

# Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Special)

## AGENDA

**DATE:** Tuesday 10 July 2018

**TIME:** 7.00 pm

**VENUE:** Committee Rooms 1 & 2, Harrow Civic Centre,  
Station Road, Harrow, HA1 2XY

**MEMBERSHIP** (Quorum 4)

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**Chair:** Councillor Jeff Anderson

**Councillors:**

Dan Anderson  
Peymana Assad  
Honey Jamie  
Jerry Miles

Richard Almond (VC)  
Jean Lammiman  
Chris Mote  
Kanti Rabadia

**Representatives of Voluntary Aided Sector:** Mr N Ransley / Reverend P Reece  
**Representatives of Parent Governors:** 2 Vacancies

(Note: Where there is a matter relating to the Council's education functions, the "church" and parent governor representatives have attendance, speaking and voting rights. They are entitled to speak but not vote on any other matter.)

**Representative of Harrow Youth Parliament**

**Reserve Members:**

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- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Sarah Butterworth | 1. Philip Benjamin  |
| 2. Maxine Henson     | 2. Stephen Wright   |
| 3. Rekha Shah        | 3. Norman Stevenson |
| 4. Michael Borio     | 4. Ramji Chauhan    |
| 5. Dean Gilligan     |                     |

**Contact:** Frankie Belloli, Senior Democratic Services Officer  
Tel: 020 8424 1263 E-mail: frankie.belloli@harrow.gov.uk

## **Useful Information**

### **Meeting details:**

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**Agenda publication date: 2 July 2018**

## **AGENDA - PART I**

### **1. ATTENDANCE BY RESERVE MEMBERS**

To note the attendance at this meeting of any duly appointed Reserve Members.

Reserve Members may attend meetings:-

- (i) to take the place of an ordinary Member for whom they are a reserve;
- (ii) where the ordinary Member will be absent for the whole of the meeting; and
- (iii) the meeting notes at the start of the meeting at the item 'Reserves' that the Reserve Member is or will be attending as a reserve;
- (iv) if a Reserve Member whose intention to attend has been noted arrives after the commencement of the meeting, then that Reserve Member can only act as a Member from the start of the next item of business on the agenda after his/her arrival.

### **2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

To receive declarations of disclosable pecuniary or non pecuniary interests, arising from business to be transacted at this meeting, from:

- (a) all Members of the Committee;
- (b) all other Members present.

### **3. YOUTH JUSTICE PLAN 2018-19 (Pages 5 - 136)**

Report of the Divisional Director (Interim), Children and Young People Services

## **AGENDA - PART II - NIL**

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**REPORT FOR:            OVERVIEW AND  
                                 SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

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**Date of Meeting:**            10<sup>th</sup> July 2018

**Subject:**                      Youth Justice Plan (July 2018-19)

**Responsible Officer:**      Peter Tolley, Divisional Director (Interim),  
   Children and Young People Services

**Scrutiny Lead  
Members:**                    Community: Councillors Ghazanfar Ali and  
   Jean Lammiman  
   People: Councillors Jerry Miles and Janet Mote

**Exempt:**                      No

**Wards affected:**            All wards

**Enclosures:**                1. Youth Justice Plan July 2018-19  
   2. Strategic Assessment 2018  
   3. Youth Justice Plan 2018 EqIA  
   4. YJB Strategic Plan 2018-21

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**Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations**

This report sets out the strategic assessment and plan for Harrow’s Youth Justice Partnership for the period July 2018-19. The draft plan is to be reported to the Cabinet meeting on 12 July 2018 for endorsement before full Council considers its formal adoption on 19 July 2018.

**Recommendations:**

The Committee is requested to comment on the draft plan and submit comments and any recommendations for further consideration by the Cabinet and Council.

## Section 2 – Report

### Introductory paragraphs

All Youth Offending Teams are required to produce an annual review for the Youth Justice Board. Harrow's Youth Justice plan is closely aligned to Harrow's Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy which is produced by Harrow's community safety partnership known as 'Safer Harrow'

The aligned plan considers the impact of youth offending and diversion from offending. The aligned plans consider an annual assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending within the borough as is reported in Harrow's Strategic Assessment. The Strategic Assessment previously came to Overview and Scrutiny along with the draft Community Safety Strategy. However, following feedback from scrutiny that this does not allow scrutiny sufficient opportunity for its comments and reflections on the strategic assessment to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Strategy, this year the strategic assessment came to Overview and Scrutiny separately, in March 2018. The Strategic Assessment is then used to inform the partnership's Community Safety Strategy. The last Community Safety Strategy was published in 2017 and is refreshed on an annual basis.

This Youth Justice plan assesses the performance of the Youth Justice Partnership and Youth Offending Team against national (Youth Justice Board) and local priority strategic objectives and reviews the ongoing strategic objectives.

### Performance of the service is good

- The numbers of First Time Entrants to the youth justice system (young offenders coming into contact with the youth justice system for the first time) are decreasing and lower than the London and England averages.
- The numbers of young people receiving custodial sentences are decreasing and lower than the London and England averages
- The number of young people reoffending are all decreasing and performance is better than the London and UK averages.

**Nevertheless**, the crimes and issues being committed and displayed are increasingly complex, serious and undertaken by young people with higher levels of vulnerability as well as risk.

**The three strategic objectives** outlined within this strategy focus on

- Reducing Youth violence (particularly knife crime)
- Reducing Drug and alcohol misuse (including the use, supply and distribution as well as exploitation of younger age groups into such use)
- Striking a balance between protection of the public and safeguarding the welfare and wellbeing of those at risk of offending.

As with the Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy, this Youth Justice Plan also firmly **echoes the current Mayor's priorities**, and includes a renewed focus on tackling Youth Violence, Drug and alcohol misuse and targeted support

## **Consultation and Engagement**

In refreshing the strategy and priorities, consultation and engagement has been undertaken with some partners, stakeholders and relevant services within the council.

- 7<sup>th</sup> June 2018 – Draft strategy and strategic objectives discussed at Youth Offending Team Meeting for feedback and comments.
- 8<sup>th</sup> June 2018 – Draft strategy taken to Youth Offending Partnership Board for feedback and comments.
- 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018 – Draft Executive Summary and Strategic Objectives taken to Harrow Youth Parliament for feedback and comments
- 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 - Draft Executive Summary and Strategic Objectives taken to Early Support Hub (Youth groups) for feedback and comments

The Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy with which this plan aligns has also been consulted on extensively and this benefits from such accord.

### **Robustness of data and ownership by police:**

The sources used in the Strategic Assessment have been checked and verified as providing up-to-date official data released by the Metropolitan Police Service.

### **Disaggregation of data:**

At present, the data is available to the local partnership at the level shown in the Strategic Assessment – usually at Ward level. To be able to ‘drill down’ to a lower level needs a skilled analyst with access to Police systems. Access to this resource, which will be important to support at operational level, and make sure that interventions are appropriately targeted, is being discussed under the new Borough Command Unit (BCU) arrangements, and the local authority is looking at all possibilities, including sharing resource with other boroughs, or secondment from the Metropolitan Police Service.

## **Risk Management Implications**

Issues of youth offending, diversion and desistance are a concern in the local community. The Council, and partners approach to resolving serious youth violence and the misuse of drugs including supply and distribution as well as balancing protection of the public with safeguarding the welfare of those young people vulnerable to offending is important. The Youth Justice Plan 2018-19 sets out objectives to be delivered within existing resources, but there are still risks given community and partnership engagement will be an important part of addressing the issues set out in this strategy and based on further growth in incidents resources could become further stretched.

## **Procurement Implications**

All decisions to commission and support activities supporting the implementation of the Youth Justice Plan and the Youth Offending Team in particular are balanced between having a positive social impact, being well researched/evaluated/proven and responding to local need as evidenced
--

within the local performance data and children's own reported needs as outlined in the Young Harrow Foundations Children's needs database,

The delivery plan will include cost and benefits/impact.

### **Legal Implications**

S17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by the Police and Crime Act 2009 Act imposes a duty on the Council when exercising its functions to have due regard to the need to prevent, crime and disorder, misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re offending. The Youth Justice Board

The Youth Justice Board's unique functions are set out in section 41, part III of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and are summarised in the appendix attached to the Youth Justice Plan.

### **Financial Implications**

The total budget for the Youth Offending Team is £752k of which £211k is funded by the Youth Justice Board Grant.

All activities as set out in the delivery plan will be met within existing budgets.

### **Equalities implications / Public Sector Equality Duty**

The attached EqIA for the Youth Justice Plan along with the EqiA for the Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy covers which covers the same issues outlined within this Youth Justice plan have not identified any adverse impact on any of the protected characteristics. The priorities identified within the strategy should in fact have a positive impact.

### **Council Priorities**

The Council's vision:

#### **Working Together to Make a Difference for Harrow**

Please identify how the report incorporates the administration's priorities.

- Protect the most vulnerable and support families

### **Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance**

Not required for Overview and Scrutiny Committee – to be provided for Cabinet report

<b>Ward Councillors notified:</b>	<b>NO, as it impacts on all Wards</b>
<b>EqIA carried out:</b>	<b>YES</b>

### **Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers**

**Contact:** Mark Scanlon, Head of Service, Early Support and Youth Offending Service, mark.scanlon@harrow.gov.uk  
020 8863 5611, extension 6610

#### **Background Papers:**

1. Youth Justice Plan July 2018-19
2. Strategic Assessment 2018
3. Youth Justice Plan 2018 EqIA
4. YJB Strategic Plan 2018-21

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# **Harrow Youth Offending Partnership**

## **Youth Justice Plan**

**July 2018 - 2019**

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## 1. Foreword

Councillor Christine Robson  
Young People & Schools Portfolio Holder



This year we have deliberately closely aligned our Youth Justice Plan local strategic objectives, with the Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy and with the Safer Harrow Strategic Assessment.

The recently published: “This is Harrow” young people’s needs analysis produced in collaboration with Young Harrow Foundation and involving an analysis of over 4500 young people’s questionnaires outlining their needs, highlighted gang activity and youth violence, mental health and emotional wellbeing as some of the key concerns of young people and themes to be addressed. These chime with the strategic objectives of this Youth Justice Plan.

Our strategic objectives within this plan are to

- Reduce Youth violence (particularly knife crime)
- Reduce Drug and alcohol misuse (including the use, supply and distribution as well as the exploitation of younger age groups into becoming involved)
- Strike a balance between protection of the public and safeguarding the welfare and wellbeing of those at risk of offending.
- Reduce the numbers of young people coming into the youth justice system, reduce the need for custody and reduce the rate of re-offending

There are a range of wonderful existing partnership arrangements with other statutory and voluntary sector organisations. We are all focused around these objectives and working together to build Harrow to become a great place to work, live and go to school. It is our aim and collective will to protect the most vulnerable and provide suitable support to families within our local communities.

The needs of young people will continue to be responded to. We will embrace the use of the recently launched rich new dataset coordinated through Young Harrow Foundation.

Local young people will continue to be engaged and involved in co-producing and reviewing the strategic developments, impact and successes as we move forward so that residents will be assured that we will continue to deliver our overarching vision of building a better Harrow.

## 2. Introduction

Each year, a Youth Justice Plan is produced which is endorsed by a range of key partners and statutory bodies. Going forward the aim is to closely and strategically align this plan with the borough's Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy while still meeting statutory objectives set out by the Youth Justice Board.

Harrow's Community Safety Partnership, Safer Harrow, brings together many organisations that contribute to our ambition of making Harrow the Safest Borough in London. The Council's vision is also "working together to make a difference for Harrow" and this is particularly relevant to the work of Safer Harrow, which as a Partnership is working together to achieve better and safer outcomes for people who live, work, visit and study in the borough.

The Youth Offending Partnership Board has strategic oversight of the Youth Offending Team who, along with collaborative partnerships, deliver aligned strategic objectives to the young people of Harrow who are vulnerable to or impacted by offending.

The structure of this report includes a strategic analysis of the latest data available (2016-17) and then lays out the strategic objectives before a consideration of how these objectives will be taken forward.

A number of relevant appendices then outline and give more detail about relevant operational matters.

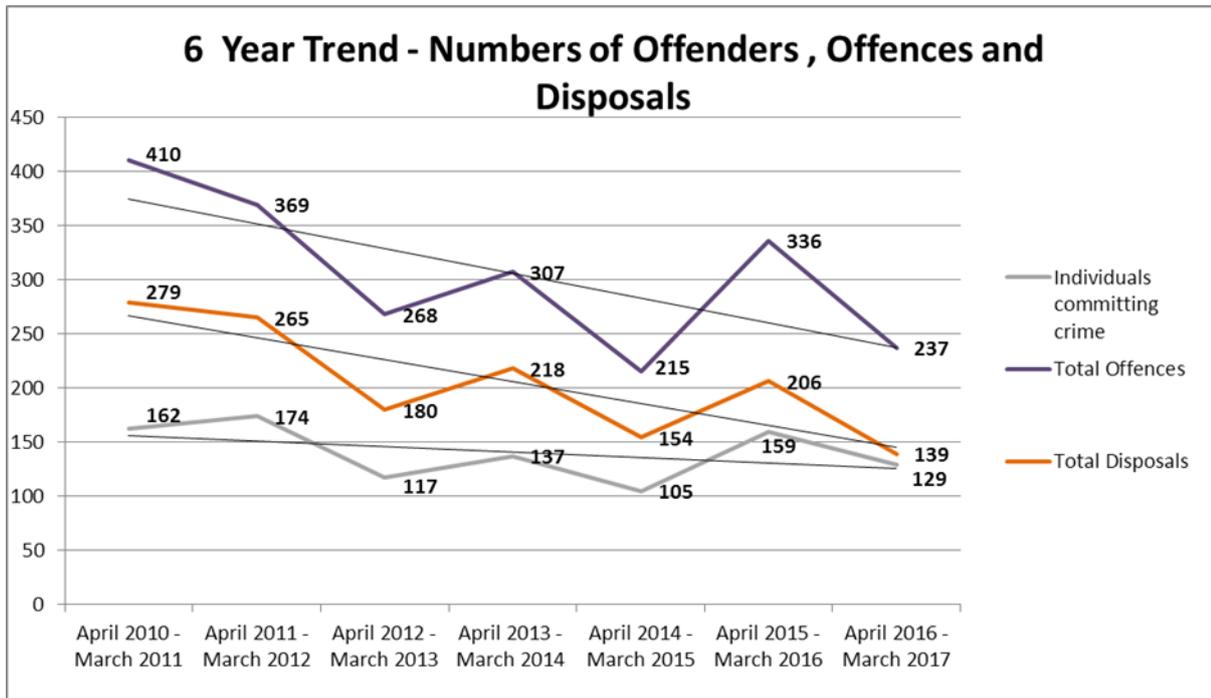
### 3. Executive Summary

1. There is a strong and positive improvement in the three key performance areas established through the Youth Justice Board
  - a. The rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System in Harrow continues to decline and is lower than the London, and England average rate.
  - b. The use of custody remains very low during 2017-18 and is lower than the London, and England average rate.
  - c. The rate of reoffending is decreasing and is lower than the London, and England average rate.
2. There is a fully recruited and stable staff group with suitable skills and abilities to deliver high quality services and interventions to the young people being worked with. The co-located nature of the service continues to be a strength.
3. There is a strong alignment with Youth Offer. The Early Support Service has enabled a restructuring to further strengthen the pathways to divert young people from offending behaviour and link in with Youth service which is now formally a part of a restructured continuum of provision.
4. There is a good alignment with the work of the Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) partnership. This includes collaborative working at VVE daily meetings, working with partner agencies (MASH Police) and strategic alignment. There is also close alignment with the Joint Strategic Assessment which has informed both the VVE Strategy and this plan.
5. Local challenges for young people and the workers of the YOT include
  - a. Addressing vulnerability to becoming involved in serious youth violence and
  - b. Being vulnerable to being exploited and involved in the use, supply and distribution of illegal drugs.
6. Relationships and collaborative working with Children's Services continue to strengthen and build on good arrangements. About a third of YOT young people are also known to Children's Services Partners.
7. The YOT continue to support, develop and promote a range of effective and innovative programmes including "mindfulness and mental toughness", "street doctors" and "Goldseal: music production" to name just a few.
8. The service continues to build a closer affinity with the voluntary sector including Ignite and Young Harrow Foundation.
9. The YOT is motivated to understand and build on identified areas for improvement and have commissioned Wrightlink to enable an audit of work in order to test and prepare against the updated regulatory framework.

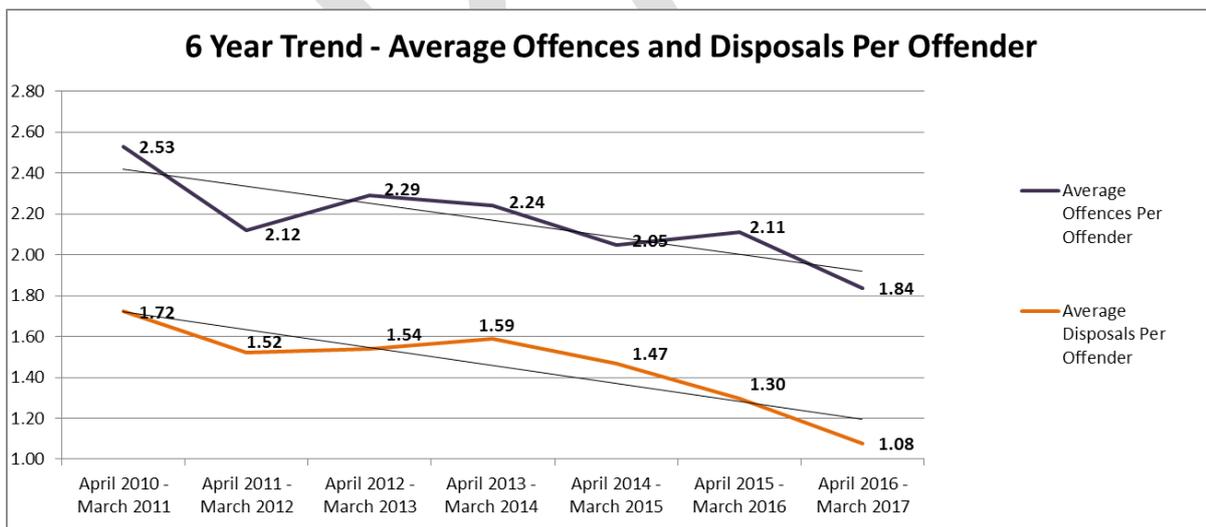
10. Asset Plus has been continuing to embed within the service July 2017. Though there have been some challenges, the use of AssetPlus is starting to show some benefits in terms of enabling better identification of risk and vulnerability which is enabling enhanced abilities to manage these aspects.
11. The welfare and wellbeing of young people at the edge of and involved in offending behaviour and the protection of the people and community affected by such offending remain at the heart of the challenges for this YOT service.
  - a. Achieving a balance which promotes welfare and wellbeing and also enables feeling of and actual safety and protection continues to be managed and led by the officers and staff of the partnership.
  - b. This collaborative and inclusive approach needs to continue as partners work together to develop effective and innovative ways to manage the challenges and serve in order to lead relevant and proportionate achievements.
12. Responding to local needs including being involved with the Wealdstone and South Harrow/Rayners Lane Community Action Groups will help deliver the strategic objectives. This will build on work already being delivered from the Wealdstone Early Support (Youth) Hub and in partnership with youth provision / services delivered out of the Beacon centre.

## 4. Strategic Analysis / Annual report

### Youth Crime



Overall youth crime has been variable over the past 6 years but the general trend is a gradual decrease in numbers of orders, offences committed and numbers of young people committing offences.



The revised out of court disposal process allows police to offer out pre court disposals for a wider range of offences, and consider factors such as remorse at point of arrest has allowed for a more meaningful disposal which can assist in the diversion from the Youth Justice System. It is also possible that cautions are being used more frequently which may be contributing to the decreasing number of disposals.

Although the general trend shows a decreasing average number of offences and disposals per offender, 2016/17 has seen some changes in the distribution of disposal

types being issued. The most notable change is a **7% decrease** (down to 28%) in the proportion of youth rehabilitation orders (**community disposals**), and a **6% increase** (up to 50%) in the proportion of referral orders (**first tier disposals**).

## Caseloads

	Caseload - Active interventions and number of young people by quarter												% change between Q4 2015/16 and Q4 2016/17	% change between Q4 2016/17 and Q4 2017/18
	2015/16 Q1	2015/16 Q2	2015/16 Q3	2015/16 Q4	2016/17 Q1	2016/17 Q2	2016/17 Q3	2016/17 Q4	2017/18 Q1	2017/18 Q2	2017/18 Q3	2017/18 Q4		
Number of interventions open in period	123	121	122	116	97	109	101	110	129	120	106	119	-5.2%	8.2%
Number of individuals worked with in period	106	112	110	104	91	90	90	95	112	107	93	102	-8.7%	7.4%
Number of new interventions starting in a period	41	35	29	29	20	42	28	33	43	33	28	31	13.8%	-6.1%

The YOT caseload had started to increase again during 2017/18 after falling in 2016/17, as low as 97 in Q1. This was reflective of an increase in the number of interventions open to the YOT during 2017/18 and an increase in the number of individuals being worked with (a 7.4% increase against 16/17).

## Education, Training and Employment (ETE)

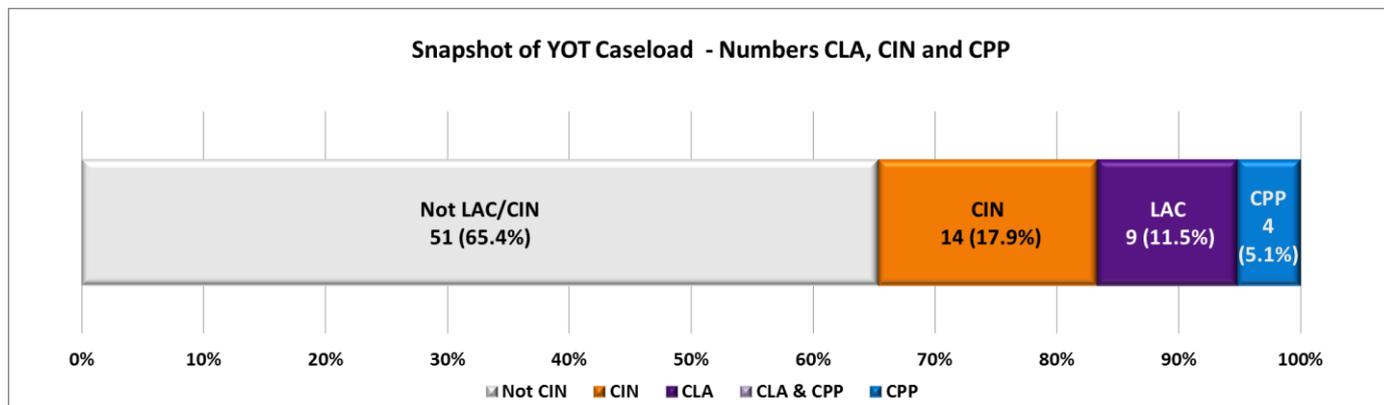
Current ETE for Open Interventions							
Actively engaged in ETE	Total In Age Group	Total Actively Engaged	% Actively Engaged	Engaged in ETE for less than standard Hrs.	% Engaged in ETE for less than standard Hrs.	Total NEET	% NEET
Statutory School Age (25+ Hrs. ETE)	36	27	75.0%	4	11.1%	5	13.9%
Non Statutory School Age (16+ Hrs. ETE)	34	22	64.7%	0	0.0%	12	35.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24.3%</b>

Harrow's local target for young people in Education, training or employment (ETE) is 75%. The ETE status for the active caseload is 70.0%, which compares to 78.4% in the previous year.

The snapshot shows that 75.0% of young people aged 10-16 were accessing 25+ hours of education and 64.7% of those aged 17-18 years were accessing 16+ hours. Detailed reports are provided on a quarterly basis to the YOT board on all NEET young people.

## YOT and Children Looked After / Children in Need

A snapshot of the YOT current caseload in March 2017 shows that there were a total of 9 young people who were also looked after, this represents 11.5% of the YOT caseload. In addition to this 14 (17.9%) were classed as children in need and 4 (5.1%) were on a child protection plan.



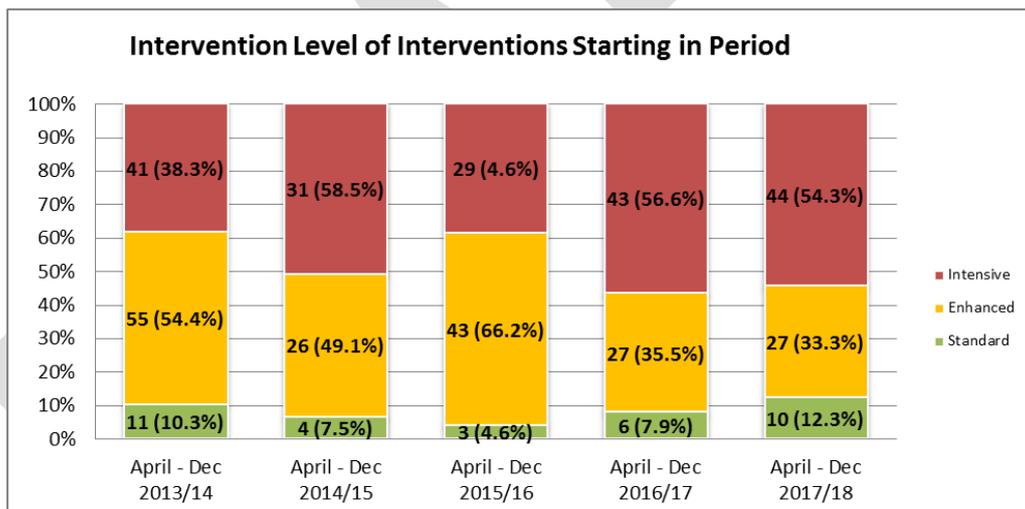
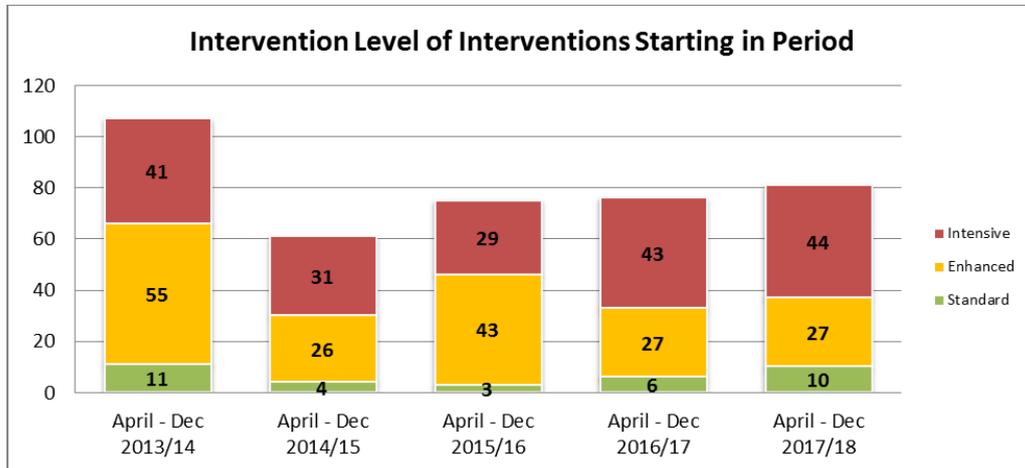
Research into first time entrants and the active caseload carried out in November 2014, supported the perception that looked after children in Harrow were more at risk of re-offending.

The snapshot data for children looked after in March 2017 shows that on the whole a higher proportion of the LAC caseload are re-offenders than the general YOT population. Of the 9 young people looked after, 6 (66.6%) had been re-offenders with only 3 (33.3%) being first time entrants, this compares to only 41.3% of the YOT caseload who are re-offenders.

## Caseload intensity, vulnerability and risk

### Intensity

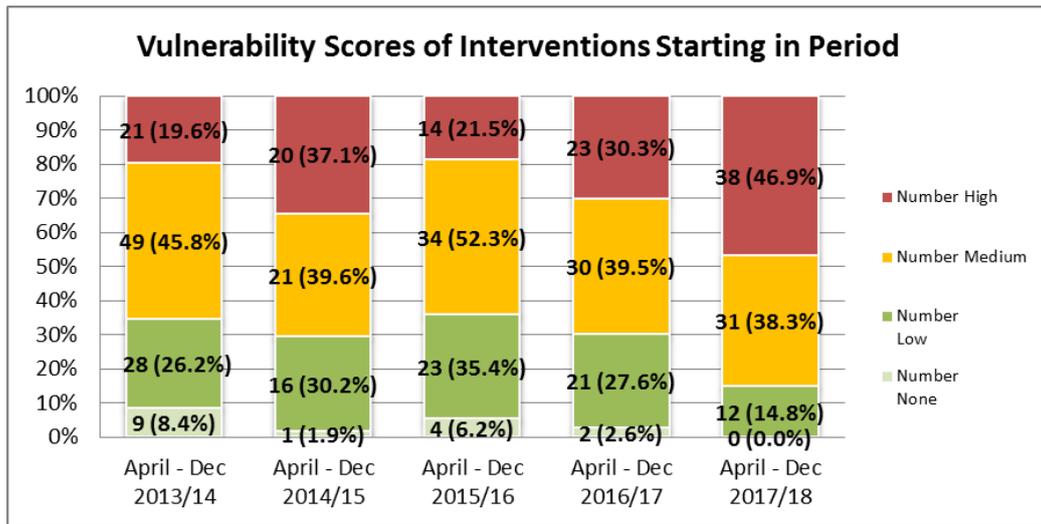
2017/18 has seen a slight decrease in the proportion of the caseload assessed as “intensive” (requiring the most amount of contact), from 56.6% to 54.3%. In all there is only a slight change to the complexity of the caseload during 2017/18.



**The proportion of higher vulnerable cases has increased.**

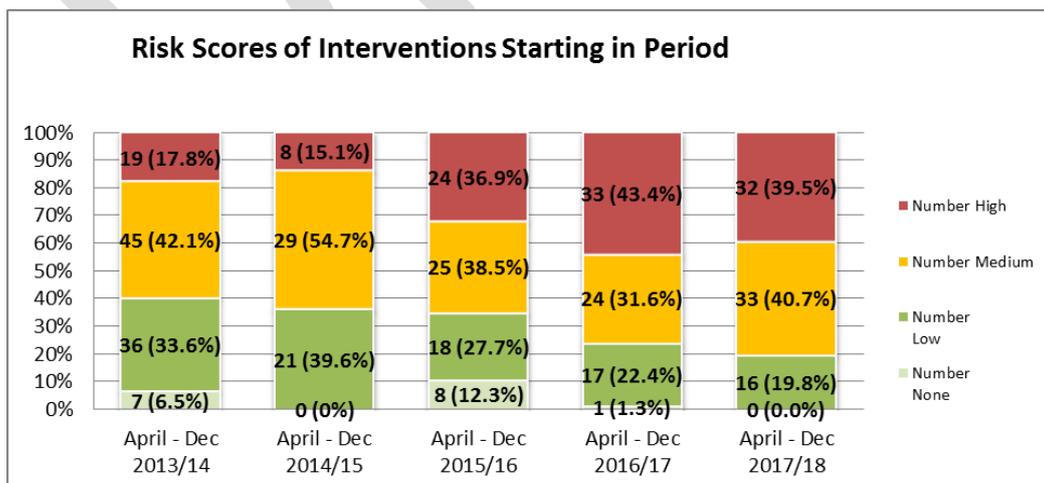
In 2017/18 there were 38 (47% of) cases assessed as high or very high vulnerability. In 2016/17 there were 23 (30% of) cases assessed as high or very high vulnerability. At the same time low vulnerability cases have decreased from 28% in 2016/17 to 15%.

It is likely that Asset Plus has supported better identification of higher levels of vulnerability. However, the increase reflects that there is also a likely increase in the number of more vulnerable young people.



**Assessed Levels of risk have shown a slight decrease**

In 2017/18 there were 32 (40% of) cases assessed as high / very high vulnerability. In 2017/16 there were 33 (43% of) cases assessed as high / very high vulnerability.



## Practice Performance and Quality Assurance

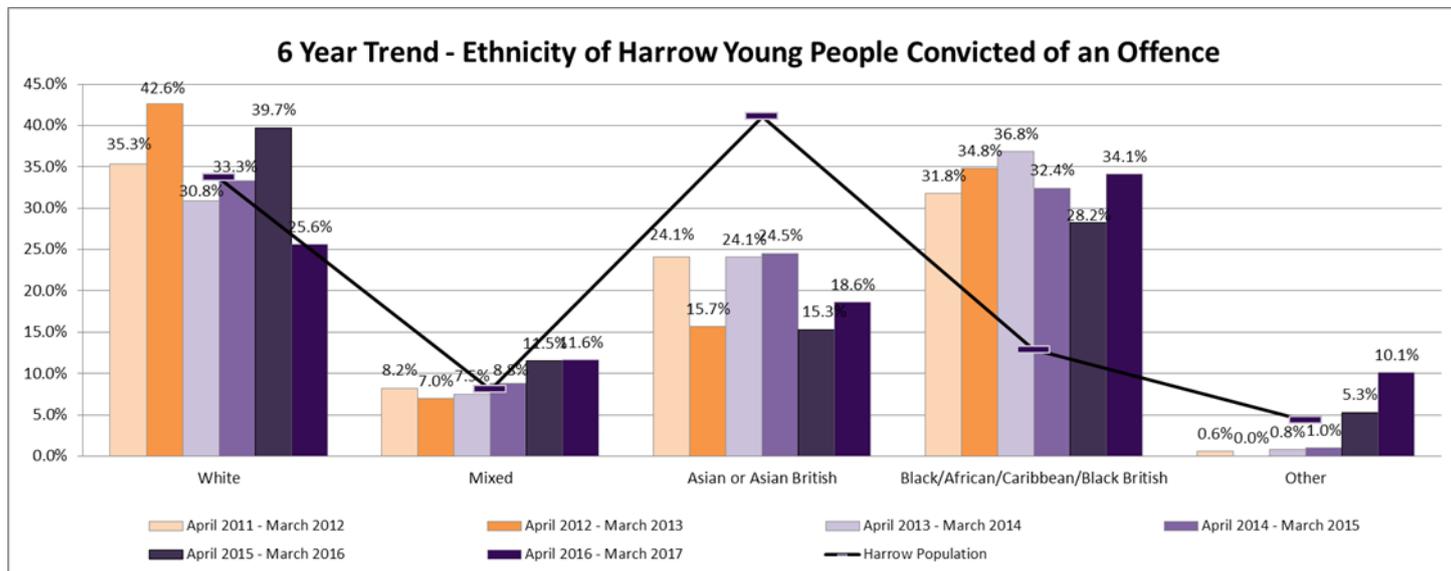
Regular performance monitoring has been embedded within the YOT over the past three years. Performance support and regular monthly and weekly reports have continued to be developed to ensure timeliness and compliance of key processes in line with national standards. A monthly scorecard was developed to incorporate local and national indicators and is overseen by the YOT management board. This has been in use for the past three years. 2017/18 has seen a change in the internal indicators to reflect new practice requirements in line with the introduction of ASSET plus. Due to new indicators for 2017/18, there is no comparison available for previous years. The table below represents the key targets for 2017/18.

Month	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	YTD
% of New interventions with initial assessment completed and signed of within 35 Days	New measure starting from August 2017				6.7 %	33.3 %	0.0 %	22.2 %	25.0 %	20.0 %	12.5 %	14.3 %	<b>16.3 %</b>
% of New interventions with Home Visits within 28 days	44.4 %	50.0 %	66.7 %	43.8 %	36.4 %	33.3 %	66.7 %	75.0 %	66.7 %	75.0 %	83.3 %	62.5 %	<b>55.7 %</b>

Countersigning of initial ASSET plus has been variable during 2017/18 with an overall annual figure of 16.3%. Figure are low for countersigning overall in 17/18. Harrow YOT implemented Asset Plus less than a year ago. Other YOTs have reported that it has been taking 18-24 months to properly embed the system. There was previously some data loss issues resulting in the inability to technically sign off some assessments. The system does not generate a notification regarding signing off so is reliant on the worker effectively informing the manager to check the system. Quality Assurance (QA) process happens before the technical sign off. Harrow YOT have a policy of quality assuring all cases not just the high risk ones. There have been some capacity issues regarding the QA process however, all posts are now back or coming back on stream. Lastly, though the proportions look low, the actual numbers are low too so will hopefully show significant improvements just by taking suitable action on a relatively low and achievable number. However, this issue is acknowledged and will be subject to ongoing performance management.

Home visits have also been variable during 17/18 with an overall figure of 55.7%. This compares to 59.2% for 2016/17.

## Ethnicity



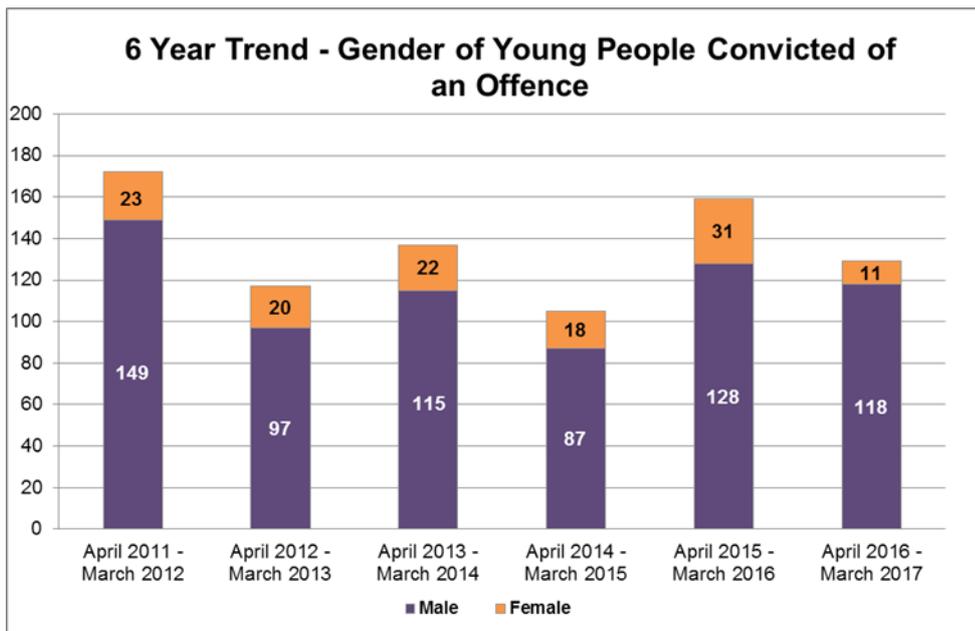
Over the past 6 years (2011/12 to 2016/17), Harrow has seen some key changes to the ethnic make-up of its offending population as displayed on the graph above.

The most notable difference between local demographics and youth offending demographics can be seen in the Black / African / Caribbean / Black British group. This group are considerably over represented, making up only 13% of Harrow's 10-17 population but 34 % of the youth offending population in 2016/17. This group have been consistently over represented in youth offending services.

In addressing this, the YOT have developed a number of responses:

- A targeted BAME group has started within the last couple of months: Project Empire to Inspire. This promotes resilience and leadership skills and is open to any young people in the YOT from Triage to Licence.
- All workers attend inset training on Unconscious Bias
- The YOT provide challenge back to partners about disproportionality in triage / Out of Court disposals / First Time Entrants.
- Court User Group attended by managers and advice and guidance provided.
- There will be consideration of further developing the Youth Offer to address disproportionality.

## Gender



2016/17 represents a significant decrease in the proportion of YOT clients who are female (8.5%). The National Average for females is 15.4% and London Average is 13.7%.

Within the prevention programmes (Triage) there are some clear differences seen in the types of offending between males and females. Females are less likely to commit drug offences, 12% (2/13) compared to 31% (18/41) for males. However, females are more likely to commit violence against the person offences, 35.3% (6/13) compared to 15.5% (9/41) for males.

The small numbers involved here may make it difficult to think of this as disproportionality however, there are thoughts on developing programmes specific for females at risk of committing violence against the person offences. It is possible that some of the high proportions here relate to domestic abuse in which young women and girls have been reported as fighting with parents / siblings. There is a suggestion for considering a female specific mindfulness group though due to the low numbers this may have to be combined with Early Support / Youth Offer which suitably managing any assessed risks inherent in this solution. There is possible potential to develop something to be linked with the schools provision/projects.

