

2014/15

Community Safety Strategic Assessment

Annual audit of crime and disorder in Haringey



Business Intelligence and Community
Safety Team
Haringey Council
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Section A: Context

1. Purpose and scope

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to inform and enable Haringey's Community Safety Partnership to:

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

Preparing an annual strategic assessment is a statutory duty and Haringey has prepared one since 2007.

The period covered by this assessment is October 2013 to September 2014 but more recent data (up to January 2015) has been included where possible to give the most up to date analysis of trends. Intelligence from a wide range of partners has been considered.

The strategic assessment includes:

- Analysis of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and related issues
- Changes in the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and related issues since the last assessment (2012)
- Analysis of why these changes have occurred
- Partnership activity within the assessment period to tackle crime and disorder

The assessment highlights priority areas for focus and makes a number of recommendations.

2. Local context

PESTEL Analysis (*First draft/incomplete*)

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

The national picture and policy

The Coalition Government has continued to support crime reduction through Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) that were first established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. In 2011, the Home Secretary launched the Coalition approach under the following headings:

- A new approach to fighting crime giving the police and partners greater freedom to use their discretion and adjust their interventions to the local situation
- Putting victims first: More effective responses to anti-social behaviour (May 2012) setting out plans to introduce streamlined and new powers and tools for tackling anti-social behaviour
- Community remedy consultation containing proposals among others to introduce Police and Crime Commissioners intending to grant victims of low-level crime a say in the punishment of the offender
- More recently, there has been an emphasis on prevention and early intervention

In addition to using CSPs, the main elements supporting this approach were to be achieved by:

- Creating community triggers
- Establishing a National Referral Scheme to facilitate the collaboration of diverse agencies dealing with trafficking
- A new Serious and Organised Crime Strategy
- Provision of street and ward level crime maps for use by the general coverage
- Strengthening legislation against child sex offenders and hate crime perpetrators

A transformation of the management of offenders is underway with the split of probation work into two distinct bodies; the National Probation Service dealing with the top one third of serious offenders and the Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) dealing with the remaining two thirds of offenders and including those on short term sentences who were previously exempt from probation support.

The CRCs are currently being established and will act as fledgling companies for the first year. They are intended to operate a payment by results model. There was lengthy consultation about these changes and a myriad of concerns were raised about safety, loss of professional expertise, rehabilitation outcomes and local impact. Many local authorities fear that demands for their services will increase whilst being excluded from any potential payment benefits as well as having concerns about possible perverse incentives. The past year has seen a significant rise in national concern and attention to extremism and radicalisation. The national threat level was raised to 'severe' in August 2014 with heightened fears about the impact of the war in Syria. Specialists based in local authorities are working with partners and each other to collaborate with and protect individuals and communities at risk and to ensure that they have a web of response and support for any cases that arise or sympathisers who return from abroad.

A Counter Terrorism Bill is due to receive royal assent in February 2015. This will place a statutory duty on a number of named bodies to prevent and deal with those at risk of or affected by terrorism. The bodies include local authorities, schools and higher education institutes, prisons, probation services and health bodies. The three main tenets of the approach are:

- Responding to the ideological challenge, providing a counter narrative
- Preventing people being drawn in and providing support to individuals and families
- Working with specific sectors and institutions

A very high profile media spotlight has shone on historical cases of child sexual exploitation and abuse. This has resulted in intense public awareness and increases in reporting with many more cases coming to court. HM Government has adopted the UN Declaration (1993) on the elimination of violence against women (and extended to girls). This reads as follows:

“Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

It includes the following types of abuse and crimes:

- *Sexual violence, abuse and exploitation*
- *Sexual harassment and bullying*
- *Stalking*
- *Trafficking and forced prostitution*
- *Domestic violence and abuse*
- *Female genital mutilation*
- *Forced marriage*
- *Crime committed in the name of “honour”.*

The UN Declaration is based on the concept of ***disproportionately***. We understand the gendered nature of these types of abuse and crimes, and also that men and boys are sometimes victims of this type of abuse and crimes. It, therefore, remains important for men and boys to be included in all aspects of partnership work.

Changes to Victim Support

The following changes will begin implementation for Victim Support services nationally during 2015/16:

- Referrals will be received for all victims of crime, including crime types not previously funded for support e.g. business crime and motor vehicle theft
- Referrals will be categorised as *Enhanced Priority Referrals* or *Standard Referrals*
- There will be new services including dedicated enhanced service for Children & Young People and new support service for tourists who are victims of crime during their stay in the capital
- There will be a strong focus on partnership working with specialist services

Regional policy and priorities

Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, MOPAC 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 which concern Londoners including. The Mayor’s stated priorities as set out in the ***Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016*** are:

- A renewed focus on street policing
- Giving victims a greater voice
- Creating a safer London for women by tackling violence against women and girls
- Developing smarter solutions to alcohol and drug crime
- Helping London’s vulnerable young people

The plan emphasises accountability, challenge and partnership. It proposes clear performance measures that focus on results, not process or activity, including the 20:20:20 Policing and Criminal Justice Challenges:

- 20% reduction in key neighbourhood crimes (250,000 fewer crimes)

- 20% reduction in costs (£500m savings)
- 20% increase in confidence in the met police (Up to 75%)
- 20% reduction in delays in the criminal justice system
- 20% increase in compliance with community sentences
- 20% reduction in reoffending by young people leaving custody

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

The Plan further envisages the delivery of its ambitions through: More efficient commissioning; intelligence-led local delivery; transparency and engagement with a focus on flexible approaches to neighbourhood crime on a needs-led basis.

MOPAC supports London CSPs to a considerable degree through the Crime Reduction Fund with four year targets and quarterly monitoring. Boroughs submit robust and evidence based bids in order to access funds. Select or priority boroughs are frequently identified to focus specifically on regional aims and imperatives. There has been a great deal of interest over the past 12 months on Haringey's work around integrated offender management and gangs. Funding for the PREVENT element still emanates from the Home Office but this may change once it is added as a statutory duty.

Key changes since 2012/13

Business Crime

MOPAC created a Business Crime Reduction Strategy 2014 strengthening links between Community Safety and Regeneration (crime & ASB reduction, confidence and growth). The Mayoral strategy also captures efforts to address cyber crime.

Safer Neighbourhood Boards (SNBs)

Replacing the former Police Community Consultative Groups, SNBs have been required across London to fulfil 10 stated aims. These are:

- Monitoring volumes, trends and types of complaints from victims of crime and complaints from members of the public against police officers
- Monitoring crime performance and community confidence
- Playing a significant role in setting tasks for Community Payback
- Ensuring all wards have a ward panel of residents
- Supporting the Independent Advisory Group
- Supporting the Custody Visitors Panel and ensuring the system of custody visiting is delivered
- Ensure the stop and search community monitoring function is delivered
- Supporting Neighbourhood Watch
- Suggesting policing priorities in the borough
- Encouraging bids for funds from a crime prevention fund

Haringey has an established and well attended board which has been acclaimed by MOPAC. The board is entrusted with planning an annual crime summit.

National Troubled Families Initiative (locally Families First)

This is a national scheme of co-ordinated focus on families who meet the agreed criteria. The Government operates this on a model of upfront investment with payment by results.

In Haringey the criteria has a strong focus on families beset by unemployment/skills gaps and also on those involved in crime and anti-social behaviour.

The number of families is due to expand significantly and Haringey has aligned this work within an Early Help Partnership. Future work around families will be delivered through 6 Early Help Forums each with a dedicated Co-ordinator, bringing together frontline professional and care roles to reduce duplication and increase joint problem-solving.

Gang and serious youth violence

London Crime Reduction Board Gangs and Serious Youth Violence Strategic Ambitions for London:

The strategic ambitions for tackling gangs and serious youth violence were published in June 2014. This provided a refresh of the first Partnership Gangs Strategy, which was published in 2012, and set out the shared goals for addressing the harm associated with gangs in London until 2017.

The ambitions were set out under three themes:

- Prevention – including access to programmes in schools and educational establishments focusing on positive life choices and targeted support for those at risk of involvement.
- Intervention – including a collaborative pan-London gang exit service and resettlement model, support for victims and consistent identification and addressing of mental health needs of gang members
- Enforcement – a co-ordinated approach to enforcement, maintaining Trident Gang Command resources and reducing the number of victims of gun and knife crime

Operation Shield – Gang Violence Intervention Model (GVI):

The GVI model was developed in the USA and has been implemented in Boston (Operation Ceasefire), Cincinnati (Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence) and several other USA cities. The model has had significant impact, including reductions in homicides and non-fatal shootings of between 35% – 60%. The model is a multiagency community led programme of focused deterrence and collective enforcement that aims to reduce group related violence. It has been subject to multiple evaluations¹ which demonstrate that the project does have a significant and unique impact.

There are three key strands to the GVI model:

1. Consequences for violence - identifying and focused enforcement on those groups involved in the continuation of violent offences
2. Community voice - mobilising local communities and key members to give constant reinforcement key moral messages that violence will not be tolerated, and
3. Help for those who ask - allowing individuals the opportunity to exit from the criminal lifestyle and provide route out

The primary aim of the GVI model is to reduce violence committed by the group. In June 2014, a number of Local Authority representatives attended a two-day seminar/workshop on the GVI model and agreed to consider taking this forward as a pilot with the MPS and MOPAC.

As a result, MOPAC is leading on the strategic development, project management, and evaluation

Haringey has been identified as one of three pilot boroughs and work is underway to develop a plan for taking implementing the model here.

Local policy

The council has [5 major priorities](#) which sets out the change needed across service areas to help deliver savings.

In order to achieve this change, Haringey has identified the following approaches:

- **Prevention and early intervention**
Providing support earlier to prevent problems from occurring or escalating
- **A fair and equal borough**
Tackling the barriers facing the most disadvantaged and enabling them to reach their potential
- **Working together with communities**
Building resilient communities where people are able to help themselves and support each other
- **Value for Money**
Achieving the best outcome from the investment made
- **Customer Focus**
Placing our customers at the heart of what we do
- **Working in Partnership**
Delivering with and through others

The 5 priorities:

- **Priority 1:** [Enable every child and young person to have the best start in life, with high quality education](#)
- **Priority 2:** [Empower all adults to live healthy, long and fulfilling lives](#)
- **Priority 3:** [A clean and safe borough where people are proud to live](#)
- **Priority 4:** [Drive growth and employment from which everyone can benefit](#)
- **Priority 5:** [Create homes and communities where people choose to live and are able to thrive](#)

Other areas of savings

In addition to the five priority areas, there will be changes, budget savings and staffing reductions in other areas of work that the council does, including customer services; the

business infrastructure programme, and enabling services such as libraries, finance, HR, legal services, procurement, communications, facilities and asset management.

- **Customer Services** is likely to see savings of around £2.3 million over three years, with an estimated staffing reduction of around 72.
- The **Business Infrastructure Programme (BIP)** is likely to see savings of around £7.8million, with an estimated staffing reduction of around 75
- Other **enabling** areas are likely to see savings of around £1.2million, with an estimated staffing reduction of around 13

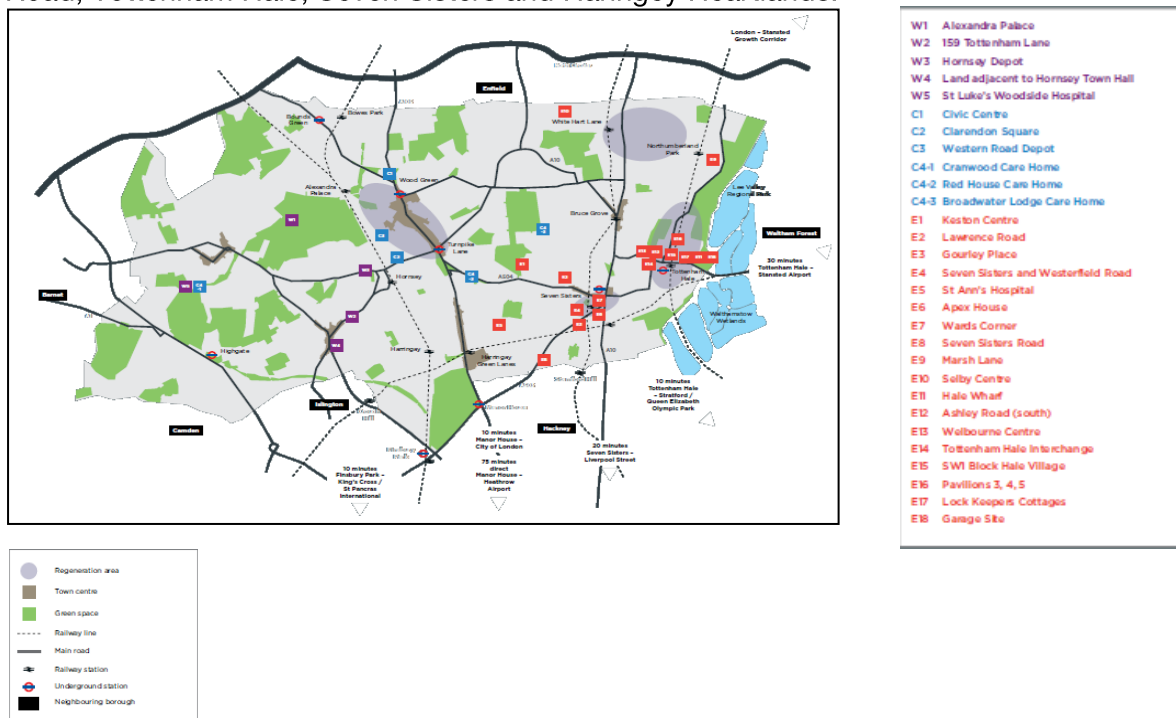
Tottenham Regeneration Programme

A people priority has been established in the regeneration wards of Tottenham, steered by a multi-disciplinary group. The focus is on education, employment/skills, health gaps and community safety. A significant strand is the pilot area of Love Lane and Northumberland Park estates where the council is taking a resident-led approach with support from partners in the police and health services. A DCLG bid has granted a matched £1m to continue capacity during 2015-16 on the basis that this will transform public engagement and resilience as well as save significant costs in future.

Economic factors

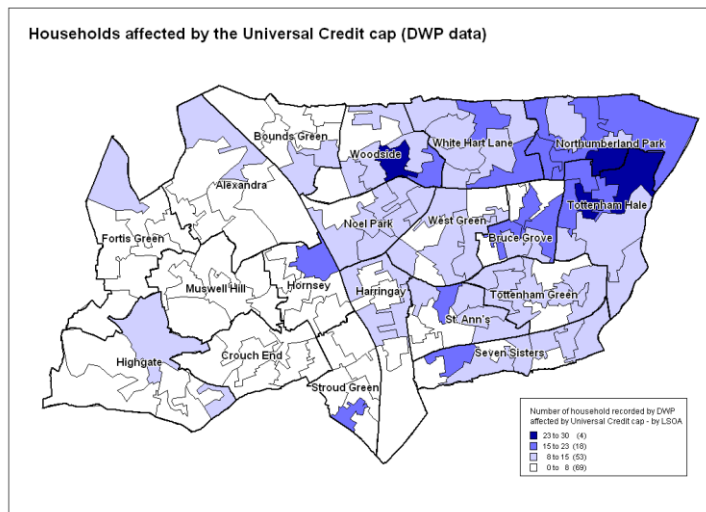
Major Borough Regeneration

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.



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

The demographic picture in Haringey remains dynamic with higher numbers from central and eastern Europe living, visiting and working in the area. Professor Stanko's forecasts depict a greatly increasing youth population in the north-east of the borough (our most significant crime area) and an increasing aged population in the west of the borough

There has been an increasing need and priority to improve community confidence, engagement, resilience and empowerment in the borough following the 2011 riots. Crime affecting both perpetrators and victims remains disproportionate for many communities including young people; established ethnic minorities; residents of specific estates; newcomer communities; people with a range of health and emotional disorders and those affected by gang offending.

Over the past two years the emergence of 'County Lines' offending has been identified. There has been an increase in gang involved individuals travelling outside of London to sell drugs and open up new drug markets. Since August 2013, 19 Haringey individuals have been arrested outside of London for drug related offences. They have travelled as far as Aberdeen and have also been arrested in places closer to London including Basingstoke, Bury St Edmonds and Norwich. The youngest person was 15 years old and the oldest was 33 years old, all but one was male.

In view of this emerging trend Haringey has agreed to take part in a 'County Lines' peer review carried out by the Home Office EGYV Team. A small team of advisers will be coming to the borough on 9th December 2015 to interview a range of services and partner agencies. The aim of the workshop will be to help identify the extent of the problem, any use of

children, levels of violence resulting from such activities and suggested tactics to reduce harm.

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.

Target hardening and improved enforcement

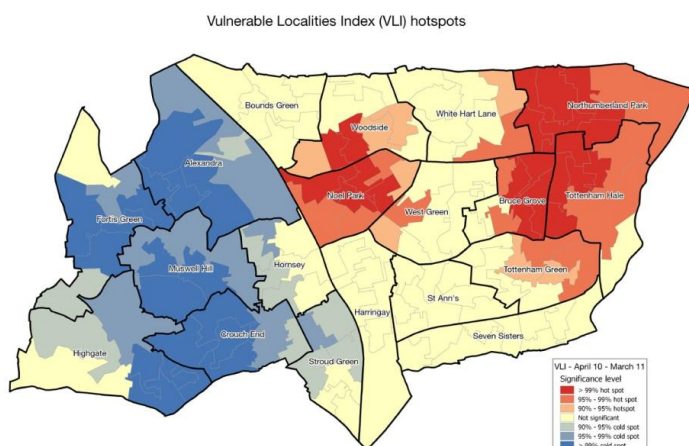
Research suggests that a combination of improved security and CCTV; changes to car manufacturing; stronger partnership work and a focus on street enforcement is responsible for a consistent drop in recorded crime over the past ten years. However, there has been a correlation more recently in the rise of less visible and in many ways more harmful offences such as fraud, deception, cyber crime and online harassment. In the past couple of years, there has also been an increased media profile on child sexual abuse and a corresponding increase in reporting and awareness at all levels of government.

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 neighbourhoods 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

Crime and Courts Act 2013

- Establishes the National Crime Agency enhancing the national response to serious organised crime.
- Modernises the courts and tribunals' system including reform of the community sentencing framework.
- Contains provisions regarding the immigration appeal system, public order offences and a new drug driving offence which will improve road safety.

Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014

- Makes new provisions regarding offenders relating to release and supervision, community orders and suspended sentence orders; and for connected purposes.

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

- Introduces simpler powers to tackle ASB better protecting victims and communities.
- Introduces a community trigger/remedy giving victims and communities a greater say in how agencies respond to ASB complaints.
- Tackles irresponsible dog ownership and use of illegal firearms by gangs and organised criminal groups.
- Strengthens protection for victims of forced marriage and those at risk of sexual harm.

Section C: Methodology

Introduction

Haringey's previous strategic assessment (2012/13) covered the period October 2011 to September 2012. The 2014/15 Strategic Assessment therefore focuses on the twelve months to September 2015, but also looks at the headline changes since September 2012.

In October 2014, a cross-partnership project team was convened to ensure that all necessary data and analysis is considered.

The strategic assessment has been undertaken in two broad phases, for sign-off in April 2015:

Phase one: Data collection and scanning leading to the identification of emerging priorities.

Phase two: Overview of crime and disorder in the borough, with a particular focus on the priorities emerging from phase 1; and a review of local perceptions of community safety.

The priorities and recommendations from this Assessment should help inform the Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan.

Phase one

Phase one was designed to allow identification of current and emerging priority areas so that phase two could focus in on crime and disorder issues that present particular challenges for the borough.

Data and contextual information was collated on around 100 crime and disorder issues. These issues were then assessed against a prioritisation matrix which used a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria, outlined in the table below:

Proposed criteria	Description	Rationale
Volume	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
Benchmarking	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
Long term trend	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
Short term trend	Increase or decrease in the latest twelve month period compared to the previous twelve months	Issues that have increased in the last year ought to be given higher priority
Impact	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
Generator / link to other issues	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
PESTEL	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
Community views and perceptions	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

Each crime/anti-social behaviour (ASB) type was given a score of between one (low priority) and four (high priority) against each of the criteria, and an average score was calculated.

All crime/ASB types scoring above 2.5 were identified and grouped with similar types.

Phase one findings

The first phase of the strategic assessment took place between November and December 2014. This identified a list of emerging priority areas, as follows:

Emerging priority areas

Acquisitive crime	especially residential burglary, theft, personal robbery, and fraud & forgery
Anti-social behaviour	all anti-social behaviour but noise, domestic dumping of waste and repeat victimisation are emerging as particular issues
Domestic violence	-
Drug crime	including drug dealing/trafficking and possession
Violent crime	including violence with injury, assault with injury, wounding/GBH, gang crime, gun crime and knife crime
Youth crime	-
Reoffending	for both adults and young people

Phase two

The findings from phase one were used as the basis of the phase two analysis, which forms the content of the remainder of this document. Section ## contains detailed analysis and summary findings under each of the emerging priority areas, including volumes and trends, locations, peak times and seasons, offender and victim profiles, drivers and cross-cutting issues and a summary of partnership activity to address crime and disorder in the assessment period.

Section D: Detailed Analysis

3. Overview of crime and disorder

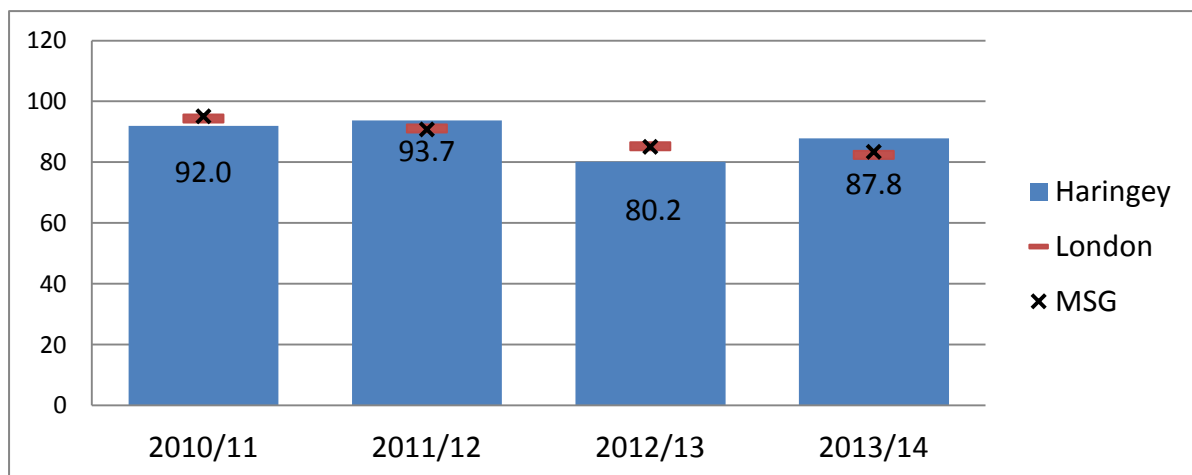
Definition and scope

This section looks at overall crime and disorder in Haringey. The period under consideration is October 2013 to September 2014 but more recent data is included where possible to give the most up to date analysis of trends. Subsequent sections examine each of the main crime and disorder issues for the borough in more detail.

