

**Community Safety Strategic Assessment Documents Pack  
PMG - 12<sup>th</sup> December 2012**

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# Haringey Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2012

## 1. Introduction

1.1 The Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has undertaken an annual strategic assessment since 2007. This briefing outlines the purpose of undertaking the strategic assessment and how it should be embedded within the Partnership's strategic planning process, and the approach and timescales for producing the Strategic Assessment 2012.

### 1.2 The CSP Board is asked to:

- Agree the approach and timetable for producing the Strategic Assessment 2012
- Ensure appropriate resources are allocated to the project team
- Provide strategic steer throughout the process
- Discuss the emerging priorities in December 2012
- Provide a steer on how local communities will be part of the strategic planning process

## 2. Background *(based on Home Office guidance, 2007)*

### 2.1 What is a strategic assessment?

A strategic assessment presents and interprets summary findings of intelligence analysis. It is about showing that the partnership understands the crime and disorder and related issues in their locality.

Its purpose is to **“assist the strategy group in revising the partnership plan”**. It should inform and enable partners to:

- Understand patterns, trends and shifts relating to crime, disorder and substance misuse
- Set clear and robust priorities for the partnership
- Develop intelligence-based activity
- Deploy resources effectively and present value for money

### 2.2 Why do we need to produce it?

Statutory requirements introduced in 2007 placed a duty on the Community Safety Partnership to prepare a strategic assessment on behalf of the responsible authorities.

Strategic assessments are intended to move partnerships to a more intelligence-led business planning approach.

### 2.3 What are the main components?

The statutory framework requires partnerships to include the following components in the strategic assessment:

- Analysis of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse
- Changes in the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse since the last assessment
- Analysis of why these changes have occurred
- Assessment of the extent to which last year's plan was implemented

The following elements must also be included

- What matters the responsible authority needs to prioritise
- The results of community engagement exercise on prioritisation

## 2.4 What other points need to be considered?

**Wide-focus** - For the strategic assessment to be a document that best reflects the most up-to-date needs of the community, it is important that intelligence from a wide-range of partners is considered. It must be able to demonstrate a wider focus than purely intelligence about crime. It should assess the risk factors and drivers of community safety issues.

**Good analysis** - It should not just present lots of charts and tables, but a summary of what the intelligence is saying – the story behind it.

**Community engagement** - The minimum standards require that the strategy group ask the community for their views about the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in their area and what the partnership should prioritise to tackle these. There are different ways that these views can be gathered, and local mechanisms may already be in place e.g. community-based tasking and coordinating groups, local surveys, day-to-day engagement activities or public meetings.

## 3. Haringey's Strategic Assessment 2012

3.1 Haringey's last strategic assessment (2011) covered the period October 2010 to September 2011. The 2012 strategic assessment will therefore focus on the 12 months to September 2012.

3.2 A cross-partnership project team will be convened to ensure that all necessary data and analysis is considered, including risk factors and drivers of community safety issues.

3.3 The strategic assessment will be undertaken in two broad phases and finalised and signed-off in April 2013:

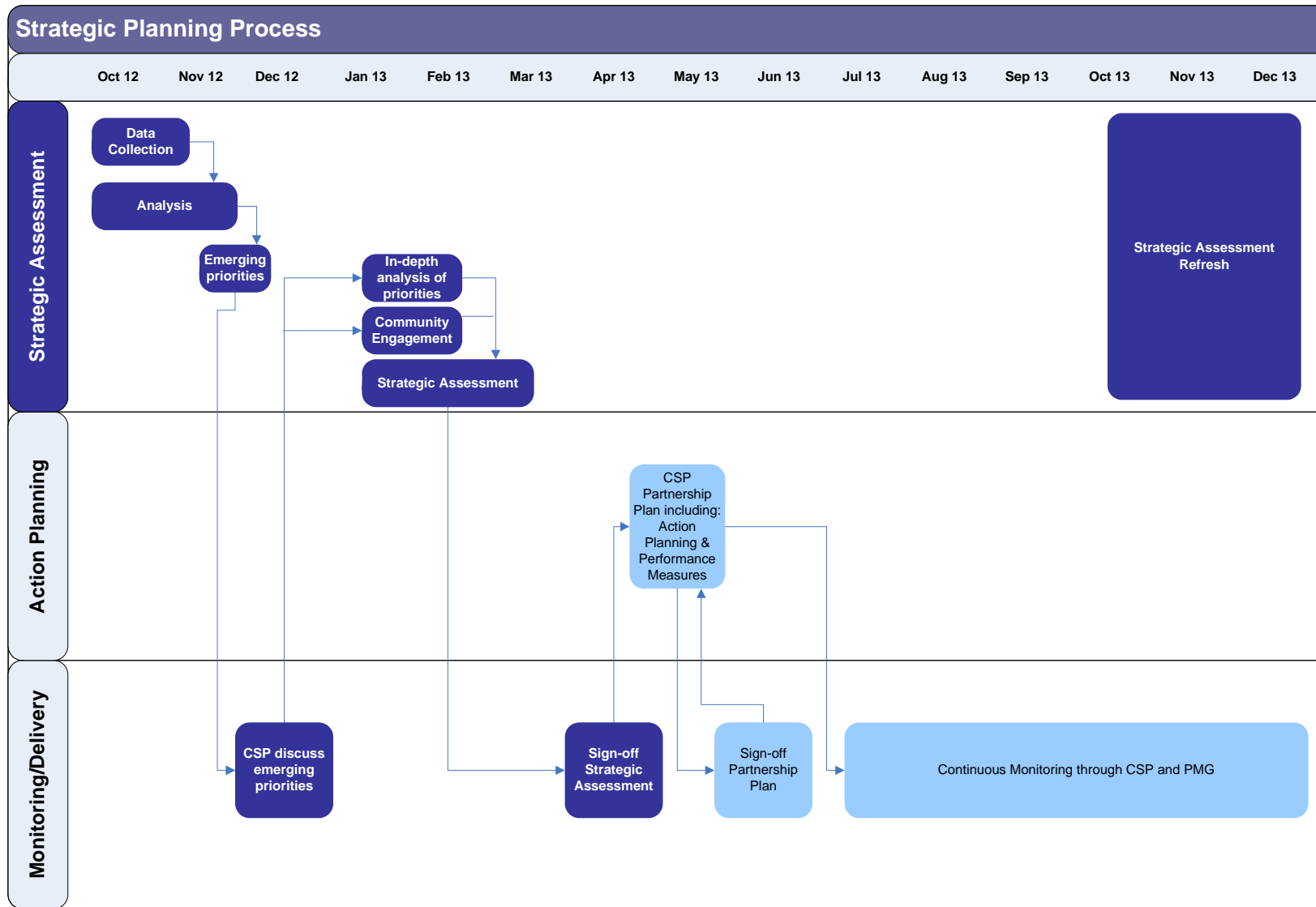
**Phase 1: Data Collection and Scanning (Oct-Dec 2012)** - Leading to the identification of emerging priorities in December 2012

**Phase 2: In-depth analysis of priorities and community engagement (Jan-Mar 2013)** – Strategic Assessment ready for sign-off in April 2013.

3.4 Following sign-off of the Strategic Assessment, the refresh of the Partnership Plan including Action Plan will take place April-May 2013.

3.5 The milestones for completing the Strategic Assessment together with how it feeds into the Partnership's strategic planning process are outlined in the appendix.

## Appendix: Strategic Planning Process



# Haringey Strategic Assessment 2012

## Phase 1: Data Scanning and Prioritisation Exercise

December 2012

Strategy and Business Intelligence,  
Chief Executive's Service, Haringey Council

# Purpose of today's discussion

- To inform PMG of the methodology used to arrive at the Emerging Priorities
- To inform PMG of the Emerging Priorities
- To seek PMG's comments on the Emerging Priorities
- To inform PMG of the next steps for developing the full Strategic Assessment

# The Strategic Assessment

The strategic assessment will be undertaken in two broad phases and finalised and signed-off in April 2013:

- **Phase 1: Data Collection and Scanning (Oct-Dec 2012)** - Leading to the identification of emerging priorities by the Community Safety Partnership Board in December 2012
- **Phase 2: In-depth analysis of priorities and community engagement (Jan-Mar 2013)** – Strategic Assessment ready for sign-off in April 2013.

# Data Scanning and Prioritisation

The following approach is considered best practice:

- **Data scanning** provides an overview of crime and antisocial behaviour intelligence together with current performance analysis to identify the key problems and emerging issues
- The **prioritisation exercise** aims to provide a methodical framework for identifying issues that the partnership may want to prioritise
- It also provides a mechanism for stakeholders to hold discussions and **identify emerging priorities** ahead of more detailed analysis in phase 2 of the strategic assessment



# Data Scanning and Prioritisation: Progress

- ✓ Set up a working group with analysts from across the partnership
- ✓ Agreed datasets and data coverage required
- ✓ Agreed criteria for prioritisation
- ✓ Collated and processed data
- ✓ Held a workshop with the working group to review findings and refine methodology

# Data Sources

Dataset	Data Source
Police Recorded Crime Data	MPS Data Tables <a href="http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm">http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm</a>
Flagged Offences and Additional Police Data	David Kemp and Naz Haji, TP North Area & Westminster (MPS)
Youth Offending Data	Youth Justice Board YOS Data Summary / Steve Milne, YOS (Haringey Council)
School Exclusions Data	DfE / Avi Becker, Business Intelligence (Haringey Council)
Call and Despatch Data (Police 999 Calls)	<i>Karl Thomas</i> / Lorraine Louw, Haringey BIU (MPS)

Dataset	Data Source
TfL, British Transport Police, London Fire Brigade & London Ambulance Service Data	London Analysts Support Site / Safestats
ASBAT Data	Alison Pibworth, ASBAT (Haringey Council)
Council ASB and Environmental Crime	M3 System / Tanzil Ahmad, Frontline Services (Haringey Council)
Drug and Alcohol Data	Mia Moilanen, Business Intelligence (Haringey Council)
Hospital Admissions Data	Graeme Walsh, Public Health (Haringey Council)
Reoffending Data	Gizel Hulusi, Probation Service.

# Criteria for Prioritisation (1)

Around 100 crime/ASB issues were identified and scored from 1 to 4 against the following criteria. This slide shows quantitative criteria, the next slide shows the qualitative criteria.

Proposed Criteria	Description	Rationale
<b>Volume</b>	Scale of the issue compared to other issues in Haringey	Issues with a large number of incidents or affecting a large number of people ought to be given higher priority
<b>Benchmarking</b>	Scale of the issue in Haringey compared to London overall	Issues that are a bigger problem for Haringey than for other London boroughs ought to be given higher priority
<b>Long term trend</b>	Average annual increase or decrease since 2007/08 (or the earliest available year)	Issues that have increased or have not seen big declines in recent years ought to be given higher priority
<b>Short term trend</b>	Increase or decrease in the latest 12 month period compared to the previous 12 months	Issues that have increased in the last year ought to be given higher priority

# Criteria for Prioritisation (2)

Proposed Criteria	Description	Rationale
<b>Impact</b>	The impact an issue has on individuals, families, communities and businesses	Issues that cause significant harm/damage to people or property ought to be given higher priority
<b>Generator / link to other issues</b>	The extent to which an issue directly or indirectly causes other issues, or is inter-dependent with them.	Issues that link to, or directly or indirectly cause, other issues ought to be given higher priority as tackling them helps to tackle other issues
<b>PESTEL</b>	The prominence of an issue within the PESTEL analysis, including MET/MOPAC priorities, Government priorities, and new legislation	Issues that feature prominently on the national and local agenda ought to be given higher priority
<b>Community views and perceptions</b>	The extent to which the public view the issue as a problem, based on recent surveys and consultation	Issues that the public are more concerned about ought to be given higher priority



# Prioritisation Matrix

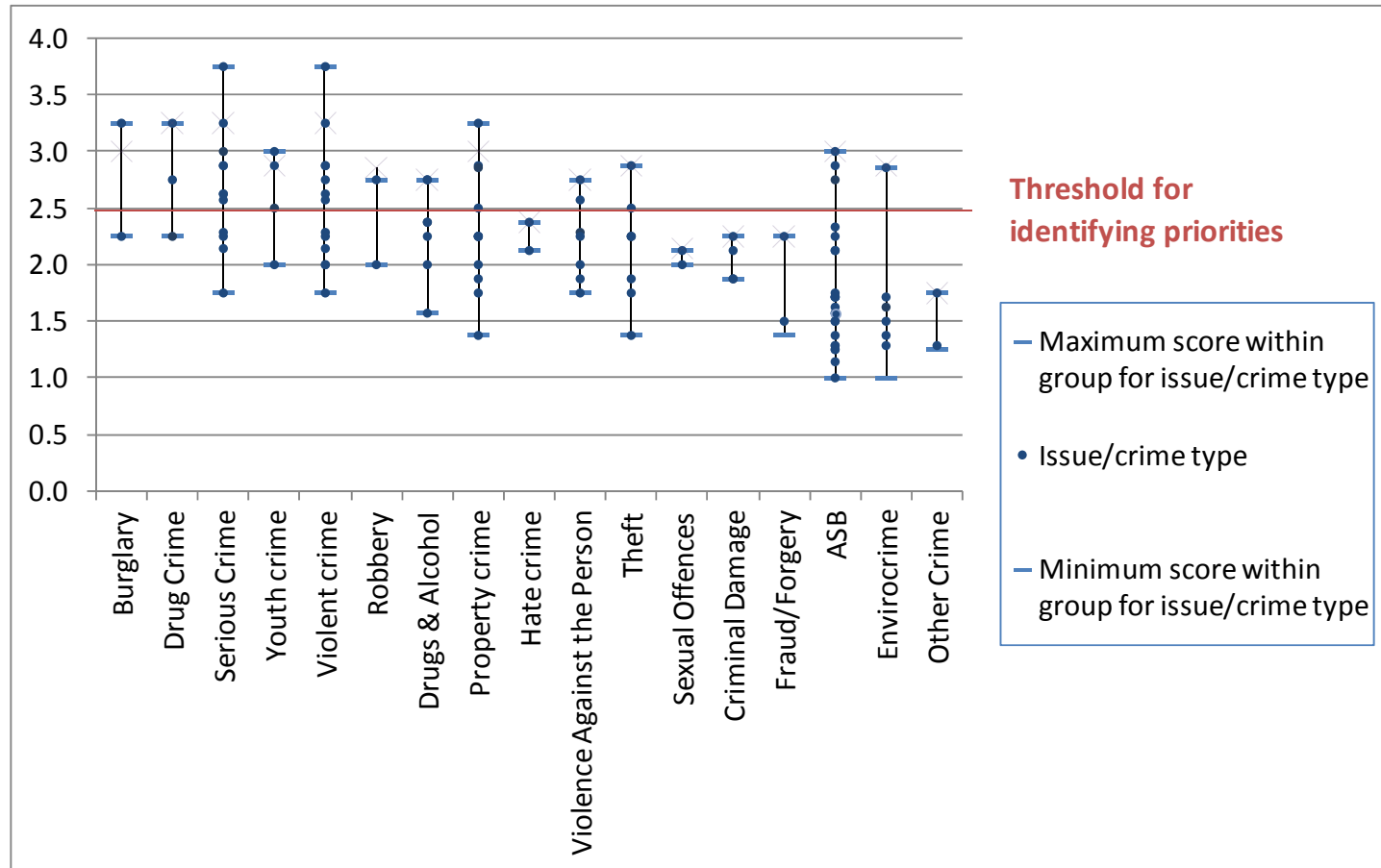
The matrix was used to score each issue between 1 (low priority) to 4 (high priority) against each criteria, this slide shows the top results by average score.

The full matrix is available.

Prioritisation Matrix		Low priority	1	2	3	4	High priority			
Crime Type / Indicator	Initial Groupings	Volume	Benchmarking (London)	Long term trend	Short term trend	Impact	Generator / Link to other issues	PESTEL	Community views / perception	Average
Drug Trafficking	Drugs	2	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	3.3
Knife Crime	Serious, Violent Crime	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	3	3.3
Residential Burglary	Burglary, Property Crime	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	3.3
Gang Crime	Serious, Violent Crime	1	No data	4	1	4	4	4	3	3.0
Calls to ASBAT	ASB	2	No data	4	4	2	2	4	3	3.0
Domestic Violence	Serious	4	2	2	3	4	4	4	1	3.0
Burglary Total	Burglary, Property Crime	4	4	2	2	3	2	4	3	3.0
Reoffending	Youth Crime, Reoffending	2	4	3	2	3	4	4	1	2.9
Serious Youth Violence	Serious, Youth Crime, Violent Crime	2	2	3	1	4	4	4	3	2.9
Theft from a person	Theft, Property Crime	3	3	4	4	2	2	1	4	2.9
Violence with Injury	Serious, Violent Crime	4	3	2	2	4	3	4	1	2.9
Alcohol-related admissions	Drugs and Alcohol	4	4	4	1	3	2	4	1	2.9
Domestic Dumping of Waste	Envirocrime, ASB	4	No data	4	4	2	1	1	4	2.9
Personal Robbery	Robbery, Violent Crime, Property Crime	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	4	2.8
Repeat victimisation (ASB)	ASB	No data	No data	No data	No data	2	2	4	3	2.8
All adult users in effective treatment	Drugs and Alcohol	3	4	2	2	2	4	4	1	2.8
Violence Against the Person Total	VAP, Serious, Violent Crime	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	4	2.8
Possession of Drugs	Drugs	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	4	2.8
Assault with Injury	VAP, Violent Crime	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	4	2.8
Drugs Total	Drugs	4	3	1	3	3	3	1	4	2.8
Adult Reoffending Rate	Reoffending	2	2	No data	2	3	4	4	1	2.6
Wounding/GBH	VAP, Serious, Violent Crime	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	4	2.6
Serious Acquisitive Crime	Serious, Property	4	4	3	2	3	3	1	1	2.6
Robbery Total	Robbery, Violent Crime, Property Crime	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	1	2.6
Gun Crime	Serious, Violent Crime	1	3	1	2	4	3	4	3	2.6
CAD ASB Total	Envirocrime, ASB	4	2	No data	1	2	2	4	3	2.6
Dumping of Waste Total	Envirocrime, ASB	4	No data	3	3	2	1	1	4	2.6
Criminal Damage Total	Property Crime	4	4	1	2	3	1	1	4	2.5
Use of custody	Youth Crime	1	4	4	4	-	-	1	1	2.5
Fraud or Forgery Total	Theft, Property Crime	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	2.5

# Initial Groupings

Each of the highest-scoring issues was grouped with similar issues as shown below. A threshold against the average score was set at 2.5 and the resulting issues were grouped a second time (see next slide).





