A Problem Profile of Violence, Gangs And Young People

MOPAC Evidence and Insight
September 2022

METROPOLITAN POLICE

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Executive summary – the key context

- The Police and Crime Plan sets out the key priorities and objectives for policing and community safety in London over the next three years (22-25).

- Reducing and preventing violence in all its forms is the Mayor's first priority for this term.

- Violent crime takes an appalling toll on our city, inflicting terrible harm on victims, devastating families and traumatising communities.

- Police recorded violence against the person began to increase both in London and across E&W in 2014/15 largely related to improvements in recording practices.

- Some violent crimes in London had started to fall before the pandemic – for example knife crime resulting in injury and gun crime.

- However, the number of teenage homicides in 2021, the highest on record of 30, shows how much more there is still to do to ensure Londoners are safe.

- An evidence-based approach is a core ingredient in tackling violence.

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Executive summary – the key findings

The current profile is the largest product of its type to be published – covering a multitude of topics. These highlight a wealth of insight, many of which confirm what was already known, many are new.

Data indicates the offending history of many victims and suspects of violence as well as the importance of issues such as education, gangs and weapon type.

- Approximately 23% of all serious youth violence suspects were already known to police. This proportion increases as the offence escalates in severity.

- 63% of victims and 87% of accused of teenage homicide had been previously arrested by police.

- From available data, 23% of victims and 35% of accused of violence were not in full time education, BUT this increases to 56% of accused when only looking at under 18s.

- Analysis showed 20% of those accused for teenage violence were RUId for an offence in the six months prior to the violent offence. For homicide accused, this was 25%.

- Gangs are related to violence especially at the more severe end, with over half of all teenage homicides in the last 3 years had links to gangs.

- 82% of teenage homicides committed in the last two years involving the use of a combat/machete/Rambo style knife.

The profile updates performance insights, such as the long term trends of youth violence, borough variation & change, locations, public perceptions, the role of robbery and change post CV-19.

- We see disproportionality across youth violence. Over half of weapon enabled robbery (59%) and homicide (65%) suspects were Black. Victim profiles were more diverse (i.e., 56% of weapon enabled robbery victims were white) but the majority of youth homicide victims were male (93%) and Black (61%) (ethnicity data uses police observed rather than self reported).

- Pre-pandemic increases in knife and serious youth violence were wholly driven by robbery.

- Deprivation metrics (i.e., IMD, food insecurity), school suspensions/absence, and low youth employment were all predictors of most serious youth violence.

- The cultural sites related to weapon enabled robbery and most serious violence were parks (with Skate park) and Legal graffiti walls. As the numbers of these increased, the number of victims increased.

Deep dive coding was undertaken to explore typologies, motivations and attrition through the system of 300 cases of youth violence.

- Two main typologies of violence emerged: 'single suspect' and 'group of suspects'. Single cases were less likely to use a weapon, be brief, be between acquaintances and more in a private dwelling. Group cases were more likely between strangers, outside, with a weapon and be prolonged in nature.

- Where suspects or the victim had been a previous *perpetrator* and there was a *larger number of suspects* were significant predictors of moderate to severe injury. *Gang suspicion* was the strongest predictor of there being multiple suspects.

- Half of the victims of violence withdrew from the investigation and just over a quarter of these withdrew on the same day as the case was reported.

- Witnesses/bystanders being present, injury and weapon usage were all predictors of the case progressing through the system.

- A significant predictor of the police NFA-ing a case was when they expressed doubt over victim credibility (6x more likely to NFA in these case).

Background and aims

This project seeks to improve current understanding of gang and group violence in London. This has been led by the MOPAC Evidence and Insight (E&I) team and involved a wide-ranging research package covering:
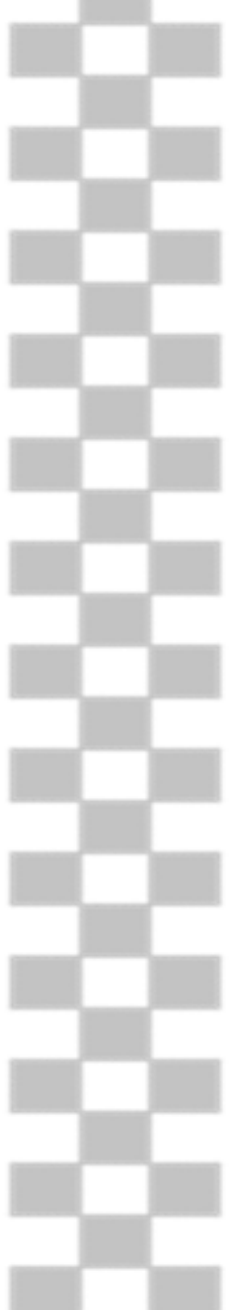
1) Updating the picture of Youth Violence

- Updating the literature and how this can be communicated to practitioners.
- Refreshing the problem profile of youth violence across trends, places and people (i.e., public perceptions, the long-term trends of youth violence, borough variations & change, geography, wider 'drivers' associated with violence, as well as the individual characteristics of victims and suspects).

2) Understanding the joins and gaps across the violent group

- The aspect explored the joins and gaps of a specific youth violence group across MPS data sources to explore issues relating to intelligence and disproportionality.

3) Exploring the context behind the violence

- Coding of a sample of the violent cohort to develop a richer understanding of violent incidents (drivers/needs/situational dynamics) and aspects such as attrition and types of violence.

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Data sources and methodology

Updating the picture on youth violence

- **Crime Reduction Toolkit | College of Policing** – a review of what works in policing, filtered for youth violence.
- **Youth Endowment Fund Toolkit** – a review of most available evidence of interventions for the prevention of youth violence.
- **Locally developed tools and responses | London Councils** – a collection of the best evidence for youth violence prevention as applied by individual Local Authorities in London.
- **Evidence and Gap Map | Youth Endowment Fund** – an evidence gap map on youth violence prevention research, highlighting the current quality of research and field of focus. The aim is to guide better research and a focus on underserved aspects of youth violence.

- **Police Recorded Crime data** – review trends over time by offence types, victim and offender demographics and geographical differences in offending.
  - **Offenders:** this refers to those charged with a serious violence offence against a young person aged 1-24.
  - **Ethnicity:** the ethnicity data used in this report is observational data recorded by the police in the relevant crime reports. Although the police do also collect self-reported ethnicity data, this is not sufficiently complete for a population analysis.

- **ONS crime data** – used to analyse national and Police force level trends and differences.
- **Public Attitude Survey** – analysis of Londoners perceptions of violent crime over time and by demographic.
- **London Datastore** – was used to assess the demographics and landscape of London. These include Central Trend Population Projections, Indices of Multiple Deprivation aggregated to a ward level and locations of Cultural Venues across London. This data was used to provide further context in addition to police recorded crime.

Understanding the joins and gaps within the violent cohorts

- **Cohort Analysis - Base data**
  - All CRIS records between January 2019 and February 2021 inclusive, with the following parameters: current classification is Violence with Injury, Domestic Abuse Incidents Excluded, At least one victim, suspect or accused is U25.

- **Matrix datasets**
  - Gangs Violence Matrix data from September 2021.
  - Priority Robbery Offenders, Habitual Knife Carriers, Priority Firearm Offenders data extracted - July 2021.

> The work also draws from a specific MPS problem profile of teenage violence.
>
> The Probation Service undertook a review of cases and provided data to support the research.

Exploring the context behind the violence

- **Coding** – 282 cases of SYV offences taken from police systems (CRIS) were coded across 95 variables in 5 areas. Cases were randomly generated from Jan 2019 – Feb 2021. Cases were selected from Tower Hamlets (95), Southwark (103), Croydon (84). The selection was determined by considering the crime counts for GBH & GBH with intent, along with a measure of public health deprivation.

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1. Updating the picture on youth violence

- Updating the literature and how this can be communicated to practitioners

- Refreshing the problem profile of the nature of the violence (trends, places and people)

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Updating the literature and sharing learning

Work was undertaken to refresh the literature pertaining to youth violence and emerging interventions. The aim was to both update the literature as well as design a product that can be shared with front line practitioners to serve as a guide presenting the main thematic findings and links.

The product updates the literature on **What Works evidence** as well as **risk** and **protective factors**.

Click here for the product:

The main groups of evidence:

- **Diversion & Deterrence**
  (i.e., diversion or wider support)
- **Safer Neighbourhoods**
  (i.e., interventions supported by community / schools)
- **Social Skills & Mental Health**
  (i.e., role models, mentoring)
- **Partnership Working**
  (i.e., public health, networks)
- **A supportive home**
  (i.e., family and parenting)

As well as an updated knowledge of risk and protective factors:

- Individual (i.e., aggression, drug use)
- Family (i.e., disrupted, poor supervision)
- Peer (i.e., delinquent peers)
- School (i.e., truancy, poor attainment)
- Community (i.e., norms, crime)

The long term violence picture in London is improved compared to England and Wales and Most Similar Forces

Violence Against the Person

Metropolitan Police: 233,450 ▲ 6.0%
England and Wales: 2,017,307 ▲ 13.3%
England and Wales (excl MPS): 1,783,857 ▲ 14.3%
Most Similar Forces: 408,984 ▲ 32.6%
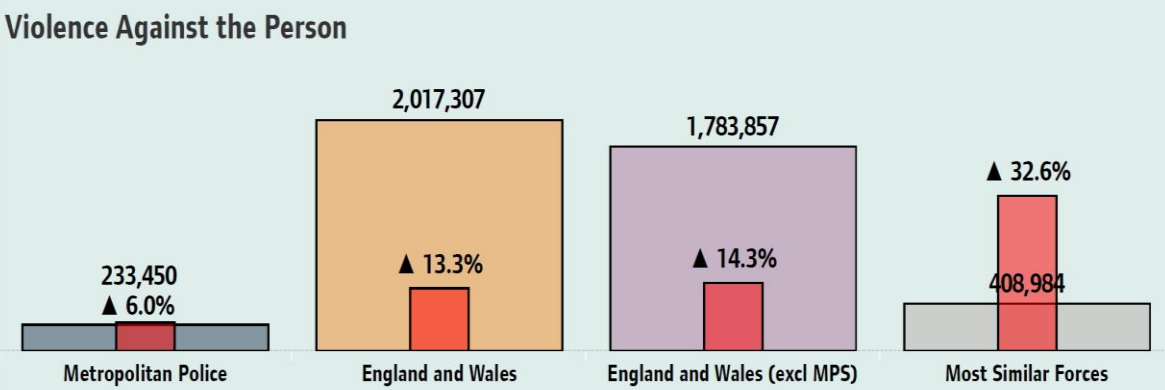
Violence increasing more outside of London and across similar forces

In the year to December 2021 the MPS recorded **233,450** Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences, which accounted for 12% of all VAP recorded offences in England and Wales.

VAP increased by **6%** compared to the previous year, while the rest of E&W saw far larger increases **(+14.3%)** with the Most Similar Forces (MSF) recording the largest increase **(+ 32% increase).**

There was a **18% reduction** in Robbery in the MPS, which remained stable in the rest of England and Wales but **increased by 5%** in the MSF.

Total Theft Offences remained stable, in line with the rest of England and Wales, however this increased in the MSF **(+5%).**

In the year to December 2021, there was a **reduction of 7%** in knife crime. This is more than the other National Data Quality Improvement Forces and MSF - both remained stable.

In the year to December 2021 there was a reduction of **18%** in firearm offences. This is a **larger decrease** than the rest of England and Wales and MSF, which both remained stable.

Violence with Injury – Rolling 12 month trend (Normalised Figures)

Legend: England and Wales (excl MPS) — Metropolitan Police — Most Similar Forces

1st National Lockdown
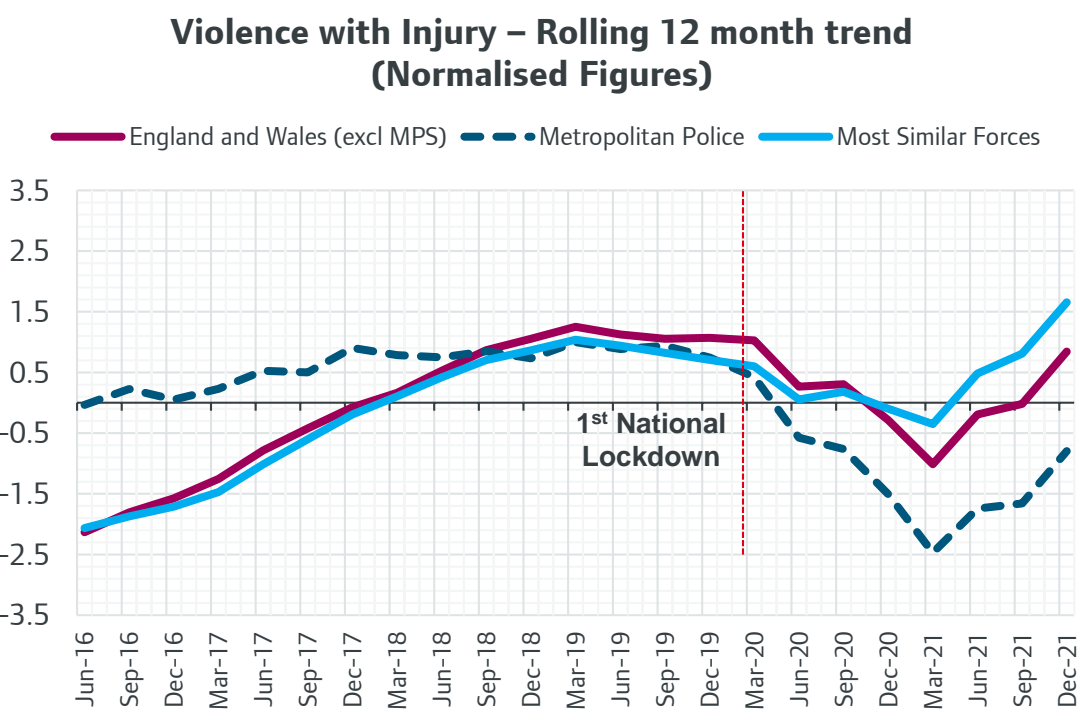
Source: Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk).
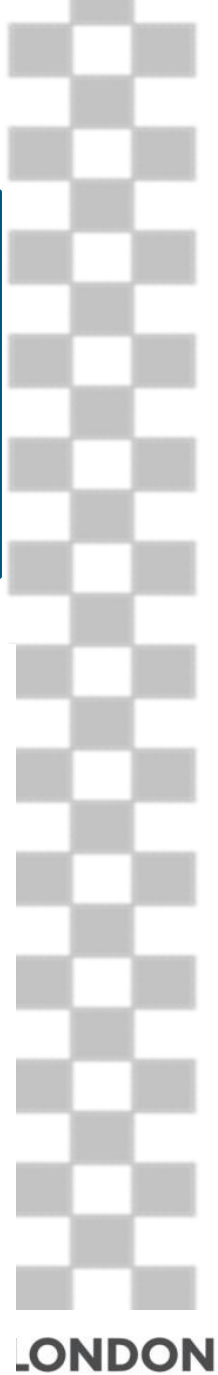
Many adult Londoners are worried about violence, and concerns have been increasing

*Across both FY 20/21 and 21/22 the MOPAC Public Attitude Survey (PAS) interviewed 12,800 London adults per year. The proportion feeling violence-related issues were a problem has **recently increased** – although worry about crime overall has remained more stable.

Discrete quarterly data

Worried about crime: 57% ... 57%
Knife crime problem: 66%, 71% ... 77%
Gangs problem: 54%, 59% ... 64%
Gun crime problem: 40%, 43% ... 45%, 56%

Q3 20-21 | Q4 20-21 | Q1 21-22 | Q2 21-22 | Q3 21-22 | Q4 21-22

— Worried about crime
— Gun crime problem
— Knife crime problem
— Gangs problem
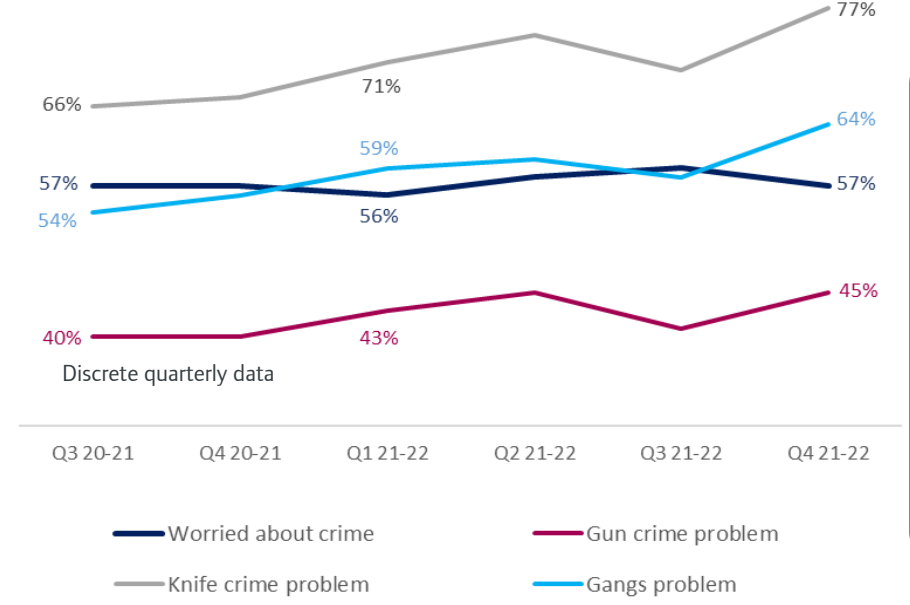
In Q4 21-22, three-quarters of Londoners felt **knife crime** was a problem locally, while two-thirds felt **gangs** were a problem.

Younger residents (aged 16 to 24) report *similar levels* of concern about knife crime and gangs as other age groups…

…while **older residents** (aged 65+) tend to be *least concerned* about such issues.

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 64	65+
Worried about crime	50%	53%	63%	53%
Gun crime problem	32%	43%	47%	40%
Knife crime problem	74%	73%	76%	63%
Gangs problem	60%	62%	64%	46%

■ Worried about crime ■ Gun crime problem ■ Knife crime problem ■ Gangs problem

However, area deprivation appears more influential in shaping concerns. Londoners living in more deprived Wards are *far more likely* to feel violence related issues are a problem. This holds true even when controlling for differences in age and ethnicity*.

