

Pathways Out Programme

Nominal Profiling

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Over the last decade gang violence and culture has been of growing national and local concern. Concerns relating to organised crime, drug markets, gun crime and youth culture are all associated with gang culture, impacting upon serious crime, public perception and the life chances of young people.
- 1.2 In November 2011 the Government published the Ending Gang and Youth Violence Report which was a result of the disorder across cities in England in August of the same year. The report looked into the causes and size of the problem of gang and youth violence as well as identifying what could be done to give those involved in the violence a way out. The report set out detailed plans to make this happen through:
 - providing support to local areas to tackle the problem
 - preventing young people becoming involved in violence in the first place, with a new emphasis on early intervention and prevention
 - pathways out of violence and the gang culture for young people wanting to make a break with the past
 - punishment and enforcement to suppress the violence of those refusing to exit violent lifestyles
 - partnership-working to join up the way local areas respond to gang and other youth violence
- 1.3 Alongside this report, the Home Office made available funding for priority areas to deal with issues and establish appropriate and effective partnership responses to gang and youth violence. This includes developing co-ordinated, multi-agency and long term solutions which involve both public and voluntary sector.
- 1.4 Priority areas were identified by high rates of serious youth violence, high numbers of admissions to hospital for assault and police intelligence identified gang problems. Derby City was one of the priority areas invited to bid for funding, and was awarded £243,000 to spend on Ending Gang and Youth Violence.

2 Gang Activity in Derby

- 2.1 From 2006 Derby saw a raise in gang related violence, including a number of firearms offences and intelligence identifying an increase in gang activity. Violent Crime and Serious Violent crime remained at high levels within the city, despite some decreases in overall numbers.
- 2.2 Gang links to gun and knife crime are known anecdotally but hard to evidence as they are only known through committed crime and gives no indication of prevalence of weapons and possession throughout the city. Indeed, since 2008 reported gun and knife crime have been decreasing, even though intelligence suggests that weapon usage is still prevalent.

- 2.3 Although drug related crime was not typically part of the known gang related offending, analysis suggested that approximately 15% of gang related offending was drug related (possession, possession with intent to supply and production).
- 2.4 There were three known gangs in Derby demonstrating hallmarks of gang behaviour;
- the A1 crew, this as the largest gang shows possible links to organised crime groups
 - Browning Circle Terrorists and
 - the 38 Estate
- 2.5 This crime trend culminated in the fatal shooting of a 15 year old young man in 2008.
- 2.6 Following this, the Multi- Agency Gangs Team was established to provide targeted and universal interventions for young people at risk of gang violence, and bespoke lessons for schools to decrease the risk of young people entering gangs in the first place. This second element has widened into universal school programme aimed at raising awareness of dangers of gang involvement. Whilst the work of the MAGT has been effective in engaging schools, there were still a number of gaps in the provision available – namely:
- effective wider engagement outside of the established school and young person links
 - Effective provision of pathways out of violence
 - multi-agency safeguarding arrangements to provide a co-ordinated front door system into a suite of evolving early intervention services.

