

Young Londoners Fund:

Helping children and young people make
positive choices

**Round 2 Data Resource Pack
May 2019**

Evidencing need

The table below lists sources that might help you identify the need in your area and who you would like your project to target.

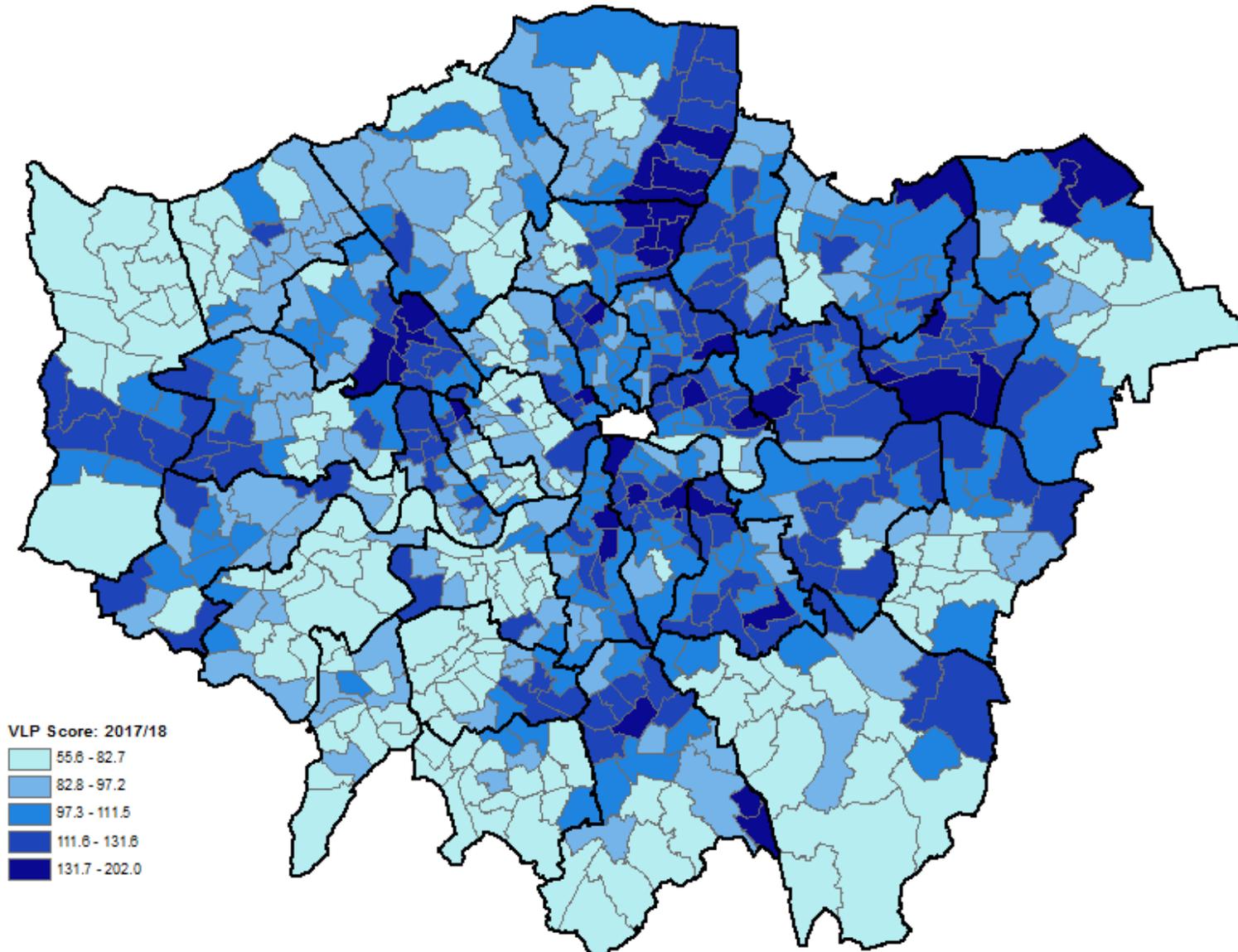
It is not an exhaustive list of data sources and it does not include data about individual young people and their support networks.

