

Hackney Young Futures Commission

Valuing The Future Through Young Voices

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1. Messages From Hackney Young Futures Commission Chairs

Jermain Jackman, Co-Chair

I think we can all agree that Hackney has a very special place in all our hearts, not just because we were born and brought up here, but because of its rich history, culture and diversity - just some of the many things we all celebrate about this iconic borough. We are proud to say that Hackney Young Futures Commission can join the list of things to celebrate.

You can imagine how humbled and honoured both the Co-Chairs and Vice Chairs felt when asked to lead this Commission and use the voices of children and young people to help shape the borough's future.

We have to admit that this process was not “a walk in the park”, far from it. Multiple incidents, protests and Covid-19 impacted the work we carried out. Despite this, it turned into an eye opening and heartwarming journey as we heard the unique, but connected lived experiences of our Hackney young people.

The report you are about to read is not the end of a process but the beginning of one. Over the last year we have empowered, encouraged and enabled spaces for children and young people to speak up and speak out on the issues they face, the things they love and what they wish would change if they were Mayor.

Now we hand it over to the Council to listen, learn and act on this and work to improve children and young people's future and also to create a future that children and young people can feel a part of.

On behalf of the Co-Chairs I would like to give a special thanks to the Vice-Chairs Georgina Appeageyi and Mishaque Jarrett for their personal support and outstanding dedication and contributions in shaping and leading the Commission's work.

It has been a tremendous honour for us all to lead this opportunity of change for Hackney.

Shekeila Scarlett, Co-Chair

On applying to the Young Futures Commission, I said "I wanted the opportunity to be part of a project that will empower young people, like me, to make a difference in the decisions that shape our lives" this report proves we achieved just that.

From reaching those who were classed as 'hard to reach' to paying young people to be peer researchers, we are incredibly proud to have been chosen as Co-Chairs to be the lead on such an important piece of work. From the very beginning, we were absolute about our principles, ensuring that the governance structure of the Commission reflected a setting in which young people felt safe, confident to speak, but more importantly, *to be heard*.

Many of the issues echo those identified in past consultations undertaken over the years in the borough. The key difference and learning has been the amazing creativity in how the Commission engaged with children and young people and the openness with which they spoke. This is the Commission's most important achievement and legacy, as well as undertaking the largest consultation undertaken with children and young people in Hackney to date!

I would also like to give my deepest thanks to our Vice-Chairs, Georgina and Mishaque for their incredible support and contribution on this journey.

We are all undoubtedly very much aware of current events impacting our communities. I am a young black woman who grew up in Hackney and was always led to believe that the odds were against me. From my experience of co-leading this consultation I want to encourage every young person who reads this report to stand up and feel empowered to make a difference in their community. Do not ever doubt that your opinion counts and it can make a change.

2. Message from Mayor Phil Glanville, Cllr Anntoinette Bramble, Deputy Mayor and Cllr Caroline Selman

Investing in and delivering the Hackney Young Futures Commission was a pledge in the Hackney Mayor's Manifesto in 2018, and two years later, it gives us all great pleasure to be able to launch this report.

Firstly, we would like to give our thanks to the Commission Chairs and Vice Chairs, Jermain Jackman, Shekeila Scarlett, Georgina Appeageyi and Mishaque Jarrett. Each of these young adults volunteered to lead the Commission, with their own inspirational story to tell, and each of them has inspired hundreds of young people across Hackney to tell theirs. They have put so much of their time and energy into ensuring that Hackney young people can be heard and that this Commission has been far reaching and meaningful. We would also like to thank every one of the 2,500 young people who have given their time to the Commission, whether through attending an event, filling in a survey, or taking part in a meeting.

Our ambition for the Commission was that it would reach out to young people across Hackney and give them a space in which their voices could be heard. We didn't want to just hear from a sample of young people, or a few focus groups. We wanted to engage thousands of young people, right across the age spectrum, and from every background, and in that we have succeeded. The Commission has been the most comprehensive youth engagement exercise the borough has ever seen.

However, our success will truly be judged, and rightly so, on the change that comes out of this process. It is vital that the thousands of young people who gave us their time can see the impact that they have made, and that they have not just been listened to, but heard. The Council must respond positively to what we have learned from the Commission, and we would urge our Partners in Hackney to engage with the findings and work alongside us to deliver the recommendations.

The insight gained through the Commission is, of course, just a snapshot in time, a picture of young people's lives in Hackney in 2019/20. Since most of this work was carried out, the world has changed irrevocably through the Covid-19 pandemic, we are entering an unprecedented economic downturn, the murder of George Floyd in the USA has had a profound impact on our communities, and our young people face greater social, educational, and economic challenges than ever before.

As the Council, the Police, our schools, our partners in the NHS, and our community partners, take time to absorb what young people have told us through

this piece of work, and to consider their recommendations, we must all commit to the most important legacy the Commission can have is that, working together, we find ways to permanently put the voice of young people at the heart of decision making and policy making in Hackney.

3. Summary of Our Asks To The Council

3.1. Background

This report focuses on the feedback from over 2,500 children and young people about their lived Hackney experience: their thoughts, concerns and ideas. The consultation was led by Hackney Young Futures Commission (referred to as the “Commission” for the purposes of this report), which is an independent, youth-led Commission, established in February 2019.

The key aim is to link young people with Councillors, Council officers and other stakeholders, so that together we can improve young people's lived experience in Hackney.

The Commission heard directly from young people what Hackney is like as a place to live, study, work in and what changes they want to see. The Commission wants young people to be included in the decisions about the issues that affect them.

The Council asked the Commission to make recommendations in order to improve the lives and life chances of young people in the borough and enable Members to listen to and learn from young people’s experiences of growing up in Hackney. The Commission urges the Council and its Partners to use the insights to inform current and joint future strategic planning and service delivery.

3.2. Our Asks to the Council

Based on the findings from the consultation, the Commission identified 70 proposed solutions called ‘Asks’, grouped into 6 main themes, namely; Secure Future, Healthy Future, Active Future, Inclusive Future, Safe Future and Bright Future.

These solutions have been directly proposed by young people.

The Commission asks the Council to reflect on the findings and accept the “Asks” made by the Commission. (See Appendix 1 for full, detailed “Asks”)

3.2.1. A Secure Future

We Ask Hackney to Reduce the Number of Rough Sleepers in the Borough by:

- 1. Actively promote services to young people to enable them to support rough sleepers locally**

Promote support services during school assemblies, Open Days and through PSHE

We Ask Hackney to Improve the Quality of Social Housing and the local area through:

- 1. Reviewing current Resident Participation (RP) structures to ensure young people's voices are formally embedded in them**
- 2. Establishing a dedicated RP budget for young people's projects, managed by young people**
- 3. Establishing dedicated Young People's Housing roles, funded through Resident Led Improvement Budget**

These paid roles would support direct engagement with local Housing Officers and residents

- 4. Establishing a Young People's Street Team to Support Council**

Young People to support Borough's Hygiene Audit and establish "Young Resident Estate Inspections"

We Ask Hackney to Increase Access to Housing and Advice Services by:

- 1. Developing a Young People's Housing Offer to include delivery of specialist housing advice, delivered in trusted places**
- 2. Creating a supportive housing advice service, tailored to 18-24yrs**

3.2.2. A Healthy Future

We Ask the Council to Review Young People's Mental Health Services by:

- 1. Improving accessibility to confidential mental health services for young people**
e.g. dedicated helpline during exams 8pm-8am
- 2. Working with schools and colleges to review current mental health service delivery model**
- 3. Reviewing current school policies that impact young people's mental health**
e.g. school closures during mock exams
- 4. Improving counselling services and referral pathways**
- 5. Increasing Young Hackney support services to those impacted by stress-related issues**

We Ask Hackney to Review Foster Care Placements to:

- 1. Develop initiatives to increase CSW's and Foster Carers awareness and competencies in anti-discriminatory and inclusive practice**
- 2. Review current effectiveness of the Children in Care Council and its impact on children in care**
- 3. Review effectiveness of compliance with Confidentiality Protocols and Practice**

3.2.3. An Active future

We Ask Hackney to Increase Access Opportunities to Places, Spaces and Activities through:

- 1. Improving access to community halls and schools for community usage**

e.g. to allow local organisations delivering young people focused-activities
increased access to high quality facilities in the borough

- 2. Undertaking a borough-wide wide audit of vacant premises and open spaces to assess their potential suitability as spaces for young people to develop interests, skills, and new businesses**
- 3. Developing a comprehensive 'Hackney Community Concessions Policy' for organisations delivering youth focused activities**
- 4. Establishing paid Young People's Ranger Service to support Parks Service**
- 5. Reviewing current Youth Offer to improve more locality-specific activities**
- 6. Reviewing the Council's grants eligibility criteria to allow funding for small ad-hoc community activities**
- 7. Increase Young Hackney Detached Outreach Programme to ensure young people have access to services and support**
- 8. Increase activities within Parks for young people aged 16 years and over**

3.2.4. An Inclusive Future

We Ask Hackney to Include Young People in the Regeneration of the Borough by:

- 1. Establishing a Young People's Planning and Design Board to enable young people to understand and influence discussions**
- 2. Recruiting Young Advisors in paid roles, training and supporting them to become "experts" in planning and design**
- 3. Involving young people in planning approaches to improve social integration and equity in neighbourhood regeneration**

We Ask Hackney to Promote Intergenerational Dialogue by:

- 1. Develop cross mentoring projects between young people and older residents**
e.g. to improve digital skills in older people and older people to support young people to develop life skills
- 2. Create funding opportunities for young people to explore personal and community resilience by exchanging views on historical perspectives and experiences of racism and exclusion**

We Ask Hackney to Support Young People and the Night Time Economy by:

- 1. Ensuring inclusive and fair access by developing local Inclusion pilots to increase the visibility and participation of young people to access Night Time Economy (NTE)**

We Ask Hackney to Improve Communications to Young People by:

- 1. Establishing a Young People's Communications and Consultation Strategy**
- 2. Creating an engaging, accessible single point of access and information for all services and events relevant to young people**
- 3. Promoting positive representation of young people in local media**
- 4. Reducing negative signage to create an inclusive environment**

3.2.5. A Safe Future

We ask Hackney to Reduce Serious Youth Violence and other forms of crime by:

- 1. Working with Partners and London's VRU to implement a Public Health Approach to reduce serious youth violence and understanding gang culture**

2. **Developing more preventative services to provide a longer term and more sustainable approach to crime reduction**
3. **Increasing the range of activities available to young people around ‘lost hours 3pm-7pm’**
4. **Working with Partners to increase transport safety, in particular bus safety**
5. **Adopting a joint up approach with CVS and Partners to raise awareness around County Lines and its causes**
6. **Develop a borough-wide campaign focused on educating and informing young people about hate crime and how we reduce it together**

Reducing the impact of the Fear of Crime on Young People by:

1. **Delivering trauma informed training to the Council and their Partners**
2. **Providing advice and support to young people when they feel unsafe**
3. **Providing access to free community based therapy for young people affected by the impacts of crime and related trauma**
4. **Increasing Domestic Violence Support for young people**
5. **Increasing visibility of Community Policing**

We Ask Hackney to Improve the Relationships Between Young People and Police by:

1. **Ensuring and improving unconscious bias and cultural competence training for Police officers in Hackney**
2. **Developing and supporting existing projects that bring young people and the Metropolitan Police together to increase trust**

3. **Nominating young people onto Police Recruitment Strategy Board to support and advise on improving representation within the workforce**
4. **Opening Police Community Assessor roles to young people under the age of 18**
5. **Reviewing Police Complaints Procedure is fit for purpose, allowing young people to have confidence to report**

3.2.6. A Bright Future

We Ask Hackney to Increase Access to Employment Opportunities by:

1. **Establishing locally based Employment Forums, to identify local opportunities of voluntary work, apprenticeships and full time employment**
2. **Developing meaningful work experience opportunities for school students**
3. **Developing a range of employment projects, including for SEND young people, to improve access to jobs opportunities in a range of sectors**
4. **Reviewing Internships, apprenticeships and voluntary work opportunities, including for SEND young people, within locally based corporate businesses**
5. **Establishing accredited learning opportunities for young people to support meaningful/non-academic qualifications**
6. **Improving and expanding Careers Advice Service**
7. **Reviewing support for entrepreneurial opportunities within the Borough**
8. **Developing guidance and training for local businesses on the**

importance of diversifying their workforce with a specific focus on SEND young people

We Ask Hackney to Provide Educational Support by:

1. Encouraging schools and alternative provisions to create an inclusive ethos where every child feels a sense of belonging
2. Reinstating Young Hackney delivery within Primary schools to support the transition from Primary to Secondary schools
3. Improving opportunities for SEND young people by better understanding their needs

e.g. through schools and others who directly support them

We ask Hackney to Improve the Quality and Consistency of Alternative Provision for Excluded Young People by:

1. Developing a School Exclusions training programme for School Governors, jointly facilitated by young people
2. Increasing and prompting existing Advocacy Support Projects for parents whose young people are at risk or facing exclusion
3. Extending the development of an anti-racism and unconscious bias training programme for School Governors, school leadership and staff

We ask Hackney to Reduce the Inequality in Educational Attainment and Number of School Exclusions by:

1. Working with schools to reduce the number of exclusions by improving how they are held accountable for managing and monitoring exclusions

We ask Hackney to Amplify and Include Student voices in Decision Making by:

1. Encouraging and supporting schools to establish School Council structures that feed into the school leadership team
2. Improving school culture and environment through increased student voice in decision-making processes

- 3. Establishing Young School Governors on every Hackney School Governing Body**
- 4. Ensuring young people are actively involved in reviewing School Behavioural Policies**

We ask Hackney to develop Young People's Skills for Adulthood and Life by:

- 1. Developing and embedding Life Skills programmes within schools and youth clubs**
- 2. Promoting activities to develop skills and support SEND young people beyond qualifications**
- 3. Developing a "16-24 Skills for Independent Adulthood" programme for schools, colleges and youth clubs**
- 4. Developing a Support Care Leavers Transition Programme**

4. How We Engaged Young People

The Commission's aim was to gather evidence of the lived experiences of young people in Hackney aged between 10-25 years and to better understand how they view the borough, what challenges they face and how they feel about local services.

Young people were asked to share their ideas on how to make the changes that would improve their lives and if they had the power to influence, what they would prioritise.

4.1. Co-production Principle

From the outset, the Commission agreed to adopt co-production principles at the heart of how it would consult with young people; namely; doing things "with children" as opposed to doing things "to children" or "for children".

Co-production is a strengths-based approach, which recognises that all children, and young people have their own sets of skills, knowledge and experiences which they can bring to the table. Therefore they are not passive recipients of services, but

active agents in their design and delivery and to improving outcomes.

Reference:

<https://www.cyoungpeoplenow.co.uk/Other/article/participation-and-co-production-policy-context>

4.2. Consultation Methodology

A high-profile campaign was launched to engage a wide range of young people in a variety of ways through a range of channels. The campaign's tone was genuinely open, listening and engaging, not communicating messages 'about the Council' or implying the Council can or should provide solutions. The Commission were open to emotional as well as practical impacts of change. The campaign was targeted at all children and young people, though particular effort was made to reach groups less likely to engage or respond without direct targeted outreach activity, and those less likely to be engaged with local services. These communities and groups included: Orthodox Jewish (Charedi), Vietnamese, Turkish/Kurdish, Gypsy, Roma and Travellers and young people with disabilities.

