

Serious Violence Duty

Strategic Needs Assessment

2023-24

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The Serious Violence Duty (SVD) was introduced by government through the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 and commenced on 31st January 2023.

The duty places several requirements upon local areas, including agreeing a local partnership arrangement to lead on the duty, agreeing a definition of serious violence, having consistent data sharing, analytical processes to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment, and production of a Strategy to set out how the duty will be implemented locally.

The responsible authorities (also known as ‘duty holders’) in the Serious Violence Duty are:

- The police
- Fire and rescue authorities
- Justice organisations (youth offending teams and probation services)
- Health bodies (Integrated Care Boards)
- Local authorities

For Haringey, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is leading on the delivery and implementation of the Serious Violence Duty.

The Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a multi-agency partnership in Haringey that aims to reduce antisocial behaviour and crime and increase public confidence

The CSP will

- share information to help identify current and emerging problems and priorities
- use resources on problem-solving solutions
- oversee days or weeks of action, including seasonal action, to impact crime in Haringey
- operate alongside the current Met Police Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group
- link to other groups, particularly where issues concern victims or those committing crimes

The CSP uses data to decide where to focus resources to reduce:

- Violence
- Vulnerability
- Exploitation

Membership of the Haringey CSP

Haringey Council co-chair the Haringey CSP with the police. Membership of the group consists of core members, who attend regularly, and flexible members, who attend when appropriate.

Further information about the Haringey CSP can be found on the Haringey Council website: <https://new.haringey.gov.uk/community-safety-antisocial-behaviour/community-safety/our-community-safety-work/haringey-community-safety-partnership>

The London Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) has produced a definition of serious violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty, which the London Borough of Haringey has adopted.

This is defined as:

- Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, either as suspects, victims or both.
- Domestic abuse as defined within the Domestic Abuse Act (2021)
- Sexual violence

Within the context of these types of violence, the definition encompasses homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences.

Data contained within this Strategic Needs Assessment covers the period April 2018 to April 2023 and was extracted in September 2023.

- Crime data was obtained from:
 - [Metropolitan Police Service Crime Data Dashboard](#)
 - Metropolitan Police Service BOX Datastore
 - [London Datastore](#)
 - [Haringey State of the Borough Profile \(September 2023\)](#)
- Crime data contained within this document is a snapshot of the recorded levels at the time of analysis and may subsequently have been updated/revised. Therefore, figures may differ when compared to other sources.
- Limitations to this data includes missing/incomplete fields (such as time, demographics etc). Additionally, Metropolitan Police Service data for ethnicity is only available to high level groupings, and therefore, may not be a truly accurate reflection of Haringey's population.

Executive Summary

Violent crime rates for most categories are above the London average.

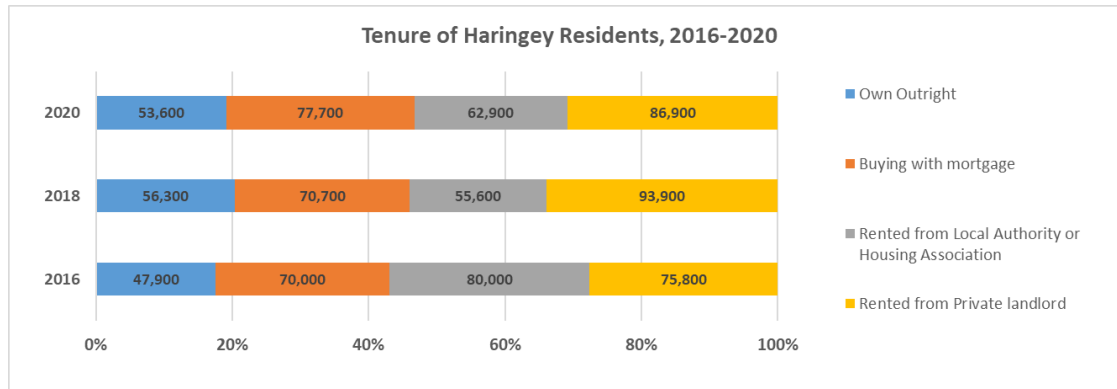
- Short term trends for violence in Haringey are similar to the London trend, however, some crime types have noted improved performance in the long term.
- High concentrations of violence are noted towards the centre and east of the borough, with wards such as Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Central and South Tottenham featuring a number of key violence hotspots.
- Under 25-year olds feature as both the largest victim and perpetrator group for most violence categories.
- Peak volumes of violence are noted during the afternoon to early evening period, with some correlation noted around the 3pm to 5pm after school period.

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

Haringey Context

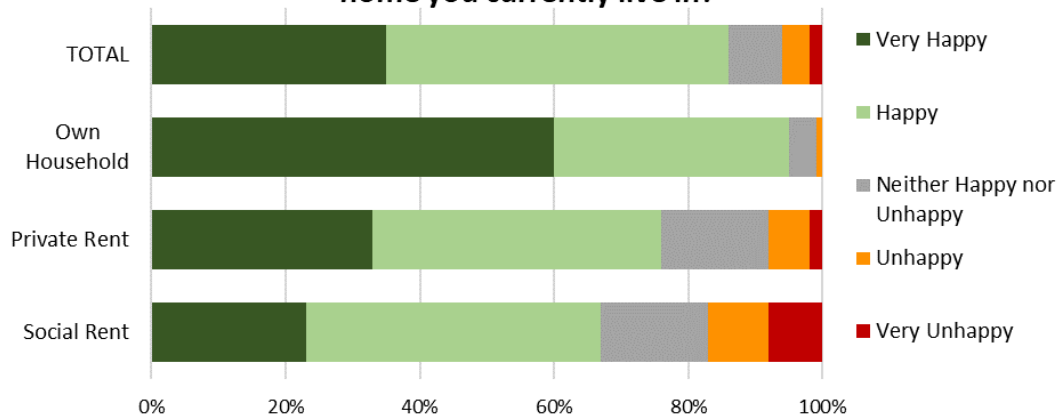
(Source: State of the Borough Profile, September 2023)

In 2020, 31% of Haringey residents rent from a private landlord, with only 22% renting from the LA or HA (17,100 fewer individuals). While most residents are happy with their home, this has fallen since 2018 and happiness is lowest among social renters.



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2020

Generally Speaking, how happy or unhappy are you with the home you currently live in?

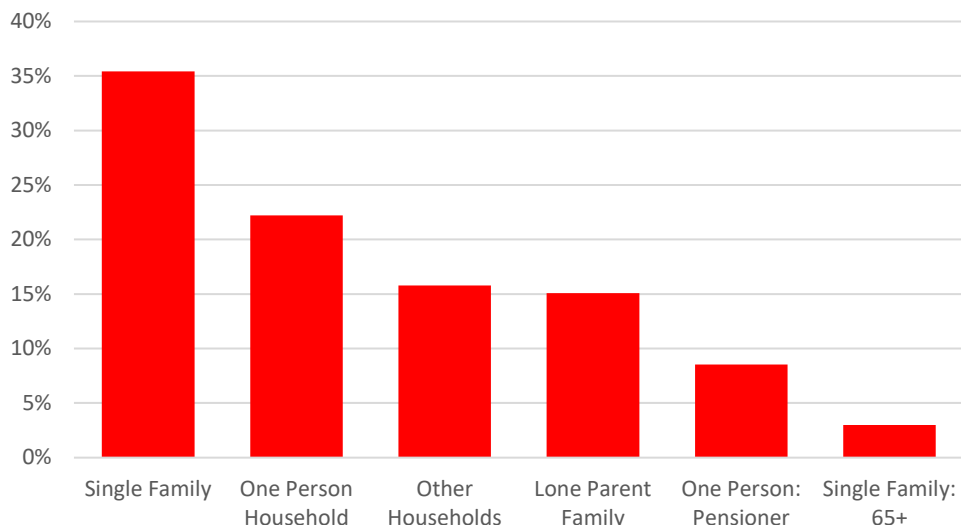


Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2021

- Haringey residents are most likely to rent from a private landlord (31%). The proportion renting from the LA or Housing Association has fallen from 29% in 2016 to just 22% in 2020, or 17,100 individuals fewer. The proportion buying with a mortgage fell in the early half of the decade, but has been relatively stable since 2015, though has increased in the last year to 28%.
- Tenure follows clear deprivation lines across the borough – eastern wards like Northumberland Park are least likely to own their home and most likely to be social renting while in western wards like Alexandra this trend is reversed.
- The 2021 Haringey Residents Survey found that the majority of residents (82%) say they are happy with the home they live in, though this is less than the 2018 survey (90%). Happiness with one's home is highest among owner occupiers (95%), and lowest among social renters (67%).
- The 2020-21 English Housing Survey showed that while levels of non-decent homes have seen annual falls over time, the reductions have slowed in the last 3 years. Private Rented homes are most likely to be non decent (21% of homes in 2020), compared to LA or Housing Association Homes (13%).

35% of households in Haringey are Single family households, and 31% are One Person Households. 61% of households in Haringey are working households and 13% are workless.

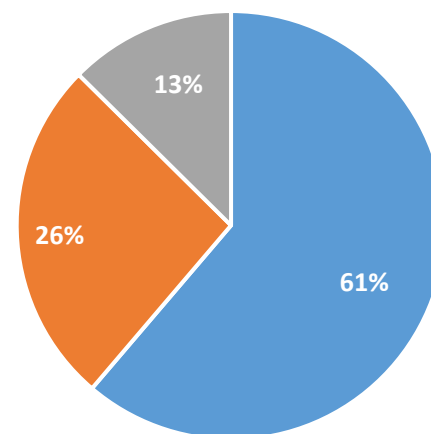
Haringey Households by Household Composition



Source: Census 2021

Households by Combined Economic Activity Status

■ Working Household ■ Mixed Household ■ Workless Household



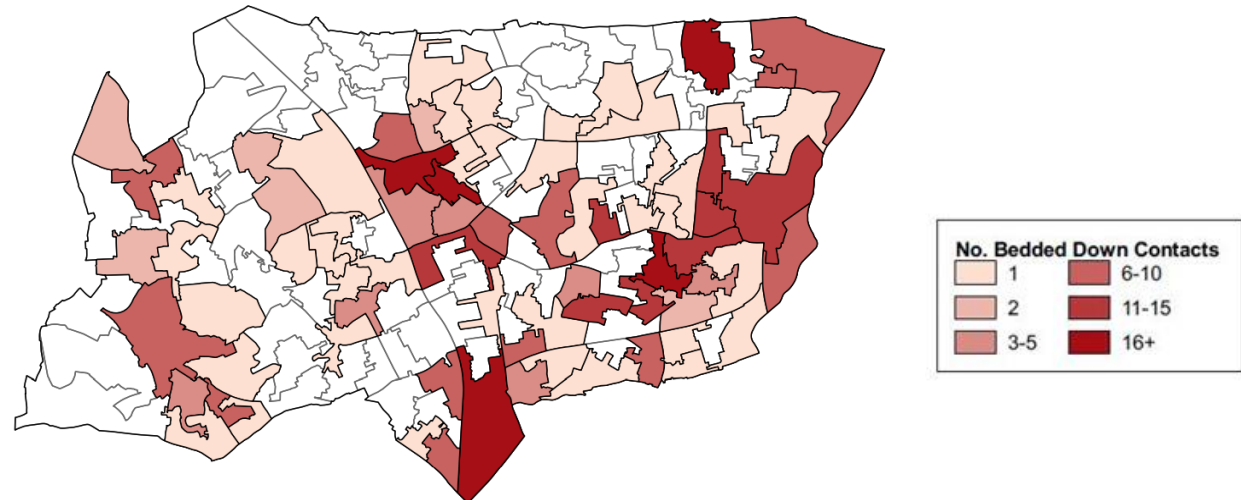
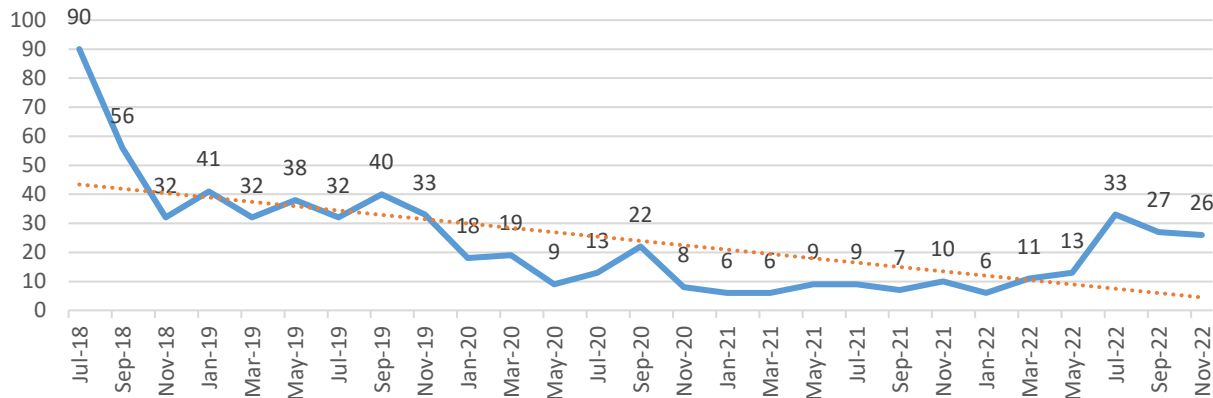
Source: ONS Households by combined Economic Activity Status Table A1 LA

- Haringey has diverse household composition. 31% of households are one person households. 35% are single family households (of which 1/3rd are Cohabiting couple families), and 15% are Lone parent households.
- 61% of households are working households, a significant increase from 49% 10 years ago.
- 35% of households in Haringey are purpose-built Flats or tenements. 26% are Terraced houses, and 23% are part of a converted or shared house (Census 2021)

Since July 2018 Haringey has achieved a 71% reduction in rough sleeping, which has been achieved through investing significantly in tackling rough sleeping, via the development of new approaches to working with people experiencing multiple disadvantage, by opening new supported housing and by creating rent-free bedspaces for people affected by immigration restrictions. However, there has been a 333% increase since our lowest street count ever recorded, during the *Everyone In* initiative. The Counts and Estimates methodology produces a snapshot figure of how many people sleep rough on a typical night, with figures available at local, regional and national levels. The increase in the single night figure can be attributed to the following;

- Following the end of funding to continue Everyone In, boroughs have adopted differing stances on accommodating those with no recourse to public funds. We often see cross-borough rough sleeping where no offer is available in the borough where someone is locally connected and so they move in the hope of support from another borough.
- Stagnation in ‘off-the-streets accommodation’. Linked to the above, the withdrawal of funding for the ‘Everyone In’ approach means that the limited emergency and short-term accommodation we have is largely filled with people for who move-on options are severely restricted or unavailable due to their immigration status. This means other people in need are left out on the streets for longer.
- The ongoing effects of Brexit, the Covid-19 pandemic and the ‘cost of living crisis’: unemployment is increasing particularly in service and retail industries, private-rented sector evictions have resumed at pace, family and friend evictions due to financial pressures are also increasing.

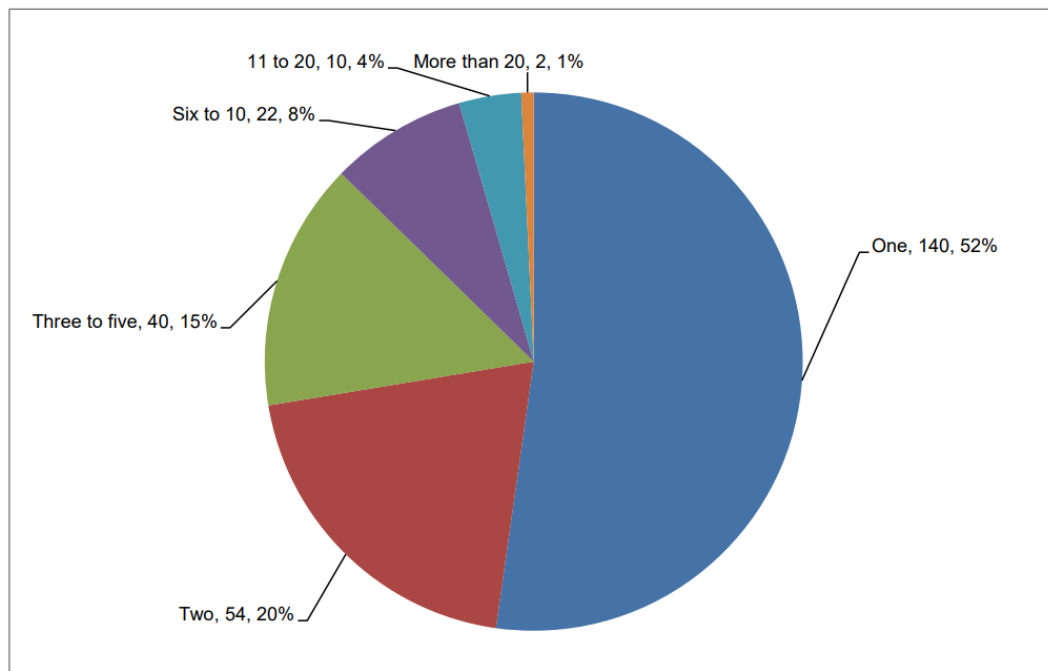
**BI-MONTHLY STREET COUNTS
2018-2022**



In Haringey people are generally seen bedded down in the Finsbury Park, Green Lanes, Wood Green and Tottenham areas. The shown map represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given area.

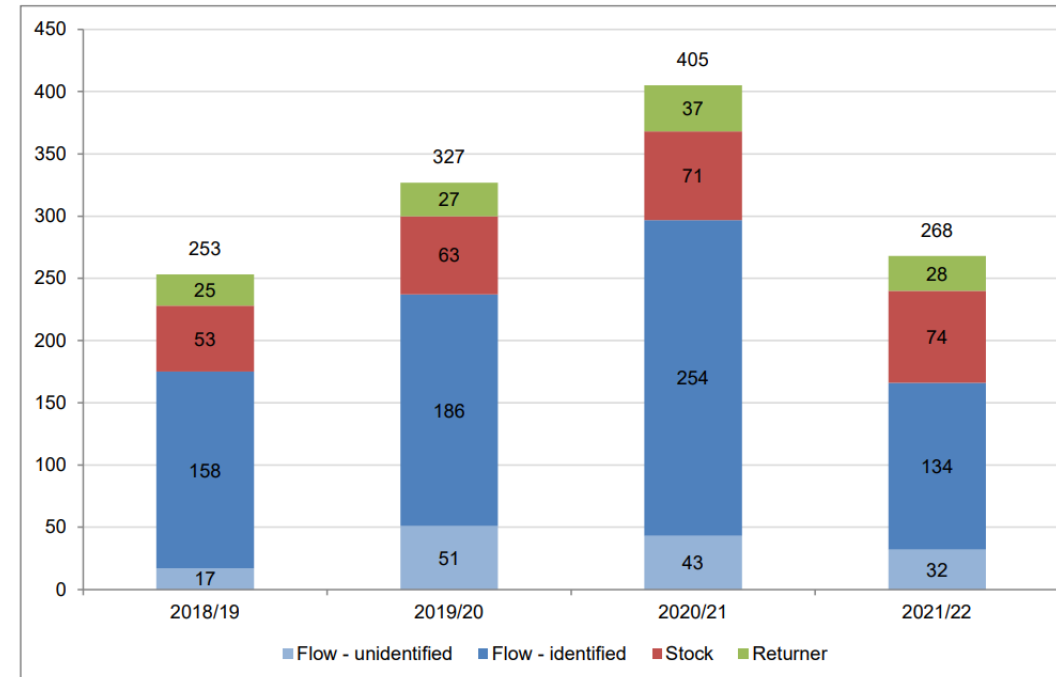
Data from CHAIN (Combined Homelessness and Information Network) shows that 268 individual people were seen rough sleeping in the borough by an outreach team in 2021/22. This represents a 34% decrease when compared to 2020/21, when 405 different people were seen. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the total rough sleeping in London compared to the previous year, the figure for 2021/22 is still 29% higher than the total of 6,437 people recorded rough sleeping in London ten years ago, in 2012/13.

- 62% of people seen rough sleeping in Haringey during the year were new to rough sleeping
- 28% fell into the stock category, and 10% were returners
- 13% of those seen rough sleeping were women and 87% were men
- 44% of those seen rough sleeping were UK Nationals, 41% were EEA Nationals and 15% were non – EEA (Rest of World).



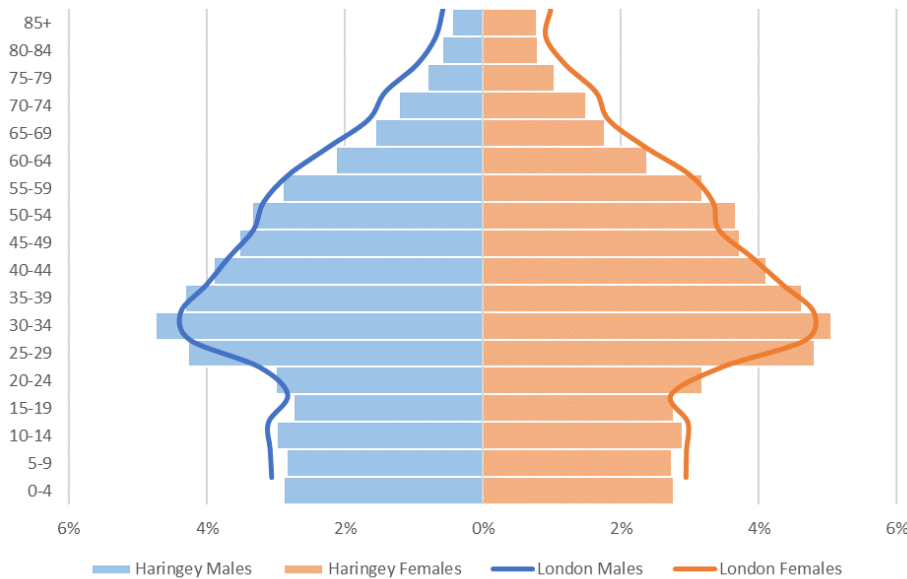
Base: 268

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by the flow, stock and returner model.



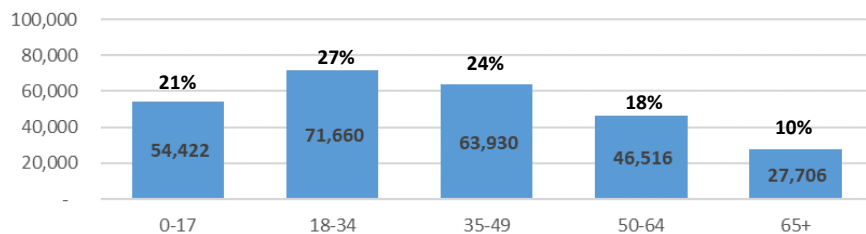
Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 264,300 and BME or Other White ethnic groups account for 67% of the resident population.

Haringey Population Pyramid - Census 2021

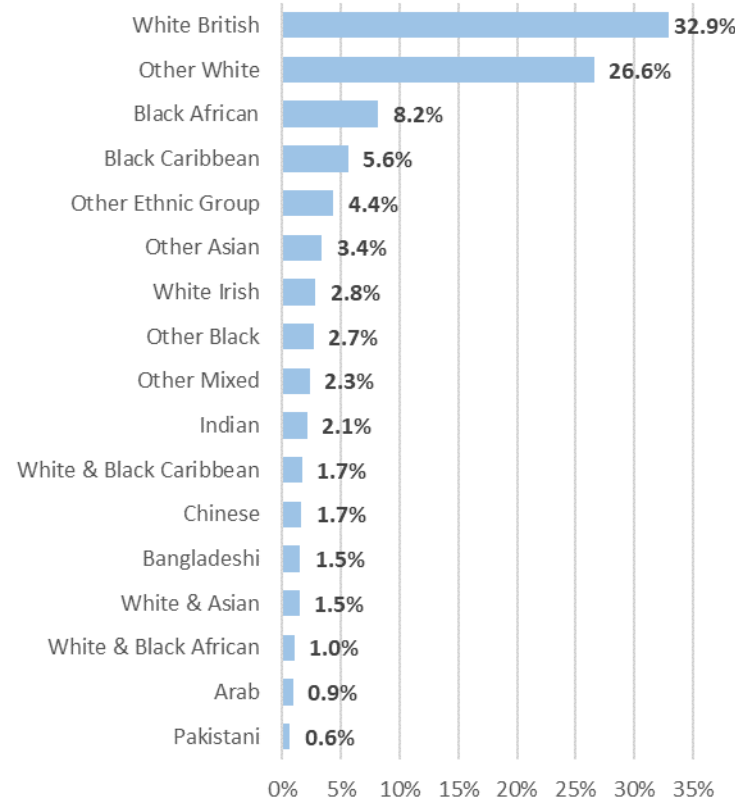


Source: Census 2021 Age tables

Age Breakdown (Census 2021)



Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group
Haringey 2020 (Proj.)

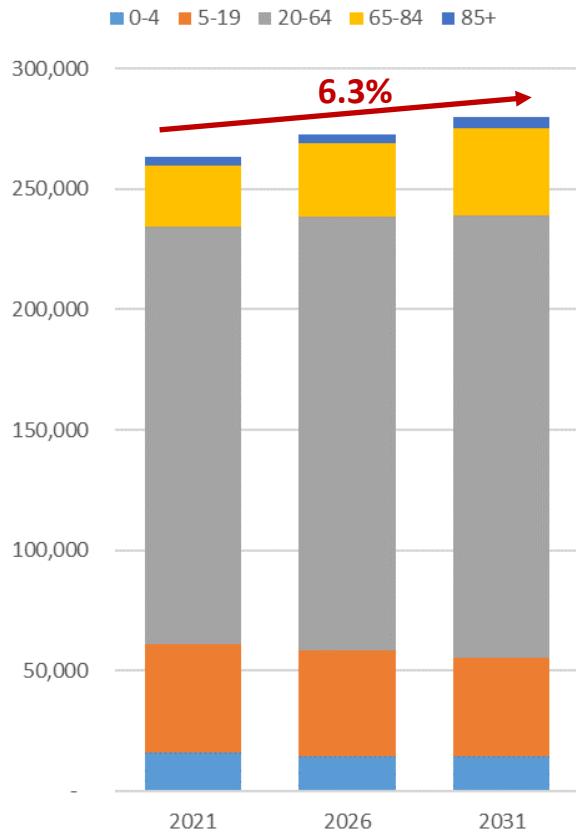


Source: GLA Ethnic group Population projections (2016 based – No 2020 base or Census data available yet)

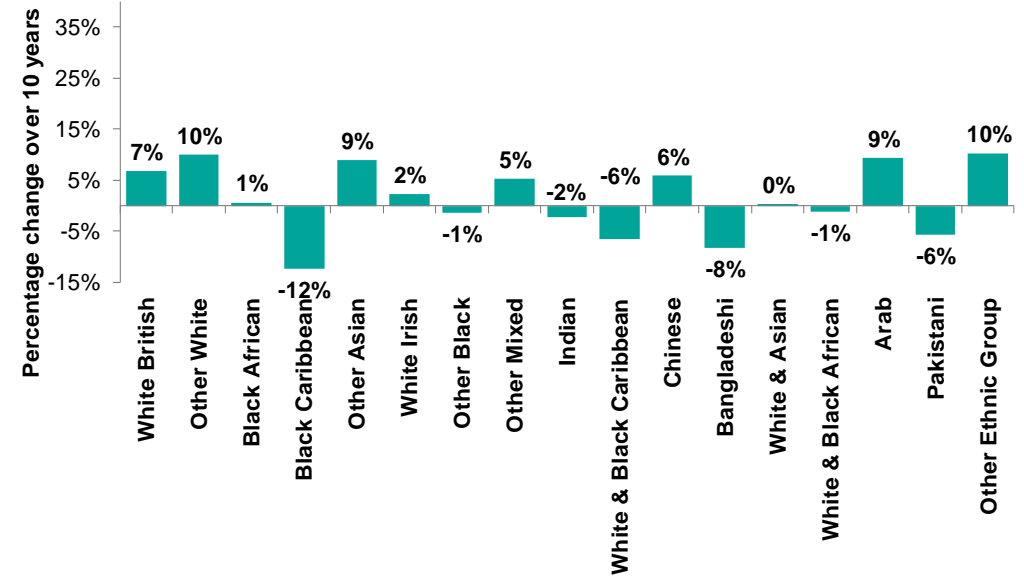
- The population pyramid demonstrates a gender split of males 51.8% to females 48.2%.
 - This is similar to London (51.5:48.5). There has been a shift to an increase in proportion of females, though this is likely due to migration of young males happening during COVID and the census
- There are 54,422 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population.
 - Haringey has 27,706 residents aged 65+ (10%).
- 67.1% of the Haringey population are from a BME group or Other White ethnic groups compared to 60.7% in London.
- Around 16.5% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in ten are Asian (10.3%).

Haringey’s population is expected to increase by 6.3% in the next 10 years, to 280,100, with the largest percentage growth in older age groups (65+), Other ethnic groups and Other White ethnic groups.

Population Projections for Haringey (2021, 2026, 2031)



Percentage change in proportions of ethnic groups, 2018 to 2028

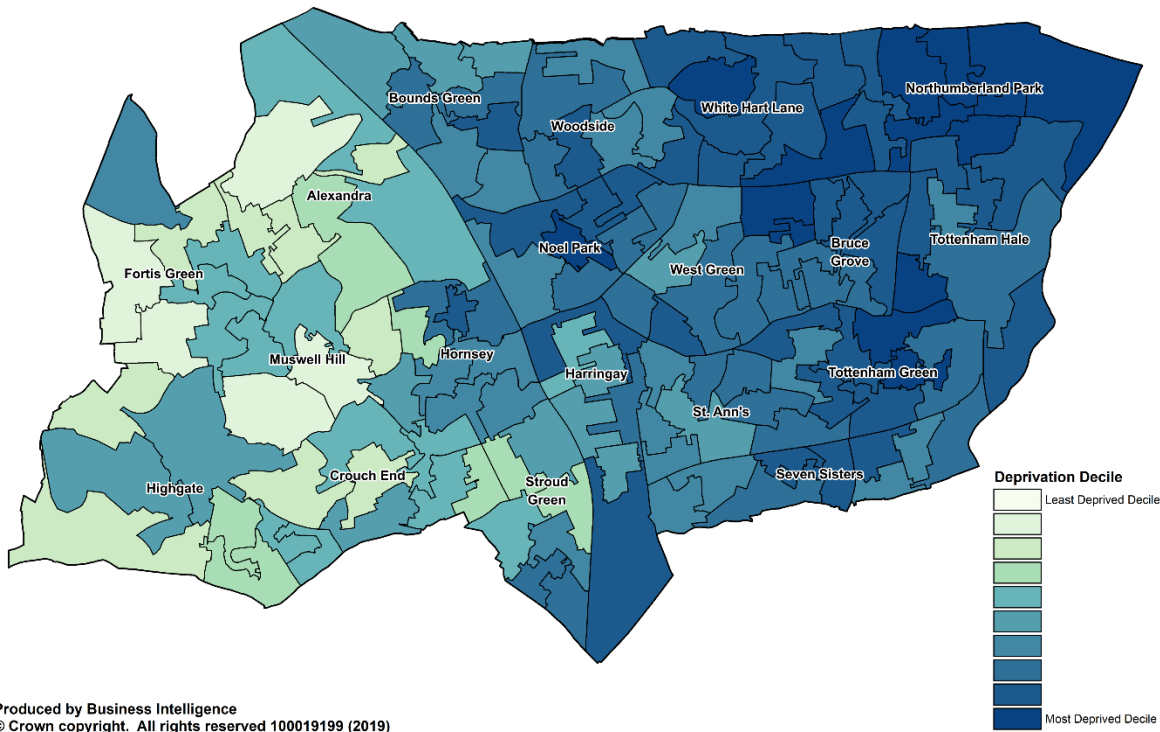


Source, GLA 2016-based population projections (2020-based Ethnicity projections unavailable)

- By 2028, the ethnic groups with the highest expected growth are expected to have been the Other ethnic group and Other White, growing by 10% each, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi groups are expected to decrease by 12% and 8% respectively.
- The White British group will remain the largest population overall, followed by Other White and Black African.
- The highest expected growth in the 2018-based population projections (to 2030) is in the 65+ groups, with 65-84 year old population growing from 25,348 to 33,076 (+30%), and 85+ growing from 3,285 to 3,897 (+18.5%)
- The working age population will remain the largest population overall.

Haringey is the 4th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east. Relative deprivation has reduced since 2015, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly.

2019 IMD Decile Ranks

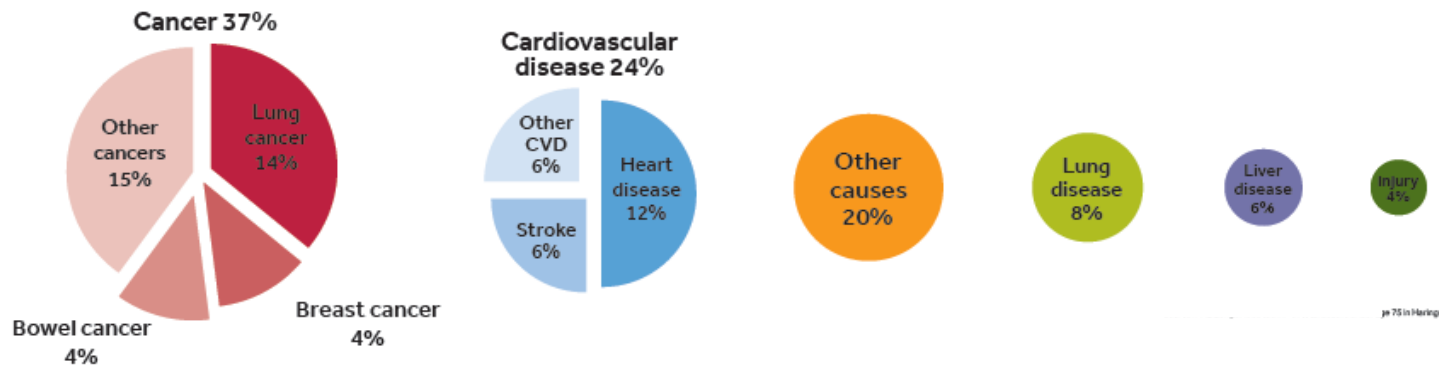


- Haringey is ranked 49 out of the 317 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019 (where 1 = most deprived). The Index takes into account a range of deprivation types, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment.
- The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country. By comparison, in the west a very small proportion of LSOAs fall into that category, and in the westernmost wards – Highgate, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, Alexandra and Crouch End – there are none.
- Although Haringey's overall IMD score has improved since 2015 (where it was ranked 30th in England), improvements have been seen across London meaning that Haringey still ranks among the most deprived boroughs in the capital (ranked 6th in London in 2015)

A lower percentile represents a higher level of deprivation. Those in the 10th percentile (and shaded darkest) are among the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

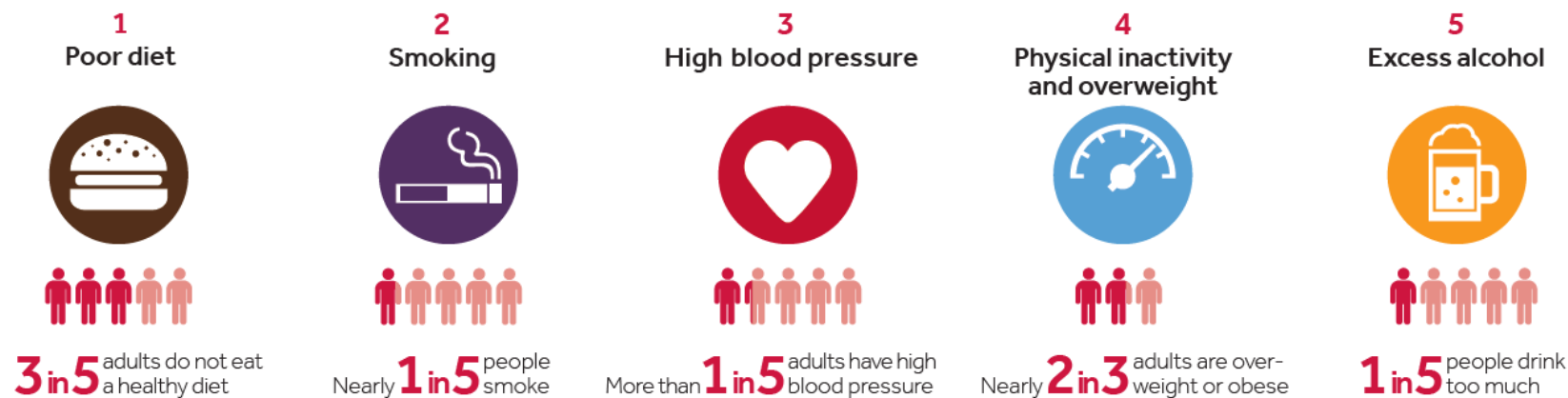
Cancer, cardiovascular disease and lung disease are the main causes of early death (deaths under the age of 75) in Haringey. The most common habits associated with long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey are poor diet, smoking and high blood pressure.

