

Crime JSNA

Introduction

Health and crime

The level of crime and fear of crime is one of the most commonly cited influences on people's quality of life. In 2011 there were over 828,852 notifiable offences committed in London. There are many links between crime and health. Some of the most obvious are the effects of personal violence and assault, which can have both mental and physical consequences for health in the short and long term. Crime inevitably involves some costs to the NHS. This is partly because of the treatment needed for resulting health problems, and partly because community workers, including NHS staff, are especially vulnerable to some forms of crime.

Crime is associated with social disorganisation, low social capital, relative deprivation and health inequalities. The same social and environmental factors that predict geographic variation in crime rates may also be relevant to explaining community variations in health and well-being.

Public health and fear of crime

Public insecurities about crime are widely assumed to erode individual well being and community cohesion. Studies¹ show a strong statistical effect of mental health and physical functioning on worry about crime. Findings conclude with the idea that, while fear of crime may express a whole set of social and political anxieties, there is a core to worry about crime that is implicated in real cycles of decreased health and perceived vulnerability to victimisation.

(Public health and fear of crime: Jonathon Jackson & Mai Stafford, British Journal of Criminology November 2009)

Key Issues and gaps (locally in Haringey)

- Significant decrease in resources especially for prevention and diversion
- Increasing concern about crime as measured by the Residents' Survey
- Young male and female victims (especially of violence)
- Young female victims (especially of domestic violence and sexual violence)
- Crime in Noel Park (double the borough crime average)
- Significant increase in property crime
- Engagement with 18 – 25 peak age group
- Police/Community confidence gap
- Reducing re-offending – capacity issue (especially property offenders)
- Co-ordinated communications and engagement approach (including training)

Who is at risk and why

There are many factors that influence public health over the course of a lifetime. They all need to be understood and acted upon. Integrating public health into local government will allow that to happen – services will be planned and delivered in the context of the broader social determinants of health, like poverty, education,

housing, employment, crime and pollution. To this end the vision for the new Public Health Outcomes Framework² is;

'To improve and protect the nation's health and wellbeing and improve the health of the poorest fastest'

'Improving the wider determinants of health' has been identified as one of the key set of public health indicators necessary to deliver the required outcomes. Listed below are some of the crime related indicators that are most likely to positively affect health, wellbeing and health inequality.

- Preventing entry into the youth justice system
- 16-18 year olds in education, employment or training (or constructive activity)
- People with mental illness or disability in settled accommodation
- Supporting and treating people in prison who have mental illness or significant mental illness
- Preventing and reducing harm caused by domestic abuse (inc increased reporting)
- Reducing violent crime (including sexual violence) and effects inc reporting
- Reducing Re-offending
- Reducing the percentage of the population affected by noise
- Addressing older people's perception of community safety

Findings from the 2011 Haringey Strategic Assessment³ indicate a range of social issues that contribute to the likelihood of vulnerability for both victims and offenders;

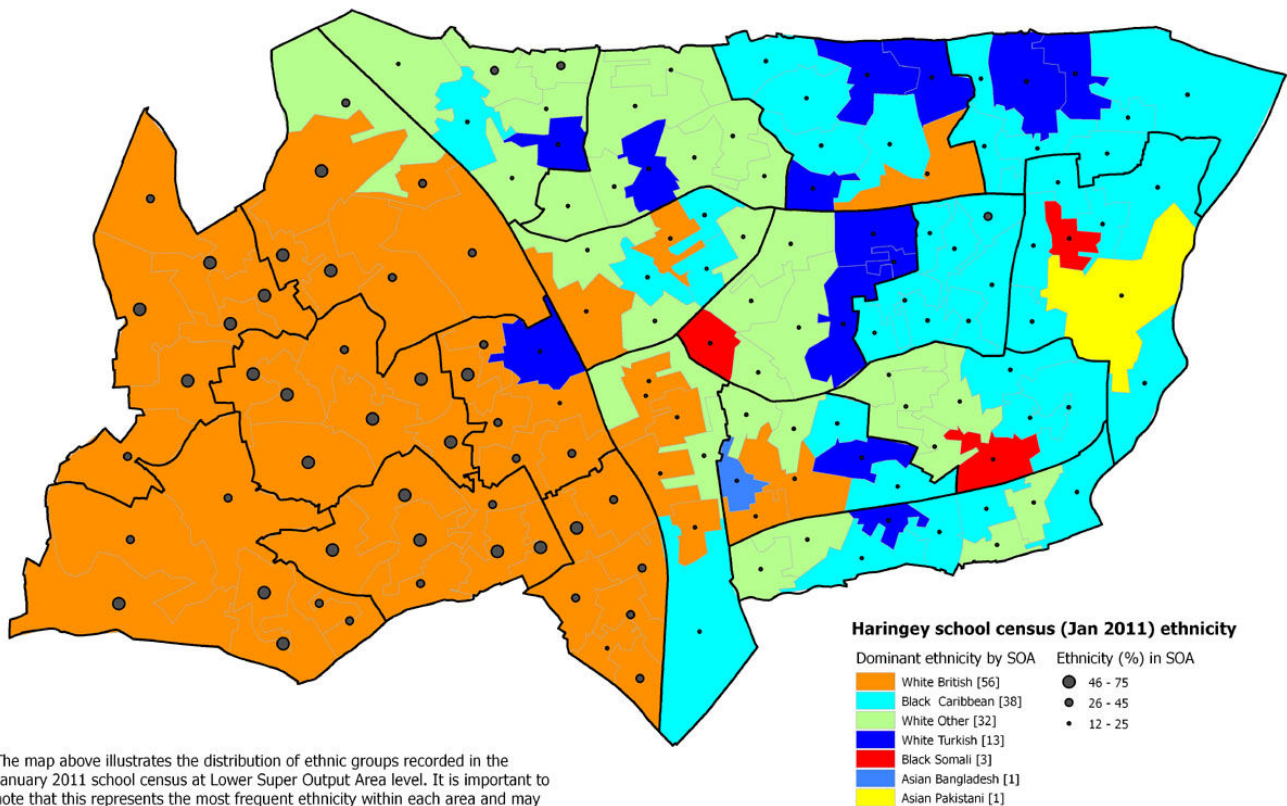
- The majority⁴, over half (52%) of all offenders and almost a fifth (18%) of all victims are unemployed
- Mental ill-health⁵ was the most commonly recognised cross-cutting community safety issue identified for anti-social behaviour (ASB) related calls to the police, usually focused in specific localities
- Probation assessments uncover a high level of need relating to mental health that may influence criminal behaviour and drug use⁶
- The majority of Hearthstone⁷ clients identified a need related to mental health
- Domestic violence accounts for 31% of all violence in Haringey, slightly above the London average.⁸
- Crime continues to be concentrated in places with high deprivation, particularly violent crime
- Repeat offenders make up 48% of all Youth Offending Service (YOS) sentenced offenders⁹
- Concern about crime has risen by 10% to 45% in 2010/11¹⁰
- Issues of cognitive thinking, attitude and lifestyle/associates contributes hugely to repeat offending. Repeat offending accounts for 48% of all Youth Offending Service (YOS) sentenced offenders

Demographic

As Census data on ethnicity is now over 10 years out-of-date, data sourced from the January 2011 school census¹¹ gives a much better picture of Haringey's current local demographics. The map below shows the dominant ethnic groups for each SOA based on school census. This shows the prevalence of Black Caribbean and White

Turkish children in some of the most deprived areas. Black Caribbean children also make up the majority ethnicity within the nine highest risk Super Output Areas (SOA) for racial/religious crime.