The Commission was launched with a Q&A style launch event held at Forest Road Youth Hub in May 2019, attended by more than 100 young people. Answers to some of the questions posed to young people at the event sparked conversations on the positive aspects of Hackney, being diverse and welcoming, having a lot of talented young people, to negatives where young people feel unsafe, and feeling there are fewer opportunities for them.

The consultation was conducted in two phases; "I've Been Heard" and "Have We You Heard You Right" led by trained, young peer researchers, supported by the Project Team.

Peer Researchers directly engaged with students in schools, colleges and alternative provision. They also met young people in youth clubs, adventure playgrounds, sports centres, libraries and health centres.

Peer Researchers also engaged with young offenders, young carers and young people in care.

Peer Researchers also consulted with specific community groups e.g. Charedi, LGBTQ, Turkish/Kurdish, Somali and Traveller communities.

The Commission was supported by a Reference Group, a panel of well-regarded young people, community representatives, academic partners and those from the

voluntary sector and Councillors, who volunteered their time to help ensure that the methodology was sound, and that the Commission had reached a representative sample of young people. The Commission also conducted robustness checks where initial findings were shared with children and young people in an easy to understand summary to check 'Have We Got It Right'. After the 10 month consultation, the campaign moved to the data analysis and initial findings phase. (For a more detailed breakdown see Appendix 1)

The original target was to consult with 1,500 young people across the borough. However, the response was so positive that the Commission ultimately directly engaged with over 2,500 young people, from a range of diverse backgrounds. Of this figure over 450 young people engaged in street-based video consultations, (via Mouth That Roars), which took place on estates, in parks and local areas/amenities used by young people, as well as part of community festivals e.g. Hackney Carnival, Hackney Pride and other local events. We have commented more on this later in the report.

Data insight was collected through a variety of methods e.g. focus groups, 1:1 interviews, online surveys, launch events, board meetings, filmed interviews, street-based outreach, teacher-led school classroom surveys and through discussions with local voluntary and charity organisations.

Below is a summary of how young people engaged with the Commission;

Form of Engagement	Numbers Engaged
Manual Questionnaires Structured and semi-structured surveys	934
Street Engagement Filmed interviews	467
Online Survey	25
Focus Groups, tailored to age group, using "Map" exercise	929
Presentations, attendees at events	1,318

4.3. First Phase Consultation - "I've Been Heard"

This was conducted between March and December 2019. The 'fact-finding mission' involved consultations with young people in the North, East, South and West of the Borough. Experiences were recorded from young people in 3 distinct age groups:

- Older children (ages 10 to 12)
- Teenagers (ages 13 to 18)
- Young adults (ages 19 to 25)

Young people were asked four key questions:

- 1. *What is your favourite thing or place in Hackney and why?***
- 2. *What is the main issue affecting your life in Hackney today and how does this issue affect you?***
- 3. *If you were the Mayor, what would be the main thing you would change for young people in Hackney? What would you do and how would you change it?***
- 4. *Any Other Comments?***

All the data from the consultations were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Young people were trained to input all the raw data for analysis. Nearly 5,000 individual quotes from young people were recorded. Quantitative data was analysed using the Council's Citizen Space consultation platform.

Participants were asked to voluntarily provide personal data. The majority of young people declined to do this, mainly because of privacy reasons and concerns about how the Council might use the data. However these refusals did not affect the analysis of the data or any findings.

The key focus of the consultation was to collect meaningful, qualitative data and in the absence of a Council approved software programme, Loughborough University London was commissioned to independently analyse the qualitative data and code it into key themes.

Commission Chairs were also trained informally by the lead researcher to identify, analyse and report patterns (themes) within the data, using thematic analysis.

The 5,000 quotes from Phase One were categorised into 23 initial themes, which in turn were further reduced to 6 key emergent themes.

The analysis was also used to identify any key gaps in the consultations undertaken to date and for the Commission to "check in" with young people through events around the borough, in line with the co-production principle.

Thematic analyses created a picture of what it is like for young people between 10-25 years to live in Hackney. Some of the young people's experiences were found to be consistent with various research undertaken in the borough during 2018, namely; "*Hackney Wick Through Young Eyes*", *Young Hackney's "Critical Conversations"* and

“#Imcool” reports. The feedback and findings of the Commission’s consultations echoed those of the above reports and further highlighted that improvements were needed on a borough-wide basis.

At the end of Phase One an interim report was produced in November 2019, which detailed data insights and the six emergent themes (see next section).

4.4. Second Phase Consultation - “Have We Got It Right”

At the end of Phase One an interim report was produced in November 2019, which detailed data in-sights and emergent themes.

These emergent themes were derived from the 5,000 quotes from Phase One, which were independently coded and by an academic from Loughborough University London. From this analysis 23 initial themes were identified and reviewed which inturn were further reduced to 6 key emergent themes.

Six thematic working groups were established, each focusing on a key topic or issue. Representatives from local organisations, Council services and Cabinet Leads were invited to participate in these thematic groups, which were led by young people. These working groups formed the platform for the second stage of consultation “Have We Got It Right” events.

The Six Themed Working Groups

- A Bright Future (Education, Training and Employment)
- A Safe Future (Housing and Advice)
- An active Future (Spaces, Places and Activities)
- An Inclusive Future (Inclusive Futures)
- A safe Future (Crime and Safety)
- A Healthy Future (Health and Well-Being)

The findings from the themes of these six working groups were later formulated into six key areas of ‘Asks’ which formed the basis of detailed proposed solutions.

There are two important matters to note about the methodology we used.

The first important point relates to how the final six themes were grouped. One of the original 23 initial themes related to environmental concerns. Feedback from Phase One of the consultation (in March and April 2019) identified that Primary school children are concerned about their local environment, namely; air and noise pollution and climate change. These were not reflected as significant concerns amongst older young people, however were highlighted by them in Phase Two consultations.

It is likely that young people's consciousness of these issues was heightened by "The Greta Effect" (named after Greta Thunberg, the teenage climate activist), which led to multiple coordinated city protests involving over a million students across the world – including thousands of young people in London participating in the school 'climate strikes' under the campaign "*Fridays for Future*".

We do not know how many young people from Hackney participated in these protests but they would certainly have been aware of the debates not least through the use and influence of social media. There is growing research that explores the influence of social (and other media forms) media on attitudes and behaviour, including of young people, see Appendix 3, link 1.

The Commission agreed that comments and findings on environmental issues would be incorporated into the Asks and recommendations within the "Active Future" and "Secure Future" themes. This is because the Commission acknowledges that the Council already has a number of existing strategies in place, in line with Government requirements.

The second important point relates to the impact of Covid-19. The original plans to deliver the second stage of consultation were significantly disrupted as a result of Covid-19 and the associated lockdown restrictions. This meant that all face to face, large-group, more creative and localised consultation could not take place. Any revised methodologies had to be facilitated through virtual discussions subject to any technological limitations and requirements.

This highlighted an additional challenge of the impact of digital exclusion, as young people could only participate if they had easy, reliable and confidential access to internet technologies at home.

Two online events called "Working Together to Co-create Solutions" were organised and were open to young people, Partners and any organisations delivering services to young people in Hackney, with the aim to create an opportunity for them to come together to co-create solutions that would positively impact the lives of children and young people living in the borough. The events took the form of a series of virtual discussion rooms, using the principles of co-production.

Notwithstanding the limitations resulting from Covid-19 we were pleased with the range and richness of feedback from young people and those adults working and supporting them.

5. Previous Relevant Research

5.1. In 2018, three pieces of research were undertaken in the borough relevant to the needs of young people in Hackney. The Council is committed to supporting the findings from all three pieces of research.

5.2. Additionally in 2015 and continuing to date, a multi-agency partnership project (which includes the Council) focusing on improving the life chances for Young Black Men in the borough.

5.3. The Commission used all this research as background context and to help compare findings from its own research on conclusion from the consultation to see to what extent there was consistency.

