Feedback report for the draft Community Safety Strategy and Hate Crime Strategy

Contents:

1. Background to the consultation

In February 2023, Cabinet approved a request for formal consultation to take place to engage with and obtain feedback on the Community Safety strategy and Hate Crime strategy. The Community Safety team then undertook a 12-week consultation and engagement process which began on Tuesday 30th May and concluded on Tuesday August 22, 2023. The consultation has been a resounding success, eliciting a total of 1,045 responses over the 12-week period obtained via a multifaceted approach which encouraged inclusivity. This included, capturing views via an online survey and conducing face to face workshops and briefings.

Co-production was the guiding principle, ensuring that each strategy not only authentically represented the experiences and voices of our communities but also resulted in two strategies that genuinely align with the needs and desires of our residents.

The consultation survey consisted of a range of questions which included quantitative short answer, multiple choice, yes/no questions, and qualitative questions that allowed for free text to express personal thoughts, opinions and lived experience. The survey was divided into two parts, part A concerning Community Safety and part B related to Hate Crime. Part A was subdivided into six parts corresponding to the 6 key priorities of the community safety strategy, including violence and high harm crimes, violence against women and girls, exploitation, increase in trust and confidence, reducing reoffending, reducing victims of crime and anti-social behaviour. Part B which addressed hate crime was subdivided into five parts, which again, reflected the five objectives for tackling hate crime which are, raising awareness of all forms of hate crime, improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime, to increase ethe reporting of hate crime, engaging and listening to our communities to better understand the nature of hate crime, take a multi-agency approach working alongside the police, CCTV, and ASB team to tackle hate crime.

Out of the 1,045 responses received, 216 were collected through an online survey, which provided a convenient and accessible means for individuals to voice their opinions. The remaining 829 responses were the result of in-person engagements conducted through a diverse array of methods. These in-person engagements included standalone workshops, where participants had the opportunity to engage in detailed discussions and workshops tailored to their interests, protected characteristic, and concerns. In addition to the stand-alone workshops, we reached out to a diverse range of colleagues, partners, and community groups to attend their partnership meetings and regular forums. During these sessions, community members were invited to express their thoughts and ideas directly. Presentations to community groups served as yet another avenue through which valuable feedback was obtained, allowing for deeper insights into the specific needs and perspectives of different communities. In addition to public engagement, Haringey council staff were also invited to participate in the survey.

For a comprehensive overview of the various groups engaged with during the public engagement process, please refer to Table A, which lists each group along with the number of participants.

A core focus of our outreach efforts throughout this initiative was to ensure representation from a wide spectrum of demographics, with a particular emphasis on amplifying the voices

of seldom-heard groups. These groups included individuals from different faith backgrounds, representing the rich tapestry of religious beliefs within our community. Additionally, we made concerted efforts to engage with the BAME (Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic) community, recognising the importance of their perspectives in shaping our decisions. Furthermore, we actively sought the input of older individuals, valuing their wisdom and experience in helping us chart a course that is considerate of the needs and aspirations of different age groups.

In summary, our commitment to fostering a truly inclusive and diverse coproduction engagement process has yielded a wealth of insights and feedback from a wide range of voices, ensuring that the decisions made in the aftermath of this consultation impacting the strategies, are not only well-informed but also reflective of the varied interests and concerns of our community as a whole.

Table A)

Name	numbers	Date	type
NRC womens network	10	22.5.23	workshop
priory park -abide careers group	20	1.6.23	workshop
Lawry House	10	4.6.23	workshop
WOA SAINSBURYS	40	12.6.23	Community stall
WOA NP RAIL	20	13.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham HR	20	14.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham HR	20	15.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham High road	20	16.6.23	Community stall
Commerce road	15	15.6.23	workshop
LUOS	10	15.6.23	meeting
Library network meeting	30	20.6.23	meeting
SNT 200 LEAFLETS GIVEN		3.7.23	police
Connected communities meeting	30	21.6.23	meeting
Coombes croft lib	15	22.6.23	Library drop in
St Anns	15	22.6.23	Library drop in
HCDG	30	27.6.23	meeting
Marcus Garvey	60	29.6.23	Library drop in
Commerce road- surveying easy read	10	29.6.23	meeting
Wood Green Library	50	4.7.23	Library drop in
community tensions group	15	5.7.23	meeting
Leadership network	35	6.7.23	workshop
Stroud Green library	15	6.7.23	Library drop in
All Cllrs briefing	15	6.7.23	workshop
RISE in Green Youth workshop	20	7.7.23	workshop
Harmony Hall workshop	15	12.7.23	workshop
Multi Faith Forum	5	13.7.23	workshop
Bruce grove YP workshop	20	14.7.23	workshop
Older peoples ref group	15	17.7.23	meeting
A new Met for London event - hate crime table	15	18.7.23	meeting
Physical disabilities	15	19.7.23	meeting
Borough wide NHW	40	19.7.23	workshop
Antwerp Arms - Nick	1	25.7.23	Community stall
SCALD	15	25.7.23	meeting
WOA TPL	20	24.7.23	Community stall
WOA	20	25.7.24	Community stall
WOA	20	26.7.25	Community stall
WOA	20	27.7.26	Community stall
Antwerp arms community session	20	1.8.23	Community stall
HC Awareness training	20	4.8.23	training
Cllr briefing	1	4.8.23	workshop
west green road traders	5	9.8.23	workshop
well being walk	10	10.8.23	Community stall
Wood Green Library	15	10.8.23	Library drop in
Dunns bakery	1	10.8.23	meeting
Alex Park lib	10	15.8.23	Library drop in
Muswell Hill SNB	1	16.8.23	meeting
hornsey library	20	17.7.23	Library drop in

2. Introduction and context

The Community Safety Strategy sets out an ambitious plan to tackle the most pressing issues in our borough including serious violence, violence against women and girls, exploitation, anti-social behaviour, and reoffending, while building public confidence in public services.

The Hate Crime Strategy reflects the council's commitment to create an environment where any form of hate is not tolerated, but challenged, reported, and dealt with appropriately. Sending out a clear message that there is no place for hate in Haringey, not now, not ever.

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council is required to put in place a Community Safety Strategy. As a partnership document listed in the Constitution as part of the Council's Policy Framework, the Crime and Disorder Reduction (community safety) Strategy ("Community Safety Strategy") is reserved for final approval by full Council subject to recommendation by Cabinet. The co-production of a Hate Crime Strategy for Haringey runs in congruence with applying a zero-tolerance approach to any form of hate and discrimination. Alongside this, hate crime is included as a key theme in Haringey's Corporate Delivery Plan 2023.

