Harrow Strategic Assessment 2011 - 2012

A summary analysis of crime and disorder in Harrow

Canons

Stanmore Park

Harrow Weald

Hatch End

Pinner

Belmont

Edgware

Wealdstone

Queensbury

Headstone North

Marlborough

Kenton West

Kenton East

Headstone South

Pinner South

Greenhill

West Harrow

Rayners Lane

Roxbourne

Harrow on the Hill

Roxeth

Corporate Performance - Harrow Council
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HarrowCOUNCIL LONDON

Harrow Strategic Assessment 2012

Title:	Safer Harrow Strategic Assessment
Purpose:	Planning for financial year 2012/13
Relevant to:	Safer Harrow Management Group
Authors:	Harrow Council Chief Executive - Performance MET Police - South Harrow
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v   Senior Leadership Team, Harrow Police

v   Joint Agency Tasking and Co-ordination Group (JATCG)

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Table of contents

Purpose of the Strategic Assessment

This Strategic Assessment is produced by Safer Harrow, the Community Safety Partnership in the London Borough of Harrow. The Partnership comprises Harrow Police, Harrow Council, Harrow Primary Care Trust (PCT), Harrow Probation and other partners who work together to make Harrow safer.

This is the sixth edition of Safer Harrow's Strategic Assessment. It summarises the crime and disorder which took place in Harrow between October 2010 and September 2011. The purpose of the Strategic Assessment is to increase understanding of crime and disorder issues in the borough and to inform decision making around how they should be addressed. As a high level summary, the Strategic Assessment does not discuss any crime or disorder type in detail, but serves to highlight the salient issues and trends. It also sets out a series of recommendations for action. More detailed analysis is regularly undertaken by the Partnership and is used to inform action and to evaluate interventions.

In June 2011, the Home Office removed many of the regulations on many aspects of Community Safety Partnerships (these are the statutory multi-agency bodies set up to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour). It is no longer a statutory requirement to produce a Strategic Assessment. However, it was felt that a summary of crime and anti-social behaviour in Harrow would be help the Partnership identify Harrow's identify key problems and set priorities.

Executive Summary

Purpose of Safer Harrow, the Strategic Assessment and the Community Safety Plan

Safer Harrow refers to the Community Safety Partnership that was set up following the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act with the aim of promoting a multi-agency approach to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. Safer Harrow comprises the Police, Harrow Council, the Primary Care Trust, London Probation, London Fire Brigade, Trading Standards and the voluntary sector.

The Strategic Assessment is an annual summary of Harrow's crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) problems. It is no longer a statutory requirement to produce a summary of crime and ASB in a borough, but it is considered good practise to do this and Harrow Borough has decided to continue to produce a crime and ASB summary. In future, the Local Information System will include up to date crime information.

Level of total crime in Harrow, neighbouring boroughs and London

A total of 13,999 crimes (often referred to as total notifiable offences (TNO) were recorded in Harrow in 2011). This is the fifth lowest total of London's 32 Metropolitan Police boroughs. Once the population size of the boroughs is taken into account, Harrow's crime rate of 61 crimes per 1000 populations puts it second only to Bexley which recorded 55 crimes per 1000 population. The borough with the highest level of crime in London, was Westminster, but as Westminster has unique characteristics as a leisure, transport and business hub, its rate of over 300 crimes per 1,000 populations makes it something of an outlier. Camden recorded the second highest crime rate with 171 crimes per 1,000 populations.

The crime rates in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs were 108 per 1,000 populations in Brent, 100 per 1,000 populations in Ealing, 89 per 1,000 population in Ealing and 78 per 1,000 populations in Barnet.

Change in level of crime in Harrow, neighbouring boroughs and London

The total number of crimes in Harrow fell by 9% in 2011 compared to 2010, this compares to a 1% reduction in London as a whole. This is the third largest reduction of London's 32 Metropolitan Police boroughs. Only Bexley (14%) and Newham (9%) recorded larger reductions.

Three out of four of Harrow's neighbouring boroughs recorded an increase in the level of crime in 2011. Hillingdon and Barnet both recorded moderate increases, Brent recorded a 6% increase and Ealing recorded a 6% reduction.

What crimes and ASB have gone up?

While, there was a 9% reduction in overall crime in 2011, several categories of crime showed increases during 2011:

    Personal robbery increased from 423 to 587 (39%). The most up to date figures indicate that personal robbery has shown an additional increase in 2012
    Residential burglary increased from 1744 to 1988 (14%). The most recent figures in March 2012 indicate the residential burglary is starting to decrease
    Theft of cycles increased by 24%
    The number of gum crime offences increases by 5%
    Knife crime increased by16% (196 offences between April 2011 to February 2012)
    Serious youth violence[1] increased by 12% in the financial year to date to February 2012 compared to the previous period up February 2011. It should be noted that the level of serious youth violence in Harrow is still one of the lowest of London boroughs.

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[1] Serious youth violence, which includes GBH, knife and gun crime where the victim is younger than 20 years

What crimes have gone down?

While attention and resources are more likely to be directed to crime types that have gone up, it is interesting and useful to see which crime types fell in 2011

> Violence against the person fell by 16%; this includes all major assault categories (common assault to wounding) and harassment. There were also no murders. (Only three other London boroughs recorded no murders in 2011. Brent, Ealing and Barnet recorded four to five murders each)
> Rape fell from 63 to 57 offences (10%) and domestic violence by 8% to 1,161 offences
> Theft of a vehicle fell by 10% and theft from a vehicle by 17%
> Theft from shops fell by 24%
> Overall criminal damage fell by 12% - including all major type of criminal damage
> Racist and religious hate crime fell by 28%

Where crime and ASB takes place

Every part of the borough is impacted on by crime in some way, but there are several areas where there are higher concentrations of crime. These areas are often referred to as 'hotspots'. Four of these key hotspots are briefly discussed below.

1. Harrow Town Centre / Greenhill Ward

With 1707 recorded offences in 2011, Greenhill Ward continues to have the highest crime of any of Harrow's 21 wards. As well as an area of heavy footfall which in itself is likely to be associated with a higher volume of crime, there are three notable crime generators:

> a cluster of bars and pubs generating violent crime in the late evenings and weekends
> a heavy concentration of retail outlets associated with theft related offences in mornings and afternoon
> major transport hub associated with ASB and other offences

The level of crime in Greenhill ward has decreased drastically in recent years. Overall the number of offences in Greenhill ward fell by 358 (18%) offences in 2011. This is well over one quarter of the total reduction in crime in Harrow in 2011. Since 2008 crime in Greenhill ward has fallen by 28%.

In terms of changes in the number of specific crime types in 2011

> Violence against the person, including all assaults, fell by 102 offences (23%)
> the number of personal robbery offences increased from 57 to 68 offences
> Residential burglary decreased by one offence to 144
> Theft from shops fell from 326 to 216 offences (34%)
> Criminal damager fell from 137 to 111 offences (19%)

Much of the reduction in offending levels in Greenhill ward and the Town Centre is likely to be due to various partnership interventions, in particular the Town Centre Team and the Safer Transport Team.

2. Wealdstone Corridor

This area covers the areas around George Gange Way in the west of Marlborough Ward and continues north into the High Street in Wealdstone Ward. High levels of crime are recorded in both these wards. This area has been associated with youth violence including a group of young people who have formed a gang identity. Crime in Wealdstone Ward fell by 10% and in Marlborough Ward by 14% in 2011. However, crime in Marlborugh ward increased in 2009 and 2010, leaving the number of crimes in 2011 (904 offences) higher than the 808 offences recorded in 2008. There was a substantial drop in theft from vehicle offences in Marlborough in 2011, from 192 offences in 2010 to 64 offences in 2011. Conversely, personal robbery increased in Marlborough from 25 offences in 2010 to 56 offences in 2011. There was a similar pattern in Wealdstone Ward with a substantial decrease in theft from vehicle offences and an increase in personal robbery. Relatively high levels of serious violence are also recorded in these wards. There were 33 wounding offences in 2011.

3. Edgware

Edgware experienced the sixth highest level of crime of Harrow's 21 wards in 2011. This ward also experiences the highest levels of environmental crime in the borough such as fly-tipping and litter, for example. These low level problems can contribute to a lack of commitment to an area and a careless attitude to keeping the area tidy and can contribute to low level offending.

4. South Harrow

South Harrow straddles three wards: Harrow on the Hill, Roxeth and Roxbourne. Some of the crime and disorder problems around South Harrow are associated with young people hanging around after school and later on in the evening. South Harrow is also a major transport hub, with a busy underground station and 10 bus routes that pass through. Two of the nearby schools have also been linked to some of the low level ASB in South Harrow.

Who commits crime and ASB in Harrow?

Crime is committed by a variety of types of people in Harrow, but some groups are more likely to offend than others. For most crime types, offenders are disproportionately young and disproportionately male. White residents are the ethnic group most likely to offend, but once that group's size in relation to the borough population is taken into account, their offending levels are approximately proportionate. In relation to their number in the population, Asians have low rates of offending and Black residents high rates of offending. However, the profile of offender varies considerably between crime types, with, for example, robbers tending to be much younger than burglars. Details of the different sorts of offenders are contained in the main report.

Victims of crime in Harrow

Victims are more demographically varied than offenders in terms of age, ethnicity and gender. Younger people are more likely to be victims than older people, but the relationship between age and risk of victimisation is relatively weak. Males and females have similar levels of victimisation, but these vary between offence types, with, for example, males more likely to be victims of violence in general, but females more likely to be victims of domestic violence.

Suggested priorities for Safer Harrow in 2012/13

With limited resources to tackle crime and disorder problems, Safer Harrow inevitably has to prioritise certain offence types over others. From the analysis of crime and disorder problems in this report, the following crime and ASB types are suggested as priorities from the previous Strategic Assessment 2010/11.

Residential burglary: This is a high volume crime that impacts significantly on households and communities. There were 1988 offences in 2011 compared to 1744 offences in 2010, and increase of 12%.

Robbery & violent crime: There was a 16% decline in violence against the person offences (comprising low-level serious assault, offensive weapons and harassment). Despite this reduction, these offences are still ranked as a high priority for Harrow residents, although residents tend to think that they are not a problem in their own area. There were 587 personal robberies in 2011, a 39% increase on the 2010 figure of 423.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB): Anti-social behaviour in this context means low level nuisance behaviour and degradation of the environment, including incidents as fly-tipping and graffiti. Residents are far more likely to experience behaviour such as young people hanging around and graffiti than serious violent crime. ASB is also particularly suited to a local response as the problems differ considerably between geographical areas and local practitioners are likely to know more about the problems and the best solutions.

Serious youth violence: Despite an overall reduction in offending by young people include violent offences, there are indicating that serious youth violence has increased in 2011 in Harrow. Evidence for this comes from recorded police data as well as intelligence from front-line practitioners. There were 104 offences of serious youth violence in Harrow between April 2011 and February 2012, a 20% increase on the same period in 2010/11. Similarly, both Ignite and the Positive Action Team report increased levels of concern about serious youth violence in Harrow.

RISK / HARM

Residential Burglary

## Robbery & Violent Crime

ASB / Confidence / Satisfaction

Crime categories

Residential burglary

Residential burglary is the theft or attempted theft from a building/premises (that is fit for habitation) where access is not authorised. Damage to buildings or premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary is also counted as burglary. Residential burglary is a high profile crime as it often has a major impact on the victims and occurs with relatively high frequency compared to other crimes which have a high impact of victims – e.g. serious assault or robbery.

Residential burglary - performance and trends

The chart below shows the last three years of residential burglary during the Strategic Assessment periods. The chart shows that in the previous two years residential burglary increased. There was an increase from Oct 2008 - Sept 2009 time period of 10.5% and then a further 6% increase again the next time period. Over the whole period, residential burglary increased by 17%.

Chart 1: Residential burglary - annual trends
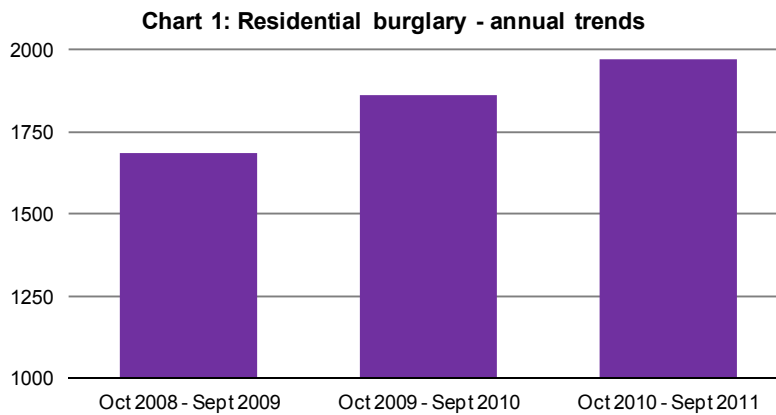
Residential Burglary - Locations

The following maps (figures 1 through 3) show areas with relatively high concentrations of residential burglary. During the 2008/09 period, residential burglary was wide-spread in the south, town centre and east side of the borough. In the last two years, the eastern wards experienced relatively high levels of residential burglary.
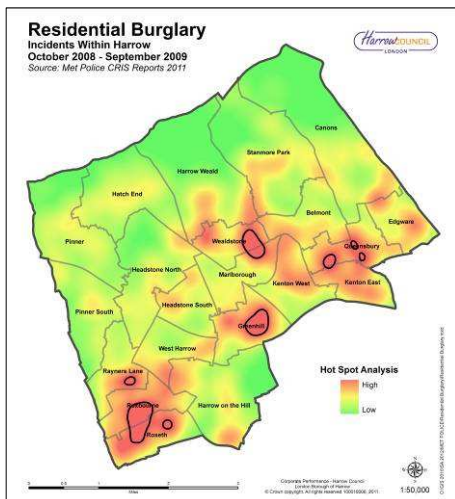
Figure 1
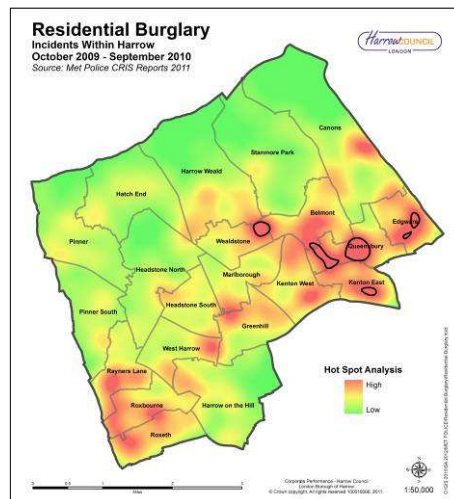
Figure 2
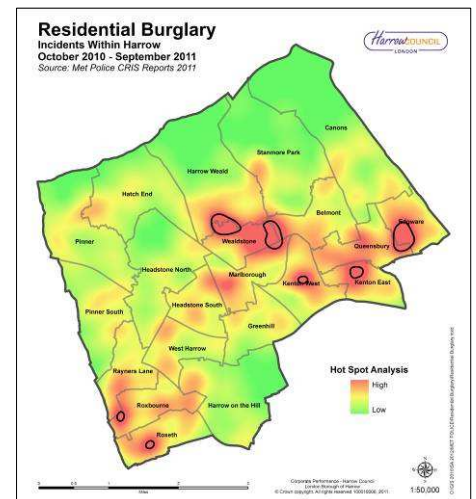
Figure 3

The chart below shows a monthly breakdown of residential burglary. There is clear seasonal pattern, with relatively higher levels of residential burglary in the winter months and relatively low levels of residential burglary in the summer months. This typical seasonal pattern has been less strong in Harrow in the last two years than in previous years.

Chart 2: Residential burglary – monthly breakdown
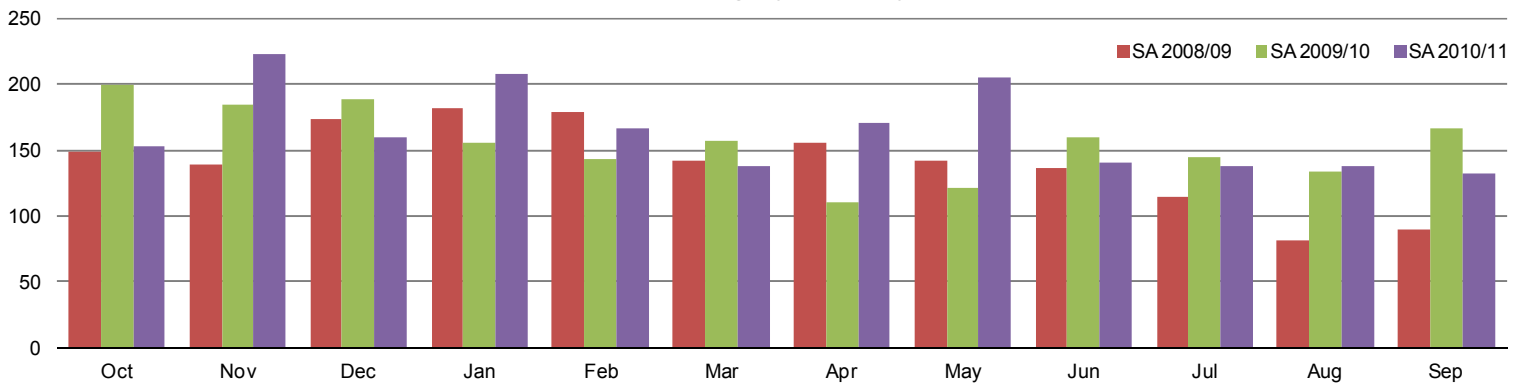
The table below shows a ward breakdown of residential burglary by ward. The column on the far right shows the percentage change in residential burglary over the three year period. The second column from the right shows the percentage change between 2009-10 and 2010-11. The largest increases were recorded in Marlborough, Wealdstone and Hatch End. The figures in green show substantial decreases.

| Table 1: Ward rates of residential burglary (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	7.5	12.9	11.8	-8.5	57.3
Canons	8.3	11.2	7.9	-29.5	-4.8
Edgware	7.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	56.3
Greenhill	10.0	8.1	6.1	-24.7	-39.0
Harrow on the Hill	9.1	8.4	6.6	-21.4	-27.5
Harrow Weald	6.6	9.5	10.7	12.6	62.1
Hatch End	7.2	6.9	10.0	44.9	38.9
Headstone North	6.5	5.0	6.5	30.0	0.0
Headstone South	5.6	6.8	7.8	14.7	39.3
Kenton East	8.6	9.7	9.7	0.0	12.8
Kenton West	7.6	9.8	9.9	1.0	30.3
Marlborough	6.1	7.2	10.4	44.4	70.5
Pinner	6.1	7.1	9.0	26.8	47.5
Pinner South	5.1	5.2	7.2	38.5	41.2
Queensbury	10.0	11.6	10.7	-7.8	7.0
Rayners Lane	6.2	8.7	9.0	3.4	45.2
Roxbourne	8.0	7.5	8.3	10.7	3.8
Roxeth	10.0	9.3	9.8	5.4	-2.0
Stanmore Park	9.3	5.4	5.8	7.4	-37.6
Wealdstone	8.2	7.4	11.0	48.6	34.1
West Harrow	6.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	18.3
Averages	**7.6**	**8.4**	**8.9**	**6.0 %**	**17.1 %**

Victims of residential burglary

The following chart shows the percentage of victims by ethnicity in Harrow. 44% of victims were White Skinned European while 42% of burglaries were against Asian victims.

Chart 3: Percentage of residential burglary victims by ethnicity
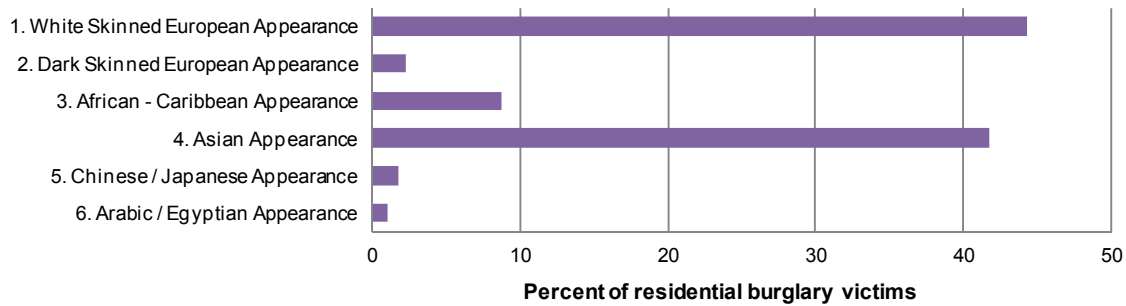
The chart below shows a breakdown of the items taken in a residential burglary. Money was the most frequently item stolen followed by laptop computers and other electronic devices. It is worth noting that around 32% of items that were taken were recovered and over two thirds of these items were recovered undamaged.

Chart 4: Percent of items taken during residential burglaries
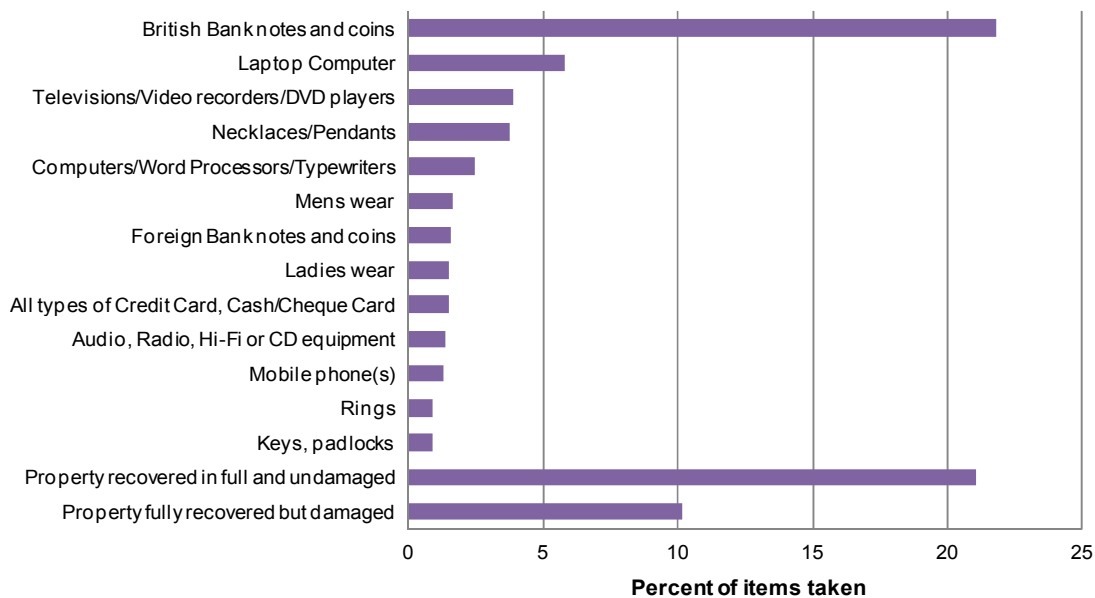
Suspects of residential burglary

The chart below illustrates the ethnicity and age breakdown of residential burglary suspects in Harrow. 94% of the suspects were male and of these, 64% of the males were White Skinned European, 22% were African - Caribbean and 8% were Asian in appearance. This represents a disproportionately high number of African - Caribbean suspects and a low number of Asian offenders when compared to the ethnic profile of the Borough. 60% of the population is White Skinned European and only 8.2% of the population is African - Caribbean and 25.6% of the population is Asian.

Chart 5: Percentage of burglary suspects by ethnicity
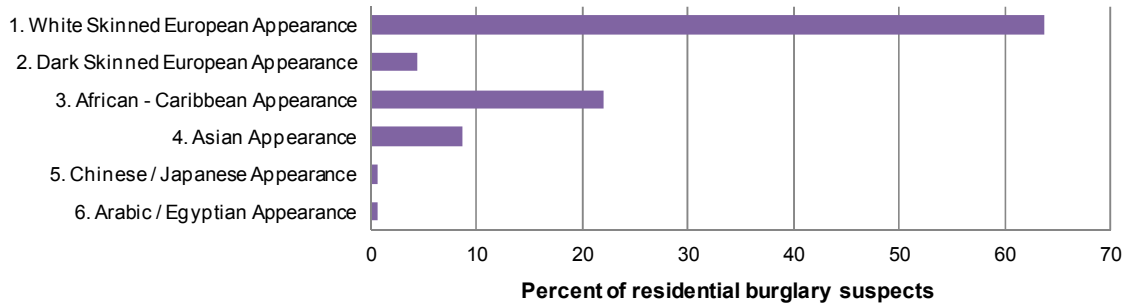
The age breakdown of residential burglary suspects is shown below. The 15-19 years age category contained the largest number of suspects.

Chart 6: Percentage of residential burglary suspects by age
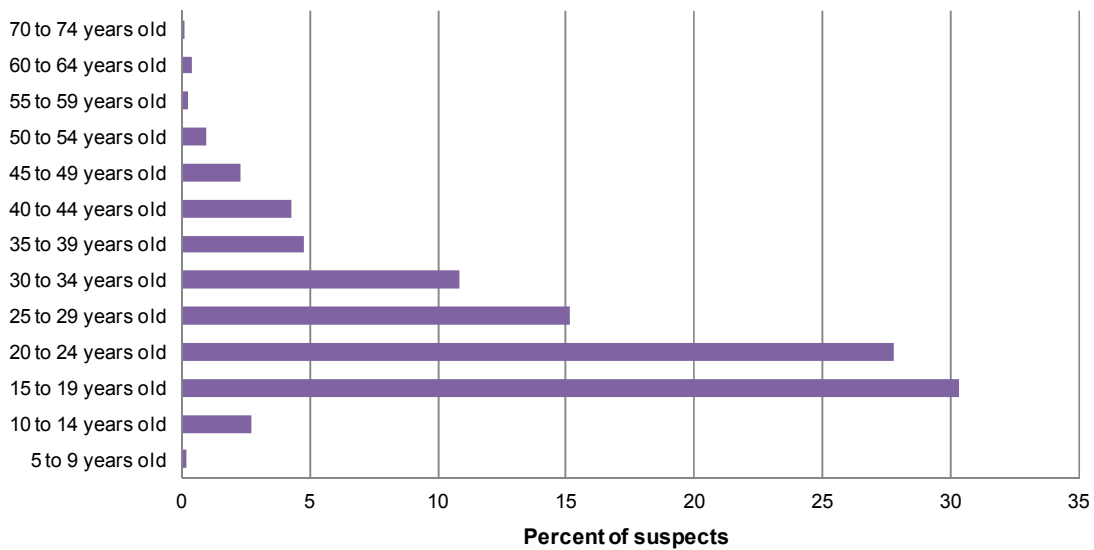
The chart below shows an estimated hourly breakdown of when residential burglaries took place. Nearly 65% of residential burglaries take place between 08:00 and 18:00, with peak times around 09:00, 12:00 and 18:00. This time period mirrors a typical working period throughout the week with Fridays being the busiest day of the week.

Chart 7: Percent of burglary by time of day
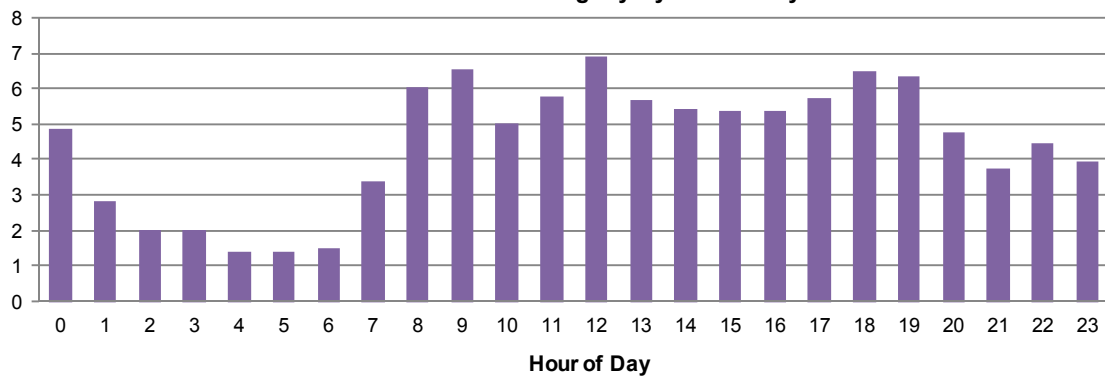
Violent offences: overview

There is no single agreed definition of violent crime. Violence against the Person includes assaults, homicide, manslaughter, harassment and some other offences. However, some other offences, such as robbery involve some violence by definition. Violence offences in this document include all categories of assault, as well as affray, murder and racial incidents.

The chart below shows the last three years of violent offences during the time periods of the strategic assessment. There was a decrease in reports from the Oct 2008 - Sept 2009 time period of 1.2% and then a further 11.3% decrease again the next time period for an overall decrease of 12.3% from the first dataset to the most current dataset.

Chart 8: Violence offences - annual trends
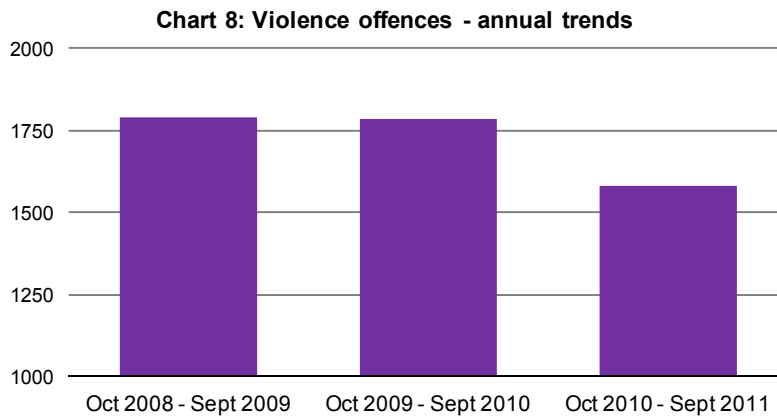
Violent offences - locations

The maps below (figures 4 through 6) illustrate hotspots of where violent crime was likely to have taken place over the last three years. Throughout the three year period, the hotspots have been around Harrow Town Centre and Wealdstone. However, the maps do not show the reduction in violent crime which has taken place in the Town Centre during this period, while remaining the dominant hotspot.
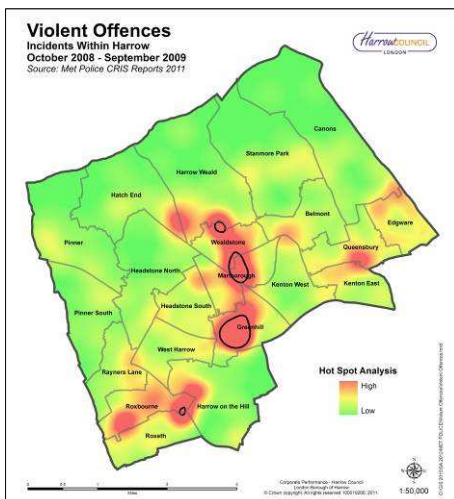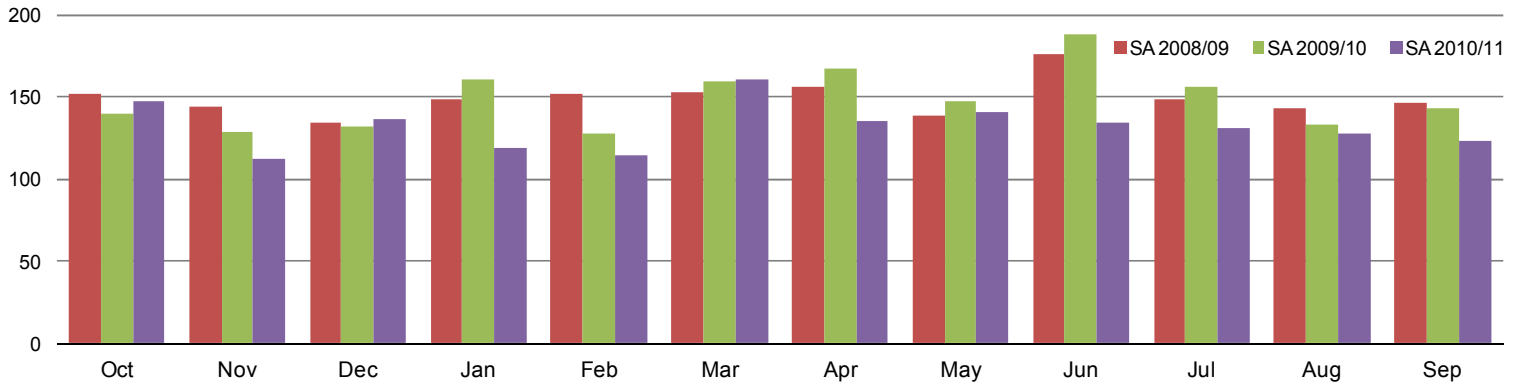

Figure 4
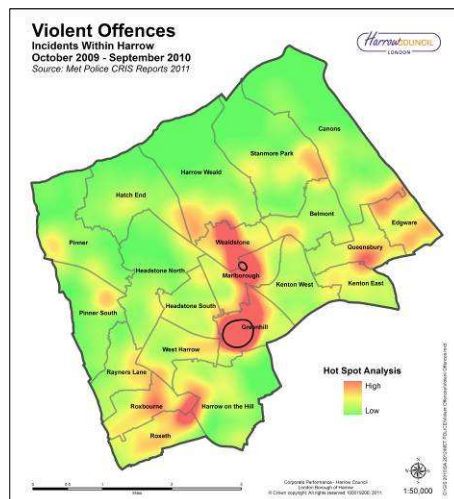
Figure 5
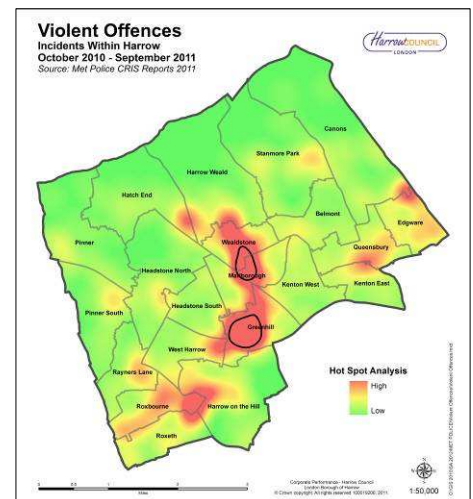
Figure 6

As the chart below shows, there is no apparent seasonal trend in violent offences.

Chart 9: Violent offences - monthly breakdown

The following table shows the number of violent offences for each ward. Most wards showed moderate to large decreases compared to the previous year. Harrow on the Hill and Roxbourne wards both showed large increases compared to the previous year. However, Roxbourne ward showed a 22% decrease over the three year period. Over the three year period, the largest increase was in Pinner South. In this ward violent offences increased by 43% over the three year period. A number of wards showed substantial falls in the number of violent offences. Headstone South recorded substantial reductions both compared to the previous year and over the three year period.

Table 2: Rates of violent offences per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	**2008-2009 SA**	**2009-2010 SA**	**2010-2011 SA**	**Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11**	**Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11**
Belmont	7.0	5.6	4.6	-17.9	-34.3
Canons	5.1	6.7	5.1	-23.9	0.0
Edgware	11.0	11.0	9.7	-11.8	-11.8
Greenhill	18.9	20.8	18.8	-9.6	-0.5
Harrow on the Hill	8.1	7.7	8.7	13.0	7.4
Harrow Weald	9.2	7.1	5.9	-16.9	-35.9
Hatch End	6.1	5.4	4.8	-11.1	-21.3
Headstone North	3.6	4.2	4.0	-4.8	11.1
Headstone South	7.2	5.7	3.9	-31.6	-45.8
Kenton East	6.7	6.1	4.2	-31.1	-37.3
Kenton West	4.9	5.2	4.1	-21.2	-16.3
Marlborough	13.3	11.2	11.6	3.6	-12.8
Pinner	4.7	4.8	3.1	-35.4	-34.0
Pinner South	3.0	4.7	4.3	-8.5	43.3
Queensbury	8.6	8.8	7.9	-10.2	-8.1
Rayners Lane	5.0	5.4	4.6	-14.8	-8.0
Roxbourne	12.3	8.6	9.6	11.6	-22.0
Roxeth	8.6	10.2	7.3	-28.4	-15.1
Stanmore Park	5.8	8.7	6.3	-27.6	8.6
Wealdstone	13.5	13.1	12.1	-7.6	-10.4
West Harrow	6.4	6.5	6.2	-4.6	-3.1
Averages	**8.1**	**8.0**	**7.1**	**-11.3 %**	**-12.3 %**

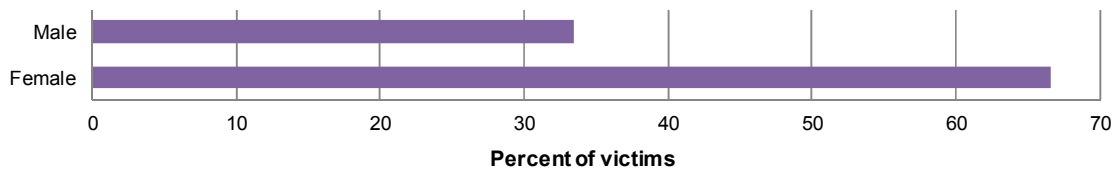## Victims of violent offences

The following chart shows the ethnic breakdown of victims of violent offences. Nearly 65% of all victims were White Skinned European or Asian in appearance.

