



**Meeting:** Safer Communities Executive Board (SCEB)  
**Date:** 19 May 2011  
**Report Title:** Performance Highlights – Financial Year 2010-11  
**Report of:** Claire Kowalska, Community Safety Strategic Manager and performance leads

**1. Purpose of the report (That is, the decision required)**

To inform the board of performance against the principal community safety targets at year end

**2. State link(s) with Other Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:**

2.1. Addressing the prevention and reduction of crime, the fear of crime, the harm caused by drugs and alcohol and anti-social behaviour are all key parts of the cleaner, greener and safer priority. Collectively, these remain top priorities for residents

**3. Recommendations**

3.1 For the board to note the key areas of success and the issues of concern and mitigation under point 12

**4. Background**

4.1 The Safer Communities Partnership is responsible for the key priorities covered below: These are:

- Overall recorded crime (total notifiable offences)
- Serious violent crime, domestic and gender-based crime
- Reducing serious acquisitive crime
- Increasing numbers of people in effective drug treatment
- Reducing the number of young people (aged 10-17) entering the youth justice system
- Reducing re-offending and the impact of re-offending
- Increasing support to young victims of crime
- Improving perceptions of how crime and ASB are handled
- Preventing violent extremism

## 5. Overall crime (Total Notifiable Offences)

- 5.1 Haringey police recorded 4.5% fewer total notifiable offences or TNOs (24,585 against 25,744 during 2010/11 compared with the previous financial year. This compares favourably with the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) area which saw a 0.8% reduction during the same period. This is Haringey's 8<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of reductions and TNOs have fallen by over a third (37%) since 2003.
- 5.2 However, four indicators did not achieve their targets despite recording annual reductions. Three of these (Serious Acquisitive crime, Residential Burglary and Knife crime) were flagged 'Amber' as they were within 10% of their targets. As identified in the Quarter 3 report Taking/Theft of a Motor Vehicle was the only offence to show a year on year increase with a 12.8% rise (115 additional offences) significantly above its annual reduction target of 1.8%.

### Key crime types

- 5.3 Most Serious Violence (MSV) in Haringey has managed to sustain the clearly improving trend shown in previous quarters. There were 330 MSV offences this year representing a significant annual reduction of almost a third (30.7% or 146 fewer offences). MSV in Haringey has also performed better than the MPS average of 19.6%. This represents quite a turnaround from 2009/10 when MSV was the main area of concern with a 14.7% increase.
- 5.4 Knife crime has fallen by 0.8% in 2010/11 (down to 491 offences) whilst the MPS average recorded a 5.7% increase for 2010/11. The Tackling Knives Action Programme delivery plan includes a plethora of partnership interventions to address violence among 13-24 year olds. This has been recognised by the Home Office as good practice.
- 5.5 The recently established link between the Gang Action Group (GAG) and the Violent and Alcohol Harm Reduction section in Whittington Hospital should result in improved quality and quantity of data received from violence related hospital admissions. This should lead to richer information and enhanced analysis regarding all aspects of serious violence. 19 'nominals' have now been removed from the GAG list with no further intervention required – from a rolling list of approx. 30. New referrals continue to be received from a range of partners, demonstrating that they see the benefits of referring individuals to the group.
- 5.6 Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) fell by 1.6% (fall of 115 from 7,307 to 7,422 offences) just outside of its annual 2.6% reduction target. SAC had seen an overall falling trend since April 2008. However since then

there has been a steady increase in the number of offences. This escalation has been driven primarily by the worsening performance of both residential burglary and Taking/Theft of Motor Vehicle offences over the last half year.

- 5.7 Residential burglary fell by 3.6% from 2,664 to 2,567 offences in 2010/11 just missing its annual 4.4% reduction target. Both of these offences have seen significant rising trends during the second half of the financial year, especially Taking/Theft of a Motor Vehicle which increased by over a half (53% or 98 additional offences). Despite its reduction, residential burglary in Haringey is a high volume crime, consistently amongst the top three London boroughs for absolute numbers of offences.
- 5.8 As stated in the previous report, the expected escalation in crime, specifically acquisitive crime, often associated with serious economic downturns appears to be taking hold. It is hoped that the continued focus on well informed commissioning, integrated partnership working and effective crime prevention can check this rising trend in the future.