■ IMD Group 1 (MOST deprived 25%)
■ IMD Group 2
■ IMD Group 3
■ IMD Group 4 (LEAST deprived 25%)

	IMD Group 1	IMD Group 4
Worried about crime	64%	50%
Gun crime problem	53%	30%
Knife crime problem	80%	62%
Gangs problem	71%	46%
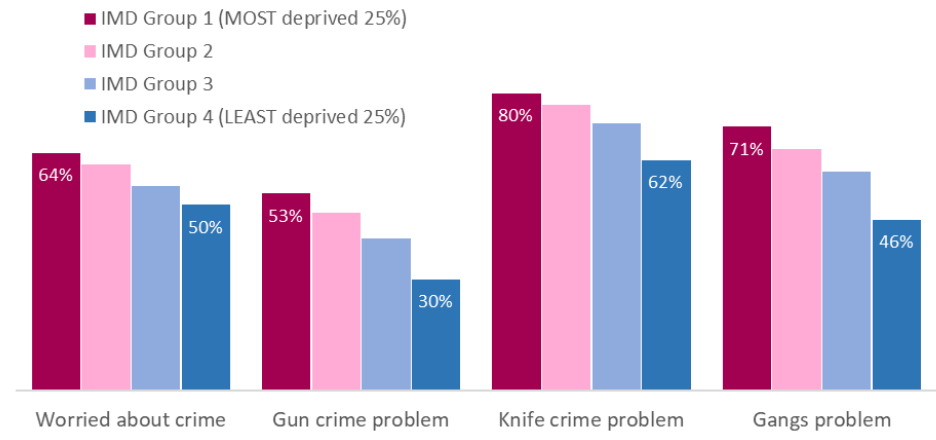
Londoners from Asian Ethnic Backgrounds are more **worried about crime** overall, while those from Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds are most likely to feel **knife crime** and **gangs** are a problem. The table below shows gaps compared with the MPS result:

	Weighted MPS Result	White British	White Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Worried about crime	58%	-4pp.	-4pp.	-4pp.	+10pp.	-5pp.	+6pp.
Gun crime problem	43%	0pp.	0pp.	0pp.	-2pp.	+3pp.	-1pp.
Knife crime problem	73%	+1pp.	-2pp.	+6pp.	-2pp.	-2pp.	+3pp.
Gangs problem	60%	-1pp.	-2pp.	+5pp.	+2pp.	+3pp.	+1pp.

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Concerns about violence were also prominent amongst young Londoners

MOPAC's Youth Survey 2021-22 **gathered the views of nearly 12,000 young Londoners** aged 11 to 16 on the crime, safety and policing issues that affect them.

88%
…of young people feel safe at **school**

76%
…feel safe in the area **where they live**

Exposure to violence impacts on young people's safety. *Less than half* of those who had been 'pressured to carry a knife' or who had been 'threatened or hurt with a knife' said they felt safe locally.

43%
…agree the MPS is **an organisation they can trust**

31%
…agree the police **do a good job locally**

Young people's **trust and confidence in the police are low.** Confidence remains in line with levels seen in MOPAC's 2018 Youth Survey (31%) but results are below those seen for adult Londoners (Confidence: 49%, Trust: 73%).

Young people feel tackling gun and knife crime should be the **TOP PRIORITY** for police in London

Although most young people **felt safe**, many were concerned about violence – particularly in their local area (see below).

% feeling 'big' problem

Category	…In your local area	…At school
Hate crime	28%	22%
People carrying knives	26%	9%
People joining gangs	25%	12%
People being violent	25%	17%
People stealing things	21%	14%
People using or dealing drugs	21%	11%

- ■ …In your local area
- ■ …At school
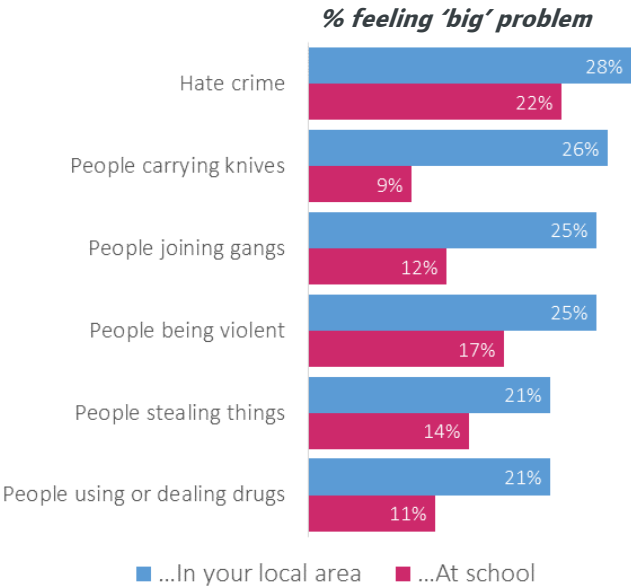
A minority of young people said they **knew others involved in violence** or had **personally been involved** themselves.

Do you know anyone who …

14%
… has carried a knife

10%
… is in a gang

Have you ever been …

2%
… asked or pressured to carry/hide a knife

5%
… threatened or hurt by someone with a knife

1%
… belonged to a gang

2%
… carried a knife

Have you ever …

3%
… carried another type of weapon

Exposure to such issues increased with age. For example, those aged sixteen were *nearly three times* more likely to know someone who had carried a knife (21%, vs 8%) and *five times* more likely to have been threatened or hurt with a knife (11% vs 2%) than those aged eleven.

Smaller differences were seen by Ethnicity. Young people from Black (15%) or Mixed (14%) Ethnic Backgrounds were more likely to know someone in a gang (vs. 10% of White and 6% of Asian), but no differences were seen for having personally carried a knife.

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Youth homicide offences are higher than pre-COVID levels

Key Categories	Volume	Compared to (% change)		Volume	Compared to (% change)		
	2021	2020	2019	Q3 2021/22	Q2 2021/22	Q3 2020/21	Q4 2019/20
Homicide Offs	132	0.8%	-11.8%	34	-25.0%	-6.3%	-3.2%
Youth Homicide Offs	37	17.9%	3.1%	9	-14.3%	-33.3%	20.0%
Attempted Murder Offs	170	-7.5%	-4.2%	45	-29.8%	-25.0%	-13.2%
Serious Youth Violence	5,898	-11.7%	-33.6%	1,496	4.4%	-5.9%	-26.4%
Youth Violence	14,305	-0.4%	-23.1%	4,082	10.0%	3.4%	-12.3%
Knife Crime Offs	10,638	-8.5%	-30.4%	2,510	-3.8%	6.1%	-22.4%
Knife Crime With Injury Offs	3,163	1.0%	-18.8%	799	-14.8%	7.0%	-2.1%
Knife Crime with Injury Pers Robb Offs	421	-17.0%	-31.8%	95	7.2%	-11.1%	-7.1%
Knife Crime Injury Victims 1-24	1,355	-0.2%	-25.6%	343	-15.1%	-2.8%	-10.4%
Knife Crime Injury Victims Not DA 1-24	1,250	-0.2%	-27.3%	320	-18.9%	-7.1%	-11.9%
Hospital Admissions	945	-6.9%	-22.2%	210	-26.5%	-12.2%	-14.3%
Hospital Admissions (U25)	485	-5.4%	-26.3%	105	-26.1%	-19.0%	-22.7%
Knife Possession Offs	4,328	-11.2%	-17.5%	950	-7.4%	-15.1%	-18.5%
Gun Crime Offs	1,545	-20.2%	-34.8%	332	-4.0%	-9.5%	-29.1%
Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged Offs	260	-30.3%	-20.7%	56	-24.6%	-18.3%	-35.5%
Non Domestic Abuse VWI Offs	45,448	8.3%	-8.5%	13,070	-4.0%	25.7%	12.6%
Poss Drugs Offs	44,779	-18.8%	-7.2%	9,950	4.3%	-17.6%	-17.9%
Robbery of Personal Property Offs	22,009	-17.4%	-43.5%	4,940	7.4%	-1.5%	-28.6%

Increase in Youth Violence in the latest quarters but still less than pre COVID.

Decrease in Knife Crime with injury victims in the latest quarter yet similar to pre COVID.

Assault with sharp object hospital admissions (victims u25) have decreased when compared to the previous quarters and pre COVID.

Youth (1-19) homicide has increased by 18% in 2021 compared to the previous year and by 20% when compared to the pre-COVID period. 23% of homicides were for teen victims – a higher proportion that 2020 and 2019.

In Q3 21/22 Weapon-enabled offending decreased compared to the previous quarter across most areas, with volumes still less than pre-COVID. Gun crime lethal barrelled discharged decreased by 25% this quarter. Youth violence has recorded an increase in recorded victims in the latest quarter, but remain below pre-COVID levels.

Personal Robbery increased compared to the previous quarter yet less than the previous two years; it remains lower than the same period pre-COVID.

Between January and March 2022 there have been 3 teenage victims of homicide, compared to 10 in the same period in 2021 and 7 in 2019.

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Gang involvement would appear to be decreasing in youth violence

- Examining gang involvement 2017 through 2021 within youth violence suggests that generally gang involvement appears to have been declining.
- 15% of all homicides in 2021 were believed to be linked to gangs – this is significantly lower than 2017, where 27% of homicides were linked to gangs.
- However, as seen later the MPS profile indicates gang involvement in teen homicides is far larger (e.g., over half of teen homicides with links to gangs).
- Lethal barrelled discharge (40% – 34%), knife injury under 25 (21% – 12%) also saw a reduction in gang involvement from 2017 to 2021.
- Whether this decline is an actual finding or an artefact of terminology, definitions and/or data capture is unknown.

Crime Type		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Homicide	**All Homicides**	**136**	**133**	**150**	**126**	**131**
	Gang related	27%	34%	22%	13%	15%
	Homicide (Non-DA & Non-CT)	**115**	**105**	**134**	**104**	**107**
	Gang related	32%	44%	25%	15%	19%
Firearms	**Lethal Barreled Discharge**	**354**	**433**	**214**	**298**	**186**
	Gang related	40%	49%	38%	59%	34%
	Lethal Barreled Discharge - Victim Shot	**144**	**142**	**75**	**101**	**92**
	Gang related	49%	63%	52%	68%	43%
Knives	**Knife Injury under 25 (Non-DA)**	**2,138**	**1,827**	**1,271**	**1,198**	**1,342**
	Gang related	21%	19%	15%	11%	12%

Source: Data provided by MPS which includes Gang flagged crimes on CRIS, together with data from the Gangs Violence Matrix and GRITs.

Personal robbery offences drive trends of youth violence and overall knife crime

Trends in MPS recorded violent crime - Normalised Rolling 12 month

Gun crime offences and victims of non-domestic knife crime with injury (aged under 25) were already on a downward trend before Covid-19 related restrictions commenced.

Lockdown restrictions begin

Legend:
- Serious Youth Violence
- Knife Crime Offs
- Knife Crime Injury Victims Not DA 1-24
- Gun Crime Offs
- Robbery of Personal Property Offs
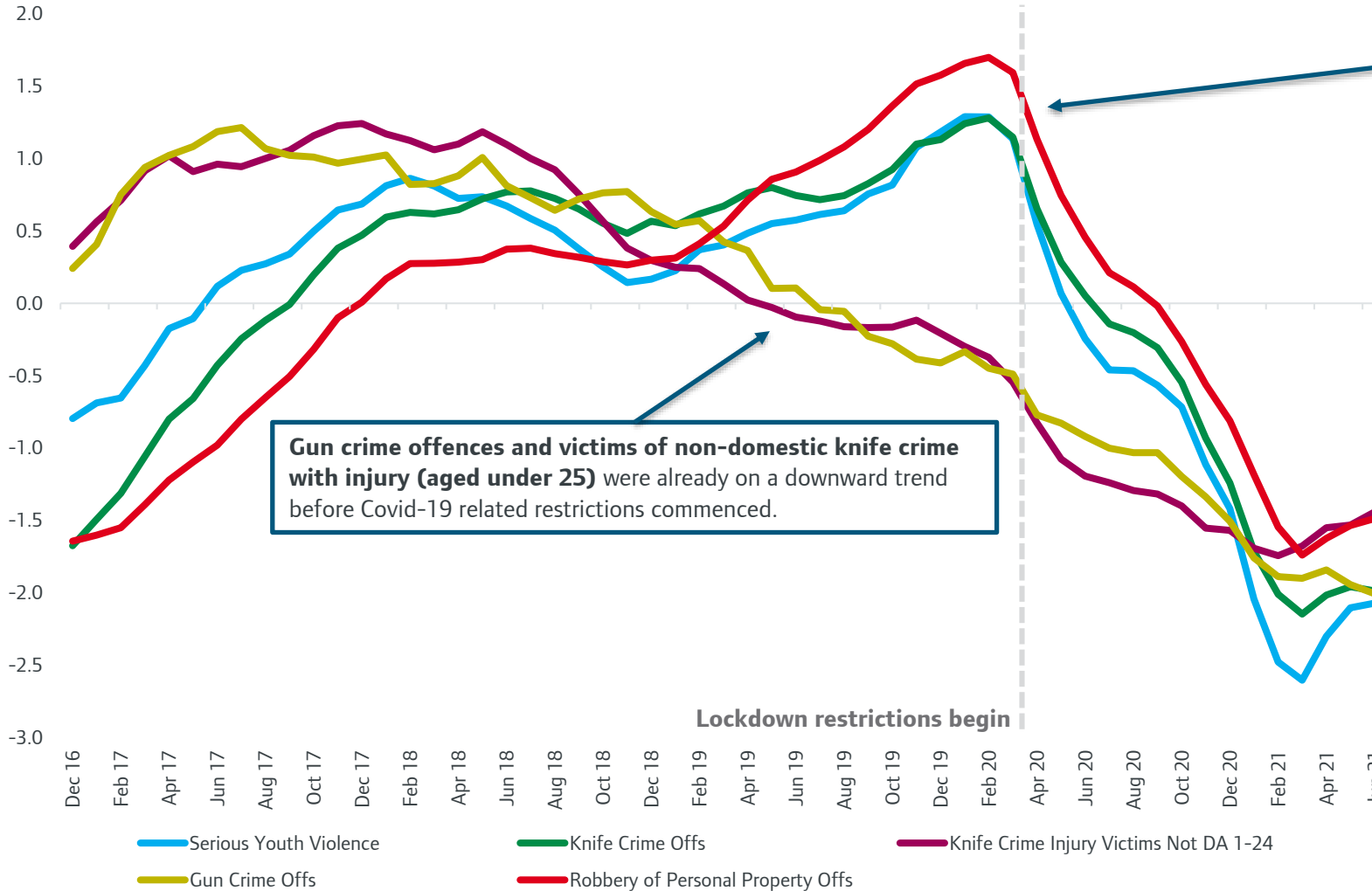
Offences of **knife crime, personal robbery and serious youth violence** were increasing pre-pandemic.

During the past three years 60% of all knife crime and 46% of all serious youth violence offences were recorded as **weapon enabled personal robbery.**

Excluding robbery victims from SYV and knife crime shows these crimes were on a downward trend before pandemic restrictions were applied.

**Normalised rolling 12 trends –
Excluding Robbery**

- Knife Crime excl. Robbery
- Serious Youth Violence excl. Robbery
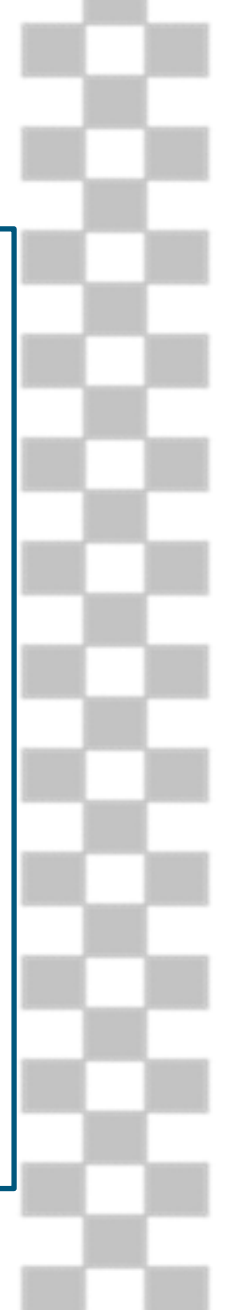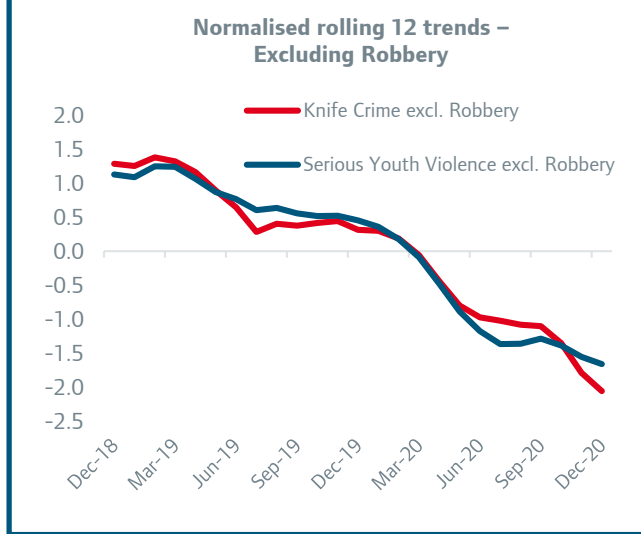
*Identified with either a GA flag, a member of the current GVM as the suspect or victim or feature within GRITS.

Source: MetStats2 (MPS Database) – Police Recorded Crime.

