
Enfield Serious Violence Duty Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

**Summary of initial key
findings**

September 2023



Enfield Safer & Stronger Communities Board

Serious Violence Duty

The Serious Violence Duty was introduced by the [Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022](#). It requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence in their local area.

The responsible authorities (also known as 'duty holders') are:

- The police
- Fire and rescue authorities
- Justice organisations (youth justice teams and probation services)
- Health bodies (integrated care boards)
- Local authorities

These authorities must fulfil a number of key requirements:

- Develop a strategic needs assessment of serious violence in their area
- Develop and implement a strategy with solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in their area

In Enfield, the Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB) will lead on the borough's implementation and compliance with the duty.

Safer and Stronger Communities Board

[Enfield's Community Safety Plan 2022 to 2025](#) sets out the following priority areas:

The Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB) is Enfield's Community Safety Partnership.

The Safer and Stronger Communities Board includes representatives from:

- Metropolitan Police
- Enfield Council
- NHS Integrated Care Board
- Probation Service
- London Fire Brigade
- Victim Support
- Voluntary and community sector organisations

Violence Tackling violence in all its forms	Hate crime Building community cohesion and tackling hate crime	Domestic abuse Tackling domestic abuse and violence against women and girls
Illegal supply and misuse of drugs Reducing harms and tackling criminality linked with drug supply	Exploiting young people Keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime	Burglary Helping people to be safe at home
Vehicle crime Raising awareness of risks and reducing opportunities for vehicle crime	Anti-social behaviour Tackling anti-social behaviour	Lack of trust and confidence Building confidence through robust delivery, partnership work and increased communication



Aims of the strategic needs assessment

The purpose of the strategic needs assessment is to:

- Identify and quantify the extent of serious violence that takes place
- Examine potential causes and drivers of violence
- Highlight the types of individuals most at risk of violence, as victims or perpetrators
- Identify hotspot locations
- Highlight any gaps in information or lack of data in particular areas

The serious violence strategic needs assessment and the findings from the consultation will be used to develop the Serious Violence Duty Strategy which will be published by the end of January 2024.

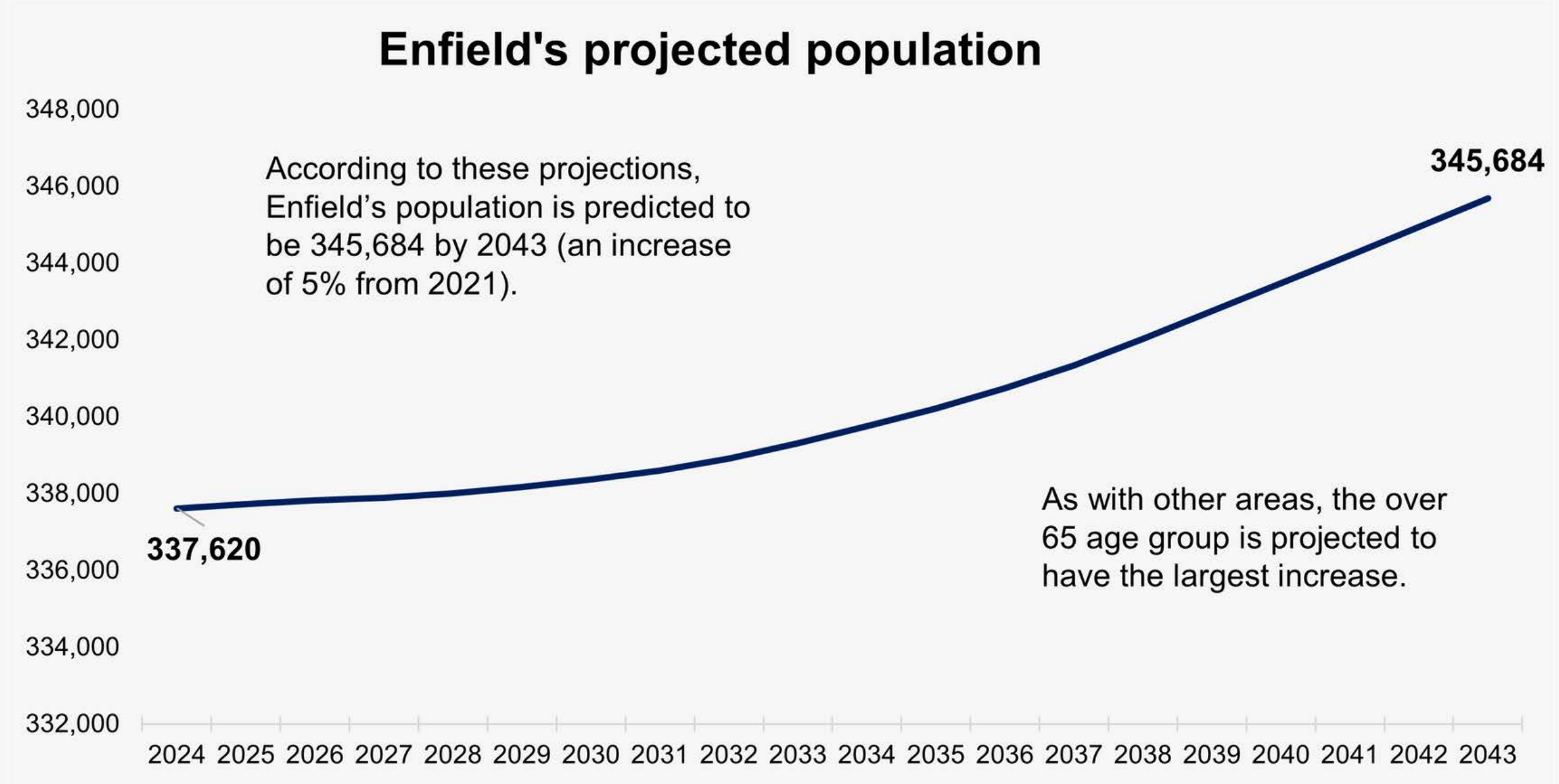
Enfield: Place and Population

Further demographic, environmental and socio-economic data can be found in our [borough profile](#) and [individual ward profiles](#). Further health data can be found in the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#).

Enfield's population

According to the 2021 Census, Enfield's population in March 2021 was estimated to be **329,984**, making it the **7th largest borough by population**. The population **grew** by just over **17,500** (5.6%) between 2011 and 2021.

The future population trend is highly uncertain. 2020-based Greater London Authority projections suggest a range of possibilities – from 325,000 to 350,500 by the year 2041, depending upon the scenario and assumptions used. The graph charts the ONS population projections for Enfield.

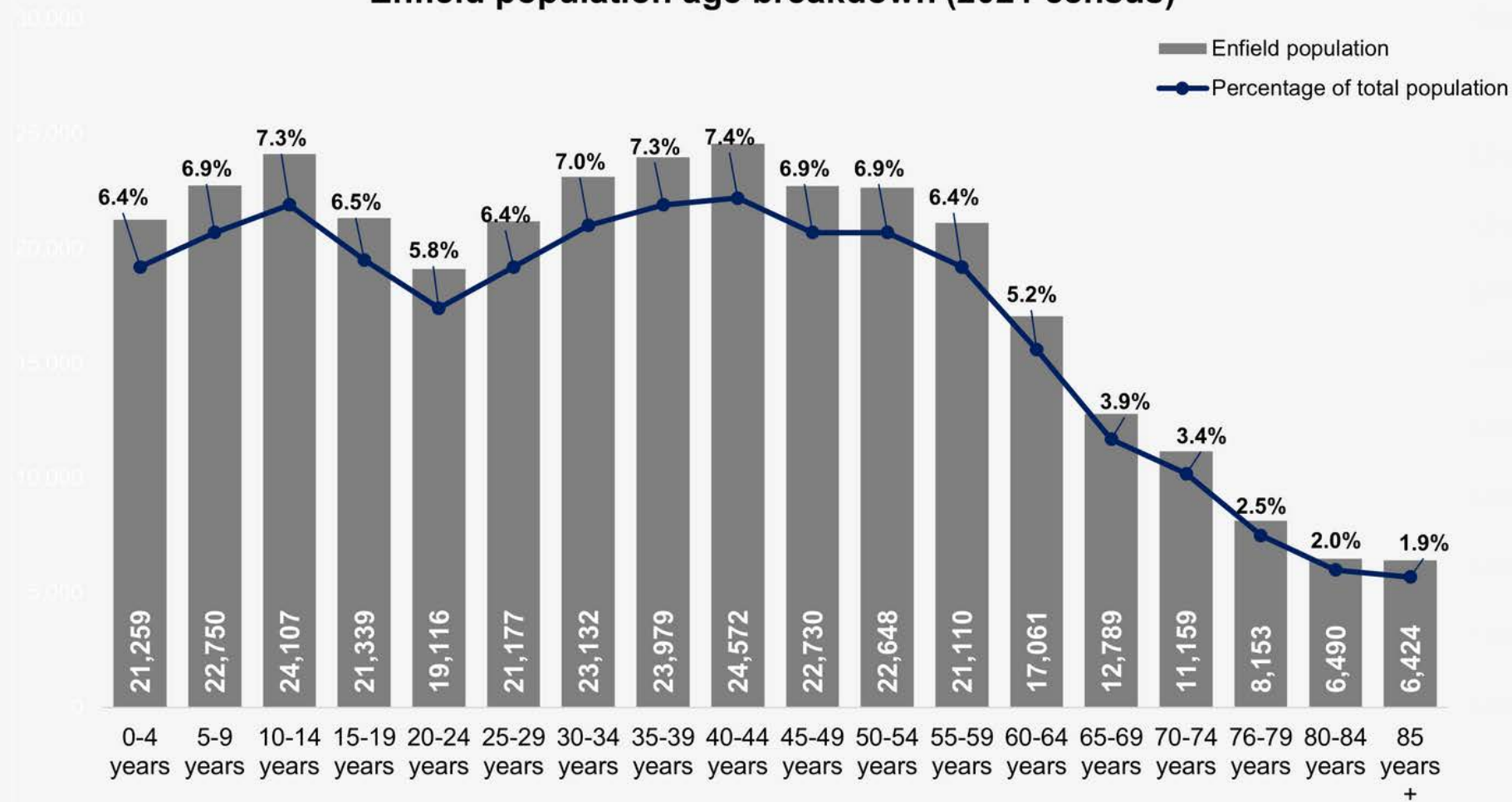


Enfield's population

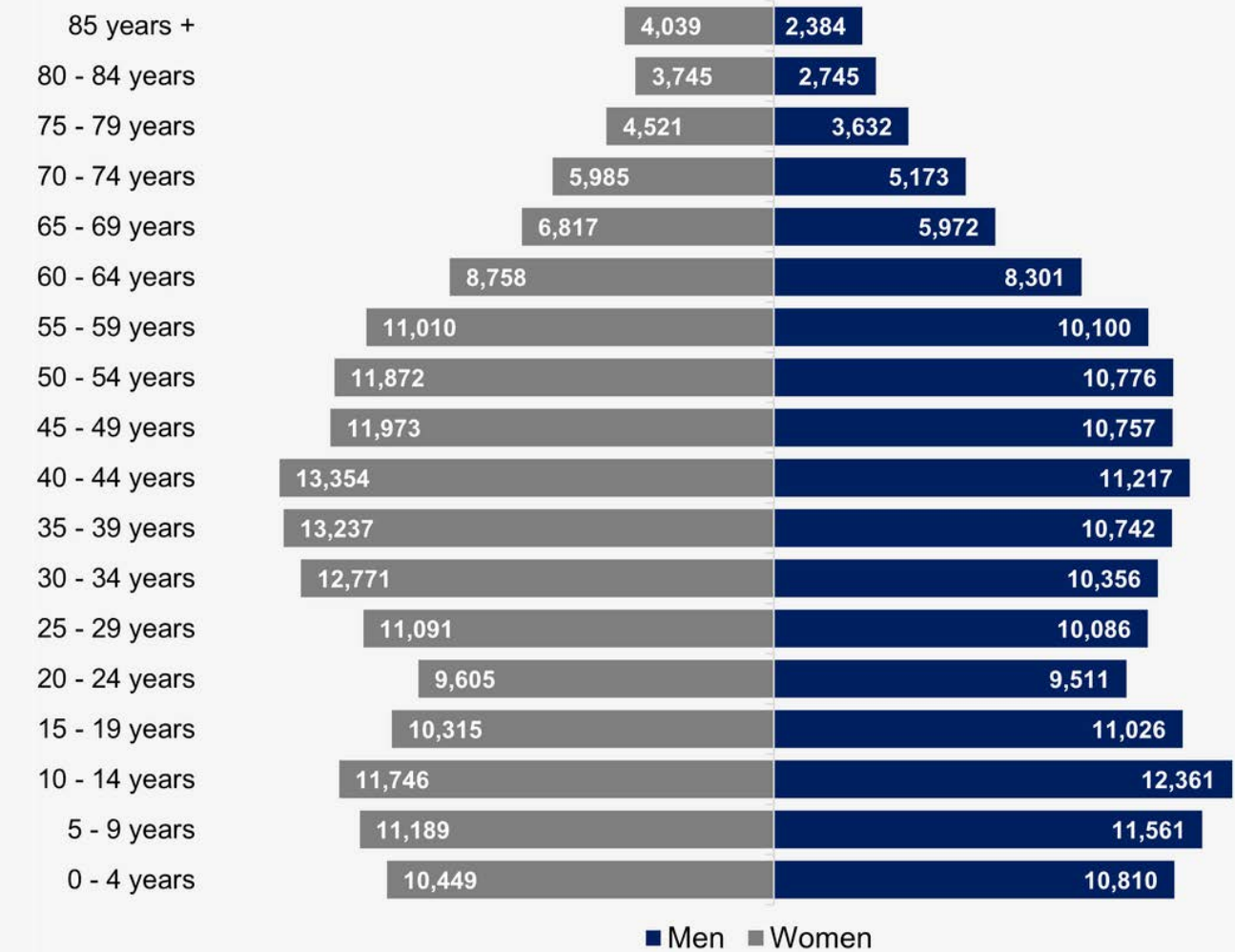
Enfield continues to have **relatively high proportions of residents aged 20 and under** – higher than both regional and national averages. The percentage of younger adults (aged 20 to 44 years) is also higher than in England in general, but below that of London as a whole. Both the London area and Enfield have **proportionately fewer older residents** than the England average.

According to Census 2021 data, **52%** of Enfield's residents are **female** and **48%** are **male**. Males outnumber females in every individual year of age up to 20 years, with women outnumbering men in virtually every age thereafter.

Enfield population age breakdown (2021 census)



Enfield population by sex and age band (Census 2021)



Demography - ethnicity and religion

Enfield has a highly diverse population, and this brings huge benefits to our communities, culture, heritage and local economy. The table below shows the ethnicity of Enfield residents as at the 2021 Census.

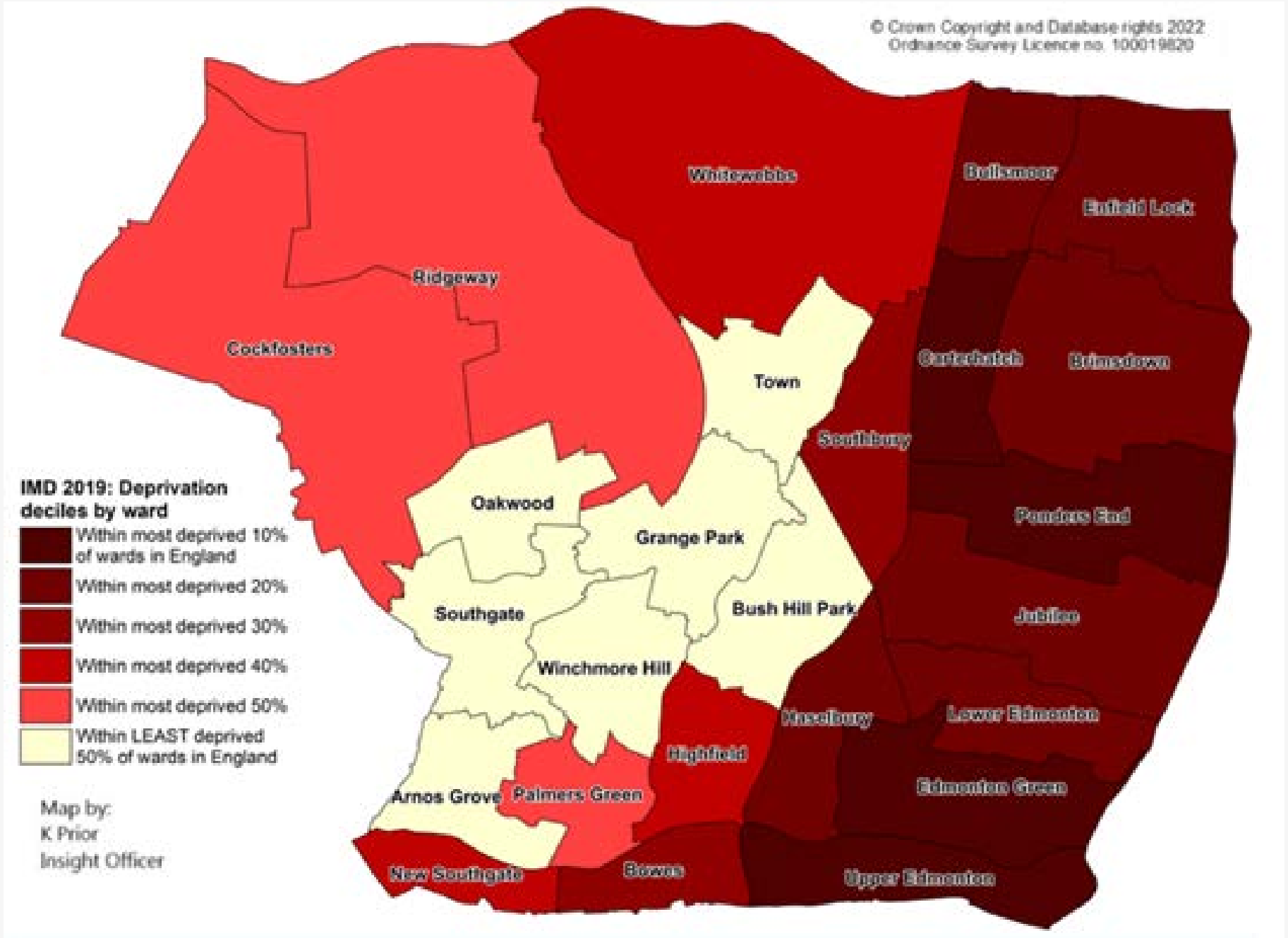
Ethnicity	Estimated population size	Percentage of total population
Asian or Asian British	37,973	11.5%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	60,512	18.3%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	19,558	5.9%
White	171,884	52.1%
Other ethnic group	40,058	12.1%

Overall, **Enfield residents** are, on average, **more religious than in London or the rest of the country** where higher proportions of people have no religious belief. Enfield also contains proportionately more Christians and Muslims than in London or England & Wales.

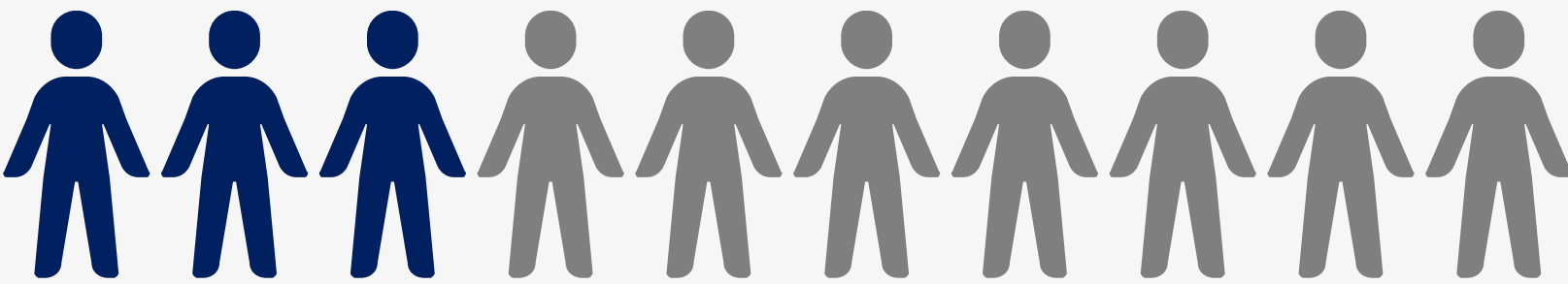


Socio-economic deprivation

As of 2019, Enfield was the **74th most deprived local authority** in England overall and the **9th most deprived London borough**. The most deprived wards are concentrated in the east of the borough.



In 2021/22, **15.6% of children** in Enfield were living in **relative low-income families** (that is, a family whose annual income is less than 60% of the current UK median), lower than the London figure of 16.4%.



When factoring in housing costs, just over **3 in 10 (31%) children** living in Enfield were **living in poverty** in 2021/22.



Employment and household incomes

Enfield has historically had **lower employment** and **economic activity rates** than London and UK averages.

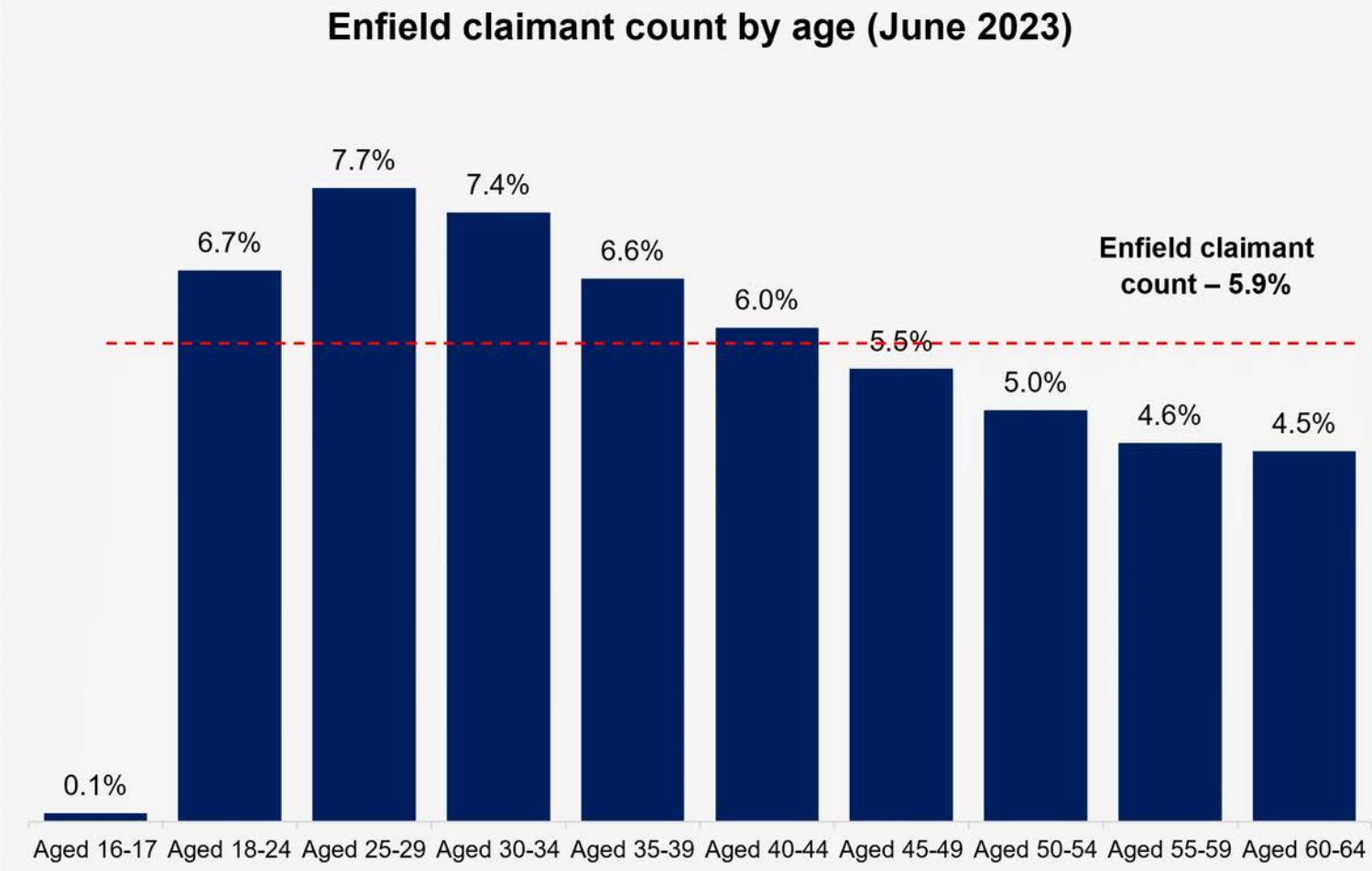
As of June 2023, **5.9%** of Enfield's working-age population (16-64) were officially **unemployed**, higher than London (4.9%) and UK (3.7%) averages.

[1] **People aged 39 and under** were more likely to be unemployed than other age groups. **People aged 25 to 29** are the most likely to be unemployed with a claimant count rate of 7.7%.

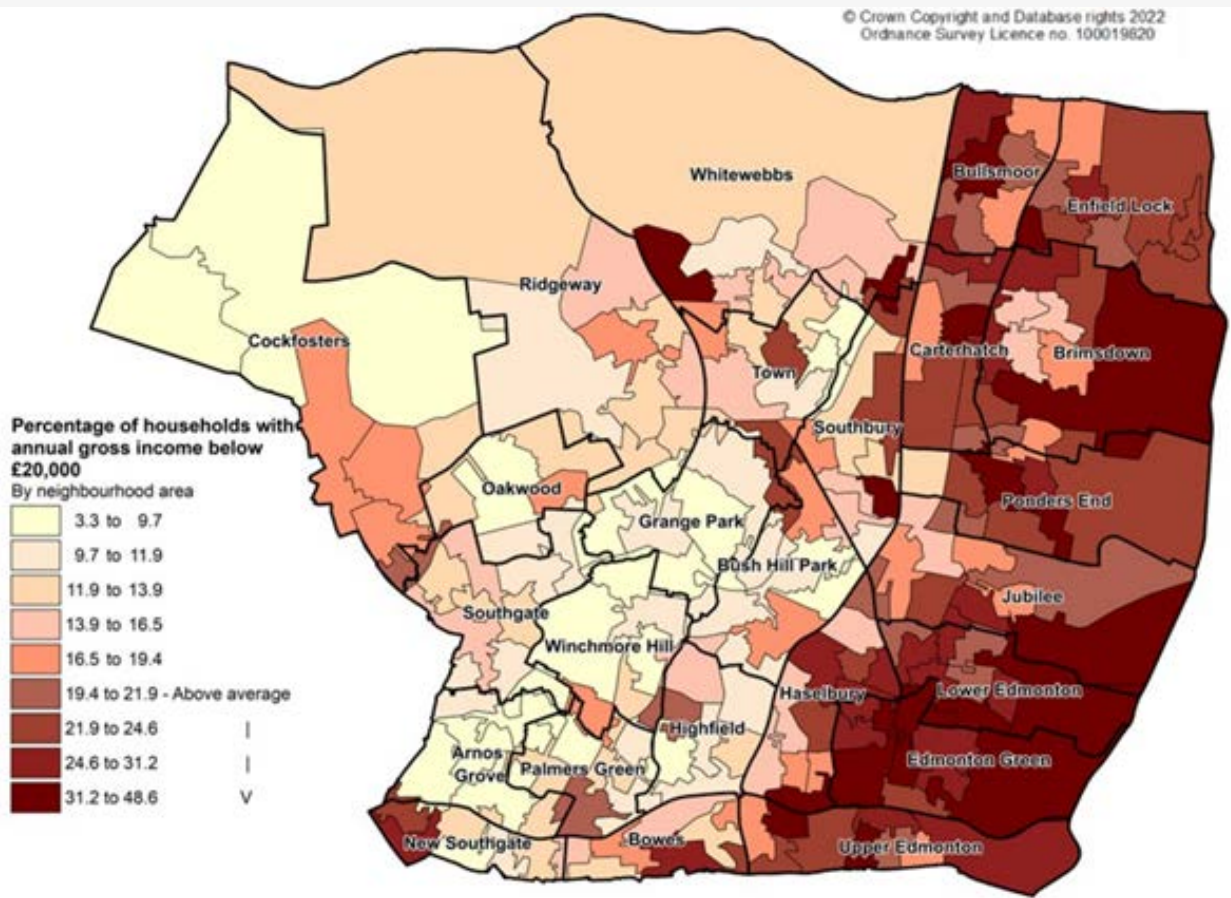
10th lowest median household income in London (£41,100)

19% of households have a gross income below £20,000 per year

11% of households have a gross income below £15,000 per year



The map shows the proportion of households earning below £20,000 per year by neighbourhood area: dark brown areas containing the highest proportion of low-income households. The **highest proportions of households with lower than £20,000 annual incomes** are located in the east of the borough.



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[1] The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits.

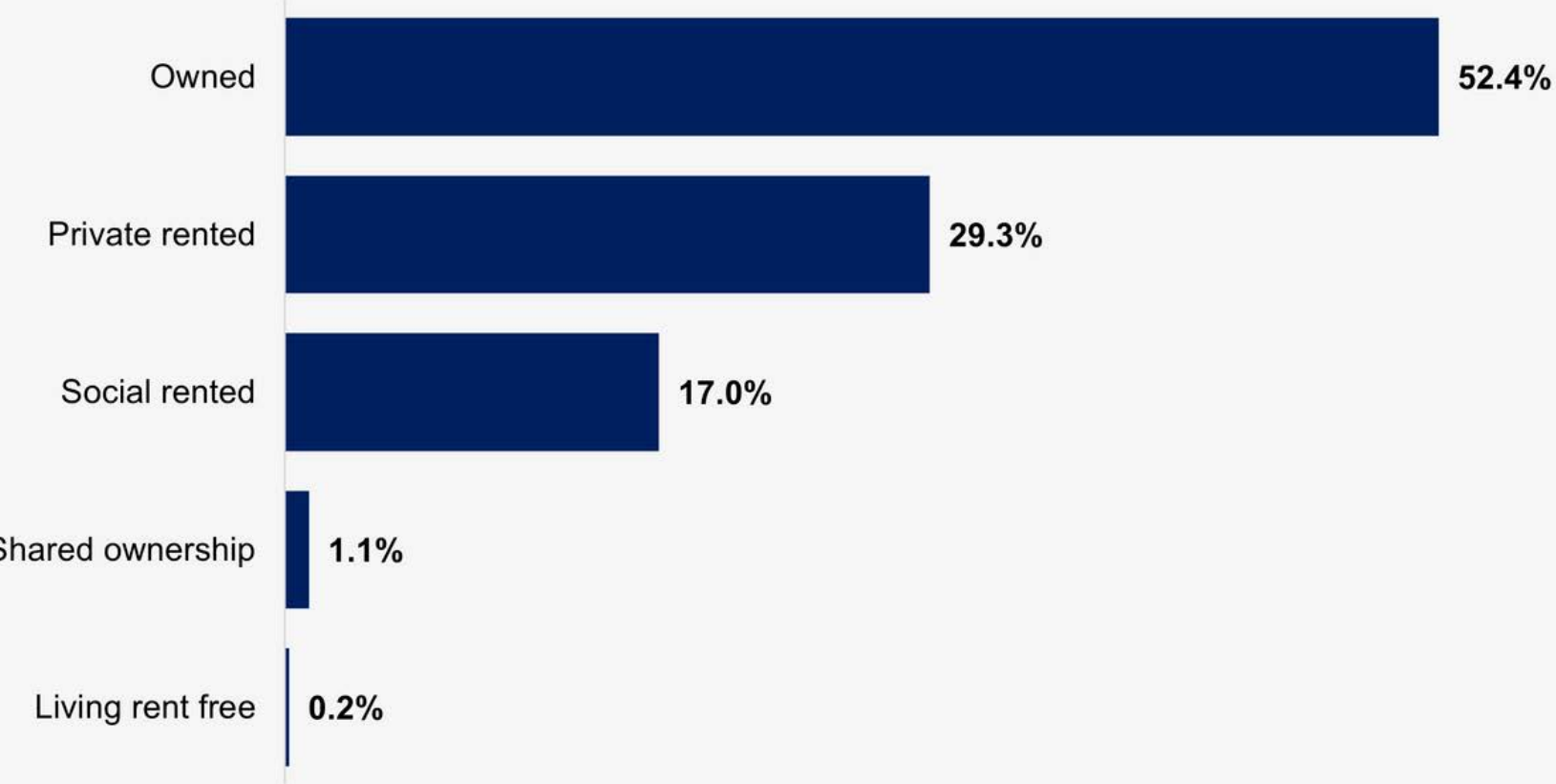
Data source: Nomis, CACI



Housing

Just over half (52.4%) of households in Enfield are owner occupied, although this has decreased by just under 9% since 2011. The number of private rented households grew by over a third between 2011 and 2021 and now represents 29% of all households. 17% of households live in social rented properties.

Housing tenure (Census 2021)



There is a nationally acknowledged housing crisis and locally this challenge is significant. Enfield has many residents on low or medium incomes and an acute shortage of social and affordable rented homes. As a result of this, there were **just under 7,000 households** on the **housing register** in June 2023 – **an increase of over 2,000 households** since June 2021. As of June 2023, there were also **3,120 households** in Enfield **living in temporary accommodation**.

10th highest overcrowding rate in London

A household is officially overcrowded (by the bedroom standard) if it is lacking at least one bedroom for standard occupation. **13%** of Enfield's households are **overcrowded**, higher than the **London average** of 11% and **significantly higher than the England average** of 4%.

Overcrowding rates differ by ward with the **highest overcrowding rates** in **Upper Edmonton** (23.5%), **Edmonton Green** (21.4%) and **Ponders End** (21%).

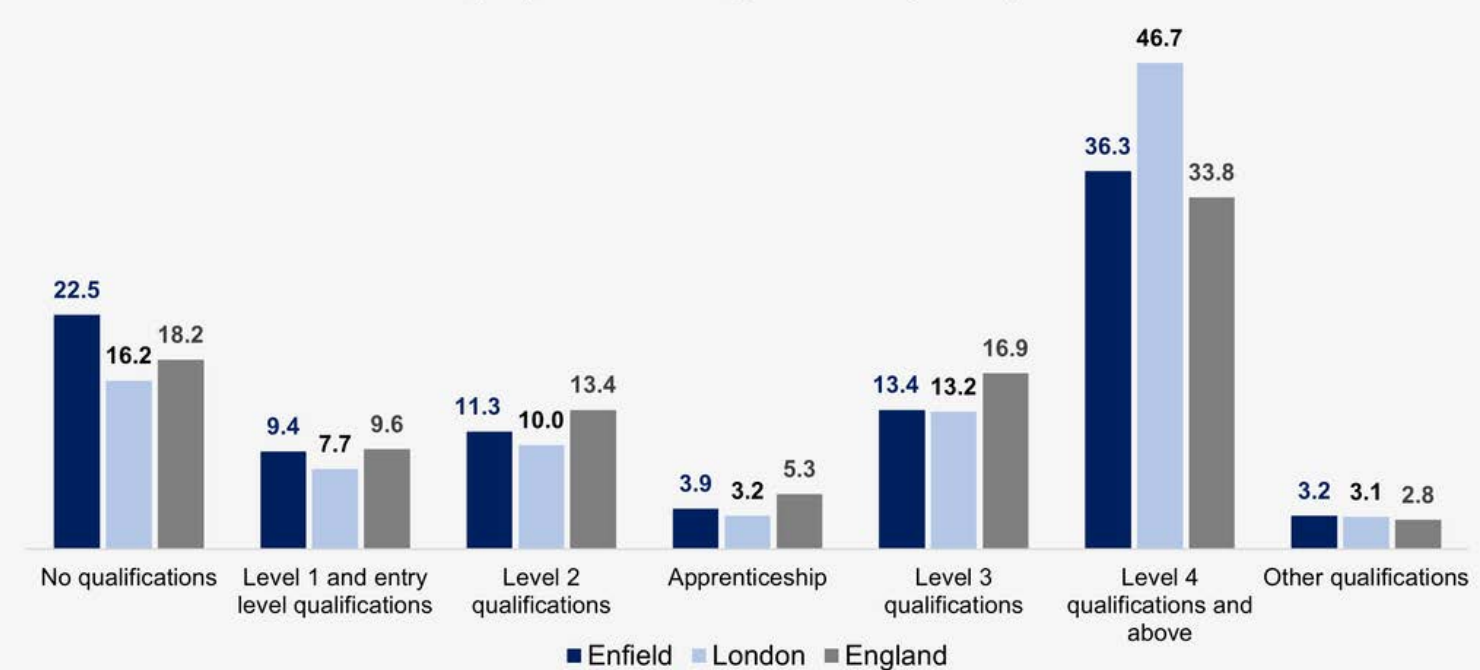


Qualifications

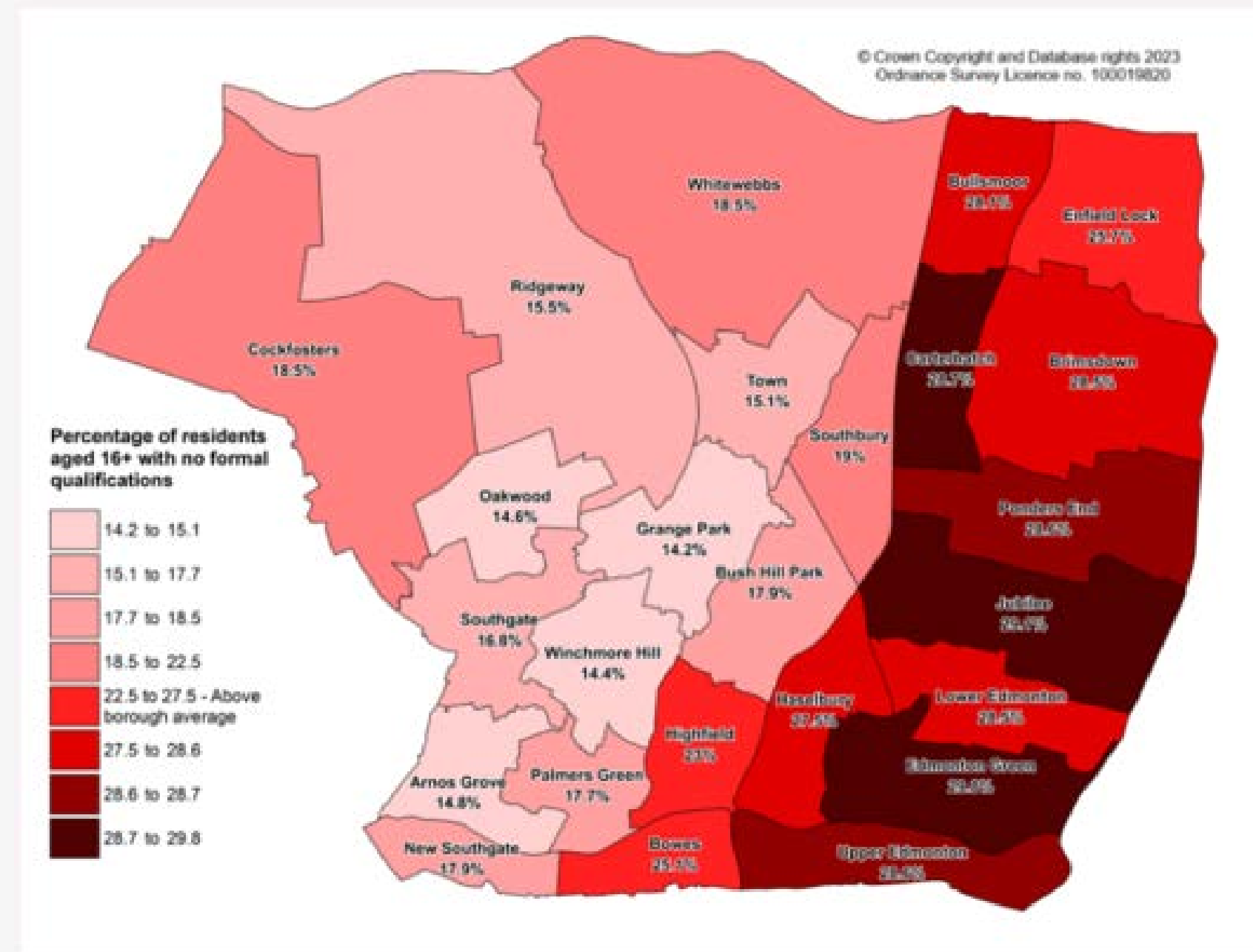
Enfield's adults (aged 16+) are **more likely** on average to **hold no formal qualifications**: over one fifth are in this group. On the other hand, **36% have Level 4 qualifications** (degree or Higher National Diploma or above). This is above the national average but lags behind London as whole.

Comparing the 2011 and 2021 Census, **more adults had A-Level equivalent, apprenticeship and Level 4 qualifications**, indicating a general move in the direction of high qualifications.

Highest level of qualifications held: Percentage of population aged 16+ (2021)



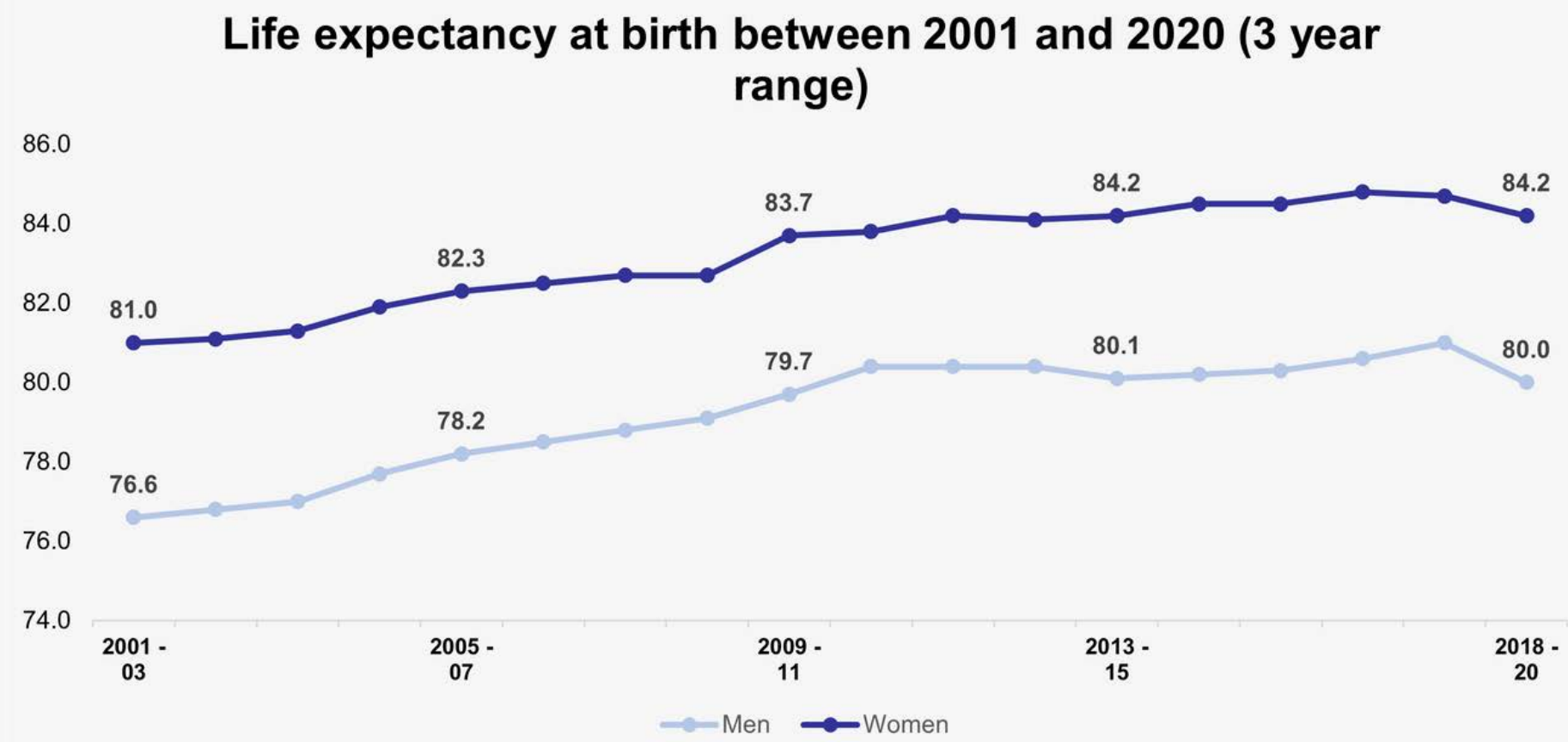
The map below sets out the percentage of residents living in each ward with no formal qualifications. Residents living in the east of the borough are significantly more likely to hold no qualifications.



