CITY INTELLIGENCE

Understanding serious violence among young people in London

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Introduction

Experience of serious violence can be a life changing event for the individuals concerned as well as having a major impact on their families and wider communities.

In 2019, to accompany the formation of the London Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), the GLA City Intelligence Unit (CIU) published an epidemiological analysis of serious violence among young people using multi-agency data. This analysis looked at the nature and scale of violence affecting young people in London and identified quantifiable links between violence and public health factors at a borough-level.

This report builds on this analysis, taking advantage of recent improvements to London's social evidence base. The analysis looks at the characteristics and risk/predictive factors behind rates of victimisation and offending for different types of violence experienced by young people in London. The analysis was undertaken by the CIU and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Evidence and Insight Unit.

Using Metropolitan Police Service recorded crime data, it looks in more detail at the trends and profiles of the 'most serious violence,' knife crime, gun crime and homicides, and explores the topic of disproportionality by the ethnicity of those involved. Statistical modelling was undertaken to find the independent factors associated with rates of victimisation and offending relating to serious violence using area-based data. Four separate models are presented looking individually at victims and offenders, for both the 'most serious violence' and 'secondary violence' offences.

Definitions

For the purpose of this report the following definitions are used:

Most Serious Violence (MSV): this refers to all offences of Murder, Attempted Murder, Intentional destruction of viable unborn child, Assault with intent to cause serious harm, Assault with Injury, Racially or religiously aggravated Assault with Injury, Causing death by dangerous driving, Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving, Endangering Life, and Causing Death by Aggravated Vehicle Taking.

Secondary Violence: these offences were either lower in severity or primarily acquisitive in nature. This includes all offences in which a gun, knife or sharp instrument was used that fall outside of the definition of Most Serious Violence. Simple offensive weapon possessions have been excluded from the analysis.

Note that sexual offences such as Rape are not classified by the police as serious youth violence unless they involve additional violence such as knife or gun crime. In this report, for the analysis of the characteristics of violence which looked at MSV, knife and gun crime separately, sexual violence was included under the relevant weapon-related categories. For the analysis of the risk/protective factors which split violence into MSV and Secondary violence, these offences were included under MSV.

Offenders: this refers to those charged with a serious violence offence against a young person aged 1-24 and therefore have a wider age range (11-74) than those of victims.

Ethnicity: the ethnicity data used in this report is observational data recorded by the police in the relevant crime reports. Although the police do also collect self-reported ethnicity data, this is not sufficiently complete for a population analysis

All analysis in this report relating to victims of serious young violence refers to those aged 1-24.

Summary and key findings

This analysis looks at the characteristics and risk/predictive factors behind rates of victimisation and rates of offending for both the 'most serious violence' and 'secondary violence' experienced by young people in London. Using MPS recorded crime data, it looks in more detail at the trends and profiles of 'most serious violence', knife crime, gun crime and homicides, and explores disproportionality by the ethnicity of those involved. Statistical modelling was undertaken to find the independent factors associated with rates of victimisation and offending relating to serious violence, and these findings are summarised in the chart below. Four separate models are presented looking individually for victims and offenders, for both the 'most serious violence' and 'secondary violence' offences.

Trends in serious violence experienced by young people

- All types of serious violence experienced by young people have fallen over the last four years for which full data are available between 2017/18 and 2020/21. The exception is homicide for which numbers were fairly steady over this period. Although the final of these four years was seriously impacted by the pandemic, data from early months of the current financial year suggest overall levels of serious violence are still below previous levels.

Victims of serious violence

- Two-thirds of young victims of the 'most serious violence' in London were male (66%) and one third were female (34%). The victims of the other types of violence were more likely to be male – knife crime (86%), gun crime (79%) and homicide (90%).
- Rates of victimisation were highest among those aged 20-24, except for knife crime where the rate was highest for those aged 15-19.
- Homicide victims were most likely to be victimised in their home borough (70%), followed by the 'most serious violence' (64%), knife crime (60%) and gun crime (59%).
- Using basic proportions (not accounting for relative population size), young White Londoners made up the highest proportion of all victims of serious violence except homicide. Thirty-nine per cent of victims of 'most serious violence'; 41% of knife crime victims; and 41% of gun crime victims were White.
- For homicide, 62% of victims were young Black Londoners compared with 20% of White Londoners and 16% of Asian Londoners.
- But when accounting for differences in population size, young Black Londoners are disproportionately more likely than young White Londoners to be victims for all types of serious violence. This disproportionality was lowest for knife crime and highest for homicide.
- Young Black Londoners were 3.1 times more likely than young White Londoners to be a victim of knife crime and young Black males 3.4 times more likely than young White males to be a victim of knife crime.
- For homicide, young Black Londoners were 5.2 times more likely than young White Londoners to be a victim and young Black males 6.0 times more likely than young White males to be a victim.
- Analysis found that structural factors at an area-based level lie behind some of this disproportionality and can predict rates of victimisation resulting from serious violence in the Boroughs where victims live.
- Statistical modelling found that deprivation (living environment); area rates of risky health behaviour (indicated by rates of chlamydia); and school policy (rates of suspensions); as well as employment among young people; can predict the Boroughs with the highest rates of victimisation.

Offenders accused of serious violence against young people

- Offenders were much more likely to be male than victims. 86% of those accused of the 'most serious violence' were male compared with 66% of victims. Ninety-five per cent of offenders accused of knife and gun crime were male, and 94% of offenders accused of homicide.

- The offending rates for the 'most serious violence', knife crime and homicide were highest for those aged 15-19, and for gun crime, those aged 20-24. But the age of offenders ranged from 11-74.
- Around two-thirds of offenders accused of the 'most serious violence' (68%) and knife crime (62%) offended in their home borough. These figures were lower for homicide (57%) and gun crime (46%) where offenders were more likely to be accused of an offence in a different borough to the one where they lived than for other violent crime.
- The proportion of offenders who were of Black ethnicity ranged from almost half of the 'most serious violence' (46%) to two-thirds of homicides (65%). Offenders of White ethnicity were most likely to be accused of the 'most serious violence' (36%), and around a quarter of other serious violence. Offenders of Asian ethnicity ranged from 7% of gun crime to 12% of the 'most serious violence' and knife crime.
- When accounting for relative population size, as with victims, disproportionality was higher for offenders of Black ethnicity compared with those who were White for all categories of serious violence.
- This disproportionality was lowest for the 'most serious violence' and highest for homicide.
- Offenders of Black ethnicity were 4.5 times more likely than White offenders to be accused of the 'most serious violence' (5.2 times more likely for males) and 9.6 times more likely for homicide (11.6 times more likely for males).
- Individual characteristics of offenders should not be confused with the drivers of offending. Analysis found that structural factors at an area-based level can predict rates of offending for those accused of serious violence in the Boroughs where offenders live.
- Rates of offending are strongly associated with different measures of deprivation and poverty, including areas where people are most likely to struggle to access food. Statistical modelling found absence rates from secondary school were also a signficant factor in predicting the Boroughs with the highest rates of offending for serious violence.

SERIOUS YOUTH VIOLENCE

Factors associated with rates of victimisation and offending in London boroughs

Source: Serious Youth Violence Regression Modelling (GLA City Intelligence Unit, 2021)

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Trends and characteristics in serious violence among young people aged 1-24

The first part of this analysis uses Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) recorded crime data to explore the trends and demographic characteristics of serious violence among young people aged 1-24 in London, for different types of violent crime. It also looks at the issue of disproportionality by the ethnicity of those involved.

This analysis looks separately at both victims and offenders for four categories of violent offences – the 'most serious violence' (such as wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm), knife crime, gun crime and homicide. These categories are not mutually exclusive and there is some overlap between them. Serious violence offences as a result of domestic abuse are included in these data, but this category was not available to analyse separately.

While police recorded crime data rarely reflects the true extent and prevalence of violence due to under-reporting effects, this underestimation is less significant for the violent offences that involve the infliction of very serious harm. Alternative measures of violence experienced by victims are available from survey data (such as the British Crime Survey) but these do not have sufficient sample sizes of those who have experienced serious violence to enable such detailed analysis, and do not contain data on offending. Therefore, MPS offence data is the best source for this purpose.

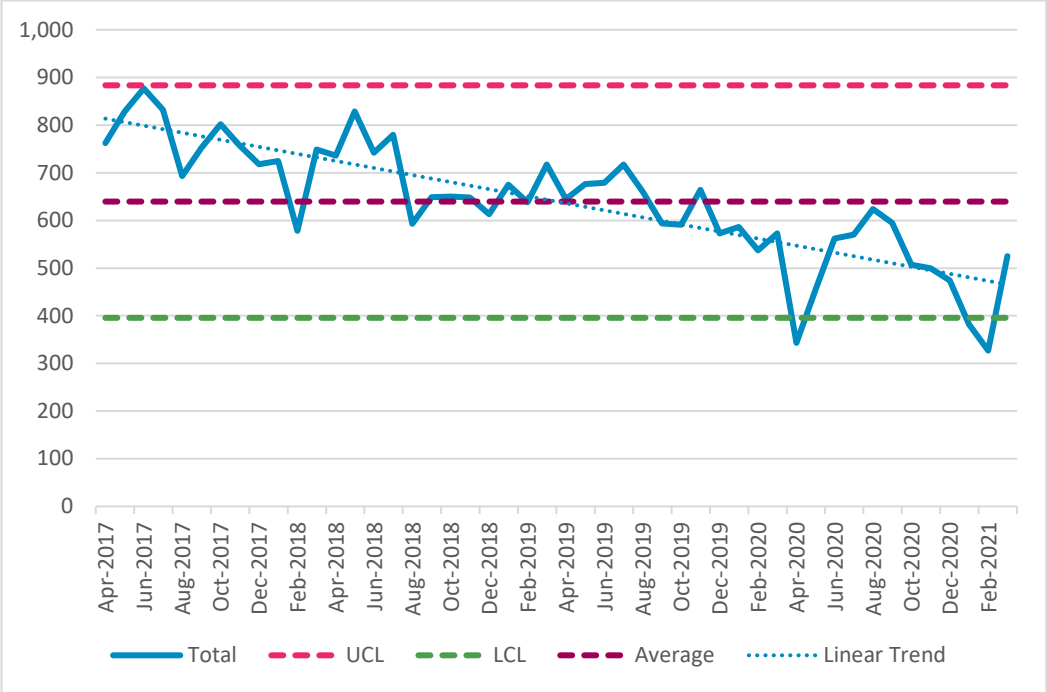
A full set of tables and charts for this section can be found at Appendix A.

Trends in serious violence among young people (2017/18-2020/21)

The number of recorded victims of the 'most serious violence' has been on a downward trend over the last four financial years. Volumes recorded in 2020/21 were 22% lower than 2019/20, and 29% below 2018/19 (Chart 1).

Although the low figures in 2020/21 were affected by the pandemic and the impact of the two main lockdown periods can be clearly seen, data for the part-year 2021/22 suggest overall violent crime among young people is still below levels in 2019/20, although homicides are higher. This is based on MPS monthly volumes of knife crime with injury for those aged under 25, and data on homicides for the rolling 12 months to June 2021 – see Appendix D.

