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# **Prevention, Intervention and Multi Agency Working**

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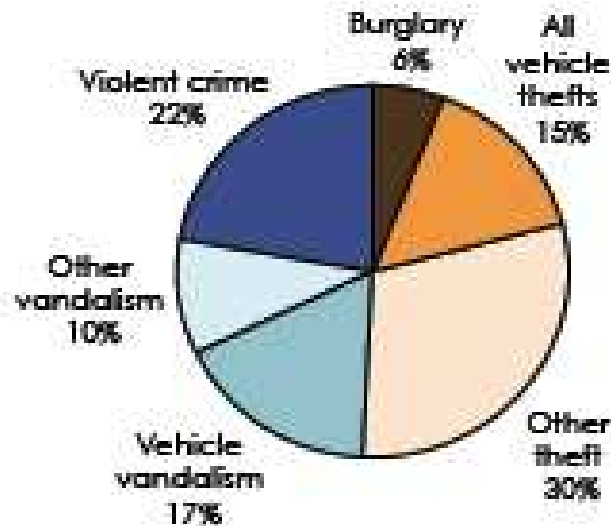
# Introduction – the issues

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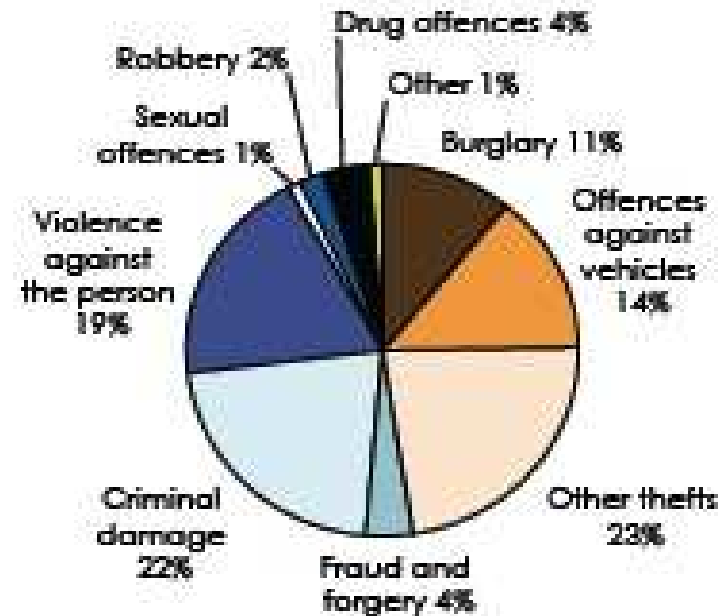
- What Violence?
- Youth Violence
- The Challenge of Risk Factors
- Partnership Working

# British Crime Survey 2006-07

British Crime Survey



Police Recorded Crime



- The majority of crimes are property related. These include burglary, vehicle theft, vandalism/criminal damage and other theft.
- Around a fifth are violent crimes.

# Latest Violence Stats - Reported

Table B1 Knife and sharp instrument offences, quarterly comparison and proportions of all offences, by offence type: England and Wales

Offence type	Apr-Jun 2007	Apr-Jun 2008	% change	% of total offences (Apr-Jun 08)
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	..
Attempted Murder	50	64	+28	41
GBH with intent <sup>2</sup>	1,253	1,616	+29	33
GBH without intent <sup>3</sup>	662	455	-31	10
Robbery	3,422	3,278	-4	17
<i>Sub-Total: Serious Violent Offences</i>	<i>5,387</i>	<i>5,413</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>19</i>
Threats to Kill	..	287	..	15
Actual Bodily Harm	..	2,820	..	3
Rape	..	63	..	2
Sexual Assaults	..	27	..	0
<b>Total: Violent &amp; Sexual Offences<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6</b>

