

2012/13

Community Safety Strategic Assessment (Summary Version)

Annual audit of crime and disorder in Haringey



Strategy and Business Intelligence
Haringey Council
March 2013

Introduction

The Strategic Assessment 2012/13 brings together a broad range of information about crime and disorder in the borough. It provides an opportunity for the partnership to enrich its understanding of the key issues, the connections between these and the underlying causes. The aim is to enable the partnership to target its activities effectively.

This assessment only scratches the surface. To fully understand crime and disorder, analysis should be ongoing with **effective information sharing** between partners. Going forward, the partnership may wish to **focus analysis around localities and particular groups** where prevalence of crime and disorder is high.

This document is a summary of the full Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2012/13. Copies are available from the Council's Strategy and Business Intelligence Team.

Methodology

The strategic assessment has been undertaken in two broad phases:

Phase one: Data collection and scanning (October to December 2012) leading to the identification of emerging priority areas in December 2012. Data and contextual information was collated on around 100 crime and disorder issues. These issues were then prioritised by assessing them against the following criteria: volume, benchmarking, long trend, short trend, impact, link to other issues, local and national context, community views.

Phase two: In-depth analysis of priorities and community engagement (January to March 2013) with the strategic assessment ready for sign-off in March 2013. The key findings and recommendations are outlined below.

The refresh of the Community Safety Partnership's Strategy, including action planning, will take place in parallel with this process, informed by the findings of the strategic assessment, in March and April 2013.

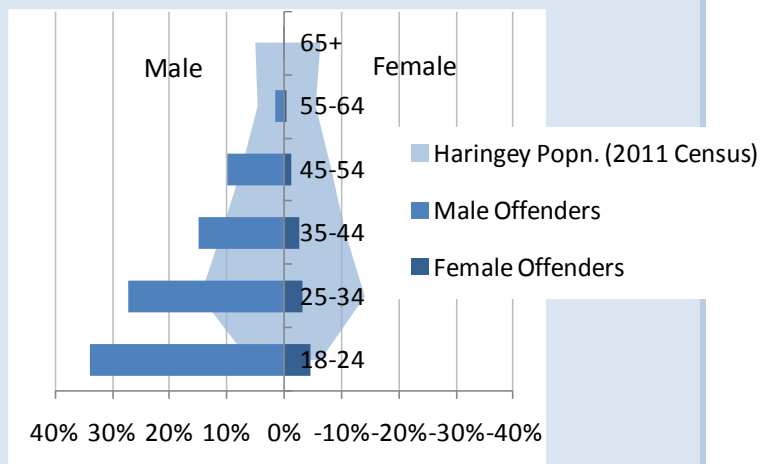
Key points arising from the assessment

Crime in Haringey has consistently reduced for several years and continues to do so, with the overall rate now close to the London average. There have been some notable successes in the last year, for example in tackling personal robbery and residential burglary. The main issues and related key findings from the assessment are highlighted below.

Younger offenders (aged 25 and below)

- Two in five offenders are aged 18-24. A high proportion of serious violent and acquisitive crimes are committed by younger offenders.
- The majority of those accused of knife and gun crime are aged between 15 and 24. Fifty-eight per cent of those accused of offences linked to gangs are between 15 and 17.
- Forty-five per cent of young offenders (aged 10-17) reoffend within a year, with over two thirds reoffending in the first six months.

Figure 1: Age and gender profile of offenders (Probation commencements Sep-Aug 11/12)

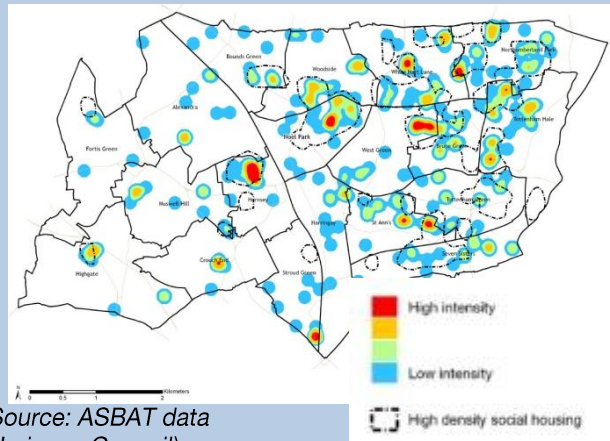


Source: Probation commencements data (London Probation)

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

- Tackling ASB remains important to residents.
- ASB is relatively high compared to other London boroughs. Prevailing types are inconsiderate behaviour, intimidation, harassment, misuse of public space and dumps of litter and waste.
- ASB tends to be in densely populated areas or where there are high concentrations of licensed premises.

