

Derby and Derbyshire Serious Violence Board

Strategic Needs Assessment

Author: Katie Hibberd
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VIOLENCE REDUCTION UNIT
DERBY & DERBYSHIRE



Derby & Derbyshire
Safer Communities

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Foreword

Serious violence has a devastating impact on the lives of victims and families, instils fear within communities, and has wider costs for all of society. It is a growing problem, with incidents of serious violence increasing in England and Wales since 2014 (UK Government, 2022). Between 2021 and 2024, serious violence increased by 3.45% in Derby and Derbyshire.

This Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) 2024 is the second in-depth analysis of serious violence, providing a refresh and building on the foundations of the previous needs assessment.

The Derby and Derbyshire Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) commenced during October 2023 and took a period of six months to gain a full complement of staff.

The Derby and Derbyshire VRU is assisting partners in meeting their statutory responsibilities under the Serious Violence Duty. This allows the Serious Violence Partnership to take a proactive, Public Health approach to the way serious violence is being addressed in Derby and Derbyshire. The Serious Violence Partnership is currently delivering eight funded interventions over the 2024/25 financial year. They cover priority concern areas highlighted in the 2023 SNA. Our ambition is to do the same for the 2025/26 financial year. The refreshed SNA identifies the priority areas which will be the focus of interventions to intervene and prevent serious violence at all levels over the next year.



Ellie Houlston
Director of Public Health
Derbyshire County Council



Michelle Shooter
Asst. Chief Constable
Derbyshire Constabulary

1. Executive Summary

Derbyshire's Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) 2024 is the second SNA that has been developed using data from a variety of different sources. This document is a refresh and is building on the foundations of the previous work completed in the 2023 SNA. This will help the Derby and

Derbyshire Serious Violence Board further understand the problems associated with serious violence in the County. Also, this will assist in meeting the requirements of the Government's Serious Violence Duty introduced in January 2023 as part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. The SNA considers the types of serious violence that arise, where and when incidents happen, who is involved, and in accordance with our Public Health approach, reflects why serious violence occurs, thereby helping us to understand the causes.

1.1 Key findings

- Serious Violence within Derby and Derbyshire has increased over the last 3 years. Since the financial year 2021/22 there has been a 3.45% increase in violent offences.
- Over the last three financial years the trendline shows a steady average of around 205 offences per month, with a peak of 265 offences during July 2023.
- During 2023/24 each district in Derbyshire has seen its highest occurrence of serious violence, when compared to the previous four years. Derby City saw a slight decrease in occurrences during 2023/24.
- Within the subcategories of Serious Violence, possession of weapons offences are at their highest level for the last five years, with a 9% increase since 2021/22. Grievous bodily harm with intent is at its highest level for the last five years, with grievous bodily harm without intent dropping year on year since 2021/22.
- On average during the last five years, 49% of Suspects were aged between 11 and 25, 15- year-olds account for the highest number of occurrences.
- On average per year, 30% of Serious Violence Offences involve knives/bladed articles.
- Nationally, 96% of prisoners are male. As of June 2024, 84,043 prisoners were male and 3,683 were female.

1.2 Demographic, geographic and temporal trends

- Males continue to account for most known perpetrators of serious violence (87%), and the demographics with the largest volume of offenders were males aged 18-35 and 0-17, at 45% and 28% of all offenders respectively. The profile of victimisation varies according to the offence. In 47% of serious violence occurrences, the offender was a stranger to the victim, and in 18% of cases the offender was an acquaintance of the victim.
- The primary geographic concentrations and high rates of serious violence remain in Derby City Centre and Chesterfield night-time economies.
- In the most recent 12 months, the NHS Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion (L&D) Team, who provide an innovative screening service available at several points within the criminal justice system, had 750 referrals for violence against the person and possession offences. Of those, 65% were identified to have a mental health vulnerability in custody.
- Significant concentrations in volume of serious violence continue to be present during 6pm to 6am on Friday and Saturday nights, with this period accounting for 22% of police recorded serious violence. 55.1% of assault-related hospital attendances at Royal Derby Hospital occurred between Friday and Sunday, and 54.3% of hospital attendances in Derby arrived between 6pm and 4am.

2. Introduction

This Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) is a process for determining the needs, or the gaps, between the current situation and the desired outcome. The SNA will guide the work of the Derby and Derbyshire Serious Violence Board, in their public health approach to tackling, reducing, and preventing serious violence. The SNA will assist the Board to make strategic decisions about how to tackle serious violence in Derby and Derbyshire, and where best to direct resources to do so. The SNA will inform the refresh of Derby and Derbyshire's Serious Violence Strategy for 2025 onwards, in response to the Government's Serious Violence Duty, contained within the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

2.1 Purpose and scope

This SNA will help to increase understanding about the types and extent of serious violence incidents in Derby and Derbyshire, and who engages in these incidents as either victims, perpetrators, or both. It will also identify the distribution of incidents across the City and County areas. In turn this will allow partners involved in the local response, to identify people and groups who are most at risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of serious violence, and to respond accordingly with a range of evidence based preventative measures, interventions, and actions.

District area profiles have been created for each of the nine Districts, and these profiles provide a summary of trends impacting upon serious violence in the respective areas.

2.2 Aims

The aim of this SNA is to build on the foundations and refresh the first Strategic Needs Assessment completed in September 2023. This will allow partners to develop a robust strategy to direct funding and resources to tackle the issues and work together to reduce and prevent serious violence in the area.

2.3 Serious Violence Board Definition of Serious Violence

The Government has given guidance on what crime types should be included within a serious violence definition but has also given autonomy and flexibility to specified authorities to set their own definition locally.

The definition we are working to for the purpose of this Strategic Needs Assessment is:

"Violence resulting in, or potential to result in, significant injury with or without weapons."

The Serious Violence Board definition includes crime groups of robbery, violence with injury (Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) and above), any offence involving a knife and homicide. It also does not discriminate by age, meaning these crime types affecting all ages are included. The Serious Violence

Board definition excludes sexual violence, domestic abuse, modern slavery, and human trafficking.

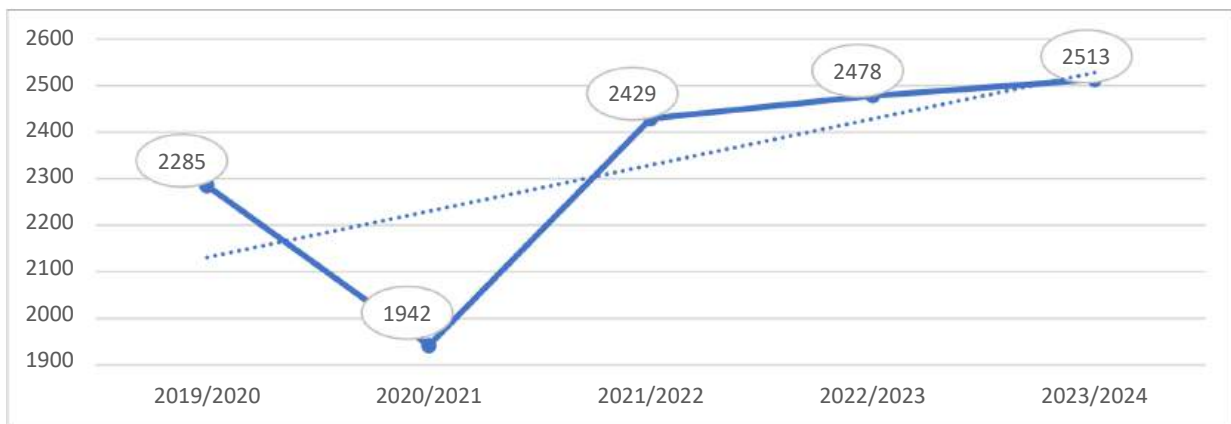
2.4 Recommendations

- Continue to improve both access to and quality of multi-agency data, and work with the Partnership to increase future capability of data sharing.
- Explore how improvements can be achieved in the recording of data at point of incident. Complete a full evaluation of the current interventions running during 2024/25.
- Continue to strengthen the work with the Neighbourhood Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Board (ASB) and the Night-Time-Economy (NTE) sub-Group, as there are still clear links with Serious Violence and the NTE.
- Build on cohort analysis and improve the Habitual Knife Carrier Index, which can be adapted to suit the specific needs for Derbyshire. Data could be added from social services, which includes information on adverse child experiences (ACEs), mental health, drug dependency and education to broaden our understanding of the risk factors.
- Investigate the prevalence of mental health in serious violence perpetrators, 65% of referrals to the Liaison and Diversion team had mental health as an identified need. 30% of habitual knife carriers also had mental health listed as a need.
- Improve District area profiles by working closely with the Community Safety Partnership in each area. This will help to develop a more comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in the respective areas, which can inform policy and practice in the approach to the Serious Violence Duty.
- Examine the increase in female victims. There is an increase year on year for female victims of serious violence; figures for male victims are consistent over the five years. There has been an increase in female-on-female incidents and male-on-female incidents. Also, East Midlands Ambulance Service calls regarding female victims of assaults between 2021/22 and 2023/24 have risen from 25% of calls to 37%.
- Examine the pattern and causes of reoffending for male suspects. Between 2019/20 and 2023/24, 1598 repeat suspects made up 21% of all suspects and were suspects in 16% of crimes during that period. The top 25 suspects committed 360 crimes across the five years, and in any given year, repeat suspects accounted for around 26.6% to 34.6% of occurrences. Prison data shows that for adult and juvenile offender cohorts combined, 31.5% of all reoffences took place within three months after release from custody, or after receiving a non-custodial conviction at court, a reprimand, or a warning. This percentage increases to 56.2% within six months and steadily increases at an average rate of 7.3% per month beyond that point.
- Examine the relationship between alcohol and drug use in serious violence offences. Alcohol plays a strong role in violence with injury offences, with 30% of incidents linked.
- Examine reasons for high exclusions and suspensions figures for both the city and the county. School unauthorised absences by ethnicity shows that there is a disproportionality for travellers of Irish heritage and Gypsy/Roma communities. They have the highest rates for total absences from school, which should be explored further.
- Knife crime remains a concern. The positive work that is already in place to reduce and prevent it needs to continue, but consideration should be given to additional intervention to focus activity. On average per year 30% of Serious Violence Offences involve knives/bladed articles, and account for 57.3% of possession offences.
- Firearms account for 16.7% of possession offences. Firearms possession has increased since 2019 and offences are at their highest for five years, therefore, this should be explored further.
- Strengthen the use of qualitative data. To ensure that the limitations of quantitative data are enriched using qualitative data.

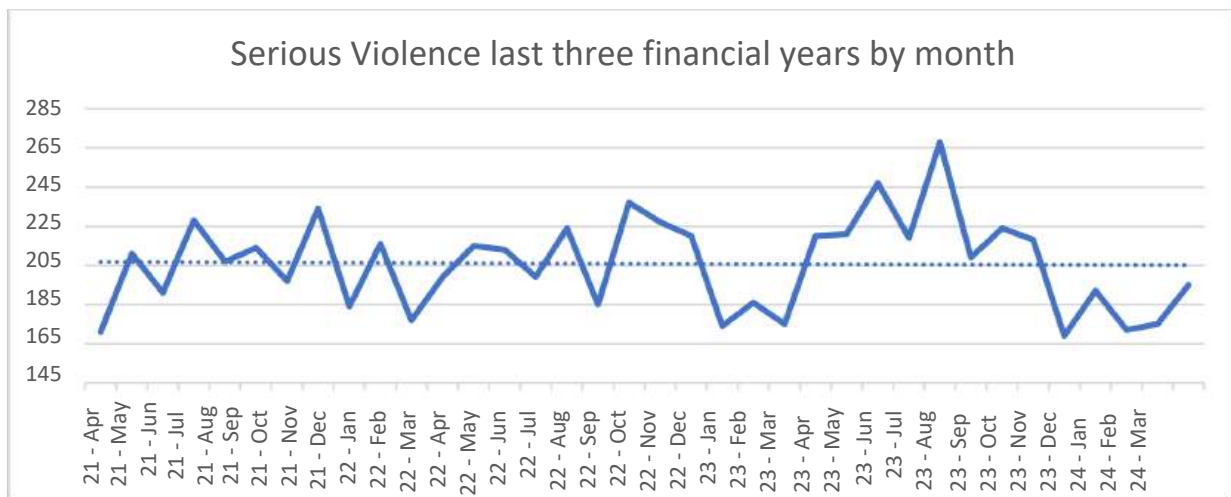
3. Serious Violence – Police data

Derbyshire Police data shows us that the volume of serious violence is increasing year on year, following a dip during COVID in 2020. Since the financial year 2021/22 there has been a 3.45% increase in violent offences. The breakdown of the yearly figures is shown below.

Serious Violence	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Volume	2285	1942	2429	2478	2513
Change		-343	487	49	35
Change %		-15.01%	+25.07%	+2.01%	+1.41%

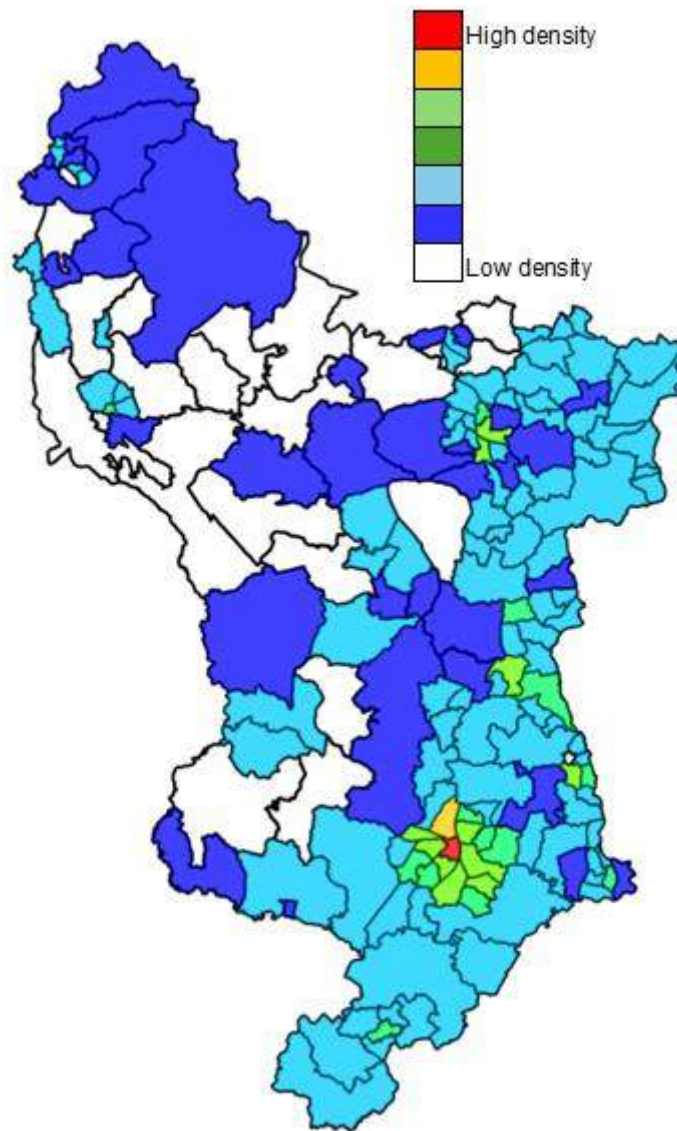


The below graph shows the monthly figures for the last three years.



Monthly offences over the last three financial years shows a steady average of around 205 offences per month. Last year saw a peak during July 2023 of 268 offences, which was the highest month over the three years.

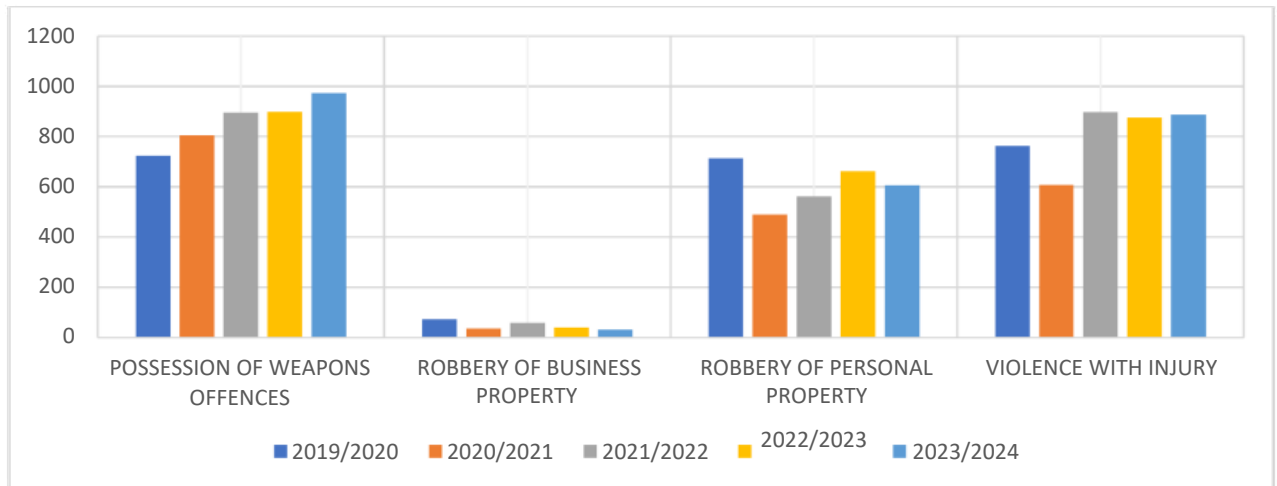
The map below highlights the areas of high density and low density of Serious Violence across Derby and Derbyshire.



3.1 Serious Violence by Offence Type

The following tables present the yearly breakdown by offence type and shows if they have increased or decreased.

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Homicide	11	6	16	2	11
Possession of weapons offences	723	805	895	899	973
Robbery of business property	73	35	59	39	32
Robbery of personal property	714	489	562	661	606
Violence with injury	764	607	897	877	891
Grand total	2285	1942	2429	2478	2513



Possession of weapons offences includes all weapons at this stage; knife crime is looked at separately later in the report. These offences are at their highest level for the last five financial years with a 9% increase since 2021/22. The below table looks at the types of weapons involved in the possession offences.

Weapon description	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total	%
Knife/blade	428	458	547	495	532	2460	57.3
Firearm	122	146	137	152	161	718	16.7
Knuckle duster	32	34	32	45	39	182	4.2
Baseball bat/wood	25	34	40	27	39	165	3.8
Prohibited/Offensive weapon	16	26	31	37	48	158	3.7
Offensive weapon	19	28	27	39	37	150	3.5
Baton	28	18	23	31	49	149	3.5
Hammer	15	23	22	28	27	115	2.7
Metal bar	13	18	14	20	11	76	1.8
Axe	12	3	3	11	12	41	1.0
Screwdriver	2	5	6	7	6	26	0.6
Scissors	3	2	6	1	2	14	0.3
Stun gun	3	4	0	1	1	9	0.2
Spanner	0	4	1	1	2	8	0.2
Crossbow	1	1	1	1	2	6	0.1
Throwing star	1	0	3	0	1	5	0.1
Glass	1	0	2	1	0	4	0.1
Pepper spray	1	0	0	0	3	4	0.1
Chainsaw	0	1	0	1	1	3	0.1
Bow and Arrow	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.0
Total	723	805	895	899	973	4295	

Knives/blades account for 57.3% of possession offences, with firearms 16.7% of offences. Knife and firearms possession have both increased since 2019, with firearms offences being at their highest for five years. Possession of offence weapons offences are often influenced by proactive policing measures and can contribute to the increased figures seen.

Robbery of business premises has seen a decrease and 23/24 saw the lowest figure in the last five financial years.

Robbery of personal property has been dropping over the last two financial years, with figures fluctuating over the last five financial years.

Violence with injury has been consistently high for the last three financial years, with an average of 886 offences per financial year.

Violence with injury offences include grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent, grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent, administer poison with intent, attempt murder, possess firearm with intent, use of chemical weapons, attempt to choke or strangle.

The three main offence types of violence with injury:

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GBH with intent	569	494	546	524	611
GBH without intent	173	92	200	197	139
Administer poison with intent to injure / aggrieve / annoy	12	10	120	110	84

GBH with intent is at its highest level for the last five financial years, with GBH without intent dropping year on year since 2021/22. Administering poison remains high with 80 offences for the last year, however, this has dropped by 30% since 2021/22.

3.2 Serious Violence by District



	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Amber Valley	173	173	222	216	224
Bolsover	112	124	137	130	133
Chesterfield	225	207	304	272	316
Derby	1108	843	1105	1156	1037
Derbyshire Dales	66	56	73	76	93
Erewash	207	162	208	229	255

High Peak	132	131	130	125	136
North East Derbyshire	120	105	110	112	120
South Derbyshire	133	133	124	146	166
Grand Total	2285	1942	2429	2478	2513

Offence numbers are at the highest during 2023/24 for each District, except for Derby City which has seen a small decrease.

- Derby City had a 6% decrease over the last five financial years.
- Derbyshire Dales has seen a 41% increase over the last five financial years; however, figures remain lower when compared to the other Districts.

3.3 Serious Violence Temporal Analysis

Significant concentrations in volume of serious violence continue to be present during 6pm to 6am on Friday and Saturday nights, with this period accounting for 22% of police recorded serious violence. The below tables show the figures by time of day and day of the week for the last five financial years.

Time and day	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
01	51	35	37	45	58	120	134
02	46	36	29	27	49	104	111
03	28	34	15	26	27	79	75
04	18	16	11	11	29	48	48
05	19	8	4	10	18	33	32
06	15	9	12	11	19	17	17
07	16	26	25	22	20	24	22
08	42	37	51	31	45	18	23
09	55	52	48	53	72	30	26
10	43	57	41	52	43	39	34
11	48	49	50	46	53	37	47
12	65	69	70	69	77	68	45
13	73	47	61	60	68	64	55
14	85	91	71	75	97	62	76
15	113	120	84	100	107	102	106
16	106	88	116	107	100	94	81
17	115	115	110	94	118	114	101
18	95	112	98	143	114	116	107
19	111	102	105	98	109	150	96
20	126	77	86	95	127	114	97
21	99	87	84	99	151	124	91
22	55	81	67	69	124	139	61
23	67	66	60	66	134	182	65

The trends do however differ for adults and children, the below two tables show the figures repeated for victims aged 0–17 years and 18 years plus.

Time/day	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
01	1	2	1	2	3	8	4
02	2	1	1	2	0	1	1
03	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
04	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
05	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
06	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
07	1	5	2	1	3	0	3
08	11	9	9	4	9	0	1
09	6	5	7	6	10	3	1
10	3	7	3	6	8	3	4
11	3	2	10	5	4	1	3
12	10	13	11	8	11	12	5
13	10	11	11	9	8	18	7
14	11	23	15	9	17	12	14
15	44	40	22	44	33	31	34
16	33	24	25	27	24	24	24
17	24	26	23	16	35	33	25
18	25	33	28	29	36	29	31
19	30	19	22	26	25	33	15
20	22	17	17	20	17	13	16
21	15	7	10	15	18	17	12
22	6	5	3	4	16	11	6
23	6	5	2	5	7	9	2

This table represents the time and day for victims of serious violence offences aged 0-17 years old.

There is a peak of incidents between 15:00 hours and 20:00 hours, which correlates with school closing time. This trend also continues during the weekend.

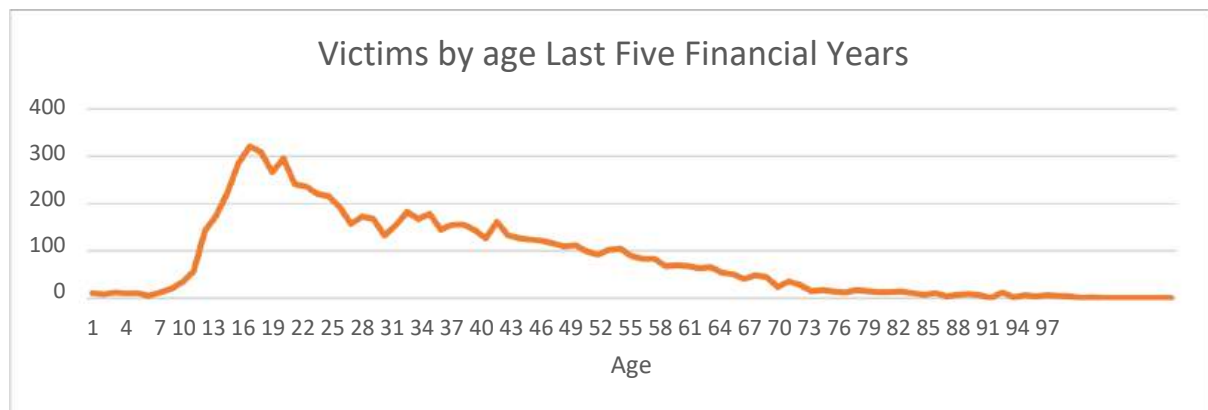
Time/day	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
01	31	17	22	28	40	85	106
02	36	20	19	19	32	73	77
03	16	18	8	14	19	58	47
04	7	8	6	8	20	40	40
05	9	6	3	7	9	20	22
06	7	6	6	6	10	15	10
07	6	11	13	13	7	10	10
08	14	13	18	12	18	11	7
09	22	17	20	13	24	14	16
10	14	16	17	22	14	23	14
11	17	23	13	24	20	22	23
12	26	24	27	28	32	35	22
13	27	19	16	22	34	22	23
14	34	31	25	26	41	29	31
15	33	30	23	37	33	33	44
16	38	35	49	41	41	32	31
17	55	47	48	49	55	54	41
18	43	42	37	71	49	60	42
19	53	52	50	39	53	88	50
20	62	33	44	45	74	69	51
21	54	51	48	52	91	74	54
22	30	50	46	40	80	98	35
23	38	35	42	38	93	131	50

This table represents the time and day for victims of serious violence offences aged 18 years plus.

There is a peak of incidents during Friday and Saturday evenings, which correlates with the night time economy.

3.4 Serious Violence Victims

The breakdown of victims by age and age groups are shown in the graph and table below.



On average during the last five years 46.3% of victims were aged between 0-25 years old, 24% of victims were aged 0-17 years old. 15-year-olds had the highest rate for victims, with 321 occurrences.

Age group	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
1-5	4	15	13	13	7
6-10	22	18	41	18	29
11-15	206	181	236	282	241
16-20	280	263	280	278	246
21-25	233	145	231	184	166
26-30	177	127	164	166	170
31-35	172	122	162	169	153
36-40	149	87	143	153	140
41-45	101	77	109	135	135
46-50	93	78	102	98	100
51-55	72	47	69	73	93
56-60	52	33	47	55	73
61-65	33	18	26	34	36
66-70	9	15	15	17	19
71-75	15	12	9	9	13
76-80	11	5	5	5	11
81-85	9	3	3	1	9
86-90	7	1	3	2	5
91-95	1	0	1	1	2

Victims by age group shows that the 16 to 20-year-old age bracket has the highest offence rate year on year, followed closely by 11 to 15-year-olds. The figures have remained consistent over the last three years for each age group, with no major increases or decreases.

