

LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND

# VRN Strategy and Updates

Children and Families Overview and Scrutiny Committee 5<sup>th</sup> March 2024

# **About the VRN**

Established in September 2019 following receipt of Home Office funding.

We are one of 20 Violence Reduction Units across England and Wales tasked with preventing and reducing serious violence through taking a public health approach.

- A small team working with a broad network of partners and governed by the Strategic Partnership Board.
- The VRN initially focused on preventing and reducing serious violence in public places with a priority focus of CYP. Our scope has since increased to include DASV.
- Our activity broadly focuses on data and insights, evidence reviews, intervention of design and delivery, community and young person involvement, developing new partnerships and initiatives, campaign and evaluation.
- This year the team has also supported relevant partners to mobilise for the new Serious Violence Duty.

# Our Approach

In line with the UK Government's Serious Violence Strategy, VRUs are expected support a multiagency, public health, long-term approach to preventing and tackling serious violence, which is:

- Causes ill-health through fear, injury and loss affecting individuals and communities
- Violence "spreads", with clusters of incidents linked in time, by place or by the groups of people affected
- Distributed unequally across population groups and contributes to health inequalities
- Risk factors for violence overlap with risk factors for other adverse physical and mental health outcomes
- It has root causes, it can be treated, it can be prevented

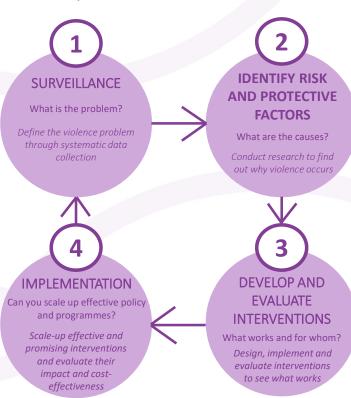
- ✓ Focused on a defined population
- ✓ With and for communities.
- ✓ Not constrained by organisational or professional boundaries
- ✓ Focussed on generating long term as well as short term solutions
- ✓ Based on data and intelligence to identify the burden on the population, including any inequalities
- ✓ Rooted in evidence of effectiveness to tackle the problem

# Our Approach

## Public Health Principles



## Four Step Process

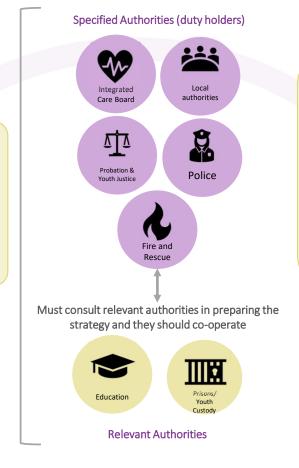


# The Duty

The requirements of the duty are very similar to the work of our VRN partnership except it places a legal duty on specified authorities



Police and Crime Commissioners are not subject to the Duty but have the authority to take a convening role, support specified authorities, draw down and distribute funding and monitor progress.



### The Duty

The Duty requires specified authorities, for one or more local government areas, to work together and plan to prevent and reduce SV, including identifying the kinds of SV in the area, the causes of that violence and to prepare and implement a shared strategy for preventing and reducing SV in the area. (PCSC Act Ch1 Part 2)

Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act requires CSPs to have SV as an explicit priority in their strategies and plans

### The Requirements

- ✓ Identify and define serious violence locally (must include a focus on public place 'youth violence' with an option to include other related types such as DASV, criminal exploitation and VAWG)
- Agree the geographical coverage and local partnership model for delivering the duty
- Produce a partnership agreement outlining how specified authorities and partners will work together
- ✓ Adopt the WHO public health approach
- ✓ Produce an SNA
- ✓ Produce, publish and implement a strategy
- ✓ Review the Strategy annually (which may require a refreshed SNA)

### Timescales



The Duty commenced on 31 January 2023. Specified authorities had until 31 January 2024 to produce their SNA and Strategy

Success Measures



- A reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with knife or sharp object
- A reduction in knife and sharp object enabled serious violence\* recorded by the Police
- A reduction in homicides recorded by the Police

\* Details have been requested

# Requirements (all met).



## Defining Serious Violence

Specified authorities (SAs) are expected to define serious violence.