Ethnicity by SOA (Super Output Area)



The map above illustrates the distribution of ethnic groups recorded in the January 2011 school census at Lower Super Output Area level. It is important to note that this represents the most frequent ethnicity within each area and may not even represent the majority of postcodes in a given SOA; there will be significant variations at postcode level. The size of the grey dot represents the dominance of that particular group in the SOA.

With the (Black Minority Ethnic) BME population projected to be 36% and the youth (15-24 y/o) demographic set to grow by 3.2% in Haringey by 2017¹², this will bring associated risks, such as

- Deprivation is likely to persist or even worsen, for example Tottenham is projected as one of the more affordable areas for Local Housing Allowance (LHA)¹³ claimants by 2016 raising the possibility of increased inward migration and intensifying poverty
- Youth unemployment/worklessness is currently at record highs especially in Northumberland Park¹⁴
- Violence and robbery victims continue to be tilted to under 30s
- Non-white communities continue to be disproportionately victimised and also tend to have the highest fear of crime¹⁵

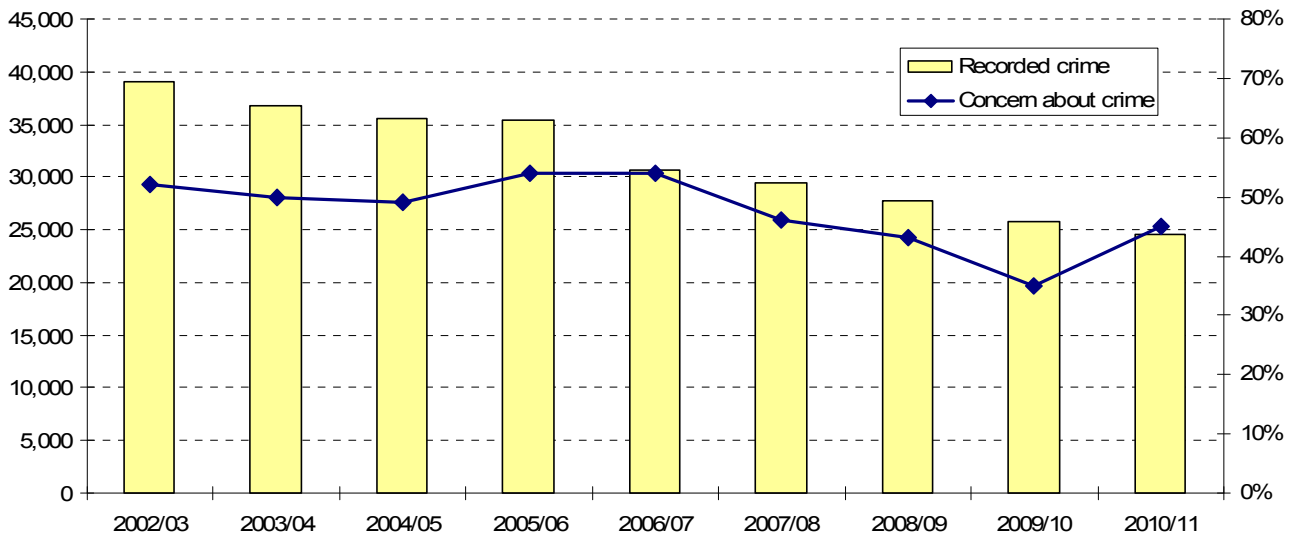
The level of need in the population

Decline in the fall of crime

Despite an increase in population, recorded crime in Haringey has broadly followed the national falling trend over the last decade. Overall since 2002/03, there has been a reduction of over a third (37%, 14,429 fewer offences) in recorded offences, from 39,017 incidents in 2002/03 to 24,588 in 2010/11.¹⁶

However the rate of reduction is in decline; all crime fell by 4.5% in 2010/11; the lowest reduction since 2007/8 and less than the average reduction of 6% since 2002/03. The latest 18 month trend (August 2010 – January 2012) shows a slight rising trend of 2.3% (12 month rolling total for February 2012 compared to August 2010).

Total notifiable offences and concern about crime



This slow down in performance has been driven by significant escalations in serious acquisitive crime (22.2%), particularly, personal robbery which increased by over half (54.7%), motor vehicle crime which rose a quarter (25.1%) and 10% increase in domestic burglary during this period. There has been a decline in most serious violence however violence remains concentrated in gang related and night-time economy related areas such as Wood Green and Tottenham High Road.

