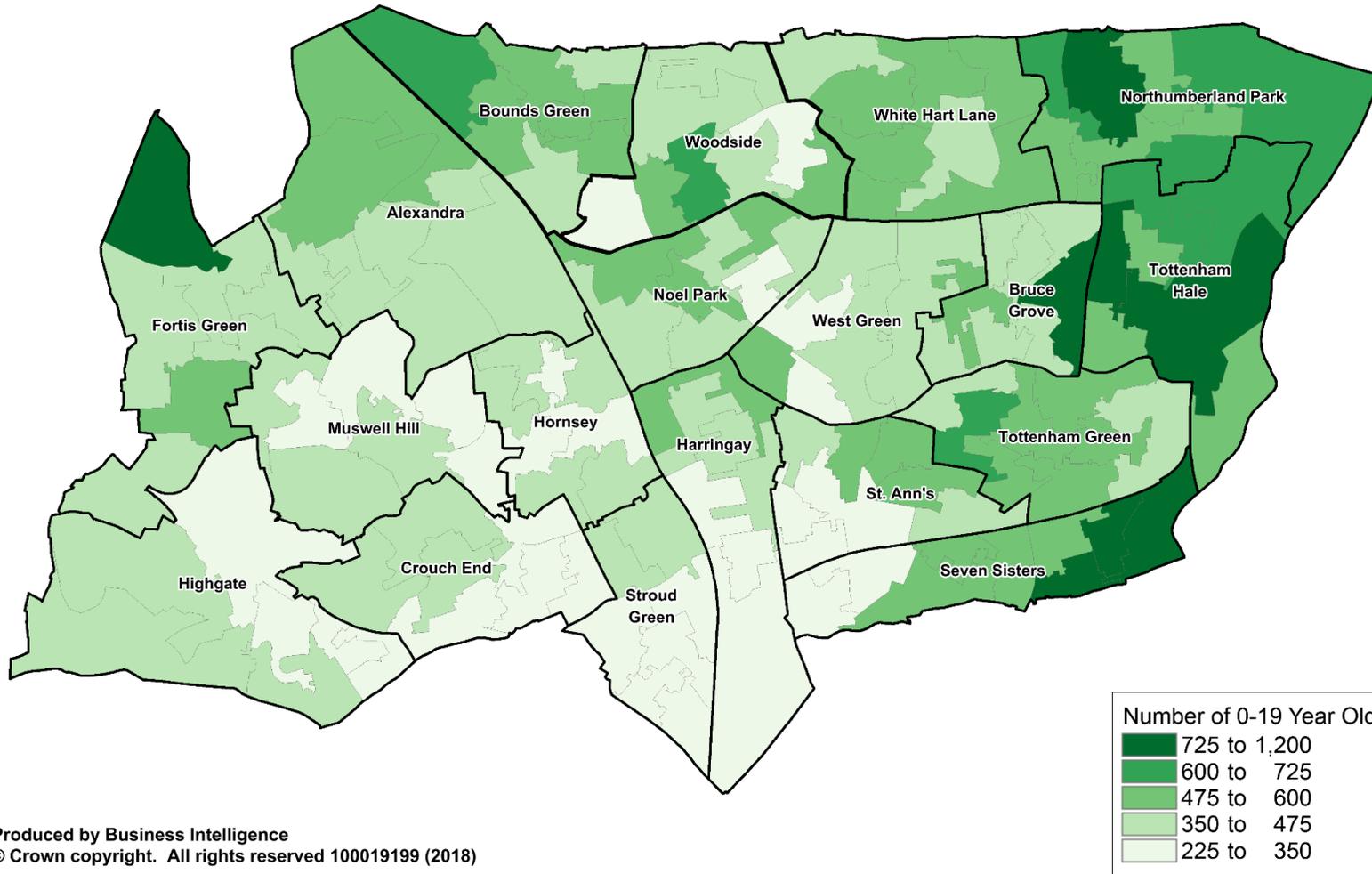


# Haringey Stat Serious Youth Violence October 2018

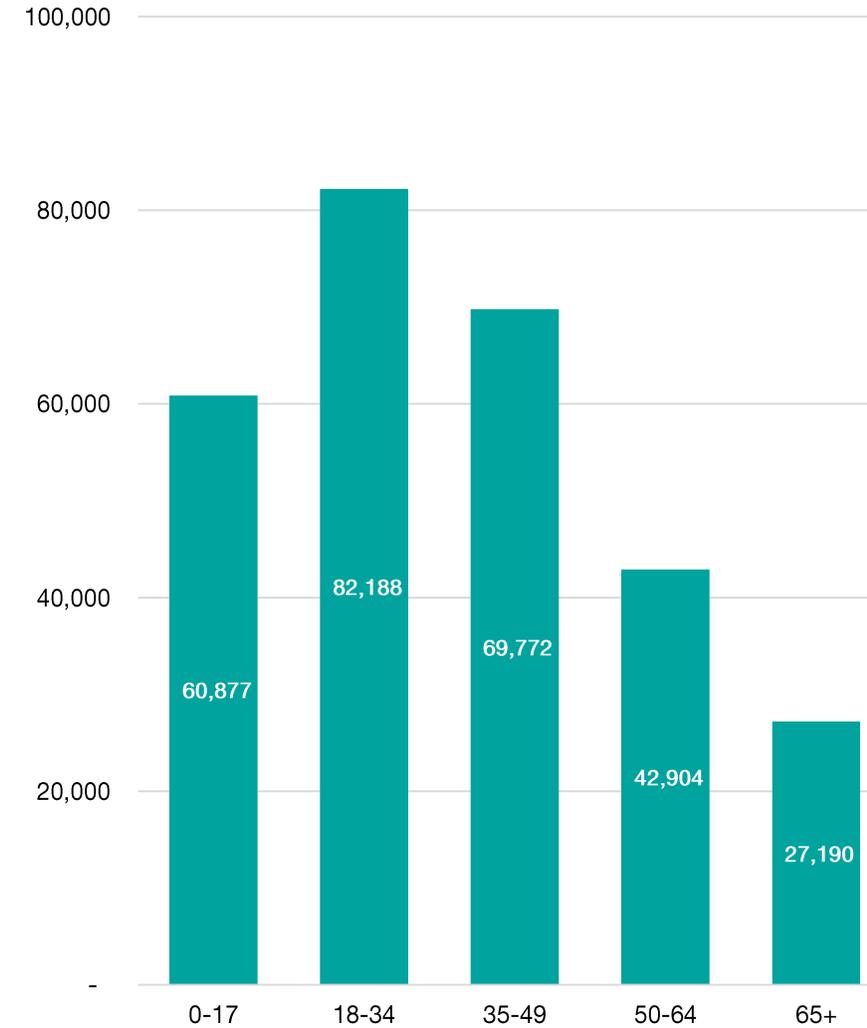
A data-led exercise to kickstart an honest dialogue about:

- The scale and nature of the issues facing young people in Haringey
- Connections between those issues
- What we can and can't achieve locally
- The interventions that will have the biggest impact

**Number of 0-19 Year Olds by LSOA (2017 Mid Year Estimates)**

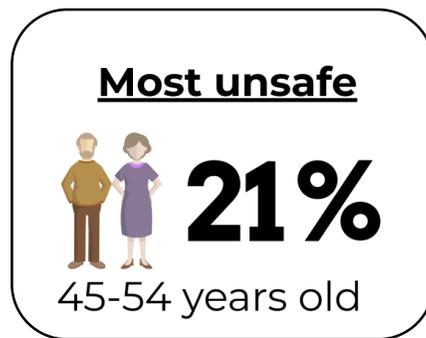
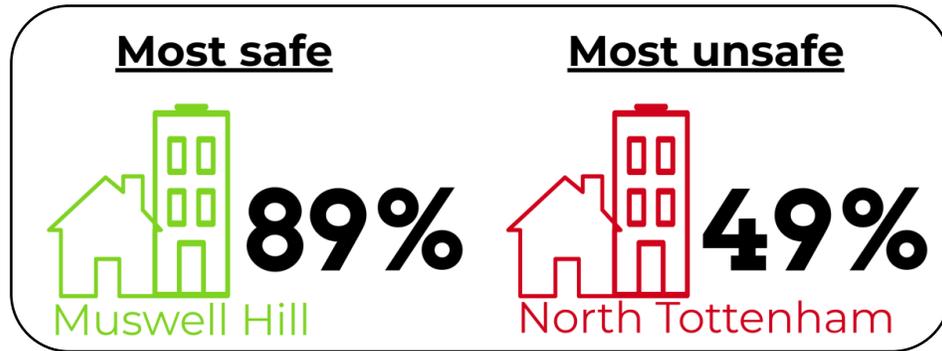


**Age Breakdown: 2018**



## Residents Survey: Perceptions of safety

Perceptions of safety after dark vary by 52-percentage points by neighbourhood. More residents feel unsafe than safe after dark in North Tottenham.

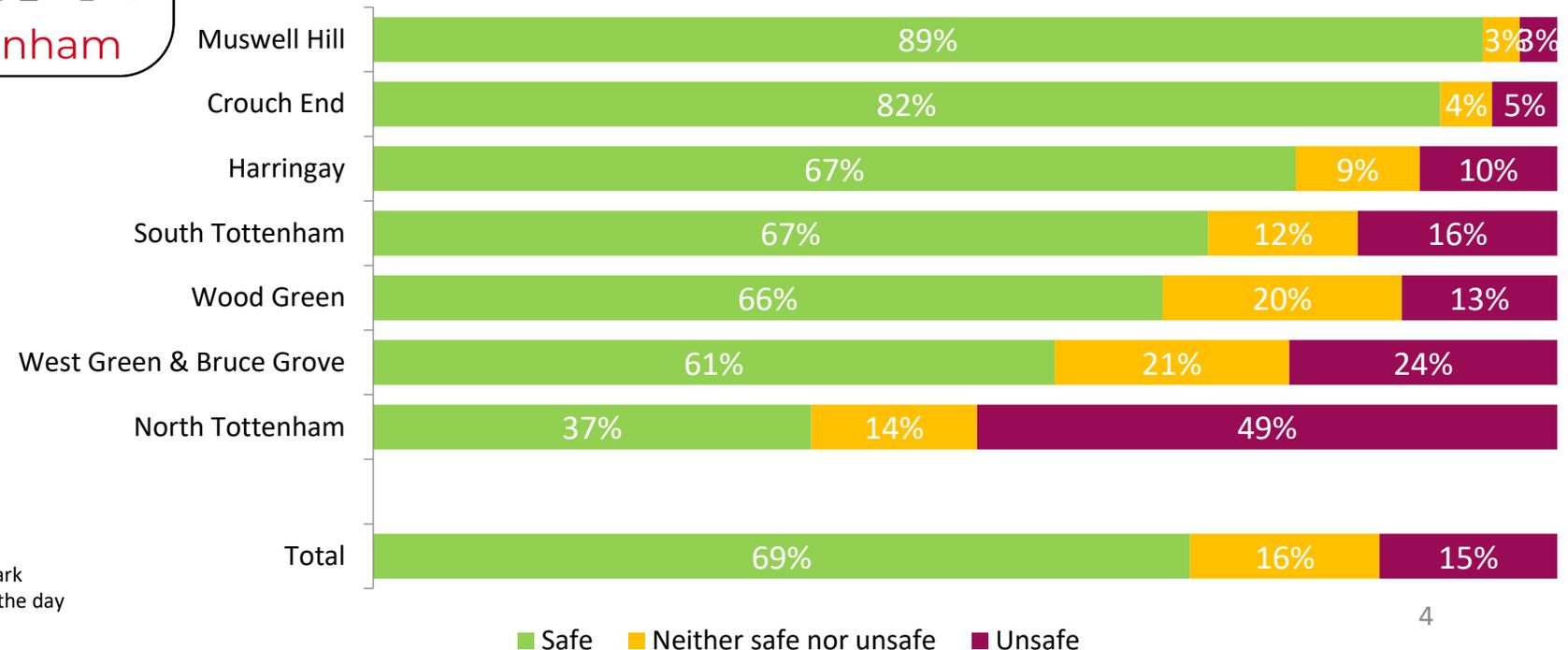


LGA Polling Benchmark 2017

95% safe



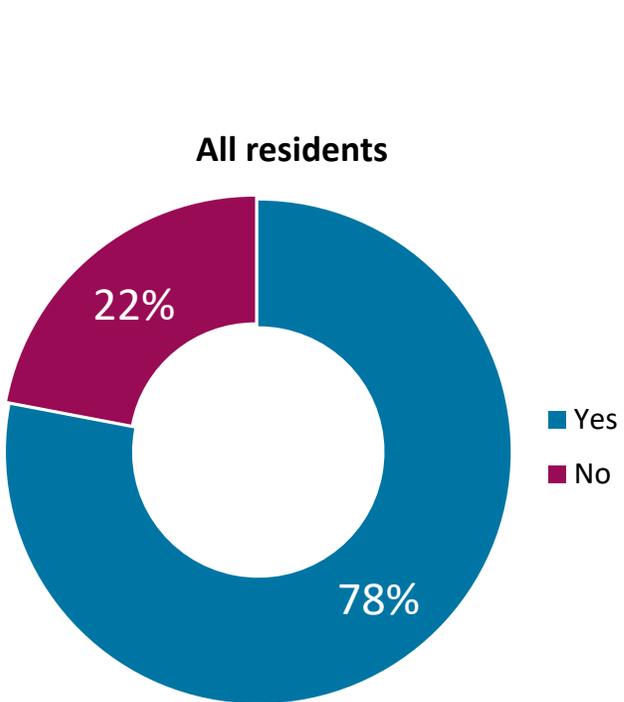
76% safe



Q15/1. How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area...? : After dark  
Q15/2. How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area...? : During the day  
Sample: 1901

