



A Public Health Approach to Serious Youth Violence: Supporting Evidence

July 2019

GLA Strategic Crime Analysis Team, City Intelligence Unit



Contents

1. Introduction and Key Findings
2. Context: London's young population
3. Trends in Serious Youth Violence in London
4. Characteristics of Serious Youth Violence
5. Characteristics of Victims and Offenders
6. Geographic patterns of Serious Youth Violence
7. Links between Serious Youth Violence and public health protective and risk factors
8. Conclusion



1.1 Purpose and Scope

- This slide pack provides an epidemiological analysis of Serious Youth Violence and related assaults (SYV) in London using multi-agency data to help inform a public health approach to prevent and reduce serious violence affecting young people in London. This brings together the latest data on London into one place to help shape interventions and the focus of the Violence Reduction Unit, and also to inform where central government need to provide support in areas that have been significantly affected by cuts, especially in the areas of prevention.
- This analysis
 - sets the demographic context of London's young population
 - describes the nature and scale of violence affecting people under the age of 25 in London
 - identifies links between violence and public health factors at a borough-level in London.

1.2 Definitions and Clarification

- The analysis shown here covers violence within London as reported by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), the London Ambulance Service (LAS), NHS hospital data, and the British Transport Police (BTP). Public health data have been drawn from a variety of published sources
- Trend data are presented for all sources back to 2012; with longer-term trends shown where available
- Police data for Serious Youth Violence refers collectively to violence against the person offences and instances of Violence, Robbery and Sexual Offences involving a knife or a gun, where the victim(s) were aged 1-24. Trend data is for those victims aged 1-19 only
- Analyses of the ambulance call-out and hospital admissions data are for those aged 1-24
- Analysis is for the most recent financial year (2018/19) except where indicated
- The victim characteristics are derived from the police data for SYV recorded in 2018. The offender data is based on the date the subject was proceeded against (2018), *not* the date the crime was recorded. Therefore, there will be some disparity between the crime reports that have been referenced for victim characteristics and those referenced for the offender characteristics
- The temporal and geographical data is derived from a combination of the police data and ambulance data

1.3 Definitions and Clarification (2)

- The hospital data refers to all hospital Finished Admission Episodes (FAEs) in London trusts in which the external cause is Assault; with a subset for Sharp Object Assaults. The most recent financial year's data is provisional and may be revised
- For the purposes of this analysis, a correlation coefficient of +/-0.4-0.59 is referred to as a moderate association, a coefficient of +/-0.6-0.79 is referred to as a strong association, and a coefficient of +/-0.8-1.0 is referred to as a very strong association.

1.4 Summary of Key Findings (1)

- 2.8 million Londoners (31 per cent) are aged under 25. 26 per cent live in areas in the top quintile of deprivation (based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation) with a further 32 per cent in the next most deprived quintile. 75 per cent of young Londoners live in an area classified as being in the worst 40 per cent for crime (IMD)
- Levels and rates of SYV have been increasing across London as reported by a number of frontline services
 - The number of police-recorded SYV victims increased by 71 per cent from 2012/13 to 2017/18, however have reduced by 4 per cent in the most recent financial year
 - The proportion of hospital admissions involving a sharp instrument or knife injury for those aged under 25 has increased from 25 per cent in 2013 to 38 per cent in 2017
 - Ambulance and hospital data showed a slight reduction in call-outs/admissions due to assault for the latest financial year (2018/19)
- Domestic Violence and Abuse featured in 13 per cent of SYV offences. Over a third of the female victims were subject to Domestic Violence and Abuse SYV
- Serious Wounding Offences comprise over half of the total SYV offences, with Robbery comprising around a third. Murders account for less than 1 per cent of the total

1.5 Summary of Key Findings (2)

- The temporal pattern of violent incidents among young people varies by age. SYV incidents involving school-age children are more likely to occur after the school day, whereas for older youth incidents they are more likely to occur later in the evening and at weekends
- Three quarters of the SYV victims are male (75 per cent). 85 per cent of the victims are aged 15-24 years. Thirty nine per cent are from a White ethnic background, 26 per cent are from a Black ethnic background, and 16 per cent are from an Asian ethnic background. Young Black Londoners are over-represented as victims of SYV as well as offenders, although less than 1% are involved in SYV
- Over three quarters of the SYV offenders are male (77 per cent). 60 per cent are aged between 13 and 28. Forty-one per cent of offenders are from a White ethnic background and thirty-five per cent are from a Black ethnic background. Over half of the offenders are known to police on at least one previous occasion (62 per cent)
- The boroughs with the highest rates of SYV victimisation are Westminster, Haringey, Southwark, Lambeth, Islington, Tower Hamlets, Camden, and Hackney. This is based on the number of victims per 1,000 young people aged under 25 in the Borough. When, the level of victimisation was considered (the total number of offences, the boroughs with the highest number of victims were: Westminster, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Haringey, Enfield, Lambeth, Croydon, and Brent

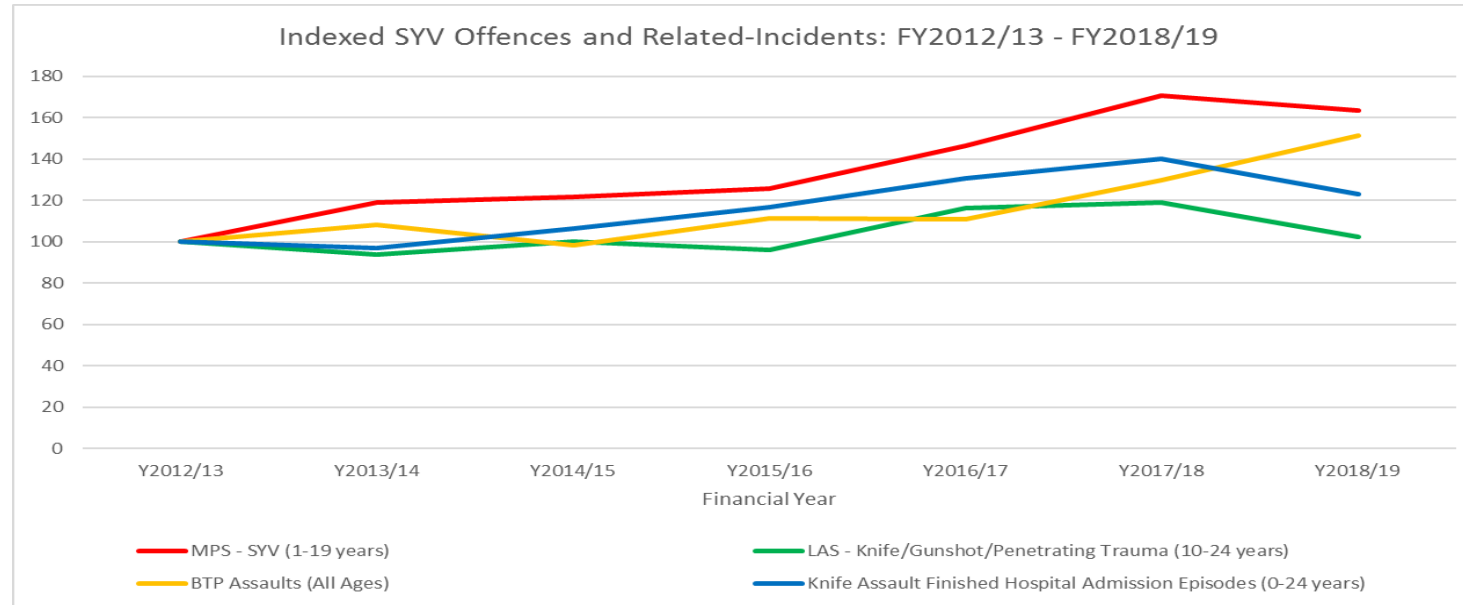
1.6 Summary of Key Findings (3)

- Analysis of an extensive range of public health protective and risk factors at Borough level showed statistically significant associations with either the proportion of the population that are victims of SYV or the rate of SYV offences, or both.
- SYV offending is often the result of an accumulation and interaction between these key risk factors, in the absence of enough protective factors to mitigate the risk
- These factors have been grouped under the following themes:
 - Poverty/Deprivation
 - Education
 - Mental health and wellbeing
 - Public perceptions of crime
 - Indicator crimes
 - Vulnerable young people
 - Substance use/misuse
- The strongest associated factors with the proportion of the population who are victims of SYV include the rate of first-time entrants into the criminal justice system (aged 10-17); the proportion of children living in households claiming out-of-work benefits; the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) overall average score; long-term unemployment rate as measured by JSA claims of 1 year or more, and the estimated prevalence of emotional disorders amongst 5-16 year olds.

2 London's Young Population

- 2.8 million or 31 per cent of Londoners are aged under 25. This proportion is in line with other metropolitan cities in England such as Greater Manchester and Liverpool, as well as New York
- 26 per cent of young Londoners live in areas in the top quintile of deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation, IMD) with a further 32 per cent in the next most deprived quintile
- 75 per cent of young Londoners live in an area classified as being in the worst 40 per cent for crime according to the IMD
- Ethnic diversity among under 25s in London is higher than for the older population
- There is wide variation in ethnic diversity among boroughs – 79 per cent of under 25s have a BAME ethnicity in Newham while in Richmond the proportion is 21 per cent
- The White ethnic groups comprise 46 per cent of the population, and the Black ethnic groups, a total of 17 per cent. These two groups are presented here to correspond to available ethnicity data from the frontline service data referred to in this analysis.

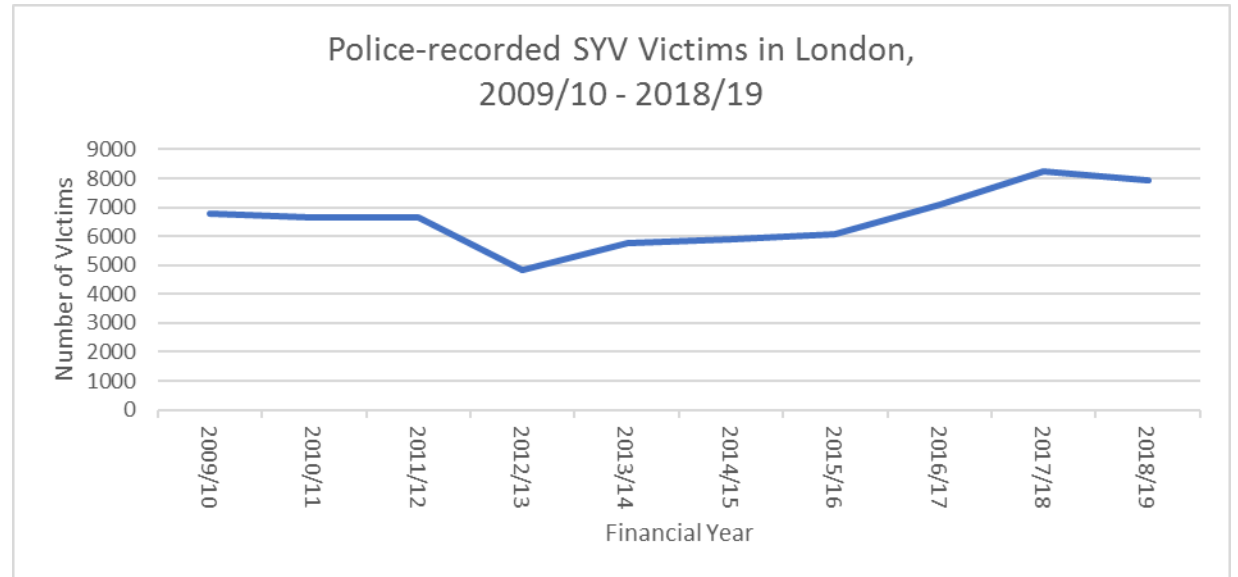
3.1 Trends in Serious Youth Violence



- Since 2012/13 (the earliest year from which data was made available for all sources), up until 2017/18, indexed data calculations suggest an overall increase in SYV and related-incidents for three of the four sources (MPS, NHS and BTP)
- In the most recent financial year, slight reductions in SYV and related-incidents from the year prior were found, specifically, a reduction in the number of knife/gunshot/penetrating trauma assaults to a victim aged 10-24 years as measured by ambulance incidents, a reduction in the number of hospital admissions for sharp object assaults in victims under the age of 25, and a reduction in the number of SYV victims aged 1-19 years as recorded by the police.