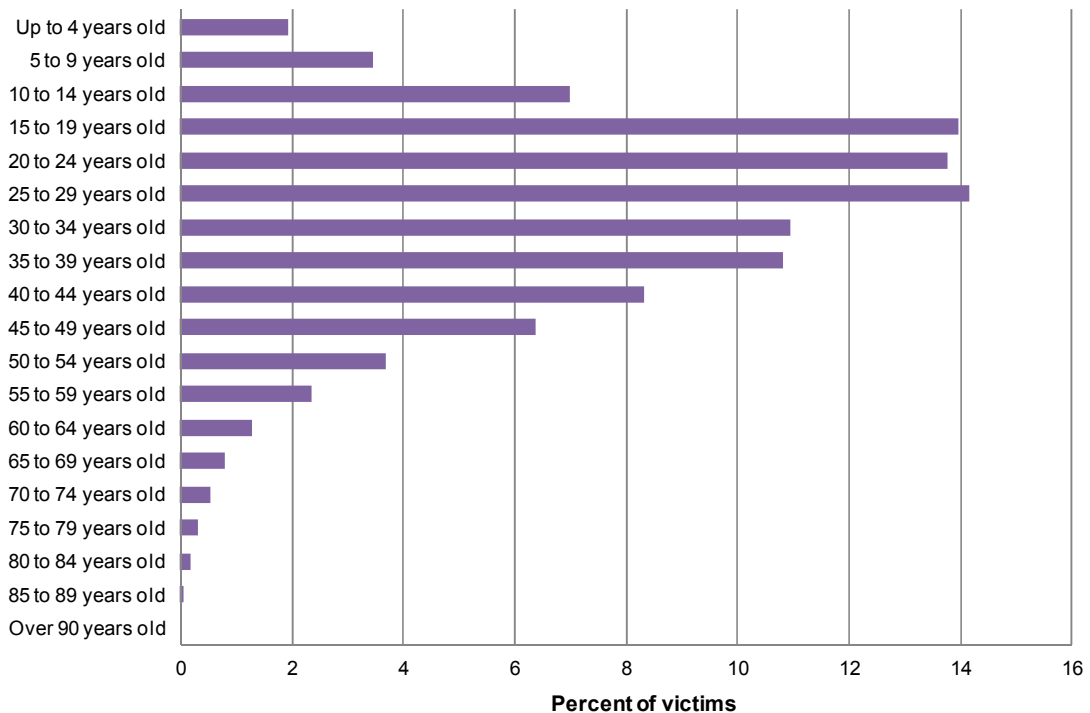**Chart 10: Percentage of victims of violent offences by ethnicity**
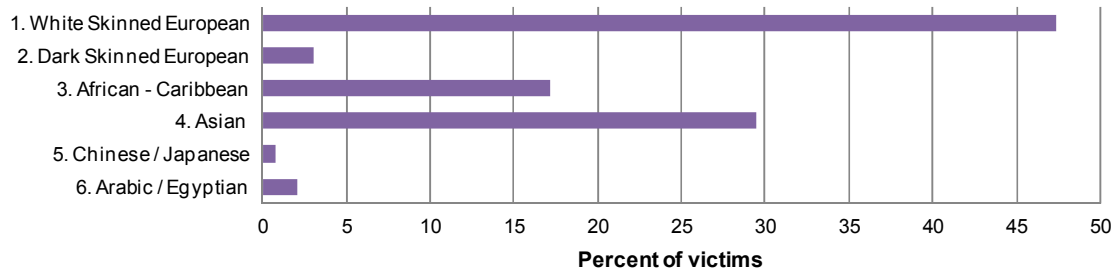
The following chart illustrates the gender breakdown of victims of violent crime. Nearly 67% of all victims recorded were females and 33% of victims were male

Chart 11: Percentage of victims of violent offences by gender

The following chart illustrates the age breakdown of victims of violent offences. As the chart shows the age range from 15 to 29 years old comprise of nearly 42% of all recorded incidents.

Chart 12: Percentage of victims of violent crime by age

Suspects of violent offences

The following chart shows a breakdown of the ethnicity of violent offences. Nearly 42% of all suspects were of White Skinned European in appearance, followed by Asian - 26% and African - Caribbean with 25% of the total.

Chart 13: Percentage of suspects of violent offences by ethnicity
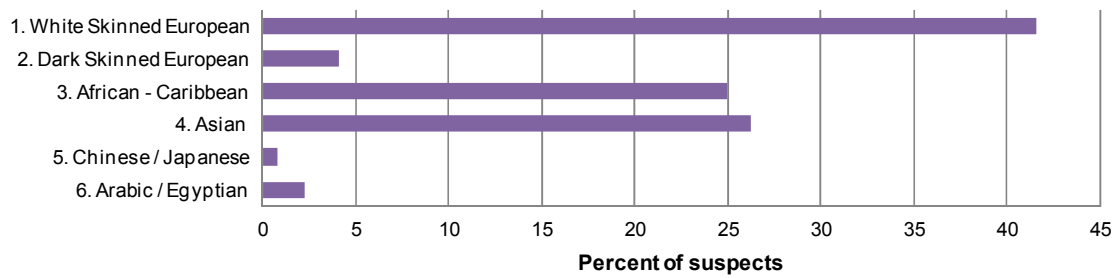
The following chart illustrates the gender breakdown of violent crime suspects. Slightly more than 80% of offenders were male and nearly 20% of offenders were female.

Chart 14: Percentage of suspects of violent offences by gender
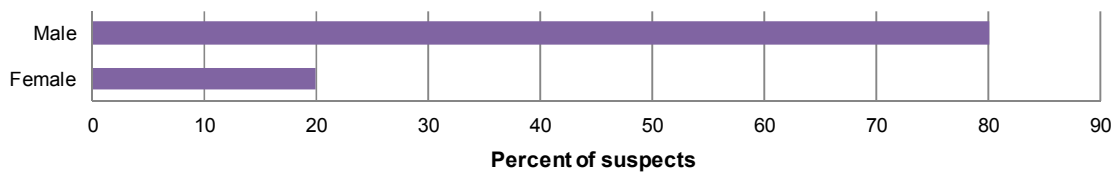
The following chart shows a breakdown of violent suspects by age category. The 15-19 years age group accounted for the largest number of offences. The data suggests the violent offending decreases dramatically with age.

Chart 15: Percentage of suspects of violent crime by age
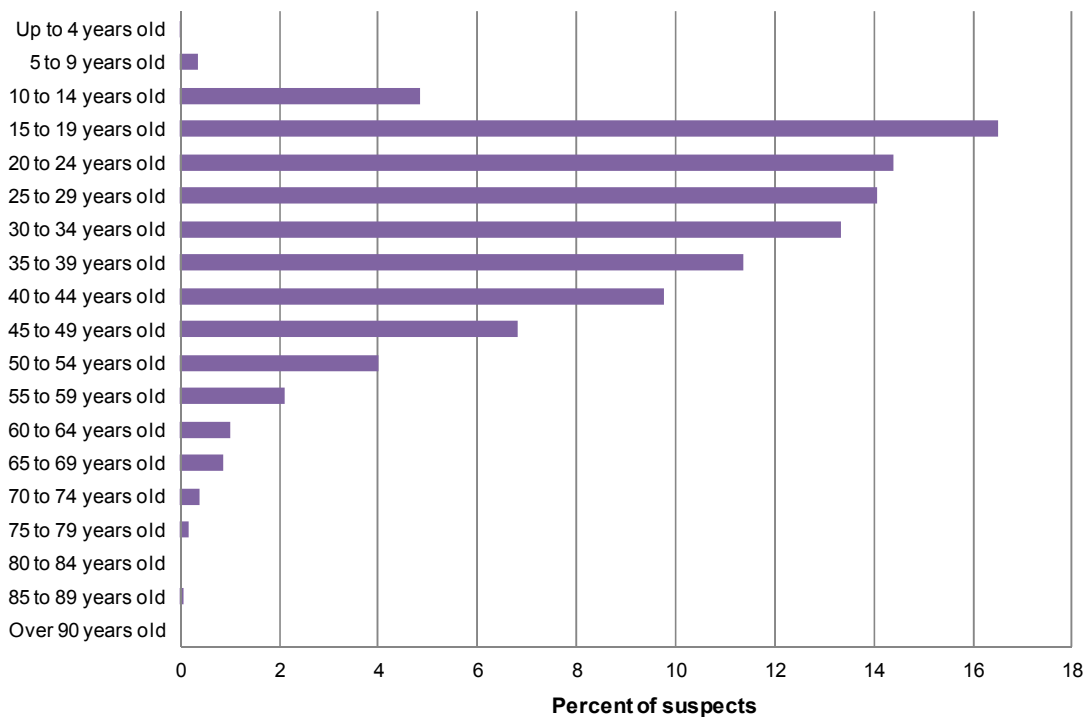
Time and day of violent offences

The chart below shows the when violent offence took place. Offences increase from the morning onwards and relatively stable from later afternoon to midnight, with a peak after midnight.

Chart 16: Percent of violent offences by time of day
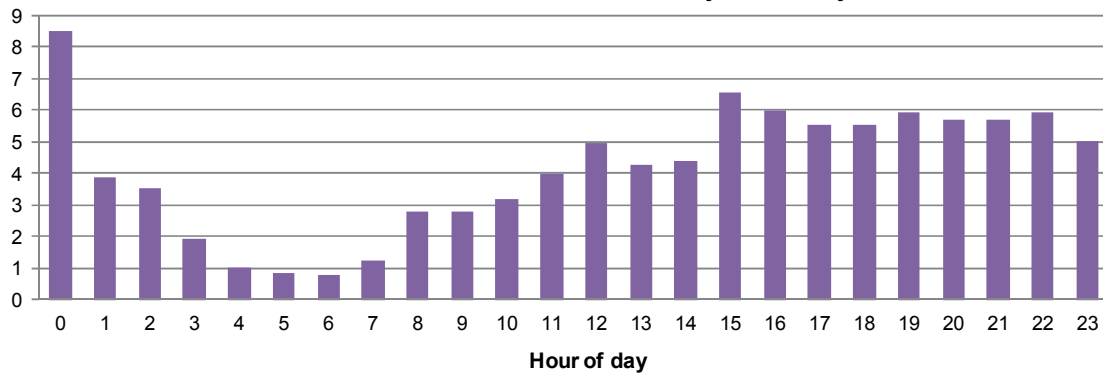
The chart shows the days on which violence offences took place. There is a strong weekend effect, with offences peaking on Saturday, followed by Sunday and Friday.

Chart 17: Day of week on which violent offences took place
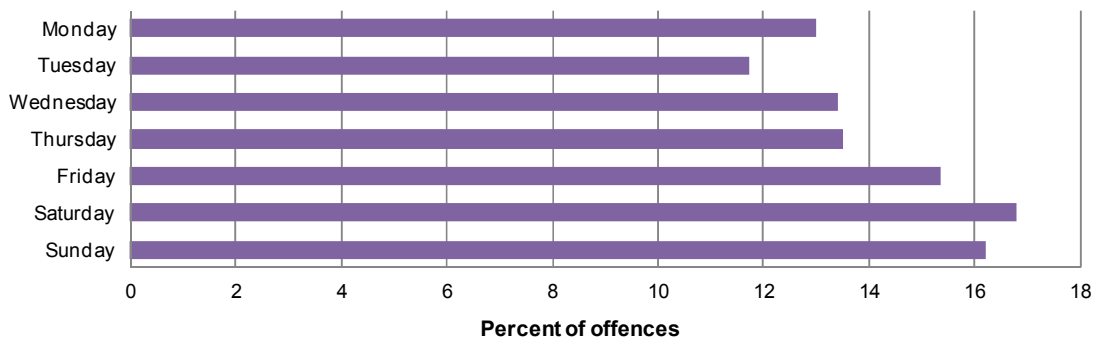
Violent offences: domestic violence and non-domestic violence offences

Violent offences - domestic violence

The table below shows the last three years of offences identified as domestic violence. The table below shows that DV decreased in each of the last two years. There was a decrease in reports from the Oct 2008 - Sept 2009 time period of 6.9% and then a further 7.4% decrease again the next time period for an overall decrease of 13.8% from the first dataset to the most current dataset.

Only five of the 21 wards showed an increase in the number of offences comparing 2009-10 with 2010-11, and only one of these showed an increase over the whole three year period.

Table 3: Rates of violent offences identified as domestic violence per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	3.3	2.4	2.1	-12.5	-36.4
Canons	2.2	1.6	1.7	6.3	-22.7
Edgware	3.2	3.5	3.2	-8.6	0.0
Greenhill	4.5	3.3	4.3	30.3	-4.4
Harrow on the Hill	2.5	2.7	2.4	-11.1	-4.0
Harrow Weald	3.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	-31.3
Hatch End	1.7	1.6	1.1	-31.3	-35.3
Headstone North	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.0	-6.3
Headstone South	3.6	2.7	2.2	-18.5	-38.9
Kenton East	3.2	2.7	2.1	-22.2	-34.4
Kenton West	1.7	2.0	2.4	20.0	41.2
Marlborough	5.3	2.5	3.5	40.0	-34.0
Pinner	1.9	2.1	2.0	-4.8	5.3
Pinner South	1.7	2.4	2.2	-8.3	29.4
Queensbury	3.0	3.4	2.9	-14.7	-3.3
Rayners Lane	2.1	2.9	1.5	-48.3	-28.6
Roxbourne	4.4	2.9	3.7	27.6	-15.9
Roxeth	2.8	4.3	2.5	-41.9	-10.7
Stanmore Park	2.1	2.8	1.8	-35.7	-14.3
Wealdstone	5.4	4.9	4.5	-8.2	-16.7
West Harrow	2.2	2.8	2.1	-25.0	-4.5
Averages	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**-7.4 %**	**-13.8 %**

Victims of domestic violence

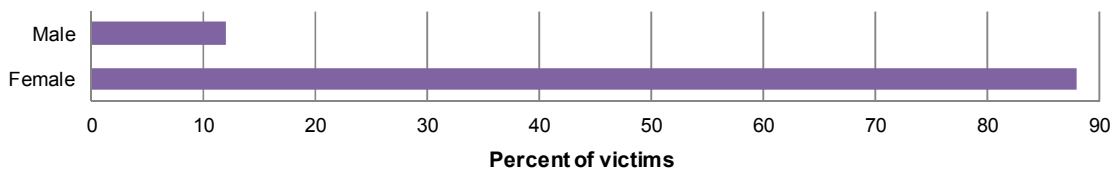The following chart shows the ethnicity of victims of domestic violence. Nearly 78% of victims were White Skinned European or Asian in appearance.

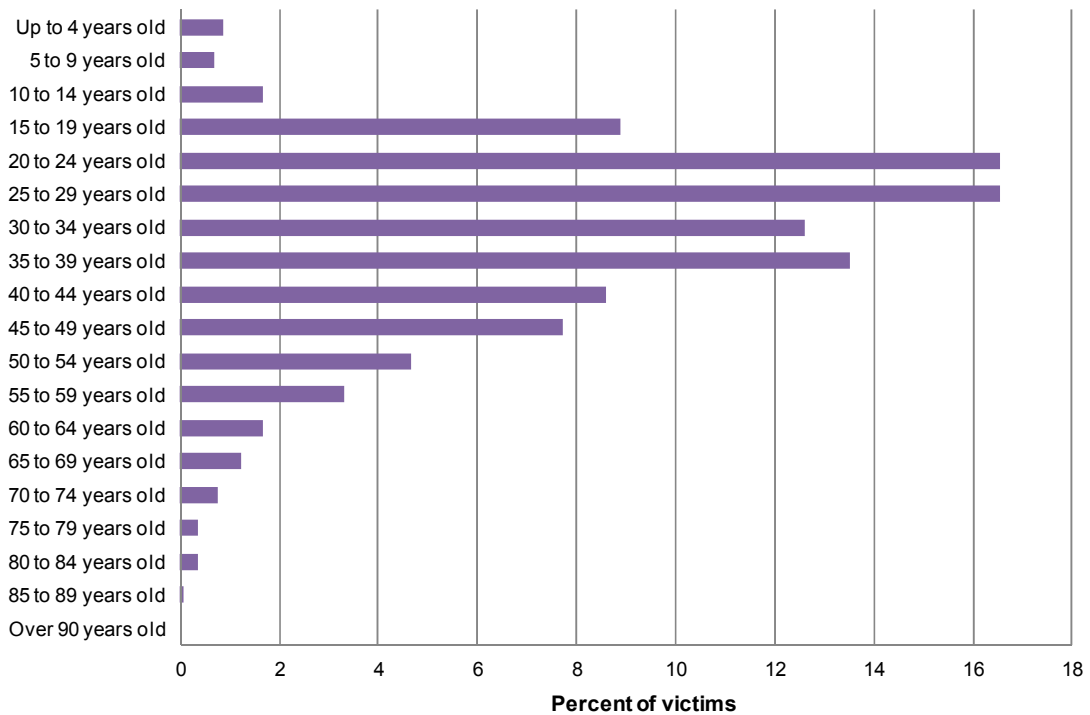**Chart 18: Percentage of victims of domestic violence by ethnicity**
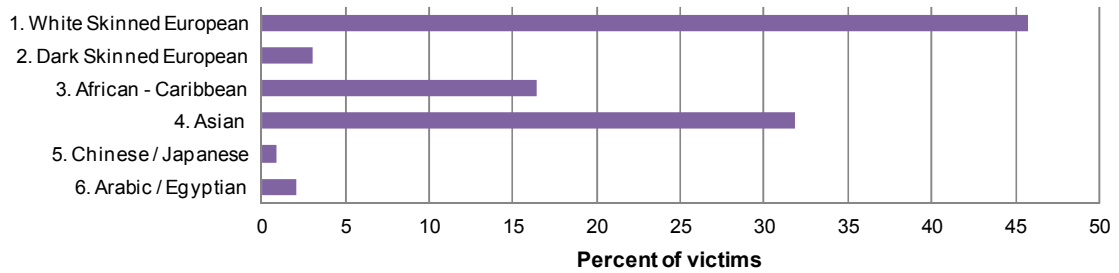
The following chart shows the gender breakdown of victims of domestic violence. 89% of victims were female.

Chart 19: Percentage of victims of domestic violence by gender

The following chart shows an age breakdown of victims of domestic violence. The age range from 20 to 39 years accounts for nearly 60% of all offences.

Chart 20: Percentage of victims of domestic violence by age

Suspects of domestic violence

The following chart shows the ethnicity of suspects of domestic violence. Around 38% of offenders were White Skinned European followed closely by Asian at 33% and 22% as African - Caribbean.

Chart 21: Percentage of suspects of domestic violence by ethnicity
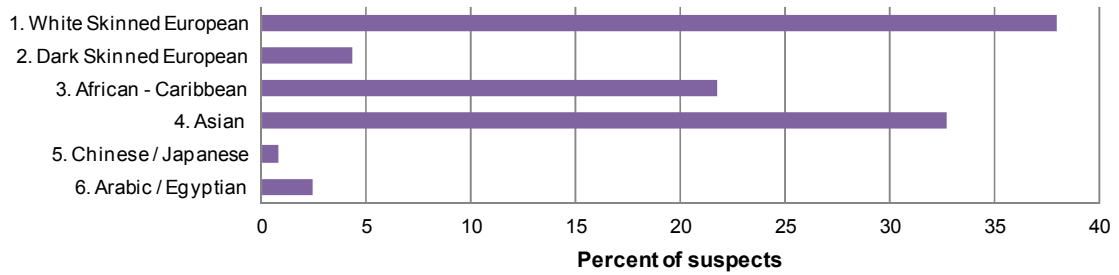
The following shows a breakdown of the gender of suspects of domestic violence. 86% of suspects were male.

Chart 22: Percentage of suspects of domestic violence by gender
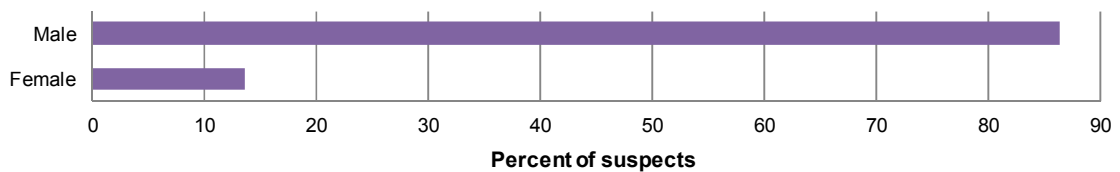
The chart below shows the age profile of domestic violence suspects. Suspects tend to be relative young, with the peak age range, 25 to 29 years, accounting for 17% of all violent crimes.

Chart 23: Percentage of suspects of domestic violence by age
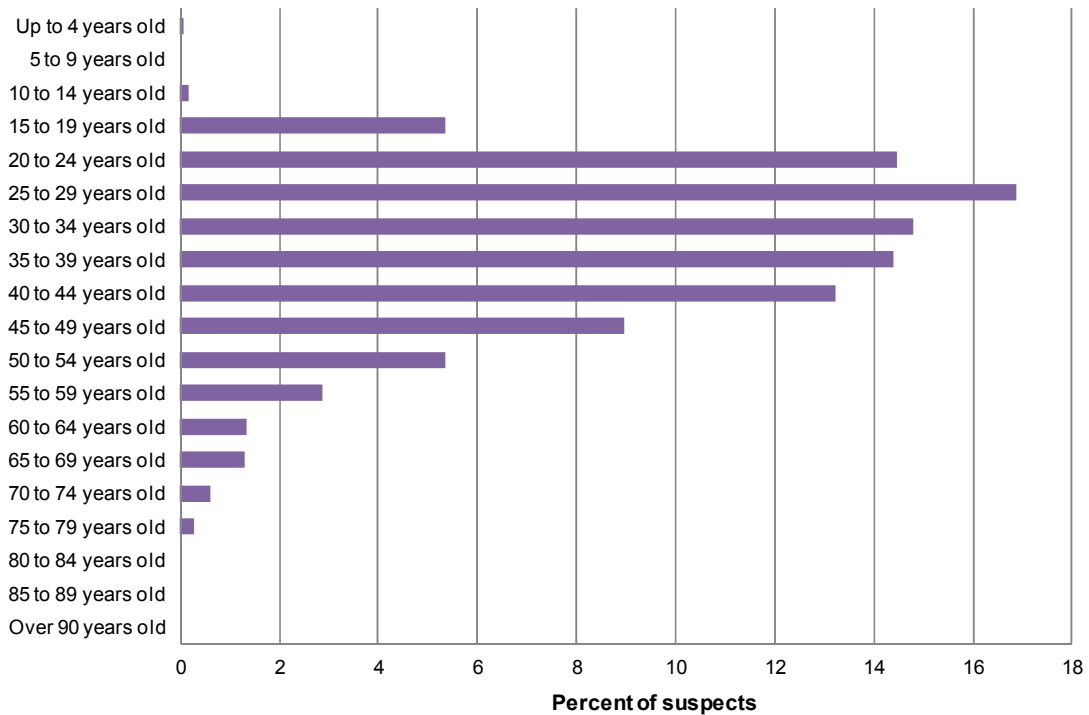
Violent offences - excluding domestic violence

This next section the patterns and trends around violent crime which was not classified as domestic violence. This category includes: common assault, GBH, ABH, affray, murder, attempted murder and racial incidents.

The table below shows annual changes in the levels of violent crime (excluding domestic violence) broken down by ward. The table shows a decrease both over the last year and over the two year period. Only Rayners Lane and Harrow on the Hill wards showed substantial increases. Five wards showed decreases of over 30%.

Table 4: Rates of violent offences not identified as domestic violence per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	3.7	3.3	2.6	-21.2	-29.7
Canons	3.0	5.1	3.4	-33.3	13.3
Edgware	7.8	7.5	6.5	-13.3	-16.7
Greenhill	14.4	17.5	14.5	-17.1	0.7
Harrow on the Hill	5.5	5.0	6.4	28.0	16.4
Harrow Weald	6.0	4.8	3.6	-25.0	-40.0
Hatch End	4.4	3.8	3.6	-5.3	-18.2
Headstone North	2.0	2.7	2.5	-7.4	25.0
Headstone South	3.6	3.0	1.8	-40.0	-50.0
Kenton East	3.4	3.3	2	-39.4	-41.2
Kenton West	3.2	3.2	1.7	-46.9	-46.9
Marlborough	8.0	8.7	8.1	-6.9	1.3
Pinner	2.8	2.7	1.1	-59.3	-60.7
Pinner South	1.3	2.3	2.1	-8.7	61.5
Queensbury	5.6	5.5	5	-9.1	-10.7
Rayners Lane	2.9	2.4	3.1	29.2	6.9
Roxbourne	7.9	5.7	5.9	3.5	-25.3
Roxeth	5.8	5.9	4.8	-18.6	-17.2
Stanmore Park	3.8	5.9	4.5	-23.7	18.4
Wealdstone	8.1	8.2	7.6	-7.3	-6.2
West Harrow	4.2	3.7	4.1	10.8	-2.4
Averages	**5.2**	**5.3**	**4.6**	**-13.2 %**	**-11.5 %**

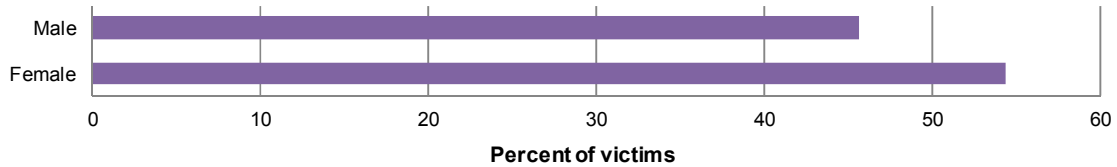## Victims of violent offences - non domestic violence

The chart below shows the ethnic breakdown of victims of non-domestic violence violent offences.

**Chart 24: Percentage of victims of non-DV violent offences by ethnicity**
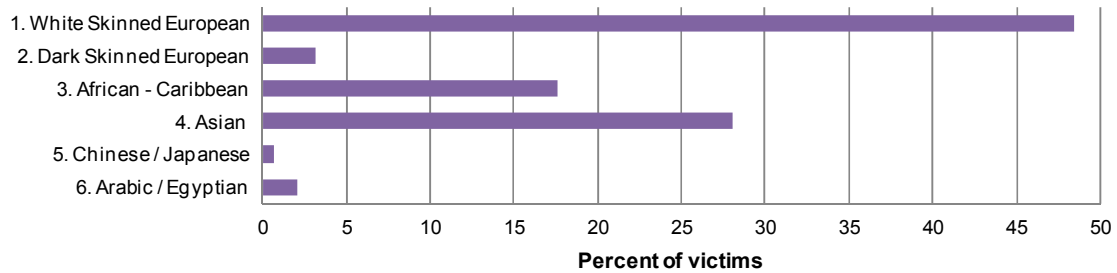
The following chart illustrates the gender of victims of all recorded persons of violent crime that were not classified as domestic violence in Harrow. Slightly more than 54% of victims were male and fewer than 46% of offenders were female.

Chart 25: Percentage of victims of non-DV violent offences by gender

The following chart shows the age breakdown of violent victims. 41% of victims are between 15 and 29 years.

Chart 26: Percentage of victims of non-DV violent offences by age
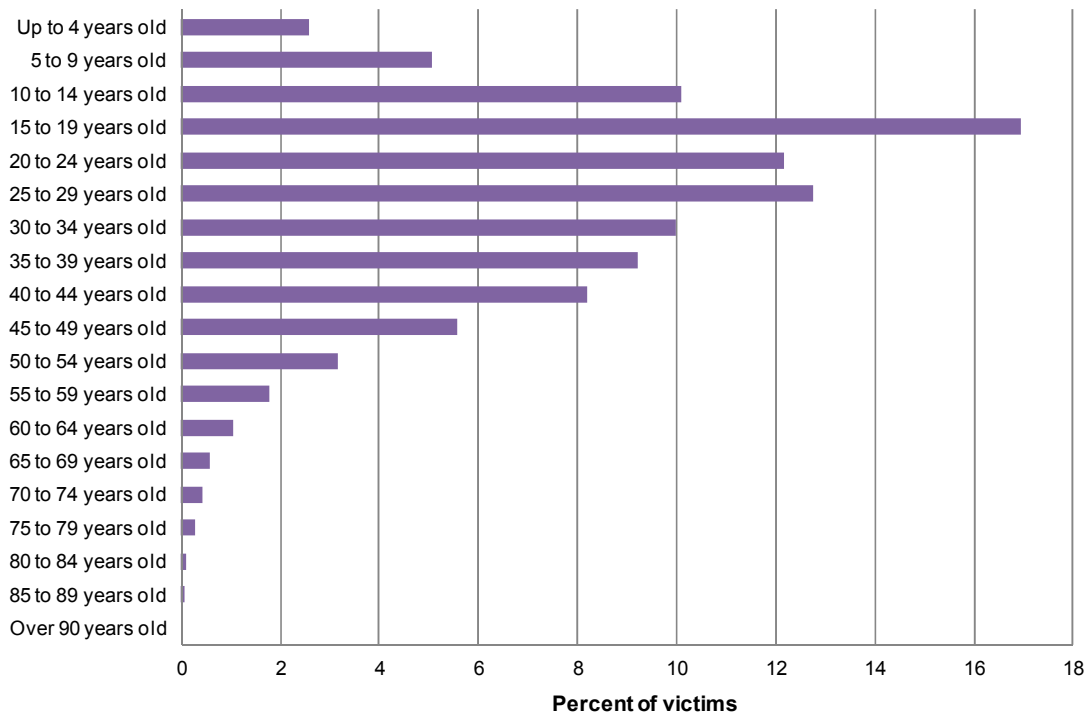
Suspects of violent offences - non domestic violence

The following chart shows the ethnicity of suspects of non domestic violence. Around 44% of all offenders were of White Skinned European appearance followed by persons of African - Caribbean with 26% and Asian appearance at 22%.

**Chart 27: Percentage of suspects of non-DV violent offences by ethnicity**
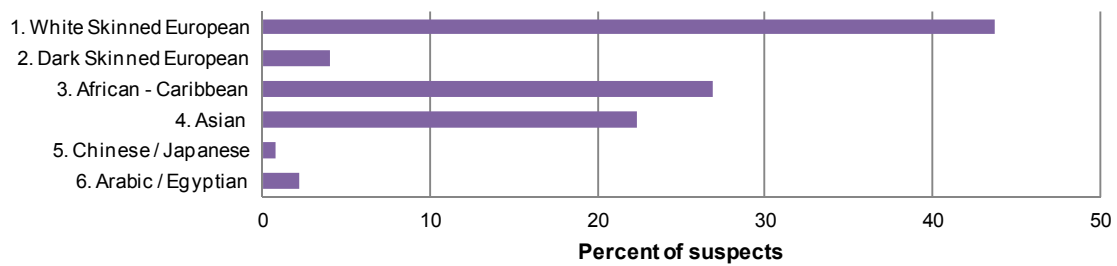
The following chart shows the gender of suspects of non domestic violence violent crime. Slightly more than 76% of offenders were male and fewer than 24% of offenders were female.

Chart 28: Percentage of suspects of non-DV violent offences by gender
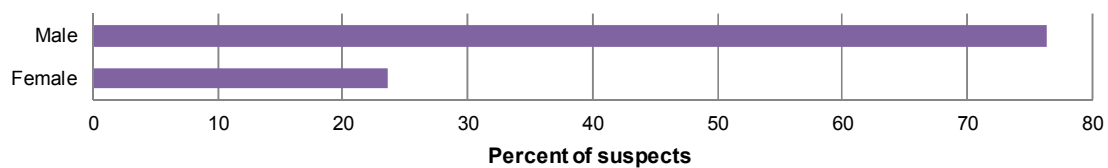
The chart below shows an age breakdown of the age of suspects of non domestic violence violent offences. 63% of suspects were between 15 and 34 years, with the peak age range being 15 to 19 years old with 23% of all suspects.

Chart 29: Percentage of suspcts of non-DV violent offences by age
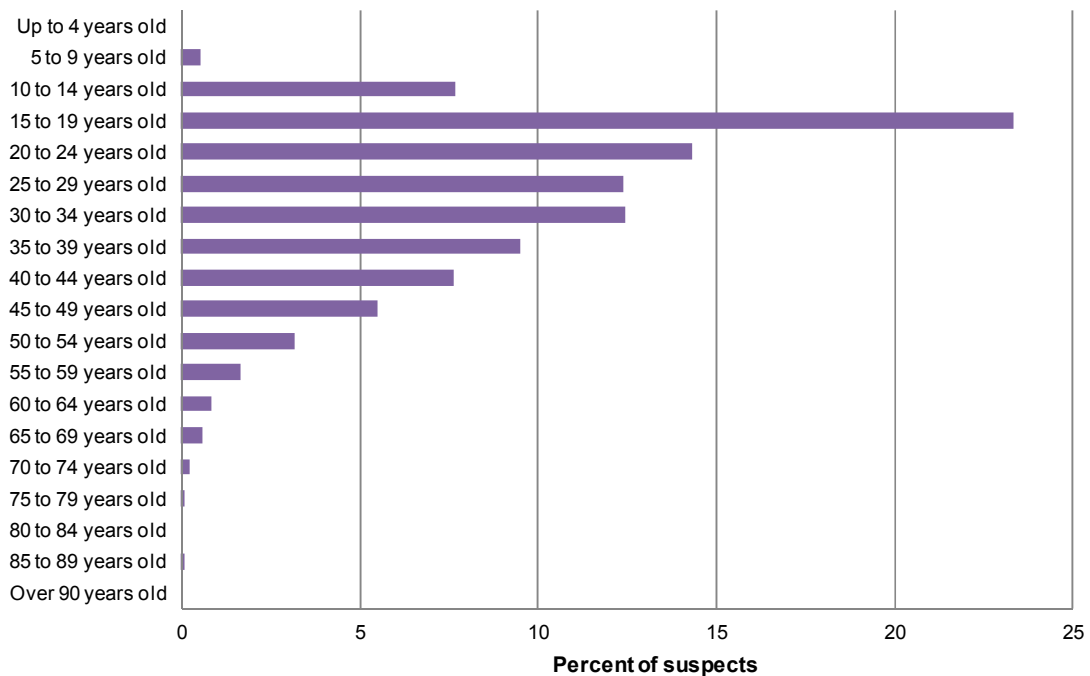
Robbery and snatch theft

A robbery takes place when force is threatened or used to steal property from a person or group of people. A "snatch theft" is when property is stolen from the physical possession of the victim with some degree of force directed to the property, but not to the victim. Personal robbery and theft snatch are often combined to form the category "street crime". The definition of robbery used here also includes commercial robbery, which accounts for about 10% of all robbery offences.