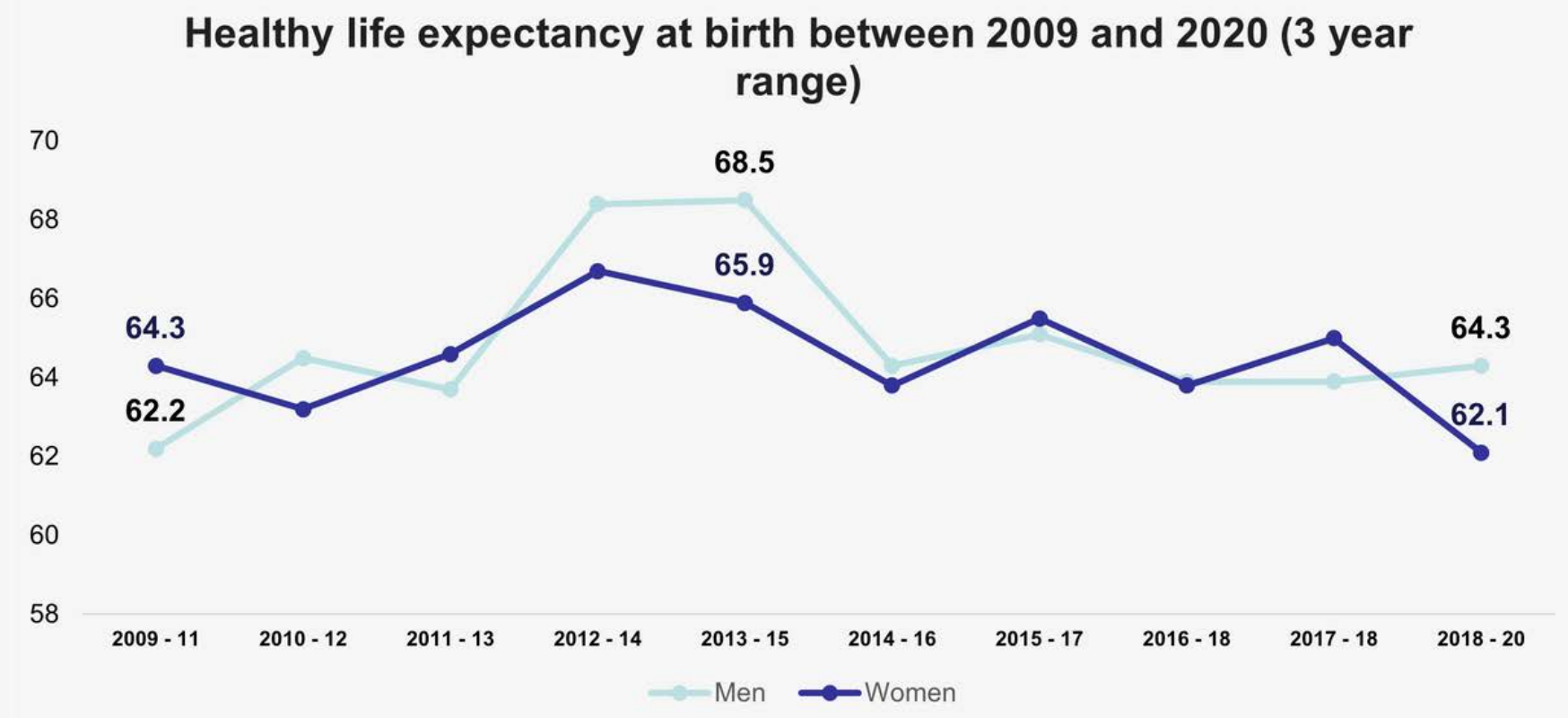
Life expectancy

The latest available local estimates from the ONS (2018-2020) suggest that **life expectancy at birth for males** born in this period in Enfield was **80 years**, slightly above the average for England (79.4 years) but **below the London average** (80.3). **Female life expectancy at birth** is **84.2 years**, marginally **below the London average** of 84.3 years but above the England average (83.1 years).

The chart below shows the trend in life expectancy at birth between 2001 and 2020. Average life expectancy has steadily increased since the turn of the century but has begun to drop in the 2018-20 period.



Healthy life expectancy at birth attempts to quantify the average number of years a newborn is expected to live in good health. Healthy life expectancy gradually increased between 2009 and 2014 but has decreased since then – this means that **Enfield residents are on average living fewer years in good health.**



Health inequalities exist between the east and west of the borough and this can be seen in inequalities in healthy life expectancy. As of 2021, a man living in Edmonton Green can expect to live **12.4 years less** in good general health than a man living in Grange ward. A woman living in Edmonton Green can expect to live **13.9 years less** in good general health than a woman living in Grange ward.



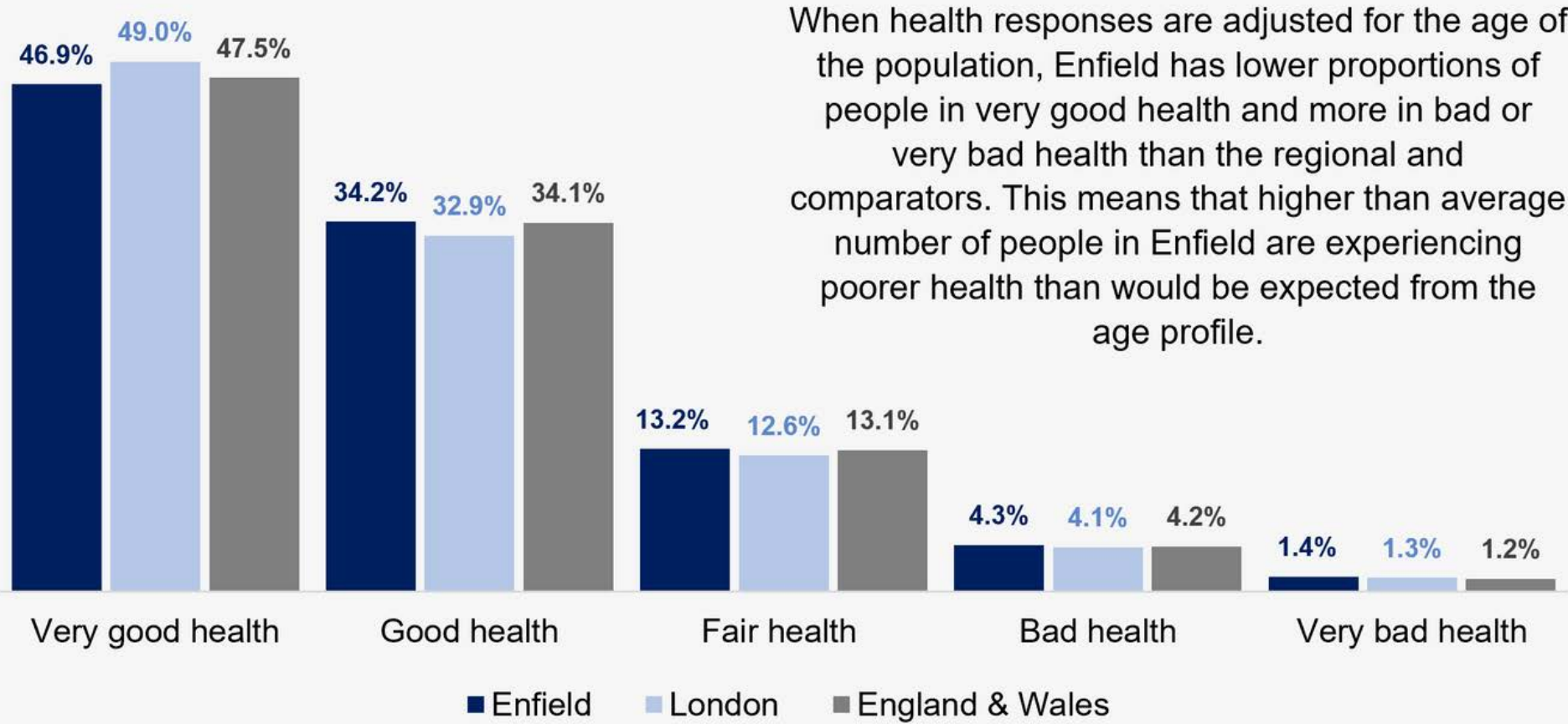
Disability and self-reported health

Over half of Enfield residents claimed to enjoy very good health in 2021 – an increase of 21,000 since 2011.

84% of residents described their health as good or very good.

When comparing responses to this Census question, there are differences between the populations of the more deprived and less deprived wards. The proportion of people with bad/very bad health in **Bullsmoor** (among the 20% most deprived wards in England) is **over twice that in Winchmore Hill** (among 50% least deprived wards in England).

Self-reported general health: Age standardised proportions (2021)



When health responses are adjusted for the age of the population, Enfield has lower proportions of people in very good health and more in bad or very bad health than the regional and comparators. This means that higher than average number of people in Enfield are experiencing poorer health than would be expected from the age profile.

44,900 people in Enfield have a **disability**, equating to **13.6% of the total population**. 7.2% of Enfield residents have a disability that limits their day-to-day activities a little and 6.4% have a disability that limits their day-to-day activities a lot.



Behavioural risk factors

Activity and healthy weight

Enfield has much lower levels of physical activity than the London and England averages.

As of 2021/22, just **under 3 in 5** (59.7%) of **Enfield's adult residents** were **overweight or obese**, higher than London overall.

Enfield also has increasing levels of childhood obesity. In 2021/22, over **2 in 5** (42.2%) **children in Year 6** in Enfield were **overweight or obese**, higher than London and national averages.

Smoking

Smoking is the primary cause of preventable illness and premature death in the UK.

Enfield residents are **significantly more likely to smoke**. An estimated **18.5% of adults in Enfield** (18+) were **current smokers** in 2021, compared to **11.5% of Londoners** and **13% of people nationally**.

Substance misuse and alcohol

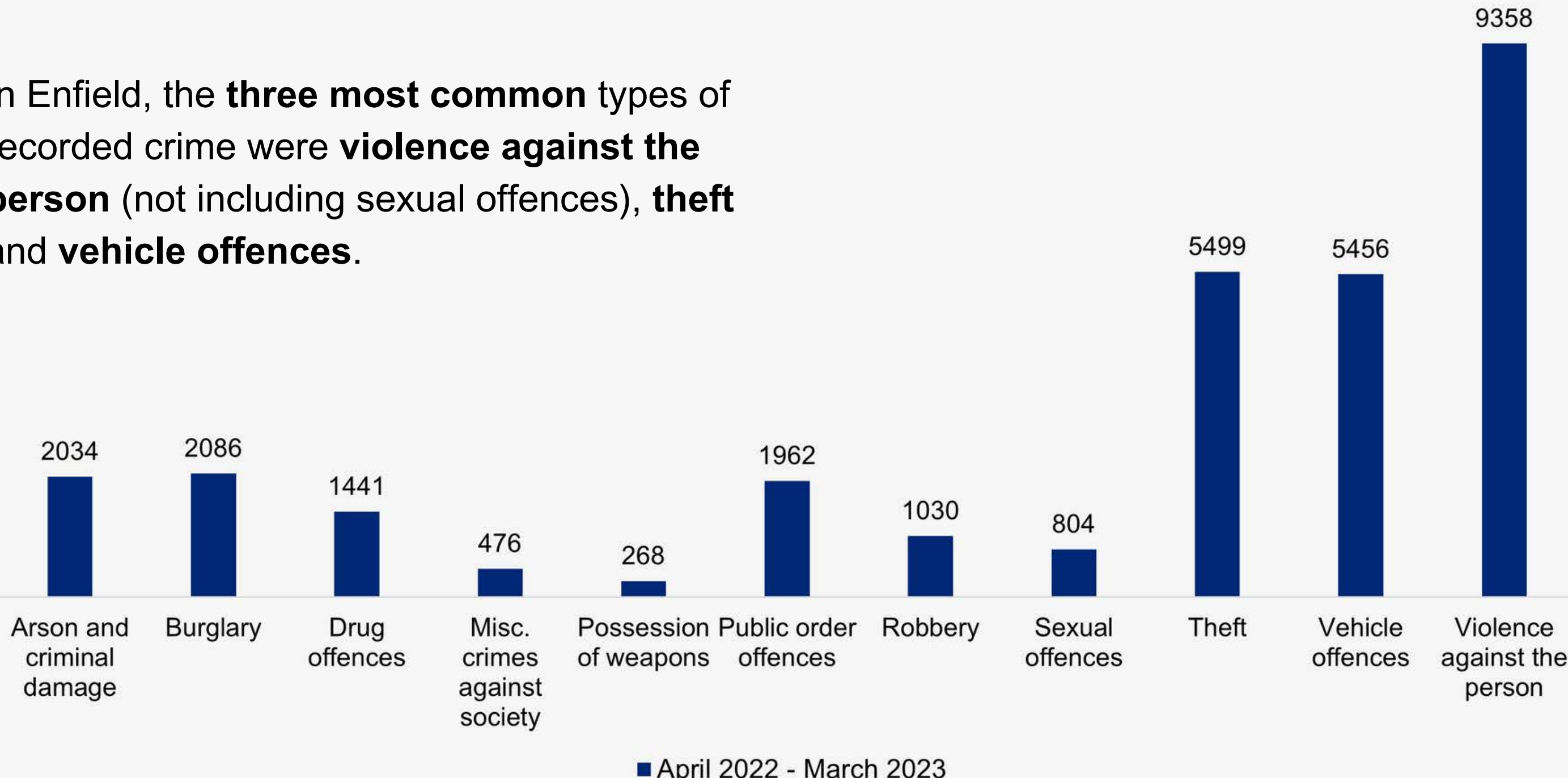
The use of drugs and or/alcohol can lead to physical and psychological dependence and can have significant implications for a person's short and long-term health and wellbeing, as well as impacting on the wider local community.

The **alcohol-specific mortality rate** for Enfield (2017-19) was **lower than regional and national averages** – 4.8 deaths per 100,000 compared to 7.9 in London overall and 10.9 in England. Enfield also had **comparatively low rates of death from drug misuse**. The mortality rate from drug misuse (2018-20) for Enfield was 1.9, compared to 3.5 for London and 5.0 for England overall.

Overview of crime in Enfield

Breakdown of crime

In Enfield, the **three most common** types of recorded crime were **violence against the person** (not including sexual offences), **theft** and **vehicle offences**.



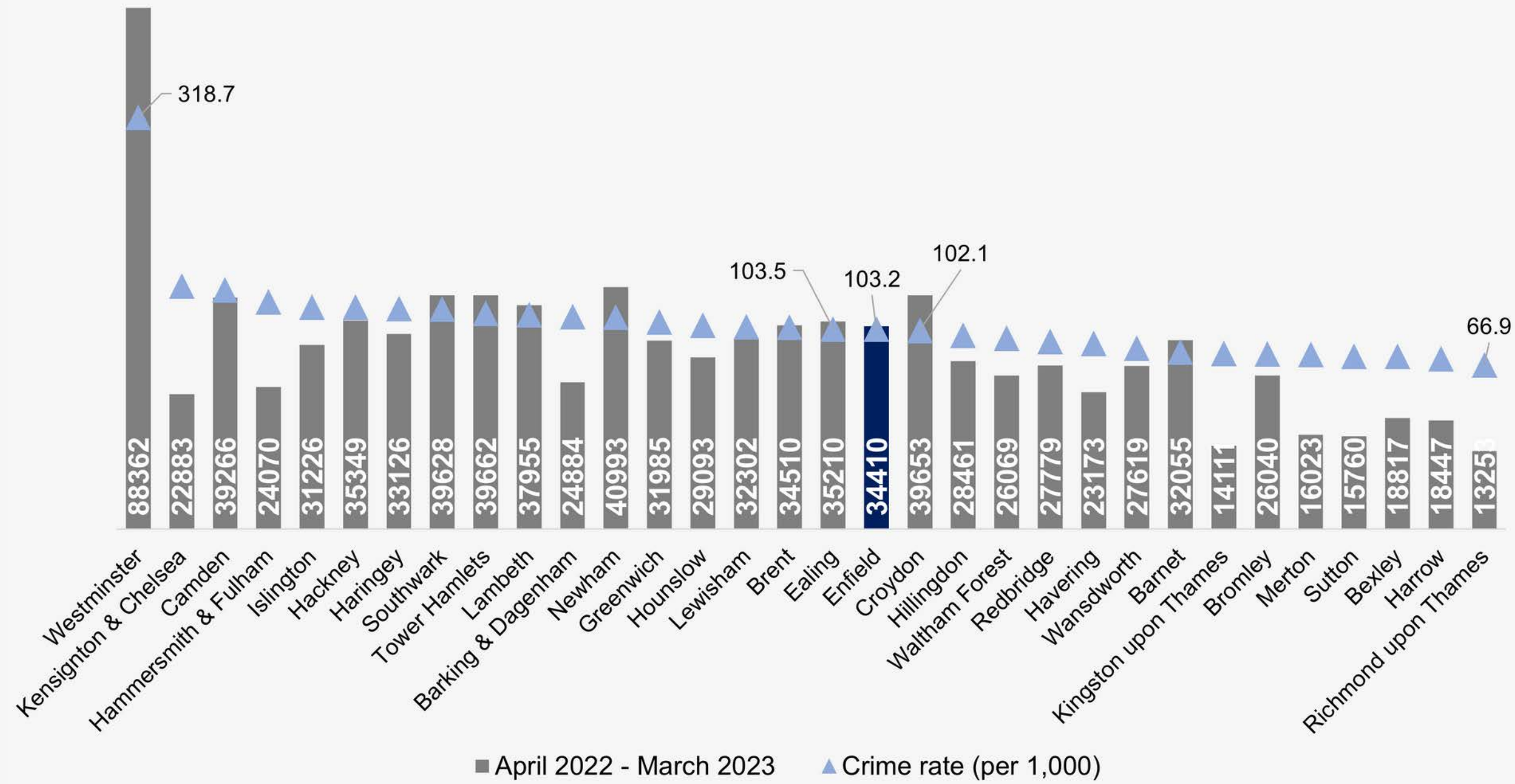
The number of offences committed in **London** between April 2021 to March 2022 was 941,289. In April 2022 to March 2023 this number was 986,130, an increase of **4.8%** from the previous year.

In comparison the number of offences committed in **Enfield** between April 2021 to March 2022 was 34,400. In April 2022 to March 2023 this number was **34,414** - an increase of **0.4%** from the previous year.



Comparison with London boroughs

Number of offences plus official crime rates (per 1,000 population)



At **103.2**, Enfield had a **lower** crime rate from April 2022 to March 2023 (per 1,000 residents) than the **London average of 109.9**.

Enfield is the **18th highest** of the **33 London boroughs**, an improvement compared to the previous 12 months where Enfield ranked 15th.

Enfield Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

(The Met Police crime rate is calculated as number of offences in the year per 1000 residents (using the GLA 2016-based central trend population projections rather than the ONS mid-year population estimate).
Source: Metropolitan Police Service



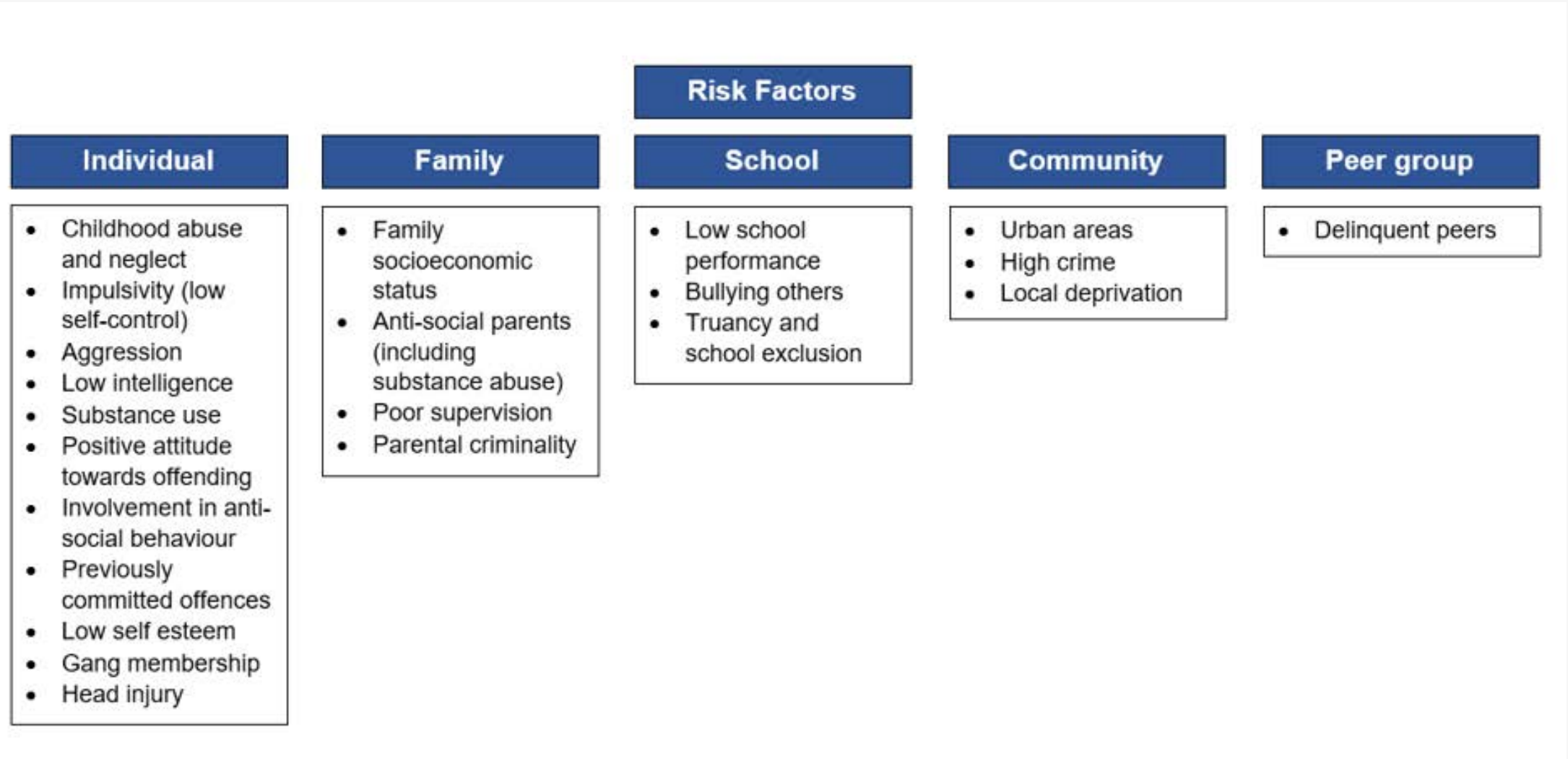
Risk and protective factors

Risk factors definition

In the context of addressing youth violence, gang membership, and reasons behind engaging in serious violence there is an ongoing academic discussion regarding the conceptualisation of risk and protective factors. A risk factor is anything that increases the probability that a person will suffer harm. In the context of serious violence, a risk factor is something that increases the likelihood that a person will be a victim and/or a perpetrator of serious violence.

A significant amount of the research on violence risk factors is focused on young people. However, much of the learning can also be applied to adults.

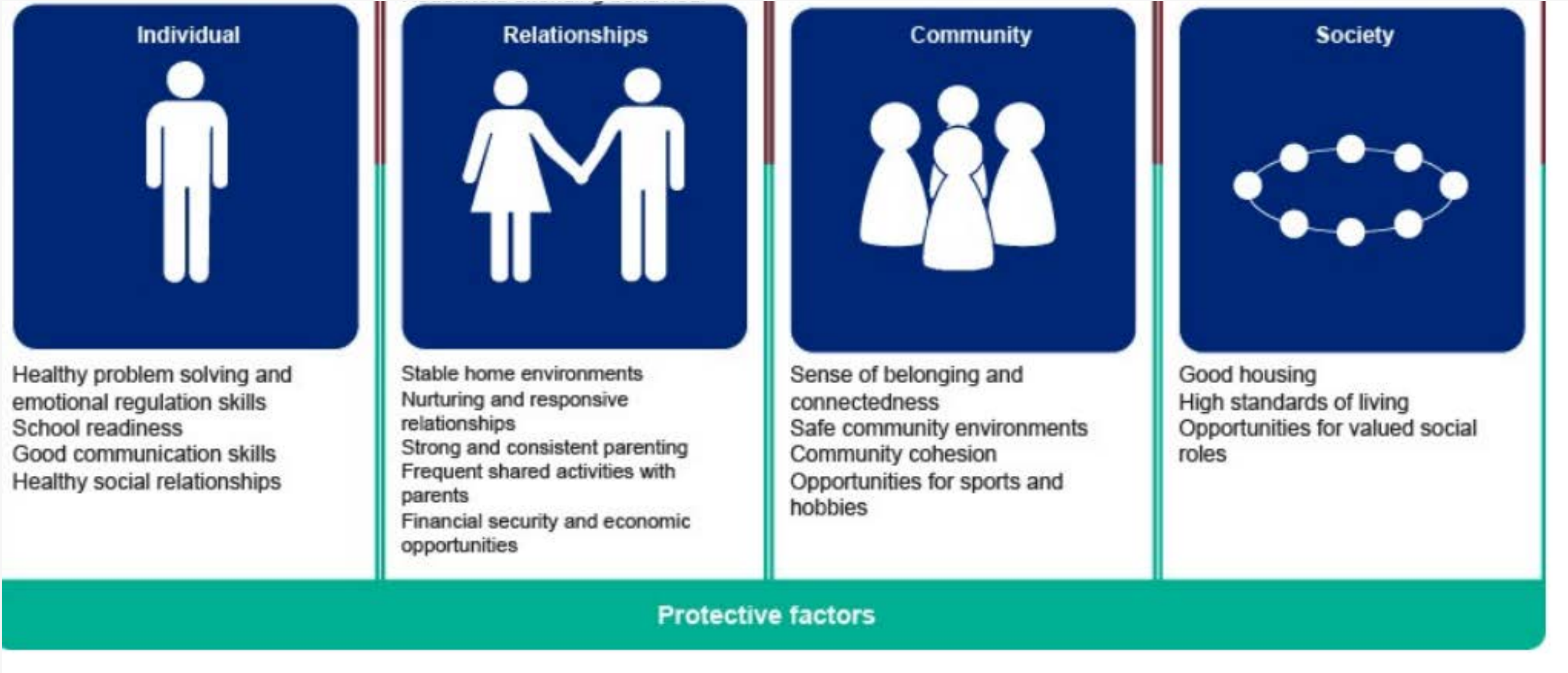
The 2018 Government Serious Violence Strategy identified the following risk factors within individual, family, peers, school and community categories.



Protective factors definition

Protective factors are things that reduce the likelihood that someone will be a victim and/or perpetrator of serious violence. Efforts to reduce the risk of violence, victimisation or perpetration can be achieved by **promoting and accumulating protective factors**.

The Government Serious Violence Strategy identified the following protective factors.



Education

Education plays a pivotal role in shaping opportunities and life outcomes, with strong links between quality education and decreased tendencies toward violence in individuals. Here, education metrics for Enfield are compared to a neighbouring outer London borough, a neighbouring inner London borough, and London and England overall.

(2021-22 unless specified)	Enfield	Barnet	Haringey	London	England
Percentage of children at expected level across all early learning goals	61.2	62.9	68.8	65.7	63.4
Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	65.4	64.9	70.6	67.8	64.1
Average attainment 8 score	48.8	56.8	51.5	52.9	48.7
Average attainment 8 score (children in care)	29.9	23.3	25.8	24.7	23.2
School absences	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.6
			Better than London	Worse than London	

At **61.2%** Enfield has a **lower** percentage of children reaching early learning expected goals than London and England averages.

At **48.8** Enfield has a **lower** average attainment 8 score than London overall. However, the score for the same measure for children in care is **29.9** which is both **higher** than the **London and England average** and **both neighbouring boroughs**.

Absenteeism in schools tends to be more prevalent among children from families grappling with multiple issues, this pattern is also known to contribute to a heightened risk of individuals getting involved in violent behaviours. Here **school absences** for Enfield at **6.9%** are **slightly higher** than the London average of **6.7%**, and broadly in line with its neighbours.



Education

Research consistently shows that individuals with higher levels of education are less likely to engage in criminal activities and completing more years of formal education tends to correlate with lower rates of criminal involvement.

The table below shows that levels of children not in education, employment or training (NEET) for Enfield are **higher than London and national averages** at **5.6%**, although Haringey has a similar percentage.

(2021-22 unless specified)	Enfield	Barnet	Haringey	London	England
Exclusion rate (primary and secondary schools)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08
Not in education, employment or training (NEET) (2021)	5.6	1.5	5.7	3.4	4.7
Self-reported wellbeing-low happiness score	10.6	8.7	9.9	8.7	8.4
Self-reported wellbeing-high anxiety score	24.3	23.5	25.1	23.8	22.6
			Better than London	Worse than London	

Wellbeing is also an important consideration as low self esteem has been identified as a risk. Enfield is the **highest out of the three** compared data sets for low happiness scoring, at **10.6%**. For **high anxiety** scoring Enfield is also **above the London average**.

Overall, across the data Enfield **performs better** than the London average **on two indicators:** the exclusion rate of pupils and the average attainment 8 levels for children in care.



Youth Justice

Youth violence and gang-related crime are significant concerns in Enfield. To address this issue, the borough has adopted a public health approach, integrating the Youth Justice Service within children and family services where it focuses on addressing the underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood of individuals becoming victims or perpetrators of violence.

Most young people who committed offences were aged between 15 and 16, 43% in 2021-22

In 2021/22 there were 84 FTEs who were convicted of 113 offences, a 20% reduction to 2020/21

Most FTE crime in the first instance is violence against the person or robbery

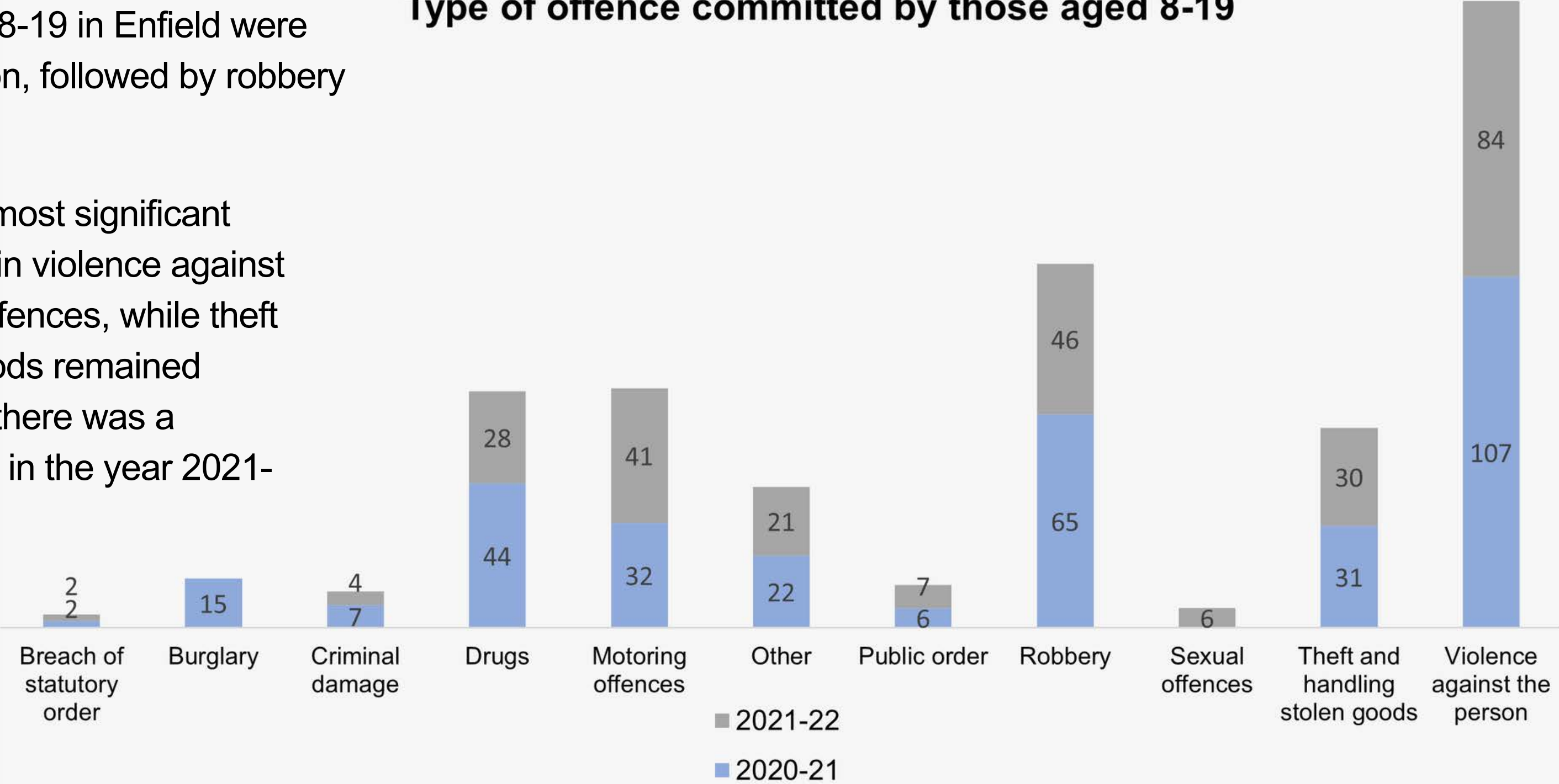
A first time entrant (FTE) is an offender who has received their first reprimand, warning, caution or conviction for an offence processed by a police force in England or Wales or by the British Transport Police. Penalty notices for disorder, other types of penalty notice, cannabis warnings and other sanctions given by the police are not counted.

Youth Justice

In 2021-22 the highest number of offences committed by those aged 8-19 in Enfield were violence against the person, followed by robbery and motoring offences

Between 2020- 2022 the most significant increases were observed in violence against the person and robbery offences, while theft and handling of stolen goods remained relatively stable. Notably, there was a decrease in drug offences in the year 2021-2022.

Type of offence committed by those aged 8-19



Social Care

Experience of neglect and/or abuse such as parental substance misuse, domestic abuse and physical abuse in childhood can have lasting negative effects on physical health, wellbeing, the ability to form healthy relationships and lifelong opportunities such as education and employment. It can also increase a child or young person's vulnerability to being a victim and/or perpetrator of violence. Looked after children may also be more vulnerable to violence due to the situations and experiences that led to them being brought into care, and/or factors such as placement disruptions resulting in instability or being placed in a new environment away from support networks.

Children in Need refers to a legally recognised category of children, as per the Children Act 1989, who are identified as requiring assistance and safeguarding due to potential threats to their health and development. This group encompasses children under child in need plans, those under child protection plans, children under the care of local authorities, care leavers, disabled children, and young adults aged 18 or older who still receive care, housing, or support from children's services.

Number of children in care	Enfield
2021	377
2022	386

Substance misuse

Alcohol-related harm is directly related to levels and patterns of consumption, however, not all alcohol-related harms are immediate. This is particularly the case for chronic conditions which can take years before becoming apparent. Alcohol has been identified as a **contributing factor** in more than **60 medical conditions**, many of which lead to hospital admissions.

The use of drugs and or/alcohol can lead to physical and psychological dependence and can have significant implications for a person's short and long-term health and wellbeing, as well as impacting on the wider local community.

The **alcohol-specific mortality rate** for Enfield (2017-19) was **lower than regional and national averages** – 4.8 deaths per 100,000 compared to 7.9 in London overall and 10.9 in England. Enfield also had **comparatively low rates of death from drug misuse**. The mortality rate from drug misuse (2018-20) for Enfield was 1.9, compared to 3.5 for London and 5.0 for England overall.



Violence profile: Violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25

Definitions

For the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25 covers the following offences where the victim, the suspect, or both are aged under 25:

- Homicide
- Grievous bodily harm: Causes serious injuries which severely affect the health of the victim and can have a permanent impact, such as broken bones
- Actual bodily harm: Assaults which cause injuries which are serious but don't cause serious permanent damage to the victims
- Sexual offences - rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault
- Personal robbery
- Threats to kill
- Violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences

Violence against the person

Violence against the person is a crime category which includes a range of offences:

- Assault with injury
- Common assault
- Harassment
- Homicide
- Offensive weapon
- Other violence
- Wounding/GBH

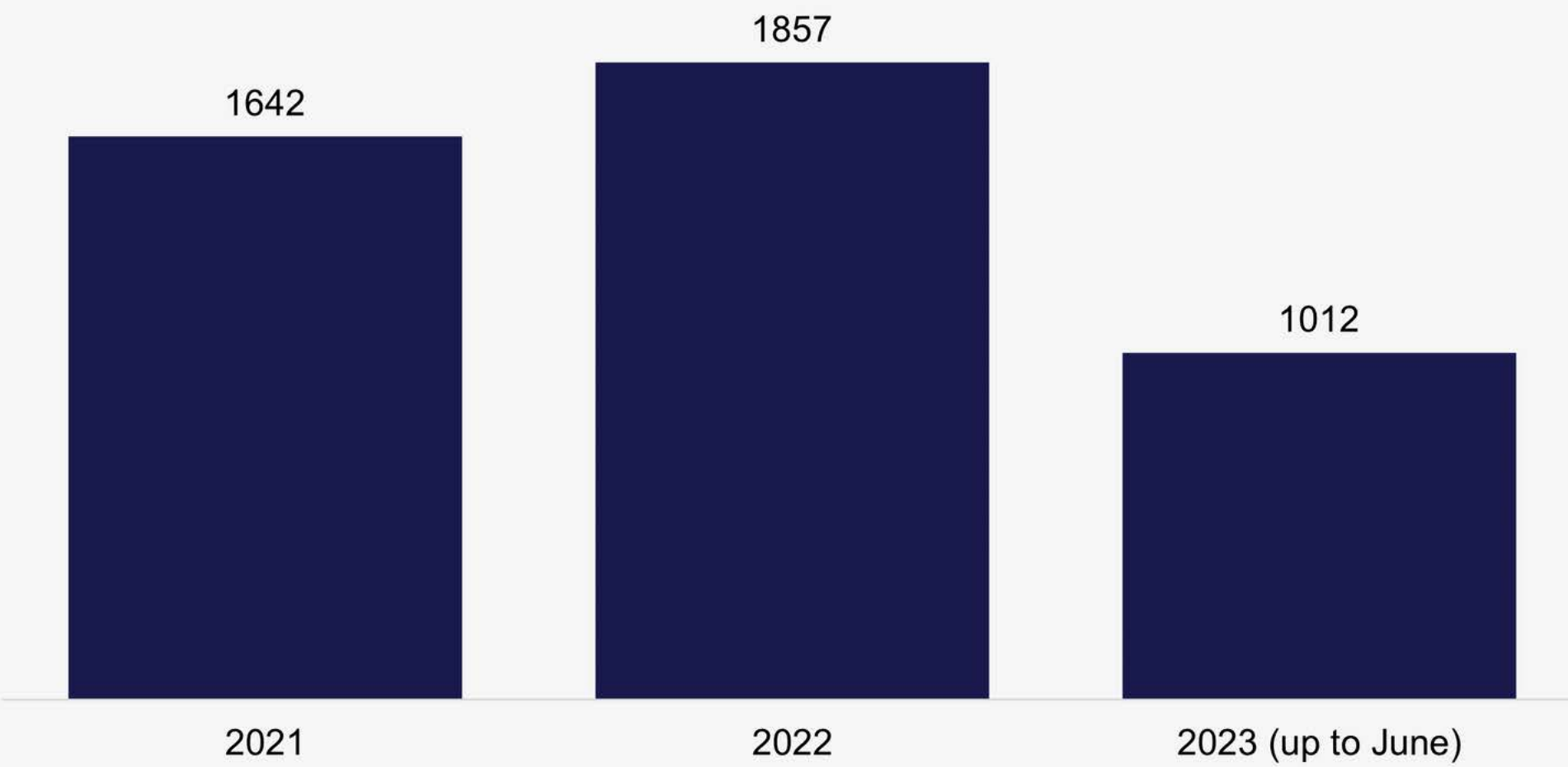


Violence against the person (VAP) - Victim under 25

Enfield reported **1,857 violence against the person offences** (where victim was under 25), an **increase of 13%** on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **1,012 violence against the person offences** (where victim was under 25), a **slight decrease of 1.6%** from the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of VAP offences** (where victim was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated in the last 2.5 years.

Number of violence against the person offences where victim was aged 1-24 (excluding domestic abuse flagged offences)



13th highest
in London for rate of VAP offences (victim under 25) in 2021

9th highest
in London for rate of VAP offences (victim under 25) in 2022, an increase from 2021

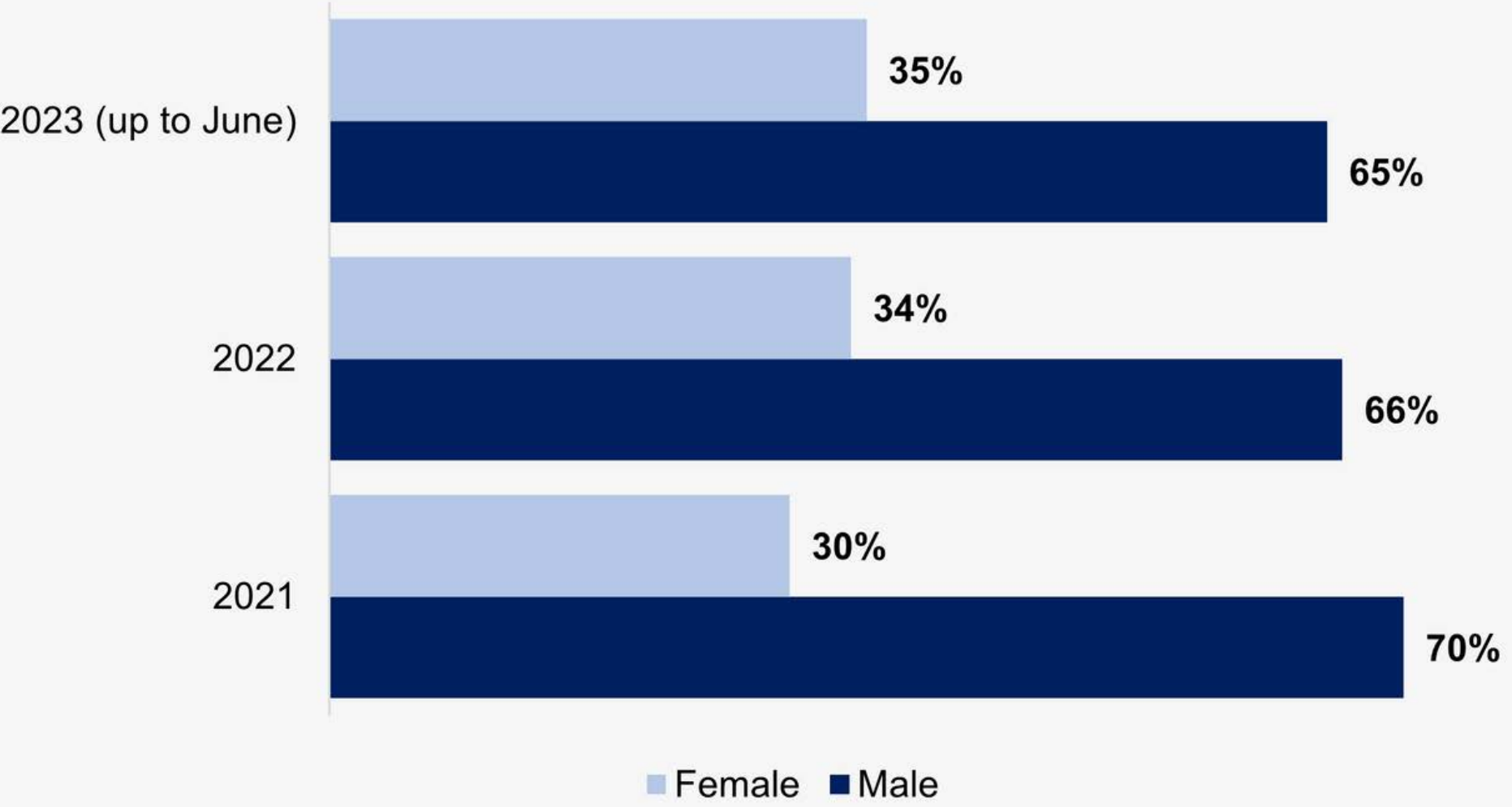
In the six months up to June 2023, Enfield has reported a rate of **4.6 VAP offences per 1,000 population** (victim aged under 25) and is ranked **10th highest in London**.



Demographics of victims (under 25) of VAP offences

Victims (aged under 25) of **violence against the person offences** were **more likely to be male** than female. In the period examined (January 2021 - June 2023), 67% of victims were male and 33% were female.

