



Serious violence and harmful online content

An analysis of online vulnerability
to serious violence in the UK



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CRIME LINE

Introduction

The UK is currently experiencing record levels of serious violence. In April 2019, it was announced that knife crime levels in England and Wales, including knife homicide, have reached the highest rates since records began in 1946. This rise includes a 46% average increase in knife-related offences in 34 English and Welsh counties since 2010, compared with an 11% rise in London.

The age of those involved in serious violence has also changed dramatically. Figures show the number of knife crime victims in England aged under 16 rose by 93% in the five years to 2018, with the number of under-16s treated in hospital for stab wounds doubling in the last 5 years.

It is widely recognised that the online space plays a significant role in encouraging and propagating violence in the UK. Social media platforms have been used to document, encourage and glamorise violence. Online retailers can also be used to circumvent laws against the purchase of weapons with little or no age verification. Responses have included the removal of some violent content by social media companies, as directed by law enforcement, but this content is still widely available. Furthermore, even successful removal does little to address an underlying appetite for violent content. More recently, new legislative instruments have incorporated social media into banning orders for violent offenders. While undoubtedly part of the solution, we know from our work in countering violent extremist content online that these measures, when performed in isolation, often work to make violent content more desirable without addressing the underlying narrative or providing an alternative.

There has been little research focused on the role of the internet and social media platforms in facilitating the spread of violent narratives, and how we might use those same platforms to devise and deploy effective counter-violence strategies. In light of this, Moonshot CVE ran a 16-day investigation into how vulnerability to serious violence presents online across the UK. This investigation gathered anonymised search engine queries and analysed video content circulating online that explicitly incites violence. This short pilot study maps the at-risk audience and provides key recommendations to reduce online harm and ultimately change offline behaviour.

Data highlights



22,169 searches

recorded over 16 days indicating engagement with or vulnerability to serious violence.



2.5 million views

of a sample of YouTube videos that directly incite or encourage violence.



Searching for a way out

evidence of individuals using search engines to express their desire to escape violence.

Key recommendations



Programme expansion

Funding would allow Moonshot CVE to consult with police, government and civil society experts to expand the research programme and inform offline government resourcing.



Digital campaigns

Develop micro-targeted counter-narrative campaigns that challenge specific harmful narratives using credible, influential voices.



Interventions

Use innovative technology to run targeted online-to-offline interventions programmes.

UK

*Excluding Northern Ireland

The National Picture



Moonshot CVE gathered anonymised search traffic data from 27th April - 12th May to map vulnerability to serious violence and engagement with harmful content online in the UK.

Search numbers are estimated and it is accepted that some recorded search terms will contain false positives; not all individuals searching will be at-risk. The search terms and volumes are indicative and provide a previously unseen insight into the at-risk audience.

Most searched terms by volume

Number of searches

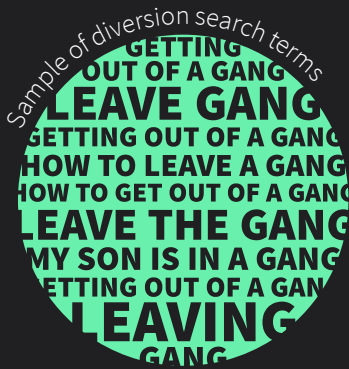
- 9267 **stab vest/s**
- 4013 **bulletproof vest**
- 3066 **zombie knife**
- 1814 **hidden knife**
- 1177 **rambo knife**
- 691 **credit card knife**
- 422 **stabbing video/s**
- 230 **gang life**
- 192 **knife gloves**
- 109 **stabproof clothing**
- 81 **knife defence**
- 79 **buy acid**
- 75 **covert stab vest**
- 64 **die from stabbing**
- 62 **stabproof jacket**
- 58 **join a gang**
- 58 **gang initiation**
- 55 **surviving a stabbing**
- 51 **concealed knife**
- 45 **where to stab**



*total of 22,169 searches recorded in the UK
Search volume weighted by population