Data Source	Description	Website
Office for National Statistics	The UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and the recognised national statistical institute of the UK.	https://www.ons.gov.uk/
Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)	An interactive spreadsheet for comparing data about children and young people across all local authorities in England. Topics include health and wellbeing, child protection, children's service workforce and youth offending.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Statistics on relative deprivation in small areas in England.	https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/indices-of-deprivation-2015
London Landscape	Over a million pieces of data on over 160 themes, provided by the Met, Transport for London and the London Data Store. This is an interactive resource which you can browse, compare and track data at city, borough, police neighbourhood and ward level all over London.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/london-landscape
Crime Dashboard	This dashboard enables the tracking of the volume of offences over times and presents ward level data in order to inform local decision making and focus. There are also specific dashboards on different types of crime in London including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapon-enabled Crime Dashboard • Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard • Hate Crime Dashboard. 	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/crime-dashboard
Young People Not in Employment, Education or Training, Borough	Data is provided as numbers and rates of NEET young people aged 16- 18 and 16 –24.	https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/young-people-not-employment-education-or-training-borough
London Borough Profiles	The London Borough Profiles help paint a general picture of an area by presenting a range of headline indicator data in both spreadsheet and map form to help show statistics covering demographic, economic, social and environmental datasets for each borough, alongside relevant comparator areas.	https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-borough-profiles
Department for Education Statistics: Maintained schools and academies inspections and outcomes	Official statistics on the inspections and outcomes of maintained schools and academies in England.	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/maintained-schools-and-academies-inspections-

Data Source	Description	Website
		and-outcomes-official-statistics
Department for Education Statistics: exclusions	Statistics on pupils who are excluded from school	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-exclusions
Department for Education Statistics: pupil absence	Statistics on overall authorised and unauthorised pupil absences by school type, including persistent absentees and pupil characteristics	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-pupil-absence
School Performance tables	All schools and colleges in England	https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/schools-by-type?step=default&table=schools&region=all-england&for=secondary
Neighbourhood Perception and Crime Comparator	<p>Crime and public perception data, as measured by the MPS/MOPAC Public Attitude Survey is uploaded onto a mapping interface.</p> <p>This neighbourhood performance tool provides easy to use information about the 108 neighbourhoods.</p>	https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/
Public Voice Dashboard	This dashboard enables the tracking of satisfaction and public perceptions over time and identifies whether these indicators have shifted.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/public-voice-dashboard
Youth reoffending dashboard	This dashboard visualises Youth Reoffending performance across the whole of London focusing on agreed indicators.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/criminal-justice/youth

Maps

Vulnerable locality profile 2017/18 by ward



The Vulnerable Localities Profile (VLP) is a London-adaptation of the Vulnerable Localities Index (VLI). Like the VLI, the VLP identifies residential neighbourhoods that require prioritised attention for community safety.