Gender of victims (aged 1-24) of violence against the person offences



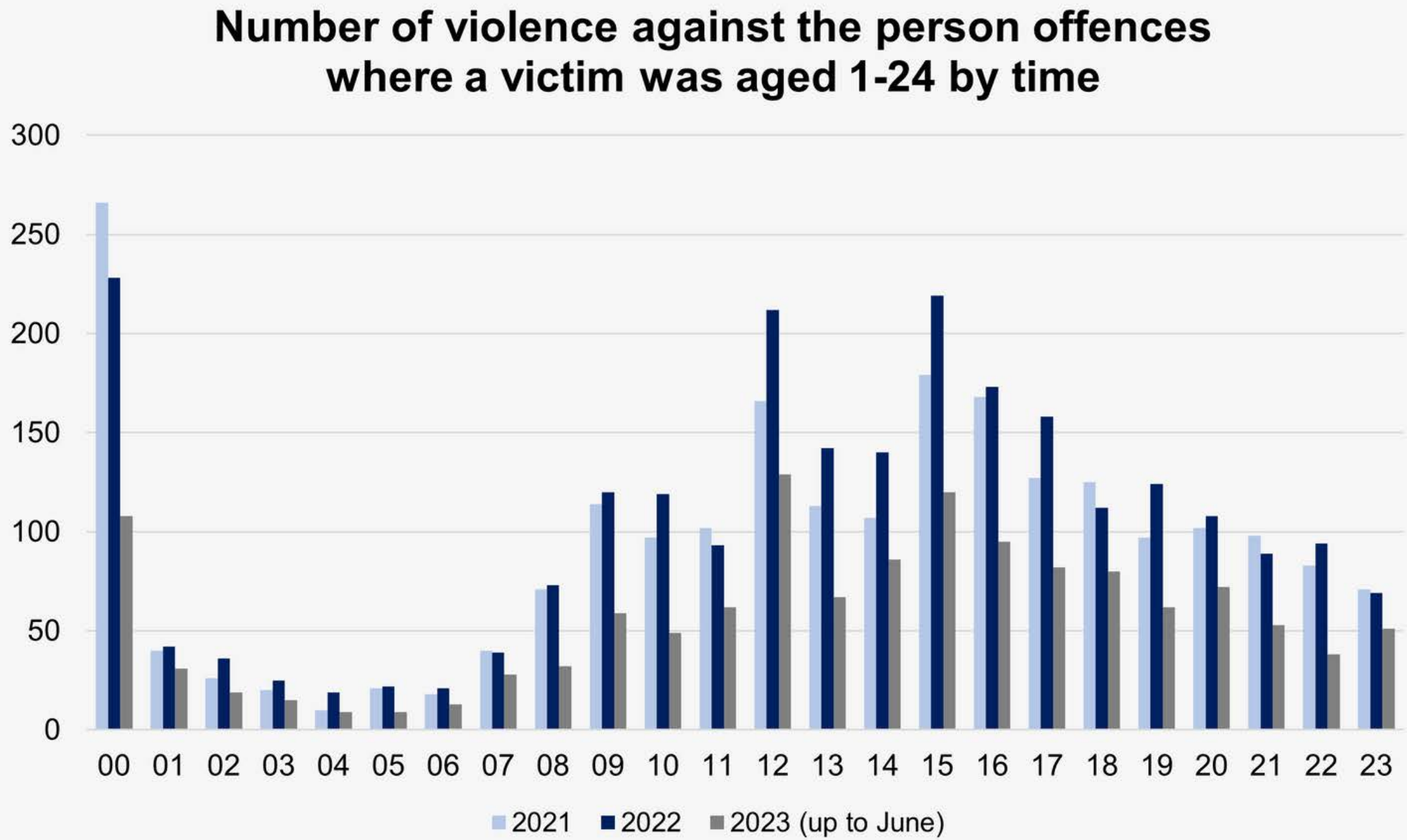
For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the violence against the person offence (under 25) was known, **56% of victims** were from **White ethnic groups**; **34%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **9%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **1%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

The data does not include a breakdown of victims/survivors from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known so there are limitations to this data.



Temporal profile of VAP offences (victim under 25)

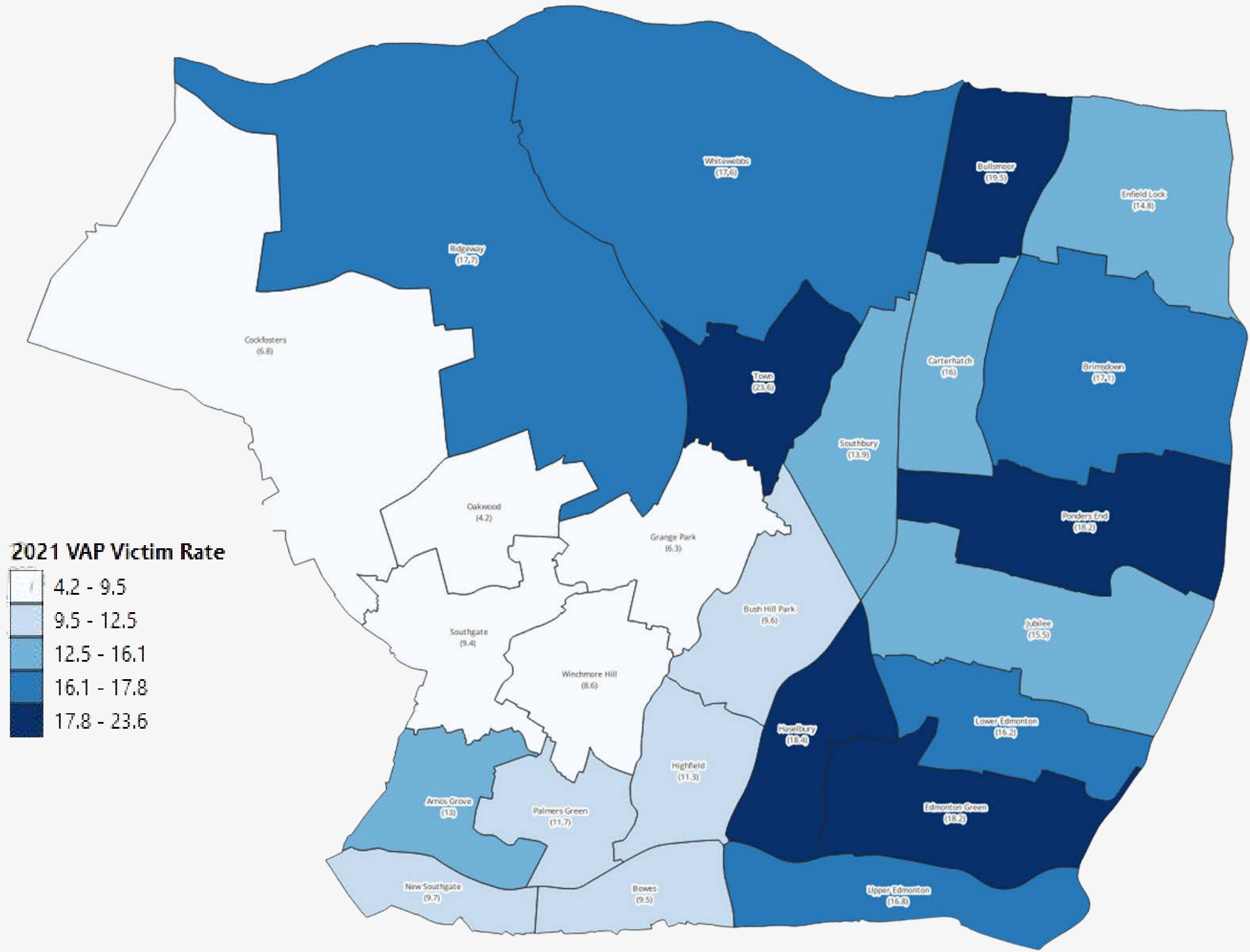
The chart below shows the number of VAP offences (where victim was aged 1-24) by time. **Peaks can be seen at midnight (caution should be taken as this may be a default reporting period), at 12pm (lunchtime period) and in the after school period (3pm-5pm).**



Location profile of VAP offences (victim under 25)

The maps shows the rate of VAP offences per 1,000 population (where victim was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2021. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

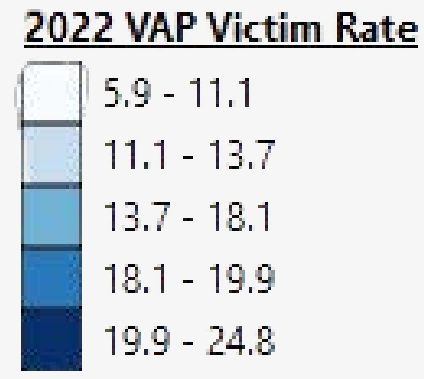
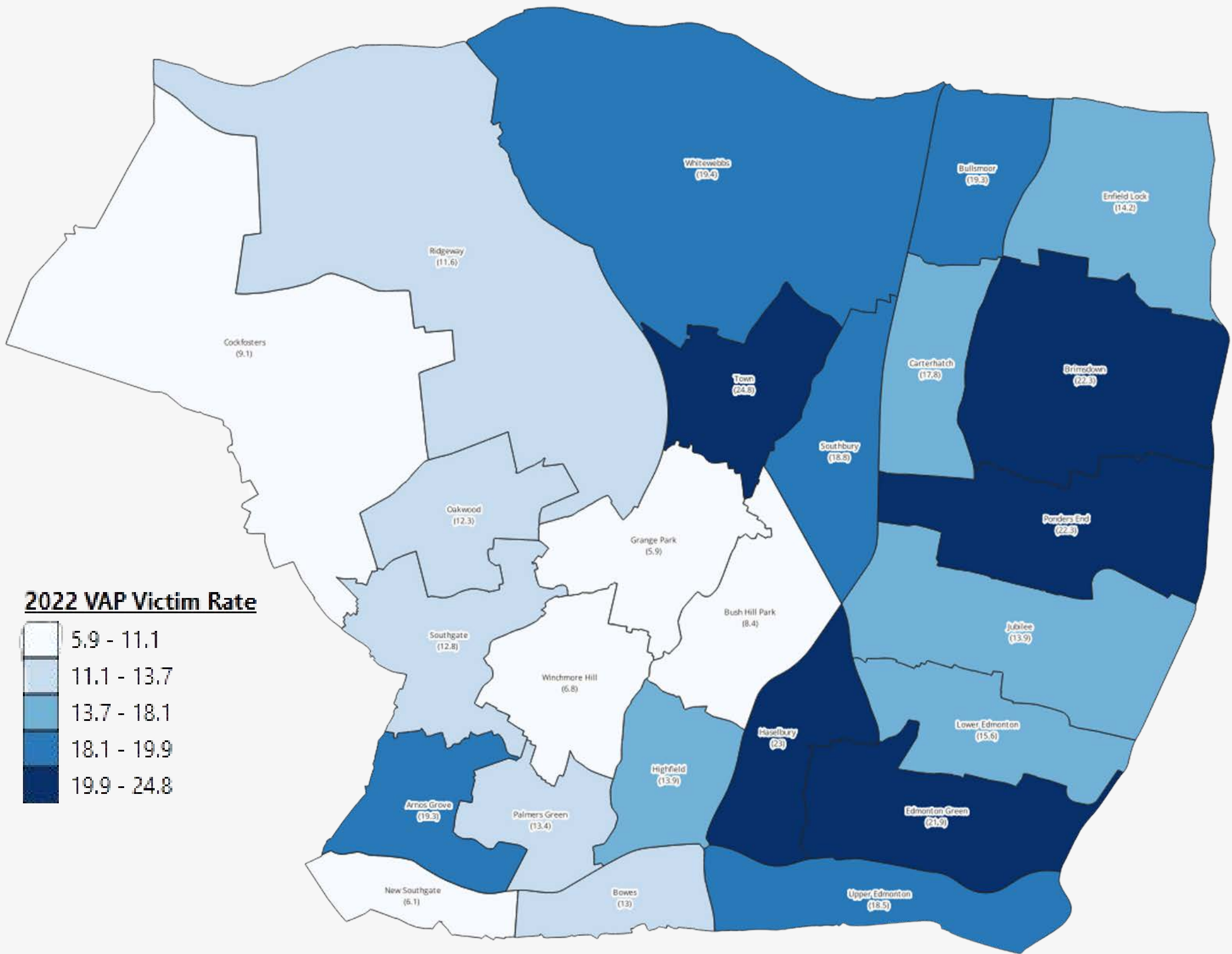
Town (23.6), Bullsmoor (19.5), Haselbury (18.4), Edmonton Green (18.2) and Ponders End (18.2) recorded the highest rates of VAP offences where the victim was under 25.



Location profile of VAP offences (victim under 25)

The maps shows the rate of VAP offences per 1,000 population (where victim was aged 1-24) by Enfield’s wards in 2022. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

Town (24.8), Haselbury (23), Brimsdown (22.3), Ponders End (22.3) and Edmonton Green (21.9) recorded the highest rates of VAP offences where the victim was under 25.



Enfield Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

Data source: Metropolitan Police Service NB Domestic abuse flagged offences are **not** included in these figures.

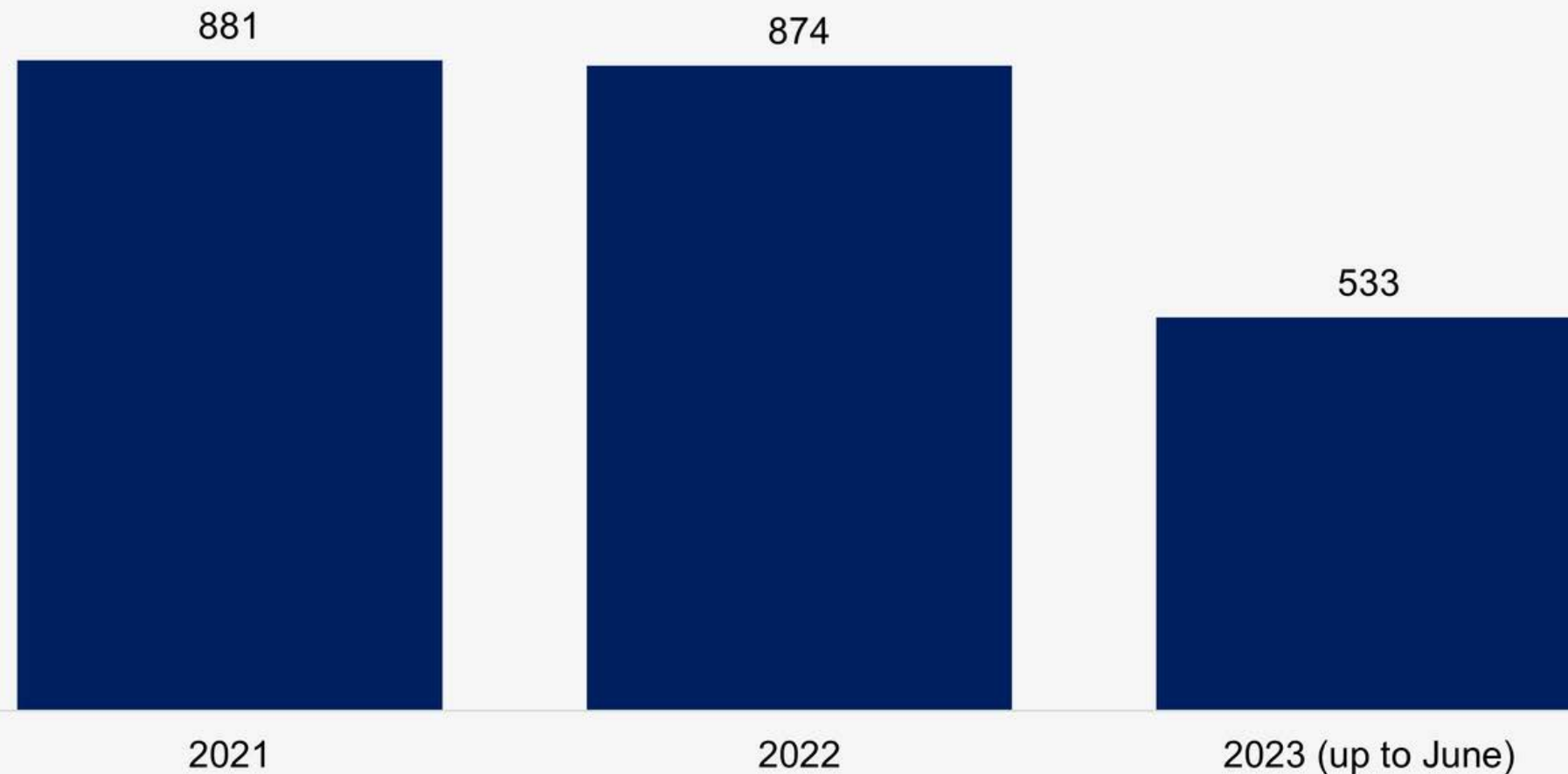


Violence against the person (VAP) - Suspect under 25

Enfield reported **874 violence against the person offences (where suspect was under 25)** in 2022, a very **small decrease of 7 offences** from 2021. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **533 violence against the person offences (where suspect was under 25)**, an **8.8% increase** from the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of VAP offences (where suspect was under 25) per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has decreased between 2022 and the first 6 months of 2023.

Number of violence against the person offences where suspect was aged 1-24 (excluding domestic abuse flagged offences)



17th highest
in London for rate of VAP offences (suspect under 25) in 2021

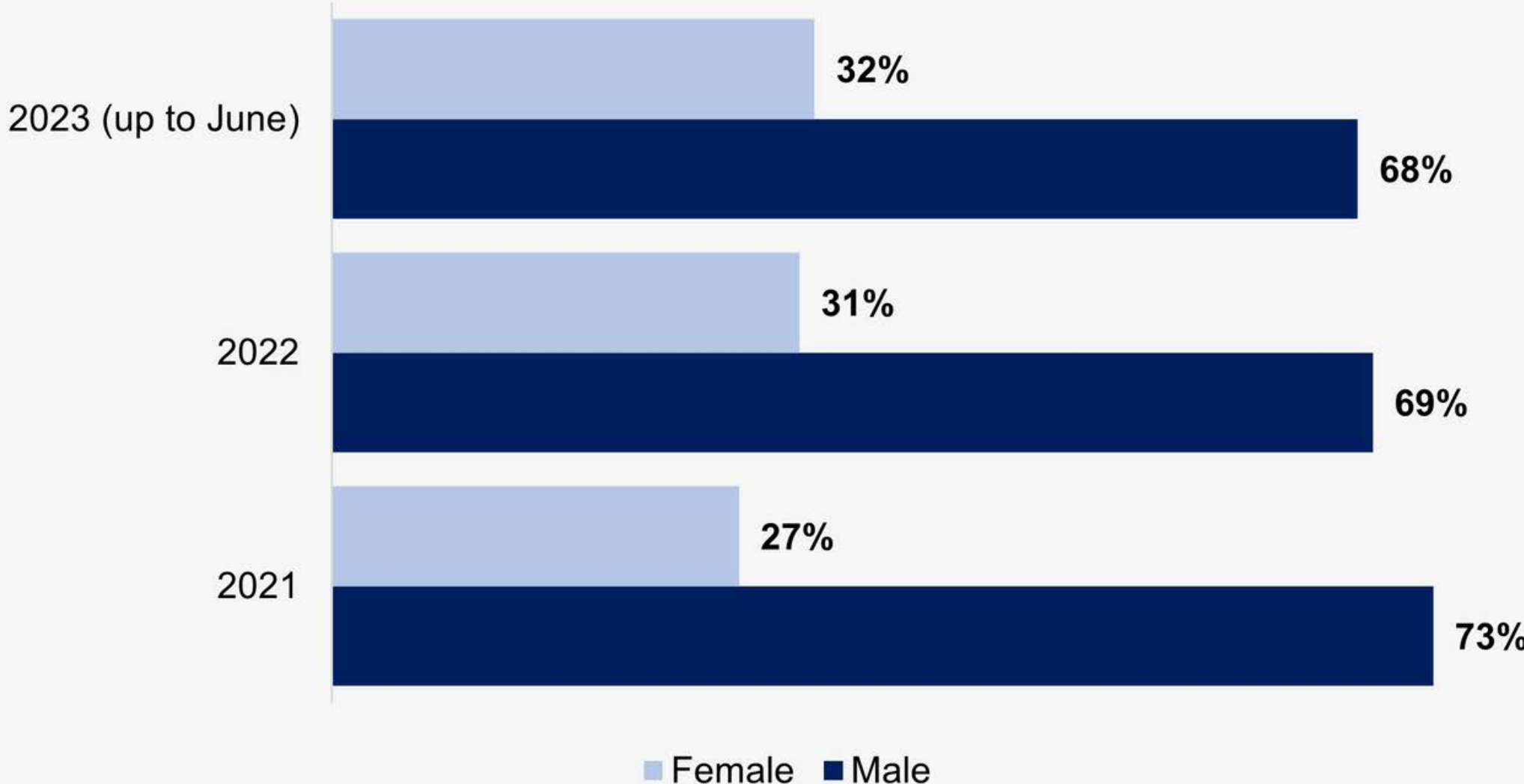
18th highest
in London for rate of VAP offences (suspect under 25) in 2022, a slight decrease from 2021

In the six months to June 2023, Enfield has reported a rate of **2.4 VAP offences per 1,000 population** (suspect aged under 25) and is ranked **12th highest in London**.

Demographics of suspects (under 25) of VAP offences

Suspects (aged under 25) of violence against the person offences were also **significantly more likely to be male than female**. In the period examined (Jan 2021 - Jun 2023), 70% of suspects were male and 30% were female.

Gender of suspects (aged 1-24) of violence against the person offences



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspect of the violence against the person offence was known, **51% of suspects** were from **White ethnic groups**; **42%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **5%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **2%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

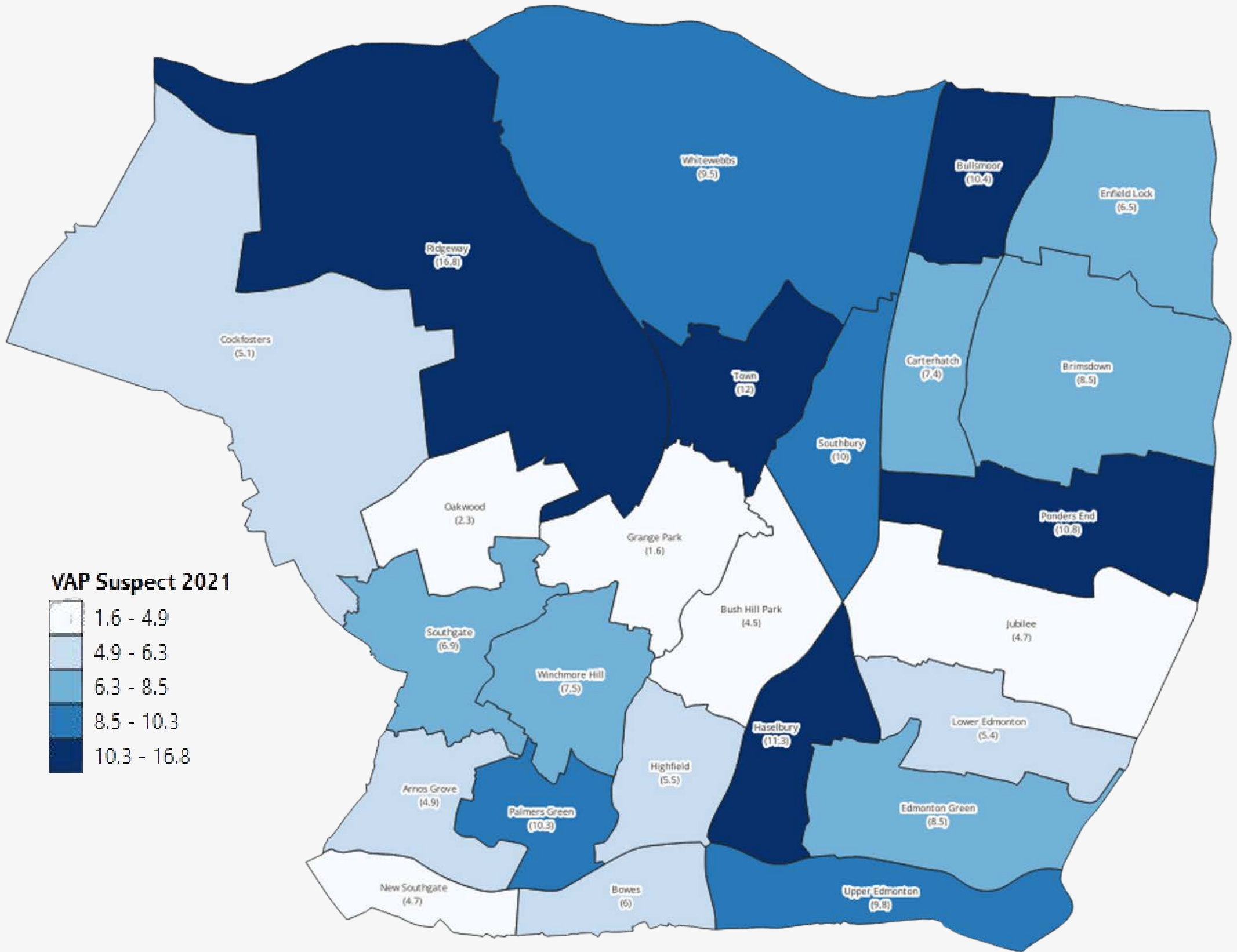
The data does not include a breakdown of suspects from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of suspects (34%) for whom their ethnicity was not known so there are limitations to this data.



Location profile of VAP offences (suspect under 25)

The maps shows the rate of VAP offences per 1,000 population (where suspect was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2021. The darker the blue, the higher the rate of offences per 1,000 population.

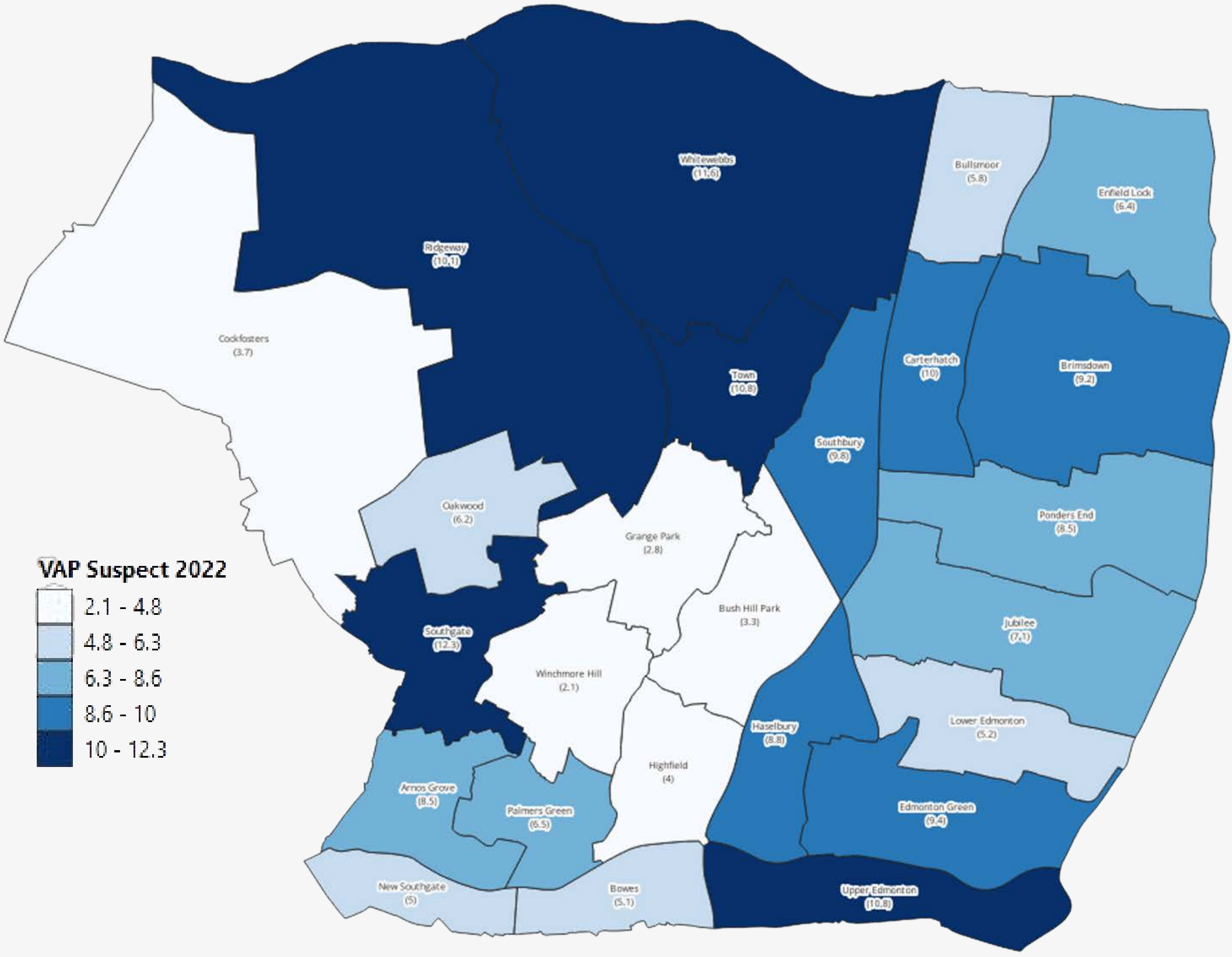
Ridgeway (16.8), Town (12), Haselbury (11.3), Ponders End (10.8) and Bullsmoor (10.4) recorded the highest rates of VAP offences where the suspect was under 25.



Location profile of VAP offences (suspect under 25)

The maps shows the rate of VAP offences per 1,000 population (where suspect was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2022. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

Southgate (12.3), Whitewebbs (11.6), Town (10.8), Upper Edmonton (10.8) and Ridgeway (10.1) recorded the highest rates of VAP offences where the suspect was under 25.



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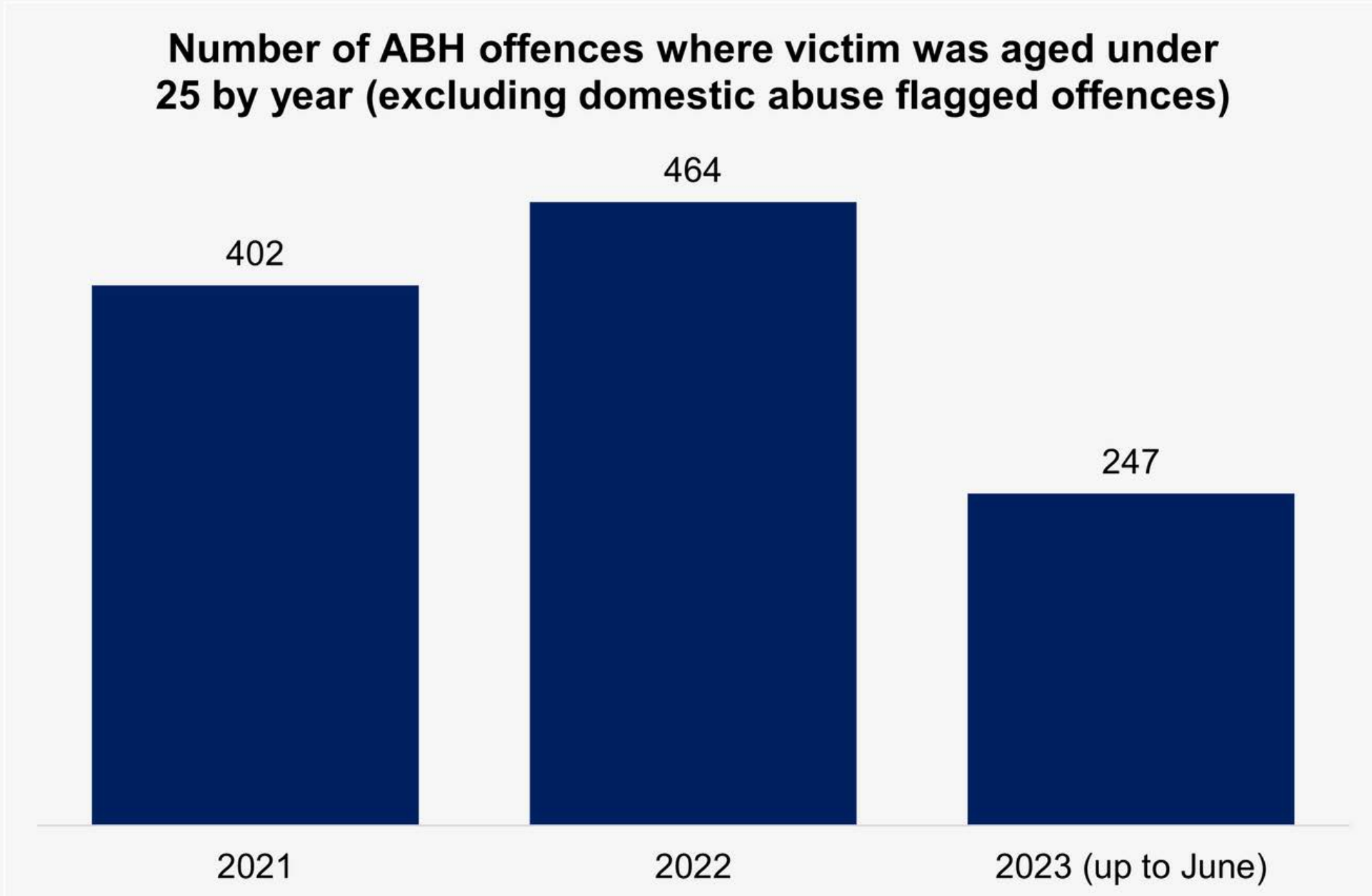
Data source: Metropolitan Police Service NB Domestic abuse flagged offences are **not** included in these figures.



Actual bodily harm (ABH) (victim under 25)

Enfield reported **464** ABH offences (where victim was under 25) reported to the police in **2022**, an **increase of 15%** on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **247 ABH offences (where victim was under 25)**, a **6.4% decrease** from the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of ABH offences** (where victim was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated in the last 2.5 years.



13th highest
in London for rate of ABH offences (victim under 25) in 2021

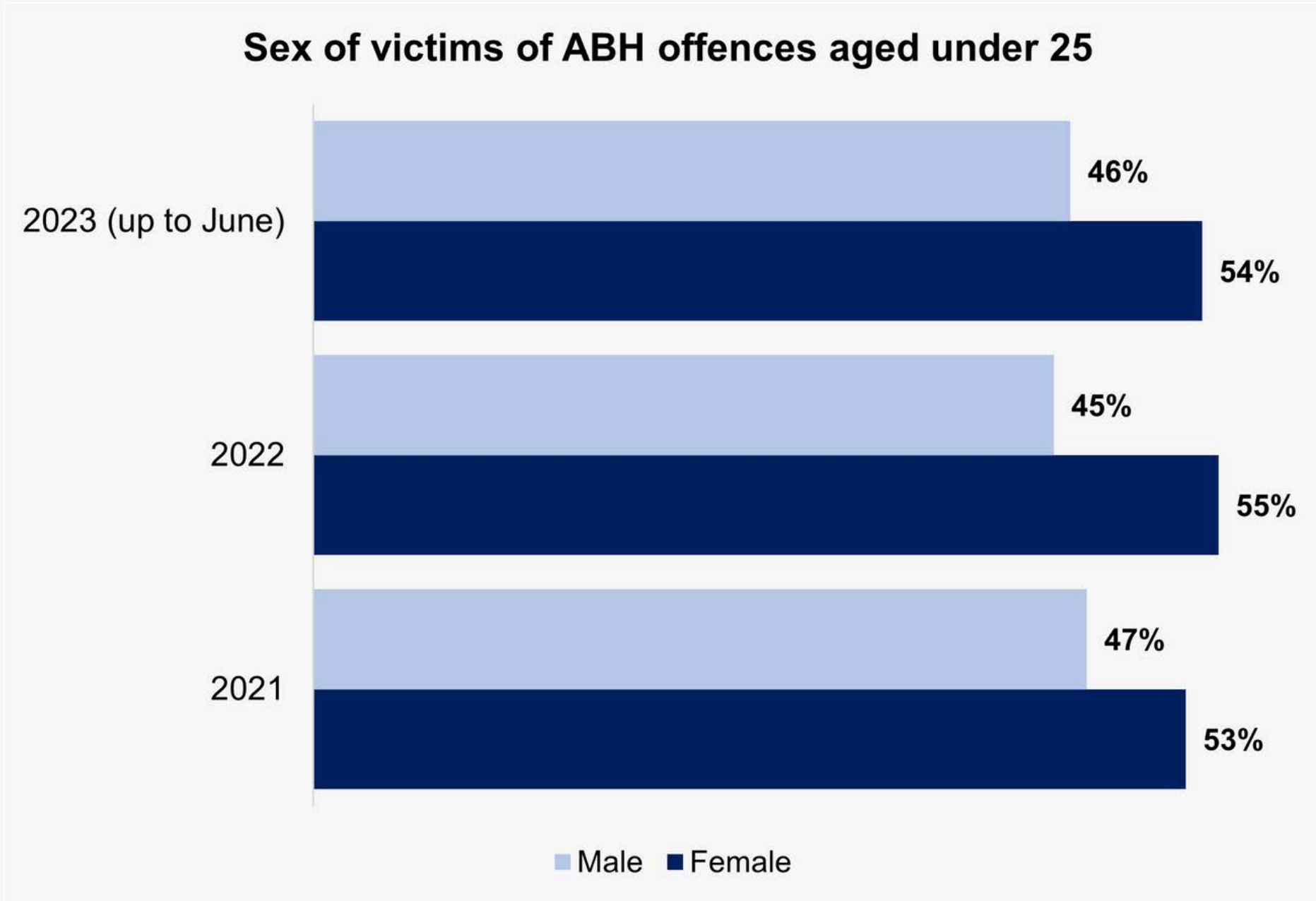
9th highest
in London for rate of ABH offences (victim under 25) in 2022, an increase from 2021

Up to June 2023, Enfield has reported a rate of **1.1 ABH offence per 1,000 population** (victim aged under 25) and is ranked **12th highest** in London.



Demographics of victims of ABH offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the victim of ABH offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **slightly more likely to be female**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 54% of victims of ABH offences aged under 25 were female.



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the ABH offence was known, **59% of victims** were from **White ethnic groups**; **33%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **7%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **1%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

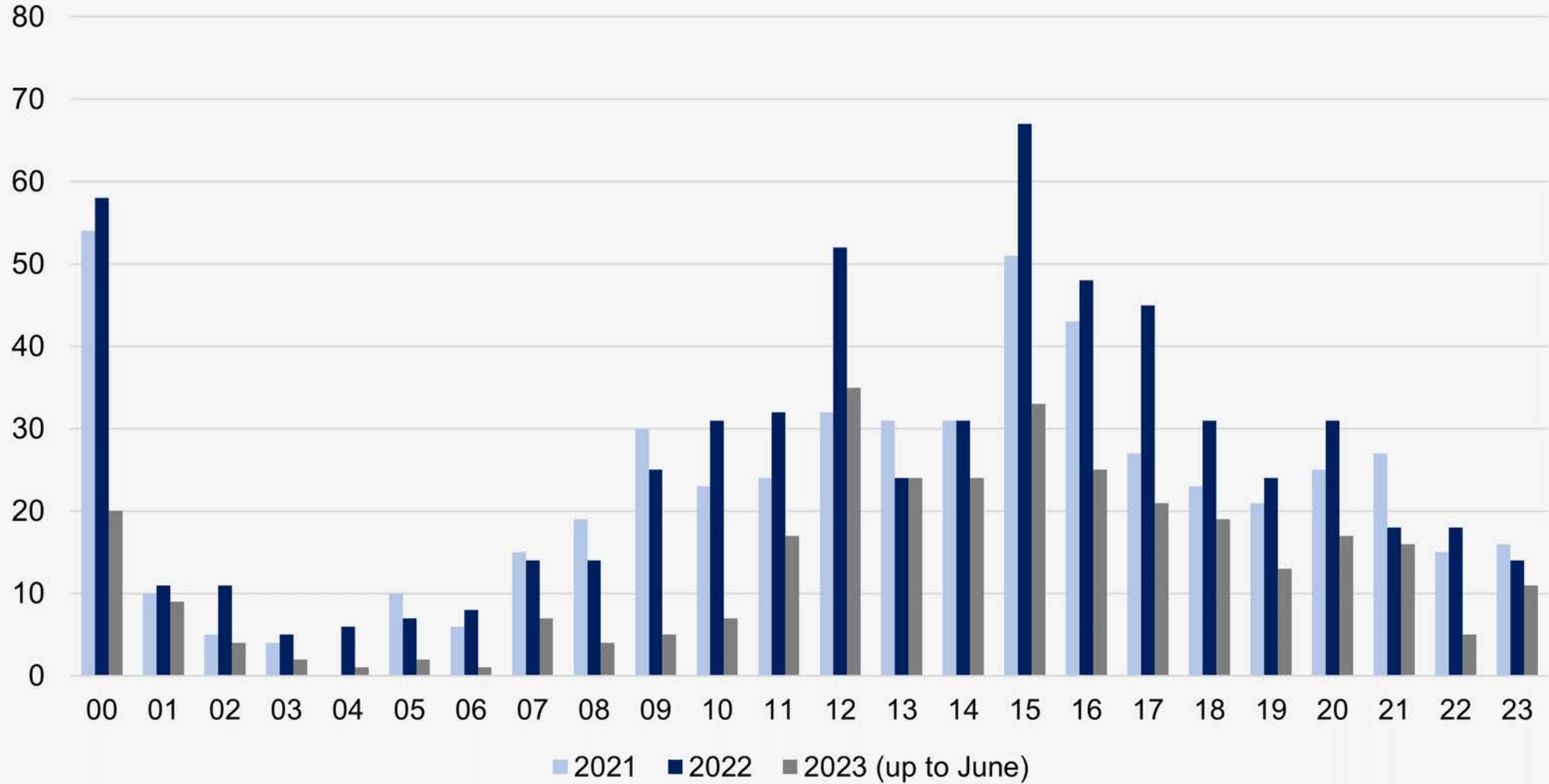
The data does not include a breakdown of victims from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (31%) so there are limitations to this data.