3.2 Trends in Serious Youth Violence – MPS crime data

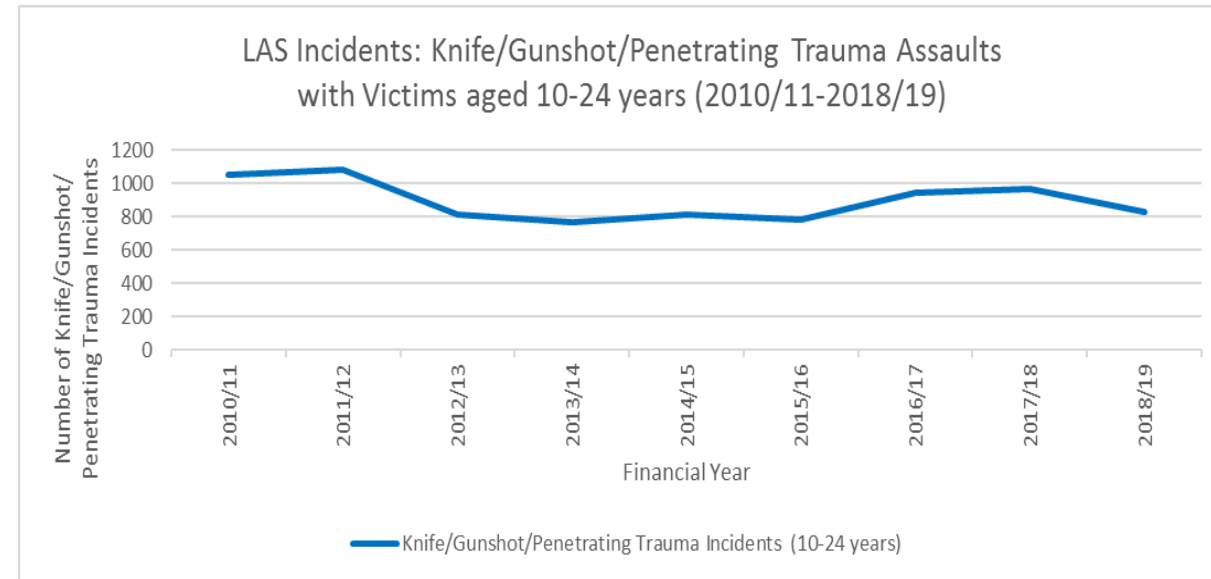
- Police offence data available for the last ten years for victims aged 1-19 showed a steady level of SYV (around 6,600-6,800 victims), before a 27 per cent fall in 2012/13
- This decrease was then followed by a year-on-year increase; with a 71 per cent increase in the number of SYV victims from 2012/13 to 2017/18
- Since then a reduction in SYV victims of 4 per cent has been seen in the most recent year (2018/19).



Financial Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
SYV Victim Count (1-19 years)	6776	6655	6664	4836	5763	5897	6079	7076	8256	7913

3.3 Trends in Serious Youth Violence – Ambulance Assault Incidents

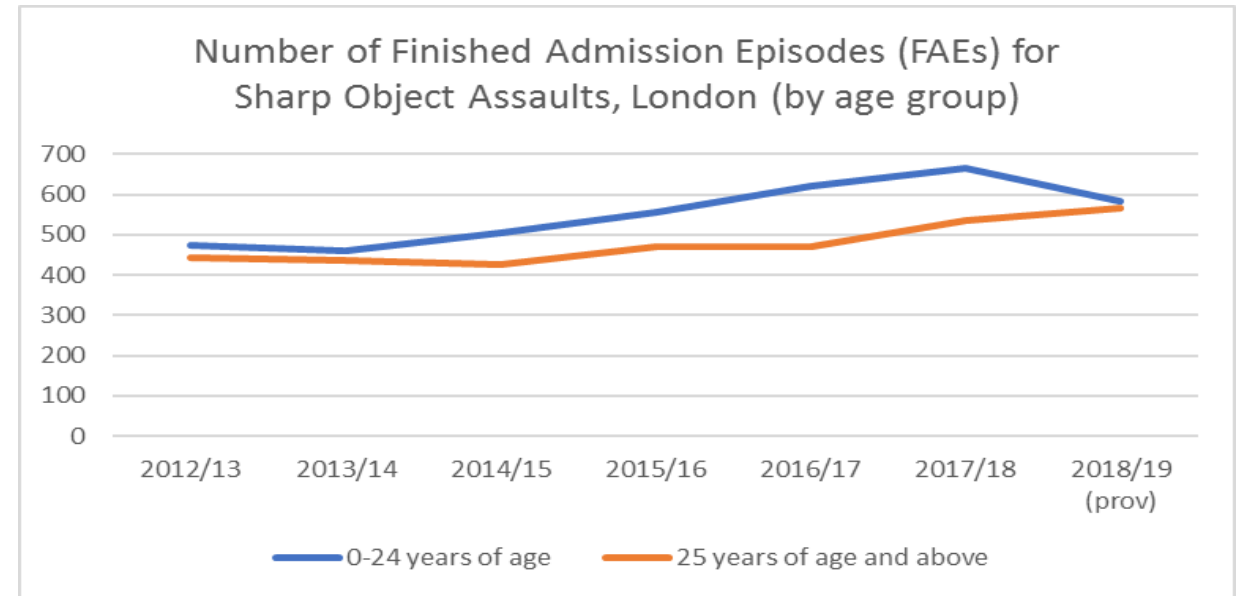
- Between 2011/12 and 2013/14 the number of Knife/Gunshot/Penetrating Trauma Assault incidents reduced by 29 per cent, before displaying a general upward trend in incidents until 2017/18
- Since then, the most recent year has shown a 14 per cent reduction in the number of incidents referred to as Knife/Gunshot/Penetrating Trauma Assaults
- Victims aged less than 25 years accounted for 38 per cent of the total victims of Knife/Gunshot/Penetrating Trauma Assault incidents in 2018/19
- 10 per cent of all the young people (10-24 years) assault incidents dealt with by the ambulance service in London during 2018/19, were for Knife/Gunshot/Penetrating Trauma Assaults.



Financial Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Knife/Gunshot/Penetrating Trauma Incidents (10-24 years)	1056	1083	814	765	815	782	947	969	832

3.4 Trends in Serious Youth Violence - Hospital Admission data

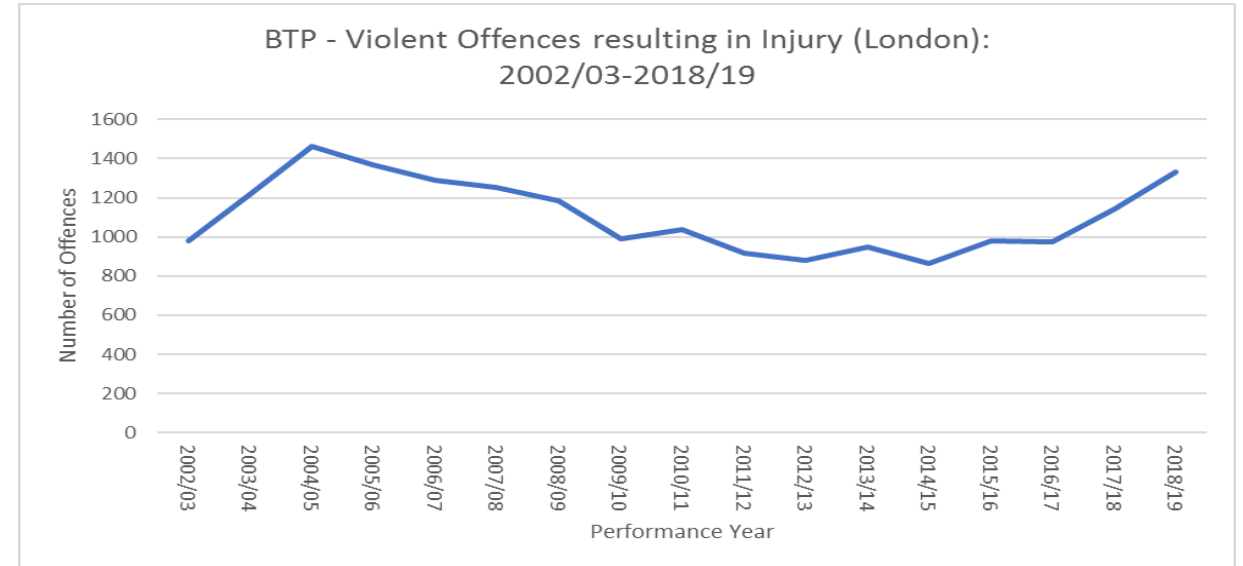
- Hospital admission data shows a 40 per cent increase from 2012/12 to 2017/18 in the number of admissions for sharp object assaults for those aged under 25. The provisional data for 2018/19 suggest a fall in admissions
- Over the same seven-year period, the admissions for sharp object assaults involving victims aged 25 years and over, increased by a lower percentage, but has continued to increase in the most recent year - increasing by 27 per cent from 2012/13 to 2018/19.



Age Group	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 (prov)
0-24 years of age	475	460	505	555	620	665	585
25 years of age and above	445	435	425	470	470	535	565

3.5 Trends in Violent Crime – BTP

- The long-term trend shows the level of Violent Crime recorded by BTP on the train network increased sharply from 2002/03 to 2004/05, before steadily reducing for the next eight years up until 2012/13
- Over recent years, the level of violent offending has increased, increasing by 36 per cent from 2016/17 to 2018/19
- Despite the significant increase in the level of offending documented, 2018/19 still remains below the peak shown in 2004/05.



*The BTP crime data has no available age qualifiers in the data made available for this analysis, and as such includes victims/suspects of all ages

Year	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
BTP Assaults	978	1218	1463	1368	1291	1253	1183	989	1039	917	879	950	865	981	977	1142	1331

3.6 Trends in Violence – Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)

- Nationally, the best measure of trends in low-harm, high-volume violent crime such as Common Assault, is the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)
- The CSEW shows, that although, a gradual, long-term downward trend in violent offending has been observed with a 41 per cent reduction in offences between 2006/07 and 2016/17, the level measured annually since 2013/14 has remained fairly flat; with no significant change found from last year
- However, the CSEW has some limitations when being used as a measure of SYV trends:
 - the sample size is not sufficient to estimate a robust trend for crimes of this nature at a regional level; crimes which are primarily high-harm and low in volume
 - only those aged 16 and over are included, thus excluding many potential SYV victims, and
 - as the CSEW is a victim survey, information on homicide is not collected/recorded
- Therefore, data obtained from emergency frontline services are often better-placed to provide estimates for London of the more harmful, less frequently-occurring violent offences, where the trends for several services can be triangulated and compared against one another.