# Emerging Priorities

Emerging Priority	Crime/ASB issue for focus	Average Score
<b>Acquisitive Crime</b>	Residential Burglary	3.25
	Theft from a person	2.88
	Personal Robbery	2.75
	Serious Acquisitive Crime	2.63
	Fraud and Forgery	2.50
<b>Antisocial Behaviour</b>	Calls to ASBAT	3.00
	Domestic Dumping of Waste	2.86
	Repeat victimisation (ASB)	2.75
	Noise Calls	2.50
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	Domestic Violence Offences	3.00
<b>Drug Crime</b>	Drug Trafficking	3.25
	Possession of Drugs	2.75
<b>Violent Crime</b>	Gang Crime	3.75
	Knife Crime	3.25
	Violence with Injury	2.88
	Assault with Injury	2.75
	Wounding/GBH	2.63
	Gun Crime	2.63
<b>Youth Crime</b>	Serious Youth Violence	2.88
	Use of custody	2.50
<b>Reoffending</b>	Youth reoffending	3.00
	Adult reoffending	2.60

# Strategic Assessment

## - Phase Two (January to March 2013)

Conduct detailed analysis to identify:

- **Priority crime and antisocial behaviour types e.g. Gang Crime.**
- **Priority people e.g. offenders with substance misuse issues or groups vulnerable to particular crimes**
- **Priority places e.g. particular wards for particular crime types**
- **Cross-cutting issues, drivers e.g. substance misuse and alcohol**
- **Links and synergies between different issues**





# Phase Two – Outline

Analysis will be structured under the emerging priorities, with a focus on the issues identified as part of the prioritisation exercise.

## Overview of Crime / ASB / Community Safety in Haringey

Demography and  
Drivers

Trends

Victims

Offenders

Locations

Temporal

Cross-cutting issues  
and links

Recommendations

## Emerging Priority 1 e.g. Acquisitive Crime

Trends

Victims

Offenders

Location

Temporal

Activity

Recommendations

## Emerging Priority 2 etc...

Trends

Victims

Offenders

Location

Temporal

Activity

Recommendations

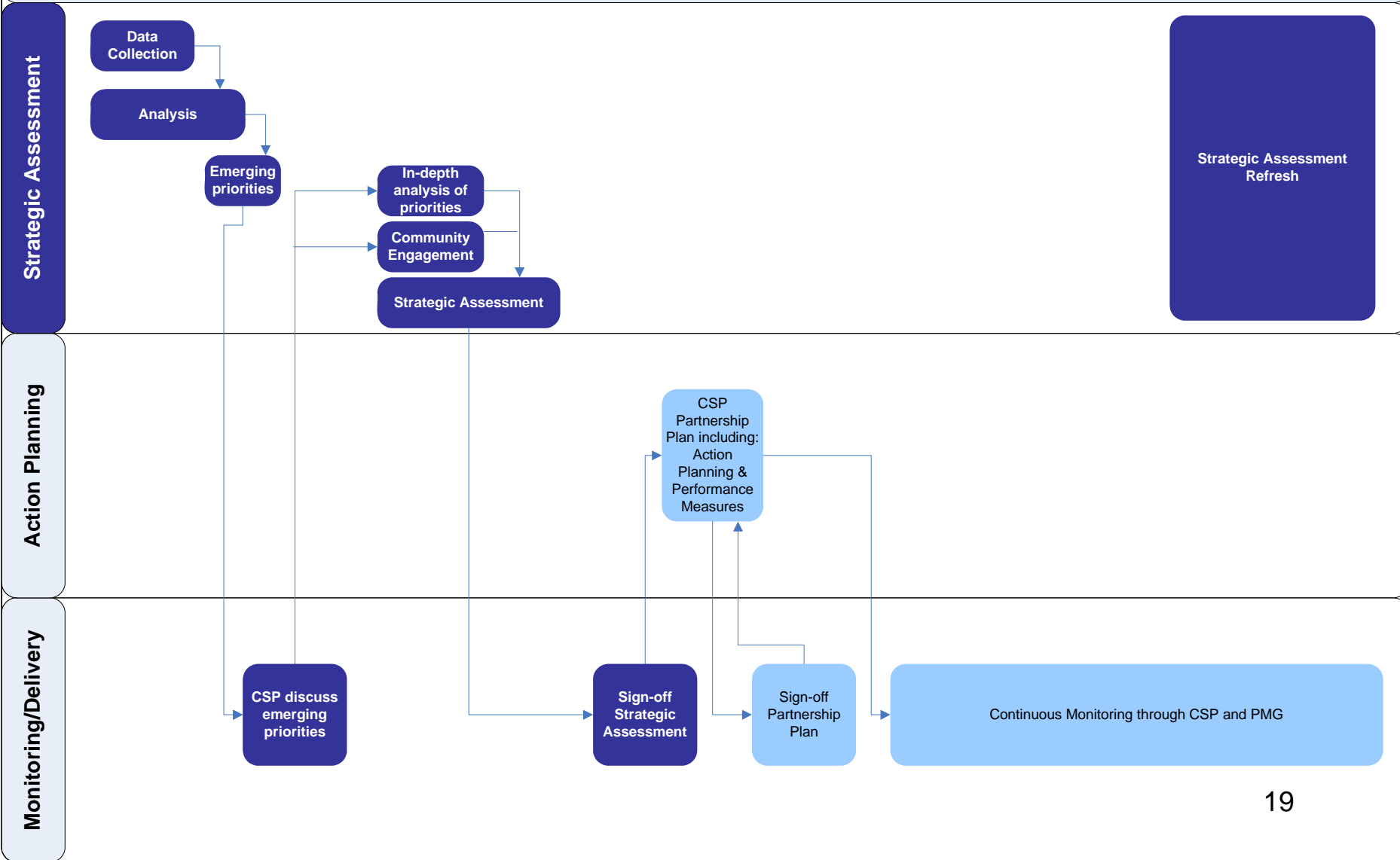
# Strategic Assessment Community Engagement

- There is a requirement that we seek community views about community safety issues and what the partnership should prioritise.
- Community Engagement will commence in the new year in parallel with the detailed analysis.
- It will begin by seeking views on the emerging priorities.

The strategic assessment will feed into the development of the three year CSP Partnership Plan. This will be followed by regular monitoring of activity and performance throughout 2013/14 and onwards.

## Strategic Planning Process

Oct 12    Nov 12    Dec 12    Jan 13    Feb 13    Mar 13    Apr 13    May 13    Jun 13    Jul 13    Aug 13    Sep 13    Oct 13    Nov 13    Dec 13



# Haringey Strategic Assessment

## Phase 1 Emerging Priorities

The following priorities have been identified using a prioritisation exercise which scored around 100 crime/ASB issues across the following criteria: volume; benchmarking; long and short term trends; impact; links to other areas/generators; PESTEL; community views/perceptions.

Emerging Priority	Crime/ASB issue for focus	Average Score
<b>Acquisitive Crime</b>	Residential Burglary	3.25
	Theft from a person	2.88
	Personal Robbery	2.75
	Serious Acquisitive Crime	2.63
	Fraud and Forgery	2.50
<b>Antisocial Behaviour</b>	Calls to ASBAT	3.00
	Domestic Dumping of Waste	2.86
	Repeat victimisation (ASB)	2.75
	Noise Calls	2.50
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	Domestic Violence Offences	3.00
<b>Drug Crime</b>	Drug Trafficking	3.25
	Possession of Drugs	2.75
<b>Violent Crime</b>	Gang Crime	3.75
	Knife Crime	3.25
	Violence with Injury	2.88
	Assault with Injury	2.75
	Wounding/GBH	2.63
	Gun Crime	2.63
<b>Youth Crime</b>	Serious Youth Violence	2.88
	Use of custody	2.50
<b>Reoffending</b>	Youth reoffending	3.00
	Adult reoffending	2.60

# Haringey Strategic Assessment 2012

## Local Context and PESTEL analysis - *draft*

### Local Context

#### Haringey's demography

Haringey is an exceptionally diverse and fast-changing borough. The 2011 Mid Year Estimates population figures show that Haringey's population has increased by 18% since 2001, from 216,510 to 255,500. Looking only a decade ahead, we know that there will be more children in our secondary schools and thinking about 20 years time there will be more older residents.

	0-19	20-64	65+
<b>London</b>	24.5%	64.4%	11.1%
<b>Haringey</b>	24.9%	66.3%	8.8%

*Population age distribution: 2011 Census*

Compared to London, Haringey has a similar proportion of 0-19 year olds, a higher working age population and a lower proportion of older people. Those aged 25-29 and 30-34 form the two largest groups in the borough.

Almost half of our population, and three-quarters of our young people, are from ethnic minority backgrounds, and around 200 languages are spoken in the borough. Our population is the fifth most ethnically diverse in the country.

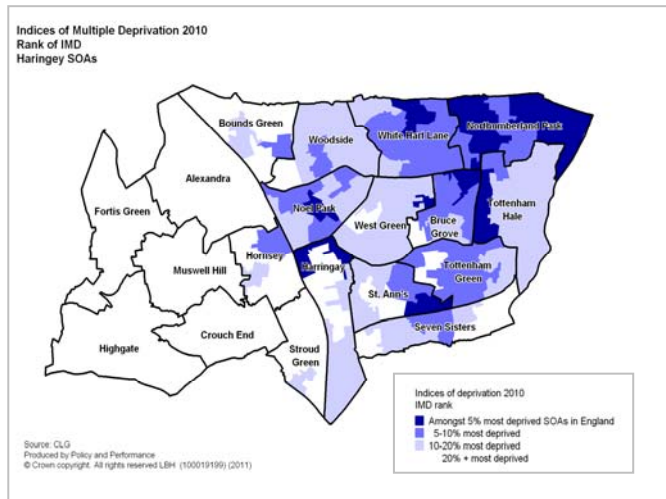
Historically, Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. Most population turnover occurs by people moving into and out of other parts of the UK. In 2009/2010 ONS statistics show that:

- 19,280 people moved to Haringey from another part of the UK. This is 85.6 per 1000 of the population (7<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London).
- 23,300 people left Haringey for another part of the UK. This is 103.4 per 1000 of the population (5<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London).
- 4,950 people moved to Haringey from overseas (Figure 35). This is 21.9 per 1000 of the population (13<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London).
- 4,644 people left Haringey to live overseas. This is 20.6 per 1000 of the population (10<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London).

#### Levels of deprivation in Haringey

Deprivation is a significant factor in levels of crime. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 shows that Haringey is one of the most deprived authorities in the country, ranking 13 out of 326 English authorities. Haringey is the 4<sup>th</sup> most deprived borough in London - Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets are more deprived.

The domains where Haringey ranks the most deprived are Barriers to Housing and Services (4<sup>th</sup> in England), Crime and Income (both 6<sup>th</sup> in England).

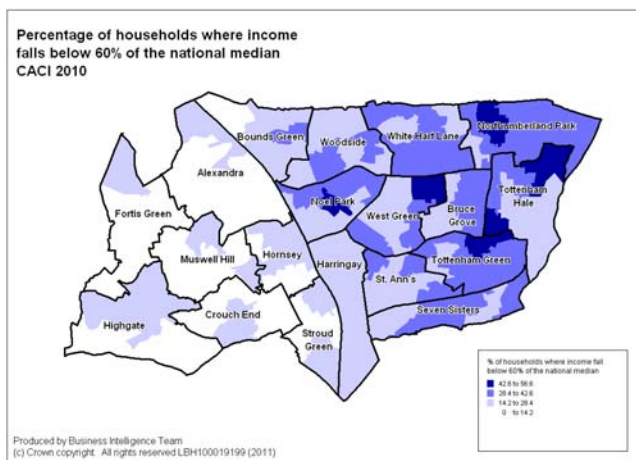


The map opposite shows which areas in Haringey are in the most deprived areas (LSOAs) in England. The darkest shading indicates the most deprived areas.

### Income poverty

A household is said to be in *income poverty* if household income is less than 60% of the national median household income. Great Britain's median household income currently stands at £28,445.

- 24.0% of households in Haringey fall below the 60% of GB median household income threshold. This represents approximately 23,500 households.
- There are proportionately fewer households in *income poverty* in Haringey than in Great Britain (24.0% compared to 26.3%). However there are proportionately more households in income poverty in Haringey than London (20.5%).

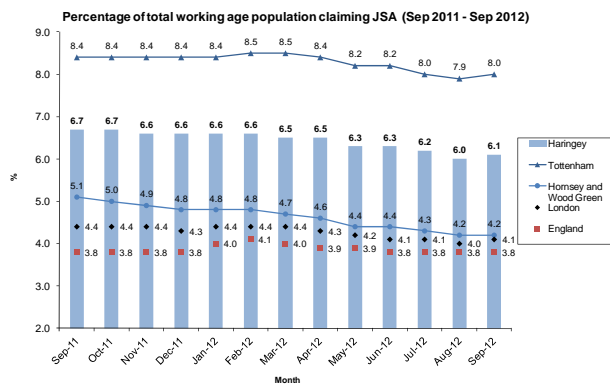


The highest concentrations of households in income poverty (over 42% of Households) are found in parts of Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, West Green and Noel Park

### Haringey's economic condition

High unemployment is perhaps the greatest challenge facing Haringey, depressing growth and contributing to our status as the most unequal borough in the capital. The employment rate in Haringey is 3 percentage points below the London average, the equivalent of 4,872 jobs. Youth unemployment is a particular issue for Haringey, with the employment rate being particularly low for young people aged 16-24.

Since 2008 the borough has seen a large increase in Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants. Between September 2011 and April 2012 the JSA rate was fairly stable (6.7% in September 2011), since that time the rate has fallen slightly mirroring the national and regional trends, except for a marginal rise in September 2012. Haringey rates remain significantly above the London and England rates.

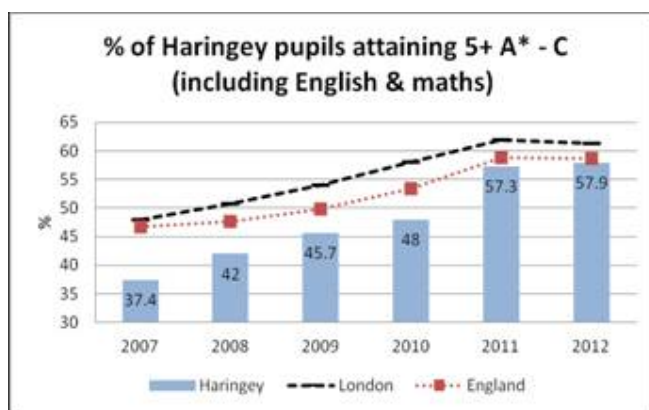


The JSA claimant rate is disproportionately high:

- in the east of the borough, particularly Northumberland Park (12.2%).
- for males (7.1% compared to 5.1% for females)
- for 20-24 year olds (10.5%), albeit this has decreased by 12% (1.5 percentage points) since February 2012.

### Educational attainment

Educational attainment is often cited as an indicator of crime. The provisional GCSE results for 2012 show that 57.9% of Haringey pupils attained 5+ A\* - C (including English & maths) compared to 58.6% in England and 61.3 in London. Haringey is now ranked in 78th place out of 151 local authorities.



### Housing Challenges

**Haringey has significant levels of homelessness.** Despite reducing the use of temporary accommodation by 49% since December 2006, Haringey still has just under 3,000 homeless households living in temporary accommodation, amongst the highest in the country. The majority are housed in the east of the borough.

A reduction in the amount of housing benefit payable for private sector accommodation has meant that there are **fewer affordable properties** available, hampering the council's ability to prevent homelessness. Other London boroughs are also increasingly placing households in Haringey, further compounding the issue.

Across most London boroughs the level of homelessness acceptances has been rising; in Haringey they rose from 494 in 2010/11 (ranked fourth highest among the 33 London boroughs) to 573 in 2011/12 (ranked 7<sup>th</sup> among the London boroughs).

Although only 30 per cent of the borough's households, overall, are living in **social housing**, there is a marked difference between the west (where 21 per cent of households are living in social housing) and the parliamentary constituency of Tottenham (where 40 per cent are living in social housing). White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park have particularly high levels of social housing (55 per cent and 53 per cent respectively).

High house prices, stricter mortgage eligibility criteria and strong demand have fuelled an increase in the level of private renting in London with an estimated 25% growth over the last five years (GLA).

The **growing demand for low cost private sector accommodation**, fuelled by the welfare reforms has created a housing market that is very lucrative for Rogue landlords, especially in cheaper areas like Tottenham. Poor quality property conversions (often carried out without planning permission or building regulations approval) create overcrowding, compromise amenity and fire safety standards and result in substandard housing.



## **PESTEL Analysis**

Set out below are the key local, regional and national factors which may impact on the borough's community safety activity in the short and medium term.

### **Political factors**

#### **Creation of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) & Police and Crime Committee in London**

Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, MOPAC has replaced the Metropolitan Police Authority. Its core function is to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective MPS, and to hold the Commissioner of Police to account for the exercise of his functions and ensure the Police target crimes that concern Londoners including:

- strengthening the Met's response to serious youth violence including knife crime
- ensuring London has enough frontline police officers on the streets
- targeting robbery, burglary and drug dealing in every borough
- getting tough on gangs and tackling re-offending rates

MOPAC's priorities are to:

- Hold the Met Police to account and deliver the Mayor's manifesto commitment and expectations
- Challenge the Met Police and other criminal justice agencies to deliver value for money for the taxpayer and meet the challenge of service delivery with fewer resources in the years ahead
- Ensure that all of London's public service agencies work together and with communities to prevent crime, seek swift and sure justice for victims, and reduce re-offending.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 also creates a Police and Crime Committee in London which holds MOPAC to account for its oversight duties of the Metropolitan Police.

#### **Formation of Community and Safety Fund**

Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Home Office has been transferring 2012/13 funds over to the MOPAC for distribution. These funds include the Home Office portion of Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) (£13million – 40 per cent of the total DIP fund – the other 60 per cent is distributed by the Department of Health); and the Youth Justice Board's Prevention and Substance Misuse Fund (£2.2 million). This is in addition to the £5.3 million for the Community Safety Fund and £1 million for Communities against Guns, Gangs and Knives which have also been transferred from the Home Office to MOPAC.

For 2012/13 these funds will be distributed in line with previously agreed Home Office allocations. From 2013/14, MOPAC will have responsibility for deciding the allocation and distribution of these funds.