The key priorities in the community safety strategy are:

1. Violence and high harm crimes- (including serious youth violence, online abuse, stalking and harassment)
2. Violence against women and girls
3. Exploitation (including child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation, County Lines, trafficking, Hate Crime, extremism and modern. slavery)
4. Improving Public confidence
5. Reducing victims of crime and anti-social behaviour
6. Reducing Reoffending

The key objectives in the Hate crime safety strategy are:

1. Raise awareness of hate crime and incidents in Haringey

2. Consult with residents and community groups to build our understanding of hate crime.

3. Increase reporting of hate incidents

4. Improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime to enhance confidence and trust in the process.

5. Adopt a multi-agency approach working with community safety partners.

The priorities in both strategies were developed following extensive pre-engagement with residents, business and stakeholders who informed the priorities. Engagement included:

- Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment 2022-23
- Pre-engagement on the priorities of the strategy which took place between 5th-18th December 2022.
- Feedback from residents, businesses, and stakeholders during the Wood Green Voices engagement that took place in November 2022.

Part A)
Analysis from quantitative data

172 residents of Haringey responded to this survey, alongside 26 people who worked in the borough but did not live. 8 businesses responded and 3 respondents selected other.

142 of the respondents had been living in Haringey for over 5 years and 12 have been living in the borough for between 3-5 years. A number of our residents were newer to the borough with 13 who have lived between 1-2 years, 5 who have lived here between 5 months- 1 year and 6 who have lived here less than 6 months.

We asked respondents to name what themes were important to them. The most popular was *"Violence and high harm crimes"* which was voted 1st choice 61% of the time. The 2nd most common was Violence against women and girls (VAWG)". Following that was *"Exploitation"* followed by *"Reducing victims of crime and anti-social behaviour"* and then "Improving public confidence." The least popular selection was *"Reducing offending and reoffending."*

44 of those who responded to the survey have been a victim of violent crime whereas 162 respondents hadn't. 3 people preferred not to say. Out of the 44 who had reported it to the police, 20 found it easy to report and 24 didn't.

For this, 23 people suggested it was a lack of confidence that something would get done. 11 people worried that the incident wouldn't be taken seriously. 5 people felt there was a lack of evidence, 5 were unaware of services that could help, and another 5 people wouldn't report an issue like the one they were involved in. 14 people selected "other".

When looking at what was the most important way for the council to work with the community the most popular option was *"Police/Council visibility on the street"*. In 2nd place was *"Working more closely with communities to tackle gang related violence"*. In 3rd and 4th place, there was *"Working with partners, such as police, drugs services, mental health to deliver projects in the community and prisons that tackle violence"* and *"Regular engagement with the community to listen to local concerns and understand the drivers and links to violence i.e. drug dealing, anti-social behaviour and the impact of mental health and addiction"*. 5th and 6th place were *"Raising awareness and education around the impact of violence in schools and community settings"*. *"Improving support available to all of those impacted by violence in the community."* In last place, was *"providing information on different ways to report violence."*

96 people have experienced a VAWG crime. 31 of those have reported a VAWG crime to the police whilst 31 didn't.

When asked where to rank actions that the council could take to prevent VAWG in Haringey. The most popular were:

1) Educating men and Boys (122)

2) Increasing safety tools in public to keep women safe at night (103)

3) Raising awareness of VAWG (72)

4) Address widespread culture of hatred, dislike, or prejudice against women (64)

5) Working with partners to bring VAWG offenders to justice (55)

How can we improve communication about Haringey's support services for individuals affected by VAWG. The most popular were contacting people through social media (165 responses), The council website (137) and via email (76)

47 respondents have received online abuse whereas 153 people haven't.

100 respondents confirmed they had either had a personal experience or witnessed a type of VAWG.

180 responses rated their understanding of the term "exploitation" as either good or very good. 5 respondents suggested it was either poor or they had no understanding.

83 respondents are very concerned about exploitation happening in their area and 94 people are slightly concerned about it. 3 people suggested they have no concerns about it. 94 people know how to report exploitation, whereas 113 people don't.

Raising awareness of exploitation was the key thing people thought was important tackling exploitation with increasing awareness as the second. In Third place there was engaging with residents and community groups.

In terms of methodology, education in schools was valued as the route we should take with working with parents and communities to raise awareness in second place and working with partnerships in 2nd.

We asked how confident respondents would be with certain areas of focus out of 10. For "Trust," the average score was 5.65, for less crime, it was 5.79. Higher standards received an average score of 6.29.

The term *"I am confident that the council deals with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour effectively"* received 4.29 out of 10 for agreement. The term "*I have trust and confidence in the police*" received 4.51 out of 10 for agreement. *"I am satisfied with the response I receive when I report a crime or incident of anti-social behaviour*" received an average of 4.20 out of 10.

Most people who were not satisfied or confident selected *"I didn't feel my report was being taken seriously"* (40 people chose that*), "I didn't receive the expected level of communication from an appropriate agency"* (32) or I didn't receive a positive outcome.

When asked what other things would help to improve trust and confidence, the most popular choices were

1) Working with the police to encourage more visible neighbourhood policing on the streets.

2) Working with communities to find solutions.

3) Regular case updates from the relevant agencies involved.

122 respondents said they had been a victim of anti-social behaviour. 67 people said they hadn't. 19 people were unsure.

Of those who had, 41 said they had found it easy to report and 64 said they had not found it easy.

When asked "If not, why not" the most popular reasons selected were

1) Lack of confidence that something would get done (53 people selected this)

2) Worry that the incident wouldn't be taken seriously (**30**)

3) I wouldn't have reported incidents like this to the police or council (**16**)

54 people responded that we were not happy with the contact they received from the council. **23** said that they were.

When asked about the most important ways to support victims of anti-social behaviour the most popular selections were

1) Having a clear expectation on what you can expect from us when you have experienced crime and anti-social behaviour.

2) Dedicated victim's workers to offer 1-2-1 support.

3) Dedicated reporting hotlines or email mechanisms

Respondents were asked about how much they agreed with certain statements regarding reoffending.

66.7% of respondents strongly agreed that we should be working with partners to help offenders address any addiction and health needs. **63.6%** strongly agreed that We should be working with criminal justice agencies such as prison and probation services to ensure that offenders are engaged in education and training opportunities whilst in custody and in the community.

63 of our respondents said they had been affected by hate crime, whilst **126** respondents said they hadn't. **15** were unsure.

When asked which type of hate crime people had suffered, racism was the main issue with **37** respondents saying they had suffered it. Homophobia was the second most prevalent with **13** respondents saying they had suffered it and **11** people suffered it due to a disability. **15** respondents suffered either islamophobia or antisemitism.

The most common incidents were verbal abuse in 35 cases mentioned, harassment or threats (**13**) and physical assault (**10**).