## 6. Drug and alcohol treatment

- 6.1 For the latest period January 2010 – December 2010 Haringey achieved 966 individuals in effective treatment (NI 40). Due to the definition of “effective treatment” requiring a three months period to calculate, the final end of year figures will not be available until August 2011.
- 6.2 After a short increase in the number of new clients in Q1 and Q3, the number presenting for treatment has fallen steadily. Factors include Haringey’s successful treatment rate which is higher than the London average, and a relative decrease in acquisitive crime (although now changing) .There are also reports on the change in drug misusing patterns amongst users, specifically the decrease in opiate use. These reports need further evaluation for their impact in the borough. Haringey has consistently ranked above the London average for the proportion of clients completing treatment drug free (43% against 32%<sup>[1]</sup>). A full needs’ assessment was shared with SCEB members in February 2011.
- 6.3 Data shows a 24% increase in alcohol related hospital admission for the first 2 quarters of 2010/11 when compared to the same period in 2009/10. An update to the alcohol needs assessment 2010 has been undertaken and is currently being written up. This will be presented at the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy Group.

## 7. Support to Young Victims (up to Q3 pending Q4 report)

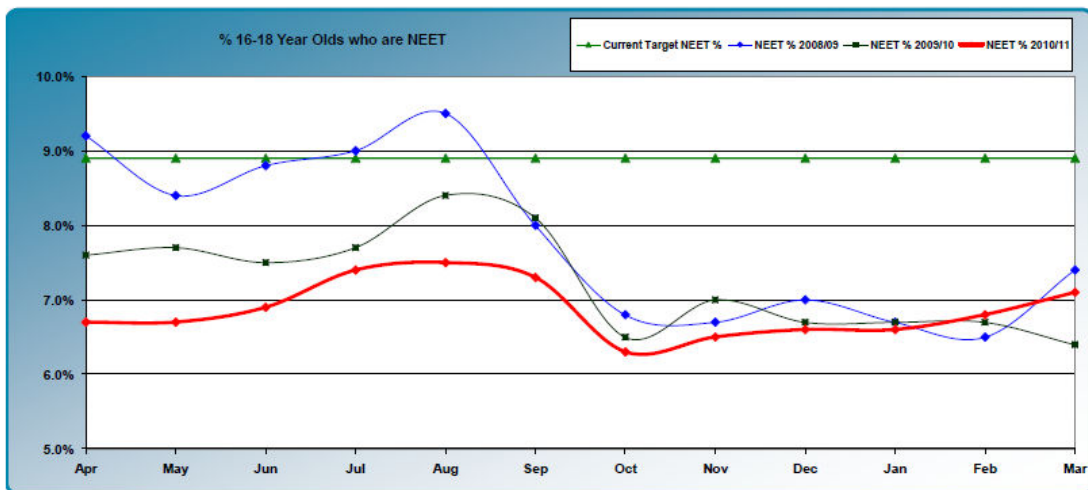
7.1 The Young Victim's Champion (YVC) has provided specialist support to 137 young victims (aged 7 to 20) since August 2010. The YVC has also been active in setting up 'drop ins' across the borough as well as delivering workshops to primary school pupils on issues such as 'personal safety' and 'unacceptable behaviour'. The YVC has also been involved in the Knife Awareness Programme as well as establishing links with all relevant agencies that provide services for children in the borough.

Youth crime prevention

8.1 There were 201 (1,150 per 100,000 young people) first time entrants for the 2010/11. This is a decrease of 61 young people or 31% compared to last year. This means we have achieved our target to reduce the numbers of first time entrants (from 1,499 per 100,000) into the youth justice system. A key success factor has been the multi-agency approach and the prevention work of trained youth offending staff working in custody suites as part of the 'triage' programme. A bid for pathfinder funding to bolster the health component of the existing diversion scheme has been successful and should start in July 2011.

8.2 Not in employment, education and training (NEETs)

The March 2010 NEET level was 7.1% which is slightly above last month (6.8%) and above last March (6.4%). This month's NEET level is below the target of 8.9%. The actual number of NEETs this month was 273 which is an increase of 12 (5%) compared with last month and an increase of 16 (6%) compared with last March (within a cohort 3% down on last March).