Main causes of early death in Haringey



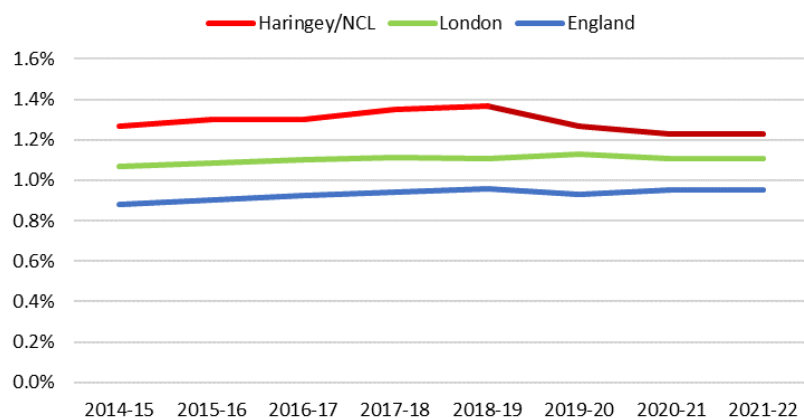
- One in 5 adults in Haringey have high blood pressure and a third of our residents are not getting enough physical exercise
- Overall smoking rates are falling nationally and locally but it remains one of the biggest drivers of the life expectancy/healthy life expectancy gaps in Haringey. Rates remain persistently high in certain groups including people working in manual jobs, people with mental illness and people homeless.

Top 5 risk factors for long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey



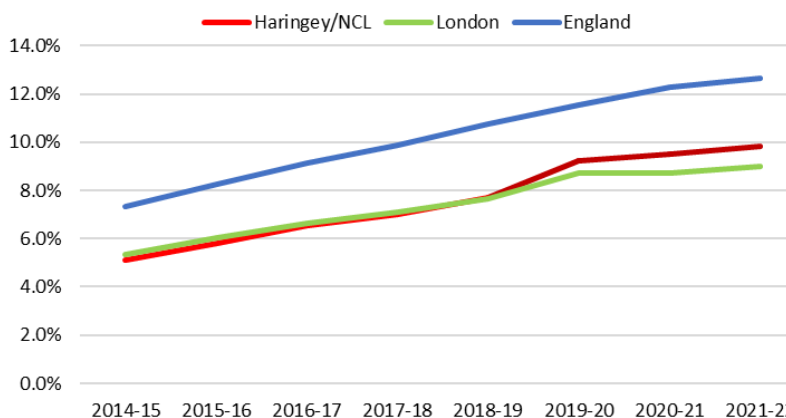
Haringey CCG is now one with NCL, therefore data is not fully comparable with historical. Previously Haringey had similar rates of depression compared to London but higher rates of serious mental illness. Now in NCL depression rates are higher than London, whilst Mental illness is also higher than London, but on a downwards trend

Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness



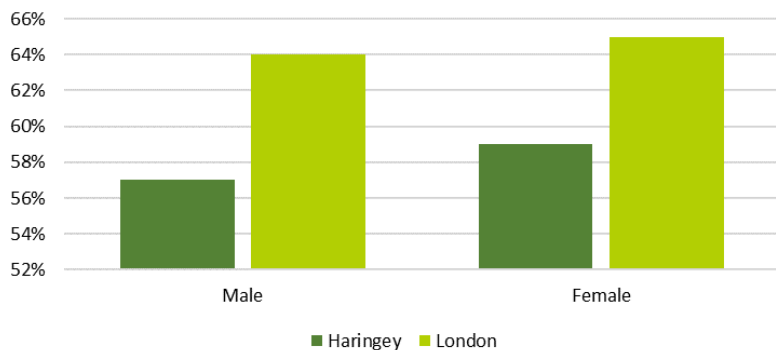
Data Source: QOF 2021/22

Prevalence of Depression



Data Source: QOF 2021/22

Percentage of Adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate conditions, Haringey and London 2020/21



Data Source: PHOF 2022

The percentage of adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate accommodation has fallen in the last year, with the Male figure being below London average:

59%

Among women

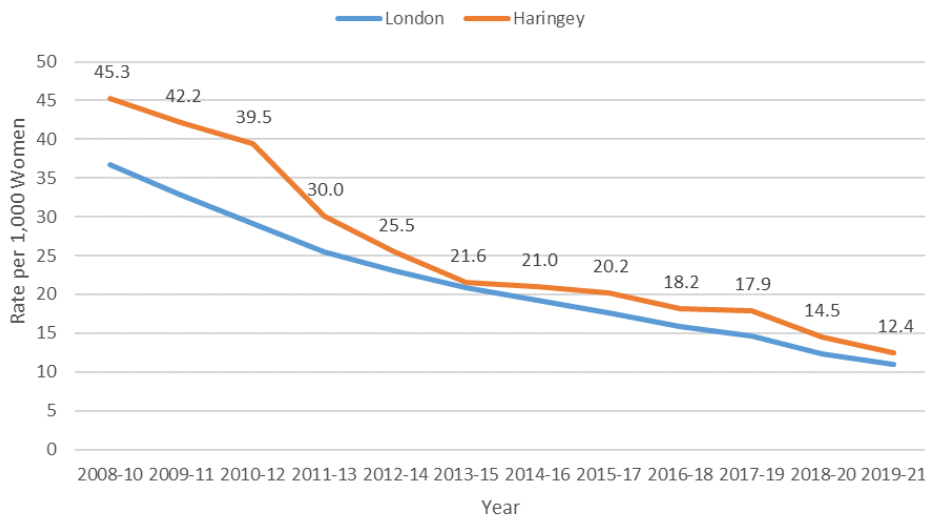
57%

Among men

- Around 19,900 people in Haringey or 7.7% of the GP registered population were diagnosed with depression (2018/19), not significantly different to London. This is estimated to be only a third of people living with common mental illness in Haringey. Latest data shows NCL with a rate of 9.84%, above London at 9% but below England (12.65%) – all three are rising
- 4,400 people had been diagnosed with severe mental illness in Haringey (1.37%), significantly higher than the London average of 1.1% (2018/19). Latest NCL figure for 2020/21 is 1.23% with London at 1.11%, and England at 0.95% (identical to previous year)
- Suicide rates in Haringey have significantly decreased over the last ten years, with Haringey now in line with the London average
- Central and East Haringey exhibit high levels of risk factors for poor mental health, such as deprivation, unemployment and homelessness, and many people have experienced trauma. These are more concentrated in the East of the borough.

Late diagnoses of HIV has significantly increased over the last 4 years, while teenage pregnancy rates have markedly declined in recent years. STI infections have fallen to their lowest levels ever, however this is likely due to the pandemic.

Crude rate of conceptions per 1,000 woman aged under 18 years by area of residence, 2008-2021 (3 year rolling average)



Data Source: ONS Births Deaths and Marriages

41.1%

of HIV is diagnosed at late stage in those aged 15+ in Haringey. This is a **marked decrease** over the past 2 years (50% in 2017-19), and is now lower than the England average (43.4%), but higher than London (38.6%)

- The rate of new diagnoses of STIs (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25) was 1,179 per 100,000 compared with 935 for London & 394 for England (2021). This is a decrease from last year of 4% and is the lowest rate on record (starting 2012), however this large decrease in 2020 is true across all London boroughs and is likely due to the pandemic preventing social interaction
- STI and HIV rates are highest in NE Tottenham and SE Tottenham localities, particularly Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale
- Teenage pregnancy rates in Haringey have seen a marked decline and are not statistically different to London, although are still a greater value (12,4 per 1,000 versus 10.9) (2021)

While the proportion of people smoking in Haringey has reduced over the years, there are marked inequalities in smoking rates amongst some groups.

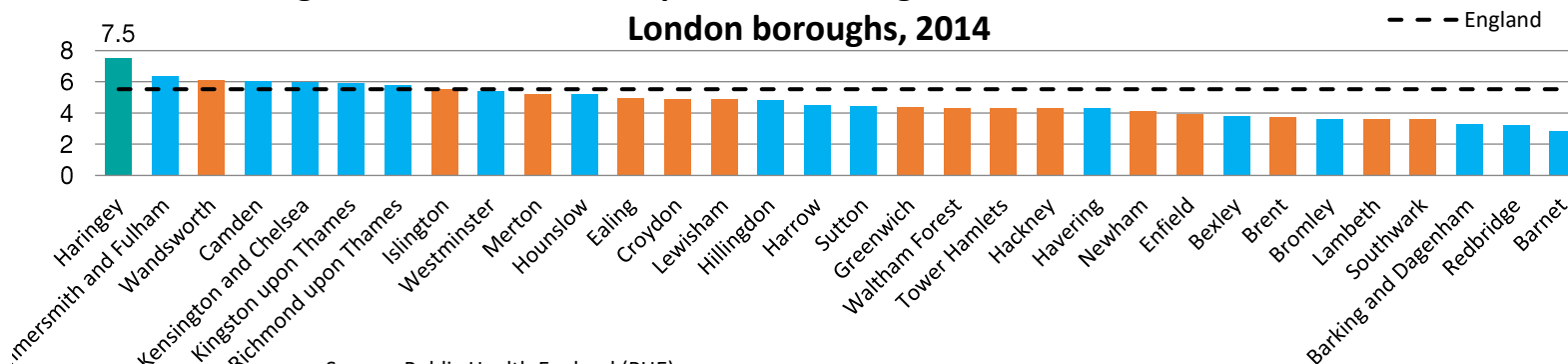
14.9% of adults in Haringey are smokers, a decrease from 2018 (17.7%)

Those with **depression, schizophrenia and who are homeless** are significantly more likely to be smokers, compared to the general population.

Although there has been a decrease in overall smoking prevalence, it is **higher in more deprived parts of the borough**. Those with **depression, schizophrenia or who are homeless** are also more likely to be smokers.

- 9% of young people of White or Mixed Ethnicity are regular or occasional smokers at the age of 15, compared to 3% of those of Black ethnicity and 2% of those of Asian ethnicity.
- Haringey sells the most litres of alcohol per adult in all of London, 35% more than the London average;
- The high level of sales points to high levels of unsafe drinking, as Haringey also has a rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions significantly higher than the London average.
- Overall there has been a reduction in young people’s alcohol and drug use, demand for our young people’s service remains stable and more present with use of very potent new psychoactive substances. Drug related deaths are peaking, with problematic substance misuse linked to deprivation.

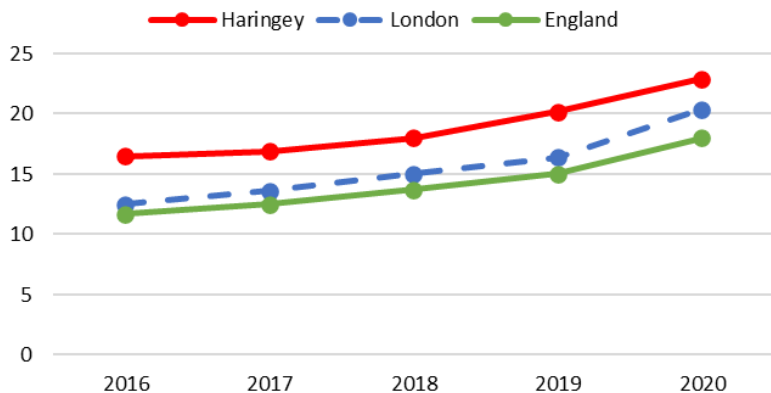
Average litres of alcohol sold per adult through the off-trade: all alcohol sales, London boroughs, 2014



Source: Public Health England (PHE)

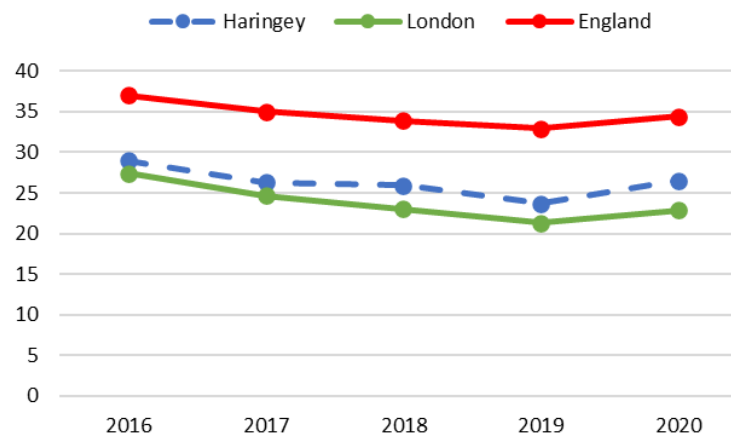
Compared to London, Haringey has a similar proportion of young people that have a learning disability (LD), but a slightly higher rate of pupils with autism.

Children with Autism known to Schools in Haringey (per 1,000 pupils) compared to London and England



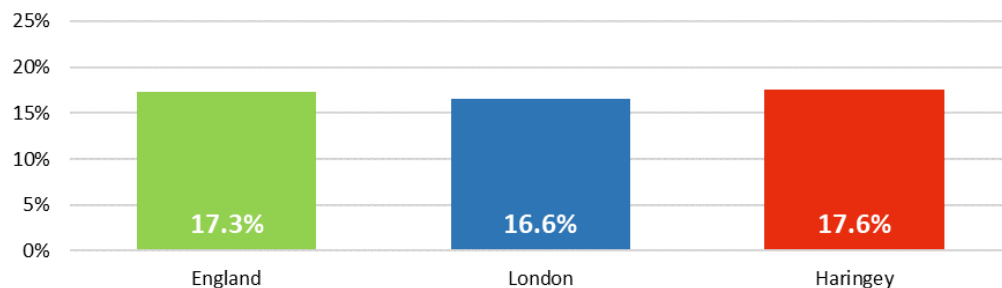
Source: fingertips.phe.org.uk

Rate of Children with LD in Haringey, compared to London and England



- LD – 2020 saw the end of the downwards trend in LD rates, with Haringey, London and England all rising. Haringey (26.5%) remains slightly above the London rate (22.9%)
- In 2020, a rate of 22.9 children per 1,000 pupils in Haringey were known by schools to have Autism, a higher rate than the London average (20.4 per 1,000 pupils) and England (18 per 1,000).
- The percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in Haringey previously had a downward trend over time, but has increased in the last couple of years by over 2%. It is higher than both the London and our SN average
- Of all London boroughs, Haringey has the 20th largest proportion of secondary school pupils with special education needs (compared to 14th at primary).

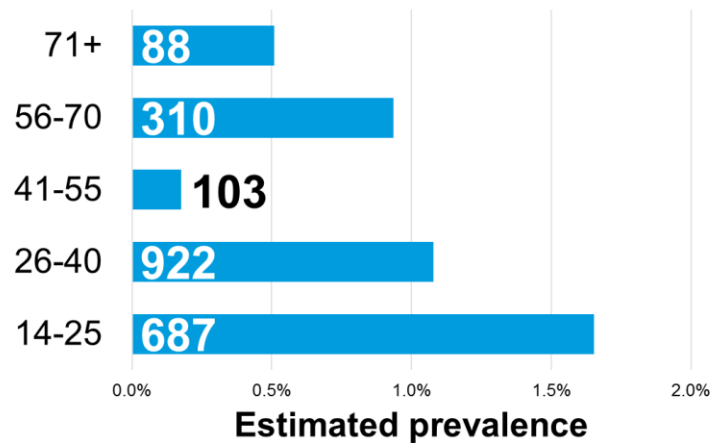
Percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs, Haringey compared to London and England 2022/23



Source: DfE 2023

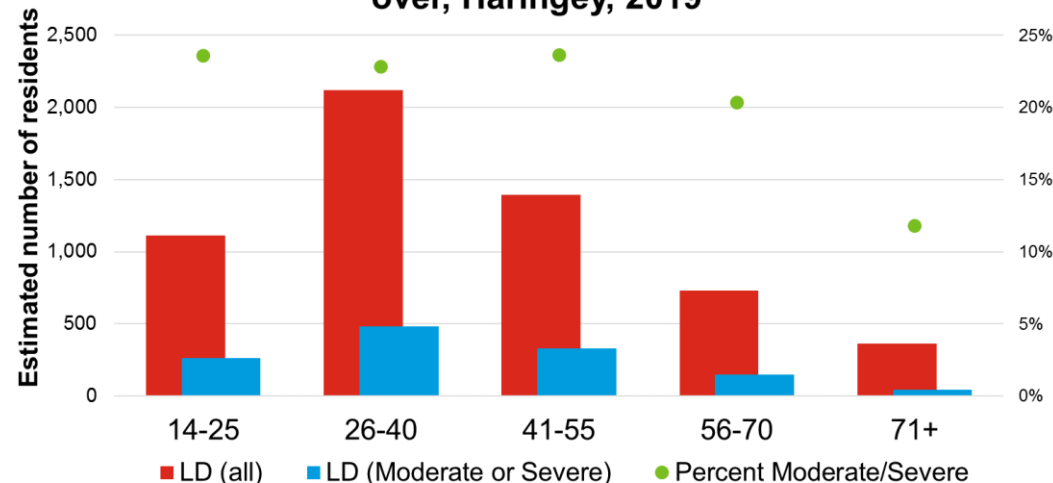
An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

Estimated number of people with autism by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2019



Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age and gender specific estimated prevalence of autism for England from the 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) report (2007 and 2014 combined) to the 2016-based GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

Estimated number and prevalence of people with a learning disability (LD) and a moderate or severe LD by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2019



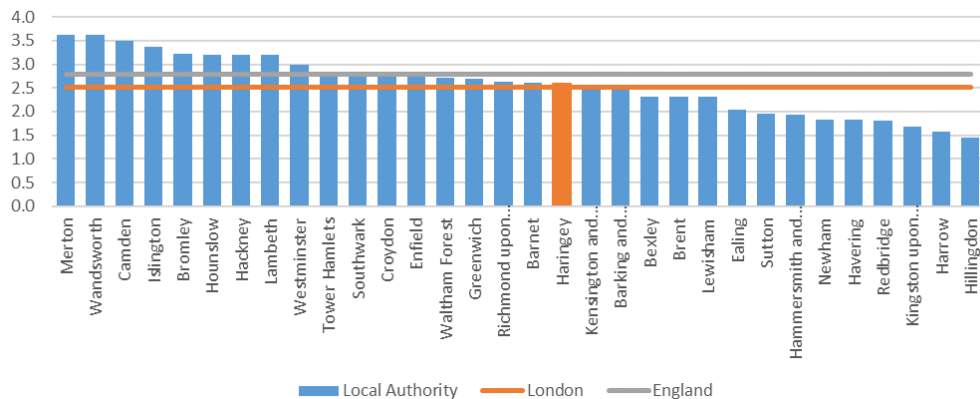
Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age specific estimated prevalence of LD for England reported by E. Emerson and C. Hatton in Lancaster University in 2004 to the GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

- It is estimated that 5718 Haringey residents aged 14 and over have a learning disability, including 1,111 residents aged 14-25.
- Of these residents, around 1,260 are estimated to have a moderate or severe learning disability and hence are likely to be in receipt of services.

Around **2,100** Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have autism, including **680** residents aged 14-25.

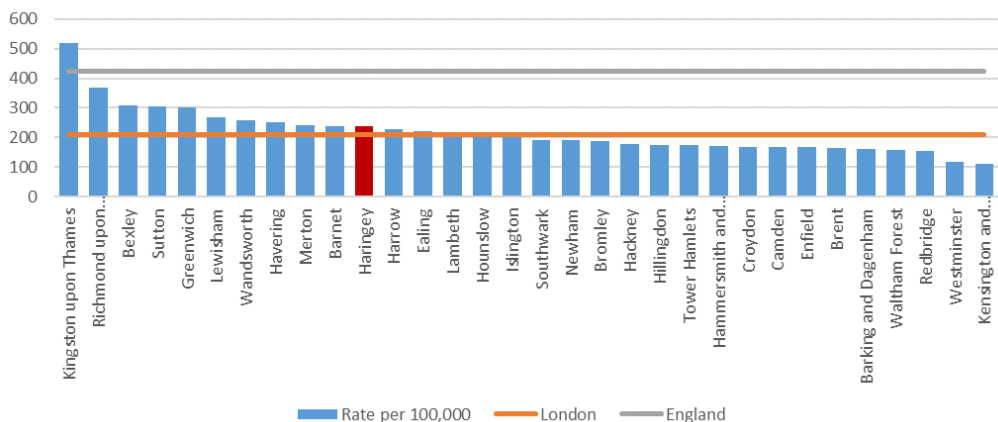
The proportion of pupils with Social, Emotional and Mental health needs in Haringey has fallen to below the England average, but is just above the London average

Percentage of School Age Children with SEMH needs



Source: PHE 2022

Hospital Admissions as a Result of Self Harm (per 100,000 - 2020/21)



Source: PHE 2022

Haringey:
2.59%

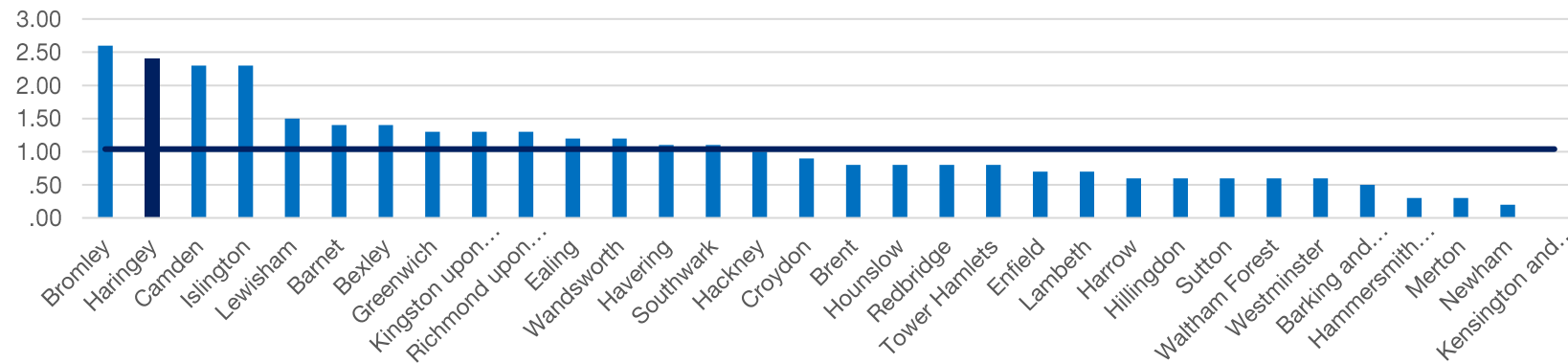


London:
2.52%
England:
2.79%

- In 2021 the proportion of pupils of all ages with social, emotional and mental health needs in Haringey fell to 2.59%. This is higher than the London Average (2.52%) but lower than the England Average (2.79%)
- In 2017, 39% of boys and 29% of girls in Year 6 had high self-esteem scores in Haringey. Among Year 8 and 10 students, 31% of pupils had high self-esteem scores.
- The rate of hospital admissions for self harm in 10-24 year olds was 211 per 100,000, a decrease on last year (252 per 100,000), but remaining above the London average (196 per 100,000).

Haringey has the second highest rate of drug use (excluding Cannabis) among 15 year olds of all London boroughs. There is also a higher than average rate of young people cautioned or sentenced in the borough.

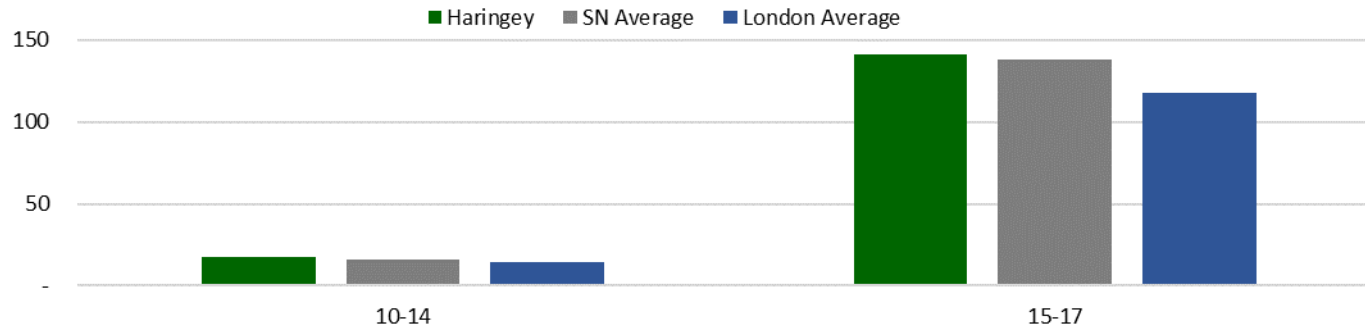
Proportion (%) aged 15 who have taken drugs in the last month (excluding Cannabis), 2014/15



Source: What About Youth? Survey, Public Health England 2014/15

- 2.4% of 15 year olds in Haringey say they have taken drugs in the last month (excluding Cannabis). This is more than double the SN and London rates, and is the second highest of all London boroughs.

Rate of Young People Sentenced or Cautioned (per 1,000 Population in each Age Group) - 2021/22



Source: MPS 2021/22

- The rate of young people being sentenced or cautioned in Haringey is above SN and London averages for both 10-14 and 15-17 year olds. Haringey has the 8th highest rate in London for 15-17 year olds, and the 10th highest for 10-14 year olds.

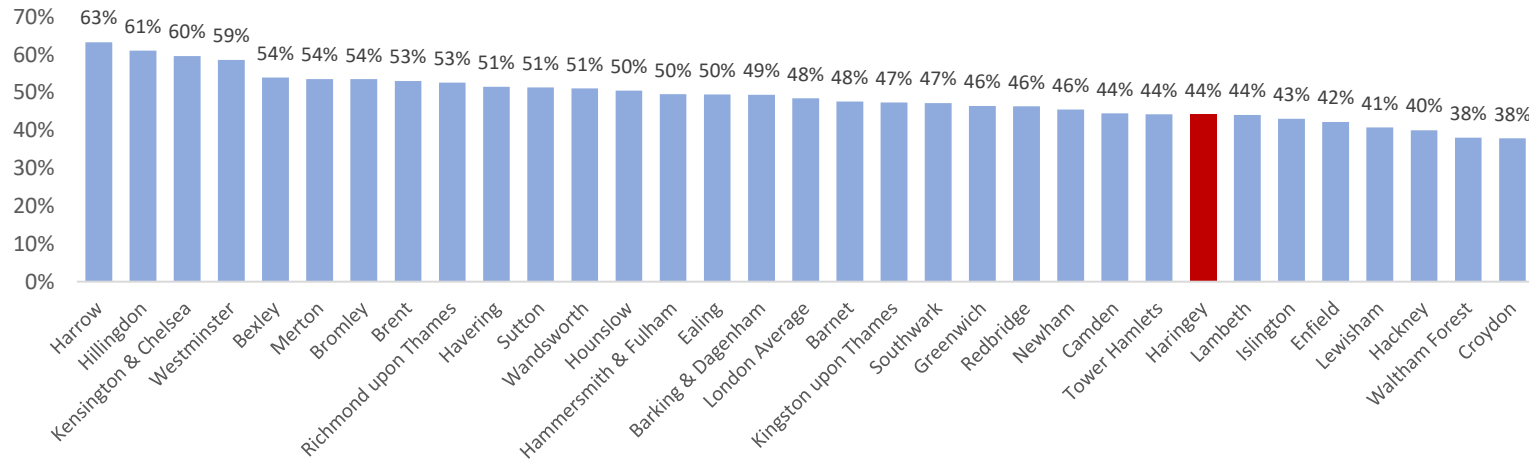
Among Haringey's most prolific youth offenders, signs of poor parenting was evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; 90% had experienced loss of a parent through death or separation by the age of 5; and 30% had witnessed domestic violence by the age of 7.



- In their early years, there are a number of events and circumstances that are common to Haringey's 20 most prolific youth offenders.
- Poor parenting is evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; parental involvement in substance or alcohol misuse is evident in 30% of cases by the age of 1; and 90% have either experienced loss of a parent through death or separation by the age of 5.
- Among the 20 most prolific youth offenders, the average age at which they initially came to the attention of an agency due to behavioural concerns is 4 years old.

44% of Haringey residents agree that police do a good job in the local area – the 8th lowest level of all London boroughs. In some neighbourhoods as many as half of residents say they feel unsafe after dark.

Public Perception Responses to "Police do a good job in the local area"



- 44% of Haringey residents agree the police do a good job in the local area, compared to an average of 48% across London.
- 15% of Haringey residents feel unsafe in their local area after dark. Those in North Tottenham and West Green & Bruce Grove are most likely to say they feel unsafe, while those in Crouch End and Muswell Hill are least likely to say they feel unsafe.

15% of residents say they **feel unsafe** when outside in **their local area after dark.**

Residents of **Northumberland Park** (46%) and **Noel Park** (44%) are **most likely to say they feel unsafe** after dark.

Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2021

11% of Year 8 and 10 students in Haringey report having been a **victim of violence or aggression in the area where they live** in the last 12 months.

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey 2017

78% of residents say they have **good friendships and/or associations in their local area**

83% say there are good relations between different ethnic and religious communities in their local area

- Despite this, residents' sense of place and community in Haringey appears to be strong. Three quarters say they have good friendships and/or other associations in their local area, and over four in five say there are good relations between different ethnic and religious communities.

4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian, representing the sixth largest gay and lesbian community in London.

4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian; this is slightly above the **London average of 3.1%**

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

Haringey has the **6th largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs**, and the **9th largest** of all local authorities in the country

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

A recent Galop survey found that, nationally, **4 in 5 LGBT people have experienced hate crime related to their gender identity or sexual orientation** in their lifetime (79%)

Source: Galop Hate Crime Report 2016

25% of youth homeless in Haringey are **LGBT**

Source: Haringey Council 2017

- Haringey has the sixth largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs (4%), and is above the London mean (3.1%).
- Based on 2020 mid-year estimates, this means that Haringey's gay, lesbian and bisexual community consists of over 8,900 gay and lesbian residents aged 16+, and over 4,400 bisexual residents aged 16+.
- It is difficult to estimate the trans population in Haringey as estimates vary widely. The latest national estimates range from 65,000 to 300,000.
- LGBT residents are more likely to experience hate crime or homelessness.

There are 27,700 people over 65 living in Haringey in 2022. This population is expected to see the most significant growth of any age group over the next ten years, growing by 40% to 40,000 residents in 2031

In Haringey, a significant minority of **16% of residents say they feel isolated living in their local area**. The proportion of residents saying this is highest among older residents aged 45+.

100



Hip fractures in Haringey in 2020/21, a rate of 380 per 100,000 – better than both London (428) and England (529)

8,157

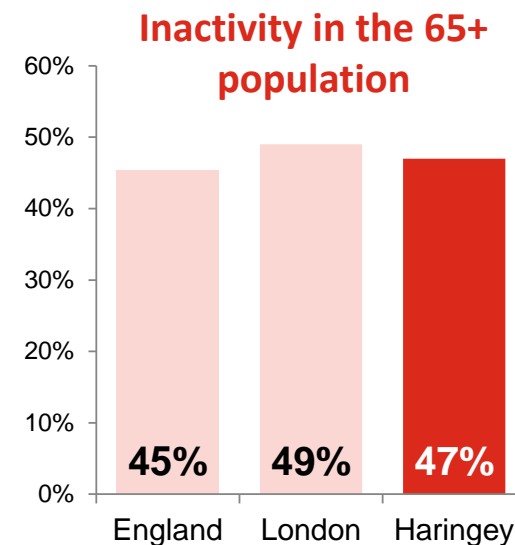
Estimated falls

Many individuals who fall may not have contact with anyone about the fall, but will be at higher risk of further falls.



460

Emergency hospital admissions, or **5.6% of all estimated falls**

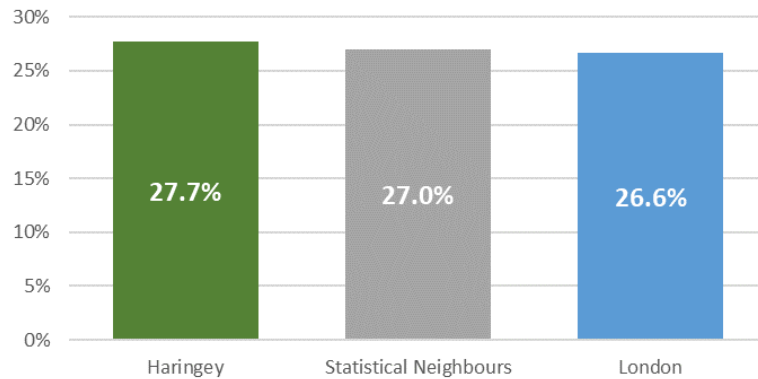


Source: Sport England

- The frequency of ill health rises with increasing age. Older people are particularly vulnerable to CVD, diabetes, depression, dementia and falls.
- 1,212 Haringey residents over 65 have been diagnosed with dementia (4.1%). PHE estimates that 63.8% of Haringey residents with dementia have been diagnosed in 2022, below the London (66.8%) average but above England (62.0%)
- The propensity for social exclusion among older people in Haringey is high, with the borough's LSOAs on average ranking 8th highest of all London boroughs.
- Each year, an estimated 8,100 falls occur among Haringey's 65+ population and around 5.6% of all estimated falls are admitted to hospital.

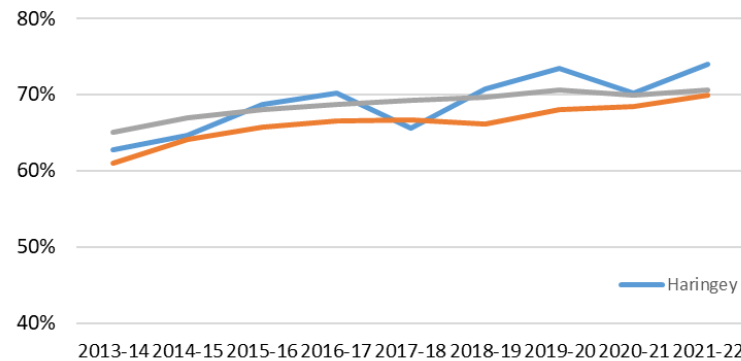
4,500 people have a serious physical disability in Haringey. Almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts upon daily living and around 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment.

