HARINGEY COUNCIL

Agenda item: **[No.]**

Children's Service Advisory Committee **On** 5th January 2006

Report Title: **Annual Report on Discriminatory Incidents**

Report of: **Director of Children's Services**

Wards(s) affected: **All**	Report for: **Information**

Purpose

1.1 To inform CSAC about the number of discriminatory incidents reported in Haringey schools in the academic year 2004/5.

1.2 To provide an analysis in relation to the number and nature of incidents by type, by pupil, by adult, by victim and perpetrator/suspects and by age, gender and by sanctions, and to identify trends in incidents from the data gathered.

1.3 To outline a programme of action to be taken by the Children's Service and schools in response to this analysis of discriminatory incidents.

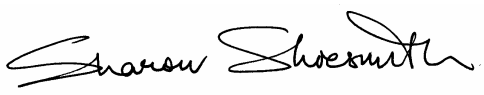
Recommendations

1.4 To note the analysis of data contained in this report.

1.5 To endorse the proposal, to update and merge of the Children's Service guidance on Bullying with the existing 'Dealing with Discriminatory Incidents in Haringey Schools' procedure.

1.6 That data on incidents of discrimination and bullying are reported to the Local Safeguarding Children Board on a regular basis together with the action being taken to reduce such incidents.

Report Authorised by: Sharon Shoesmith
Director
The Children's Service



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Executive Summary

1.7This report looks at the number and type of discriminatory incidents reported to and recorded by Haringey schools for the academic year 2004/5 and compares this with data collected in 2003/4. *Appendix 1 attached*

1.8 The number of schools submitting discriminatory incident data to the Children's Service has increased from 67% in 2003/4 to 69% in 2004/5.

1.9 Racially motivated incidents have been the most frequently reported incidents for the past three years, followed by incidents based on the victim's gender.

1.10 The ages of victims most frequently experiencing discriminatory incidents in 2004/5 are pupils aged 9, 10, and 12 years old. The ages of suspects most frequently recorded in discriminatory incidents in 2004/5 are pupils aged 9, 10, 12 and 13 years old.

1.11 In primary schools in 2004/5 the ethnic group with the most recorded number of victims were African pupils. The group most frequently recorded as suspects in primary schools in 2004/5 are pupils of White British ethnicity.

1.12 The group most frequently recorded, as victims in secondary schools in 2004/5 are pupils White British pupils with 44% (29) of incidents. In secondary schools in 2004/5, pupils of White British ethnicity were most frequently recorded as suspects with 25% (26) of incidents.

1.13 In 2004/5 male pupils accounted for 38% of victims and female pupils accounted for 62% of victims. As suspects, male pupils accounted for 68% of incidents and female pupils for 32%.

Reasons for any change in policy or for new policy development (if applicable)

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
The Children's Act 2004 'Every Child Matters' (Staying Safe)
DfES - Circular 10/99 - legal responsibilities to prevent bullying including that related to sexual orientation

2. Background

2.1 As part of the Children's Service's responsibility to combat racism an annual report based on the discriminatory data submitted by schools is produced**.** This report highlights:

- the key trends identified in the 2003/4 academic year compared with 2004/5
- significant trends identified by analysis of data submitted by schools

2.2 Discriminatory incidents recorded in schools cover pupils and adults and are categorised in the following way; racial, homophobic, disability, sexual and religious discrimination. All schools are required to submit discriminatory incident data as part of the following local agreements and statutory legislation;

- LEA Discriminatory Policy & Procedure
- Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
- DfES Circular 10/99 Social Inclusion-Dealing with Racial and Sexual Harassment. This requires of the School Governors to annually report to the LA the number of racist incidents recorded by the school.

3. Key Findings

3.1 The data supporting these key findings is in appendix 1. In the academic year 2004/5 there has been a small increase in the number of discriminatory incident returns made by schools to the Children's Service. In 2003/4 the percentage of schools submitting data was 67% this figure has risen to 69% in the academic year 2004/5.

3.2 Details of those schools who have not returned will be passed on to the School Improvement Partner and will form part of each school's annual 'Self Evaluation' discussion.

3.3 In the 2004/5 academic year we saw a decrease in the total number of incidents reported by schools. 180 incidents were recorded in 2004/5 compared to 256 in 2003/4. Whilst there has been a decrease in recorded incidents submitted, the distribution of incidents by age of victims/suspects and gender remain largely in line with data recorded in the previous year.

3.4 As in the last three years the types of incident most frequently perpetrated are racial discrimination, sexual discrimination and homophobic discrimination/bullying.

4. Analysis

4.1 Of the 180 incidents recorded by schools in 2004/5, the type of incident most frequently recorded were racially motivated, followed by incidents categorised as sexual, homophobic, religious and disabled discrimination. This represents a 29% reduction from the previous year. However, incidents remain static in their percentage share when compared to the previous academic year.

4.2 The 29% reduction of discriminatory incidents reported by schools is to be welcomed and is due to better recording of incidents and raised awareness by teaching staff in tackling discriminatory incidents between students. However, schools and the Children's Service must remain vigilant in combating discriminatory incidents. As with incidents of bullying it is accepted that there is some underreporting of incidents.

4.3 In 2004/5 the ethnic group with the largest number of victims recorded in primary schools are African pupils followed by Caribbean pupils. This contrasts with 2003/4 when Caribbean pupils were the largest ethnic group as victims in primary schools followed by African pupils. In secondary schools the ethnic group with the largest

number of victims recorded are White British pupils, followed by Caribbean and Kurdish pupils.

4.4 When analysing primary schools data on ethnicity of suspects/perpetrators 2004/5 with 2003/4, the ethnicity of pupils recorded most frequently as suspects/perpetrators remain the same as the previous academic year with White British, Caribbean, and African pupils most frequently recorded. Pupils with Turkish ethnicity have seen a reduction in the number being recorded as suspects/perpetrators.

4.5 The data for ethnicity of suspects/perpetrators in secondary schools has seen some variation from the previous academic year. Pupils of White British ethnicity are now most frequently recorded as suspects, followed by pupils of Caribbean ethnicity. This highlights a change from the previous year when pupils of Caribbean ethnicity were most frequently recorded as suspects/perpetrators.

4.6 When comparing the data submitted on ethnicity with the school census data the fact that not all schools have submitted data does have a significant effect on what can be interpreted. Some schools may not have participated or have consistently submitted 'nil returns'. Others may be very rigorous in recording incidents. As a result of this it may appear that a specific ethnic group is more likely to be either a victim or perpetrator than may actually be the case. Therefore the need for 100% schools' participation and awareness on what constitutes a discriminatory incident remains a priority.

4.7 The number of incidents involving adult/teacher **(1)** has remained static from the previous year.

5. Summary

5.1 Schools' participation with the Children's Service discriminatory incident policy is progressing year on year from under 38% in 2001/2 to almost 70% in 2004/5. However, achieving the target set by the Children's Service of all schools reporting incidents to the service by 2005 will take longer to be achieved. This target will now be reset for 2007. The downward trend of reported incidents in 2004/5 will be tracked and compared with annual data 2005/6 to show trends in the number and nature of recorded incidents.