Chart 30: Robbery and snatch theft - annual totals
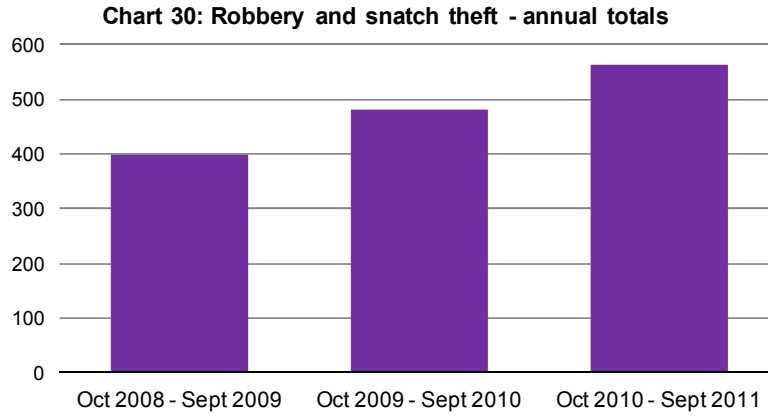
Location of robbery and theft snatch offences

During the 2008/09 time period, the robbery and theft snatch hotspots were the Town Centre and the Wealdstone corridor. Over the three year period, the hotspot around the Wealdstone Corridor seems to expand.
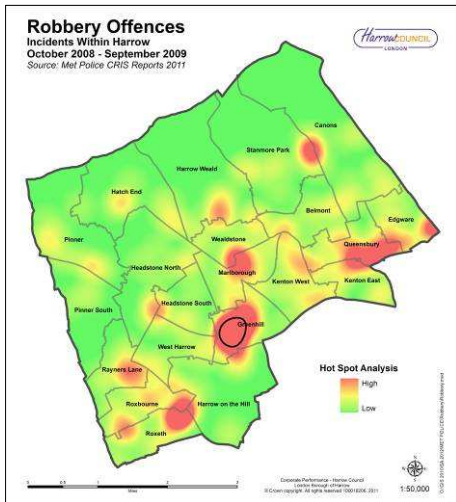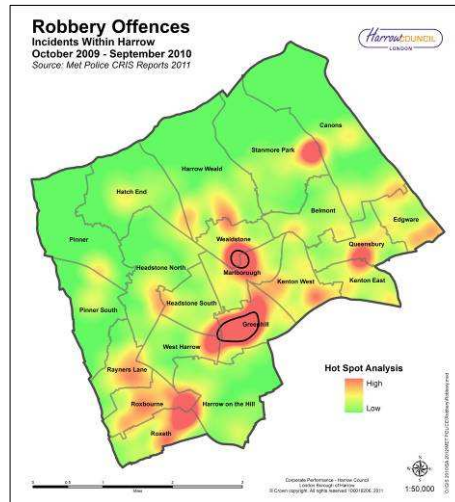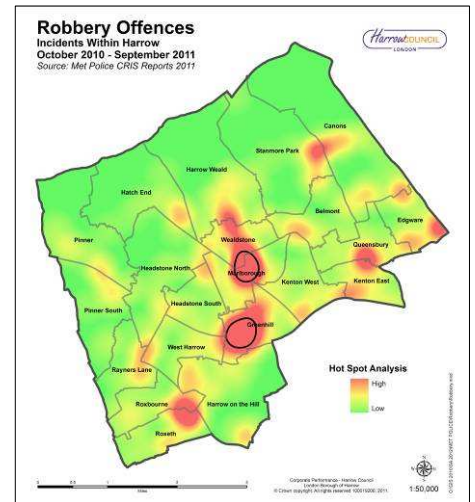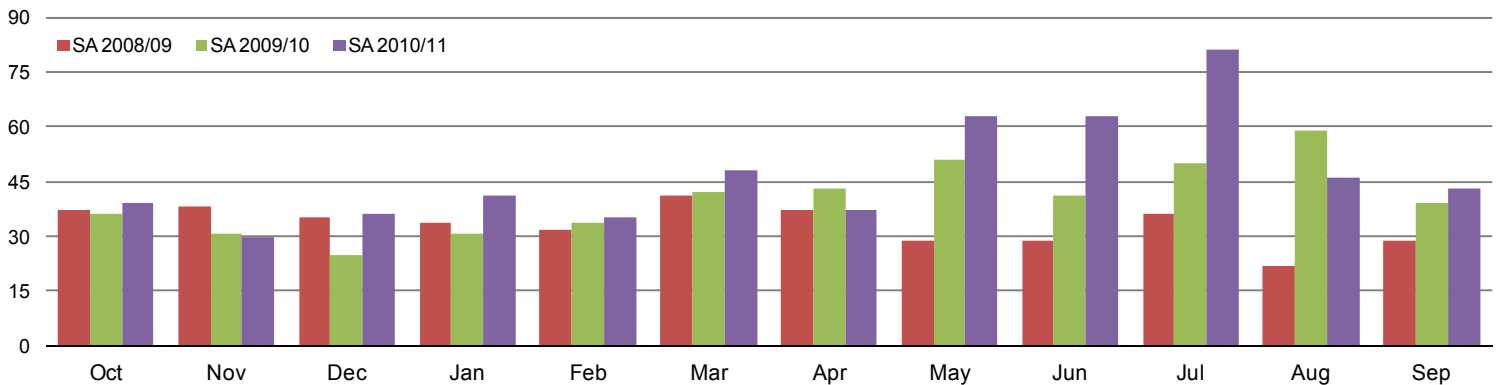

Figure 7

Figure 8

Figure 9

As the graph below show, robbery and snatch theft show a strong seasonal pattern, with high levels in the summer months and relatively low levels in the winter months. There have been particularly high levels of robbery and snatch theft in the summer months of 2011.

Chart 31: Robbery and snatch theft - monthly breakdown

The following table shows the number of robbery and theft snatch offences based on the population for each ward. Greenhill ward and Marlborough wards stand out as having the highest levels of robbery and snatch and account for 20% of robberies and snatches. Several wards stand out for large increases including Wealdstone and Harrow on the Hill. Large percentage increases were recorded in both Pinner and Pinner South, but from a low base in both cases. Pinner South still has the lowest lever of robberies and snatches of any wards in Harrow.

| Table 5: Robbery and snatch per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	1.4	1.8	2.2	22.2	57.1
Canons	1.3	1.6	2.4	50.0	84.6
Edgware	2.3	2.7	3.1	14.8	34.8
Greenhill	5.3	5.8	6.6	13.8	24.5
Harrow on the Hill	1.1	1.3	2.5	92.3	127.3
Harrow Weald	1.3	1.8	2.9	61.1	123.1
Hatch End	1.2	1.1	1.3	18.2	8.3
Headstone North	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	7.7
Headstone South	0.7	1.6	1.5	-6.3	114.3
Kenton East	1.2	2.2	2.5	13.6	108.3
Kenton West	2.4	3.0	2.7	-10.0	12.5
Marlborough	2.5	3.0	4.7	56.7	88.0
Pinner	1.4	0.5	1.6	220.0	14.3
Pinner South	0.3	0.5	1.2	140.0	300.0
Queensbury	3.6	1.8	2.7	50.0	-25.0
Rayners Lane	1.4	2.2	1.5	-31.8	7.1
Roxbourne	1.6	3.0	1.7	-43.3	6.3
Roxeth	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0
Stanmore Park	1.8	2.3	1.9	-17.4	5.6
Wealdstone	1.2	2.6	3.3	26.9	175.0
West Harrow	1.3	2.0	2.1	5.0	61.5
Averages	**1.8**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**13.6 %**	**38.9 %**

Victims of robbery and snatch

The following chart shows a breakdown of the ethnicity of robbery and snatch victims. Just fewer than 50% of victims were of an Asian appearance; this is a disproportionately high number in relation to the size of the Asian population in Harrow.

**Chart 32: Percentage of victims of robbery and snatch offences by ethnicity**
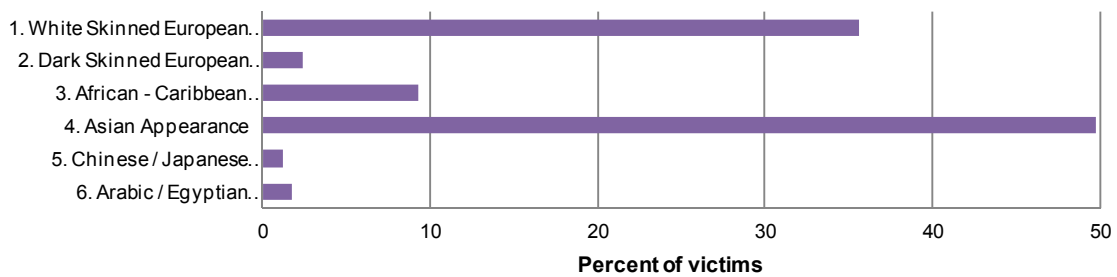
The following chart shows the gender breakdown for robbery and snatch victims. Fewer than 55% of victims were male.

Chart 33: Percentage of victims of robbery and snatch offences by gender
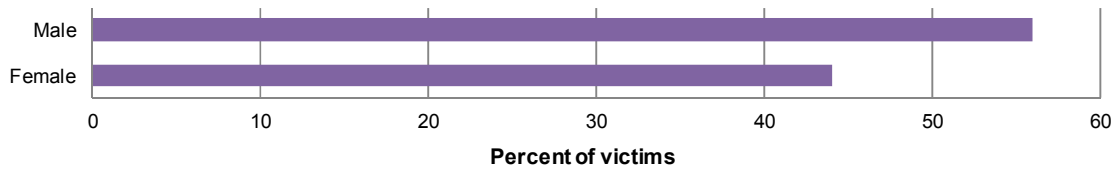
The chart below shows the age profile of robbery and snatch victims. The age profile is relatively young with a strong peak for the 15-19 years age category, accounting for 22% of offences.
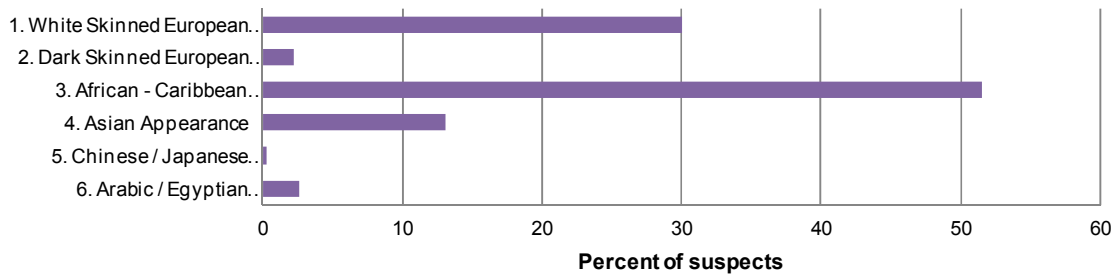
Chart 34: Percentage of victims of robbery and snatch offences by age
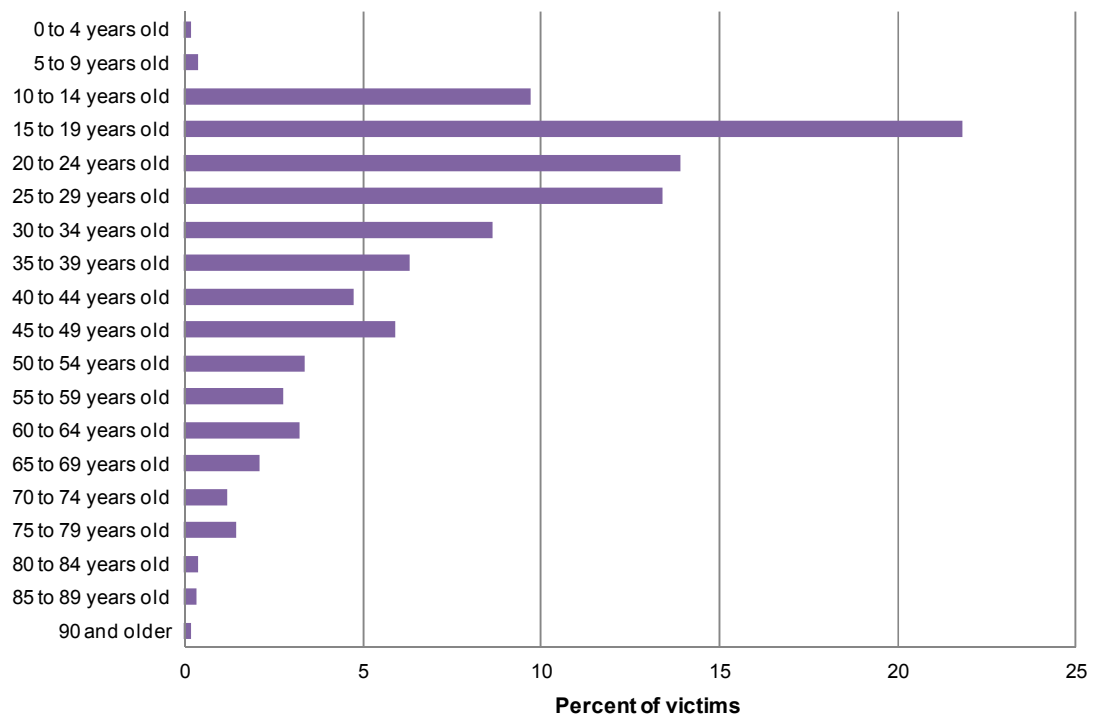
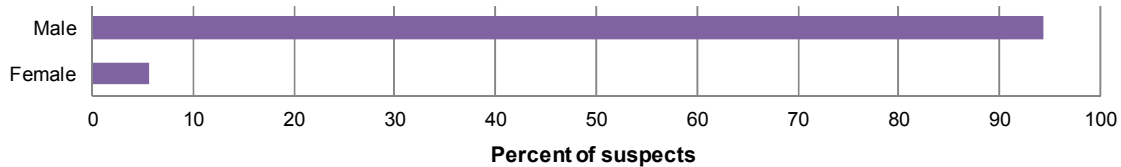## Suspects of Robbery and snatch

The chart below shows a breakdown of the ethnicity of robbery and snatch suspects. Just fewer than 52% of suspects were African - Caribbean. This is disproportionately high in relation to the size of the young African - Caribbean population in Harrow.

Chart 35: Percentage of suspects of robbery and snatch offences by ethnicity


The following chart illustrates a breakdown of robbery and snatch offences by gender. Just fewer than 95% of all offenders were male and 5% of offenders were female.

Chart 36: Percentage of suspects of robbery and snatch offences by gender

The chart below shows an age breakdown of robbery and snatch suspects. The 15-19 years age category accounts for just fewer than 54% of all suspects. This is very high level of age concentration.

Chart 37: Percentage of suspects of robbery and snatch offences by age
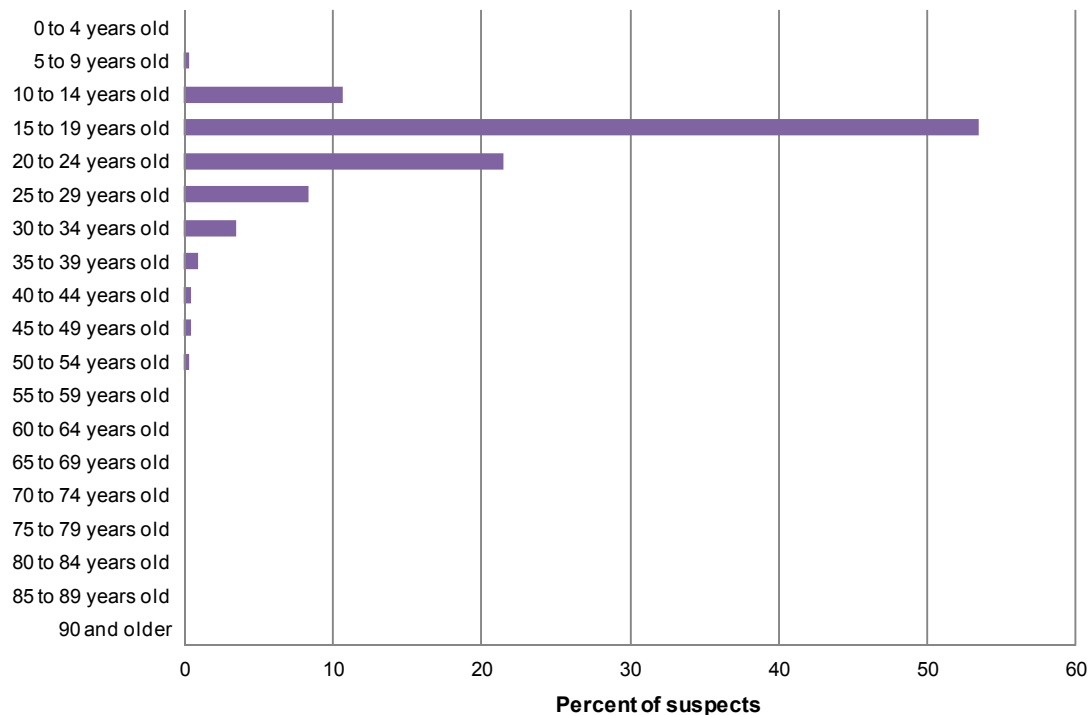
Time and day for robbery and snatch offences

It is possible to make a reliable calculation of the time distribution of robbery and snatch as there is always an encounter between a victim and suspect when the offences took place and the victim is likely to have an idea of the time. Robbery and snatch offences peak at between 16:00 and 17:00 and decline after 10 at night. Just fewer than 46% of robberies and snatches took place between 16:00 and 22:00 hours, while one in ten robberies happen around 16:00.

Chart 38: Percent of robbery and snatch offences by time of day
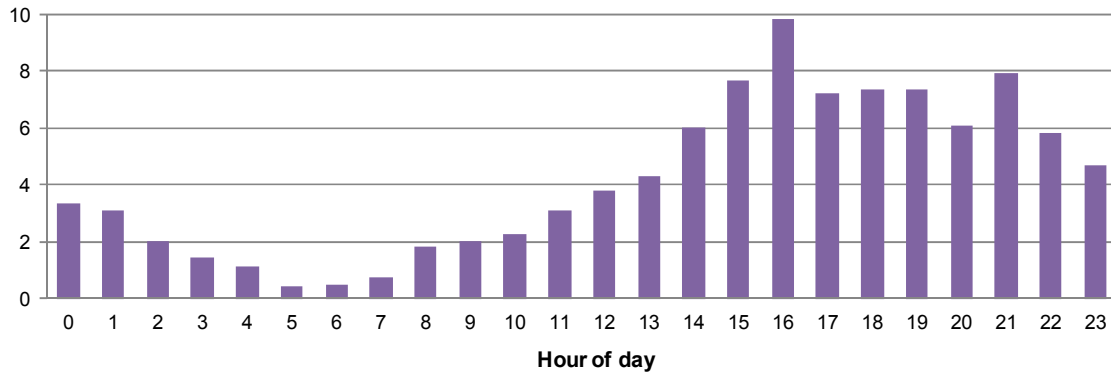
The chart below shows a breakdown of robbery and snatch offences by day of the week. There is not a particular strong pattern. The highest number of offences are recorded on Friday and Saturday and the fewest offences on Sunday.

Chart 39: Day of week on which robbery and snatch offences took place
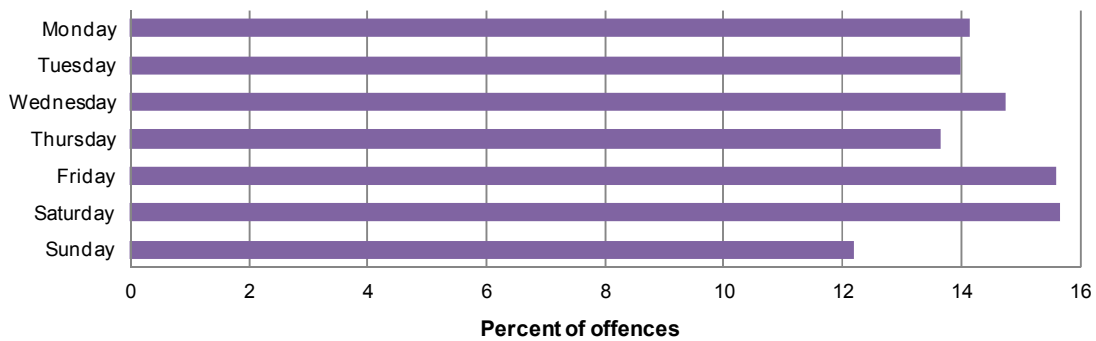
Violent offences: sexual offences

Sexual offences include a number of crimes, the most widely known of which is rape, which accounts for about one third of sexual offences in Harrow. Other sexual offences include indecent assault; unlawful (under age) sexual contact and offences such as grooming which do not constitute a legal category come under the umbrella of sexual offences.

The chart below shows the annual total of sexual offences for the last three years. Following a 16% decrease in 2009-10, there was a 1% increase in 2010-11.

Chart 40: Sexual offences - annual totals
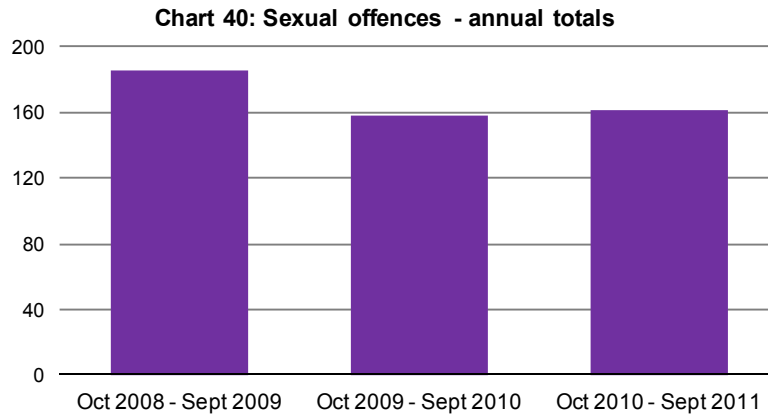
Sexual offences - locations

The following maps (figures 10 through 12) show the hotspots of where sexual offences took place during the last three years. The area in and around the Town Centre and Wealdstone are the dominant hotspots throughout the three year period.
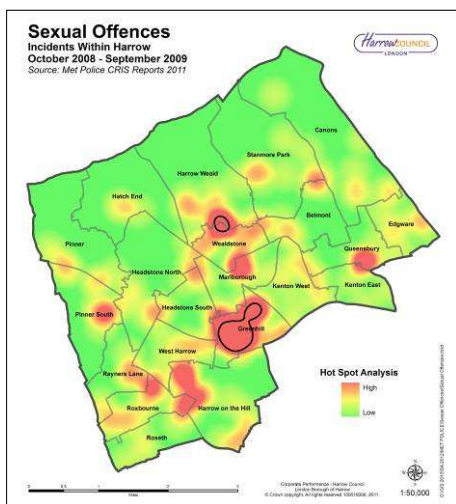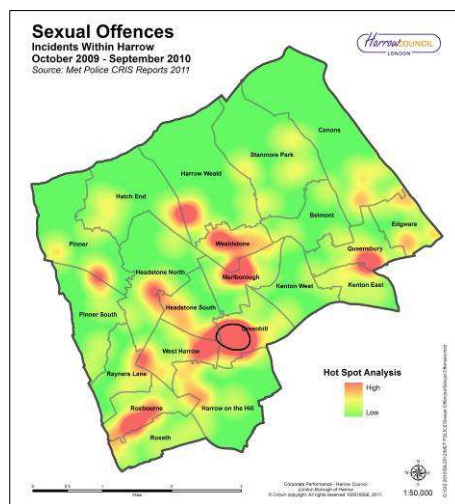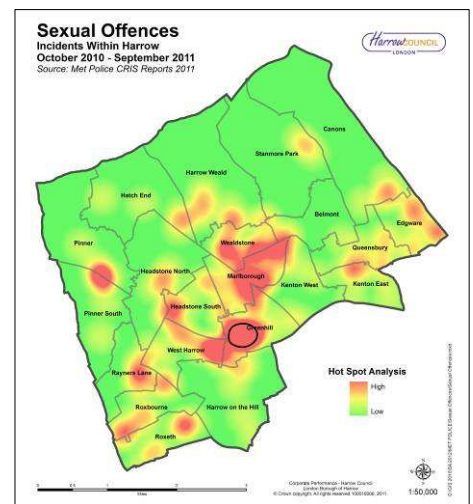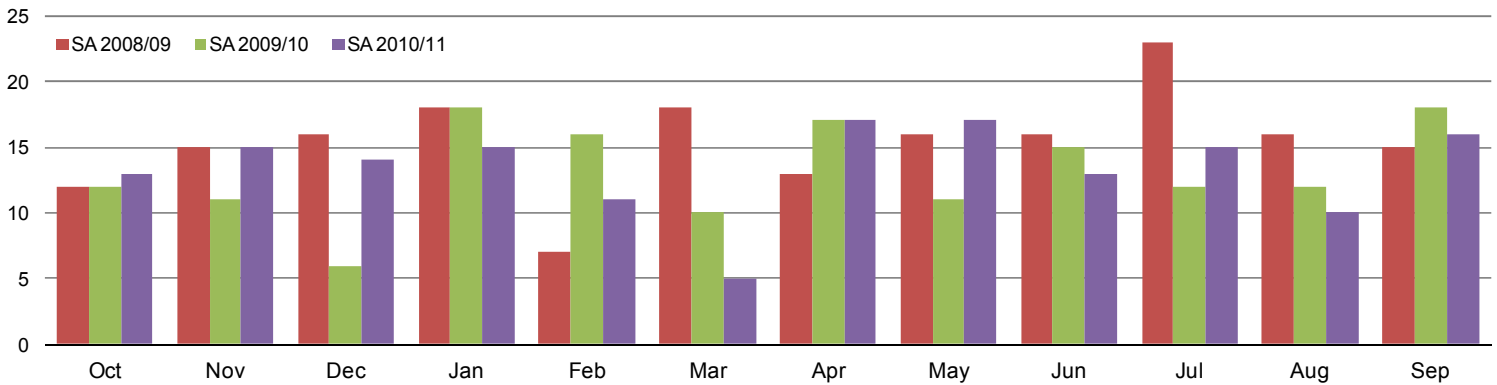

Figure 10

Figure 11

Figure 12

On a month to month analysis of the sexual offences, there appears that there is no monthly trend or pattern. It might appear that sexual offences are not affected by seasonal changes.

Chart 41: Sexual offences - monthly breakdown

The table below shows the ward breakdown of sexual offences for the last three years. Care should be taken in interpreting this table as the number of sexual offences in each ward is relatively low. Relatively small changes in the number of sexual offences in each ward can result in large percentage changes in the following year. There were large decreases in the level of offences in Stanmore Park, Headstone North and Harrow on the Hill. In three wards there were large increases, but only in Marlborough ward is the level of offences relatively high.

| Table 6: Sexual offences per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	0.6	0.3	0.4	32.3	-33.9
Canons	0.6	0.7	0.4	-40.3	-31.7
Edgware	0.7	0.7	1.0	41.2	41.2
Greenhill	2.8	2.0	1.9	-1.5	-30.4
Harrow on the Hill	1.4	0.8	0.4	-44.7	-69.1
Harrow Weald	1.1	0.6	0.7	16.1	-42.0
Hatch End	0.3	0.7	0.5	-28.4	65.5
Headstone North	0.6	0.8	0.4	-49.4	-32.2
Headstone South	0.5	0.7	0.8	12.9	58.0
Kenton East	0.4	0.6	0.7	15.3	74.4
Kenton West	0.7	0.1	0.3	211.1	-57.6
Marlborough	0.9	0.9	1.9	120.9	118.4
Pinner	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	33.3
Pinner South	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	-50.5
Queensbury	0.8	0.7	0.5	-28.4	-37.7
Rayners Lane	0.6	0.1	0.5	422.2	-16.1
Roxbourne	1.1	1.0	0.8	-16.7	-26.6
Roxeth	0.5	0.6	0.6	16.4	39.1
Stanmore Park	0.8	0.7	0.3	-57.6	-62.7
Wealdstone	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	-8.7
West Harrow	0.7	1.2	1.1	-9.2	54.3
Averages	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**1.4 %**	**-14.3 %**

Victims of sexual offences

The chart below shows the breakdown of sexual offences by the victim's ethnicity.

**Chart 42: Percentage of victims of sexual offences by ethnicity**
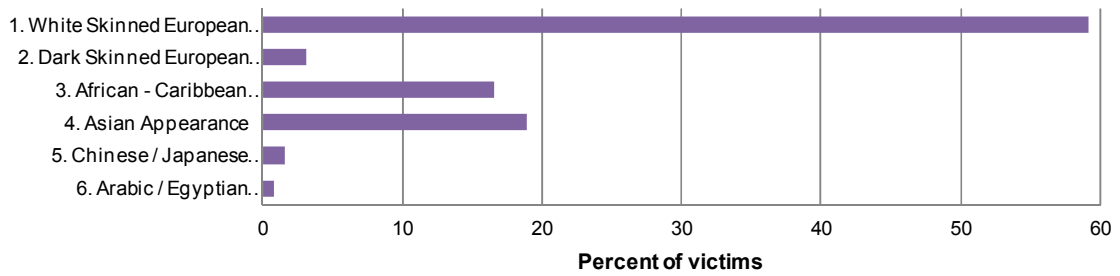
The chart below shows that about 95% of victims of sexual offences were female.

Chart 43: Percentage of victims of sexual offences by gender
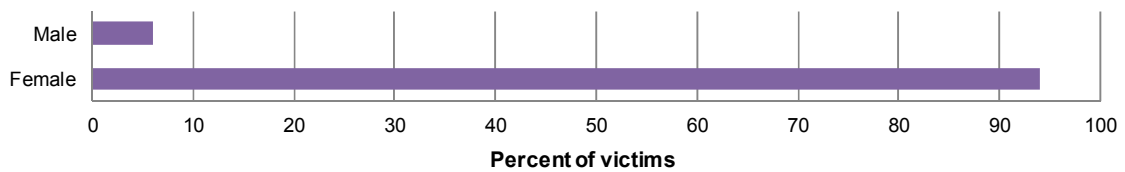
The chart shows the age breakdown of victims of sexual offences. There is a prominent peak in the 15-19 years age category.
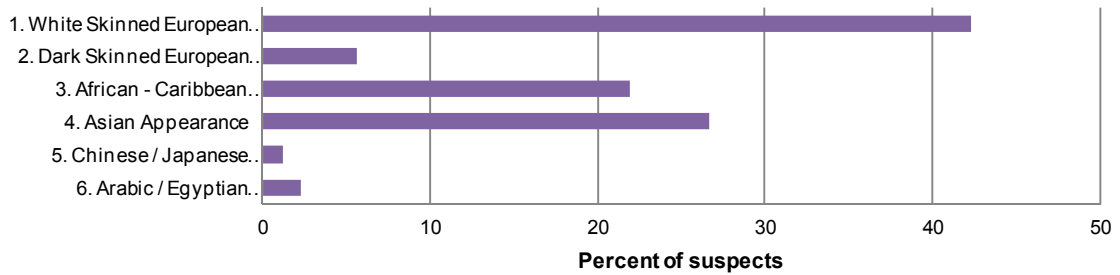
Chart 44: Percentage of victims of sexual offences by age
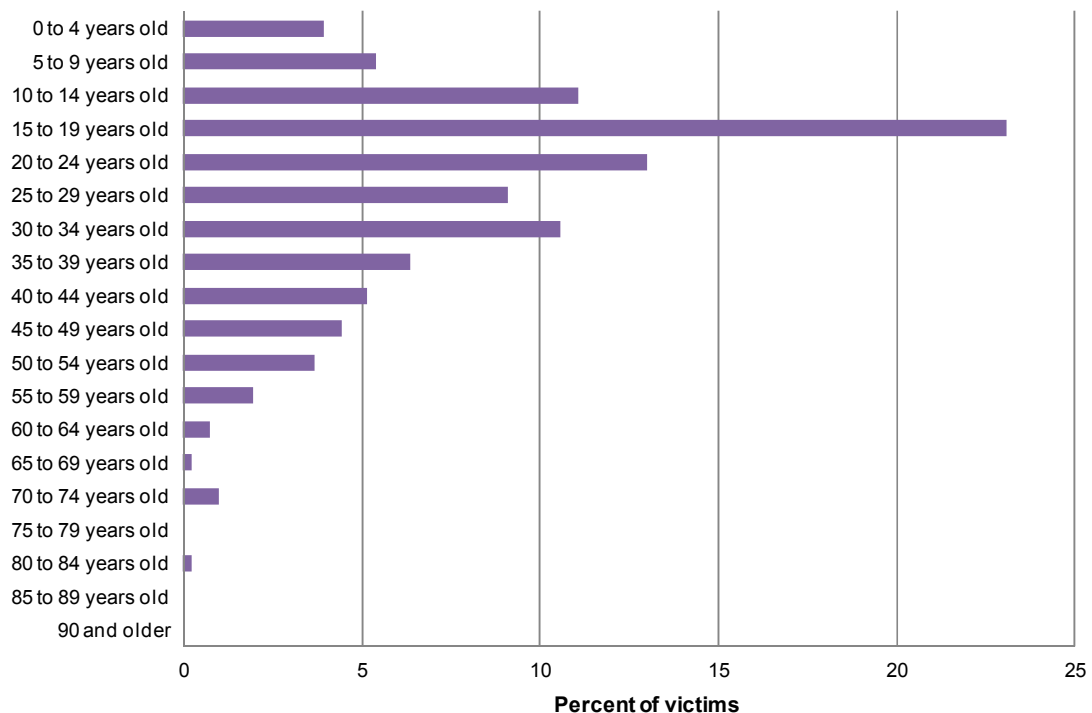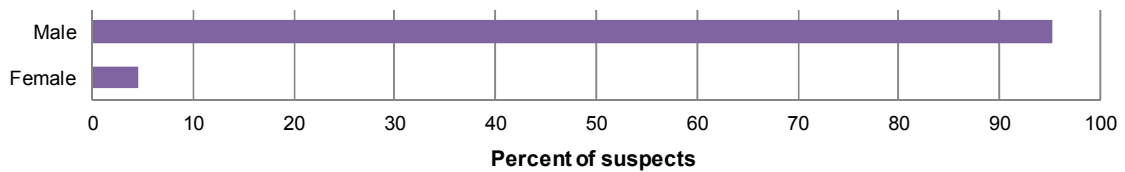
Suspects of sexual offences

The following chart shows a breakdown of sexual offences' suspect ethnicity. Just fewer than 42% of suspects were White Skinned European. There were a disproportionately high number of African - Caribbean suspects in relation to the demographic composition of the Harrow population.

Chart 45: Percentage of suspects of sexual offences by ethnicity


The chart below shows a breakdown of the sex of the suspect's of sexual offences. 95% of suspects were male.