## Key Performance Objectives

	Harrow	London	YOT Family	England
<b>First Time entrants PNC rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population **Good performance is typified by a negative percentage</b>				
<b>Oct 16 - Sep 17 (Latest Period)</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>304</b>
Oct 15 - Sep 16	349	401	353	340
<i>percent change from selected baseline</i>	-25.4%	-1.7%	-11.3%	-10.7%
<b>Use of custody rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population **Good performance is typified by a low rate</b>				
<b>Jan 17 - Dec 17 (Latest Period)</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.38</b>
Jan 16 - Dec 16	0.34	0.69	0.42	0.39
<i>change from selected baseline</i>	0.00	-0.03	-0.07	-0.01
<b>Reoffending rates after 12 months - Three month cohorts</b>				
<b>Re-offences per reoffender Jan 16 - Mar 16 cohort (latest period)</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.85</b>
Re-offences per reoffender Jan 15 - Mar 15 cohort	2.61	3.41	3.16	3.64
<i>change from selected baseline</i>	-38.7%	7.2%	15.3%	6.0%
<b>Reoffending rates after 12 months - Aggregated quarterly cohorts (12 months cohort) This data is only given annually for April to March.</b>				
<b>Re-offences per reoffender Apr 15 - Mar 16 cohort (latest period)</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.78</b>
Re-offences per reoffender Apr 14 - Mar 15 cohort	2.82	3.43	3.18	3.61
<i>change from selected baseline</i>	-3.0%	1.2%	12.0%	4.6%

Harrow's YOT has seen good progress in its reduction in first time entrants compared to the previous year with a reduction of 25.4%. Harrows current rate of 260 is considerably lower than London, National and YOT family averages.

Re-offending rates compared to the previous year have decreased by 7.9%. The current figure of 37.1% is lower than all comparator figures. This steep reduction is not reflected in comparator figures which are only showing minimal changes.

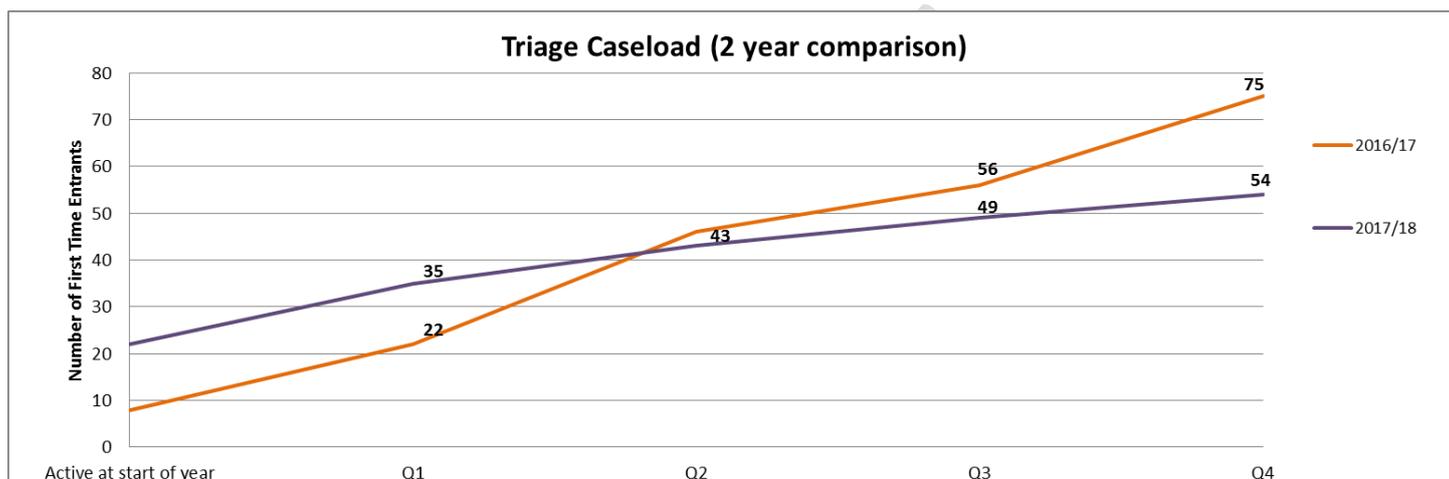
Harrow's use of custody rate has remained the same at 0.34. This is in contrast to slight reductions in comparator figures. Despite no change for Harrow the figure of 0.34 is still lower than comparator figures.

Relationships/building trust is key. Having a stable workforce is contributing to lower numbers of reoffending. The service is hoping to develop a targeted programme for serious youth violence from a victim perspective (developing empathy etc) but this is currently only at the scoping phase.

## Prevention Programmes (Triage)

During 2017/18 the YOT received 36 referrals, 32 of which went on to have a triage intervention and 4 were sent back to police for non-engagement. Overall; including those already with triage at the start of the year; **the team delivered triage interventions to 54 young people**. There were a total of 49 young people discharged from the triage programme in 2017/18, 49 (92%) of whom completed the programme successfully.

**This represents a significant decrease from 2016/17 where 75 triage interventions were delivered to young people.**



**Gender** make up of those subject to triage is similar to last year (2016/17: 23% female, 2017/18: 24% female).

**Age:** 17/16/15 year olds made up 69%, 14 year olds 11% and 13/12/11 year olds made up 20% of the 2017/18 triage cohort.

### Type of offences within the triage cohort

Offence Type	All		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Drugs	20	37%	18	44%	2	15%
Burglary	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%
Fraud	2	4%	2	5%	0	0%
Other	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%
Public Order	1	2%	0	0%	1	8%
Theft	8	15%	4	10%	4	31%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	6	11%	6	15%	0	0%
Violence Against The Person	15	28%	9	22%	6	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>

Although the numbers are small, females are less likely to commit drug offences and are more likely to commit theft and violence against the person offences than males.

### Out of Court Disposals (OCD)

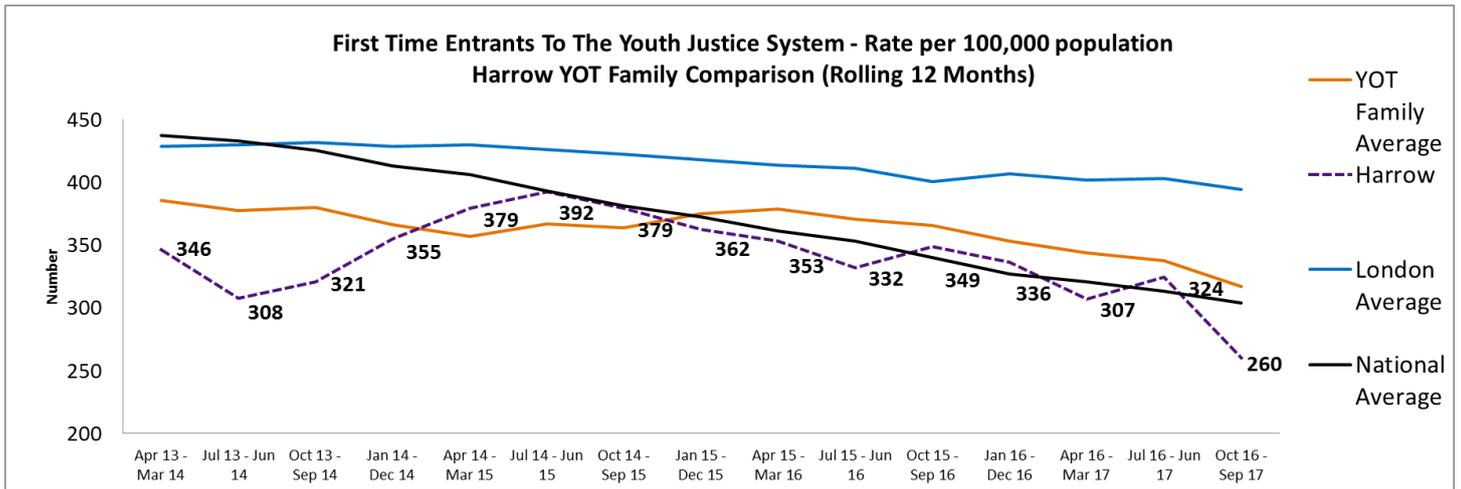
During 2017/18 there were a total of 12 out of court disposals. This includes 2 youth conditional cautions that were already active at the start of the year and 10 new out of court disposals starting in the year, all youth conditional cautions.

Offence Type	Number
Drugs	1
Fraud	1
Public Order	2
Theft	2
Violence Against The Person	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

All 12 of the young people subject to out of court disposals were first time entrants. At the end of May 2018, none of the 12 had re-offended.

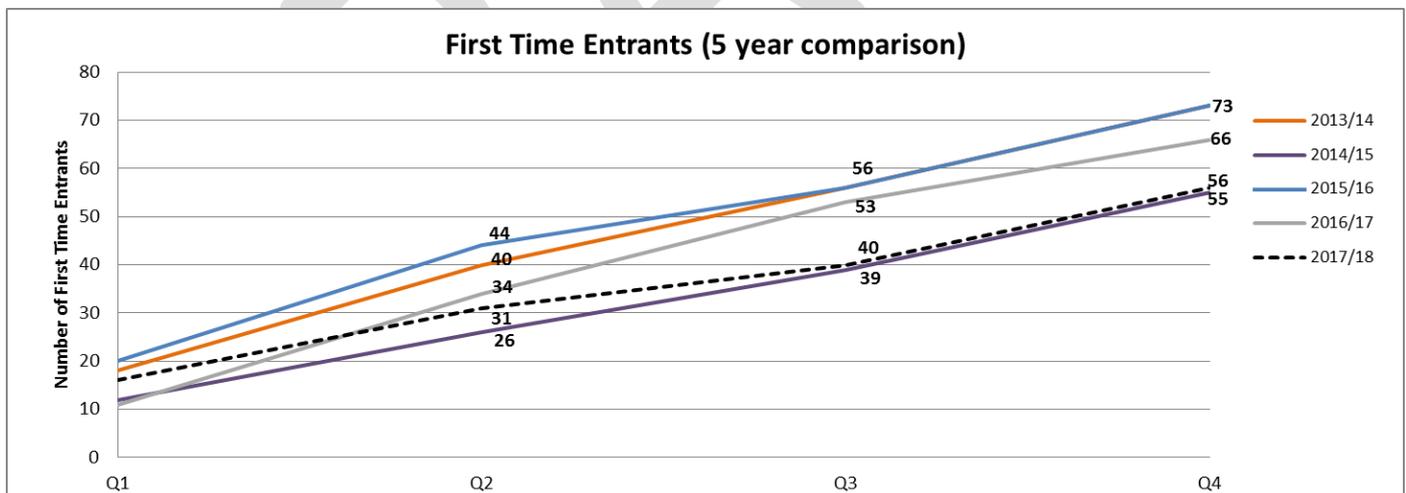
### First Time Entrants

	First time entrants						
	Harrow			YOT Family Average		National Average	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	% change from previous year	Rate per 100,000	% change from previous year	Rate per 100,000	% change from previous year
Oct 15 - Sep 16	61	260	-25.5%	317	8.6%	304	-9.0%
Oct 15 - Sep 16	82	349	-7.9%	292	-8.8%	334	-11.2%
Oct 14 - Sep 15	89	379	20.3%	320	3.2%	376	-11.7%
Oct 13 - Sep 14	73	315	-3.7%	310	-13.9%	426	-8.4%
Oct 12 - Sep 13	79	327	-24.5%	360	-25.0%	465	-22.1%
Oct 11 - Sep 12	105	433	-9.0%	480	-26.2%	597	-21.8%
Oct 10 - Sep 11	115	476	-	650	-	763	-



Since 2014/15 Harrow has seen a general downward decrease in the number of first time entrant. This is a trend which has been reflected nationally and across London. Harrow has seen a reduction of 26% in first time entrants during the latest reporting period (Oct 16 – Sep 17) with 62 individuals compared to 82 in the previous year (Oct 15 – Sep 16). This is the lowest number of FTE’s that harrow has ever reached.

Note: The local figure will differ from the national figure as the national figure takes into account offences that may not be recorded on the local system, such as offences receiving a police caution or young people who are the responsibility of another borough but whose address may be in harrow.



FTE Outcomes types for 2016/17 and 2017/18 were mostly similar with a few noticeable variations.

The reduction in first time entrants is mostly due to decrease in new out of court disposals. FTE’s with conditional cautions have been decreasing year on year with 0 in 2017/18 compared to 2 in 2016/17 and 9 in 2015/16. This pattern can also be seen with Youth Conditional Cautions, 5 (8.9%) in 2017/18 compared to 10 (15.2%) in 2016/17 and 11 (15.1%) in 2015/16.

There are similar numbers of referral orders and youth rehabilitation orders in 2017/18 as in previous years. However, they make up a higher proportion of the total caseload. Referral orders were 40 (56.2%) in 2015/16, 43 (65.2%) in 2016/17 and 42 (75.0%) in 2017/18. Youth Rehabilitation Orders were 7 (9.6%) in 2015/16, 5 (7.6%) in 2016/17 and 8 (14.3%) in 2017/18.

There has been an overall reduction in FTE's receiving custodial sentences with only 1 (1.8%) in 2017/18, compared to 4 (6.1%) in 2016/17.

	2015/16 Total		2016/17 Total		2017/18 Total	
<b>Outcome</b>						
Absolute Discharge	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fine	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Conditional Discharge	2	2.7%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%
Conditional Caution	9	12.3%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%
Youth Conditional Caution	11	15.1%	10	15.2%	5	8.9%
Referral Order	40	56.2%	43	65.2%	42	75.0%
Youth Rehabilitation Order	7	9.6%	5	7.6%	8	14.3%
Section 91 Order	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Section 90-92 Detention	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Detention and Training Order	0	0.0%	4	6.1%	1	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>		<b>66</b>		<b>56</b>	

Of the 56 first time entrants in 2017/18, 54 (96.4%) were male and 2 (3.6%) were female. This is a reduction in the proportion of FTE's who are female with 3.6% in 2017/18 compared to 15.2% in 2016/17.

17 year olds (28.6%) and 16 year olds (28.6%) were the largest age groups in 2017/18 followed by 15 year olds (21.4%) and 14 year olds (8.9%). During 2017/18 there were no 18 year olds becoming FTE's compared to 2016/17 where they made up 13.6% of the caseload. Overall, FTE's tended to be younger in 2017/18 than in the previous year with a higher proportion (21.4%) being 14 and under compared to 2016/17 (13.6%).

Offence Type	Number	%
Criminal Damage	4	7.1%
Drugs	9	16.1%
Other	1	1.8%
Public Order	1	1.8%
Robbery	7	12.5%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	4	7.1%
Fraud	1	1.8%
Violence Against The Person	29	51.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	

Of the 56 young people who were first time entrants in 2017/18, offences falling into the violence against the person category are most frequent accounting for 51.8 %, followed

by Drug offences (16.1%), Robbery (12.5%), theft and handling stolen goods (7.1%) and criminal damage (7.1%). Violence against the person offences were primarily possessions of knives or other offensive weapons (20 cases- 35.7%) with the rest being Assaults (9 cases - 16.1%).

### Triage/OOCD/ FTE Comparisons

Offence Type	Triage		OOCD		FTE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Criminal Damage	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	7.1%
Drugs	20	37.0%	1	8.3%	9	16.1%
Burglary	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fraud	2	3.7%	1	8.3%	1	1.8%
Other	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%
Public Order	1	1.9%	2	16.7%	1	1.8%
Robbery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	12.5%
Theft	14	25.9%	2	16.7%	4	7.1%
Violence Against The Person	15	27.8%	6	50.0%	29	51.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Offence types vary between first time entrants, triage and out of court disposals. The most noticeable difference is Violence against the person offences with 51.8% for first time entrants, 50.0% for out of court disposals and 27.8% for triage. Knife and offensive weapons offences are higher in the first time entrant's category with 35.3% of offences being for offensive weapons compared to only 11.1% in the triage group. Most of the first time entrants that were sentenced for Knife/offensive weapons offences received a referral order.

Theft and handling stolen goods are seen much more frequently in the triage group (35.9%), compared to out of court disposals (16.7%) and first time entrants (17.1%). Drug offences are also seen more frequently in the triage group (37.0%) compared to out of court disposals (8.3%) and first time entrants (16.1%). Those committing robbery type offences only fall into the first time entrant's category making up 12.5% of the first time entrants. All those with a robbery offence were sentenced to referral orders or youth rehabilitation orders.

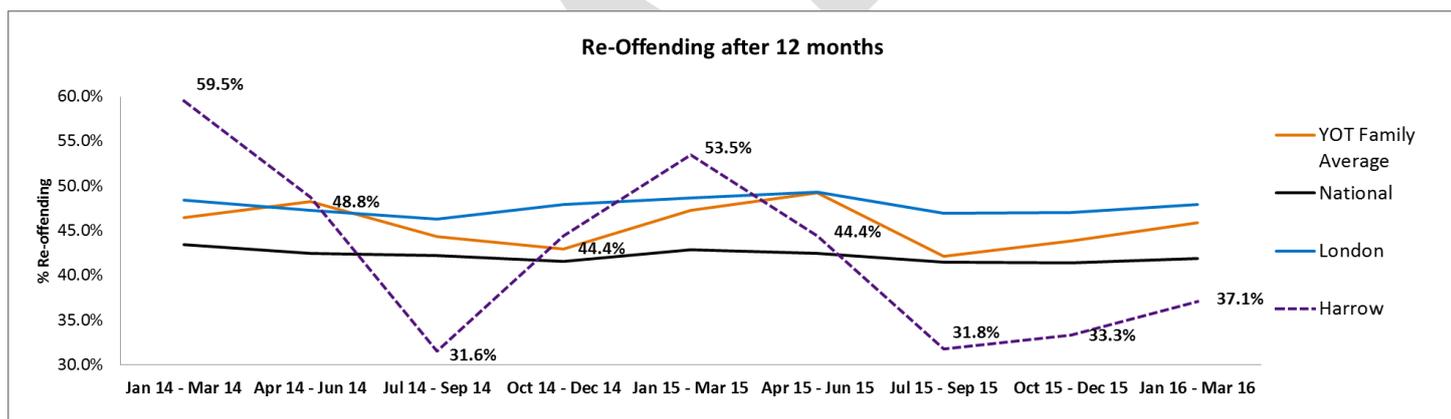
Ethnicity	Triage		OOCD		FTE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Asian	16	29.6%	2	16.7%	7	12.5%
Black	11	20.4%	3	25.0%	23	41.1%
Mixed	8	14.8%	2	16.7%	15	26.8%
Other	2	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%
White	16	29.6%	5	41.7%	5	8.9%
Missing Ethnicity	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	5	8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Comparisons between those receiving triage, out of court disposals and those becoming first time entrants in 2017/18 show some considerable variations in ethnicity. This is reflective of the referrals in.

Age	Triage		OOC		FTE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
11	4	7.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12	3	5.6%	2	16.7%	3	5.4%
13	4	7.4%	0	0.0%	4	7.1%
14	6	11.1%	3	25.0%	5	8.9%
15	12	22.2%	3	25.0%	12	21.4%
16	11	20.4%	1	8.3%	16	28.6%
17	14	25.9%	3	25.0%	16	28.6%
18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The first time entrants tended to be slightly older, with 57.1% being 16 plus compared to 46.3% for triage and 33.3% for out of court disposals. 11 and 12 years olds were mostly seen in the OOC group (16.7%) and triage group (13%), with only 5.4% in the first time entrants group.

## Re-offending



The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring reoffending. There has been a move to a three month cohort rather than a 12 month cohort. The cohort will still be tracked over 12 months. Changing from 12 month cohorts to the 3 month cohorts results in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and thus the re-offending rates appear higher than previously. This rise is universal and seen nationally but this results in a greater variance at a local level. There is less historic data for the new measure and the YJB have only provided backdated information for 2 years.

Harrow's figures have been variable over the last couple of years with the highest point reaching 59.5% and the lowest 31.8%. Harrow's current figure (Jan 16-Mar 16) is 37.1%, this compares to 53.5% for the same period last year (Jan 15-Mar 15). This is lower than comparator YOT's (45.9%), national figure (41.9%) and London figure (47.9%).

The latest figure of 37.1% (Jan 16-Mar 16) represents a 15.0% reduction on the previous year's figure of 53.5% (Jan 15-Mar 15). This reduction is not reflected in comparator figures with London and YOT family figures only decreasing slightly.

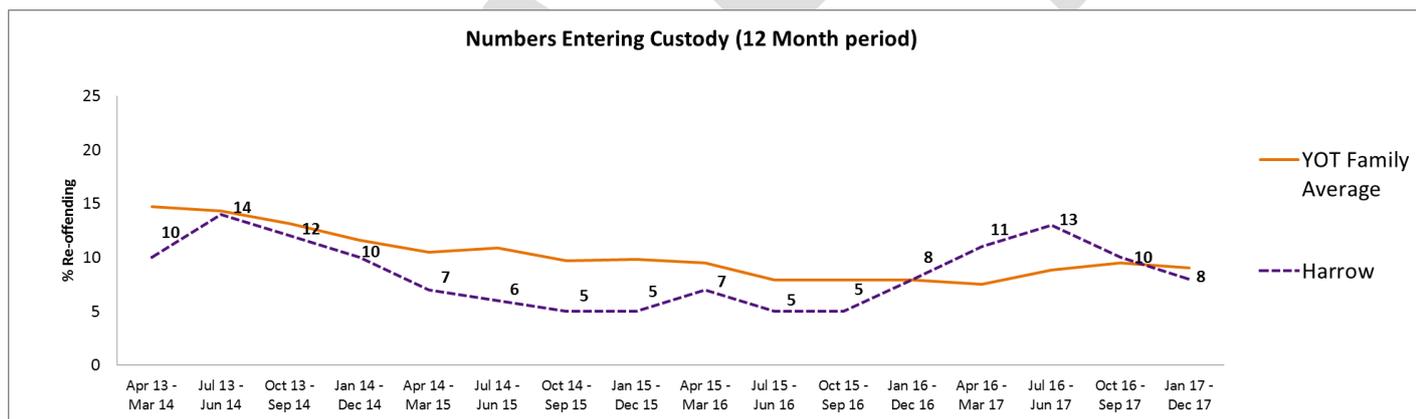
Harrow's current figure (Jan 16-Mar 16) is 37.1% accounts for 10 re-offenders from a cohort of 26. For the same period last year (Jan 15-Mar 15) this was 53.5% and accounted for 23 re-offenders from a cohort of 43.

A further measure of Re-offending is the re-offences per re-offender rate. This is the average number of re-offences committed by each re-offender. For Harrow the most recent figure is 1.60 (Jan 16 - Mar 16), this is a 38.7% reduction on the previous year's figure of 2.61 (Jan 15 - Mar 15). Comparator data is higher for London (3.66), YOT family group (3.64) and national (3.85). Comparators have all increased, YOT families by 15.3% and London by 7.2%.

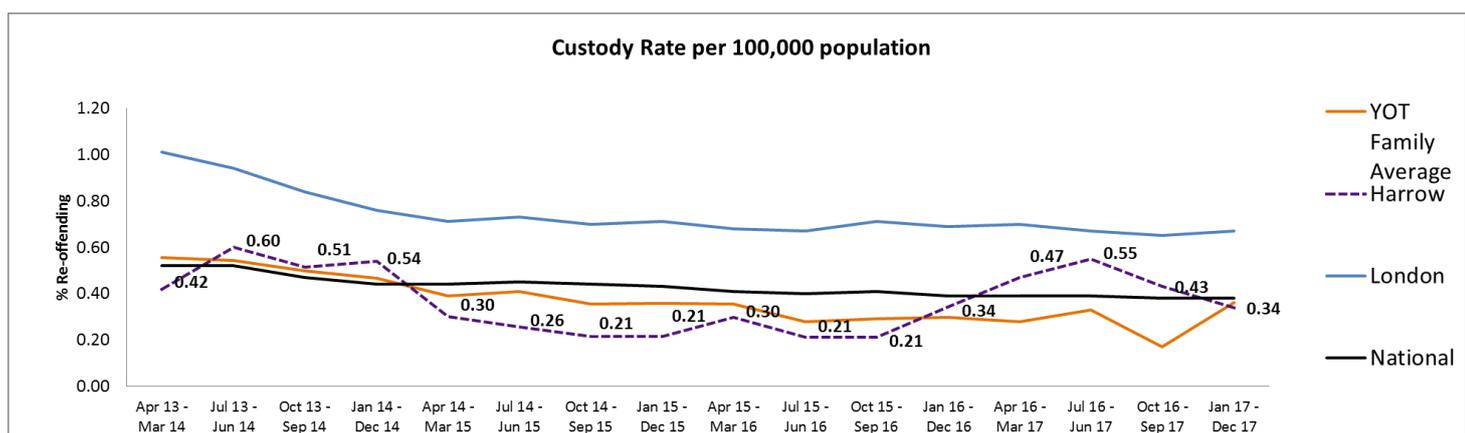
## Custody and Remand

### National Custody Data

Over the past 3 years, Harrow's numbers in custody have been varied from between 5 and 14 in any 12 month rolling period. The current quarter (Jan 17 - Dec 17) figure of 8 is the same as the previous year's figure of 8 (Jan 16 - Dec 16).



The custody rate per 1,000 indicators allows for a better comparison between YOT's performance. Overall, Harrow's current position of 0.34 (Jan 17 - Dec 17) is the same as the previous year's figure of 0.34 (Jan 16 - Dec 16). Harrow is currently slightly lower than the YOT family average of 0.36 and lower than the London average (0.67) and national average (0.38).



Unlike other indicators, there is no significant trend in the number of custodial sentences across the YOT family group.

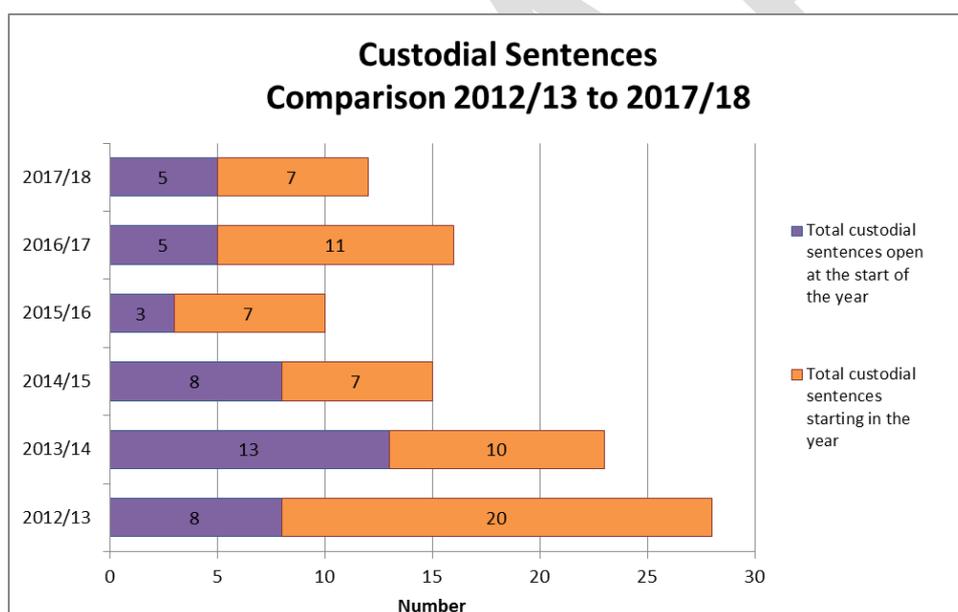
### Local Custody Data

Annual Numbers in custody April - March	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18
Total custodial sentences open at the start of the year	8	13	8	3	5	5
Total custodial sentences starting in year	20	10	7	7	11	7
Total in custody during year	28	23	15	10	16	12

The general trend for Harrow, which was reflected nationally, had been a considerable decrease in the number of young people in custody up until 2015/16, falling from 24 new custodial sentences in 2012/13 to 7 in 2015/16. However, 2016/17 and 2017/18 have seen increase 11 new custodial sentences in 2016/17 and 7 in 2017/18.

At the start of 2017/18 Harrow had 5 young people on custodial sentences, there have been a further 7 new custodial sentence's during the year.

At the end of March 2018 there were 3 young people in custody and 2 young people on a post custodial licence.



### Remand Data (Local)

Annual Remand Figures April - March	Remand Episodes	Remand Bed Day's
2017-18	9	502
2016-17	9	353
2015-16	12	398
2014-15	4	357
2013-14	13	311
2012-13	17	801

Over the past 5 years Harrow's numbers on remand have been variable, decreasing to only 4 in 2014/15. The 2017/18 figure of 9 is the same as the previous year.

In 2017-18 the number of bed days has increased despite the numbers of remands staying the same. Average bed days for 2017/18 is 56. This is higher than for the last 2 years where average days were 39 for 2016/17 and 33 for 2015/16. The increase in average bed days is due to a few cases where the length of time on remand was longer than average because of the seriousness of the offence.

At the end of the year (31<sup>st</sup> March 2018) there were 0 young people on remand.

DRAFT

## Key Findings from the Strategic Assessment and VVE Strategy

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour, fulfilling partnership responsibility under sections 5,6, and 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in Harrow & Greater London

- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow increased in 2017 compared to 2016 but
- Harrow continues to have the lowest crime rate in London
- Although burglary rates are increasing, Harrow benchmarks well in relation to these increases and the rate of artifice burglary amongst nearest neighbours.
- Artifice Burglary maybe an emerging threat as from a low baseline offences are rising in Harrow and bordering neighbours
- Fear of crime in Harrow is reducing in areas associated with increasing levels of crime
- Towards the end of 2017 there has been decline in some elements of resident confidence in policing, however Harrow benchmarks well for Police reliability and treating people fairly
- Good performance in relation to Anti-social behaviour although there are hotspots where levels remain relatively high.
- The rate of non-domestic related violent crime continues to be higher in the neighbourhoods also associated with higher levels of ambulance attendances to night time violence and areas associated with the evening and night time economy.
- Violent crime continues to rise with increases recorded in both violence with injury and violence without injury.
- The proportion of knife crime that results in injury is increasing particularly for under 25s.
- Rates of gang flagged offences are low but resident concern is rising.
- Slight reduction in the level of domestic abuse in Harrow, however domestic abuse with injury, repeat victims and the proportion of the victims who are women is rising.
- Drug crime may be an emerging risk as Harrow's relatively lower levels are rising, while neighbouring boroughs are showing significant reductions.
- Significant increases in Faith Hate crime.



## Youth Violence Weapon Based Crime

Harrow has continued to see an increase in offences of a serious nature in relation to young people. This has reflected an increase in the use of custodial remands and sentences. In 16-17 a total of 9 custodial remand episodes occurred. Current data from April 2017 to date, shows a total of 9 remand episodes having taken place, this inevitably means remand episodes for the forthcoming year will surpass previous year data. This is monitored through the Youth Offending Partnership Board, to ensure all options were considered prior to a custodial remand and only the most serious offences led to these outcomes.

However Repeat Offending rates and First Time Entrants into the criminal justice system demonstrate a positive trend. The number of first time entrants for the current period (Oct 16-Sep 17) shows a decrease of 25.4% on the same period in the previous year (Oct 15-sept 16).

The Triage service continues to demonstrate a positive trend in successfully diverting young people away from the Youth Justice System. Local analysis tracks those young people who were subject for triage for 12 months, to see if they enter the criminal justice system. The last quarter for 16/17 shows of the 20 young people who received Triage intervention, only 3 went onto offend.

Harrows current figure (Jan 16 – Mar 16) shows a figure of 38.5%, which accounts for 10 repeat offenders from a cohort of 26. This compares to 53.5% for the same period in the previous year (Jan 15-Mar 15). This is lower than the National Average (42.1%) and London figure (48.1%).

### Youth offending and offensive weapons

Offence Category	2016	% of youth offs	2017	% of youth offs	% Change
Possession of firearms	5	1.8%	3	1.0%	-0.8%
Possession of an offensive weapon	21	7.7%	1	0.3%	-7.3%
Possession of knives and similar	8	2.9%	27	8.8%	5.9%
Possession of other weapons	3	1.1%	12	3.9%	2.8%

The large increase in the possession of knives is owing to possession of knives being recorded as possession of offensive weapons in 2016.

## Serious Youth Crime victims

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase.

The graph below shows that there has been an upward trend in recorded serious youth crime victims since 2015.

## Gang Flagged offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction. However, despite this change in data, it is recognised where this remains an issue in parts of the borough and remains a priority.

Concern about gangs being a problem in their area is rising in Harrow. In 2016, 5% of residents were concerned about gangs in their area and in 2017 this rose to 12%.

### Objectives:

1. To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to reduce the number of young people carrying offensive weapons (guns and knives)
2. To support schools to deal more effectively with issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child exploitation.

## Progress So Far

- Safer Harrow has responded to the rise in youth violence in South Harrow and Rayners Lane, and are continuing to build on developing a Youth Offer as part of the Councils Early Support Offer. The Youth Offer is aligned with the Youth Offending Team and one Deputy Team Manager now oversees the work of the Out of Court disposals (diversion from courts) and the Youth Offer, ensuring as many young people as possible are engaged in positive activities and have an array of support available to target support for those considered at risk.
- Young Harrow Foundation, in partnership with Harrow Council and over 50 voluntary organisations, is conducting the largest ever analysis of young people's needs in Harrow. This is made up of a combination of an extensive survey of young people aged 10-19 living in Harrow; data and focus groups led by the charity sector; and a council data review. Already we see that youth violence is a significant need in the area across the board – with young people themselves citing it as the second highest priority they would like support with. The final report will be available from June 26th, after which the council and voluntary sector will be able to use the indicator of Fighting or ASB to review what that tells us about other underlying needs and opportunities in this population.
- Ignite Project: The Council has been working with Ignite a well-known voluntary and community organisation, with a team of experienced youth workers, to recruit a full-time Gangs Worker for the Rayners Lane Estate and South Harrow area. The programme is specifically aimed at working with young people connected to known gangs in the area and those who are engaged in high levels of anti-social, violent and criminal behaviour.
  - In July 2017 a full time gangs worker was recruited and the organisation was able to attract additional match funding to recruit a second part-time worker to work with the full time gang's worker on this project. The plan is to continue using this team throughout 2018 for the project. The organisation also secured a total of £75k funding from Lloyds over 3 years (£25k per

year), and secured £840 funding for a 12 week Youth Club pilot in Grange Farm and support staff/food and rental £720 in kind.

- We have already seen 171 session taking place with young people, with 48 individual young people engaged in positive activities and 76 mentoring sessions and 95 employment/education support sessions already delivered, which include Grange Farm (early intervention) youth club; Basketball on Thursdays; Gym memberships.
- In addition to this, 69 young people have been engaged with detached services; out of these 51 young people have demonstrated improved self-efficacy; 32 have started making positive choices; 28 have increased their aspirations. Further work is still being developed to ensure that the Gangs Worker works in close partnership with the Community Safety Team, including sharing intelligence and anecdotal insight on a daily and frequent basis.
- Series of primary schools based engagement programme aimed at raising general awareness around crime and personal safety (for Academic year September 2017): This has been a very successful programme. Feedback has been great from the Primary Schools. Parents events have also been run to discuss transition from year 6 to year 7 and the pressures on children amongst other things. This was scheduled for this academic year. It is intended that this will be delivered by the new youth engagement team under the BCU model which launches in November, however this cannot be guaranteed at this time as we do not know exactly what it will look like. Schools officers' priority will be secondary schools so whilst we aspire to continue we will need to review in September when the position will be clearer.
- Secondary School – 3 schools have signed up to anti-knife crime seminars run by one of the schools officers with assistance from HEMS, mother of a fatal stabbing victim supported by the Ben Kinsella Trust.
- The Youth Offending Team (YOT) are currently working in partnership with Prospects whereby a workshop on the impact of having a criminal record on future life chances is delivered and this will be considered as part of the wider offer to schools.



**Synergy:** Last year we also invested in a drama programme with Synergy Theatre. Synergy have a proven track record in working to rehabilitate ex-prisoners and have featured in the national press for their successful work in changing the attitudes and behaviours of participants and the audience. The production company has been working in a select number of targeted schools where young people are at risk of entering the criminal justice system to help them discover alternative pathways and become an integral and meaningful part of society. Synergy have developed a ground breaking, interrelated programme of artistic work that seeks to build a bridge from prison to social reintegration, prevent young people from entering the criminal justice system, and inspire change by capturing the imagination and affecting the feelings, behaviours and attitudes of participants and public.

A screening of a film called The Thief, with question and answer sessions has also been delivered to over 300 young people. Feedback from both schools has been positive and students are reported to have engaged really well. The project will continue to run for another year and will take place in a further two schools. Synergy are also exploring opportunities to deliver 'Blackout' at select schools in Harrow

- **Unblurred Lines:** This academic year two of the issues that have caused the most anxiety in schools have been 'unhealthy relationships' and 'digital exploitation'. The MASH team, and in particular the Education Lead, are contacted frequently to discuss concerns around these issues.

Vulnerability to sexual exploitation is a concern in high schools all year round but in the run up to the six week holiday there is a greater anxiety and we wanted to support the schools in educating the teenagers to keep themselves safe over the holiday and going forward. After a presentation by Shanice Grant, Sexual Exploitation Digital Specialist, at the Safeguarding in Education conference it became clear that primary schools are becoming increasingly worried about the impact of mobile phones and social media on their years 5 and 6 particularly in the run up to the summer holiday where many young people are being given their first phone and parents may be ill informed about the potential risks.

We have invested in community theatre group Unblurred Lines going into six targeted high schools to run half day workshops on Healthy and Unhealthy relationships through a series of active drama games, discussion based exercises and key learning through creative outlets. They will also be running half day workshops in four targeted primary schools to explore social media and online safety through the same means. Unblurred Lines have a track record of delivering workshops for local authorities and are committed to the idea of teaching young people to keep themselves safe. They are presently in discussion with all nine schools to identify the dates to deliver the workshops and to tailor them to the individual needs of each school. There is considerable demand for support in these areas so the hope is that funding will be available to send them into more schools next academic year.

- Harrow Council has commissioned a further 36 sessions of Street Doctors who deliver bespoke intervention regarding the impact of knife injuries to raise awareness of the risks associated with carrying / using a knife. Street Doctors is a group of 2nd year medical students who volunteer their time to work with young people who may come into contact with a stab victim. They work with multiple partners across London to help fund, facilitate and strengthen the delivery of pragmatic, life-saving first aid to young people at risk of youth violence in the city. The programme they deliver includes a minimum of 42 young people (potentially 6 per cohort) at risk of youth violence educated in each of two modules – 'What to do when someone is bleeding' (6 sessions) and 'What to do when someone is unconscious' (6 sessions).
- In conjunction with these practical activities, the Youth Offer delivers a programme to help young people explore their current mind-set and consider ways of approaching different situations that they are faced with both in and out of school. The Youth Offer addresses a number of key factors which can lead young people into crime, such as social skills, cognitive deficits, self-esteem, emotional resilience, confidence building, and ensuring a strengths based model is adopted which moves away from a deficit model of working with the "problem". The Mental Toughness programme works closely with young people aged 12 to 19 to help them drive positive and sustainable changes that will make a real difference to their attitude, mind-set and behaviour. The aims of the programme are to help them; not to fear failure; challenge stereotypes & ditch labels; be resilient to challenge; be confident to make mistakes.
- Throughout the Youth Offer and work of the Youth Offending Team, sessions exploring the young person's ability to empathise are delivered alongside consequential thinking, challenging distorted views and decision making processes. This all contributes to increasing victim empathy in young people. In addition to this, teams will continue to work with community based organisations where young people are encouraged to engage in their wider communities. For example, the Dogs Trust involves young people making biscuits and toys for dogs as a way of repairing harm caused to their community. This is one of the approaches currently being provided via Harrow YOT.