Proportion of Households where at least 1 person has a long term disability



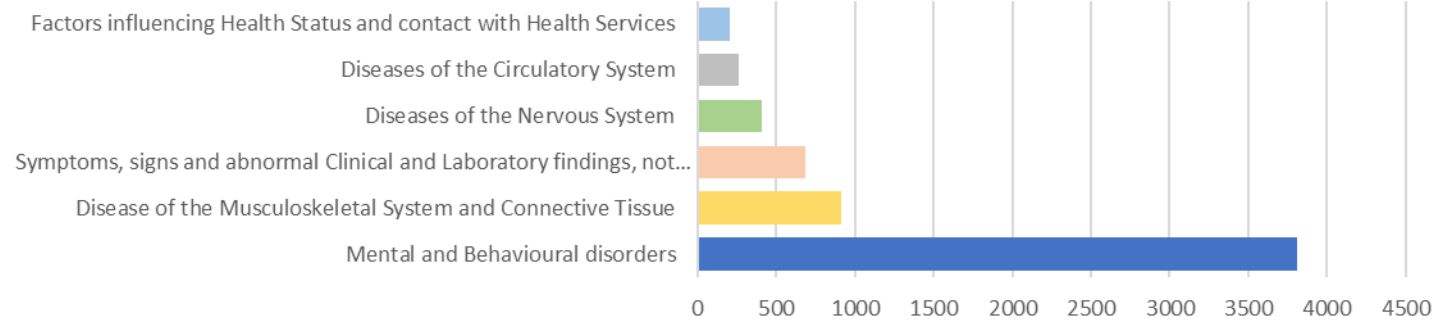
Source: ONS Census 2021

Percentage point gap in employment rate between people with a learning disability and the overall population, 18-64 Years, 2013/14 to 2021/22



Source: PHOF, PHE 2021/22

ESA Claimants by Disease Category, Feb 2023



Source: DWP Stat-Xplore 2023

- More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64.
- There are 1,090 people living with a learning disability in Haringey. The prevalence of learning disabilities is similar to the London average and significantly lower than the England average.
- The percentage gap in employment between people with learning difficulties and the overall population is 74% in Haringey (2021/22), an increase from last year and worse than both London (70%) and England (70.2%)
- Among ESA claimants in Haringey mental illness is the most commonly cited disease category, followed by musculoskeletal disease.

Violence with Injury

(excluding sexual violence and domestic abuse)

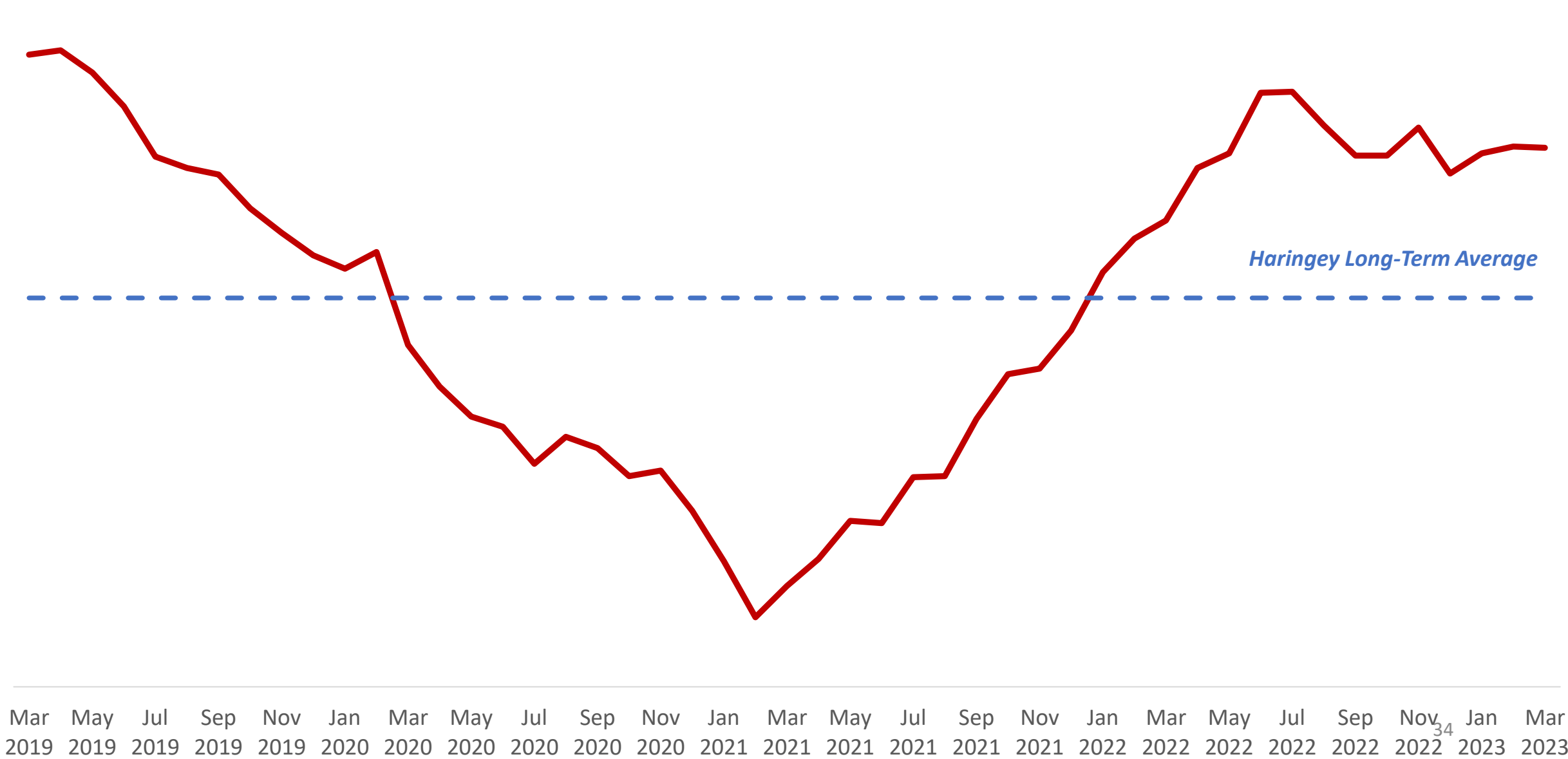
Non-domestic violence with injury (VWI) has increased by 4% in the 12-months to April 2023.

- Haringey's increase is similar to the London average increase of +3%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **+10%** increase has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **6.4** violence with injury offences per 1,000 pop.n., which is the **9th highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Noel Park, Hermitage and Gardens** and **Northumberland Park**.
- Young people aged under 25 and males form the largest victim groups. A similar demographic is also noted for suspects.
- Offences tend to increase around midday, before staying high during the afternoon period.

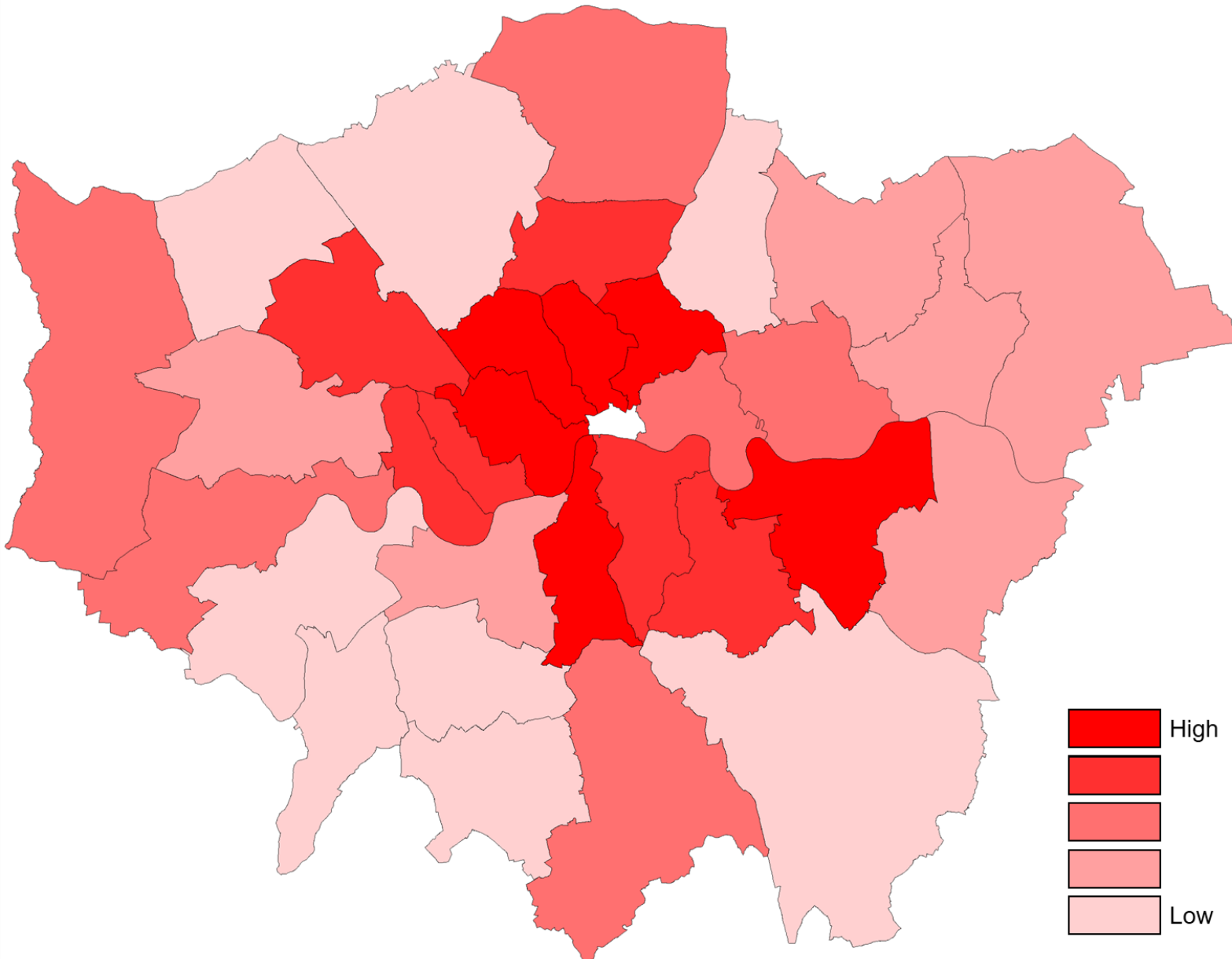
Performance Overview – Violence with Injury

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

Haringey Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Violence with Injury

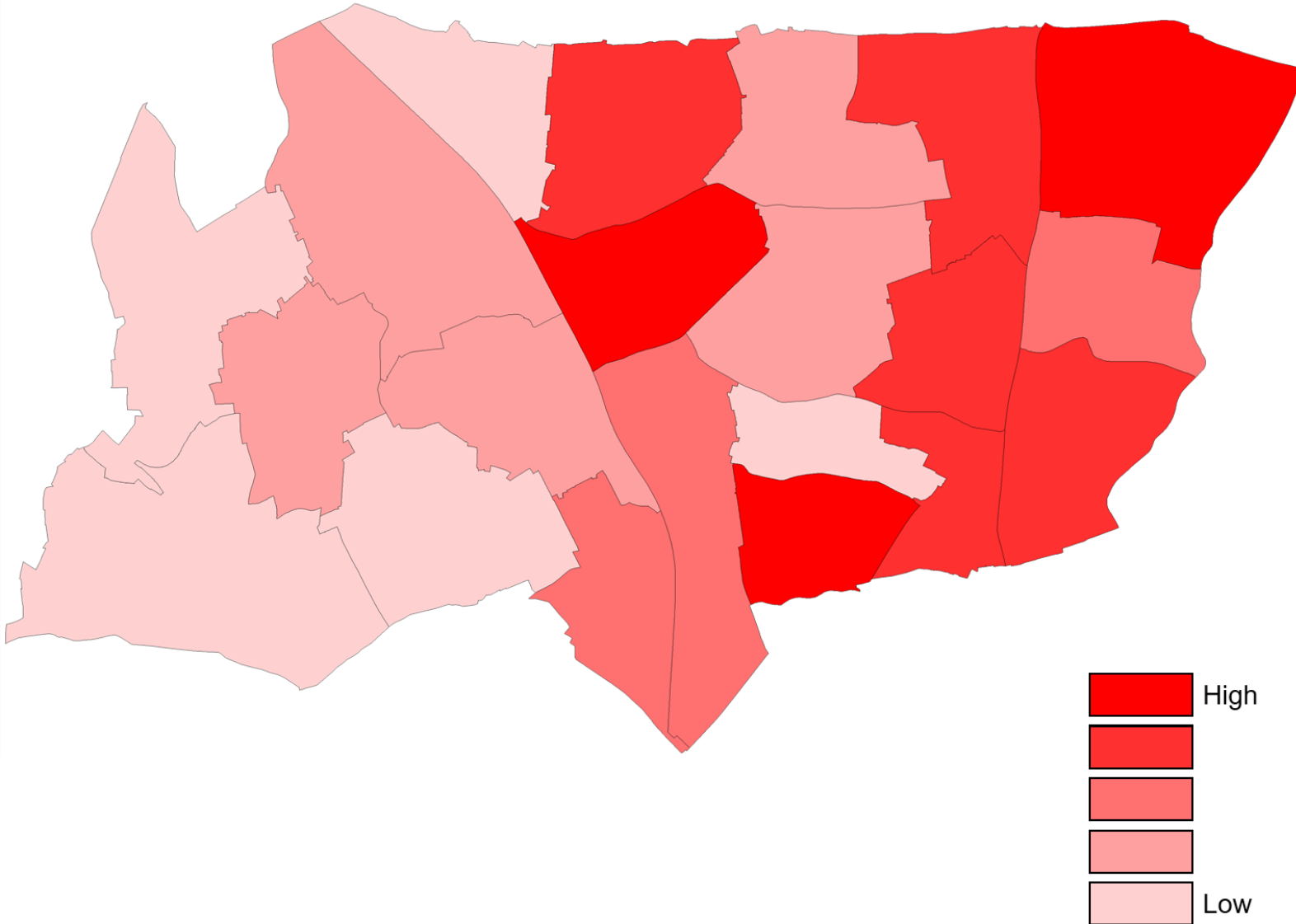


London Rate Rankings – Violence with Injury



Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Westminster	3,271	3,319	1%	12.4
Lambeth	2,482	2,632	6%	7.6
Hackney	1,961	2,026	3%	6.8
Greenwich	1,845	2,044	11%	6.8
Camden	1,654	1,751	6%	6.7
Islington	1,630	1,629	0%	6.6
Kensington and Chelsea	1,000	1,051	5%	6.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,267	1,319	4%	6.4
Haringey	1,816	1,881	4%	6.4
Southwark	2,093	2,074	-1%	6.2
Brent	2,091	2,126	2%	6.1
Lewisham	1,761	1,871	6%	5.7
Newham	2,088	2,135	2%	5.7
Tower Hamlets	1,924	1,925	0%	5.6
Hounslow	1,539	1,603	4%	5.5
Croydon	2,290	2,252	-2%	5.5
Enfield	1,888	1,872	-1%	5.3
Hillingdon	1,610	1,708	6%	5.3
Barking and Dagenham	1,257	1,168	-7%	5.1
Ealing	1,855	1,976	7%	5.1
Bexley	1,175	1,245	6%	4.8
Wandsworth	1,843	1,660	-10%	4.8
Redbridge	1,548	1,525	-1%	4.7
Havering	1,255	1,304	4%	4.7
Waltham Forest	1,337	1,362	2%	4.6
Sutton	902	926	3%	4.3
Bromley	1,480	1,469	-1%	4.3
Merton	879	902	3%	4.1
Kingston upon Thames	834	726	-13%	3.9
Barnet	1,514	1,556	3%	3.7
Harrow	878	925	5%	3.5
Richmond upon Thames	637	648	2%	3.1
London Total	51,604	52,610	2%	5.6

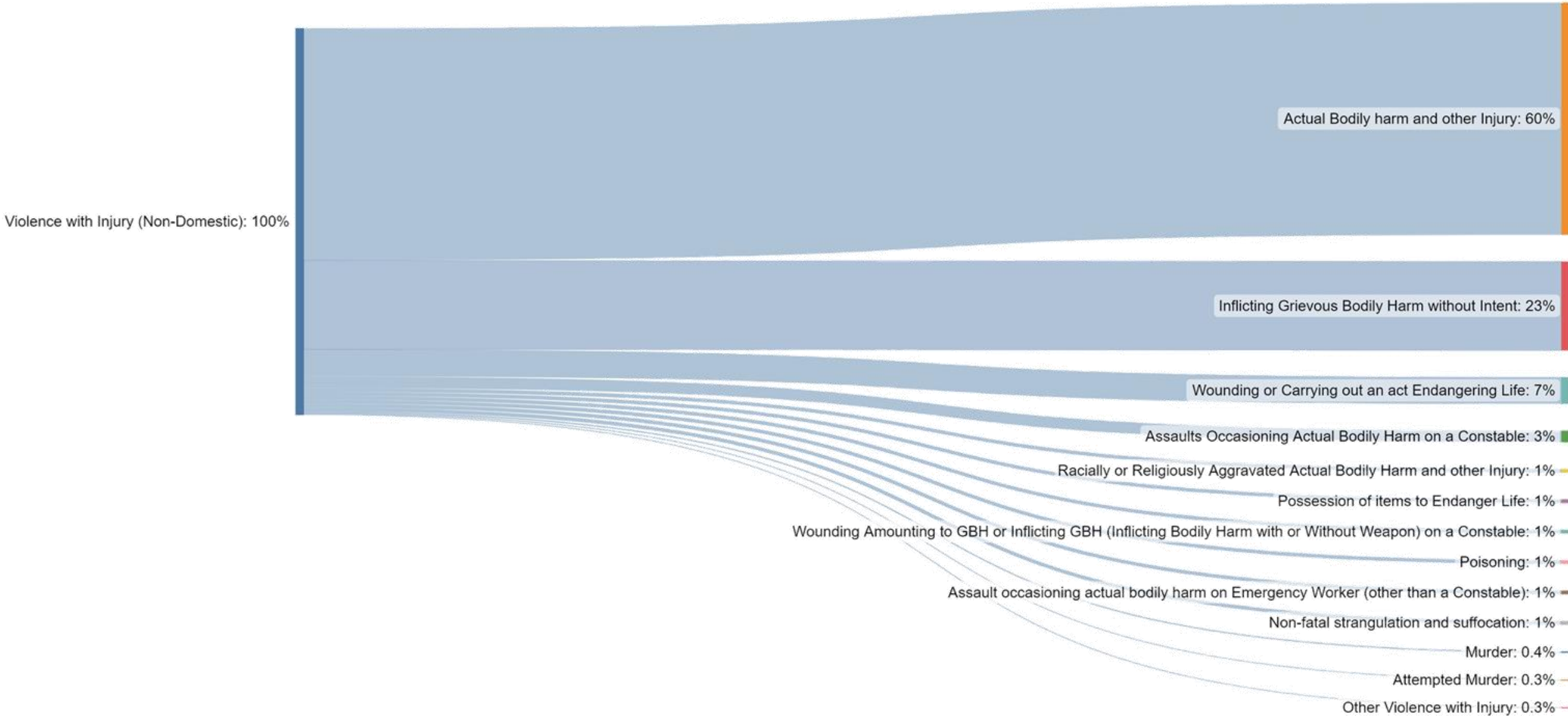
Ward Level – Violence with Injury



Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	24	48	100%	5.3
Bounds Green	51	35	-31%	3.4
Bruce Castle	109	136	25%	9.4
Crouch End	52	45	-13%	3.4
Fortis Green	37	28	-24%	2.2
Harringay	91	118	30%	7.6
Hermitage & Gardens	95	109	15%	11.3
Highgate	39	32	-18%	2.5
Hornsey	66	79	20%	5.5
Muswell Hill	51	41	-20%	4.6
Noel Park	186	173	-7%	11.4
Northumberland Park	185	178	-4%	11.2
Seven Sisters	92	91	-1%	9.0
South Tottenham	120	128	7%	7.7
St Ann's	47	39	-17%	3.4
Stroud Green	69	85	23%	7.7
Tottenham Central	124	133	7%	9.1
Tottenham Hale	104	88	-15%	7.6
West Green	89	91	2%	6.1
White Hart Lane	72	72	0%	5.3
Woodside	113	132	17%	7.8
Haringey Total	1816	1881	4%	6.9

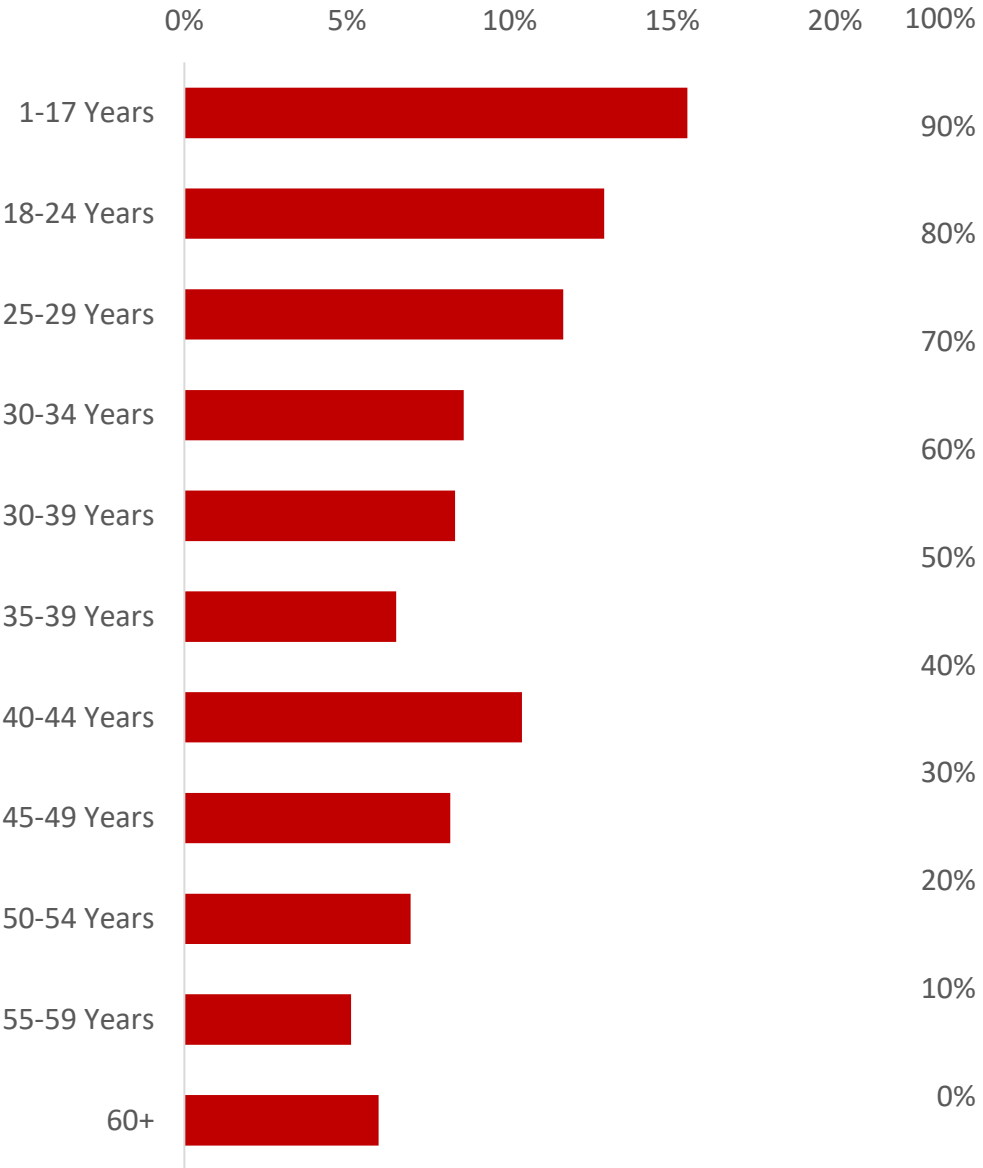


Breakdown – Violence with Injury

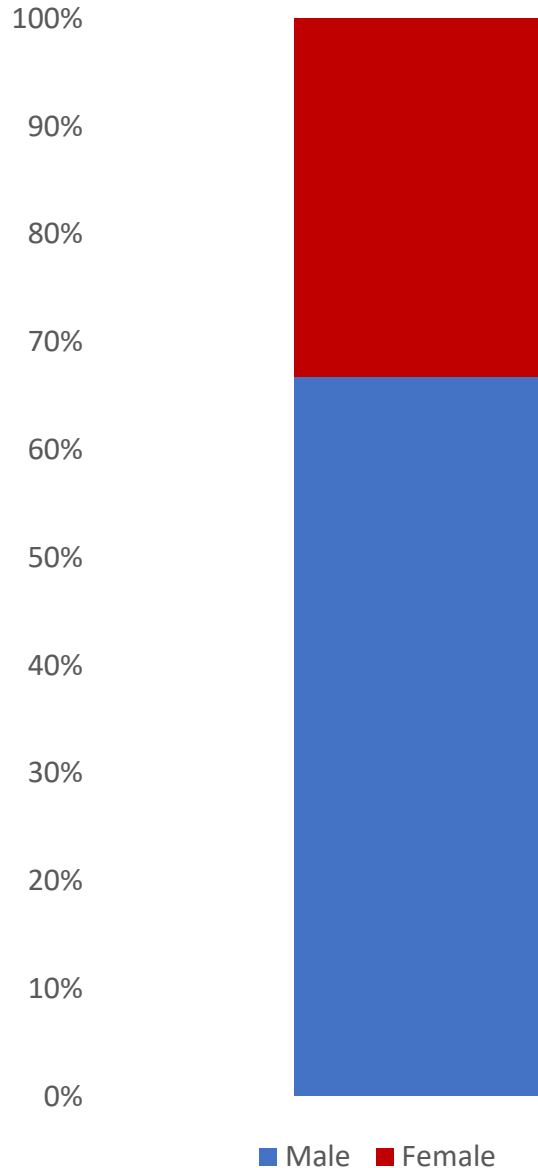


Victim Profile – Violence with Injury

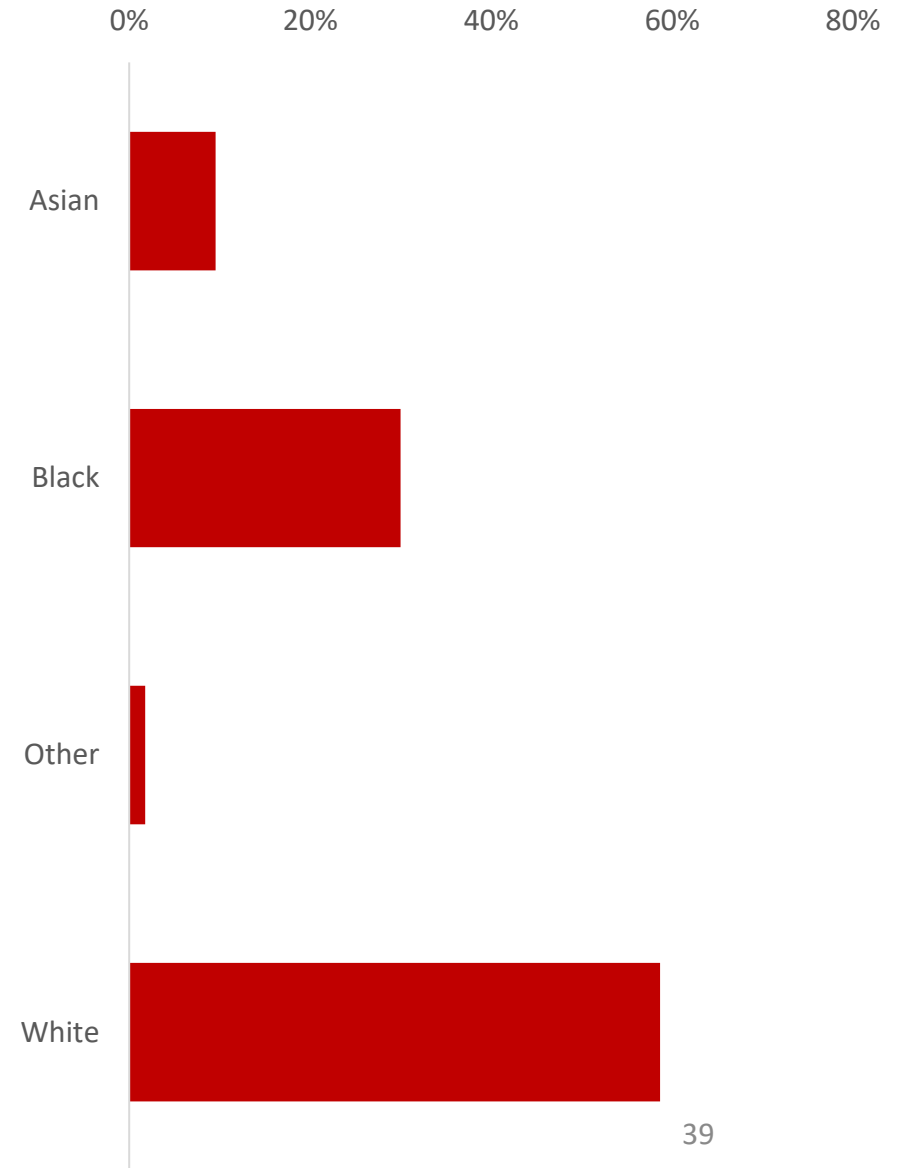
Victim Ages



Victim Gender

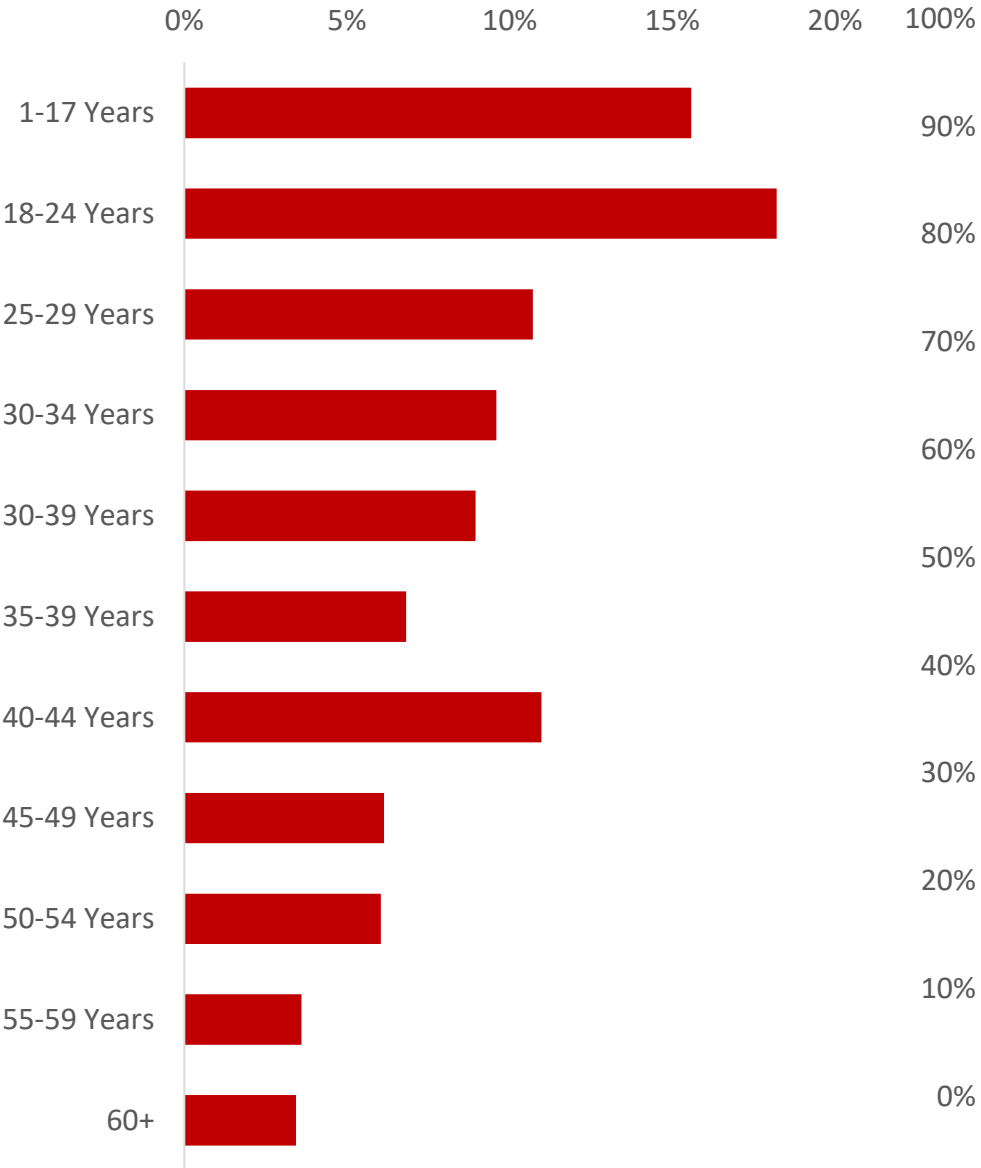


Victim Ethnicity

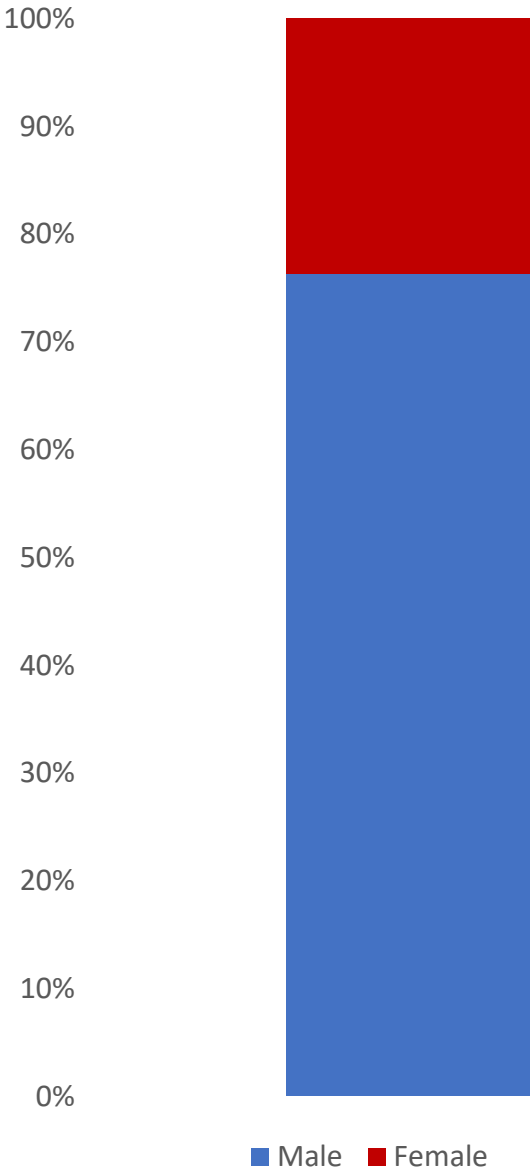


Suspect Profile – Violence with Injury

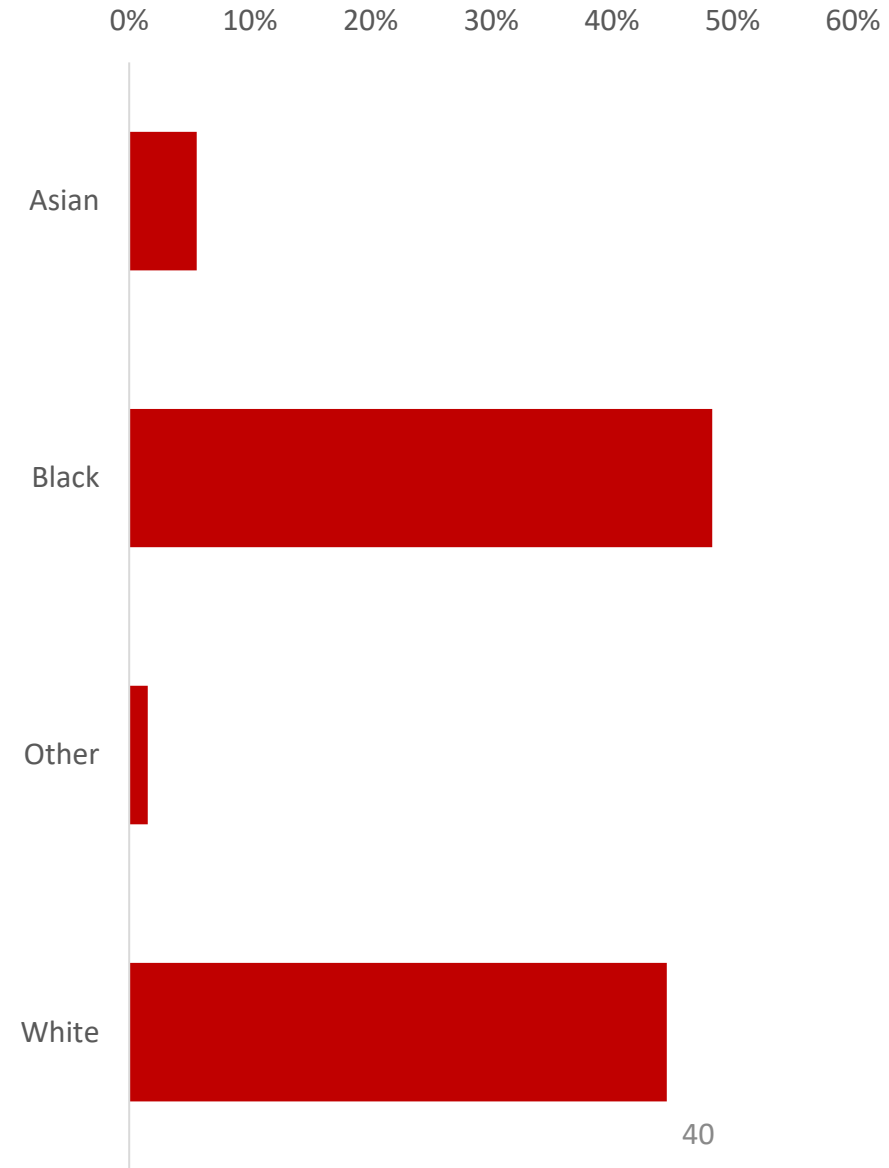
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