Temporal profile of ABH offences (victim under 25)

The chart below shows the number of ABH offences (where victim was aged 1-24) by time. **Peaks can be seen at midnight (caution should be taken as this is likely a reporting default), 12pm and in the the after school period with the highest number of offences committed at 3pm.**

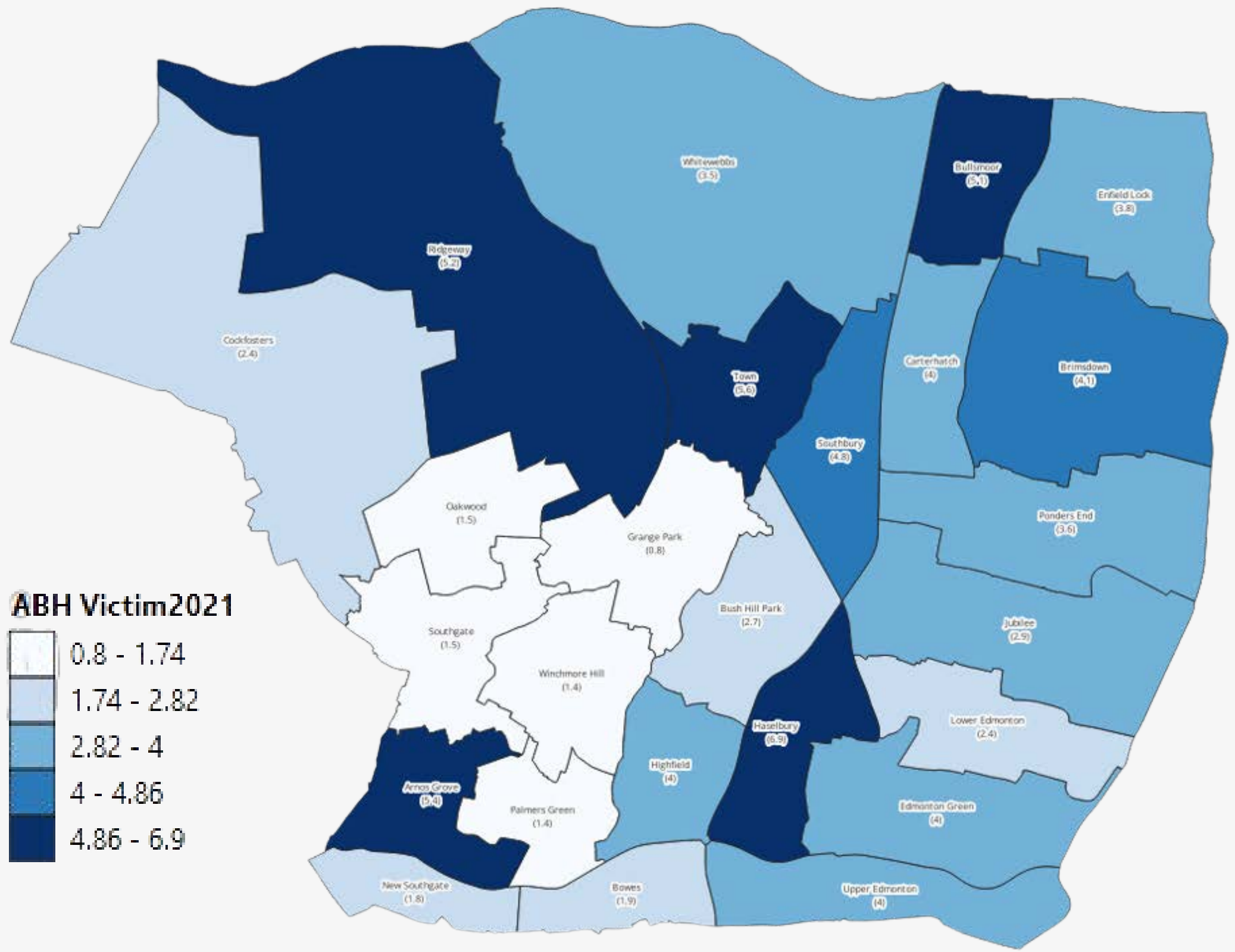
Number of ABH offences where a victim was aged 1-24 by time



Location profile of ABH offences (victim under 25)

The maps shows the rate of ABH offences per 1,000 population (where victim was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2021. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

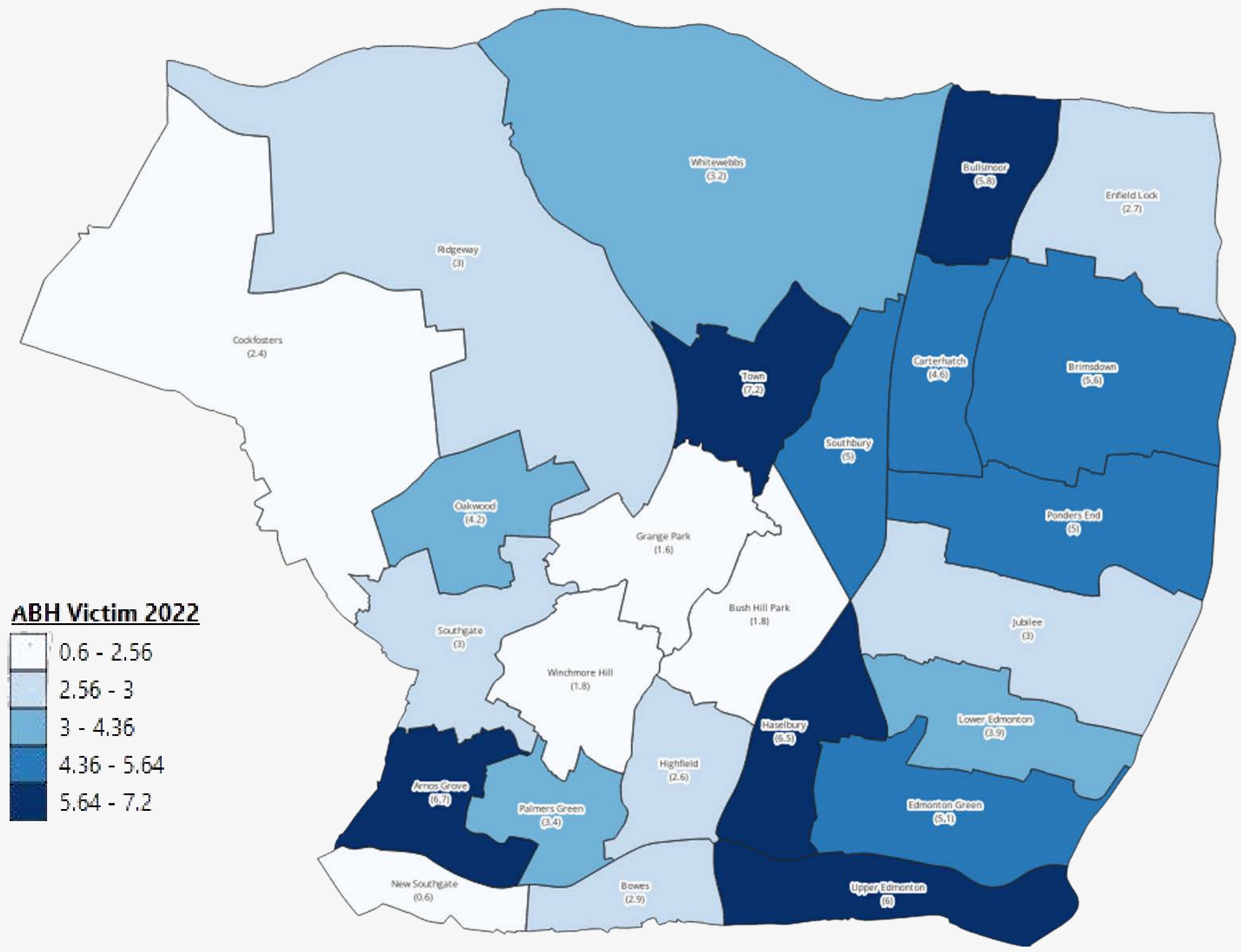
Haselbury (6.9), Town (5.6), Arnos Grove (5.4), Ridgeway (5.2) and Bullsmoor (5.1) recorded the highest rates of ABH offences where the victim was under 25.



Location profile of ABH offences (victim under 25)

The maps shows the rate of ABH offences per 1,000 population (where victim was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2022. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

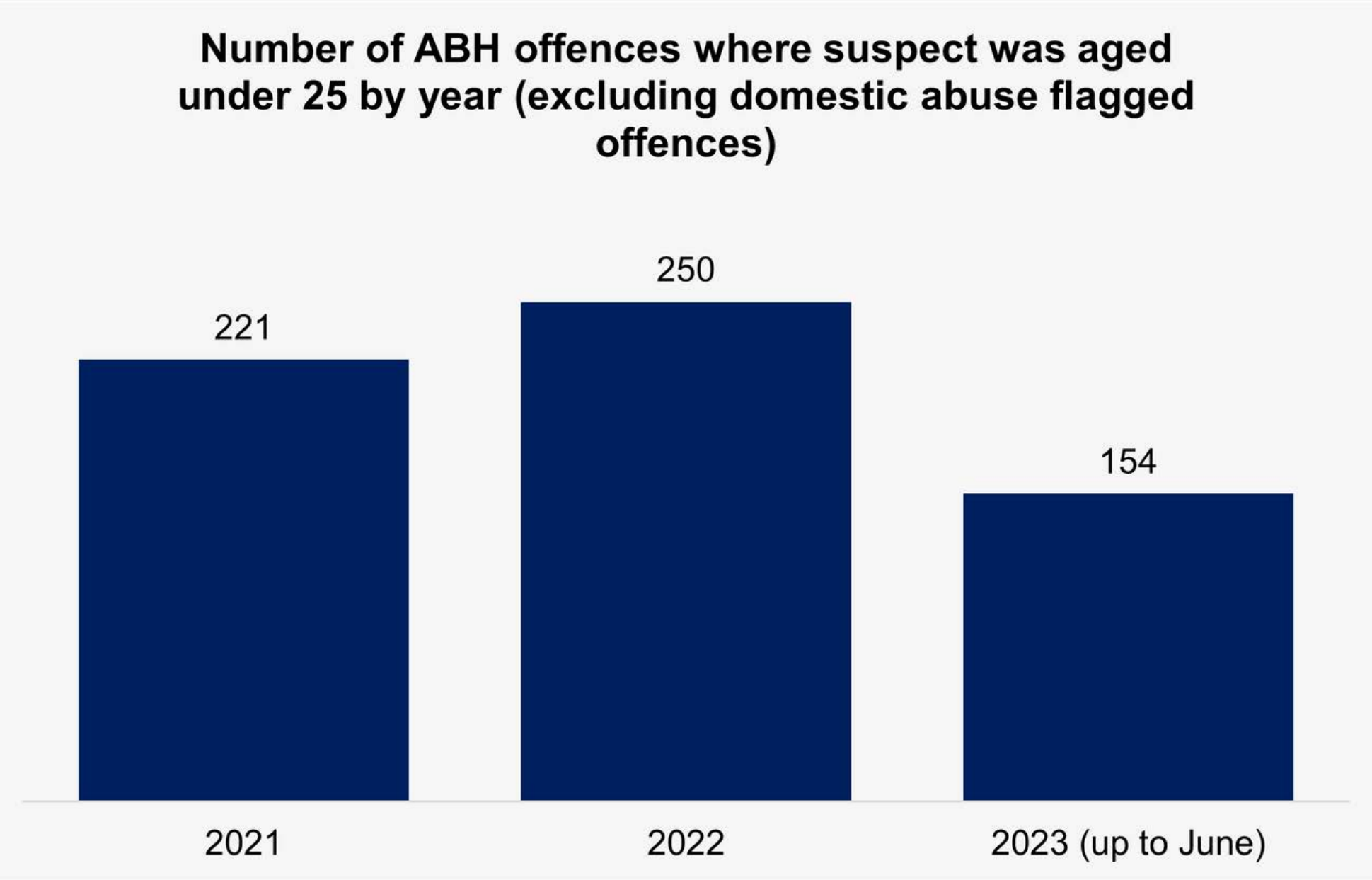
Town (7.2), Arnos Grove (6.7), Haselbury (6.5), Upper Edmonton (6) and Bullsmoor (5.8). recorded the highest rates of ABH offences where the victim was under 25.



Actual bodily harm (ABH) (suspect under 25)

Enfield reported **250 ABH offences** in 2022, an **increase of 13%** from 2021. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **154 ABH offences (where suspect was under 25)**, an **increase of 4.8%** from the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of ABH offences** (where suspect was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has increased in the first 6 months of 2023.



19th highest
in London for rate of ABH offences (suspect under 25) in 2021

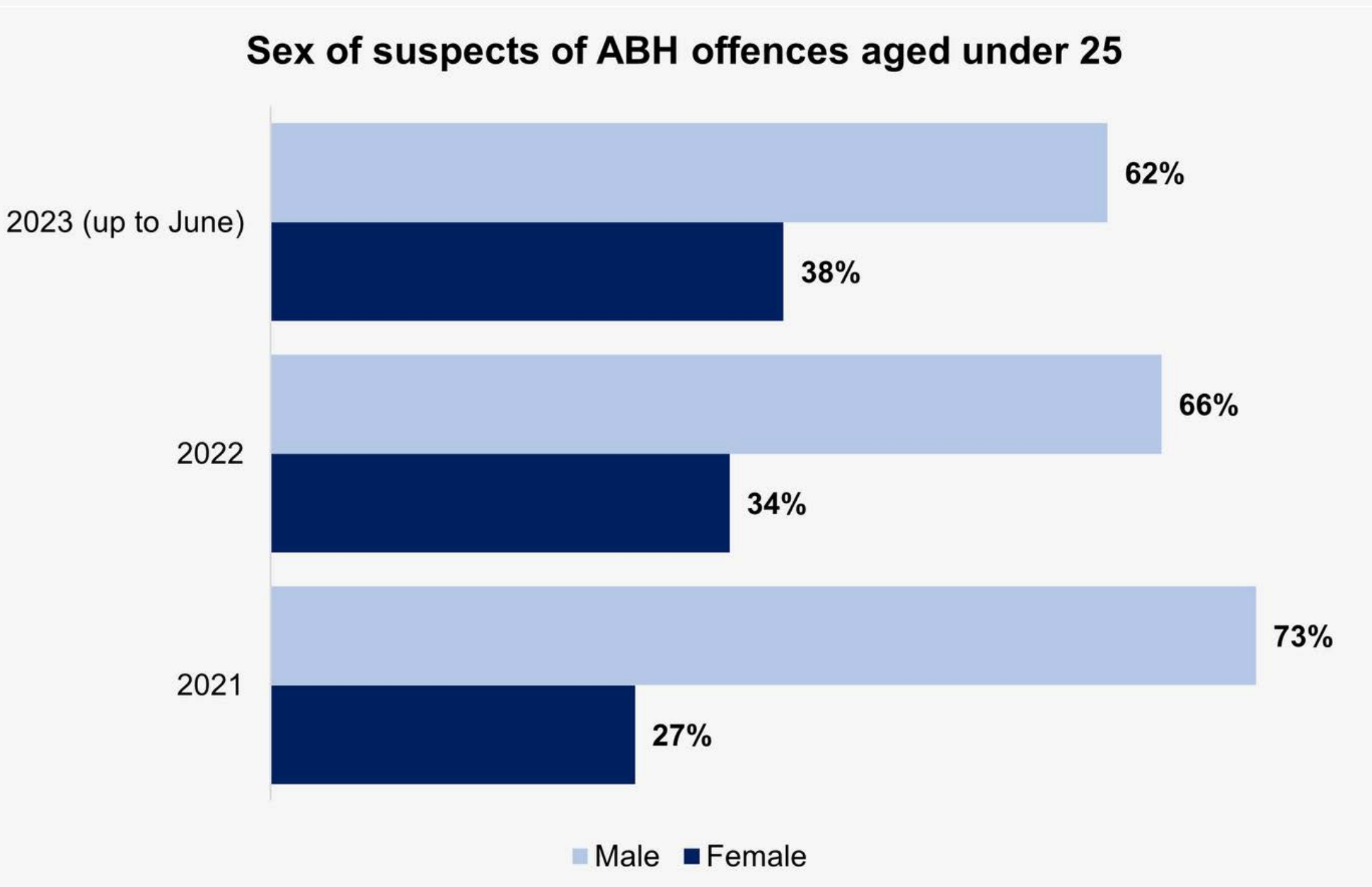
19th highest
in London for rate of ABH offences (suspect under 25) in 2022

Up to June 2023, Enfield has reported a rate of **0.7 ABH offences per 1,000 population** (suspect aged under 25) and is ranked **10th highest in London**.



Demographics of suspects of ABH offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the suspect of ABH offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **more likely to be male**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 68% of suspects of ABH offences aged under 25 were male.



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspect of the ABH offence was known, **51% of suspects** were from **White ethnic groups**; **44%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **4%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **1%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

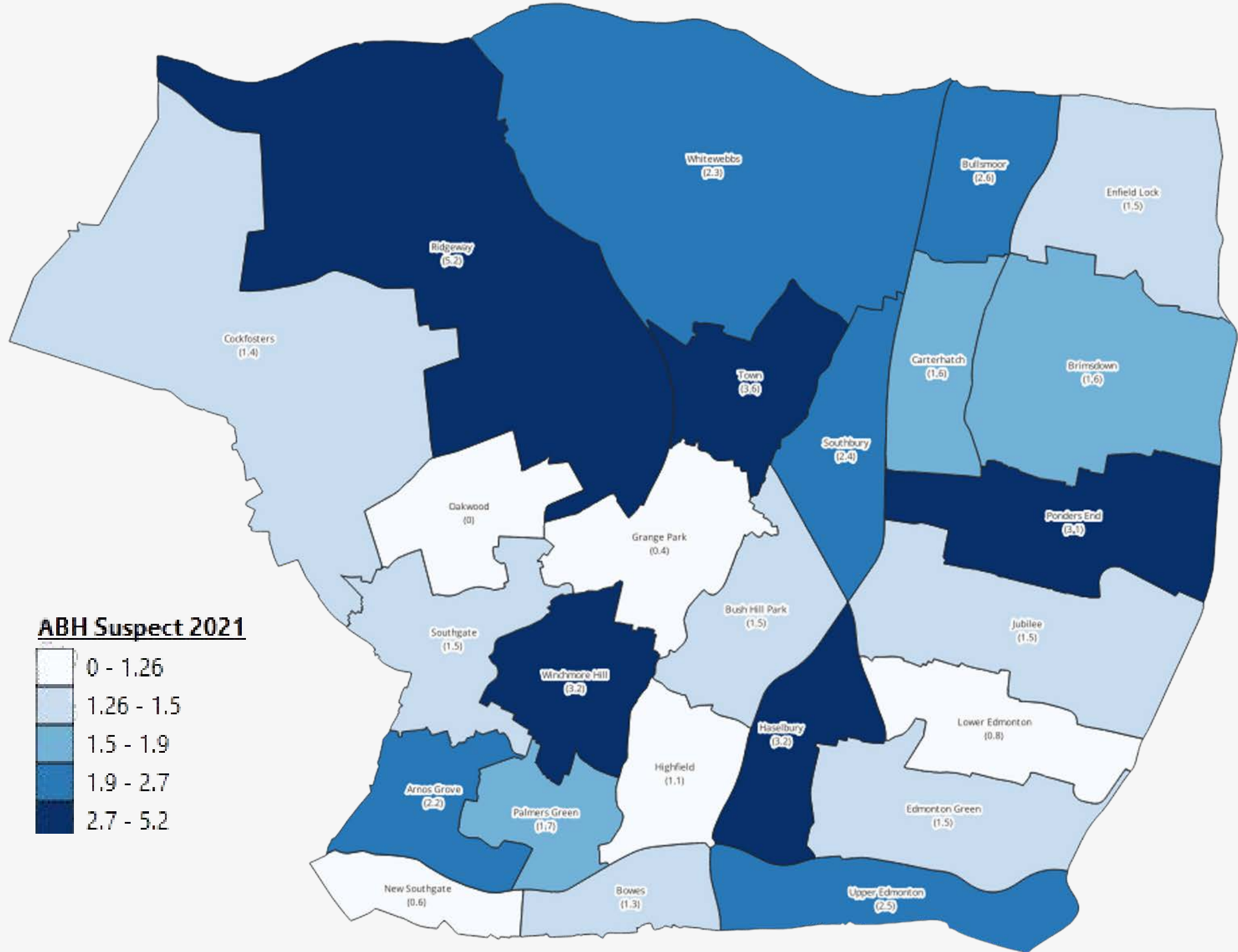
The data does not include a breakdown of suspects from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of suspects for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (32%) so there are limitations to this data.



Location profile of ABH offences (suspect under 25)

The maps shows the rate of ABH offences per 1,000 population (where suspect was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2021. The darker the blue, the higher the rate of offences per 1,000 population.

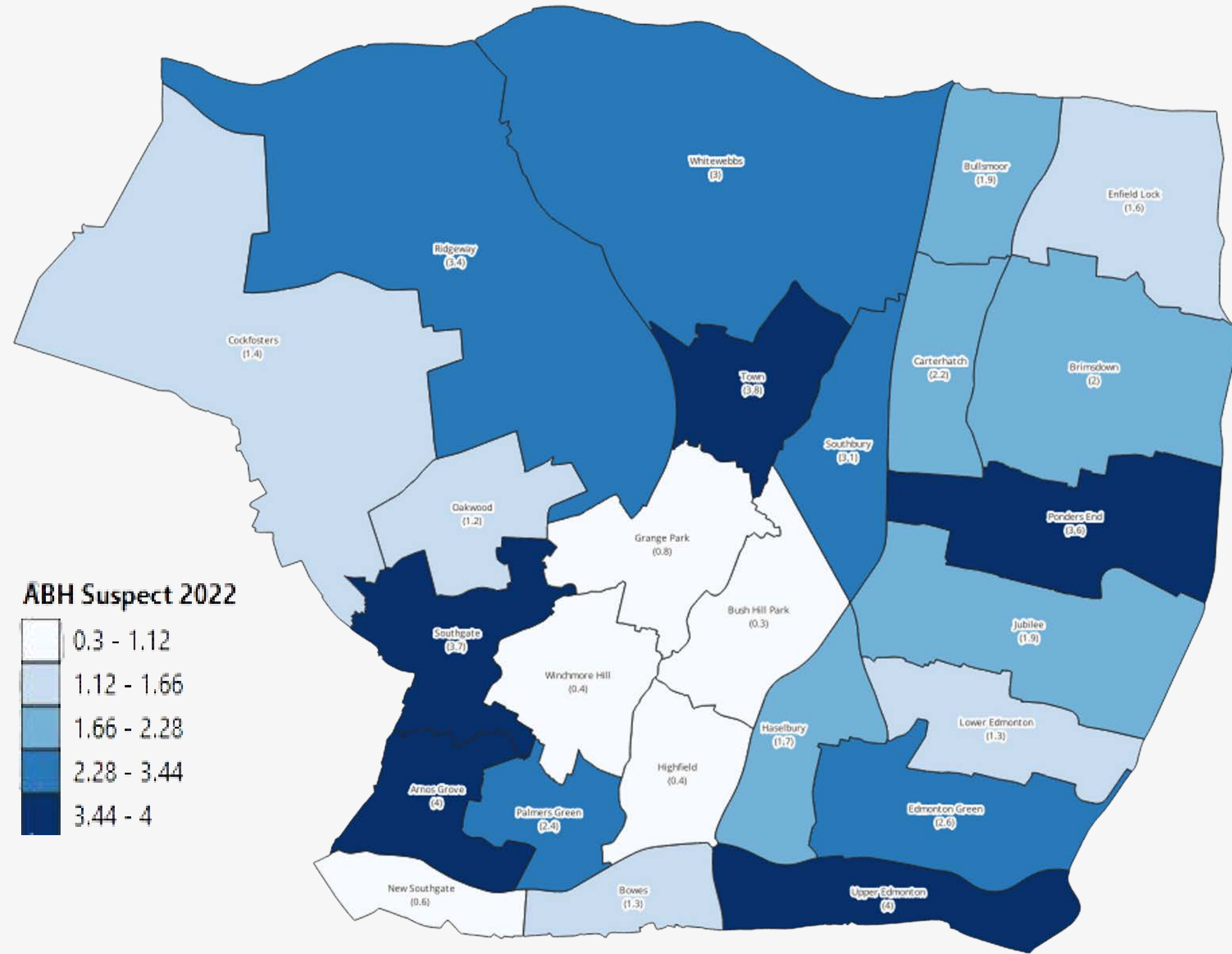
Ridgeway (5.2), Town (3.6), Winchmore Hill (3.2), Haselbury (3.2) and Ponders End (3.1) recorded the highest rates of ABH offences where the victim was under 25.



Location profile of ABH offences (suspect under 25)

The maps shows the rate of ABH offences per 1,000 population (where suspect was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2022. The darker the blue, the higher the rate of offences per 1,000 population.

Upper Edmonton (4), Arnos Grove (4), Town (3.8), Southgate (3.7) and Ponders End (3.6) recorded the highest rates of ABH offences where the suspect was under 25.



Enfield Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

Data source: Metropolitan Police Service NB Domestic abuse flagged offences are **not** included in these figures.

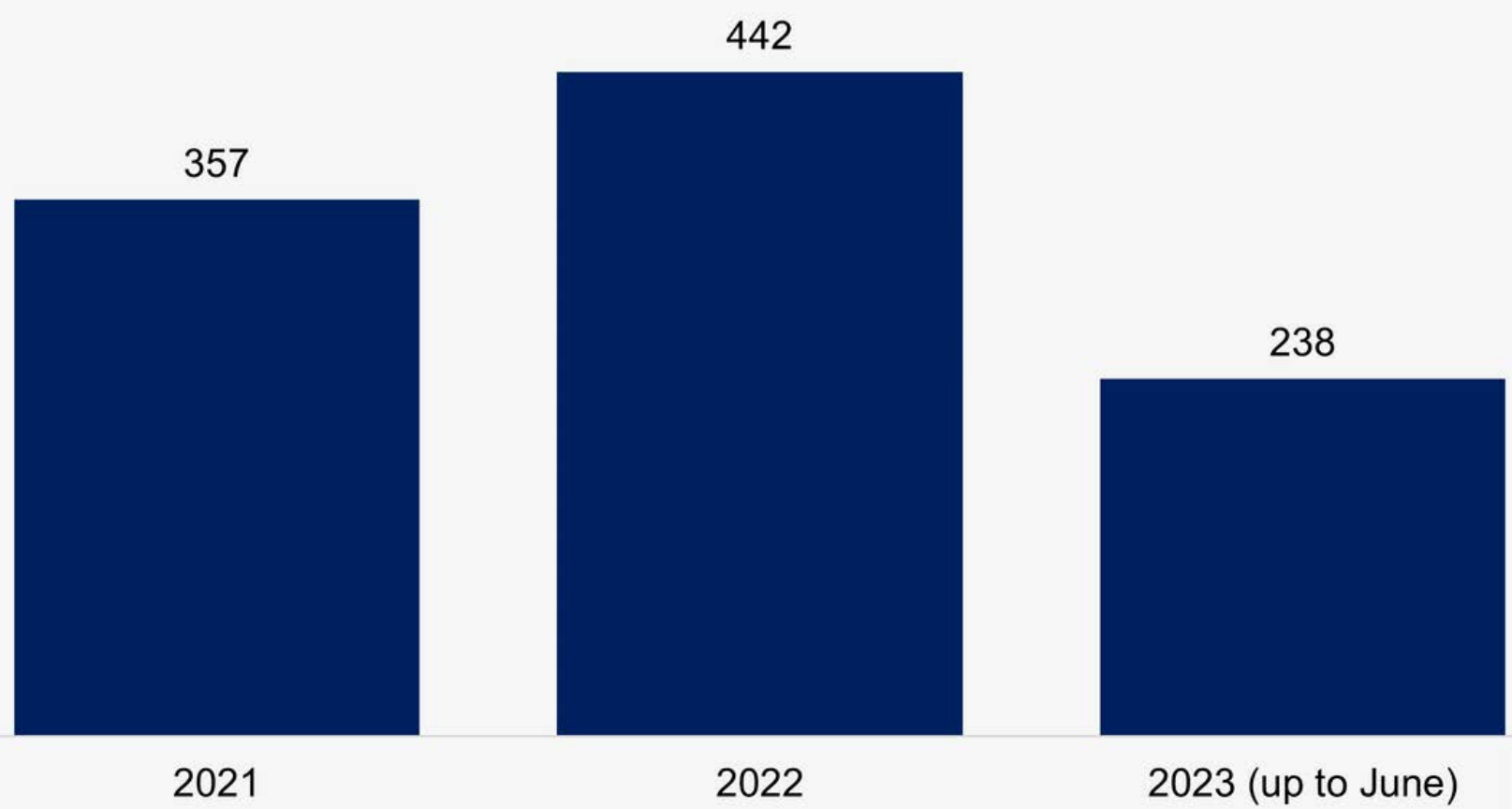


Robbery of personal property (victim under 25)

Enfield reported **442 robbery of personal property offences (where victim was under 25)** in 2022, a **23% increase** from 2021. Up to June 2023, Enfield has reported 238 robbery of personal property offences (where victim was under 25), a **4.8% increase** from the same period in 2022. For the total examined period, robbery of personal property offences where the victim was under 25 made up 52% of all robbery of personal property offences in Enfield.

In relation to the **rate of robbery of personal property offences (where victim was under 25) per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has decreased over the last 2.5 years.

Number of robbery of personal property offences where victim was aged under 25 by year (excluding domestic abuse flagged offences)



7th highest
in London for rate of robbery of personal property offences (victim under 25) in 2021

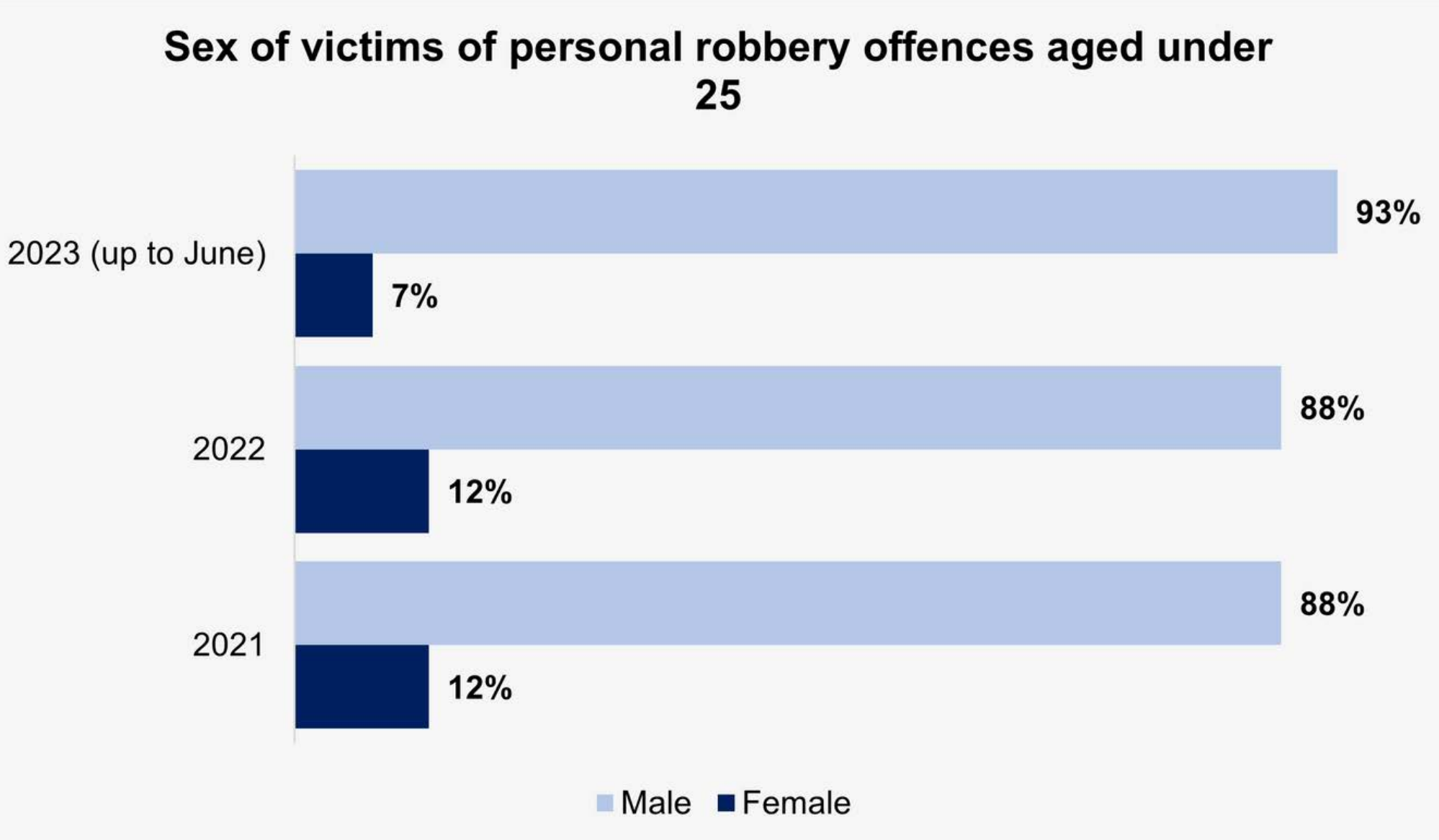
8th highest
in London for rate of robbery of personal property offences (victim under 25) in 2022, a slight reduction from 2021

Up to June 2023, Enfield has reported a rate of 1.1 robbery of personal property offences per 1,000 population (victim aged under 25) and is ranked 12th in London.



Demographics of victims of personal robbery offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the victim of personal robbery offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **considerably more likely to be male**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 89% of victims of personal robbery offences aged under 25 were male.



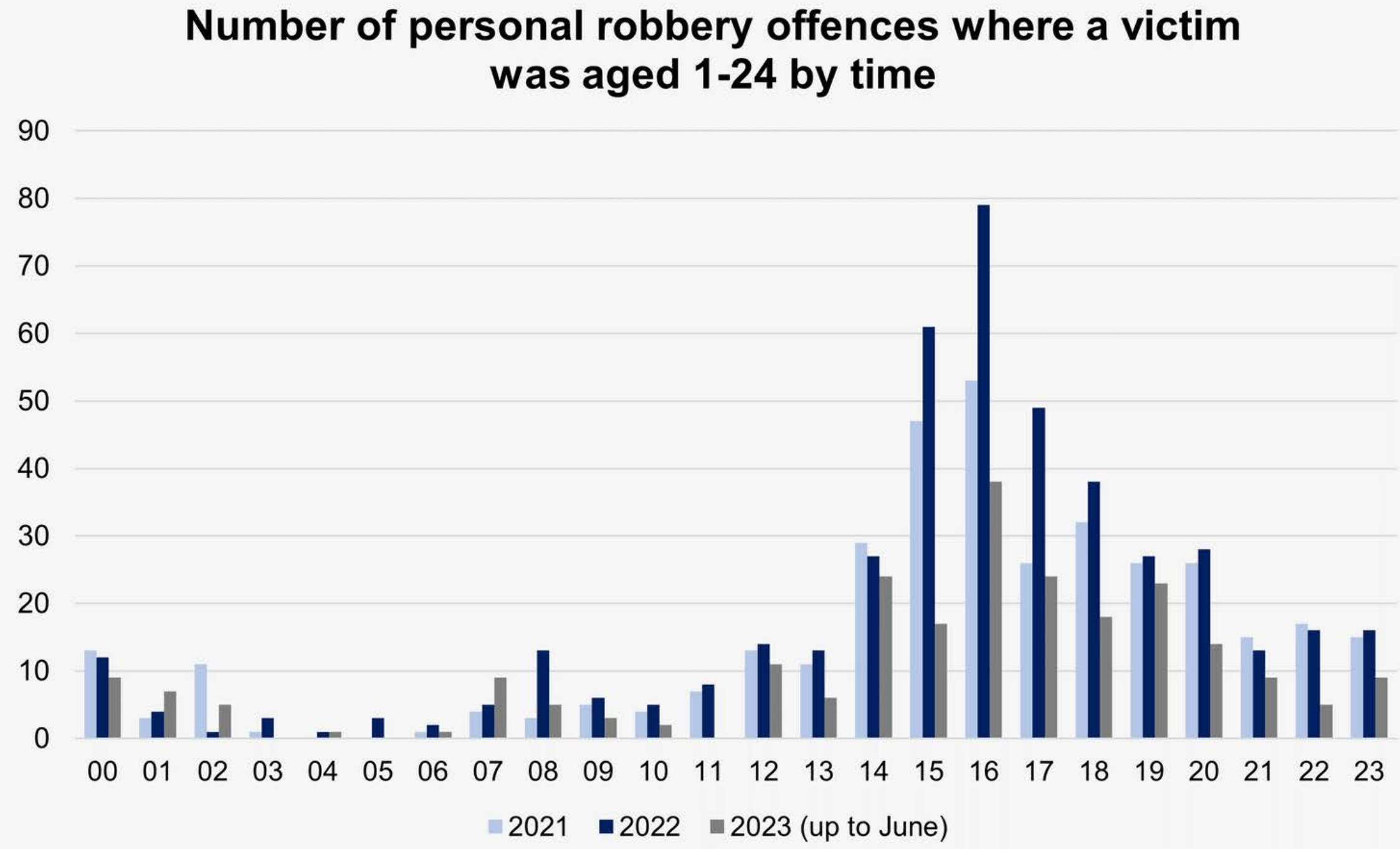
For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the personal robbery offence was known, **64% of victims** were from **White ethnic groups**; **23%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **11%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **2%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

The data does not include a breakdown of victims from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (22%) so there are limitations to this data.



Temporal profile of personal robbery offences (victim under 25)

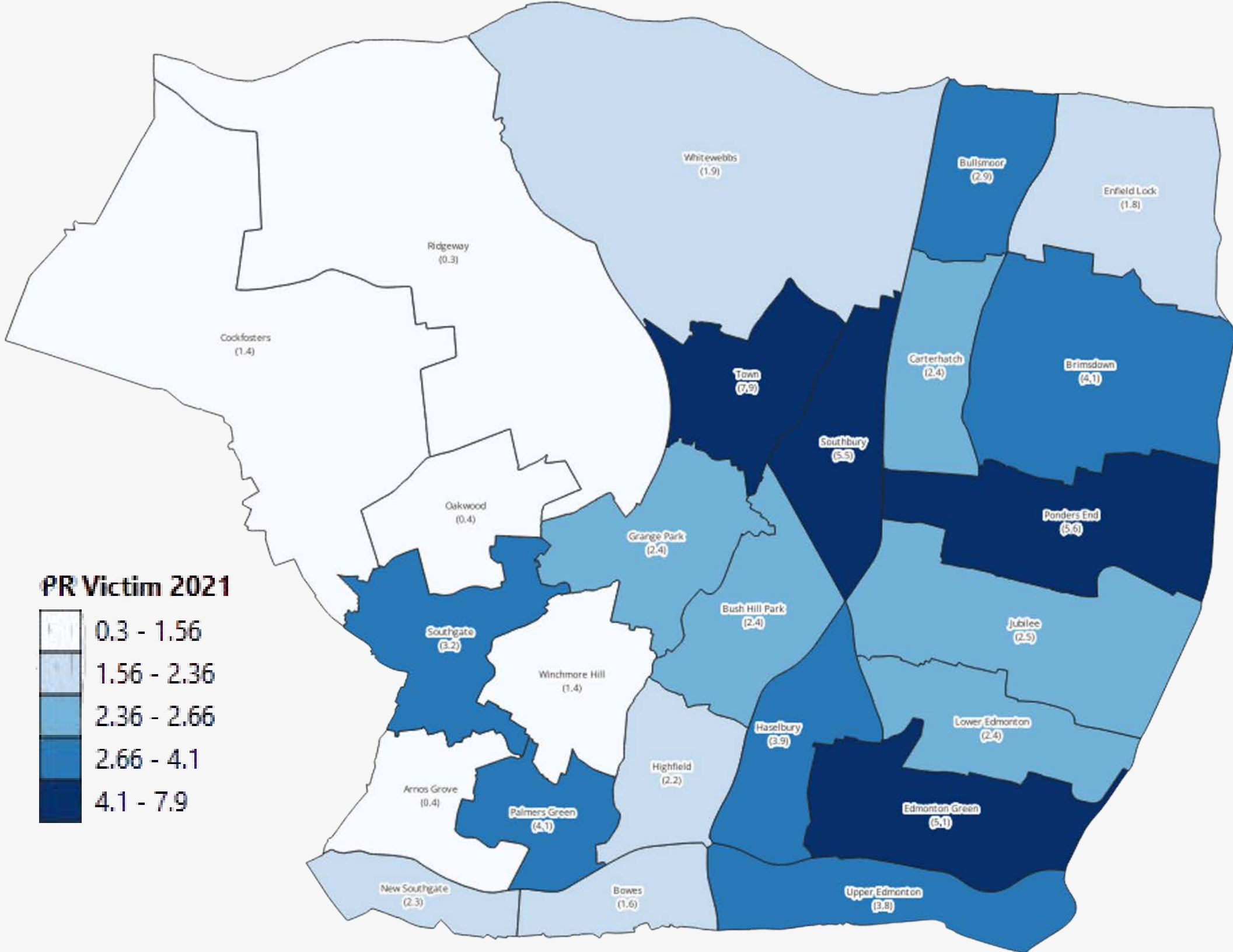
The chart below shows the number of personal robbery offences (where victim was aged 1-24) by time. **Peaks can be seen in the after school period with the highest number of offences committed between 3pm and 5pm.**



Location profile of personal robbery offences (victim under 25)

The maps shows the rate of personal robbery offences per 1,000 population (where victim was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2021. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

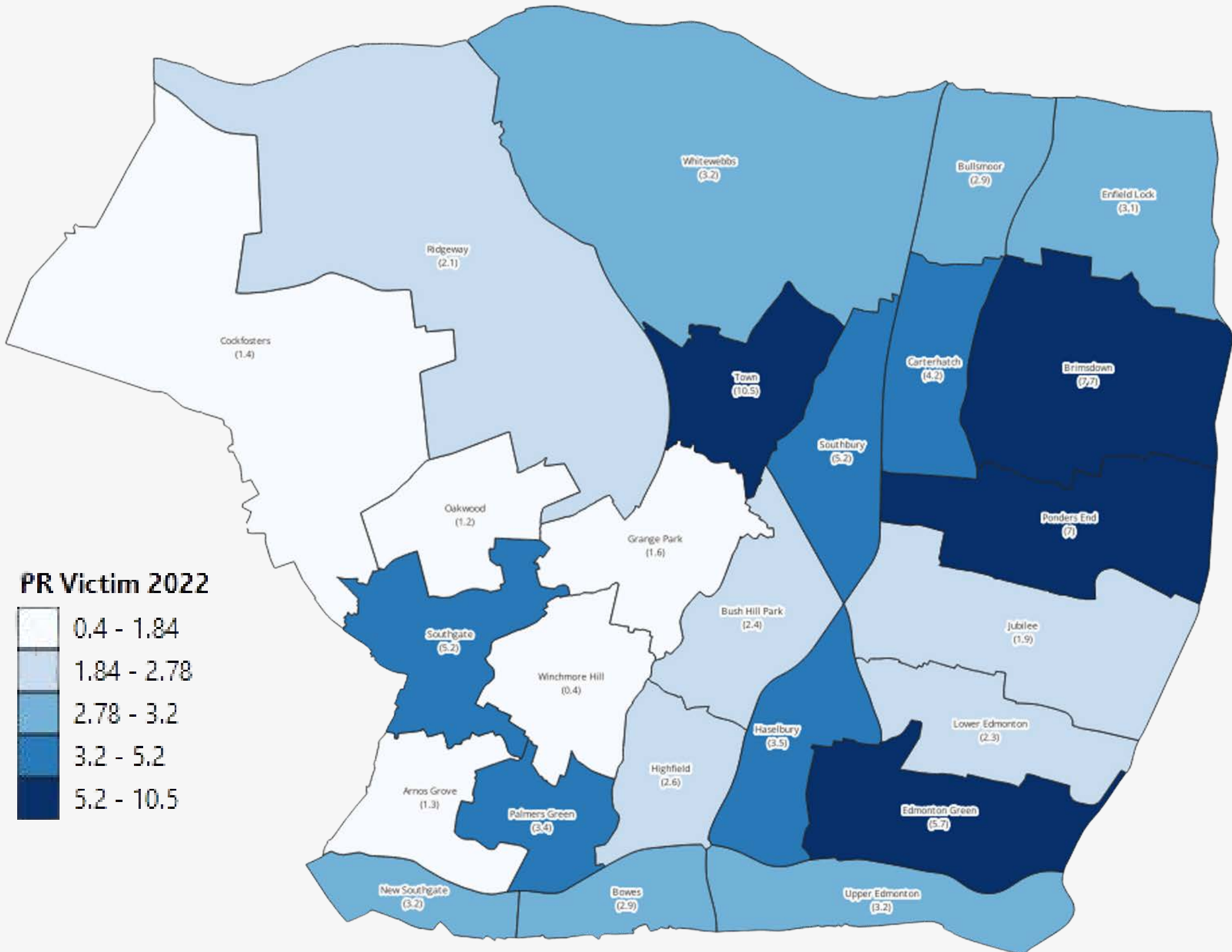
Town (7.9), Ponders End (5.6), Southbury (5.5) and Edmonton Green (5.1) recorded the highest rates of personal robbery offences where the victim was under 25.



Location profile of personal robbery offences (victim under 25)

The maps shows the rate of personal robbery offences per 1,000 population (where victim was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2022. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

Town (10.5), Brimsdown (7.7), Ponders End (7), and Edmonton Green (5.7) recorded the highest rates of personal robbery offences where the victim was under 25.

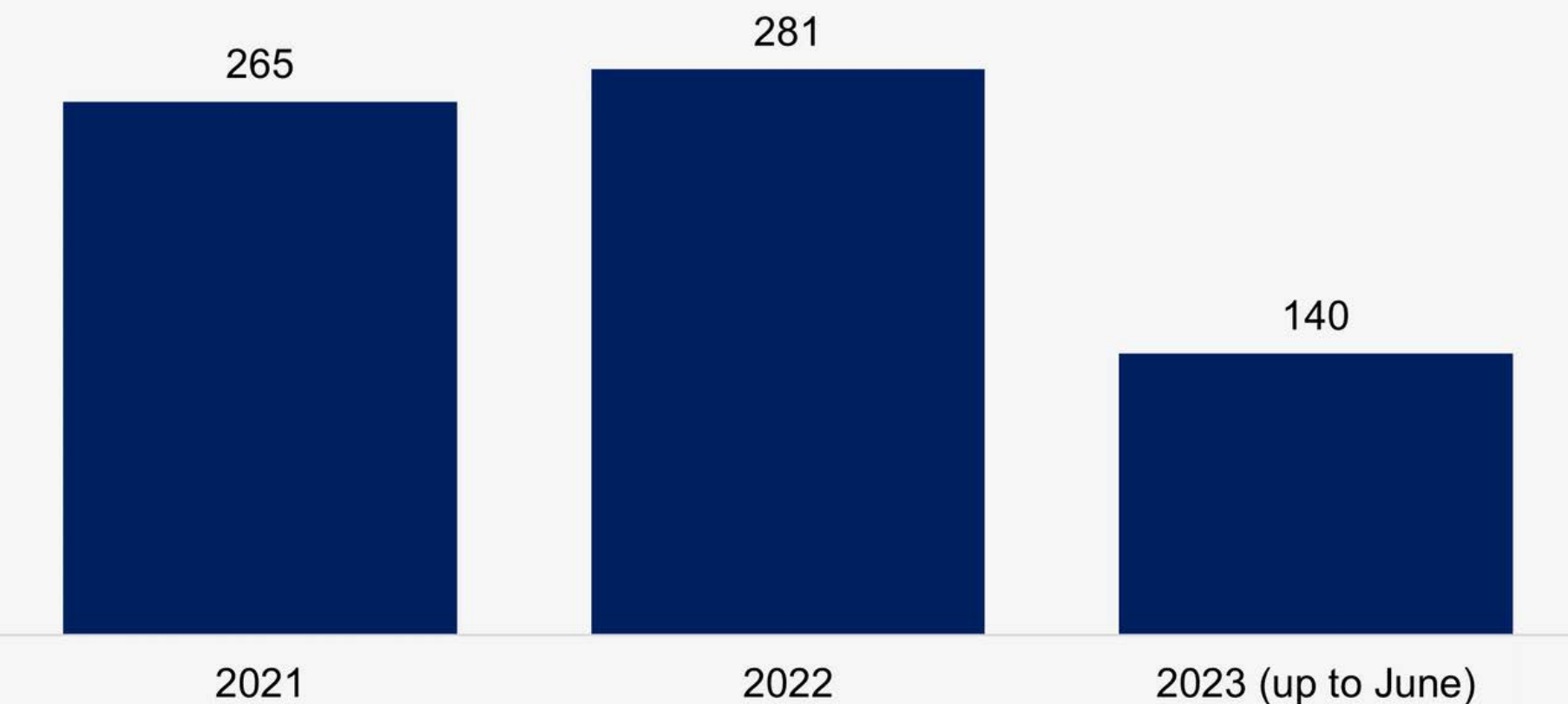


Robbery of personal property (suspect under 25)

Enfield reported **281** robbery of personal property (where suspect was under 25) in **2022**, an **increase of 6%** on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported 140 offences, a **decrease of 2.8%** on the previous year.