- Work continues to extend the youth offer to other areas of the Borough including activities being run in partnership with Watford FC based at the Cedars Youth and Community Centre and plans to add youth services to the programme of activities from the Early Support Hub at the Pinner Centre.
- Key to further developments around the Youth Offer is our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation, a not for profit youth organisation, who are assisting Harrow Early Support in developing an overarching youth strategy along with other partners within the private and voluntary sector. Harrow Council are working with Young Harrow Foundation to seek to increase the participation of vulnerable young people, including those who are at risk of committing crime, to improve the opportunity to engage with a wide range of residents and increase their understanding of the community's fears of crime This should assist in breaking down barriers which can prevent tensions arising within local communities.
- Funding has been secured to deliver to 13 cohorts of young people a 6-8 week mindfulness programme which supports young people to understand their emotions and offers a tool to engage young people better with their emotions to increase wellbeing. These sessions will be offered to young people subject to Out of Court Disposals, to schools and from youth centres. In addition a pilot programme will be offered to victims of crime identified and supported by the YOT victim support worker, as research evidences that often young victims of crime can go on to become perpetrators if the trauma of a crime is left unaddressed.
- The Council are also engaged with a number of other partners, including Prospects, MIND, Watford Football Club employability programmes, and Xcite. All organisations are delivering sessions across the youth offer as a preventative strand but also a range of provision is available for those who may have offended through the YOT including a dedicated education worker. In addition, Children's Services have been in discussion with Ignite to look at ways in which to partner further and develop a more bespoke youth offer to the area which will include joint outreach/detached youth work, engagement events with young people in the South Harrow area and youth club sessions built on the feedback from young people as to what they want to see delivered. It is the intention that once a model of delivery is agreed and rolled out at the Beacon Centre, that this model is then replicated in other areas of Harrow where there is a need.
- Last year we commissioned Wish, a charity supporting young people into recovery from self-harm, violence, abuse and neglect, to deliver a new programme aimed at early intervention and prevention. Wish have been working in close partnership with the Harrow Violence Vulnerabilities and Exploitation team to deliver an Outreach and Support service to young people within identified schools and/or "hotspot" areas in Harrow. During the summer of 2017 Wish undertook a survey of 104 young people aged 13- 19 by a group of 13 trained youth volunteers. Amongst the responses, 44% of the teenagers knew someone who had been touched inappropriately or sexually assaulted at school, and only 24% reported that their school had taken any action. 74% had either, or knew someone who had sent sexually explicit photos to others, and 64% knew someone who had shared explicit photos in school of someone else.
- Work is in progress with the Child Sexual Exploitation subgroup of the Harrow Safeguarding Children Board and the Council's VVE team to establish a mechanism for schools to report incidents of sexual assault and digital exploitation. 1-2 targeted schools evidence the impact in preventing and reducing crimes of sexual assault and digital exploitation by 50% against reporting baselines (long term outcome over 2 years). 75% of 300 children and young people have reported an increased awareness about sexual assault and digital exploitation and an improved sense of safety within the school setting. 50% of 30 school staff have an increase in confidence, knowledge and procedures to create a school culture of challenge and support. 70% of young 10 victims supported report a significant improvement in their sense of safety from repeat victimisation. The evidence for this outcome will be measured via a tool called the Young Persons Core.

- Raising awareness across the community is crucial to tackling this issue, and the service has been working with young people to develop materials to support other children to understand the risks and issues. Schools are being supported to deliver appropriate responses to young people on the issues, and to tackle incidents such as sexual assault in appropriate ways. In addition to this, training is being delivered to all Schools Designated Safeguarding Leads on Digital Sexual Exploitation and CSE and targeted work is being done in particular schools on the issue of “bait out”. Wish is working with schools lead to develop a letter for parents for schools on the issue, as well as information for their websites. Wish recognise that the final year in primary school is a crucial age, when many children are getting their first mobile phones, and are therefore arranging training for primary schools. Wish are also working with Police Cadets to develop a cadre of young CSE champions to deliver CSE assemblies; delivering training for Foster Carers and multi-agency training for frontline workers on CSE and Digital Exploitation Awareness and what to do as part of HSCB CSE training; linking with Harrow Teaching Alliance and Learning Hubs to input to training provision; and working with a Pupil Referral Unit for targeted small group of young women at risk. Wish have also been successful in securing £25,000 worth of match-funding to widen the breadth of this programme from a part time to full time post.

## Going Forward

- Harrow has seen a particular rise in youth violence in general, and in light of this increase, and in response to offences linked to knife crime and serious offences involving stabbings, the Council are developing a Youth Offer as part of the Early Support Offer and in conjunction with Youth Offending Team to directly address young people who are vulnerable to being either victims or perpetrators of such crime.
- As many young people report that they carry knives on the basis that they feel unsafe and as a result, more activities which develop confidence and emotional resilience are required. The Council therefore will increase its efforts to engage with Harrow’s Youth Parliament to seek the views of young people on increasing sessions which involve creative arts (including dance, drama, art, and music) across the borough and will introduce these sessions in youth centres across the borough at the earliest possible opportunity. The Council will continue to work with voluntary and private sector organisations in order to design and subsequently deliver these sessions. This is because feelings of insecurity can be addressed by providing opportunities for self-expression. Creative arts such as music, dance and drama offer a way of doing this. Furthermore, public speaking – which teaches debating skills – enables young people to investigate their views and challenge those of others so that they can become more inclined to develop opinions on the world around them. In this sense, it increases their confidence in expressing their ideas and so would help to tackle the sense of insecurity which results in some young people carrying knives. Linked to this, through our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation we are developing a new needs analysis which will support future decisions on what services and support can be developed to make the biggest difference for young people. This work will be supported through training members of the Harrow Youth Parliament in public speaking to deliver this message through schools in the borough in order to maximise take up in the needs analysis.
- Harrow Council will seek to work with the police and voluntary sector partners in order to raise awareness of violence, vulnerability and exploitation, and serious youth violence as well as introduce a gangs awareness course in youth centres and other sites across the borough across the borough as part of the Youth Offer
- In addition, the council will also attempt to deliver these in wards where gang crime is a particular issue. Young people– particularly those who are vulnerable to crime – will be targeted to access the provision on offer and engage in workshops and consultations with

youth workers and the police. These workshops and consultations will also contribute to the needs analysis set out above.

- The Council will continue to engage with and listen to the Youth Parliament, working together to address concerns and take forward interventions
- The Council will also seek to work alongside local employers and voluntary sector organisations to improve the offer to young people to engage with work experience and skills based programmes and will work with local businesses and employers in order to design and subsequently seek to implement this.
- The Council will also work with partners with the aim of introducing a mentoring programme (potentially volunteer led) for vulnerable young people and those who could become involved in crime. This programme will be developed based on the evidence from the needs analysis which the Harrow Youth Parliament are supporting the delivery of. As schools will be critical partners in this, once established, the Council will work with schools on the delivery and roll out of any mentoring programme. The Council will also continue to adopt a variety of methods including coaching as a way to ensure young people are advised, supported and encouraged to develop their skills and maximise their potential. All engagements currently provided via the Youth Offer and YOT are based on a coaching principle which is focused on achieving sustainable and positive outcomes, ensuring engagement is meaningful and purposeful. However, all interactions with young people are underpinned by developing trusting relationships with young people.

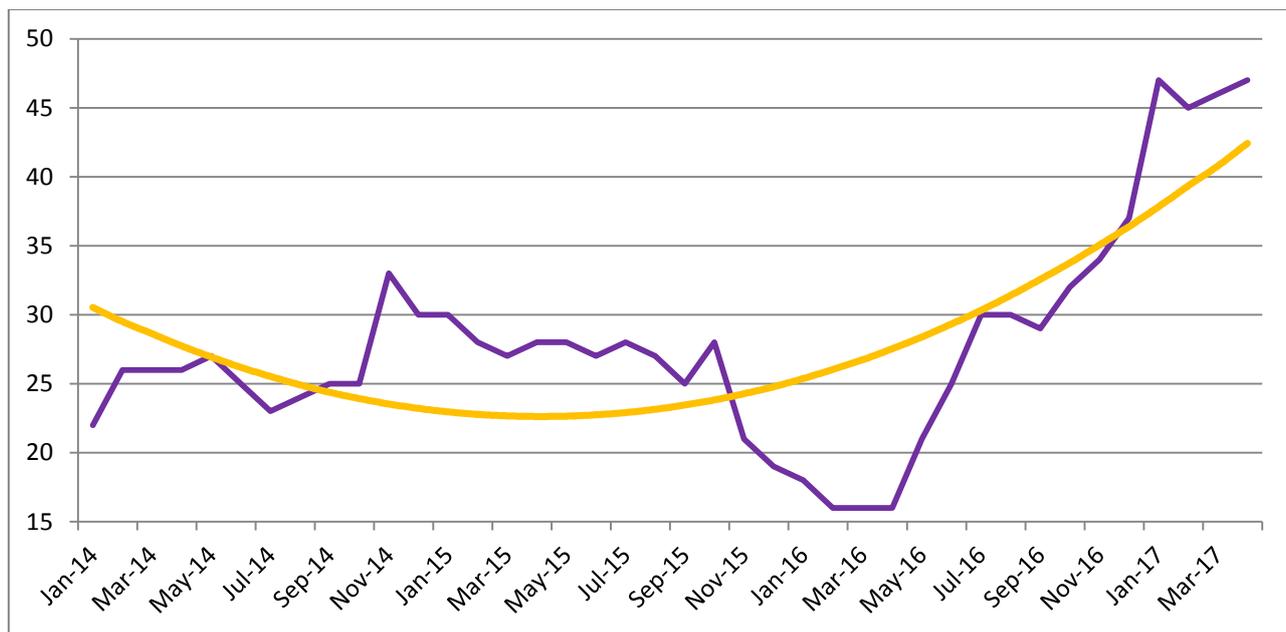
### **Youth violence and knife crime**

We have seen an increase in the number of victims of knife crime within the borough and young people convicted of weapons offences has also risen. In 2016/17 36 young people were convicted of possession of an offensive weapon, compared to 28 young people in the previous year.

In addition to this, the Triage service has been transferred to Harrow's YOT service which has meant a more streamlined approach to early intervention to address youth violence. During 2016/17 the YOT received 73 referrals, 68 of which went on to have a triage intervention. Overall; including those already with triage at the start of the year; the team delivered triage interventions to 83 young people. There were a total of 50 young people discharged from the triage programme in 2016/17 45 (90.0%) of whom completed the programme successfully.

However, assessments of young people by the YOT indicate that young people are carrying knives due to feeling unsafe and the majority of knives have been kitchen knives rather than "trophy" knives. Knife crime incidents made up a total of 281 offences in April 2015 to March 2016 in young people aged 0-25, this increased by 29% in the following

year to 362 incidents between April 2016 to March 2017. The graph below shows the upward trend of knife related incidents in the borough:



*Figure 11 - Knife Crime with Injury (Under 25s) from October 2015 – April 2017, MOPAC Dashboard*

Harrow has seen a particular rise in youth violence in the South Harrow and Rayners Lane area and in light of this increase, and in response to offences linked to knife crime and serious offences involving stabbings, the Council are developing a Youth Offer as part of the Early Support Offer and in conjunction with Youth Offending Team to directly address young people who are vulnerable to being either victims or perpetrators of such crime.

As many young people report that they carry knives on the basis that they feel unsafe and as a result, more activities which develop confidence and emotional resilience are required. The Council therefore will increase its efforts to seek the views of young people on increasing sessions which involve creative arts (including dance, drama, art, and music) across the borough and will introduce these sessions in youth centres across the borough at the earliest possible opportunity. Consultations will be conducted with young people in order to highlight what format they want these sessions to take and which aspects of creative arts they wish to be included. The Council will continue to work with voluntary and private sector organisations in order to design and subsequently deliver these sessions. This is because feelings of insecurity can be addressed by providing opportunities for self expression. Creative arts such as music, dance and drama offer a way of doing this. Furthermore, public speaking – which teaches debating skills – enables

young people to investigate their views and challenge those of others so that they can become more inclined to develop opinions on the world around them. In this sense, it increases their confidence in expressing their ideas and so would help to tackle the sense of insecurity which results in some young people carrying knives. Linked to this, through our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation we are developing a new needs analysis which will support future decisions on what services and support can be developed to make the biggest difference for young people. This work will be supported through training members of the Harrow Youth Parliament in public speaking to deliver this message through schools in the borough in order to maximise take up in the needs analysis.

In addressing the issue of youth violence, the Council have been working with Ignite a well-known voluntary and community organisation, with a team of experienced youth workers, to recruit a full-time Gangs Worker for the Rayners Lane Estate and South Harrow area. The programme is specifically aimed at working with young people connected to known gangs in the area and those who are engaged in high levels of anti-social, violent and criminal behaviour.

This service aims to achieve a reduction in youth offending and gang-related behaviour, and support young people to disengage with and ultimately leave associated gangs. In July 2017 a full time gangs worker was recruited and the organisation was able to attract additional match funding to recruit a second part-time worker to work with the full time gang's worker on this project. The plan is to continue using this team throughout 2018 for the project. The organisation also secured a total of £75k funding from Lloyds over 3 years (£25k per year), and secured £840 funding for a 12 week Youth Club pilot in Grange Farm and support staff/food and rental £720 in kind.

Progress on the project has been positive, and outcomes have included young people demonstrating improved self-esteem, engagement, confidence and skills, helping them to make positive choices and increasing their aspirations and hope for the future. We have already seen 171 session taking place with young people, with 48 individual young people engaged in positive activities and 76 mentoring sessions and 95 employment/education support sessions already delivered, which include Grange Farm (early intervention) youth club; Basketball on Thursdays; Gym memberships.

In addition to this, 69 young people have been engaged with detached services; out of these 51 young people have demonstrated improved self-efficacy; 32 have started making

positive choices; 28 have increased their aspirations. Further work is still being developed to ensure that the Gangs Worker works in close partnership with the Community Safety Team, including sharing intelligence and anecdotal insight on a daily and frequent basis.

Last year we also invested in a drama programme with Synergy Theatre. Synergy have a proven track record in working to rehabilitate ex-prisoners and have featured in the national press for their successful work in changing the attitudes and behaviours of participants and the audience. The production company has been working in a select number of targeted schools where young people are at risk of entering the criminal justice system to help them discover alternative pathways and become an integral and meaningful part of society. Synergy have developed a ground breaking, interrelated programme of artistic work that seeks to build a bridge from prison to social reintegration, prevent young people from entering the criminal justice system, and inspire change by capturing the imagination and affecting the feelings, behaviours and attitudes of participants and public.

The programme is being delivered effectively, with an intensive drama devising project and a play writing project has been delivered at two Harrow schools with excellent buy in from selected young people. A screening of a film called The Thief, with question and answer sessions has also been delivered to over 300 young people. Feedback from both schools has been positive and students are reported to have engaged really well. The project will continue to run for another year and will take place in a further two schools. Synergy are also exploring opportunities to deliver 'Blackout' at select schools in Harrow

Harrow Council will seek to work with the police and voluntary sector partners in order to raise awareness of violence, vulnerability and exploitation, and serious youth violence as well as introduce a gangs awareness course in youth centres and other sites across the borough across the borough as part of the Youth Offer. In addition, the council will also attempt to deliver these in wards where gang crime is a particular issue. Young people—particularly those who are vulnerable to crime – will be targeted to access the provision on offer and engage in workshops and consultations with youth workers and the police. These workshops and consultations will also contribute to the needs analysis set out above.

Through the opportunities offered by this project, participants have been challenged to try new activities and learn new skills to overcome destructive patterns of thinking and

behaviour. Many have discover untapped potential and talent and these achievements and skills gained will help to foster a more positive mode of behaviour and encourage re-engagement with education and increase future employability.

In addition to this programme YOT are seeking to add provision by delivering collaborative sessions across schools. YOT are currently working in partnership with Prospects whereby a workshop on the impact of having a criminal record on future life chances is delivered and this will be considered as part of the wider offer to schools.

Another programme called Street Doctors has been selected to assist Harrow Youth Service in addressing the rise in knife crime. Street Doctors is a group of 2<sup>nd</sup> year medical students who volunteer their time to work with young people who may come into contact with a stab victim. They work with multiple partners across London to help fund, facilitate and strengthen the delivery of pragmatic, life-saving first aid to young people at risk of youth violence in the city. The programme they deliver includes a minimum of 42 young people (potentially 6 per cohort) at risk of youth violence educated in each of two modules – ‘What to do when someone is bleeding’ (6 sessions) and ‘What to do when someone is unconscious’ (6 sessions). Those at risk are defined as any one of the following:

- Young people who have already received a conviction for violence or weapon carrying
- Young people who are deemed by other services as being at higher risk. Example services include: Youth Offending Institutes/ Teams, Pupil Referral Units, Specialist Charities, and Youth Clubs
- Young people living in areas where there is a high rate of violence

Young people who attend the Street Doctors course receive a certificate of attendance at the end of the programme. Once the course is complete the team share subsequent intelligence and analysis with key stakeholders. Discussions are also underway with the Beacon Centre which is located in Rayners Lane to host these sessions. We know from recent experience that this is a worthwhile venture as two young people known to the YOT who witnessed the aftermath of a stabbing were able to utilise their skills learned from these sessions and stop the bleeding of a victim.

The Council will also seek to work alongside local employers and voluntary sector organisations to improve the offer to young people to engage with work experience and skills based programmes and will work with local businesses and employers in order to design and subsequently seek to implement this. We will ensure for vulnerable young people and those who are on the periphery of crime are prioritised to access these

opportunities. In order to prevent young people from becoming involved in crime, it is imperative that increased opportunities are offered which will enhance their employability skills. This increases the range of future career paths available to young people increasing their sense of aspiration. In the process, it is possible to combat the disillusionment which can diminish confidence and resilience and therefore act as a 'pull' factor towards offending

In conjunction with these practical activities, the Youth Offer delivers a programme to help young people explore their current mind-set and consider ways of approaching different situations that they are faced with both in and out of school. The Youth Offer addresses a number of key factors which can lead young people into crime, such as social skills, cognitive deficits, self-esteem, emotional resilience, confidence building, and ensuring a strengths based model is adopted which moves away from a deficit model of working with the "problem". The Mental Toughness programme works closely with young people aged 12 to 19 to help them drive positive and sustainable changes that will make a real difference to their attitude, mind-set and behaviour. The aims of the programme are to help them; not to fear failure; challenge stereotypes & ditch labels; be resilient to challenge; be confident to make mistakes.

The council will work with partners to teach a range of important life skills such as financial management and the establishment of bank accounts. The aim of this is to ensure that vulnerable young people and those on the periphery of crime are better prepared for later life. This can support young people to become active members of their community and increase a sense of belonging, thereby reducing the prospect of alienation.

The Council will explore working more with charities to include sessions which focus on victim empathy as part of its programme for youth services including youth centres. In order to prohibit involvement in crime, it is necessary to emphasise the negative effects that one's behaviour could have on others as well as the community at large. This can enable young people to comprehend the suffering that crime can inflict and hence victim empathy is a deterrent to criminal activity.

Throughout the Youth Offer and work of the Youth Offending Team, sessions exploring the young person's ability to empathise are delivered alongside consequential thinking, challenging distorted views and decision making processes. This all contributes to

increasing victim empathy in young people. In addition to this, teams will continue to work with community based organisations where young people are encouraged to engage in their wider communities. For example, the Dogs Trust involves young people making biscuits and toys for dogs as a way of repairing harm caused to their community. This is one of the approaches currently being provided via Harrow YOT.

The Council are also engaged with a number of other partners, including Prospects, MIND, Watford Football Club employability programmes, and Xcite. All organisations are delivering sessions across the youth offer as a preventative strand but also a range of provision is available for those who may have offended through the YOT including a dedicated education worker. In addition, Children's Services have been in discussion with Ignite to look at ways in which to partner further and develop a more bespoke youth offer to the area which will include joint outreach/detached youth work, engagement events with young people in the South Harrow area and youth club sessions built on the feedback from young people as to what they want to see delivered. It is the intention that once a model of delivery is agreed and rolled out at the Beacon Centre, that this model is then replicated in other areas of Harrow where there is a need.

Work continues to extend the youth offer to other areas of the Borough including activities being run in partnership with Watford FC based at the Cedars Youth and Community Centre and plans to add youth services to the programme of activities from the Early Support Hub at the Pinner Centre.

Harrow Council will offer activities from youth centres and other sites across the borough, in order to enhance the existing provision of positive activities available outside of school hours. Provision will be tailored to encourage a reduction in young peoples' exposure to and involvement in violence, vulnerability and exploitation.

Key to further developments around the Youth Offer is our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation, a not for profit youth organisation, who are assisting Harrow Early Support in developing an overarching youth strategy along with other partners within the private and voluntary sector.

Harrow Council are working with Young Harrow Foundation to seek to increase the participation of vulnerable young people, including those who are at risk of committing crime, to improve the opportunity to engage with a wide range of residents and increase

their understanding of the community's fears of crime This should assist in breaking down barriers which can prevent tensions arising within local communities. .

The Council will also work with partners with the aim of introducing a mentoring programme (potentially volunteer led) for vulnerable young people and those who could become involved in crime. This programme will be developed based on the evidence from the needs analysis which the Harrow Youth Parliament are supporting the delivery of. As schools will be critical partners in this, once established, the Council will work with schools on the delivery and roll out of any mentoring programme. The Council will also continue to adopt a variety of methods including coaching as a way to ensure young people are advised, supported and encouraged to develop their skills and maximise their potential. All engagements currently provided via the Youth Offer and YOT are based on a coaching principle which is focussed on achieving sustainable and positive outcomes, ensuring engagement is meaningful and purposeful. However, all interactions with young people are underpinned by developing trusting relationships with young people.

Some of Harrow's young people access services at St Mary's Hospital Emergency Department run by Red Thread, a collaborative youth charity, which provides youth intervention programmes to support and engage with victims of serious youth violence and exploitation.

In providing a joint response to child sexual exploitation (CSE), missing children, and gang related activity, Harrow Children's Services took the steps to mobilise resources associated with Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation and create the Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) team in April 2016. The VVE Team has a CSE Coordinator, Missing Children/Runaways Family Support Worker and a Gangs worker in order to provide a joined up response to children and young people displaying vulnerabilities associated with these key risk areas. This work compliments the work being carried out by the Community Safety Team, informing and supporting intelligence shared at monthly Gangs Multi Agency Partnership meetings. The VVE team works in collaboration with key partners, including the Police, , Youth Offending Team and Education to provide a joint response to CSE, Missing Children and Gang related activity, as well as being involved in Channel and preventing extremism. The team also serves to develop key themes and trends, improve collective response through an informed understanding of the issues, which will feed into the development of the problem profile in respect of young people.

In November 2016 a Harrow led Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation mapping exercise of approximately 40 known young people was undertaken involving professionals across the partnership including Harrow Children's Services, Police, Education, Housing, Community Safety Team, Helix Pupil Referral Unit (PRU), and Health. The aim was to explore the links and key themes between the young people in respect of VVE indicators and vulnerabilities. The mapping exercise highlighted links and relationships involving missing young people, CSE, youth violence, suspected county lines drug trafficking and gang associations, primarily the development of a new group/gang. The Helix PRU was also becoming a prominent location where a key number of VVE young people were meeting and forming peer groups.

Local authority expenditure on youth services continues to come under pressure as councils redirect their resources to respond to growing demand and financial pressures in children's and adults social care. Therefore it is increasingly challenging to intervene to support young people who are at risk of engaging in crime. However, the council has ensured services are targeted and needs-led leading to positive outcomes as demonstrated by the Youth Justice Outcome Indicators, where there has been a reduction in First Time Entrants (8%) and reduction of repeat offending (5%). The council will continue to strengthen existing provision and seek to obtain external sources of finance (both in the form of grants from voluntary and private sector organisations and planning gain) in order to develop youth provision based on the fluidity of youth crime and anti social behaviour. This will include youth centres in areas where youth crime is a persistent issue. The council is in the process of increasing its reach across the borough by working in partnership with the voluntary sector to develop bespoke pieces of work based on the needs within certain wards. As part of this we will look to maximise the opportunity to increase deliver sites, mostly from partners existing assets and resources across the public and voluntary and community sector, but also private sector provision where the opportunity arises. Through the Council's regeneration programme, Building a Better Harrow, we will also look at all opportunities to develop new sites which although may have multiple uses, will give additional capacity across the borough for the delivery of services for young people, which again will be based on the evidence provided by the needs analysis.

### Case Study

In December 2016 a Multi-Agency Child Protection Strategy meeting was held involving approximately 35 multi-agency professionals across the partnership regarding a family address

and location in the Roxbourne Ward, Harrow. The location was a recurring theme with young people associated with VVE. The concerns at the address included CSE, Missing young people, substance use and youth violence associated with the new 'Group/Gang.

The Police, with support of Children's Services and the Community Protection Team, were able to submit representations to Harrow court and obtain a Closure Order for 3 months covering period 10.12.16 – 4.3.17. (*ASB Crime & Police Act 2014 – Sect.80*). *Disorderly, offensive or criminal behaviour ...serious nuisance... disorder to members of the public.* The order ensured that only the named individuals residing at the address could be there prohibiting access to the premises to anyone else.

Effective partnership working with corporate and with key stakeholders led to successful disruption activity, safeguarding children missing from home and care and those at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation. The success of the disruption activity and reduced anti-social behaviour firmly rests with the strength of partnership working between Children's Services, Police, Community Safety and Housing. Swift action on the part of everyone involved led to a reduction in criminality and children being safeguarded.

The Council has invested in a programme aimed at generating a cultural shift within schools on the issue of sexual assault, CSE, and digital exploitation violence, and promote a culture of awareness. Last year we commissioned Wish, a charity supporting young people into recovery from self-harm, violence, abuse and neglect, to deliver a new programme aimed at early intervention and prevention. Wish have been working in close partnership with the Harrow Violence Vulnerabilities and Exploitation team to deliver an Outreach and Support service to young people within identified schools and/or "hotspot" areas in Harrow. During the summer of 2017 Wish undertook a survey of 104 young people aged 13- 19 by a group of 13 trained youth volunteers. Amongst the responses, 44% of the teenagers knew someone who had been touched inappropriately or sexually assaulted at school, and only 24% reported that their school had taken any action. 74% had either, or knew someone who had sent sexually explicit photos to others, and 64% knew someone who had shared explicit photos in school of someone else.

Work is in progress with the Child Sexual Exploitation subgroup of the Harrow Safeguarding Children Board and the Council's VVE team to establish a mechanism for schools to report incidents of sexual assault and digital exploitation. 1-2 targeted schools evidence the impact in preventing and reducing crimes of sexual assault and digital exploitation by 50% against reporting baselines (long term outcome over 2 years). 75% of

300 children and young people have reported an increased awareness about sexual assault and digital exploitation and an improved sense of safety within the school setting. 50% of 30 school staff have an increase in confidence, knowledge and procedures to create a school culture of challenge and support. 70% of young 10 victims supported report a significant improvement in their sense of safety from repeat victimisation. The evidence for this outcome will be measured via a tool called the Young Persons Core.

Raising awareness across the community is crucial to tackling this issue, and the service has been working with young people to develop materials to support other children to understand the risks and issues. Schools are being supported to deliver appropriate responses to young people on the issues, and to tackle incidents such as sexual assault in appropriate ways. In addition to this, training is being delivered to all Schools Designated Safeguarding Leads on Digital Sexual Exploitation and CSE and targeted work is being done in particular schools on the issue of “bait out”. Wish is working with schools lead to develop a letter for parents for schools on the issue, as well as information for their websites. Wish recognise that the final year in primary school is a crucial age, when many children are getting their first mobile phones, and are therefore arranging training for primary schools. Wish are also working with Police Cadets to develop a cadre of young CSE champions to deliver CSE assemblies; delivering training for Foster Carers and multi-agency training for frontline workers on CSE and Digital Exploitation Awareness and what to do as part of HSCB CSE training; linking with Harrow Teaching Alliance and Learning Hubs to input to training provision; and working with a Pupil Referral Unit for targeted small group of young women at risk. Wish have also been successful in securing £25,000 worth of match-funding to widen the breadth of this programme from a part time to full time post.



## **Drug and alcohol misuse**

The VVE strategic objective for drug and alcohol misuse lie around the need to ensure there is a continuity of treatment from prison to community. There is evidenced correlation between the commission of acquisitive crimes such as burglary and the misuse of Class A drugs, especially crack cocaine and heroin. Most prisoners recovering from drug or alcohol addiction will continue to require treatment after they leave prison and there is also a greater risk of drug-related deaths in the few weeks after release. It is also crucial to attack both the supply and demand for drugs, while ensuring addicts are given the best possible help to recover and necessary for those prisoners and their families who are

faced with the destructive consequences of addiction. It is essential for local people who become victims of preventable crimes every year at the hands of those desperately trying to pay for their drug and/or alcohol habits and reinforces our commitment to helping the most vulnerable.

## Young People

The Harrow Substance Misuse Service is tailored for both young people and adults. The role of specialist substance misuse services is to support young people and adults to address their alcohol and drug use, reduce the harm caused by it and prevent it from becoming a greater problem.

Harrow Young People's Substance Misuse Service (YPSMS) is provided by Compass who deliver a well-developed care pathway and range of early, targeted and specialist interventions that have been further developed throughout the year to increase Service User engagement including a Young People's Service User Group. Compass's co-location continues within the Youth Offending Team (YOT) to respond to youth cautions, youth conditional cautions and court orders in partnership with the YOT and the Police. The Compass Service Manager is a member of the Youth Offending Board and the Service has recently developed closer joint working arrangements at A&E to identify young people attending A&E with drug and /or alcohol related conditions.

Young people can enter YPSMS's specialist substance misuse services with a range of problems or vulnerabilities relating to their substance misuse. Our Provider delivers an outward looking model to strengthen mainstream services and deal with lower level issues rather than meet all drug and alcohol related needs in-house. Special attention is given to Young People who have wider vulnerabilities and to enable greater engagement.

There has been a significant increase in referrals from universal and alternative education between 15/16 Q3 and 16/17 Q3 with referrals from YOT remaining consistent. In 16/17 Q3 there were more referrals from education than from YOT which reflects the changing national picture. The Young people's statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) recent report highlighted that nationally, it is the first year of reporting that referrals from education services have exceeded referrals from youth/criminal justice sources.

The number of young people receiving drug and alcohol treatment intervention has also increased and this is a reflection of the increased engagement and co-locations of Harrow's Young People's Substance Misuse Service across the borough.

Harrow Young People's Substance Misuse Service	Q3 15-16	Q4 15-16	Q1 16-17	Q2 16-17	Q3 16-17
Numbers in Treatment	72	78	89	83	90

During 2016/17 (information up until Q3) 48% of young people exiting treatment were drug free and 26% exiting treatment had reduced use. Compass has continued to undertake workforce development of multi-agency practitioners working with young people at risk of offending and offenders to enable early identification of substance use and to be able to deliver brief interventions.

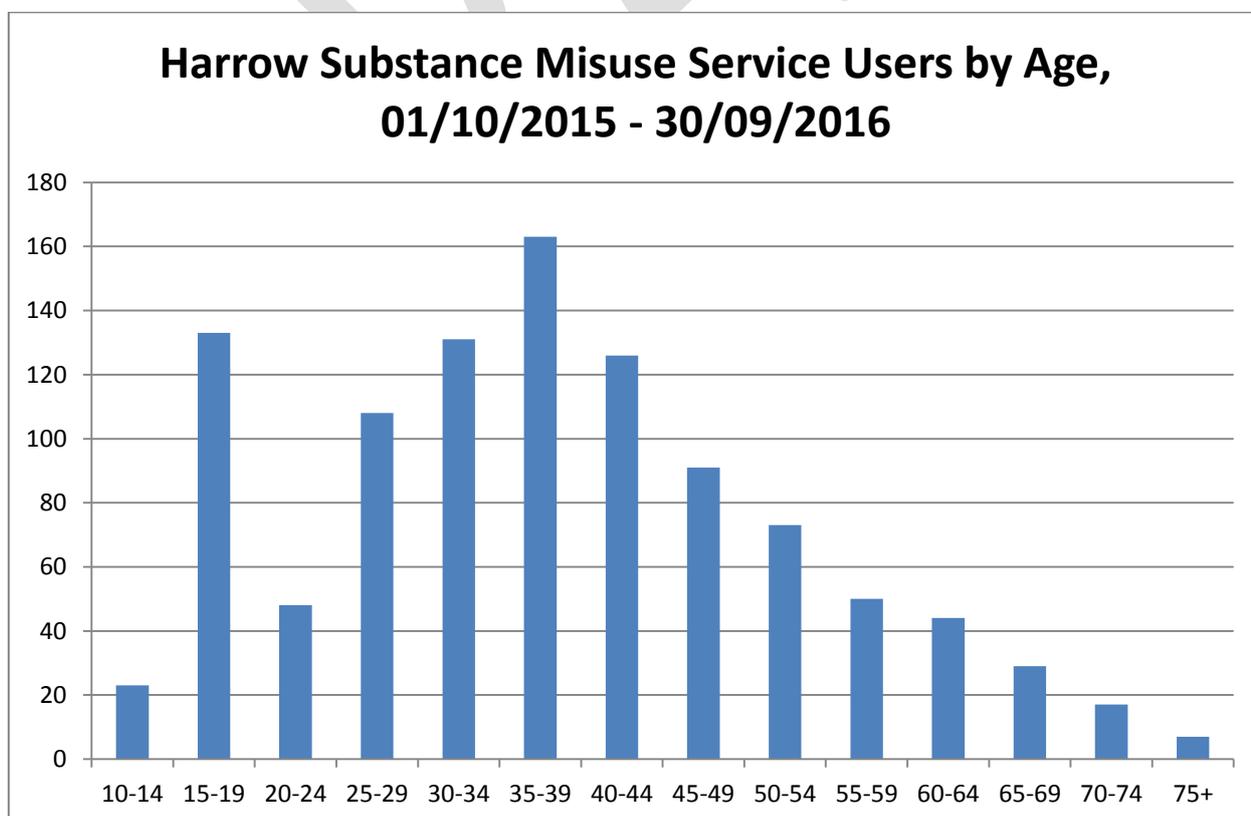
### Case Study

Compass's first contact with a young person was in June 2016 when they were given 'Triage' by the Police for a possession of cannabis offence. The young person (YP) was required to complete statutory appointments with the YOT and Compass. Prior to their assessment with Compass, YP had been using cannabis (on average) twice per month had a sibling in prison for a serious offence, a history of gang affiliation, anger issues and a complex family relationship. YP (who had been using cannabis as a coping mechanism to deal with these issues) engaged well with the YOT who, as part of the process communicated with the police to inform them that YP had successfully completed their YOT programme. Once the sessions were completed with the YOT, YP was given the option by Compass to continue to work with them on a voluntary basis which was accepted and they appreciated the safe place they were given to talk and throughout their engagement and attendance was exemplary. YP also reported during their Compass engagement that they only used cannabis on 2 occasions from their assessment with Compass to discharge (period of engagement lasting 9 months).

To encourage positive activities, Compass also visited a gym with YP that they were interested in joining and also attended their school (with their permission) to complete some three-way work with the staff. In addition, Compass also completed some of their sessions at the school so this did not impinge of after school studies/activities. In planning discharge, Compass made arrangements with the school for YP to have access to a staff member for regular support sessions/counselling so they did not lose a safe place to talk. YP was discharged from Compass in March 2017 with no evident of reoffending during their time of engagement.

Compass were also awarded a small grant which aims to provide preventative interventions to support young people at risk of becoming involved in the supply of illicit substances and build resilience in young people to recognise the signs of dealer grooming. This project has been working with selected young people to help them build resilience so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming and are able to choose not to supply substances, and to reduce the harm that supply of substances does to individuals, families and communities by supporting them to exit this lifestyle. A number of assemblies have taken place which are aimed at reducing the numbers of young people choosing to or being coerced into supplying substances.

The chart below shows Substance Misuse Service users by age during October 2015 to September 2016. The highest numbers of users of the Service are aged 35-39 and interestingly, where there is a high proportion of young people aged 15-19 years old entering the service, this drops dramatically young people aged 20-24, which could indicate a potential gap in services for young people transitioning to adult services. To reduce the risk of ‘cliff edge’ of support between Young People’s and Adult Services, the age range for access to Harrow’s Young People’s Substance Misuse Service has been extended to 24 years.



## 5. Summary of Strategic Objectives

### Overarching objectives

- a) Reduce First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System
- b) Reduce the use of custody
- c) Reduce the rate of reoffending

### Youth violence, weapon based crime, vulnerability and exploitation.

- d) To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons (guns and knives)
- e) To embed an awareness of actions which can shift attitudes within young people at schools and in other education settings towards the issues of sexual assault, child sexual, digital and criminal exploitation

### Drug and alcohol misuse

- f) Reduce the incidence of young people using and possessing drugs
- g) Reduce the incidence of young people being involved in the supply, dealing, distribution or the production of drugs and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming.
- h) To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support.

### Wellbeing and welfare

- i) To promote the emotional and psychological resilience of young people at risk of offending behaviour so that they can make more civic and pro-social choices about their lifestyle.
- j) To provide a robust offer to youth at risk of offending to support them as they are diverted away from offending behaviour
- k) To provide a robust service which takes strategic action towards protecting the public and other vulnerable young people from the most prolific and high harming behaviours displayed by young offenders.

## 6. Delivering the strategy

The Strategy's objectives will be delivered through Harrow's Youth Offending Partnership, which is responsible for co-ordinating activity between the statutory, voluntary and community partners and agencies

The role of Harrow's Youth Offending Partnership is to enable and promote the strategic objectives of the partner agencies outlined above. As part of this, the partnership will look for all opportunities to communicate the impact of our initiatives that are taking place across the borough. They unblock obstacles and motivate the partner agency officers. They quality assure the performance and impact of operations. They enable reflection of arising issues emerging from an analytical review of trends and themes and encourage participation of young people to co-produce the analysis, plans and objectives.

Governance for the partnership and this Strategy sits with the Youth Offending Partnership Board and is endorsed by the Youth Justice Board.

The strategic objectives fit in with Harrow council's priorities and values particularly around "Protecting the Most Vulnerable and Supporting Families" and building a better Harrow by being courageous, working together and collaboratively, in order to make things happen.

The strategic objectives will be measured through a Delivery Plan, with clear outcomes and measures which will be delivered and added as an appendix. The senior managers in Harrow are committed to unblocking and enabling meaningful change and improvement for the groups impacted by the implementation of this strategy. The delivery plan will be developed collaboratively with key partners including our 3<sup>rd</sup> sector partners and those represented at the Youth Justice Partnership Board and there will be on ongoing interest of the senior corporate directors to ensure progress is being embedded and progressed.

The partners will be involved in setting and reviewing the strategic direction and performance of the services.

This strategy is closely aligned to the Safer Harrow Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy. In order to establish an effective delivery mechanism will be working closely with the VVE group and ensure that we avoid duplication and support existing bodies where they already exist.

We are fortunate in that we have a vibrant and efficient voluntary and community sector with which we have a close working partnership. This has meant that to date we have made substantial gains in closing the gap between vulnerable groups through targeted interventions, and this will continue to be the theme of our forthcoming programmes.

In delivering this strategy the YOT Board will produce a themed Delivery Plan which will oversee projects which will contribute to the strategic objectives outlined in this Strategy.

Engagement with the Community Action Groups in both Wealdstone and South Harrow & Rayners Lane will build upon work already being delivered and coordinated across the Youth and early Support offer at Wealdstone Hub and the Beacon centre in Rayners Lane.