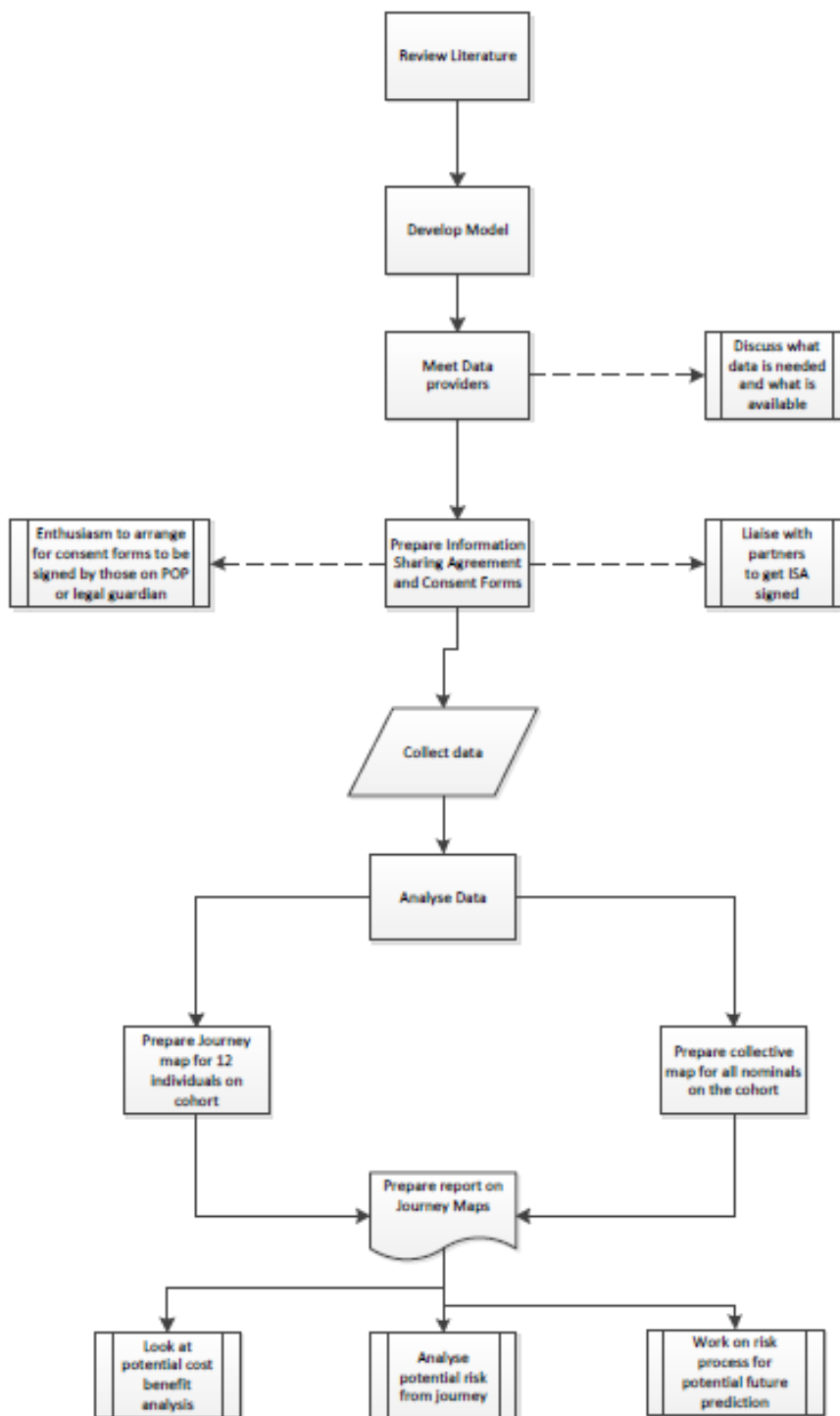
3 Ending Gang and Youth Violence

- 3.1 It was against this background that Derby submitted the bid for the Ending Gang and Youth Violence funding.
- 3.2 Twelve of those most at-risk gang members to the Pathways Out Programme (POP); which aims to see a reduction in the level of weapon use and serious crime among those in the POP. It also focuses on their positive engagement with the community and progression through the programme including training, full-time education or employment, monitoring their current progress as well as profiling and mapping their previous history.
- 3.3 The programme was supported by a comprehensive analytical project, which set out to develop a profile of those who are involved in gang behaviour. This included providing an understanding of who engages with gang activity to try and ascertain if there was any commonality in their lives and so inform why they have adopted to play a part in the gang; why they have chosen this lifestyle and common trends and traits between those gang members. This would enable services to have early identification of others who might be at risk from gang activity.

3.4 The Ending Gang and Youth Violence Action Programme within Derby allows the partnership an opportunity to undertake some innovative work with some of the most vulnerable young people within the city.

4 Methodology

4.1 A flow chart indicating the methodology used for the journey mapping can be seen below.



Author - Richard Brett, Policy, Research and Engagement

5 Data

- 5.1 The data received was broken down into five, logical categories which allowed for specific analysis of certain areas of the nominals life as well as for ease of visualisation in the mapping. These categories were community safety, education, health, legal/law enforcement and family/socio demographic.