## Do you think Haringey is a good place to bring up children?

Sample size =1,901



### Most common reasons for saying yes (all residents):



**Good schools/education - 41%**



**Good area/location/place (incl. nothing wrong, no problems) - 16%**



**Good parks/open spaces - 8%**

**Close to family/friends - 8%**

### Most common reasons for saying no:



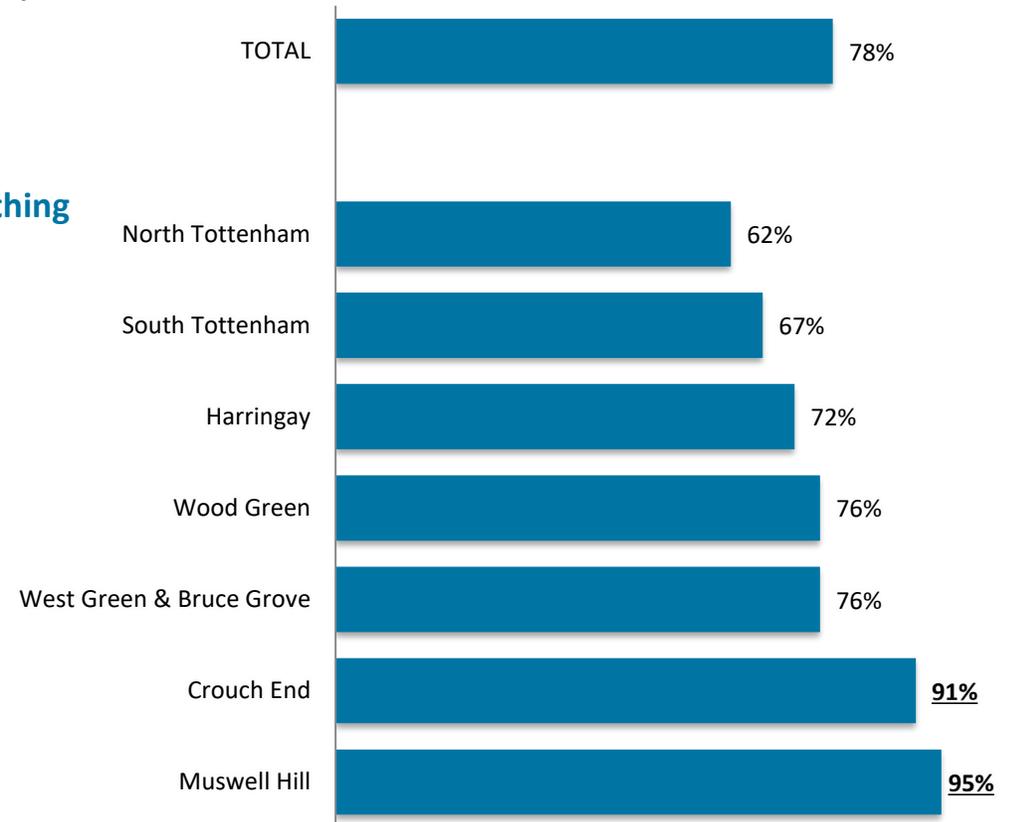
**Safety/security (incl. crime, ASB, drugs etc.) - 53%**



**Rough/deprived area - 8%**

**Schools/education - 7%**

### Views by neighbourhood

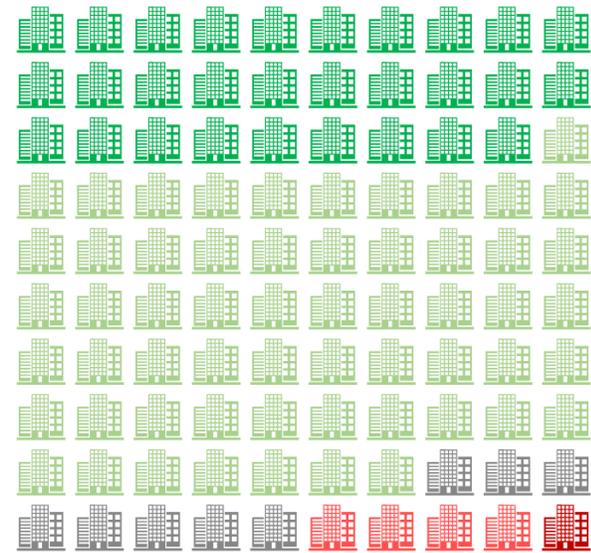


Agreement is highest among those who have been in the borough 5-10 years (77%), lowest among those who have lived here 0-2 years (63%).

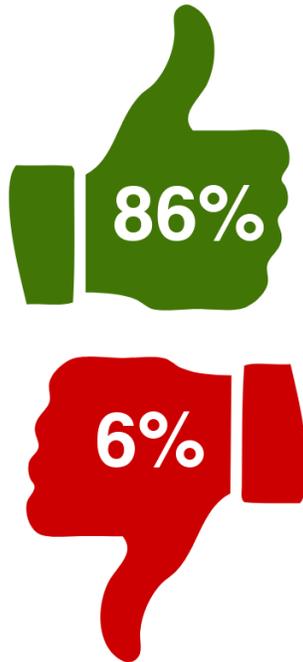
By ethnicity strongest agreement is among White British (84%) and Asian/Asian British residents (82%). Highest disagreement is among Black British (28%) and White Other residents (26%).

Sample size =1,901

## Satisfaction with local area as a place to live

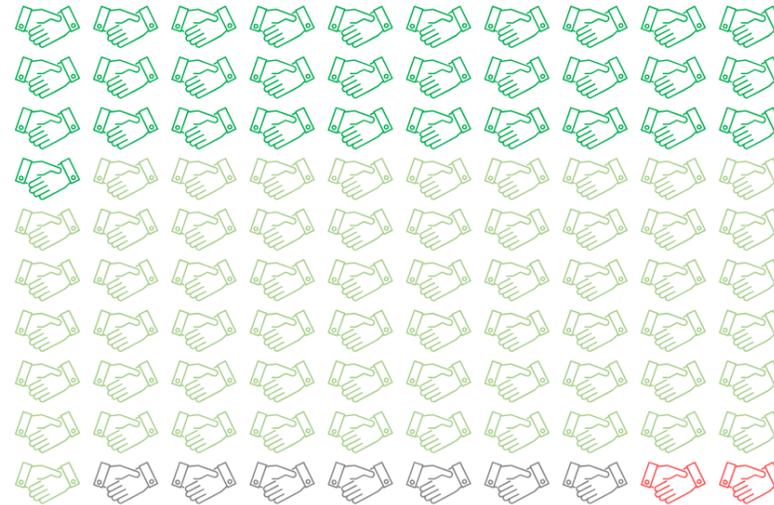


Very satisfied (29%) Fairly satisfied (58%) Neither (8%)  
Fairly dissatisfied (4%) Very dissatisfied (1%)

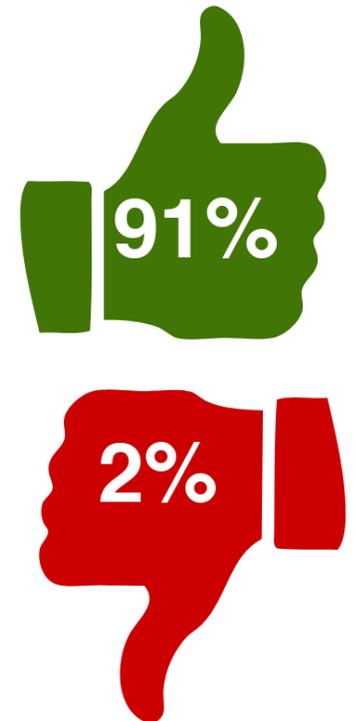


**LGA Benchmark (Oct 17):**  
82 % satisfied

## Agree local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well



Strongly agree (31%) Tend to agree (60%) Neither (7%)  
Tend to disagree (2%) Strongly disagree (0%)



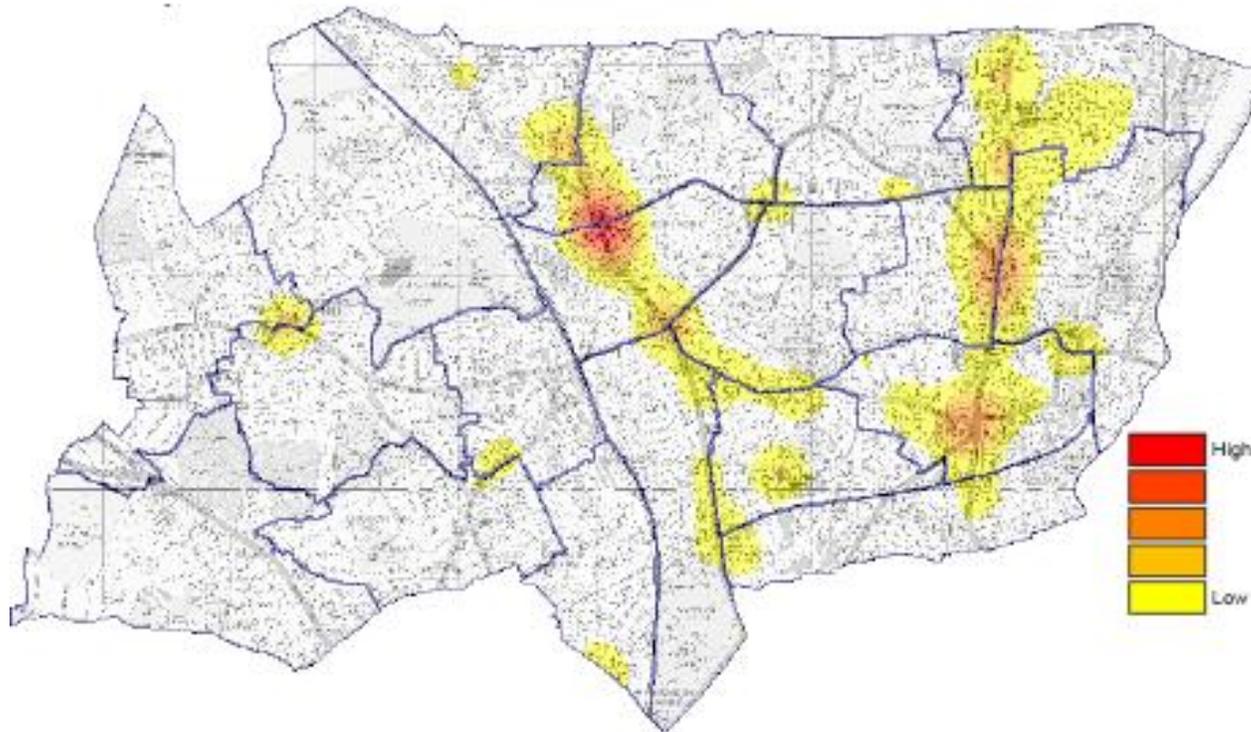
**LGA Benchmark: 81% agree**

Among those who agree people get on locally, 89% are satisfied with their area as a place to live. Among those who disagree, 30% are satisfied with their neighbourhood.

Cllr Mark Blake  
Cabinet Member for Communities, Safety,  
and Engagement

# Part 1: Serious Youth Violence in Haringey

## Non-Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury

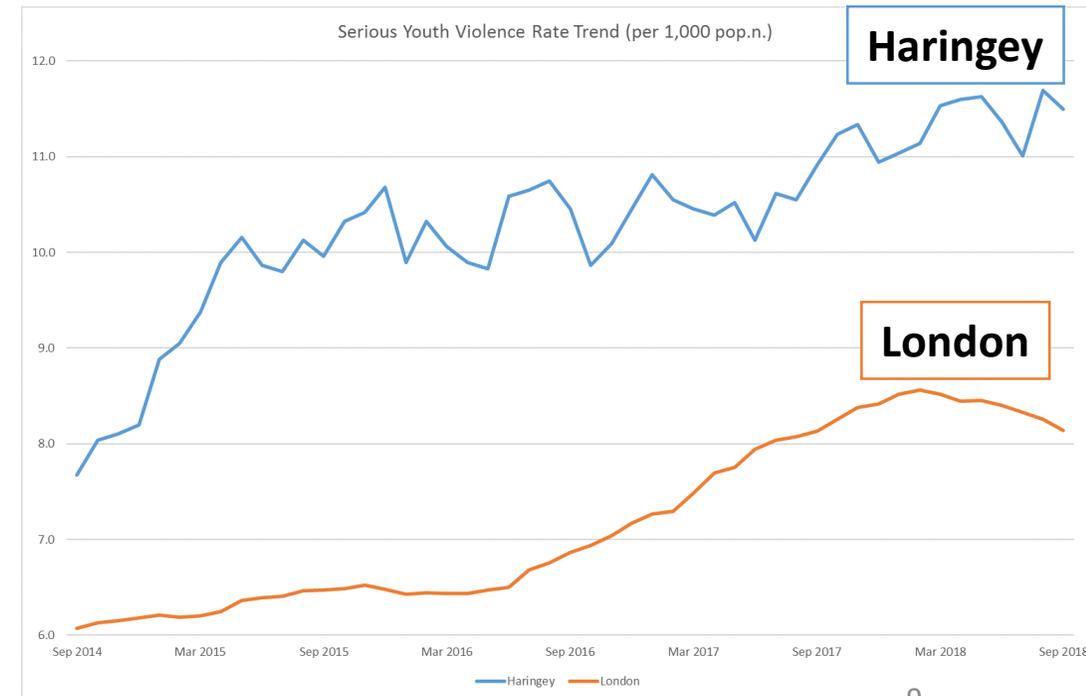


Non-domestic Violence With Injury offences – most often robbery - have **increased** in Haringey in the last 12 months by **4%**, compared to a London-wide increase of 1%.

A significant proportion of incidents occur in **busy locations**, such as shopping centres, transport hubs and key thoroughfares.