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Youth violence peaks during weekdays and late afternoon/early evening
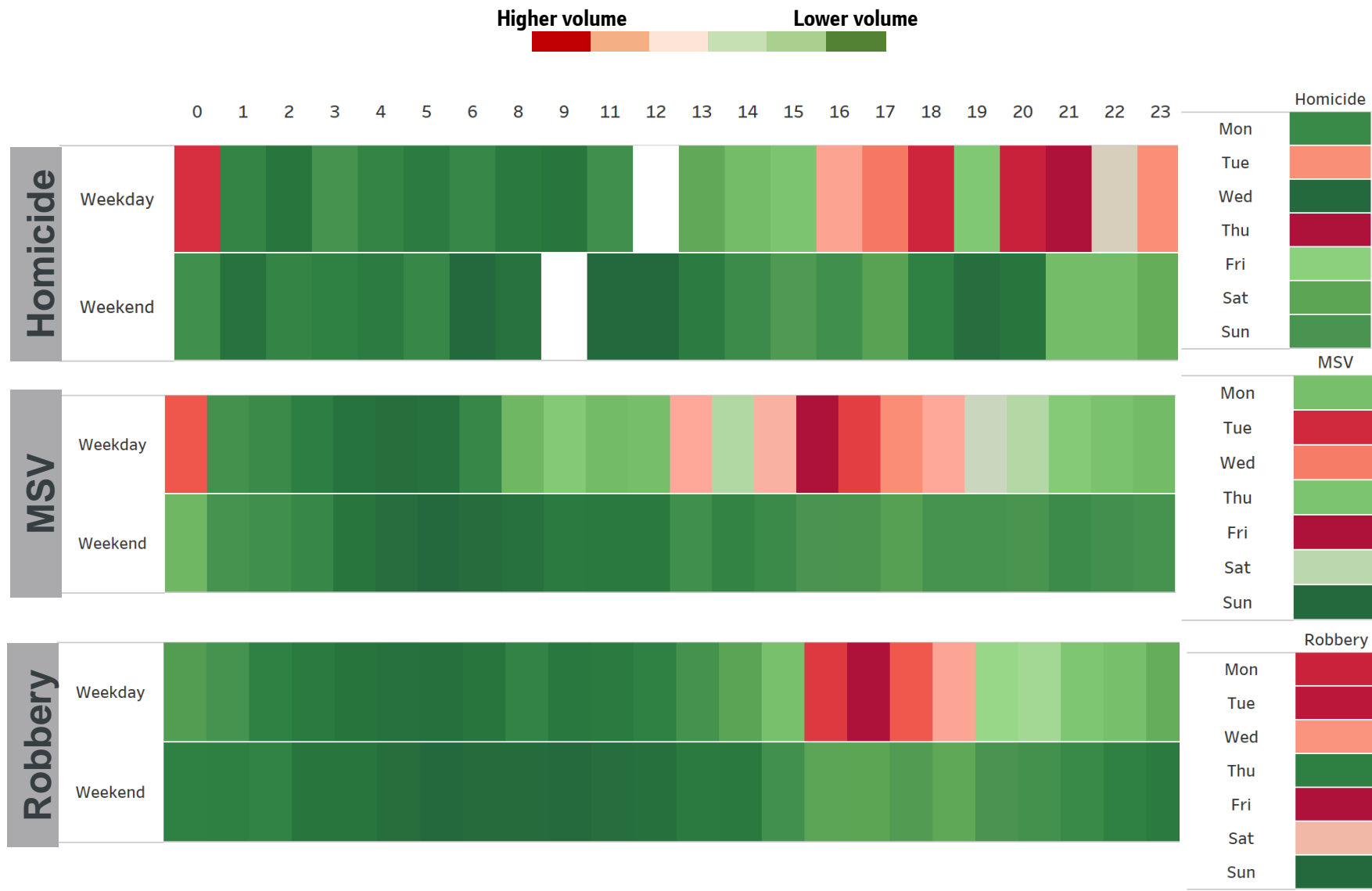
Across the selected offences, the offending peaks predominately **during weekdays and rises from 3:00pm onwards.** Homicide peaks later in the day.

This pattern is consistent across boroughs.

Nearly a third of all offences happened within a **four hour window** between the hours of 3pm-7pm.

Robbery and MSV are especially focussed within these times.

Nearly 40% of all group offences (36%) and repeat offences (37%) happened during this period.

Source: Violent Cohort CRIS data extract.

The borough offence landscape has changed over the last two years, although some boroughs remain consistently high

Borough ranking over time *

Table columns: OCU Name | Robbery of Personal Property Offences (2019, 2020, 2021) | Knife Crime Offences (2019, 2020, 2021) | Serious Youth Violence (2019, 2020, 2021) | Gun Crime Offences (2019, 2020, 2021) | Knife Crime Injury Victims Not DA 1-24 (2019, 2020, 2021)

OCU Names (in order):
Westminster, Haringey, Southwark, Hackney, Newham, Enfield, Lambeth, Camden, Tower Hamlets, Islington, Croydon, Brent, Lewisham, Ealing, Barnet, Barking & Dagenham, Greenwich, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth, Redbridge, Hounslow, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea, Hillingdon, Harrow, Havering, Bromley, Merton, Bexley, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton, Kingston upon Thames

Ranking borough offence levels over time show a shift in where some offence types are most likely to take place

Robbery offences:
Westminster remains the highest ranked and always has been – even with the current reduction in volumes.

Knife crime offences:
In 2021, Tower Hamlets recorded the largest upward move (+8 places) in ranking and was the highest volume borough.

Serious Youth Violence:
In 2021, Croydon was the highest ranked and recorded the largest increase (+4 places). Westminster saw the biggest drop (-10 places) since 2019.

Gun crime:
Lambeth recorded the highest volume in 2021 and has always been highly placed. Newham has moved up 5 places and Haringey down 6 since 2019.

Knife crime with injury victims not-DA (1-24):
Within 2021, Tower Hamlets recorded the largest upward move (+11 places) and was the highest volume borough.

Chart Legend:

Higher volume — Lower volume

Rank of volume: 1, 10, 20, 32

* The borough ordering on the table reflects the total volume across all of the described offence groups.

Source: MetStats2 (MPS Database) – Police Recorded Crime.

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Decreases in weapon enabled robbery have impacted on SYV in some boroughs more than others

Over 90% of all serious youth violence (SYV) were recorded as either personal robbery or serious wounding during the last three years.
Reductions in personal robbery (post-pandemic) have impacted on some boroughs more than others.

SYV has decreased in Enfield – driven by reductions in weapon enabled robbery; however, serious wounding offences have actually increased between 2019 and 2020.

Tower Hamlets has recorded an increase in victims of serious wounding.

Boroughs experiencing the largest decrease in SYV volumes i.e., Westminster, Enfield and Haringey have been driven by reduced levels of weapon enabled robbery (2020 vs 2019).

Enfld

Hrrw | Brent | Hrngy | Wlthm Frst

Hllngdn | Elng | Brnt | Cmdn | Islngtn | Hckny | Rdbrdg | Hvrng

Hnslw | H&F | RBK&C | Wstmnstr | Twr Hmlts | Nwhm | B&D

Rchmnd | Wndswrth | Lmbth | Sthwrk | Lwshm | Grnwch | Bxly

Kngstn | Mrtn | Crydn | Brmly

Sttn

■ Weapon enabled robbery, total
■ Serious Wounding, total

Personal Property, Total
Serious Wounding, Total
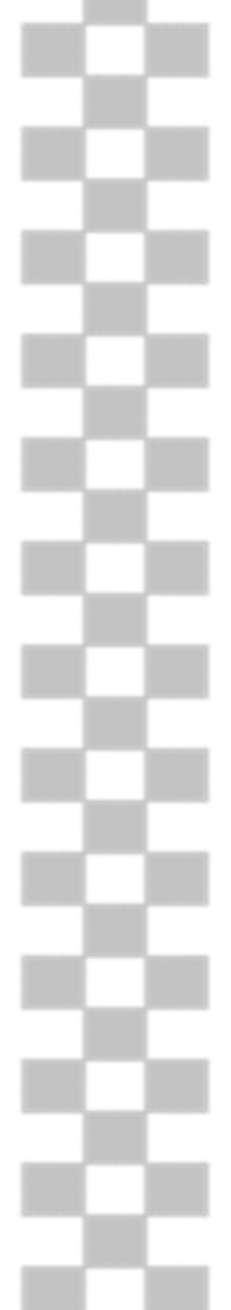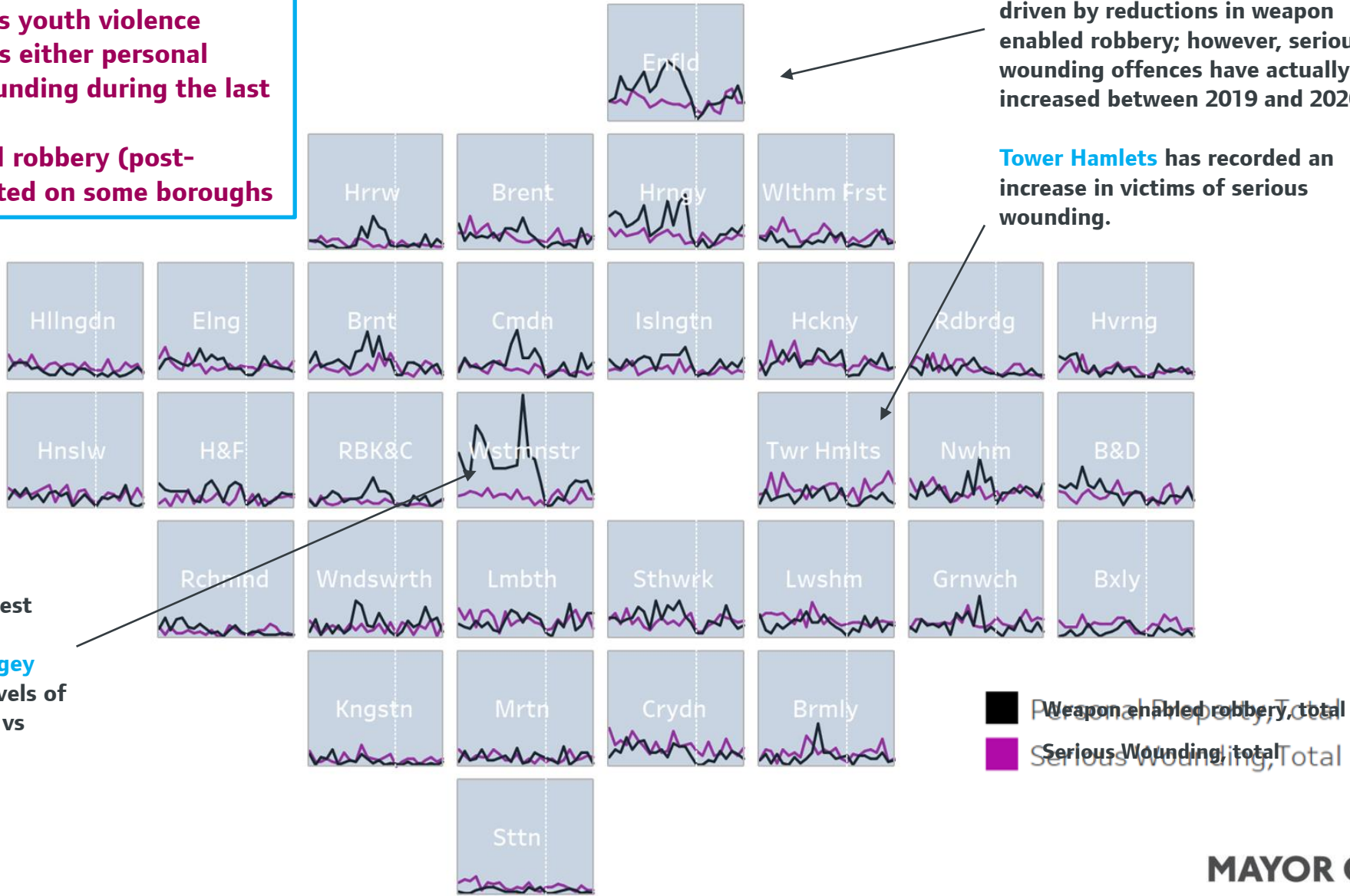
Source: SAP BI (MPS Database) – Victim data.

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Youth homicide is largely unpredictable, however deprivation levels are a driver

Wards with at least 1 youth homicide victim (April 17 – March 21)

Deprivation Levels
- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
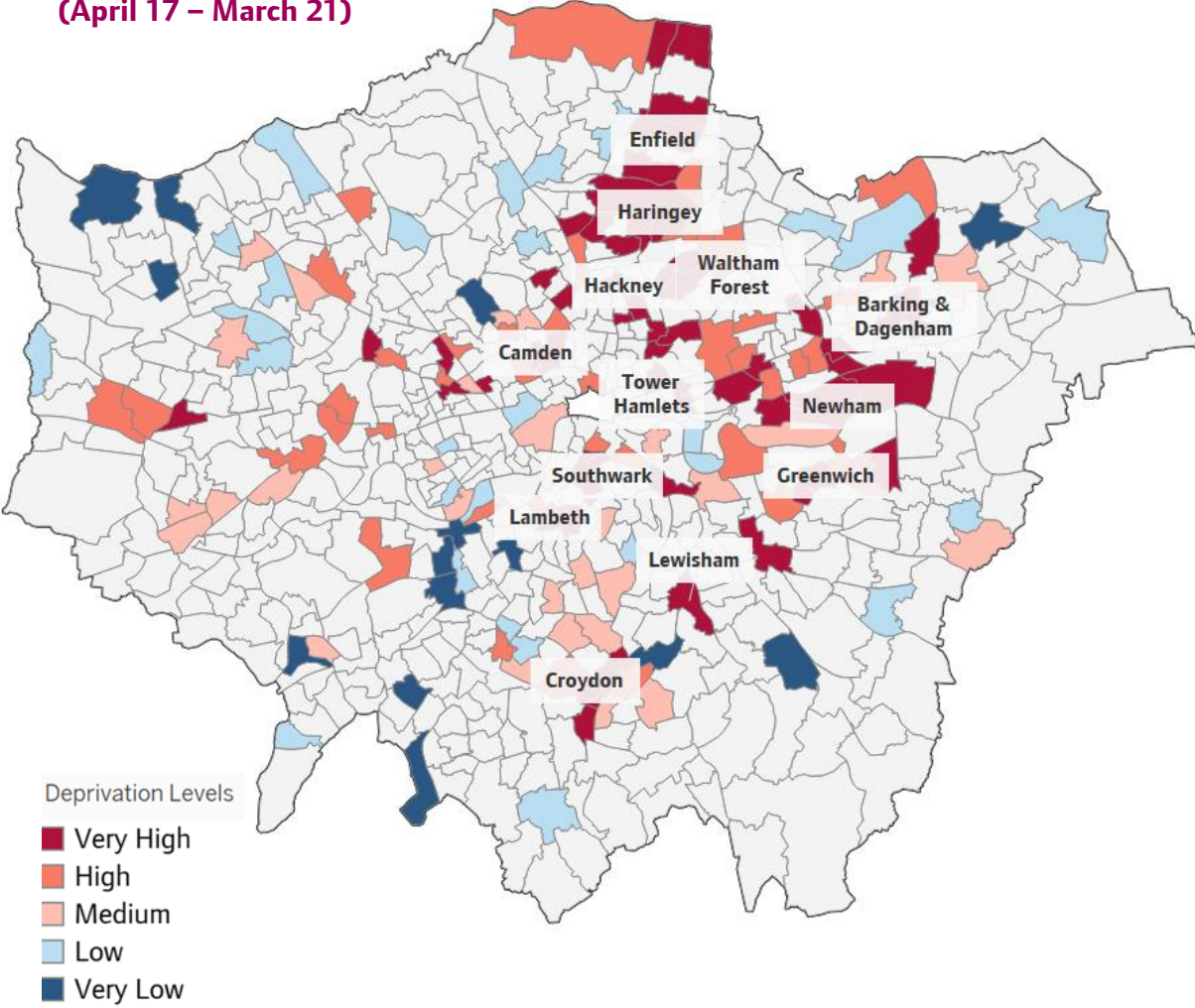
Youth homicide offences occur across a number of wards

Between April 2017 and March 2021 there were 221 homicides recorded in London with victims aged under 25; occurring in 30 boroughs and 169 wards.

Newham (18), Greenwich (17), Southwark (15), Croydon (15), Haringey (13) and Enfield (11) had the highest number of homicide victims in that period.

Greenwich West (a ward in Greenwich) recorded the most homicide victims aged under 25 in this period, with 4 homicides.

Links to deprivation

There is a clear difference in where these homicides have taken place, as it is more likely to occur in more deprived areas (**62%** in Very High/High v **23%** in Low/Very Low). There was no correlation between homicides with cultural venues or schools.

A logistic regression was used to better understand the relationship between youth murders and weapon-enabled crime, in the wider context of local demographics, deprivation and other area characteristics.

Only youth population and deprivation in a Ward were associated with increased odds of seeing a youth murder.

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MPS analysis replicated these findings focussing upon certain wards

- To identify key locations for offending data was obtained from MPS Crime records and London Ambulance Service (LAS) call outs that featured teenaged victims.

- Over the three year period 2019-2021, MPS crime data shows that Croydon has suffered the highest volumes of teenage violence (141), followed by Lambeth (137), Tower Hamlets (135), and Southwark (125).

- In 2021, Tower Hamlets recorded the highest volume of teenage violence (49), followed by Lambeth (47), Croydon (46), Lewisham and Southwark (both 35).

- The wards with the highest volume of offences in 2021 were **Fairfield** (Croydon, seven offences) and **Edmonton Green** (Enfield, seven offences). **Coldharbour** (Lambeth), **Brockley** (Lewisham), **Broad Green** (Croydon) and **Woolwich Riverside** (Greenwich) - all recorded six offences.

- Overall 31% of total offending is committed in locations that feature within the most deprived 20% of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the country. **5% of teenage violence is committed in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs.**

- Six wards feature in the top ten volume wards for both LAS **and** MPS Crime records; **Leyton** (Waltham Forest), **New Cross** (Lewisham), **East Acton** (Ealing), **Woolwich Riverside** (Greenwich), **Brockley** (Lewisham) and **Fairfield** (Croydon).

- Two wards, **Bishops** (Lambeth) and **New Cross** (Lewisham) both feature as the second most common location for LAS call outs but are not in the top 10 for MPS recorded teenager related crimes.

MPS Crime Data – Teenage Violence

LAS Data – Teenage Violence

Source: MPS analysis.

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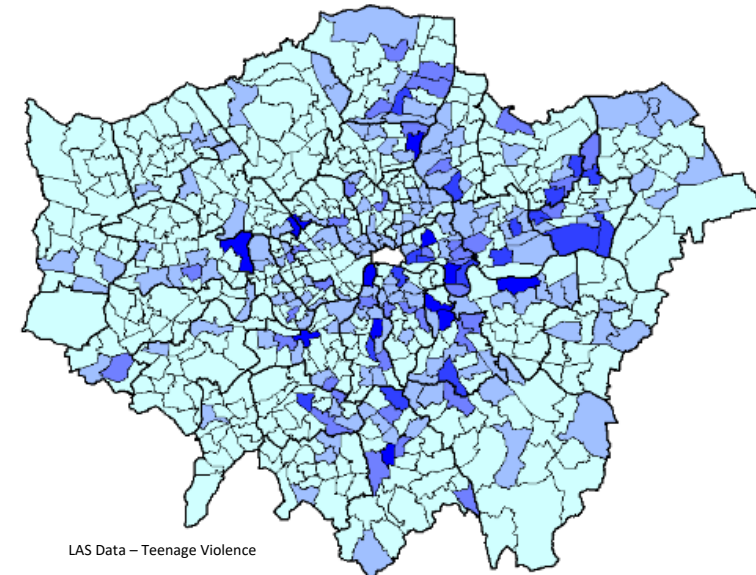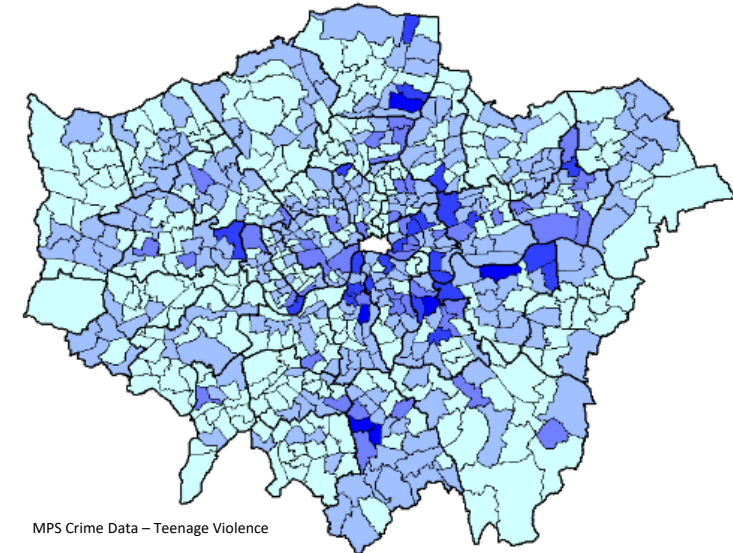
The majority of teenage homicides occur in public spaces

Over the last three years (2019-2021) Croydon (7) and Newham (6) have suffered the highest volumes of teenage homicide. Haringey, Southwark, Greenwich, and Westminster have all suffered five offences over this time period.