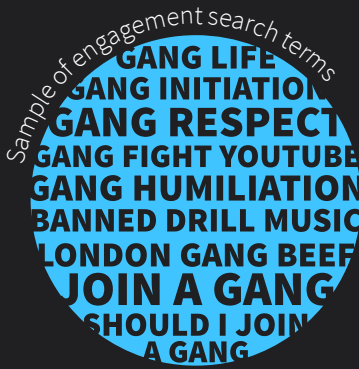
Searches broken down by category

Diversion 110



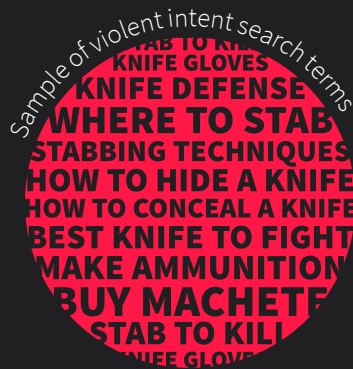
Top Search Result
“escape gang”

Engagement 901



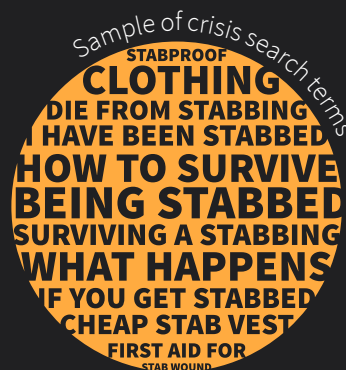
Top Search Result
“stabbing video”

Violent Intent 7,557



Top Search Result
“zombie knife”