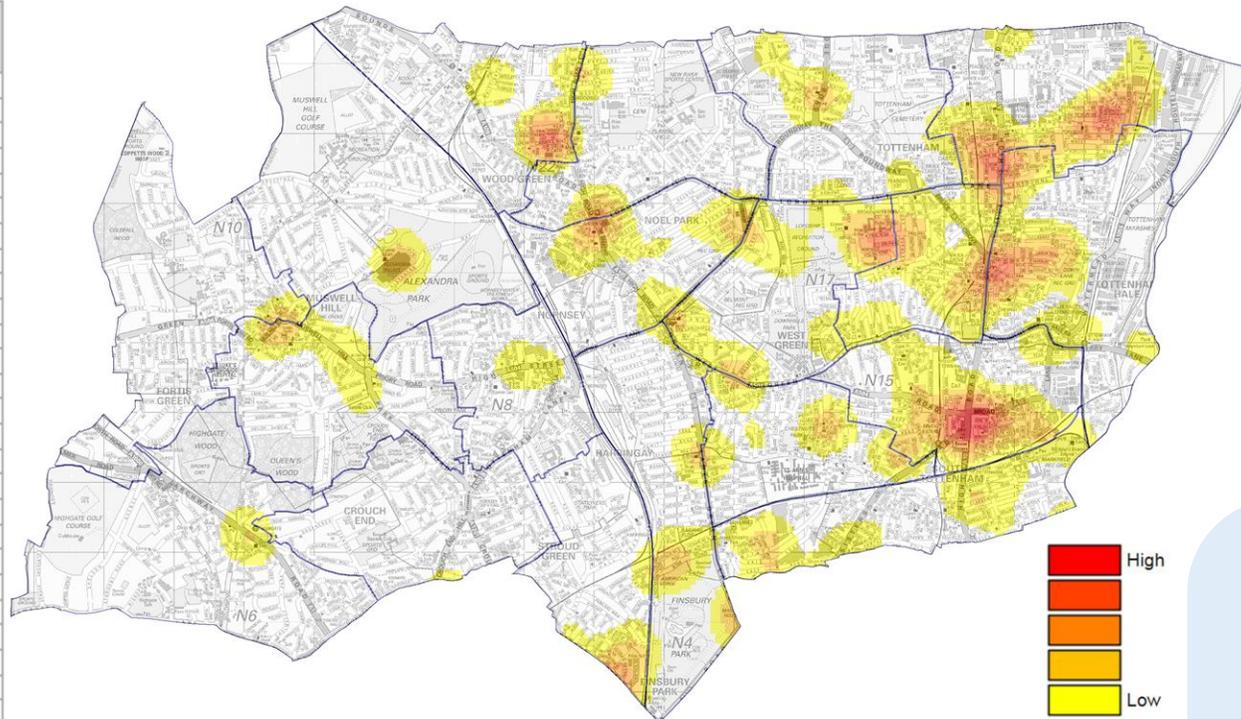
Haringey's rate of Serious Youth Violence is **significantly higher than London's**, having increased by approximately 15% over the last three years.

The data suggests that approximately **1.1% of all young people in Haringey** have been victims of serious youth violence.



## Knife Injury Victims Aged Under 25 & Lethal Barrelled Firearm Discharges Hotspots

Borough	Knife Injury Victims	London Rank	Volume
Richmond upon Thames	-29.3%	1	29
Barking and Dagenham	-22.8%	2	105
Bexley	-17.2%	3	53
Sutton	-14.3%	4	48
Redbridge	-14.2%	5	127
Southwark	-13.6%	6	267
Hounslow	-13.2%	7	118
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>-13.1%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>192</b>
Newham	-11.3%	9	220
Merton	-10.5%	10	51
Hackney	-10.1%	11	186
Barnet	-6.0%	12	109
Bromley	-5.9%	13	96
Croydon	-5.7%	14	197
Harrow	-5.7%	15	100
Islington	-5.6%	16	168
Lewisham	-4.0%	17	192
Lambeth	-1.4%	18	273
Brent	0.4%	19	231
Enfield	5.2%	20	183
Ealing	7.6%	21	169
Westminster	8.5%	22	179
Waltham Forest	8.5%	23	166
Kingston upon Thames	12.8%	24	44
Tower Hamlets	15.5%	25	246
Wandsworth	16.4%	26	128
Kensington and Chelsea	17.1%	27	96
Havering	17.4%	28	101
Camden	17.9%	29	178
Greenwich	19.2%	30	180
Hammersmith and Fulham	21.7%	31	101
Hillingdon	25.4%	32	148
<b>London Total</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>		<b>4681</b>



Haringey accounts for 1 in 10 of all lethal barrelled firearm discharges in London

The volume of overall knife injuries has reduced by 13% in Haringey, compared to a 1% London-wide reduction.

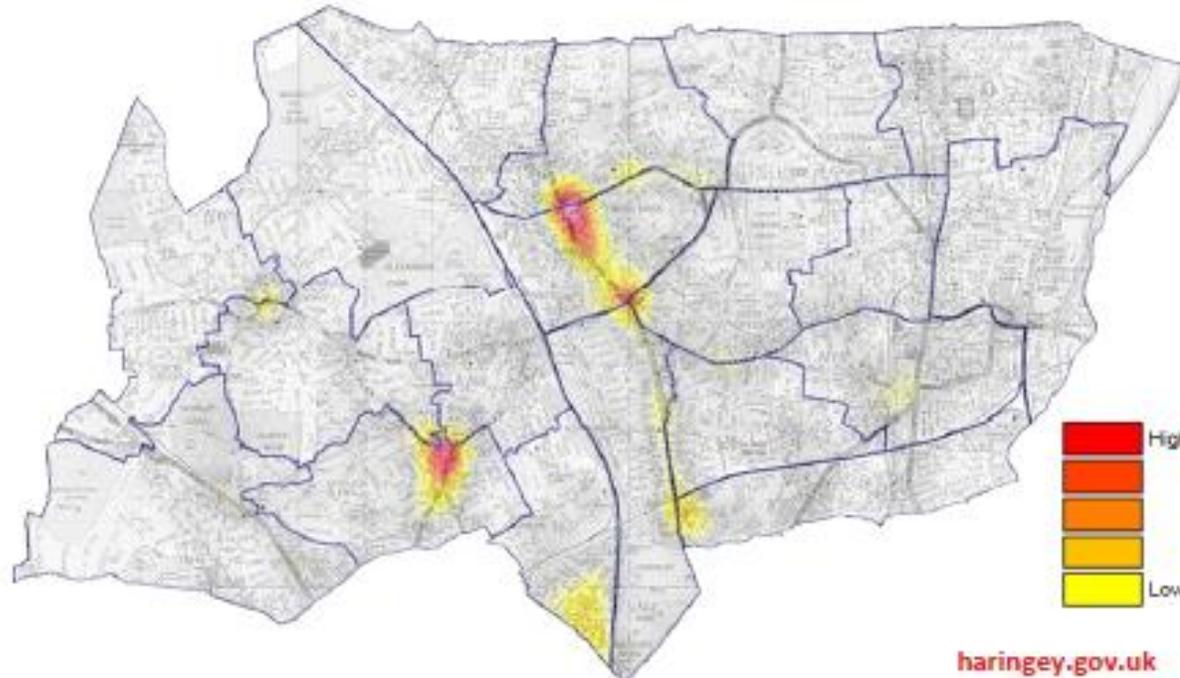
Key locations for knife offences are Wood Green High Street, Turnpike Lane and Bruce Grove, though hotspots have shifted following targeted partnership work in high volume locations.

Lethal barrelled firearm discharges in Haringey increased in the 12 months to August 2018 by 15%. The rate of increase is significantly less than the previous year. London increased by 18% over this same period.

Firearm-related incidents mostly occur to the East of the borough, and show some correlation with known gang-linked areas.

## Moped-Enabled Crime Hotspots

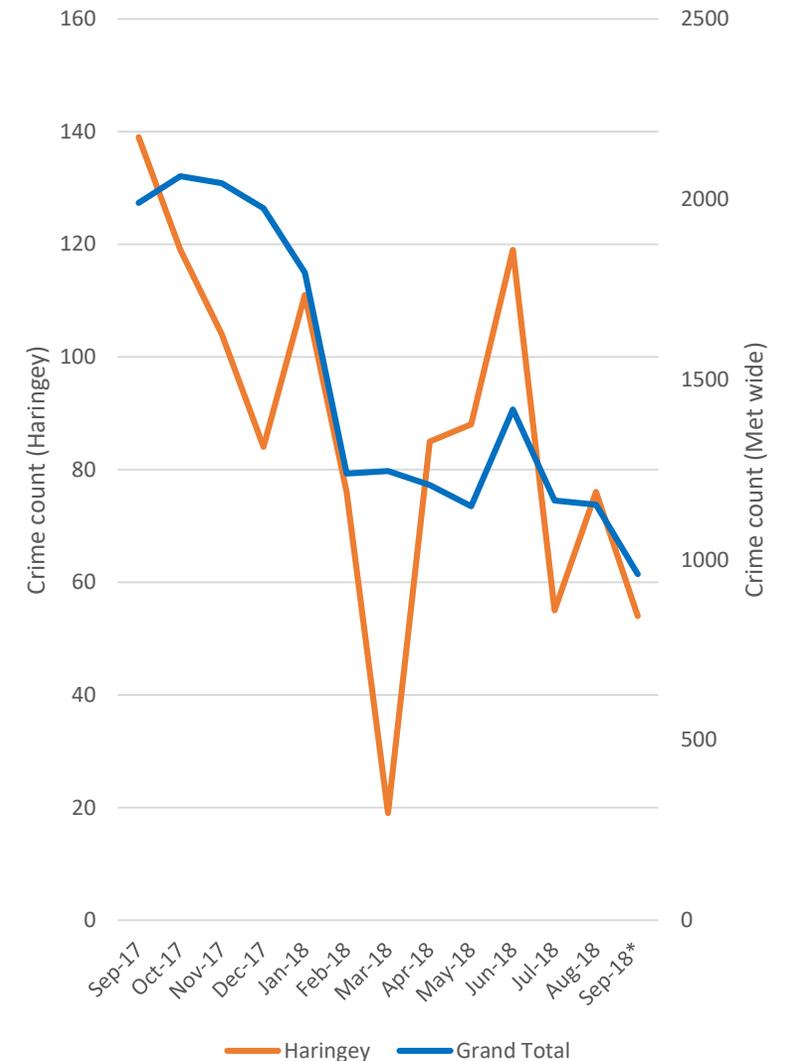
Borough	Moped Crime	London Rank	Volume
Hackney	-57.0%	1	906
Newham	-51.1%	2	64
Islington	-39.5%	3	2281
Tower Hamlets	-36.0%	4	521
Westminster	-35.9%	5	1340
Southwark	-30.4%	6	398
Kensington & Chelsea	-28.9%	7	251
Waltham Forest	-22.3%	8	87
Haringey	-21.3%	9	877
Enfield	-11.1%	10	72
Camden	-8.3%	11	3538
Lewisham	4.5%	12	93
Croydon	6.2%	13	224
Redbridge	16.9%	14	69
Lambeth	20.3%	15	261
Havering	21.6%	16	45
Hounslow	31.8%	17	29
Bromley	43.5%	18	66
Barnet	50.0%	19	87
Hammersmith & Fulham	50.0%	20	81
Barking & Dagenham	58.0%	21	79
Merton	72.1%	22	105
Richmond upon Thames	76.2%	23	37
Ealing	78.1%	24	57
Greenwich	108.3%	25	75
Wandsworth	141.2%	26	275
Bexley	222.2%	27	29
Hillingdon	280.0%	28	19
Brent	339.3%	29	246
Sutton	438.9%	30	97
Kingston upon Thames	533.3%	31	19
Harrow	900.0%	32	10
London Total	-23.8%		12338



Moped enabled crime in Haringey has reduced by 21% in the 12 months to August 2018. London wide offending has also improved, experiencing a reduction of 23%.

Within Haringey, key moped crime hotspots are centred around Wood Green High Road, Crouch End and Stroud Green Road.

## Powered 2-wheelers used in crime



## Victims of Serious Youth Violence



In May 2018, **133** young people were in contact with Haringey's Youth Justice Service