Both these funding streams in addition to the existing Community Safety Fund (and other grants administered by the Home Office but not yet passed over to the MOPAC) will form

part of a new Community and Safety Fund in 2013/14 before merging with the main policing pot and becoming one PCC/MOPAC Pot in 2014/15. The total community safety budget for 2013/14 has not yet been announced.

### **Mayor's Crime Priorities (2008- to date)**

#### **1. Policing**

- Cutting excessive form filling for police
- Support scrapping of stop and account form and stop and search form
- Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) - extending their powers and giving them more responsibility.
- Earn Your Travel Back - Launched in August 2009, it provides the opportunity for the minority of under 18s who lose their free travel privilege due to bad behaviour to earn it back by volunteering to work on environmental projects around the capital.
- Review of police recruitment

#### **2. Policing public transport**

- Increasing Safer Transport Teams - cracking down on 'minor' crime to drive out more serious crime.
- More British Transport Police officers - to clamp down on low-level crime and disorder at suburban rail stations
- More officers for Transport Operational Command Unit (TOCU) Cab Enforcement Unit
- Crackdown on fare evasion
- Live CCTV trial on buses
- Banning alcohol on the Tube

#### **3. Gun and knife crime**

- New handheld scanners and knife arches
- Funding for community sports projects
- Improving youth opportunities and preventing violence

#### **4. Alcohol and drugs**

- Returning seized drug assets to MPS
- Action on under-age drinking

#### **5. Victims of crime**

- New Rape Crisis Centres
- Following the Victims' Code of Practice - ensuring victims are consistently dealt with to the highest standards.
- More youth victim support mentors
- Supporting the greater use of restorative justice

#### **6. Business crime**

- Non-emergency number for businesses to report crime
- Mayor's Fund for London – aimed at giving young Londoners structures and discipline to help keep them off the streets.

#### **7. Public information**

- Crime mapping
- Monthly public meetings with Borough Commanders

#### **8. Designing out crime**

- Deterring crime in suburban stations
- New housing developments - seeking to ensure that the design of new housing developments will incorporate safety features like secure access, well-lit areas and green spaces.

### **National Troubled Families Initiative**

Government funding for “troubled” families will present an opportunity for sustainable solutions to cross generational groups of offenders. If successful there is potential for it to have a significant impact on recorded crime. Haringey is committed to delivering the programme locally and is in the process of creating a multi-disciplinary delivery team - Haringey Family First.

### **Home Office Hate Crime Action Plan, *Challenge it. Report it. Stop it.***

In March 2012, the government published its hate crime action plan, *Challenge it. Report it. Stop it.* According to the Government’s definition, hate is any criminal offence perceived to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic. The five main types are: disability, race, religion, gender-identity and sexual orientation although the plan notes that crimes motivated by other factors such as age, gender or appearance, should be taken equally seriously.

### **Antisocial Behaviour White Paper**

The white paper, *Putting victims first - more effective responses to antisocial behaviour*, sets out the government's plans to deliver on the commitment to introduce more effective measures to tackle antisocial behaviour. The paper is to undergo pre-legislative scrutiny imminently.

Included in the paper are proposals to reduce and rationalise the existing legal powers and tools used by agencies to respond to anti social behaviour. This will include the abolition of ASBOs and the introduction of criminal behaviour orders and crime prevention injunctions. The date for the introduction of the new orders is yet to be announced and is unlikely to be before 2014.

### **Criminal Justice System White Paper**

The white paper, *Swift and Sure*, sets out the Government’s programme of reforms to the criminal justice system in England and Wales. The reforms focus on the points where work passes between criminal justice agencies and are designed to enable them to work together more efficiently and effectively to deliver services which are:

- **swift:** so that the low level, straightforward and uncontested cases are dealt with promptly and efficiently; and
- **sure:** so that the system can be relied upon to deliver punishment and redress fairly and in accordance with the law and public expectation.

### **Violence against women and girls action plan**

The [Call to end violence to women and girls action plan](#) contains measures for central government to:

- prevent violence from happening by challenging the attitudes and behaviours which foster it and intervening early where possible to prevent it
- provide adequate levels of support where violence does occur
- work in partnership to obtain the best outcome for victims and their families
- take action to reduce the risk to women and girls who are victims of these crimes and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice

## **Home Office Drug Strategy 2010 (reviewed in May 2012)**

The aims of this strategy are:

- Recovery: supporting people to achieve lives free from drug and alcohol dependence.
- Restricting supply: tackling drug trafficking and drug dealing
- Reducing demand: addressing the risk factors that lead to substance misuse; ensuring that drug dependent adults who are committing crimes are diverted into treatment at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Government has committed to:–“*supporting local partners in the continued provision of services for identifying and tackling drug misusing offenders during the transition period before Police and Crime Commissioners take office; and [supporting local areas who are] making the case for continued investment from pooled community safety funding.*”

## **Home Office Alcohol Strategy (published March 2012)**

The strategy sets out the Government’s proposals to tackle 'binge drinking' and people drinking to damaging levels, and cut the alcohol-fuelled violence and disorder.

It sets out commitments to:

- Introduce more restrictive advertising policies
- Set a minimum unit price for alcohol
- Consult on banning the sale of multi-buy discount deals
- Introduce stronger powers for local areas to control the density of licensed premises including making the impact on health a consideration for this
- Pilot innovative sobriety schemes to challenge alcohol-related offending

The following measures came into force in April 2012:

- Overhaul of the Licensing Act to give local authorities and the police much stronger powers to remove licences from, or refuse to grant licences to premises that are causing problems
- Allowing councils and the police to permanently shut down any shop or bar that is repeatedly selling alcohol to children
- Doubling the maximum fine for those caught selling alcohol to minors to £20,000

Other key features are:

- Endorsing alcohol hospital liaison services & identification and brief advice (IBA) (already in place in Haringey)
- Including alcohol screening in the NHS Health Checks Programme (already included in our local programme).
- Encouraging hospitals to share non confidential data on alcohol-related violence with the police and other local agencies.

## **Taking Action on Alcohol in London**

Tackling alcohol misuse is one of the priorities for the London Health Improvement Board, the partnership between the Mayor of London, London Councils and the NHS to improve the health of Londoners. Action is being taken under three broad pillars:

- Developing a London vision
- Ensuring alcohol is supplied responsibly
- Ensuring Interventions are in place to support those most at risk.

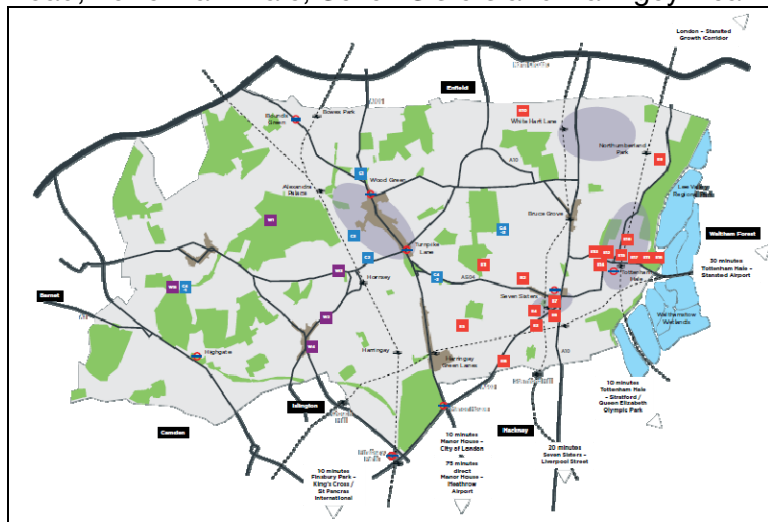
## **Time for Action**

This is the Mayor's long term strategy to prevent and reduce youth violence in the capital particularly gun and knife crime.

## Economic factors

### Major Borough Regeneration

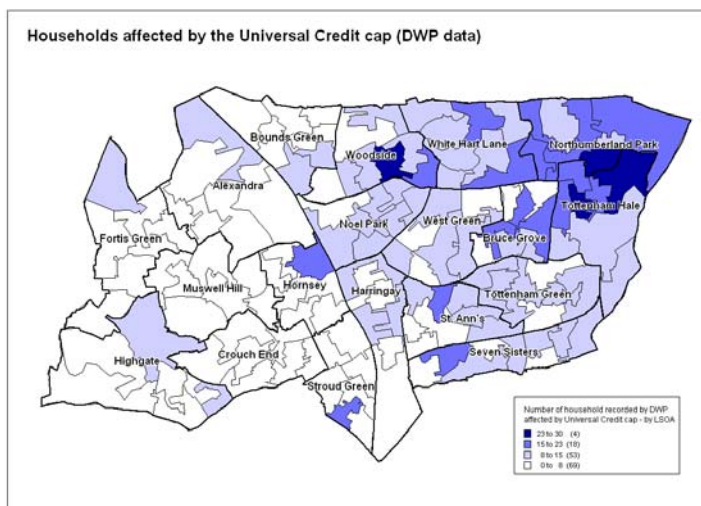
Regeneration creates jobs and business opportunities, however the increase in population can also increase opportunities for crime. There are a number of key regeneration initiatives in the borough. The key regeneration areas are: Northumberland Park, Tottenham High Road, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Haringey Heartlands.



- W1 Alexandra Palace
- W2 159 Tottenham Lane
- W3 Hornsey Depot
- W4 Land adjacent to Hornsey Town Hall
- W5 St Luke's Woodside Hospital
- C1 Civic Centre
- C2 Clarendon Square
- C3 Western Road Depot
- C4-1 Cramwood Care Home
- C4-2 Red House Care Home
- C4-3 Broadwater Lodge Care Home
- E1 Keston Centre
- E2 Lawrence Road
- E3 Gourley Place
- E4 Seven Sisters and Westerfield Road
- E5 St Ann's Hospital
- E6 Apex House
- E7 Wards Corner
- E8 Seven Sisters Road
- E9 Marsh Lane
- E10 Selby Centre
- E11 Hale Wharf
- E12 Ashley Road (south)
- E13 Welbourne Centre
- E14 Tottenham Hale Interchange
- E15 SW1 Block Hale Village
- E16 Pavilions 3, 4, 5
- E17 Lock Keepers Cottages
- E18 Garage Site

### Welfare Reform

The 'Universal Credit' system will be introduced from October 2013 and will restrict benefit entitlements. Previous similar legislation has led to crime increases in worse 'affected' areas.



The map opposite shows which areas in Haringey are likely to be most impacted by the Universal Credit cap. The darker the area, the higher the number of households affected. The greatest impact is concentrated in the north-east of the borough – Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale - and in Woodside ward.

## Spending Review

Further budget cuts as part of a second spending review will put significant pressure on all public sector agencies to innovate and prioritise. Loss of experience from staff leaving may present knowledge gaps and a dip in some areas of organisational performance in the medium term.

## Social factors

See local context

## Technological factors

### Growth of the Internet, social media and Mobile Data

Growth in these areas will increasingly offer opportunities to criminals and cause vulnerability for victims as well as possibilities for partners to engage with the public and gather important intelligence.

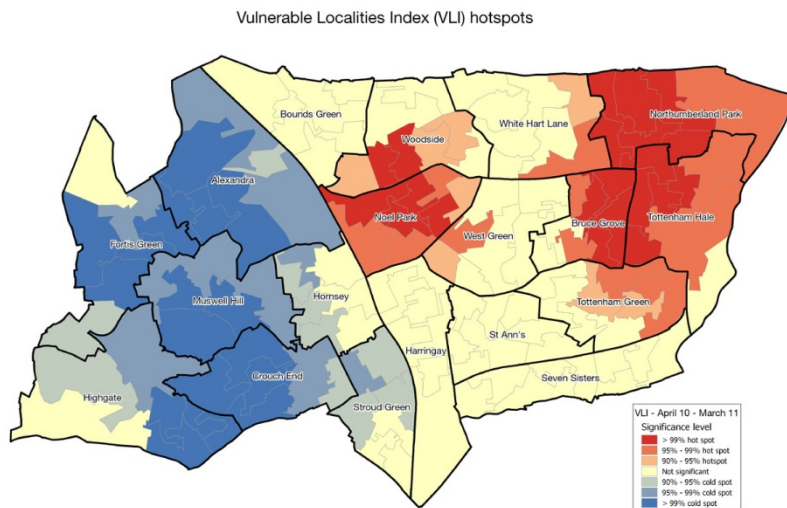
The final report of the Riots Communities and Victims Panel found that although social media was used to mobilise rioters, it was also used by a number of forces to engage with their communities and provide reassurance during the riots. It found that there is scope to improve the use of social media both as a tool to gather and use information and to communicate messages to communities, businesses and individuals.

## Environmental factors

### Vulnerable localities index

The Vulnerable Localities Index (VLI) is a method used for measuring community cohesion, by highlighting areas where social and economic conditions exist which could lead to a breakdown in the community. As a scanning tool, it uses seven indices combined and mapped to act as an indicator of where neighborhoods with low level community cohesion issues might exist.

The seven indices selected as most relevant to Haringey were domestic burglary, criminal damage, racial and religious hate offences, low educational attainment, youth population demographic, income deprivation and employment status.



Overall there are 9 (6.3% of all areas) vulnerable LSOAs in the borough, 2 (1.4%) with scores greater than 200 and a further 7 with scores between 150 and 200. The two 'most vulnerable' LSOAs are found in Noel Park ward and the 7 other vulnerable areas are located in the north-east, principally on LSOAs adjacent to High Road N17.

## Legal factors

### Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims (Amendment) Act 2012

Received Royal Assent on 8 March 2012. It was introduced as a Private Member's Bill in the House of Commons on 30 June 2010 by Sir Peter Beresford MP. The Bill seeks to amend Section 5 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 to include "serious harm" to children and vulnerable adults.

### The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO)

LASPO has implications for knife crime offenders, with almost automatic custody for carrying a knife. The Act also has implications for remands to custody for 17 year olds, who are now subject to the same framework as 12-16 year olds and are therefore eligible to become Looked After Children remanded to Local Authority accommodation.

### Welfare Reform Act 2012

See Economic factors

### Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

See Political factors

# Strategic Assessment 2012

## Community Safety related issues/concerns

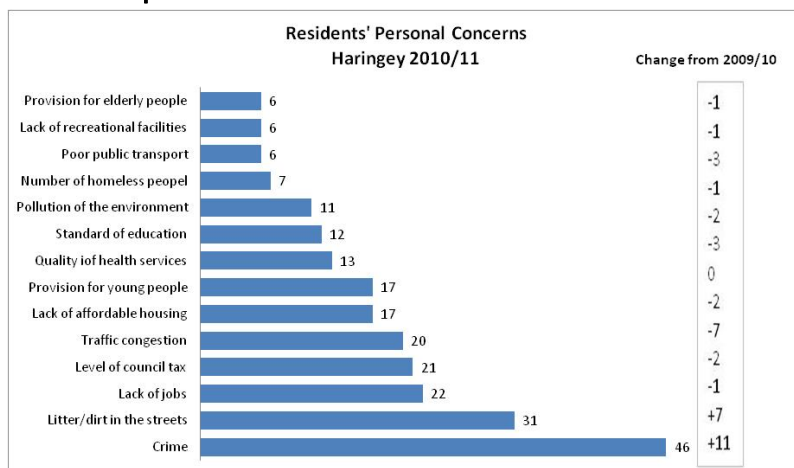
As part of the Strategic Assessment process and in order to identify Haringey’s Community Safety Partnership’s priorities it is important to consider residents’ views about crime and anti-social behaviour. For this we draw on a number of sources of data and intelligence: Haringey Adults Residents’ Surveys, Haringey Young People’s Residents Surveys, Strategy for Young People in Haringey Consultation, Area Forums, Safer Community Teams.

### Summary of findings

- Crime remains the top concern for Haringey residents (adults and young people)
- The higher the crime rate for an area the larger the percentage of residents who feel that crime is an issue.
- 82% of residents feel safe when outside during the day, compared to 54% feeling safe outside after dark
- The main reasons residents give for feeling unsafe are fear of being mugged or physically attacked and fear of burglary or vandalism
- The top anti-social behaviour related problems for Haringey are rubbish and litter, drug use/dealing, and teenagers hanging around.
- Across all Areas the pervasive community safety-related issues are violent crime, motor crime and burglary, and antisocial behaviour including: fly-tipping, verbal abuse, harassment, dangerous dogs, youths, town centres
- Young people feel that ensuring young people feel safe should be a priority. They are concerned about the prevalence of street, gun, knife and gang crime

### Community Safety-related concerns of adults in Haringey

#### Areas of personal concern

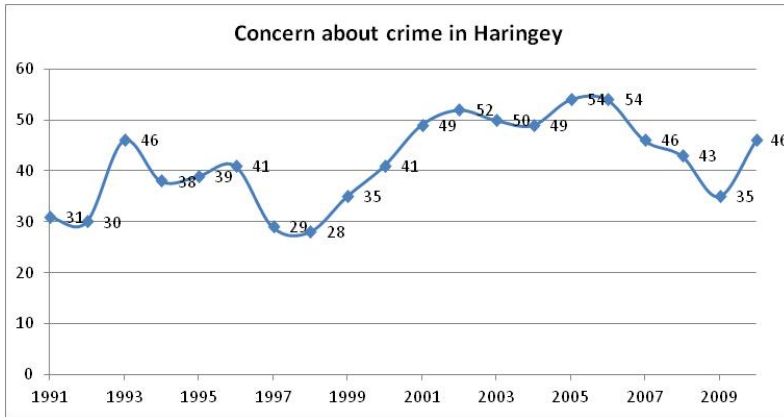


Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2010/11

Crime remains a key priority for our residents, and is consistently listed as residents’ top concern. 46% of respondents stated crime as a personal concern compared to the London average of 38%.