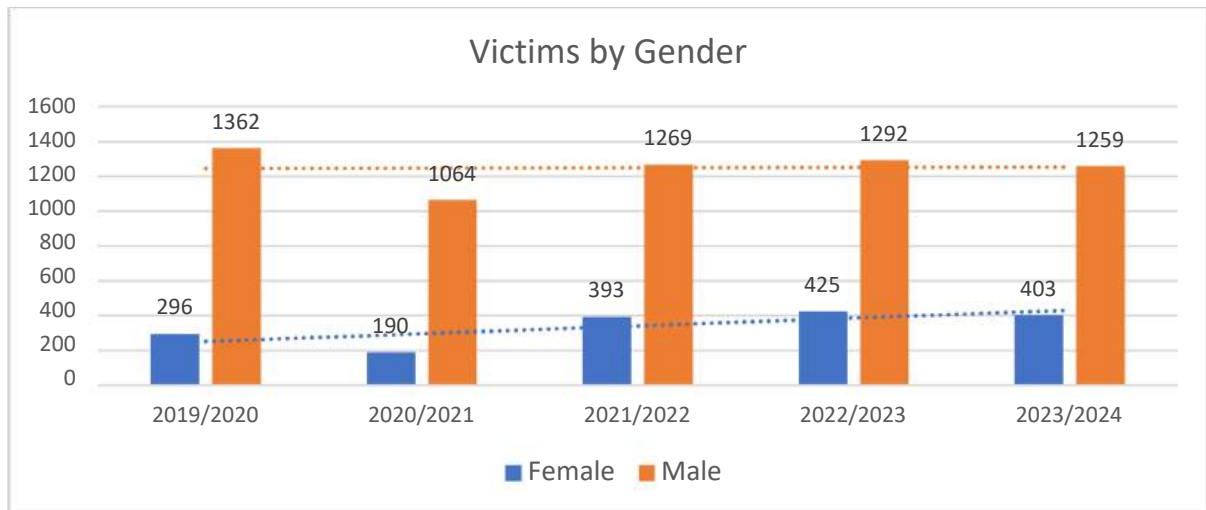
	Homicide	Possession of weapons	Robbery (business)	Robbery (personal)	Violence with injury
1-5	0	13	0	4	35
6-10	0	31	1	38	57
11-15	4	142	2	636	366
16-20	2	90	7	638	609

21-25	9	56	21	338	536
26-30	3	47	12	262	478
31-35	3	65	13	239	458
36-40	0	53	8	215	400
41-45	1	38	10	195	314
46-50	6	27	11	145	282
51-55	4	34	10	113	192
56-60	2	20	12	79	146
61-65	1	8	8	69	60
66-70	3	4	1	34	32
71-75	1	2	2	35	17
76-80	0	1	1	24	11
81-85	1	0	2	15	7
86-90	1	0	0	10	7
91-95	0	0	0	1	4

Looking at victim age groups by offence type those aged 11 to 15 years are more likely to be victims of possession of weapons offences.

21 to 25-year-old victims have the highest figures for homicide and robbery of business premises.

16 to 20-year-old victims have the highest figures for robbery (personal) and violence with injury offences.



The trendline shows steady figures for offences involving male victims, with an increase year on year for female victims, rising to over 400 for the last two years.

Victims self-defined ethnicity Derby and Derbyshire

A significant number of victims either do not provide ethnicity data or it is not recorded correctly, and over the five years, 35% of ethnicity has not been recorded.

Self-defined ethnicity by grouping	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Any other ethnic group	13	8	2	16	6	45

Asian	67	43	55	58	67	290
Black	16	18	29	28	28	119
Mixed	30	23	27	29	29	138
Not recorded	557	428	616	634	575	2810
White	974	736	938	940	953	4541
Total	1657	1256	1667	1705	1658	7943

Victims self-defined ethnicity Derby City

Self-defined ethnicity	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
A1. Asian - Indian	8	5	9	9	11	42
A2. Asian - Pakistani	21	19	19	21	23	103
A3. Asian - Bangladeshi	4	1	0	2	1	8
A9. Any other Asian background	16	11	10	14	21	72
B1. Black Caribbean	6	7	9	8	3	33
B2. Black African	7	5	9	9	15	45
B9. Any other Black background	1	1	5	2	4	13
M1. White & Black Caribbean	8	6	5	7	6	32
M2. White & Black African	1	1	0	0	0	2
M3. White & Asian	3	2	8	3	6	22
M9. Any other mixed background	11	2	6	14	8	41
NS. Not stated/recorded	309	234	308	311	299	1461
O1. Chinese	0	0	1	0	0	1
O2. Arab	1	1	0	1	1	4
O9. Any other ethnic group	6	5	4	13	1	29
W1. White British	387	274	335	378	299	1673
W2. White Irish	6	3	3	2	1	15
W3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1	1	0	0	0	2
W9. Any other white background	38	18	27	22	26	0

Victims self-defined ethnicity Derbyshire County

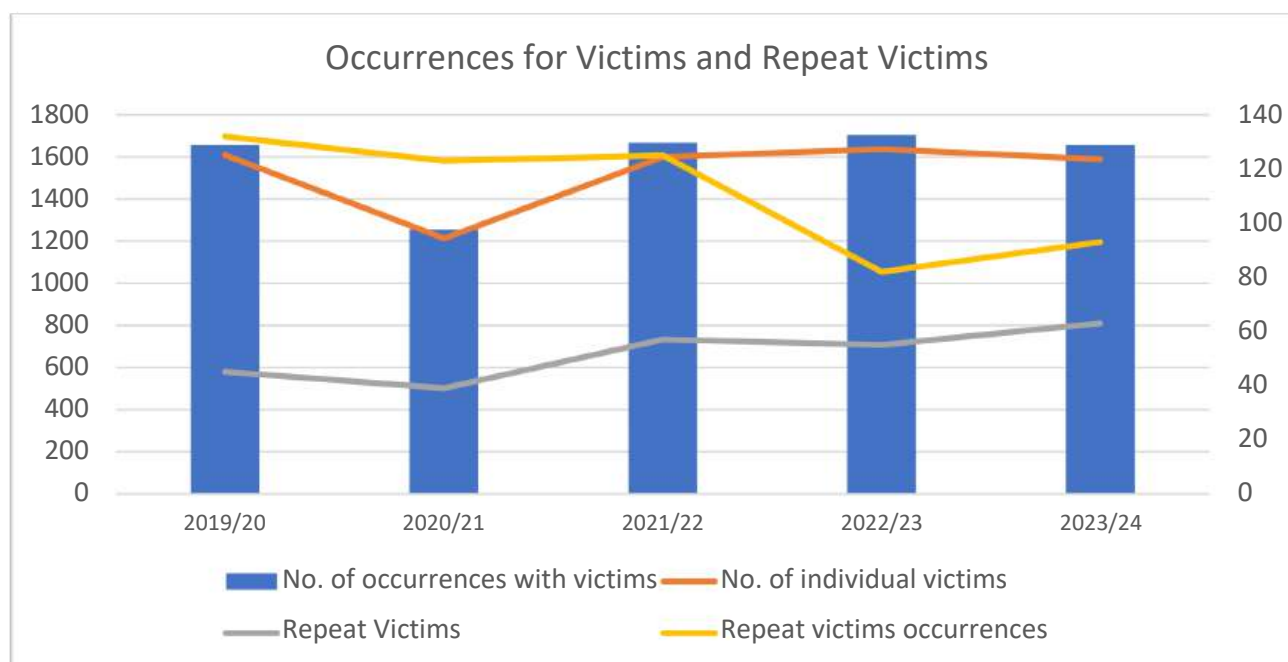
Self-defined ethnicity	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
A1. Asian - Indian	9	1	6	3	3	22
A2. Asian - Pakistani	5	1	3	1	4	14
A3. Asian - Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0	0	0
A9. Any other Asian background	2	4	5	4	6	21
B1. Black Caribbean	2	1	2	2	1	8
B2. Black African	2	3	3	2	3	13
B9. Any other Black background	0	2	1	5	1	9
M1. White & Black Caribbean	2	4	2	1	4	13
M2. White & Black African	1	0	2	2		5
M3. White & Asian	0	1	0	2	1	4
M9. Any other mixed background	4	4	3	3	4	18
NS. Not stated/recorded	250	204	309	323	288	1374
O1. Chinese	0	1	0	1	0	2

O2. Arab	0	0	0	0	0	0
O9. Any other ethnic group	3	2	1	3	2	11
W1. White British	524	424	552	519	593	2612
W2. White Irish	0	1	1	0	4	6
W3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1	0	0	0	0	1
W9. Any other white background	13	4	12	7	6	0

Figures by ethnicity are consistent over the last five years with no noticeable trends or changes.

The below table and graph look at the total number of occurrences where there was a known victim, and then of those, how many were repeat victims within the given time period.

Victims	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2019/20 - 2023/24
No. of occurrences with victims	1657	1256	1667	1705	1658	7943
No. of individual victims	1609	1213	1599	1637	1589	7192
Repeat victims	45	39	57	55	63	560
Repeat victims' occurrences	132	123	125	82	93	1311
% of occurrences for repeat victims	8.0%	9.8%	7.5%	4.8%	5.6%	16.5%



Between 2019/20 and 2023/24 560 repeat victims made up 8% of all victims and suffered 16% of crimes during that period. The 25 most victimised individuals suffered 135 crimes across the five years. In any given year repeat victims accounted for around 4.8% to 9.8% of occurrences.

3.5 Victim/Suspect Relationship

Data recorded shows that on average over the last three years, in 47.1% of offences, the suspect was a stranger to the victim, in 18.7% of offences the suspect was an acquaintance, and in 17.3% of offences the relationship was 'other'.

Victim/suspect relationship	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Stranger	821	48.9	829	47.4	777	45	2427	47.1
Acquaintance	329	19.6	324	18.5	309	17.9	962	18.7
Other	247	14.7	302	17.3	340	19.7	889	17.3
Not seen	142	8.5	161	9.2	156	9	459	8.9
Neighbour	58	3.5	49	2.8	71	4.1	178	3.5
Victim refuses to identify	40	2.4	32	1.8	33	1.9	105	2
Other	6	0.4	13	0.7	8	0.5	27	0.5
Ex partner	10	0.6	11	0.6	4	0.2	26	0.5
Child of offender	7	0.4	7	0.4	12	0.7	25	0.5
Boyfriend/girlfriend	8	0.5	7	0.4	3	0.2	20	0.4
Parent of offender	4	0.2	10	0.6	6	0.3	18	0.3
Sibling of offender	3	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	7	0.1
Employee of offender	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.1
Employer of offender	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.1
Spouse/defacto	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	1	0
Total	1678	-	1750	-	1725	-	5153	-

The below two tables look at the victim/suspect relationship when it is either a stranger or an acquaintance.

Stranger	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Amber Valley	38.1	54.7	37.4	43.2
Bolsover	45.3	36.7	42.9	41.6
Chesterfield	47.5	41.4	38.1	42.4
Derby	56.3	51.0	50.5	52.6
Derbyshire Dales	50.0	37.5	32.2	39.0
Erewash	43.3	47.7	47.5	46.3
High Peak	39.6	45.0	45.2	43.3
North East Derbyshire				
Derbyshire	34.5	46.2	38.0	39.4
South Derbyshire	42.2	38.6	41.3	40.6

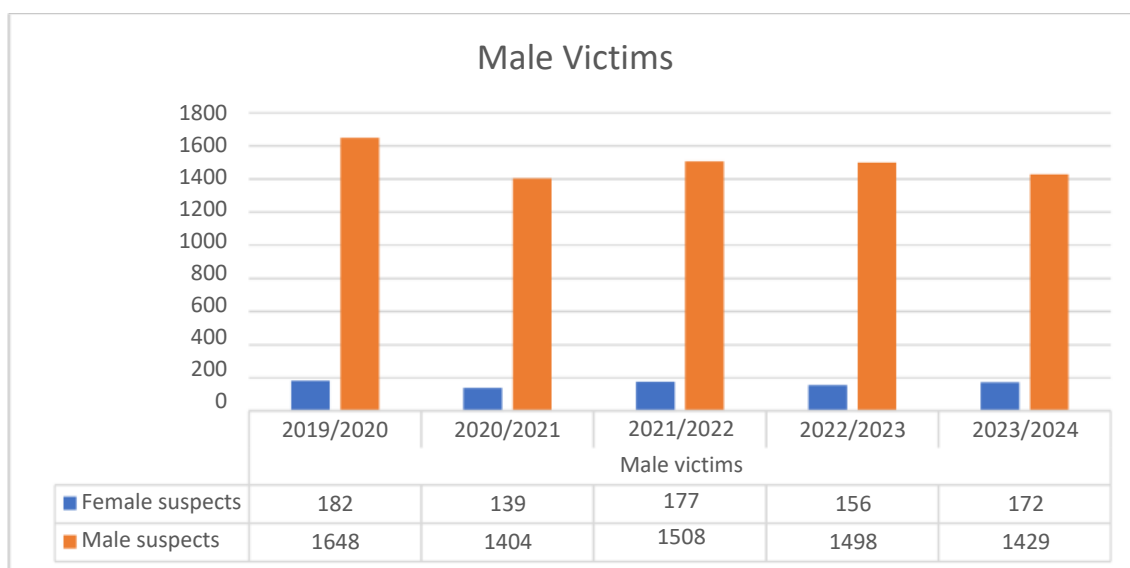
Acquaintance	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Amber Valley	22.58	15.83	19.42	19.40
Bolsover	23.26	27.78	27.47	26.22
Chesterfield	21.72	20.20	19.72	20.57
Derby	16.88	16.97	15.99	16.63
Derbyshire Dales	20.45	21.43	18.64	20.13
Erewash	26.24	20.13	20.11	21.96
High Peak	27.47	17.00	16.13	20.07
North East Derbyshire				
Derbyshire	13.10	17.95	18.99	16.60
South Derbyshire	18.07	22.77	16.51	19.11

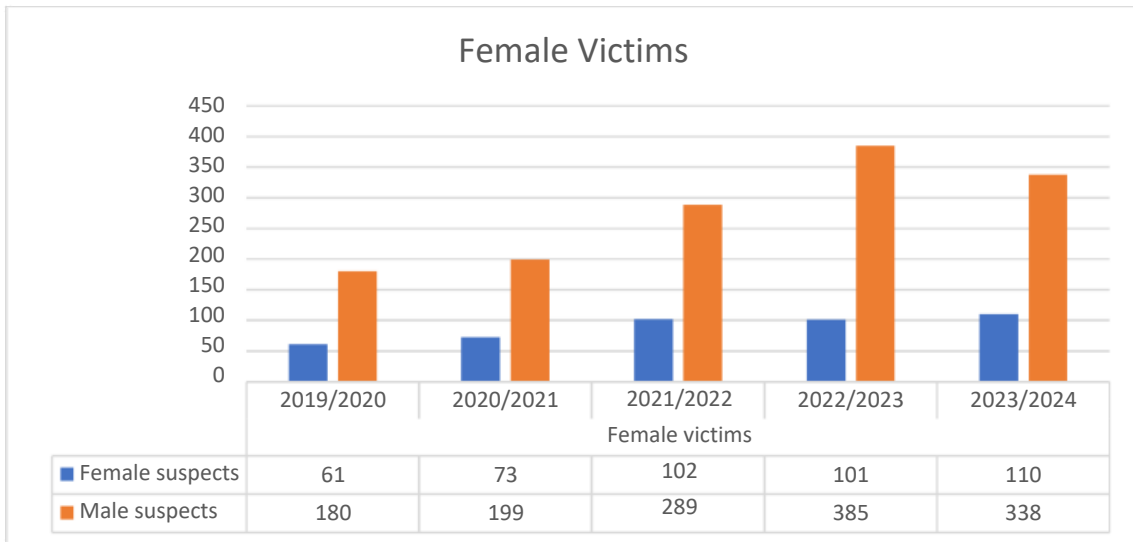
The relationship does shift depending on the area of assault by District, with Derby City showing higher levels for stranger assaults, and Bolsover showing that 1 in 4 offences are committed by an acquaintance.

The below table looks at the age group of the suspect and the age group of their victims, 52.4% of 0–17-year-old suspect’s victims are in the same age group.

		Victim age group		
		0-17	18-35	36+
Suspect age group	0-17	52.4	30.5	17.2
	18-35	17.9	48.0	34.1
	36-53	17.7	37.7	44.6

The below two graphs examine the relationship between victim and suspect gender.

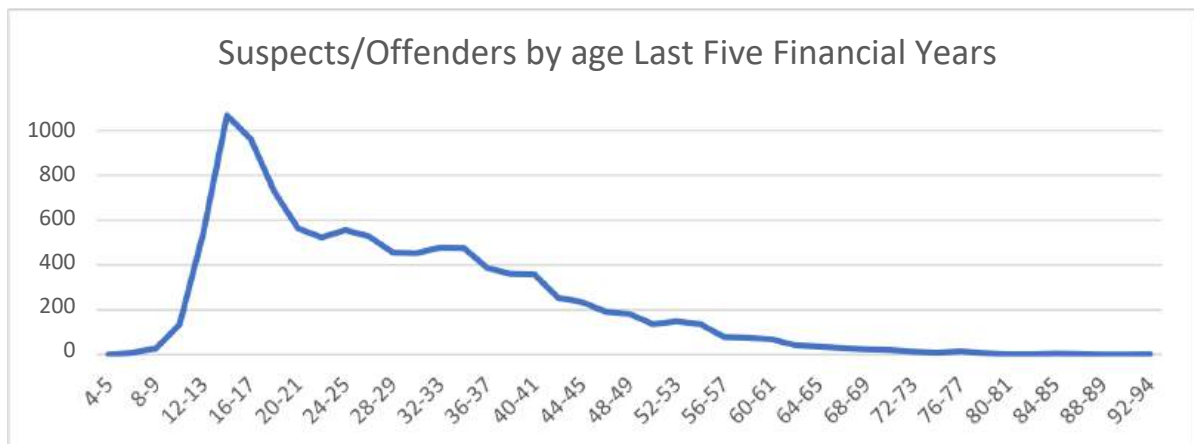




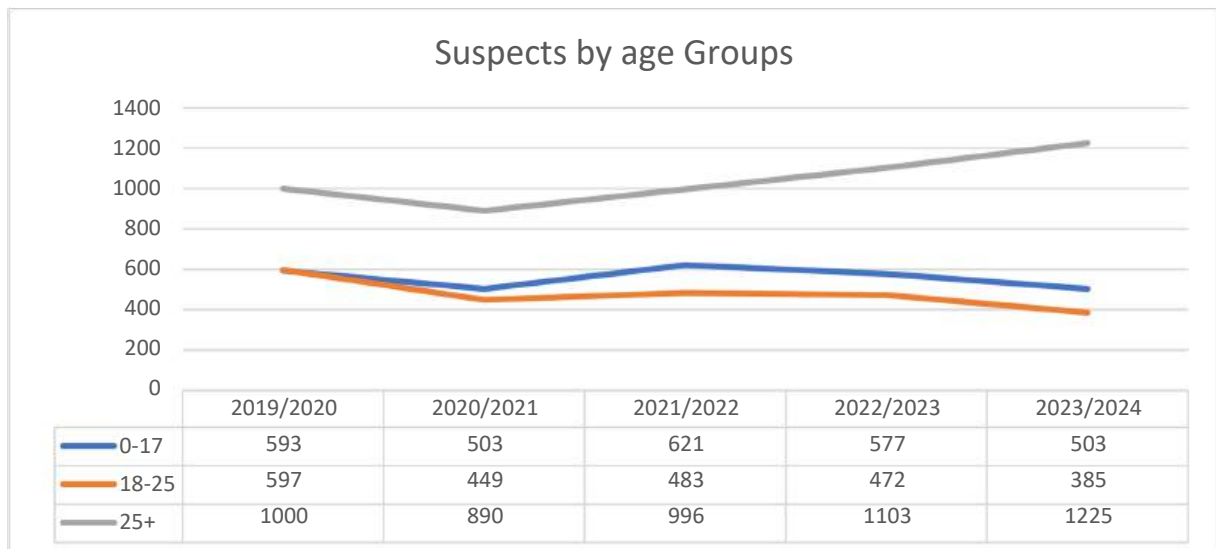
Figures for male victims and their suspects are consistent over the five years. For female victims there has been an increase in female-on-female incidents and male-on-female incidents.

3.6 Serious Violence Suspects/Offenders

The breakdown of suspects by age and age groups are shown in the graphs and table below.



On average during the last 5 years 49% of Suspects were aged between 11 and 25 and 26% of suspects were aged between 0 and 17. 15-year-olds had the highest rate for suspects, with 589 occurrences.



The above graph shows a slow downward trend for suspects aged 0-17 years and 18-25 years, with an upward trend for suspects aged 25+ years old.

The below tables break down the age categories into groups, by year and then by offence type.

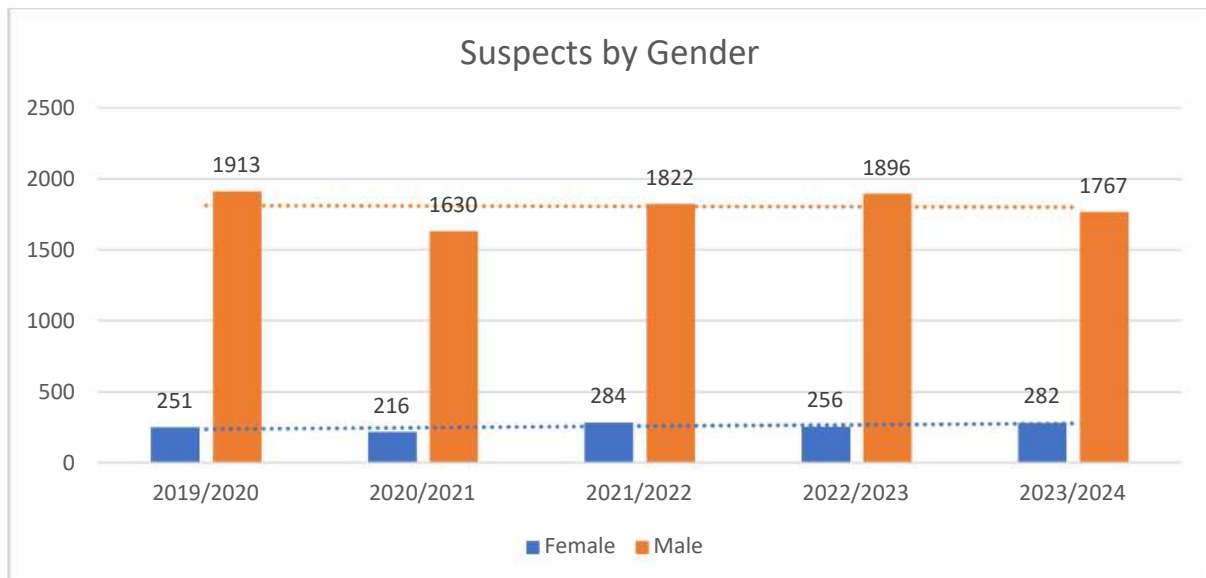
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
1-5	1	0	0	0	0
6-10	11	10	15	18	16
11-15	337	297	403	372	300
16-20	474	402	405	379	319
21-25	357	240	273	269	216
26-30	276	220	226	252	249
31-35	232	199	236	260	239
36-40	197	158	169	187	218
41-45	104	104	143	136	174
46-50	69	75	83	98	113
51-55	64	61	55	83	90
56-60	30	33	36	33	56
61-65	13	13	23	25	36
66-70	10	15	7	11	20
71-75	2	6	6	8	8
76-80	2	2	5	4	11
81-85	0	1	4	1	2
86-90	0	1	2	0	2
91-95	1	0	0	1	1

The highest suspect age group is 16 to 20-year-olds, within that age group the highest number of suspects are 15 years old.

	Homicide	Possession of weapons	Robbery (business)	Robbery (personal)	Violence with injury
1-5	0	0	0	0	1
6-10	0	44	0	10	21
11-15	4	585	22	701	432
16-20	27	763	34	593	581
21-25	26	586	28	218	506
26-30	21	519	29	171	487
31-35	17	460	46	182	461
36-40	12	440	30	145	299
41-45	6	334	18	93	213
46-50	6	230	9	41	155
51-55	5	180	2	25	142
56-60	3	107	2	7	71
61-65	0	78	0	8	24
66-70	2	40	0	1	19
71-75	0	18	0	0	12
76-80	0	17	0	0	7
81-85	0	5	0	0	3
86-90	0	1	0	0	4
91-95	0	0	0	0	3

Looking at age groups by offence type, 16 to 20-year-olds have the highest suspect figures for homicide, possession and violence with injury offences. 31 to 35-year-olds have the highest figures for robbery of business premises.

11 to 15-year-olds have a significantly higher figure for Robbery of personal property, with 32% of suspects being in that age group.



The trendline shows little change for both female and male suspect figures for the last five years.

Suspects self-defined ethnicity Derby and Derbyshire

A significant number of suspects either do not provide ethnicity data or it is not recorded correctly, and over the five years, 36% of ethnicity has not been recorded.