33 of the incidents cited happened on the street, **10** incidents happened around the home and **7** happened on public transport.

31 respondents said they feel at risk of being targeted by hate crime. **99** respondents said they didn't and **26** people were unsure.

75 respondents feel as though there is more hate crime now then 10 years ago whilst **18** respondents suggested there was less. **30** people said it was about the same and **47** didn't know.

Regarding dealing with hate crime, respondents were asked which objectives were most important to them. They ranked as below in overall importance.

1) Improving support for victims and witnesses

2) Multi agency working with police, ASB team, CCTV and other partners.

3) To increase reporting of hate crime

4) Engaging with community groups

5) Raising awareness of hate crime

66 respondents would appreciate more information relating to hate crime.

When asked what the council's focus should be when communicating with residents on hate crime, the top 4 answers were

1) Signposting audiences to on how to report hate crime and get support for victims.

2) Raising awareness of how agencies and community groups are collaborating to tackle hate crime.

3) Offering advice/guidance on all forms of hate crime

4) Factual/statistical regarding hate crime trends

When asked which channels residents would like to receive communication from the council, newsletters such as Haringey people were the most popular followed by social media and then email.

When asked what type of support was most important for communicating about hate crime, the most popular were 3 choices were

1) Enforcement measures for those who commit hate crime.

2) The ability to report 24/7 with a dedicated app.

3) Face to face listening and support from council staff and partners.

29 respondents have reported a hate crime, **166** haven't with 5 residents who were unsure.

For those who have been a victim, The main reasons for not reporting were a lack of faith something would be done (**21** responses), They didn't recognize it as a hate crime at the time (**11**) a lack of evidence (**7**).

The main types of crimes not reported were around racism (**26**), homophobia (**7**) and disability (**7**).

For those who did report, these where mostly reported to the police with **21** responses who said they did. **9** responses said it was another body, **2** said charity organisation and **1** said faith setting.

152 respondents believe a 24-hour reporting line or app would help them report hate crime. **37** respondents said it wouldn't.

The three main issues around engaging with the community surrounding hate crime that people thought were most interesting were.

1) Work that aims to increase public trust and confidence in reporting hate crime.

2) Keeping residents well informed on plans or tackling hate crime and supporting victims.

3) Visiting faith and community groups to listen to concerns, aim to understand drivers and to promote the reporting of hate crime.

60% of respondents strongly agreed that we should be working with CCTV and enforcement officers to support the police in gathering evidence, tackling hate, and prosecuting offenders. **53.1%** agreed that we should work with the police to monitor hate crime statistics to ensure

that patterns are identified and dealt with appropriately. **43%** strongly agreed that providing hate crime training to council staff will help towards responding to hate crime incidents in a timely, and effective manner.

Part B)

Analysis of key themes from respondents to the on-line survey

Through an in-depth analysis of responses to the online survey, we have discerned recurring trends and prevalent narratives. These trends have been organised into six overarching themes, which are as follows:

1. **Reporting, Including Barriers to Reporting:** This theme delves into the respondents' perspectives on reporting incidents and the obstacles they encounter in doing so. It sheds light on the challenges individuals face when attempting to bring incidents to the attention of relevant authorities.

2. **Trust and Confidence in Police and Council Services:** Within this theme, we explore the sentiments of trust and confidence that respondents hold towards the police and council services. This encompasses their perceptions of how effectively these entities address issues related to safety and community well-being.

3. **Communication and Engagement with Residents:** The third theme centres around the communication strategies employed by authorities to engage with residents. It investigates the effectiveness of these approaches and whether they facilitate productive dialogues between residents and the relevant agencies.

4. **Raising Awareness of Crime Types and Definitions:** This theme tackles the respondents' awareness of different crime types and their understanding of crime definitions. It evaluates whether there is a need for enhanced awareness campaigns and clarifications in this regard.

5. **Lived experiences:** this theme highlights the personal accounts or experiences of the respondents. The questions asked, offered a platform for individuals to express their own stories, reflecting on the various events, emotions, and lessons that have impacted their lives.

   Please note however, as part of the VAWG engagement we also asked a number of free text questions that elicited personal and lived experiences from the respondents which identified a number of additional key themes related to VAWG. A full detailed analysis of these themes can be accessed via Appendix 1.

6. **Other, Including Ideas on Co-Production and Miscellaneous Comments:** In this broad category, we gather miscellaneous comments and ideas, including suggestions for collaborative efforts (co-production), innovative solutions, and any additional remarks or insights shared by respondents.

Below, is a comprehensive summary of each theme, presenting an overview of the prevailing sentiments, concerns and ideas expressed by the respondents within each category.

1. Reporting and barriers to reporting.

In the section regarding violent crimes, there were a number of reasons for people stating why they didn't report crimes of this nature when they had been a victim of or had witnessed a violent crime.

A large number of respondents simply quoted that they didn't have "faith in the system." The feedback shows that in practice, this has led to concerns that their responses wouldn't be taken seriously, investigated in a proper nature or one that would deem it worthwhile for them to respond.

A frequent reason stated was that people did not believe anything would come out of it. This had a wide range of issues, concerning lack of evidence, not wanting to enter into a situation where it was their word against the perpetrator and in addition, police underfunding. It was stated a couple of times in the comments that the sheer number of times that lower-level incidents occur has promoted them to not report.

There is a concern over the validity in reporting certain crimes which may be seen as less serious. Similar to other comments, some of these statements also reported a lack of faith that the police would take these perceived 'lower level' crimes seriously.

Some respondents said that they had not reported crimes because they lacked confidence that the police would protect them, as women, and compared the priority afforded to women's safety unfavourably to other groups.

Respondents also highlighted that people will not choose to report to the police due to institutional hostility and discrimination against marginalised groups and the police seen as the perpetrators of aggression and hostility.

A number of respondents stated that they didn't either know how to report these crimes or even which crimes should be reported in which way. In some cases, this has been down to the victim being a minor at the time. *Not understanding how to report a crime is a recurring theme throughout responses and raises questions around 'doing more' in this space.*

In certain cases, in particular hate incidents that take place on the street, people reported that the small timescale an attack can take place in, described as "in passing" has proved a burden with the likelihood being felt that the attacker would have been far from the scene by the time the police have arrived. This also led to a lack of confidence in the victim's ability to provide usable evidence such as a useful description of the attacker. *This may tell us that the victims of such attacks, feel they hold the burden or responsibility in providing the evidence for investigation, and therefore are less likely to report or talk about the incident if they do not have this information.*

A number of responses cited concerns about the "time and energy" that was needed to report a crime, often to no outcome.

For some, they either dealt with it themselves or reported it to others such as work colleagues or community leaders.