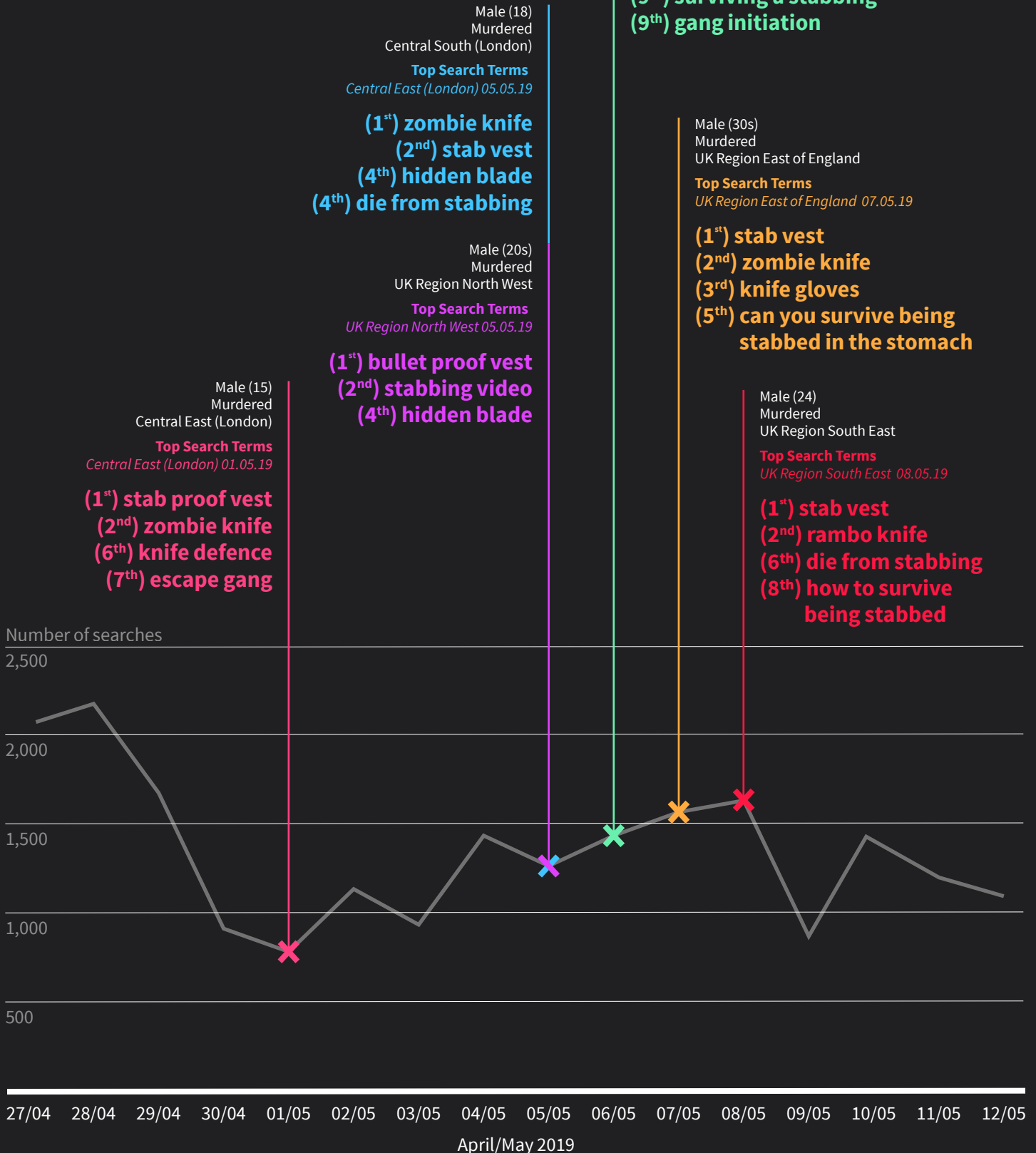
Crisis 13,601



Top Search Result
“stab vest”

Offline events and online behaviour