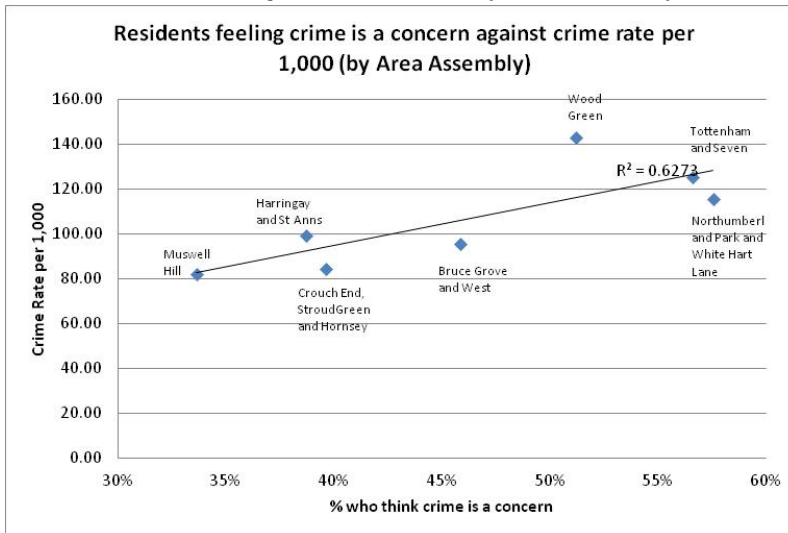
**Concern about crime – trend analysis**



Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2010/11

Concern about crime fell from 54% in 2005/06 to 35% in 2009/10, however in 2010/11 concern about crime increased to 46%. 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.

**Concern about crime against crime rates by Area Assembly**



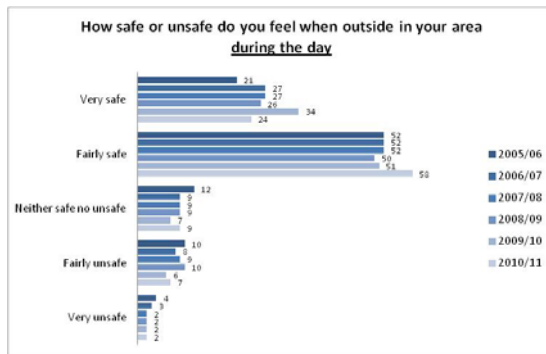
Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2010/11

There is a strong relationship between actual crime rates and perception of crime as a problem. The higher the crime rate the larger the percentage of residents who feel that crime is an issue.

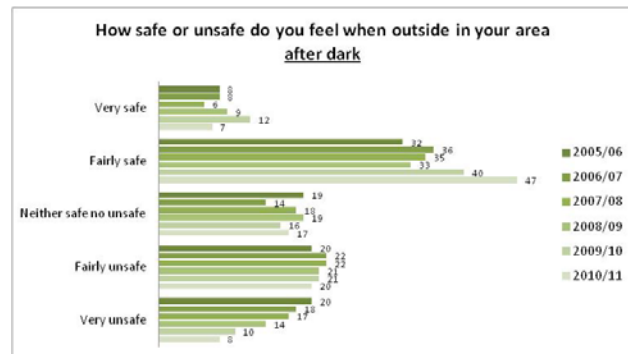
- Residents in the north east of the borough, i.e. White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Bruce Grove, and Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters had the greatest concern accounting for 53% and 54% of respondents respectively.
- Greatest concern was experienced by the BME communities especially the African (54% of respondents), Caribbean (51%) and Other White (54%) community.

## Safety concerns of Haringey residents during the day and after dark

How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your area during the day?



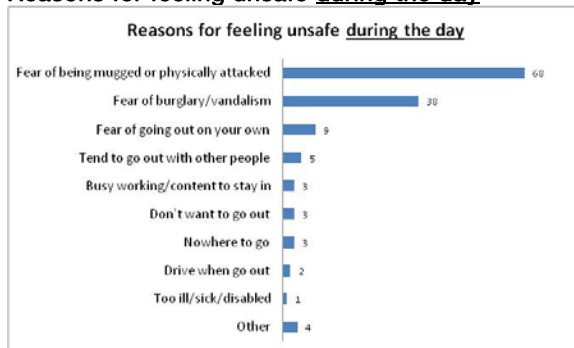
How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your area after dark?



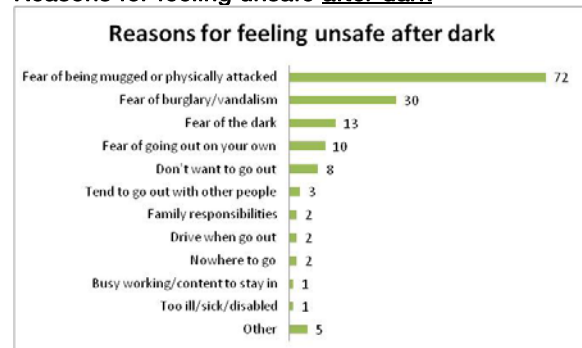
Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2010/11

- Residents safety concerns appear to be split according to the time of day. In 2010/11:
  - 82% of residents felt very safe or fairly safe outside during the day; down three percentage points from the previous year.
  - 54% of residents felt very safe or fairly safe outside after dark, up two percentage points from the previous year.
  - The percentage of respondents feeling either very unsafe or fairly unsafe after dark has fallen year-on-year from 39% in 2007/08 to 28% in 2010/11.

### Reasons for feeling unsafe during the day

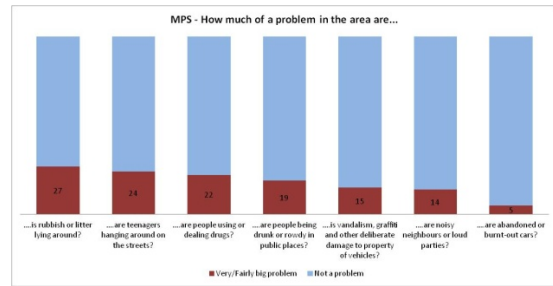
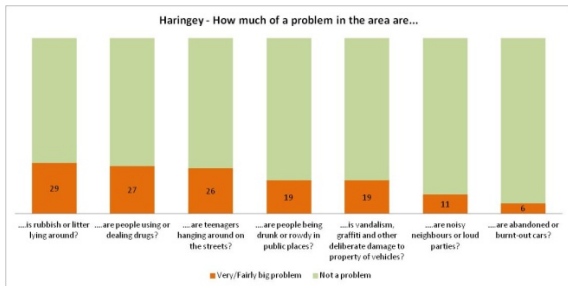


### Reasons for feeling unsafe after dark



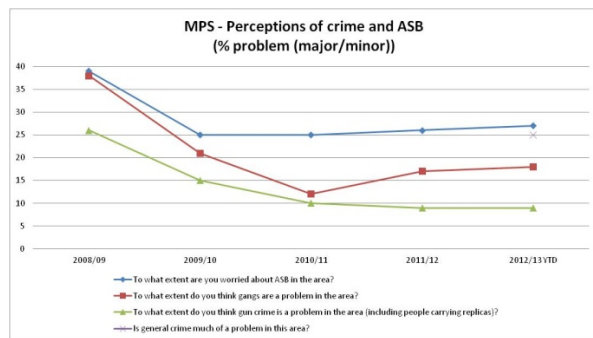
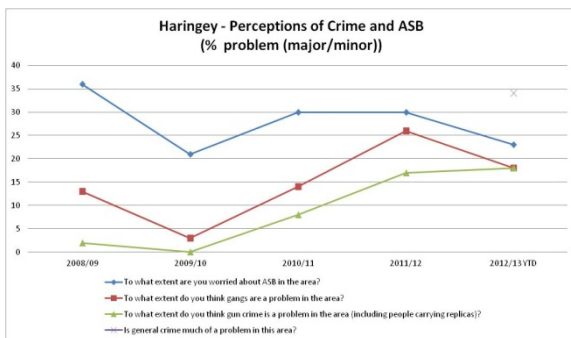
Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2010/11

- The reasons residents give for feeling unsafe during the day and night were very similar:
  - A 'fear of being mugged or physically attacked' was stated by over two thirds of respondents; 68% during the day and 72% at night.
  - The second highest response was a 'fear of burglary or vandalism'; 38% during the day and 30% during the night.



Source: MPS Public Attitude Survey 2012/13 (April-Sept)

- The top ASB-related problems for Haringey respondents are rubbish and litter, drug use/dealing, and teenagers hanging around.
- This picture is broadly in line with MPS averages. The two areas perceived as a problem by a higher proportion of respondents in Haringey are drug use/dealing and vandalism/graffiti/deliberate damage.



Source: MPS Public Attitude Survey 2012/13 (2008/09–Sept 2012/13)

- General crime is currently perceived as a problem by a larger proportion of Haringey respondents than gangs, guns and ASB. The proportion of respondents who perceive general crime as a problem is significantly higher than the MPS average.
- The proportion of Haringey respondents who think ASB and gangs are a problem in the area is similar to the MPS average, albeit the perception of gangs as a problem is on an upward trend in Haringey.
- The proportion of Haringey respondents who think gun crime is a problem in the area is significantly higher than the MPS average and is on an upward trend.

### Area Assembly Priorities

Haringey is divided into seven areas led by local ward councillors. Area Forums and Committees work with local people to improve the neighbourhood for the benefit of all residents. In Autumn 2011, residents were consulted on the priorities for their respective Areas.

Across all Areas the pervasive community safety-related issues were:

- Crime e.g. violent crime, motor crime and burglary
- Antisocial behaviour including: fly-tipping, verbal abuse, harassment, dangerous dogs, youths, town centres

For some Areas the following were also considered priority areas:

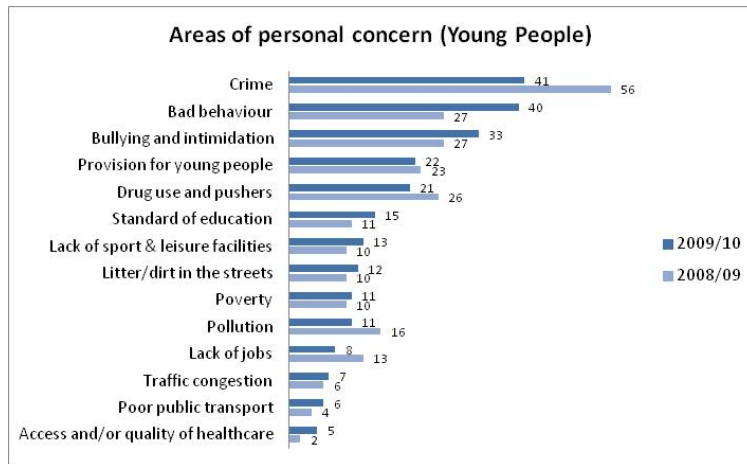
- Safer parks and open spaces
- Property crime
- Environmental crime

**Top Priorities by Area (bold=community-safety related priority)**

Northumberland Park & White Hart Lane	West Green and Bruce Grove	Wood Green	St. Ann's & Harringay	Tottenham & Seven Sisters	Muswell Hill	Crouch End
Increase the number of local people into work (77.5%)	Supporting young people into education and training (58.6%)	Activities for children and young people (88.5%)	Houses in multiple occupation (e.g. overcrowding/poor management) (55%)	Resident engagement in decision-making and shaping local services (60.5%)	Conservation and use of green and open spaces (56.3%)	<b>Crime &amp; Personal Safety</b>
<b>Anti-social behaviour (e.g. fly-tipping &amp; verbal abuse and harassment) (60%)</b>	People taking responsibility for each other and respecting each other (58.6%)	Supporting young people into education and training (57.7%)	Residents engagement in decision making and shaping local services (52.5%)	Supporting young people into education and training (55.8%)	Transport / infrastructure (provision, links, alternatives) (51.6%)	Health
<b>Crime (e.g. violent crime, motor vehicle crime and burglary) (47.5%)</b>	Increasing the number of local people into work (55.2%)	Lack of Employment opportunities (50%)	Supporting young people into education and training (50%)	<b>Anti-social behaviour (e.g. verbal abuse and harassment and fly-tipping) (48.8%)</b>	<b>Property crime (vehicle crime, burglary) (51.6%)</b>	Housing
Maintain high levels of people from different backgrounds getting on well together (45%)	<b>Anti-Social Behaviour (e.g. fly-tipping, verbal abuse, harassment and dangerous dogs) (48.3%)</b>	<b>Crime, e.g. linked to motor vehicles, burglary and violence (46.2%)</b>	Cleaner streets (37.5%),	Lack of employment opportunities (48.8%)	<b>Anti-social behaviour (e.g. road-related, youths, town centres) (43.8%)</b>	Environment
	Services for older and vulnerable people (48.3%)				<b>Litter, dumping, environmental eyesores (37.5%)</b>	Community & Engagement
	<b>Safer parks and open spaces with more facilities (37.9%)</b>					Economy & Jobs

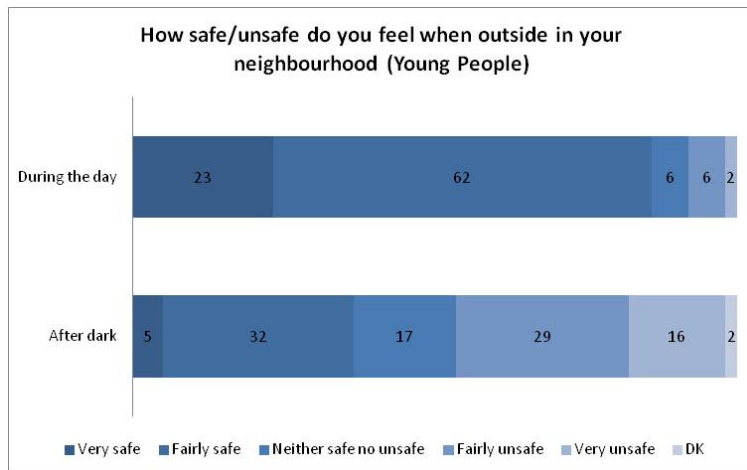
## Community Safety-related concerns of young people in Haringey

Haringey's last Young People's Residents Survey was undertaken in 2009/10. This revealed that the top three concerns for young people in the borough were crime, bad behaviour, and bullying and intimidation.



Crime remained young people's top concern although the level of concern reduced significantly by 15% from 56% in 2008/09 to 41% in 2009/10. The level of concern is similar to the London average.

Concern about bad behaviour increased notably from 27% in 2008/09 to 40% in 2009/10 making it the second highest area of concern behind crime, and higher than the London average (27%)



85% of young respondents felt very safe or fairly safe outside during the day; up notably 11% from 2008/09.

Night time safety perceptions also increased showing a 4% increase from a third of respondents in 2008/09 to 37% in 2009/10 feeling very safe or fairly safe.

Consultation with young people undertaken for the Strategy for Young People in Haringey in early 2012 revealed:

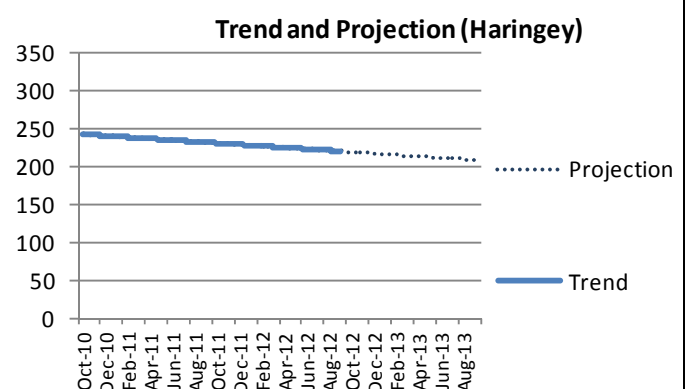
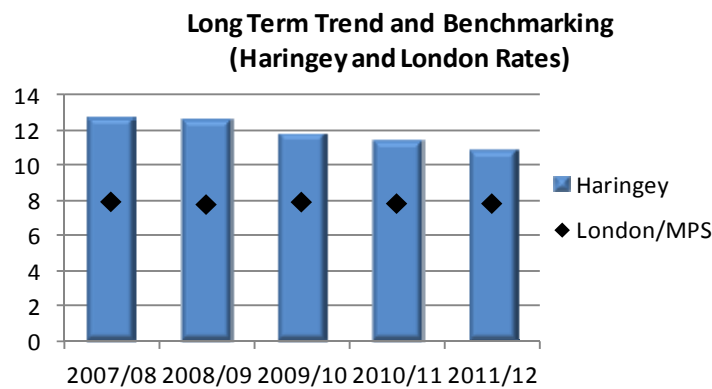
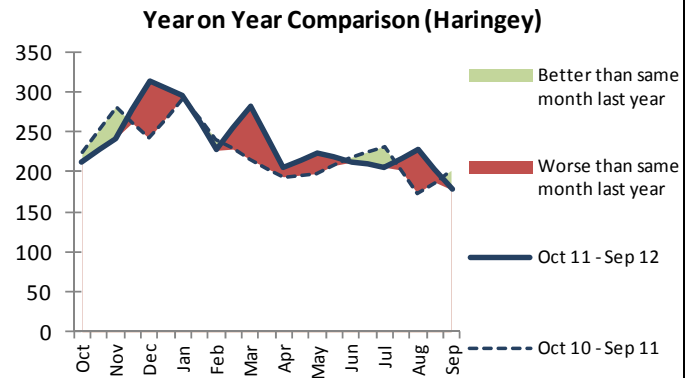
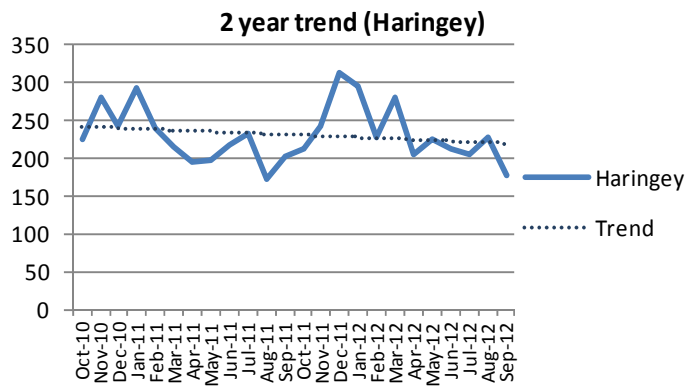
- Almost three quarters of respondents agreed that ensuring young people feel safe should be a priority
- A recurring theme around safety/police/gangs. Young people reported feeling unsafe, and referred to the prevalence of street, gun, knife and gang crime.