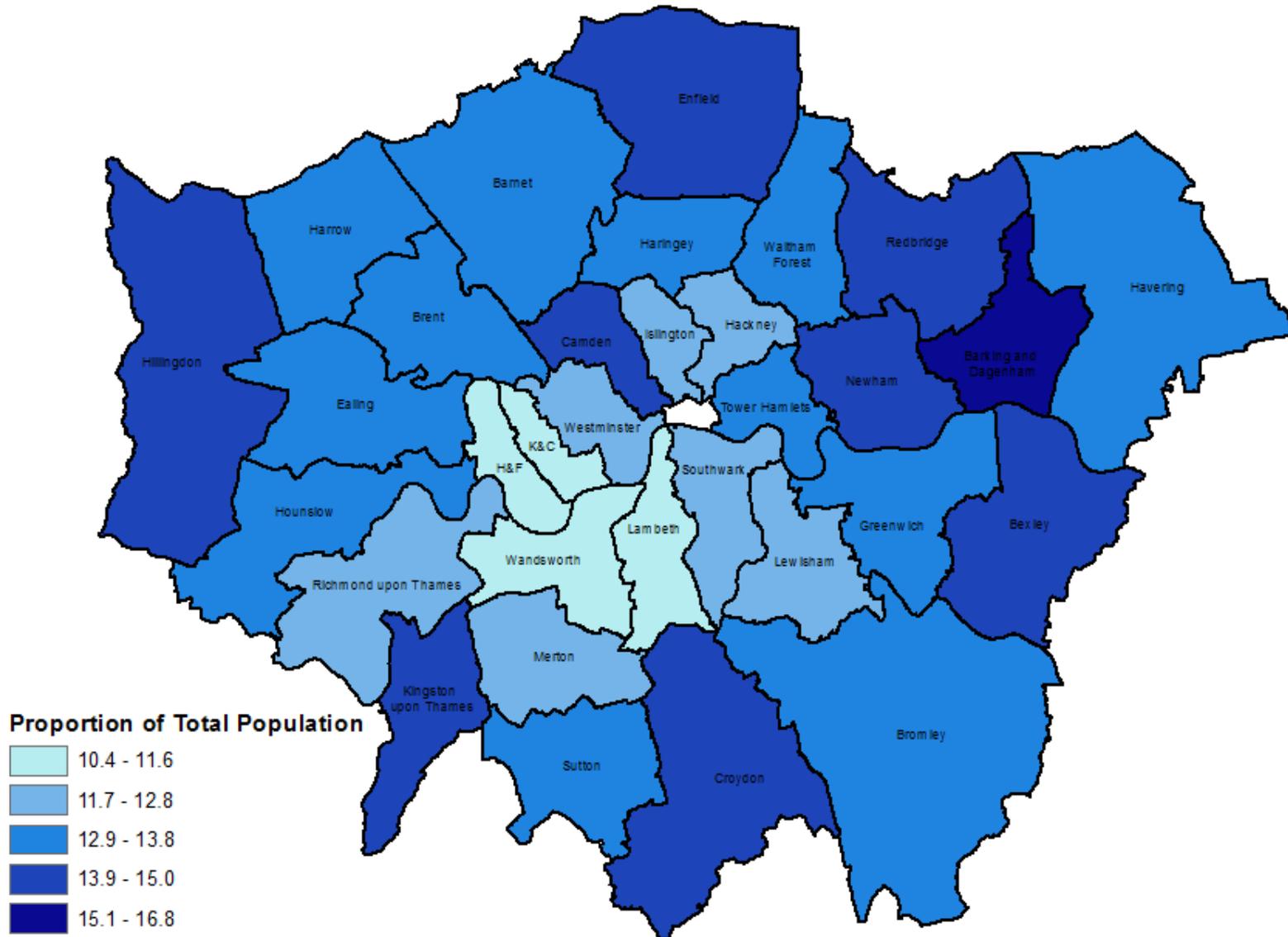
The VLP sources data on crime (burglary and criminal damage), socio-demography (resident population density for the 10-24 years cohort, GCSE capped point score), and deprivation (claimant rates, average household income) to calculate a single composite index value for each London ward. The higher the VLP value, the higher the priority need of the neighbourhood.

For example, Haringey has the ward with the highest VLP score, Northumberland Park; with a further three wards in the top 20 most vulnerable wards. Barking & Dagenham and Brent have three wards each in the top 20, and both Croydon and Havering have two wards. Overall, the current VLP shows that the central and eastern parts of London have the greatest concentrations of wards requiring priority community safety intervention.

