

# WE ARE LISTENING.



# WE ARE NEWHAM.



**Brighter Futures: A Foundation for Change**

**People at the Heart  
of Everything We Do**

# OVERVIEW OF THIS REPORT

## We are Listening: We Are Newham - Brighter Futures: A Foundation for Change

This report contains the first section of the Final Report. The other sections are available in separate documents and all three are available in the combined Final Report

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# STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

# CREST WERE COMMISSIONED BY THE LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM TO CONDUCT AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF YOUTH SAFETY AND VULNERABILITY, AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT INTERVENTIONS AND TO DEVELOP A PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK THAT ENABLES EFFECTIVE MEASUREMENT OF IMPACT.

## Overview

Crest Advisory has worked with the London Borough of Newham (LBN) to complete a comprehensive review of youth safety/violence in the borough; assessing young people's vulnerabilities that potentially act as drivers to their engagement in criminality and exploitation and amplify their fear of crime. This has been completed by identifying and engaging with a range of stakeholders (inclusive of young people), population groups, publicly available crime data and data from local agencies. This report brings together this qualitative and quantitative evidence, best practice review, and sets out recommendations that can support future funding, commissioning, and operational decisions to improve outcomes.

The programme of work has also included the development of a logic model and performance framework for the Brighter Futures Directorate of the London Borough of Newham, enabling greater clarity on the outcomes which can be achieved and by whom to enable ongoing performance management and a better understanding of impact of investment in the longer term on young people in Newham.

**The following provides an overview of the stakeholders engaged and the data analysed (for a detailed breakdown of both please refer to the annex). We would like to thank all those that engaged so positively in this programme of work (LBN staff, Newham Partners, residents and young people).**

### Data

- Publicly available crime data, including stop and search, deprivation, and health data.
- Local data covering education, children in care, those who go missing, YOS, children known to services, children's centres, and substance misuse.

### Stakeholder Engagement

- Thirteen 1:1 interviews including: Councillors, practitioners, adult leads, Youth Safety Board Members and Corporate Directors.
- Four focus groups with young people inclusive of Children in Care and people known to the Youth Offending Team.
- Six focus groups with Youth Safety Board Members, Voluntary, and Community sector organisations and practitioners.

### Youth Survey

A Youth Survey to understand the perceptions and experiences of young people across the borough.

In total 1,527 individuals started the survey of which 1,066 were eligible and completed at least part of it.

# THIS STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT PRESENTS FINDINGS ON THE SCALE, NATURE, AND DRIVERS OF YOUTH SAFETY IN NEWHAM BASED ON QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS.

## Aims

In this report we use both publicly available data, local data (provided by the London Borough of Newham) and feedback from stakeholders and young people to examine:

- The **scale** of serious violence, exploring trends in: selected offence types (e.g. homicide, knife/gun crime, domestic or sexual violence, and robbery); and areas of criminality associated with serious violence (e.g. county lines, criminal exploitation and weapons possession).
- The **nature** of serious violence, understanding who it affects, and where and when in Newham it occurs, through an analysis of the characteristics of offenders and victims and an examination of where and when crime happens at a highly-localised level.
- Developing a detailed profile of **youth vulnerability** and how it contributes to youth safety.
- How young people and other local individuals feel about and **experience youth safety** in the borough.

Throughout this report, disproportionality and overrepresentation will be referenced using this colour.

## Purpose

The purpose of the final Strategic Needs Assessment is to:

- Present **the changing picture of serious violence** in Newham and how it compares with statistically similar boroughs in London.
- Contextualise how that fits into the broader objective of making Newham the best place for children and young people to grow up by **improving youth safety and reducing vulnerability**.
- To provide a set of recommendations that inform future **commissioning and investment decisions**.

# DEFINITIONS OF YOUTH SAFETY AND RELEVANT AREAS OF FOCUS.

## Youth Safety

Youth safety concerns preventing and reducing the harm, exploitation and/or violence involving and experienced by individuals aged 0 to 25 from Newham.

## Harm, exploitation and/or violence

This encompasses acts of individuals or groups that endanger, or risk endangering, the physical and mental health welfare of others, including acts in public spaces, acts in the home and acts associated with criminality.

### Public spaces

Experiences, witnessing, carrying out violent acts outside the home, including in hub areas, in and around education settings, and areas associated with the night-time economy.

### In the home

Experiencing, witnessing or carrying out violent acts in the home.

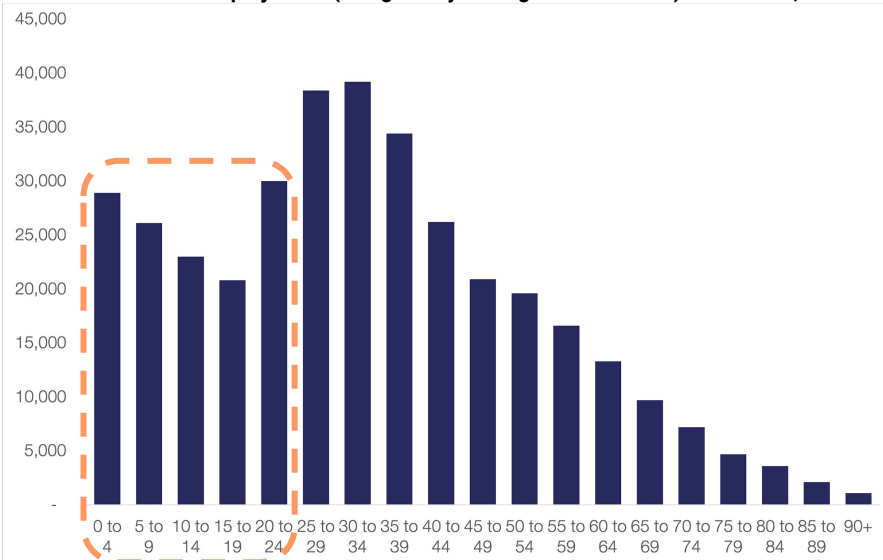
### Associated with other criminality

Involvement in crime where violence is normalised, such as dangerous networks involved in the supply of drugs.

# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE MAKE UP OVER ONE THIRD OF NEWHAM'S POPULATION AND THE OVERALL NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN NEWHAM IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS.

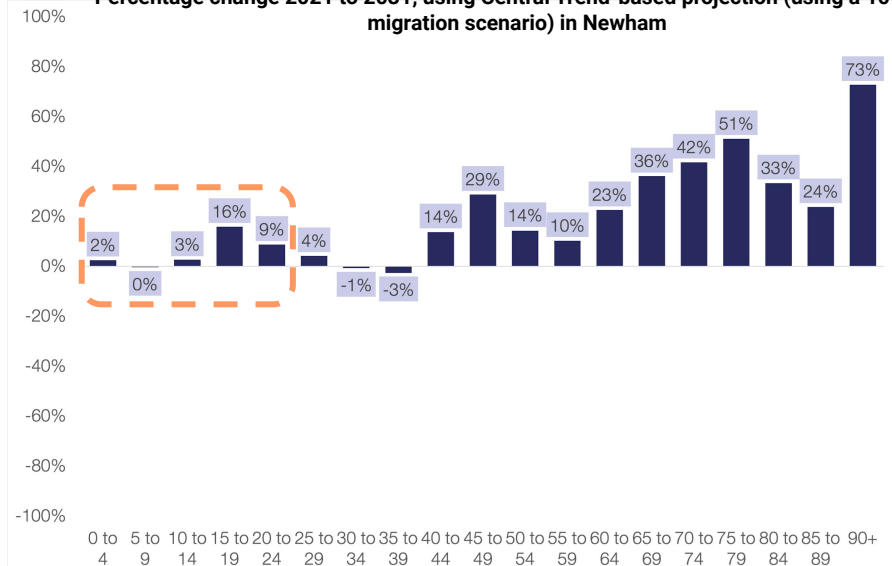
Young people aged under 25 make up over one third of the population in Newham (compared to just under a third in London overall).

Central Trend-based projection (using a 10-year migration scenario) in Newham, 2021



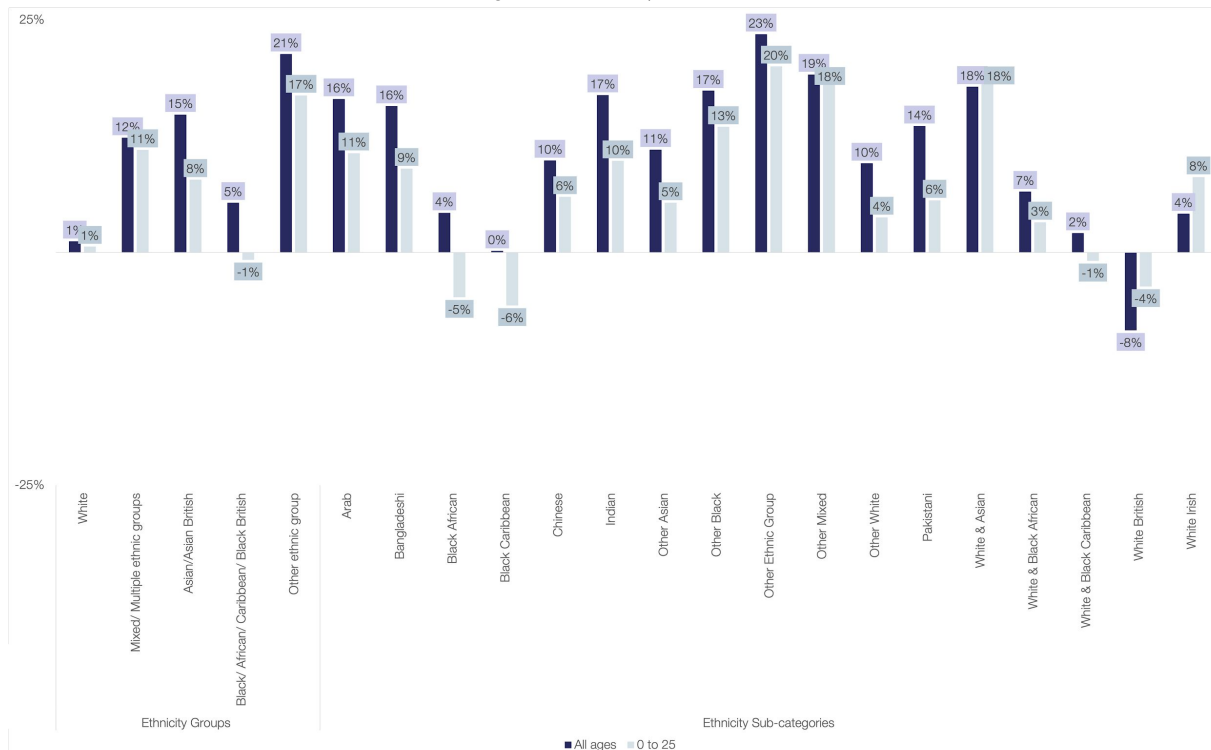
Overall, Newham's population is projected to grow by 10% in the next ten years (compared to 9% in London overall). The population of young people aged 0 to 25 is going to grow by 5% (compared to 6% in London overall).

Percentage change 2021 to 2031, using Central Trend-based projection (using a 10-year migration scenario) in Newham



# HOWEVER, NOT ALL DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS WILL SEE INCREASES: THE POPULATION OF BLACK AFRICAN, BLACK CARIBBEAN, WHITE & BLACK CARIBBEAN, AND WHITE BRITISH YOUNG PEOPLE IS EXPECTED TO DECREASE.

Percentage change 2021 to 2031, using Central Trend-based projection (using a 10-year migration scenario) in Newham

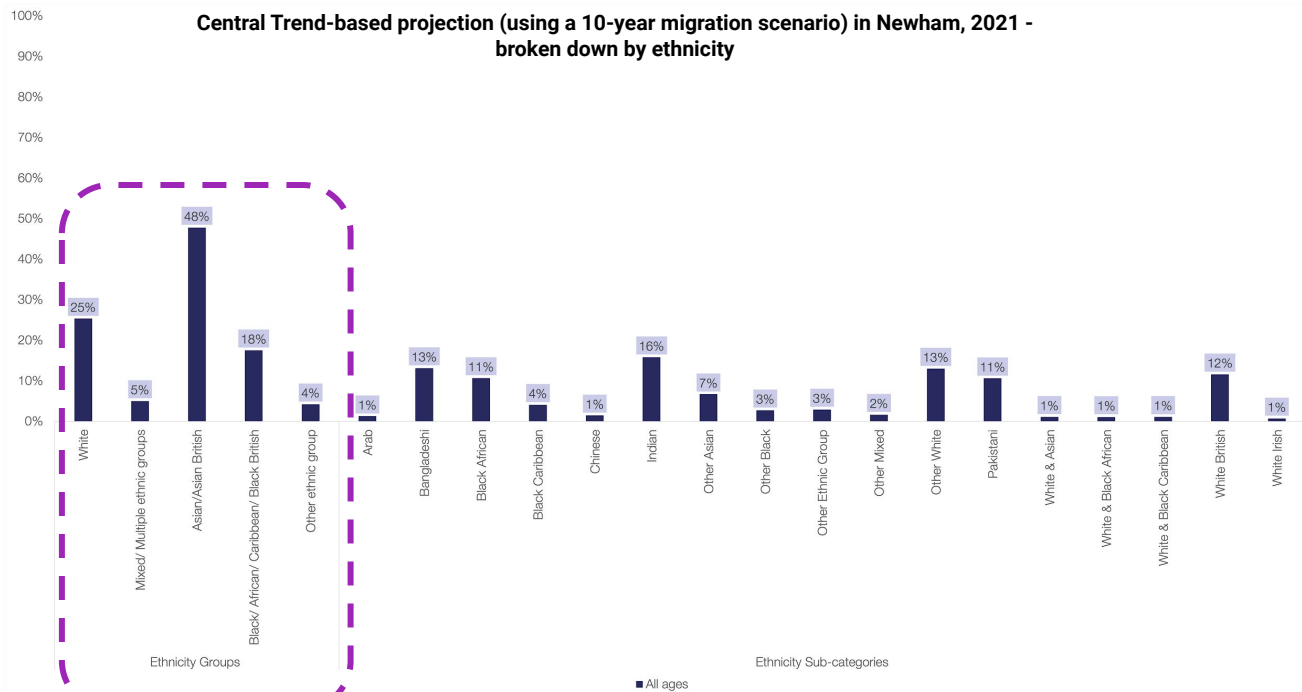




# POPULATION PROJECTIONS HAVE BEEN USED AS A BENCHMARK TO UNDERSTAND DISPROPORTIONALITY AND OVERREPRESENTATION IN NEWHAM.

	2011 Census	2021 modelled population
White	29%	25%
Mixed/ Multiple ethnic groups	5%	5%
Asian/ Asian British	44%	48%
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	20%	18%
Other ethnic group	4%	4%

Central Trend-based projection (using a 10-year migration scenario) in Newham, 2021 - broken down by ethnicity



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# STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# A FOUNDATION FOR CHANGE (1/4)

Stakeholders recognised a change in approach from the London Borough of Newham (LBN). A commitment to prevention, to the engagement of communities and to better addressing the needs of children and young people. The following areas were flagged as 'green shoots' - areas of practice which were providing a foundation to better address Newham's challenges with regard to the prevention of violence and improvement of overall youth outcomes.

## Clear commitment of putting children and young people first:

- **The development of the Youth Safety Board** and their strategic priorities - an important first step in forming improved partnerships between the LA and schools, VCS and the community.
- **The appointment of a Children and Young People's Commissioner (the first appointment of its kind in Local Government)** at a LA level to work across the LA and to develop new partnerships.
- **Significant investment from the local authority in youth based interventions** - bucking the trend re: levels of youth provision nationally/regionally with an uplift in youth workers and development of safe youth spaces.
- The **Towards a Better Newham Covid-19 Recovery Strategy** - in particular the second pillar of recovery which aims to "ensure every resident under 25 is safe, happy, and cared for, with positive activity to ensure their long-term wellbeing."
- **An enhanced safeguarding response has been introduced following the 2019 Ofsted review; partners in LBN are committed to tackling adolescent exploitation and extra familial risk and have developed and begun implementing the Adolescent Exploitation Strategy** - stakeholders identified this as critical in highlighting the importance of the issue, as well as demonstrating the work to be done to ensure improved practice and a reduction in risk.
- **LBN's approach to safeguarding is** affording a consistent worker model to high risk young people. This avoids the need to engage multiple professionals and is beginning to show benefits through a reduction in risk levels.
- **Extending the age range of young people to 25** was seen to be a key starting point for being able to better respond to safety concerns and to reducing violence.
- **The increase in youth consultation/engagement** in the borough specifically through the delivery of the Citizen Youth Assemblies, with a view to developing more effective interventions to support young people's growth - *the launch of the youth empowerment fund reinforced this view.*
- **The commitment to create a different view and perception** of what young people bring to the borough - *this stakeholder view is supported by LBN's commitment to the role out of year of the young person in 2021.*

# A FOUNDATION FOR CHANGE (2/4)

## Recognition of the increased commitment to youth work in Newham:

- Awareness of the priority to **expand youth services** with developments achieved in the last 12 months.
- Stakeholders welcomed the initial **development of partnerships with voluntary and community sector (VCS) partners, specifically through the Newham Youth Empowerment Service (NYES)** - a good foundation for further integration with the specialist VCS partners.
- The predominance of **detached youth work** was flagged by stakeholders as a good way forward to developing a flexible service that can meet the needs of those adolescents hardest to engage in the right locations.
- Recognition of the **continued engagement with children and young people (CYP) during the pandemic** - the shift to online activities was identified as an area of good practice emphasised by practitioners and young people engaged in the consultation.

## Innovation in interventions - stakeholders highlighted specific areas within which they could see promise/opportunity

- **Community Parenting Advocates (formerly Peace pioneers)** - the engagement of the community and grassroots organisations in supporting CYP was seen to be an important starting point to a more coherent approach to violence reduction.
- **Greater coordination of the VCS with LA** in the form of the Pan-Newham Partnership which is a collaboration between organisations working with children, young people and families in Newham, committed to strengthening support for young people affected by violence.
- **The development of the Preventing Child Exploitation Harm Hub (PCEHH)** was felt to be much needed and reflective of a commitment to address risk in a holistic way, applying prevention prior to young people being subject to formal safeguarding procedure.
- **The Divert! Service - this multi-disciplinary service was highlighted as promising practice**, offering a strengthened children's services response to adolescent safeguarding including children and families affected by exploitation and extra familial harm.
- **Mentoring offers** - adult stakeholders and young people welcomed more resource into mentoring such as Mentoring 4 Success - this development supports the benefits of the application of lived experience and more informal support networks.
- **Supporting youth victims within A&E** - opportunity to identify areas of need and to ensure better multi-agency response to need.
- **The Pan-London Rescue and Response county lines service and Op Anzen** - both initiatives providing a response to CYP in LBN connected to county lines - key foundation on which to build a more progressive response through the implementation of the Adolescent Exploitation Strategy.

# A FOUNDATION FOR CHANGE (3/4)

## Education

- **Primary school attainment** - KS2 attainment is well above the national average, the 3rd highest achieving borough in London.
- **Recognition of the importance of ineffective management and support of young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)**, as a contributor to long term exclusion and risk for young people. It was also noted that there had been significant improvements in response - LBN's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) set out further improvements with the intention to host SEND provision on mainstream secondary school sites, and the delivery of a new special secondary school by September 2022, providing an additional 105 additional spaces for primary/ secondary pupils with complex Autism spectrum disorder.
- Work is in development to **address key transition points** from primary to secondary and secondary to adulthood - under consultation in partnership with Newham's Behaviour, Exclusions & Safety sub group.
- **Schools are engaged in enhanced partnership work to improve youth safety** - local secondary schools are engaged in research into feelings of safety linked into the overall work programme of the Youth Safety Board.
- **Greater engagement of secondary schools in the development of solutions to youth safety issues** - provide the right foundation for the much needed work with regard to collaboration re: earlier prevention and pastoral care.

Overall, participants felt that LBN was putting in place a range of services/interventions from the very early years to young adult age range and that a commitment to this approach and its further development with statutory and VCS partners would aid long term improvements to youth safety.

Investment in early intervention and prevention work at a community level provides the right environment for LBN to adopt a public health approach to violence reduction. ***A public health approach, "seeks to improve the health and safety of all individuals by addressing underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence."*** (WHO definition)

There is significant opportunity for Newham to influence the London and national conversation on violence reduction, championing the importance of upstream investment - creating business cases for funding and partnership to support the next steps in the development of the local approach

# A FOUNDATION FOR CHANGE (4/4)

**Newham has significant challenges.** The financial restraints placed on Newham by the reduction in local government grant over the last 10 years, the impact of Covid-19, and the vulnerabilities inherent in the boroughs population create substantial challenges in reducing young people's involvement in criminality and violence and in enhancing their future attainment. **Despite this, the council has prioritised and invested in youth services.**

- **High levels of deprivation and poverty.** Over 22,000 children live in absolute poverty with the highest rate of children in temporary accommodation in the country, living in Newham.
- **A large youth population.** 38% of Newham's current population of 353,000 is aged below 24 and this proportion is predicted to grow by 5% over the next decade.
- **High levels of homicide and violent crime.** Newham has the highest number of homicides of under 25s over the past five years compared to the other London boroughs - though the numbers have declined since 2017
- **Increased vulnerability in adolescence.** This intersects with disproportionality which is particularly prevalent among this cohort, creating significant challenges for positive transitions into adulthood.
- **Significant financial pressures for LBN.** This follows the historic cuts to local government grant and the significant impact of COVID
  - The pandemic has cost Newham £68m, with the government only providing £38m in funding. "There is a clear shortfall." ft.com [Inside the 'Covid Triangle': a catastrophe years in the making](#)
  - Newham's forthcoming Joint Strategic Needs Assessment stated that 102,000 residents were either furloughed or on unemployment benefit. Under a government economic scenario, 42,000 jobs in Newham could be lost in the next recession.
  - The council has provided substantial funding and focus on improving youth services specifically and youth safety more generally through the development of the Youth Empowerment Service, Youth Zones, and other provisions for children and young people.

*It is important to note that the analysis conducted for this report largely focuses on young people with specific vulnerabilities or who become engaged in criminal activity or exploitation. The vast majority of young people in Newham will not experience crime, serious violence or exploitation and are able to go about their daily lives in a safe and positive manner.*

# PROFILE OF VULNERABILITY (1/3)

**A minority of children in Newham present with multiple and significant vulnerabilities. While the data demonstrates the scale of need, it also suggests a number of critical points of intervention. Within the report, comparators with statistical neighbouring boroughs are highlighted.**

## **The scale of vulnerability within Newham is significant**

- Crest Advisory's national research suggests 1,554 children aged 11 to 25 to be very vulnerable due to high levels of deprivation and neighbourhood crime
- 4,522 young people were referred to children's social care in year 2019/20. However, 1,463 did not meet the threshold and 363 had child protection plans opened
- Newham has the highest level of temporary accommodation in the country, with 7,866 children living in temporary accommodation at the end of Q2 2020/21

## **Parental and familial risk factors are prominent**

- 18,600 children and young people in Newham live with parents suffering from domestic violence, mental ill-health, or substance misuse (as modelled by the Children's Commissioner):
  - 1,000 young people are living with all 3 factors present (5th highest borough)
  - 13,800 young people live in homes where the parents have reported mental health issues (9th highest borough)
  - 6,700 young people live in homes with recorded domestic abuse (12th highest borough)
- MASH referrals, CIN assessments and Troubled Families cases record a high prevalence of children exposed to domestic violence and physical abuse
- There were over 3,200 referrals to MASH where domestic violence and physical abuse were key factors

## **Children with Autism spectrum disorders have been identified as particularly vulnerable**

- Where a child with disability has started a CIN episode, started a Child Protection Plan or ended a Child Protection Plan, around one in three were recorded as having Autism spectrum disorder

# PROFILE OF VULNERABILITY (2/3)

## **Children in care and those that go missing are over represented in the CJS and are more likely to be exploited through county lines:**

- 1/3 of the current YOT cohort had been in looked after care at some point
- Over one third of children in care have had at least one missing episode; these are mainly older children in children's homes, semi-independent accommodation and non-long term fostering.
- Over a 1/3 of children that had gone missing had a concern identified around child criminal exploitation. However, just 4% had a concern identified around gangs *(it is noted that a minority of young people also enter the care system as a result of exploitation)*

## **Children in care are mostly placed outside of Newham:**

- Close to three quarters of children in care are not placed in Newham, with the majority placed somewhere else in London.

## **Children known to services or in care are at risk of criminal exploitation:**

- A significant proportion of referrals to MASH involved gangs and child sexual exploitation and 4% of children in need assessments recorded a gangs concern.
- Violence extends into the school environment with permanent and fixed term exclusions rising since 2012-13. The proportion of exclusions involving physical assault is high, with a link between verbal abuse/threatening behaviour and knife possession.

## **In Newham, adolescents (aged 15-18 years) are the most vulnerable to violence. This finding is supported by the conclusions of the recent Newham Early Help Needs Assessment and the Ofsted review in 2019 which noted that there was a need for more balanced investment and services between young children, pre teens and adolescents:**

- Older care cohort: 54% of the current care cohort are 14-18 years
- Older excluded cohort: year 8-11 boys are responsible for the majority of fixed and permanent exclusions
- Older UASC children - this cohort is predominately aged 15-18 years old
- Older YOT/substance misuse cohort - Evidence suggests that older teenagers and young adult men are the most at risk of problem drug misuse.
- Older County lines - All referrals and rescues for the CL Rescue and Response service fall within the 14 year old and above age group.



# PROFILE OF VULNERABILITY (3/3)

## **Mixed ethnic group and Black/ African/Caribbean/black british young people are disproportionately represented in the local Children and Young People data**

- Children and young people from mixed ethnic groups are overrepresented with regard to child protection plans
- Black/African/Caribbean/black british young people (specifically boys) are over represented in being known to LA services and referrals through to the MASH. This however does not continue, as their representation reduces within the CPP cohort - increasing again with the care and criminal justice cohorts

## **Unaccompanied asylum seeking children should be of specific concern in the borough**

- UASC are a significant part of the care cohort in Newham, by virtue of the Pan-London Rota and section 20 Children Act.
- 13% of children with a missing episode were UASC.

## **Intergenerational issues were raised frequently by stakeholders and young people as a key area of concern**

- It is reported that language and cultural barriers often prevent the families and services working together, and the parent's ability to advocate on their child's behalf is constrained - of the 14,723 children known to Newham, 35% had a language other than English listed

## **Covid has magnified and exacerbated these vulnerabilities within Newham**

- Universal credit use has more than doubled March/November 2020 - (16,889 to 42,389)
- Many vulnerable children have become hidden from services during the pandemic e.g. in the second quarter of 2020, there was a dip in children in need episodes starting
- Research suggests that Covid-19 has disrupted usual referral pathways meaning some children are at heightened risk of abuse or neglect
- Domestic abuse police reports have defied the trend, with Newham seeing greater increases in reporting (+10% 2019 to 2020) compared to the London average (+7%) with ongoing presentation of DA and abuse in the home coming through MASH referrals

# SCALE AND NATURE OF CRIME/VIOLENCE (1/3)

**Recorded crime in Newham increased steadily from 2013 to 2019 before declining due to the COVID-19 pandemic - a pattern in line with national and subregional trends.**

**In particular, violence against the person has grown both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total crime.**

- In 2020 VAP was the most prevalent crime group (1/4 of all crime) surpassing theft
- Drug offences increased by 73% from 2015 to 2020 and Newham has the second highest rate of offending (behind Westminster)
- Offensive weapon possession peaked in 2017 and has since begun to decline but Newham still ranks fourth in London for the number of weapon possession offences.
- Robbery increased by 16% (2015 to 2020). Newham has the highest level of weapon-enabled robbery in London (2020)

**Concentrations of violence and associated crime vary significantly across the borough**

- Violence is particularly concentrated around the Stratford and New Town ward and in Plaistow South ward around Newham College.
- High levels of both violence and anti-social behaviour are also found in Beckton and on East Ham High Street, with the latter being an attractor for various types of criminality, including theft, due to the high density of shops - much like Stratford.

**Gangs are a significant issue in the borough**

- Cooperation between gangs in the north and south of the borough is likely to have enhanced gangs' capabilities
- Newham is proactive in safeguarding vulnerable young people and reports the highest level of referrals into the CL Rescue and Response service of any borough in London; though it should be noted that some boroughs refer into alternative services as well.
- Young people and adult stakeholders interviewed as part of this research both raised the issue of weapon-enabled robbery being exacerbated by gang initiations.

**Newham had the joint highest number of homicides in the last ten years, and the joint highest number of homicides with a victim under 25 over the past five years.**

- The vast majority of homicides are non-domestic abuse homicides involving males under the age of 18 (often involving knives).

# SCALE AND NATURE OF CRIME/VIOLENCE (2/3)

## **There is some evidence that the borough is beginning to turn the tide on knife crime and serious violence**

- Knife crime with injury has fallen by 48% between 2015 and 2020
- Knife crime offences overall have fallen by 24% between 2015 and 2020

## **However, these reductions are not reflected in Newham residents' feelings of safety or concern about knife crime**

- Residents reported significant increases in concern during the last quarter of 2020 (data taken from the Public Attitude Survey (PAS), which gathers the views of London residents about a wide range of policing and crime issues)

## **The nature and scale of crime is concentrated disproportionately across the borough.**

- Stratford and more specifically the Westfield Shopping area is a key location for a high volume of reported offences, including violence, sexual violence and drugs offences.
- Violence occurs around areas with high volumes of people making Stratford a prime target for offenders because of the confluence of shops, transport links, and other services, but theft, violence and anti-social behaviour are not confined to Stratford - to varying degrees, East Ham High Street, Plaistow South, and Beckton also experience relatively high levels of these crime types.
- Robbery is occurring most frequently in Stratford and East Ham Central wards.
- Young people, both in focus groups and surveys, felt particularly unsafe around Stratford - both around Westfield shopping centre and Stratford Park after dark. The prominence of the area in driving perceptions will no doubt be at least partly due to how often people visit the area compared to other parts of the borough.
- Young people raised alleyways - particularly poorly lit alleyways - as locations they felt particularly unsafe.

## **The relationship between violence and deprivation, employment levels, or health inequalities is complex.**

- The association varies significantly by area, with some areas of high deprivation experiencing low levels of crime and vice versa. This suggests the drivers and offences require an understanding of local dynamics in order to deliver a problem-oriented response.

# SCALE AND NATURE OF CRIME/VIOLENCE (3/3)

**Stop and Search is used more frequently in Newham than other London boroughs - but the fact that it is predominantly used only in one area, while other areas with high levels of violence are ignored, raises a questions about whether it is genuinely intelligence-led.**

- There has been a significant increase in use of stop and search since 2018 focused on drugs and weapon possession.
- Stop and search is focused around Stratford and the Westfield shopping centre specifically - although hotspot analysis suggests Plaistow South (and to a lesser extent, Beckton) is also a violence hot-spot and should receive more police attention.
- The rate at which Black/African/Caribbean/Black British under 25s are stopped is significantly higher than other ethnicities.
- The proportion of positive outcomes decreased (across all ethnicities) in 2019 and 2020 when stop and search activity increased substantially further suggesting that targeting is not intelligence led. Despite 200 more searches in 2020 than 2019, there were fewer positive outcomes for searches of young people who identify as black.

**Both Newham professionals and young people talked consistently about the impact of stop and search on communities' trust in policing and the impact of young people reporting crimes.**

**Domestic abuse has steadily increased in Newham at a slightly higher rate than the rest of London defying the regional trends during the pandemic specifically with regard to significant physical injury.**

- In 2020, DA accounted for a 1/3 of all violence with injury
- During Covid-19, Newham sustained high levels of DA - with a 10% increase in Newham compared to the London average of 7%
- Severity of violence also increased with Newham seeing a 4% increase in domestic abuse with injury compared to no increases as the London average

**DA needs to be understood within the wider context of an increase in violence against women and girls**

- Newham has seen stark increases in sexual offences - with rape more than doubling between 2011 and 2020
- While age-related data is unavailable in Newham, Crest's wider research, including for a police force in England and Wales, has found that there is an increasingly younger profile of victims of sexual offences

# SUMMARY OF KEY THEMES FROM STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

**Note:** some themes differed between the youth and adult stakeholders, in particular the key points related to Services & Interventions: Part A/B

## Scale and nature of violence

Violence is a priority and an escalating issue for young people and stakeholders.

High levels of fear associated with serious violence in Newham.

Violence is concentrated and enabled in particular public spaces.

Specific groups of people are disproportionately represented as both the victims and perpetrators of crime and violence.

Violence in Newham is gendered. The impact from their involvement in criminality and violence differs for young men and women.

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## Drivers of youth safety

Adverse childhood experiences can have a significant impact on future achievements and vulnerabilities.

For young people, transitions between services at different stages are critical.

The presence of wider family need can make young people more vulnerable to violence.

Having a social network engaged in criminal activity impacts a young person's ability to disengage from criminality and violence.

When unsupervised, children have an enhanced risk of engaging in criminality and violence.

Lack of economic opportunity.

## Services & Interventions Part A: Ways of working

The relationship between the VCS and statutory services could be strengthened.

More effective use and analysis of data is required.

More effective case management and appropriate diversion of young people to services is required.

Absence of a full picture of youth provision and lack of awareness and communication amongst partners.

The location of services needs to be reconsidered to ensure they are accessible to people from all areas of the borough.

## Services & Interventions Part B: Specific Services

Schools are a critical partner with regards to violence prevention.

There is ongoing development of integrated work with the police to support vulnerable young people and improve community relations.

The transition from children and young person's services to adult services should be a priority.

The Brighter Futures Programme is a welcome step in the right direction.

Positive responses to services currently offered in Newham.

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# YOUTH SURVEY 1/2

## **Nearly half of young people in Newham say they feel safe, with another third having no strong opinion about their general perceptions of safety.**

- About one in five feel generally unsafe, a perception that increases with age and may be linked to their experience of violence.
- There is a clear gender split, with females feeling generally less safe than males in most contexts.
- Feelings of safety are heavily moderated by the level of both formal and informal guardianship provided.
  - Young people feel safest in their own homes or those of friends and family.
  - Schools, recreational, and commercial areas engender moderate levels of feeling safe whilst areas such as open parks, streets, and transport stops and routes are seen as less safe.
  - Many young people explicitly mentioned alleyways as locations of concern, particularly if they are poorly lit.

## **There is a clear distinction between daylight hours and night-time perceptions of safety. Most young people feel safe during the day regardless of the day of the week and whether (if relevant) they are at school or not.**

- Perceptions of safety are clearly driven by the reassurance of being around known and trusted individuals - whether they are other young people or adults such as family members.
  - There is also a gendered split in perceptions. While young males frequently referenced gang violence and knife crime, young females were more concerned with poor lighting conditions and public drunkenness.
- Evenings and night time are clearly perceived as less safe by both females and males, but particularly females - more than 50% of whom say they feel unsafe between the hours of 6pm and 6am.
- Safety fears are largely driven by anxiety of the unknown - darkness and a general uncertainty of what could happen seem to shape most young people's perceptions of feeling unsafe. Anti-social behaviour and fear around gangs and violence are also mentioned but mostly as a perceived rather than experienced threat.

# YOUTH SURVEY (2/2)

## **The context in which young people have experienced violence impacts how safe they feel generally.**

- Young people who have seen or been the victim of weapon-enabled crime are the least likely to feel generally safe in Newham, with witnessing drug dealers also impacting on perceptions of safety.
- The more settings in which an individual has experienced violence - within the family, social settings, strangers, gang, and weapon-enabled violence - the more likely they are to feel unsafe.
- For the most part, young people would be most trusting of close family and friends, but do also trust other adults such as healthcare workers, police officers, and social workers.
  - However, young black individuals were far more likely to distrust the police, highlighting the work required to build trust and legitimacy across the borough. Despite this, young people consistently reported that they would feel safer if they saw police officers around more; demonstrating the need for the police to engage with young people in a supportive manner.

## **The likelihood of a young person experiencing or witnessing a violent crime understandably increases with age and this in turn increases their concerns around their own safety.**

- Over half of young people surveyed had neither been the victim of a violent crime or witnessed a violent crime, nor did they know of any friend that had been the victim or witness of a violent crime. This was the same among both females and males, however it differed greatly by age with nearly three quarters (73%) of 10-12 year olds having no experience of violent crime compared to only 29% of over 18s.
- The turning point for exposure to violence happens around the age of 16 to 17 where the proportion of young people who have either directly experienced or witnessed a violent crime shifts from 37% to 59%.
- This has a significant impact on their perception of safety - of those who have not experienced violent crime only 12% say they feel unsafe compared to 25% who have directly experienced violent crime and 32% who, as well as someone they know, have experienced violent crime.

# OVERVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS

**Newham has invested in a preventative approach (Brighter Futures), which is starting to bear fruit with a focus on early identification, youth engagement and the provision of support services across the life-cycle. Analysis conducted for this Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) suggests this shift is justified, but in order to maximise the benefits of a preventative approach, further reforms are required within the following four key areas:**

## Addressing knowledge gaps through better data

This Strategic Needs Assessment has provided a comprehensive picture of crime, violence and wider youth safety issues in the borough alongside a comprehensive review of local CYP data. However, improved data is needed alongside performance management information to inform future commissioning/investment decisions.

## Greater integration

A more integrated approach to policy and practice is required to join up safeguarding, health, education and policing partners/resources, offering young people access to the right services whilst being able to sustain relationships.

## Addressing adolescent risk/ need

The Needs Assessment sets out a compelling case regarding the needs and challenges faced by adolescents in Newham. Consideration needs to be given to the balance of investment between Early Help/prevention services and services for this cohort, which will be critical to delivering youth safety and addressing gang violence within the borough over the longer term.

## Communication and engagement

Stakeholders and young people have been consistent in calling for greater clarity and consistency around the communication of resources, services and actions being taken to address youth safety within the borough.



# VULNERABILITY PROFILE

<b>Introduction to the vulnerability profile</b>	<b>26 to 32</b>
<b>Children in poverty</b>	<b>33 to 42</b>
<b>Children known to services</b>	<b>43 to 56</b>
<b>Children suffering from educational disadvantage</b>	<b>57 to 70</b>
<b>Children in care</b>	<b>71 to 87</b>
<b>Children known to the YOT or substance misuse</b>	<b>88 to 97</b>

# AN UNDERSTANDING OF HOW VULNERABILITY AFFECTS COHORTS OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN NEWHAM IS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURING SERVICES CAN RESPOND ACROSS THE CONTINUUM OF NEED WITH A RANGE OF TARGETED AND UNIVERSAL INTERVENTIONS.

## Making Newham a safer place for young people

### 'High Risk' cohort

Individuals whose physical and mental wellbeing is currently being affected by harm, exploitation and/or violence. Their needs are often acute or complex.

### 'At Risk' cohort

Individuals who have risk factors that might lead to being affected by harm, exploitation and/or violence. They often have additional or complex needs.

### 'Low risk' cohort

Individuals with no or few risk factors. However, they might come to the attention of services due to emerging needs.

Acute need

Complex need

Additional need

Emerging need



### Tertiary prevention

**Reduction (targeted services):** focusing on reducing harm, violence and exploitation within known cohort.

### Secondary prevention

**Early intervention (targeted services):** using interventions tailored to emerging risk factors and putting protective factors in place.

### Primary prevention

**Prevention (universal services):** stopping risk factors emerging or ensuring protective factors are in place to mitigate against them.

# WE HAVE ANALYSED FIVE KEY COHORTS OF CHILDREN TO UNDERSTAND THE VULNERABILITY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE FROM 0 TO 25.

Academic literature suggests the more vulnerable someone is, the more at risk they are of using violence or being the victim of violent crime.

Risk factors are factors that have been shown to increase the likelihood of a particular outcome.

**Vulnerability of an individual**

Protective factors are factors that have been shown to moderate the effect of exposure to risk.

## 1. Children and young people in poverty

This category considers the socioeconomic conditions affecting families with children as well as young people as they gain financial independence.

## 2. Children known to services

This category looks at the accumulation of risk factors in childhood, including Adverse Childhood Experiences.

## 3. Children in care

This category considers the specific issues faced by children in the care of the local authority, including where they live and whether they go missing.

## 4. Children suffering from educational disadvantage, or who have special educational needs

This category looks at the cohort of individuals who struggle in school, including with academic attainment, day-to-day engagement and truancy, and exclusions.

## 5. Children known to the YOT or the substance misuse service

This category considers the young people who come to services complex and acute needs linked to offending, victimisation and/or harmful substance use.

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**AMONG THESE COHORTS OF CHILDREN, WE HAVE IDENTIFIED SUB-COHORTS OF CHILDREN WHO MAY BE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE. THIS INCLUDES WHERE THE EFFECTS OF DISPROPORTIONALITY OR COVID-19 HAVE BEEN NOTICED.**

1. Children and young people in poverty	2. Children known to services	3. Children in care	4. Children suffering from educational disadvantage, or who have special educational needs	5. Children known to the Youth Offending Team and substance misuse service
Children in absolute or relative low income families	Children hidden from services	Older care cohort	Pupils eligible for free school meals	Young offenders previously known to services
Children at risk due to high neighbourhood crime and high deprivation	Children experiencing or witnessing domestic abuse	Unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC)	Pupils with EHCPs, receiving SEN support or with unidentified SEN	Young offenders committing robbery and possession offences
Children living in temporary accommodation	Children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder	Children placed outside of Newham (either in London or outside of London)	Pupils who have been excluded, especially older pupils	Increasing number of young people in treatment for substance misuse
	Children at risk as a result of multiple risk factors in the home	Children who go missing from care	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	Men with problem drug misuse aged 14 to 25
Impact of Covid-19 on socioeconomic factors	Children at risk as a result of criminality	Black, mixed and other ethnicity groups	Black and mixed ethnicity pupils	Black and mixed ethnicity groups
	Emerging disproportionality in certain groups	Effect of being in care during the pandemic	Impact of Covid-19 on access to education	Risk factors for behaviour exacerbated by the pandemic
	Impact of Covid-19 on parental and familial risk factors			

# LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM'S SAFEGUARDING RESPONSE

Following an Ofsted report in 2019, LBN have demonstrated their commitment to tackling adolescent exploitation and extra familial risk. The Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP) has developed a strategy, the '**Adolescent Exploitation Strategy**', informed by CYP, to drive improvement across the partnership. Effective delivery is overseen by a strategic group, the **Newham Adolescent Exploitation Group (NAESG)**

An early priority for NAESG in better addressing adolescent exploitation has been the development and introduction of a **single integrated pathway**, putting in a place a single front door for all YP referrals ensuring a more consistent response to all young people.