Self-defined ethnicity	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Any other ethnic group	22	9	21	17	20	89
Asian	85	62	58	66	66	337
Black	96	49	62	72	69	348
Mixed	82	95	87	64	58	386
Not recorded	800	732	784	756	774	3846
White	1120	944	1122	1210	1148	5544
Total	2205	1891	2134	2185	2135	10550

Suspects self-defined ethnicity Derby City

Self-defined ethnicity	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
A1. Asian - Indian	7	4	7	10	10	38
A2. Asian - Pakistani	36	39	29	30	30	164
A3. Asian - Bangladeshi	2	0	0	1	2	5
A9. Any other Asian background	21	6	11	13	11	62
B1. Black Caribbean	42	16	24	21	17	120
B2. Black African	11	10	13	18	10	62
B9. Any other Black background	15	5	6	14	14	54
M1. White & Black Caribbean	28	33	33	29	27	150
M2. White & Black African	2	4	3	5	4	18
M3. White & Asian	9	10	7	2	5	33
M9. Any other mixed background	24	23	17	6	9	79
Not recorded	22	7	16	9	11	65
NS. Not stated	386	297	310	312	287	1592
O1. Chinese	1	0	0	0	1	2
O2. Arab	1	1	1	1	1	5
O9. Any other ethnic group	28	4	10	7	14	63
W1. White British	368	324	354	395	327	1768
W2. White Irish	7	3	7	11	3	31
W3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller	14	1	1	3	3	22
W9. Any other white background	45	24	36	32	21	158

Suspects self-defined ethnicity Derbyshire County

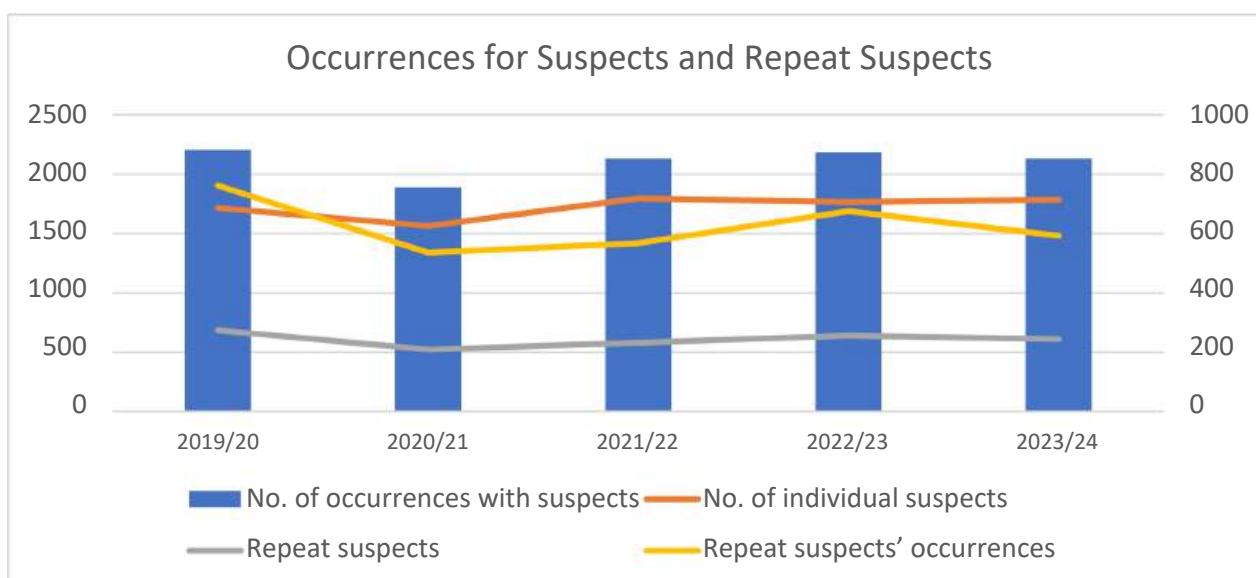
Self-defined ethnicity	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
A1. Asian - Indian	5	0	4	5	3	17
A2. Asian - Pakistani	8	5	6	2	5	26
A3. Asian - Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0	0	0
A9. Any other Asian background	6	4	2	8	4	24
B1. Black Caribbean	8	5	6	12	17	48
B2. Black African	13	6	7	4	8	38

B9. Any other Black background	6	5	3	5	6	25
M1. White & Black Caribbean	11	8	8	16	5	48
M2. White & Black African	1	3	4	1	2	11
M3. White & Asian	0	3	3	0	3	9
M9. Any other mixed background	4	9	13	3	2	31
Not recorded	46	40	46	19	30	181
NS. Not stated	322	346	356	360	411	1795
O1. Chinese	0	3	0	1	0	4
O2. Arab	2	0	0	1	0	3
O9. Any other ethnic group	3	3	7	5	4	22
W1. White British	659	577	714	757	773	3480
W2. White Irish	2	2	2	4	3	13
W3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	2	0	0	0	2
W9. Any other white background	22	7	19	20	17	85

Figures by ethnicity are consistent over the last five years with no noticeable trends or changes.

The below table and graph look at the total number of occurrences where there was a known suspect, and then of those how many were repeat suspects within the given time period.

Suspects	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2019/20 - 2023/24
No. of occurrences with suspects	2205	1891	2134	2185	2135	10550
No. of individual suspects	1717	1564	1798	1765	1786	7439
Repeat suspects	274	209	232	256	244	1598
Repeat suspects' occurrences	762	536	568	676	593	4709
% of occurrences for repeat suspects	34.6%	28.3%	26.6%	30.9%	27.8%	44.6%



Between 2019/20 and 2023/24 1598, repeat suspects made up 21% of all suspects and were suspects in 16% of crimes during that period. The top 25 suspects committed 360 crimes across the five years. In any given year repeat suspects accounted for around 26.6% to 34.6% of occurrences.

4. Serious Violence Hotspots

Wards			SV totals per population					Combined	
Type	Section	Ward name	Total	SV rank	Total pop	Per 1000 pop	Per pop rank	Score	Rank
Hotspot	Derby West	Arboretum	989	1	21,263	47	1	2	1
Hotspot	Chesterfield	St Leonard's	320	2	8,048	40	2	3	2
Control	Derby East	Alvaston	223	3	16,805	13	7	7	3
Control	Derby East	Sinfin	220	4	17,177	13	8	8	4
Control	Derby West	Abbey	208	5	14,940	14	5	8	5
Control	Derby North	Darley	181	6	15,257	12	9	11	6
Hotspot	Amber Valley	Ripley	131	10	9,189	14	6	13	7
Control	Derby West	Normanton	159	7	19,810	8	14	14	8
Control	Derby West	Littleover	142	8	15,122	9	11	14	9
Control	Erewash	Awsorth Road	105	12	5,147	20	4	14	10
Control	Derwent	Derwent	133	9	14,350	9	12	15	11
Hotspot	Erewash	Little Hallam	100	13	4,707	21	3	15	12
Control	Derby East	Boulton	127	11	14,443	9	13	18	13
Hotspot	Derby South	Swadlincote	94	15	8,858	11	10	20	14
Control	Derby North	Mackworth	98	14	15,500	6	15	22	15

The above Hotspots were scored using Police records during a 12 month period, between 1st May 2023 and 30th April 2024.

The Hotspots were identified by wards being:

1. Ranked by volume.
2. Rated per 1000 population calculated.
3. Ranked by rate per 1000 population.
4. Scored by the combination of volume rank and rate per 1000 population rank.
5. Ranked by combined score.

There are currently five hotspot wards, and 10 control wards.

Hotspot ward name	Hotspot location within ward	Number of incidents	Temporal analysis
1) Arboretum	Curzon Street, Wardwick, Victoria Street and St. Peters Street	179 Incidents	Midnight to 4am. Saturday morning and Sunday morning
2) St Leonards	Holywell Street, Corporation Street and Stephenson Place	88 Incidents	1am to 4am, Saturday morning and particular Sunday morning

5. Qualifiers

Alcohol and/or Drugs	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Homicide	36.4	16.7	25.0	50.0	18.2
Possession of weapons offences	20.7	15.7	17.8	20.2	21.6
Robbery of business property	4.1	0.0	5.1	7.7	9.4
Robbery of personal property	12.6	9.0	12.6	11.8	12.5
Violence with injury	32.7	26.2	31.0	32.5	30.1

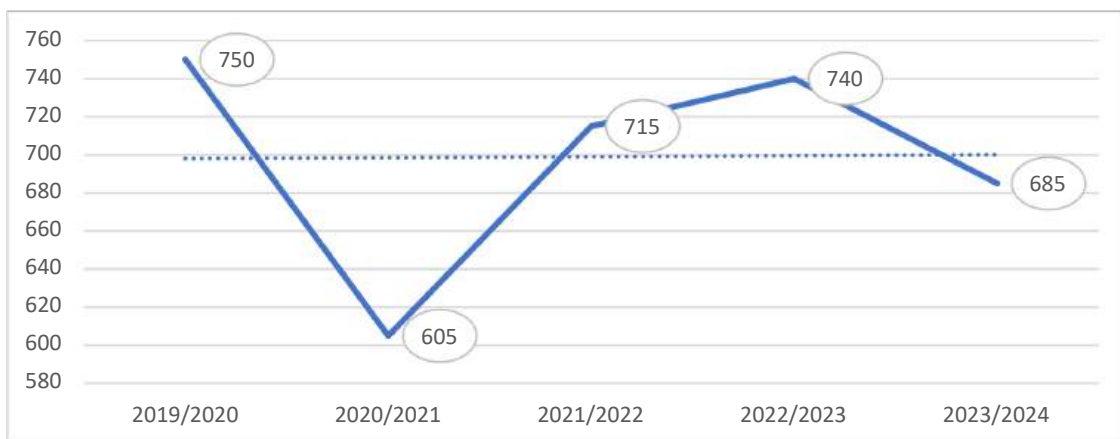
Qualifiers can be added to a crime report to identify certain factors that are relevant to that crime. The most prevalent qualifiers are alcohol and/or drugs. On average over the last five years, 21% of all serious violence offences involved alcohol, drugs or both.

Looking at these qualifiers by offence type, as per the above table, shows that alcohol plays a strong role in violence with injury offences, with 30% of incidents linked. This can also then show a strong correlation to the Night-Time Economy. When looking at qualifiers, it is important to remember that this is an optional field when officers complete their crime recording, and potentially a high volume of data remains unrecorded.

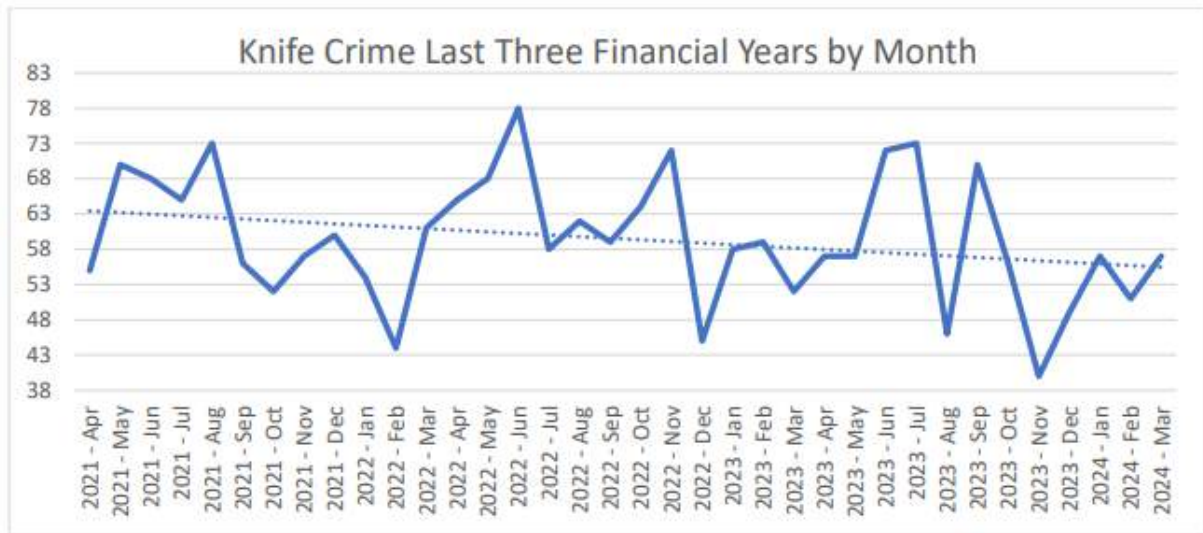
6. Knife Crime

Knife crime relates to crimes involving knives or other bladed articles. The Serious Violence Board definition includes possession of weapons offences. On average per year 30% of serious violence offences involve knives/bladed articles.

Knife crime	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Volume	750	605	715	740	685
Change		-145	110	25	-55
Change %		-23.97%	15.38%	3.38%	-8.03%



Knife crime has an average of 700 offences per year, over the last three years the figures have not varied too much, with a 4% reduction since 2021/22.



The above graph shows that for that last three financial years there has been a slow downward trend of the average number of offences per month. The average has dropped from 60 offences per month between April 2021 and March 2022, to an average of 57.5 offences per month between April 2023 and March 2024.

6.1 Knife Crime by Offence Type

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Homicide	5	1	5	1	4
Possession of weapons offences	343	286	355	353	348
Robbery of business property	34	15	19	16	15
Robbery of personal property	202	151	161	217	189
Violence with injury	166	152	175	153	129
Grand total	750	605	715	740	685

Looking at the above, possession has fallen over the last three years by 2%. Robbery of personal property has fluctuated over the last five years, with an average of 184 offences per year, and violence with injury has fallen over the last three years by 26%.

6.2 Habitual Knife Carriers Index (HKCI) for Derby and Derbyshire

The HKCI was developed in 2019 by Sussex Police to identify those involved and linked to knife crime. Its purpose is to:

- Identify individuals involved in, or at risk of becoming involved in knife-related offences.

Since 2021 Sussex have used it to target multi-agency interventions and support services, to divert young people and adults from current or further involvement in crime.

The project resulted in partner agencies gaining greater insight into the persistent habitual knife carriers (HKC) issue. It also created a valuable opportunity for agencies to work together, to deliver approaches that successfully divert children away from this risky behavior and prevent knife carrying in the future.

The goal is to change the behaviour of this current, active cohort of children, who are carrying knives and divert them and their associates/local peer groups from being drawn into future knife carrying and other criminal activity. It also aims to provide intensive support from skilled practitioners to build

on strengths and provide opportunities for diversionary activities, as well as addressing concerns around knife carrying.

The index is refreshed quarterly to ensure that individuals are added and removed in a standardised and timely manner. The below HKC definition is used to create a single index of individuals:

Crime cohort	Intelligence cohort
 <p>Police records of those who are a suspect or offender in at least 2 incidents involving knife crime or possession of weapons (excluding domestic related offences), within a 24 month period and at least 1 of the offences occurring in the last 12 months.</p>	 <p>Force intelligence data of individuals linked to 2 or more reports involving knives or other weapons within the last 6 months.</p>

Then the cohorts are matched with:

1. Relevant lifestyle factors, which are listed in the below diagram. Each factor is given a point-based score on a severity scale.

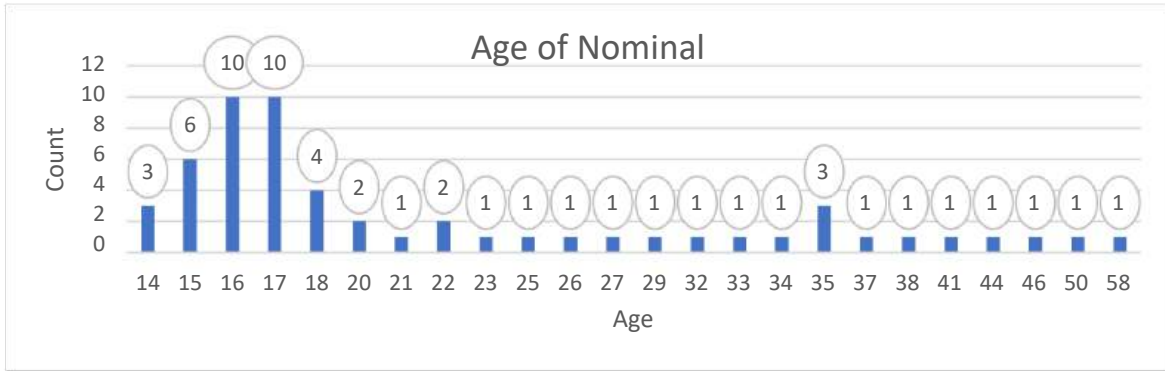


2. Crime Harm Index (CHI). This index is a measure of how harmful different crimes are in proportion to the others. The sentencing starting point is used to calculate this and to correctly weight each crime type.

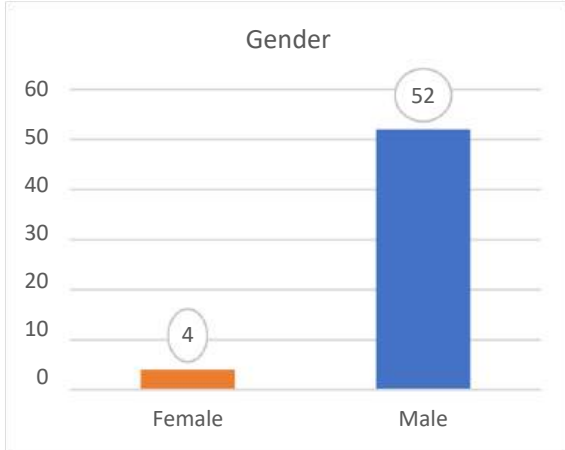
6.3 Crime Cohort #1 March 2024

56 nominals were identified for the first HKCI cohort and they were all introduced at the Multi Agency 'Serious Violence Tasking' meetings. At the meetings they are discussed at an individual level and decisions are made for the next steps for each person. The cohort will be monitored every quarter.

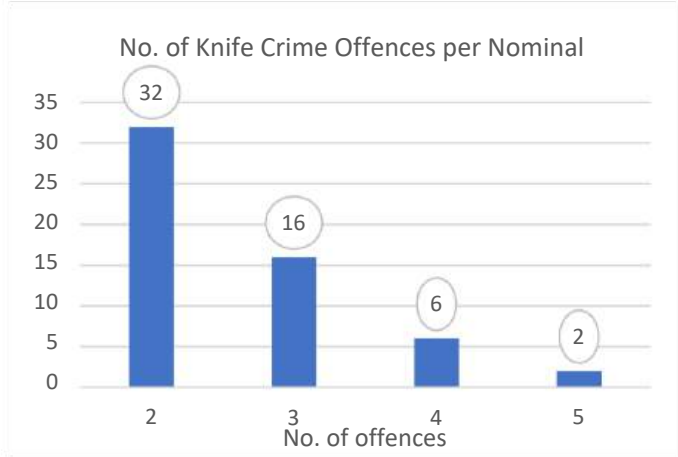
The below shows the details for the 56 nominals.



15, 16 and 17 years olds account for 46% of nominals.



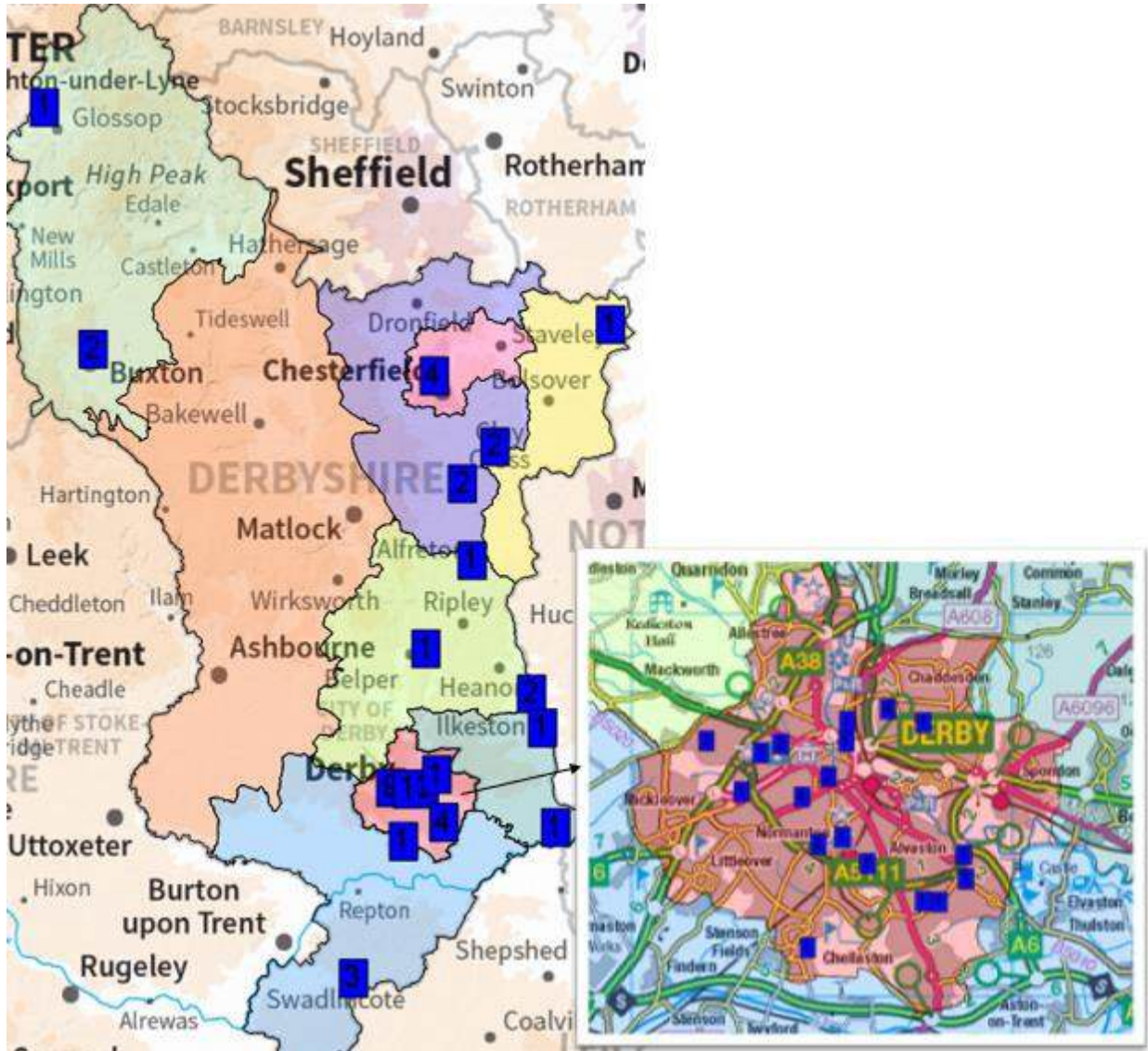
93% of nominals were male.



57% of nominals committed 2 offences, 29% 3 offences, 11% 4 offences and 4% committed 5 offences.



The below map shows the locations of the 56 nominals.



Lifestyle Factors

	Yes	%
Is subject known for violence?	55	98%
Has subject ever made threats of violence to another?	55	98%
Have they ever used a weapon for criminal facilitation?	45	80%
Is subject involved with drug use or supply?	41	73%
Is subject aged under 25?	40	71%
Is subject thought to have a weaponry fixation	36	64%
Is subject involved with ASB?	35	63%
Has suspect been a victim of knife crime or violent crime?	29	52%
Is subject a domestic abuser?	27	48%
Is subject part of a gang or peer group?	26	46%
Is subject involved in county lines?	21	38%
Does subject have known MH issues?	17	30%
Has subject ever had regular missing episodes?	14	25%

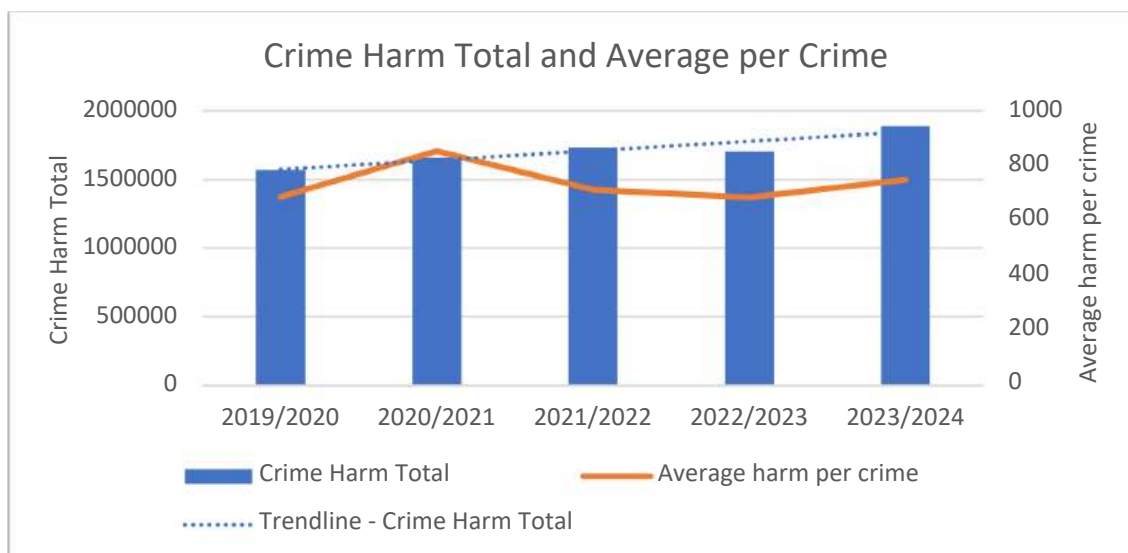
The above table shows the figures and the percentage for each lifestyle factor. Case study example: A 17 year old male scored 40 on the lifestyle score and had all lifestyle factors present, except for being a known victim of violent crime. From around six years old there were reports of safeguarding concerns for the nominal. The nominal and siblings were subject to child protection plans. There are warnings against this individual for carrying weapons including a machete and a knife, and notes that there has been a diagnosis of ADHD. The nominal is both a victim of and a perpetrator of domestic abuse. The nominal was a suspect in four offences during this 24-month period, including threats made with a knife, a robbery involving a knife and a stabbing incident.

7. Crime Harm Index

“All crimes are not created equal in the harm they cause”.

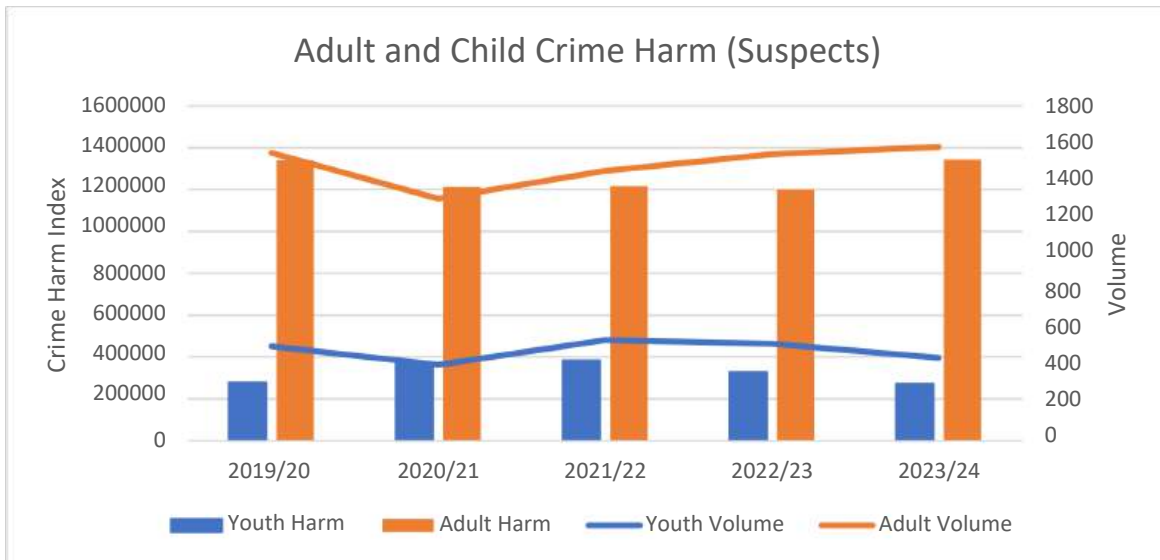
A Crime Harm Index (CHI) is used to measure how harmful different crimes are in proportion to the others. The sentencing starting point is used to calculate the CHI, to correctly weight each crime type.

For context ‘possession of an offensive weapon’ holds a harm score of five, Grievous Bodily Harm with intent holds a score of 1,825 and murder holds a score of 5,475.

