

Erasmus

PowerPoint

By Rhys, Joel and Connor

END the
silence

STOP the
violence

Note: slogan-end
the silence, stop
the violence

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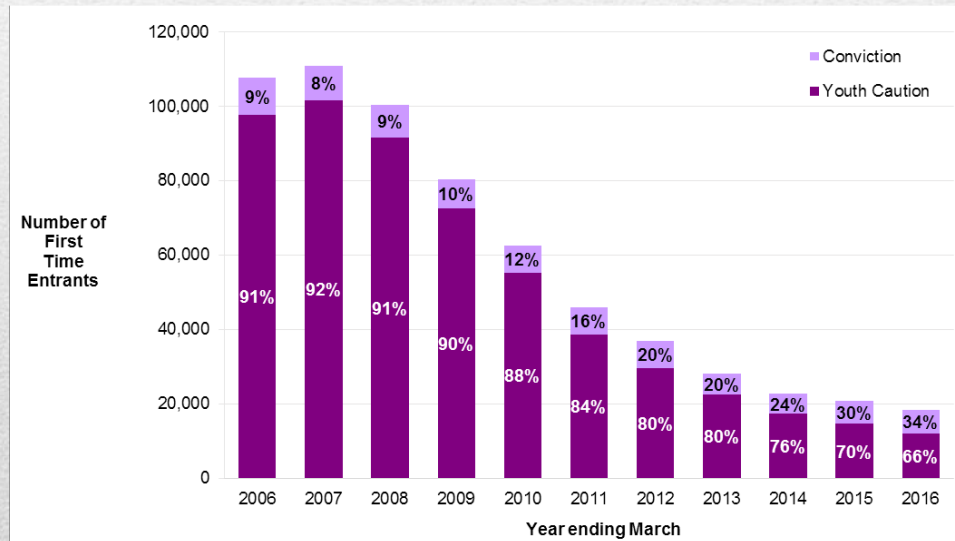
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Statistics about UK and Cornwall

- We had an interview with one of our local police officers and questioned her on multiple aspects of her job and how they may affect our statistics in question. One of the main points that she made was the fact that people are dying less from stab wounds and serious injuries. This is mainly down to technological advancements and also the improvements of health care in the UK. With the emergency services having better equipment within there transport to a scene and the idea that the health care is clearly improved and trained for multiple situations.
- Some stats are also increasing and decreasing in small numbers which is a result of personal perception of the crime scene. To different officers the idea of crimes such as robbery and theft are different and if recorded incorrectly it can affect the stats that they put down and therefore we see an increase or decrease of a certain crime.

Custody Snapshot Comparison	This Month	Previous Month		Previous Year	
	Nov-17	Oct-17	Difference †	Nov-16	Difference †
Custody Population (Under 18)	912	920	-8	855	+57
Custody Population (Inc 18)	987	1,007	-20	939	+48
Beds Available	1,169	1,178	-9	1,171	-2
Beds Commissioned	1,222	1,222	0	1,236	-14
Occupancy Rate	84.4%	85.5%	-1%	80%	+4%



National statistics

- In the year ending **March 2016**, females accounted for **18%** of young people who received a caution or conviction compared with **82%** for males.
- Young people aged between **10 and 14** accounted for **24%** of all young people who received a caution or conviction in the year ending **March 2016**, the remaining The number of proven offences has been decreasing; it has fallen by **9%** from the year ending **March 2015** and by **74%** since the year ending **March 2006**.