4.1 Characteristics of SYV: Offence Type

- The majority of SYV Offences in 2017 were Serious Wounding offences (59 per cent), followed then by Personal Robbery offences (33 per cent)
- During 2018, there were 52 murders recorded within the police-recorded SYV victim data, which is less than one per cent of the total SYV offences
- Hate Crime was not particularly prevalent in the SYV offences during 2018, accounting for less than one per cent of the total non-DV related-SYV offences
- The Domestic Violence and Abuse victims account for 13 per cent of the victim total
- Ten per cent of ambulance call-outs to youth assaults (10-24 years) involved the use of knives and guns
- In 2017/18, sharp object-related assault hospital admissions accounted for 46 per cent of all assault admissions for males aged 1-19, and 38 per cent for males aged 20-24; whereas for females aged 1-24 it was 12 per cent.

4.2 When does SYV take place?

- Ambulance and police data show the temporal pattern of violent incidents among young people varies by age
- For the victims aged 10-16, incident patterns reflect school finishing times, whereas for the victims aged 18-24 years, incident patterns more closely reflect the night-time economy and associated activities
- Violent incidents for children aged 10-16, are most likely to take place between 3pm and 10pm, Monday-Friday, and between 1pm and 10pm on Saturday and Sunday. The peak days were Thursday and Friday, with the weekend being the quietest days
- Violent incidents for those 18 years and over are most likely to occur between 6pm and midnight across the full week; with noticeable increases in incidents between 9pm on Friday and Saturday until 4am the next day. Saturday and Sunday were the clear peak days; although Sunday's prevalence is due to Saturday night incidents
- The violent incidents for victims of all ages, as recorded by BTP, show offending increases from mid-afternoon (3pm) through until midnight every day of the week, with Saturday the overall peak day for offending.

5.1 Characteristics of SYV: Victims

- Gender: three quarters of the SYV victims are male (75 per cent)
- Age: 85 per cent of the victims are aged between 15-24 years
- Ethnicity: 39 per cent of the victims are from a White ethnic background, and 26 per cent are from a Black ethnic background. Black young people comprise 17 per cent of the young person population in London, meaning that they are over-represented as victims of SYV. However, less than 1 per cent of all Black young Londoners are involved in SYV as either victims or offenders
- Domestic Violence: 13 per cent of the SYV victims are for Domestic Violence offences (DV-SYV); with differences shown between the victim profile for DV-SYV compared to that of the overall SYV victims. 70 per cent of the DV-SYV victims are female. The victims tend to be slightly older than the remainder of the SYV victims (83 per cent aged 18-24 years). The ethnicity profile of the DV-SYV victims remains the same.

5.2 Characteristics of SYV: Offenders

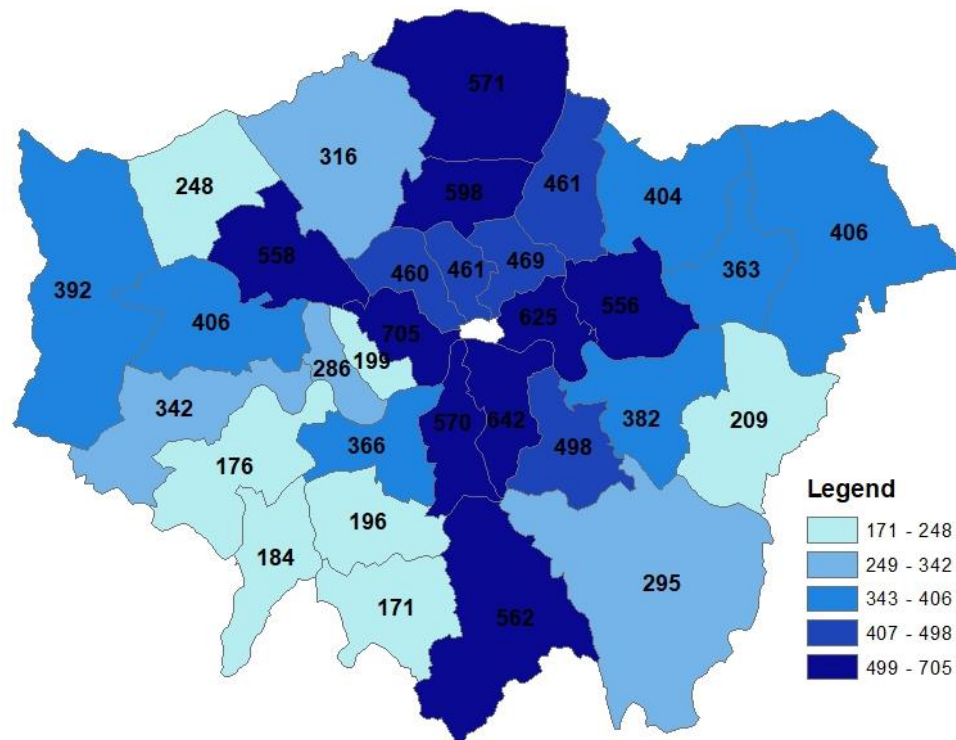
- Gender: the majority of the offenders are male (77 per cent)
- Age: the offender ages range from 10-85 years, although 60 per cent are aged 13-28
- Ethnicity: 41 per cent of the offenders are from a White ethnic background, and 35 per cent are from a Black ethnic background
- Disability: 3 per cent of the offenders had a disability, within which 55 per cent had Mental Health issues, and 21 per cent had Learning Disabilities
- Repeat Offending: 62 per cent of the SYV offenders have previously been convicted, cautioned or arrested recently
- Domestic Violence: 35 per cent of the SYV offenders proceeded against in 2018 are for Domestic Violence incidents. 90 per cent of the DV-SYV offenders are male. The DV-SYV offenders tend to be older than the other offenders, with an average age of 29 years. The level of repeat offending is also much higher than for all SYV offenders
- Hate Crime: 5 per cent of the SYV offenders that were apprehended in 2018 were for Hate Crime incidents.

6.1 Geographic patterns of SYV

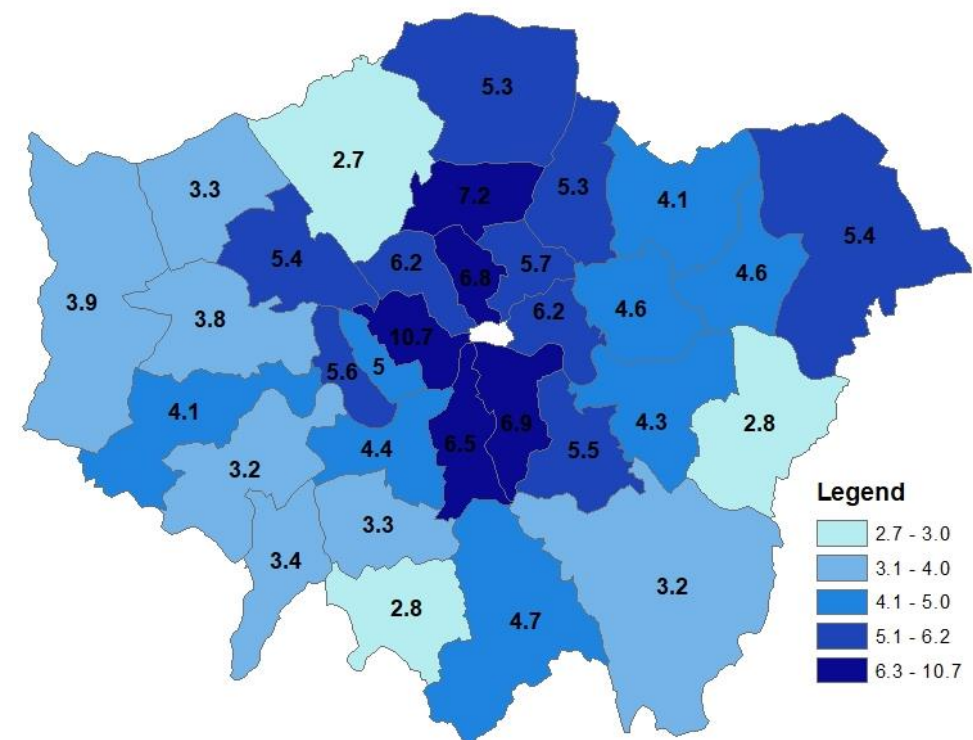
- The boroughs which had the highest number of police-recorded SYV victims were Westminster, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Haringey, Enfield, Lambeth, Croydon, Brent, and Newham
- The boroughs with the highest rates of police-recorded victimisation amongst 1-24 year olds were Westminster, Haringey, Southwark, Lambeth, Islington, Tower Hamlets, Camden, and Hackney
- The boroughs of Camden, Hackney and Islington are only apparent in the group of boroughs with the highest rates of offending, not in the group of boroughs with the highest actual levels; whereas, conversely, Brent, Croydon, and Enfield only feature in the group of boroughs with the highest number of SYV victims
- Differences between levels and rates of victimisation can result from several different things, including the size of a borough's youth population; how localised the SYV offending is (are offenders perpetrating SYV in their home borough, and are victims being targeted in their home borough), as well as by increased flows of people in to a borough, such as for reasons of a thriving day/night-time economy and/or a plethora of transport hubs
- The five boroughs with the highest level of violent crime offending in the BTP data are Westminster, Camden, Newham, Lambeth and Southwark; with Croydon, Brent and Tower Hamlets featuring in the top ten.