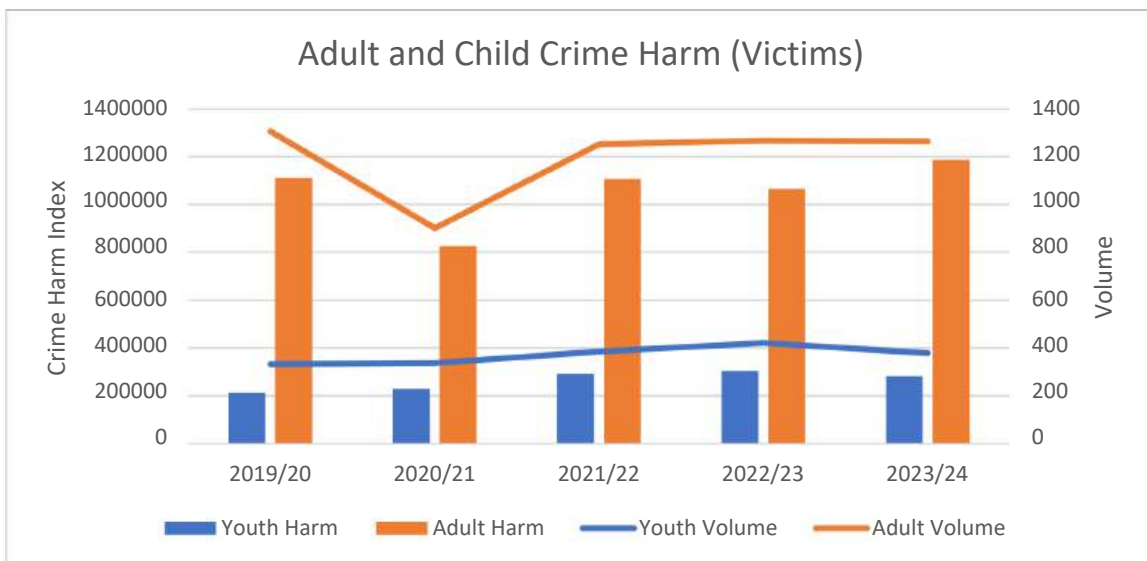


This Police data highlights that crime harm for serious violence is on the increase, with the volume of crime also on the increase. To put this into context we need to look at the average harm per offence. 2020/21 saw a high harm rate for the volume of crimes, this then stabilises during 2021/22. Over the last two financial years the volume and average harm per crime has increased, with 2023/24 having the highest total harm during the five years.

The tables below look at the CHI for adults (18+ years old) and children (0-17 years old), for both suspects and victims. This allows us to see the relationship between the volumes of crime and their severity.



The above chart looks at suspects CHI and shows that both child harm and Youth volume has declined over the last three years, with 2023/24 showing the lowest rates for both harm and volume. Adult harm and volume has increased year on year for the last three years, with 2023/24 showing the highest rates over the last five years.



The above chart looks at victims CHI and shows that both child harm and child volume have remained quite static over the last three financial years. 2022/2023 was the peak year for volume and harm. 2023/24 saw a 10% decrease for volume and a 7% decrease in the harm of those crimes when compared to 2022/23.

For adult victims the volume of crimes has remained consistent over the last three financial years, however, 2023/24 saw the highest harm rate over the last 5 years. During 2022/23 adults had an average of 840 CHI per offence, and during 2023/24 this increased to 938 CHI per offence.

8. School proximity analysis – City and County ¹

The analysis identifies the extent of the number of violent crimes (serious and low-level) and knife crimes that are occurring at/or nearby school, and which schools are experiencing higher levels/proportion of offences being committed at the school.

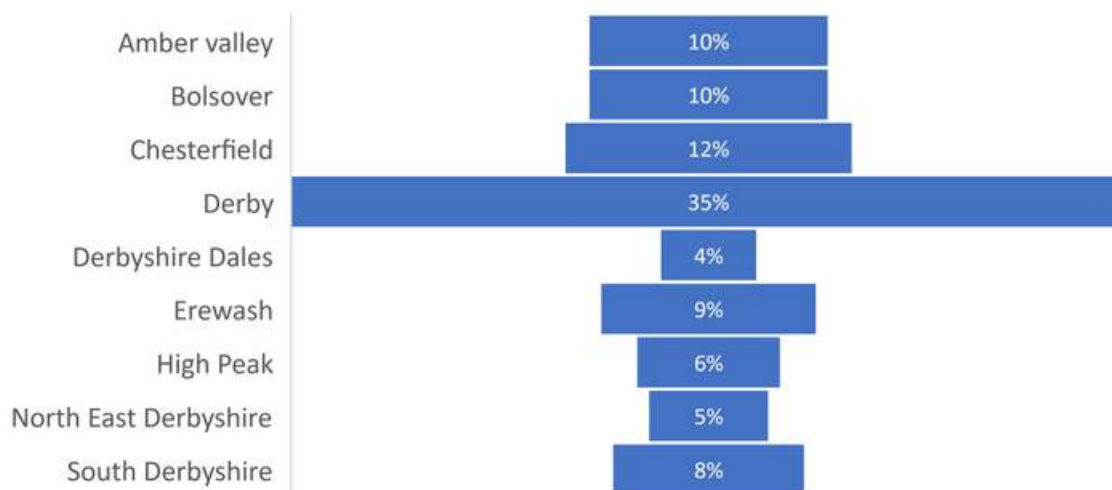
- Includes victims: aged 5-11 years (primary school) and victims aged 11-16 years (secondary school).
- Offence location: education establishment or street/other open space within 500 metres (0.31 miles) proximity to a school.
- Offence occurred during school day Monday to Friday or shortly before or after school, on a journey to or from school Monday to Friday (between times 08:00 and 16:00). Please note this does not take into account school term times.
- Offences: Serious violence, knife crime and lower-level violent crime (includes actual bodily harm).

Period: Latest three years – 2021, 2022, 2023

Year	Offence with victim of school age	Offence occurred at/or nearby school	% at or nearby school
Serious violence			
2021	215	42	20%
2022	270	40	15%
2023	249	40	16%
Total	734	122	17%
Knife crime			
2021	136	14	10%
2022	133	16	12%
2023	140	18	13%
Total	409	48	12%
Lower-level violence			
2021	946	231	24%
2022	1223	309	25%
2023	1135	322	28%
Total	3304	862	26%

¹ Derbyshire Constabulary, Serious Violence and Knife Crime School Proximity Analysis. Completed March 2024 by Principal GI Analyst.

Offence at/or Nearby School by District (% of overall offence count 2021-2023)



Overall, a total of 4,447 violent crime and knife crime offences occurred during the report period (last three years) where the victim was of school age (5- 16 years). Of which 23% (1,032) occurred at school, or nearby school shortly before or after school, on a journey to or from school Monday to Friday, between 08:00 and 16:00.

Below are the recorded levels during the last 12 months:

- 28% lower-level violent crime
- 16% serious violent crime
- 13% knife crime

Slight increases in the percentage of offences occurring at/or nearby school have been seen overall over the last 12 months compared to the previous 12- month period.

For the 1,032 offences recorded during the report period:

- 73% occurred at the school
- 20% occurred within 500 metres of a secondary school, just before or after school, or on a journey to/or from school
- 7% occurred within 500 metres of a primary school, just before or after school, or on a journey to/or from school.

9. Night Time Economy (NTE) Crimes ²

NTE crimes are those that occur between 18:00 hours to 06:00 hours, within NTE areas (Derbyshire has 34 key areas), within certain NTE offence types (including arson, criminal damage, drug possession, drug trafficking, homicide, other sexual offences, possession of weapons offences, public disorder, rape, robbery of business property, robbery of personal property, stalking and harassment,

² Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team (SDRI) *Reports – NTE KPI and ASB August 2024 and Derbyshire NTE subgroup Report*

theft from the person, violence with injury, violence without injury, and threats to destroy or damage property).

NTE Crime	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Difference 2021/22 to 2023/24
Homicide	4	1	4	0
Violence with injury	2,020	1,941	1,946	-74
Violence without injury	2,625	2,559	2,641	+16
Stalking and harassment	728	790	871	+143
Rape	206	223	169	-37
Other sexual offences	332	329	293	-39
Robbery of personal property	118	149	128	+10
Theft from the person	74	133	92	+18
Arson and criminal damage	1,543	1,651	1,497	-46
Drug trafficking	73	67	78	+5
Drug possession	271	305	331	+60
Public disorder	1,386	1,424	1,447	+61
Possession of weapons offences	168	174	173	+5
All other offences	70	73	65	-5
Total crimes	9,618	9,819	9,735	+117

NTE crimes have remained consistent over the last three financial years, with a variation of 117 crimes per year. Violence with and without injury figures remain high and have seen little change.

NTE crimes by District	Population	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Average over 3 years	Per 1000 population
Amber Valley	126,489	1,423	1,540	1,594	1,519	12.01
Bolsover	80,475	1,113	1,087	1,140	1,113	13.83
Chesterfield	103,672	1,041	1,111	1,182	1,111	10.72
Derby	259,154	2,050	2,013	1,870	1,978	7.63
Derbyshire Dales	71,681	691	646	744	694	9.68
Erewash	113,047	1,294	1,318	1,265	1,292	11.43
High Peak	91,104	911	911	784	869	9.54
North East Derbyshire	102,315	697	722	700	706	6.90
South Derbyshire	108,063	398	471	456	442	4.09
Force	1056000	9618	9819	9735	9,724	9.21

NTE crimes by District figures remain consistent, with a small reduction in Derby City during 2023/24, with a 9% decrease in crimes. Derbyshire Dales saw a three year high with 744 crimes.

NTE Crimes per 1000 population Bolsover has the highest rate of 13.83, with an average of 1113 crimes per year.

The five Serious Violence hotspots have very strong links with the NTE. These hotspots occur within the NTE areas and are highest during peak NTE times.

10. Stop and Search

The police have a range of statutory powers of stop and search available to them, depending on the circumstances. Most powers will require an officer to have reasonable grounds to suspect that the item they are searching for is being carried. They allow officers to detain a person who is not under arrest to search them or their vehicle for an unlawful item. Effective use of stop and search is a useful tool to help officers bring offenders to justice while reducing unnecessary arrests.

With possession of weapons offences on the increase it is important to look at factors that could increase this figure, with Stop Searches on the increase this could increase possession but in turn decrease other offences because of the potential deterrent that Police presence can bring.

Stop Searches	All reasons	Search reason: offensive weapons	Offensive weapons found
2021/22	1952	391	76
2022/23	1990	481	74
2023/24	2602	503	79

The above tables present stop search figures for all reasons, and when the search reason is to search for a suspected offensive weapon, and of those how many offensive weapons were found.

Stop searches are on the increase year on year over the last three years, but offensive weapons being found are consistent with around 76 per year being found during a stop search.

Offensive weapon found by age group	10-17	18-24	25-34	35-59	60+
2021/22	23	20	16	15	2
2022/23	24	23	10	15	1
2023/24	26	15	13	25	0

The above table shows the age groups when an offence weapon was found during a stop search, 57% of suspects were aged between 10 and 24 years old.

11. Serious Violence Police Crime Outcomes

Every crime recorded by the police is given a detailed outcome, showing how the police dealt with the crime (including crimes which are still under investigation).

Positive outcomes include sanctioned detections (when offences have been resolved through a formal sanction, including being charged or receiving a caution) but also take account of restorative and reparative outcomes (community resolutions). Positive outcomes can also be referred to as solved crimes.

Type	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Positive outcome	675	562	645	612	581
Other outcome	1605	1376	1772	1790	1744
Not yet complete	5	4	13	88	194
% Positive	29.54%	28.94%	26.54%	24.58%	23.06%
Total	2285	1942	2430	2490	2519

Year on year there has been a decrease in the percentage of positive outcomes, the 2023/2024 figure is likely to change given that 194 occurrences are still open due to pending investigations/Court etc. The below table outlines the top five reasons why the case has been closed and classed as 'Other outcome'.

Other outcome type	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Investigation complete, no suspect identified	553	424	625	650	696
Police - Named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	459	415	486	545	527
Victim declines/withdraws	237	220	281	247	225
Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	170	133	201	181	141
CPS - name suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	104	79	56	57	54

The most common reason for a case being closed each year has been due to a suspect not being identified, on average every year 25% of cases are closed due to this reason, followed by the outcome 'Police – name suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties' and on average this occurs in 20% of cases.

12. Serious Violence – National Prison data ³

Prison population is at an all time high with 87,726 prisoners on 30/06/2024, this is up by 1,875 from June 2023. Of those prisoners 84,043 are male and 3,683 are female. 96% of prisoners are male.

12.1 Assaults and Self Harm in Prison Custody (England and Wales)

The below table lists the prison population by offence group;

Prison population by offence group	%
Violence against the person	32.5%
Sexual offences	20.6%
Drug offences	16.7%
Theft offences	9.1%

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/safety-in-custody-quarterly-update-to-march-2024/safety-in-custody-statistics-england-and-wales-deaths-in-prison-custody-to-june-2024-assaults-and-self-harm-to-march-2024>

Robbery	8.1%
Possession of weapons	3.4%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	3.4%
Public order offences	2.1%
Criminal damage and arson	1.3%
Summary non-motoring	1.2%
Fraud offences	0.9%
Offence not recorded	0.4%
Summary motoring	0.3%

32% of the 87,726 prisoners have committed an offence of violence against the person, which is the highest offence group.

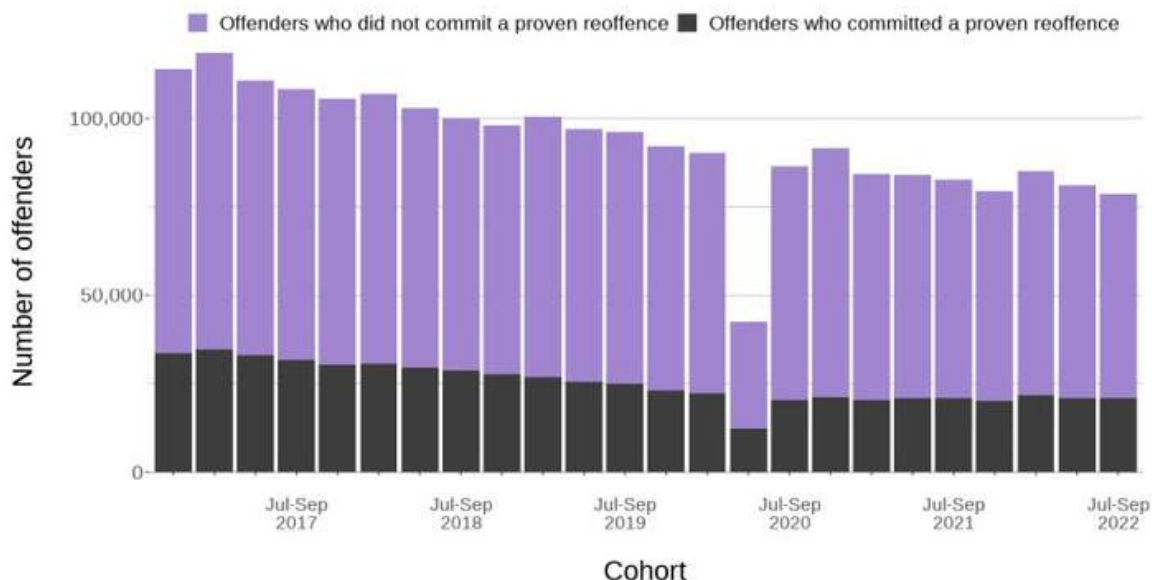
April 2023 to March 2024		March 2014 to March 2024
Deaths	308 deaths in prison custody. A 2% decrease from 313 deaths in the previous 12 months. Of these 85 were self-inflicted, a decrease of 8% from 92 in the previous 12 months.	
Self-harm	73,804 self-harm incidents 24% increase from the previous 12 months Male rate increased by 25%, Female rate decreased by 4%.	

Assaults	28,292 assaults, a 27% increase from the previous 12 months. The rate in male establishments increased by 19%, and female establishments by 25%.	
Assaults on staff	9,847 assaults on staff, a 32% increase from the previous 12 months and a new peak. The rate in male establishments increased by 22%, and by 42% in female establishments, this is a new peak of 286 assaults per 1000 female prisoners.	
Serious assaults	3,215 serious assaults, a 25% increase from the previous 12 months. Prisoner on prisoner serious assaults increased by 24% and serious assaults on staff increased by 32%.	

12.2 Prison data - Reoffending

The Ministry of Justice completed a proven reoffending report published in July 2024.

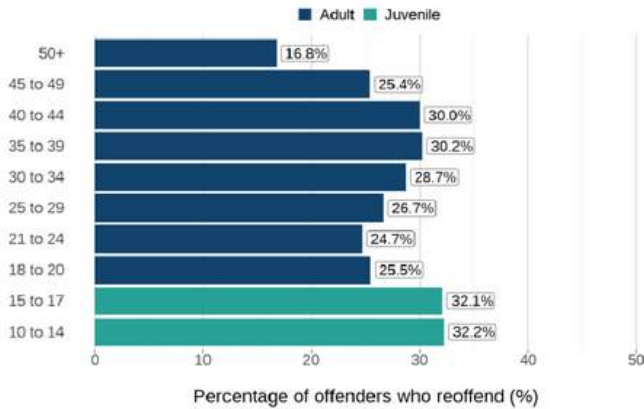
The below graph shows the number of offenders in England and Wales who commit a proven reoffence by quarter:



The below looks at a cohort between July and September 2022. Key findings from this cohort:

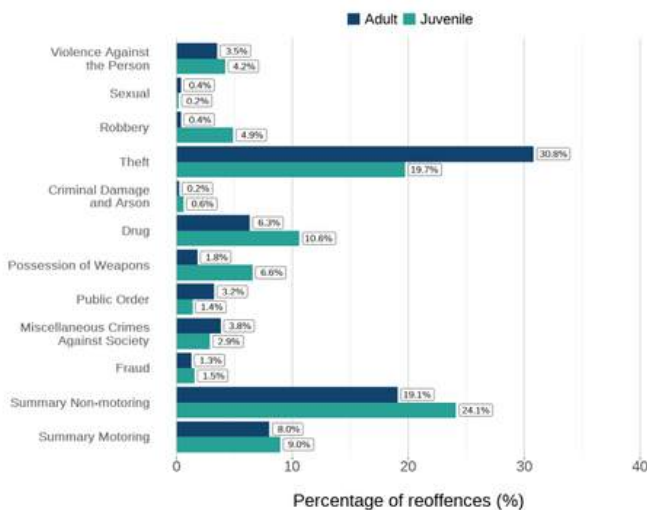
- Overall proven reoffending rate was 26.5%.
- Adult offenders had a proven reoffending rate of **26.2%** and juvenile offenders (aged 10 to 17 years) had a proven rate of **32.1%**.

- Adults released from custodial sentences of less than 12 months had a proven reoffending rate of 56.9%.
- For adult and juvenile offender cohorts combined, 31.5% of all reoffences took place within three months after release from custody or after receiving a non-custodial conviction at court, a reprimand, or a warning. This percentage increases to 56.2% within six months and steadily increases at an average rate of 7.3% per month beyond that point.



Reoffending rates by age

The age group with the highest reoffending rate was 10-to-14-year-olds, followed by the 15-to-17-year-old offenders.



Reoffending rates by reoffence type

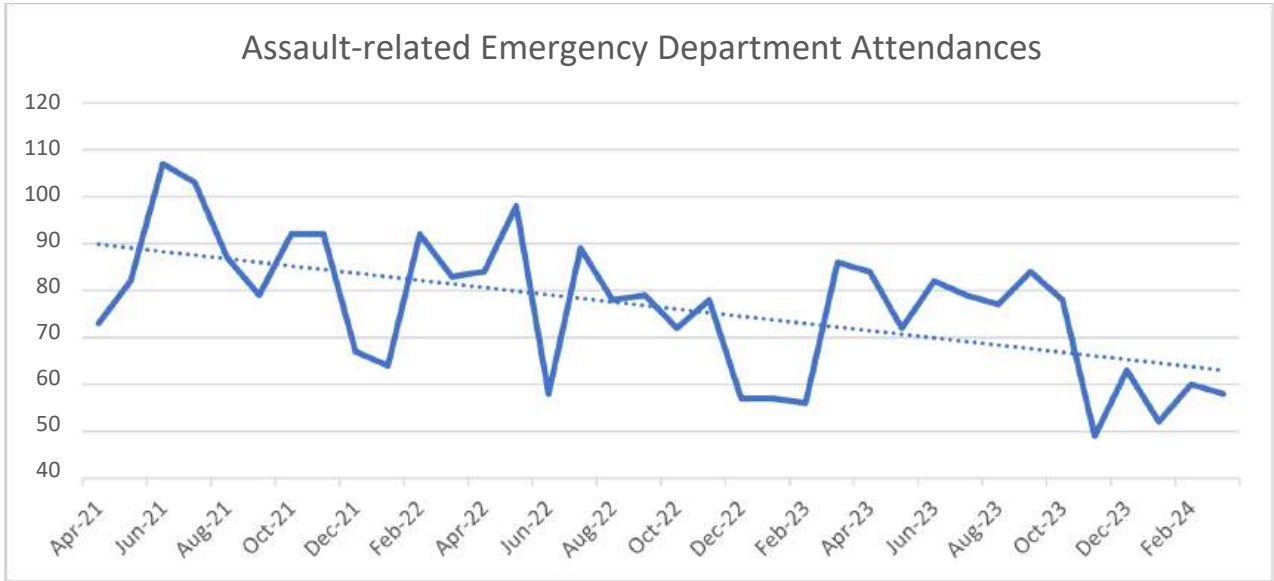
Juveniles are more likely to reoffend for violent offences, robbery and possessions of weapons than adult offenders.

13. Serious Violence – Hospital data

It is important to note that when looking at hospital data and ambulance data it does not match the Serious Violence Board definition for Serious Violence, because domestic abuse is not omitted or differentiated from the data as it is in Police data.

13.1 Hospital data - Royal Derby Hospital

Violence is a major cause of ill health and poor wellbeing as well as representing a significant burden on health services and the wider economy. Every year there are estimated to be 35,000 emergency hospital admissions and over 300,000 emergency department attendances related to violence in England. The below data looks at Royal Derby Hospital assaults attendances between 01/04/2021 and 31/03/2024 at the Accident and Emergency Department.



Since April 2021 to March 2024, there have been 2,751 assault-related emergency department (ED) attendances at Royal Derby Hospital. Since April 2021, there has been an average of 76.5 assault-related ED attendances per month.

Attendances per year

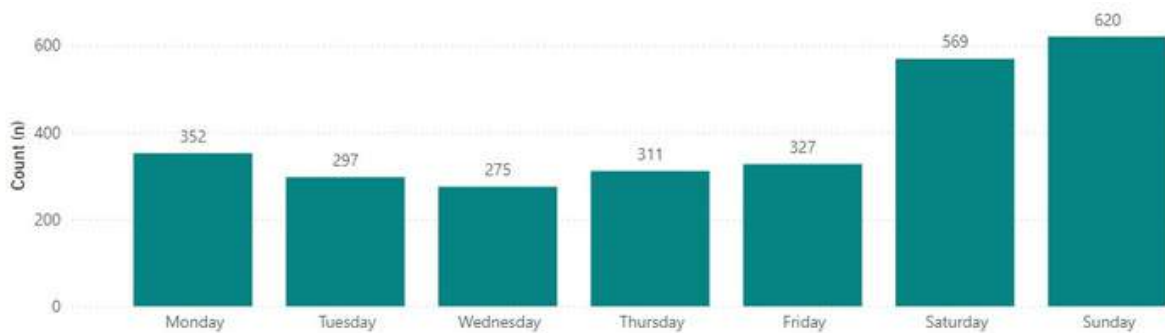
2021/22	1021
2022/23	892
2023/24	841

Average attendances per month

2021/22	85
2022/23	74
2023/24	70

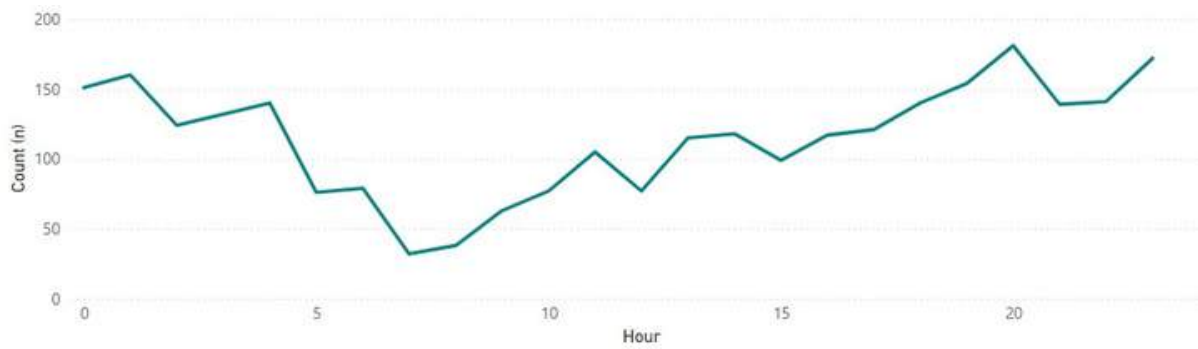
During March 2024 there were 58 attendances, compared to 86 during the same period in 2023. The monthly average for ED attendances has reduced year on year.

Assault-related Emergency Department Attendances by day of the Week



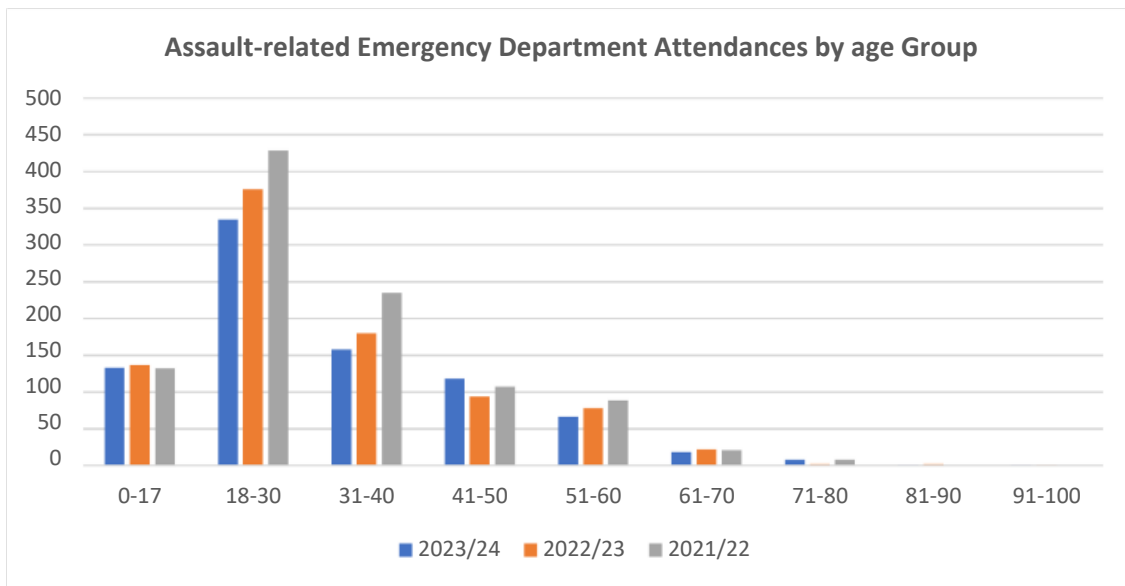
55.1% of assault-related hospital attendances at Royal Derby Hospital occurred between Friday and Sunday.

Assault-related Emergency Department Attendances by Hour of Arrival



54.3% of assault-related hospital attendances in Derby arrived between 6pm and 4am.