In relation to the **rate of robbery of personal property offences** (where suspect was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has decreased over the last 2.5 years.

Number of robbery of personal property offences where suspect was aged under 25 by year (excluding domestic abuse flagged offences)



7th highest
in London for rate of robbery of personal property offences (suspect under 25) in 2021

10th highest
in London for rate of robbery of personal property offences (suspect under 25) in 2022, a slight reduction from 2021

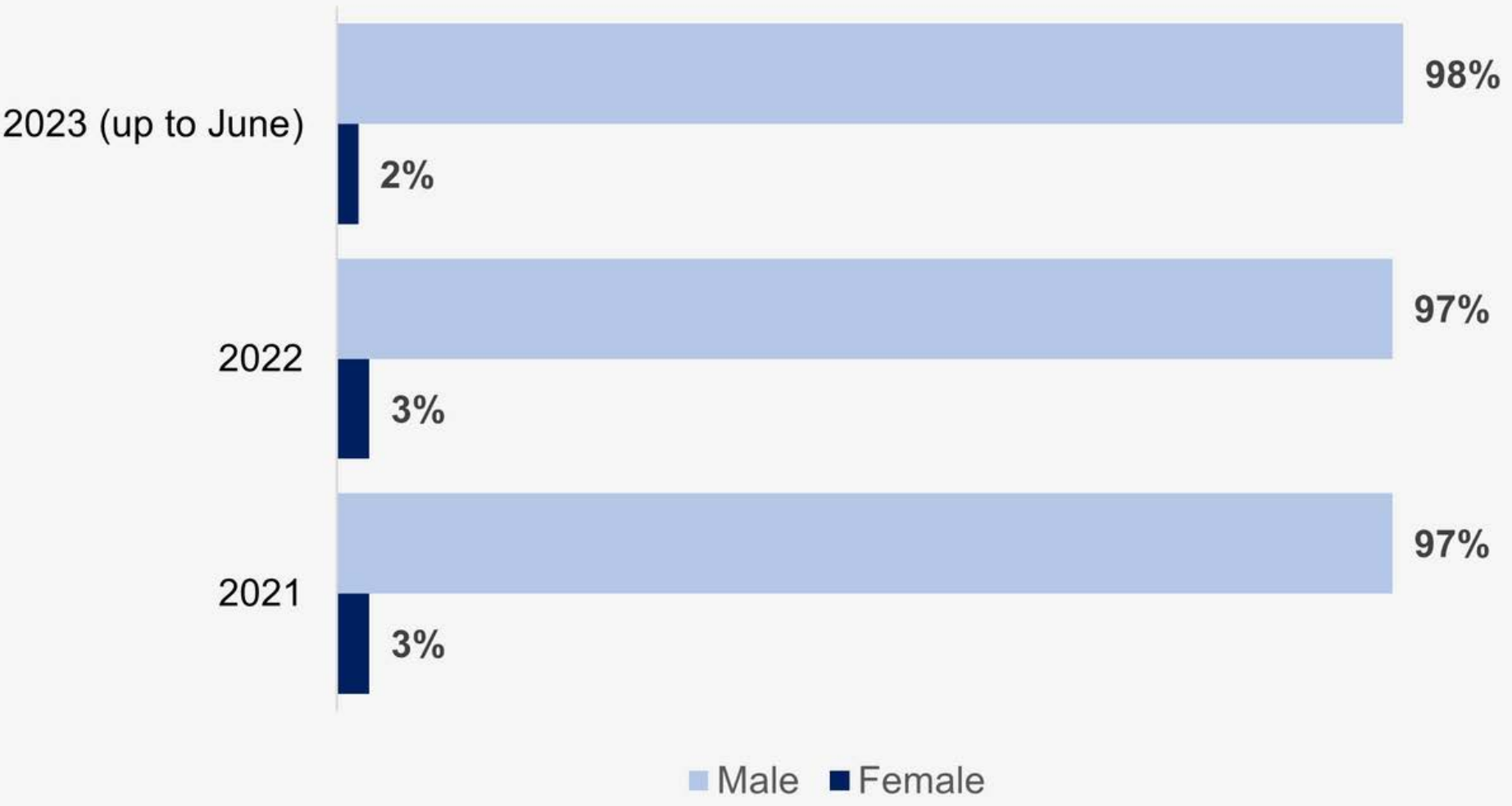
Up to June 2023, Enfield has reported a rate of **0.6 robbery of personal property offences per 1,000 population** (suspect aged under 25) and is ranked **13th highest in London**.



Demographics of suspects of personal robbery offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the suspect of personal robbery offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **considerably more likely to be male**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 97% of suspects of sexual offences aged under 25 were male.

Sex of suspects of personal robbery offences aged under 25



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspect of the personal robbery offence was known, **62% of suspects** were from **White ethnic groups**; **19%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **15%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **4%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

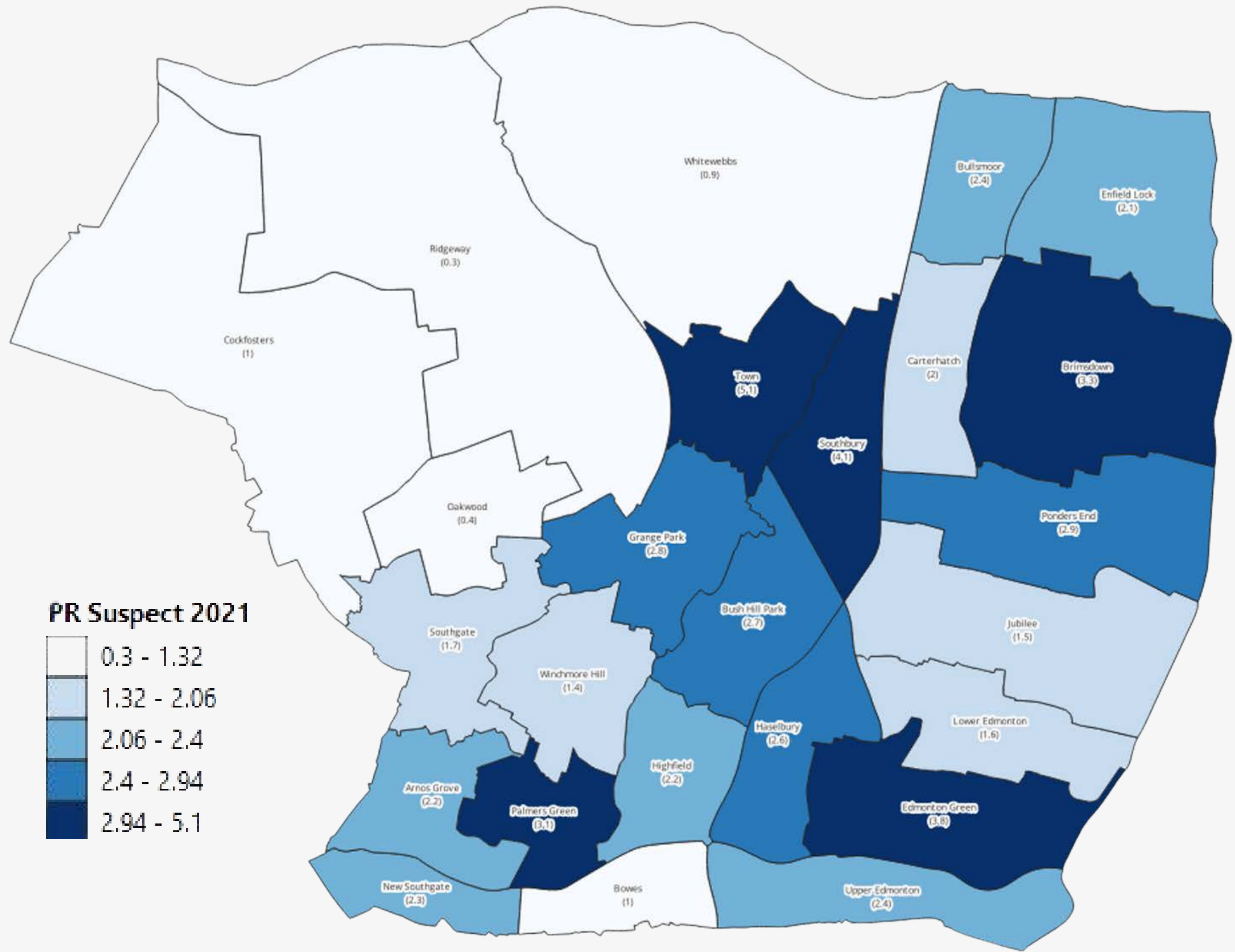
The data does not include a breakdown of suspects from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of suspects for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (15%) so there are limitations to this data.



Location profile of personal robbery offences (suspect under 25)

The maps shows the rate of personal robbery offences per 1,000 population (where suspect was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2021. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

Town (5.1), Southbury (4.1), Edmonton Green (3.8), Brimsdown (3.3) and Palmers Green (3.1) recorded the highest rates of personal robbery offences where the suspect was under 25.



Enfield Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

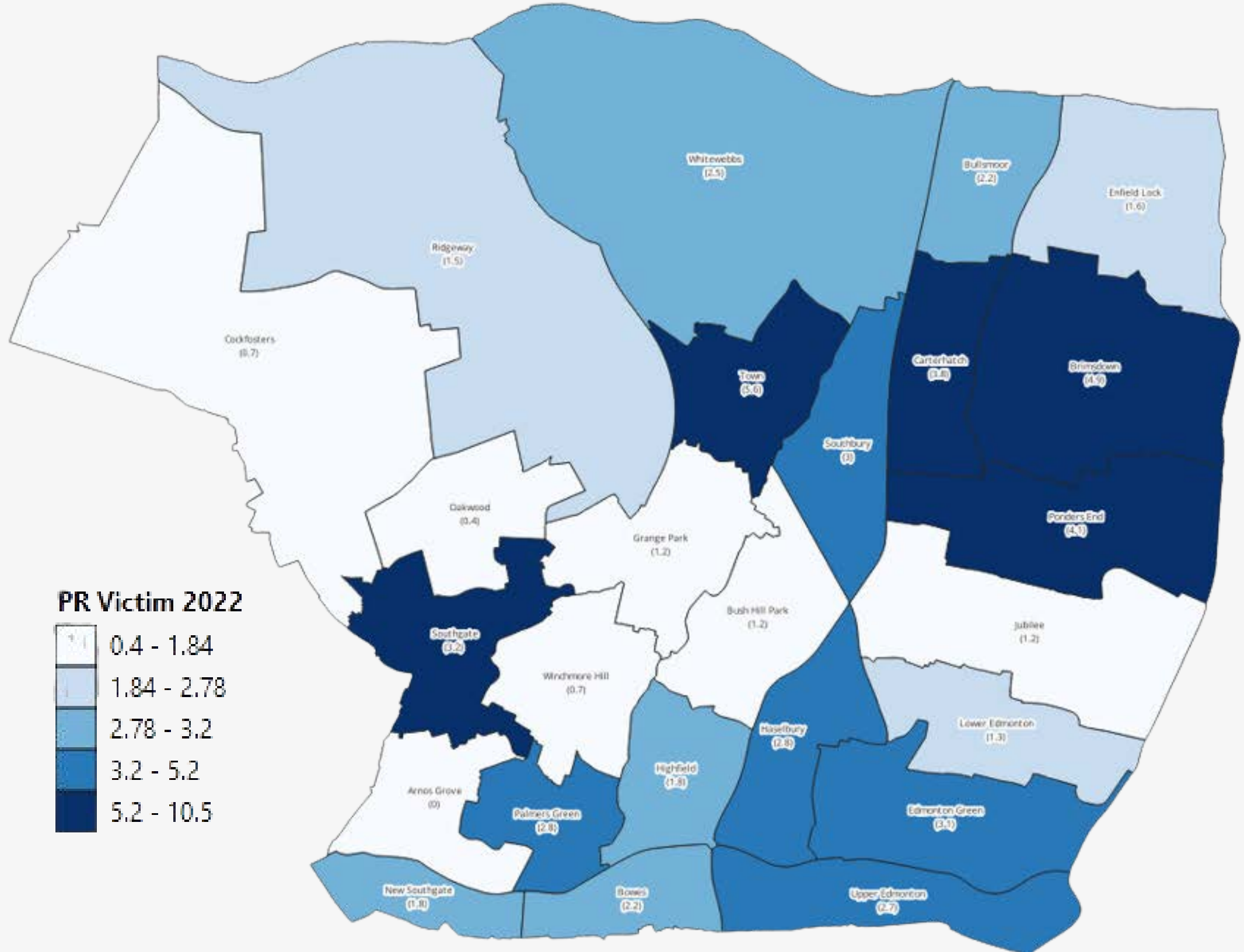
Data source: Metropolitan Police Service NB Domestic abuse flagged offences are **not** included in these figures.



Location profile of personal robbery offences (suspect under 25)

The maps shows the rate of personal robbery offences per 1,000 population (where suspect was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2022. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

Town (5.6), Brimsdown (4.9), Ponders End (4.1), Carterhatch (3.8) and Southgate (3.2) recorded the highest rates of personal robbery offences where the suspect was under 25.



Enfield Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

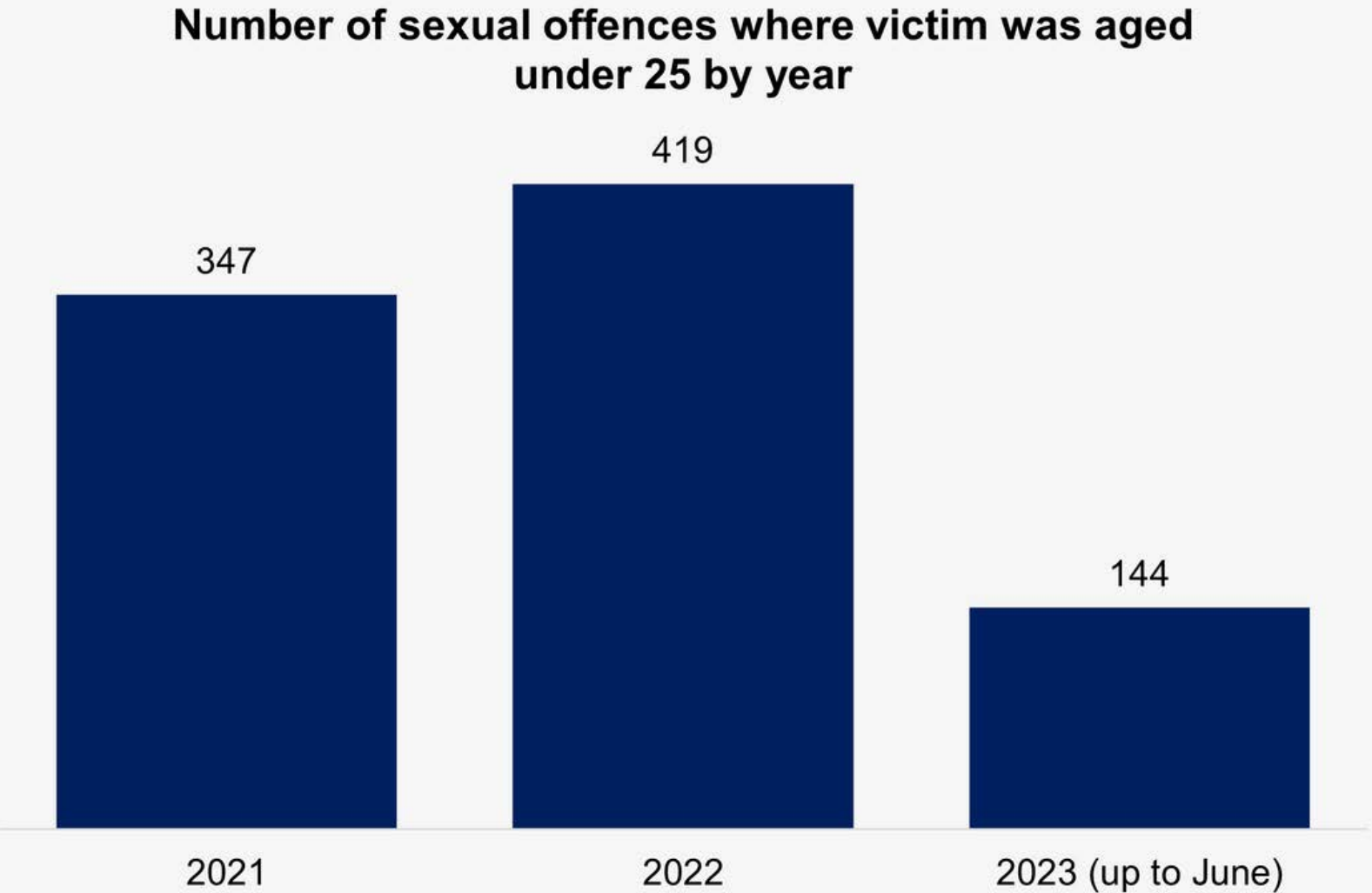
Data source: Metropolitan Police Service NB Domestic abuse flagged offences are **not** included in these figures.



Sexual offences (victim under 25)

Enfield saw the **highest number** of sexual offences (where victim was under 25) reported to the police in **2022** with **419 offences**, an increase of 21% on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **144 sexual offences (where victim was under 25)**, a **9.4% decrease** from the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of sexual offences** (where victim was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated over the last 2.5 years.



16th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences (victim under 25) in 2021

24th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences (victim under 25) in 2022, a significant reduction from 2021

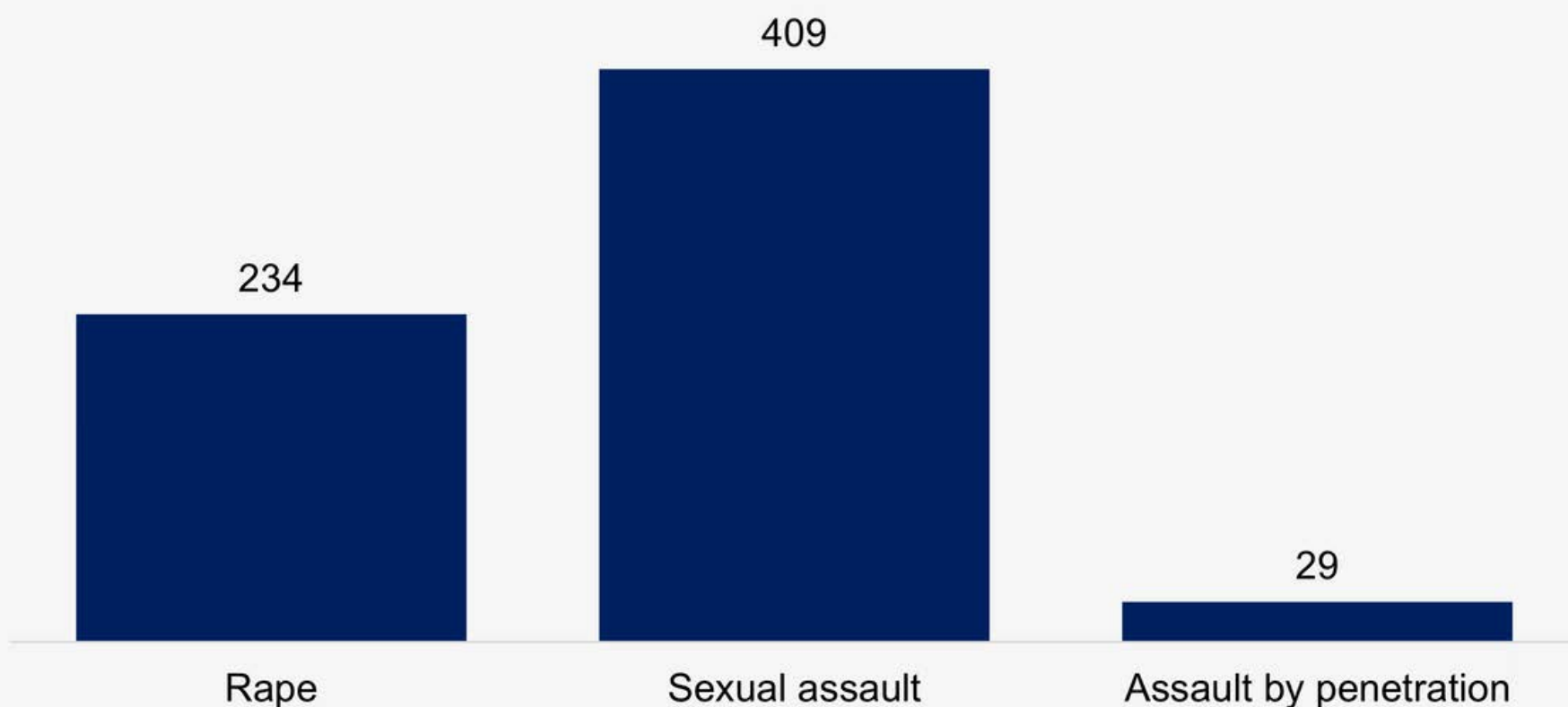
Up to June 2023, Enfield has reported a rate of **0.69 sexual offences per 1,000 population** (victim aged under 25) and is ranked **16th highest in London**.



Sexual offences (victim under 25)

Between January 2021 and June 2023, **sexual assault offences** were the **most commonly reported sexual offence type (where the victim was aged under 25)** in Enfield with 409 offences recorded in that period, representing **45% of all sexual offences where the victim was aged under 25**. When considering the rate of sexual assault offences (where victim was aged under 25) per 1,000 population, Enfield recorded the 13th highest rate out of the 32 London boroughs in 2021, 19th highest in 2022 and 13th highest up to June 2023.

Number of rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault offences where victim was aged under 25, January 2021 - June 2023



When the police record a crime or incident, they can place a marker which provides additional information, e.g. if it was weapon enabled or related to domestic abuse or hate crime. These markers are known as 'flags'. Offences can have multiple flags.

In the period January 2021 - June 2023, if a flag was added to a sexual offence it was most likely in relation to domestic abuse. **8%** of total offences had a **domestic abuse flag**.

There was a total of **14 weapon related flags** (knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated) connected to sexual offences in the period January 2021 - June 2023.

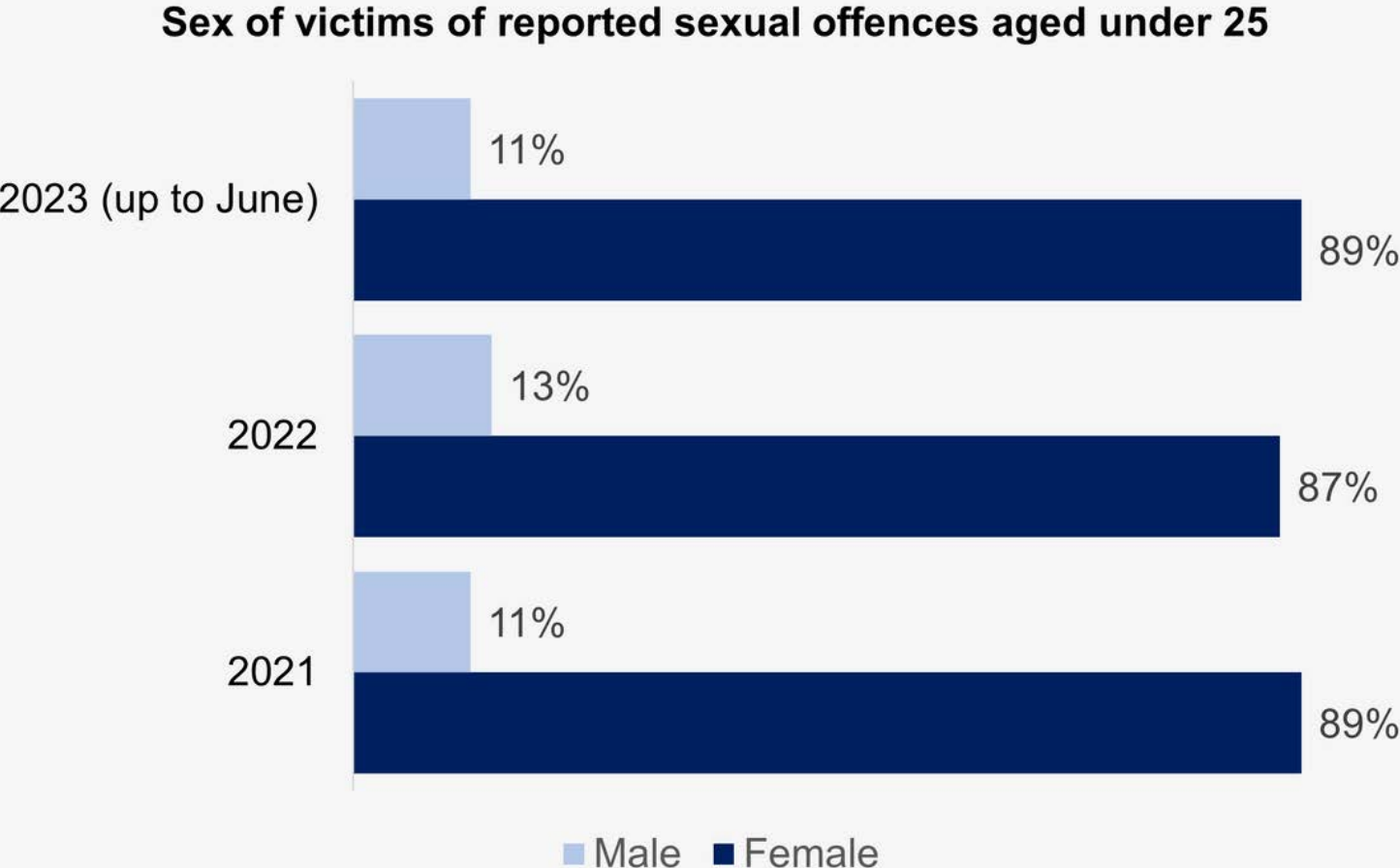
Demographics of victims of sexual offences aged under 25

It is important to recognise that sexual violence can happen to anybody, regardless of age, gender, sexuality, religion, ethnicity or socio-economic background. However, national data shows that women and girls are significantly more likely to be victims of sexual offences. ONS analysis of Home Office data shows that 85.5% of victims of reported sexual offences in the year ending March 2022 were female.

Where the sex of the victim/survivor of sexual offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **considerably more likely to be female**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 88% of victims of sexual offences aged under 25 were female.

For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the sexual offence was known, **61% of victims/survivors** were from **White ethnic groups**; **33%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **5%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **less than 1%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

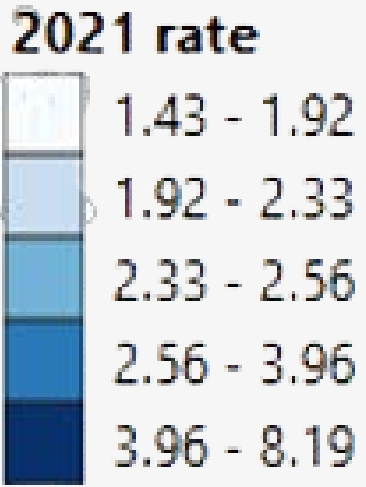
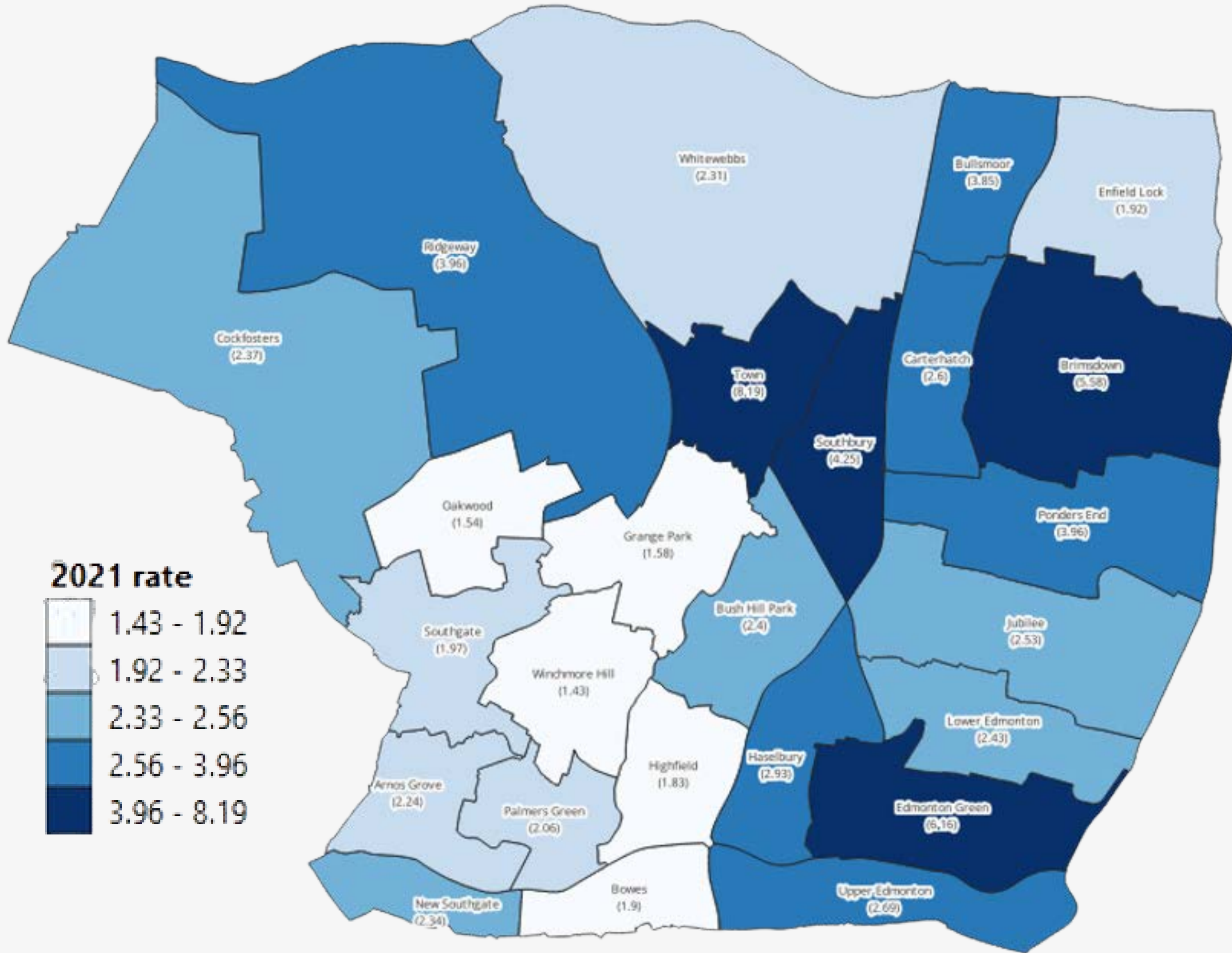
The data does not include a breakdown of victims/survivors from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (33%) so there are limitations to this data.



Location profile of sexual offences (victim under 25)

The maps shows the rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population (where victim was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2021. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

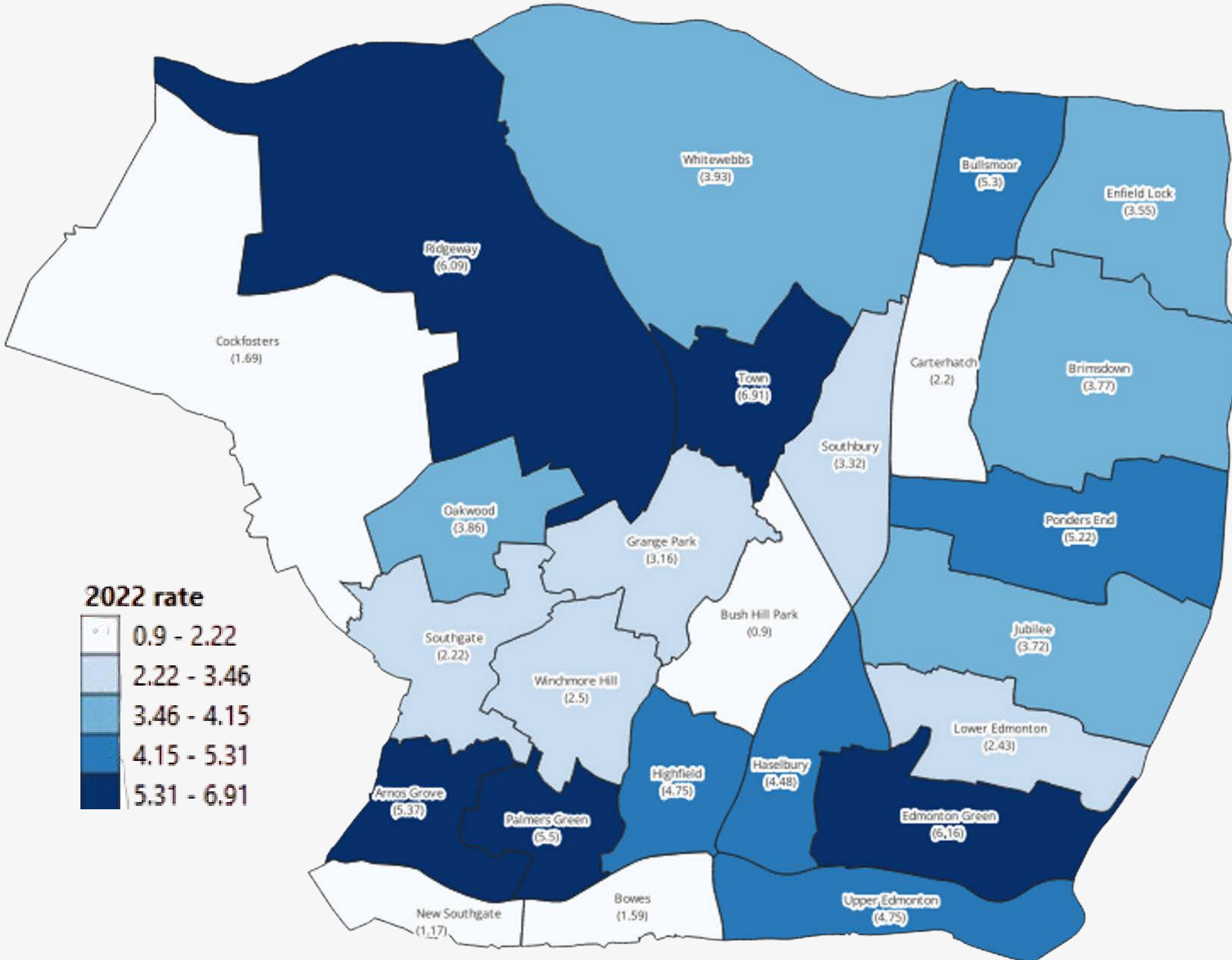
Town (8.19), Edmonton Green (6.16), Brimsdown (5.58) and Southbury (4.25) recorded the highest rates of sexual offences where the victim was under 25.



Location profile of sexual offences (victim under 25)

The maps shows the rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population (where victim was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2022. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

Town (6.91), Edmonton Green (6.16), Ridgeway (6.09), Palmers Green (5.5) and Arnos Grove (5.37) recorded the highest rates of sexual offences where the victim was under 25.



Enfield Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

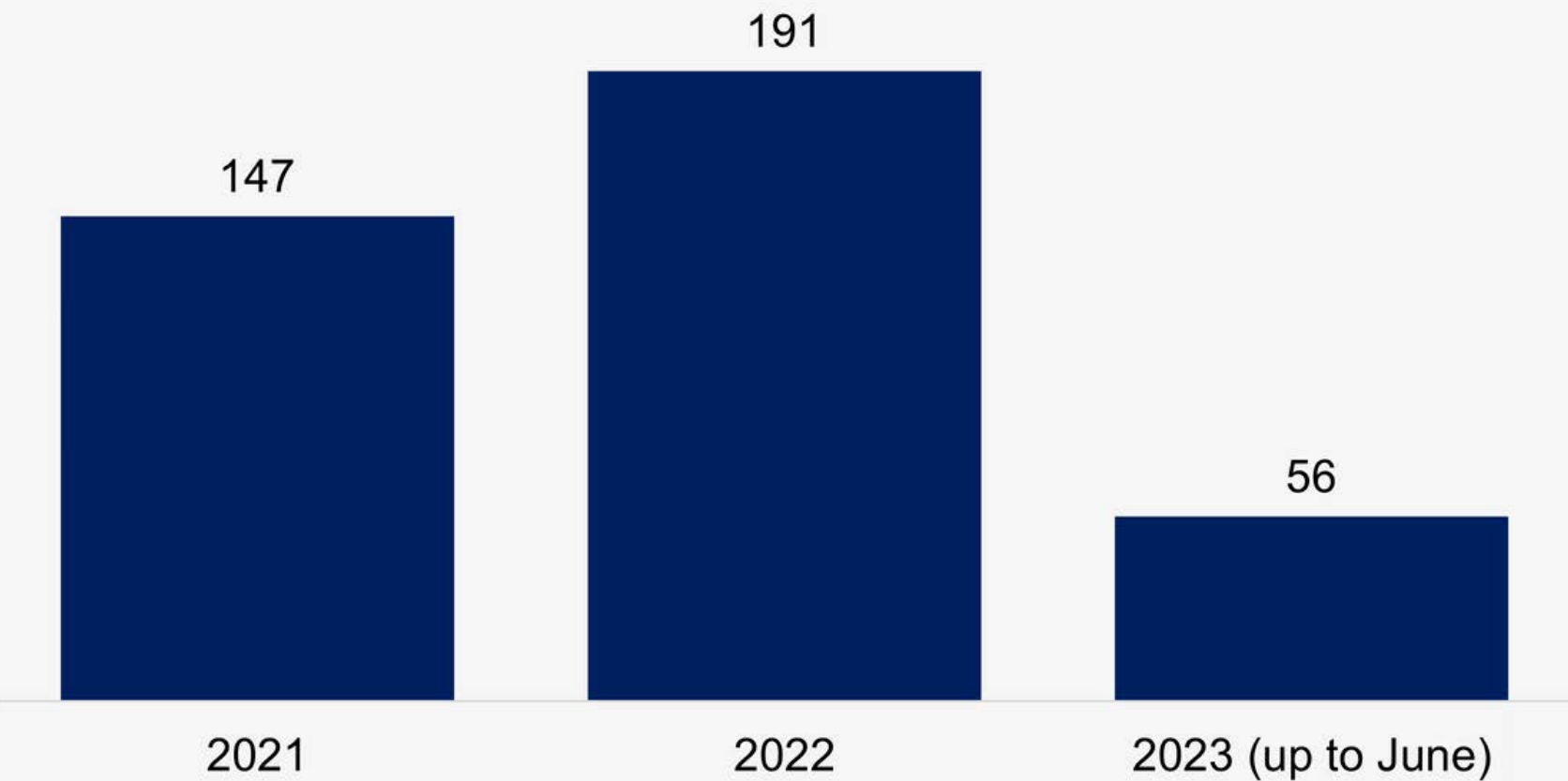
Data source: Metropolitan Police Service NB Domestic abuse flagged offences are included in these figures.



Sexual offences (suspect under 25)

Enfield saw the **highest number** of sexual offences (where suspect was under 25) reported to the police in **2022** with **191 offences**, an increase of 30% on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **56 sexual offences (where suspect was under 25)**, a **25% decrease** from the same period in 2022.

Number of sexual offences where suspect was aged under 25 by year



15th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences (suspect under 25) in 2021

18th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences (suspect under 25) in 2022, a reduction from 2021

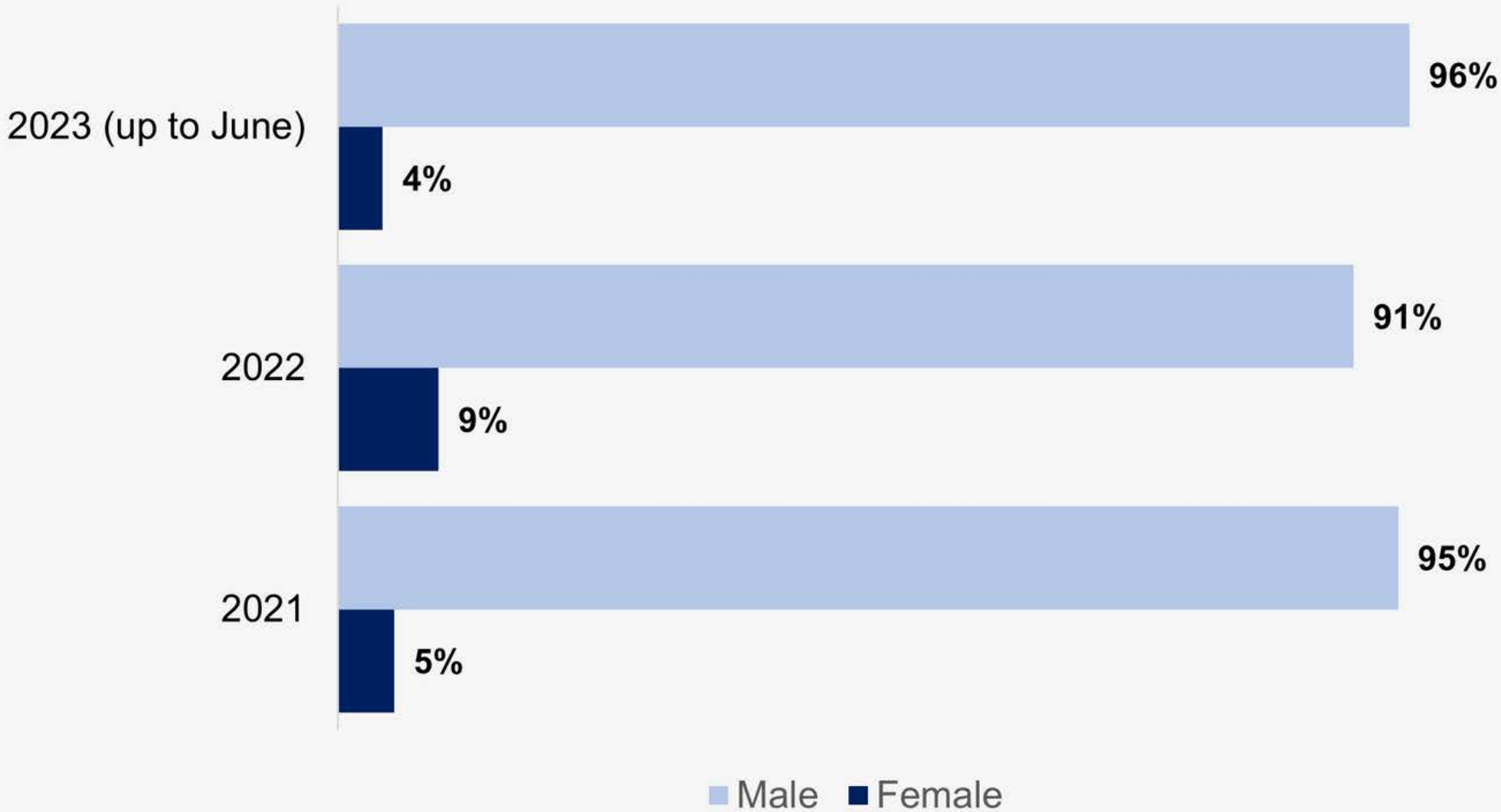
Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of **0.27 sexual offences per 1,000 population** (suspect aged under 25) and is ranked **18th highest in London**.



Demographics of suspects of sexual offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the suspect of sexual offences in Enfield aged under 25 was recorded, they were **considerably more likely to be male**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 93% of suspects of sexual offences aged under 25 were male.