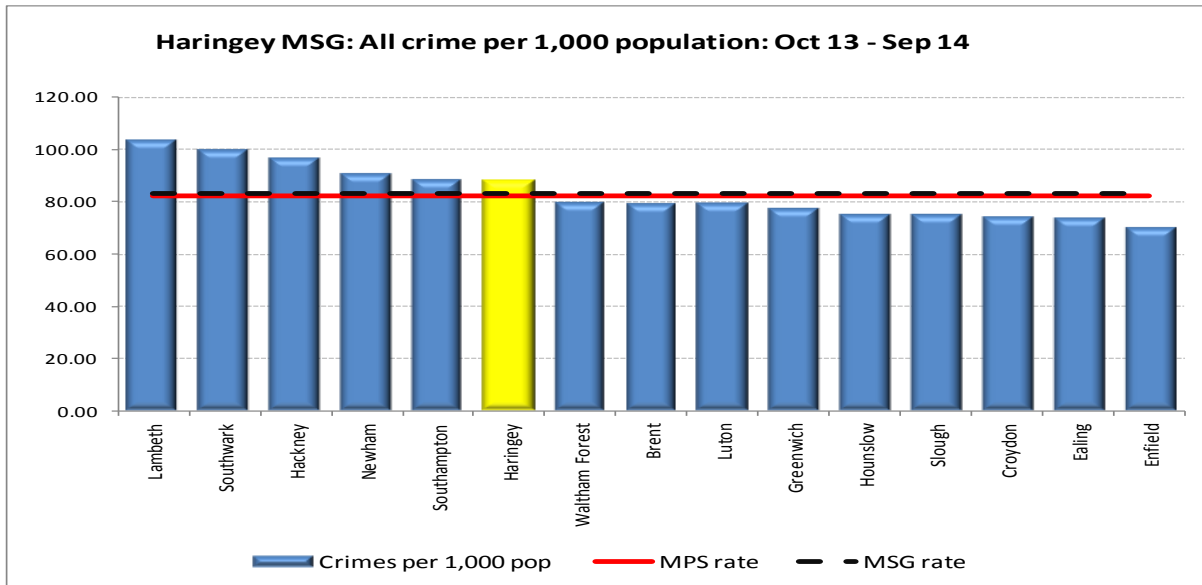
Volumes and trends

Within the last four years the rate of all recorded crime in Haringey has reduced overall. This follows the trend for London and Haringey's Most Similar Groups (MSG). In the 12 months to September 2014 Haringey's crime rate of 87.8 per thousand population is above that for London, 82.5 and it's Most Similar Group (83.5)

In the 12 months to September 2014 Haringey rate of recorded crime is ranked 6th highest out of the 15 boroughs in its most similar group (MSG) family and 11th highest in London.



In the 12 months to September 2014 all recorded crime in Haringey rose by 10% (2,020 additional offences) from 21,118 to 23,138; the highest increase in its MSG. Conversely, both London and our MSG recorded reductions of 3% and 2% for the same period. Although there are variations between crime numbers in the first two years, the graph shows a general upwards trend.



Quarter 1 and 2 between April and September 2014 saw increases of 2% (107 additional offences) and 4% (210) respectively compared to the same quarters in 2013. Quarter 1 and 2 also recorded consecutive increases compared to their previous quarters (Q3 and 4 of 2013/14) of 8% (422) and 13% (698) respectively; indicating a steadily increasing trend over the coming months

Latest performance – rolling 12 months to March 2015

Police recorded crime in Haringey has broadly followed the national trend over the last decade with overall reduction of 39% from 39,017 in financial year 2002/03 to 23,761 in financial year 2014/15. However this decline is beginning to slow, with Haringey showing an 8% increase in the 12 months to March 2015, the largest annual increase in over 10 years. London and our MSG are now both showing annual increases of 1% compared to reductions in September 2014 indicating this trend is being felt across London.

MOPAC 7 performance – rolling 12 months to March 2015

The Mayors office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) challenged community safety partnerships across London to cut seven key ‘neighbourhood crimes’ by 20% - compared to the 2011/12 outturn – by March 2016. The seven crimes – collectively known as MOPAC7 - comprise violence with injury (VWI), robbery, burglary, theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle, theft from person and criminal damage

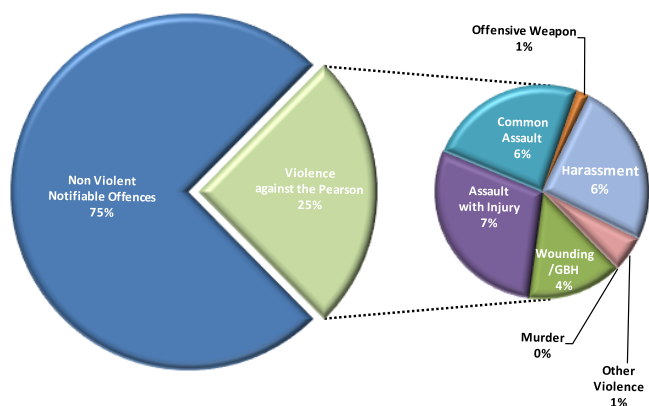
Description	Baseline Outturn		Quarter 1 - Rolling 12 month total			Quarter 2 - Rolling 12 month total			Quarter 3 - Rolling 12 month total			Quarter 4 - Rolling 12 month total			Current performance v Baseline	Comments
	2011/12	2013/14	Target	Actual	Change %	Target	Actual	Change %	Target	Actual	Change %	Target	Actual	Change %		
Burglary	3,649	2,908	2,914	2,930	0.6	2,914	2,991	2.6	2,914	2,890	-0.8	2,914	2,826	-3.0	-22.6	Exceeding target
Criminal damage	2,748	1,905	2,046	1,901	-7.1	2,046	1,969	-3.8	2,046	2,035	-0.5	2,046	2,087	2.0	-24.1	Exceeding target
Robbery	1,497	933	1,057	915	-13.4	1,057	976	-7.7	1,057	1,020	-3.5	1,057	1,096	3.7	-26.8	Exceeding target
Theft from MV	3,040	2,651	2,540	2,584	1.7	2,540	2,449	-3.6	2,540	2,107	-17.0	2,540	1,901	-25.1	-37.5	Exceeding target
Theft/Taking of MV	1,284	806	910	802	-11.9	910	753	-17.3	910	781	-14.2	910	787	-13.5	-38.7	Exceeding target
Theft from person	1,204	1,417	1,168	1,210	3.6	1,168	1,177	0.8	1,168	1,154	-1.2	1,168	1,115	-4.5	-7.4	Missing target
Violence with Injury	2,264	2,220	2,005	2,362	17.8	2,005	2,563	27.9	2,005	2,643	31.8	2,005	2,665	32.9	17.7	Missing target
MOPAC 7 combined	15,686	12,840	12,639	12,704	0.5	12,639	12,878	1.9	12,639	12,630	-0.1	12,639	12,477	-1.3	-20.5	On track

The table above show MOPAC7 performance as of March 2015¹. MOPAC 7 offences continue to perform well driven particularly by reductions in robbery (23%), theft from a MV (38%) and theft/taking of MV (39%). Criminal damage (24%) and burglary (23%) are also on track to meet/exceed their target. However VWI continues to deteriorate from 17% in December (Q3) to a 18% in March (Q4) and remains a concern alongside theft from person, going into the final year.

Concerns about VWI and theft from person offences are currently being addressed through the ongoing police Operation Equinox. This focuses on non domestic abuse VIW in three of Haringey’s high crime wards, with supporting partnership work.

Types of offences

The largest group of offence type in Haringey in the 12 months to September 2014 was theft and handling, accounting for approximately two in five of all crimes. Another notable group was violence against the person (VAP), accounting for approximately one in four of all crimes. Collectively burglary (13%), robbery (4%) and sexual offences (2%) comprise just under a fifth (19%) of all recorded crime in Haringey.



Changes in types of crime November-October 12/13-13/14

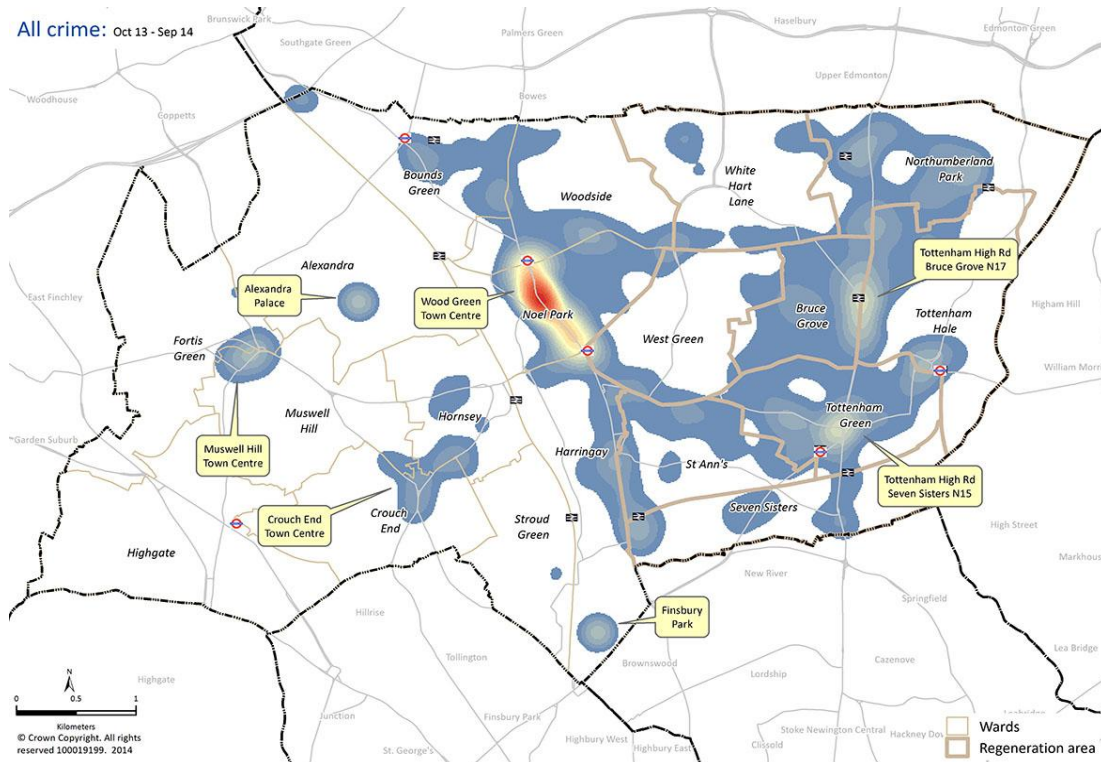
The groups of crimes with the largest numerical increase between the dates in question were VAP, with 1,417 additional offences (32%) 32% followed by criminal damage and burglary up by 223 (12%) and 222 (8%) recorded offences respectively. With the exception of drugs and fraud with forgery, all other main offence types recorded year-on-year increases.

¹ Change shown under the “Quarter” headings compares the current rolling 12 month total to the annual 2014/15 target. Change shown under the “Current performance v Baseline” heading shows the current 12 month rolling total compared to the 2011/12 benchmark.

Main offence type	Oct13- Sep14	Oct12- Sep13	Oct13- Sep14 %	Oct12- Sep13 %	Change	Change %
Theft & Handling	9,284	9,163	40.1	42.6	121	1.3
Violence Against The Person	5,825	4,408	25.2	20.5	1,417	32.1
Burglary	2,997	2,775	13.0	12.9	222	8.0
Criminal Damage	2,073	1,850	9.0	8.6	223	12.1
Drugs	1,175	1,191	5.1	5.5	-16	-1.3
Robbery	975	920	4.2	4.3	55	6.0
Sexual Offences	443	320	1.9	1.5	123	38.4
Other Notifiable Offences	352	256	1.5	1.2	96	37.5
Fraud & Forgery	17	603	0.1	2.8	-586	-97.2

Location

The map shows the hotspots for all crime in Haringey. Primary hotspots are in the east, especially along the two main thoroughfares. The main cluster is along the Wood Green-Turnpike Lane corridor (High Road N22), the heart of the Wood Green Town Centre in Noel Park ward.



Three secondary hotspots are seen in Town Centres along the Tottenham High Road; these are adjacent to the three main railway stations, the first in the north at White Hart Lane, the second further south at Bruce Grove Station and the third in South Tottenham by Seven Sisters Station. The most southerly hotspot seen in Finsbury Park is linked to the numerous concerts/exhibitions occurring there throughout the year.

Hotspots in the west tend to be smaller and less clustered; prominent in the busy town centers at Crouch End and Muswell Hill Broadway as well as the popular visitor attractions at Alexandra Palace.

All of the top 5 wards recorded annual increases. Forty two per cent of all crime is committed in five wards: Noel Park, Tottenham Green, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Harringay. The rate of offending per 1,000 populations in Noel Park was more than double the Haringey rate

The top five wards for reported crime are;

Ward	Offences		Rate (per 1,000 res.)		Change	
	Oct12- Sep13	Oct13- Sep14	Oct12- Sep13	Oct13- Sep14	No. offences	%
	Noel Park	2,570	2,854	184.4	204.7	284
Tottenham Green	1,697	1,957	116.4	134.2	260	15.3
Northumberland Park	1,534	1,817	106.3	125.9	283	18.4
Tottenham Hale	1,552	1,630	103.0	108.2	78	5.0
Harringay	1,242	1,331	93.6	100.3	89	7.2
Haringey borough	21,486	23,141	84.3	90.8	1,655	7.7

Comparison with 2012

- All crime hotspots have remained spatially fixed, largely focused on Town Centres and the two borough thoroughfares.
- Same top 5 wards except Harringay has replaced Bruce Grove in 5th place, Bruce Grove have dropped down to 6th.
- The same percentage of all crime is committed in the top 5 wards compared to 2012 (41%).
- Wood Green Town Centre is still the main crime generator in the borough and Noel Park remains the only ward with a crime rate twice that for Haringey borough.

Peak times and seasons

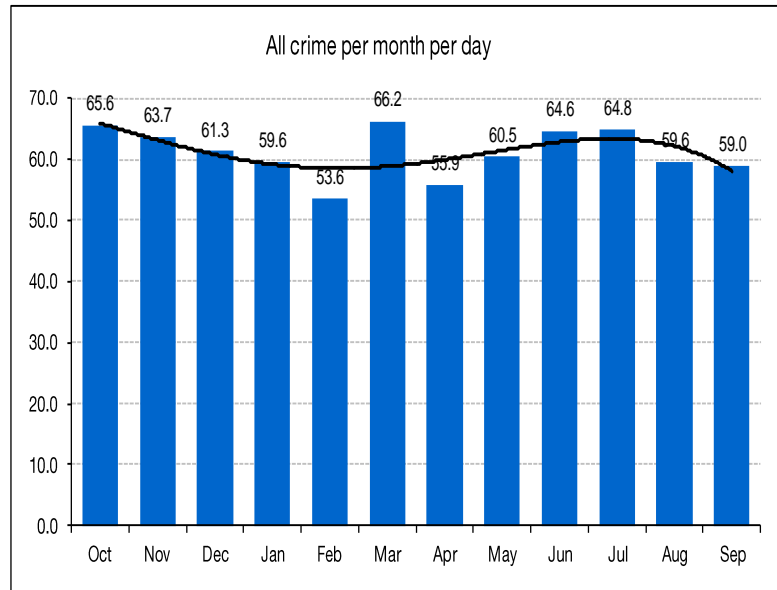
Crime escalates significantly from early morning, peaking first at noon, then in the early evening and later around midnight. These periods reflect increased opportunities for offending when people are most likely to be out and about (lunchtimes, after school and after work). In a typical day, crime peaks initially at noon (6% of offences), then at 6pm-7pm (7%) before peaking again at midnight (7%, maximum peak). At weekends, offences tend to be more prevalent from midnight to 5am

Time of day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
Midnight to 1am	225	212	216	218	233	247	258	1,609
1am to 2am	78	77	74	54	65	128	132	608
2am to 3am	63	62	52	61	56	104	118	516
3am to 4am	39	48	45	33	48	89	103	405
4am to 5am	21	34	34	23	30	75	74	291
5am to 6am	25	30	29	27	39	70	56	276
6am to 7am	44	39	62	46	40	45	40	316
7am to 8am	67	88	85	56	62	49	52	459
8am to 9am	130	127	143	120	174	93	53	840
9am to 10am	168	164	160	145	183	109	84	1,013
10am to 11am	163	151	149	128	147	125	123	986
11am to noon	157	145	146	158	147	119	126	998
Noon to 1pm	239	212	233	212	234	233	204	1,567
1pm to 2pm	170	172	166	175	190	181	146	1,200
2pm to 3pm	205	179	194	208	206	192	156	1,340
3pm to 4pm	218	238	225	237	253	239	182	1,592
4pm to 5pm	246	209	234	215	241	209	206	1,560
5pm to 6pm	229	240	211	228	258	186	201	1,553
6pm to 7pm	203	233	220	223	237	208	146	1,470
7pm to 8pm	220	215	235	210	225	170	160	1,435
8pm to 9pm	212	190	134	195	193	186	161	1,271
9pm to 10pm	135	176	180	140	198	185	152	1,166
10pm to 11pm	164	161	145	147	189	205	152	1,163
11pm to midnight	138	146	155	146	190	176	151	1,102
Total	3,559	3,548	3,527	3,405	3,838	3,623	3,236	24,736

Over the course of a week, crime peaks on a Friday and Saturday, accounting for almost a third (30%) of all crime. Monday and Wednesday are also prominent with offences focused on lunchtimes and during the after school/after work period.

Seasonal variations in crime

Average daily offences peak in March with over 66 offences per day per month. October, June and July are also prominent with 65 offences per day per month during these times. This is a very similar pattern to 2012



Comparison 2012

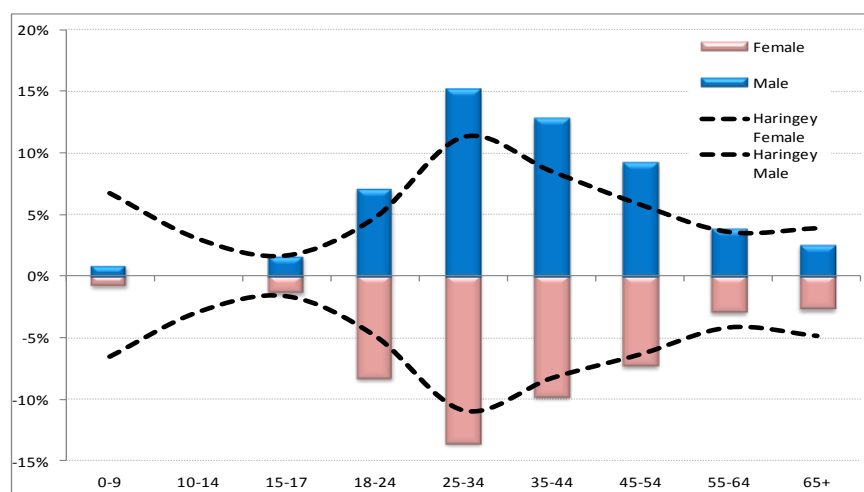
Temporal patterns are very similar, peak period have not changed. As in 2014, the weekend remains the busiest day as does the afterschool period on weekends.

Offender and victim profiles

Victims

(Oct-Sept 13/14)

Police recorded 25,850 victims of crime in the period October-September 13/14. This represents approximately 10% of Haringey's resident population according to census data 2011, although almost 3,000 of these victims were a repeated victim of crime within the last 12 months. This represents nearly 10% of all victims



The peak age for all victims is in the age band 25-34, which represents 28.6% of all victims. Other significant groups include 18-24, and 35-44 year olds, accounting for 15.4% and 22.5% respectively. The middle 50% of all victims are in the age range of 26-46 years old (Inter-Quartile Range).

The peak age band for male and female victimisation is 25-34 representing 15% and 14% of all victims respectively. Male (35%) and female (32%) victims in the age band 18-44 account approximately a third 35% of all victims each.

Overall victims were split relatively evenly between male and female, with males being slightly more victimised than females, 52.9% compared with 47.1%.

Nationality

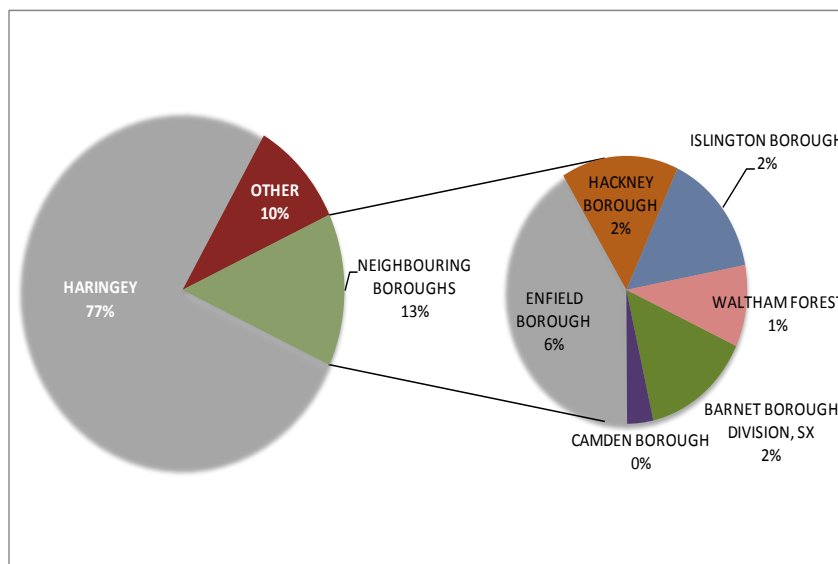
The following table shows the top five most victimised nationalities by number of victims.

Nationality Top 18	Victims Count	Haringey Count	Victims (%)	Haringey (%)	Index
UNITED KINGDOM	2509	141228	55.00%	55.40%	99
POLAND	322	10865	7.06%	4.26%	166
TURKEY	253	10096	5.55%	3.96%	140
ROMANIA	118	2374	2.59%	0.93%	278
BULGARIA	116	~	2.54%	4.20%	61

The most vulnerable nationalities after UK nationals were Romania (2.6% of victims) and Poland (7% of victims) respectively, which are both considerably over represented when compared to census data for Haringey.

Borough of residence

Nearly 80% of the victims reside within the borough. Of the remainder, 13% represent victims coming from Haringey's surrounding boroughs. Of these surrounding boroughs Enfield has the greatest proportion of victims, comprising of 6% of all victims.



Repeat victimisation.

On average around 11% of all victims were victims of more than one crime within the last 12 months. The data provided only gives the number of these crimes per victim and not a breakdown of the crime type.

The following figure shows the percentage of those victims who have experienced another crime within the last 12 months. The highest proportion of those victims is in the age band 25-34, 26.6% with the age band 18-54 representing 97.4% of repeat victims.



Offenders

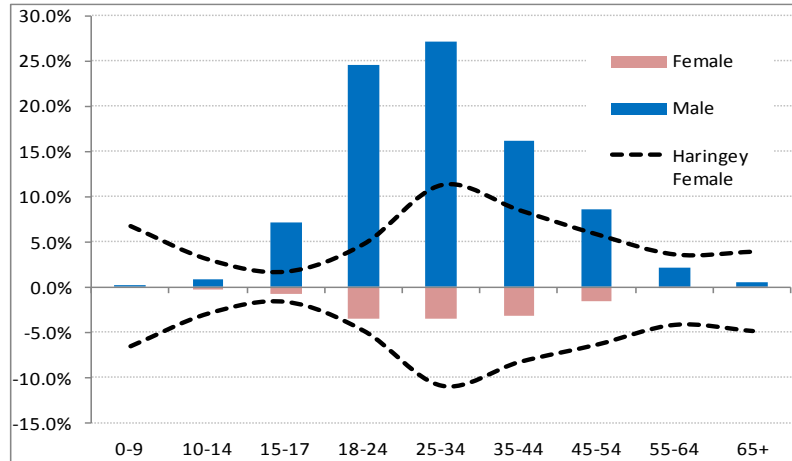
(This analysis is based on accused individuals from the police data based who have been arrested and charged with an offence and are referred to hear as offenders)

Age and gender

Overall within the period October-September 13/14 there have been approximately 3,500 offenders, representing around 1.4% of Haringey's population. This rises to around 2.4% or approximately 3,000, of the male population of Haringey, compared to around 0.4% of the female population, approximately 500.