In practice this pathway is supported by four interrelated pillars which form the new **Child Exploitation Framework** - *this is in early stages of development with new approaches starting in March 2020 through to May 2020.*

1. **Contextual Safeguarding Intelligence and Information Sharing Meeting (CSISM)** - The purpose of this meeting is to identify and respond earlier to YP who have met statutory safeguarding thresholds and are at risk of exploitation. It provides the mechanism to coordinate more timely and proportionate responses to YP, signposting active cases to lead professionals, ensuring referrals to children's social care service are made where there is known or suspected significant harm.
2. **Preventing Child Exploitation Harm Hub (PCEHH) - under development** - to provide a coordinated, robust response for children who are deemed not to meet statutory thresholds, and who may not have previously been offered a targeted or coordinated service but are at risk of exploitation. Purpose is to intervene early and to prevent escalation into statutory service
3. **Vulnerability and Exploitation Panel (VE Panel/MACE)** - The VE panel provides tactical oversight of exploitation cases, information, intelligence and activity both across LBN and LBN children placed out of borough, it identifies and deliver a partnership response to short, medium and longer-term themes, trends and patterns emerging from exploitation cases.
4. **Newham Adolescent Exploitation Group (NAESG) strategic oversight** - A strategic group that oversees and coordinates the delivery of the adolescent exploitation strategy work plan.

# YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT STAKEHOLDERS WE SPOKE TO GAVE THE FOLLOWING KEY FACTORS WHICH THEY FELT DESCRIBED VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION IN NEWHAM.

Many of the adult stakeholders that were interviewed as part of this research noted that there is **no clear profile** of the young people who are at risk of being exploited in Newham.

This profile of a 'victim' of youth violence and exploitation in Newham is based on feedback **from adult stakeholders and young people.**

## Lack of adult supervision

Children who walk home alone are targeted by gangs

## A young person's background may influence their victimisation

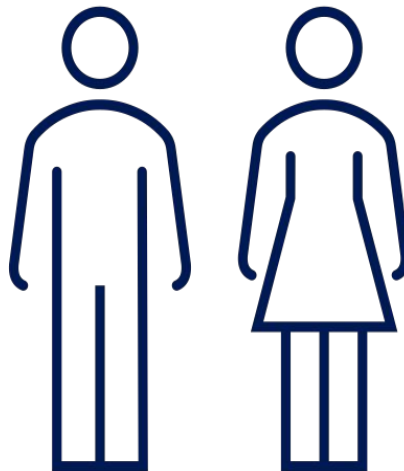
Boys of Black, Afro Carribean, Asian, Bengali, Pakistani heritage are disproportionately the victims of violence in Newham

## Familial involvement in crime

Young people are being drawn into gangs if a family member is already in a gang - both the family member and the gang may, separately, try to recruit them

## Location-based victimisation

Young people are often targeted by gangs based on their home postcode, sometimes despite having no gang-involvement themselves



## Excluded from school

Stakeholders noted a clear link between being excluded from school and being involved in a gang - but the causality is hard to determine

## Girls are less likely to be criminally exploited in Newham

Young people feel that girls are less likely to be criminally exploited. However, they noted that girls are involved in gangs, and are potentially less likely to be caught by police

## Looked after children

Children in care feel that they are more vulnerable than other children to exploitation in Newham

## Engagement with services

Some children choose not to engage, others don't have a choice as they feel there are no appealing youth services in their area

# YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT STAKEHOLDERS WE SPOKE TO GAVE THE FOLLOWING KEY FACTORS WHICH THEY FELT DESCRIBED PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION IN NEWHAM.

The characteristics below represent an **anecdotal profile** of what a 'perpetrator' of violence and crime in Newham looks like based on what we have heard from adult stakeholders and young people.

## Girls' involvement is different than boys'

Girls most commonly hold drugs for male gang members who recognise that girls are less likely to be caught by the police

## From an economically deprived background

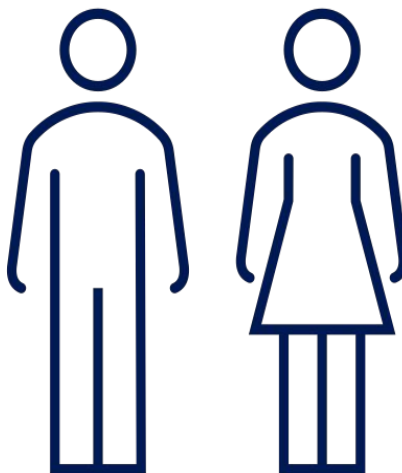
Young people with less money are more likely to be perpetrators, according to stakeholders. Sometimes they get involved to support their families

## Familial involvement in crime

If a young person's family is gang-affiliated it is much more likely that they will become involved too

## Often victims themselves

Stakeholders highlighted that young perpetrators of violence and crime have often experienced trauma or have been exploited themselves



Stakeholders noted that **Year 11** is the most common age for young people to be recruited by gangs

## Excluded from mainstream education

Stakeholders noted that young people who enter PRUs have a higher likelihood of being exploited.

## From affluent backgrounds

Some stakeholders noted that young people from affluent backgrounds are getting involved in gang activity

## SEND cohort

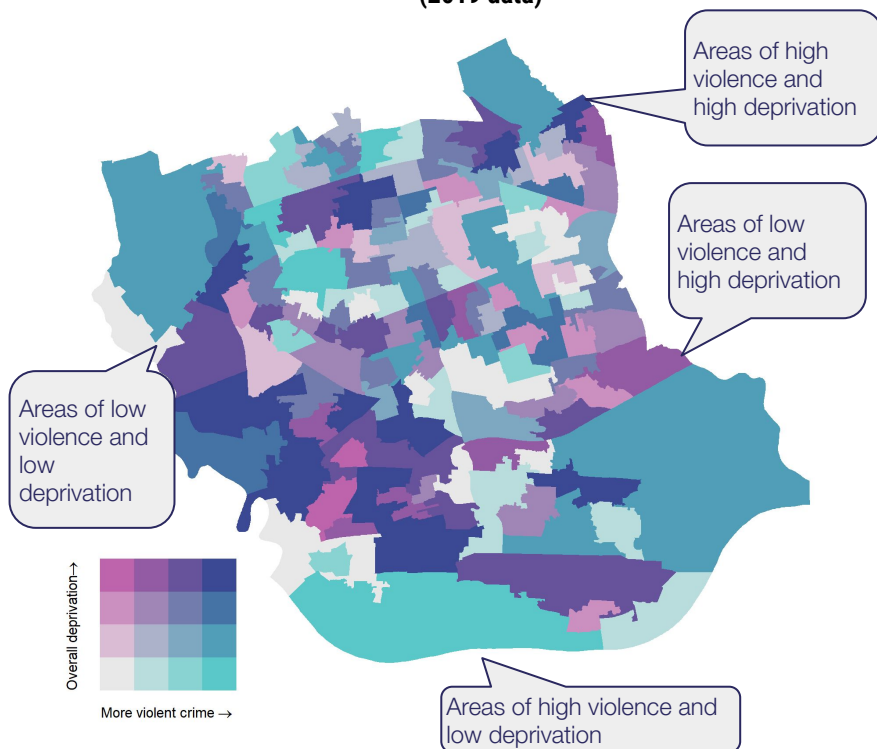
Young people with autism spectrum disorder are more likely to be exploited by gangs and become perpetrators themselves

## Engagement with services

Young people in the YOT cohort told us that they are not likely to choose to engage with services in Newham such as youth clubs

# PLACE-BASED INTERVENTIONS NEED TO CONSIDER HIGHLY-LOCALISED CONTEXTS AS NOT ALL NEIGHBOURHOODS ARE THE SAME AND OFTEN ADJACENT NEIGHBOURHOODS CAN HAVE VERY DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED.

The relationship between violent crime and index of multiple deprivation (2019 data)



For each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) the borough level rank has been calculated for the Index of Multiple Deprivation and amount of violence. These are then compared to see where deprivation and violence coincide.

The view of deprivation and violence across Newham highlights that:

- There are **areas of both high crime and high deprivation**, particularly in **Custom House and Plaistow South**
- There are lots of neighbourhoods with high levels of violence but relatively low levels of deprivation (green areas) and similarly low levels of violence but high levels of deprivation (pink areas).
- Critically, **adjacent neighbours can be starkly different** - some areas with both high levels of violence and deprivation are adjacent to areas with low levels of violence and deprivation.



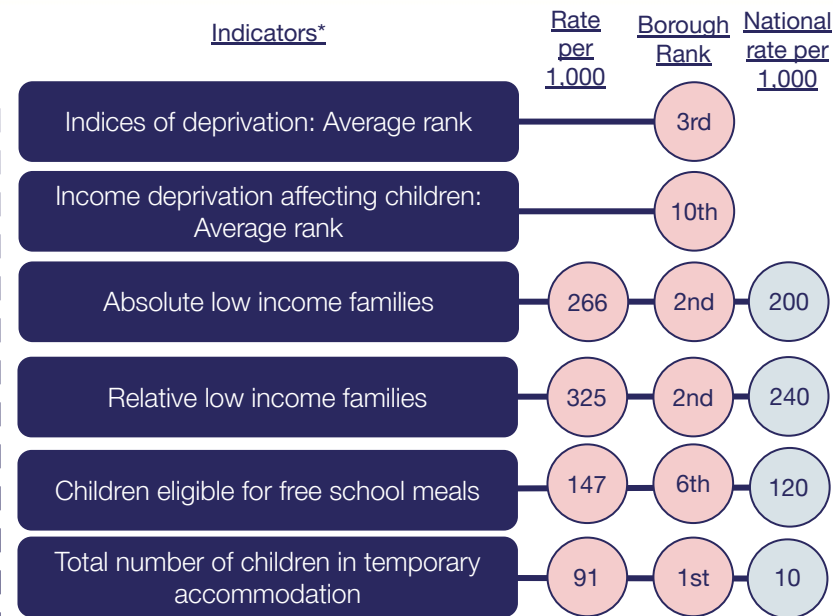
# VULNERABILITY PROFILE

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE DUE TO THE EXTENT OF DEPRIVATION IN NEWHAM. OUR RESEARCH INTO SERIOUS VIOLENCE SUGGESTS 1,554 YOUNG PEOPLE ARE AT RISK OF SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUE TO HIGH DEPRIVATION AND HIGH CRIME.

Academic evidence suggests poverty and deprivation are closely linked to violence - for example, the **MOPAC review into the Metropolitan Police Service's Gang Matrix** found that people living in the most vulnerable wards were six times more likely to become victims of knife crime than those in the least vulnerable wards. Nationally, the number of children in low income families has grown in recent years, from 15.5% to 18.2% of the total 0-19 year old population. The **Joseph Rowntree Foundation** predicts that the numbers in destitution (extreme low incomes) will double in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, plunging a million children into extreme poverty.

**Crest Advisory's** ongoing research into serious violence estimates that 1,554 young people in Newham aged 11 to 25 are vulnerable to serious violence due to high level of deprivation and neighbourhood crime. The economic indicators suggest a particular risk around children in Newham being at increased risk of harm, violence and/or exploitation due to the prevalence of poverty and deprivation compared to other boroughs - over 22,000 children in Newham are in absolute low income families. The impact of Covid-19 on the borough must also be noted.\* Newham's forthcoming Joint Strategic Needs Assessment stated that 102,000 residents were either furloughed or on unemployment benefit. Under a government economic scenario, 42,000 jobs in Newham could be lost in the next recession



Newham has the highest rate of children in temporary accommodation in the country. Shelter also identified this in December 2019 in their report, 'This is England: a picture of homelessness in 2019'. The rising cost of living in London (especially rent) is the likely the main cause of this.

# AS WELL AS LOW INCOME AND DEPRIVATION, NEWHAM HAS THE HIGHEST RATE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

## Cohorts of concern identified:

**Children in low income families:** The number of children in low income families has increased in the last four years. Household claims for Universal Credit have increased in the last year.

**Children at risk of violence due to high deprivation and high neighbourhood crime:** Research into serious violence estimates that 1,554 children in Newham aged 11 to 25 are vulnerable to serious violence due to high level of deprivation and neighbourhood crime.

**Children and young people in temporary accommodation:** Newham has the highest rate of young people living in temporary accommodation in the country.

**Young people affected economically by the pandemic**

**136,300**

children and young people (aged 0 to 25)

**22,191**

children (aged 0 to 17) in absolute low income families

**7,866**

children in temporary accommodation

**1,554**

at risk young people due to high crime and high deprivation

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# POVERTY HAS AN IMPACT ON CRIME ... BUT THE RELATIONSHIP IS HIGHLY COMPLEX.

A 2014 review by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation analysed 173 academic articles released between 1980 and 2013 on the link between poverty and crime. They highlight several key factors that relate poverty to crime and ultimately conclude that:

“Most evidence shows a **strong impact of poverty on violent crimes** such as **murder, assault, and domestic violence** too. Poverty is the most consistent predictor of area homicide rates... When effects for poverty are included as well as for inequality there is a stronger poverty-homicide relationship, than a homicide-inequality one.”<sup>[1]</sup>

<b>Key factors</b>	<b>Family</b>	Poverty drives conflicts and emotional stresses as well as family disruption and dissolution which along with economic disadvantage <b>reduces the opportunities available to children</b> as well as their emotional security.
	<b>Unemployment/ Underemployment</b>	<b>Quality of employment</b> has a significant impact on involvement in crime. <b>Emotional satisfaction</b> with a job was found to have more of an effect on reducing the likelihood of offending than income or job stability, though job security becomes a more significant factor as individuals reach adulthood.
	<b>Gender</b>	Societal inequality and stresses that affect women more often than men highlight the need for a <b>gendered approach</b> to tackling poverty and crime. Women are <b>more likely to be affected by lone parenting, unemployment, wage inequality</b> , and unexpected events that impoverish them and lead them to engage in criminal activity.
	<b>Lifespans</b>	The likelihood of childhood and early adult offending is often precipitated by <b>cumulative disadvantage and stress</b> such as Adverse Childhood Experiences, long-term low parental income, school exclusion, poor parenting or parental substance misuse
	<b>Neighbourhoods</b>	People in deprived neighborhoods are more likely to be the victims of both property crime and violent crime, as well as the perpetrators. The most consistent finding in the review was that <b>“areas with high homicide rates are those with high levels of economic disadvantage”</b> .

# CRIME, INCLUDING VIOLENT CRIME, IS CLOSELY LINKED TO POVERTY.

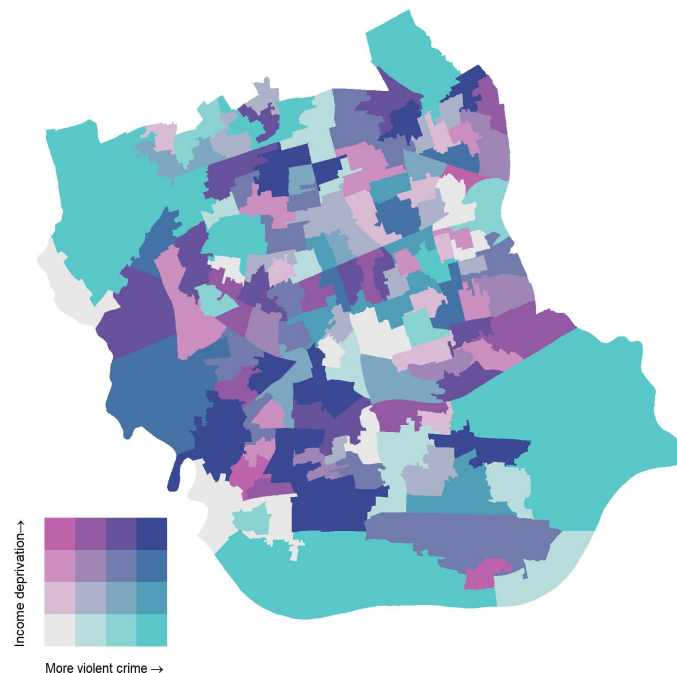
Evidence published recently from a continuing cohort study<sup>[1]</sup> of over 3,000 young people in the US found that children above the poverty line were 18% less likely to be involved in any form of offending before the age of 15.

Although the evidence linking some crime types and poverty is mixed, there is strong evidence that **high homicide rates** are linked with high levels of economic disadvantage<sup>[2]</sup> and that in particular, youth offending is more likely to occur in areas of significant economic deprivation<sup>[3]</sup>.

As of 2016, **20.1%** of children in Newham under 16 live in **low income families**, compared to 18.8% across London and 17% nationally. 71% of Newham residents aged 16-64 were in employment as of the end of March 2020, making Newham the **6th highest borough for unemployment**.

Poverty is also linked to poorer health outcomes such as stress and anxiety, poor diet, and substance misuse creating a **perpetuating cycle of violence and deprivation**.

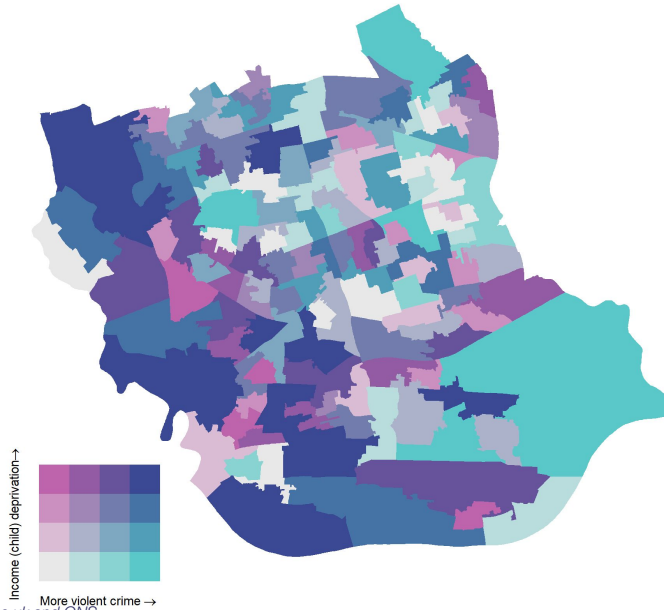
Violent crime and Household Income deprivation  
(All data for the year 2019)



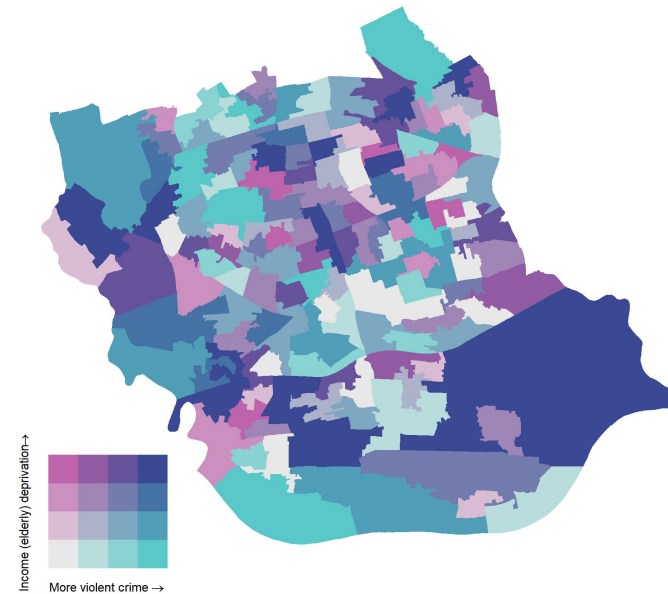
# INCOME DEPRIVATION AMONG CHILDREN AND THE ELDERLY SHOWS AN ALMOST COMPLETELY OPPOSING PATTERN THOUGH THERE ARE NO CLEAR AREAS ACROSS THE BOROUGH THAT STAND OUT AS PARTICULARLY GOOD OR BAD - THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL VARIABILITY AT THE MICRO LEVEL.

The stark difference in distribution of income deprivation affecting children and elderly people highlights the **importance not just of highly localised responses** to issues but also that the **targeted nature those responses require** - one intervention is unlikely to work for everyone and a range of primary, secondary, and tertiary interventions are needed to reduce vulnerabilities.

**Violent crime and Income deprivation affecting children**  
(All data for the year 2019)

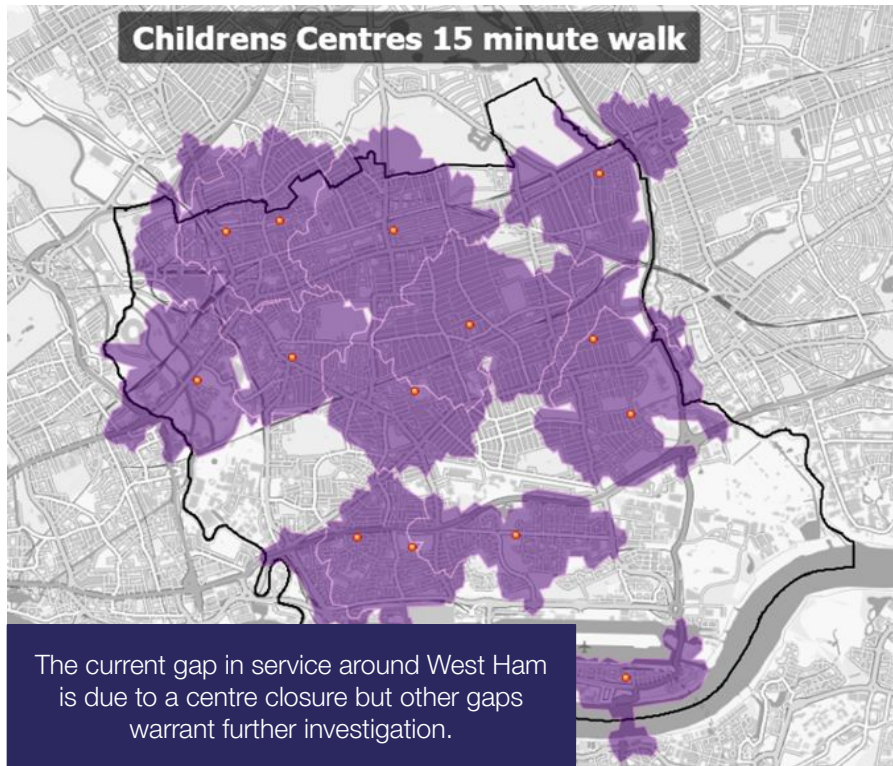


**Violent crime and Income deprivation affecting elderly people**  
(All data for the year 2019)



# CURRENT SERVICE PROVISION IS GENERALLY GOOD THOUGH THERE ARE GAPS WHICH SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FURTHER

## Childrens Centres 15 minute walk



The current gap in service around West Ham is due to a centre closure but other gaps warrant further investigation.

## Sports Centres 15 minute walk



The difficulty in accessing/reaching sports and leisure activities has been raised by several young people.

# NEWHAM'S YOUTH ZONES AND DETACHED YOUTH WORK WERE HIGHLIGHTED BY STAKEHOLDERS AS EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

**Youth Zones** were highlighted by adult stakeholders as an example of great ways to engage with young people and recognised as a worthwhile and important investment by the council. Although some stakeholders questioned the reach of the Youth Zones and their ability to reach those who they felt would most benefit from them, this must be appreciated in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic which has substantially decreased all forms of interaction and engagement with young people. The Youth Zones have managed to stay open through lockdown and provide support sessions, 1-1 support, and outreach

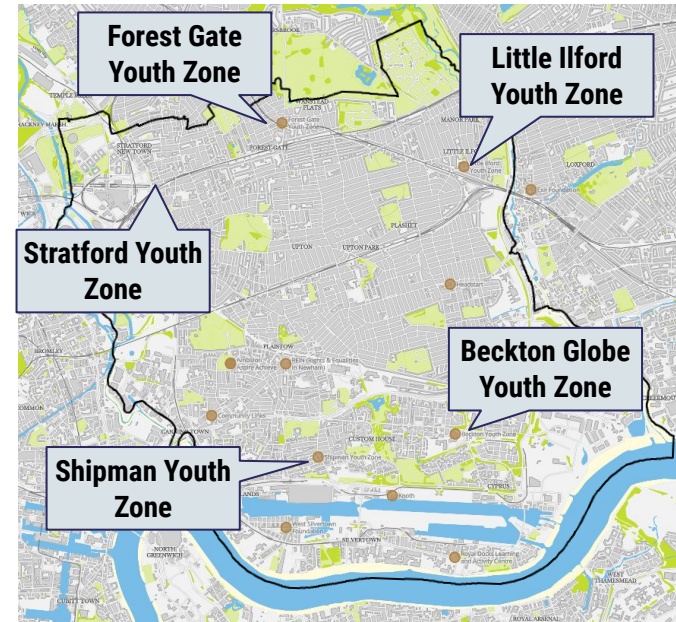
**Detached Youth Work**, based primarily around Stratford, was highlighted by stakeholders as a flexible and successful way of engaging with young people in the borough; particularly those who have traditionally been more challenging to engage.

***"I think detached youth work is by far the best. It's shown, you know, tremendous results"***

Newham Councillor

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Youth Zone locations



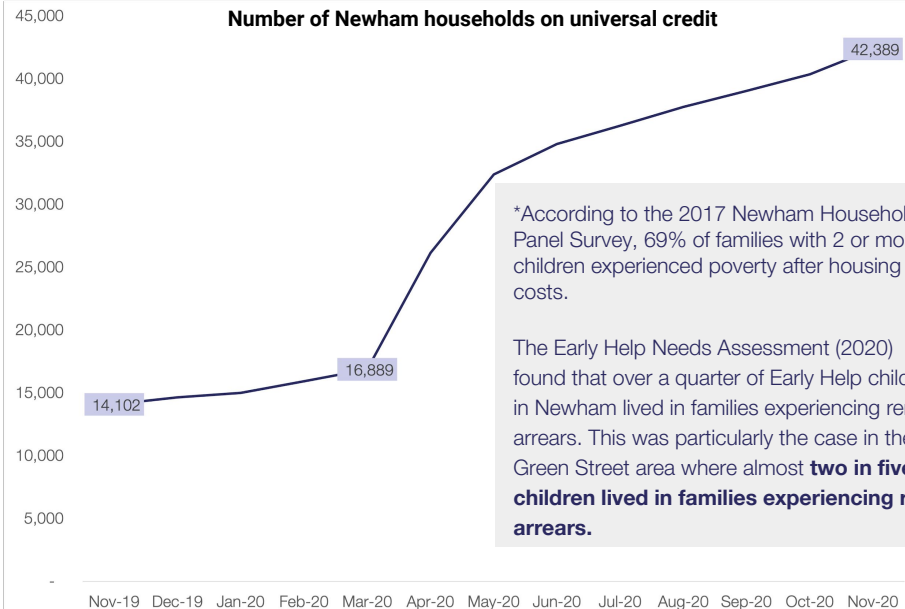
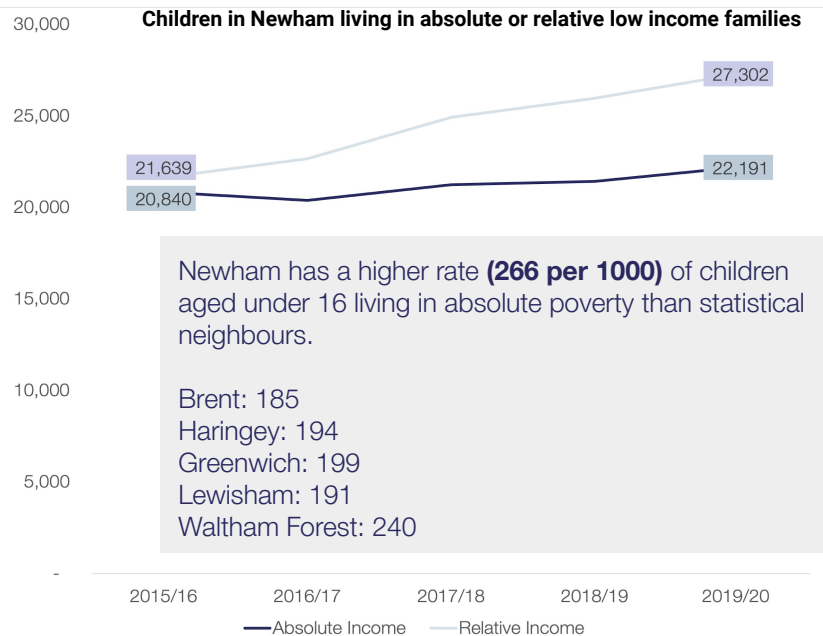
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# THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN RELATIVE LOW INCOME FAMILIES HAS INCREASED BY ALMOST 6,000 SINCE 2015/16 - MAKING THEM MORE VULNERABLE TO EXPLOITATION.

Over 22,000 children in Newham live in absolute relative low income families. Newham has estimated that 31,000 children live in households with a net income of less than £25,000.\*

Since March 2020, the number of households on universal credit has more than doubled. While Universal Credit continues to roll out, claims rose nationally due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

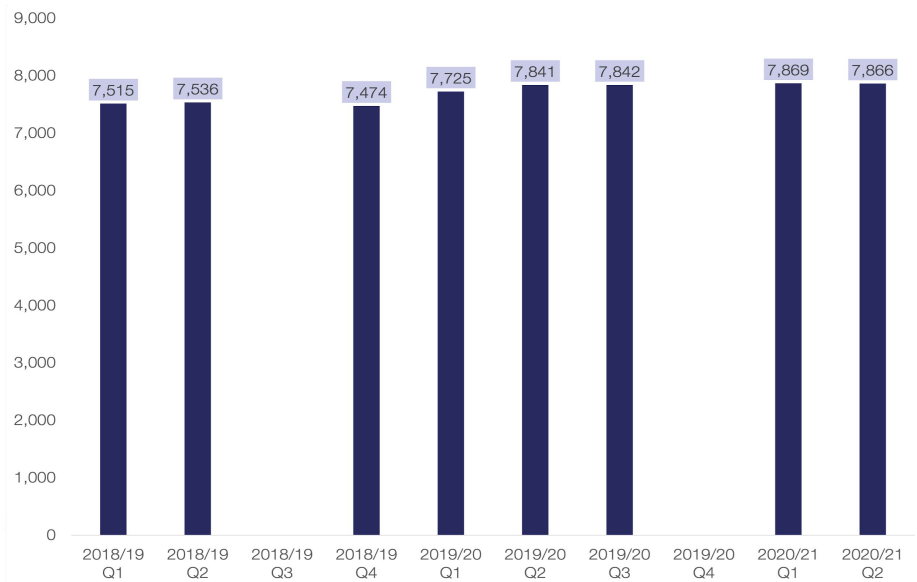


Sources: Department for Work and Pensions, Stats-Xplore; Children's commissioner; Newham's Early Help Needs Assessment (2020).

# NEWHAM HAS THE HIGHEST RATE OF YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE RATE WAS HIGHEST FOR CHILDREN AGED 2 TO 12 IN THE EARLY HELP COHORT.

7,866 children aged 0 - 17 in Newham were living in temporary accommodation in Newham at the end of Q2 FY2020/21. There are over 10,000 children and young people aged 25 and under in temporary accommodation.\*

Total number of children in Temporary Accommodation in Newham at end of quarter, 2018 - 2021



The **Early Help Needs Assessment (2020)** said 4% of Early Help families are listed as living in temporary accommodation.

In terms of different age groups:

- **0 to 1 yrs:** 62 per 1,000 had ever lived in temporary accommodation
- **2 to 5 yrs:** 109 per 1,000 had ever lived in temporary accommodation
- **6 to 12 yrs:** 109 per 1,000 had ever lived in temporary accommodation
- **13 to 19 yrs:** 81 per 1,000 had ever lived in temporary accommodation

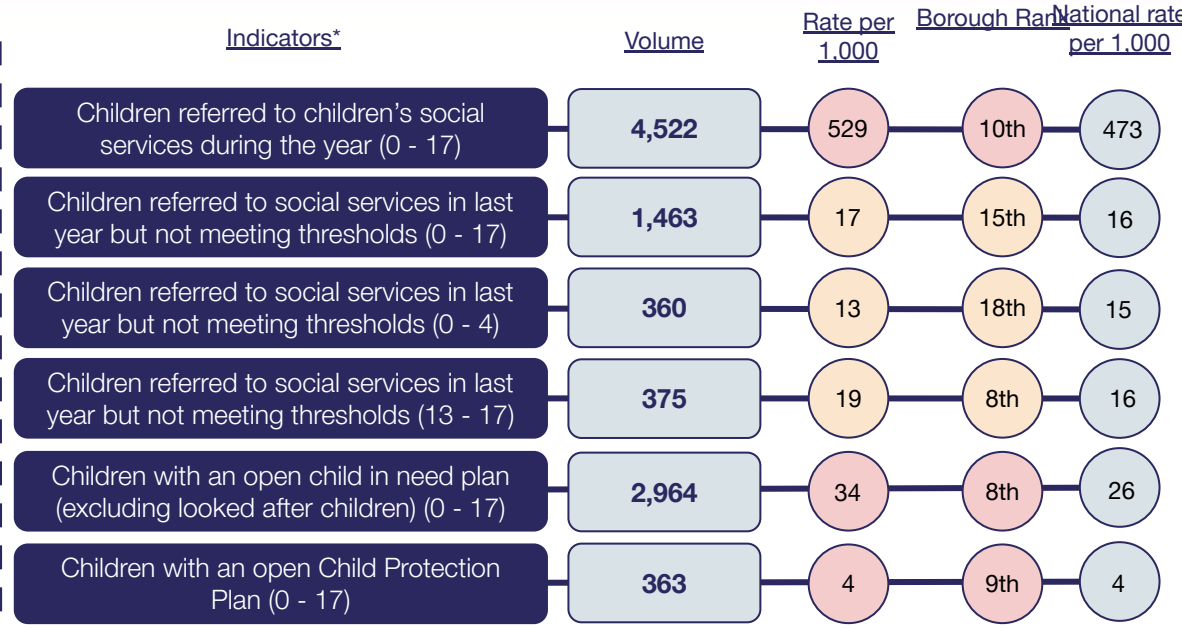
# VULNERABILITY PROFILE

CHILDREN KNOWN TO SERVICES

# CHILDREN KNOWN TO SERVICES ARE OFTEN EXPOSED TO UNSAFE ENVIRONMENTS, ACCUMULATING RISK FACTORS THAT INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF THEM BEING EXPOSED TO HARM, VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION THROUGHOUT CHILDHOOD AND YOUNG ADULTHOOD.

**Known to services:** Children who come into contact with local services are vulnerable by virtue of the presenting factors that have brought them to the attention of the local authority. An assessment by the **Youth Justice Board** of the needs of English children sentenced in the youth justice system found that 56% were children in need and 34% had a child protection plan.

**ACEs:** There is strong evidence that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) increase young people’s risk of becoming perpetrators and/or victims of violence. There is less evidence about why, and how, this happens. ACE studies measure traumatic experiences in a person’s past (or sometimes present), and compare them to that person’s outcomes. **Crucially, they show that cumulative traumatic experiences (4 or more ACEs) are linked to negative physical and mental health outcomes.**



The Early Help Needs Assessment (2020) presented evidence that Newham has a consistently higher rate of referrals to children’s services compared to statistical neighbours, Inner London or England.

A briefing on Newham referrals to Rescue and Response suggested 66% of individuals had a known social care status at time of referral.

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Sources: Youth Justice Boards and the Ministry of Justice (28 May 2020), *Assessing the needs of sentenced children in the Youth Justice System 2018/19*; Children’s Commissioner (data updated on 15/03/2021); Hughes, Karen et al (2017), ‘The effect of multiple adverse childhood experiences on health: a systematic review and meta-analysis’, *Lancet Public Health* 2, 356–66; CHILDRN - local and national data on childhood vulnerability. Looking on the ‘Borough rank’, red = top third, amber = middle third, green = bottom third.



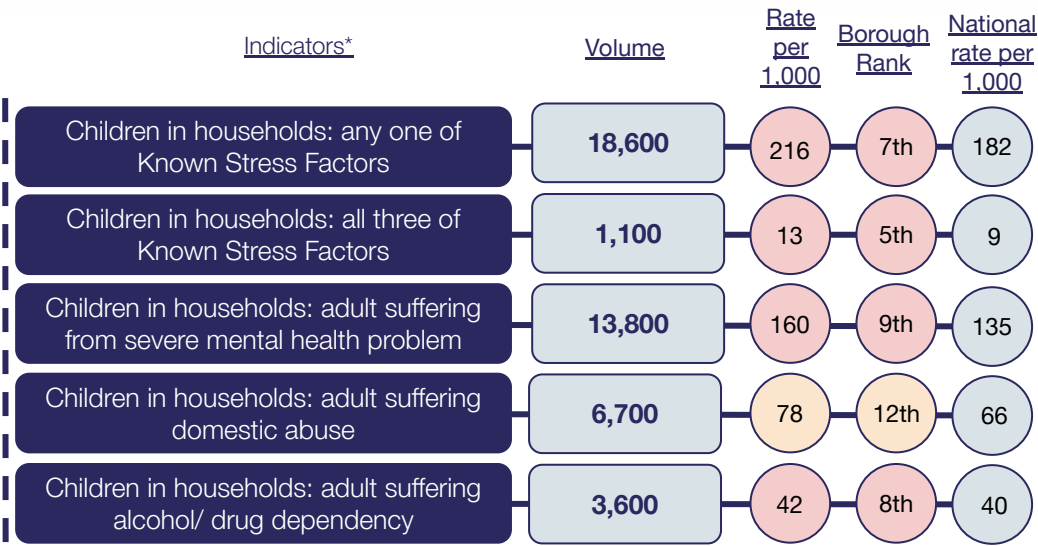
# THE VULNERABILITY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN NEWHAM CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD OUTSIDE OF THE CONTEXT OF FAMILIAL CONTEXT. THIS INCLUDES PARENTAL AND FAMILIAL RISK FACTORS, WHICH WILL LIKELY HAVE BEEN EXACERBATED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

**The “Known Stress Factors”:** three specific parental factors, mental ill-health, domestic abuse and substance abuse have been identified as common features of families in which harm occurs and linked with negative outcomes for children and young people in these families.

**Wider parental risk factors:** The Known Stress Factors are just three risk factors of many; parental adverse childhood experiences, history of crime, poor education and social isolation have all been linked to child maltreatment.

**At risk families:** families experience multiple problems that affect children including crime, anti-social behaviour, school truancy, unemployment, mental health problems and domestic abuse.

**Parents struggling financially and/or impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic:** Families are struggling financially in London due to high rents, the cost of living and are feeling the effects of the pandemic on the economy. The pandemic has also affected families in other ways: access to computers and good internet to study from home, access to education, support for childcare, negative impact on mental health and family relationships.



The Early Help Needs Assessment (2020) found even higher rates of Known Stress Factors than those modelled above for children known to Early Help:

- **304 per 1,000** had one flag (compared to 216 per 1,000)
- **189 per 1,000** had two flags (not modelled)
- **14 per 1,000** had all three flags (compared to 13 per 1,000)



# CHILDREN KNOWN TO SERVICES ARE SOMETIMES HIDDEN FROM SERVICES, DESPITE THE WIDE RANGE OF NEEDS SUCH AS EXPERIENCING OR WITNESSING DOMESTIC ABUSE, DISABILITY, HOME ENVIRONMENT AND CRIMINALITY

## Cohorts of concern identified:

**Children hidden from services, including during the first lockdown:** In the second quarter of 2020, there was a dip in children in need episodes starting. Covid-19 disrupted usual referral pathways, meaning some children at risk of abuse or neglect were hidden from services.

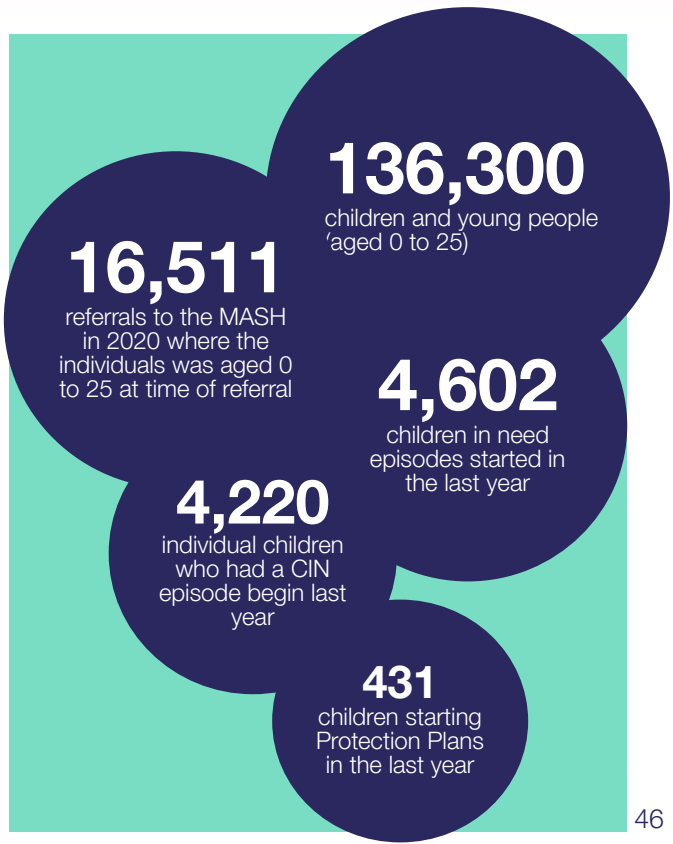
**Children experiencing or witnessing domestic abuse in the home:** MASH referrals, CIN assessments and Troubled Families recorded a high prevalence of children exposed to domestic violence and physical abuse.

**Children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder:** where a child with disability has started a CIN episode, started a Child Protection Plan or ended a Child Protection Plan, around one in three were recorded as having autism spectrum disorder.

**Children at risk as a result of parental and familial risk factors:** Over 18,000 children are estimated to live in households with domestic violence, parental mental ill-health, or parental substance misuse. Data on Troubled Families indicates certain families in Newham are exposed to risk around the children being in need, employment (or risk of) and physical/mental health issues.

**Children at risk as a result of criminality:** A significant proportion of referrals to MASH involved gangs and child sexual exploitation and 4% of children in need assessments conducted recorded a gangs concern.

**Disproportionality:** Although not as stark as other cohorts of children (namely education and youth offending), there was evidence of the overrepresentation of black and mixed ethnicity groups in children known to services cohorts.



Source: Local data provided by Newham.