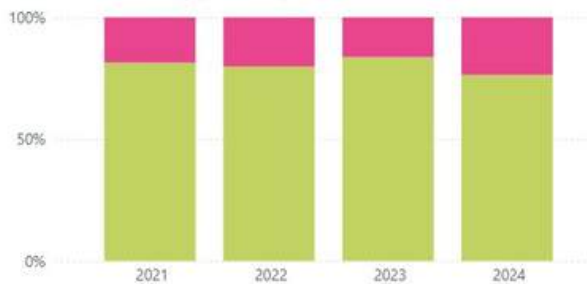
Assault-related Emergency Department Attendances by age Group



41.4% of assault-related ED attendances were in adults aged 18-30 years.

Assault Method

Assault method ● Body part ● Weapon



Detailed assault method	Count (n)	Percentage (%)
Fist	1,136	50.1%
Combination of body parts	203	9.0%
Other (specify)	158	7.0%
Feet	156	6.9%
Head	131	5.8%
Other weapon (specify)	110	4.9%
Any blunt object (specify)	99	4.4%
Knife	80	3.5%
Pushed	57	2.5%
Glass	50	2.2%
Bottle	43	1.9%
Other bladed or sharp object (specify)	41	1.8%
Firearm	2	0.1%
Total	2,266	100.0%

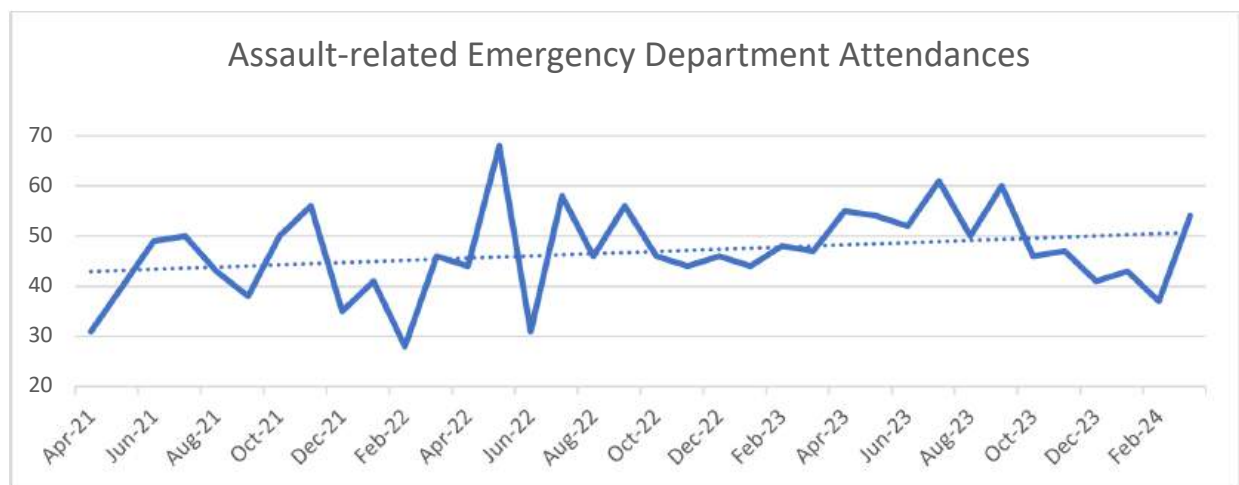
90.5% of records had information regarding the primary means of assault (i.e. body part or weapon used). Where the primary method of assault was known:

1,841 assaults were carried out by a body part (81.2%) while 425 were carried out by a weapon.

50.1% of assaults were carried out by a fist, in recent years an increasing proportion of assaults have been carried out by a weapon.

13.2 Hospital data – Chesterfield Royal Hospital

The below data looks at Chesterfield Royal Hospital assaults attendances between 01/04/2021 and 31/03/2024 at the Accident and Emergency Department.



Since April 2021 to March 2024, there have been 1,685 assault-related emergency department (ED) attendances at Chesterfield Royal Hospital. Since April 2021, there has been an average of 47 assault-related ED attendances per month.

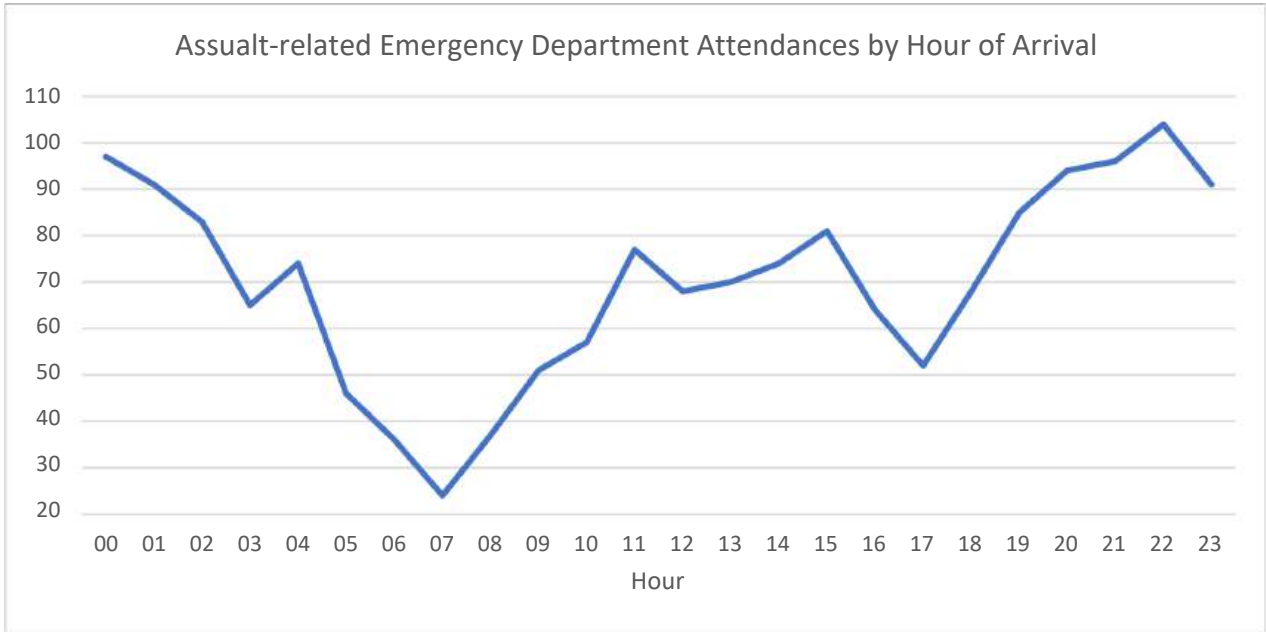
Attendances per year

2021/22	507
2022/23	578
2023/24	600

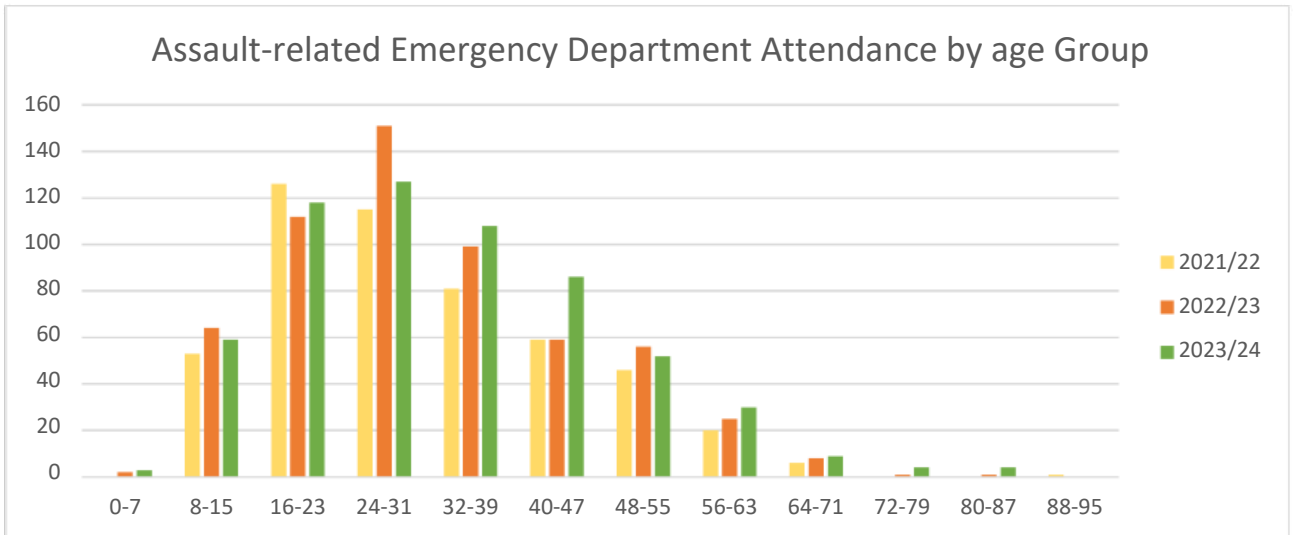
Average attendances per month

2021/22	42
2022/23	48
2023/24	50

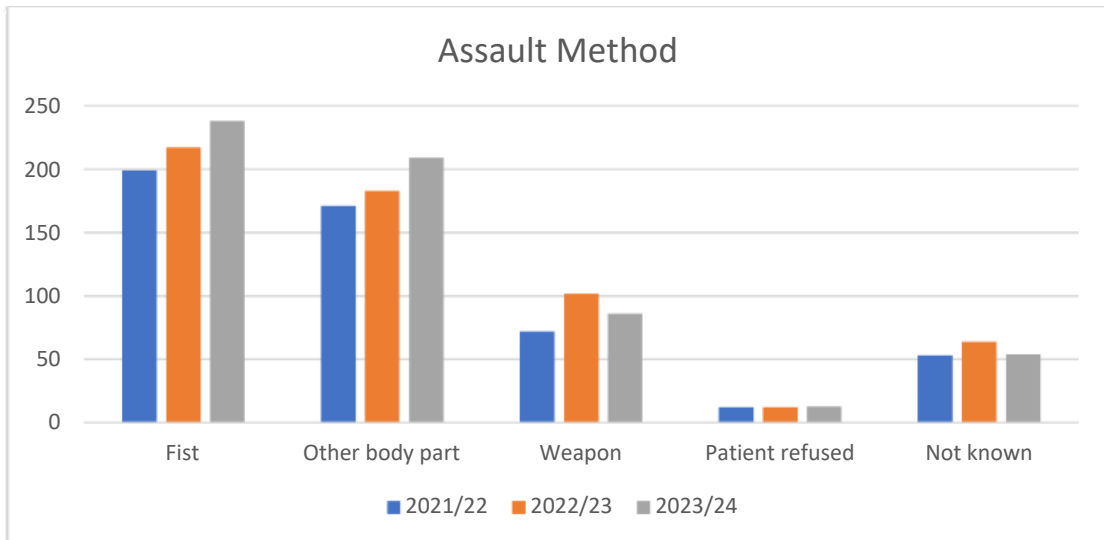
The monthly average for ED attendances has increased year on year.



56% of assault-related hospital attendances in Derby arrived between 6pm and 4am.



44% of assault-related ED attendances were in the age group 16 to 31-year-olds.



1,217 assaults were carried out by a fist/body part, while 260 were carried out by a weapon. 39% of assaults were carried out by a fist, in recent years an increasing proportion of assaults have been carried out by a weapon.

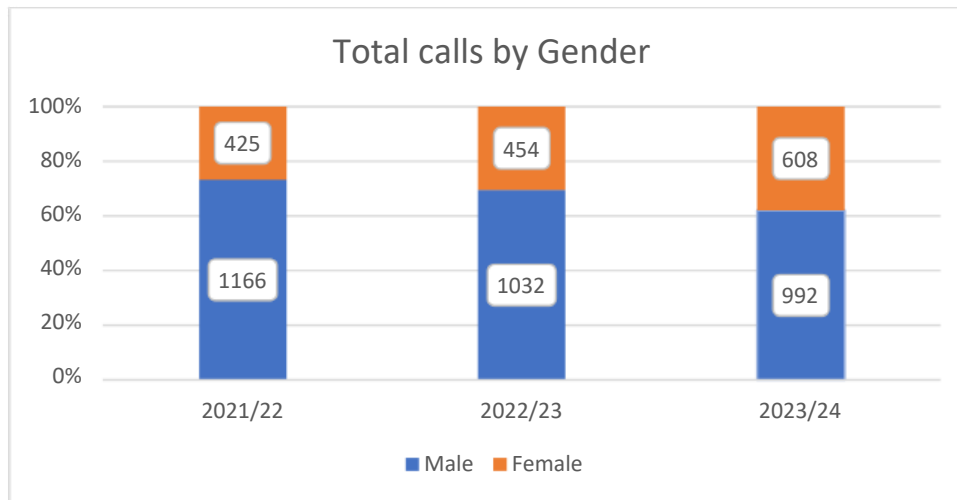
13.3 Serious Violence – East Midlands Ambulance Service data

The below table shows calls to EMAS from the Derby and Derbyshire area where an assault has been reported, and how the Ambulance Service has responded to that call.

- Hear and Treat – clinical advice is provided, or the patient is referred to an appropriate service. No ambulance trust vehicle or staff arrive at the scene.
- See and Treat - an emergency response arrives at the scene, and the patient is treated and discharged at the scene.
- See and Convey - an emergency response arrives at the scene, and one or more patients is conveyed by ambulance to a healthcare provider.

EMAS	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Trend
Hear and Treat	596	587	711	●
See and Treat	393	416	427	●
See, Treat and Convey	686	536	499	●
Total Calls	1675	1539	1637	●
Male				
Hear and Treat	421	392	419	●
See and Treat	251	265	241	●
See, Treat and Convey	494	375	332	●
Total Calls	1166	1032	992	●
Female				
Hear and Treat	162	182	284	●
See and Treat	112	129	173	●
See, Treat and Convey	151	143	151	●
Total Calls	425	454	608	●

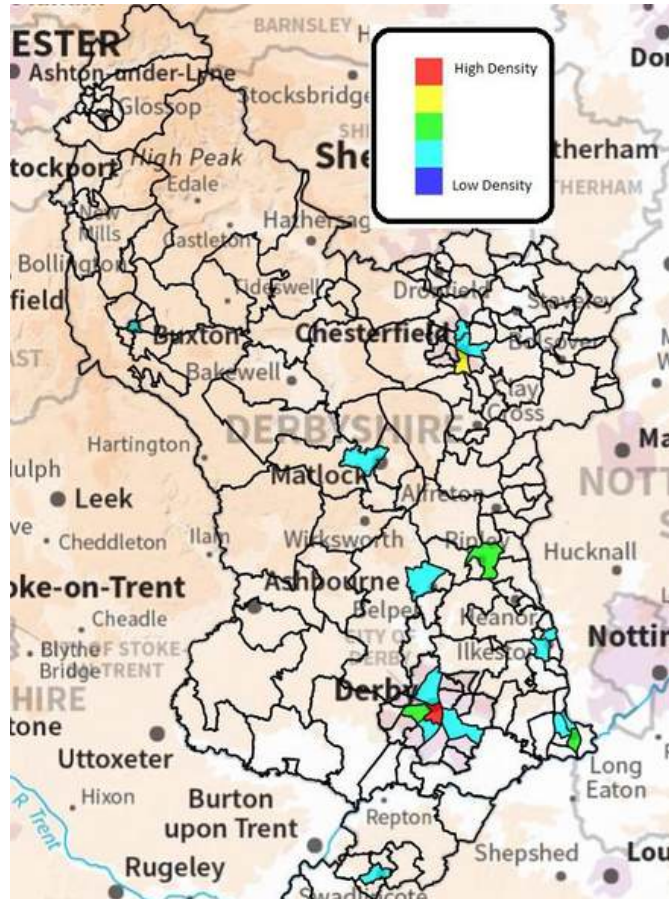
Calls reporting assaults to EMAS have remained consistent, of those calls there has been an increase in 'Hear and Treat' calls and a decrease in 'See, Treat and Convey'. This could indicate a change in call handling policy within EMAS or that the severity of the assaults has been decreasing over the years, and fewer patients are requiring being conveyed to hospital.



There has been an increase in calls reporting female victims of assaults:

% of calls by gender	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Male	70%	67%	61%
Female	25%	29%	37%

Calls regarding female victims of assaults between 2021/22 and 2023/24 have risen from 25% of calls to 37%, this equates to around an extra 200 calls. This could reflect an increase in assaults or an increase in the confidence off female victims to report incidents, either way this is an important factor when looking at EMAS data. However, it may not always be the victim that reports the incident to EMAS.

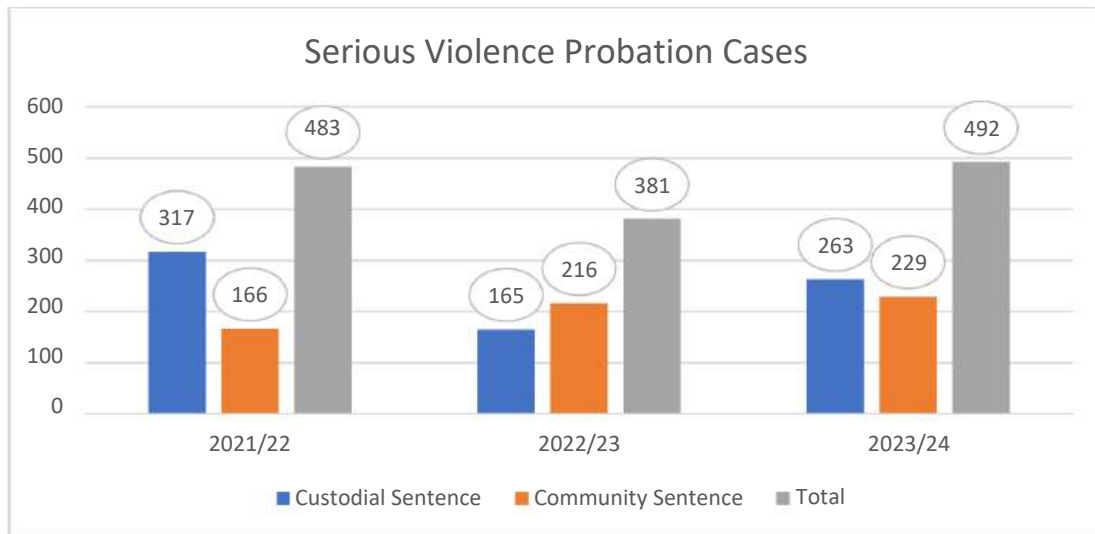


The above map shows the locations of the top twenty wards for the EMAS calls, the area with the highest density is Derby City, followed by Chesterfield town centre.

Hospital EMAS Conveyed To	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Royal Derby Hospital	364	268	244
Chesterfield Royal Hospital	150	111	122
Queens Medical Centre Campus Hospital	81	89	47
Kings Mill Hospital (Sutton)	27	33	24
Stepping Hill Hospital (Stockport)	33	10	29
Burton Queens Hospital	10	11	14
Sheffield Northern General Hospital	13	9	7
Other	8	5	12
Grand Total	686	536	499

Of those conveyed to hospital by the Ambulance Service, an average of 27% of patients are taken to hospitals outside of Derbyshire per year, with the other 73% taken to either Derby or Chesterfield hospitals.

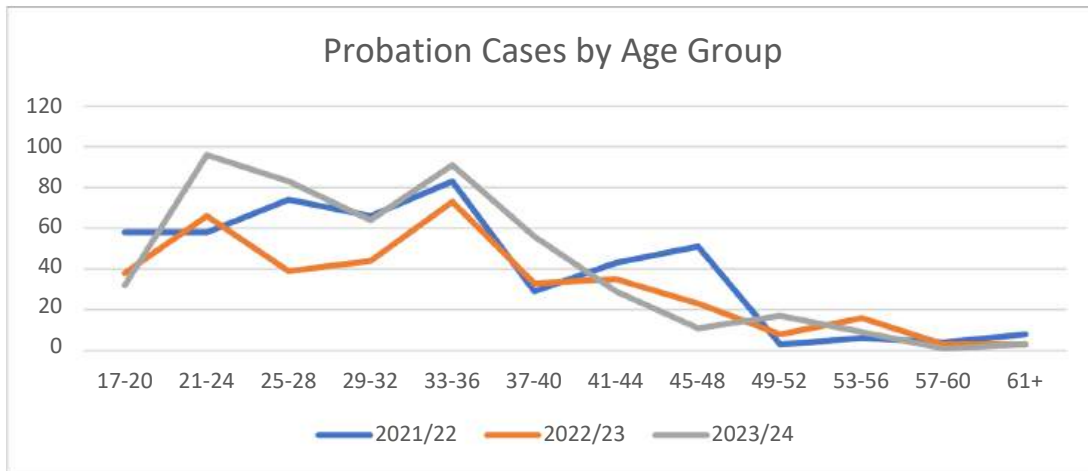
14. Derby and Derbyshire City Probation data



Over the last three financial years, probation cases for serious violence remain consistent with an average of 451 cases per year. Custodial sentences have fluctuated over the last three years, however community sentences have increased year on year.

District	21/22	22/23	23/24
Amber Valley	58	38	54
Bolsover	35	23	15
Chesterfield	47	39	54
Derby	214	166	229
Derbyshire Dales	6	7	20
Erewash	65	47	47
High Peak	15	13	24
North East Derbyshire	18	20	22
South Derbyshire	25	28	27
Total	483	381	492

For cases by District, the most notable change has been the increase to 20 cases in the Derbyshire Dales, up from six in previous years. Erewash has seen the most notable decrease in figures falling to 47 cases.



For cases by age group the most notable change is cases for 21 to 24-year-olds, this has increased to 96 cases from around 60 cases in the previous two years.

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Male	419	346	471
Female	64	35	21

Cases by gender figures for males were at the highest during 2023/24, whilst female probation cases were at their lowest during 2023/24.

15. Serious Violence Offences – Youth Justice

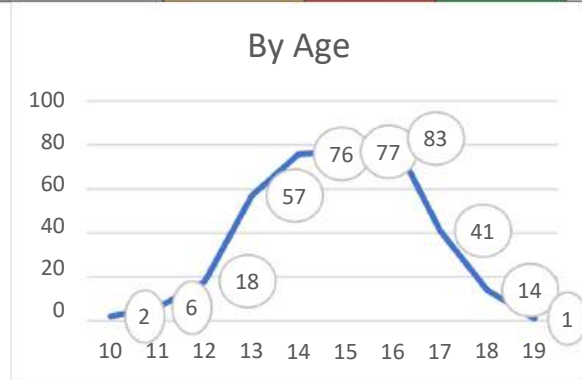
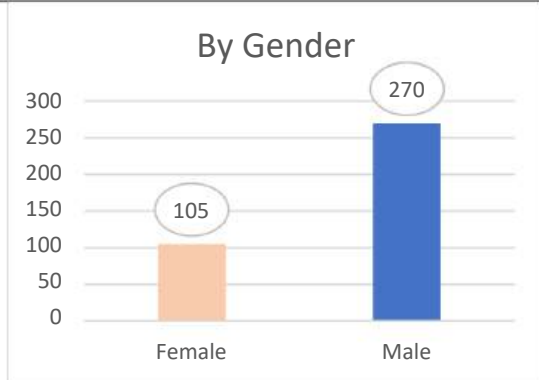
The below two sections look at Youth Justice data within the City and the County.

15.1 Derby City Youth Justice - Serious Violence Offences

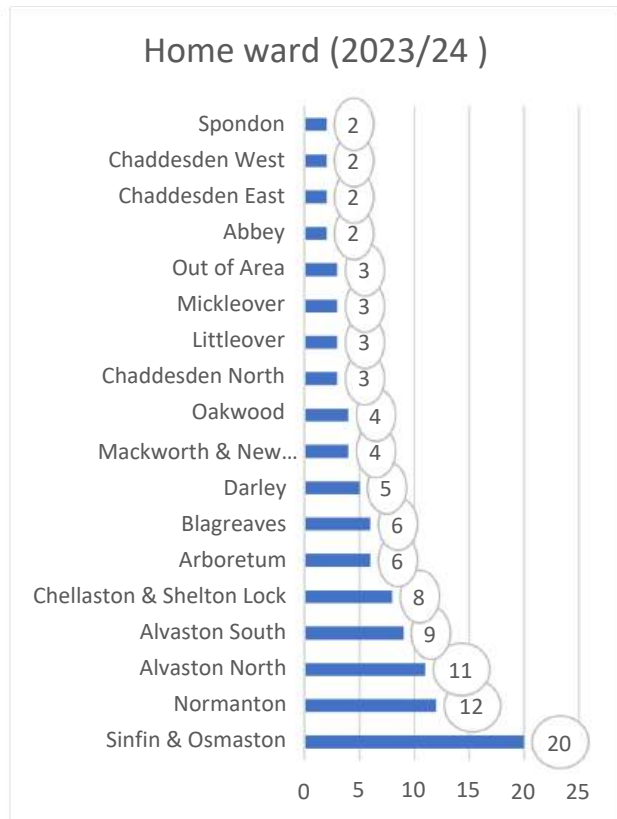
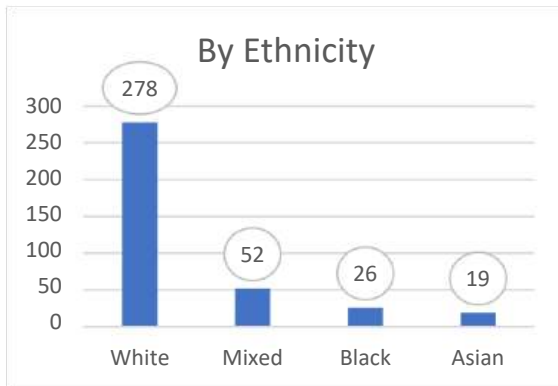
Over the last two years there has been 227 offences, with 105 in the last year. The highest number of offences was assault by beating, followed by actual bodily harm.

Offence	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Assault a person thereby occasioning them actual bodily harm	30	19	43	92
Assault by beating	49	47	31	127
Assault by beating of an emergency worker	0	4	0	4
Possess an imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence	0	0	6	6
Possess an offensive weapon in a public place	16	5	7	28
Possess article with blade / sharply pointed article on school premises	9	12	2	23
Possess knife blade / sharply pointed article in a public place	34	28	11	73
Possess offensive weapon on school premises	2	3	0	5
Section 18 - wounding with intent	1	0	1	2
Threaten a person with an offensive weapon on school premises	0	1	0	1

Threats to kill	2	1	2	5
Wound / inflict grievous bodily harm without intent	5	2	2	9
Total	148	122	105	375



33% of offenders were female across the two years, and the most common age was 16 years old.



Looking at cases by ethnicity per 1000 population:
 White – 1.4
 Mixed – 5.4
 Black – 2.48
 Asian - 0.4

There is a higher rate of cases for black and mixed ethnicities when looking at cases per 1000 population.