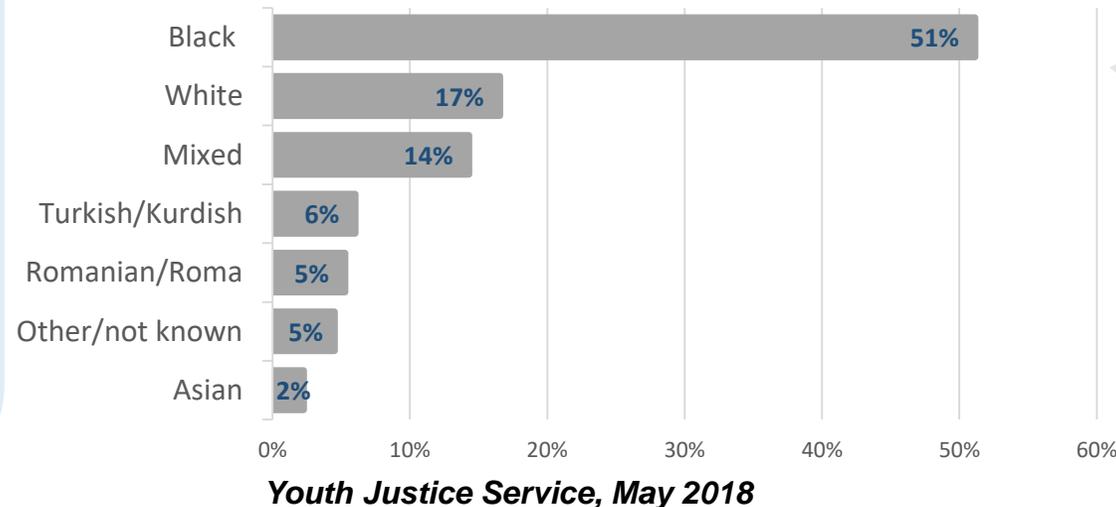


Young males in contact with youth justice, by age

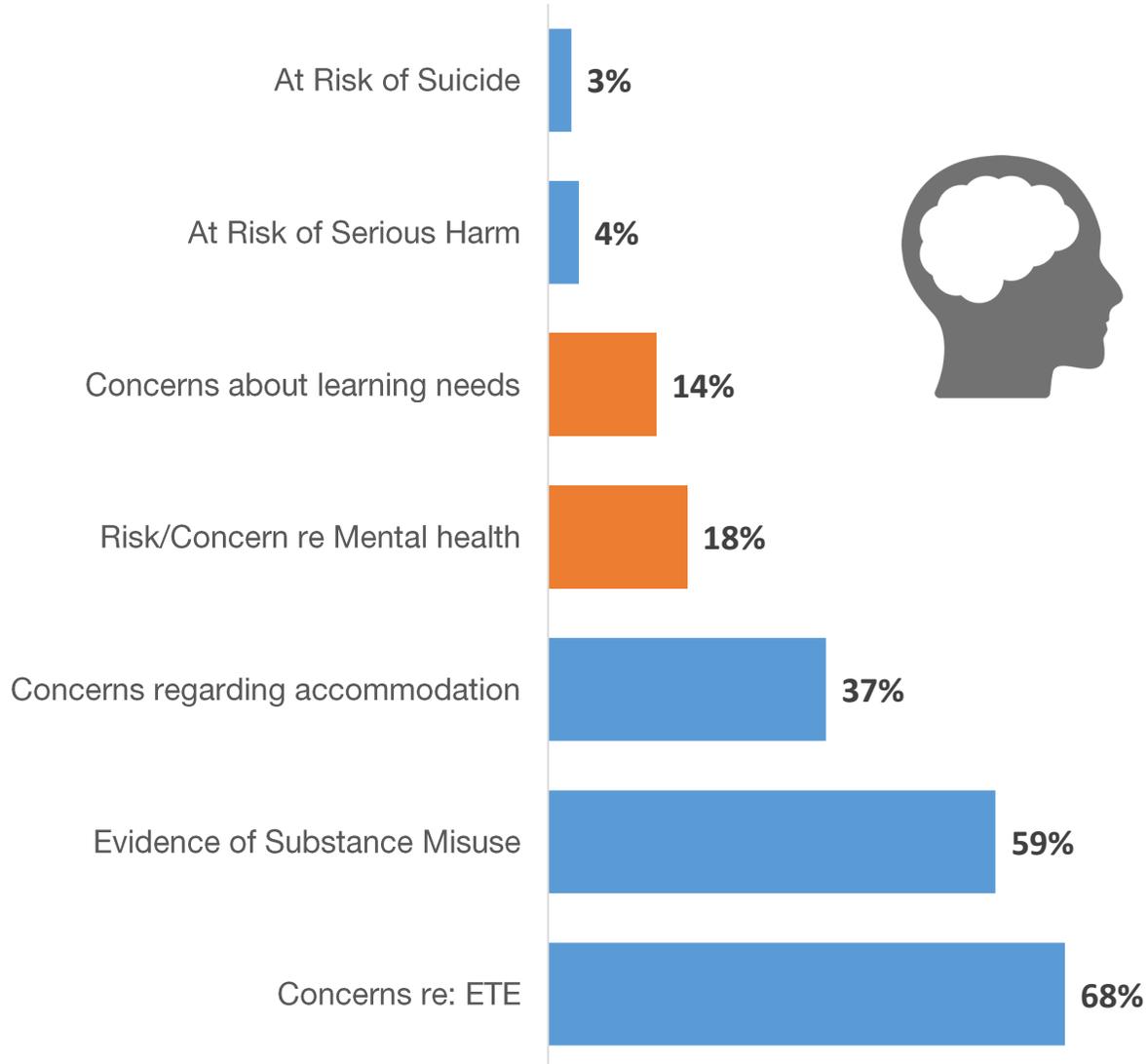


The largest proportion (35%) of males known to the Youth Justice Service were aged 17.  
  
28% were aged 16.

Young people in contact with youth justice, by ethnicity



The largest proportion (51%) of young people known to the youth justice service were Black.  
  
This ethnic group is disproportionately represented in the youth justice cohort, compared to the borough-wide demographic (25%)



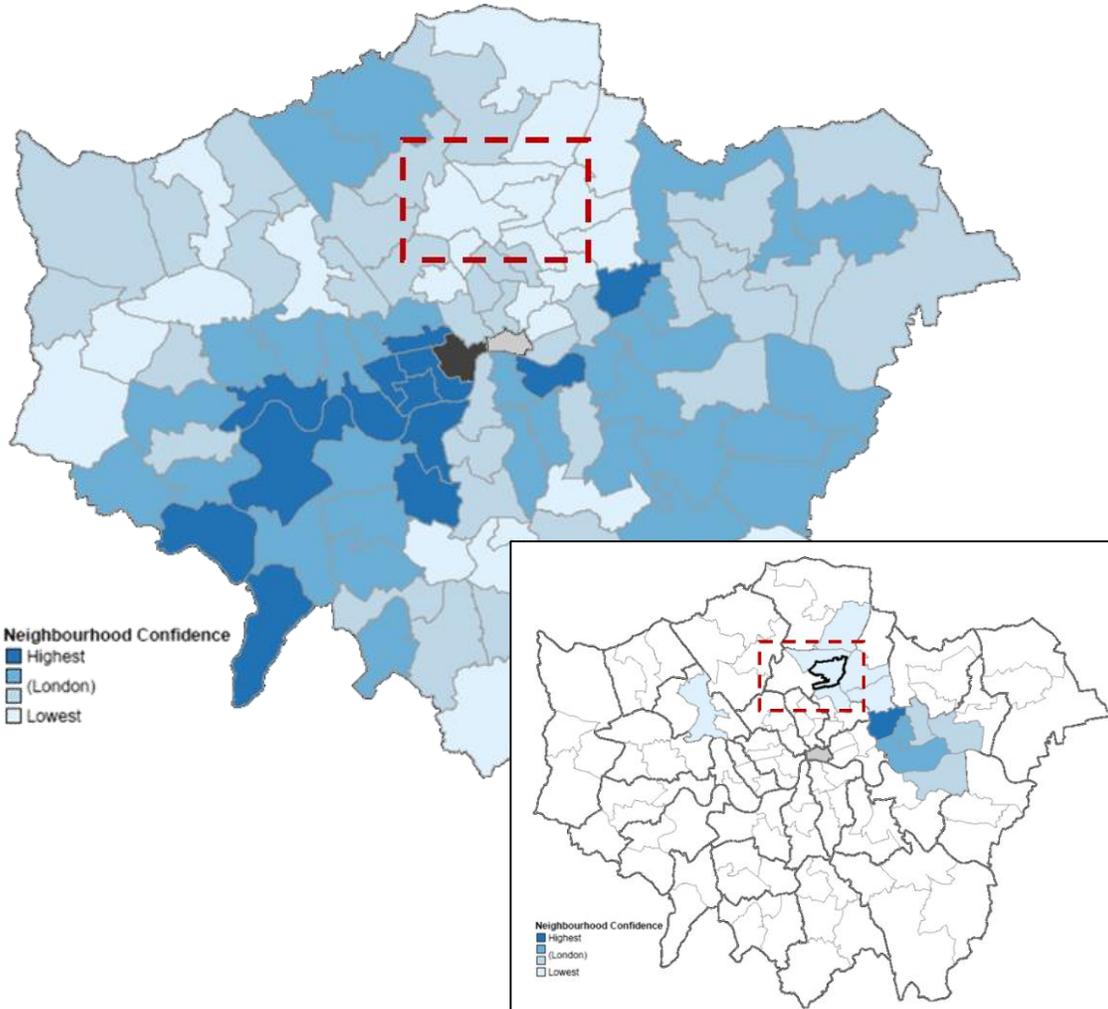
Youth Justice Service, May 2018

“Young people with a special educational need are over-represented in the youth justice system. 18% of sentenced young people in custody have a statement of special educational needs” (DfE, 2011)

**14%** Of assessments in May 2018 identified **concerns** regarding learning needs

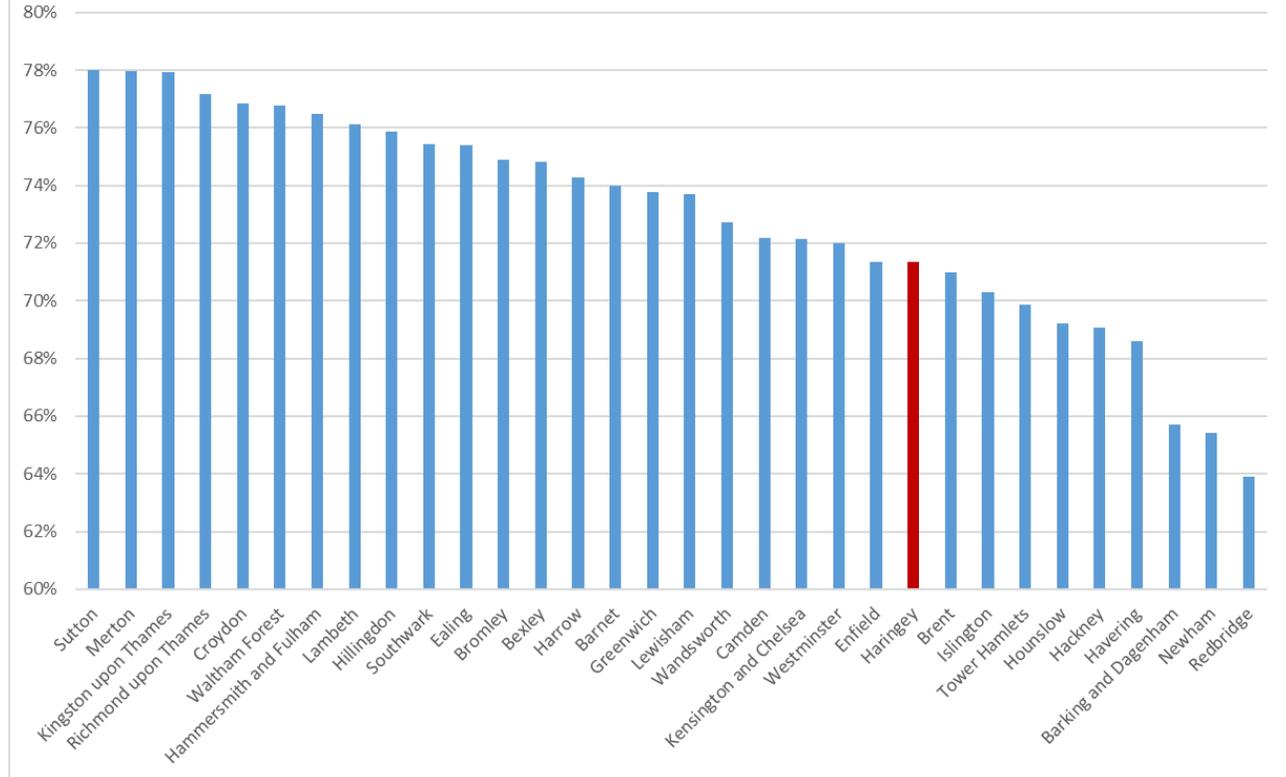
**18%** Of assessment responses in May 2018 identified **concerns** regarding mental health

## MPS Public Attitude Survey (December 2017)



**Most Similar Neighbourhoods**

Satisfaction with the overall service provided by the Police



Haringey is currently ranked **23<sup>rd</sup>** for satisfaction with the overall service provided by the police, at 71%, compared with a London average of 73%.

Haringey has improved **for overall satisfaction for the BAME community**, at 71%, up from 67% previously. This compares to 73% for the white community

1. Does this picture feel right to you?
2. Are you surprised by any of the data?

## Part 2:

# The Life Course of a Vulnerable Young Person



A typology of the most prolific youth offenders in Haringey (Sample size = 20)

## ABUSE



Physical



Emotional



Sexual

## NEGLECT



Physical

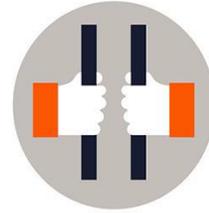


Emotional

## HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



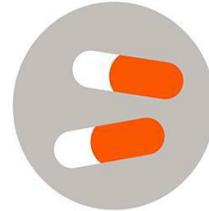
Mental Illness



Incarcerated Relative



Mother treated violently



Substance Abuse



Divorce

Compared with people with no ACEs, those with 4+ ACEs are:

- 4 times more likely to be a high-risk drinker
- 6 times more likely to have had or caused unintended teenage pregnancy
- 6 times more likely to smoke e-cigarettes or tobacco
- 6 times more likely to have had sex under the age of 16 years
- 11 times more likely to have smoked cannabis
- 14 times more likely to have been a victim of violence over the last 12 months
- 15 times more likely to have committed violence against another person in the last 12 months
- 16 times more likely to have used crack cocaine or heroin
- 20 times more likely to have been incarcerated at any point in their lifetime

**Negative, stressful, traumatizing events** that occur before age 18 are referred to as adverse childhood experiences (**ACEs**). These experiences create **toxic stress**. Children with ongoing, unmitigated toxic stress develop **patterns of adaptive and physiological disruptions**

### Case study – Child L

Child L is a 15-year-old boy who often gets into trouble with the police and gets into fights at school. He has a worker from the youth offending team but is not attending his appointments. His worker is frustrated by his failure to engage Child L.

Child L goes out every evening. His mother often doesn't know where he is and complains that he is out of control. He often does not come home at night. L regularly misses school and his teachers find him disruptive and his behaviour difficult to manage. He has started hanging around in the local park with a group of older men. The police suspect he may be dealing drugs. The neighbours complain about him as he sometimes drinks on the street and makes lots of noise late at night. Children's social care have recently become involved with L and describe him as 'resilient'.