Sex of suspects of reported sexual offences aged under 25



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspect of the sexual offence was known, **48% of suspects** were from **White ethnic groups**; **44%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **6%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **less than 2%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

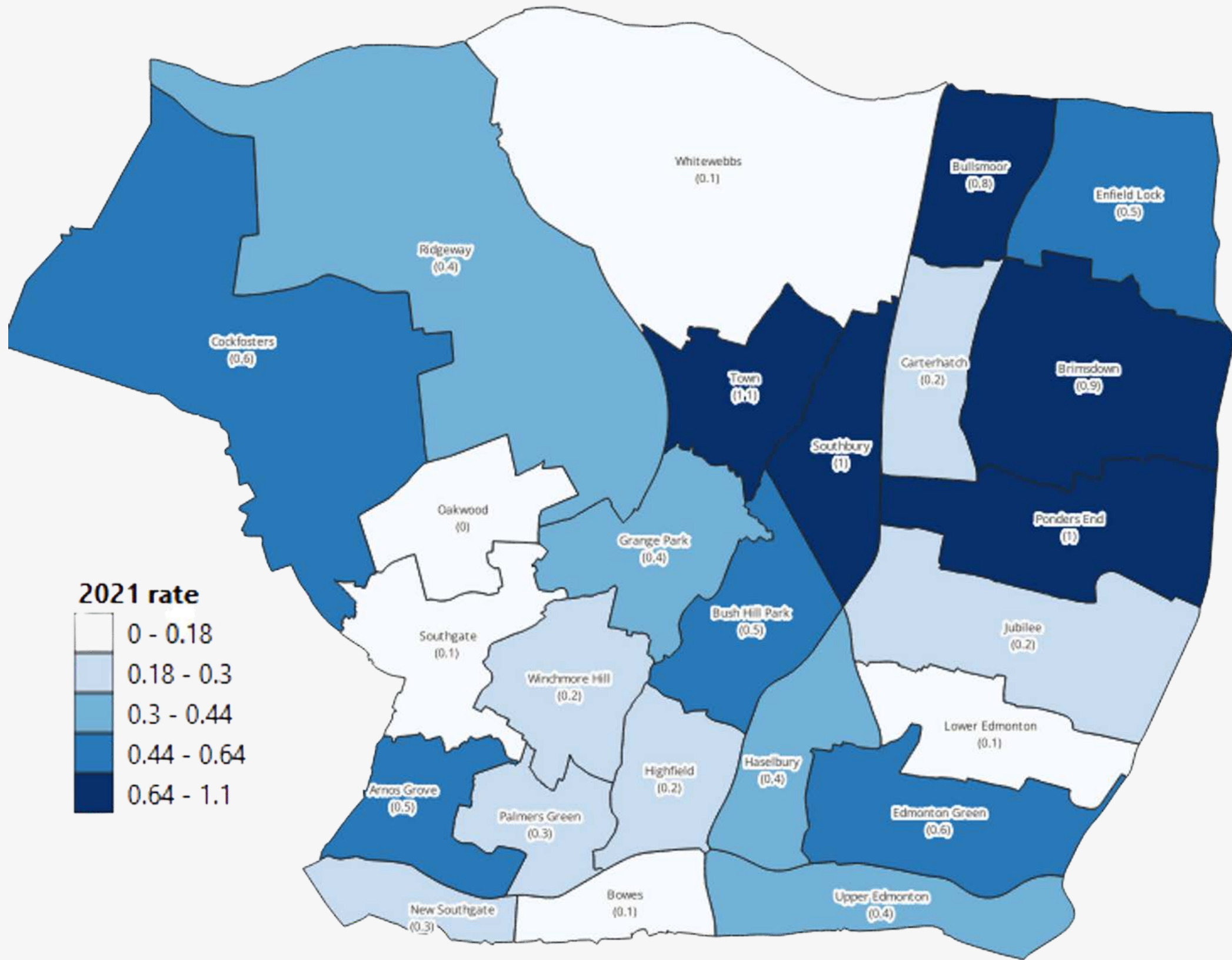
The data does not include a breakdown of suspects from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of suspects (46%) for whom their ethnicity was not known so there are limitations to this data.



Location profile of sexual offences (suspect under 25)

The maps shows the rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population (where suspect was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2021. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

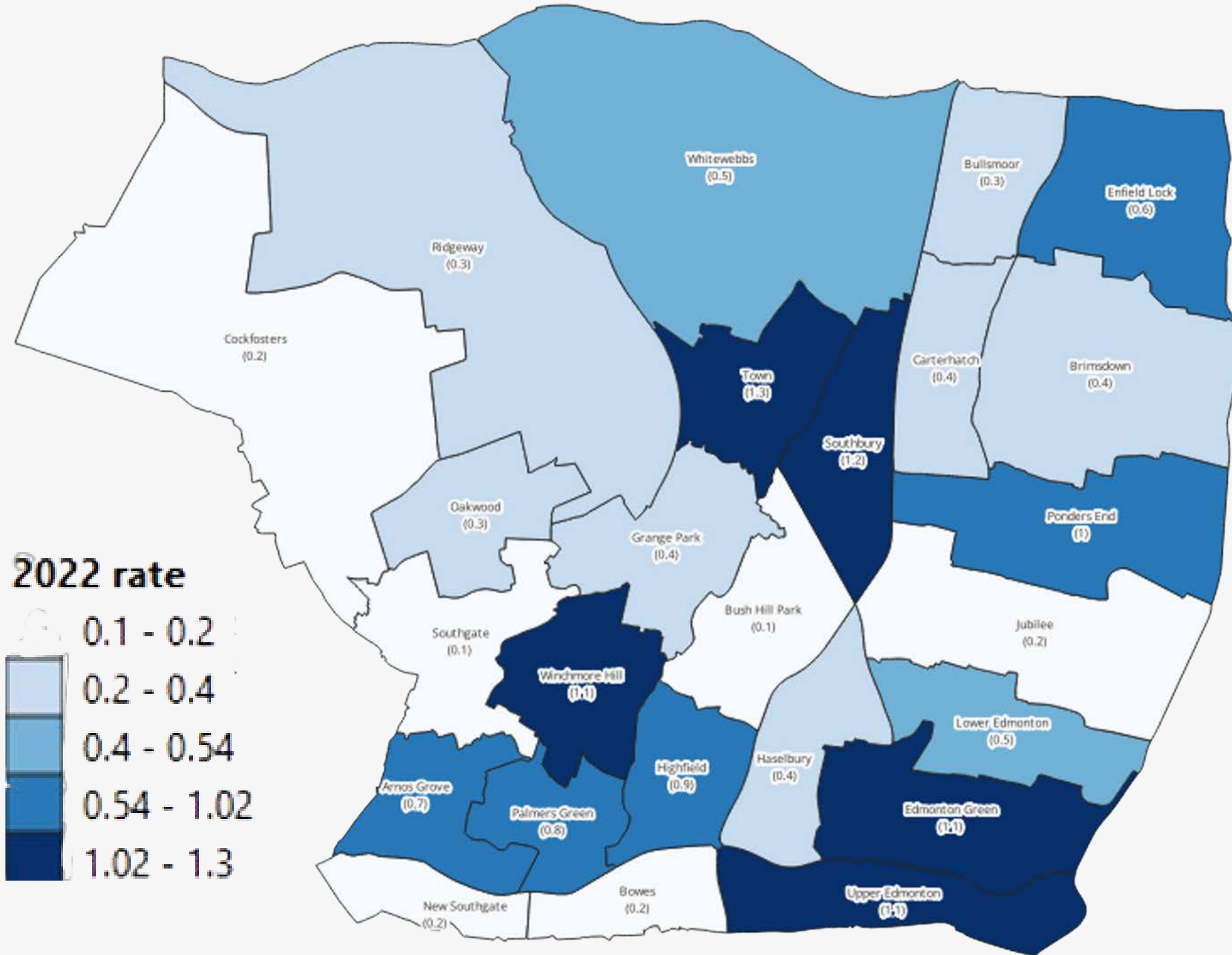
Town (1.1), Southbury (1), Ponders End (1), Brimsdown (0.9) and Bullsmoor (0.8) recorded the highest rates of sexual offences where the suspect was under 25.



Location profile of sexual offences (suspect under 25)

The maps shows the rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population (where suspect was aged 1-24) by Enfield's wards in 2022. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

Town (1.3), Southbury (1.2), Edmonton Green (1.1) and Winchmore Hill (1.1) recorded the highest rates of sexual offences where the suspect was under 25.



Local services

Locally a number of services are in place to keep young people safe and reduce their risks from crime. Please see information below on some of the services/initiatives we deliver/commission. Enfield also has a well-established and diverse voluntary and community sector, which takes an active role in providing a range of universal and specialist services within communities.

Project Dove

- Funded through the NCL Health Inequalities Fund, the project provides a dedicated worker to provide support through a social prescribing approach to young people identified at risk of serious youth violence by their primary care network settings and schools.

Operation Engage

- Outreach youth workers are placed in Wood Green Custody Suite to provide support, signposting and mentoring to young people who come into custody at a time when they are most inclined to receiving support.

Youth Services

- Enfield Council's Youth Services deliver a strong youth offer from the borough which includes universal services from five youth centres, Summer University, mentoring, detached youth work, outreach youth support in schools and a mobile youth bus.

YouthXtra

- The programme aims to reduce reoffending in children known to Youth Justice Service. It ensures a holistic and personalised approach to the provision of support to young people and their families, working with them to build resilience.

Housing pilot project

- A joint project delivered between Children's Services and Housing with a focus on providing support for families with complex needs living in temporary housing and who have children involved in offending. Families are offered support with housing, parenting skills, access to employment, debt advice and health and wellbeing support.

Violence profile: Domestic abuse

National context

APRIL 2021

A legal definition of domestic abuse is introduced in the UK Government's Domestic Abuse Act. This act helps identify offences in relation to domestic abuse including controlling and coercive behaviour offences and post separation abuse as well as recognising children as victims of domestic abuse. Among other things, the act also introduced new domestic abuse protection notices and orders to further protect those experiencing abuse.

MARCH 2022

The UK Government announces their tackling domestic abuse plan. This seeks to coordinate national and local government, charities, the private sector, and individuals in their own communities to act to address domestic abuse. This strategy will prioritise prevention to prevent initial perpetration and victimisation and improve outcomes for victims and survivors of domestic abuse through working with perpetrators to reduce reoffending.

OCTOBER 2020

The introduction of new digital data consent forms by the police which reassures victims the police are only looking for specific digital evidence for the purpose of the investigation and not a full data download of their phone.

JULY 2021

The UK Government produces a violence against women strategy for the next three years. The strategy aims to: increase support for victims and survivors, see an increase in the reporting of these offences to the police as well as an increase in victim engagement with the police and a wider public service response, see a reduction the proportion of victims of these crimes withdrawing from criminal justice proceedings and increasing public confidence in the system and to increase the number of perpetrators brought to justice measured via police recorded crime and court data.

JULY 2022

The Domestic Abuse Act guidance is published to help provide clear information on what domestic abuse is and give support to frontline professionals, including signposting to further resources as well as convey standards and best practice for agency and multi-agency response

Definitions

Domestic abuse related crimes are defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over (regardless of gender or sexuality) who:

- are partners
- are ex-partners
- are relatives
- have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child

Abusive behaviour directed at a person under 16 would be dealt as child abuse rather than domestic abuse, however the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 also recognises children under the age of 18 years who see, or hear, or experience the effects of abuse, as a victim of domestic abuse if they are related or have a parental relationship to the adult victim or perpetrator of the abuse.

Domestic abuse can be a single incident or an act that happens more than once, and it is not limited to physical violence. Behaviour is abusive if it consists of any of the following:

- physical or sexual abuse
- violent or threatening behaviour
- controlling or coercive behaviour
- economic abuse
- psychological, emotional or other abuse

Economic abuse means any behaviour that has a adverse effect on a person's ability to acquire, use or maintain resources such as money, transportation and utilities. It can also be controlling or coercive and can result in the victim/survivor becoming economically dependent on the perpetrator/abuser.

National context

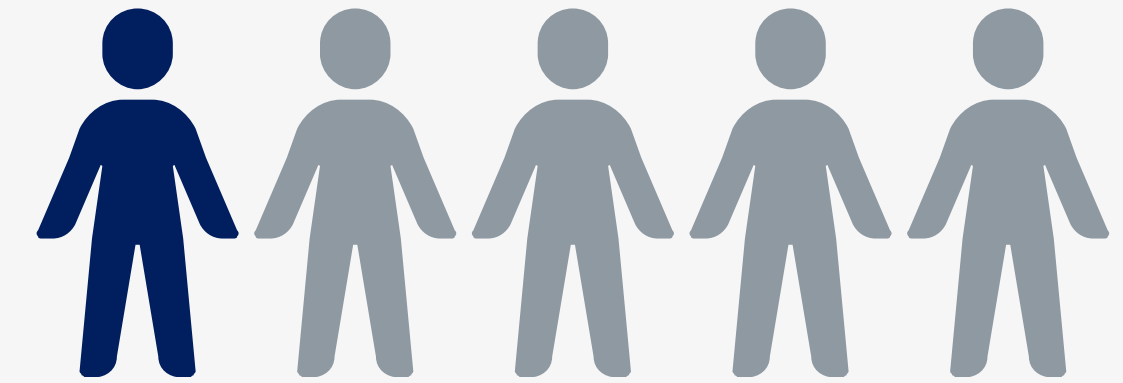
Domestic abuse is often a hidden crime that is not reported to the police. Therefore, data held by the police can only provide a partial picture of the actual level of domestic abuse experienced.

Crime in England and Wales has two main data sources, the Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime. It is important to note the limitations of each source, and that face-to-face fieldwork that the CSEW relies on was disrupted by the pandemic in 2022.

The CSEW estimated 2.4 million adults aged 16 years and over experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2022 (1.7 million women and 699,000 men). This equates to a prevalence rate of approximately 5.0% of adults (6.9% of women and 3.0% of men).

Estimates also show a higher percentage of adults experienced domestic abuse by a partner or ex-partner (3.5%) than by a family member (2.1%) in the last year. Of those who experienced partner abuse, 84.3% experienced non-physical abuse, 12.9% experienced any sexual assault and 20.8% experienced stalking.

Approximately 1 in 5 adults aged 16 years and over (10.4 million) had experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16 years. This equates to a prevalence rate of 21.9%, or approximately one in five adults.



The National Domestic Abuse Helpline delivered 50,791 support sessions through phone call or live chat in the year ending March 2022, a similar number to the previous year.

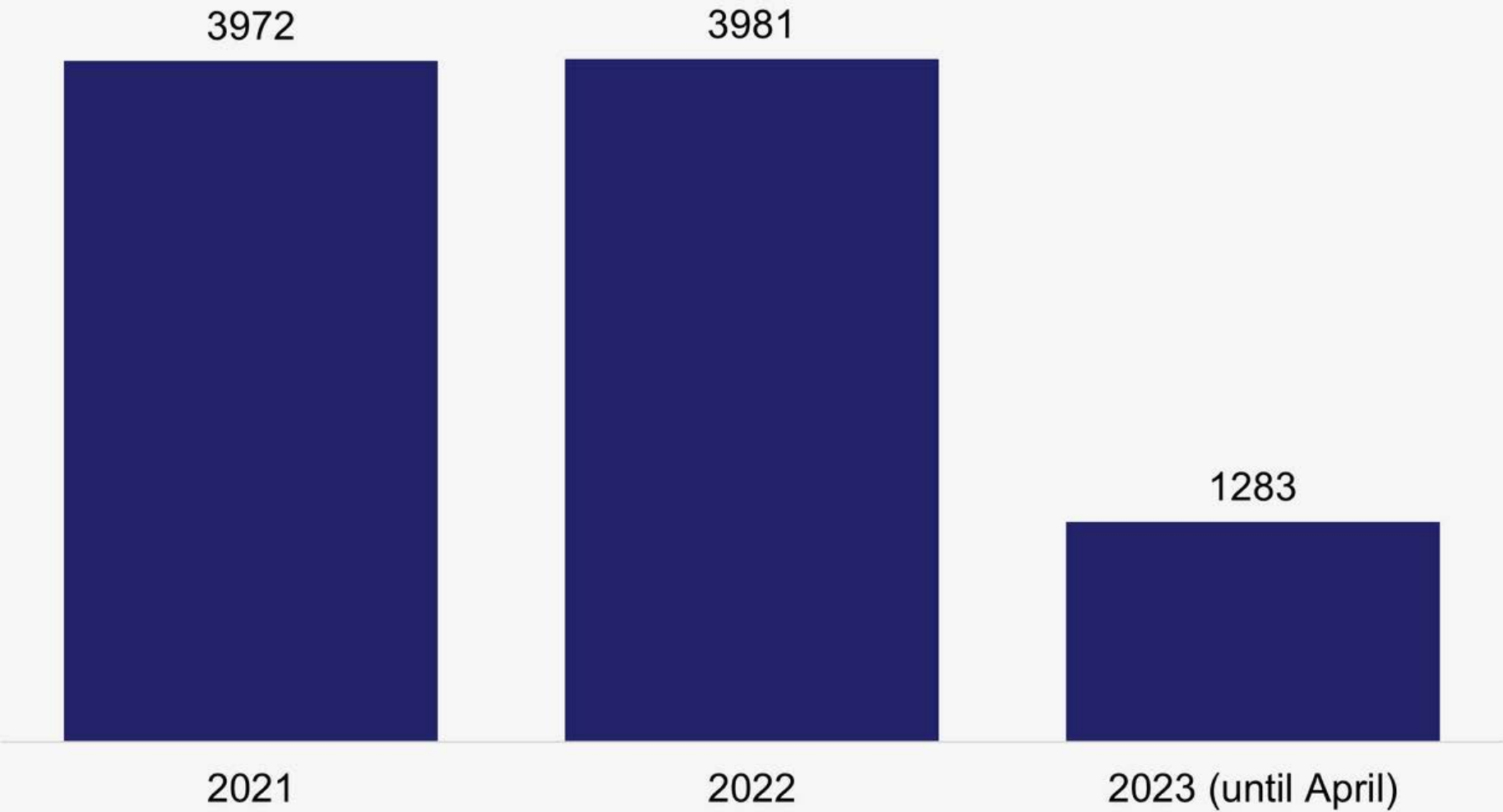
When reporting on police reported domestic abuse, it should be noted that an increase in the number of incidents/offences may be, in part, driven by increased willingness and confidence of victims to report domestic abuse-related crimes.

Domestic abuse incidents

Enfield saw the **highest number** of domestic abuse incidents in **2022** with **3,981 offences**, an **increase of 0.2%** on the previous year. Similarly, London as a whole saw a 0.3% increase from 2021 to 2022.

In the most recent year up to April 2023, Enfield has reported **1,283 domestic abuse incidents**, a **1.9% increase** from the same period in 2022.

Number of domestic abuse offences by year



7th highest
in London for number of domestic abuse incidents in 2022 and so far in 2023

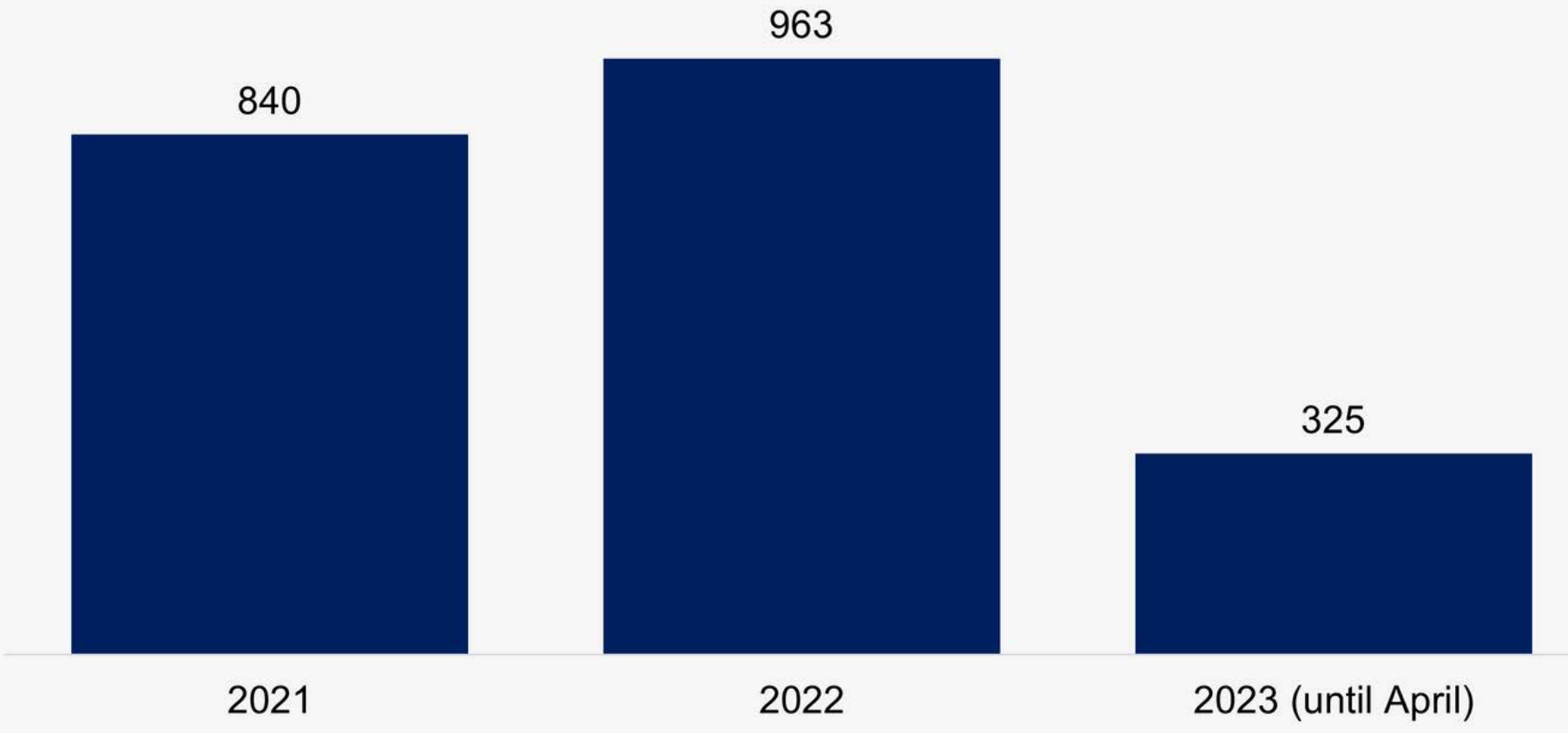
When comparing against London boroughs by volume, it is important to acknowledge that boroughs with larger populations are likely to have higher number of reported offences. When comparing the **rate of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population**, Enfield has consistently been ranked **9th highest in London** in 2021, 2022 and 2023 (in the 4 months to April).



Domestic abuse violence with injury incidents

There were **963 domestic abuse violence with injury incidents** in **2022**. This is an increase of **14.6%** when compared to the previous 12 months. During this same period, **London** experienced a **significantly smaller increase** of **0.6%**.

Number of domestic abuse violence with injury offences by year



4th highest
in London for volume of domestic abuse violence with injury incidents in 2022

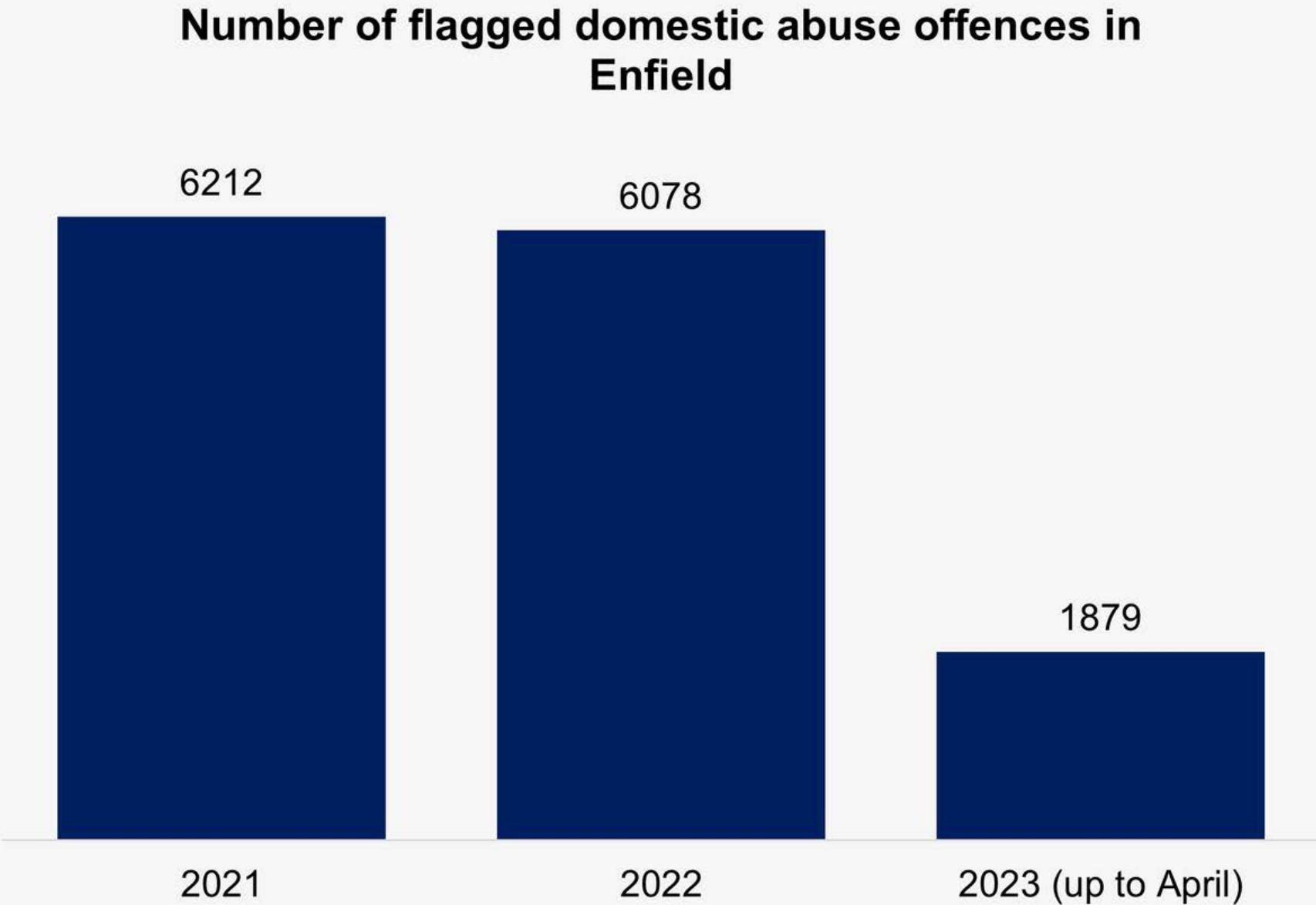
5th highest
in London for volume of domestic abuse violence with injury incidents so far in 2023

When comparing the **rate of domestic abuse violence with injury incidents per 1,000 population** with other London boroughs, Enfield was ranked **17th highest in 2021, 10th highest in 2022 and 8th highest in the 4 months to April 2023**. This suggests that the number of incidents in Enfield has been increasing in comparison to other London boroughs during this period.



Domestic abuse flagged offences

When the police record a crime or incident, they can place a marker which provides additional information, e.g. if it was weapon enabled or related to domestic abuse or hate crime. These markers are known as 'flags'. Offences can have multiple flags.



In 2022 there were 134 fewer offences recorded as domestic abuse related when compared to the previous year. For the year 2023, up until April there have been 1,879 offences flagged as domestic abuse related.

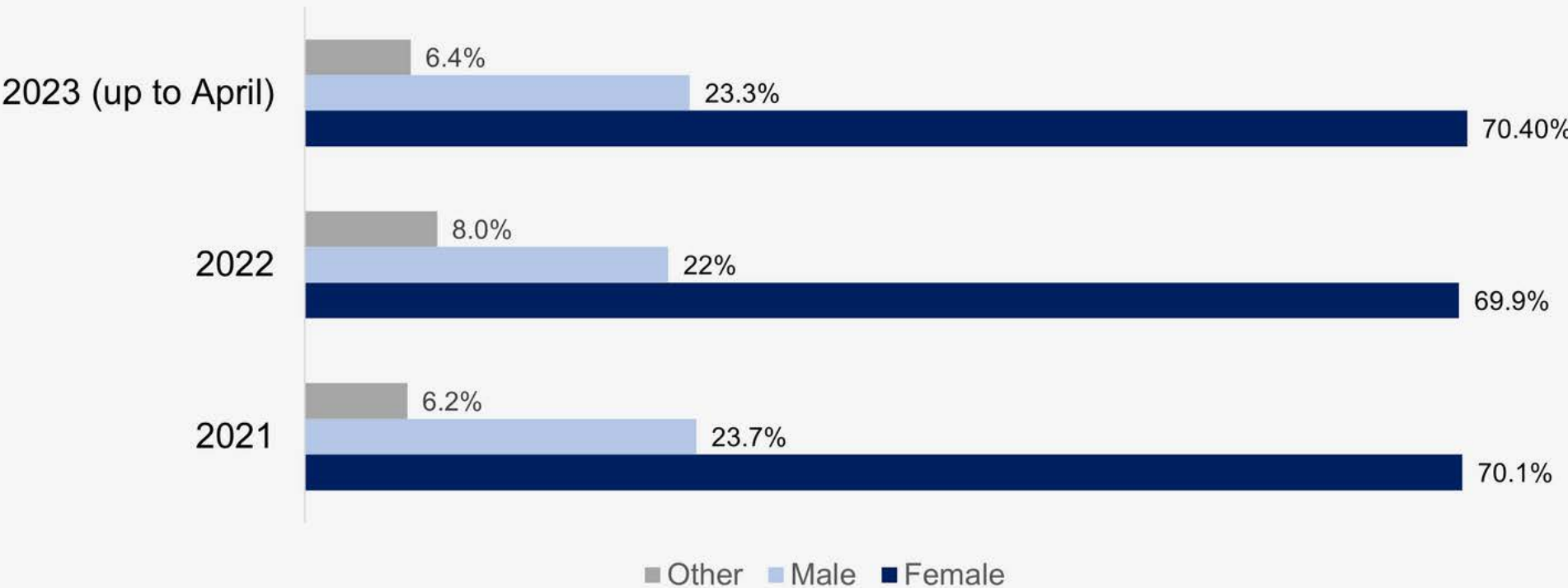
The **majority of crimes** which have a **domestic abuse flag** attached to them are in relation to **violence against the person**. In 2021, violence against the person accounted for 46.9% of domestic abuse flagged cases in Enfield. This increased to 47.5% of flagged cases in 2022. The number of domestic abuse flags attached to violence against the person offences in Enfield is at a similar level to that shown in London with the capital seeing 45.8% in 2021 and 47.3% in 2022 violence against the person offences with a domestic abuse flag.

Demographics of victims/survivors

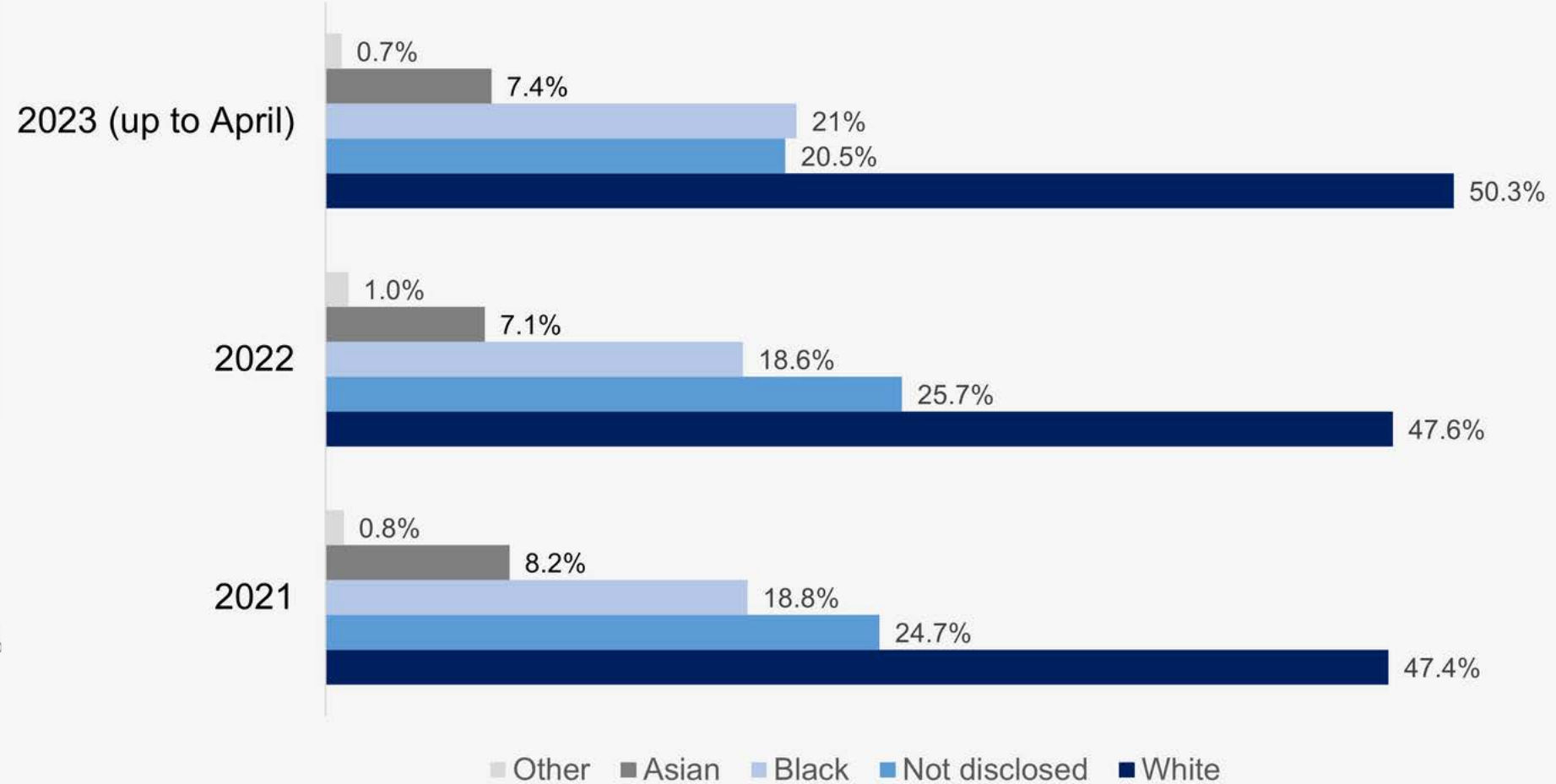
As there may be multiple offences with the same victim or many victims linked to one offence, numbers in this section will be different and duplicates are possible.

Although domestic violence can happen to anyone, the **majority** of the victims/survivors of offences where domestic abuse was given as a flag in Enfield were **female**.

Percentage of flagged domestic abuse cases by gender



Percentage of flagged domestic abuse cases by ethnicity

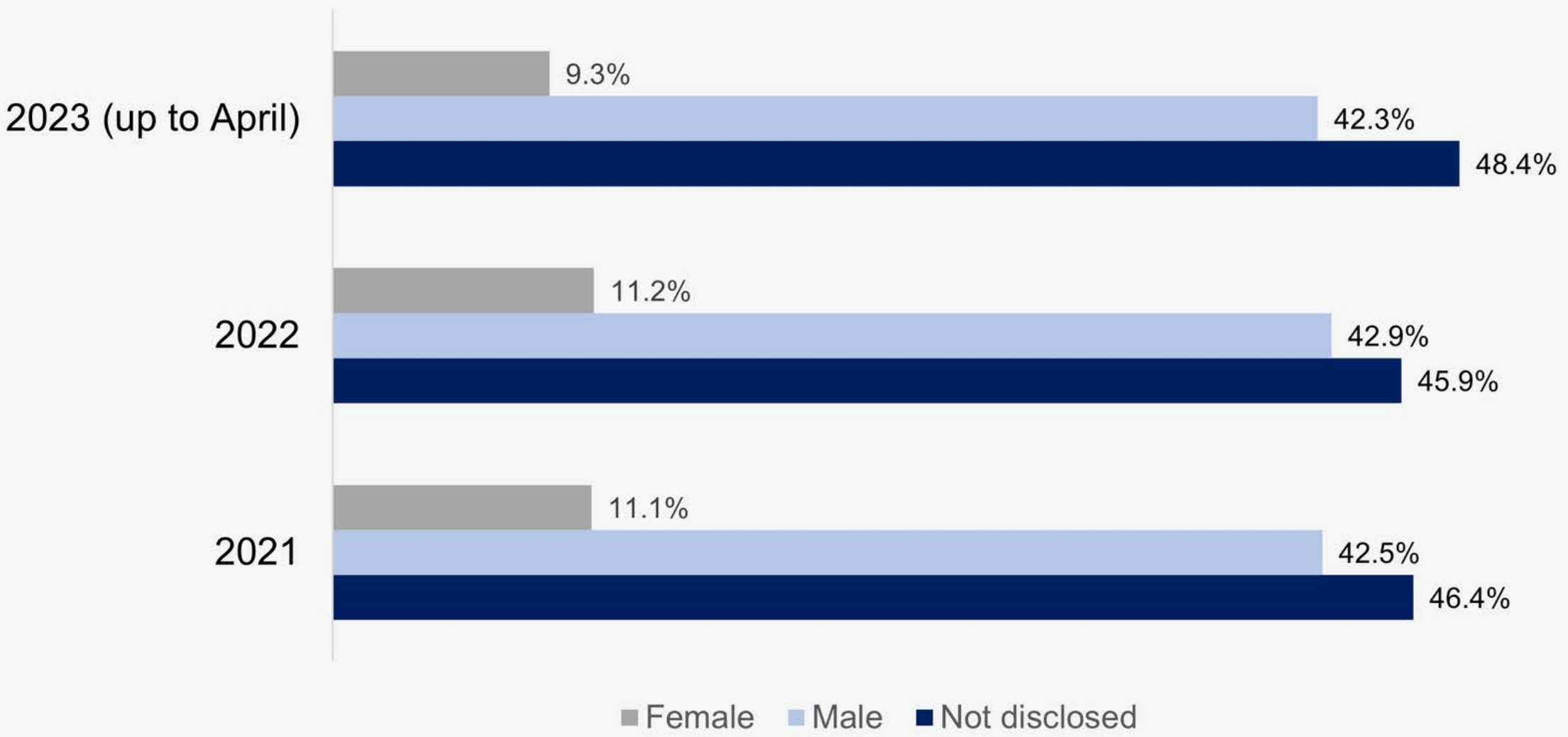


Most victims/survivors of an offence with a flag of domestic abuse are of **white ethnicity** (47.4% in 2021, 47.6% in 2022 and 50.3% in the four months to April 2023). It should be noted that ethnicity data was not disclosed for a significant number of victims/survivors.

Demographics of perpetrators

Around **42%** of the offences where there was a **domestic abuse** flag had a **male** perpetrator. These figures seem to be consistent across each year. It should be noted that data on the sex of perpetrators was not disclosed for a high number of offences.

Demographics of the perpetrators of domestic abuse



Perpetrator's relationship to victim/survivor

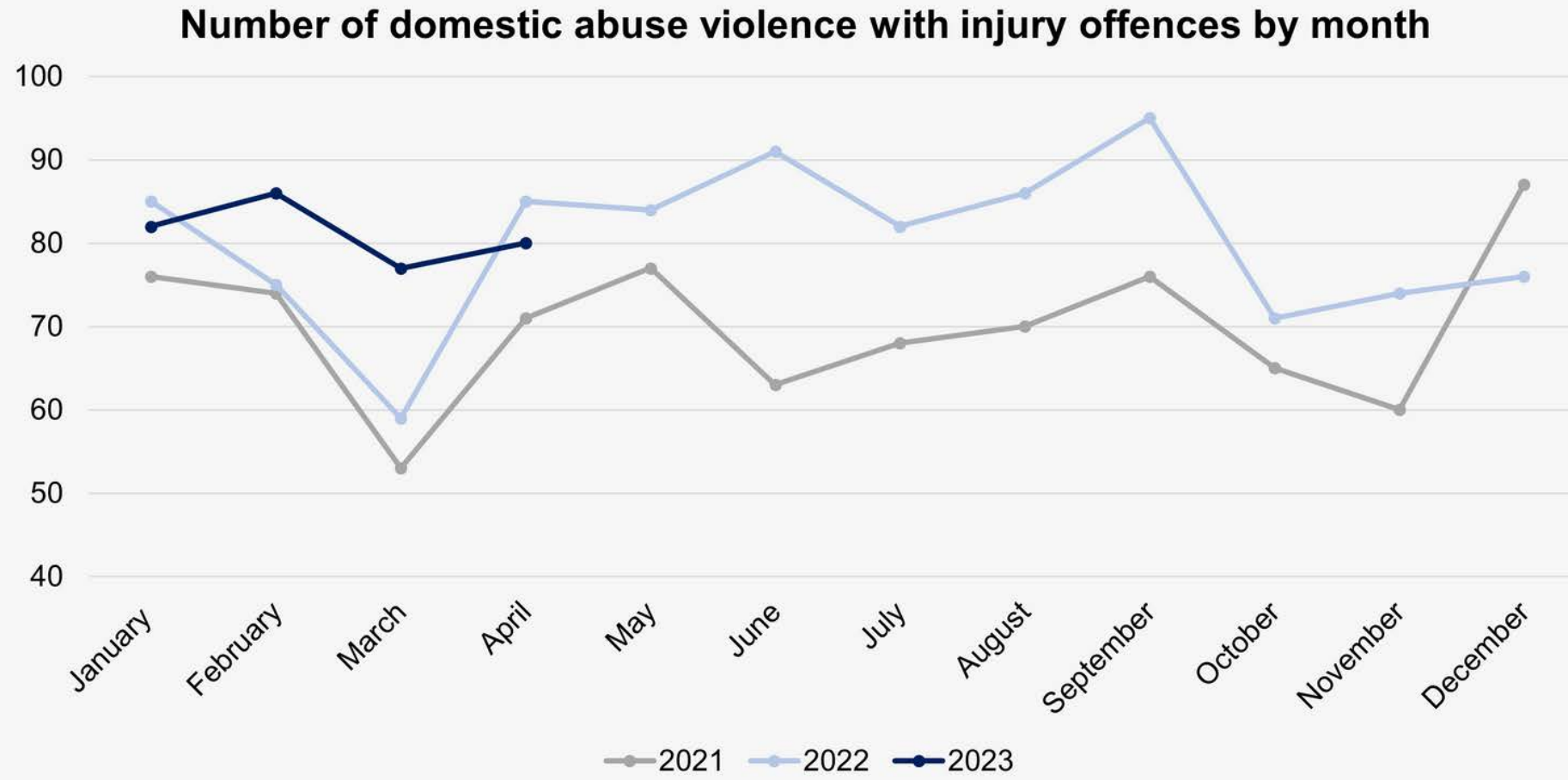
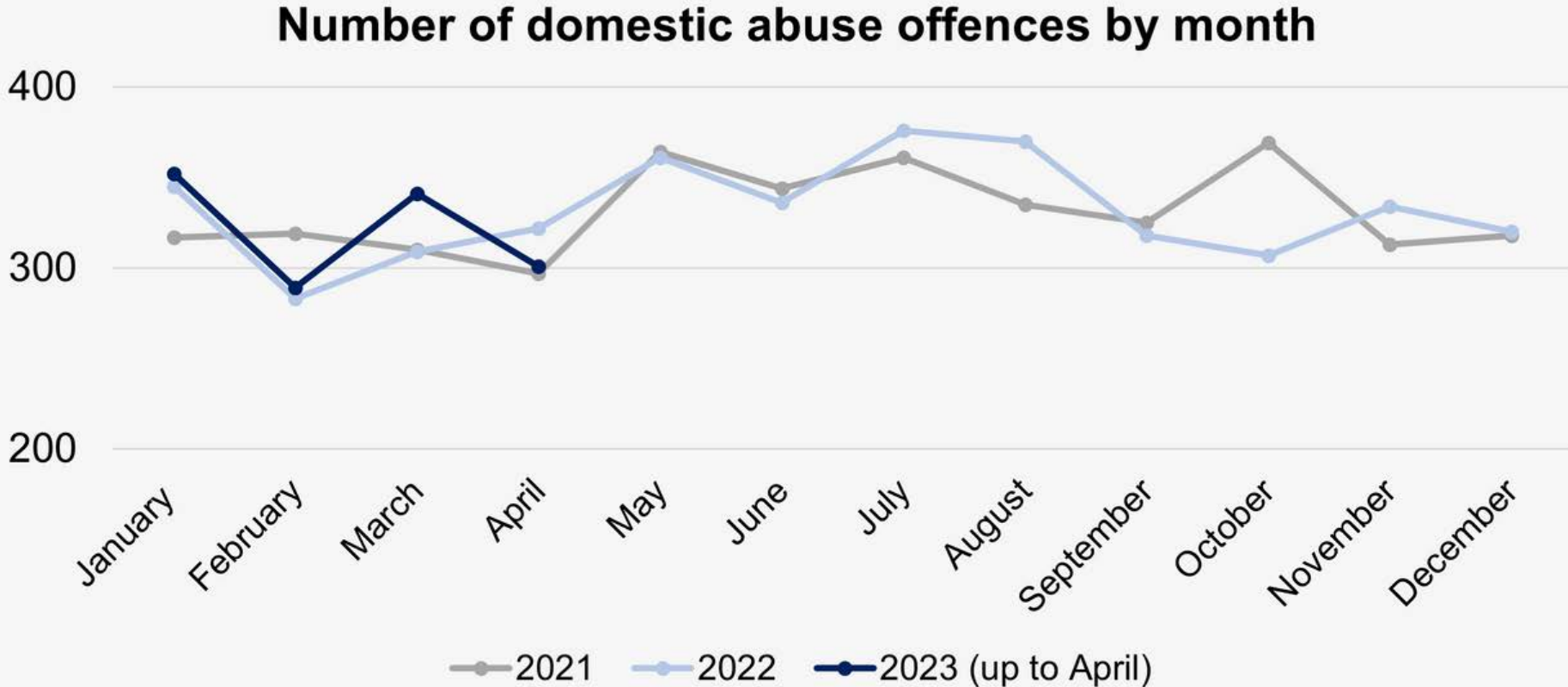
Relationship to victim/survivor	2021	2022	2023 (up to April)
Partner	1046	1056	318
Ex-Partner	1526	1449	399
Other Family	915	915	320
Known another way	75	67	11
Not known	107	131	34
Not disclosed	2543	2460	797

The **majority of offences** where a domestic abuse flag was given the **victim and perpetrator were known to each other**. Where the victim and perpetrator knew each other, they were **most likely to be partners or ex-partners**.