In some cases, attacks felt like normal behaviour, not being widely recognised at the time as crimes.

There were a number of cases, who didn't report the incident due to the consequences for the attacker. This was prevalent in reported domestic violence cases where the relationship still existed post-attack, however, one respondent describing being "gaslighted" and under coercive control which led to them believing it was their fault.

And in some cases, respondents described the emotional impact preventing them from reporting the incident. In some cases, it was the shame of relaying the incident that had prevented people. Some have described a feeling of "hopelessness" and a want to "hide away."

A common response reported the difficulty of reporting at the time of when the incident happened and described the impact of the incident leading to them not actually believing themselves or having faith that they were wrong. Others talked about the shame leading from the incident and the potential stigma being attached to them as a reason not to report it.

It was understood that there is a lack of current options to report online abuse such as misogyny.

There were also suggestions to focus, rather than on the impacts of the victim, on the consequences of the perpetrator. One respondent commented on this adding that it "It must be seen that reporting the abuse (forcing the victim to re-live it), is worth it."

Some respondents felt that this was unnecessary suggesting that the public are already aware of the process and that the hurdles to reporting are issues such as faith in the system. There were also respondents who didn't feel it was the role of council, in some cases this was down to them believing that responsibility lay with central government or the police and in other cases it was down to a lack of faith that the council had the right skills or resources to run any campaign on the matter.

A number of respondents voiced concerns over the underreporting of hate crime from various minority groups and the need to ensure people have a wider range of options to turn to when faced with an emergency or crisis situation.

Generally, respondents agreed that offering easy and accessible reporting via online/app or community groups would encourage reporting hate crime and community safety crimes.

2. Trust and confidence

A large number of respondents simply quoted that they didn't have "faith in the system." The feedback shows that in practice, this has led to concerns that their responses wouldn't be taken seriously, investigated in a proper nature or one that would deem it worthwhile for them to respond.

One comment simply suggested they felt that "women were not believed in the system" and another said felt that "The police don't care about women." There was also a comment following up suggesting that the "system needs an overhaul." There was one respondent who felt that "police involvement could make it worse."

Confidence in reporting was hindered by a wide range of issues, concerning lack of evidence, not wanting to enter into a situation where it was their word against the perpetrator. It was stated a couple of times in the comments that the sheer number of times that lower-level incidents occur has promoted them to not report.

There is a concern over the validity in reporting certain crimes which may be seen as less serious. Some of these statements also reported a lack of faith that the police would take it seriously.

Some respondents felt that this was unnecessary suggesting that the public are already aware of the process and that the hurdles to reporting are issues such as faith in the system.

There were also respondents who didn't feel it was the role of council, in some cases this was down to them believing that responsibility lay with central government or the police and in other cases it was down to a lack of faith that the council had the right skills or resources to run any campaign on the matter.

There were concerns raised about faith in the police to protect women. This was due to the perception that police prioritise the trans community ahead of women.

Some respondents felt in order to build trust the council needed to raise awareness of women's rights and acknowledge women as a biological class.

Some residents had concerns over the council's affiliation with certain interest groups, because of their organisational positions relating to sex and gender identity and their perceived implications for women and same sex attracted people.

There were a number of different suggestions to help support trust. A number of residents highlighted the need for the council to "make crime and ASB a priority" and have the appearance of "effectiveness" from the council. This included calls for cleaner streets, better lighting, more litter bins, and prompt removal of graffiti. One resident advised that the council need to consider that all issues regardless of size should look to be dealt with promptly.

A large number of respondents called for the council to be "pro-active," acting on problems arising. There was also a number of suggestions for the council to be more visible both in getting involved in the community and also showing the public how they fix problems.

A suggestion of the council taking an attitude of trying out new community strategies and reversing them if they fail. There was also a suggestion that the council should listen to Black men for advice.

There was also a number of alternative options to criminal justice highlighted for example, restorative justice. Trying out transformative initiative would help to build trust and confidence, putting the voice of the victim at the forefront.

There was also a suggestion of accountability in the police and council and that staff were "never held accountable for their misconduct, incompetence, and abuse."

There was also a call to focus on issues such as ASB, particularly targeting areas which were most impacted by it. One respondent, when describing the council's attitude to dealing with ASB, pleaded for them to "Show us you care about us" and to "stop passing the buck."

There was a call on the council to provide advice on how to report issues to the council and when to report issues to the police as well as a greater emphasis on provision for community services and less emphasis on revenue sources.

There was criticism for the council's housing team not attending meetings and "hiding from accountability."

A number of respondents spoke about transparency, including on spending as well as calling on the council to "be honest about the problems."

One respondent was unhappy as the police did not attend a dangerous incident. One respondent felt the council and the police "pass the buck" to each other.

A number of respondents described cases which were not followed up and crimes that were not convicted. One respondent went to the offender's parents instead of getting the police. In one case, a respondent described how they, a victim, were made to feel like the perpetrator

and had their complaints minimised. The council complaints procedure was also listed as a reason from one respondent. Another Described feeling as if the police's procedure was "standard" rather than investigating individual crimes.

The lack of police presence is an issue. There also concerns that issues such as "mild ASB" were not a concern for police officers. There was also a comment that explained that the respondent felt that victim support is overstretched and underfunded, and not integrated effectively with CPS and police.

With regards to reoffending, A number of respondents showed either a lack of faith in the council's ability to succeed in supporting recidivism or thought it shouldn't be a priority for a number of reasons. One respondent argued against public money being put towards criminals being trained or working in communities until they can prove that their "issues have been dealt with." Another respondent suggested that we should "focus on convictions." One response questioned whether this was a responsibility of the council. One respondent doubted the success of any work as some offenders "love their lifestyle."

Concerns were raised about the council and local police's responsiveness to safety needs, with one South Asian Muslim describing a lack of feeling safe in Haringey. They mentioned traveling to other areas of London for a greater sense of acceptance and expressed fear about attending the local mosque at night due to concerns about potential provocation.

Respondents highlighted it being essential that all stakeholders were involved and raised the concerns with bureaucracy acting as a roadblock.

Additional training for council staff was suggested. Explaining that they "treat us differently because of who we are."

One respondent highlighted a case where they brought forward evidence of disability discrimination from a council service and then council did nothing. Another suggested they will report hate crime once there was "zero tolerance within council staff."

Several respondents were confused about hate crime and whether all hate crimes were against the law.

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3. Communication and engagement

Multiple comments were made on customer service, with suggestions such as having a directory of all services in a booklet distributed to all households, providing clear expectations of when responses would be received when people called the council and having named contact. There was also one suggestion to release staff who were "incompetent" and replace with those who would be "compassionate." Other suggestions saw the need to take the lead from females in the community and expert organisations to develop the right language to use and trigger points raising issues.

