

SERIOUS VIOLENCE

Strategic Need Assessment

Executive Summary



LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROW

Serious violence in Harrow



Less than 2% of serious violence in London occurs **in Harrow**



Harrow has the **3rd lowest** rate of Serious Violence in London



Although the overall rate is low, in the year to September 2023, Harrow had one of the **highest increases** in serious violence in London



Those involved in '**county lines**' crime in Harrow were more likely to be male and **aged 16 to 17**.



20% of those committing serious violence were assessed as having a **high mental health need**



80% of all 10- to 17-year-old perpetrators of serious violence had been **excluded or suspended from school**. 73% had persistent absences



29% of all 10- to 17-year-old perpetrators have experienced or witnessed **domestic abuse**



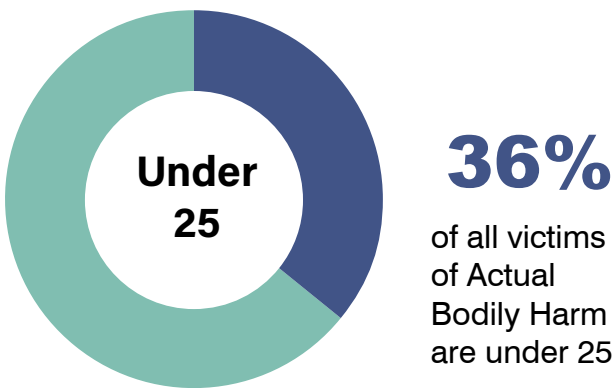
Just under a **quarter** had **gang associations** or associated with others known to have gang associations.

Victims



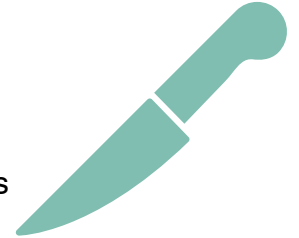
One in three of victims of serious violence are under 25 years old (35%)

67% of victims of non-domestic serious violence were male. This increased to 73% in the under-25s.



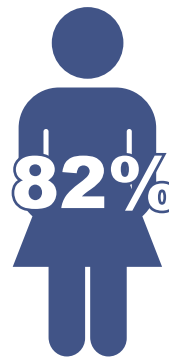
Violence against women and girls

2.2% of violent offences against women and girls involved a knife.



Monthly* data shows that violent offences against women and girls averages at nearly

250 per month



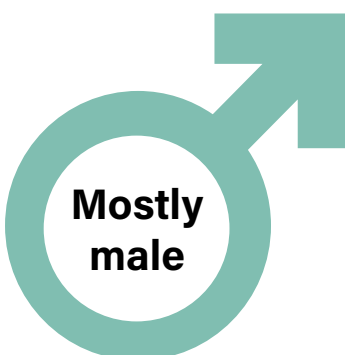
82% victims of sexual offences were women or girls, of these 50% were under the age of 25 (in the 12 months to June 2023).

Around 60 women and girls per year present to Health services in Harrow with female genital mutilation

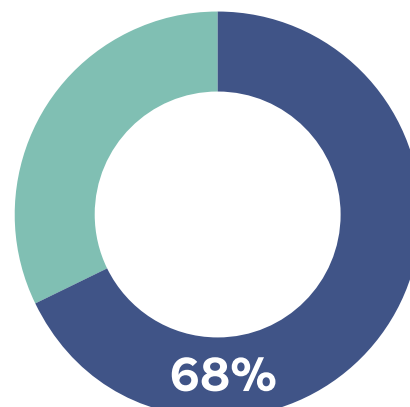


*in the twelve months up to Sep 2023

Domestic violence



Almost all of those accused of domestic abuse were male (98%) (in the 12 months up to June 2023).



Survivors of domestic abuse in Harrow are more likely to be women and girls (68% in the twelve months up to June 23).

Executive Summary 2023

The Safer Harrow Community Safety Partnership regularly carries out a strategic assessment of crime and disorder in Harrow. This process keeps the Safer Harrow Partnership informed of any crime and anti-social behaviour issues, trends and emerging themes.