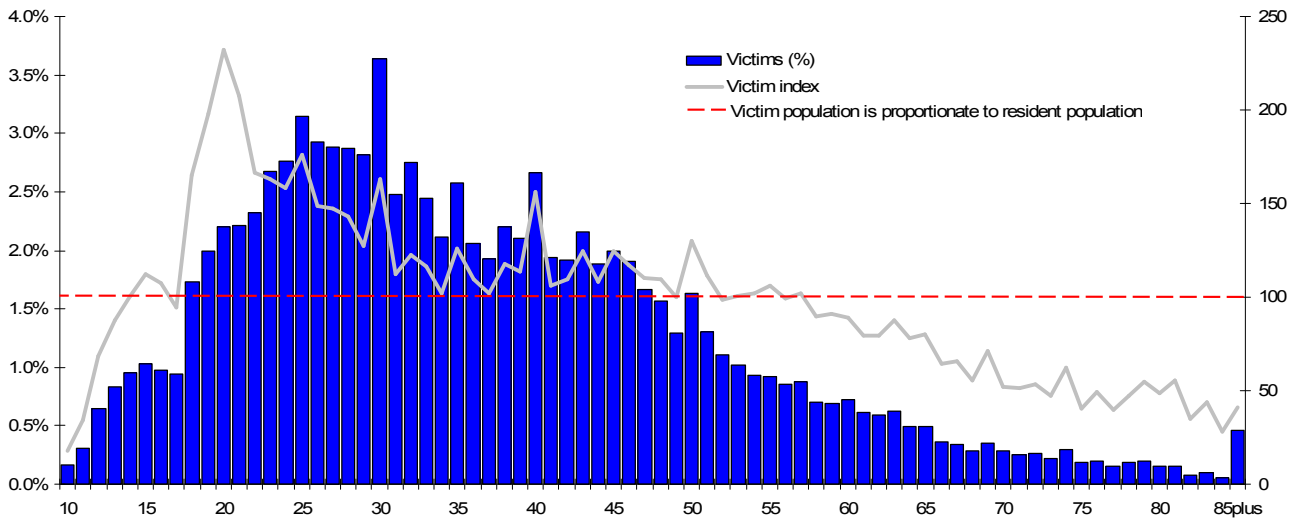
Fear of Crime

The long term decrease in crime led to a marked improvement in residents' perception of crime. Concern about crime has fallen from 54% in 2005/06 to 35% in 2009/10 (Residents Survey FY2010/11). However this last financial year concern about crime has risen sharply by 10% to 45%. This is the first increase since 2005/06 and the highest ever increase shown on record. This change has probably been influenced by the broad media coverage focusing on the predicted upturn in crime linked to the recession,.

Victims (Haringey 2011 Strategic Assessment for the period October 2010-September 2011)

The graph shows a breakdown of victims by age compared with the age profile of Haringey residents.

Age profile of victims in Haringey
(Proportion of victims and victim population index by age)

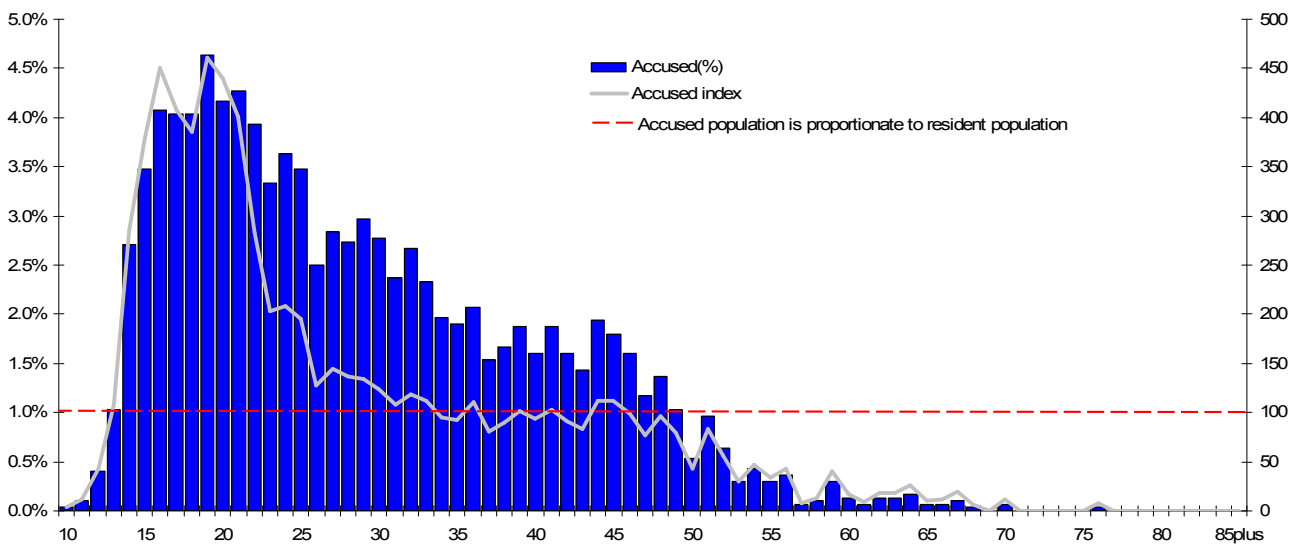


- 20 year olds are the most vulnerable group when all ages are considered; victim population for this age is four times greater than the proportion of 20 year olds residing in the borough
- 30 year old victims are most prevalent forming 3.6% of all victims
- Victims aged 20-35 years account for 43% of victims despite only accounting for 30% of Haringey resident
- Youths (10-17 year olds) are slightly under represented accounting for 6% of victims whilst making up almost 8% of residents.
- Youths are disproportionately likely to be victims of personal robbery (26%) and assaults (26%)
- Older people (50+) are more likely be victims of property crime such MV theft (21%), residential burglary (18%), other theft (11%) and criminal damage (9%)
- Victims are evenly split between males (54%) and females (46%)
- White victims although more prevalent, appear to be slightly underrepresented (approximately 4% below resident population) whilst African/Caribbean victims are less prevalent but appear overrepresented (46% above).

Offenders (Haringey 2011 Strategic Assessment for the period October 2010-September 2011)

There is a clear trend for younger people offending, with 28% of accused aged 18-24; significantly overrepresented as this age group accounts for only 9% of Haringey residents

Age profile of accused in Haringey
(Proportion of accused and accused population index by age)



- 19 year olds are the most prevalent group as well as being the most vulnerable; being more than four and a half times greater than the proportion of 19 year olds living in the borough
- 16% of accused were aged 10-17, double their borough resident percentage (8%)
- Young offenders are most likely to be accused of personal robbery (27%) theft from shops (14%), burglary (10%) and offensive weapon (9%)
- Over half (52%) of offenders are unemployed.
- White accused are prevalent although they appear underrepresented (20% below resident population percentage), while African/Caribbean accused appear overrepresented (over twice the resident percentage) despite being less prevalent
- Males make up 80% of all accused. Given that just over half of all victims are male, this indicates that male on female crime is still a significant issue
- Re-offenders tended to be male (80%), unemployed, Black and spread between the ages of 18 and 35

Youth Offending Service-YOS (YOS clients sentenced from October 2010-September 2011)

There was a 30% reduction in the number of offences and a 21% fall in the number of individuals for October 2010 – September 2011 compared to the previous 12-month period. One significant factor which may have significantly affected offending figures would be the August disturbances, with many young offenders still yet to be sentenced.