When homicide offending in 2021 is looked at in isolation Croydon (5) has had the highest volume of teenage homicides, almost double the volume of the next highest volume boroughs (Greenwich and Haringey, both 3).

Home address

In 2021 49 offences, including 4 teenage homicides, have been committed in home addresses.

This is 13% of teenage violence and also 13% of the teenage homicides committed in this time period.

Public Spaces

The majority of offences take place in public spaces with 62% of teenage violence being committed in this location type. For homicide this is even more pronounced with 90% of teenage homicides (64) occurring in these locations.

Offences committed on the street are most prominent within this data with 209 offences committed in the street (54%). These offences include 19 teenage homicides, 63% of the total teenage homicides committed in 2021.

Offences committed on the street were highest in 2019 although there was an increase in 2021 compared to 2020 (21-12-18).

27 offences (7%) take place in parks or commons, including five homicides (17%).

Other Venues

Overall there have been 29 teenage violent offences committed in other Venues. This includes one teenage homicide.

15 of these offences have been committed in shops, ranging from convenience stores, supermarkets and other shops.

Four of these offences have been committed in Hospitals.

Three offences have been committed in take away premises or restaurants.

Three offences have been committed in schools.

All teenage violence thematic map with 2021 teenage homicides shown on top.

Source: MPS analysis.

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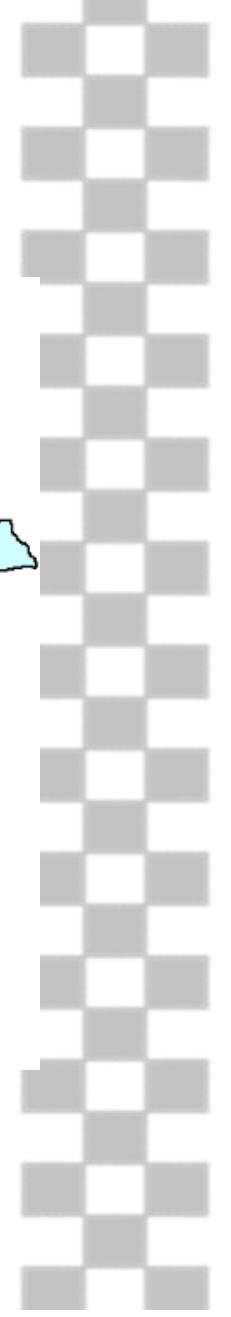
Analytics illustrate the social drivers of youth violence

Analysis conducted demonstrates the linkages between deprivation, wider social factors and serious violence.

On the left are analytics conducted by GLA City Intelligence and MOPAC E&I reporting structural factors. Rates of offending are strongly associated with different measures of deprivation and poverty, including areas where people are most likely to struggle to access food. Modelling found absence rates from secondary school were also a significant factor in predicting the Boroughs with the highest rates of offending for serious violence.

On the right is a pure focus on levels of deprivation, showing the rates of violent crime split by deprivation (for the year of 2021) with the chart illustrating clearly the association between deprivation across violence.

Factors associated with rates of victimisation and offending in London boroughs

Legend: ■ Benefits ■ Health ■ Food ■ School ■ Employment ■ Living Environment

Most Serious Violence — Victims / Offenders
- Percentage of those claiming 'out-of-work' benefits
- Risky health behaviour (as indicated by area rates of chlamydia detection)
- Percentage of those claiming 'out-of-work' benefits
- Food insecurity (as indicated by percentage of people struggling to access food)

Secondary Violence — Victims / Offenders
- Percentage of secondary school children suspended from school
- Low employment rate of 16-24 year olds
- Area has deprived living environment (as measured by the IMD)
- Percentage of those claiming 'out-of-work' benefits
- Overall absence rate in secondary school

	Gun Crime	Homicide	Knife Crime	Knife Crime Injury Victims Not DA 1-24	Knife Crime With Injury	Knife Possession	Lethal Barrel Discharge	Serious Youth Violence	Violence Against the Person	Violence with Injury	Weapons Possession	Youth Violence
0-10% (most deprived)	0.27	0.02	1.93	0.21	0.56	0.74	0.05	0.95	34.27	10.65	0.97	2.24
11-20%	0.20	0.02	1.67	0.19	0.54	0.71	0.04	0.78	31.51	10.01	0.96	1.83
21-30%	0.20	0.02	1.46	0.15	0.47	0.60	0.03	0.69	29.15	9.27	0.80	1.83
31-40%	0.16	0.01	1.28	0.16	0.42	0.50	0.04	0.66	28.15	8.64	0.72	1.65
41-50%	0.14	0.01	1.31	0.15	0.37	0.56	0.01	0.67	28.54	9.03	0.78	1.61
51-60%	0.13	0.01	1.02	0.10	0.29	0.43	0.02	0.54	23.80	7.07	0.59	1.42
61-70%	0.12	0.02	0.95	0.10	0.24	0.37	0.01	0.54	23.36	6.99	0.50	1.40
71-80%	0.11	0.01	0.78	0.09	0.21	0.24	0.00	0.45	18.82	5.61	0.36	1.21
81-90%	0.07	0.01	0.63	0.07	0.18	0.28	0.00	0.46	17.46	5.36	0.41	1.21
91-100% (least deprived)	0.07	0.01	0.40	0.03	0.09	0.19	0.01	0.31	13.33	3.93	0.28	0.97

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Exploring more detail – certain cultural sites were *more* important for youth violence

The GLA publishes data on London's' cultural infrastructure including a detailed map of the locations of sites across London (https://maps.london.gov.uk/cim/index.html). Data was used to identify those with the strongest association with youth violence.

The cultural sites related to <u>Weapon Enabled Robbery</u> and <u>Most Serious Violence (MSV)</u> were:

- Park (with Skate park)
- Legal graffiti wall

As the numbers of these sites *increased*, the number of weapon enabled robbery or MSV victims *increased *.

As the number of community centres and Archives/ Libraries *increased* the number of weapon enabled robbery or MSV victims *decreased *.
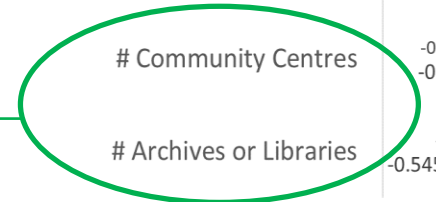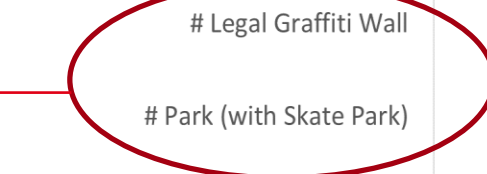
Impact of 1 unit of *variable* on # of *victim* victims

Variable	MSV	Weapon Enabled Robbery
# Legal Graffiti Wall	0.00	5.409
# Park (with Skate Park)	1.61	2.349
# Cinemas or Museums or Theatres	0.75	0.919
Ward vulnerability decile	1.029	0.532
# Private indoor music venues	0.00	0.45
# Schools	0.00	0.239
# Music or Nightime or Pubs	0.144	0.189
Ward population	0.001	0
# Community Centres	-0.375	-0.345
# Archives or Libraries	-0.274	-0.545
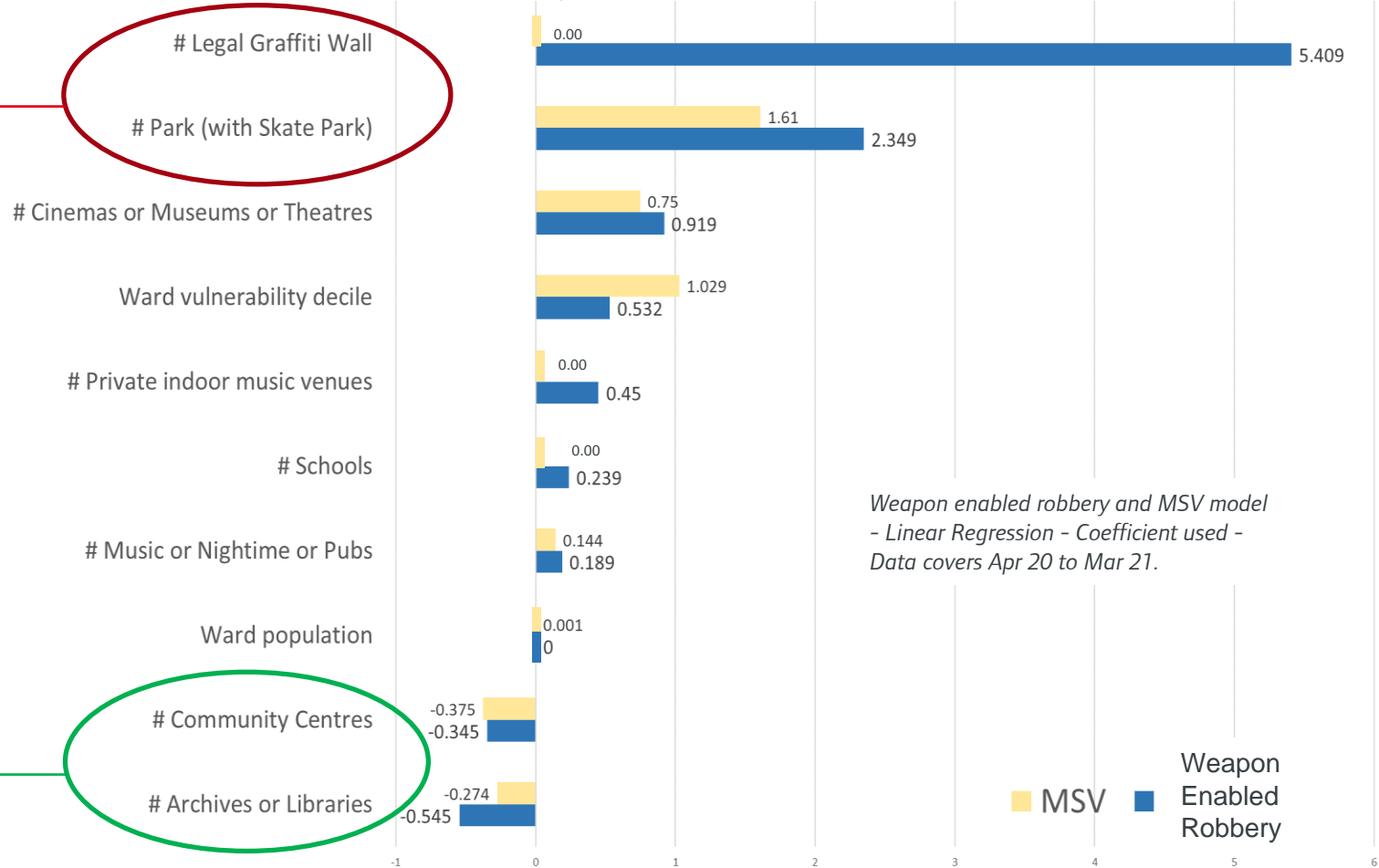
Weapon enabled robbery and MSV model – Linear Regression – Coefficient used – Data covers Apr 20 to Mar 21.
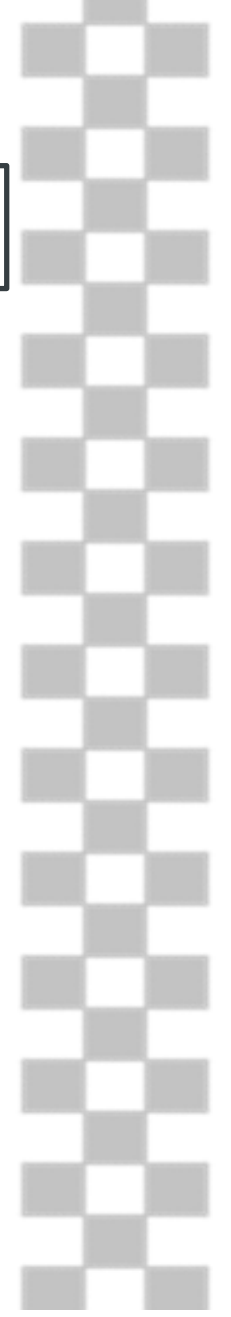
* This is not to say these sites cause or that all those individuals that attend these sites are involved in criminality – only that the number of sites is related to the overall volume of offences. Cultural sites include: cinemas, museums, parks, music venues, pubs, art centres, community centres. All categories of site were included in analysis. The above excludes non-significant ones i.e., 'Park', 'Arts or Creative or Culture". Sites are taken from the https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/cultural-infrastructure-map.

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MPS insights on teenage violence – offending higher in the summer months

Slides 22 – 30 draw from analysis conducted by the MPS for all incidents of **stabbings, lethal barrelled discharges and homicides where the victim of the offence that received injuries was aged between 13 and 19 in the previous three years*.** For the purposes of the report, figures relate to a victim count and not an offence count.

Many violent offences usually see **peaks during the summer months** (i.e., total Violence with Injury, Knife Crime with Injury and Gun crime).

Category	2019	2020	2021	Total Period
Total Offences/victims	907	683	678	2,268
Homicides	26	15	30	71
Lethal Barrelled Discharges	12	9	17	38
Stabbings	845	636	625	2,106
Stabbings (Att. Murder & GBH)	517	350	332	1,199
Robbery Injury	110	83	69	262
Fatal	26	15	30	71
Serious Injury	343	232	234	809
Moderate Injury	223	189	166	578
Minor Injury	316	247	224	787
Repeat Victims				44
Accused	271	204	194	669

Violence with Injury

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4517	3943	4537	4510	4700	4793	5345	4847	4475	4881	4945	5109
2014	4971	4553	5578	5036	5826	6268	6269	5937	5975	6092	5989	5856
2015	5544	5077	6004	5768	6390	6384	6580	6164	5952	6384	6247	6323
2016	5947	5529	6031	6044	6901	6542	6984	6484	6262	6294	5753	6232
2017	5675	5616	6736	6382	7048	7104	7168	6306	6289	6897	6376	6419
2018	6014	5230	6354	6187	7086	7108	7554	6204	6204	6427	6320	6544
2019	6162	5758	6621	6336	6807	6847	7126	6730	6294	6274	6473	6067
2020	5912	5658	5849	4670	5595	6181	6547	6731	6209	5581	5250	5135
2021	4383	4311	5277	5712	6489	6910	7044	6207	6523	6650	6333	6087

Knife crime with Injury

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	255	219	254	268	258	287	304	315	273	257	257	268
2014	258	235	224	254	297	307	281	336	339	294	320	272
2015	286	281	314	283	336	362	270	360	302	312	303	287
2016	308	244	308	304	378	348	403	393	351	393	342	339
2017	384	352	460	423	384	477	433	438	396	430	385	339
2018	342	297	394	410	413	430	425	384	313	347	315	323
2019	319	291	330	344	375	370	347	381	309	326	316	280
2020	269	254	271	207	248	294	303	362	275	269	225	232
2021	213	242	272	252	261	313	324	298	291	261	249	267

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MPS insights – victim profile and risk factors

Victim Profile – Teenage Violence

Gender

90% **10%**
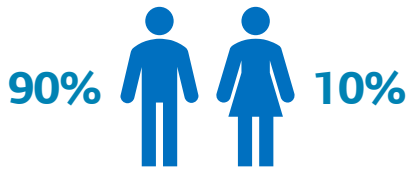
In the last three years the vast majority of victims of teenage violence have been male, with 90% of the victims being **males**.

Age

Those in their **late teens** are more likely to be the victims of violence with those 18yrs of age most likely to be victimised for both homicides and overall violence.

Ethnicity of Teenage Violence Victims

- Unknown, 165
- Other, 81
- Asian, 332
- Black, 1,083
- White, 607

Age of Teenage Violence Victims
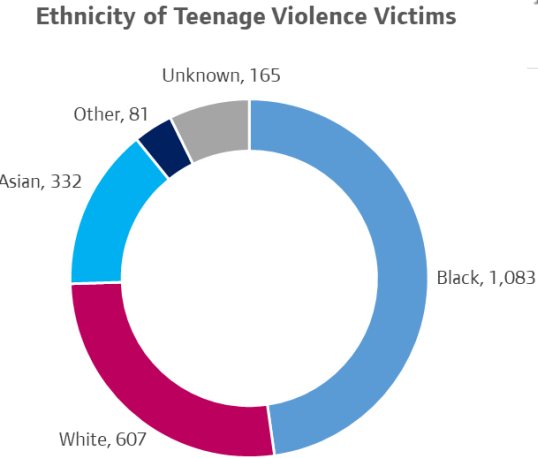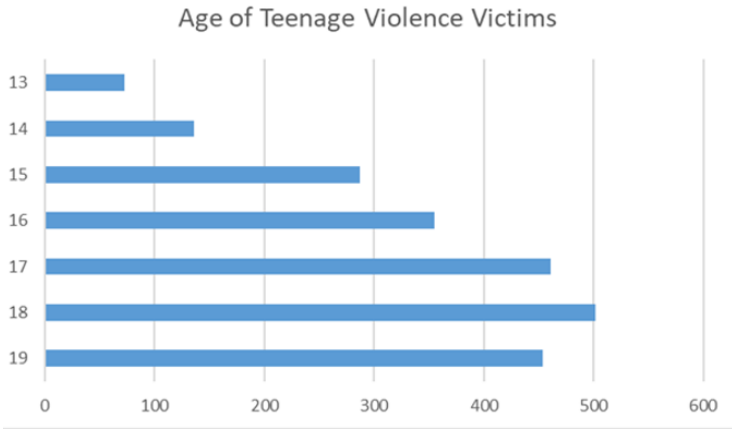
Ethnicity

Black victims are more prominent within the data than other ethnicities, with 48% of the recorded victims being described as black. Overall 44% of the victims of teenage violence are black males, with this increasing to 73% when homicides are looked at in isolation. This is higher than for overall homicide offending where 39% of victims are described as being black males.