Harrow is divided into 22 wards. Transport hubs include one main Bus station in Harrow Town Centre, three London Overground stations, ten tube stations and around 430 bus stops. There are also 36 parks and open spaces, which are distributed relatively evenly across the borough and most of which are accessible, within 10-15mins of walking from a resident's home.

Harrow's population is growing and aging. The 2021 Census estimated Harrow had 261,300 usual residents with 78,390 (30%) under 25 years old. Across London, rates of population movement are high, especially among younger adults. Data from the 2021 Census shows that 10.0% of Harrow residents had moved into the area in the previous year - 8.6% from other parts of the UK and 1.4% from abroad.

Population movement can influence a resident's sense of belonging in their community. Other data shows¹ that in areas of Harrow, such as parts of Headstone, Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill, over half the population changed during the period 2011 to 2020.

In the latest census, around 125,100 Harrow residents said they were born in England. This represented 47.9% of the local population. The

¹ [CDRC Residential Mobility Index | CDRC Data](#)

figure has decreased from just over 128,400 in 2011, which at the time represented 53.7% of Harrow's population.

India was the next most represented, with just under 26,400 Harrow residents reporting this country of birth (10.1%). This figure was up from around 21,500 in 2011, which at the time represented 9.0% of the population of Harrow.

The number of Harrow residents born in Romania rose from around 4,800 in 2011 (2.0% of the local population) to just under 21,100 in 2021 (8.1%).

Harrow is ethnically diverse, with at least 285 different ethnic identities reported in the 2021 Census. In 2021, 45% of the population identified as "Asian or "Asian British", which ranks 3rdnd nationally; 8.6% identified as "Black, Black British, Caribbean or African"; 3.8% identified themselves within mixed or multiple ethnic groups; 36.5% identified as "White"; 7.2% identified themselves within "Other" ethnic groups.

Nationally, Harrow is home to the largest population of Sri Lankan born (4.1%) and Romanian born (8.1%) communities and has the 4th largest Afghan born (1.8%) population in the country. Compared with other Local Authorities, Harrow has the highest percentage of its population reporting Romanian as a main language (7.5%, 19,000) and there are over 155 languages spoken in Harrow schools.

The 2021 Census reports that 12% of people in Harrow are disabled under the Equality Act definition and 18,747 (21%) households include one person who has a disability.

Schools in Harrow perform well in comparison to national and statistically similar local authorities. The vast majority of primary schools and secondary schools are judged 'good' or 'outstanding' by OfSTED. Harrow also has among the lowest levels in London of young people (aged 16-17) not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).

Residents of Harrow are relatively less socio-economically deprived overall than those in most other London boroughs. Harrow is the 7th least deprived London Borough in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation².

² Harrow is ranked 27th out of the 33 London Boroughs in the 2019 IMD

However along with other Borough's across London, the London Borough of Harrow faces some economic challenges. The number of pupils eligible for free school meals has increased from 4,331 (11.4%, 2019/20 (academic) (17.6%) to 6,907 (17.6%, 2022/23 (academic).

Harrow's most deprived LSOA³ is in Stanmore Park ward (E01002227) and is the area covering the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates. The second most deprived LSOA is in Hatch End ward (E01002151) and includes parts of the Headstone and Headstone Lane Estates.

Based on an annual gross income of under £15,000 in 2021, Roxbourne (16.1%), Wealdstone (15%) and Marlborough (14.1%) have the highest proportion of households with low incomes at ward level. The rankings remain the same based on a £20,000 low-income threshold, but proportions are considerably higher (Broxbourne (25.9%), Wealdstone (24.7%) and Marlborough (23.7%))⁴.

Unemployment in Harrow however remains below the London average but has more than doubled since the pandemic. In June 2019, 1.8% of working age residents aged 16 to 64 were out of work, this rose to 3.8% in April 2023⁵.

17.4% of Harrow residents have no qualifications. This is higher than the London average. Black, Asian and Multi-ethnic residents are more likely to experience barriers to employment due to lack of entry level qualifications and functional skills, English language, and digital skills.