The Local Definition has been agreed as:

"Violence resulting in significant physical injury and other serious harm, including sexual violence. Violence may be committed with or without weapons, and may take place in domestic or public places"



## Defining the Local Area

Specified authorities should agree the local partnership model (and its geographical area) for discharging the duty.

It has been agreed that the area will be LLR-wide and the Strategic Partnership Board and VRN will be the local partnership model.

A mandatory Partnership Agreement has been signed-off by SPB and submitted to the Home Office.



## Understanding Local Issues

The partnership should work together to establish the local Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA).

The VRN team have produced the Strategic Needs Assessment based on the new definition. Locality-based violence profiles are being produced for each CSP. The City have provided data and reviewed the SNA before sign-off.



## Preparation, Publication and Implementation of a Strategy

The partnership must collectively develop a strategy which should outline the multi-agency response that will taken to prevent and reduce serious violence in the local area.

A series of co-production events informed the new Strategy which was produced by the VRN team on behalf of the partnership. It was submitted to the Home Office as required by 31 January 2024.

# **Serious Violence Definition**

The local definition of serious violence is the one adopted by the VRN partnership following the commencement of the Serious Violence Duty (2023):

"Violence resulting in significant physical injury and other serious harm, including sexual violence. Violence may be committed with or without weapons, and may take place in domestic or public places"

## SERIOUS VIOLENCE DEFINITION

### ALL SERIOUS VIOLENCE OFFENCE TYPES

### HOMICIDE:

- Murder
- Manslaughter
- Corporate Manslaughter
- Infanticide

### ROBBERY:

- Robbery of Business Property
- Robbery of Personal Property

### ARSON:

Arson – Endangering Life

### VIOLENCE WITH INJURY:

- Attempted Murder
- Cause or Allow Death or Serious Physical Harm to Child or Vulnerable Person
- Assault with Intent to Cause Serious Harm
- Endangering Life
- Assault with Injury
- Racially or Religiously Aggravated Assault with Injury

### VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY:

- Threats to Kill
- Kidnapping and False Imprisonment
- Modern Slavery

## STALKING AND HARRASSMENT:

### Harassment

- Racially or Religiously Aggravated Harassment
- Malicious Communications
- Stalking
- Controlling or Coercive Behaviour

### SEXUAL OFFENCES:

- Rape
- Other Sexual Offences

## MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY:

Exploitation of Prostitution

### **PUBLIC DISORDER:**

- Affray/Offences Against State
- Violent Disorder

### **BURGLARY:**

- Burglary Residential (Home) (Aggravated Only)
- Burglary Residential (Unconnected Building) (Aggravated Only)
- Burglary Business and Community (Aggravated Only)

# **ANALYSIS** COHORT

A decrease in serious year

Decreases observed with violence without injury and burglary (residential and business/ community) offences

Police:

**Ambulance:** 

Sexual Assault

Assault /

Stalking & Harassment

**Hospital Admissions:** 

Assault by bodily force

and Harassment. Public Disorder and Under 25s

> contributed to 30% of serious violence in 2022/23

5% offences involved a knife or sharp object

ES Z 0 ERS 71% of offenders are male 56% of victims are female

1.7% of LLR residents were a victim and 1.2% were a perpetrator of serious violence in the last 12 months

10-19

year olds experience the highest rates as perpetrators and victims of sexual violence and public place serious violence

30-39

year olds experience the highest rates as perpetrators and victims of serious violence

Most common areas of residency for perpetrators and victims were:

West Leicester, East Leicester, Hinckley & Blaby and Charnwood

MOST COMMON
OFFENCES / INJURY
TYPES

**Peak times** 

15:00-15:59

11:00-11:59

00:00-00:59.