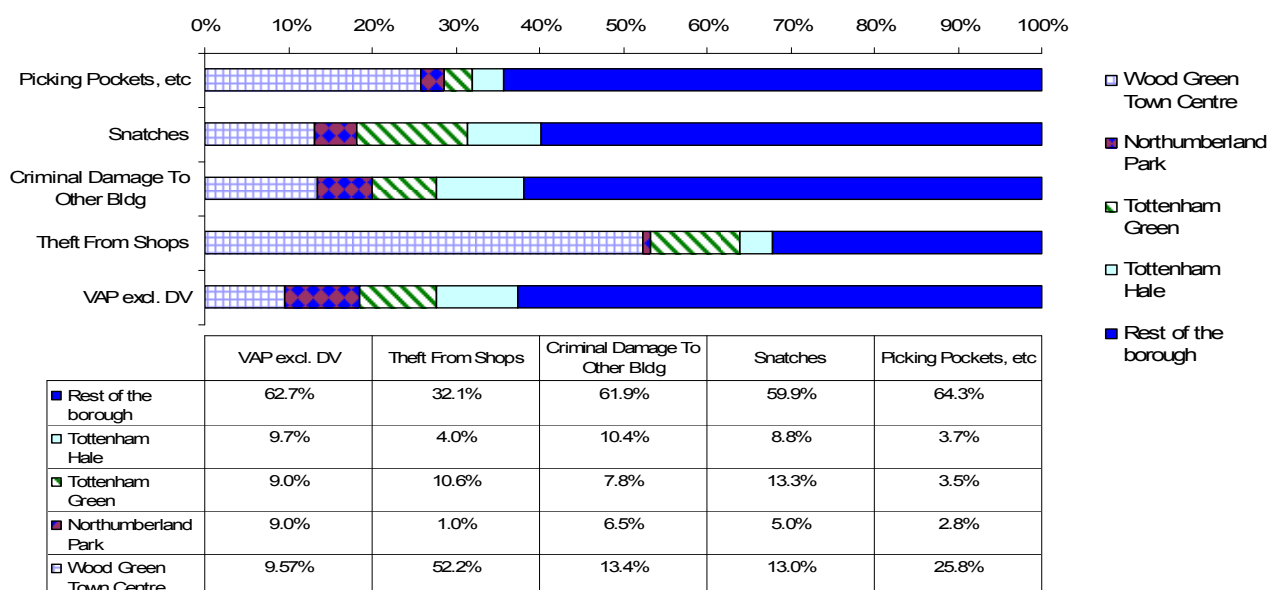
- 27% of offenders committed three or more offences
- Repeat offenders make-up 48% of all offenders and were responsible for more than three quarters (76%) of all offences committed
- Their most common offence types was theft and handling, robbery and violence
- Black male offenders are predominant and appear significantly overrepresented whereas White males are under represented

- Both White and Black female offenders are slightly over represented
- White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale were the wards with the most Haringey sentenced perpetrators residing

Hotspots (Haringey 2011 Strategic Assessment for the period October 2010-September 2011)

The chart below shows how Wood Green Town Centre contributes disproportionately to all crime in the borough. 8% of all crime occurs here despite Wood Green Town Centre covering less than 1% of the borough. The chart shows that half of all shop theft (52%) and a quarter of all pick pocketing (26%) happen here.

Crime in Wood Green Town Centre compared to the rest of Haringey



Crime is localised at SOA and ward level: half (50%) of all crime takes place in 29% (42) of Haringey's 144 SOAs and over a third (35%) of reported crime is concentrated in just 4 wards (21% of all wards) namely Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green and Tottenham Hale. Noel Park alone accounts for 12% of all crime in the borough and saw notable increases in personal robbery, youth robbery, snatch offences and knife crime.

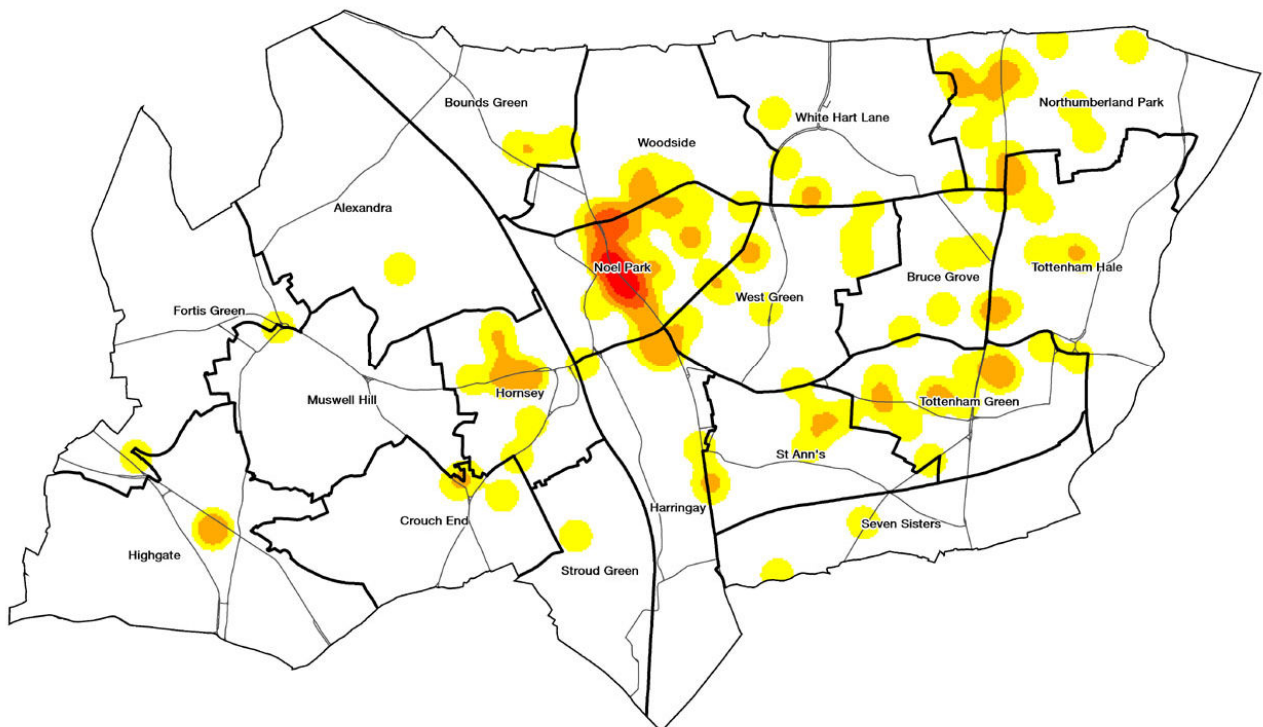
Gangs (Haringey 2011 Strategic Assessment for the period October 2010-September 2011)

There are a number of gangs in Haringey. Some of these gangs are more active in gang-related disorder, violent and street crime. These more active gangs have formed alliances and feuds with other gangs on the borough.