The majority of offenders are male, 87% In line with the London and national proportion of male offenders

The peak age band for offenders is 25-34 year olds, representing a total of 1089 offenders (30.6%). Other notable groups include 18-24 and 35-44 year olds representing 28% and 19.3% of offenders respectively



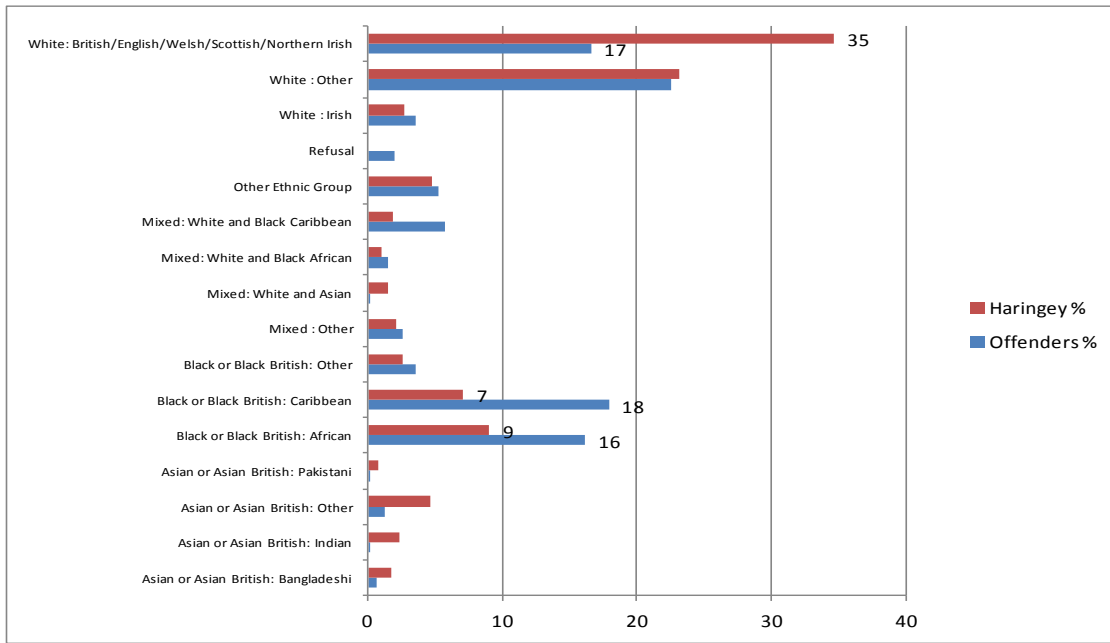
The peak age band for male offenders is also 25-34 year olds representing 27.1% of all offenders. As shown by the graph, 18-24 year olds are the most significantly over-represented - by a ratio of almost 3:1 - when compared to their age structure in Haringey. Female offenders are all under-represented when compared to the Haringey.

Changes

The total number of offenders has risen significantly from 1,616 in 12/13 to 3,554 in 13/14, a rise of approximately 120% with increases seen in every age range, particularly 18-24. The reason for this is unclear and could be linked to operational /resource related issues. However, what the data actually shows is that more offenders are being charged per crime compared to the previous year.

Ethnicity

The following figure shows the ethnicity of offenders compared to the ethnicity of the Haringey population. The Black Caribbean and Black African groups are over-represented among offenders compared to the population as a whole (Black Caribbean account for 18% compared to 7% of the population and Black African 16% compared with 9%). The biggest group is represented by the White offenders accounting for 44% of offenders. This however is under-represented compared to 61% of the Haringey population.



After UK nationals, Poland and Romania nationals are the most prominent making up 4.8% and 3.2% of the offenders respectively. Romanian nationals are significantly over-represented by over 3:1; Polish nationals are only slightly over represented and despite a slight increase in prevalence of Turkish offenders from last year, they were under represented.

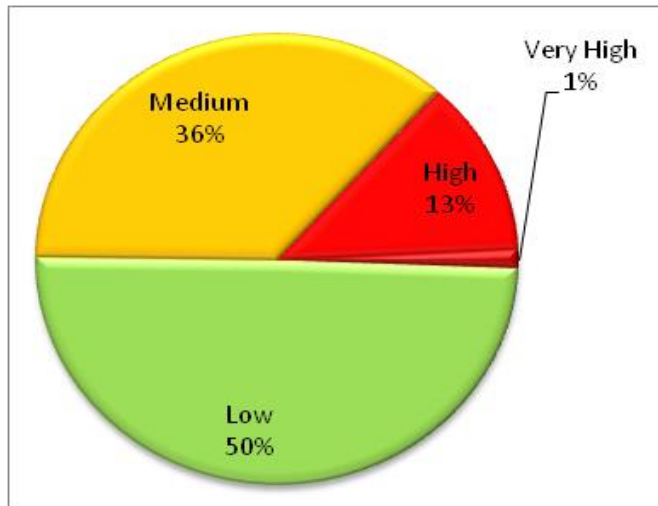
Risk of re-offending

LASS data Jan 2014-Dec 2014)

The risk of re-offending is measured as a percentage. It is regarded as a percentage probability, for example, an offender showing a re-offending score of 72% indicates that there is a 72% likelihood of re-offending. This score is categorized as low, medium, high and very high. It is worth noting that there is some over-lap between the these catagorised levels and re-offending score. The following table, although not as clear cut, catagorsies the levels of reoffending.

Risk of re-offending	Re-offending score
Low	0-50
Medium	50-75
High	75-90
Very high	90-100

In the assessment period, half (50%) of offenders were categorised as having a low risk of re-offending. This indicated that there was up to a 50% chance of the offender re-offending. 14% of offenders were given a rating of high or very high. Due to gaps in the recording of the data these figures are based on a sample of 1,059 (78%) offenders (out of a possible 1,355).



Violent Crime

Definition and scope

Police-recorded violent crime is classified according to the main categories of:

- Murder
- Wounding/grievous bodily harm (GBH)
- Assault with injury
- Common assault
- Offensive weapon
- Harassment
- Other violence

Collectively, these categories are called 'violence against the person' (VAP). Most of this analysis focuses 'violence with injury' which is described by two of the more serious categories of violent crime which arose prominently in phase one of this strategic assessment², namely:

- Serious wounding/GBH with intent: this includes serious assaults where injuries result in permanent disability, more than minor permanent disfigurement, broken bones,

² A number of changes to the classification of violent crime came into force in April 2012. These changes will have no impact on the total number of violent crimes recorded by the police but do reduce the number of categories into which violent crime is sub-divided. The changes include: classifying wounding/GBH with intent separately from carrying out an endangering life, and merging ABH and GBH without intent into a single category

fractured skull, compound fractures, substantial loss of blood, lengthy treatment or serious psychiatric injury (based on expert evidence). This includes GBH with intent where there is clear evidence of a deliberate attempt to inflict serious bodily harm regardless of the level of injury sustained.

- Assault with injury: this includes GBH without intent – where serious bodily harm results but there is no evidence of a deliberate intent to inflict such an injury – and offences formerly classified as actual bodily harm (ABH), that is, any assault resulting in injury that is not GBH (with or without intent).

Volumes and trends

This section looks at the extent of violent crime as an issue in Haringey. It also looks at the change in violent crime compared to last year.

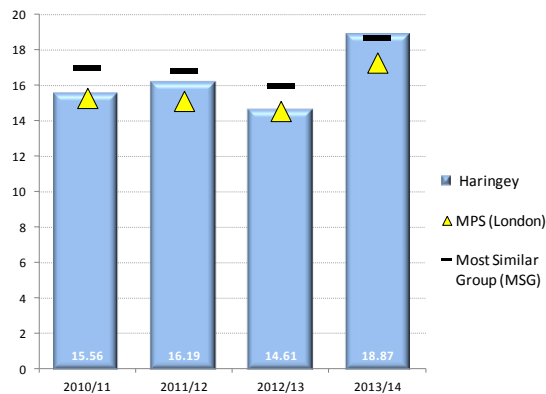
Overall trends and benchmarking

- The long term trend in VAP is rising; there was a 14%³ increase in VAP offences in Haringey between 2009/10 and 2013/14 (see Figure #) compared to 3% increase in London and a 9%⁴ reduction nationally
- VAP has seen a significant 29% increase to 4,969 offences in the 12 months to September 2014 compared to a 19% increase in London
- There were 18.9 VAP offences per 1,000 population in Haringey in the 12 months to September 2014, above the London/MPS figure of 17.3.
- Most recent data, for the two years to February 2015 shows that the level of VAP has increased to 35%, recording 5,344 offences, an additional 1,393 offences compared with the same period last year.
- VAP accounts for a quarter (25%) of all police recorded crime; this represents a 5% increase compared to the previous year. Figure # shows a breakdown of VAP offences.

³ Rolling 12 months to September 2014

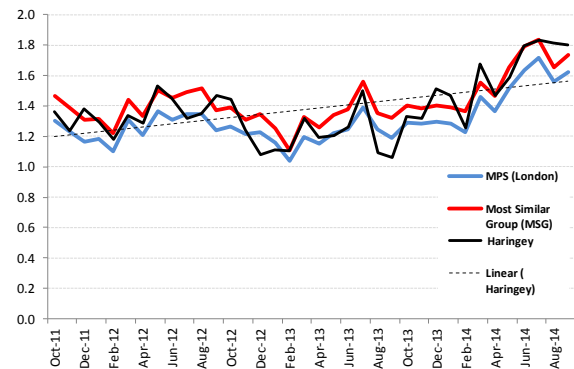
⁴ Financial year 2013/14 compared to FY 2009/10

Figure #: Violence against the person rate per 1,000 population - long term trend (Haringey and London)



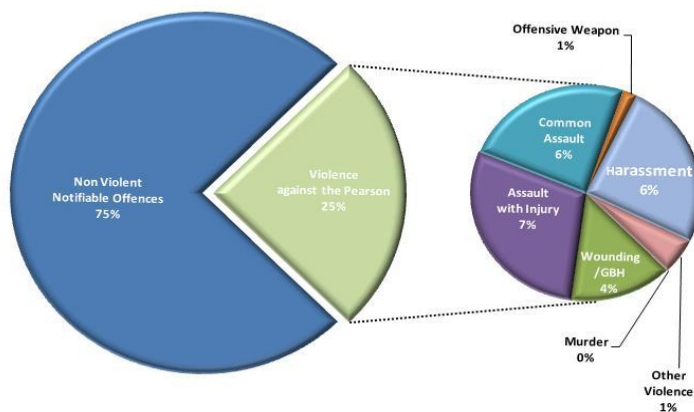
Source: Police recorded crime (MPS data tables/iQuanta)

Figure #: Violence against the person offences - three year trend and projection (Haringey, London and MSG)



Source: Police recorded crime (MPS data tables/iQuanta)

Figure #: Violence against the person offences



Violence against the person offences	Oct-Sep 2013/14 Count	%
Assault With Injury	1,695	29.1
Harassment	1,458	25.0
Common Assault	1,399	24.0
Wounding/GBH	844	14.5
Other Violence	310	5.3
Offensive Weapon	116	2.0
Murder	3	0.1
Violence against the person	5,825	100

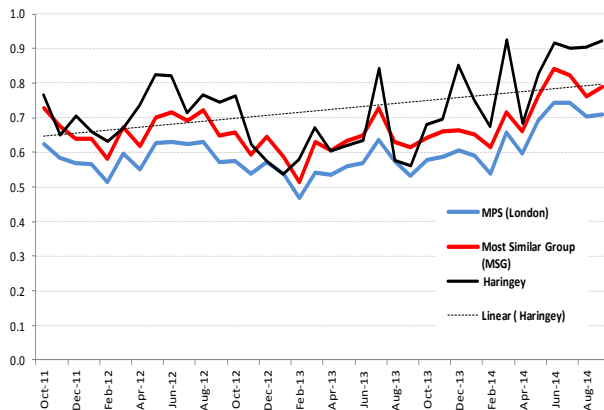
Source: Police recorded crime (MPS data tables/iQuanta)

Areas for focus: Violence with injury

Violence with injury (VWI) accounts for around 53% of violent crime in Haringey, higher than London where it typically accounts for around 46%.

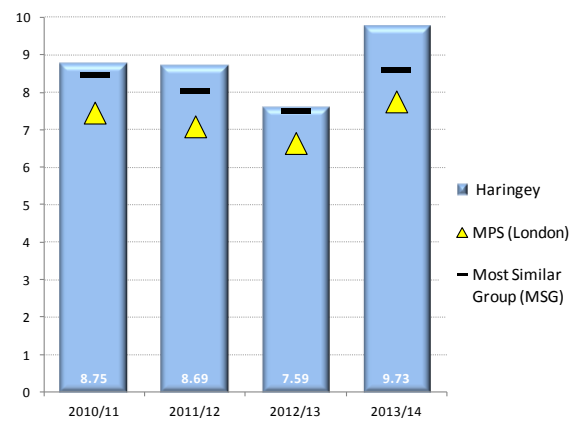
There were 2,563 VWI offences in Haringey, in the twelve months to September 2014, a significant 28% increase compared to the previous year (565 additional offences). London also increased but at a lower rate of 17% over the same period.

Figure #: Violence with injury - three year trend to September 2014 and projection (Haringey)



Source: Police recorded crime (MPS data tables/iQuanta)

Figure #: Violence with injury - long term trend (Haringey, London and MSG)



Source: Police recorded crime (MPS data tables/iQuanta)

The most recent data for the 12 months to 1 April 2011 shows VWI has seen a reduction in its rate of increase by 8% to 20%.

Why is violent crime increasing?

VIW and serious youth violence continues to record annual increases in Haringey and across London. This is bucking the national trend, the Crime Survey in England and Wales (CSEW) shows 11% reduction in all violence and a significant 26% reduction in VIW nationally in the 12 months to September 2014. This is backed up by health data sources also showing reductions i.e. Cardiff University research saw a 12% decrease in serious violence related attendances (Hospital ED & Walk-in Centers) and NHS data on Hospital Assault Admissions saw a 5% drop.

However police recorded crime nationally has risen by 16%, with the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) having the greatest volume increase over the same period. In Haringey, the 28% increase is in contrast to the 6% and 9% reductions in London Ambulance Service (LAS) calls for All Violent Incidents and Alcohol Related Incidents for the same period.

A possible explanation could be the action taken by police forces to address underreporting of VAP incidents as crimes to improve compliance with NCRS⁵. Evidence from the MPS supports this⁶, showing an increase in the number of reports of violence being recorded as crimes.

⁵ The 'Crime-recording: making the victim count' report published by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) found that violence against the person offences had the highest under-recording rates across police forces in England and Wales. Nationally, an estimated one of three (33%) violent offences that should have been recorded as crimes were not. Therefore, action taken by police forces to generally improve their compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) given the renewed focus on the accuracy of crime recording by the police – over the period December 2013 to August 2014 when the inspections took place – is likely to have resulted in the increase in the number of offences recorded in contrast with the comparator year (October 2012 to September 2013)

⁶ In evidence given by the Metropolitan Police Service to the London Assembly Police and Crime Committee on 13 November 2014 it was reported that the proportion of incidents of violence that were converted into recorded crimes rose from 40% to 75% between 2012 and 2014.

Another linked factor behind the rise is the focus on domestic abuse and associated increase in reporting and recording of these offences by the police⁷. It is thought that this renewed focus may have led to more victims coming forward and allegations treated more sensitively. Hence, this increase in violence in Haringey in contrast to the falls in LAS calls supports the view that the rise reflects recording practices rather than crime levels.

Operation Equinox

Operation Equinox aims to protect victims and bring to justice those who commit violence by working in partnership with London local authorities and other statutory and non-statutory organisations. Operation Equinox involves boroughs across the capital joining forces in a coordinated crackdown to target activity against a number of licensed venues, geographic areas and fast food outlets, where violent offending disproportionately occurs.

In Haringey this joint operation utilizes a comprehensive number of police officers alongside other visible community engagement representatives to reduce VWI across Haringey's three 'top 30' wards of Noel Park, Northumberland Park and Tottenham Green.⁸

Haringey's latest figures show there were 2,666 VWI offences in the twelve months to 1 April 2015, an increase of 20.4% on the previous 12 months. This total figure is broken down into VWI caused by domestic abuse - 867 offences, and non-domestic abuse VWI offences, 1,799.

It is the non-domestic abuse VWI that Equinox is targeting, currently showing a 25.5% annual increase, however this rate of increase has fallen from 30.9% in October 2014 when Operation Equinox was launched. Conversely London's non-domestic abuse VWI has risen from 15.6% to 22.7% in the same period; further evidence supporting the impact of Op. Equinox in Haringey.

⁷ An HMIC inspection expressed concerns about the police response to domestic abuse but noted the majority of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) were now showing a strong commitment to tackling it. The report noted just under half of PCCs had made a commitment to increase the reporting of this type of offence

⁸

Location

Non-domestic abuse VWI offences remain disproportionate in the east with just over 8 out of 10 (83%) offences reported there, similar to previous reporting periods

Noel Park had the highest volume of offences (175), followed by Northumberland Park and Tottenham Green with 168, Woodside (114) and Bruce Grove with 110.

Four out of last year's top 5 wards have remained unchanged. Tottenham Hale which was 4th highest last year has been replaced in the top 5 by Woodside which has moved up 2 places from 6th to 4th.

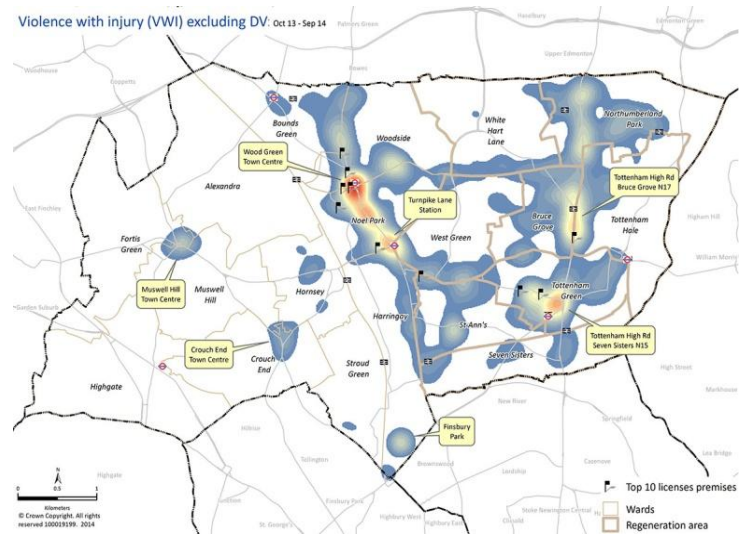
- All of the top 5 wards recorded annual increases
- Half (50%) of all non-domestic abuse VWI is committed in five wards, an increase of 5% from last year:
- Non-domestic abuse VWI in West Green increased by more than three-quarters (79%, n=38) to 86 offences, moving up from 3 places from 10th highest to 7th highest.
- The rate of offending per 1,000 population in Noel Park, Northumberland Park & Tottenham Green is double the Haringey rate

The map shows non-domestic abuse VWI hotspots in Haringey. Across the borough three quarters (65%) of VIW excluding DV offences happened in the 'Street' (43%) or in a non-domestic venue, such as a restaurant, public house or take-away (23%); compared to 29% that happen behind 'closed doors' inside a domestic setting such as a house or flat⁹. This indicates a significant majority of non-domestic abuse VWI offences involve conflict between strangers as opposed to individuals who have some former relationship. Primarily these confrontations are taking place 'outside' in the street or in commercial/business areas.

Primary hotspots continue to feature in the east, the main cluster along the Wood Green-Turnpike Lane corridor (High Road N22), and the heart of the Wood Green Town Centre in Noel Park ward. A further cluster is seen on Turnpike Lane station on the Noel Park, Harringay and West Green junction

Two secondary hotspots are seen in commercial centres along the Tottenham High Road; these are adjacent to Bruce Grove and Seven Sisters main line stations respectively.

Figure #: Non-domestic abuse VWI - Oct-Sep 13/14



Source: Police recorded crime (Borough Intelligence Unit)

Offences in these 4 hotspot areas make-up 15% of all offences, 50% of which were 'Street' based offences with a further fifth (22%) of offences located in 'shops' or retail establishments

Hotspots in the west are smaller and less clustered; focused very much on Muswell Hill Broadway, the Broadway Crouch End and to a lesser extent High Street Hornsey.

High footfall associated with the major transport hubs in these town centre areas, combined with the concentration of licensed premises continue to act as significant crime generators.

Peak times and seasons

Non-domestic abuse VWI offences spike initially in the early afternoon from 3pm-4pm, before peaking at midnight to 1am. Almost two-thirds (64%) of all non-domestic abuse VWI happens between noon and midnight.

However on the weekend (Fri/Sat/Sun) is the key period for non-domestic abuse VWI, making up half of all offences (50%).

The period between midnight and 6am accounts for nearly a third (32%) of offences on the weekend compared to just 25% for the week as a whole, implying non-domestic abuse VWI is considerably influenced by alcohol, during these times. Mapping these offences provides further corroboration, with offences focused in the four Town Centre hotspots identified, often linked to the licensed premises, especially in Wood Green.

Figure: Non-domestic abuse VWI offences by time of day/week Oct-Sep 2013/14¹⁰

Time of day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
Midnight to 1am	19	16	14	16	23	18	24	130
1am to 2am	5	5	6	6	7	18	21	68
2am to 3am	6	2	5	4		15	17	53
3am to 4am						16	17	57
4am to 5am						12	21	39
5am to 6am						2	8	16
6am to 7am						1		11
7am to 8am						1	8	20
8am to 9am							1	22
9am to 10am	4	8	6	8	7	1	2	36
10am to 11am	6	5	4	9	7	8	5	44
11am to noon	3	10	12	8	9	4	4	50
Noon to 1pm	5	12	2	4	18	7	9	57
1pm to 2pm	7	8	12	11	9	5	8	60
2pm to 3pm	10	13	4	12	8	8	7	62
3pm to 4pm	16	11	13	18	25	16	10	109
4pm to 5pm	12	12	11	11	14	14	10	84
5pm to 6pm	10	9	19	9	12	17	15	91
6pm to 7pm	12	19	6	8	10	8	14	77
7pm to 8pm	8	12	11	9	8	13	4	65
8pm to 9pm	8	13	10	15	11	12	14	83
9pm to 10pm	5	10	13	6	8	16	10	68
10pm to 11pm	17	10	12	9	16	17	13	94
11pm to midnight	8	10	5	6	16	15	13	73
Total	176	201	179	182	232	244	255	1,469

Peak period of offending focused in four main town centres

Average daily offences peak in March with over 7 offences per day per month. May, June and July are also prominent averaging 6.8 offences per day per month during these months.

Offender and victim profiles

Offenders

This section provides a profile of offenders in Haringey, based on two datasets:

- police data on those charged with an offence of non domestic abuse VIW between October 2013 and September 2014 (“accused”), these are not offenders per se as they have not been convicted of a crime, and
- Probation ‘Record of Risk Assessments for Probation Clients’ for the period January – December 2014 (“offenders”).
-

¹⁰ Darker colours indicate higher numbers.

Age and gender

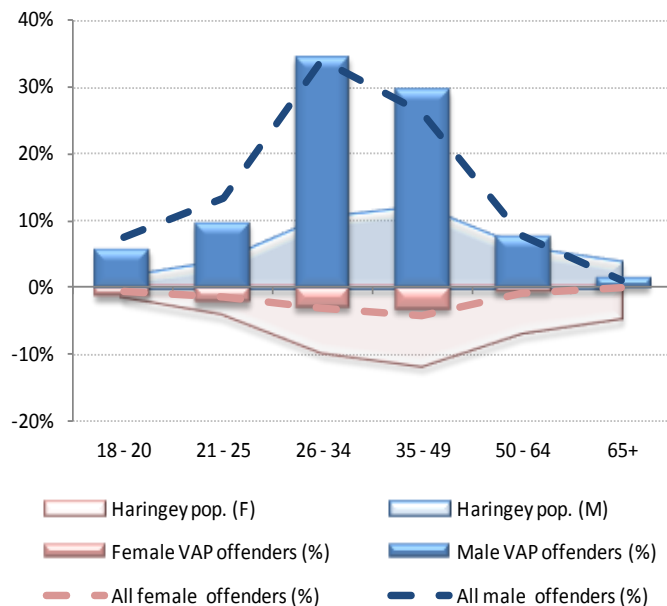
Over a third (35%) of all probation clients are males aged 26-34 compared to just 16% for males aged 18-25.

Overall the age and gender profile of violent probation clients is similar to the profile of all offenders.

With the exception of those aged 65 and over, all male probation clients are over-represented however young males aged 18-20 (7.2%) and 26-34 (37.5%) are particularly vulnerable being more than three times greater than their borough profiles of 1.7% and 10.3% respectively

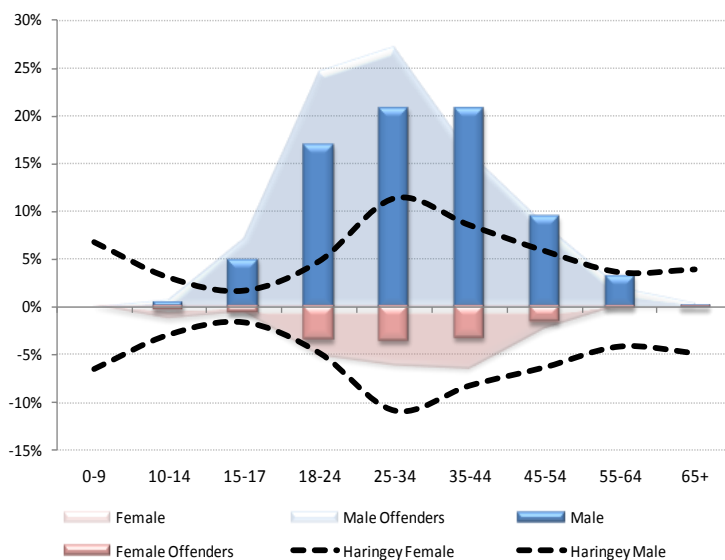
Almost one in nine probation offenders are male (89%).