There was a suggestion in the need to differentiate between online abuse and free speech. There were also concerns that hate crime laws are preventing free speech.

A number of people highlighted the need for the information to be easy and stress free to digest and follow.

One respondent suggested that the council should listen to more about concerns over ASB and crime at the large-scale events in Finsbury Park.

One respondent suggested a local emergency number being created.

A large number of respondents called for the council to listen to the needs of the community and have an honest discussion about community safety. One respondent suggesting having an engaging representative of the council who could liaise with the community and appear on social media accounts.

There was also a suggestion to engage with more ethnic groups.

Another felt the council should have a dedicated team for hate crime. One respondent suggested the council need to treat victims with compassion.

There were also concerns about some council communications promoting diversity, as they were felt to undermine, rather than improve, community relations.

4. Awareness raising including definitions and language.

A number of respondents stated that they didn't either know how to report these crimes or even which crimes should be reported in which way. In some cases, this has been down to the victim being a minor at the time.

A number of respondents put suggestions forward on how to raise awareness, many of whom suggested a dedicated and publicised helpline that could allow residents to speak to someone.

There was also a number of calls for the council to improve information available on **Haringey.gov** as well as its current functions.

Some respondents called for a large-scale advertising campaign including local press and radio, having adverts on billboards and local businesses and in estates and public buildings such as GP surgeries in and around the borough.

There were also calls to partner with commercial partners such as local pubs to help promote any campaigns on items such as beermats. Calls were made for the council to partner with organisations such as schools, faith groups and other public and voluntary bodies to help spread information, potentially giving talks in certain venues.

Many people believe having Informative information being included in the council's monthly magazine, Haringey People would also support the raising of awareness.

One suggestion highlighted the potential need to target any informative campaigns at men and boys in the borough. There were also suggestions made to focus this on encouraging men to report on women's behalf. One respondent also raised the need to highlight the fact that men can be victims too.

Other suggestions saw the need to take the lead from females in the community and expert organisations to develop the right language to use and trigger points raising issues.

There were also calls to ensure that sex is recognised as a protected characteristic and to use this terminology rather than referring to gender.

It was felt that information should also include statistical data on the current state of play as well. There was also a suggestion that the council share case studies on social media around the benefits of reporting an incident.

It was felt in responses that anything promoted online needs to be offline and available for the public to see. As well as the wider ad campaign, respondents also advised activities such as letter drops to help get information out. There was also a suggestion to include a letter with people's monthly council tax bill. One respondent suggested any hotspot areas for violent crime.

Calls were made for the council to partner with organisations such as schools, faith groups and other public and voluntary bodies to help spread information, potentially giving talks in certain venues.

There was a call from one resident to have all front-line staff trained in supporting residents and understanding what constituted an offence.

One respondent suggested the use of tools such as apps that made it easier for people to report incidents as well as suggesting that "The council can share case studies on social media around what happens when you report/positive outcomes of situations where someone has been reported and it was dealt with effectively."

One respondent advised posting a video on YouTube and sharing on various social platforms.

There was a suggestion of a campaign that directly laid out steps to take when you witness an incident, referring to the current Transport for London campaign .

There was one respondent who simply described info on websites and estate boards as "out of date."

A number of people suggested direct engagement with groups such as Neighbourhood watch groups, Women's groups, Ward panels, businesses, charities, and social media providers Through engagement activities to targeted groups who are often experienced online abuse, schools and colleges and campaigns in the workplace.

One respondent quoted a desire for the campaign to be "The epitome of the council and police force's ongoing legal system."

A number of respondents highlighted education, including giving e-safety talks in schools and colleges as the mean way to communicate and raise awareness of online abuse.

There were also suggestions for public campaigns including stands and stalls to engage with the public on the street and in urban centres. One respondent suggested it needed to be borough wide as even affluent areas which were perceived as safe had issues.

A number of respondents questioned the description of hate crime. One respondent claimed it was unfair to treat attacks against members of the minority community more seriously than members of the white community. One respondent thought that there were a number of issues they could suggest were hate crimes that legally weren't. Some felt that it was unfair that what they classed as legitimate views, were seen as hate crimes.

One respondent felt they were unable to answer questions as they didn't understand the legal definition of hate crime. Another resident challenged the council to "do everything you can do" to eliminate hate crime.

One respondent mentioned that council staff should get additional training and that they "treat us differently because of who we are." One resident highlighted the need to encourage victims of VAWG to come forward.

One respondent questioned the benefits of diversity training. There was a call to ensure that solutions were not box-ticking exercises. One resident commented that prosecuting people won't change their views, so education was key.

Respondents felt prevention via education is key. One respondent noted that best way to prevent hate crime is through investing in our young people, with targeted interventions throughout school. This also means working towards ending exclusions in schools which again focus on punishment, rather than encouraging young people to feel included and take responsibility for their actions.

5. <u>Lived experiences:</u>

In some cases, attacks felt like normal behaviour, not being widely recognised at the time as crimes.

It "was too difficult to talk at the time" was referenced when discussing reporting crime. The respondent described the impact of the incident leading to them not actually believing themselves or having faith that they were wrong. Others talked about the shame leading from the incident and the potential stigma being attached to them as a reason not to report it.

Residents have expressed concerns to one respondent about how predominantly white, more affluent residents tend to perceive non-white individuals' use of public spaces as 'anti-social.' This perception sometimes includes behaviours like consuming drugs such as laughing gas and cannabis. The respondent advocates for a harm reduction approach rather than punitive measures. They highlight that the criminal justice system often fails to support those with addiction issues and emphasised the importance of acknowledging the negative experiences and disproportionate treatment faced by people of colour.

There were respondents who felt they were targets of online abuse because of views from trans rights activists due to their gender critical views and support for single sex spaces and other gender critical views. These threats have included physical threats and rape.

A number of respondents reported to have been subject to online abuse, including physical and rape threats, in response to them having expressed views in support of the preservation of women's only spaces or which contested particular beliefs about gender identity. Some expressed some concern that this abuse would not be given appropriate weight as part of this consultation.

One respondent was a target of Transphobic abuse, involving threating behaviour in reference to the individual's appearance.

One respondent raised the potential opportunity to use the life experience of ex-offenders to aid the prevention of crime for others as well as recidivism.

A number of responses highlighted the increase of antisemitism. One respondent stated that they felt "wary" of identifying as Jewish.

One respondent felt they could be attacked for their religious views.

6. <u>Other</u>

There was also a call from one respondent to commit to tackling systemic inequality across council services and to lobby for Universal Basic Income.

Taking a harm reduction approach to problems rather than through punishment and criminalisation was highlighted.