Chart 1 MPS Recorded 'Most Serious Violence' – Monthly volumes of victims age 1-24

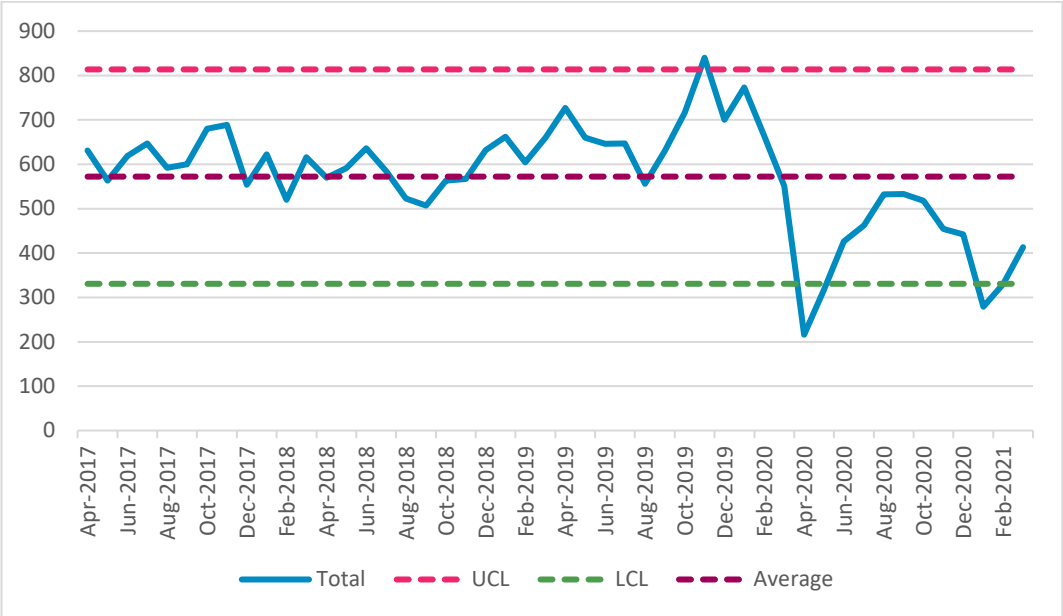


UCL – upper confidence interval (95%), LCL – lower confidence interval (95%)

The number of recorded knife and gun crime victims has also fallen over this period. The number of recorded knife crime victims was 39% lower in 2020/21 than 2019/20, and 31% below 2018/19. The number of gun crime victims in 2020/21 was 22% lower than 2019/20, and 38% below 2018/19 (Charts 2&3).

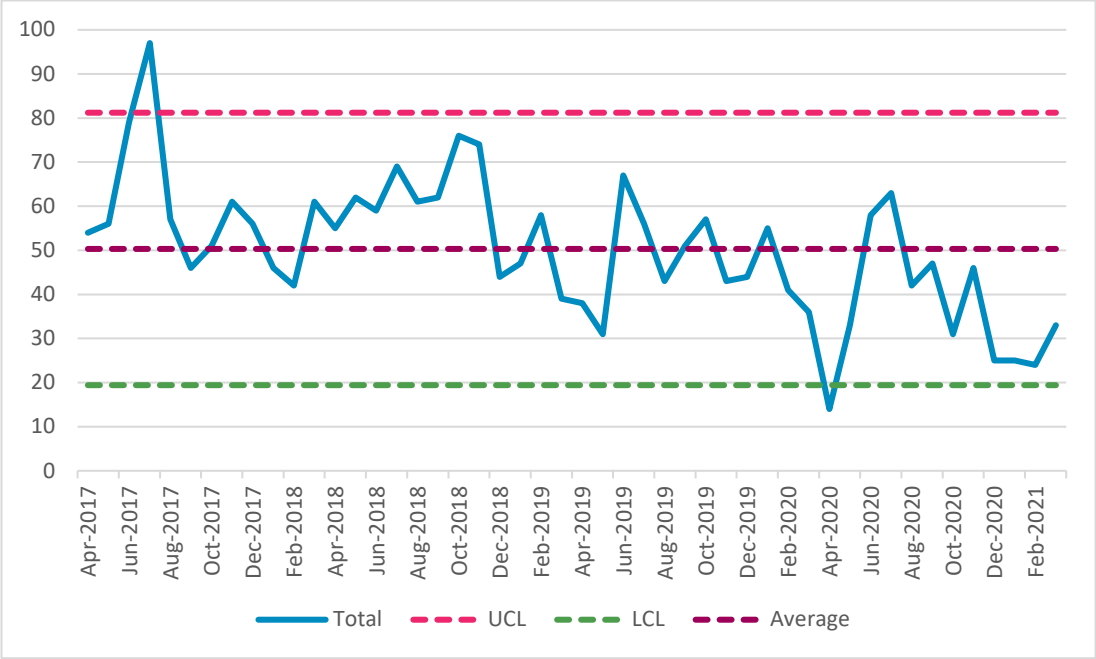
However, the number of homicide victims aged under 25 remained relatively stable in 2021/21 when compared with 2019/20 (1 fewer), and with 2018/19 (4 more recorded victims).

Chart 2 MPS Recorded Knife Crime – Monthly volumes of victims age 1-24



UCL – upper confidence interval (95%), LCL – lower confidence interval (95%)

Chart 3 MPS Recorded Gun Crime – Monthly volumes of victims age 1-24



UCL – upper confidence interval (95%), LCL – lower confidence interval (95%)

Profile of young victims of serious violence

This section profiles the characteristics of young victims of serious violence for four types of violence - the 'most serious violence', for knife crime, gun crime and homicide, based on data from the full year 2020/21.

Two-thirds of young victims of the 'most serious violence' in London were male (66%) and one third were female (34%) (Table 1). Eighty-eight per cent of victims are resident in London, and 64% are victimised in their home borough (Appendix A). Rates of victimisation are highest among those aged 20-24, followed by those aged 15-19 (Chart 4).

Young victims of knife crime are much more likely to be male than young victims of the 'most serious violence' (86% compared with 66%) (Table 1). As with the 'most serious violence', almost two-thirds (60%) of young victims of knife crime were victimised in their home borough. By age, the victimisation rate for knife crime is highest for those aged 15-19 – a lower age group than for the 'most serious violence' (Chart 4).

The profile of young victims of gun crime is similar to that for knife crime compared with the 'most serious violence'. Four in five (79%) are male (Table 1). Again, just under two-thirds (59%) of victims of gun crime were victimised in their home borough. The victimisation rate for gun crime was highest for those aged 20-24, slightly older than for victims of knife crime (Chart 4).

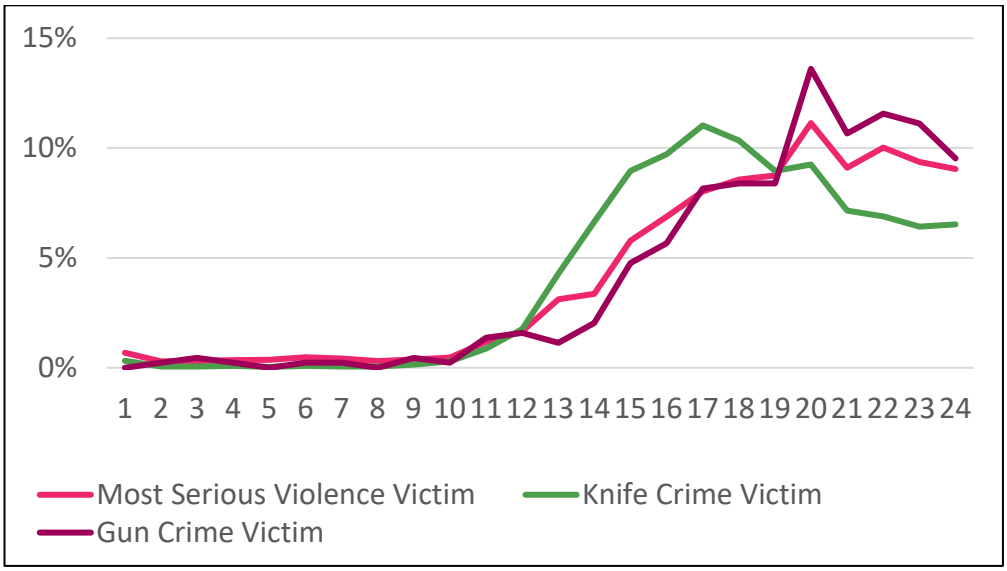
Based on a sample of 50 young victims of homicide in 2020/21, 90% were male and 10% female (Table 1). Seventy per cent were victimsed in their own borough. The victimisation rate for homicide was highest for the age group 20-24. Two victims were aged 10-14.

Females are more likely to be a victim of the 'most serious violence' compared with other types of violence. In 2020/21, 34% of victims of the 'most serious violence' were female, compared with 20% of gun crime victims, 14% of knife crime victims, and 10% of homicide victims (Table 1).

Table 1 Percentage of victims by sex

Type of serious violence	Male	Female
Most serious violence	66	34
Knife Crime	86	14
Gun Crime	79	20
Homicide	90	10

Chart 4 Proportion of victims by age and type of violence



Note: the age distribution of homicide victims is not shown due to low numbers for individual ages

Ethnicity of victims and disproportionality

Using basic proportions (not accounting for population size), young White Londoners made up the highest proportion of victims of all types of serious violence except homicide. Thirty-nine per cent of victims of 'most serious violence', 41% of knife crime victims and 41% of gun crime victims were White (Table 2).

This was different with homicides, where 62% of homicide victims were young Black Londoners compared with 20% of young White Londoners.

Young Asian Londoners made up between 9% (gun crime) and 16% (knife crime and homicide) of the total victims.

Table 2 Percentage of victims by ethnicity and type of violence

Type of serious violence	White ethnicity	Black ethnicity	Asian ethnicity	'Other' ethnicity	Ethnicity unknown
Most serious violence	39%	32%	14%	11%	4%
Knife Crime	41%	26%	16%	13%	5%
Gun Crime	41%	34%	9%	12%	4%
Homicide	20%	62%	16%	2%	0%

But accounting for relative population size (based on Housing-led population projections by ethnic group for 2020) shows a very different picture of disproportionality. Young Black Londoners are more likely than young White Londoners to be victims of all four types of serious violence.

This disproportionality was lowest for knife crime where young Black Londoners were 3.1 times more likely to be a victim of knife crime compared to young White Londoners, with young Black males 3.4 times more likely to be a victim of knife crime compared to young White males (Table 3).

Disproportionality by ethnicity was highest for homicide. Young Black Londoners were 5.2 times more likely to be a victim of homicide compared with young White Londoners, with young Black males 6.0 times more likely to be a victim of homicide compared with young White males.