# **Haringey Strategic Assessment Data Scanning Exercise**

## **Summary of findings for Emerging Priorities**

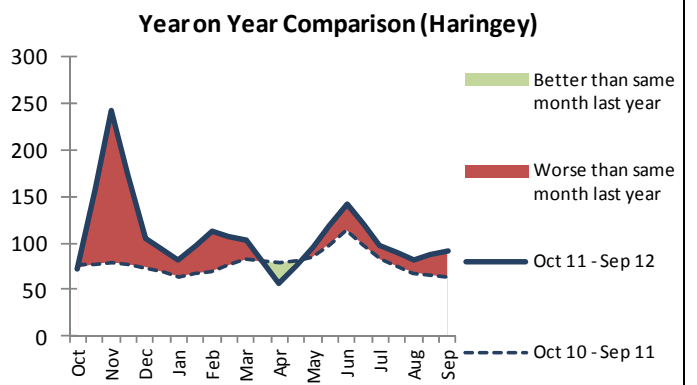
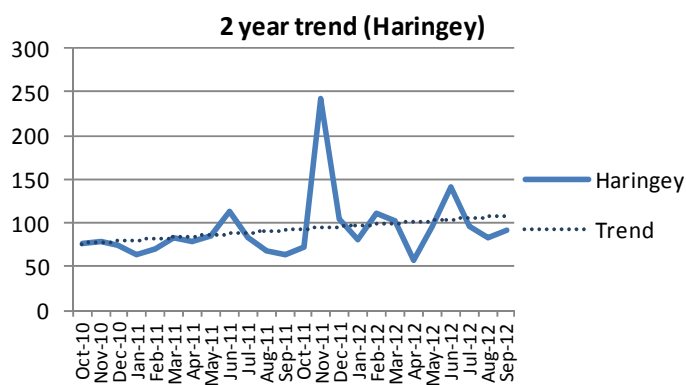
**Produced by Strategy and Business Intelligence**

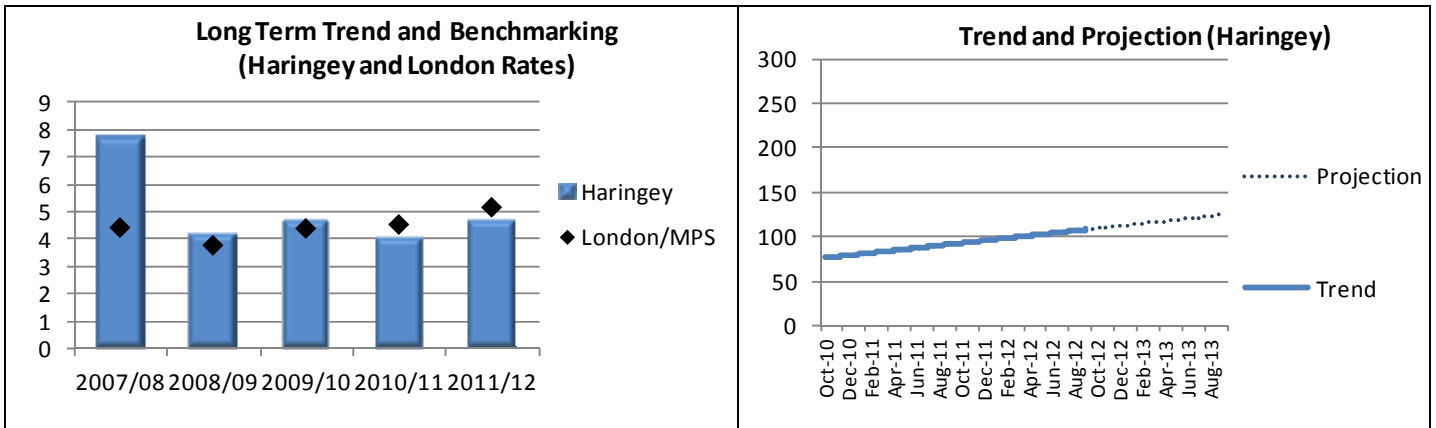
## Acquisitive Crime - Residential burglary



Residential burglary is showing a slight downward trend, however, for most months of this year the number of burglaries has exceeded the same month the previous year. Haringey remains above the MPS average.

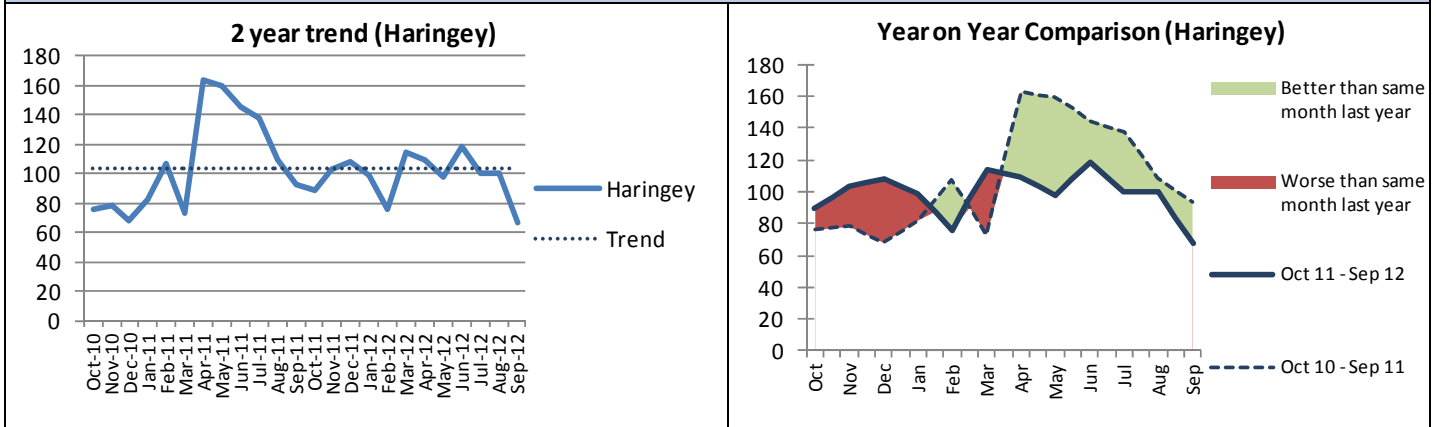
## Acquisitive Crime - Theft from a person



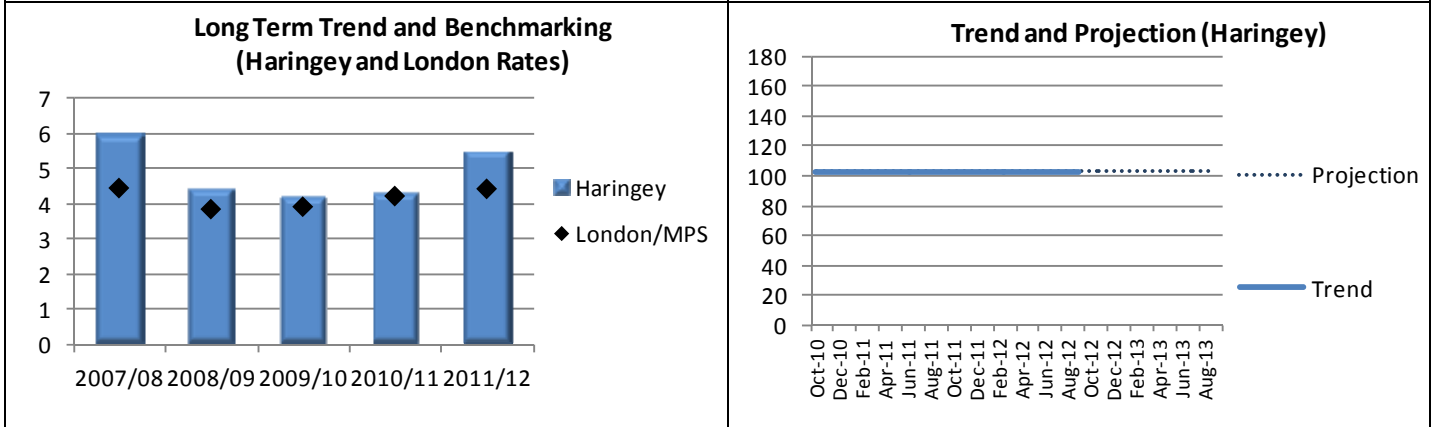


Theft from a person is showing a general upward trend, despite Haringey now being below the MPS average. There have been more thefts in each month of this year than the same month in the previous year (with the exception of April).

**Acquisitive Crime - Personal Robbery**

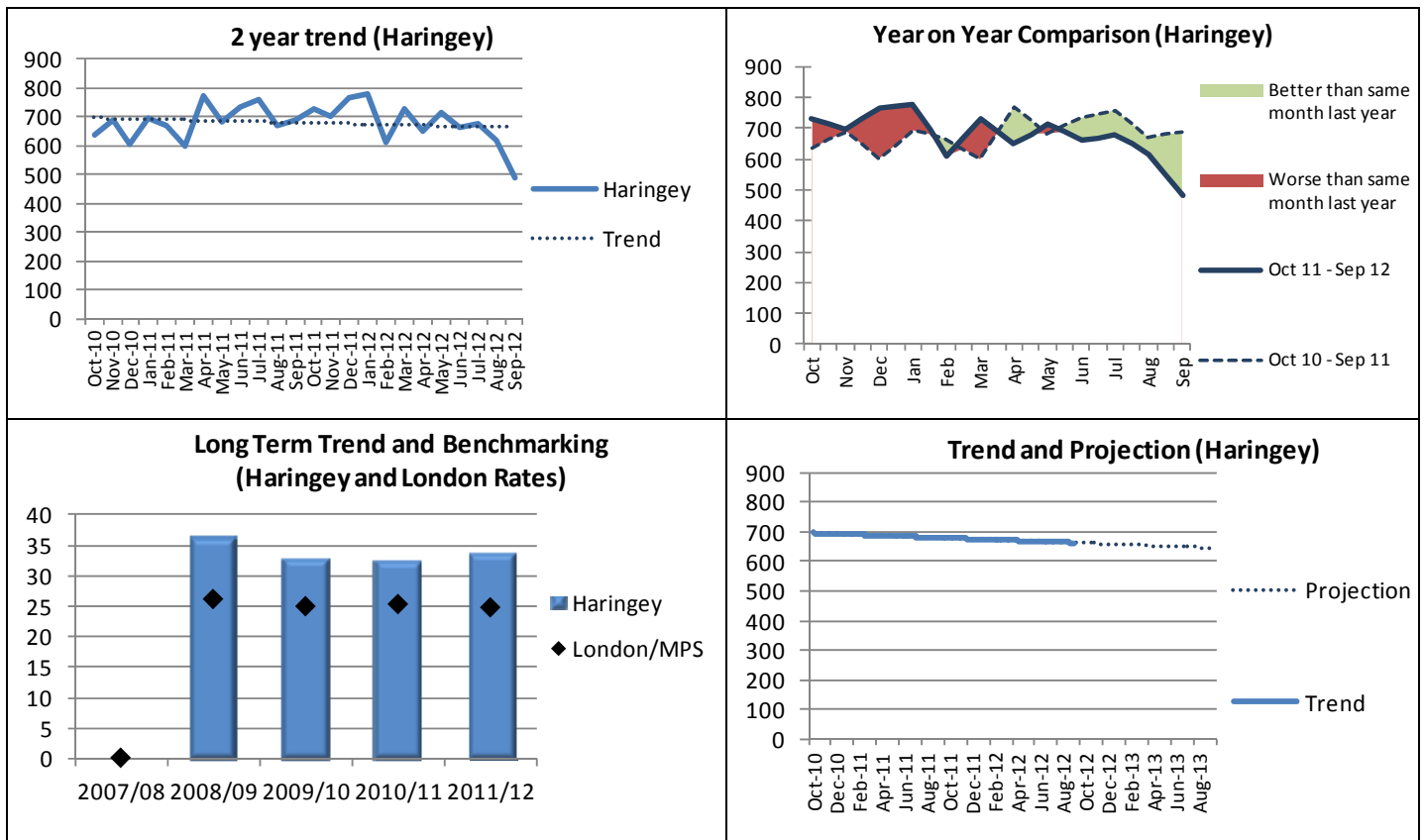


Personal robbery has been more stable in the last 12 months, nevertheless, Haringey's 2011/12 rate is worse than the MPS average.

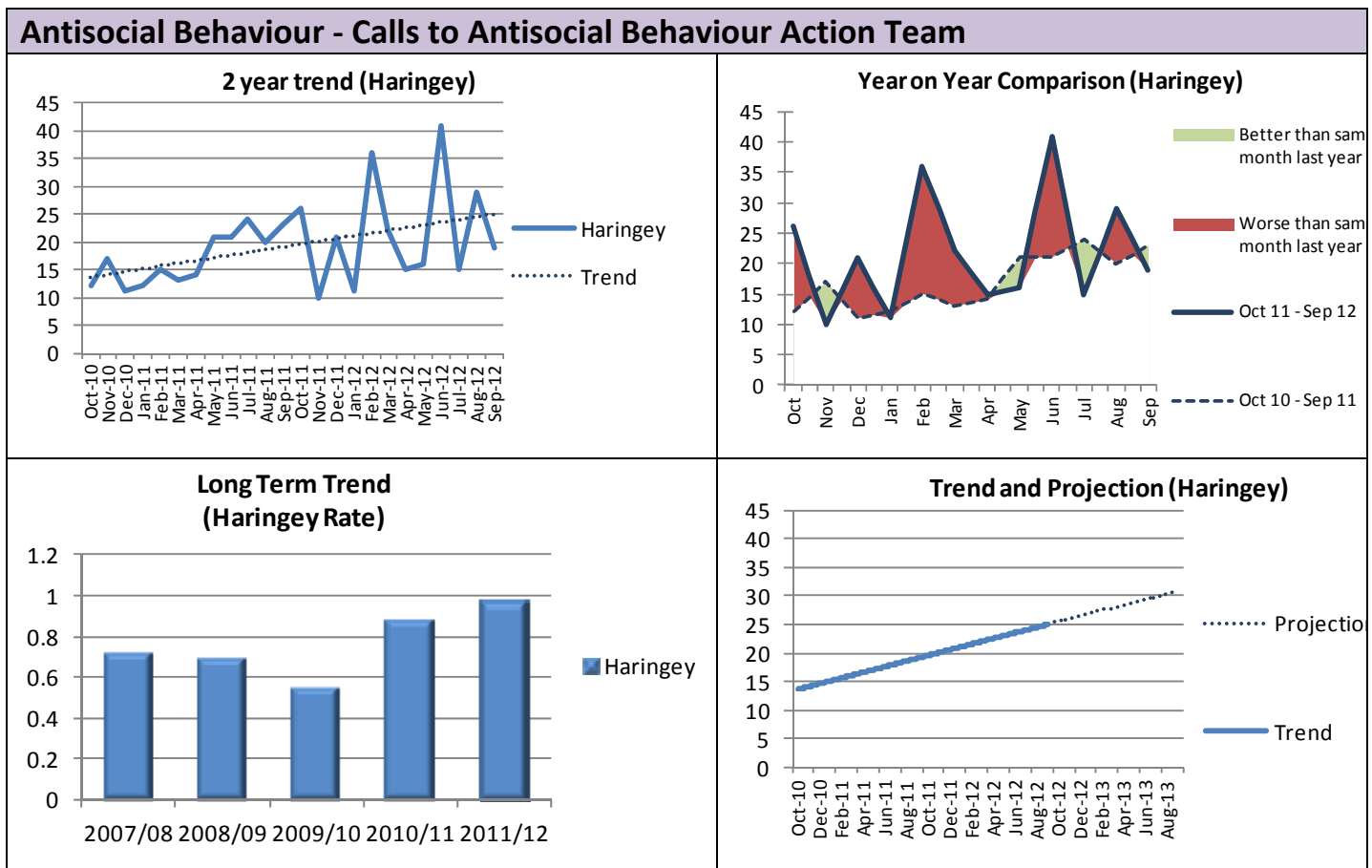


**Acquisitive Crime - Serious Acquisitive Crime**



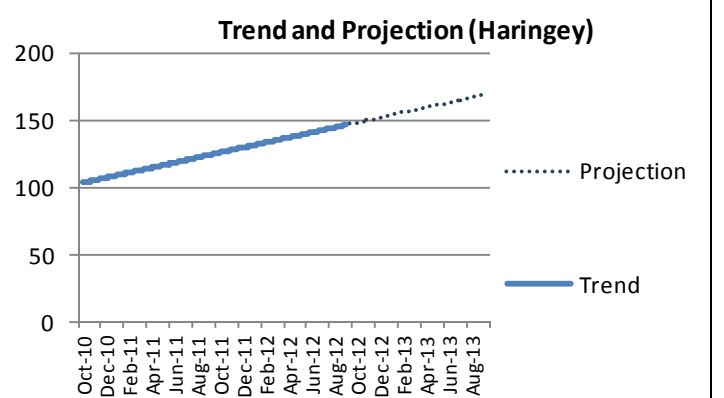
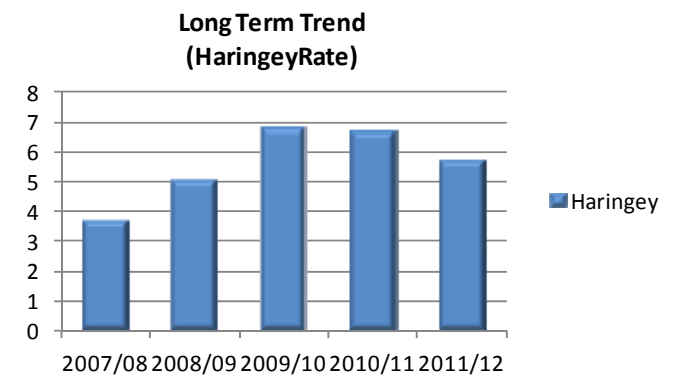
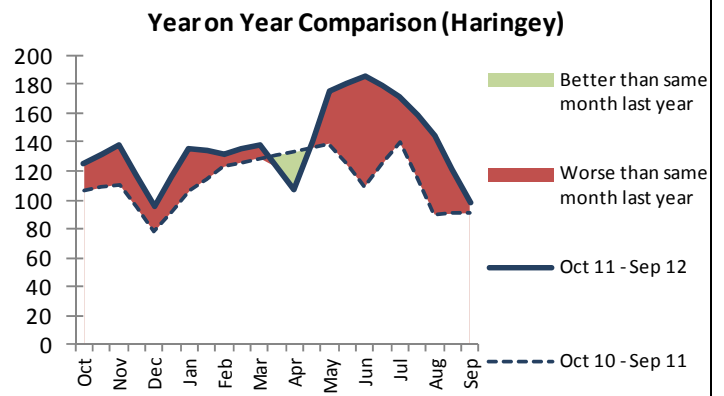
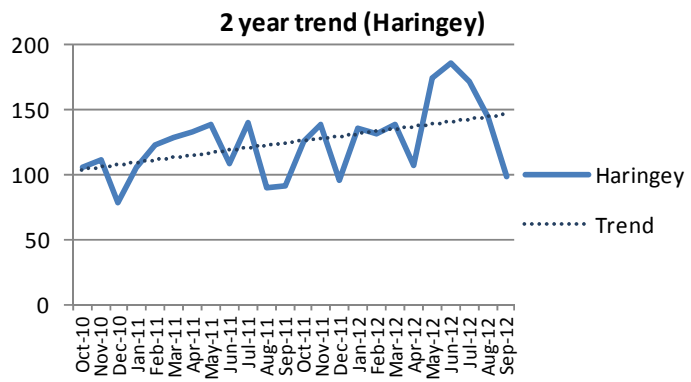


Serious Acquisitive crime shows a slight downward trend, but Haringey remains significantly above the MPS average.