Figure #: Age and gender profile of violent offenders



Source: Record of Risk Assessments for Probation Clients Jan-Dec 2014 (SafeStats Data Repository)

Figure #: Age/gender profile of those accused of non-domestic abuse VWI Oct-Sep 2013/14



Source: Police accused data (Borough Intelligence Unit)

Women aged 25-44 (13%) are the most likely to be charged with non-domestic abuse VWI, this is driven by assault with injury offences where there are twice as many female offenders in this age group compared to serious wounding.

The police accused data follows a similar pattern. Men aged 25-44 are predominant, accounting for over half (42%) of all accused.

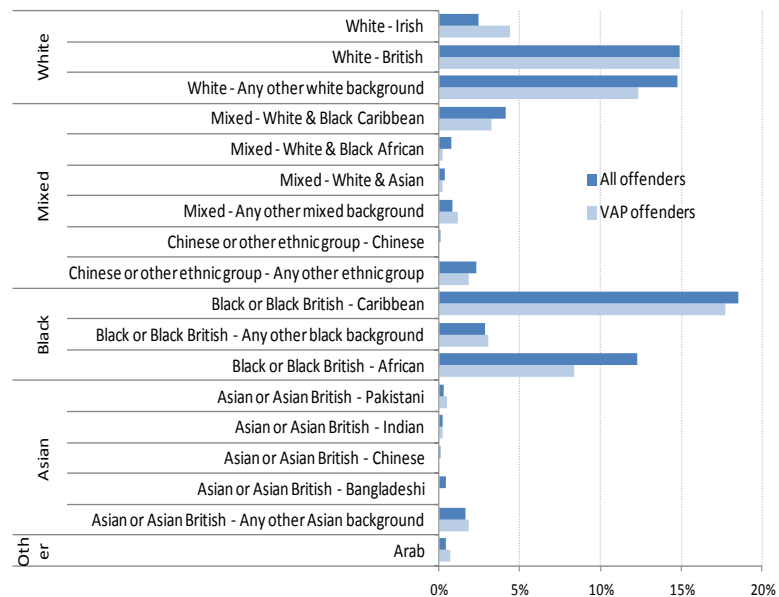
Younger male offenders (18-24) are also over-represented for non-domestic abuse VWI, accounting for 17% of all offenders, however this rises to 23% for serious wounding, compared to their Haringey representation of 5%

Ethnicity¹¹

Black Caribbean probation clients are more prominent than any other group for violent offences (25%), however White British (21%) and White-Any Other background (17%) are also highly prevalent. These ethnicities are broadly in-line with all offenders

Black or Black British-African (12%) and White Irish (6%) clients are the next largest groups with White Irish are over-represented compared to all offenders

Figure #: Ethnicity of violent offenders



Source: (Probation Risk Assessment Records Jan-Dec 2014)

Nationality

After UK nationals, police data shows Polish and Romanian nationals account for 5% and 4% of accused, respectively, but only 4% and 1% of Haringey's population.

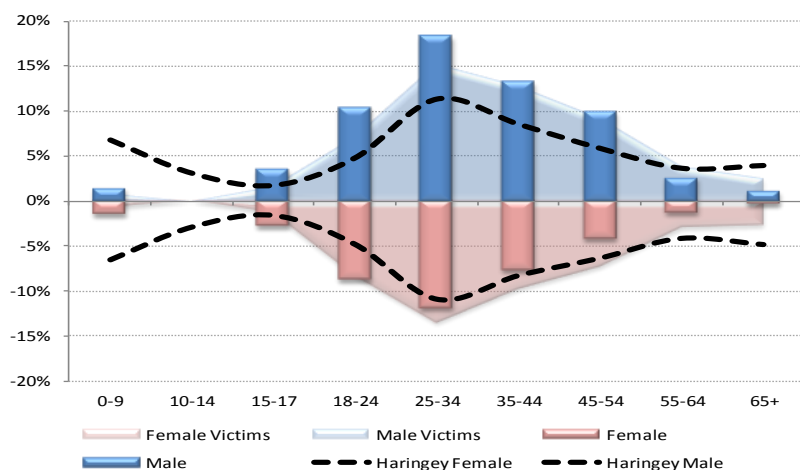
Victims

This section provides a profile of victims in Haringey of non domestic abuse VWI between October 2013 and September 2014

Age and gender

Those most commonly victimised aged groups are young adults aged 25-34 (30%) to middle aged 25-44 (21%), collectively comprising over half of all non domestic abuse victims. However the most vulnerable victims are younger people aged from 18-24 representing over a quarter of victims (25.8%) compared to just 13% of the borough profile

Figure #: Age/gender profile of victim of non-domestic abuse VWI Oct-Sep 2013/14



Source: Police accused data (Borough Intelligence Unit)

¹¹ Police accused data is not used here as ethnicity is not formally recorded as part of this dataset.

Young males are notably more prominent as victims of serious wounding (77%) compared to assault with injury (50%), particularly school age males (15-17 years old) who's representation as victims of serious wounding almost doubles to 5% compared to assault with injury. This is replicated for young adults aged 18-24 accounting for 8% of assault with injury victims but 15% of serious wounding victims

Young adults and school age male victims of serious wounding were the most vulnerable; the proportion of males aged 18-24 (14.9%) is three times their borough profile of 4.9% and 15-17 year old male victims of serious wounding (4.9%) are almost three time greater than their borough profile of 1.7%

The most vulnerable female groups were 15-24 year old victims of assault with injury accounting for 15% more than double their borough profile of 7%

The non domestic abuse VWI gender split shows a 60:40 bias towards males compared to a more 50:50 split for all victims

Nationality

In relation to Haringey's population, Polish, Bulgarian and Turkish nationals are more likely to be victims of both assault with injury and serious violence offences (see Figure #).

Figure #: Victim nationality for key violent crime types compared to the Haringey population

Nationality (%)	Assault with injury	Serious wounding	Haringey population (2011 Census)
United Kingdom	47.1	41.1	55.4
Poland	12.1	10.3	4.3
Turkey	5.1	6.3	4.0
Bulgaria	3.3	10.3	0.9

Source: Police victim data (Borough Intelligence Unit)

Drivers and cross-cutting issues

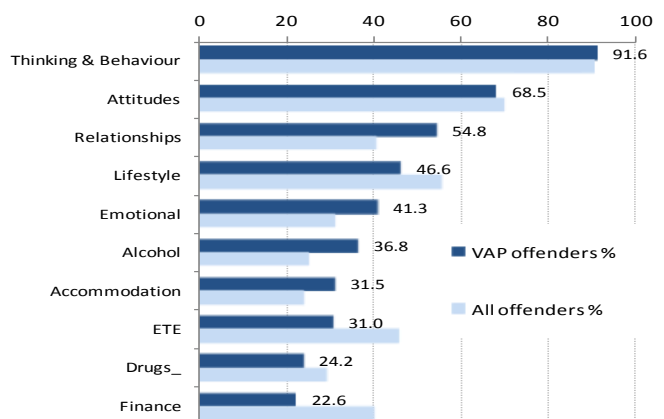
Key issues linked to violent offending are needs related to 'thinking and behaviour', alcohol and drugs misuse.

92% of probation clients committing violence are flagged as having thinking and behaviour needs (compared to 91% of all probation clients).

37% of probation clients committing violence have alcohol misuse linked to their offending (over-represented compared to 26% of clients overall).

24% have drug misuse linked to their offending, under-represented compared to 30% for probation clients overall (drug misuse remains more strongly associated with acquisitive crime as well as drug offences).

Figure #: % of VAP offenders with specific issues linked to offending, compared to all offenders



Source: (Probation Risk Assessment Records Jan-Dec 2014)

Employment status

Where employment status is recorded, 52% of VAP offenders are unemployed (52% of police accused are unemployed).

Eleven per cent of accused are either students or school children. Data indicates there are slightly higher levels of students/schoolchildren accused of serious wounding (14%) although the numbers of offenders involved are small and so this could be misleading

Gang Crime

Definition

Obtaining reliable data on the prevalence of gangs, gang membership and gang-related crime is challenging due to problems of definition and obstacles in accessing data.

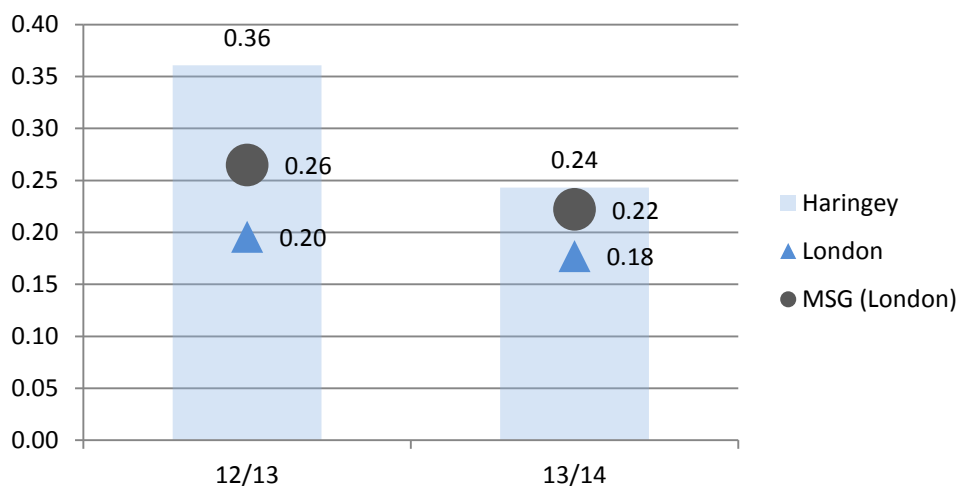
However, police are able to place a 'GA – Offence gang activity related' flag on crime records to identify gang crimes. Confusingly, this does not reflect the actual offending of gang members as only certain types of crimes get a gang flag, not any crime committed by gang members i.e. the flag is only applied where a crime is specifically gang related, so, for example, it is not applied where a suspected gang member commits an unrelated crime.

This section includes some performance analysis of gang-related crime for benchmarking purposes however the larger focus is on profiling victims and those accused and charged with crime over the last two years (October 2013-September 2014) who had gang flags placed on their records.

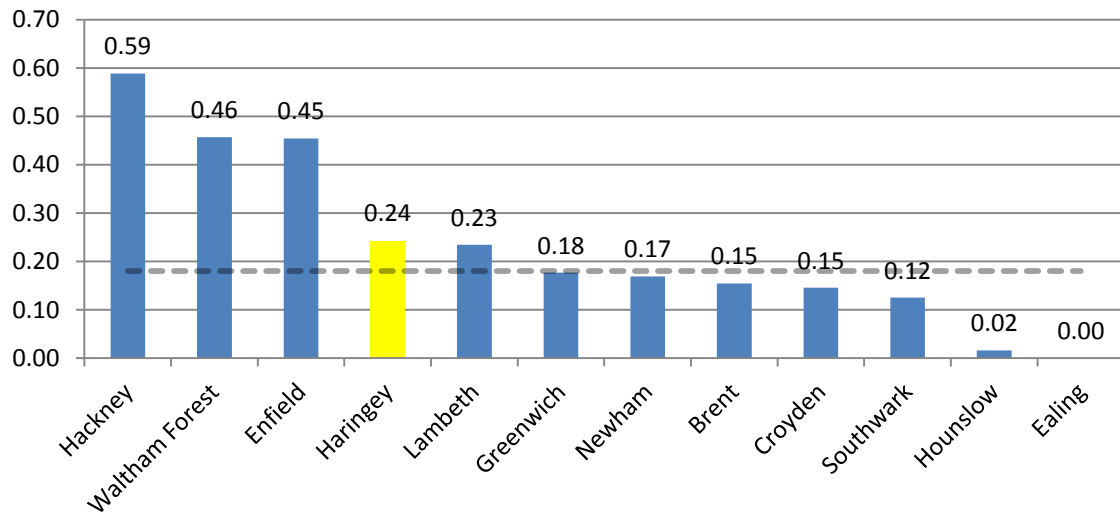
To determine the count of gang related crime, only those records where the CRIS record had the 'GA – offence gang activity related' crime flag were considered.

Benchmarking

Within the periods October to September 12/13 and 13/14 the total number of gang related crimes per thousand population of Haringey has fallen, from 0.36 crimes per thousand to 0.24. This follows the trend for London, and for its most similar group (MSG), although Haringey has seen a sharper drop. Haringey's rate is consistently higher than both other groups.



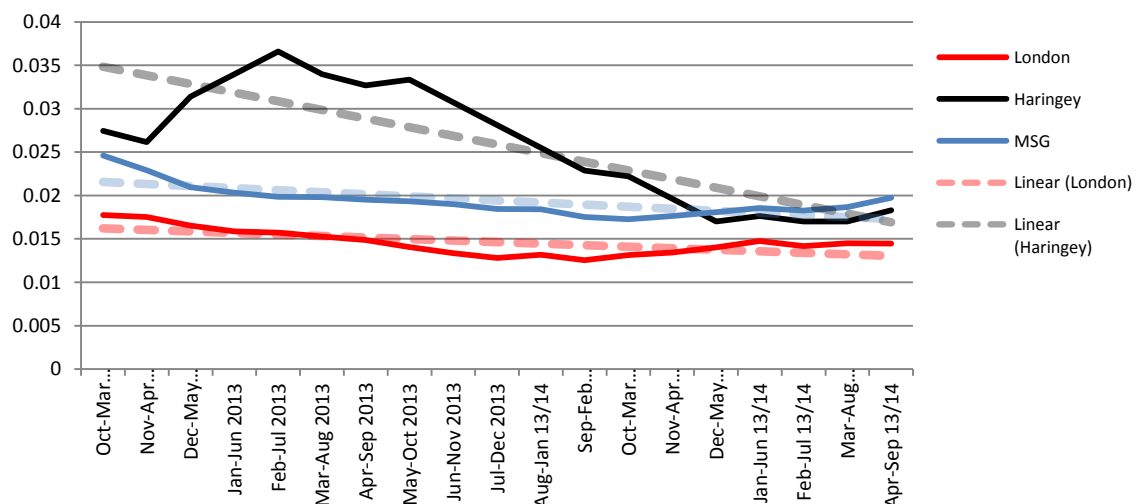
Compared to its most similar group for 13/14, Haringey ranks the fourth highest crime rate per thousand populations, with Hackney, Waltham Forest and Enfield being considerably higher than the London average of 0.18.



Data shows the total number of gang related crimes in the borough has decreased by a third (33%) from 92 in the 12 months to September 2013 to 62 in the following 12 months. A similar overall falling trend is seen for gun crime however knife enabled crime and serious youth violence (SYV) bucks the trend for the same period. In the 12 months to September 2014, the number of victims of SYV in Haringey increased by over a quarter (27%) from 51 the previous year to 72. London also recorded an increase but only 10% in comparison.

Despite the short term falling trend in Haringey, the impact of gang crime remains significant and it is important to understand there is a broader picture of offending committed by gang members which is not necessarily flagged as 'gang related'. This is reflected in the Mayor's launch of the new gang intervention 'Shield' of which Haringey is one of the three pilots identified. This will target individual members of some of the most active gangs as part of MOPACs ongoing commitment to tackle gang violence in London

Fig# Gang crime Oct 2012-Sep 2014, 6 month rolling average

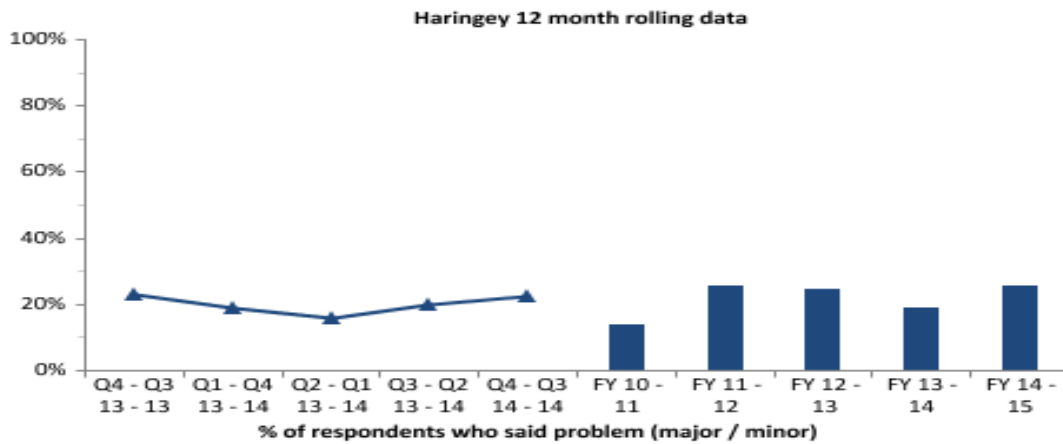


Perception of gang crime in Haringey

The MPS Public Attitude Survey (PAS) shows a rising trend in the perception of gangs being a problem in Haringey, from 16% in the 12 months to June 2014 to 22% in the 12 months to December 2014, taking the level of concern back to where it was in December 2013 (23%). Geographically, the east had higher levels of concern than the north and west, in line with the higher levels of gang crime offences recorded in the east of the borough.

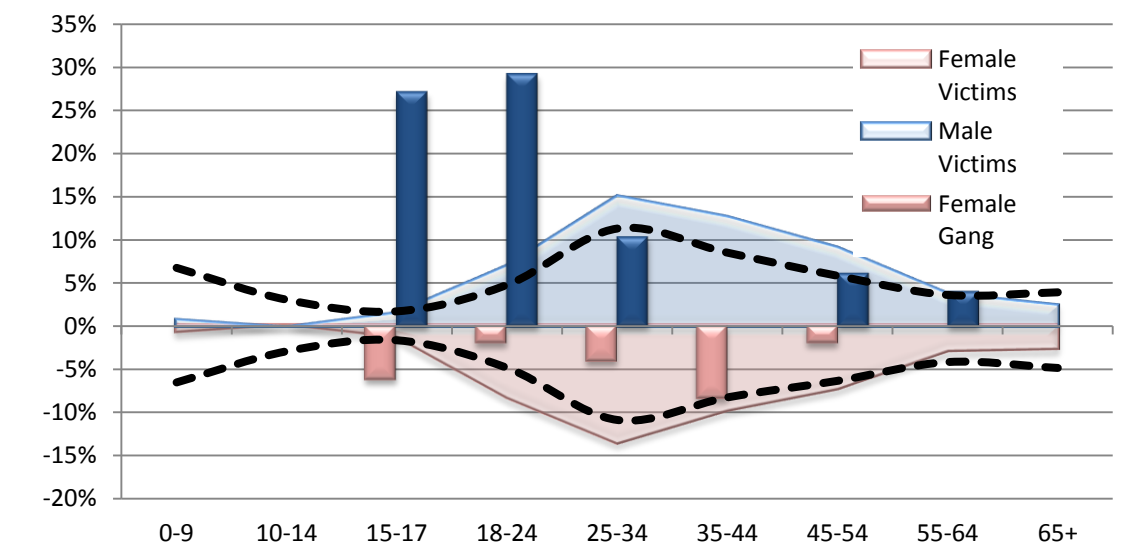
The rising trend in concern shown is one of the factors that highlight gang crime as a priority despite the comparatively low numbers of gang flagged offences recorded. It appears these successes are not necessarily being 'felt' in the wider community - particularly in areas more affected by this type of activity. This may be an issue more widely felt as London also saw an increase in concern from 14% to 21% over the same period.

To what extent do you think that gangs are a problem in the area?



Victims Profile

Police recorded 48 victims who have experienced a gang related crime in the period October-September 13/14. Gang related crime victims represent around 0.2% of the overall victim population for Haringey.



Age and gender

The age bands which saw the most victims were 15-17 year olds, 16 victims or 33.3% and 18-24 year olds, 15 victims or 31.3%. Victims in the age range 15-34 represent 79.2% of all gang related crime victims. The peak age band for male victimisation is 18-24; this represents 29.2% of all victims. Male victims in the age band 15-24 represent half (56.3%) of all victims. Males in the age bands 15-17 and 18-24 are over-represented when compared to the age structure of Haringey.

The peak age band for female victimisation is 35-44 which represents over a third (36%) of female victims (4 victims). Two of these were violence related for serious wounding and harassment whilst the other two were property crimes for residential burglary and criminal damage to a building. The number of female victims was very low so this could be non-representative.

Approximately four in every five victims of gang related crimes are men, significantly over-representation compared to all victims of crime where men comprise 53%.

Ethnicity and nationality

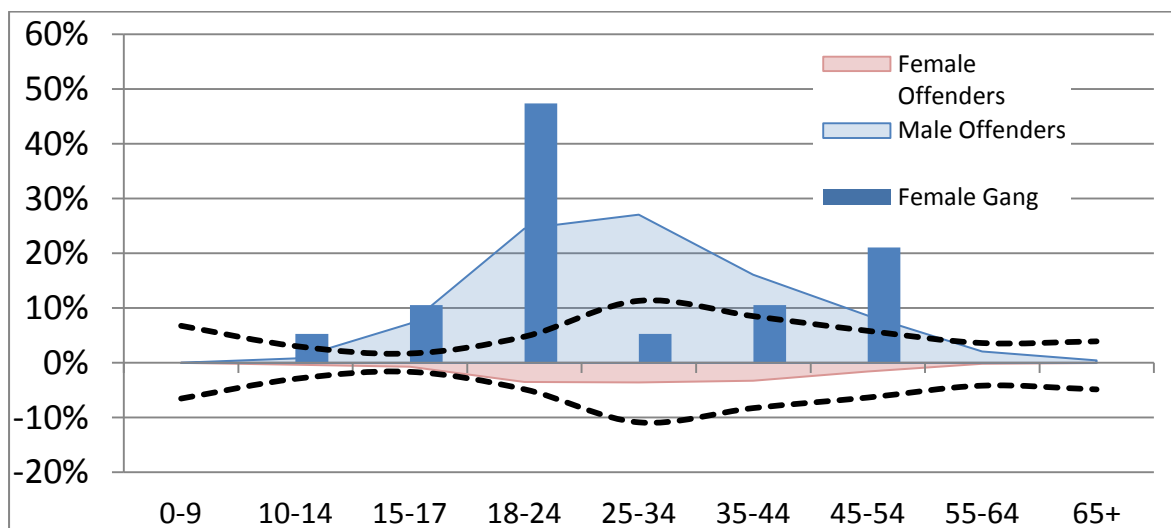
African-Caribbean victims are the most prominent making up 56% of all victims, they are also the most over-represented when compared to African-Caribbean victims of all crime (24%). Jamaican and Turkish victims are the two most victimised nationalities after UK nationals accounting for 9% each, significantly over-represented compared to their representation in all victims (1% and 6% respectively) and within the wider Haringey population (2% and 4% respectively).

Offenders

Age and gender

In the period October-September 13/14 the number of offenders linked to knife crime was 19. This is a decrease of 7 offenders or 27% from the same period the year before. In October-September 13/14 (and 12/13) all the offenders linked to gang crimes were male; this is only slightly over-represented compared to all the male offenders of crime (87%) and completely in-line with individuals scored on the gang matrix, all of whom are male

The peak age band for offenders is 18-24 year olds making up 47%. The graph below shows that this is a large over-representation when compared to Haringey.



The largest reductions were for those aged 18-24 (40% from 15 to 9 offenders) and 15-17 (67% from 6 to 2). It is reasonable to surmise the reduction might be linked to administrative practises regarding GA gang flag rather than a reduction wholly in the number of individuals involved in gang related activity.

However professionals working in the Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU) - directly involved in the enforcement, intervention and support of young people involved in gang crime - recognise a change in the level of gang related crime over the last 18 months.

Ethnicity and nationality

Similar to victims, police accused records for gang related activity show African-Caribbean as most prevalent comprising 89% of all offenders; more than double their representation for all accused. Nationality also shows a similar picture with Jamaican nationals making up 16% of all accused, second highest after UK nationals and 8 times greater than their Haringey population.

Violence against the person (12 offences, 63%) is the most common type of gang activity related crime committed by offenders. These are driven by serious wounding (6 offences) and offensive weapon offences (3). Drugs are the second most common offence.