6. Conclusions

6.1 The Children Act 2004 and Every Child Matters has seen the introduction of five new integrated outcomes for children and young people. The five outcomes; Be Healthy, Stay Safe, Enjoy and Achieve, Make a Positive Contribution and Achieve Economic Well Being. In the new framework the combatting of discrimination and bullying are brought together under the heading of the 'Stay Safe'.The inspection framewok reads:

'Staying safe, so that they (children and young people) are safe from maltreatment, neglect, violence and sexual exploitation; safe from accidental injury and death; safe from bullying and discrimination; safe from crime and anti-social behaviour in and out of school; have security and stability and are cared for'.

6.2 Every Child Matters and the new OfSTED inspection framework places a clear responsibility on Children's Services and schools to ensure children and young people learn in a safe and stable environment. This is supported by research undertaken by the Children's Commissioner for England, Professor Al Aynsley-Green, who has identified the reduction of bullying of children and young people as one of his key priorities.

'I want to see the treatment of bullying mainstreamed in schools so that by the time the children become adults, they know how to cope with it and defeat it. 'I have had hundreds of in-depth conversations with children since accepting this post and I can tell you that the one thing every child I have met has been affected by, with virtually no exceptions, is bullying,'

Professor Al Aynsley-Green, Children's Commissioner for England, November 13, 2005
The Observer

6.3 The Children's Commissioner's comments are supported by local research carried out with children and young people in Haringey as part of the consultation exercise to develop the Children and Young People's Service Plan 2006/9 who state that bullying and staying safe at school is key priority that needs to be addressed in both primary and secondary schools in Haringey. This view is confirmed by a recent survey carried out by the Children's Service with pupils from primary and secondary schools who were asked the following; ***Is there any bullying in your school?*** 79% of pupils who responded to the question said ***'Yes there was'.***

6.4 DfES guidance states that every school in Haringey should have an anti–bullying policy and statement that should be displayed prominently around the school. The policy should be familiar to pupils, parents, staff and the Governing body, who should receive termly reports on incidents.

6.5 In response to Anti-Bullying week in November 2005, we saw Haringey schools positively challenging all forms of bullying through a range of curriculum based activities. However, more work needs to be undertaken by the Children's Service to ensure that school based activities to combat bullying are sustained and meet both DfES guidance and the outcomes identified in the 'Stay Safe' section of 'Every Child Matters'.

7. Recommendations

7.1 To ensure that Haringey Children's Service and schools contribute to the outcomes contained in the 'Stay Safe' section of the Children and Young People's Plan, it is recommended that the data on discriminiatory incidents and bullying in schools is reported to the Local Safeguarding Children's Board on a regular basis, together with actions to be taken to reduce discriminatory incidents.

8. Comments of the Director of Finance

8.1 The Director of Finance has been consulted on the content of this report and has no specific comments to make.

9. Comments of the Head of Legal Services

9.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of this report and has no specific comment to make.

10 Equalities Implications

10.1 Discriminatory incidents inevitably affect all those involved negatively. All pupils and adults in Haringey have the right to learn and work in an environment free from discriminatory behaviour and make a 'Positive Contribution'. In working with schools to develop and implement a combined bullying and discriminatory incident policy the Children's Service is ensuring that it carries out its role in ensuring that children and young people are safe from bullying and discrimination.

10.2 The continued guidance, collection and analysis of data ensures the Children's Service continues to support schools compliance with the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 (specific duty) as defined by the Commission for Racial Equality. In addition the programme of action also aims to ensure that the Children Service meets the OfSTED inspection criteria contained in 'Every Child Matters'.

11 Use of Appendices / Tables

11.1 Appendix 1 provides a detailed analysis of discriminatory incidents recorded in 2004/5 and is accompanied by graphs as supporting evidence.

Appendix 1: Discriminatory Incidents – Data

Number of pupil related incidents (see chart 1)

In 2004/5 180 pupil related incidents were recorded compared with 256 for the same period in 2003/4. This represents a 29% reduction in incidents from the previous year. The 29% reduction of discriminatory incidents reported by schools is to be welcomed particularly as the school population is larger than the previous year. We believe the reduction is due to better recording of incidents and raised awareness by teaching staff in tackling discriminatory incidents between students. The number of schools participating in the LEA recording procedure has risen slightly from 67% in the previous year to 69% this year. The Children's Service target is to have 100% of Haringey schools participating in the boroughwide policy.

Type and Nature of incidents (see charts 2, 3, 4 and 5)

Of the 180 incidents recorded by schools in 2004/5, 111 were racially motivated. This represents 62% of all pupil-related 2003/4. Sexual, religious and disabilities discrimination remains static in their percentage share when compared to 2004/5.

Of the 180 incidents recorded the most frequently perpetrated are 'comments of a discriminatory nature' with 41% (75) incidents for the period and discriminatory abuse which also recorded 36% (65) incidents for the period. Compared with 2003/4, when comments of a discriminatory nature accounted for 44% (120) incidents and discriminatory abuse accounted for 25% (69) incidents. Whilst recognising there has been a significant reduction in recorded incidents (see above) the distribution of incidents by nature remains static.

Age of Victims and Suspects (see charts 6 and 7)

The ages of victims most frequently experiencing discriminatory incidents in 2004/5 are pupils aged 8,9 and 10. This is a change from 2003/4 when pupils aged 12 and 13 most frequently experienced discriminatory incidents. In 2004/5 the age of pupils most frequently recorded as suspects are pupils aged 9, 10, 12 and 13 years old. This age group represents 50% of all suspects/perpetrators in incidents recorded.

Analysis of the data collected between 2003/4 and 2004/5 identifies a small shift in ages of victims from secondary school to primary school. However, the number of incidents has remains static in addition there has been no significant change from the previous year in age groups most frequently identified as suspects/perpetrators.

Ethnicity of Suspects/Perpetrators (see charts 8 and 9)

The group most frequently recorded as suspects/perpetrators in primary schools in 2004/5, are pupils of White British ethnicity with 25% (26) of incidents. Caribbean pupils are recorded as suspects in 23% (24) of incidents. African pupils are recorded as suspects/perpetrators in 15% (16) incidents and pupils classified as 'Any other whites' were suspects/perpetrators in 9% (9) incidents. This picture remains largely the same as the previous year.

In 2004/5, secondary schools pupils most frequently recorded as suspects/perpetrators were of White British ethnicity with 24% (21) incidents. This is followed by pupils with Caribbean

ethnicity with 18% (16) incidents. African pupils and White and Black Caribbean pupils recorded 9% (8) incidents each. The main change in this category is the reduction of suspects/perpetrators from the 'Any other black' category. In 2003/4 suspect/perpetrators accounted for 12% (20) allegations of incidents this has fallen to 2% (2) incidents in 2004/5.