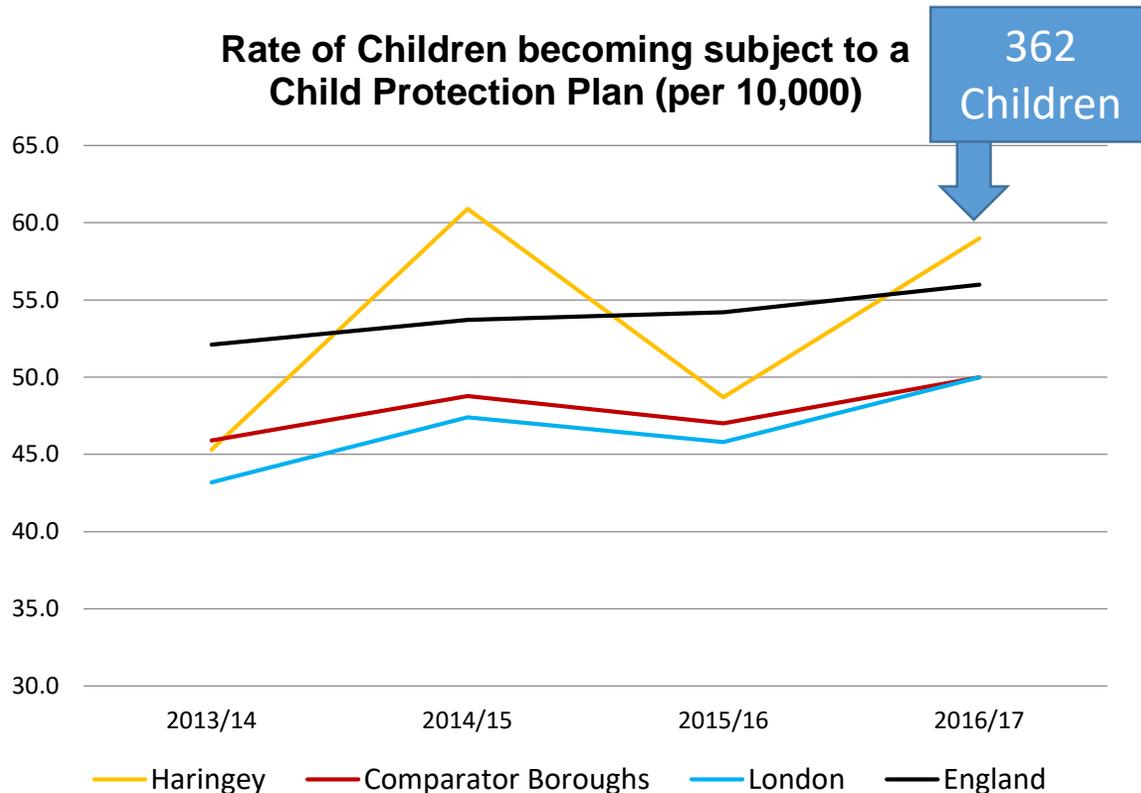
### Child L's Story

Child L has experienced years of abuse and neglect. His mother has had several partners and they have consistently emotionally abused L. His mother's partners have often belittled and humiliated L by making fun of the way he speaks and looks. Child L has experienced physical abuse from some of his mother's partners, including being locked in a cupboard when he was young. He often spends time away from the family home now, as his mum and stepfather fight and argue all the time and his stepfather can be violent towards his mother and him. He usually gets chips for tea if he has any money or he gets something at his friend's house whenever he can. There are many evenings when he does not eat.

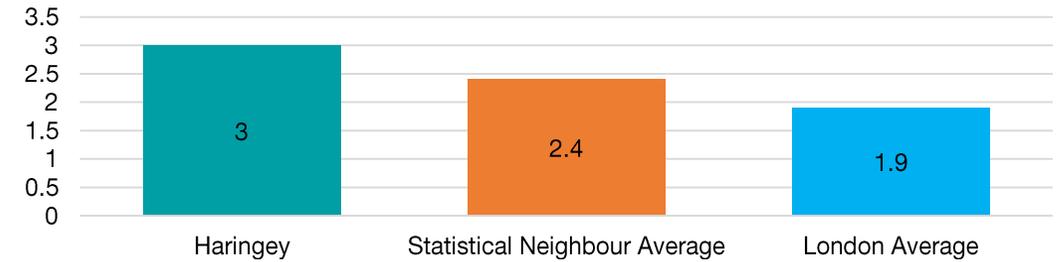
Often he does not go home at night and sleeps on a friend's sofa or sometimes in the neighbours' shed. He often oversleeps, so he misses school regularly. He has started hanging out with a group of older men who are dealing drugs in the town centre and the park during the day. It takes him half an hour on the bus to get to his appointments with the youth offending team and he has no money, so he can't often attend.

He feels awful most of the time: tired, fed up and hungry. He has a bad cough but can't go to the doctor's as his mum says they don't have one.

Rate of Children becoming subject to a Child Protection Plan (per 10,000)

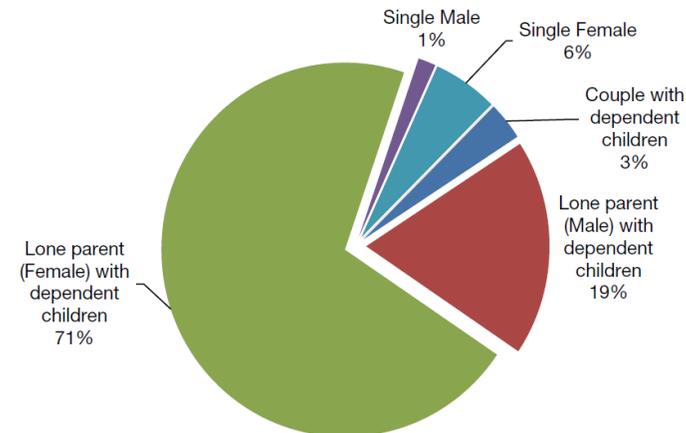


Overcrowding - Percentage of Households with over 1.5 persons per room, 2011 Census



Across London those of **Asian (14%), Black (11%) or Other (12%)** ethnicity are more than five times more likely than those of White British ethnicity (2%) to be living in households with over 1 person per room

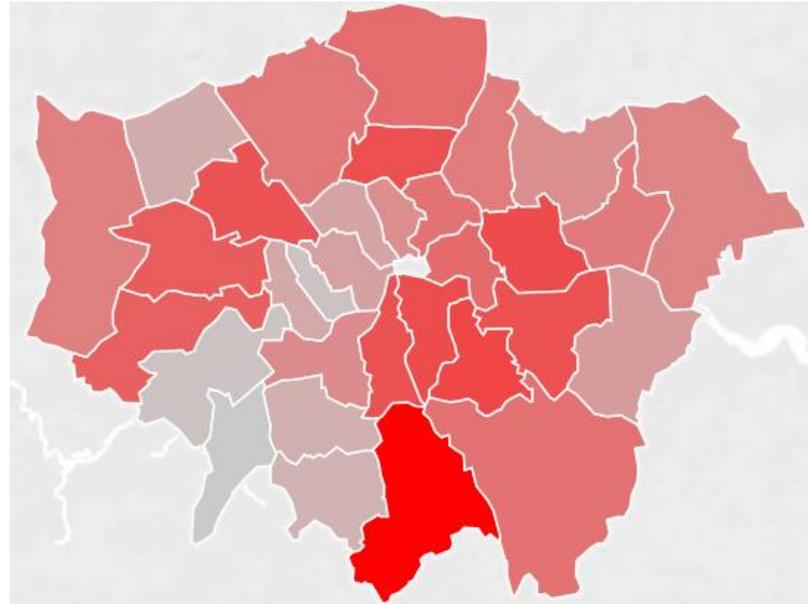
Statutory Homeless Acceptances in Haringey by Household Type 2015/16



The majority of statutory homeless households are single mothers with dependent children

**90%** Prolific young offenders have lost a parent by the age of 5

## Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (Year to Sept. 2017)



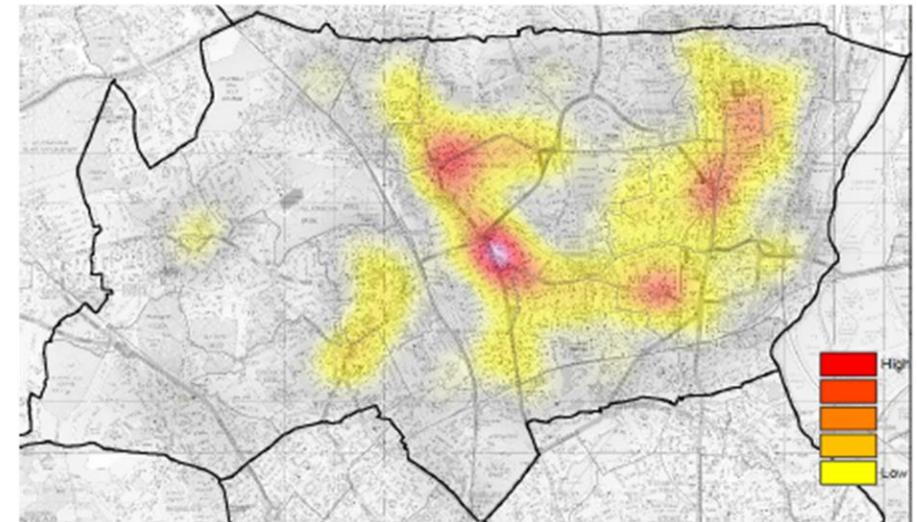
In the 12 months to September 2017 Haringey had the sixth highest Domestic Abuse Incident Rate (21 per 1,000 population). Barking and Dagenham had the highest (23 per 1,000 population), followed by Greenwich, Lewisham, Tower Hamlets, and Hounslow.

In Haringey 26% of victims were repeat victims, compared to a London-wide average of 24%

# 30%

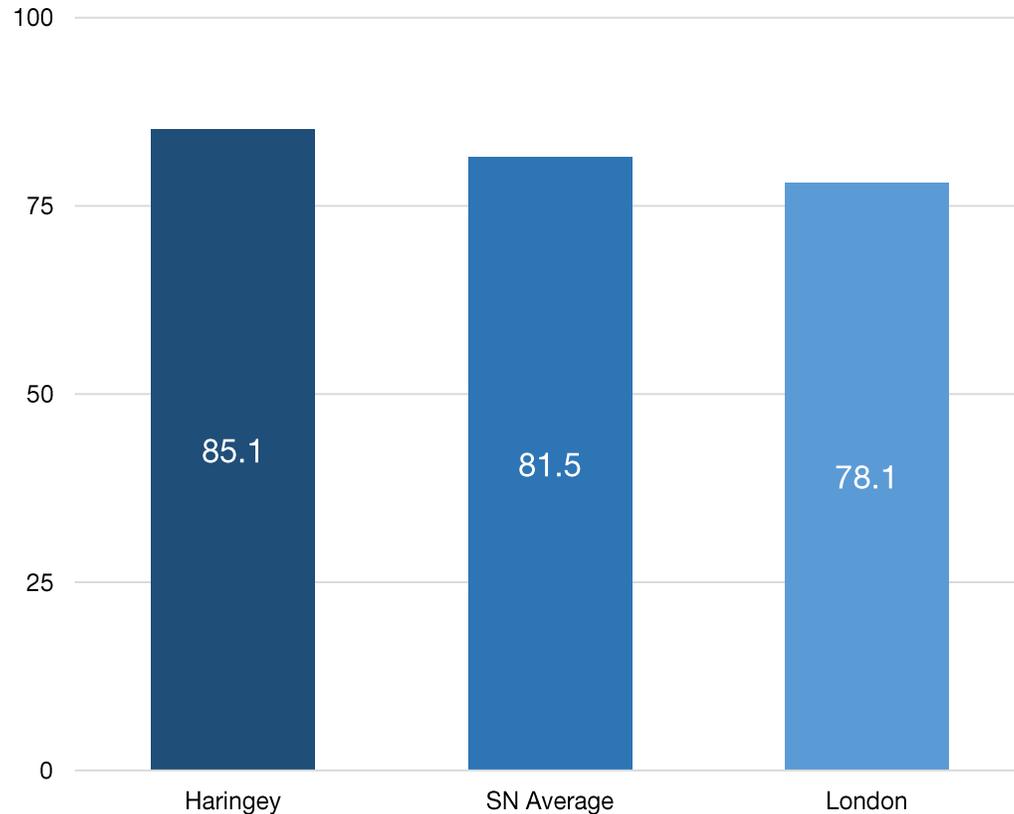
Prolific young offenders have been exposed to domestic violence

## Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury



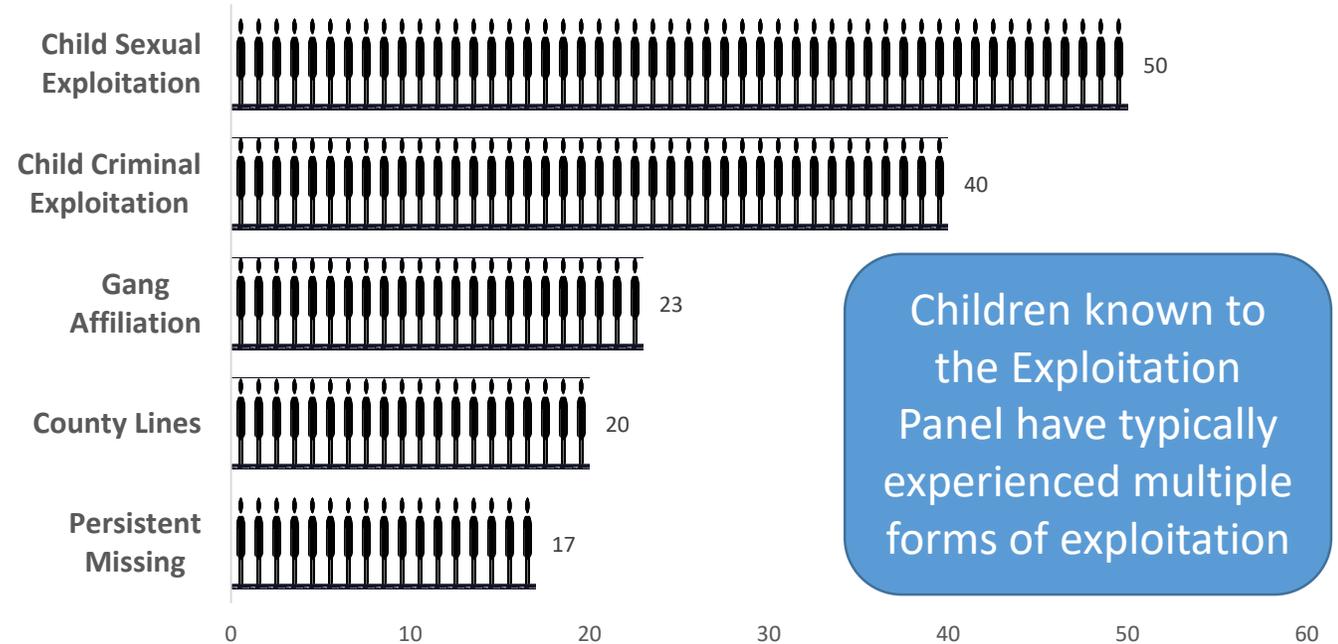
Domestic Abuse in Haringey **increased by 2.5%** in the 12 months to July 2018, compared to no increase across London. Offending takes place primarily in residential locations, with hotspots in Turnpike Lane, Wood Green and Bruce Grove.

Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in 0-14 year old children, 2016/17 (rate per 100,000)



The rate of hospital admissions for injuries in 0-14 year olds in Haringey is 9% higher than the London average

Haringey CYP Known to the Exploitation Panel (n=80)



Children known to the Exploitation Panel have typically experienced multiple forms of exploitation

**25%**

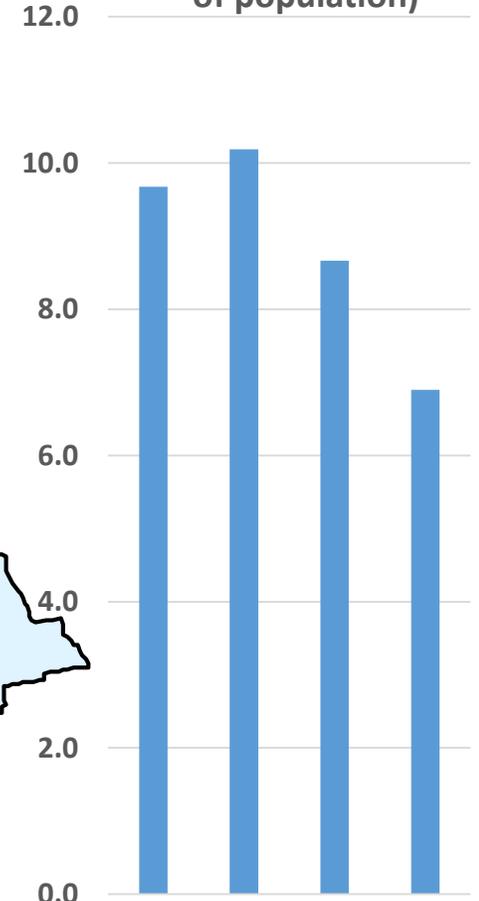
Prolific young offenders have been **victims of physical abuse**

**30%**

Prolific young offenders' parents have been involved in substance misuse

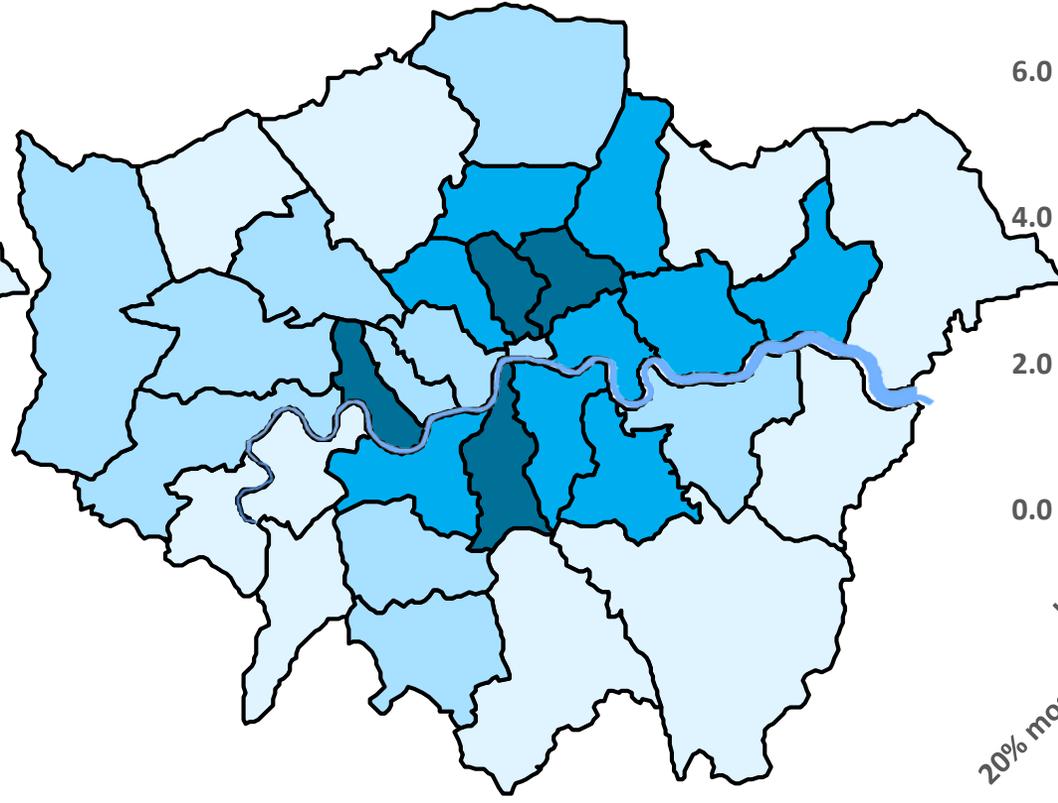
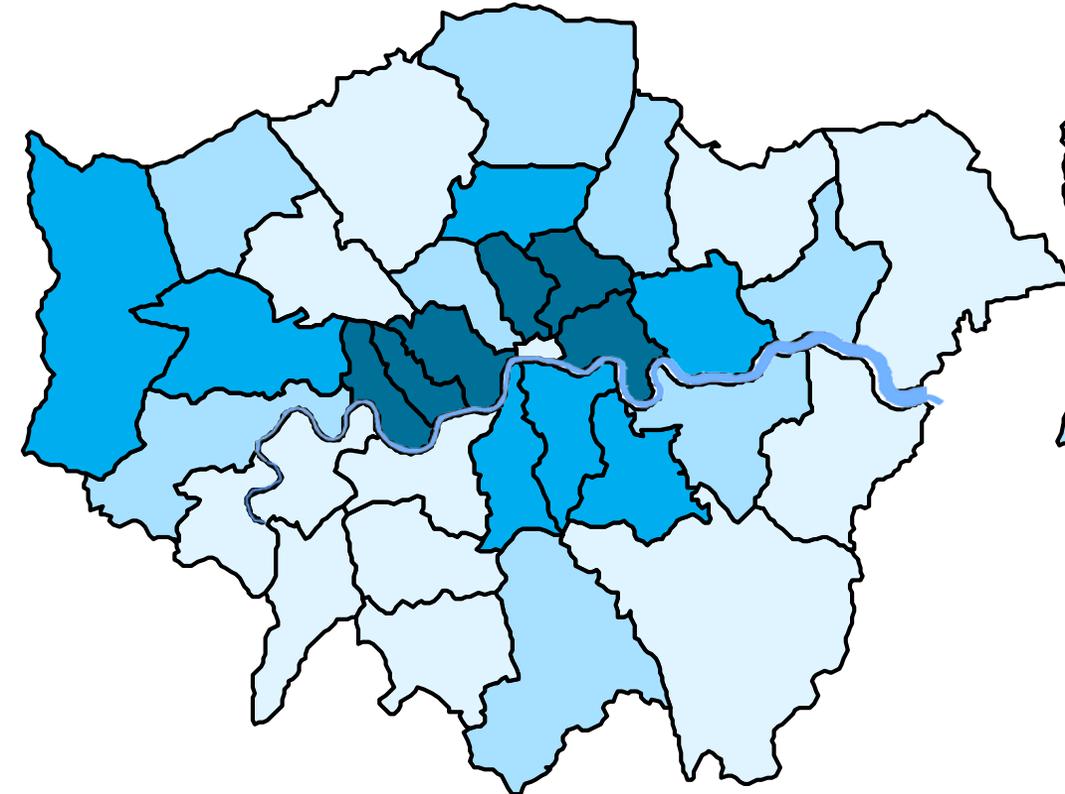
Haringey's rank in the mid-range for substance use in London may mask higher rates in areas with more deprivation

Illicit Substance Use (% of population)



Prevalence of Opiate & Crack Use (PHE)

Prevalence of Alcohol Dependence (PHE)



London  
20% most deprived areas  
60% middle areas  
20% least deprived areas

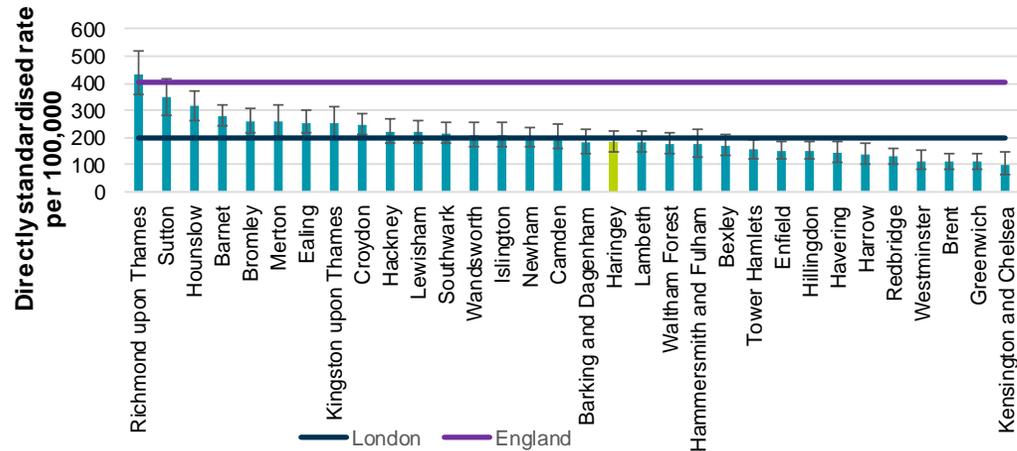
One in 10 young people aged 5-16 are estimated to have a mental health disorder in Haringey.

Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders, 5-16 years, 2015



Source: PHE 2017

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years), rate per 100,000, 2016/17



Source: PHE 2018

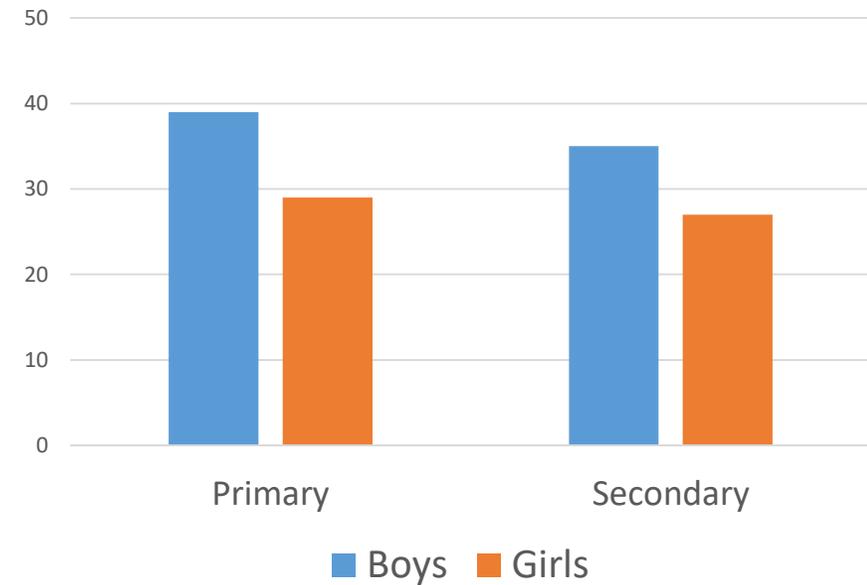
Haringey:  
9.9%



London:  
9.3%

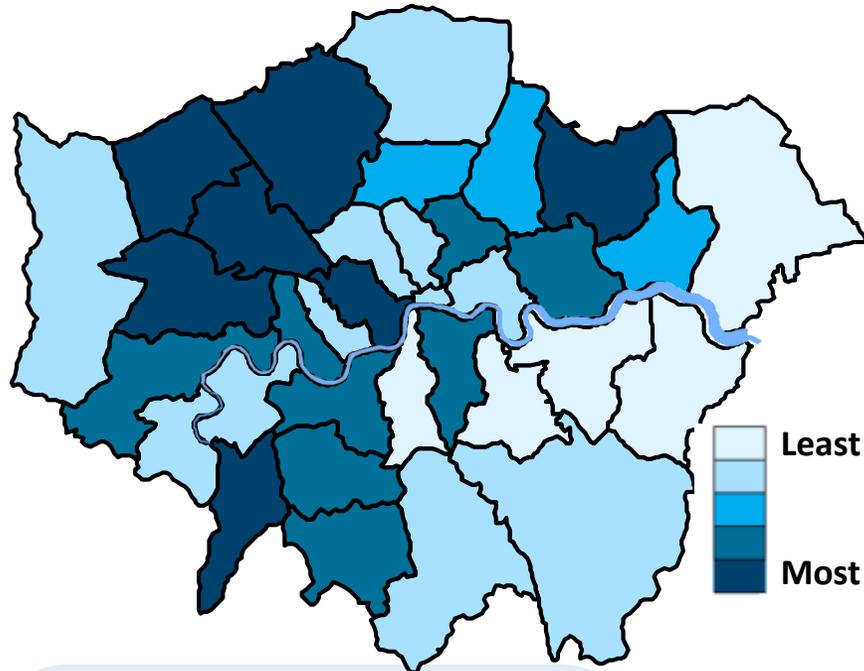
England:  
9.2%

High Self-Esteem Scores (%)



**3,817** Children and young people in Haringey with a mental health disorder

Average Progress 8 Score (2017/18)



Progress 8 was introduced in 2016 to capture the progress pupils make from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4. The map demonstrates that pupils in Haringey progress to a greater extent than pupils from neighbouring boroughs including Islington, Camden, and Enfield.