Category	Type of Data
Community Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perpetrator of crime• Victim of crime• Perpetrator of ASB• Fire service
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educational attainment• School attendance• School exclusions (permanent and fixed-term)• Special Educational Needs• Educational psychologist
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substance misuse• Mental health services• Ambulance services• Inpatient data• Outpatient data• Emergency Department data
Legal/Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Derbyshire Probation Trust• Youth Offending Service• Multi Agency Gang Team
Family/Socio Demographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children in care/need• Free School Meals• Derby Homes• NEET• Personal information gathered by Enthusiasm through their mentoring of the nominal

- 5.2 The lives of all 12 nominals in the cohort were analysed collectively and individually (and anonymously) and then presented as Visio charts. The Life Mapping of the Cohort can be seen in Appendix 2 and an example of the individual mapping is included as Appendix 3.
- 5.3 We knew the key determinants for gang membership from academic literature but we wanted to test this locally and from this data to predict behaviour and lifestyle and then use this to prevent escalation as well as preventing young people choosing to become gang members in the future and the journey mapping was very important to this.

5.4 Due to the number of different data sources there were issues in obtaining data on all the individuals on the POP as some systems do not go back far enough; new systems have been introduced with old systems no longer available to search and different organisations hold different periods of data but because of the strength of the data and number of different data sources the negative impact of this was minimised and had little impact on the report.

6 Findings

6.1 The main findings have been listed below under the five categories that the data was gathered under

Section	Summary of Findings
Community Safety	Those in the cohort appear as victims of crime as well as perpetrators and where perpetrators they tend to be in the main for violence and ASB
Education	The absence and exclusion rates for those on the cohort are high. The majority were known to Special Educational Needs and exam results are poor.
Health	A large number of the cohort are known to mental health services and a number of inpatient records could be gang related
Legal/law enforcement	All of the cohort have been known to the Youth Offending Service and all those who are old enough are known to probation.
Family Socio-demographic	Seven of the cohort are not living with both parents and six are living with family members who are/have been involved in gangs. Over half live in close proximity to each other.

6.2 Community Safety

- 50% of nominals had been victims of crime
- 50% of the crimes they were victims of were for violence and the other 50% were acquisitive crimes
- 92% of nominals were known to have committed ASB.
- 26 actions of “prosecuted suspect” and of these 46% were for violence

6.3 Education

- Absence rate (authorised and unauthorised) from school of 14.7%
- 87.5% of nominals had fixed-term exclusions recorded against them
- 38% had been permanently excluded

Author - Richard Brett, Policy, Research and Engagement

- Only one nominal did not have a SEN stage recorded against them
- Key Stage (KS) 1 – 50% had a score that was considered a good level
- KS2 – 12.5% had a score that was considered a good level
- KS3 and KS4 – none achieving what is considered a good level

6.4 Health

- .42% known to mental health services
- 8% (1) known to substance misuse services
- Seven inpatient records – all of which could possibly be gang related
- 40 emergency department attendances of which 4 were for assault (30 unknown)

6.5 Legal/Law Enforcement

- All 12 known to YOS
- Two of those known to YOS had been assessed as high risk of harm
- All of those old enough to be were known to probation
- Two of those in the MAGT database were recorded as high risk

6.6 Family/Socio Demographic

- Seven are not living with both parents (6 with mother)
- Six are living with family members who are/have been involved in gangs
- 58% live in or near the Osmaston Triangle
- 83% (5) of those who had been referred had been so for abuse and neglect (total of 11 referrals for abuse and neglect)
- 33% (2) had been referred for family dysfunction (total of 3 referrals for family dysfunction)
- 33% (2) had been referred for family in acute stress and

- 17% (1) had been referred for emotional and behavioural difficulties; parental illness/disability; low income or absent parenting and socially unacceptable behaviour.

7 Next Steps

- 7.1 Research suggests that while it is not possible to predict whether a particular individual will join a gang, individuals who possess certain risk factors have a greater chance of joining a gang and the larger the number of risk factors, the more the likelihood of joining a gang and the likelihood of joining a gang is increased even further when young people experience multiple risk factors in multiple domains.¹
- 7.2 These risk factors come under five risk domains²; individual, family, school, peer group and community. Under these domains there are individual risks (see Appendix 4) and the data gathered in the cohort and journey mapping is being used in setting up a risk matrix to aid predicting those young people who have the propensity for future gang membership.
- 7.3 Cost benefit analysis work has also begun and this will look at costs of interventions that have been undertaken so far for those on the POP and potential cost savings.
- 7.4 It would also be useful to look at the timing of crimes (perpetrator and victim) and ASB and try to tie that in with school expulsions and non-attendance.
- 7.5 There may also further benefit from trying to gather more specific information from the SEN and mental health data.