## 7. Appendices

### YOT Board Membership

Name	Role and organisation	Contact Details
Paul Hewitt <b>Chair</b>	Executive Director People's Service	<a href="mailto:Paul.Hewitt@harrow.gov.uk">Paul.Hewitt@harrow.gov.uk</a>
Peter Tolley	Divisional Director, Children & Young People	<a href="mailto:Peter.tolley@harrow.gov.uk">Peter.tolley@harrow.gov.uk</a>
Dawn Hargadon	Metropolitan Police Detective Inspector	<a href="mailto:Dawn.Hargadon@met.pnn.police.uk">Dawn.Hargadon@met.pnn.police.uk</a>
Mark Scanlon	Head of Service - Youth Offending Team and Early Support	<a href="mailto:Mark.scanlon@harrow.gov.uk">Mark.scanlon@harrow.gov.uk</a>
Vacant	Team Manager, YOT	<a href="mailto:Aman.Sekhon-Gill@harrow.gov.uk">Aman.Sekhon-Gill@harrow.gov.uk</a>
David Harrington	Head of Business Intelligence	<a href="mailto:David.Harrington@harrow.gov.uk">David.Harrington@harrow.gov.uk</a>
Paa-King Maselino	Head Teacher The Helix Pupil Referral Unit	<a href="mailto:Paa-King.Maselino@harrow.gov.uk">Paa-King.Maselino@harrow.gov.uk</a>
Mike Herlihy	Youth Magistrate and former Chair of NW London Youth Panel	<a href="mailto:hamlin.herlihy@talktalk.net">hamlin.herlihy@talktalk.net</a>
Sue Sheldon	Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children Harrow CCG	<a href="mailto:suesheldon1@nhs.net">suesheldon1@nhs.net</a>
Antony Rose/ Russell Symons	Assistant Chief Officer, National Probation Service Senior Probation Officer, Probation Service	<a href="mailto:Antony.rose@probation.gsi.gov.uk">Antony.rose@probation.gsi.gov.uk</a> <a href="mailto:russell.symons@london.probation.gsi.gov.uk">russell.symons@london.probation.gsi.gov.uk</a>
Janice Noble / Alun Goode	Community Safety	<a href="mailto:Janice.noble@harrow.gov.uk">Janice.noble@harrow.gov.uk</a> <a href="mailto:Alun.goode@harrow.gov.uk">Alun.goode@harrow.gov.uk</a>
Dan Burke	CEO Young Harrow Foundation – Voluntary Sector	<a href="mailto:Dan.burke@youngharrow.org">Dan.burke@youngharrow.org</a>
Delroy Etienne	Service Manager, COMPASS Harrow	<a href="mailto:Delroy.Ettienne@compass-org.uk">Delroy.Ettienne@compass-org.uk</a>
Nomination awaited	Service Manager CAMHS	
Mellina Williamson- Taylor (MWT)	Head of Virtual School – HSIP	<a href="mailto:Mellina.Williamson-Taylor@harrow.gov.uk">Mellina.Williamson-Taylor@harrow.gov.uk</a>
Nomination awaited	Chief Executive Officer - Ignite Trust – Voluntary Sector	

## Finance Table

Agency	Staffing Costs (£)	Payments In kind - Revenue (£)	Other Delegated Funds (£)	Total (£)
Local Authority	£963,884			£963,884
Police service (2 x FTE Police Officers)		£66,231		£66,231
National Probation Service (1 x FTE Probation Officer)		£49,173		£49,173
Health Service - jointly funded CAMHS p/t post)		£16,833		£16,833
Health Service - 1 x FTE YJLD worker		£60,650		£60,650
Police and Crime Commissioner				
YJB Youth Justice Grant (Provisional) - (YRO Unpaid work order is included in this grant)	£211,435			£211,435
Other				
<b>Total</b>	<b>£752,449</b>	<b>£192,887</b>		<b>£945,336</b>

**Head of Service  
Early Support and Youth  
Offending  
Mark Scanlon**

**Youth Offending  
Team Manager  
Vacant**

**Deputy Team Manager  
HJ QSW**

**YOT STUDENT  
Vacant**

**YOT Technical Support  
CM (Part time)  
AC (Part time)**

**Deputy Team  
Manager  
LS QSW**

**Deputy Team Manager  
YOT & Youth Hub  
DK**

**YOT  
Practitioner  
ST QSW**

**YOT  
Practitioner  
AD (Agency)  
Extra QSW**

**2 Police Officers  
Seconded  
MB**

**YOT  
Practitioner  
Vacant**

**YOT  
Practitioner  
BL**

**YOT  
Practitioner  
ZB**

**YOT  
Practitioner  
Vacant**

**0.6 Substance Misuse Worker  
Seconded (Compass YP Service)  
DR**

**YOT  
Practitioner  
ZN**

**YOT  
Practitioner  
TL  
QSW**

**0.5 Victim  
Liaison Officer  
NL**

**FTE Restorative  
Justice  
Co-ordinator  
CR**

**CAMHS worker  
Vacant**

**Probation  
Officer  
Seconded  
KKF**

**Education  
Specialist  
RS**

**0.5 Restorative  
Justice  
Co-Ordinator  
LR**  
NOTE: 1 year  
Fulltime (to 05/18)  
then 0.5 perm

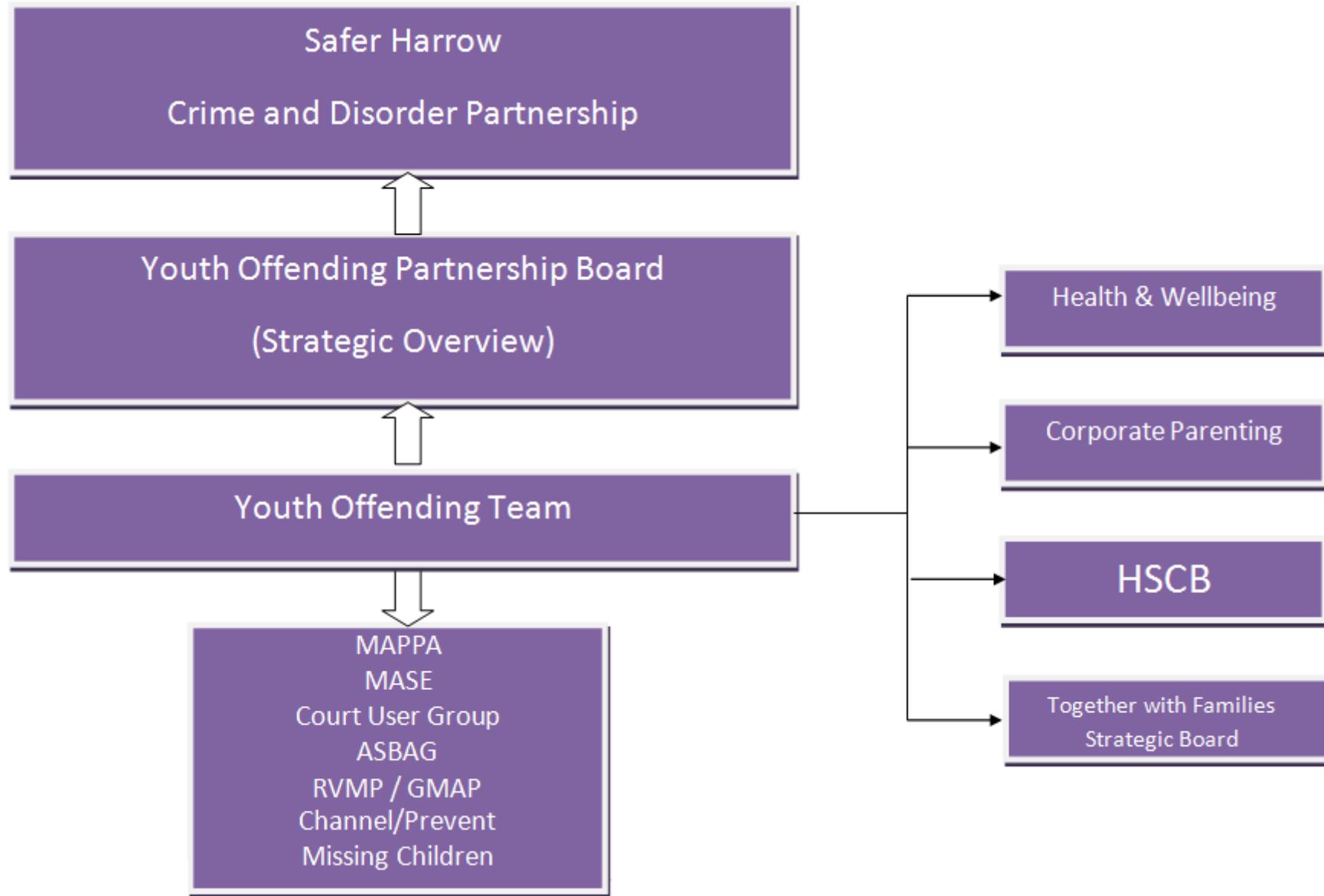
**YJLD Seconded  
PM  
S: 17.10.16**

**Prospects 0.2  
commissioned  
RD**

**Out of court DISPOSAL  
Practitioner  
(OOCB)  
CM (Part time)**

Early  
Support  
Youth  
Hub  
Structure

## Structure and Governance arrangements



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## Allocation of Good Practice Grant

Area of Delivery	Activity	Associated Costs
Service delivery improvements	Implementation of Assetplus, including improving casework practice and performance.	£100,435
Reducing FTE's	Strengthen preventative services within the YOT, including improved links with Together with Families work by way of increased data collation with partners and tracking	£40,000
Reducing Re-Offending	Completing further analysis on reoffending cohort to identify trends and triggers. Development and further investment in programmes and resources targeting reoffending cohort needs.	£30,000
Reducing the Use of Custody	The YOT will continue to ensure robust programmes are available including positive activities for YP to access as part of their bail / resettlement from custody.	£31,000
Restorative Justice work including work with Victims	Identifying creative methods of engagement to support victims of crime and encourage increased engagement in restorative processes	£10,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>£211,435</b>

## YOT Champions Roles

Champion area	Staff member	Meetings attended / input to / gather info from	What are you expected to achieve by being a champion?  <i>(how you do this is up to you to determine but managers will be willing to support and discuss where needed – remember this is not an exhaustive list, just the overarching vision)</i>
Child Sexual Exploitation	Deputy Team Manager	MASE	<p>LS to ensure CSE lead is invited to Team meeting to discuss process of referral</p> <p>LS to feedback to team any patterns / risk areas / trends on a monthly basis at team meeting (standing agenda item)</p> <p>Identify and share research in relation to those who are at risk of CSE and any links to Youth Justice.</p>
Prevent	YOT Manager	Channel	<p>Immediate actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure staff understand referral process into channel</li> <li>• Ensure all staff have completed online training Ongoing Role</li> <li>• Any identified/ increased risk in relation to LB Harrow</li> </ul>
Missing Children	Yot Practitioner	Monthly at risk missing children meeting	<p>Immediate actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASG will continue to attend Monthly at risk meeting and individual information on cases will be collated from YOT Practitioner</li> </ul> <p>Ongoing Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share research in relation to push and pull factors as to why children go missing and any link to YJ system</li> </ul>
Gangs	Yot Practitioner and Deputy Team Manager	Gangs Matrix Meeting  YJB Gangs Forum	<p>Ongoing Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LS to ensure written update is provided to all staff re: police operations / impact on geographical locations / those linked to Young People known to YOT.</li> <li>• To bring back research / effective interventions from forum and share with team as resources</li> <li>• To support referrals into gangs intervention within LA</li> </ul>

<b>Champion area</b>	<b>Staff member</b>	<b>Meetings attended / input to / gather info from</b>	<b>What are you expected to achieve by being a champion?</b>  <i>(how you do this is up to you to determine but managers will be willing to support and discuss where needed – remember this is not an exhaustive list, just the overarching vision)</i>
Safeguarding	YOT Practitioner / Deputy Team Manager		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support staff in increasing their understanding of safeguarding within the YJ system</li> <li>Link research to practice and support this within assessments (DTM)</li> </ul>
Victim work	Victim Liaison Practitioner		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure staff understand the importance of individualising victim empathy work</li> <li>To identify meaningful ways this can be supported within plans</li> </ul>
Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice Coordinator		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To train staff in RJ practice</li> <li>To support staff in embedding RJ within their day to day work</li> <li>To identify meaningful ways this can be supported within plans</li> </ul>
Effective Interventions / Research	Probation Officer / YOT Practitioner	YJB Effective Practice Forum	Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase understanding and share resources that are considered to be effective in reducing offending / further offending in young people.</li> <li>To increase and promote what meaningful engagement means</li> <li>To assist staff in focussing on a strengths based model such as Good Lives Model</li> </ul>
Group Work	YOT Practitioner / Restorative Justice Coordinator		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop sustainable group work programmes that run throughout the year and can be accessed by all young people within the YOT.</li> <li>To support bespoke delivery of programmes based on changing needs / trends being identified</li> <li>To incorporate services from within then multi agency YOT for regular delivery of group sessions (such as compass)</li> </ul>

<b>Champion area</b>	<b>Staff member</b>	<b>Meetings attended / input to / gather info from</b>	<b>What are you expected to achieve by being a champion?</b>  <i>(how you do this is up to you to determine but managers will be willing to support and discuss where needed – remember this is not an exhaustive list, just the overarching vision)</i>
Health	Clinical Nurse / Youth Justice Liaison Diversion Practitioner		<p>Ongoing Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support increased understanding of health needs for those young people within the YJ system</li> <li>To share relevant information / research</li> <li>To assist in the incorporation of health needs within plans for young people</li> </ul>
Education/ SEN	Educational Specialist	YJB Send Forum	<p>Ongoing Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To advocate with education providers increased access of provision for young people within the criminal justice system</li> <li>To provide regular sessions at the YOT for young people who are NEET / Excluded to ensure education needs are being met in the interim</li> <li>To share effective practice and research in relation to education needs of those young people within the criminal justice system.</li> </ul>
Substance Misuse	Substance Misuse Worker		<p>Ongoing Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase awareness of impact of substances within staff group</li> <li>Deliver regular sessions to groups of YOT cohort regarding the use of substances / possession of cannabis</li> <li>Ensure research regarding the impact of substances is shared across the service (this can also be in relation to parental substance abuse impact on children)</li> </ul>
Transition arrangements	Probation Officer	Case transfer meetings	<p>Ongoing Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure there is understanding across the service regarding the process of transitional arrangements</li> <li>To support staff understanding of what makes a “good transition” based on inspection/ research available across probation</li> </ul>

<b>Champion area</b>	<b>Staff member</b>	<b>Meetings attended / input to / gather info from</b>	<b>What are you expected to achieve by being a champion?</b>  <i>(how you do this is up to you to determine but managers will be willing to support and discuss where needed – remember this is not an exhaustive list, just the overarching vision)</i>
Quality Assurance	YOT Practitioner	YJB QA support	Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the use of research in assessments</li> <li>To support developing a “peer” QA network within the team</li> <li>To support increased consistency of QA across service.</li> </ul>
Children Looked After	YOT Practitioner	CLA Team Meetings	Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To attend CLA team meeting and deliver training to support understanding of “at risk” cohort</li> <li>To share research with CLA and YOT regarding the increasing issue of criminalisation of children looked after</li> </ul>
Children With Disabilities	YOT Practitioner		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop links with CWD team</li> <li>To increase awareness in team re: CWD and impact in youth justice</li> </ul>
Workforce Development	YOT Practitioner		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create a wider understanding across the service of what “workforce development” entails</li> <li>Share emerging research across the team</li> <li>To increase knowledge / skills across the team to deliver effective and meaningful services to children and families</li> </ul>
Early Support (ES)	YOT Manager		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase access to youth services provision for young people known to YOT across the borough</li> <li>To improve partnership links with Early Support services</li> <li>To increase awareness of what ES can offer for young people and families</li> </ul>
Reflective Practice	Clinical Nurse		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop Reflective Practice across the service</li> </ul>

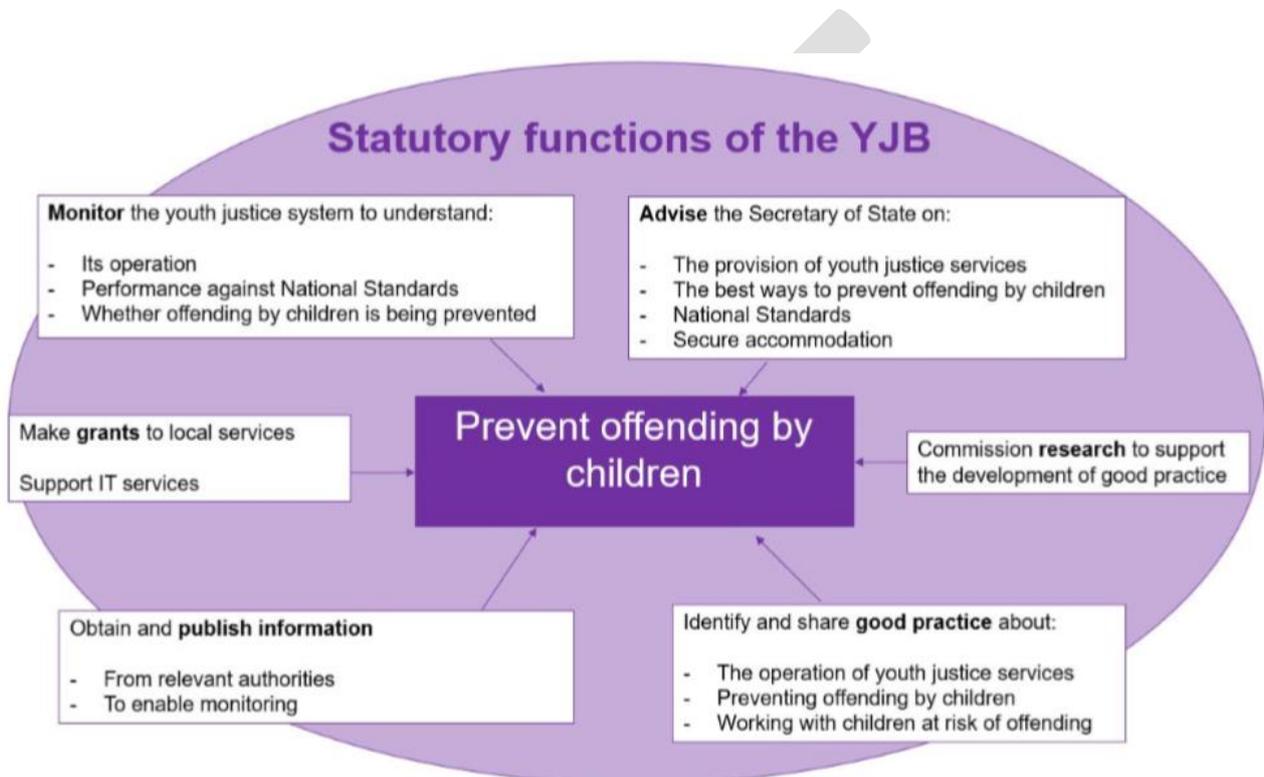
## Glossary

Term	Meaning
CIN	Child in Need (Section 17 Children Act 1989)
CLA	Children Looked After (often referred to as in care, Section 20 (voluntarily / by consent), Section 31 / Full or Interim Care Order (as a result of a Court Order). Children Act 1989.
CP	Child Protection
CPC / ICPC / RCPC	Child Protection Plan / Initial / Review
CPCC / ICPC / RCPC	Child Protection Case Conference / Initial / Review
FTE	First Time Entrant (to the Youth Justice System)
OOCD	Out of court disposal (offence dealt without recourse to court)
VVE	Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YOS	Youth Offending Service
YOT	Youth Offending Team

## Statutory functions and strategic approach of the Youth Justice Board (YJB)

The YJB is a non-departmental public body established by the Crime and Disorder Act (1998). It monitors the operation of the youth justice system and the provision of youth justice services. It advises the Secretary of State on matters relating to the youth justice system, identifies and shares examples of good practice and publishes information about the system: reporting on how it is operating and how the statutory aim of the system ('to prevent offending by children and young people') can best be achieved.

The YJB is the only official body to have oversight of the whole youth justice system and so is uniquely placed to guide and advise on the provision of youth justice services.

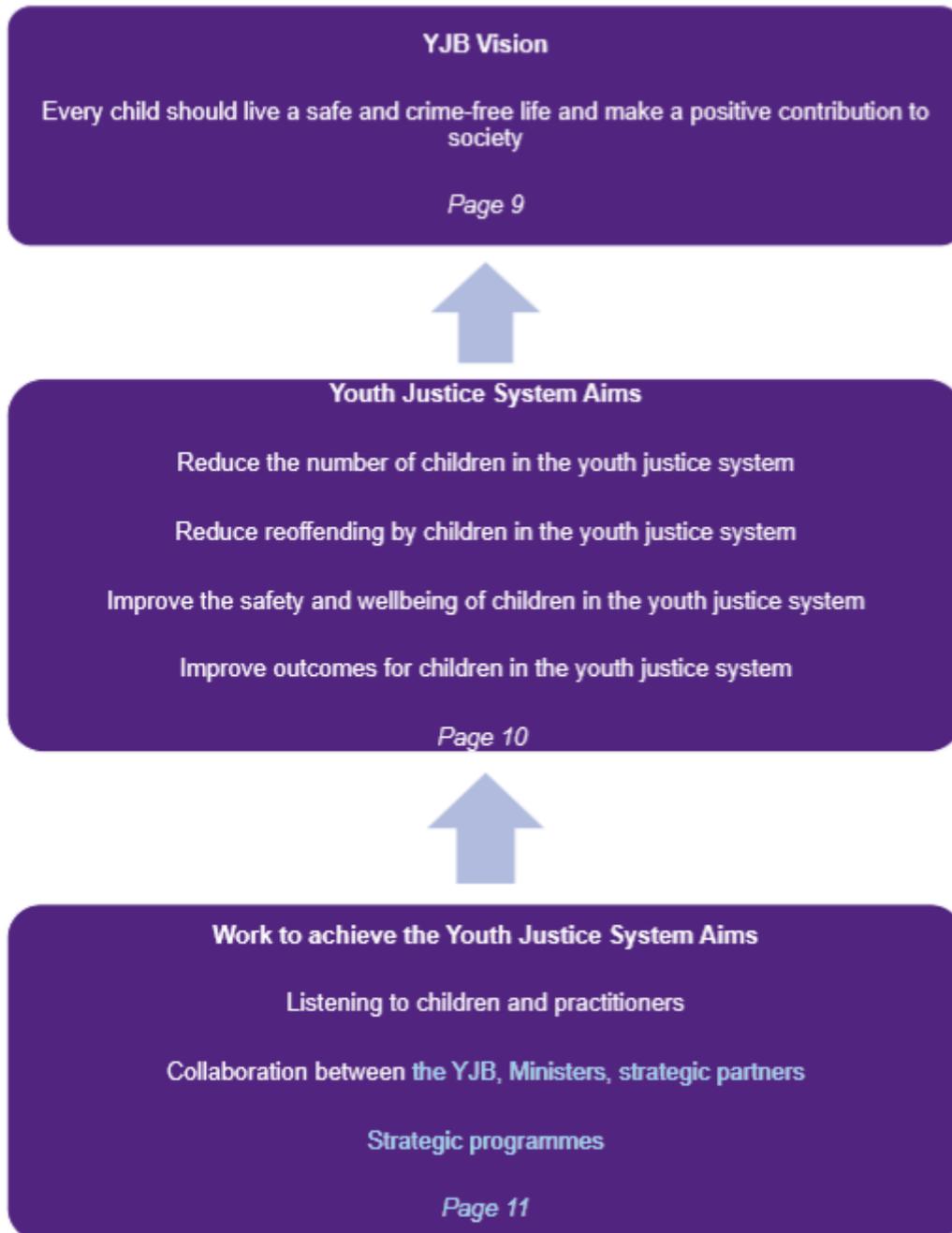


The YJB aspires to be:

- Child-centred
  - We see children first and offenders second. We make every effort to champion the needs of children wherever they are in the youth justice system and ensure we give them a voice.
  - We strongly believe that children can, and should be given every opportunity to make positive changes.
- Outcome focused
  - We are outcome focused in fulfilling our statutory functions. We provide leadership and expertise and promote effective practice across the youth justice workforce to maximise positive outcomes for children and their victims.
- Inclusive
  - We strive to challenge discrimination and promote equality, and we work with others to try to eliminate bias in the youth justice system.
- Collaborative
  - We encourage system-led change, and are enablers to innovation. We actively encourage, facilitate and engage in partnership working to help meet the needs of children, their victims

and their communities. Trustworthy ☑ We endeavour to act with integrity in everything we do.

## Our strategic approach



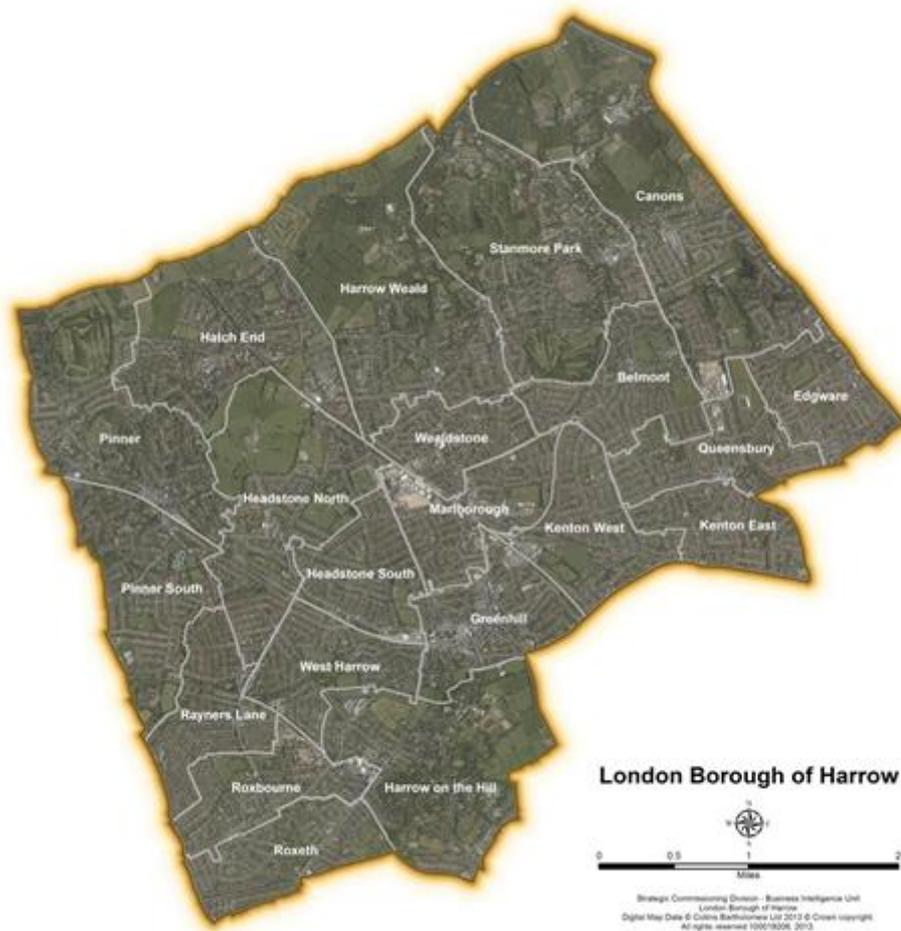
## Consultation questionnaire

Question	Response	Comment / suggestion
Are the strategic objectives the right ones?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partially	
Is the delivery approach the right one?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partially	
Is Harrow's YOT Partnership Board effectively established?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partially	How could it be improved?  Which other groups be represented/involved?
How else can the Youth Justice Plan be improved?		
Would you be like to be involved in contributing / producing / reviewing the effectiveness of the Youth Justice Delivery Plan or future Youth Justice Plans?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Maybe: I'd like to be kept informed of developments / opportunities	If you have said "Yes" or "Maybe" please provide an email address we can write to you at regarding this. You can advise us to stop emailing you at any time.  email:
How should we publicise opportunities to be involved with co-producing and monitoring the effectiveness of these plans in future?	<input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Website <input type="checkbox"/> Facebook <input type="checkbox"/> Twitter <input type="checkbox"/> WhatsApp Group <input type="checkbox"/> Other: please specify	Please tick as many as you wish.  If you ticked other, please specify here

**Thank you**

# Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

## A Summary of Crime in Harrow in 2017



# DRAFT Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

Title:	Annual Strategic Assessment 2018
Purpose:	Planning for Community Safety & VVE Strategy
Relevant to:	Safer Harrow Management Group
Authors:	Harrow Council - Business Intelligence Unit
Date Created:	January 2018

## Acknowledgement

- Metropolitan Police – <http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm>
  - Data extract: January 2018
- Safe Stats – <https://maps.london.gov.uk/safestats/>
  - Data extract: January 2018
- MOPAC interactive dashboard -<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics>
  - Data extract: January 2018



**SAFESTATS**  
INFORMATION SHARING FOR TACKLING VIOLENCE

**MAYOR OF LONDON**  
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

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## Crime rates

Crime rates were based on Office of National Statistics (ONS) Mid-year Population Estimates:

- **Harrow: 248,742 (2016),**
- **Greater London: 8,778,491 (2016)**

## Strategic Assessment: Purpose

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour, fulfilling partnership responsibility under sections 5,6, and 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in Harrow & Greater London.

The findings of the Strategic Assessment will help inform the annual refresh of Harrow's Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation Strategy.

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## Key Findings

- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow has increased in 2017 compared to 2016 but Harrow continues to have the lowest crime rate in London
- Although burglary rates are increasing Harrow benchmarks well in relation to these increases and the rate of artifice burglary\* amongst nearest neighbours.
- Artifice Burglary maybe an emerging threat as from a low base offences are rising in Harrow and bordering neighbours
- Fear of crime in Harrow is reducing in areas associated with increasing levels of crime
- Towards the end of 2017 there has been decline in some elements of resident confidence in policing, however Harrow benchmarks well for Police reliability and treating people fairly
- Good performance in relation to Anti-social behaviour although there are hotspots where levels remain relatively high.
- The rate of non-domestic related violent crime continues to be higher in the neighbourhoods also associated with higher levels of ambulance attendances to night time violence and areas associated with the evening and night time economy.
- Violent crime continues to rise with increases recorded in both violence with injury and violence without injury.
- The proportion of knife crime that results in injury is increasing particularly for under 25s.
- Rates of gang flagged offences are low but resident concern is rising.
- Slight reduction in the level of domestic abuse in Harrow, however domestic abuse with injury, repeat victims and the proportion of the victims who are women is rising.
- Drug crime may be an emerging risk as Harrow's relatively lower levels are rising, while neighbouring boroughs are showing significant reductions.
- Significant increases in Faith Hate crime.

### Recommendation

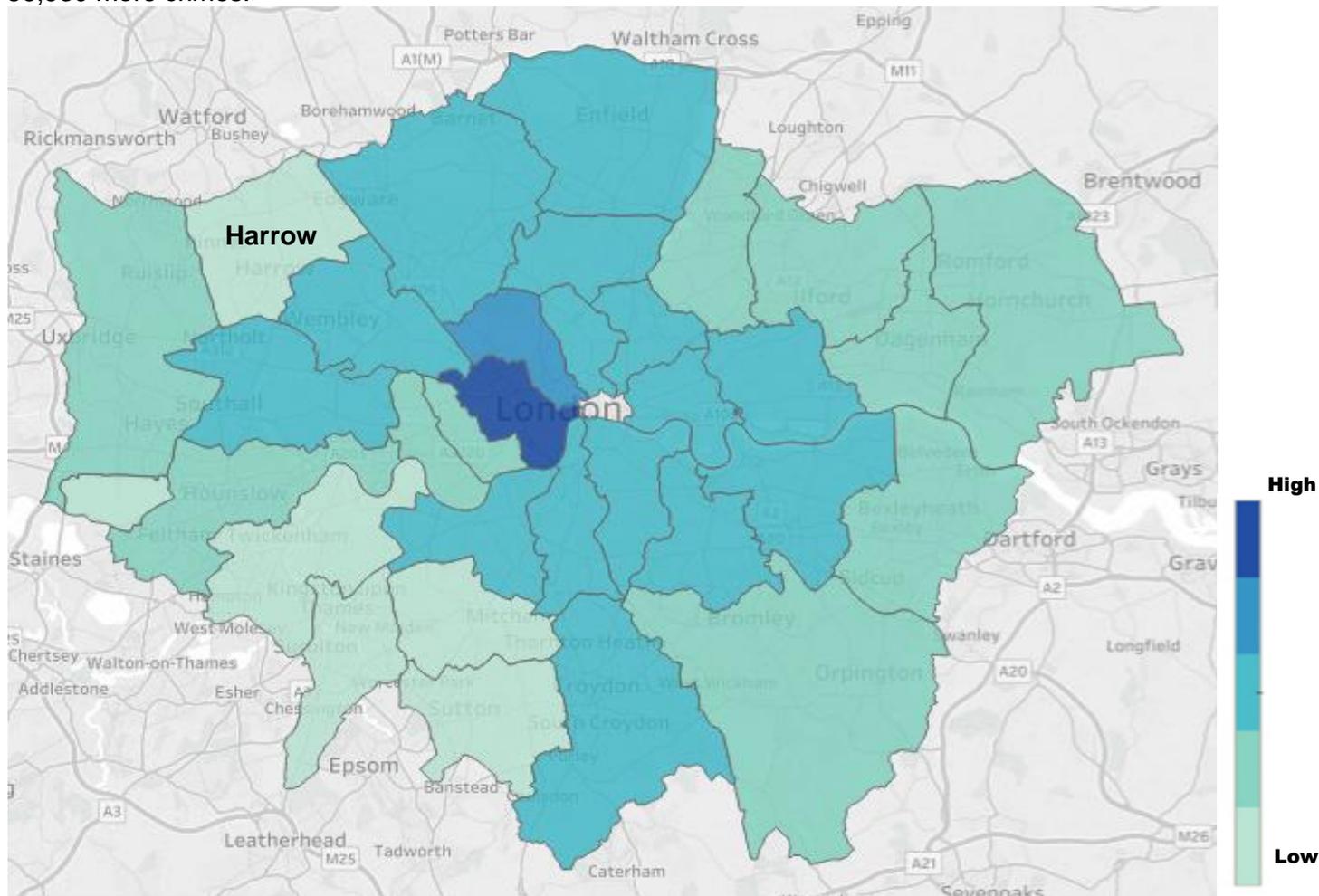
#### Members of the Safer Harrow group to consider:

- **Does this assessment reflect the right priorities for the Borough?**
- **Are there any further emerging risks or issues that should be represented?**

*\*Artifice burglary is a type of burglary where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises in order to commit burglary.*

## Crime in Greater London

The total of recorded offences during 2017, for Greater London, was 818,341. The total of recorded offences in 2016 for Greater London was 761,411. This represents a 7.47% increase or 56,930 more crimes.



**Greater London**  
**761,411**  
Total Crimes – 2016

**56,930**  
More Crimes

**Greater London**  
**818,341**  
Total Crimes – 2017

**Greater London**  
**86.8**  
Crimes per 1,000  
population

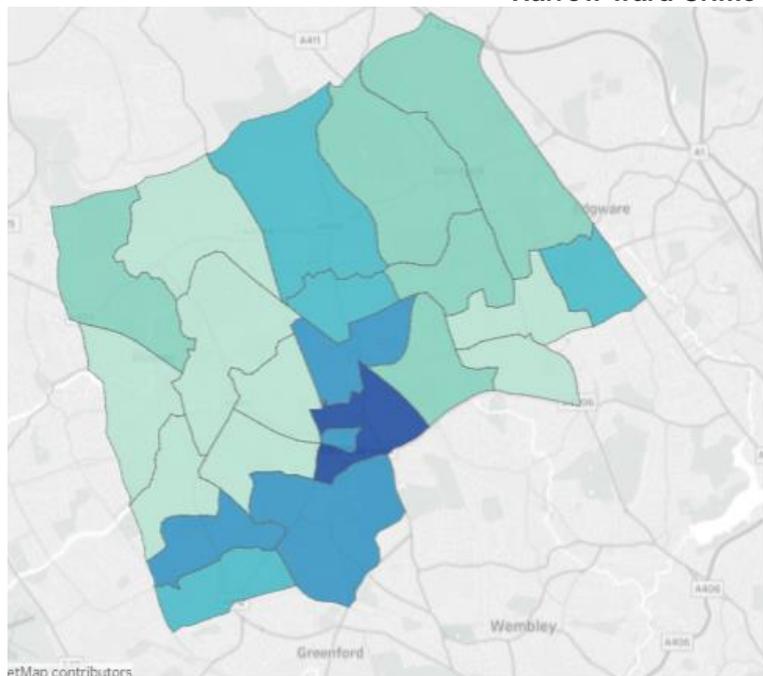
**6.4**  
More crimes per  
1,000 Population

**Greater London**  
**93.2**  
Crimes per 1,000  
population

## Quick facts on crime in Harrow

<b>Level of crime 2017</b>	13,892 crimes , 56 crimes per 1,000 population - <b>lowest crime rate in London</b>																		
<b>Level of Crime 2016</b>	13,162 crimes , 53 crimes per 1,000 population- <b>lowest crime rate in London</b>																		
<b>General monthly trend of total crime</b>	<p>Alongside estimated population increases, the overall level of recorded crime has fallen in recent months. Dec 2017 has seen the lowest recorded number since July 2015 and the lowest December since 2014.</p>																		
<b>Level of crime 2017 by Crime types</b>	<p><b>Harrow</b> Total crimes</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Violence Against the Pers..</td> <td>4,676</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theft and Handling</td> <td>4,604</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burglary</td> <td>2,043</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Criminal Damage</td> <td>1,135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drugs</td> <td>518</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual Offences</td> <td>330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>315</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Notifiable</td> <td>251</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fraud and Forgery</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </table>	Violence Against the Pers..	4,676	Theft and Handling	4,604	Burglary	2,043	Criminal Damage	1,135	Drugs	518	Sexual Offences	330	Robbery	315	Other Notifiable	251	Fraud and Forgery	20
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### Harrow ward Crime levels 2017



## 2017

**Total crime levels highest:**  
Greenhill, Roxbourne, Marlborough

**Total crime levels lowest:**  
Pinner South, Headstone North, Kenton East

## 2016

**Total crime levels highest:**  
Greenhill, Marlborough, Roxeth

**Total crime levels lowest:**  
Pinner South, Headstone North, West Harrow

## Change in the level of crime

### Harrow

In Harrow, a total of 13,892 crimes were recorded during 2017, which was 1.69% of all crime reported in Greater London. This was the sixth lowest of actual crimes reported. When this total is divided by Harrow's population the resulting crime rate is 56 crimes per 1,000 population, giving Harrow the **lowest crime rate in London**.

The total number of all crimes in Harrow in 2017 increased by 5.54%, compared to 2016 (13,162 to 13,892). This is lower than Greater London's 7.47% increase as a whole.

total offences	2016		2017		Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate	
Barnet	25,722	66.62	26,914	69.71	3.09
Brent	27,681	84.33	29,689	90.45	6.12
Ealing	28,039	81.70	28,222	82.23	0.53
Harrow	13,162	52.91	13,892	55.85	2.93
Hillingdon	22,760	75.25	24,716	81.71	6.47
Greater London	761,411	86.8	818,341	93.2	6.4

### Quick Facts:



**2017: 13,892** recorded crimes  
56 per 1,000 pop

**2016: 13,162** recorded crimes  
53 per 1,000 pop

**Lowest rate increase amongst Nearest Neighbour group**

When comparing to Harrow's neighbouring boroughs; All have seen an increase in crime from 2016-2017. Ealing has shown the lowest increase and a lower increase than Harrow's. Both Brent and Hillingdon showed larger increases to Harrow.

Brent continues to have the highest crime rate and Harrow's the lowest of the group.

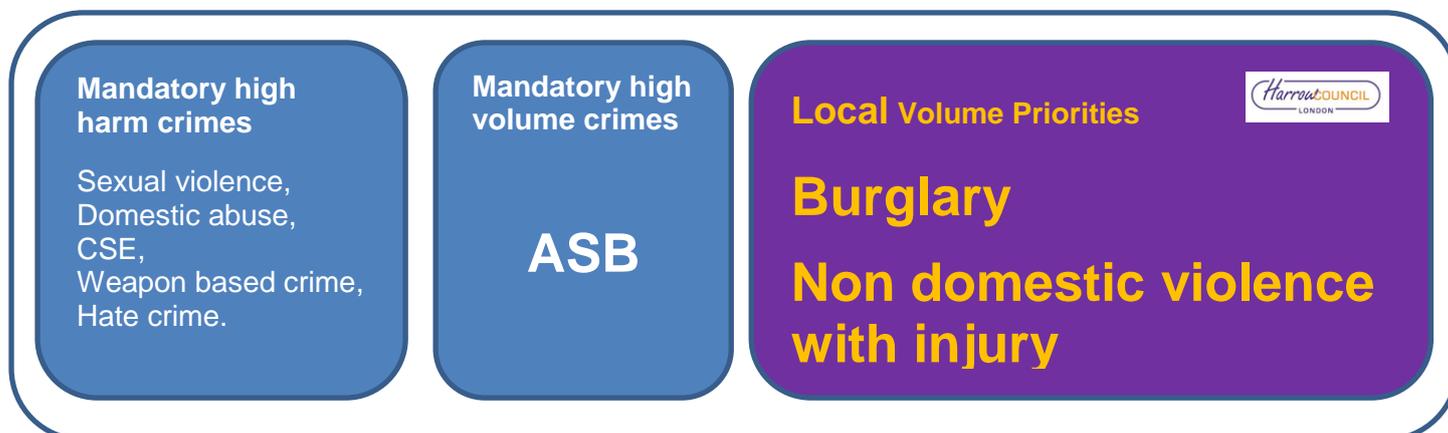
Harrow's rate change is in the lower quartile when compared to the rest of London

Table shows London Boroughs RAG rated by rate change quartiles.