A number of respondents cited the problems with homelessness as an issue it felt the council need to resolve in order to build trust.

There were suggestions for the council to favour provisions for community services over revenue sources.

One respondent raised the need to manage the cost-of-living crisis, particularly as poverty can often lead young adults into gangs.

One respondent suggested creating a scrutiny panel for community safety. One respondent claimed that "There needs to be a radical reappraisal of community safety, which puts the needs of victims and offenders, rather than agencies, at the heart of the process." They also cited the Scandinavian system of social justice as one we should follow.

On respondent noted the need recognise that anti-social behaviour is itself a loaded term, often used in a discriminatory way, and that often coded/subtle forms of racism become normalised in neighboured WhatsApp groups and neighbourhood watches.

There were a number of calls for more activities for children.

One respondent encouraged the council to "Press central government for more local funds to allow initiatives to take hold."

One respondent suggested evicting families of those who cause trouble, particularly intimidating women in their area. Another resident suggested moving repeat offenders out of the borough.

One respondent highlighted the negative impacts of long-term problems citing issues with the Shelton hotel as an example. The hotel was highlighted as an issue a number of times, with one resident simply questioning the reasoning behind the hotel maintaining its licence.

There were concerns raised about how the council housed homeless people and the impact this had on the wider community.

One respondent highlighted the need to tackle the issue of dogs without leads.

A number of respondents suggested collaborating with other local authorities to learn from them.

A number of respondents mentioned CCTV with one suggested allowing home door cameras to extend outside the boundaries of their home. One resident suggesting having CCTV in all streets.

There were multiple suggestions about building a close working relationship with the police. This included a suggestion for the council to do "whatever is in its power" to hold police to account. One suggestion was for council members to spend time shadowing shifts with

community police officers. There were also calls for local community police officers to "get to know locals."

There were a number of concerns about the level of police staffing, the diversity in the police and their arrest rates in areas of need.

There also suggestions to offer training for ASB officers to help them tackle some difficult cases and raise staffing levels so antisocial behaviour can be investigated more effectively.

There were calls to take a non-judgemental approach which provided alternative opportunities and helped see alternatives to reoffending. One respondent suggested that support should be provided in prisons by dedicated staff to help aid the prevention of recidivism. Another suggested that without support reoffending is "highly likely." One resident suggested providing training programmes upon release.

There were also many suggestions to work with multiple agencies including charities who could support the utilisation of lived experience when engaging with offenders and ex-offenders. One resident suggested "The Howard league for Penal Reform."

One resident highlighted concerns, that if private contractors were involved, they may treat it as a "box-ticking" exercise.

Alongside multi-agency working, it was suggested that the authorities work with the families of offenders.

There were calls for more to be done by the Ministry of Justice and Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service.

A large number of respondents highlighted the challenge of housing of ex-offenders leaving prison as a key driver to recidivism. Another raised the need to protect those who are vulnerable to exploitation upon release from prison. Another respondent touched on this point, suggesting that it was important not to place those with previous drug issues back into areas where known drug dealers frequent. One resident mentioned that the impacts on the wider community need to be taken into account when housing ex-offenders.

A number of respondents referred to the benefits of allowing access to education to offenders to learn skills so that they can earn money upon released was raised. There were also calls to provide public education into the causes of offending to help reduce stigma towards offenders upon release.

A number of respondents suggested the real solution is preventing crimes happening in the first place.

A number of respondents highlighted the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union in 2016 as a key driver to the increase in hate crime. One respondent claimed that following the vote they have felt people were "more outspoken about not wanting foreigners."

The recent impacts to the economy and the Cost-of-Living Crisis were also cited as having a negative impact with individuals looking for "scapegoats."

There was a suggestion over concerns about people being falsely accused of racism.

A number of people suggested that society is less tolerant now and more aggressive.

A number of people cited rhetoric from the government as fuelling hate crime with one respondent claiming that they felt disabled people had been vilified by the government as "scroungers."

One respondent claimed it was unfair that violence against women and girls wasn't treated as a hate crime. Another respondent cited concerns over the "waste of resource" in following up on a case of online abuse because it was classed as a hate crime.

One respondent suggested that levels of hate crime were prone to peaks due to events at the current time. One response also highlighted the risks of events putting focus on certain groups such as Brexit leading to hate crime against Europeans.

One respondent felt that it was quieter in regard to racism and hate crime, but gang related crime had increased significantly.

Some suggested that it was hard to grasp as while it felt like there was more, the likelihood may be that they are just more aware of it. This is down to media coverage as well as a rise in standards and the development of the Equality Act.

One resident suggested that it was difficult to understand the level of hate crime in Haringey as some perpetrators may be from outside the borough.

One resident suggested that women should be mentioned and weren't. A number of residents highlighted the value in working with the police, sharing CCTV footage and monitoring data.

Part C)

Feedback from face-to-face workshops

A total of 829 responses were obtained through a comprehensive series of in-person engagements, which were carried out using a diverse range of methods to ensure inclusivity and comprehensive participation.

We organised standalone workshops and briefings and actively attended partnership meetings and regular forums, creating opportunities for staff, partners, and community members to voice their thoughts, ideas, and concerns directly. This approach allowed for a rich tapestry of perspectives to be woven into our understanding of the issues at hand, thereby fostering a more comprehensive and inclusive dialogue.

The collective feedback and concerns shared encompassed a broad spectrum of issues and insights. Below is a summary of the key points raised by the workshop participants:

- **Holistic Approach**: Respondents are keen that the council recognises, in the delivery of services the importance of a holistic approach. This will focus on the entire family, early intervention, and increased investment in youth spaces as pivotal elements in addressing violent crime.

- **Community Integration**: when delivering workshops in Sheltered Housing Accommodation, concerns were raised about new tenants in not being introduced to elderly residents, causing intimidation. Additionally, visitors using housing facilities for illegal activities were highlighted as a problem.

- **Need for Personal Contact**: Many residents expressed confusion regarding reporting online incidents and a strong desire for face-to-face communication to seek help or report problems.

- **Police Presence**: Residents pointed out the lack of police presence in certain areas including residential areas contributing to feelings of insecurity, particularly in regard to drug dealing and antisocial behaviour.

- **Crime/Safety Issues**: Concerns included drug dealing occurring during daytime hours, reluctance to report incidents due to perceived inaction from the police and council, and the need for CCTV to enhance safety. Women also expressed concerns about walking alone in the borough after dark, particularly in parks and areas of low footfall.

- **Elderly Residents**: Elderly individuals voiced their fear of going to shops on the evenings/weekends, and the accessibility issues that they face, such as uneven pavements and using a walking stick and what this would mean for the person in an emergency situation.