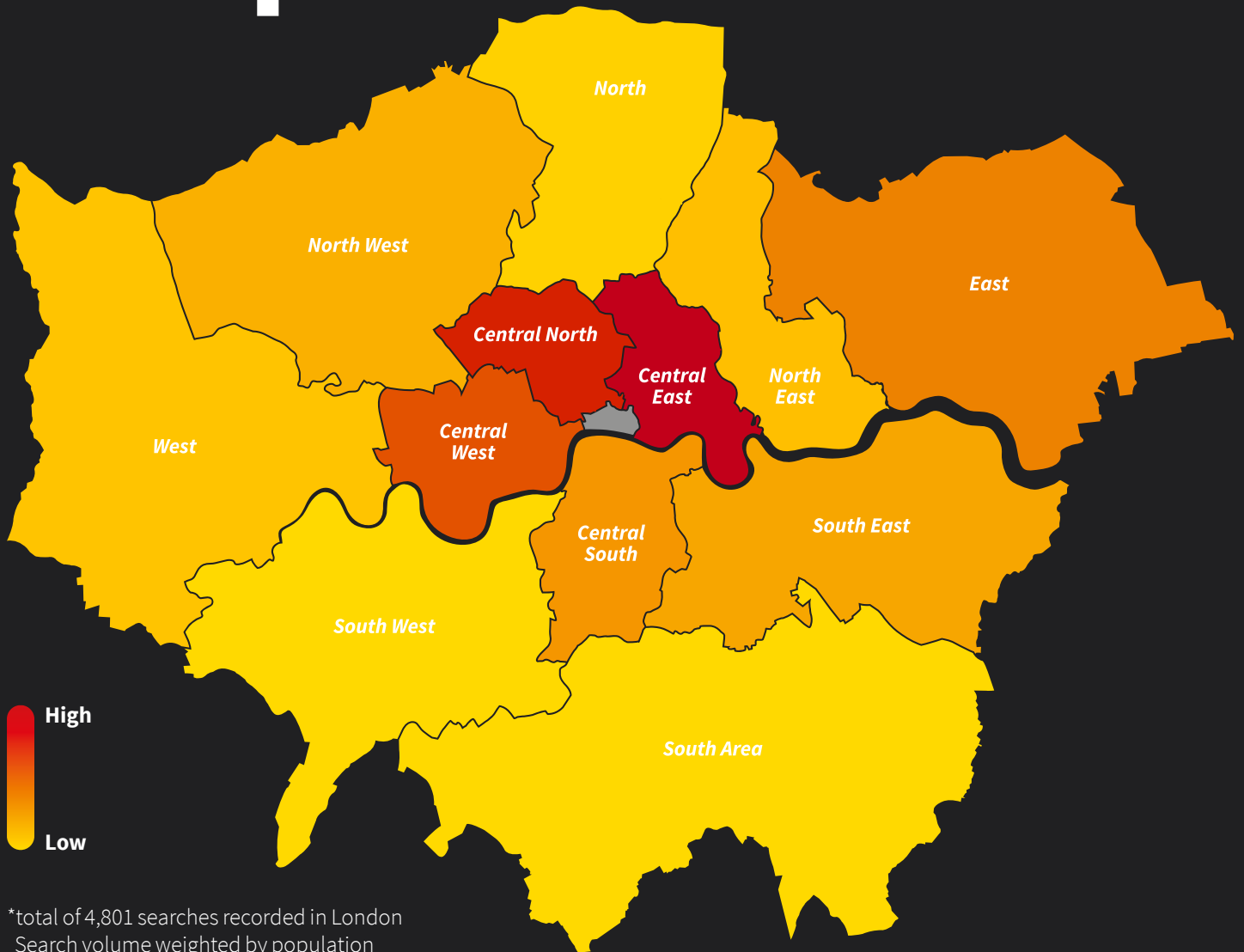
Five murders and their online impact as recorded in regionally specific search queries