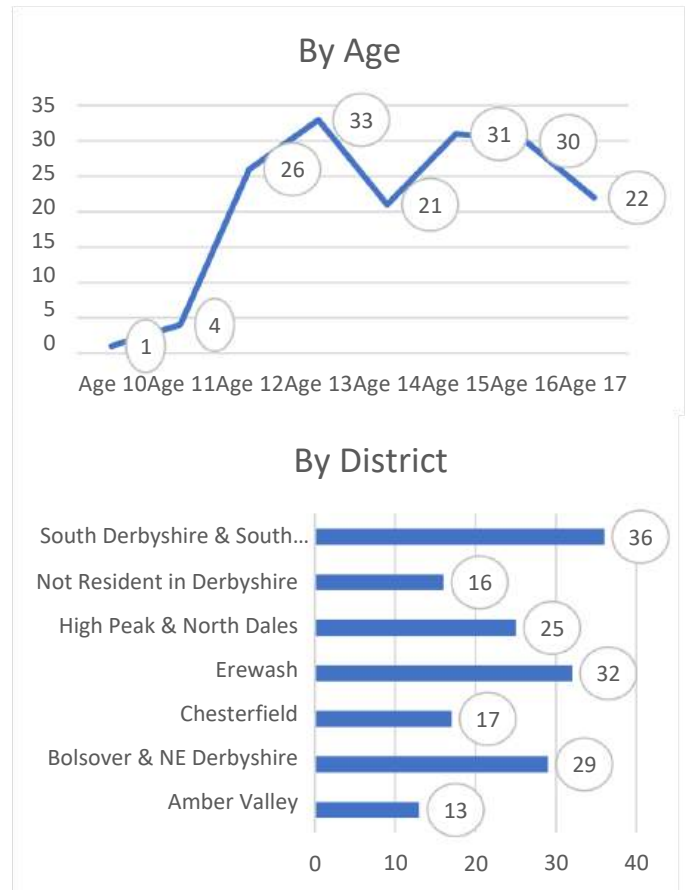
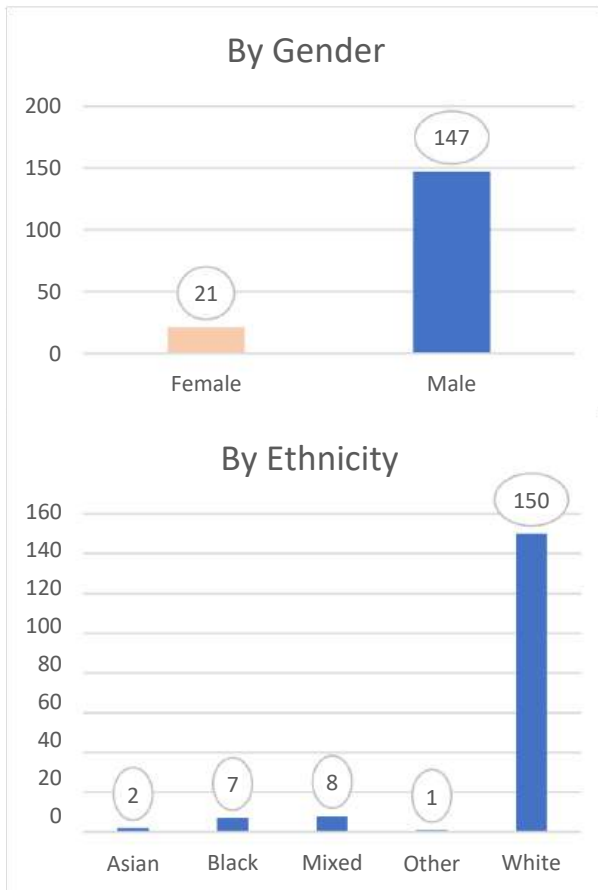
15.2 Derbyshire County Youth Justice - Serious Violence Offences

Over the last four years there has been 168 offences, with 38 in the last year. The highest number of offences was 'possess knife blade / sharp pointed article in a public place', followed by robbery.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Serious violence cases					
Attempt robbery	3	9	0	1	13
Attempt to cause grievous bodily harm with intent	0	1	0	0	1

Attempt to choke / suffocate / strangle in order to commit or enable	0	1	0	0	1
Conspire to cause grievous bodily harm with intent	1	0	0	0	1
Intentional strangulation	0	0	0	1	1
Manslaughter	0	1	0	0	1
Murder - victim one year of age or older	0	1	0	0	1
Robbery	6	10	5	7	28
Section 18 - attempt wounding with intent	1	0	0	0	1
Section 18 - grievous bodily harm with intent	0	0	1	0	1
Section 18 - wounding with intent	2	0	1	0	3
Wound / inflict grievous bodily harm without intent	3	7	8	2	20
Serious violence total	16	30	15	11	72
Knife crime cases					
Criminal damage to property valued under £5000	0	0	1	0	1
Possess an offensive weapon in a public place	0	1	1	0	2
Possess article with blade / point on school premises	0	1	0	0	1
Possess article with blade / sharply-pointed article on school premises	3	4	7	3	17
Possess knife blade / sharply pointed article in a public place	12	19	19	22	72
Possess knife blade or sharply pointed article	0	0	0	1	1
Threaten a person with a blade / sharply pointed article in public	0	0	0	1	1
Unauthorised possession in prison of knife or offensive weapon	0	0	1	0	1
Knife crime total	15	25	29	27	96
Overall total	31	55	44	38	168

Over the last four years serious violence cases have fallen year on year, however, knife crime cases have remained consistent. Overall cases have dropped for the last three years, with 38 cases in the last year.



13% of offenders over the last four years were female, and the most common age was 13 years old with 33 cases, closely followed by 15 year olds with 31 cases.

The majority of cases were white males and the District with the highest cases was the South Derbyshire and South Dales area, closely followed by Erewash.

16. Derbyshire Fire Service data

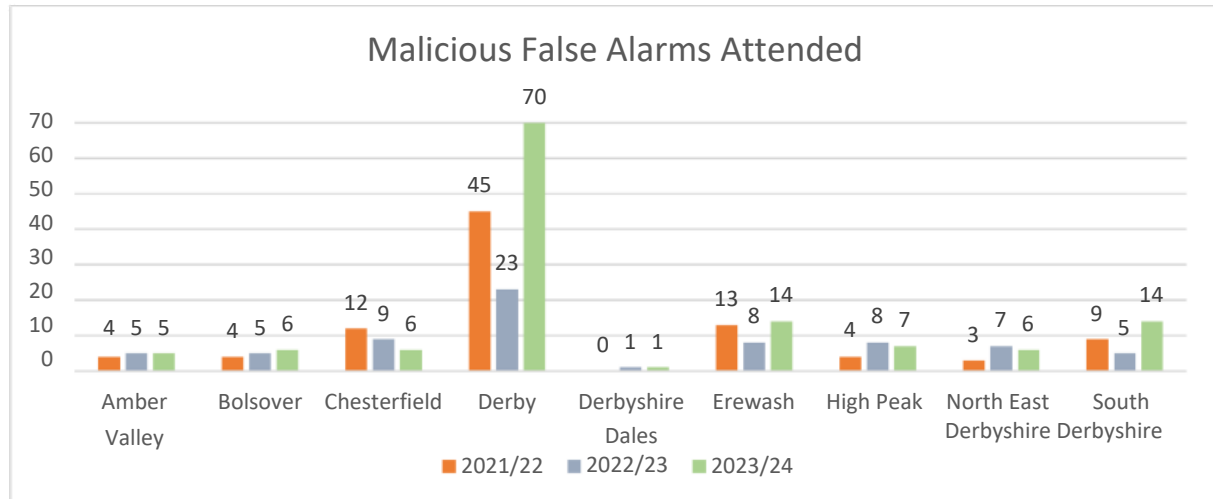
Derbyshire Fire Service engage with vulnerable individuals, and with local communities, building strong relationships within the communities they serve.

Derbyshire has seen a decrease in the last financial year in attending deliberate fires, and 2023/24 saw a 32% decrease in incidents attended.

Deliberate Fires	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Amber Valley	151	166	93
Bolsover	157	164	99
Chesterfield	99	122	92
Derby	243	308	218
Derbyshire Dales	40	46	31
Erewash	76	117	87
High Peak	70	94	62
North East Derbyshire	77	119	74
South Derbyshire	68	59	47
Total	981	1195	803

Malicious false alarms during 2023/24 have increased to 129 for the year, with a noticeable increase in malicious calls to Derby City.

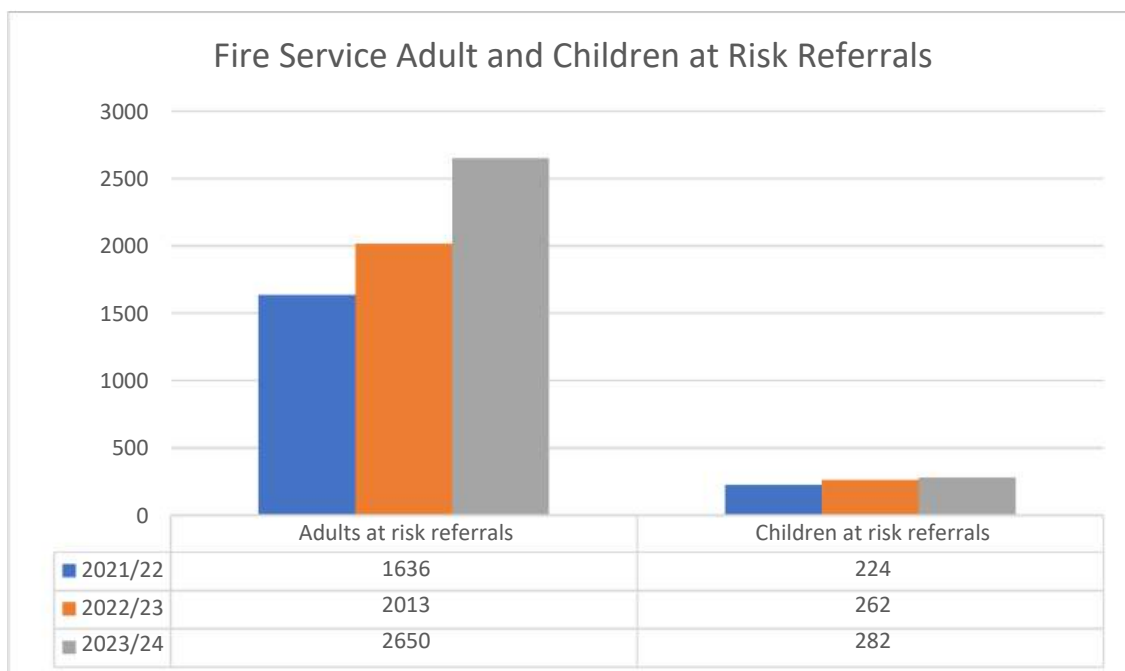
Malicious False Alarms	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Total	94	71	129



Attacks on Firefighters are at their lowest for the last three financial years.

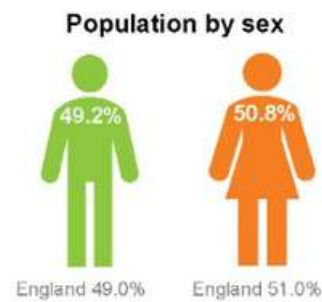
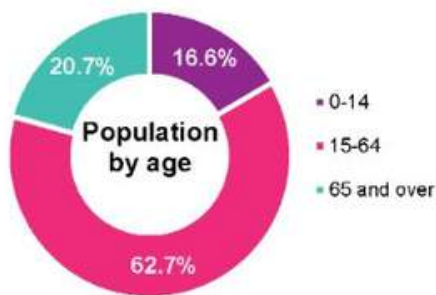
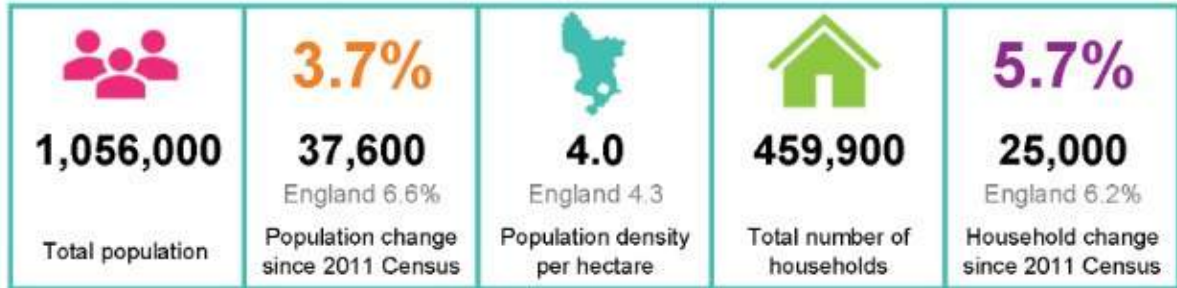
Attacks on Firefighters	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Total	12	18	9

The below graph shows that there has been an increase in adults and children at risk referrals, year on year since 2021.

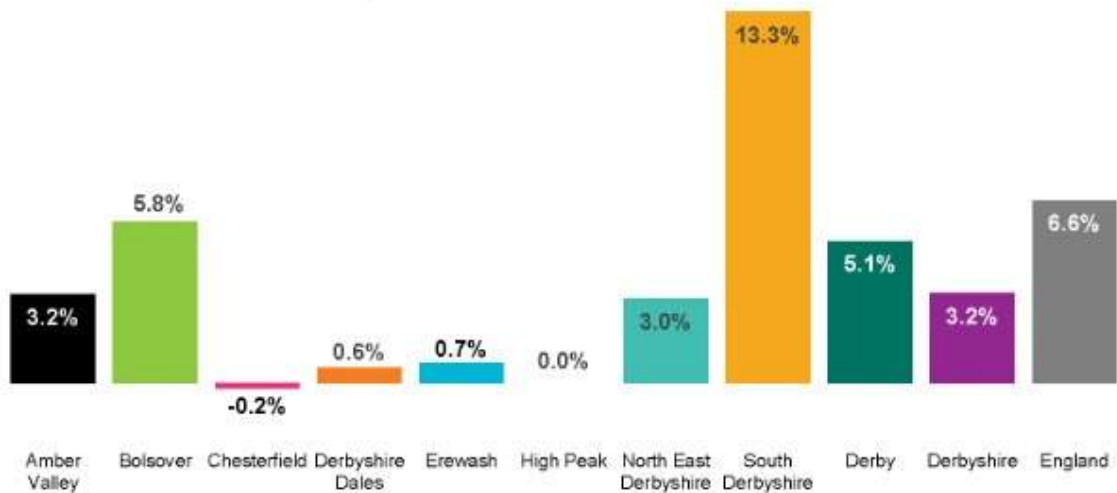


17. Key Census 2021 Statistics for Derbyshire and Derby⁴

Both the Derbyshire and Derby City Strategic Needs Assessments for 2023 outline population statistics from the Census 2021 and ONS Data 2021 which are the most recent statistics for population figures. The highlights for Derby and Derbyshire population are as follows:



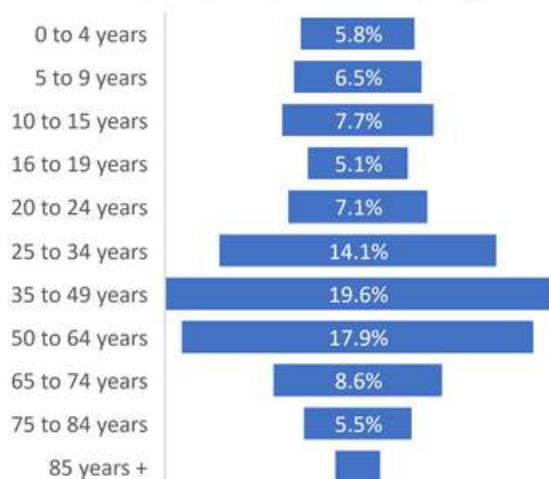
Population Growth Since 2011



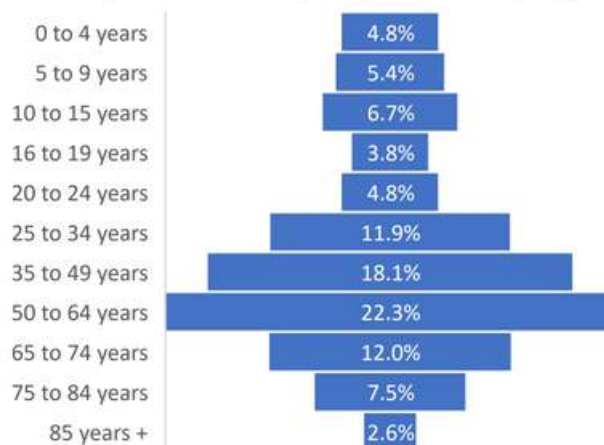
⁴ https://observatory.derbyshire.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/reports/documents/census/2021_census/2021%20Census%20Infographic%20v6_DerbyshireDerby%20V1.00.png

Area	Population	Male %	Female %	Population change from 2011	Households	Households change from 2011
Derby City	261,400	50.4%	49.6%	+5.1%	105,700	+3.3%
Derbyshire County	794,600	49.1%	50.9%	+3.2%	354,200	+6.5%

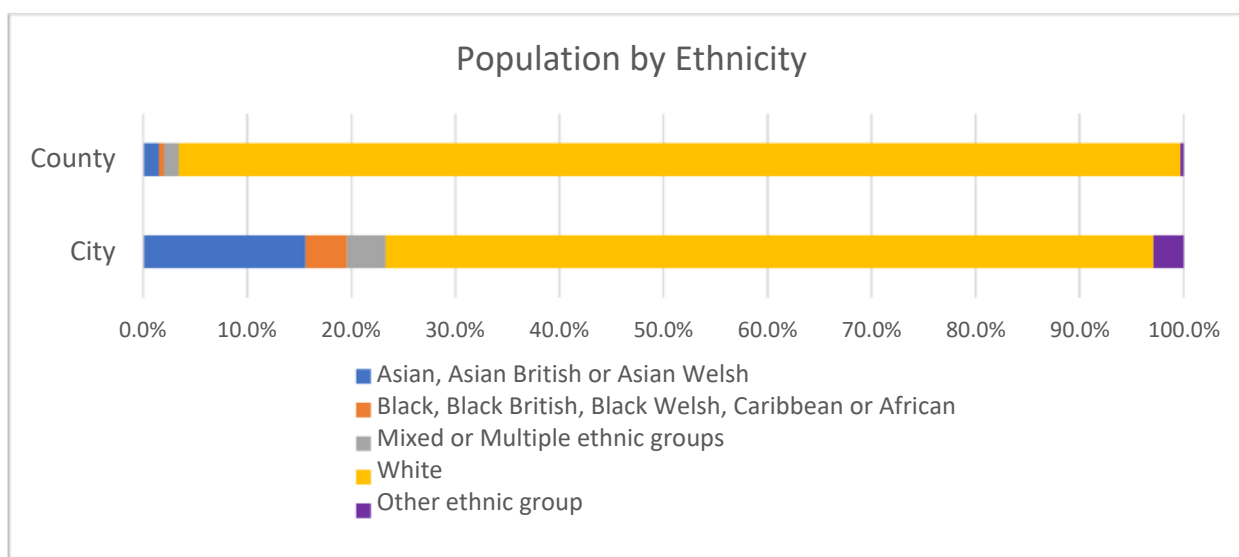
Derby City Population by age



Derbyshire County Population by age



Population by Ethnicity



18. Contextual analysis of crime causation and correlations⁵

The Digital Crime and Performance Pack gives an understanding on contextual factors that are drivers of crime and explores the correlation between them. Robust statistical methods have been used and it may give insight into how these indicators affect crime trends within Derby and Derbyshire.

⁵ Source: <https://hmicfrs.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/our-work/article/digital-crime-performance-pack/>

The following trends were outlined in the data:

Possession of weapons was found to be correlated with:

- No car households (41.6%)
- Unemployed parents (40.3%)
- Rented households (38.5%)
- Household deprivation (32.8%)

Violence with injury was found to be correlated with:

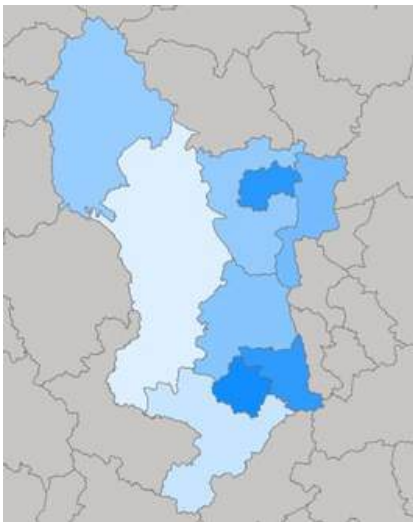
- Unemployment – Job Seekers claimants (JSA) (67.9%)
- Unemployed parents (66%)
- No car households (65.9%)
- Income deprivation (63.7%)

Robbery of personal property was found to be correlated with:

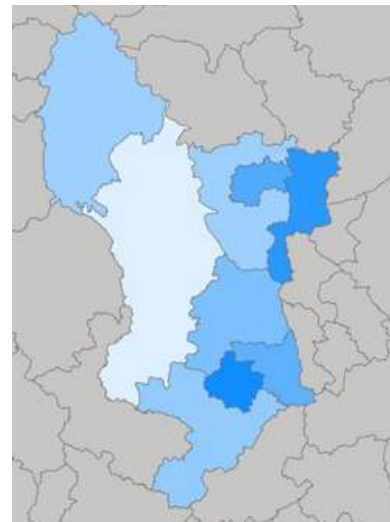
- Population (65.9%)
- Overcrowded bedrooms (50.4%)
- Overcrowded rooms (51.8%)
- Unemployed parents (48.6%)

18.1 Mapping of contextual analysis per 1000 population

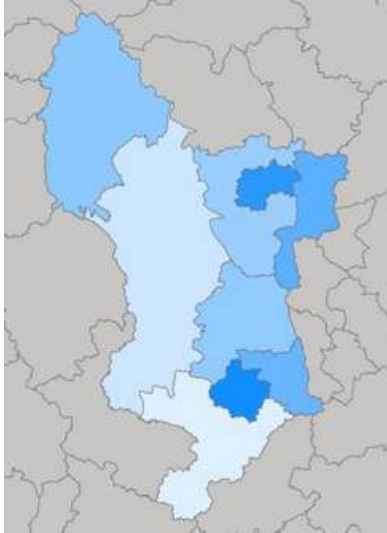
Job Seekers claimants



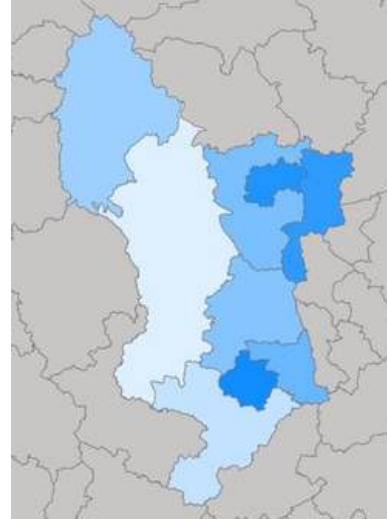
Unemployed parents



No car households

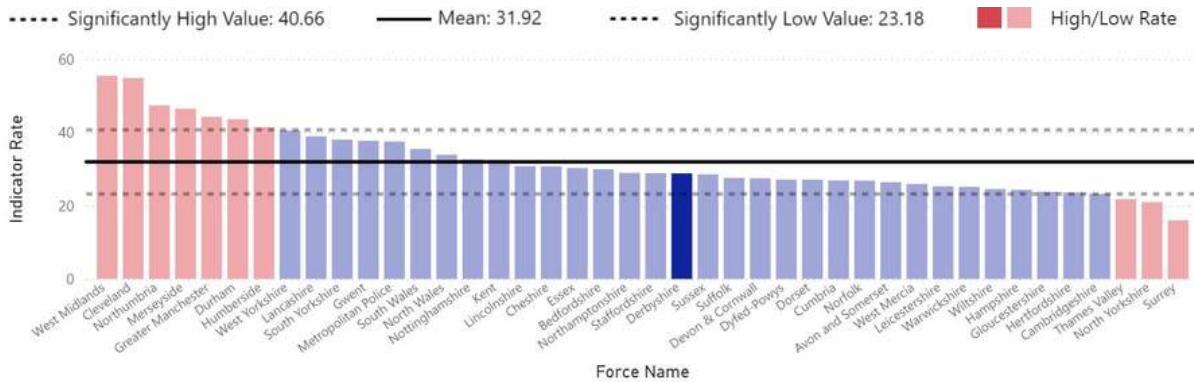


Income deprivation rates

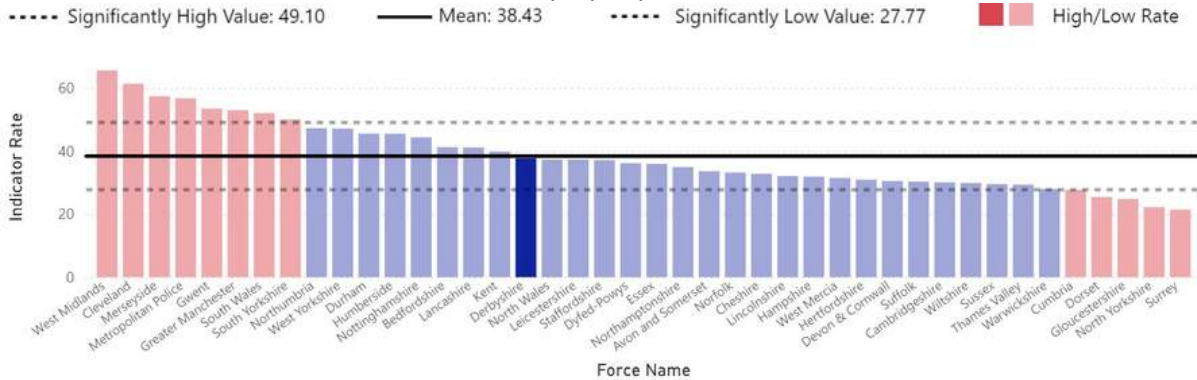


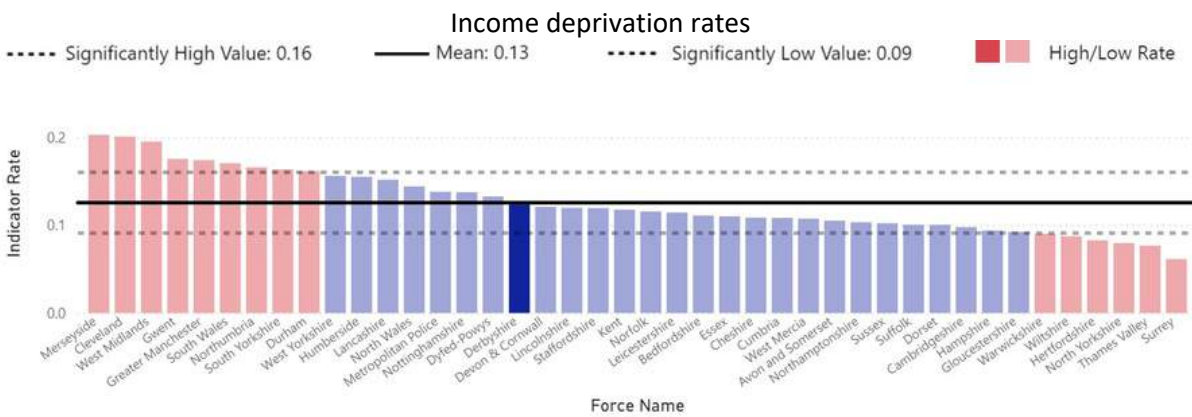
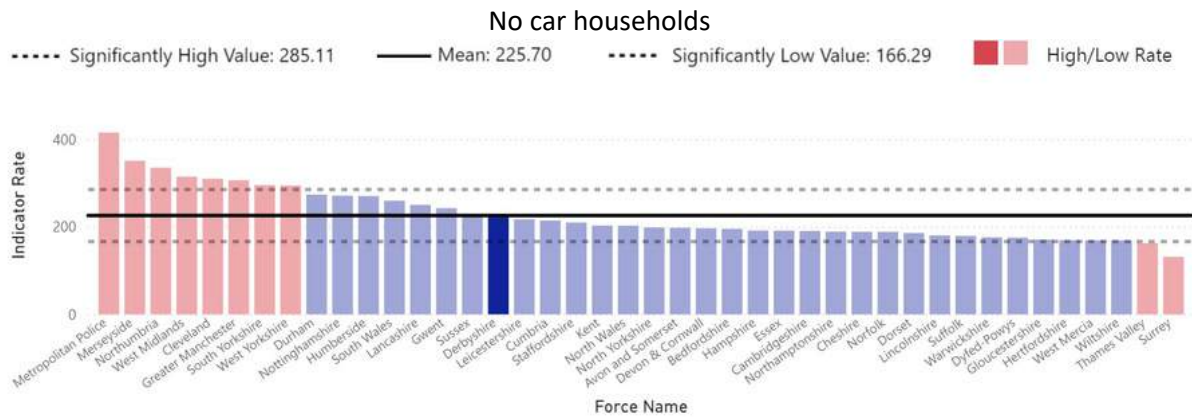
18.2 National comparison of contextual analysis per 1000 population

JSA Claimants



Unemployed parents





Overall, this highlights that the key indicators that showed correlations to crime rates were mostly those related to deprivation and financial instability.