Borough	2016	2017	Change	Borough	2016	2017	Change
Barking and Dag'	85.81	90.24	4.43	Hounslow	84.51	91.57	7.06
Barnet	66.62	69.71	3.09	Islington	119.72	137.88	18.16
Bexley	54.89	60.38	5.49	Kens' & Chelsea	129.35	136.70	7.35
Brent	84.33	90.45	6.12	Kings' upon Thames	58.85	64.98	6.13
Bromley	63.46	69.56	6.10	Lambeth	108.30	106.06	-2.24
Camden	122.63	153.74	31.12	Lewisham	82.69	82.85	0.16
Croydon	79.83	79.63	-0.20	Merton	64.56	66.99	2.42
Ealing	81.70	82.23	0.53	Newham	91.58	100.95	9.37
Enfield	70.36	75.80	5.43	Redbridge	67.53	78.17	10.64
Greenwich	84.21	90.78	6.57	Rich' upon Thames	58.50	67.29	8.79
Hackney	106.62	115.97	9.34	Southwark	103.95	108.55	4.60
Ham & Fulham	116.23	120.74	4.51	Sutton	54.63	59.46	4.83
Haringey	101.43	108.91	7.48	Tower Hamlets	100.74	104.71	3.98
Harrow	52.91	55.85	2.93	Waltham Forest	77.89	82.49	4.60
Havering	69.19	74.77	5.58	Wandsworth	78.20	79.89	1.70
Hillingdon	85.81	90.24	6.47	Westminster	202.88	230.34	27.47

## Police & Crime Plan (PCP): Harrow's Local Priorities

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's PCP was launched in February 2017. Each London Borough has selected two local volume crime priorities, based on local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence, along with antisocial behaviour, which has been identified by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) as an important issue in every Borough. The priorities for all Boroughs will also include mandatory high-harm crimes: sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.



**Boroughs with same local priorities as Harrow:** Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Enfield, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston, Redbridge, Sutton, Tower Hamlets.

### Volume priorities

- **Burglary** – *To reduce the number of burglaries and fear of crime in the borough and increase public confidence in the police*
- **Non-domestic violence with injury** – *To reduce the number of incidents of grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm*
- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** – *To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*

### High harm crime priorities

- **Youth violence and knife crime** –
  - **(a)** *To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons*
  - **(b)** *To embed a cultural shift within the schools on the issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child sexual exploitation*
- **Domestic and sexual abuse** – *To provide critical support to the most vulnerable members of our community who are affected by domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation*
- **Drug and alcohol misuse** –
  - **(a)** *To reduce the number of young people involved in the supply of illegal substances and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming;*
  - **(b)** *To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support and treatment for ex-prisoners*
- **Extremism and hate crime** – *To prevent young people from being drawn into terrorism; and to improve hate crime reporting rates.*

# Harrow's high volume crime priorities:

## Burglary

Burglary includes the theft, or attempted theft, from a residential building or business/community premises where access is not authorised. Damage to a building/premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary, is also counted as burglary.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded burglaries in Harrow increased by 48. There was a total of 2,043 offences during 2017, and 1,995 in 2016. This translates to a 0.19 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017.

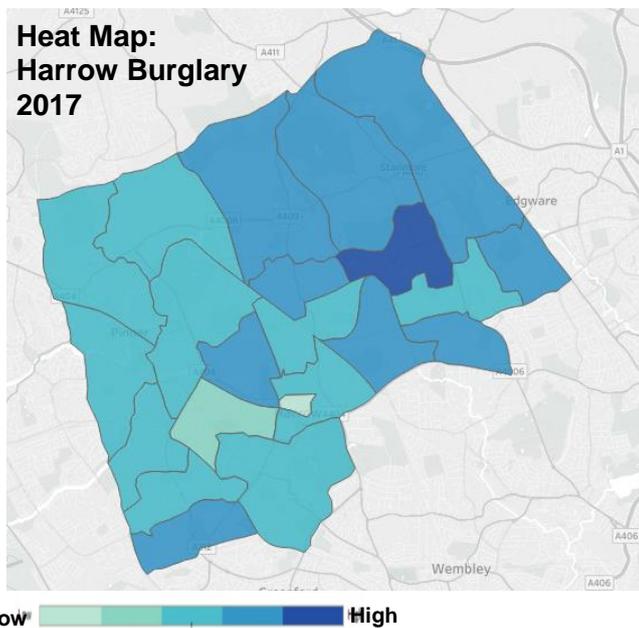
### Quick Facts:



**2017: 2,043** recorded burglaries, **8.21** per 1,000 pop

**2016: 1,995** recorded burglaries, **8.02** per 1,000 pop

**Lowest rate increase amongst Nearest Neighbour group**

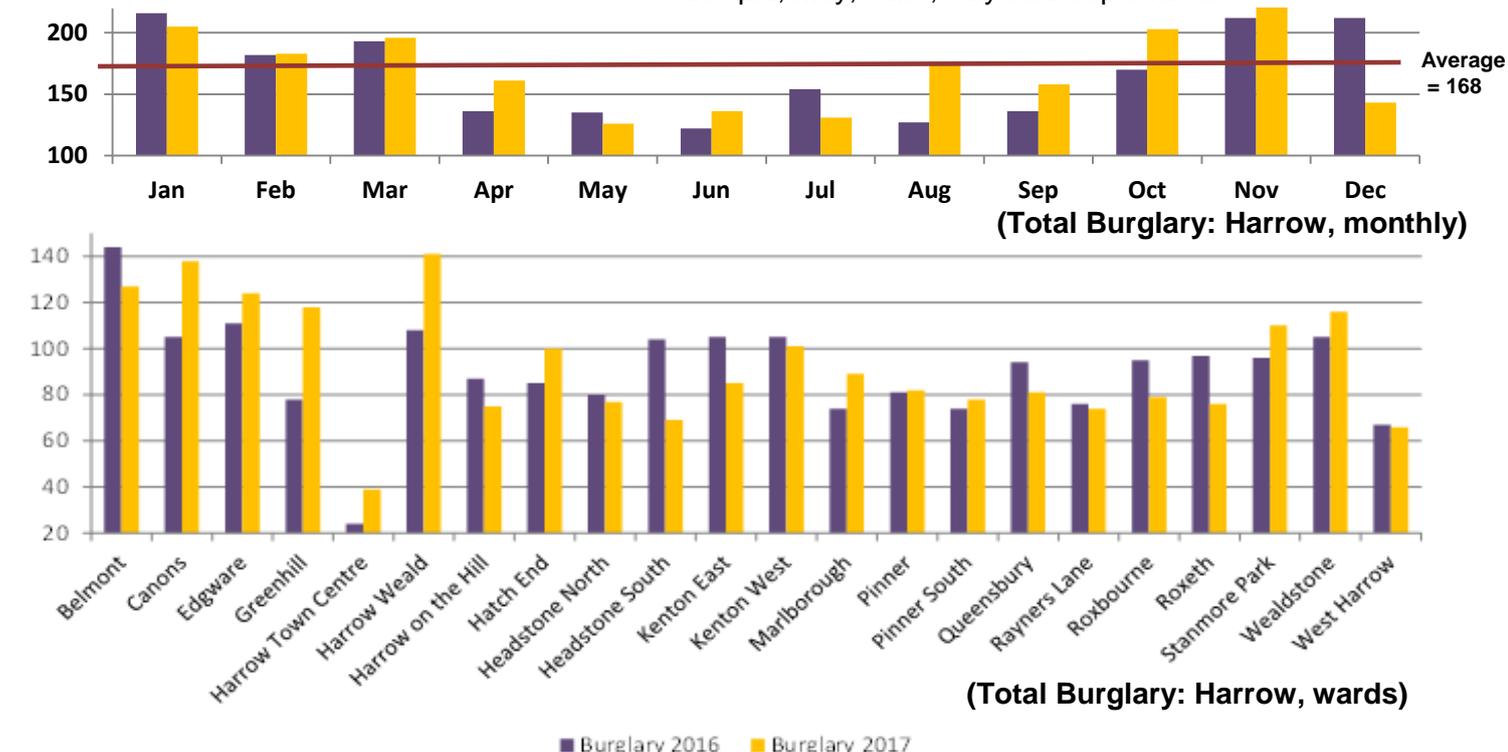


The highest levels of burglaries occurred in Harrow Weald, Canons and Belmont, with the highest increases in Greenhill and Canons wards.

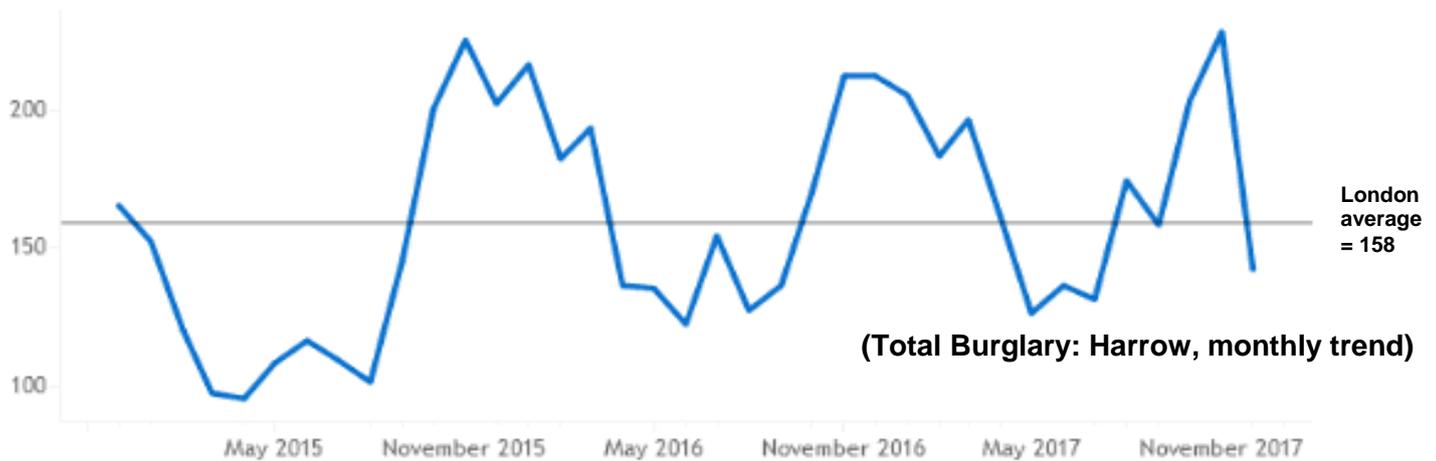
The increase in Canons was largely residential burglaries, whereas Green Hill saw a significant increase in Business & Community burglaries (26 in 2016 to 58 2017). Across Harrow, the proportion of Business & Community burglary in 2017 reduced from 18.9% in 2016 to 17.9%.

Wards with the largest reductions were Headstone South, Kenton East and Roxeth.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of burglaries per month over the two year period is 168. Above average levels of burglary, over both years, have occurred in January, February, March and November with below average levels in April, May, June, July and September.



▲ 2.41%



In 2017 since July there was an upward trend in burglary offences. This has fallen in December 2017 (142 offences) to below the London average (158 offences) and is significantly lower than December of 2016, 2015 and 2014 (212, 202, 165, offences respectively).

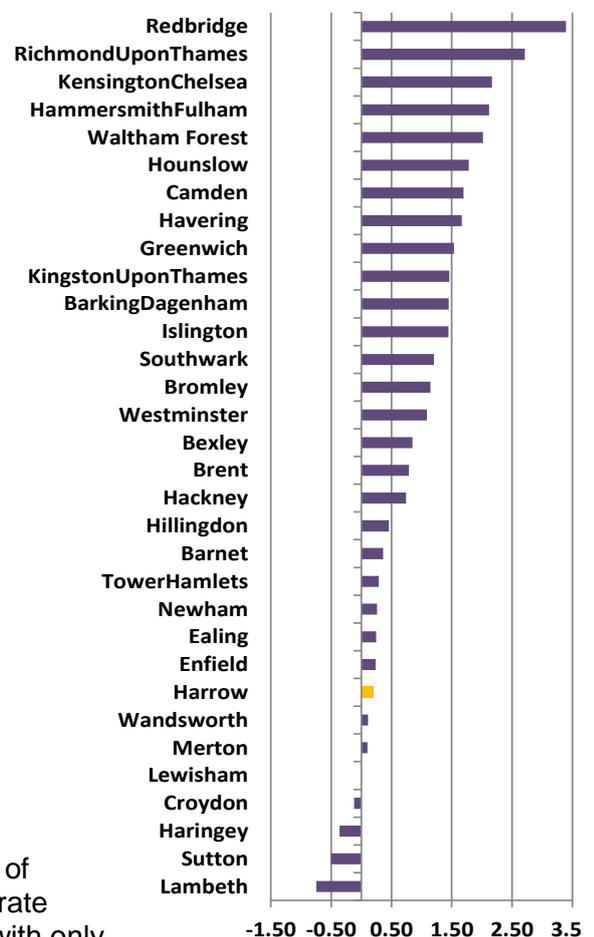
## High Volume Crime priority: Burglary

### Nearest Neighbours:

All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of burglary over the last year. When comparing Harrow's nearest neighbours, Ealing has the lowest rate of burglary in both 2016 and 2017, and at 0.19 Harrow has the lowest rate change of the group. Barnet has the highest rate of burglary in both 2016 and 2017 and Hillingdon has the highest rate of change of the group.

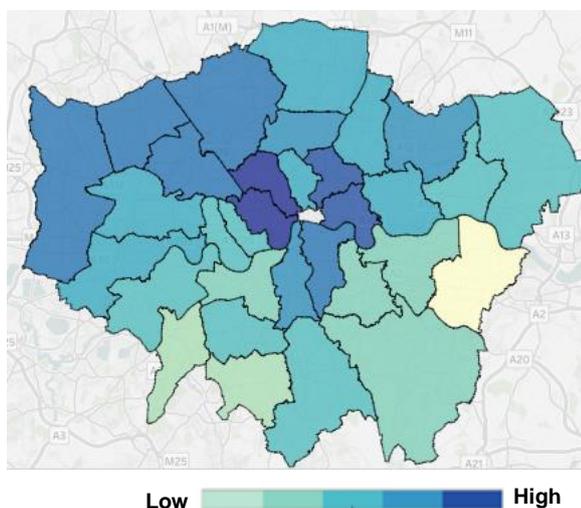
Burglary	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	3410	8.83	3550	9.19	140	0.36
Brent	2642	8.05	2902	8.84	260	0.79
Ealing	2484	7.24	2569	7.49	85	0.25
Harrow	1995	8.02	2043	8.21	48	0.19
Hillingdon	2242	7.41	2523	8.34	281	0.93
<b>London</b>	<b>42,572</b>	<b>8.99</b>	<b>37,775</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>47,97</b>	<b>1.01</b>

### (London Boroughs: Burglary rate change 2016-2017)



### Heat Map: London Burglary 2017

The map shows Harrow's above average burglary rate across London in 2017.



The chart shows that in 2017, burglary increased across the majority of London. Less than 13% of London Boroughs experienced a positive rate change. Harrow's increase was in the lower quartile of rate change, with only 4 boroughs experiencing a lower increase.

## Artifice burglary:

Artifice burglary is a type of burglary where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises in order to commit burglary.

Artifice burglary	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	94	0.24	55	0.14	-39	-0.10
Brent	95	0.29	123	0.37	28	0.09
Ealing	61	0.18	69	0.20	8	0.02
Harrow	11	0.04	33	0.13	22	0.09
Hillingdon	31	0.10	30	0.10	-1	0.00
<b>London Average</b>			<b>100</b>			

The map shows that artifice is heavily concentrated in the north to north west of London. A significant proportion is in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs of Brent, Ealing and Barnet.

### Quick Facts:

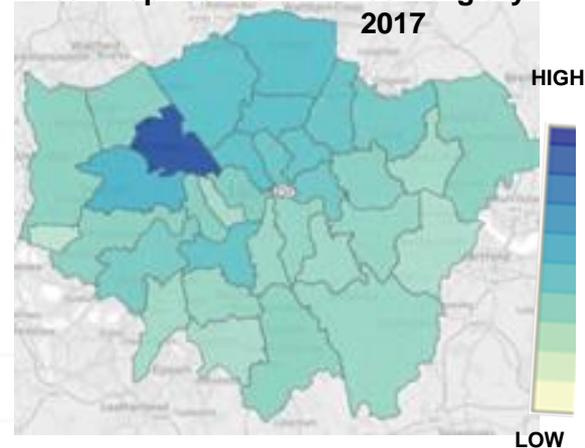


**2017: 33** recorded burglaries, **0.13** per 1,000 pop

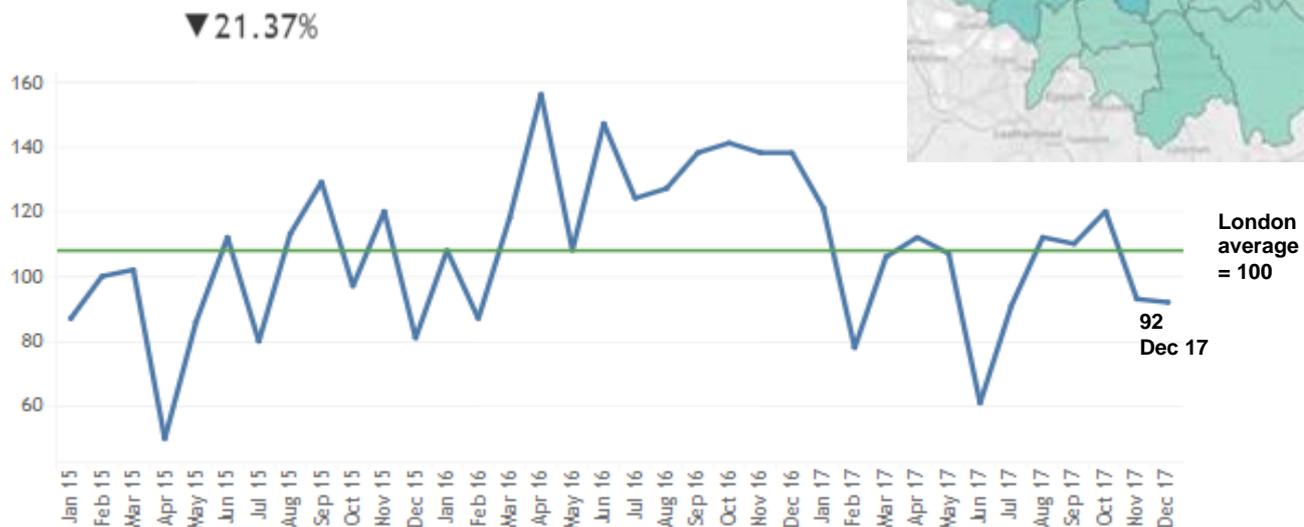
**2016: 11** recorded burglaries, **0.04** per 1,000 pop

**One of the highest rate increases in neighbouring group**

Heat Map: London Artifice Burglary 2017



12 mths to December 2017 compared to the previous 12:



Artifice burglary London Rolling year trend - monthly

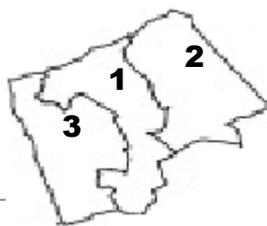
Although the rate of artifice burglary is low in Harrow there has been a significant increase in 2017 compared with 2016. 22 more offences in 2017 translate to a 0.09 rate increase, one of the highest rate increases in the neighbouring group. Some of Harrow's neighbouring boroughs (Brent and Ealing) are among the areas with the highest levels of artifice burglary in London.

# Public Attitudes

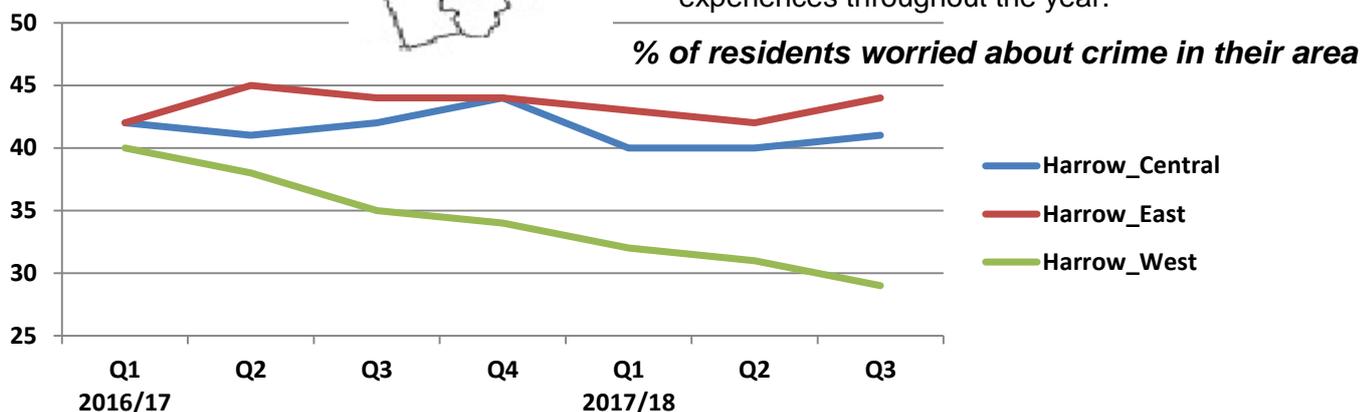
## Fear of Crime

Borough wide fear of crime performance information sourced from the Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey (PAS)<sup>1</sup> is broken down into three separate neighbourhoods which are:

1. Harrow Central
2. Harrow East
3. Harrow West

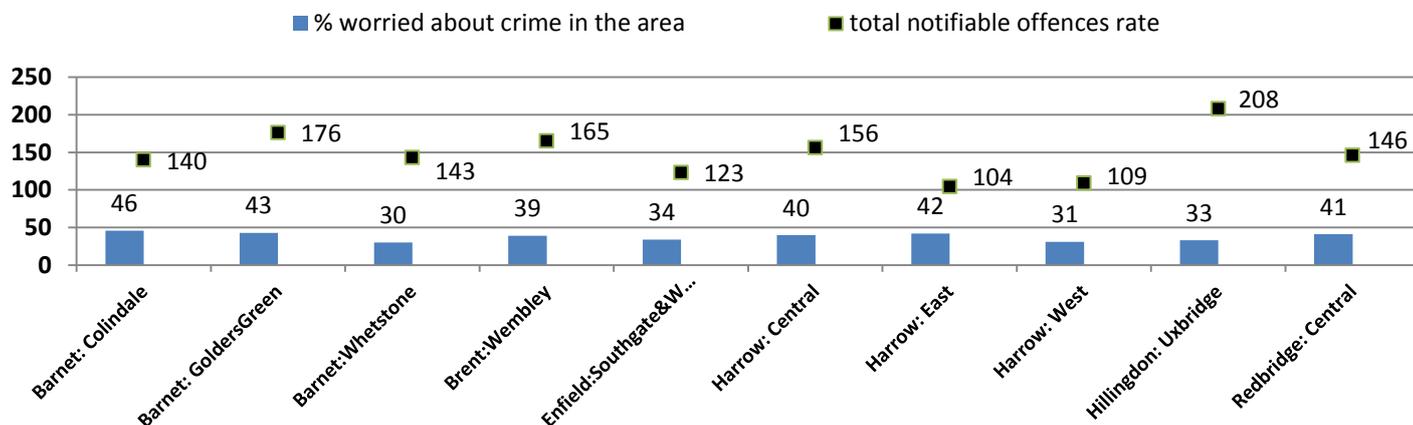


The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.



The above chart shows that the fear of crime is highest in Harrow East and rising in both Harrow East and Harrow Central. The percentage of residents worried about crime in Harrow West has been declining since Q1 2016/17, even though in recent months the rate of crime in the area has increased (94 rate per 1000 of total notifiable offences<sup>2</sup> in Q2 to 109 in Q3).

The most valid comparisons can be made with boroughs within Harrow's most similar group (MSG)<sup>3</sup>. These are boroughs that share similar social, economic and demographic characteristics. The statistics for Quarter 3 of 2017/18 are below. Alongside are statistics for volumes of reported crime.



In the comparator group, Barnet Whetstone and Harrow East have the lowest % of residents worried about crime in their area. The highest levels of crime are in Barnet Colindale and Barnet Golders Green. Barnet Whetstone and Hillingdon both have significantly lower levels of concern in relation to the levels of crime in the area.

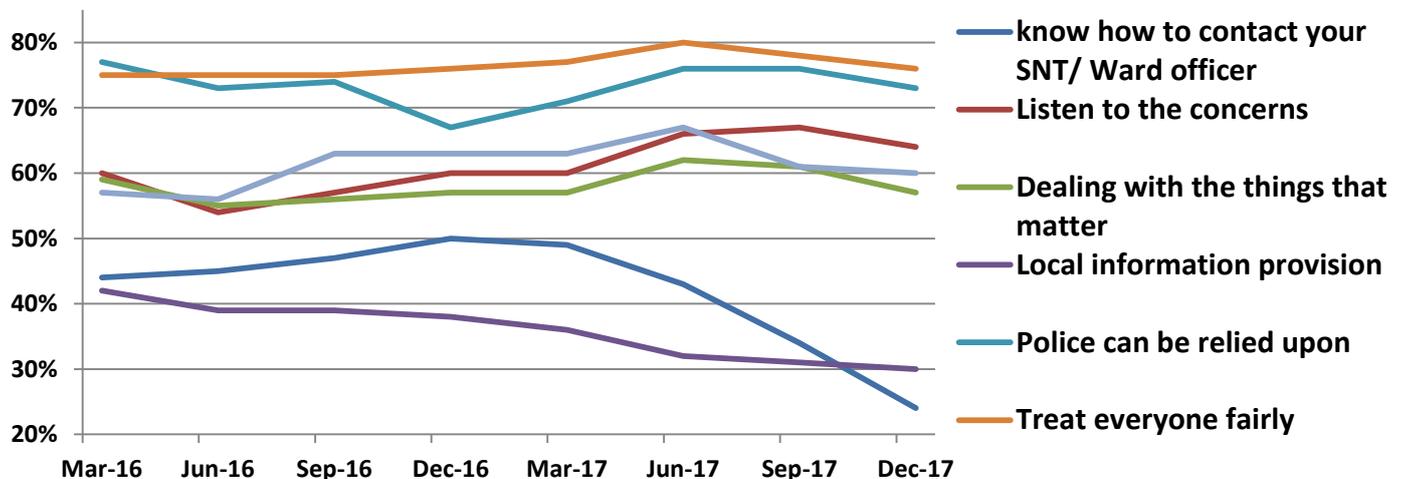
<sup>1</sup> <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/> The PAS is a continuous survey, based on a random sample of respondents at pre-selected addresses (3,200) interviewed face-to-face each quarter to yield an annual sample of 12,800 interviews. The survey is designed to achieve 100 interviews each quarter in 32 London Boroughs in order to provide a borough-level sample of 400 interviews in any 12-month rolling period.

<sup>2</sup> Total Notifiable Offences is the count of all offences which are statutory notifiable to the Home Offices as per the Home office Counting Rules, with rates calculated using 2014 GLA Population projections

<sup>3</sup> [https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/MPS\\_MSG/Group12.pdf](https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/MPS_MSG/Group12.pdf)

## Confidence in Policing

The chart below shows that there has been a downward trend in confidence since or before September (Q2) 2017.

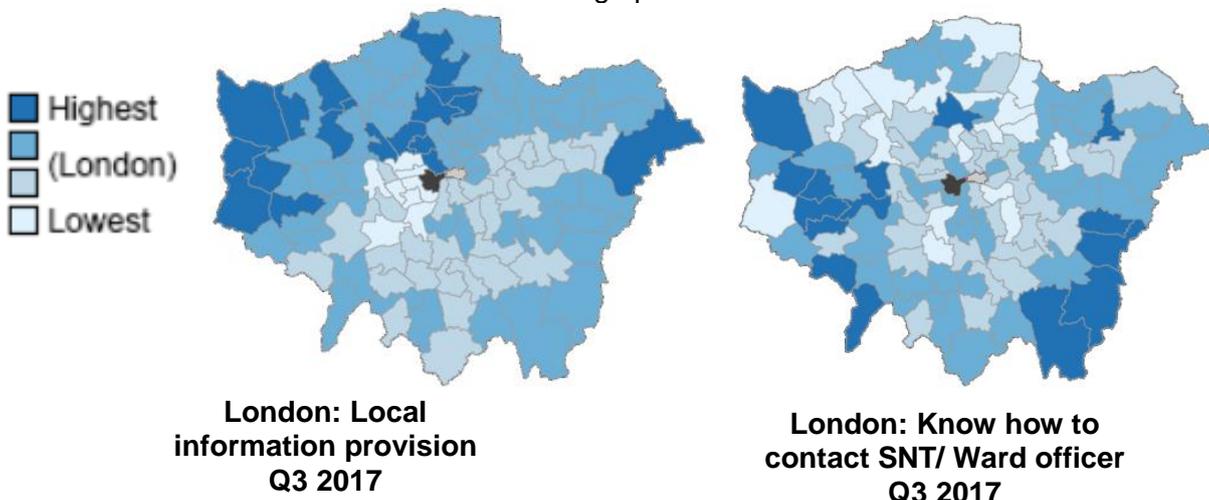


Harrow residents are the most confident about the police treating everyone fairly and police reliability. Harrow residents are least confident about knowing how to contact their SNT / Ward officer, with similar levels in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs.

Q3 2017/18 confidence	MPS	Harrow	Barnet	Brent	Ealing	Hillingdon
Victim satisfaction	72%	74%	73%	71%	74%	75%
Know how to contact SNT/ Ward officer	22%	24%	24%	36%	24%	41%
Listen to the concerns	73%	64%	71%	62%	73%	68%
Dealing with the things that matter	70%	57%	71%	61%	75%	62%
Local information provision	45%	30%	45%	46%	57%	59%
Police can be relied upon	76%	73%	79%	64%	72%	68%
Treat everyone fairly	77%	76%	80%	67%	76%	73%
Local police do a good job	68%	60%	72%	67%	74%	68%

RAG rated according to change from last quarter.

Harrow residents have the lowest confidence of the neighbouring group about being informed; however the map below shows that in Q3 2017/18, Harrow resident confidence is around average when compared with London as there are lower levels across a large part of London.



## Violence with injury (Non domestic abuse)

Non domestic abuse violence with injury (Non DA VWI) includes a range of offences such as Murder, Wounding / GBH and Assault with Injury that has not been flagged as domestic abuse related. Since 2015, Police forces are asked to “flag” crimes as being domestic abuse-related if the offence meets the government definition of domestic violence and abuse<sup>4</sup>.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded Non DA VWI offences in Harrow increased by 67. There was a total of 913 offences during 2017, and 846 in 2016. This translates to a 0.27 rate increase.

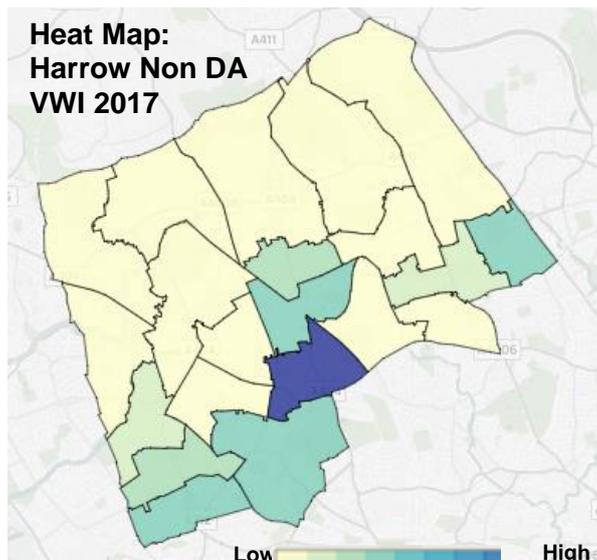
### Quick Facts:



**2017: 913** Non DA VWI offences, **3.67** per 1,000 pop

**2016: 846** Non DA VWI offences, **3.40** per 1,000 pop

**Lower quartile rate change in London priority group**



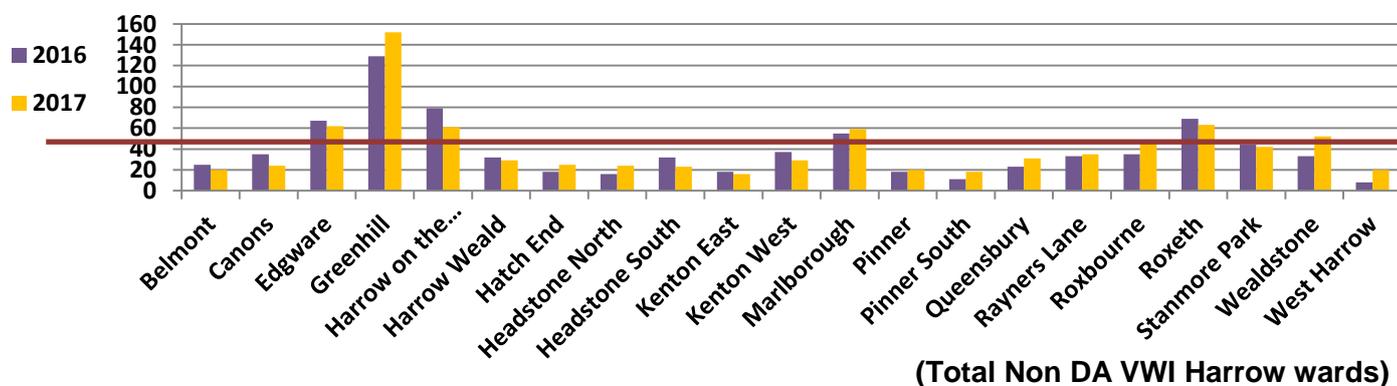
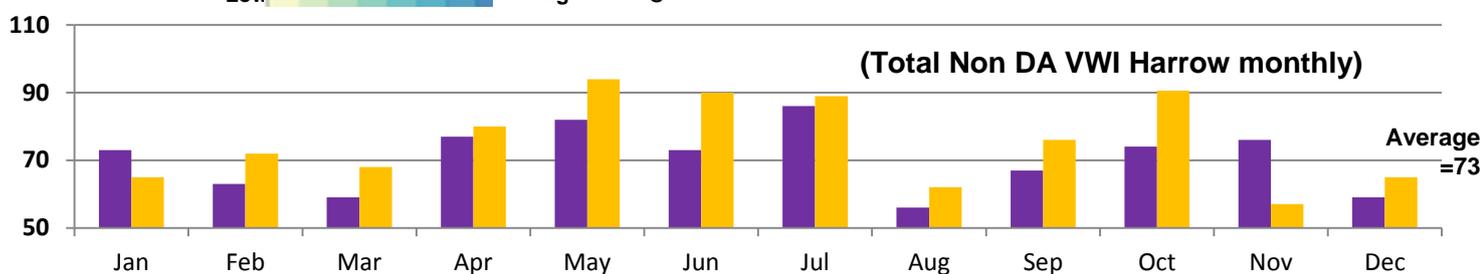
The highest proportion of Non DA VWI offences occurred in Greenhill, Roxeth, Edgware and Harrow on the Hill.

Wards with the highest increases were Greenhill, Wealdstone, West Harrow and Roxbourne.

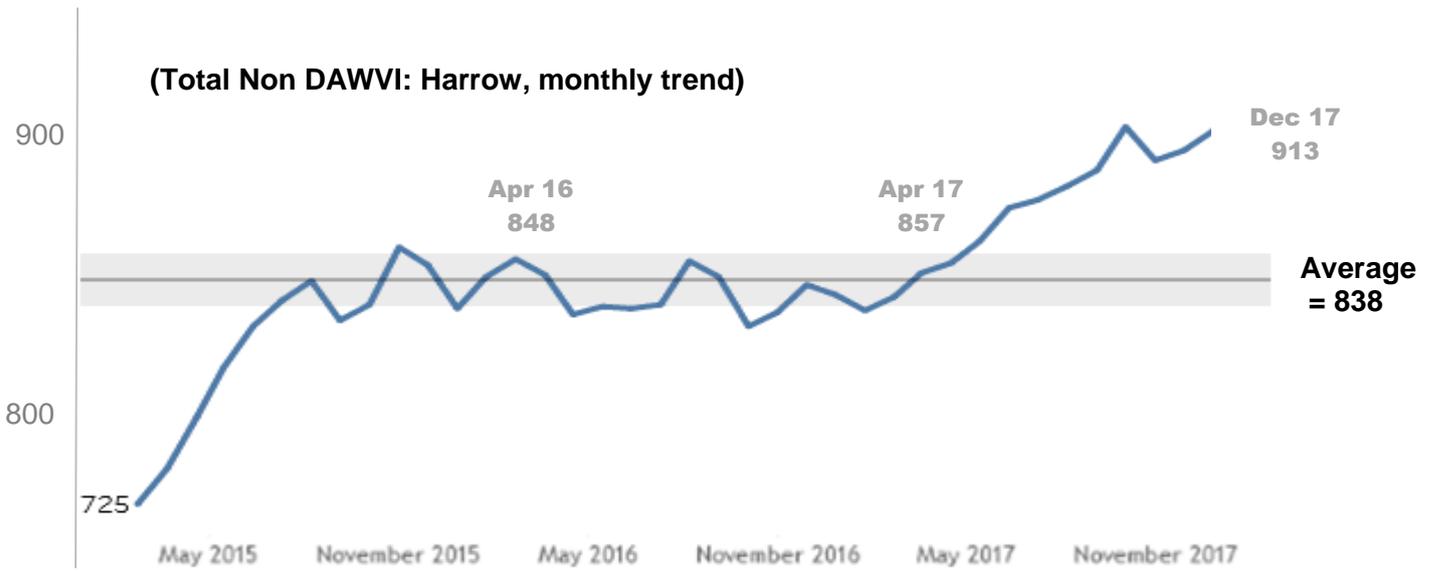
The largest reductions in 2017 occurred in Harrow on the Hill and Canons and Headstone South.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

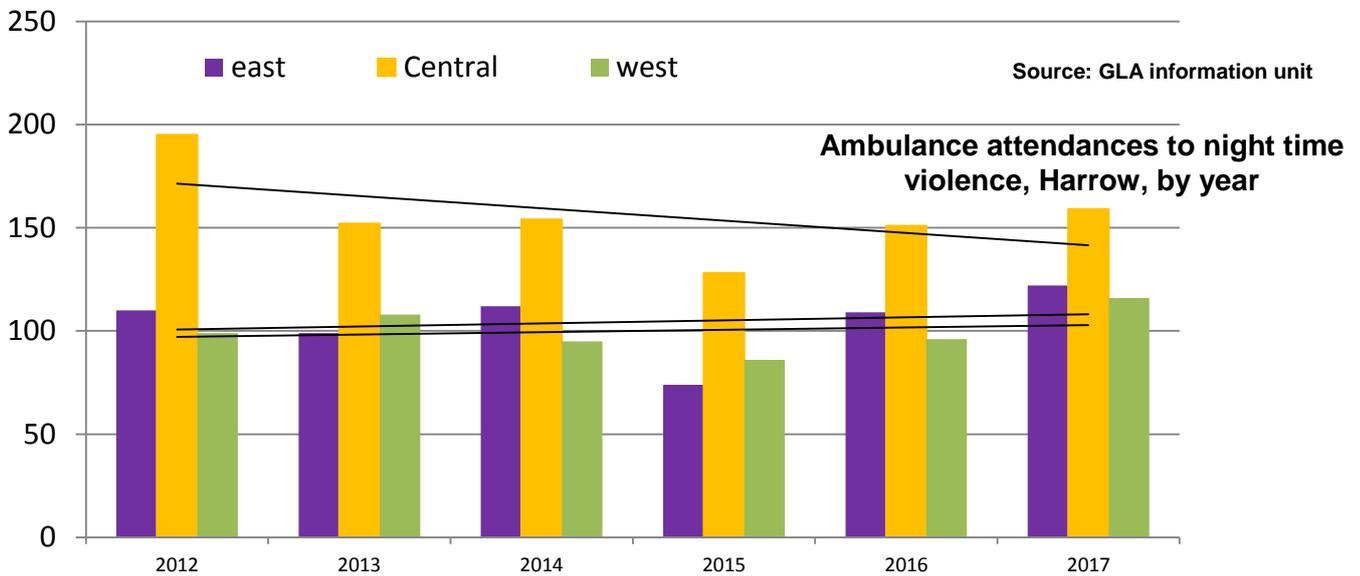
The average number of Non DA VWI offences per month over the two year period is 73. Above average levels of Non DA VWI, over both years, have occurred in April, May, July and October with below average levels in January February, August and December.