Gang offending is not exclusively limited to gang territories, however almost two-thirds (72%, n=116) occurred within these areas. The map shows hotspot locations for gang offending; the most prominent hotspots are seen in Noel Park; this has been a consistent hotspot for a number of years for gang crime as well as most serious

violence. Smaller clusters are also seen in Tottenham Green, Northumberland Park and to a lesser extent Hornsey.

Gang flagged offences hotspots (excl. DV)



- There was a 39% annual increase in gang flagged offences however this was influenced heavily by August disturbances
- Gang offending primarily occurs late on Saturday night / early Sunday morning, the peak time is from 3am-4am with smaller peak is seen after school on weekdays
- Victims and accused of gang crime remain overwhelmingly likely to be young. Two-thirds (n=159) of all victims and 62% (n=78) of all accused involved in gang related offending are aged between 10 and 19, indicating the tendency for younger gang members to be involved.

Victims

- For example 19 year olds are the most vulnerable victim group, significantly over represented (more than 21 times greater than their borough age proportion)
- Victims aged 16-21 years are predominant, accounting for 59% of victims despite only accounting for 6% of Haringey residents
- Black victims appear much more vulnerable to being victimised (index score of 218) more than double their borough profile

Offenders

- Twenty-two year olds are the most over represented age, accounting for 29% of victims despite only accounting for 1.4% of Haringey residents
- Those accused aged 14-18 years are predominant, representing the majority (58%) despite only accounting for only 5% of Haringey residents.

- Again Black offenders appear significantly overrepresented (index score of 299) 3 times greater than the borough ethnic profile
- Similar to victims, young accused (up to the age of 18 years old) tend to commit serious wounding and personal robbery offences. They also show prominently for burglary in other buildings offences but as explained earlier this is a 'blip' linked to the August 2011 disturbances.

Domestic violence (DV)

Domestic violence is an offence which is visited largely upon women, according to the 2009/10 British Crime Survey (BCS) nearly three-quarters (73%) of domestic violence victims are women. It is understood that there is significant under-reporting of domestic abuse by victims, based on the 2010/11 BCS the police came to know about just 39% of incidents of all BCS domestic violence

Domestic violence accounts for 30.2% of violence against the person (VAP) and 5.7% of total notifiable offences (TNO) in Haringey. There has been no statistically significant change from the average proportion of DV for either VAP or TNO over the last five years

For more information go to section Domestic and Gender Based Violence

Haringey probation profile and drug misuse

A large proportion of Haringey residents on probation use drugs. Drug misuse, as opposed to recreational use, is linked to increase in re-offending (May et. al. 2008) and therefore monitored along with alcohol as part of the Probation Offender Assessment System (OASys)¹⁷

- Over a quarter of probation clients assessed with drug misuse and Black Caribbean offenders are predominant
- Drug misusing probation clients also heavily biased towards the east; the highest concentrations being in Northumberland Park and St Ann's wards, followed by West Green, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green and White Hart Lane.

Test on arrest data¹⁸

Drug testing for class A drugs is mandatory to all who are arrested for acquisitive crime. In Haringey, there has been a decline in both, in the number of tests completed as well as in the proportion of offenders testing positive for drugs in the last five years,

- A quarter (25%; 441) of tests done in the last 12 months were positive in comparison to a third (33%; 713) five years ago
- Majority (66%) of those cases who tested positive were for cocaine/crack use
- Theft (49%), drugs (19%), robbery (17%) and burglary(13%) are the main offences for positive testing offenders

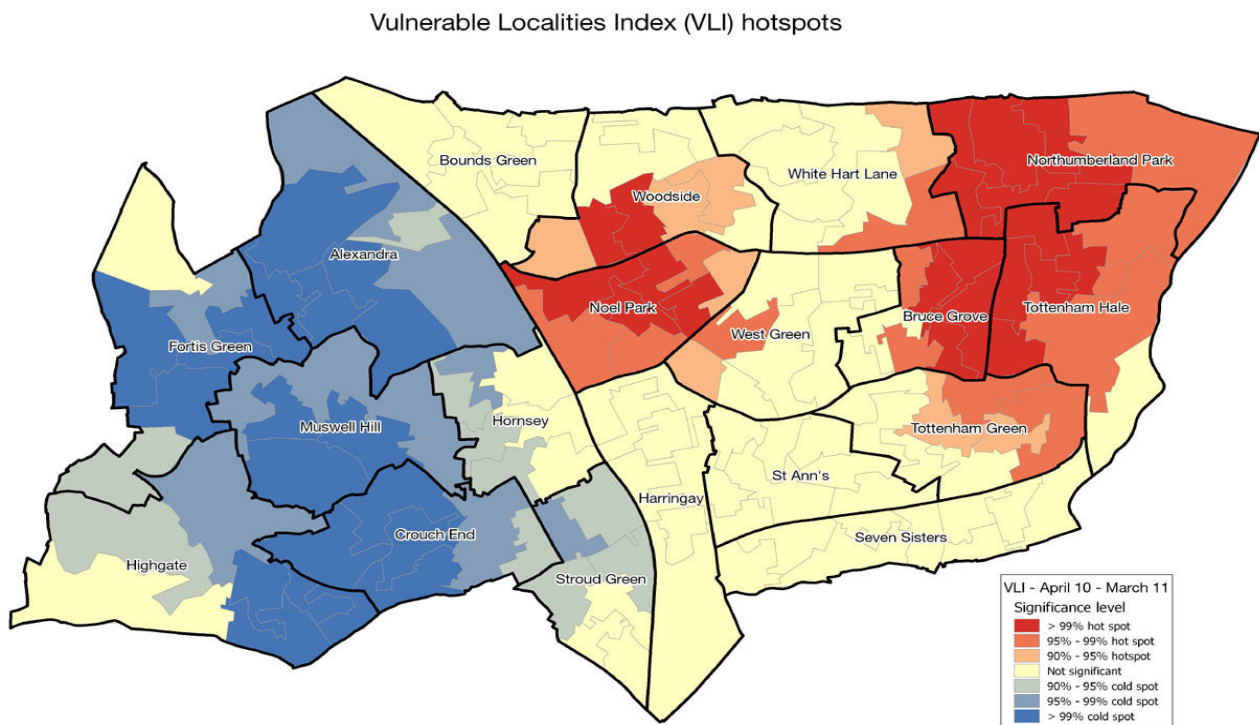
Vulnerable localities 2010/11

The recent disturbances in Tottenham shared common themes with previous riots such as fragmented communities, deprivation, high unemployment and disenfranchised youth

The Vulnerable Localities Index (VLI) is a method used for measuring community cohesion, a recognised precursor for communities in breakdown. As a scanning

tool, it uses various data sets¹⁹ combined and mapped to act as an indicator of where neighbourhoods with low level community cohesion issues might exist.