Created by the GLA Intelligence Unit

For more information, please see the Metadata page of the London Landscape at <https://www.london.gov.uk/londonlandscape>

Youth population 10-21 years (2019) - proportion of total population

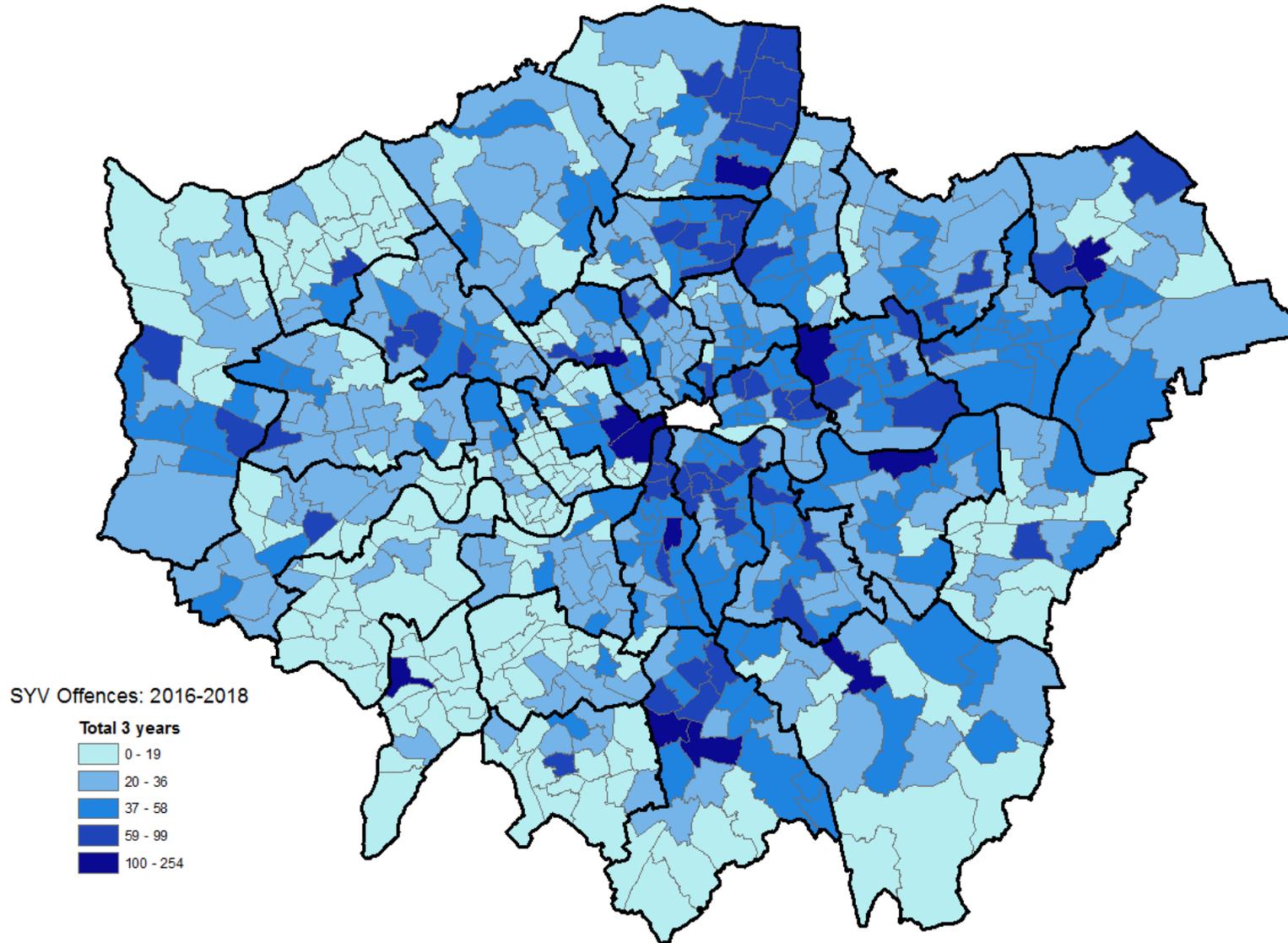


As boroughs have very different population sizes, it is important to consider the total number of young people resident in each borough, as well as the proportion of young people within each borough's population.