Table 3 Disproportionality in the likelihood of being a victim of serious violence, accounting for population size, young Black Londoners compared with young White Londoners

Type of serious violence		White ethnicity	Black ethnicity
Most Serious Violence	All	1x	4.1x
	Male	1x	4.6x
Knife Crime	All	1x	3.1x
	Male	1x	3.4x
Gun Crime	All	1x	4.1x
	Male	1x	4.8x
Homicide	All	1x	5.2x
	Male	1x	6.0x

Profile of offenders accused of serious violence against young people

This section looks at the profile of offenders accused of serious violence against young people for four types of violence - the 'most serious violence', knife crime, gun crime and homicide, based on data for the full year 2020/21.

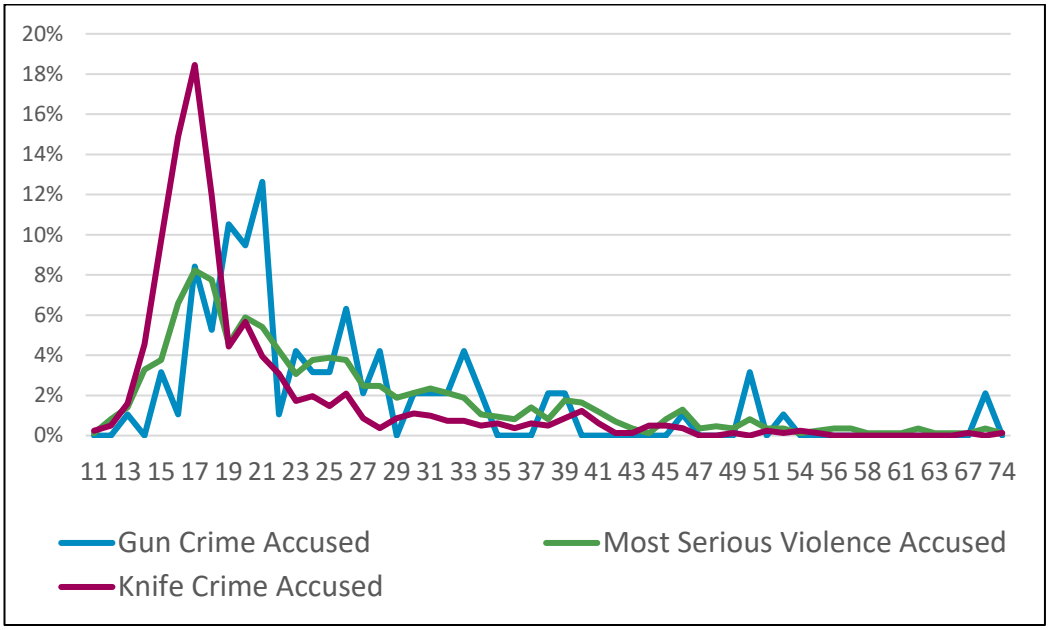
Offenders accused of the 'most serious violence' against young people were more likely to be male than victims - 86% were male compared with 66% of victims. Just over two-thirds (68%) offended in their home borough.

The offending rates for the 'most serious violence', knife crime and homicide were highest for those aged 15-19, and for gun crime, those aged 20-24. But the age group of offenders ranged from 11-74 (Chart 5).

Offenders accused of knife crime were highly likely to be male (95% compared with 86% of the most serious violent offences). Those accused of knife crime were more likely to be aged 15-19, compared with offenders accused of other serious violence which had a wider age profile.

As with knife crime, 95% of those accused of gun crime were male. Unlike other violence types these offences were more likely to take place outside the offenders home borough - less than half (46%) were accused of gun crime in their home borough (Appendix A). The highest rate of offending for those accused of gun crime was for the age group 20-24 (Chart 5).

Chart 5 Proportion of offenders by age and type of violence against young people



Note: the age distribution of homicide offenders is not shown due to low numbers for individual ages

Ethnicity of offenders and disproportionality

Using basic proportions (not accounting for relative population size), the proportion of offenders who were of Black ethnicity ranged from almost half (46%) of the 'most serious violence' to two-thirds (65%) of homicides. Offenders of White ethnicity were most likely to be accused of the 'most serious violence' (36%), and around a quarter of the other serious violence categories. Offenders of Asian ethnicity ranged from 7% of gun crime to 12% of the 'most serious violence' and knife crime (Table 4).

But accounting for population size (based on Housing-led population projections by ethnic group for 2020) shows increased disproportionality, especially for males, who make up the majority of offenders for serious violence. This shows that young Black males are 5.2 time more likely to be accused of the 'most serious violence' than young White males, but that this ratio is higher for other violence types. For homicide, young Black males are 11.6 times more likely to be accused of homicide than young White males (Table 5).

It is important to note that although this descriptive analysis may give the impression that serious violence is primarily an issue relating to those from the Black ethnic group, this analysis does not suggest that such individual characteristics are the drivers of violence. The next section of this analysis explores some of the more structural reasons behind this disproportionality. While more detailed individual data are not available for victims and offenders (except for example, when police and other service records are examined for a statutory review), we are able to take a place-based approach to look at area-based public health data. This provides strong evidence of the structural factors which affect both victimisation and offending.

Table 4 Percentage of offenders by ethnicity and type of violence

Type of serious violence	White ethnicity	Black ethnicity	Asian ethnicity	'Other' ethnicity	Ethnicity unknown
Most serious violence	36%	46%	12%	5%	1%
Knife Crime	25%	57%	12%	5%	1%
Gun Crime	27%	60%	7%	5%	0%
Homicide	24%	65%	8%	3%	0%

Table 5 Disproportionality in the likelihood of being an offender accused of serious violence, accounting for population size, young Black Londoners compared with young White Londoners

Type of serious violence		White ethnicity	Black ethnicity
Most Serious violence	All	1x	4.5x
	Male	1x	5.2x
Knife Crime	All	1x	8.0x
	Male	1x	9.2x
Gun Crime	All	1x	7.7x
	Male	1x	8.1x
Homicide	All	1x	9.6x
	Male	1x	11.6x

Relationship between rates of violence and public health risk and protective measures

The second part of this analysis explores the relationship between local rates of violence for both victims and offenders based on their Borough of residence and a wide range of area-based public health data. Public health data cover both risk factors (which increase the likelihood of those who live in an area being exposed to violence) and protective factors (which reduce this risk). For each of these groups it explores this for two types of violence (rather than the four used in the previous section) – the 'most serious violence', and the remainder of serious violence offences classified as either lower in severity or acquisitive in nature, referred to as 'secondary violence'. Although it is desirable to undertake this analysis at a lower level of geography than Borough, most of the public health data are not available at this level. Appendix B contains further discussion of the methodology. This analysis was conducted for 2019/20 as this was the most recent year for which the public health data were available.

This analysis is presented in two parts. Bivariate analysis looked at the extent to which each risk and protective factor from the public health data correlates individually with the rates of serious violence for victims and offenders for the two types of violence. These are presented below using different themes (e.g. deprivation, employment, health). Many factors were found to be significantly correlated with rates of violence indicating potential relationships, however, **although correlation analysis indicates the likelihood of a relationship with violence, it does not indicate causation**.

To investigate this further, statistical regression modelling was then undertaken to identify the combined public health factors that were significant in predicting rates of violence at a Borough level. In the work undertaken for the previous report in 2019, it was not possible to build a successful model to predict the rate of violence in the Boroughs where it took place. But this time, with improved data relating to where the victims and offenders live (which relate better to public health data than where violence takes place) it was possible to do so. Four separate models are presented looking separately at victims and offenders, for both the 'most serious violence' and 'secondary violence' offences.

Bivariate analysis – single variable correlations with serious violence rates (victims and offenders, 'most serious violence' and 'secondary violence')

Key to correlation tables

The correlations in the following tables have been colour coded according to the strength of the positive and negative relationships between the independent and dependent variables as follows. The statistical significance of each correlation is also indicated in the tables.

Strong Positive	0.50 and above
Moderate Positive	between 0.30 and 0.49
Weak Positive	between 0.10 and 0.29
Not Correlated	0
Weak Negative	between -.10 and -.29
Moderate Negative	between -.30 and -.49
Strong Negative	-0.50 and above

Theme: Deprivation and Poverty

Several of the composite deprivation measures had strong positive associations with the four dependent variables, with the IDACI sub-domain (Income Deprivation Among Children Index) and IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation) Living Environment variables showing the strongest correlations. Other singular measure variables such as the percentage of people worried about their food security appeared to have a more isolated relationship with the dependent variables, documenting a significant positive relationship with the rate of offending for 'most serious violence' category.

Independent Variable	Most Serious Violence - Victims	Secondary Violence - Victims	Most Serious Violence - Offenders	Secondary Violence - Offenders
Food insecurity: Worried about Food Security	0.27	0.24	0.51**	0.23
Free school meals uptake (Secondary Pupils)	0.49**	0.56**	0.46**	0.31
IDACI (IMD sub-domain)	0.74**	0.49**	0.61**	0.63**
IMD Living Environment	0.45**	0.67**	0.47**	0.25

*Note: **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Theme: Social Care

The social care independent variables covered the following main areas, children in need and looked after children. These variables had strong positive correlations with rates of serious violence, and these were stronger for the 'most serious violence' category.

Independent Variable	Most Serious Violence - Victims	Secondary Violence - Victims	Most Serious Violence - Offenders	Secondary Violence - Offenders
Children in Need	0.62**	0.24	0.59**	0.31
Children in Need due to Abuse or Neglect	0.52**	0.12	0.52**	0.42*
Looked after Children	0.67**	0.30	0.43*	0.46**

*Note: **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Theme: Employment

The measure referring to the proportion of the working age population claiming out of work benefits (JSA and UC) had the strongest positive correlations to the rate of most serious violence – similar to those linked to poverty and deprivation. The negative correlation between the employment rate amongst 16-24 year-olds and the 'secondary violence' victim category is also worth noting. Essentially, meaning that as the employment rate amongst young people increased within an area the rate of resident victims of 'secondary violence' decreased.

Independent Variable	Most Serious Violence - Victims	Secondary Violence - Victims	Most Serious Violence - Offenders	Secondary Violence - Offenders
Out of work benefit claimants	0.79**	0.34	0.74**	0.64**
Employment Rate (16-24 years)	0.11	-0.50**	-0.15	-0.14
Employment gap (between employment rate overall and those who have contact with secondary mental health services)	0.48**	Not Correlated	0.18	0.14
Long term claimants of JSA	0.40*	0.46**	0.41*	0.45**

*Note: **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Theme: Education and Support

Independent variables relating education and support displayed both positive and negative correlations with all four dependent variables. Higher deprivation for education, skills and training and a higher rate of primary pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) support were correlated with an increase in rates of serious violence. Conversely, higher attainment and school readiness were correlated with a decrease in rates of violence. However, it is worth noting that there was not one dependent variable that consistently displayed high strength correlations across the education and support variables (either negative or positive).

