Knife Crime

Youth Offending data – Kent April 2019





Definitions of knife crime

1. Possession

It is prohibited to possess in any public place an offensive weapon without lawful authority or excuse. It is also a specific offence to have such an item on school premises

2. Robbery & Theft from a person

Includes all offences of theft from a person with the use, or threat, of force

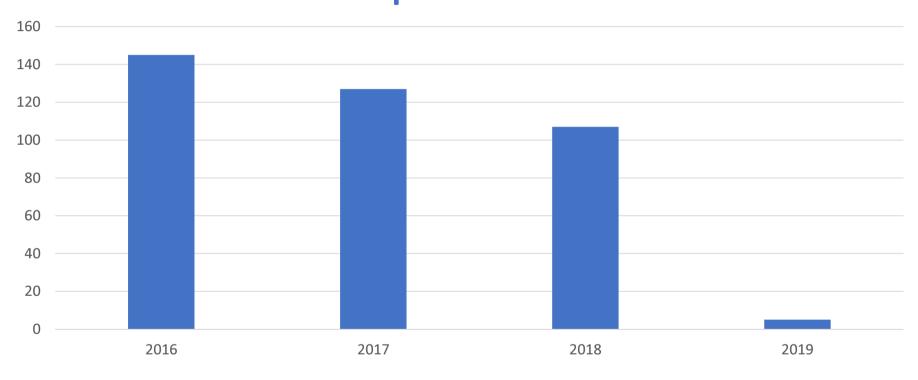
3. Serious violence & assault with injury

Includes Murder, Attempted Murder, Wounding or other act endangering life, Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), Assault with injury: Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) and other injury, and racially or religiously aggravated ABH and other injury





Kent Knife Crime Offences which resulted in an Out of Court Disposal or Court Conviction

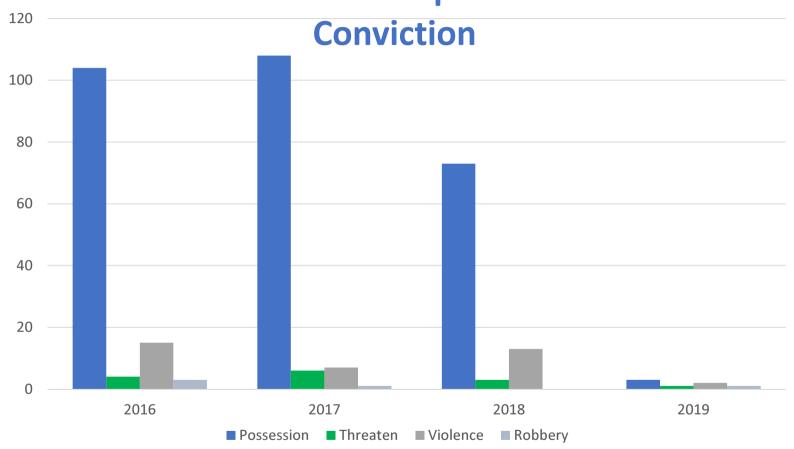








Kent Summary of Offences resulting in an Out of Court Disposal or Court



Violence
Against the
Person and
Robbery
Offences
involving the
use of
weapons,
directly linked
to knife crime.

The Violence
Against the
person offences
have been
grouped into
either
Possession,
Threaten, or
Violence.





Frequency of knife offences per young person in Kent (April 2016 – March 2019)

(6 Crimes)
3 (4 crimes)

9 (3 crimes)

47 (2 crimes)

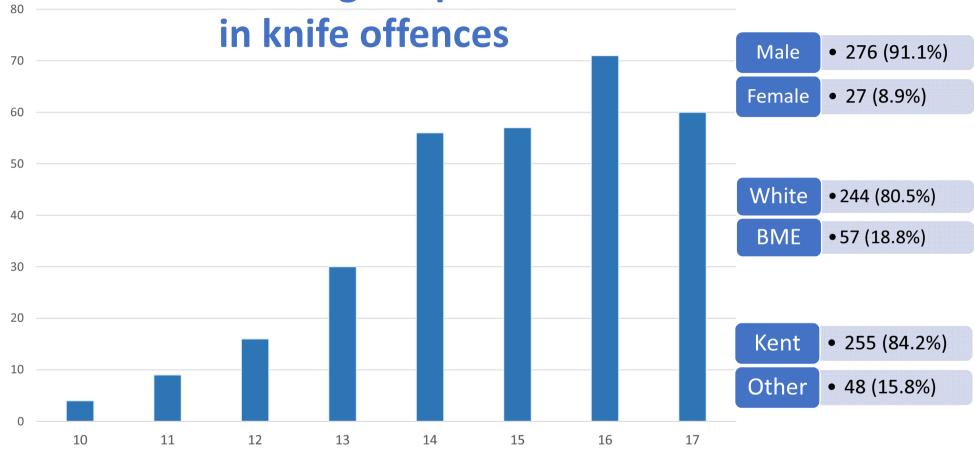
243 (1 crime)





