

Key concepts		Relationships, the law and consequences	Healthy relationships
Murder	The unlawful planned killing of one human being by another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The age of consent is 16. • Unprotected sex can lead to pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections (STIs). • Statutory rape means two people having sex together where one person is under 16 and the other is over 16. The person over 16 has committed a criminal offence. Sexting – storing or sharing images on line or by text (even if you have permission) of someone under 18 is a criminal offence!!	Healthy relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having your opinions valued. • Having your needs respected. • Your partner being honest with you. • Your partner communicating openly with you. • Not being pressurised into unwanted sexual activity • Valuing your partners’ opinions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respecting their needs. • Being honest with them. • Communicating openly. • Not pressurising them into unwanted sexual activity.
Joint enterprise	The joint enterprise law has been used to convict people in gang-related cases if defendants "could" have foreseen violent acts by their associates.		
Guilty	Found guilty of committing the crime you are accused of.		
Blame	Responsibility for a wrong doing		

Definition of a gang

The group has three or more members, generally aged 12–24. Members share an identity, typically linked to a name, and often other symbols. Members view themselves as a gang, and they are recognized by others as a gang. The group has some permanence and a degree of organisation. The group is involved in an elevated level of criminal activity



How can we stop gang culture

Addressing elevated risk factors for joining a gang. Eg. Non-attenders at school
 Strengthening families.
 Reducing youth’s conflicts.
 Improving community-level supervision of youth.
 Providing training for teachers on how to manage disruptive students.
 Providing training for parents of disruptive and delinquent youth.
 Ensuring access to positive role models.
 Reviewing and softening school “zero tolerance” policies to reduce suspensions and expulsions.
 Ensuring that punitive sanctions target delinquent gang behaviours, not gang apparel, signs, and symbols.
 Providing tutoring for students who are performing poorly in school.
 Increasing adult supervision of students after school.
 Providing interpersonal skills training to students to help resolve conflicts.
 Providing a centre for youth recreation and referrals for services.
 Providing gang awareness training for school personnel, parents, and students.
 Teaching students that gangs can be dangerous.
 Reducing the number of families living in poverty.
 Providing facilities to dispose of offensive weapons, safely.

Why people join gangs

For protection from others; gangs, groups or peers
 To feel accepted or a sense of belonging
 For a sense of identity and respect
 Because siblings, family members or partners are gang members
 For excitement
 For status amongst peers and others
 Because they feel like it’s the ‘norm’
 For friends and acceptance
 For potential sexual/romantic partners
 For financial gain and other rewards
 Out of fear, intimidation or threats
 As a result of being groomed or recruited by gang leaders

Who to speak to if you are worried

Here are some ways of reporting things:
 asking an adult for help, like a family member, youth worker or teacher
 Calling Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111 or giving information online. You will be asked questions about what has happened, but you don't have to give your name
 Calling Childline free on 0800 1111 or having 1-2-1 chat with a counsellor.
 Contacting the police by dialling 101 to report something that already happened.
 If it's an emergency or someone is injured or being threatened, you can call 999 for urgent help. The police are there to protect people and help stop crime.