

Crime Performance and Priorities Overview

November 2023

Sources: All data from Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Website and Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Website and covers the period April 2020 to September 2023.

Haringey has worked with MOPAC’s London Police and Crime Plan 2022-25 to jointly determine key priorities for the borough:

Key Haringey Priorities:

- Non-domestic violence with injury (VWI)
- Robbery

Focus will also be retained on Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation, whilst balancing the response to volume crime:

Additional areas of focus:

- Sexual Violence
- Domestic Abuse
- Women’s Safety
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Weapon-Based Crime
- Hate Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour

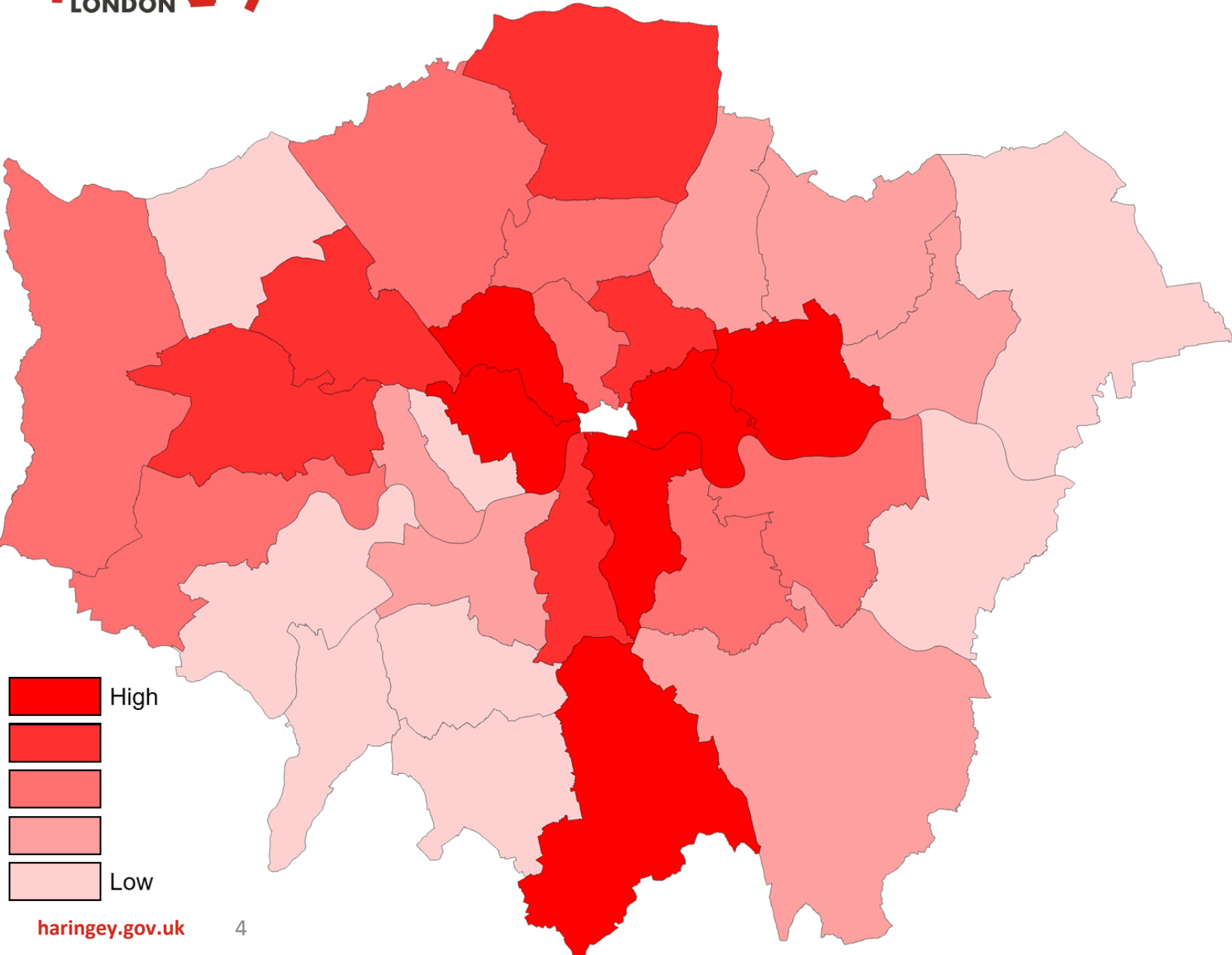


Crime Performance Overview to Sept 2023

	Haringey			North Area BCU	London
	Offences Current R12	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	12-Month Change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)	33,772	3%	4%	0.4%	5%
Burglary (Residential)	1,351	-6%	-26%	-7%	-1%
Violence with Injury (Domestic)	788	-3%	2%	4%	5%
Robbery of Personal Property	1,419	14%	14%	3%	18%
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic)	1,856	-4%	11%	-6%	0.3%
Knife Crime with Injury	120	-18%	-3%	-16%	11%
Knife Crime Offences	711	14%	15%	7%	20%
Total Gun Crime	90	8%	22%	7%	7%
Lethal-Barrelled Firearm Discharges	15	36%	-17%	25%	-17%

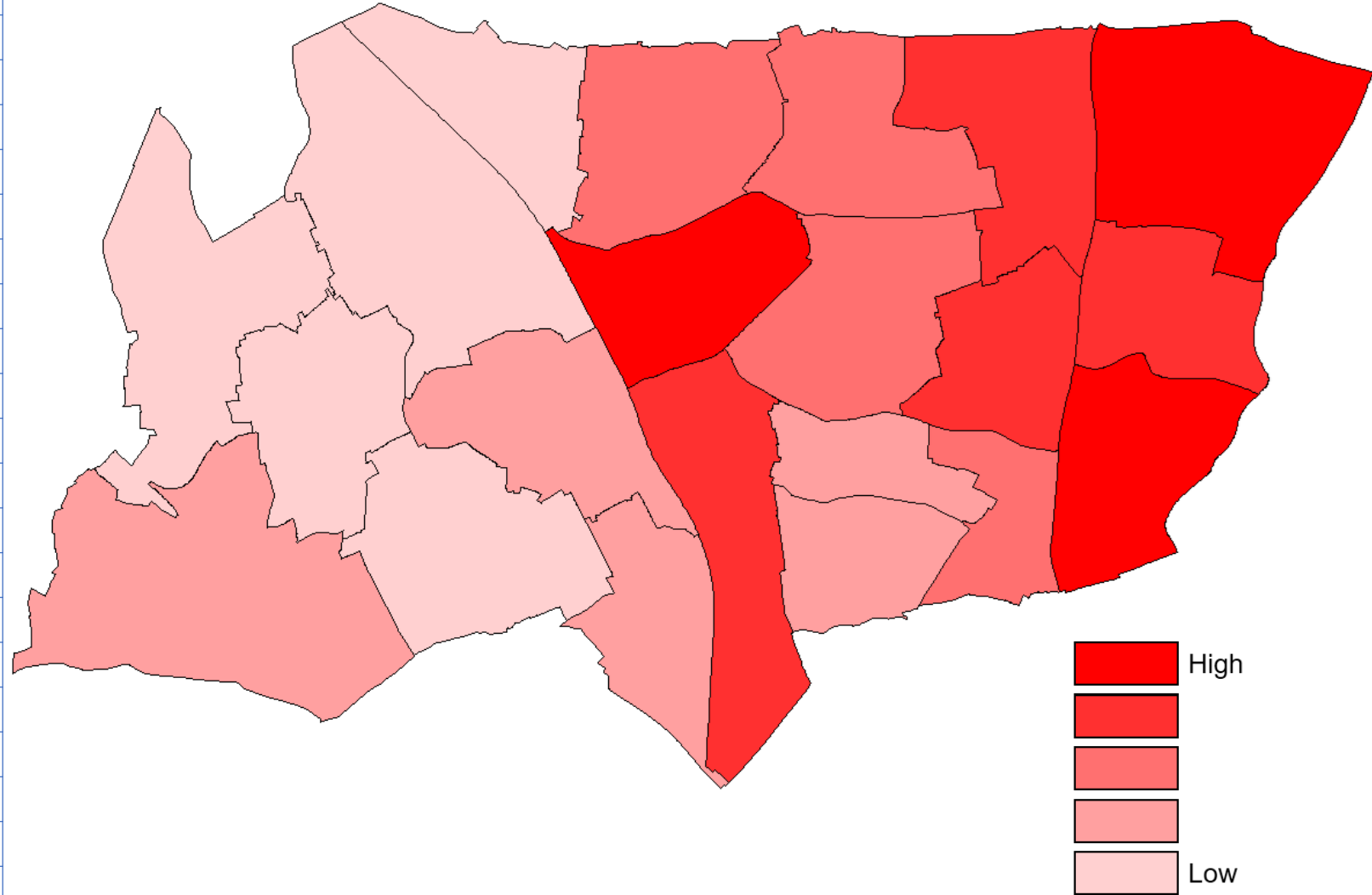
London Total Crime (TNO) – 12-Months to Sep 2023