Profile of Young People involved

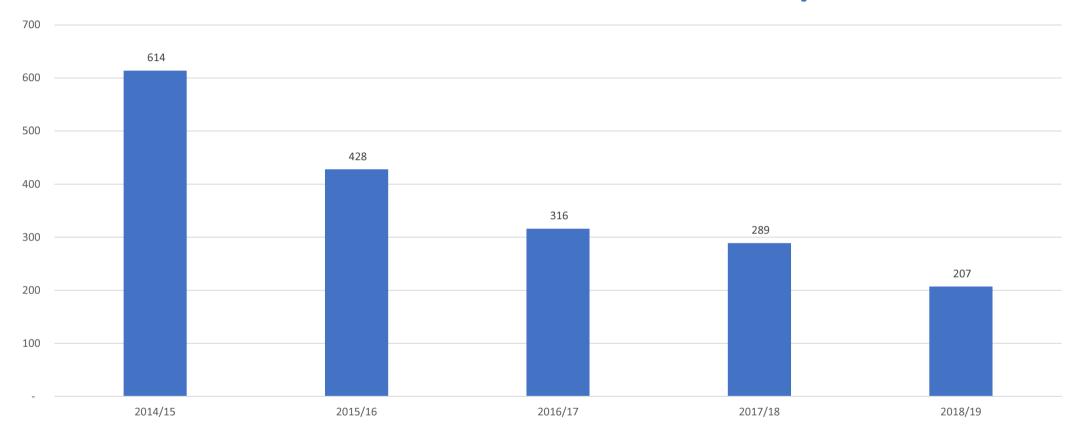
By Age







Kent: First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System

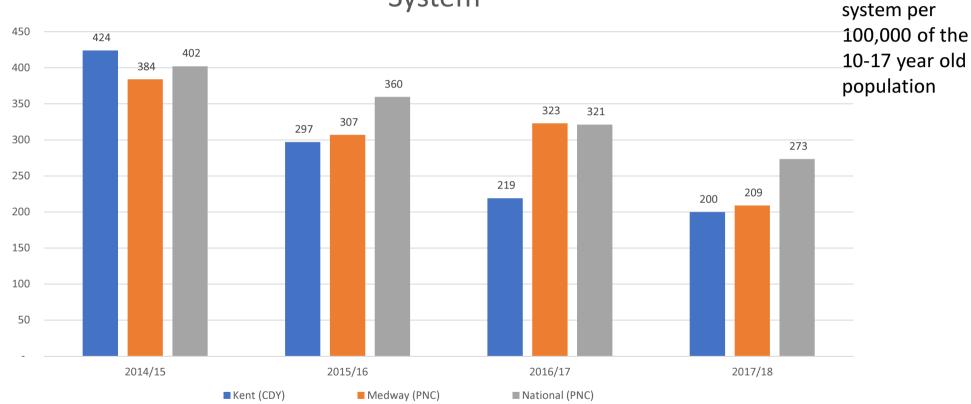


■ Kent Figures extracted from YJ system CareDirector Youth (CDY)





Kent, Medway and National Rate* of First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System