22:00 - 22:59

30%

of all serious

violence was

flagged as

domestic-related

Sexual offences

make up 9%

of all serious

violence

Increases seen at the weekend

**28**%

of public place serious violence was committed in the NTE

**Priority areas:** 



Of the local authorities. Leicester saw the highest rate and volume of serious violence - double the rate seen in Leicestershire

NATURE

Serious Violence in the **Night Time Economy** 

More than 80% of perpetrators were male.

 Almost a fifth of perpetrators reside in West Leicester, followed by Charnwood and East Leicester.

 The greatest proportion of victims and perpetrators were aged between 18 - 24.

70% of victims were male.

 The greatest proportion of victims live in West Leicester, East Leicester, Hinckley & Blaby and Charnwood.

**Perpetrators of High-Harm Offences** (under 21s)

. The majority of the cohort reside in East Leicester, West Leicester. Charnwood and South Leicester.

 The peak ages of committing GBH, Murder or Attempt Murder were 18, 16 and 19.

- 89% were male.

Average age of first offence was 14.6 years old.

28% of first offences were for Grievous Bodily

 Average age of first victimisation was 12.9 years old.

• 29% of the cohort were victim of or witness to domestic abuse.

71% were identified as having special educational

 55% received a suspension or permanent exclusion.

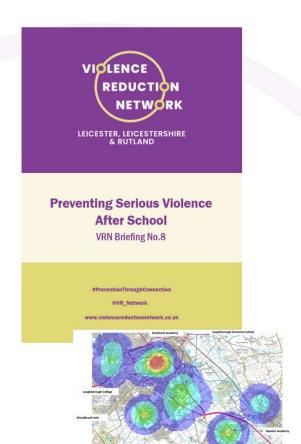
• 50% were persistently absent from school.

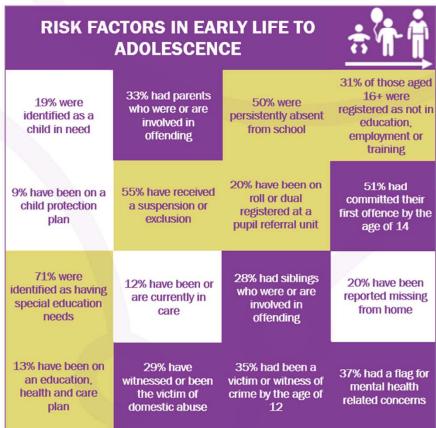
37% had a flag for mental health concerns.

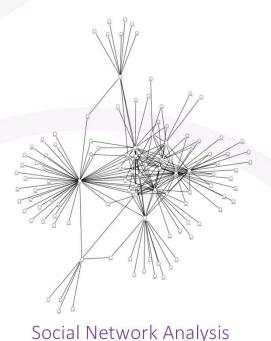
A third had parents who are involved in offending.

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# Our Work: Deep Dives







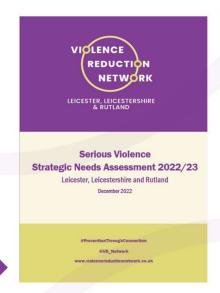
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# **Our Work: Data Sharing and Use**