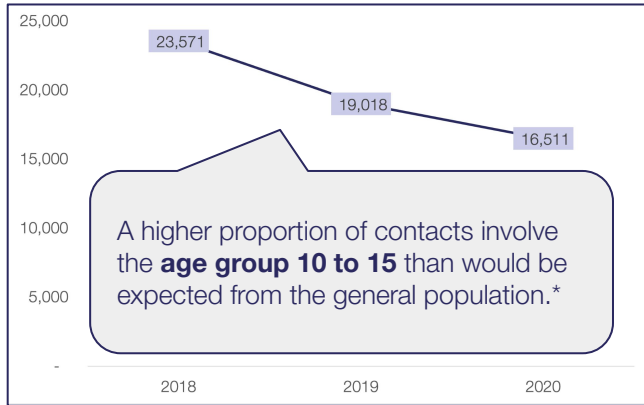
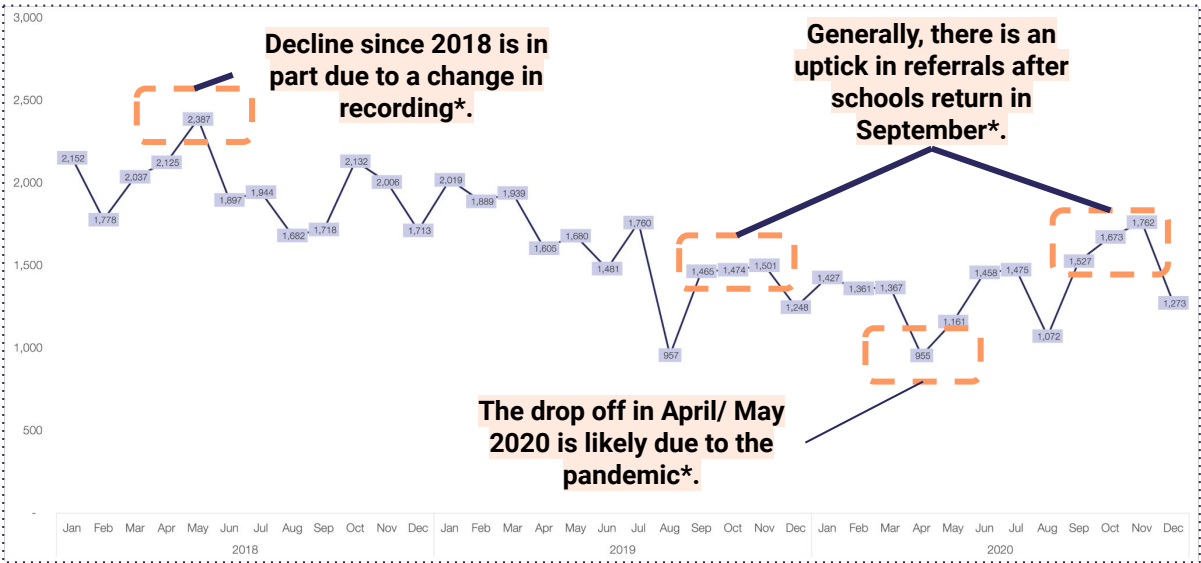


# REFERRALS INTO THE MULTI-AGENCY SAFEGUARDING HUB HAVE DECREASED OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS, THOUGH THERE ARE CONSISTENT SPIKES WHEN CHILDREN RETURN TO SCHOOL AFTER THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Newham's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is a single point of contact for all safeguarding referrals for children.

Referrals to the MASH have increased through spring 2021 as COVID restrictions begin to ease. Numbers are anticipated to increase until the end of the summer holiday. Most recently, the highest presenting issues have been Neglect, Request for support, and Domestic Violence.

MASH referrals receiving any outcome involving a child aged 0 to 25 at the time of the referral, 2018 to 2020



The MASH has changed the timeliness of completion of contacts RAG rated Red (4 working hours), Amber (16 working hours) and Green (24 working hours). Since August 2019 the timeliness of contact RAG rated Amber and Red has been consistently over 90%.

Source: Local data provided by Newham. \*Draft Newham Children and Young People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

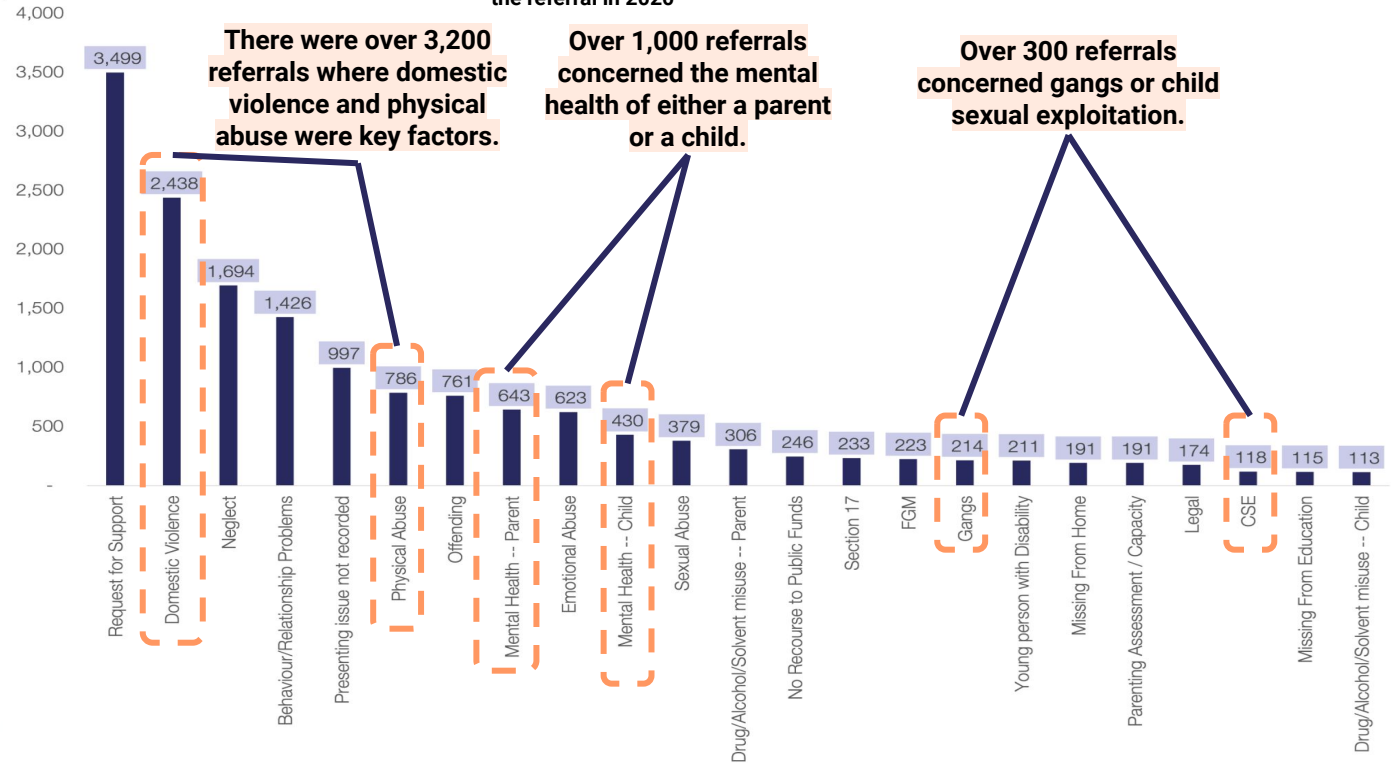
# IN 2020, A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF MASH REFERRALS WERE REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT. COMBINING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PHYSICAL ABUSE CATEGORIES, WITNESSING OR EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC ABUSE IS THE SECOND LARGEST PRESENTING ISSUE.



The Families First and Early Help Hub saw a **large increase in family conflict referrals in 2020/21**. This could be as a result of the pandemic but could also be due to a programme running in Newham raising awareness among professionals looking at reducing parental conflict.\*

The Families First service has a new intervention model, based on restorative and relational practice, which is aimed at addressing issues such as conflict in the home.

Most common presenting issues of MASH referrals receiving any outcome involving a child aged 0 to 25 at the time of the referral in 2020



There were over 3,200 referrals where domestic violence and physical abuse were key factors.

Over 1,000 referrals concerned the mental health of either a parent or a child.

Over 300 referrals concerned gangs or child sexual exploitation.

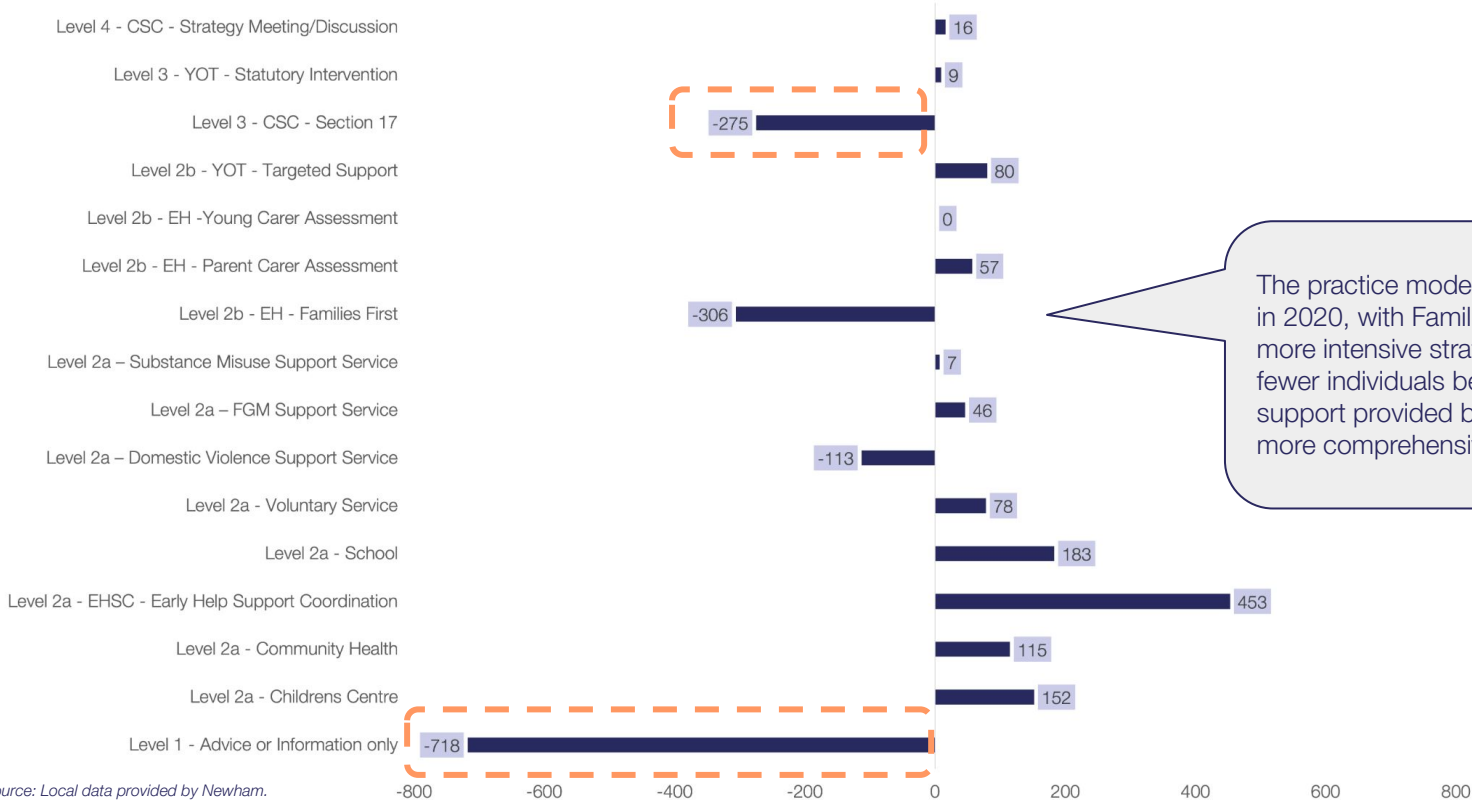
**WE ARE NEWHAM.**

Source: Local data provided by Newham. \*Draft Newham Children and Young People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.



# ADVICE OR INFORMATION ONLY AND CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE REFERRALS SAW THE GREATEST DECLINES IN 2020 BUT WERE STILL BY VOLUME THE MOST COMMON OUTCOMES FOR MASH REFERRALS.

MASH referrals April-December 2019 versus April-December 2020



The practice model changed substantially in 2020, with Families First moving to a more intensive strategy which has led to fewer individuals being supported, but the support provided being considerably more comprehensive.



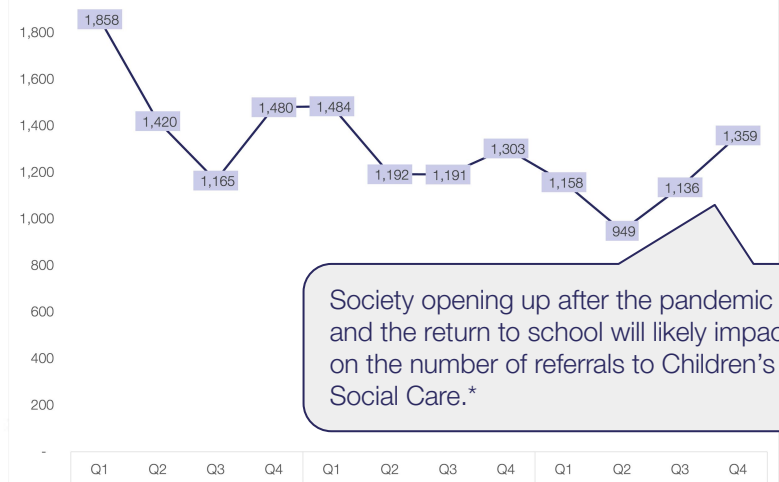
# THERE WAS A DIP IN CHILDREN IN NEED EPISODES STARTING (FOR ABUSE OR NEGLECT) DURING 2020, PARTICULARLY DURING THE FIRST LOCKDOWN, POTENTIALLY INDICATING A COHORT OF CHILDREN WHO WERE INITIALLY HIDDEN FROM SERVICES AS A RESULT OF THE PANDEMIC.

Children in need are children aged under 18 who require local authority services because they are unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development without services, their development is likely to be impaired without the provision of such services, or they are disabled.

In the last three years, over 15,000 children in need episodes have started. In the second quarter of 2020, there was a dip in episodes starting.

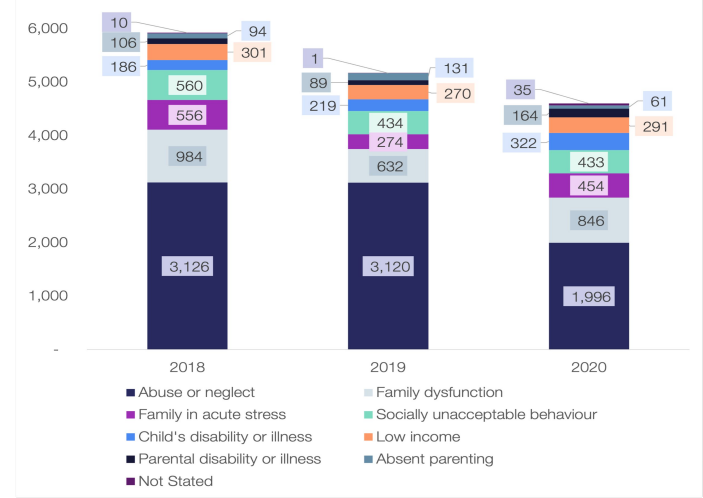
Abuse and neglect is the most common need at first assessment. The prevalence of this need fell significantly in 2020.

Children in need episodes starting, 2018 to 2020



Society opening up after the pandemic and the return to school will likely impact on the number of referrals to Children's Social Care.\*

The primary need of children in need episodes starting, 2018 to 2020

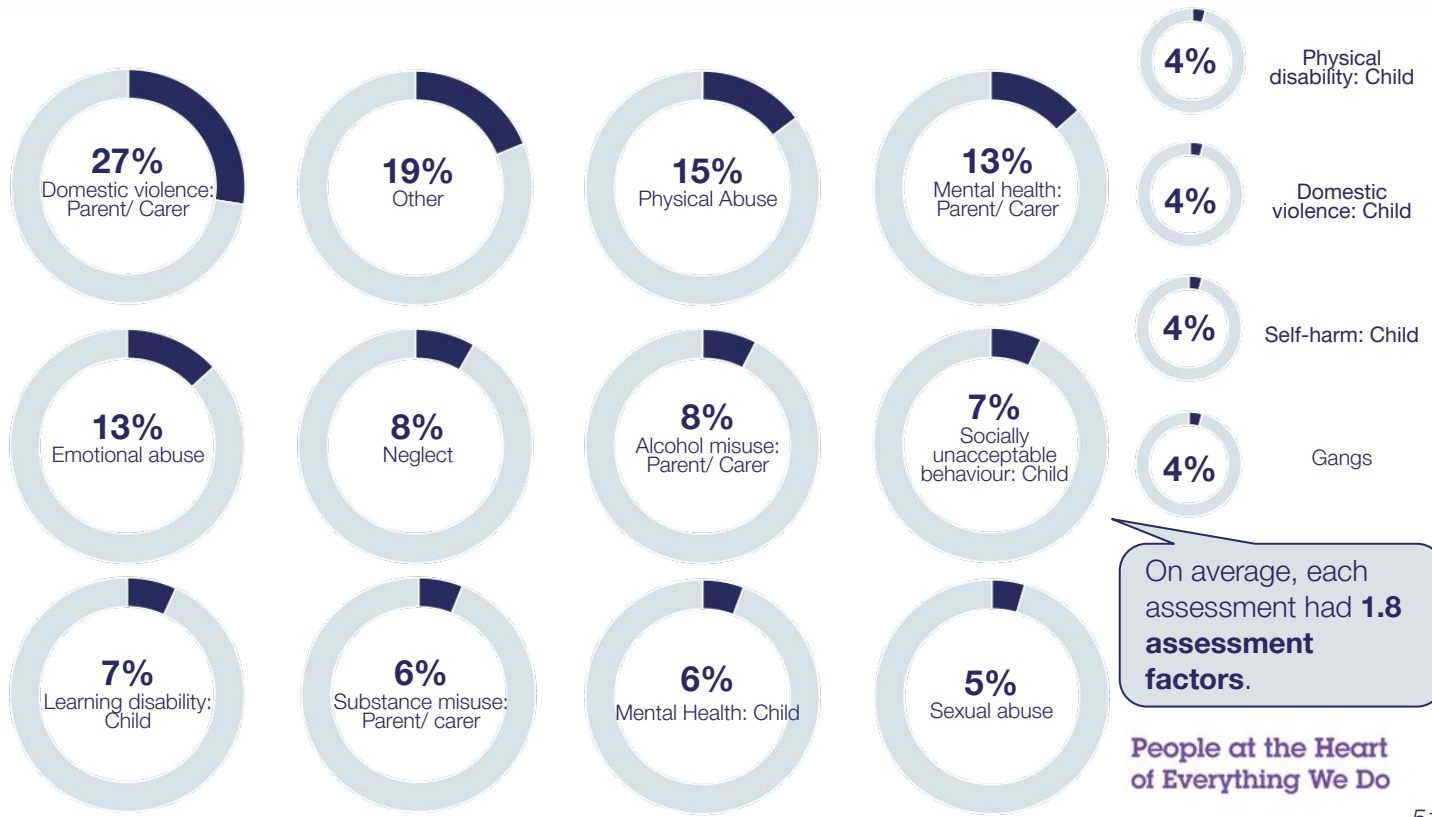


Source: Local data provided by Newham. \*Draft Newham Children and Young People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

**A CONCERN AROUND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST ONE OF THE PARENTS IN THE HOME IS THE MOST PREVALENT FACTOR, REPRESENTING OVER A QUARTER OF ALL ASSESSMENTS. ON AVERAGE 1.8 FACTORS WERE RECORDED PER ASSESSMENT.**

**Factors from 13,033 CIN assessments conducted from 2018 to 2020**

**Note:** Following a referral to children’s services, assessments are made taking into account the child’s developmental needs, the parents’ or caregivers’ capacities to respond appropriately, and the wider family and environmental factors. The prevalence of some of these factors is presented opposite.



On average, each assessment had **1.8 assessment factors**.

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Source: Local data provided by Newham.

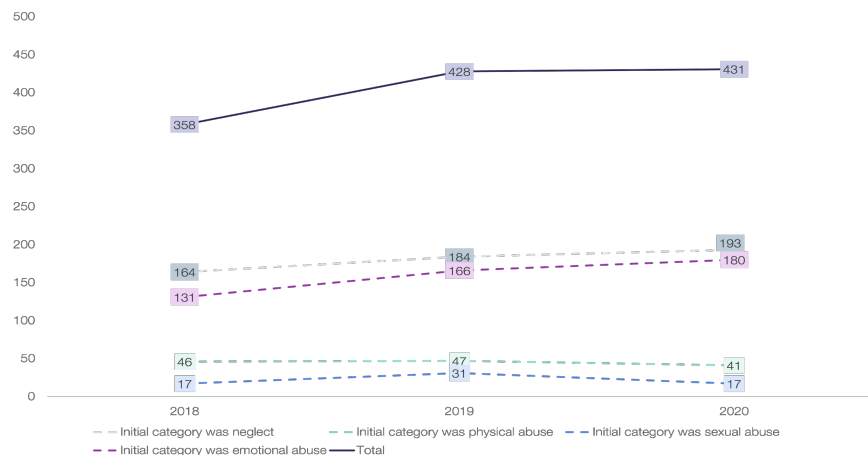
**IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, CHILD PROTECTION PLANS FOR NEGLECT AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE HAVE BOTH INCREASED. THERE IS EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THAT THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT COHORT OF DISABLED CHILDREN ON THESE PLANS WHO HAVE AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (MORE WIDELY THIS COHORT APPEARS TO BE GROWING)**

**A child protection plan is put in place if a child is assessed at being at risk of harm at an initial child protection conference.**

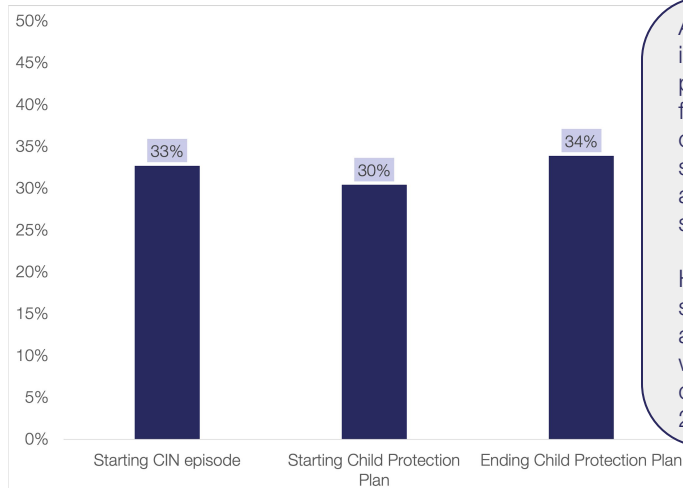
The number of Child Protection Plans starting has increased in the last three years, particularly where emotional abuse and neglect was the initial category of abuse.

Around one in three disabled children starting and ending Child Protection Plans in the last three years had autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Analysis of the school census indicates that the number of pupils in primary education identified with ASD has increased by 78% between 2015 and 2018.\*

Children Protection Plans starting, 2018 to 2020



Proportion of disabled children on Child Protection Plans with autism spectrum disorder



ASD prevalence in Newham is higher than national prevalence. The waiting list for a diagnostic assessment can be up to 2 years, with specific difficulties in assessments for non-English speaking families.

However, a new special school, providing 105 additional places for pupils with complex ASD, will be delivered by September 2022.\*

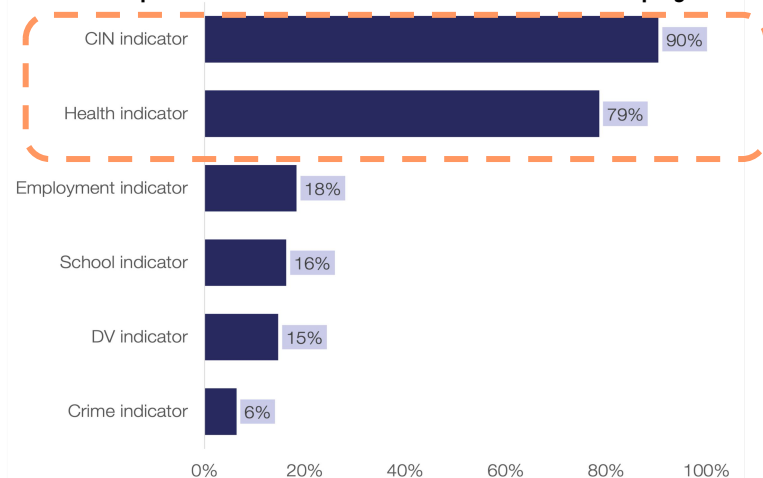
Source: Local data provided by Newham. \*Draft Newham Children and Young People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

**THE KEY SOURCE OF DEMAND FOR THE TROUBLED FAMILIES PROGRAMME IN NEWHAM IS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO NEED ADDITIONAL SUPPORT AND FAMILIES WITH A RANGE OF HEALTH NEEDS. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WAS AN INDICATOR IN 15% OF FAMILIES, CRIME IN 6% OF FAMILIES.**

To be eligible for the Troubled Families programme, each family must include dependent children and/or expectant parents, and have at least two of the six problems prescribed. These relate to (1) parents or children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour education, (2) children who have not been attending school regularly, (3) children who need additional support (children in need/ children on protection plans/ subject to early help plan/ requires EHC plan), from the earliest years to adulthood, (4) families experiencing or at risk of worklessness, homelessness or financial difficulties, (5) families affected by domestic abuse and (6) parents and children with a range of health needs.

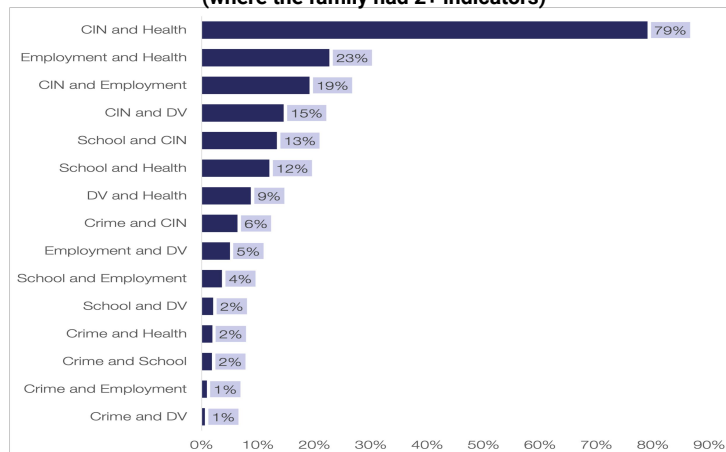
Children needing additional support and families with a range of health needs were relevant factors in the vast majority of families referred to the Troubled Families programme.

Indicators present in families referred to the Troubled Families programme



Children in need and health was the most common combination of indicators, followed by families at risk of worklessness/homlessness/financial difficulties and health.

Combinations of indicators present in families referred to the Troubled Families programme (where the family had 2+ indicators)



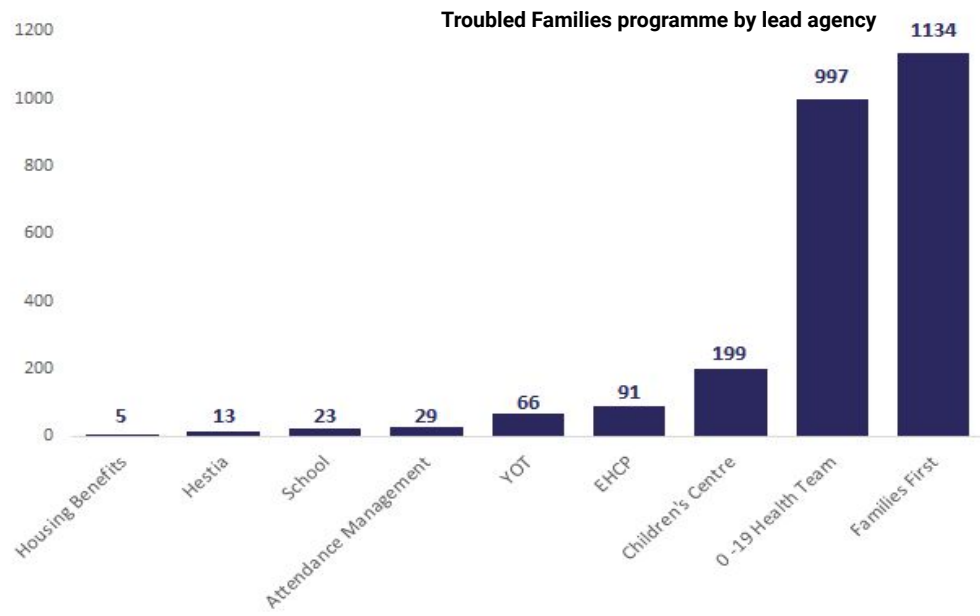
Source: Local data provided by Newham.

IN THE TROUBLED FAMILIES PROGRAMME, A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME WAS ACHIEVED 74% OF THE TIME. MANAGING HEALTH PROBLEMS HAD THE GREATEST SUCCESS WHILE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EXCLUSION PROVES THE MOST CHALLENGING OUTCOME TO DELIVER AGAINST.

Troubled Families progress tracker	Number in cohort	% outcomes achieved
<b>All indicators</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>74%</b>
Parents and children with a range of health problems	2,153	88%
Children in need of help*	2,627	83%
Progress to work and financial exclusion	470	74%
Families affected by domestic violence and abuse	410	74%
Crime and ASB	170	73%
School attendance and exclusion	462	65%



# THE 0-19 HEALTH TEAM AND FAMILIES FIRST MANAGE THE VAST MAJORITY OF TROUBLED FAMILIES CASES.



The service structure varies substantially between agencies and as such comparisons of the outcomes achieved should not be made.

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Source: Local data provided by Newham.

COMPARING THE COHORTS BELOW TO BOTH THE 2011 CENSUS AND THE 2021 MODELLED POPULATION FOR NEWHAM, THE DISPROPORTIONATE PREVALENCE OF CHILDREN FROM BLACK AND MIXED ETHNIC GROUPS IS NOTICEABLE IN CERTAIN COHORTS OF CHILDREN KNOWN TO SERVICES.

	2011 Census	2021 modelled population	Children known to LBN CSC	MASH (0 - 25)	Starting CPP	Ending CPP	Current CPP cohort	Higher than most recent model (+5%)
White	29%	25%	20%	18%	22%	23%	16%	<p>The Early Help Needs Assessment (2020) found that Bangladeshi, Black African, Other Black, and Mixed White and Black Caribbean/ Mixed White and Black African backgrounds are over-represented in Early Help.</p>
Mixed/ Multiple ethnic groups	5%	5%	9%	8%	16%	17%	12%	
Asian/ Asian British	44%	48%	36%	32%	39%	39%	48%	
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	20%	18%	29%	24%	18%	17%	20%	
Other ethnic group	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	

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# VULNERABILITY PROFILE

CHILDREN IN EDUCATION

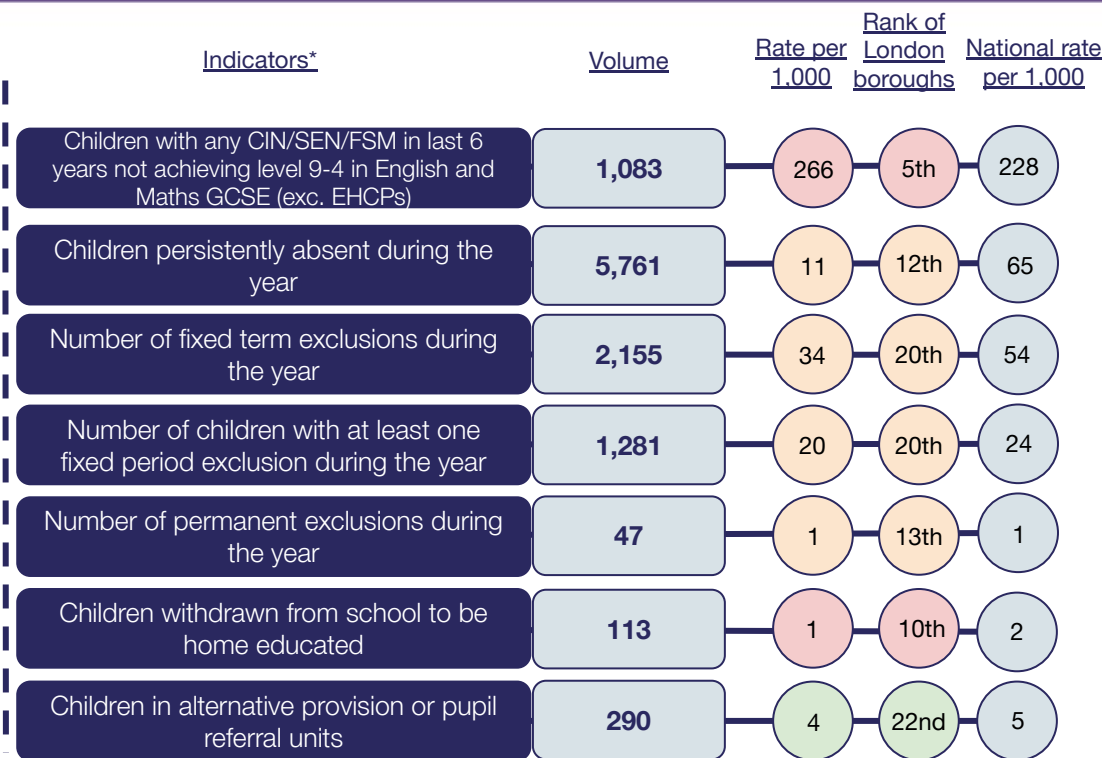
# CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM EDUCATIONAL DISADVANTAGE AS A RESULT OF LOW ATTAINMENT, POOR ENGAGEMENT WITH SCHOOL, UNMET SEN AND EXCLUSIONS ARE AT RISK OF HARM, VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION.

Analysis by the Ministry of Justice found that 85% of young people convicted of knife possession offences had experienced at least fixed-term exclusion and 21% had been permanently excluded.

**Attainment:** Children often achieve different levels of attainment based on characteristics such as gender, eligibility for free school meals, disadvantage, ethnicity and special educational needs. Struggling with and disengaging with education can be a sign of unmet needs.

**Attendance and truancy:** Persistent absenteeism is indicative of a lack of engagement in education and the child is vulnerable during the time in which they are not in school.

**Mainstream education:** children fall outside of mainstream education as a result of fixed-term exclusions, permanent exclusions, managed moves, elective home education and off-rolling. Schools and services often miss the opportunity to address the needs that prompt a child falling outside of mainstream education; falling outside of mainstream education disproportionately affects pupils with certain characteristics.



Sources: Ministry of Justice (14 June 2018), Examining the Educational Background of Young Knife Possession Offenders; Children's Commissioner (data updated on 15/03/2021), CHLDREN - local and national data on childhood vulnerability. Looking on the 'Borough rank', red = top third, amber = middle third, green = bottom third.

# KEY COHORTS OF CONCERN ARE PUPILS WHO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS, SEND PUPILS AND PUPILS WHO HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED - PARTICULARLY FROM BLACK AND MIXED ETHNICITY BACKGROUNDS.

## Cohorts of concern identified:

**Pupils eligible for free school meals:** Representing over a quarter on enrolled pupils, students on free school meals are more likely to have lower attainment. They are also more likely to be excluded from school.

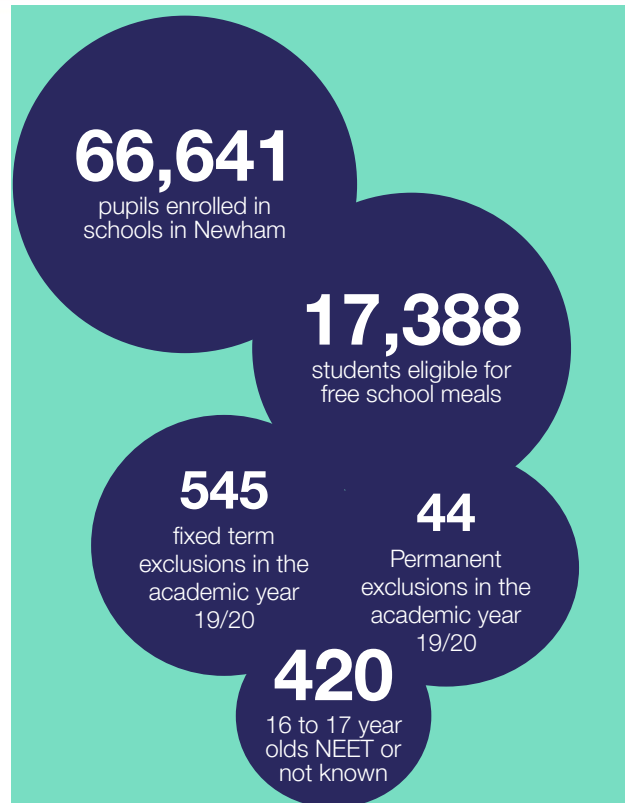
**Pupils with EHCPs or receiving SEN support:** Students on EHCPs/ receiving SEN support are more likely to have lower attainment than other pupils. Students receiving support were more likely than students with no SEN to receive a fixed period exclusion.

**Pupils who have been excluded:** Male pupils are more likely to be excluded, and data suggests that permanent exclusions for verbal abuse/threatening behaviour are linked to possession of knives.

**NEET young people:** The proportion of NEET young people aged 16 to 17 has fallen in recent years but remains higher than the London average. However, more could be done to understand this cohort, especially young people aged 18 to 25.

**Impact of Covid-19 on access to education:** Pupils enrolled in Newham in the last year will likely be affected by the short and long term consequences of the pandemic, such as low engagement, variability in the provision of remote learning and significant learning loss.\*

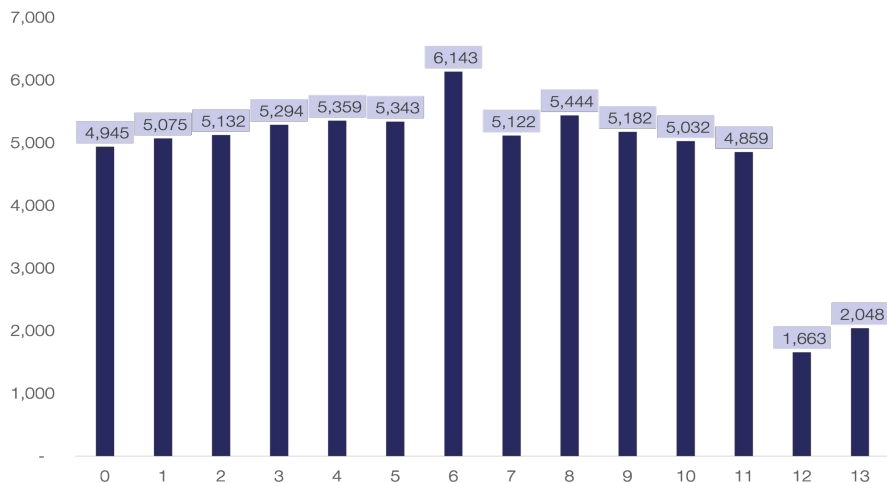
**Pupils from black and mixed ethnicity groups:** These pupils are more likely to have lower attainment (white boys were also likely to have lower attainment) and are more likely to be excluded.



# 10% OF PUPILS DO NOT LIVE IN NEWHAM BUT GO TO SCHOOL IN NEWHAM - THEIR PERCEPTION OF SAFETY WHILE IN NEWHAM IS ALSO IMPORTANT, ESPECIALLY IN AND AROUND THEIR SCHOOL.

There are 66,641 pupils enrolled in schools in Newham, 51% male and 49% female. 90% of pupils live in Newham, 7% come from surrounding boroughs (Waltham Forest, Redbridge, Barking and Dagenham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, and Greenwich)

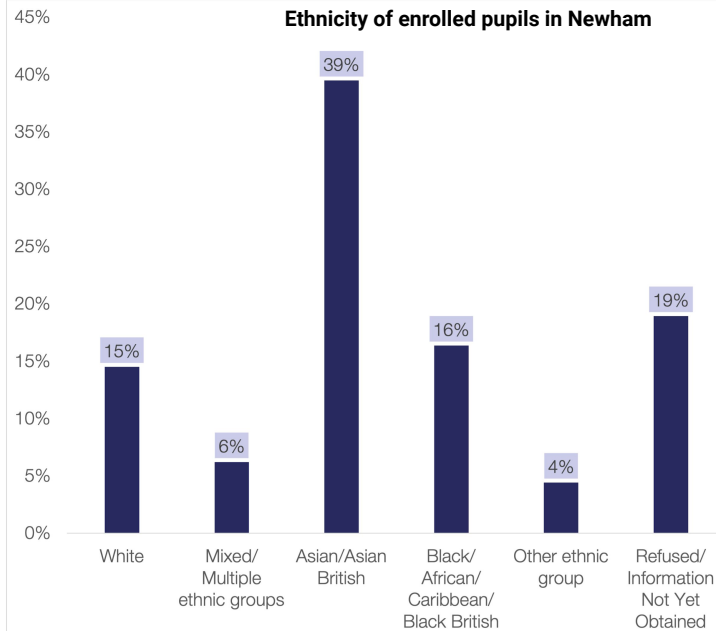
Enrolled pupils in Newham by year group



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39% of enrolled pupils in Newham are Asian/ Asian British.

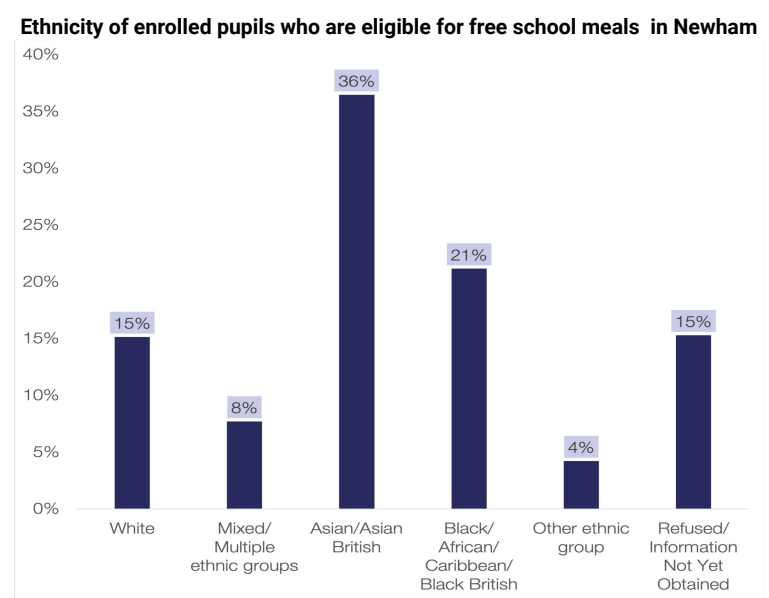
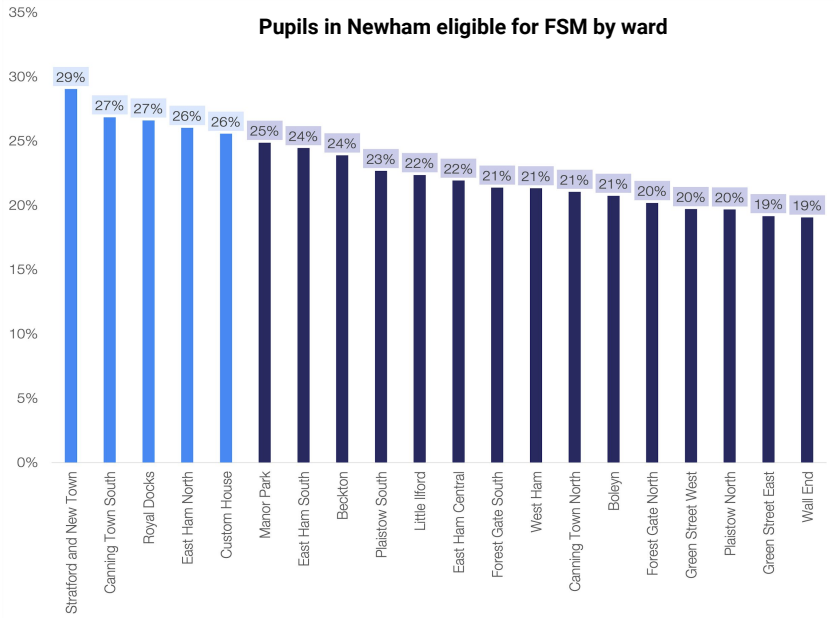
Ethnicity of enrolled pupils in Newham



# OVER ONE QUARTER OF ENROLLED PUPILS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS.

Of those living in Newham, the highest proportion of pupils eligible for FSM live in Stratford and New Town ward.