Figure 2: ASBAT recorded ASB incidents (Oct-Sep 2011/12)

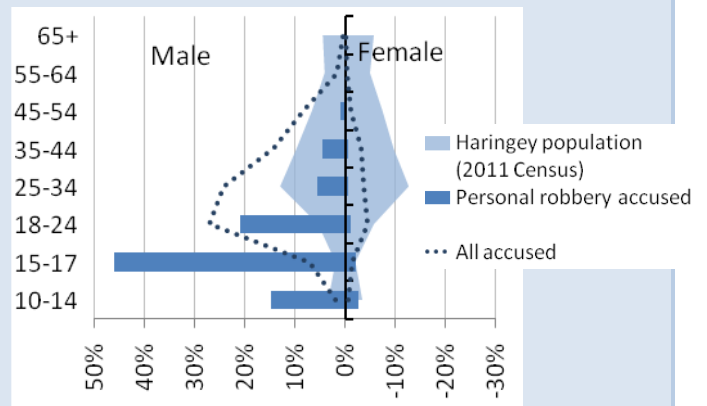


Source: ASBAT data (Haringey Council)

Acquisitive crime

- Acquisitive crime is falling but it remains high compared to other London boroughs and it is a priority for residents.
- Personal robbery occurs mainly around town centres, transport hubs and major events at Alexandra Palace, whereas residential burglary is more widely dispersed across the borough.
- Younger men commit the majority of serious acquisitive crime.
- Those aged 13-21 are more likely to be victims of personal robbery
- Over two-thirds (67.3%) of personal robbery victims are men.

Figure 3: Age and gender profile of those accused of personal robbery offences (Police accused data Oct-Sep 2011/12)

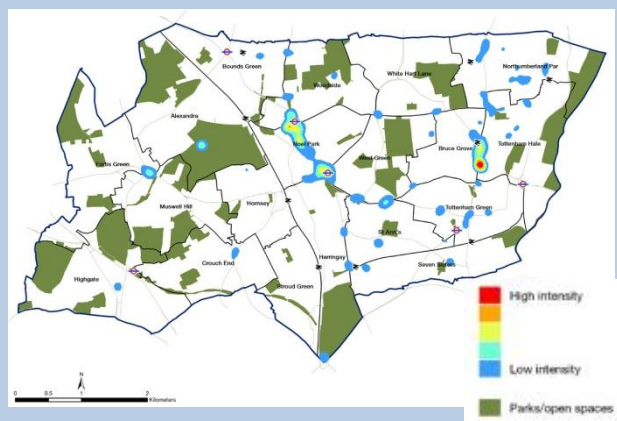


Source: Police accused data (Borough Intelligence Unit)

Violent crime

- The overall violent crime rate is below the London average. The more serious types of violent crime account for 47% of violent crime in Haringey (compared to 40% in London)
- Key hotspots for assault with injury and serious wounding are in areas with vibrant night-time economies and major transport hubs.
- Young people are more likely to be both victims and perpetrators of violent crime.

Figure 4: Assault with injury (Oct-Sep 11/12)

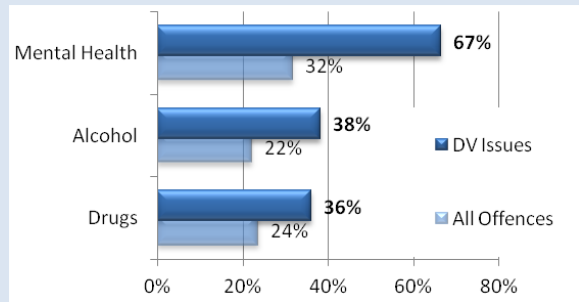


Source: Police recorded crime (Borough Intelligence Unit)

Domestic violence

- Domestic violence accounts for over a third of all violent crime. Reported domestic violence offences increased by 20% compared to the previous year.
- Over two-thirds of offenders are identified as having Mental Health issues.
- Drugs and alcohol misuse are also prominent, with close to half of offenders having a substance misuse problem.

Figure 5: Domestic violence offending, mental health and substance misuse



Source: Probation commencements data (London Probation)

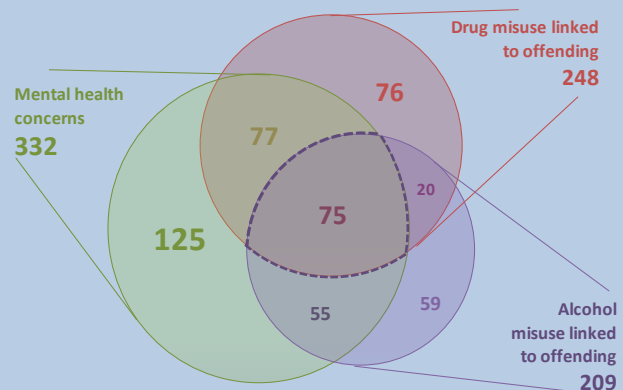
Mental health

- Almost a third of offenders are identified as having mental ill health.
- Mental ill health is prevalent among violent offenders and acquisitive offenders.