The population dynamics of London are changing at a fast pace; which includes each of the boroughs having differing age profiles. For instance, a number of the boroughs have greater proportions of resident older adults, whereas others have greater proportions of resident very young children.

For the population of interest (young people aged 10-21 years), the proportion of the total population accounted for varied greatly across the boroughs, ranging from 10.4% in Wandsworth to 16.8% in Barking and Dagenham. The London borough-average was 13.4%.

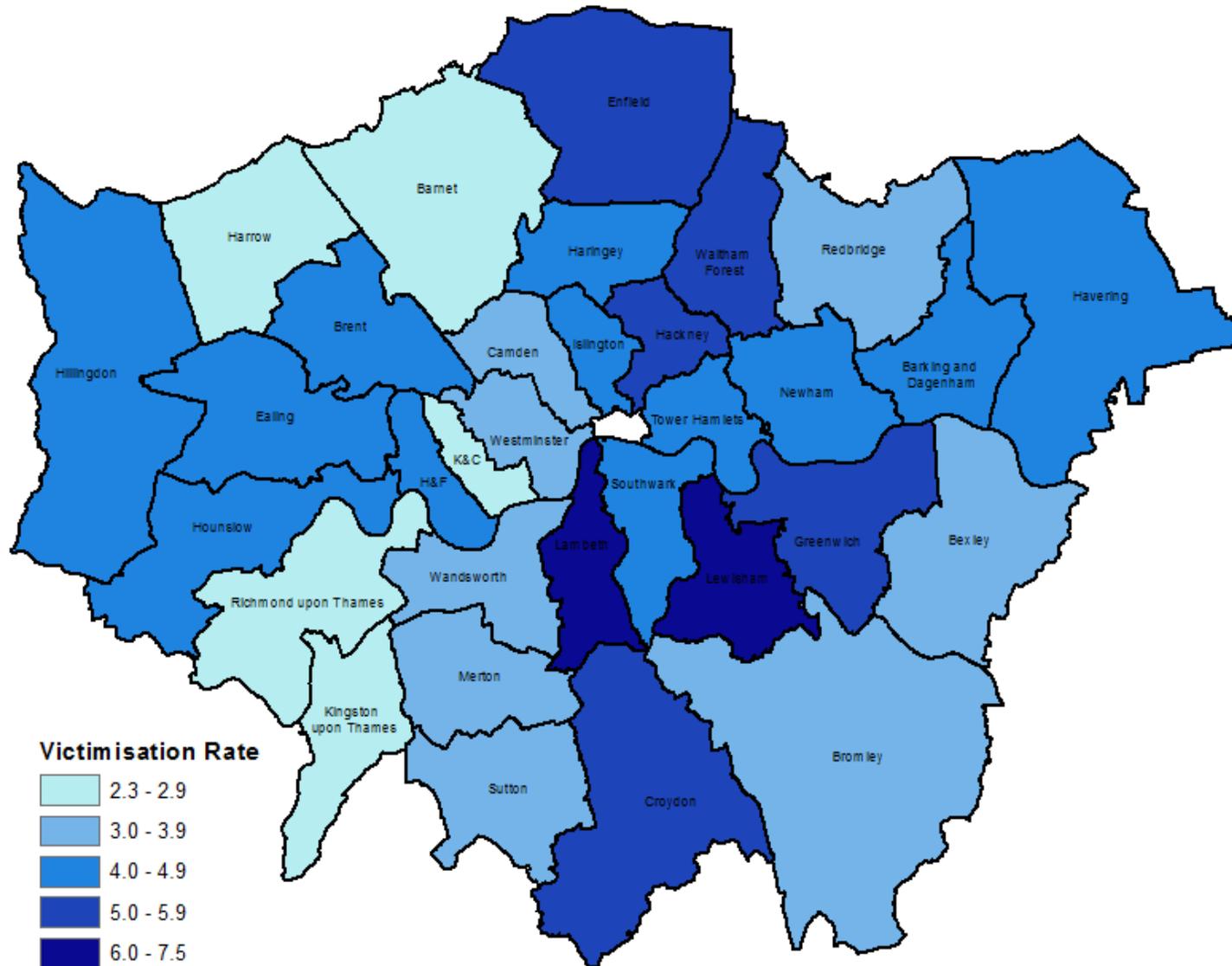
Serious youth violence – location of offence (2016-2018)