Where unemployment status is known, three (16%) out of the 19 offenders were unemployed and a further 3 were in some form of education at school or college. Three quarters of offenders are Haringey residents (14) with offenders living in Enfield committing 16% (3) of gang related offences

Gang nominal matrix

A further source of data on gang members is Haringey's cross-partnership 'Gangs Matrix'. An individual is scored on the matrix if they have *'been identified as being a member of a gang and this is corroborated by reliable intelligence from more than one source (e.g. police, partner agencies or community intelligence)*. Haringey continues to develop the partnership scoring element of the matrix to ensure the right individuals are identified.

- There are 230 individuals currently scored on Haringey's gangs matrix, 55 of whom are in custody (February 2015)
- The age range is from 15 to 36 years old similar to 2012
- Just over a quarter (26%) are aged 15-19 years, this has reduced by half compared to 2012 (52%), although this may be linked reduced resources dedicated to gang disruption
- The average age has also increased from 20 in 2012 to 22 and the median age has risen from 19 to 22
- Of the 15-19 year olds, 88% are Black Caribbean or Black African (this excludes individuals with unknown or blank entries for ethnicity)
- All individuals on the gang matrix are males
- The majority of individuals live in Tottenham or Wood Green. Bruce Grove, Noel Park and White Hart Lane account for over a third (35%) of individuals with a known home address¹²

¹² This represents a subset of all individuals on the Haringey matrix. Individuals whose ward of residence was incomplete or unconfirmed were excluded

What we have done

The Integrated Gangs Unit

The Integrated Gangs Unit has been operational since February 2014. The Unit delivers a joined up approach to enforcement and intervention in relation to gangs as an integral part of the Offender Management Partnership Unit (OMU), co-located at Wood Green Custody Centre. The wider team consists of Police, Probation, Council, Drug Interventions Programme, Gang Exit Team and other Pathway Partners linked to the Youth Offending Services, the Secure Estate, Domestic Violence, Mental Health, Housing, Job Centre plus and voluntary sector providers.

During 2014/15 the Unit worked with 53 individuals. The average age of the IGU caseload is 20 years, the age range of clients is from 15-31 years. 62% of the caseload demonstrated a reduction in re-offending compared with 6 months prior to referral. 20 of the 53 cases worked with during 2014/15 are in education, employment or work experience. This represents 38%. However 15 cases are in custody or have immigration issues which preclude access to ETE. Excluding these cases the proportion in ETE is 54%. Of the annual caseload of 53 individuals, 40 (75%) are living in settled accommodation.

Acquisitive Crime

Volumes and trends

Personal Robbery

Nationally robbery is a relatively low volume offence accounting for less than 2% of all police recorded crime in the year ending September 2014. These offences are concentrated in a small number of metropolitan forces with nearly half (45%) of all offences recorded in London. The latest figures show police recorded robberies decreased by 14% in the year ending September

2014 compared with the previous year, falling to their lowest levels since 2002/03. This figure also agrees with the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), which also reports a reduction in the number of personal robberies (-8%).

In the year ending September 2014, 89% of robberies recorded by the police were of personal property, down 15% from the previous year with around one in five robberies involving a knife or other sharp instrument.

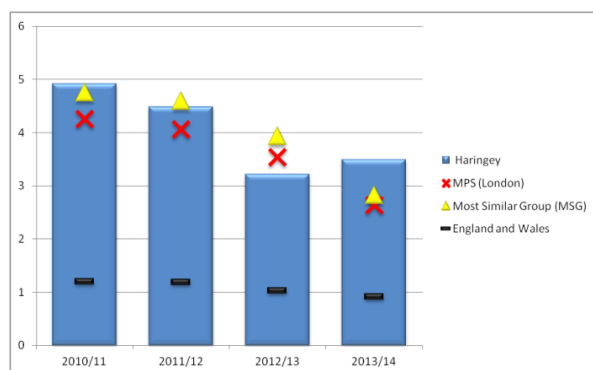
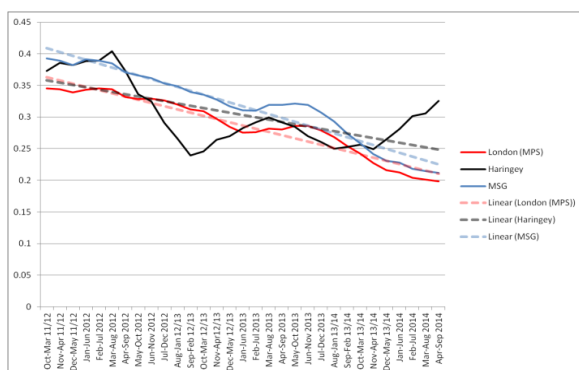
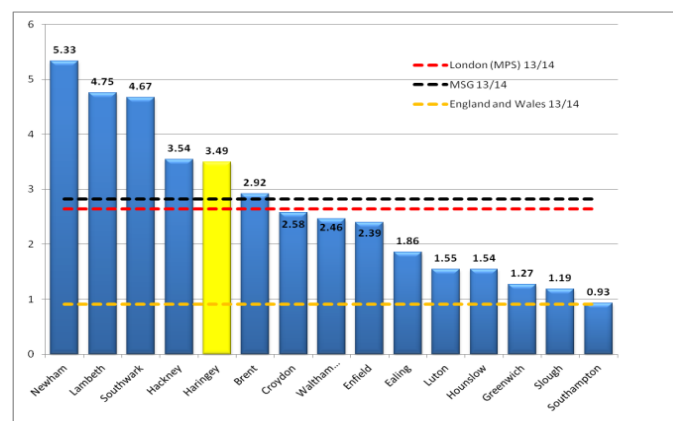


Figure # is a six month moving average of the rate of personal robbery in Haringey per 1,000 populations for the period starting October 2011 and ending September 2014. Trends show an overall reduction in the rate of personal robbery however Haringey has experienced a steep escalation since April 2014 not replicated in London or its Most Similar Group (MSG).

Haringey's rate for the 12 months rolling to September is consistently above that of London with the exception of 2012/13, and has now overtaken its Most Similar Group. Its rate has increased by 8% from the previous year. London, Haringey and its MSG are significantly above the rate for England and Wales, which remains fairly constant throughout the four year period.

Haringey has the fifth highest personal robbery rate within its Most Similar, below that of Newham, Lambeth, Southwark and Hackney respectively and down three places from the previous year. 40% of the group are above the rate for London and all above the rate for England and Wales.



Latest performance: 12 months to March 2015

The steep escalation in personal robbery seen in the six months to September 2014 has continued to March 2015, recording a 21% increase, the largest in our MSG. Alternatively, personal robbery in London and our MSG has remained largely unchanged showing reductions of 23% and 26% respectively

Domestic Burglary

The CSEW for the year ending September 2014 estimated 789,000 incidents of domestic burglary, an 8% decrease from the previous year. This agrees with the police recorded crime statistics which also indicates that domestic burglary has decreased by the same amount and follows a similar pattern to that seen for overall crime.

The reduction is reflected in the percentage of households that had been victims of domestic burglary in the last year, with around 3 in 100 households being victims in the year ending September 2014 survey compared with around 9 in 100 households in the 1995 survey. This means that households are now around three times less likely to be a victim of burglary than in 1995.

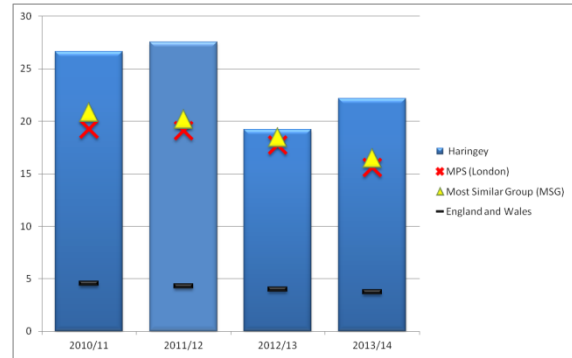
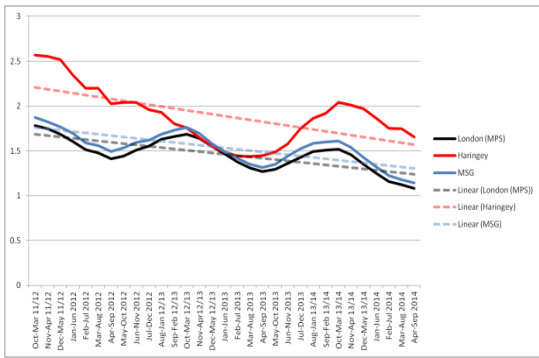
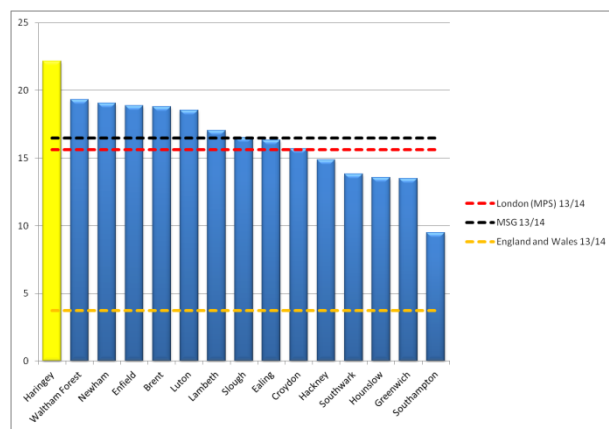


Figure # is a six month moving average of the rate of domestic burglary in Haringey per 1,000 populations for the period starting October 2011 and ending September 2014. Trends show an overall reduction in the rate of personal robbery both for London, Haringey and its Most Similar Group (MSG). It also shows how the rate oscillates, with the peak time for domestic burglaries occurring in December.

Haringey's rate for the 12 months rolling to September has consistently been above that of London and its Most Similar Group. It is now 42% above the London rate and 35% above its MSG. The number of domestic burglaries in Haringey has increased by 15% from the previous year. London, Haringey and its MSG are significantly above the rate for England and Wales which has remained fairly flat for the past four years.

Haringey not only has the highest rate of domestic burglary among its Most Similar Group (down seven places from the previous year) but also in London. The majority of the boroughs in the MSG are above that of London and all above the rate for England and Wales.



Latest performance: 12 months to March 2015

In the 12 months to March 2015 domestic burglary in Haringey has improved falling from a 15% increase in September 2014 to a 1% rise in March 2015, however it still has the highest rate in London. London and our MSG recorded similar reductions of 13% and 14% respectively.

5.1 Offender and victim profiles

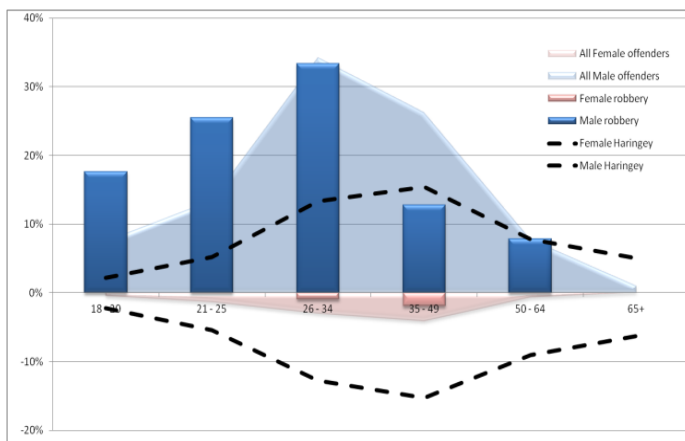
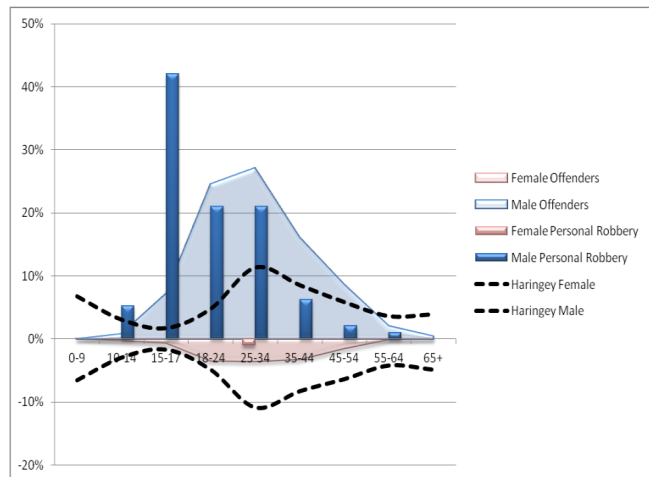
Personal Robbery

Offenders

In the year ending September 2014 Police recorded 95 offenders accused of personal robbery. This represents 89% of all robbery offenders and just 3% of the whole offender population.

Age and gender

The age and gender profile for personal robbery taken from Police data is similar to the profile for all offenders, although male offenders aged 15-17 years old are significantly over-represented and females under-represented when compared to the offender population. Males aged 15-17 years old are most prevalent, representing 42% of all personal robbery offenders. Females make up just 1% of personal robbery offenders compared to 13% of all offenders. This profile is very similar to that of the last assessment which sees the same prevalent age bands with proportions alike.

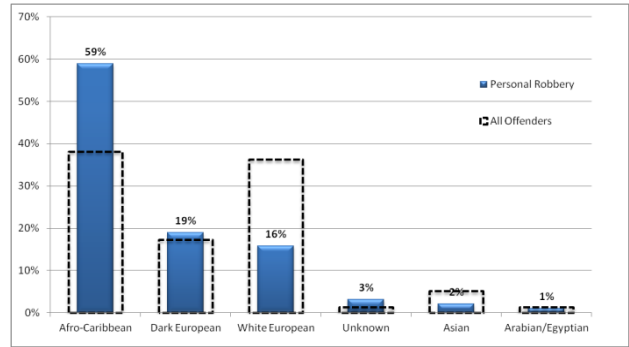
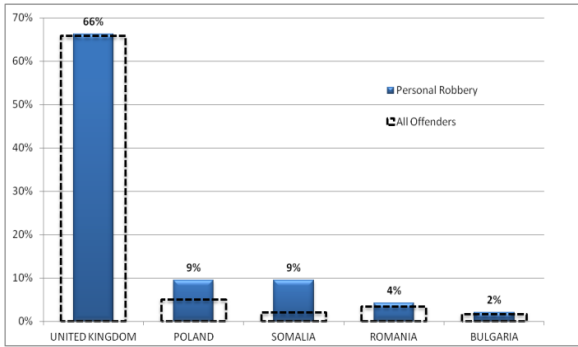


Probation data for robbery has a similarly disproportionate amount of male offenders, 97%. Robbery offenders also follow a similar profile for all offenders with males aged 26-34 years old representing the biggest percentage of the cohort, 33%. Another notable group is males aged 21-25 years old, 25%. Younger offenders aged 18-25 years old are over represented when compared both to the total offender population and Haringey's.

Nationality and ethnicity

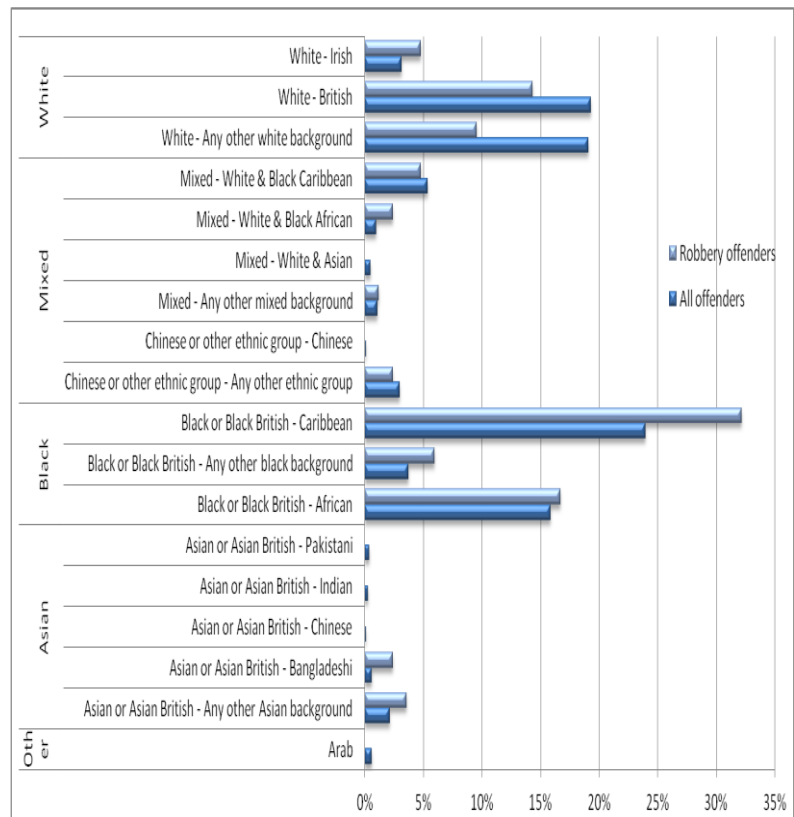
66% of those accused of personal robbery are UK nationals. This is the largest group of nationals but is in accordance with the total offender population, of whom 66% are also UK nationals. This figure is below that of the last assessment which saw 79% of offenders UK nationals. Poland and Romania both account for 9% of personal robberies. They are both over-represented when compared to the offender population of 5% and 2% respectively.

The largest ethnic group among personal robbery is African-Caribbean. 59% of offenders were classes as African-Caribbean which is significantly over-represented when compared to the ethnic break-down of the offender population (38%). White Europeans make up 16% of personal robbery offenders and is the third largest group. They are however largely underrepresented when compared to the offender population of 36%.



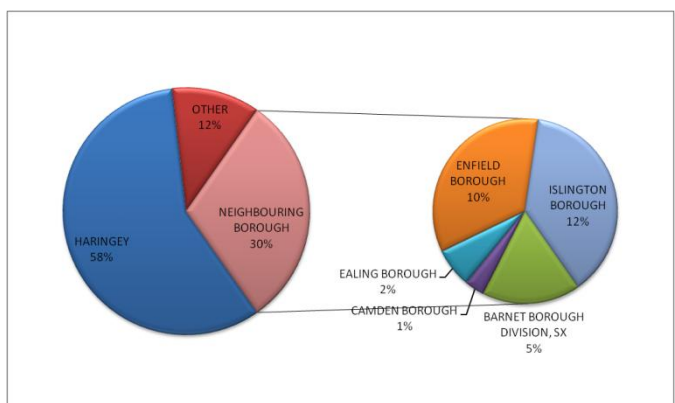
Probation data suggests that Black Caribbean offenders are more likely than any other group to commit robbery (32%) than any other ethnic group. This is followed by Black Africans who represent 17% of robbery offenders. Black Caribbean's are over-represented when compared to the total offender population (24%) whereas Black Africans are broadly the same.

White British (14%) and White offenders from other backgrounds (10%) are the next largest groups and are under-represented when compared to all offenders, 19% for both.



Home borough

Over half of personal robberies (58%) are committed by people who live in Haringey with 42% coming from other boroughs. Approximately one in three (30%) offenders is from Haringey's neighbouring boroughs, with Islington and Enfield seeing the highest proportion of personal robbery offenders, 12% and 10% respectively.



Victims

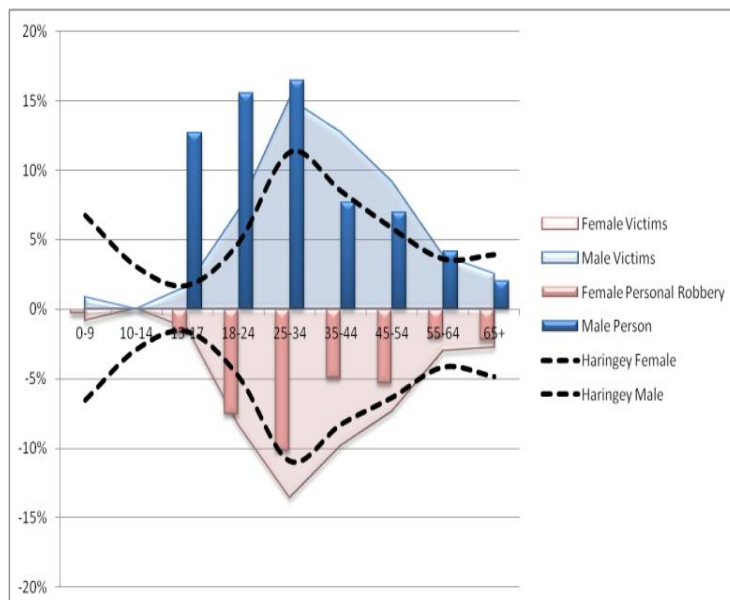
In the year ending September 2014 Police recorded 845 victims of personal robbery. This represents 94% of all victims of robbery and just 3% of the whole victim population.

Age and gender

The age and gender profile of victims of personal robbery follows loosely that of the profile for all victims and Haringey's population.

Younger victims in the age bands 15-34 years old account for approximately two thirds of personal robbery victims. The most prevalent age band for both male and female victimisation is 25-34 years old, representing 16% and 10% respectively. Males aged between 15-24 years old are significantly over-represented when compared to the total victim population.

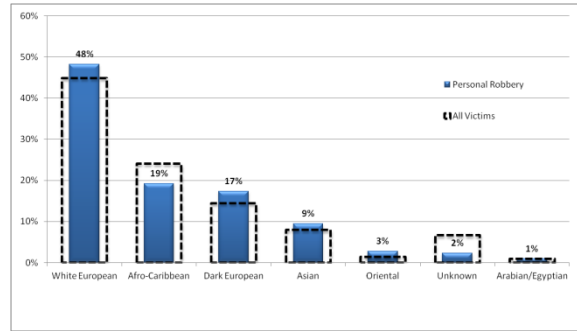
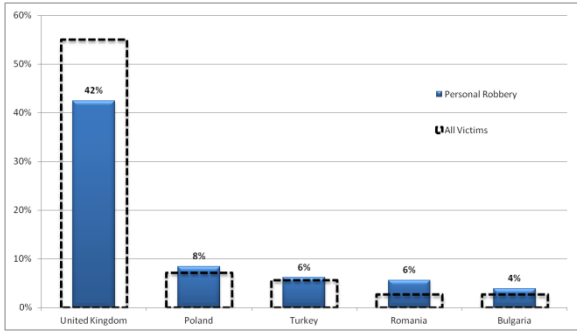
Males account for 66% of personal robbery victims compared to 53% of all victims.



Nationality and ethnicity

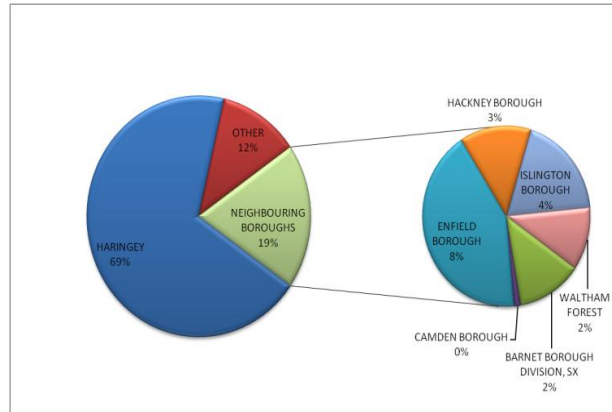
The most victimised nation for personal robbery is the United Kingdom. 42% of personal robbery victims are UK nationals. Although this represents the largest group, it is significantly under-represented when compared to the victim population, of whom 55% are UK nationals. Victims from Romania account for just 6% of personal robbery and are over-represented when compared to all victims (3%).

The largest victimised ethnic group are White Europeans, representing 48% of all personal robbery victims. This is a slight over-representation when compared to the victim population (45%). African-Caribbean is the second most victimised ethnic group, accounting for 19% of personal robbery victims. Although the second highest this ethnic group is under-represented when compared to all victims.



Home borough

The majority of personal robbery victims (69%) are from Haringey with a further 19% from Haringey’s neighbouring boroughs. Enfield has the highest proportion of victims (8%) from neighbouring boroughs followed by Islington (4%).



Injury class

33% of personal robberies resulted in injury with 6% being classed as either moderate or serious.