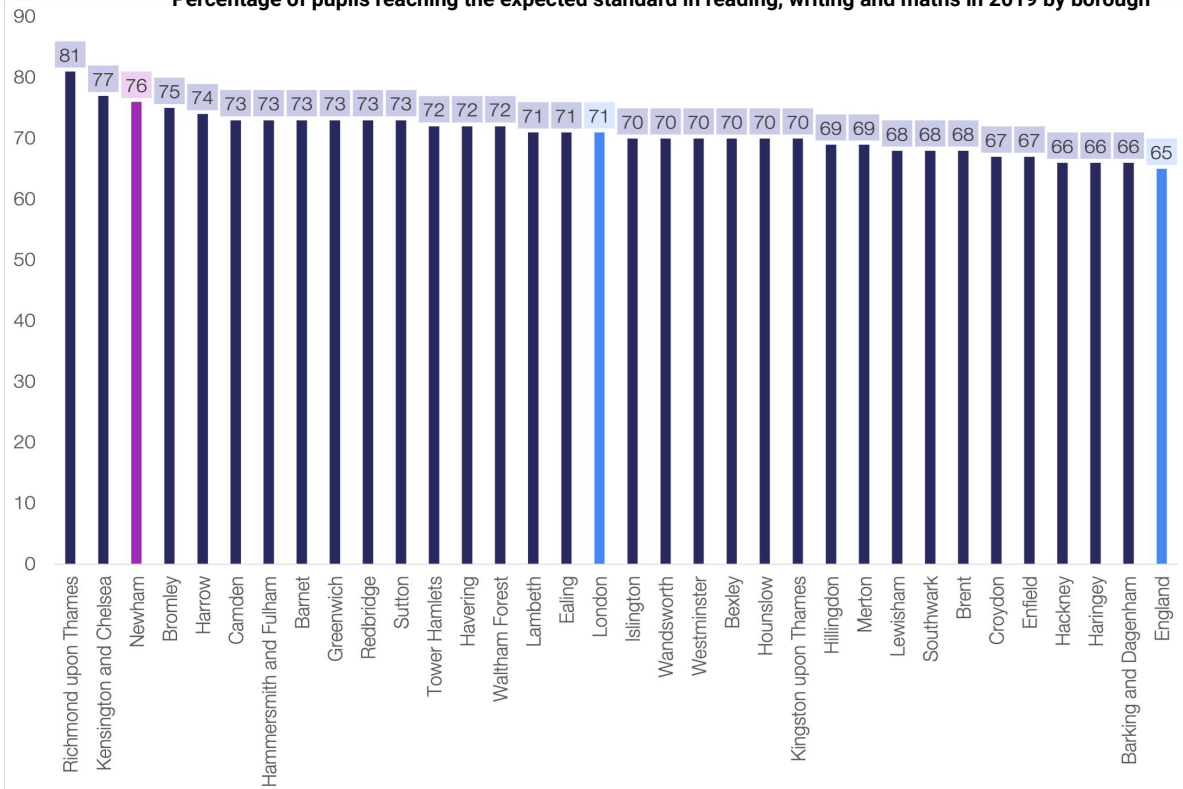
The ethnicities of those eligible for free school meals roughly aligns with those are enrolled in schools in Newham.





# NEWHAM HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPECTED STANDARD IN READING, WRITING AND MATHS AT KS2 IN LONDON AND THIS PROPORTION IS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL FIGURE.

Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths in 2019 by borough



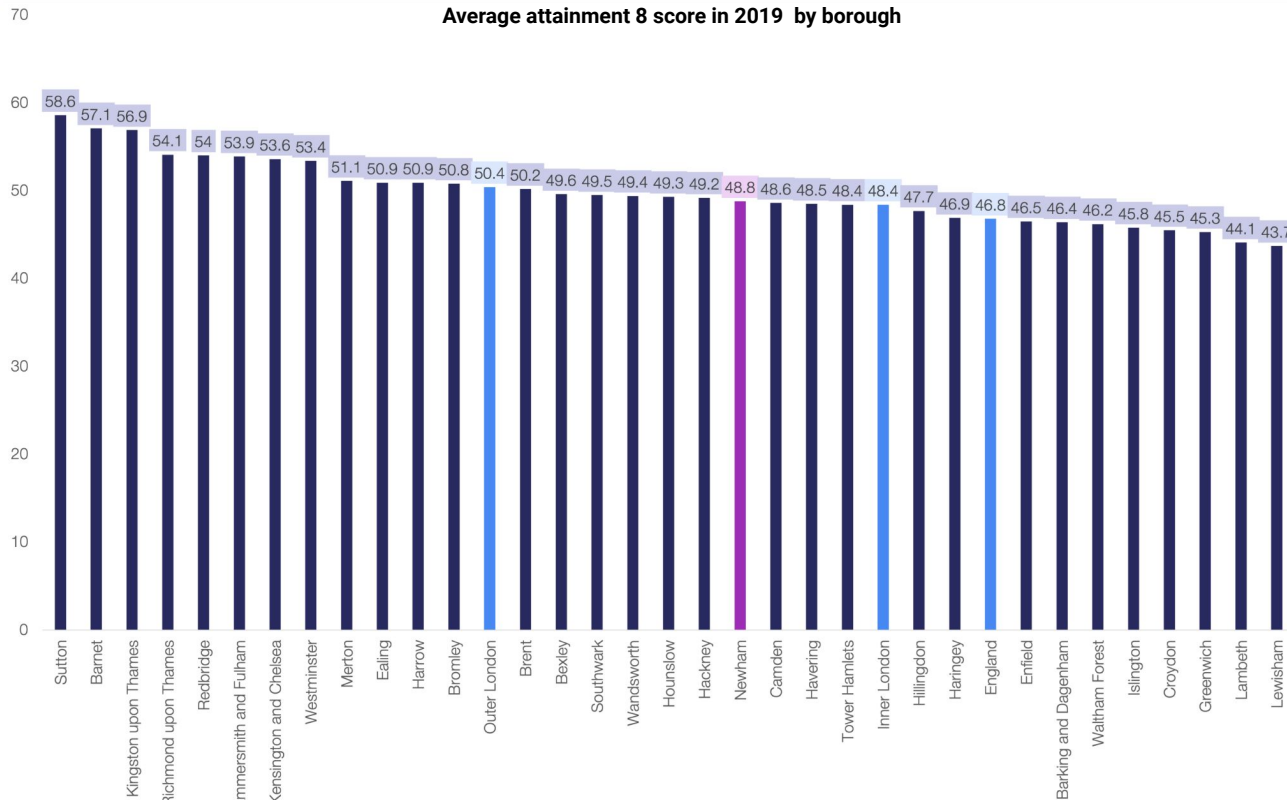
At the Early Years Foundation Stage, the gap between the lowest and highest attaining children increased in Newham in 2019, ranking 98th among all English local authorities for this gap.

However, in terms of educational development, Newham ranks among the best authorities in England on progress measures at Key Stage 2.\*

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Source: Department for Education (13th December 2019), National curriculum assessments: key stage 2, 2019 (revised). \*Draft Newham Children and Young People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

# NEWHAM'S AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE AT KS4 IS ALSO HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL FIGURE AND IS THE 19TH HIGHEST LOCAL AUTHORITY IN LONDON.



In terms of educational development, Newham ranks higher than statistical neighbours and London overall on Progress 8 measures.

However, pupils with lower prior attainment find it difficult to bridge the gap by the end of secondary school.\*

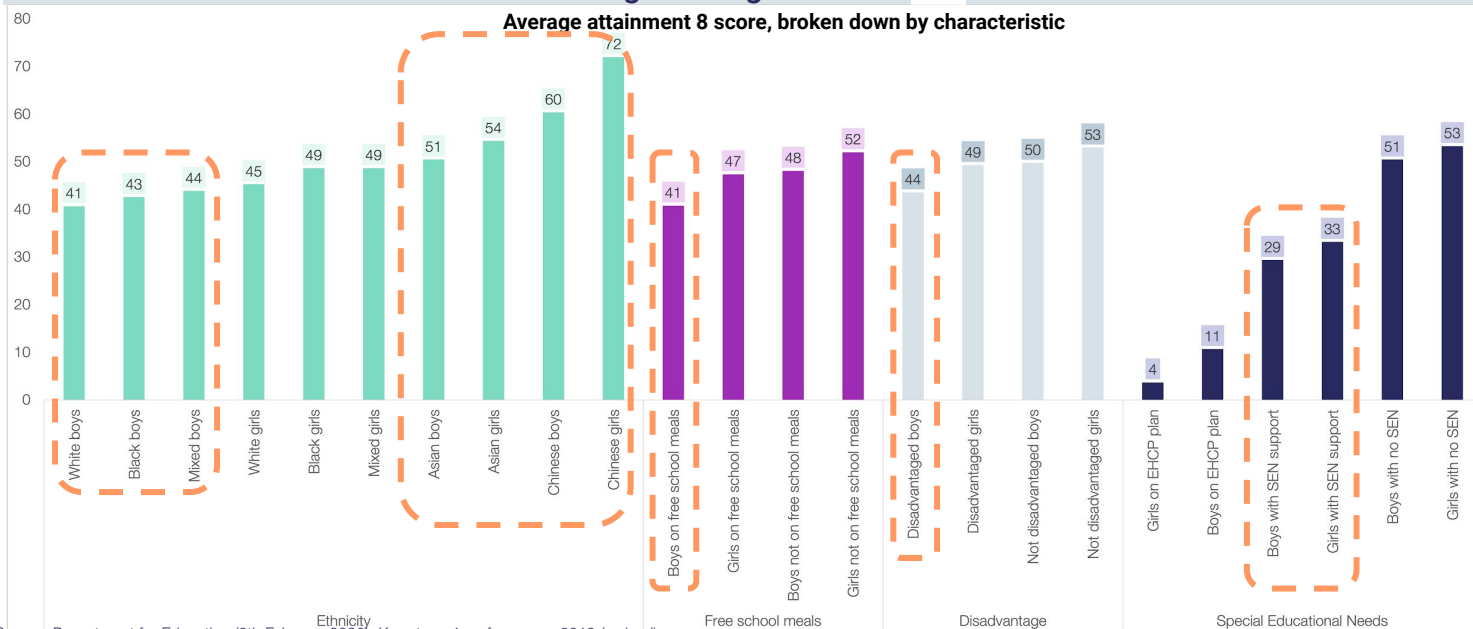
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Source: Department for Education (6th February 2020), Key stage 4 performance, 2019 (revised). \*Draft Newham Children and Young People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

# DESPITE THESE SUCCESSES, PUPILS WITH CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS ACHIEVE LOWER ATTAINMENT AT KS4, NAMELY GENDER, ETHNICITY, FREE SCHOOL MEALS, DISADVANTAGE AND SEN SUPPORT.

Across the board, boys seem to have poorer attainment in general. In terms of ethnicity, boys from white, black and mixed backgrounds had the worst attainment. Comparatively, Asian and Chinese pupils achieve higher levels of attainment than the borough average.

Looking at deprivation, boys eligible for free school meals and disadvantaged boys had the lowest attainment. Both boys and girls with special educational need (SEN) support had lower attainment in general than those without SEN.



The Early Help Needs Assessment (2020) said that Newham has much lower of rates of pupils with Education and Health Care Plans (EHCPs) than statistical neighbours, Inner London and England. In 2018, just 2% of EHCPs were issued within 20 weeks.

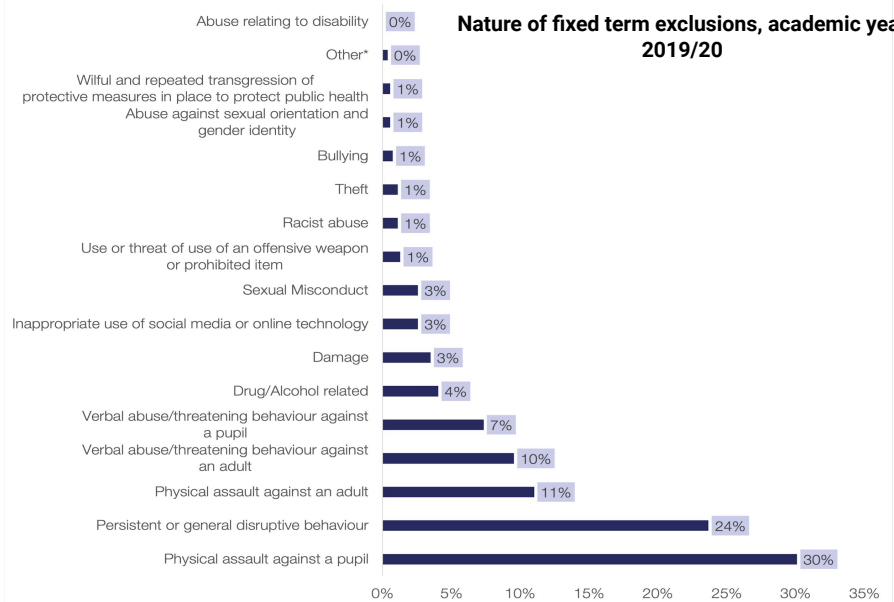
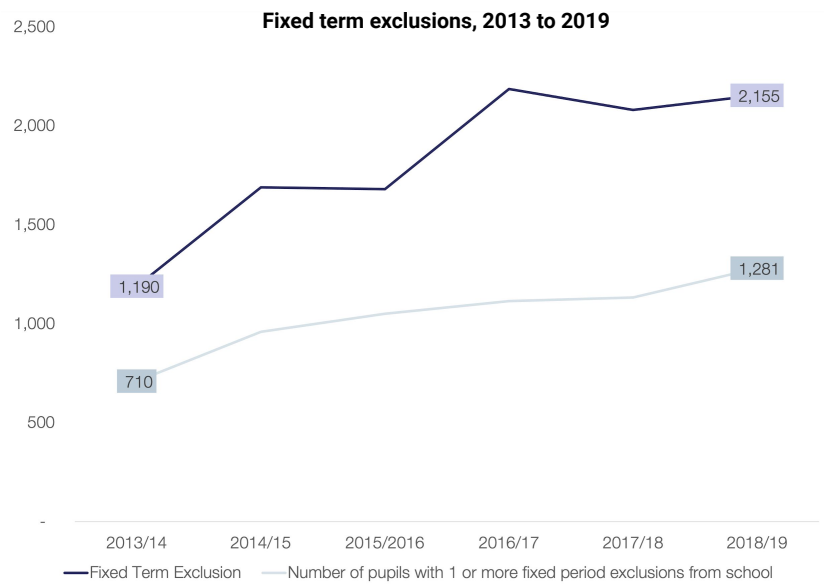
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# FIXED TERM EXCLUSIONS HAVE BEEN INCREASING IN RECENT YEARS. THESE EXCLUSIONS ARE LARGELY AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL AND VERBAL ABUSE TOWARDS OTHERS.

In the last five years, the number of fixed term exclusions in Newham has increased by 81%, with the number of pupils with one or more fixed period exclusions from school also increasing.

In the last year, 41% of fixed term exclusions were as a result of physical assault against either a pupil or an adult. 17% were as a result of verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against a pupil or an adult.

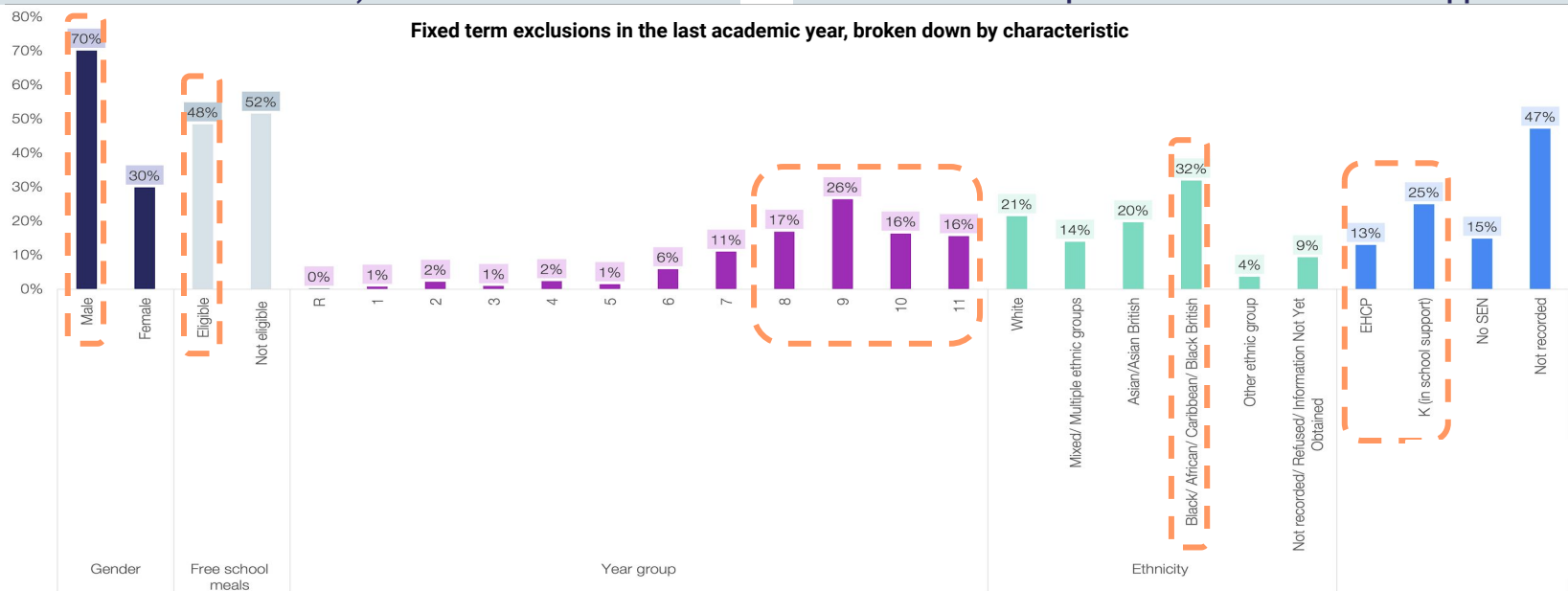


Source: Department for Education (30 July 2020), Permanent and fixed-period exclusions in England: 2018 to 2019; Local data provided by Newham.

# FIXED TERM EXCLUSIONS DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECT PUPILS BASED ON A RANGE OF CHARACTERISTICS; GENDER, FREE SCHOOL MEAL STATUS, YEAR GROUP, ETHNICITY AND SEN.

Boys, in years 8 to 11, were responsible for the majority of fixed term exclusions. Almost half of fixed term exclusions involved a pupil eligible for free school meals (compared with just over ¼ of pupils eligible for free school meals in Newham).

Boys from a black background are disproportionately more likely to have a fixed term exclusion, compared to pupils aged 4 to 18 and the overall population in Newham. Nearly two fifths of fixed term exclusions involved a pupil with an EHCP or special educational needs support.



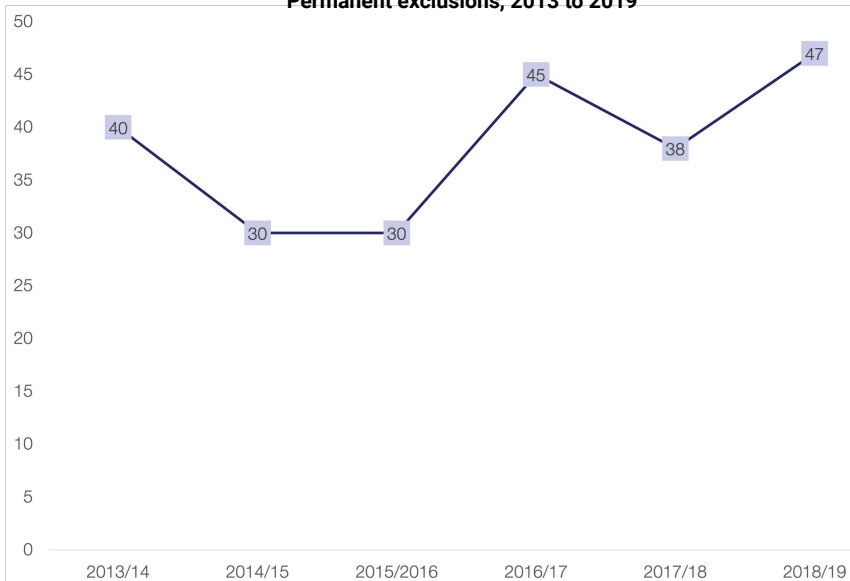
Source: Local data provided by Newham.

# NEARLY ONE QUARTER OF PERMANENT EXCLUSIONS WERE A RESULT OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT. WHERE THE REASON WAS VERBAL ABUSE/THREATENING BEHAVIOUR, THE POSSESSION OF KNIFE WAS A KEY FACTOR.

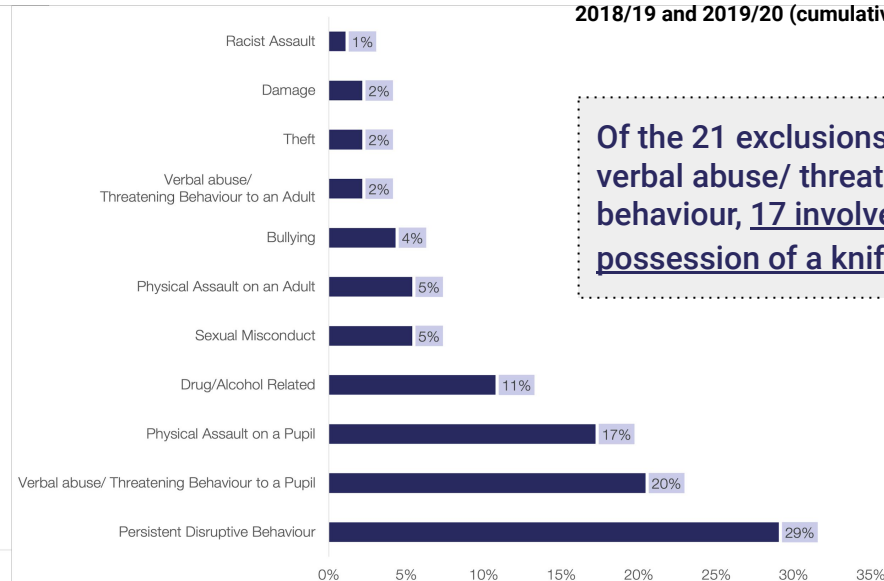
Before the academic year 19/20, there were 47 permanent exclusions.

In the last year, nearly one quarter of all permanent exclusions were as a result of physical assault. 14% were as a result of drugs or alcohol.

Permanent exclusions, 2013 to 2019



Nature of fixed term exclusions, academic years 2018/19 and 2019/20 (cumulative)

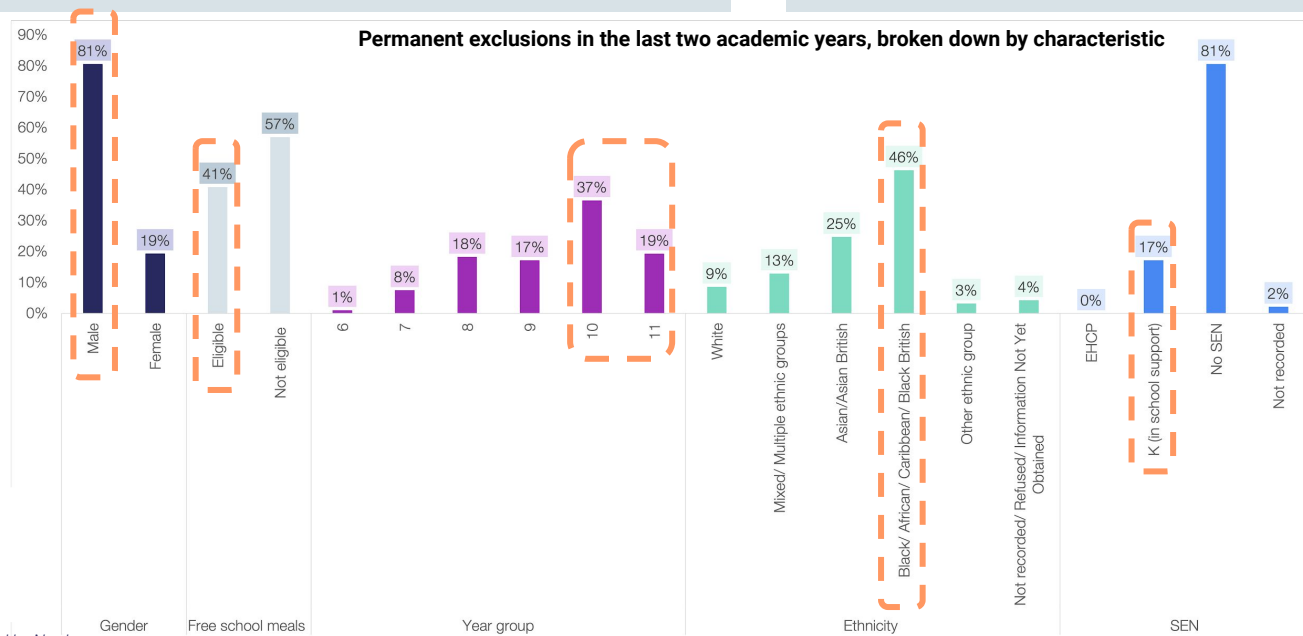


Of the 21 exclusions for verbal abuse/ threatening behaviour, 17 involved possession of a knife.

# PERMANENT EXCLUSIONS DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECT PUPILS WITH CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS; GENDER, ELIGIBILITY FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS, AGE, ETHNICITY AND SEN SUPPORT.

81% of permanent exclusions involved males, particularly in years 10 and 11. Two fifths were pupils who are eligible for free school meals.

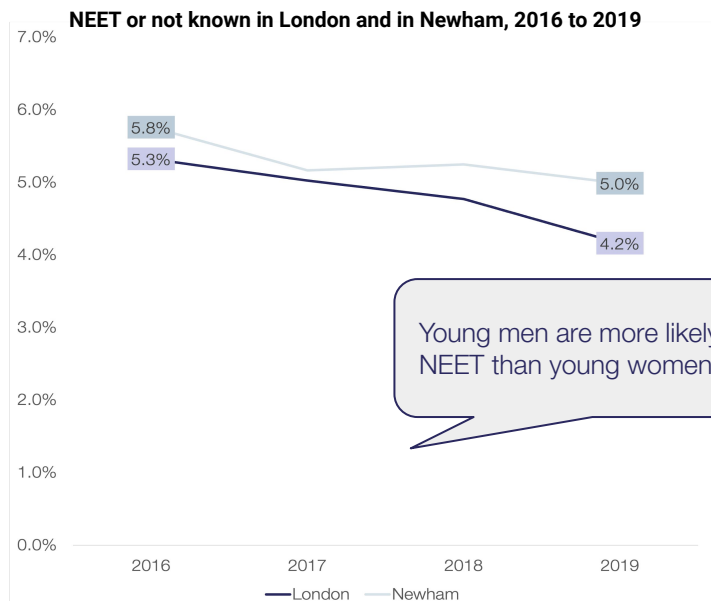
In the last two years, 46% of permanent exclusions involved black pupils. 17% were pupils who required support for special educational needs.



# WHILE YOUNG PEOPLE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING HAS FALLEN, IT IS STILL ABOVE THE LONDON AVERAGE.

The number of 16 and 17 year olds (not in employment, education or training) NEET or where their situation was not known has decreased in London and in Newham since 2016. In Newham, there are around 430 children who are 'NEET or not known'.

In London, over 100,000 young people aged 18 to 24 were estimated unemployed in the period September to November 2020 - the highest proportion in the last five years.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Stats-Xplore; Office for National Statistics (23 March 2021), Regional labour market statistics: X02 Regional unemployment by age. \*Draft Newham Children and Young People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

# IN TERMS OF BOTH FIXED TERM AND PERMANENT EXCLUSIONS, BLACK AND MIXED ETHNICITY GROUPS ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED.

	Enrolled pupils	Eligible for FSM	Fixed term exclusions	Permanent exclusions
White	15%	15%	21%	9%
Mixed/ Multiple ethnic groups	6%	8%	14%	13%
Asian/ Asian British	39%	36%	20%	25%
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	16%	21%	32%	46%
Other ethnic group	4%	4%	4%	3%

Higher than enrolled pupils (+5%)

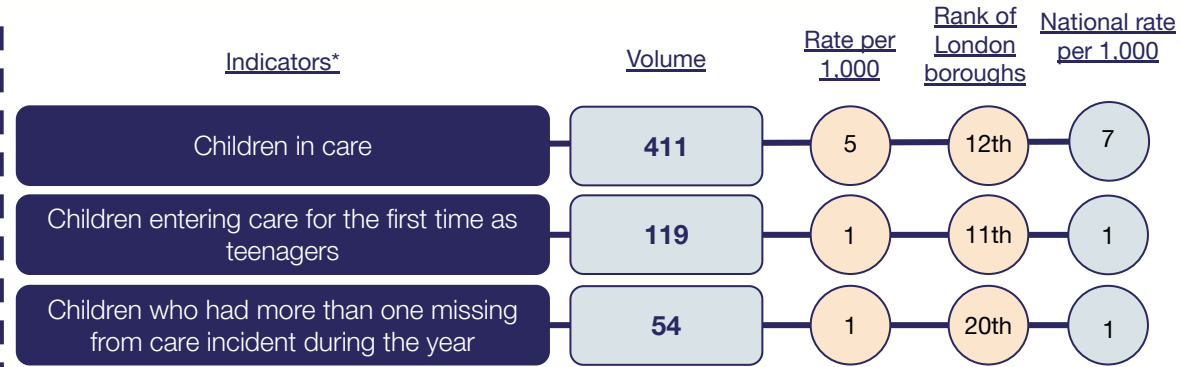
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# VULNERABILITY PROFILE

CHILDREN IN CARE

# CHILDREN IN CARE, WHO OFTEN GO MISSING, ARE VULNERABLE TO HARM, EXPLOITATION AND VIOLENCE, PARTICULARLY THROUGH INVOLVEMENT IN COUNTY LINES.

Children who come into contact with local services are vulnerable by virtue of the presenting factors that have brought them to the attention of the local authority. An assessment by the **Youth Justice Board** of the needs of English children sentenced in the youth justice system found that 45% had a history of care - at the time of the assessment or at some point in their lives, 56% were children in need, 34% had a child protection plan, 15% were eligible children, 15% were subject to a care order and 50% had siblings in care. **Crest Advisory's** research on county lines and children in care found that these children are disproportionately represented in county lines - this has also been noticed elsewhere, including by **London Rescue and Response** (31% of individuals referred for support had looked after status).



"If you are in care you are more likely to be exploited and end up getting involved in violence and crime. Drug dealers prey on people who are vulnerable. You think they are your friends and when it gets bad there is no way out."

- Young person in contact with services

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**A LARGE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN CARE ARE TEENAGERS, WHO ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO GOING MISSING AND EXPLOITATION. THIS INCLUDES A LARGE COHORT OF ACCOMPANIED ASYLUM SEEKING CHILDREN.**

## Cohorts of concern identified:

**Older care cohort:** Three fifths of the current cohort are between the ages of 13 and 18.

**Unaccompanied asylum seeking children:** UASC are a significant part of the care cohort in Newham, by virtue of the Pan-London Rota and section 20 Children Act. They are a unique cohort with specific needs and vulnerabilities.

**Children placed outside of Newham, either in London or outside of London:** Close to three quarters of children in care are not placed in Newham. The majority are placed somewhere else in London.

**Children who go missing from care:** Over one third of children in care have had at least one missing episode; these are mainly older children in children's homes, semi-independent accommodation and non-long term fostering. Children in care are more likely to go missing more than other children.

**Mixed, black and other ethnicity groups:** These ethnicity groups are overrepresented in the care cohort, the children who go missing from care and the missing cohort.

**136,300**

children and young people (aged 0 to 25)

**14,723**

children known to Newham

**403**

children in current care cohort

**853**

Young people in care leavers cohort

**570**

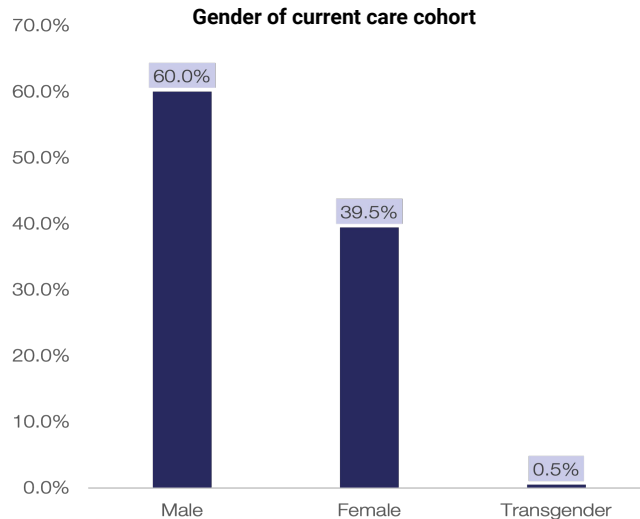
Children and young people who have had a missing episode

**159**

Children who agreed to give a Return Home Interview

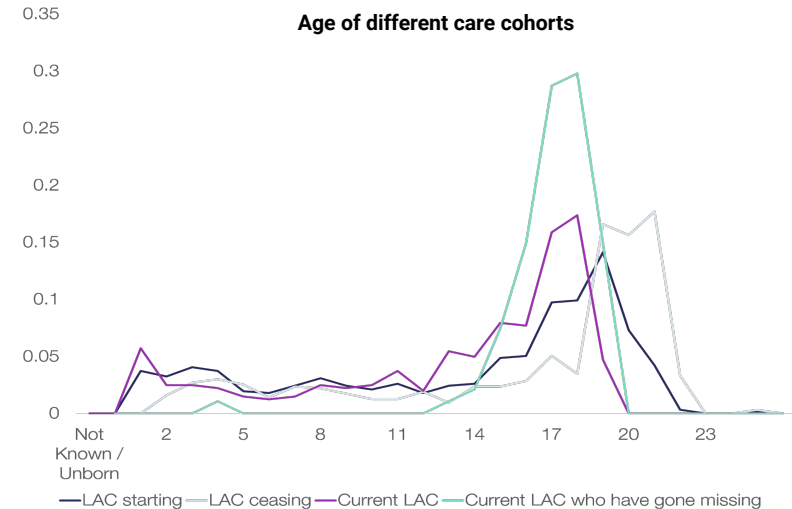
# OVER HALF OF THE CURRENT CARE COHORT ARE AGED 14 TO 18 - THESE ARE ALSO THE CHILDREN WHO ARE MOST LIKELY TO GO MISSING FROM CARE.

There are more boys than girls in the current care cohort.



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Across a range of care cohorts, the children are older - especially those who have started being looked after in the last two years and those who have gone missing. 54% of the current care cohort are aged 14 to 18.

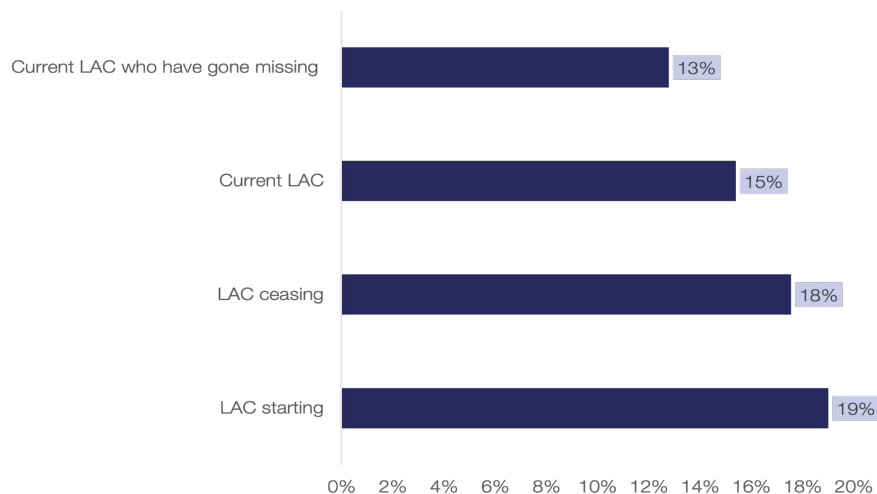


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# UNACCOMPANIED ASYLUM SEEKING CHILDREN ARE A HIGHLY VULNERABLE GROUP AND MADE UP NEARLY ONE FIFTH OF ALL CHILDREN COMING INTO THE CARE OF NEWHAM IN THE LAST THREE YEARS.

There are 62 unaccompanied asylum seeking children in the current care cohort. The majority of them are in non-long term foster placements and semi-independent accommodation.

UASC in different care cohorts



19% of children who have started to be looked after by Newham in the last three years have been unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC). 13% of children who had at least one missing episode in the current care cohort were UASC.

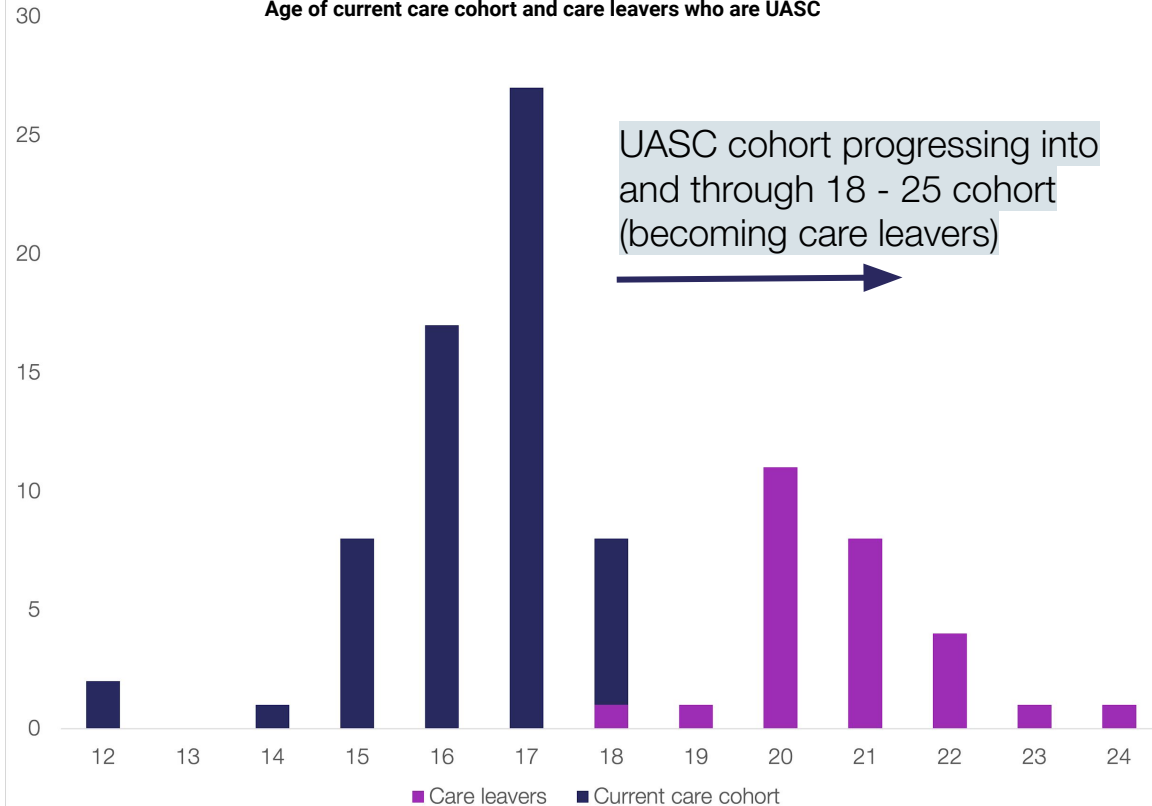
Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are children and young people who have been separated from their parents or carers. While their asylum claim is processed, they are looked after by the local authority. All London boroughs receive UASC via the Pan London Rota, an agreement by Directors of Children Services to support the distribution of children equally, and the National Transfer Scheme, a voluntary arrangement between all local authorities nationally.

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# UNACCOMPANIED ASYLUM SEEKING CHILDREN ARE GENERALLY TEENAGERS AND YOUNG ADULTS.

Age of current care cohort and care leavers who are UASC



Care leavers, including unaccompanied asylum seeking children, are a particular cohort of concern. Children who leave care often lack family support networks, and have to build financial independence (including paying bills, getting a job) or continue with education without this support.

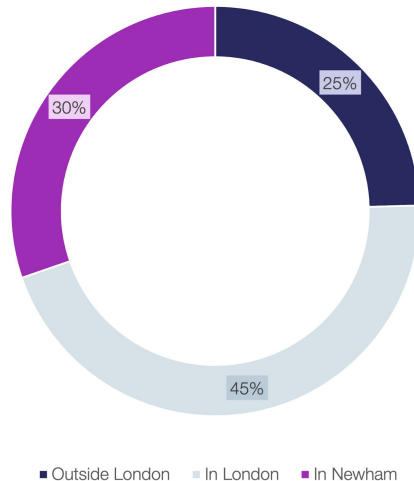
The Children's Commissioner has recently called for changes to be made nationally to [better support care leavers](#), from financial support (such as paying a higher rate of Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit) to housing support (namely ensuring all care leavers have a decent home), support with education, training and employment (lowering further education entry requirements and more apprenticeships) and for mental health and wellbeing.

# CHILDREN IN CARE ARE PLACED PREDOMINANTLY OUTSIDE OF NEWHAM; MOST LIVE ELSEWHERE IN LONDON, WHILE A QUARTER LIVE OUTSIDE LONDON.

70% of children are placed outside of Newham, though it is important to recognise that some of these individuals will be placed out of borough for their own safety.

Children in care who are placed outside of Newham are more likely to go missing.