Chart 46: Percentage of suspects of sexual offences by gender

The following chart shows a breakdown of the age category of sexual offence suspects. The 15-19 years age category accounted for just under one fifth of suspects considerably higher than any other age category.
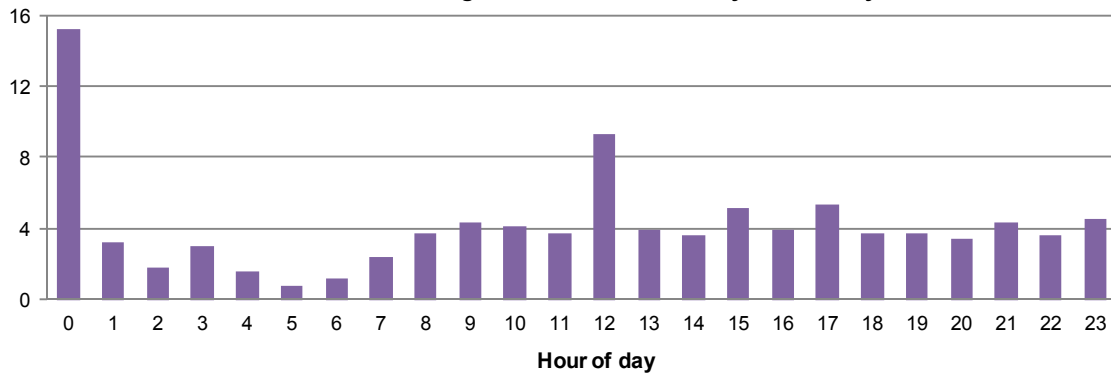
Chart 47: Percentage of suspects of sexual offences by age
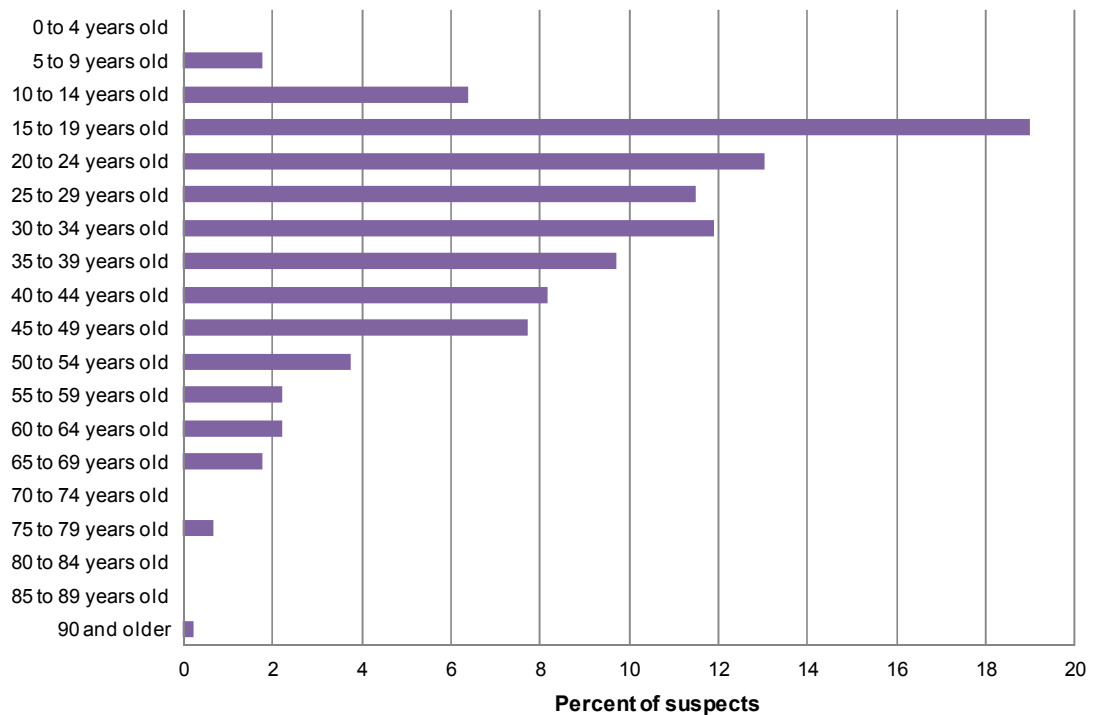
Time and day for sexual offences

Time and day for sexual offences have been shown to peak at two times during the day, one at noon hour and the other at midnight. These two times during the day account for nearly 25% of all sexual crime in Harrow.

Chart 48: Percentage of sexual offences by time of day

Friday is the peak day for sexual offences, but there does not otherwise appear to be a weekend or weekday pattern.

Chart 49: Day of week on which sexual offences took place
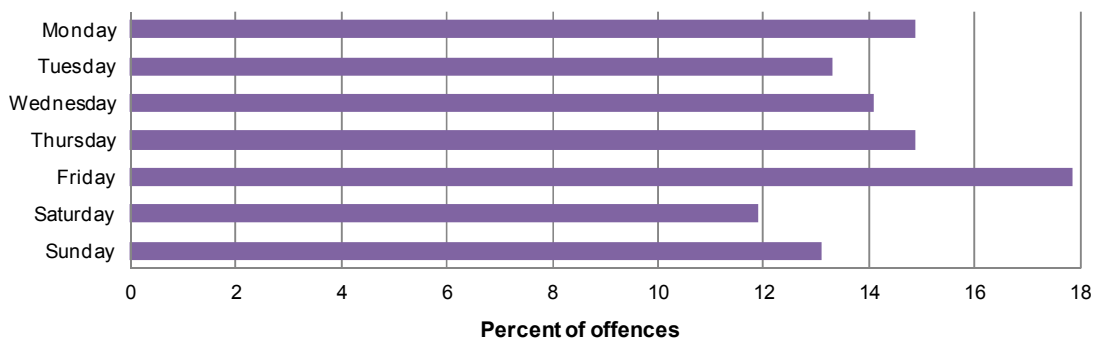
Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Anti-Social behaviour comprises of a cluster of different type of behaviour that over time can often impair the victim's quality of life. The main types of behaviours included here are: animal nuisance, arson, brothels, criminal damage, racial or religious harassment.

The chart below shows the last three years of anti-social behaviour during the time periods of the strategic assessment. The number of incidents increased in October 2009 – September 2010 and decreased by 16% in October 2010 – September 2011.

Chart 50: Anti-social behaviour - annual totals
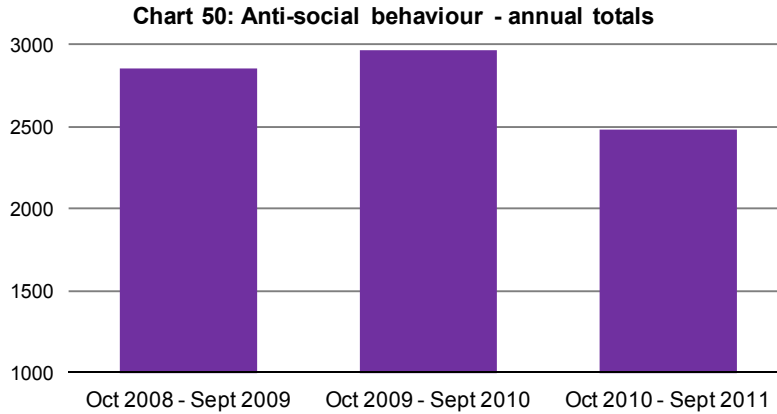
Anti-social behaviour - locations

The maps below (figures 13 through 15) show the hotspots of anti-social behaviour over the last three years. The hotspots include in and around the Town Centre and Wealdstone, South Harrow and the northern part of Edgware ward.
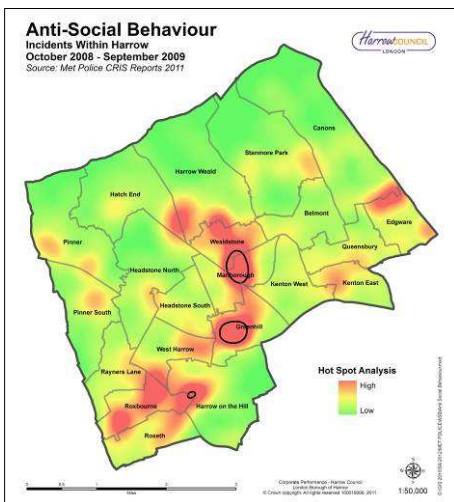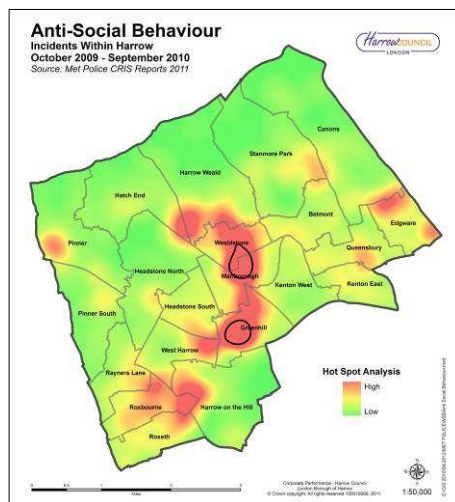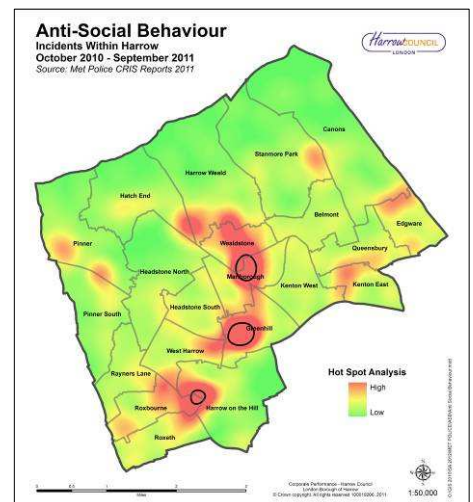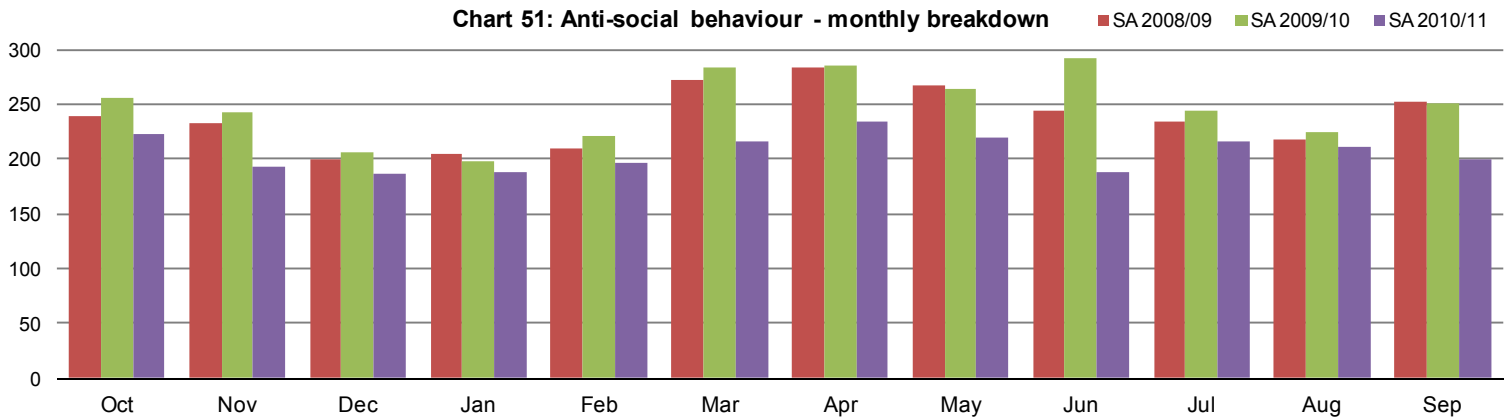

Figure 13

Figure 14

Figure 15

The chart below shows a monthly breakdown of anti-social behaviour for the last three years. It shows an elevated level of offences in the spring, though this was less pronounced in 2010/11.

Chart 51: Anti-social behaviour - monthly breakdown ■ SA 2008/09 ■ SA 2009/10 ■ SA 2010/11

The table below shows a breakdown of anti-social behaviour by ward. Kenton West, Kenton East and Harrow on the Hill, showed substantial increases in 2010-11 compared to the previous year, but of these only Kenton West showed an increase over the three year period.

| Table 7: Anti-social behaviour offences per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	7.6	11.8	7.8	-33.6	3.2
Canons	10.8	11.4	8.1	-28.7	-24.6
Edgware	17.0	18.5	12.6	-31.7	-25.9
Greenhill	21.4	25.9	19.7	-24.2	-8.3
Harrow on the Hill	14.3	13.1	14.1	7.9	-1.4
Harrow Weald	14.1	17.3	13.2	-23.7	-6.6
Hatch End	11.4	10.8	10.1	-6.2	-11.3
Headstone North	9.4	7.6	6.5	-14.3	-30.5
Headstone South	8.4	10.8	7.8	-28.2	-6.9
Kenton East	11.1	8.6	9.5	9.7	-14.6
Kenton West	8.5	6.4	8.5	33.8	1.1
Marlborough	18.7	21.0	16.9	-19.6	-10.1
Pinner	13.0	11.9	12.6	5.9	-3.1
Pinner South	9.1	6.9	7.1	2.8	-22.3
Queensbury	9.1	12.2	8.3	-32.3	-9.5
Rayners Lane	9.4	8.5	6.9	-18.7	-26.0
Roxbourne	19.2	15.8	12.2	-23.0	-36.4
Roxeth	13.7	14.2	10.5	-25.8	-23.3
Stanmore Park	11.3	11.7	10.9	-7.2	-3.3
Wealdstone	19.1	22.4	17.4	-22.4	-8.7
West Harrow	13.0	12.7	11.3	-11.5	-13.5
Averages	**12.9**	**13.4**	**11.1**	**-17.0 %**	**-14.1 %**

Victims of anti-social behaviour

The chart below shows a breakdown of the ethnicity of victims of anti-social behaviour.

Chart 52: Percentage of victims of anti-social behaviour by ethnicity
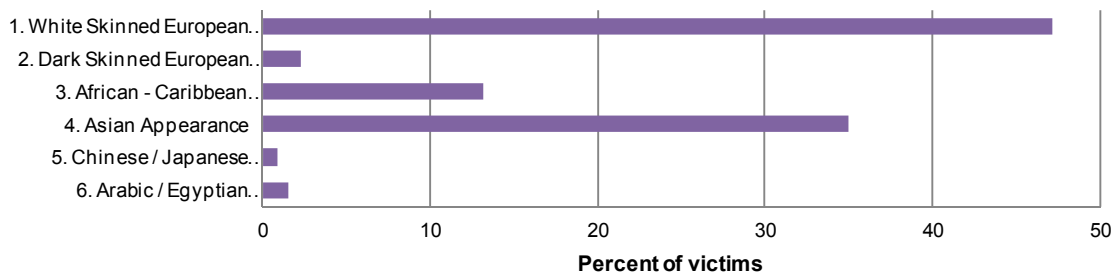
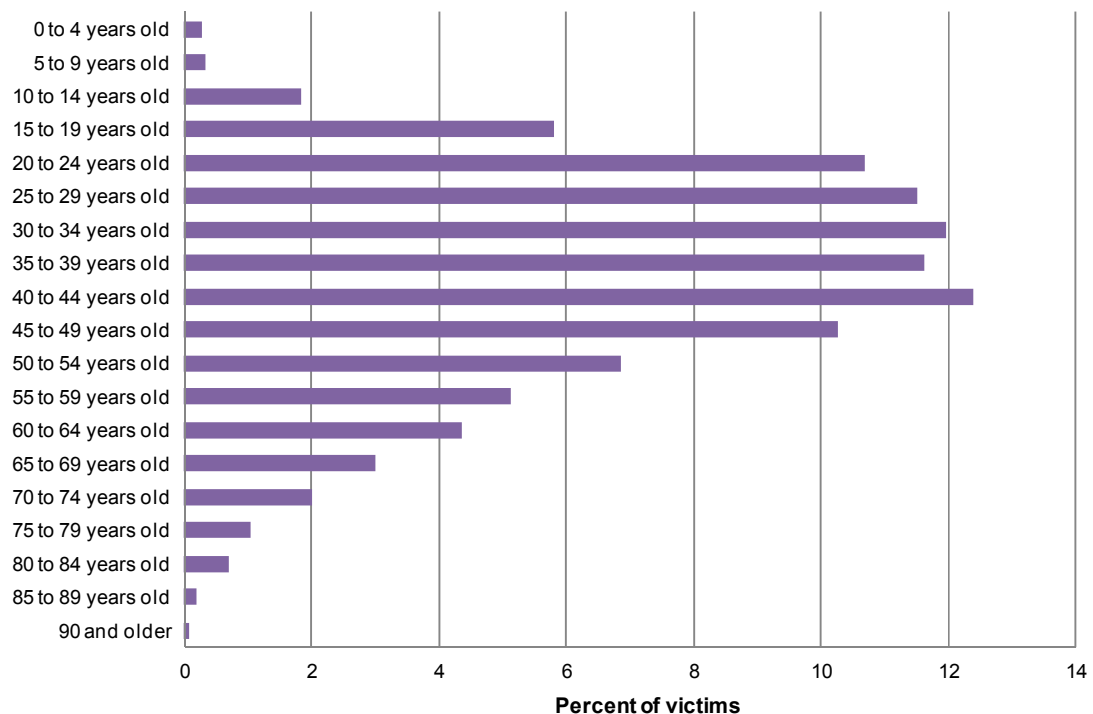The following chart shows that just fewer than 60% of victims were female.

Chart 53: Percentage of victims of anti-social behaviour by gender
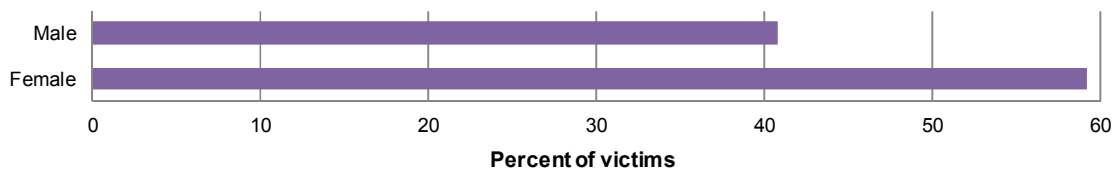
The following chart shows a breakdown of the age category of victims of anti-social behaviour. There was a relatively broad age range of victims, with victims fairly evenly distributed between 20 and 50 years.
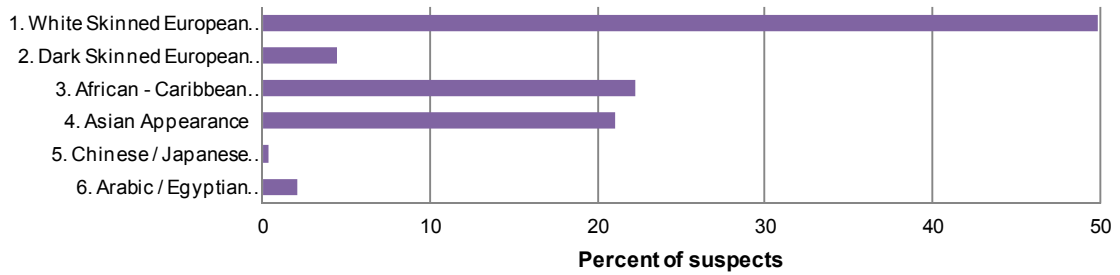
Chart 54: Percentage of victims of anti-social behaviour by age

Suspects of anti-social behaviour

The chart below shows a breakdown of anti-social behaviour suspects. White Skinned European suspects accounted for just under half of all suspects.

Chart 55: Percentage of suspects of anti-social behaviour by ethnicity

The chart below shows the gender of anti-social behaviour suspects. Slightly more than 83% of offenders were male and nearly 17% of offenders were female.

Chart 56: Percentage of suspects of anti-social behaviour by gender
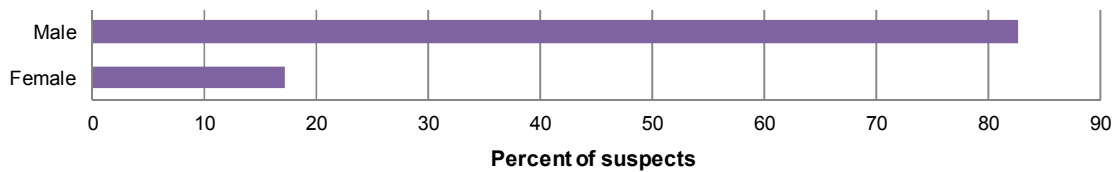
The following chart shows a breakdown of the age category of anti-social behaviour suspects. There is a relatively strong peak of 15-19 years suspects which account for just 18% of all suspects.

Chart 57: Percentage of suspects of anti-social behaviour by age
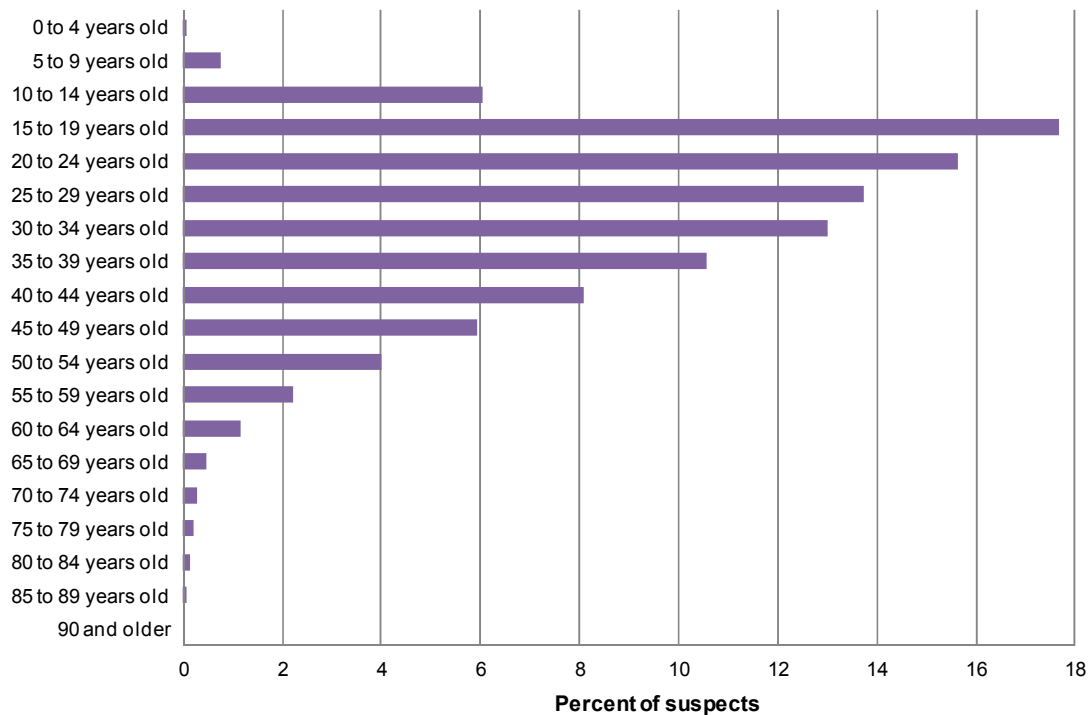
Time and day for anti-social behaviour offences

The spikes at 12:00 and 0:00 are likely to be due to recording time approximately by the victim or police. From 13:00 the number of incidents increases, then declines after 18:00.

Chart 58: Percentage of anti-social behaviour offences by time of day
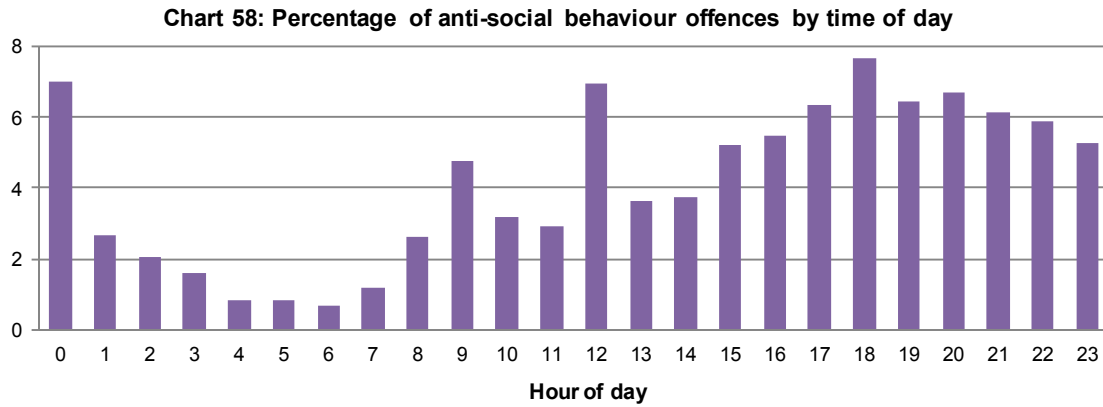
The number of incidents of anti-social behaviour peaked on Friday and Saturday.

Chart 59: Day of week on which anti-social behaviour offences took place
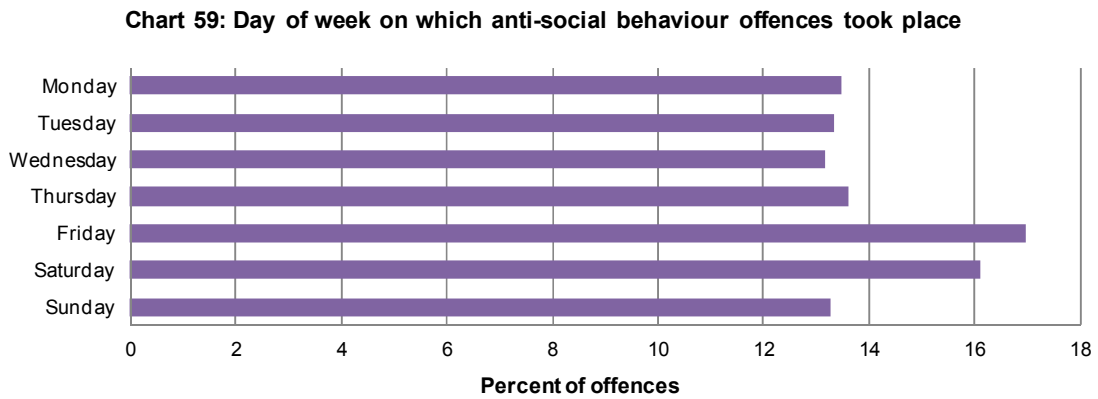
Domestic violence

Domestic violence is an offence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or a family member regardless of ones gender. This includes both reports which are recorded as crimes and incidents which are recorded as incidents but not as crimes. These are sometime called "non-crime" or "non-crime book" incidents.
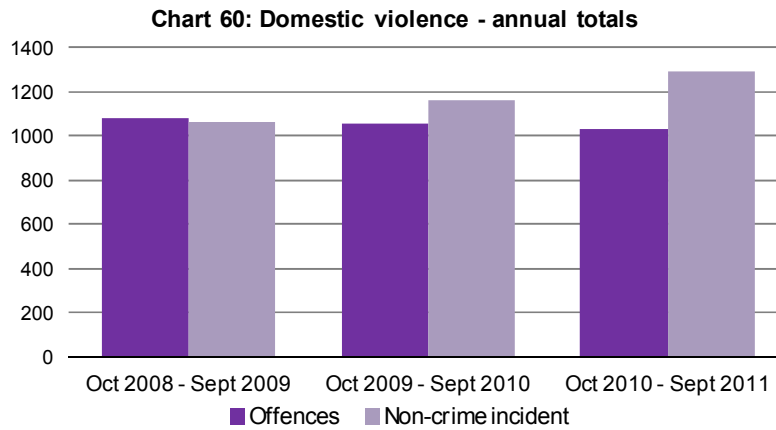
The chart below shows annual totals of domestic violence offences and non-crime incidents. The number of crimes decreased during the three year period by fewer than 5%. On the other hand, the number of non-crime incidents increased by over 8% during the three year period.

Chart 60: Domestic violence - annual totals

Domestic violence - locations

The following maps (figures 16 through 18) hotspots of domestic violence over the last three years. The hotspots have remained more or less constant and include Greenhill, Wealdstone and Marlborough and South Harrow. There are also some minor hotspots in Pinner south and Edgware. It should be noted that domestic violence is relatively dispersed geographically.
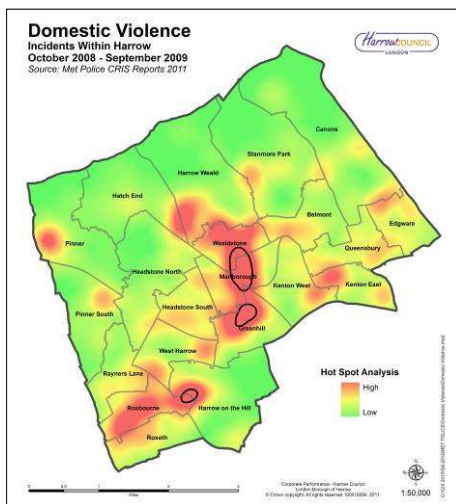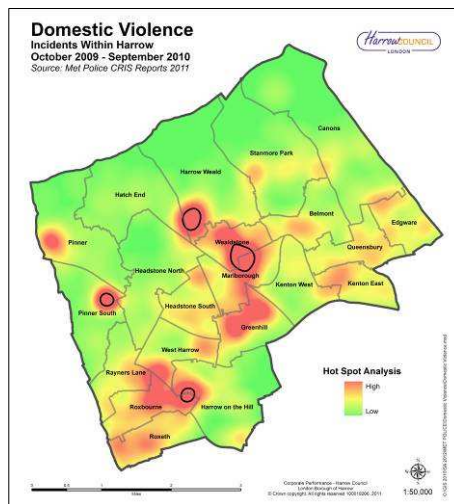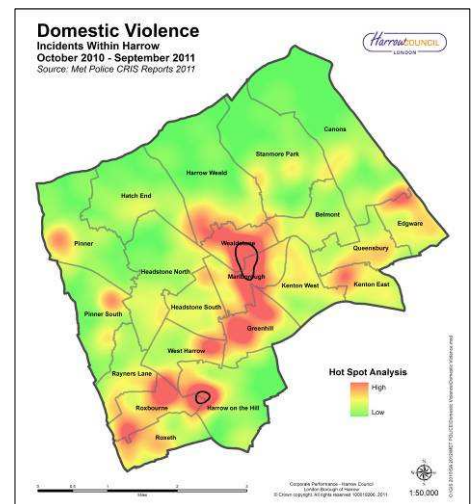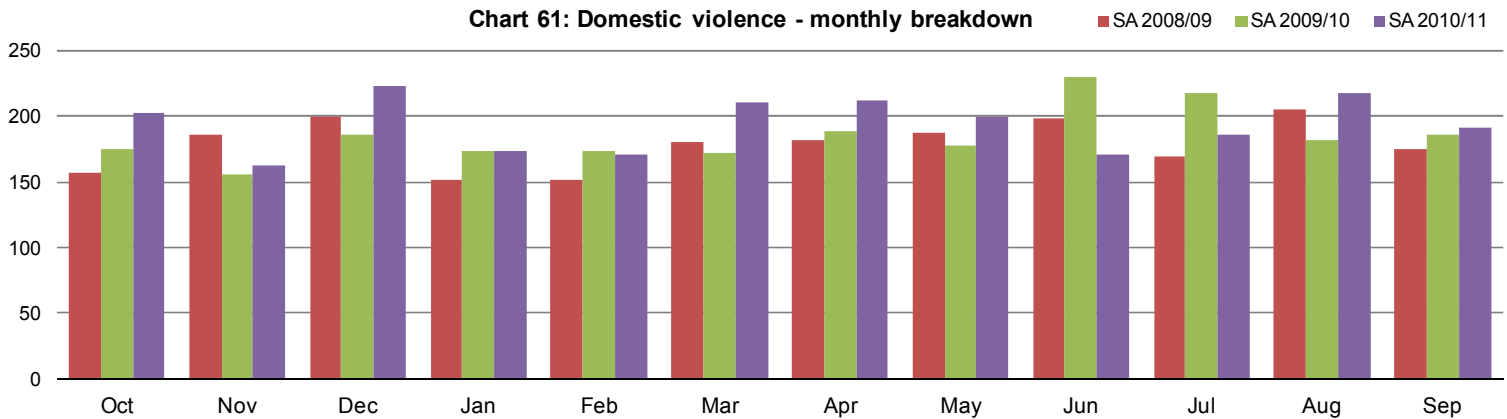

Figure 16

Figure 17

Figure 18

The chart below shows monthly totals of domestic violence for the last three years. There are no clear seasonal patterns.

Chart 61: Domestic violence - monthly breakdown   ■ SA 2008/09 ■ SA 2009/10 ■ SA 2010/11

The following table shows a breakdown of domestic violence by ward over the last three years. Kenton West, Headstone North and Marlborough showed the largest increased in 2009-10 to 2010-11, but none of these wards showed the biggest increases over the three year period.

Table 8: Domestic violence offences per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	9.1	8.7	8.5	-3.0	-7.4
Canons	8.4	7.4	7.9	6.9	-6.7
Edgware	9.3	10.5	11.6	10.5	25.4
Greenhill	13.5	12.9	15.7	21.7	16.4
Harrow on the Hill	9.3	10.5	11.0	4.4	18.1
Harrow Weald	11.7	12.5	10.6	-14.9	-9.5
Hatch End	6.3	4.9	6.1	25.5	-3.5
Headstone North	6.5	5.4	8.0	47.3	22.7
Headstone South	10.4	11.0	9.8	-11.7	-6.6
Kenton East	9.6	10.3	9.9	-4.3	2.6
Kenton West	7.5	5.8	8.9	53.2	18.8
Marlborough	15.7	13.0	16.4	25.9	4.0
Pinner	7.9	8.8	8.9	1.1	12.7
Pinner South	6.2	8.0	7.7	-3.6	25.0
Queensbury	8.8	9.5	8.6	-10.1	-3.3
Rayners Lane	5.5	9.3	6.9	-25.3	25.4
Roxbourne	14.1	11.8	14.6	24.0	3.7
Roxeth	9.3	13.8	10.6	-23.2	13.7
Stanmore Park	8.3	8.9	7.7	-13.7	-6.8
Wealdstone	16.2	16.0	18.1	13.1	11.7
West Harrow	8.8	9.9	9.6	-2.5	9.7
Averages	9.7	10.0	10.4	4.0 %	7.3 %

Victims of domestic violence

The chart below shows the victims of domestic violence broken down by ethnicity. 44% of victims of domestic violence were White European in appearance.

Chart 62: Percentage of victims of domestic violence by ethnicity
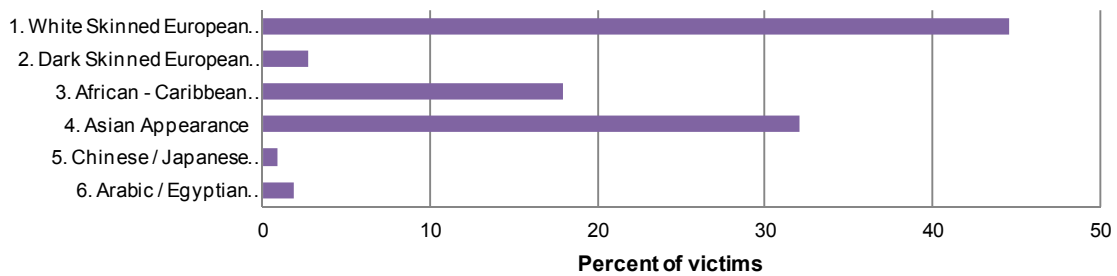
The chart below shows the gender breakdown of domestic violence.

Chart 63: Percentage of victims of domestic violence by gender
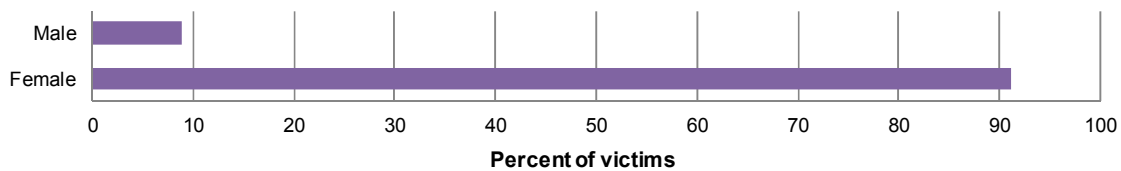
The chart below shows the age category of domestic violence victims. The 20-24 years category make up the largest single category, there is a then a fairly steady decline in the older age groups.

Chart 64: Percentage of victims of domestic violence by age
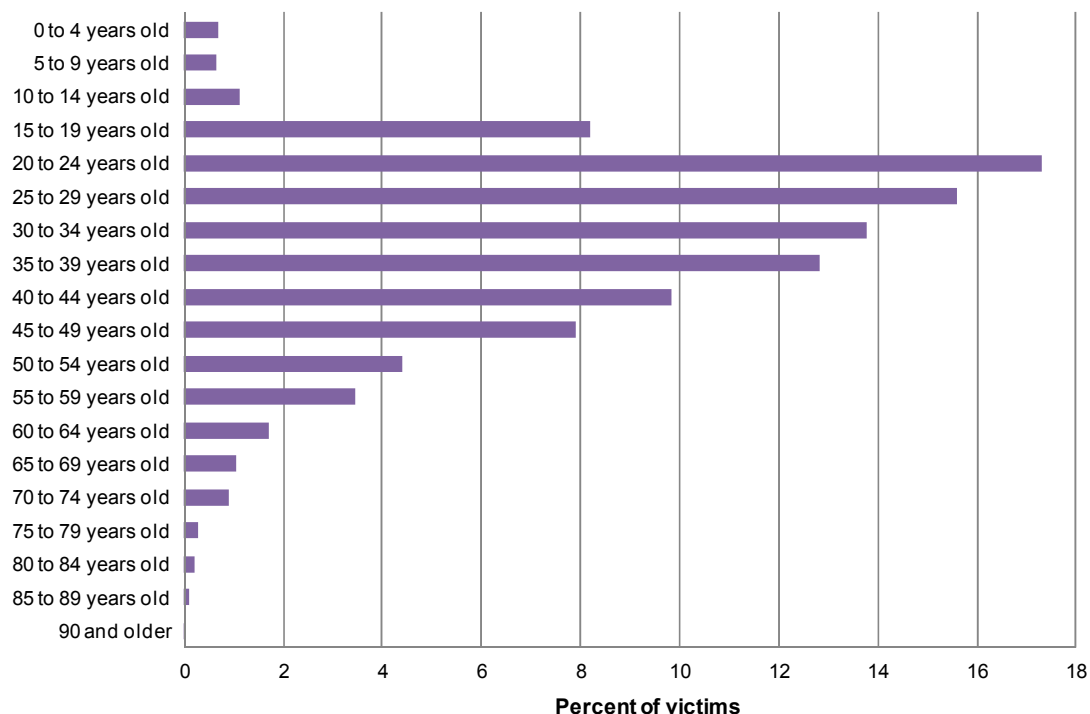
Suspects of domestic violence

The chart below shows a breakdown of the suspect's ethnicity. There were relatively high numbers of African – Caribbean suspects.