It should be noted that the victim/survivor's relationship to the perpetrator was not disclosed in a high number of cases.

Profile of domestic abuse

Enfield saw an **increase** in domestic abuse incidents reported in the **summer months**. **July and August 2022** were the months with the **highest** number of offences with **376** and **370** incidents reported respectively. **October 2021** also saw a **high** number of domestic abuse cases recorded, with **369** offences.

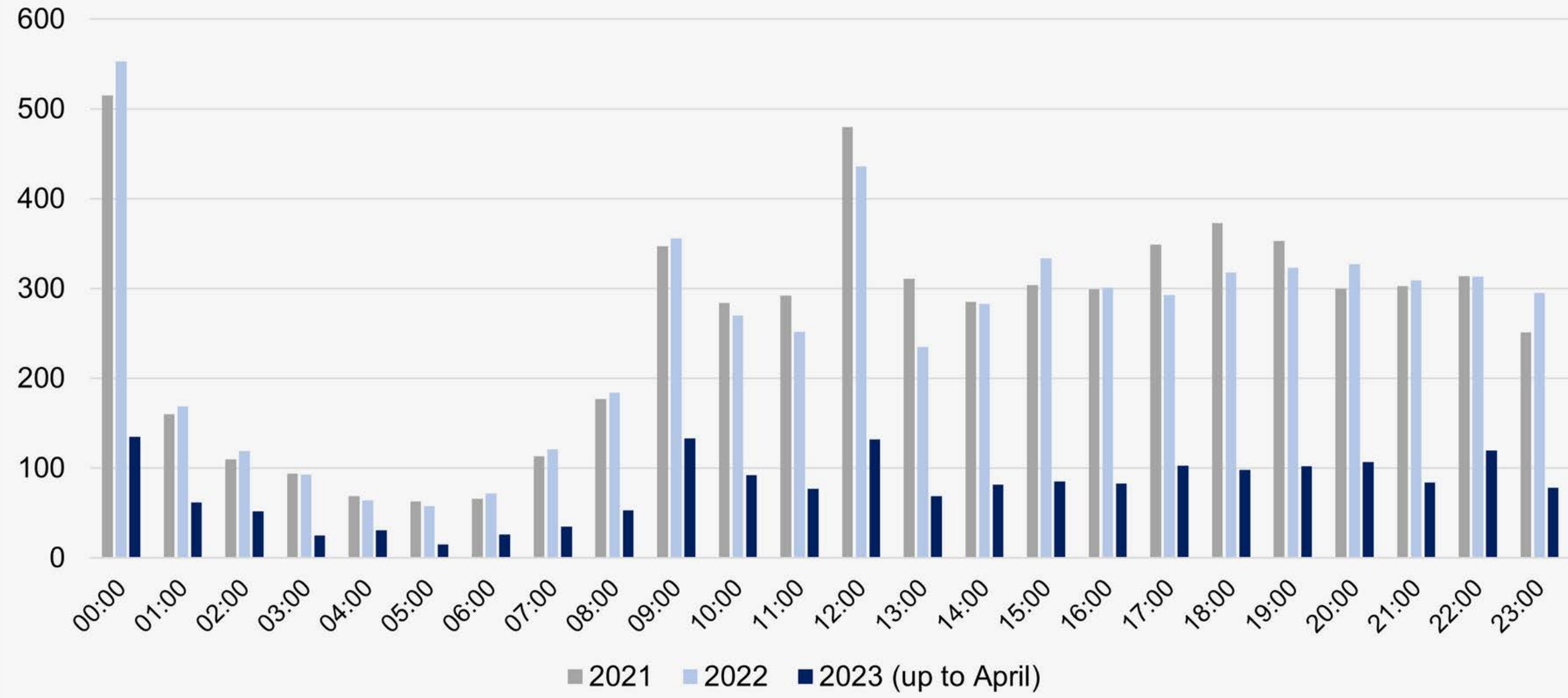


Enfield saw an **increase** in domestic abuse violence with injury incidents **between 2021 and 2022**. This is particularly noticeable in **June** with an **increase of 28 offences between 2021 and 2022**. In both **2021 and 2022** March had the **lowest** number of flagged domestic abuse cases with **53 and 59** offences, respectively. **March 2023** is also the **lowest** volume month so far in 2023 with **77** cases (although this is still a much higher volume than the previous two years).

Profile of domestic abuse

Number of flagged domestic abuse offences by time committed

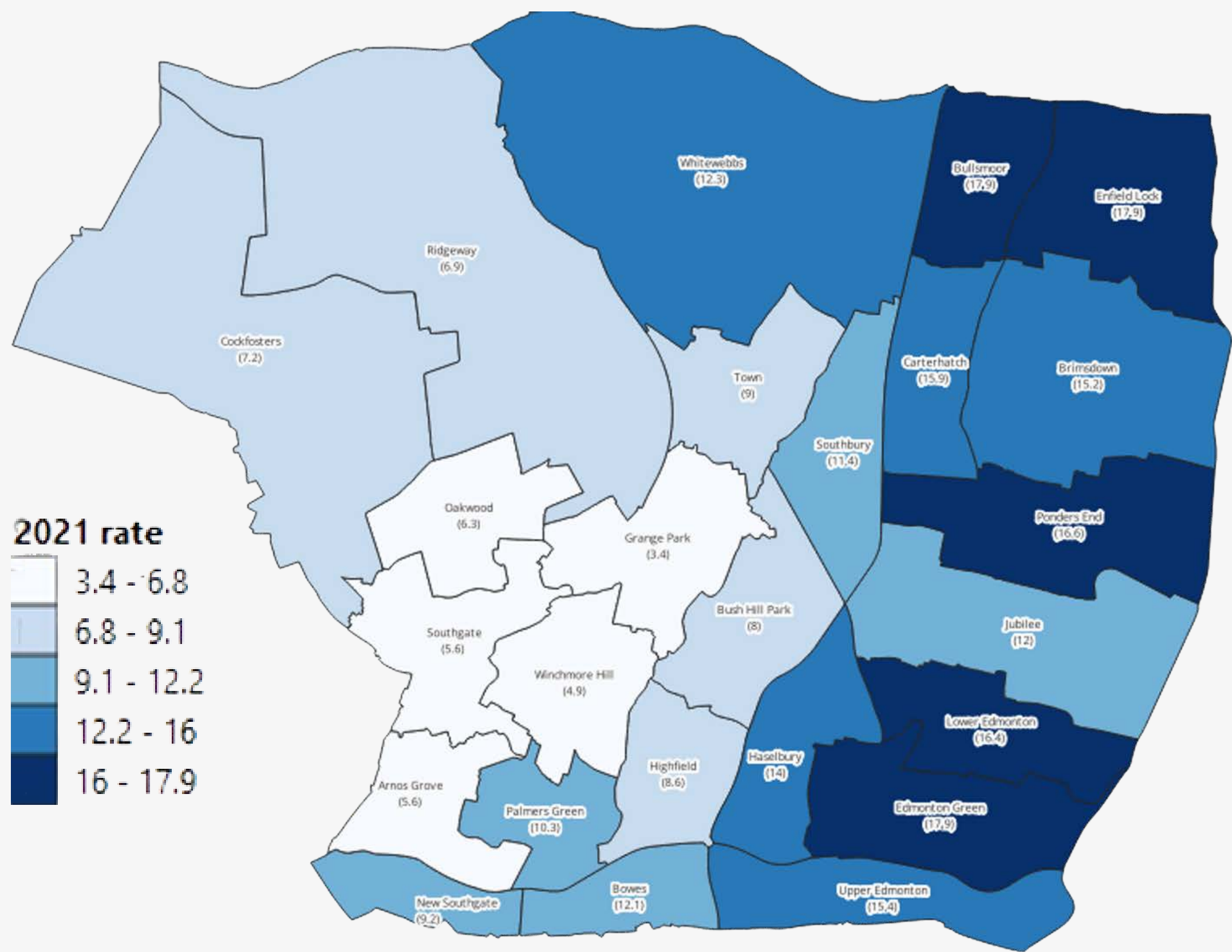
Both in **2021 and 2022**, there were **significantly higher** instances of offences recorded at **midnight and midday** (caution should be taken as this is likely a reporting default). Spikes were also observed around **9am, 3pm, and the early evening hours (5-7pm)**. Fewer cases were reported during the **early morning and morning hours (1-8am)**.



Profile of domestic abuse - location

The map shows the rate of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population in 2021 in Enfield's 25 wards. The darker the blue, the higher rate of offences per 1,000 population.

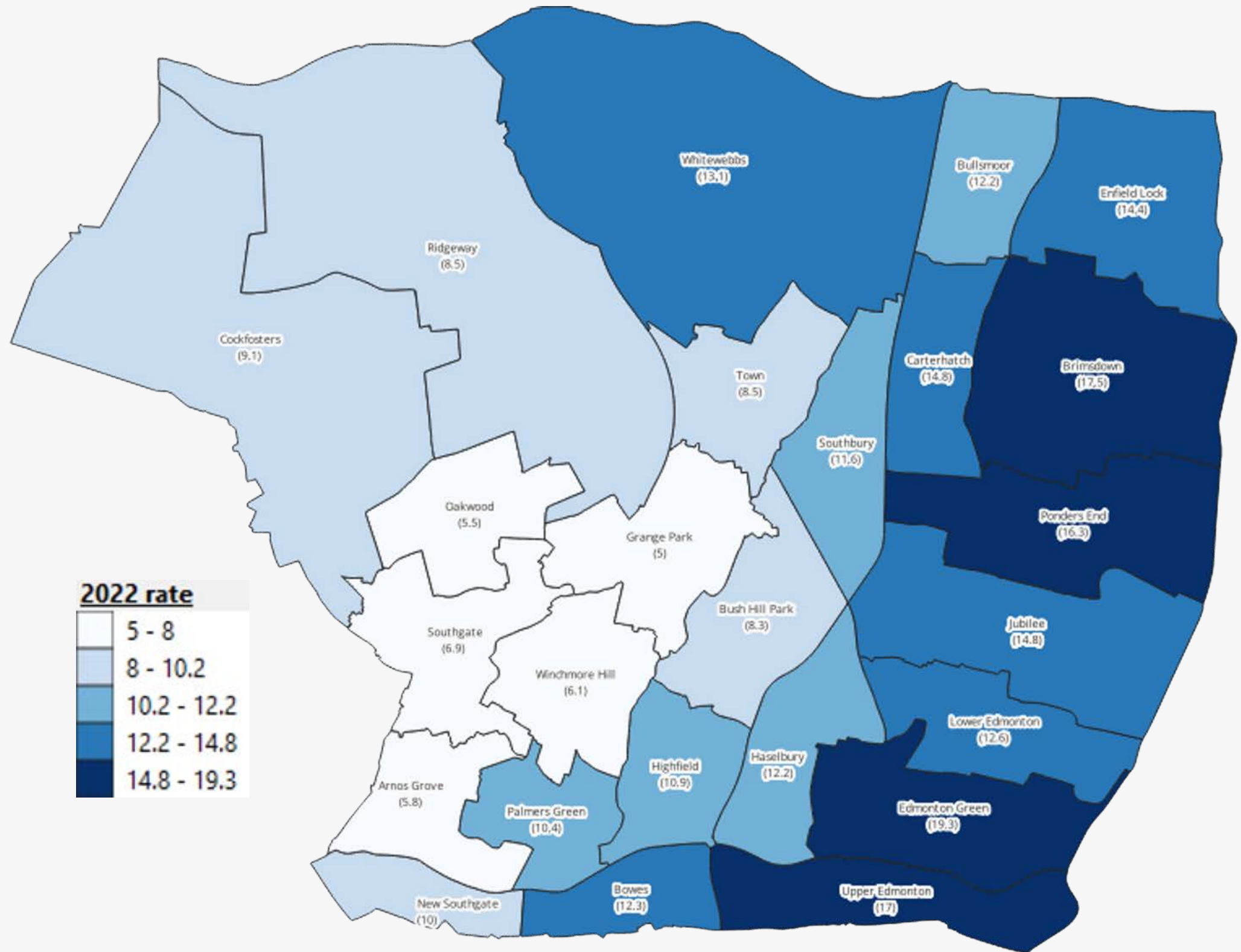
In 2021, Bullsmoor (17.9), Enfield Lock (17.9) and Edmonton Green (17.9) recorded the highest rates of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population.



Profile of domestic abuse - location

The map shows the rate of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population in 2022 in Enfield's 25 wards. The darker the blue, the higher the rate of offences per 1,000 population.

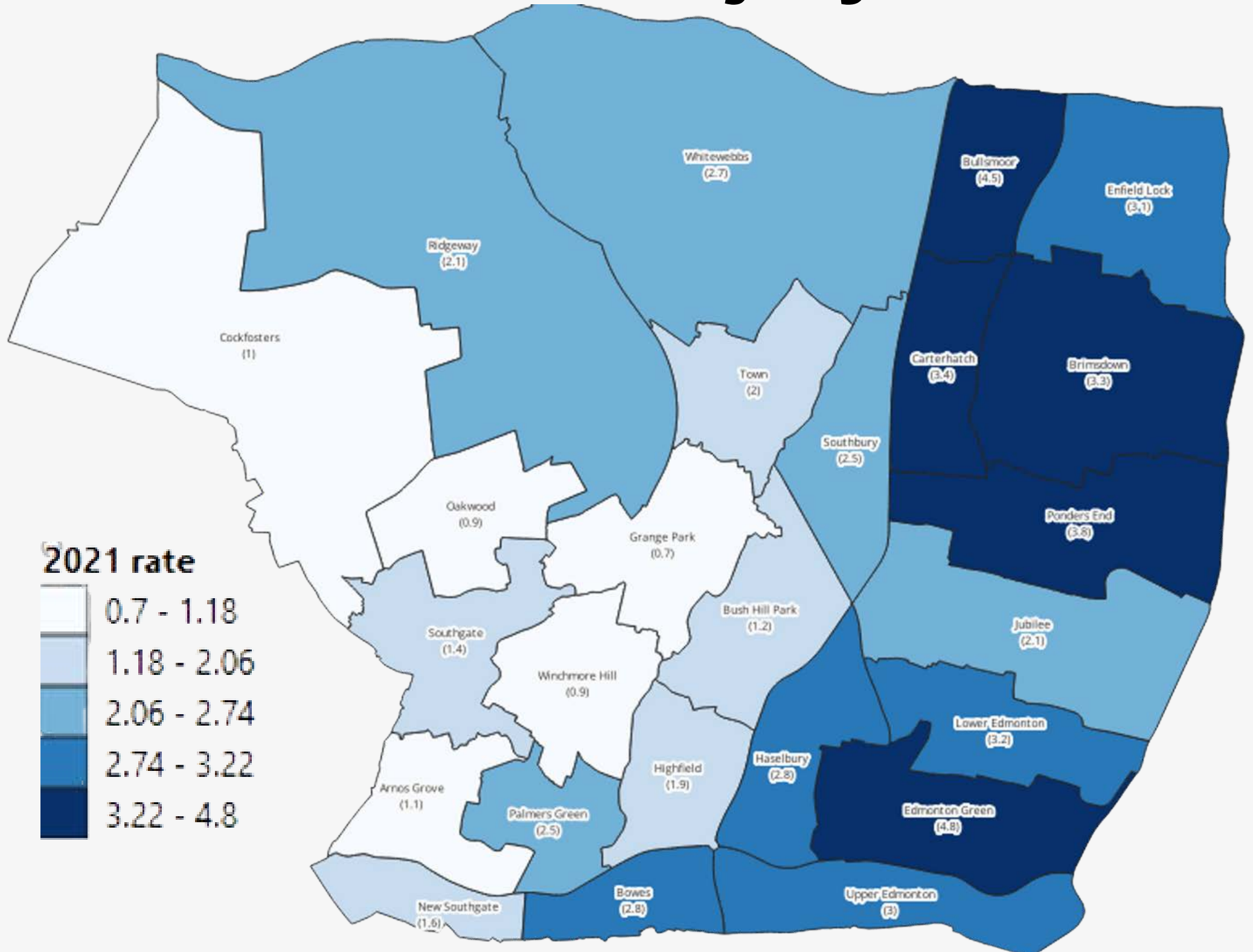
In 2022, Edmonton Green (19.1), Brimsdown (17.5), Upper Edmonton (17) and Ponders End (16.3) recorded the highest rates of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population.



Profile of domestic abuse violence with injury - location

The map shows the rate of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population in 2021 in Enfield's 25 wards. The darker the blue, the higher the rate of offences per 1,000 population.

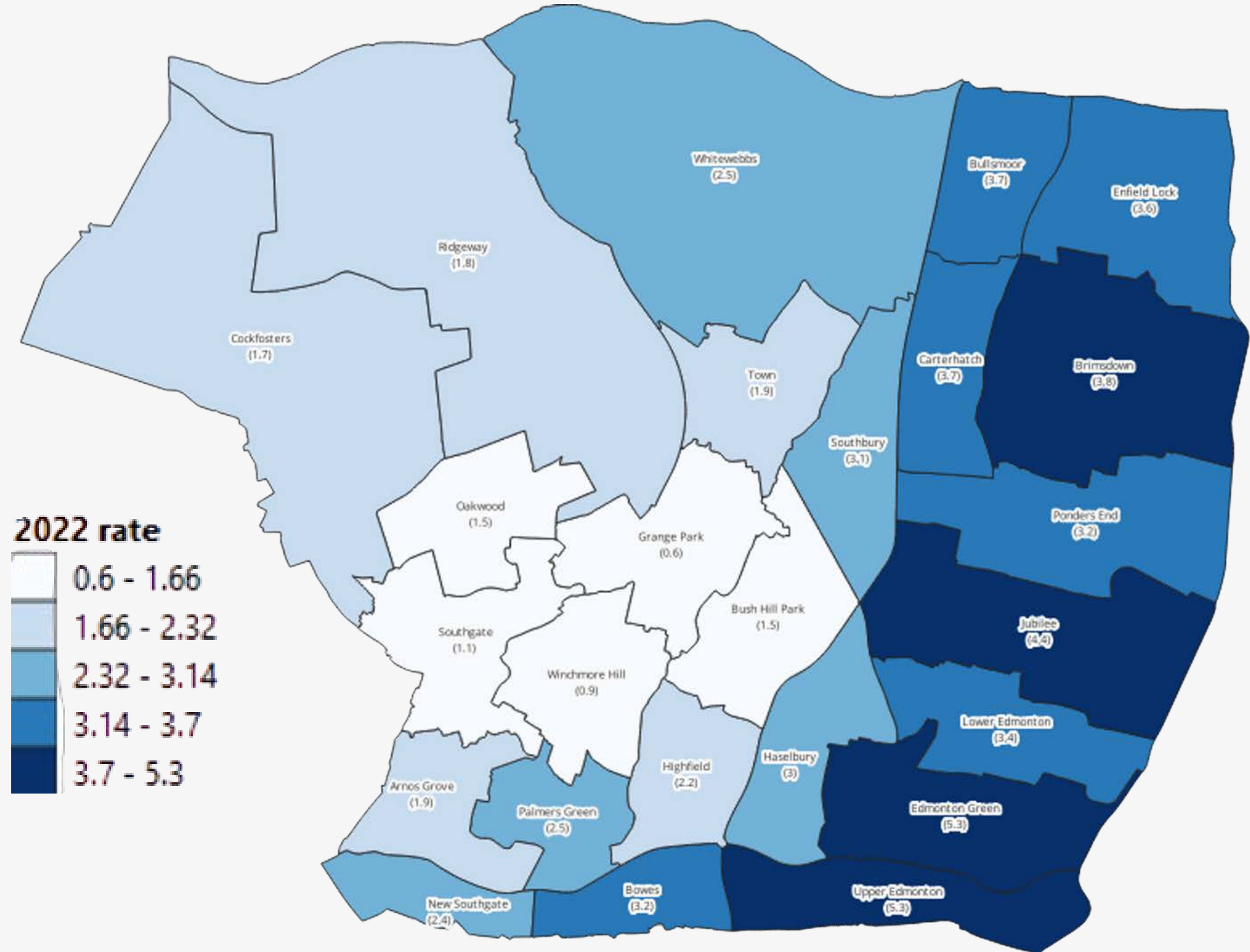
In 2021, Edmonton Green (4.8), Bullsmoor (4.5), Ponders End (3.8), Carterhatch (3.4) and Brimsdown (3.3) recorded the highest rates of domestic abuse violence with injury incidents per 1,000 population.



Profile of domestic abuse violence with injury - location

The map shows the rate of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population in 2022 in Enfield's 25 wards. The darker the blue, the higher the rate of offences per 1,000 population.

In 2022, Edmonton Green (5.3), Upper Edmonton (5.3), Jubilee (4.4) and Brimsdown (3.8) recorded the highest rates of domestic abuse violence with injury incidents per 1,000 population.



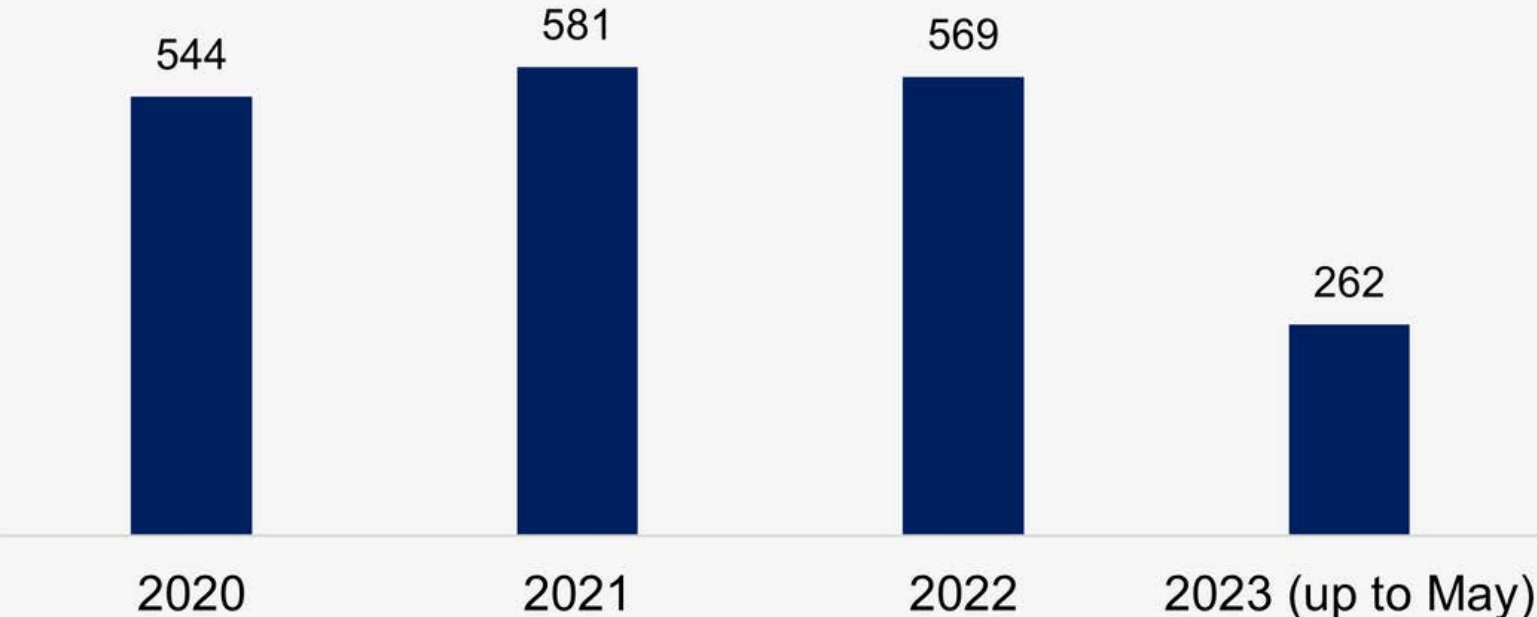
Enfield MARAC and CIFA data

Enfield’s multi agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) is where partners meet to discuss and share information on the **highest risk** domestic abuse cases with an aim to safeguard victims. Enfield MARAC examines over **500** cases each year. Up to May 2023, **262** cases have been discussed at MARAC, with **71 repeat referrals (27.1% of cases)**.

Enfield is part of the ‘Culturally, Integrated Family Approach’ (CIFA) programme which works with domestic abuse perpetrators from ethnicity minority communities through a focused, coordinated family and community approach.

There have been 77 perpetrators engaged in CIFA programmes since September 2021. Most perpetrators enrolled in CIFA programmes are men aged between 21 and 50 years of age.

Number of cases discussed at MARAC



Local services

Please see information below on some of the services/initiatives we deliver/commission. Enfield also has a well-established and diverse voluntary and community sector, which takes an active role in providing a range of universal and specialist services within communities.

Independent Domestic Violence Advocates

- An IDVA is a specialist professional who works with victims and survivors of domestic abuse. They support victims/survivors with everything they need to become safe and rebuild their life. In Enfield, we commission Solace Women's Aid to provide a team of 5 IDVAs and a part time floating support worker who work with high-risk victims of domestic abuse. We also have 2 IDVAs who work with the police and support men and women fleeing domestic abuse.

Refuge

- We currently fund a 21-bed refuge in the borough to provide support to survivors of domestic abuse.

Domestic Abuse Hub

- The Domestic Abuse Hub helpline operates during weekdays, providing tailored advice to victims and referring them to other agencies for further support.

Perpetrator programme

- Enfield Council has worked with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to secure £1.46m in funding to expand a two-year programme to tackle violence against women and girls to more boroughs across the capital. This comes following the success of the council's pioneering pilot scheme, and nine boroughs will now access this funding and begin rolling out their own programmes. The programme works with domestic abuse perpetrators to change their behaviours and reduce reoffending.

Locks and bolts scheme

- This scheme is available for individuals who have been a victim of crime - this can include victims domestic abuse. The service works with vulnerable clients & their families to enable people to feel safe in their own homes by installing safety enhancing measures at their property. In 22/23 the scheme supported 71 residents.

Housing

- Enfield has a specialist domestic abuse team in housing to support victims who are fleeing domestic abuse with housing issues.

Integrated Care Board

- The ICB commission IRIS (Identification and Referral to increase safety) to provide training to GPs about the signs of domestic abuse and how to sensitively and safely support patients who may be victims.

Violence profile: Sexual violence

Definitions

Sexual violence

The World Health Organisation defines sexual violence as "any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object, attempted rape, unwanted sexual touching and other non-contact forms."

Sexual offences

Sexual offences, as recorded by the police, cover a range of different crime types. The offences are broadly recorded into two groups: rape and other sexual offences.

Violence against women and girls

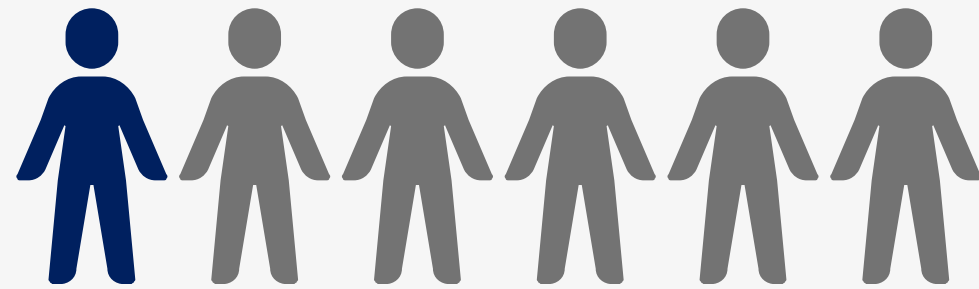
The United Nations defines violence against women and girls as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."



National context

It can be challenging to gather accurate data about the prevalence of sexual violence on a local level due to high levels of underreporting.

Data from the 2020 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) showed that **fewer than one in six (16%) victims** of sexual assault by rape or penetration **told the Police**.



30% of victims **told someone in an official position**, be that the Police, health professional, legal professional, local council or other government agency.

While some victims/survivors disclose their experience to a friend, relative, colleague or professional, the CSEW estimated that just over **30% of victims/survivors do not tell anyone**.

Nationally, the volume of sexual offences recorded by the police has been increasing over the last decade although the numbers remain well below the number of victims estimated by the annual CSEW.

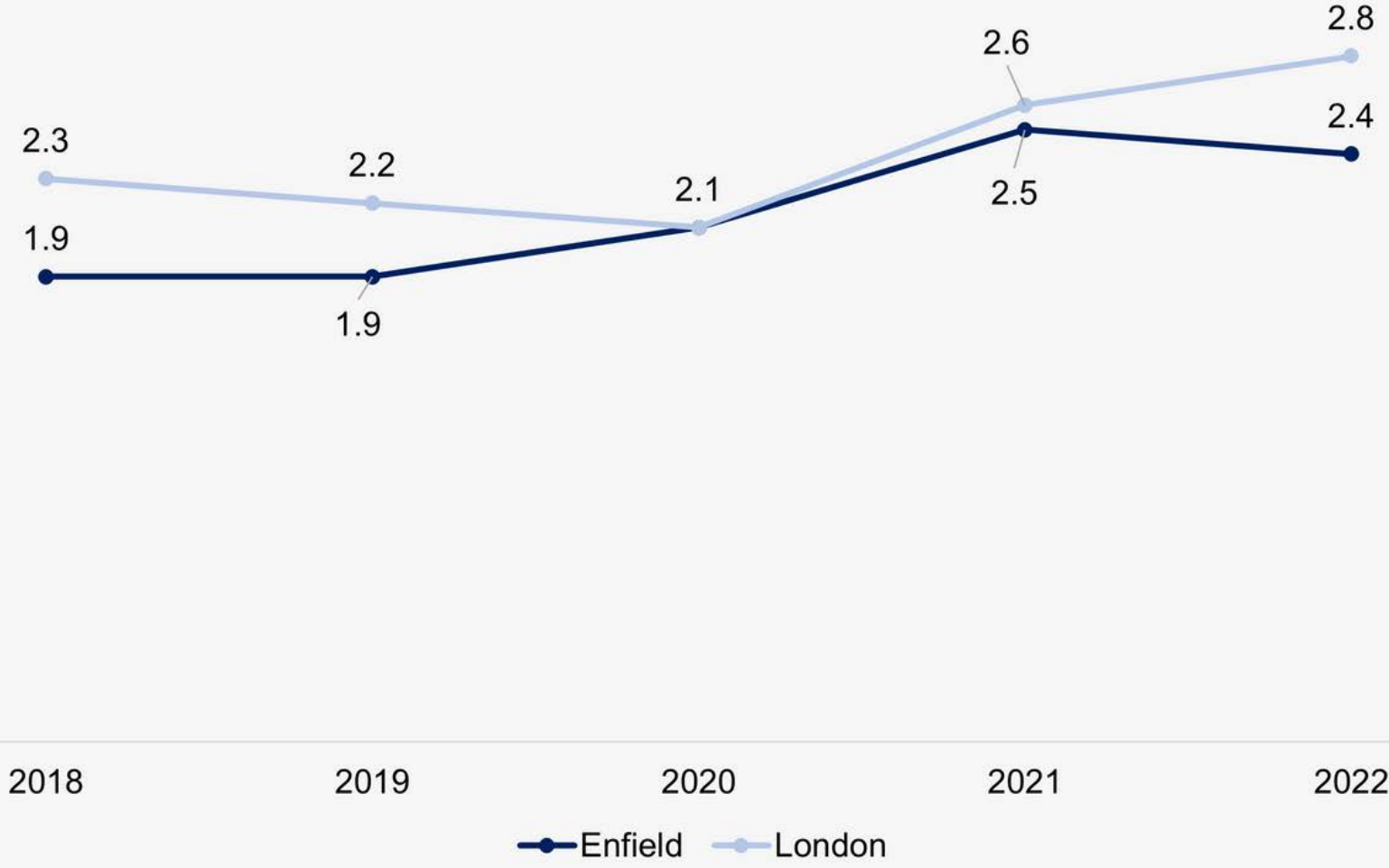
The latest CSEW estimated that **1.1 million adults** aged 16 and over **experienced sexual assault** in the year ending March 2022 (798,000 women and 275,000 men). This equates to a prevalence rate of approximately **2.3% of adults (3.3% of women and 1.2% of men)**.

The year ending March 2022 CSEW showed that an estimated 7.9 million (16.6%) adults aged 16 years and over had experienced sexual assault since the age of 16 years. Unwanted sexual touching was more common than any other type of sexual assault, with 13.0% of adults aged 16 years and over experiencing it since the age of 16 years, equivalent to an estimated 6.2 million victims

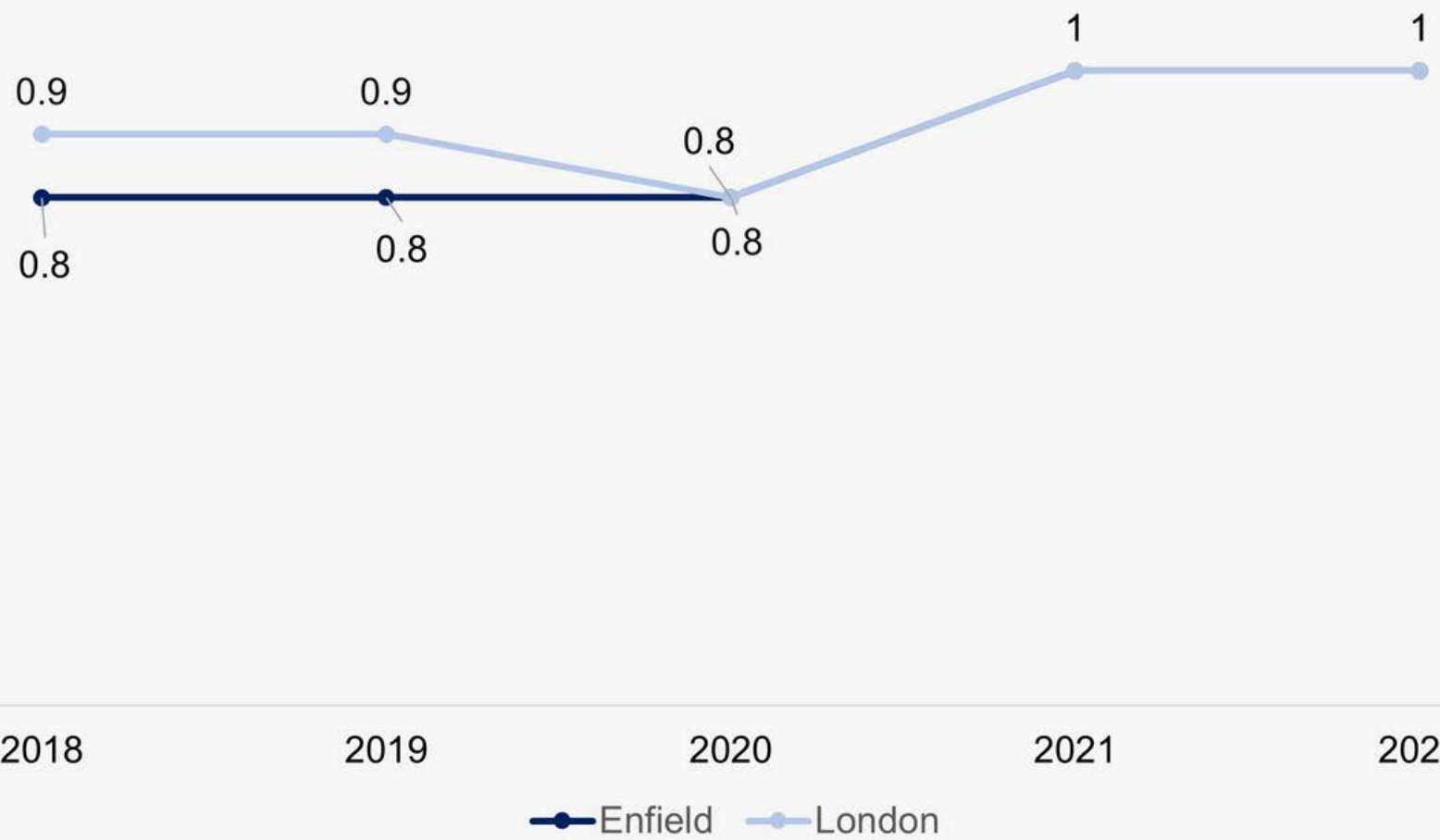
Trends

The charts below track the rate of sexual offences recorded by the police per 1,000 population. As the chart shows, there has been a steady increase in the rate of sexual offences between 2018 and 2022 both in Enfield and London overall. The rate of rape offences has also increased but not to the same level. An increase in the volume/rate of sexual and rape offences recorded does not necessarily mean that more sexual offences have been perpetrated but can mean that victims/survivors have been more likely to report what happened to them to the police. As the ONS points out, this may reflect a number of factors, including the impact of high-profile incidents, media coverage, and campaigns on people's willingness to report incidents to the police, as well as a potential increase in the number of victims.

Rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population



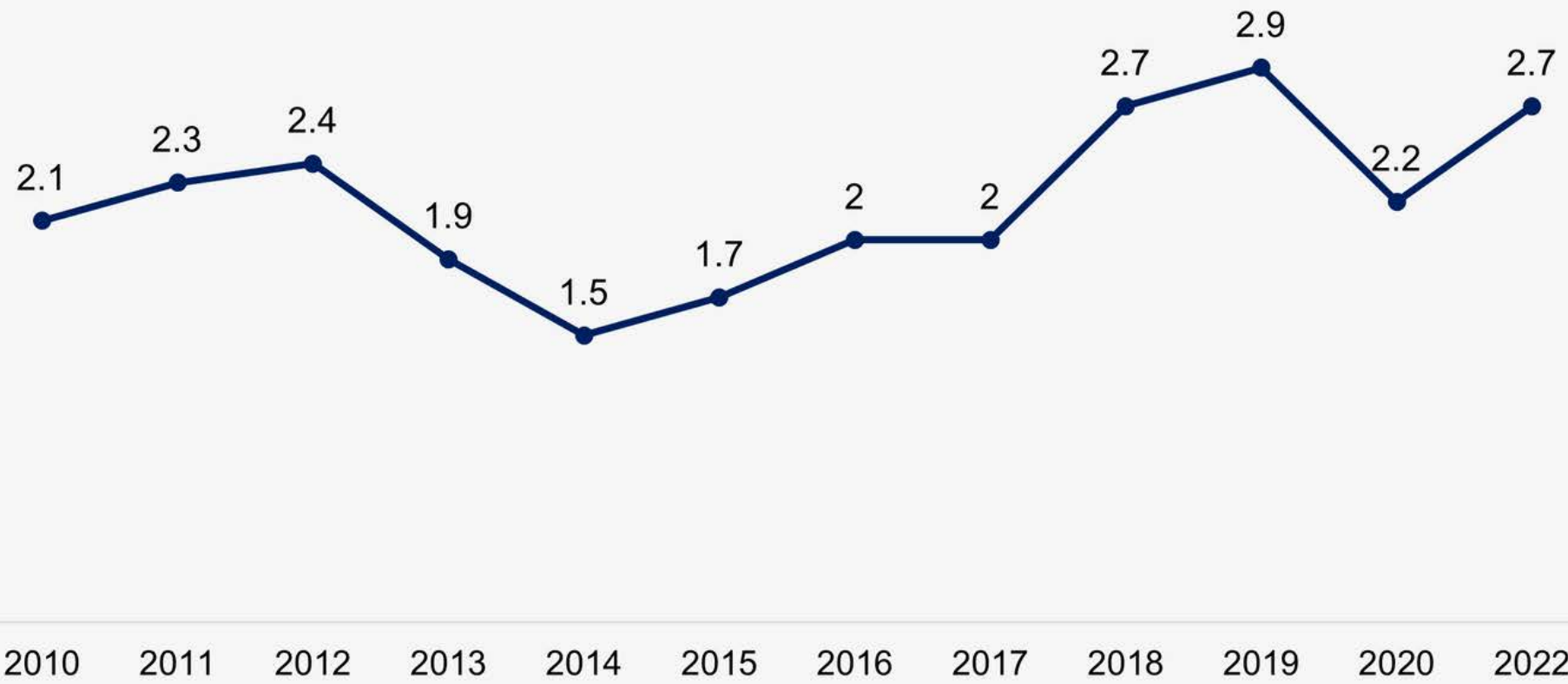
Rate of rape offences per 1,000 population



Trends

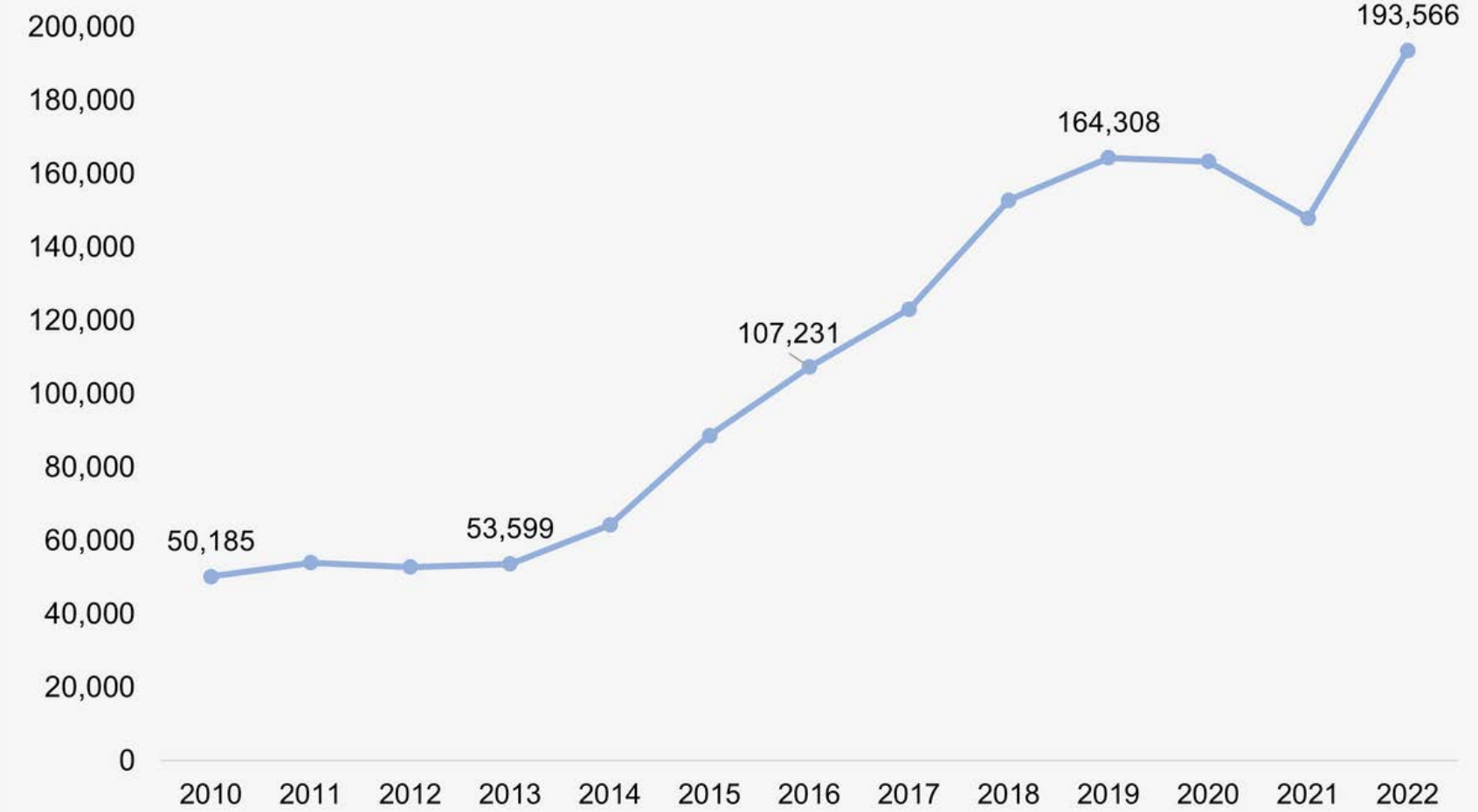
The Crime Survey for England and Wales is a more reliable indicator of long-term trends in sexual violence than police recorded crime data. The prevalence rate of sexual assault among adults aged 16 to 59 years has fluctuated between 1.5% and 2.9% over the last 12 years, with a significant increase seen between the year ending March 2014 (1.5%) and the latest data for the year ending March 2022 (2.7%).

Prevalence of sexual assault in the last year, among adults aged 16 to 59 years, England and Wales, year ending March 2010 to year ending March 2022



Police recorded sexual offences have increased considerably since 2010. In the year ending March 2022, the police recorded 193,566 sexual offences in England and Wales, the highest level recorded. The increases in police recorded sexual offences seen in recent years largely reflect improvements made by the police in how they record these crimes and an increased willingness of victims to come forward and report.