9. Domestic Violence

- 9.1 All key actions were completed in the Domestic and Gender-based violence action plan. Notable developments are: Agreement of a new MARAC operational protocol; accreditation for the Specialist DV Court in Haringey; New rape crisis counselling provision is up and running (North London Borough project with GLA funding).
- 9.2 Police recorded repeat victims of domestic violence continue to fall from their peak of 105 in April 2010 to 82 (21.9%) in January 2011. The majority of victims (approximately 85%) relate to a second offence however this does not account for the actual number of unreported incidents which may have occurred prior to police contact. It should be noted that this is a rolling annual target i.e. each monthly return is a count of the number of repeats for the preceding 11 months.
- 9.3 In 2009/10, the Hearthstone facility supported 581 survivors of domestic violence. This number fell to 466 in 2010/11 mainly due to the introduction of a new appointment system. This system has enabled Hearthstone to provide a much higher quality and level of support to clients. Clients continue to represent the main ethnic groups in the borough.
10. Perceptions of ASB
- 10.1 According to the 2010/11 Residents' Survey, slightly more people feel agree that the police and other local services are dealing successfully with crime and ASB (56% up from 53%). Feelings of safety at night have also slightly improved and those during the day time have marginally decreased. However, residents registered crime as their top concern up 11% on 2009/10 and concern with litter/dirt in the streets up 7%.
- 10.2 Introductory tenancies took effect in Haringey from the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2011, which will enable the tenancies of anti-social residents to be ended swiftly. In addition, the Government has introduced Gang Related Injunctions (effective 31.1.2011). The ASBAT continues to use all available tools and powers to good effect including Acceptable Behaviour Contracts as an early intervention method. They are currently preparing to use their first such injunction against long-standing gang members. However, case loads remain high and ASB Officers are dealing with 3 times more cases than the nationally recommended number.
11. Reducing reoffending
- 11.1 Probation in Haringey has a higher than average case load of offenders and is performing well relative to many London Boroughs. The cohort from September 2009 to September 2010 was 4,501 and

the rate of reoffending for Haringey was 7.75%. This constituted a reduction of 9.4%.

11.2 Probation reports favourable performance against the main resettlement pathways with the exception of Education, Training and Employment. This will be a major focus for the coming year.

#### 11. Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)

Projects have been running at reduced capacity as funding was cut in year. However, preventing violent extremism work in Haringey reached its target of level 3 based on the Home Office self-assessment framework. A revised approach is being considered at the Home Office and awaits publication.

### 12. **Areas of concern and mitigation**

#### 12.1 Acquisitive crime

Acquisitive crimes have been rising over the past few months and there is concern that this may well escalate in a climate of rising unemployment and reduced public services. As stated earlier Taking/Theft of a Motor Vehicle was the only indicator to show an annual increase. Haringey has the second highest rate amongst its peers<sup>1</sup> (1.13 offences per 1,000 population) significantly above the peer group average rate of 0.89. The sustained focus on tackling high risk, priority crime such as serious violence and robbery and the lack of resources such as a dedicated anti- vehicle crime unit on the borough has presented a challenge.

Recent successful vehicle crime reduction initiatives using innovative analysis techniques and utilising MOSAIC lifestyle-based profile data to target resources and communication may help address the problem but resources will be needed for relevant campaigns and interventions.

#### 12.3 Serious violence

Gang-related violence remains a concern. There is considerable reactive activity in the borough including work done by police teams, the GAG, youth services, voluntary sector, ASBAT etc. However, work around early intervention and prevention is felt to be lacking, in particular work with the upper primary school age. Haringey is one of 4 boroughs selected for Operation CONNECT (holistic gang interventions) and discussions are underway at the highest levels to agree on requirements and possible funding.

#### 12.4 Victim Support

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<sup>1</sup> Peer comparisons are made using 'Most Similar' comparison groups. These groups provide a benchmark for comparison of crime rates and other indicators with similar areas elsewhere in England & Wales. Haringey's peer group includes 14 other local authorities classified as 'Most Similar' including Sussex – Hastings, Sussex - Brighton & Hove, West Midlands – Birmingham, West Midlands – Wolverhampton, Hackney, Wandsworth, Hammersmith & Fulham, Southwark, Greenwich, Lewisham, Lambeth, Barnet, Brent and Waltham Forest

The service that Victim Support provides cannot be mainstreamed within existing youth and children's services. Victim Support greatly relies on partnership grants to fund the role however the Area Based Grant funding will end on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2011. The specialist support provided to young victims is therefore at risk of ending.

12.5 Community Safety is working with Victim Support to prepare bids for externally sourced resources. Research undertaken by the Youth Victim Coordinator suggests that there are no other services available that specifically support young victims of crime in the borough.

12.6 Preventing violent extremism (PVE)

Future activity is likely to depend upon central strategy or intelligence updates from the police and/or security services. There is a renewed emphasis on early intervention and the Channel referral project for those at risk of radicalisation. Children and Young People's Service is on alert to pick up any prevention angles that may emerge, working with the police and the Single Frontline. This work will have to be undertaken within existing resources unless specific funding is forthcoming.