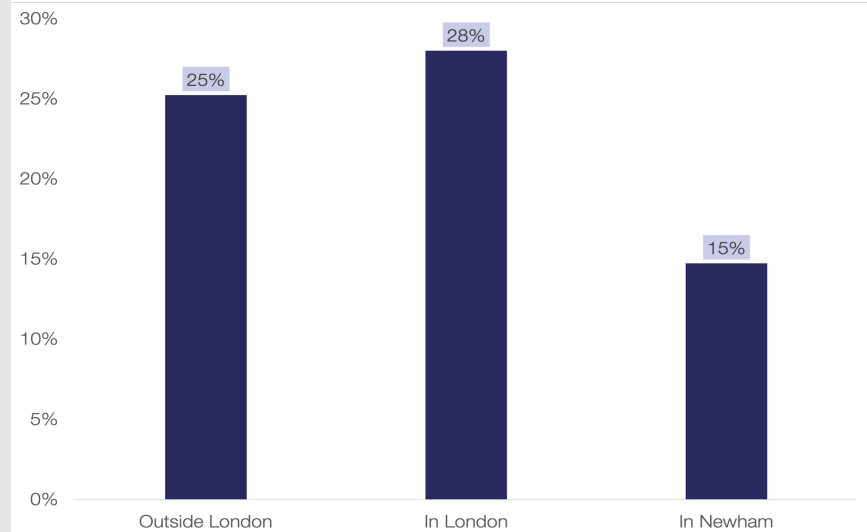
Location of placements of current care cohort



Looking at the current postcode areas for Children's Home placements, children from Newham in these placements are spread across the United Kingdom. Here are some examples:

- Birmingham
- Blackburn
- Carlisle
- Exeter
- Liverpool
- Llandudno
- Manchester
- Perth
- Southampton
- Stoke on Trent
- Shrewsbury

Proportion of children in care who have gone missing, based on placement location



# CHILDREN IN CARE ARE OFTEN PLACED IN CHILDREN'S HOMES AND SEMI-INDEPENDENT LIVING ACCOMMODATION LOCATED OUTSIDE OF NEWHAM. THESE CHILDREN ARE MOSTLY ADOLESCENTS.

Looked after children - latest placement type

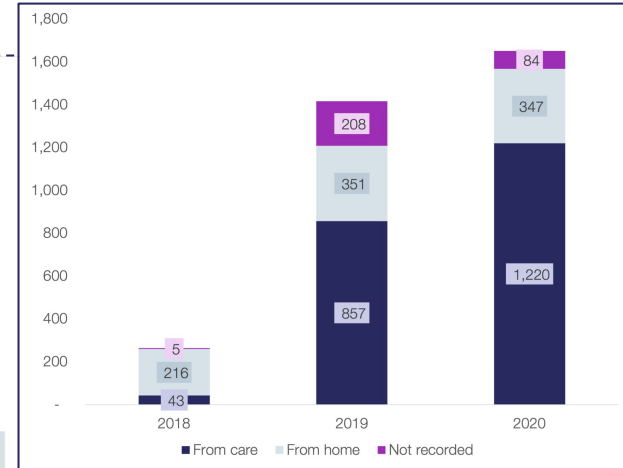
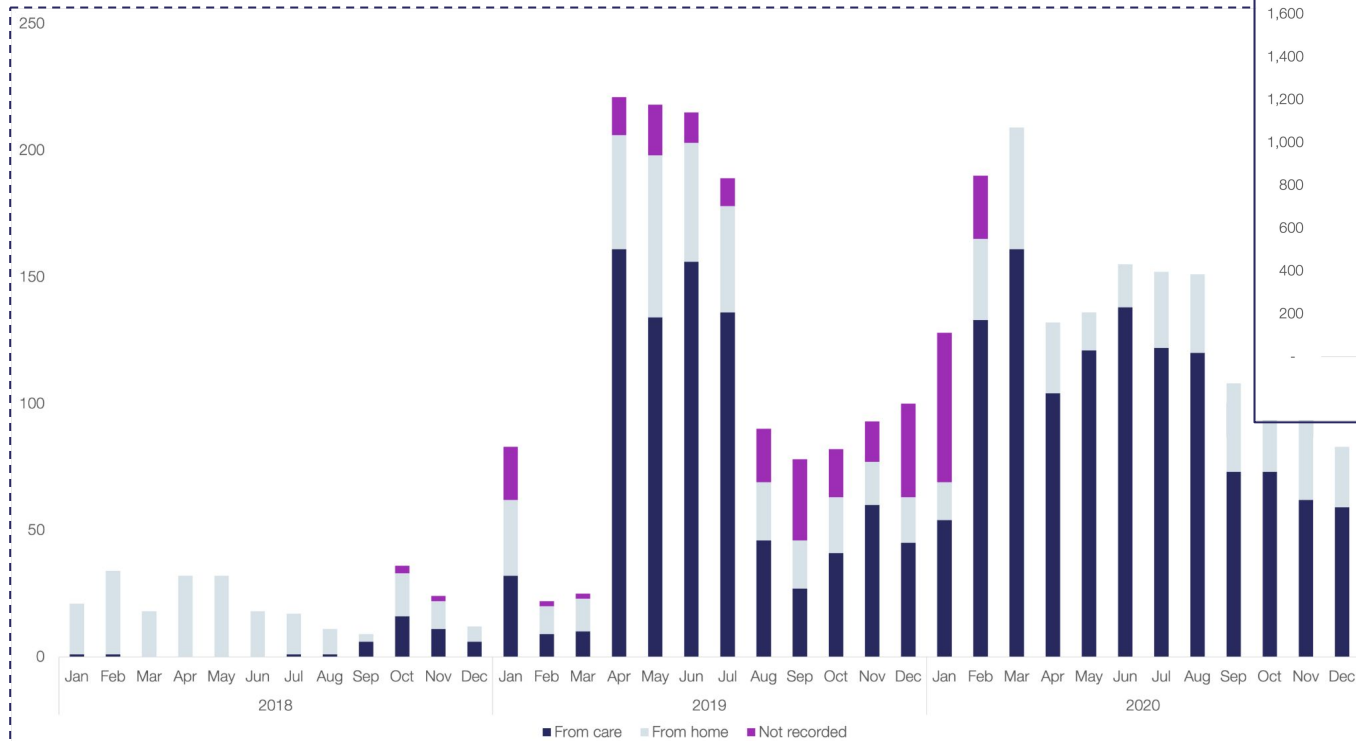


81% of children placed in children's homes are aged 14 to 17, and all children placed in semi-independent accommodation are aged 16 to 18.

Sources: Children known to services data provided by Newham.

# IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, MISSING EPISODES HAVE INCREASED. BETWEEN 2019 AND 2020, MISSING EPISODES FROM CARE HAVE INCREASED BY 42%.

Missing episodes broken down from whether they were from care or from home, 2018 to 2020

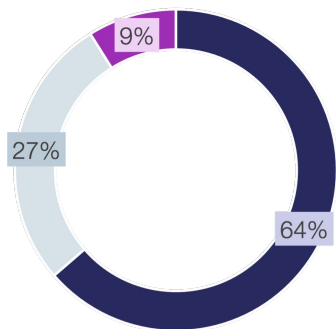


Sources: Children known to services data provided by Newham.

# NEARLY TWO THIRDS OF ALL MISSING EPISODES HAPPEN FROM A CARE PLACEMENT SETTING - THIS MASKS THE HIGHLY SKEWED NATURE OF THE MOST PROLIFIC MISSING INDIVIDUALS.

The likelihood of an individual of being recorded missing is substantially higher if the child or young person is in care.

Missing episodes, whether the child went missing from care or from home

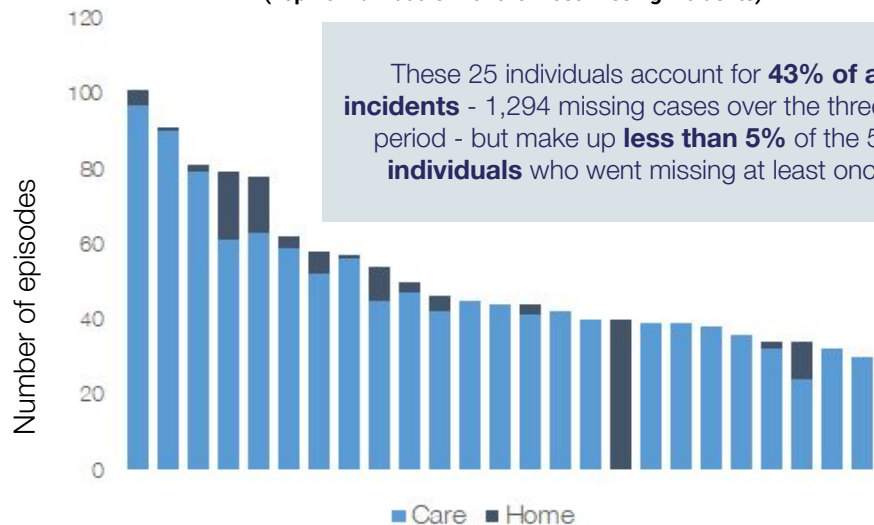


- Missing episodes from care
- Missing episodes from home
- Unknown

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Just one of the top 25 children who went missing most often had not gone missing from care at all.

Most prolific missing children 2018-2020  
(Top 25 individuals with the most missing incidents)



These 25 individuals account for **43% of all incidents** - 1,294 missing cases over the three year period - but make up **less than 5% of the 536 individuals** who went missing at least once.

■ Care ■ Home

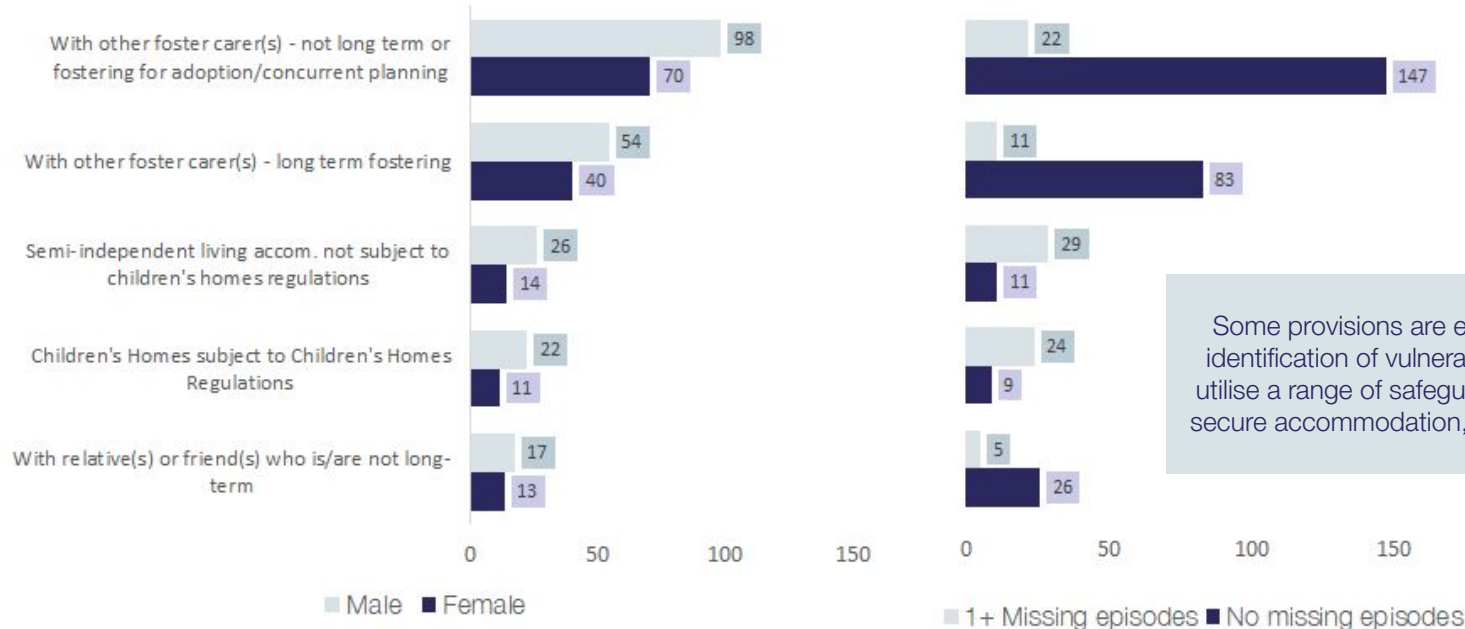
Sources: Children known to services data provided by Newham.



# THE PLACEMENT TYPE FOR LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN IS CONSISTENT WHETHER THE CHILD IS MALE OR FEMALE, BUT VARIES SUBSTANTIALLY BY WHETHER THEY'VE HAD MISSING EPISODES.

Those with missing episodes are more likely to be placed in Semi-independent living or Children's Homes rather than in with Foster carers who take the overall majority of cases. However, the number placed into Semi-independent living has reduced from 56 in FY2020 to 32 in FY2021.

Looked after children - latest placement type

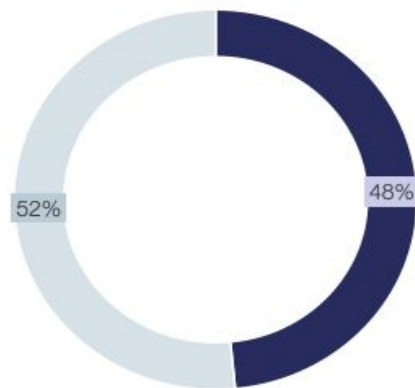


Some provisions are excluded to avoid potential identification of vulnerable individuals but LBN do utilise a range of safeguarding alternatives, such as secure accommodation, when they are appropriate.

**A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF CHILDREN DO NOT GIVE RETURN HOME INTERVIEWS, MEANING OVER HALF OF MISSING INCIDENTS ARE NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD AND SERVICES MAY MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO INTERVENE WITH AN APPROPRIATE INTERVENTION.**

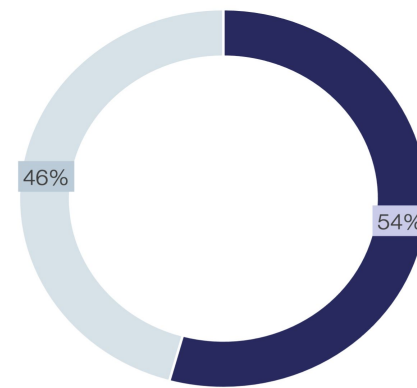
**52% of missing incidents (covering 46% of young people) do not get a Return Home Interview.**

**RHI outcomes for missing incidents**



- Missing incidents where child agreed to Return Home Interview
- Missing incidents where child refused, child could not be contacted, child had gone missing again (no response)

**RHI outcomes for missing children**

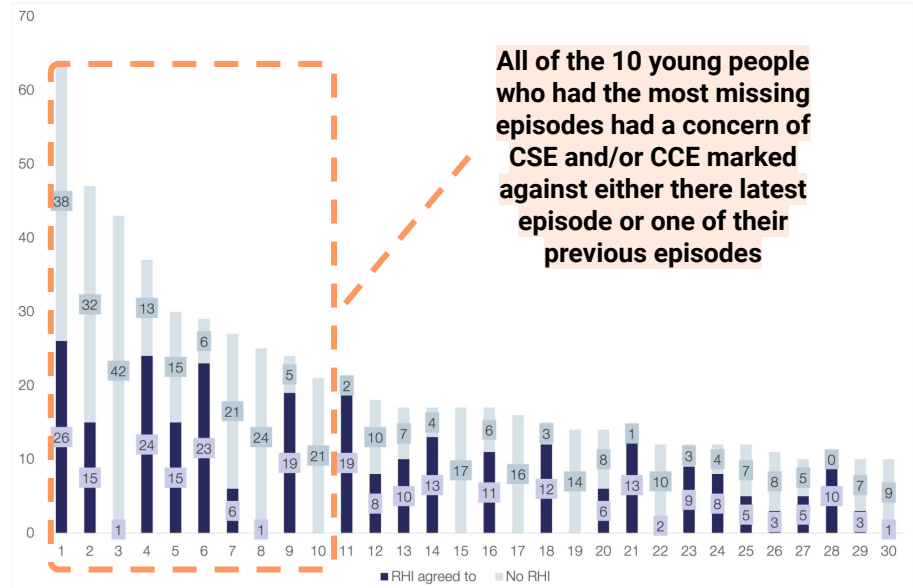
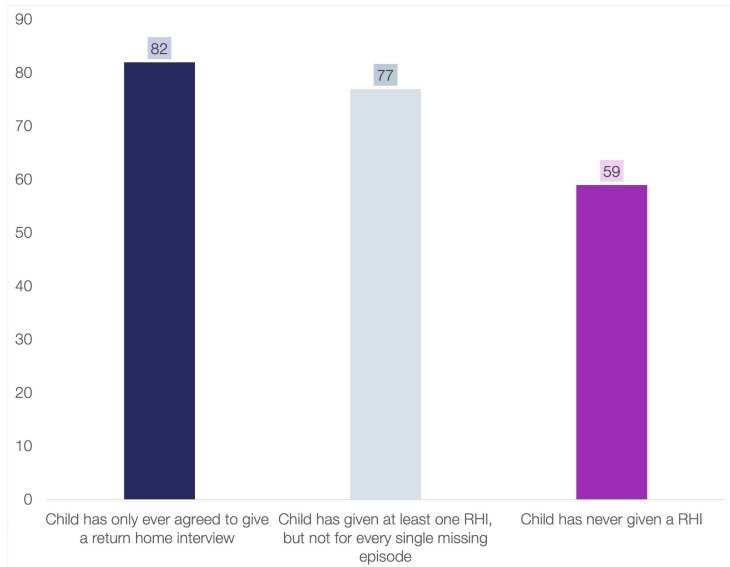


- Child agreed to Return Home Interview
- Child refused, child could not be contacted, child had gone missing again (no response)

# FOR PROLIFIC MISSING CHILDREN, THERE ARE A LARGE NUMBER OF MISSING EPISODES WHERE THE CHILDREN REFUSE TO DO OR DO NOT COMPLETE A RETURN HOME INTERVIEW

59 young people in the cohort have never agreed to do a RHI. A further 77, had agreed on at least one occasion but not on all occasions.

Looking at the top 30 young people who had missing episodes (and an RHI outcome recorded), only 1 agreed to a return home interview after every single episode.



Sources: Children known to services data provided by Newham.

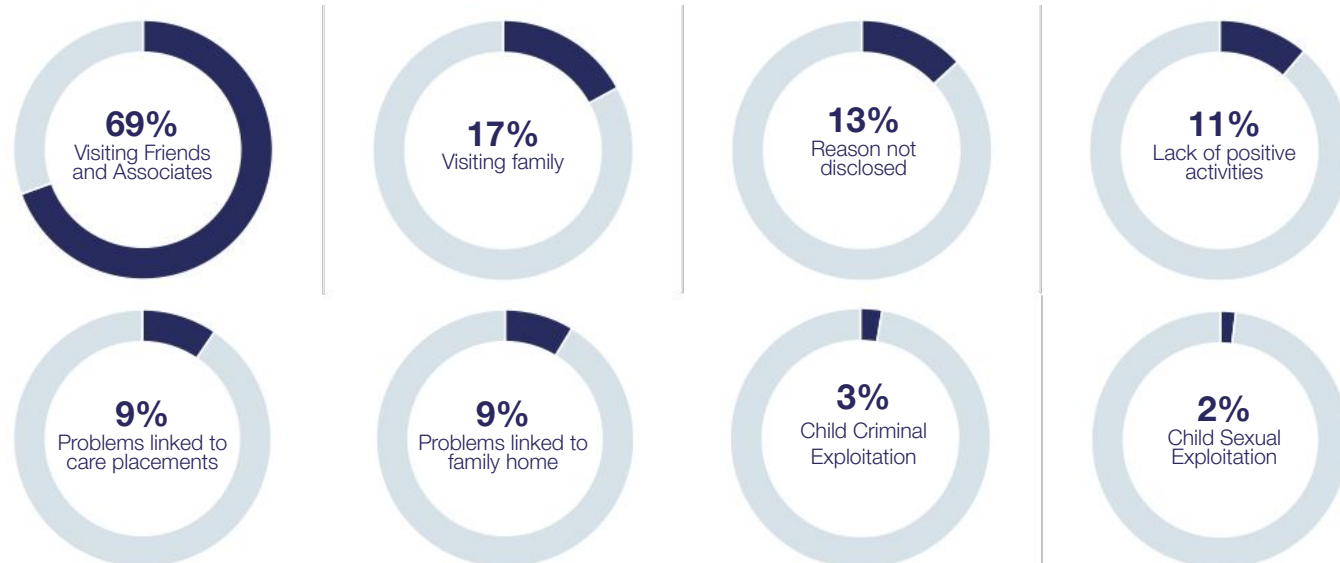
CHILDREN OFTEN SAY THEY WERE VISITING FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES AS THE REASON FOR THE MISSING EPISODE. THE DATA SUGGESTS THAT GOING MISSING DUE TO CCE AND CSE IS LOW BUT THIS MAY BE LINKED TO CHILDREN BEING RELUCTANT TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION AROUND THESE EPISODES.

**159 children agreed to give Return Home Interviews, across 517 incidents**

Nearly 70% of missing incidents were to visit friends and associates.

Child criminal exploitation was given as the reason for the missing episode in just 3% of incidents, child sexual exploitation was the reason in just 2% of incidents. This is likely because children are not necessarily going to disclose this as the reason.

Reasons given by child in RHI for going missing



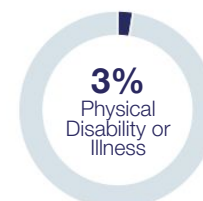
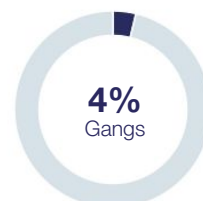
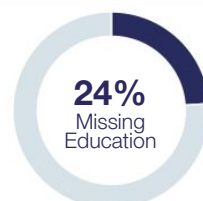
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# LOOKING AT CONCERNS IDENTIFIED DURING THE RHI, OVER A THIRD OF CHILDREN HAD A CONCERN IDENTIFIED AROUND CHILD CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION. JUST 4% HAD A CONCERN IDENTIFIED AROUND GANGS.

159 children agreed to give Return Home Interviews, across 517 incidents

34% of children have had a concern identified around child criminal exploitation linked to one of their missing episodes, 16% of children had a concern around child sexual exploitation. Despite this, just 4% had a concern related to gangs

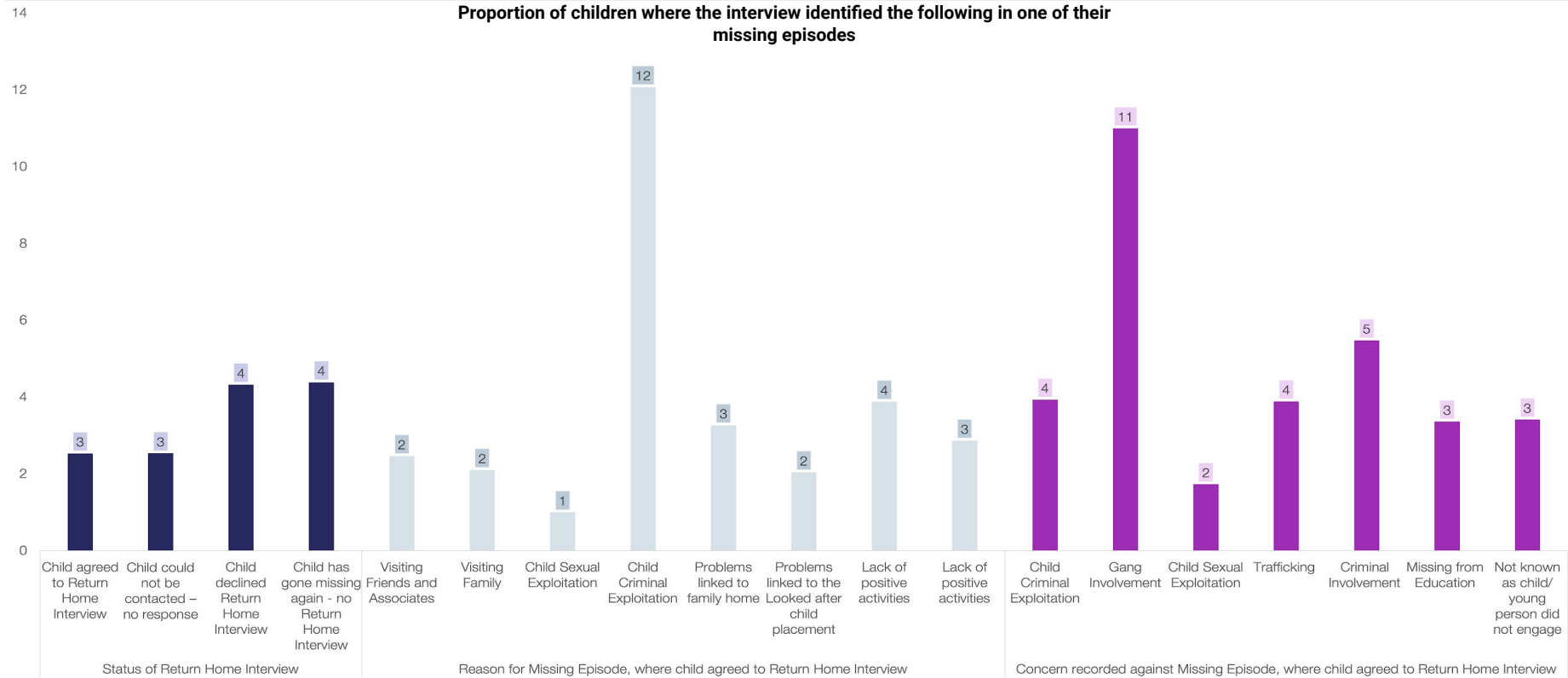
Proportion of children where the interviewer identified the following in one of their missing episodes



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**CHILDREN WHO ADMITTED THEIR MISSING EPISODES WERE LINKED TO CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION WENT MISSING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN ANY OTHER COHORT. WHERE A CONCERN AROUND GANG OR CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT WAS IDENTIFIED, THE MISSING EPISODES WERE ALSO ON AVERAGE LONGER.**

**Proportion of children where the interview identified the following in one of their missing episodes**



Sources: Children known to services data provided by Newham.

# CHILDREN FROM BLACK AND MIXED ETHNIC GROUPS NOTICEABLY OVER-INDEX ACROSS THE BOARD IN TERMS OF THEIR VISIBILITY TO SERVICES.

	2011 Census	2021 modelled population	Currently looked after	Starting Care	Care Leavers	Missing	Top 100 missing	Higher than most recent model (+ 5%)
White	29%	25%	26%	21%	23%	22%	22%	
Mixed/ Multiple ethnic groups	5%	5%	16%	15%	10%	12%	19%	
Asian/ Asian British	44%	48%	19%	23%	17%	20%	15%	
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	20%	18%	24%	25%	33%	36%	36%	
Other ethnic group	4%	4%	15%	16%	17%	6%	7%	

# **VULNERABILITY PROFILE**

**CHILDREN IN THE YOUTH JUSTICE**

**SYSTEM OR RECEIVING**

**SUBSTANCE MISUSE TREATMENT**



**YOUNG PEOPLE KNOWN TO THE YOT OR THE SUBSTANCE MISUSE SERVICE ARE LIKELY TO HAVE COMPLEX/ ACUTE NEEDS THAT HAVE PUT THEM AT RISK OF CAUSING OR BEING A VICTIM OF HARM, VIOLENCE OR EXPLOITATION.**

### Cohorts of concern identified:

**Young offenders previously known to services:** Over one third of youth offenders were either looked after or had been at some point in their lives.

**Young offenders committing robbery and drugs possession offences:** Robbery stands out as driving the high-harm offences, while cannabis possession was the most prolific offence type recorded.

**Increase in children in substance misuse treatment:** Data suggests that more young people (aged 17 and under) entered treatment in the second half of 2020.

**Men with problem drug misuse aged 14 to 25:** Evidence suggests that older teenagers and young adult men are the most at risk of problem drug misuse.

**Black and mixed ethnicity groups:** Offenders from black and mixed backgrounds over-indexed in the youth offending cohort.

**136,300**

children and young people  
(aged 0 to 25)

**14,723**

children known to  
Newham

**176**

individuals  
currently known to  
the Youth  
Offending Team

**40**

young people  
in treatment  
for substance  
misuse in  
19/20

# VULNERABILITY PROFILE

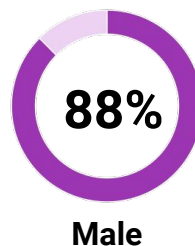
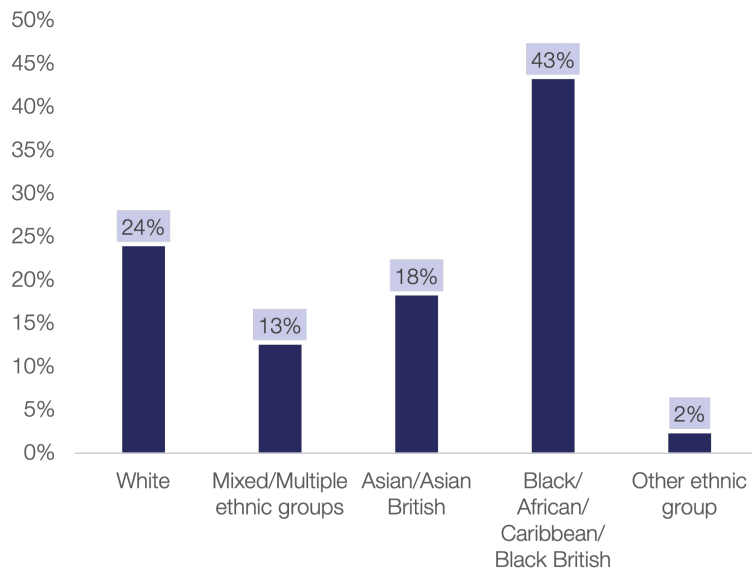
CHILDREN IN THE YOUTH JUSTICE  
SYSTEM

# THE YOUTH OFFENDING TEAM (YOT) COHORT ARE PREDOMINANTLY MALE AND ALMOST HALF ARE FROM A BLACK ETHNIC BACKGROUND

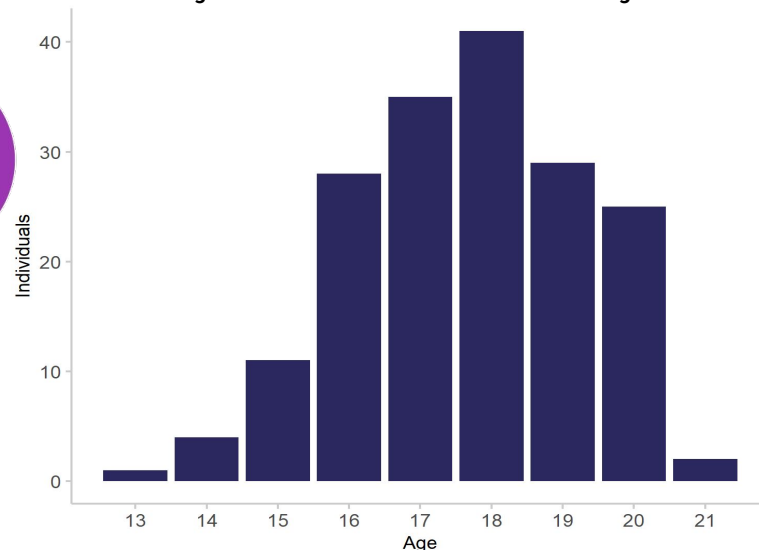
Offenders from a black background over-indexed in the youth offending cohort.

Almost all of the cohort are aged 16-20 years old and male.

Ethnicity of offenders known to the Youth Offending Team (n=176)



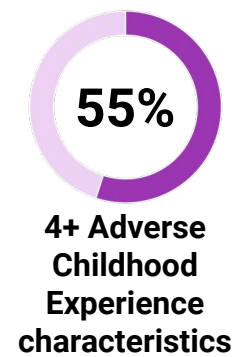
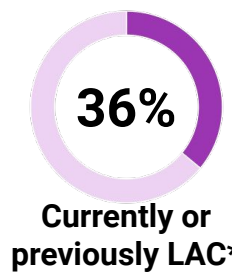
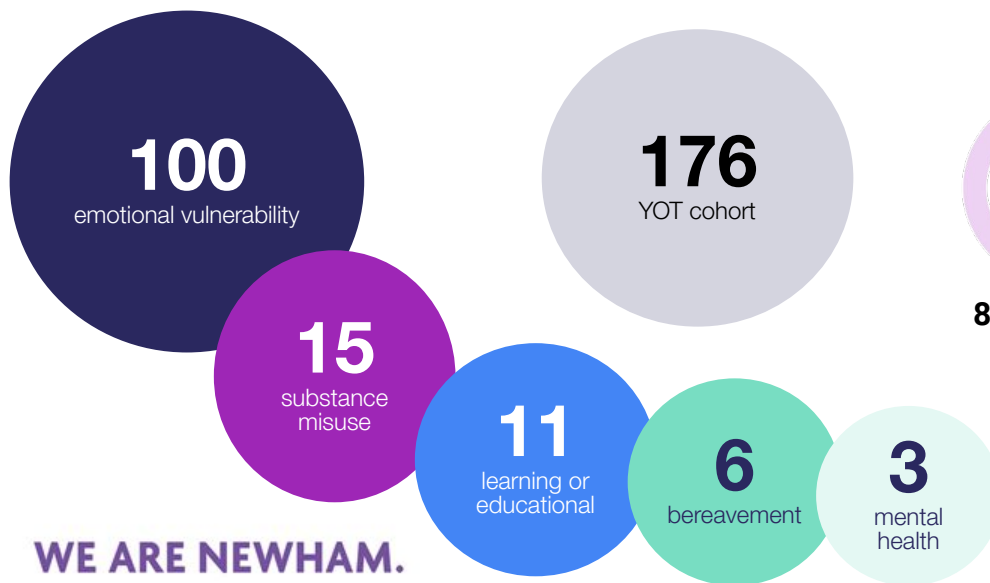
Age of offenders known to the Youth Offending Team



# OVER HALF OF THE YOT COHORT HAVE EXPERIENCED FOUR OR MORE ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACES), AND TWO THIRDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING SOME FORM OF CURRENT VULNERABILITY.

68% of the YOT cohort have at least one vulnerability, with over half of the YOT cohort being identified as having an emotional vulnerability.

Over half of young offenders had 4 or more adverse childhood experiences and one third of youth offenders were either looked after\* or had been at some point.



\*It is important to recognise though that some individuals are in care because of their offending behaviour.

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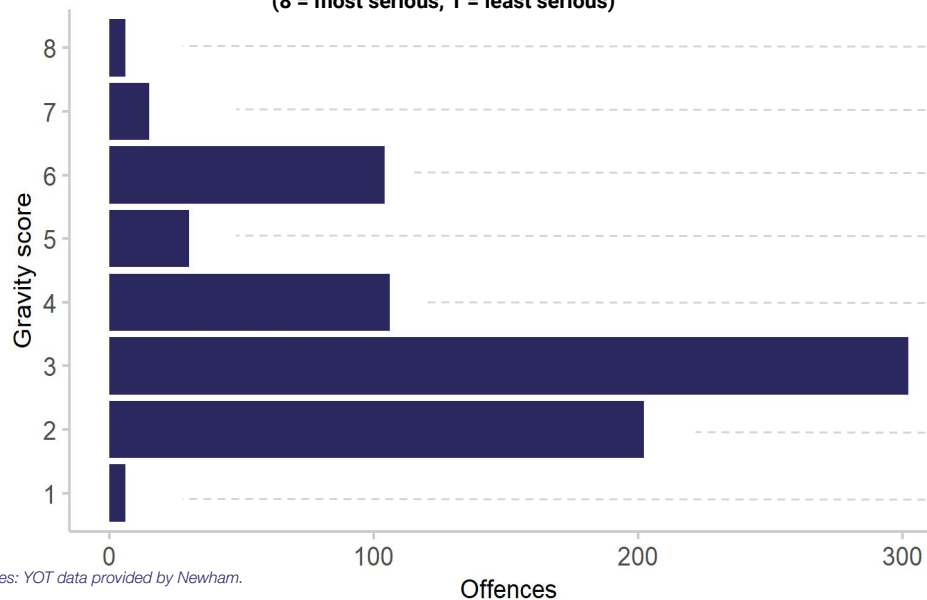
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THE PROFILE OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS KNOWN TO THE YOT FOLLOWS AN EXPECTED PATTERN OF LARGE NUMBERS OF LOW-HARM CRIMES AND A SMALL BUT SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF HIGH-HARM CRIMES INCLUDING SERIOUS INJURY AND MURDER.

Whilst the majority of offences had a gravity score of 3, there were 125 offences (16%) with a gravity score of 6 or more - these were committed by 68 young offenders.

Robbery stands out as driving the high-harm offences, while cannabis possession was the most prolific offence type recorded.

Offences committed by those known to the Youth Offending Team by Gravity Score  
(8 = most serious, 1 = least serious)



Most common offence type in category

Offences

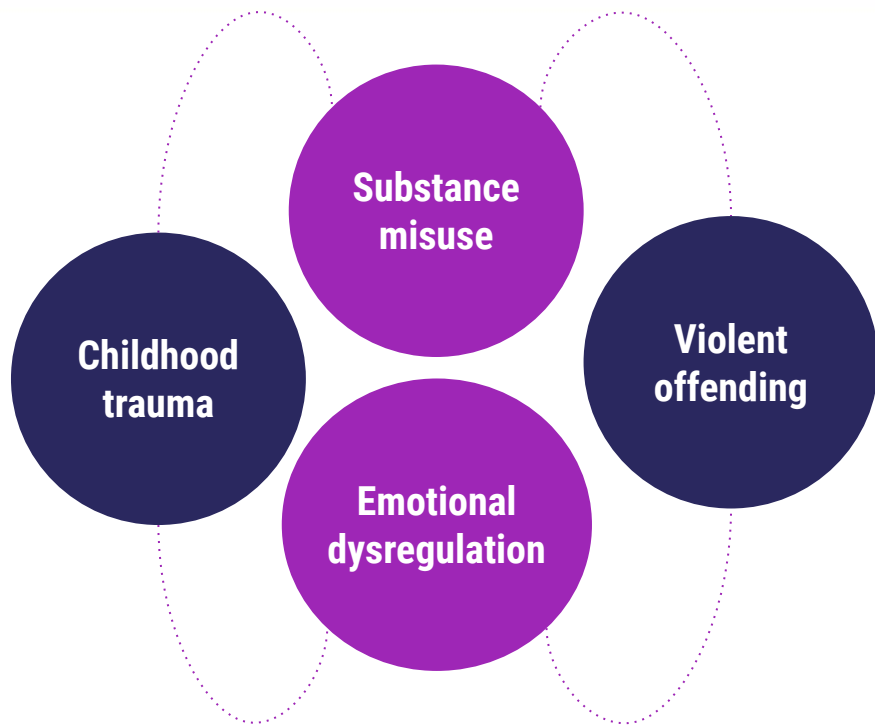
Murder	4
Wounding with intent	8
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>57</b>
Driving while disqualified	9
Failure to comply with YRO	35
Possession of knife blade	48
<b>Possession of cannabis</b>	<b>91</b>
Non-payment of fine	2

# VULNERABILITY PROFILE

CHILDREN RECEIVING

SUBSTANCE MISUSE TREATMENT

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAUMA AND VIOLENT OFFENDING IS FAR FROM STRAIGHTFORWARD. HOWEVER, EVIDENCE HIGHLIGHTS THAT EMOTIONAL DYSREGULATION AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE ARE PARTICULARLY ASSOCIATED WITH BOTH TRAUMA AND VIOLENCE.



Academic studies have found that **both substance misuse and emotional dysregulation are correlated with violent offending, as well as with childhood trauma.**

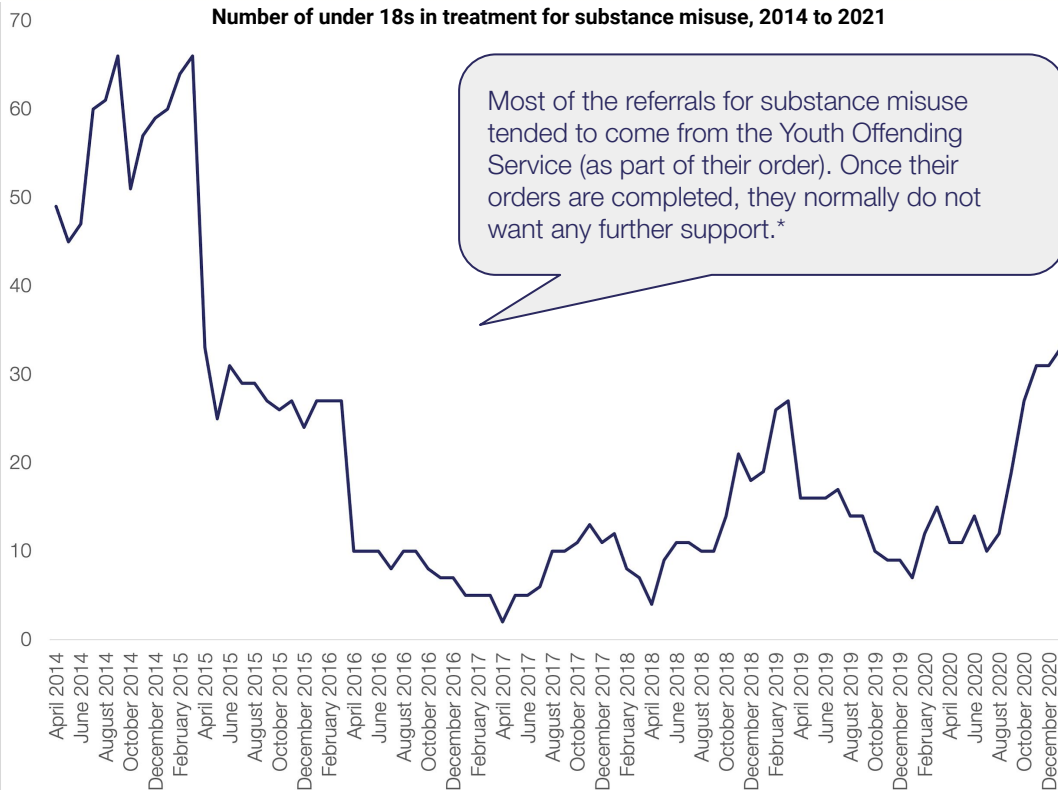
The concepts of 'complex' or 'developmental' trauma help to capture the impact of childhood trauma. Developmental trauma focuses on **'the key symptoms that appear to co-occur in individuals exposed to chronic maltreatment and compromised caregiving systems: pervasive dysregulation of (a) affective and physiological systems, (b) attentional and behavioral systems, and (c) self and relational systems'**.

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# THERE WAS AN UPTICK IN YOUNG PEOPLE IN TREATMENT FOR SUBSTANCE MISUSE IN THE SECOND HALF OF 2020; THE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PREDOMINANTLY OLDER TEENAGERS.

Number of under 18s in treatment for substance misuse, 2014 to 2021



## Young people under 18

In the year 2019/20, there were 40 young people in treatment: 30 men and 10 women. Most were aged 16 to 17, but 10 were aged 14 to 15. There was no data on ethnicity or substance category.

## People aged 18 to 29

In the year 2019/20, there were 270 young people in treatment: 200 men and 70 women.

90 were in for non-opiates, 70 for opiates, 65 for non-opiates and alcohol, and 45 for just alcohol. 44% were white, the largest ethnicity group present in the cohort.

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# OFFENDERS FROM BLACK AND MIXED BACKGROUNDS ARE OVER-REPRESENTED IN THE YOUTH OFFENDING COHORT.