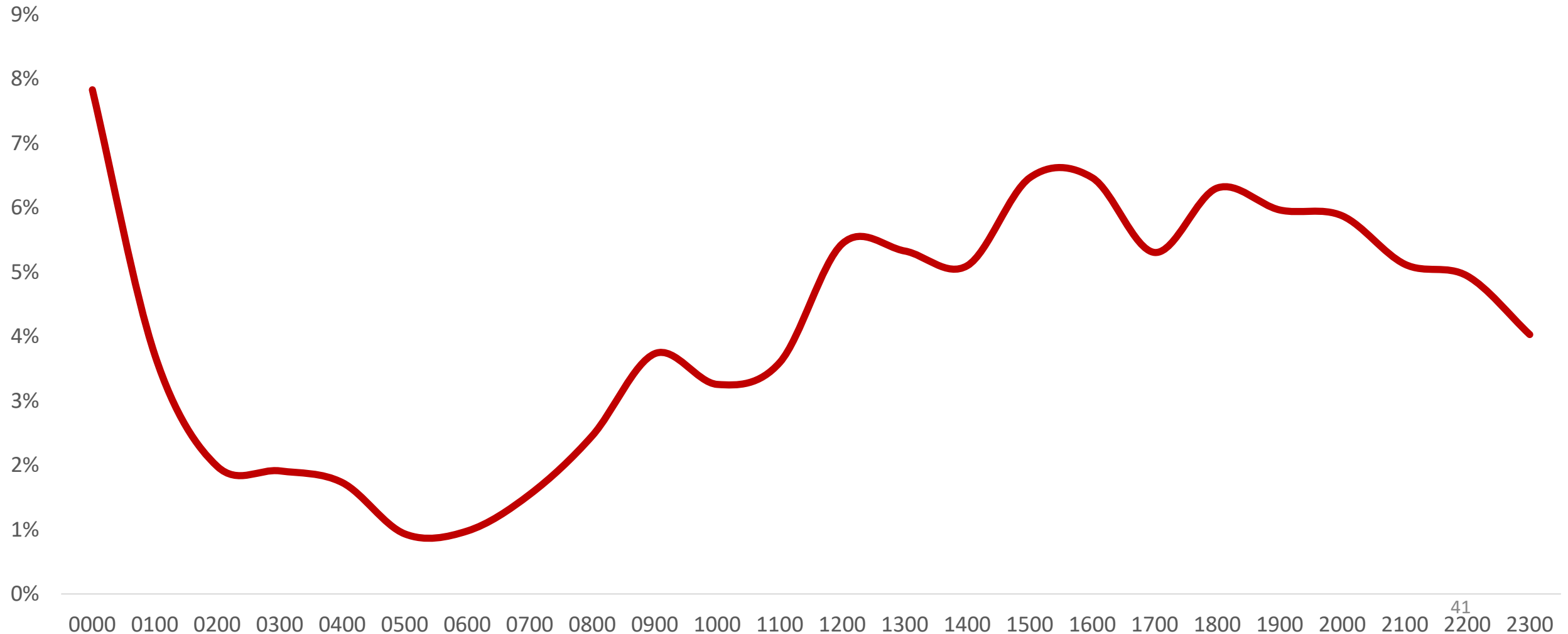
Suspect Ethnicity



Across Haringey, violence with injury tends to remain midday through to the early evening.

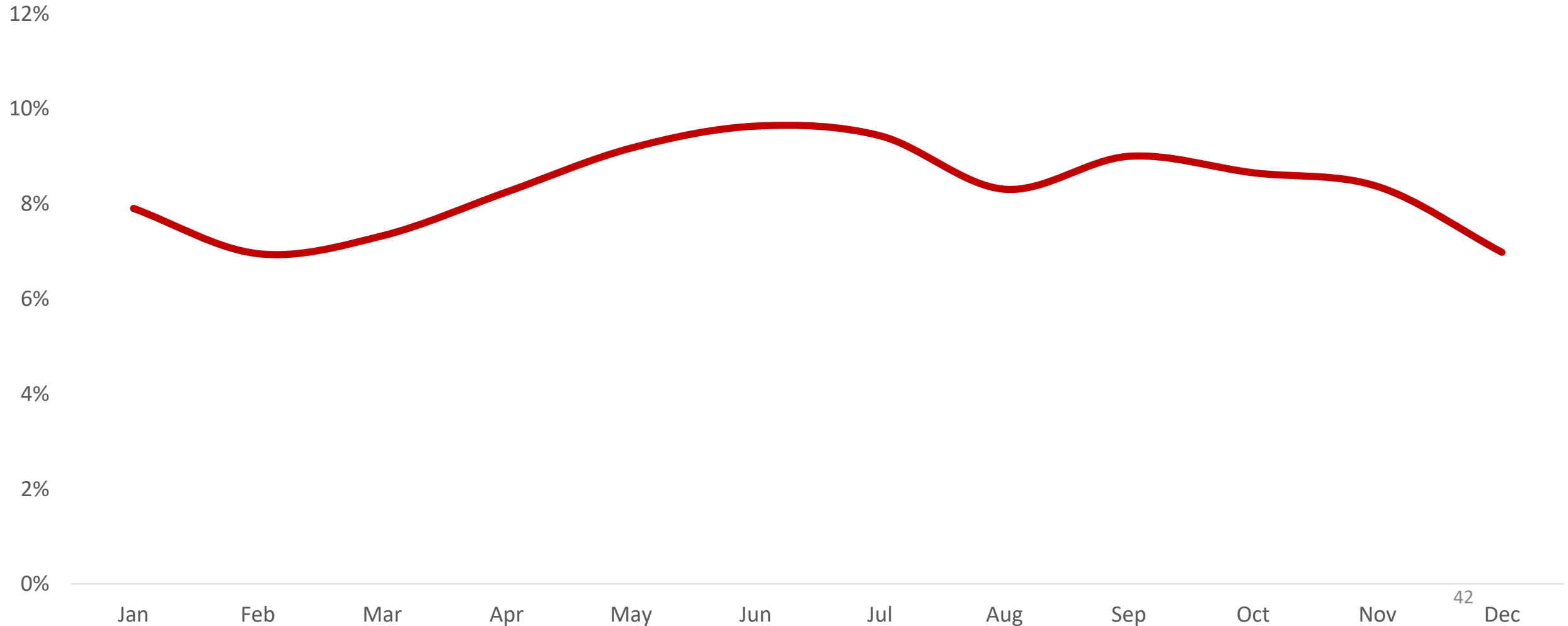
- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

Violence with Injury Time Trend



Violence with injury levels in Haringey tend to increase during the first half of the year, peaking during the early summer months of June/July, before reducing towards the end of the year.

Violence with Injury - Seasonality



Serious Violence Affecting Young People Aged under 25

(excluding sexual violence and domestic abuse)

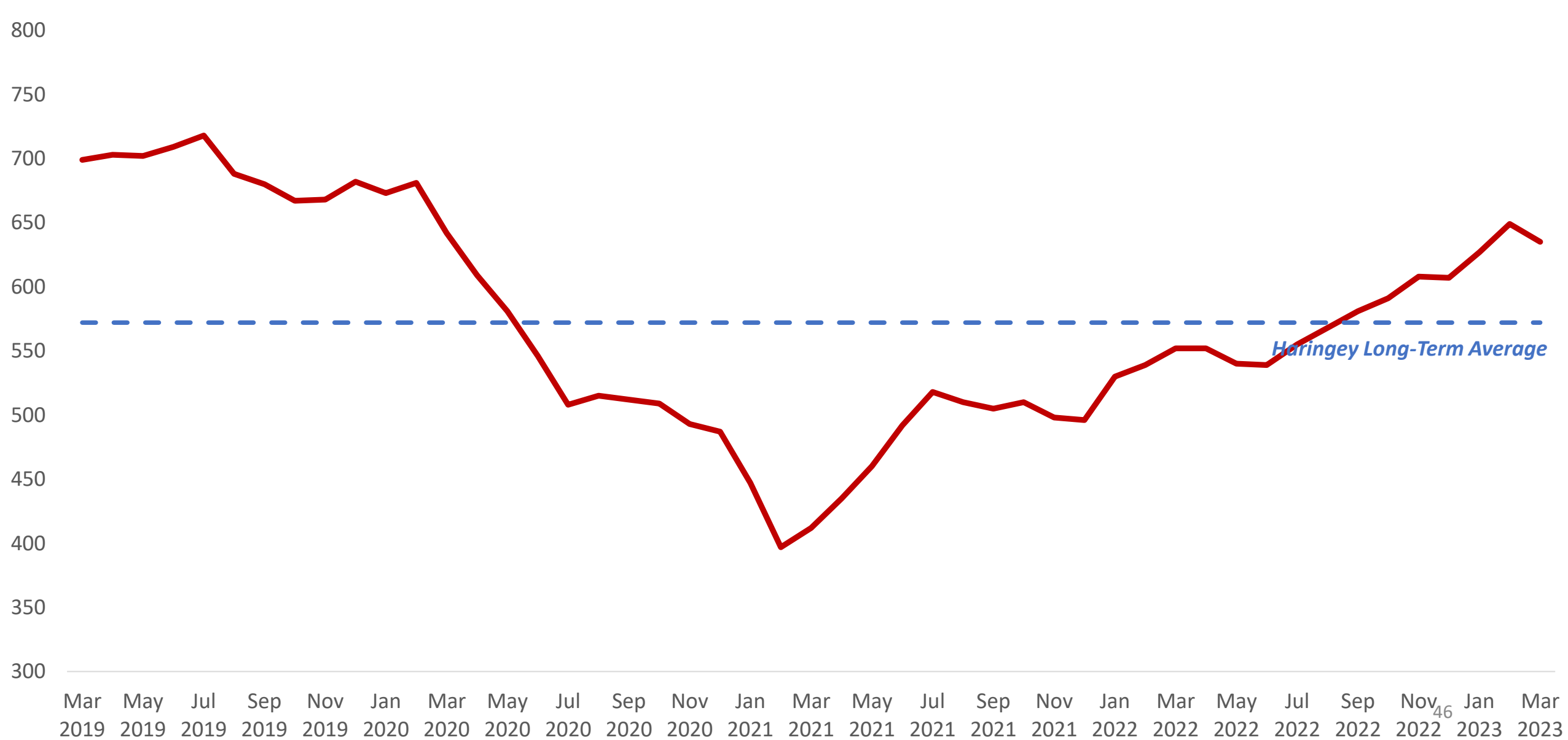
Serious Violence Affecting Young People has increased by 15% in the 12-months to April 2023.

- Haringey's increase is above the London average increase of 10%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **-1%** decrease has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **6.2** serious violence affecting young people offences per 1,000 youth pop.n., which is the **3rd highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Muswell Hill, Noel Park and Tottenham Hale.**
- Young people aged under 17 form the largest victim group. Approximately 60% of victims are male. A similar demographic is also noted for suspects.
- Offences tend to peak between 3pm and 5pm, which aligns with the after school period.

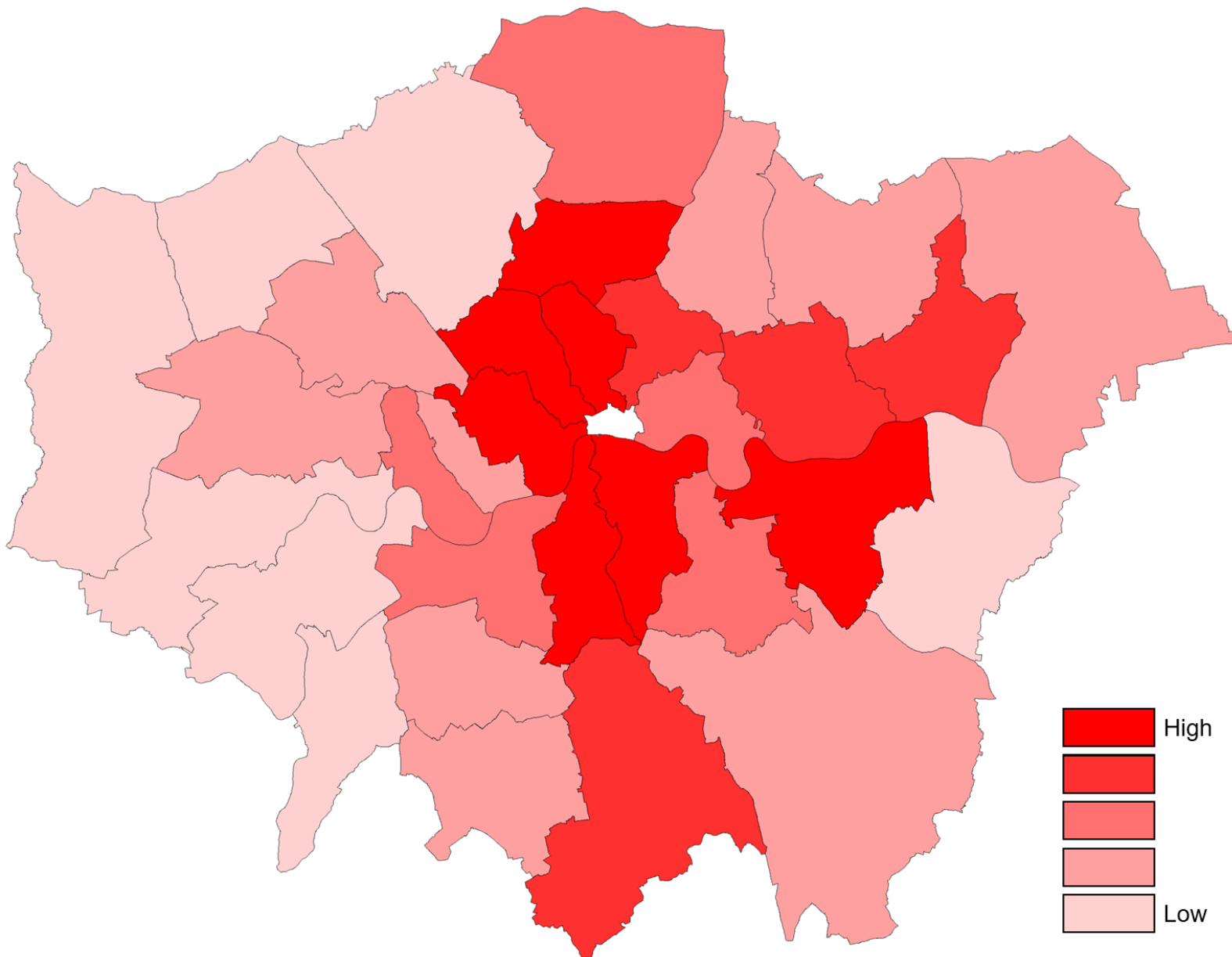
Performance Overview – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

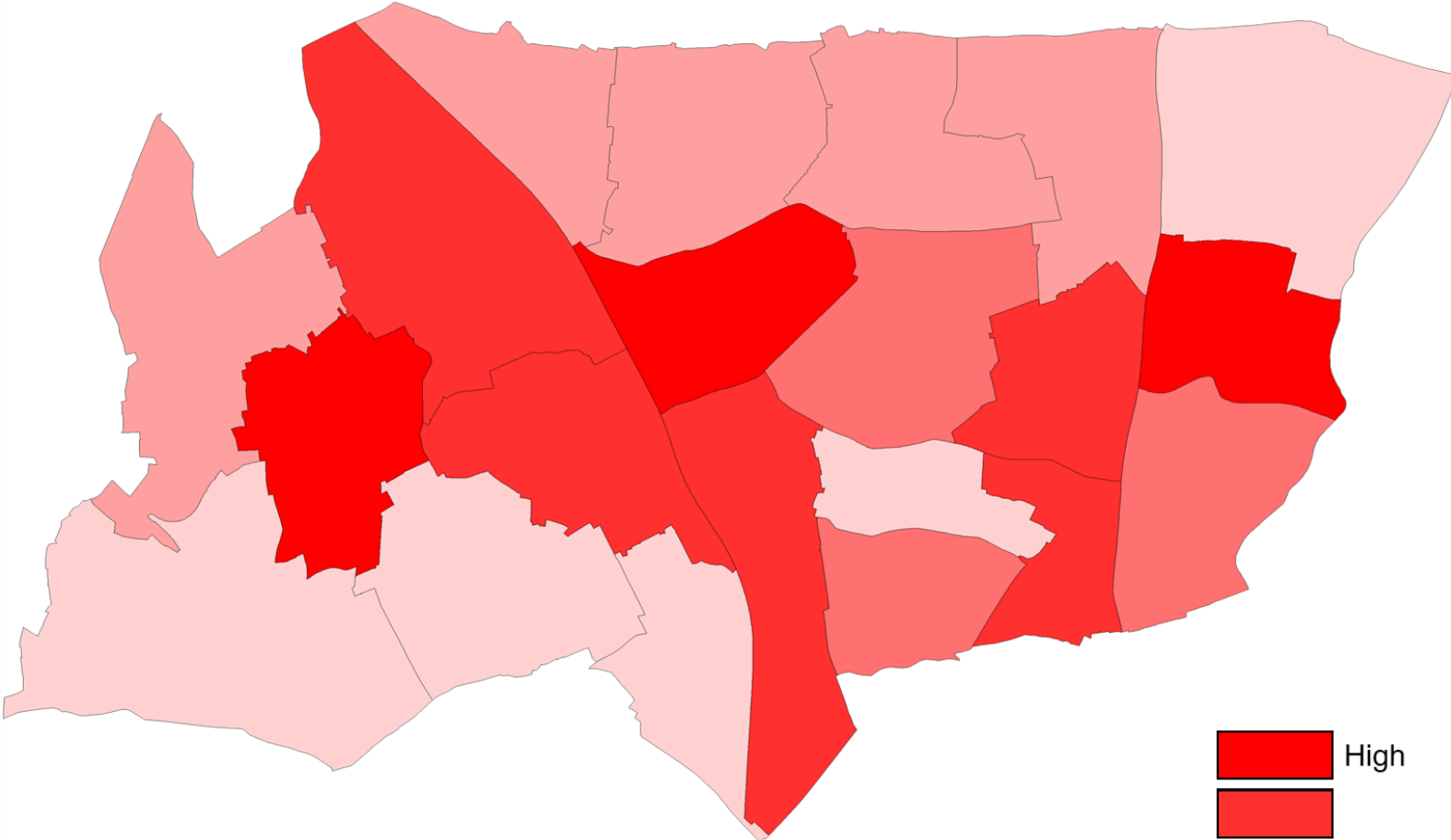


London Rate Rankings – Serious Violence Affecting Young People



Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 Youth pop.n.
Westminster	317	420	32%	12.4
Lambeth	307	354	15%	6.2
Haringey	282	351	24%	6.2
Southwark	229	345	51%	5.6
Islington	202	212	5%	5.4
Camden	181	211	17%	5.1
Greenwich	194	288	48%	4.2
Croydon	320	381	19%	4.1
Hackney	206	225	9%	3.9
Barking and Dagenham	197	256	30%	3.9
Newham	247	337	36%	3.8
Enfield	346	317	-8%	3.7
Lewisham	203	237	17%	3.5
Wandsworth	182	214	18%	3.5
Tower Hamlets	211	227	8%	3.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	99	108	9%	3.3
Merton	136	154	13%	3.2
Bromley	181	227	25%	3.0
Kensington and Chelsea	76	73	-4%	3.0
Ealing	182	252	38%	3.0
Havering	162	176	9%	2.9
Brent	167	220	32%	2.8
Waltham Forest	192	175	-9%	2.7
Sutton	106	136	28%	2.7
Redbridge	164	209	27%	2.6
Bexley	121	150	24%	2.5
Hounslow	200	161	-20%	2.3
Barnet	189	209	11%	2.2
Richmond upon Thames	68	99	46%	2.2
Hillingdon	162	159	-2%	2.1
Harrow	87	115	32%	1.9
Kingston upon Thames	83	72	-13%	1.9
London Total	5,999	7,070	18%	3.5

Ward Level – Serious Violence Affecting Young People



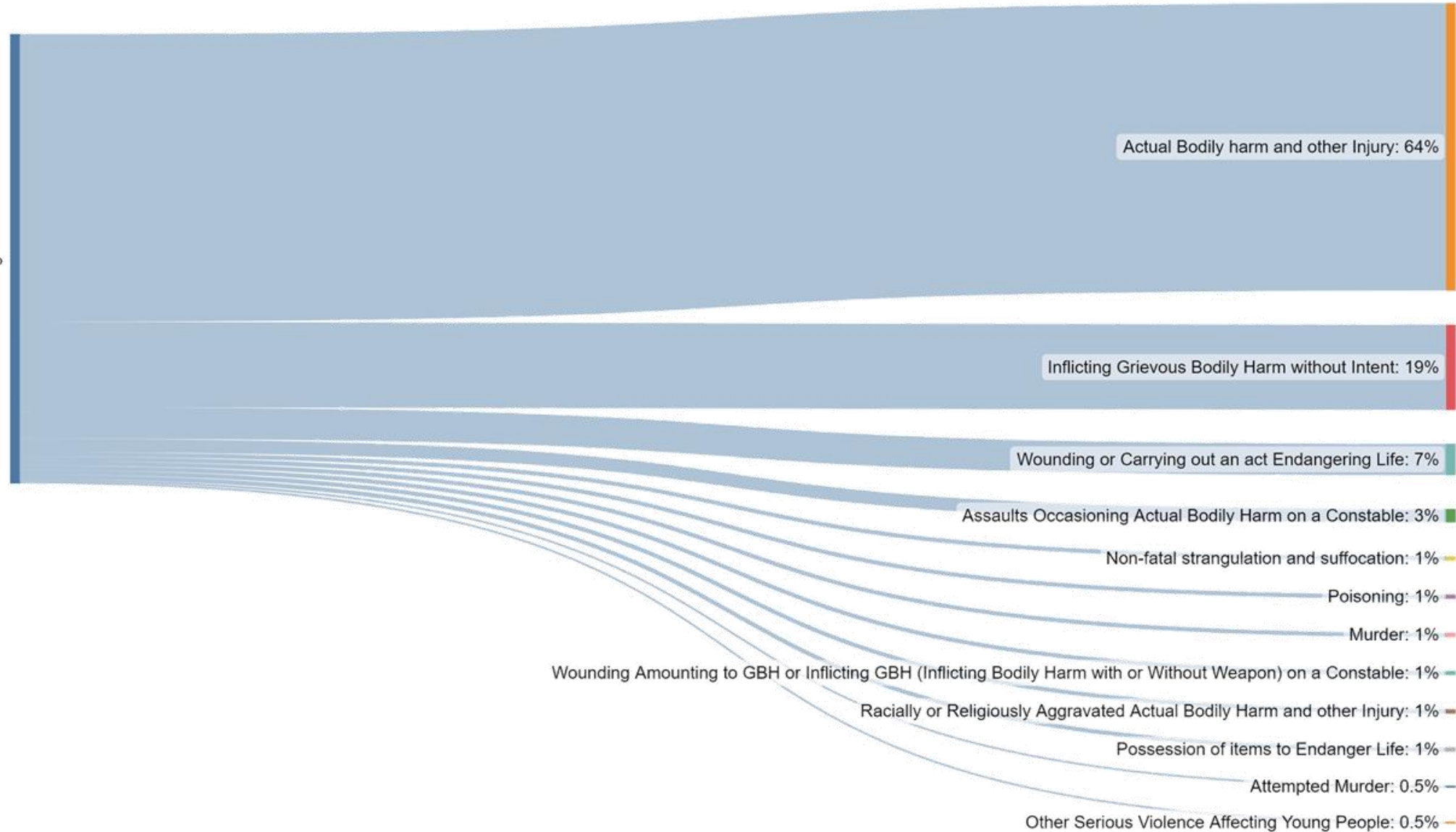
Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	2	26	1200%	11.4
Bounds Green	5	8	60%	3.8
Bruce Castle	19	19	0%	5.2
Crouch End	7	1	-86%	0.4
Fortis Green	3	10	233%	3.2
Harringay	14	18	29%	7.7
Hermitage & Gardens	10	8	-20%	5.4
Highgate	2	6	200%	2.6
Hornsey	15	24	60%	8.6
Muswell Hill	5	24	380%	13.9
Noel Park	22	34	55%	12.6
Northumberland Park	20	10	-50%	2.4
Seven Sisters	10	21	110%	9.2
South Tottenham	27	32	19%	6.5
St Ann's	10	5	-50%	2.3
Stroud Green	3	3	0%	1.7
Tottenham Central	30	22	-27%	7.2
Tottenham Hale	31	29	-6%	12.1
West Green	29	19	-34%	6.4
White Hart Lane	7	17	143%	5.4
Woodside	11	15	36%	4.6
Haringey Total	282	351	24%	6.2

Hotspots – Serious Violence Affecting Young People



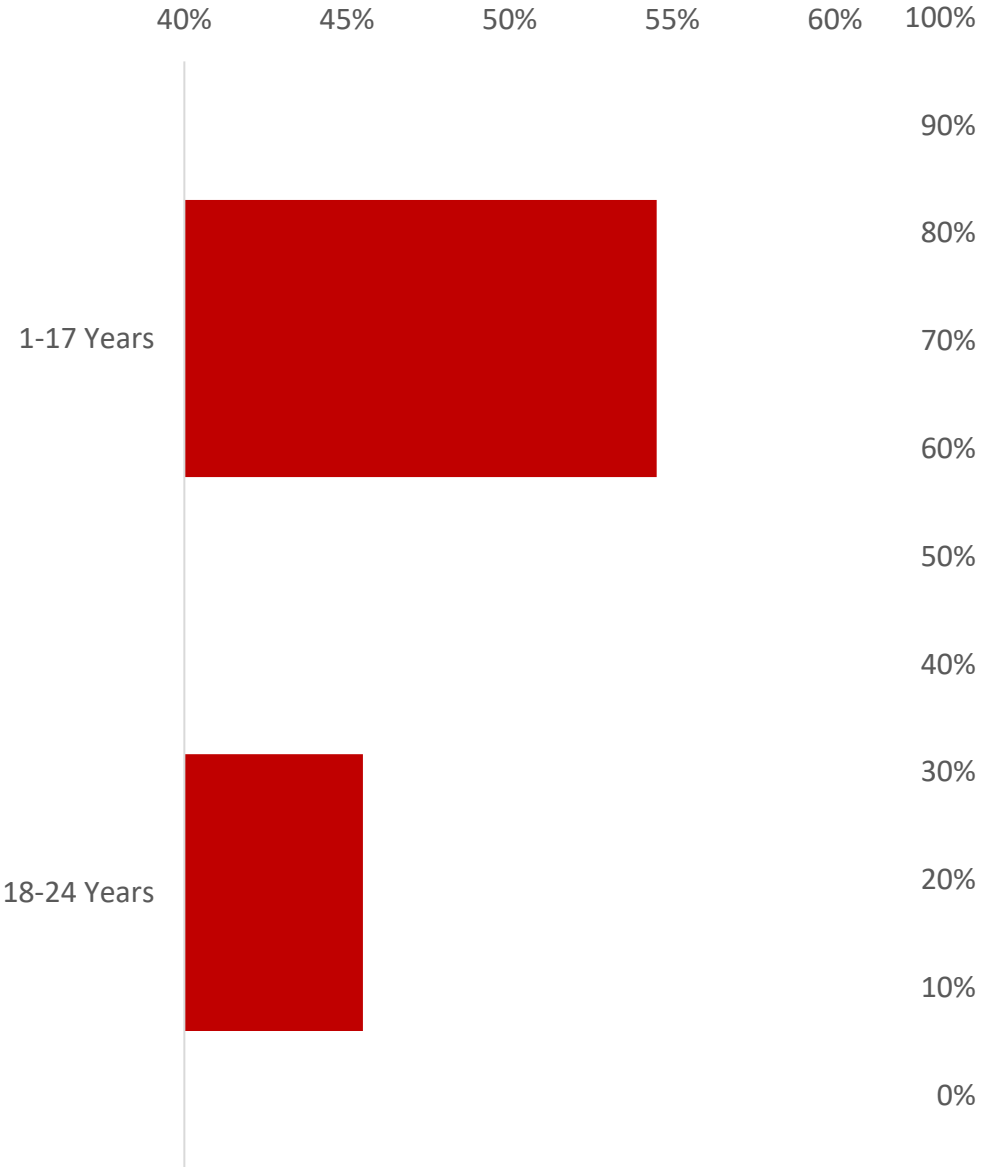
Breakdown – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