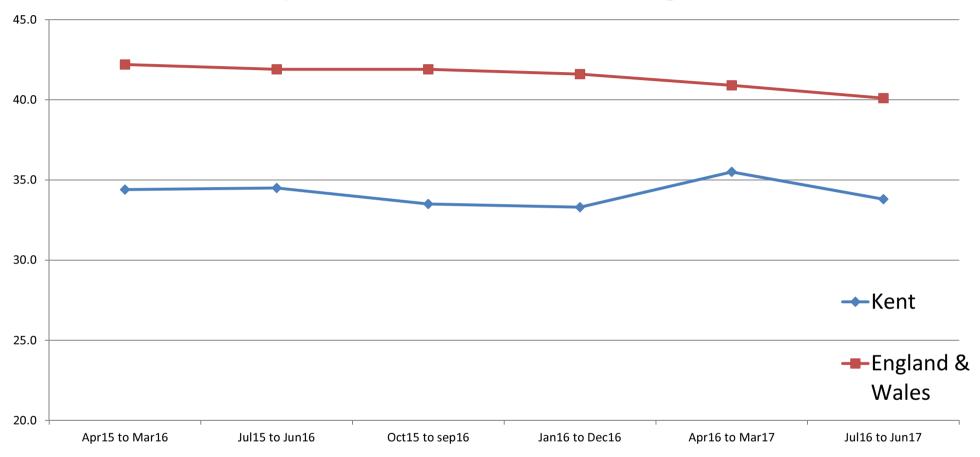


*Rate of first

time entrants to

the youth justice

Ministry of Justice reoffending data



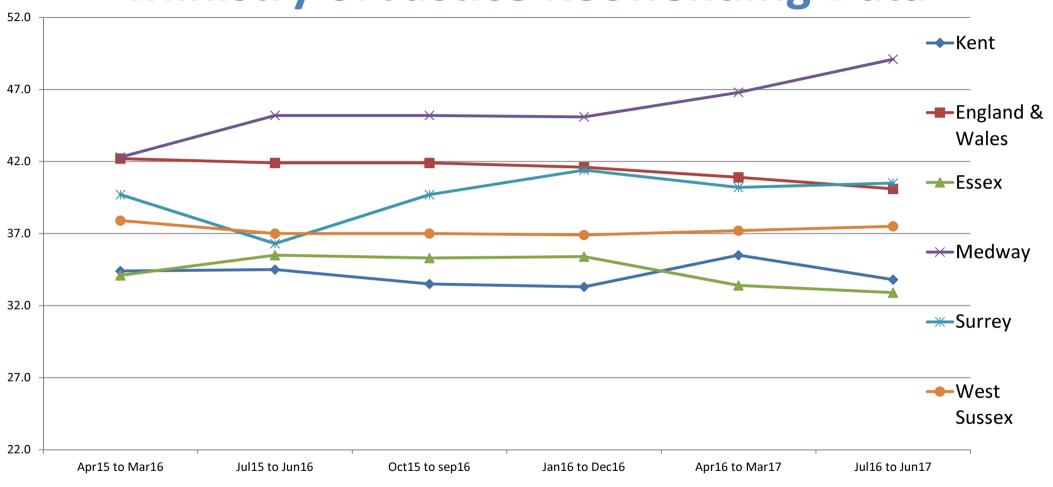
Performance: England & Wales: 40.1%

Kent: 33.8%





Ministry of Justice Reoffending Data



3 predominant motivations for carrying weapons:

The College of Policing Research (2019)

- <u>Self protection & fear</u>
 'defensive weapon carrying' particularly for previous victims of crime
- <u>Self-presentation</u>
 particularly for individuals who want 'street credibility' & 'respect'.
 Possession of a weapon to increase status.
- <u>Utility</u>
 'offensive weapon carrying'
 particularly for individuals to facilitate theft, sexual assault, injury and serious harm.





Is there a link between criminal exploitation & knife crime?

- Evidence suggests
 that criminal exploitation related knife crime, although more likely to result in injury or
 fatality, makes up only a small proportion (5% in 2016)
 of total knife crime with injury
- Analysis suggests
 a stronger link in London between gangs and knife crime





Evidence of what works

Problem solving and focussed deterrence

 multi-agency response that combines swift enforcement with improved access to support for the young person

Trauma-informed approaches

 understanding impact of trauma on young people. Helping young people who have experienced trauma to feel safe, and identifying how others can support

Family Focus

 supporting parents to reinforce good behaviour. Building support for the young person from the family

Skills Based Training

 teaching young people social skills, how to regulate their emotions, how to solve problems





Evidence of what works

- Restorative Approaches
 - evidence shows these have an impact on violent crime
- Contextual Safeguarding
 - keeping young people safe within their contexts of social relationships, community and extra familial environments
- Long term Mentoring
 - -longer than 3 months
- Community Engagement -structured recreational activities that help the young person see themselves with a positive future, and others to share this view





National Initiatives & Developments

- Offensive Weapons Bill
- Knife Crime Orders
- Serious Violence Strategy
- Youth Endowment Fund





What Kent is doing

- Adolescent Services
- Trauma informed approaches
- Contextual Safeguarding
- North Kent & Medway Serious Youth Violence Project
- Skills-based First Aid
- Restorative Approaches