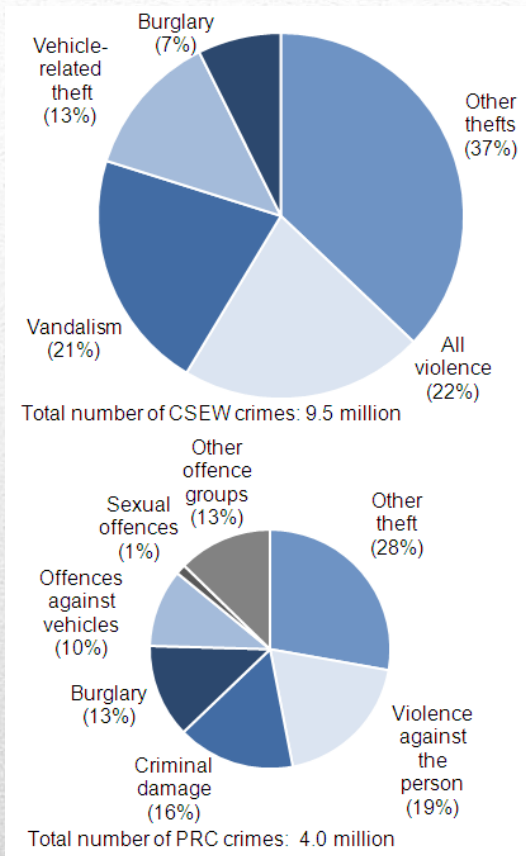
National statistics

- The most common offence types committed by young people were: violence against the person (26% of the total); theft and handling offences (14%); and criminal damage (12%). Compared with the year ending March 2006, the number of proven offences has fallen among all offence types, but particularly for theft and handling stolen goods, motoring offences and public order. 76% being aged 15-17.

National statistics

- There were 16,300 sentencing occasions involving remand episodes given by the courts for young people in the year ending March 2016 (down by 12% from the year ending March 2015 and by 51% from the year ending March 2016). In the majority of these cases (87%) the young person was bailed, while in 3% of cases the young person was remanded in the community with interventions. In the remaining 9% of cases the young person was remanded to youth detention accommodation.

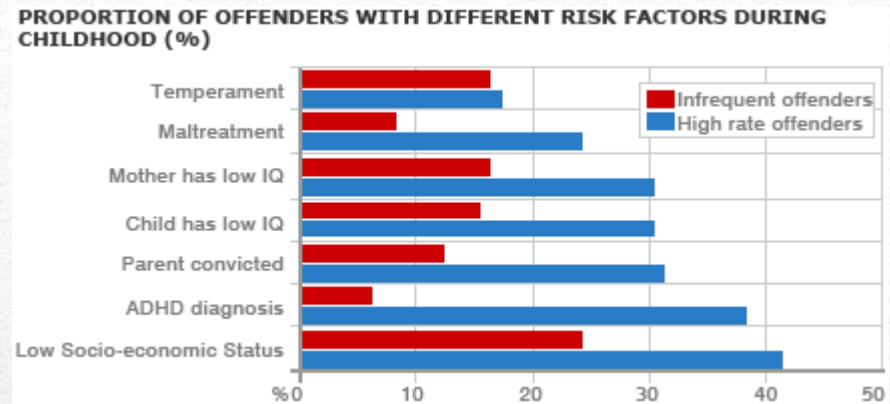
National statistics



- 8% of children released from custody reoffend within a year.
- 1% of children of all children in England are in care, but looked after children make up 33% of boys and 61% of girls in custody.

National statistics

- The main reason for high rate offenders seems to be someone in poverty or a low economic status.
- As a result of parents splitting up, most children tend to live with the mother. If the mother has a low IQ and raises the child, it is more than likely then child will result in low IQ also.



National statistics

- Children with **ADHD** (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) tend to act out violently as they do not know the limits that should be taken in terms of behaviour.
- If a child's parent is in prison. The child may be admitted in the foster system , this could then cause them to act violently. This is due to maybe previously seeing abuse or because they are craving attention due to neglect.

National statistics

- The youngest criminal we have had from our local area is a 9 year old who had a bad family life, mental health problems and anti-social behaviour. The types of criminal are known as 'ACEs' which stands for Adverse Childhood Experiences.
 - Family background and social groups can impact young offenders, normally down to peer pressure or lack of care from parents.
 - Negative stigma about police usually arise due to negative parenting, therefore if the kids do not understand the law they may commit more crimes. If there are no boundaries at home, they will only see older people when they are out at late times which could be a potential bad influence.
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- One fact about our area is that Cornwall has the lowest reoffending rate since reoffending clinics have opened. This is down to youth police officers and committee support officers. Therefore showing that support after criminal activities is needed for young people.
- The majority of youth crimes ranges between 14-17 years old and anti-social behaviour ranges from 8-12 years old.

National statistics