Substance misuse

- Haringey has higher rates of problematic drug use than London. Drug misuse is particularly associated with acquisitive crime.
- 30% of offenders have alcohol misuse linked to their offending. Alcohol misuse is particularly associated with violent offending.

Figure 6: Key issues linked to offending (offenders commencing probation Sep-Aug 2011/12)



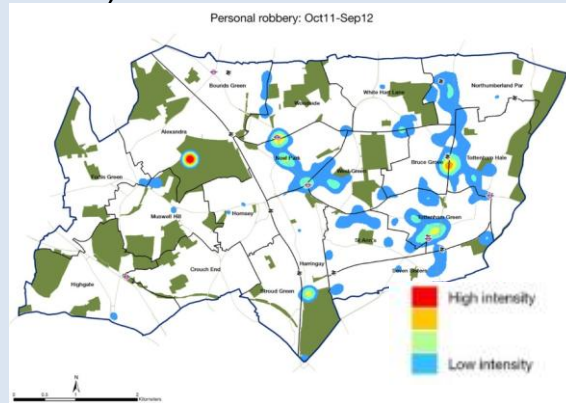
Source: Probation commencements data (London Probation)

The diagram above shows how many offenders these issues affect, and also indicates the number of instances where an offender has multiple issues.

Locations / hotspots

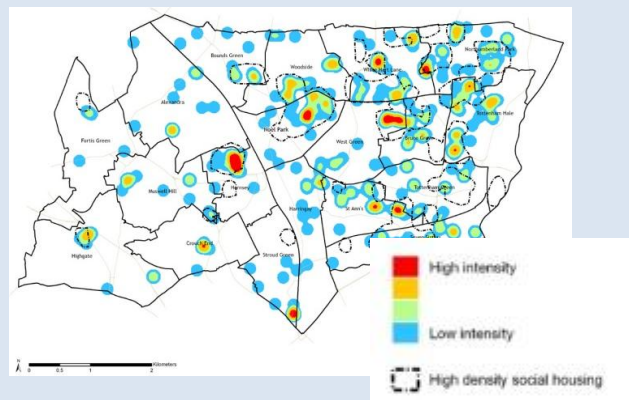
- 41% of all crime is committed in just five wards: Noel Park, Tottenham Green, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Bruce Grove.
- **Town centres, major transport hubs and areas with high concentrations of licensed premises are hotspots for personal robbery, serious violent crime and some types of anti-social behaviour**
- **Areas with high density housing, particularly large housing estates are hotspots for dumping, noise complaints and reported domestic violence**

Figure 7: Personal robbery hotspots (Oct-Sep 2011/12)



Source: Police Recorded Crime data (Borough Intelligence Unit)

Figure 8: ASBAT recorded ASB incidents (Oct-Sep 2011/12)



Source: ASBAT data (Haringey Council)

Summary recommendations

Evidence from this strategic assessment points to the following areas for attention by the partnership:

Dealing with reoffending, particularly reoffending by young people (aged 25 and below), especially in the light of high rates of reoffending and increasing trend in youth reoffending. Focusing on prolific reoffenders at particular stages within the reoffending cycle is likely to improve the effectiveness of support and intervention.

Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming involved in gangs or becoming either offenders or victims of violent or acquisitive crime.

Tackling anti-social behaviour by:

- Identifying and supporting repeat victims of ASB
- Dealing with rowdy behaviour associated with drunkenness and the night time economy in Wood Green and Tottenham High Roads, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights
- Dealing with noise complaints in specific residential areas including the Campsbourne Estate in Hornsey, and identified residential areas in Bruce Grove and Northumberland Park
- Tackling dumping of waste, particularly small domestic dumps, in identified pockets of the borough (Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Harringay clusters).

Continuing to reduce acquisitive crime by:

- Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming either offenders or victims of acquisitive crime.
- Intensifying partnership efforts around hotspots for particular acquisitive crime types.
- Working with neighbouring authorities to tackle cross-border offending.

Continuing to reduce violent crime by:

- Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming either offenders or victims of violent crime.
- Working with particular communities to tackle high levels of violent offending and victimisation among those communities.
- Intensifying partnership efforts around hotspots for assault with injury and serious wounding, particularly areas with vibrant night-time economies and major transport hubs.

Focusing on domestic and gender based violence and understanding:

- Why levels of reported domestic violence have increased
- Why levels of reported domestic violence are higher in particular parts of the borough and whether focused activity in those geographical areas is needed
- Whether communities with high prevalence of domestic violence incidents should be targeted
- How to coordinate and join up its approach to dealing with perpetrators with substance misuse issues and mental ill health.

Working together to tackle the issues/drivers that contribute to crime such as mental ill health and substance misuse.

Intensifying partnership efforts around crime and disorder hotspots, particularly areas with vibrant night-time economies and major transport hubs and areas with high density housing and large housing estates.