Ethnicity of Victims (see charts 10, 11, 12 and 13)

In primary schools in 2004/5 the ethnic group with the most recorded number of victims were African pupils with 22% (24) of incidents, compared to 2003/4 when Caribbean pupils were victims in 20% (25) of incidents. This is followed by pupils of Caribbean ethnicity with 21% (22) of incidents recorded.

In 2004/5 primary school pupils of White British ethnicity were recorded as victims in 17% (18) of incidents followed by pupils of Turkish ethnicity who were recorded as victims in 14% (13) incidents compared to 2003/4 when Turkish pupils were victims in 12% (15) of incidents recorded in this category.

In the primary setting the ethnic groups with the highest number of recorded victims remains the same as the previous year with all groups apart from pupils classifying themselves as 'Any other black' and 'Any other white' seeing reductions in real terms.

The groups most frequently recorded as victims in secondary schools in 2004/5 are pupils of White British ethnicity with 44% (29) of Incidents. This is compared to 2003/4 when pupils in the category 'Any other ethnic group' were recorded as victims 16% (18) of incidents. This is followed by Pupils from Caribbean and Kurdish ethnicity White British pupils with incidents 9% (6).

This sees a significant shift from the previous year when pupils of Caribbean ethnicity were victims in 25% incidents (41) of incidents recorded and White British pupils accounting for 11% (18).

It should be noted that only 69% primary and secondary submitted data in the 2004/5 academic year. However when analysing victims and perpetrator data by ethnicity the ethnic groups most frequently identified remain below the current school population totals. Current school population by ethnicity is identified in charts 12 and 13.

Gender of Victims (see chart 14)

In 2004/5 males were recorded as victims in 38% (59) of incidents reported compared with 2003/4 where male pupils were recorded as victims in 52% (78) of incidents. Females were recorded as victims in 62% (95) incidents in 2004/5 compared to 48% (71) incidents 2003/4.

Gender of Suspects/Perpetrators

In 2004/5 male pupils were recorded as suspects/perpetrators in 68% (130) incidents compared to 2003/4 which saw male pupils recorded in 78% (193) incidents as suspects/perpetrators. In the same period female pupils were recorded as suspects/perpetrators in 32% (62) incidents, whereas in 2003/4 female pupils were recorded as suspects/perpetrators in 22% (56) incidents.