Chart 65: Percentage of suspects of domestic violence by ethnicity
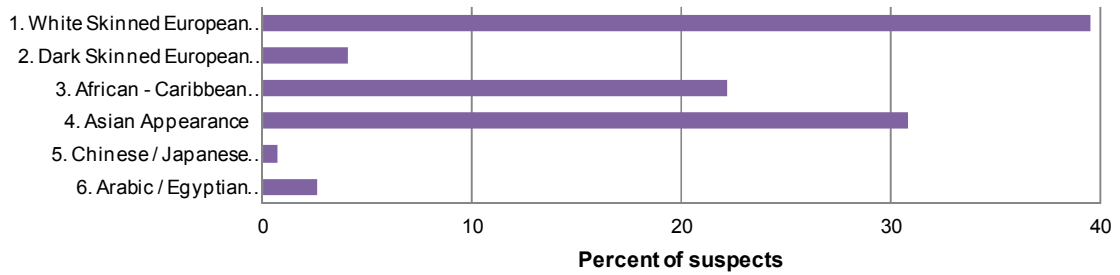
The chart below shows a breakdown of the gender of domestic violence suspect. 85% of suspects were male.

Chart 66: Percentage of suspects of domestic violence by gender
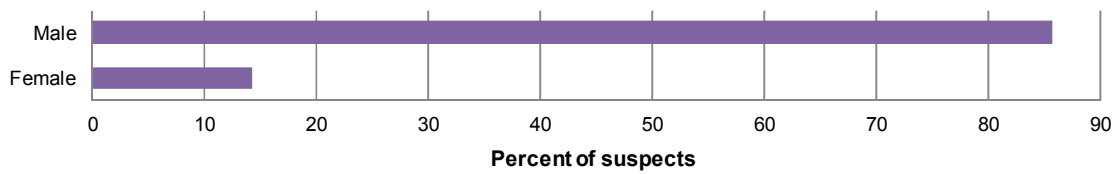
The following chart shows the age profile of domestic violence suspects. 64% of suspects fall between the ages of 20 and 39.

Chart 67: Percentage of suspects of domestic violence by age
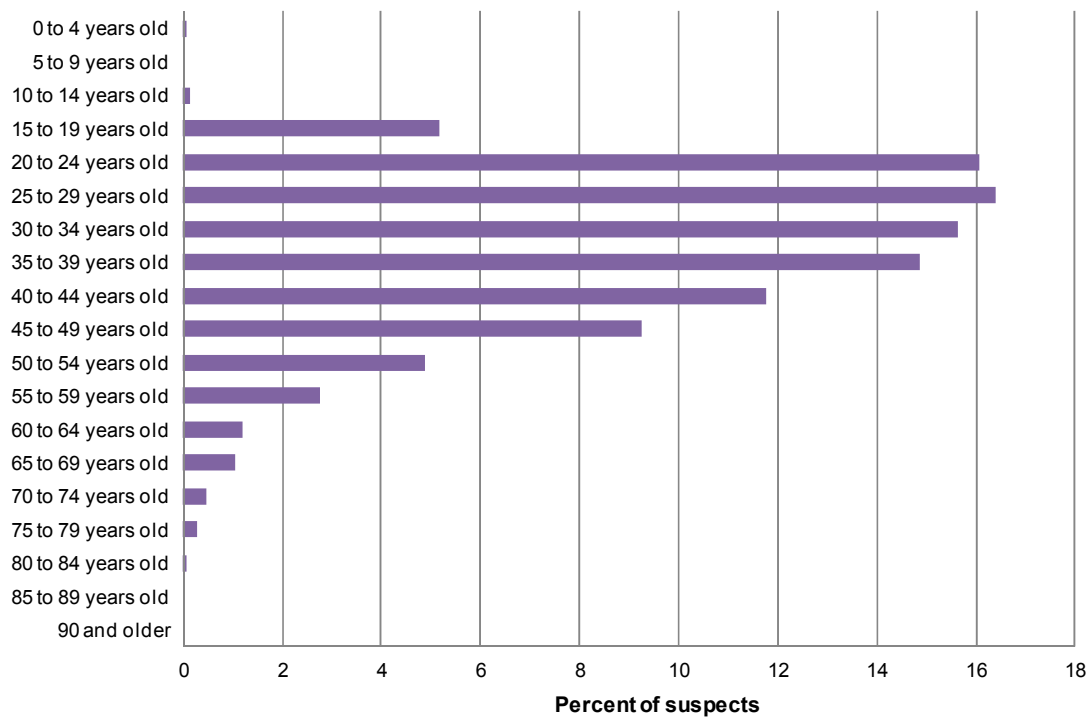
Time and day for domestic violence

Domestic violence offences peak between 19:00 and 22:00. The spikes around midnight and midday are likely to be due to recording problems.

Chart 68: Percentage of domestic violence offences by time of day
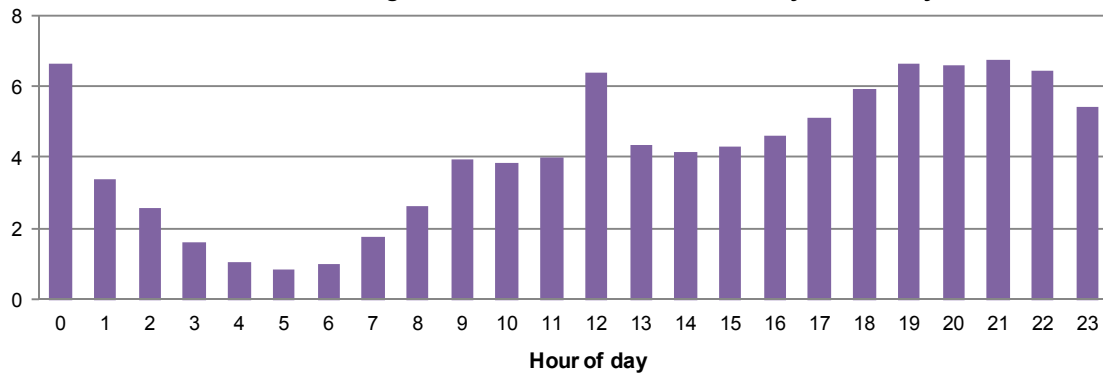
Days of the week are shown in the chart below. Saturday and Sunday were peak days, both accounting for more than 16% of domestic violence offences each.

Chart 69: Day of week on which domestic violence offences took place
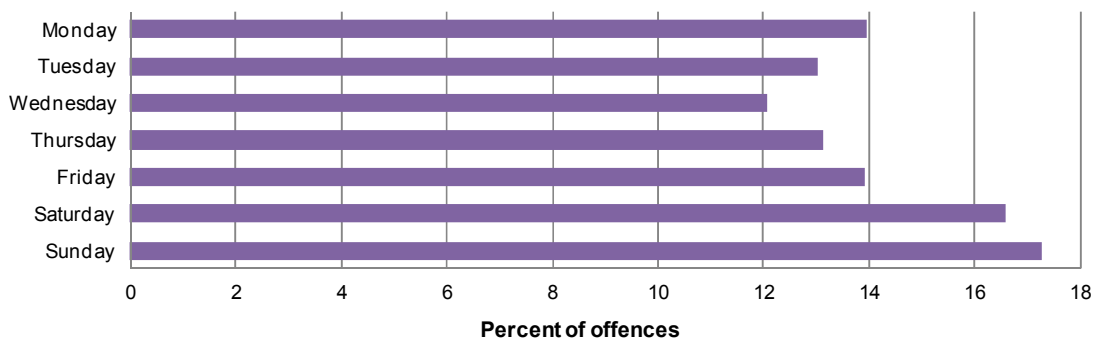
Young people

Young offenders are usually considered to be those under 18 at the time of the offence. Offenders under 18 are also subject to very different types of disposals and interventions once they have been identified with a crime. Custody, for example, is rarely used. This report makes use of a slightly broader age category and includes suspects less than 20 years. Police recorded crime data, on which this report is based, makes use of the victim's estimate of the suspect's age.

The offences most frequently associated with young people include: GBH and wounding, assault, possession of cannabis, shoplifting, personal robbery, theft and criminal damage.

The chart below shows annual totals of the number of offences committed by young suspects over the last three years. The number of offences fell by 2% in the previous period and 17% in most recent year.

Chart 70: Young people offences - annual totals
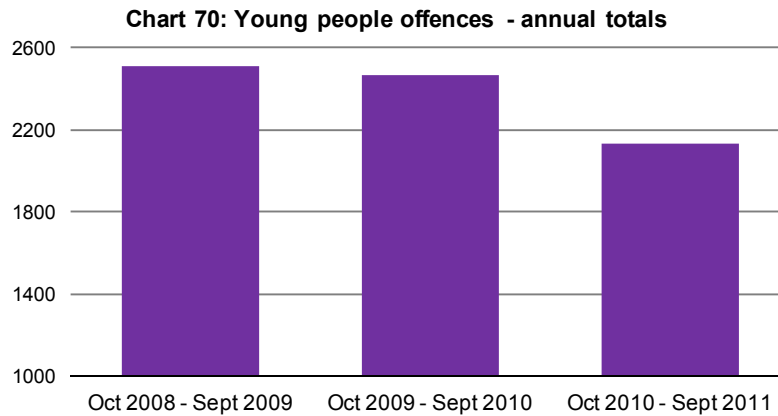
Young people - locations

The following maps (figures 19 through 21) show hotspots of youth offending. There has been little change over the three years, with Harrow Town Centre, Wealdstone and to a lesser extent South Harrow the dominant hotspots.
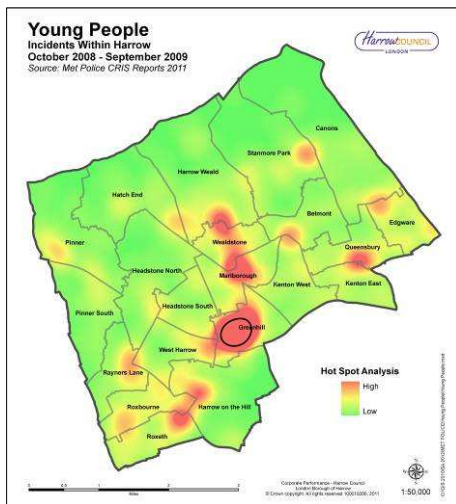
Figure 19
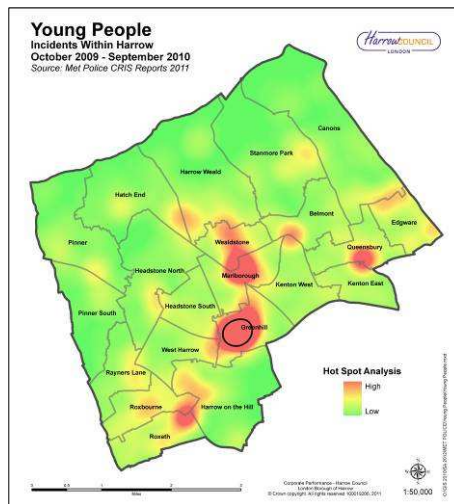
Figure 20
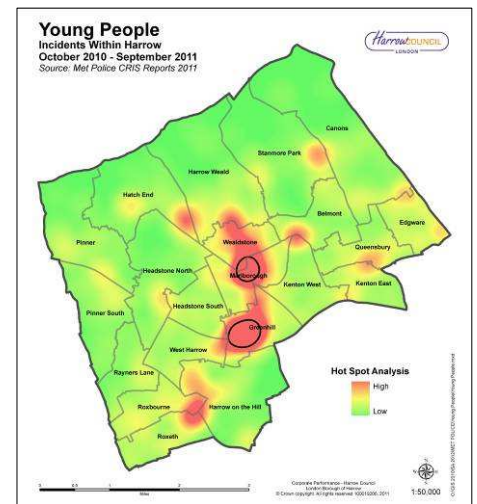
Figure 21

On a month to month analysis of the young people offences, there is a slight increase during the spring and summer months followed by a decrease during the winter months.

Chart 71: Young people offences - monthly breakdown
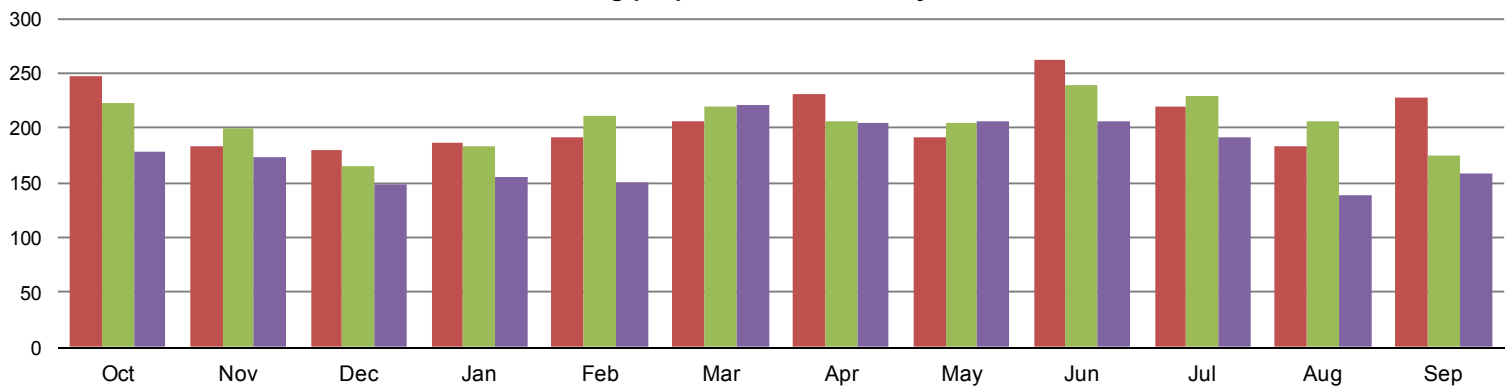
The table below shows youth offending broken down by ward for the last three years. Several wards, in particular Rayners Lane, show substantial decreases in the most recent year and over the three year period. Pinner South ward showed the largest increase in the most recent year, but a relatively small increase over the three year period and from a low base. Marlborough, Hatch End and Wealdstone wards all showed large increases both in the most recent year and over the three year period.

Table 9: Young people offences per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	6.4	9.0	6.8	-24.6	7.0
Canons	8.3	9.1	7.3	-20.6	-12.0
Edgware	13.2	13.0	10.1	-22.6	-23.7
Greenhill	37.8	38.0	28.6	-24.8	-24.4
Harrow on the Hill	11.4	9.9	9.8	-0.4	-13.4
Harrow Weald	14.0	11.2	10.4	-6.7	-25.3
Hatch End	7.8	8.0	9.0	11.9	15.5
Headstone North	6.6	7.8	5.3	-31.6	-19.4
Headstone South	6.9	7.4	5.5	-25.1	-19.6
Kenton East	7.5	6.2	6.8	10.6	-8.3
Kenton West	9.3	8.8	7.8	-11.7	-16.2
Marlborough	15.6	18.6	20.7	11.3	32.9
Pinner	9.7	6.9	6.7	-2.9	-30.9
Pinner South	4.8	3.2	5.1	60.6	6.0
Queensbury	11.3	11.9	7.7	-35.5	-32.2
Rayners Lane	8.4	6.7	3.8	-42.3	-53.9
Roxbourne	10.8	10.5	7.5	-28.5	-30.6
Roxeth	13.2	13.6	9.6	-29.5	-27.1
Stanmore Park	10.4	8.6	7.9	-8.7	-24.3
Wealdstone	13.9	14.7	16.1	10.1	15.9
West Harrow	8.6	7.7	6.9	-10.4	-19.8
Averages	11.3	11.1	9.6	-13.9 %	-15.7 %

Victims of young suspects

The chart below shows the ethnic breakdown of victims of youth offending. Just fewer than 50% of victims were White.

Chart 72: Percentage of victims from young people by ethnicity
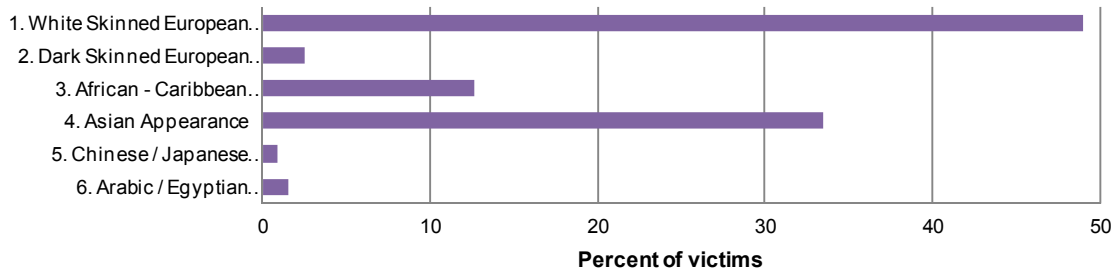
Just fewer than 57% victims were female.

Chart 73: Percentage of victims from young people by gender
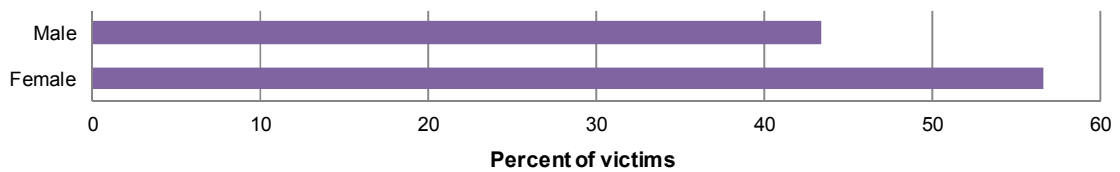
As the chart below shows, the 15-19 years age group was the group most likely to be victims of youth offending, accounting for just under 20% of all victims.

Chart 74: Percentage of victims from young people by age
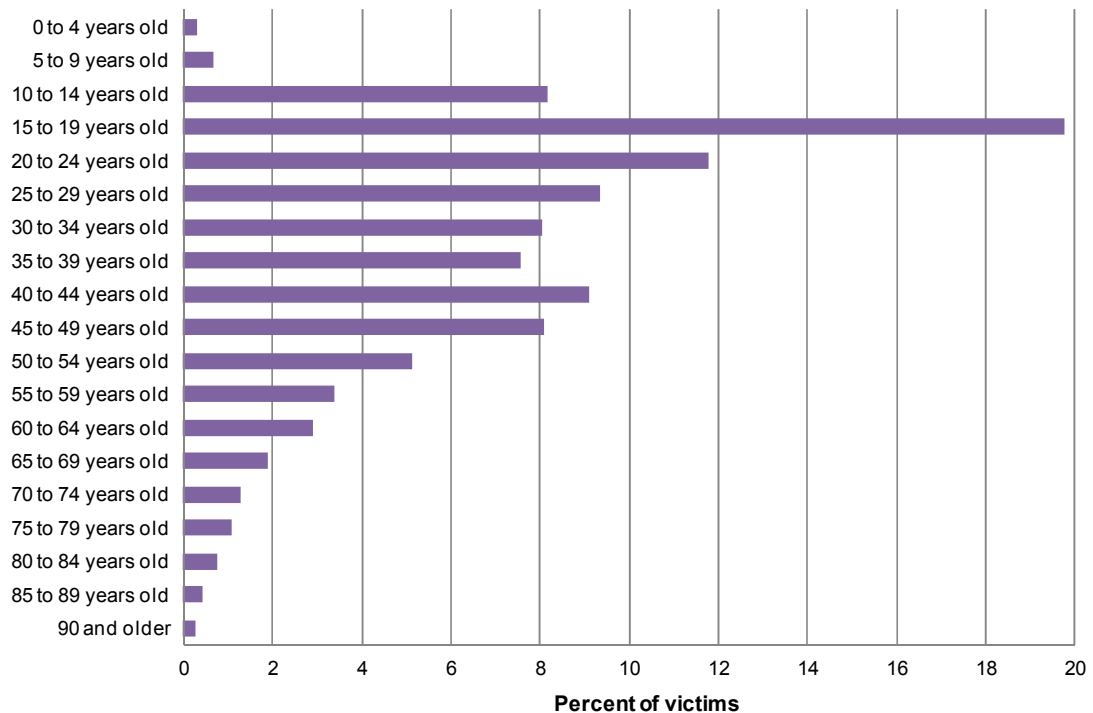
Suspects from young people offences

The chart below shows that just fewer than 46% of suspects were White and just over 30% of suspects were African - Caribbean. The percentage of African - Caribbean suspects was disproportionately high in relation to the size of the African - Caribbean population in Harrow.

Chart 75: Percentage of suspects of young people by ethnicity
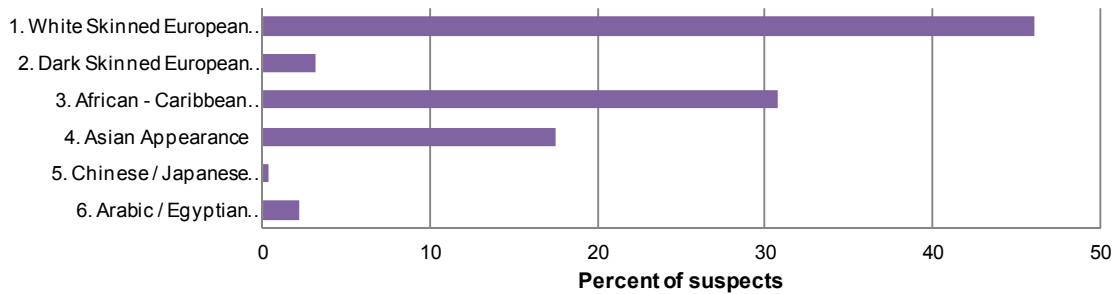
The following chart shows the gender breakdown for young offenders in Harrow. Just over 85% of suspects were male.

Chart 76: Percentage of suspects of young people by gender
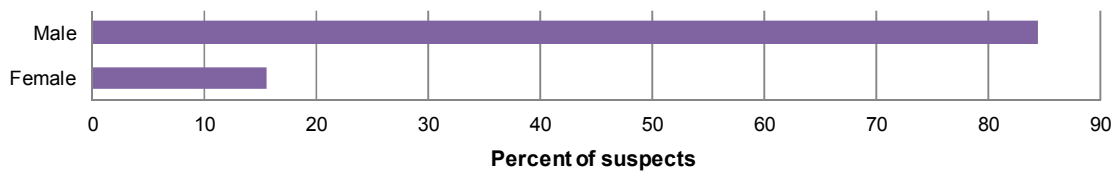
The chart below shows the age breakdown of the suspect's age as reported by the victim. The spikes at 18 and 20 years are likely to be artificially high as the victim is likely to report these ages as they are convenient years to round to.

Chart 77: Percentage of suspects of young people by age
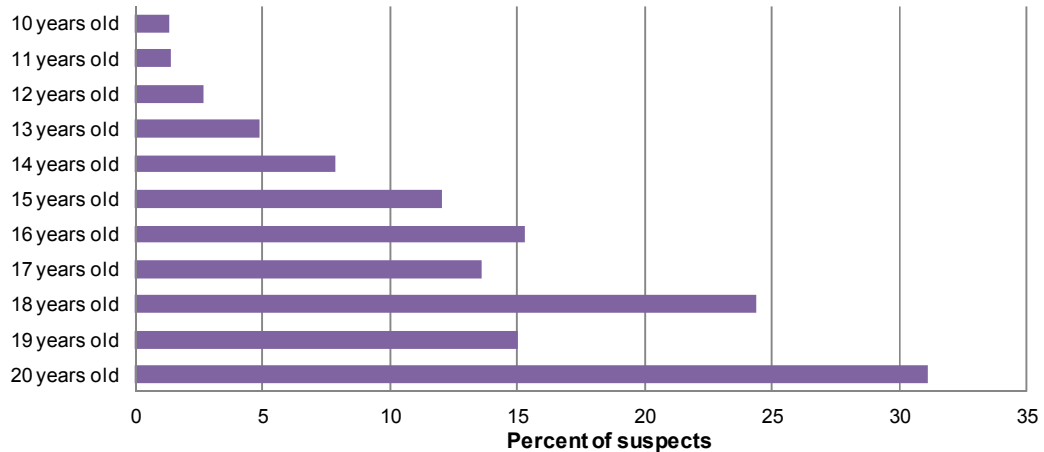
Time and day for young people offences

Offences committed by young people peak earlier than offences committed by offenders over 20 years. The peak hour is between 15:00 and 16:00, which declines until just before midnight.

Chart 78: Percentage of young people offences by time of day
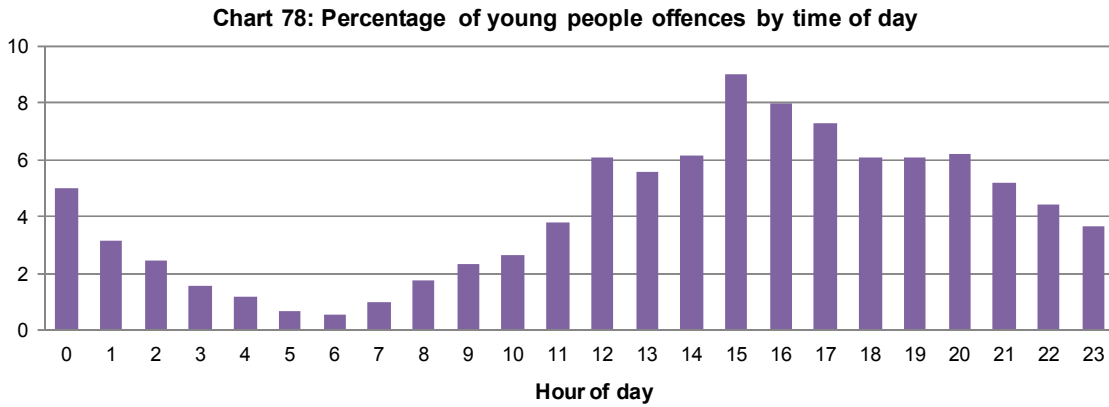
The chart below shows the days of the week on which offences committed by young people took place. Friday was the day with the highest level of youth offending with just over 16% of all offences committed by young people. Conversely on Sunday, fewer than 12% of offence took place.

Chart 79: Day of week on which young people offences took place
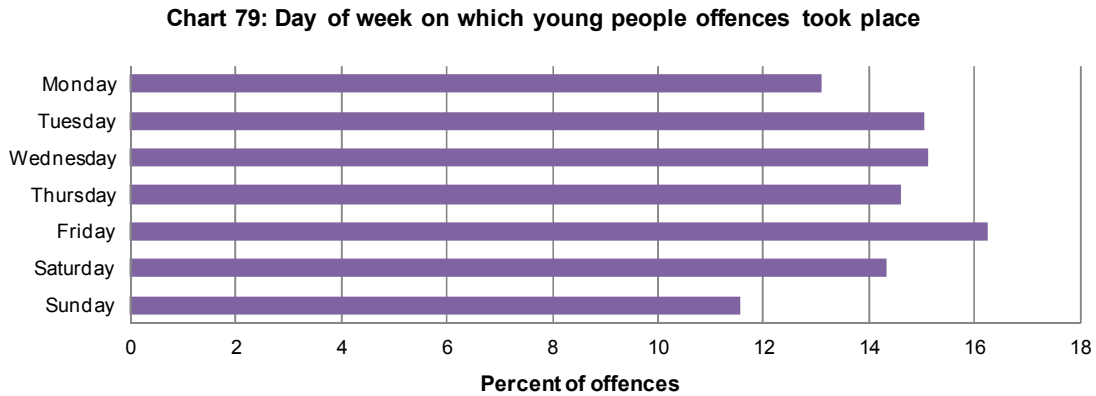
Drug & alcohol misuse

Drug offences comprise possession and supply of banned substances as classified by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. Offences cover classifications A, B and C and include widely known drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, and crack as well as artificially created drugs such amphetamines. Drug misuse is strongly associated with acquisitive crime such as theft and burglary. The supply of drugs is sometimes associated with gang activity. It should also be noted that police detect only a small proportion of illegal drug use. The most recent British Crime Survey, for example, reveals that 9% of respondents aged 16-59 reported illegal drug use in the previous year with 3% having used a class 'A' drug in the previous year.[2]

Alcohol misuse is defined as a problem differently depending on whether the problem is defined from a public health or community safety perspective (though to a degree the two overlap). From a crime and disorder perspective "binge" drinking and drinking in public, rather that at home are the primary concern as they are strongly associated with violent crime and to a much lesser degree with acquisitive crime. Health related drinking problems such as liver damage are not community safety issues but are included in the alcohol related ambulance calls used in this report.

The chart below shows the last three years of police recorded drug offences and alcohol related ambulance calls. Alcohol related ambulance calls increased by 28% over the three year period. This increase, however, should be treated with some caution, as the analysts who prepare the data are increasingly likely to code the data as alcohol. Drug offences increased slightly in 2009-10 then fell substantially in 2010-11.

Chart 80: Police recorded drug calls and alcohol related ambulance calls - annual totals

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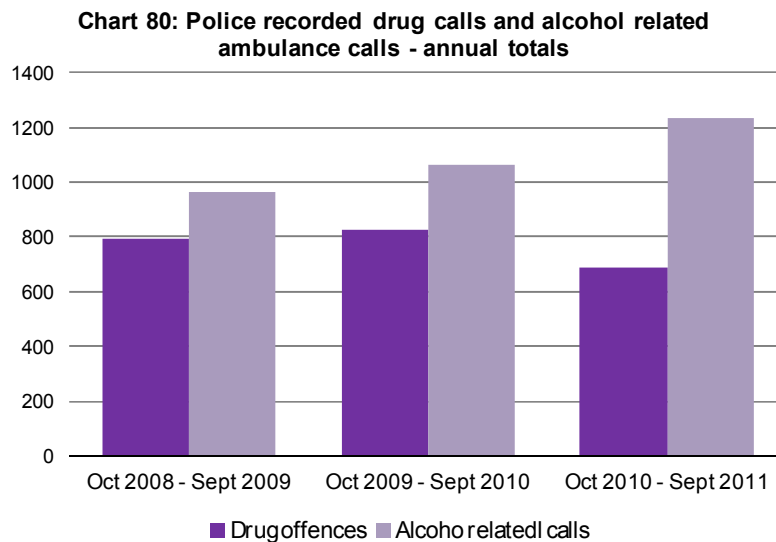
[2] **Drug Misuse Declared: Findings from the 2010/11 British Crime Survey.** *Edited by: Kevin Smith and John Flatley,* July 2011

Drug offences and alcohol related ambulance calls - Locations

The following maps (figures 22 through 24) illustrate drug offence hotspots over three years. The number of offences seems to have declined in South Harrow and increased in the northern part of Wealdstone ward and around the border with Harrow Weald.
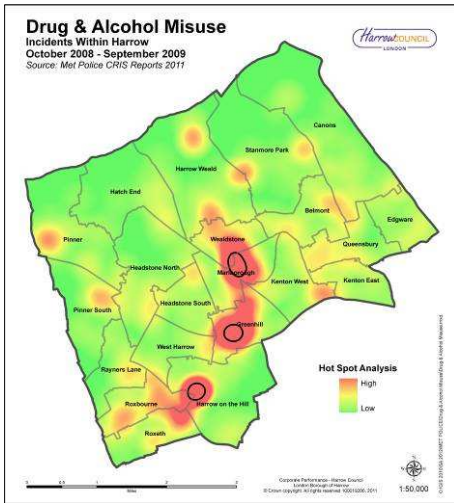
Figure 22
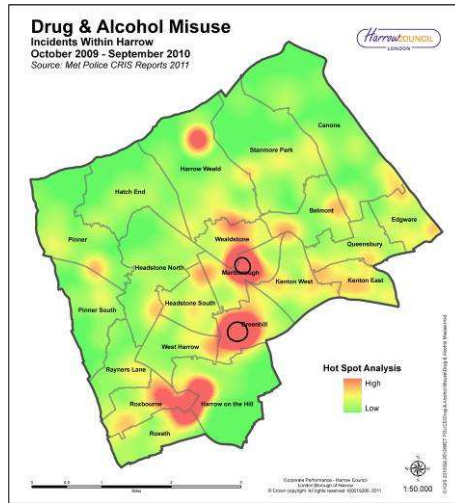
Figure 23
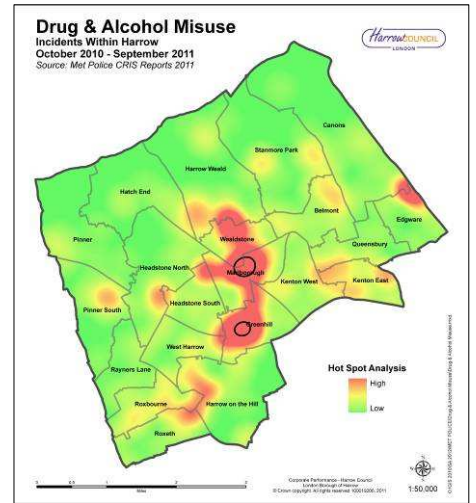
Figure 24

The following maps (figures 25 through 27) show which wards have recorded high levels of alcohol related ambulance calls. Greenhill ward is the dominant ward throughout the three year period. There was also a relatively decrease in Harrow on the Hill ward and a relative increase in Wealdstone ward.
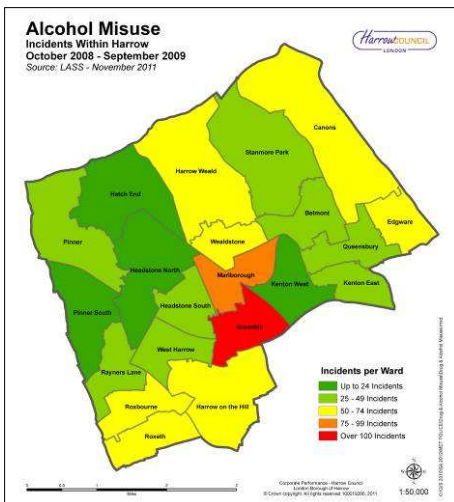
Figure 25
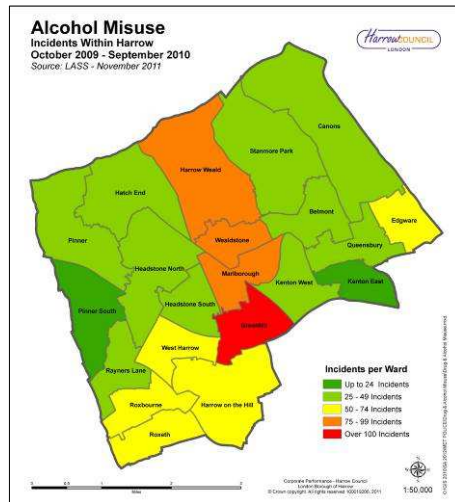
Figure 26
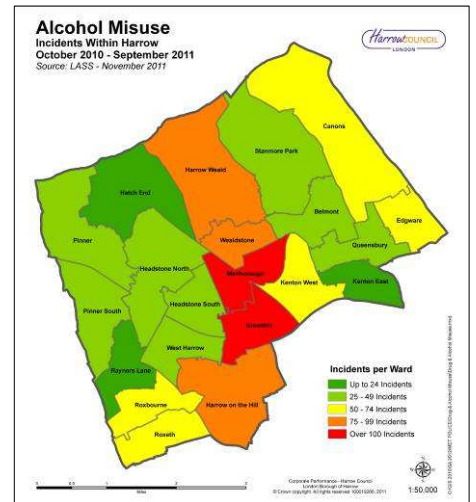
Figure 27

Drug offences and alcohol related ambulance calls – monthly totals

The chart below shows a monthly breakdown of police recorded drug offences. There appears to be a summer peak and a winter dip, but the number of offences was also high in October. As drug offences are to a large degree determined by proactive police activity rather than reported by victims or members of the public, recorded figures are unlikely to accurately reflect levels of drug offences.