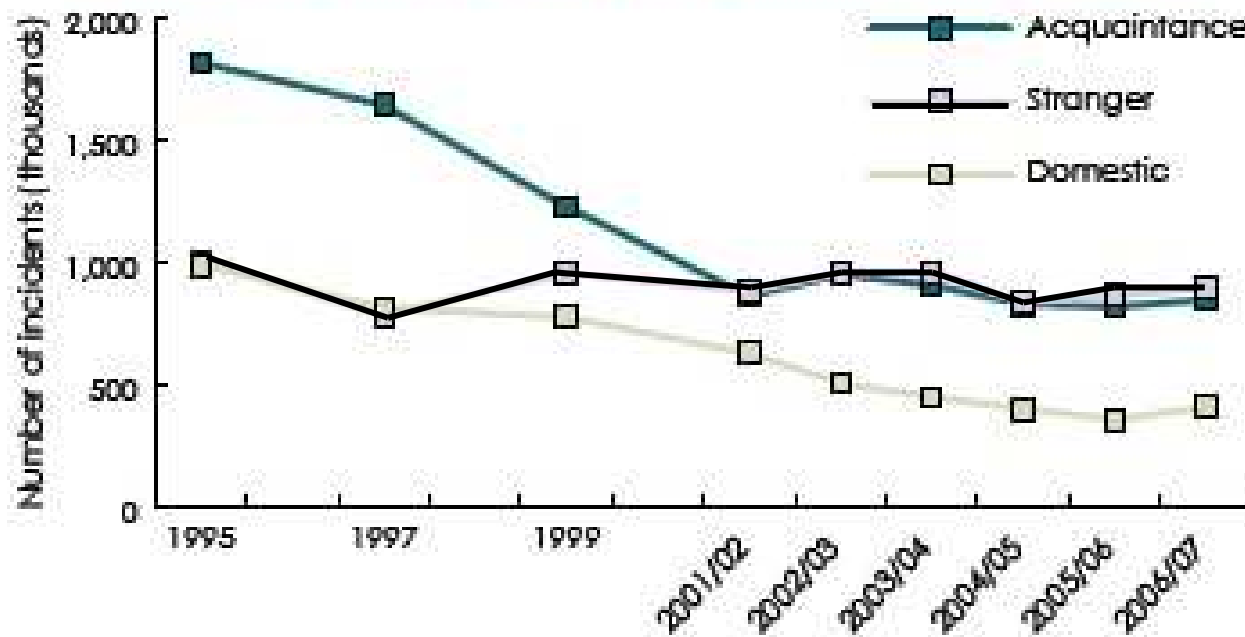
<sup>1</sup> Knife homicides excluded from totals at present, due to incomplete data, but it is planned that quarterly figures will be available in future.

<sup>2</sup> Increase partly due to clarification in counting rules.

<sup>3</sup> The percentage change for GBH without intent is to some extent influenced by a narrowing of offence definitions to exclude some wounding offences that do not constitute GBH.

