Thames Valley), previous conviction or caution (Avon and Somerset and West Yorkshire), previous conviction only (Nottinghamshire) or previous arrest in area in past five years (West Midlands).
2. The figure on previous police contact for the Metropolitan Police is based on a significantly lower number of arrested persons compared to the total number. This is because the figure on previous police contact was provided by the Metropolitan Police on the basis of an earlier set of data, prior to the updated data submitted for this report.

A11: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by offence category and offence type

Offence type[1]	Number of arrested persons	Percentage of total
Acquisitive	2,298	59
Burglary	1,604	41
Theft	175	4
Handling/receiving stolen goods	452	12
Robbery	67	2
Criminal damage	198	5
Criminal damage	136	3
Arson	62	2
Disorder	885	23
Violent disorder	616	16
Other disorder[2]	269	7
Violence against the person	271	7
Assault	71	2
Weapons	144	4
Other violence against the person[3]	56	1
Other	274	7
Drugs	96	2
Other[4]	178	5
Total	3,927	100

Notes:
1. Individuals arrested for more than one offence have been categorised in line with the Principal Crime Rule from the Home Office Counting Rules.
2. 'Other disorder' offences include offences related to the Public Order Act, Breach of Peace, affray, obstructing a police officer and drunk and disorderly offences.
3. 'Other violence against the person' includes murder, wounding, grievous bodily harm.
4. 'Other' offences include breach and driving offences as well as a range of other miscellaneous offences.

A12: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by offence category, gender and police force area

		Total persons arrested where gender and offence known [=100%]	Acquisitive[1]	Criminal damage[2]	Disorder[3]	Violence against the person[4]	Other[5]
		Numbers	Percentages				
Males	Avon and Somerset	27	19	15	56	0	11
	Greater Manchester	277	68	3	23	4	4
	Hertfordshire	57	58	0	25	7	11
	Leicestershire	94	18	17	36	9	20
	Merseyside	75	15	5	73	5	1
	Metropolitan	2041	65	3	18	6	7
	Nottinghamshire	106	11	39	32	7	11
	Thames Valley	41	32	27	34	7	0
	West Midlands	564	51	2	27	14	5
	West Yorkshire	64	13	8	80	0	0
	Total	3,346	57	5	24	7	7
Females	Avon and Somerset	6	33	0	67	0	0
	Greater Manchester	45	93	0	4	0	2
	Hertfordshire	3	100	0	0	0	0
	Leicestershire	4	0	0	75	0	25
	Merseyside	4	50	25	0	25	0
	Metropolitan	284	77	1	11	3	8
	Nottinghamshire	2	0	50	50	0	0
	Thames Valley	3	0	67	33	0	0
	West Midlands	59	71	2	14	7	7
	West Yorkshire	6	0	67	17	0	17
	Total	416	75	3	12	3	7

Notes:
1. 'Acquisitive' offences include burglary, theft, handling/receiving stolen goods and robbery.
2. 'Criminal damage' offences include criminal damage and arson.
3. 'Disorder' offences include violent disorder offences, offences related to the Public Order Act, Breach of Peace, affray, obstructing a police officer and drunk and disorderly offences.
4. 'Violence against the person' offences include murder, wounding, grievous bodily harm, assault and possession of weapons.
5. 'Other' offences include drugs, breach and driving offences as well as a range of other miscellaneous offences.

A13: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by offence category, age group and police force area

		Total persons arrested where age and offence known [=100%]	Acquisitive[1]	Criminal damage[2]	Disorder[3]	Violence against the person[4]	Other[5]
		Numbers	Percentages				
Juveniles	Avon and Somerset	13	15	23	38	8	15
	Greater Manchester	81	64	4	23	1	7
	Hertfordshire	19	37	0	42	16	5
	Leicestershire	35	23	20	31	11	14
	Merseyside	34	15	6	71	6	3
	Metropolitan	566	59	5	24	6	6
	Nottinghamshire	31	10	39	35	0	16
	Thames Valley	17	18	47	35	0	0
	West Midlands	184	54	3	31	10	1
	West Yorkshire	31	3	19	77	0	0
	Total	1,011	51	8	30	6	5
Adults	Avon and Somerset	19	37	0	42	16	5
	Greater Manchester	240	73	3	18	5	3
	Hertfordshire	42	71	0	14	2	12
	Leicestershire	63	14	14	41	6	24
	Merseyside	45	18	7	69	7	0
	Metropolitan	1,900	68	3	15	6	8
	Nottinghamshire	76	13	39	24	11	13
	Thames Valley	27	37	19	33	11	0
	West Midlands	440	53	2	24	15	7
	West Yorkshire	38	18	8	74	0	0
	Total	2,890	62	4	19	7	7

Notes:
1. 'Acquisitive' offences include burglary, theft, handling/receiving stolen goods and robbery.
2. 'Criminal damage' offences include criminal damage and arson.
3. 'Disorder' offences include violent disorder offences, offences related to the Public Order Act, Breach of Peace, affray, obstructing a police officer and drunk and disorderly offences.
4. 'Violence against the person' offences include murder, wounding, grievous bodily harm, assault and possession of weapons.
5. 'Other' offences include drugs, breach and driving offences as well as a range of other miscellaneous offences.

A14: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by disposal type

	Total persons arrested	Total persons arrested where disposal known[1] [=100%]	No further action	Out of court disposals[2]	Police bail	Charged[3]	Other
	Numbers		Percentages				
Total	3,960	3,733	10	3	34	53	1

Notes:
1. Data on disposal type were not available for two of the ten forces.
2. 'Out of court disposals' include cautions,reprimands, final warnings, fixed penalty notices and cannabis warnings.
3. 'Charged' includes those who had already received a disposal at court.

A15: Persons arrested for offences related to the public disorder of 6 to 11 August 2011, by estimated gang affiliation and police force area

Police force area	Total persons arrested	Total persons arrested on which gang affiliation estimate based [=100%]	Estimated gang members[1]	Estimated gang members[1]
	Numbers			Percentages
Avon and Somerset	55	55	5	9
Greater Manchester	326	326	15	5
Hertfordshire	62	62	0	0
Leicestershire	98	98	4	4
Merseyside	79	79	2	3
Metropolitan[2]	2,467	1,797	337	19
Nottinghamshire	121	121	20	17
Thames Valley	45	45	4	9
West Midlands	637	624	17	3
West Yorkshire	70	70	13	19
Total	3,960	3,277	417	13

Notes:
1. Gang members have been identified based on police intelligence sources but defintions of gang members vary between forces. While many of the forces use broadly similar definitions of gangs, there are variations in the specific criteria employed. There may also be important differences in the way that gang members were identified in intelligence databases. It must therefore be assumed that while for each force these figures represent the best available estimate of the number of gang members arrested for disorder-related offences, these estimates will not be directly comparable between forces and should be treated as indicative.
2. The Metropolitan Police gang membership estimate is based on a significantly lower number of arrested persons compared to the total number. This is because the gang membership estimate was made by the Metropolitan Police on the basis of an earlier set of data, prior to the updated data submitted for this report.

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