Chart 81: Drug offences - monthly breakdown
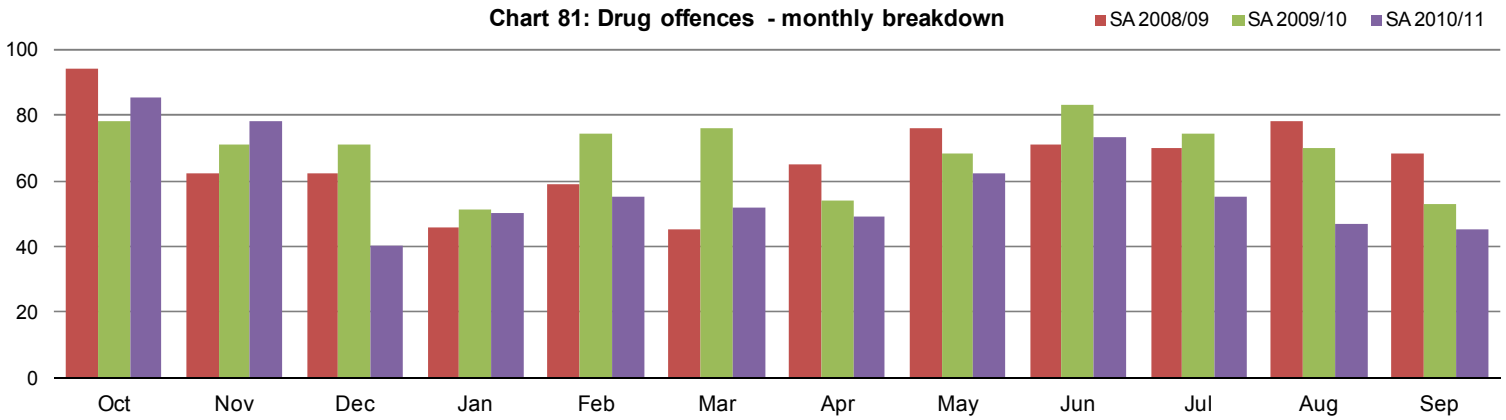
The chart below shows a monthly breakdown of alcohol related ambulance calls. There is a fairly strong seasonal pattern with a higher number of calls in the summer months and a very pronounced peak in July 2011.

Chart 82: Alcohol related ambulance calls - monthly breakdown
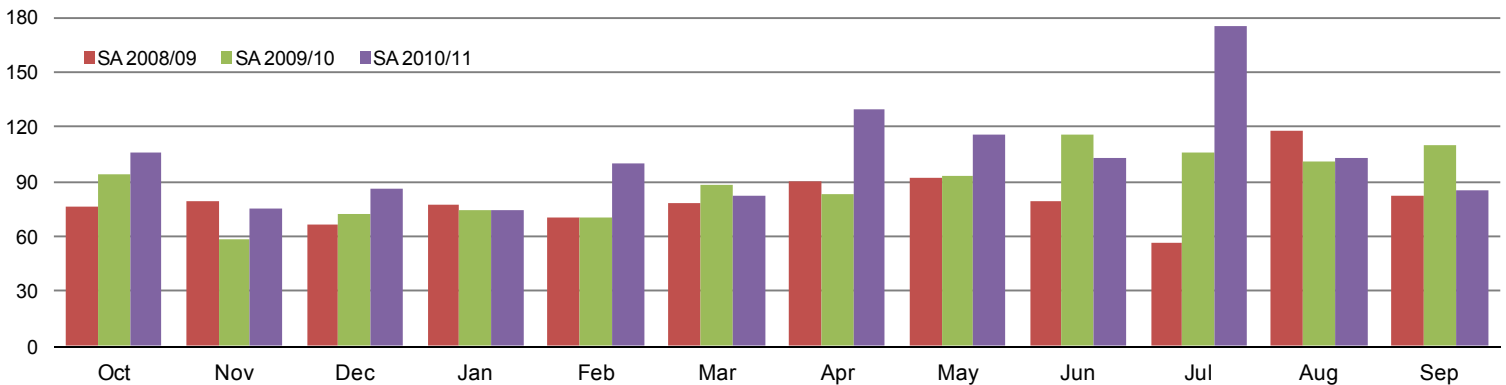
Drug offences

The following table shows drug offences by ward over a three year period. There were substantial changes between wards, which is to be expected with a crime which is relatively infrequent in any single ward.

Table 10: Drug offences per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	4.0	3.7	3.7	0.5	-7.2
Canons	3.2	3.1	2.1	-34.7	-36.5
Edgware	2.1	3.4	3.2	-6.2	49.3
Greenhill	8.2	8.8	7.7	-13.2	-6.0
Harrow on the Hill	5.8	3.5	3.2	-9.9	-44.6
Harrow Weald	4.7	5.5	3.9	-28.8	-17.6
Hatch End	1.8	2.0	1.2	-38.1	-31.9
Headstone North	2.8	2.7	2.4	-11.1	-14.3
Headstone South	2.2	3.6	3.3	-9.2	48.5
Kenton East	2.3	4.2	4.5	6.5	99.0
Kenton West	2.4	2.9	2.2	-25.8	-11.5
Marlborough	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.5	-0.1
Pinner	3.8	3.0	1.0	-66.7	-73.7
Pinner South	2.1	1.4	2.1	57.1	0.0
Queensbury	3.1	2.8	1.6	-41.4	-46.9
Rayners Lane	1.5	1.5	0.5	-68.8	-68.8
Roxbourne	4.8	4.6	2.5	-45.8	-48.2
Roxeth	3.5	3.7	2.5	-34.1	-28.9
Stanmore Park	2.2	2.9	2.3	-19.4	8.7
Wealdstone	5.2	4.7	5.8	23.8	11.4
West Harrow	1.9	2.4	2.2	-9.7	14.1
Averages	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**-16.5 %**	**-14.0 %**

Alcohol related ambulance calls

The table below shows a ward breakdown for ambulance related calls. There were large reductions in Hatch End, Rayners Lane and West Harrow. In several wards there were substantial increases. In Kenton West, calls increased by over 100% and by 264% over the three year period.

Table 11: Alcohol related ambulance calls per ward (per 1000 residents) and percent change					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	2.7	2.8	2.9	4.2	8.2
Canons	4.8	4.3	5.6	31.0	18.7
Edgware	5.0	5.9	6.3	7.7	26.3
Greenhill	12.4	13.4	17.8	33.3	43.2
Harrow on the Hill	6.0	6.1	7.2	18.9	20.1
Harrow Weald	6.6	7.0	7.5	8.0	14.1
Hatch End	2.3	3.6	1.8	-50.0	-21.2
Headstone North	1.2	3.3	4.2	27.3	250.0
Headstone South	3.8	2.6	3.3	29.5	-11.4
Kenton East	2.7	1.7	2.2	34.6	-18.3
Kenton West	1.3	2.3	4.8	104.0	264.3
Marlborough	7.8	7.4	10.9	47.3	38.7
Pinner	3.2	2.9	3.5	20.7	9.4
Pinner South	1.7	1.5	2.9	87.5	66.7
Queensbury	2.4	3.7	3.8	5.3	60.0
Rayners Lane	3.4	4.4	2.3	-48.9	-33.3
Roxbourne	4.6	4.3	5.6	29.1	21.2
Roxeth	6.0	5.3	5.1	-3.4	-15.2
Stanmore Park	3.2	3.9	4.5	14.3	41.2
Wealdstone	5.4	7.9	7.8	-0.5	43.5
West Harrow	3.7	5.7	4.2	-25.7	14.5
Averages	**4.4**	**4.8**	**5.5**	**15.2 %**	**26.8 %**

Suspects from drug misuse

The chart below shows a breakdown of ethnicity of drug offence suspects. 37% of suspects were White Skinned European, 32% Asian and 26% African - Caribbean.

Chart 83: Percentage of suspects of drug misuse by ethnicity

Ethnicity	
1. White Skinned European..	
2. Dark Skinned European..	
3. African - Caribbean..	
4. Asian Appearance	
5. Chinese / Japanese..	
6. Arabic / Egyptian..	

Percent of suspects (0, 10, 20, 30, 40)
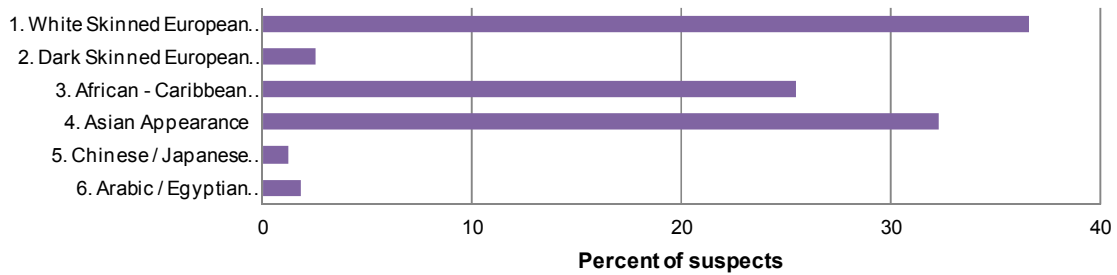
The chart below shows the gender breakdown for drug offence suspects. Just over 93% of suspects were male.

Chart 84: Percentage of suspects of drug misuse by gender

Male / Female

Percent of suspects (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100)
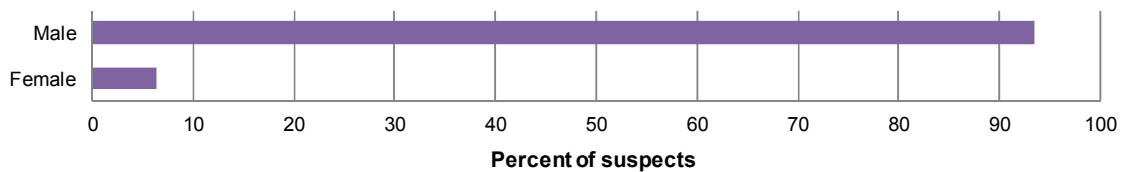
The following below shows the age profile of drug offence suspects. Just fewer than 38% of all suspects were 20-24 years. There was a sharp decline in the age of suspects over 29.

Chart 85: Percentage of suspects of drug misuse by age

Age	
0 to 4 years old	
5 to 9 years old	
10 to 14 years old	
15 to 19 years old	
20 to 24 years old	
25 to 29 years old	
30 to 34 years old	
35 to 39 years old	
40 to 44 years old	
45 to 49 years old	
50 to 54 years old	
55 to 59 years old	
60 to 64 years old	
65 to 69 years old	
70 to 74 years old	
75 to 79 years old	
80 to 84 years old	
85 to 89 years old	
90 and older	

Percent of suspects (0, 10, 20, 30, 40)
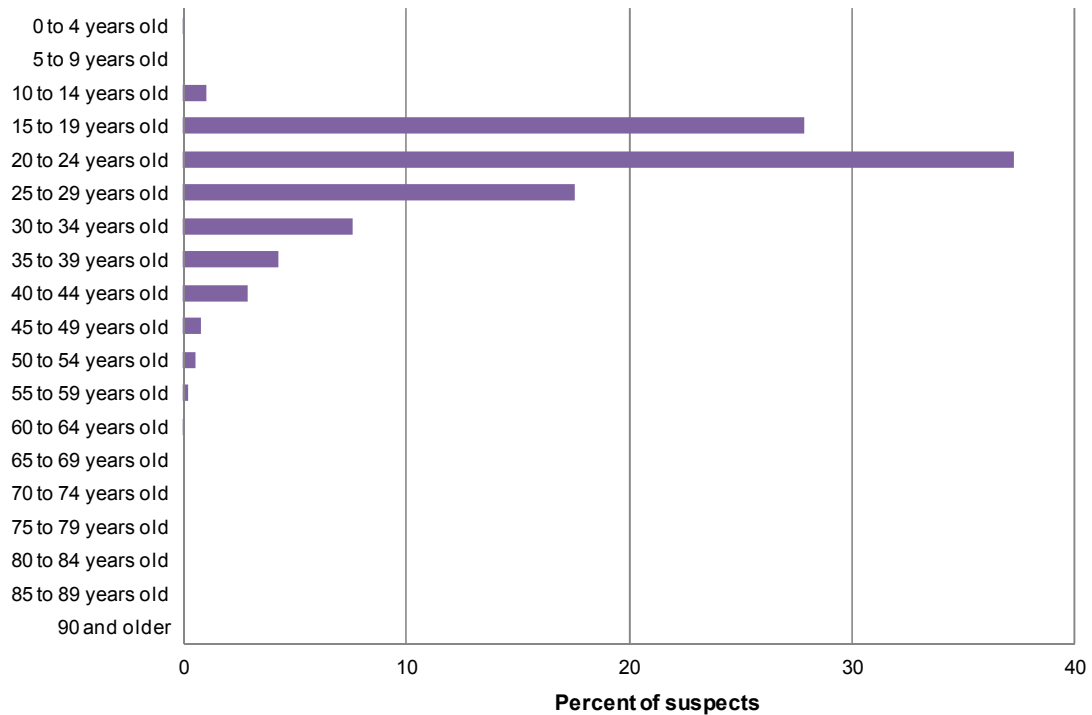
Time and day for drug offences and alcohol related ambulance calls

The chart below shows the times of drug offences and alcohol related ambulance calls. Alcohol related calls show a very distinct pattern increasing steadily from the early afternoon onwards, peaking between 22:00 and 23:00. Drug offences increase from 10 in the morning onwards up to 17:00, then decline sharply and increase again.

Chart 86: Percentage of drug offences and alcohol related ambulance calls by time of day
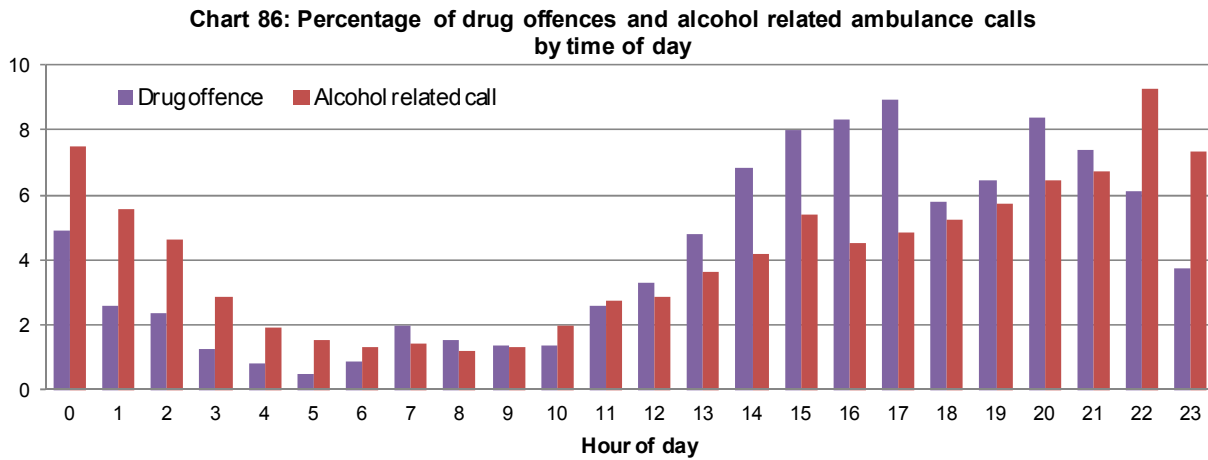
Alcohol related calls to the ambulance service show a distinct day pattern with a relatively high level of calls on Saturday and Sunday. There is a less clear pattern with drug offences.

Chart 87: Day of week on which drug offences and alcohol related ambulance calls took place
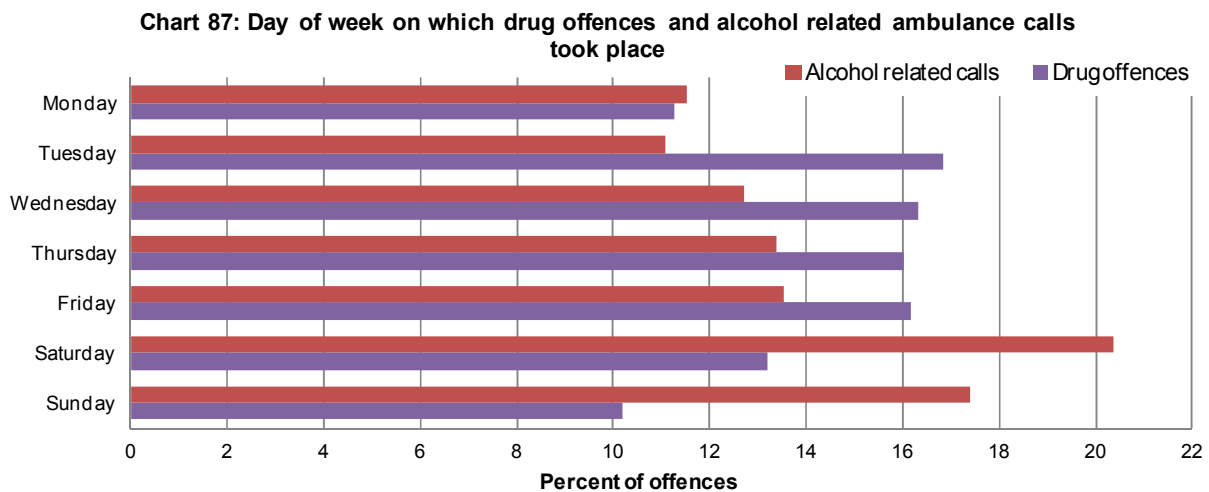
Vulnerable Localities Index

The Vulnerable Localities Index is a measurement tool that makes it possible to identify geographical areas which are likely to have high levels of offending. This tool was created by the Jill Dando Institute, part of University College London.

There are six indicators that are used in the creation of the maps below (figure 28). These indicators included; Criminal Damage, Residential Burglary, Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education Attainment and Young People aged 15 to 24. Each indicator was graded by the number of households and populations within each Census Output Area. Each Output Area contained an average population of 325 people and an average number of households at 127 for each area.

The Jill Dando Institute has defined any vulnerable area as having a score of 200 or above, although Harrow has relatively few areas that meet this level it is important to observe that the majority of the borough is below the 200 level. Over the three year period there were only five areas, Marlborough, Edgware, Greenhill and Roxbourne that that had areas that were classified as having a score over 200.

Figure 28

Vulnerable Localities Index during October 2008 and September 2009

There are six indicators that are used in the creation of the maps below. These indicators included; Criminal Damage, Residential Burglary, Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education Attainment and Young People aged 15 to 24. Each indicator was graded by the number of households and populations within each Census Output Area. Each Output Area contained an average population of 325 people and an average number of households at 127 for each area.

During the 2008-2009 Strategic Assessment, there were five output areas throughout the borough as having a score over 200 points. Based on the averages within the borough there were 2.7 burglaries, 3.0 criminal damage reports, 12.6% of residents between the age of 15 and 24 and 39.4% of residents who had less than level 2 education attainment during October 2008 and September 2009.

The top areas of concern had the following characteristics during the time period:

An average of 3.2 burglaries reported in each output area for the year

An average of 23.2 criminal damage reports in each output area for the year

17.8% of these residents were between the age of 15 and 24 years of age

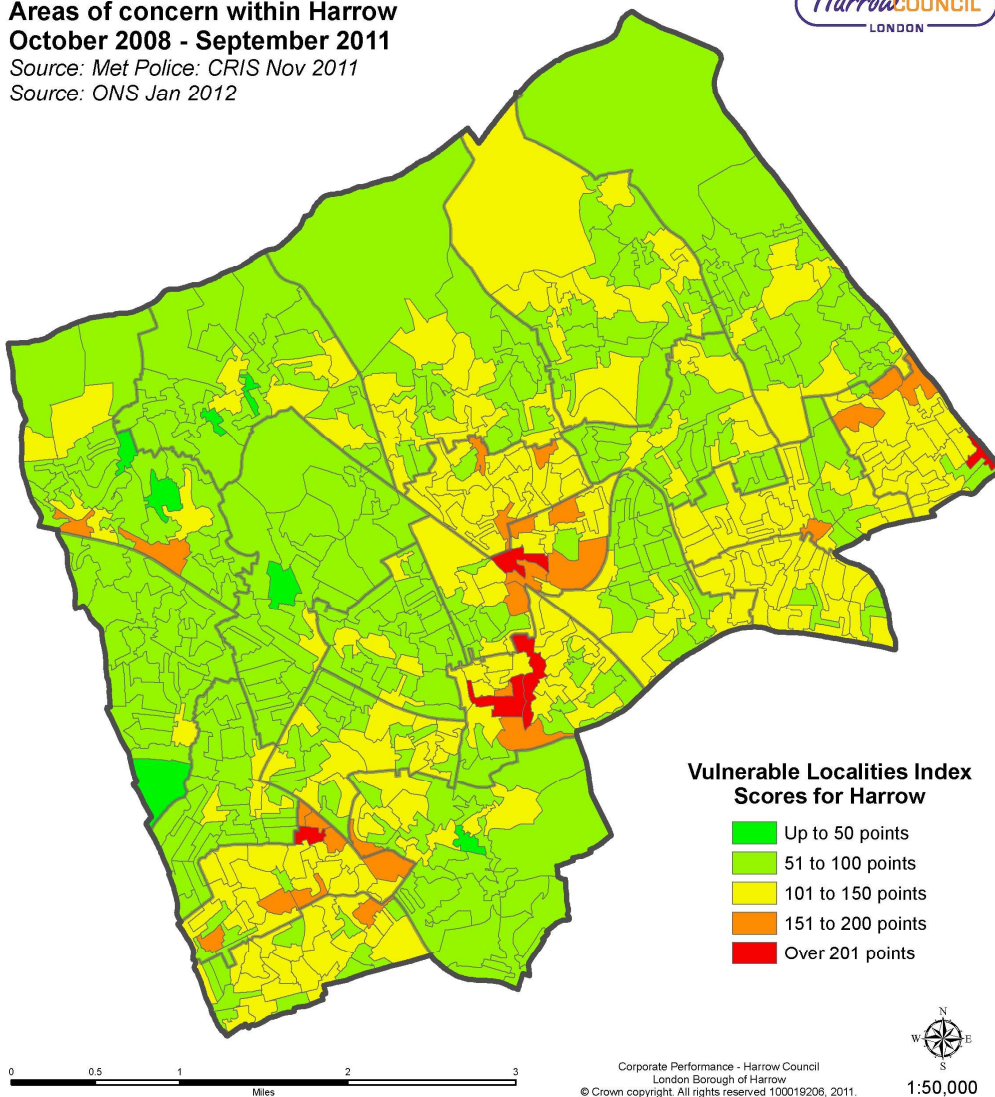39.9% of these residents have less than a level 2 form of education

Figure 29

Vulnerable Localities Index during October 2009 and September 2010

There are six indicators that are used in the creation of the maps below. These indicators included; Criminal Damage, Residential Burglary, Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education Attainment and Young People aged 15 to 24. Each indicator was graded by the number of households and populations within each Census Output Area. Each Output Area contained an average population of 325 people and an average number of households at 127 for each area.

During the 2009-2010 Strategic Assessment, there were nine output areas throughout the borough as having a score over 200 points. Based on the averages within the borough there were 2.9 burglaries, 2.7 criminal damage reports, 12.6% of residents between the age of 15 and 24 and 39.4% of residents who had less than level 2 education attainment during October 2009 and September 2010.

The top areas of concern had the following characteristics during the time period:

An average of 4.4 burglaries reported in each output area for the year

An average of 17.0 criminal damage reports in each output area for the year

14.8% of these residents are between the age of 15 and 24 years of age

42.8% of these residents have less than a level 2 form of education
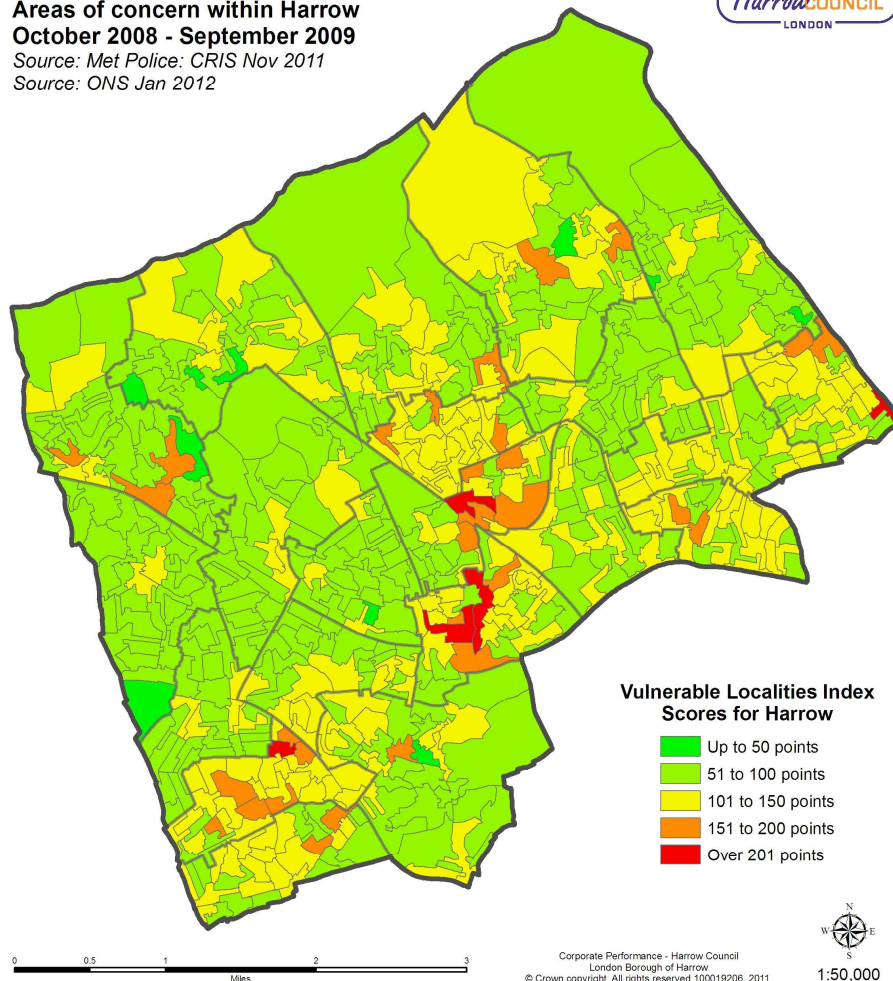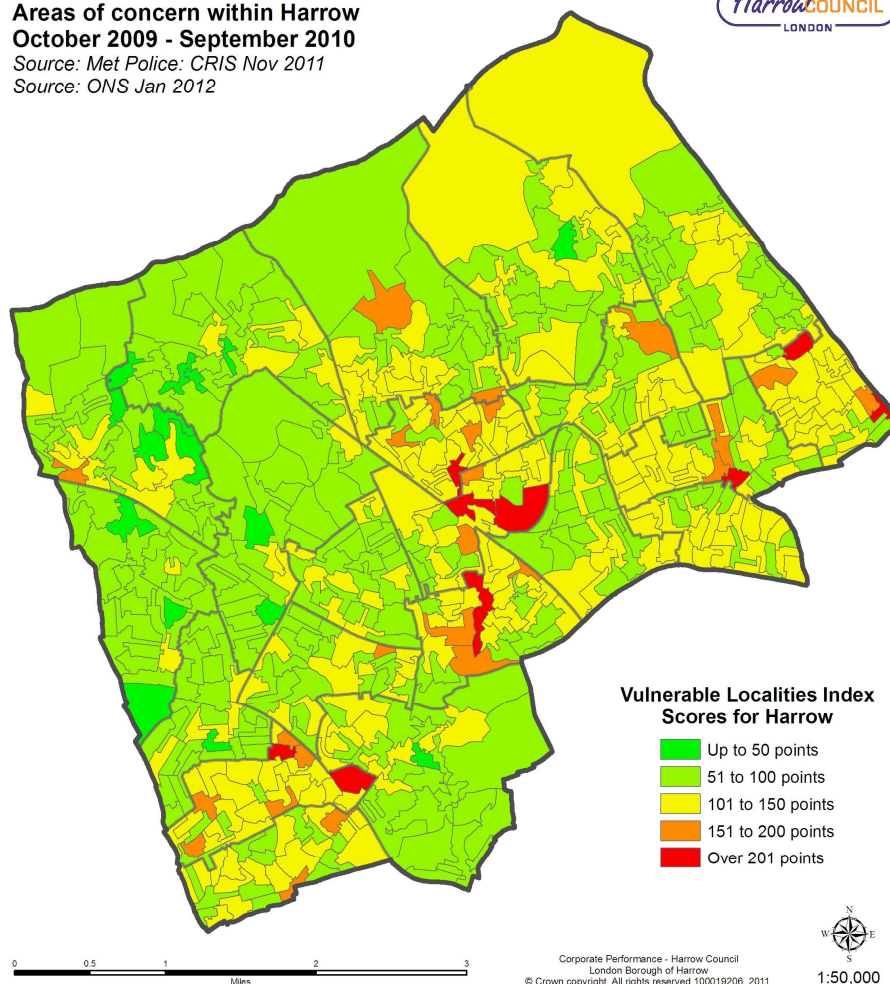

Figure 30

Vulnerable Localities Index during October 2010 and September 2011

There are six indicators that are used in the creation of the maps below. These indicators included; Criminal Damage, Residential Burglary, Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education Attainment and Young People aged 15 to 24. Each indicator was graded by the number of households and populations within each Census Output Area. Each Output Area contained an average population of 325 people and an average number of households at 127 for each area.

During the 2010-2011 Strategic Assessment, there were five output areas throughout the borough as having a score over 200 points. Based on the averages within the borough there were 3.1 burglaries, 2.1 criminal damage reports, 12.6% of residents between the age of 15 and 24 and 39.4% of residents who had less than level 2 education attainment during October 2010 and September 2011.

The top areas of concern had the following characteristics during the time period:

An average of 3 burglaries reported in each output area for the year

An average of 20.6 criminal damage reports in each output area for the year

16.3% of these residents are between the age of 15 and 24 years of age

37.1% of these residents have less than a level 2 form of education
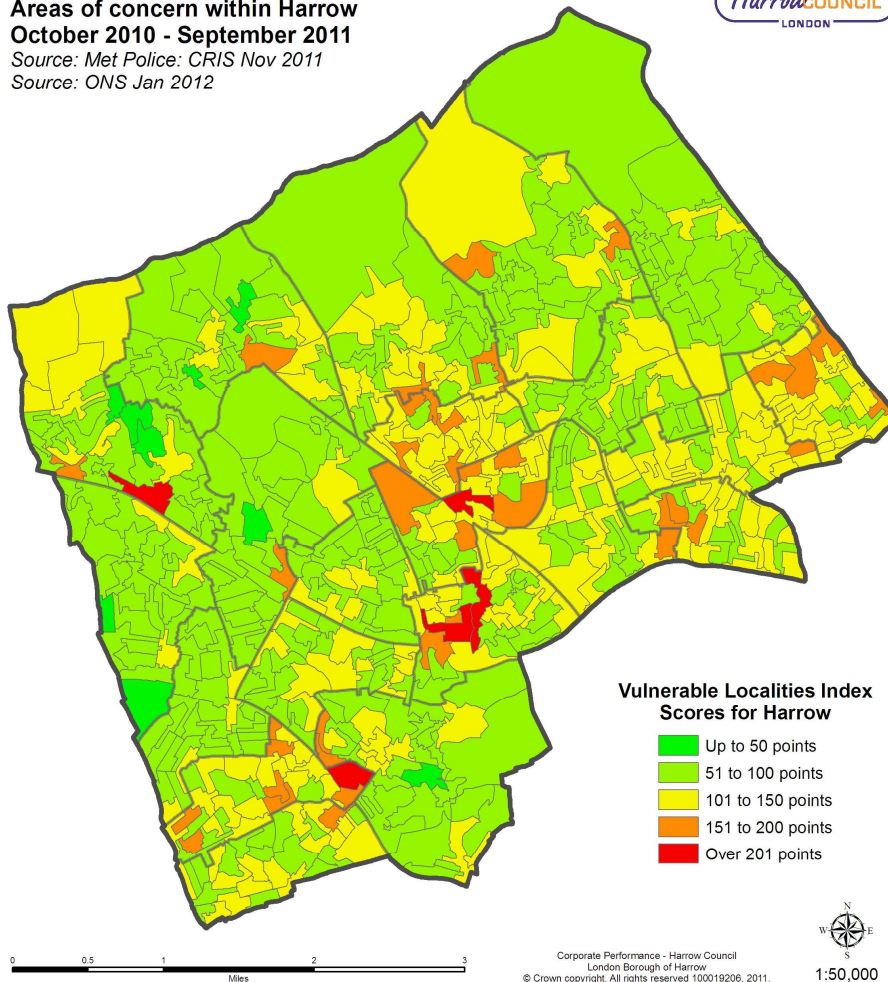
Figure 31

Harrow's crime and ASB hotspots

Harrow Town Centre

The following hotspot maps (figures 32 through 34) include all recorded crime in a 1km radius of Harrow Town Centre for the last three years. There is a high degree of continuity over the three year period.

Figure 32

Figure 33

Figure 34

The table below shows the 10 most frequent crimes in the Town Centre. All crimes, with the exception of other theft, decreased in the Town Centre compared to the previous year. This is consistent with other data that indicates that the Town Centre is becoming a safer place. Other theft accounted for 15% of crime in the Town Centre. Shoplifting and pick-pocketing were also high. During the past three years 50% of all shoplifting and 43% of all pick-pocketing took place in and around the Town Centre.

Table 12: Ten most frequent crimes in Harrow Town Centre					
Report	**2008-2009 SA**	**2009-2010 SA**	**2010-2011 SA**	**Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11**	**Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11**
Other theft	361	346	351	1.4	-2.8
Shoplifting under £200	288	242	165	-31.8	-42.7
Theft from vehicle	119	151	115	-23.8	-3.4
Common assault	104	111	101	-9.0	-2.9
Pickpocket	150	109	99	-9.2	-34.0
ABH & M/Wound	97	110	92	-16.4	-5.2
Criminal damage under £500	104	86	80	-7.0	-23.1
False representation	63	97	75	-22.7	19.0
Residential burglary	112	113	71	-37.2	-36.6
Making off without payment	117	147	64	-56.5	-45.3
Total	**1515**	**1512**	**1213**	**-19.8 %**	**-19.9 %**

The following maps (figures 35 through 37) show hotspots of environmental -crime such as fly-tipping and noise within a 1km radius of the Town Centre for the last three years. The western part of the circle is the most consistent. The centre and north of the circle show more fluidity over the three year period.

Figure 35

Figure 36

Figure 37

The table below shows the main types of environmental crime problems, noise and nuisance behaviour in the Town Centre. There were reductions in all but one of categories compared to the previous year. Only fly-tipping showed an increase. Over the three year period, all categories had shown a decrease.