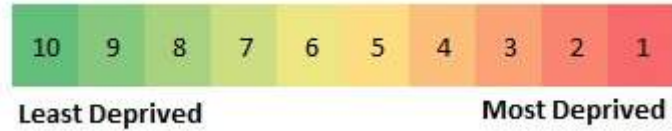
The national comparison for these indicators shows us where Derby and Derbyshire’s rates are currently, and for all four areas the rate is around the mean value (average of all rates), and they are neither significantly high nor low.

19. Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) ⁶

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 ranks each small area from most deprived to least deprived, based on 7 domains of deprivation. These are Income, Employment, Education, Health, Crime, Barriers to Housing/Services and Living Environment.

The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is calculated for every lower-layer super output area (LSOA) or neighbourhood. All neighbourhoods are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas, they are then divided in to 10 equal groups:

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

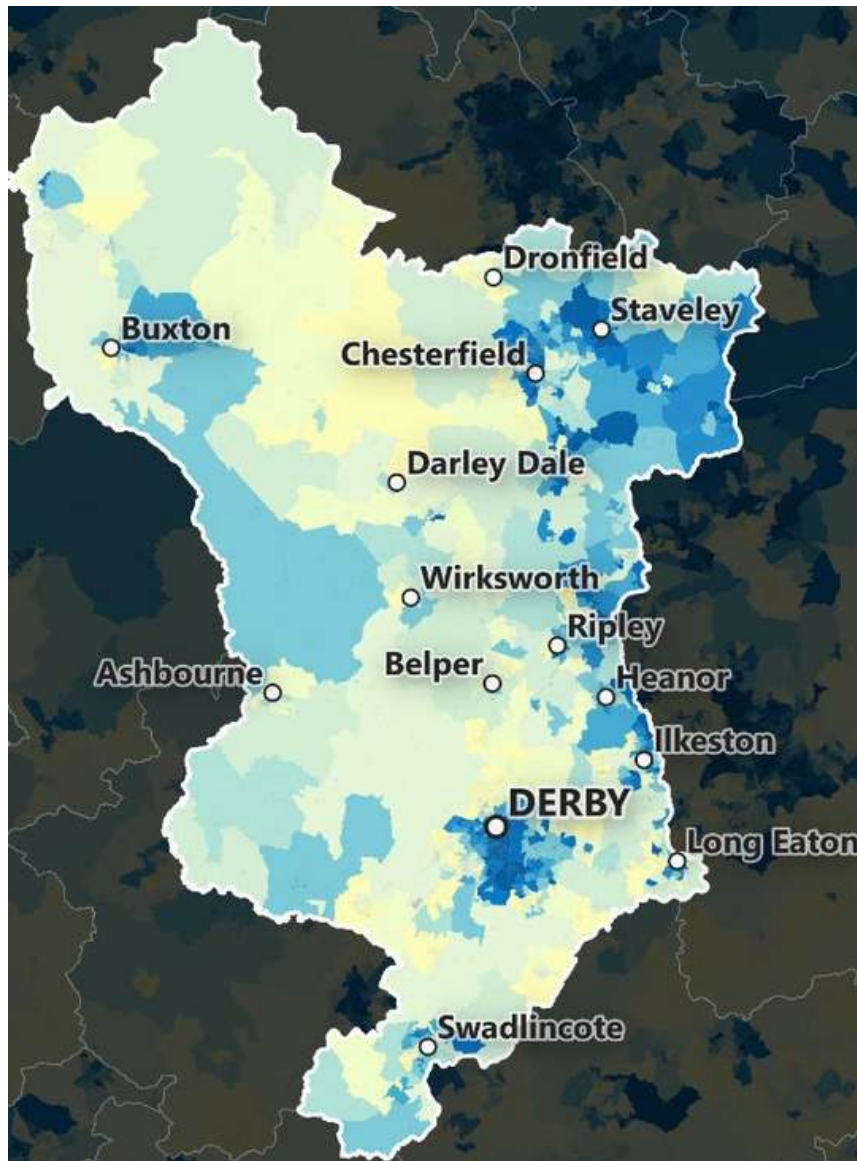


The table below shows the indices of deprivation in each district.

District	Barriers to housing /services	Crime	Education, skills and training	Health	Income	Living environment
Amber Valley	7	8	5	5	6	7
Bolsover	8	8	3	3	4	7
Chesterfield	7	8	5	3	5	8
Derby City	6	6	4	4	5	6
Derbyshire Dales	6	9	7	8	8	5
Erewash	9	7	5	6	6	6
High Peak	7	8	6	5	6	6
North East Derbyshire	8	9	5	5	6	7
South Derbyshire	6	8	5	6	7	6

The below table shows the % of LSOAs in the most deprived and least deprived areas, it shows a clear difference in deprivation levels across the County and City.

% of LSOAS	Most deprived	Least deprived
	Indices 1 - 5	Indices 5 - 10
Amber Valley	47.44%	52.56%
Bolsover	72.92%	27.08%
Chesterfield	66.67%	33.33%
Derby	60.26%	39.74%
Derbyshire Dales	13.95%	86.05%
Erewash	42.47%	57.53%
High Peak	35.59%	64.41%
North East Derbyshire	41.27%	58.73%
South Derbyshire	31.03%	68.97%
Overall	48.44%	51.56%



District	% population in the most deprived LSOA
Amber Valley	3.7
Bolsover	2.3
Chesterfield	7.7
Derby	23.2
Derbyshire Dales	1.3
Erewash	4.9

In Derby and Derbyshire there are 642 LSOA areas. Of these 46, some are in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs within England.

This table shows has a percentage of population where those 46 LSOA areas sit across each District.

High Peak	3.4
North East Derbyshire	3.8
South Derbyshire	0.0

20. Schools data – Attendance, Exclusions and Suspensions

20.1 Attendance

Derby and Derbyshire school attendance rate looks at the total school days possible and how many of those days pupils have attended school. Attendance rates for the last three years are:

Attendance		
2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
90.3%	90.4%	91.5%

2023/24 saw an increase in attendance from 2021/22 of 1.2%, which equates to an increase of 465,8629 days attended.

The below looks at authorised and unauthorised absences by District:

District	Authorised Absences			Unauthorised Absences		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Amber Valley	7.3%	6.7%	5.8%	2.2%	2.7%	2.6%
Bolsover	6.5%	6.1%	5.4%	3.1%	3.6%	3.3%
Chesterfield	6.9%	6.5%	5.5%	2.3%	2.8%	2.9%
City of Derby	7.6%	7.4%	6.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%
Derbyshire Dales	7.3%	7.0%	6.2%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Erewash	6.9%	6.3%	5.7%	3.4%	3.7%	3.5%
High Peak	8.4%	7.7%	6.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%
North East Derbyshire	7.6%	7.5%	6.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%
South Derbyshire	7.1%	6.5%	5.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.6%
Total	7.3%	6.8%	5.8%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%

Overall, since 2021 both authorised and unauthorised absences have decreased across all Districts, which means that pupils are spending more days within a school environment.

Age	% of Total Absence
11	5.88%
12	6.97%
13	8.75%
14	10.18%
15	10.92%
16	14.72%

Ethnicity	% of Total Absence
Traveller of Irish heritage	18.21%
Gypsy/Roma	15.19%
Black Caribbean	11.70%
White and Black Caribbean	11.48%
White - Irish	10.76%
White and Black African	10.19%
White - British	9.53%

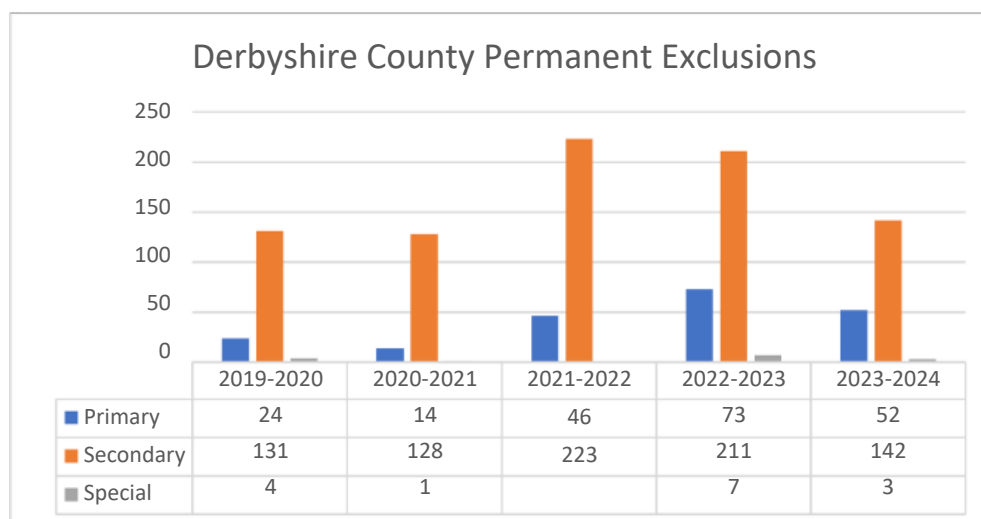
Pakistani	9.01%
Bangladeshi	8.91%
Any other mixed background	8.74%
Any other ethnic group	8.55%
White and Asian	8.42%
Any other white background	7.76%
Any other Black background	6.82%
Any other Asian background	5.93%
Indian	5.61%
Black - African	4.24%
Chinese	3.56%

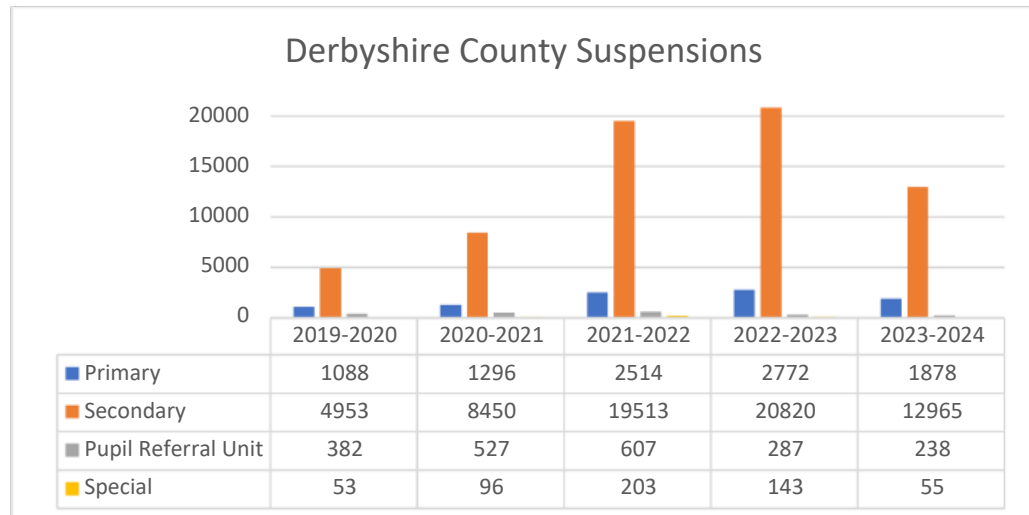
Absences by age show that 16-year-olds have the highest percentage of total absence, and 11-year-olds have the lowest.

Absences by ethnicity shows that there is a disproportionality for travellers of Irish heritage and Gypsy/Roma communities, they have the highest rates for total absences from school.

20.2 Exclusions and Suspensions – Derbyshire County

The two graphs represent the number of exclusions and suspensions within Derbyshire County. What is noticeable about both is the large increase and peak during 2022/23. It is important to remember that the way in which exclusions and suspensions are used differ greatly from school to school. 2023/24 saw a decrease in both figures, but both are still significantly higher than pre-covid numbers.





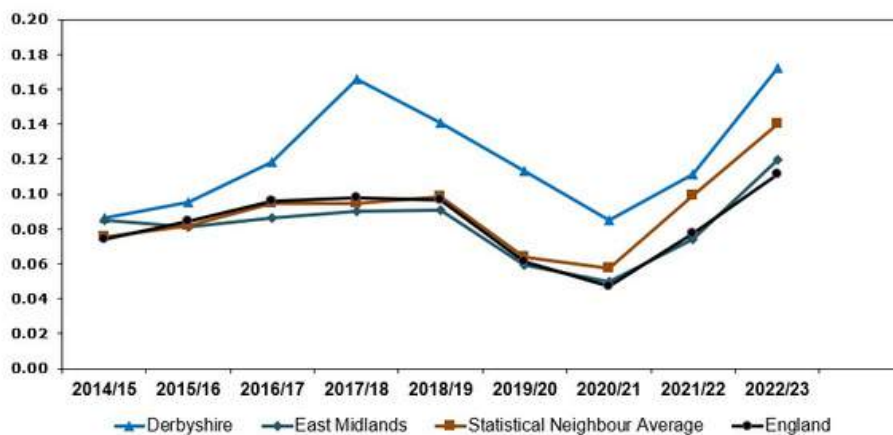
Top 5 reasons for Derbyshire County exclusions and suspensions are:

1. Persistent disruptive behaviour.
2. Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against an adult.
3. Physical assault against a pupil.
4. Physical assault against an adult.
5. Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against a pupil.

Persistent disruptive behaviour accounted for 48%, with verbal abuse/threats against an adult accounted for 18%, followed by physical assault against a pupil accounting for 13%.

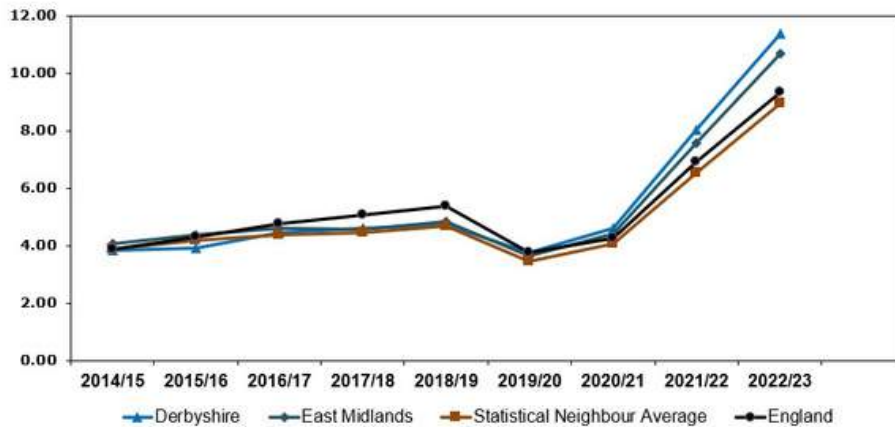
The two graphs below look at the national picture of exclusions and suspensions, and this allows us to compare Derbyshire County rates to the East Midlands, England, and the statistical neighbour average. This data looks at each type has a percentage of the school population to allow for fair comparisons.

Number of school Exclusions (Percentage of the school population)⁷



⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

Number of school suspensions (Percentage of the school population)

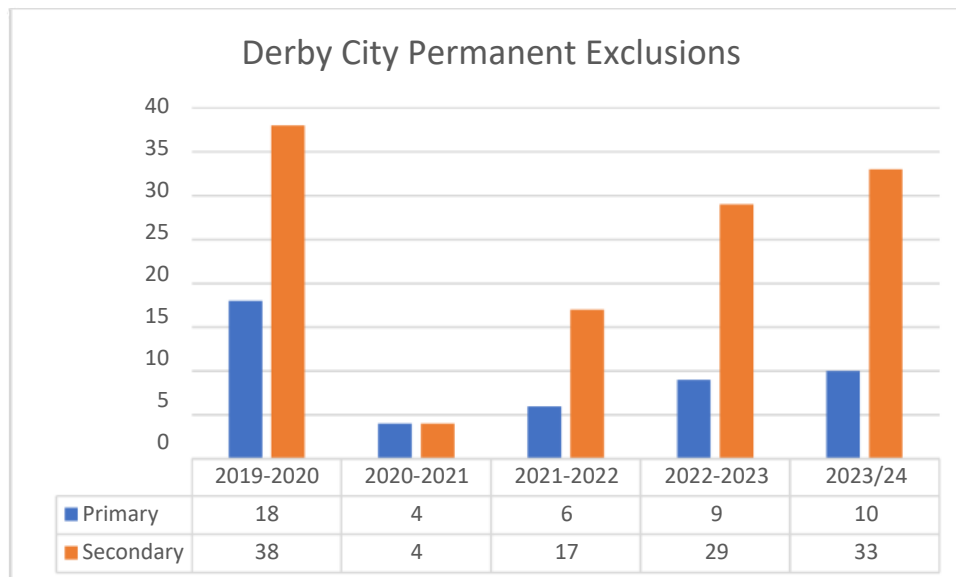


The two charts above show that Derbyshire County follows the same trends, increasing and decreasing at a similar rate to the other areas.

They also show that Derbyshire County rates are higher than the average for the East Midlands, neighbours and England. This is for both exclusions and suspensions.

20.3 Exclusions and Suspensions – Derby City

The two graphs below represent the number of exclusions and suspensions within Derby City. It is important to remember that the way in which exclusions and suspensions are used differ greatly from school to school. Over the last three years exclusion levels have increased year on year.





Suspensions have seen an increase year on year over the last five years within the City, this is for Primary and Secondary schools. 2023/24 saw the highest figures to date with 315 within the primary setting and 4735 within the secondary setting.

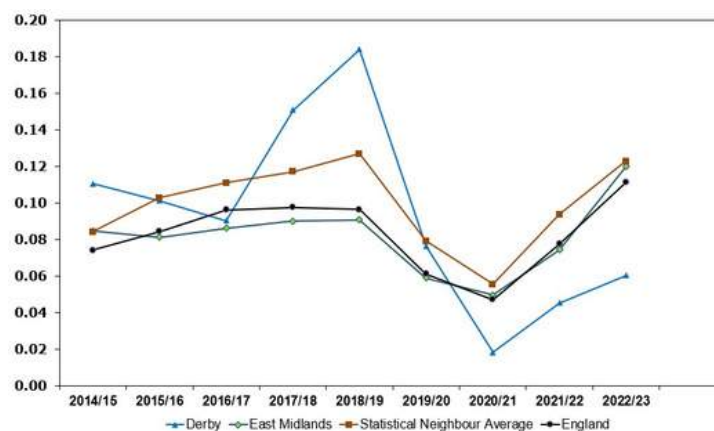
Top 5 reasons for Derbyshire City exclusions and suspensions are:

1. Persistent disruptive behaviour.
2. Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against an adult.
3. Physical assault against a pupil.
4. Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against a pupil.
5. Physical assault against an adult.

Persistent disruptive behaviour accounted for 50%, with verbal abuse/threats against an adult accounting for 17%, followed by physical assault against a pupil accounting for 12%.

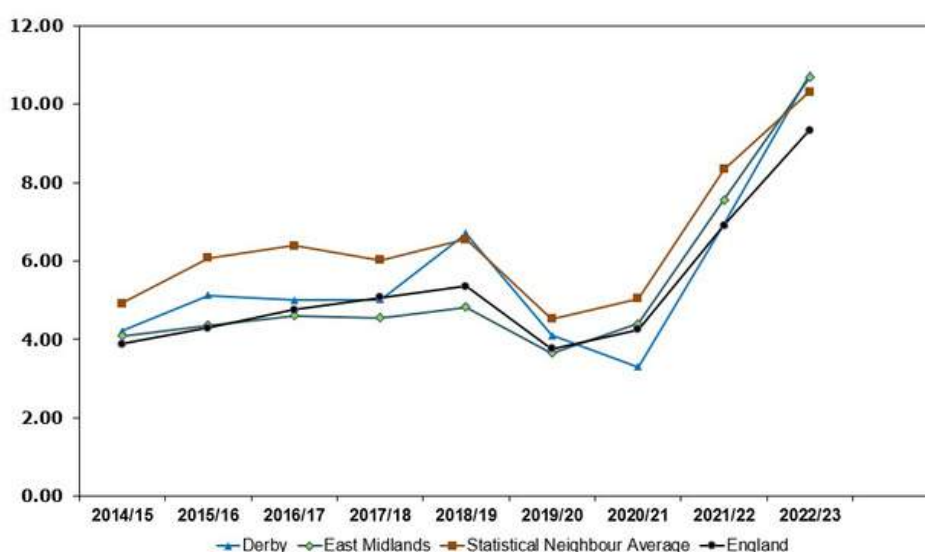
The two graphs below show the national picture of exclusions and suspensions, and this allows us to compare Derby City rates to the East Midlands, England, and the statistical neighbour average. This data looks at each type as a percentage of the school population to allow for fair comparisons.

Number of school Exclusions (Percentage of the school population)⁸



⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

Number of school suspensions (Percentage of the school population)



The above charts show that Derby City does not follow the same trends for exclusions. Over the last three financial years Derby has had a lower rate of exclusions than its comparators.

For suspensions, Derby follows similar trends, but for the most recent year, had the highest rate compared to the East Midlands, neighbours and England.

21. Children’s Social Care

The below two sections look at Children’s Social Care within the City and the County, including social care referrals, child protection plans, admissions to care and care leavers.

If there are concerns about a child or young person's safety, then a social worker must carry out an assessment under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 which includes seeing the child or young person.

Parents are normally asked for their consent before an assessment begins but a safeguarding assessment can take place even if parents don't agree to it.

21.1 Derbyshire County Social Care Referrals, Child Protection Plans, Admissions to Care and Care Leavers

The following tables show the figures for Derbyshire County:

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	% change from 2021/22
Social Care referrals	9453	10319	10688	+13.06%
Child Protection plans	5995	5997	5823	-2.86%
Admissions to care	343	488	491	+43.14%
Care leavers	761	830	915	+20.23%

Male				
Social Care Referrals	4899	5251	5373	+9.67%
Child Protection Plans	2894	3228	3019	+4.31%
Admissions to care	195	282	274	+40.51%
Care leavers	431	482	559	+29.69%
Female				
Social Care Referrals	4474	4985	5150	+15.10%
Child Protection Plans	2701	2754	2792	+3.36%
Admissions to care	147	205	217	+47.61%
Care leavers	329	345	353	+7.29%

Social Care Referral Outcomes	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
NFA	784	1207	1110
Passed to Early Help	116	288	264
Passed to Specialist Teams	60	87	94
Social Care Assessment	6835	6716	6572
Strategy Discussion	1658	2021	2648
Total	9453	10319	10688

The number of referrals in Derbyshire increased from 2021/22 following a dip during the initial period of the COVID pandemic. From 2021/22, an increasing proportion of these referrals resulted in a strategy discussion, which means there were concerns around child protection. This led to an increase in Child Protection Investigations from 2021/22 and a smaller but increasing rise in children on a Child Protection Plan over the same period and in numbers of children taken into care. There was an increased complexity and severity of cases between 2021/22 and 2023/24 as well as increased volumes of referrals meeting our threshold. The number of care leavers across the County has increased year on year. Of those leavers, those with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) has also increased by 5%. An EHCP sets out a child / young person's special educational needs, the support they need, and what they'd like to achieve.

Care Leavers with an EHCP	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	17%	20%	22%

21.2 Derby City Social Care Referrals, Child Protections Plans and Admissions to Care

The following tables shows the figures for Derby City:

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	% change from 2021/22
Social Care referrals	4856	4118	4173	-14.06%
Child Protection plans	496	325	295	-40.52%
Admissions to care	235	225	240	+2.12%
Male				
Social Care referrals	2417	2062	2046	-15.34%
Child Protection plans	263	169	143	-45.62%
Admissions to care	145	140	135	-6.89%
Female				
Social Care referrals	2391	2014	2065	-13.63%
Child Protection plans	230	155	152	-33.91%
Admissions to care	87	83	104	+19.54%

The figures for Derby City show a decrease year on year for social care referrals and child protection plans, with the latter falling by 40.52%. Admissions to care show a small increase of 2.12%.

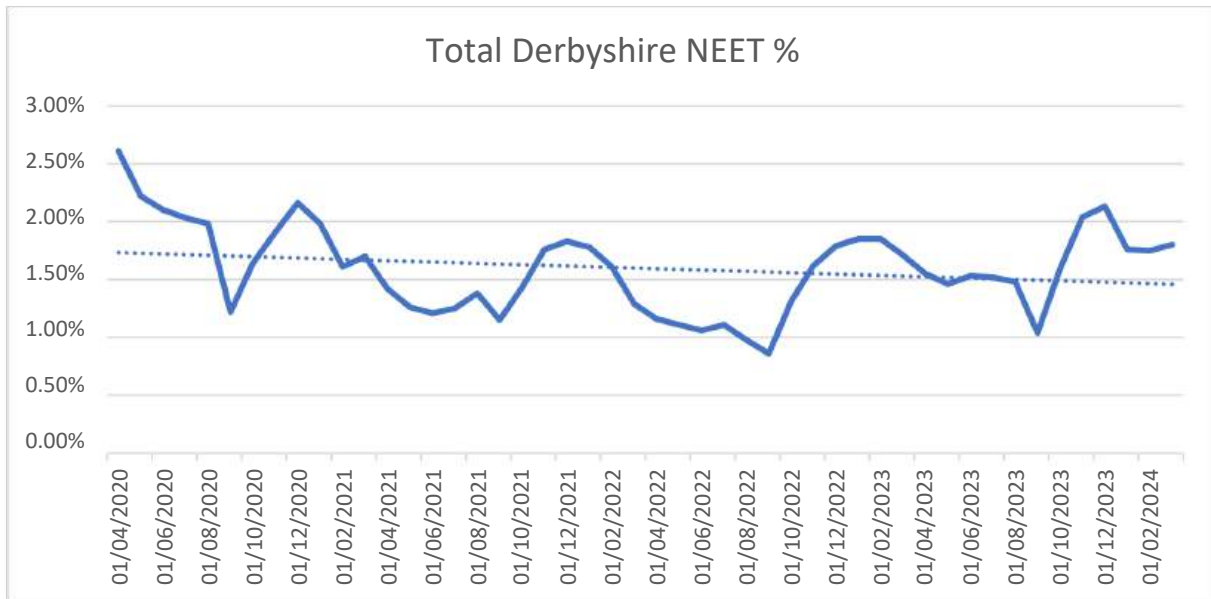
22. Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)⁹

The below two sections looks at NEET data within the City and the County.