Domestic Burglary

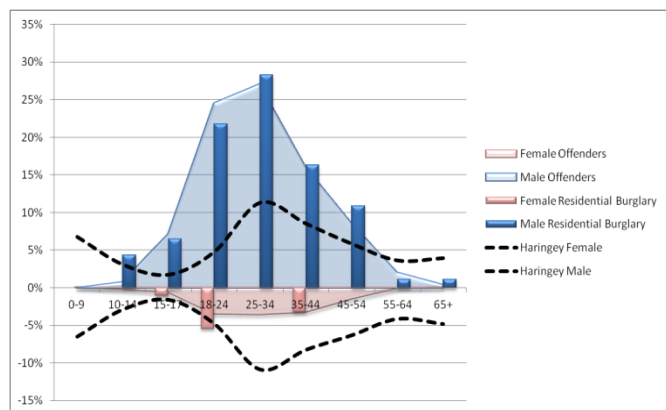
Offenders

In the year ending September 2014 Police recorded 92 offenders accused of domestic burglary. This represents two thirds of all burglary offenders and just 2.6% of the entire offender population.

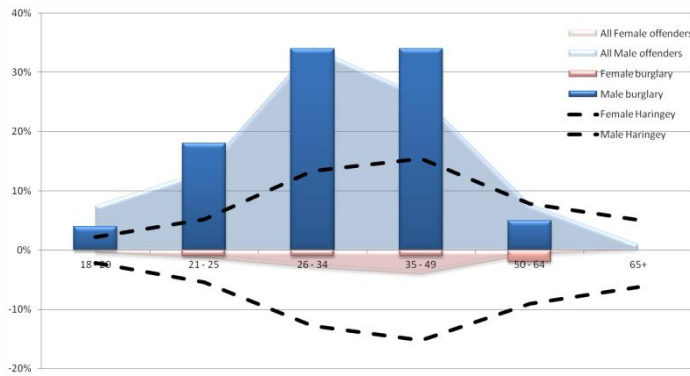
Age and gender

The age and gender profile for domestic burglaries follows closely that of the profile of all offenders. The most prevalent age band is 25-34 years old, representing 28% of all domestic burglary offenders.

This age band is composed entirely of male offenders and is slightly over-represented when compared to the offender population. Women aged 18-24 years old are also over-represented.



Males make up 90% of domestic burglary offenders compared to 87% of all offenders. When compared to the last assessment there has been a significant rise in the proportion of offenders aged 25-34 years old, up approximately 14%. There has also been a shift in the offenders aged 15-17 years old who were previously largely over-represented when compared to the offender population.

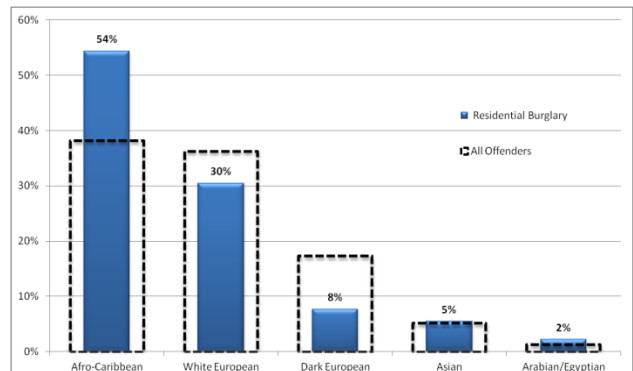
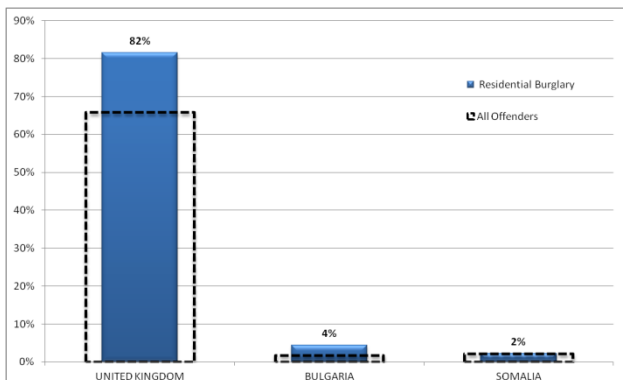


Probation data also shows that the profile of burglary offenders is broadly similar to that of all offenders. 95% of offenders are male with the two largest group being males aged 26-34 and 35-49 years old, both 34%. Males aged 35-49 years old are over-represented when compared to all offenders (26%).

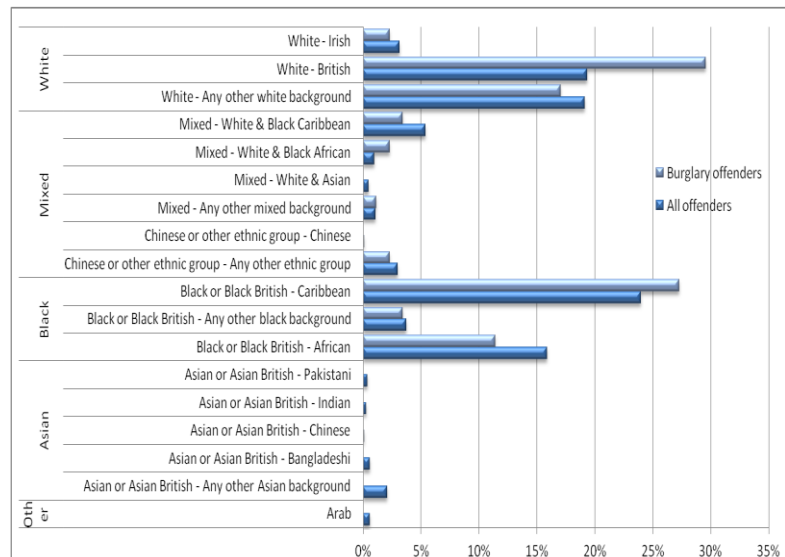
Nationality and ethnicity

82% of those accused of domestic burglary are UK nationals. This is the largest group of nationals and is significantly over-represented when compared to the offender population, of whom 66% are UK nationals. Bulgaria is the second largest group which only accounts for 4% of domestic burglary offenders and is also over-represented when compared to offender population (2%).

The largest ethnic group among domestic burglary is African-Caribbean. 54% of domestic burglary offenders are classed as African-Caribbean, which is significantly over-represented when compared to the ethnic break-down of the offender population (38%). Other notable groups include White-Europeans and Dark-Europeans which account for 30% and 8% of offenders respectively but are both under-represented.

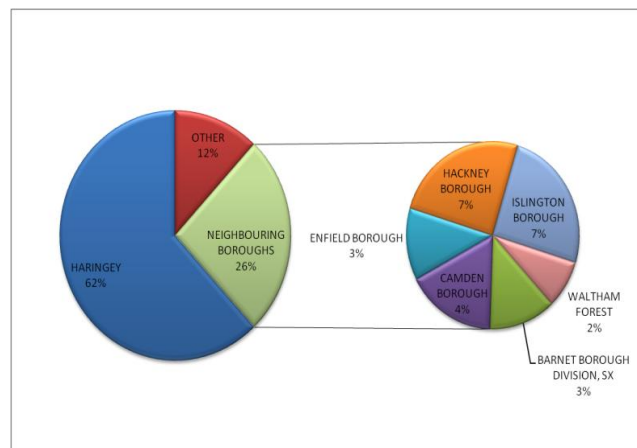


Probation data suggests that White British offenders are more likely than any other group to commit burglary (30%) than any other ethnic group. This is followed by Black Caribbean (27%) and White offenders from other backgrounds (19%). White British offenders are over-represented when compared to the ethnicity of all offenders (19%).



Home Borough

Approximately two thirds (62%) of offenders reside in Haringey with a further 26% of offenders coming from Haringey’s neighbouring boroughs. The neighbouring boroughs with the highest amount of offenders are Hackney (7%), Islington (7%) and Camden (4%) respectively.



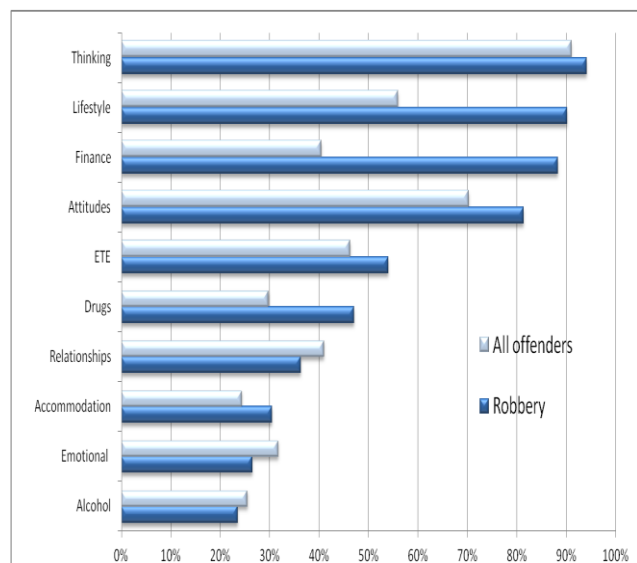
Drivers and cross-cutting issues

Personal Robbery

94% of robbery offenders are flagged as having thinking and behaviour needs relating to their offence. This is the most common issue flagged for robbery followed closely by lifestyle (90%) which is significantly over-represented when compared to the needs of all offenders (56%). Financial needs are also a common flag which is significantly over represented.

24% of robbery offenders have alcohol misuse linked to their offending (under-represented compared to 26% of offenders overall). Alcohol represents the lowest flagged reason for offenders committing robbery.

47% have drug misuse linked to their offending, over-represented compared to 30% for offenders overall.

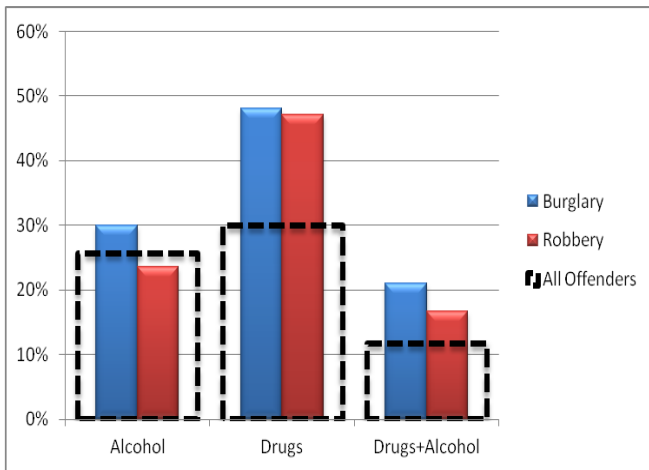
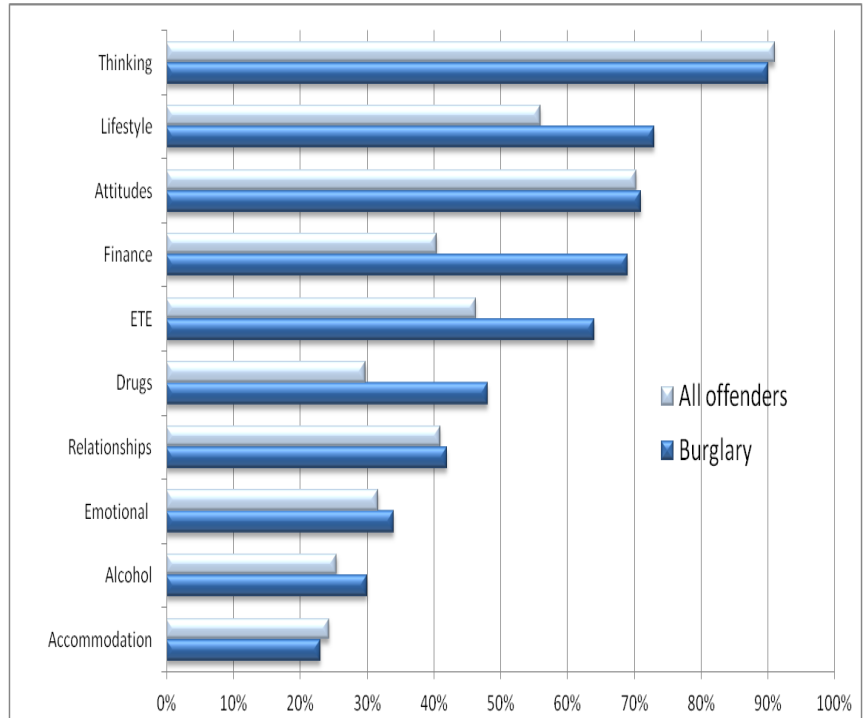


Domestic Burglary

90% of burglary offenders are flagged as having thinking and behaviour needs relating to their offence. This is the most common issue flagged for robbery followed by lifestyle (73%) which is over-represented when compared to the needs of all offenders (56%).

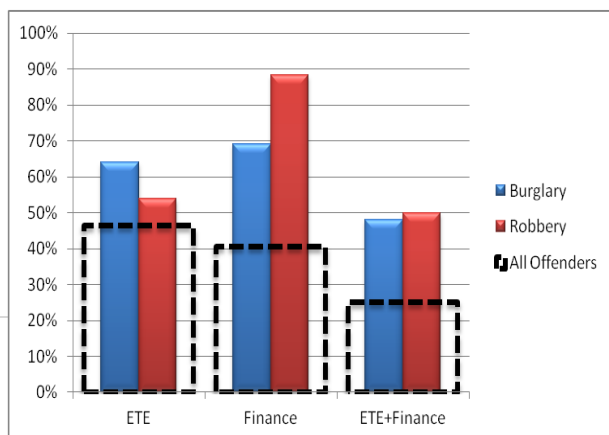
30% of robbery offenders have alcohol misuse linked to their offending (over-represented compared to 26% of offenders overall).

48% have drug misuse linked to their offending, over-represented compared to 30% for offenders overall.

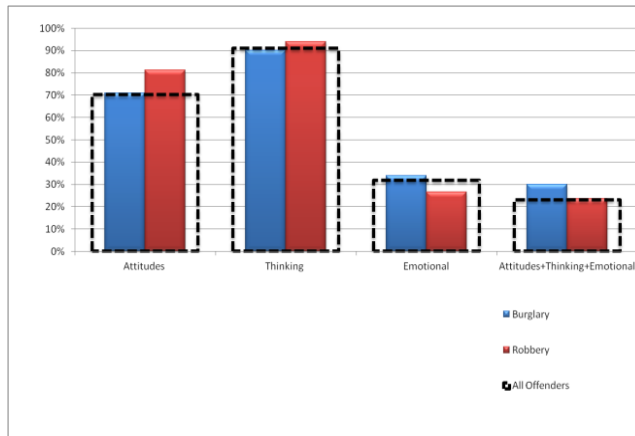


30% of burglary and 24% of robbery offenders had alcohol misuse linked to their crimes and almost 50% with drug misuse. Drug misuse amongst burglary and robbery offenders is over-represented when compared to the total offender population. Burglary and robbery ranks in the top three crimes for drug misuse.

ETE is more prevalent among offenders who commit burglary as opposed to robbery, 64% compared to 54%. Almost 90% of robbery offenders and 70% burglary had financial issues linked to their crime. This is significantly over-represented when compared to the total



offender population. Robbery and burglary are the most common crime types to have financial issues linked to offending.



The majority of burglary and robbery offenders have either attitudes or thinking linked to their offending. Although these are high proportions, they are not to dissimilar to the total offender population.

Hate Crime/Racially and Religiously Aggravated Offences

Definition and scope

Hate Crime

Hate crime is defined as ‘any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.’ This common definition was agreed in 2007 by the police, Crown Prosecution Service, Prison Service (now the National Offender Management Service) and other agencies that make up the criminal justice system. There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:

- Race or ethnicity;
- Religion or beliefs;
- Sexual orientation;
- Disability
- Transgender identity

Hate crimes are a subset of notifiable crimes that are recorded by the police and make up around one per cent of all crimes (based on police recorded crime figures for 2013/14). In the process of recording a crime, police can flag an offence as being motivated by one or more of the five monitored strands above (for example, an offence can be motivated by hostility towards the victim’s race and religion).

Racially and Religiously Aggravated Offences

There are some offences in the main police recorded crime collection which can be recorded as racially or religiously aggravated. These are defined by statute and constitute a set of offences which are distinct from their non-racially or religiously aggravated equivalents (see table below). These racially or religiously aggravated offences are by definition hate crimes.

Table: The five racially or religiously aggravated offences and their non-racially or religiously aggravated offences.

Racially or religiously aggravated	Non-racially or religiously aggravated equivalent
Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury	Assault with injury
Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury	Assault without injury
Racially or religiously aggravated harassment	Harassment
Racially or religiously aggravated public fear. Alarm or distress	Public fear, alarm or distress
Racially and religiously aggravated other criminal damage	Criminal damage to a dwelling Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling Criminal damage to a vehicle Other criminal damage

Volumes and trends

Hate Crime

There were a total of 44,480 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in 2013/14, an increase of 5% compared with 2012/13. Of these hate crimes the majority, 84%, were classes as 'race hate crimes', followed by 'sexual orientation hate crimes', 10%.

In London there were a total of 12,156 hate crimes in 2013/14, an increase of 7% compared to the same period the previous year. Of the five centrally monitored strands, most of the hate crimes were categorised as race crimes (8%, 918), followed by sexual orientation (10%, 124). The biggest increase in these strands was transgender hate crimes, increasing by (62%, 31).

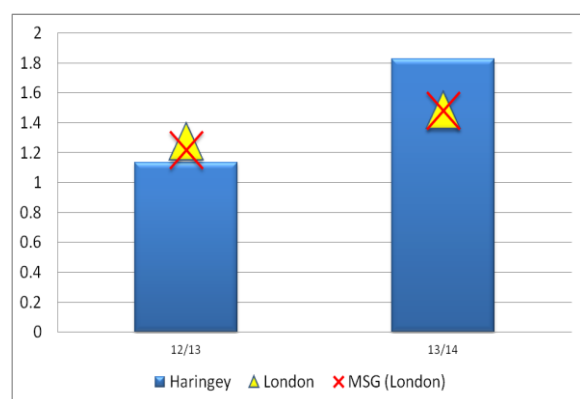
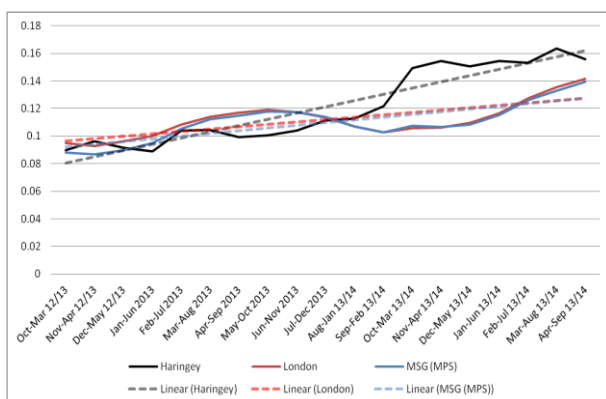
The Office for National Statistics has attributed recent increases in some categories of police recorded crime to improvements in police recording rather than a real increase in offences, so any improvements in the recording of these offences may be a factor in the trend in overall hate crime.

An additional cause of the rise in hate crime may be an improved identification of motivating factors behind an offence. That is, of all the violent offences recorded in 2013/14, the police may have identified and flagged a higher proportion as hate crimes than in previous years. However, there is evidence to suggest that the increase in race and religious hate crimes may be partly due to higher levels of hate crime following the murder of Lee Rigby in May 2013, rather than solely due an improvement in the identification of offences as hate crimes.

The following overview consists of all crimes relating to homophobic, racial and religious offences. This is meant to give an overall impression of hate crime.

In the period Oct-Sep 2013/14 there was a total of 466 crimes flagged as hate crimes in Haringey. This is an increase of 61% (177) compared to the same period last year. London and Haringey's Most Similar Group (MSG) also follow this trend, increasing by 17% and 22% respectively.

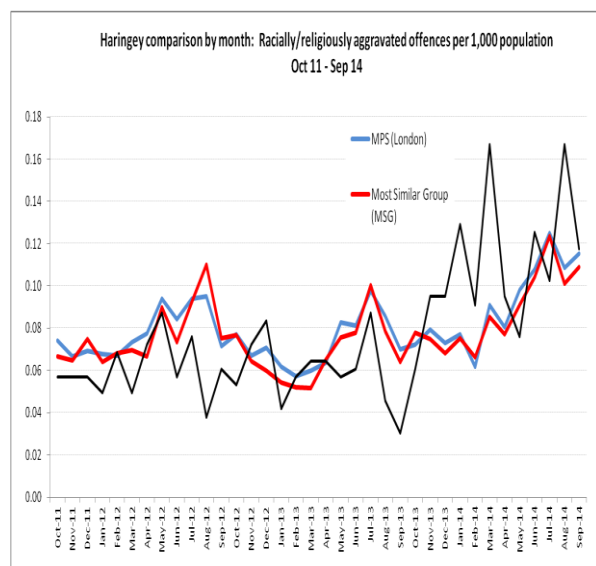
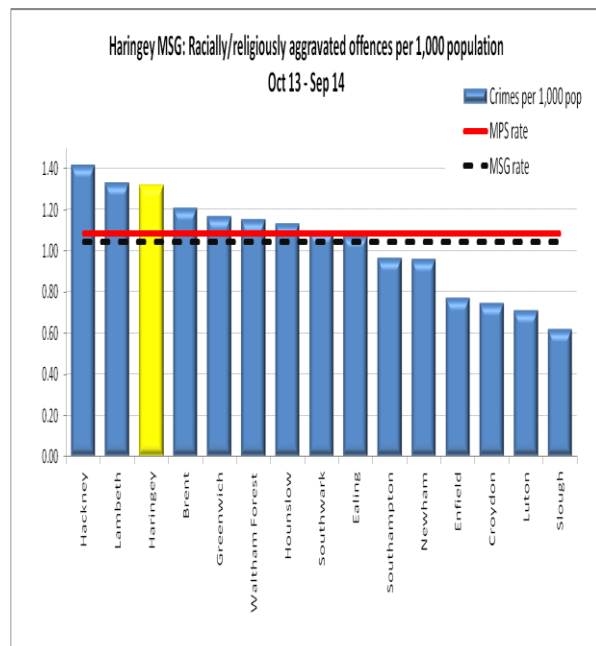
The following graph shows a six month moving average of the rate per 1,000 populations for Haringey, London and its MSG. Trends show that Haringey's rate of change is faster than both London and its MSG. Haringey's rate remained close to both up until October 2013, peaking in March 2014. Haringey's rate remains above that of London and its MSG at 1.8.



Racially and Religiously Aggravated Offences

Reported racially and religiously aggravated offences for London have increased significantly, nearly a quarter (24.5%) to 9,159 in the 12 months to September 2014, the highest volume of reports over the last four years, as well as the largest numerical increase 1,801. The change in the number of offences is significantly varied over this four year period with an increase of 22.1% in 2011/12 followed by a decrease of 6.4% in 2012/13 which is then followed by the increase of 24.5% in 2013/14. All boroughs in London have seen a rise in the number of offences.

Haringey have seen an even larger rise in the number of offences in the 12 months to September 2014, an increase of 84.1% to 348. The difference in the number of offences can be seen most dramatically when comparing quarter one in the period October 13-September 14 to the same quarter in the previous year, an increase of 137.2% or 59 offences. When compared to Haringey's MSG the rise in the number of offences closely mirror that of London's throughout the 3 year period with a rise of 28.2% in 2013/14.



The racially and religiously aggravated offence rate per 1,000 populations shows a steady increase from October 11-September 14, with Haringey considerably overtaking the London and MSG rate from November 2013 to May 2014, until all three rates are very similar. The rate for London closely mirrors that of Haringey's most similar group for the whole of the three year period.

In the 12 months rolling to September 2014 Haringey has the 8th highest rate in London (1.32), down four places from the same period the previous year (0.72) and ranks within the bottom quartile.

Amongst its most similar group Haringey ranks 3rd highest, below Lambeth and Hackney, down three places from the previous year and above the average London and MSG rate.

Anti-Semitic (RS) and Islamaphobia (IS) flagged offences

Haringey has seen an increase in both the number of Anti-Semitic (RS) and Islamaphobic (IS) flagged offences in the 12 months rolling to February 2015.

Islamaphobia Offences

The number of Islamaphobia offences has increased by 43% (6 additional flags), from 14 to 20. Key features for this type of offences are;

- These types of offences are mainly confined to the street, particularly the High Roads
- Suspects are most commonly White males
- Incidents are more prevalent in the summer months
- The most common offence is racially aggravated harassment
- The majority of offenders and victims were strangers, with a number of incidents occurring in shops.