## Attainment of those receiving free school meals

Pupils across Haringey achieving A\*-C in English and Maths

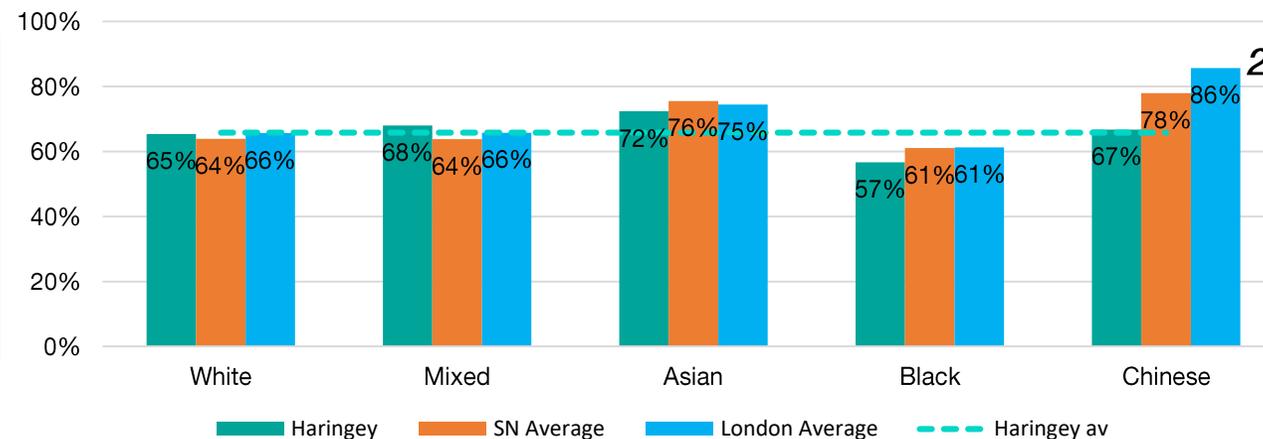
64%

Pupils eligible for free school meals achieving A\*-C in English and Maths

54%

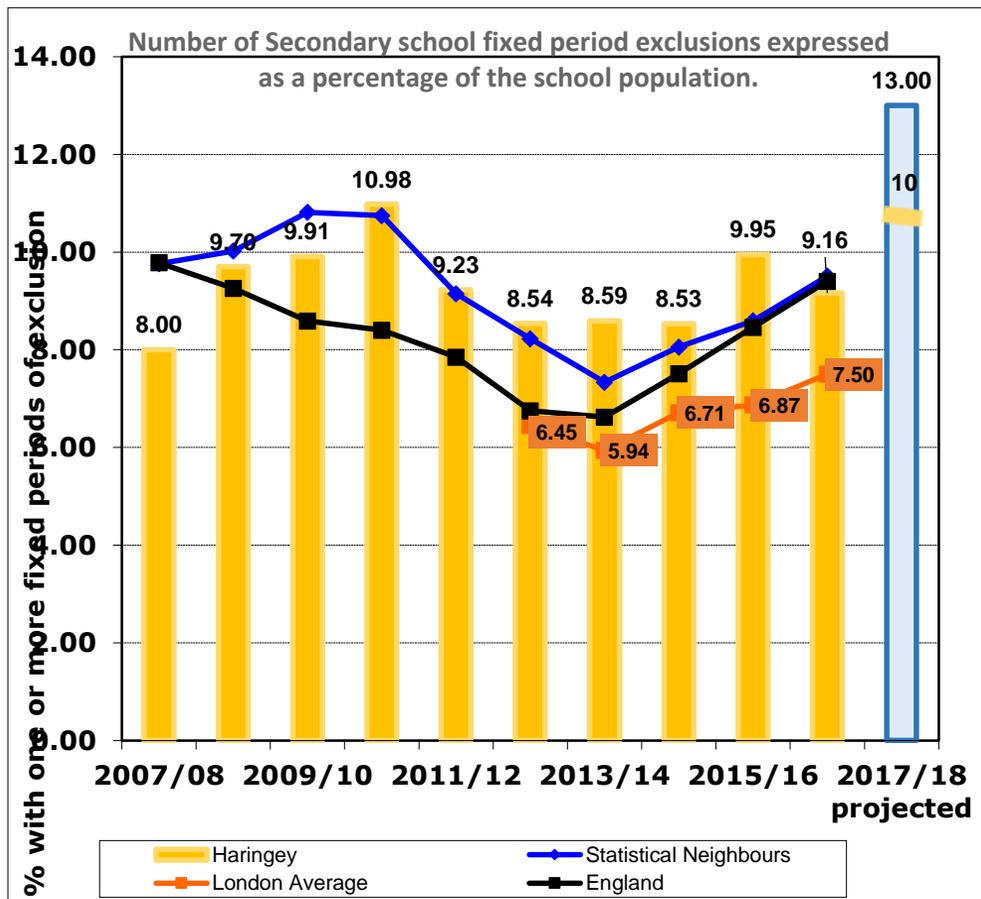
(DfE, 2015/16)

GCSE: % of children achieving 5 A\*-Cs, 2015/16

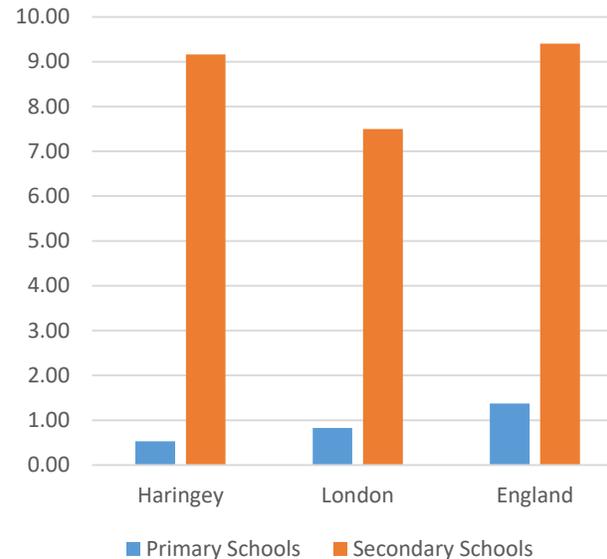


*Black boys have the lowest attainment across all ethnic and gender groups (52% achieved grades A\*-C in English and Maths in 2015/16) (DfE, 2015/16)*

There has been an **increase** in secondary school fixed period exclusions in **England**. Haringey saw a drop in exclusion in 2016/17, but figures from the autumn term suggest there is likely to be an increase in 2017/18 to a rate of between 10% and 13%.



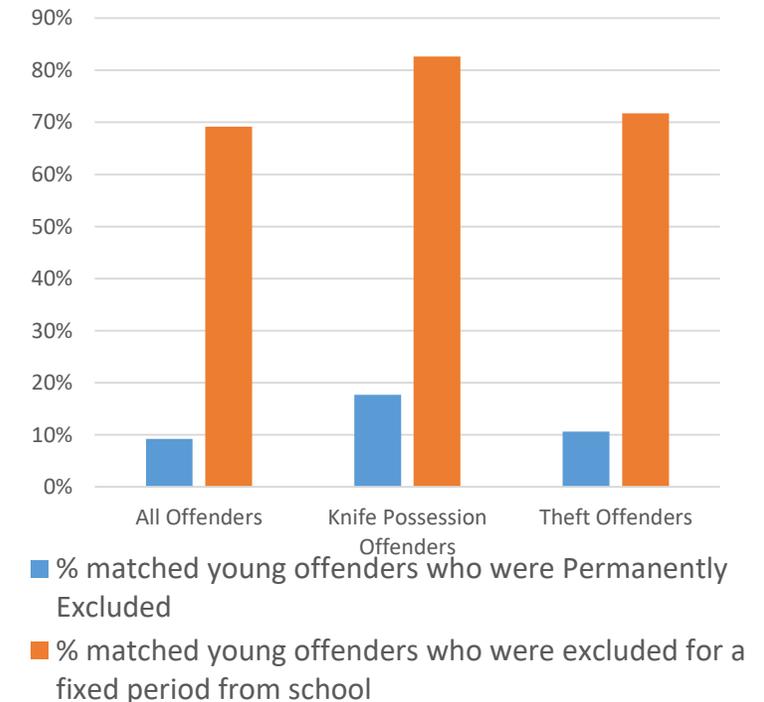
Fixed Period Exclusion Rates (2016/17)



It is likely that official figures underestimate the scale of exclusions. There are a number of ways in which a pupil can be functionally excluded from their school, aside from official exclusions, including off-rolling and managed moves.

Nearly **70%** of all young offenders, and over **80%** of all young offenders with **knife possession offences** have had a fixed period exclusion

Proportion of young offenders (KS4, 2012/13) who have been excluded from school



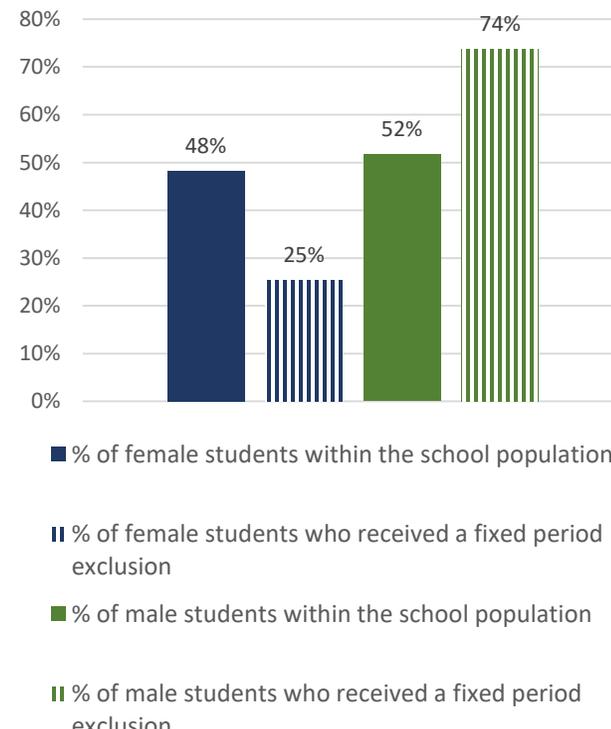
Children and young people attending alternative provisions

- **77%** recognised as having **SEN or disability**
- **50%** recognised as having a **social, emotional or mental health need**

In England, looked after children are twice as likely to be excluded from school

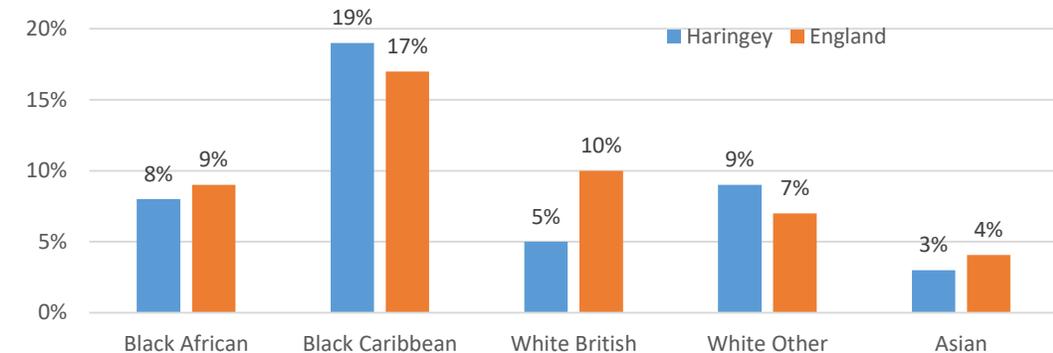
**28%** of young people in contact with youth justice were looked after, (*Youth Justice, May 2018*)

Haringey secondary school fixed period exclusions by gender



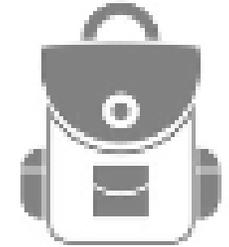
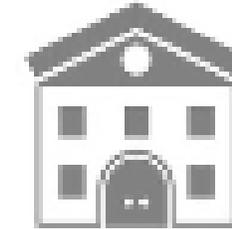
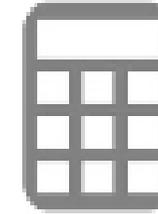
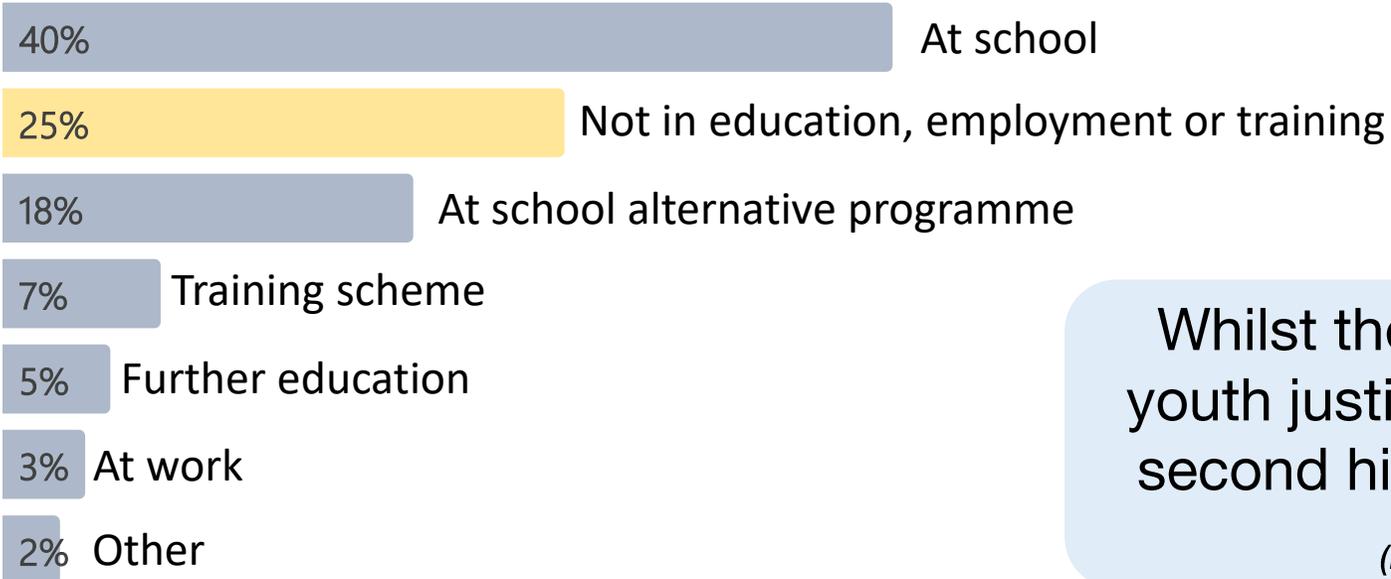
In 2016/17, **74%** of Haringey Secondary school pupils with fixed period exclusions were **boys**. This is similar to the national picture, where boys accounted for 70%