Source: MPS analysis. Covers time period 2019 to 2021.

* Young people under 18 not in full time education would include those subject of exclusion from school, but would also include those on an apprenticeship/traineeship or those to spend time working whilst in part time education.

Victim Risk Factors – Education and Exploitation

Not in full time education*

When looking at all victims of teenage violence, 90 are shown on the crime records as being **not in full time education**. This is **23%** of the total number of teenage victims in 2021.

However, if just those **aged under 18** are looked at then this proportion increases to **40%** of the teenage victims of violence identified in 2021 (*further work is needed to confirm the educational status of these victims*).

When teenage homicide is looked at in isolation then there are 11 victims shown as not being in full time education on CRIS where further searches have not identified other forms of education they may be utilising. This is **37% of all teenage homicide victims** and **61% of those under 18**.

Exploitation

In the last three years there have been 295 teenage victims of violence that have also featured on an **exploitation Crime report**. This is **13%** of the victims in this time period.

Six of the 71 teenage homicide victims have featured on these reports, 8% of the total. In 2021, 3 of the 30 victims of teenage homicide had previously featured on an exploitation Crime report - 10% of the victims.

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MPS insights – victim offending history

There have been **390** victims of homicide, stabbings or lethal barrelled weapon (LBW) discharges in 2021 where the injury degree is shown as moderate or above, of these:

34% (152) have been arrested of an offence in the **12 months** before the offence took place.

50% (194) have been arrested if the **entire offending history** of victims is considered.

When teenage homicide is looked at in isolation, **60%** (18) of the 30 victims were arrested in the twelve months prior to the offence taking place and **63%** (19) have been previously arrested at any point before the offence took place.

Violence

16% …(63) of teenage victims have been arrested for violence in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. This increases to 20% (79) if all arrests are considered.

30% …(9) of teenage homicide victims have been arrested for violence in the 12 months prior to the homicide taking place. This increases to 37% (11) when their entire arrest history is looked at.

Weapons

14% …(56) of teenage victims have been arrested for possession of offensive weapons in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. This increases to **29%** (114) if all arrests are considered.

20% …(6) of teenage homicide victims have been arrested for possession of offensive weapon in the 12 months prior to the homicide taking place. This increases to **40%** (12) when their entire arrest history is looked at.

Robbery

12% …(47) of teenage victims have been arrested for robbery in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. This increases to **27%** (106) if all arrests are considered.

10% …(3) of teenage homicide victims have been arrested for robbery in the 12 months prior to the homicide taking place. This increases to **40%** (12) when their entire arrest history is looked at.

Drugs

20% …(78) of teenage victims have been arrested for drugs possession/supply in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. 44 of these have been arrested for supply and 58 for possession. This increases to **30%** (93) if all arrests are considered, 93 for possession and 60 for supply.

27% …(8) of teenage homicide victims have been arrested for drug offences in the 12 months prior to the homicide taking place, 4 for supply and 5 for possession. This increases to **30%** (10) when their entire arrest history is looked at.

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MPS insights – victimisation history

Repeat Victims

Previous victimisation

In the last three years there have been **44** people who have been the victim of an offence on **more than one** occasion. Five of these individuals have been the victim of **three offences** over this time period.

Two individuals have featured as a victim in **each of the three years** analysed:

…One of these was the victim of a fatal stabbing in 2021 having suffered minor stab wounds in 2019 and moderate stab wounds in 2020.

…The second suffered minor injuries in 2019 and 2020 but suffered serious injuries when he was stabbed in 2021.

Three homicide victims in the last three years were previously the victim of a teenage violence offence. Two of these were the victims of homicides committed in 2021.

Victim and Accused

Prevalence

39

…individuals feature as **both a victim and an accused** for teenage violence within the last three years…

…Together these individuals have been accused of

42

offences.
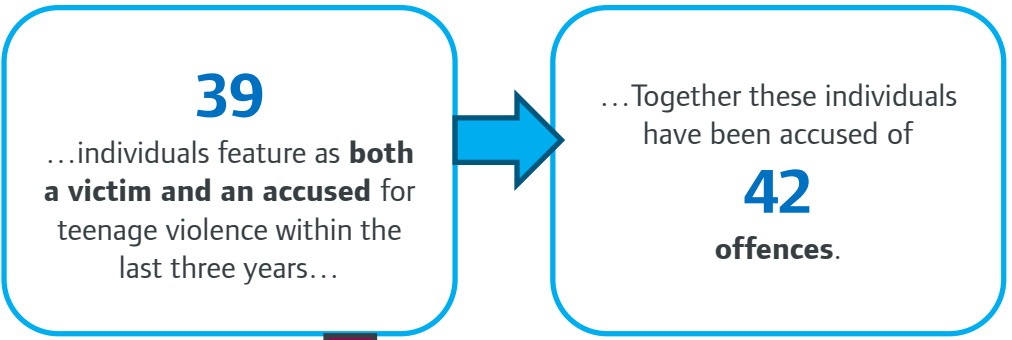
Educational risk-factors

15 of these nominals are shown as being '**Not in Full Time Education'**.

With 14 members of this cohort having no status recorded this is 60% of those where an educational status is shown on CRIS.

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MPS insights – accused profile and risk factors

Accused Profile – Teenage Violence

Overall there have been **669** people accused of committing acts of violence against teenage victims since 2019, 194 in 2021.

Age of Accused (Teenage Accused Only)

(Bar chart showing ages 13 through 19 on the y-axis and values 0 to 120 on the x-axis)

Ethnicity of Accused

(Donut chart)
- Black, 404
- White, 158
- Asian, 81
- Other/Unknown, 26
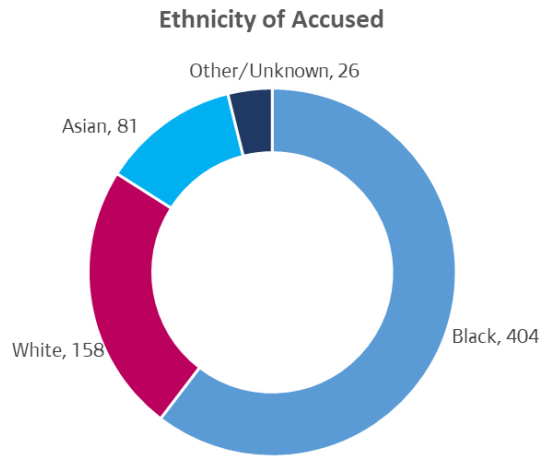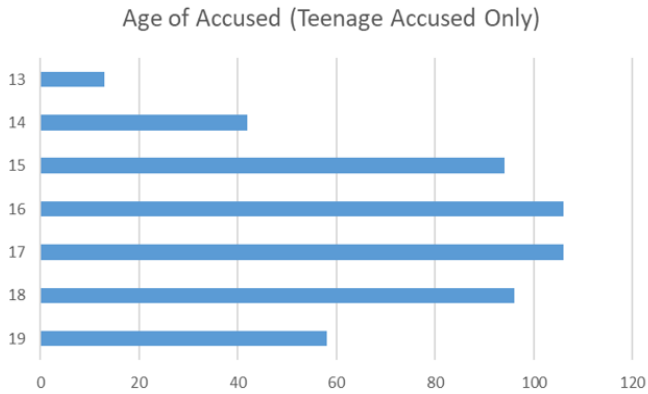
Gender

Males are significantly more prominent in accused data, with **94%** of accused in the last three years being male.

94% / **6%**
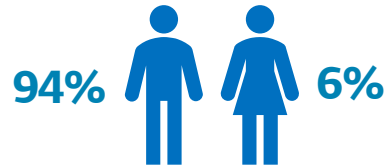
Age and Ethnicity

Teenage violence is largely a peer on peer offence, with **77%** of the accused also being **teenagers**. Unlike for the victim data the accused are younger with 16 being the most common age, followed by 17 and then 18. Although the average age of all accused is 18.5 if just teenage accused are looked at then the average age of accused is 16.5, slightly lower than the average age of victims which was 16.9. Overall **61%** (384) of the accused are **black males**.

Accused Risk Factors – Education and Exploitation

Not in full time education *

For all accused in 2021 there are 68 shown on a Crime Report as **not being in full time education**. This is **35%** of all accused but when just those that are aged under 18 are looked at this is **56%** of the 116 accused.

The current education status of those accused of homicide has been analysed for those who are known to be of school age (17 and under). Of the 48 accused within this age group 20 are recorded as not being in full time education (**42%**) 2021 (*further work needed to confirm the educational status of these victims*).

Exploitation

In the last three years there have been just 14 accused of teenage violence offences that have also featured on an exploitation Crime Report. This is just **2%** of the accused in this time period.

Overall there have been **44** people in the last three years who have featured **as both a victim and an accused** for a teenage violence offence. This includes 16 of the accused in 2021.

Source: MPS analysis. Covers time period 2019 to 2021.

* Young people under 18 not in full time education would include those subject of exclusion from school, but would also include those on an apprenticeship/traineeship or those to spend time working whilst in part time education.

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MPS insights – accused offending history

There have been **152 nominals** accused of committing a violent offence where the victim is recorded as a teenager in 2021 and a moderate or above injury has been suffered.

82% of these offenders have **previously been arrested** by police, and…

68% were arrested in the **12 months prior to the incident** being committed.

When teenage homicide is looked at in isolation **78%** (49) of the 63 accused were arrested in the twelve months prior to the offence taking place and **87%** (55) have been previously arrested by police at any point before the offence.

Violence

30% …(45) of those accused of all teenage violence have been arrested for violence in the 12 months prior to the offence. This increases to **56%** (85) if all arrests are considered.

22% …(14) of those accused of teenage homicide have been arrested for violence in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. This increases to **52%** (33) when their entire arrest history is looked at.

Weapons

32% …(49) of those accused of all teenage violence have been arrested for possession of a weapon in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. This increases to **40%** (60) if all arrests are considered.

35% …(22) of those accused of a teenage homicide have been arrested for possession of a weapon in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. This increases to **59%** (37) if all arrests are considered.

Robbery

22% …(33) of those accused of all teenage violence have been arrested for robbery in the 12 months prior to the offence. This increases to **49%** (74) if all arrests are considered.

27% …(17) of those accused of a teenage homicide have been arrested for robbery in the 12 months prior to the offence. This increases to **51%** (32) if all arrests are considered.

Drugs

29% …(44) of accused of all teenage violence have been arrested for drugs possession/supply in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. This increases to **45%** (68) if all arrests are considered. Of these **22%** (33) have been arrested for supply in the 12 months prior and **32%** (48) for supply if all arrests are considered.

49% …(31) of those accused of a teenage homicide have been arrested for possession/supply of drugs in the 12 months prior to the offence taking place. This increases to **70%** (44) if all arrests are considered. Of these **22%** (14) have been arrested for supply in the 12 months prior and **43%** (27) if all arrests are considered.

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MPS insights – accused position in CJS

Accused Offending – Position in the Criminal Justice System

Accused Involvement in the Criminal Justice System

The 152 nominals accused of violence with a teenage victim suffering moderate or above injuries have been reviewed in terms of their position within the criminal justice system at the time the incident took place. For the purposes of RUIs the six months prior to the offence have been reviewed.

Overall,
40%
(61) of total accused….

…and
49%
(31) of homicide accused…

…were found to have been **in the Criminal Justice System**
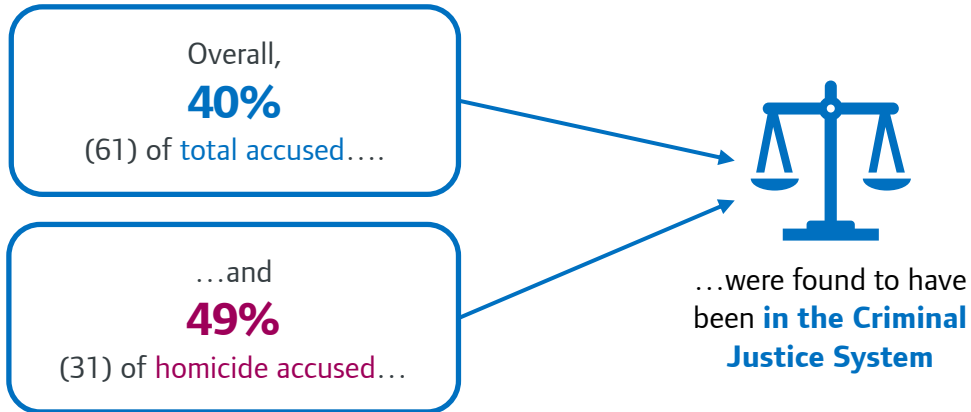
Court Bail

22 of the accused were on **court bail** at the time the incident took place, **15%** of the total accused. Of these, eight had a curfew as part of the bail conditions imposed by court. Eleven of these were subsequently accused of a teenage homicide, **17%** of homicide accused. Of those on a curfew four are shown on PNC as having **breached the curfew** in the time period before the incident.

Police Bail

21 of those accused of violence against a teenager were given **police bail at the time the incident took place**, 14% of the total accused. 10 of these were subsequently accused of a teenage homicide, 16% of homicide accused.

Ten of those that were given police bail had been bailed by a **different force**. These include Hertfordshire, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk and Dorset.

In the case of three of these nominals they were given **curfews** as part of their bail conditions.

Released Under Investigation

30 of the accused had been released under investigation (RUI'd) in the six months prior to the incident taking place, 20% of the total accused. **25%** of homicide accused.

Accused had been RUI'd for a range of offences from drug supply, knife possession and theft.

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MPS insights – the role of gangs

Gangs and Organised Crime Groups

Overall, there have been

396

teenage violence offences in the last three years that are assessed as being **gang-related**.
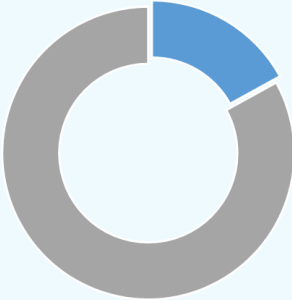
17% of the total number of offences that have been committed in this time period.

The volume of gang related offences has **decreased** in each of the three years analysed (176-120-100). Over this time period the proportion of gang related offences has also **reduced** (19%-18%-15%).

When teenage homicide is looked at in isolation the proportion of gang related offences increases.

Overall, there have been

37

teenage homicides that have **links to gangs**.

This is **52%** of those committed in the last three years.

In contrast to the overall violence picture, 2021 saw an **increase** in the volume of gang related homicide offences (14-5-18). In both years with higher teenage homicide offending gangs are more prominent in the data, implying that within teenage violence the more serious harm is caused by gangs.

Further detail on gangs as a driver of homicides

Overall there have been **43 separate gangs linked to homicides** in the last three years. 28 of these networks have been linked to the committal of teenage homicide offences whilst 21 have had members or males affiliated to networks feature as victims.

Gangs have been involved in homicides to **varying degrees** in 2021, from the offence being specifically linked to tensions to those with links to gangs members being involved in the offending. In some cases victims have been on the periphery of gangs and despite not being full members targeted as a result of tensions between networks.

There are **eight gangs that have been linked to more than one teenage homicide** in the last three years. Two of these are based in Croydon with all of these offences having been committed since July 2021.

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MPS insights from teenage violence problem profile – weapons and drugs as drivers

Knives, and in particular the increased use of combat/machete/Rambo style knives, are a **key driver of teenage violence**, in particular homicide. The use of these weapons appears to be a key factor in teenage homicides with the nature of these weapons meaning that fatal and serious injuries are more likely. As previously noted, the carriage of weapons is a key signal offence for offenders in teenage violence with 59% of accused having previously been arrested for the possession of weapons.

Knives

In the last three years there have been **2106 teenage victims injured as a result of a knife attack**. However, the volume of knife enabled offending has **decreased each year** (845-636-625).

64 teenage homicides have been knife enabled (90%). This has been highest in the most recent twelve month period (23-16-25) although the proportion that have been knife enabled is actually lowest in the most recent 12 month period (96-94-90).

Combat/machete/Rambo style knives

The use of such knives appears to be **increasing** in London with the proportion of knife injury offences involving these weapons increasing in each of the three years analysed (34%-36%-44%). It should be noted that this may be partly down to improved awareness and recording of these knives on reports.

This change in weapon use could be a driving factor behind teenage homicide with <u>82% of teenage homicides</u> **committed in the last two years involving the use of a combat/machete/Rambo style knife.** This is significantly higher than for homicide as a whole, with the volume of teenage homicides involving these weapons having **more than tripled** in 2021 being a 50% increase in the volume of offences involving these weapons within teenage homicides in the last twelve months (5-16).

Firearms and Other Weapons

There have been **99 teenage victims of a firearm discharge** in the last three years. As with knife offending the volume of offences have **decreased each year** (37-33-23).

In the last three years **4 teenage homicides have been firearm enabled** (6%). However, in contrast to overall teenage violence, firearm enabled homicides have **increased** with three of these four offences having been committed in the most recent twelve month period (1-0-3). Two of the four are linked to gangs (50%).

The remaining two teenage homicides have been committed using 'other' weapons. These offences consist of an arson and a believed blunt object offence.

Drugs

There are difficulties in establishing those offences that are motivated by drugs within wider teenage offending. In 2021 there have been **2 teenage homicides where drugs has been cited as a motivational factor**, 7% of the total teenage homicides committed. However, if the wider home office definition relating to drug related is used then there have been **19** teenage homicides with links to drugs, 63% of the total homicides committed.

If the wider home office definition for homicide is also used **for teenage violence as a whole** then there have been **148 drug related offences** in 2021, 38% of those where the victim received a moderate or above injury.

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Probation data adds an extra layer of insight
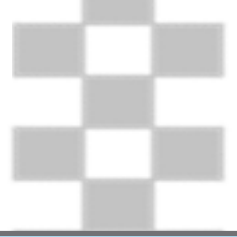
Work was undertaken to assess the linkages of victims and suspects of <u>all 2021 teenage homicide victims</u> to London Probation data. At the time of the review*, **61 individuals** had been charged in connection with these homicides.

10 of the charged individuals were current to London Probation. Of these...

Gender and Age

9 **1**

There were 9 **males** and 1 **female**.

All were aged **18 to 25**, the youngest 2 having recently **transferred** to Probation from the Youth Offending Service (YOS).

Supervision

6 were subject to **Licence** and **4** to a **Community Order**.

There was no breach proceedings initiated at the time of the homicides so the assumption being they were all compliant.