Independent Variable	Most Serious Violence - Victims	Secondary Violence - Victims	Most Serious Violence - Offenders	Secondary Violence - Offenders
Early Years Education Provision Uptake	Not Correlated	-0.58**	-0.23	-0.24
Education, Skills and Training (IMD)	0.40*	Not Correlated	0.37	0.50**
Expected KS2 standard reached in RWM	-0.47**	-0.23	-0.43*	-0.56**
Primary Pupils with SEN support	0.53**	0.29	0.29	0.33
School readiness: communication, language and	-0.29	-0.49**	-0.39	-0.44*
Secondary pupils with one or more suspension	0.47**	0.58**	0.30	0.34

*Note: **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Theme: Health and Wellbeing

A number of variables linked specifically to aspects of health, such as the composite IMD measure of Health Deprivation and Disability; the rate of chlamydia infection; and conceptions to girls aged under 18; were found to correlate with increased rates of most serious violence, particularly for the rate of victimisation.

Independent Variable	Most Serious Violence - Victims	Secondary Violence – Victims	Most Serious Violence - Offenders	Secondary Violence - Offenders
Chlamydia Detections in Young People	0.66**	0.46**	0.45**	0.33
Health Deprivation and Disability (IMD)	0.78**	0.22	0.66**	0.51**
Self-reported very high life satisfaction	-0.22	-0.54**	Not Correlated	-0.21
Smoking Prevalence in Adults	0.52**	0.20	0.25	0.35
Under 18s Conceptions	0.72**	Not Correlated	0.49**	0.48**

*Note: **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Theme: Substance-Related

Several substance-related independent variables showed positive relationships with the rates of violence, both for victims and offenders. The strongest was the rate of adults in drug treatment correlated to victims of 'secondary violence'.

Independent Variable	Most Serious Violence - Victims	Secondary Violence – Victims	Most Serious Violence - Offenders	Secondary Violence - Offenders
Adults in drug treatment	0.44*	0.62**	0.42*	0.30
Admission episodes for mental/ behavioural disorders (alcohol)	0.35	0.41*	0.46**	0.16
Adults in alcohol treatment	No Correlation	0.49**	0.25	No Correlation

*Note: **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Theme: Community Cohesion

Measures of community cohesion such as the percentage of people who agree that the police treat everyone fairly (as measured by the Public Attitude Survey) are negatively correlated with rates of violence for both victims and offenders (i.e. higher rates of cohesion are correlated with lower rates of violence).

Independent Variable	Most Serious Violence - Victims	Secondary Violence - Victims	Most Serious Violence - Offenders	Secondary Violence - Offenders
Agree the police treat everyone fairly (Public Attitude Survey)	-0.55**	-0.55**	-0.35	-0.50**
Likely to call the police to report a crime (Public Attitude Survey)	-0.49**	-0.41*	-0.45*	-0.41*

*Note: **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Predicting Borough rates of serious violence using public health data to identify the most significant factors

Building on the previous analysis, multiple regression modelling was undertaken to identify the public health factors that were significant in predicting rates of serious violence involving young people at a Borough level. It was possible to build models to predict rates of serious violence for both victims and offenders, for the 'most serious violence' and 'secondary violence'. We ran models for four separate outcome variables presented below.

- Rate of victimisation for the 'most serious violence' based on the Borough of residence for victims
- Rate of victimisation for 'secondary violence' based on the Borough of residence for victims
- Rate of offending for the 'most serious violence' based on the Borough of residence for offenders
- Rate of offending for 'secondary violence' based on the Borough of residence for offenders

The data models were based on Borough rates of serious violence offences among young people, as recorded by the police in 2019/20. The most recent year was not used to avoid any distortion in the models due to the reduction in recorded violence as a result of the pandemic.

The modelling excluded most of the independent variables which were index scores, such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation and Healthy Streets Index. This was because as composite measures, they tended to overwhelm the other single factors and dominate the model so nothing else was found to be significant; and also because many of the components of these measures were available as single indicators, enabling us to distinguish which of these were the most important aspects of the composite indices.

The two index measures that were included were the IMD Living Environment domain and the IMD Health domain because the component data was not separately available.

Further information on the design of the modelling is available in Appendix B.

Model 1: Rates of the 'most serious violence' based on young victims' borough of residence

Regression modelling was carried out to identify which factors could predict rate of victimisation for the 'most serious violence' based on Borough of residence for victims.

The results of the modelling indicated that the best combined predictors were:

- the percentage of the working population claiming unemployment benefits (JSA plus those claiming Universal Credit who are required to seek and be available for work), and
- the rate of chlamydia detection within the 15-24 years age group.

This shows that areas with higher rates of victimisation for the 'most serious violence' were those where there were higher rates of people out-of-work claiming benefits, and higher rates of risky health behaviour among young people (as measured by the rate of chlamydia detection).

Over two-thirds of the variation in the borough of residence of young victims of the 'most serious violence' was explained by Model 1 (71.2%).

Model 2: Rates of 'secondary violence' based on young victims' borough of residence
Regression modelling was carried out to identify which factors could predict the rate of victimisation for 'secondary violence' based on the Borough of residence for victims.

The results of the modelling indicated that the best combined predictors were:

- the percentage of secondary school pupil enrolments with one or more suspension
- the employment rate for young people aged 16-24 years, and
- Living Environment Deprivation (IMD).

This shows that areas with more resident victims of 'secondary violence' were those with a higher rate of pupils being suspended from secondary school; had lower rates of employment among those aged 16-24; and a more deprived living environment as measured by this domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. This IMD domain includes measures of the indoor environment related to housing deprivation, and also outdoor measures related to air quality and traffic accidents.

Almost, two-thirds of the variation in Borough of residence for victims of 'secondary violence' was explained by Model 2 (62.6%).

Model 3: Rates of the 'most serious violence' based on offenders' borough of residence
Regression modelling was carried out to identify which factors could predict the rate of offending for the 'most serious violence' based on the Borough of residence for offenders.

The results of the modelling indicated that the best combined predictors were:

- the percentage of the working population claiming unemployment benefits (JSA plus those claiming Universal Credit who are required to seek and be available for work), and
- the percentage of people who are struggling to access food (including those who may have sought help within the last month with access to food).

This shows that areas with the highest rates of offenders accused of the 'most serious violence' against young people were those with higher rates of extreme poverty – where there are not only higher rates of people out-of-work claiming benefits, but those with a higher proportion of Londoners who were struggling to access food.

These factors demonstrate the collective impact of factors relating to poverty and deprivation in relation to rates of violent offending.

Almost, two-thirds of the variation in the Borough of residence of offenders accused of the 'most serious violence' against young people was explained by Model 3 (62.2%).

Model 4: Rates of 'secondary violence' based on offenders' borough of residence
Regression modelling was carried out to identify which factors could predict the rate of offending for 'secondary violence' based on the Borough of residence for offenders.

The results of the modelling indicated that the best combined predictors were:

- the percentage of the working population claiming unemployment benefits (JSA plus those claiming Universal Credit who are required to seek and be available for work), and
- the overall absence rate (authorised and unauthorised) in secondary school.

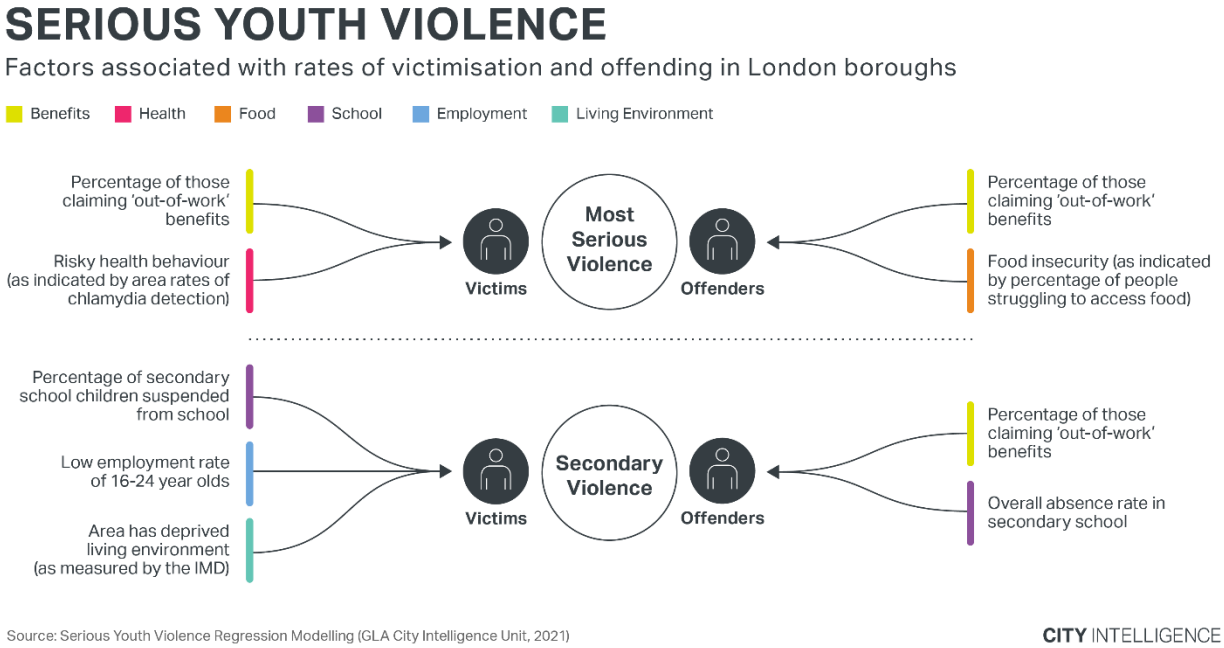
This shows that areas with the highest rates of offenders accused of 'secondary violence' against young people were those with higher rates of people out-of-work claiming benefits and those with higher rates of absence from secondary school.

This demonstrates how lack of employment and absences from secondary school can lead to increased opportunities for violent acquisitive crime such as robbery.

Half of the variation in the Borough of residence of offenders accused of 'secondary violence' was explained by Model 4 (49.6%).

Conclusion

The individual correlations from the bivariate analysis indicate a likely relationship between public health data and rates of violence at an area-level but are insufficient as evidence of causation. Although the area-based modelling is not conclusive about causation it has provided robust evidence of the significance of these factors in explaining the complex causes of violence. The models show that violence rates can be predicted by a number of factors at an area level relating to benefit receipt, health, food, employment and living environment. These provide evidence that the disproportionality seen in the descriptive analysis of the characteristics of young people involved in violence, can be significantly explained by the characteristics of the areas in which they grow up, and are more structural in nature.