Chart 1 - Number of Pupil Related Incidents/School Returns 2003/04 v 2004/05

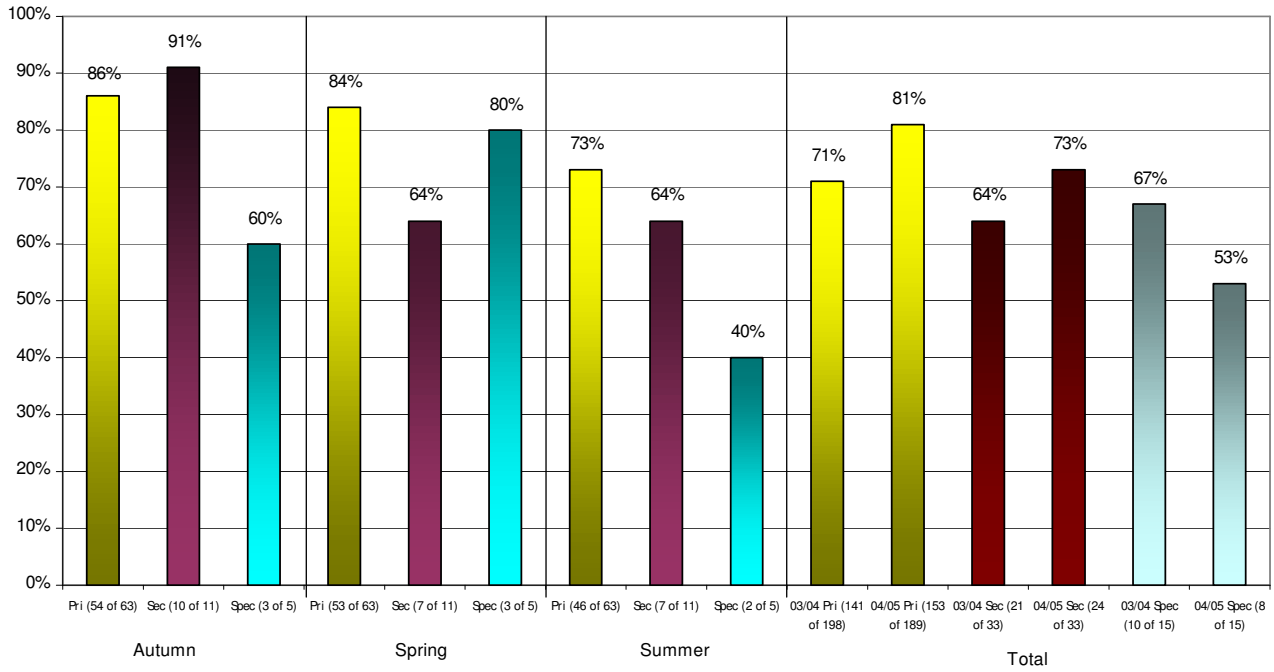

Chart 2 - Type and number of Pupil incidents 03/04 v 04/05

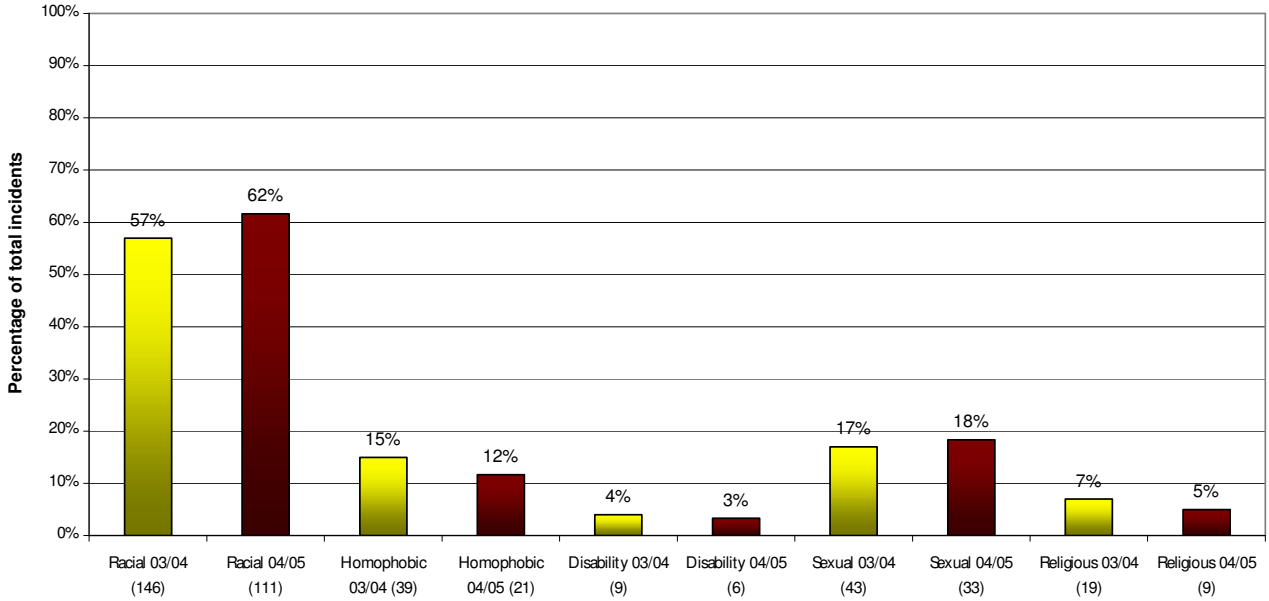

Chart 3 Type and Number of Adult incidents 03/04 v 04/05

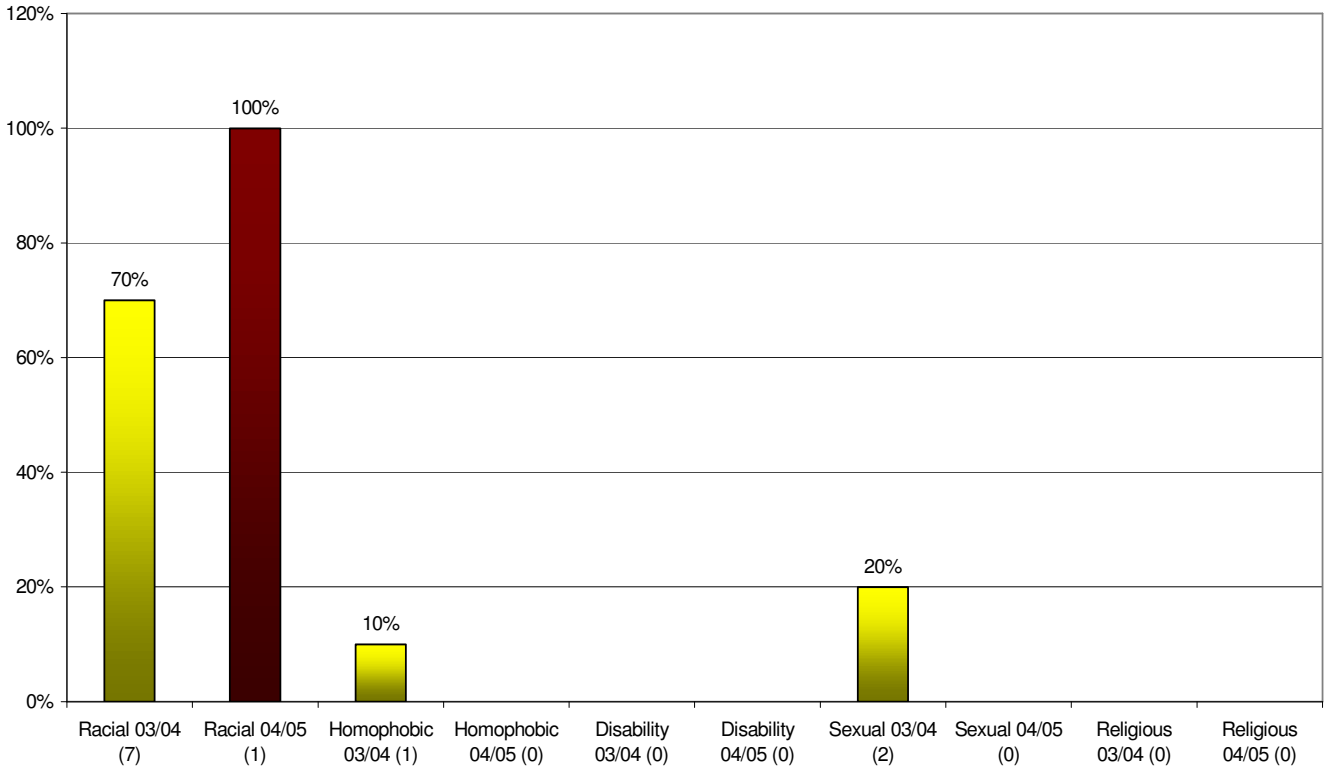

Chart 4 - Nature and number of Pupil discriminatory incident 03/04 v 04/05

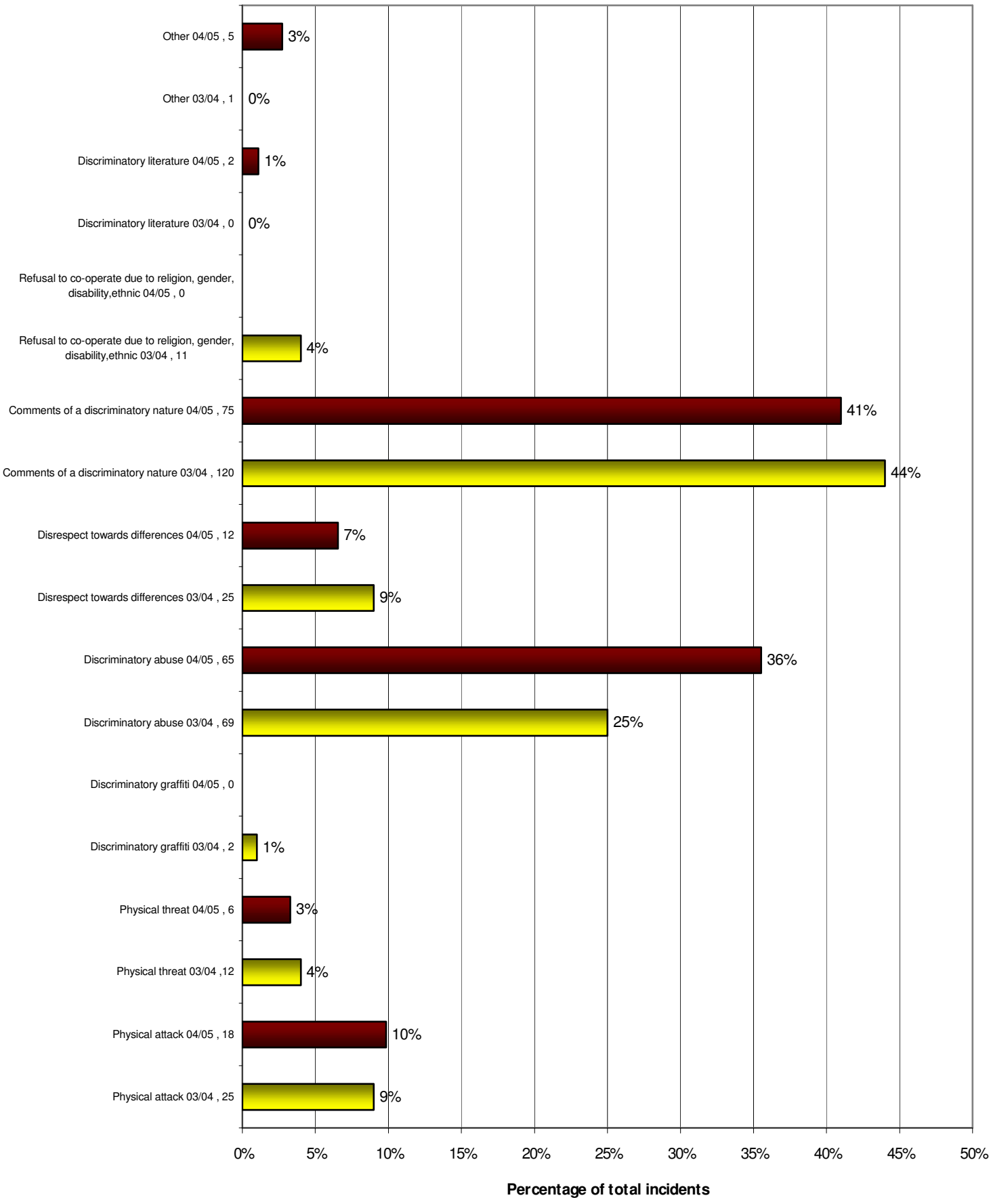

Chart 5 Nature and Number of Adult discriminatory incident 03/04 v 04/05

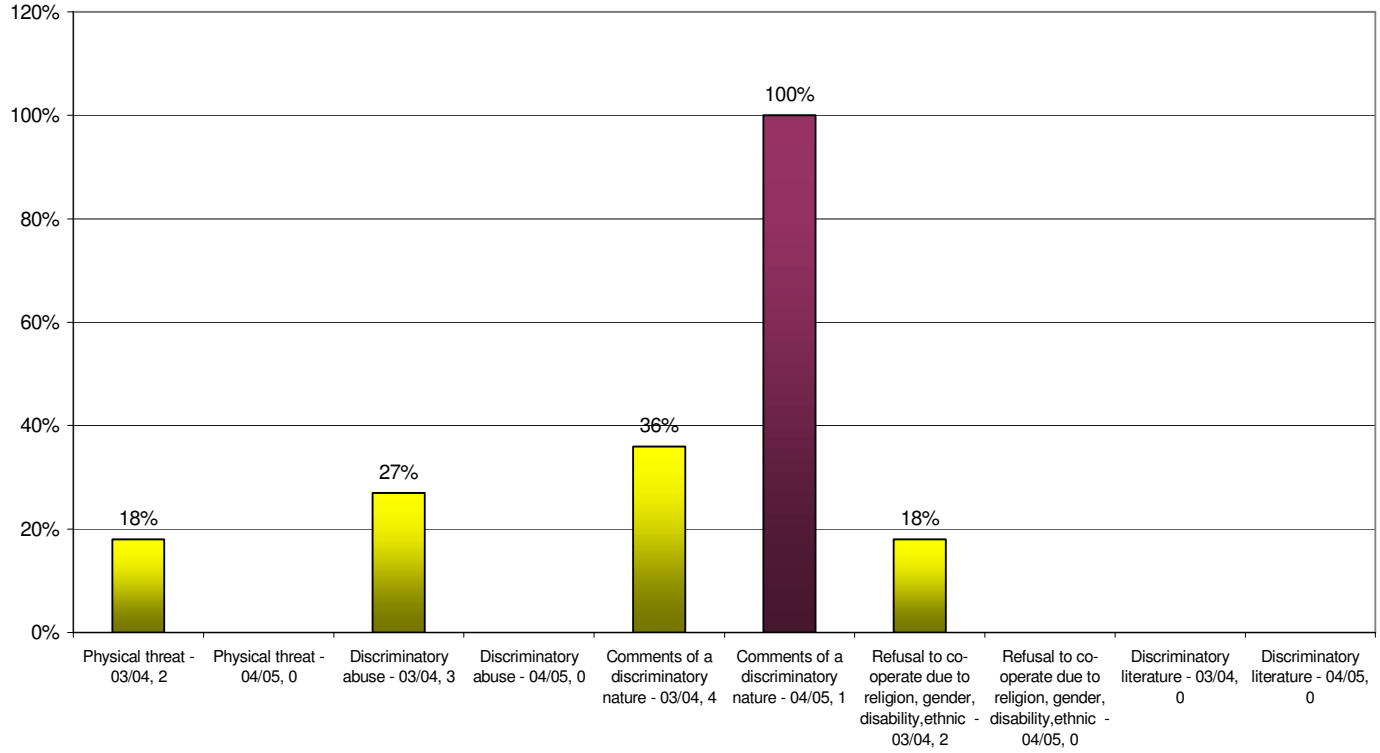

Chart 6 - Age group of victims of discrimination 2004/05

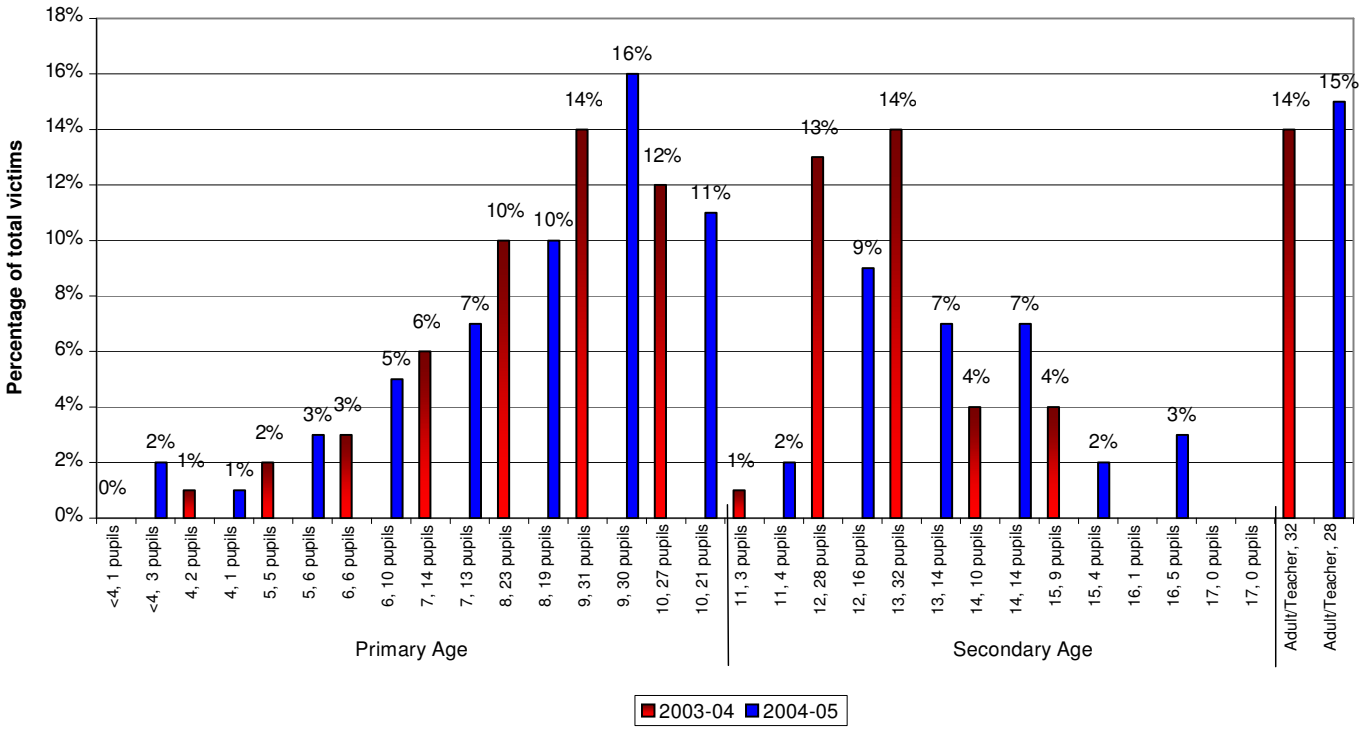

Chart 7 - Age of discrimination suspects/perpetrators 2004/05

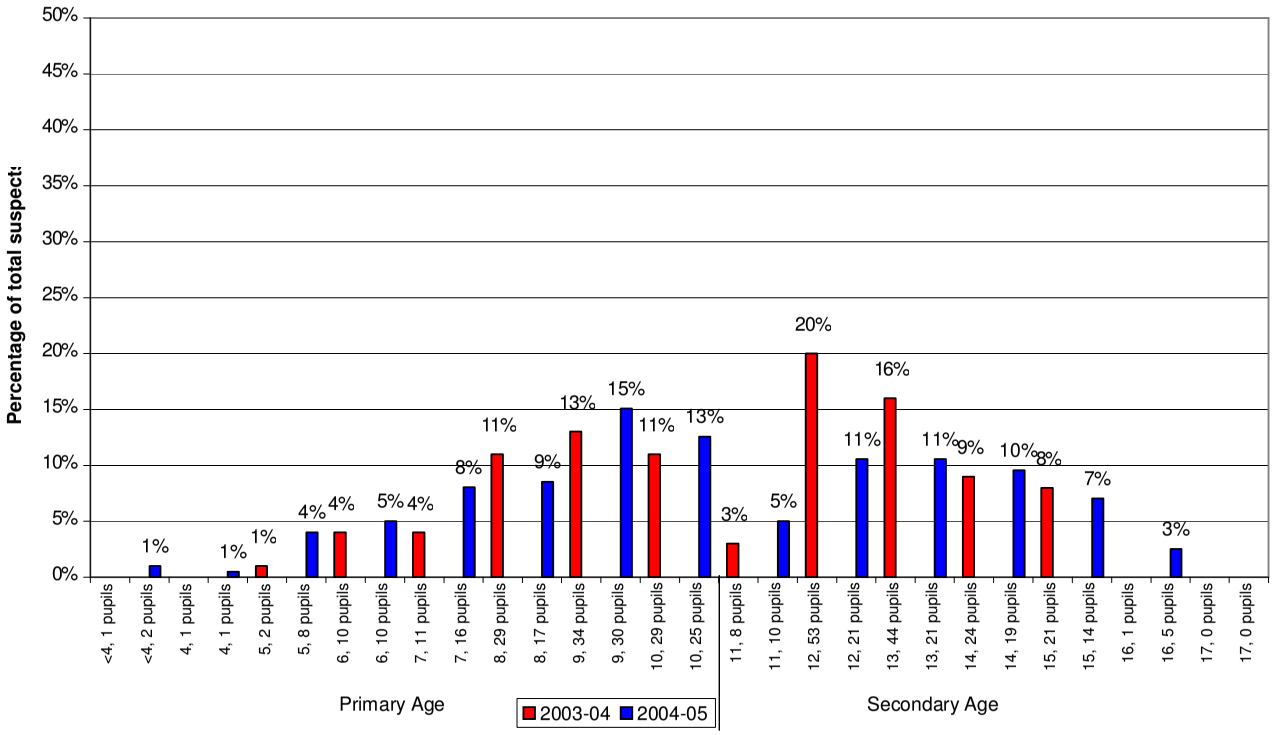