Crime in Harrow

Harrow is one of the safest Boroughs in London. The overall crime levels in Harrow are consistently low when compared to other London Boroughs.

Looking at crime types, although a small reduction (-1%) violence against the person remains the highest volume crime type in Harrow, 28% of all recorded crimes in twelve months up to September 2023. This increases to 44% for offences involving under 25s. Theft, including theft

³ Lower Super Output Area – a geographical unit of approx 1000 to 3000 population, 400 to 1200 households

⁴ 2021 CACI Paycheck Data and 2011 census

⁵ Source: ONS claimant count

from person, and “other” theft is still the second highest recorded crime type (18% of all recorded crime). Drugs offences are the only crime type to significantly reduce in the 12 months up to September 2023 (down 20%). Possession of weapons has seen slight decrease during this period (down 3%).

There was a reduction in the level of youth offending from 2021/22, in which there were 251 offences to 181 offences in 2022/23. Levels of juvenile first-time entrants to the criminal justice system are reducing (27% reduction between 2021 and 2022), and consistently lower than the London average, although this gap is narrower since 2020. Although there has been a downward trend of comparatively low volumes, youth offending has become increasingly complex, more serious and undertaken by young people with higher levels of vulnerability as well as risk.

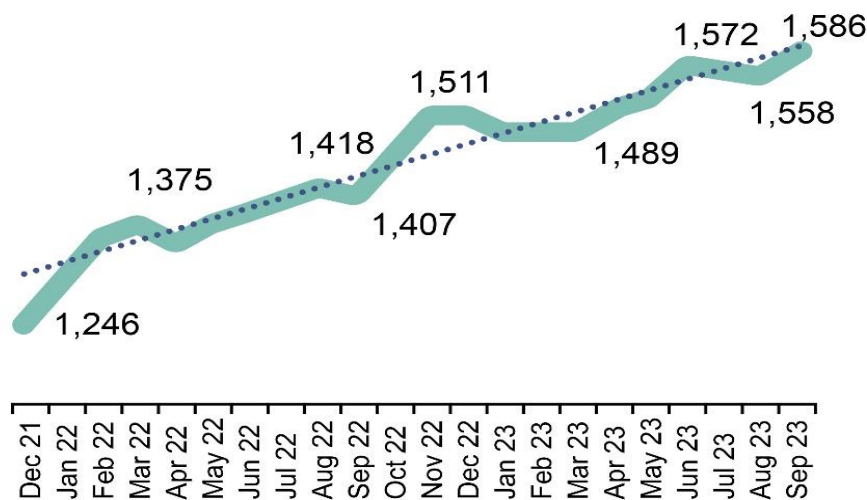
In 2022/23 there were 383 pupils of secondary schools and colleges suspected of committing a criminal offence⁶. There were also 569 pupils of secondary schools and colleges in Harrow recorded as victims of crime.

⁶ Source Met Police; Northwest BCU analysis – Academic year 2022/23

The Nature of Serious Violence in Harrow

The vast majority of residents in Harrow have not directly experienced serious violence with less than 2% of London's serious violence in occurring in Harrow⁷. Although this equates to the 3rd lowest rate, Harrow has had one of the highest rate increases of recorded serious violence offences in London.

Figure 1: Recorded Offences (Dec 2021 - Sept 2023)



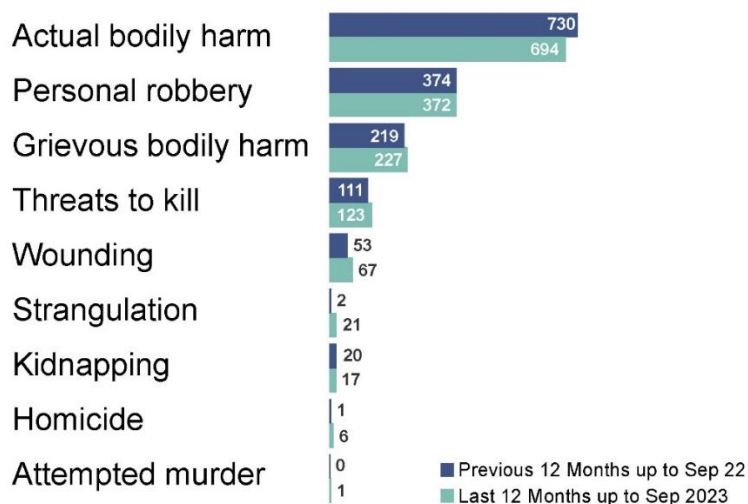
Serious violence is not distributed evenly across the population and significant inequalities exist. Certain groups and geographical areas within Harrow are at higher risk of exposure to and involvement in serious violence.