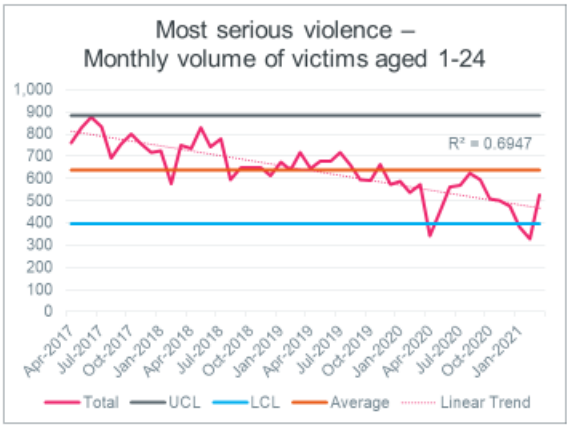


Appendix A: Trends and characteristics of serious violence among young people in London – supporting data

MOST SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIME : TRENDS

An overview of Most Serious Violent Crime trends for volumes of recorded victims aged 1-24

Most serious violence victimisation (1-24) has been reducing over the last 4 years

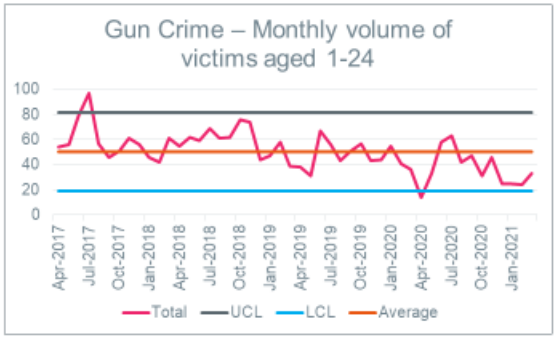


- The number of recorded victims (aged 1-24) of most serious violence (MSV) has been on a downward trend over the last four years.
- Volumes recorded in FY 2020/21 were 22% lower than FY 2019/20 and 29% below FY 2018/19.
- Similarly recorded knife crime victims (aged 1-24) were 39% lower than FY 2019/20 and 31% below FY 2018/19.
- Gun crime victims (aged 1-24) were 22% lower than FY 2019/20 and 38% below FY 2018/19.
- The number of homicide victims aged under 25 remained relatively stable when compared to FY 2019/20 (1 fewer), with 4 more recorded in FY 2020/21 when compared to FY 2018/19.

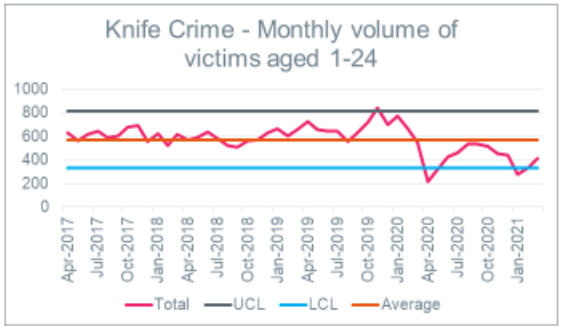
GUN AND KNIFE CRIME : TRENDS

An overview of Gun and Knife Crime trends for volumes of recorded victims aged 1-24

Gun and knife crime victimisation levels remain below average



- The number of recorded victims (aged 1-24) of gun crime has remained below the 3-year average since July 2020.
- Gun crime victims (aged 1-24) were 22% lower than FY 2019/20 and 38% below FY 2018/19



- The number of recorded victims (aged 1-24) of knife crime have been below the 3-year average since the initial Lockdown.
- Recorded knife crime victims (aged 1-24) were 39% lower than FY 2019/20 and 31% below FY 2018/19

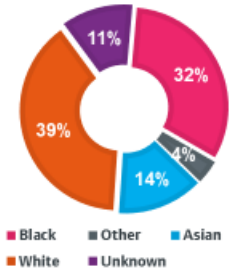
MOST SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIME: VICTIM PROFILE

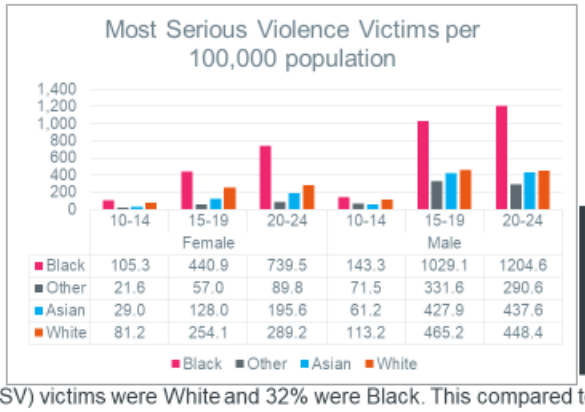
An overview of Most Serious Violent Crime victim demographics based on police crime records

Victim Profile – 5,864 victims (FY 2020/21)

34% females

66% males





	10-14	15-19	20-24	10-14	15-19	20-24
	Female			Male		
Black	105.3	440.9	739.5	143.3	1029.1	1204.6
Other	21.6	57.0	89.8	71.5	331.6	290.6
Asian	29.0	128.0	195.6	61.2	427.9	437.6
White	81.2	254.1	289.2	113.2	465.2	448.4

88% reside in London

64% victimised in their home borough

39% of all recorded most serious violence (MSV) victims were White and 32% were Black. This compared to those of White ethnicity account for 46% of the London population aged <25 years, and those of Black ethnicity account for 23%.

Black individuals were 4.1 times more likely to be a victim of MSV compared to White individuals, with Black males 4.6 times more likely to be a victim of MSV compared to White males – based on 2020 resident population estimates.

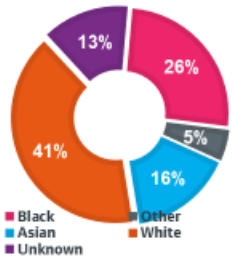
KNIFE CRIME: VICTIM PROFILE

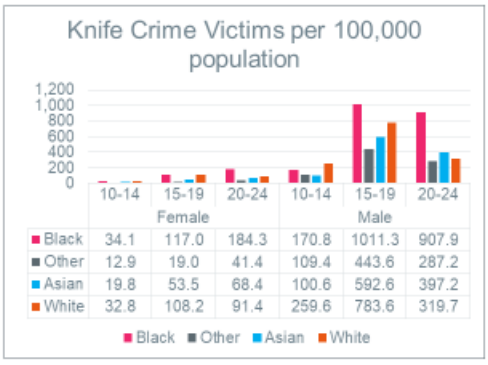
An overview of Knife Crime Crime victim demographics based on police crime records

Victim Profile – 4,922 victims (FY 2020/21

14% females

86% males





	10-14	15-19	20-24	10-14	15-19	20-24
	Female			Male		
Black	34.1	117.0	184.3	170.8	1011.3	907.9
Other	12.9	19.0	41.4	109.4	443.6	287.2
Asian	19.8	53.5	68.4	100.6	592.6	397.2
White	32.8	108.2	91.4	259.6	783.6	319.7

88% reside in London

60% victimised in their home borough

- 41% of all recorded knife crime victims were White and 26% were Black. In comparison those of White ethnicity account for 46% of the London population aged <25 years, and those of Black ethnicity account for 23%.
- Black individuals were 3.1 times more likely to be a victim of knife crime compared to White individuals, with Black males 3.4 times more likely to be a victim of knife crime compared to White males – based on 2020 resident population estimates.

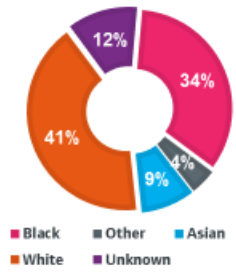
GUN CRIME: VICTIM PROFILE

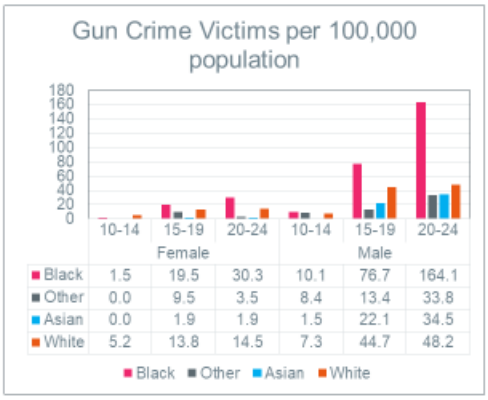
An overview of Gun Crime victim demographics based on police crime records

Victim Profile – 441 victims (FY 2020/21)

20% females

79% males





85% reside in London

59% victimised in their home borough

- 41% of all recorded gun crime victims were White and 34% were Black. In comparison those of White ethnicity account for 46% of the London population aged <25 years, and those of Black ethnicity account for 23%.
- Black individuals were 4.1 times more likely to be a victim of gun crime compared to White individuals, with Black males 4.8 times more likely to be a victim of gun crime compared to White males – based on 2020 resident population estimates.

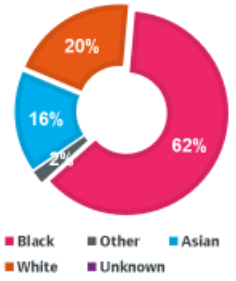
HOMICIDE: VICTIM PROFILE

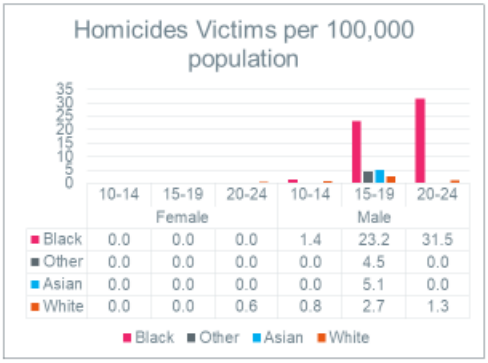
An overview of Homicide victim demographics based on police crime records

Victim Profile – 50 victims (FY 2020/21)

10% females

90% males





82% reside in London

70% victimised in their home borough

- 62% of all recorded homicide victims were White and 20% were Black. In comparison those of White ethnicity account for 46% of the London population aged <25 years, and those of Black ethnicity account for 23%.
- Black individuals were 5.2 times more likely to be a victim of homicide compared to White individuals, with Black males 6.0 times more likely to be a victim of homicide compared to White males – based on 2020 resident population estimates.

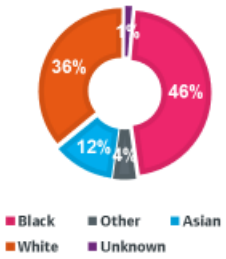
MOST SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIME: ACCUSED PROFILE

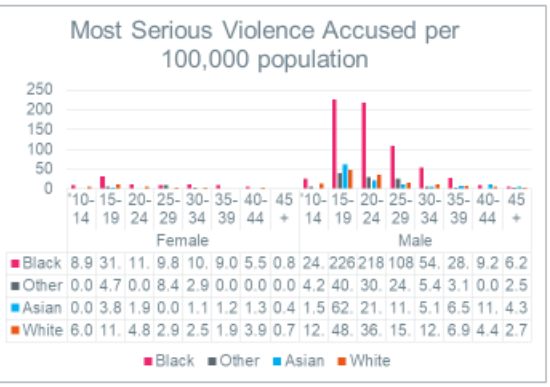
An overview of the main Most Serious Violence accused demographics based on police crime records

Accused Profile – 851 offenders (FY 2020/21)

14% females

86% males





	'10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	'10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
Black	8.9	31.	11.	9.8	10.	9.0	5.5	0.8	24.	226	218	108	54.	28.	9.2	6.2
Other	0.0	4.7	0.0	8.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	40.	30.	24.	5.4	3.1	0.0	2.5
Asian	0.0	3.8	1.9	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.5	62.	21.	11.	5.1	6.5	11.	4.3
White	6.0	11.	4.8	2.9	2.5	1.9	3.9	0.7	12.	48.	36.	15.	12.	6.9	4.4	2.7

95% reside in London

68% offended in their home borough

- 36% of all most serious violence (MSV) perpetrators were White and 46% were Black. In comparison those of White ethnicity account for 58% of the London population aged 10+, and those of Black ethnicity account for 15%.
- Black individuals were 4.5 times more likely to be a perpetrator of MSV compared to White individuals. Black males were 5.2 times more likely to a perpetrator of MSV compared to White males – based on 2020 resident population estimates.