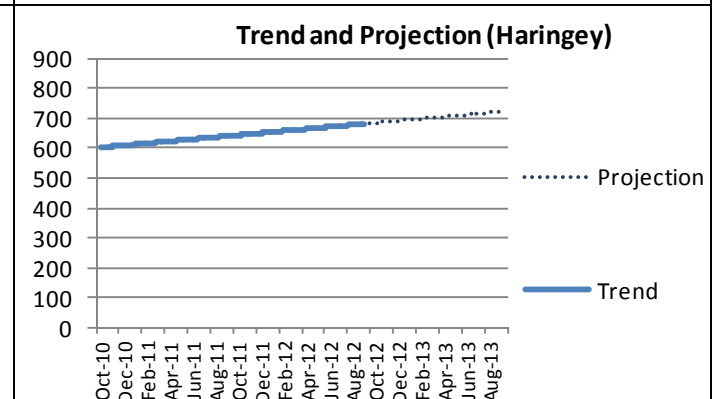
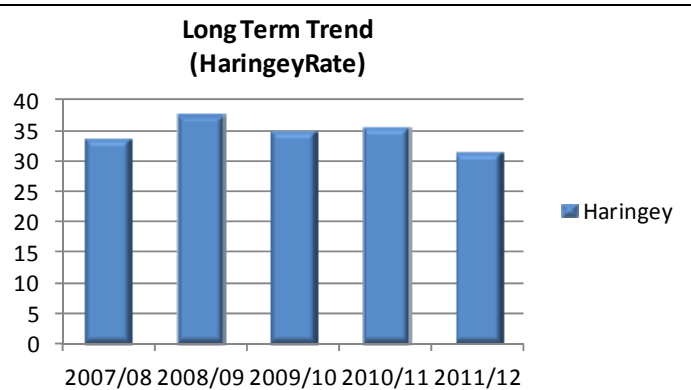
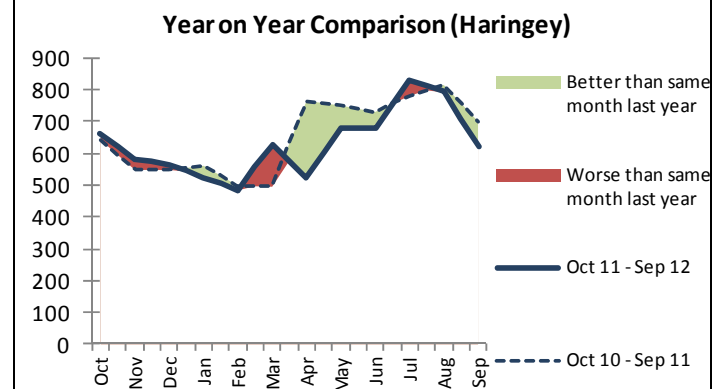
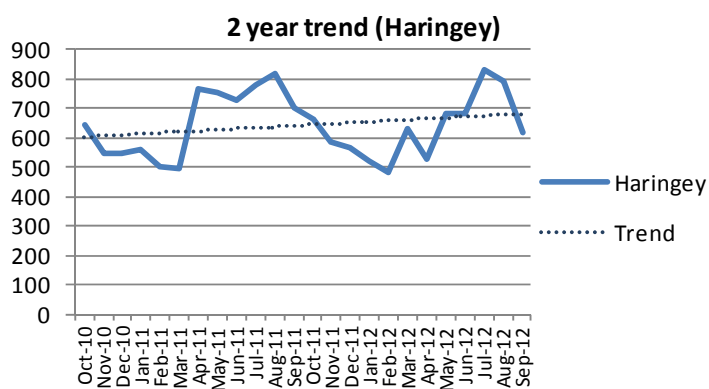
Calls to ASBAT have been increasing since 2009/10 and continue to increase this year. The increase in the last 12 months has been driven by peaks in February and June.

## Antisocial Behaviour - Domestic Dumping of Waste



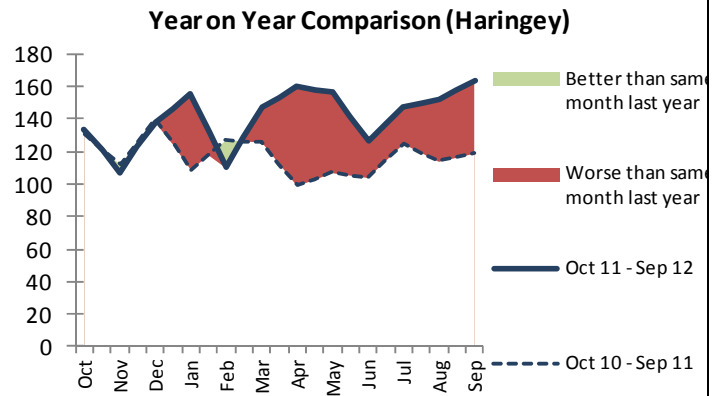
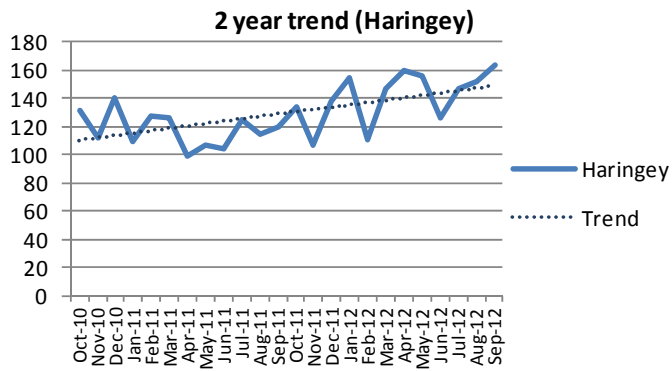
Domestic Dumping of rate has been decreasing annually since 2009/10 but is now showing an increasing short term trend.

## Antisocial Behaviour - Noise Calls

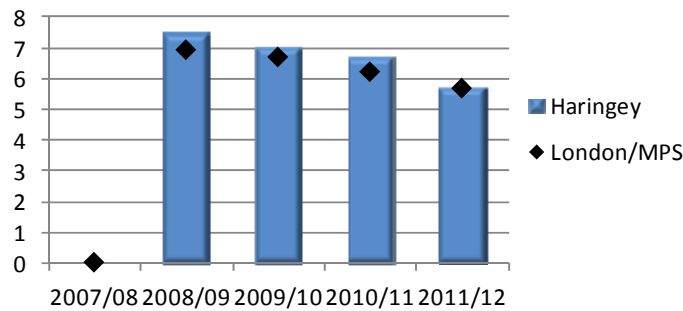


Noise calls have remained fairly stable in recent years, however, the short term trend shows an increase in calls.

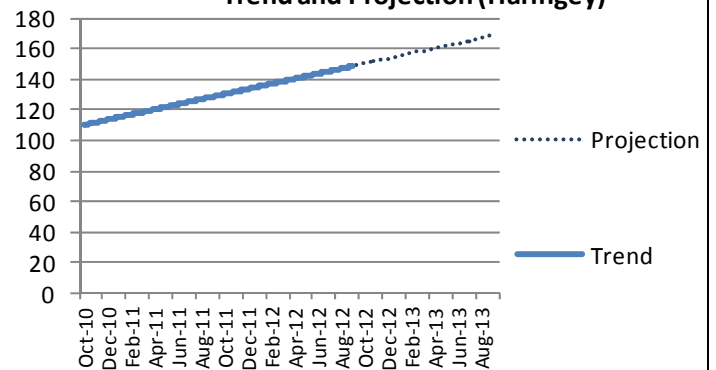
## Domestic Violence Offences



### Long Term Trend and Benchmarking (Haringey and London Rates)

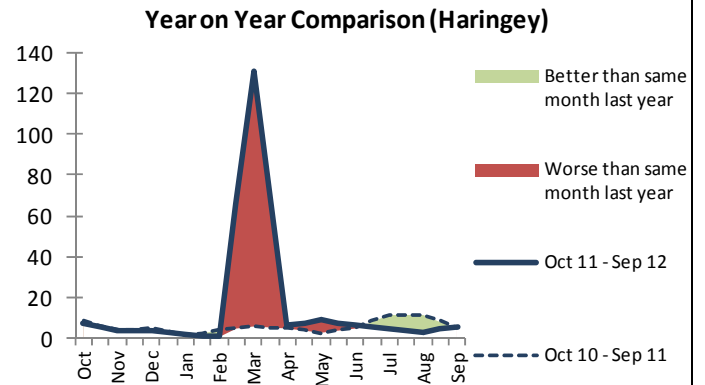
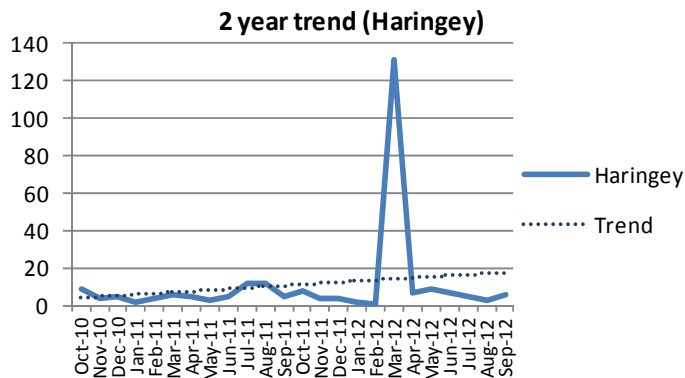


### Trend and Projection (Haringey)

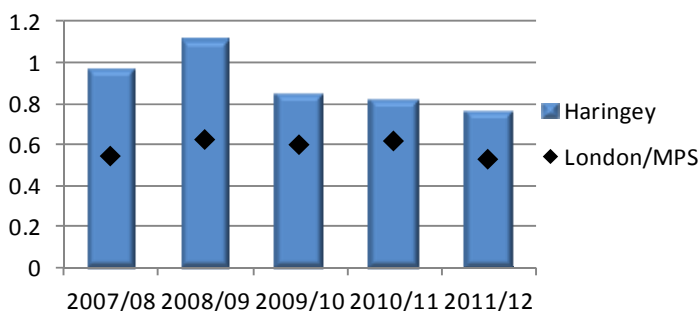


Domestic Violence offences have been decreasing since 2008/09 and were in line with the MPS average for 2011/12. However, there has been an increase in reported offences in the last twelve months.

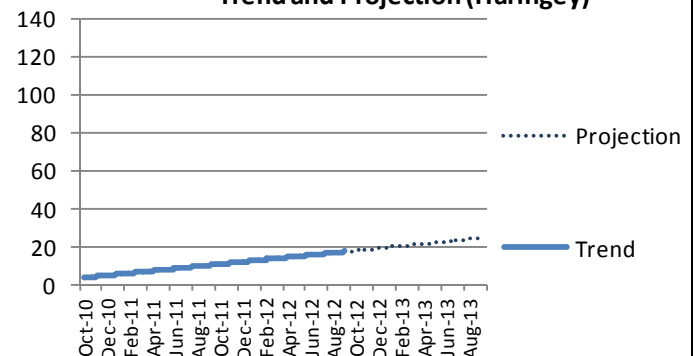
## Drug Crime - Drug Trafficking



### Long Term Trend and Benchmarking (Haringey and London Rates)

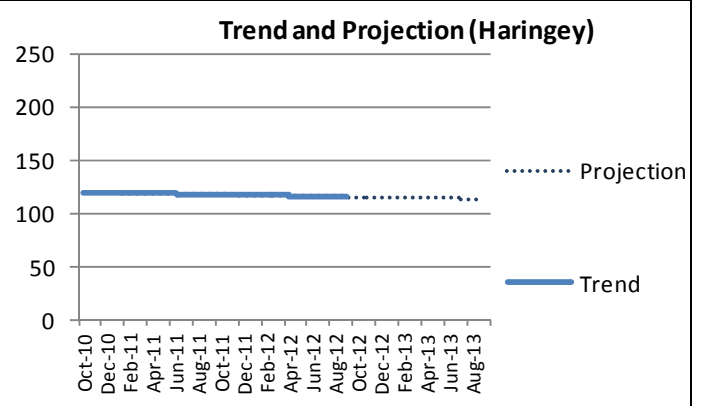
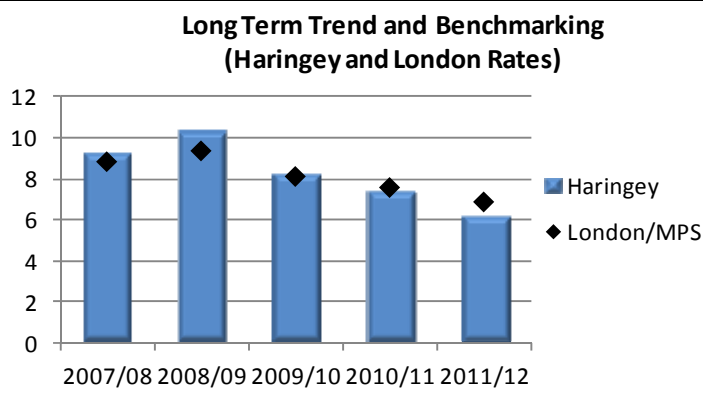
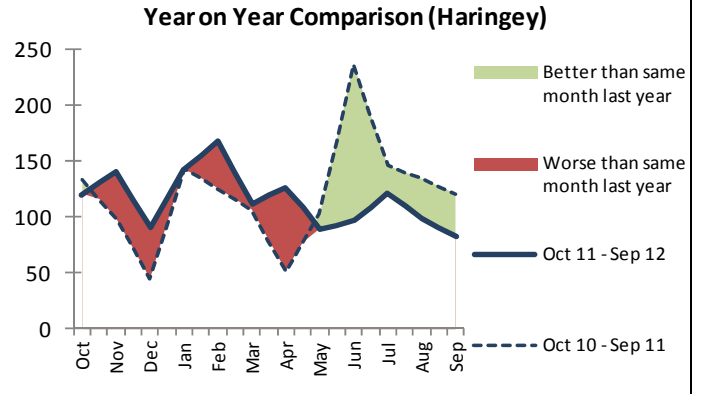
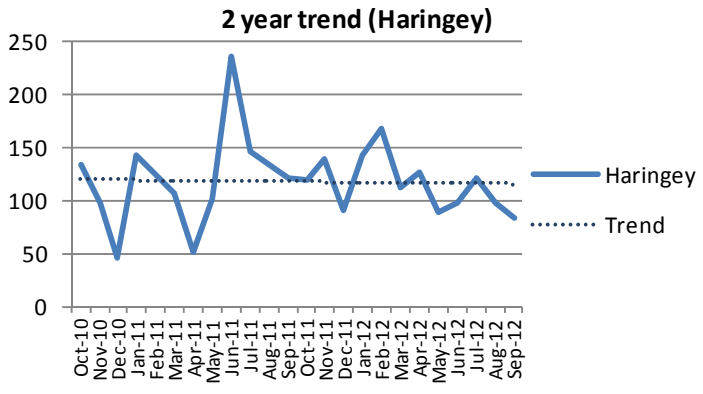


### Trend and Projection (Haringey)



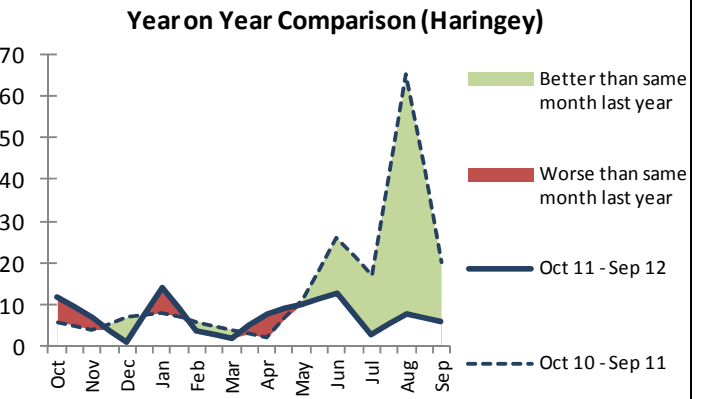
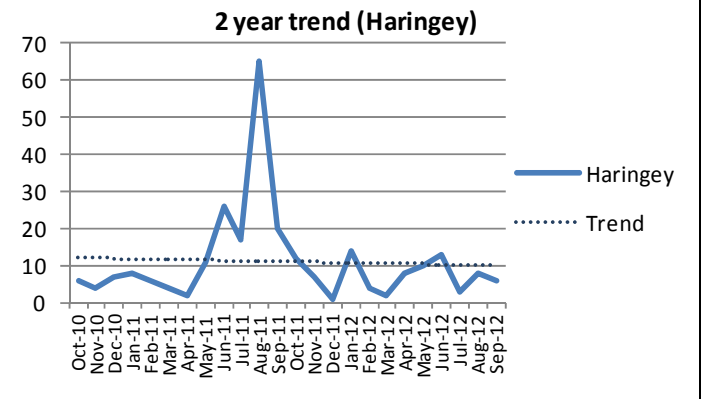
With the exception of a spike in March 2012 (due to a joint operation between Haringey MPS and Operation Trident), drug trafficking has remained stable. Haringey remains above the MPS average.