There were 1,598 serious violence offences recorded in Harrow in the twelve months up to September 23, this represents a rate increase of 14% from the previous period. This is higher than the year-on-year increase across London (+5%). Police records show that at around one in three of all offences involved a person under the age of 25.

early 50% of all serious violence offences in Harrow are categorised as Actual Bodily Harm (ABH), and 23% as robbery. 129 (8%) of all serious violence offences in Harrow, in the twelve months up to September 23, were identified by the Police as a Hate Crime, this makes up 31% of all Hate Crime offences.

⁷ Source Met Police; October

Figure 2: Breakdown of Offence Type



At the time of writing the Serious Violence Strategic Assessment, Harrow had the fourth highest annual homicide rate in London with six homicides involving young people in the twelve months up to September 2023. A&E admissions due to violence have increased in Harrow from 249 in August 23 (rolling year) to 297 July (rolling year). 36% of these in the twelve months up to July 23 were under 25 years old.

There are high socio-economic costs associated with serious violence. In 2018 the Home Office updated their estimates for the economic costs of crime. This enables an approximation of the costs of Serious Violence in Harrow to the Criminal Justice system. In the twelve months up to September 2023 homicide, robbery, serious sexual offences, and violence resulting in injury, in Harrow, is estimated to have cost over £20,000,000 to the criminal justice system alone.

“Gang flagged” offences have fallen over the last decade with less than 20 recorded in Harrow the twelve months up to September 23 compared to around 40 per year in 2013/14. Knife carrying among young people has anecdotally been linked to self-preservation and fear of victimization, rather than links with gangs⁸.

The proportion of crime in Harrow that is recorded involving a knife is less than 2% (including knife injury, knife threatening or intimidation).

⁸ REF!

However there has been a 48% increase in knife crime offences (between the twelve months ending September 2023 to the previous twelve months) mostly attributed to the possession of knives. During this same period the Police stopped and searched 678 people in Harrow for suspicion of carrying a weapon, finding 48. These are the lowest levels in London.

There has been an upward trajectory in non-domestic Knife crime with injury since March 2021. In the twelve months up to September 2023 there 81 recorded offences compared to 56 in the previous period.

Overall, the monthly trends show that non-domestic serious violence fluctuates during the year with no significant peak months or seasonality observed. However, data from the twelve months up to August 2023 shows that non-domestic serious violence in Harrow commonly occurs in the daytime and in the evening between 9am-7pm and 9pm to 11pm – but occurs more commonly between the hours of 4-6pm⁹.

Offences are not spread around the Borough there are many areas where few or no offences have occurred at all. There is however a concentration of offences that have occurred around Harrow Bus Station and Harrow on the Hill train station. There are also higher than average occurrences near Harrow & Wealdstone train station, around South Harrow tube station and the Roxeth/Sudbury Hill area.

County Lines

County lines is a form of Child Criminal Exploitation. It is a term used to describe the activities of gangs and organised criminal networks who are involved in exporting illicit drugs into one or more importing areas (within the UK), using dedicated mobile phone lines or other forms of "deal line". Offences involve the exploitation children and vulnerable

⁹ Source: Met Police data

adults to move (and store) drugs and money, often using coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons¹⁰

County Lines data¹¹ shows that across London a total of 339 referrals were received by the Rescue and Response Project between April 2021 to March 2022. This is a 43% reduction when compared to the same period last year (598). During this period with 26 referrals, Harrow ranked 10th highest out of the 32 London Boroughs (2021/22). Also 1,301 individuals were identified or suspected as having a link to County Lines. This was a 27% reduction when compared to the same period last year (1,784). Harrow ranked 9th lowest in 2021/22 with 24 linked individuals. From April 2022 to October 23 in Harrow a further 17 referrals and 15 individuals were identified or suspected as having a link to County Lines. Individuals involved in county lines in Harrow were more likely to be male and between the ages of 16-17.