5.4. Below is a brief summary of all key research. For more detailed summaries see Appendix 3, links 2-4.

Report Title: Hackney Wick “Through Young Eyes”, (2018)

Summary	Key Findings
<p>The report focuses on Hackney Wick’s young people: their thoughts, concerns, and ideas. The goal of the project was to amplify the voices of local young people, help young people to be recognised as vitally important to the local stakeholders and that the concerns raised in the report would be taken seriously and addressed.</p> <p>Between January and July 2017 over 400 young people aged between 8 and 20 years, together with a few parents were engaged</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is much in the area which is valued and appreciated by young people ● Young people have differing views on the changes that Hackney Wick is going through ● Young people presented many different ideas about what they wanted to see in the area

Report Title: Critical Conversations, (2018)

Summary	Key Findings
<p>This report was produced by Young Hackney following a series of consultation sessions with young people, titled 'Critical Conversations'.</p> <p>They focused on identifying and exploring issues that young people self-identified as important to them and sought more detailed understanding and insight of these issues from their perspectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Racism is widespread and young people feel it is unlikely to change ● Young people feel negatively about the treatment they receive from the police and teachers ● Young people had mixed levels of concern about the rise in violent crime ● Young people have varied opinions about the value of education ● Young people have many suggestions about resources or further provision they would like to have at their youth clubs ● Young people raised discrimination as a concern

Report Title: #lamcool, (2018)

Summary	Key Findings
<p>This project was designed to develop a means of encouraging young people from a range of ethnic backgrounds to talk about mental health, in platforms that are useful and meaningful for them.</p> <p>The overall aim of the project was to provide a variety of platforms for young people to creatively engage, discuss and share coping strategies to dealing with 'daily stressors' impacting on their mental health wellbeing.</p> <p>Young people from a range of BAME backgrounds were the focus, as they are often absent in discussions around mental health wellbeing and prevention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The young people who engaged on the project expressed their lived experiences of being let down, silenced and often ignored by adults generally and often decision makers. ● Exploring social media for mental health was a focus for a recent national intervention 'Time to change'. This was a successful way of addressing stigma and raising awareness of mental health. However, this approach is still not mainstreamed in mental health. These engagement tools highlighted the potentially powerful effect of social media platforms.

5.5. Improving Outcomes for Young Black Men

The Council, Hackney CVS and local Partner agencies have worked with young people and parents to launch an ambitious programme to improve outcomes for young black men. This responds to the fact that young black men (YBM) tend to fare worse than their peers in many ways, from poorer educational results to higher offending rates. This has been a problem for many years and there have been many responses from public bodies and from the community, but they have not had the impact needed. All the Partner agencies are committed to working together in shaping and delivering solutions.

The Partnership has established a youth advisory group of young black men to work with it to define issues and develop solutions.

5.6. The Council's Strategic vision 2018-22 sets out clear ambitions to reduce social inequity, including improving outcomes and opportunities for black boys and young black men within 10 years.

Links to additional research, data and needs of young people in Hackney are attached in Appendix 3, link 5 and 6.

6. What We Know, What We Heard

In this section, each of the six themes is examined in detail. Each theme includes direct quotes from children and young people that reveal the range of experiences reported, enabling the Council and other stakeholders to understand how children and young people view the borough, what challenges they face, and how they feel about local services. For each theme key previous research about what we already know about young people is included to provide a wider context. Links to information about what is already being done to tackle key issues are included in Appendix 3, links 7-11.

We have included direct quotes of young people (see also the full report and analysis of findings by Loughborough University London), as we believe this is important to ensure the real voices of young people are heard in their own words.

6.1. Theme One - A Secure Future

6.1.1. What Do We Already Know?

Lack of Affordable Housing

In 2017 a report on factors affecting children and young people in the capital, youth workers raised concerns for the future due to the lack of value placed on community assets and increasingly unaffordable housing across London. It was felt that not only

could these factors damage a young person's sense of belonging but increasing transience could discourage them from getting involved and making connections in their community in the first place. (London Youth 2017). The London Fairness Commission identified that one of the largest additional costs faced by Londoners, compared with other areas of the country is housing (London Fairness Commission 2016)

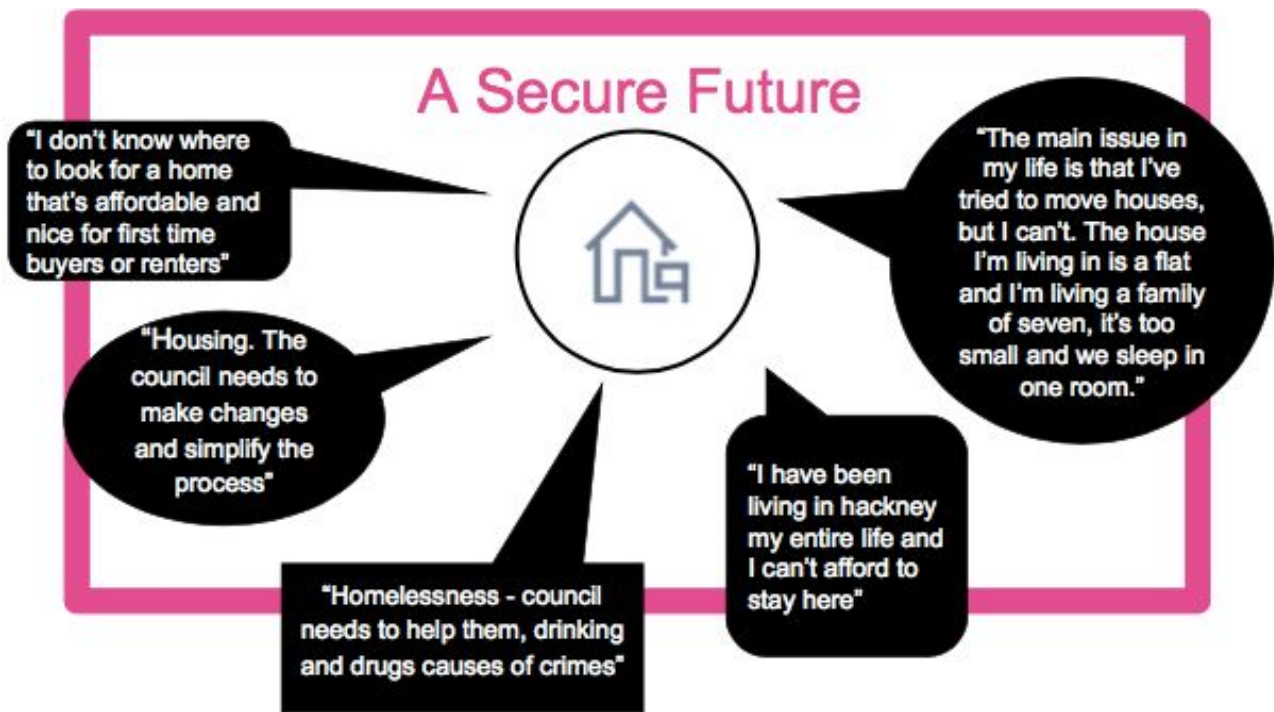
Overcrowding

Housing costs have rocketed in the capital, leaving many living in poor, overcrowded conditions (London Youth 2017). In a recent Shelter report, three quarters of the overcrowded families surveyed had children sharing a bedroom with a parent or parents. More than a quarter had children sleeping in living or dining rooms. Three quarters of families strongly agreed that their sleep was regularly disturbed because of their living conditions. Cramped living conditions harm family relationships negatively affect children's education and cause depression, stress and anxiety (Digby and Fu 2017).

Homelessness

Homelessness is a growing problem in the capital. Government figures show that over half are aged between 16 and 24, and over 35 percent of these young people are in London. In addition to official figures there are a high number of homeless young people who are not accounted for, who are classed as hidden homeless. Approximately 400,000 people nationally are considered hidden homeless, these people tend to be living in hostels, squatting, sofa surfing or staying with friends or family. Overall, London has seen a significant increase in rough sleeping, with numbers going up 18% from 2017/18 to 2018/19. Data for Hackney indicates that rough sleeping numbers in the borough have been relatively stable since 2014/15 and showing a decrease in rough sleepers particularly among UK nationals (London Borough of Hackney 2020).