6.2 Offence Maps: Victimization Levels and Rates by Borough (police data)

Borough levels of SYV victims



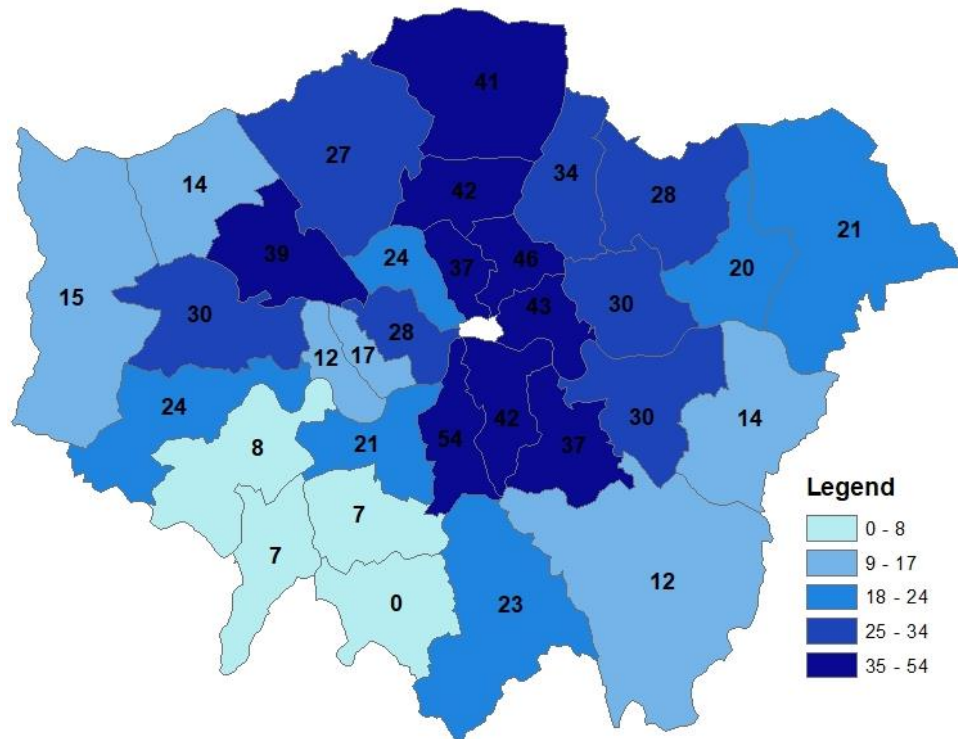
Borough rates of SYV victimisation



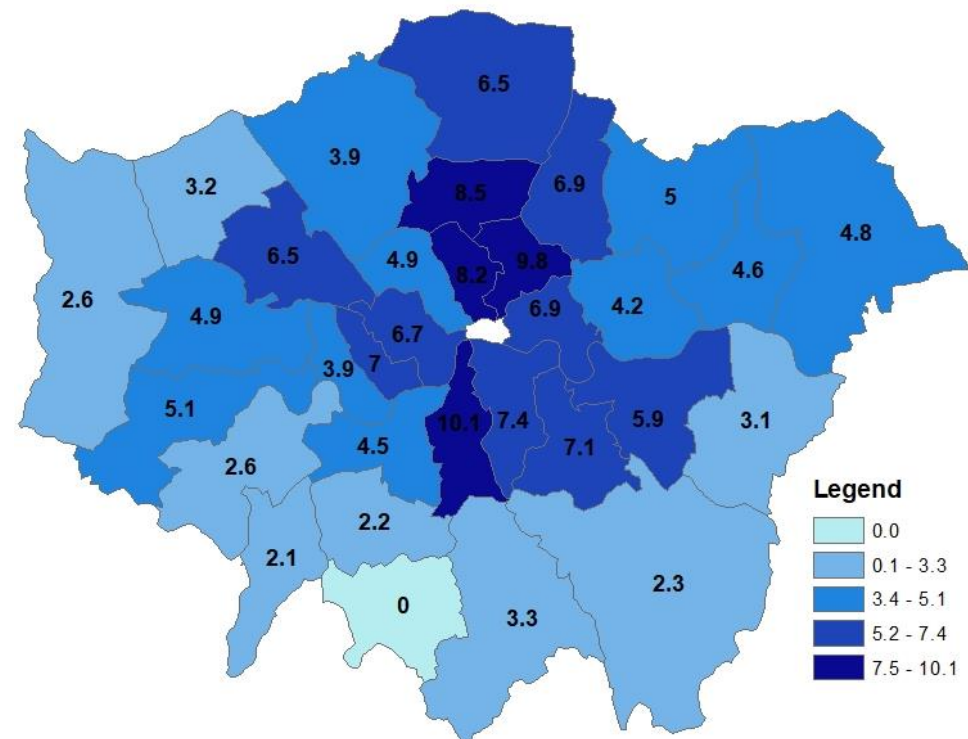
- Maps showing the variation in the boroughs when comparing the 2018 level of police-recorded SYV victim counts against the calculated victimisation rates. The rates refer to the number of victims per 1000 population aged 1-24 years.

6.3 Incident Maps: Assault Levels and Rates by Borough (ambulance call-outs)

Borough levels of SYV Incidents



Borough rates of SYV Incidents



- Maps showing the variation in the boroughs when comparing the 2018/19 level of ambulance incidents that were Knife/Gunshot/Penetrating Trauma Assaults against the calculated rates. The rates refer to the number of victims per 10,000 population aged 10-24 years.

7 Protective and Risk Factors for SYV

- Significant statistical associations were found between the proportion of the population who were victims of SYV and a large array of public health protective and risk factors at Borough level
- Those factors indicating strong (+/-0.60-0.79) and very strong (+/-0.8-1.0) associations are listed below, in descending order of strength:
 - The rate of first-time entrants into the criminal justice system (aged 10-17)
 - The proportion of children living in out-of-work benefit claimant households
 - The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) overall average score
 - Long-term unemployment as measured by the rate of JSA claims of 1 year or more
 - The estimated prevalence of emotional disorders amongst 5-16 year olds
 - The estimated prevalence of mental health disorders amongst 5-16 year olds
 - The rate of Looked After Children (LAC)
 - The estimated prevalence of conduct disorders amongst 5-16 year olds
 - The estimated prevalence of hyperkinetic disorders amongst 5-16 year olds
 - The rate of conception in mothers under the age of 18
 - Educational attainment (GCSE)
 - The proportion of residents that feel gangs are a problem in their local area
 - The rate of Domestic Violence and Abuse

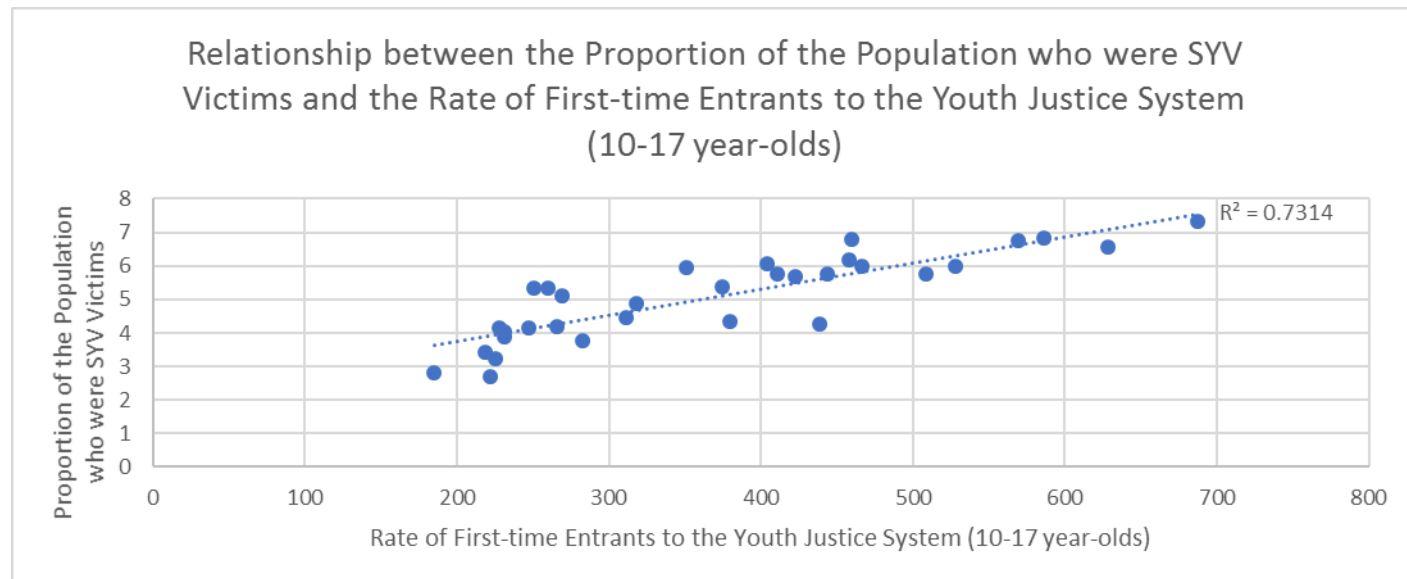
(continued on next page)

7.1 Protective and Risk Factors for SYV (2)

- The prevalence of adult alcohol dependency
 - The rate of Children in Need
 - The rate of Criminal Damage Offending
 - The proportion of dependent children (<20 years) living in low income households
 - The proportion of residents that feel violence is a problem in their local area.
-
- To understand protective and risk factors that were found to have the strongest associations with SYV victimisation, it is important to acknowledge the complex relationship between SYV, risk factors and causation. This analysis examines correlation and does not imply direct causation from any risk factor to SYV. There is not one risk factor, or defined combination of factors that will certainly result in SYV occurring
 - Protective and risk factors may have a causal influence on SYV offending and victimisation which differs over someone's life course. SYV can occur in the absence of any risk factors. The risk factors for SYV can be cumulative in effect - the more risk factors present, the greater the probability of SYV occurring. Risk and protective factors can interact with one another in different ways. Risk factors can be moderated by protective factors; reducing someone's vulnerability to SYV. Risk factors are not mutually-exclusive - they can be indicative of different outcomes other than SYV.

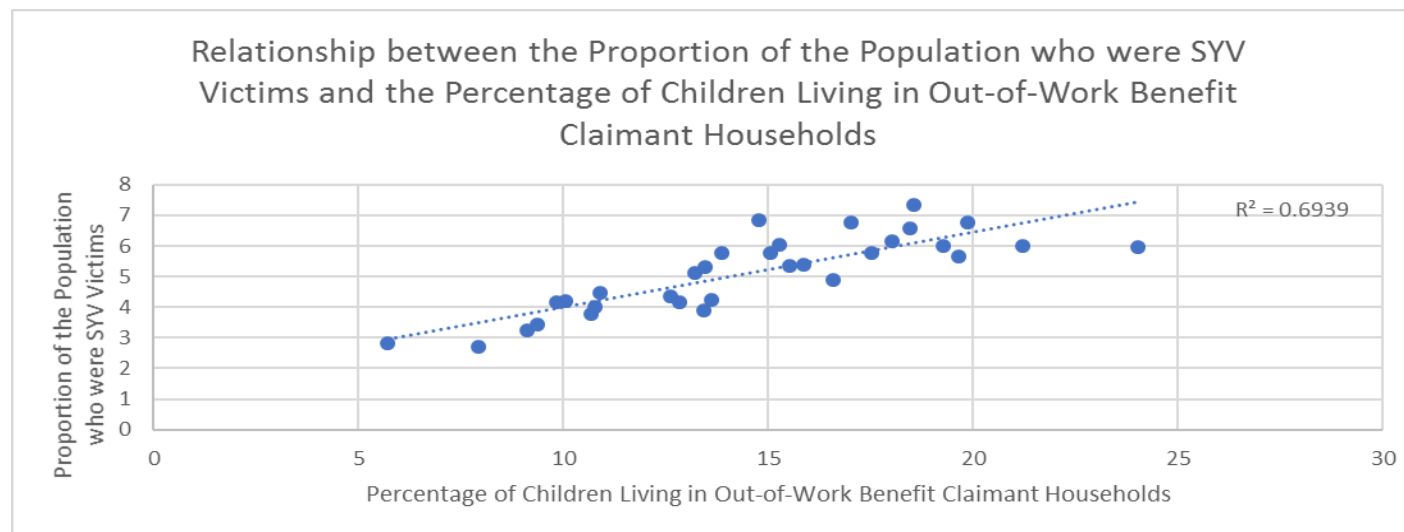
7.2 Youth Justice System- First-time Entrants

- There is a very strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the rate of first time entrants in to the Youth Justice System
- This is measured as the rate of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 population (10-17 years), 2017
- In London, the rate of first time entrants in to the Youth Justice System ranged from 185 entrants per 100,000 youth population (Hounslow) to 687 entrants per 100,000 youth population (Lambeth).