¹⁰ ([County lines: criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults, Home Office 2018](#)).

¹¹ The CLICM data comprises individuals up to the age of 25 years who have been identified from various sources such as MPS intelligence systems, county police forces, the Local Authority and referrals to the Rescue and Response Project.

Victims of Serious Violence – (In the twelve months up to June 2023)

One in three victims of non-domestic serious violence are under 25 years old (35%). 36% of all victims of Actual Bodily Harm are under 25, which matches the proportion of under 25s A&E admissions due to violence.

In the twelve months up to June 2023, Met Police data shows that 18% of victims of non-domestic serious violence experienced moderate to serious injuries (including 0.12% fatal), 34% experienced minor injuries and 44% were recorded as experiencing no injury.

A higher proportion of victims of non-domestic serious violence were male (67% male, 31% female) and this increases for victims under 25s (73% Male, 27% female).

Ethnicity: 33% of non-domestic serious violence victims' ethnicity was recorded as White. This proportion increases to 39% for victims under 25. The proportion of victims whose ethnicity was recorded as Black was the same for under 25s as it was for all victims (36%). The proportion of victims whose ethnicity was recorded as Asian was less for under 25s (18%) than all victims (23%). The data does not include a breakdown of victims/survivors from mixed or multiple ethnic groups.

There has been an upward trajectory in the number of non-domestic victims of Knife crime with injury who were under 25 years old in Harrow, increasing to 36 victims in the twelve months up to September 2023, from 20 victims in the previous period. Harrow ranks the 11th lowest in London, but rates (0.13) are higher than the neighbouring borough average (0.10).

Perpetrators of Serious Violence

Suspects are more likely to be male, with 86% of those suspected by the Police of non-domestic serious violence in Harrow recorded as male (in the twelve months up to June 2023). This increases slightly to 87% for under 25s. For robbery during this period, 100% of suspects were male (at all ages).

Frequently occupations of those suspected of serious violence were not recorded by the Police (88%), however the second most common occupation status was 'unemployed' (5%), and the third were occupations in the night-time economy (5%) (in the twelve months up to June 2023).

A significant proportion (56%) of suspects of non-domestic serious violence were recorded with a disability (in the twelve months up to June 2023). This proportion increases to 86% for suspects recorded as female. The most common disability was recorded was 'mental health issues' for 39% of all suspects, and secondly 'learning difficulty' for 10% of all suspects.

Youth offending (10-17s)

The proportion of non-domestic serious violence offences shows an upward trend over a 2.5-year period (April 22- Sept 223). 73 serious violence offences (13% of all offences) were committed by 41 young people, an average of 1.8 offence per offender. 58% of the young people committed only one serious violence offence in the 2.5 years, 32% committed 2-3 offences and 10% committed over 4 offences. There were also an additional 114 other less serious violence against the person offences, 21.2% of all offences. These offences were committed by 87 young people 36.7% of all offenders.

Youth offending data (10-17s) the youngest age for committing a serious violence offence was 12 with the majority of young people being aged between 14 and 16 years old (80%).

Over this 2.5-year period, a higher proportion of young people (10-17s) committing serious violence offences were Male (88%). All serious violence offences for females were Assault with injury.

There is an observed ethnic disproportionality as for a third of young people who were sentenced for serious violence their ethnicity was recorded as Black or Black British despite accounting 7.9% of the population¹². Just over one fifth of the perpetrators were identified as Mixed ethnicity (22%) followed by smaller than population proportions categorised White (20%), Asian or Asian British (17%), and Chinese or Other (5%).