Convictions

All **10** had convictions for **violent offences** inc. assault, robbery, possession of a blade.

4 had **Possession with Intent to Supply**, although a number of others also had previous convictions for drug supply too.

8 had previous convictions for carrying **knives.**

Risk

3 were assessed as **high risk**

5 as **medium risk**

2 as **low risk**.

Safeguarding

Safeguarding concerns were highlighted in **2** cases due to identification of **DA concerns**.

5 had known associations with **gangs**.

Of the ten, **half** had diagnosed or suspected **neurodiversity** concerns, specifically Asperger's, ADHD, Autism Spectrum Disorder – evidence suggests that neurodivergent individuals are increasingly part of the make up of people who are gang affiliated.

Accommodation

Accommodation was regarded **stable**; no-one they lived with known to London probation. 3 were **looked after children** and lived independently, 6 lived with **family** and 1 was resident in an Approved Premises.

Of the 30 teenage <u>victims</u> murdered in London in 2021, <u>one</u> was known to London Probation.

He was aged 19 when he died in March last year and was subject to an Unpaid Work order (UPW) imposed as a condition of a Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO).

The YRO had expired but the UPW remained due to this element having been suspended as a result of the pandemic.

He was a looked after child, diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder and assessed as high risk of harm. He lived alone in semi-independent accommodation.

He was murdered by a 22 year old female – this was his partner, although this was not known initially as the victim told his probation officer he was single and not in a relationship. She was known to London Probation and was on license for a previous offence.

* March 2022.

Juvenile robbery First Time Entrants are increasing against an overall reduction, with community sentences the most likely outcome for juvenile offenders

Weapon enabled robbery
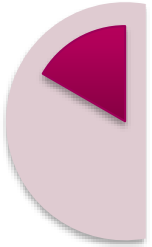
56% of those sentenced for robbery were Juveniles (10-17) – this compares to 9% of total cohort.

50% increase in juvenile FTE for robbery - over the last five years. Against a 28% reduction in all juvenile FTEs.

Community sentence use for juvenile robbery offenders is 3 times higher than for VAP, higher than other crime type including drugs. **Use of caution 6 times less likely for Robbery than for VAP*.**

40% of robbery juvenile offenders were reoffenders nationally within the period Oct - Dec 2019, increasing since Oct - Dec 2018.

Most Serious Violence
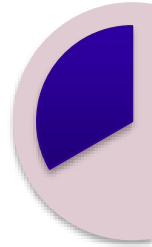
13% of all sentenced VAP offenders in London (CY2020) were aged 20 or under.

75% of those under 20 VAP offenders were sentenced for one of the following - Assault of an emergency worker, Wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm or Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Offenders aged under 20 were twice as likely to be an offender of Wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm – compared to the adult cohort.

Juvenile ABH offenders were over 7 times more likely to be given a community sentence than either an adult (20+) or a young adult (18-20).

29% of VAP juvenile offenders were reoffenders nationally within the period Oct - Dec 2019, remained relatively stable since Oct - Dec 2018.

Homicides

VAP offenders aged under 20 were 3.5 time more likely to be defendants for murder, within their age group - compared to the adult cohort.

Knife crime sentencing

In 2020/21 there were 3,340 knife crime sentencing disposals, a **12%** reduction from the previous financial year. **28%** were of individuals aged under 18.

Ages 16 17 accounted for the highest rate (**271** disposals per 100,000 population).

Black males aged 16 17 were 5.3 times more likely to receive a knife crime disposal   compared to White males.

Only **14%** of those with no previous convictions/cautions received an immediate custody with a third receiving a community sentence   these increase to **69%** for those with previous knife related convictions.

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2. Understanding the joins and gaps within the violent cohorts

– Analysis across intelligence and disproportionality

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The majority of young people impacted by violence were not on Police systems

Our Violence Cohort has been created using CRIS records from January 2019 to February 2021, with the following parameters:

· *Current classification Violence with Injury*
· *Domestic Abuse Incidents Excluded*
· *At lease one victim, suspect or accused is under 25*

Known offenders

69,775 URNs — Total cohort size

15,840 PNCIDS 23%

1,429 On a matrix 9% — Found on 1 of the 4 matrices

Of those on any matrix, proportions on each:

GVM 34%   PRO 63.62%   HKC 45.19%   PFO 36.73%

VHI

These 3 Matrices will be replaced with the new VHI matrix
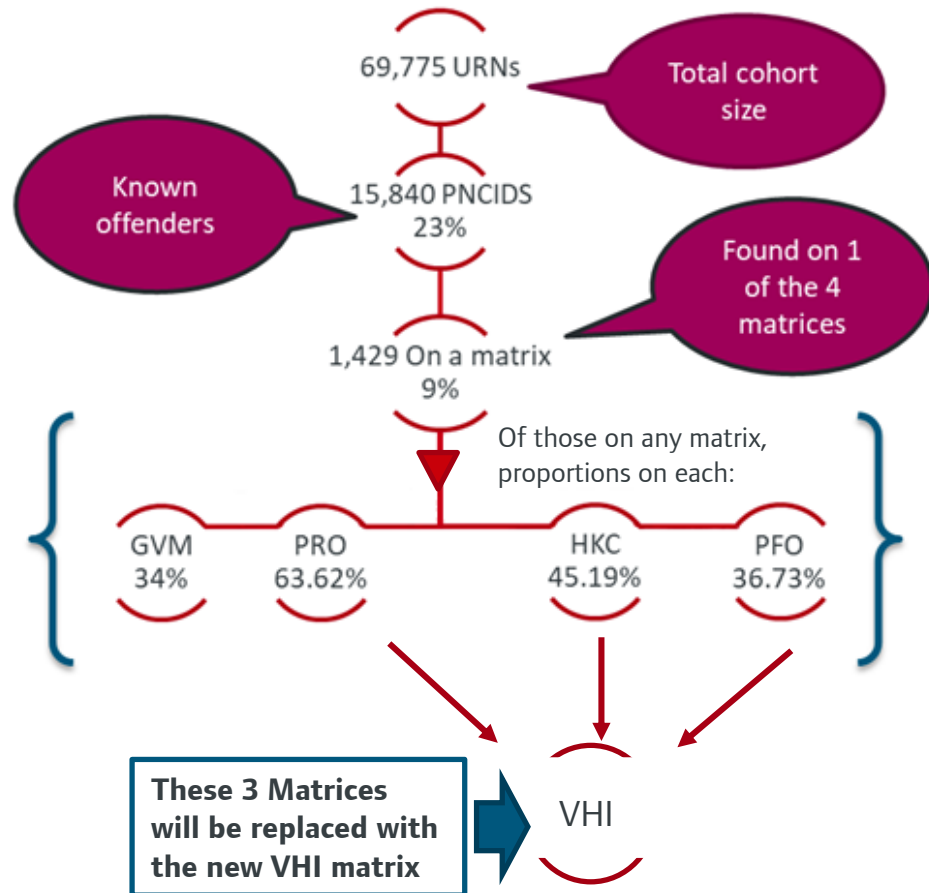
Source: Violent Cohort CRIS data extract

Violence cohort make-up

Where details were known, the Violence Cohort **was 69% male and 31% female**. In terms of ethnicity the make up was **48% White, 32% Black, 17% Asian and 3% other**.

70,000 individuals that have been **suspected of over 80,000 offences** during this period.

15,840 (23%) have been **identified as having a PNC ID**, indicating how the majority of individuals are not known to police (at least *formally*).

1,429 (9%) individuals **matched** via their PNCID **to at least one of four different Metropolitan Police matrices** we were able to access.

43% of all individuals on one of the four matrices were present within our violence cohort.

93% of all individuals matched to the matrix were the suspect of a violent offence. With 7% being both suspect and victim.

Matrix criteria

- **Gangs Violence Matrix*** (**675** *of cohort matched* /**1,985** *total individuals on matrix*) – (i.e.,) someone identified as being in a gang identified from two or more intelligence sources.
- **Priority Robbery Offenders** (**495** /**778**) - (i.e.,) suspect coming up 3 times in 2 years for personal robbery offence.
- **Habitual Knife Carriers** (**459** /**1,016**) - (i.e.,) suspect coming up twice in the last 2 years for possession or Injury involving a blade/Knife.
- **Priority Firearm Offenders** (**137** /**373**) - (i.e.,) Individuals coming up twice in last 5 years for possession of a Gun offence.

Going forward the **PRO,HKC & PFO** Matrices are going to be replaced by the **Violence harm index (VHI) matrix.**

Whilst this cohort has similarities to the SYV cohort in the next section, this dataset is more encompassing including a wider age range, covering 20 offence classification types.

*The Mayor's review of the Gangs Violence Matrix was published in late 2018, since this time the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime has continued to carry out oversight of the steps taken by the Metropolitan Police Service to implement the recommendations made by the Mayor.

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Splitting robbery, most serious violence and homicide cohorts is needed to better understand the landscape of violence impacting youths

Differences emerge between weapon enabled, most serious violence and homicide.

			Weapon Enabled Robbery		Most Serious Violence		Homicides		Total Cohort
			Victims	Suspects	Victims	Suspects	Victims	Suspects	All
	Number		9,141	7,396	29,577	27,124	160	634	69,775
Gender	Male		84%	91%	60%	68%	93%	93%	69%
	Female		16%	9%	40%	32%	8%	7%	31%
Ethnicity	Black		18%	59%	27%	39%	61%	65%	32%
	Asian		4%	11%	3%	15%	2%	9%	17%
	Other		23%	3%	17%	3%	8%	5%	3%
	White		56%	28%	53%	44%	28%	22%	48%
Age	Mean		26	21	26	28	27	25	26
	Median		21	19	23	25	25	23	23
	Mode		18	18	17	18	20	21	17

- Across all cohorts, a majority of suspects and victims were male.
- For weapon enabled robbery - over half (56%) of all victims were White, with 59% of suspects recorded as Black.
- The majority of homicide victims were male (93%) and Black (61%). 61% of victims of homicide were recorded as Black.
- Suspect profile is slightly younger than the victim cohort.

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Homicide suspects more likely to be in groups, rated higher harm and more likely to be identified on a matrix

For those on any matrix

85% of violent offence suspects identified on a matrix were repeats.

Nearly 20% of individuals matched to a matrix were found to be on more than one matrix.

59% of offences on the matrix had more than one suspect or victim.

	Weapon Enabled Robbery		Most Serious Violence		Homicides		Total	
	Victims	Suspects	Victims	Suspects	Victims	Suspects	Victims	Suspects
Number	9,141	7,396	29,577	27,124	160	634	38,611	33,491
More than 1 Suspect / Victim	14%	40%	13%	16%	-	89%	13%	22%
Offence Crossover *	4%	30%	5%	12%	3%	33%	4%	13%
Repeats individuals	1%	22%	4%	8%	0%	2%	9%	18%
Repeat Average offences	2.8	3.5	2.5	2.9	1.2	3.2	2.3	2.7
% against violence/harm tools	0.3%	11.6%	0.3%	3.2%	1.3%	24.1%	0.3%	4.3%
1 MATRIX	21	689	65	693	2	106	85	1150
2 MATRIX	4	131	19	151	0	31	20	223
3 MATRIX	1	34	2	32	0	15	3	50
4 MATRIX	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	5
GVM (Gangs Violence Matrix)	0.1%	5.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	12.6%	0.1%	2.0%
HKC (Habitual Knife Carriers)	0.1%	2.9%	0.1%	1.3%	0.6%	11.7%	0.1%	1.4%
PRO (Priority Robbery Offender)	0.2%	5.9%	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	4.3%	0.1%	1.5%
PFO (Priority Firearm Offenders)	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.4%

Robbery
- **25%** of all offences recorded against the violence cohort were related to robbery. This compares to **63%** of those matched to a matrix – the biggest increase when focusing on the matrix cohort compared to all the other cohorts.
- **12%** of all robbery offenders from the violence cohort were matched to a matrix.
- Repeat offending more prevalent (18% of all offenders), with more offences per reoffender than other groups.

MSV
- **74%** of all offences were related to MSV in the violence cohort, but represented only **33%** of the offences on the matrix.
- Less likely to be captured within a matrix.
- Had the highest amount of repeat victims at 4%.
- Had the highest number of offences with **30,006** in the cohort but also the lowest proportion of offence on a matrix with **4.5%**.

Homicide
- **1%** of all offences were recorded as Homicide.
- More likely to be captured on a matrix and more likely to be groups of suspects.
- **33%** of Homicide suspects had committed other violent offences.
- **89%** homicide offences had more than 1 suspect or victim involved.

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Source: Violent Cohort CRIS data extract.

*Offence Crossover – this is the % of victims or suspects that appear for each crime type that also appear in the extract for other crime types.

Disproportionality is observed across violence – especially for homicide

- Relative to population, there were 19.3 Black homicide suspects relative to 100,000 population in London (based on mid 2021 estimates).
- There were also 6.4 Black victims of homicide per 100,000 population.
- Other ethnic groups also accounted for higher rates of victimisation or representation as suspects. For example, there were 3.6 suspects of homicides of Other ethnicity; 8.2 victims of serious violence per 1,000 population and 3.4 victims of weapon enabled robbery per 1,000 population.

Rate per population	Per 1000 population				Per 100,000 population	
	Weapon Enabled Robbery		Most Serious Violence		Homicides	
	Victims	Suspects	Victims	Suspects	Victims	Suspects
Black	1.0	2.4	4.8	5.6	6.4	19.3
Asian	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.1	2.0
Other	3.4	0.3	8.2	1.1	2.4	3.6
White	0.9	0.3	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.8

- When exploring the levels of disproportionality within the cohort we see Black individuals were almost 8 times more likely than White individuals to be victims of homicide.
- Black individuals were also almost 11 times more likely to feature as a suspect in a homicide investigation than White individuals.
- In terms of robberies, Black individuals were almost 8 times more likely to feature as a suspect.

	Victim			Suspect		
	Black	Asian	Other	Black	Asian	Other
Weapon Enabled Robbery	x1.1	x0.2	x3.9	x7.6	x1	x1
MSV	x1.8	x0.1	x3	x3.2	x0.9	x0.6
Homicide	x7.7	x0.2	x2.8	x10.7	x1.1	x2

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Focussing on those individuals on *any matrix*

- 97% of people on a matrix were male.
- This compares to 69% of people in our violence cohort and 72% of suspects.

Matrix, 97%
Cohort, 69%
Suspect, 72%
PNC, 83%
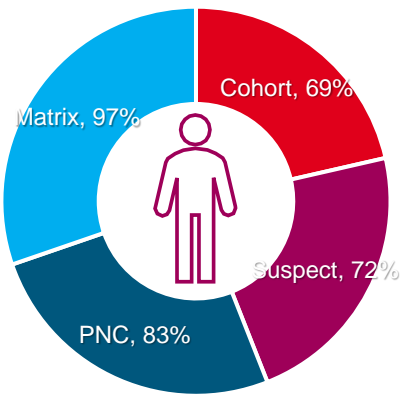
30% of the total violence cohort and 40% of suspects were identified as Black, 38% of the total cohort and 33% suspects identified as White.

66% of the violence cohort matched to a matrix identified as Black, 14% were identified as White.

Splitting by crime type we see variance disappear for suspects of MSV, whilst Black individuals are 3.5x more likely to be suspected of homicide and 2.6x more likely to be suspected of w/e robbery.

Disproportionality increases and varies across cohorts identified within different matrices i.e. Black homicide suspects 21x more likely to be identified in the PRO cohort, than White suspects.

Black suspects more likely to be on each of matrix

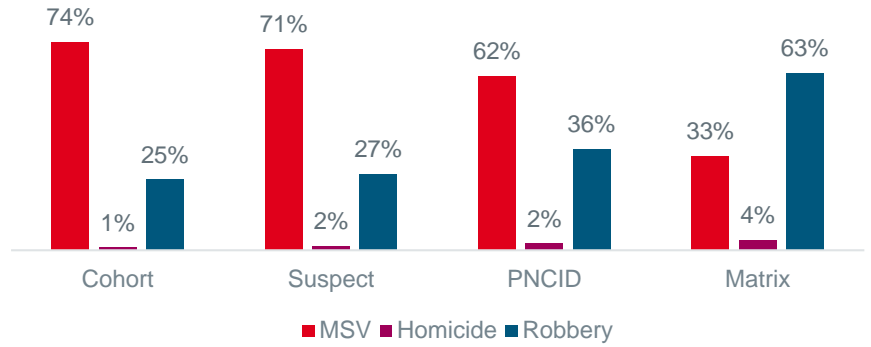|	HKC	PFO	PRO	GVM	Cohort
W/E Robbery	5.0X	3.6X	4.1X	5.3X	2.6X
MSV	4.0X	3.4X	4.3X	4.0X	1.1X
Homicide	3.9X	9.0X	21.0X	3.9X	3.5X

Offences by Cohort

Cohort	Suspect	PNCID	Matrix
74%	71%	62%	33%
1%	2%	2%	4%
25%	27%	36%	63%

■ MSV ■ Homicide ■ Robbery

- Matrix nominals were more likely to suspected of robbery offences.
- 59% of offences that had a victim or suspect on a matrix had more than 1 suspect.

- 85% of offences from suspects on the matrix were repeat suspects, compared to 21% of those not on any matrices.

Age group

Age groups: 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45+

■ Cohort ■ Suspect ■ PNC ■ Matrix
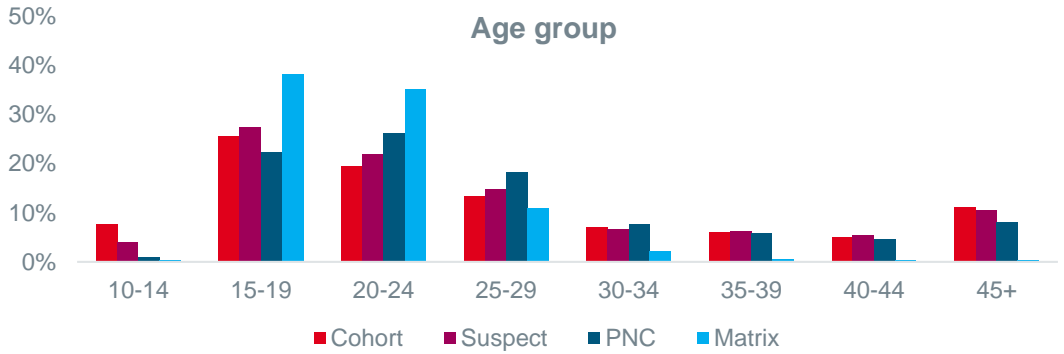
- 38% of the matrix cohort was aged between 15-19 this compares to 26% of the entire violence cohort.
- 42% of the individuals that are on 3 or more matrices were aged 15-19.