Using this methodology the two 'most vulnerable' SOAs are found in Noel Park ward and 7 other vulnerable areas are located in the north-east, principally Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale.



The map illustrates the intense clustering of VLI hot spots in the east of the borough particularly Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Bruce grove and Tottenham Hale i.e. high scoring²⁰ neighbourhoods surrounded by other high scoring neighbourhoods, a corresponding cold spot is seen in the west. Despite clustering becoming slightly less intense since 2009/10 overall, these areas remain largely spatially fixed. The overall picture is similar to that of the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

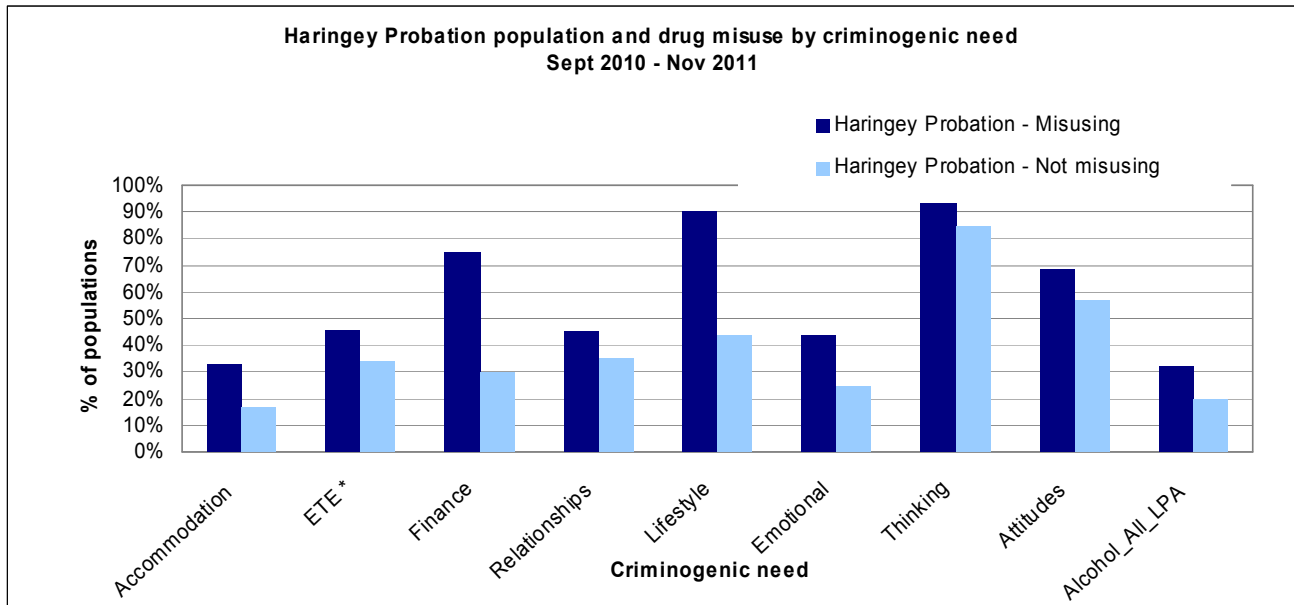
Reoffending and wider determinants (Haringey 2011 Strategic Assessment for the period October 2010-September 2011)

As well as making up much smaller proportion of offenders (17% of the total) than men, women are also less likely to re-offend than men. Of women who had proceedings brought against them, 9% were charged for the 3rd or more time, compared with 13% of men. White accused were most likely to re-offend, with 48% charged for the 3rd or more, slightly more than Black accused who account for 46%.

Unsurprisingly unemployed criminals were more likely to be reoffending with 68% charged for the 3rd or more time. Reoffending tended to be most prevalent in the

east e.g. Noel Park (21%) and Tottenham Green (9%) reflecting the fact that some of the highest volumes of crime overall are recorded in these wards.

Probation assessments uncover a high level of need relating to mental health, housing, education, employment, alcohol use and other criminogenic needs that may influence criminal behaviour and drug use. These needs are proportionally higher amongst the drug misusing population



Source: London Analyst Support Site (LASS)

Needs related to deficits in 'thinking' are prevalent in 93 per cent (491) of this group. This refers to the offender's application of reasoning, especially to social problems, inability to see other people's perspectives or consider consequences of their own behaviour, ultimately increasing the risk of re-offending. The lifestyle linked to offending - how offenders spend their time and who they mix with - is also an issue to a vast majority (90%; 474).

Current services in relation to need (locally in Haringey)

There are several services in the borough geared towards reducing the occurrence and harm caused by violence against women. These include one full-time independent domestic violence advisor; the running of the one-stop centre (Hearthstone) for victims of domestic violence and a rape counselling service (18 additional hours a week). However, the need for further and long-term investment in this area is substantial. More work also needs to be done to encourage young women to come forward to receive professional support and to reduce further victimisation.

- Key services that divert people from the criminal justice system continue to prove their worth. Youth workers operating the triage scheme for young offenders and the forensic nurses in custody suites have been extremely successful.
- Haringey continues to see success from the Prolific and Priority Offender Scheme (PPO)- alongside the DIP work - and intends to invest further next financial year in a form of PPO+ with intensive intervention and planning with a wider range of property criminals.

- Constructive diversionary activity is taking place in programmes such as the LIFE course – run by the London Fire Brigade – and the Haringey Amateur Boxing Club – both of which pick up and train demanding young people and add employability skills to the courses.
- The London Fire Service is working to reduce and prevent accidental and deliberate fires and is now providing a service directly to vulnerable victims.
- A significant package of gang intervention work is underway including intensive intervention with gang members; securing safe housing options; weapons awareness; mentoring; support to young and female victims and prison in reach work with gang members.
- Police and Single Frontline Services (inc. Comm. Safety & Engagement) – further work needed to clarify how restructured Police/Safe Neighbourhood Teams (SNT) will fit with new area based teams (which are geared towards behaviour change)

Service users and carers opinion

Area Assembly Engagement and Confidence workshop results

- Personal safety highlighted as a primary concern (top 3) amongst young people aged 10-17 (Youth Strategy Consultation 2011/12)
- Local community feels disempowered from decision making and imparting local knowledge (findings of recent Residents Surveys)
- Need to make better use of business watch type initiatives
- High percentage of crime along boroughs two high roads - Wood Green and Tottenham (Strategic Assessment)
- Strong concerns surrounding ethnic classifications used by statutory services and whether these match what is evident out on the ground
- Schools based engagement work – a more concerted effort is needed around year 6 pupils and the transition from primary to secondary
- Safer Neighbourhood priority setting – currently quarterly – often property crime, youth, ASB and environmental nuisances
- Area Committee consultation 2011 highlighted mostly property crime, all forms of enforcement, patrols in key areas at key times (eg Finsbury Park and after school hours) and youth diversion as key issues