Borough	Oct21-Sep22	Oct22-Sep23	Change
Barking & Dagenham	24,074	26,013	8%
Barnet	31,508	32,721	4%
Bexley	18,912	19,173	1%
Brent	34,337	34,757	1%
Bromley	26,662	26,757	0%
Camden	36,767	41,688	13%
Croydon	40,414	39,433	-2%
Ealing	34,760	36,362	5%
Enfield	34,754	33,970	-2%
Greenwich	31,989	32,902	3%
Hackney	36,095	35,384	-2%
Hammersmith & Fulham	24,103	25,021	4%
Haringey	32,730	33,772	3%
Harrow	18,409	18,927	3%
Havering	22,374	23,737	6%
Hillingdon	28,150	29,315	4%
Hounslow	28,535	30,897	8%
Islington	30,753	32,023	4%
Kensington & Chelsea	22,791	24,381	7%
Kingston upon Thames	14,258	14,533	2%
Lambeth	37,596	39,040	4%
Lewisham	32,185	33,678	5%
Merton	15,817	16,022	1%
Newham	41,435	42,659	3%
Redbridge	28,013	28,187	1%
Richmond upon Thames	12,961	13,615	5%
Southwark	38,205	41,110	8%
Sutton	16,050	15,330	-4%
Tower Hamlets	39,229	40,637	4%
Waltham Forest	26,354	26,294	0%
Wandsworth	28,270	29,224	3%
Westminster	76,193	94,452	24%
London Total	968,063	1,015,863	5%