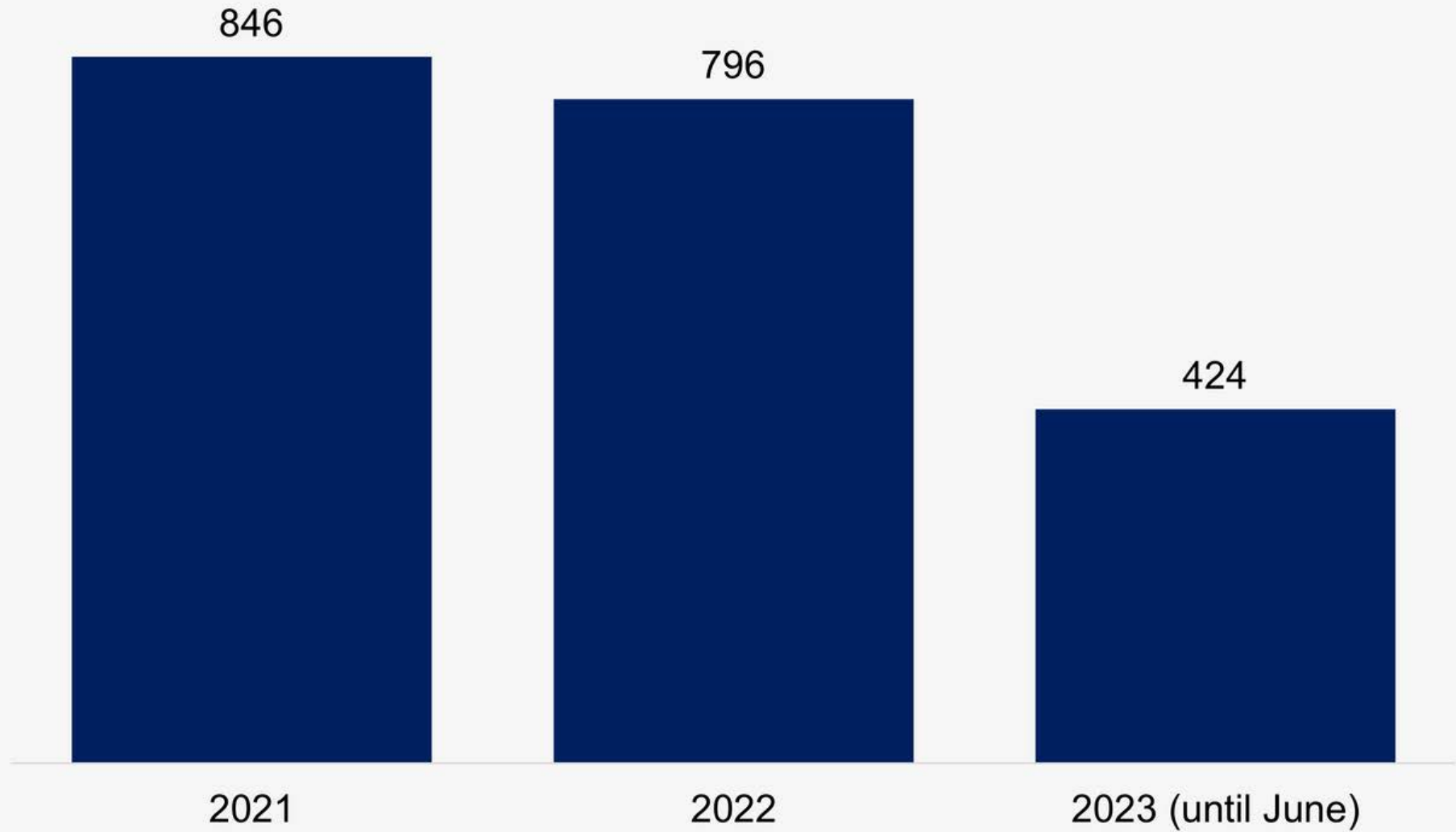
Police recorded sexual offences, England and Wales, year ending March 2010 to year ending March 2022



Sexual offences

Enfield saw the **highest number** of sexual offences reported to the police in **2021** with **846**. Enfield reported a slight decrease of 5.9% between 2021 and 2022. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **424 sexual offences**, a **4.9% increase** from the same period in 2022.

Number of Sexual Offences by year



When comparing against London boroughs by volume, it is important to acknowledge that boroughs with larger populations are likely to have higher number of reported offences. When comparing the **rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population**, Enfield ranks considerably lower. Enfield was ranked 16th in 2021, 19th in 2022 and 17th in 2023 (up to June).

14th highest
in London for number of sexual offences in 2022 and so far in 2023

19th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population in 2022

Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of **1.3 sexual offences per 1,000 population**.



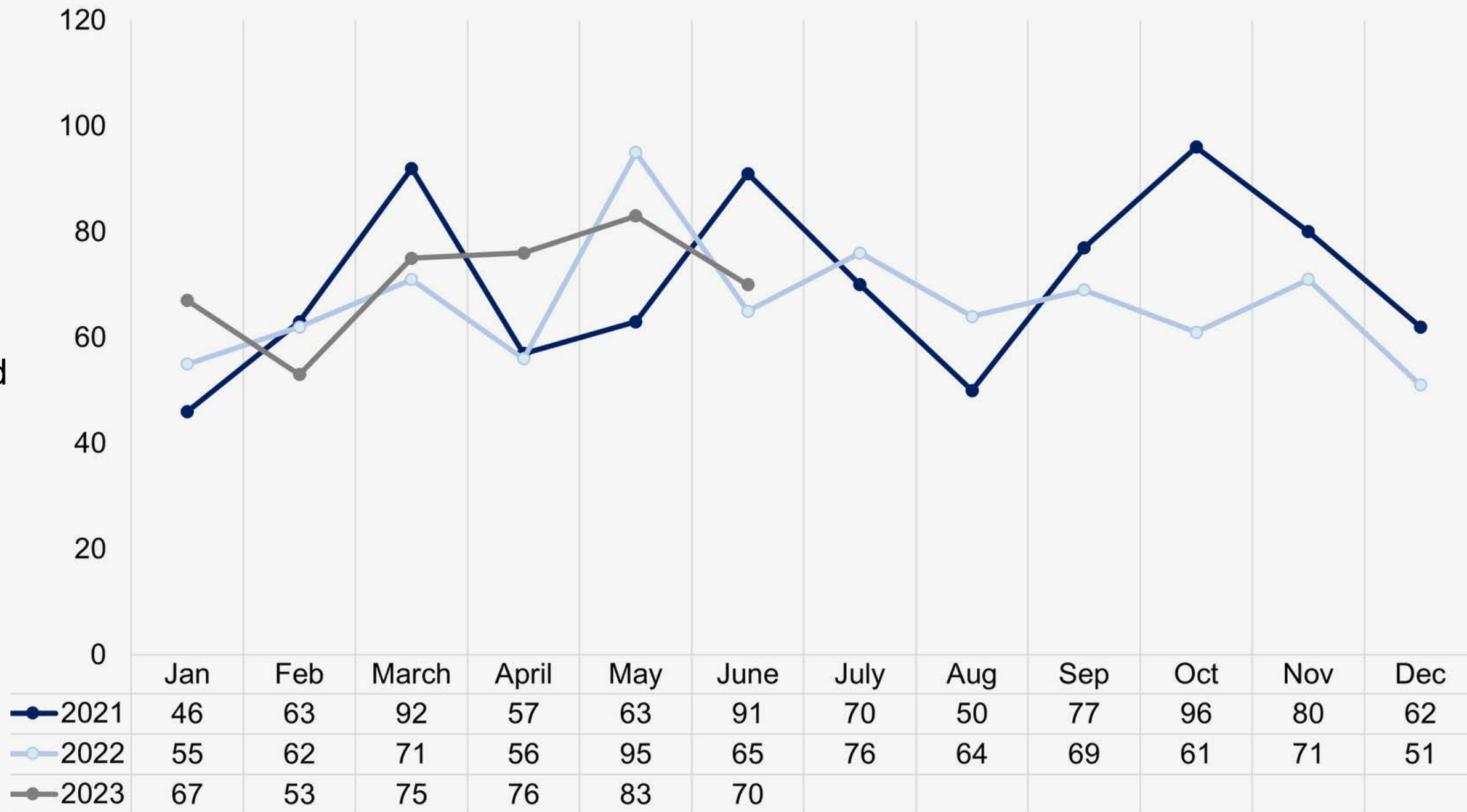
Sexual offences

The chart shows the number of sexual offences in Enfield by month. March and June 2021 saw an increase in the number of cases with 92 and 91 offences reported respectively. This coincides with relaxations in Covid-19 restrictions. An increase was also reported in October 2021 with 96 offences.

May 2022 saw a similar increase with 95 reported offences but the rest of 2022 showed a gradual decrease in reported offences. May 2023 again showed a higher level of offences when compared to the other months in 2023. However, the number of offences did not reach levels seen in the previous year.

It is difficult to conclusively comment on specific trends in reported sexual offences. An increase in recorded sexual offences may reflect the impact of high-profile incidents, media coverage and campaigns on people's willingness to report incidents to the police.

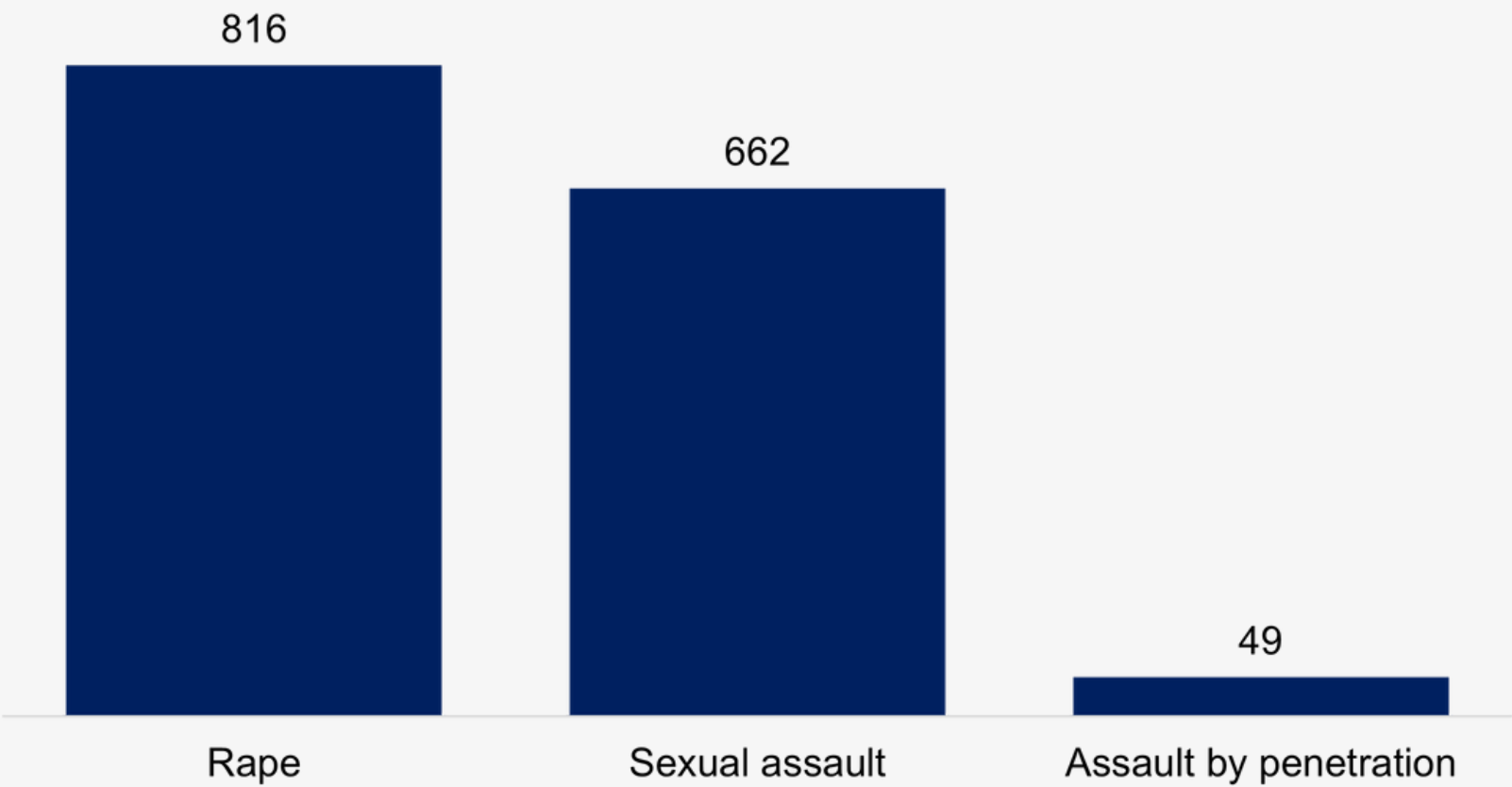
Number of sexual offences by month



Sexual offence types and flagged offences

Between January 2021 and June 2023, **rape offences** were the **most commonly reported sexual offence type** in Enfield with 816 rape offences recorded in that period, representing **39% of all sexual offences**. When considering rate of rape offences per 1,000 population, Enfield recorded the 15th highest rate out of the 32 London boroughs in 2021, 20th highest in 2022 and 21st highest up to June 2023.

Number of rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault offences (January 2021 – June 2023)



When the police record a crime or incident, they can place a marker which provides additional information, e.g. if it was weapon enabled or related to domestic abuse or hate crime. These markers are known as 'flags'. Offences can have multiple flags.

In the period January 2021 - June 2023, if a flag was added to a sexual offence it was most likely in relation to domestic abuse. **15%** of total offences had a **domestic abuse flag**.

There was a total of **28 weapon related flags** (knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated) connected to sexual offences in the period January 2021 - June 2023.

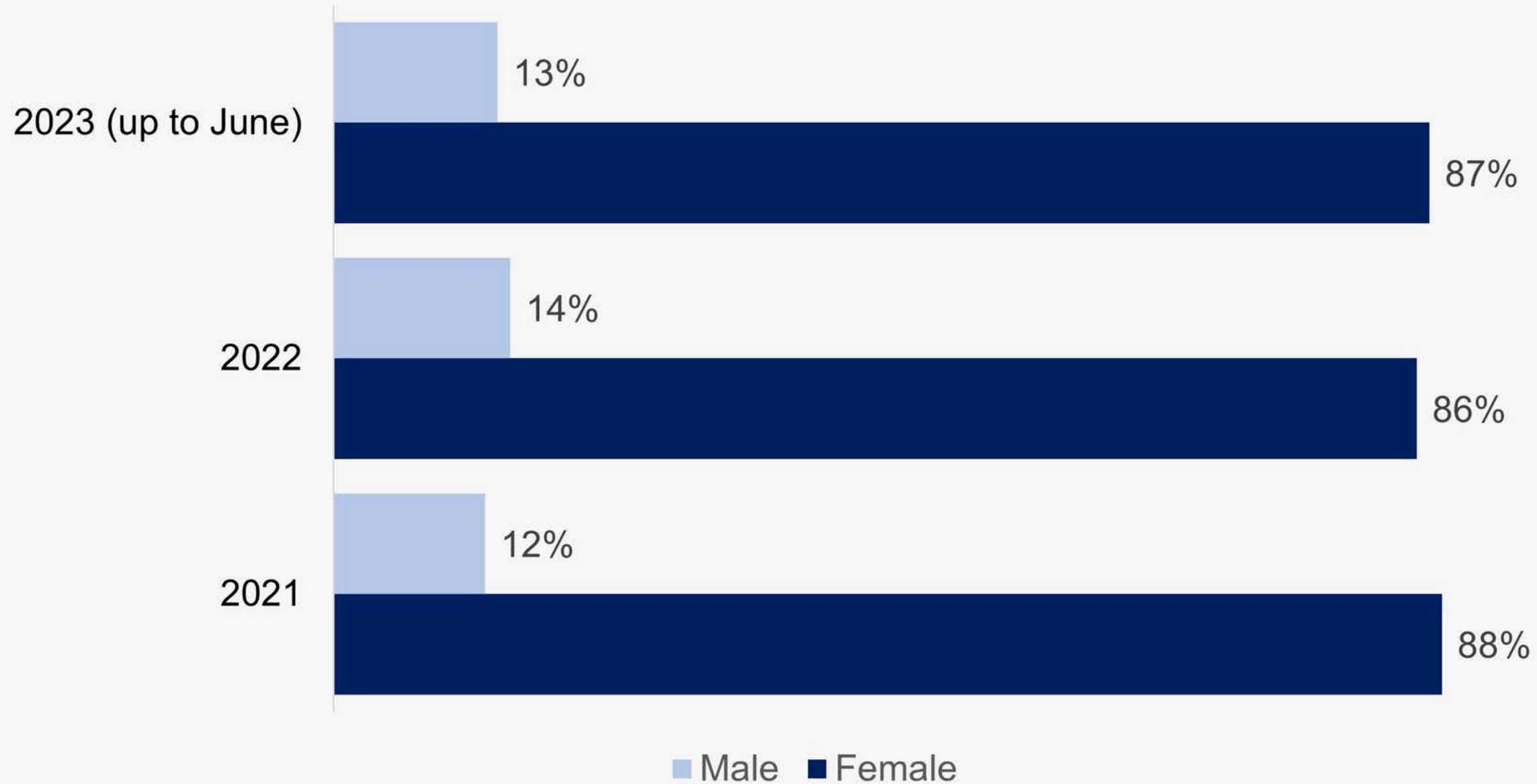
Modern slavery is defined as the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. Fewer than 1% of offences had a **modern day slavery flag**.



Demographics of victims/survivors

It is important to recognise that sexual violence can happen to anybody, regardless of age, gender, sexuality, religion, ethnicity or socio-economic background. However, national data shows that women and girls are significantly more likely to be victims of sexual offences. ONS analysis of Home Office data shows that 85.5% of victims of reported sexual offences in the year ending March 2022 were female.

Sex of victims of reported sexual offences in Enfield



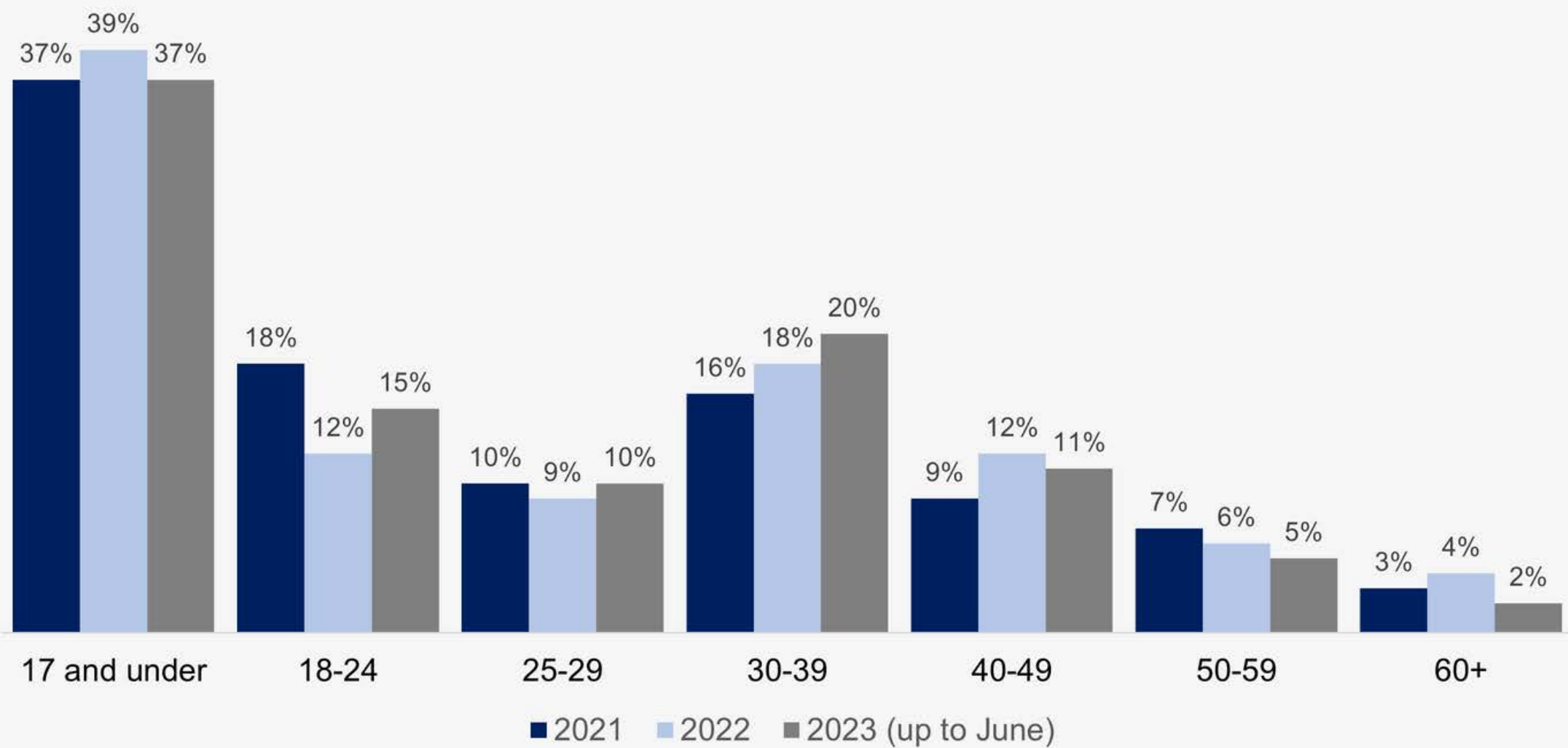
In line with national data, victims/survivors of sexual offences in Enfield are **considerably more likely to be female**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 86% of victims of sexual offences were female. According to Census 2021 data, 52% of Enfield's residents are female and 48% are male.



Demographics of victims/survivors

Age of victims of reported sexual offences in Enfield

Victims of reported sexual offences in Enfield are considerably more likely to be young. In 2021, 2022 and 2023 (up to June), just over **half of victims** of reported sexual offences were **aged 24 and under**. This is in line with national data.

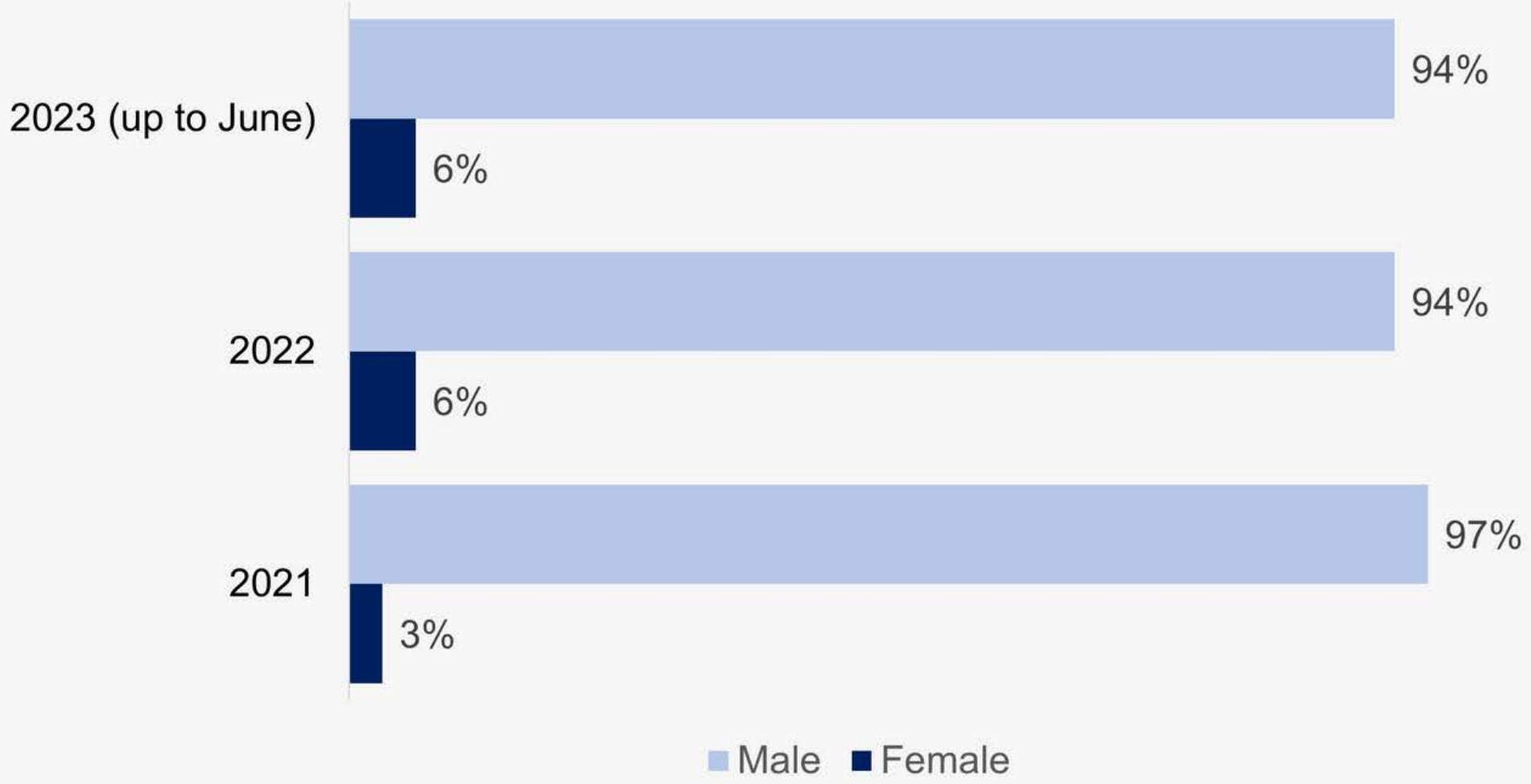


For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the sexual offence was known, **62% of victims/survivors** were from **White ethnic groups**; **30%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **7%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **1%** were from **other ethnic groups**. The data does not include a breakdown of victims/survivors from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known so there are limitations to this data.



Demographics of perpetrators

Sex of suspected perpetrators of reported sexual offences in Enfield



Between January 2021 and June 2023 (where the sex of the perpetrator was known), the **majority of suspected perpetrators (95%) were male**. This is marginally lower than the proportion seen in national data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales which shows a male perpetration proportion of 98.3%.

For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspected perpetrator was known, **54% of perpetrators were from White ethnic groups, 35% were from Black ethnic groups, 10% were from Asian ethnic groups and 1% were from Other ethnic groups.**

It should be noted that self-defined ethnicity was not recorded or not stated for a significant number of perpetrators.

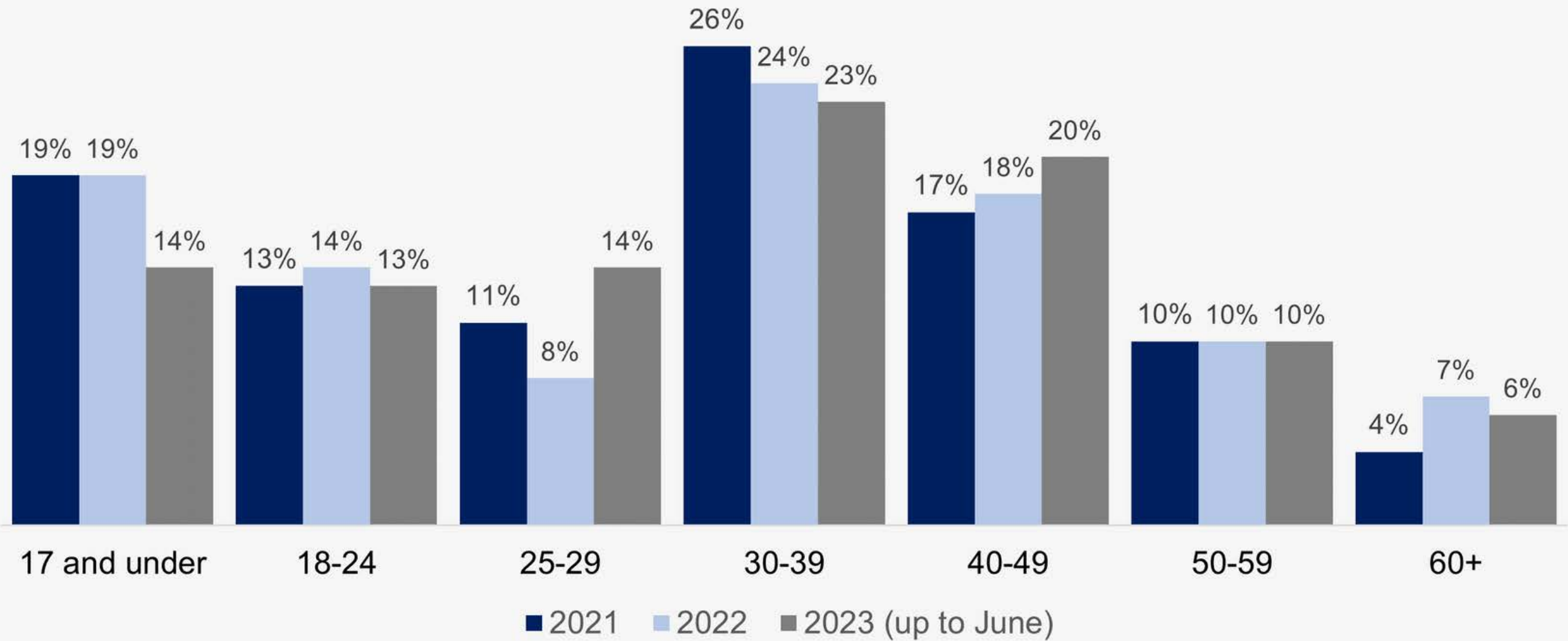


Demographics of perpetrators

Age of suspected perpetrators of reported sexual offences in Enfield

Suspected perpetrators tend to be **younger** with peaks occurring in the 17 and under and 30-39 age groups.

It should be noted that there was a significant number of perpetrators for whom their age was not known or not stated so there are limitations to this data.

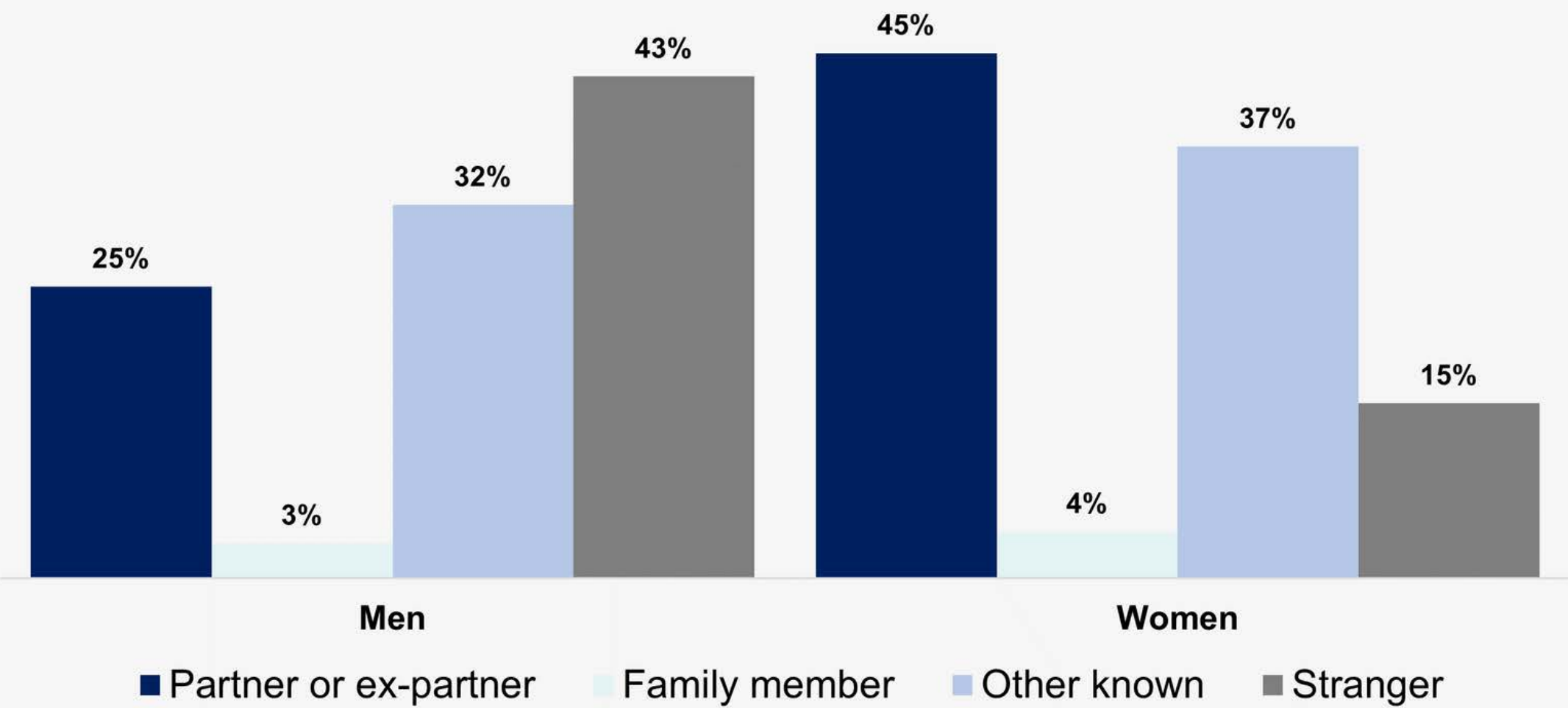


Perpetrator/victim relationship

Where the victim/perpetrator relationship was recorded, in **just over half** of offences **the victim knew the suspected perpetrator** (55% in 2021, 51% in 2022 and 47% in 2023). Of those where the suspected perpetrator knew their victim, they were **most likely** to be described as an **acquaintance** of the victim or an **ex-boyfriend**.

According to national data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (for the years ending March 2017 and March 2020 combined), victims who experienced sexual assault by rape or penetration since the age of 16 years were most likely to be victimised by their partner or ex-partner (44%). This was closely followed by someone who was known to them other than a partner or family members (37%), which includes friends (12%) and dates (10%). Women were significantly more likely to know their perpetrator than men.

Victim-perpetrator relationship for rape or assault by penetration (including attempts) experienced by adults aged 16 to 59 years since the age of 16 years, by sex of victim, England and Wales, year ending March 2017 and year ending March 2020



Location

In just over a third of cases, the offence is recorded as having taken place at the victim's home (38% in 2021, 36% in 2022 and 39% in 2023).

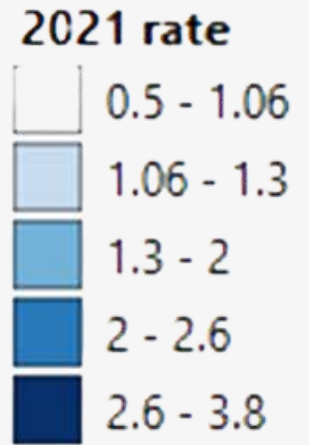
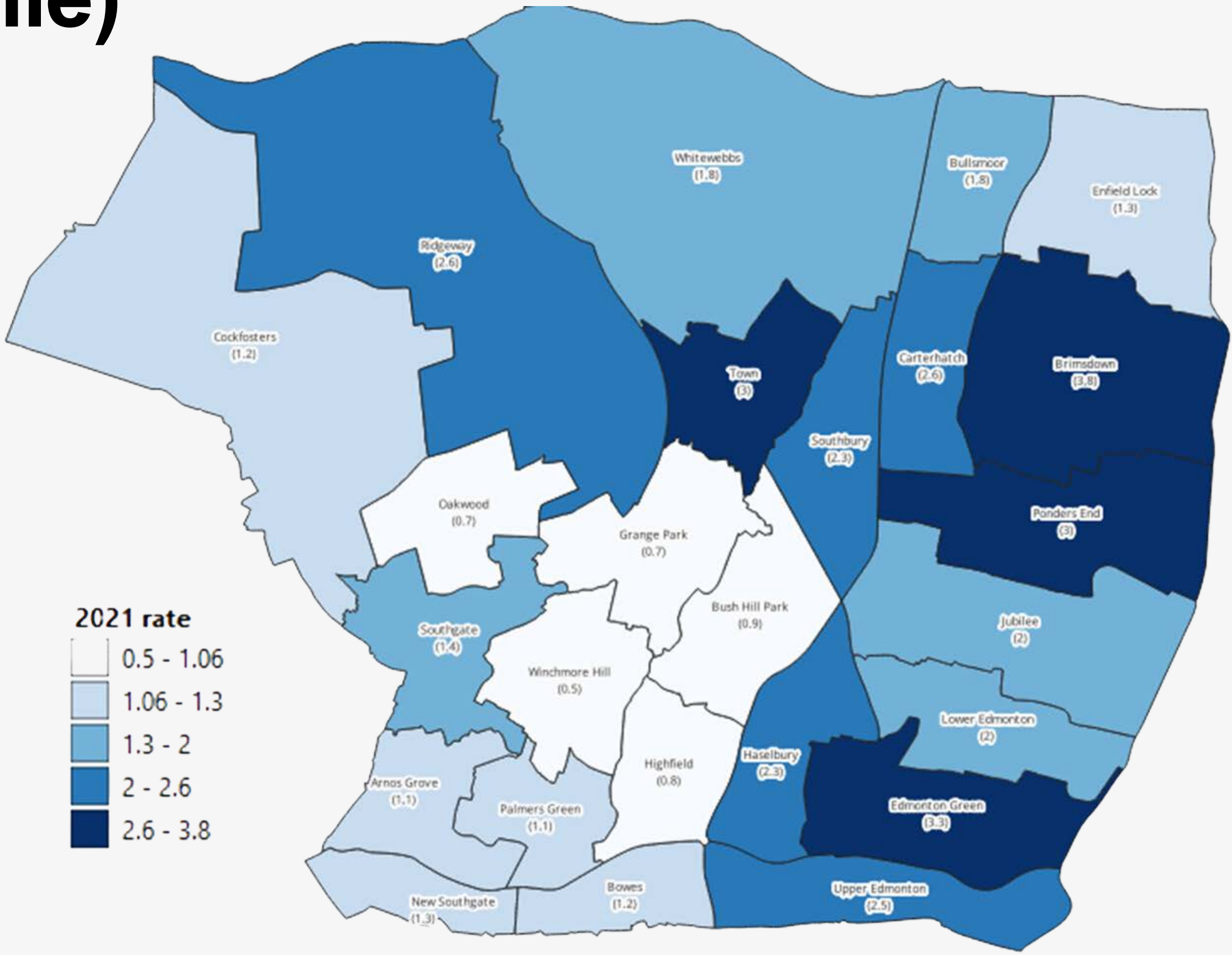
This is in line with national data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. For the years ending March 2017 and March 2020 combined, the most common location for rape or assault by penetration to occur was in the victim's home (37%), followed by the perpetrator's home (26%). The assault had taken place in a park, other open public space, car park or on the street for 9% of victims.



Location (ward profile)

The map shows the rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population in 2021 in Enfield's 25 wards. The darker the blue, the higher the rate of offences per 1,000 population.

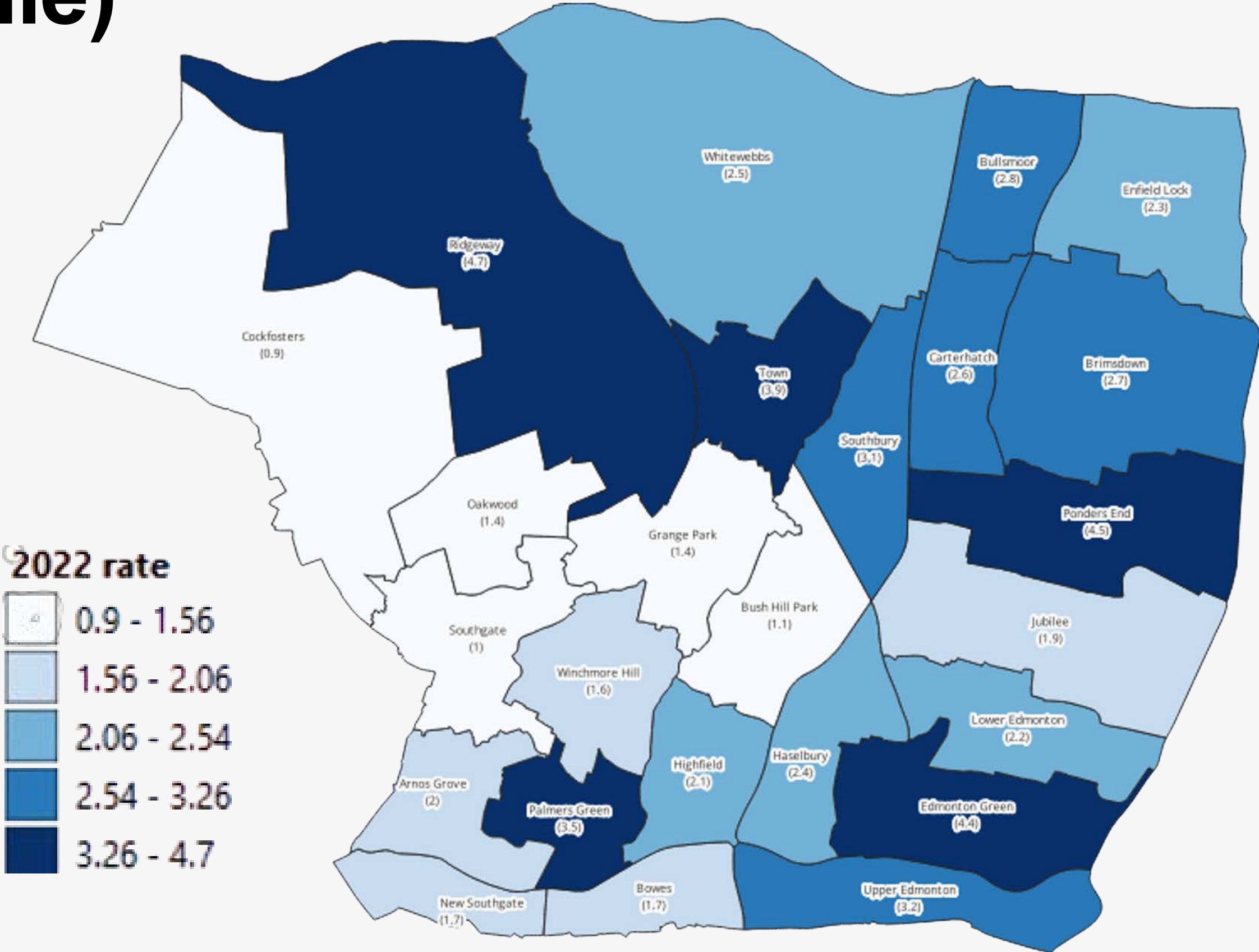
The highest rates of sexual offences were recorded in Brimsdown (3.8), Edmonton Green (3.3), Town (3) and Ponders End (3).



Location (ward profile)

The map shows the rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population in 2021 in Enfield's 25 wards. The darker the blue, the higher the rate of offences per 1,000 population.

In 2022, the rates of sexual offences per 1,000 population were highest in Ridgeway (4.7), Ponders End (4.5) and Edmonton Green (4.4).



Local services

Locally a number of services are in place to support victims/survivors of sexual violence. Whilst some services are specifically commissioned to work with victims/survivors, others provide a more generic offer relating to sexual health, drug and alcohol and mental health services. Please see information below on some of the services/initiatives we deliver/commission. Enfield also has a well-established and diverse voluntary and community sector, which takes an active role in providing a range of universal and specialist services within communities.

Independent Sexual Violence Advisor

- We have received funding from the London Violence Reduction Unit to commission an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA) to provide specialist support to victims and survivors of sexual violence. The ISVA provides trauma-informed support and impartial advice to the victim/survivor. This may include accessing the sexual assault referral centre or providing support in reporting to the police and during court proceedings.

Women's Night Safety Charter

- Enfield Council has signed up to the [Mayor of London's Night Safety Charter](#) to ensure practical steps are taken to make Enfield a safe place for women and girls.

Raising awareness

- We run a range of thought-provoking communications campaigns focused on raising awareness of violence against women and girls. This includes the 'Because of you' campaign created with the Enfield Youth Council in 2021 to raise awareness of safety in public spaces and challenging inappropriate behaviour.

Youth Development Service

- Our Youth Development Service protect and support young people who may be at risk or, or experiencing, extra familial harm, including sexual exploitation and other forms of violence and abuse. This includes by running targeted awareness-raising programmes and outreach work in hotspot areas of the borough.

Data sources

Data in this report has been taken from:

- Metropolitan Police, [Crime data dashboard](#) (accessed June-August 2023)
- Metropolitan Police Service Box (accessed June-August 2023)
- ONS, [Crime Survey for England and Wales](#)
- ONS, [Sexual offences prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2022](#)
- ONS, [Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics](#)
- ONS, [Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview: November 2022](#)

The data provides a snapshot of the figures as they were at the time of accessing the data sources. Please note that the data may have been updated since.

The data reported in this strategic needs assessment only covers sexual offences reported to the Police and is likely to be only be a small proportion of all sexual offences actually committed. The data covers offences committed between 2021 and 2023. Analysis of historic cases has not been included due to the low numbers and risk of identification.