[Link to Safer Neighbourhood Team \(SNT\) priorities](#)

[Link to Area Committee Consultations](#)

Expert (professionals) opinion and evidence base

The following is an excerpt taken from a presentation by Professor Betsy Stanko . The presentation was entitled 'London Landscape 2010-17 The strategic issues impacting crime in London'. Professor Betsy Stanko is Head of the Strategy, Research and Analysis Unit, Strategy and Improvement Department, Directorate of Resources at the Metropolitan Police Service

Offender management & victim care

- Potential movement and concentration of LHA claimants in cheaper and/or deprived areas of London – concentrates vulnerability
- Concentrations of risk: thinking more creatively about mobility of young Londoners re: school and the relationship to robbery

Crime levels

Possible increase in minor violence and malicious communications from youth population using the Internet to commit offences

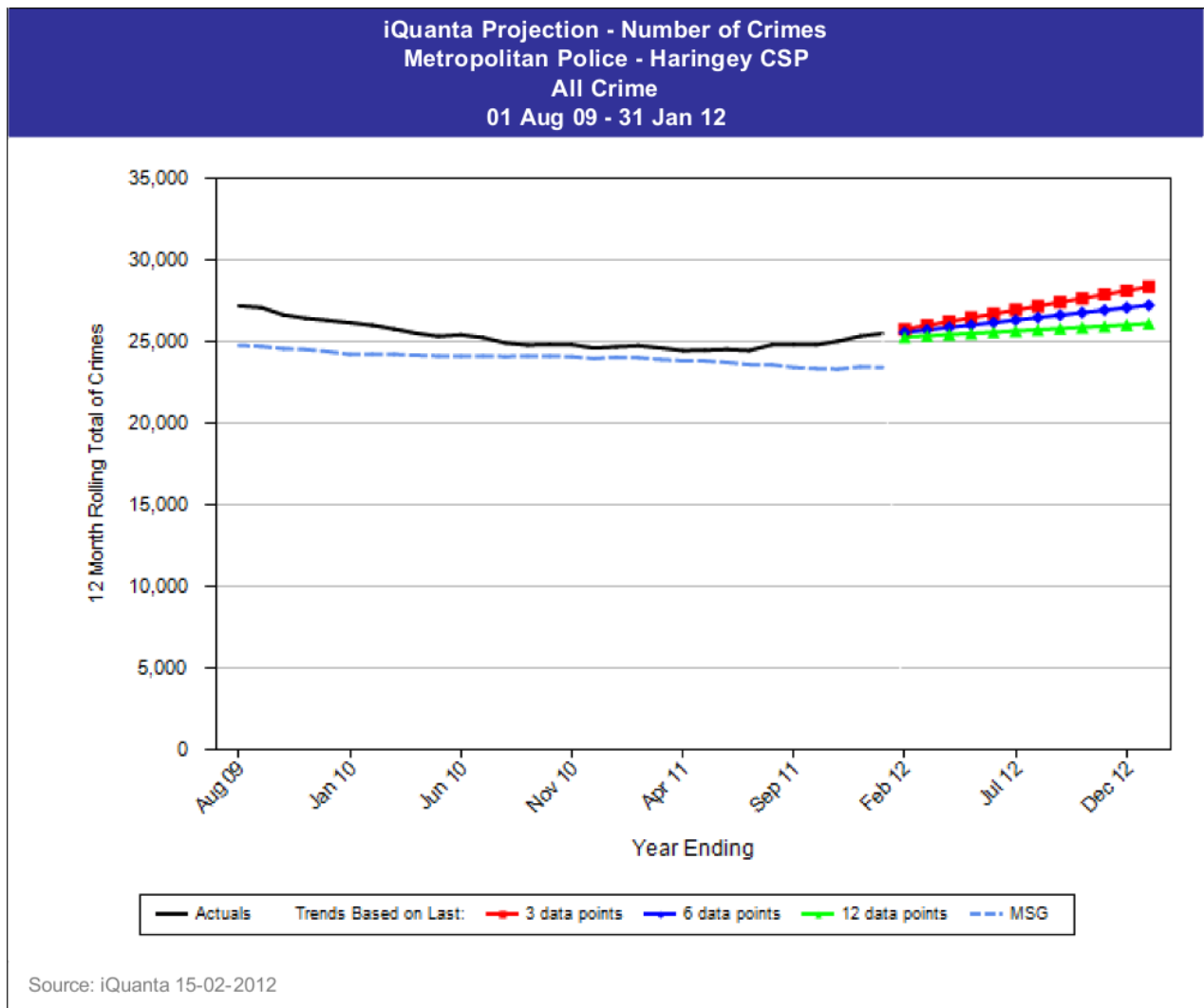
- Increase in lone-parent households risks more youth crime and ASB

- Risk of more concentrated domestic violence and child abuse
- Long term risk of increasing gang/group offending in areas of deprivation, high diversity and new entry communities

Projected service use in 3-5 years and 5-10 years²¹

The slow down in the rate of reduction of all crime outlined earlier can be seen in the chart below. This projection chart shows the 12 month rolling total for all crime in Haringey (black line). The data point for each month shows the sum of the previous 12 month period. The red, blue and green projection lines show the trend in 12 month rolling totals based on the most recent 3, 6 and 12 points, giving short, medium and long term projections. Please note these are not predictions. The projected trend shown based on all three time periods shows all crime set to rise in Haringey in the immediate future.

Haringey’s overall trend for the 3 months to January 2012 confirm this showing a deteriorating trend and a performance currently worse than its Most Similar Group²² (MSG). The dashed light blue line represents the rolling month total for Haringey’s MSG for comparison purposes.



Unmet needs and service gaps

Area Assembly Engagement and Confidence workshop results

- Positive image and interface between police and community highlighted as key to regeneration of the Tottenham area for residents and businesses (Tottenham Community Panel). Need to improve feedback to community re positive work undertaken
- Specific lack of confidence in policing among black youths and young adults in Tottenham and Wood Green areas but also disproportionate numbers as victims and perpetrators of crime (Tottenham Taskforce, Tottenham Community Panel and Strategic Assessment)
- Mental health issues prevalent in specific area of the borough. Need to train front line officers in awareness of vulnerability, key contacts and referral pathways (CST and Mental Health Trust)
- Relevant capture/identification of young teenagers within DV thresholds
- Regarding the high percentage of crime along the boroughs two high roads. Further analysis required to ascertain who the victims are (i.e. demographics as well as whether they work, reside or are passing through/visiting the borough) before agreeing an engagement or outreach strategy
- Need to further breakdown Youth Strategy consultation data in order to ascertain which young people and specific aspects of safety they have highlighted
- Review of ethnic classifications used
- Investigate data resources – request for Police SNT specific analysts
- Increasing community involvement/addressing perception that people are not involved enough in local decisions– scope, who, where and why?