- Individuals were more likely to be on PFO (47%), HKC (39%) or GVM (42%) if aged between 20-24.
- 15-19 year olds matched to a matrix represented 57% of the PRO cohort.

Source: Violent Cohort CRIS data extract.

Using a regression model we are better able to understand the variations observed within the data >>

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Regression analysis shows key predictors for Matrix inclusion

Regression analysis was used to identify which variables had the strongest association with being *on any matrix.* The diagram below shows factors above the line that make an individual over twice as likely to feature on a matrix, whilst those below are significant but contribute less.

Being the suspect of multiple offences

Having an average harm index score* above the standard deviation

Being male

Matrix

Being younger

Being the suspect of robbery

Involvement in group offending

More than 2x more likely

Less than 2x more likely

Suspect being Black

Being suspected of murder
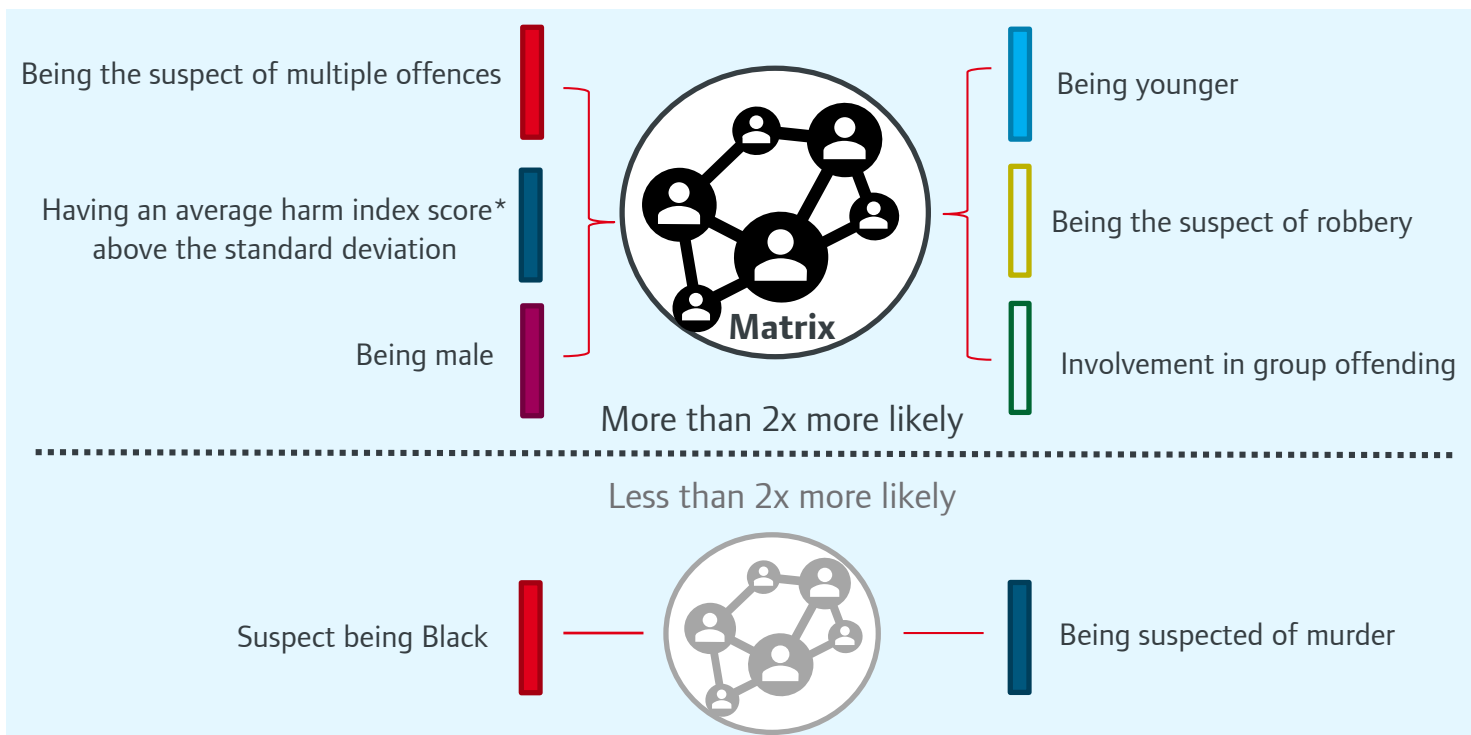
Factors linked with being on a matrix	Likelihood of inclusion
Suspects aged 18 20 compared to over 35 year olds	X13
Repeat suspects; +2 offences +5 offences +10 offences	X2 X3 X4
Harm index score* above the mean	X3
Being a robbery suspect	X3
Being Male	X2
Offending in groups	X2
Being a suspect of murder	X1.9
Suspect being Black	X1.6

- The largest impact - besides being aged 18-20 - comes from whether an **individual was suspected of more than one offence**, with the likelihood of inclusion increasing in correlation with the number of suspected offences.
- If an **individual recorded an average harm score higher than a standard deviation,** they were 3x more likely to be included in a matrix. Whilst those who were **one of multiple suspects** linked to an offence were 2x more likely.
- When the **individual was suspected of robbery** inclusion was 3x likely, whilst **suspects of murder** were 1.9x more likely.
- **Individuals who were male** were 2x more likely whilst those **suspects identified as Black** were 1.6x more likely.

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*Harm index score refers to the Cambridge harm index(CHI) where each offence was matched to a score on the CHI that relates to the severity of the crime – an average harm score was given to each individual within the cohort.

Repeat robbers are the suspects in 60% of robbery offences

1 in 4 offences within the cohort related to weapon enabled robbery – the <u>highest rate of repeat suspects</u> (22% of the total, average of 3.5 offences per suspect).
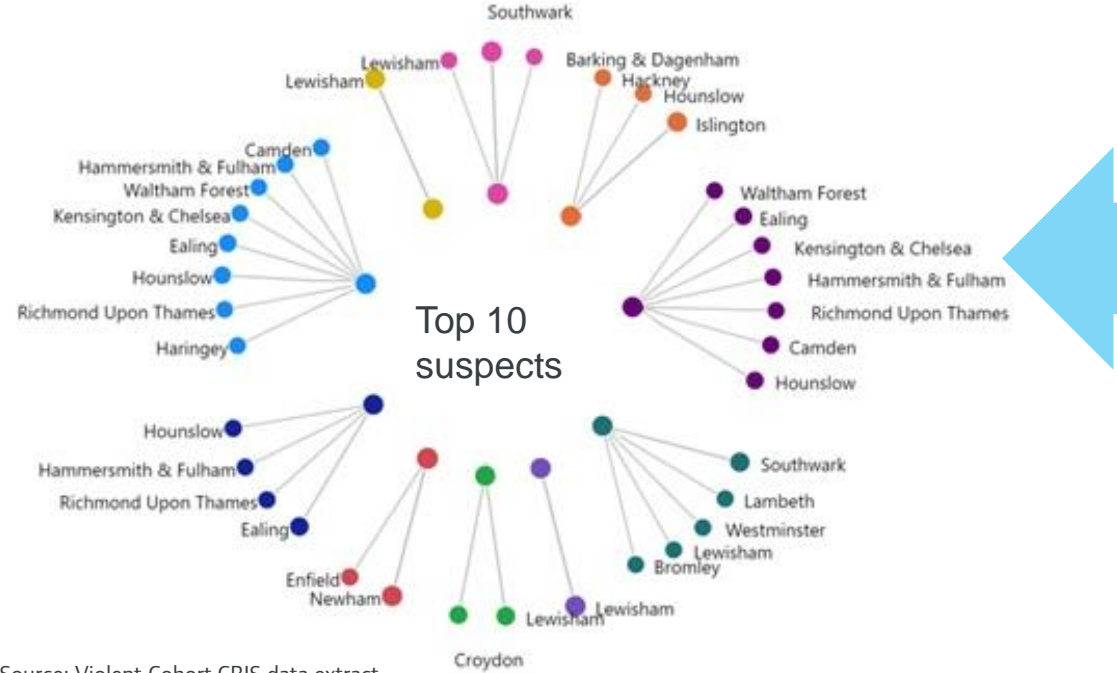**79% (5,879) of weapon enabled robbery suspects did not deviate from this offence type**, this compares to 63% (1,033) for repeat robbery suspects.

In our violence cohort there were;
- 7,396 suspects of weapon enabled robbery, suspected of committing 11,438 offences.
- 12% of these suspects appeared on a matrix – this compares to 4% across the entire cohort.
- 37% (3,694) of all repeat w/e robbery offences involved more than one suspect.
- Repeat robbers were suspected in 60% of all robbery offences within the cohort.
- Repeat w/e robbery offenders were more likely to be aged 15-19 compared to non-repeats.
- Black suspects made up the highest proportion of each cohort (matrix 44%, total cohort 41% and PNC 41%) this was the same for both singular and repeat offenders.
- Repeat suspects were predominately male (94%), similar to single suspects.

Weapon enabled robbery – age groupings

	Single offence			Repeat offender		
	Total Cohort	Matrix	PNC	Total Cohort	Matrix	PNC
15-19	48%	37%	35%	63%	59%	62%
20-24	24%	37%	29%	16%	17%	16%
25-29	11%	12%	15%	4%	3%	5%
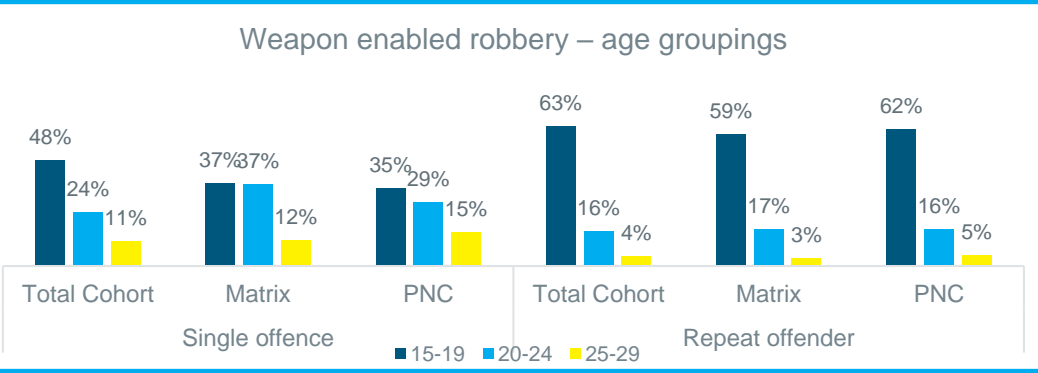
The top 10 prolific robbery suspects were active across many

Top 10 suspects

Southwark
Lewisham
Lewisham
Barking & Dagenham
Hackney
Hounslow
Islington
Camden
Hammersmith & Fulham
Waltham Forest
Kensington & Chelsea
Ealing
Hounslow
Richmond Upon Thames
Haringey
Waltham Forest
Ealing
Kensington & Chelsea
Hammersmith & Fulham
Richmond Upon Thames
Camden
Hounslow
Hounslow
Hammersmith & Fulham
Richmond Upon Thames
Ealing
Enfield
Newham
Lewisham
Lewisham
Croydon
Southwark
Lambeth
Westminster
Lewisham
Bromley

The top 10 most prolific offenders were all known to the police (PNCID)
- 8/10 of suspects were mobile offending across multiple boroughs.
- 4% of the top 10's offences deviated from w/e robbery, compared to 18% of offences for all repeat robbery suspects.
- 2 suspects committed offences across 7 different boroughs.
- 9/10 of the top 10 were Black with 1 being white; 9 were Male.
- Ages ranged between 16 and 21.
- 6/10 were on at least 1 matrix.
- The 10 most prolific robbers were suspected of committing 209 offences (between 20- 26 offences each).
- 26% of all their offences happened in Lewisham.

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Source: Violent Cohort CRIS data extract.

Case study – a countdown to homicide

634 homicide suspects in our violence cohort.

153 individuals were identified on a matrix.

19 high risk flags were attributed to homicide suspects within the cohort – a total of 265 individuals were identified as high risk across all 4 matrices.

A case study timeline leading up to the murder of a youth - captured within our cohort - illustrating the complexities of violent offending.

- Both individuals are suspects in a robbery nine months before the murder.

- The suspect has been suspected of a serious wounding offence two months prior to the murder.

- The victim has not been involved in violent offending excluding robbery.

- Both of these individuals had a PNC.

- Neither of these individuals flagged up on any of the matrix tools.

- Nearly all of their crime involved a collective of people.

Legend

- 🟩 Suspect in Serious Wounding
- 🟩 Victim in Serious Wounding (light green)
- ▭ Crossover (red outline)
- 🟡 Suspect in Robbery of Personal Property
- 🔺 Suspect in Murder (dark red)
- 🔺 Victim in Murder (pink)

Homicide Suspect timeline: Apr 2019, Aug 2019, Oct 2019, Nov 2019, Feb 2020, Mar 2020, May 2020, Jun 2020

Homicide Victim timeline: Aug 2019, Oct 2019, Jan 2020, May 2020

Boroughs: Southwark, Lambeth, Southwark, Westminster, Southwark
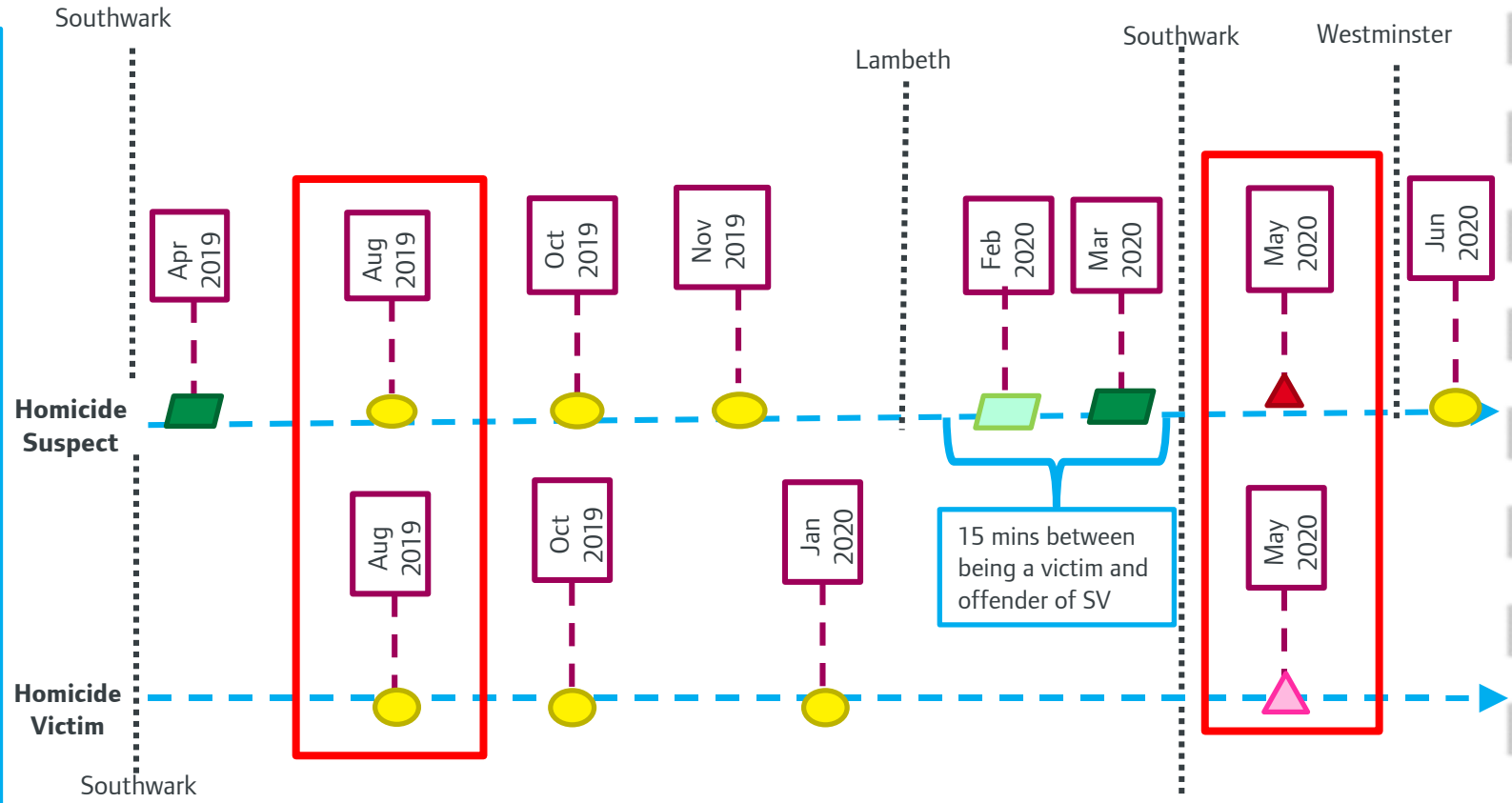
15 mins between being a victim and offender of SV

Source: Violent Cohort CRIS data extract.

3.Violence in context

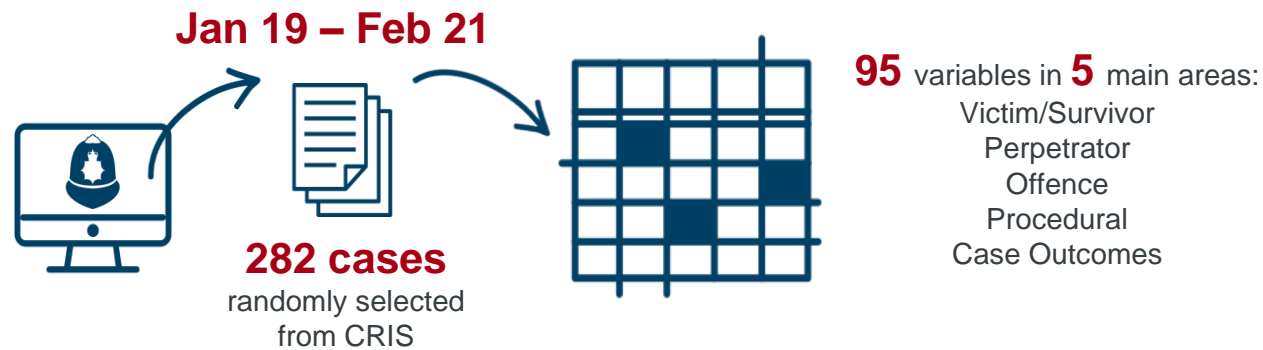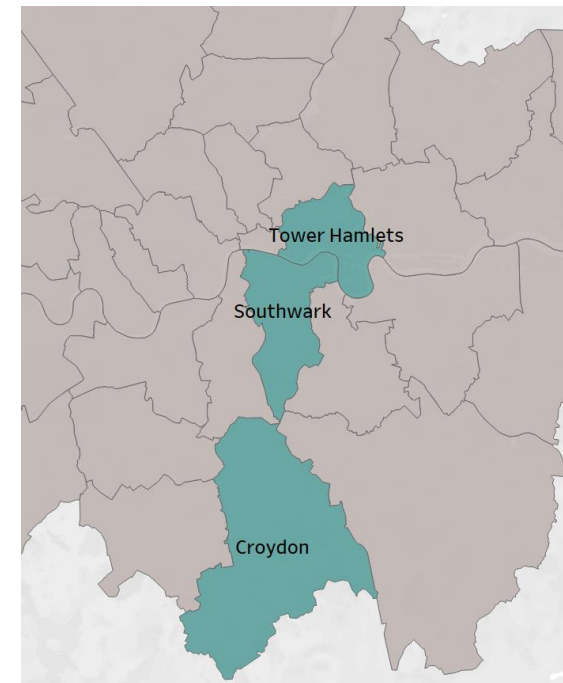In depth case coding to understand the motivations and attrition behind the violence

Deep dive coding of the more violent cases to learn more …

The research adopted the same 'deep dive coding' of CRIS police data as used within the MOPAC Rape Review; The Lighthouse Evaluation and the Deep Dive into Domestic Abuse.