<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse#domestic-violence-and-abuse-new-definition>



The graph shows that there has been a recent upward trend since Jan 2017. In December 2017, four of the last seven months, Harrow's DAWVI rate has been above the London average.



Looking at 2012, there was a downward trend in ambulance attendances to night time violence in Central Harrow until around 2015. However attendances also remained highest in this area. Night time violence attendances have been increasing across the total of three neighbourhoods since 2015 - increasing from 288 in 2015 to 356 in 2016 and 397 in 2017. The proportion of night time violence attendances is also increasing, as in 2017 they account for 61% of all attendances for violence in the borough, 59% in 2016 and 57% in 2015.

## Nearest Neighbours:

All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of Non DA VWI over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate of Non DA VWI in both 2016 and 2017 and Barnet has the lowest rate change of the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

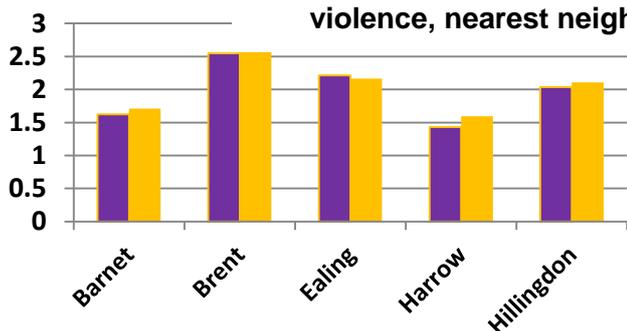
The chart shows that in 2017, DA VWI increased across the majority Boroughs that have prioritised DA VWI in London.

Non DA VWI	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	1459	3.78	1478	3.83	19	0.05
Brent	2153	6.56	2294	6.99	141	0.43
Ealing	1981	5.77	2019	5.88	38	0.11
Harrow	846	3.40	913	3.67	67	0.27
Hillingdon			1691			
<b>MOPAC priority areas average</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.36</b>

## Non DA VWI rate change in MOPAC priority areas 2016-2017



## Ambulance attendances to night time violence, nearest neighbours, by year



The chart above shows the rate of ambulance attendances to night time violence for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

As with Non DA VWI rates all of Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen an increase in the rate of ambulance attendances to night time violence over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate of Non DA VWI in both 2016 and 2017 and Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

## High Volume Crime priority: Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by another person/s that leaves a person feeling alarmed, harassed or distressed. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.

In December 2017, antisocial behaviour calls to the Met Police in relation to activity in Harrow were 6.19 % lower compared to the preceding year. The map below also shows the scale of calls in wards across Harrow in 2017.

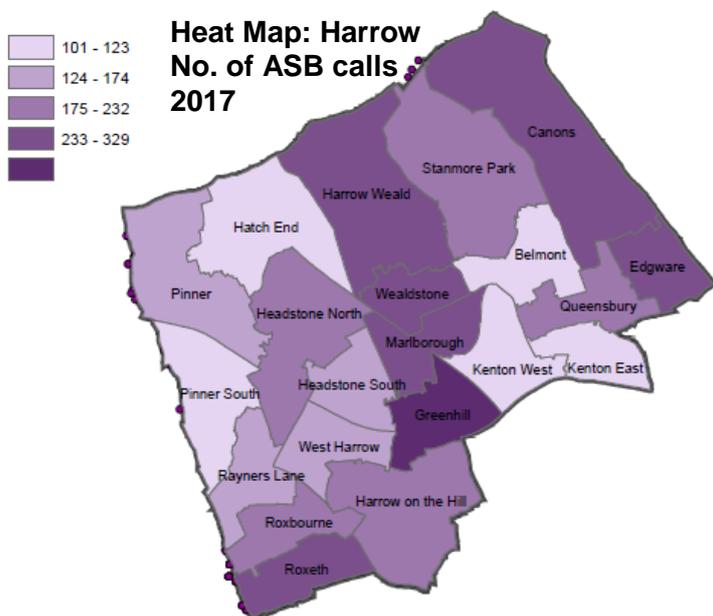
### Quick Facts:



**2017:** 4594 ASB calls,  
18.47 per 1,000 population

**2016:** 4897 ASB calls,  
19.69 per 1,000 population

**Second lowest rate in London**

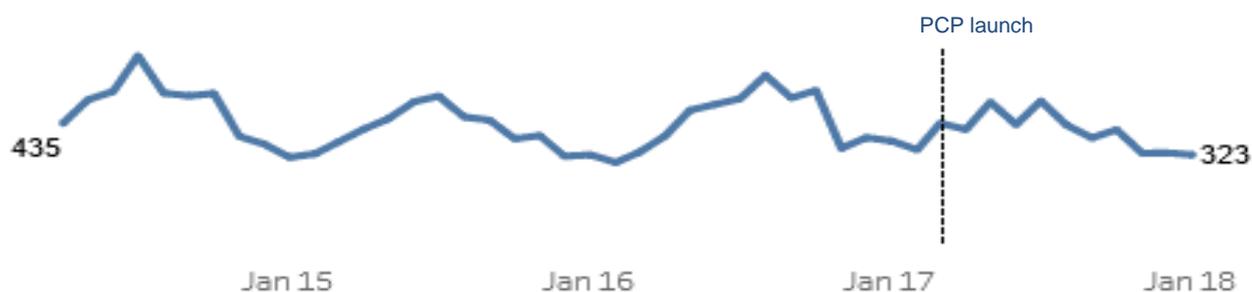
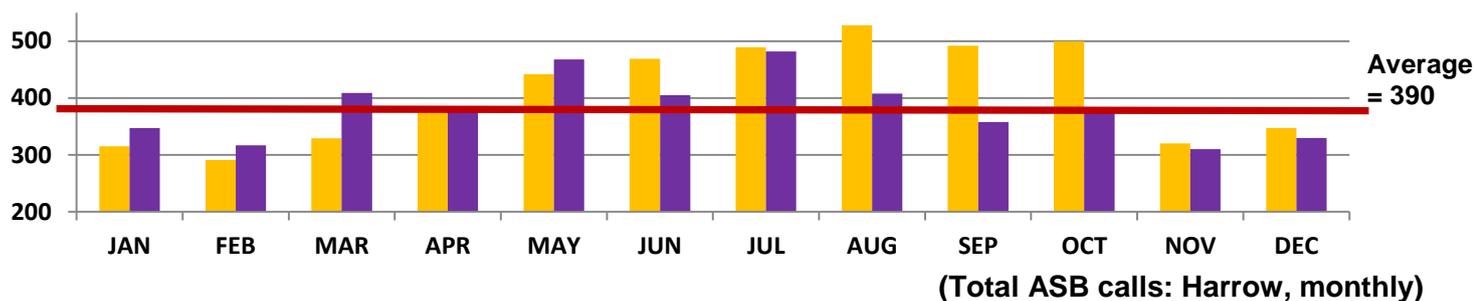


Wards within the central Harrow Neighbourhood area account for a large proportion of ASB in Harrow, those such as Greenhill, Wealdstone, Marlborough. Edgware, Roxeth, and Canons are also hotspots.

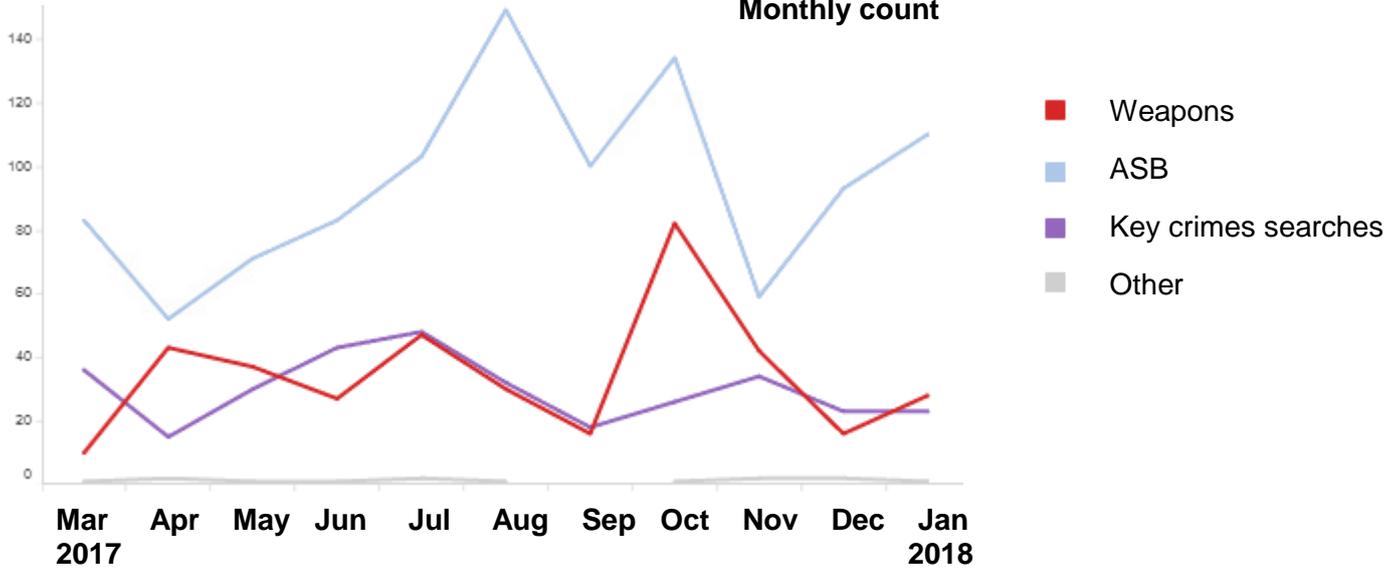
The average number of ASB calls per month over the two year period is 390.

Above average levels of ASB, over both years, have occurred in, May, June, July and October with below average levels in January, February, November and December.

The rolling year graph below shows that there has been a downward trend in the level of ASB calls since August 2017. ASB levels have also shown a reduction since the launch of MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan.



**Harrow: Reasons for stop and search  
Monthly count**



ASB is the most common reason for Stop and Search in Harrow. In Harrow, during the period March 2017 to January 2018, the majority of stop and searches are males (95%) and people aged between 16 and 24 years old (64%).

### Nearest Neighbours

Harrow and neighbouring boroughs have all seen a rate reduction in ASB calls over the past year. Although Harrow has seen the smallest reduction in the group Harrow has the lowest rate amongst neighbouring Boroughs in both 2016 and 2017.

ASB Calls	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	8402	21.76	7713	19.98	-689	-1.78
Brent	9761	29.74	9161	27.91	-600	-1.83
Ealing	10062	29.32	9596	27.96	-466	-1.36
Harrow	4897	19.69	4594	18.47	-303	-1.22
Hillingdon	9137	30.21	8646	28.58	-491	-1.62
<b>London</b>	<b>16,626</b>		<b>19,350</b>			

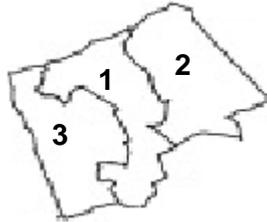
Second lowest rate in London

\*Note: Data quality may be compromised when comparing ASB rates between boroughs as the Met have reported that there is no consistency in the antisocial behaviour data and information that different agencies collect and monitor.

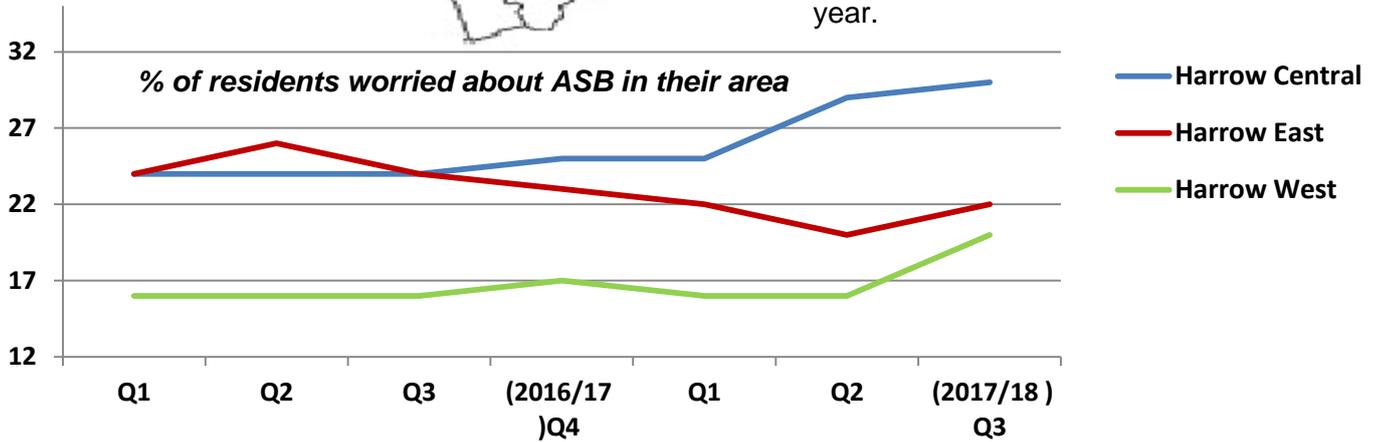
## Resident Perceptions of ASB

Borough wide perceptions of anti-social behaviour are sourced from the Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey (PAS)<sup>5</sup> and are broken down into three separate neighbourhoods which are:

- 4. Harrow Central
- 5. Harrow East
- 6. Harrow West

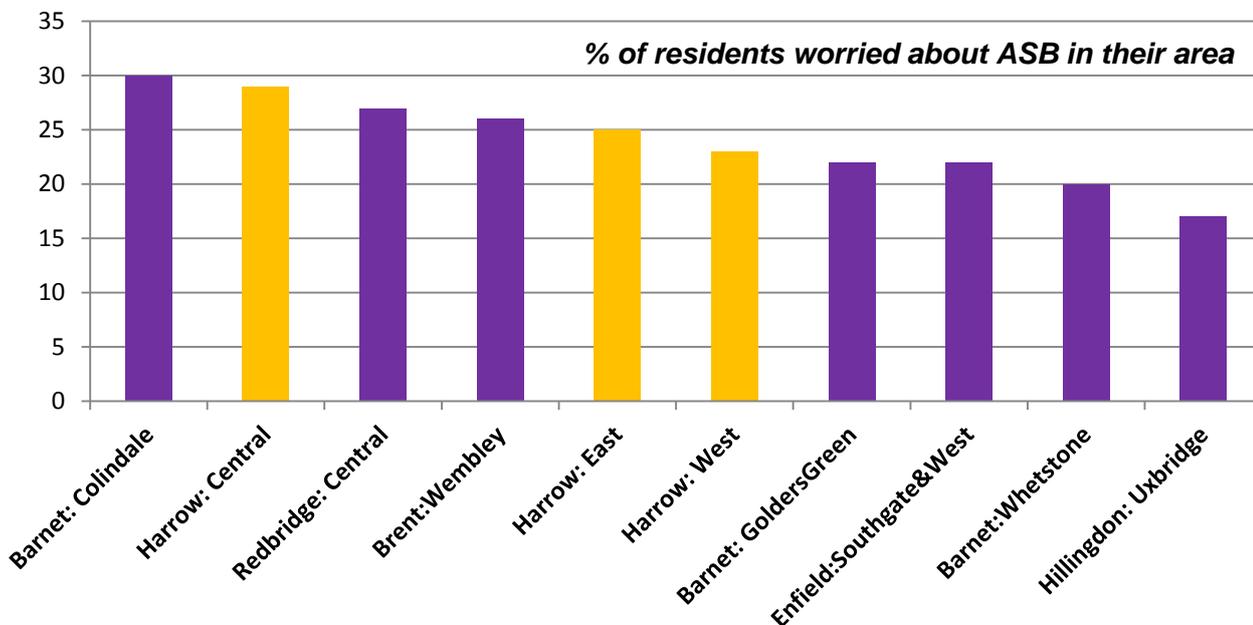


The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.



The above chart shows that concern about the percentage of residents concerned about ASB has increased over the last quarter and compared to the same period in 2016/17. Concern is the highest in Central Harrow.

The most valid comparisons can be made with boroughs within Harrow’s most similar group (MSG) . These are boroughs that share similar social, economic and demographic characteristics. The results for Quarter 3 of 2017/18 are below.



Compared with Brent and Hillingdon, Barnet has a relatively low rate of ASB, however resident concern is highest within the group. Resident concern about ASB in Harrow is in line with ASB levels in 2017 as the higher levels are in Central Harrow wards and lower levels are in West Harrow wards.

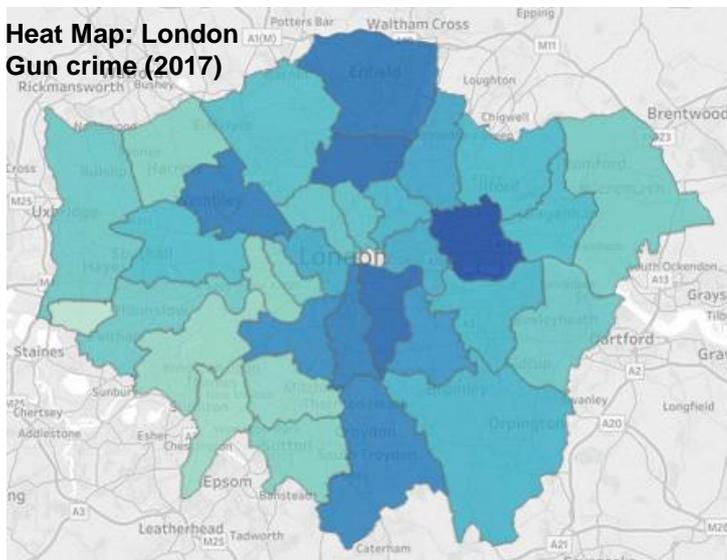
<sup>5</sup> <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/>

# MOPAC high harm crimes:

## Weapon based crime: Gun crime

Gun crime includes any criminal offence committed with the use of a firearm. Also included are incidents where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gun offences has reduced by 16. There was a total of 40 offences during 2017, and 56 in 2016. This translates to a 0.16 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017



Low High

### Nearest neighbours

Violence with Injury	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	75	0.19	68	0.18	-7	-0.02
Brent	85	0.26	121	0.37	36	0.11
Ealing	80	0.23	70	0.20	-10	-0.03
Harrow	56	0.23	40	0.16	-16	-0.06
Hillingdon	67	0.22	54	0.18	-13	-0.04
<b>London</b>	<b>4337</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>4507</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>0.02</b>

Over half of boroughs in London have seen an increase in gun crime between 2016 and 2017.

The London average for 2017 is 135. Harrow is lower quartile and has a higher reduction than any of the nearest neighbour group, the second highest in London.

### Quick Facts:



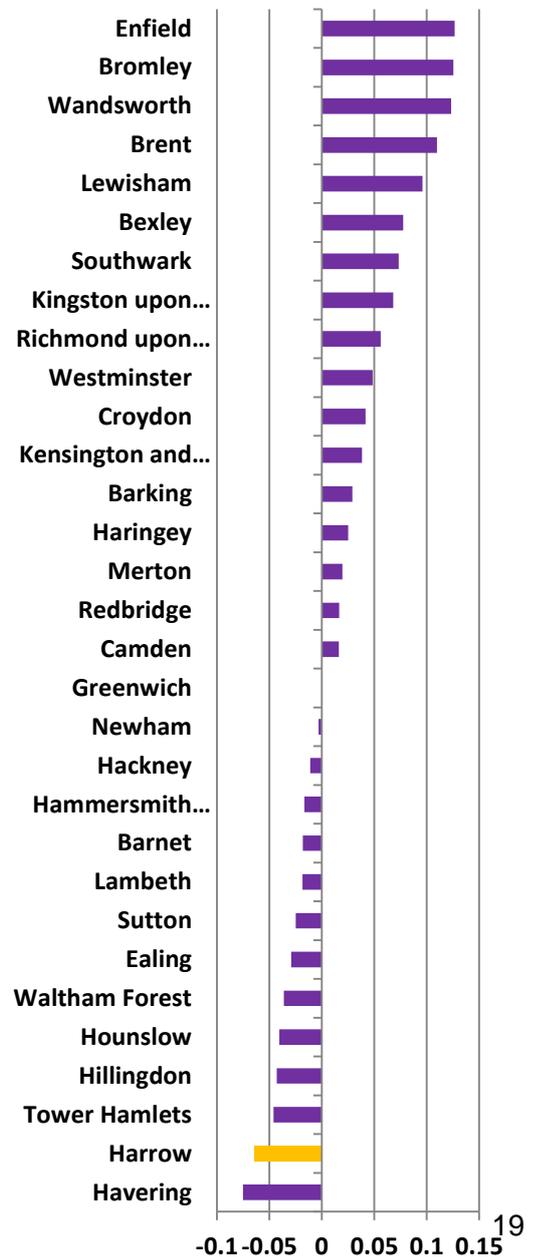
**2017: 40** recorded offences, 0.16 per 1,000 population

**2016: 56** recorded offences, 0.23 per 1,000 population

**Lowest gun crime rate in nearest neighbour group**

**Second highest reduction in London**

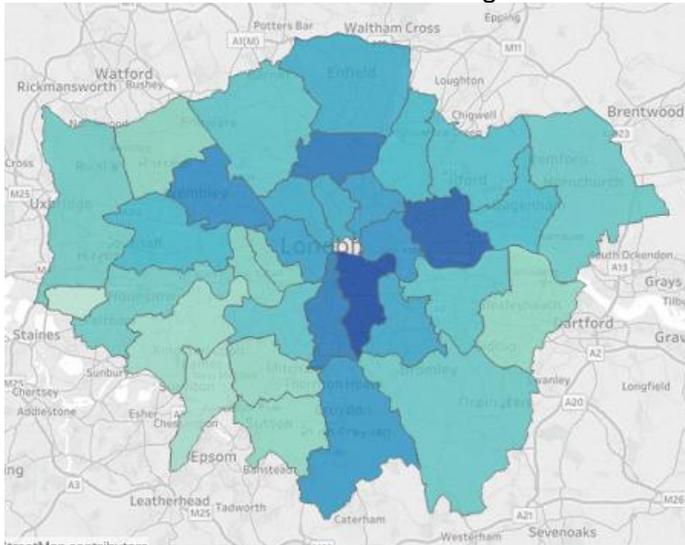
### Gun crime rate change in London 2016-2017



## MOPAC high harm crimes: Weapon based crime: Knife crime

Knife crime includes all criminal offences committed using a knife or a bladed article as a weapon.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of Knife crime offences has risen by 43. There was a total of 223 offences during 2017, and 180 in 2016. This translates to a 0.17 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017.



Low High

### Quick Facts:



**2017:** 223 Knife crime offences,  
0.90 per 1,000 population

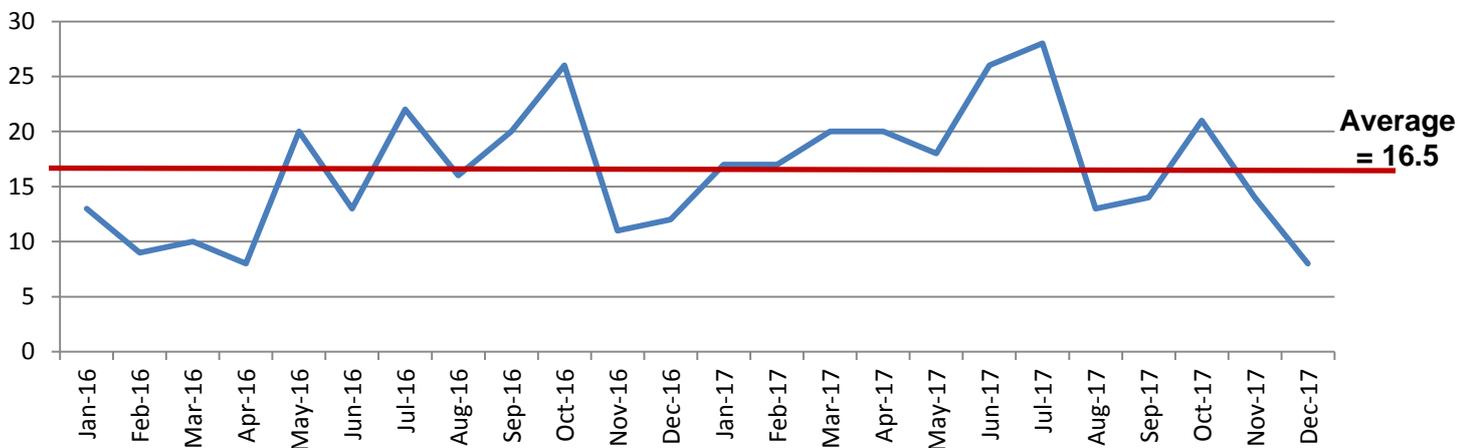
**2016:** 180 Knife crime offences,  
0.72 per 1,000 population

**The proportion of Knife crime that causes injury is increasing in Harrow**

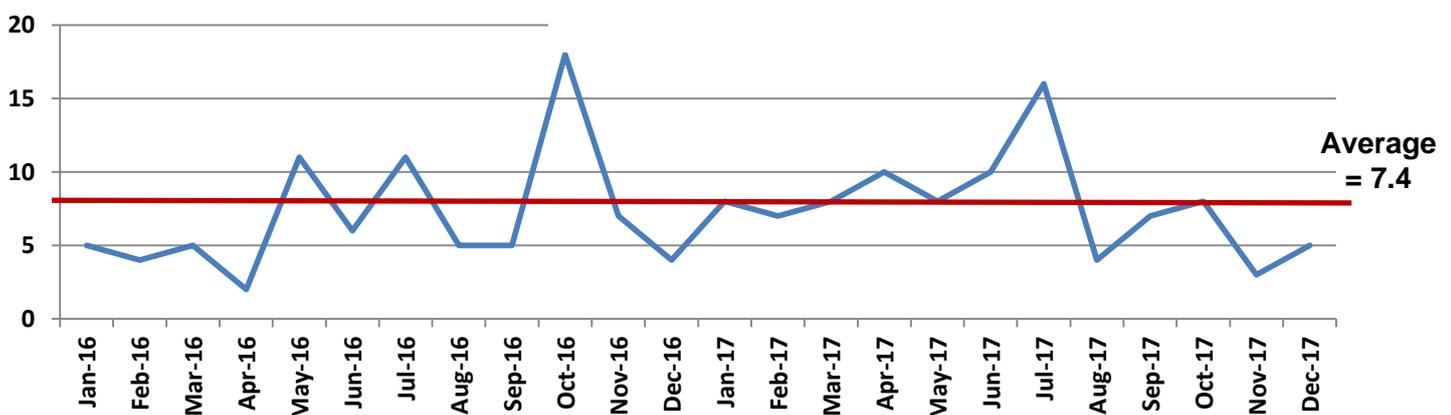
In March 2017, 20% of Harrow residents were concerned about knife crime in their area, increasing from 12% the previous year.

Although there has been an annual increase, the graphs show that since October 2017 there has been a drop in level of knife crime. December 2017 is also lower (8 offences) than the same period in 2016 (12 offences).

The graphs also show that while knife crime has fallen in recent months, there has been an increase in the proportion of knife crime that results in injury. In December 2017, 62% of knife crime was with injury and in December 2016 this was 33%.

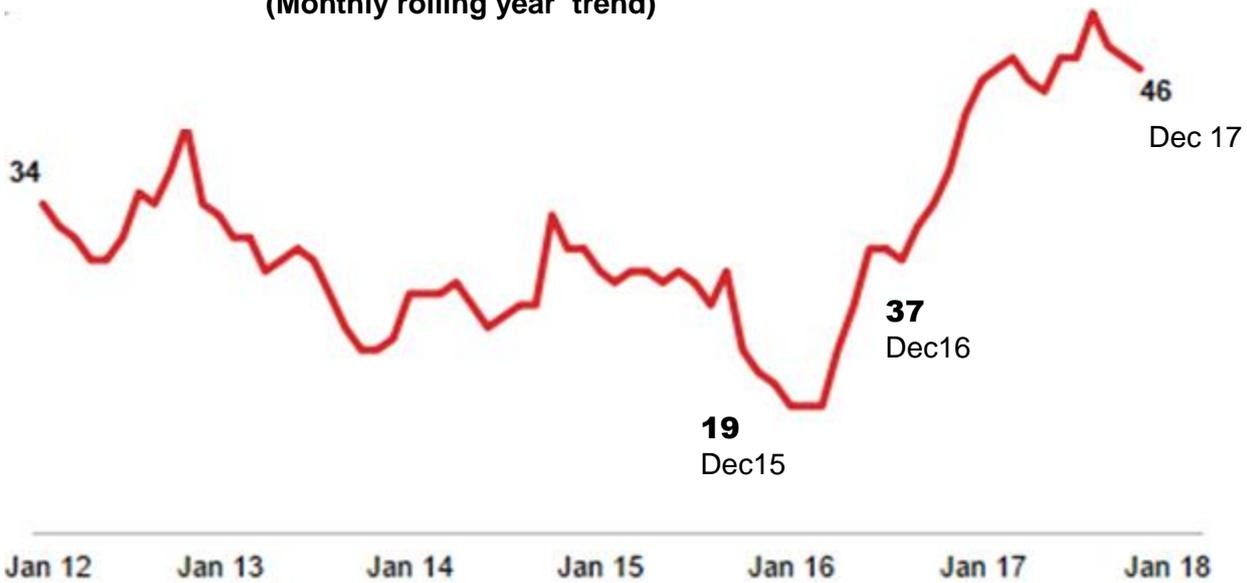


Total Harrow: Knife crime (monthly count trend)



Total Harrow: Knife crime with injury (monthly count trend)

**Total Harrow:  
Knife crime with injury under 25s , victims  
(Monthly rolling year trend)**

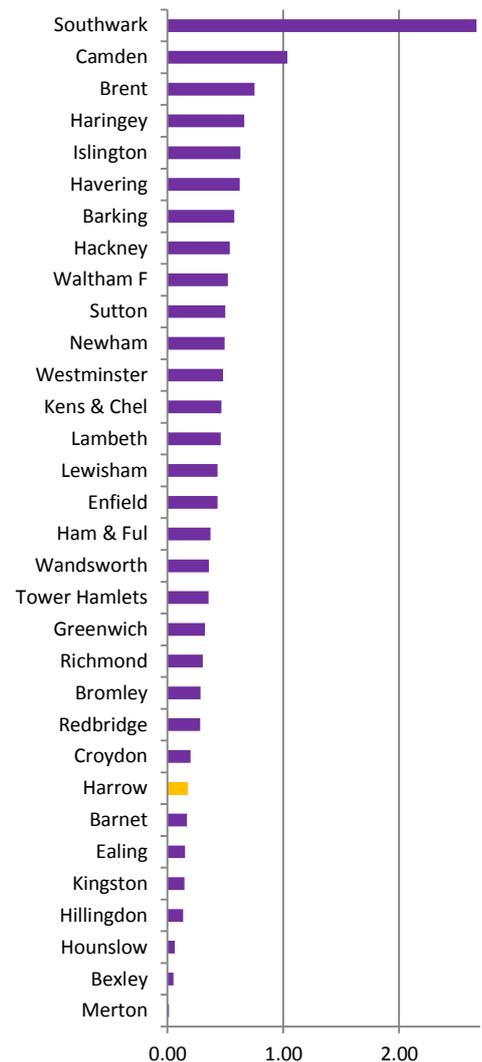


The number of people under the age of 25 that have suffered knife injuries in the last 12 months is 46. This is a 24% increase when compared the same period the previous year and a 142% increase since Dec 2015.

**Nearest Neighbours**

Between 2016 and 2017 all of the Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen an increase in knife crime. Brent has an outlying high rate of knife crime and has also seen a sharp rise during the year. Harrow has the lowest rate of the group but rate change is in line with the rest of the group. Harrow's 2016-2017 rate change is within the lower quartile.

**Knife crime rate change in London 2016-2017**



Knife crime	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	307	0.80	371	0.96	64	0.17
Brent	454	1.38	702	2.14	248	0.76
Ealing	424	1.24	477	1.39	53	0.15
Harrow	180	0.72	223	0.90	43	0.17
Hillingdon	273	0.90	314	1.04	41	0.14
<b>London</b>						

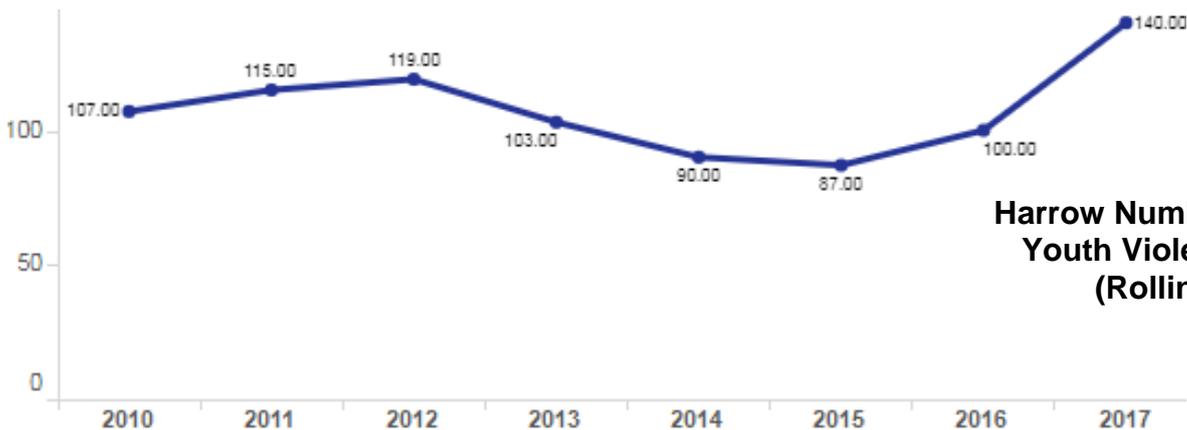
Harrow rate increase for knife crime with injury for under 25s is in line with Brent.

Knife crime WI >25s	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	57	0.15	51	0.13	-6	-0.02
Brent	80	0.24	93	0.28	13	0.04
Ealing	66	0.19	62	0.18	-4	-0.01
Harrow	37	0.15	46	0.18	9	0.04
Hillingdon	46	0.15	64	0.21	18	0.06
<b>London</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.01</b>

## MOPAC high harm crimes: Serious Youth Crime victims

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase.

The graph below shows that there has been an upward trend in recorded serious youth crime victims since 2015.



### Quick Facts:



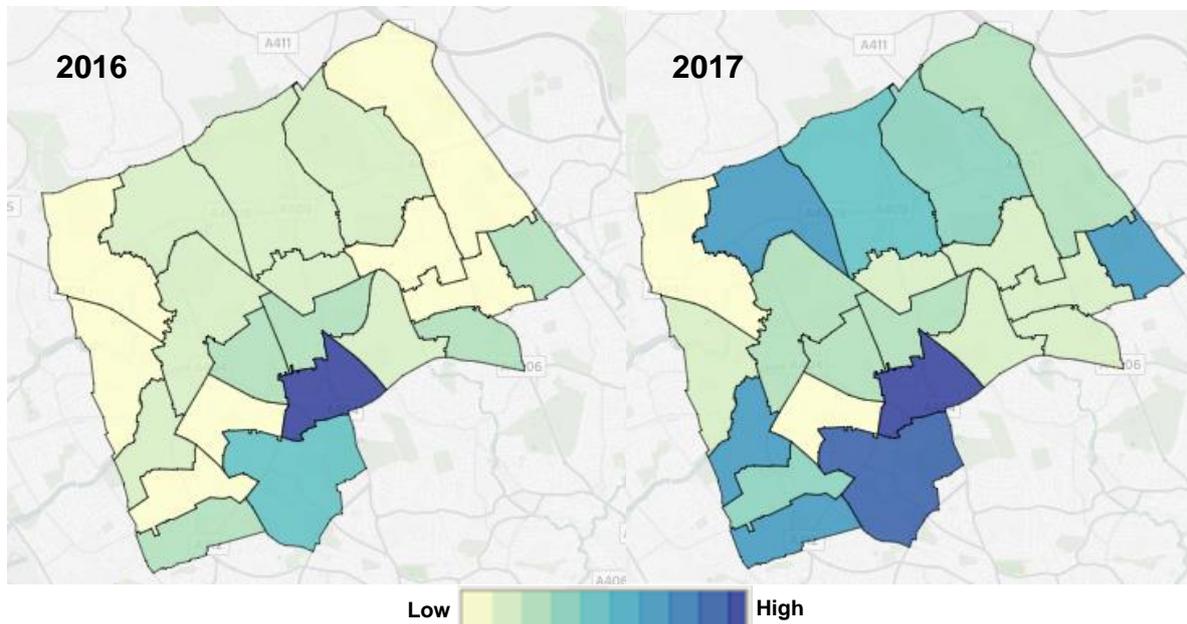
**2017:** 140 recorded serious youth crime victims, 0.6 per 1,000 population –

**2016:** 100 recorded serious youth crime victims, 0.4 per 1,000 population –

**The % of under 25s being victims of violence is increasing**

**Harrow Number of Serious Youth Violence victims (Rolling year)**

### Heat Map: Harrow Serious Youth Violence victims



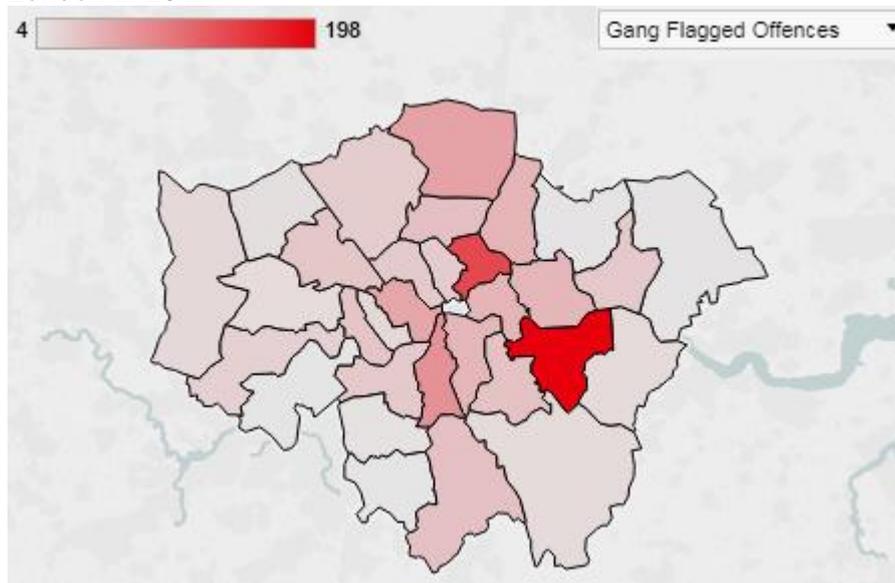
The maps above show the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2016 and 2017. The maps show that while serious youth violence has increased marginally since 2016, the concentration of victims mostly in Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill has now spread across the borough in 2017.

The proportion of victims of serious youth violence is also increasing as in 2017 they account for 6.5% of all youth victims of crime in the borough, 4.8% in 2016 and 4.6% in 2015.

## MOPAC high harm crimes: Gang Flagged offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction.

The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017



### Quick Facts:



**2017:** 10 Gang flagged offences ,  
0.04 per 1,000 population –

**2016:** 19 Gang flagged offences,  
0.08 per 1,000 population

**Lower rates but resident  
concern increasing**

Concern about gangs being a problem in their area is rising in Harrow. In 2016, 5% of residents were concerned about gangs in their area and in 2017 this rose to 12%.