Serious Violence Affecting Young People: 100%

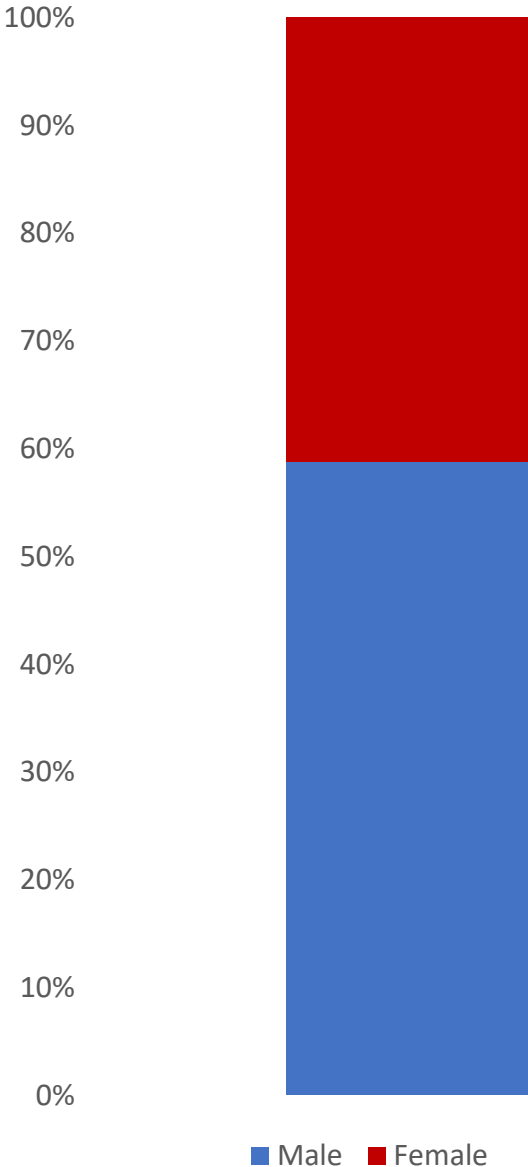


Victim Profile – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

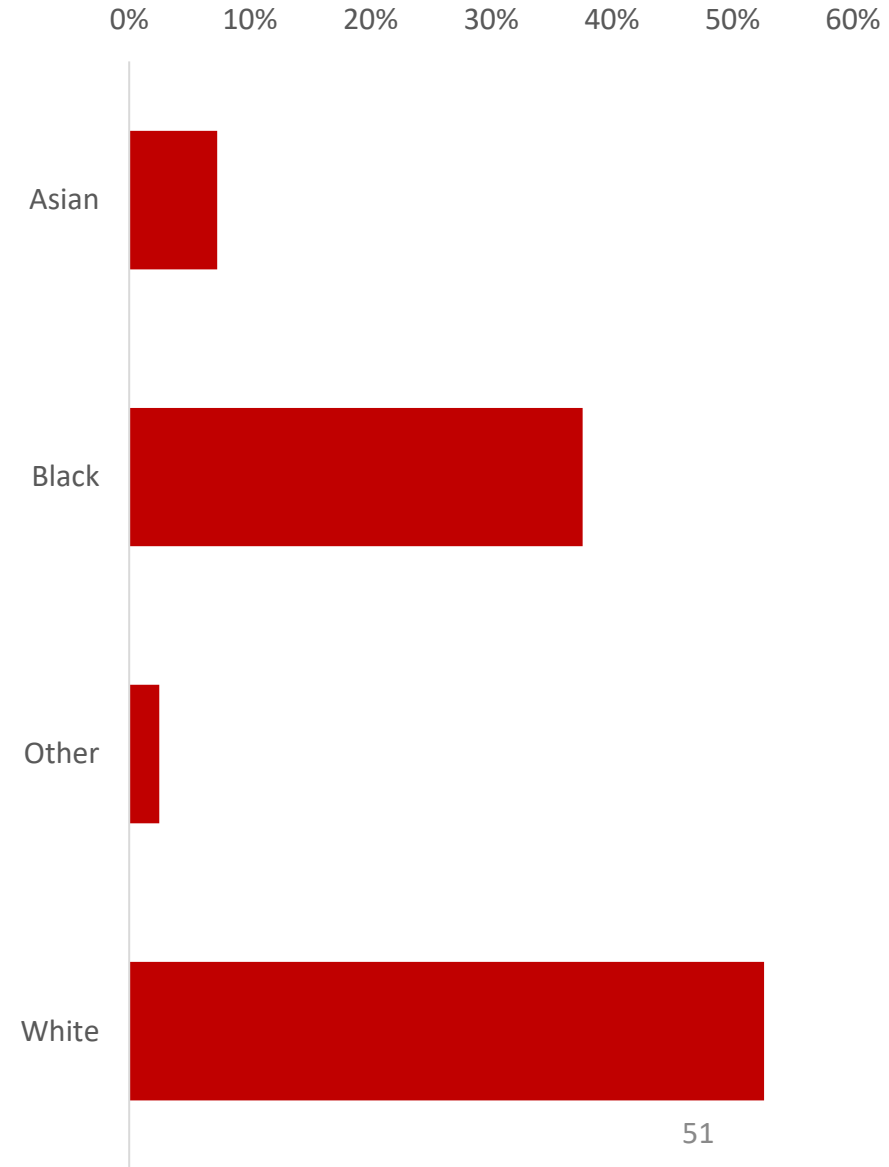
Victim Ages



Victim Gender

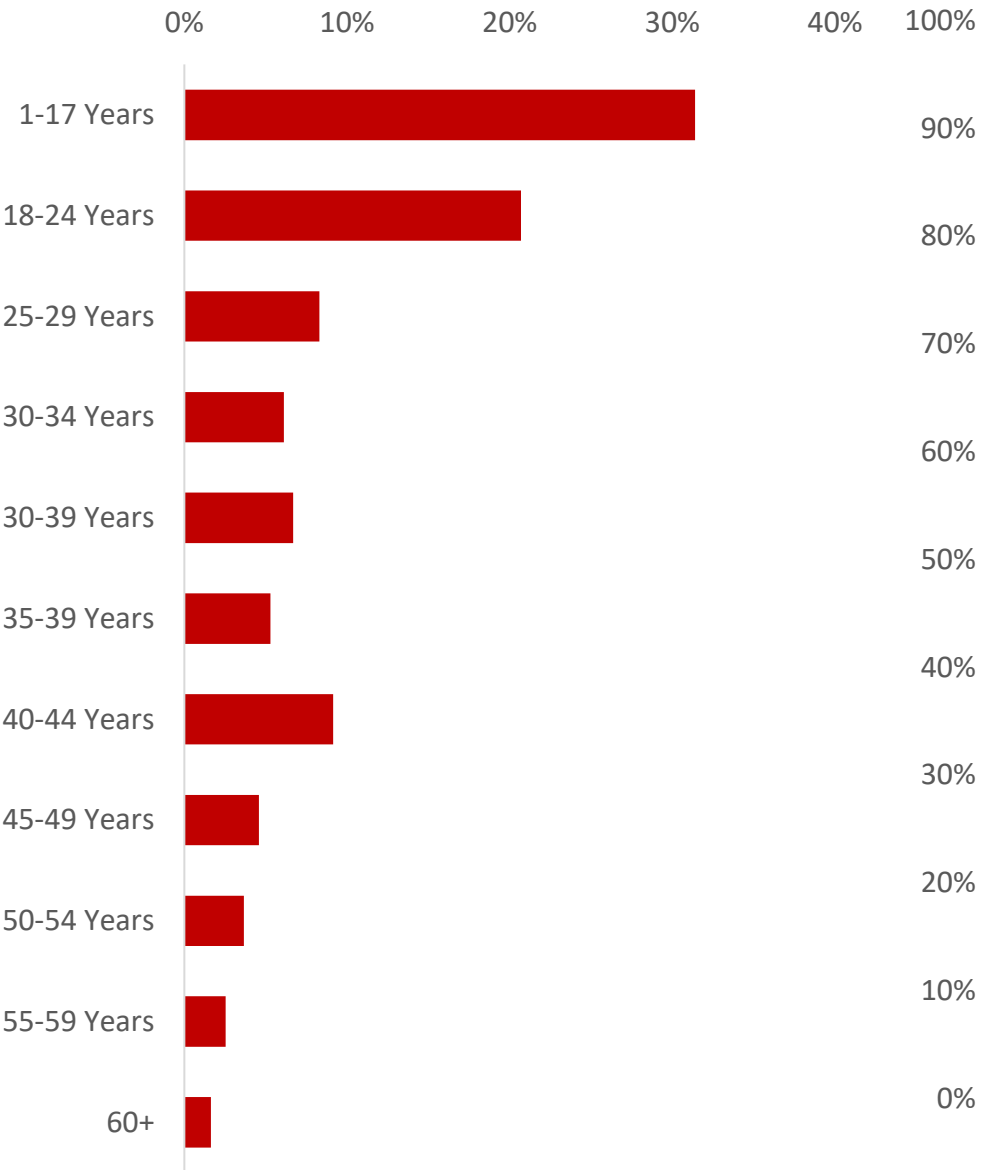


Victim Ethnicity

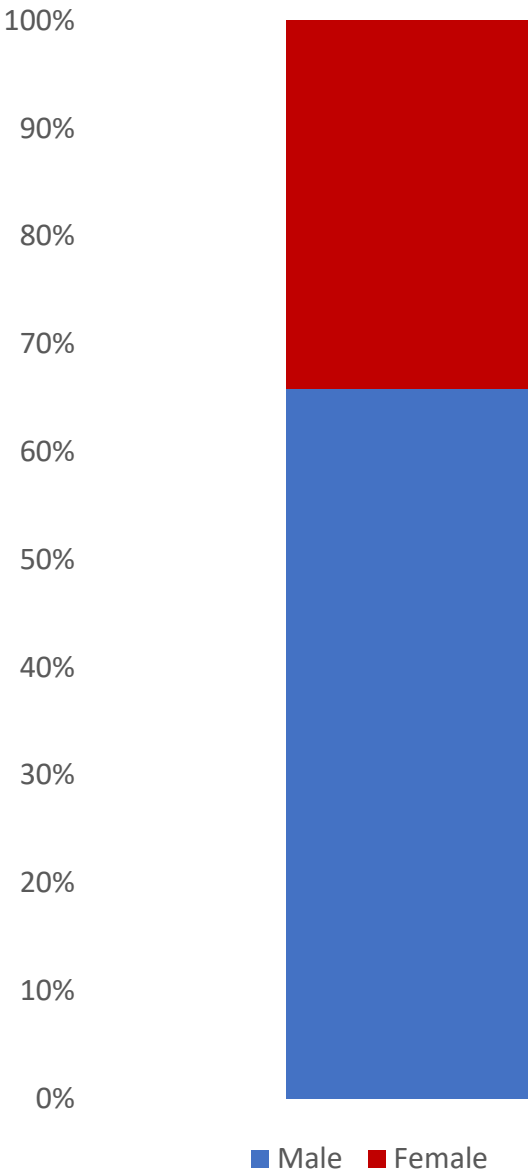


Suspect Profile – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

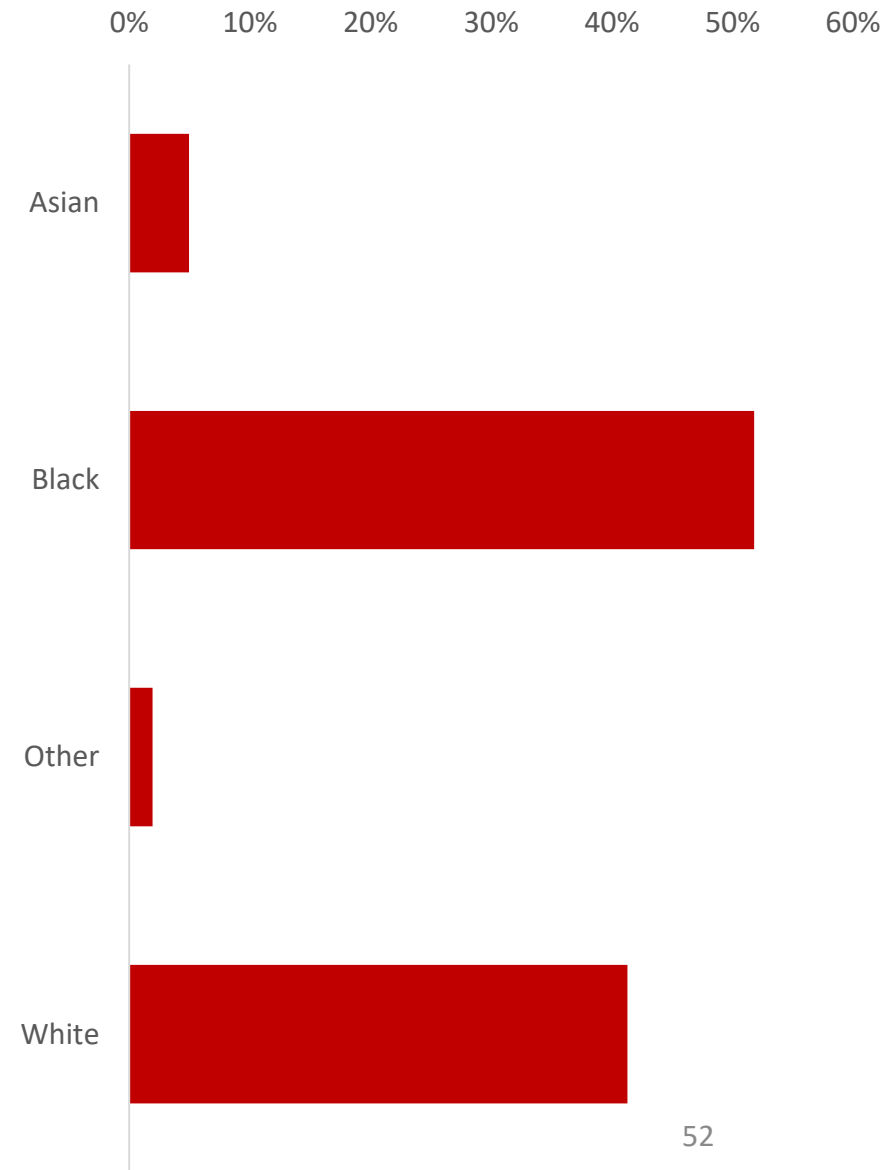
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



Suspect Ethnicity

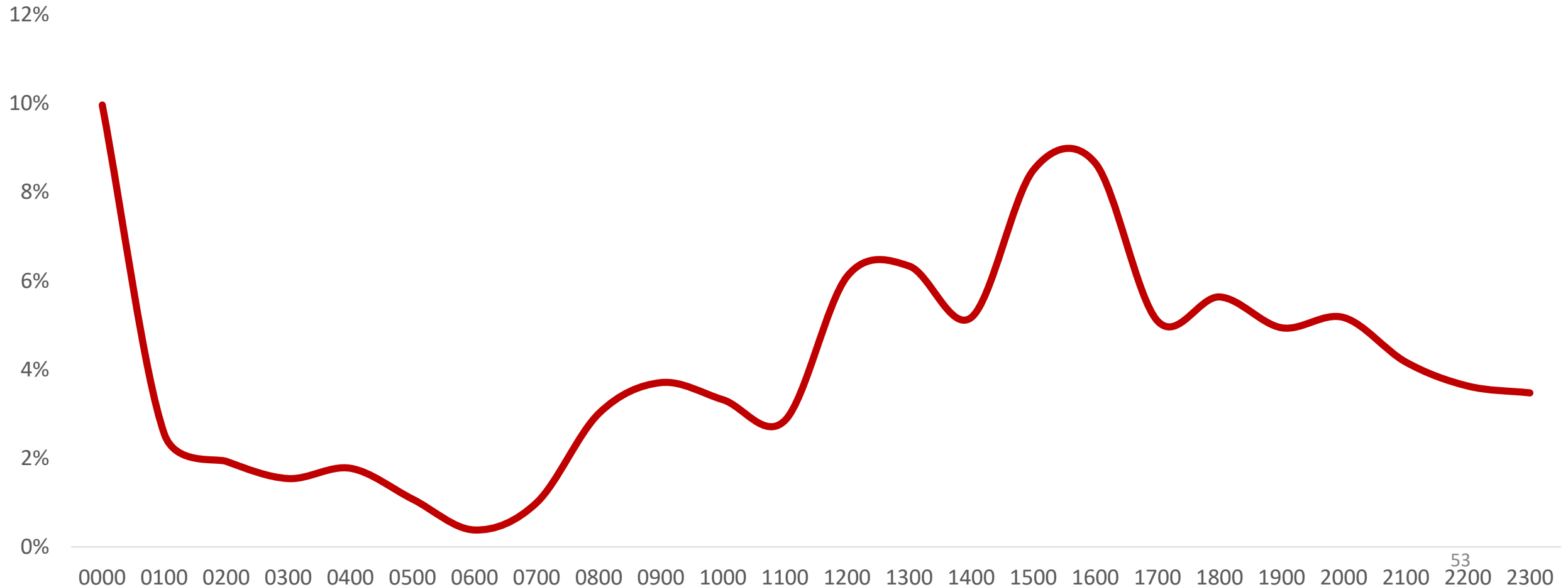


Haringey Temporal Profile – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

Across Haringey, serious violence affecting young people tends to peak in the 3pm to 5pm after school period.

- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

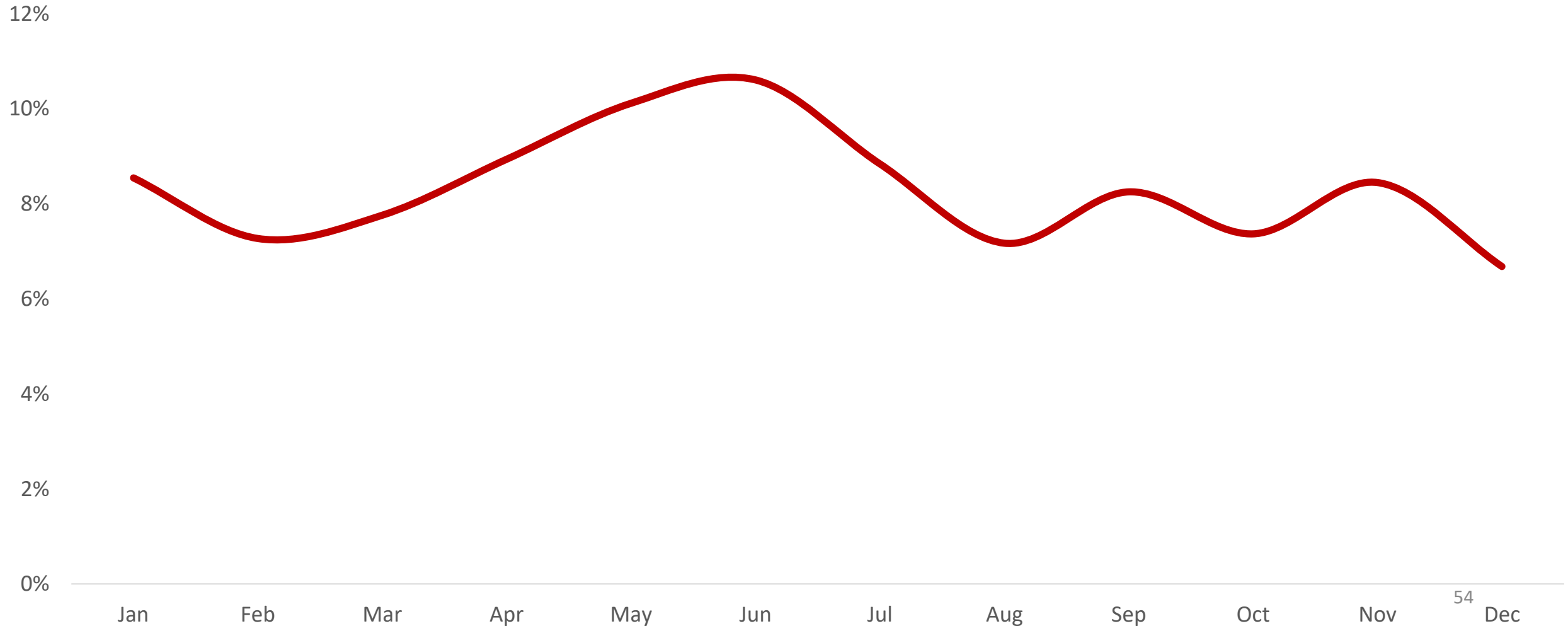
Serious Violence Affecting Young People Time Trend



Seasonality – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

Levels of serious violence affecting young people are at their highest in Haringey during May and June, before reducing to a lower baseline during the latter half of the year.

Serious Violence Affecting Young People - Seasonality



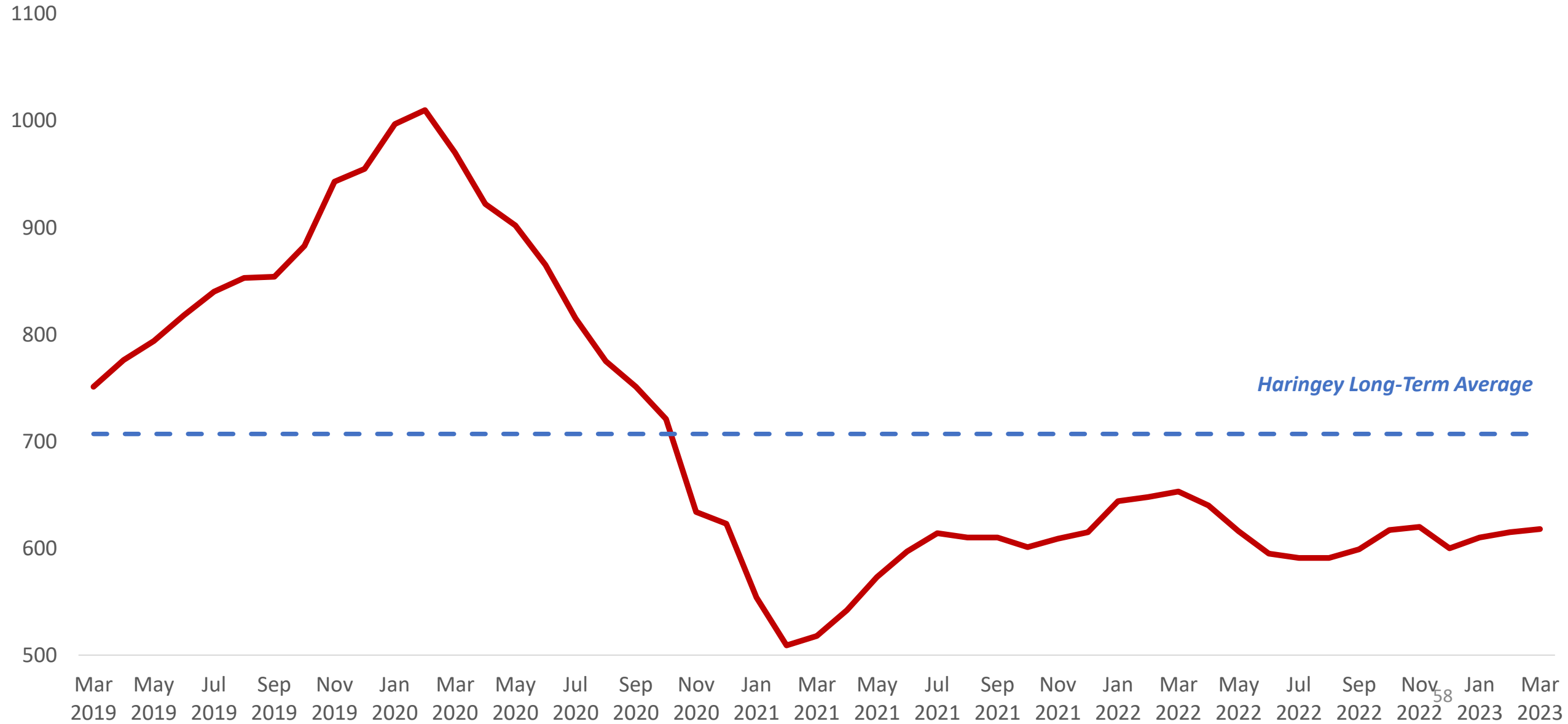
Knife Crime

Knife crime has decreased by -5% in the 12-months to April 2023.

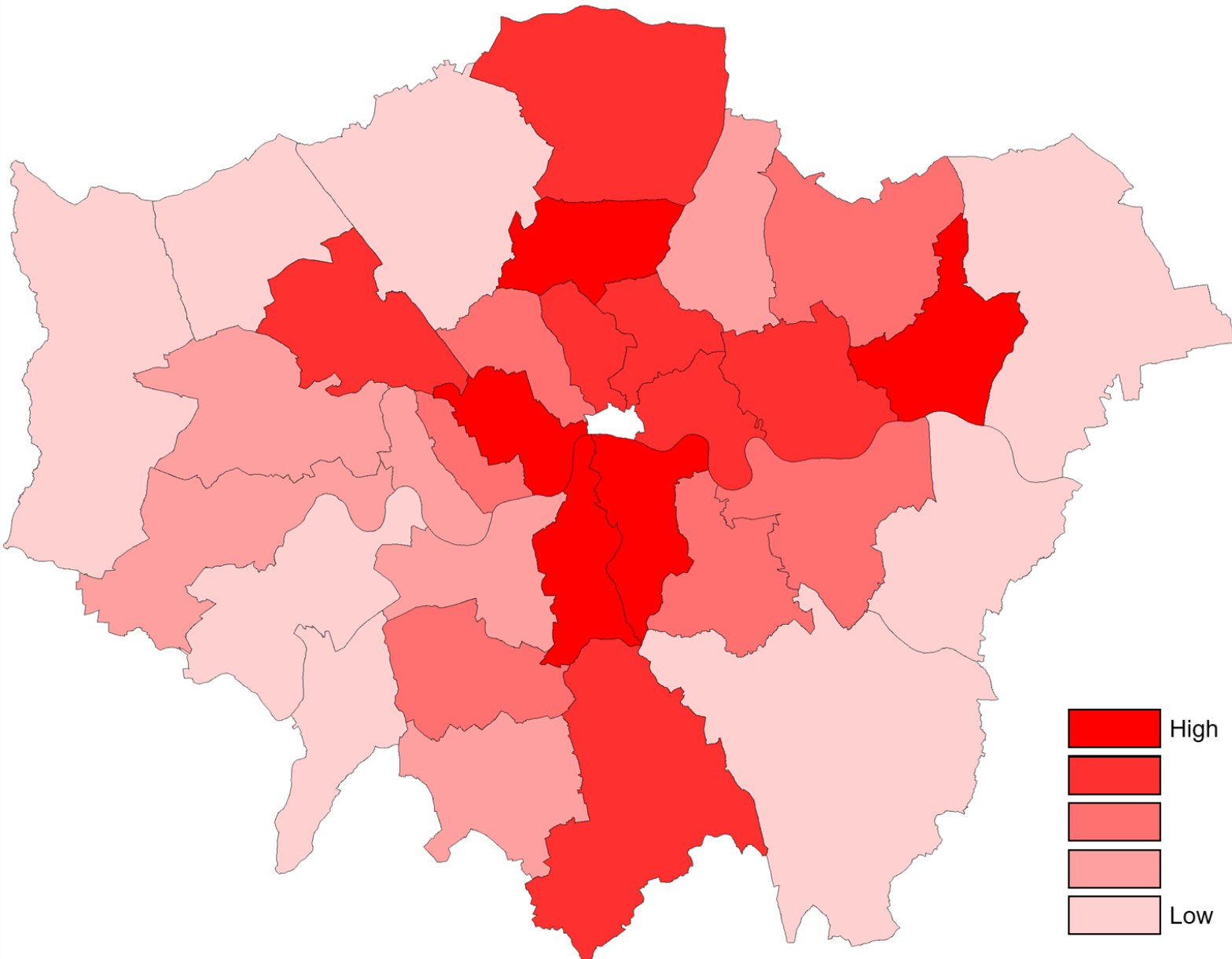
- Haringey has experienced a reduction compared to a London-wide average increase of +18%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **-36%** decrease has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **2.1** knife crime offences per 1,000 pop.n., which is the **4th highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Seven Sisters, South Tottenham** and **Tottenham Hale**.
- Young people aged under 25 form the largest victim group. Approximately 80% of victims are male. A similar demographic is also noted for suspects, however, males account for 93% of perpetrators.
- Offences tend to peak between 3pm and 5pm, which aligns with the after school period.

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

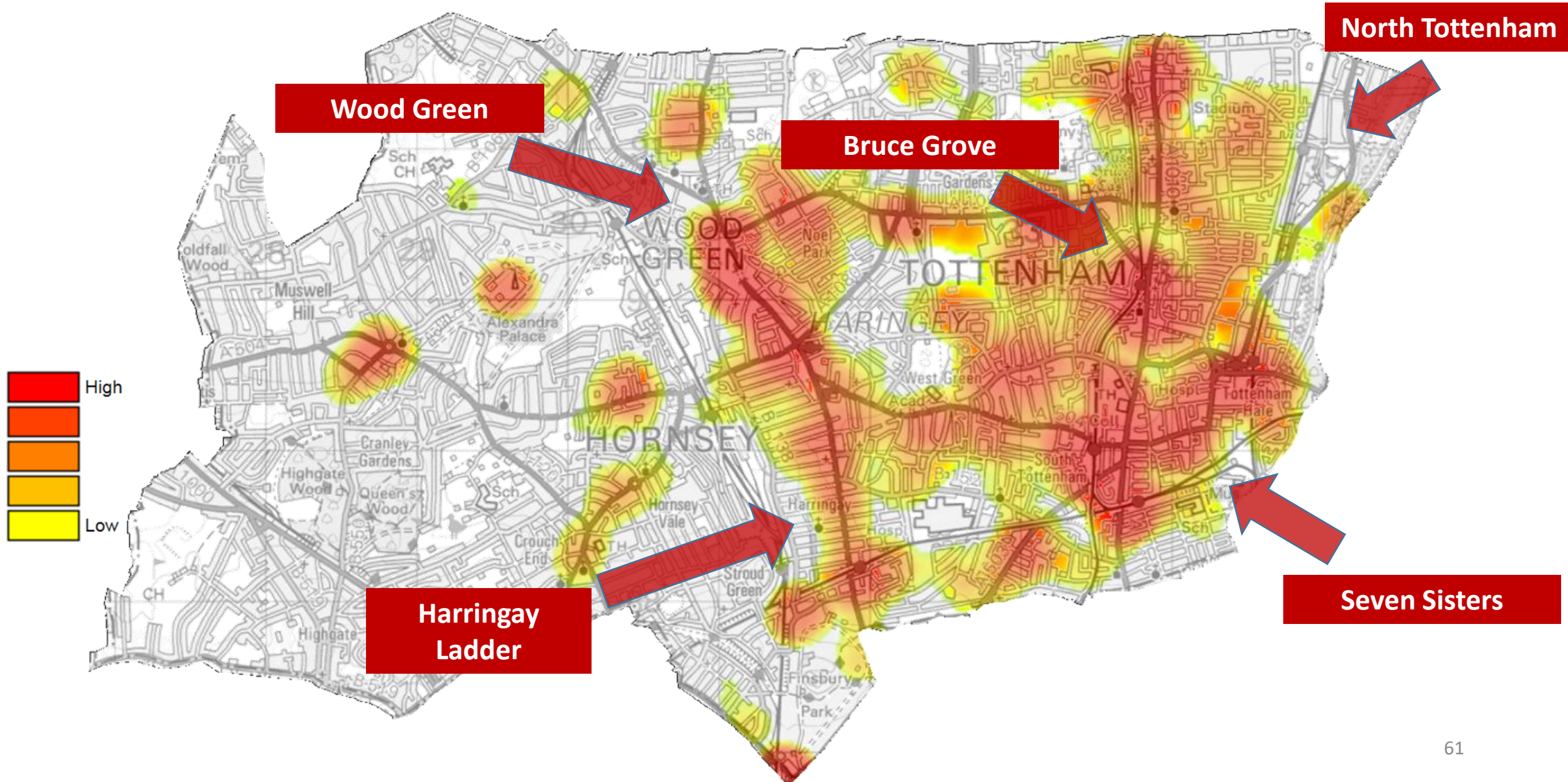
Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Knife Crime

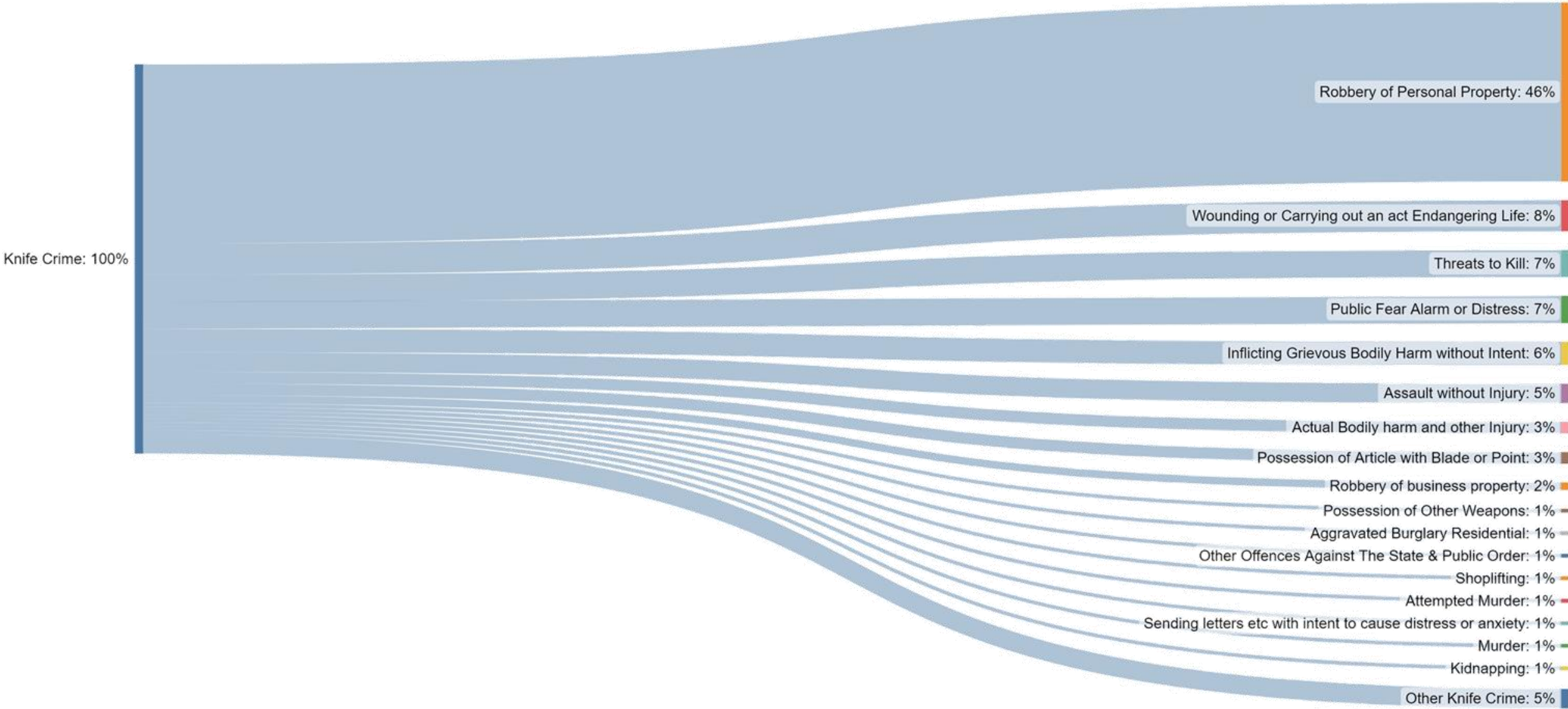


London Rate Rankings – Knife Crime



Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Westminster	686	839	22%	3.1
Southwark	508	741	46%	2.2
Lambeth	617	742	20%	2.1
Haringey	653	618	-5%	2.1
Barking and Dagenham	303	450	49%	2.0
Hackney	490	533	9%	1.8
Islington	351	443	26%	1.8
Enfield	602	574	-5%	1.6
Croydon	523	664	27%	1.6
Newham	503	576	15%	1.5
Tower Hamlets	503	509	1%	1.5
Brent	365	517	42%	1.5
Camden	360	377	5%	1.4
Lewisham	372	438	18%	1.3
Greenwich	359	385	7%	1.3
Redbridge	310	384	24%	1.2
Merton	208	255	23%	1.2
Kensington and Chelsea	206	190	-8%	1.2
Waltham Forest	359	341	-5%	1.1
Wandsworth	322	385	20%	1.1
Ealing	385	422	10%	1.1
Hounslow	262	318	21%	1.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	200	223	12%	1.1
Sutton	176	208	18%	1.0
Barnet	295	384	30%	0.9
Havering	176	238	35%	0.9
Hillingdon	237	264	11%	0.8
Bromley	202	279	38%	0.8
Harrow	154	208	35%	0.8
Bexley	171	199	16%	0.8
Richmond upon Thames	94	108	15%	0.5
Kingston upon Thames	87	86	-1%	0.5
London Total	11,039	12,898	17%	1.4