Findings from the 2011 Strategic Assessment

- Data from Accident and Emergency (A&E) departments providing incident location data and type of weapons used in assaults
- Domestic violence related assault data from A&E departments
- Intelligence relating to young women affected by gangs and violence
- Alternative re-housing programmes providing transitional support for those individuals wishing to exit the gang lifestyle
- Intelligence from prisons about gang tensions, affiliations etc (for offenders sentenced to less than 12 months)
- Mapping of existing services
- Joined-up diversity programmes with educational outcomes
- Extend offender management

[Link to Area Committee Consultation findings](#)

Recommendations for Commissioning

Area Assembly Engagement and Confidence workshop results - Proposed Actions (to be agreed)

- CSP to commission an independent review of current police/community vehicles and processes – e.g. engagement at short-notice when crimes arise
- In response to lack of information about stop and search outcomes, need a strong victim message in communications that police effort is attempting to protect not only enforce (to be incorporated as part of the independent review outlined above)
- Communications Strategy, incorporating social and appropriate media usage / targeting right audiences (e.g. year 6 pupils) / agreement on key partnership messages / engaging key message bearers

- Long term investment into domestic violence

Ending gang & youth violence proposals

- Targeted support for victims of gang related violence
- Referrals to the Safe and secure programme
- Ben Kinsella anti-knife crime exhibition (targeting primary schools)
- Deliver YOS/Red Cross weapons awareness programme in primary schools
- Delivery of multi-agency response to gang members through the Gang Action Group
- Referrals to the Troubled Families programme
- Commission a mentoring programme to deliver a coherent exit strategy for gang members who demonstrate a willingness to change

Haringey Adult Reducing Reoffending Strategy 2011-14 (App 2)

Haringey Annual Youth Justice Plan 2011-12 (App 3)

Recommendations for further needs assessments

- Emergency department data sharing to reduce violent assaults
- Data from prisons especially relating to non-statutory offenders

Key Contact

Claire Kowalska

Community Safety Manager, Place and Sustainability Directorate

Claire.kowalske@haringey.gov.uk telephone: 020 8489 6949

Peter de Bourg

Information Analyst, Policy, Intelligence and Partnership Directorate

Peter.debourg@haringey.gov.uk telephone: 020 8489 4563

Summary of Data Table for Commissioners

Haringey Strategic Assessment 2011 Presentation

¹ Source: Public health and fear of crime: Jonathon Jackson & Mai Stafford, British Journal of Criminology November 2009

² Source: Department of health, Improving outcomes and supporting transparency, Part 1: A public health outcomes framework for England, 2013-2016

³ Completed report to be published in April 2012

⁴ Analysis sourced from the 'Occupation' entries for both victim and accused police records covering the period October 2010 – September 2011. Blank entries account for over half all Occupation returns in both data sets; making up 50.2% of the accused and 55.6% of all victims. These were not included in the analysis shown.

⁵ ASB related calls to the police are assigned a qualifier code which is used to capture the relevant characteristics and/or motivating factors around an incident. There are ten qualifier codes and an additional 17 'Other Optional' qualifier codes. Mental Health was the most commonly recognised community safety issue accounting for 3.9% of all qualifier codes. If calls assigned only with one of the ten main qualifier codes are considered, mental health accounts for almost half (48.5%)

⁶ Available from www.probation.homeoffice.gov.uk/files/pdf/Briefing%2026.pdf : As defined in National Probation Service Briefing 2005

⁷ Source: Hearthstone performance monitoring statistics FY2010/11; Mental health problems

⁸ Source: Haringey Tactical Planner October 2006 – September 2011: MPS crime statistics

⁹ Source: Youth Offending Service (YOS) clients sentenced for an offence between October 2010 and September 2011; this will include offences committed outside of the dates shown.

¹⁰ Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2010/11

¹¹ The school census comprises electronically-collected data including pupils' home address postcode, their ethnicity and whether or not they have special educational needs, are entitled to free meals, or have been excluded from school

¹² Source GLA projections <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/gla-ethnic-group-projections-2011-round-shlaa-borough-standard-fertility> and <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/gla-population-projections-2011-round-shlaa-borough-sya>

¹³ Source: The spatial implications of housing benefit reform in London, Alex Fenton, University of Cambridge

¹⁴ Northumberland Park ward having the largest number of JSA-claimants in London, source ONS

¹⁵ Source: Haringey Residents Survey FY2010/11

¹⁶ Source: MPS website, crime statistics <http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm>

¹⁷ OASys assessments are only carried out with offenders serving more than 12 months: adults serving less than 12 months are not covered by the OASys data. Data source: London Analysts Support Site GLA

¹⁸ Source: London Analyst Support Site (LASS)

¹⁹ VLI indices used were domestic burglary, criminal damage, racial and religious hate offences, low educational attainment, youth population demographic, income deprivation and employment status

²⁰ The VLI map shows a combined score for each of the boroughs 144 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) . An index value of 100 indicates a score that is proportionate to the borough average. A score exceeding 100 indicates that an area is above average and so the higher the score the more vulnerable the area. In Haringey a score of 150 is considered high when measured in relation to each other and would be defined as “vulnerable”. The “most vulnerable” areas are defined as LSOAs scoring 200 or more indicating that they are at least twice as vulnerable to community cohesion issues as the Haringey average. A ‘coldspot’ is an area of least vulnerability surrounded by similar areas

²¹ Source: Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) iQuanta: The iQuanta website provides a large repository of analyses on current policing and community safety in England and Wales

²² Peer comparisons in iQuanta are made using Most Similar Groups (MSGs). These groups provide a benchmark for comparison of crime rates and other indicators with similar areas elsewhere in England & Wales. They also help to identify similar areas which are performing well, to promote the sharing of good practice. Haringey’s MSG include Brent, Lewisham, Lambeth, Waltham Forest, Greenwich, Hackney, Wandsworth, Barnet, Southwark, West Midlands - Birmingham South, Merseyside - Liverpool South, West Midlands - Birmingham North, Sussex - Brighton & Hove, West Midlands – Birmingham East