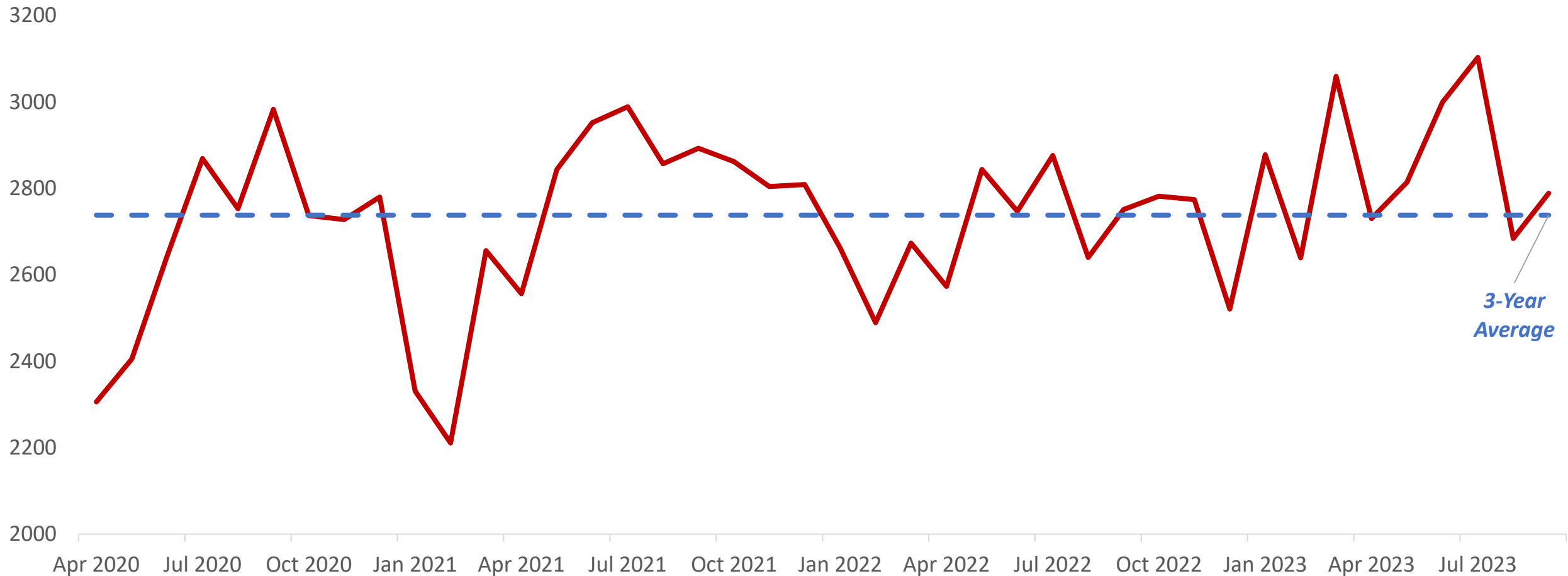


Haringey Total Crime (TNO) – 12-Months to Sep 2023

Ward	Oct21-Sep22	Oct22-Sep23	Change
Alexandra Park	596	700	17%
Bounds Green	774	870	12%
Bruce Castle	1733	1673	-3%
Crouch End	970	907	-6%
Fortis Green	542	599	11%
Harringay	1508	1689	12%
Hermitage & Gardens	1101	1208	10%
Highgate	815	932	14%
Hornsey	1140	1118	-2%
Muswell Hill	806	874	8%
Noel Park	3204	3534	10%
Northumberland Park	2302	2194	-5%
Seven Sisters	1303	1245	-4%
South Tottenham	1904	1915	1%
St Ann's	902	935	4%
Stroud Green	1193	1141	-4%
Tottenham Central	1607	1734	8%
Tottenham Hale	1583	1825	15%
West Green	1489	1475	-1%
White Hart Lane	1322	1217	-8%
Woodside	1541	1635	6%