Risk factors

Risk factors for youth offending and violence exist on many levels: at the individual level (e.g. gender or having learning difficulties), within the family (e.g. family breakdown or abuse) or at a wider environmental level (such as deprivation or homelessness). Risk factors do not exist in isolation; they interact with each other and can be cumulative, and as such a young person may experience multiple risk factors at any given time.

Looking at both victims and perpetrators, 14–17-year-old boys are most at risk of being involved in serious violence in Harrow. A further look at some of the known risk factors for young people offending was conducted for those 41 young people who committed a serious violence offence over the 2.5-year period.

On average each young person had 5.7 risk factors. Within this group for young people classed as the most serious re-offenders the average number of risk factors increased to 8.8.

Between April 2023 and September 2023, over 80% of all 10–17-year-olds had been excluded or suspended from school, and 73% had persistent absences (although sometimes this was after the offending).

20% of all 10–17-year-olds who committed serious Violence, were assessed by Youth Justice Service to have a high mental health need.

Just under a quarter were identified as having gang associations or associating with others know to have gang associations.

¹² ONS, Census 2021

Other common risk factors amongst this group were children's services involvement, Pupil Referral Unit attendance (46%) missing episodes (34%) and experiencing or witnessing domestic abuse (29%).

Domestic Abuse

The number of recorded domestic abuse offences in Harrow has fluctuated in the last three years. In 2021/22 there were 2,254 recorded offences this reduced to 1,978 in April 2022/23. In the twelve months up to September 2023 the level of recorded domestic offences stood at 2186.

There has been an overall upward trend in incidents flagged as domestic since November 2020. After a downward trend in the proportion of domestic offences resulting in injury – from 26% (July '22) to 20% (June '23) the level of was then increased in the twelve months up to September 2023 to 26%.

The main forms of domestic abuse experienced by survivors include Assault without Injury, Actual Bodily harm, and other Injury, Stalking and Harassment.

Higher rates of domestic abuse occur in Wealdstone South, Marlborough and Greenhill with around 14 offences per 1,000 population, compared to 7.7 in the Borough as a whole (in the twelve months up to September 23).

Survivors of violent domestic abuse in Harrow are more likely to be women and girls (68% in the twelve months up to June 23). Domestic abuse however impacts all age groups, with 54% of survivors aged 25-44 and 25% of survivors aged 55-64 recorded as survivors of abuse. A further 7% were aged 65 plus (in the twelve months up to June 23).

The ethnic profile of survivors recorded by the Met Police shows that Harrow's white population were impacted most by domestic abuse. The second largest group affected were Asian, followed by Black African and Caribbean¹³.

¹³ (Police ethnicity data is limited, and no further breakdowns are available)

Almost all of those accused by the Police of domestic abuse were male (98%) in the twelve months up to June 2023. Frequently occupations of those accused not recorded by the Police (85%), however the second most common occupation status was 'unemployed' (10%).

Violence Against Women and Girls

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is an umbrella term used to cover a wide range of abuse types that affect more women and girls than men and boys. These include domestic homicide, domestic abuse, sexual assault, abuse experienced as a child, female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage and harassment in work and public life.

In line with the national picture, in Harrow women are more likely than men to experience domestic and sexual violence. In the twelve months up to June 2023 women and girls were the victims of a proportionate number of violent offences in Harrow (52%). However, this increases to a significantly disproportionate number of violent domestic offences (78%). 2.2% of violent offences against women and girls during this period involved a knife. There have been no domestic homicides recorded in Harrow during this period.

Monthly data shows that violent offences against women and girls average at nearly 250 per month peaking in May (266), June (276) and July (296). The lowest levels were in February (172). There was also a peak in November '22 of 270 offences.

There were 422 sexual offences that took place within Harrow during the twelve months up to June 2023, and for 347 (82%) of these offences the victims were women or girls, of these 50% were under the age of 25. For the 179 rape offences during this period, 91% of victims were women or girls, 63% was classified as non-domestic rape and 37% was flagged as domestic abuse.

A fifth of all non-domestic sexual offences against women and girls take place in Greenhill or Roxeth. Whereas domestic sexual offences against women and girls are more likely to take place in Edgware (10%) Roxeth (10%) and Greenhill (9%).