- **Hate Crimes**: a couple of the residents we spoke to compare their experiences with hate crimes between Haringey and Islington, highlighting the importance of police and council collaboration and raising awareness through various means.

- When speaking to residents in the east, more residents told us that they felt in danger of hate crime than when speaking to residents in the west.

- Residents found the definition of hate crime confusing. Residents are less likely to report hate crime they feel is minimal.

- **Community Engagement**: Several suggestions revolved around improving communication and trust between the council and residents. This includes more options for reporting crimes, working with community groups, and using various media platforms to raise awareness. Haringey People magazine and Facebook was a popular choice.

- **Youth Engagement**: Young People emphasised the need for more youth spaces, diverse youth clubs.

- workshops on racism and discrimination in schools, and celebrations to acknowledge young people's achievements.

- They also expressed issued around lack of trust and young people for example, security guards following youths in shops without reason.

- Alongside this, young people told us that they would prefer to speak to their parents about an incident which involves them before speaking to the police on such matters.

- **Trust and Awareness**: Building trust in the community was identified as a crucial aspect thorough all engagement.

- **Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**: Various aspects of VAWG were discussed, including the need for education at a young age, support directories, GP awareness, and training for frontline staff.

- **Community Involvement**: Residents called for more community engagement and the promotion of positive images and campaigns. They also highlighted the importance of having a clear process for reporting incidents.

- **Addressing Root Causes**: Concerns about toxic masculinity, normalisation of poor behaviour, and the need to address the root causes of male violence were particularly favoured amongst female participants.

- **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**: Residents expressed the desire for simplified methods of reporting ASB, more awareness of reporting options, and improved responses from relevant authorities to address ASB-related issues.

These insights collectively provide a comprehensive view of the community's concerns and priorities, highlighting areas for improvement and potential solutions to address various challenges.

Part D) Conclusion and Recommendations

After a thorough community safety and hate crime consultation, it's evident that the voices of our community members have painted a clear picture of the issues and concerns they face. These findings, gathered from their lived experiences, serve as a powerful call to action.

It is imperative that we take these insights to heart and use them as the foundation for crafting a comprehensive strategy. By doing so, we can proactively address and mitigate crime and hate crimes, fostering a safer and more inclusive community that truly reflects the needs and aspirations of our diverse population.

Your feedback has been instrumental in this process, and we look forward to working together to bring about positive change.

VAWG Lived Experience Analysis (Key themes from VAWG engagement)

Shaping Community Safety and Hate Crime Survey:
Violence Against Women and Girls

Lived Experience Analysis

Content Warning

The content in this report is emotionally challenging as it discusses topics such as Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence and the lived experience of these crimes. If you believe that you will find the discussion to be distressing or activating of trauma, you may choose to not read any further beyond this point.

If you are affected by any of the topics discussed in this section, please know that you are not alone and you can seek help and support from the agencies listed at the end of this report. Please go to www.haringey.gov.uk/VAWG to find a service to support you or call either the Haringey Domestic Abuse Helpline on 0300 012 0213 (Mon-Fri, 10am-5.30pm) or Hearthstone Domestic Abuse Services on 0208 489 3411 (Mon-Fri, 9am-4pm).

Domestic Abuse

Many respondents referred to their experience of Domestic Abuse. Most cases featured personal experience, however, there were also a number of responses from those who have witnessed friends or family experience it. Responses included many reports of physical violence and assault; both inside and outside of the home. This was frequently reported as happening on more than one occasion and in several cases was reported as a frequent occurrence.

Some of these cases are historic and were experienced or witnessed by respondents as children. Other respondents described situations where intimate partners had erratic and volatile anger that resulted in chronic fear; a sense of 'walking on eggshells' classic of abusive dynamics.

There were also several incidents of coercive control reported, including emotional, psychological, and economic abuse. Respondents often spoke of experiencing 'gaslighting,' which is described as a form of psychological manipulation used in order to make somebody doubt their own memory, judgement, and sanity. It works to erode a victim's confidence and increase their isolation and vulnerability, thereby increasing the abuser's control [1].

Street Harassment

For the majority of people who had experienced or witnessed a form of VAWG, this included street harassment. A number of responses highlighted the fact there were too many instances of street-based harassment to recall all, and it is normalised to such an extent that it is experienced as a daily

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[1] https://www.solacewomensaid.org/have-you-heard-about-gaslighting/

occurrence. On a large number of occasions, the victims were teenagers; sometimes experiencing street harassment when they were in their school uniform.

Most incidents would happen on a public street and often involving a group of boys or men. This would mainly involve catcalling and whistling, unwanted attention, staring, and inappropriate comments. Many cases would involve men shouting sexualised comments from passing vehicles. There were also many occasions where women spoke about incidents where they were followed by unknown men; sometimes to their front door and sometimes until they entered buildings such as shops as a means to lose or evade the individual following them.

Rape and Sexual Assault

A number of residents reported being the victim/survivor of sexual assault or knowing a victim/survivor of sexual assault.

There were several cases of groping and inappropriate touching, including on intimate areas. This often was reported to happen in public spaces, on public transport, and in the street. In some cases, it happened in people's own homes. The perpetrators were often known by the victim/survivor, including partners, family members, and people in figures of authority and/or positions of trust to the victim/survivor. Some responses described a perpetrator who was unknown to the victim but had been invited into their home. This reflects the national trend that in cases of rape and sexual assault, the perpetrator is usually known to the victim. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), for the years ending March 2017 and March 2020 combined, victims who experienced sexual assault by rape or penetration since the age of 16 years were most likely to be victimised by their partner or ex-partner (44%). This was closely followed by someone who was known to them other than a partner or family member (37%), which includes friends (12%) and dates (10%). In comparison, more than one in seven women (15%) reported being assaulted by a stranger.[2]

A number of residents reported incidents of 'stealthing,' a form of sexual violence in which a condom is removed without consent. Whilst not a legal term, stealthing is recognised as rape under English and Welsh law and has resulted in rape convictions.

Some women described feeling as though their experiences were "too minor" to report to the police. Indeed, we know that the vast majority of incidents of sexual assault go unreported due to a variety of reasons. The ONS states that fewer than one in six (16%) of victims who experienced sexual assault by rape or penetration (including attempts) since the age of 16 reported the assault to the police. Of those that told someone but not the police, 40% stated embarrassment as a reason for not reporting, 38% did not think the police could help, and 34% thought it would be humiliating[3]. There is more information on why respondents did not report their experiences of VAWG to the police under Question 10.

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[2]

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/natureofsexualassaultbyra peorpenetrationenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020

[3]

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/natureofsexualassaultbyra peorpenetrationenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020

Public Transport

Public Transport overwhelmingly presented as a recurring theme throughout the responses. As such, it is indicative that public transport stations and vehicles such as tubes, trains, and buses are hotspots for sexual harassment and other forms of VAWG.