6.1.2. What Did The Commission Find Out?



Lack of Affordable Housing and Overcrowding

Young people reported various issues including lack of affordable housing, inadequate housing and overcrowding. As previously highlighted, the issue of homelessness is also included.

Homelessness

Young people expressed a desire to eradicate the problem. It is worth noting that homelessness causes young people anxiety and they do not like seeing homeless people on their streets.

6.2. Theme Two - A Healthy Future

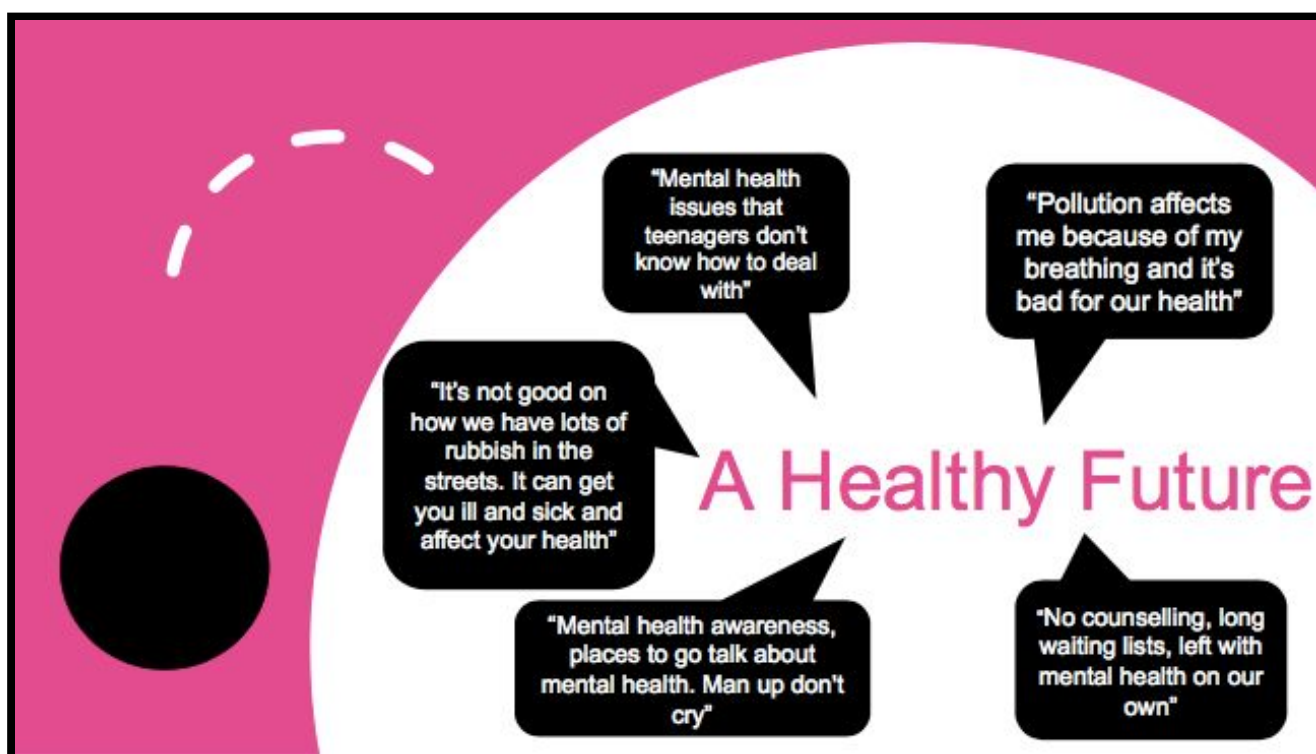
6.2.1. What Do We Already Know?

The health outcomes of children growing up in London reflect the high levels of poverty and health inequalities that exist here. Even though London Boroughs contain many areas of parkland, young people are concerned about pollution, air quality and access to open spaces (London Youth 2017). Mental health concerns are significant challenges for young Londoners. Despite an increase in awareness around mental health issues in recent years, large numbers of children and young people are still struggling with mental ill health and report that services are not available to support them in a timely and appropriate way (London Youth 2017). A lack of access to child and adolescent mental health services was highlighted in a recent review by the Children's Commissioner, which

found that:

- Many children are waiting a long time to be seen by mental health services.
- Only 10% of young people referred to child and adolescent mental health services in Greater London in 2015 received immediate provision and 56% were placed onto a waiting list.
- Many children are falling out of the system because they miss appointments and then have to be re-referred.
- There are large variations in practice across the country, suggesting that access to CAMHS is a postcode lottery. (Children's Commissioner Report 2016).

6.2.2. What Did The Commission Find Out?



In line with London and National data, young people report that many aspects of their lives cause stress, anxiety and mental health issues, these include exam stress at school, loneliness, bullying and drug abuse and the physical environment of Hackney being polluted, dirty and unclean. Young people spoke at length about their fears of air pollution and climate change which causes them anxiety and fear and, in some cases, has a negative impact on their physical health and wellbeing. Some young people were fearful of their environment caused by anti-social behaviour of members of the community, particularly with the NTE.

6.3. Theme Three - An Active Future

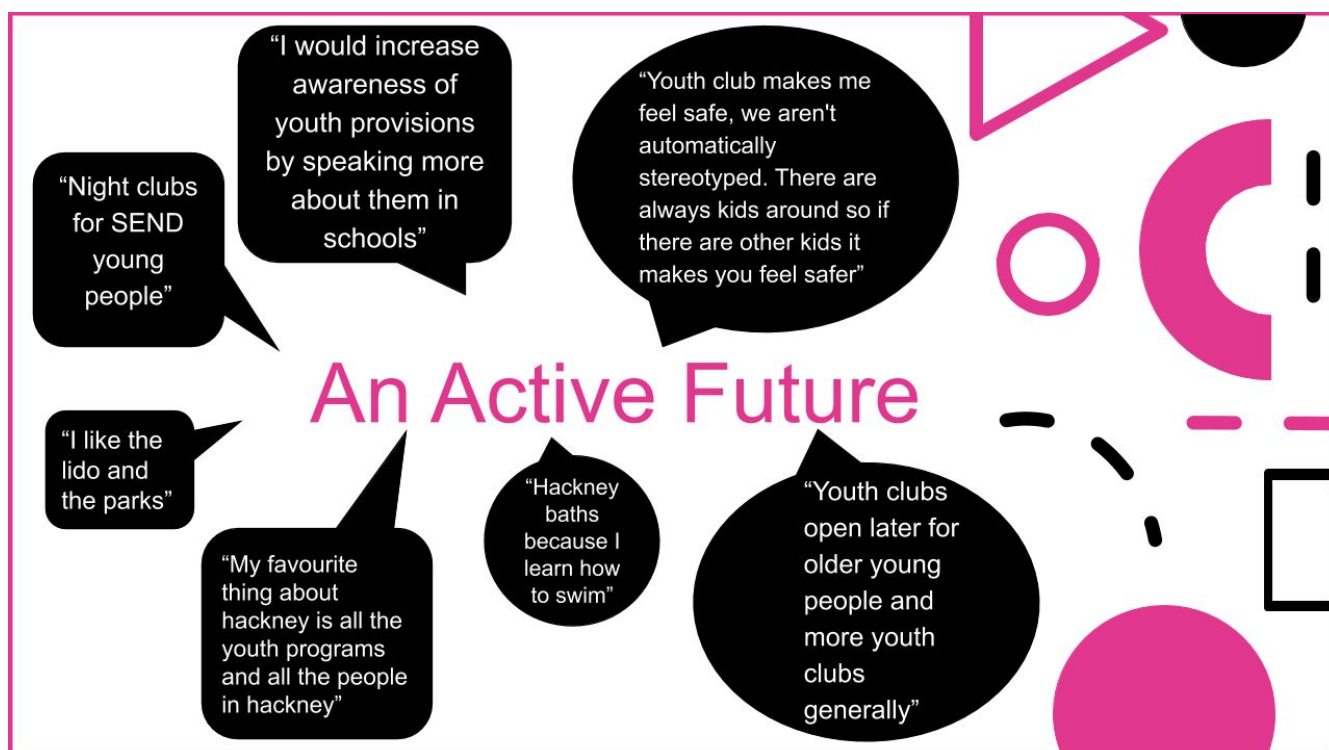
6.3.1. What Do We Already Know?