NHS Digital data shows that during 2021/22 and 2022/23 levels of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) remained the same with 60 women and girls identified having been victim to FGM, presenting at around 415

health service attendances.¹⁴ Half of the women and girls in 2022/23 were newly identified. Most frequently the age at which FGM was carried out was not recorded (66%) but most the common recorded age was between the ages of 5–9-year-old (25%).

¹⁴ Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or any other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

Views from Harrow's communities

To assist in the development of the Serious Violence strategy a survey was conducted in October 2023, with the purpose of seeking young people's views on the causes and impact of violence.

Just under 1000 young people took part, from all 17 Secondary Schools/Colleges across Harrow, with majority aged 12 –15. The survey found that 10% of respondents reported that have been subjected to violence or threat of violence in Harrow.

13% of respondents were very concerned and 23% were concerned about violence with males are slightly more very concerned than females. The general trend shows the older the age range, the more concerned the respondents were of violence or threat of violence.

"Anger," "Gangs", "Adults drinking", "Bad influence", "Race & culture" were among the most common answers for respondents views the causes of violence. "Crime", "PTSD", "Stigma", "Anxiety" , "Fear" were among the most common answers for views on the impact on the community. When asked about how to tackle serious violence "Communities taking action", "Strengthening Young People's skills...& education", "support for parents and families" were among the most common answers.

Similar feedback around the how to tackle serious violence was raised by residents at the recent NOMAD – Town Centre Consultation¹⁵, with young people suggesting the need to build better relationships between parent and children/ younger generations, as young people cannot go to their parents and share their worries or concerns. They felt that parents needed support with knowing what is available to them. Young people also raised the influence of social media and lack of safe spaces, and

¹⁵ Nation of Migration Awakening The Diaspora (NOMAD), Town Centre consultation took place in November 2023

highlighted poverty and employability as causal factors of crime and violence.

In the recent *How Are You Harrow?*¹⁶ Survey 38% of young people said there are areas of Harrow where they feel unsafe, with 44% saying they felt unsafe in the areas that they some or all or the time. Furthermore, a fifth of the young people said they have been in a physical fight in the last 12 and a third said they had witnessed someone get physically hurt by someone in the last 12 months.

Results for Q2 2023-24 *Public Attitude Survey*¹⁷ show that the majority of Londoners feel safe waiting for public transport alone in their local area both during the day (98% for bus, train and tube) and after dark (82% bus, 85% train and 87% tube).

The proportion of Londoners feeling safe walking alone in their local area after dark increased this quarter to 76% (+6pp.). Large gender gaps remain here, with levels standing at 65% for females compared to 87% for males.

The London Borough of Harrow's Safer Spaces Survey was designed better understand the concerns, perceptions and experiences of women and girls in Harrow and identify public spaces of concern, what improvements are needed and to communicate what will be done to alleviate these problems.

During the first tranche of the survey October 2022 to December 2022 there were 318 responses with over 2000 people visiting the website. Common themes in the issues raised were; unwanted verbal behaviour

¹⁶ The *How Are You Harrow?* (HAY) survey is a collaboration between CNWL, Harrow Council and the Young Harrow Foundation, investigating the health and wellbeing of young people living across Harrow. The survey ran from November 2022 to March 2023 with 6809 young people taking part between the ages of 9-18.

¹⁷ The Public Attitude Survey (PAS) - a survey of 19,200 London residents per year capturing a wide range of perception data conducted by [Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime \(MOPAC\)](#).

and feeling intimidated, due to persons loitering (youths, street drinkers, outside betting shops / licensed premises / busy transport hubs); Drug dealing and signs of drug use and paraphernalia; and poorly lit and isolated walkways or alleyways.

Since then, until July 2023, 474 people responded with over 4,000 people visiting the website. Analysis over this longer trend shows the key common themes centred around feeling intimidated and the fear of being followed. Since the survey began, the areas where most people said they felt unsafe were, Roxeth, Wealdstone south and Greenhill.

The *Public Attitude Survey* has shown that in London trust and confidence in the police have seen sustained downwards trajectories over recent years, reaching particularly low levels at the end of 2021-2022. However, results in Harrow, for six out of the eight the measures, have improved are consistently above London levels.