A substantial number of respondents spoke of occasions where they experienced a type of VAWG crime either on public transportation or at transport hubs. This included several violent and sexualised threats made against women and girls on tube carriages, trains, buses, and at train platforms and bus stops. There were also many respondents who spoke of witnessing it happening to others. In some cases, this involved large groups of men, and incidents also involved misogynistic and sexist comments as well as harassment and intimidating behaviour. A common theme was men intentionally invading women's personal space; either when sitting or standing. Sometimes, unnecessarily rubbing themselves up against women. A number of these cases were reported to both the Metropolitan Police and the British Transport Police.

Again, respondents said that they had experienced groping and unwanted touching of a sexual nature on public transport. Additionally, respondents also reported being followed once they had got off the transport. Responses claimed that VAWG happens on public transport both at nighttime and in broad daylight.

A number of respondents spoke of indecent exposure. This includes incidents where men exposed their genitals to women without consent, as well as cases where men masturbated in front of them. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 affirms that someone commits exposure if they intentionally expose their genitals and intend that someone will see them and be caused alarm or distress. As such, some responses were describing a criminal offence that had taken place, whilst going onto say that they did not report it to the police.

There were also cases where respondents were raped on public transport, including rapes with multiple perpetrators described by respondents as 'gang rape.' This is an extremely distressing crime and brutally highlights that the most extreme forms of VAWG are occurring in public spaces within the borough. Society requires a holistic, proactive, coordinated community response to VAWG in order to uproot sexist attitudes and eradicate misogyny in all forms and prevent the escalation to such horrific crimes.

Misogyny

A number of women have experienced misogyny; both in public from strangers and from people in figures of authority. Many responses described how the harassment they experience stems from misogyny and has been so normalised that is deeply embedded into the fabric of society.

Racism / Intersectionality

Some respondents recognised a racist element to the misogyny and abuse they faced, including islamophobia and xenophobia, which highlights the intersecting factors impacting experiences of VAWG.

Experiencing or Witnessing VAWG as a Child

A number of incidents occurred whilst victims were children. This included sexual assault, groping, physical abuse, and having people indecently expose themselves in front of them.

Respondents also described witnessing Domestic Abuse in the home as a child. Experiencing domestic abuse in childhood, including growing up with a parent experiencing or using abusive behaviours against an intimate partner or family member, can result in trauma with long term physical and emotional impacts. The Domestic Abuse Act (2021), groundbreaking legislation to tackling Domestic Abuse in England and Wales, recognises children as victims in their own right. Therefore, a child (under 18 years old) who sees, hears, or experiences the effects of domestic abuse and is related to the victim or the suspect is also to be regarded as a victim.
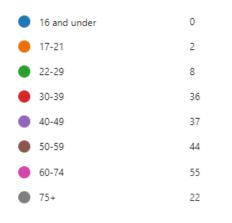
Thank you.

We're incredibly grateful to everybody who shared their experiences of VAWG with us in this survey. Speaking out about what happened to you or to people you care about, even within an anonymous survey, can be incredibly difficult. We recognise your courage and thank you for taking the time and emotional energy to contribute to this consultation, and we'll ensure that your input shapes the work we do to eradicate VAWG in Haringey.
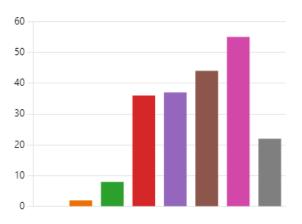
Appendix B)

Information about the respondents to the on-line survey (equalities)

1. Age:

🔵 16 and under	0	
🟠 17-21	2	
🟢 22-29	8	
🔴 30-39	36	
🟣 40-49	37	
🟤 50-59	44	
🟣 60-74	55	
⚫ 75+	22	

2. Sex:

🔵 Male	66
🟠 Female	125
🟢 Prefer not to say	11
🔴 Other	0

3. Trans:

🔵 Yes	2
🟠 No	151
🟢 Prefer not to say	10

4. Disability:

●	Yes	27
●	No	153
●	Prefer not to say	17

5. Please tell us which of the following impairment groups apply to you:

●	Visual imairment	1
●	Hearing impairment	9
●	Learning difficulties	0
●	Neurodiverse	11
●	Physical impairment	6
●	Mental health/mental distress is...	8
●	Long term health condition/hid...	17
●	Prefer not to say	14
●	Other	5

6. National Identity:

116 respondents (73%) answered **British** for this question.

White Irish British Asian British Italian British Serbian English & Swiss British/English British citizen Dual nationality londoner **British** UK EU nationality not british question British and Irish British European British and Egyptian Commonwealth Southern European
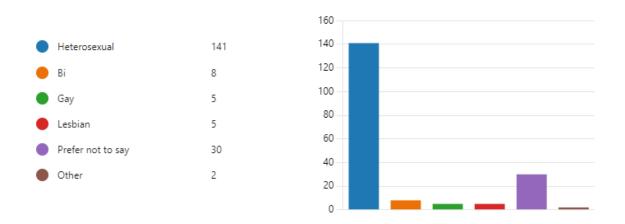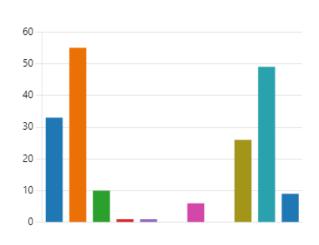
7. Ethnic Group:

22 respondents (14%) answered **White British** for this question.

Polish Jewish
Black caribbean   White / Jewish   White-Asian   British standards
British/European   **White British**   White Irish   Irish/Jewish
black irish   Mixed race   race - Irish
Mixed heritage   White English   White European   black and white
black African   Irish Italian   Mixed English   British Mauritian

8. Sexual Orientation:

🔵	Heterosexual	141
🟠	Bi	8
🟢	Gay	5
🔴	Lesbian	5
🟣	Prefer not to say	30
🟤	Other	2

9. Religion or belief:

🔵	Atheist	33
🟠	Christian	55
🟢	Jewish	10
🔴	Rastafarian	1
🟣	Buddhist	1
🟤	Hindu	0
🟣	Muslim	6
⚫	Sikh	0
🟡	Prefer not to say	26
🔵	No religion	49
🔵	Other	9

10. Marriage and Civil Partnership:

🔵 Single	41	
🟠 Co-habiting	18	
🟢 Seperated	6	
🔴 Widowed	11	
🟣 Married	83	
🟤 Civil Partnership	2	
🟣 Divorced	10	
⚫ Widowed	11	
🟡 Prefer not to say	23	

11. Preferred language:

154 respondents (**96%**) answered **English** for this question.

English French
Hungarian