Rate of secondary school fixed period exclusions during 2016/17 by ethnicity



Nationally and within Haringey Black Caribbean pupils are significantly more likely to be excluded than their peers

## Young people in contact with youth justice, by educational status



Whilst the largest proportion of Haringey's youth justice cohort are in school (40%), the second highest proportion are NEET (25%)

*(Haringey Youth Justice Service, May 2018)*

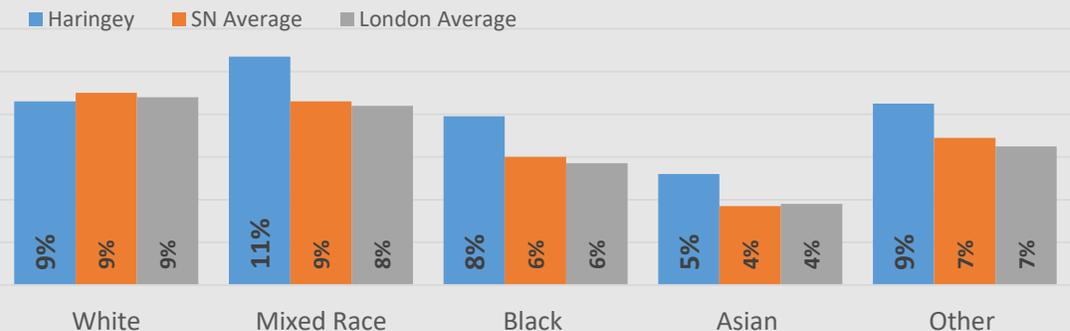
### Ethnicity of those

# NEET

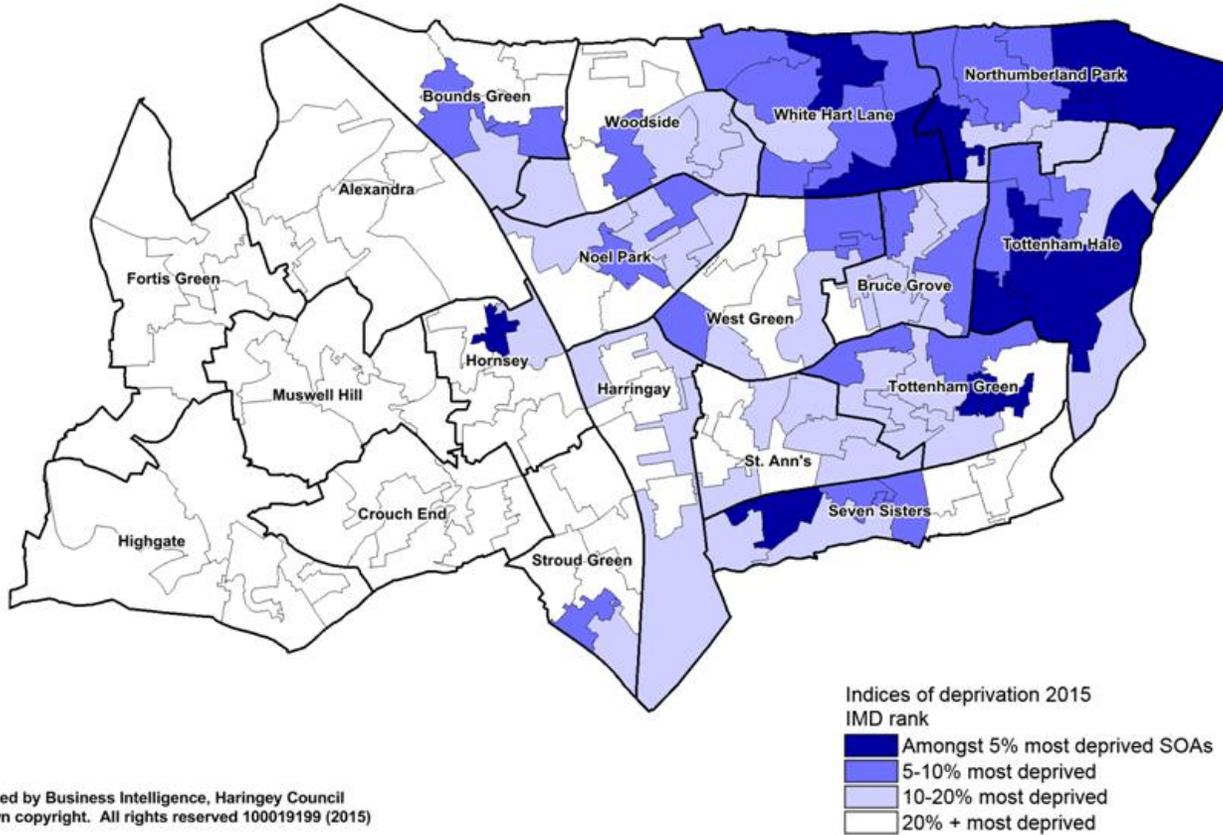
Haringey has a larger proportion of Black and Mixed Race 16-17 year olds NEET compared to statistical neighbours and London average.

*(Haringey Youth Justice Service, May 2018)*

### Proportion of 16-17 year old NEET by ethnicity

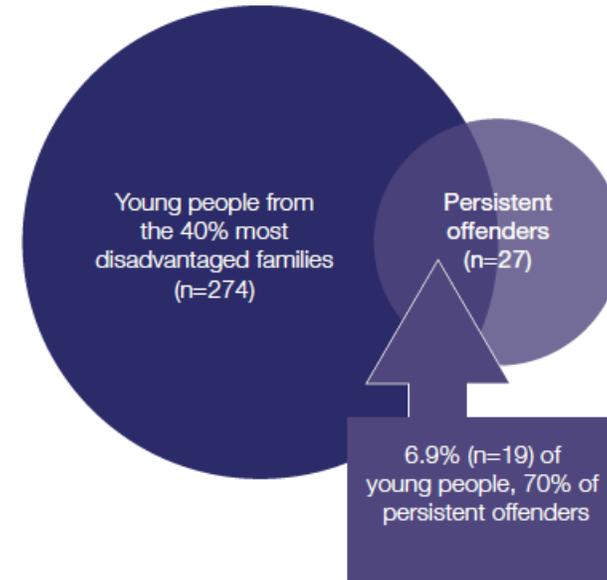


Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015  
Income Deprivation Affecting Children  
Haringey SOAs



Produced by Business Intelligence, Haringey Council  
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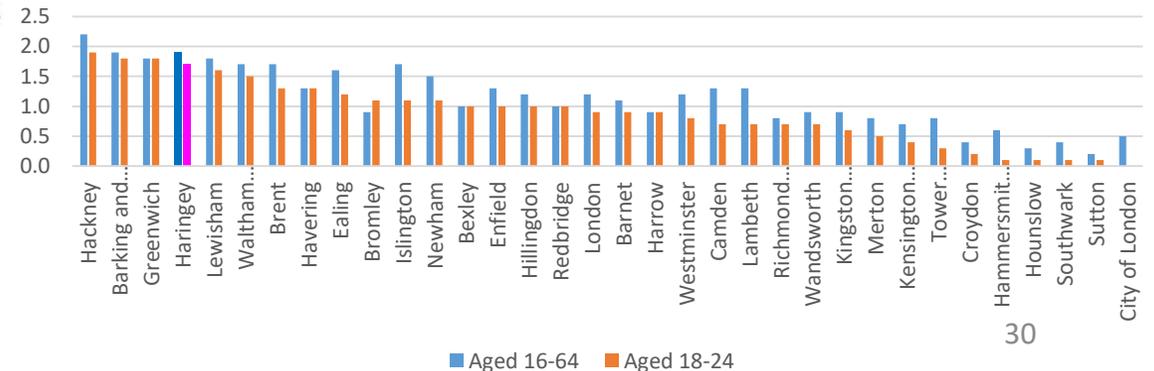
The most deprived neighbourhood areas are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half fall into the 20% most deprived in the country



Source: Wikstrom, P.-O. H., & Treiber, K. (2016).  
Social Disadvantage and Crime: A Criminological Puzzle.  
*American Behavioral Scientist*, 60(10), 1232-1259

Young people who live in areas with high levels of deprivation and crime, or who have few educational or employment opportunities may be less likely to see potential for their future and may be more vulnerable to claims that crime is an option for achieving status and resources (Dijkstra et al. 2012)

## Youth Unemployment



# Part 3: Protective Factors

INDIVIDUAL FACTORS	FAMILY FACTORS	PEER AND SOCIAL FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Intolerant attitude toward deviance</li> <li>•High IQ</li> <li>•High grade point average (as an indicator of high academic achievement)</li> <li>•High educational aspirations</li> <li>•Positive social orientation</li> <li>•Popularity acknowledged by peers</li> <li>•Highly developed social skills/competencies</li> <li>•Highly developed skills for realistic planning</li> <li>•Religiosity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Connectedness to family or adults outside the family</li> <li>•Ability to discuss problems with parents</li> <li>•Perceived parental expectations about school performance are high</li> <li>•Frequent shared activities with parents</li> <li>•Consistent presence of parent during at least one of the following: when awakening, when arriving home from school, at evening mealtime or going to bed</li> <li>•Involvement in social activities</li> <li>•Parental / family use of constructive strategies for coping with problems (provision of models of constructive coping)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Possession of affective relationships with those at school that are strong, close, and prosocial oriented</li> <li>•Commitment to school (an investment in school and in doing well at school)</li> <li>•Close relationships with non-deviant peers</li> <li>•Membership in peer groups that do not condone antisocial behaviour</li> <li>•Involvement in prosocial activities</li> <li>•Exposure to school climates that characterized by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensive supervision</li> <li>• Clear behaviour rules</li> <li>• Consistent negative reinforcement of aggression</li> <li>• Engagement of parents and teachers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Risk and protective factors are not evenly distributed across society. The lower the family's socio-economic status, the more likely it is for children to experience risk factors and for those risks to have a greater impact. They are also less likely to experience protective factors and for what protective factors they do experience to have less of an impact.

1. Is there anything surprising in the data – and have we missed anything important?
2. Looking at some of the demographic data – looking at the statistics on victims (slide 12), the youth offending cohort (slide 13) and exclusions (slide 28) – black boys are hugely disproportionately represented. Do we understand why this is?
3. There appears to be a significant correlation between violence and deprivation (slide 30) and between adverse childhood experiences (slide 19) and propensity to become involved in damaging behaviour. But many of us will know or know of young people who live in deprived conditions, and have experienced ACEs but have not ended up involved in violence. Do the protective factors explain this? And vice versa.

# Part 4: What Young People Say

## Primary Pupils

**33%**

Primary school pupils have felt afraid going to school because of bullying

**30%**

Primary school pupils are worried about knives and guns. 25% are worried about gangs

**24%**

Primary school pupils have been bullied in the last month

**15%**

Primary school pupils have experienced negative behaviour at home in the last month

## Secondary Pupils

**17%**

Secondary school pupils have felt afraid going to school because of bullying

**28%**

Secondary school pupils rate the safety of their local area as 'poor' or 'very poor' after dark

**13%**

Secondary school pupils have been bullied in the last month

**11%**

Secondary school pupils have been a victim of violence of aggression in the last year

## Young People said...

Young people are scared

Weapon-carrying is commonplace

Confidence in authorities is low

Aspirations are low

Perceptions of young black men are damaging

Travelling within Haringey feels dangerous

Young people need to be involved in solutions

Why some young people choose **not** to carry knives

- Awareness of the consequences of their actions
- Perception that they are not targets and need no protection
- Recognition that knife carrying will not help
- Impact of family pressure

Why some young people choose to carry knives

- Fear for personal safety
- Peer pressure/gang membership
- Intention to threaten or intimidate
- Personal insecurity
- Encouragement by music and social media
- Specific circumstances relating to individual young people

Ways forward identified by young people involved in the research which they felt would help deal with knife crime/carrying:

Increased activities and leisure opportunities

Provision of places and centres for young people

Mentors from within local communities who have had similar life experiences

Increased opportunities in education and jobs

Greater confidence in the police

Tackle racial bias in schools, employment, and justice system

Curb influence of social media on young people

Restrict availability of knives and other weapons

More education about knife crime and the impacts on people who have been involved

1. Are these slides consistent with what you have heard from young people or is there anything missing?
2. Focussing on a few of the points young people said – how do we increase trust in civic institutions? How can we tackle the issues about the perceptions of young black men?
3. How can we best involve young people in developing solutions moving forward?

Dialogue with  
Young People

Dialogue with  
Partners

Public Consultation  
Events

Borough Plan

Community Safety  
Strategy

Young People at  
Risk Strategy

MPS Knife Crime  
Action Plan

Safer Neighbourhoods  
Board: Serious Youth  
Crime Action Plan

Bids to GLA and  
UK Government  
Funds

What can you do to prevent young people from becoming involved in serious violence?

How can you work with the Council and other partners to improve the lives of young people in Haringey?

How can you make sure the voices of young people inform everything we do that affects them and their futures?