Chart 8
Ethnicity of Suspects/Perpetrators in Pupil initiated incidents - Primary Schools

Ethnicity	2004/05 Number	2004/05 Percentage	2003/04 Number	2003/04 Percentage	Difference
White British	26	25%	29	22%	3%
White Irish	2	2%	1	1%	1%
Greek/Greek Cypriot	4	4%			4%
Turkish Cypriot	3	3%	1	1%	2%
Kurdish	1	1%	3	2%	-1%
Turkish	2	2%	16	12%	-10%
Any other White	9	9%	9	7%	2%
White and Black Caribbean	3	3%	4	3%	0%
White and Black African			2	1%	-1%
White and Asian	2	2%			2%
Any other Mixed	1	1%	4	3%	-2%
Indian	4	4%	1	1%	3%
Pakistani	1	1%			1%
Bangladeshi			1	1%	-1%
East African Asian					0%
Any other Asian					0%
Caribbean	24	23%	26	19%	4%
African	16	15%	10	7%	8%
Any other Black	2	2%	8	6%	-4%
Chinese					0%
Any other Ethnic group	4	4%	2	1%	2%

Chart 9
Ethnicity of Suspects/Perpetrators in Pupil initiated incidents – Secondary Schools

Ethnicity	2004/05 Number	2004/05 Percentage	2003/04 Number	2003/04 Percentage	Difference
White British	21	24%	18	11%	13%
White Irish	1	1%	2	1%	0%
Greek/Greek Cypriot	2	2%	2	1%	1%
Turkish Cypriot	2	2%	3	2%	0%
Kurdish	5	6%	10	6%	0%
Turkish	3	3%	6	4%	0%
Any other White	5	6%	9	5%	0%
White and Black Caribbean	8	9%	6	4%	5%
White and Black African	4	5%	6	4%	1%
White and Asian			1	1%	-1%
Any other Mixed	1	1%	6	4%	-2%
Indian	1	1%	1	1%	1%
Pakistani	2	2%	1	1%	2%
Bangladeshi					0%
East African Asian					0%
Any other Asian	4	5%	6	4%	1%
Caribbean	16	18%	41	25%	-7%
African	8	9%	21	13%	-4%
Any other Black	2	2%	20	12%	-10%
Chinese	1	1%			1%
Any other Ethnic group	2	2%	7	4%	-2%