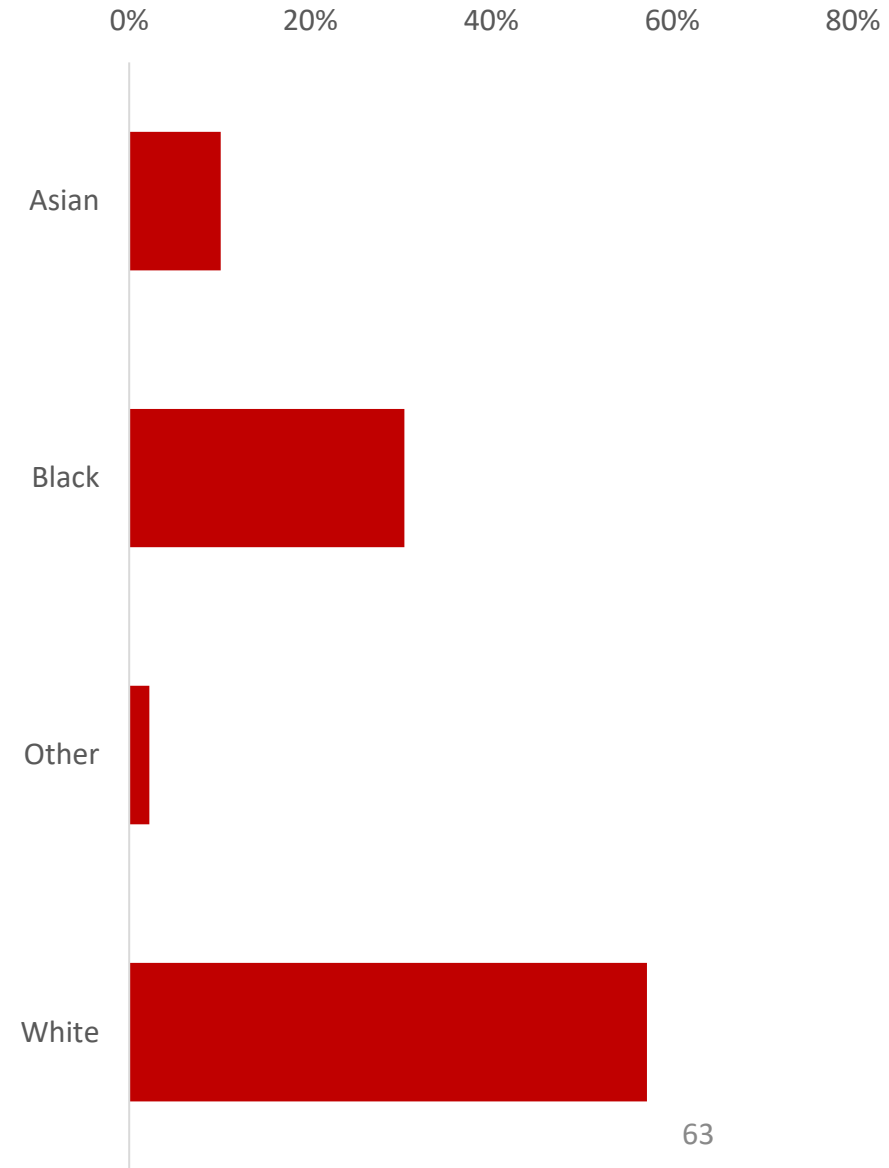
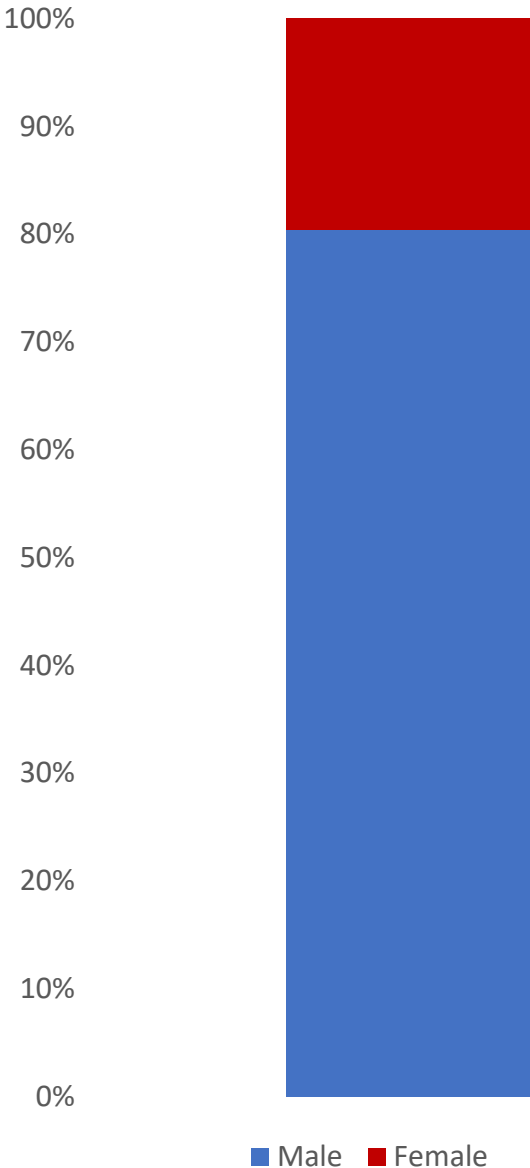
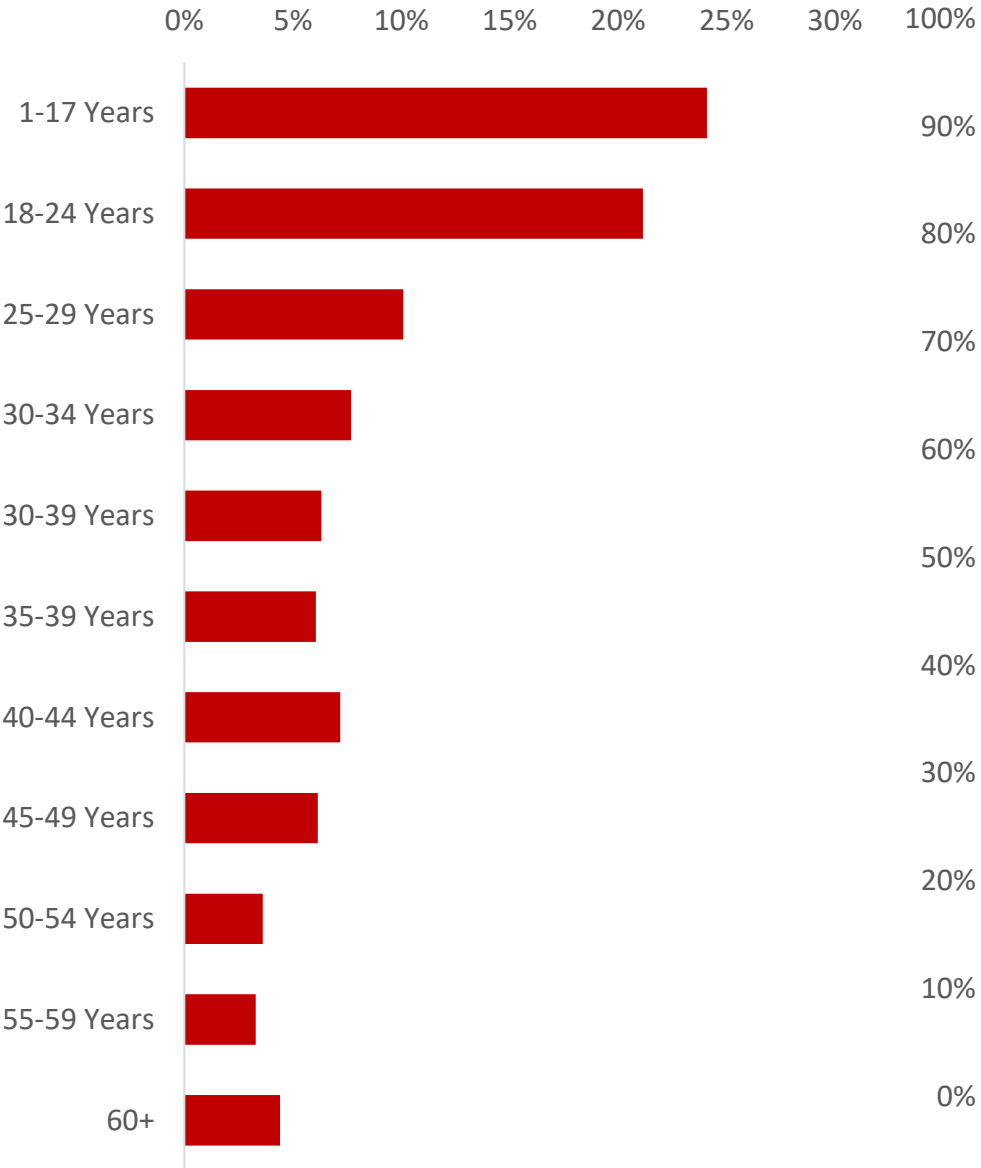




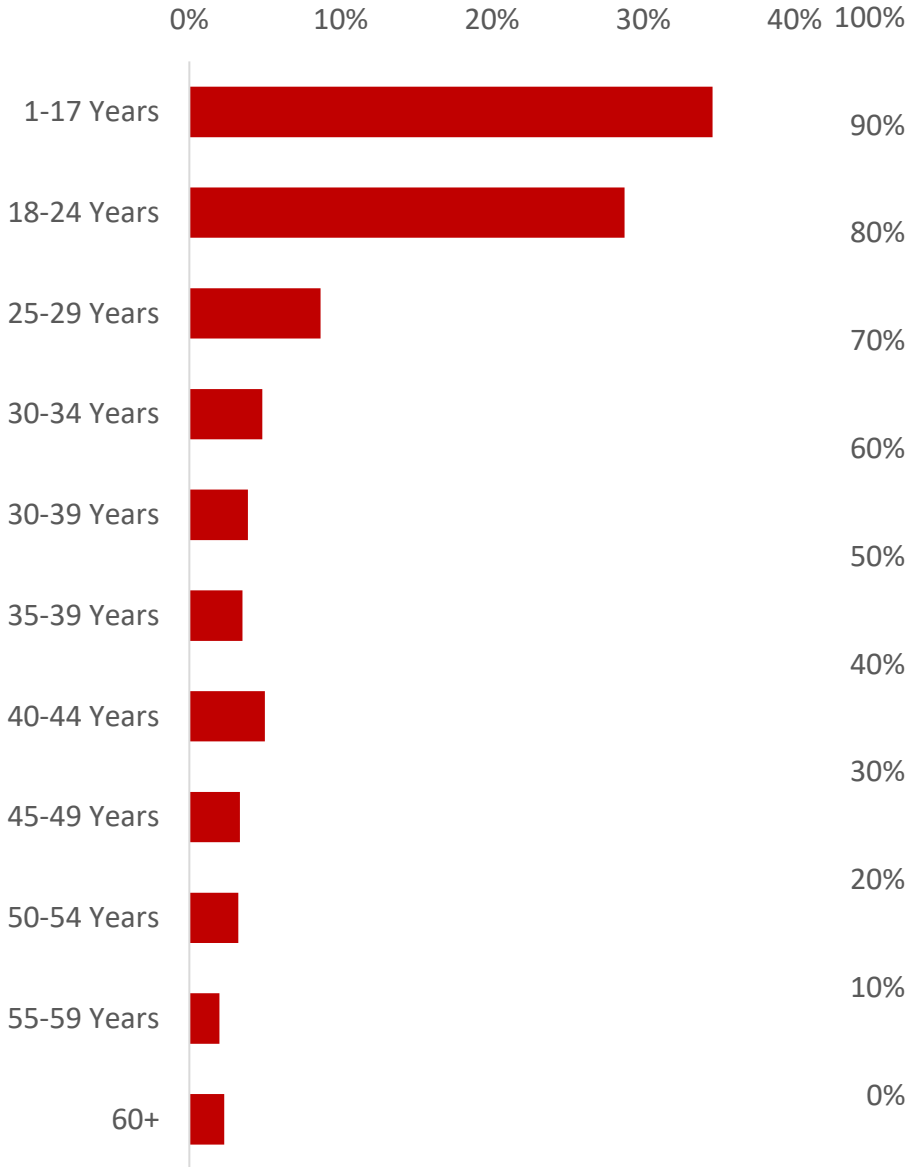
Victim Ages

Victim Gender

Victim Ethnicity



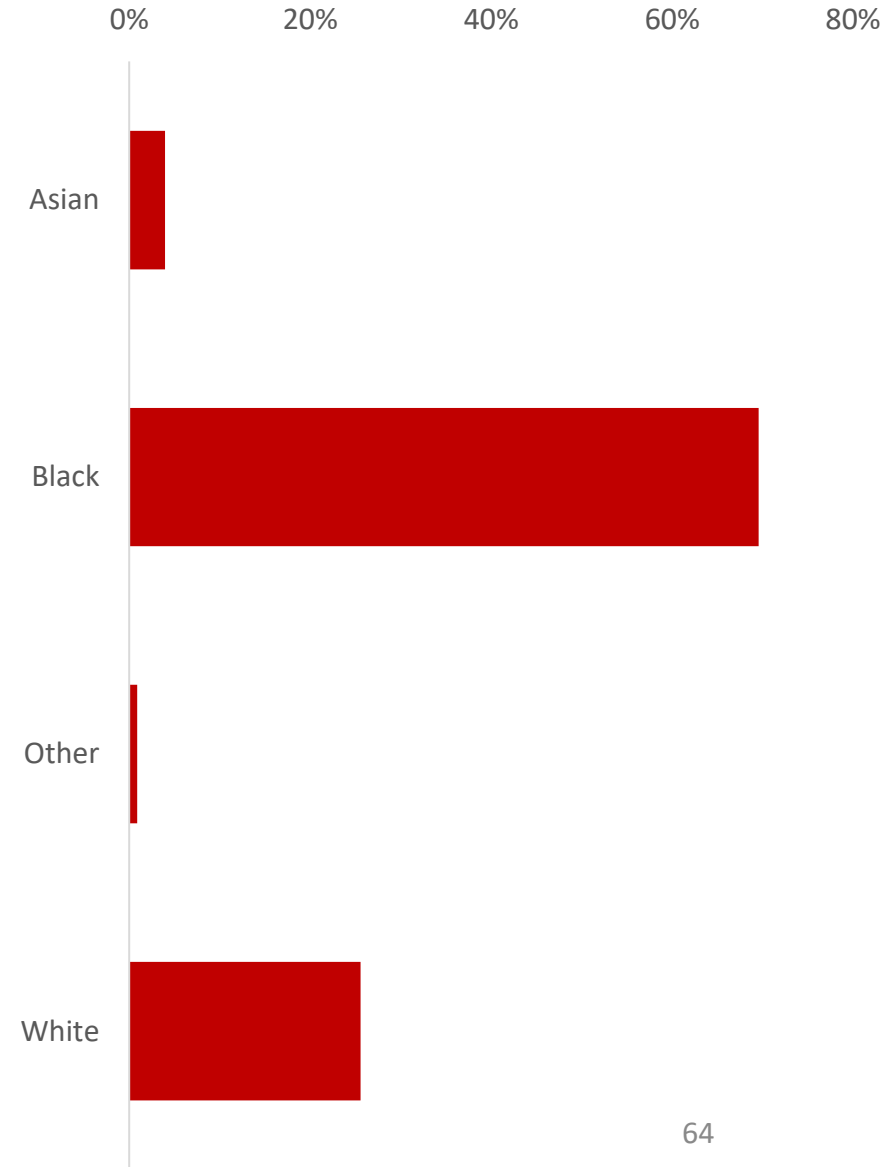
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



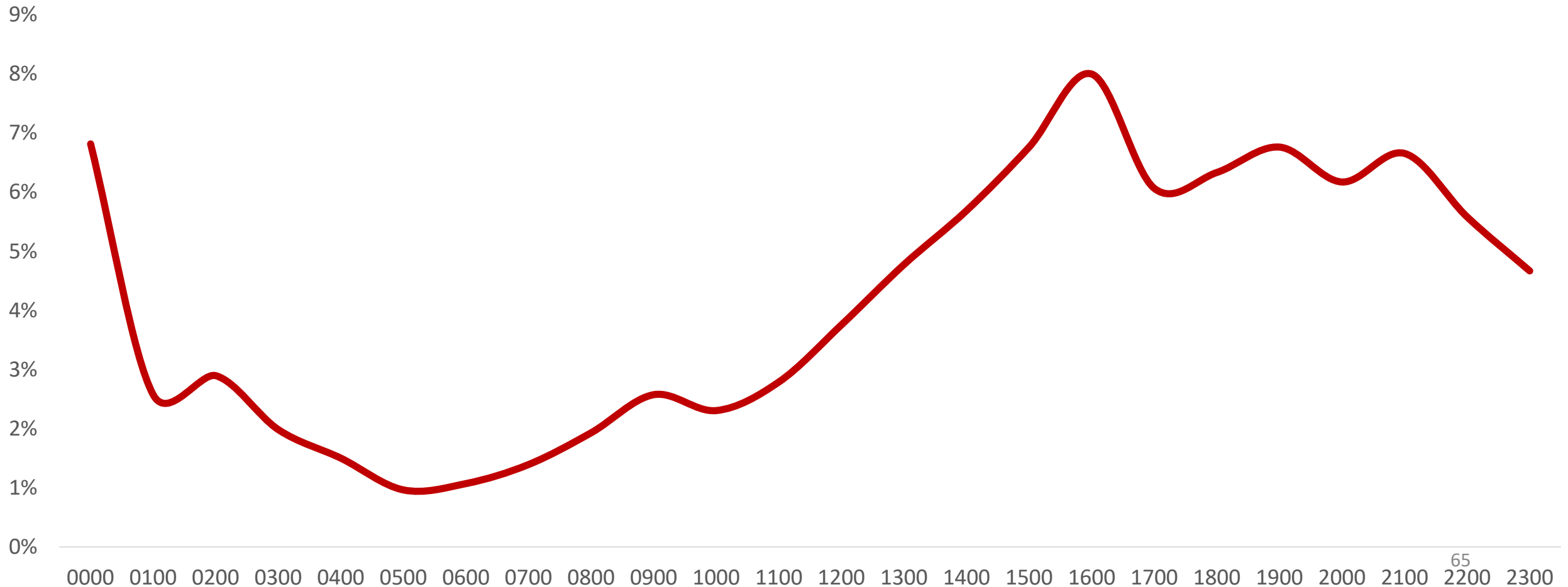
Suspect Ethnicity



Across Haringey, knife crime levels increase from midday onwards, peaking between 3pm and 5pm, before remaining high throughout the evening.

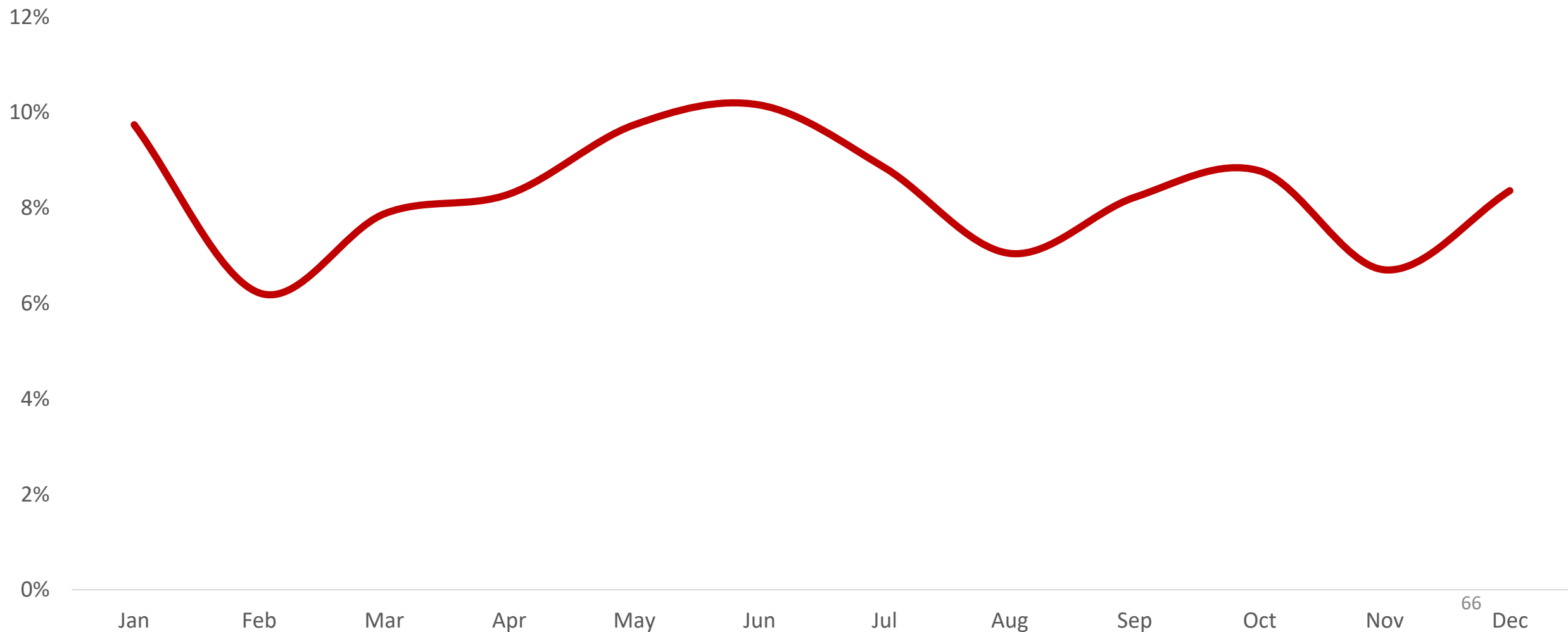
- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

Knife Crime Time Trend



In Haringey, knife crime levels are usually at their highest between May and July. Lower levels are noted during the winter months.

Knife Crime - Seasonality



Domestic Abuse

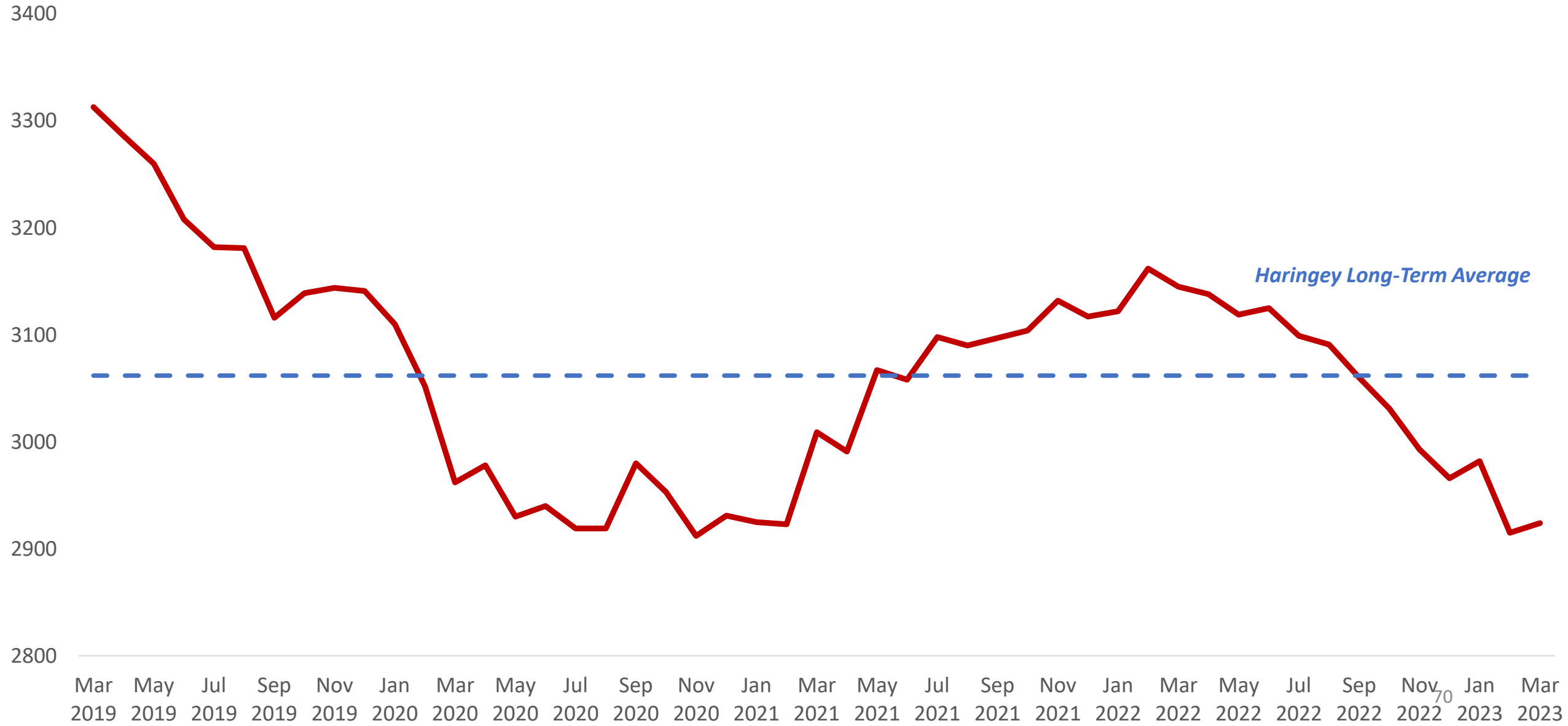
Recorded domestic abuse offences have decreased by -7% in the 12-months to April 2023.

- Haringey has experienced a larger reduction as compared to the London-wide average decrease of -2%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **-1%** decrease has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **9.9** domestic abuse offences reported per 1,000 pop.n., which is the **14th highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Central**.
- The 18 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years age groups form the largest reported victim/survivor groups. Approximately 63% of victims are female. 18 to 29 year olds form the largest suspect group. 77% of reported suspects are male.
- Offences tend to peak between around the morning and midday time periods.

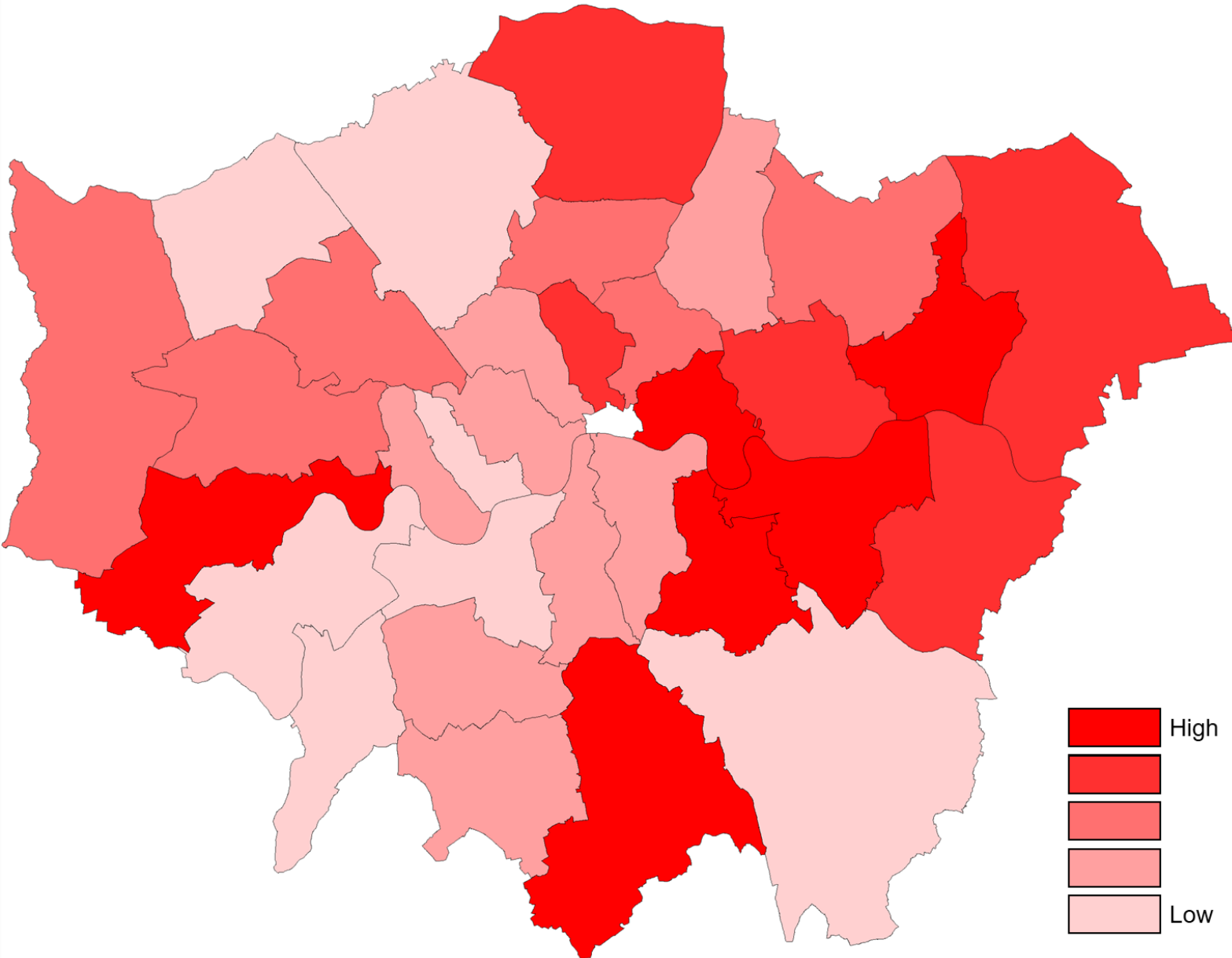
Performance Overview – Domestic Abuse

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Domestic Abuse

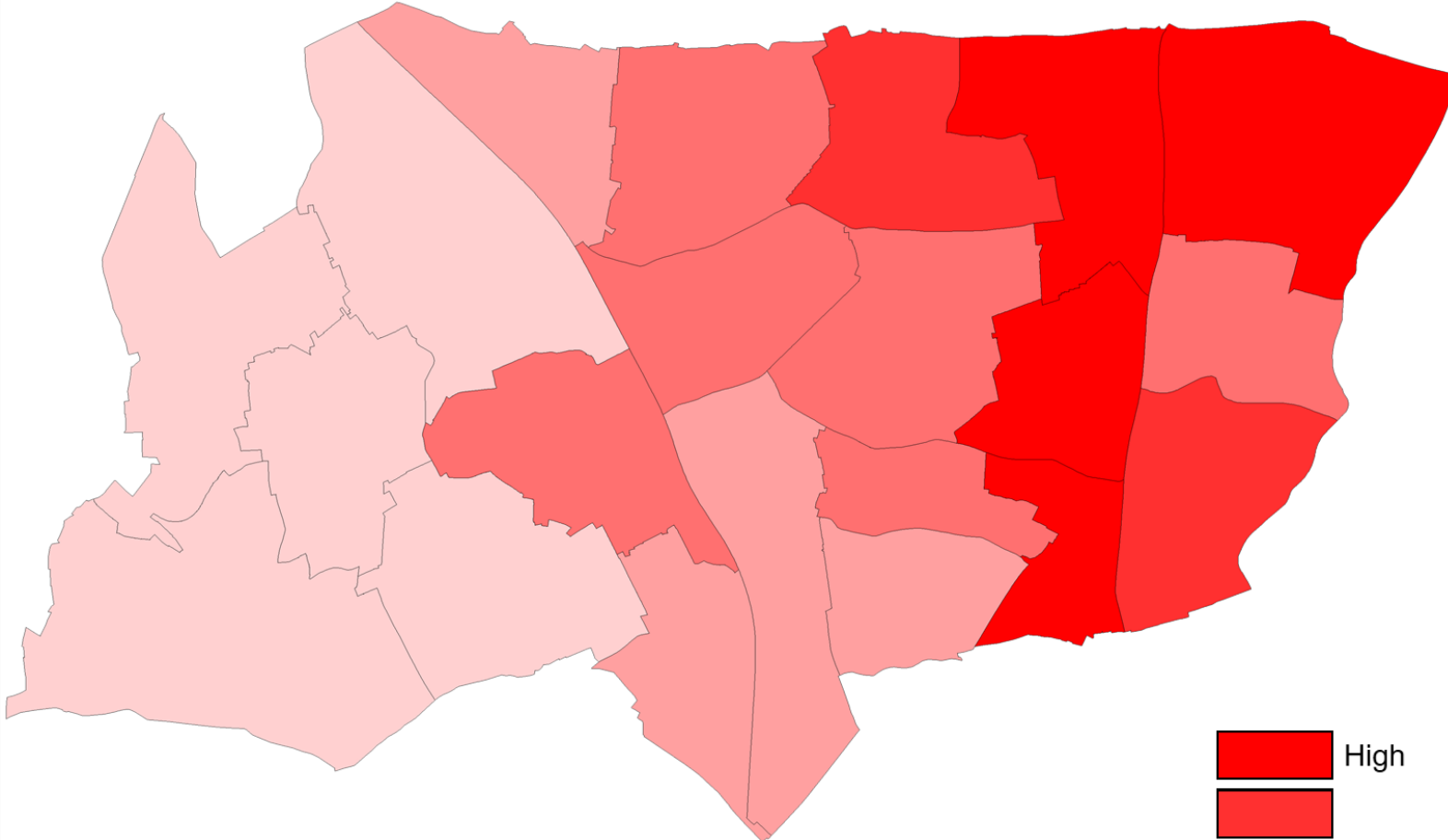


London Rate Rankings – Domestic Abuse

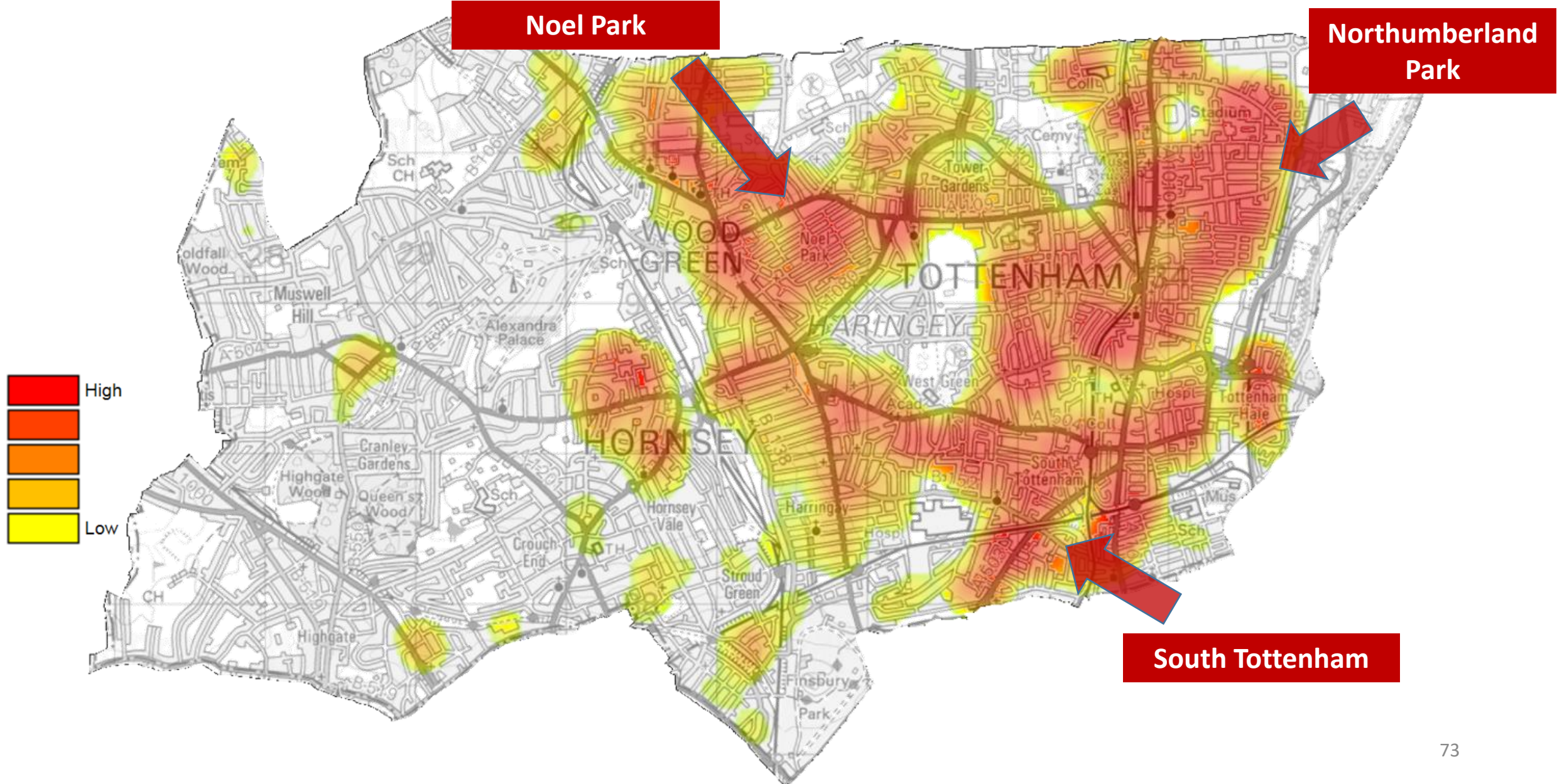


Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Barking and Dagenham	3,236	3,246	0%	14.3
Greenwich	3,924	3,751	-4%	12.5
Lewisham	3,790	4,058	7%	12.5
Hounslow	3,631	3,575	-2%	12.3
Tower Hamlets	4,105	4,067	-1%	11.9
Croydon	4,913	4,771	-3%	11.6
Enfield	3,917	3,965	1%	11.2
Islington	2,671	2,730	2%	11.1
Newham	4,022	3,971	-1%	10.7
Havering	2,778	2,931	6%	10.6
Bexley	2,592	2,728	5%	10.5
Hackney	3,126	3,071	-2%	10.4
Brent	3,533	3,631	3%	10.4
Haringey	3,145	2,924	-7%	9.9
Hillingdon	3,258	3,188	-2%	9.8
Ealing	3,721	3,739	0%	9.7
Redbridge	3,233	3,120	-3%	9.7
Lambeth	3,563	3,162	-11%	9.2
Southwark	3,205	3,044	-5%	9.0
Merton	1,796	1,965	9%	9.0
Waltham Forest	2,827	2,672	-5%	9.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,833	1,798	-2%	8.7
Westminster	2,308	2,309	0%	8.6
Sutton	2,055	1,842	-10%	8.5
Camden	2,169	2,163	0%	8.2
Kensington and Chelsea	1,399	1,325	-5%	8.1
Bromley	2,714	2,662	-2%	7.7
Harrow	2,039	1,979	-3%	7.4
Barnet	3,248	3,093	-5%	7.4
Wandsworth	2,799	2,542	-9%	7.3
Kingston upon Thames	1,304	1,166	-11%	6.2
Richmond upon Thames	1,162	1,119	-4%	5.4
London Total	94,016	92,307	-2%	9.7