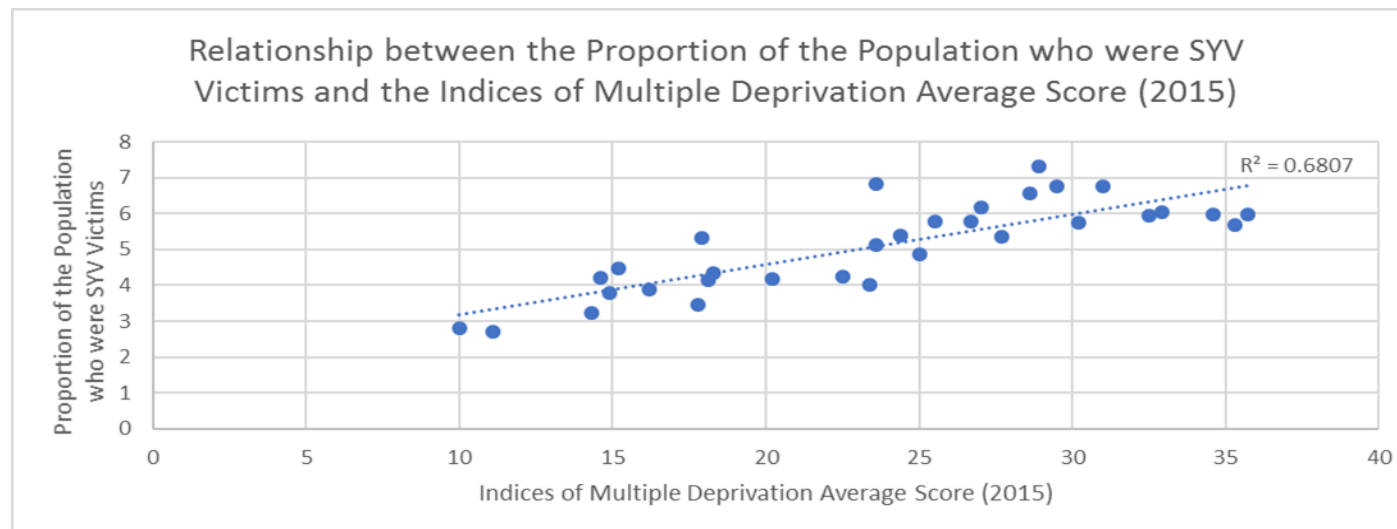
7.3 Out-of-Work Benefit Claimants

- There is a very strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the percentage of children living in out-of-work benefit claimant households
- This is measured by the percentage of children living in households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance or Pension Credit at 31st May 2015
- The London-wide percentage of children living in out-of-work benefit claimant households ranges from 6 per cent (Richmond upon Thames) to 24 per cent (Islington).



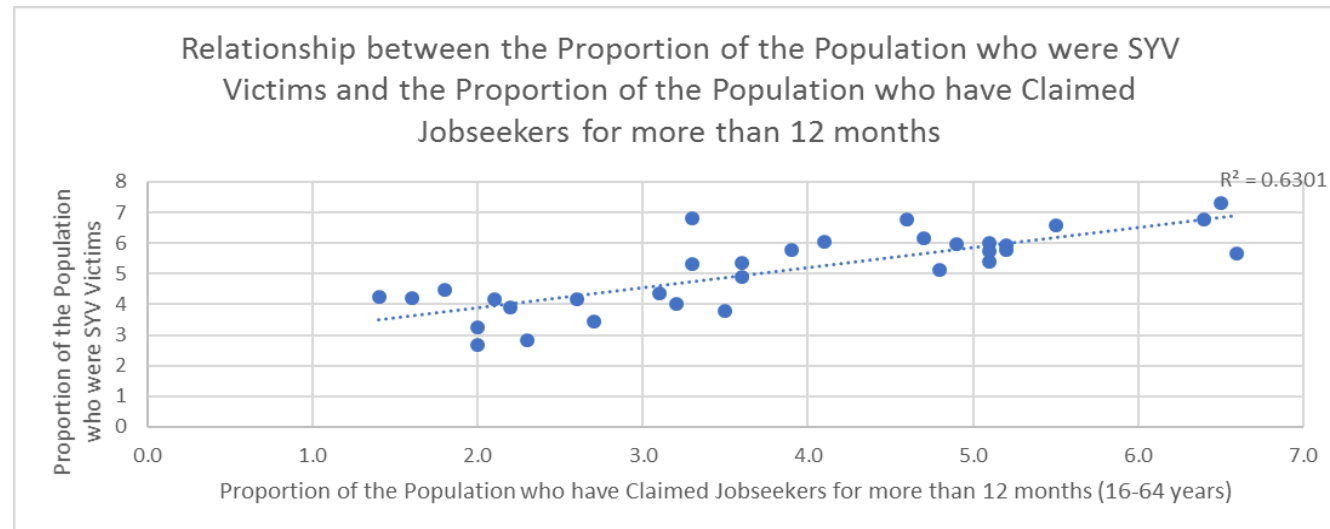
7.4 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

- There is a very strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Average Scores. Of note, the individual domains of Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, and Health Deprivation and Disability all independently had very strong associations with this dependent variable also
- The IMD Average Scores are measured by The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, which uses 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation that are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area
- The IMD Average Scores in London range from 10 (Richmond upon Thames) to 36 (Tower Hamlets).



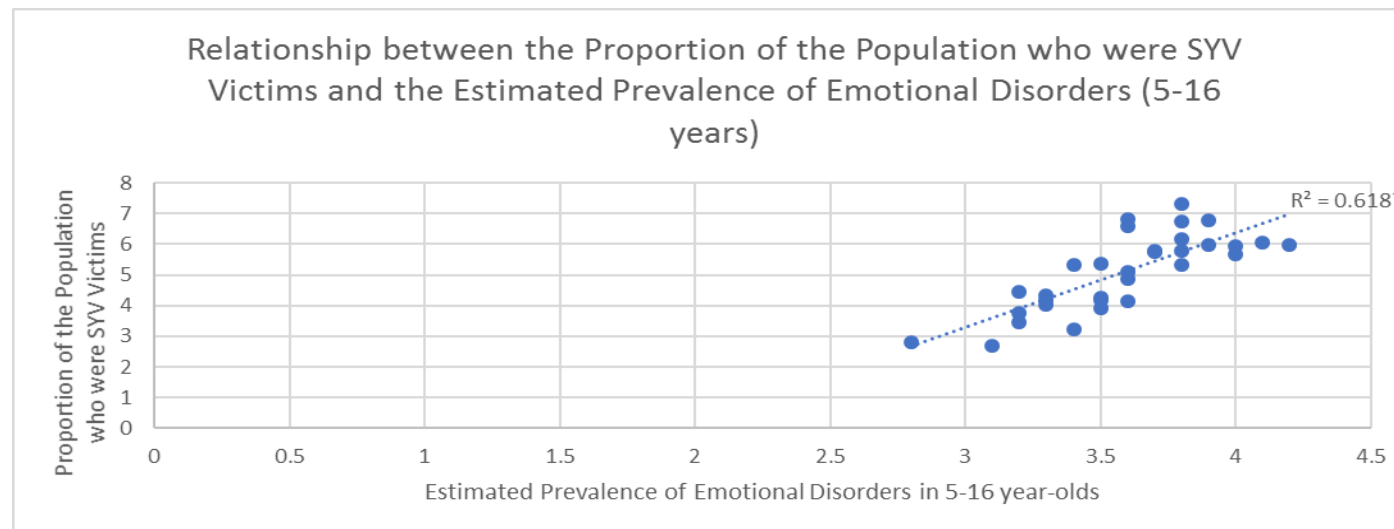
7.5 Long-term Unemployment – JSA claims of 1 year or more

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and long-term unemployment
- This is measured as the count of Jobseekers Allowance claimants (16-64 year-olds) claiming for more than 12 months, expressed as a crude rate per 1,000 resident population of 16-64 year olds, 2017
- In London, long-term unemployment ranges from 1.4 per cent (Hounslow) to 6.6 per cent (Hackney). The London average is 3.9 per cent.



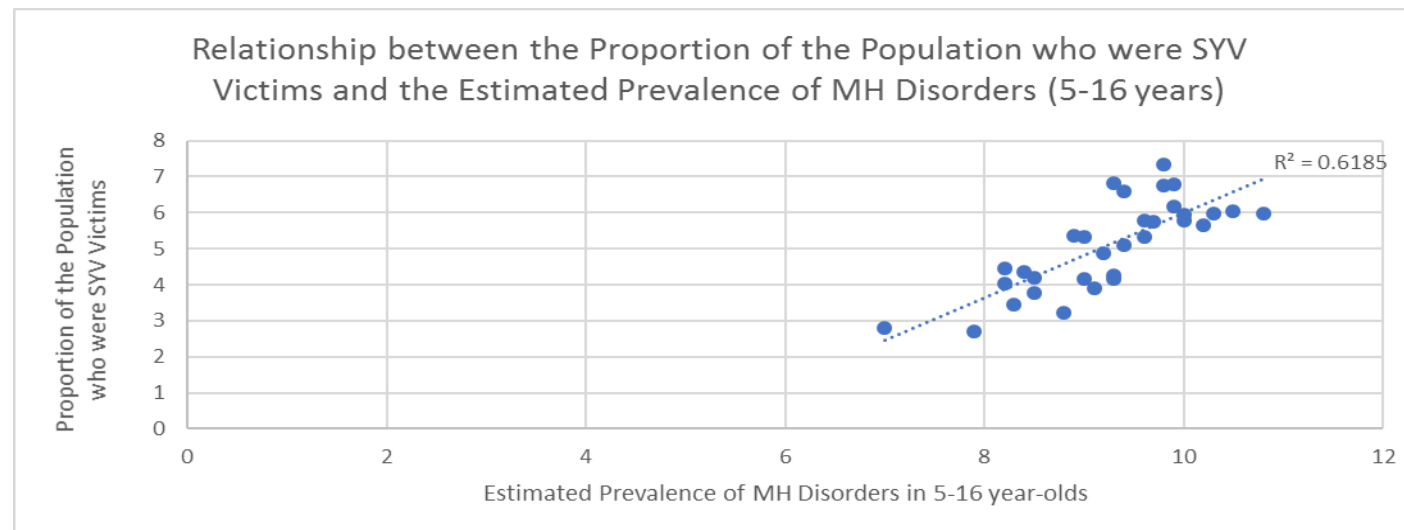
7.6 Childhood Emotional Disorders

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the prevalence of Emotional Disorders in children
- This is measured by the percentage of children aged 5-16 estimated to have emotional disorders (anxiety disorders and depression) based on the prevalence from the ONS survey *Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain (2004)* adjusted for age, sex and socio-economic classification, 2015. Taken from the Public Health England 'Fingertips' data profiles
- The estimated prevalence of emotional disorders amongst children in London, ranges from 2.8 per cent (Richmond upon Thames) to 4.2 per cent (Tower Hamlets); with the London-estimated average being 3.6 per cent.