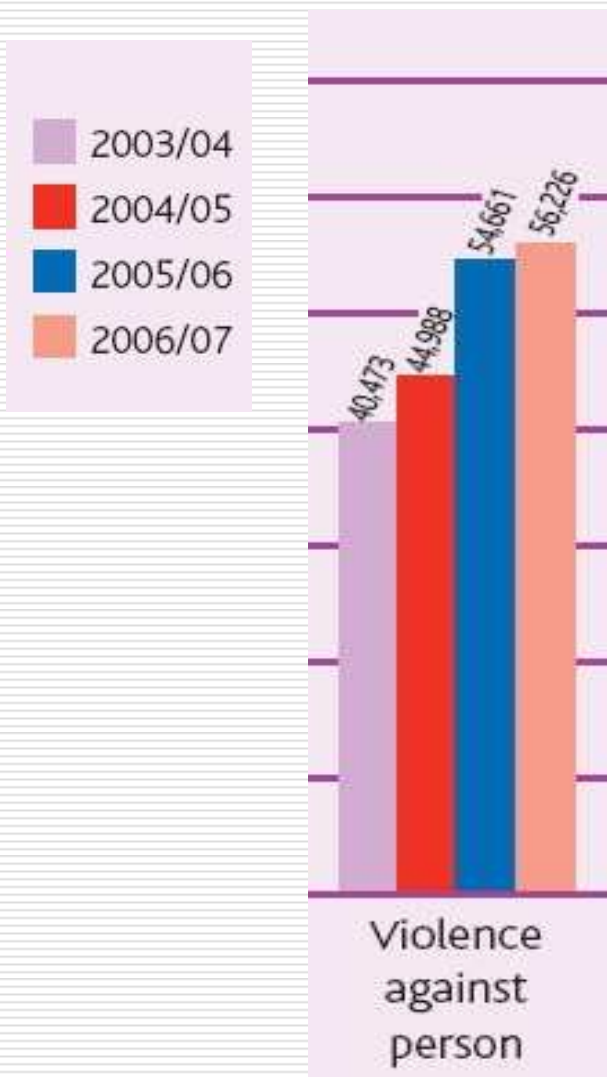
# Trends in Violence

Trends in BCS violent crime, by type of violence, 1995 to 2006/07



- Since 1995 there have been large falls in both BCS domestic and 'acquaintance' violence. Stranger violence has remained stable.

# Significance of Youth Violence



- Violence against young people has increased by 39%
- Police recorded crime statistics and national surveys of the youth victims of crime show offences of violence risen dramatically over the period in numbers and relation to other offence types.
- **Young people who become involved in crime before they are 14 tend to become the most persistent offenders, with longer criminal careers.**

# The Challenge of Risk Factors

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- ❑ **Individual Factors** - includes early onset of aggressive and other problem behaviour; being male
- ❑ **Family** - poor parental supervision; family conflict; parental criminality; low family income
- ❑ **Peers** - delinquent peer group; high proportion of unsupervised time spent with peers
- ❑ **School** - low attainment; low commitment/truancy; aggressive behaviour and bullying; exclusions
- ❑ **Community Poverty** - disadvantaged, neglected neighbourhood; high turnover and lack of social ties; drug availability
- ❑ **Institutional responses** – criminalisation of youth and youth services



# MPA - Youth Engagement Findings

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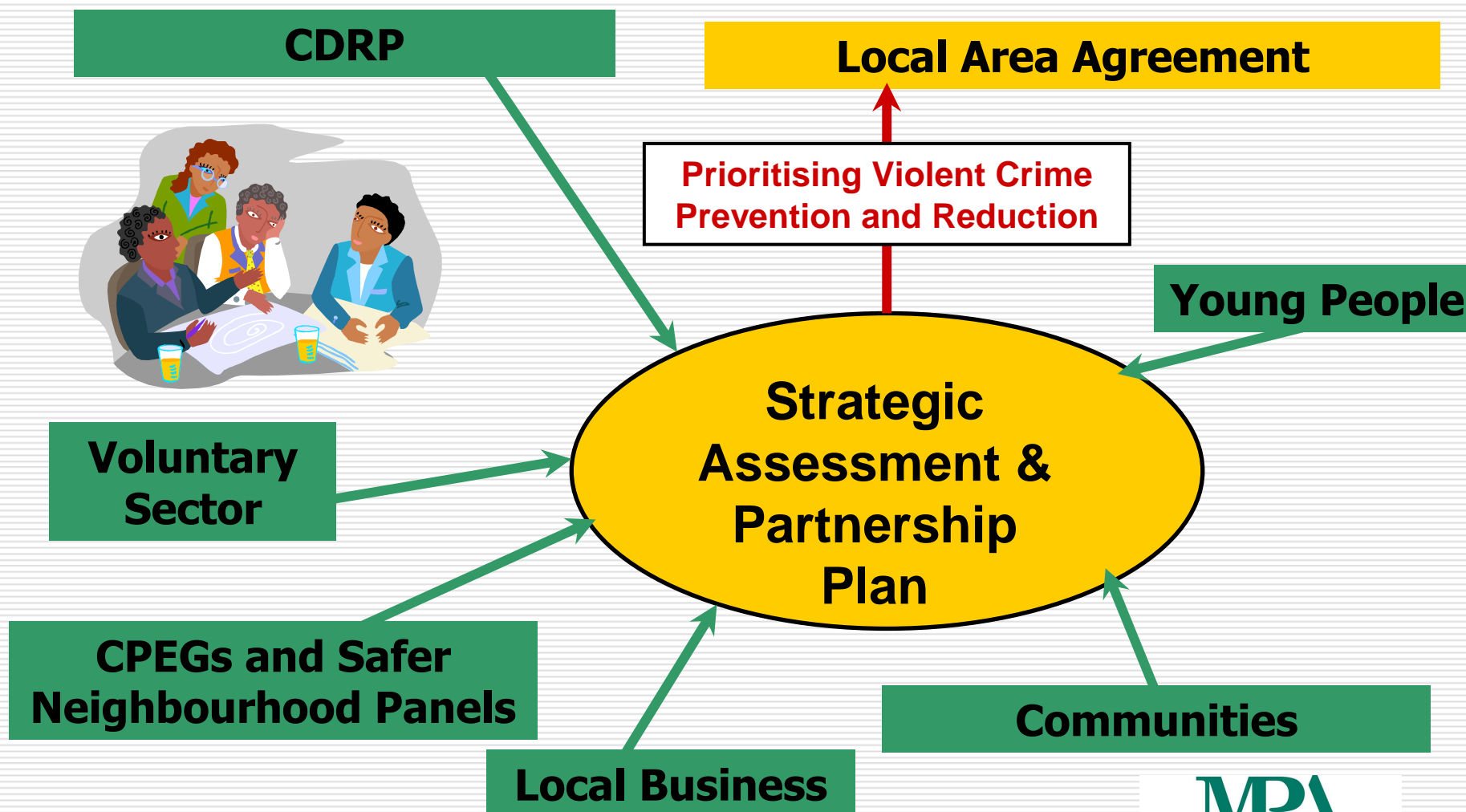
- ❑ Fear of crime and personal safety is of key concern to young Londoners
- ❑ Disaffected young people act in a territorial and tribal way and more likely to believe that violence is a viable response to perceived wrongs.
- ❑ Young people are reluctant to report crimes to the police.
- ❑ Young offenders and young victims are often the same group of young people.
- ❑ Young people do not consider current criminal justice outcomes as effective deterrents.
- ❑ Media depictions of gangs and gang culture not a true reflection of actual gang activity in London hindering the identification of appropriate solutions
- ❑ Young people's fear of victimisation encourages them to carry weapons out of perceived self-defence.