	2011 Census	2021 modelled population	YOT	In treatment for substance abuse (18 to 29)
White	29%	25%	24%	44%
Mixed/ Multiple ethnic groups	5%	5%	13%	7%
Asian/ Asian British	44%	48%	18%	26%
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	20%	18%	43%	19%
Other ethnic group	4%	4%	2%	2%

Higher than most recent model (+ 5%)

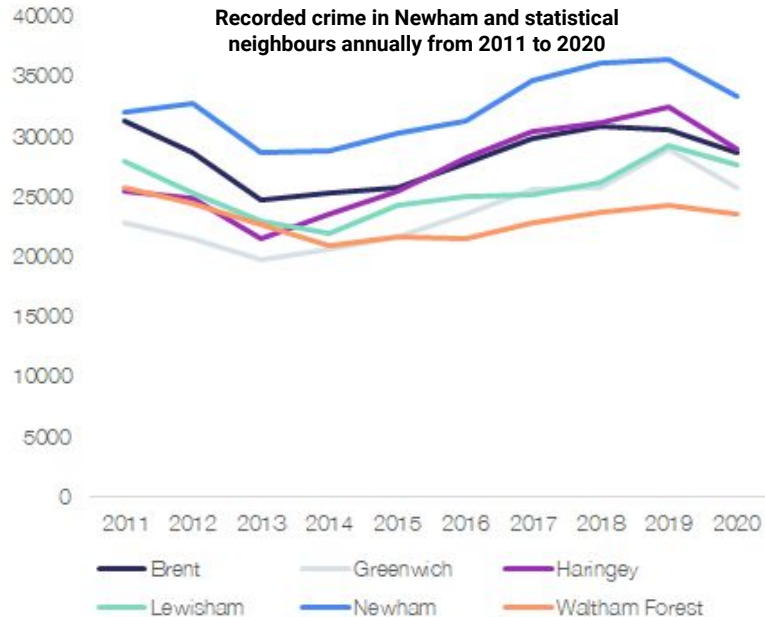
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# **YOUTH SAFETY PROFILE**

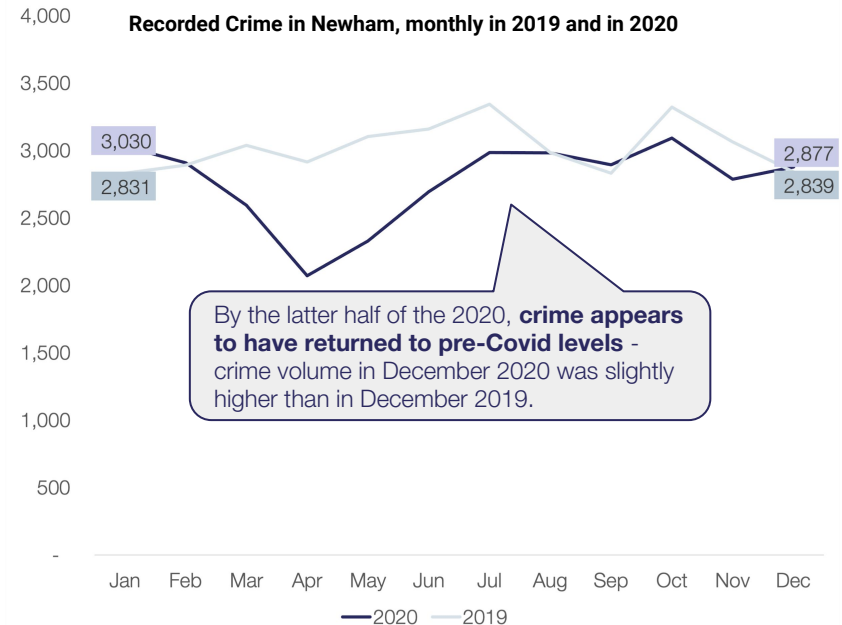
**THE SCALE AND NATURE OF  
YOUTH SAFETY IN NEWHAM**

# THERE HAVE BEEN STEADY YEAR ON YEAR INCREASES IN RECORDED CRIME ACROSS NEWHAM SINCE 2013, THOUGH COVID-19 CAUSED A DECLINE IN THE LAST YEAR.

Crime in Newham has been increasing for most of the last decade, rising by 27 per cent between 2013 and 2019.



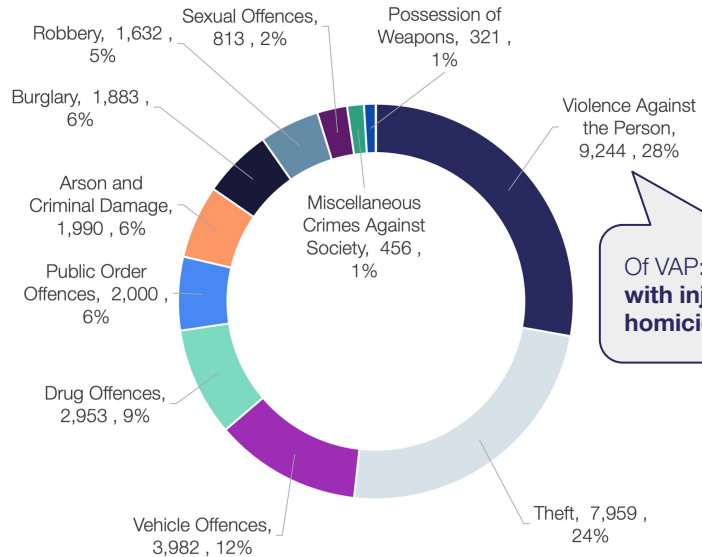
Overall crime fell by 8 per cent in 2020, driven by the public health response to COVID-19.



# VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON MAKES UP THE LARGEST CATEGORY OF OFFENCES AND ACCOUNTS FOR OVER A QUARTER OF ALL CRIME RECORDED IN NEWHAM IN 2019.

In 2020, violence against the person was the most prevalent crime group, surpassing theft (which was the top crime group in 2019).

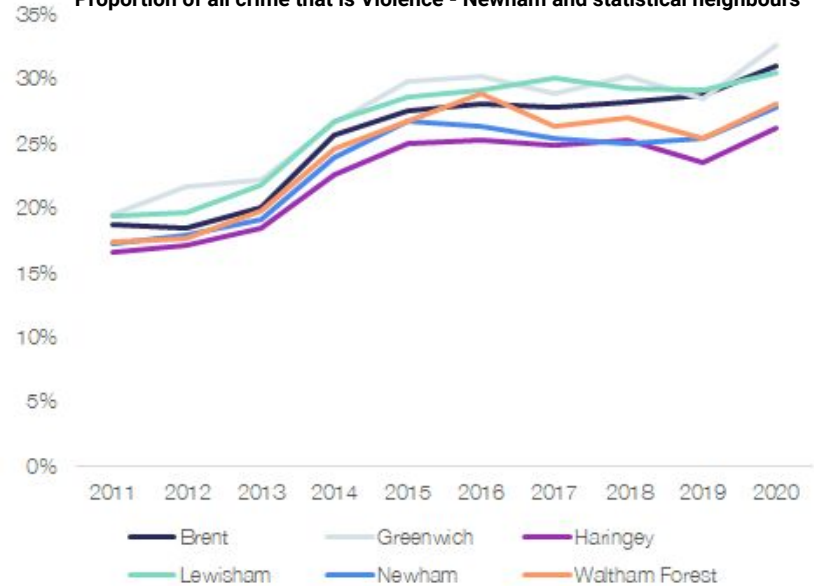
Recorded crime in Newham in 2019, broken down by crime group



Of VAP: **30 percent is with injury, including homicide.**

Violence as a proportion of all crime has increased substantially in Newham and across London

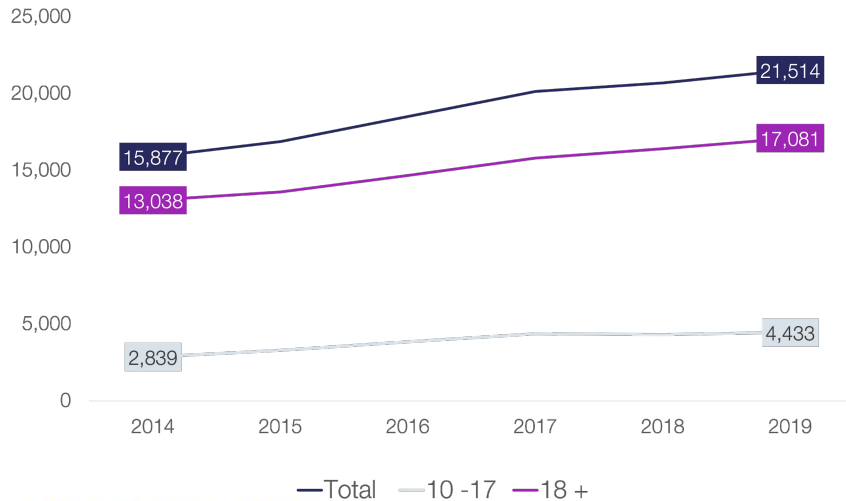
Proportion of all crime that is Violence - Newham and statistical neighbours



# NATIONALLY, THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE RECENT RISE IN SERIOUS VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IS LINKED TO A SHIFT TOWARDS YOUNGER OFFENDERS...

From 2014-2019 there was a 56% rise in knife possession offences for 10-17 year olds compared to a 36% rise overall. Part of the increase may reflect changes in police tactics

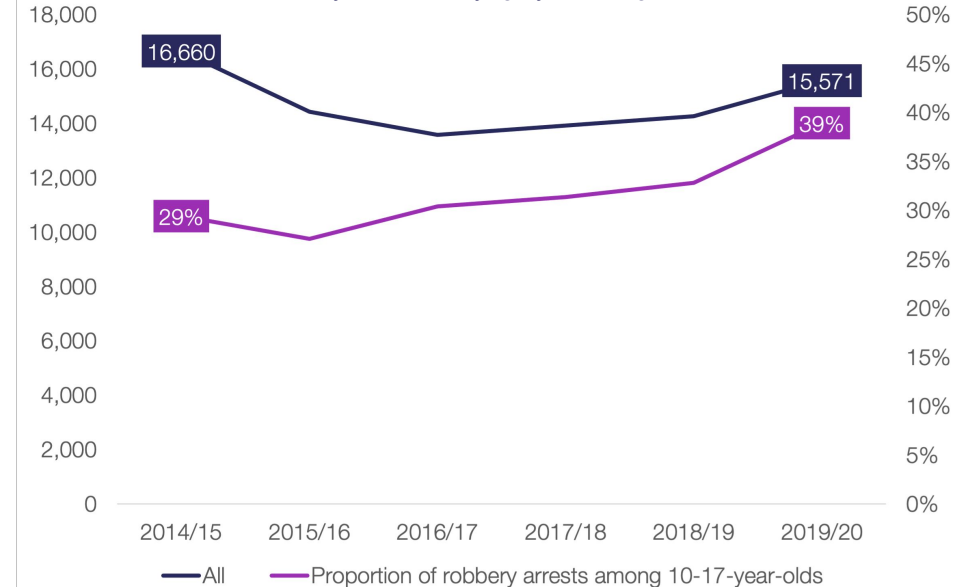
Offences involving the possession of a knife or offensive weapon resulting in a caution or conviction by age, 2014 -2019.



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Trends in arrests for robbery show that an increasing proportion of arrests for robbery are among 10-17 year olds

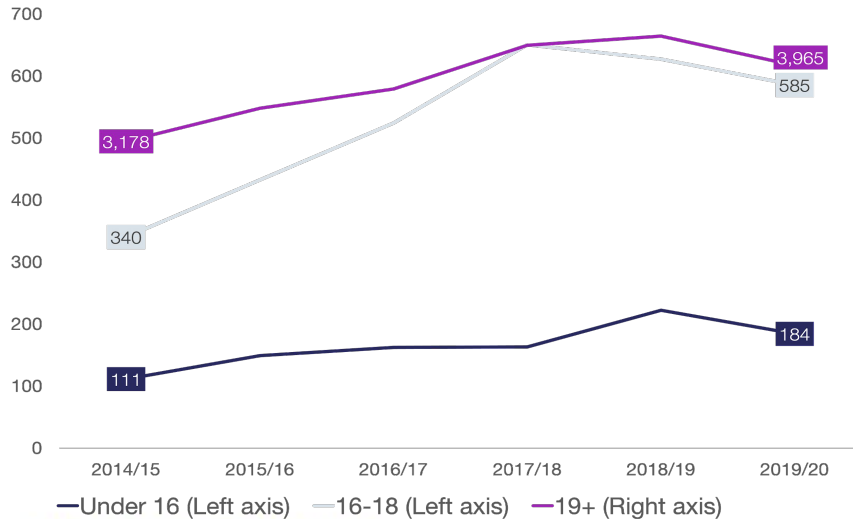
Recorded robbery and arrests by age, year ending March 2015 - 2020



# ...SIMILARLY, THE VICTIMS OF SERIOUS VIOLENCE APPEAR TO BE GETTING YOUNGER.

In the last five years, there has been a increase in the number of under 19 year olds being treated in hospital for stab wounds

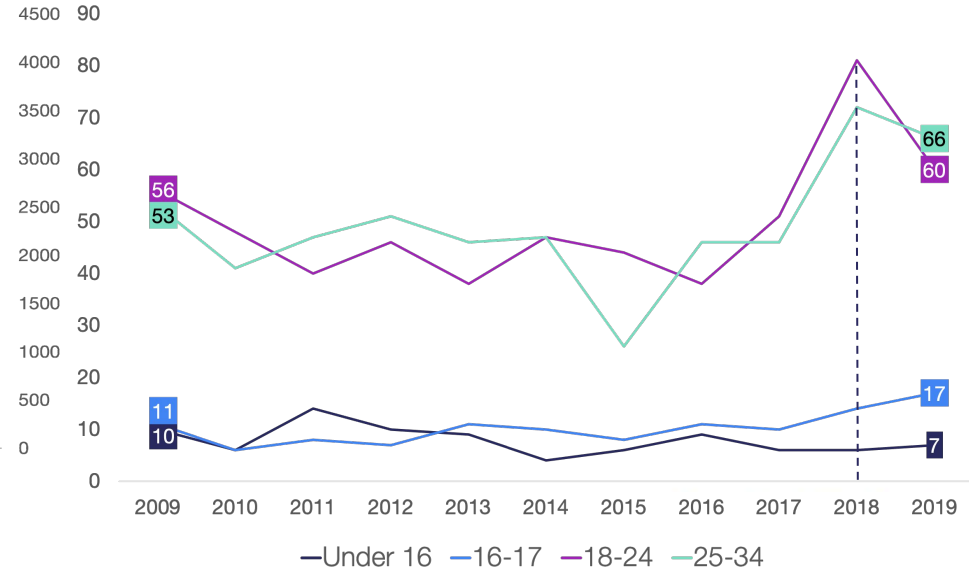
Number of times hospital consultants treated people for assault by sharp object, by age group, 2014/15 to 2019/20



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In the last few years, there has been a significant spike in the number of homicide victims killed by a sharp instrument aged 18-24

Homicide by a sharp instrument offences, by age, year ending March 2009 - 2019



# IN 2020, NEWHAM SAW SMALLER REDUCTIONS IN ROBBERY AND KNIFE CRIME THAN THE REST OF LONDON. HOWEVER, IT DID SEE A SLIGHT REDUCTION IN DRUG OFFENCES, WHICH WERE UP 14% ACROSS LONDON AS A WHOLE

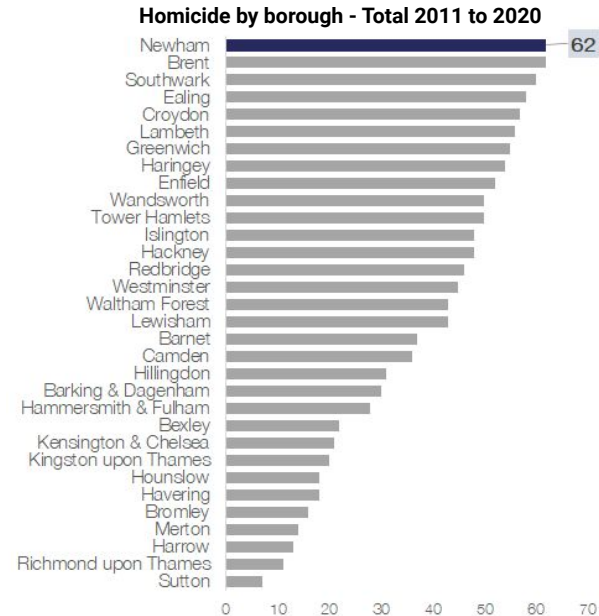
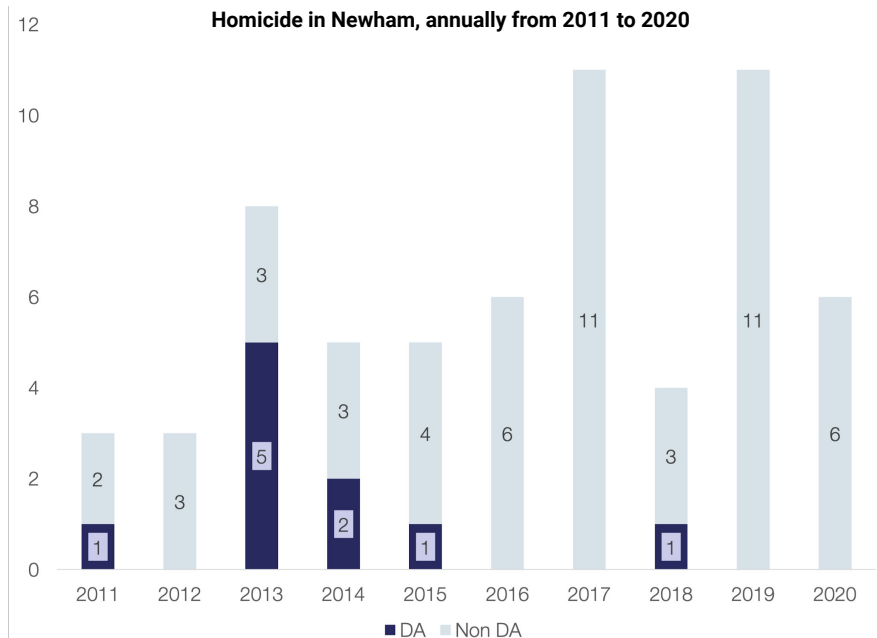
Overview of violence in Newham	Violence Against the Person Offences		Sexual Offences		Robbery Offences	Possession of Weapons Offences	Drugs Offences	Domestic Abuse Crimes and Incidents	Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences	Knife Crime Offences	Knife Crime Injury where Victim is Aged 1-24	Gun Crime Offences
	Homicide	Violence with Injury	Rape	Other Sexual Offences								
Volume in 2020	6	2,817	371	442	1,632	321	2,953	10,965	987	642	58	73
Volume in 2019	11	3,166	392	515	1,909	357	3,065	9,972	947	709	71	88
1-year change (2019 to 2020)*	-	- 11% (-11%)	- 5% (-7%)	- 14% (-6%)	- 15% (-31%)	- 10% (-11%)	- 4% (+14%)	+ 10% (+7%)	+ 4% (=0%)	- 9% (-25%)	- 17% (-26%)	- 17% (-24%)
5-year change (2015 - 2020)*	-	- 16% (-5%)	+ 25% (+35%)	- 12% (+11%)	+ 16% (+27%)	+ 34% (+34%)	+ 73% (+34%)	+ 10%*** (+13%)	- 11% (+2%)	- 24%*** (-20%)	- 48% (-43%)	- 50%*** (-40%)
Rate per 1,000 in 2020**	0.02	7.79	1.03	1.22	4.52	0.89	8.17	30.34	30.34	2.02	0.18	0.20
Rank out of London boroughs in 2020	9th	15th	7th	17th	7th	6th	3th	8th	12th	6th	8th	7th

Sources: Metropolitan Police Service (downloaded 20 January 2021), Crime Dashboard, Hate and Special Crime Dashboard; The Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime (downloaded 21 January 2021) Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard, and Weapon Enabled Crime Dashboard.

\*Figures in brackets show overall London changes. \*\*Rates have been provided using mid-2020 population estimates, \*\*\*Only a 3-year change was available here.

# NEWHAM HAS THE JOINT HIGHEST NUMBER OF HOMICIDES OF ANY LONDON BOROUGH OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

More recently, over the past three years there have been 21 homicides in Newham, putting Newham second behind Southwark (23 homicides) and joint with Redbridge, Greenwich, Lambeth, and Brent.

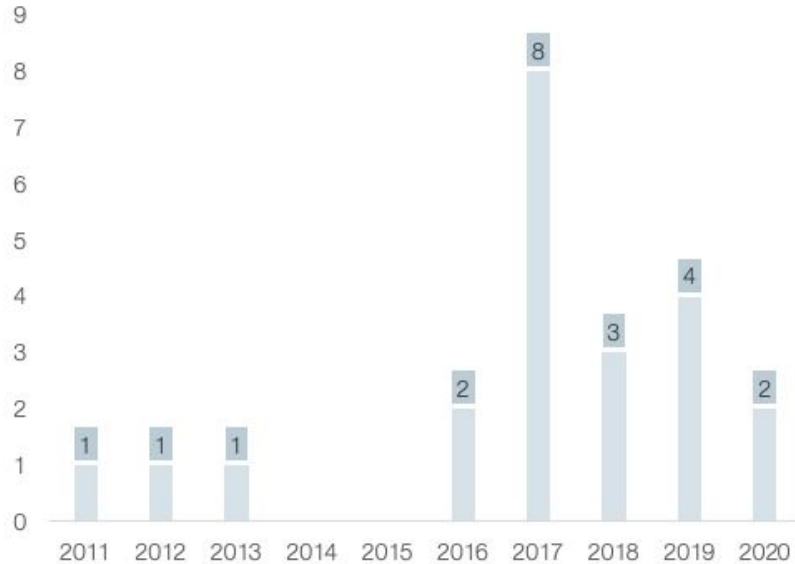




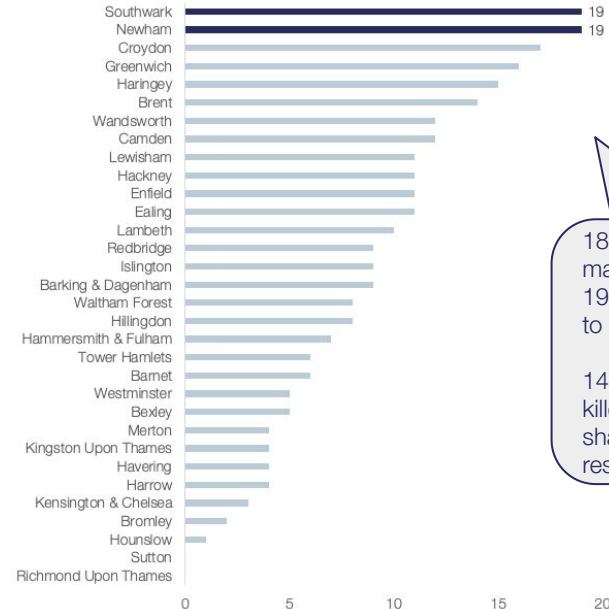
# NEWHAM HAS ALSO HAD THE JOINT HIGHEST NUMBER OF NON-DOMESTIC HOMICIDE VICTIMS UNDER THE AGE OF 25 SINCE 2015.

Youth homicides were particularly high in 2017, when 8 homicides involved victims under 25.

**Non-domestic homicide victims aged under 25 in Newham, annually from 2011 to 2020**



**Non-domestic homicide victims aged under 25 in Newham 2015 to 2020**



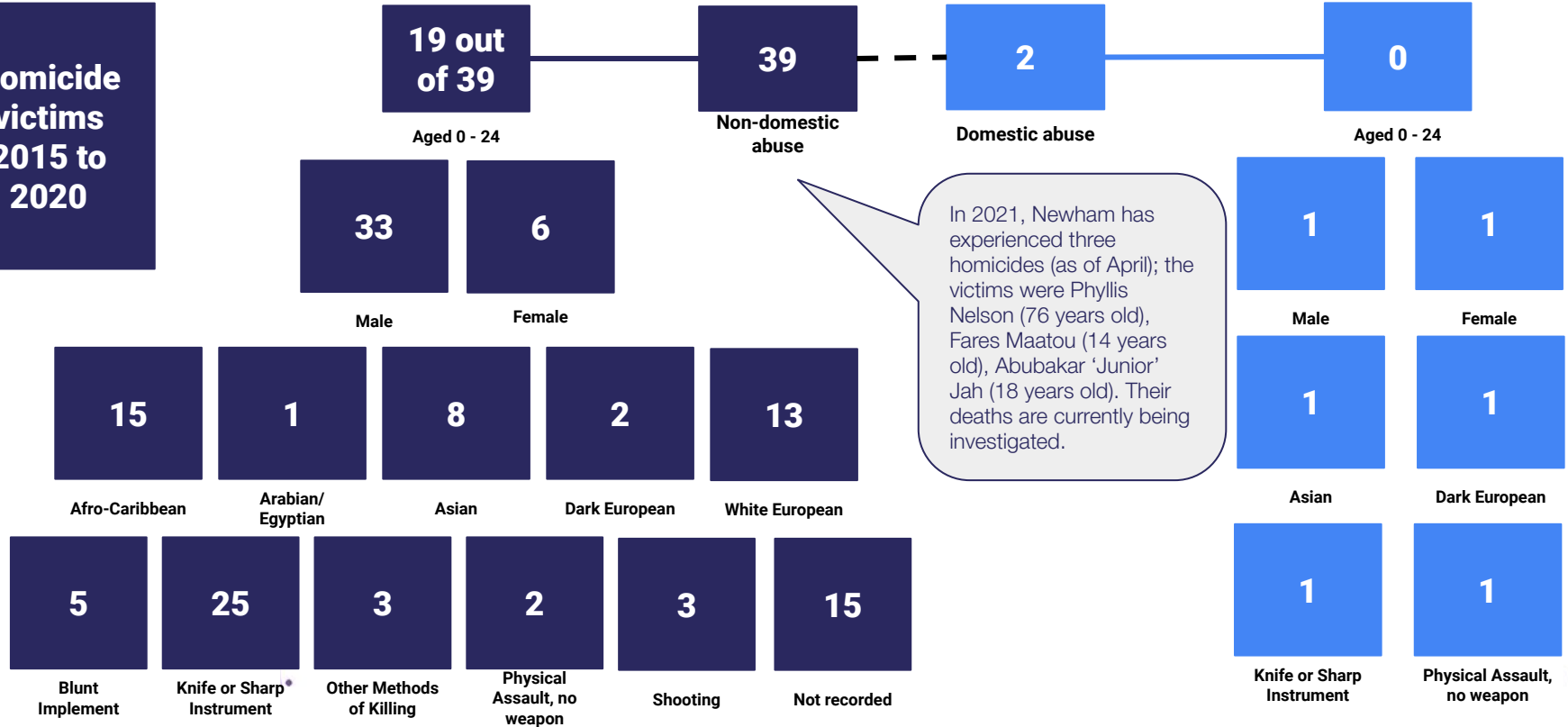
18 of these victims were male - nine were aged 13 to 19, the other nine aged 20 to 25.

14 of these victims were killed as a result of a knife or sharp implement, 3 as a result of a shooting.

Sources: Metropolitan Police Service, Homicide Dashboard.

NEARLY HALF OF NON-DOMESTIC HOMICIDE VICTIMS WERE AGED UNDER 25, THEY WERE PRINCIPALLY MALE AND A KNIFE OR SHARP INSTRUMENT WAS THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF KILLING. AFRO-CARIBBEAN VICTIMS (TERMINOLOGY USED BY THE MPS) WERE THE MOST COMMON.

**Homicide victims 2015 to 2020**



Sources: Metropolitan Police Service, Homicide Dashboard.

OVER TWO THIRDS OF INDIVIDUALS CHARGED WITH MURDER IN THE LAST SIX YEARS WERE AGED 10 TO 24 AND ALL BUT FIVE WERE MALE. THE BLACK ETHNICITY GROUP MADE UP THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF THOSE CHARGED.

Individuals charged with murder 2015 to 2020

71

Individuals charged or summonsed for murder

48

Aged 10 - 24

66

5

Male

Female

16

4

8

38

13

White

Mixed/ Multiple ethnicities

Asian/ Asian British

Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British

Other ethnic groups

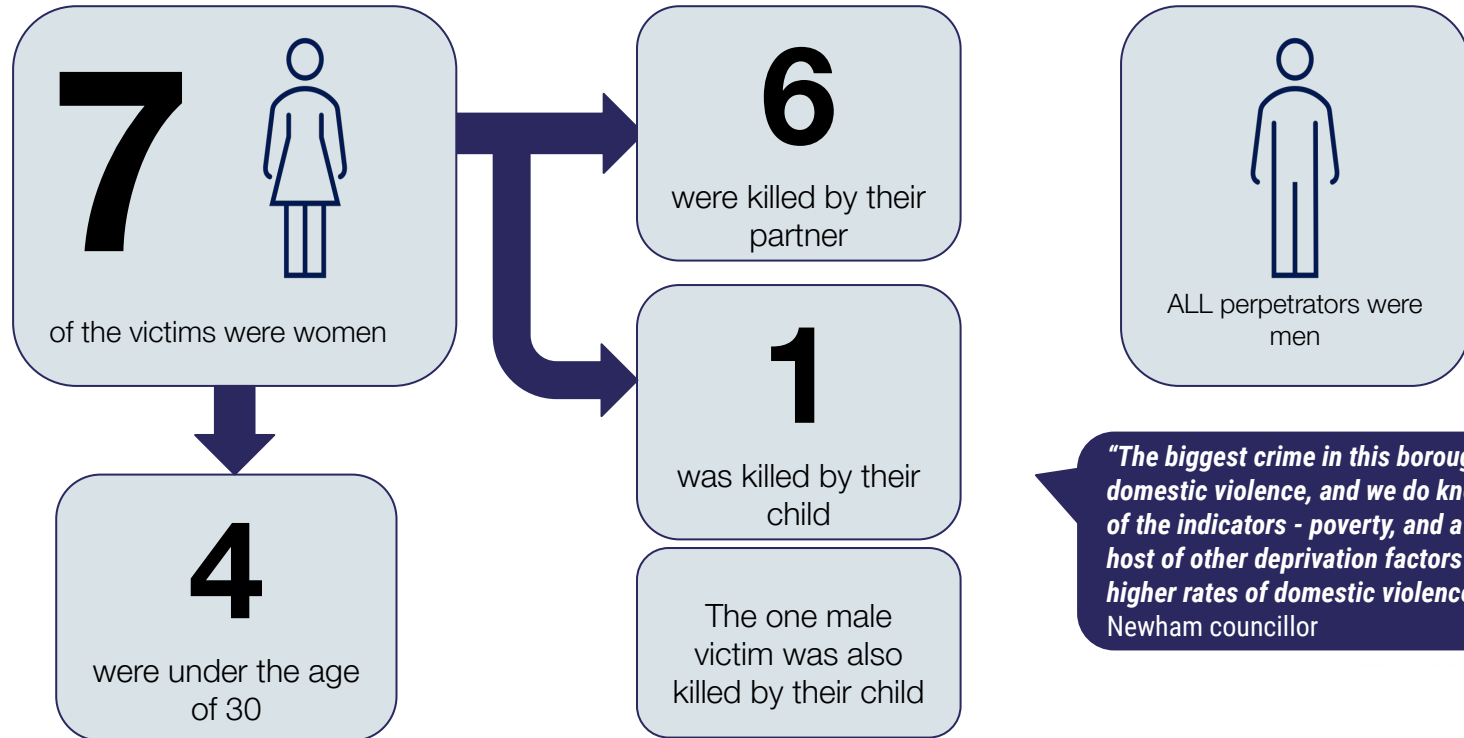
"Everyone knows that one person in Year 11 at [school] will be killed each year. I don't want to be the year 11 who gets killed."

- Child in care

WE ARE NEWHAM.

People at the Heart of Everything We Do

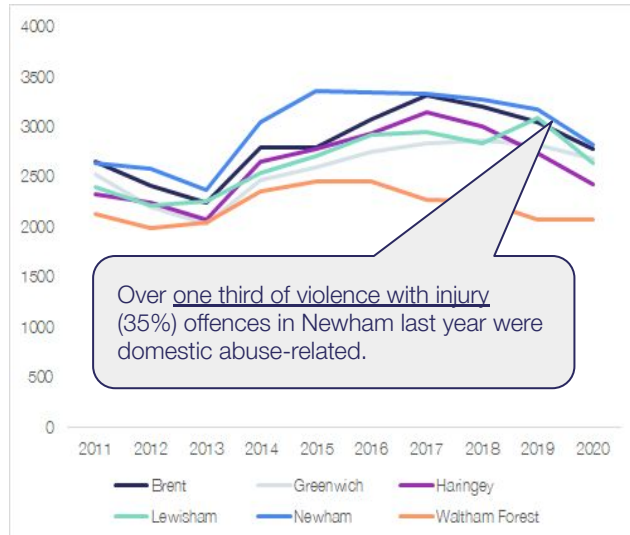
# TEN OF THE HOMICIDES OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS HAVE BEEN RELATED TO DOMESTIC ABUSE AND REVIEWS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED FOR EIGHT OF THEM



# VIOLENCE WITH INJURY IN NEWHAM HAS BEEN DECREASING SLOWLY SINCE THE PEAK IN 2014, AND FELL FURTHER IN THE LAST YEAR. THE RATE OF VIOLENCE WAS LOWER IN 2020 THAN OTHER SIMILAR BOROUGHES.

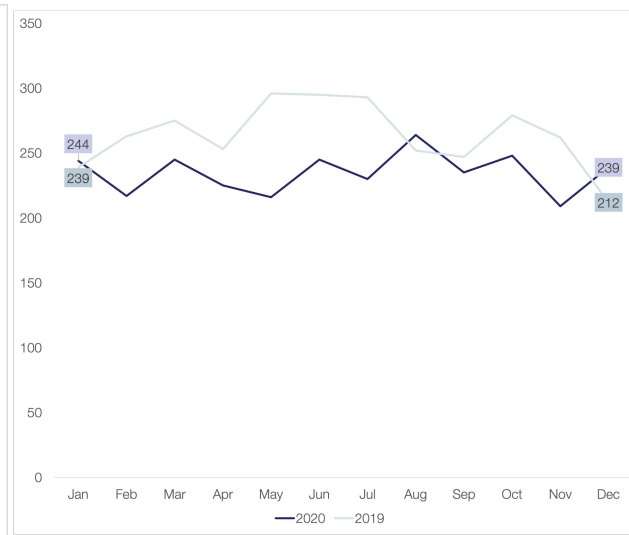
The volume of recorded violence with injury offences has remained higher than statistical neighbours but is declining.

Violence with Injury in Newham and statistical neighbours annually from 2011 to 2020



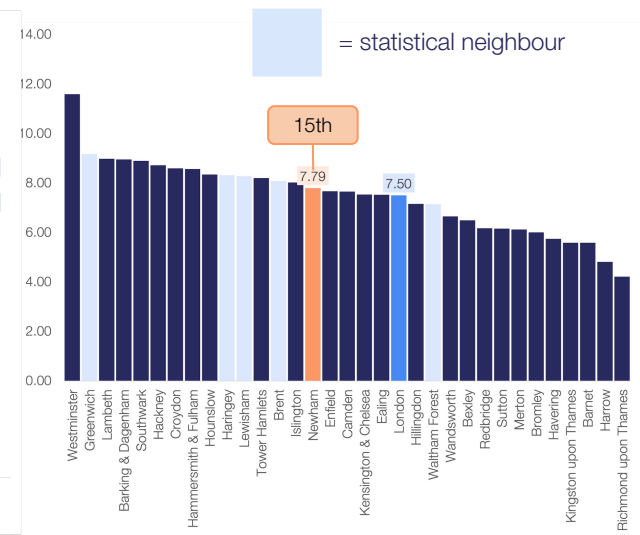
The decline from 2019 to 2020 does not appear to be driven by COVID-19 lockdowns as there was no sharp decline in April 2020

Violence with injury in Newham, monthly in 2019 and in 2020



In 2020, Newham had a lower rate of violence with injury than four out of five statistically similar boroughs but was still above the London average

Rate of violence with injury per 1,000 in London in 2020, broken down by borough



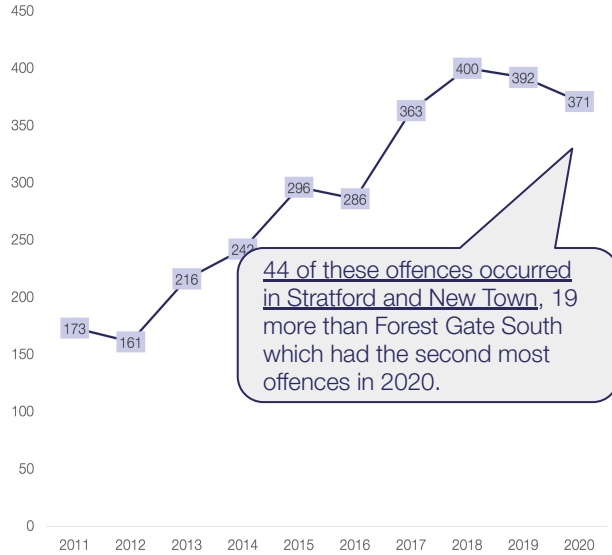
# RAPE OFFENCES HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED IN THE LAST DECADE IN NEWHAM, WITH A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF OFFENCES COMMITTED IN STRATFORD AND NEW TOWN IN THE LAST YEAR.

There were more than double the number of rape offences recorded in Newham in 2020 than in 2011. This increase is in part attributable to better recording and confidence to report.

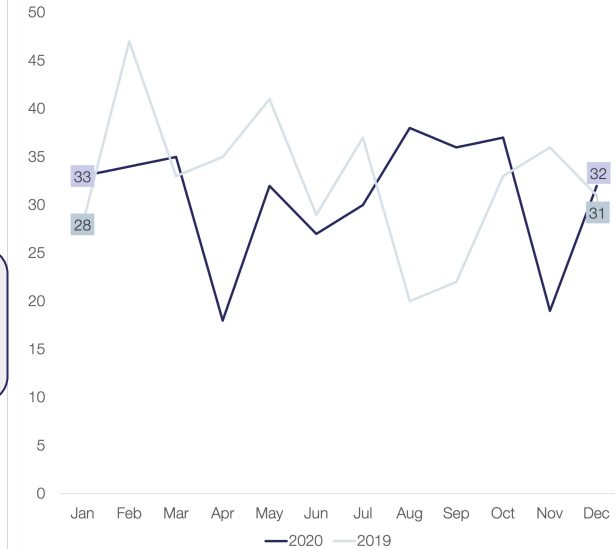
In 2020 there were fewer reported rapes during the first COVID-19 lockdown, though overall numbers were similar (but slightly slower) than 2019.

Newham has a higher rate of rape than most London boroughs including 4 of the 5 most similar boroughs

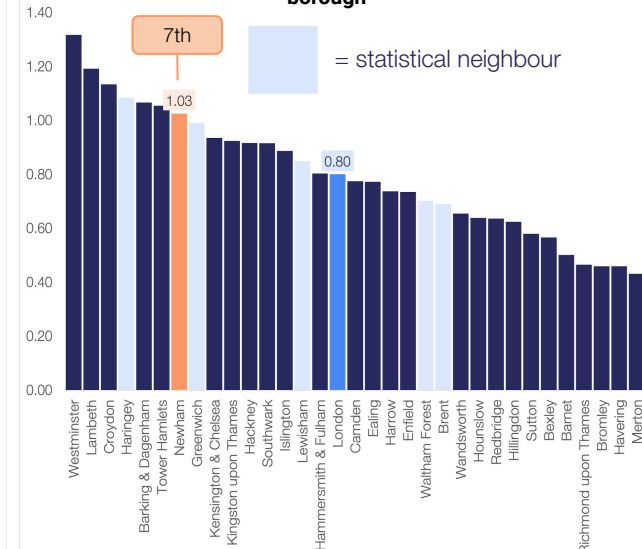
Rape in Newham, annually from 2011 to 2020



Rape in Newham, monthly in 2019 and in 2020



Rate of rape per 1,000 in London in 2020, broken down by borough

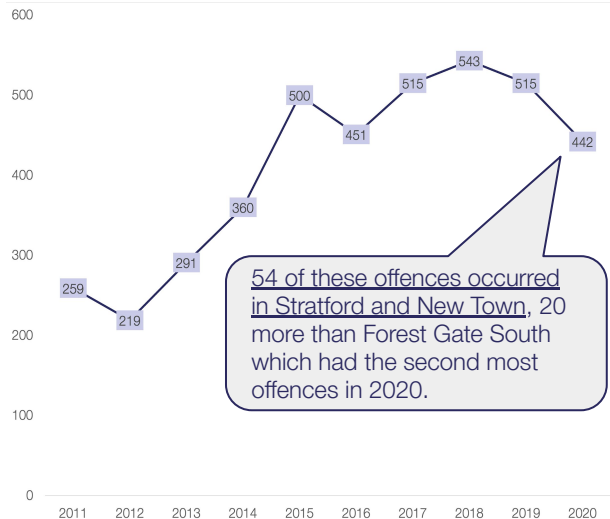


Sources: Metropolitan Police Service (downloaded 20 January 2021), Crime Dashboard; The Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime (downloaded 21 January 2021) Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard.

# THE NUMBER OF SEXUAL OFFENCES REPORTED IN NEWHAM HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED SINCE 2012

The number of sexual offences has increased almost every year since 2012 up to 2019 and similar to rape offences, part of this increase is likely due to greater confidence in reporting (both contemporary and historic offences).

Other sexual offences in Newham, annually from 2011 to 2020



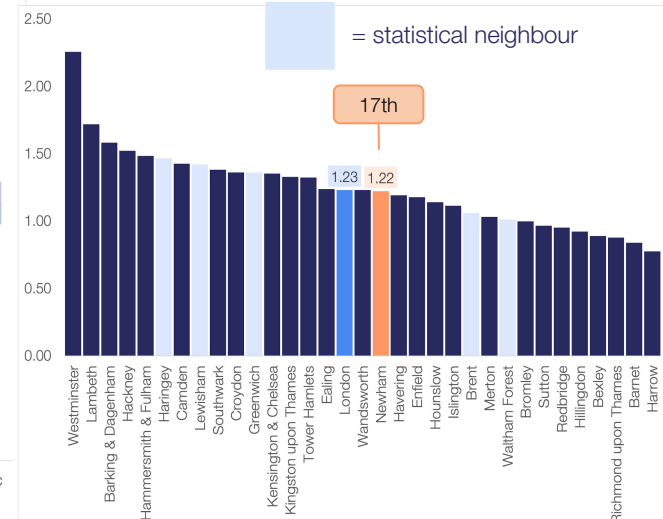
Sexual offences were particularly affected by COVID-19 response, however returned to pre-pandemic levels in the latter half of the year.

Other sexual offences in Newham, monthly in 2019 and in 2020



In 2020, Newham had a rate of sexual offences per 1,000 of 1.22 which is in line with the London average.