Chart 10 Ethnicity of Victims in Pupil initiated incidents - Primary Schools

Ethnicity	2004/05 Number	2004/05 Percentage	2003/04 Number	2003/04 Percentage	Difference
White British	18	17%	16	13%	4%
White Irish	3	3%	3	2%	0%
Greek/Greek Cypriot	1	1%			1%
Turkish Cypriot			3	2%	-2%
Kurdish	1	1%	3	2%	-1%
Turkish	14	13%	15	12%	1%
Any other White	2	2%	12	9%	-8%
White and Black Caribbean			1	1%	-1%
White and Black African	2	2%	2	2%	0%
White and Asian	1	1%			1%
Any other Mixed	3	3%			3%
Indian	1	1%	2	2%	-1%
Pakistani	3	3%	4	3%	0%
Bangladeshi					0%
East African Asian	2	2%	2	2%	0%
Any other Asian	1	1%	2	2%	-1%
Caribbean	22	21%	25	20%	1%
African	24	22%	22	17%	5%
Any other Black	4	4%	13	10%	-6%
Chinese	1	1%			1%
Any other Ethnic group	4	4%	2	2%	2%

Chart 11 Ethnicity of Victims in Pupil initiated incidents - Secondary Schools

Ethnicity	2004/05 Number	2004/05 Percentage	2003/04 Number	2003/04 Percentage	
White British	29	44%	17	15%	29%
White Irish	5	8%	5	4%	3%
Greek/Greek Cypriot	1	2%	3	3%	1%
Turkish Cypriot			6	5%	5%
Kurdish	6	9%	4	4%	6%
Turkish			4	4%	4%
Any other White	3	5%	11	10%	5%
White and Black Caribbean	3	5%	6	5%	1%
White and Black African	1	2%	4	4%	2%
White and Asian	2	3%			3%
Any other Mixed	1	2%	3	3%	1%
Indian	2	3%	6	5%	2%
Pakistani			7	6%	6%
Bangladeshi			2	2%	2%
East African Asian					0%
Any other Asian	1	2%	4	4%	2%
Caribbean	6	9%	5	4%	5%
African	5	8%	1	1%	7%
Any other Black			6	5%	5%
Chinese			2	2%	2%
Any other Ethnic group	1	2%	18	16%	-14%