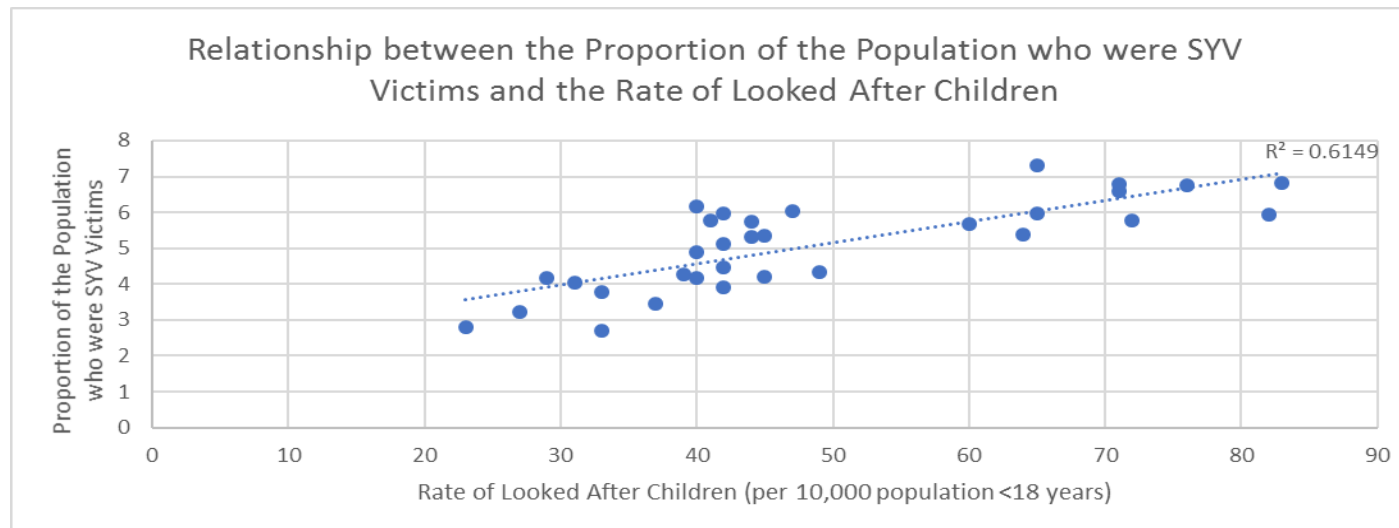
7.7 Childhood Mental Health Disorders

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the prevalence of Mental Health Disorders in children
- This is measured as the percentage of children aged 5-16 estimated to have a Mental Health Disorder, based on the prevalence from the ONS survey *Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain* (2004) adjusted for age, sex and socio-economic classification (2015)
- In London, the estimated prevalence of Mental Health Disorders in children, ranges from 7 per cent (Richmond upon Thames) to 11 per cent (Tower Hamlets). The estimated London prevalence is 9 per cent.



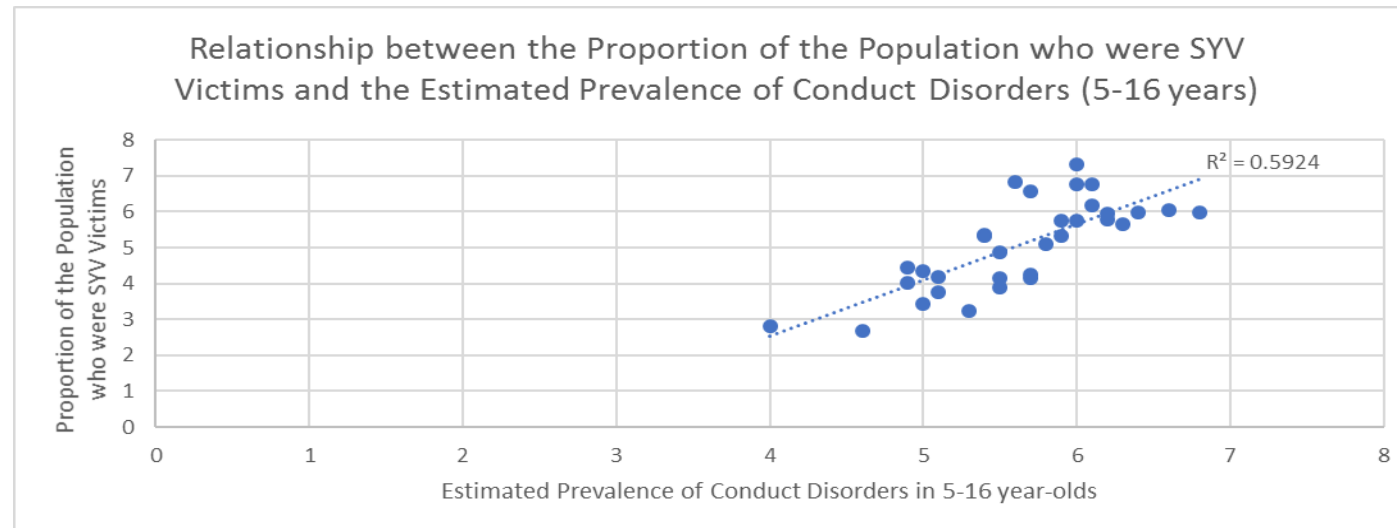
7.8 Children in Care

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the rate of Children in Care
- This is measured as the rate of Looked After Children (including adoption and care leavers) at 31 March 2018 per 10,000 population, aged under 18 years. The figures are based on data from the SSDA903 return collected from all local authorities, 2018
- The rate of children under 18 who are under the care of their borough in London, ranges from 23 per 10,000 <18 years population (Richmond upon Thames) to 83 per 10,000 <18 years population (Croydon). The London-average is 49 per 10,000 <18 years population.



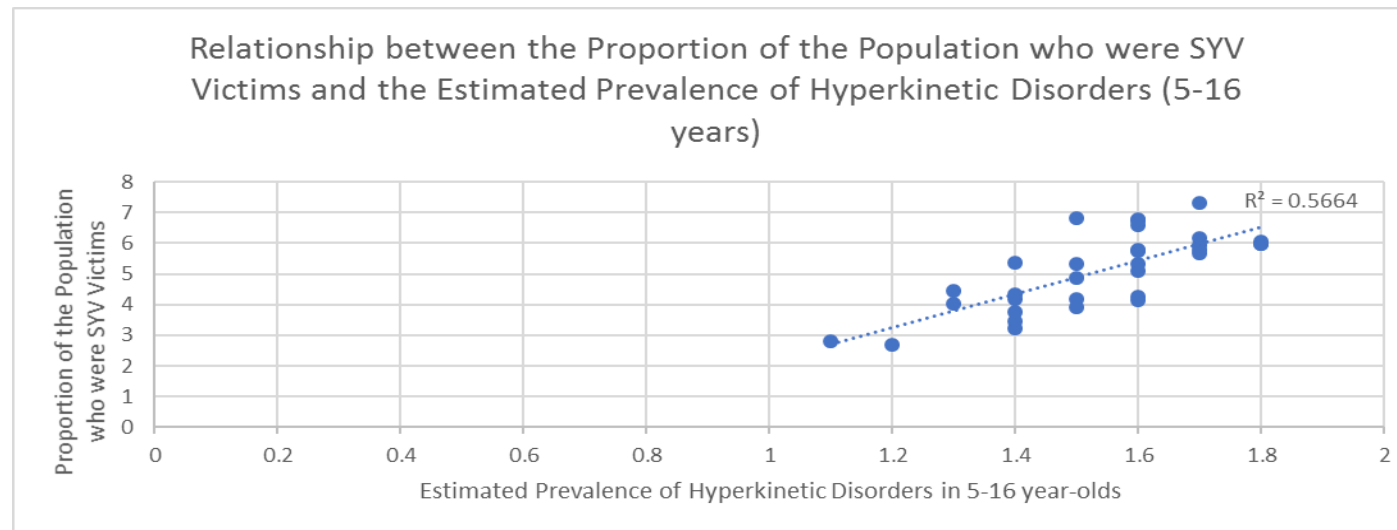
7.9 Childhood Conduct Disorders

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the prevalence of Conduct Disorders in children
- This is measured as the percentage of children aged 5-16 estimated to have Conduct Disorders (defiance, aggression and anti-social behaviour) based on the prevalence from the ONS survey *Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain* (2004) adjusted for age, sex and socio-economic classification (2015)
- In London, the estimated prevalence of Conduct Disorders in children, ranges from 4 per cent (Richmond upon Thames) to 7 per cent (Tower Hamlets). The London-estimated average is 6 per cent.



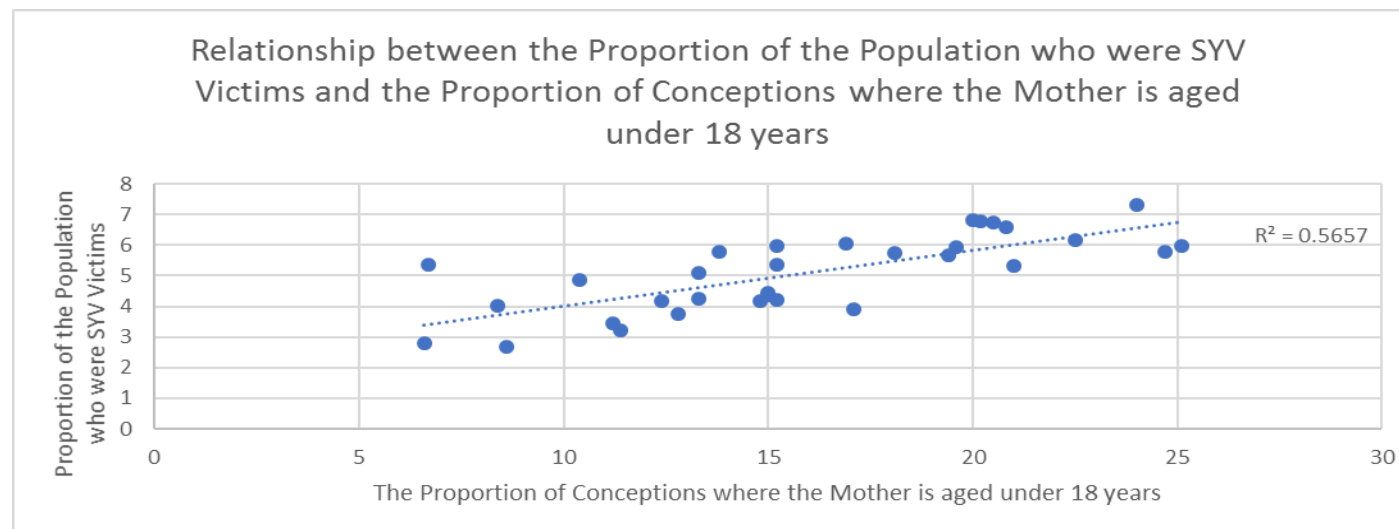
7.10 Childhood Hyperkinetic Disorders

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the prevalence of Hyperkinetic Disorders in children
- This is measured as the percentage of children aged 5-16 estimated to have Hyperkinetic Disorders based on the prevalence from the ONS survey *Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain* (2004) adjusted for age, sex and socio-economic classification (2015). A hyperkinetic disorder is more commonly defined as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- In London, the estimated prevalence of Hyperkinetic Disorders in children, ranges from 1.1 per cent (Richmond upon Thames) to 1.8 per cent (Barking and Dagenham and Newham). The London average is 1.5 per cent.