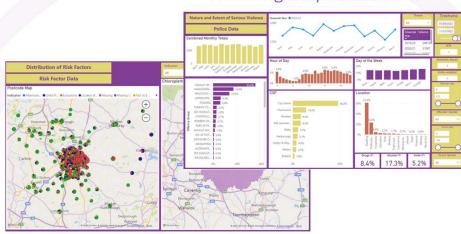
Information
Sharing
Agreement



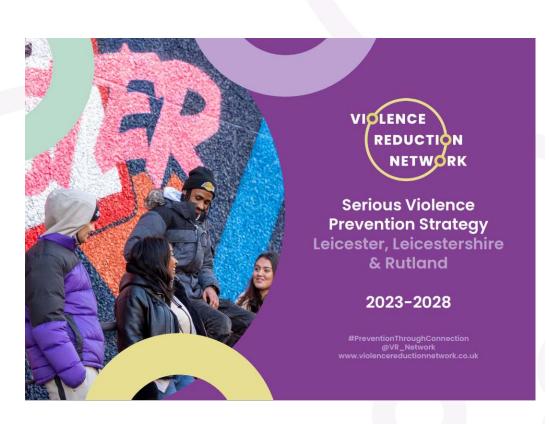
- ✓ Leicestershire Police recorded crime
- ✓ Midlands and Lancashire Commissioning Support Unit (A&E attendances and hospital admissions)
- ✓ East Midlands Ambulance Service
- ✓ Community and Young Person Surveys
- ✓ Commissioned Services / Voluntary and Community Organisations
- ✓ Social care data Leicester City Council, Leicestershire County Council and Rutland County Council
- ✓ Education data Leicester City Council, Leicestershire County Council and Rutland County Council
- √ Offending data Leicestershire Police
- ✓ Anti-social behaviour data Leicestershire County Council (LLR-wide)
- ✓ National data Data from the Department for Education, Public Health Profiles and the Office for National Statistics



Multi-Agency Dashboard



# Serious Violence Prevention Strategy



## **Our Prevention Priorities**

- Priority 1: Providing collaborative and courageous leadership.
- 2. Priority 2: Using data, evidence and evaluation to improve our response.
- 3. **Priority 3:** Supporting families to provide nurturing and safe environments.
- 4. Priority 4: Building protective and cohesive communities.
- 5. Priority 5: Creating safe and inclusive education settings.
- 6. **Priority 6:** Connecting young people to purposeful activities and trusted adults.
- 7. Priority 7: Providing opportunities for rehabilitation and recovery.

# **Evidence-Based Interventions**

VRN

**Secondary Prevention** 

**Tertiary Prevention** 

### **Mentors in Violence** Prevention (MVP)

# evidence-informed design and Data driven need

- · Serious violence is most commonly committed by 10-19-year olds (SNA,
- · Providing quality education in early life and a safe and nurturing educational environment is a protective factor (CDC, 2016)
- · Mentoring programmes and social norm change are likely to have a moderate impact of serious violence (YEF 2021)
- · Evaluations of MVP show that it is effective in improving attitudes and confidence in intervening

The MVP project is a peer-led leadership and bystander programme. MVP trains students as Mentors and equips them with the confidence, knowledge and skills to identify and speak out against bullying, abusive behaviour and violence. It aims to tackle the beliefs, attitudes and culture which can give the message that violence is acceptable. Ultimately MVP promotes the healthy social norms and culture which is known to prevent violence.

11-16 year olds in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

### The Reach Programme

- · Widely recognised that school exclusions increases vulnerability and propensity to violence (UK Gov. 2018)
- Exclusions in LLR are unequally distributed - 60% reside in just 10 postcode sectors which are in 'hotspot' areas for serious violence
- Programmes which incorporate intensive mentoring, social skills training, mental health support and recreational activity show promise in prevention serious violence (YEF, 2021: CDC, 2016)

The Reach Programme is an intensive six-month mentoring programme aimed at preventing exclusions. At-risk young people receive Social Skills Training, support with their confidence and wellbeing. and opportunities to participate in recreational activity (e.g. sports, arts and music). The Youth Worker will also provide support to the young person's family and work with their friends.

> 10-17 year olds in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

## **Violence Intervention** Project (VIP)

- · LLR has higher rates than the national average for assault-related admission for a knife or sharp object, and recent trends show an increase in violencerelated attendances to A&E
- Leicester has higher rates of children in the justice system, and the peak ages for committing serious violence is 15-19 followed by 10-14 years.
- A&E Navigator interventions are likely to have a high impact on preventing violence and pre-court diversion programmes a moderate impact (YEF,

VIP provides timely and tailored support to young people attending A&E or Custody. Commonly referred to as a 'reachable moment', support workers engage with the young person at this critical point and offer support to assist recovery and address pressing issues such as safety and emotional well-being. The workers will continue to support the young person in the community, offering mentoring and practical assistance to empower them to achieve their goals.