Chart 12 Primary Ethnicity 2005

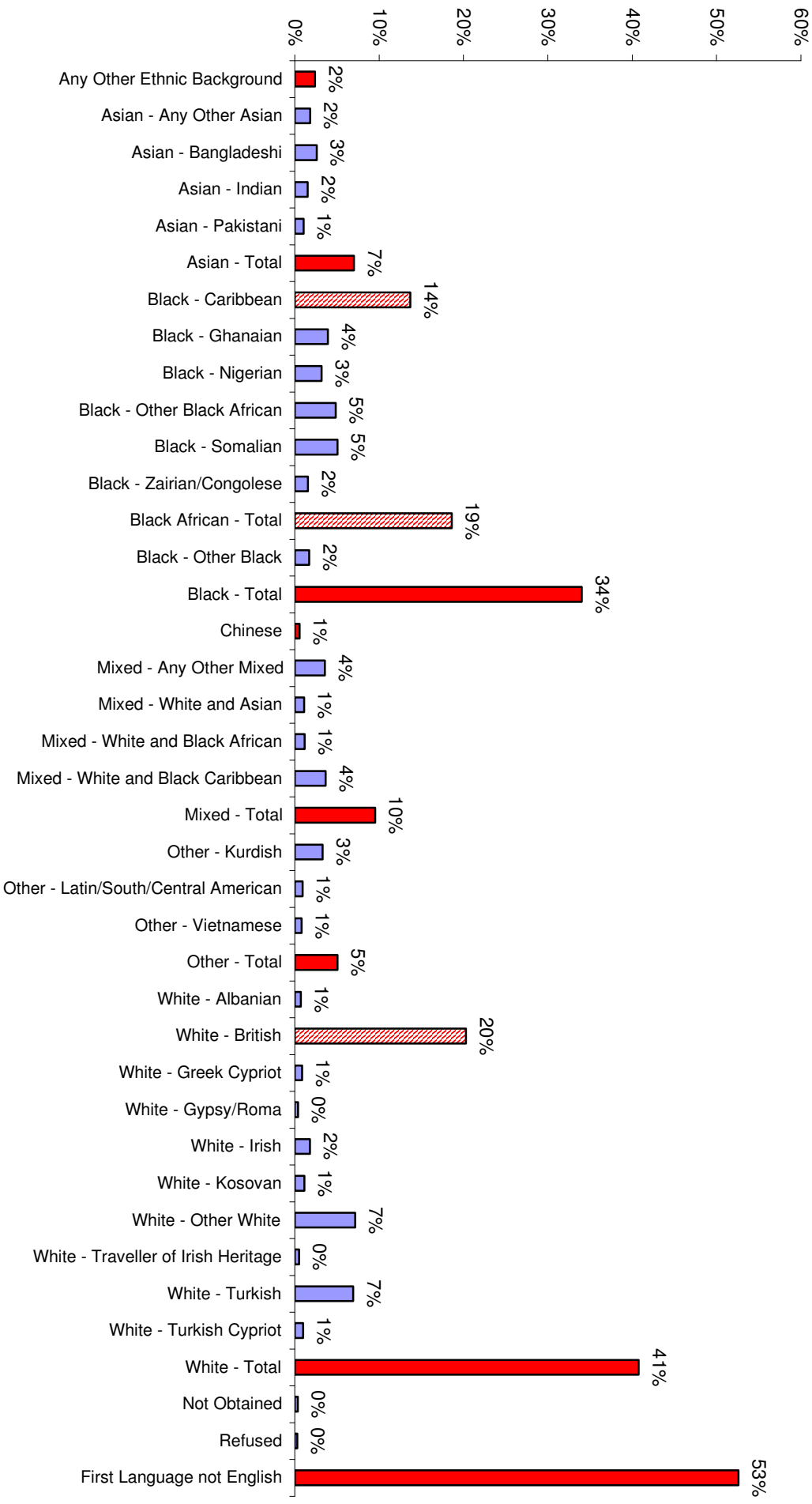

Chart 13 Secondary Ethnicity 2005

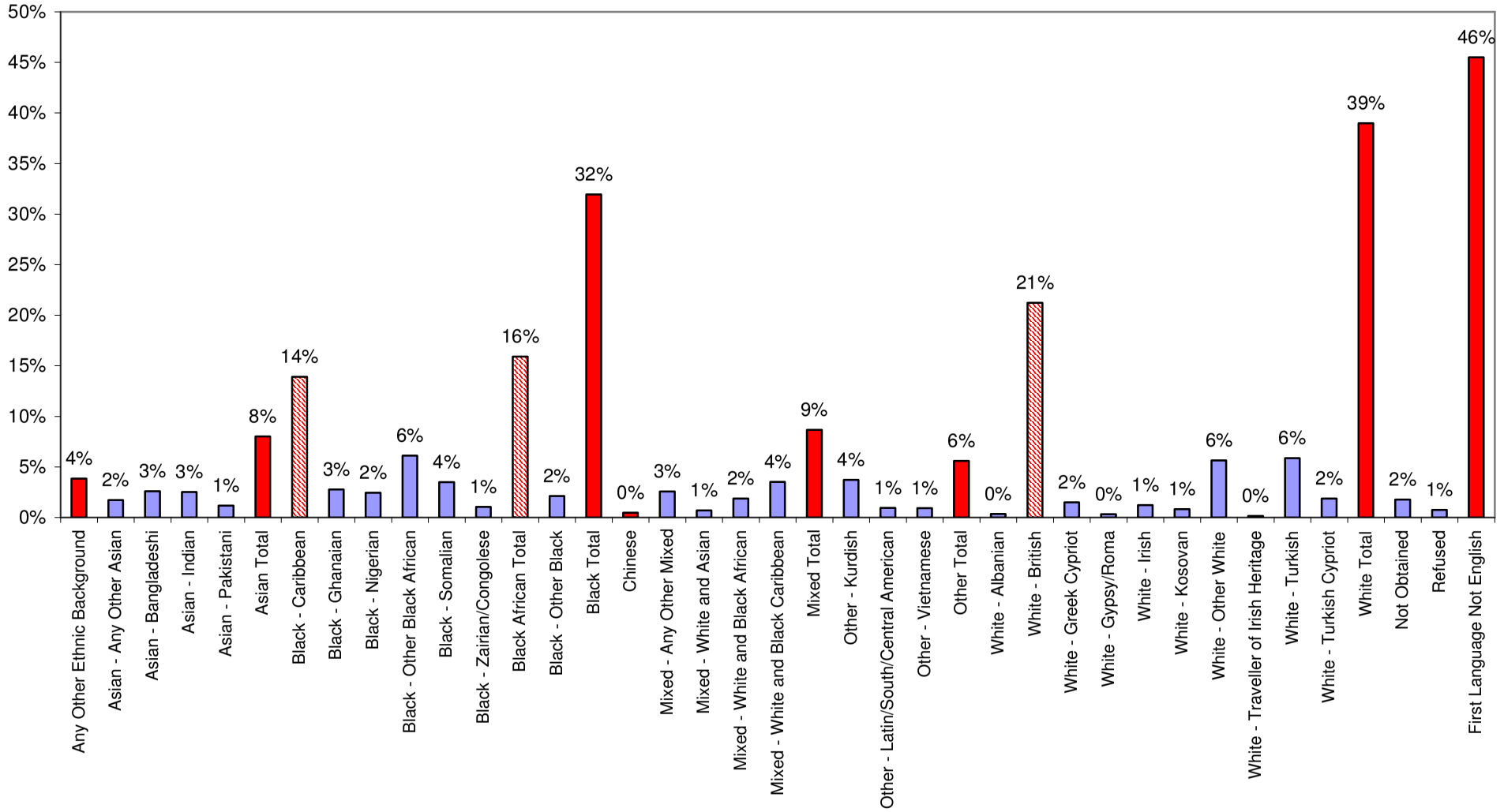
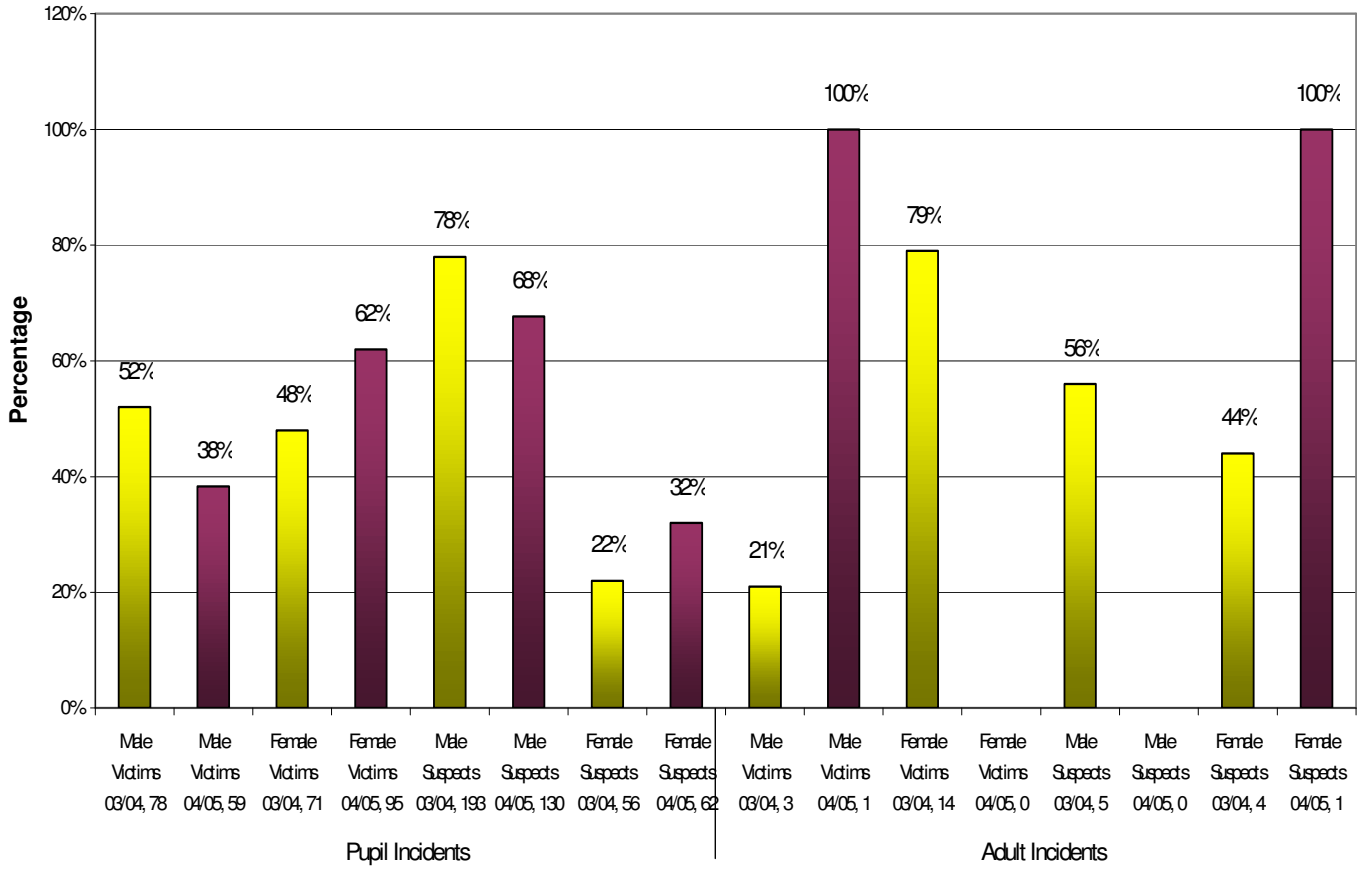
Chart 14- Percentage and number of victims and suspects by gender 2002/03 v 2004/05