Anti-Semitic Offences

The number of RS offences has increased by 29% (6 additional flags), from 21 to 27. Key features for this type of offences are;

- Mainly confined to the street, with no focus on any particular street
- Suspects are most commonly White or Black males
- Majority of suspects and victims are strangers.
- Similar to Islamaphobia, offences are most prevalent in the summer months but December and February are also prominent
- The most common offence is racially aggravated harassment

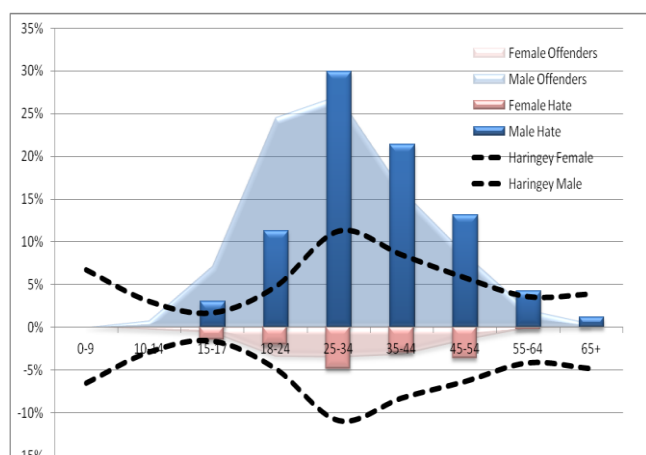
Offender and victim profiles

Hate Crime

Offenders Profile

Age and gender

In the period Oct-Sep 2013/14 there was a total of 327 offenders for which hate crime was flagged for their offence. The majority of offenders (84%, 276) were male, in-line with the gender split of the entire offender cohort (87%). Both male and female profile follows loosely that of

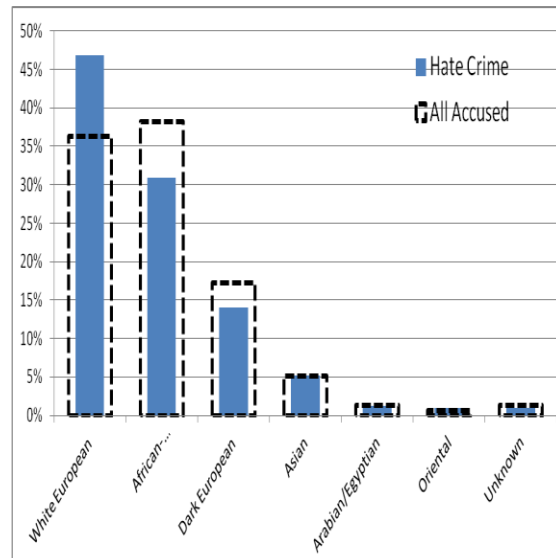


the entire offender cohort. The largest group of offenders are males aged 25-34 years old, representing 30% of offenders.

Ethnicity and nationality

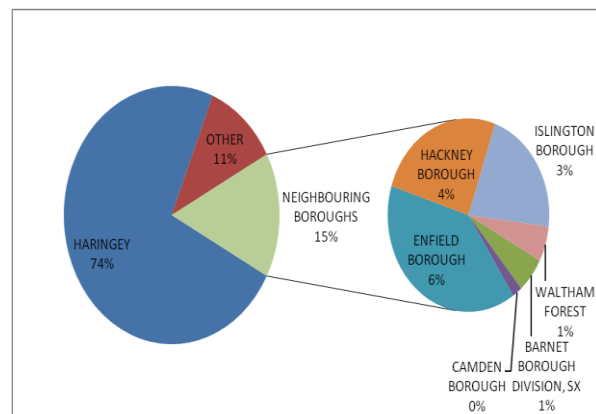
The bulk of offenders were from the United Kingdom (70%, 228). This is slightly over-represented when compared to the entire offender cohort, 66%. The next largest group are offenders from Poland (24, 7%).

In terms of ethnicity, White Europeans make up the biggest group of offenders (47%, 153), followed by African-Caribbean (31%, 101). These groups are over-represented and under-represented respectively when compared to all offenders.



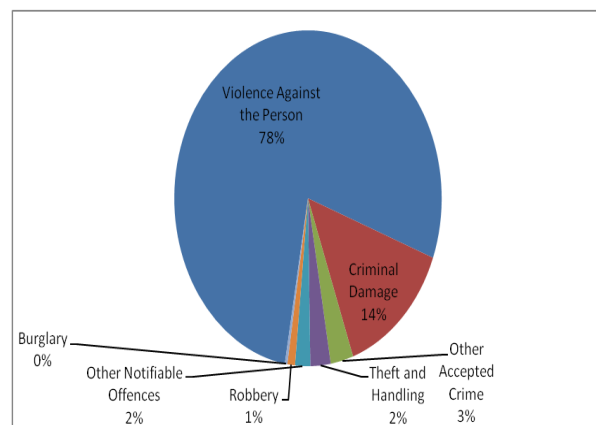
Home borough

74% (240) of hate crime offenders had their home address in the borough, whilst 15% (51) were from Haringey's neighbouring boroughs. Out of the six neighbouring boroughs, Enfield had the highest proportion of offenders, 6% (20).



Crime type

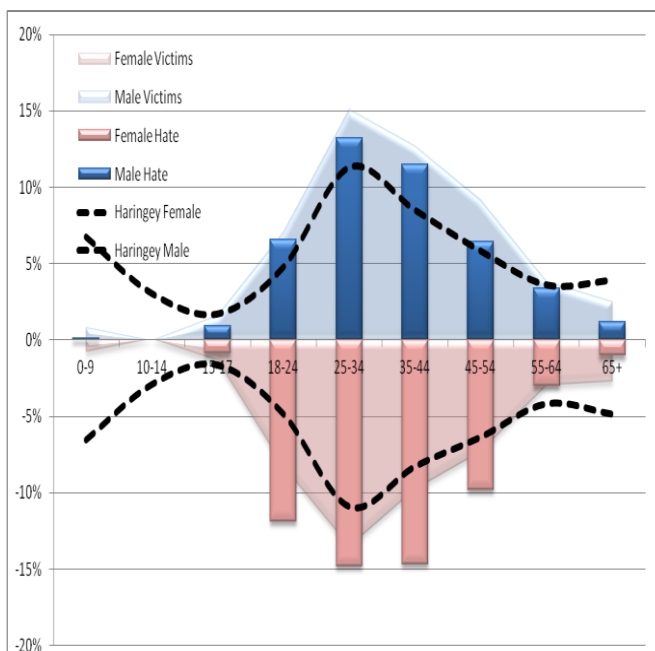
78% (255) of hate crime offences were violence against the person, followed by criminal damage 14% (45).



Victims profile

Age and gender

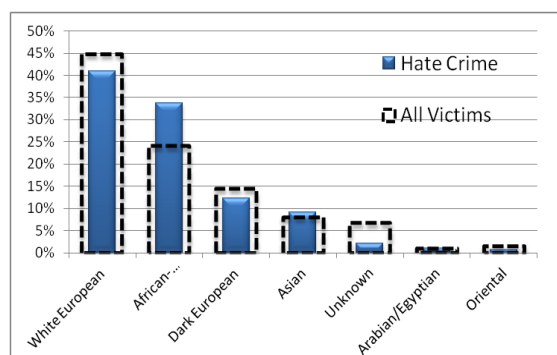
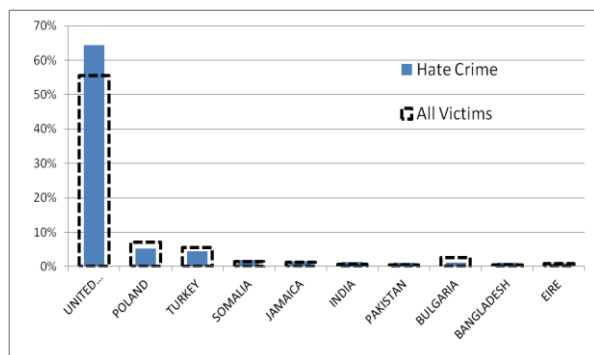
In the period Oct-Sep 2013/14 there were 2,644 victims of hate crime. Females (57%, 1,495) are slightly more victimised than males (43%, 1,149). This differs from the entire victim cohort where it is the males who are more victimised (53%). The largest group of victims are aged 25-34 years old (28%, 743), followed by 34-44 year olds (26%, 692). The male cohort follows closely the age structure of all male offenders whereas females aged 18-54 are vaguely over-represented. The largest group of males are aged 25-34 years old (15%, 393) and for women, the same (13%, 350).



Ethnicity and nationality

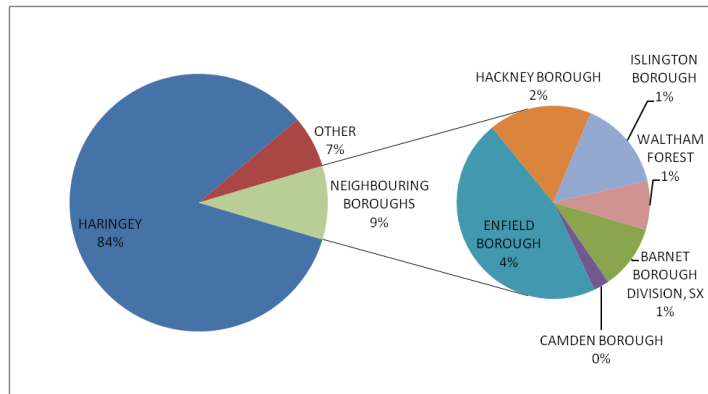
The largest group of victims are UK nationals (64%, 508) who are marginally over-represented when compared to the entire victim population (55%).

In terms of ethnicity, White Europeans make up the largest group (41%, 1084), followed by African-Caribbean's (34%, 891). African Caribbean's are the most victimised ethnic group, representing just 24% of the total victim population.



Home borough

84% (2,122) of victims reside in the borough. 9% (232) of victims come from Haringey's neighbouring boroughs, with Enfield having the highest proportion of victims (4%, 107).



Drivers and Cross-Cutting Issues

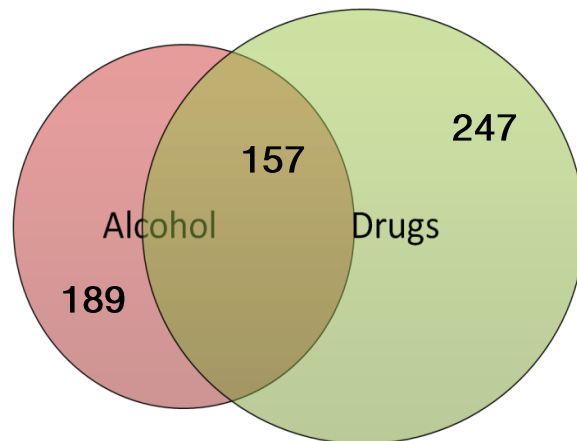
Definition and scope

The following section is based on LASS data for the period Jan-Dec 2014. The LASS dataset is a risk assessment record of current probation clients. It measures the risk of harm that the offender poses, and also identifies the criminogenic needs of the offender. These are needs that the offender has, that are directly linked to their offending behaviour, and hence addressing these needs is linked to reducing the likelihood of reoffending. This information is used by the offender manager to make sentencing proposals, and develop and maintain the Sentence Plans that govern probation work with offenders.

Volumes and trends

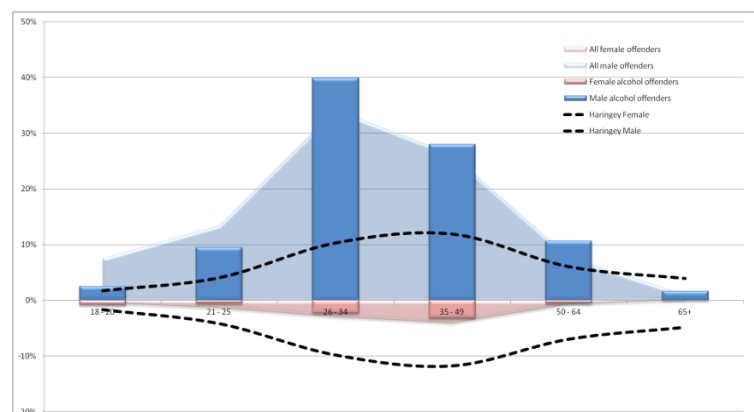
Drugs and alcohol misuse

- 44% of offenders have either drug, alcohol or both issues linked to their offending.
- 26% of offenders have alcohol misuse linked to their offending. This is a slight decrease when compared to the period Sep-Aug 2011/12 (30%).
- 30% of offenders have drug misuse linked to their offending. This is an increase when compared to the period Sep-Aug 2011/12.
- 12% of offenders have both alcohol and drug misuse linked to their offending.



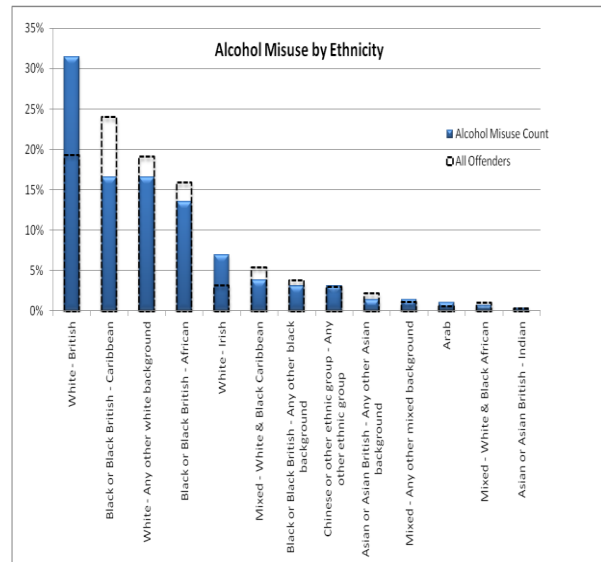
Alcohol misuse

- 19% of female offenders had alcohol misuse linked to their crimes, compared to 24% of males.
- The most common age ranges for alcohol misuse are 26-34 year olds and 34-44 year olds, 42% and 30% respectively of the offender population for whom alcohol misuse was linked to their offending.
- Both males and females follow loosely the same age structure as the entire offender cohort.



- The crime type with the largest proportion of alcohol misuse is criminal damage. 38% of criminal damage had alcohol misuse linked to it. This is a reduction when compared to Sep-Aug 2011/12 (52%)
- Other notable crimes include violence against the person (37%) and sexual offences (34%)
- Indictable motoring offences have seen a large reduction in this proportion compared to Sep-Aug 2011/12 which was at 50%. This reduction is most likely to be a product of reduced stop and testing rather than behaviour.

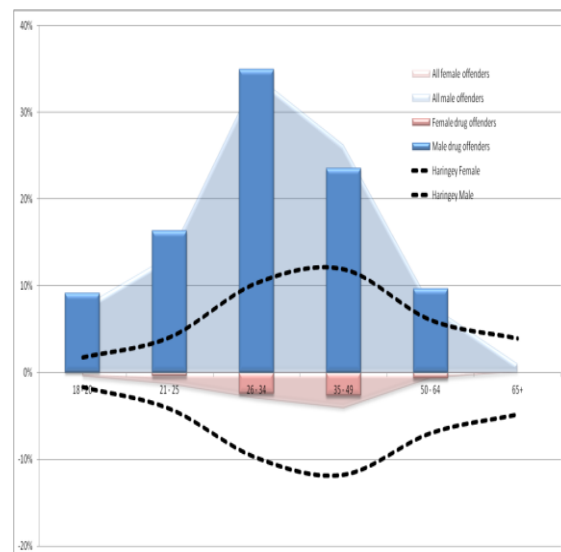
- White British offenders are the largest group, representing 31% of all offenders with alcohol misuse linked to their offence. This is over-represented when compared to the offender population (19%).
- Black Caribbean offenders are the second largest group, representing 17% of all offenders with alcohol misuse. This is under-represented when compared to the offender population (24%).



- The top three wards, for which alcohol misuse was identified as an issue for offending, are Northumberland Park, Bruce Grove, and Tottenham Green respectively.

Drug misuse

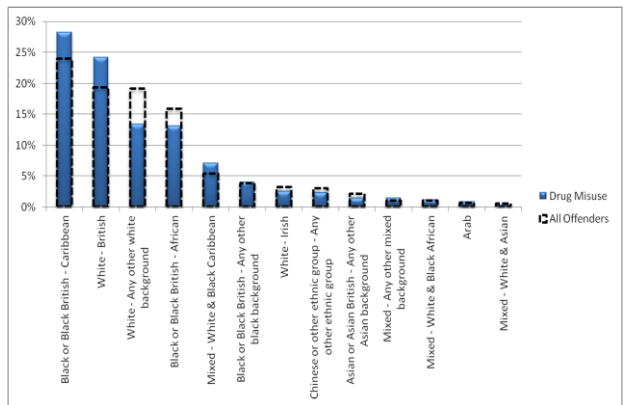
- 20% of female offenders had drug misuse linked to their offending, compared with 31% of males.
- The most common age ranges for alcohol misuse are 26-34 year olds and 34-44 year olds, 37% and 27% respectively of the offender population for whom alcohol misuse was linked to their offending.
- Both males and females are under-represented across all age bands when compared to the age structure of the entire offender cohort.



- The crime types with the largest proportion of drug misuse, apart from drug offences, are acquisitive crimes. Burglary 48%, robbery 47% and theft and handling 30%.

Violence Against the Person	24%
Drug Offences	52%
Burglary	48%
Robbery	47%
Theft and Handling	30%
Other Indictable	21%
Sexual Offences	22%
Other Summary Offences	21%
Criminal Damage	29%
Fraud and Forgery	10%
Indictable Motoring Offences	29%
Summary Motoring Offences	5%

- Black Caribbean offenders are the largest group, representing 28% of all offenders with drug misuse linked to their offending. This is slightly over-represented when compared to the offender population (24%).

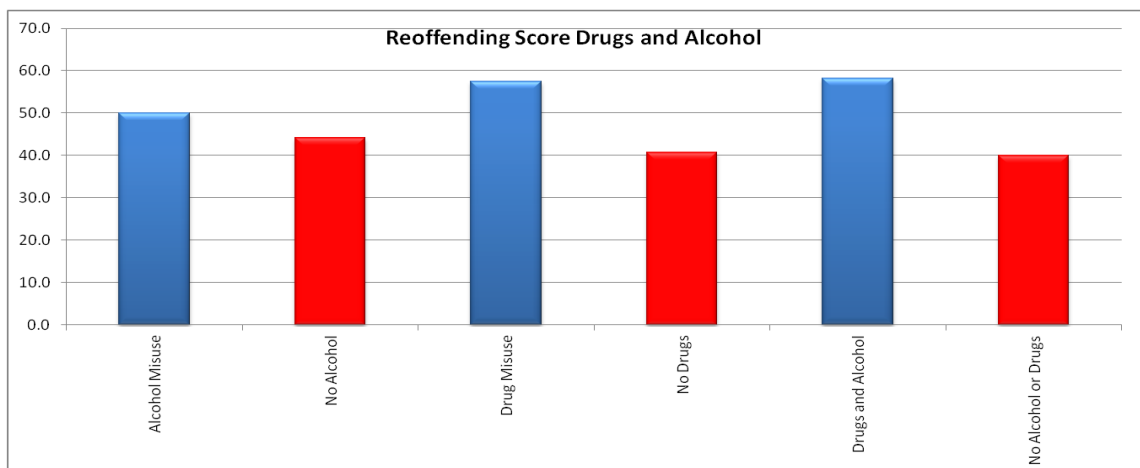


- Black African offenders although quite high are slightly under-represented.

- The top five wards for which drug misuse was identified are Bruce Grove, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Bounds Green and West Green.

Reoffending

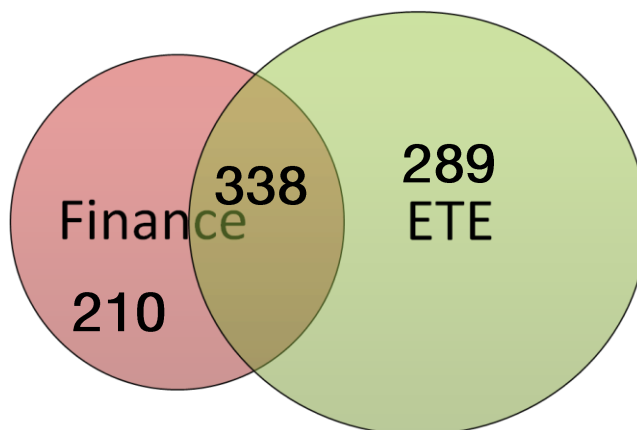
The risk of re-offending score is a percentage probability so 72% means that there is a 72% likelihood of re-offending, however this score is 'weighted' by the number of offences committed in addition to the seriousness of the offence. For example, acquisitive crime such as burglary and robbery are weighted higher than shoplifting.



Offenders with drug misuse linked to their crime, on average, have a higher reoffending score than an offender with alcohol misuse. The reoffending rate increases when an offender has both issues flagged. The rate for reoffending is less when none of the issues are flagged.

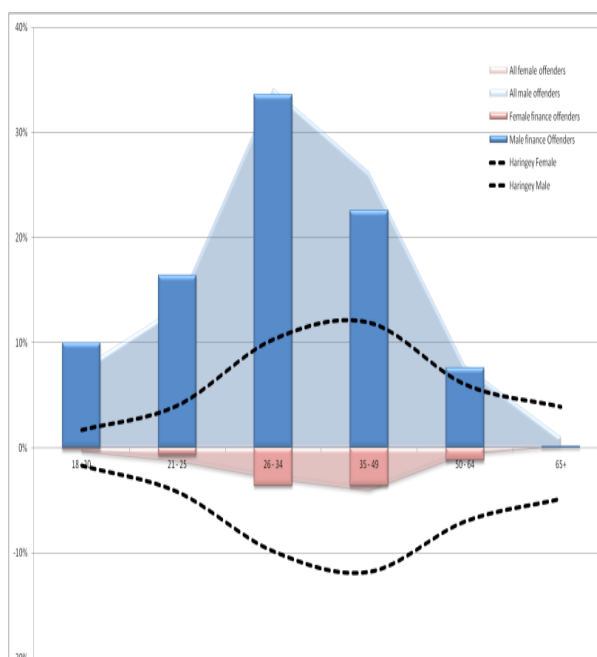
Finance and Education, Training and Employment (ETE)

- 62% of offenders have either finance, ETE or both issues linked to their offending.
- 40% of offenders have financial issues linked to their offending.
- 46% of offenders have ETE issues linked to their offending. This is an increase when compared to the period Sep-Aug 2011/12 which was 30%.
- 25% of offenders have both financial and ETE issues linked to their offending.



Finance

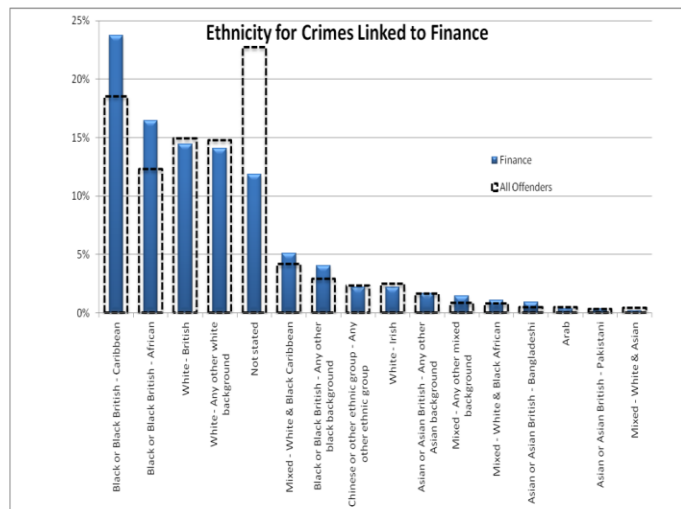
- 39% of female offenders had financial issues relating to their offending, compared to 41% of males.
- The most common age ranges for offenders with financial issues are 26-34 year olds and 34-44 year olds, 37% and 30% respectively of the offender population for whom financial issues was linked to their offending.
- Both males and females are under-represented across all age bands when compared to the age structure of the entire offender cohort.



- The crime type with the highest proportion of financial related issues is Robbery. 88% of robberies have financial reasons linked to them.
- Acquisitive crime has a high proportion of offenders for which financial reasons was linked to their offending. Also notably high is drug offences.