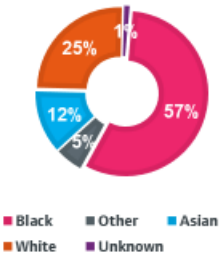
KNIFE CRIME: ACCUSED PROFILE

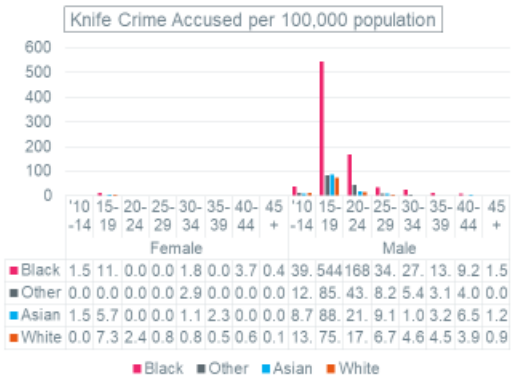
An overview of the main Knife Crime accused demographics based on police crime records

Accused Profile – 813 offenders (FY 2020/21)

5% females

95% males





	'10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	'10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
Black	1.5	11.	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.7	0.4	39.	544	168	34.	27.	13.	9.2	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.	85.	43.	8.2	5.4	3.1	4.0	0.0
Asian	1.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	88.	21.	9.1	1.0	3.2	6.5	1.2
White	0.0	7.3	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	13.	75.	17.	6.7	4.6	4.5	3.9	0.9

95% reside in London

62% offended in their home borough

- 25% of all recorded knife crime perpetrators were White and 57% were Black. In comparison those of White ethnicity account for 58% of the London population aged 10+, and those of Black ethnicity account for 15%.
- Black individuals were 8.0 times more likely to be a perpetrator of knife crime compared to White individuals. Black males were 9.2 times more likely to a perpetrator of knife crime compared to White males – based on 2020 resident population estimates.

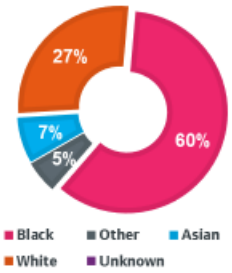
GUN CRIME: ACCUSED PROFILE

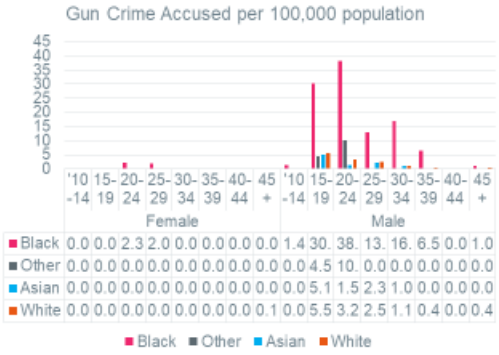
An overview of the main Gun Crime accused demographics based on police crime records

Accused Profile – 95 offenders (FY 2020/21

3% females

95% males





85% reside in London

46% offended in their home borough

- 27% of all recorded gun crime perpetrators were White and 60% were Black. In comparison those of White ethnicity account for 58% of the London population aged 10+, and those of Black ethnicity account for 15%.
- Black individuals were 7.7 times more likely to be a perpetrator of gun crime compared to White individuals. Black males were 8.1 times more likely to a perpetrator of gun crime compared to White males – based on 2020 resident population estimates.

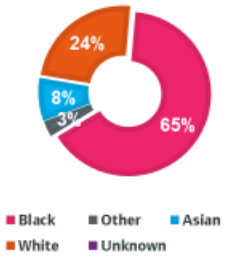
HOMICIDE: ACCUSED PROFILE

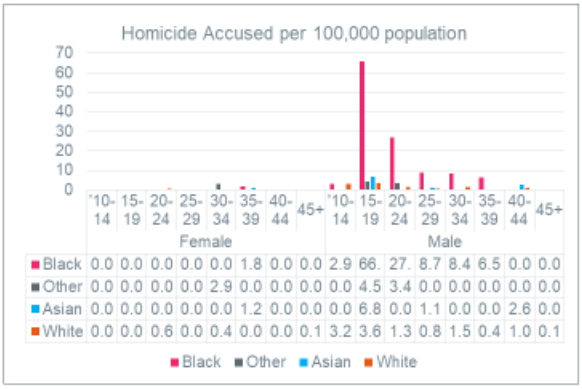
An overview of the Homicide accused demographics based on police crime records

Accused Profile – 97 offenders (FY 2020/21)

6% females

94% males





91% reside in London

57% offended in their home borough

- 24% of all recorded homicide perpetrators were White and 65% were Black. In comparison those of White ethnicity account for 58% of the London population aged 10+, and those of Black ethnicity account for 15%.
- Black individuals were 9.6 times more likely to be a perpetrator of homicide compared to White individuals. Black males were 11.6 times more likely to a perpetrator of homicide compared to White males – based on 2020 resident population estimates.

Appendix B: Serious violence correlations and multiple regression analysis methodology

Rationale for area-based modelling

In an ideal world, to understand the links between violence and public health factors, an analyst would undertake statistical modelling based on detailed individual records over time to find links between public health factors and involvement in violence. This would take into account a child's exact circumstances over their life-course and look at their likelihood of subsequently becoming involved in violence using a variety of public health data.

However, such data do not exist, except when police and public health records are made available to those conducting statutory reviews for safeguarding purposes such as Domestic Homicide reviews. When a perpetrator is accused of an offence, only basic demographic information such as sex, age and ethnicity are collected initially by the police. Fortunately, experience of serious violence as a young person is comparatively rare, and so even longitudinal child development surveys which record the life-course do not have a sufficient sample of those who experience it, to enable detailed analysis.

This means that for quantitative analysis, the best way to explore such relationships is using an area-based analysis comparing the relationship between the rate of violent offences with the rates of public health factors for a given area. For this analysis, a snapshot of public health factors was used covering the same period as the violence. Ideally, a more detailed investigation into individual public health factors would take into account the longitudinal impact of these factors (e.g. changes in policy related to child protection measures would most likely impact on rates of violence among young people a number of years later as they reach their teens). This was not possible for this analysis.

In terms of geography, the analysis was conducted at Borough level. Given the variation within Boroughs, it would be ideal to undertake the analysis at lower levels of geography. While the crime data were available at at sub-borough level, the vast majority of the public health data were not. A trade-off was made between a better (lower) level of geography for the violence data but with very limited public health data to explain it, or a higher level of geography (concealing the lower level variation in violence) but with extensive public health data available. The latter was chosen as the aim of this analysis was to explore the relationships between serious youth violence and public health data in more detail.

A dataset was compiled with around 120 public health indicators at Borough level that were known from previous research to be either risk or protective factors related to violence. A list of these can be found below. Some of these were single measures (e.g. average school absence rates for a Borough), others were composite index measures combining multiple factors (e.g. Index of Multiple Deprivation and Healthy Streets Index).

As with 2018 we started with bivariate analysis - looking at the extent to which each independent public health variable correlated with the dependent variable, based on those which had a normal distribution (those which did not have a linear distribution even after transformation had to be excluded from the modelling in line with regression methodology). Correlations were either positive indicating that the independent variable was a risk factor for violence (e.g. rates of violence increased in relation to an increase in unemployment), or were negative indicating that the variable was a protective factor for violence (e.g. an increase in educational attainment at Key Stage 2 or an increase in trust in the police within the Borough was related to a decrease in the rate of violence).

A number of measures were related or looked at similar topics (e.g. employment rates, unemployment rate, proportion claiming out-of-work benefits). For the purposes of the bivariate analysis, this did not matter

because the correlation looks specifically at the relationship between each individual relationship and the dependent variable.

The second step was to run regression models using the correlated variables to understand which of these were the most significant in terms of collectively explaining the variation between Boroughs. We ran models for four separate outcome variables

- Rates of the 'most serious violence' based on victim Borough of residence
- Rates of the 'most serious violence' based on offender Borough of residence
- Rates of 'secondary violence' based on victim Borough of residence
- Rates of 'secondary violence' based on offender Borough of residence

The data for the four dependent variables were based on Borough rates of serious violence offences among young people, as recorded by the police in 2019/20.

Although there is considerable overlap between Boroughs, by separating out the rates of victimisation and offending, it was possible to distinguish differences in the public health factors associated with each. We also attempted to model based on the rate of serious violence offences rate that took place in each Borough, similar to the analysis we completed in 2018. But, as with 2018, we were unable to build a successful model that predicted Borough rates of violence by place in which it occurs.

For the modelling stage we excluded most of the independent variables which were index scores such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation. This was for two reasons. First, as composite measures, they tended to overwhelm the other single factors and dominate the model so nothing else was found to be significant. And second, because we had many of the components of these measures available as single indicators which showed significant correlations with the dependent variables we could distinguish which of these were the most important aspects of the composite indices.

The two index measures that we did include were the IMD Living Environment domain and the IMD Health domain as we did not have the component data separately.

We used the forwards selection method for our multiple regression modelling due to the high number of independent variables suitable for inclusion in the models. We also ran backwards selection and forwards stepwise models to sense check the validity and robustness of the independent variables subsequently shown to be significant.

Because the sample of Boroughs is limited to 32, the regression modelling cannot be used to reliably identify models with large numbers of significant independent variables. We rejected model options which indicated more than three significant variables for this reason. In these instances, the explanatory power of the additional variable(s) was very low and did not contribute much further value to the models.

Technical supporting information from the modelling

Model 1: Rates of the 'most serious violence' based on victims' borough of residence

Over two-thirds of the variation in the borough of residence of young victims of the 'most serious violence' was explained by Model 1 (71.2%); with the model being shown as a significant predictor, F(2,29) = 35.812, p = <.001.