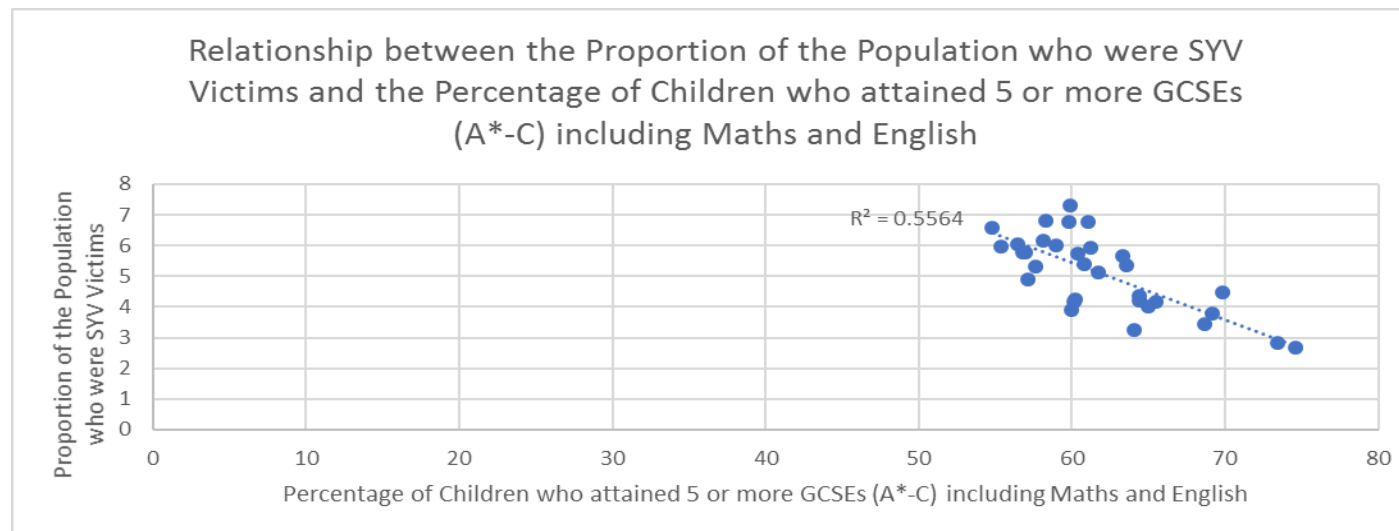
7.11 Conceptions by a Young Mother

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the rate of conceptions where the mother is aged under 18 years
- This is measured as the number of pregnancies that occur in women aged under 18 and result in either one or more live or still births or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967 expressed as a rate of the female population aged 15-17 years (2017)
- In London, the rate of conceptions in women aged under 18 years per 1000 females aged 15-17, ranged from 7 (Richmond upon Thames) to 25 (Barking and Dagenham). The London-average is 16 conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1000 females aged 15-17.



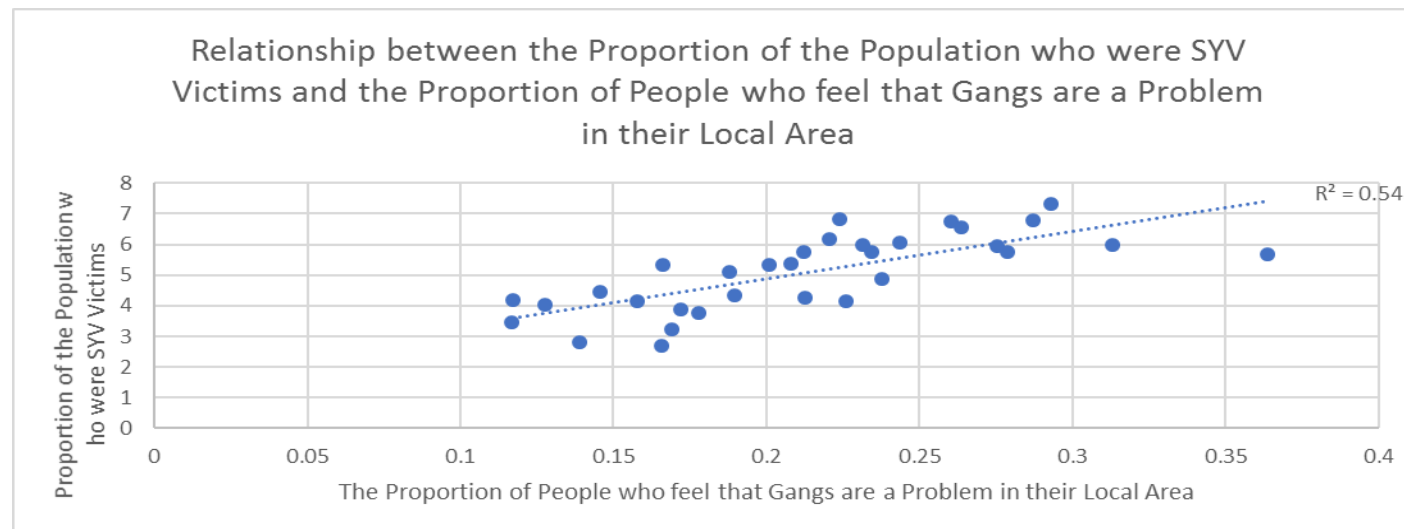
7.12 Educational Attainment

- There is a strong negative association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and educational attainment
- This is measured as the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent, percentage of pupils at end of Key Stage 4 based on local authority of the pupil's residence, at the end of the academic year (2015/16)
- In London, GCSE attainment ranges from 55 per cent (Lewisham) to 75 per cent (Kingston upon Thames). The London average is 61 per cent.



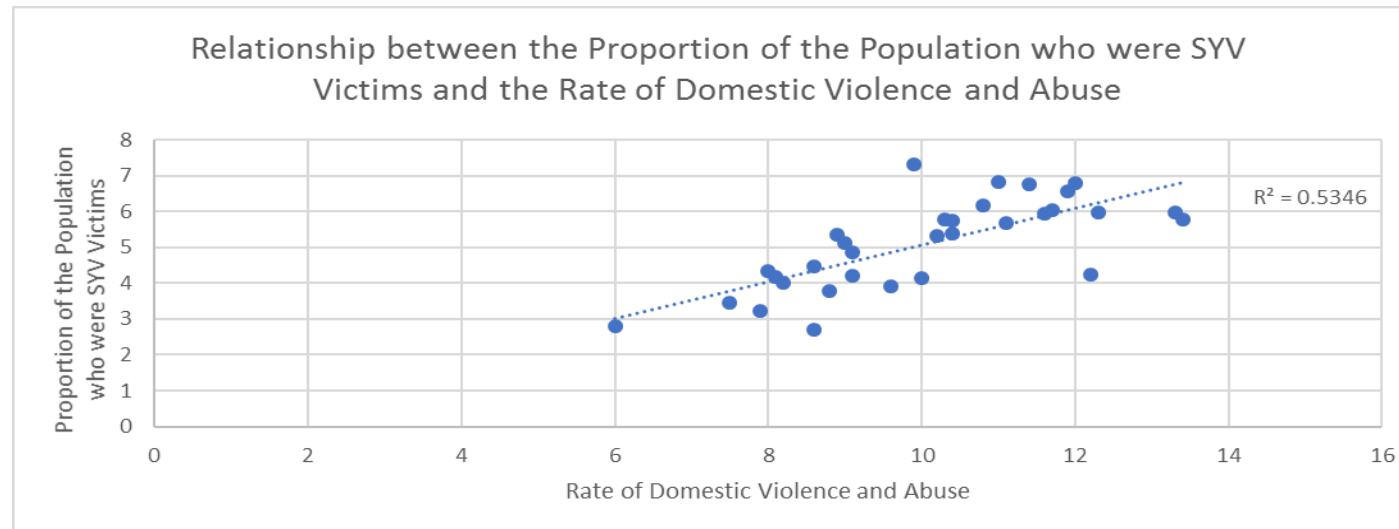
7.13 Public Perception of Gangs as a Problem

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the perception of gangs being a problem in the area
- This is measured through the results of a question contained in the Public Attitude Survey (PAS), namely, *To what extent do you think gangs are a problem in this area.* Annual data for 2018-19
- In London, the proportion of the population that perceive gangs to be a problem within the local area ranges from 0.12 per cent (Barnet) to 0.36 per cent (Hackney).



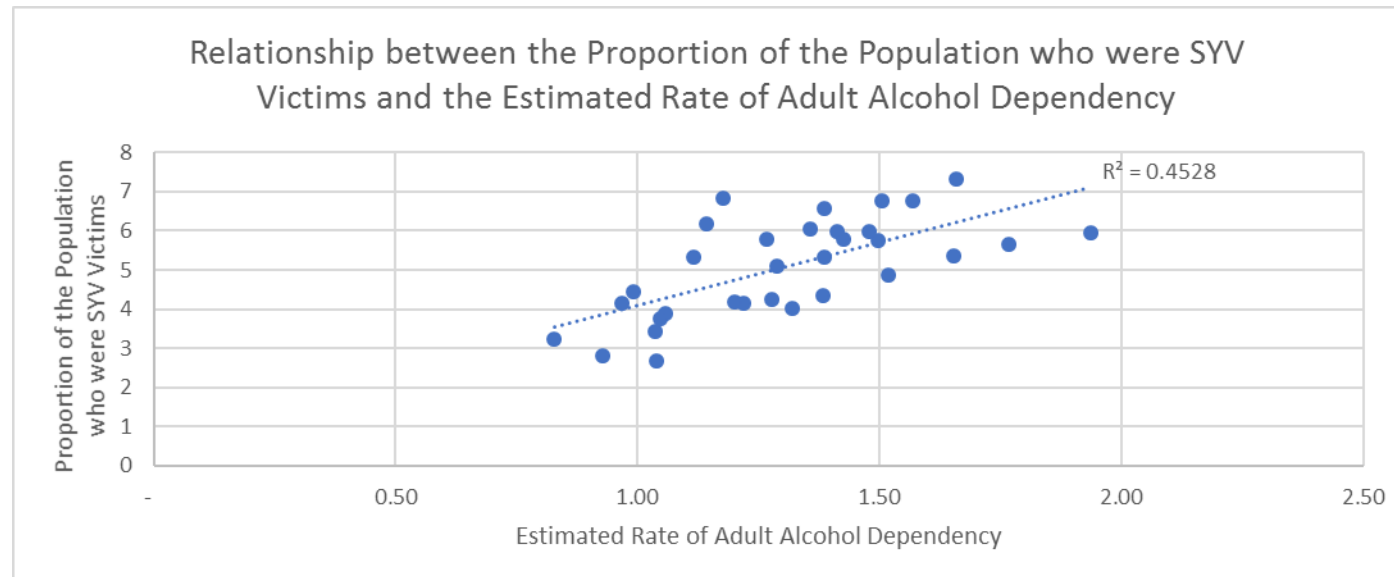
7.14 Domestic Violence and Abuse

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the rate of Domestic Violence and Abuse offending
- This is measured as the rate per 1000 population of all MPS recorded Domestic Violence and Abuse offences (2018/19)
- In London, the rate of Domestic Violence and Abuse offending in London, ranges from 6 offences per 1000 population (Richmond upon Thames) to 13 offences per 1000 population (Greenwich).