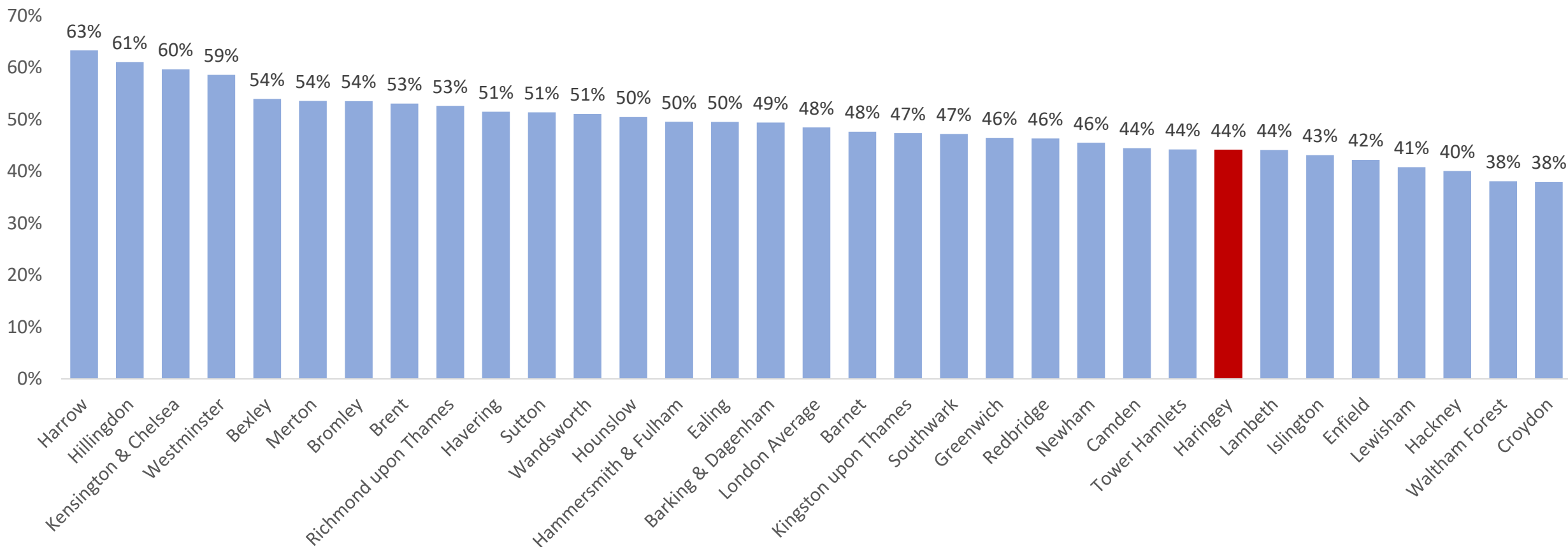


In the 12-months to September 2023, there was a **3%** increase in overall recorded crime in Haringey, as compared to the previous 12-months, and a **4%** increase compared to the previous 3-year baseline. London experienced an overall increase of **5%** in recorded crime in the past 12-months.



Haringey currently sits 8th bottom in London for public perception responses to the question “Do the police do a good job in the local area?”, at 44%. This is below the London average of 48%.

Public Perception Responses to "Police do a good job in the local area"



- Haringey's Community Safety strategy is currently being refreshed, with the new strategy running from 2023-2027.
- The strategy presents the Haringey CSP's approach and priorities to achieving a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour in Haringey.
- The strategy is being informed by an extensive consultation and engagement with partners across the system, with community groups, and with Haringey residents and businesses.
- The outcomes that the CSP seeks to achieve through the strategy are a reflection both of data and what will have heard through engagement.
- The aim of the strategy is to improve the quality of life in the borough by focussing and co-ordinating partnership actions.

The Serious Violence Duty (SVD) was introduced by government through the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, and commenced on 31st January 2023.

- There are a number of requirements for CSPs to fulfil together:
 - Undertake an ***evidence-based analysis*** of the causes of serious violence in the area and establish effective data sharing
 - Develop a ***strategic needs assessment*** based on the analysis
 - Develop and implement a ***strategy*** with solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area, to be reviewed every year

The responsible authorities (also known as ‘duty holders’) in the Serious Violence Duty are:

- The police
- Fire and rescue authorities
- Justice organisations (youth offending teams and probation services)
- Health bodies (Integrated Care Boards)
- Local authorities

- The overall volume of violence with injury in Haringey has remained **relatively stable** in the short and medium term.
- Haringey is now ranked around **mid-table** in London for the number of non-domestic violence with injury offences.
- Haringey's rate of domestic violence with injury is currently **2.5 per 1,000 pop.n.**, which is slightly above the London average of 2.4 per 1,000 pop.n.
- There is a significant geographical correlation between **violent** crime in Haringey and **drug** related disorder.
- Violence is not distributed equally across the borough and significant concentrations are noted in areas with high levels of **deprivation**.
- Key violence generators and attractors in the borough include **transport hubs** (train, tube and buses), **parks** and **open spaces** and busy **high street** locations.

- Local data analysis suggests that the priorities should be retained for the next year i.e. Robbery and Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic).
- This will support current and ongoing partnership activities around knife crime reduction, robbery focus and tackling violent crime and vulnerability.
- Robbery and Non-Domestic VWI are also key crime types which involve young people as both victims and perpetrators and there is a clear cross over with the Borough Plan, Serious Violence Duty (SVD), Community Safety Strategy, Young People At Risk Strategy, North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG) and others.