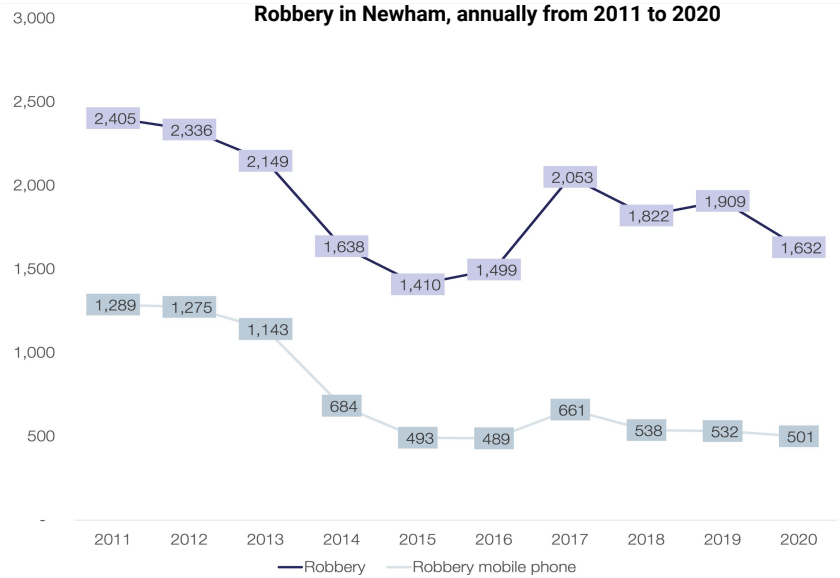
Rate of other sexual offences per 1,000 in London in 2020, broken down by borough



# ALTHOUGH ROBBERY OFFENCES HAVE SEEN OVERALL DECLINES SINCE 2011 THERE WAS A SHARP RISE IN 2017 AND NEWHAM CURRENTLY HAS THE 7TH HIGHEST ROBBERY RATE IN LONDON

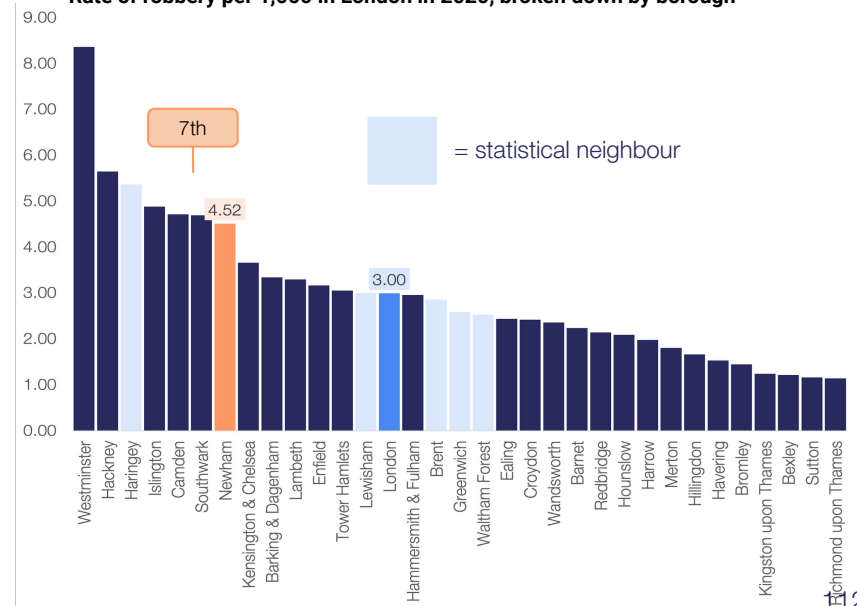
The number of robberies related to mobile phones has been stable since 2015 suggesting the variation seen in overall robbery is caused by other goods.

Robbery in Newham, annually from 2011 to 2020



Newham's robbery rate is also well above the London average and higher than all but one of its statistical neighbours.

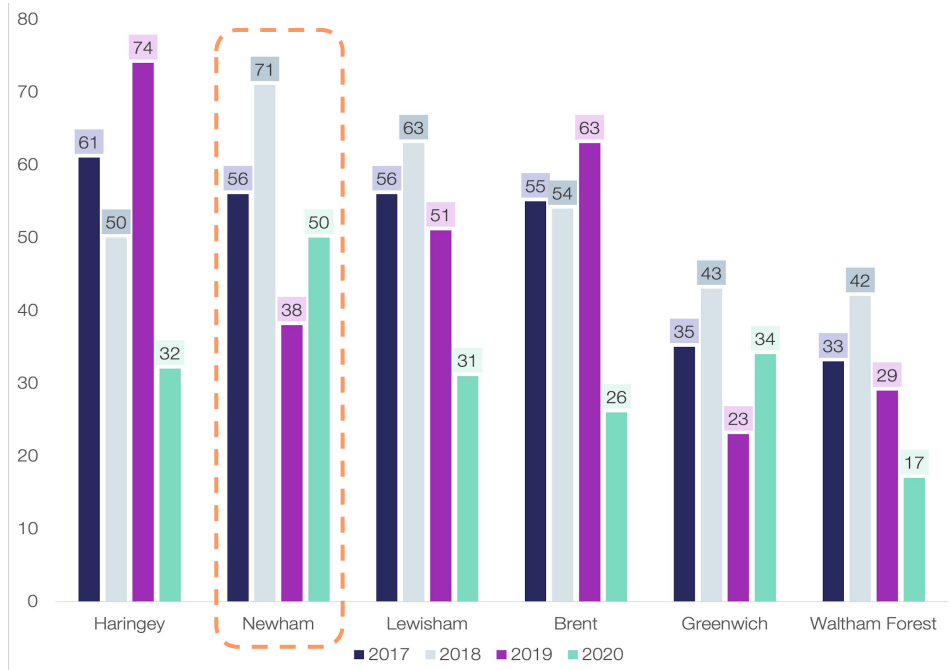
Rate of robbery per 1,000 in London in 2020, broken down by borough





# NEWHAM SAW SUBSTANTIALLY MORE WEAPON-ENABLED ROBBERY IN 2020 COMPARED TO STATISTICAL NEIGHBOURS AND ROBBERY IS THE SECOND MOST COMMON OFFENCE AMONG INDIVIDUALS KNOWN TO THE YOT

Weapon-enabled personal robbery in Newham and its statistical neighbours, 2017 to 2020 ('gun crime' and 'knife crime with injury')



Young people spoken to as part of this research consistently highlighted their fears of weapon-enabled crime. There is a general perception that weapon-carrying is prolific.

*"When you are involved in a stabbing you get a name so then people know who you are. It's about reputation."*  
- Young person in the YOT cohort

**57** robbery offences have been committed by the 176 individuals currently known to the Youth Offending Team. This is second only to possession of cannabis.

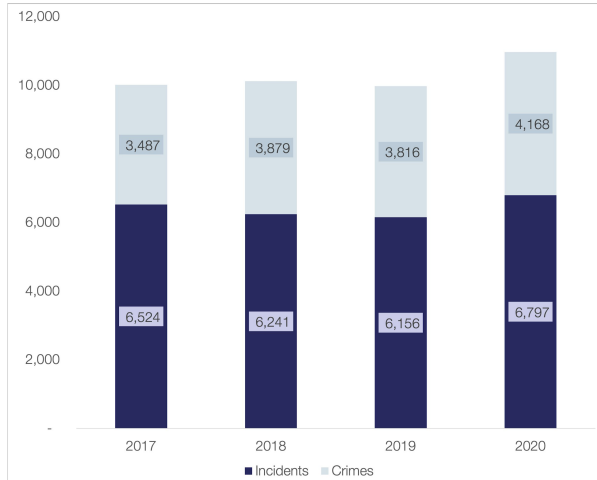
People at the Heart  
of Everything We Do



# DOMESTIC ABUSE-RELATED INCIDENTS AND CRIMES INCREASED IN 2020, WHICH WAS A PREDICTED NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCE OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWNS. THERE REMAINS AN OPEN QUESTION REGARDING THE LONGER TERM IMPACT AND REPORTING OF THESE EVENTS GIVEN DIFFICULTIES IN REPORTING DURING THE PANDEMIC.

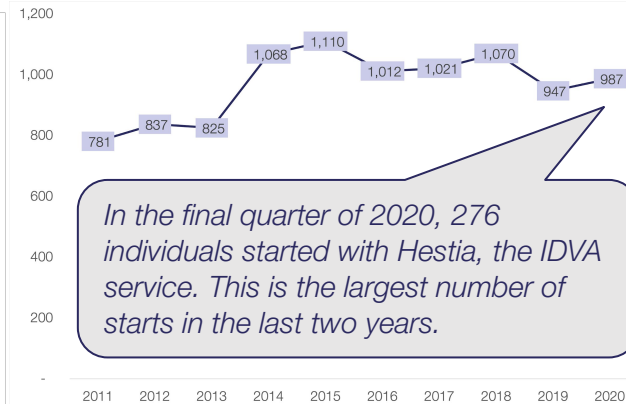
Domestic abuse incidents and crimes have increased by 10% in the last year.

Domestic abuse incidents and crimes in Newham, annually from 2017 to 2020



Anecdotal evidence suggests the severity of abuse has increased substantially and there has been a slight increase in DA with injury.

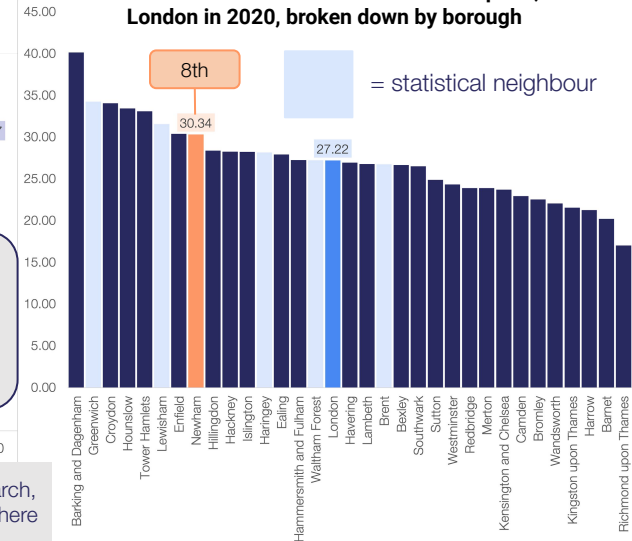
Domestic abuse violence with injury in Newham, annual to 2011



Although data were not available for Newham, Crest's wider research, including for a police force in England and Wales, has found that there is an increasingly younger profile of victims of sexual offences.

Newham has an above average rate of domestic abuse compared to the rest of London.

Rate of domestic abuse incidents and crimes per 1,000 in London in 2020, broken down by borough



# STOP AND SEARCH INCIDENTS THAT TARGET YOUNG PEOPLE ARE HEAVILY CLUSTERED AROUND STRATFORD, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL VIOLENCE HOTSPOT AROUND CANNING TOWN AND PLAISTOW SOUTH

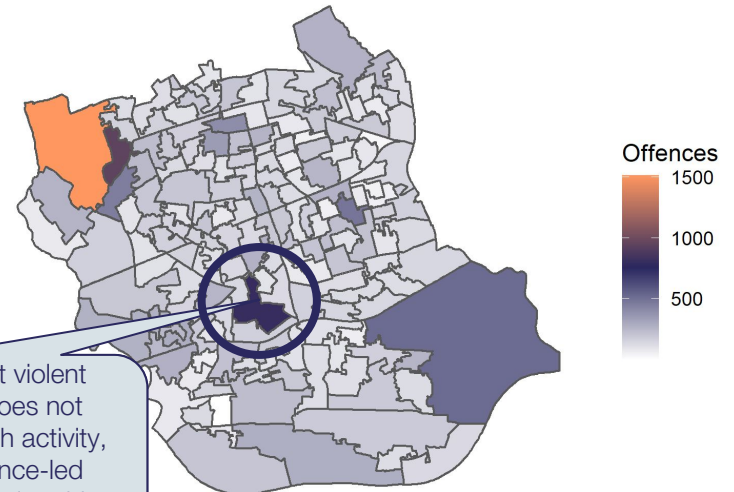
Stop and search that targets Young People is heavily focused around Stratford and the northern half of the borough more broadly.

However, there are significant clusters of crime in Plaistow South area and, less prominently, Beckton

Under 25s stop and search incidents by LSOA (2018-2020)



Violent and sexual offences by LSOA (2018-2020)



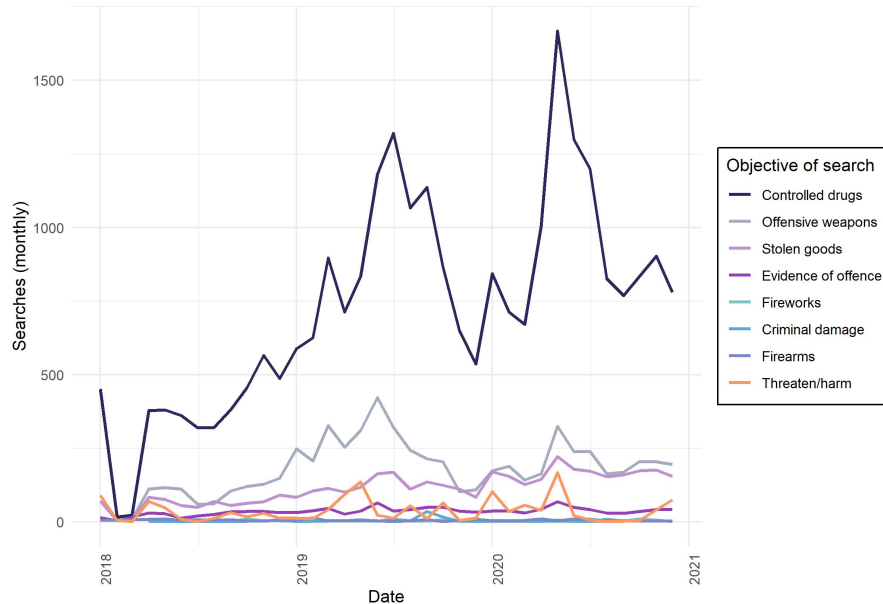
This area is one of the most violent areas in the borough but does not receive much stop and search activity, suggesting a more intelligence-led approach is needed in deploying this tactic

# STOP AND SEARCH ACTIVITY WAS PARTICULARLY HIGH THROUGH SUMMER 2019 AND DURING THE FIRST COVID-19 LOCKDOWN IN SPRING 2020, WITH MOST STOPS BEING RELATED TO DRUGS.

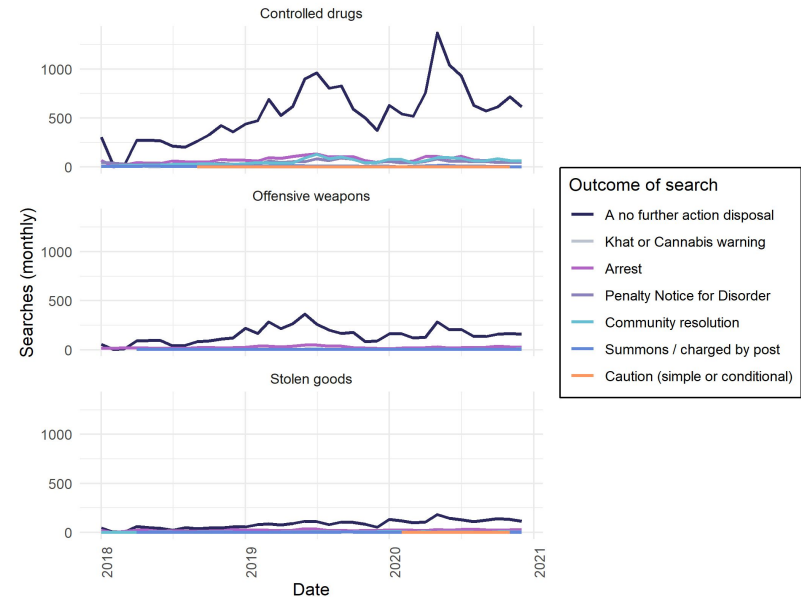
There was substantial increase in stop and search through the summer months, though there is a clear upward trend in use of the powers over the last three years

The number of positive outcomes remains low, however - the number of "no further action" outcomes closely mirrors the total search trends

Stop and search incidents in Newham 2018 to 2020



Stop and search outcomes in Newham 2018 to 2020

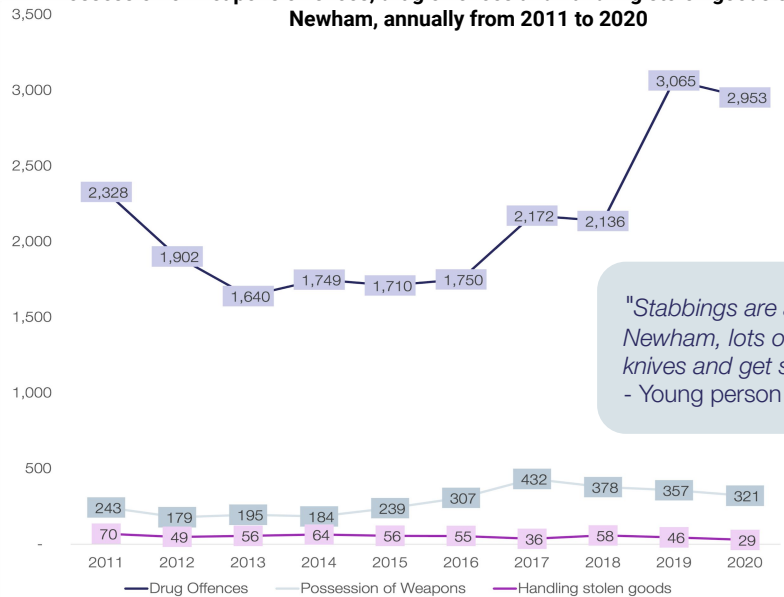


# DRUG POSSESSION OFFENCES WERE SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER IN 2019 AND 2020 COMPARED TO PREVIOUS YEARS, WHEREAS WEAPONS AND STOLEN GOODS HANDLING HAVE BEEN ON A SLIGHT DOWNWARD TRAJECTORY.

Recorded possession of weapons offences have fallen by 26% in Newham since 2017. Drug offences are 73% higher than in 2015.

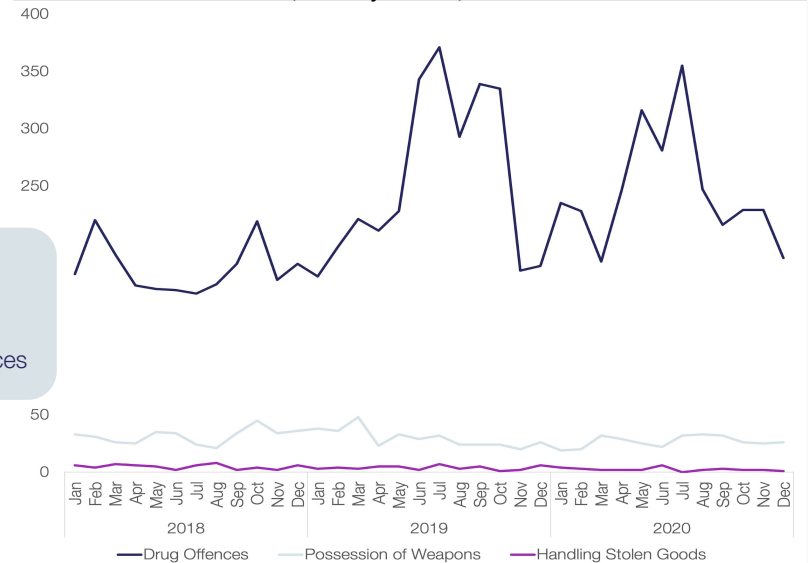
Drug offences saw a clear increase through the last two summers, though other possession offences show no real seasonal relationship.

Possession of weapons offences, drug offences and handling stolen goods offences in Newham, annually from 2011 to 2020



"Stabbings are a common thing in Newham, lots of young people have knives and get stabbed."  
- Young person in contact with services

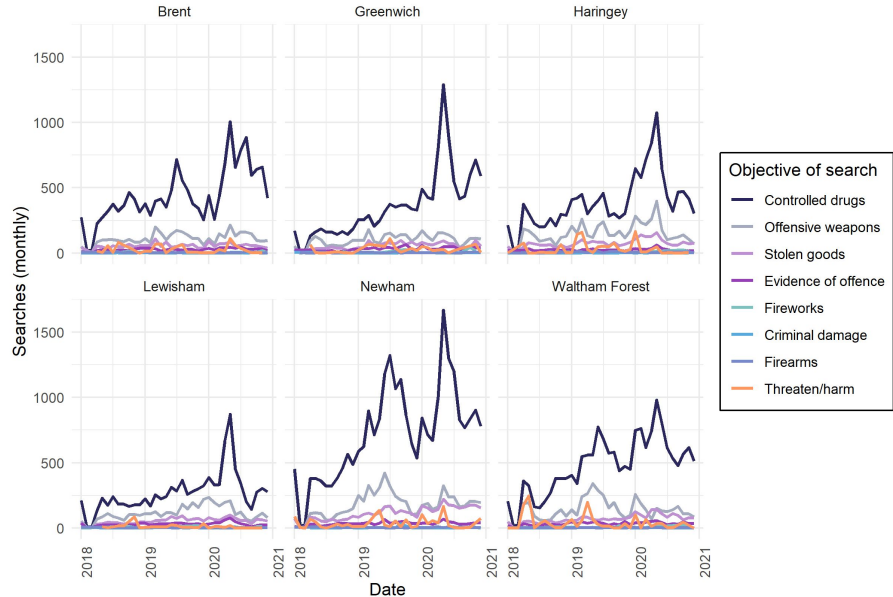
Possession of weapons offences, drug offences and handling stolen goods offences in Newham, monthly in 2018, 2019 and 2020



# NEWHAM HAS SEEN SUBSTANTIALLY MORE STOP AND SEARCH INCIDENTS THAN OTHER BOROUGHS - PARTICULARLY FOR DRUGS, OFFENCE WEAPONS, AND STOLEN GOODS.

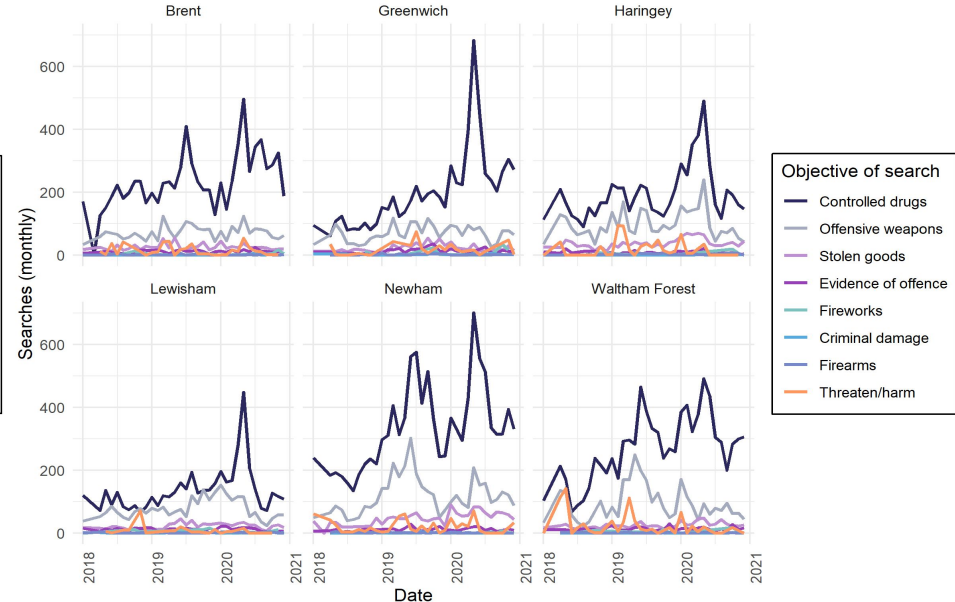
At a total population level, even during lockdown Newham saw more searches than other boroughs.

Stop and search incidents by objective of search (Total population)



The same pattern is seen among those under 25, though the difference was far greater in 2019

Stop and search incidents by objective of search (Under 25s)

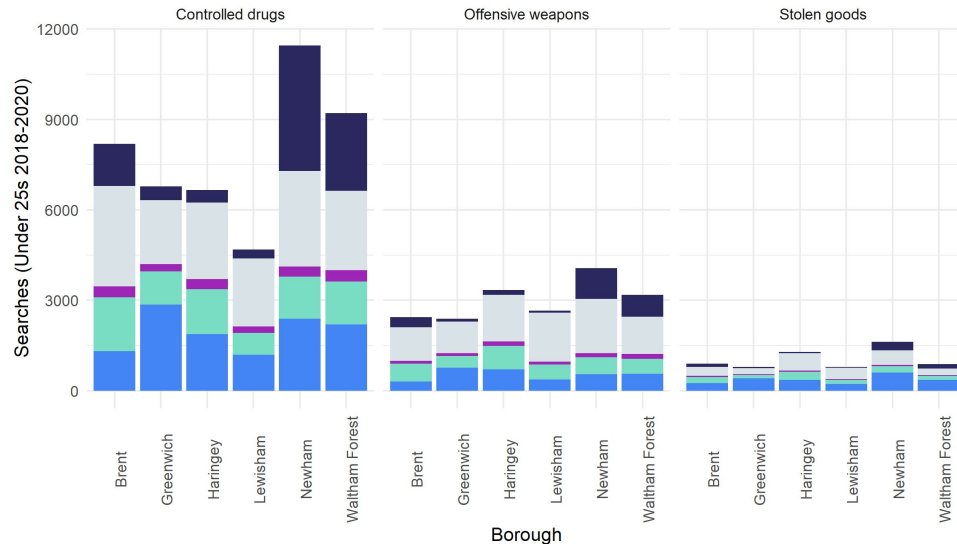


# ALTHOUGH THE ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF UNDER 25S VARIES GREATLY BY BOROUGH, THERE ARE SOME CLEAR DIFFERENCES IN THE LIKELIHOOD OF BEING STOPPED BASED ON ETHNICITY

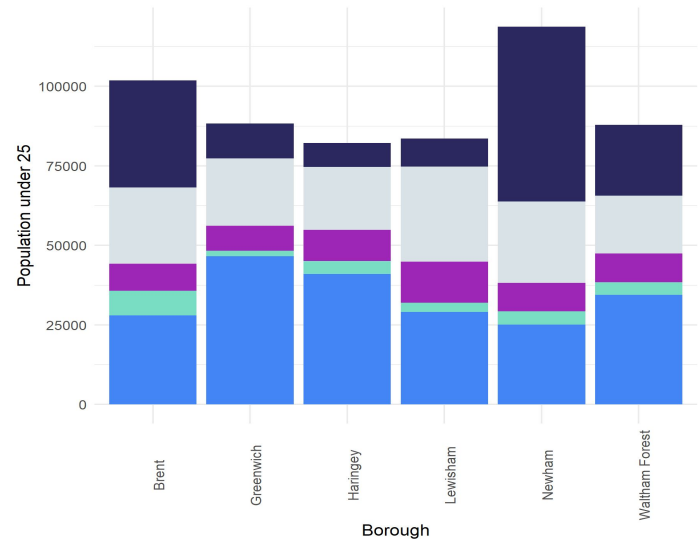
In Newham, stops related to offensive weapons are much more likely to target individuals who identify as black...

... Despite the fact these individuals account for fewer under 25s than people of Asian or White ethnicity.

Stop and search incidents by ethnicity (under 25s)



Borough under 25 resident population ethnicity (2011 census)



Self-defined ethnicity

- Asian/Asian British
- Black/African/Caribbean/Black British
- Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups
- Other ethnic group
- White

Ethnicity

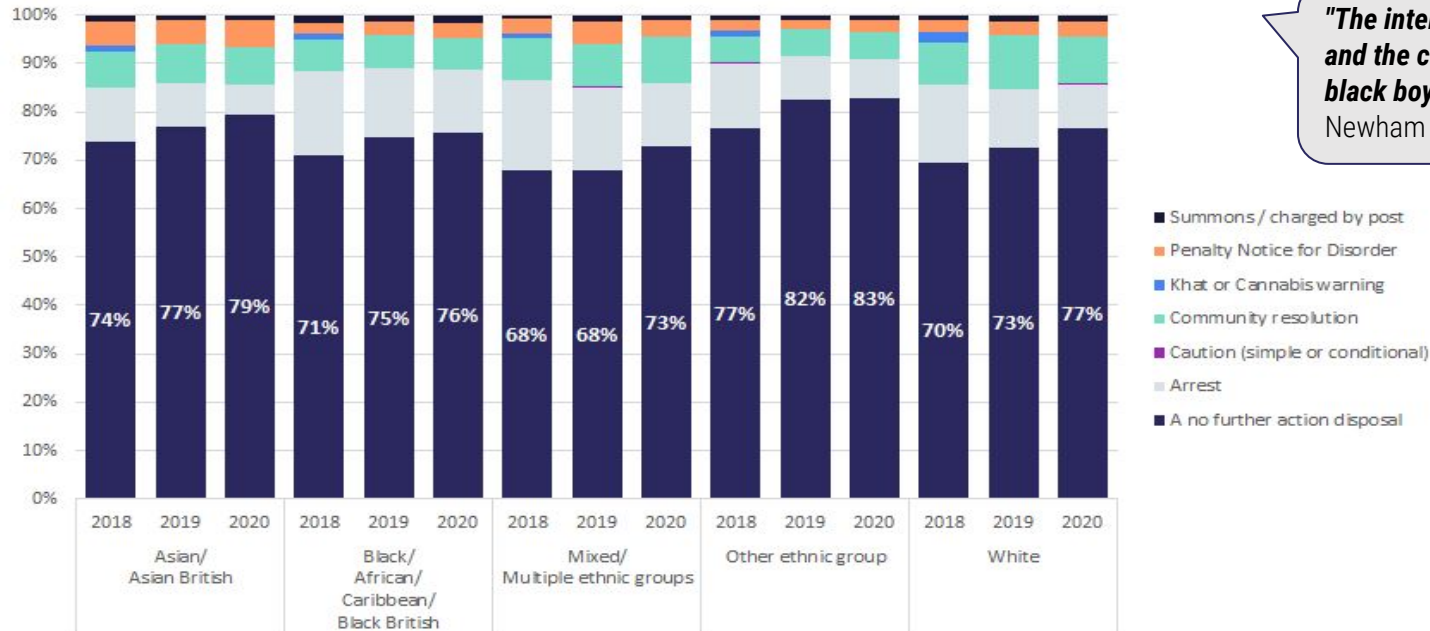
- Asian/Asian British
- Black/African/Caribbean/Black British
- Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups
- Other ethnic group
- White

Sources: Stop and search data from Police.uk. Population data from ONS

# STOP AND SEARCH NEEDS TO BE PROPERLY TARGETED TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE OUTCOMES - INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY DOES NOT ALWAYS TRANSLATE INTO MORE OFFENCES BEING DISCOVERED.

Substantial increases in stop and search in 2019 and 2020 led to a higher proportion of "No further action" outcomes across all ethnic groups.

Stop and search outcome proportions by ethnicity (under 25s)



**"The interactions between the police and the community, in particular young black boys needs improvement."**

Newham Councillor



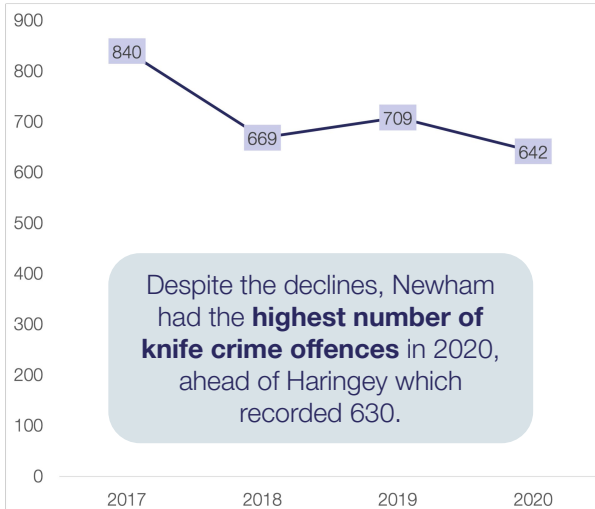
# RECORDED KNIFE CRIME DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY AFTER 2017 AND HAS SINCE REMAINED STABLE, BUT PERCEPTION ISN'T MATCHED BY REALITY WITH NEWHAM RESIDENTS BECOMING INCREASINGLY WORRIED ABOUT KNIFE CRIME.

Knife crime offences in Newham have fallen by 24% since 2017.

Last year, there were 64 knife-related injuries reported to the police where the victim was aged under 24.

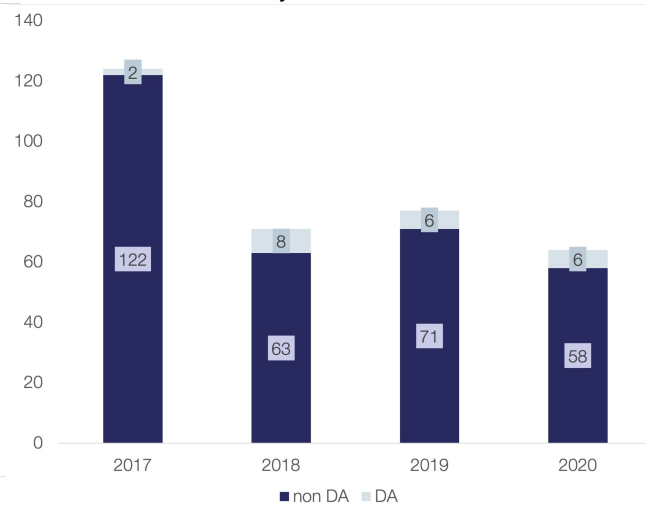
The disconnect between reported knife crime and public perceptions indicated either that the perception is far worse than the reality or that official figures do not accurately reflect the true threat.

Knife crime offences in Newham, annually from 2017 to 2020

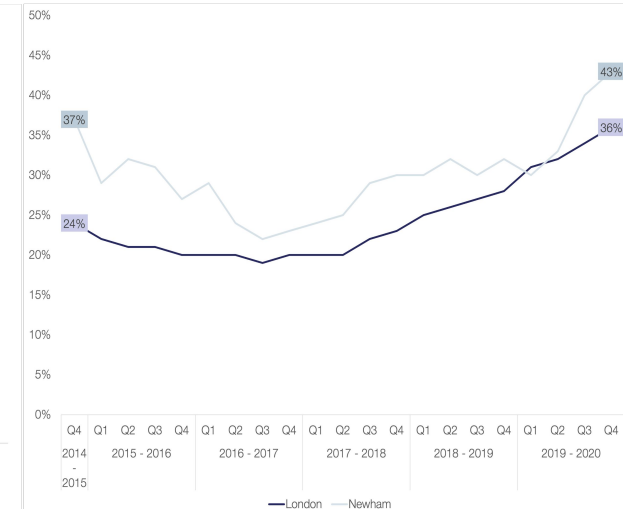


Despite the declines, Newham had the **highest number of knife crime offences** in 2020, ahead of Haringey which recorded 630.

Knife crime injury victim aged under 24 in Newham, annually from 2017 to 2020



Perception of knife crime in Newham and in London, 2014 - 2020



Source: The Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime (downloaded 21 January 2021) Weapon Enabled Crime Dashboard. \* This data is taken from the Public Attitude Survey (PAS), which gathers the views of London residents about a wide range of policing and crime issues.

# THE VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE WE INTERVIEWED PERCEIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIME AS WIDESPREAD ACROSS THEIR BOROUGH. THEY WORRY ABOUT KNIFE CRIME IN PARTICULAR.

The young people we engaged with included **children in care**, those known to the **YOT**, and some young people engaged with **Youth Zones**. In total we spoke to 21 young people aged 11 to 18

**"I pray everyday that nothing happens to me when I am outside."**

- Girl in contact with Youth Zone, aged 12

**"As a general rule, I do not leave the house unless I have somewhere to go."**

- Young person in contact with Youth Zone

## Many young people feel worried leaving their homes or travelling around Newham

- Young people expressed that they feel worried about travelling across the borough. Almost every young person we spoke to referred to "postcode wars" or "postcode beef", i.e. the North vs. South divide of the borough
- Young people noted that gangs often hang out around fast food restaurants such as chicken shops and McDonalds
- Many young people we spoke to feel unsafe at school. E.g. one young girl explained that a knife was slipped into her pocket at school, however the school didn't do anything about it
- Many of the young people we spoke to feel that there are no safe places for them in Newham
- Young people are concerned that police are aware of the issues but do not intervene

## The young people we interviewed feel most concerned about knife crime

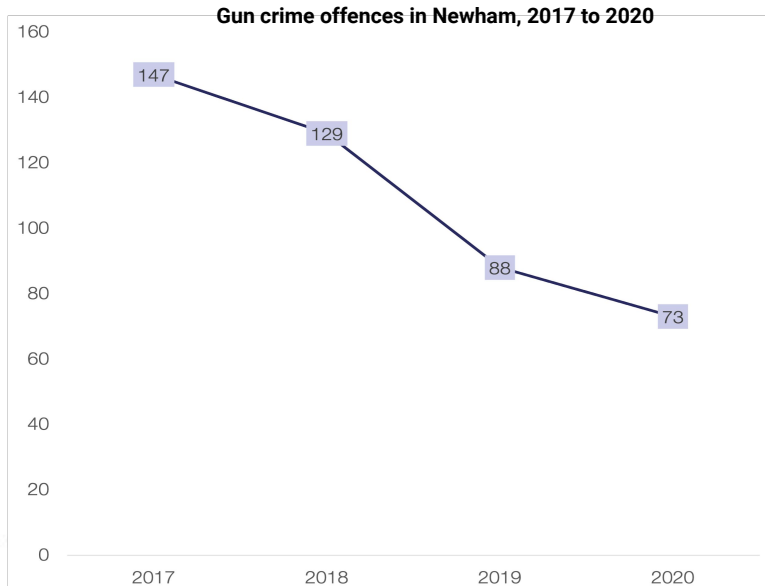
- Violence is normalised among the most vulnerable young people in the borough.
- The young people we spoke to were generally comfortable discussing the extent of violence they have experienced.
- E.g. one young person mentioned that they have nightmares about the crime in their area.
- Young people are also concerned about county lines, drug dealing, robbery and gang violence.
- The children in care we spoke to said that they recognise that they are more vulnerable to exploitation than other children. They noted: *"the statistics are stacked up against us"*.

**"I really don't like it around here because of the killings and stabbings. One [stabbing] was five minutes down my road... will it happen to me?"**

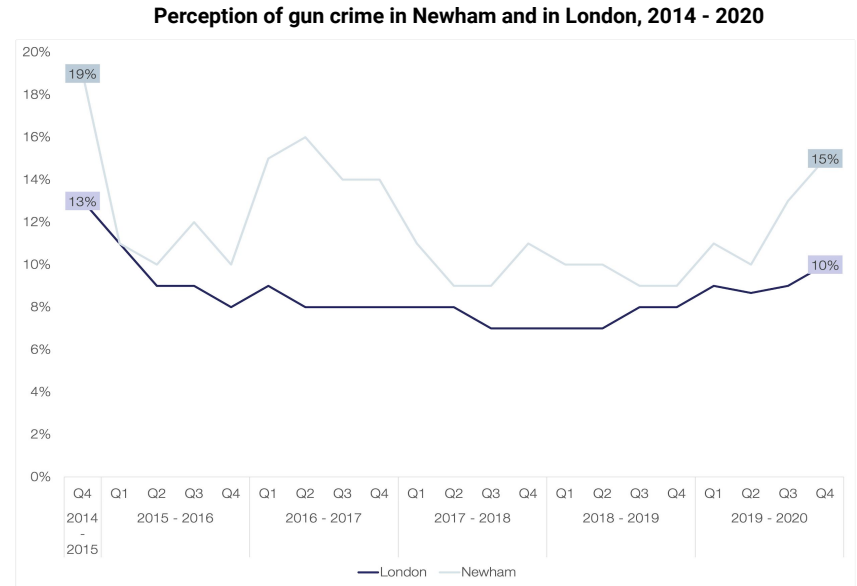
- Young person in contact with Youth Zone

# A SIMILAR TREND IS SEEN WITH GUN-RELATED OFFENCES - RECORDED CRIME HAS HALVED SINCE 2017, HOWEVER PERCEPTIONS HAVE SEEN RECENT INCREASES IN CONCERN.

Gun crime offences in Newham have fallen by 50% in the last three years.



In the last six years, perception of gun crime as a problem has been higher in Newham than in London overall, and increased to 15% in the final quarter of 2020.\*



# NEWHAM ARE HIGHLY PROACTIVE IN SAFEGUARDING YOUNG PEOPLE AT RISK OF COUNTY LINES EXPLOITATION BY REFERRING INTO THE PAN-LONDON RESCUE AND RESPONSE SERVICE.

County lines exploitation is a significant threat to vulnerable young people in Newham which has been identified as a key borough for county lines activity. Newham refers more individuals into the Rescue and Response programme than any other borough, though this may be because other boroughs refer into different programmes or agencies. Over three quarters of Newham individual's linked to county lines were aged 25 and under.

61% of NRM referrals in the last year were as a result of county lines offending. Where an NRM referral was completed relating to county lines, 96% were male and 50% were black.\*

	Referrals		Individuals linked/ suspected linked to county lines	
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank
Year 1	37	1	265	2
Year 2	43	1	187	3

## County lines rescues (Rescue and Response service)

There have been six rescue requests for young people living in Newham, five of which were executed successfully:

- Three of these young people were found in Norfolk, one in Sussex, one in Suffolk and one in Devon.
- All of them were arrested with possession with intent to supply (Class A).
- They are aged between 14 and 21.
- All but one are male.
- Five of these young people are Black British/ African, one is White British.