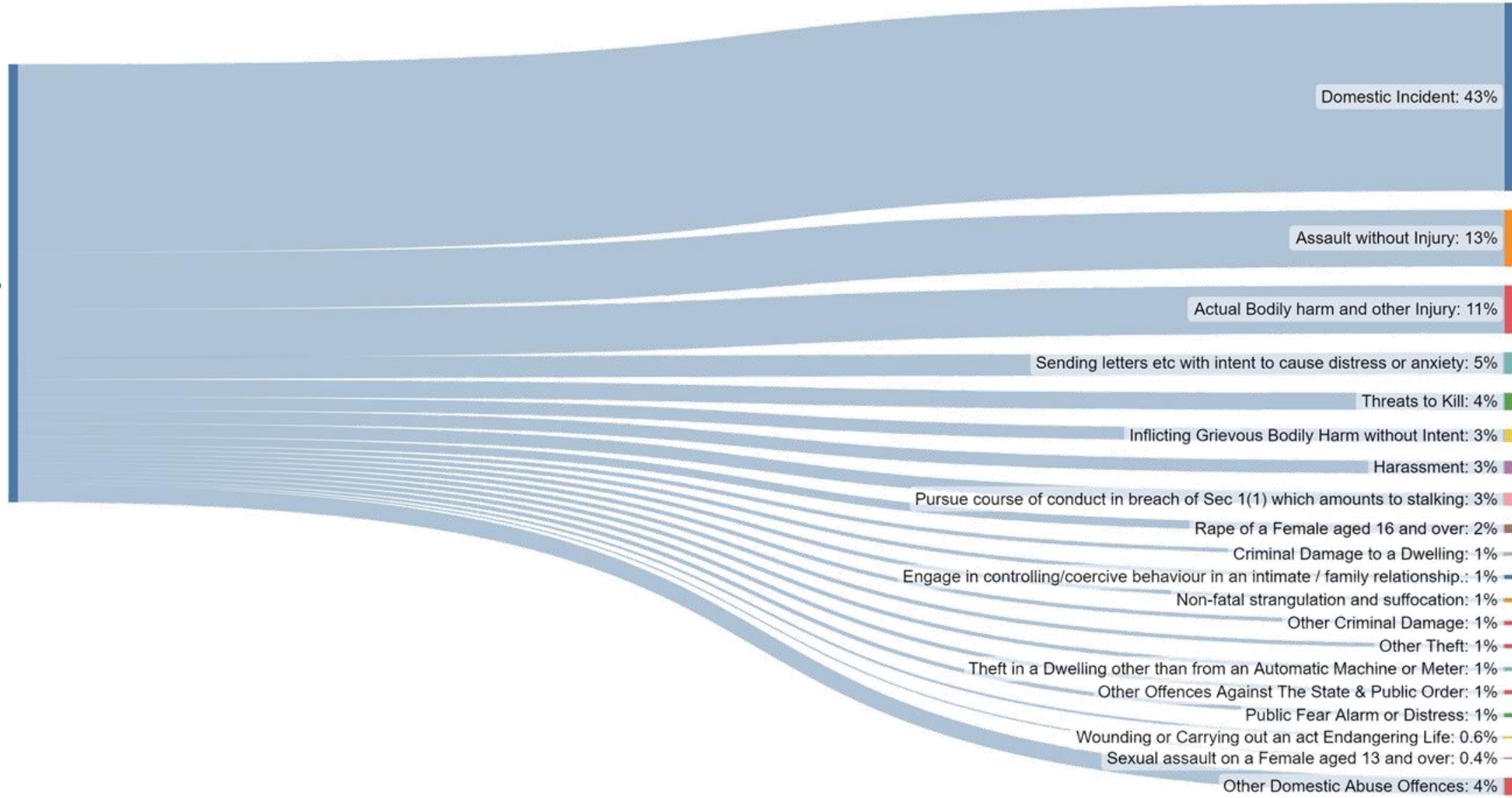
Ward Level – Domestic Abuse



Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	64	47	-27%	5.2
Bounds Green	88	92	5%	8.9
Bruce Castle	220	191	-13%	13.2
Crouch End	86	92	7%	7.0
Fortis Green	53	63	19%	4.9
Harringay	179	125	-30%	8.1
Hermitage & Gardens	110	88	-20%	9.1
Highgate	81	83	2%	6.6
Hornsey	163	135	-17%	9.4
Muswell Hill	49	45	-8%	5.1
Noel Park	239	187	-22%	12.4
Northumberland Park	301	290	-4%	18.2
Seven Sisters	130	149	15%	14.8
South Tottenham	200	217	9%	13.1
St Ann's	140	123	-12%	10.6
Stroud Green	97	89	-8%	8.0
Tottenham Central	187	216	16%	14.8
Tottenham Hale	146	144	-1%	12.4
West Green	202	163	-19%	10.9
White Hart Lane	215	178	-17%	13.0
Woodside	195	207	6%	12.2
Haringey Total	3145	2924	-7%	10.7

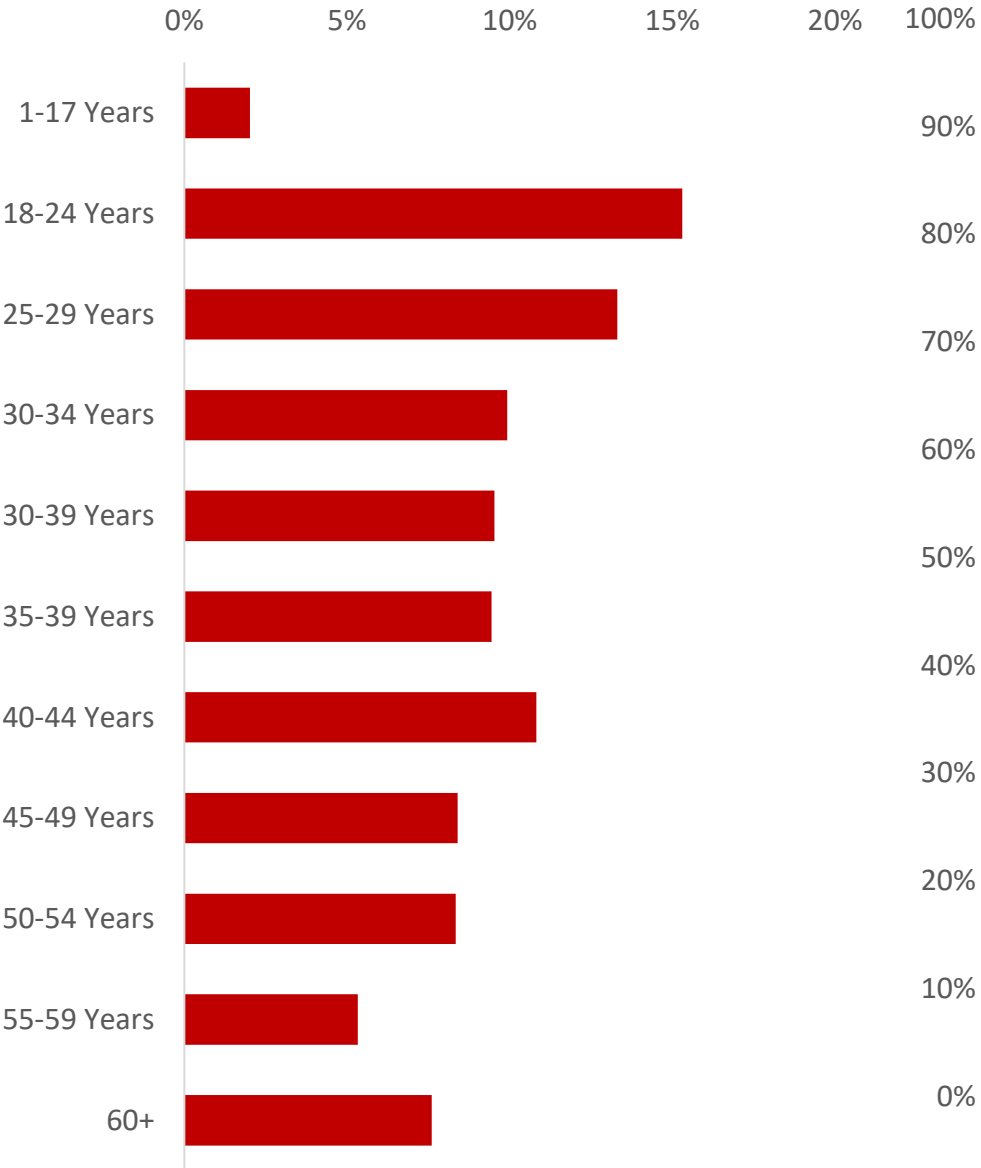


Domestic Abuse Offences: 100%

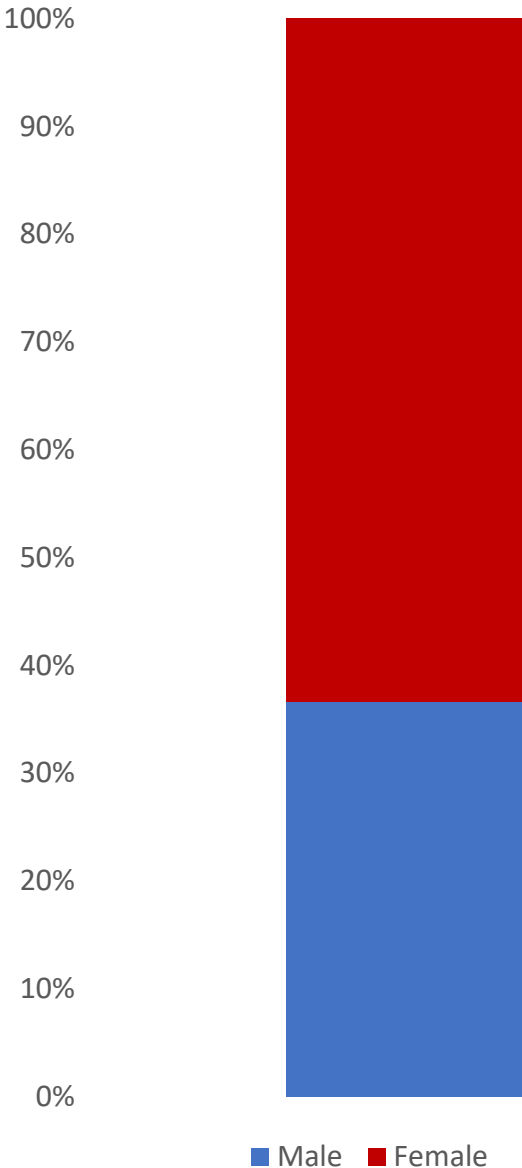


Victim/Survivor Profile – Domestic Abuse

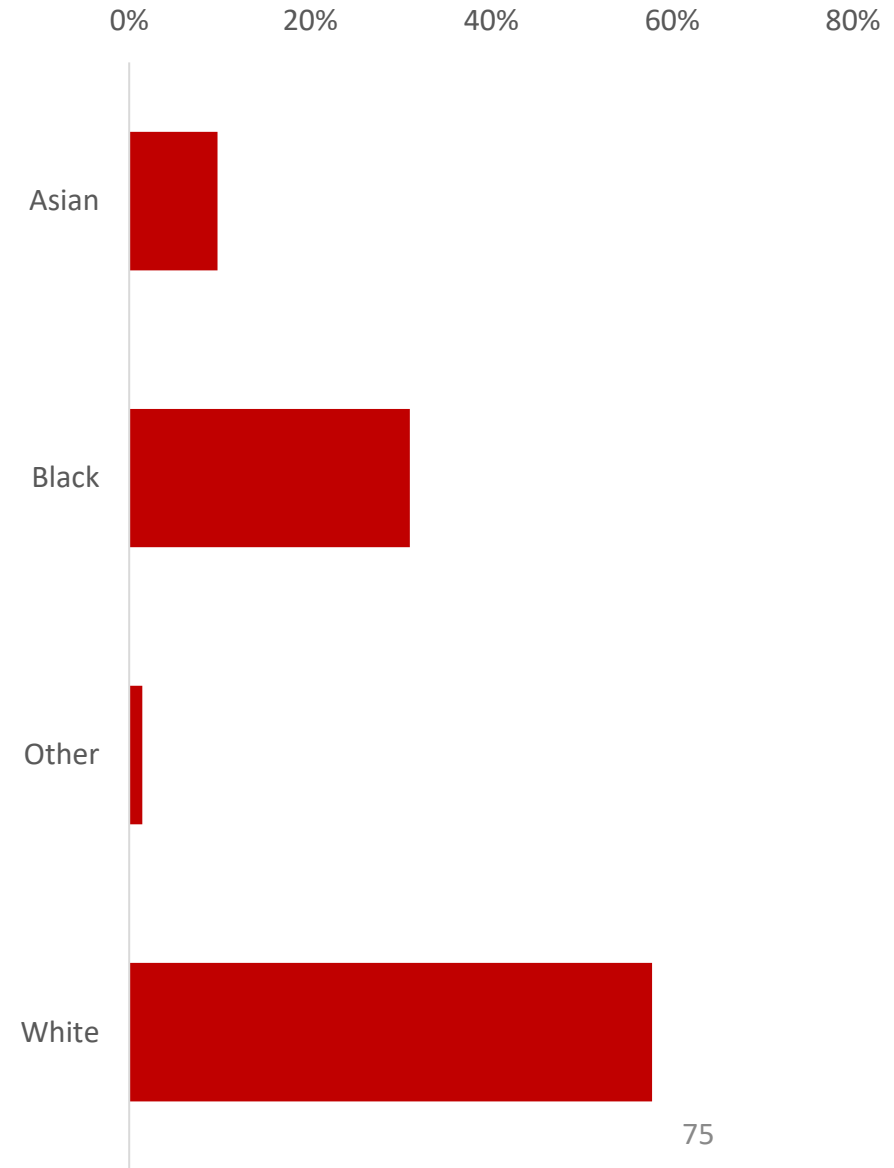
Victim Ages



Victim Gender

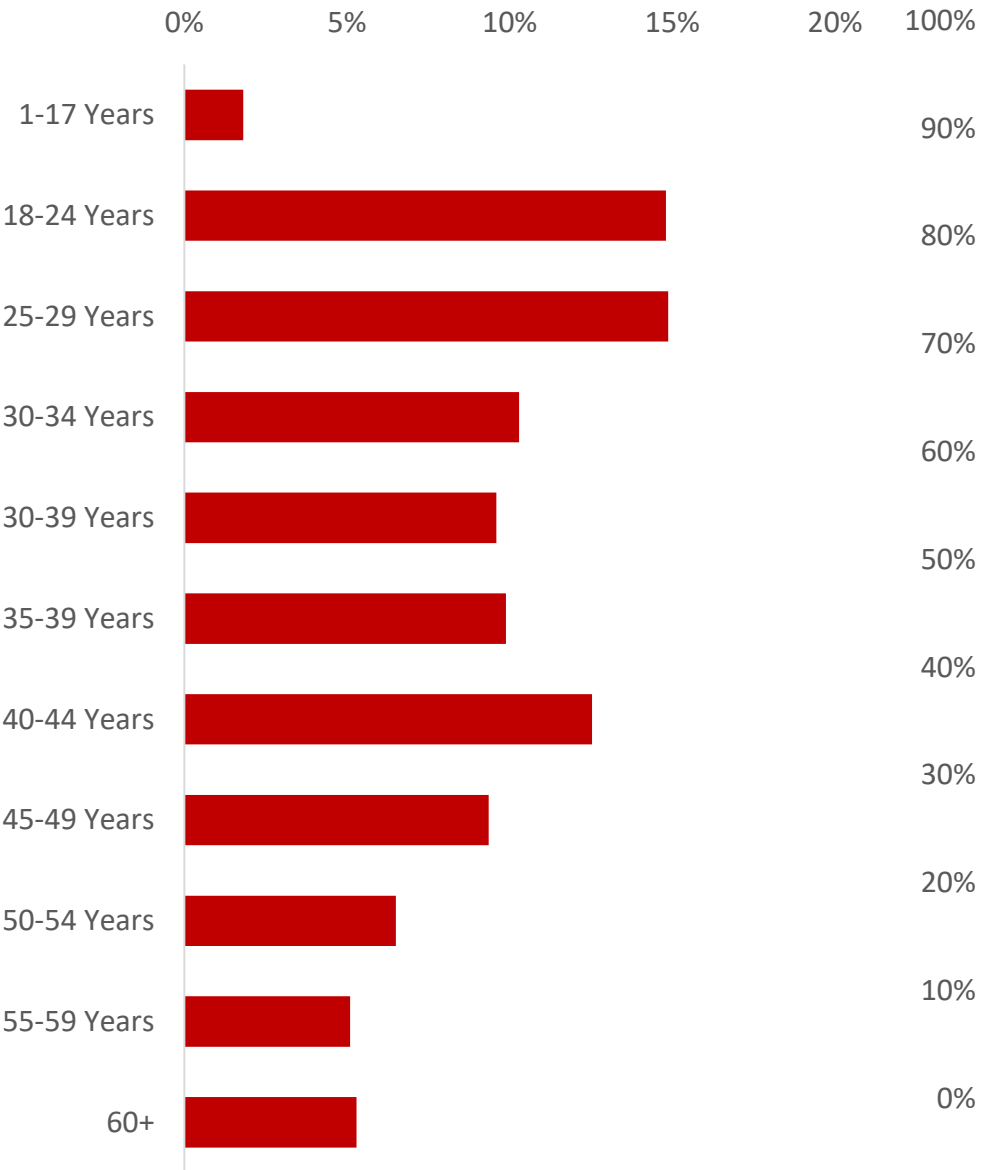


Victim Ethnicity

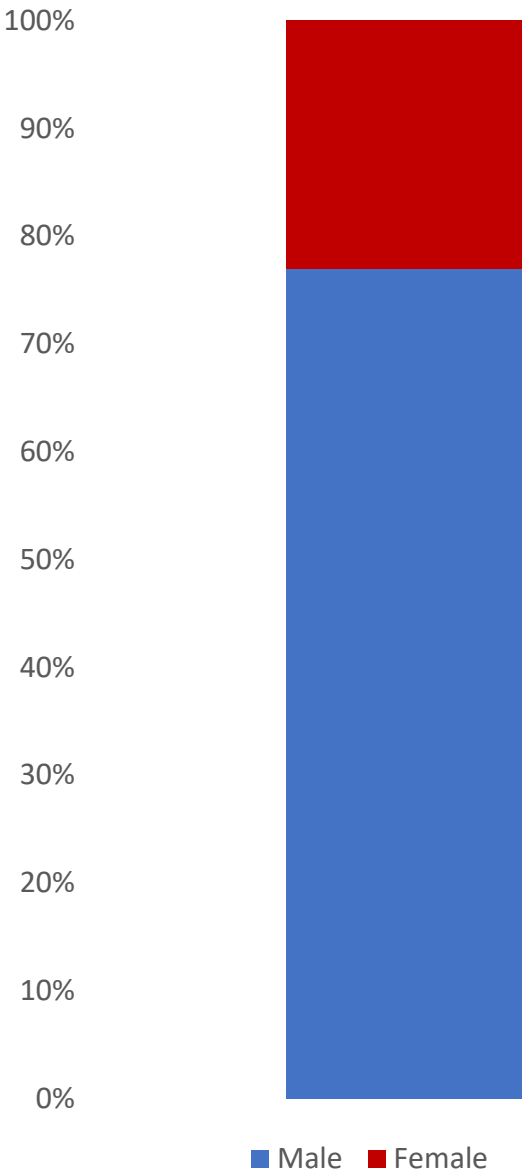


Suspect Profile – Domestic Abuse

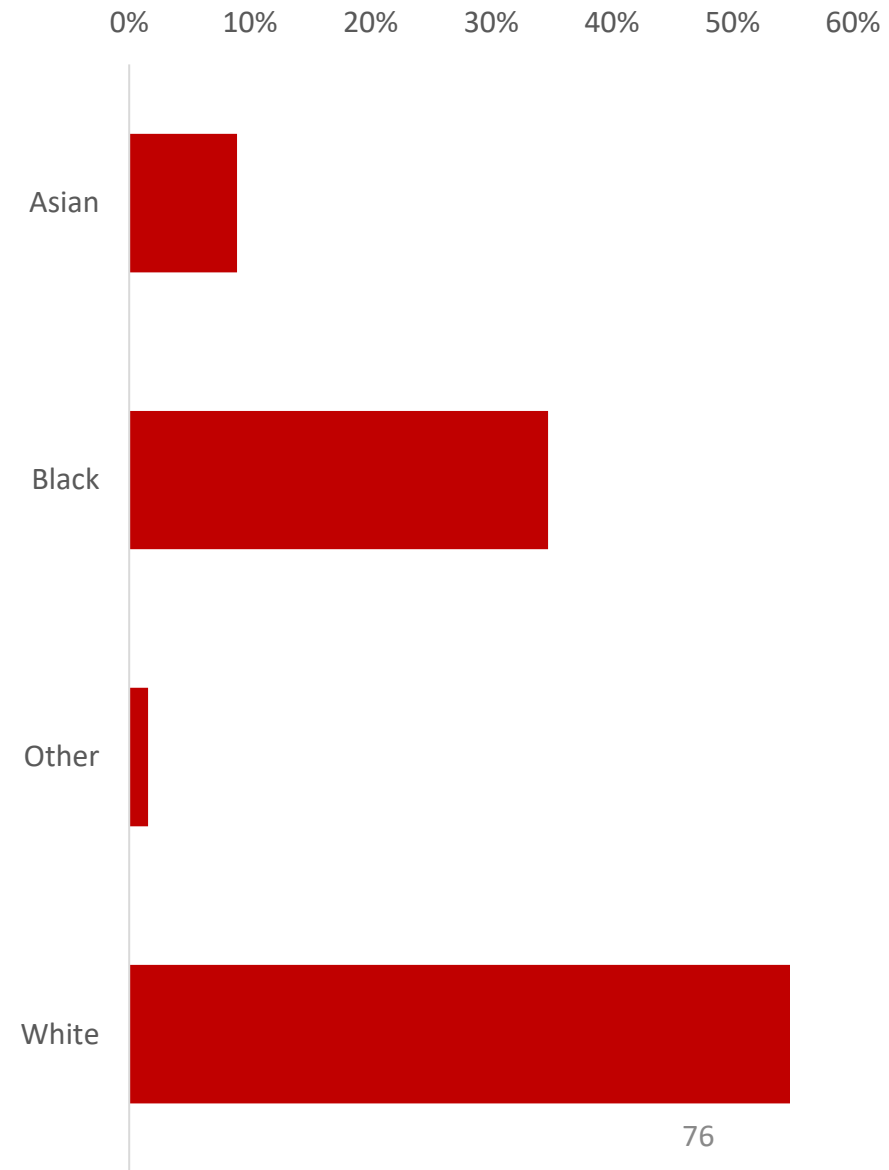
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



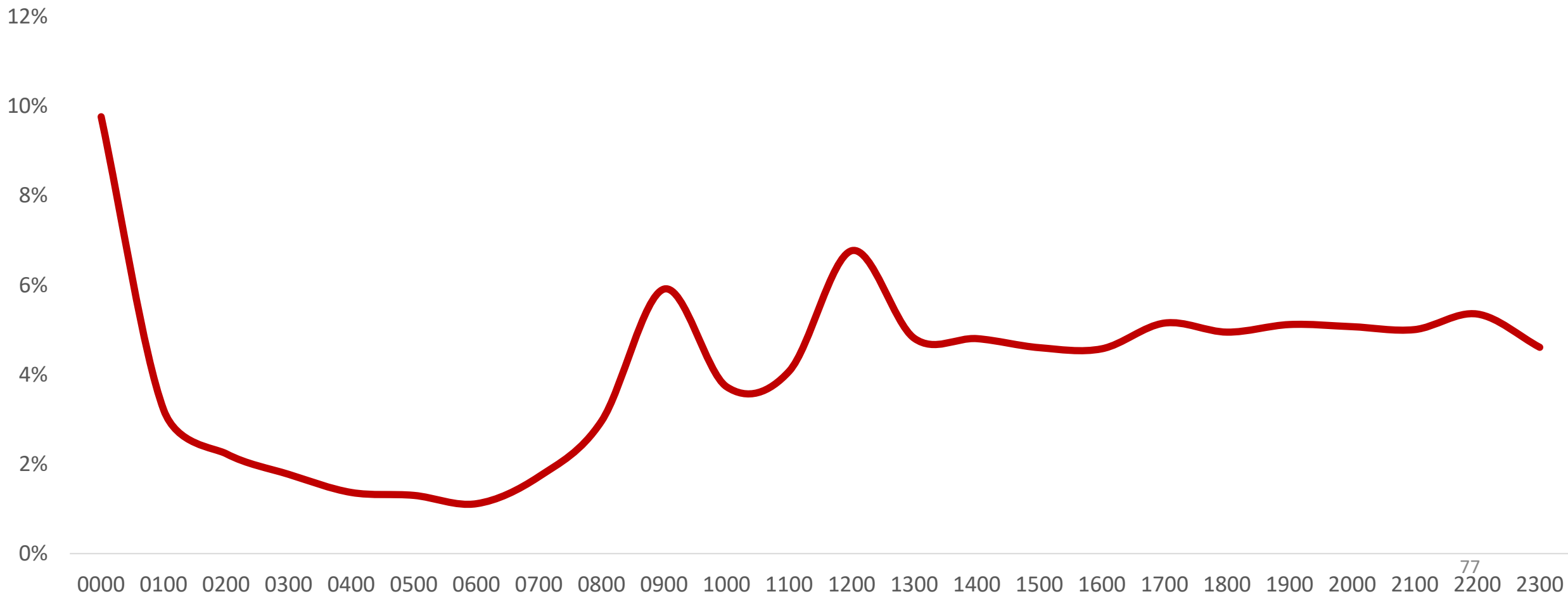
Suspect Ethnicity



Domestic abuse volumes in Haringey tend to remain reasonably stable across the day and evening, with some peaks noted around 9am and 12pm.

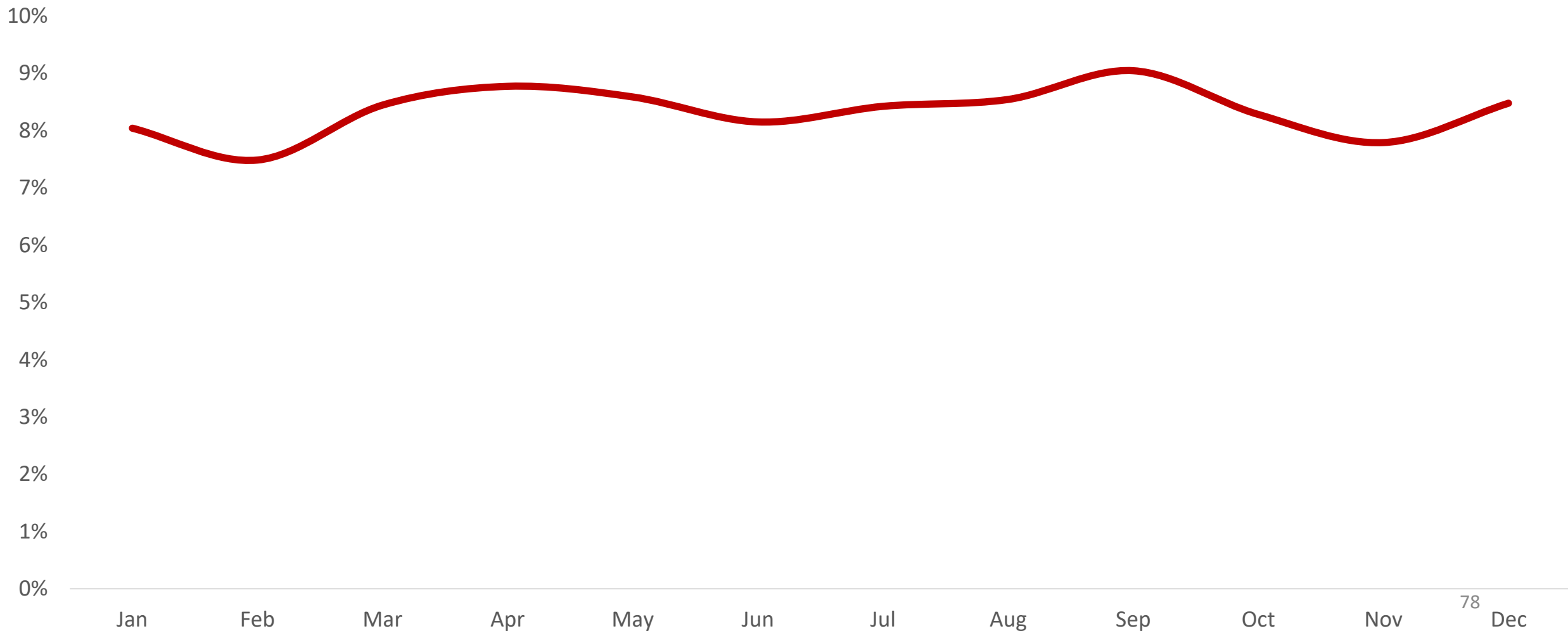
- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

Domestic Abuse Time Trend



Levels of domestic abuse in Haringey are fairly consistent throughout the year, with no particular month contributing a disproportionate amount of the total.

Domestic Abuse - Seasonality



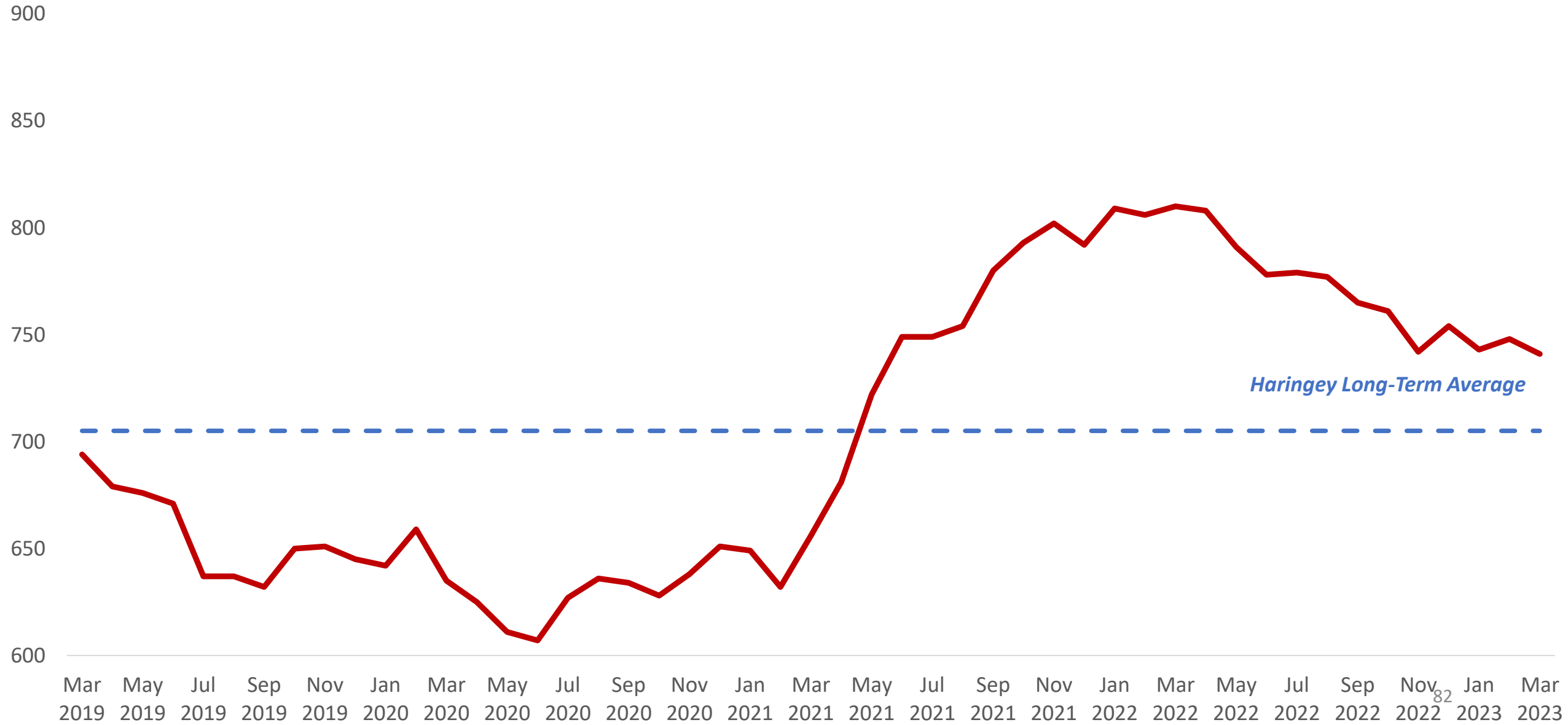
Sexual Violence

Recorded sexual violence offences have decreased by -9% in the 12-months to April 2023.

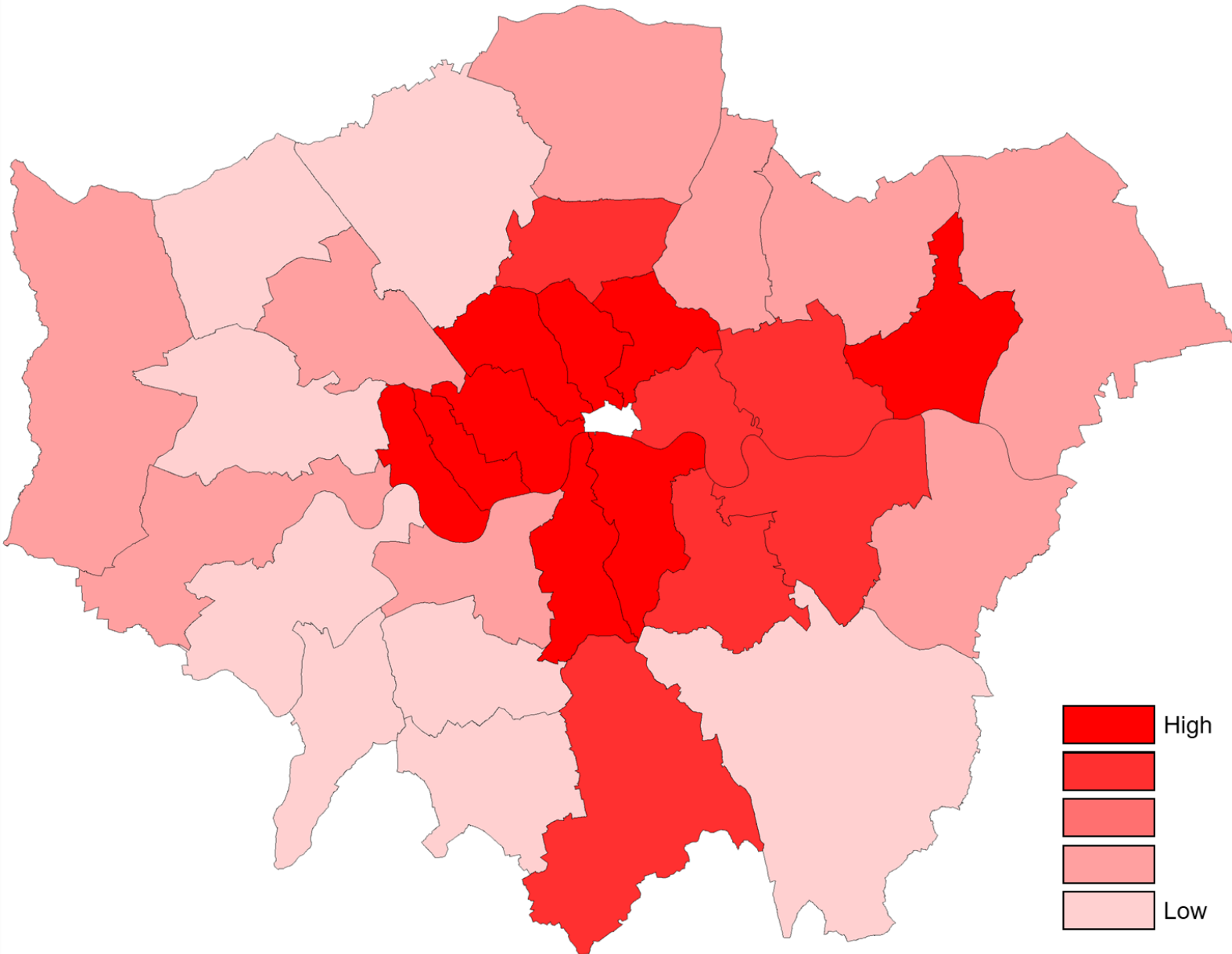
- Haringey has experienced a larger reduction as compared to the London-wide average decrease of -1%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **+17%** increase has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **2.5** sexual violence offences reported per 1,000 pop.n., which is the **14th highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Noel Park, Northumberland Park and Haringay.**
- The under 18 and 18 to 24 years age groups form the largest reported victim/survivor groups. Approximately 87% of victims are female. 18 to 24 year olds form the largest suspect group. 94% of reported suspects are male.
- Offences tend to peak between around the midday time period.