Model Summary[b]

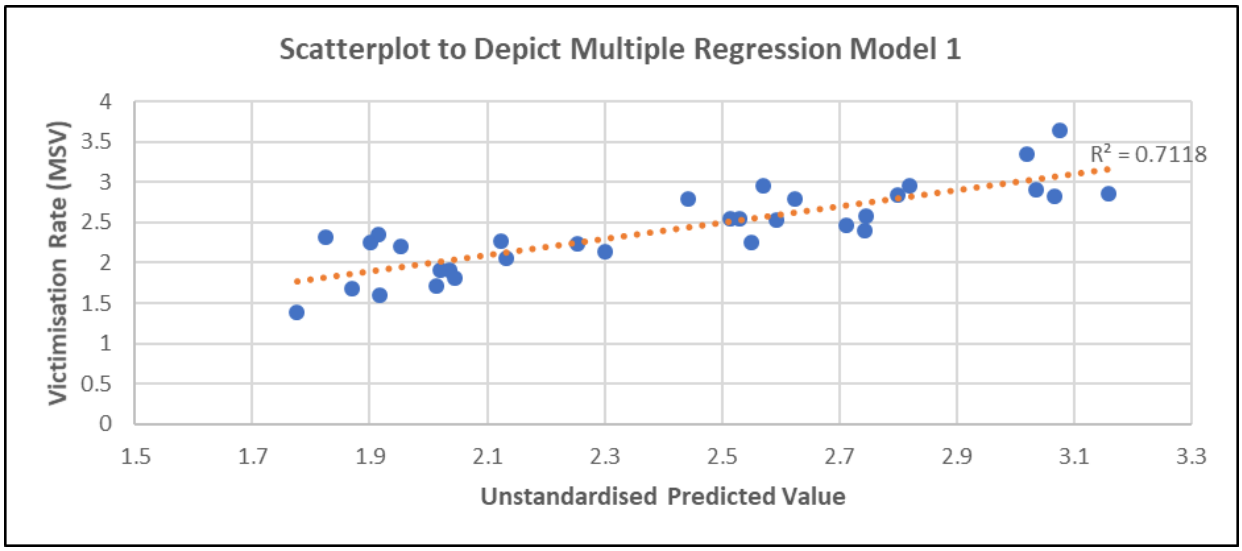
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.844[a]	.712	.692	.2833118465	.712	35.812	2	29	<.001	2.106

a. Predictors: (Constant), Chlamydia Detection 15-24, % working age claiming out of work benefit

b. Dependent Variable: Most Serious Violence - Victim Borough Rate

R (0.844), the multiple correlation coefficient, shows a strong correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable (home address boroughs of the 'most serious violence' victims).

The below multiple regression scatter plot provides a visual representation of the output for Model 1 with the R-squared plot line highlighted (R-squared = 0.7118):



Model 2: Rates of 'secondary violence' based on victims' borough of residence

Almost, two-thirds of the variation in the Borough of residence for victims of 'secondary violence' was explained by Model 2 (62.6%); with the model being shown as a significant predictor, F(3,28) = 15.627, p = <.001.

Model Summary[b]

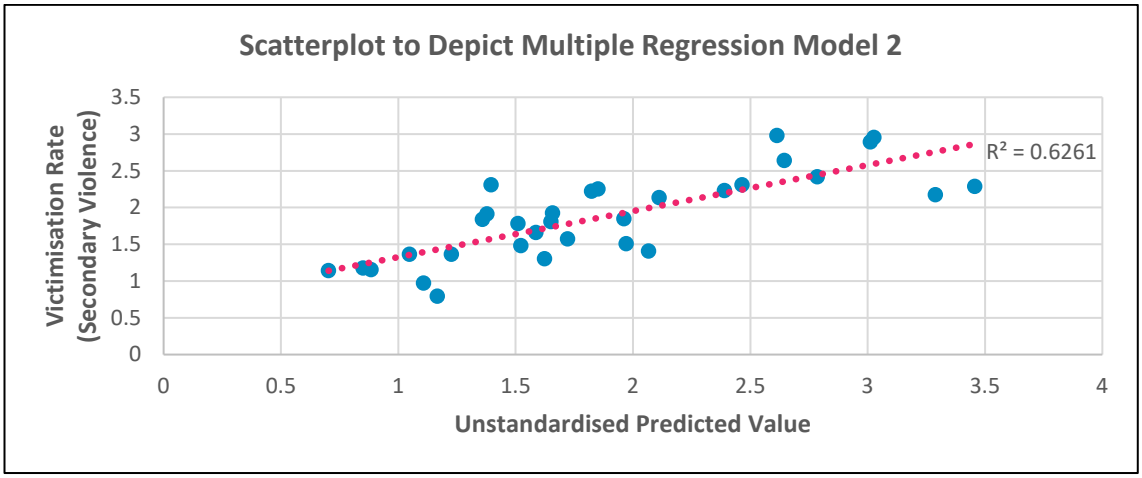
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.791[a]	.626	.586	.4719849486	.626	15.627	3	28	<.001	1.746

a. Predictors: (Constant), Morethan1_Secondary_2019-20, Employ_Rate_16-24years_2019-20, IMD_LivingEnviro_2019

b. Dependent Variable: Victim_borough_Rate_Robbery_etc

R (0.791), the multiple correlation coefficient, shows a strong correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable (home address boroughs of the 'secondary violence' victims).

The below multiple regression scatter plot provides a visual representation of the output for Model 2 with the R-squared plot line highlighted (R-squared = 0.6261):



Model 3: Rates of the 'most serious violence' based on offenders' borough of residence

Almost, two-thirds of the variation in the Borough of residence for offenders accused of the 'most serious violence' against young people was explained by Model 3 (62.2%); with the model being shown as a significant predictor, F(2,29) = 23.870, p = <.001.

Model Summary[b]

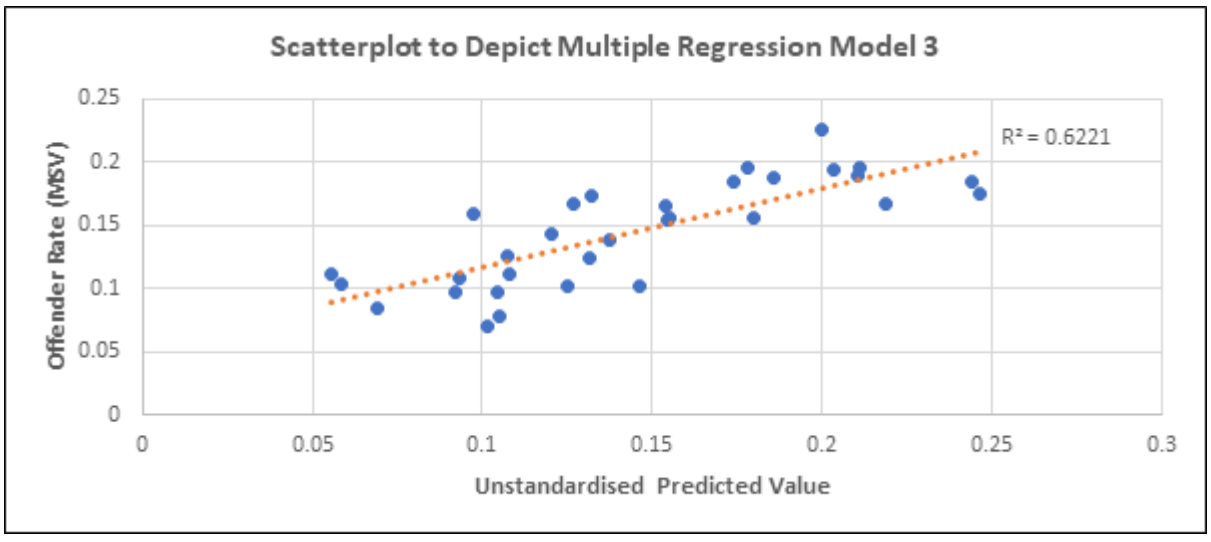
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.789[a]	.622	.596	.0331755053	.622	23.870	2	29	<.001	1.951

a. Predictors: (Constant), percent_households_ experiencing_ struggle_ food_insecurity , percent_working_age_pop_claiming_out_of_work_benefits_2019-20

b. Dependent Variable: Offender_borough_Rate_Violence_Only

R (0.789), the multiple correlation coefficient, shows a strong correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable.

The below multiple regression scatter plot provides a visual representation of the output for Model 3 with the R-squared plot highlighted line (R-squared = 0.622):



Model 4: Rates of 'secondary violence' based on offenders' borough of residence

Half of the variation in the Borough of residence of offenders accused of 'secondary violence' was explained by Model 4 (49.6%); with the model being shown as a significant predictor, (2,29) = 14.249, p = <.001.

Model Summary[b]

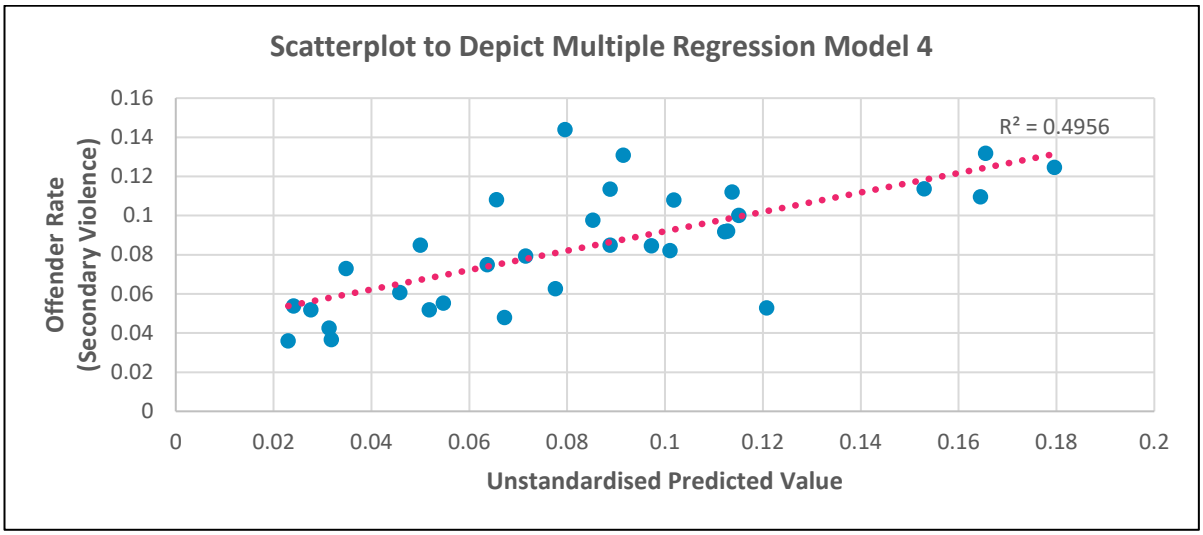
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.704[a]	.496	.461	.0314604414	.496	14.249	2	29	<.001	1.888

a. Predictors: (Constant), percent_working_age_pop_claiming_out_of_work_benefits_2019-20, Overall_Absence_Rate_Secondary_2018-19

b. Dependent Variable: Offender_borough_Rate_Robbery_etc

R (0.704), the multiple correlation coefficient, shows a strong correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable (home address boroughs of the 'secondary violence' accused).