## Nearest Neighbours

Gang flagged offences	Oct 2016 RY		Oct 2017 RY		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	61	0.16	25	0.06	-36	-0.09
Brent	49	0.15	30	0.09	-19	-0.06
Ealing	15	0.04	12	0.03	-3	-0.01
Harrow	19	0.08	10	0.04	-9	-0.04
Hillingdon	10	0.03	15	0.05	5	0.02
<b>London</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>-229</b>	<b>-0.03</b>

Decreases in gang flagged crime in Harrow and other Met areas do not reflect the local experience and this may reflect a change in recording rather than lower levels of gang activity.

## MOPAC high harm crimes:

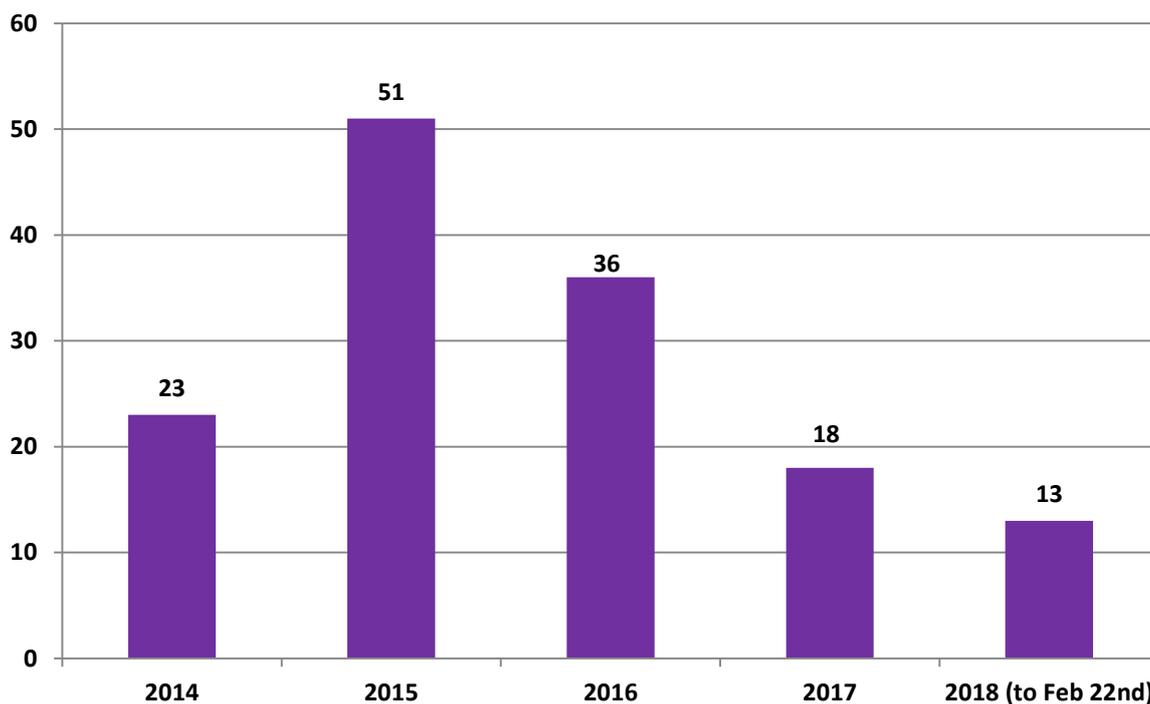
### Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of CSE registrations has reduced by 18. This translates to a 0.7 rate reduction.

#### Quick Facts:

**2017:** 18 recorded registrations, 0.7 per 1,000 population –

**2016:** 36 recorded registrations, 0.14 per 1,000 population –



Calendar year count of children with CSE registrations

# MOPAC high harm crimes: Sexual offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of sexual offences has risen by 23. Between 2016 and 2017, there was a total of 332 offences during 2017, and 309 in 2016. This translates to a 0.09 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017

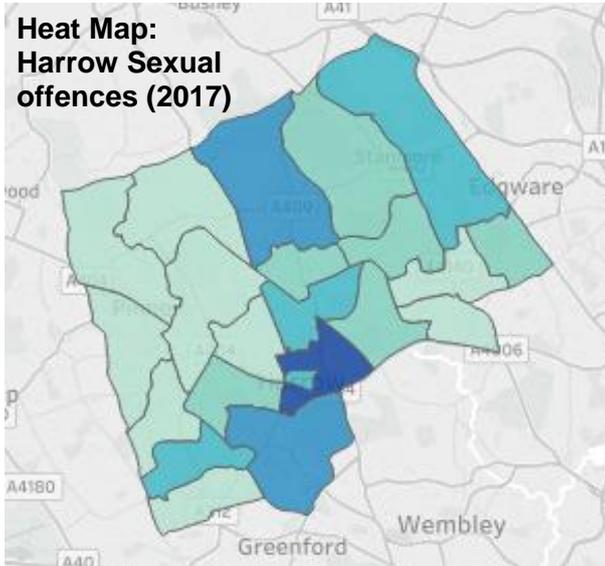
### Quick Facts:



**2017:** 332 recorded s, 1.33 per 1,000 population –

**2016:** 309 recorded s, 1.24 per 1,000 population –

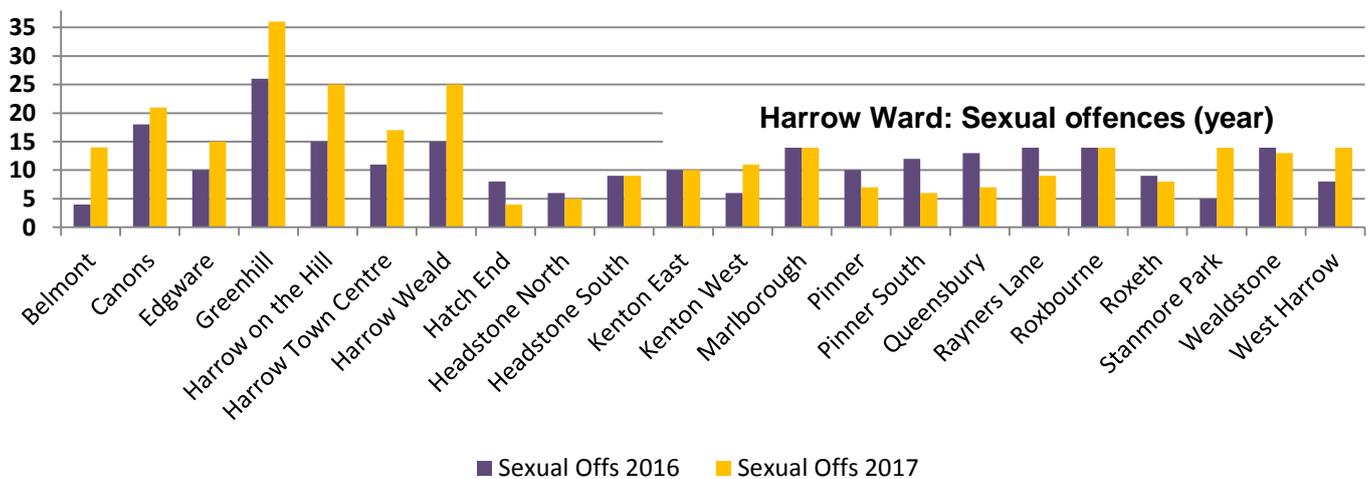
**Lowest rate in London**



Wards with the highest numbers of offences also have the highest increases in offences, Greenhill (38% increase), Harrow on the Hill (66% increase), Harrow Weald (66% increase)

In 2017, the average number sexual offences per month across Harrow wards, was 13 per ward. Upper quartile levels have occurred in Greenhill, Roxbourne, Harrow on the Hill, Harrow Weald, Marlborough and Canons wards.

Low High



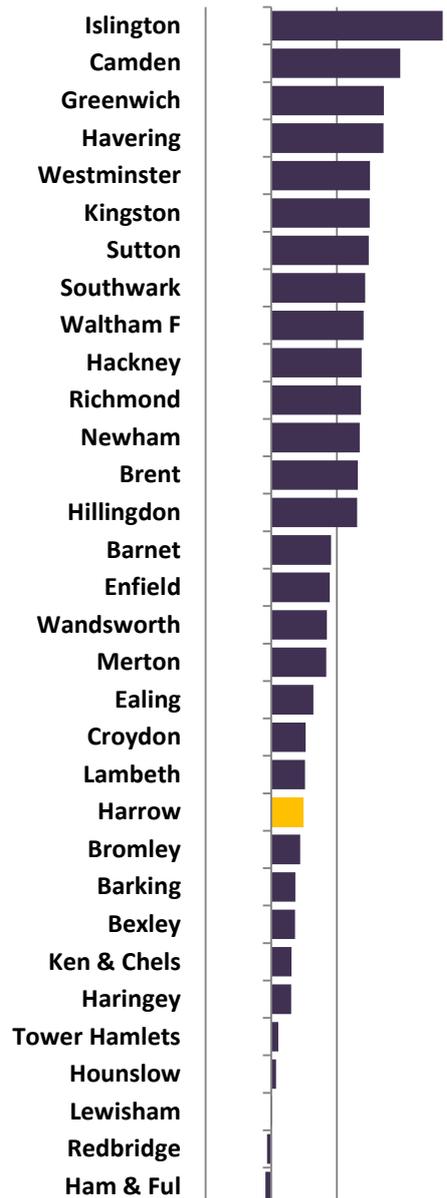
## Sexual offences rate change in London 2016-2017

### Nearest neighbours:

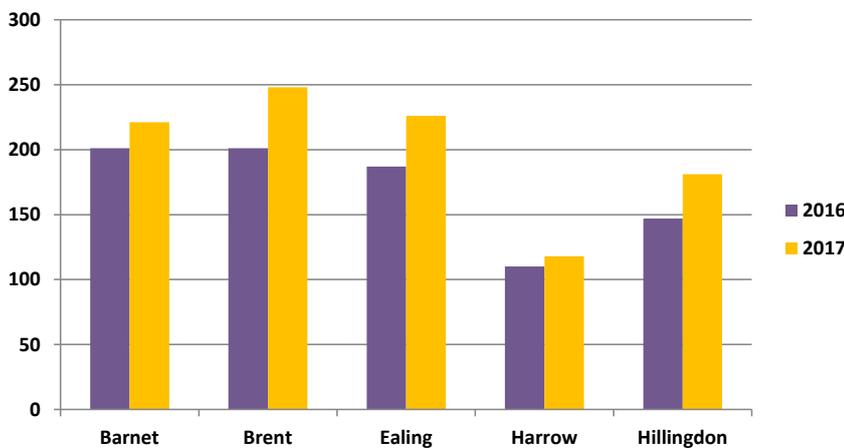
All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of sexual offences over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate in both 2016 and 2017. Harrow also has the lowest rate change of the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

The chart shows that in 2017 sexual offences have increased across the majority of Boroughs in London. Harrow has seen a below average rate increase compared to rate change across London (2016- 2017).

Sexual offences	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	542	1.40	626	1.62	84	0.22
Brent	579	1.76	689	2.10	110	0.34
Ealing	554	1.61	605	1.76	51	0.15
Harrow	309	1.24	332	1.33	23	0.09
Hillingdon	466	1.54	561	1.85	95	0.31
<b>London</b>	<b>17554</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>19478</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>0.22</b>



### Rape offences, nearest neighbours 2016-2017



Between 2016 and 2017 all of the Harrow's neighbouring boroughs have seen an increase in rape offences. Harrow's proportion of rape offences to sexual offences is 36% in both 2016 and 2017.

# MOPAC high harm crimes: Domestic Abuse

Since 2015, Police forces are asked to “flag” incidents as being domestic abuse-related if they meet the government definition of domestic violence and abuse<sup>6</sup>. Domestic abuse offences are incidents of domestic abuse that resulted in a crime being recorded by the Police.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of domestic abuse offences recorded in Harrow reduced by 4. There was a total of 1583 offences during 2017, and 1587 in 2016. This translates to a 0.02 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017.

### Quick Facts:



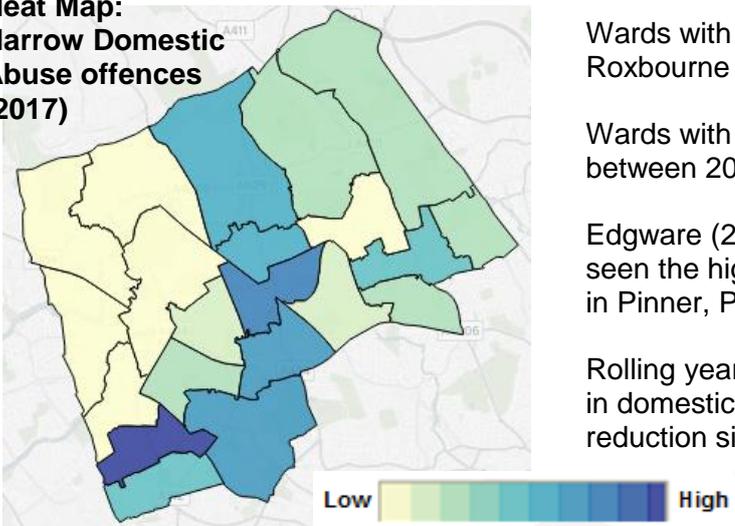
**2017:** 1583 recorded offences  
6.36 per 1,000 population –

**2016:** 1587 recorded offences,  
6.38 per 1,000 population –

**Positive rate change, above London average**

**Lowest levels and highest reduction in Pinner ward**

**Heat Map:  
Harrow Domestic Abuse offences (2017)**

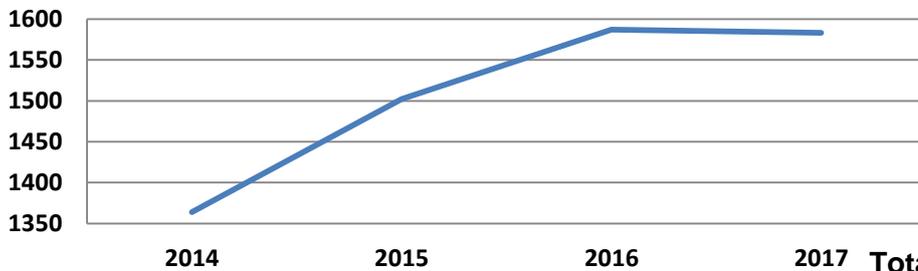


Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Roxbourne and Marlborough.

Wards with the highest increase in the number of offences between 2016 and 2017 are Queensbury and Roxbourne

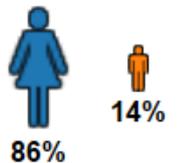
Edgware (22% decrease) and Pinner (30% decrease) have seen the highest reductions across Harrow, with lowest levels in Pinner, Pinner South and Headstone North.

Rolling year data shows that there has been a sharp increase in domestic offences from 2014 to 2016, and although a slight reduction since 2016, this higher level is held in 2017.

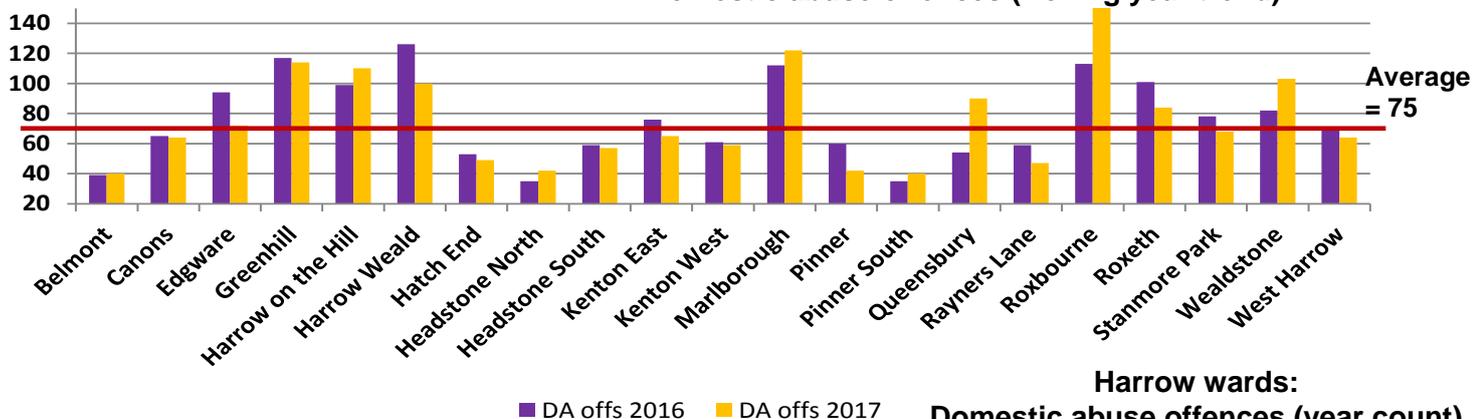


There has been an increase in the proportion women reported victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence:

75% in March 2016 to 86% in March 2017



**Total Harrow:  
Domestic abuse offences (Rolling year trend)**

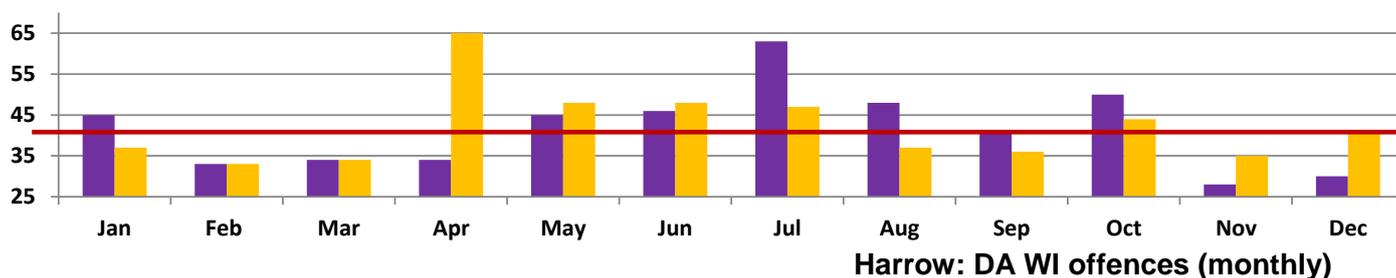


**Harrow wards:  
Domestic abuse offences (year count)**

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse#domestic-violence-and-abuse-new-definition>

## Domestic Abuse with injury

The chart shows the number of domestic abuse with injury (DA WI) offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.



The average number of DA WI offences per month over the two year period is 42. Above average levels of Non DA WI, over both years, have occurred in May, June, July and October with below average levels in February, March, September, November and December.

There is a recent upward trend as numbers in April, November and December 2017 are significantly higher than 2016, suggesting a rise in the proportion of victims who will experience injury with domestic abuse.

## Nearest neighbours

Domestic abuse	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	2496	6.46	2512	6.51	16	0.04
Brent	2618	7.98	2834	8.63	216	0.66
Ealing	2909	8.48	2985	8.70	76	0.22
Harrow	1587	6.38	1583	6.36	-4	-0.02
Hillingdon	2612	8.64	2572	8.50	-40	-0.13
<b>London average</b>	<b>2290</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>2306</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.06</b>

Both Hillingdon and Harrow have seen a decrease in the rate of domestic abuse. Harrow benchmarks well against the London average that has shown a 0.06 increase in 2017.

The highest rise in the group was in Brent with a 0.66 rate increase.

Domestic abuse WI	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	736	1.91	814	2.11	78	0.20
Brent	917	2.79	985	3.00	68	0.21
Ealing	930	2.71	940	2.74	10	0.03
Harrow	497	2.00	505	2.03	8	0.03
Hillingdon	790	2.61	723	2.39	-67	-0.22
<b>London average</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>

Only Hillingdon has seen a reduction in the rate of domestic abuse with injury.

All other boroughs in the group have seen an increase.

**Quick Facts:**



**2017:** 526 drug offences, 2.11 per 1,000 population

**2016:** 481 drug offences, 1.93 per 1,000 population

**March 2017 - peak in drug trafficking**

**Harrow – only borough rate increase in neighbouring group**

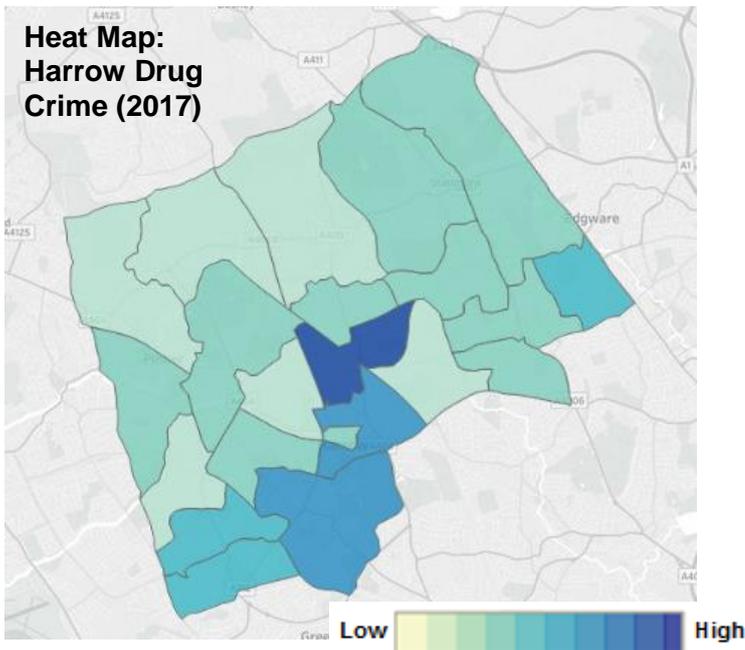
**MOPAC high harm crimes:**

**Drug crime:**

Drug crime is possession, consumption, supply of or the intent to supply illegal drugs.

Between 2016 and 2017, drug crime offences in Harrow have increased by risen by 45. There was a total of 526 offences during 2017, and 481 in 2016. This translates to a 0.18 rate increase.

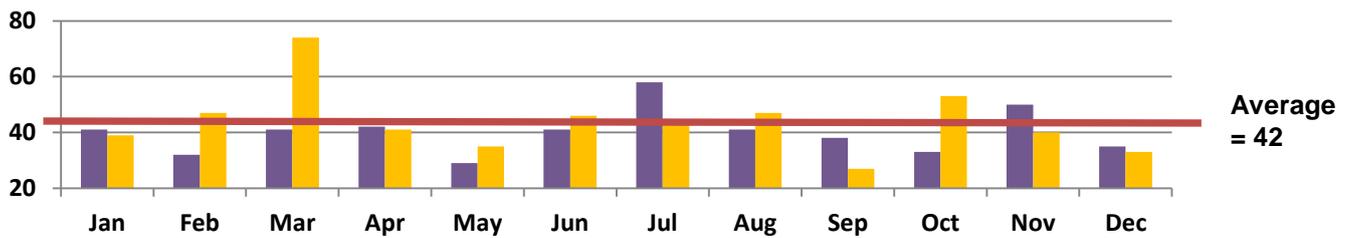
The map below also shows the scale of offences across Harrow in 2017.



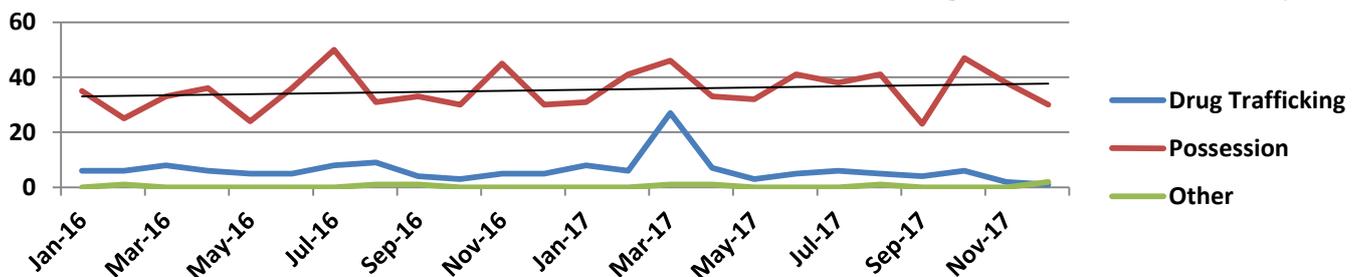
The monthly count of drug crime in the graph below shows that in March 2017 there was a rise in drug trafficking crime in Harrow. Drug trafficking offences are typically around 6 per month on average.

There were 27 offences in March 2017. The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

The average number of Drug crimes per month over the two year period is 42. Above average levels of drug crime, over both years, has occurred in March and July with below average levels in January, May, September and December.



(Total Drug crime: Harrow, monthly)



(Drug crime by crime type: Harrow, monthly)

Drug offences	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	929	2.41	765	1.98	-164	-0.42
Brent	2192	6.68	1698	5.17	-494	-1.50
Ealing	1418	4.13	1370	3.99	-48	-0.14
Harrow	481	1.93	526	2.11	45	0.18
Hillingdon	1029	3.40	767	2.54	-262	-0.87
<b>London</b>	<b>40586</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>36340</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>-4246</b>	<b>-0.48</b>

Harrow remains lowest among neighbouring boroughs for drug offences. However, between 2016 and 2017, Harrow has seen a rise in offences, while all four neighbouring boroughs have shown a rate reduction, and in most cases this has been significant. The largest rate reduction was in Brent (-1.50). London has also seen a rate reduction.

### Youth offending drug crime:

Year	Total Sentences	Total young people sentences	Total Offences	Drug offences	% of drug offences
2016	165	120	273	47	17.2%
2017	153	108	306	50	16.3%

There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 however the proportion of drug offences reduced by 0.8%.

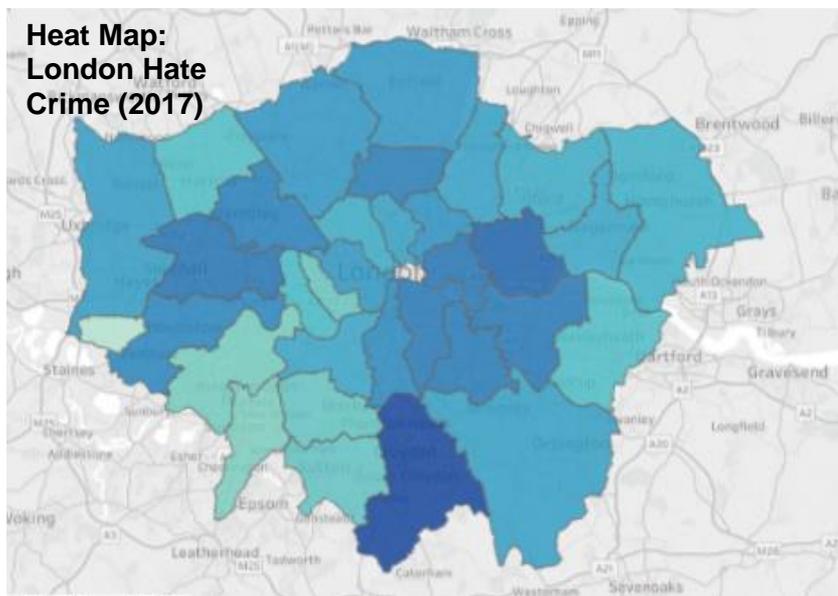
# MOPAC high harm crimes:

## Hate crime:

Hate crime is any offences which are flagged as having a hate crime element when recorded by the Police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it.

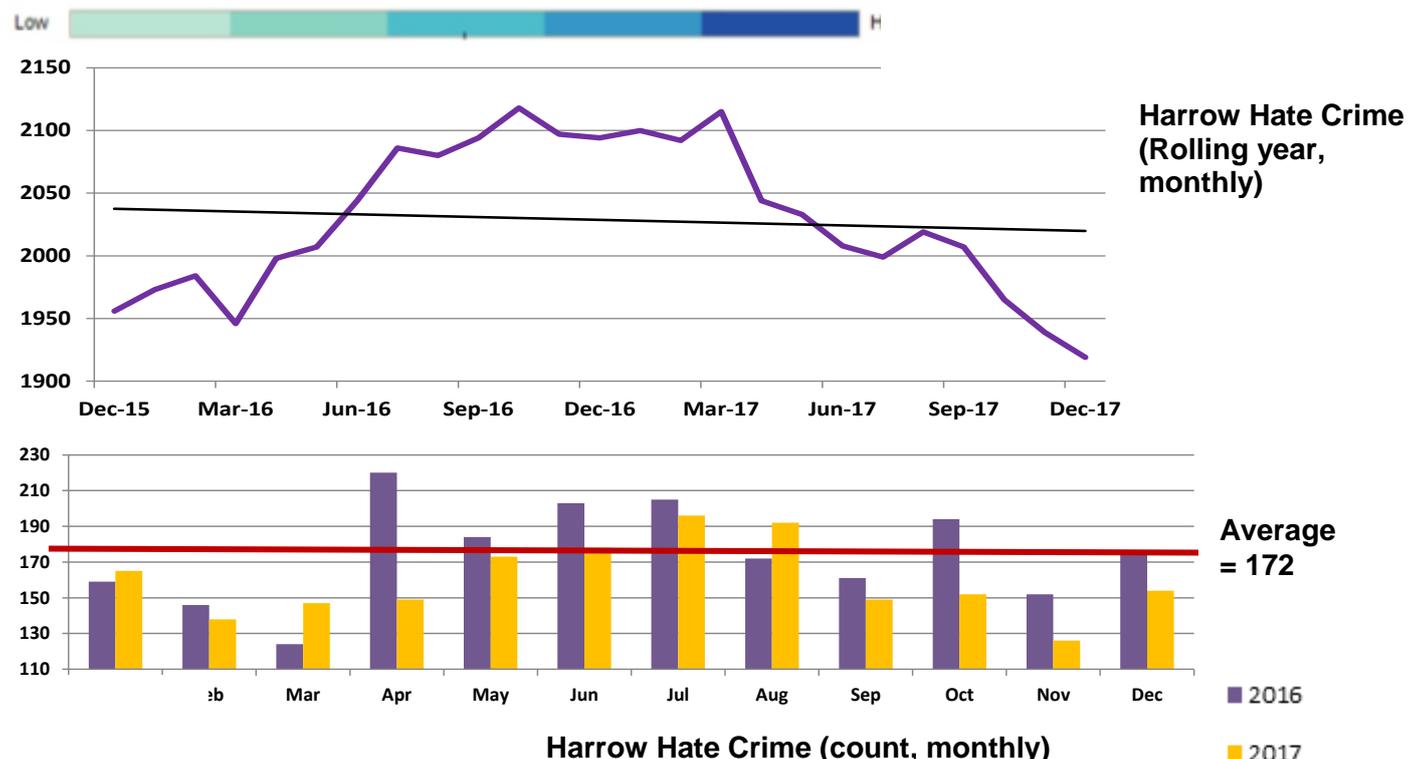
Between 2016 and 2017, hate crime offences in Harrow have increased by 175. There was a total of 2,094 offences during 2017, and 1,919 in 2016. This translates to a 0.7 rate increase.

The map below shows the scale of offences across London in 2017



The graph below shows there was a rise in level of hate crime in Harrow from March 2016. This trend has been on a positive downward turn since March 2017.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of hate crimes per month over the two year period is 172. Above average levels of hate crime, over both years, have occurred in May, June, July and August, with below average levels in January, February, March September and November.



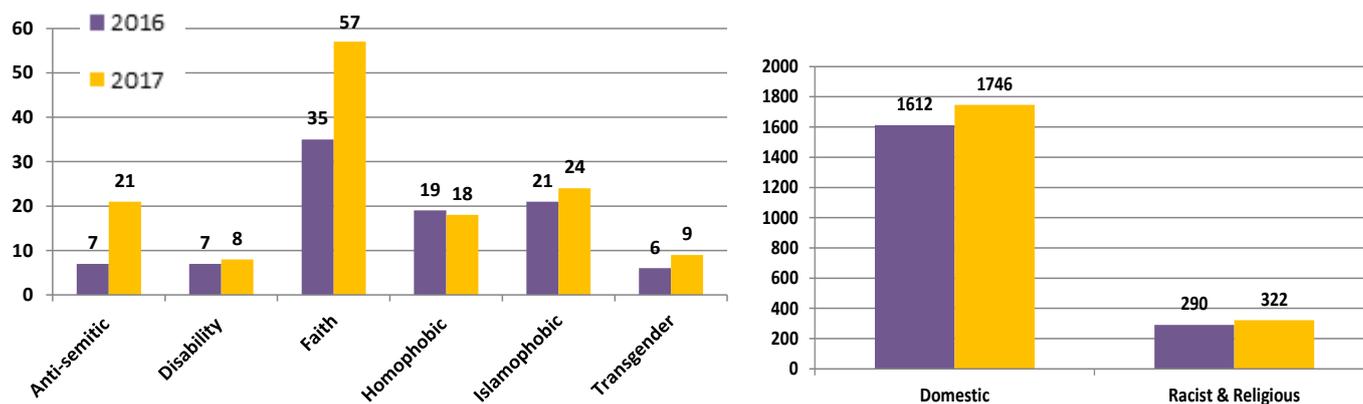
**Quick Facts:** 

**2017:** 2,094 hate flagged offences, 8.2 per 1,000 population.

**2016:** 1,919 hate flagged offences, 7.71 per 1,000 population.

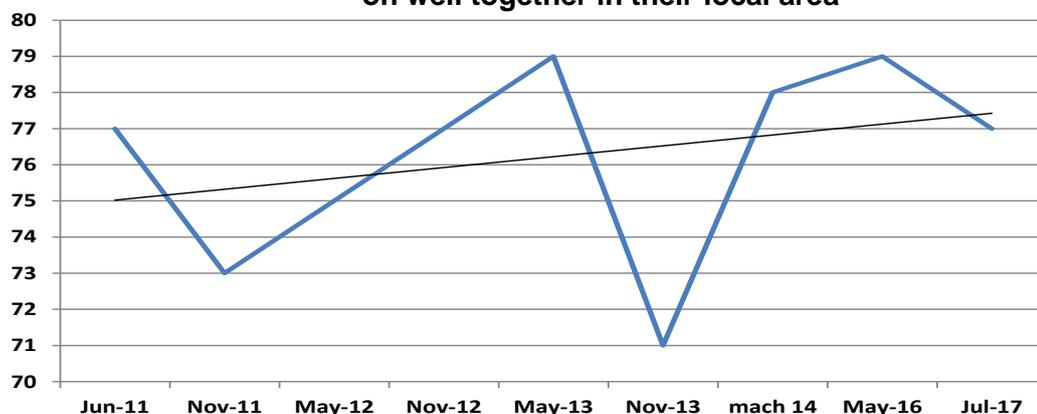
**Faith hate crimes increased by 63%**

## Hate crime by hate flag type 2016 & 2017



The charts show that Domestic is the most common type of Hate crime. There has been a rise across all hate crime types apart from Homophobic which has seen a small reduction. The most significant rise has been in Faith Hate as this has seen a 63% increase between 2016 and 2017.

## % of Harrow residents that agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area



Harrow's Council's reputation tracker shows that in July 2017 the % of Harrow residents that agree people get on well together in their local area declined slightly from May 2016.

## Nearest Neighbours

Between 2016 and 2017 all of Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen a rise in the rate hate crime apart from Hillingdon, which saw a small reduction.

Hate Crime	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	3274	8.48	3352	8.68	78	0.20
Brent	3515	10.71	3723	11.34	208	0.63
Ealing	3774	11.00	3916	11.41	142	0.41
Harrow	1919	7.71	2094	8.42	175	0.70
Hillingdon	3171	10.48	3157	10.44	-14	-0.05
<b>London</b>	<b>3274</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>3352</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.20</b>

Harrow has the lowest rate of hate crime in both 2016 and 2017

## Young people and racially aggravated offending:

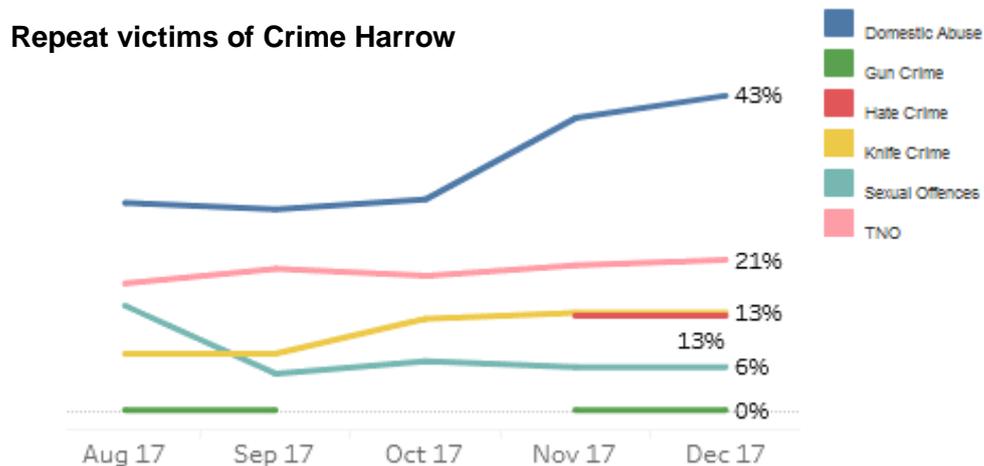
There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%.

Racially aggravated youth offences have risen by 50% between 2016 and 2017. The highest rise was racially aggravated criminal damage. There were no racially aggravated (youth crime), wounding offences in 2017.

Offence Type	Offence Category	2016		2017		% Change
		No.	% of total youth offending	No.	% of total youth offending	
Racially Aggravated youth offences	Wounding	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	-1.1%
	Criminal damage	0	0.0%	5	1.6%	1.6%
	Public fear	1	0.4%	3	1.0%	0.6%
	<b>Total</b>	4	1.5%	8	2.6%	1.2%

## Repeat Victims

In Harrow 21% (215) of victims of crime in December 17 had been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year. Focusing on the high harm areas, 43% of all Domestic Abuse victims (56) were repeat victims of domestic abuse during the same period<sup>7</sup>.



## Nearest neighbours repeat victims - High Harm Crime

Table shows the percentage of victims of crime in December 2017 had been a victim of the same category of offence during the past year from Harrow's nearest neighbour group.

Repeat Victims	Gun Crime		Hate crime		Knife crime		Sexual offences		Domestic abuse		TNO	
	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend
Barnet	40%	▲	8%	▲	5%	■	3%	■	36%	▲	20%	▲
Brent	0%	■	14%	▼	23%	▲	6%	▼	30%	▲	20%	■
Ealing	0%	■	2%	■	11%	▼	10%	▲	35%	▲	20%	■
Harrow	0%	■	13%	■	13%	▲	6%	■	43%	▲	21%	▲
Hillingdon	10%	▼	3%	■	23%	▲	10%	▼	32%	▼	20%	■
<b>London</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>■</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>■</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>■</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>▲</b>

The percentage of victims of a crime that have been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year, in Harrow, is in line with London and Harrow's nearest neighbour group. Harrow has a significantly higher percentage of repeat victims of domestic abuse and a lower than average percentage of repeat gun crime victims. The level of repeat hate crime victims is above average for the group. Harrow has average levels of repeat victims of knife and sexual offences.

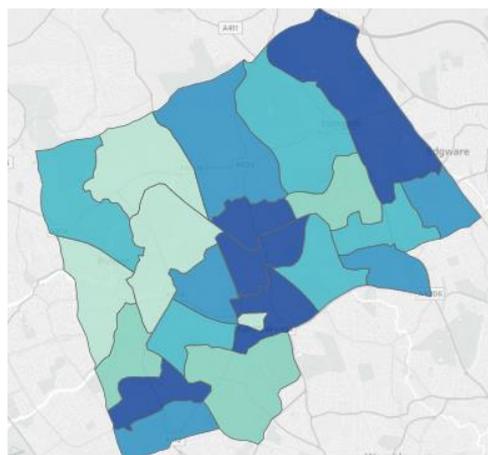
<sup>7</sup> Source: MOPAC, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/mopac-performance-framework>, (Jan 2018).

# Other high crime types

## Theft of a motor vehicle:

Theft of a motor vehicle relates to the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle, driving without consent of the owner or as a passenger of a stolen vehicle.

Between 2016 and 2017, theft of motor vehicle offences in Harrow have increased by 83. There was a total of 373 offences during 2017, and 290 in 2016. This translates to a 0.3 rate increase.