Q2 23-24, 82% of Harrow Residents believed the Metropolitan Police Service is an organisation they can trust (69% for London), Whilst 63% felt the police do a good job in their local area, (48% for London) improving by 12 percentage points from the same period last year. There were 76% felt the Police listen to concerns (57% for London), improving by six percentage points. Also, in Q2 2023/24, Harrow had the highest level of residents in London who agree that the *Police treat everyone fairly, regardless of who they are* (85%, (London average 63%)).

Q2 2023/24, Harrow residents were less confident about *feeling informed about local police activities* (23%, (London average 28%)), declining by 12 percentage points from the same period last year. Harrow residents were least confident in *how to contact their ward officer* (12%, (London average 14%)), declining by 16 percentage points over this same timeframe.

Harrow residents are less likely to feel worried about knife crime and compared with Londoners as a whole. Q2 23-24, 32% of Harrow residents were worried about knife crime compared to 49% of Londoners, ranking Harrow residents' level of concern as the lowest in London.

Summary of Current Provision

There is already work being undertaken by the Safer Harrow Board in response to Serious Youth Violence. As part of the Serious Violence Strategy, a mapping exercise of services working to reduce Serious Youth Violence across the borough was undertaken. This has enabled us to better understand what is currently on offer across the partnership to ensure better co-ordination.

VAWG:

Perpetrator Programs:

- Culturally Informed Family Approach (CIFA) Perpetrator 2-year Programme - This project provides a focused & coordinated family & community approach for marginalised groups to identify issues and need through a specialised suitability assessment and interventions.
- DRIVE Pan-London Perpetrator 2-year Programme – 10 spaces made available for Harrow where 12-month support is provided for perpetrators

Harrow Domestic Abuse Offer

- In 2023, our Council invested £431,000 over three years in Domestic Abuse services through the Councils' contract with Hestia. This includes Community based support as well as Housing support.
- The service works in tandem with and signposts victims to other services provided by Council departments and externally through the voluntary and community sectors.

Complex Needs Program

- This is a Consortium program run with Ealing, Slough, and Hestia. The Council received £131,000 over two years to assist 80 victims of domestic abuse with multiple and complex needs across Ealing and Harrow to access safe and appropriate accommodation

VoiceBox

- In 2023, our Council collaborated with Voicebox who will offer assemblies and drama-based workshops across 12 schools in Harrow. The goal is to address issues such as misogyny, VAWG and mental health by examining the role of masculinity in these problems. This hopes to reach 1300 male high-school students in Year 9 and Year 10.

Safer Spaces Survey

- In 2023, our Council launched its 'Safer Spaces' webpage where residents are encouraged to tell us not only where they feel safe and unsafe in Harrow, but why. This engagement exercise will help us develop actions to deliver practical, community-led responses based on the key locations, types of activity, environment and violence reported, and what we learn about the experiences of key demographics such as women and young people.
- This is now being rolled out via QR code/app and due to be circulated through to the Harrow residents and visitors through social media, newsletters, and posters. The information collected from the survey will be reviewed at the monthly Police Tactical Tasking Coordination Group (TTCG), quarterly Safer Harrow and quarterly VAWG Sub-Group, as well as shared ad hoc with partners to address patterns of concerns and potential identified hotspot areas.

“Safe Spaces” UK Says No More Campaign

- The Safe Spaces scheme aims to reduce fear by providing a safe space within public and commercial premises for those who feel threatened on the street. In conjunction with Public Protection, our Community Safety teams work to carry out environmental visual audits and make physical changes to minimise the risk of crime and the perception of that risk in an area.

Intelligence Gaps

Data capture of victim and suspect profiles in relation to; protected characteristics employment; injury level; and relationship of suspect to victim, is incomplete. Increasing the confidence in this data will further support impact assessment findings.

Further insight is required to measure the extent of repeat victimisation of violent offences and associated risk factors.

Further insight is required to measure identify any overlapping of victim and suspect cohorts and associated risk factors.