The below multiple regression scatter plot provides a visual representation of the output for Model 4 with the R-squared plot line highlighted (R-squared = 0.4956):



Appendix C: Complete list of variables tested in the bivariate analysis and statistical modelling

Variable	Date
16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) - excluding unknowns)	2019
16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known	2019
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions	2019/20
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	2017/18-2019/20
Admission episodes for mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol (Broad)	2018/19
Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	2019/20
Adults in treatment at specialist alcohol misuse services: rate per 1000 population	2018/19
Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: rate per 1000 population	2018/19
Affordability of home ownership	2019
ASB Calls (rate per 1000 population)	R12 to August 2021
Attended contacts with community and outpatient mental health services <25 years, per 100,000	2018/19
Average Attainment 8 score	2019/20
Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2019/20
Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years	2018
Children in need due to family stress or dysfunction or absent parenting: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18	2017
Children in need due to parent disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children under 18	2019
Children in need due to socially unacceptable behaviour: rate per 10,000 aged under 18	2018
Children in need: Rate per 10,000 children aged <18	2019
Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2019/20
Children in the youth justice system (10-17 yrs) (rate per 1000)	2019/20
Children looked after at 31 March each year - Rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years	2019
Children on child protection plans: Rate per 10,000 children <18	2019/20
Children starting to be looked after each year - Rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years	2019
Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of abuse: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18	2018
Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18	2018
Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15 to 24	2019
Criminal Damage Offences (rate per 1000 population)	2019/20

Depression and anxiety among social care users: % of social care users	2018/19
Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+)	2019/20
Domestic Abuse Offences (rate per 1000 population)	R12 to August 2021
Education provision: children under 5 years of age - Percentage Take Up (Per cent of three and four-year-old children registered)	2019
Employment and Support Allowance claimants (16-64 years) (rate per 100)	2018
Employment Rate 16-24 years	2019/20
Employment Rate 16-64 years	2019/20
Family homelessness	2017/18
First time entrants to the youth justice system	2019
First time offenders	2018
Fixed period exclusion due to persistent disruptive behaviour: rate per 100 school aged pupils	2016/17
Free school meals: percentage uptake among all primary pupils	2019
Free school meals: percentage uptake among all pupils	2019
Free school meals: percentage uptake among all secondary pupils	2019
Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate (16-69 years - all persons)	2019/20
Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate (18-69 years)	2019/20
Homeless Young People (aged 16-24 years)	2017/18
Homelessness - Households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 years) - rate per 100,000	2019/20
Hospital admissions for mental health conditions <18 years	2019/20
Households on Universal Credit - R12 average to May 2021	2020/21
IDACI - Average score	2019
IMD - Average score	2019
IMD Barriers to Housing and Services - Average score	2019
IMD Crime - Average score	2019
IMD Education, Skills and Training - Average score	2019
IMD Employment - Average score	2019
IMD Health Deprivation and Disability - Average score	2019
IMD Income - Average score	2019
IMD Living Environment - Average score	2019
Job density	2019
Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	2019
Model-based estimates of unemployment (APS)	2019/20
New referrals to secondary mental health services, per 100,000 (all ages, all persons)	2018/19
New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000	2019

Overall absence rate (all schools)	2018/19
Overall absence rate (Primary)	2018/19
Overall absence rate (Secondary)	2018/19
Overall absence rate of persistent absentees (all schools)	2018/19
Overall absence rate of persistent absentees (Primary)	2018/19
Overall absence rate of persistent absentees (Secondary)	2018/19
People in prison who have a mental illness or a significant mental illness	2019/20
Percentage of people struggling to access food	Jan-21
Percentage of people worried about their food security	Jan-21
Percentage of people experiencing hunger	Jan-21
Percentage of persistent absentees (all schools)	2018/19
Percentage of persistent absentees (Primary)	2018/19
Percentage of persistent absentees (Secondary)	2018/19
Percentage of Primary Pupils with EHC plan	2019/20
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at the end of key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	2018/19 (academic)
Percentage of Secondary Pupils with EHC plan	2019/20
Percentage of the working age population who are claiming JSA plus those who claim UC and are required to seek work and be available for work (% of the working age population claiming out of work benefit) - 16-64 years	2019/20
Percentage of total Pupils with EHC plan	2019/20
Permanent exclusions (rate) (Primary)	2019/20
Permanent exclusions (rate) (Secondary)	2019/20
Permanent exclusions (rate) (Total)	2019/20
Proportion of eligible adults aged 18 and over who are registered for local elections (2019)	2019
Public Attitude Survey - percentage that strongly agree or tend to agree that the police can be relied on to be there when you need them	2019/20
Public Attitude Survey – percentage that were likely to call the police to report a crime occurring in your local area	2019/20
Public Attitude Survey – percentage that strongly agree or tend to agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	2019/20
Public Attitude Survey – percentage that think that the MPS provide a visible patrolling presence well to some extent	2019/20
Pupil enrolments with one or more suspension (rate) (Primary)	2019/20
Pupil enrolments with one or more suspension (rate) (Secondary)	2019/20
Pupil enrolments with one or more suspension (rate) (Total)	2019/20
Rate of child protection plans at 31 March per 10000 children aged under 18 years	2019
Rate of child protection plans starting in the year per 10000 children aged under 18 years	2019
Rate of children in need at 31 March per 10000 children aged under 18 years	2019

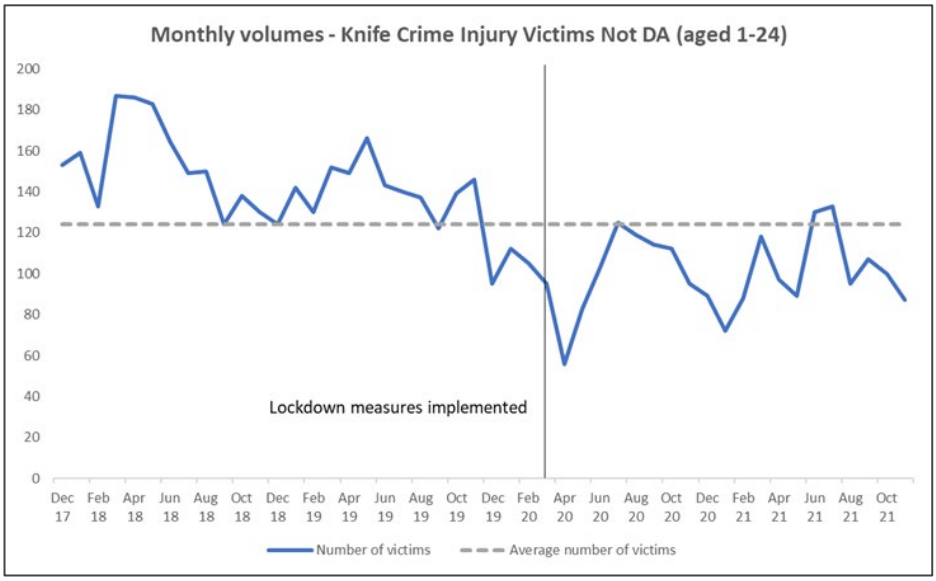
Rate of children starting an episode of need in the year per 10000 children aged under 18 years	2019
Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2018/19
School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs: % of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (primary)	2019
School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs: % of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (Secondary)	2019
School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs: % of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (total)	2019
School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	2018/19
School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception	2018/19
Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high/very happy score (ONS wellbeing survey)	2018/19
Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high/very high anxiety score (ONS Wellbeing Survey)	2018/19
Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high/very life satisfaction score (ONS wellbeing survey)	2018/19
Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high/very worthwhile life score (ONS wellbeing survey)	2018/19
SEN Support - Percentage of Primary school pupils with Special Educational Needs	2019/20
SEN Support - Percentage of Secondary school pupils with Special Educational Needs	2019/20
SEN Support - Percentage of total school pupils with Special Educational Needs	2019/20
Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week (16+ years)	2017-2019
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (all persons, 18+ years)	2019
Smoking prevalence in adults with a long-term mental health condition (18+) - current smokers (GPPS)	2019/20
Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	2019/20
Suicide rate (all persons, 10 years+)	2018/20
Teenage mothers (12-17 years) (rate per 100)	2019/20
Unauthorised absence rate (all schools)	2018/19
Unauthorised absence rate (Primary)	2018/19
Unauthorised absence rate (Secondary)	2018/19
Unauthorised absence rate of persistent absentees (all schools)	2018/19
Unauthorised absence rate of persistent absentees (Primary)	2018/19
Unauthorised absence rate of persistent absentees (Secondary)	2018/19
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2018
Universal Credit Claimants - Households with children Rate	Apr-19

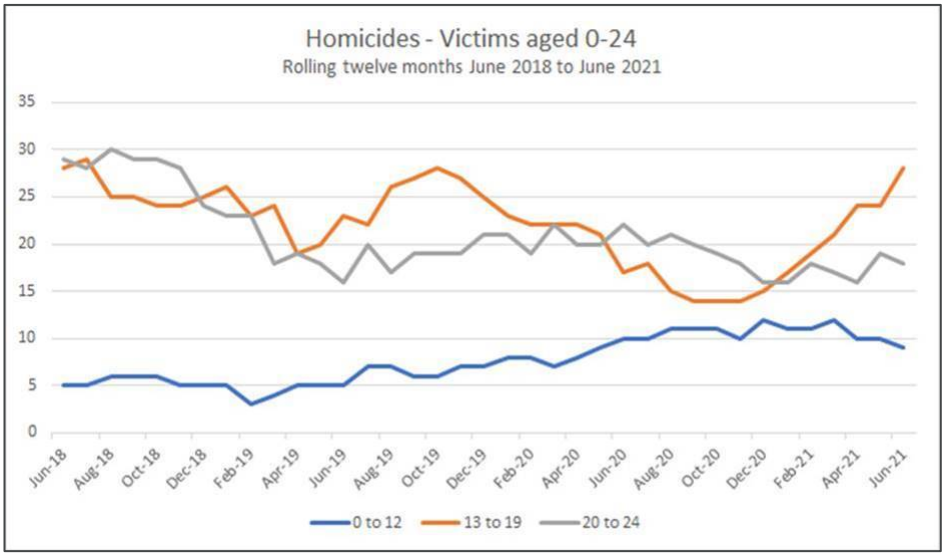
Universal Credit Claimants - People In Employment Rate	2019
Universal Credit Claimants - People Not in Employment Rate	2019
Universal Credit Claimants - Total People Rate	2019
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) (all ages)	2017/18-2019/20

Appendix D: Serious violence trend in 2021/22

This appendix provides charts for the part-year 2021/22 showing that serious violence involving young people is still below levels seen before the pandemic, except for homicide, for which the rolling 12 months prior to June 2021 were the highest since the rolling 12 months to October 2019. The recent trend for under 25 year old victims of homicide, particularly for teenagers has been on an upwards trajectory (from lows through the pandemic). The number of teenage victims recorded in 12 months to June 2021 (28 teenagers) was the highest since 12 months to October 2019 (28).

Data based on the serious violence category for those aged under 25 used throughout this report is not yet available for 2021/22, so the chart below uses publicly available MPS knife crime with injury data as a proxy for this. Note the data exclude domestic abuse offences.





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