In Total: 282 cases of SYV offences taken from police systems (CRIS) were coded across 95 variables in 5 areas. Cases were randomly generated from Jan 2019 – Feb 2021.

Jan 19 – Feb 21

282 cases
randomly selected from CRIS

95 variables in **5** main areas:
Victim/Survivor
Perpetrator
Offence
Procedural
Case Outcomes

Tower Hamlets

Southwark

Croydon

In depth case coding is time intensive, so a spread of cases were selected from three boroughs - Tower Hamlets (95), Southwark (103), Croydon (84). This is not a representative sample, the selection of these boroughs were determined by considering the crime counts for GBH & GBH with intent, along with a measure of public health deprivation for all London boroughs developed by the Violence Reduction Unit.

A pilot phase examined 40 cases to test the effectiveness of the coding framework at capturing the variables and to narrow the sample to contain the salient characteristics.

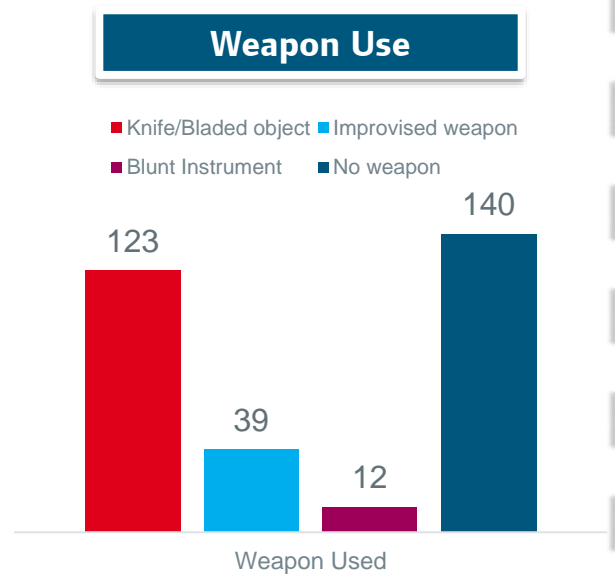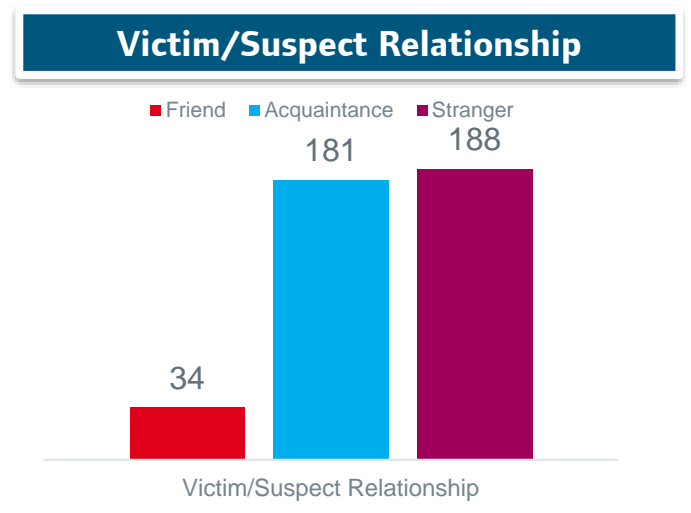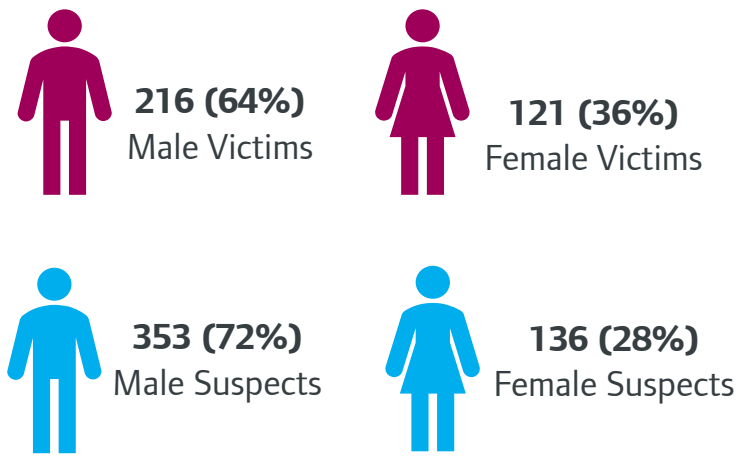**Methodological shortcomings**
- Police system (CRIS) is not designed as a research tool.
- Data recorded & held by the CPS, the courts, & victim support services is not included.
- Unrecorded cases are missing from this methodology.

- Not able to explore trends over time given the coding.
- Recent trends/changes are not included in the sample.
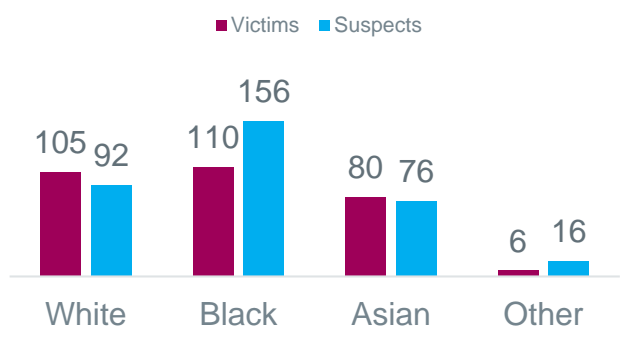
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The demographics of the selected coded cases

- There were a total of 337 victims, with 44 of cases having multiple victims. 40% suspects had a PNCID.
- Ages of victims ranged from 16 to 70 years, half being aged 15-20 (n166, 51%) and the most common ages being 16 & 17.
- There were a total of 489 suspects, with 117 cases having multiple suspects.
- Suspect age ranged from 10-50 years, but over half (n230, 56%) were aged between 15-20. The most frequent age was 18 years (n58, 14%).
- Where known for victims (n156): 58% (n90) were in full time education, 22% (n35) employment, and 20% (n31) not in full time education or employment.
- For suspects, where known (n162): 60% (n98) were in full time education, 28% (n46) not in either full time education/employment, and 11% (n18) in employment.
- 20% suspects had prior offence history. 13% suspects suspected of being in a gang.

216 (64%) Male Victims

121 (36%) Female Victims

353 (72%) Male Suspects

136 (28%) Female Suspects

Victim/Suspect Relationship

Legend: ■ Friend ■ Acquaintance ■ Stranger

Friend	Acquaintance	Stranger
34	181	188

Victim/Suspect Relationship

Weapon Use

Legend: ■ Knife/Bladed object ■ Improvised weapon ■ Blunt Instrument ■ No weapon

Knife/Bladed object	Improvised weapon	Blunt Instrument	No weapon
123	39	12	140

Weapon Used

Ethnicity (victim & suspect)

Legend: ■ Victims ■ Suspects

	White	Black	Asian	Other
Victims	105	110	80	6
Suspects	92	156	76	16

Incident Location

102 In the Street/Pavement

84 At Private residences

31 At Education establishment

Typologies and Motivations of serious youth violence

A statistical technique known as Cluster Analysis was used to identify a typology of violence - two broad groupings were the best fit for the overall data, that of *'single suspect'* (60%) and *'group of suspects'* (40%).

		Cluster 1 'single' (60% of the 282)	Cluster 2 'group' (40% of the 282)
Offence characteristics	Multiple perps involved	No 85%	Yes 82%
	Weapon involved	No weapon 69%	Knife 53%
	Victim/suspect relationship	Acquaintance 57%	Strangers 62%
	Offence location	Private dwelling 40%	Outside 63%
	Witness present	Associates 51%	Bystanders 56%
	Violence duration	Momentary 64%	Prolonged 56%
	Injury levels	69% none/minor	67% moderate/severe
	Motive	Immediate retaliation (34%)	Unclear (49%)
	Gang involvement	4 victims and 1 suspect were known or suspected gang members.	21 suspects and 16 victims were either known or suspected gang members
Demographics	Victim age	Median age 17	Median age 19
	Victim sex	58% male, 42% female	76% male, 24% female
	Victim ethnicity	White is most common ethnicity for victims (38%)	Black is most common ethnicity for victims (40%)
	Suspect age	Median age 18	Median age 19
	Suspect sex	76% male, 24% female	93% male and 7% female
	Suspect Ethnicity	Black is most common ethnic group for suspect (39%)	Black is most common ethnic group for suspects (36%)
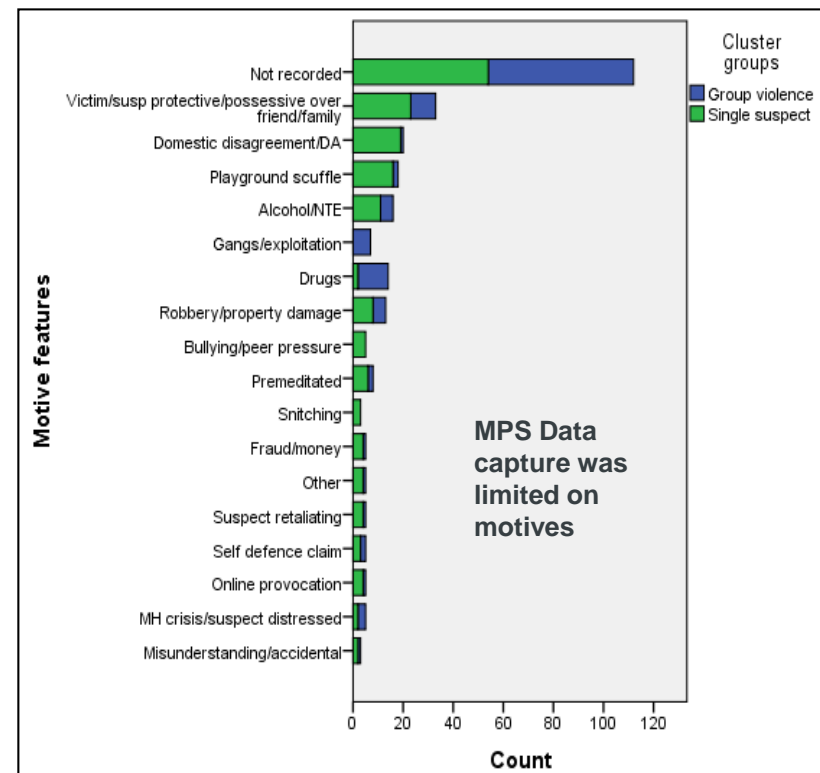
Suspects being a ***previous perpetrator*** and ***victim being a previous perpetrator*** were found to be significant drivers of the victim suffering moderate-severe injuries, as was ***number of suspects*** (e.g., 3 perpetrators compared to just 1, made moderate-severe injury **6 times** more likely).

Significant predictors of there being multiple suspects in the incident were that the victim was a ***repeat victim*** (8 times more likely), and **that police had suspicions of the suspect being *associated with gangs* (12 times more likely).**

Prior CJS involvement, investigative stages and victim attrition

Victims withdrew in half (50%, n141) of all cases - the most frequent withdrawal reason being that the victim became **disengaged** or was **not willing to engage** from the start.

In 38 cases, the victim withdrew **within a day** of the case being reported. The time to withdrawal ranged from one day to 654 days. The median number of days to victim withdrawal was 12.

Regression analysis showed that victims were significantly less likely to withdraw when:
- if public bystanders were present (victims were **3.5x** more likely to not withdraw);
- if there were associates of victim and/or suspect present (victims were **2.7x** more likely not to withdraw).

Regression analysis also showed that a significant predictor of the police NFA-ing a case was when they express **doubt over victim credibility*** (**6x more likely** to NFA in this case).

Witnesses being present and the offence being recorded or photographed were significant predictors of the case being submitted to the CPS - if bystanders were present the case was **38x** more likely to go to the CPS, and if recorded then **5x** more likely.

Injury level and weapon usage were also predictors of submission to CPS - if injury levels were moderate to high a case was **twice as likely** to be submitted, and if a weapon was used they were **4x** more likely.

- Low number of convictions – 12 recorded – possibly more (data accuracy).
- Sometimes other case resolutions were recorded, such as community resolution and cautions (2%, n7), but this was not thought to be consistently captured.

Attrition stage	Number and proportion of cases
Suspect identified	247 (88%)
Suspect arrested	133 (47%)
Suspect interviewed under caution +3	79 (28%)
Victim withdraws support	141 (50%)
Police NFA	73 (26%)
Submitted to the CPS	70 (25%)
CPS charge	52 (18%)
Conviction	**12 recorded (Unclear)**

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* Within the deep dive coding, police expressing *doubts over victim credibility* relates to officers documenting perceived contradictions in terms of victim behaviour and or account based on evidential factors.

Glossary

Police or Criminal Justice terms

Most Similar Force (MSF): a group of forces determined by the Home Office to be comparable based on social demographic and economic characteristics. The similar group to the MPS includes Greater Manchester, West Midlands and West Yorkshire police force areas.

Released Under Investigation (RUI): a term that relates to an individual that is suspected of a criminal offence being released whilst the police investigation proceeds.

Bail: a set of restrictions imposed on a suspect to ensure they comply with a police investigation or before a court hearing or trial.

Suspect: an individual suspected of a crime but not charged.

Accused: an individual charged or cautioned for a crime.

No further Action: a recorded outcome of an offence whereby no further action is taken.

Gang: a gang is defined as defined as a "…relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of young people who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group, and engage in a range of criminal activity and violence.

Gang (gang involvement): gang involvement is any offence where the suspect or victim is involved in gangs, or where intelligence indicates that the intended target of the offence was a known gang member.

Group Violence: any violence offence involving a suspect group of three or more individuals.

First Time Entrants: term to describe an individual who has not previously been charged or cautioned – e.g., no previous experience of the criminal justice process.

Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS): the MPS system for recording reported crimes and log investigations.

Police National Computer (PNC): the principal police database used by the police containing text information relevant to policing.

Gangs Violence Matrix (GVM): an intelligence tool the MPS use to identify and risk-assess gang members across London who are involved in gang violence.

Priority Robbery Offenders (PRO): a priority robbery offender is any individual that has come up at least three times as a Suspect on CRIS for robbery personal property in the last two years.

Habitual Knife Carriers (HKC): any individual that has come up at least twice as a suspect on CRIS in the last two years or once on CRIS and once on intelligence in the last six months for Possession of Offensive Weapon / Knife / Bladed Article or a Knife Injury excluding Domestic Abuse offence. At least one of these offences has to have been committed in the last twelve months unless they have been in custody or have more than three offences.

Priority Firearm Offenders (PFO): any individual that has been named twice as a suspect on CRIS for Possession of a Lethal Barrelled Firearm or a Lethal Barrelled Gun Crime Discharge offence in the last 5 years or have featured as a suspect and there is recent intelligence in the last 6 months relating to firearms (this includes intelligence around having access to firearms, supplying, importing or discharging a firearm).

Licence: a set of conditions imposed that if broken can lead to prison recall.

Community Order: a non custodial sentence which requires an offender to perform community service, curfew, undergo treatment (or such) instead of going to prison.

Cambridge harm index(CHI): a tool that seeks to measure the seriousness of different crime types as opposed to the volume.

Technical and other useful words

Regression: a statistical technique to predict or visualise the relationship between different features/variables. *Linear* and *logistic* are both types of regression whose selection depends upon the data (i.e., binary or continuous).

Regression Coefficient: a regression coefficient is a value used within regression to estimate the influence of the predictor variable.

Cultural sites: published as part of the Greater London Authorities *Cultural Infrastructure Plan*, documenting places where culture is experienced or produced (this covers sites such as galleries, cinemas, libraries, theatres, music venues, parks, legal street art walls. Cultural Infrastructure Map – London Datastore

Odds ratios: a statistical measure of the level of association between variables, representing the odds that an outcome will occur.

Case coding / deep dive coding: a research technique where specific police records/data are systematically coded up to allow for analysis.

National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS): a tool to assist forces with improving data quality and comparability for knife crime. Currently used by 36 of the 43 police forces in England and Wales.

Rolling 12 month trend: where the most recent 12 months are viewed together as a single period.

Normalised figure: a technique that refers to the scaling down of the data set so that new data falls between 0 and 1 to enable comparisons.

Useful offence categories

Violence Against the Person (VAP): a crime grouping that includes a range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault, to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm.

Violence without injury: offences of assault without injury (common assault, harassment etc) where the person is assaulted, obstructed, controlled – including when the level of injury is none, minor, or where other property such as clothing is damaged.

Violence with injury: offences of assault with injury (murder, attempted murder, serious wounding, assault with injury etc.) where the person is assaulted and received injuries. The MPS include homicide within this classification.

Weapon Enabled Robbery: theft with the use of force or the threat of force, where a weapon is seen, intimated, or used.

Most Serious Violence (MSV): similar to violence with injury and relates to the most serious categories of violence (murder, attempted murder, serious wounding etc.).

Serious Youth Violence: victims of most serious violence aged between 1 and 24 years of age at the time of the offence.

Knife crime with injury victims not-DA (1-24): victims of selected crime types where a feature code of 'knife used to injure' aged between 1 and 24 years of age at the time of the offence.

Gun crime: selected crime types where a feature code identifying weapon usage has been added to the report - firearm fired, firearm used to injure (as a blunt instrument), firearm used as a threat or firearm intimated.

Knife crime offences: selected crime types where a feature code identifying weapon usage has been used - knife used to injure, knife seen, knife intimated. Does not include possession.

Weapon-enabled offending: combined gun and knife crime as above.