London

London Deep Dive



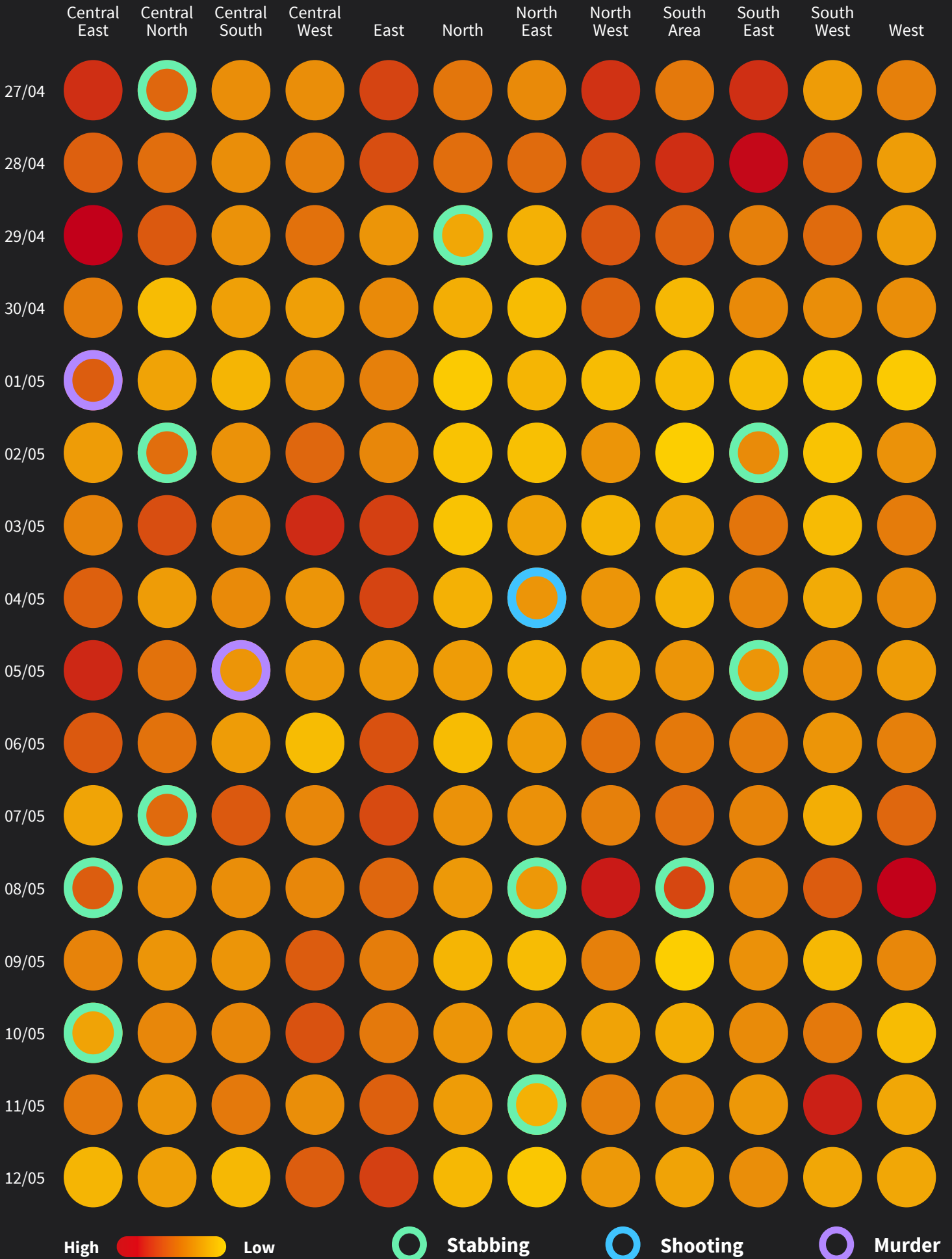
*total of 4,801 searches recorded in London
Search volume weighted by population

Low volume search terms unique to London

- showkey stabbing video
- amazon zombie knife
- ebay zombie knife
- buy stab vest
- crib session pornhub
- how to conceal a knife
- Join NPK
- knife defence classes
- zombie knife buy

Offline events and online behaviour

Incidents of serious violence in London and volume of related searches over time broken down by Borough Command Area



High Low

Stabbing

Shooting

Murder

Video content



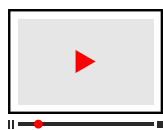
Moonshot CVE isolated a sample of 20 videos uploaded to YouTube between January 2018 and May 2019, and which either incite or encourage violence. The videos have collectively received a total of 2.5 million views and 20,500 engagements (likes, comments or shares).