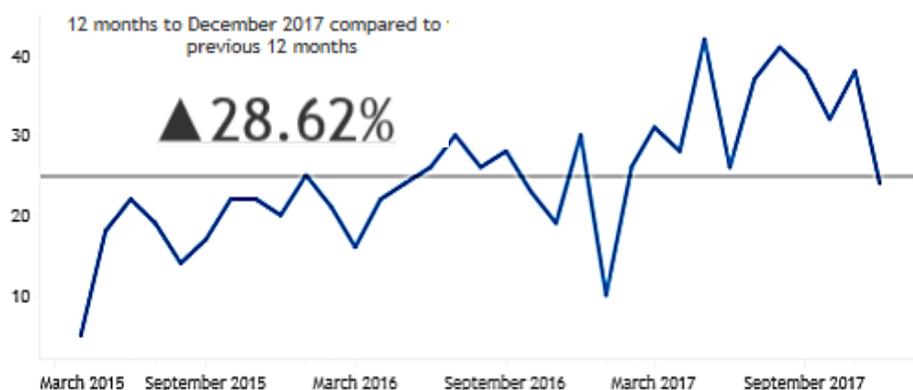


Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Wealdstone and Canons.

Wards with the lowest numbers of offences in 2017 are Pinner south and Hatch End

Low High

Theft of MV	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	819	2.1	1041	2.7	222	0.6
Brent	900	2.7	1302	4.0	402	1.2
Ealing	843	2.5	1094	3.2	251	0.7
Harrow	290	1.2	373	1.5	83	0.3
Hillingdon	795	2.6	1128	3.7	333	1.1
<b>London</b>	<b>13493</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15467</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>0.4</b>



**Total Harrow:**  
Theft of a MV (monthly count trend)

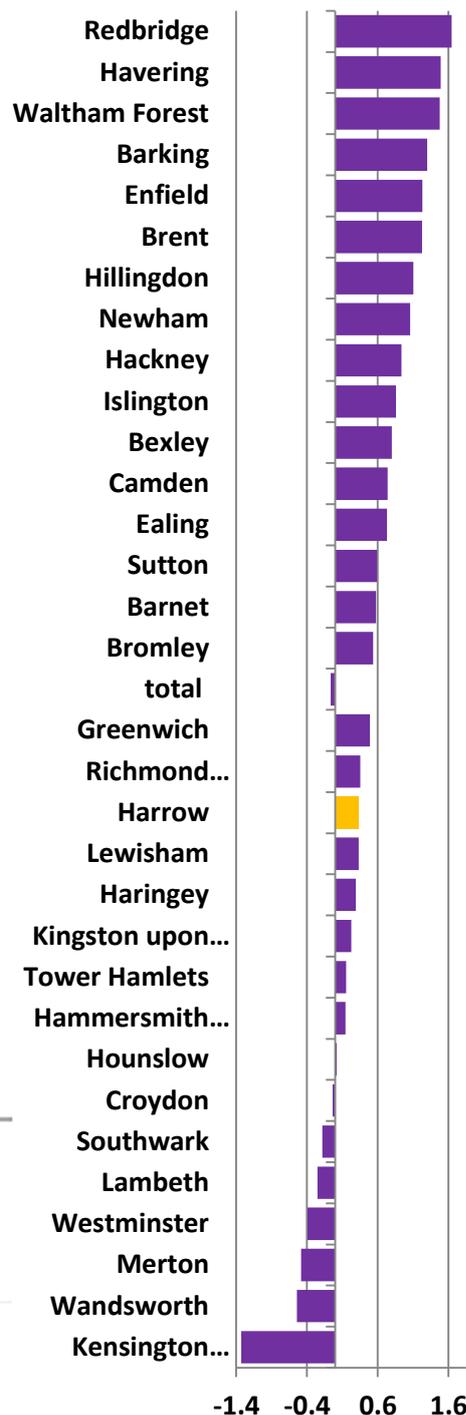
### Quick Facts:

**2017:** 373 theft of motor vehicle offences, 1.5 per 1,000 population.

**2016:** 290 theft of a motor vehicle offences, 1.2 per 1,000 population.

**28.6% increase**  
**(2016-2017)**

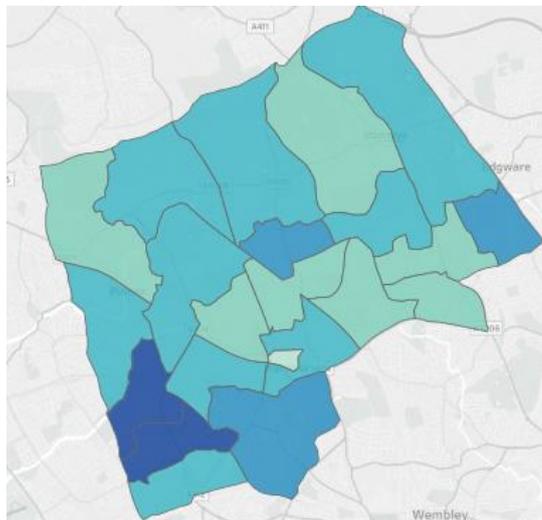
### Theft of a MV rate change in London 2016-2017



## Theft from a motor vehicle:

Theft from a motor vehicle is the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

Between 2016 and 2017, offences in Harrow have increased by 136. There was total of 1,223 offences during 2017 and 1,087 in 2016. This translates to a 0.6 rate increase.



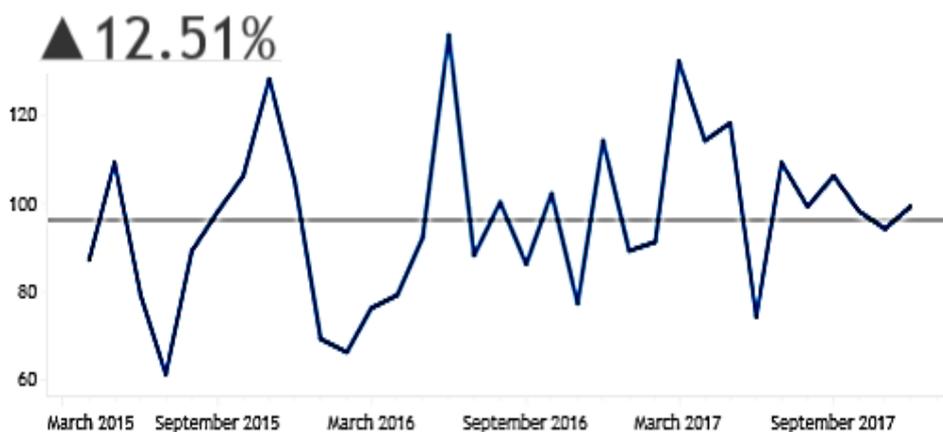
The wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Harrow Weald and Greenhill

The wards with the lowest numbers of offences in 2017 are Stanmore Park and Headstone South

Low High

Theft from MV	2016		2017		Offs Change	Rate Change
	Offs	Rate	Offs	Rate		
Barnet	2289	5.93	2429	6.29	140	0.36
Brent	1854	5.65	2316	7.06	462	1.41
Ealing	2188	6.38	2192	6.39	4	0.01
Harrow	1087	4.37	1223	4.92	136	0.55
Hillingdon	1839	6.08	2656	8.78	817	2.70
<b>London</b>	<b>51688</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>59268</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>7580</b>	<b>0.86</b>

12 months to December 2017 compared to previous 12 months



**Total Harrow:**  
Theft from a MV (monthly count trend)

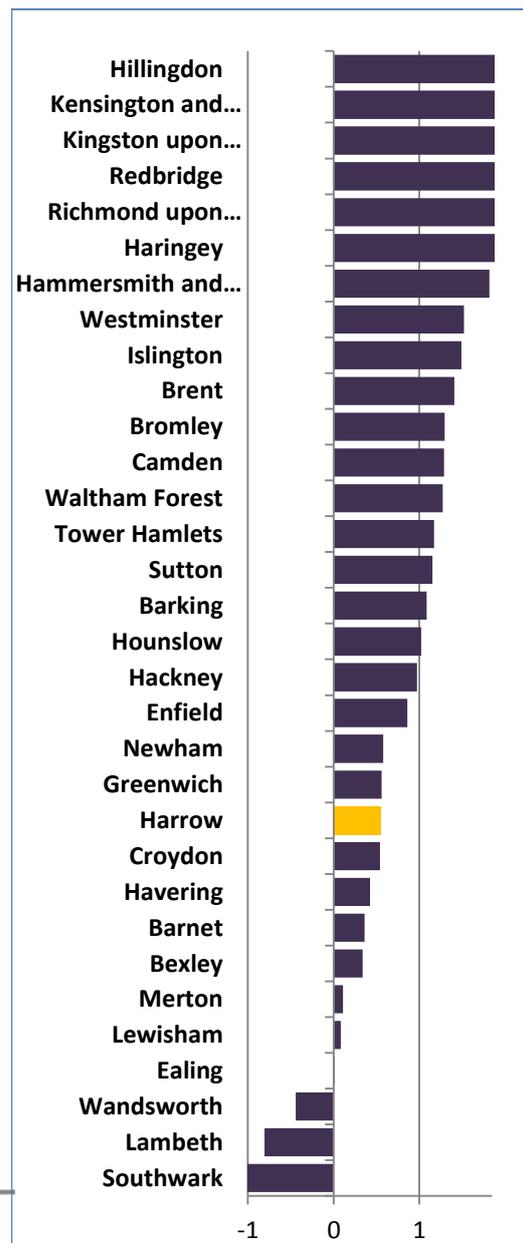
## Quick Facts:



**2017:** 1223 thefts from motor vehicle offences, 4.9 per 1,000 population.

**2016:** 1087 thefts from motor vehicle offences, 4.3 per 1,000 population.

## Theft from a MV rate change in London 2016-2017



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**You will need to produce an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) if:**

- You are developing a new policy, strategy, or service
- You are making changes that will affect front-line services
- You are reducing budgets, which may affect front-line services
- You are changing the way services are funded and this may impact the quality of the service and who can access it
- You are making a decision that could have a different impact on different groups of people
- You are making staff redundant or changing their roles

Guidance notes on how to complete an EqIA and sign off process are available on the Hub under Equality and Diversity. You must read the [guidance notes](#) and ensure you have followed all stages of the EqIA approval process (outlined in appendix 1). Section 2 of the template requires you to undertake an assessment of the impact of your proposals on groups with protected characteristics. Equalities and borough profile data, as well as other sources of statistical information can be found on the Harrow hub, within the section entitled: [Equality Impact Assessment](#) - sources of statistical information.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)		
<b>Type of Decision:</b>	<input type="radio"/> Cabinet <input type="radio"/> Portfolio holder <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other (state)	
<b>Title of Proposal</b>	Youth Justice Plan 2018-19	<b>Date EqIA created: June 2018</b>
<b>Name and job title of completing/lead Officer</b>	Mark Scanlon, Head of Service Early Support and Youth Offending Service	
<b>Directorate/ Service responsible</b>	People's Directorate. Children and Young People	
Organisational approval		
<b>EqIA approved by Directorate Equality Task Group (DETG) Chair</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Signature</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Tick this box to indicate that you have approved this EqIA</b>  <b>Date of approval</b>

## 1. Summary of proposal, impact on groups with protected characteristics and mitigating actions

(to be completed after you have completed sections 2 - 5)

### a) What is your proposal?

The key proposal is to refresh Harrow's annual Youth Justice Plan.

All Youth Offending Partnerships are required by law to produce a Youth Justice Plan (YJ Plan) as part of the conditions of a grant from the Youth Justice Board. Harrow's YJ plan is closely aligned with the council's Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy and the Council's Strategic annual assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending within the borough which is known as the Strategic Assessment. The Strategic Assessment previously came to Overview and Scrutiny along with the draft Community Safety Strategy. However, following feedback from scrutiny that this does not allow scrutiny sufficient opportunity for its comments and reflections on the strategic assessment to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Strategy, this year the strategic assessment came to Overview and Scrutiny separately, in March 2018. The Strategic Assessment is then used to inform the partnership's Community Safety Strategy. The last Community Safety Strategy was published in 2017 and is refreshed on an annual basis.

This Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy sets out the Council's vision for tackling community safety in Harrow and takes into account the findings from our Strategic Assessment 2018, and includes our vision for tackling Domestic and Sexual Violence.

The Youth Justice Plan builds on the Strategic Assessment and the VVE strategy in setting out the performance and strategic objectives for addressing youth offending within Harrow.

The following strategic objectives have been prioritised:

1. Reducing offending (first time entrants to the system, the use of custody, the rate of reoffending)
2. Youth violence, weapon based crime, vulnerability and exploitation
3. Drug and alcohol misuse (including vulnerability to engaging in production, supply and distribution)
4. Promoting the welfare and wellbeing of young people vulnerable to or committing offending / anti-social behaviour (offering positive activities to youth and containing problematic behaviours).
5. Addressing the disproportionately high representation of black males within the criminal justice system

The Strategy also has a strong focus on the high harm crime which reinforces the commitment to tackle violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the borough. This also firmly echoes the current Mayor's priorities, and includes a renewed focus on tackling Youth Violence. The following areas are seen as priorities in Harrow:

**b) Summarise the impact of your proposal on groups with protected characteristics**

Addressing the issues and priorities identified in the strategy, will have a positive impact on the community as a whole and therefore all protected groups. Of particular note, at a national and local level there is a disproportionate representation of young black men within the criminal justice system. This area will continue to be a focus of outcome scrutiny.

Harrow Council has been successful in securing funding from the Mayor's London Crime Prevention Fund aimed at tackling violence, vulnerability and exploitation in young people and children. Four innovative programmes will focus on secondary aged children with a view to engaging with vulnerable young people who are at risk of criminal activity. This includes:

- Recruitment of a gangs worker who will work with young people connected to the known gangs in the area and those who are engaged in high levels of anti-social, violent and criminal behaviour.
- Art and drama programme aimed at Years 9 and 10 for children at risk of entering the criminal justice system.
- Working with WISH to deliver targeted outreach and support services to young people within identified schools specifically aimed at promoting awareness of sexual assault, CSE, and digital exploitation.
- Delivering preventative interventions via Compass to support young people at risk of becoming involved in the supply of illicit substances via 1-1 and group sessions.

Harrow also fund Hestia to provide a Domestic and Sexual Violence service to men and women of all backgrounds, cultures and faiths. The service includes a requirement for Hestia to record the diversity data of service users including sexual orientation to establish a profile of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community, enabling Harrow to further develop the service to ensure it is accessible to everyone. This will also have a positive impact on all protected characteristics.

**c) Summarise any potential negative impact(s) identified and mitigating actions**

The EqIA has not highlighted any negative impact on any protected characteristics.

2. Assessing impact					
You are required to undertake a detailed analysis of the impact of your proposals on groups with protected characteristics. You should refer to <a href="#">borough profile data</a> , <a href="#">equalities data</a> , service user information, consultation responses and any other relevant data/evidence to help you assess and explain what impact (if any) your proposal(s) will have on <b>each</b> group. Where there are gaps in data, you should state this in the boxes below and what action (if any), you will take to address this in the future.		What does the evidence tell you about the impact your proposal may have on groups with protected characteristics? Click the relevant box to indicate whether your proposal will have a positive impact, negative (minor, major), or no impact			
Protected characteristic	For <b>each</b> protected characteristic, explain in detail what the evidence is suggesting and the impact of your proposal (if any). Click the appropriate box on the right to indicate the outcome of your analysis.	Positive impact	Negative impact		No impact
			Minor	Major	
Age	<p>20.6% of Harrow's residents are under 16. 64.5% of Harrow's population are of working age (16 to 64) and 14.9% of Harrow's residents are 65 or older.<sup>2</sup> The average (median) age is 37 years, lower than most other places<sup>3</sup>. As with most areas in the country, the borough has an aging population. It is expected that the number of residents aged 65 plus will increase by nearly 42% and those aged 85 plus could increase by over 62% by 2029.</p> <p>Of the crime types where the age of the victim and the suspect might be relevant, crimes relating to the following crime types will be young, aged from 0-25:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Youth Violence</b> – There was increase in the total number of youth offences in 2017 compared to 2016. This went up from 276 to 306 and drug offences went up from 47 to 50.</li> <li>• Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase.</li> <li>• Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction.</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Knife Crime</b> – Assessments of young people by the YOT indicate that young people are carrying knives due to feeling unsafe and the majority of knives have been kitchen knives rather than “trophy” knives. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of Knife crime offences has risen by 43. There was a total of 223 offences during 2017, and 180 in 2016. This translates to a 0.17 rate increase</li> <li>• <b>Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)</b>– Between 2016 and 2017, the number of CSE registrations has reduced by 18. This translates to a 0.7 rate reduction.</li> <li>• <b>Young people involved in the supply of illegal substances</b> – There has been a significant increase in referrals to the Harrow Young People’s Substance Misuse Service from universal and alternative education between 15/16 Q3 and 16/17 Q3 with referrals from YOT remaining consistent. In 16/17 Q3 there were more referrals from education than from YOT which reflects the changing national picture</li> </ul> <p>There is a particular focus on high harm crime in the Community Safety Strategy which is aimed largely at young people. This reinforces our commitment to tackle violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the borough and firmly echoes the current Mayor’s priorities, and includes a renewed focus on Anti-Social Behaviour and Youth Violence</p>				
Disability	<p>15.4% of Harrow’s working age population classified themselves as disabled, a total of 24,600 people. 7,690 individuals, 3.1% of the total population, receive Disability Living Allowance.</p> <p>We recognise that adults in need of care/support are often at risk of domestic violence and abuse. A recent deep dive by the Safeguarding Adults Team showed that 33% (171 cases) of all safeguarding adults enquiries taken forward in 2016/17 had an element of domestic violence and abuse, and older people were the most “at risk group” (45%) followed by mental health users (42%). The Harrow Safeguarding Adults Board (HSAB) has agreed that training and</p>	☒	☐	☐	☐

	awareness raising should be targeted to agencies where no/low referrals have been generated, this will also include a greater focus on the multi-agency training programme for safeguarding adults in relation to this domestic violence and abuse.				
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p><b>Race/ Ethnicity</b></p>	<p>69.1% of residents in Harrow classify themselves as belonging to a minority ethnic group. The White British group forms the remaining 30.9% of the population, (down from 50% in 2001). The 'Asian/Asian British: Indian' group form 26.4% of the population. 11.3% are 'Other Asian', reflecting Harrow's sizeable Sri Lankan community. 8.2% of residents are 'White Other', up from 4.5% in 2001. In percentage terms, in 2011, Harrow had the second largest Indian, the largest 'Other Asian' and the 7th largest Irish population of any local authority in England and Wales. Harrow also had the highest proportion of Romanian (4,784) and Kenyan born residents, the latter reflecting migrants from Kenya who are of Asian descent</p> <p>There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%.</p> <p>Racially aggravated youth offences have risen by 50% between 2016 and 2017. The highest rise was racially aggravated criminal damage. There were no racially aggravated (youth crime), wounding offences in 2017.</p> <p>In 2016/17 there were 298 Racist &amp; Religious Hate crimes in Harrow - increasing to 345 in 2017/18. This is a priority in the strategy and will be addressed.</p> <p>According to a developing 'Problem Profile' it would appear that there is a danger of young females, particularly of Black British/Black African ethnicity, becoming involved in gang-related activity. Among those deemed at risk of involvement (eg through sibling relationship to gang nominals) who are under the age of 13, there is a significant gender difference compared to the older gang-related cases: almost 50% of this sub-group are females, while 44% are of Black or Black British ethnicity. Addressing this issue can be seen as part of the Mayor of London's objective of diverting young females from the criminal justice system.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including race/ethnicity.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<p><b>Religion or belief</b></p>	<p>Harrow had the third highest level of religious diversity of the 348 local authorities in England or Wales. The borough had the highest proportion of Hindus, Jains and members of the Unification Church, the second highest figures for Zoroastrianism and was 6th for Judaism. 37% of the population are Christian, the 5th lowest figure in the country. Muslims accounted for 12.5% of the populatio</p> <p>Between 2016 and 2017, hate crime offences in Harrow have increased by 175. There was a total of 2,094 offences during 2017, and 1,919 in 2016. This translates to a 0.7 rate increase. The rate of Faith Hate in Harrow has almost doubled over the past year. Harrow has the highest rate increase nearest neighbours group. This is a priority in the strategy and will be addressed.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including religion or belief.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>Gender</b></p>	<p>49.8% of the population in Harrow are male and 50.2% are female. 92% of cases referred to MARAC, Community IDVA and MASH IDVA were women.</p> <p>There is currently no provision for refuge accommodation for male victims of DV in Harrow; however this is a pan-London issue and is identified as a service provision gap. Most recent MOPAC figures (March 2017) show that men represented 24% of all victims of Domestic Abuse and Violence. Closer working with police partners and neighbouring Boroughs would appear to be beneficial in this area, with a view to widen the provision of support. From the data available it would also seem necessary to consider the provision of hostel space and support for male victims – in line with Equality and Diversity strategies – as these are, at present, wholly lacking.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including gender (sex)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<p>It is estimated that 6% of the UK population are lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB), which would equate to approximately 14,430 of our residents</p> <p>As of 31st December 2016, there have been 142 Civil Partnerships in Harrow, 19 of which have been converted to marriage. There have been 32 same sex marriages in Harrow since inception on 29th March 2014</p> <p>Although data on sexual orientation is collected on most of the crime types, there is still not sufficient data to identify trends and make robust conclusions.</p> <p>2% of cases referred to MARAC, Community IDVA and MASH IDVA were LGBTQ.</p> <p>There has been a light increase in LGBT Hate Crime in Harrow (Transgender Hate Crime up from 6 in 2016 to 9 in 2017)</p> <p>This is an identified priority in the strategy. The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including sexual orientation.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>2.1 Cumulative impact – considering what else is happening within the Council and Harrow as a whole, could your proposals have a cumulative impact on groups with protected characteristics?</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                      No    <input type="checkbox"/></p>					
<p>If you clicked the Yes box, which groups with protected characteristics could be affected and what is the potential impact? Include details in the space below. Young black men could see a positive impact in that they are currently over represented within the youth justice system.</p>					
<p><b>2.2 Any other impact - considering what else is happening nationally/locally (national/local/regional policies, socio-economic factors etc), could your proposals have an impact on individuals/service users, or other groups?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes                      No    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>					

If you clicked the Yes box, Include details in the space below

### 3. Actions to mitigate/remove negative impact

**Only complete this section if your assessment (in section 2) suggests that your proposals may have a negative impact on groups with protected characteristics. If you have not identified any negative impacts, please complete sections 4 and 5.**

In the table below, please state what these potential negative impact (s) are, mitigating actions and steps taken to ensure that these measures will address and remove any negative impacts identified and by when. Please also state how you will monitor the impact of your proposal once implemented.

State what the negative impact(s) are for <b>each</b> group, identified in section 2. In addition, you should also consider and state potential risks associated with your proposal.	Measures to mitigate negative impact (provide details, including details of and additional consultation undertaken/to be carried out in the future). If you are unable to identify measures to mitigate impact, please state so and provide a brief explanation.	What action (s) will you take to assess whether these measures have addressed and removed any negative impacts identified in your analysis? Please provide details. If you have previously stated that you are unable to identify measures to mitigate impact please state below.	Deadline date	Lead Officer
All Protected Characteristics	Improve data of victims and service users for all the Protected Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the Youth Offending Team and other services providing services within the strategy, collate and analyse data against the protected characteristics</li> </ul>	March 2019	Policy Team

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#### 4. Public Sector Equality Duty

How does your proposal meet the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) to:

1. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010
2. Advance equality of opportunity between people from different groups
3. Foster good relations between people from different groups

#### Include details in the space below

The priorities identified within the strategy and any actions, activities or projects delivered will be open and accessible to target audiences from all protected characteristics. Where evidence has highlighted the need to target a certain community (protected characteristics), emphasis will be driven to reach these groups (e.g. domestic violence service for women and same sex partners, various school based activities targeting children and young people and hate crime provision promoted to people from faith and black and minority ethnic buckhounds) . The Strategy includes recognition of the importance of Community Cohesion in setting a climate in which crime is regarded as unacceptable. Community Cohesion is enhanced by more comprehensive reporting of crimes and especially Hate Crime and its prompt and robust investigation.

Reducing crime increases community confidence and cohesion, enabling people from different backgrounds more easily to trust each other.

#### 5. Outcome of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) click the box that applies

**Outcome 1**

**No change required: the EqIA has not identified any potential for unlawful conduct or disproportionate impact and all opportunities to advance equality of opportunity are being addressed**

**Outcome 2**

**Adjustments to remove/mitigate negative impacts identified by the assessment, or to better advance equality, as stated in section 3&4**

**Outcome 3**

**This EqIA has identified discrimination and/ or missed opportunities to advance equality and/or foster good relations. However, it is still reasonable to continue with the activity. Outline the reasons for this and the information used to reach this decision in the space below.**

Include details here

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# Youth Justice Board for England and Wales

**Strategic Plan 2018-2021**

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# Foreword

Over the last 6 months the Youth Justice Board (YJB) has moved responsibility for the commissioning of custody to the Ministry of Justice and other former functions have passed to the new Youth Custody Service.

These changes have allowed the YJB to refocus on its core principles as a provider of expert, independent advice to ministers and to support outstanding practice in the youth justice sector.

I am delighted that we have also had a number of new appointments to the board bringing in a wide range of expertise and talent with members with experience from local authorities, youth offending teams (YOTs), the police, the charity sector, academia, health and education. I have invited board members to play a much more active part in the work of the YJB including being the sponsor of each of our six strategic programmes.

With money continuing to be a challenge, I am keen that the YJB seeks to reduce bureaucratic pressures on the system and duplication. In order for YOTs to continue to build on the successes that they have achieved in the last few years, we will support opportunities which provide local authorities the freedom to organise and run services that best suit their own priorities.

I welcome the focus on vulnerable adolescents contained in the new Ofsted inspection framework and I am sure it will provide a springboard for driving even better collaboration and where necessary, integration between services in giving children and their families the support they need to build on their strengths and turn their lives around.

I look forward to continuing to see creative ways that services are working together to bring about change.

Finally, I would like to thank those in the youth justice sector and my colleagues at the YJB for their work in continuing to support some of the most troubled and vulnerable children in our society. It is through your ongoing work that we are able to help children and their communities to be safe.

**Charlie Taylor**

**Chair**

**Youth Justice Board for England and Wales**

# Context

The demands on the youth justice system have changed significantly compared to ten years ago. There are far fewer children in the system, including those entering for the first time and those in custody. This is a great success; however new challenges have emerged.

- As the cohort gets smaller it becomes more concentrated with children who have the most complex needs (including health and education needs) and challenging behaviours. This is evident by the high reoffending rate, especially for those leaving custody.
- Having a more complex cohort means that the expectations on youth justice practitioners is greater than ever. There are high levels of violence in the secure estate, with a proportion of this being against staff. This combined with other very serious issues (e.g. high levels of children self-harming) means that staff must try harder than ever to keep children safe.
- The small cohort means that the number of custodial establishments has reduced. This can mean that some children are placed further away from home which causes difficulties for families and services trying to resettlement children when they are released.
- Whilst we have seen such large reductions in the number of children entering the system, the rate of those children from some black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds is not falling at the same pace compared to white children. This means that the proportion of BAME children in the youth justice system is increasing. Those children who have been in local authority care are also over represented in the system.

In 2016, Charlie Taylor, who has since become our Chair, carried out a [review](#) of the youth justice system. Lord Laming completed a [review](#) on protecting children in care from involvement with the criminal justice system. In 2017, the Youth Custody Improvement Board produced a [report](#) on the youth secure estate. David Lammy MP published his [review](#) on the treatment of, and outcomes for BAME individuals in the criminal justice system. These reviews included recommendations for extensive changes to youth justice in England and Wales and the wider criminal justice system.

The Government has recognised that the youth justice system needs reform and is responding by making a number of changes, including:

- A reform programme with a focus on improving custody. This includes: improving safety, building a workforce with the skills needed to work with children with complex needs, piloting Secure Schools – a new approach to custody which focuses on education.

- The creation of the Youth Custody Service, within Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, which has responsibility for the youth custodial estate.
- The transfer of secure commissioning functions from the YJB to the Ministry of Justice<sup>1</sup>.

These changes have provided the YJB with the opportunity to revisit how it can best deliver its functions to support the system to improve outcomes for children. We will:

- Focus on our primary role to monitor the youth justice system and provide independent advice to ministers on its performance.
- Define the youth justice 'system' as comprising of all of the bodies who commission and deliver services to children who have committed, or are at risk of committing crime. Therefore, recognising that collaboration is key to bringing about positive change.
- Understand our position within the system and focus our efforts on the areas where we can enable the greatest positive impact.
- Make sure that we represent the needs of children in both England and Wales, recognising those services which are devolved in Wales and the importance of our close partnership with the Welsh Government.

We must also ensure that we are flexible to adapt when future challenges present themselves. We will be looking for what these may be so the system can prepare itself. We understand there are currently the following challenges which could impact our work:

- Central government funding is tight which has implications for our budget and therefore the activities we are able to undertake. Government departments we work closely with will experience financial pressures which may impact their activities within youth justice. One area we will need to monitor is the impact on frontline services which will include, for example, if any changes to policing or the courts service affects outcomes for children.
- Local authorities are experiencing financial pressures. This means significant changes are taking place to the local landscape and how local services are delivered. Funding decisions of Police and Crime Commissioners is also key for local youth justice services.
- The Children and Social Work Act 2017 introduces multi-agency safeguarding arrangements to replace Local Safeguarding Children Boards, and changes to the framework for learning from serious incidents (Serious Case Reviews).
- The disproportionate representation of people from some BAME backgrounds is a priority across government. This provides an opportunity to work with others to tackle this important issue.

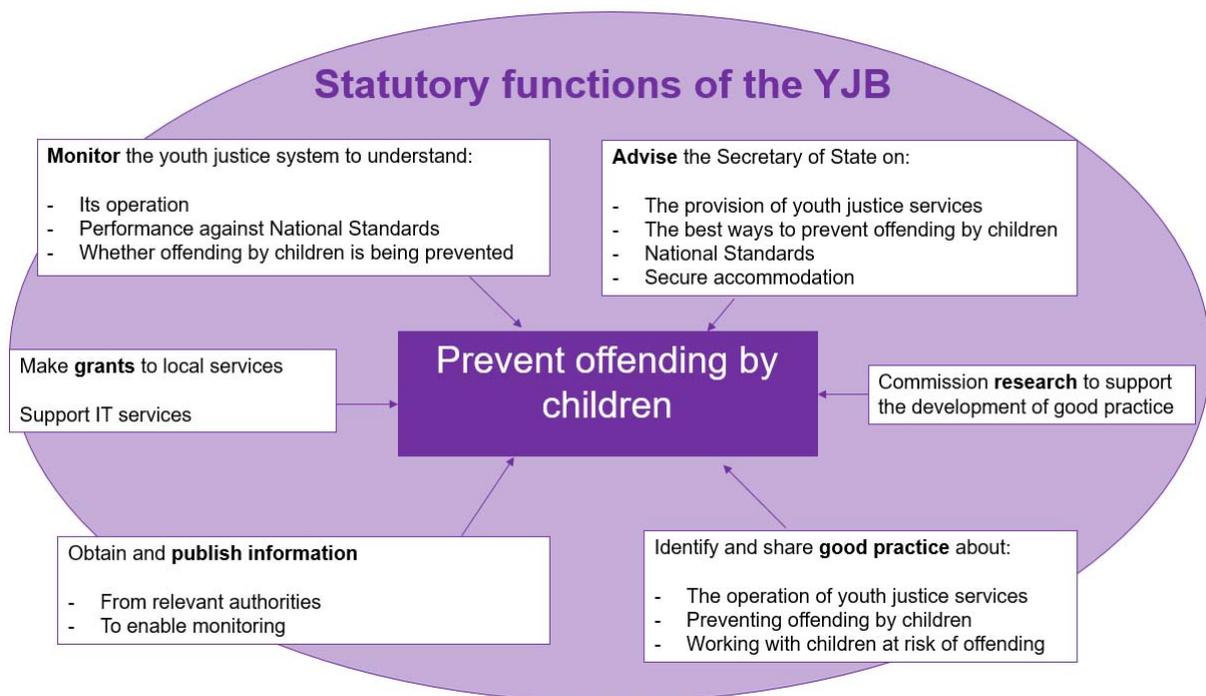
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<sup>1</sup> In discharging its responsibility to assess future demand for youth detention accommodation, the YJB will continue to advise the Ministry of Justice

# Who we are and what we do

The YJB is a non-departmental public body established by the Crime and Disorder Act (1998)<sup>2</sup>. It monitors the operation of the youth justice system and the provision of youth justice services<sup>3</sup>. It advises the Secretary of State on matters relating to the youth justice system, identifies and shares examples of good practice and publishes information about the system: reporting on how it is operating and how the statutory aim of the system ('to prevent offending by children and young people') can best be achieved.

The YJB is the only official body to have oversight of the whole youth justice system and so is uniquely placed to guide and advise on the provision of youth justice services.



<sup>2</sup> The YJB's unique functions are set out in section 41, part III of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

<sup>3</sup> As defined by section 38, part III of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

## YJB Values

Through the YJB Values the YJB aspires to be:

### Child-centred

- We see children first and offenders second. We make every effort to champion the needs of children wherever they are in the youth justice system and ensure we give them a voice.
- We strongly believe that children can, and should be given every opportunity to make positive changes.

### Outcome focused

- We are outcome focused in fulfilling our statutory functions. We provide leadership and expertise and promote effective practice across the youth justice workforce to maximise positive outcomes for children and their victims.

### Inclusive

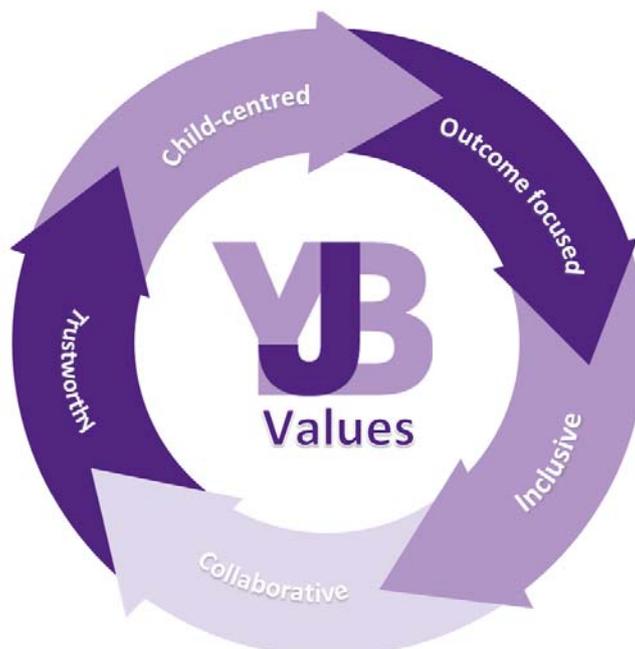
- We strive to challenge discrimination and promote equality, and we work with others to try to eliminate bias in the youth justice system.

### Collaborative

- We encourage system-led change, and are enablers to innovation. We actively encourage, facilitate and engage in partnership working to help meet the needs of children, their victims and their communities.

### Trustworthy

- We endeavour to act with integrity in everything we do.



# Our strategic approach

## YJB Vision

Every child should live a safe and crime-free life and make a positive contribution to society

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## Youth Justice System Aims

Reduce the number of children in the youth justice system

Reduce reoffending by children in the youth justice system

Improve the safety and wellbeing of children in the youth justice system

Improve outcomes for children in the youth justice system

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## Work to achieve the Youth Justice System Aims

Listening to children and practitioners

Collaboration between the YJB, Ministers, strategic partners

Strategic programmes

*Page 11*

## YJB Vision

The YJB's strategic direction is set by the Board<sup>4</sup>, which is formed of experts in areas which are vital for effective youth justice: education, health, youth offending teams (YOTs), policing, and the voluntary sector. The Board is supported by a chief executive and other employees<sup>5</sup> who are responsible for delivering the YJB's business activities.

The Board has established our Vision and Mission statements.

### YJB Vision

Every child should live a safe and crime-free life and make a positive contribution to society.

### YJB Mission

The YJB is an independent public body with responsibility for monitoring the youth justice system in England and Wales.

We gather information and assess the effectiveness of the system and form an expert view of how the system can prevent offending, and deliver the best outcomes for children who offend and for victims of crime. We advise ministers and those working in youth justice services about how well the system is operating, and how improvements can be made. We share best practice, support information sharing and listen to what children have to say.

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<sup>4</sup> Members of the Board are appointed by the Secretary of State

<sup>5</sup> As allowed by section 4, Schedule II of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

## Youth Justice System Aims

The Board has established the Youth Justice System Aims which are not only for the YJB to work towards but for the youth justice community as a whole.

### Youth Justice System Aims

Reduce the number of children in the youth justice system

Reduce reoffending by children in the youth justice system

Improve the safety and wellbeing of children in the youth justice system

Improve outcomes for children in the youth justice system

Children within the youth justice system are often from some of the most disadvantaged backgrounds. Many have complex needs including learning and mental health difficulties, and are often themselves, victims of crime. In addition, within the youth justice system there remains a disproportionately high number of children from BAME backgrounds and children who have been/are in the care system.

The solutions to reducing youth offending and disproportionality amongst certain groups do not lie in the justice system alone. In order to transform the lives some of the most troubled children in England and Wales, and to reduce the number of victims of youth crime, there needs to be close collaboration between English and Welsh governments, local government and services.

The YJB, the Ministry of Justice, the Youth Custody Service (within Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service), other government departments in England and the Welsh Government have agreed to work towards these newly established aims. It will be crucial to work with partners across the system to deliver the aims.

We have established a cross-government Youth Justice System Oversight Group to review the performance of the youth justice system against these aims. We will use the outputs from this new Group and other intelligence to provide regular updates to Ministers on the performance of the system, including any actions we believe the Government should take to address specific issues.

## Work to achieve the Youth Justice System Aims

### Work to achieve the Youth Justice System Aims

Listening to children and practitioners

Collaboration between the YJB, Ministers, strategic partners

Strategic programmes

To deliver the Youth Justice System Aims, partners from across the system will play individual roles as well as needing to work together. The YJB will focus its efforts on the areas where it can make most impact, recognising our position as an organisation which enables others to deliver successful services. The following outlines how the YJB will contribute to achieving the Youth Justice System Aims.

#### **Listening to children**

We will continue to facilitate an advisory panel where we meet children on a regular basis to:

- listen to their experiences
- seek their views on specific topics
- discuss ideas they have on how the system can be improved
- provide opportunities for them to participate in projects
- consider the views of families/ carers.

We recognise there are participatory initiatives facilitated by partners across the system which we will also draw learning from.

#### **Drawing on intelligence from various sources to understand how the system is performing**

We will gather and interpret information and data from a range of sources to make assessments of how local services and the system as a whole is performing.

We will use these assessments to work with local leaders and other government departments to escalate concerns about performance so that they can take action to improve.

We will work more closely with inspectorates and strategic partners to pool and maximise understanding between stakeholders to enable decisions to be taken based on evidence.

We will use intelligence to identify future opportunities and challenges.

#### **Working with local services to improve practice and promoting innovation**

We will develop strategic relationships and engage partners to enable services to innovate.

We will incentivise operators of high performing services to support others to improve.

We will identify and share good practice across the system.

#### **Focusing on strategic programmes which have most impact**

We will consider evidence to identify programmes we can work with and support the sector on to deliver the Youth Justice System Aims. The following programmes have been identified. These will be kept under review so we can respond to changing priorities across the system:

- National Standards for youth justice
- Local services practice
- Resettlement and transitions between services
- Safety in custody
- Secure Schools
- The disproportionate representation of children from some BAME backgrounds in the youth justice system

We are currently in the process of working with partners to develop the business plan activities for 2018/19. Our 2018/19 business plan will be published in the summer.

# Contact us

For more information or to contact us:

## **Youth Justice Board head office**

Youth Justice Board head office  
102 Petty France  
London  
SW1H 9AJ

Email [YJB.Enquiries@yjb.gov.uk](mailto:YJB.Enquiries@yjb.gov.uk)

General enquiries 020 3334 5300

## **Youth Justice Board Wales office**

Wales division support  
4-6 Orchard Street  
Swansea

SA1 5AG

Enquiries 01792 478 379

## **Youth Justice Board media enquiries**

Youth Justice Board press office  
102 Petty France  
London  
SW1H 9AJ

Press office 020 3334 3536

For out-of-hours queries 07659 173 270

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