# Why Carry a Weapon – HL Report?

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- ❑ Nicola Marfleet, a prison governor, conducted the research interviewing teenagers in custody at Feltham Young Offenders Institution or excluded from school.
- ❑ The threat of longer jail terms is not deterring teenagers from carrying knives, new research reveals.
- ❑ They told her they carried knives for protection and out of fear and anticipation of being attacked, as well as due to experiences of personal victimisation. Other reasons included poor parental ties, which may have been replaced by the social ties of a gang.
- ❑ The children interviewed said they felt there was inadequate protection offered them by "natural" adult protectors such as teachers, the police or their parents.
- ❑ They thought the police could not protect them and some young people felt gangs offered them more protection.

# Local Partnership Working



# A Violent Crime Strategy

	<b>CDRP</b>	<b>Police</b>
<b>Prevention</b>	<b>Violent Crime Reduction Strategy</b>	<b>Re-establish Violent Crime Desks and Youth Crime Teams</b>
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Dialogue and shared responsibility (YOT and NOMS); Social Solutions</b>	<b>PYO's and PPO's effective intervention programmes</b>
<b>Partnership (Statutory)</b>	<b>Partnership approach to Violent Crime - viewed as both a CDRP and LSP Issue</b>	<b>Ensure BCTG focuses on partnership deployment of assets linked both to reported crime and local intelligence.</b>
<b>Partnership (Community and 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector)</b>	<b>Sponsor realistic specialist programmes Kidz company / Communities that Care</b>	<b>Link Neighbourhood Policing to Neighbourhood Management</b>



# Conclusion



- ❑ There is no single magic bullet to prevent violent crime.
- ❑ Cannot rely on silo solutions or deterrence
- ❑ Challenging risk factors and ensuring effective enforcement go hand in hand.
- ❑ Key Strategic Partnerships and Joined Up Action and Social Solutions

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Thanks for Listening