Gaining an understanding of the narratives and format of harmful video content is invaluable when it comes to the production of effective counter-content.

20 videos
2.5 million views
20,500 engagements

What video content are the at-risk audience consuming?

A thematic analysis was conducted on the video content with multiple themes applied to each video.



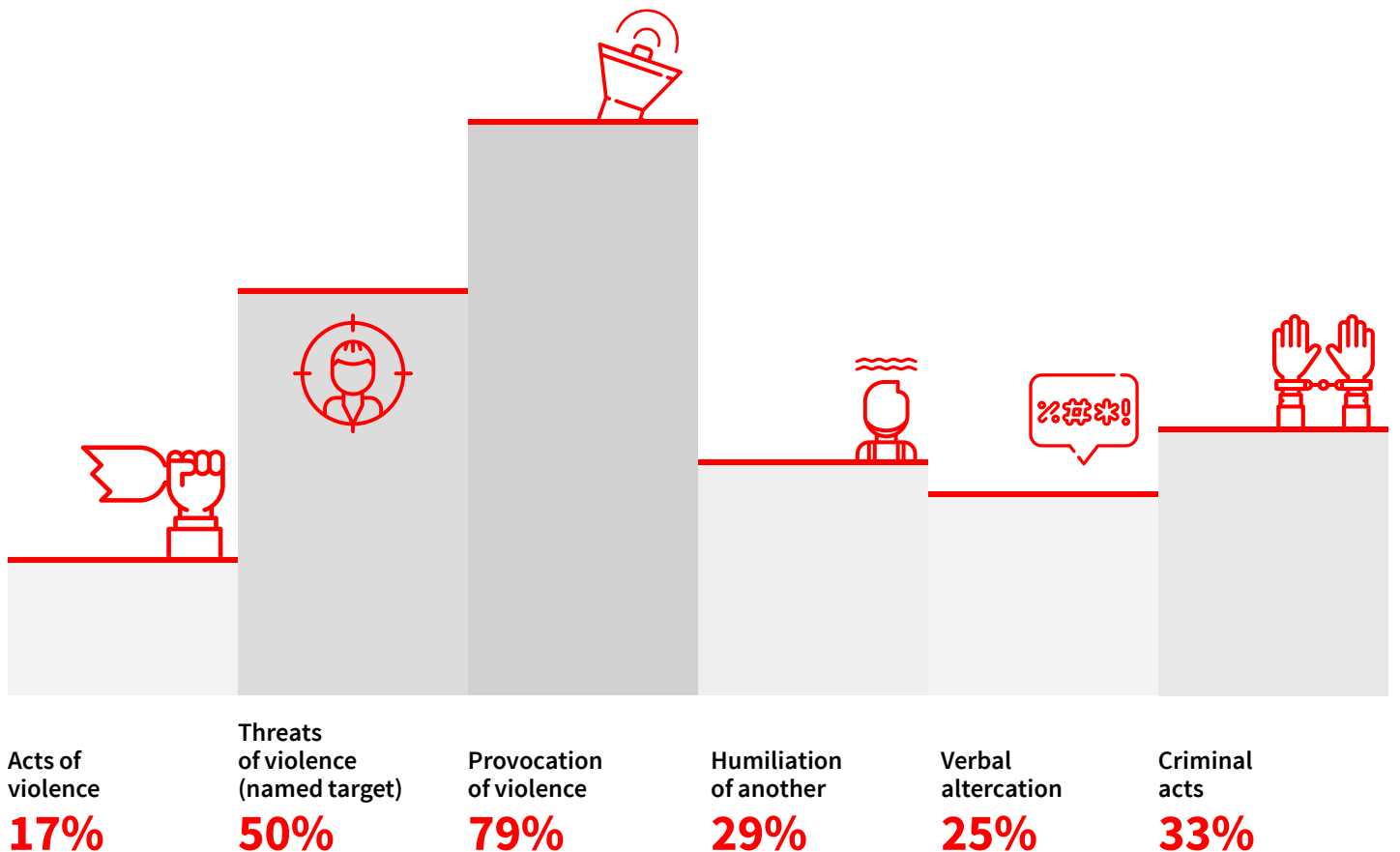
Average Views

Within 30 days of upload
41,100 views



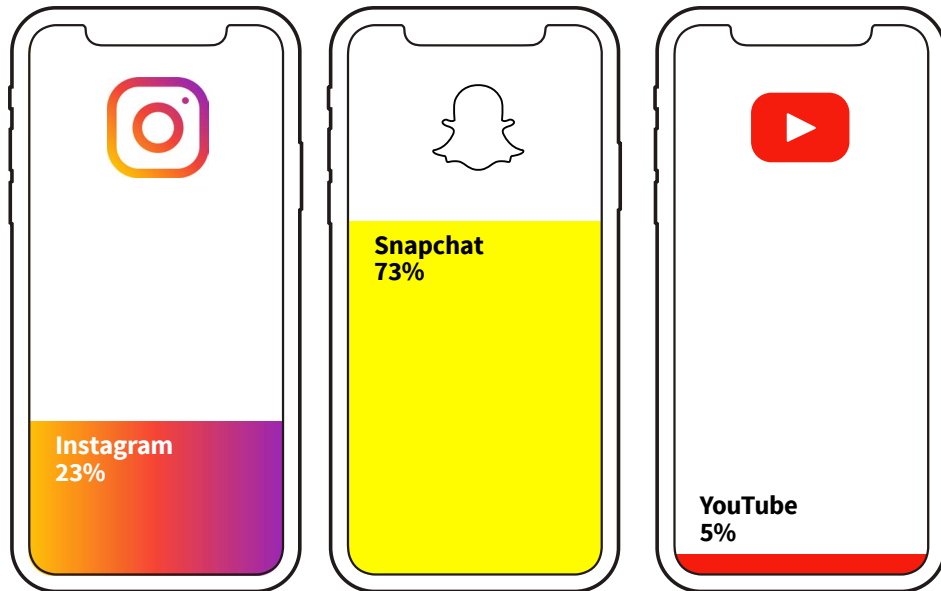
Average Views

Within 24 hours of upload
2,760 views



Where are the at-risk audience viewing this content?

The videos examined were all hosted on YouTube. However, our analysis reveals a pattern among users of posting original footage on Snapchat and Instagram - often live - before later re-uploading the footage to YouTube, thereby maximising the lifespan and reach of their content. The visual below shows the breakdown of platforms to which the videos were originally posted.