Table 13: Environmental crime and other incidents recorded in Harrow Town Centre					
Report	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Anti-Social Behaviour	29	24	13	-45.8	-55.2
Fly tipping	222	163	212	30.1	-4.5
Graffiti	41	79	19	-75.9	-53.7
Noise	213	182	157	-13.7	-26.3
Street cleaning	186	151	109	-27.8	-41.4
Vehicles	94	72	43	-40.3	-54.3
Total	**785**	**671**	**553**	**-17.6 %**	**-29.6 %**

Wealdstone

The following hotspot maps (figures 38 through 40) include all recorded crime in a 1km radius of Harrow Town Centre for the last three years. There is a high degree of continuity over the three year period. The pattern is relatively consistent over the three year period.
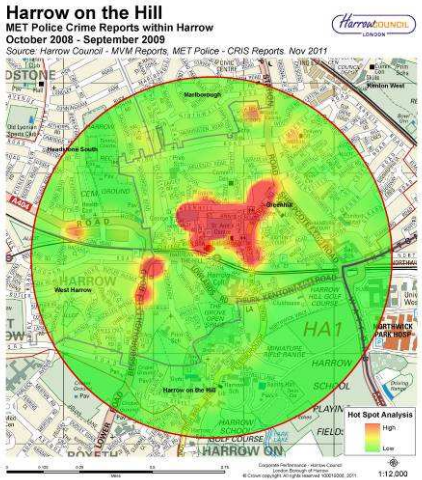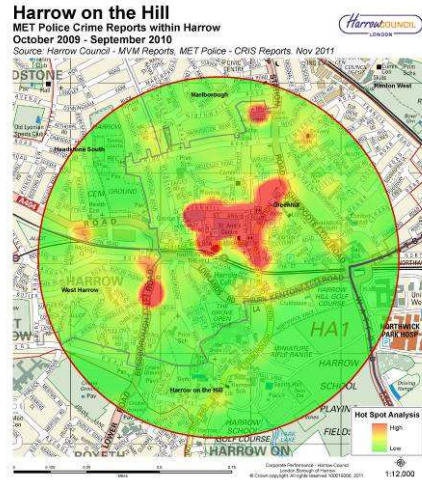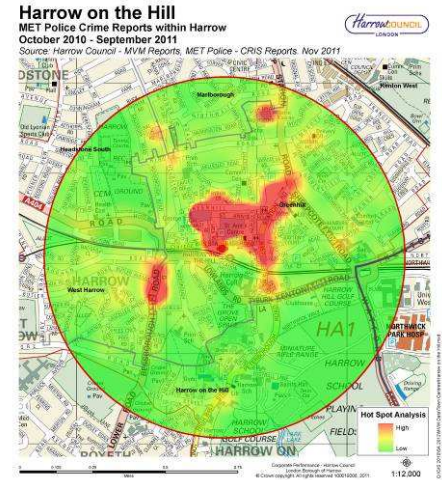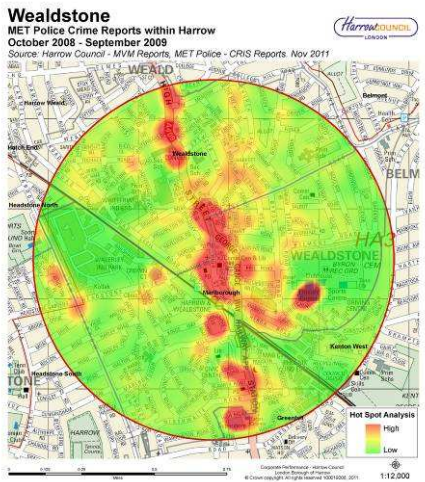

Figure 38
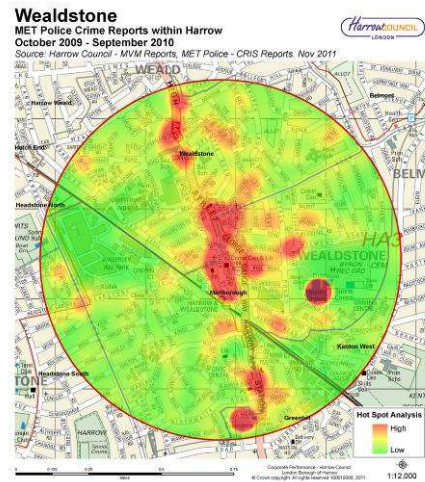
Figure 39
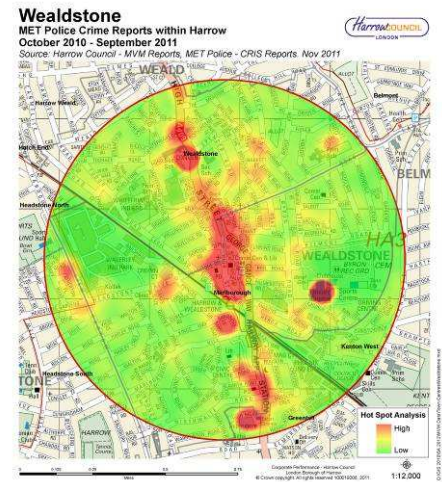
Figure 40

The table below shows that the top 10 most frequent crimes increased in 2009-10 but fell in 2010-11. Over the three year period, there was a 6% increase in the number of top 10 crimes. The crime types which increased in 2009-10 compared to the previous year were residential burglary, possession of cannabis and other theft. All three of these crime types increased over the three year period.

Table 14: Ten most frequent crimes in Wealdstone					
Report	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Other theft	129	160	168	5.0	30.2
Residential burglary	123	110	147	33.6	19.5
Theft from vehicle	120	348	116	-66.7	-3.3
Possession cannabis	46	90	106	17.8	130.4
Common assault	127	112	101	-9.8	-20.5
Criminal damage under £500	103	127	95	-25.2	-7.8
ABH & wounding	112	103	94	-8.7	-16.1
False representation	56	90	77	-14.4	37.5
Harassment	44	56	52	-7.1	18.2
Criminal damage vehicle under £500	88	115	50	-56.5	-43.2
Total	**948**	**1311**	**1006**	**-23.3 %**	**6.1 %**

The following maps (figures 41 through 43) show hotspots of environmental crime such as fly-tipping and noise within a 1km radius of the centre of Wealdstone for the last three years. There is a very dispersed cluster of hotspots in the circle.
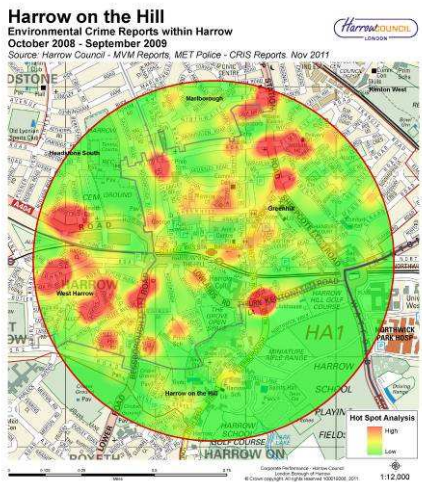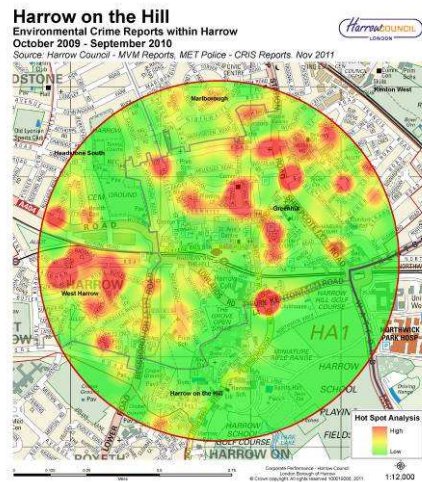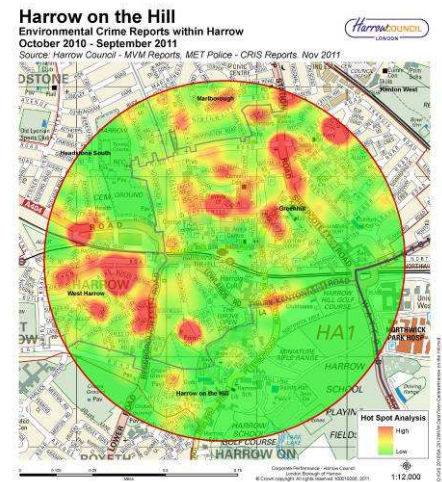

Figure 41

Figure 42

Figure 43

The table below shows the main types of environmental crime problems, noise and nuisance behaviour in the Town Centre. Fly-tipping was the single largest category of incidents, though it had fallen from the previous year and over the three year period. There was a substantial reduction in the number of incidents in the most recent year, with 19% fewer incidents. The number of graffiti and vehicle incidents in particular decreased in the most recent year.

Table 15: Environmental crime and other incidents recorded in Wealdstone					
Report	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Anti-Social Behaviour	51	54	39	-27.8	-23.5
Fly tipping	279	273	255	-6.6	-8.6
Graffiti	21	36	13	-63.9	-38.1
Noise	225	192	181	-5.7	-19.6
Street cleaning	155	166	120	-27.7	-22.6
Vehicles	144	101	58	-42.6	-59.7
Total	**875**	**822**	**666**	**-19.0 %**	**-23.9 %**

Edgware

The following hotspot maps (figures 44 through 46) include all recorded crime in a 1km radius of Harrow Town Centre for the last three years. There is a high degree of continuity over the three year period in terms of the location of hotspots.
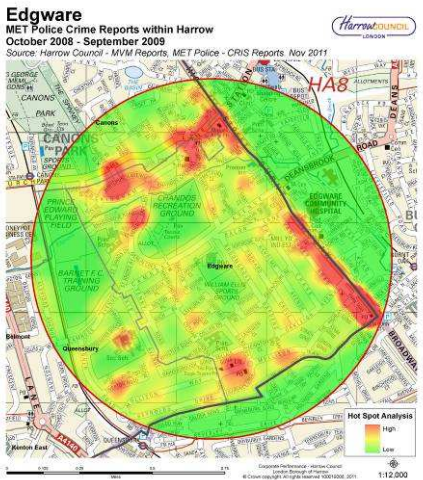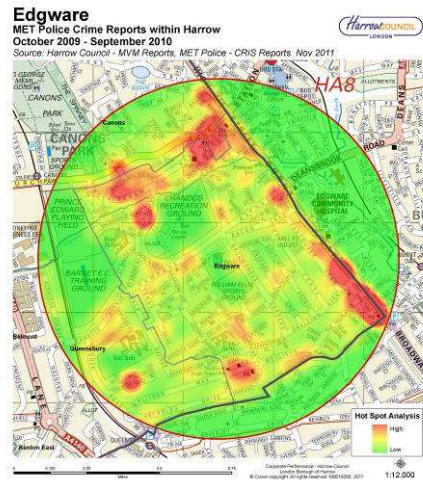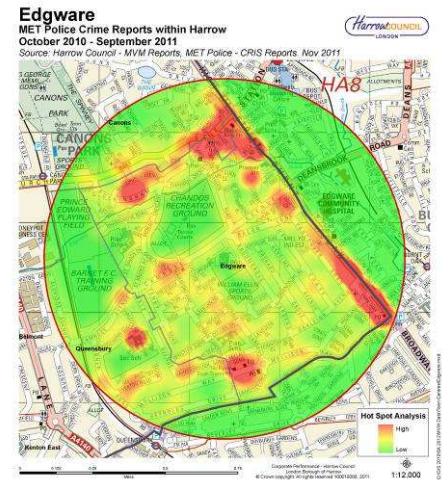
| Figure 44 | Figure 45 | Figure 46 |

The following chart illustrates the top ten crimes committed within this area during the last three years. The top crime over the three years was residential burglary which accounted for 19% of the top 10 crimes in 2010-11. There were substantial decreases in wounding, criminal damager under £500 and telecommunications offences.

Table 16: Ten most frequent crimes in Edgware					
Report	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Residential burglary	47	131	121	-7.6	157.4
Other theft	84	98	100	2.0	19.0
Theft from vehicle	95	85	93	9.4	-2.1
Common assault	64	86	74	-14.0	15.6
Criminal damage under £500	71	75	62	-17.3	-12.7
False representation	41	41	49	19.5	19.5
ABH & wounding	69	69	48	-30.4	-30.4
Criminal damage vehicle under £500	50	47	38	-19.1	-24.0
Possession cannabis	13	41	33	-19.5	153.8
Telecommunications offences	35	33	23	-30.3	-34.3
Total	**569**	**706**	**641**	**-9.2 %**	**12.7 %**

The following maps (figures 47 through 49) show hotspots of environmental crime such as fly-tipping and noise within a 1km radius of the centre of Wealdstone for the last three years. There is a very dispersed cluster of hotspots in the circle.
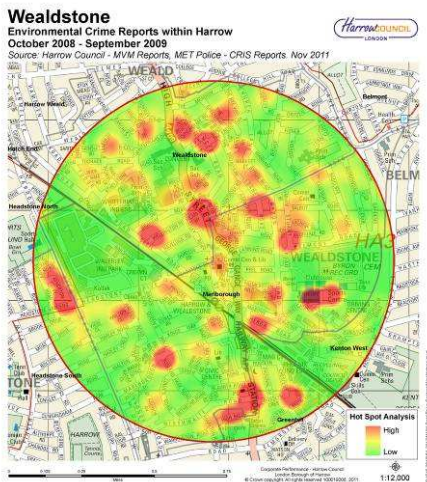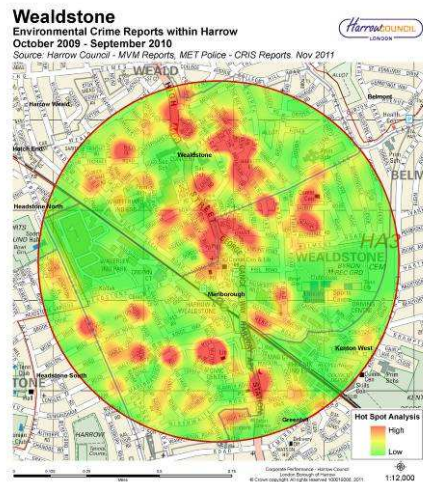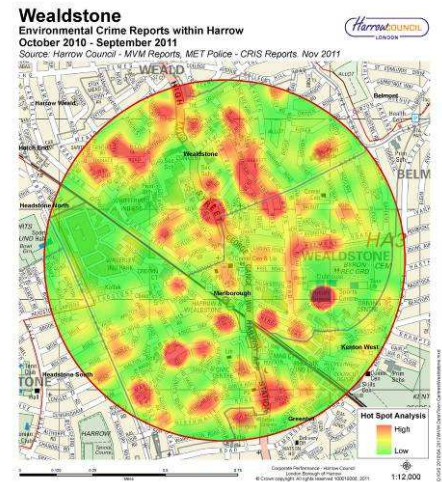

Figure 47

Figure 48

Figure 49

The table below shows the main types of environmental crime problems, noise and nuisance behaviour in the Edgware. Fly-tipping was the single largest category of incidents by a substantial margin. Fly-tipping showed relatively moderate decreases compared to decreases to all but one of the other categories. Anti-social behaviour showed a larger decrease in the most recent year, but more than doubled over the three year period as a whole.

Table 17: Environmental crime and other incidents recorded in Edgware					
Report	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Anti-Social Behaviour	23	88	48	–45.5	108.7
Fly tipping	451	465	429	-7.7	-4.9
Graffiti	11	4	1	-75.0	-90.9
Noise	179	171	123	-28.1	-31.3
Street cleaning	162	178	146	-18.0	-9.9
Vehicles	127	91	67	-26.4	-47.2
Total	**953**	**997**	**814**	**-18.4 %**	**-14.6 %**

South Harrow

The following hotspot maps (figures 50 through 52) include all recorded crime in a 1km radius of South Harrow for the last three years. There is a high degree of continuity over the three year period in terms of the location of hotspots, with a strip along Northolt Road around South Harrow Station. The location of South Harrow within relatively small parts of three wards: Roxeth, Roxbourne and Harrow on the Hill, can make it more difficult to identify problems and coordinate interventions.
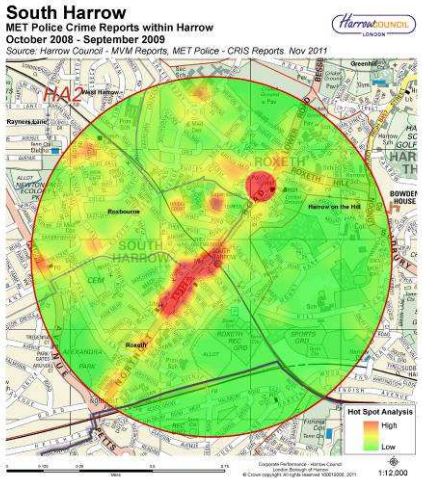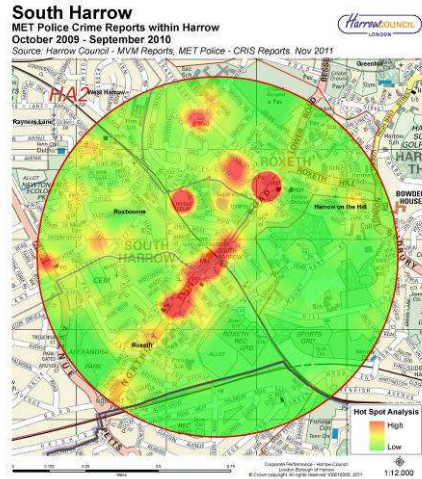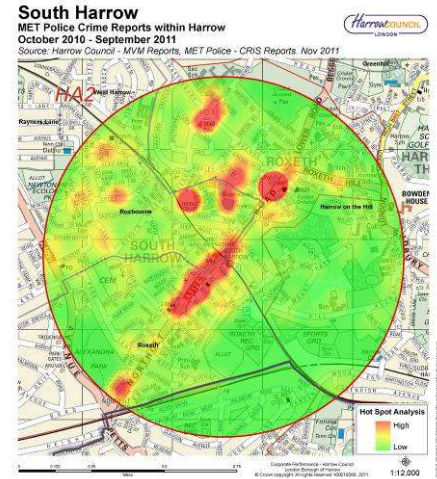
Figure 50 *Figure 51* *Figure 52*

The table below shows the 10 most frequently committed crimes in South Harrow. The overall level of crime has been relatively stable in South Harrow over the three year period, with a 3.7% reduction in the most recent year. The most frequently committed crime in this area was other theft which accounted for 17% of the 10 most frequently crimes in 2010-11. Common assault also constituted 17% of all common assaults in the borough.

Table 18: Ten most frequent crimes in South Harrow					
Report	**2008-2009 SA**	**2009-2010 SA**	**2010-2011 SA**	**Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11**	**Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11**
Other theft	124	118	143	21.2	15.3
Theft from vehicle	95	82	116	41.5	22.1
False representation	132	133	115	-13.5	-12.9
Residential burglary	110	104	102	-1.9	-7.3
Common assault	88	84	82	-2.4	-6.8
Criminal damage under £500	102	82	79	-3.7	-22.5
Criminal damage vehicle under £500	69	71	57	-19.7	-17.4
ABH & wounding	62	62	54	-12.9	-12.9
Shoplifting under £200	45	44	46	4.5	2.2
Possession cannabis	39	85	39	-54.1	0.0
Total	**866**	**865**	**833**	**-3.7 %**	**-3.8 %**

The following maps (figures 53 through 55) show hotspots of environmental crime such as fly-tipping and noise within a 1km radius of the centre of South Harrow for the last three years. There is a much dispersed cluster of hotspots in the circle.
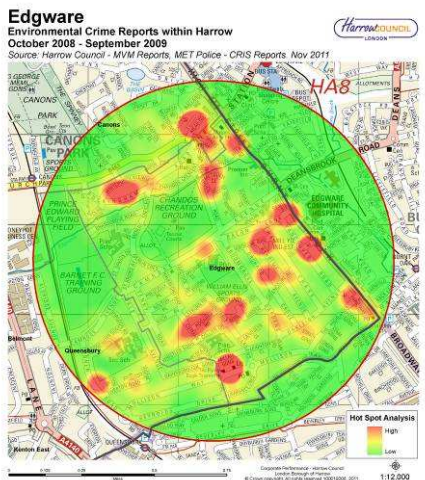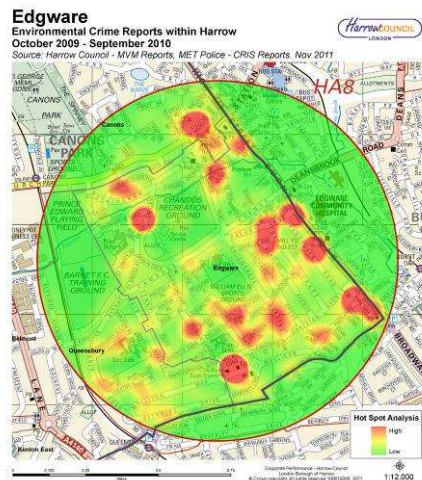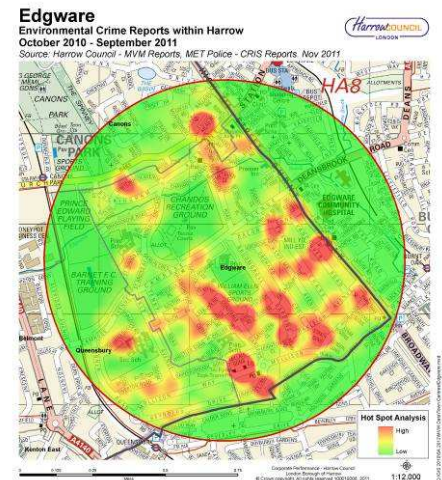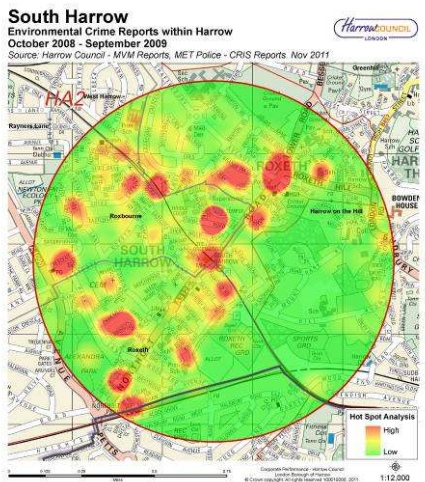

Figure 53
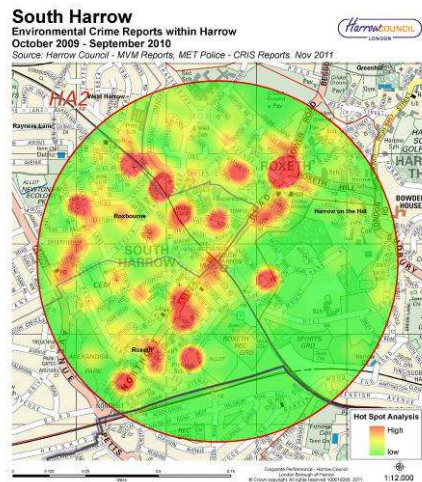
Figure 54
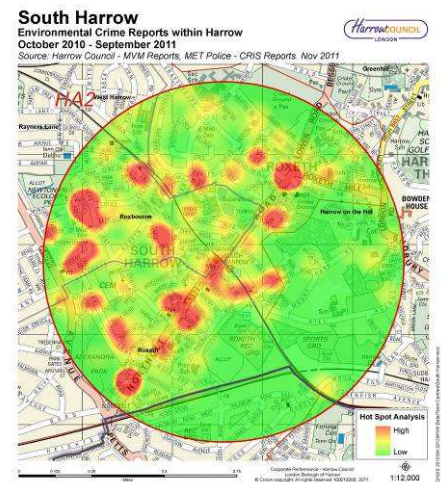
Figure 55

The following chart illustrates the number of publicly reported reports received by Harrow Council for each of the last three years and the percent change for each year within the South Harrow area. The top complaint for the 2010 - 2011 periods was that of fly tipping where it has seen an increase of 15.1% against the previous year. Within this area anti-social behaviour has been relatively low but contained nearly 10.1% of all reports made to the council for the borough. From the total number of complaints received in this area, fly tipping and noise made up nearly 57% of the complaints to the council. When comparing the total number of reports during the past three years, South Harrow received 7.9% of the complaints to the council.

There was a substantial reduction in the volume of incidents in 2010-11 compared to the previous year. In particular, the number of graffiti incidents fell to two. The number of incidents of ASB fell by 42% in 2010-11. Fly-tipping, which was the largest single incident type, fell in 2010-11 after an increase from year before this, to leave the level of fly-tipping stable over the three year period.

Table 19: Environmental crime and other incidents recorded in South Harrow					
Report	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Anti-Social Behaviour	30	50	29	-42.0	-3.3
Fly tipping	204	179	206	15.1	1.0
Graffiti	21	15	2	-86.7	-90.5
Noise	154	147	134	-8.8	-13.0
Street cleaning	144	110	81	-26.4	-43.8
Vehicles	111	111	68	-38.7	-38.7
Total	**664**	**612**	**520**	**-15.0 %**	**-21.7 %**

Incidents recorded by Harrow Council

All environment incidents

Harrow Council tackles a broad range of low level environmental and behaviour incidents including fly-tipping, graffiti, litter, noise and nuisance behaviour. These incidents are not usually criminal, but can cause distress and a loss of enjoyment for others. The following maps (figures 56 through 58) illustrate three years worth of incidents recorded by the council.
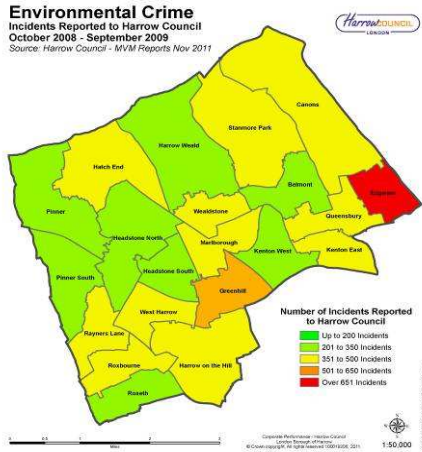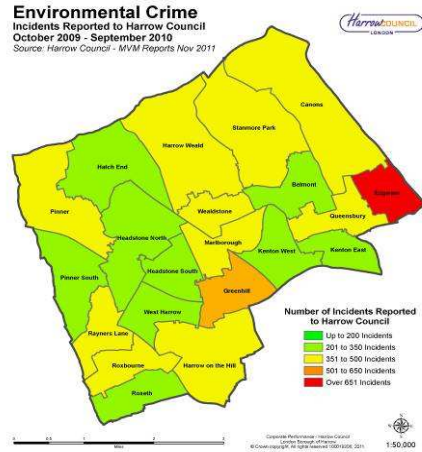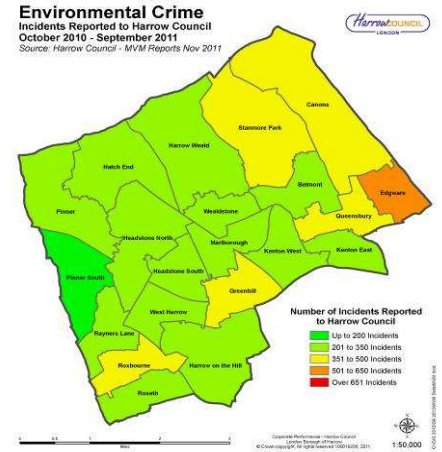
Figure 56   *Figure 57*   *Figure 58*

Chart 20: Rates for all environmental crime per 1000 residents in each ward					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	32.1	34.8	32.1	-7.8	-0.1
Canons	42.2	38.7	32.6	-15.8	-22.7
Edgware	68.7	73.7	61.0	-17.3	-11.3
Greenhill	48.5	46.0	33.3	-27.7	-31.4
Harrow on the Hill	36.4	33.3	24.2	-27.4	-33.6
Harrow Weald	29.1	32.8	29.5	-10.2	1.3
Hatch End	34.4	30.8	22.0	-28.5	-36.1
Headstone North	24.9	21.2	21.6	1.9	-13.1
Headstone South	33.6	33.5	25.4	-24.2	-24.4
Kenton East	35.3	32.4	22.1	-31.5	-37.3
Kenton West	28.8	27.1	26.4	-2.8	-8.5
Marlborough	41.4	36.0	31.0	-13.7	-24.9
Pinner	33.7	35.9	25.4	-29.2	-24.6
Pinner South	26.0	21.4	13.6	-36.5	-47.6
Queensbury	35.9	37.7	35.0	-7.1	-2.4
Rayners Lane	35.7	35.8	25.2	-29.7	-29.5
Roxbourne	37.6	35.1	30.4	-13.3	-19.0
Roxeth	30.3	26.8	24.6	-8.2	-19.0
Stanmore Park	43.5	39.7	36.0	-9.5	-17.3
Wealdstone	40.9	42.6	33.6	-21.1	-17.8
West Harrow	38.4	33.6	27.6	-17.8	-28.0
Averages	37.3	35.8	29.2	-18.5 %	-21.7 %

Anti social behaviour

The following maps (figures 59 through 61) illustrate the number of anti-social behaviour complaints that were received by the council during the three time periods of the Strategic Assessment by each ward. Several wards had seen increases into the second year followed by a decrease in the most recent year. On average anti-social behaviour based on the number of publicly reported incidents has decreased borough wide by around 6% during the past three years.

Figure 59

Figure 60

Figure 61

Chart 21: Rates for anti-social behaviour per 1000 People in each ward					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	0.9	0.7	1.4	101.0	56.4
Canons	0.8	0.9	1.5	62.0	80.0
Edgware	1.6	7.3	3.5	-52.9	110.7
Greenhill	1.9	1.2	1.0	-22.5	-48.5
Harrow on the Hill	1.4	1.4	0.7	-50.2	-53.3
Harrow Weald	1.4	2.9	1.5	-48.4	6.7
Hatch End	1.8	1.9	1.1	-40.0	-37.1
Headstone North	0.5	0.4	0.2	-50.0	-60.0
Headstone South	1.8	1.9	0.5	-73.9	-72.5
Kenton East	1.2	1.7	0.8	-53.2	-33.7
Kenton West	0.8	1.6	0.9	-41.2	25.0
Marlborough	2.6	1.7	1.9	10.6	-27.0
Pinner	1.1	2.3	1.5	-34.8	36.4
Pinner South	0.5	1.0	0.5	-50.0	0.0
Queensbury	1.2	1.4	1.5	6.7	33.3
Rayners Lane	1.6	2.3	0.6	-76.0	-64.7
Roxbourne	1.1	3.8	2.2	-41.9	105.1
Roxeth	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.0	-7.7
Stanmore Park	2.6	2.0	1.9	-4.8	-28.6
Wealdstone	1.7	2.9	1.9	-36.0	11.9
West Harrow	1.2	1.4	1.0	-29.6	-17.9
Averages	1.4	2.1	1.3	-34.5 %	-5.9 %

Fly tipping

The following maps (figures 62 through 64) illustrate the number of fly tipping complaints that were received by the council during the three time periods of the Strategic Assessment by each ward. Several wards had seen decreases in the second year followed by further decreases in the most recent year. On average fly tipping based on the number of publicly reported incidents has decreased borough wide by around 10% during the past three years.

Figure 62
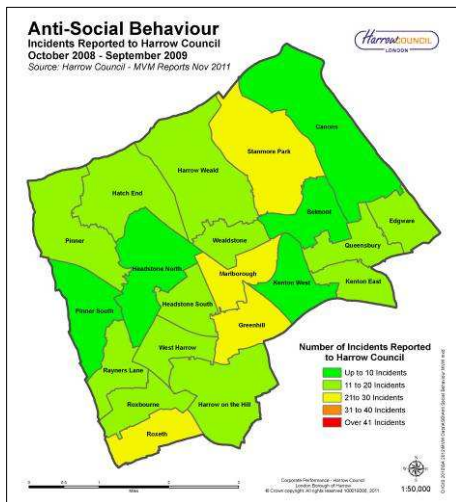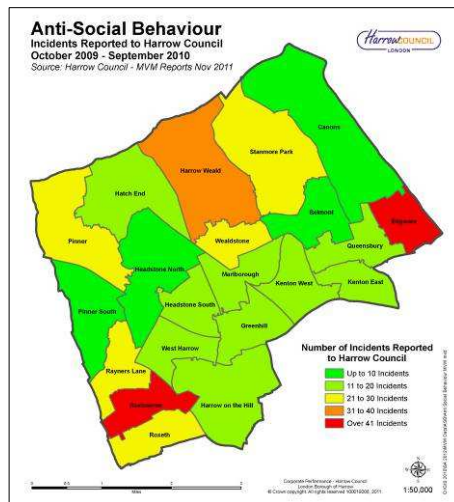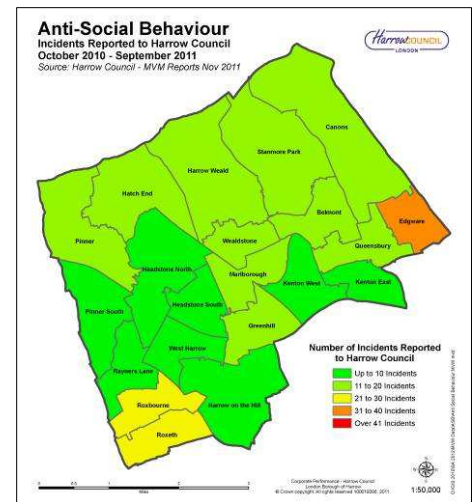

Figure 63

Figure 64

Chart 22: Rates for fly tipping per 1000 People in each ward					
Ward	2008- 2009 SA	2009- 2010 SA	2010- 2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	11.4	11.7	9.9	-15.4	-13.1
Canons	14.0	14.4	12.0	-17.1	-14.5
Edgware	31.8	32.8	33.7	2.7	5.9
Greenhill	15.4	9.9	10.9	10.1	-29.0
Harrow on the Hill	10.1	9.9	10.3	3.8	1.7
Harrow Weald	8.1	8.0	8.7	8.1	6.9
Hatch End	6.2	7.8	5.3	-31.7	-14.3
Headstone North	6.5	6.0	7.5	24.6	15.2
Headstone South	10.9	12.9	9.4	-27.6	-14.5
Kenton East	16.2	16.8	11.2	-33.1	-30.6
Kenton West	9.5	9.2	10.7	16.3	12.9
Marlborough	11.7	13.5	11.1	-17.4	-4.7
Pinner	5.9	6.8	5.0	-26.5	-15.3
Pinner South	6.1	4.3	2.3	-46.7	-61.9
Queensbury	16.8	19.8	17.8	-10.2	5.7
Rayners Lane	12.2	12.0	10.4	-13.3	-14.6
Roxbourne	10.8	9.4	8.5	-8.9	-21.0
Roxeth	9.9	9.4	9.7	2.9	-1.9
Stanmore Park	10.6	10.3	9.5	-8.2	-10.6
Wealdstone	16.2	15.7	13.9	-11.8	-14.6
West Harrow	10.6	8.7	11.3	30.2	5.9
Averages	12.1	12.0	10.9	-8.8 %	-9.9 %

Graffiti

The following maps (figures 65 through 67) illustrate the number of graffiti complaints that were received by the council during the three time periods of the Strategic Assessment by each ward. Several wards had seen decreases in the second year followed by further decreases in the most recent year. **Note:** lack of data during the most recent year is not indicative of a reduction of incidents. Further analysis is required for this dataset.
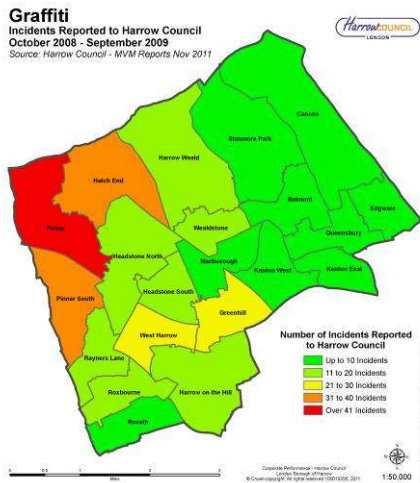
Figure 65
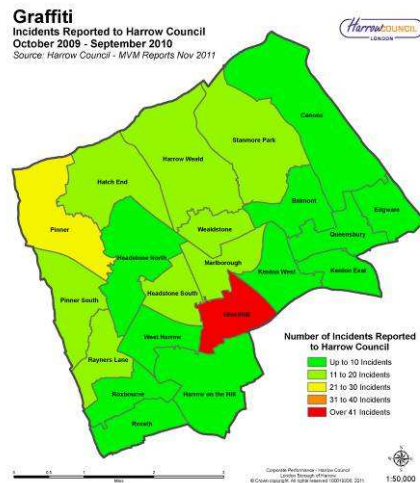
Figure 66
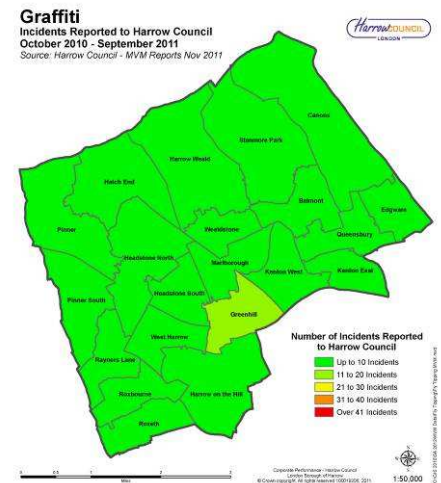
Figure 67