Across London, young people need opportunities outside education and the home to have fun with their friends, to be healthy and creative, to make positive change in their communities and to shape the kind of city they want for the future (Blazey, Fisher and Howell 2018). However, in a 2019 report 'London's Lost Youth Services', it was revealed that Local Authorities have had their youth service budgets cut by almost 50 per cent, resulting in the closure of 81 youth centres and the loss of at least 800 full-time youth workers in the capital (Berry 2019).

Youth organisations are a critical part of our community infrastructure and we need to draw on the wealth of knowledge, expertise and strong relationships that they hold in responding to the issues that our communities are currently facing. Yet we also cannot overlook the significant impact which Local Authority funding cuts have had on their sustainability and the growing demands on them as a result of reduced public spending on statutory services (Blazey, Fisher and Howell 2018).

A key factor facilitating a sense of belonging is a young person's ability to have a feeling of ownership over both the physical space of the organisation and the activities they take part in (London Youth 2017).

6.3.2. What Did The Commission Find Out?



In line with London Youth's report into the importance of youth friendly places, spaces and activities, young people talked at length about their positive experiences of using a wide range of facilities and activities in Hackney. The number one reported 'place' young people liked were parks and youth clubs. The top park mentioned was Victoria Park in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. Clissold, Finsbury and Springfield Parks were the next highest ranked parks.

Young people specifically mentioned areas of Hackney they liked which housed key shops and restaurants including Dalston (Ridley Road Market), Boxpark in Shoreditch and Hackney Central McDonalds.

Young people also mentioned that they liked places such as their own homes, their nan's house and their church and these were the places they felt most safe. They enjoy cultural activities and specific events such as carnival and festivals, cinema, theatre and museums.

Young people reported their fears over climate change, pollution and global warming. In some areas, young people talked about their immediate physical environment being dirty or noisy, with dog mess and litter was brought up as an issue.

6.4. Theme Four - An Inclusive Future

6.4.1. What Do We Already Know?

Regeneration and Gentrification

Young people are acutely aware of disparities in wealth across their borough and the impact of regeneration on the areas in which they live, including what this might mean for their ability to continue to live in the communities where they have grown up. Despite its pre-eminence as a leading global city, London's young people face significant challenges. Poverty and inequality are worse in London than anywhere else in the UK. (London Youth 2017). Research conducted by London Youth revealed that young people are acutely aware of the areas where they live becoming gentrified, and their perception that this is not for the benefit of existing communities, or for them. Despite this, the majority of young people (71%) want to make a positive contribution to their community (London Youth 2017).

Community

In the 2018 Community Life Survey, 83% of young Londoners (16–24-year olds) feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together – this is higher than any other region and compares favourably to the average for young people in England (81%). 48% of 16–24-year-olds in London reported they feel they

strongly belong to their neighbourhoods – however this figure rose to 53% for those that had taken part in a youth organisation.

6.4.2. What Did The Commission Find Out?



In line with the Community Life Survey, young people talked about the pride they had for the borough they lived in and mentioned the diversity of people, cultures and reported many positive things about their communities, despite the issues around regeneration.

Young people spoke positively about wanting to learn and share their experiences with the older generation. In particular their experiences of living in social housing, their fear of crime and how they are so often misunderstood by older people. Young people suggested a number of projects to encourage intergenerational dialogue relating to themes of "Safer, Healthy and Safe Futures"

These included working with residents on design and planning in order to "reduce the fear of crime" and other cross-mentoring projects e.g. to improve digital skills in older people and for older people to help develop life skills with and for young people.

In addition there is an opportunity for young people to explore personal and community resilience by exchanging views on historical perspectives and experiences of racism and exclusion. This being very relevant to current events and more generally, well being.

Hackney has a borough-wide engagement strategy, “Hackney a Place for Everyone” revealed that almost half of all residents surveyed think that Hackney has become a more unequal borough, as a result, they are developing a vision for Hackney for the next decade which will form the basis of the new Community Strategy 2018-28.

6.5. Theme Five - A Safe Future

6.5.1. What Do We Already Know?

Crime, Violence and Safety

MOPAC’S Youth Voice Survey, part of the Mayor’s commitment to engage with communities to help tackle violent crime, received almost 8,000 responses from young Londoners aged 11 -16 about their experiences of policing and crime in the capital in 2018 and found that:

- Around a quarter of young people know someone who has carried a knife (26%) or who is in a gang (23%), with smaller proportions saying they have personally carried a knife or are in a gang (both three per cent).
- Less than half of the young people who said they had been stopped and searched felt the police treated them well when carrying it out.
- Just over 1 in 10 (12 per cent) young people have been the victim of a crime in the last year.
- Young victims are more likely to have a range of other vulnerabilities, including exposure to serious youth violence and wider wellbeing issues (MOPAC 2018).

In a recent London Youth report, ‘A Space of our Own’, young people made explicit references to wanting to reduce violence in their local areas. For them, their youth organisations played a key role in providing a place of safety. Largely as a result of gang violence, young people aged 16-24 are more likely to be the victim of a violent crime than any other age group (Office for National Statistics 2016). In 2017, Hackney had the highest perceptions of problems with gangs, knife and gun crime of all London boroughs (The Mayor’s Office on Policing and Crime 2016).

Police Relationships

Young people have a mixed opinion of the Police, with half having a good opinion of Police Officers, although many were yet to form a strong opinion. Almost half of young victims of crime made a report to the Police (44 per cent) but less than a third of those (29 per cent) were happy with how officers dealt with their report (MOPAC 2018).

6.5.2. What Did The Commission Find Out?

In line with these findings young people did report feeling unsafe and described their

experiences of crime ranging from gun, knife and gang crime, acid attacks, fights they had witnessed, anti-social behaviour of neighbours, robberies, burglaries and theft. Young people reported that they had either been a victim of or witnessed crime.

Most statements made by young people about the effect that crime had on their lives centred around being scared either for themselves or the safety of their family members, especially their siblings, particularly their brothers. Some young people shared the London experience that they were not happy with the way the Police dealt with their crime, especially low-level crime. Exposure to serious youth violence has created a culture of fear and anxiety that was reported by all age groups, all demographics and all areas of the borough.

6.6. Theme Six- A Bright Future

6.6.1. What Do We Already Know?

Education, Employment and Training - Access to Employment Opportunities

Hackney now performs better than the London average (Department for Education 2017). Although London schools have shown remarkable improvement over the last 15 years, rates of young people not in education, employment or training have remained persistently high. Over 12% of Londoners aged 18-24 were classified as NEET in 2016 (Department for Education 2016).