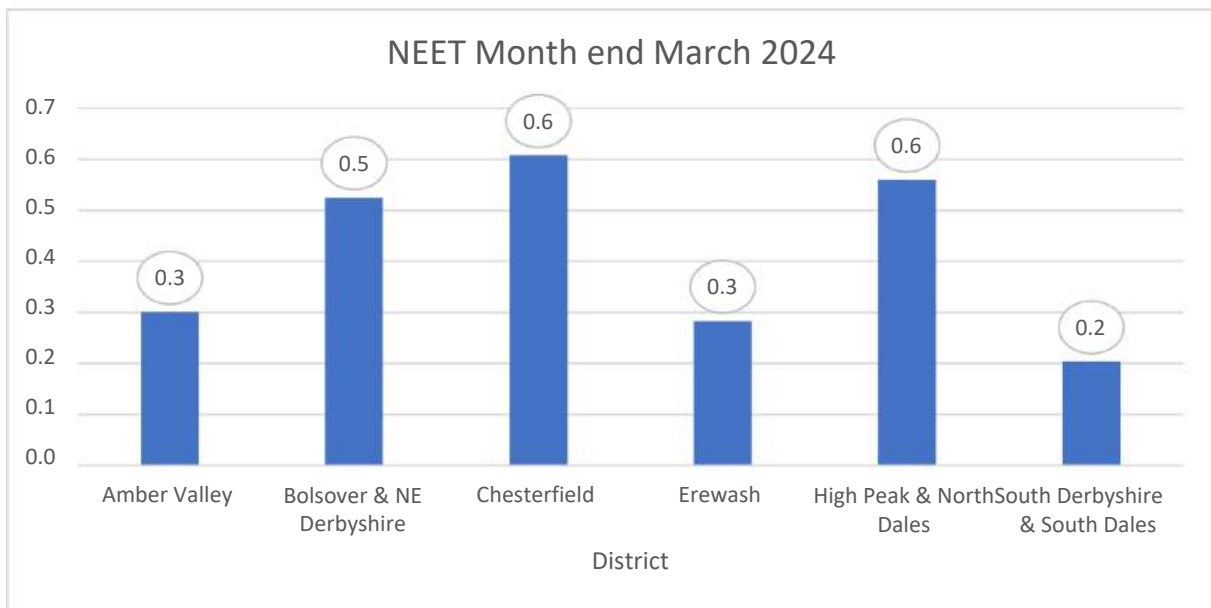
22.1 Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) – Derbyshire County

There have been documented links between youth unemployment, civil unrest and crime⁹. Young males who are NEET are five times more likely to have a criminal record than their peers. Although causality in this area is hard to establish, it is likely that at least for some young people, a lack of employment or education increases their chances of committing crimes, partly for instrumental reasons – as a necessity (to gain goods or services that they can't afford on their own).

⁹ <https://www.acevo.org.uk/reports/youth-unemployment-the-crisis-we-cannot-afford/>

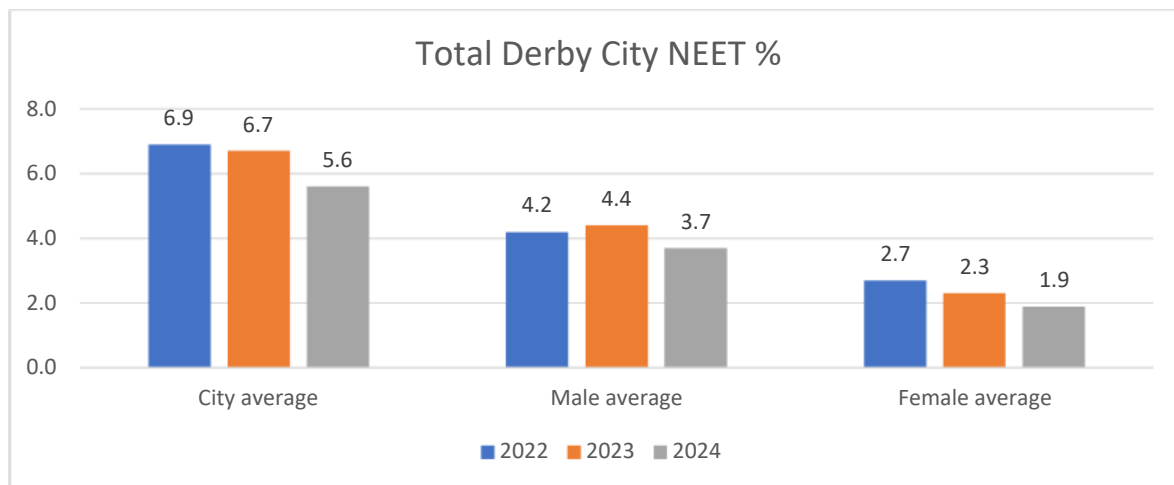


Looking at Derbyshire NEET data there has been a slow decrease from 1.75% to 1.5% over the last four years. The below tables show NEET rates by District per 1000 population:

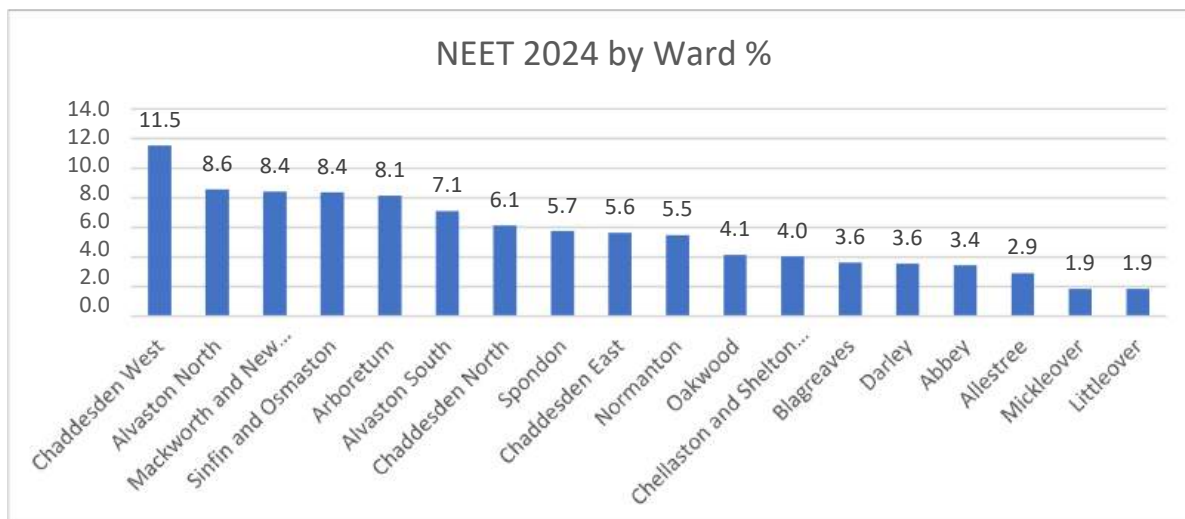


Per 1000 population Chesterfield and High Peak/North Dales have the highest rates for NEET, with South Derbyshire/South Dales having the lowest rate.

22.2 Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) – Derby City



Looking at Derby City NEET data there has been a slow decrease from 6.9% to 5.6% over the last three years. The below tables show NEET 2024 rates by Ward for the City. The average rate is 5.6% across all Wards. Chaddesden West has the highest rate and is double the average rate.



Overall, NEET rates for Derbyshire County and Derby City are falling year on year.

23. Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion Data

The NHS Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion (L&D) team provides an innovative screening service available at several points within the criminal justice system.

The team are based within Derbyshire custody suites, Derbyshire magistrates court and Derby Crown Court. The team receive referrals from probation, youth offending and via other professions within the criminal justice system. The team provide opt-ins to those who have been through the criminal justice system to make a self / family-referral.

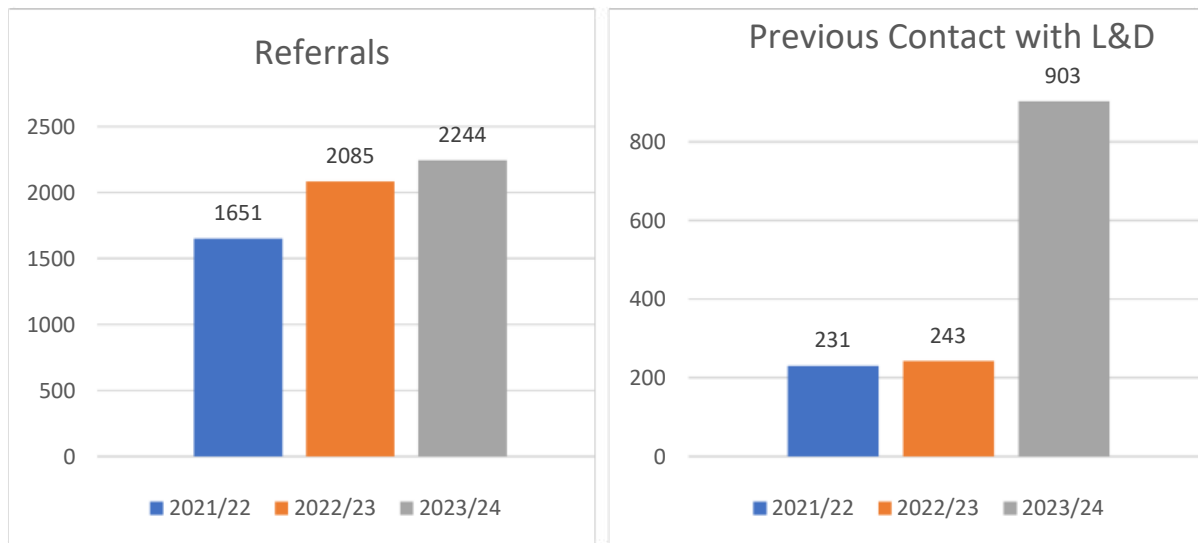
The team provide this service across all ages and all vulnerabilities. People with mental health illnesses, learning disabilities, substance use issues and other vulnerabilities are identified and assessed as early as possible.

Following a screening process based on the vulnerabilities identified above and others, the team will then support individuals, engaging with services to improve their health outcomes and reduce their chances of re-offending.

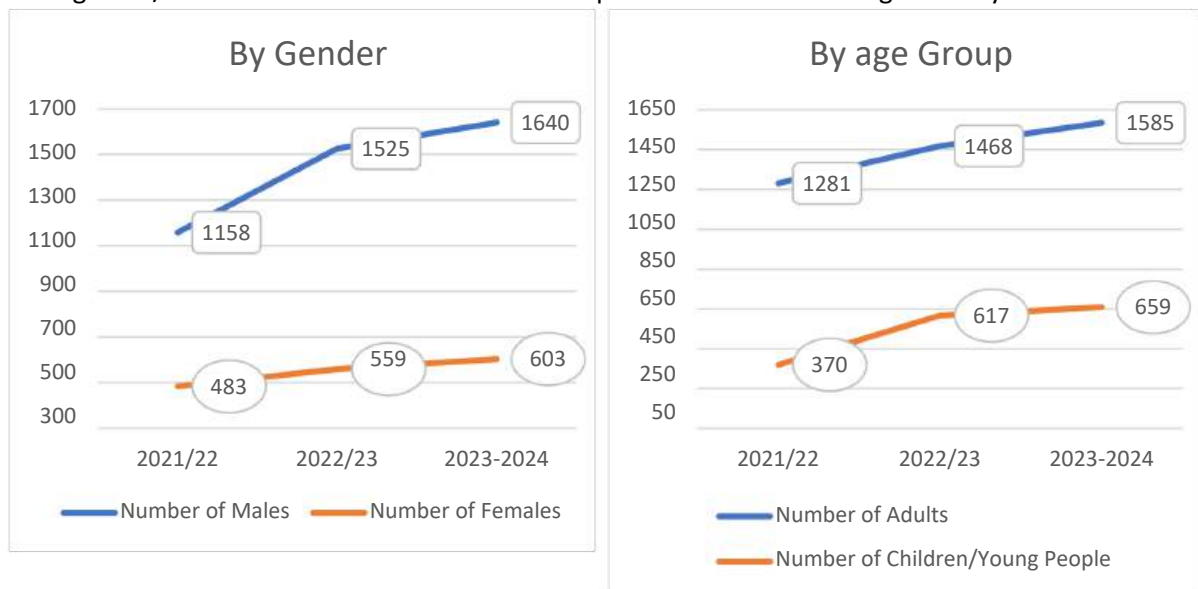
L&D are a key partner in multi-agency liaison and working, training across multi-agency and health groups. In addition, the team hold a variety of specialisms which enables this model to operate:

- ❖ Youth workers
- ❖ Substance use workers
- ❖ Psychologists
- ❖ Mental health nurses
- ❖ Speech and language therapists
- ❖ Engagement workers
- ❖ Peer support workers

The below shows the number of overall referrals to the Liaison and Diversion Team.



Referrals saw a high during 2023/24 of 2244, the highest figure for three years. It is notable that during 2023/24 the number of referrals that had previous contact rose significantly to 903.



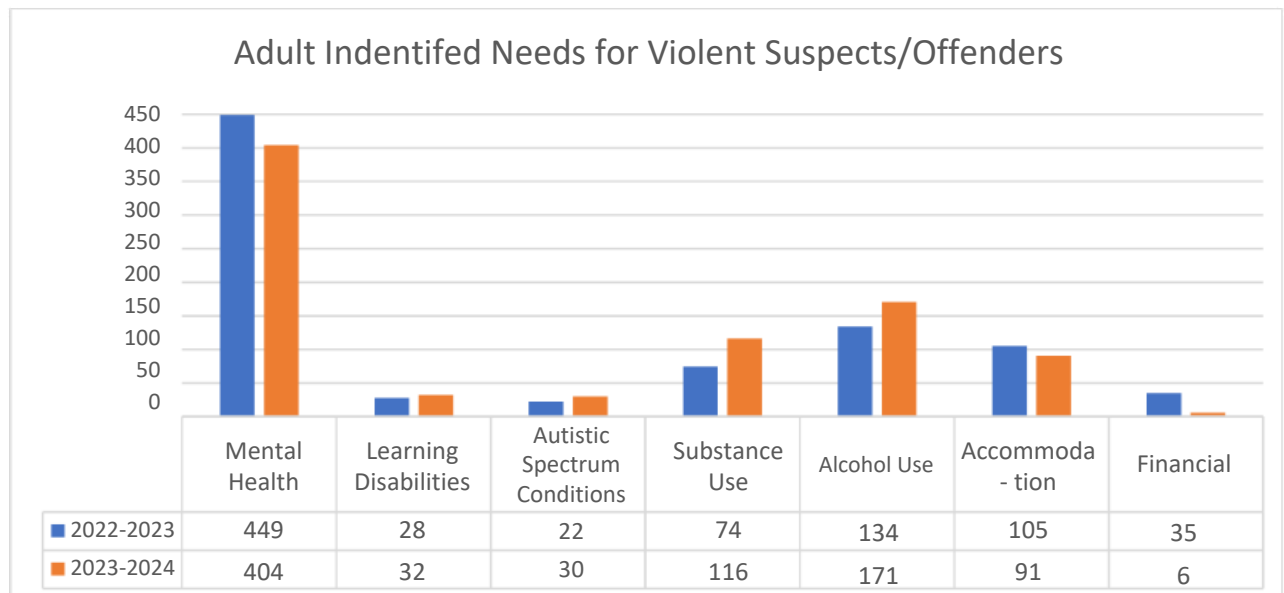
Looking at referrals by gender figures, there is an increase year on year for both males and females, with 2023/24 being the highest figures for both.

Looking at referrals by age group, figures have increased year on year for both age groups. Adult referrals increased by 24% and by 78% for children and young people.

The below table shows the number of referrals for violence against the person and possession offences (which could include domestic abuse) to the Liaison and Diversion Team over the last two years.

Referrals for violence against the person offences	2022/23	2023/24
Number of violent offences	733	687
Number of possession of an offensive weapon offences	49	48
Number of possession of a firearm offence	7	15
Total	789	750

Of the above referrals for violent offences the below two graphs show the identified needs of adults and children and young people.





Mental health is the most common identified need for all ages, with substance/alcohol use a growing concern for adults and social services involvement showing has a growing concern for children and young people.

During 2023/24 of the 750 persons referred 404 adults were identified to have a mental health need as did 84 children and young people (65%).

24. Interventions 2024-2025

24.1 The Hope Collective (Hope Hacks)

A Hope Hack is a day-long workshop that aims to give young people aged 13-25 a voice and focuses on their hopes for the future. The Hope Collective have been running a series of 'Hope Hack' events across the length and breadth of the UK. The purpose of these events is to listen to thousands of young people speaking about what they think would make for a fairer and safer society. The views, thoughts and ideas are collated from the young people and can help to shape interventions moving forward, both locally and nationally.

The Hope Collective provide the framework, guidance and oftentimes facilitation, and the Serious Violence partnership hosts the event. The information gathered forms the foundations of further work regarding Serious Violence. They are seen as being a very positive means of engaging communities.

We held our first Hope Hacks in Derby City on 11th November 2024 and we aim to hold our County Hope Hack in Chesterfield on 12th February 2025.

The Derby City Hope Hack is currently in the evaluation phase and the results of which will be shared when complete.

24.2 Youth Mentoring - Remedi

Remedi provide mentoring to young people (aged 10-17), an intervention that has shown to be highly effective when working with young people who are committing crime or at high risk of involvement.

The mentoring programme works closely with young people, social care and education partners to address exploitation, absences and exclusion and missing episodes, which are all key risk factors for involvement in serious violence.

The below three case studies have been provided from Remedi. Please note that the below case studies have been anonymised for the safety and privacy of those involved. In each case study the mentee is referred to as 'the child' but they are different individuals.

Case study one	
Background	We received a referral from Derby City Youth Justice for a child with an offence of GBH, sentenced with a YRD, for throwing a plant pot at a staff member's head. The child has other agencies involved such as a Youth Justice Social Worker and education support and is currently staying at a supported living children's home in Derbyshire.
Issues/Problems	The child has met the mentor twice, they can display quite challenging behaviour towards staff members who work at the children's home. The child seems to want to engage with the mentor and has always been respectful towards them and the discussions they've had. The child doesn't often leave their room or engage with staff members at the children's home. The mentor completed a needs assessment and has identified their needs as looking at some anger management and raising awareness of Hate Crime.
Actions taken	<p>The child invited the mentor to sit in their room with them and they had a good chat. The child was very open to try writing how they're feeling in their diary whenever they have maybe displayed challenging behaviour. With a little bit of encouragement, the child came out of their room to take some dirty pots and glasses downstairs to the kitchen, however when the staff noticed they were out of their room they all came into the kitchen to see them, so the child went straight back upstairs. So next, the aim was to get them out of the house and go for a walk to see if the child would be more open for discussion without other staff members around.</p> <p>Considering the above and the identified needs of looking at some anger management and raising awareness of Hate Crime, the plan was to build up the child's self-esteem and ability regulate her emotions by working on anger management exercises and techniques for managing emotions. The mentor also delivered a Hate Crime awareness workshop with the child. Throughout this support the mentor worked closely with partner agencies involved with the child and kept the referrer updated following every session so they have sight of the plan that the child and the mentor are working towards.</p>

Case study two	
Background	This case study looks at the delivery of Remedi's 'tools down' knife crime programme with a child who has been referred into the service after drugs and weapons offences by Derby City Youth Justice.

	The child has undertaken multiple interventions during the work undertaken so far but the tools down programme has been the most impactful.
Issues/Problems	Before starting the programme The child was adamant that they knew everything about knife crime and that it would be a waste of time going through the tools down programme.
Actions taken	Over the course of the sessions the child engaged in some really good discussions around the wider impacts of knife crime, especially for offenders' families as well as the victim's family and the wider community. During our last on this topic the child discussed a recent knife crime in their area and began to reflect on how that happening in their area affected the wider community.
Outcomes	Whilst reflecting on the above the Child thought about how their offences may have affected their mum and family and really started to understand how these incidents can affect a much wider range of people than they realized. Whilst evaluating the programme the child stated that they felt their understanding of the impacts of knife crime had increased and quotes: "if I knew someone who was considering carrying a knife I would tell them what could happen and how it could affect them"

Case study three	
Background	This case study looks at the case of a young person referred in to the service for displaying violent behaviour in school and towards staff at her care home. The Young Person was referred in by City YJS.
Issues/Problems	The young person had been displaying violent and aggressive behaviour specifically towards staff at their placement, and was also using racist language towards staff.
Actions taken	Our Mentor looked at addressing the aggressive behaviour by firstly giving the child an emotions diary in which they would write down how they were feeling when they started to notice her anger taking over. The young person and our mentor would then look through this diary in sessions and talk over each situation and look at coping strategies for managing emotions moving forward. In addition, the child also completed Remedi's Hate Crime awareness workshop with the mentor in order to help the YP understand the impact of using racist language towards staff
Outcomes	As a result of the interventions done by our mentor with this child, the aggressive and violent behaviour towards staff has decreased and the child has stopped using racist language all together when speaking with staff at their placement. The Placement staff stated that they had noticed a significant change in the child's behaviour since our mentor's involvement. The young person fed back to the Mentor that: "I would have probably been arrested by now if it wasn't for you".

24.3 Safe & Sound (Active Bystander Training)

Safe and Sound go into schools, throughout Derbyshire, to work with young people to deliver active bystander training, empowering and giving confidence to young people to stand up for their friends and intervene where necessary.

Derbyshire's leading child exploitation charity, Safe and Sound, has been appointed to work with more than 10,000 school pupils across the city and county to empower and give them the confidence

to stand up for their friends and intervene safely. Safe and Sound has devised an active bystander programme entitled 'I Can I Will' with the objective to keep young people safe from harm.

Pupils aged ten to 18 will benefit from the delivery of Safe and Sound's 'I Can I Will' workshops in the coming year which will be adapted dependant on the age group and SEND requirements. The workshops will equip participants with the knowledge of how to speak up and safely intervene in situations that make them feel uncomfortable. This will include situations where they witness bullying, violence and knife crime. The workshops encourage discussion and participation and provide the opportunity to ask questions without judgement.

A survey by Safe and Sound of over 600 young people across the city and county also found that 50% were aware of violence taking place in their area and 37% had experienced violence personally; 45% were most worried about knife crime followed by 28% concerned about gangs.

24.4 The Vulnerability Hub

The Vulnerability Hub was already functioning in Chesterfield's Night-Time Economy (NTE), led by Chesterfield Borough Council, but was understaffed and only available one night per week. Serious Violence Funding has supported the Vulnerability Hub to open two nights per week and to be staffed by Street Pastors and two paramedics, who work each Saturday and some Friday nights. It helps to remove many potential victims of serious violence from the streets, during peak times for serious violence that is linked to the NTE.

24.5 Schools exclusion programme

This has extended and expanded the work being done by the New Communities Achievement Team to keep Roma young people in school. The team works with schools, young people and their families to prevent exclusions and ensure successful school placements for Roma young people. It is well known that young people excluded from school have a much higher chance of becoming involved in serious violence and criminal activity.

24.6 Virtual Decisions schools programme

The Virtual Decisions programme is a virtual reality (VR) intervention that offers young people the opportunity to explore real-life scenarios through immersive, multi-narrative experiences. Designed to help participants confront complex issues, this VR programme challenges them to make quick, impactful decisions, which directly shape the course of the story they experience.

With no right or wrong answers, Virtual Decisions gives young people a safe space to explore situations they might encounter in the real world and see the consequences of their actions. Using a trauma-informed practice approach encourages open reflection and discussion, allowing participants to engage deeply with the themes presented in the scenarios.

The Virtual Decisions programme allows participants to steer the narrative based on their choices. Each decision they make influences what happens next, immersing them in a truly interactive experience. After the VR session, participants engage in guided discussions that focus on key themes such as peer pressure, conflict resolution, and the concept of self-defence.

One of the central aims of the programme is to encourage empathy, critical thinking, and constructive decision-making. Whether young people are already navigating difficult circumstances or are vulnerable to negative influences, Virtual Decisions allows them to explore the consequences of potential actions in a controlled, safe and reflective environment.

Virtual Decisions is designed for young people, especially those at risk of offending or currently navigating challenging situations. Schools, youth organisations, and community groups can all benefit from incorporating this programme into their support efforts. The sessions are adaptable and tailored to fit the needs of each group.

By combining innovative VR technology with structured discussions, Virtual Decisions engages participants on both an emotional and intellectual level. The immersive experience allows young people to “make mistakes” and explore outcomes without real-world consequences, giving them space to reflect on their choices and behaviours in a way that feels safe and supported. It creates an open dialogue about issues that many may otherwise avoid or find difficult to discuss.

24.7 Leaving Care Service

This intervention is funding a dedicated Wellbeing worker, recruited by Derbyshire County Council to be part of their ‘Leaving Care’ team. The worker is providing mentoring support, to young people who are leaving care (from age 18) who may be more at risk of being drawn into serious violence offending.

The transition from the care service, for people aged 18, means the amount of support provided is minimised substantially, which puts these people at a heightened risk. Following a successful pilot, which included a Wellbeing Worker being employed by the Youth Justice Service, only 19% of the initial cohort reoffended in the subsequent 9-month period. This new worker will specifically work within the Leaving Care Team to manage a different cohort of young people.

24.8 Walk Away Campaign

The ‘Walk Away’ campaign was first developed by Leicestershire Police and subsequently rolled out nationally by the Home Office. The campaign prompts perpetrators and bystanders to recognise the links between characteristics, behaviours and potentially violent incidents. The campaign will be running throughout Derbyshire across the 24-25 financial year.

Research shows that most incidents of serious violence on a night out are caused by an error in judgement, a spilled drink or a rude comment. The campaign aims to target potential offenders by encouraging them to simply ‘Walk Away’. We want to encourage peer groups to support each other in making different choices and encourage individuals to recognise those personal trigger points. The campaign targets males aged 18-30 as data has shown this demographic has an increased risk of being involved in serious violence within the night time economy (NTE).

Phase one of the Walk Away campaign took place over the summer of 2024. Specifically, the campaign was focused around the Euro’s football tournament, a major sporting event in the UK. Read more about the success of Walk Away phase one in Derby City and Chesterfield by using this link <https://www.derbyshirevr.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Walk-Away-report-phase-one-min.pdf>. Phase two will be ran in Ripley and Ilkeston, commencing on 2nd December 2024 and running until January 4th 2025.