Violence Against the Person	23%
Drug Offences	59%
Robbery	88%
Theft and Handling	55%
Burglary	69%
Other Indictable	40%
Fraud and Forgery	53%
Sexual Offences	20%
Other Summary Offences	17%
Criminal Damage	25%
Indictable Motoring Offences	29%
Summary Motoring Offences	7%

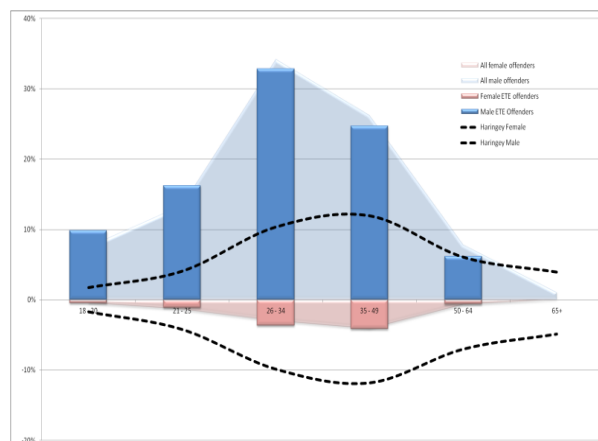
- Black Caribbean offenders are the largest group, representing 24% of all offenders with financial issues linked to their offending. This is over-represented when compared to the offender population (19%).
- Black African offenders are also a notably large group, which are over-represented.



- The top five wards for which financial issues was identified are Northumberland Park, West Green, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green.

ETE

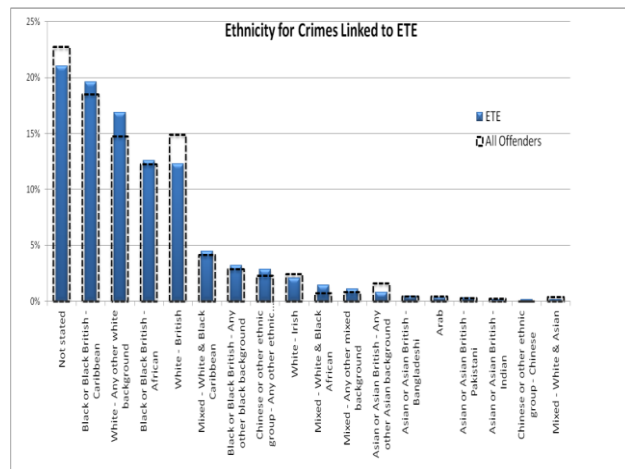
- 47% of female offenders have ETE issues linked to their offending, compared to 46% of males.
- The two largest groups of offenders for which ETE issues were linked to their offending were 26-34 year olds (33%) and 35-49 year olds (29%).



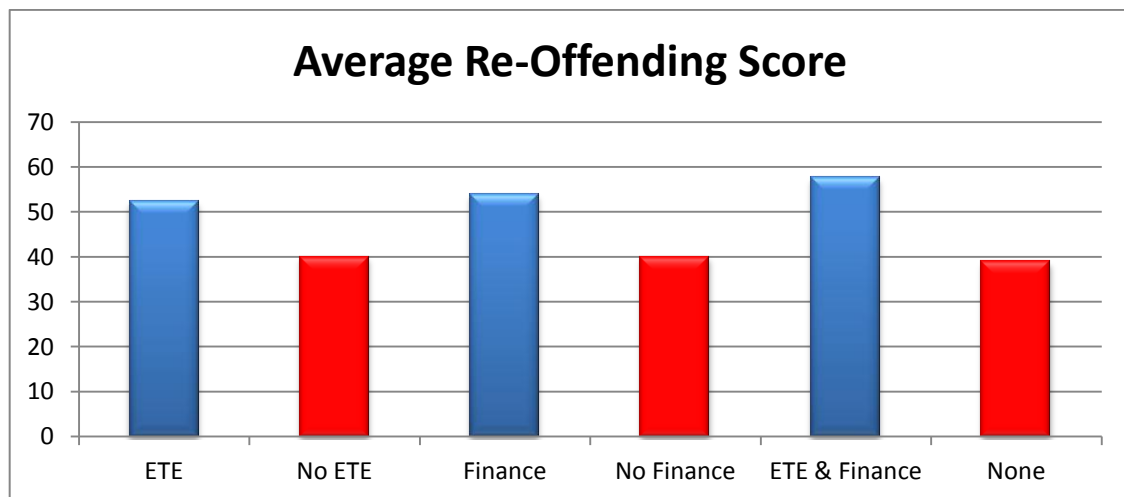
- 65% of acquisitive crime offenders have ETE issues linked to their offence, with theft and handling accounting for the highest proportion, 77%.
- Other notable crime types with high proportions include fraud and forgery (69%) and summary motoring offences (62%).

Violence Against the Person	31%
Theft and Handling	77%
Drug Offences	56%
Burglary	64%
Robbery	54%
Other Indictable	38%
Fraud and Forgery	69%
Other Summary Offences	42%
Sexual Offences	28%
Summary Motoring Offences	62%
Criminal Damage	38%
Indictable Motoring Offences	14%

- The majority of ethnic groups are under-represented when compared to the offender population.
- Black Caribbean offenders are the largest group with ETE issues linked to their offending, 20%.



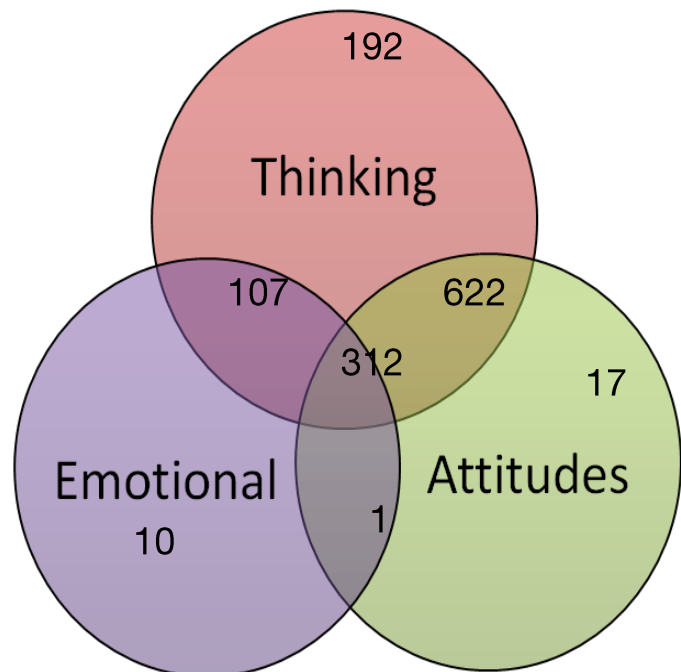
Reoffending



Offenders with financial issues linked to their crime, on average, have a higher reoffending score than an offender with ETE issues. The reoffending rate increases when an offender has both issues flagged. The rate for reoffending is less when none of the issues are flagged.

Thinking, attitude and emotional wellbeing

- 91% of offenders were flagged as having thinking and behaviour issues linked to their crime.
- 70% of offenders were flagged as having attitude issues linked to their crime
- 32% of offenders were flagged as having emotional wellbeing issues linked to their crime.
- 23% of offenders were flagged as having all three issues linked to their crime.



Attitudes

- The most common age ranges for offenders with attitudes linked to their offending are 26-34 year olds and 34-44 year olds, 35% and 30% respectively of the offender population for whom attitudes was linked to their offending
- Acquisitive crime types have the highest proportion of offenders with attitude issues, average 77%.
- Another significant crime type is sexual offences (78%).
- There is no significant difference between ethnicities when compared to the offender population.

Thinking

- The most common age ranges for offenders with thinking linked to their offending are 26-34 year olds and 34-44 year olds, 38% and 30% respectively of the offender population for whom thinking was linked to their offending.
- All crime types have an extremely large proportion of offenders with thinking and behavioural issues. This reflects the large proportion of offenders (91%) with thinking and behavioral issues.
- There is no significant difference between ethnicities when compared to the offender population.

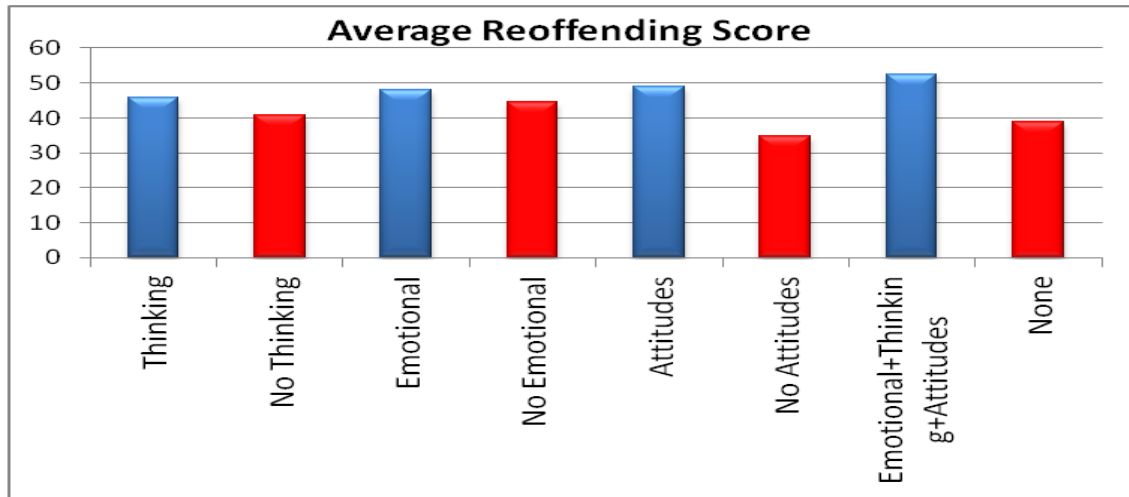
Emotional

- The most common age ranges for offenders with emotional issues linked to their offending are 26-34 year olds and 34-44 year olds, 38% and 30% respectively of the offender population for whom emotional well-being was linked to their offending.

- Criminal damage and sexual offences have the largest proportion of offenders with emotional wellbeing issues linked to their offences.
- The largest group with attitude issues are White British offenders which are under-represented when compared to the offender population.

Reoffending

Offenders with attitude issues linked to their crime on average have a higher reoffending score than an offender with either thinking or emotional wellbeing issues. The reoffending rate increases when an offender has all three issues flagged. The rate for reoffending is less when none of the issues are flagged.



Appendices

Appendix 1: Prioritisation matrix

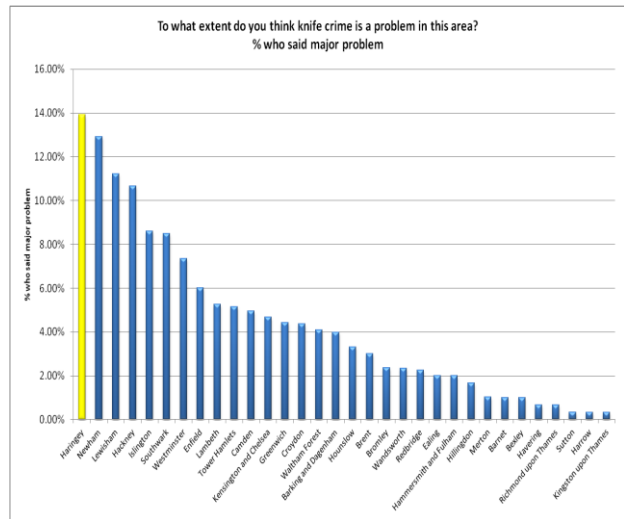
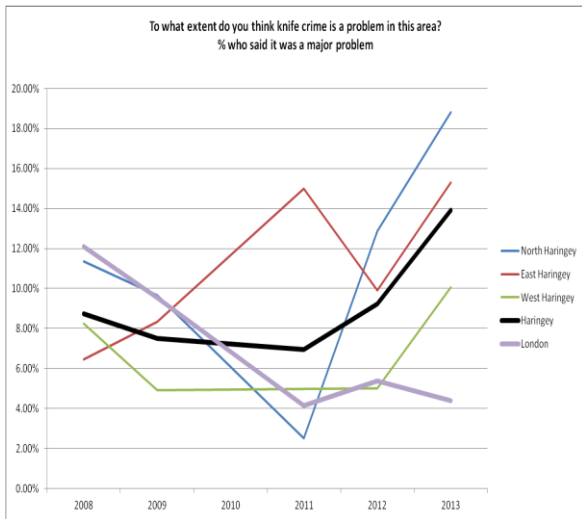
- Aims to provide a methodical framework for identifying issues that the partnership may want to prioritise
- Provides a mechanism for stakeholders to hold discussions and identify emerging priorities ahead of more detailed analysis in phase 2 of the strategic assessment
- Ranks the issues by scoring them against 8 criteria. 4 of the criteria are quantitative, 4 are more qualitative, but all are converted into a score between 1 and 4 for each issue. The issues are then ranked by their average score.

Top 20 key issues

Prioritisation Matrix		Low priority				High priority								
		1	2	3	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	Rank of Average	Total		
Gang Crime	Serious, Violent Crime	1	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	3.5	1	28		
Wounding/GBH	VAP, Serious, Violent Crime	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	3.5	1	28		
CAD ASB Total	Envirocrime, ASB	4	No data	4	4	2	2	4	3	3.3	3	23		
Knife Crime	Serious, Violent Crime	2	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	3.3	4	26		
Residential Burglary	Burglary, Property Crime	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	3.3	4	26		
Drug Trafficking	Drugs	2	4	1	4	3	3	4	4	3.1	6	25		
Domestic Violence	Serious	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	1	3.1	6	25		
Burglary Total	Burglary, Property Crime	4	4	2	3	3	2	4	3	3.1	6	25		
Serious Youth Violence	Serious, Youth Crime, Violent Crime	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	3.1	6	25		
Violence with Injury	Serious, Violent Crime	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	1	3.1	6	25		
Assault with Injury	VAP, Violent Crime	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	4	3.1	6	25		
Personal Robbery	Robbery, Violent Crime, Property Crime	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	3.1	6	25		
Racist & Religious Crime	Hate Crime	2	4	3	4	3	3	4	1	3.0	13	24		
All adult users in effective treatment	Drugs and Alcohol	4	No data	3	4	2	3	4	1	3.0	13	21		
Violence Against the Person Total	VAP, Serious, Violent Crime	4	2	3	4	3	3	1	4	3.0	13	24		
Domestic Dumping of Waste	Envirocrime, ASB	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	4	2.9	16	23		
Rape	Sexual, Serious, Violent Crime	2	3	4	4	4	2	3	1	2.9	16	23		
Reoffending	Youth Crime, Reoffending	No data	4	2	2	3	4	4	1	2.9	18	20		
Primary alcohol users in treatment	Drugs and Alcohol	3	No data	3	3	2	4	4	1	2.9	18	20		
Repeat victimisation (ASB)	ASB	No data	No data	No data	No data	2	2	4	3	2.8	20	11		

5. (Question)-To what extent do you think knife crime is a problem in your area?

(Response)-Major problem

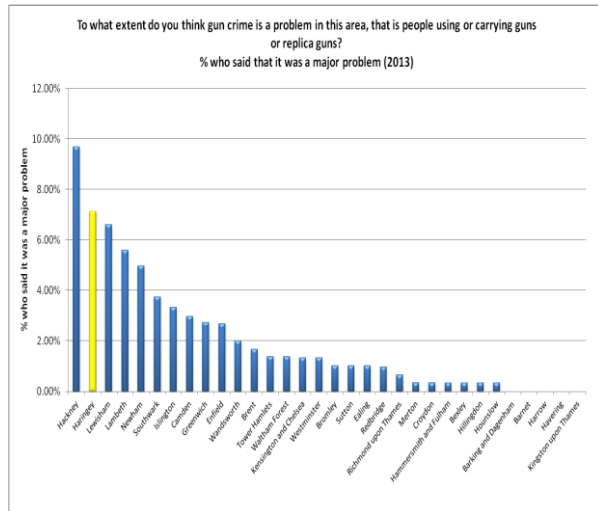
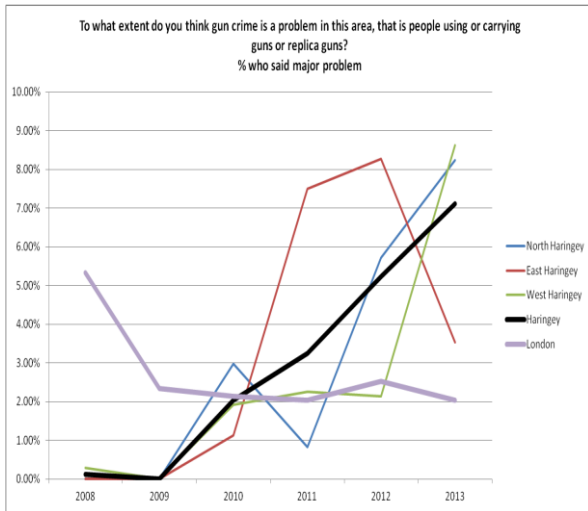


Trends show that for Haringey the percentage of people that said knife crime was a major problem has remained relatively consistent until 2011 where it began to rise. London’s rate continued to fall until 2011, where it stabilised. Since 2011 Haringey’s rate remains above that of London. The rates for the East and the North of the borough are consistently above that of the West.

Approximately 14% of the total respondents for Haringey said that they thought knife crime was a major problem in their area. Haringey’s has the highest rate across all the boroughs in London followed close behind by Newham (13%). The borough of Kingston upon Thames saw the lowest percentage.

6. (Question)-To what extent do you think gun crime is a problem in your area that is people using or carrying guns or replica guns?

(Response)-Major problem

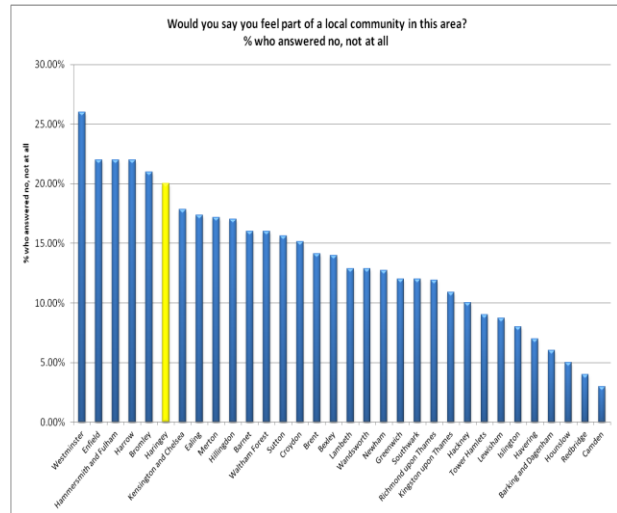
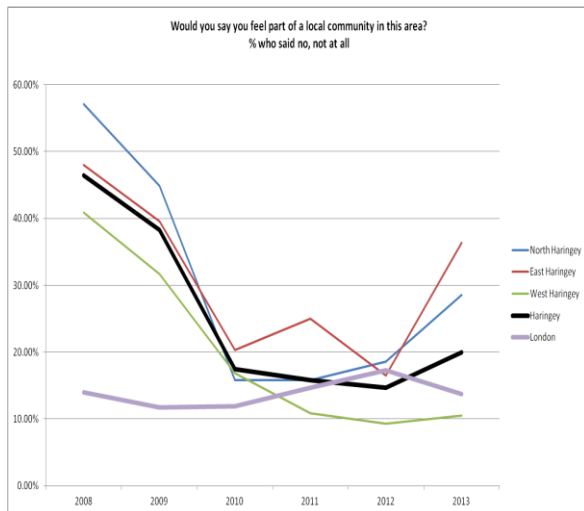


Since 2009 Haringey has seen a consistent increase in the percentage of people with the opinion that gun crime is a major problem, from almost 0% in 2008 to 7% in 2013. London’s rate has remained relatively consistent since 2009 with an over all slight decreases from 2008 to 2013. Haringey’s rate has remained above that of London’s since 2010. The West and North of Haringey seem to be of similar opinion throughout the six year period with the East of the borough having the lowest rate for 2013.

Approximately 7% of the total respondents for Haringey said that they thought gun crime was a major problem in their area. Haringey’s has the second highest rate across all the boroughs in London, just in front of Hackney (10%).

7. (Question)-Would you say you feel part of the local community in your area?

(Response)- No, not at all

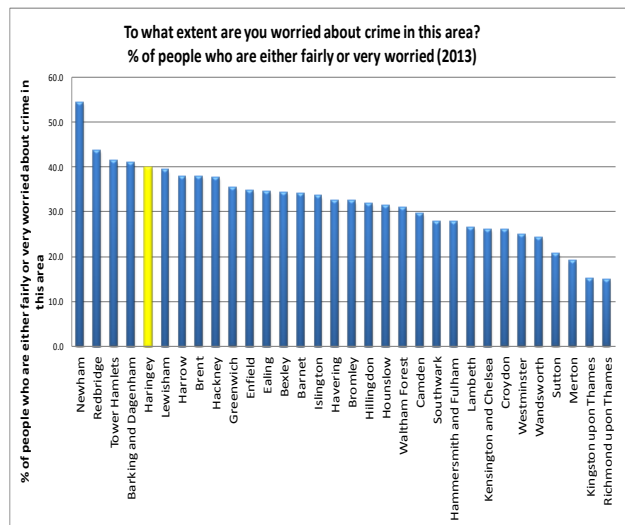
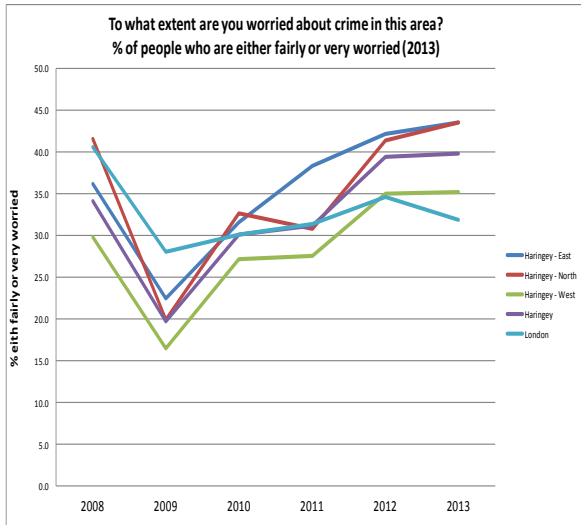


Trends for Haringey show a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents who said they do not feel part of their local community, from 46% in 2008 to 20% in 2013, a decrease of 26%. In contrast London has seen a slight increase. Haringey’s rate was starkly higher than that of London’s from 2008 to 2009 but has remained largely similar thereafter. The West of Haringey remains consistently lower than that of the East of North of the Borough.

Approximately 26% of the total respondents for Haringey said that they did not feel part of their local community. Haringey’s has the sixth highest rate across all the boroughs in London with Westminster the highest (26%). Camden had the lowest rate, approximately 3%.

8. (Question)-To what extent are you worried about crime in your area?

(Response)-Fairly or very worried



Trends both for Haringey and London show an increase in the percentage of respondents who are worried about crime in their area. Haringey roughly follows the London trend with it above the London rate from 2011 onwards. The West of Haringey has a consistently lower rate when compared to the East and North of the borough.

Approximately 40% of the total respondents for Haringey said that they were either fairly or very worried about crime in their area. Haringey's has the fifth highest rate across all the boroughs in London with Newham the highest (54%). Richmond upon Thames had the lowest rate, approximately 14%.

Appendix 4: Haringey Community Safety Partnership member agencies

Haringey Council (Statutory Partner)

Mental Health Trust

Haringey Metropolitan Police (Statutory Partner)

Haringey Fire Service (Statutory Partner)

Haringey Probation Service (Statutory Partner)

Homes for Haringey

Community Police Consultative Group

HAVCO

Metropolitan Police Authority

Haringey Magistrate Court

Haringey Crown Prosecution Service

Appendix 5: Abbreviations

ABH	Actual bodily harm
ASBO	Anti-social behaviour order
CSP	Community safety partnership
DGBV	Domestic and gender based violence
DIP	Drug intervention programme
DV	Domestic violence
FGM	Female genital mutilation
GBH	Grievous bodily harm
HBV	'Honour'-based violence
IBA	Identification and brief advice
JSA	Jobseekers allowance
KEC	Knife enabled crime
LASPO	Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012
LSOA	Lower super output area
MOPAC	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
MSG	Most similar group: a group of similar local authorities used for benchmarking purposes
OGP	OASys General Predictor
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
TOCU	Transport Operational Command Unit
VLI	Vulnerable Localities Index
YOS	Youth Offending Service