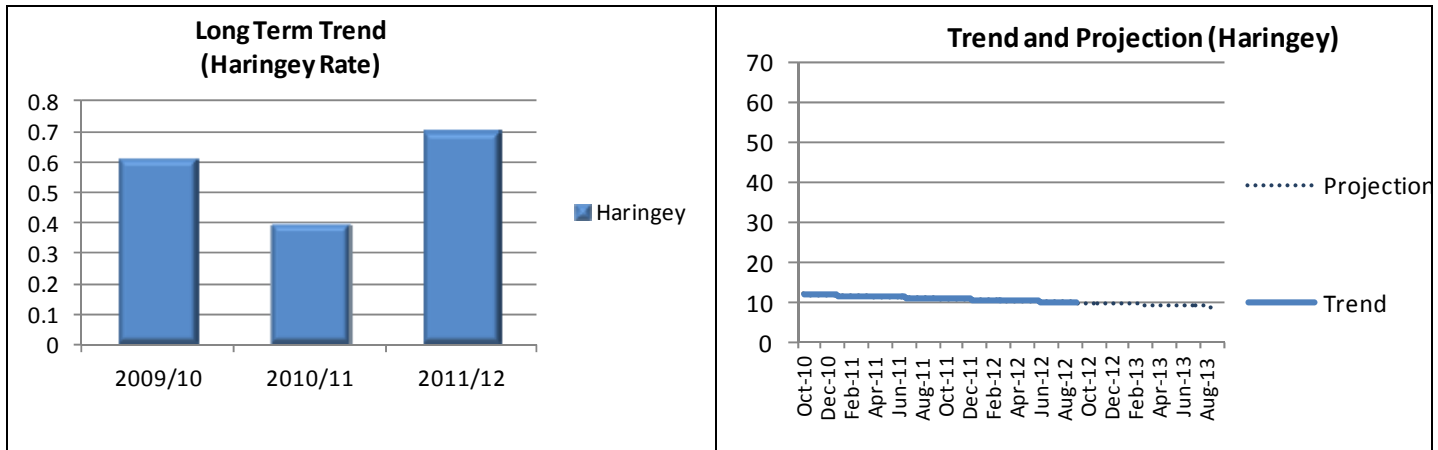
### Drug Crime - Possession of Drugs



There is a long term downward trend for possession of drugs and Haringey is currently below the MPS average.

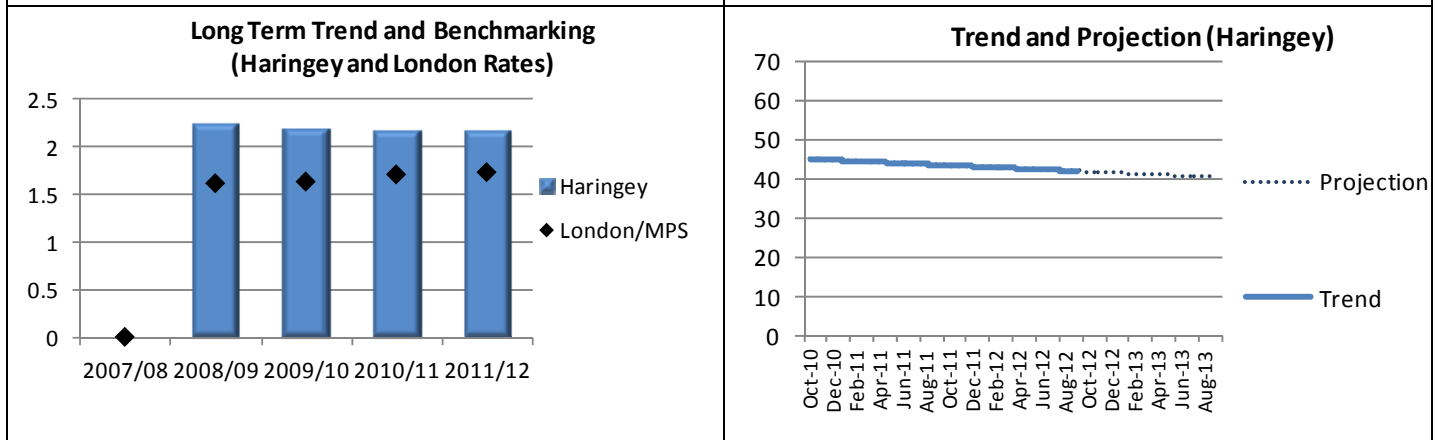
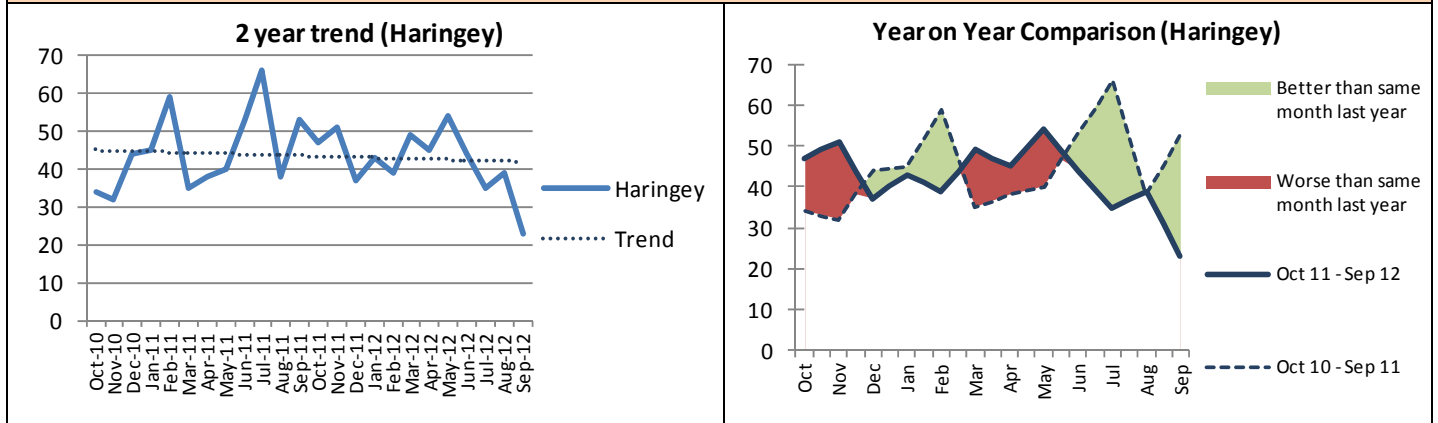
### Violent Crime - Gang Crime





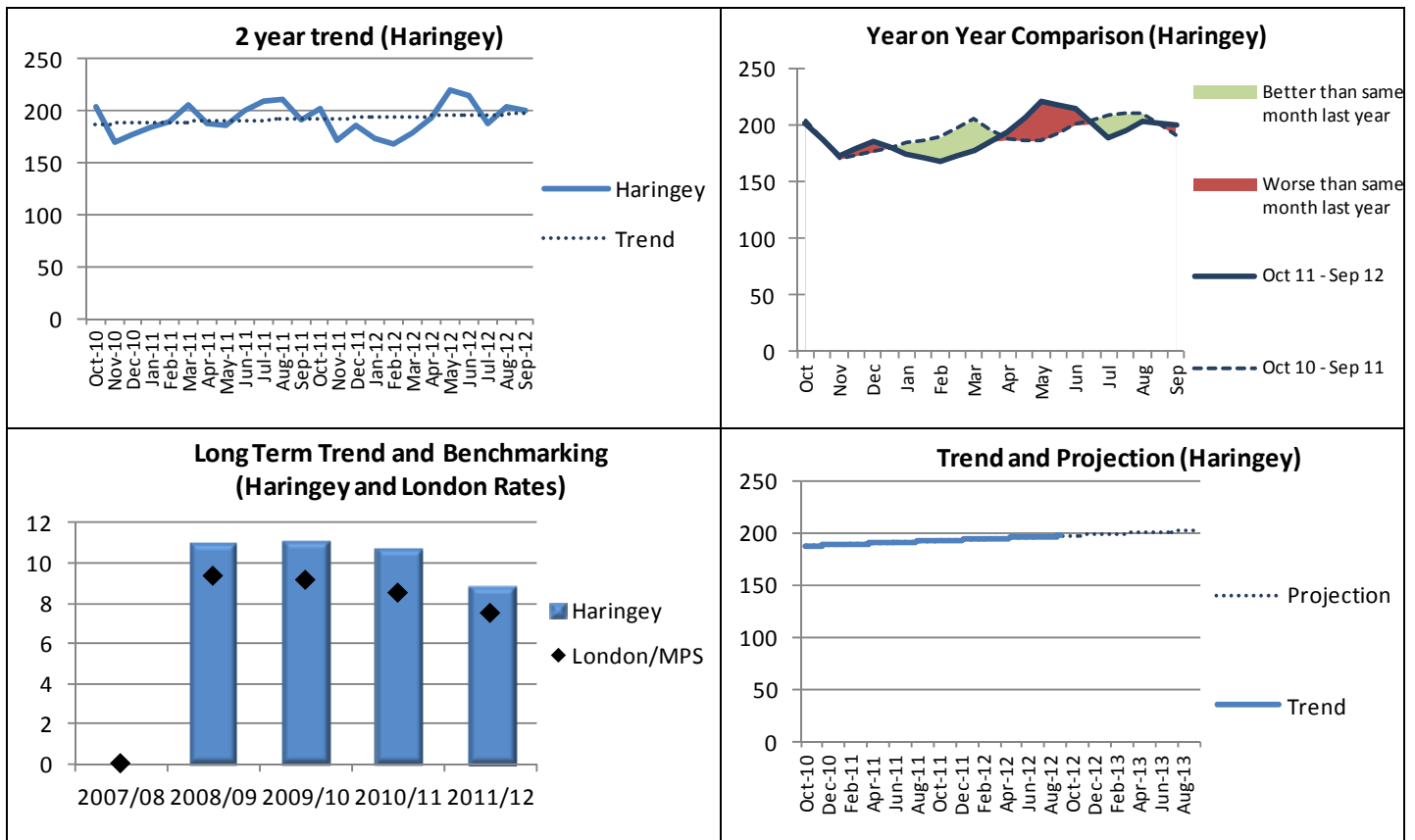
Gang Flagged Offences have returned to normal levels following a major peak between May and September 2011.

**Violent Crime - Knife Crime**

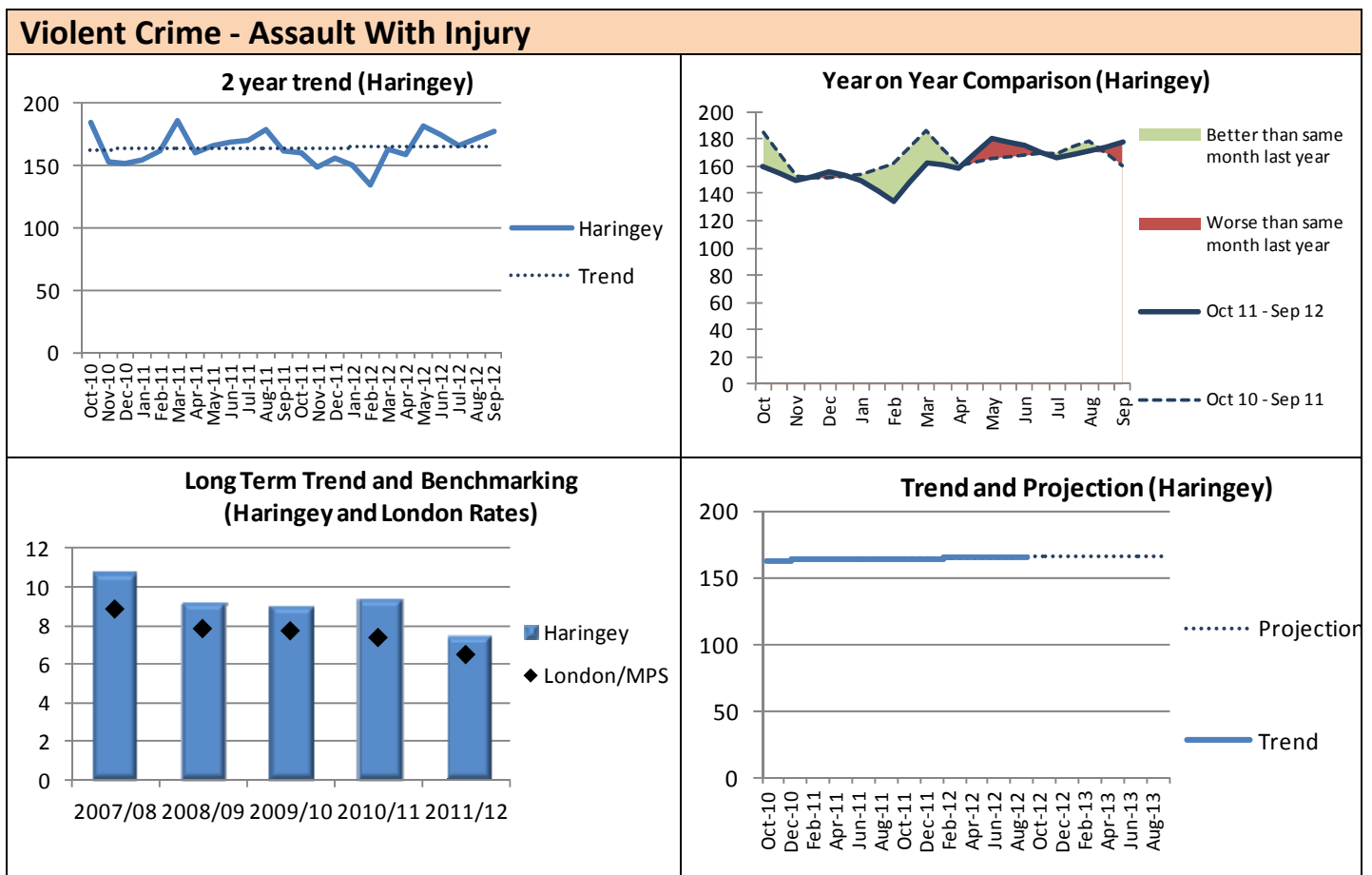


Knife Crime continues to see a slight downward trend in Haringey. The gap with the MPS average has been decreasing since 2008/09, partly due to an increase across the MPS.

**Violent Crime - Violence With Injury**

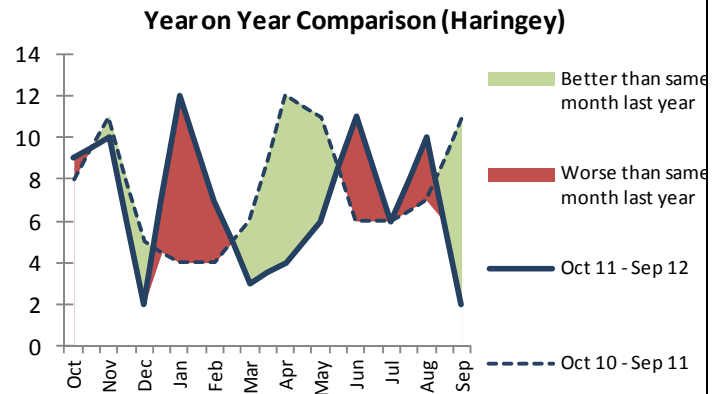
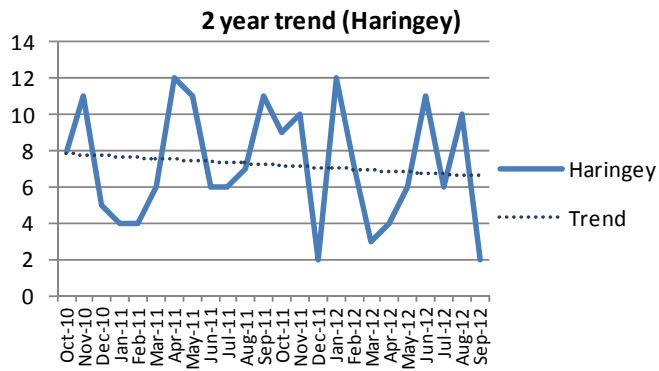


After a significant reduction in 2011/12, Violence With Injury has begun to see an increase in the last twelve months, particularly in May and June 2012.

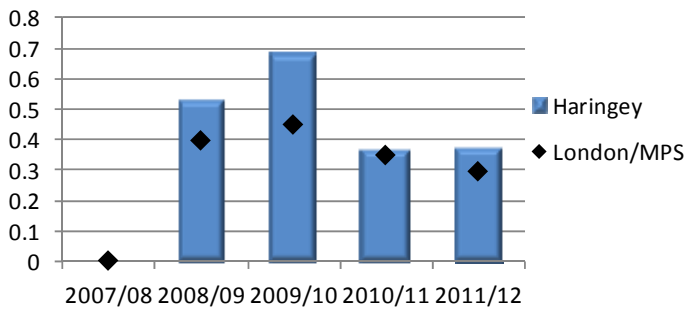


Haringey remains just above the MPS average for Assault with injury. After a major decrease between 2010/11 and 2011/12, the rate has remained fairly stable.

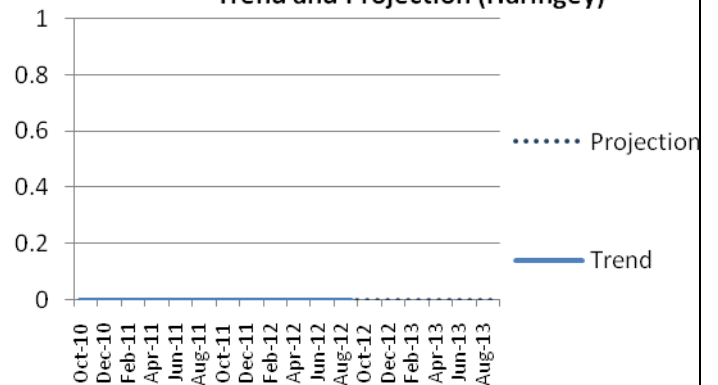
## Violent Crime - Gun Crime



### Long Term Trend and Benchmarking (Haringey and London Rates)

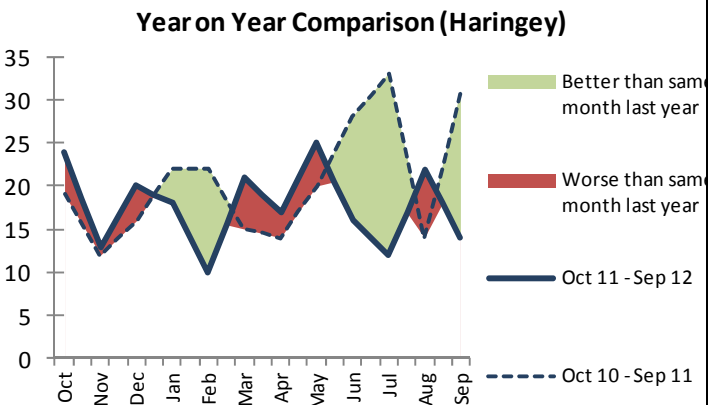
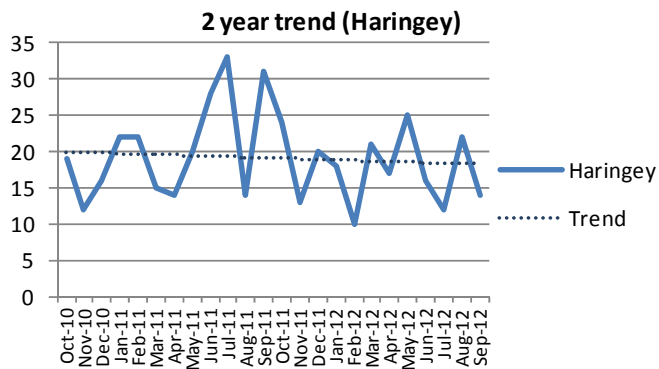


### Trend and Projection (Haringey)

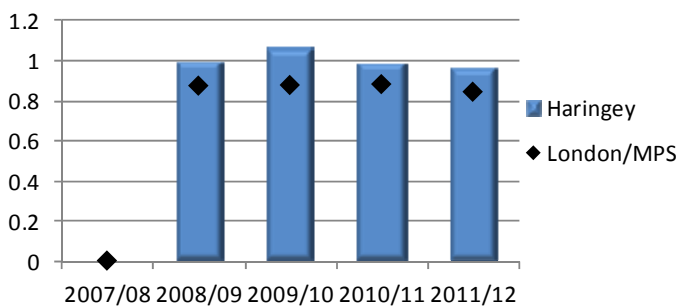


Gun Crime is erratic due to the small number of offences involved. Haringey has been close to the MPS average for the last two years.