Young people have high aspirations; and can see opportunities, but in too many places they felt that existing support was aimed only at those with specific needs. The

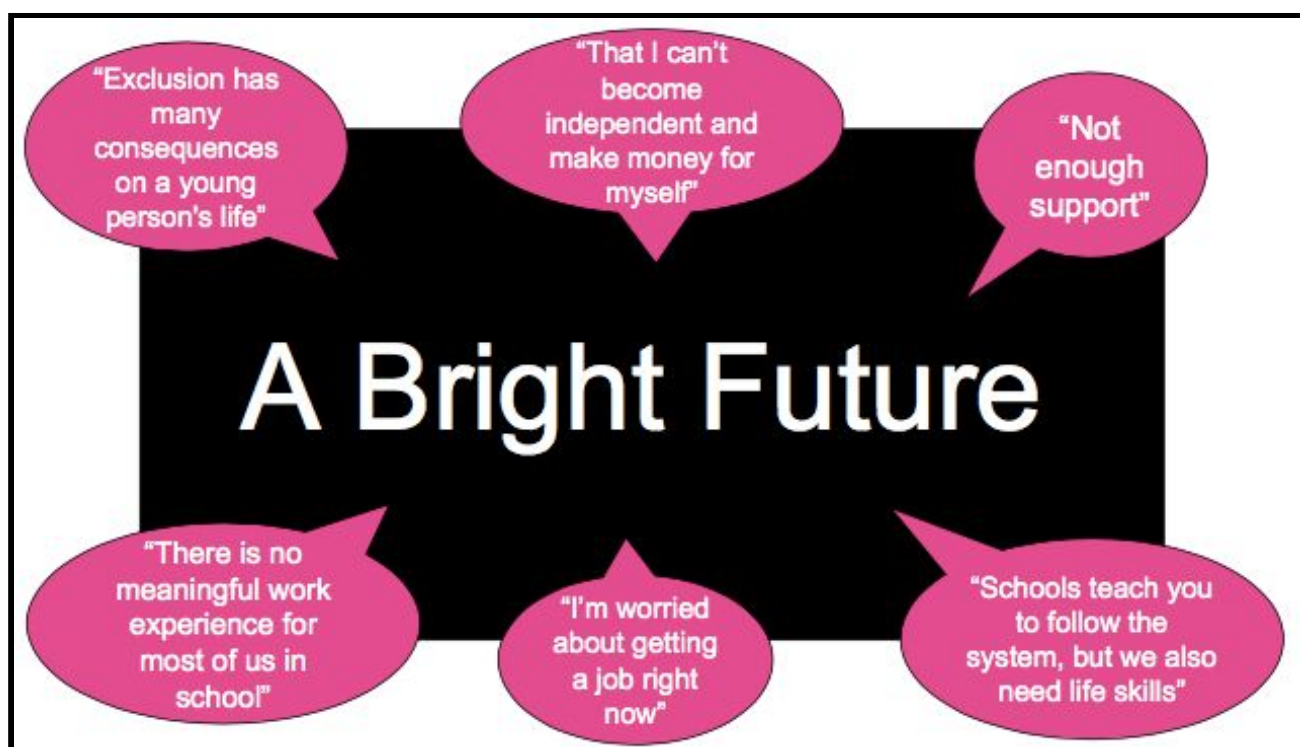


Department for Education have identified a specific gap in provision for older young people who may not fit the criteria for programmes aimed at young people with few qualifications, but who would benefit from support in getting started in their careers. This is consistent with other research, which has highlighted that young people typically have high aspirations, but may face a number of barriers in realising them (Department for Education 2016b).

Practitioners reported difficulties with supporting young people to transition to work (London Youth 2017). Compared to London and the UK, Hackney has an above average number of residents on out of work benefits, with significantly more job seekers and those claiming ESA and incapacity benefits (London Borough of Hackney 2018). 18-24 claimant rates are higher than the London average (Office for National Statistics 2016).

In a recent MOPAC study, three quarters of young people feel secure where they go to school (Mopac 2018). In a recent study by London Youth, Young people from other boroughs saw Hackney as a borough full of opportunities and some expressed a desire for their own boroughs to be more like Hackney in terms of its vibrancy and creativity (London Youth 2017).

6.6.2. What Did The Commission Find Out?



The Commission found that young people's experiences are consistent with other research, which has highlighted that young people typically have high aspirations but may face a number of barriers in realising them. Young people reported the lack of opportunities available to get jobs, apprenticeships, work experience, training and support. Some young people reported having to travel out of the borough in order to secure opportunities.

Some young people spoke about issues within their schools such as quality of teaching staff, lack of life skills training, facilities, transitions and choice of school to attend and for young people at college, fees.

In the earlier section on Health and Wellbeing we reported anxiety and stress that was associated with school exams, it is worth noting here that this was a key theme under Education.

7. What We Learned Through Engaging With Young People

7.1. The first insight came from the intention to undertake any consultation with young people in the borough. At the start of the consultation, young people told the Commission they were reluctant to take part in consultations, especially those led by the Council. Young people said they were often suspicious about the Council's motives but more importantly, they were very cynical about the Council's intentions to make real changes, based on their past experiences of 'being listened to, but not really heard'.

7.2. Young people doubted the meaningfulness of any consultation because of their experiences of being excluded from key decision-making about any recommendations arising from consultations. Young people feel recommendations are produced on the basis of their conversations with them, but that decisions about which ones are finally approved, seldom if ever, reflect the priorities expressed by young people. More simply put, final decisions and priorities are made by older adults and committees from which young people are effectively excluded.

7.3. Initially, the Council had encouraged the Commission to use their online consultation platform, Citizen Space, based on an assumption that young people would engage more positively through this medium. However it is clear from the findings that, given the choice, young people chose not to use this medium. When asked why, young people said there were two main reasons: they strongly lacked trust in what the council does with their personal data; and they did not want to categorise themselves within the council's defined rigid characteristics. They also questioned the rationale for collection of personal profile data given the Council already knows so much about their residents.

7.4. Another key insight from the consultation was hearing from young people that they disliked the term "hard to reach". They interpret this as the Council being lax in not taking the time to "come and find us." As an engagement tool, young people clearly prefer to have direct conversations where they can share their experiences from their own perspectives and express these experiences in their own words.

7.5. To respond to these concerns and to also demonstrate the Commission's independence from the Council, young people were recruited, trained and paid as "Peer Researchers" to lead, design and undertake all the consultation. Peer Researchers came from a diverse range of personal backgrounds, to help ensure their credibility and ability to engage with young people.

We learned from this approach that the use of Peer Researchers is a very powerful way of engaging with young people and putting the principle of co-design into practice.

7.6. Mouth That Roars (MTR) was commissioned to undertake street-based engagement activities. MTR is a local, not for profit youth media organisation, who train young people in film production who would not ordinarily have access to media resources.

Young people were recruited to work alongside four youth media research teams from the project and were paid to carry out the research.

7.7. The brief for MTR was to produce a piece of qualitative research using street-based filmed interviews to engage, hold dialogue with and record young people's experiences of growing up and living in Hackney – particularly young people who are not represented in current service provision. The interviewees were selected from and filmed in areas where young people from Hackney are known to meet (in borough or adjacent areas).

7.8. Although the original target was 350, MTR successfully managed to capture 467 young people's voices, reflecting the ethnic and socioeconomic diversity of Hackney.

7.9. This approach clearly reinforces what young people expressed at the outset i.e. "[they] are not hard to reach" rather, to "find [young people]" the Council must be more willing to collaborate more creatively to ensure more inclusive consultation.

7.10. In Phase One, Question 4 stated "*Any Other Comments*", we were very surprised and delighted that the majority of those who answered this question used it to share

constructive and creative solutions on how to tackle the issues affecting young people in Hackney

7.11. These solutions addressed the needs of a diverse range of communities e.g. those from differing, cultural backgrounds, young people with disabilities and young people from the LGBTQ community.

7.12. This experience shows that given the chance and opportunity, young people are more than willing and able to identify solutions to meet their own needs. Also they are more than capable and confident in engaging constructively with adults and policy makers.

7.13. It is important to reassure the Council that not all the suggestions that state 'more' of something is needed require increased budgets or new financial investment. Rather, in many cases, a rigorous review of how current funding is focused may be more appropriate, to identify creative/innovative solutions and opportunities.