## County lines referrals (Rescue and Response service)

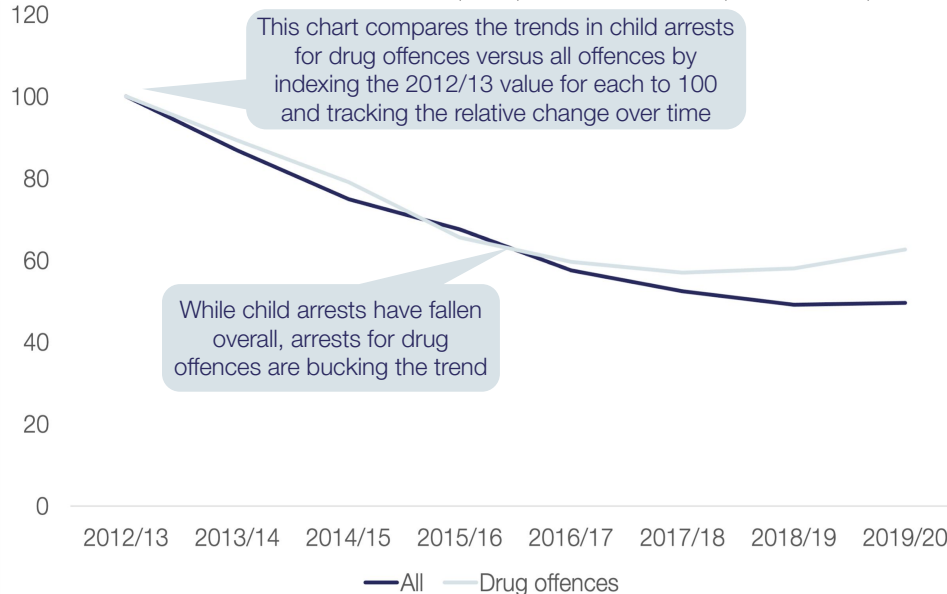
Since the Rescue and Response project went fully live in September 2019, 20 referrals have been allocated a caseworker. Of the seven received in the latest six months (Q2, Q3 FY 2019/20):

- Six of the seven were under the age of 18
  - All of the six had statutory care involvement (five on a child in need plan, one on a child protection plan)
  - Four were NEET, one was in alternative provision
  - Four were already known to/ involved in the criminal justice system

# ACROSS ENGLAND AND WALES, CHILD DRUG ARRESTS ARE RISING AND CLASS A DRUG OFFENCES HAVE INCREASED AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE - AN INDICATION OF INVOLVEMENT IN A CRIMINAL TRADE CLOSELY LINKED TO VIOLENCE

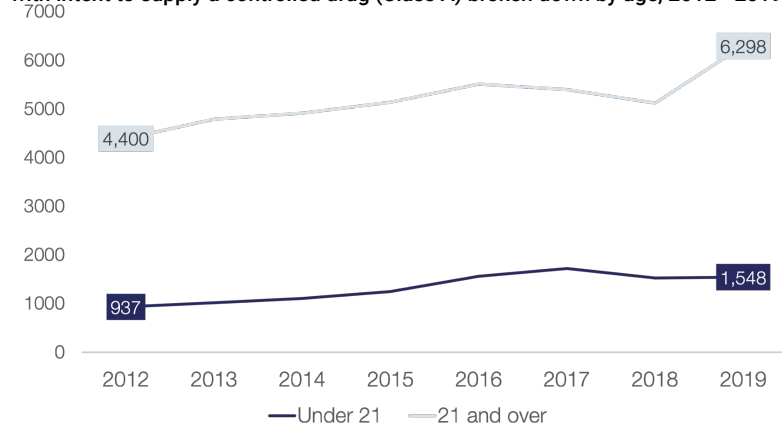
Although the number of arrests of children is in long term decline, there have been increases in drug-related arrests since 2017/18 - a good proxy indicator of exploitation by criminal groups

Indexed trends in child arrests (10-17), 2012/13 - 2019/20 (100 = 2012/13)



The number of young people (under 21) convicted of Class A drug offences has increased by 65% since 2012, compared to a 43% increase for 21 and over

Number of convictions for principal offences for production, supply and possession with intent to supply a controlled drug (Class A) broken down by age, 2012 - 2019



Since 2013, the number of younger people convicted of offences relating to powder cocaine has gone up 61%; crack cocaine 54%; and heroin 46%. Each increase was larger than the rise in offences committed by those aged 21 & over.

# RECENT RESEARCH CARRIED OUT IN THE UK SUGGESTS THOSE INVOLVED IN STREET-BASED GANGS ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY YOUNG AND VULNERABLE AND OFTEN UNKNOWN TO SERVICES

## Research on the involvement of 'gangs' in the drugs market in Scotland suggests a four-tier model - highly dependent on young and vulnerable people

### Hierarchical model of gang involvement in the drugs market (Scotland)

Early offenders in young street gangs are typically involved in social supply and only rarely involved in retail-level drug supply

Groups may move beyond social supply and mature into young crime gangs that can penetrate higher levels of the illicit drug market

Gangs that are able to avoid law enforcement action and grow may eventually move on to wholesale buying

If sustained, wholesale activity and increased market share create the potential for development into serious organised crime, including the adoption of business-like principles

Some gangs evolve to be 'sole suppliers' in a given domain (drugs, firearms) and come to resemble / become OCGs

## Analysis by the Children's Commissioner revealed that children in gangs were 37% more likely to be missing/absent from school than other children who offend

34,000 children in England were identified as being in a gang or on the periphery of a gang, but just 19% (6,560) - were known to children's services or youth offending teams.

- Children in gangs were assessed as having much higher levels of vulnerability than those who weren't in gangs:
  - 41% more likely to have a parent or carer misusing substances
  - eight times more likely to be misusing substances themselves
- Child offenders in gangs compared to other young offenders:
  - 76% more likely not to have basic care needs met at home
  - 37% more likely to have witnessed domestic violence
  - 37% more likely to be missing/absent from school

"The St Giles Trust found that all of the 100 teenagers referred to it after being caught up in county lines gangs had all been excluded or spent time in a pupil referral unit (PRU) because of their behaviour." - [The Telegraph](#), Jan 2020

## WE ARE NEWHAM.

Source: McLean, R., Densley, J. and Deuchar, R. (2018), 'Situating gangs within Scotland's illegal drug market(s)'; Trends in Organised Crime 21, pp. 147-171; ONS (2019), Crime Survey for England and Wales, Estimates of Gang Membership and Knife Carrying Among 10 to 15 Year Old Children, Table 4b; LGA (2018), County lines - a national summary & emerging best practice; Children's Commissioner (2019), Keeping kids safe: Improving safeguarding responses to gang violence and criminal exploitation; Children's Society (2019), Counting lives: responding to children who are criminally exploited.

# YOUTH STAKEHOLDERS HIGHLIGHTED THE PRESENCE OF DRUGS MARKETS WITHIN THE BOROUGH AND THE RISK THESE POSE FOR RECRUITING YOUNG PEOPLE INTO WIDER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.

## Drug-related problems are escalating in Newham, according to young people

**"The drugs problems are getting a lot worse in Newham."**  
Young person in the YOT

Stakeholders commented that the increased use of Snapchat in recent years has made it easier for young people to buy/sell drugs in Newham. For example, one young person in the YOT said: **"Drug dealers use snapchat because all of the evidence gets deleted."**

## Drugs are easily accessible to young people in the borough

**"Any young person in Newham can find drugs. You can buy drugs through snapchat for example."**  
Looked after child

**"School is definitely not safe. Young people are using school as a way to pass on drugs."**  
Young person in contact with youth services

## Older boys are recruiting young people to sell drugs

**"The older guys make the younger ones sell drugs for them. The younger ones do it because they want to make easy money."**  
Young person in the YOT

**"Older gang members are increasingly getting young people to sell drugs for them."**  
Young person in the YOT

## Drugs are one of the most prevalent youth safety issues in Newham according to young people

**"I only hear about gangs and knives and drugs, I don't hear about any other crimes in my area."**  
Young person in YOT

**"There are gangs on every street corner selling drugs, but the police don't stop them."**  
Young person in contact with youth services

## The most common type of criminal involvement by girls in Newham is drug-related, according to stakeholders

**"Girls do the drug running for gangs but they don't get involved in the physical fighting."**  
Looked after child

**"Gang members give girls the drugs and money to hold because they know that girls are less likely to be targeted by the police and other gangs in Newham."**  
Young person in the YOT

### Example: drug dealers are targeting young people on their way home from school

One young person who is in contact with youth services in Newham expressed her concern over the safety of her younger brother who was approached by a drug dealers on his way home from school. When he refused to get involved with drug dealing, the young boy's phone was stolen by the gang.

# YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE A SOPHISTICATED UNDERSTANDING OF GANG-RELATED ISSUES, INCLUDING WHO GANGS TARGET FOR RECRUITMENT AND WHY.

## Why young people join gangs in Newham, according to young people:

- Respect
- Money
- Poor educational attainment
- Generational involvement in crime and violence
- Protection
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Mental health issues
- Sexuality
- Enjoyment of risk-taking behaviour
- Boredom

## Gang rivalry fuels the North/South divide in Newham

- Most young people we interviewed said that they do not feel safe travelling to the other side of Newham
- Young people in the YOT cohort mentioned that you could be targeted by gangs if you are caught on the “wrong side” of Newham
- Avoidance of travelling across Newham means that young people do not access services outside of their immediate community

## Gangs focus their recruitment on young people aged 12-16

- Young people described being stopped by gangs on their way to and from school
- The young people interviewed said that Year 11 is the most common age to engage with gangs and county lines
- Gangs recruit young people who want to make money but who are too young to get a paid job in Newham
- Gang recruitment is driven by social networks

## Young girls are also involved in gangs in Newham

- Although the young people we interviewed said that boys are more likely to be in gangs than girls; many young people noted female involvement
- According to young people, girls are often used by gangs to hide weapons and drugs as they are less likely to be caught by police
- Girls can move across the North vs South in Newham, unlike boys

*“I tried to do my exams and I failed. I feel like gangs are sometimes the only way to succeed.”*

- Young person in the YOT cohort

*“If I go to a place in Newham and I get caught and they [gangs] don't know me, then something bad is going to happen.”*

- Young person in the YOT cohort

*“Some girls get involved and sometimes they are asked to hold stuff. The girls like it because then they have someone to protect them.”*

- Young girl, aged 12



# YOUNG MALES REPEATEDLY REFERENCED GANGS AND KNIFE CRIMES IN DESCRIBING WHAT MADE THEM FEEL UNSAFE ACROSS THE BOROUGH.

## Predominant fears by home location - MALE RESPONDENTS - What makes you feel unsafe at those times?

E12 Gangs, smoking, drinking	E13 Gangs and knife crime	E15 Gangs and knife crime	E16 Gangs	E6 Knife crime, general crime at night	E7 Poor lighting, general crime
I see some people that look sus or are smoking or drinking.	on the news i always see people getting stabbed	The gangs	People around me, gangs, groups.	The rates of crimes happening in Newham during the night	The streets being too dark.
there are teenagers drinking and smoking or even over at least 21 years old.	Gang members	The fear of getting robbed	The gangs	Its dark, so it tends to be a period of time where things happen that wouldn't in broad daylight	The fact that it is really dark and you can't see anyone
Thieves and gang members	people carrying biiiiig knives and shouting why you running when you start dashing	knife crime and gang members	There are a lot of bad people that like to lurk around in the night.	suspicious people	knife crime, gangs, drug dealers
There might be gangs roaming around, and if you get kidnapped, no one will hear you.	Gangs	the fact that some roadmen are gonna stab me when im outside or coming from home	roadman gangs	It is dark and the environment people are changing so it's scary because you don't know who is were.	it's mostly dark and there are some alleyways that aren't really illuminated.
These times criminals and gangsters appear, crime is apparent as well as very rude anti social behaviour.	Knife crime	Knife crime	Groups of people hanging around late at night	Knife crime	The dark surroundings since there aren't many lights in the area that work
	some people involved with knife crime	Like People With Knives and gang crime	Roadmen/gangs that hang out during night		Drug users on and around my street,doing drugs,smoking or drinking
	Gangs operate at that time	Gangs and people with Covid19	Roadmen (gangs), gangs fights and stabbing. Also Kidnapping.	Knife crime rate and amount of people that linger in areas ready to assault	

# THE SAFETY OF VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE IS NOT LIMITED TO ONE CONTEXT.

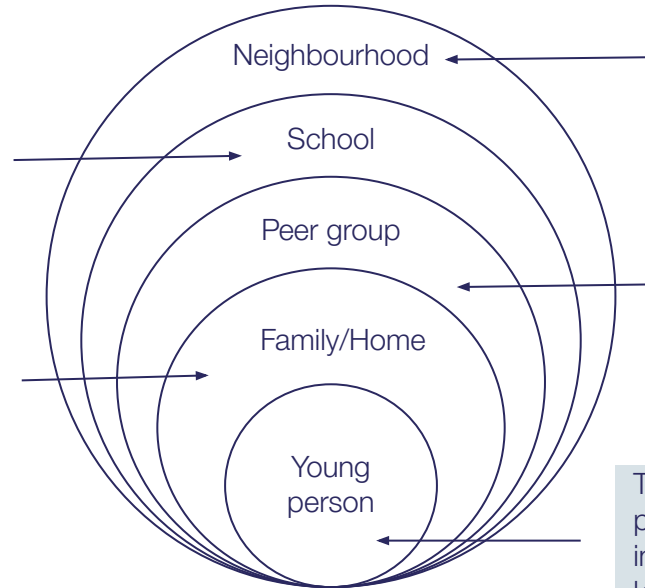


"School is definitely not safe.  
Kids pass on drugs at school."

"Personally, I don't really go anywhere. It isn't really safe. School isn't safe either. Someone once put a knife in my pocket at school."



"In my old foster placement one of the girls was in a gang, her whole family were involved. She stole a lot of my stuff. There are places I can't go in Newham now as her family could cause problems for me."



"Someone in my school was mistaken for someone else and they were stabbed in a chicken shop, it can happen to anyone."



"You get targeted by gangs because of who you hang out with and who your friends are."

These comments come from the young people we engaged with, which included **children in care**, those known to the **YOT**, and some from the **Youth Zones**. In total we spoke to 21 young people aged 11 to 18.

# PUBLIC TRANSPORT INCIDENTS OCCUR AROUND PEAK USAGE HOURS, INCLUDING BETWEEN 3PM AND 5PM ON WEEKDAYS WHEN YOUNG PEOPLE ARE COMING OUT OF SCHOOL.

Public transport incidents in Newham are most likely to occur between 6pm and 7pm on weekdays. However, there are substantially higher levels of incidents between 3pm and 5pm than earlier in the day, including around lunchtime, suggesting that young people may be more likely to be involved in these incidents as they occur after school and before many adults finish work from 5pm.

Data for 2019 has been used as work and school patterns for 2020 were significantly disrupted due to COVID-19 and social distancing measures. However, BTP data for 2020 still shows a very similar pattern with the 3pm to 8pm on weekdays seeing substantially more incidents than other times of day.

British Transport Police Incidents in Newham - 2019

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
00:00-00:59	8	6	7	6	17	16	13
01:00-01:59	0	3	2	1	2	11	3
02:00-02:59	0	0	2	0	0	7	2
03:00-03:59	2	1	0	1	0	9	4
04:00-04:59	5	0	0	0	0	5	6
05:00-05:59	2	2	0	2	2	7	7
06:00-06:59	3	2	1	8	2	7	4
07:00-07:59	14	16	9	11	7	7	5
08:00-08:59	16	21	11	26	19	3	6
09:00-09:59	12	12	7	11	10	5	6
10:00-10:59	3	7	6	7	10	8	3
11:00-11:59	10	5	7	14	14	6	10
12:00-12:59	18	8	8	6	9	9	12
13:00-13:59	9	16	8	7	15	9	9
14:00-14:59	9	4	18	14	15	22	7
15:00-15:59	10	14	15	7	11	6	9
16:00-16:59	16	22	25	23	25	15	13
17:00-17:59	23	27	34	35	35	17	11
18:00-18:59	33	56	45	44	37	24	16
19:00-19:59	13	21	31	30	33	18	15
20:00-20:59	17	22	21	26	10	19	12
21:00-21:59	15	14	13	9	14	13	10
22:00-22:59	7	7	8	11	20	17	7
23:00-23:59	4	3	9	10	18	21	9

# STRATFORD'S PROMINENCE AS A TRANSPORT, SERVICES, AND SHOPPING HUB MAKES IT A VALUABLE TARGET FOR POTENTIAL OFFENDERS, BUT THERE IS CLEAR GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION AS WELL.

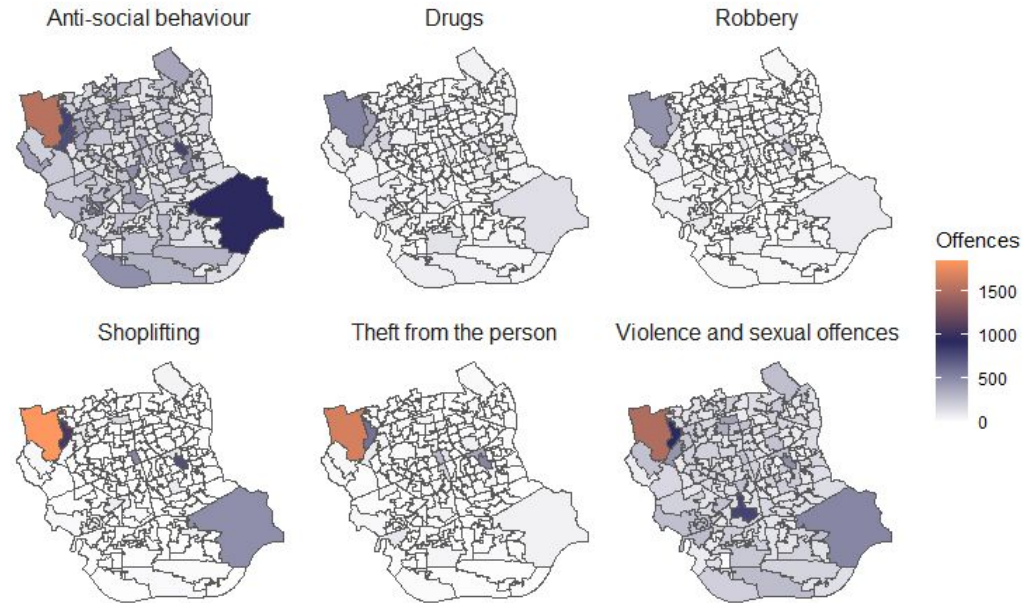
Locations which have a high level of crime can usually be categorised into one of three categories which help understand the underlying causal mechanisms explaining why crime happens there:

**Crime generators** are places with high numbers of potential targets for reasons unrelated to criminal motivation - for instance, busy shopping centres and transport hubs which provide lots of opportunity for theft even though a potential offender might not be going there to commit crime. **Stratford is a clear example of such an area.** These areas are usually characterised by **high numbers of crimes but low rates of crime.**

**Crime attractors** are areas where motivated offenders go to in order to commit crime because they know there will be vulnerable targets there. These areas are often known drug markets or areas with prostitution or gang violence. The targets of the crime are less likely to involve the police in any dispute because they do not always operate within the law themselves. These areas usually have **high numbers** of crimes and **high rates** of crime.

**Crime enablers** are locations with very poor supervision or guardianship; rules of behaviour either do not exist or are not enforced because of low levels of usage. Parks and derelict urban areas can become crime-enabling locations and are typically characterised by relatively **low numbers** of crimes but **high rates** (due to very small number of targets).

Police recorded offences (2018-2020)



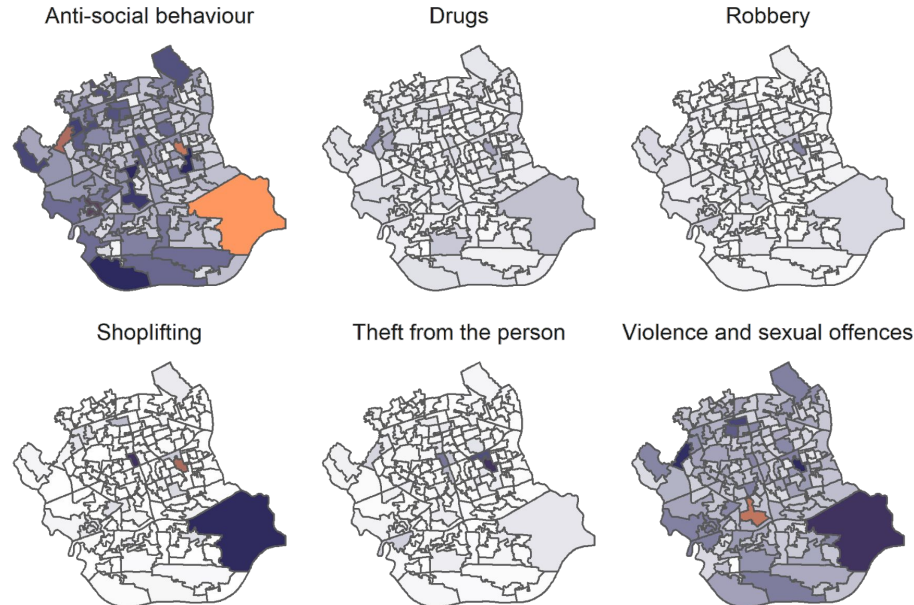
# OUTSIDE STRATFORD, THE AREAS OF EAST HAM HIGH STREET, PLAISTOW SOUTH, AND BECKTON ALL EXPERIENCE RELATIVELY HIGH LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Excluding Stratford (station, park, and shopping centre) from the analysis reveals a different picture of Newham. One where Beckton becomes a greater concern due to the high levels of anti-social behaviour in particular, but also consistently higher levels of violence and shoplifting compared to the rest of the borough.

Levels of anti-social behavior are similar in Beckton as the most high offending areas of statistically similar boroughs

LSOA	Offences (2018-2020)
Lewisham 012E (Town Centre)	1197
Brent 020D (Wembley Central)	951
Waltham Forest 017C (High Street)	946
Brent 031B (Harlesden)	940
Newham 033B (Beckton)	936
Haringey 037A (Noel Park)	927

Police recorded offences (2018-2020)



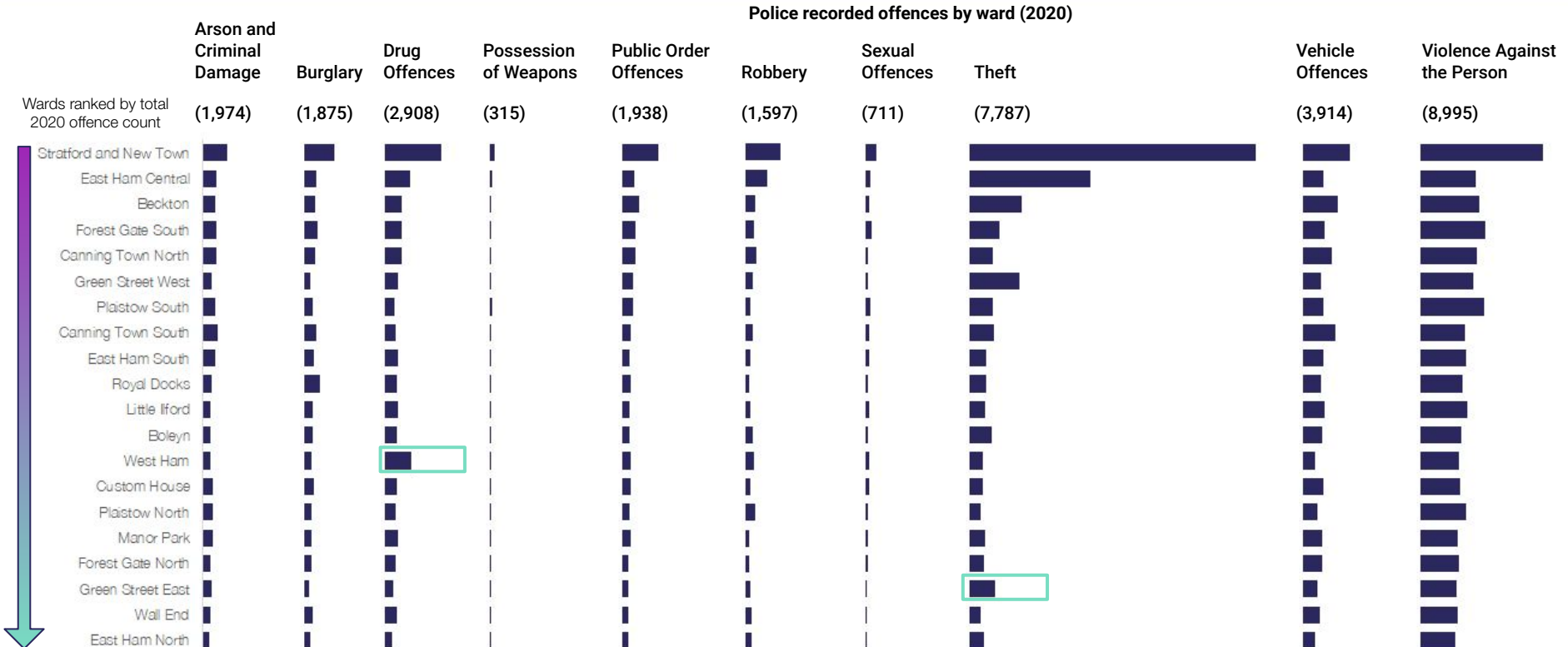
East Ham station and high street is also a focal point for ASB and, (unsurprisingly given the land use), shoplifting

Outside of Stratford, Plaistow South is the most prominent hotspot for violence with 802 offences recorded over the period - higher than the most prolific LSOA hotspots in Greenwich (793), Brent (718), and Lewisham (704).

WE ARE NEWHAM.

People at the Heart of Everything We Do

# WEST HAM OVER-INDEXES ON DRUG OFFENCES COMPARED TO THE OTHER CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE WARD. THEFT IS A MORE PROMINENT IN GREEN STREET EAST THAN THE REST OF THE WARD'S CRIME PROFILE WOULD EXPECT.



# BICYCLE THEFTS CLUSTER AROUND TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES SUCH AS STRATFORD AND CANNING TOWN WHEREAS HIGH LEVELS OF THEFT FROM A PERSON AT GREEN STREET EAST AND BOLEYN REQUIRE A DIFFERENT SOLUTION.

Police recorded Theft offences by ward (2020)



# RECOMMENDATIONS



# OVERVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS

**Newham has invested in a preventative approach (Brighter Futures), which is starting to bear fruit with a focus on early identification, youth engagement and the provision of support services across the life-cycle. Analysis conducted for this SNA suggests this shift is justified, but in order to maximise the benefits of a preventative approach, further reforms are required within the following four key areas:**

## Addressing knowledge gaps through better data

This Strategic Needs Assessment has provided a comprehensive picture of crime, violence and wider youth safety issues in the borough alongside a comprehensive review of local CYP data. However, improved data is needed alongside performance management information to inform future commissioning/investment decisions.

## Greater integration

A more integrated approach to policy and practice is required to join up safeguarding, health, education and policing partners/resources, offering young people access to the right services whilst being able to sustain relationships.

## Addressing adolescent risk/ need

The Needs Assessment sets out a compelling case regarding the needs and challenges faced by adolescents in Newham. Consideration needs to be given to the balance of investment between early help/prevention services and services for this cohort, which will be critical to delivering youth safety and addressing gang violence within the borough over the longer term.

## Communication and engagement

Stakeholders and young people have been consistent in calling for greater clarity and consistency around the communication of resources, services and actions being taken to address youth safety within the borough.

# BETTER DATA (1/2)

## Addressing knowledge gaps through better data

This Strategic Needs Assessment has provided a comprehensive picture of crime, violence and wider youth safety issues in the borough alongside a comprehensive review of local CYP data. However, improved data is needed alongside performance management information to inform future commissioning/investment decisions.

- 1 **A violence offender/victim profile** - with a specific focus on 18-25 year olds, which would allow for a more granular understanding of the transition in to adult services and any evidence of a 'cliff-edge' in support. It should assess violence closely looking at the overlap re: offending and victimisation for young people. Future service development re: adolescent/young adult services is dependent upon this.
- 2 **Introduce weapons based homicide (WBHR) and serious injury reviews to tailor tertiary interventions and to inform prevention work** - the opportunity is for Newham to adapt current local approaches to safeguarding/DA homicide reviews to ensure readiness for the introduction of WBHRs, an imminent statutory requirement; this should include understanding peer associations through social network analysis after each incident.
- 3 **A detailed assessment of Newham's gang profile and associated drugs market (supply/distribution)** - considering the links to organised crime groups and county lines networks. Key lines of enquiry would focus on; understanding pathways into the supply of drugs, how young people are subject to criminal exploitation and gang involvement and developing a picture of networks and associations to inform targeted work.
- 4 **The evidence base and ongoing intelligence/analytical capacity on county lines needs to be improved to support better integrated multi-agency response and investment in services** - It is recommended that possession with intent to supply (PWITS) and trafficking arrests are used and cross referenced with MPS gang data. This strategic picture is needed to provide the foundation to support tactical monthly meetings re: at risk individuals which are in train.
- 5 **A detailed gender based violence needs assessment** is required to understand the current profile of domestic abuse and sexual offences within the borough; this would allow for a specific focus on the impact of children and the 16-25 year old age group, alongside an understanding of changes in intrafamilial violence and the wider impact of Covid-19 on demand and severity.

# BETTER DATA (2/2)

## Addressing knowledge gaps through better data

This Strategic Needs Assessment has provided a comprehensive picture of crime, violence and wider youth safety issues in the borough alongside a comprehensive review of local CYP data. However, improved data is needed alongside performance management information to inform future commissioning/investment decisions.

- 6 **Analysis of MPS data on stop and search** is required to understand the impact on youth safety, violence reduction and more widely community tensions. It will present an opportunity to develop a strategic partnership approach on the disruption and prevention of drug supply and county lines.
- 7 **A place-based analysis of crime hot-spots in Newham** - A joint LA/MPS review using local data will provide detail on who goes to these hot-spots, offender & victim profile, whether they are from in/outside of the borough, and the impact of services supporting the area and purpose re: resource allocation and impact.
- 8 **To put in place a quarterly youth safety survey which includes young people's experience of crime (victim or witness), their feelings of safety, including their perceptions regarding locations, services and public transport. (The Crest Youth Safety Survey provides a good starting point and baseline.)** This would support a place based approach to safeguarding and wider local problem solving. It is suggested that BTP and TfL data is accessed and overlaid over the data provided in this report to give a neighbourhood/street view.
- 9 **Improve the ability of agencies/services within Newham with statutory and voluntary partners to access/share case information on young people, reducing the need for them to retell their story alongside enhancing the integrated service offer given.**
- 10 **Improve the quality of service information for BF services** - enhance the ability of services to share performance and impact information within Newham and more widely with partners and communities, to join up their reporting system utilising the Newham corporate outcome framework - there is currently significant variation across BF services in relation to collection and collation of data.

# GREATER INTEGRATION (1/2)

## Greater integration

A more integrated approach to policy and practice is required to join up safeguarding, health, education and policing partners/resources, offering young people access to the right services whilst being able to sustain relationships.

1

**Implement a partnership Violence Reduction Action strategy/action plan** - use evidence base to engage partners (policing, probation, health and VCS partners) in a comprehensive whole system approach to violence reduction. This would compliment Newham's focus on prevention and early intervention and align to the priorities within the youth safety partnership action plan and the adolescent exploitation strategy whilst also enhancing enforcement and disruption measures.

2

**Create an Integrated Violence Reduction Unit (IVRU) for Newham that works in partnership to support those involved in gang violence or those on the periphery of gangs by way of prevention, diversion and, where necessary, enforcement/disruption.** The IVRU should consist of statutory and voluntary sector partners and aim to develop trusted relationships with partners, communities and young people involved, treating violence as a preventable public health issue. The focus should be on prevention, diversion and where needed enforcement of those engaged in gang activity, alongside working closely with communities to support families and businesses building on greater local based intelligence.

3

**Explore the feasibility of more localised (i.e. neighbourhood level) commissioning strategy on youth safety** - this would allow for a more granular understanding of drivers and solutions, enabling the engagement of residents and grass roots community organisations.

4

**Design a new gender based strategy** - this would respond to the high level of DA and SV within the borough, including the impact of Covid-19 on demand and severity, setting out priorities for enhanced service provision for children and families. The recent national policy changes and new requirements on local authorities with regard to assessment and housing support could be accommodated within this approach. The strategy should consider the current positioning of services within the authority (such as DA provision) to improve their response to risk in DA/SV cases and to identify areas for improvement re: children's safeguarding.

# GREATER INTEGRATION (2/2)

## Greater integration

A more integrated approach to policy and practice is required to join up safeguarding, health, education and policing partners/resources, offering young people access to the right services whilst being able to sustain relationships.

5

**Assess the current capacity and impact of DA support services and explore the scope for an enhanced and more integrated offer of support for youth victims of domestic violence and wider intrafamilial violence** - *this would need to include specialist provision/advocacy for young people and established referral routes for MPS, schools and health partners - potentially utilising the MASH.*

6

**Reduce the number of LAC in unregulated settings outside of London, and even when children are placed at distance ensure LA conducts thorough and continuous risk assessments prior to placements, including the local police in the process** - *through sufficiency duty, the LA can better use care arrangements to reduce the risk of exploitation.*

7

**Adopt a contextual safeguarding approach to grooming/exploitation in key public spaces** - *linked to the detached youth work team and a wider multi-agency response. This supports the actions as set out in the adolescent exploitation strategy to develop a partnership action plan on place based intervention and disruption.*

8

**Review and evaluate how effective the early help service is in tackling key cohorts re: parental risk, specific attention to be focused on the Known Stress Factors, particularly mental health and domestic abuse** - *this could follow on from the recent early help needs assessment, and form part of the reimagining of this provision.*

9

**Put in a place a disproportionality action plan to respond to the data set out within this needs assessment especially relating to boys from black and mixed backgrounds, including accessing planned support through CPP and education plans.**

# ADDRESSING ADOLESCENT RISK/ NEED (1/2)

## Addressing adolescent risk/ need

The Needs Assessment sets out a compelling case regarding the needs and challenges faced by adolescents in the borough. Consideration needs to be given to the balance of investment in early help/prevention services to meet these needs while considering the opportunities presented to align a better response to the issues of disproportionality, which are more acute within this age range.

- 1 **Establish an agreed view of adolescents at risk, points for intervention and improvement and agree a shared approach across Newham and statutory partners for how this information will be collated and shared.** *Relevant recommendations are set out in the Newham adolescent exploitation strategy.*
- 2 **Prioritise the current redesign of early help with regard to a multi-agency response to adolescents - an integrated and timely response is required, whilst considering the option to link this redesign to the cohort of young people transferring to adult services - what could a 16-25 service offer be?** *[NOTE: Since this work was conducted the redesign of early help has begun.]*
- 3 **Resource and prioritise the continued development/implementation of the Preventing Child Exploitation Harm Hub approach to data management enabling a single information sharing framework that supports multi-agency data sharing and case planning re: exploitation and serious violence.**
- 4 **To put in place an enhanced response to missing children, focused on ensuring wrap around support from partnership agencies - to support this it is critical that more missing children are interviewed and that consideration is given to enhancing capacity potentially through closer collaboration with the VCS sector - alignment to the county lines Rescue and Response programme is an opportunity as is the integration into a proposed Newham Integrated Violence Reduction Unit**
- 5 **To enhance the referrals of young people engaged in county lines services alongside an enhancement in specialist support, with a focus on rescue - linked to the level of out of borough care placements.**
- 6 **To identify the young people, especially first and second generation immigrants in Newham who require language/communication support, and enable their families and statutory services to work better together alongside specialist community groups to support their needs - a more targeted approach would enable parents and young people to feel more connected to their communities and to services.**

# ADDRESSING ADOLESCENT RISK/ NEED (2/2)

## Addressing adolescent risk/ need

The Needs Assessment sets out a compelling case regarding the needs and challenges faced by adolescents in the borough. Consideration needs to be given to the balance of investment in early help/prevention services to meet these needs while considering the opportunities presented to align a better response to the issues of disproportionality, which are more acute within this age range.

7

**To improve the information sharing and referral pathways between Newham, and VCS partner services** *making use of all resource and specialist skills - and to consider wider key areas of collaboration to grow awareness of programmes and services across the borough.*

8

**To improve the referrals between schools, Newham statutory services and wider VCS provision,** *specific attention should be given to ensuring safe passage and movement for young people across the borough to enhance their use of services/activities.*

9

**To respond more effectively to life transitions for young people (into secondary school, into year 9 and up and then from children's to adult services)** *- to be clear on how these transitions are managed effectively, whether they are targeted well to support the most vulnerable children and families and what support services are in place.*

10

**To look specifically at the experience of adolescent girls including looking at the risks related to violence, gangs and exploitation that are gender specific and how current service provision identifies or effectively supports these risks** *- this is aligned to the commitment within the youth safety board strategy and is supported by the gender insights work which has been commissioned*

11

**To learn more about young people's networks/associations through social media and to assess how services can engage and better support young people to stay safe online** *- young people, particularly during adolescence, develop new associations and networks through social media which are often separate from their home/school networks and unknown to families/youth professionals working with them.*

# COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

## Communication and engagement

Throughout the qualitative engagement stakeholders and young people have repeated their central concern regarding the communication of resources, services and actions being taken to address youth safety within the borough.

- 1 **Develop a communications approach/platform for young people in the borough, make them aware of the services and activities available and how to join** - *many young people felt unaware of service provision and how to access it; for those not supported by parents or schools, access and engagement became much harder.*
- 2 **To communicate referral pathways and support available with key statutory partners and VCS colleagues**, *target an enhanced range of referrals of young people with an early focus on schools and health.*
- 3 **To raise the awareness of the Brighter Futures Ambition** - *'putting the child first' alongside the awareness of the services available, routes to access and impact on young people's positive outcomes.*
- 4 **Continue to focus on young people and community engagement in consultation and also in decision making and design of services** - *many stakeholders and young people felt that improvements could be made more effectively with the support of local communities.*
- 5 **To conduct a review of street lighting in the borough with the engagement of young people as a response to their feelings of safety** - *this issue was highlighted consistently by respondent to the youth safety survey and was cited as a key way to improve the way they use public space and move around the borough*



**ANNEX**

# LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

- Youth Safety Board Cabinet Report
- Mayor of Newham's Youth Safety Board Report and Recommendations (Dec 2019)
- Brighter Futures Overview - LA cabinet report (September 2020)
- Youth Empowerment service KPIs (November 2020)
- Newham Pathways to Help and Support
- NSCP draft outcomes framework
- Redesigning the Potential of Early Intervention
- Newham Adolescent Exploitation Strategy briefing
- Pathways to Help and Support
- Newham Adolescent Exploitation Strategy work programme
- Vulnerable Children slide pack (March 2020)
- It was hard to escape (June 2020)
- Briefing: Reimagining Early Help
- Towards a Better Newham - Covid-19 Recover Strategy
- 50 Steps to a Healthier Newham
- Sian Berry Newham Council Response
- Sian Berry's London Lost Youth Services (July 2020)
- Mentoring for Success slide deck
- LBN Corporate Structures with Directorate
- Budget Challenge
- Budget information sent through from finance leads
- Build Back Fairer: The Covid-19 Marmont Review
- DMT MH Report
- Brighter Futures delivery dashboard
- Brighter Futures operational dashboard
- Brighter Futures operational pls - full report
- PCEHH Model process overview
- Peace Pioneers (Now Community Parenting Advocates) presentation to VCS (January 2021)
- Exploring Racial Disparity Report
- Healthy Lives Final Report

# STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED

## Stakeholder

Sharon Grainger  
 Tony Jobling  
 Councillor Charlene McLean  
 Councillor Daniel Lee-Phakoe  
 Councillor James Beckles  
 Councillor Jennifer Bailey  
 Councillor Joshua Garfield  
 Councillor Nareser Osei  
 Councillor Sarah Ruiz  
 Councillor Carleen Lee-Phakoe  
 Lynne Crank  
 Audrey Johnson  
 Christina Pace  
 Michelle Edwards  
 Kirsten Naude  
 Gary Connors  
 Emmeline Nathan  
 Rachel Omisope  
 Joel Dawes  
 Mahf Kahn  
 Emma Cockrell

## Role

Additional Provision Manager, Education  
 Assistant Director of Commissioning (Adults)  
 Lead Member, Community Neighborhoods  
 Chair of Crime and ASB Scrutiny Commission  
 Crime and Community Safety  
 Crime and Antisocial Behaviour Scrutiny Commission  
 Crime and Antisocial Behaviour Scrutiny Commission  
 Audit Committee  
 Education and Children Social Care (Lead member)  
 Brighter Futures Cabinet Member  
 Assistant Director for Youth Empowerment Service  
 Director of Early Help  
 Assistant Director for Children's Commissioning  
 Head of Youth Offending (Interim Director of Ops)  
 Senior Transformation Manager  
 Assistant Director for Community Safety  
 Youth Justice Practitioner  
 Youth Justice Practitioner  
 Youth Justice Officer  
 Strategic Lead for Child Exploitation  
 Acting Director of Operations Children's Social Care  
 and Safeguarding

## Stakeholder

Mayor Rokhsana Fiaz  
 Tony Pape  
 Roger Raymond  
 Dominic Nye  
 Paul Whitehouse  
 Tim Aldcroft  
 Flavia Bruce-Smith  
 Steve Bluemore  
 Evan Jones  
 Kevin Jenkins  
 Emma Crace  
 Ian Parkes  
 Austin Hughes  
 Aiden Patrick White  
 Bina Patel  
 Paul Dayes  
 Gemma Wright  
 Kelley Webb-Martin  
 Paul Stephen  
 Victor Cook

## Role

Mayor of Newham  
 TM - MASH and Vulnerable Adults  
 Newham Council  
 Metropolitan Police  
 Metropolitan Police  
 Youth Justice Practitioner  
 CYP Youth Advocate, Victim Support  
 Metropolitan Police  
 St Giles  
 Ambition Aspire Achieve  
 Voluntary sector  
 ELBA  
 West Ham United Foundation  
 Voluntary sector  
 Community Links  
 Exit Foundation  
 Return Home and Senior Manager  
 Head of 0-19 provision  
 Newham College  
 Head of Service Care Provision and  
 Support

Since January 2021, we have spoken to 55 youth and adult stakeholders across Newham who provided their insight into youth safety in the borough. Here we have noted the adult stakeholders we interviewed.

We would like to thank all those who gave up their time to speak to us.

**People at the Heart  
 of Everything We Do**

# PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES

## Publicly available data: Vulnerability Profile

- English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government)
- CHLDRN data (Children's Commissioner, 15th March 2021 update)
- Crime data (police.uk)
- Stats-Xplore (Department for Work and Pensions)
- LG Inform
- Regional labour market statistics, regional unemployment (Office for National Statistics)
- Childhood vulnerability to victimisation in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics)
- Assessing the needs of sentenced children in the Youth Justice System (Ministry of Justice)
- Regional ethnic diversity in England and Wales using the 2011 census (Racial Disparity Unit)
- Population projections (Greater London Authority)
- National Curriculum Assessments KS2 and KS4 (Department for Education)
- Permanent and fixed term exclusions in England (Department for Education)
- Rescue and Response Strategic Assessment Year 1 and 2
- Adults and young people in treatment (National Drug Treatment Monitoring System)

## Publicly available data: Youth Safety Profile

- Crime Dashboard (Metropolitan Police Service, downloaded 20th January 2021)
- Hate and Special Crime Dashboard (Metropolitan Police Service, downloaded 20th January 2021)
- Homicide Dashboard (Metropolitan Police Service)
- Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard (The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, downloaded 21st January 2020)
- (The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (downloaded 21st January 2020)
- Weapon Enabled Crime Dashboard
- Knife Crime Statistics (House of Commons Library)
- Arrests open data tables, Police powers and procedures for England and Wales (Home Office)
- Homicide in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics)
- Stop and search data (police.uk)
- Rescue and Response Strategic Assessment Year 1 and 2

# LOCALLY HELD DATA SOURCES

## Locally held data sources

- Assaults on transport and hospital admissions (British Transport Police, Transport for London, Admission to the Emergency Department data)
- Children known to Newham data:
  - Children in need, episodes starting and ending
  - Children on protection plans, plans starting and ending
  - Children looked after by local authority, starting and ending
  - Looked after placements
  - Children in need assessments, including factors recorded
  - Referrals to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
  - Children who have gone missing
  - Return Home Interview outcomes and markers
  - Return Home Interview location information
  - Care leavers
- Schools data:
  - School census
  - Pupils enrolled (including free school meal eligibility)
  - School exclusions
- Substance misuse data
- Domestic violence service data
- Youth Offending Service cohort
- Troubled Families data

# THANK YOU

THIS REPORT WAS COMPILED BY CREST ADVISORY FOR THE LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM.

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