The map represents the location of the Serious Youth Violence (SYV) offences recorded between 2016 and 2018. This has been calculated from police recorded crime data for SYV in which the victim was aged 1-19 years. The location of the offences have been aggregated to ward level and then thematically mapped. The data has not been normalised for population and refers to actual offence totals.

There is disparity between the offending levels between *and* within each of the boroughs. In terms of the wards with the highest SYV offending levels, Croydon and Westminster each have two wards within the top ten wards, with Bromley, Camden, Enfield, Havering, Lambeth and Newham boroughs all having one. Overall, the boroughs with the highest proportion of wards with above average levels of offending were: Lambeth (90%), Barking & Dagenham (82%), Southwark (81%), Newham (80%), and Greenwich (71%).

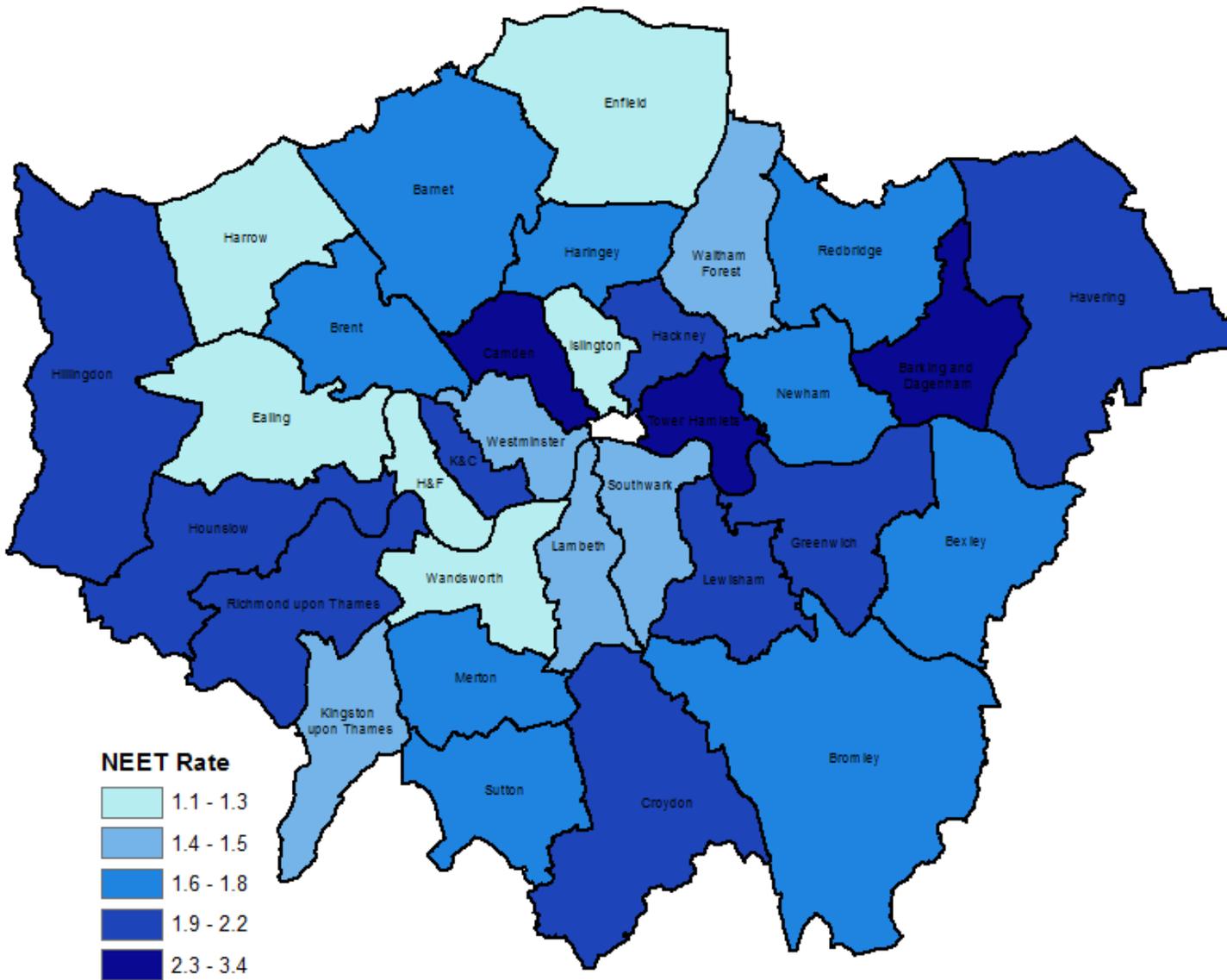
Serious youth violence – victims aged 10-21