7.14. One of the reasons that the scale of the consultation was so successful was due to the Commission's willingness to stay responsive and be adaptive to young people's continuous feedback about how to best engage with them. As the analysis from Loughborough University London highlights, this approach resulted in a much more participatory consultation methodology, which allowed the Commission to be creative and flexible in the ways it engaged with young people and adapt to specific group needs. For example, the "The Hackney Map" allowed young people to stick two coloured dots on a large map of the borough, highlighting the areas of the borough they "liked" or "disliked" and share in their own words as to the reasons why.

All the feedback was then collated to produce a master map that was striking in its feedback.

7.15. Hackney Young Futures Commission is the largest consultation undertaken in Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs, with children and young people, aged between 10-25 years.

7.16. There is no doubt that the success of the consultation is significantly due to the governance of the Commission being clearly led by young people and also that the Commission had independence from the Council.

7.17. The Commission is led by two young Co-Chairs and two Vice-Chairs, recruited locally into paid roles. All the Chairs have a proven track record of local knowledge of the borough and are actively involved in working locally with children and young people.

As a result young people trusted that their voices would really be heard.

7.18. To facilitate meaningful engagement with young people, the Commission recruited and trained its own Peer Researchers, who were paid to undertake consultation on behalf of the Commission.

7.19. This approach clearly evidences that given appropriate support, including financial remuneration, young people can very successfully lead on community engagement, which is creative, practical and genuinely impactful.

7.20. It is recognised that when difficult experiences are shared, young people are more likely to speak openly, honestly and empathetic to other young people. The enthusiasm with which young people participated in this consultation exceeded everyone's expectations. It demonstrates the need for more participatory, co-creative approaches that genuinely inspire and enable young people to express their own voices in how to address key issues affecting their lives. The "Critical Conversations" report by Young Hackney (2018) focused on critical issues and perspectives from young people. The Commission's experiences loudly echo many of the same points.

7.21. The overall experience of undertaking this consultation has added to our understanding of what co-creating entails in practice at all its different stages. We invite the Council to reflect on how it can apply these learnings about co-creation in practice in other engagement and consultation approaches elsewhere in the Council.

8. What Needs to Happen Next

8.1. The Commission will submit its report to Council In June 2020 for approval and urge them to listen to, learn about, and commit to act on, the real experiences and aspirations of children and young people growing up in Hackney.

8.2. We already know that Hackney has additional social equity and inclusion challenges terms of its demographics, socio-economic deprivation levels and population density. Added to this, the scale of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is unprecedented in the lifetimes of the majority of the borough's residents. It has impacted - and will continue to do so - on what and how public services are provided by the Council and its Partners. How the Council reshapes its strategic priorities, community and democratic engagement arrangements and 'front-line' service delivery will impact enormously on the current lives and future potential opportunities of children and young people in Hackney. This was directly and starkly brought home during the Commission's consultations with young people.

8.3. The Commission set up online “Covid Conversations” events, to allow young people to share their honest experiences and speak specifically about their thoughts and fears around the Covid-19 crisis. A variety of concerns were expressed. These included: mental health and well-being, digital poverty, education and employment, health and wellbeing, the impact of domestic violence and the length of lockdown. All of these issues were identified by young people through our consultation prior to Covid-19. However, young people’s concerns about them are now heightened as a result of the pandemic. In particular, anxiety and uncertainty about how the Council’s post-Covid responses may entrench - or even possibly lead to new - detrimental and exclusionary impact on the quality of lives of children and young people in Hackney.

8.4. Therefore it is crucial that the Council consciously and determinedly keeps the needs of young people in the forefront of all its post-Covid planning, engagement, responses and decision-making. The Council has a timely and unique opportunity to review and revitalise its commitment to the young people of Hackney. Going forward, young people in Hackney are one of the most important stakeholders in the borough’s future.

8.5. The consultation also provided some ‘food for thought’ about how the Council’s style of engagement and response to issues is generally perceived by young people - regardless of the sincerity of the Council’s intentions. Feedback consistently highlighted that young people perceive that:

- There is a disconnect between what the Council says its is doing and the lived experience of young people
- There is culture of defensiveness from the Council when ideas or services are challenged or alternatives are presented
- That despite a stated desire to change, there is an underlying unwillingness to commit to real change.

8.6. The Council needs to better understand what is being done, and or not being done, which creates these perceptions. It needs to reflect on these issues further as part of planning any future response.

8.7. There is already evidence of the value, impact and effectiveness of the work undertaken by the Commission to date, and which has informed various streams of work across the Council.

8.8. We urge the Council to build on the legacy of the Commission. We challenge the Council and its Partners to be brave and bold and to deliver on the trust placed in the Council by over two thousand of its young residents by;

- Widely sharing what we have all learned from this extensive and impressive consultation with young people
- More explicitly and honestly defining what future success for young people's services will look like – from the Council's and young people's perspectives and experiences
- Sharing the evidence of changes – whether successful or not
- Creating new youth structures to enable effective youth voice and youth value.
- Act on the findings and recommendations, recognising that a phased approach and more work may be necessary to support detailed action planning
- Shifting from the language of “listening to hearing” and from ‘consultation and engagement’ to ‘conversations and dialogue for solutions’. These shifts would demonstrate the Council's commitment to moving from youth voice to youth value.

8.9. As next steps, the Commission requests:

- ★ The Council reflect on the findings and accept the “Asks” made by the Commission
- ★ The Council, together with the Commission, provide feedback to young people in the borough about how Council and its Partners are going to respond to the report in a timely way
- ★ The Council identifies how they will continue to engage and involve young people in decision-making in the future, post-Commission.

9. Thank You To...

9.1. The Commission would first like to thank all the young people that participated in the consultation and the trust you placed in the Commission. It is your voices we wanted to hear and to share with the Council and its partners. Your honest feedback, enthusiastic engagement, and creativity have made this report possible. We hope we have fairly reflected your views.

9.2. We also thank and want to give recognition to the huge and diverse range of community and voluntary organisations, delivering services that support children and young people in Hackney. Your commitment to supporting the needs and aspirations of young people is a vital resource. We hope that our findings and the responses from the Council to them, will continue to build on the positive partnerships with you all.

9.3. Thank you too to Fiona Meeks, Doctoral Researcher, Loughborough University London for the excellent support in helping analyse the enormous amount of data, and for her commitment to the principle of co-creation, by helping young people develop skills to share ownership of the 'so what?' generated from the data.

9.4. A special thanks must go to the Mouth That Roars for their exceptional and creative engagement with young people, which was very much welcomed and valued by them.

9.5. Finally, we want to thank Members and Council Officers, in particular Cllr Antoniette Bramble, Cllr Caroline Selman, Emma Winch, Engagement Officer and Rohney Saggar, Project Lead, for their valuable support in facilitating the work of the Commission. This was a key contributory factor in allowing us to hear so very many voices across the borough.

10. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Hackney Young Futures Commission - Our Asks To Hackney

[Our Asks To Hackney](#)

Appendix 2 - Hackney Young Futures Data In-sight Report, Loughborough University London

1. [Hackney Young Futures Commission Thematic Analysis Report June 1st 2020](#)
2. [Hackney Young Futures Commission Solutions document](#)
3. [Hackney Young Futures Commission Coding Summary By Node Report, June 2020](#)

Appendix 3 - Report References

1. [Media influence on teenagers](#)
2. [Hackney Wick Through young Eyes - summary](#)
3. [Critical Conversations, Young Hackney](#)
4. [#Imcool, Young Hackney](#)
5. [Improving outcomes for Young Black Men Report](#)
6. [A Place For Everyone: Building a Fairer, Safer and more Sustainable Hackney](#)
7. [Hackney Profile, information on children and young people's health \(obesity\), page 18](#)
8. [Hackney Community Safety Partnership Plan, key statistics on gang crime, knife crime and youth violence](#)
9. [City and Hackney health and Wellbeing profile data relating t mental health and obesity](#)
10. [Facts and Figures, data on age, ethnicity and children with SEND](#)
11. [Hackney Schools - NEETs and Exclusions Data](#)