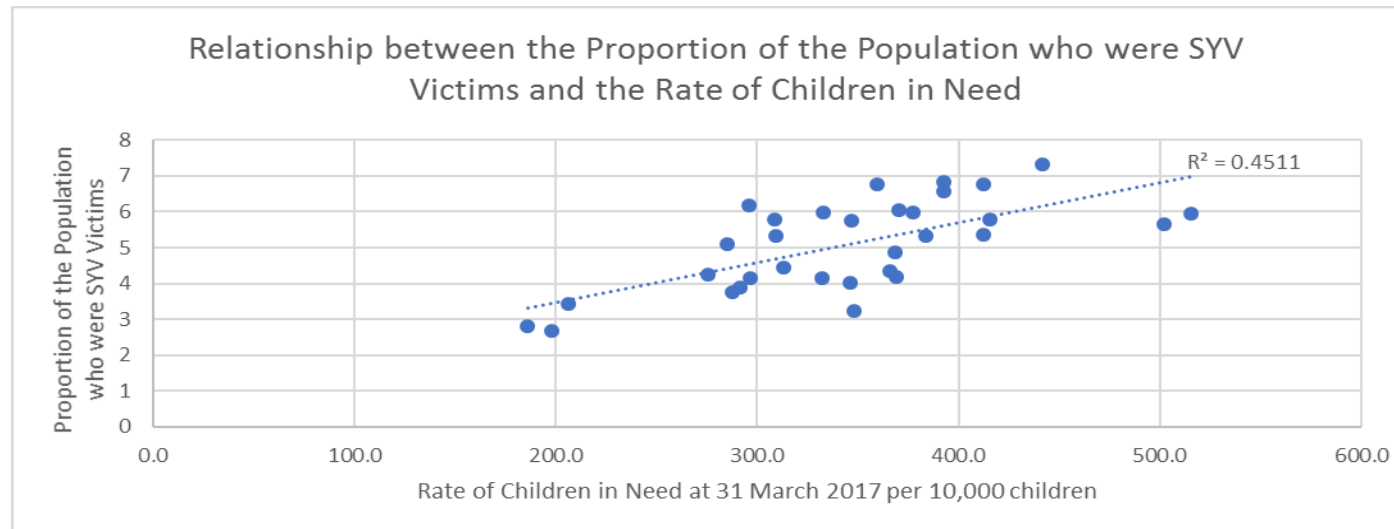
7.15 Adult Alcohol Dependency

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and alcohol dependency in adults
- This is measured as the estimated number of adults in each borough with an alcohol dependency potentially in need of specialist treatment (2016/17), expressed as rates per 100 adult population
- In London, the estimated rate of alcohol dependency in adults, ranges from 0.8 per 100 adult population (Harrow) to 1.9 per 100 adult population (Islington).



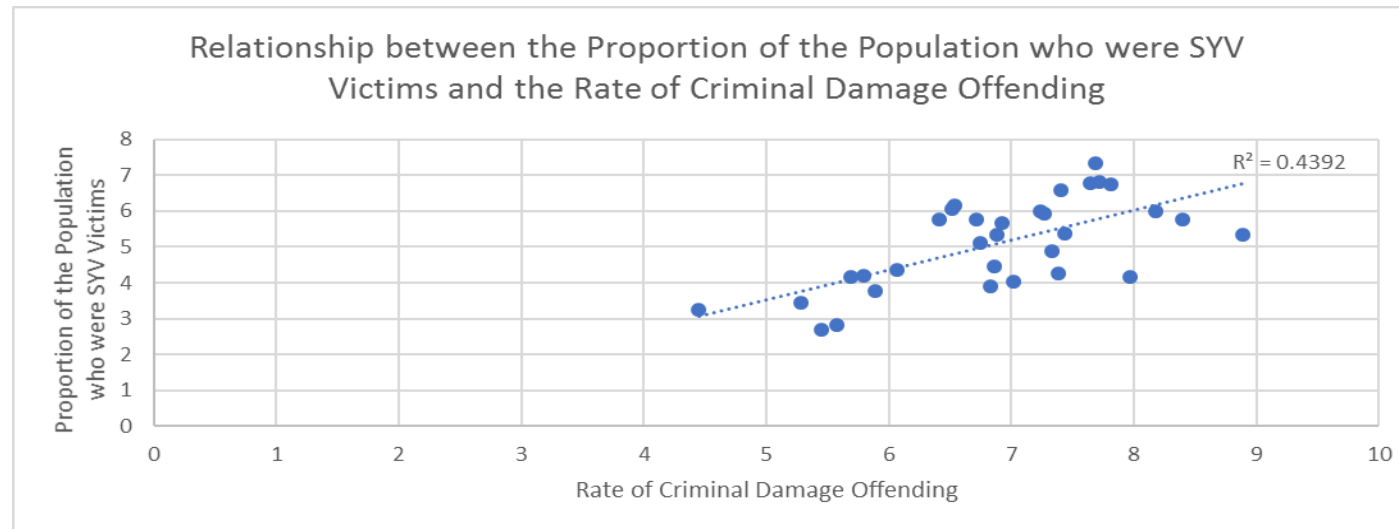
7.16 Children in Need

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the rate of 'Children in Need'
- This is measured as the number of children identified as 'in need' at 31st March 2017, expressed as a rate per 10,000 children aged 0-17. A child in need is a child who has been referred to children's social care services, and who has been assessed, usually through an initial assessment, to be in need of social care services
- In London, the rate of Children in Need, ranged from 186 per 10,000 children (Richmond upon Thames) to 515 per 10,000 children (Islington).



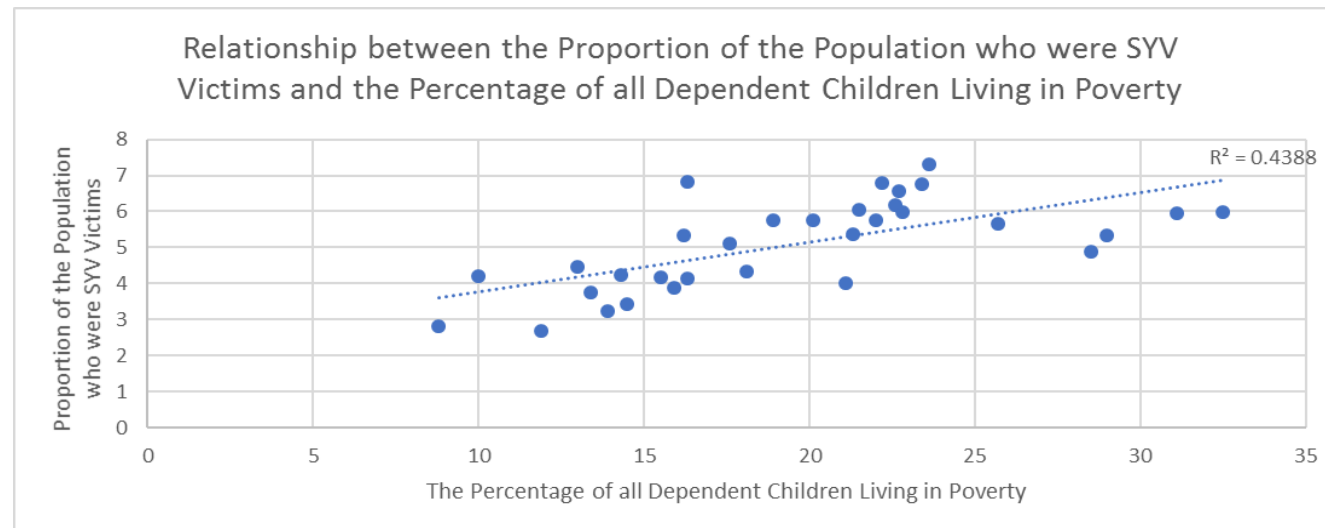
7.17 Criminal Damage Offending

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the rate of Criminal Damage offending
- This is measured as the rate per 1000 population of all MPS recorded offences of Criminal Damage in 2017/18. This includes criminal damage to a dwelling, criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling, criminal damage to a vehicle, and arson
- In London, the rate of Criminal Damage offending ranges from 4 offences per 1000 population (Harrow) to 9 offences per 1000 population (Westminster). The London-average is 7 offences per 1000 population.



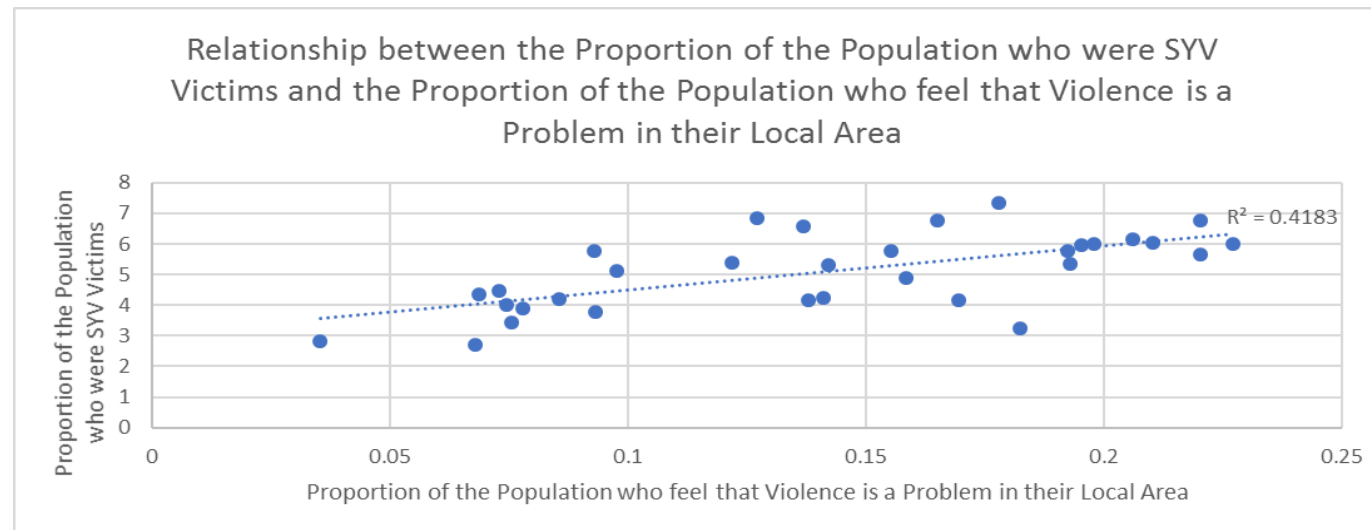
7.18 Dependent Children Living in Poverty

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the percentage of all dependent children under the age of 20 living in relative poverty
- This is measured by the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or who are in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Jobseeker's Allowance divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data), 2016
- The percentage of dependent children living in relative poverty, ranges from 9 per cent (Richmond upon Thames) to 33 per cent (Tower Hamlets). The London-average is 19 per cent.



7.19 Public Perception of Violence as a Problem

- There is a strong positive association between the proportion of the population who were victims of Serious Youth Violence and the perception of violence being a problem in the local area
- This is measured through the results of a question contained in the Public Attitude Survey (PAS), namely, *To what extent do you think violence is a problem in this area*. Annual data for 2018-19
- In London, the proportion of the population that perceive violence to be a problem within the local area ranges from 0.04 per cent (Richmond upon Thames) to 0.23 per cent (Tower Hamlets).



8.1 Conclusions

- Bringing together a range of multi-agency frontline data suggests that Serious Youth Violence and related-incidents (referred to as Serious Youth Violence) increased between 2012/13 and 2017/18, but has shown a slight reduction in 2018/19
- Serious Youth Violence is concentrated in particular boroughs and has defined days and times of increased activity
- The victims and perpetrators are predominantly male; with a third of the females being victims of Domestic Violence and Abuse-related SYV. Young Black Londoners are over-represented as both victims and offenders, although less than 1% of this group are involved in SYV
- Analysis suggests there is a significant relationship in London at a borough-level between the proportion of the population who are victims of SYV and a range of public health factors, including poverty, deprivation, mental wellbeing and educational attainment.