This map represents the rate of victimisation in each of the London boroughs for Serious Youth Violence, where the victim was aged between 10 and 21 years. This has been calculated from police recorded crime data for Serious Youth Violence in 2017; within which the home address counts of the victims have been normalised against the 10-21 years population for each of the London boroughs. Thus, the rates of victimisation are very much influenced by the individual age profile of the boroughs, as well as how populous the borough is generally.

The borough victimisation rates ranged from 2.3 to 7.5. The two highest victimisation rates were shown in the central London boroughs of Lambeth and Lewisham. Whereas, the boroughs with the lowest rates of victimisation were exclusively located in the West half of London; with all but one (Kensington & Chelsea) located in the peripheral regions of London.

Not in employment, education or training (NEET) 16-17 year olds

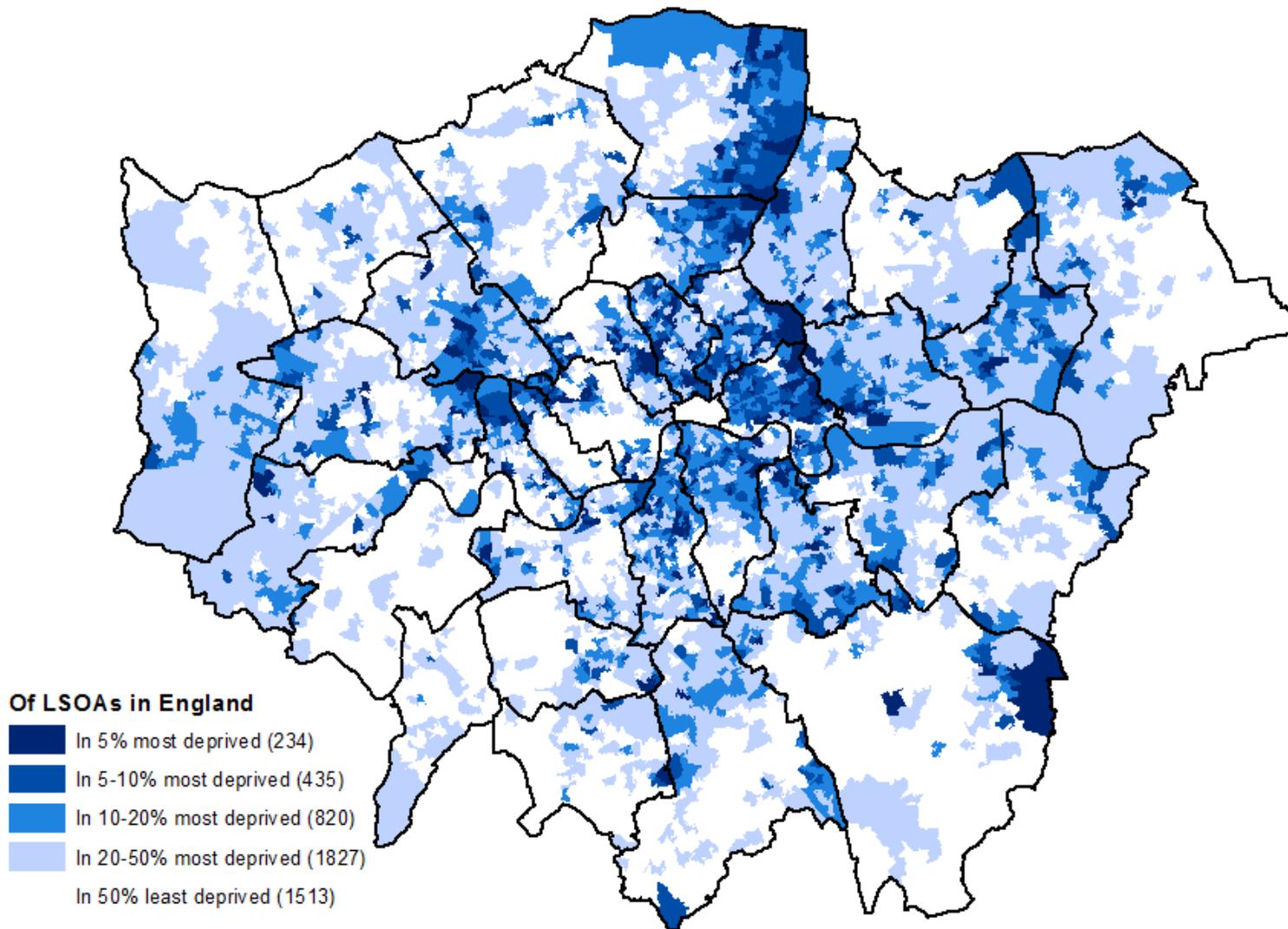


The map represents the proportion of people aged 16-17 years who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET) in each of the London boroughs. The data is sourced from the Department of Education; with the average of the combined December 2017, January 2018, and February 2018 NEET proportions being used as the values for the mapping.

The NEET rate for England (2.7%) is higher than for London (1.8%); although three different London boroughs exceed the England average. The NEET rate for the individual London boroughs ranged from 1.1% through to 3.4%. The boroughs with the highest NEET rates, in descending order, were Barking and Dagenham, Tower Hamlets and Camden.

There are also several boroughs that have significant proportions of 16-17 year olds of whom activity is unknown, so could potentially identify as NEET, including Haringey (10% unknown), Lambeth (8.7% unknown), and Wandsworth (7.9% unknown).

Income deprivation affecting children



This map shows the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) scores for each LSOA in London. The IDACI is a supplementary index to the IMD, and refers to the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

Overall, around a quarter of children in London are living in income deprived households. Tower Hamlets has the highest income deprivation affecting children of any local authority (LAs) in the country, applying to almost 40 per cent of the children living in the borough. Tower Hamlets also has the highest average IDACI score, the highest average IDACI rank, and the highest percentage of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs on the IDACI.

Islington ranks in the top five LAs for these three measures, and Hackney in the top ten.

There are a further five London boroughs that rank in the top ten LAs on at least one of these measures (Barking & Dagenham, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, and Southwark).