United Kingdom
82%

United States
4%

Ireland
3%

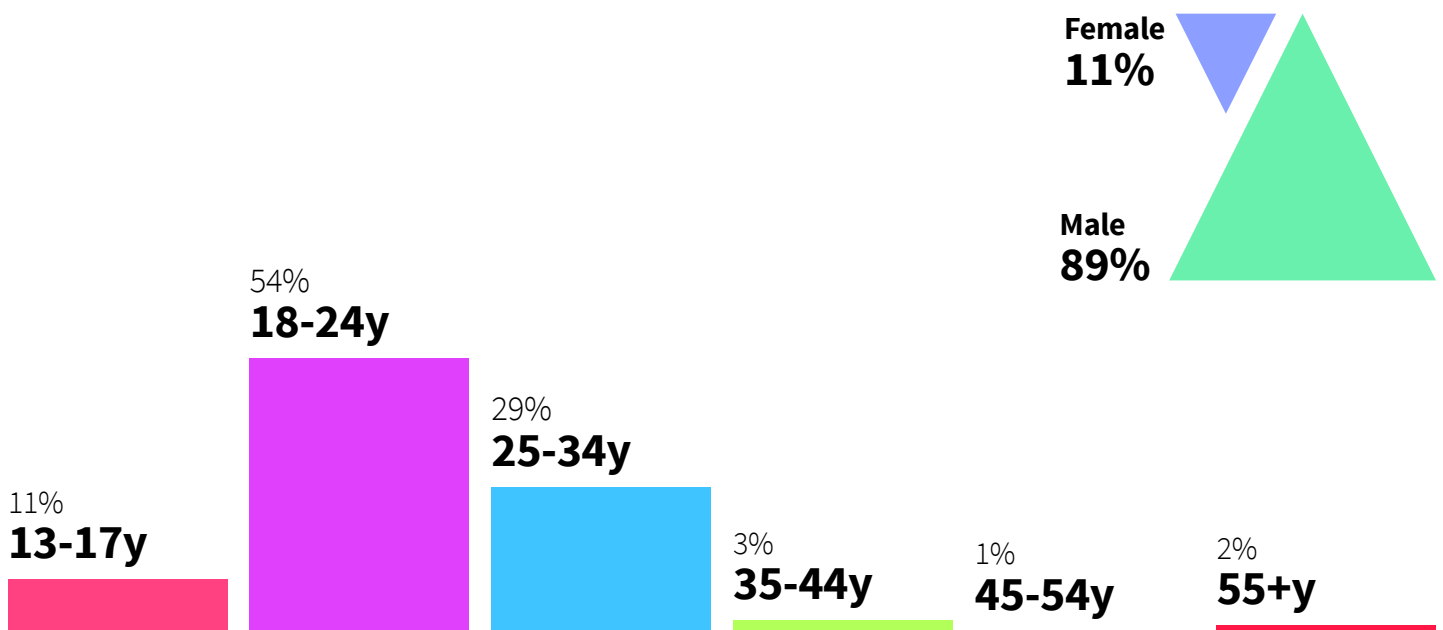
Netherlands
2%

Australia
1%

*remaining 8% split between 5 countries

Demographics of the at-risk audience

The visual below shows the aggregate demographic data of every YouTube user who has liked, shared or commented on one of the 20 videos between January 2018 and May 2019.



Key Recommendations

The UK Home Office 'Serious Violence Strategy' published in April 2018 emphasises that the Government's approach to reducing serious violence cannot focus solely on law enforcement. The strategy stipulates that the solution requires a 'multiple-strand approach' involving a range of partners across different sectors.

Moonshot CVE has gathered a small snapshot of data on the vulnerabilities of an audience whose online behaviour suggests they are potentially at risk of both consuming violent content online and being affected by violence offline. The richness, depth and granularity of this new data would all be augmented during a longer study, as part of which we would also directly challenge violent narratives in the same online spaces in which they are being sought and consumed, by providing constructive alternative content and support for individuals being drawn into violence.



Recommendation #1

In-depth research is carried out into the at-risk audience online

This pilot project tracked a limited number of indicators over just 16 days. A fuller programme of work would involve the creation of a much larger database of indicators, in part through consultation with subject matter experts and former perpetrators of serious violence. This would enable us to map engagement with violent or harmful content online, in order to:

- Better understand the scale and nature of the issue.
- Better understand the narratives that promote violence.
- Identify hotspots and the hidden impact of offline events.
- Improve allocation of resources and effectiveness of support services.



Recommendation #2

Run nationwide digital counter-content and counter-narrative campaigns

- Micro-targeted messaging campaigns can use online advertising services to provide at-risk search engine users with alternative, credible content.
- This content would challenge harmful narratives that seek to encourage or incite violence, in part through the use of credible, influential voices.

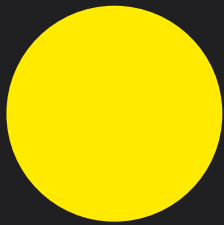


Recommendation #3

Run targeted online-to-offline interventions programmes

- Members of the at-risk audience should be presented with the opportunity to be individually contacted online by a support worker, with the ultimate aim of them receiving offline support. Moonshot CVE have developed innovative technology to initiate and manage this process at scale.
- This online-to-offline process would also involve the coordination of existing offline local services.
- This approach should focus on connecting individuals who are isolated and/or face physical risk in trying to get help with appropriate offline support services.

About Moonshot CVE



Moonshot CVE is a London-based social enterprise dedicated to undermining the proliferation of harmful content online. We design and deploy new data-driven methodologies and technologies to enhance the capacity of our partners to effectively respond to a wide range of social issues in the online space. Our work ranges from software development, training and capacity building to leading global counter-messaging campaigns.

We have applied our methodologies and technologies to address a range of policy areas, particularly those central to transition and post-conflict environments, including extremism, disinformation, human trafficking and irregular migration, gender-based violence (GBV), and weapons smuggling. To date, we have carried out our programming in over 30 countries.