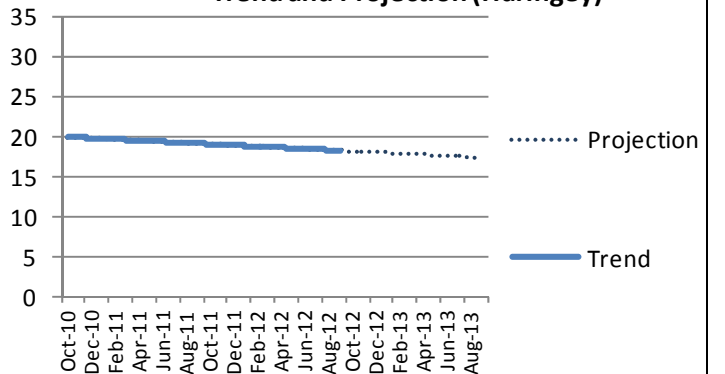
## Youth Crime - Serious Youth Violence



### Long Term Trend and Benchmarking (Haringey and London Rates)

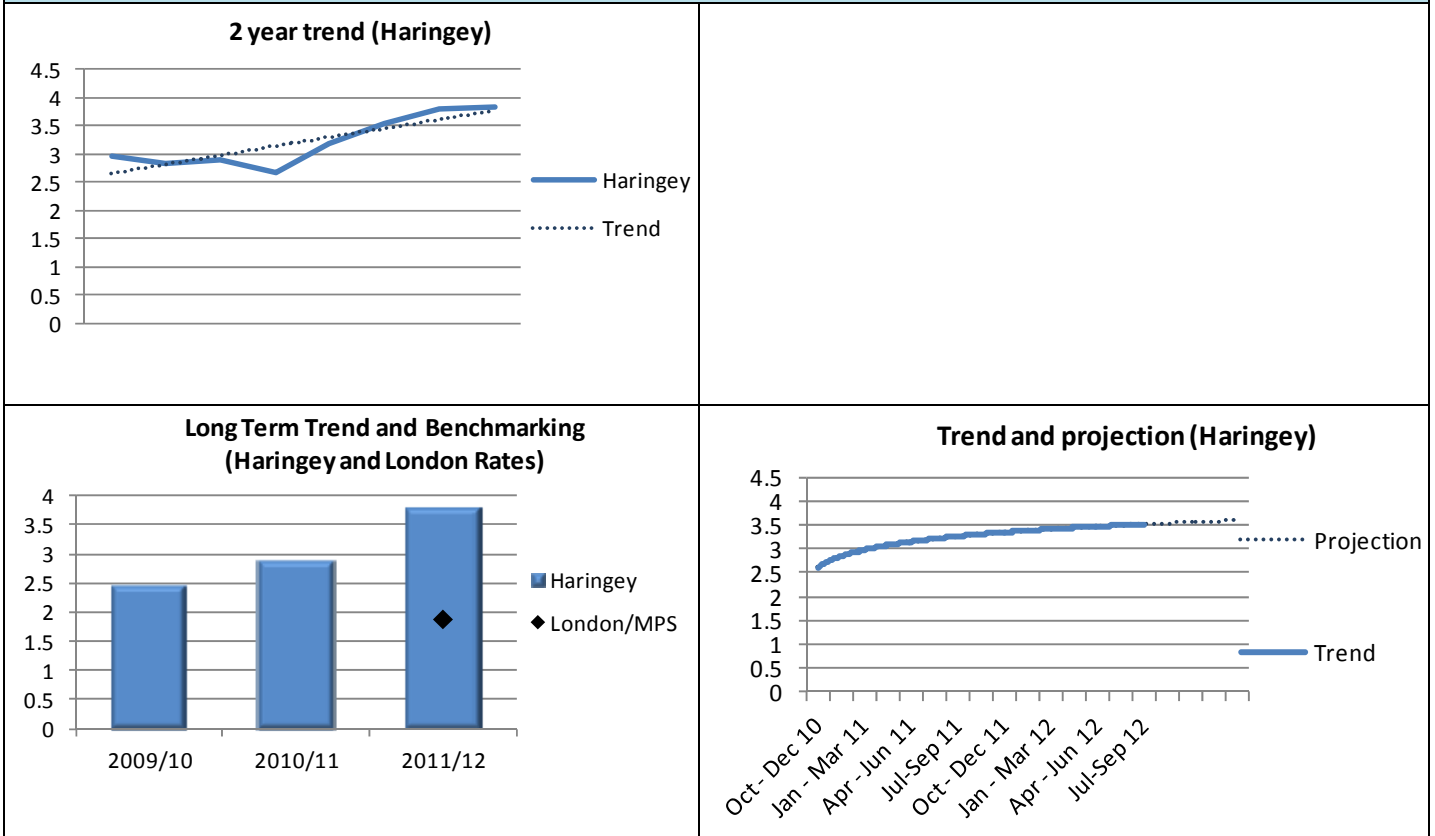


### Trend and Projection (Haringey)



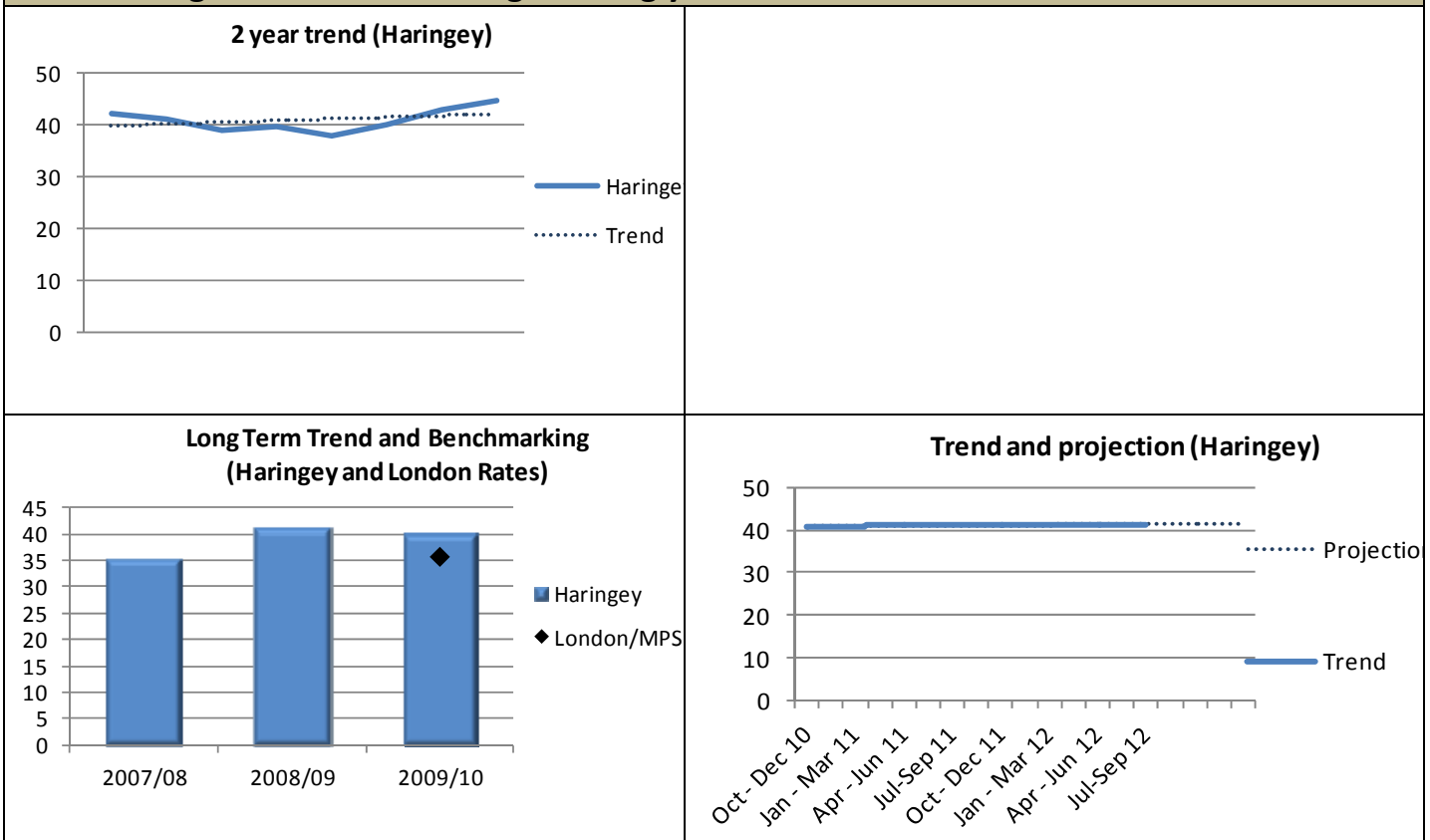
Haringey has reduced the gap with the MPS average for Serious Youth Violence. Both the long term and short term show a downward trend

### Youth Crime - Use of Custody (young offenders) – rolling year



The Use of Custody for young offenders has increased in recent years and continues to increase. Haringey is almost double the MPS average.

### Reoffending - Youth Reoffending – rolling year







# Prioritisation Matrix

Low priority

1	2	3	4
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High priority

Crime Type / Indicator	Initial Groupings	Volume	Benchmarking (London)	Long term trend	Short term trend	Impact	Generator / Link to other issues	PESTEL	Community views / perception	Average
Drug Trafficking	Drugs	2	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	3.3
Knife Crime	Serious, Violent Crime	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	3	3.3
Residential Burglary	Burglary, Property Crime	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	3.3
Gang Crime	Serious, Violent Crime	1	No data	4	1	4	4	4	3	3.0
Calls to ASBAT	ASB	2	No data	4	4	2	2	4	3	3.0
Domestic Violence	Serious	4	2	2	3	4	4	4	1	3.0
Burglary Total	Burglary, Property Crime	4	4	2	2	3	2	4	3	3.0
Domestic Dumping of Waste	Envirocrime, ASB	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	4	3.0
Reoffending	Youth Crime, Reoffending	2	4	3	2	3	4	4	1	2.9
Serious Youth Violence	Serious, Youth Crime, Violent Crime	2	2	3	1	4	4	4	3	2.9
Theft from a person	Theft, Property Crime	3	3	4	4	2	2	1	4	2.9
Violence with Injury	Serious, Violent Crime	4	3	2	2	4	3	4	1	2.9
Alcohol-related admissions	Drugs and Alcohol	4	4	4	1	3	2	4	1	2.9
Personal Robbery	Robbery, Violent Crime, Property Crime	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	4	2.8
Repeat victimisation (ASB)	ASB	No data	No data	No data	No data	2	2	4	3	2.8
All adult users in effective treatment	Drugs and Alcohol	3	4	2	2	2	4	4	1	2.8
Violence Against the Person Total	VAP, Serious, Violent Crime	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	4	2.8
Possession of Drugs	Drugs	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	4	2.8
Assault with Injury	VAP, Violent Crime	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	4	2.8
Drugs Total	Drugs	4	3	1	3	3	3	1	4	2.8
Dumping of Waste Total	Envirocrime, ASB	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	4	2.8
Wounding/GBH	VAP, Serious, Violent Crime	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	4	2.6
Serious Acquisitive Crime	Serious, Property	4	4	3	2	3	3	1	1	2.6
Robbery Total	Robbery, Violent Crime, Property Crime	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	1	2.6
Gun Crime	Serious, Violent Crime	1	3	1	2	4	3	4	3	2.6
Adult Reoffending Rate	Reoffending	2	2	No data	2	3	4	4	1	2.6
CAD ASB Total	Envirocrime, ASB	4	2	No data	1	2	2	4	3	2.6
Criminal Damage Total	Property Crime	4	4	1	2	3	1	1	4	2.5
Use of custody	Youth Crime	1	4	4	4	-	-	1	1	2.5
Fraud or Forgery Total	Theft, Property Crime	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	2.5
Noise Calls	VAP, Serious, Violent Crime	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	2.5
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft, Property Crime	4	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2.4

Crime Type / Indicator	Initial Groupings	Volume	Benchmarking (London)	Long term trend	Short term trend	Impact	Generator / Link to other issues	PESTEL	Community views / perception	Average
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft, Property Crime	4	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2.4
<b>Racist &amp; Religious Crime</b>	<b>Hate Crime</b>	2	1	1	4	3	3	4	1	2.4
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>VAP, Violent Crime</b>	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	2.4
<b>Theft and Handling Total</b>	<b>Theft, Property Crime</b>	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2.4
<b>Proven reoffending for drug using offenders</b>	<b>Drugs and Alcohol</b>	2	1	No data	0	2	4	4	1	2.3
Murder	Serious, VAP, Violent Crime	1	4	4	1	4	2	1	1	2.3
Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle	Theft, Property Crime	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	2.3
<b>Alcohol-related</b>	<b>Drugs and Alcohol</b>	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2.3
Common Assault	VAP, Violent Crime	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	4	2.3
<b>Sexual Offences Total</b>	<b>Sexual, Serious, Violent Crime</b>	2	3	3	2	4	2	1	1	2.3
Theft from shops	Theft, Property Crime	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2.3
Criminal Damage to a Dwelling	Criminal Damage	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	3	2.3
Other Drug Offences	Drugs and Alcohol	1	3	4	4	2	2	1	1	2.3
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>		4	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	2.3
Non-Residential Burglary	Burglary, Property Crime	3	2	3	1	1	2	4	2	2.3
Counted Per Victim	Fraud/Forgery	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	2.9
Other theft	Theft, Property Crime	4	3	2	4	1	1	1	2	2.3
202 - Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour	ASB	4	2	No data	1	2	2	1	3	2.1
Rape	Sexual, Serious, Violent Crime	1	3	4	1	4	2	1	1	2.1
<b>Homophobic Crime</b>	<b>Hate Crime</b>	1	1	2	4	3	1	4	1	2.1
ASB on buses	ASB	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	2.1
Criminal Damage to Motor Vehicle	Criminal Damage	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	3	2.1
211 - Noise	Envirocrime, ASB	3	2	No data	2	2	2	1	2	2.0
Business Robbery	Robbery, Violent Crime, Property Crime	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	2	2.0
Other Sexual	Sexual	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2.0
<b>First time entrants to YJS</b>	<b>Youth Crime</b>	2	4	1	2	2	3	1	1	2.0
Theft/Taking of pedal cycle	Theft, Property Crime	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	2.0
Commercial Dumping of Waste	Envirocrime, ASB	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	4	2.0
Harassment	VAP, Violent Crime	3	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1.9
<b>Drug Overdose</b>	<b>Drugs and Alcohol</b>	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1.9
Criminal Damage to Other Building	Criminal Damage	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	1.9
<b>Other Notifiable Offences Total</b>	<b>Other Crime</b>	2	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1.9
Other Criminal Damage	Criminal Damage	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1.9
Other Violence	VAP, Violent Crime	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1.8
Motor Vehicle Interference & Tampering	Theft, Property Crime	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	1.8

Crime Type / Indicator	Initial Groupings	Volume	Benchmarking (London)	Long term trend	Short term trend	Impact	Generator / Link to other issues	PESTEL	Community views / perception	Average
<b>Deliberate Primary Fires</b>	Serious, Envirocrime, ASB	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1.8
Offensive Weapon	VAP, Violent Crime	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1.8
Other Notifiable	Other Crime	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1.8
201 – Vehicle - Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	ASB	2	1	No data	4	1	2	1	1	1.7
210 - Prostitution Related Activity	ASB	1	1	No data	4	2	2	1	1	1.7
212 - Begging / Vagrancy	ASB	2	1	No data	4	1	2	1	1	1.7
204 - Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	Envirocrime, ASB	3	2	No data	1	2	1	1	2	1.7
<b>Fixed term exclusions</b>	Youth	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1.6
205 - Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	Envirocrime, ASB	1	1	No data	1	1	2	1	4	1.6
209 - Street Drinking	ASB, Drugs and Alcohol	1	1	No data	1	1	2	1	4	1.6
<b>Assaults admissions</b>	VAP, Violent Crime	1	No data	2	1	3	2	1	1	1.6
208 - Malicious / Nuisance Communications	ASB	3	3	No data	1	1	1	1	1	1.6
Tube and Railway incidents	ASB	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1.5
<b>Graffiti</b>	Envirocrime, ASB	No data	No data	No data	No data	1	1	1	3	1.5
<b>Malicious (Hoax) Calls</b>	ASB	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1.5
Other Fraud & Forgery	Fraud/Forgery	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	1	2.0
<b>Permanent exclusions</b>	Youth	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1.4
Handling stolen goods	Theft, Property Crime	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1.4
200 - Vehicle - Abandoned Not Stolen	Envirocrime, ASB	2	1	No data	1	1	1	1	2	1.3
207 - Trespass	ASB	1	1	No data	3	1	1	1	1	1.3
213 - Fireworks	ASB	1	1	No data	3	1	1	1	1	1.3
Going Equipped	Other Crime	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1.3
<b>Deliberate Secondary Fires</b>	Envirocrime, ASB	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1.3
206 - Animal Problems	ASB	2	1	No data	1	1	1	1	1	1.1
203 - Hoax Call To Emergency Services	ASB	1	No data	No data	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
<b>Abandoned vehicles</b>	Envirocrime, ASB	No data	No data	No data	No data	1	1	1	1	1.0