Chart 23: Rates for graffiti per 1000 People in each ward					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	0.9	1.0	0.2	-79.9	-77.7
Canons	0.5	0.3	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Edgware	0.6	0.4	0.1	-75.1	-83.4
Greenhill	2.0	8.6	1.7	-80.7	-18.8
Harrow on the Hill	1.3	0.8	0.1	-88.9	-93.4
Harrow Weald	1.5	1.3	0.7	-50.0	-56.3
Hatch End	3.3	1.4	0.5	-66.7	-85.4
Headstone North	1.2	0.5	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Headstone South	1.2	1.2	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Kenton East	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.5	49.3
Kenton West	0.4	0.5	0.2	-60.0	-50.0
Marlborough	0.5	1.1	0.7	-41.9	38.0
Pinner	4.8	2.2	0.6	-72.7	-87.5
Pinner South	3.3	1.9	0.5	-75.0	-85.3
Queensbury	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	-66.7
Rayners Lane	1.9	1.6	0.4	-76.5	-80.0
Roxbourne	0.9	0.8	0.2	-70.1	-74.0
Roxeth	0.6	0.5	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Stanmore Park	0.4	1.3	0.6	-57.1	50.0
Wealdstone	1.2	2.0	0.5	-73.8	-54.8
West Harrow	2.4	1.0	0.2	-80.3	-91.8
Averages	1.4	1.4	0.4	-73.8 %	-74.0 %

Noise

The following maps (figures 68 through 70) illustrate the number of noise complaints that were received by the council during the three time periods of the Strategic Assessment by each ward. Several wards had seen a small increase in the second year followed by further decreases in the most recent year. On average noise complaints based on the number of publicly reported incidents has decreased borough wide by around 7% during the past three years.
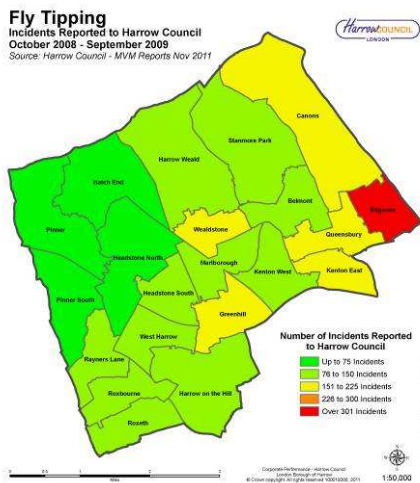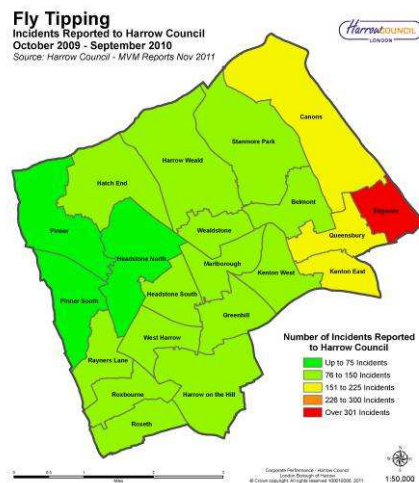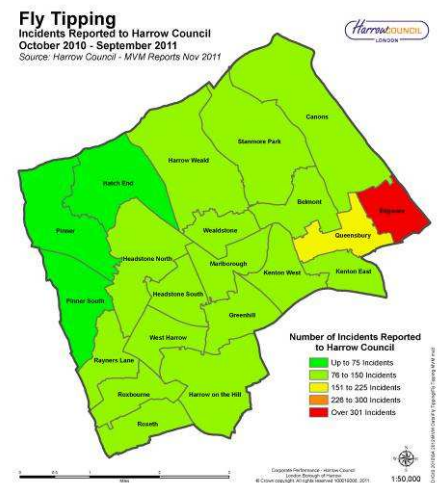

| Figure 68 | Figure 69 | Figure 70 |

Chart 24: Rates for noise per 1000 People in each ward					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	4.8	4.6	8.6	85.4	77.5
Canons	6.8	8.1	6.8	-15.3	0.3
Edgware	14.3	14.1	8.3	-41.4	-42.2
Greenhill	14.0	13.1	11.6	-11.3	-16.8
Harrow on the Hill	9.8	8.3	5.6	-31.9	-42.7
Harrow Weald	6.0	9.5	7.4	-21.6	25.0
Hatch End	4.6	5.7	6.0	5.0	30.6
Headstone North	6.3	6.0	5.9	-1.6	-6.3
Headstone South	6.8	6.0	6.8	13.9	0.5
Kenton East	6.2	4.2	5.2	22.7	-16.3
Kenton West	5.3	7.4	6.3	-15.2	19.6
Marlborough	11.8	8.2	9.0	8.8	-24.1
Pinner	9.8	10.7	10.4	-2.8	6.1
Pinner South	5.4	4.6	3.9	-16.7	-28.6
Queensbury	4.0	4.8	6.2	28.0	52.4
Rayners Lane	5.3	8.2	5.0	-39.1	-5.4
Roxbourne	10.3	8.5	9.6	13.7	-6.3
Roxeth	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.7	12.3
Stanmore Park	10.0	10.1	9.8	-3.7	-2.8
Wealdstone	8.5	7.6	7.7	0.8	-9.1
West Harrow	7.2	7.6	5.8	-23.5	-19.3
Averages	7.8	7.8	7.2	-7.2 %	-6.8 %

Street cleaning

The following maps (figures 71 through 73) illustrates the number of street cleaning complaints that were received by the council during the three time periods of the Strategic Assessment by each ward. Several wards had seen decreases in the second year followed by further decreases in the most recent year. On average street cleaning complaints based on the number of publicly reported incidents has decreased borough wide by around 30% during the past three years.

Figure 71
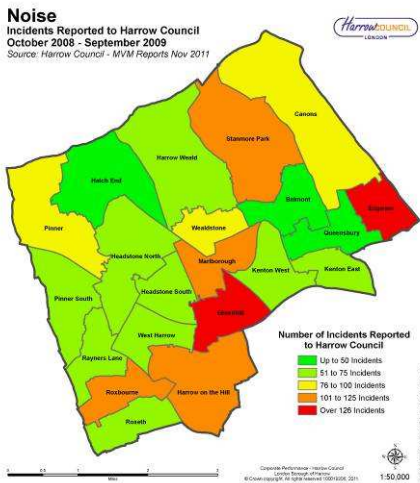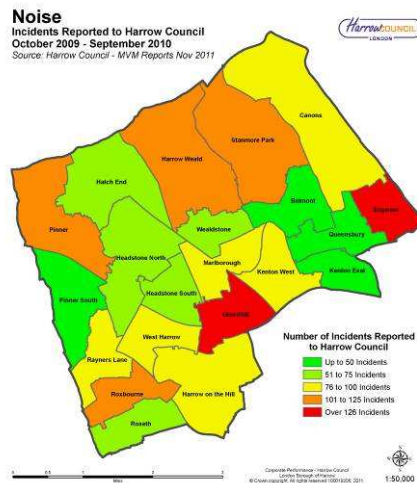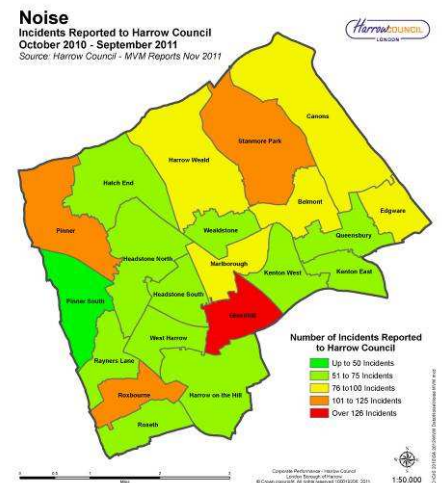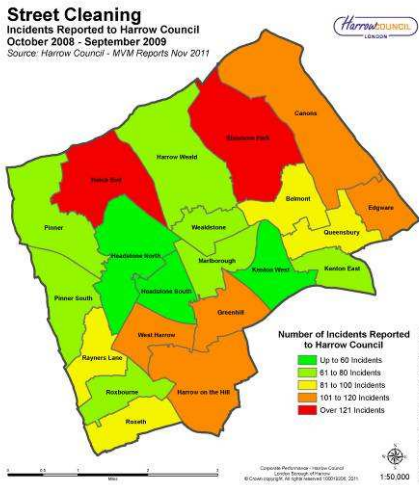

Figure 72

Figure 73

Chart 25: Rates for street cleaning per 1000 People in each ward					
Ward	2008-2009 SA	2009-2010 SA	2010-2011 SA	Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11	Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11
Belmont	8.7	10.7	8.5	-20.7	-3.0
Canons	10.5	11.0	7.7	-30.3	-26.7
Edgware	11.5	12.8	11.1	-13.3	-3.8
Greenhill	10.0	9.0	6.1	-32.3	-38.6
Harrow on the Hill	9.2	8.4	4.8	-42.7	-47.7
Harrow Weald	6.5	8.1	8.1	0.0	24.3
Hatch End	12.7	10.5	5.3	-49.1	-58.1
Headstone North	5.9	4.9	5.0	2.0	-16.7
Headstone South	5.8	6.9	4.2	-38.3	-26.6
Kenton East	6.2	5.7	2.3	-58.8	-62.1
Kenton West	5.6	5.3	5.4	1.8	-5.0
Marlborough	6.8	7.9	5.5	-30.5	-18.3
Pinner	7.4	9.6	4.4	-54.2	-40.5
Pinner South	6.5	6.6	5.4	-17.6	-16.4
Queensbury	8.3	6.2	4.3	-29.7	-47.7
Rayners Lane	8.1	6.7	5.7	-14.1	-29.1
Roxbourne	6.5	7.2	4.4	-39.1	-32.9
Roxeth	7.9	5.5	3.4	-38.3	-57.5
Stanmore Park	12.8	10.6	10.4	-1.8	-18.4
Wealdstone	7.7	7.9	6.6	-16.4	-15.3
West Harrow	11.6	9.9	6.1	-38.3	-47.8
Averages	8.5	8.2	5.9	-27.4 %	-29.8 %

Nuisance vehicles

The following maps (figures 74 through 76) illustrate the number of nuisance vehicles complaints that were received by the council during the three time periods of the Strategic Assessment by each ward. Several wards had seen decreases in the second year followed by further decreases in the most recent year. On average nuisance vehicles based on the number of publicly reported incidents has decreased borough wide by around 45% during the past three years.
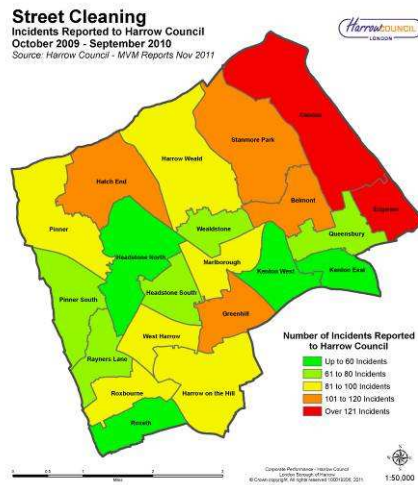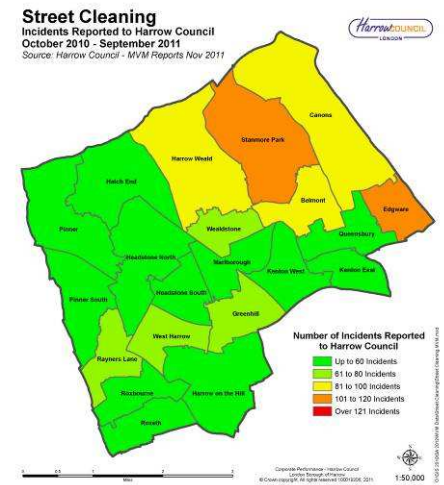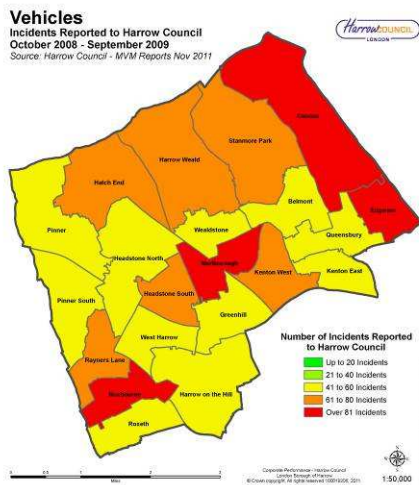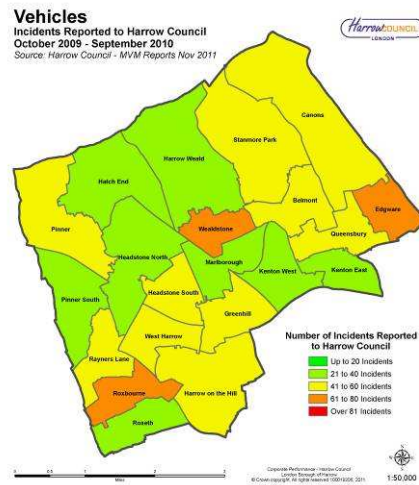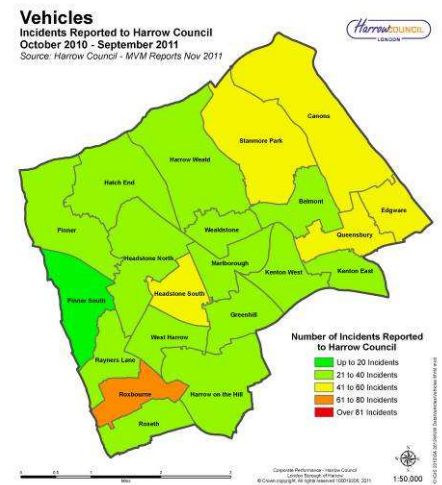

Figure 74

Figure 75

Figure 76

				Chart 26: Rates for nuisance vehicles per 1000 People in each ward	
Ward	**2008-2009 SA**	**2009-2010 SA**	**2010-2011 SA**	**Percent Change 2009-10 and 2010-11**	**Percent change 2008-09 and 2010-11**
Belmont	5.3	6.1	3.5	-42.1	-34.3
Canons	9.5	3.9	4.6	17.0	-51.5
Edgware	8.9	6.4	4.4	-30.6	-50.2
Greenhill	5.3	4.2	2.0	-51.7	-62.3
Harrow on the Hill	4.7	4.7	2.8	-41.3	-40.5
Harrow Weald	5.7	3.1	3.2	3.0	-44.3
Hatch End	5.8	3.4	3.7	8.3	-36.4
Headstone North	4.4	3.4	3.0	-11.8	-31.8
Headstone South	7.2	4.7	4.5	-3.1	-36.7
Kenton East	5.4	3.7	2.3	-37.2	-56.6
Kenton West	7.3	3.2	2.9	-8.8	-60.3
Marlborough	8.0	3.4	2.9	-17.1	-64.4
Pinner	4.7	4.3	3.5	-18.6	-25.5
Pinner South	4.3	3.0	1.1	-64.5	-75.0
Queensbury	5.0	5.4	5.0	-7.1	0.0
Rayners Lane	6.7	5.0	3.1	-37.7	-53.5
Roxbourne	7.9	5.4	5.4	-0.4	-31.8
Roxeth	4.3	3.7	3.5	-5.0	-19.1
Stanmore Park	7.0	5.4	3.8	-28.1	-45.3
Wealdstone	5.7	6.5	3.1	-51.9	-44.7
West Harrow	5.4	5.2	3.3	-35.6	-38.0
Averages	**6.2**	**4.5**	**3.4**	**-23.0 %**	**-44.5 %**

Appendix

Data Sources:

This report makes use of a wide variety of data sources to help describe Harrow's crime and disorder problems. These datasets include:

> CRIS - Crime Reporting Information System
> Metropolitan Police crime data
> LASS (London Analyst Support Site)
>
> Experian Datasets of Harrow
> Harrow Segmentation of households in Harrow
>
> MVM / M3 - Harrow Council Database
> Graffiti
> Fly tipping
> Street Cleaning
> Vehicle
> Noise
>
> Harrow: Local Information System (LIS)
> Harrow Segmentation
> Population Figures - GLA (Greater London Authority) 2009, 2010 and 2011 - Rounded to the nearest 50

Harrow Ward	2009	2010	2011
Belmont	9750	9750	9700
Canons	11150	11150	11700
Edgware	10350	10350	10400
Greenhill	11250	11300	11450
Harrow on the Hill	11800	11850	11900
Harrow Weald	10750	10750	10750
Hatch End	10450	10500	10500
Headstone North	10100	10100	10100
Headstone South	10050	10050	10150
Kenton East	10200	10200	10250
Kenton West	10650	10650	10650
Marlborough	10350	10450	10500
Pinner	10000	10000	10000
Pinner South	10350	10350	10350
Queensbury	10400	10400	10400
Rayners Lane	10650	10650	10650
Roxbourne	11950	12500	12550
Roxeth	10950	10950	10950
Stanmore Park	10650	10650	10650
Wealdstone	9550	9550	9600
West Harrow	10050	10050	10200
Population Estimate	**221400**	**222200**	**223400**

Harrow Experian Segments

Description
Segment A is made-up of extremely wealthy professionals. They are typically well educated, enjoying a range of successful careers from business to the arts. Many are of middle and older age, and reside in large detached houses.

Ethnicity
Whilst many of these Segments are from a British background, there is a notable number from abroad. Within these areas there are likely to be significant Jewish communities, alongside Western Europeans and some successful Asians.

Education
This Segment is generally very well-educated. Many have degrees and were high achievers at school. Of their children, those that attend state schools consistently outperform their peers. As a particularly wealthy demographic, many go to private schools, and Segment As can afford to pay for additional private tuition and a majority go on to university.

Summary of Police Services: Victims & Type of Crime

Segment A's areas are regarded as very pleasant places to live.
- Segment A is much less likely than average to be a victim of crime.
- Generally all types of crime are relatively low including the type of property taken and the category of crime, though burglary is only just below the Borough average.
- Fear of crime is low, and Segment A is satisfied with the police.
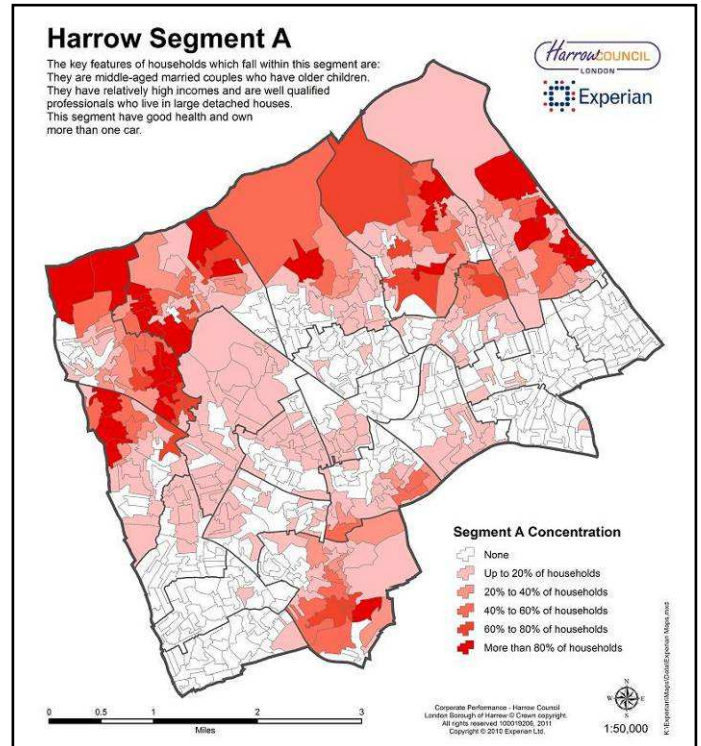
Description
Segment B is made up of older professionals who work in senior positions, in both the public and private sectors. They tend to live in large detached houses, either as families or as empty-nesters.
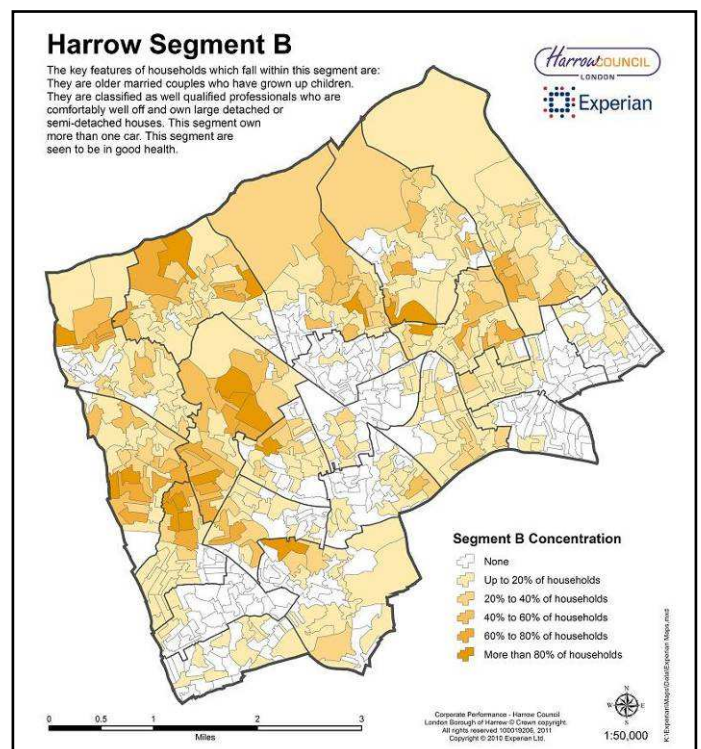
Ethnicity
Segment B is the most "British" of all the Harrow Segments, with 85% of all adults likely to be English or Celtic. The remaining population are likely to be Irish, with a very small minority of European descent.

Education
This Segment is well-educated. Many will have gained a good set of qualifications from school, and gone on to study at university and their children tend to follow a similar path. Many go to private schools and continue onto university.

Summary of Police Services: Victims & Type of Crime

- Older people in this Segment are more likely to be victims of crime in comparison to other segments.
- Crime for Segment B is more likely to be having property taken such as cash and credit cards either from the person or via residential burglary.

Description
Segment C comprises a significant number of middle-aged families with school-aged children, residing in inter-war semi-detached in housing. They have a good income and live in safe, family-orientated neighbourhoods.
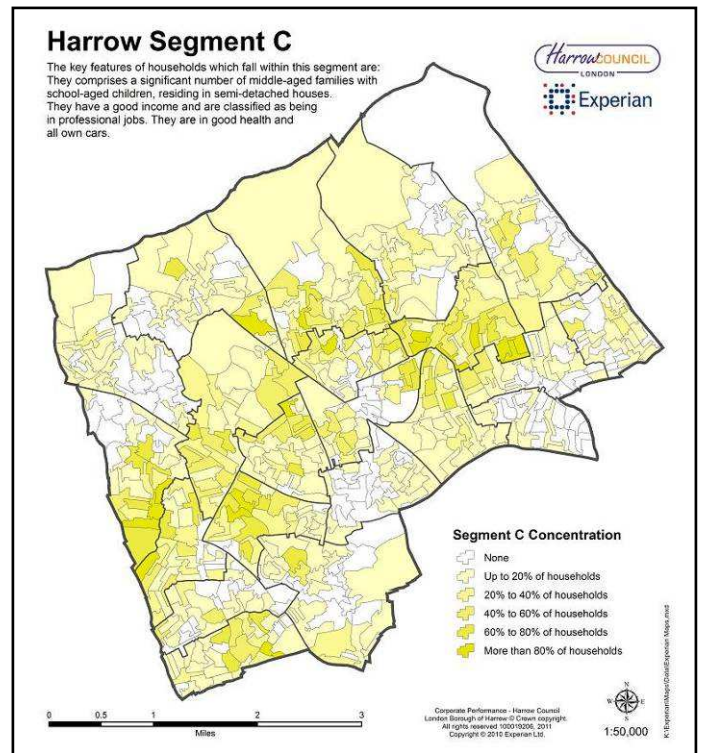
Ethnicity
Most people within this Segment originate from the British Isles. There is a very small minority from Europe & Asia, but these are all under represented compared to the rest of Harrow.

Education
These people seem to attain good academic standards against the national average, although they are fairly typical for the Harrow area. Many have degrees or good A level or GCSE level qualifications. Their children follow this pattern, meeting a good standard at every Key Stage.

Summary of Police Services: Victims & Type of Crime

- Segment C are generally less likely than average to be victims of crime. Theft of credit cards is slightly higher than the Borough average.

Description
Segment D contains highly motivated young professionals in their 20s and 30s, earning high salaries. They are usually single or co-habitees, living in high quality flats which they spend little time in.
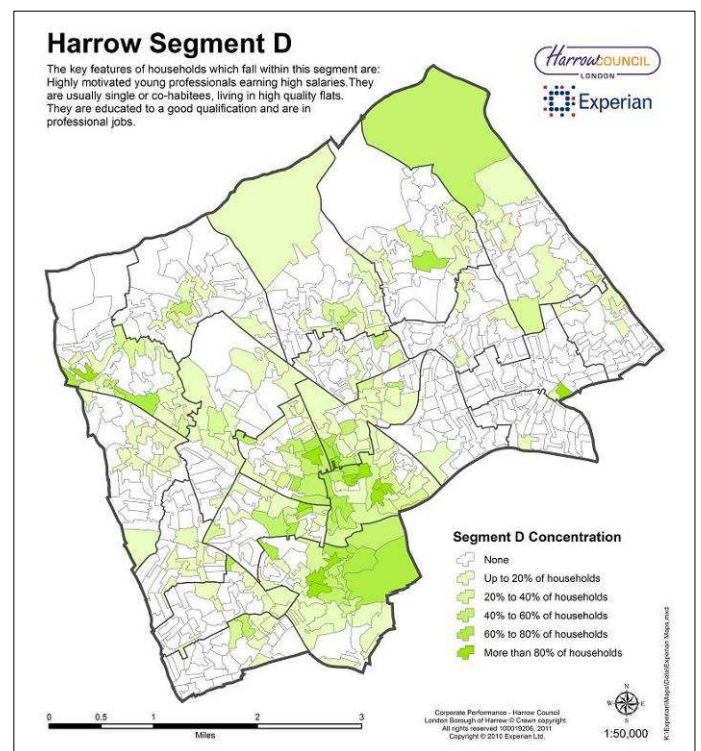
Ethnicity
Three quarters of adults within this Segment are English, Celtic or Irish, but there is also a notable minority from both Eastern and Western Europe. There is also a small Asian population, although relative to other Segments this is still largely under represented.

Education
Segment Ds are well educated. Few left school without a strong set of qualifications, and many have a degree. Of the children in these areas, they are also successful academically and are likely to leave school with good qualifications and ambitions of further study.

Summary of Police Services: Victims & Type of Crime

- 18 to 49 year olds in this segment are more likely to be victims of crime than this age group in Harrow as a whole. Victims of mobile phone theft are over represented in this group.

Description
Segment E consists mostly of older couples in comfortable retirement. Many have sold their former family home to live in smaller, purpose-built accommodation.
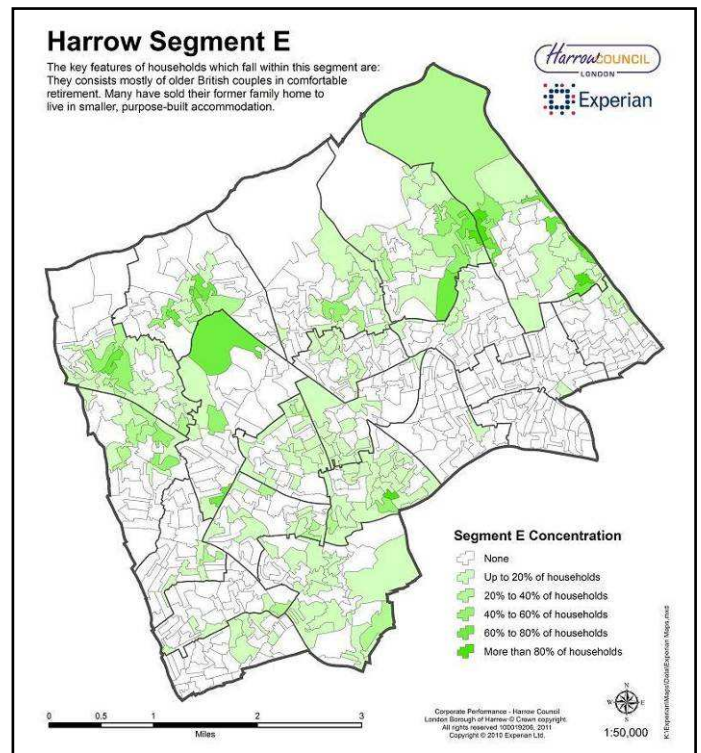
Ethnicity
This Segment is one of the least diverse Segments in Harrow, second only to Segment B. Similar to Segment B, the only notable backgrounds are from the British Isles. There is a slightly higher representation of Europeans than Segment B, although still under represented compared to other Harrow Segments.

Education
These people are mostly well educated and many gained degrees at university. Those who didn't go on to higher education would have normally still gained a good set of O levels. The few children in this neighbourhood tend to be reasonably successful too. Many will leave what is often a voluntary controlled school with a good set of qualifications, and often go on to university.

Summary of Police Services: Victims & Type of Crime

- Over 65 year olds and 0-17 year olds in Segment E are more likely to experience crime than in other Segments.
- The majority of crime relates to having property taken but fraud is a key issue for this segment.

Description
Segment F contains middle class families in semi-detached suburban housing. These families will usually contain more than two children, and many homes will accommodate more than two generations.

Ethnicity
This is one of the most diverse Segments, with a particular emphasis on Asian origins. Nearly a fifth of Segment F is likely to be Hindi speaking Indians, which is by far the largest ethnic minority Segment of all Harrow Segments. Pakistani & Sikh populations are also present in large numbers, with a small but notable proportion of people from a Tamil/Sri Lankan or Bangladeshi background.

Education
These people are fairly well educated compared with national levels, although they compare less well against the norm for Harrow. Many have some A level or even higher education qualifications, and their children appear to do even better. English is not always the first language for families in these areas.

Summary of Police Services: Victims & Type of Crime

- Segment F are less likely than average to be victims of crime.
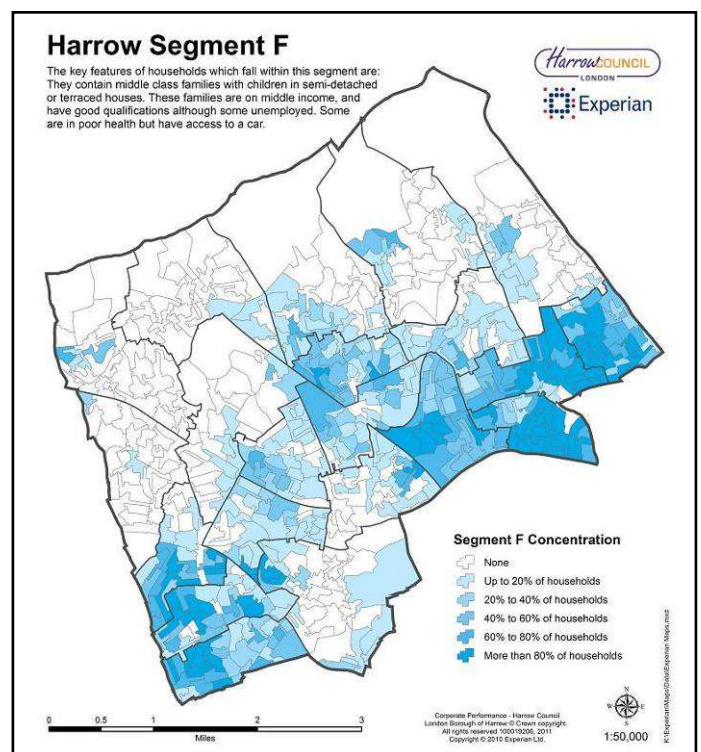
Description

This Segment are typically young second generation black British and other minorities, mixed with young professionals in rented flats. Higher unemployment is common in these neighbourhoods, second only to Segment H. There is also a reasonable uptake of state benefits.
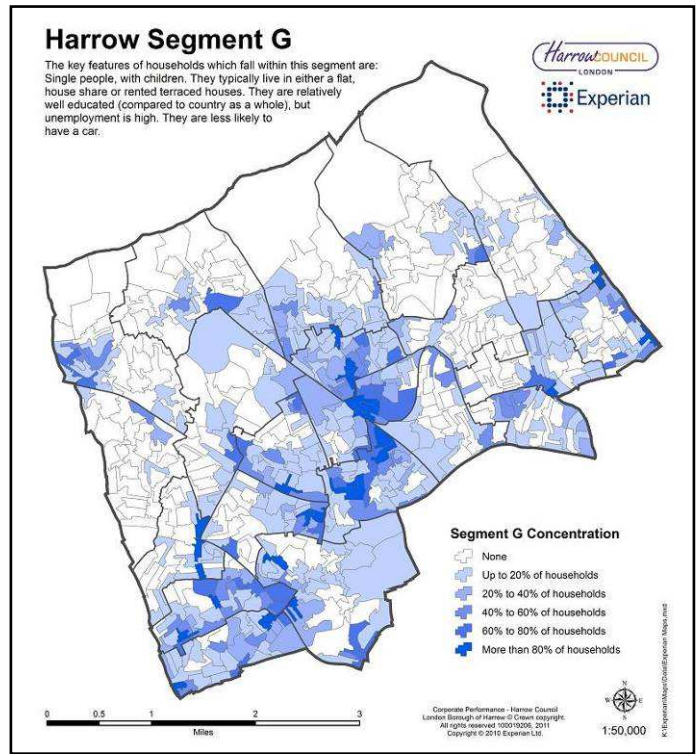
Ethnicity

Segment G is very diverse, with a significant black African and Caribbean population, and a similar proportion of adults with a Pakistani background. Hindis are also present in Segment G, but far fewer than in Segment F. Segment G accounts for a larger proportion of Eastern Europeans than any other Segment.

Education

This Segment is fairly well-educated compared to the country as a whole, although in relation to Harrow the number of people with A levels and a degree is around average. In these areas some children come from homes where English is not the first language.

Summary of Police Services: Victims & Type of Crime

- Segment G are much more likely than average to be a victim of crime than the average in Harrow.
- Crime is focussed in ages ranging from 0-49, which represents the younger age profile of this Segment. Victims in the 0-17 year age bands are represented at almost 3 times the Harrow average.
- Crime involving the theft of all types of property (cash, credit cards, mobile phones and other items) are all well above average. Theft, violence against a person, fraud and robbery are all over-represented and criminal damage is more than twice the Harrow average.

Description

Segment H contains families with the lowest incomes, often with several children. They are normally renting or have exercised their right to buy their public housing.

Ethnicity

Three quarters of Segment H originate from the British Isles, but there are also a few notable minority Segments. Black Africans are likely to be found in Segment H, along with people from a Pakistani background. There is also a significant European presence.

Education

The majority do not have degrees or even a good set of qualifications from school. These households tend to be poor and in some cases English is not the first language. Many leave school without 5 good GCSEs, although for the few who do progress; there is a good chance that they will go on to university.

Summary of Police Services: Victims & Type of Crime

- Segment H are much more likely to be a victim of crime than the average in Harrow. For Segment H being victims of crime is prevalent across all ages, particularly 18-29 years.
- Crime involving the theft of cash, credit cards and mobile phones are all well over the average rates.
- Theft/handling, criminal damage and robbery are all over-represented and violence against a person is nearly 2.5 times the average rate.