11-25 year olds who attend A&E for violence related injuries or custody

### The Phoenix Programme

- . The local rise in SV is directly linked to a group dynamic involving three interconnected parts: members of OCG, a USG and network of criminally active young people.
- Data shows cohort live in challenging circumstances with layers of vulnerability (e.g. ACEs and trauma, domestic violence, exclusions, substance misuse, live in urban areas with high social deprivation and
- Research suggests focused deterrence (FD) could have a high impact on reducing serious violence (YEF, 2021)

The Phoenix Programme offers an ageappropriate, concrete and tailored package of support to participants focussed around hope, opportunity and connection. This is delivered through a multi-agency team which includes community navigators with lived experience. The team delivers in local communities and takes a pro-active approach to engagement. When participants refuse to engage and/or there are concerns in relation toc continued harm, the enforcement and disruption element is deployed.

> 10-65 year olds in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

for serious violence offences

Specialist Sport Provision: YEF (2022) rates sport programmes as being likely to have a high impact on crime and violence. This provision will provide young people with swift and long-term access to a broad range of sports and physical activities to run alongside the support that they receive from the intervention which connected with them in a 'reachable space'.

Specialist ETE Provision: Leicester and Leicestershire have higher rates of young people who are NEET when compared to the national average, and ETE are considered protective factors which reduce the risks of (re)offending. This provision will provide specialist employability support and quick access to credible education, training and employment opportunities.

# CASE STUDY- Reach Programme

## **Reason for referral:**

SM was at risk of further suspension, displaying challenging behaviours, ASB, negative peer influences, substance misuse,
 breakdown of familial relationships

## **Support:**

- Allocated YW focused on the relationship building phase, identified needs around aspirations and building confidence and self esteem.
- The co-produced intervention plan showed SM's talent and passion for Graffiti Art. YW and SM planned events that allowed him to paint on a legal wall and purchased art supplies which SM used daily to practise his new skills. This had been fundamental in helping SM build his confidence and increase his self-esteem, providing focus and purpose.

## **Outcomes:**

- Towards the end of his time on Reach, which coincided with the academic end of year, SM was awarded "Student of the Year" by his school. There had been a significant shift in his behaviours at school as well as an improvement in relationships within the home.
- Furthermore, SM is now also a member of the County's Young Person's Recruitment Panel.

# **Our Work: Co-Production**

**Participation** 



Community Oversight and Scrutiny



Co-Design



Leadership



**Co-Delivery** 



# Our Work: Campaigns

- Evidence-based behavioural change campaigns
- Use of targeted social media to reach communities most affected
- Toolkits and resources for partners to utilise









# Our Work: Evaluation

EIF Level 4

EIF Level 3

EIF Level 2

EIF NL2

# 10. TAKE TO SCALE 9. ADAPT & TRANSPORT

10 STEPS FOR EVALUATION SUCCESS

8. REFINE & MONITOR
TEST FOR EFFECTIVENESS

6. TEST FOR EFFICACY

5. PILOT FOR OUTCOMES

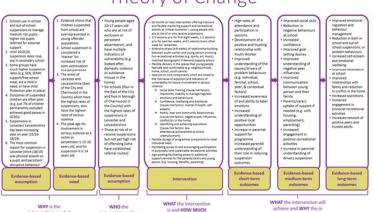
3. CREATE A BLUEPRINT

2. DEVELOP YOUR LOGIC MODEL

CONFIRM YOUR THEORY OF CHANGE

Source: EIF

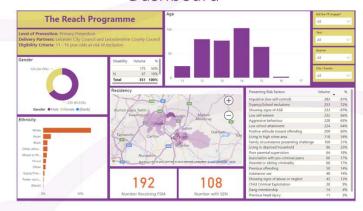
## Theory of Change



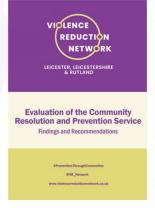
## Blueprints



# Outcomes Monitoring Framework and Dashboard



## Feasibility Studies & Evaluations









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Thank you!

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