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Sexual Violence

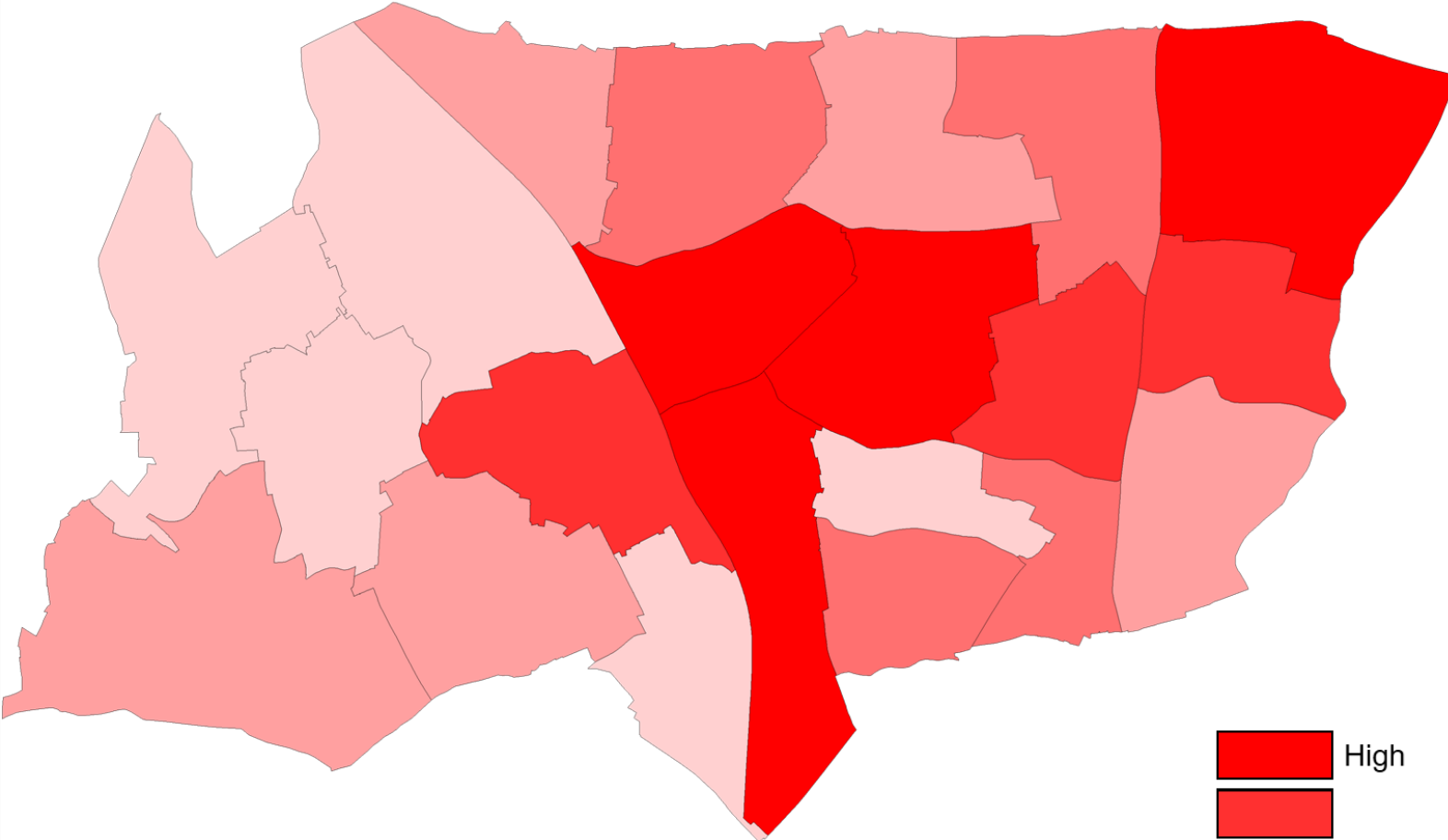


London Rate Rankings – Sexual Violence



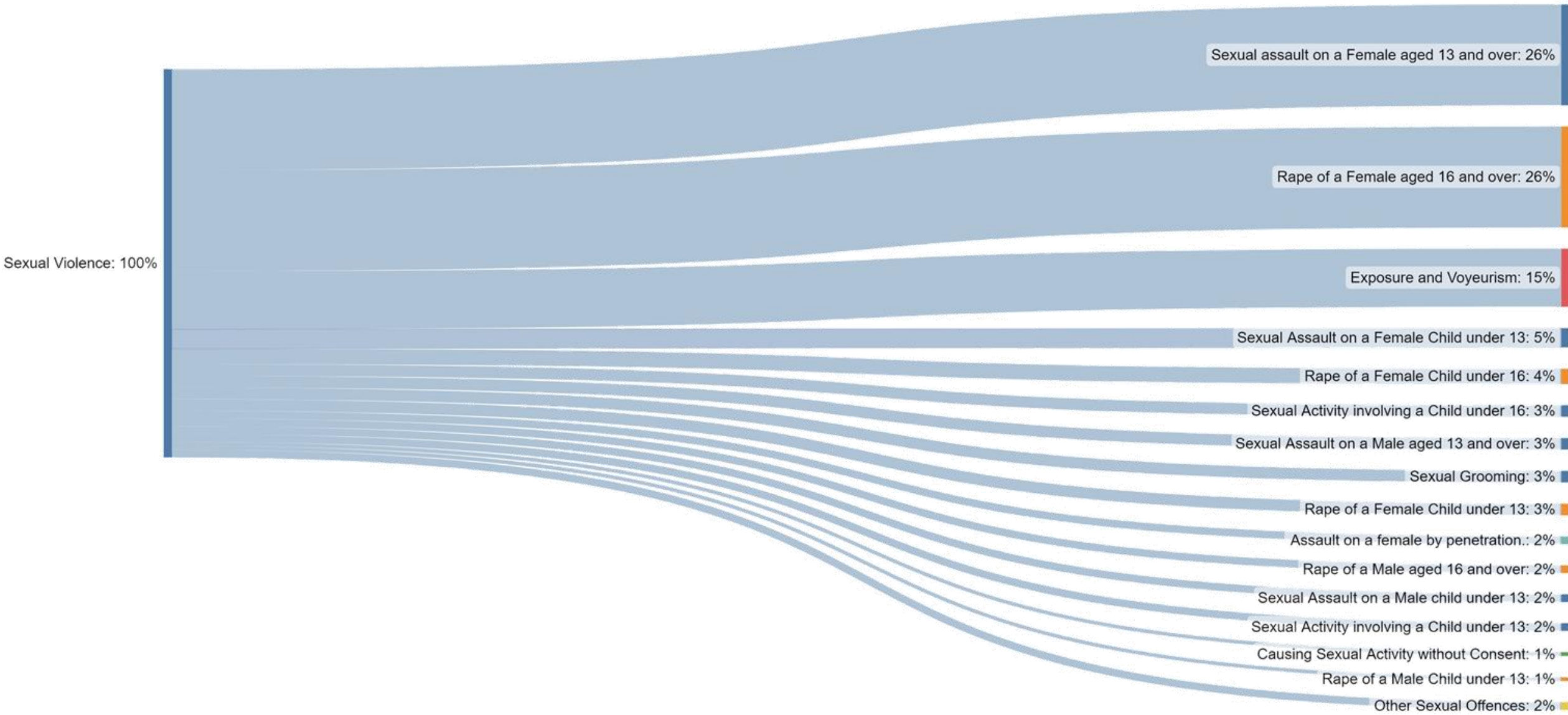
Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Westminster	1,413	1,372	-3%	5.1
Hackney	908	954	5%	3.2
Kensington and Chelsea	433	510	18%	3.1
Camden	799	807	1%	3.1
Lambeth	1,081	1,021	-6%	3.0
Barking and Dagenham	547	634	16%	2.8
Southwark	920	925	1%	2.7
Islington	620	672	8%	2.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	545	554	2%	2.7
Lewisham	801	863	8%	2.6
Newham	1,016	986	-3%	2.6
Tower Hamlets	978	900	-8%	2.6
Croydon	970	1,073	11%	2.6
Haringey	810	741	-9%	2.5
Greenwich	827	698	-16%	2.3
Brent	695	799	15%	2.3
Enfield	760	760	0%	2.2
Hillingdon	698	699	0%	2.1
Hounslow	669	626	-6%	2.1
Wandsworth	842	748	-11%	2.1
Havering	572	587	3%	2.1
Redbridge	766	665	-13%	2.1
Waltham Forest	590	605	3%	2.0
Bexley	451	516	14%	2.0
Ealing	787	746	-5%	1.9
Merton	412	421	2%	1.9
Sutton	392	408	4%	1.9
Kingston upon Thames	377	340	-10%	1.8
Bromley	599	609	2%	1.8
Barnet	763	707	-7%	1.7
Harrow	432	403	-7%	1.5
Richmond upon Thames	349	288	-17%	1.4
London Total	22,822	22,637	-1%	2.4

Ward Level – Sexual Violence



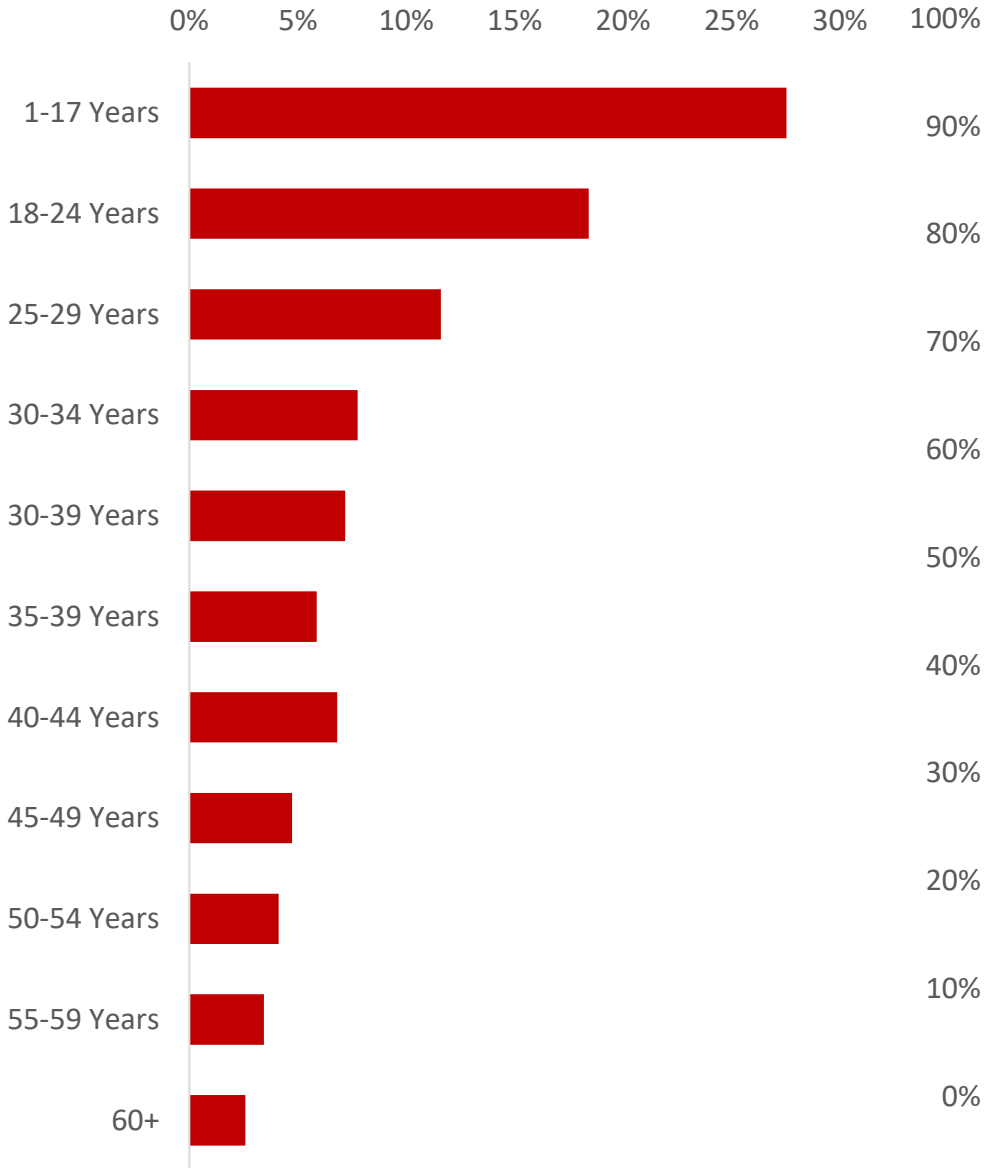
Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	32	15	-53%	1.7
Bounds Green	21	19	-10%	1.8
Bruce Castle	31	36	16%	2.5
Crouch End	26	28	8%	2.1
Fortis Green	15	18	20%	1.4
Harringay	56	55	-2%	3.6
Hermitage & Gardens	41	28	-32%	2.9
Highgate	24	31	29%	2.4
Hornsey	48	44	-8%	3.1
Muswell Hill	22	15	-32%	1.7
Noel Park	84	71	-15%	4.7
Northumberland Park	63	61	-3%	3.8
Seven Sisters	26	27	4%	2.7
South Tottenham	64	38	-41%	2.3
St Ann's	23	21	-9%	1.8
Stroud Green	32	17	-47%	1.5
Tottenham Central	35	49	40%	3.3
Tottenham Hale	40	41	3%	3.5
West Green	51	53	4%	3.5
White Hart Lane	22	27	23%	2.0
Woodside	54	47	-13%	2.8
Haringey Total	810	741	-9%	2.7



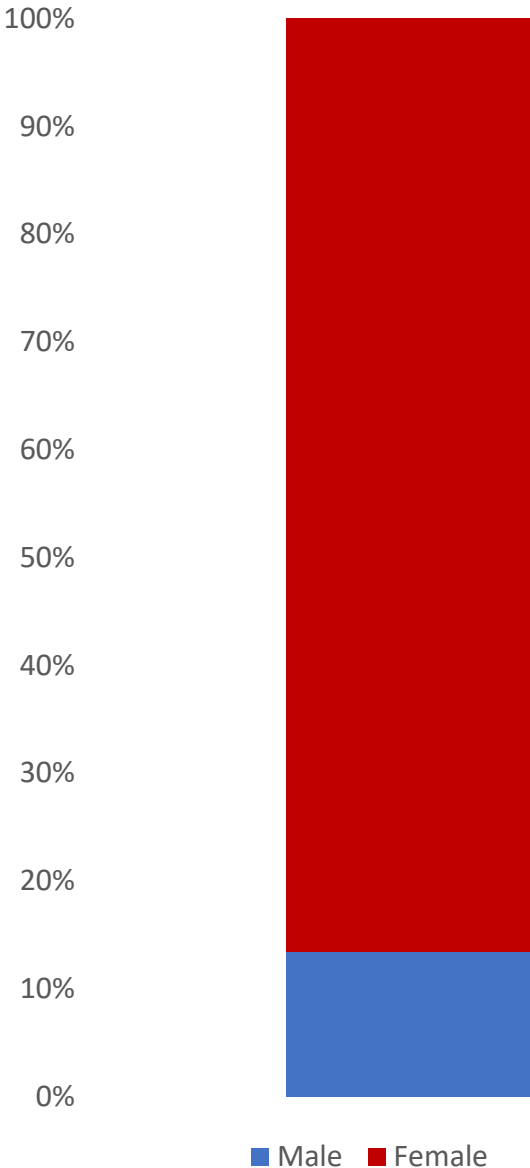


Victim/Survivor Profile – Sexual Violence

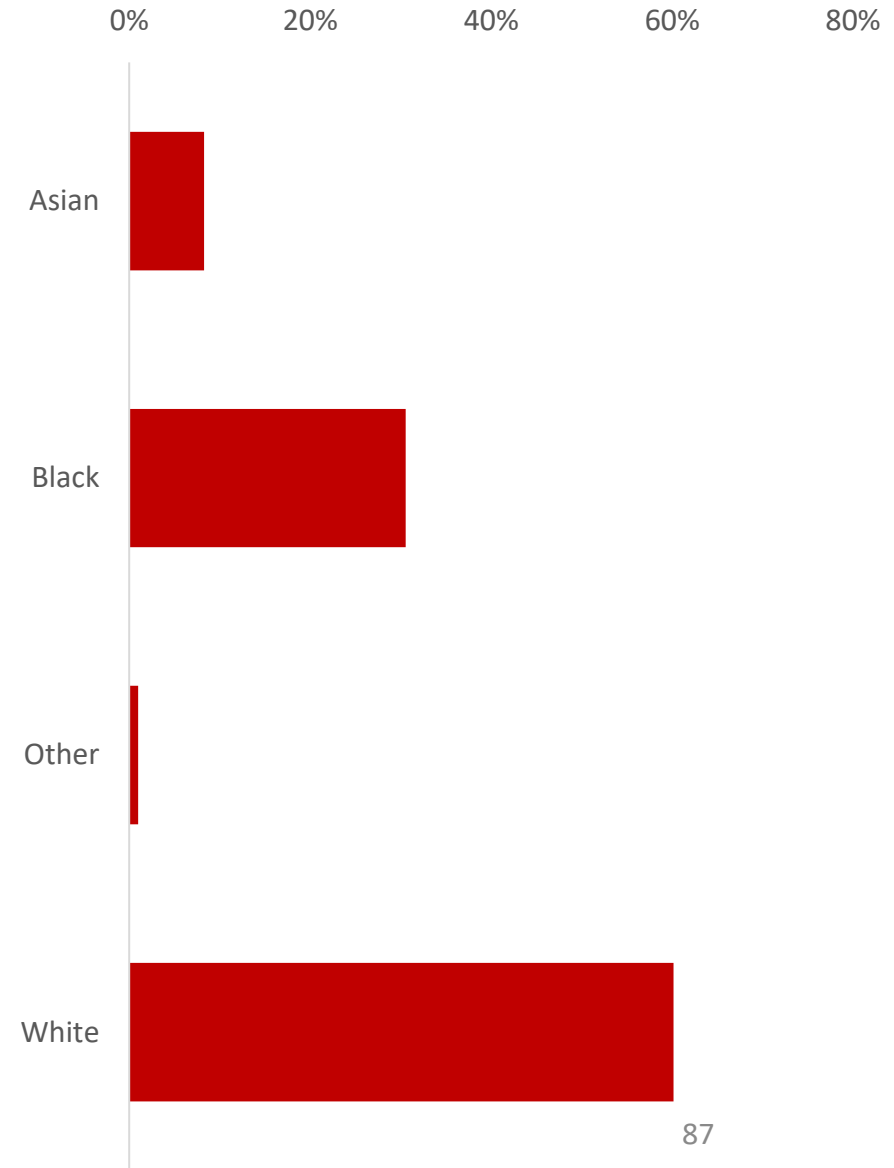
Victim Ages



Victim Gender

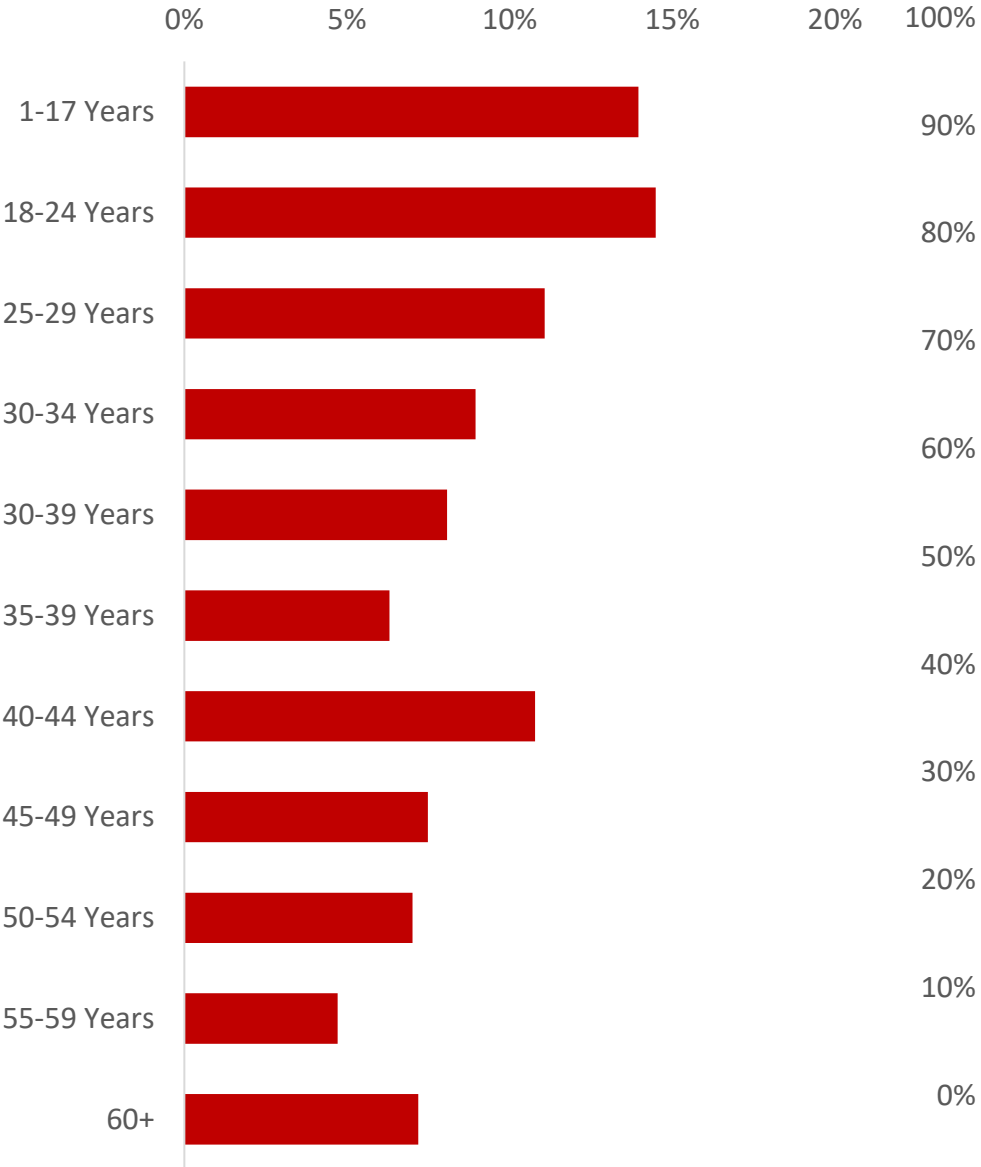


Victim Ethnicity

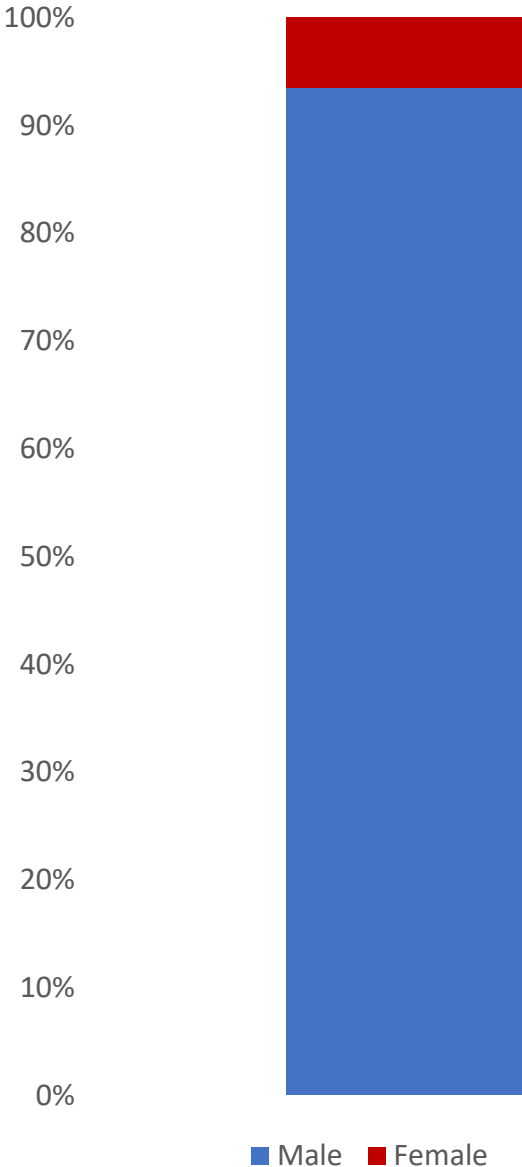


Suspect Profile – Sexual Violence

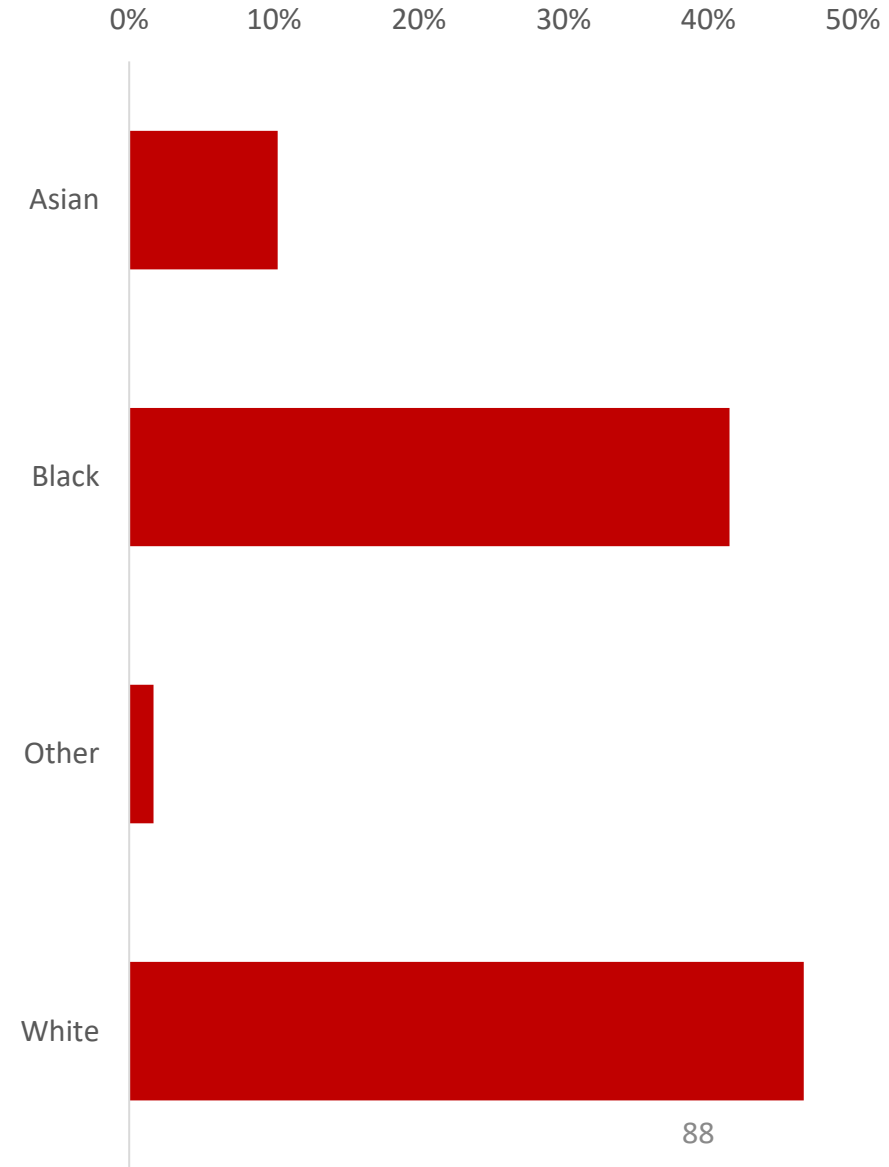
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



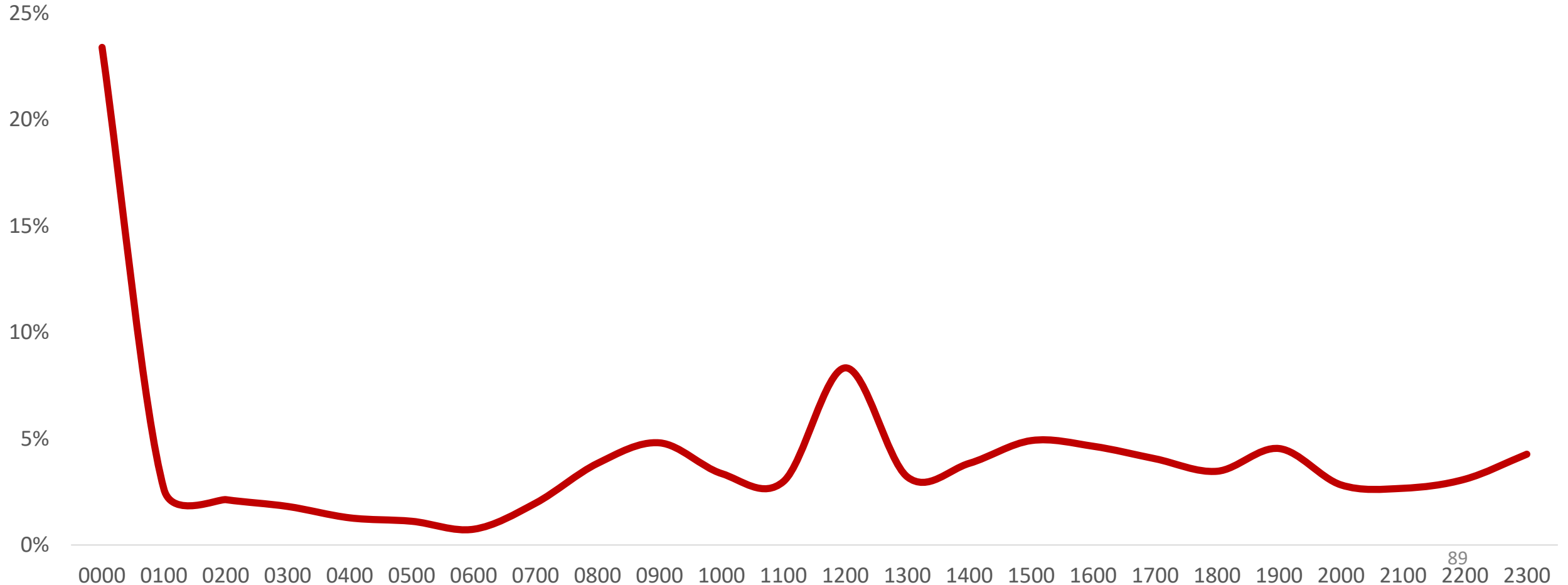
Suspect Ethnicity



The volume of sexual violence offences in Haringey is stable across most of the day, with most offences taking place in the afternoon to early evening period, with a spike noted around midday.

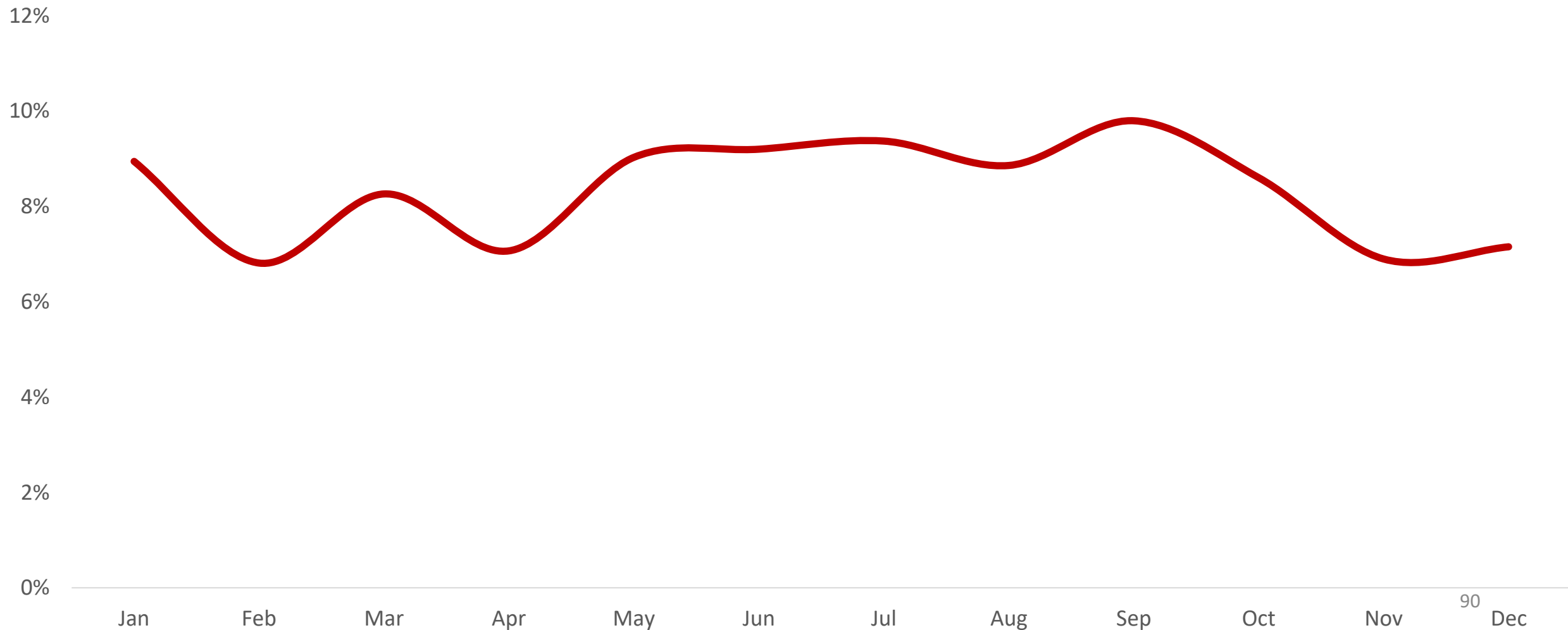
- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

Sexual Violence Time Trend



Slightly higher levels of sexual violence are noted during the summer months in Haringey, with a small spike also recorded in September. Offence levels are usually lower during the winter period.

Sexual Violence - Seasonality



Further Information

For more information, please visit:

<https://new.haringey.gov.uk/community-safety-antisocial-behaviour/community-safety>