¹ US Department of Justice – Juvenile Justice - Bulletin December 2010

² Howell and Egley, 2005

APPENDIX 1

Derby City Council Children and Young People

Derby City Council Performance and Improvement

Youth Offending Service

Connexions

Multi Agency Gangs Team

Derbyshire Constabulary

Magistrates Court

JobCentrePlus

Derby Homes

Derby City PCT

East Midlands Ambulance Service

Derbyshire Probation Trust

Derbyshire Fire and Rescue

Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation

Derby Substance Misuse Service

Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)

Aquarius Drug and Alcohol Family Support Service

Addiction Dependency Solutions (ADS)

Specialist Alcohol Service (SCAMS)

New Futures

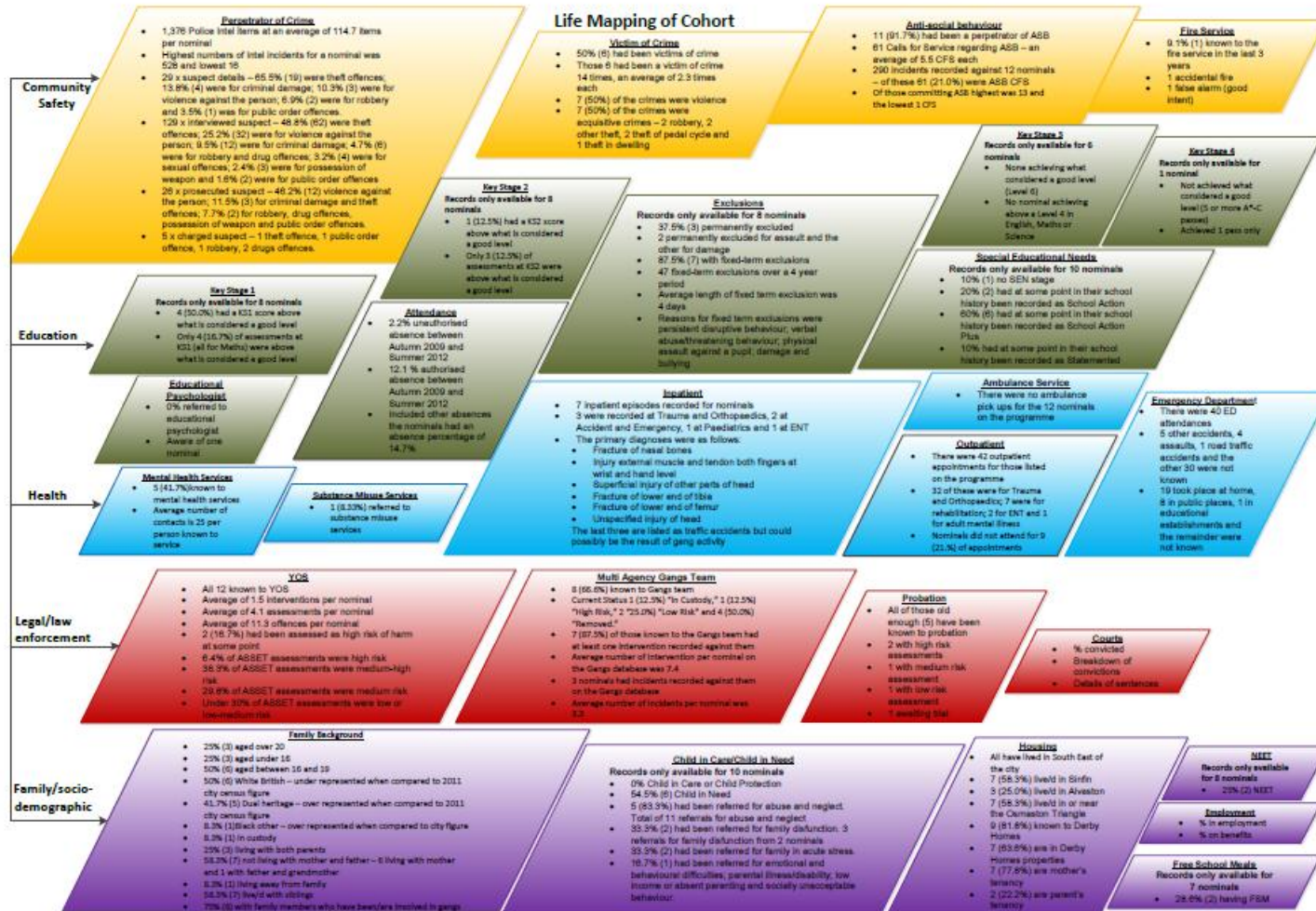
Breakout

Enthusiasm

Community Action Group

Author - Richard Brett, Policy, Research and Engagement

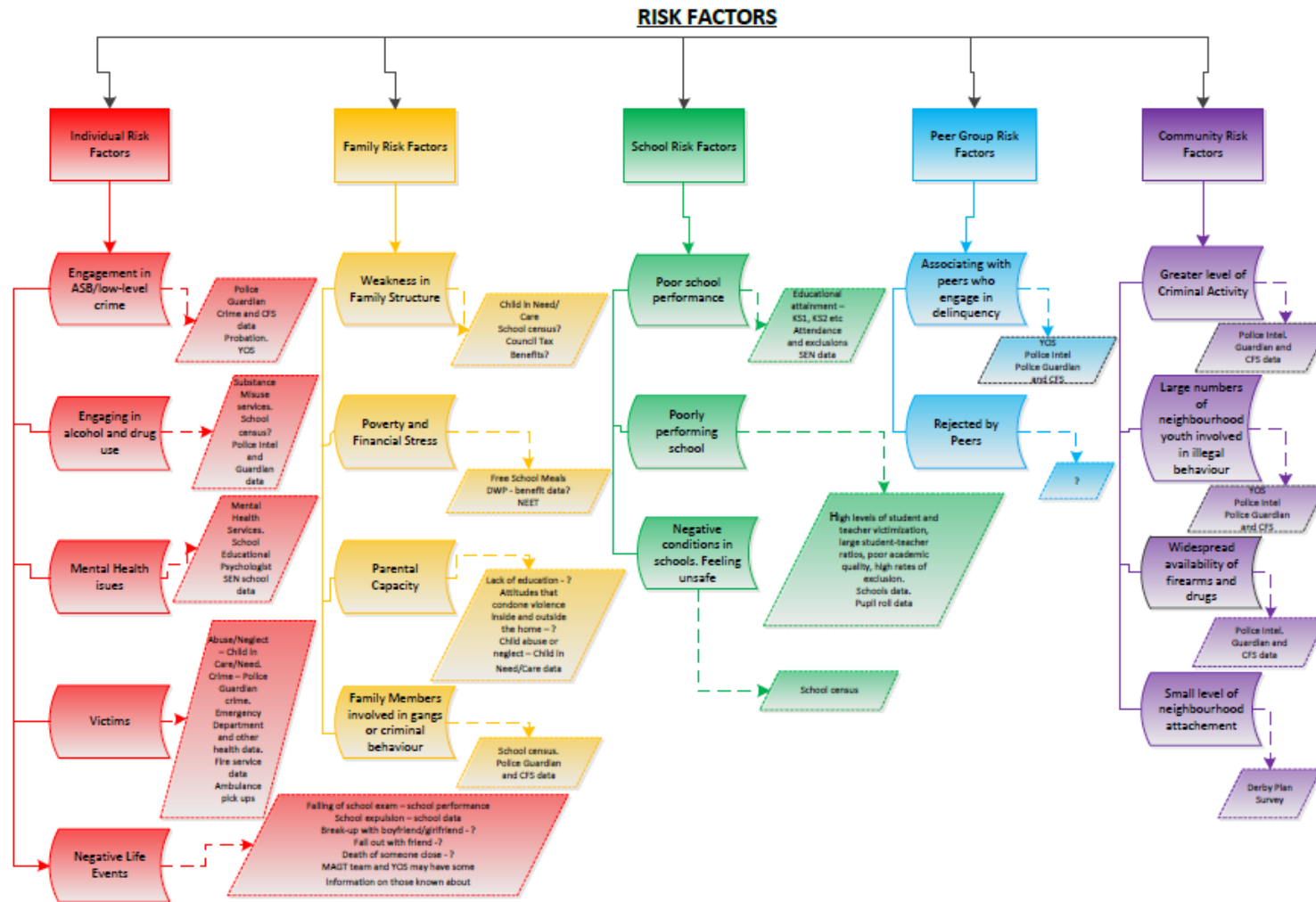
APPENDIX 2



DRAFT – Not for Further Distribution without reference to the Intelligence Team, Derby City Council

Author - Richard Brett, Policy, Research and Engagement

APPENDIX 4



Author - Richard Brett, Policy, Research and Engagement